

# **MGH Pathology Process Redesign** Andrea Doria, Jihee Lim, Agni Orfanoudaki, Holly Wiberg 15.777 Healthcare Delivery Lab

## **Transition to Paperless System**

#### Motivation

- 1. Improved efficiency + Patient safety
- 2. Environmental Impact
- 3. Qualitative: IT survey, Interviews
- ~40% of interviewed doctors in favor of transitioning to a paperless system.
- 94 staff / trainees of the department participated. (Fig. 1)

# nual health spending (billions of dollars

## **Survey and Interview Results**

Fig. 1. Respondents by Subspecialty.

#### N=35 IP addresses N=93 rows fulfilled

#### N=45 - Faculty - AP

- N=4 Faculty CID N=13 - Faculty - CP
- N=5- Fellow-AP
- N=4 Resident AF N=4 - Resident - CF
- N=1- Faculty AP, Faculty CID
- N=1 Faculty AP, Faculty CP N=1 - Fellow - AP, Resident -

AP,Resident – CP N=11 - Resident - AP, Resident -

CP N=4 – Not identified



Fig. 2. Frequency of use of printed



Fig. 3. Percentage of cases for which transcription service used for typing up reports in CoPath (by pathologist)



Fig. 4

reports

### IT Survey

Overall Takeaway: variability in utilization of IT tools within the department

•Highly variable usage of transcriptionists by pathologists (Fig. 3)

•Underutilization of Dragon in direct diagnosis entry

#### Key Findings from Workspace Inventory Survey\*

Total number of pathologists in MGH Boston	49
Total number of pathologists surveyed	30
% of pathologists surveyed	61.2%
Average faculty office size (in sqft)	145
Average number of monitor per office	1.55
Total number of pathologists who support direct entry	13
% of pathologists who support direct entry	43.3%
Total # of monitors needed	19
Total # of wireless keyboard + mouse needed	12
Total # of adjustable sit-stand desk needed (estimated)**	30

\*Note: Detailed survey results and photos are available <u>here</u>

\*\*Adjustable sit-stand desks are highly recommended for doctors' ergonomics and performance efficiency \*\*\*Cost assumptions are made based on market prices of \$250/27" monitor , \$60/wireless mouse & keyboard, and \$395/adjustable desk

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<sup>%</sup>Usage of Dragon for typing CoPath



~\$5500 one time budget for essential hardware fitout	
Total Costs***	

I otal Costs	
\$4,750	)
\$720	)
\$11,850	)

# **Problem Statement**

Improve the efficiency of process reviewing and signing out cases, while maintaining excellence in resident/ fellow training and ensuring highquality, error-free pathology reports.



## **Proposed Solutions**



**Goal 1.** Transition to a direct diagnosis entry system, which will *reduce* turnaround time and cost.



Gal 2. Redesign the case workflow to a continuous processing system, which will *improve resource allocation and reduce turnaround time*.

# Challenges

•Operational: The change would be **disruptive to current workflows** and is **difficult to implement gradually** as it requires coordination between departments. •Organizational: There is potential for resistance due to role and shift schedule changes.

# **Implementation Plan**

#### Short-Term

- **Invest** in improved hardware.
- Create streamlined request process
- Update CoPath functionality based on common pain points.
- Offer optional technology training
- Continue **adoption of** paperless diagnosis entry.

#### Medium-Term

- Transition to 64bit Windows system (in progress, done by January 2020).
- Implement **cutoff date** for direct diagnosis entry, possibly by subspecialty.
- Begin **enhanced QA review** by transcription team.

#### Long-Term

- Enact **continuous case** processing by transcription team.
- Eliminate paper working draft.
- Continue monitoring **key metrics**, i.e. turnaround time and amendment rates, to ensure no loss in quality in new system.

# **Simulation Model**

- changes.
- We test 2 new scenarios in the system outlined below:
- Phase 1: Enhanced QA entry). Review
- <u>Phase 2</u>: Continuous Processing

# **Simulation Results**

- flow of cases through the pathology department.
- as well as interviews with pathologists.
- distributional results on wait times in various steps.

<u>Phase 1</u>: Reduces overall turnaround time by **3.2%**, and specifically lowers the time from resident review to signout by 14.4%.

**Phase 2**: Results in further **turnaround time** reduction of 14.6% and saves 30.0% of time between gross complete and shelf delivery.

Waiting Time from QA to Resident Review

Time from Resident Review to Sign out

Turnaround Time





• It is **infeasible** to **pilot** the test of hypotheses 1,2 and 3 directly in the department due to the required coordination between process steps and the need for transcriptionists to have more flexibility in their role.

• We thus **construct** a *discrete-time simulation model* to replicate the current pathology department and allow us to evaluate the potential effects of these

• Transcriptionists perform more detailed review of cases (and no longer transcribe due to direct DX

• Benefits: Reduced error rate; increased physician trust in the paperless system.

• Transcription team reviews cases continuously throughout the day as slides are processed and become ready for delivery.

• Benefits: Improved turnaround time; less idle time for slides after preparation.

• We create a *discrete-time simulation model* that allows us to reconstruct the

• We estimate key parameters, such as case flow volume, resource availability, and time required for each step, based on empirical data from October 2018

• We run the simulation over the course of seven business days to obtain

