Can predictive models based on patient information support emergency department decision-making?

Team 62 | María Paula Álvarez, Juan Barrios, Daniel Chavarría, Jeyson Guzmán, Cristian Rodríguez and Luis Serna.

Highlights

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Importance

Medical emergency departments (ED) account for a considerable proportion of patient admissions at hospitals, and for that reason, efficiency processes at presentation are needed to avoid overcrowded rooms and long waiting times that could affect negatively the quality of service.

With the purpose of improving capacity management in emergency department and be used as a complementary technology to triage and other clinical methodologies, we developed a clinical decision support tool based on predictive models that identifies patients to be hospitalized and their expected time in emergency room.

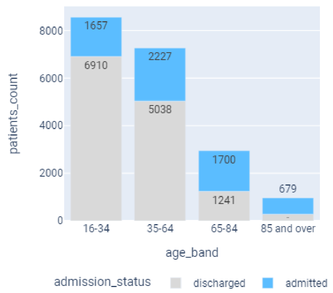
Data

18 variables for 19,734 adult patients aged 16 and older from admission at three ED in London, that include:

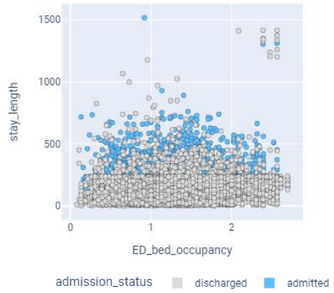
- Admission status.
- Stay length.
- Demographic factors.
- Bed occupancy rates.

85% of times consultant on duty present

1.25 average bed occupancy in ED



32% of admission, with higher proportions at older age bands.



Most of admitted patients stay in ED from 250 to 600 minutes.

Models

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Web Application

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