

Tufts-New England Medical Center

Phlebotomy Project

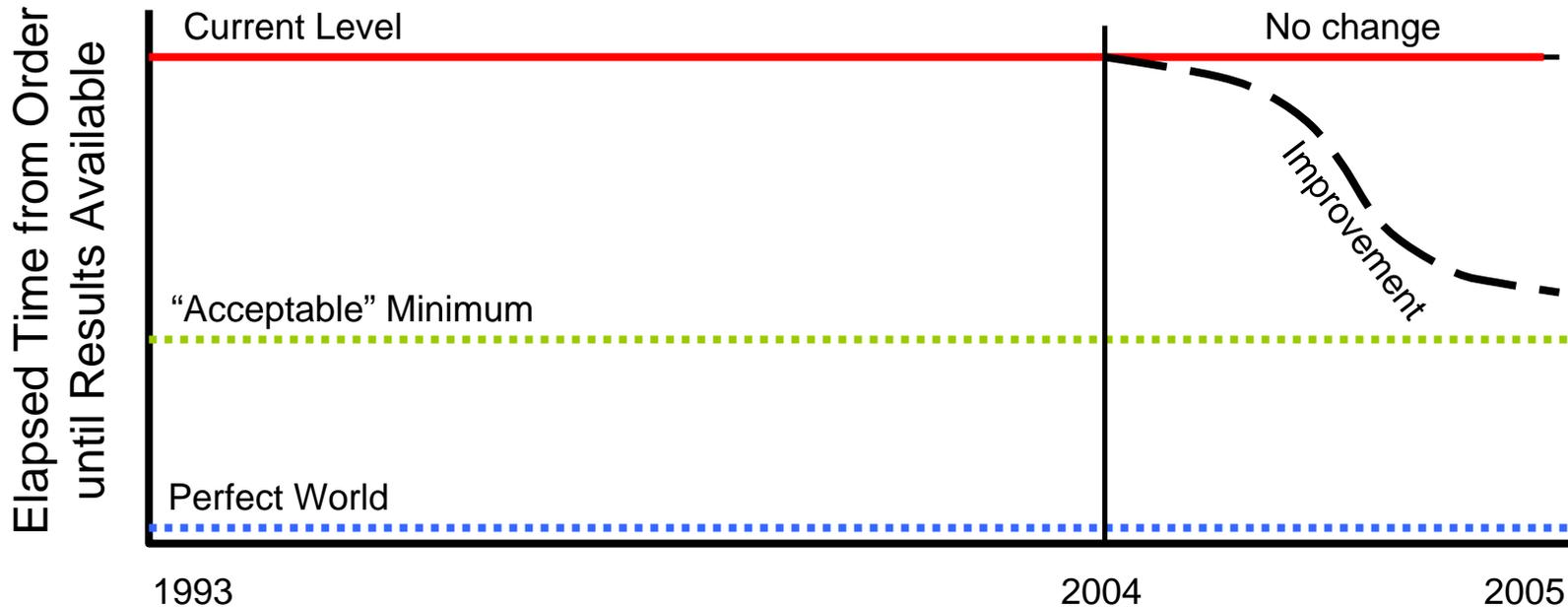
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Hospital Overview

- Academic Hospital (Tufts Medical School)
 - Residents make the clinical decisions
 - Attending physicians supervise & teach
- Hospitalized Patients
 - Clinical decisions ← Information from laboratory tests on blood samples
 - Drawn multiple times daily (usually scheduled)
 - Census: 150-180 medicine & surgery patients

Problem Statement



Average Turnaround Time for Lab Test Results

1. Inefficiency
 - Impedes clinical decision-making
2. Lower Quality & Higher Risk
 - Delays patient care plan implementation
3. Lower Margins
 - Increases chance of postponed discharges

Work Context

- Two interdependent “organizations”
 - Laboratory & Phlebotomy (operations)
 - Physicians & Nurses (clinical)
- Constraints affect each group differently
 - No one group sees entire system
 - Nobody looking out for entire system
- Groups blame other groups, not system

Challenge: Getting Everyone Around the Same Table

- How did we meet this challenge?

- Required tactful facilitation of entire team
- Active listening → elicit frustrations
- Use “objective” process flowcharts
 - Build understanding of how things work
 - Basis for communication among groups



My Insights

- Results

- “I had never heard that lab turnaround time delayed clinical decision making.” – VP, General Services
- Residents and nurses blame phlebotomy for being unresponsive → don’t realize they are understaffed
- Residents don’t realize they make an implicit risk tradeoff: act without info or wait for info → patient safety

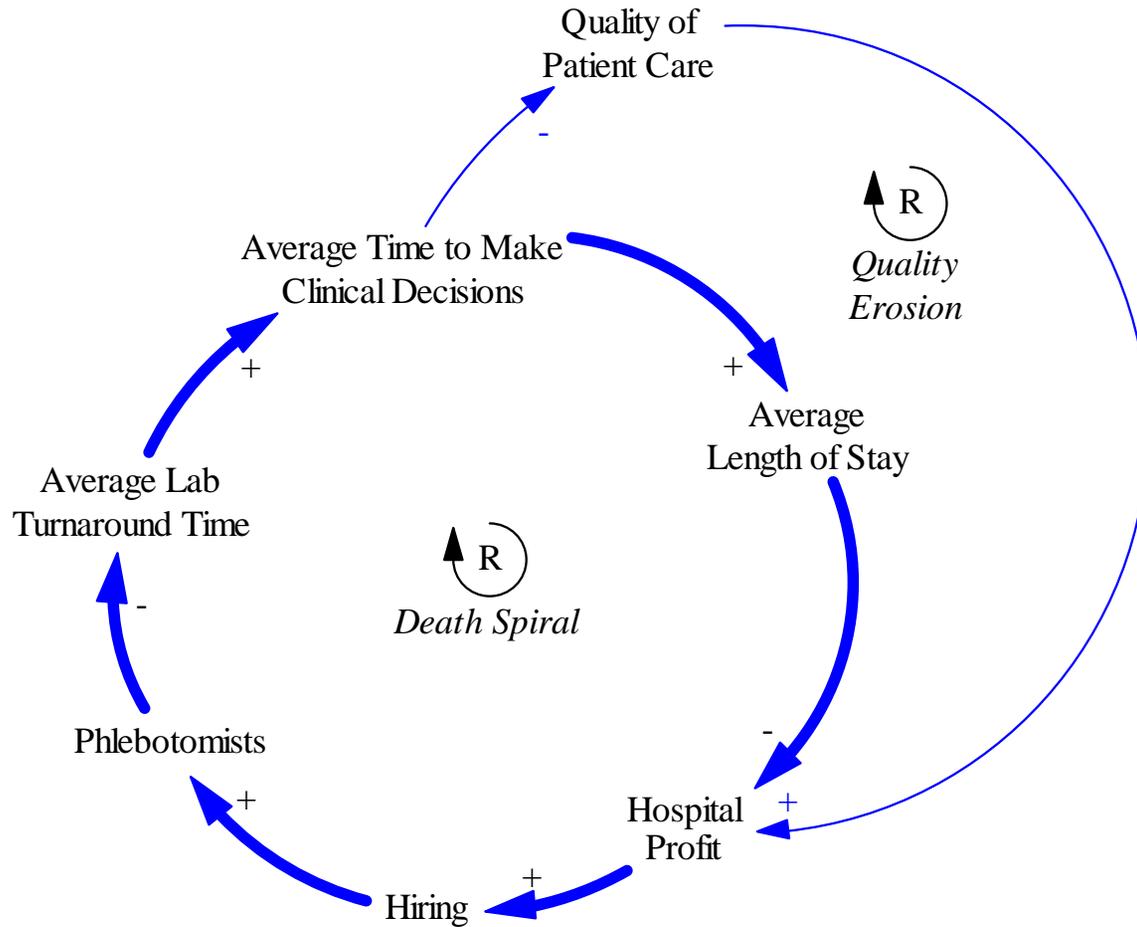


Client Insights

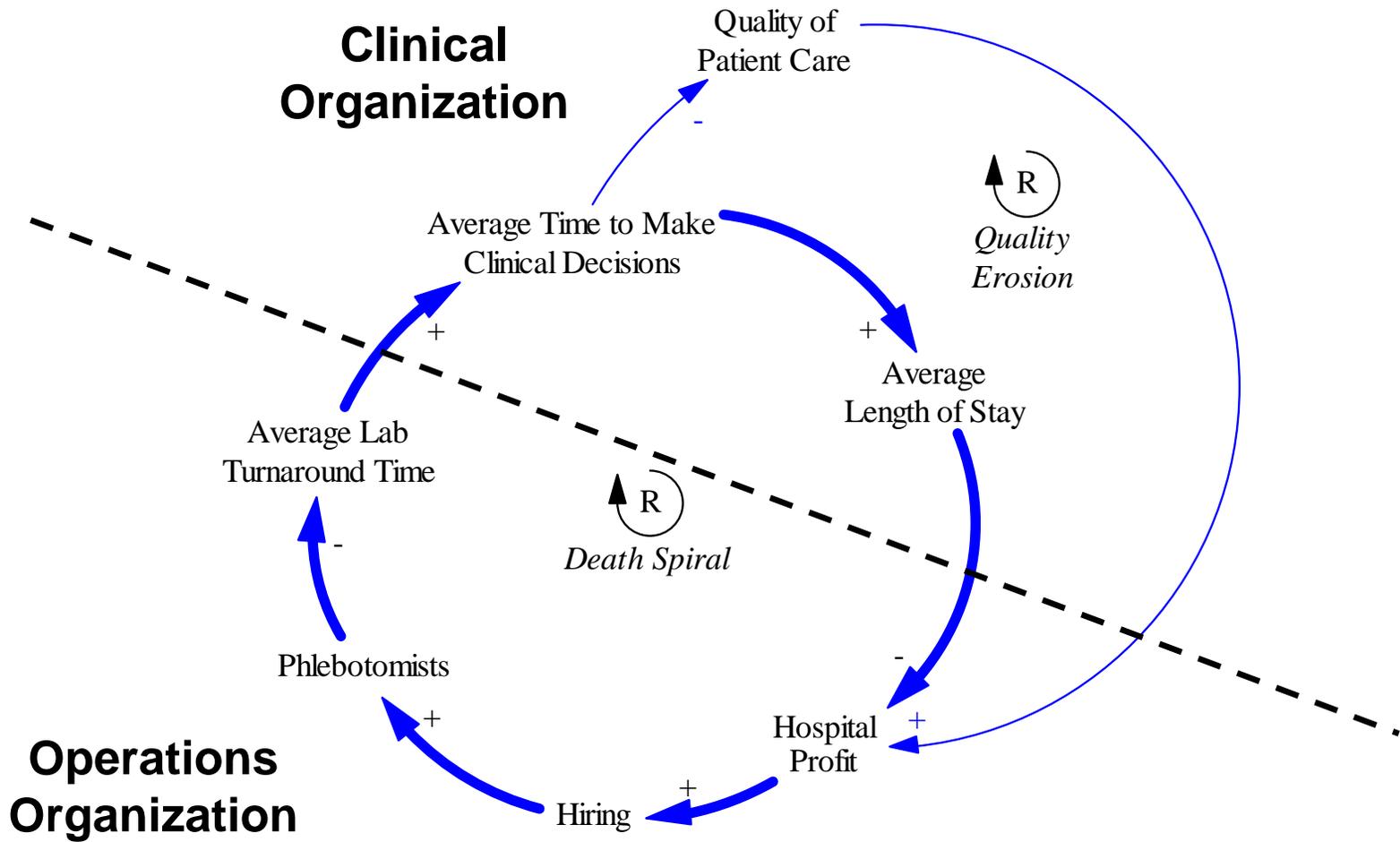
Client Insights from Reference Modes

- System in Equilibrium
 - Patient volume consistently close to maximum capacity
 - Staffing levels “frozen” because of chronic budget shortfalls
 - Phlebotomy productivity is stable and better than the benchmark
- Dissatisfaction with Lab Turnaround Time
 - “paradigm shift”, not erosion of current service

Putting the Pieces Together

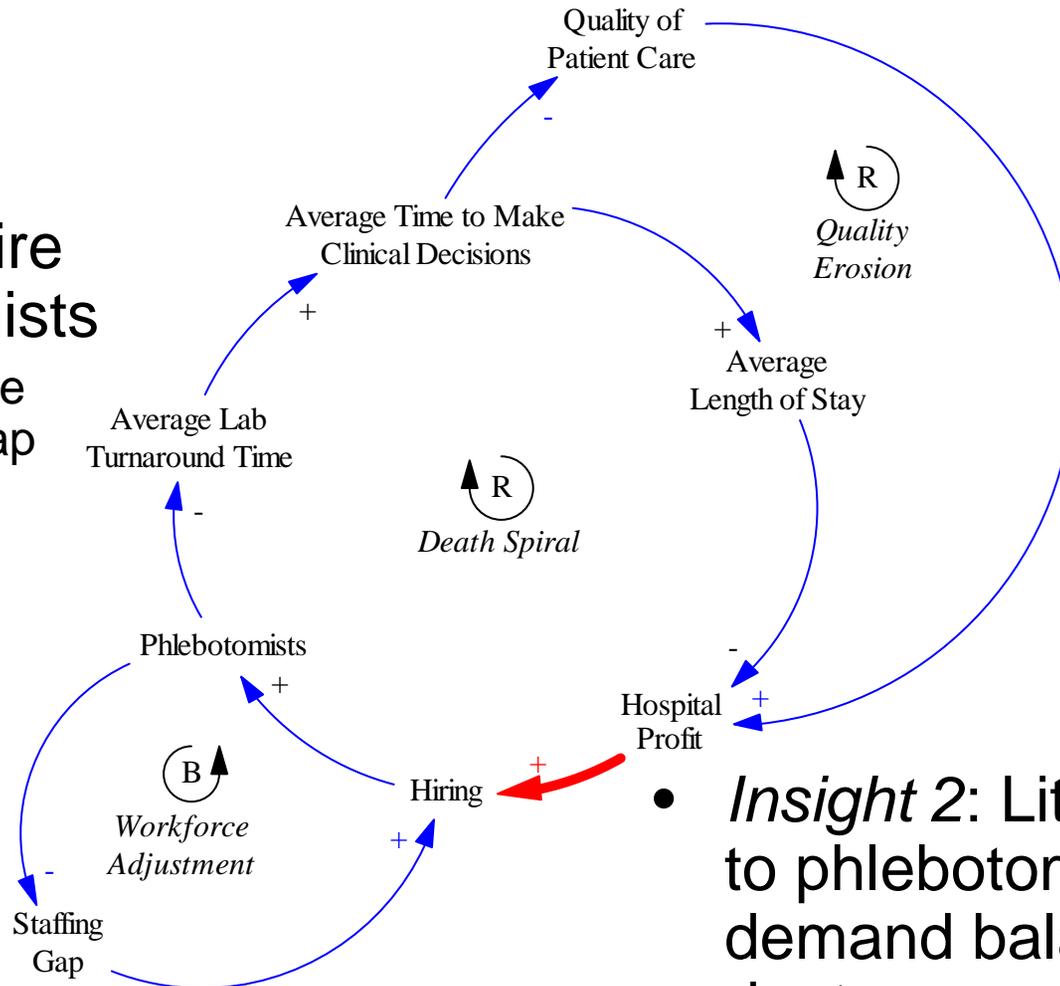


Putting the Pieces Together



Phlebotomy Staffing Policies (1)

- *Insight 1:* Hospital financials constrain ability to hire phlebotomists
 - Can't close staffing gap



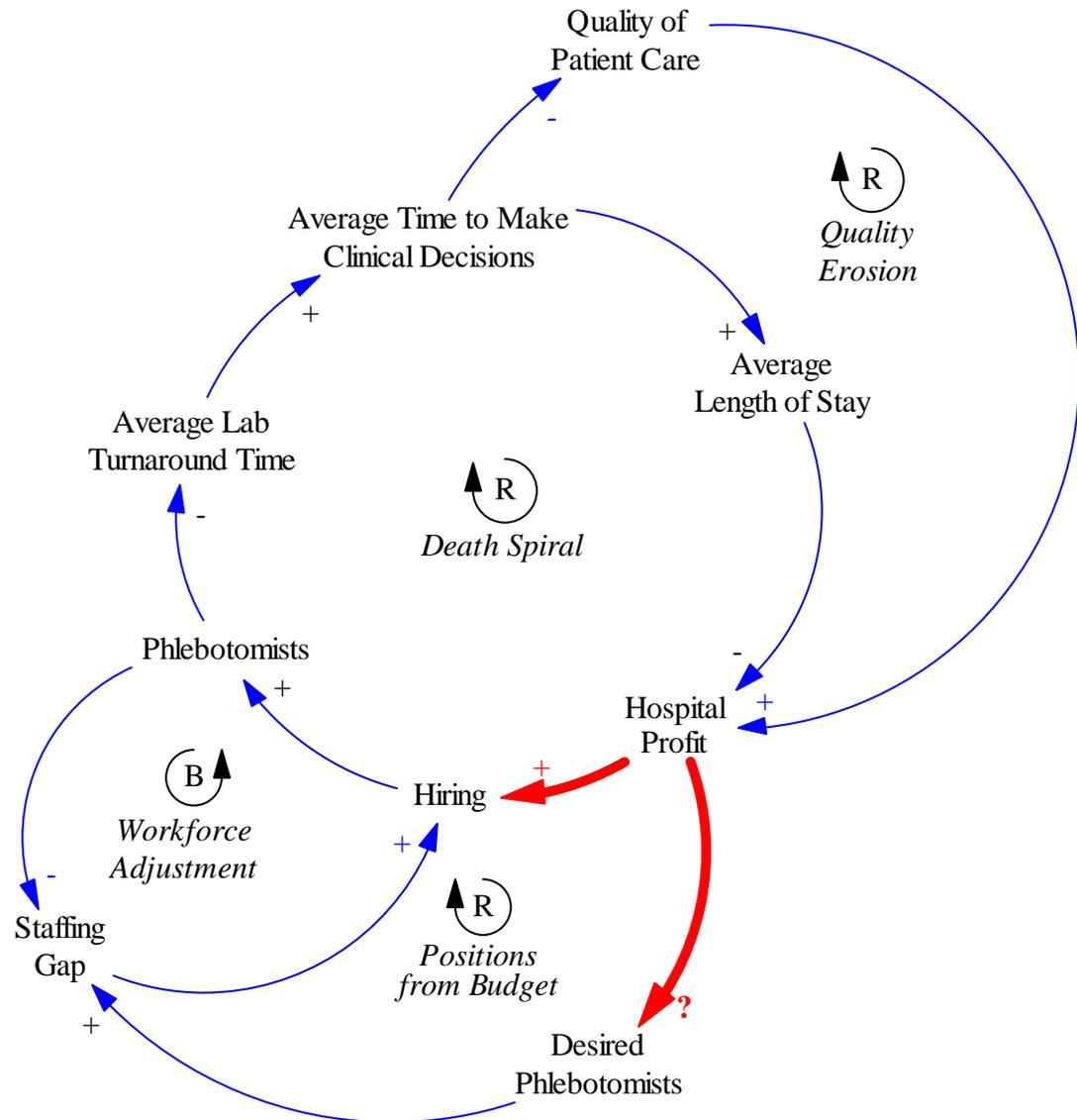
- *Insight 2:* Little attention to phlebotomy supply-demand balance across depts

Policy Implications

- Need proactive, periodic review of where phlebotomists are assigned

Phlebotomy Staffing Policies (2)

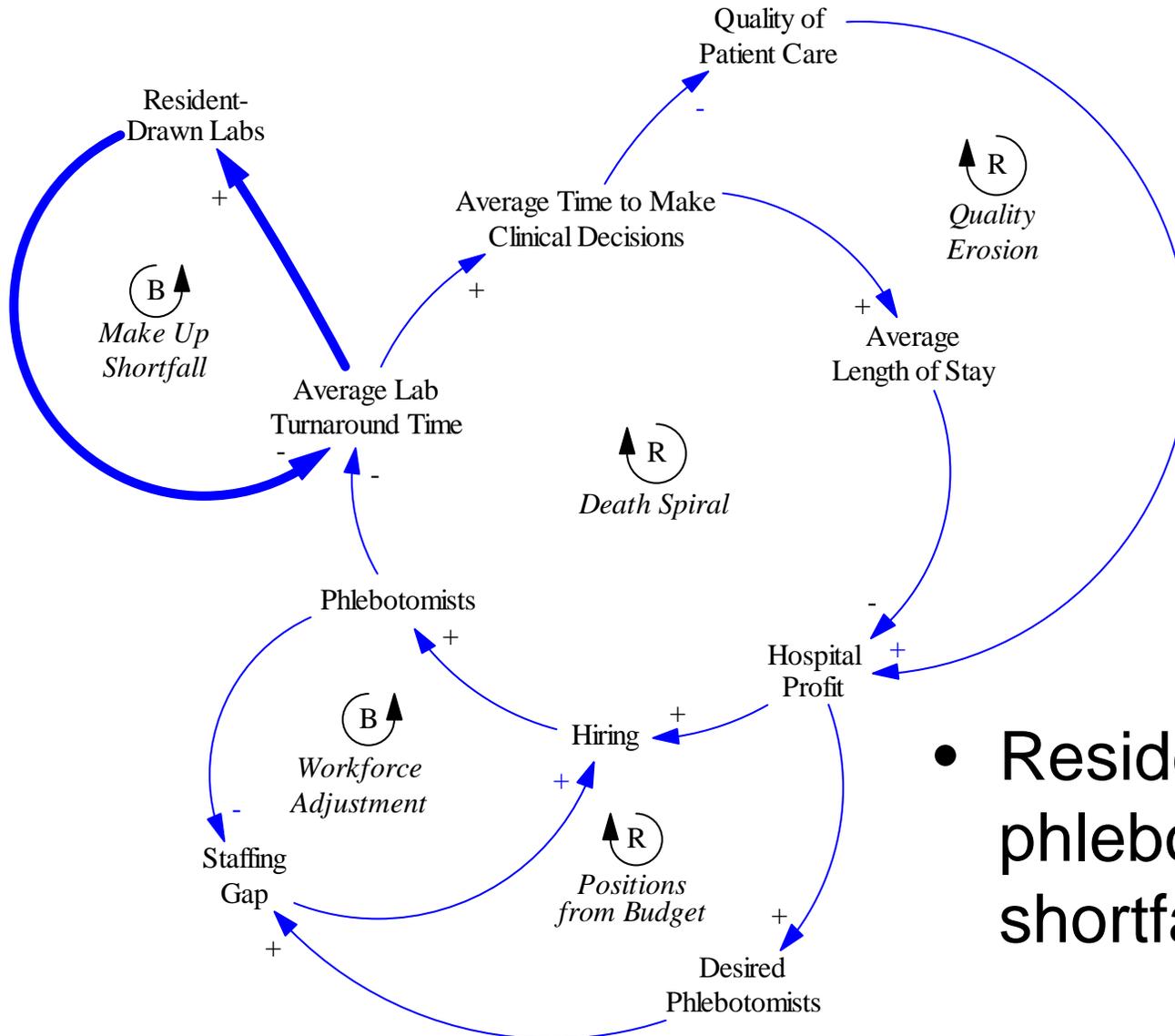
- *Insight 3: Lower profitability results in fewer desired staff*
 - Should phlebotomy be cut in a budget crunch?
 - What staffing level is “optimal”?



Policy Implications

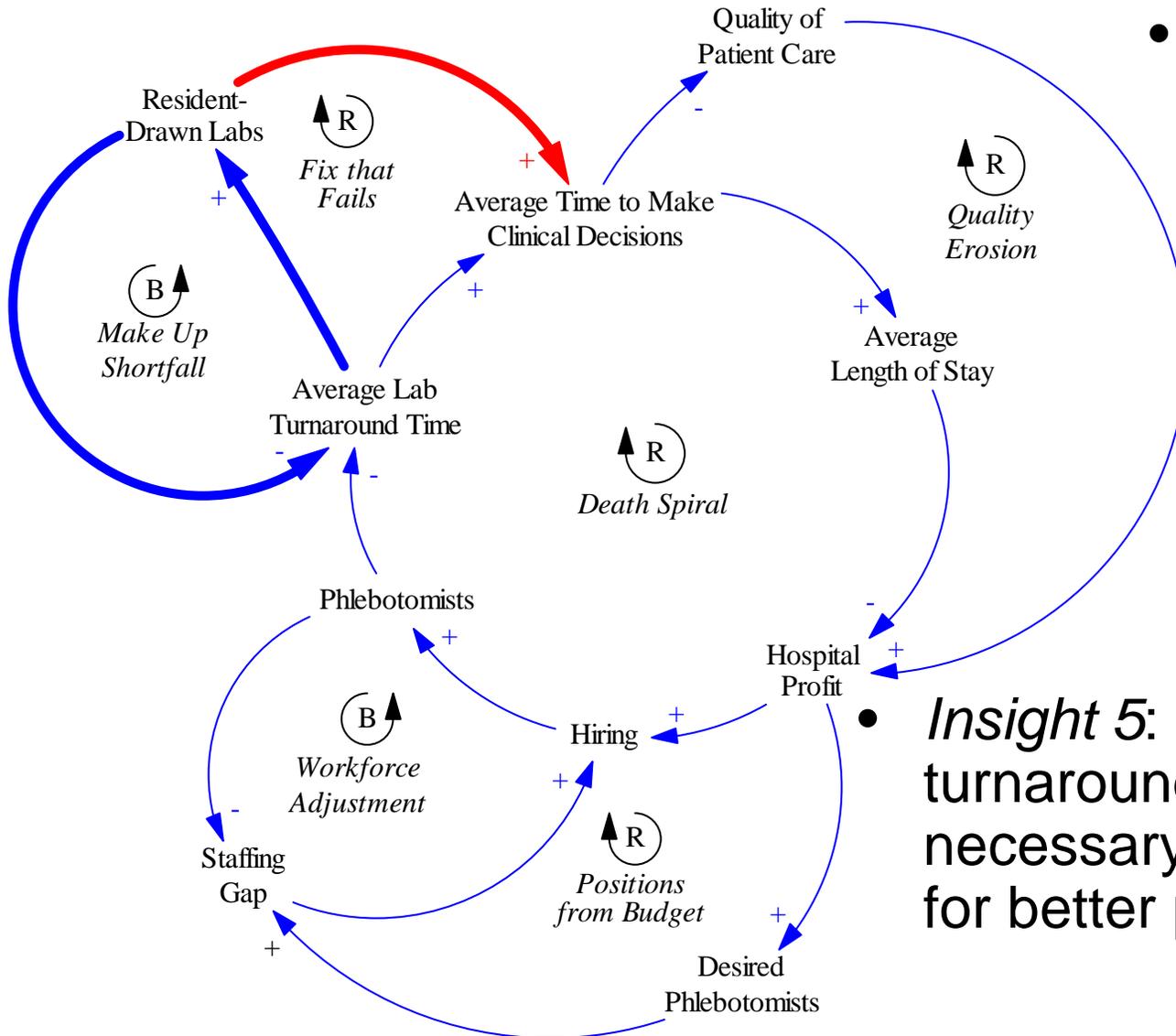
- Need proactive, periodic review of where phlebotomists are assigned
- Investments required to get out of the hole
 - Possibility: Hire *more* phlebotomists when profitability is low

No Silver Bullet



- Residents make up phlebotomy staffing shortfall

No Silver Bullet



- *Insight 4:* Residents as “solution” makes problem worse

- where to allocate time
- time to make clinical decisions is most important

- *Insight 5:* Shorter lab turnaround time is necessary, but not sufficient, for better performance

Policy Implications

- Need proactive, periodic review of where phlebotomists are assigned
- Investments required to get out of the hole
 - Possibility: Hire *more* phlebotomists when profitability is low
- Focus on improving timeliness of clinical decision-making and interventions
 - Pay special attention this high-leverage point
 - Don't just fight fires when crises happen
 - Hard to measure abstract processes

Client-Reported Project Benefits

- Explore system response to changes
 - Justify incremental phlebotomy staffing
 - Time required to make clinical decisions is the high-leverage point
 - Info available earlier must be acted on earlier
 - more process improvements needed
- Insights not possible from discussion alone
 - Everyone tends to focus on the details of their area → need framework for systems thinking
 - Recognize that processes evolve around constraints (e.g. when rounds happen)