

#### CHI Learning & Development (CHILD) System

#### **Project Title**

Improving Access of Patients with Inflammatory Arthritis to TTSH Rheumatology Clinic

#### **Project Lead and Members**

Project lead: Adj Asst Prof Justina Tan Wei Lynn

Project members: Dr Koh Li Wearn, Ms Xanthe Chua Bee Ling, Mr Hamzah Bin

Sameen, Mr Cheng Dong Hao, Dr Yong Yan Zhen, Dr Hazel Oon Hwee Boon and Dr

Stephen Siew Ka Fai

#### **Organisation(s) Involved**

Tan Tock Seng Hospital

#### Healthcare Family Group(s) Involved in this Project

Ancillary Care, Healthcare Administration, Medical, Nursing

#### **Applicable Specialty or Discipline**

Rheumatology, Allergy & Immunology, Hand & Reconstructive Microsurgery

#### **Project Period**

Start date: February 2019

Completed date: December 2019

#### **Aims**

To increase the percentage of patients with suspected inflammatory arthritis seen at the Rheumatology Clinic in TTSH within 42 days from time of referral from 40% to 100% within 6 months

#### **Project Attachment**

See poster attached/below



#### CHI Learning & Development (CHILD) System

#### Background

See poster attached/below

#### Methods

See poster attached/below

#### Results

See poster attached/below

#### **Lessons Learnt**

See poster attached/below

#### Conclusion

See poster attached/below

#### **Additional Information**

Accorded the NHG Quality Day 2021 (Category C: Developing a Flexible & Sustainable Workforce) Merit Award

#### **Project Category**

Care & Process Redesign

Access to Care, Bed Occupancy Rate

Quality Improvement, Lean Methodology

#### **Keywords**

Inflammatory Arthritis, Referral Rate, Rheumatology



### CHI Learning & Development (CHILD) System

#### Name and Email of Project Contact Person(s)

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# Improving Access of Patients with Inflammatory Arthritis to TTSH Rheumatology Clinic



Adj Asst Prof Justina Tan Wei Lynn Department of Rheumatology, Allergy & Immunology (RAI)

## Adding years of healthy life

## **Mission Statement**

To increase the percentage of patients with suspected inflammatory arthritis seen at the Rheumatology Clinic in TTSH within 42 days from time of referral from 40% to 100% within 6 months

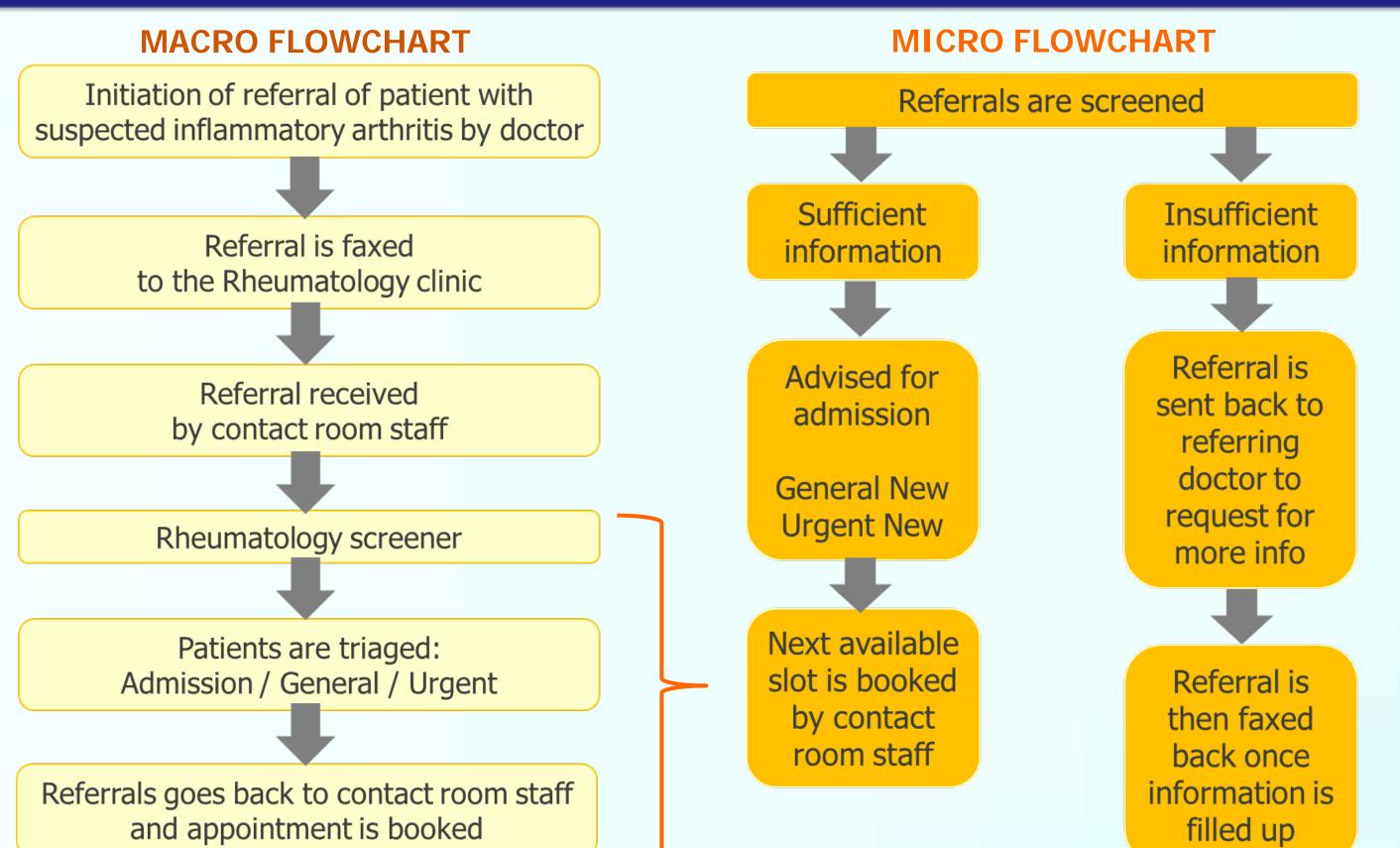
Team Members									
	Name	Designation	Department						
Team Leader	Adj Asst Prof Justina Tan Wei Lynn	Senior Consultant	RAI						
Team	Dr Koh Li Wearn	Senior Consultant	RAI						
Members	Ms Xanthe Chua Bee Ling	Advanced Practice Nurse	RAI						
	Mr Hamzah Bin Sameen	Patient Service Associate	Clinic B1A						
	Mr Cheng Dong Hao	Operations Manager	RAI						
	Dr Yong Yan Zhen	Primary Care Physician	Hougang Polyclinic						
	Dr Hazel Oon Hwee Boon	Senior Consultant	National Skin Centre						
	Dr Stephen Siew Ka Fai	Senior Resident	Hand & Reconstructive Microsurgery						
Sponsor	Adj A/Prof Kong Kok Ooi	Head of Department	RAI						
Mentors	Adj A/Prof Gervais Wansaicheong & Dr Troy Sullivan								

## **Evidence for a Problem Worth Solving**

- 1. In TTSH, amongst patients suspected to have inflammatory arthritis and are referred to Rheumatology clinic, only about 40% of them are seen within 6 weeks time frame.
- 2. Delay in presentation to a Rheumatologist will lead to a delay in diagnosis and initiation of treatment for inflammatory arthritis.
- 3. Numerous studies have shown there exists a window of opportunity for treatment of inflammatory arthritis - earlier diagnosis and treatment is associated with better prognosis, reduced morbidity and mortality, better functional status and quality of life.
  - Canadian Rheumatology Association guidelines on wait-time benchmarks for rheumatology: Max wait time to see patient with suspected rheumatoid arthritis is 4 weeks 1
  - In the United Kingdom, NICE (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence) guidelines 2013 published quality standards for the diagnosis and treatment of rheumatoid arthritis Waiting time, states that people with suspected persistent synovitis (swelling) should be assessed in a rheumatology service within 3 weeks of referral. 2

<sup>1</sup> Canadian Rheumatology Association. Wait-time benchmarks for rheumatology [Internet. Accessed July 25, 2016] Available from: www.waittimealliance.ca/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Wait-Time-Benchmarks-for-Rheumatology-FINAL.pdf <sup>2</sup> JM Ledingham et al. Achievement of NICE Quality Standards for patients with new presentation of inflammatory arthritis: Observation from the National Clinical Audit for Rheumatoid and Early Inflammatory Arthritis. Rheumatology (Oxford) 2017; 56(2): 223-230

# Flow Chart of Process



#### Cause and Effect Diagram **PROCESS SCREENERS** APPOINTMENT SLOTS AVAILABILITY Screening file <sup>ents</sup> not delivered Staff not aware of urgency Delay in faxing of Contact room referral to Rheum Insufficient screener Cancellation slots are not Breakdown in relaying appt clinic slots` (Referring dept) date to patient Triage Fax did not go Lost referral **Patients with** criteria too Contact (Rheum dept) inflammatory arthritis are seen >42 days Holds on to from referral referring doctors Busy clini **Patient cannot** No coverage make it for Knowledge ( Lack of appointment declines to referring were more pressing instructions as recognize IA doctors lacking New case clinic days limited to Mon, Thurs and Fri and tests Doesnot Process know what Condition info needed changed since visit

**PATIENT** 

Incorrect history

given to doctor

REFERRAL

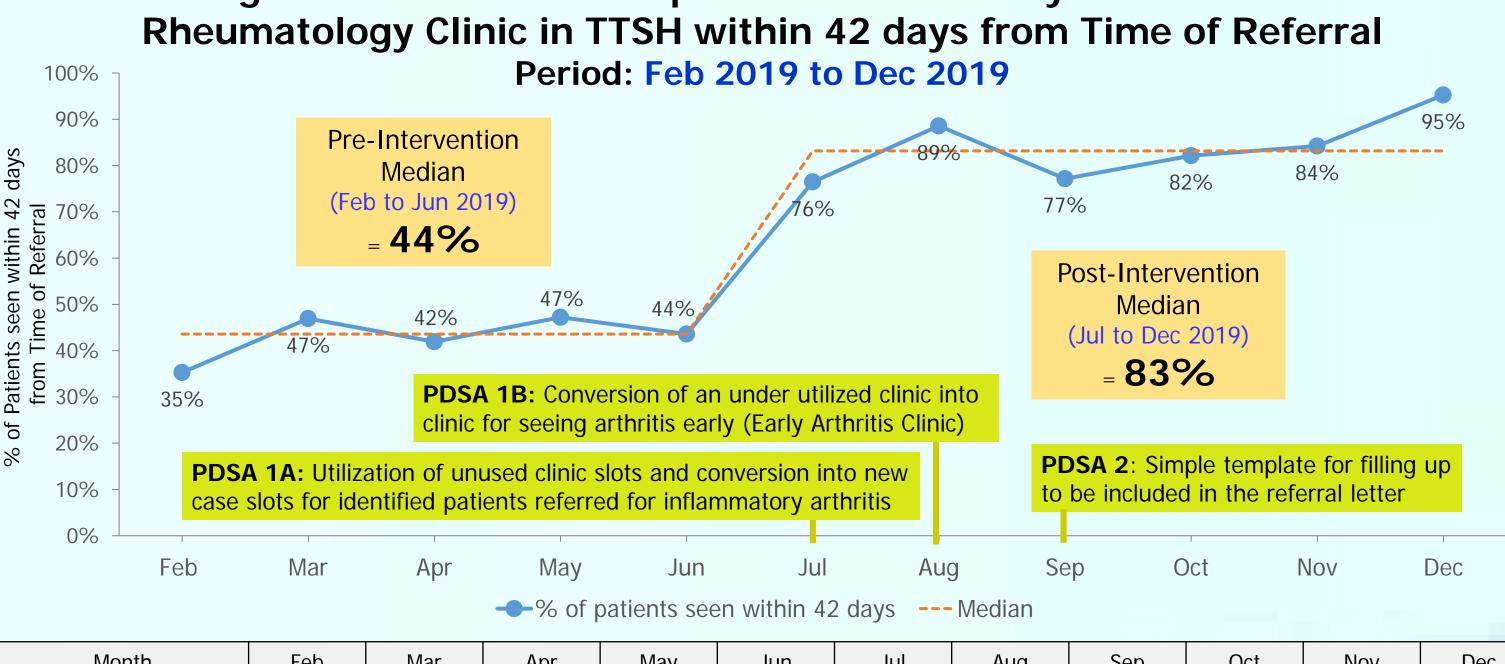
INFORMATION

### **Pareto Chart** Causes of Patients with Inflammatory Arthritis Limited clinic appointment Seen >42 days from Time of Referral slots to see patients Insufficient information in Cause referral letters - 60 **g** Lack of knowledge of Cause referring doctors Lack of standardized Cause guidelines for rheumatology Cause B Cause C Cause D Cause A screeners **Main Concerns**

Implementation							
Root Cause	Intervention	Implementation Date					
Cause A: Limited clinic appointment slots to see patients	PDSA 1A: Utilization of unused clinic slots and conversion into new case slots for identified patients referred for inflammatory arthritis  PDSA 1B: Conversion of an under utilized clinic into clinic for seeing arthritis early (Early Arthritic Clinic)	1 Jul 2019 1 Aug 2019					
Cause B: Insufficient information in referral letters Cause C: Lack of knowledge of referring doctors	Arthritis Clinic)  PDSA 2: Simple template for filling up to be included in the referral letter	1 Sep 2019					

## Results

Percentage of Patients with Suspected Inflammatory Arthritis seen at the Rheumatology Clinic in TTSH within 42 days from Time of Referral



of patients seen within 42 days Median											
Month	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Seen within 42 Days	12	23	13	17	17	26	31	27	23	16	20
Total Patient	34	49	31	36	39	34	35	35	28	19	21
				•	•	•				•	

#### **Cost Savings Pre-Intervention** Post-Intervention Percentage of Patients seen early (within 42 days) 44% 84.5% Mean of 30 patients with inflammatory arthritis each month 13 patients seen early 25 patients seen early **Each Month** 17 patients seen late 5 patients seen late 156 patients seen early 300 patients seen early Each Year 204 patients seen late 60 patients seen late 5.6% of 156 = 95.6% of 300 = 17**Biologics Use** 26% of 204 = 5326% of 60 = 16Total Patients requiring Biologics / Year 9 + 53 = 62 patients 17 + 16 = 33 patients

# = - SGD \$556,800 **Lessons Learnt**

1. Enthusiasm at the start is not usually sustained - a lot of hard work and effort needs to put in to carry things through.

62 - 33 = 29

29 x SGD \$19,200

- 2. It is hard to change things internally, but even harder to implement change outside your department.
- 3. With small changes to our current work processes, we can actually improve the quality of care for our patients.

## Strategies to Sustain

- 1. Continue audit as a quality improvement work project
- 2. Involving people into the project

No. of Patients less requiring Biologics / Year

**Cost Savings / Year** 

- Senior Residents
- Other Rheumatologists
- 3. Presentation of our work and results to the rest of the department
- 4. Can become one of the key performance indicators for the department