

HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS PROCESS IMPROVEMENT

CONFERENCE 2013

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Evaluating The Financial Viability Of Particular Operative Procedures Using TDABC

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Agenda

- **Impetus for this project at JGH**
- Time-Driven Activity Based Costing
- Applying TDABC
- Recommendations borne out of TDABC
- Challenges
- Benefits of TDABC
- Questions



Sir Mortimer B. Davis Jewish General Hospital (JGH)

- Publicly funded, acute-care McGill University medical school teaching hospital
 - Founded in 1934
 - 637 beds
 - Comprehensive set of inpatient and outpatient services
- Lady Davis Research Institute
- Operating Philosophy: “Care for All”

Impetus for this project at JGH

- Transition to per-procedure type payment scheme
 - Hospital analysis
- After election, 30% reduction
 - Reinforced need for hospital analysis

Cataract procedures at JGH

- Over 2300 procedures performed in 2012
- Three to six month waitlist for operation
- Prior to study, cost of procedure unknown

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Overview of TDABC

- Select medical procedure
- Develop detailed process maps for cycle of care
- Calculate cost per minute of each resource
- For each activity, calculate time-based and non time-based costs
- Calculate total cost of each activity, by summing time-based and non time-based costs
- Calculate total cost of procedure by summing total cost of each activity

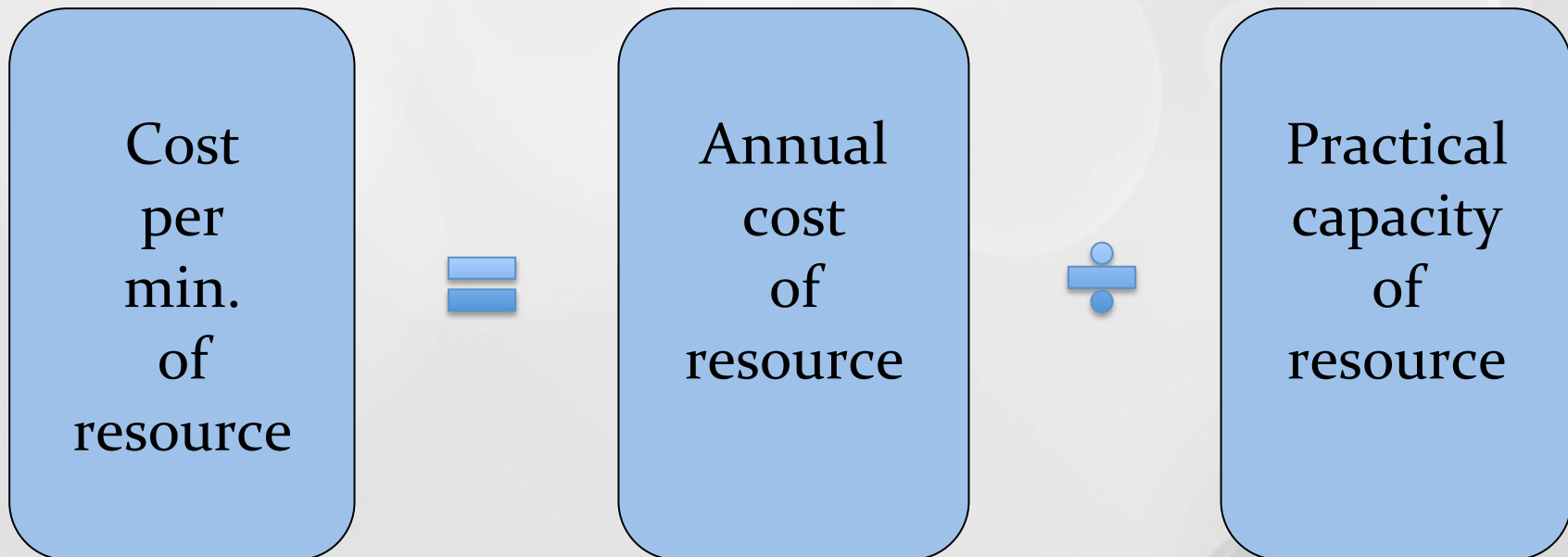
Select medical procedure

- Select medical procedure
 - Total knee replacement
 - Whipple procedure (pancreaticoduodenectomy)
 - Inguinal hernia repair
 - . . .

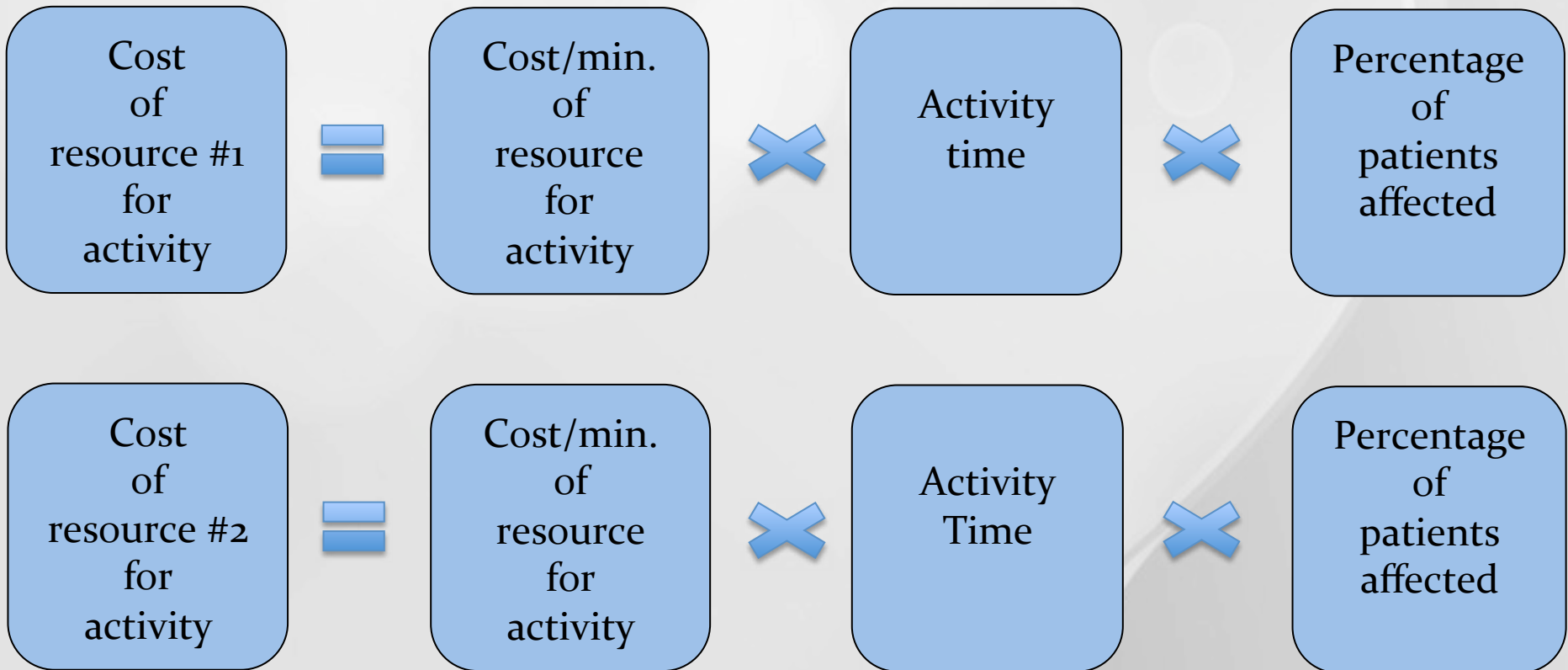
Develop detailed process maps

- Develop detailed process maps for cycle of care
 - Flow chart
 - Value stream map
 - Unified modeling language

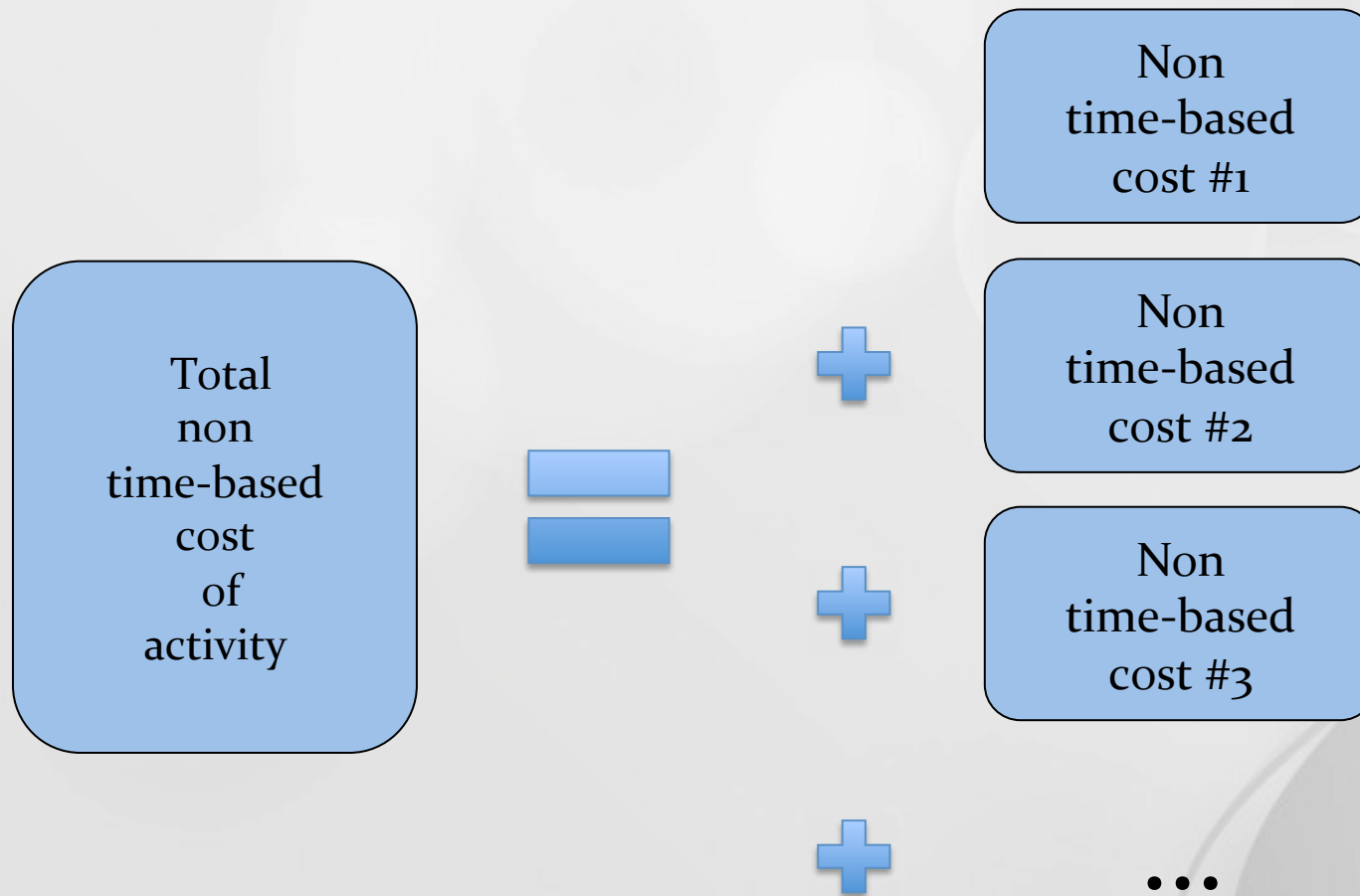
Cost/minute of a resource



Time-based cost of resources for an activity



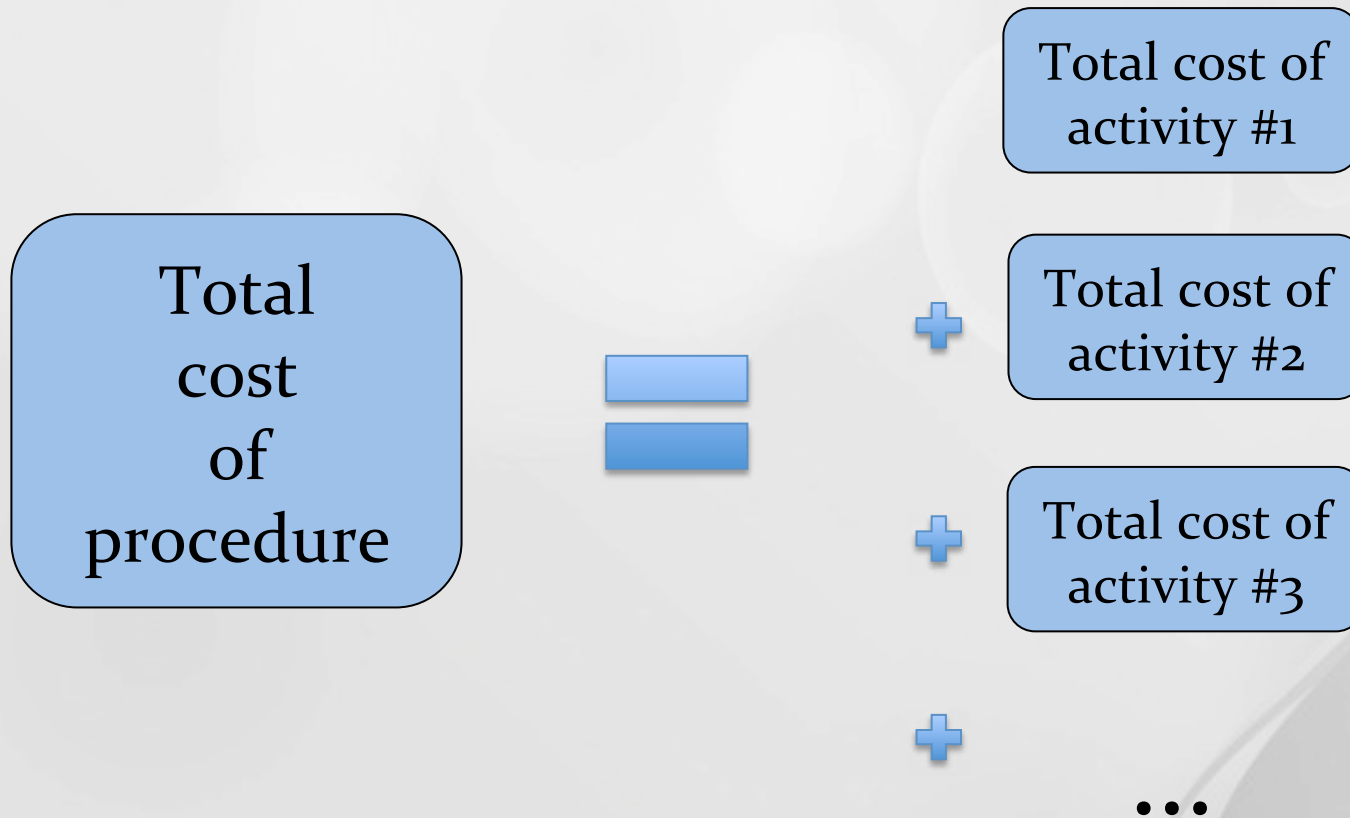
Non time-based cost of an activity



Total cost of an activity



Overview of TDABC



Applying TDABC

- Once total cost has been calculated:
 - Try to improve clinical outcomes without increasing cost
 - Try to reduce cost while maintaining clinical outcomes
 - Try to reduce cost and improve clinical outcomes

Notes

- “Rule of 1”
 - If there is only one of a resource (human, non-human)
 - Can be ignored in TDABC

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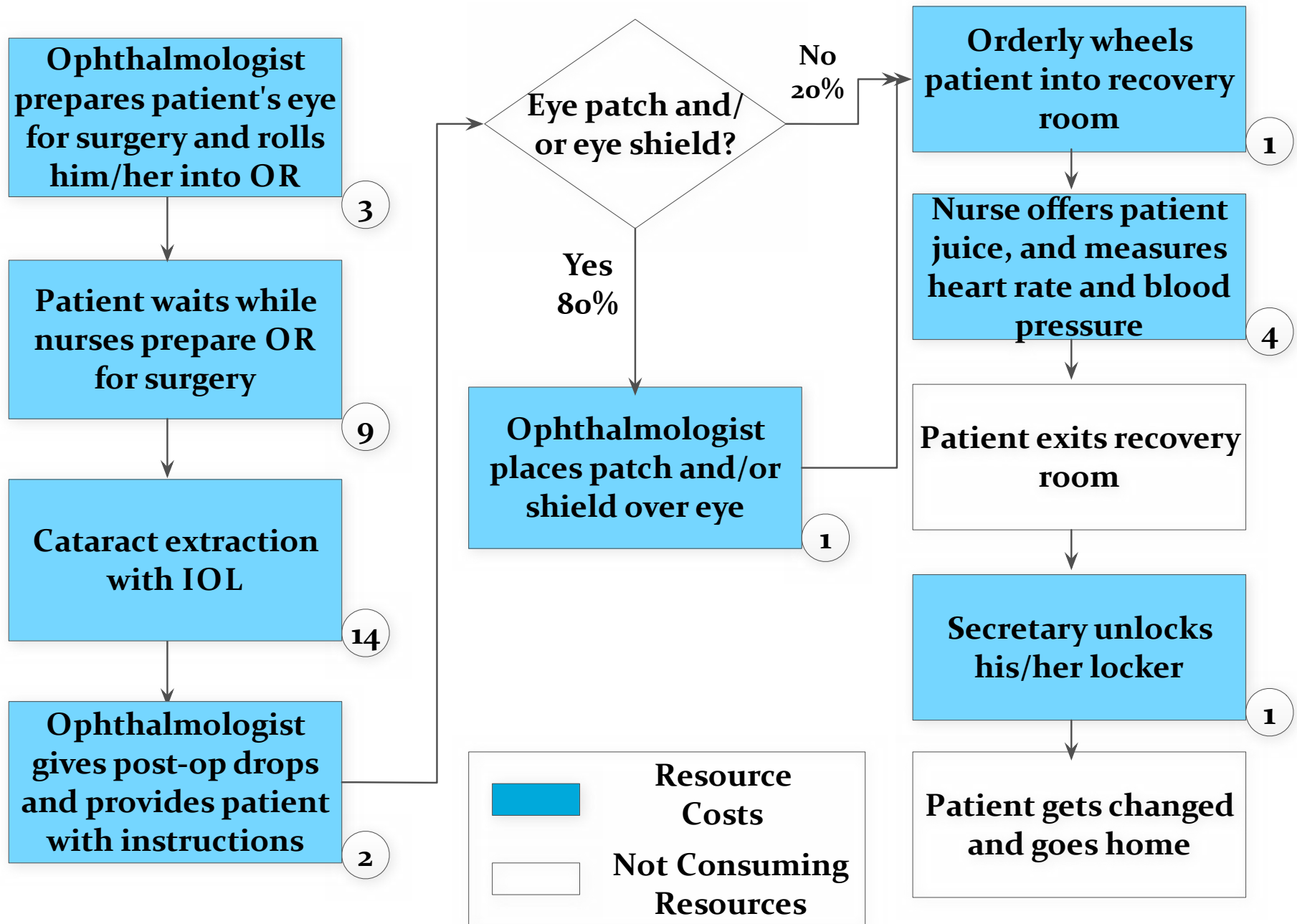
Select medical procedure

- Cataract procedure
 - Simple cataract procedure
 - Not classified by ophthalmologist as “complicated”
 - No prior vitrectomy
 - Included common comorbidities: diabetes, hypertension
 - Sole procedure: no other ophthalmologic procedure

Develop detailed process maps

- Process maps for cataract procedure cycle of care:
 - Pre-operative appointment (JGH ophthalmology clinic)
 - Pre-operative patient workup (One Day Surgery)
 - Cataract procedure (One Day Surgery)
 - Post-operative procedure (One Day Surgery)
 - Post-operative appointments (JGH ophthalmology clinic)

Process map fragment for day of surgery



Cost/minute of a resource - 1

- Operating Rooms (ORs)
 - Annual occupancy (\$20/sq. ft.) - \$7,110.75
 - Depreciation of computer system - \$2,069.58
 - Computer software - \$3,525.12
 - Depreciation of cataract sets - \$70,400.00
 - Depreciation of ophthalmology equipment - \$29,325.57
 - Cleaning costs - \$2,162.24
- Total annual cost of ORs: \$107,482.51**

Cost/minute of a resource - 2

- ORs
 - Total annual cost of ORs - \$107,482.51
 - Practical capacity of ORs -
 - Non-human resource: 90% of total “working time”
 - $(5,040 \text{ hours} * 0.90) * 60 \text{ min./hour} = 257,040/\text{min.}$
- Calculate cost/minute
 - $\$107,482.51 / 257,040 \text{ min.} = \$0.56 / \text{min.}$

Cost/minute of a resource - 1

- OR Nurses

- Labour costs - \$3,051,862.03
- Cost of supervision: share of total compensation based on number of employees supervisor oversees
 - Supervisor #1 - \$86,494.02
 - Supervisor #2 - \$96,245.63
 - Supervisor #3 - \$129,103.29
 - Supervisor #4 - \$80,066.00
 - Supervisor #5 - \$89,716.08

Total annual cost of OR nurses - \$3,533,487.05

Cost/minute of a resource - 2

- OR Nurses
 - Total annual cost of OR nurses - \$3,533,487.05
 - Practical capacity of OR nurses:
 - Human resource: 85% of total “working time”
 - $(63,936.50 \text{ hours} * 0.85) * 60 \text{ min./hour} = 3,260,761.50 \text{ min.}$
- Calculate cost/minute
 - $\$3,533,487.05 / 3,051,862.03 \text{ min.} = \$1.08 / \text{min.}$
- Need to follow same procedure for other staff

Time-based costs of cataract procedure in OR

- Cataract procedure (14 minutes)
 - OR \$0.56/min. * 14 min. = \$7.89
 - OR Nurse #1 - \$1.08/min. * 14 min. = \$15.17
 - OR Nurse #2 - \$1.08/min. * 14 min. = \$15.17
 - Other surgical costs - \$1.60 * 14 min. = \$22.38
 - Respiratory therapist - \$0.81 * 14 min. = \$11.38

Total time-based cost for cataract procedure - \$71.99

Non time-based costs of cataract procedure in OR

- Drops for cataract procedure only - \$22.72
- Cataract pack - \$236.90
- Viscoelastic agents - \$110.00
- Margin on lens - -\$50.00
- Gown, Royal Silk, Large (2), Extra Large - \$11.70
- Balanced salt solution (15mL bottle, 500 mL bag) - \$8.10
- Monarch II C Cartridge - \$5.00
- Cataract set sterilization costs - \$3.76
- Laundry- \$3.75
- Gloves Ansell Encore Powder Free 7.0 (3) - \$2.64

Total non time-based cost for cataract procedure - \$354.57

Total cost of cataract procedure in OR

Total cost of cataract procedure in OR

= time-based costs + non-time based costs

= \$71.99 + \$354.57

= \$426.56

Total cost of cataract procedure

<u>Process</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Pre-operative appointment(s)	\$18.98
Pre-operative procedure	\$89.32
Cataract procedure	\$426.56
Post-operative procedure	\$17.61
Post-operative appointments	\$13.70
Sterilization	\$24.50
Total	\$590.67

Applying TDABC

- TDABC does not reflect level of utilization
- May wish to monitor it
- TDABC makes it easy to do so



Utilization of Resources

Ophthalmologic Equipment in 3 Operating Rooms

Activity	Actual Usage (min.)	Practical Capacity	Percent Utilization
Cataract Procedures	56,926.80	272,160	20.92%
Other Ophthalmologic Procedures	79,335.00	272,160	29.15%
Total	136,261.80	272,160	50.07%



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Recommendations

1. Make better use of OR time
2. Reduce surgical material costs
3. Improve utilization of sterilization room

Make better use of OR time

- Revise cancellation policy
 - Allow same-day scheduling
- Ensure surgery starts on time to minimize possibility of end-of-day cancellation
 - Ensure patients are adequately prepared
 - E.g. jewelry removal in advance
- Run two ORs: flipping rooms

Turnover time and operating time for cataract procedures in 2011 - 2012

Surgeon	Average Operating Time per Procedure (minutes)	Average Turnover Time per Procedure (minutes)	Total Time in OR Per Procedure (minutes)
Surgeon A	10.52	9.88	20.40
Surgeon B	12.22	8.78	21.00
Surgeon C	14.12	9.88	24.00
Surgeon D	14.88	10.32	25.20

Turnover time almost 50% of total OR time

Flipping rooms

- Two nurses in each OR
- Surgeon and respiratory therapist float between rooms
- Nurse could assume certain post-operative responsibilities, allowing the surgeon to start the next operation sooner
 - Post-operative drops, eye patch and shield

Eliminate non-value added steps

- Suturing (0.4% of cases at KEI)
 - Time-consuming (1 – 2 minutes)
 - Suture(s) are costly
- Retrobulbar blocking (0.2% of cases at KEI)
 - Time-consuming (1 – 2 minutes)
 - Poses unnecessary health risks (hemorrhaging)
 - Topical anesthesia is a better option



Highest costs

Resource	Percent of total procedure cost
Custom Cataract Pack	40.8 %
Viscoelastic Agents	19.0 %
OR Nursing Labor	10.7%
Drops in OR	3.8%

Reduce surgical material costs

- Mitigate waste in “Cataract Pack”
 - Package expensive items separately unless used in every procedure (e.g. sideport knife costly used in less than two-thirds of cataract surgeries)
 - Potential to reduce cost of procedure by 10%

Reduce surgical material costs

- Viscoelastic agents and Pre-/post-op drops
 - Standardize with room for flexibility
 - Smaller quantities to reduce waste
 - Potential to reduce cost of procedure by 10%

Improve utilization of sterilization room

- Sterilization turnaround time is 4-6 hours
 - Cataract set:
 - Required for each procedure
 - Quicker turnaround would enable increase in number of daily procedures
- Reduce costs and improve efficiency
 - RFID to reduce tracking time
 - Use sterile filters instead of sterilization wraps

Improve utilization of sterilization room

- Advance notice of equipment requirements
 - Better scheduling of processing
 - Minimize partial loads (STATs)
 - Reduction of unnecessary processing

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Challenges of this project

- Little standardization amongst surgeons
- Not all costs available on enterprise resource planning system
- Skepticism

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Benefits of TDABC

- Simple
- Easy to identify unused capacity
- Highlights potential areas of improvement

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Questions?