

Project Title

"No hospitalisation for me!" Sustaining and Improving Singapore's First Ambulatory Emergency Care (AEC) Service

Project Lead and Members

- Dr Thofique Adamjee
- Dr Kanak Naidu
- Dr Kok Mong Thiam
- Dr Shereen Ng Jia Huey
- Dr Valliammai D/O Nallakaruppan
- Dr Nimeshi Sanjila Peiris
- Dr Tan Mei Ling
- Dr Alethea Chew Qiping
- Ms Ratnasari Yawieriin

Organisation(s) Involved

Khoo Teck Puat Hospital

Healthcare Family Group Involved in this Project

Medical

Applicable Specialty or Discipline

Emergency Medicine

Project Period

Start date: September 2019

Completed date: September 2022

- Ms Chen Siyun, Cassandra
- Ms Bernice Leong Su Min
- Ms Kelly Chong Yew Ting
- Ms Lilian Lam Lai Ying
- Mr. Chong Shin Loong
- Dr Toh Hong Chuen
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Aims

To reduce short-stay General Medicine admissions (with a baseline length of stay of 47 hours) to less than 24 hours by implementing the Ambulatory Emergency Care service.

Background

See poster appended/ below

Methods

See poster appended/ below

Results

See poster appended/ below

Lessons Learnt

See poster appended/ below

Conclusion

See poster appended/ below

Additional Information

Accorded the MOH National Quality Improvement Conference 2023 (Outstanding Poster Award)

Project Category

Care Continuum

Acute Care, Ambulatory (Outpatient Care)

Keywords

Ambulatory, Emergency, Hospitalisation





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National Quality Improvement Conference

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Problem Statement

Emergency Department overcrowding is a pressing issue in Singapore, and long wait times for hospital beds are associated with poor patient experiences and outcomes.

In the UK, 10-30% of hospital admissions have been prevented by managing and discharging selected emergency patients the same day, followed by close monitoring through Ambulatory Emergency Care services. This approach has been proven to be safe in the UK, with low readmission rates and an improved patient experience. Could a similar strategy work locally?

Potential Solutions

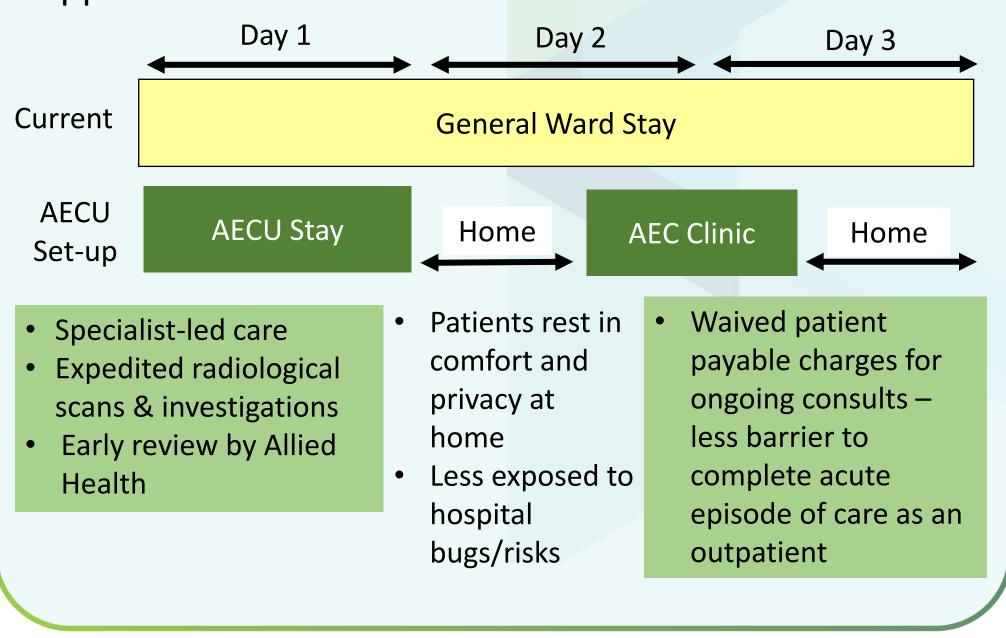
AEC Service = AEC Unit (AECU) + AEC Clinic (AECC)

Patients typically would have been admitted for 1-3 days for clinical review, tests, and titration of treatment. With streamlined pathways in AEC, patients welcome the cost savings and reduced time away from home, yet they can still access timely care with applicable subsidies.

Project Aim

To reduce short-stay General Medicine admissions (with a baseline length of stay of 47 hours) to less than 24 hours by implementing the Ambulatory Emergency Care service.

Lessons Learnt



Outcomes & Impacts



Cost Savings and Reduction in ALOS for Patients (Sep 2019 to Sep 2022) **Payable Bill Size** ALOS (Hours) Comparison for Comparison Subsidised Singaporeans 28.6h 60 \$1,200 \$1,002 \$465 (1.2 days) 47 \$1,000 50 bill savings reduced \$800 40 ALOS \$537 30 \$600 18.9 \$400 20

While we kept the service cheaper for patient (\$465 savings per patient) with shorter LOS (reduced

- 1. Variation in clinician practice & risk tolerance commonly impacts costs and length of stay. Requiring discharge within a day shifts mindsets and practice of clinicians.
- Monthly review of patients NOT discharged within a day ("failures") generated discussion & alignment of clinician practice.
- 3. Support from stakeholders in Emergency Department (the source of referrals), Radiology (for timely scans) and Allied Health (for reviews) was key.

