



ZUCKERBERG
SAN FRANCISCO GENERAL
Hospital and Trauma Center

Ensuring Flow and Access

Todd May & Jim Marks



San Francisco Department
of Public Health

TRUE NORTH



Ensuring Flow and Access

Flow Tactical A3: We get patients home

Date	3/04/17	Version	11	draft
------	---------	---------	----	-------

Title: Ensuring Flow and Access

I. Background

ZSFG has wrestled with broken patient flow for many years. In FY15-16, Leadership developed a tactical A3 to improve hospital flow as part of the Strategic Plan. The A3 identified goals focused in the ED (diversion rate, left without being seen (LWBS) and length of stay (LOS)), inpatient units (LOS, discharge by noon rate, number of lower level of care (LLOC) patients and Urgent Care (LOS)). A plan was developed which involved Value Stream mapping, identification of root causes and the execution of 14 improvement workshops over the span of 16 months. The daily management system (DMS) was also spread to the ED and Urgent Care. Much was learned about factors affecting flow but the only goals that improved were a reduction in discharge ED LOS from 234 min to 217 and a reduction in LWBS from 8.3% to 5.9%, the only one of 10 goals to hit target. Flow throughout the hospital still results in reduced access to care necessitating continued work on alignment, prioritization and accountability.

II. Current Conditions

Patient flow within and between Primary Care, Urgent Care, the ED, Inpatient Units and discharge resources, such as long term care and behavioral units, is characterized by long wait times and patients receiving care in the wrong place.

Primary and Urgent Care (PC & UC):

- 30% of patients seen in the ED are lower acuity ESI4/5 many of whom could be seen in PC or UC. X% of these do not have a PC home.

Emergency Department:

- Mean ED LOS is long at 310 min; the largest LOS categories are admitted patients (39% of LOS), moderate acuity (ESI3) patients (26% of LOS) and lower acuity ESI4/5 (16% of LOS).
- Admitted patient LOS is the most variable ED LOS, specifically the time from decision to admit to leaving the ED which is dependent on the number of admitted (boarded) patients that do not have hospital beds.
- When hospital beds are full, up to 35 boarded patients accumulate in the ED reducing access for acutely ill patients.
- 5.9% of patients leave the ED without ever receiving care.
- Ambulances are diverted from the ZSFG ED 58% of the time resulting in ZSFG patients receiving care at other hospitals.

Inpatient Med Surg Units:

- The hospital operates at a very high average census of 99.7% which frequently results in admitted ED patients waiting a long time for beds (average Jan 2017 = 9.5 hours)
- Med-Surg LOS is long at 5.9 days, however 33% have a mean LOS of 1.4 days; 33% have a LOS of 12.8 days.
- Approximately 22% of admissions do not meet admission criteria (observation patients).
- Patients are discharged late in the day (3:21 PM on average) with only a small percentage discharged by noon (13.7%).

Discharge resources:

- Social services, UM, and ancillary services are less available after hours and weekends; one result is that discharges are reduced 30%-50% on Saturday and Sunday.
- 24% of patients cannot be discharged home; Challenges placing patients that no longer require acute care results in an average of 21 LLOC patients per day which reduces hospital capacity 13%.
- X, Y and Z patients are placed per month in 4A SNF, LHH and community resources/respire after waits of x, y, and z days



Problem Statement

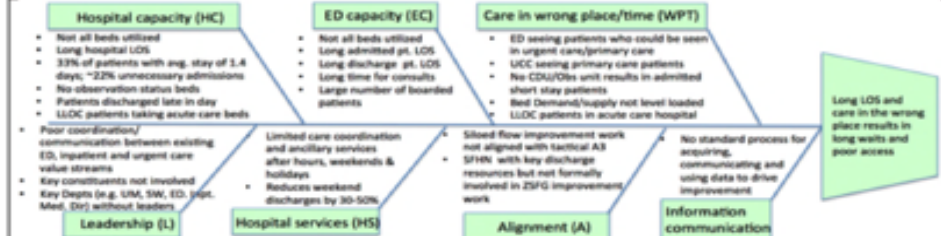
Poor flow of patients throughout ZSFG results in long wait times and poor access to healthcare for our patients negatively impacting all True North pillars

III. Goals and Targets

Goal	Baseline	1 yr target	2 yr goal
Reduce mean ED length of stay by 11%	309 min	275 min	260 min
Reduce ED ambulance diversion rate by 31%	58%	40%	25%
Reduce the number of lower level of care patients/day by 63%	26.8	10	10
Reduce hospital readmission rate by 1.4%	15.26	15.04	?
Reduce Med-Surg length of stay by 10% in two years	5.9 days	5.9 days	5.3 days

Owners/Date: May, Marks, Dentoni, Williams

IV. Analysis



V. Proposed Countermeasures

Cause	Countermeasure	Impact	Effort
HC, WPT	1. Develop and implement A3 for reducing the number of unnecessary and short stay admission	V. High	High
HS, WPT	2. Develop and implement care coordination A3 to include reducing the number of LLOC days	V. High	High
WPT	3. Develop and implement A3 for reducing the number of lower acuity patients seen in the ED	V. High	Med
HC, EC	4. Develop and implement A3 for reducing mean ED LOS	V. High	High
L, A	5. Define/hire leadership to oversee and coordinate all flow improvement work	High	Mod
IC	6. Define process for acquiring, communicating and using data to drive improvement	High	IC
EC	7. Develop and implement A3 for reducing the ambulance diversion rate	Mod	High
HC, EC	8. Develop and implement A3 for identifying and managing acute flow issues (condition yellow)	Mod	Mod
WPT	9. Develop and implement A3 for reducing readmissions	Mod	High

VI. Plan

Countermeasure	Deliverable	Priority	Who	When
1. A3 for reducing the number of short stay admission	A3 with associated plan & resources needed	1	SR & CC	4/01/17
2. A3 for care coordination/LLOC days	A3 with associated plan & resources needed	1	DM & LH	4/01/17
3. A3 for reducing lower acuity ED patients	A3 with associated plan & resources needed	1	RL & HK	4/01/17
4. A3 for reducing mean ED LOS	A3 with associated plan & resources needed	1	GO & MM	4/15/17
5. Define/hire leadership	Leadership structure and responsible individuals	2	TM & JM	4/15/17
6. Define data utilization process	Plan for acquiring and using data in Med-Surg, ED, UC	2	TM, JM, TW, KP	5/01/17
7. A3 for reducing ambulance diversion	A3 with associated plan & resources needed	2	CC & JS	5/01/17
8. A3 for managing acute flow issues	A3 with associated plan & resources needed	3	TM & JM	5/01/17
9. A3 for reducing readmissions	A3 with associated plan & resources needed	3	LT & HH	6/01/17

The Who: TM = Todd May; JM = Jim Marks; TW = Troy Williams; KP = KPO; DM = Dennis McIntyre; LT = Larissa Thomas; CC = Chris Colwell; JS = Jeff Schmidt; GO = Gabe Ortiz; MM = Mary Mercer; TD = Terry Dentoni; RL = Ron Laboguen; HK = Hemal Kanaria; LH = Leslie Holpit; SR = Sumant Ranji

VII. Follow-Up

- Quarterly tactical A3-SR at Exec Cmte and at JCC
- Weekly Countermeasure Summary Review at Exec on mean ED LOS metric
- Define additional follow-up processes as part of 1. Defining leadership and 2. Defining DMS structure

BACKGROUND & PROBLEM STATEMENT

Flow Tactical A3: We get patients home

Title: Ensuring Flow and Access

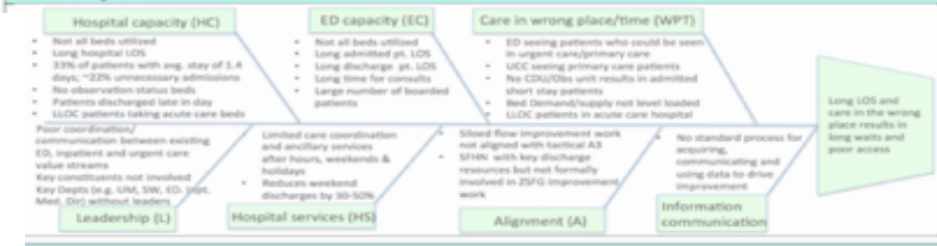
Owners/Date: May, Marks, Dentoni, Williams

Date	3/04/17	Version	11	draft
------	---------	---------	----	-------

I. Background

- ZSFG has wrestled with broken flow for many years
- In FY15-15 improving flow part of strategic plan
- Work focused in ED, inpatient units, UCC
- Reduce ED LOS, LWBS, inpt., LOS. D/C by noon, 3 of LLOC patients
- Only goal to hit target was LWBS from 8.3% to 5.9%
- Need to focus on alignment and prioritization

IV. Analysis



V. Proposed Countermeasures

Cause	Countermeasure	Impact	Effort
C, WPT	1. Develop and implement A3 for reducing the number of unnecessary and short stay admission	V. High	High
S, WPT	2. Develop and implement care coordination A3 to include reducing the number of LLOC days	V. High	High
IPT	3. Develop and implement A3 for reducing the number of lower acuity patients seen in the ED	V. High	Mod
C, EC	4. Develop and implement A3 for reducing mean ED LOS	V. High	High
, A	5. Define/ hire leadership to oversee and coordinate all flow improvement work	High	Mod
,	6. Define process for acquiring, communicating and using data to drive improvement	High	Mod
C	7. Develop and implement A3 for reducing the ambulance diversion rate	Mod	High
C, EC	8. Develop and implement A3 for identifying and managing acute flow issues (condition yellow)	Mod	Mod
IPT	9. Develop and implement A3 for reducing readmissions	Mod	High

1. The hospital operates at a very high average volume for acute care inpatient services resulting in long wait times for patients waiting a long time for beds (average Jan 2017 = 9.5 hours)

2. Med-Surg LOS is long at 5.9 days, however 33% have a mean LOS of 1.4 days; 33% have a LOS of 12.8 days.

3. Approximately 22% of admissions do not meet admission criteria (observation patients).

4. Patients are discharged late in the day (3:21 PM on average) with only a small percentage discharged by noon (13.7%).

Discharge resources:

- Social services, UM, and ancillary services are less available after hours and weekends; one result is that discharges are reduced 30%-50% on Saturday and Sunday.
- 24% of patients cannot be discharged home; Challenges placing patients that no longer require acute care results in an average of 21 LLOC patients per day which reduces hospital capacity 13%.
- X, Y and Z patients are placed per month in 4A SNF, LHH and community resources/respites after waits of x, y, and z days

Problem Statement

- Poor flow of patients throughout ZSFG results in long wait times and poor access to healthcare for our patients, impacting all True North pillars

VI. Plan

Countermeasure	Deliverable	Priority	Who	When
1. A3 for reducing the number of short stay admission	A3 with associated plan & resources needed	1	SR & CC	4/01/17
2. A3 for care coordination/LLOC days	A3 with associated plan & resources needed	1	DM & LH	4/01/17
3. A3 for reducing lower acuity ED patients	A3 with associated plan & resources needed	1	RL & HK	4/01/17
4. A3 for reducing mean ED LOS	A3 with associated plan & resources needed	1	GO & MM	4/15/17
5. Define/hire leadership	Leadership structure and responsible individuals	2	TM & JM	4/15/17
6. Define data utilization process	Plan for acquiring and using data in Med-Surg, ED, UC	2	TM, JM, TW, KP	5/01/17
7. A3 for reducing ambulance diversion	A3 with associated plan & resources needed	2	CC & JS	5/01/17
ing acute flow issues	A3 with associated plan & resources needed	3	TM & JM	5/01/17
ng readmissions	A3 with associated plan & resources needed	3	LT & HH	5/01/17

Todd May; JM = Jim Marks; TW = Troy Williams; KP = KPO; DM = Dennis McIntyre; LT = Larissa Thomas; CC = Chris Colwell; dt; GO = Gabe Ortiz; MM = Mary Mercer; TD = Terry Dentoni; RL = Ron Labougen; HK = Hemal Kanzarla; LH = Leslie Holpit; anji

w-Up

- Weekly tactical A3-SR at Exec Cmte and at JCC
- Weekly Countermeasure Summary Review at Exec on mean ED LOS metric
- Define additional follow-up processes as part of 1. Defining leadership and 2. Defining DMS structure

Reduce the number of lower level of care patients/day by 63%	26.8	10	10
Reduce hospital readmission rate by 1.4%	15.26	15.04	7
Reduce Med-Surg length of stay by 10% in two years	5.9 days	5.9 days	5.3 days

Current state/Future state

Defined by a series of mathematical equations relating capacity need to volume and LOS

HOSPITAL FLOW: CURRENT STATE JAN 17

Governed by a series of patient arrival/admission rates (takt time) & rate constants (LOS)
Such that required beds = LOS/takt time

Come & stay surgery
2.8 patients/day

Total ED arrival volume = 214 patients/day
Takt time = 1 patient every 6.7 min
Peak 12 hr takt time = 5.8 min

1. Daily ED volume varies by ESI and time of day



Arrive by ambulance = 48/day = 22%



67% Ambulance Diversion

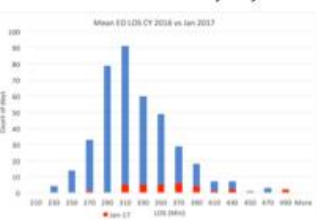
Primary Care Clinics
Urgent Care

ESI 1/2 = 30%
ESI 3 = 38%
ESI 4/5 = 32%

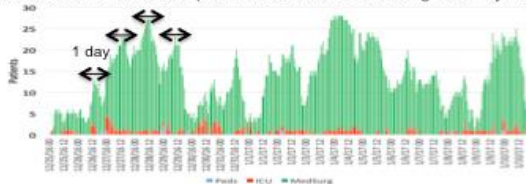
Walk in = 78%

Low acuity patients
ESI4/5 patients; 71/day

2. Mean ED LOS varies by day with a SD of 40 min



3. Number of 'boarded' patients in the ED varies significantly during the day



Discharged = 83%

Emergency Dept. (Jan 2017 data)

Total ED arrival volume = 214 patients/day
Takt time = 1 patient every 6.7 min: Avg LOS = 353 min
Beds required = 52.7
Peak 12 hr takt time = 1 patient every 5.8 min
Beds required = 61 beds; beds available = 59 =

-2 bed deficit

Admitted patients; 34.1/day
Takt time = 42.2 min
LOS = 9.4 hours; beds = 13.4

To be admitted; 34.1/day
Takt time = 42.2 min
LOS = 4 hours; beds = 5.7

Waiting room
14.1 patients LWBS

Discharge ESI1/2/3; 103.3 pts.
Takt time = 13.9 min
LOS = 310 min; beds = 22.3 beds

ESI4/5 patients; 64/day
Takt time = 22.5 min
LOS = 180 min; beds = 8.0 beds



Readmissions
10.3% = 3.4 patients/day

5.0 patients/day

29.1 patients/day

In patient units: Jan 2017 data

Daily admits = 34.1 ED + 2.8 C&S Surg. = 36.9
Takt time = 1 patient every 39 min **need 224 beds**
LOS = 6.08 days; made up of:
Med-Surg LOS = 4.61 days
ICU LOS = 0.69 days
LLOC LOS = 0.78 days

ICU
Admitted patients; 5.0/day; Takt time = 4.8 hours
LOS = 5.1 days; beds needed = 26

Med-Surg
Admitted patients; 35.5/day; Takt time = 40.56 min
LOS = 4.61 days; **beds needed = 164**

Unnecessary admissions
33% of patients with avg. LOS = 1.4 days

LLOC
845 LLOC days/month
= 28 LLOC patients/day

Come & stay surgery
2.8 patients/day

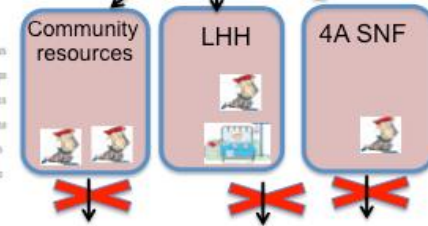
OR
PACU

2.8 patients/day

Beds needed = 164 + 28 = 192
Beds actual = 164
Bed deficit = 28!!

Require placement = 24%

4. LOS varies by discharge destination



Discharge home = 76%

Current state/Future state

Current State
January 2017

Points of Entry

166 Walk-ins
48 Ambulances

Diversion
67%

ESI 1/2
30%

ESI 4/5
32%

ESI 3
38%

Emergency Dept

Capacity of 59 beds

24-30 beds High and moderate acuity
10-12 beds Low acuity
19-30 beds Admitted Patients

6.6% LWBS

13 Bed Deficit

ED Backed Up

34.1 pts/day admitted

Inpatient Stays

Capacity of 164 beds

102 beds Med-Surg Medium Stays
54 beds Med-Surg Short Stays (1.4 days)
39 patients Lower Level of Care

33% Short Stay / Unnecessary Admissions

28 Bed Deficit

- High Diversion Rate 67%
- High Short Stays
- High Lower Level
- 28 Total Bed Deficit
- ED Backed Up

Future State
January 2018

Points of Entry

158 Walk-ins
57 Ambulances

Diversion
30%

ESI 1/2
33%

ESI 4/5
21%

ESI 3
46%

Divert 26 ESI 4/5 pts to Urgent Care/ Primary Care

Emergency Dept

Capacity of 59 beds

25-27 beds High and moderate acuity
4-5 beds Low acuity
7-9 beds Admitted Patients

3.0% LWBS

19-23 Bed Excess

ED Not Backed Up

24.1 pts/day admitted

Place LLOC Pts
Observation Unit
8 patients

Inpatient Stays

Capacity of 164 beds

136 beds Med-Surg Medium Stays
7 beds Med-Surg Short Stays (1.4 days)
<10 beds Lower Level of Care

4% Short Stay / Unnecessary Admissions

11 Bed Excess

- Low Diversion Rate 30%
- Reduced Short Stay
- Reduced Lower Level
- 11 bed excess
- ED not Backed up

Root Cause

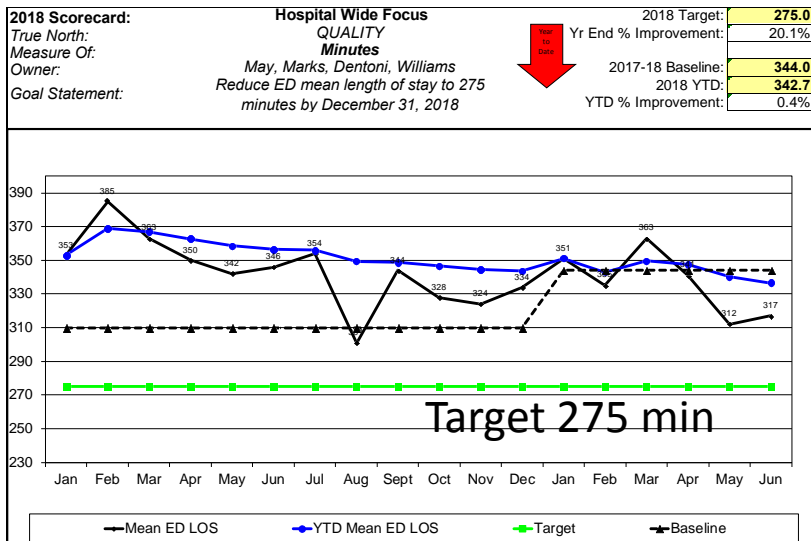
Providing care in the wrong place

Four key countermeasures

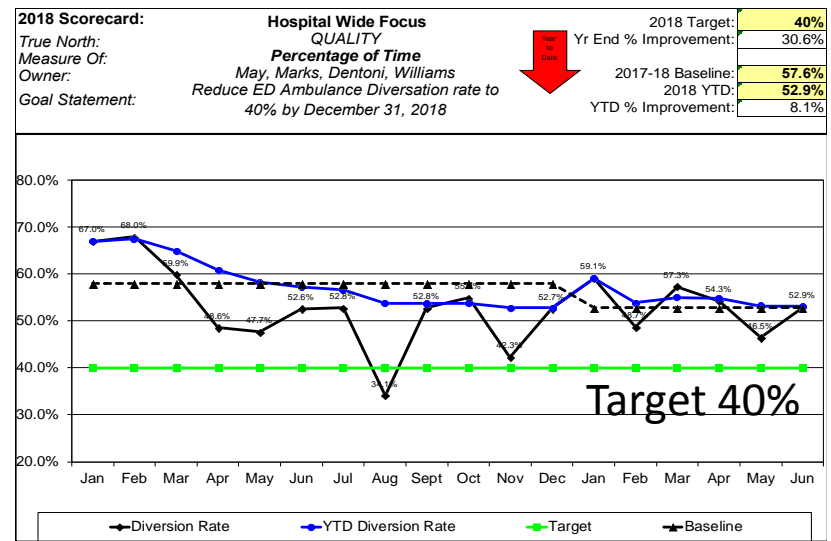
No.	Root Cause	Countermeasures	Just Do It	1-3 Months	3 Month Milestone	3-6 Months	6-12 Months
1.	Non-acute patients occupying acute care beds (preventable hospital bed-days)	Decrease and Maintain lower level of care (LLOC) patients to <10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> L Holpit devoting substantial time to Care Coordination leadership Social Workers assigned to each inpatient team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop Operational A3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May/Dentoni Exec Sponsors McIntyre/Holpit Daily accurate data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of patients Discharge destination Barriers Next steps Weekend staffing PDSA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LLOC A3 Achieve maximum 10 LLOC patients at ZSFG Analysis of PDSA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LLOC A3-SR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain maximum 10 LLOC patients at ZSFG (TN goal)
2.	Short stay and non-acute patients admitted to acute care hospital (preventable admissions)	Lower Hospital Admits by Establishing CDU /Observation Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot Flow Director / Coordinator position Jeff S/Terry D 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop Operational A3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dentoni/Marks Exec Sponsors Malini/Ranji Visit UCSF CDU--done PDSA Virtual CDU in ED 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CDU A3 Analysis of PDSA Virtual CDU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish CDU at 6 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease short-stay admits by > 5/day CDU utilizes 80% of designed capacity
3.	Lower acuity patients who could be seen elsewhere are seen in the ED (preventable ED visits)	Divert 26 ESI 4/5 patients /day from Emergency Department to Urgent Care Center or Primary Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet with Urgent Care and Call Center to discuss capacity and standard work to refer patients from ED (ensure compliance with EMTALA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop Operational A3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boyo/Williams Exec Sponsors Labuguen/Singh/ Ferrer/Day PDSA Referrals to UCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower Acuity patient A3 Divert 5 patients/ day to Urgent Care Center or Primary Care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower Acuity patient A3-SR Prepare for UCC move 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Divert 26 patients/ day to Urgent Care Center or Primary Care
4.	Admitted patients are boarded in the ED due to lack of hospital beds	Decrease Emergency Department length of stay for non-fast track patients		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop Operational A3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marks/Williams Exec Sponsors Ortiz/Mercer/ Staconis/Holpit PDSA Hallway Admits: Terry/Todd 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ED LOS Reduction A3 Analysis of PDSA Hallway Admits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ED LOS reduction A3-SR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve TN goal for average ED length of stay (275 min)

TARGET AND GOALS

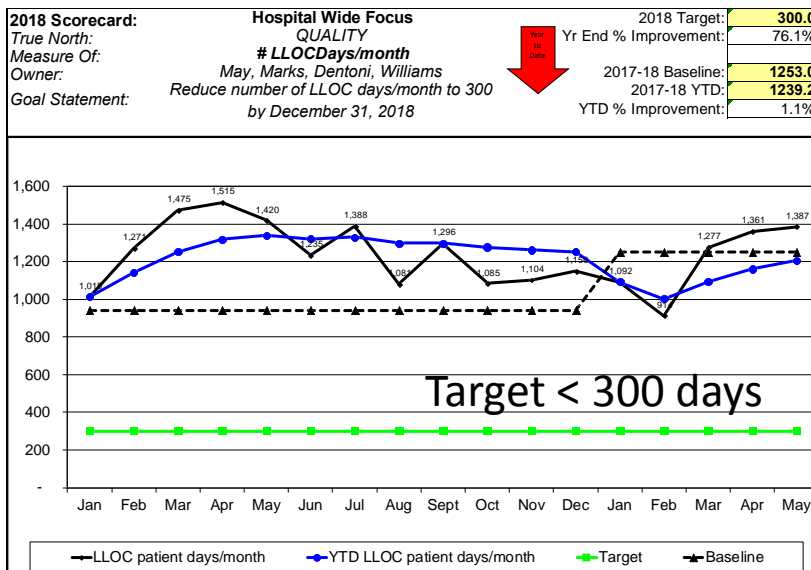
Mean ED LOS



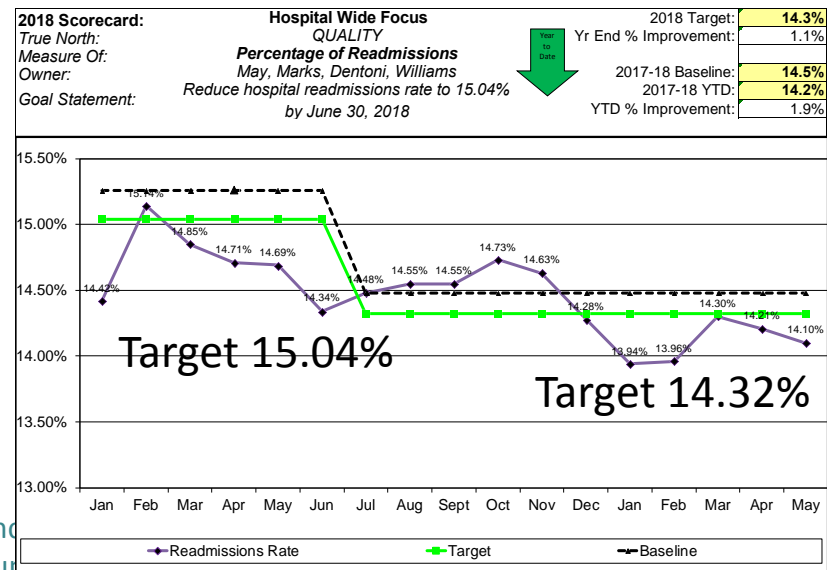
Ambulance Diversion Rate



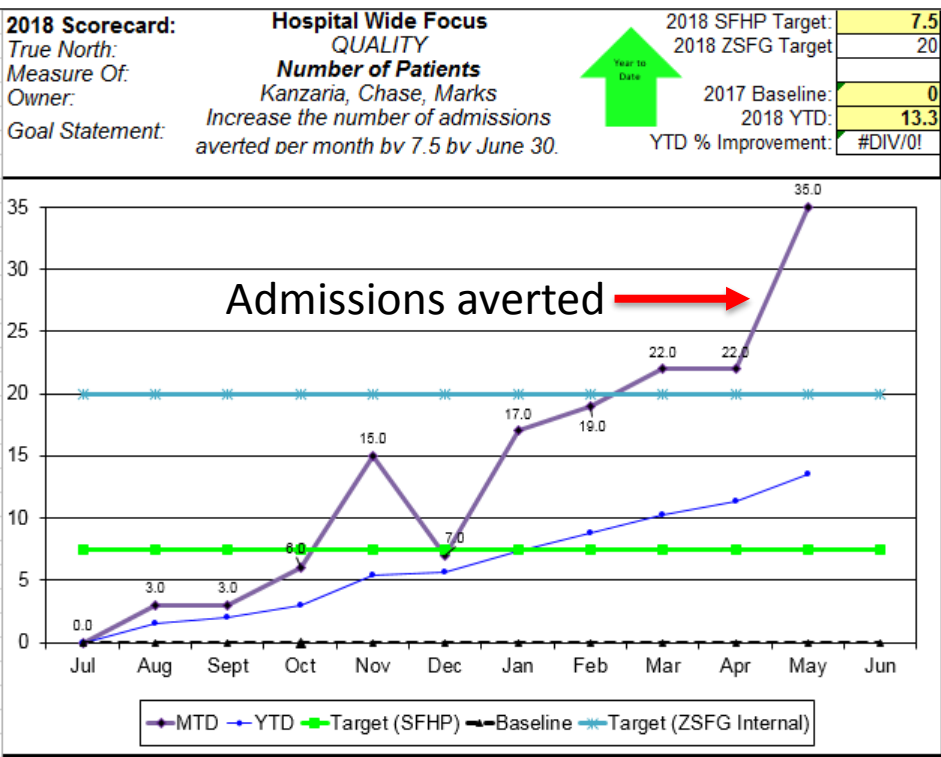
Number of LLOC patients



PRIME Readmission Rate



2017-18 ACHIEVEMENTS: Reducing social admissions



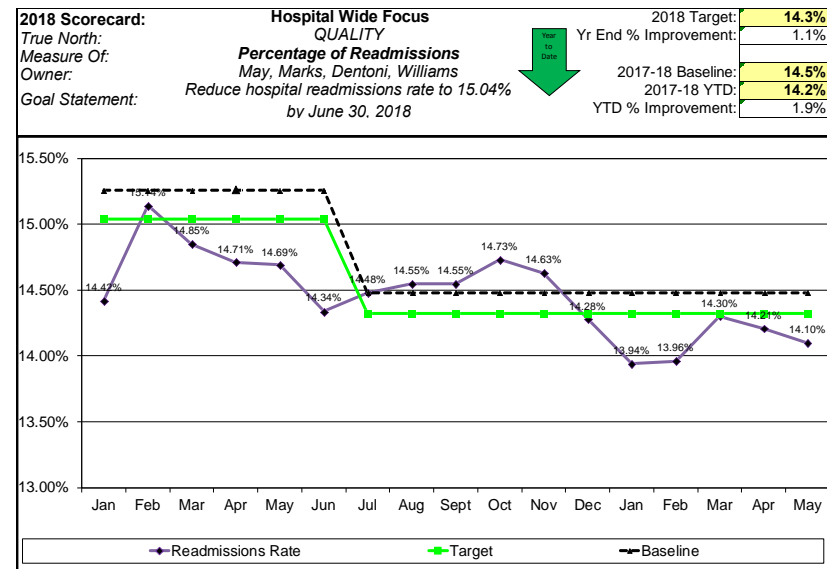
Averted Admissions & Readmissions

- From Jan-May 2018 ZSFG's Social Determinants of Health Work has:
 - Averted **115** inpatient "social admissions"
 - Prevented **22** readmissions

Reduced ED Utilization and Inpatient LOS

- Avg ED visits 60 days prior to intervention: **2.40**
- Avg. ED visits 60 days post intervention: **2.17**
- Avg. IP LOS prior to intervention: **6.2**
- Avg. IP LOS post intervention: **5.3**

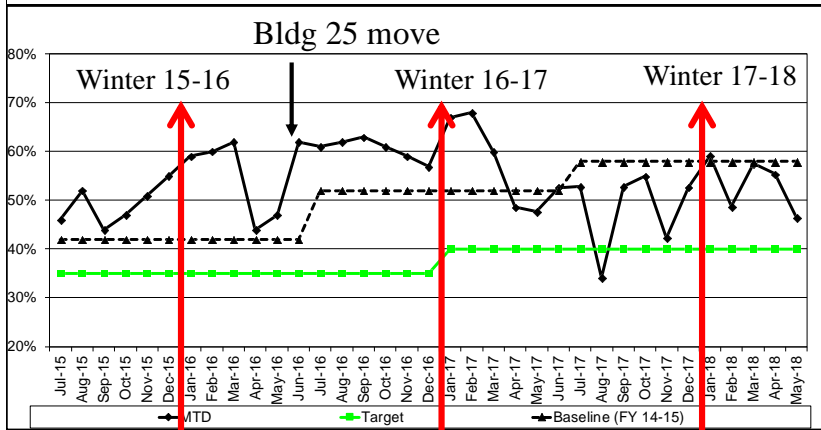
PRIME Readmission Rate



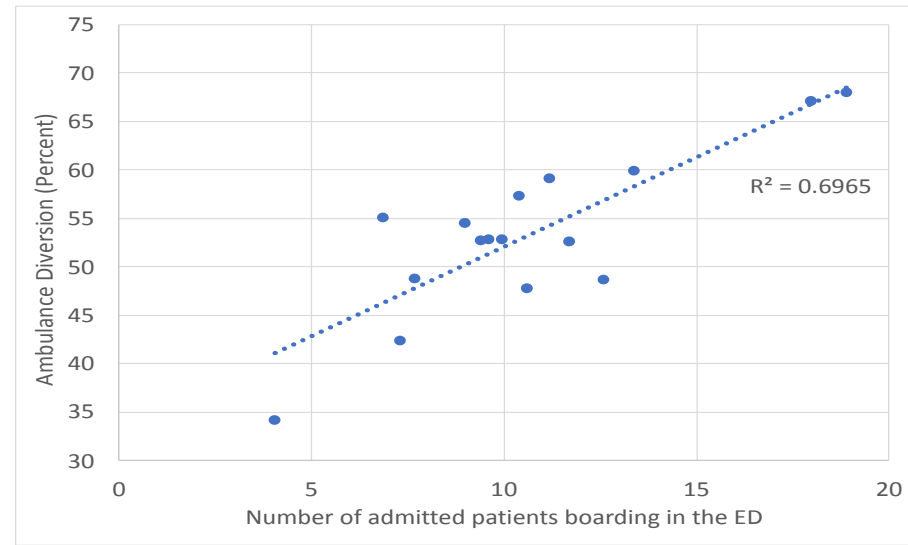
2017 LESSONS LEARNED: Seasonal surging of hospital capacity reduces ED LOS and ambulance diversion

Ambulance Diversion

FY 15-16 Scorecard:	ZSFG	FY 15-16 Target:	35%
True North:	Care Experience	Yr End % Improvement:	18.2%
Measure Of:	Access and Flow (%)	FY 14-15 Baseline:	43%
Owner: TD&JM		FY 15-16 YTD:	53%
Goal Statement:	Decrease ED Diversion Rate from 42% to 35% by June 30, 2016	YTD % Improvement:	-24.1%

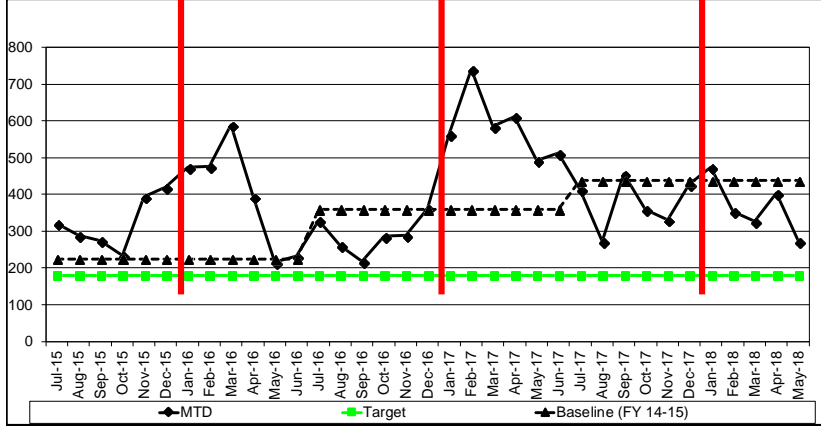


ED Boarding correlates with diversion



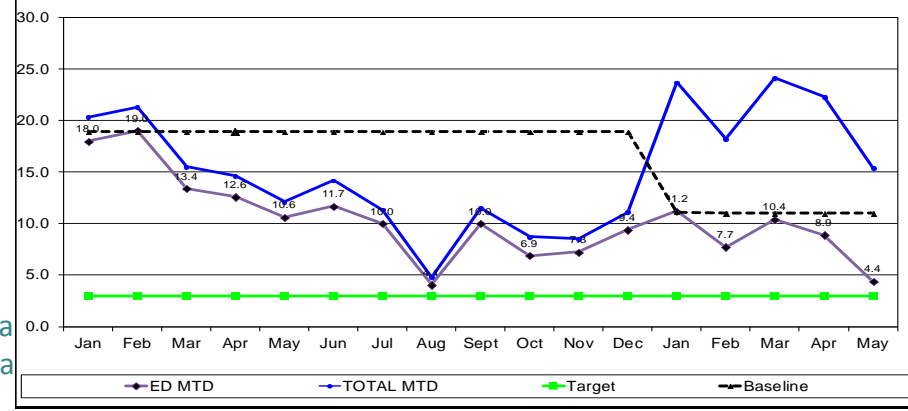
Admitted patient LOS: decision to admit to leave ED

FY 15-16 Scorecard:	ZSFG	FY 15-16 Target:	180
True North:	Care Experience	Yr End % Improvement:	23.5%
Measure Of:	Access and Flow (Means Minutes)	FY 14-15 Baseline:	235
Owner: Terry Dentoni & Jim Marks		FY 15-16 YTD:	357
Goal Statement:	Reduce Admit Decision Time to ED Departure Time for Admitted Patients from 225 minutes to 180 minutes by June 30, 2016	YTD % Improvement:	-51.8%



ED Boarding of admitted patients

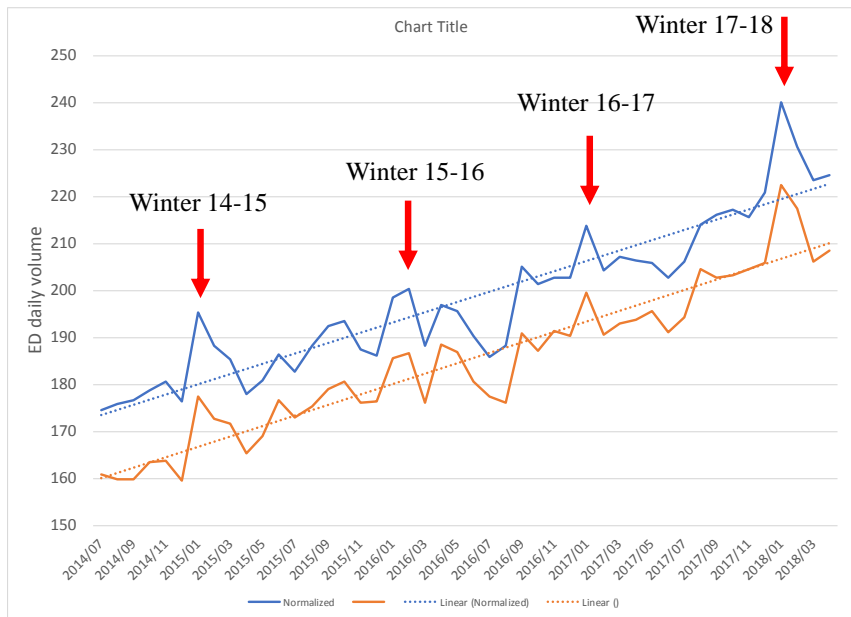
FY17/18 Scorecard	Hospital Wide Focus	FY 17/18 Target:	3
True North:	QUALITY	Yr End % Improvement:	73.0%
Measure Of:	umber of admitted patients boarding in	FY16/17 Baseline:	11
Owner: May, Marks, Dentoni, Williams		FY 17/18 YTD:	11.1
Goal Statement:	Reduce number of boarded patients from 18.9 to 3 by June 30, 2017	YTD % Improvement:	0.1%



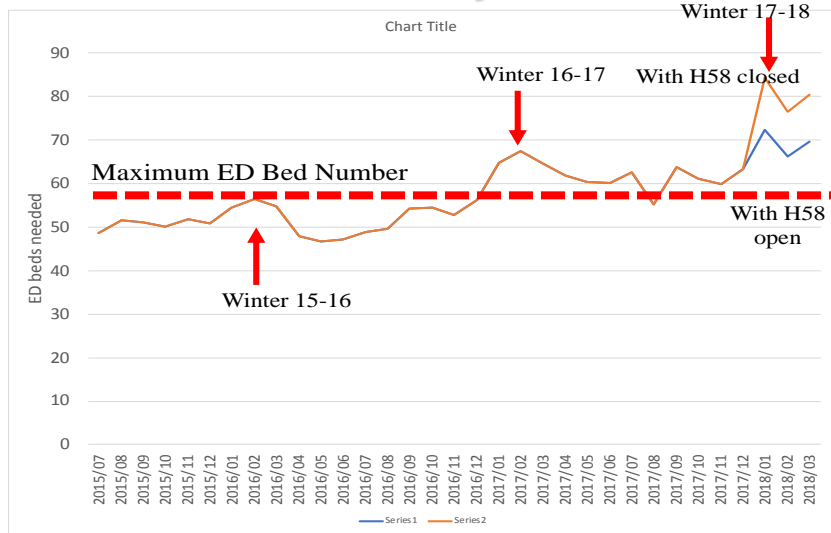
n Fra
d Tra

2017 LESSONS LEARNED: ED volume is exceeding ED capacity at current LOS

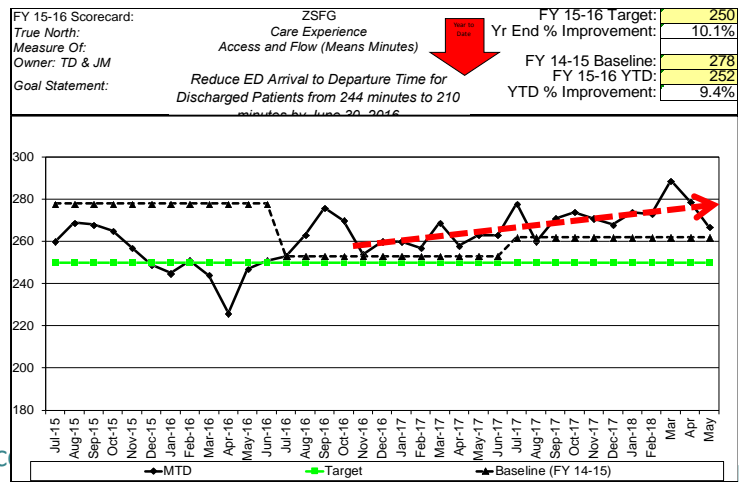
ED patients registered and seen: FY14/15 - FY17-18



ED beds needed 7A-7P by month FY14/15-FY17-18

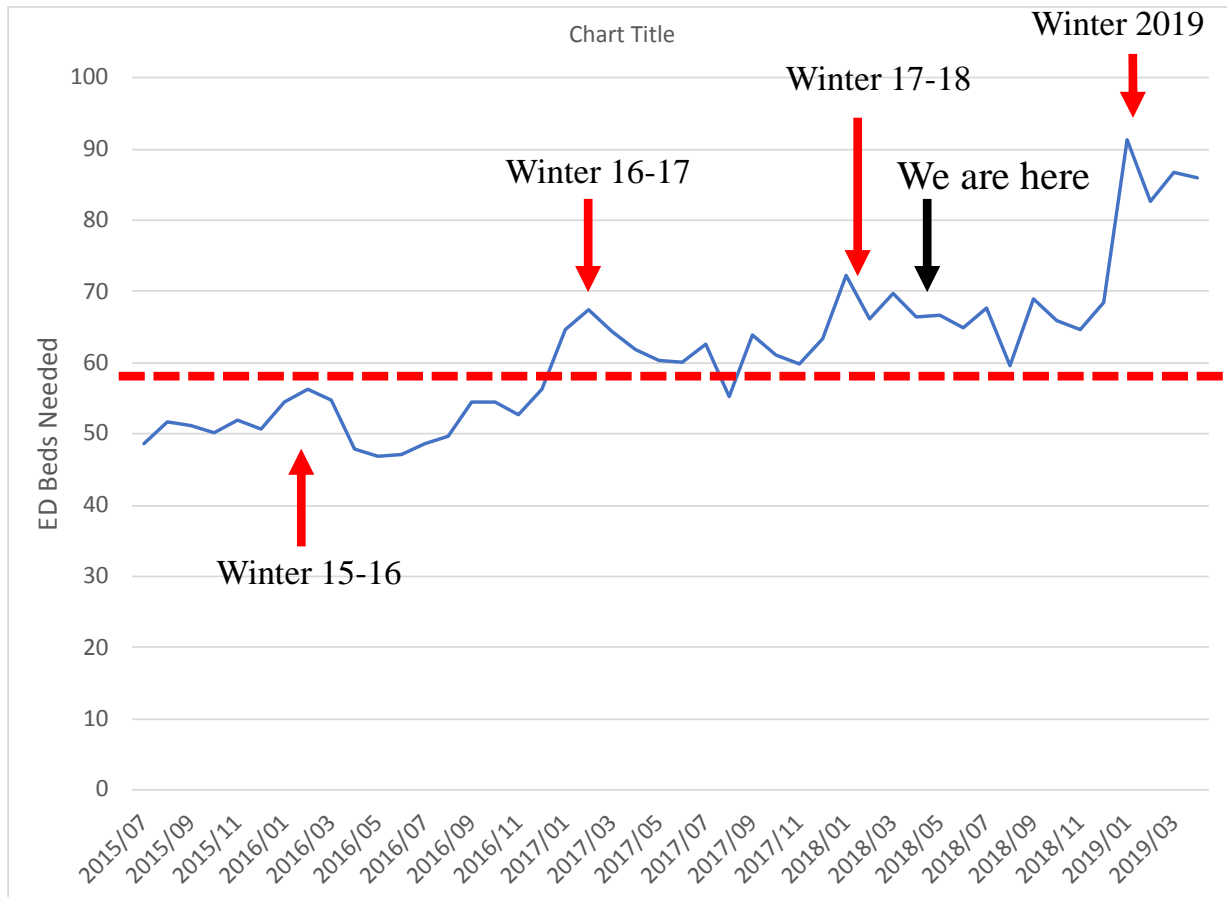


LOS of patients discharged from the ED



2017 LESSONS LEARNED: Our flow model predicts next winter volume and current LOS will create an ED capacity criticality

Model of next years ED beds needs*



* Volume increases 8%/yr; use prior years mean LOS

2018 STRATEGIES

8



Advancing Equity



Improving Value and Patient Outcomes



Ensuring Flow and Access



Optimizing Care Experience



Optimizing Workforce Care & Development



The ZSFG Way



Building for the Future



Implementing an enterprise-wide Electronic Health Record

3



The ZSFG Way



Advancing Equity



Improving Value and Patient Outcomes



Ensuring Flow and Access



Optimizing Care Experience



Financial Stewardship



Building for the Future



Implementing an enterprise-wide Electronic Health Record

Moving the Flow Strategy to the Operational Level

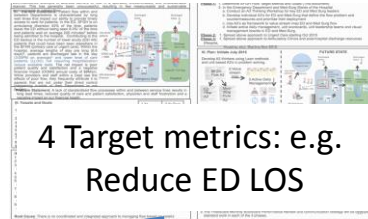
True North Metric(s)
(Organization wide goals)



True North Metric
• Access and Flow

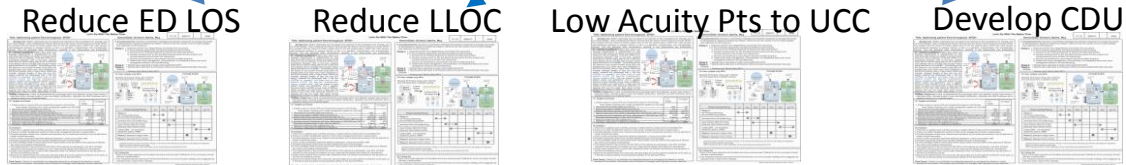
Optimize Patient Flow A3

Tactical A3's
(Organization wide plan)



4 Target metrics: e.g.
Reduce ED LOS

Operational A3's
(Front line problem solving)
Multiple (4) driver metrics



Unit/workshop A3's



Align Vertically

Improve horizontally at the unit level

Monitoring Progress/Driving Improvement

- Weekly Exec Flow Mtg with Operational A3 owners



Goal	Executive Owner	Operational A3 Owner	Operational A3 Title	17-Apr	24-Apr	1-May	8-May	15-May	22-May	29-May	5-Jun	12-Jun	19-Jun	26-Jun	3-Jul	10-Jul	17-Jul	24-Jul	31-Jul	7-Aug	14-Aug	21-Aug	28-Aug	4-Sep	11-Sep	18-Sep	25-Sep
Times								12-12:30	12-12:30		12-12:30	2-2:30	12-12:30	12-12:30	12-12:30	2-2:30	12-12:30	12-12:30	12-12:30	12-12:30	2-2:30	12-12:30	12-12:30		2-2:30	12-12:30	12-12:30
Reduce the number of LLOC patients to <10	Todd May, Terry Dentoni	Leslie Holpit, Dennis McIntyre		Catchba II					Final A3				CM		CM		SR			CM		CM				SR	
Reduce number of low acuity ESI 4/5 Patients seen in the ED by 26/day	Troy Williams, Tosan Boyo	Malini Singh, Ron Labuguen, Rosaly Ferrer			Catchba II						Final A3		CM			CM		SR			CM		CM				SR
Reduce the number of short stay admissions via a CDU/Obs Unit	Jim Marks, Terry Dentoni	Sumant Ranji, Malini Singh				Catchb all						Final A3		CM			CM		SR			CM			CM		
Reduce mean ED LOS to 275 min	Jim Marks, Troy Williams	Mary Mercer, Gabe Ortiz					Catchb all					Final A3		CM			CM			SR			CM			CM	
Reduce the number of avoidable admissions	Jim Marks, Terry Dentoni	Hemal Kanzaria, Jack Chase						Catchba I		Holiday				Final A3		CM			CM			SR			Holiday	CM	CM

Countermeasures and Next Steps

Root Cause	Countermeasure	Owner	Date
Increased ED volume	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Complete analysis of sources of ED volume increase 2. Engage relevant stakeholders for focused CMs (PC, ED to UCC) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marks/To 2. Marks/May/SFHN 	May 2018 - ongoing
Increased LLOC days	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. LLOC placement team work 2. Roll out DMS in CC 3. Capacity and Reduce Social Admits A3/PDSA 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. May/Dentoni/Hirose/Hiramoto 2. KPO 3. Ortiz/Chase/Kanzaria 	March 2017-present
Increased discharge ED LOS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue Care-Start PDSA 2. Review and prioritize RN and Provider staffing to cover CS and FT 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Navarro/Singh 2. Navarro/Colwell/Williams/ Marks 	April 2018-ongoing