

SOLVING THE SINGLE-DAY HOME HEALTH CARE PROBLEM WITH ROUTE INTERDEPENDENCIES

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OUTLINE

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- Traditional systems: patients receive healthcare in *hospitals*
- Home care: patients receive healthcare in their homes

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Ease the access to health and social care services

- More inclusive
- Alternative to nursing homes
- Leverage hospital beds for complex cases

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Arriving challenge: Efficient routing solution for caregivers to patient locations.

Core of home care problems: A vehicle routing problem with additional constraints.





13:00 ~ 14:30







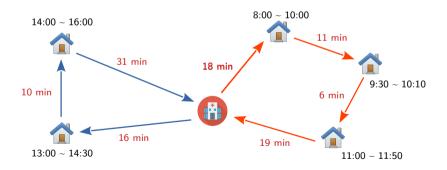




11:00 ~ 11:50

 $9:30 \sim 10:10$

Core of home care problems: A vehicle routing problem with additional constraints.





- First study from 1974
- Since 2006: +1 new publications per year
- At least three major surveys

A Model for Community Nursing in a Rural County

AURORA FERNANDEZ,† G. GREGORY,‡ A. HINDLE and A. C. LEEß. University of Lancaster

A model for the weeking day of the community mans in propised. This takes intoaccount the distolement of the reserve to the patients registered with assigned general procession and the effect that this will have on the receiveding time, whiteing time and administrator dubies. It also leads to a method of circling the country man assing focus regions, assessing the bred of marriag service thereby provided.

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In general

- Most publications approach only the routing problem
- Focuses on home hospitalization
 - Survey: Fikar and Hirsch (2017)
 - Survey: Cissé et al. (2017)
- Other formats: first care, social care

We also approach the operational planning

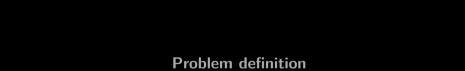
- Basic VRPTW model (Cheng and Rich, 1998)
- But no consensus regarding a standard problem
- No standard dataset

A Home Health Care Routing and Scheduling Problem

Eddie Cheng*
Department of Mathematical Sciences
Oakland University
Rochester, Michigan 38309 U.S.A.

and
Jennife Jun Rich[†]
Department of Computational and Applied Mathematics
Rice University

Houston, Texas 77005, U.S.A. June 26, 1998



Pilot program "Better in Home"

- Program started in 2011
- Implemented in some big Brazilian cities



Source: DATASUS (2021)

Motivation: Solve a real problem in Porto Alegre

- Provides home hospitalization
- Opportunity for knowledge transfer
 - E.g. São Paulo e Rio de Janeiro



Source: DATASUS (2021)

The sizes of the problem

- 19 caregivers
- 300 patients visited per week
- Most of the planning is manual, daily basis

Three-step manual approach

- One experienced caregiver
- Step 1: chooses the patient of the day
- Step 2: assign the patients to the caregivers
- Step 3: individual routing of the caregivers
 - Done by the vehicle drive
 - Mostly a "nearest neighbor" strategy

Our methodology

- Find a *core* optimization problem
- Complex enough
 - Valuable for the practitioner
 - Interesting from the scientific perspective

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Problem of choice: The Home Health Care Routing and Scheduling Problem (HHCRSP)



Mankowska et al. (2014)

The home health care routing and scheduling problem

- Routing (caregivers) and scheduling (patient visit times)
- A model, and heuristics
- A public standard benchmark dataset

Main characteristics

- 1. Routing components
- 2. Patient time-window
- 3. Covered service types
- 4. Operations synchronization on multiple visits

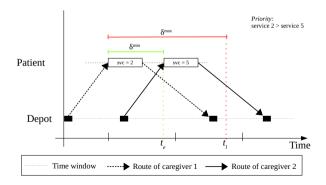
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Double service: precedence order

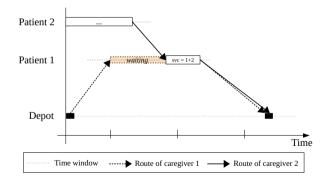
• Service precedence: 2 > 5

• (δ^{\min}) and (δ^{\max}) : separation time



Double service: parallel attendance

• Services must start simultaneously



Objective function

Minimize
$$\lambda_1 D + \lambda_2 T + \lambda_3 T^{max}$$

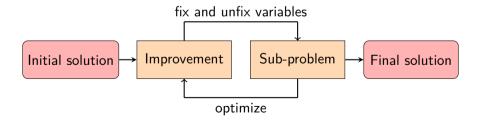
Components

- D: Sum of traveled distance
- T: Sum of tardiness
- T^{\max} : Maximum tardiness

Proposed methods

Fix and optimize matheuristic

- Initial solution: constructive heuristic (Mankowska et al., 2014)
- Each iteration: optimizes pair of routes
- Stop criteria: # iterations without improvement



Local search-based methods can be expensive

- Tricks from VRPTW literature reduce effort of evaluating moves
- But the synchronization constraints are too impacting
- Requires updating large chunks of the solution

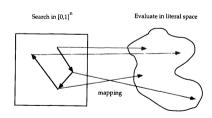
Our proposal: indirect search (Drexl, 2012)

BRKGA

- Main concept by Bean (1994)
- Most popular version by Gonçalves and Resende (2011)

Intensification components (BRKGA-IC)

- Island model (also in Toso and Resende (2015))
- Multi-parent mating
- Implicit path relinking on random keys space
- Proposed by Andrade et al. (2021)



Experimental results



Mankowska et al. (2014) dataset

Instance subset	# Caregivers	# Patients	Avg. cols (MIP)			
A	3	10	2,445			
В	5	25	21,219			
C	10	50	159,429			
D	15	75	527,139			
E	20	100	1,236,846			
F	30	200	7,309,566			
G	40	300	21,818,286			
Total of instances: 70						

Ten instances for each subset.

Fix and optimize (Kummer et al., 2019)

Instance		Ма	Mankowska		Lasfargeas		Fix and optimize			
Subset	# patients	Cost	Time	Cost	Time	Initial	Cost	Time		
Α	10	225.19	5.2	225.19	<1	275.75	225.19	0.54		
В	25	445.36	<1	411.18	48.01	936.38	407.43	114.32		
C	50	713.24	<1	636.2	109.02	1705.86	622.12	532.42		
D	75	930.32	6	854.02	156.75	1891.81	785.51	1475.85		
E	100	1057.62	33	_	_	1856.64	863.74	4643.83		
F	200	1587.96	1115	_	_	2524.49	2454.97	5501.20		
G	300	2161.24	7133	-	-	4278.32	4278.32	4301.84		

Genetic Algorithm (Kummer et al., 2020)

Instance	Mankowska		Lasfargeas		Fix and optimize		BRKGA		BRKGA-IC	
	Cost	Time	Cost	Time	Cost	Time	Cost	Time	Cost	Time
	225.19	5.2	225.19	<1	225.19	0.54	227.51	0.72	227.511	97.18
В	445.36	<1	411.18	48.01	407.43	114.32	413.86	1.92	413.86	104.78
C	713.24	<1	636.2	109.02	622.12	532.42	629.05	5.87	625.88	129.37
D	930.32	6	854.02	156.75	785.51	1475.85	791.55	13.20	783.06	164.34
E	1057.62	33	_	_	863.74	4643.83	845.50	23.94	828.74	217.80
F	1587.96	1115	_	_	2454.97	5501.20	1271.24	97.74	1231.54	569.20
G	2161.24	7133	-	-	4278.32	4301.84	1709.28	229.20	1629.92	1209.60

Conclusion



F&O matheuristic

- Flexible
- Works well on instances up to 50 patients
- Time-consuming
- Requires a good MIP solver



F&O matheuristic

- Flexible
- Works well on instances up to 50 patients
- Time-consuming
- Requires a good MIP solver

BRKGA

- Also flexible
- Interesting on instances with 75+ patients
- Relatively fast
- Intensification components are effective

Important research topic

- Complex and interesting problems
- In Porto Alegre: large room of improvement
- Current status: generate realistic instances



- Improve the GA decoder
- Model other practical requirements
- Re-scheduling methods



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THANK YOU!









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