Case Study 2:

Leveraging Data and Technology to Improve Surgical Site Infection Rates

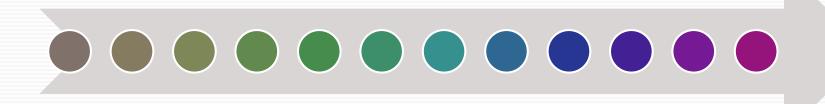
Presenter

Dr. John L. Flowers, MD Chief of Surgery



Local Problem (c. 2007)

Lack of standard work and availability of data lead to increased surgical site infection (SSI) rates at Greater Baltimore Medical Center.





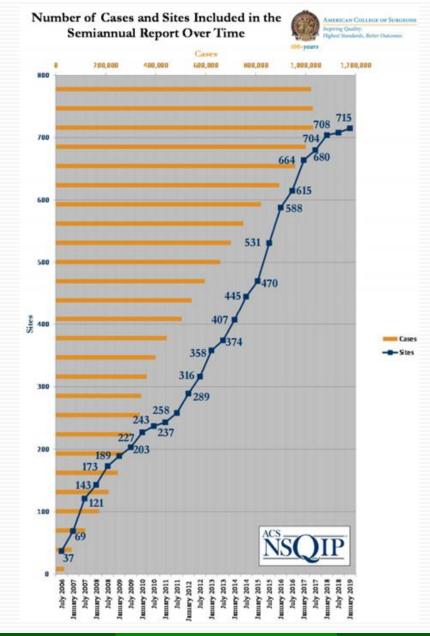
GBMC set goals to:

- Participate in the American College of Surgeon's National Surgical Quality Improvement Program(ACS-NSQIP).
- Use transparent availability of data and continuous comparison to national benchmarks to readily identify areas of improvement.
- Leverage repeated Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) cycles to highlight problems, determine productive interventions, test them, and turn them into standard work.



Why ACS-NSQIP?

- Aligns with GBMC Four Aims
 - Better Care
 - Better Health
 - Least Waste
 - More Joy
- NSQIP proven in the VA health system as excellent change management tool
- ACS-NSQIP has the best quality data
- ACS-NSQIP continues to show growth over time
- Growth as of January 2019
 - 715 Participating Centers
 - >1.1 million cases







Baseline Data:

GBMC Surgical Site Infection Data in 2007

• 3.8%

Baseline
Surgical Site
Infection Rate

• 61

Baseline Number of Surgical Site Infections



Design and Implementation Timeline

2007

- •ACS-NSQIP implemented at GBMC
- No real governance structure
- No performance improvement process defined
- •Little to no improvement in SSI rates

2010

- •New hospital leadership establishes culture of Continuous Improvement
- Performance improvement formally incorporated into OR
- •SSI rate improvement begins

2012

- Perioperative governance restructured (SSEC)
- Data reporting "silos" develop (NHSN, Infection Control, etc.)

2016

- Epic go-live
- •Care standardized with order sets, clinical pathways
- •ERAS introduced
- •SSI rates continue to decline

2018

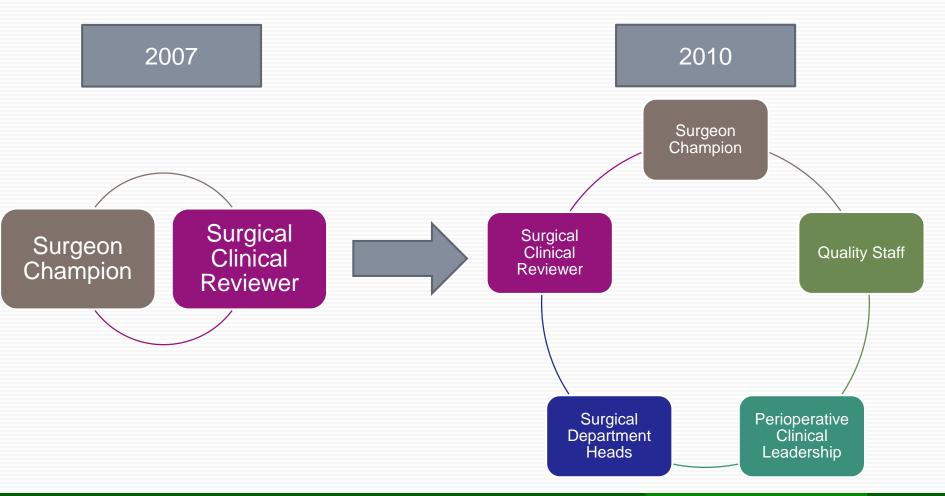
- Surgical
 Dashboards
 go-live,
 reflecting
 real-time
 data
- Leverage both Epic and ACS-NSQIP data for process improvement





Design and Implementation

ACS-NSQIP Governance Strategy Transition





Design and Implementation:

Plan-Do-Study-Act

- Assemble an accountable groups with expertise and authority to act (PIT's)
- Identify opportunities for improvement based on data
- Develop a mechanism for follow-up and auditing
- Implement & disseminate "standard work" in clinical areas (ex. ERAS)



GBMC's Model for Improvement



Design and Implementation

Transparent Availability of Data

- Average Length Of Stay, 30-day Readmission, Case Volume, Mortality Rate and Surgical Site Infection rates are visible for all surgeons
- 2. Surgeons can see how their work compares to others around the nation/organization
- 3. Competition is beneficial: "Public shaming is strong motivator"
- 4. Surgeons with exceptional data share their best practice
- 5. Standard work is developed
- ➤ ACS-NSQIP data for comparison (2007-2018)
- Transparent availability of data via Epic Dashboards and ACS-NSQIP (2018-present)
 - Intended Outcome: Improved Surgical Site Infection rates through the use of data transparency and development of standard work.

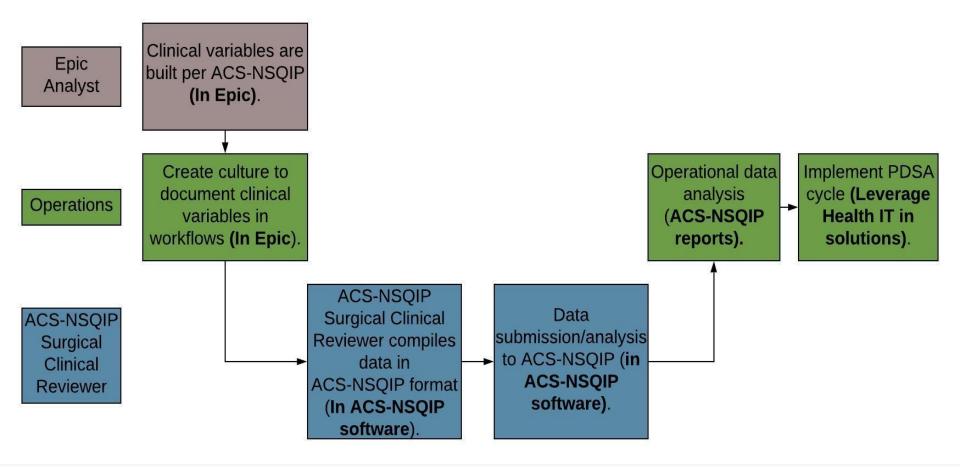


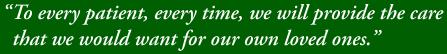
Workflow and How Health Information Technology is Utilized

The ACS-NSQIP workflow



Points in Workflow where Health Information Technology is Utilized

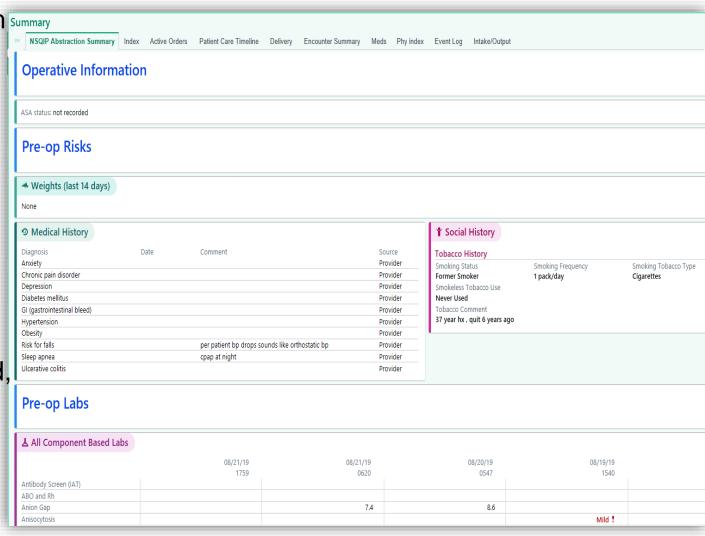






Data Abstraction Summary in Epic

- Collaboration with Summary
 Epic to develop a more automated workflow
- Epic compiles
 ACS-NSQIP
 required data
 elements for
 abstraction
- Bi-directional feeding of data
- Oversight needed, but no longer manual
- Repurposed 1 FTE







Success & Change Management Strategy for Workflow Improvements/PDSA

Performance Improvement Team

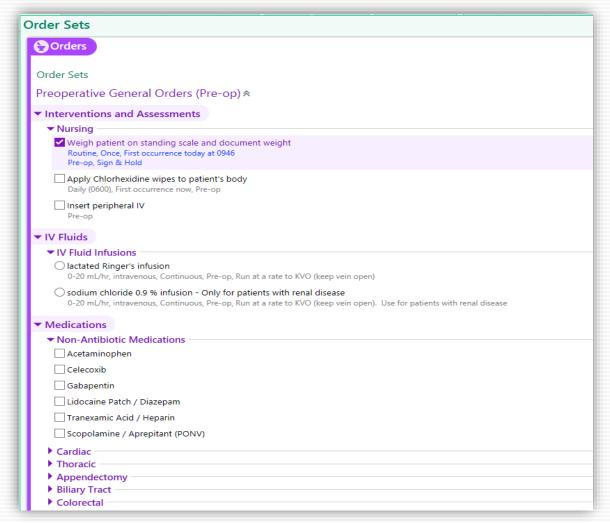
- Weekly meetings
- •Reports up to Surgical Service Executive Committee

Surgical Service Executive Committee

 Reports up to Board Quality Committee **Board Quality Committee**



Using the EMR to Create Standard Work: Evidenced-Based Order Sets

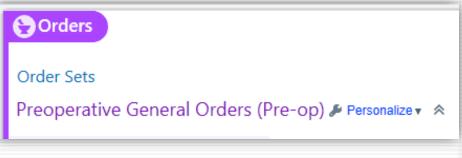






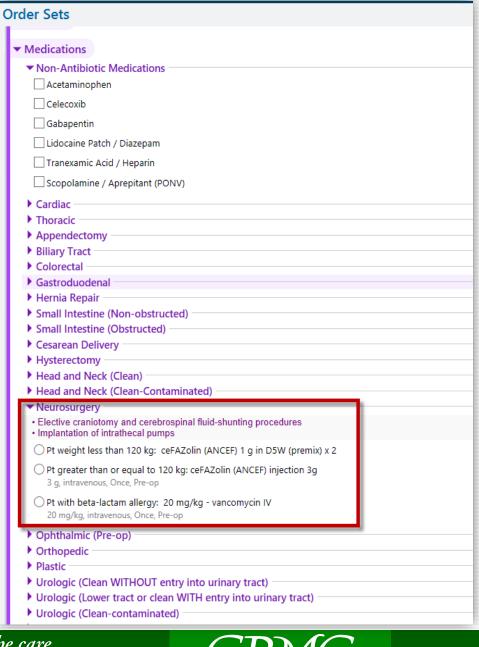
Using the EMR to Optimize Clinical Choices:

Pre-op Antibiotic/Vancomycin Administration



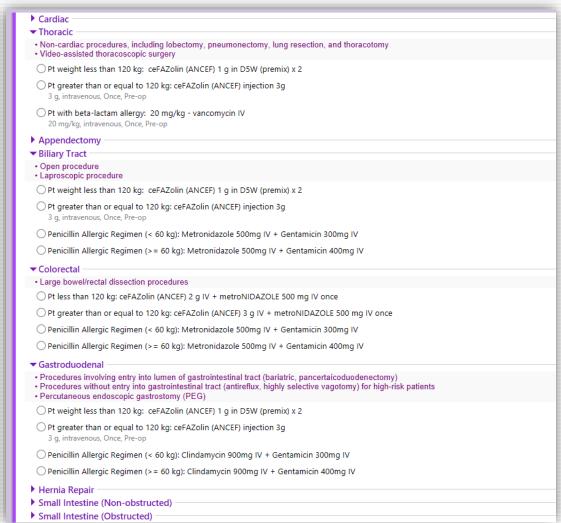
- EMR allows transparent data availability
- Surgeons can order pre-op antibiotics the night before surgery
- Pharmacy can pre-mix antibiotics
- Infection control can review patients for OR the next day and order appropriate antibiotics







Improved Dosing and Redosing of Antibiotic Prophylaxis



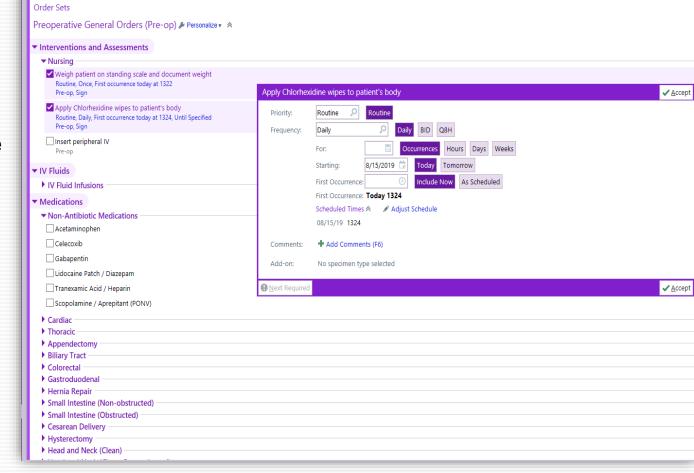
 EMR prompts staff to re-dose, even in the OR





CHG Wipes added to Pre-Op Order Set

 EMR allows rapid change to introduce "Best Practices"





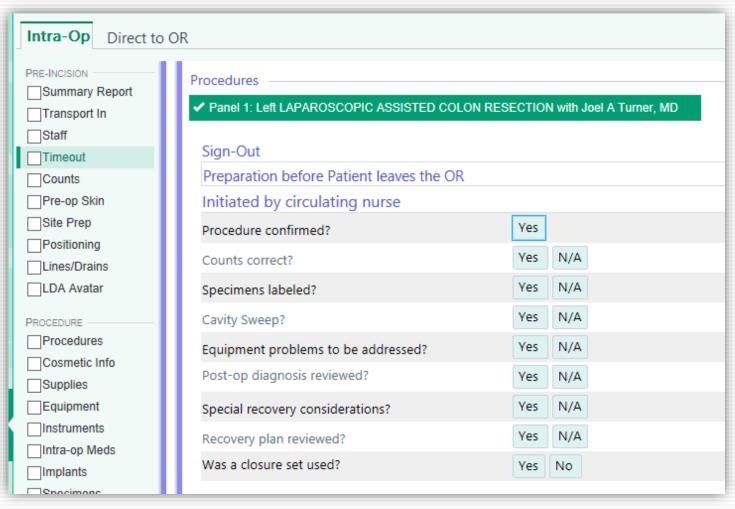


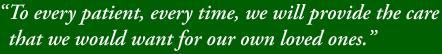
Order Sets

Introduction of Separate Closing Set Intra-Operatively

EMR
 encourages
 use of
 standard work
 & creates
 auditing tool

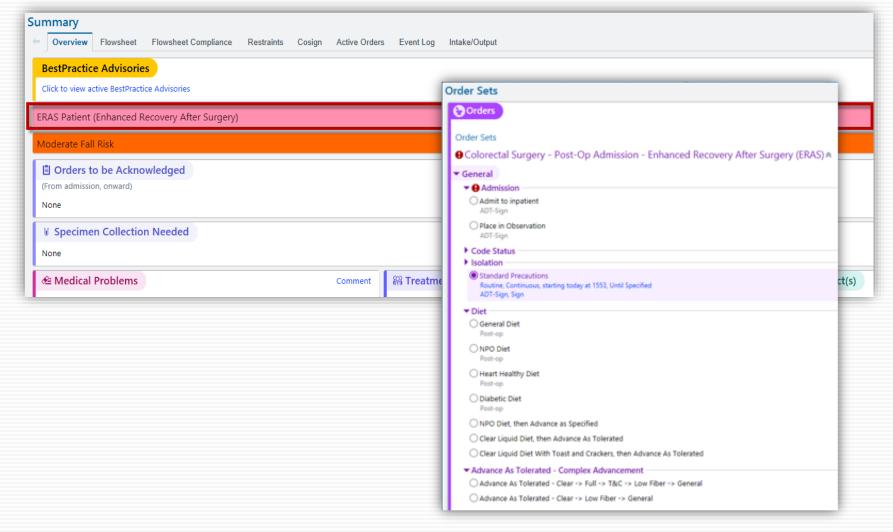








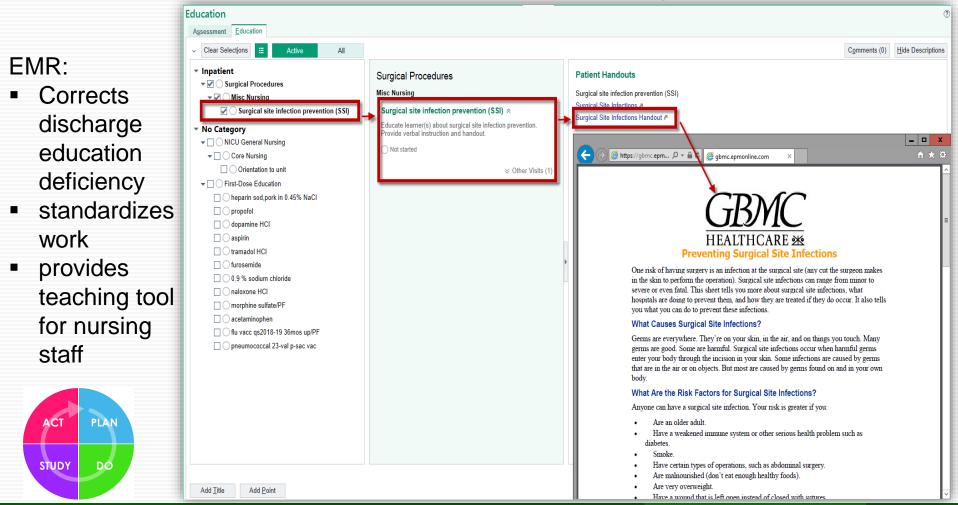
Enhanced Recovery After Surgery (ERAS) Program





Surgical Site Infection Education

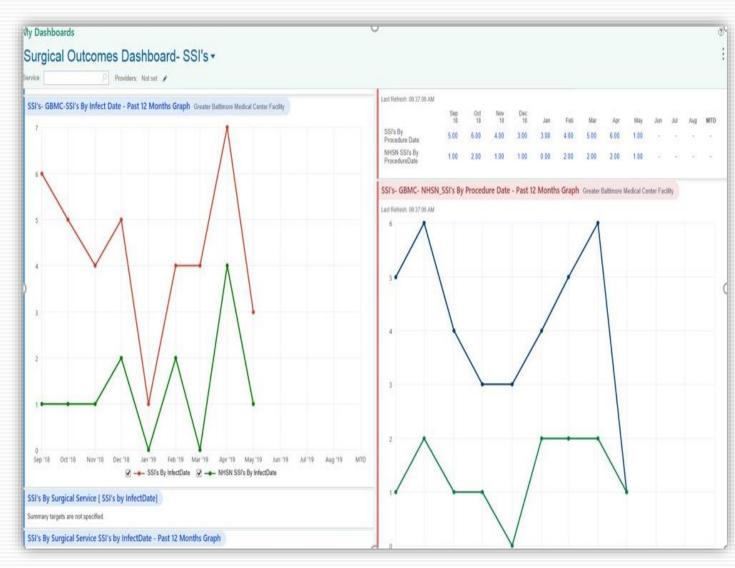
Automatically adds to every patient when a surgical site is documented. Nurse provides teaching.





Surgical Site Infection Dashboard

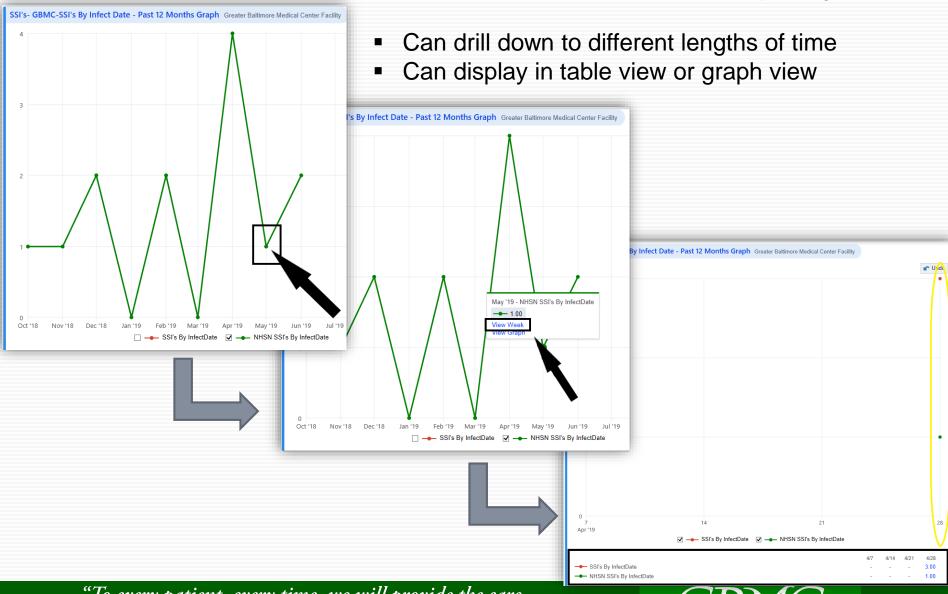
- Improves data transparency and dissemination
- Moves
 performance
 improvement
 closer to "real
 time"
- Allows limited resources to concentrate on performance improvement, not data collection
- Tool for clinical engagement and culture change





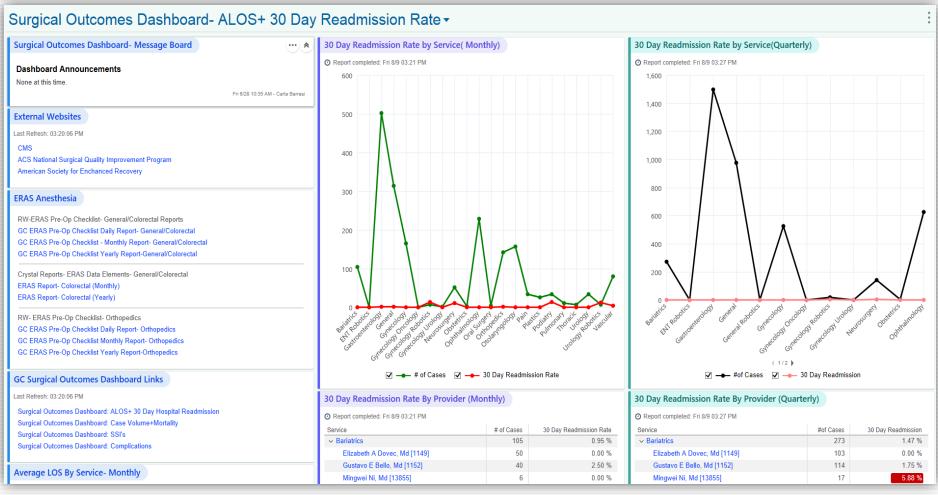


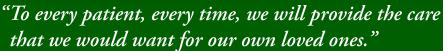
Dashboard Drill Down and Display





Average Length of Stay and 30 Day Readmission Rate Dashboard







Case Volume and Mortality Rate Dashboard





ERAS Dashboard





Value Derived



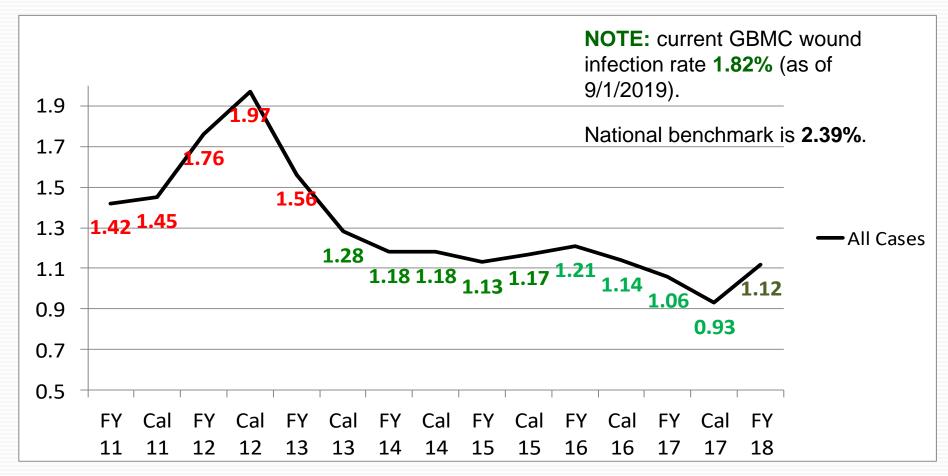


Surgical Site Infection Totals and Rate by Year

Calendar Year	Total # Infections	SSI Rate (%)
2007	61	3.8%
2008	72	4.3%
2009	53	3.5%
2010	68	4.6%
2011	70	4.2%
2012	86	3.0%
2013	62	2.1%
2014	31	1.9%
2015	55	2.1%
2016	44	1.85%
2017	34	1.47%
2018	47	2.12%



GBMC Surgical Site Infection Rates July 2010- June 2018



Data based on July 2019 NSQIP SAR



Return On Investment- Cost Avoidance

- Increased costs from SSI's are driven by:
 - Increased Length of Stay
 - Emergency Department visits
 - Readmissions
- On average, an SSI extends hospital Length of Stay by:
 - 9.7 days²
- Increases the cost of hospitalization by:
 - More than \$20,000 per admission²
- GBMC's highest number of surgical site infections in one year was 86 (2012), and most recently have decreased to 34, which equals a cost avoidance of:
 - More than \$1.04M per year.

^{2.} American College of Surgeons and Surgical Infection Society: Surgical Site Infection Guidelines, 2016 Update



Soft Return On Investment- Clinical

- Increased clinical costs from SSI's are driven by:
 - Increased Length of Stay
 - Emergency Department visits
 - Readmissions
 - Polypharmacy- antibiotics, anti-inflammatories, pain medicine
 - latrogenic injuries
 - Nosocomial infections
- Significant increase in morbidity and mortality for patients
- Per CDC in January 2019, SSI's were:
 - Leading cause of readmission for post-op patients
 - 3% mortality, 75% all deaths in SSI patients attributed to the SSI; 2.2
 x RR of death with SSI
 - SSI is most costly Hospital Acquired Infection (\$3.3 billion annual cost)
 - SSI accounts for >1 million additional annual inpatient days



Keys to Success

- Data alone will not cause change. Organizational infrastructure, culture, and information technology are all necessary.
- Empower staff to engage in performance improvement
- Leverage technology
 - Use of Epic for real time data
 - ACS-NSQIP for National benchmarking
- ACS-NSQIP is a long-term commitment by our organization and our process improvement strategy
 - Must realize the secondary benefits of a rigorous program on our culture of safety, ownership, and using data to drive outcomes
 - Incremental improvement over time continues with persistent IT work

