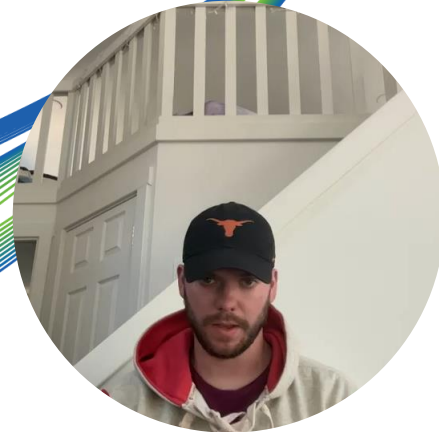


Resource Allocation Optimization



Team Roles

Samuel Chadick

- **Facilitator**
 - Team Leader
 - PowerPoint Visualization

Magloire Diala

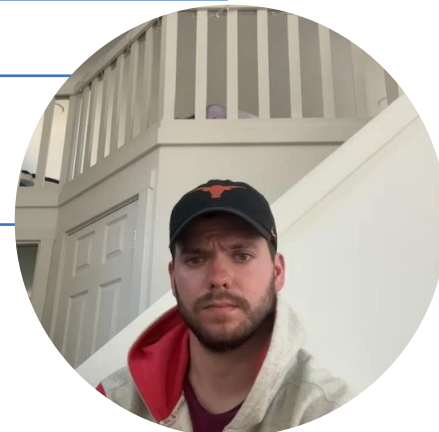
- **Timekeeper**

Julia Tenny

- **Scribe**

Sachi Wijeratne

- **Champion**



Define Phase



Founding Vision

- Traces back to a report conceived during World War II.
- Crafted by economist William Beveridge, architect of the report for Britain's Welfare State foundation.
- Groundbreaking mission: Address and eradicate societal "great evils" - want, disease, ignorance, squalor, and idleness.

Reference taken from: Day, C. (2017, December 7). *The Beveridge Report and the foundations of the Welfare State*. The National Archives blog.
<https://blog.nationalarchives.gov.uk/beveridge-report-foundations-welfare-state/>



Pre-NHS Healthcare

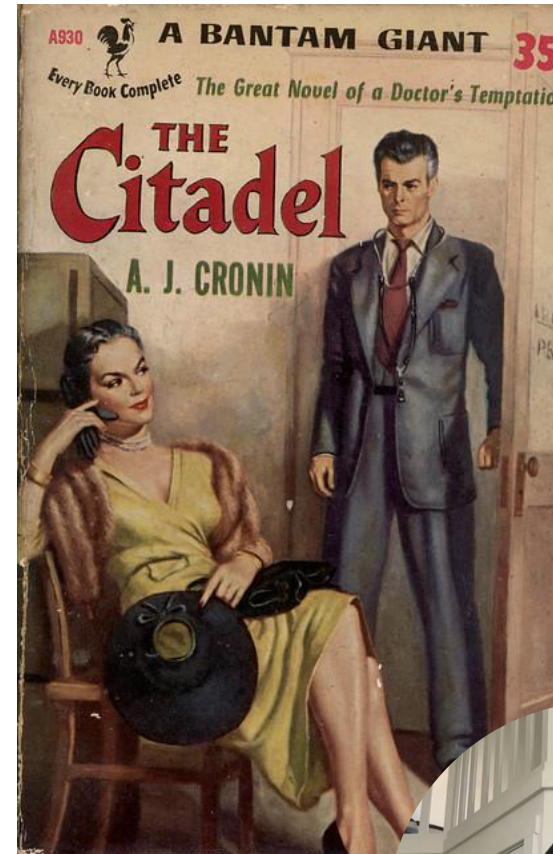
Regional Healthcare Transformation

- Pre-NHS healthcare was a varied patchwork, with "voluntary" and municipal hospitals across regions.

Public Demand for Change

- Influential works like "The Citadel" by A.J. Cronin (1937) fueled a growing public demand for healthcare reform.

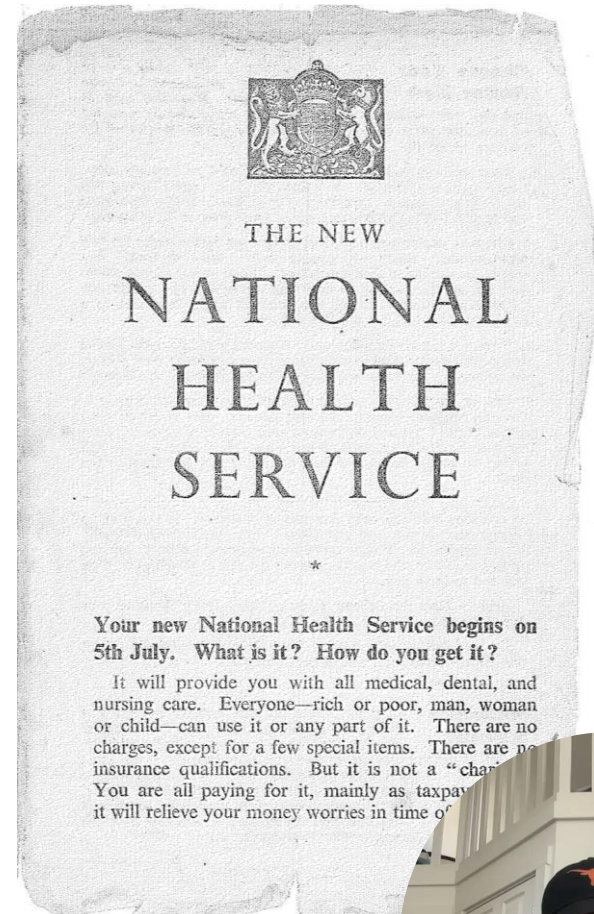
Reference taken from: *The Birth of the NHS*. Historic UK. (n.d.). <https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofBritain/Birth-of-the-NHS/>



Birth of the NHS

- On July 5, 1948, the NHS became the world's first universal health system financed through taxation.
- The NHS revolutionized healthcare, providing comprehensive, free medical care, leaving a lasting impact.
- The NHS holds a special place in the hearts of the British, more popular than the royal family, the armed forces, or the BBC.

Reference taken from: *The Birth of Britain's National Health Service*. Wellcome Collection. (n.d.). <https://wellcomecollection.org/articles/WyjHUicAACvGnmJI>



Core Functions

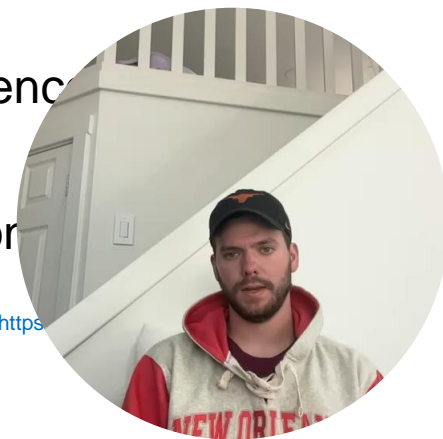
Key Roles:

- Workforce Excellence
- Digital Transformation
- Information Management
- Population Health Focus

Long-Term Aims:

- Health Equity
- Quality and Safety
- Access and Experience
- Value for Money
- Societal and Environmental

Reference taken from: NHS. (n.d.). NHS choices. <https://www.nhs.uk/choices/we-do/>



Project Background

Healthcare's Vital Role

- Health is integral to our lives, as well as the well-being of our loved ones and communities
- Healthcare improvements ensure access to essential services, enhancing the well-being of individuals and communities.

Critical Healthcare Issues

- Conducted an in-depth analysis of a UK National Health Service dataset, identifying critical issues affecting patient care.
- We observed a notable issue: insufficient availability of beds, which directly impacts the quality of patient care.



Problem Statement



“Throughout a 10-year time span, the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) of the UK National Health Service (NHS) has experienced an average of 300 urgent operation cancellations even though the current bed capacity at the ICU stands at 3,423 in average. Our objective is to decrease the urgent operation cancellations by 5% from their current levels.”



Negative Consequences

Health & Wellbeing

- Psychological strain
- Physical effects
- Social Disruptions

Care & Quality

- Increased wait times
- Inconvenience across surgeries
- Disengagement
- Lack of trust

Funding & Efficiency

- Resource pressures
- Lack of revenue

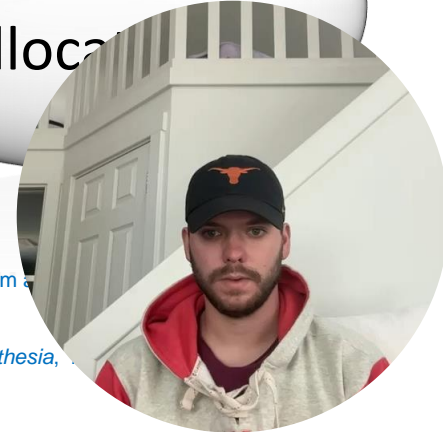
Suboptimal
Results

Sub-par
experience

Poor resource
allocation

References taken from: Dell'Atti L. The Cancelling of Elective Surgical Operations Causes Emotional Trauma and a Lack of Confidence: Study from Urologia Journal. 2014;81(4):242-245. doi:10.5301/urologia.5000050

Wong, D. operations: a 7-day cohort study of planned adult inpatient surgery in 245 UK National Health Service hospitals. *British journal of anaesthesia*, 2014



Measure Phase



Project Objectives



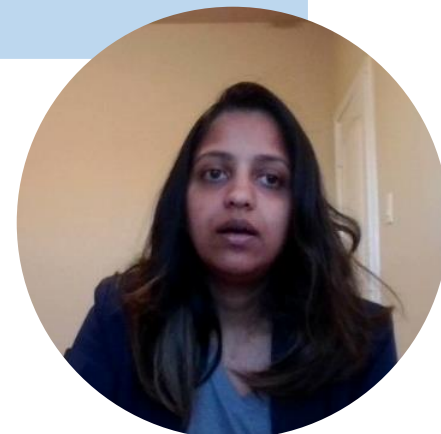
Decrease the cancellation of urgent operations.



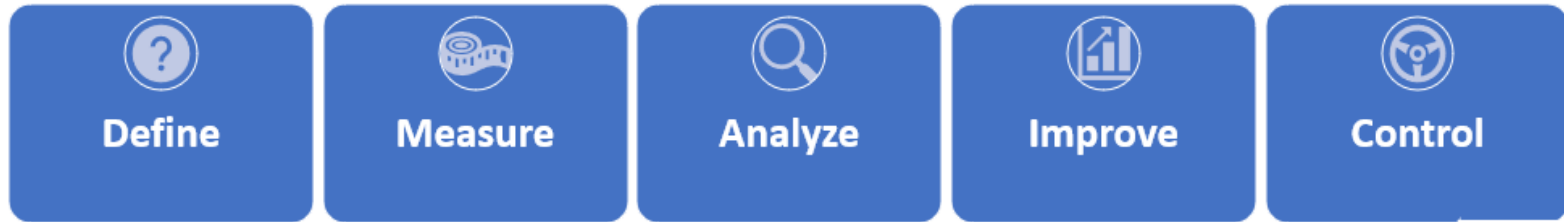
Explore potential improvements.



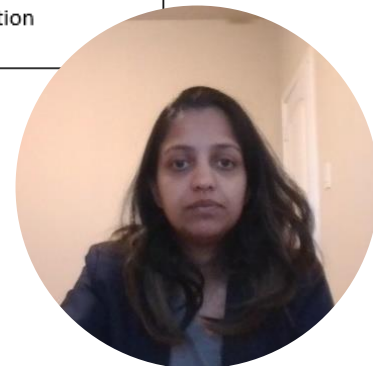
Aim to enhance efficiency and patient satisfaction.

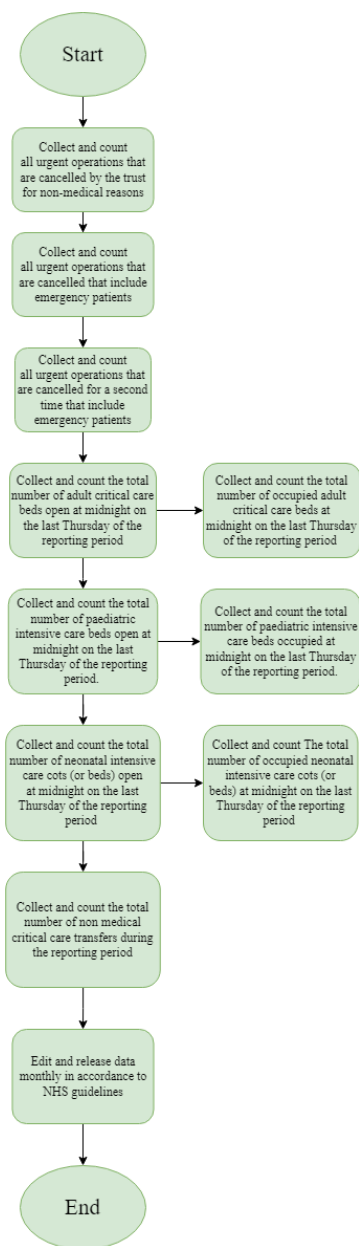


DMAIC Project Outline



DESCRIPTION				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Problem Statement - Outline the scope of the project - Create a process map - Estimate project impact & completion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data collection method - Understand the data and analyze data quality - Identify the independent variables - Data preparation - Understand the current status of the process - Mini literature review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Root cause analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Fishbone diagram - Exploratory data analysis - Data Visualization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outline and evaluate the solutions - Revise process maps (if required) - Outline a test solution and plan - Kaizen blitz (if required) - Make implementation plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify & document the new work standard - Confirm and sustain the reduction of the problem <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Quality control plan - Determine additional improvements - Documentation & present to target audience
TOOLS				
	Customer, QFD, FMEA	Benchmarking process, Graphical analysis	DOE Screening, Simulation	Continuous Gage R&R, Attribute R&R, Control Charts, FMEA
DELIVERABLES				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Project Proposal PPT -Project Proposal Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Dataset -Process Plan PPT/Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Process capability analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Identify the significant Attributes -Proposed solution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sustained solution -Documentation





Process Map



Julia Tenny

Deciphering the Data

Type of Data

- Qualitative data relating to UK National Health Service data on the occupancy rates of critical care beds and its effect on the cancelation of urgent operations.

Number of Records

- 114 records, based on monthly data from 8/11/2010 to 2/20/2019.

Measurements

- It is measured in a count and percentage format. Collected monthly last Thursday of the month at midnight.



Variables

- Year
- Period
- Number of Adult critical care beds
- Number of Pediatric intensive care beds
- Number of Neonatal critical care cots (or beds)
- % of Open Beds Occupied Adult critical care beds
- % of Open Beds Occupied Pediatric intensive care beds
- % of Open Beds Occupied Neonatal critical care cots (or beds)
- Number of Non-medical Critical care transfers in the month
- Urgent Operations Canceled
- Urgent Operations Canceled for the 2nd or more time



Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

- % of Open Beds Occupied Adult critical care beds
- % of Open Beds Occupied Pediatric intensive care beds
- % of Open Beds Occupied Neonatal critical care cots (or beds)
- Urgent Operations Canceled
- Urgent Operations Canceled for the 2nd or more time



Julia Tenny

Measurements

Dataset Measurements

- Critical Care capacity of beds in 3 categories (monthly)
- Cancellations of urgent operations (monthly)

Calculated Measurements

- Average measurements of capacity and urgent operation cancellations



NHS Data Collection

- Data collected by the National Health Service (NHS)
- Government-funded healthcare system in the United Kingdom
- Collected to monitor critical care bed availability
- Collected to manage critical care bed occupancy
- Goal: Reduce availability shortages



Julia Tenny

Data Collection Plan

Metric	Reason for Collection	Operational Definition	Data Source	Sampling Method	Sample Size	Who Will Collect	How Validated	Form Used
Number of Adult Critical Care Beds	To determine the base amount of beds available to adult patients in need of critical care.	Number of Available and Occupied Critical Care Beds	SDCS / Unify2 Data Collection	Online Resource	114	Team Members	UK National Health Service	No
Number of Paediatric Intensive Care Beds	To determine the base amount of beds available to paediatric patients in need of critical care.	Number of Available and Occupied Critical Care Beds	SDCS / Unify2 Data Collection	Online Resource	114	Team Members	UK National Health Service	No
Number of Neonatal Critical Care Beds	To determine the base amount of beds available to neonatal patients in need of critical care.	Number of Available and Occupied Critical Care Beds	SDCS / Unify2 Data Collection	Online Resource	114	Team Members	UK National Health Service	No
% of Adult Critical Care Beds Occupied	To determine if an acceptable amount of adult critical care beds are occupied.	Percentage of Available and Occupied Critical Care Beds	SDCS / Unify2 Data Collection	Online Resource	114	Team Members	UK National Health Service	No
% of Paediatric Intensive Care Beds	To determine if an acceptable amount of paediatric critical care beds are occupied.	Percentage of Available and Occupied Critical Care Beds	SDCS / Unify2 Data Collection	Online Resource	114	Team Members	UK National Health Service	No
% of Neonatal Critical Care Cots Occupied	To determine if an acceptable amount of neonatal critical care beds are occupied.	Percentage of Available and Occupied Critical Care Beds	SDCS / Unify2 Data Collection	Online Resource	114	Team Members	UK National Health Service	No
Urgent Operations Cancelled	To measure urgently needed operations canceled due to lack of available critical care beds.	Total number of Urgent Operations Cancelled within the period.	SDCS / Unify2 Data Collection	Online Resource	114	Team Members	UK National Health Service	No
Urgent Operations Cancelled for the 2nd or more time	To measure urgently needed operations canceled twice due to lack of available critical care beds.	Total number of Urgent Operations Cancelled within the period.	SDCS / Unify2 Data Collection	Online Resource	114	Team Members	UK National Health Service	No
Number of Non-medical Critical Care Transfers	To measure amount of critical care transfers due to non-medical reasons.	Total number of Non-Medical Critical Care Transfers Monthly	SDCS / Unify2 Data Collection	Online Resource	114	Team Members	UK National Health Service	No



Julia Tenny

Why Is This Data Relevant:

- *Quantifying NHS Challenges:* Understanding the magnitude of challenges faced by the National Health Service in delivering critical care.
- *Financial Impact:* Highlighting the consequences of inadequate funding on critical care services.
- *Operational Ramifications:* Exploring how insufficient resources result in the cancellation of urgent operations.
- *Patient Outcomes at Stake:* Examining the correlation between resource shortages and diminished patient outcomes.



Julia Tenny

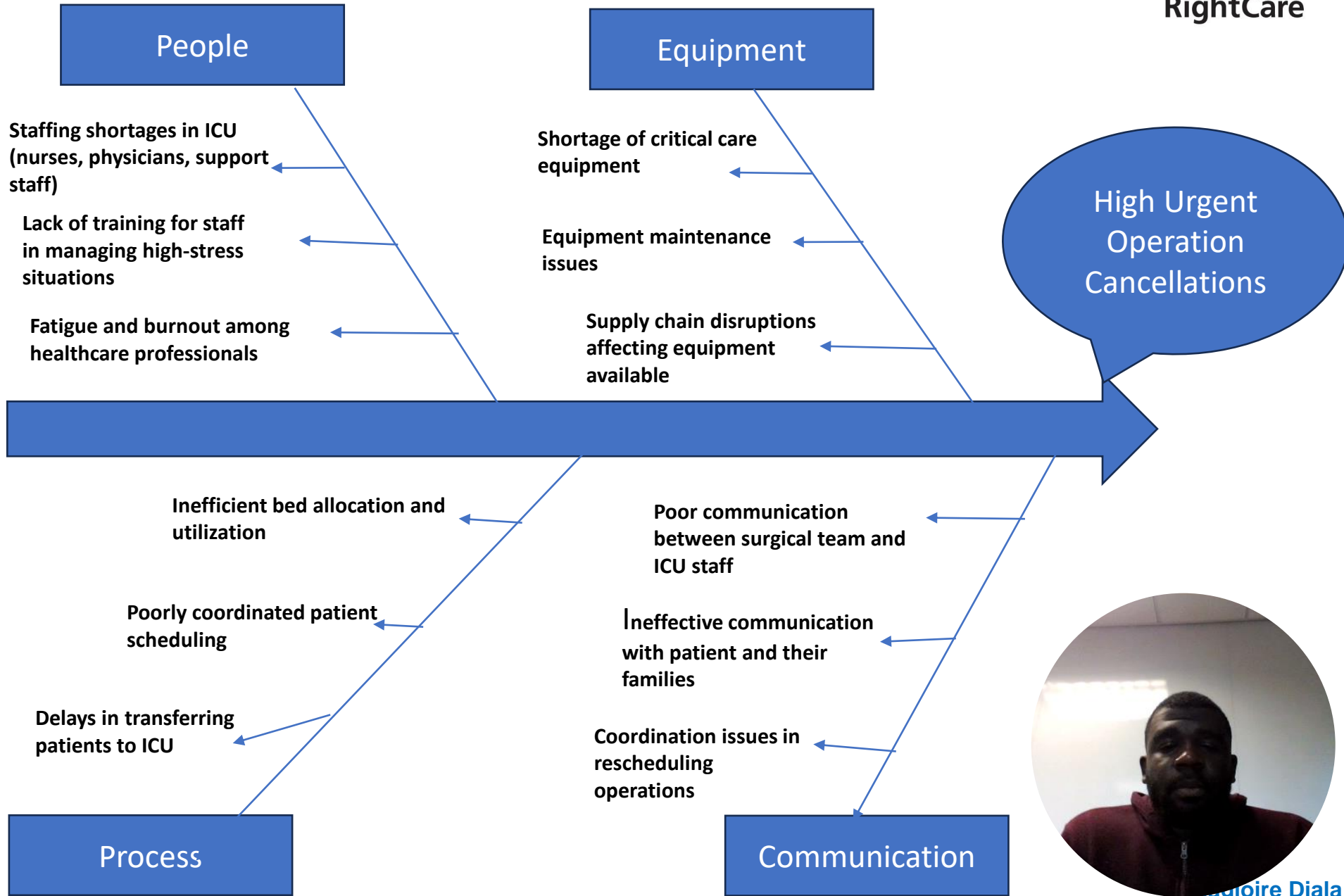
Data Driven Project Definition

- **High Cancellation Rates:** Hospitals in the UK frequently cancel operations due to insufficient bed capacity.
- **ICU Focus:** Our project focuses on the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) of the NHS, where specialized beds are crucial.
- **Bed Capabilities Impact:** The ICU's pace relies on specific bed capabilities.
- **Data Parameters:** Our dataset includes monthly bed occupancy rates and availability rates for three bed types.
- **Strategic Data Selection:** The dataset is specifically chosen to serve our project's objectives.



Julia Tenny

Fish Bone Diagram



Project Deficiencies



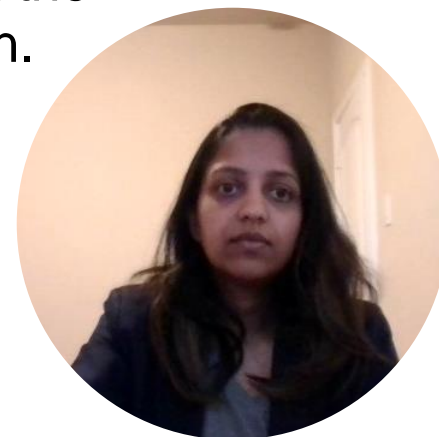
Unable to request more information about the dataset.



Uncertainty in the costs involved in increasing bed capacity.



Inability to measure the success/ROI in real terms at the completion.



Target Audience & Project Goal

Target Audience

- NHS, hospital staff and management
- Government Health Agency
- Patient and Their Families

Project Goal

- To decrease the cancellation of operations within the NHS ICU by identifying factors that affect critical, bed availability, with the goal of reducing the frequency of canceled operations



Tools Used for Analysis



Excel: Employed for data cleaning, calculation of new columns, and pivot table creation to enhance data visualization.



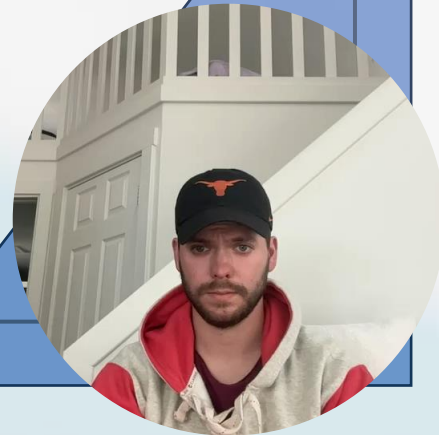
Statistical Analysis: Used various statistical formulas and mathematical equations to derive meaningful insights about the data – patterns, trends, relationships, etc.



Google: Enabled mapping and visualization for location-based GIS methods for a comprehensive analysis.

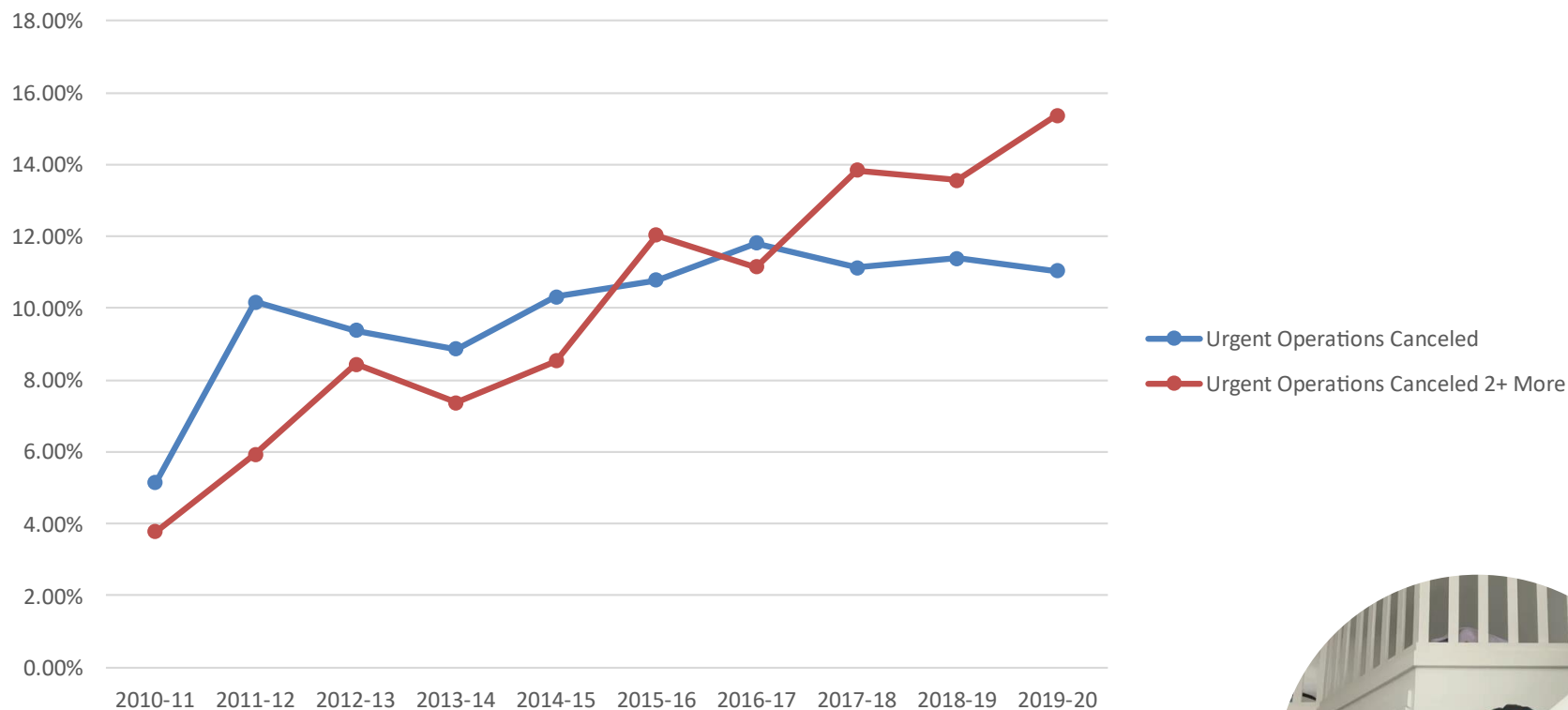


Analyze Phase



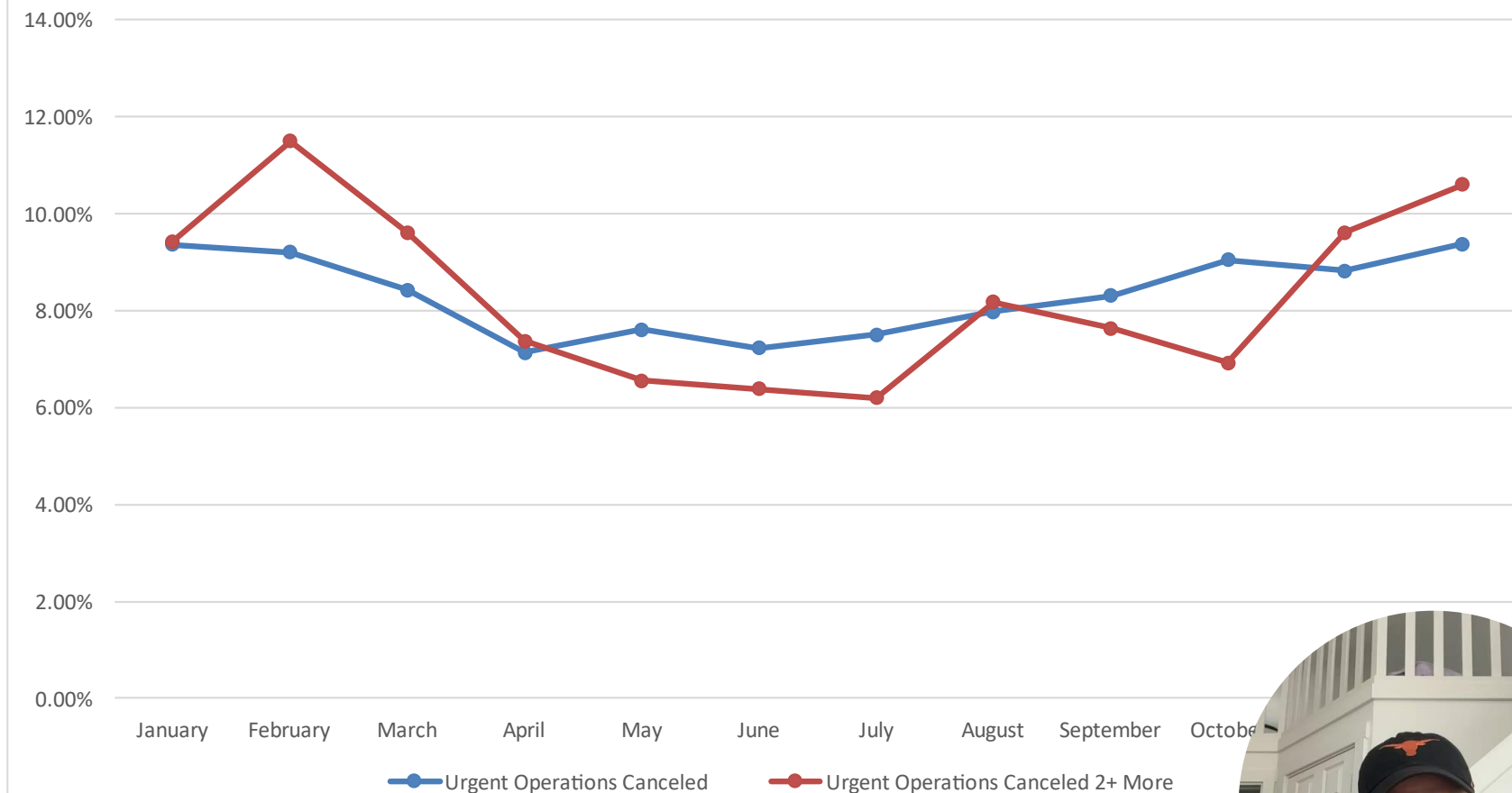
Samuel Chadick

Yearly Comparison: Urgent Operations Canceled



Samuel Chadick

Monthly Comparison: Urgent Operations Canceled



Samuel Chadick

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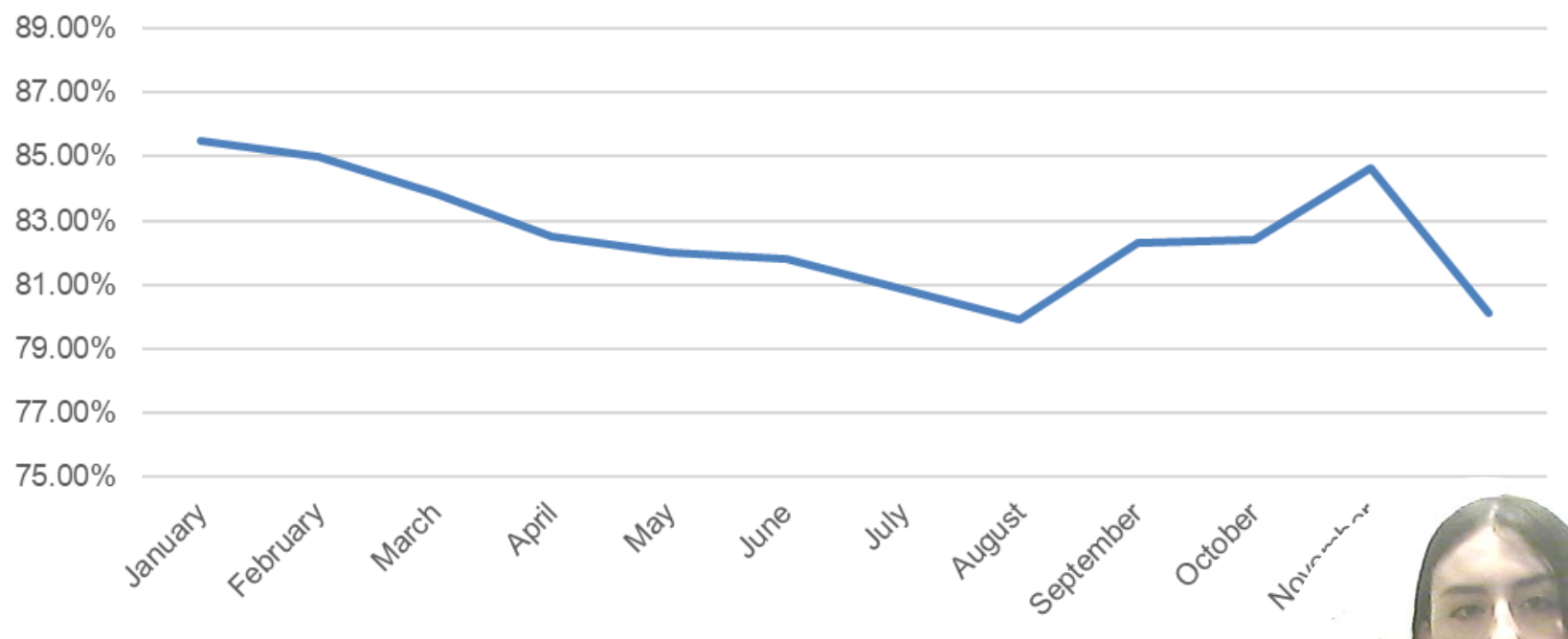
[https://](#)

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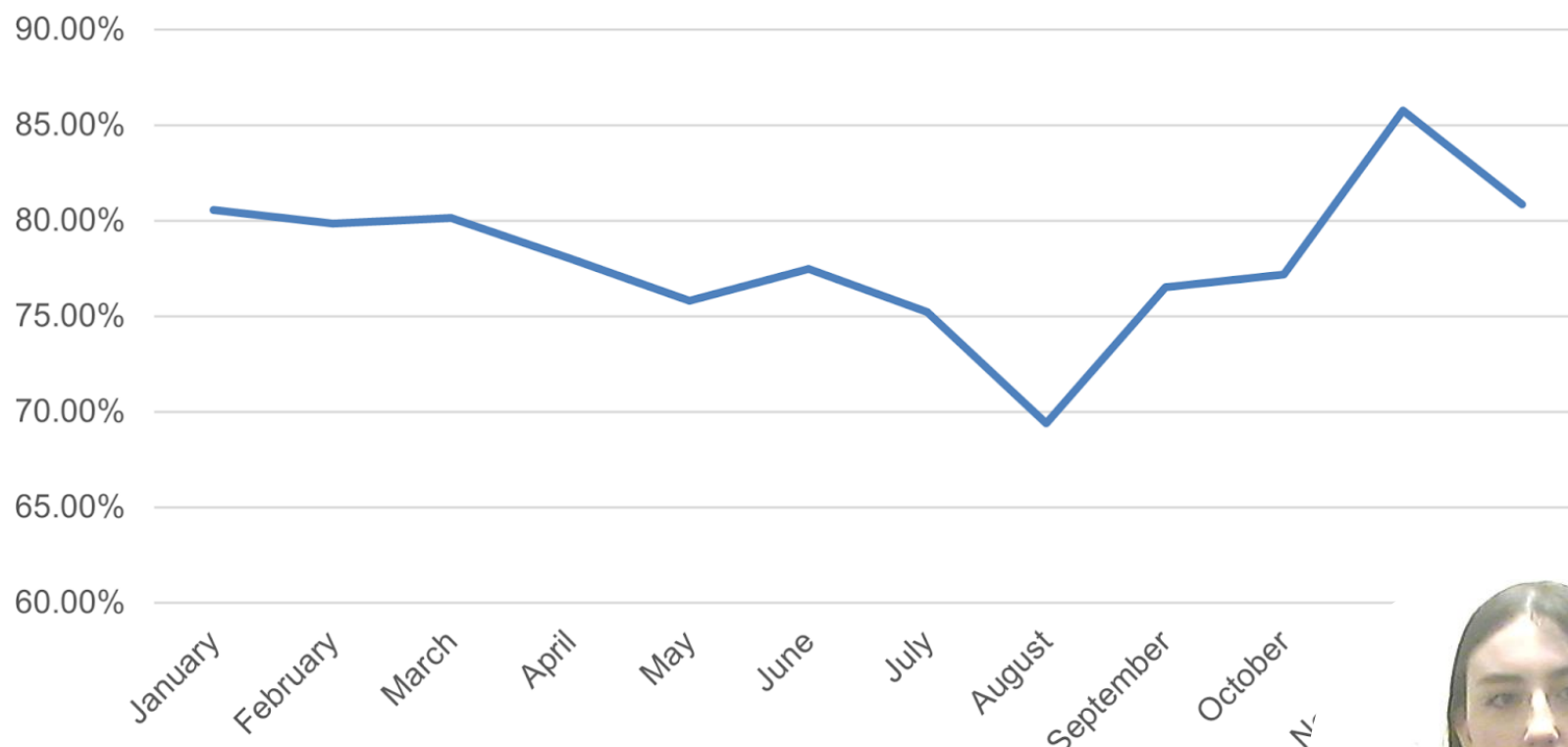


Average of Adult Critical Care Beds % Occupied

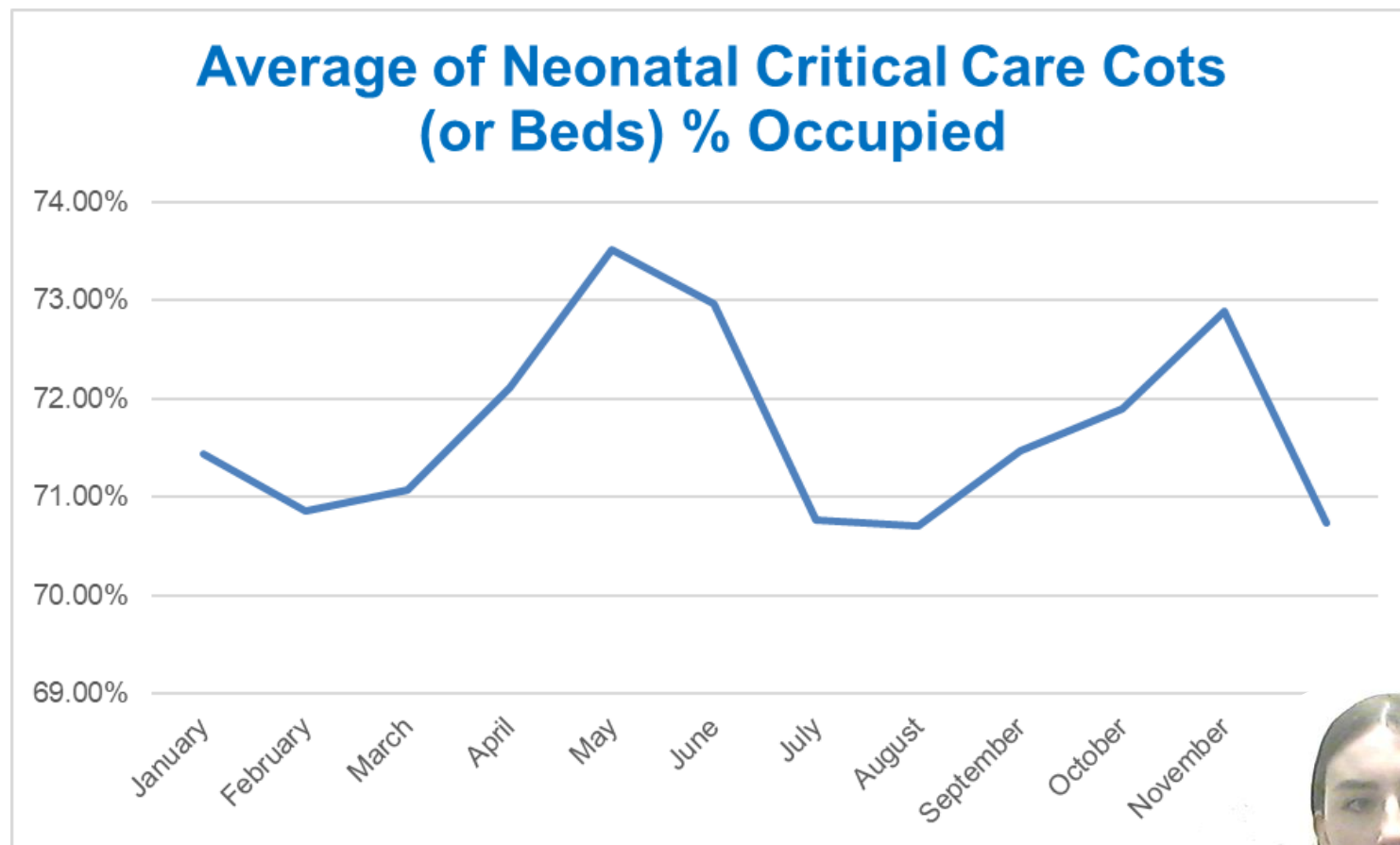


Julia Tenny

Average of Paediatric Intensive Care Beds % Occupied

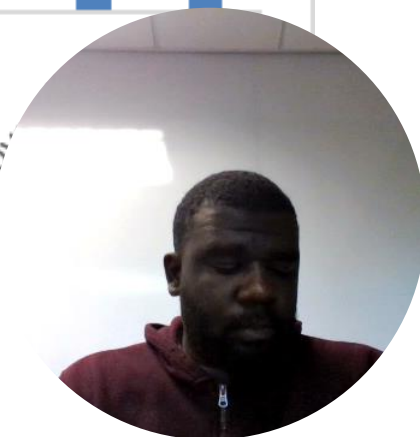
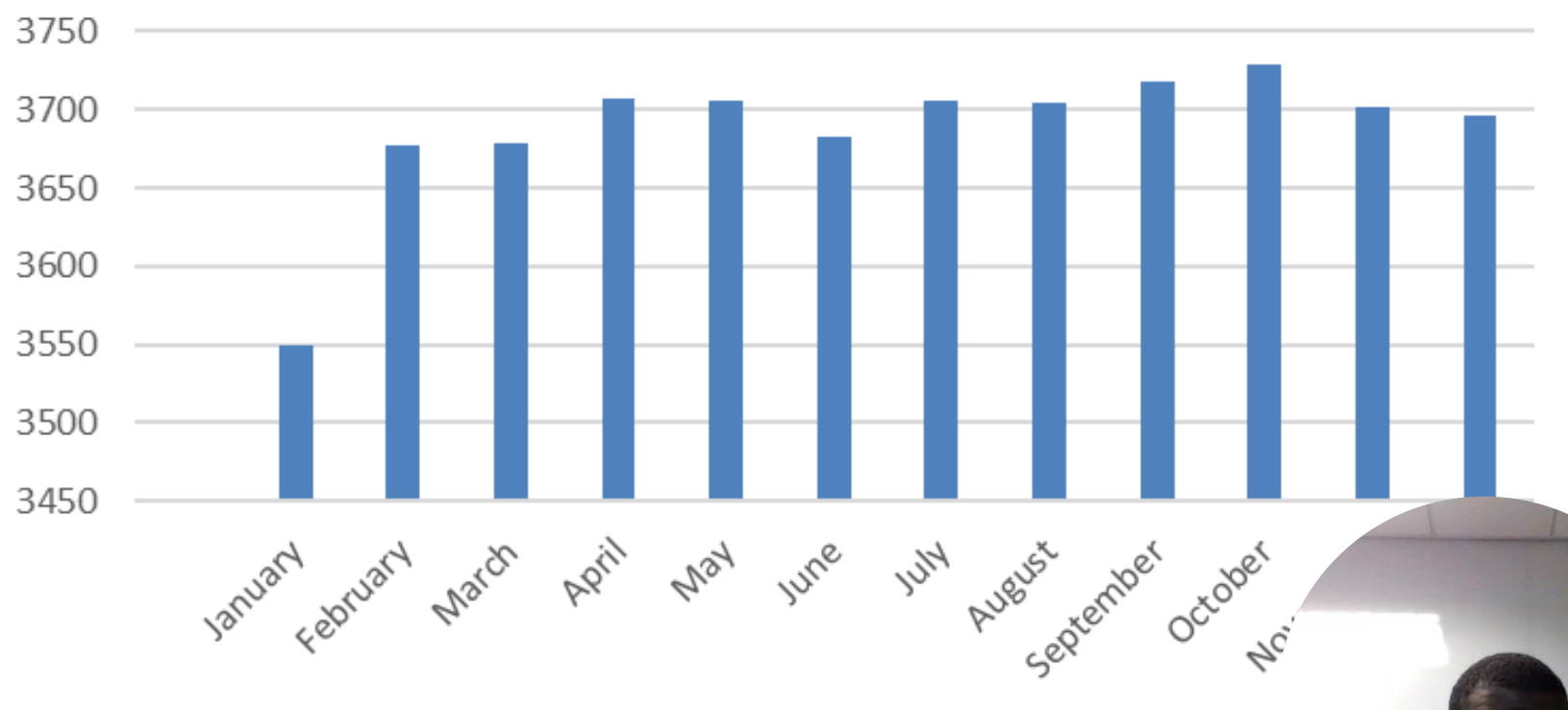


Julia Tenny

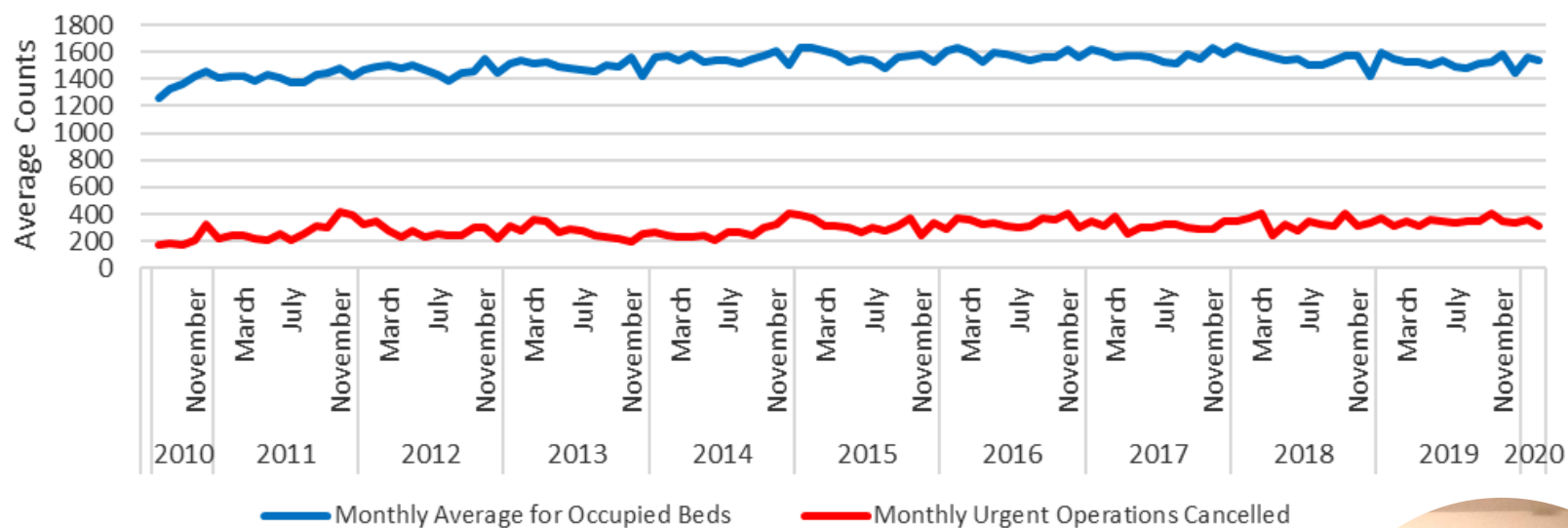


Julia Tenny

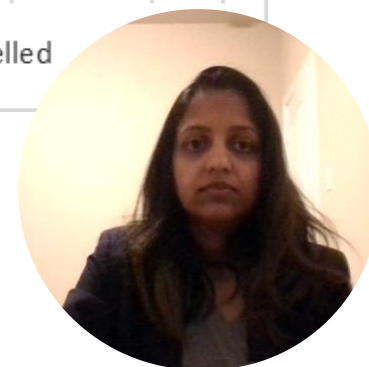
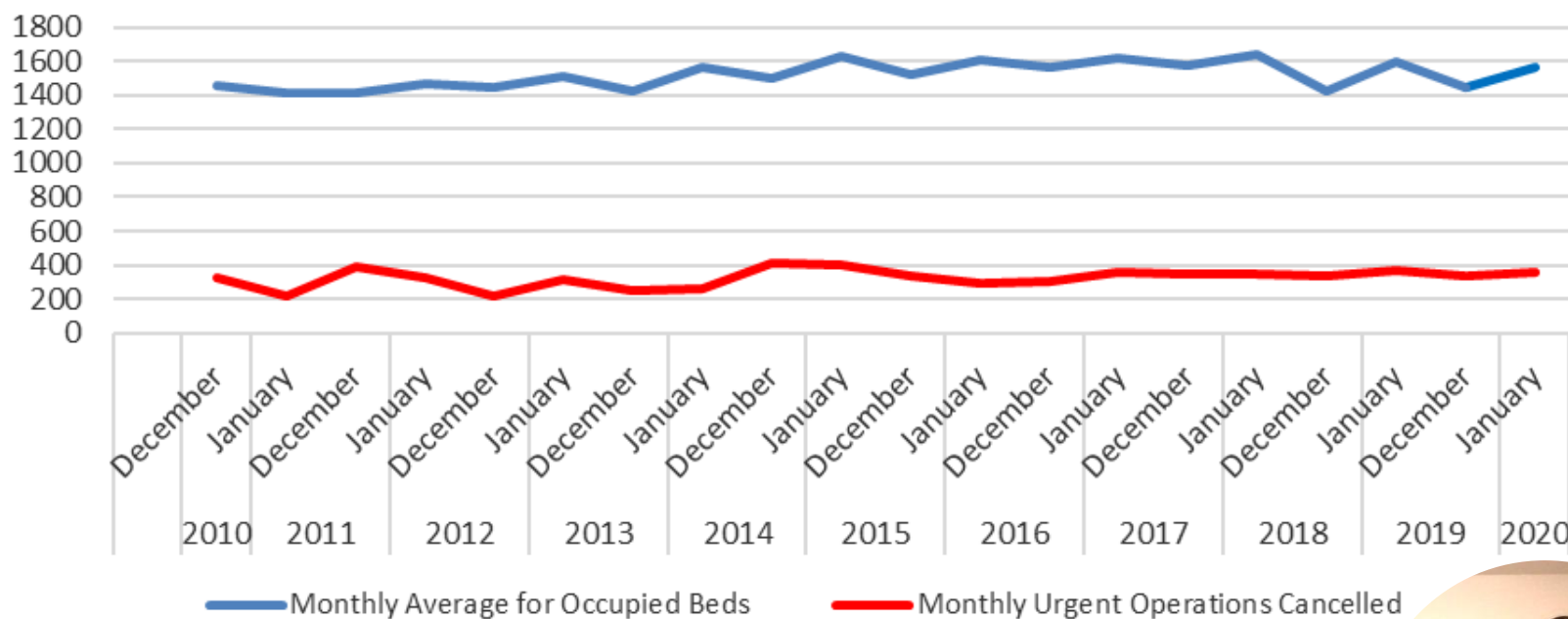
Average of Adult Critical Care Beds % Available



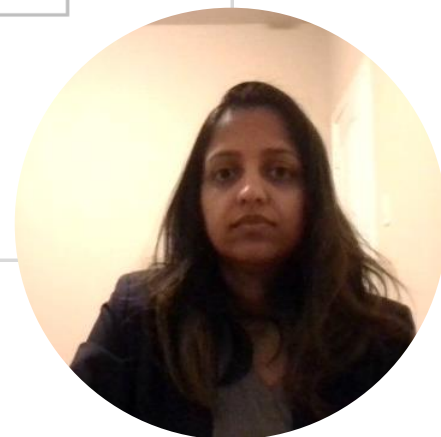
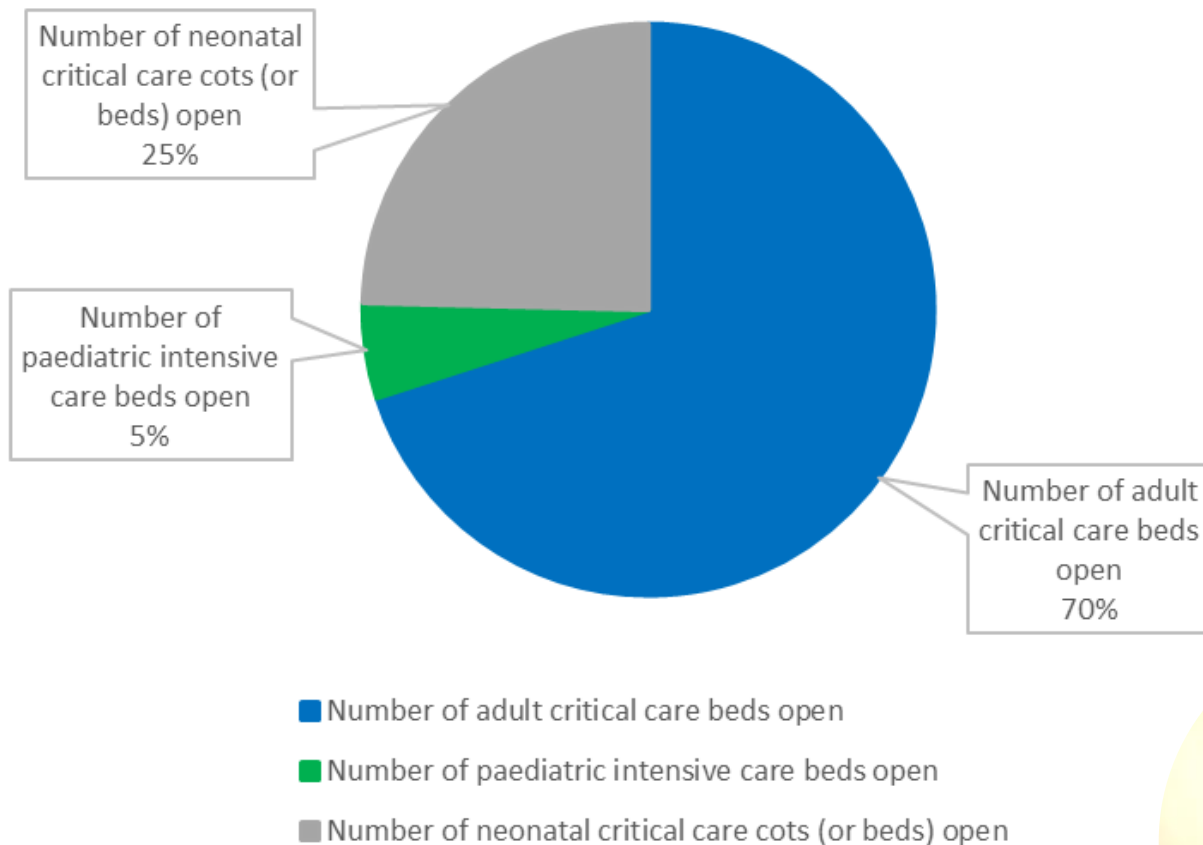
Average Occupied Beds versus Cancellation of Operations



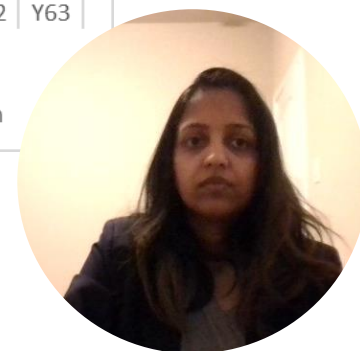
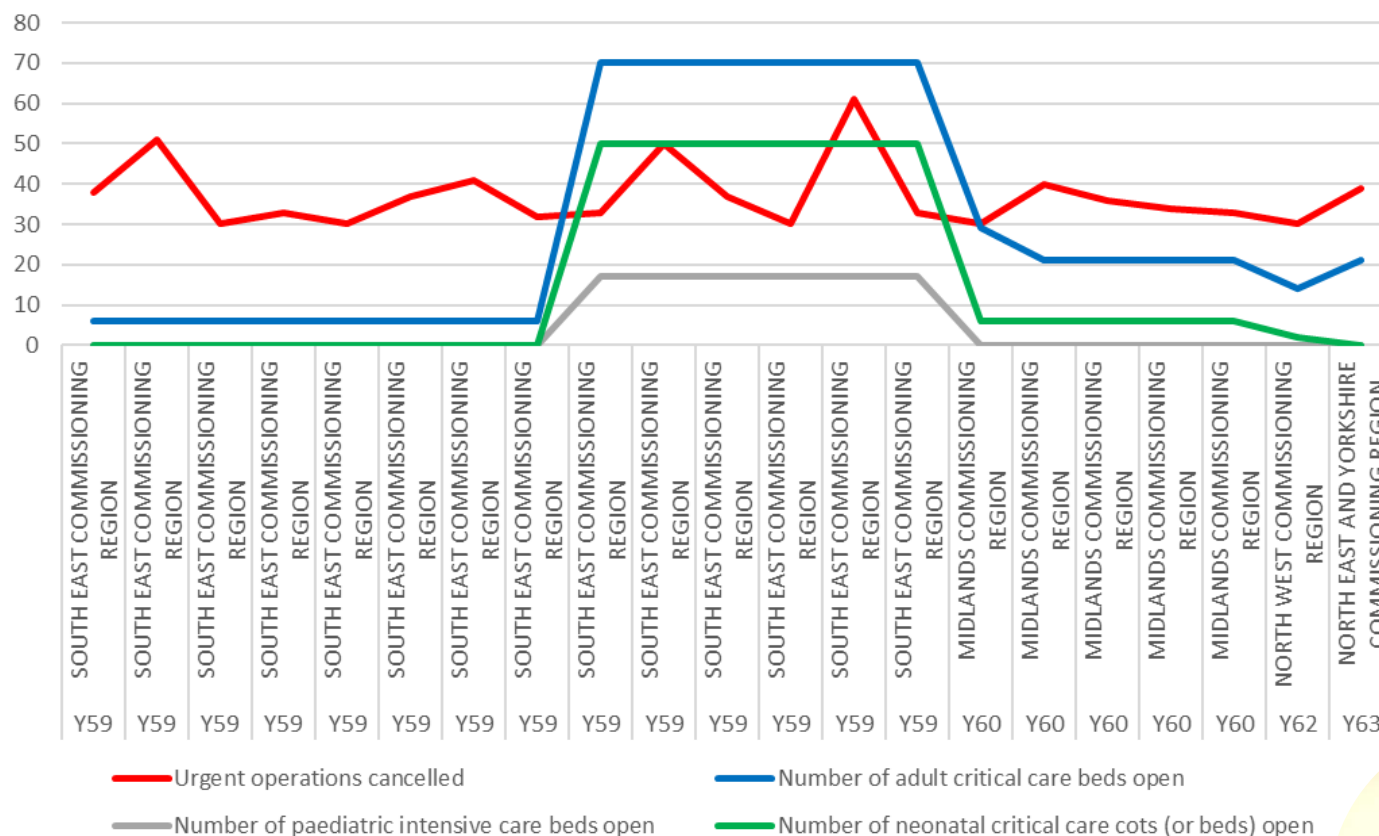
Occupancy versus Operation Cancellations for Peak Months



Open Bed Types



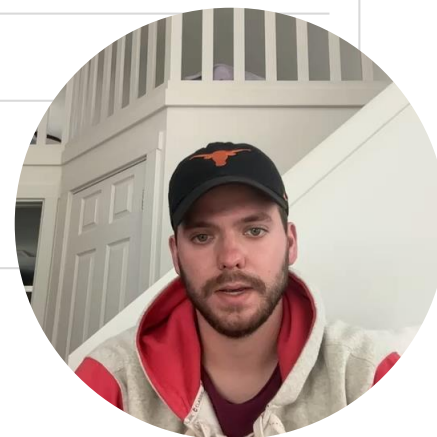
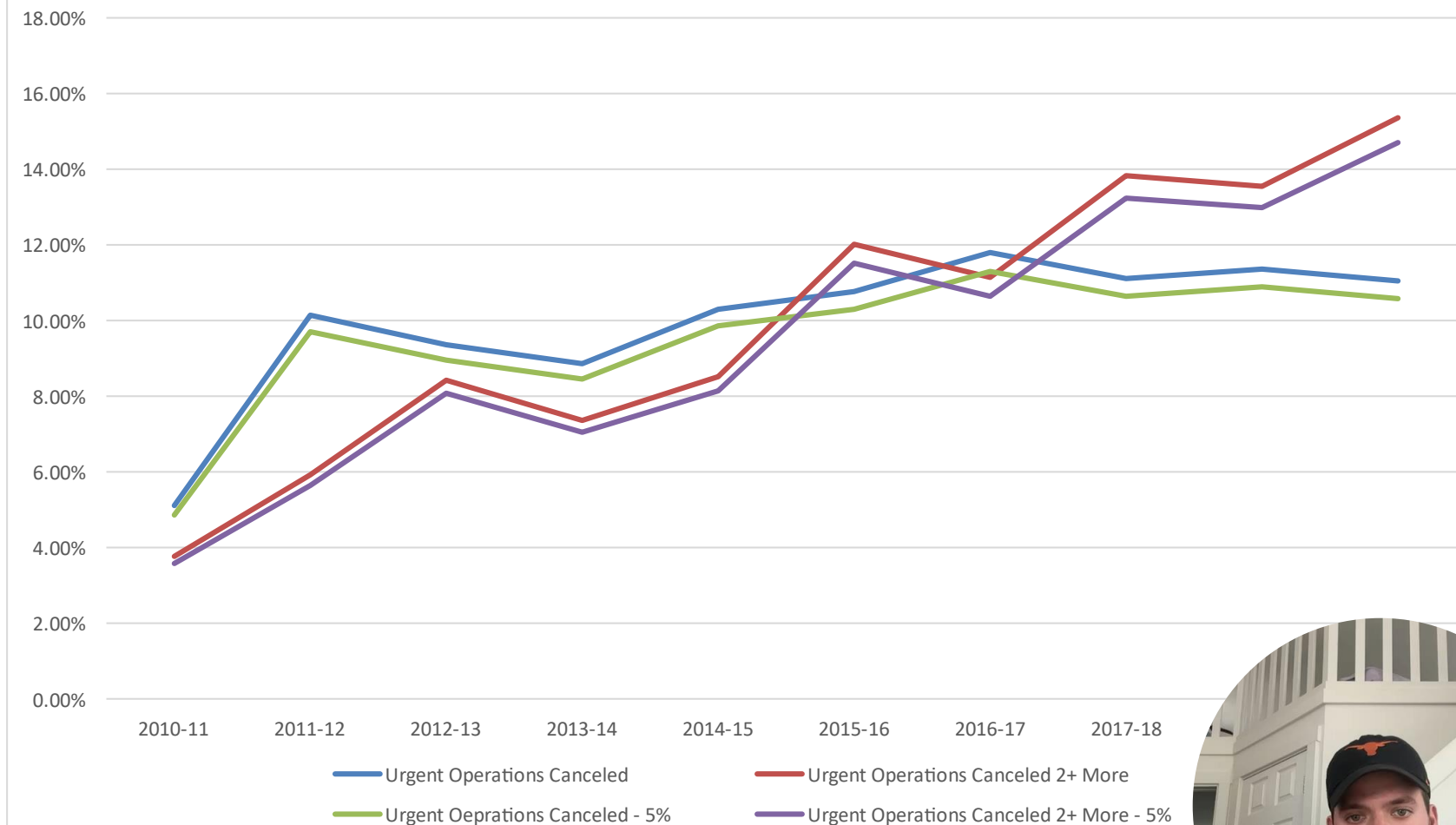
Monthly Cancellations (30 or more) versus Bed Type



Improve Phase

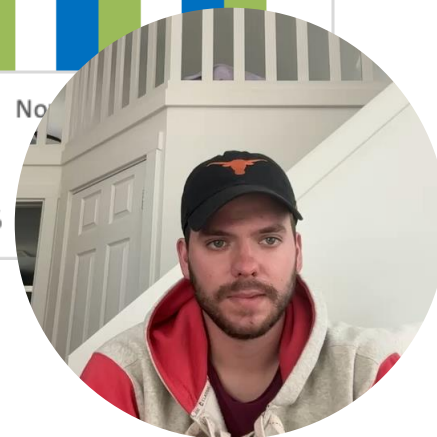
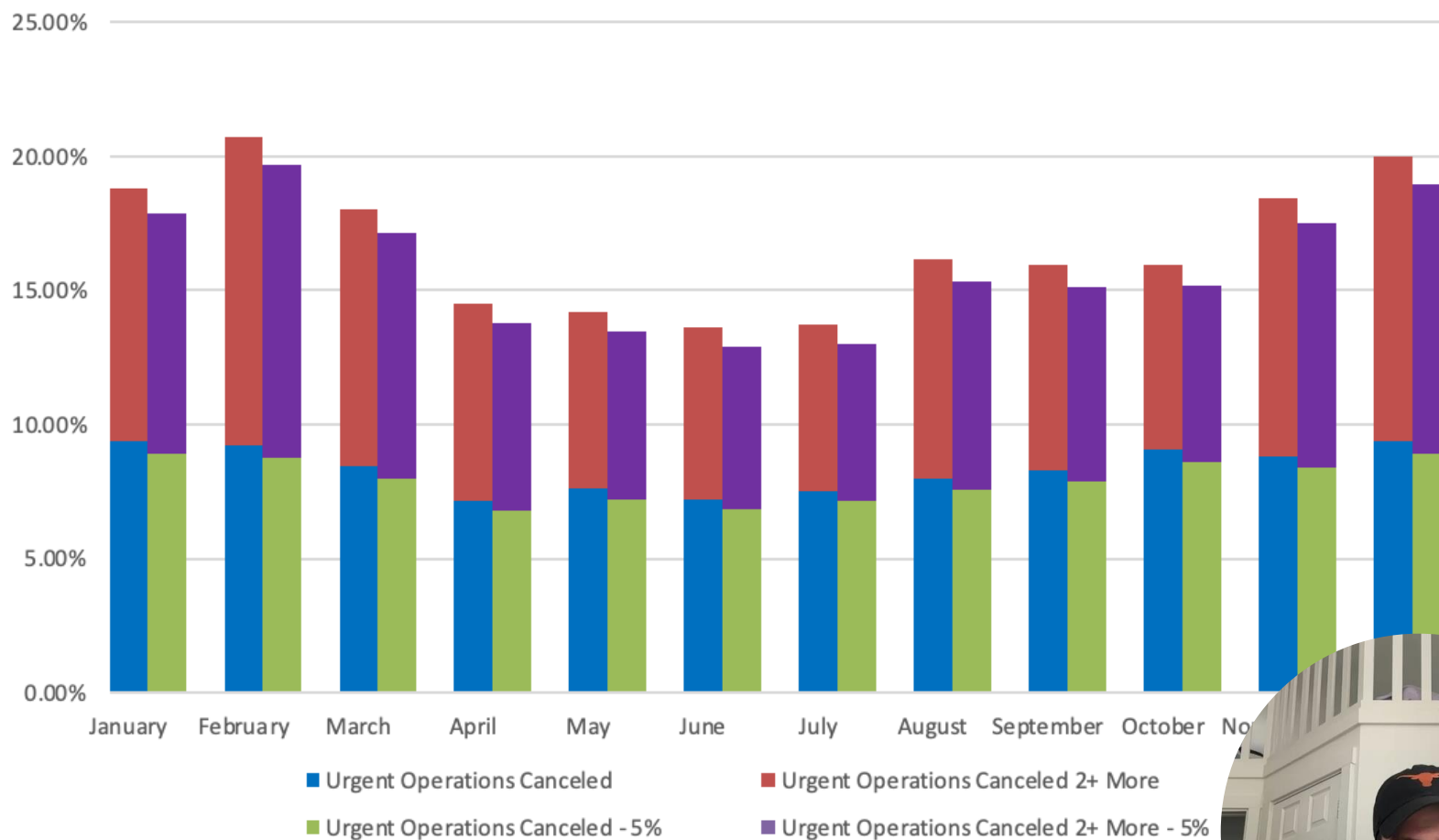


Yearly Cancellations and the 5% Reduction Initiative



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Monthly Cancellations versus 5% Reduction



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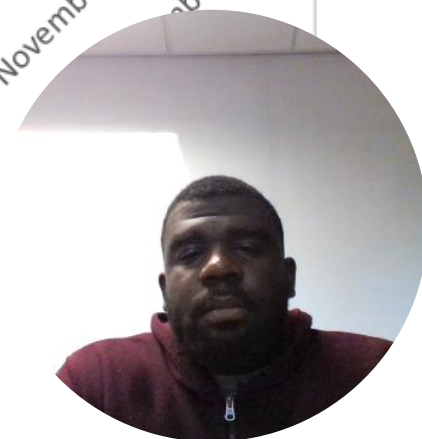
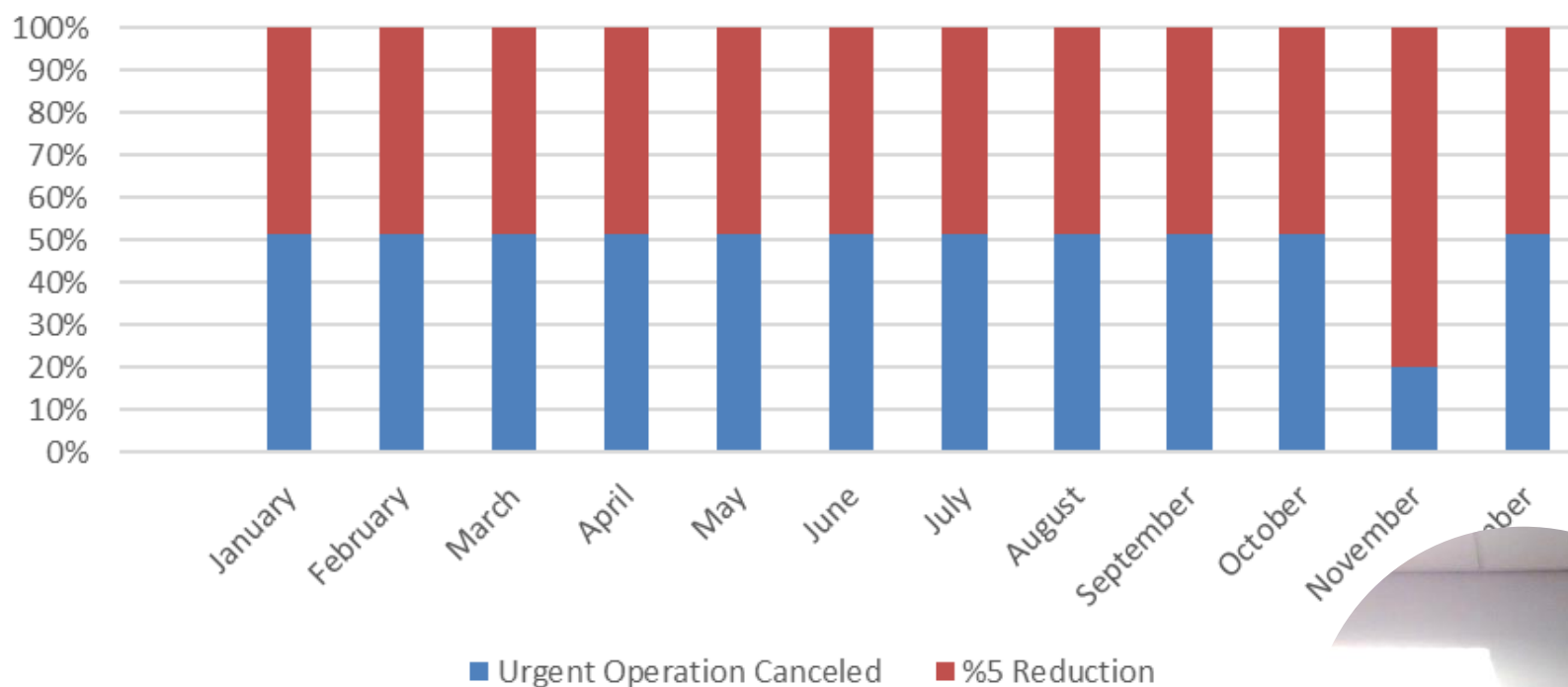
<https://> www.google.com/maps/d/embed?mid=1r8NtZh7kLARWDvRP_HbKDZr2IYIS13c&ehbc=2E312F

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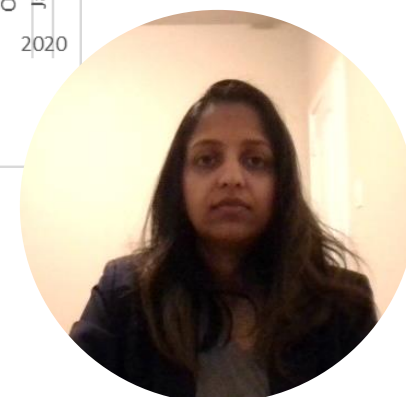
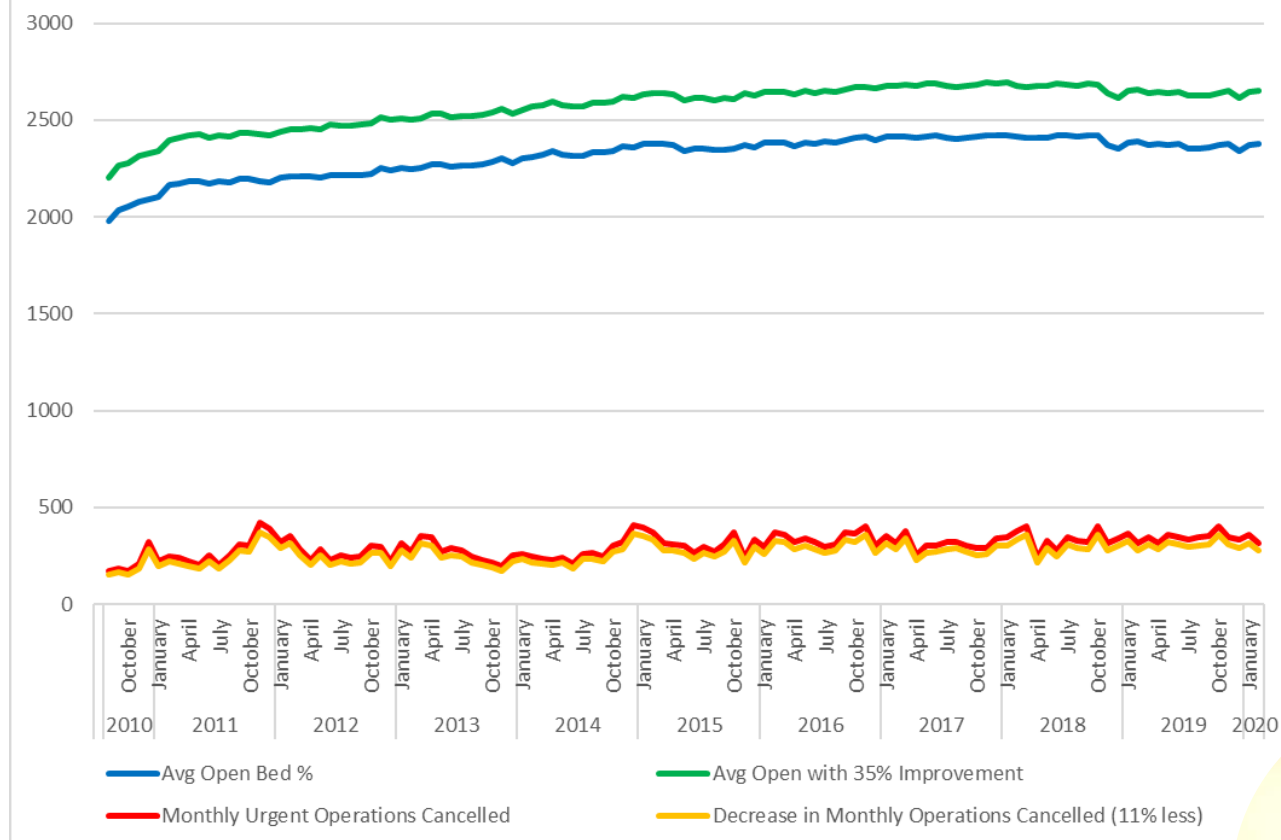


Average of Adult Critical Care Beds % Available with % 5 Reduction



Magloire Diala

Comparison of Current Operation and Improved Open Beds versus Urgent Operation Cancellations

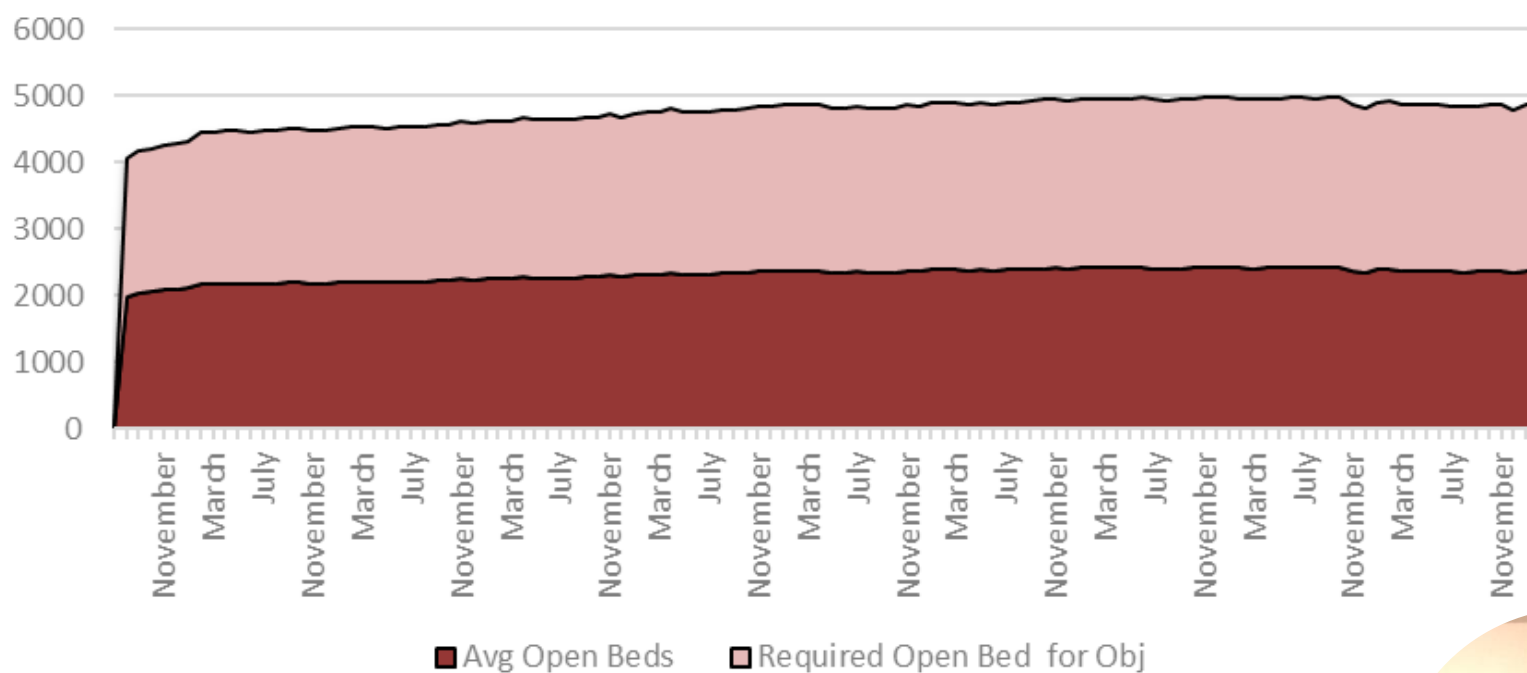


Control Phase



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Control Level for Available Beds on Average for NHS



Challenges in NHS Emergency Dept.

Government Neglect: Criticism for the government's failure to invest in addressing the ongoing bed scarcity issue.

Radical Changes: Proposed solutions include patient copayments and a shift towards the private health sector.

Productivity Concerns: Complaints about the government's assertion of inefficient resource utilization in the NHS.

Private Sector Embrace: Government leans towards relying on the private health sector, raising concerns about exacerbating issues.

Staff Burnout: Over 50 years, staff burnout has increased, leading to a significant work strike on February 6th.

Funding for Staff Welfare: Advocacy for government funding to address staff burnout and retain healthcare professionals within the NHS.



Strategic Recommendations

1. Objective:

- Increase all bed types by 15% across the network to achieve a 5% reduction in urgent operation cancellations.

2. Improve:

- Increase all bed types by 35% across the network for a minimally significant decrease (11%) in urgent operation cancellations.
- Increase the number of pediatric intensive care beds, particularly in the Southeast Commissioning Region, for better bed type balance.

3. Control:

- Stipulate a minimum bed availability measure for each NHS organization, ensuring monthly maintenance for continued NHS membership qualification.
- Increase welfare funding for NHS-ICU staff to mitigate high turnover rates and promote staff retention.

Reference taken from: The Lancet (2023). The NHS is sick, but it is treatable. *Lancet* (London, England), 401(10373), 245.
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(23\)00164-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(23)00164-2)



Objective & Metrics

Objective

- Maintain a 5% reduction in urgent operation cancellations across the entire NHS hospital system.

• *Performance Metrics*

- Monthly hospital wide urgent operation cancellations.
- Monitoring balance of distribution of bed categories.
- Percentage change in cancellations compared to the baseline.
- Patient satisfaction with scheduling across hospitals (New Suggestion).



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Key Elements of Good Standing

1

Proactive Scheduling

2

Emergency Preparedness

3

Staff Training and Adherence

4

Risk Management Protocols

5

Data Collection and Analysis

6

Continuous Improvement Culture



Monitoring & Reporting

- ***Compliance Monitoring***

- Conduct regular audits to ensure adherence.
- Address non-compliance through corrective actions.
 - Organizations failing to meet the minimum bed availability requirements for three consecutive assessments face the revocation of their NHS membership.

- ***Reporting***

- Generate monthly and weekly report on KPIs.
- Participate in quarterly performance reviews.



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Communication & Evolution

- *Encourage Communication*
 - Foster open communication among hospitals.
 - Share best practices and implement best practices to collectively reduce urgent operations cancellations.
- *Revision and Approval*
 - Promote lobbying to current government to improve investments and funding.
 - Regularly review and revise the standard as necessary.
 - Promptly communicate any changes to all NHS hospitals within the system.



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Critical Care Enhancements

- Increase Critical Care Bed Capacity: Strategically expand capacity, especially for pediatric patients, in proportion to population growth.
- Augment Staffing Levels: Increase staffing to ensure an adequate staff-to-bed ratio for maintaining high standards of care.
- Enhance Staff Compensation: Explore compensation adjustments to attract and retain skilled professionals.

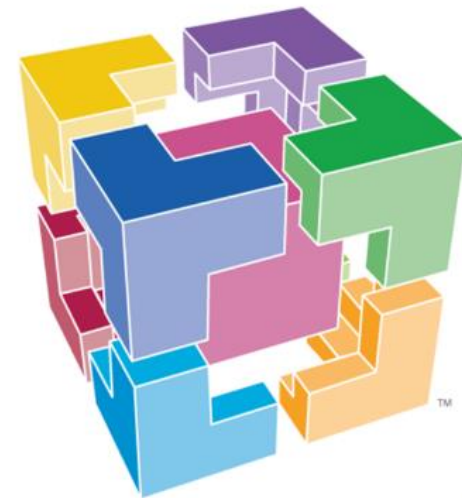


Reference taken from: Parry-Jones J. (2023). Improving critical care discharges, and systemic pressures. *BMJ (Clinical research ed.)*, <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.p1363>

Julia Tenny

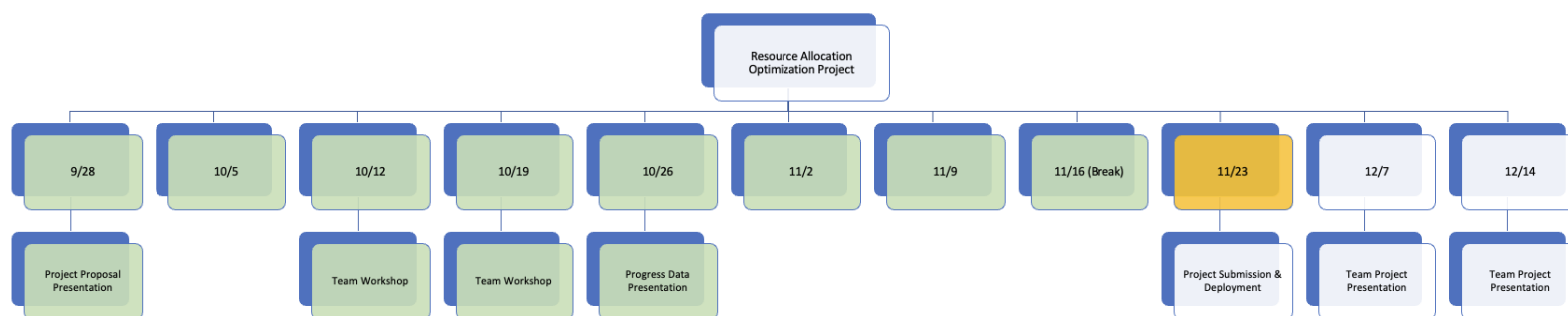
Leadership for Service Quality Improvement

Drew and Pandit's peer-reviewed journal article on "The BMJ" refers to how excellent leadership and collaborative management can achieve the required improvements in the service quality of medical services. Both authors with a medical background explain how it should be achieved through systematic procedures to positively change the culture within the medical organizations and their staff.



Reference taken from: Drew, J. R., & Pandit, M. (2020). Why healthcare leadership should embrace quality improvement. *BMJ*, m872. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.m872>

Work Breakdown Schedule



https://myunt-my.sharepoint.com/:x:/g/personal/samuelchadick_my_unt_edu/ER9Fo3ebb2IGjLSYI7uHIEABj-nYm3fc6BzzuM7c-rtRbw?e=gq1wwf

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