

### **Project Title**

Expediting Hip Fracture Surgery in COVID Surveillance Patients

### **Project Lead and Members**

Project lead: Dr Amritpal Singh

Project members: Dr Ashish R. Satapathy, Dr Surinder Kaur Pada, Dr Lydia Au, Dr

Chen Yongsheng, Wong Tze Chin, Fione Gun, Zarina Ahmad, Joyce Ong

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

Ng Teng Fong General Hospital

### Healthcare Family Group Involved in this Project

Medical, Nursing, Healthcare Administration

### **Applicable Specialty or Discipline**

Orthopaedic, Surgery

#### Aims

The aim is to compare the number of patients undergoing hip fracture surgery within 48 hours upon ED presentation despite undergoing COVID surveillance before and after implementation of protocol.

### Background

See poster appended/ below

### Methods

See poster appended/ below

#### Results

See poster appended/ below



### Lessons Learnt

- Early and expeditious implementation of protocol can be seen to bring benefits to patients over the year long period of implementation.
- Despite patients requiring COVID Surveillance, improvements in ALOS and early operation rates were seen.
- Strong support from the multidisciplinary team is essential to the smooth and continued functioning of the hip fracture clinical pathway.

### Conclusion

See poster appended/ below

#### **Additional Information**

This project is related to a 2020 project of same title.

### **Project Category**

Care Continuum, Acute Care, Crisis Care

Care & Process Redesign, Quality Improvement, Workflow Redesign

#### Keywords

Expediting Hip Fracture Surgery, COVID surveillance

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## **EXPEDITING HIP FRACTURE SURGERY IN COVID SURVEILLANCE PATIENTS**

DR AMRITPAL SINGH (CLINICIAN LEAD), DR ASHISH R. SATAPATHY, DR SURINDER KAUR PADA, DR LYDIA AU, DR CHEN YONGSHENG, WONG TZE CHIN, FIONE GUN, ZARINA AHMAD, JOYCE ONG, A/PROF FAREED KAGDA (SPONSOR) MSAFETYMQUALITYMPATIENT EXPERIENCEMCOST

# Define Problem, Set Aim

## **Problem/Opportunity for Improvement**

COVID surveillance is conducted on hip fracture patients prior to operation due to the on-going COVID community spread. The surveillance would inadvertently create unintended delays in getting hip fracture patients to the Operating Theatre (OT) within 48 hours upon Emergency Department (ED) presentation, potentially resulting in poorer outcomes as these are emergency cases which will normally benefit from expedited care.

## **Test & Implement Changes**

CYCLE	PLAN	DO	STUDY	ACT
1	Compare % of patients operated within 48 hours in COVID surveillance to non- COVID Surveillance group	Protocol implemented April 2020	Improvement in performance	Continue protocol for COVID Surveillance Patients
2	Compare ALOS of COVID Surveillance hip fracture patients to non-COVID Surveillance group	Protocol implemented April 2020	ALOS Comparison between 2 groups	Continue protocol for COVID Surveillance Patients

The aim is to compare the number of patients undergoing hip fracture surgery within 48 hours upon ED presentation despite undergoing COVID surveillance before and after implementation of protocol.

# **Establish Measures**

## <u>Methodology</u>

Aim

1. All operated hip fracture patients aged 60 and above were included.

2. % of hip fracture patients who were operated  $\leq$  48 hours upon ED presentation.

3. Average Length of Stay (ALOS) at NTFGH ≤ 10 days.

### Patient Cohort

The patient cohort comprised of 300 patients within the selected criteria from March 2020 to March 2021.



### Targeted areas of improvement were:

### **Trend of COVID Surveillance Patient in OT ≤ 48Hrs (Mar20 to Mar21)**



### **Trend of Non-COVID Surveillance Patient in OT ≤ 48Hrs (Mar20 to Mar21)**





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	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-2
Avg LOS (Days)	10.5	9.3	6.1	5.3	2.0	3.0	7.5		7.0	9.7	10.8	11.1	7.8
Cohort Size (n)	20	21	13	3	1	2	2	0	1	11	23	25	23
Upon ED Presentation (%) = Y	80%	81%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	82%	74%	84%	83%

### **Comparison of Results (Pre and Post):**

The COVID Surveillance Protocol has **improved patient outcomes**, **reduced ALOS** and **costs**, as well as help our hospital to **better manage bed availability** and **increase productivity**.







ALOS has decreased from **10.3 days to 9.6 days** despite the surveillance period (COVID surveillance patients had to stay an additional 2 days).

# Spread Changes, Learning Points

No protocol in place for	1. All patients had COVID swabs done at 18 hours interval to meet 48
COVID Surveillance patients	hours timeline.
requiring hip fracture	2. Patients were kept fasted pending results of 2 <sup>nd</sup> swab and listed for
surgerv.	operation as soon as swabs results were out.
	3. Patients were operated within the day of listing, keeping within the
	48 hours window.

# Acknowledgements

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### **Spread Changes**

- Expediting COVID surveillance swabs can expedite time to surgery and potentially improve hip fracture surgery outcomes.
- Delays can be significantly reduced by standardising care protocols.
- Educating and familiarizing doctors with the benefits of early definitive hip fracture surgery within 48 hours of ED Admission Order.

## Learning Points

- Early and expeditious implementation of protocol can be seen to bring benefits to patients over the year long period of implementation.
- Despite patients requiring COVID Surveillance, improvements in ALOS and early operation rates were seen.
- Strong support from the multidisciplinary team is essential to the smooth and continued functioning of the hip fracture clinical pathway.