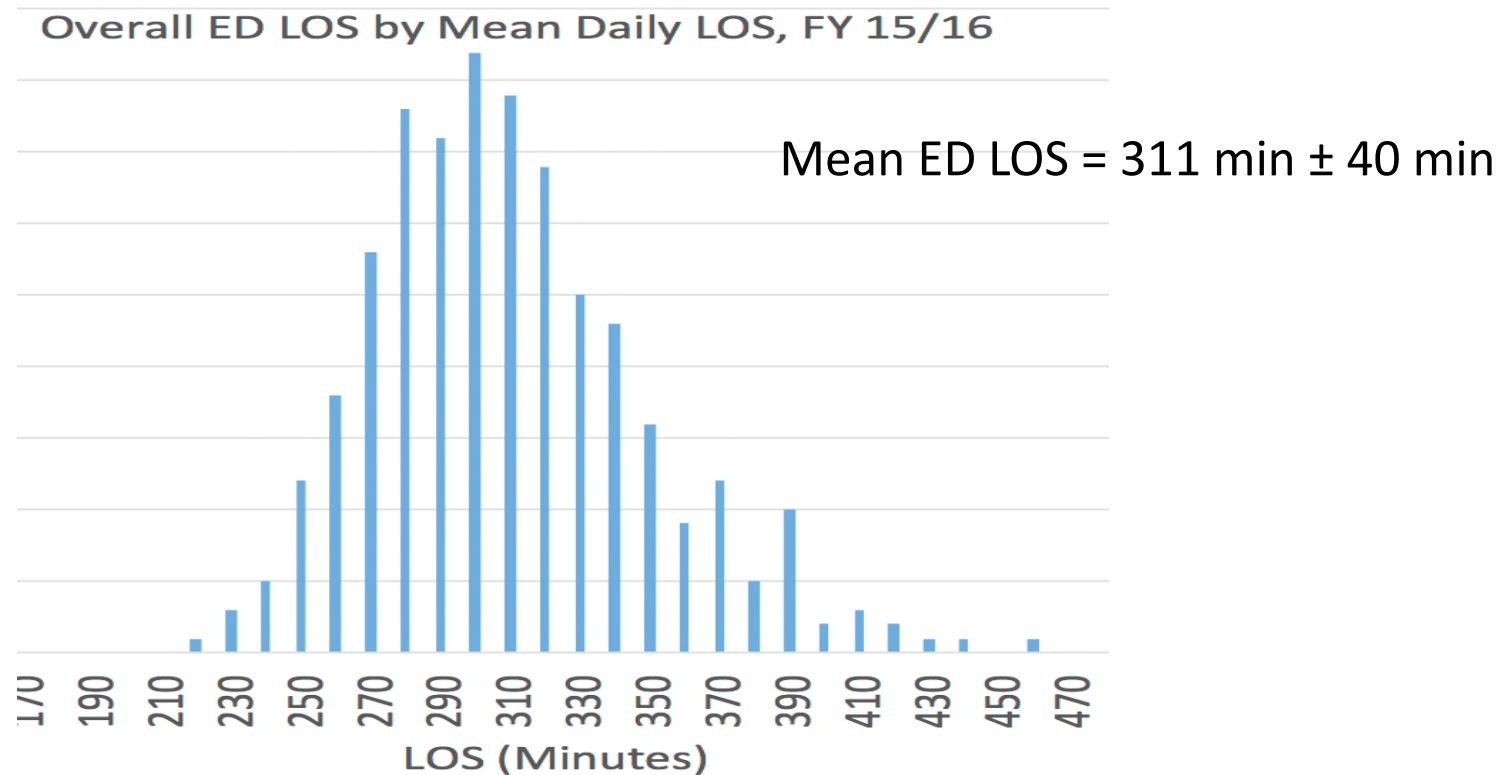


1. Takt time: At peak 12 hour flow (7A-7P) an ED patient arrives every 6.7 min.

Rooms (operators) needed = $\text{LOS} / \text{takt time}$
(Mean LOS = 311 min)

2. Number of ED rooms needed = mean LOS / takt time = 47 rooms. Total new ED capacity = 59 beds = 80% of capacity; old ED = 56 beds.

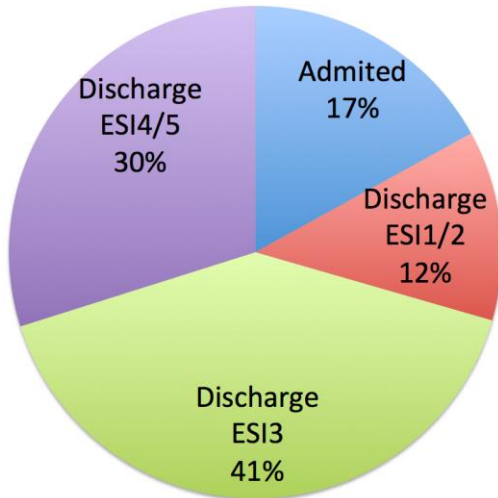
3. Only three ways to achieve flow: 1) reduce demand; 2) reduce LOS; 3) increase (staffed) bed capacity.



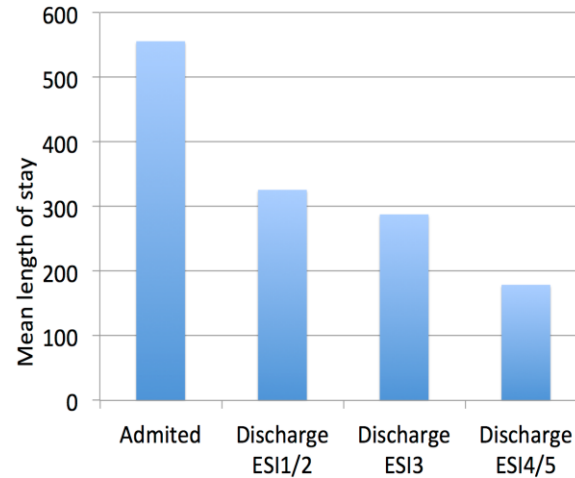
1. Current staffing and 'operationalization' of new ED results in 80% or less capacity utilization. Demand exceeds capacity more than half of the time
2. For capacity to exceed demand must: 1) improve staffing and 'operations' ; 2) reduce LOS; 3) if possible, reduce demand (esp. at peak)

Stratification of ED volume by ESI and LOS identifies where to focus to reduce LOS

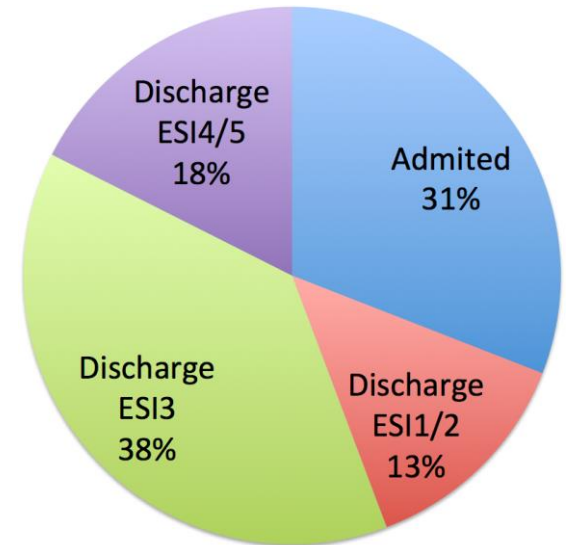
Volume stratification



LOS stratification

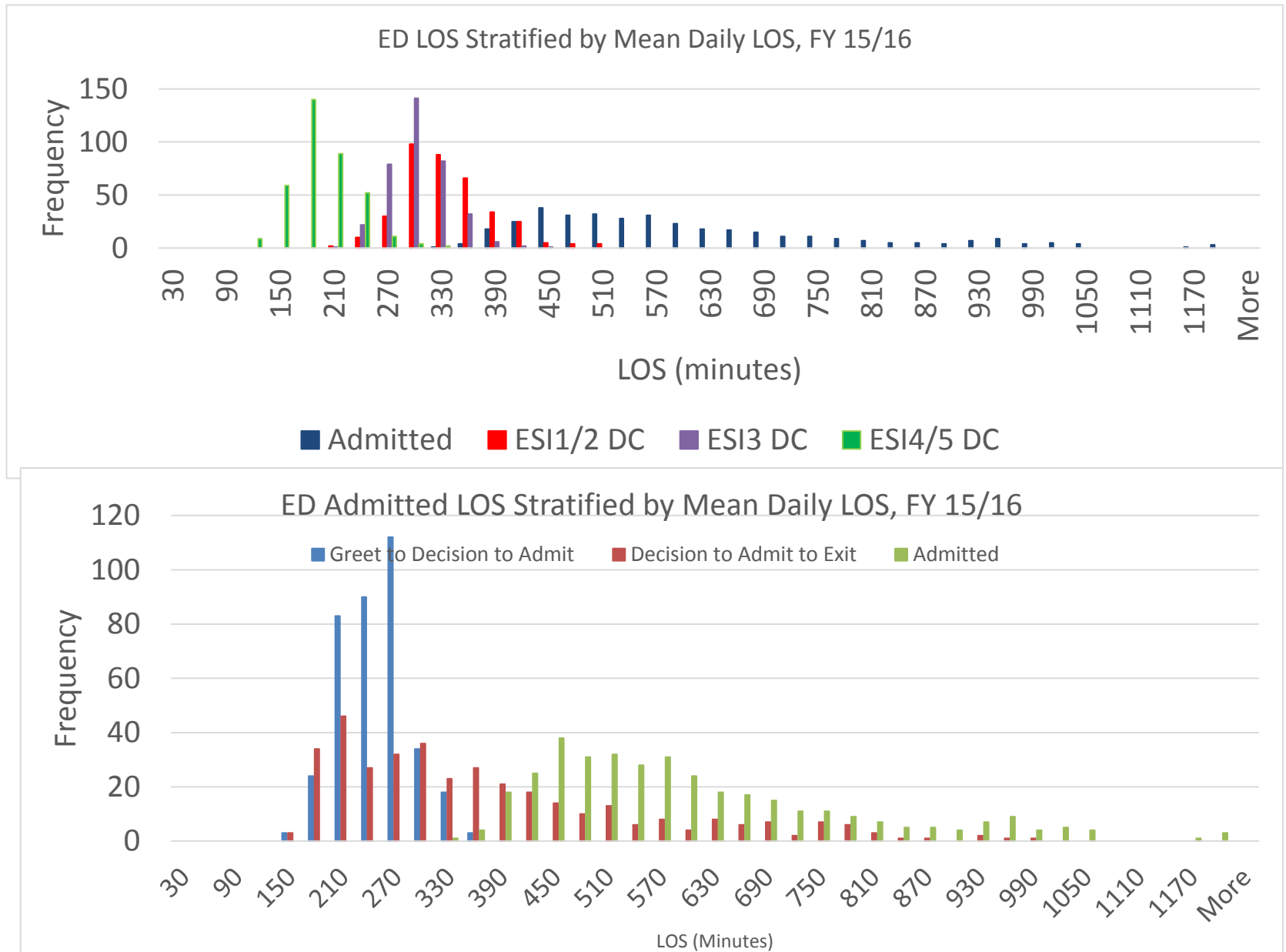


Stratification by LOS & volume

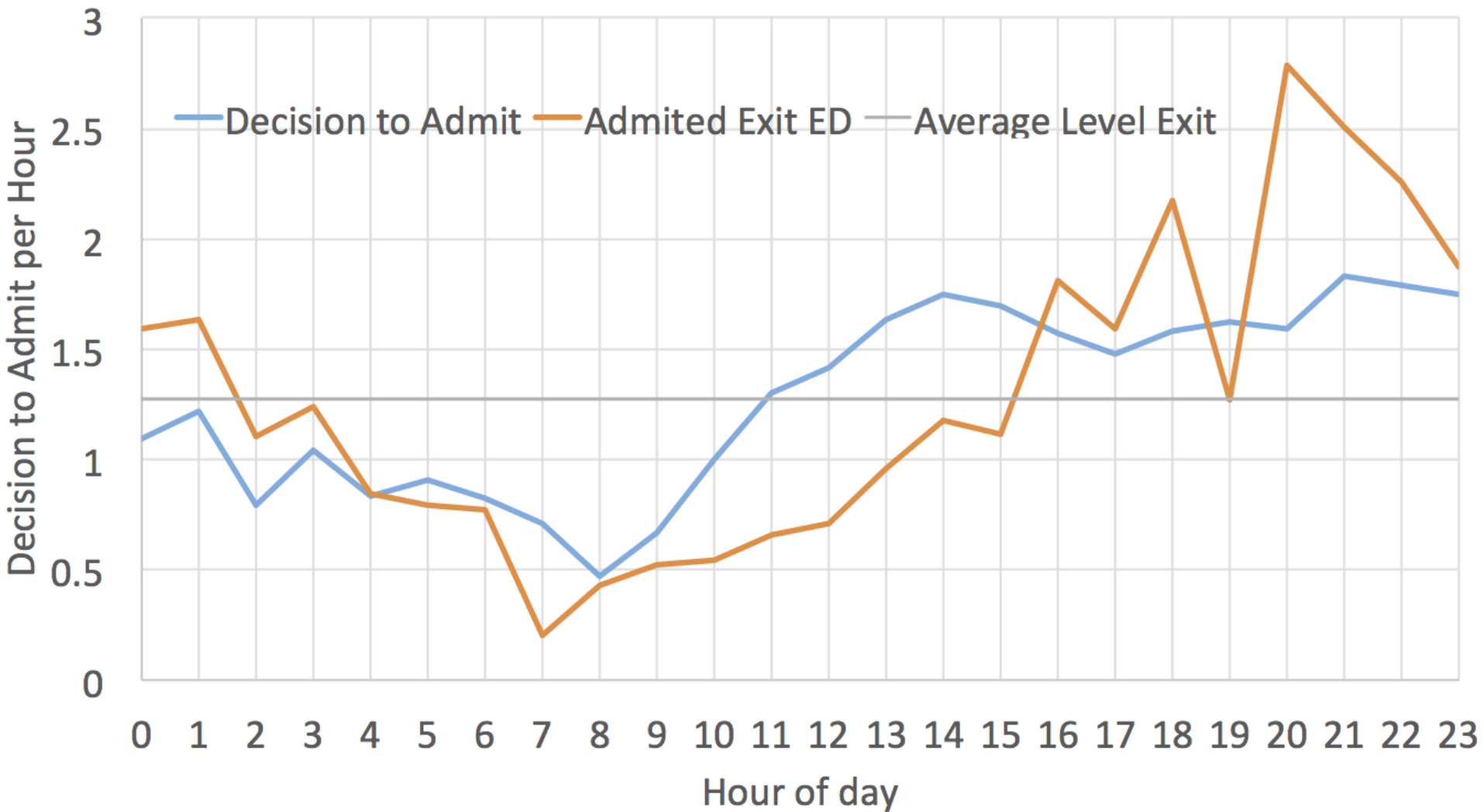


1. The three largest 'buckets' of LOS are: 1) discharged ESI3 patients (38%), admitted patients (31%), discharged ESI4/5 patients (18%).
2. LWBS rate correlates with fastrack LOS; reducing LOS of ESI4/5 patients via fastrack reduced the LWBS rate.

Longest (and most variable) LOS are admitted patients

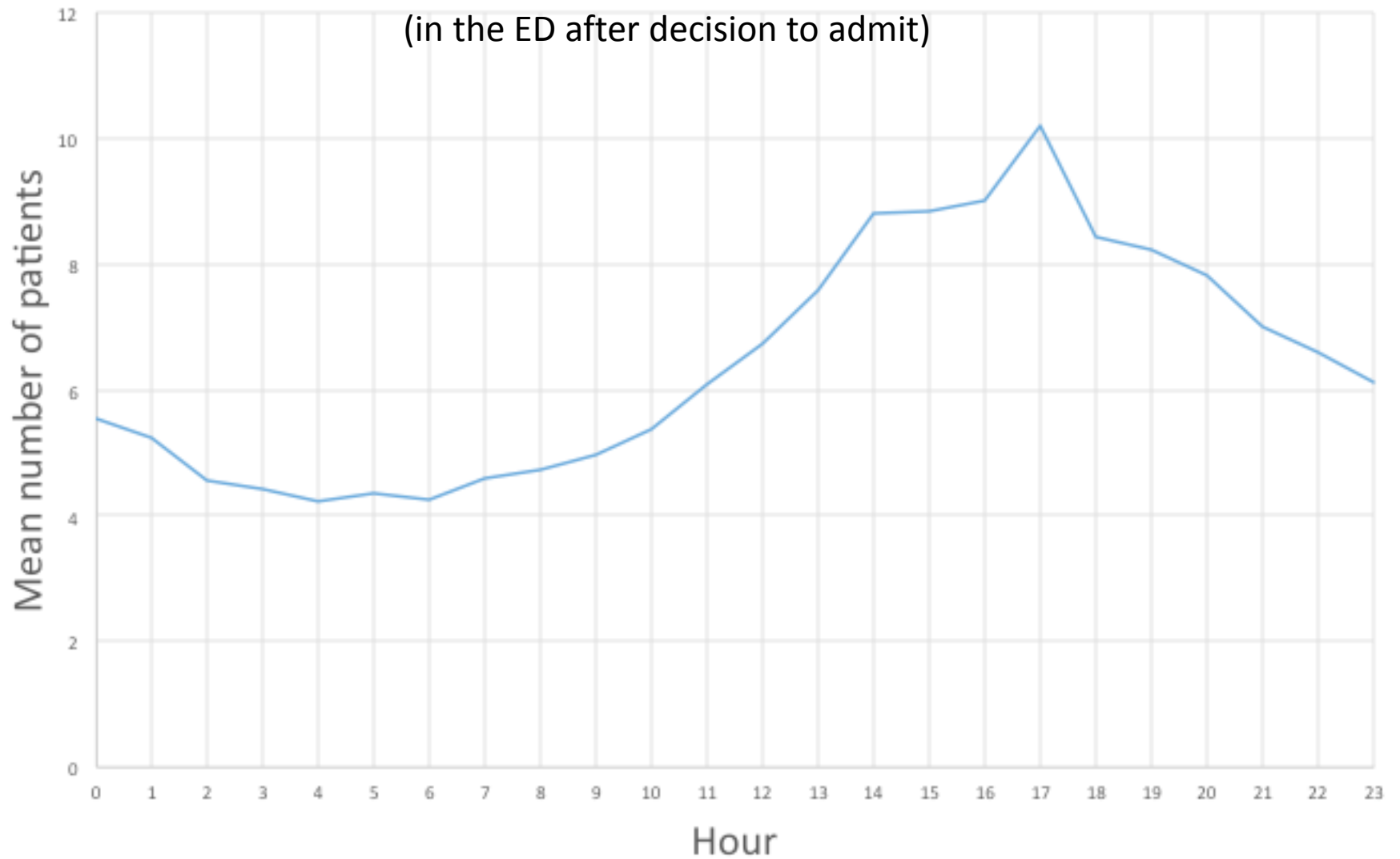


Rates of decision to admit and patients leaving the ED



Mean Number of Admitted Patients (6/1 to 8/18/16)

(in the ED after decision to admit)



What would it take to have patient flow?

- No diversion/No LWBS
- LWBS
 - Reduce time to provider/LOS for ESI4/5 patients
 - A rate of 0 = an additional 4,000 patients/year; 10/day
 - Almost certainly would require shuttling some to Urgent Care'
- Diversion
 - Reduce overall mean ED LOS
 - Need 24 hour hospital bed capacity matched to demand
 - Fully staff ED bed capacity
 - Put process around going on and off diversion and how we respond when we are on
 - Anticipate at least 8,000 additional ED patients/year; 22/day; at a 25% admission rate would require additional 22 hospital beds