

General and Colorectal Clinics Utilisation Report

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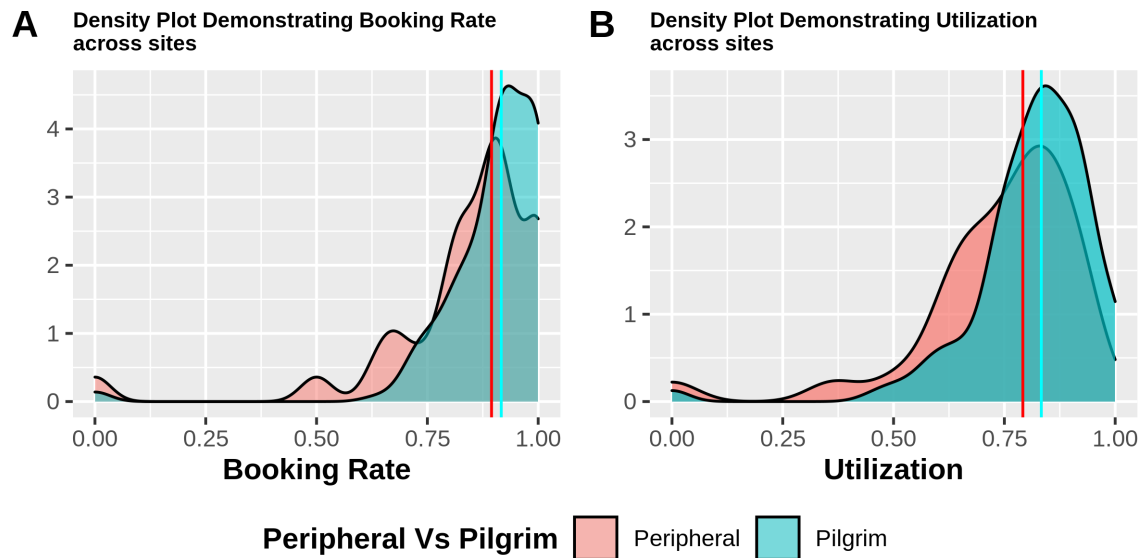
A comparison across clinics and between pilgrim and peripheral sites

The aim of this project is to audit our use of general surgery and colorectal surgery clinics. We acquired our clinic attendance data from hospital information services. We further analysed this data to assess our utilization and DNAs. These are the clinic codes use for the purpose of this analysis **JH-MIRO2, JH-ZAIO4, PH-ATE35, PH-ATEPF, PH-GOR52, PH-MIR41, PH-MIRPF, PH-MMC35, PH-MOB21, PH-MOB40, PH-RTH11, PH-RTH45, PH-ZAI50, SD-MMCS, SD-ATESD**

1.The Data

With a preliminary view we can see that our **Pilgrim Median Booking Rate**:91.7% is marginally higher than our **Peripheral Median Booking Rate**:89.5%. Difference in median was found to be statistically significant at p-value of 0.023 (Graph 1.1A). Similarly our **Pilgrim Median Utilization Rate**:83.3% is marginally higher than our **Peripheral Median Utilization Rate**:79.2%. Difference in median was found to be statistically significant at p-value of 0.011 (Graph 1.1B)

Graph 1.1



Graph-1.2 Histogram demonstrating the distribution of Clinic Utilization Rates

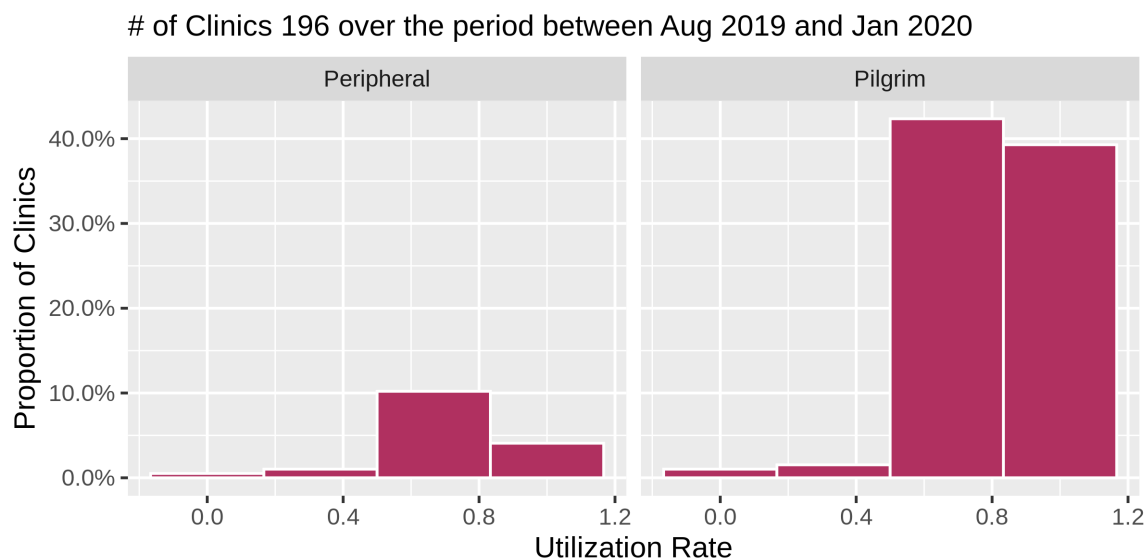


Table 1: Total Number of One and Two Man Clinics for Pilgrim and Peripheral Sites

M	OneVsTwo	count	Site	M	OneVsTwo	count	Site
Aug	One Man	4	Peripheral	Aug	Two Man	9	Pilgrim
Aug	One Man	18	Pilgrim	Sep	Two Man	9	Pilgrim
Sep	One Man	5	Peripheral	Oct	Two Man	13	Pilgrim
Sep	One Man	13	Pilgrim	Nov	Two Man	8	Pilgrim
Oct	One Man	5	Peripheral	Dec	Two Man	9	Pilgrim
Oct	One Man	21	Pilgrim	Jan	Two Man	11	Pilgrim
Nov	One Man	6	Peripheral				
Nov	One Man	22	Pilgrim				
Dec	One Man	7	Peripheral				
Dec	One Man	14	Pilgrim				
Jan	One Man	4	Peripheral				
Jan	One Man	18	Pilgrim				

2.Further Breakdown

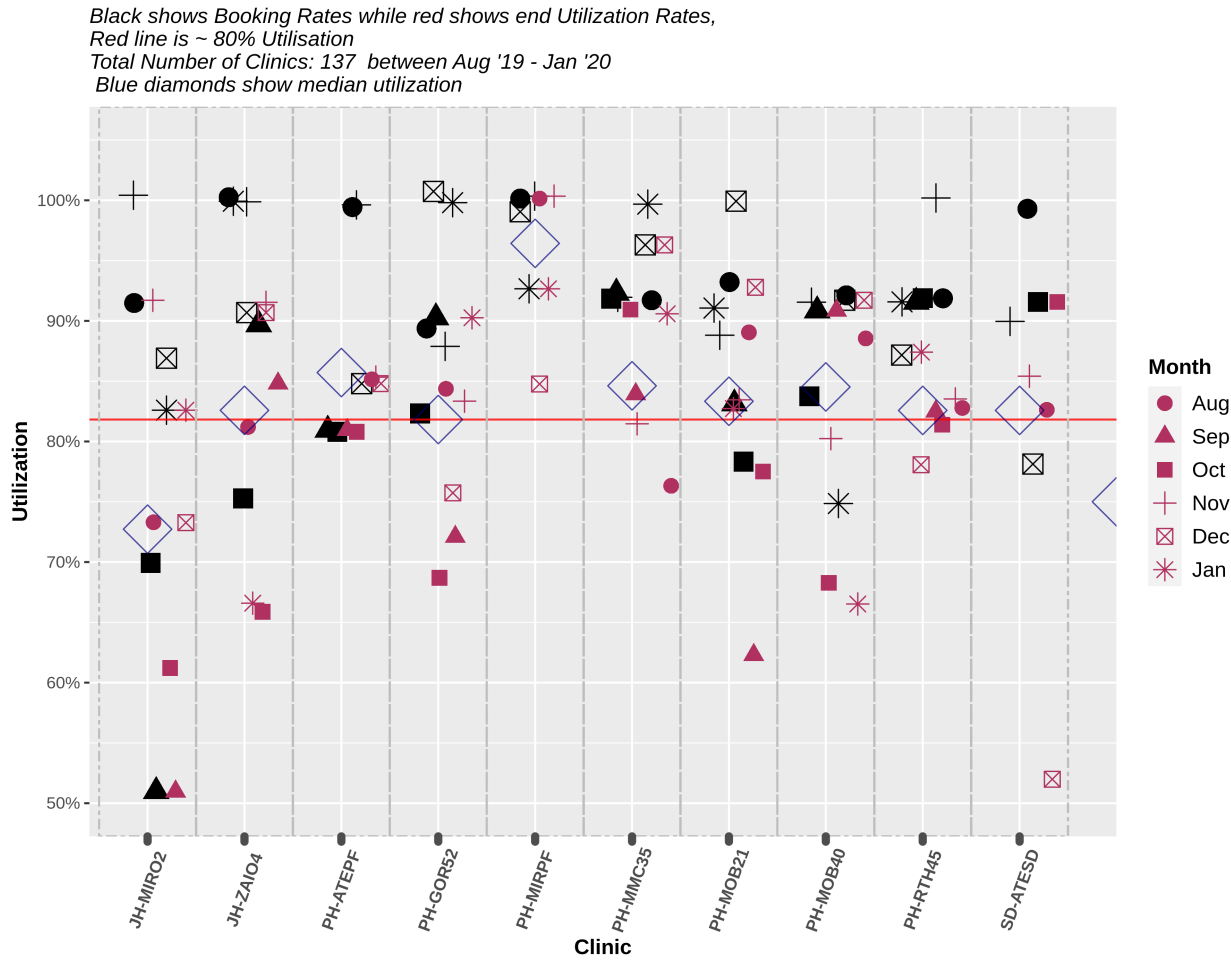
The following graphs demonstrate per clinic data. **Black Shapes** demonstrate booking rate while **Red Shapes** demonstrate utilization rates. These are monthly rates ie the actual figure is an average of clinics used per month. **Booking rate** is

$$\frac{\text{initial bookedslots}}{\text{total available slots}}$$

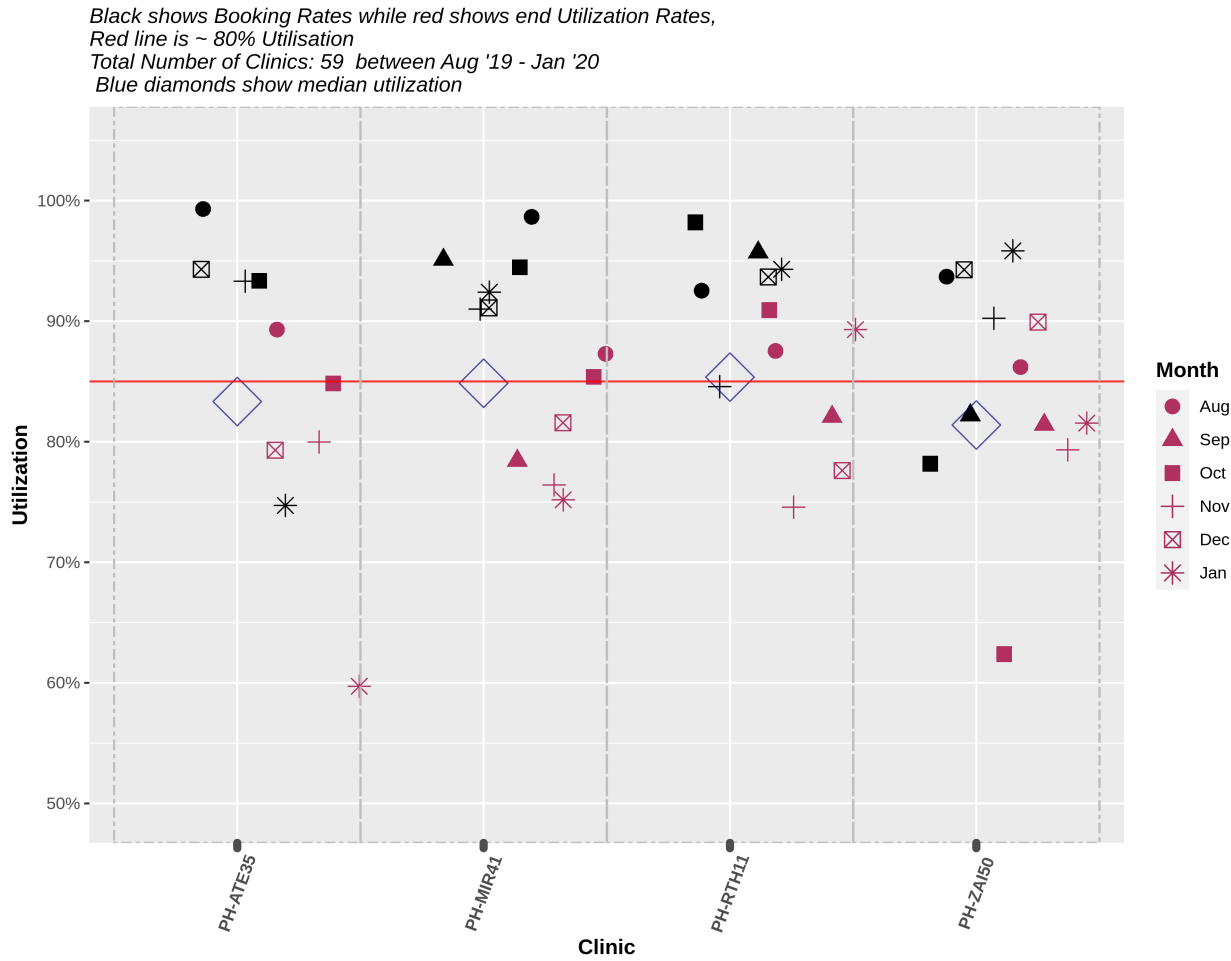
while **Utilization Rate** is

$$\frac{\text{attended clinic slots}}{\text{booked slots}}$$

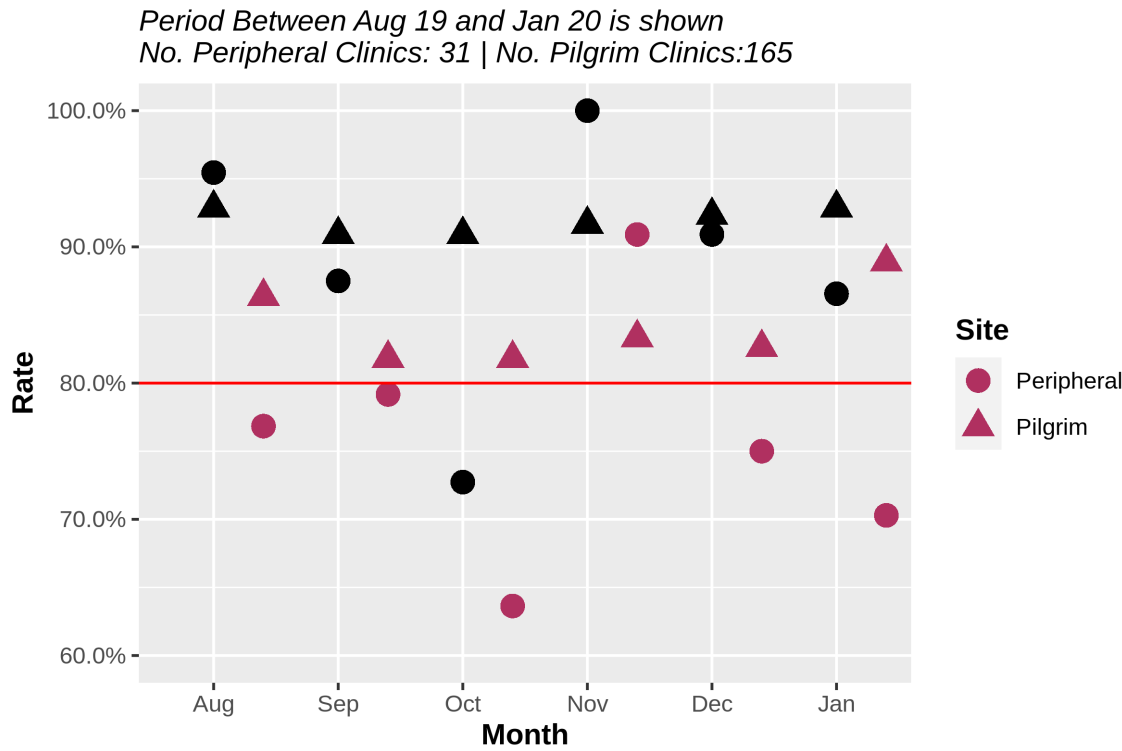
Graph-2.1 Booking and Utilization rate per month for One Man clinics



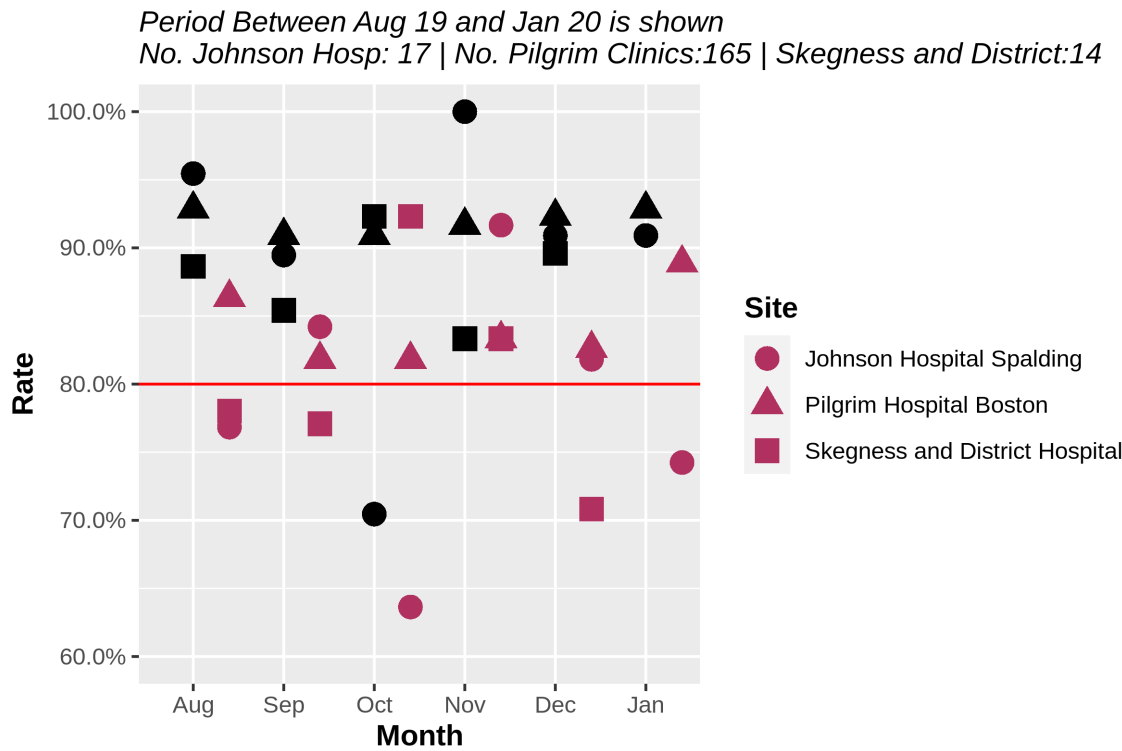
Graph-2.2 Booking and Utilization Rates per month for Two Man clinics



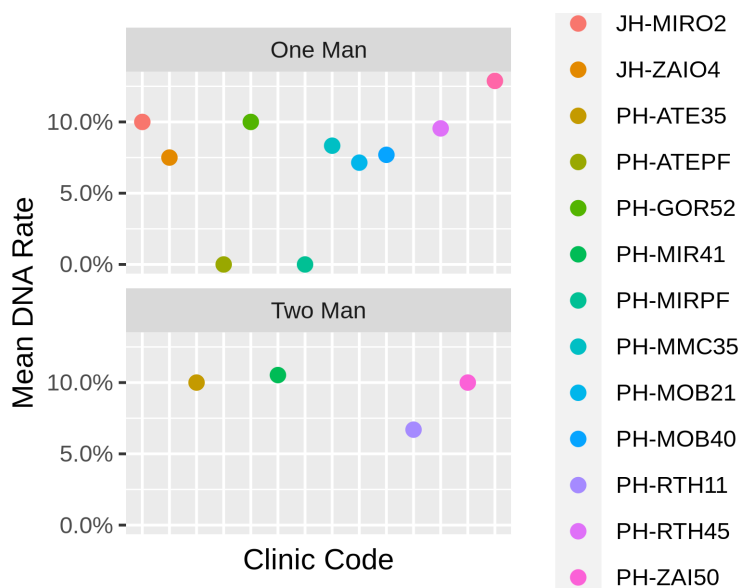
Graph-2.3 Utilization and Booking Rate per month across Peripheral vs Pilgrim clinics



Graph-2.4 Utilization and Booking Rate per month across Peripheral vs Pilgrim clinics



Graph-2.5 Per Clinic DNA Rate



3.Results & Discussion

Graph-2.1 and Graph-2.2 show a clear underbooking with even clearer non-attendance. Graph-2.4 & Graph-2.3 demonstrates again underutilized peripheral clinics (p-value:0.011) despite having similar Booking Rates. This appears to be more during certain month. Again however due the small sample sizes it is not possible to perform adequate statistical analysis.

Initially it seems that the differences although statistically significant were small. However when consulting the last 4 charts it seems evident that a notable number of our clinics were underbooked at 80% booking rate(which translates to 2 clinic slots for 1-man-clinics and about 3 clinic slots for 2-man-clinics). Although those numbers warrant attention their statistical significance is not easily demonstrated due to the small sample sizes(As shown on Table 1.1). If we were to assume their significance the next question we need to answer is *why?*.

3.1 Current Process and suggested alternative

On further discussion with staff responsible for clinic booking we now think most deficits in booking rates is due to patient calling in 1 or 2 days before and cancelling. A patient would be considered as DNA only if he/she was still recorded to come in on the day of the clinic but didn't.

Currently patient get booked on to clinics by a primary booking team at pilgrim hospital who allocate clinic slots. Staff in peripheral clinics are not able to book patients on short notice as they wouldn't be aware about cancellations.

If we can create joint list of overbooked patients who can be contacted on a short notice and redirect cancellations to be made at center where clinic is to be run this could potentially alleviate the the issue with underbooking clinics. This will only be possible if we have staff covering those sites on the dates patients would call.

We suggest one possible option is to over book clinics with 1 -2 patients from the next similar clinic and advising them that this is only a potential booking and that they will have a guaranteed booking on top of that. That they should be ready to be called in 1-2 day's notice.

This should bring up the booking rate as well as show us a complete true utilization rate to work on next audit cycle. the aim will be to create a tool whereby this utilization rate is automatically calculated and used to reassess on a monthly basis.

4.Recommendations

We suggest the following recommendations:

- Create waiting list with prebooking patients on multiple clinics
- Allocate Clinic Space by proximity
- Monthly Review of Booking Rate
- Improve Communication Between Staff across sites
- Disseminate This Report and following monthly Booking Rates to all concerned Staff
- **Using Telephone Clinics to replace peripheral clinics / supplement available clinics**
- **Using Telephone appointments for patient who cancel within 1-2 days**

The last two recommendations are one of the few ideas that have worked so far in this covid era and there might be a utility for them in current climate and further down the line as well.