



醫院管理局
HOSPITAL
AUTHORITY

Emergency Medicine Ward Service – the Present and Future

Dr. C C LAU

**Consultant & Chief of Service, A&E Department, PYNEH
Cluster Clinical Service Director, Hong Kong East Cluster**



Emergency Medicine Ward

- New in-patient service in Hospital Authority 2007, as part of Doctor Work Reform
- Targeted towards **selected acute clinical conditions** that will benefit from this model of care **within a short time frame, preferably within 48 hours**

Quality Care
Patient Safety
Teamwork
Quality Hours



Emergency Medicine Ward

Objectives

- Patients under care will undergo **integrated multi-disciplinary collaboration** with different clinical specialties, community / psychiatric nursing and allied health support
- Will help **reduce admissions to wards** thus helping to **rationalize the hospital in-patient service at night time**



Essential Elements for Success of EM Ward

Work Hours

Work Reform

Workload

- Competent staff for EM ward operation and patient management (**cultural change** in staff acceptance of new mode of service)
- **Clinical Guidelines / research-based care with integrated clinical pathways** to align practice in patient management

Quality Care

Patient Safety

Teamwork

Quality Hours



Progress

• QEH	17 Jan 2007	40 beds (6.5%)
• TMH	17 Jan 2007	30 beds (4.8%)
• PYNEH	10 May 2007	20 beds (4.9%)
• POH	19 Sep 2007	30 beds
• PWH	02 Oct 2007	26 beds (6.5%)
• CMC	02 Nov 2007	34 beds (8.9%)
• PMH	05 Nov 2007	32 beds (8.8%)

() = % of A&E daily attendance in 2007



Multi-disciplinary Collaboration

QEH

- Designated **CGAT specialist**: 2 rounds during weekdays
- **On call Med Specialist**: 2 rounds daily
- Surgical team: Ad-hoc consultation

TMH

- **Med**: 3 rounds daily (for designated cases recorded by CMS)
- 1st call O&T doctor to attend EM case

PYNEH

- Designated **Ambulatory Care Physician**: 2 rounds daily



Multi-disciplinary Collaboration

CMC

- **CGAT**: 1 round daily in weekdays

PMH

- **Med**: 2 rounds daily

POH

- Surgical stream: Non-urgent consultation

PWH

- No regular arrangement



EM Ward Task Group (HAHO)

Roles and functions:

- To **collate and analyze data** in relation to implementation of EM Ward at pilot sites
- To **share the best practice** of EM Ward implementation and operation
- To **evaluate and review the pilot EM Ward initiative** (in particular the role of observational medicine, patient spectrum and collaboration with other disciplines)
- To **produce a guidebook** for reference among A&E departments
- To **recommend the road map for implementation** of the EM Ward initiative to other HA hospitals



Emergency Medicine Ward

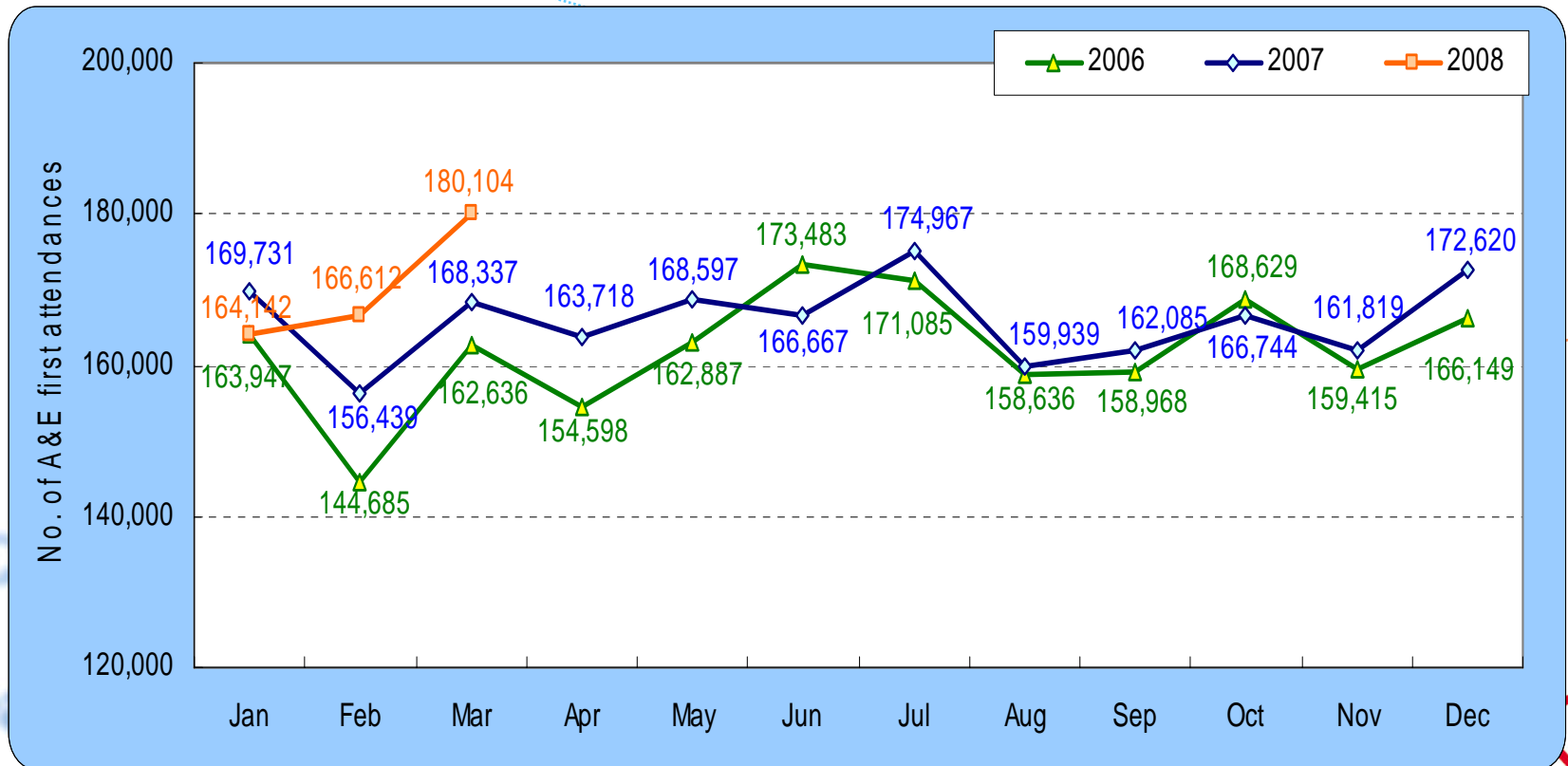
The Current Status

Quality Care
Patient Safety
Teamwork
Quality Hours



Total A&E Attendance in HK

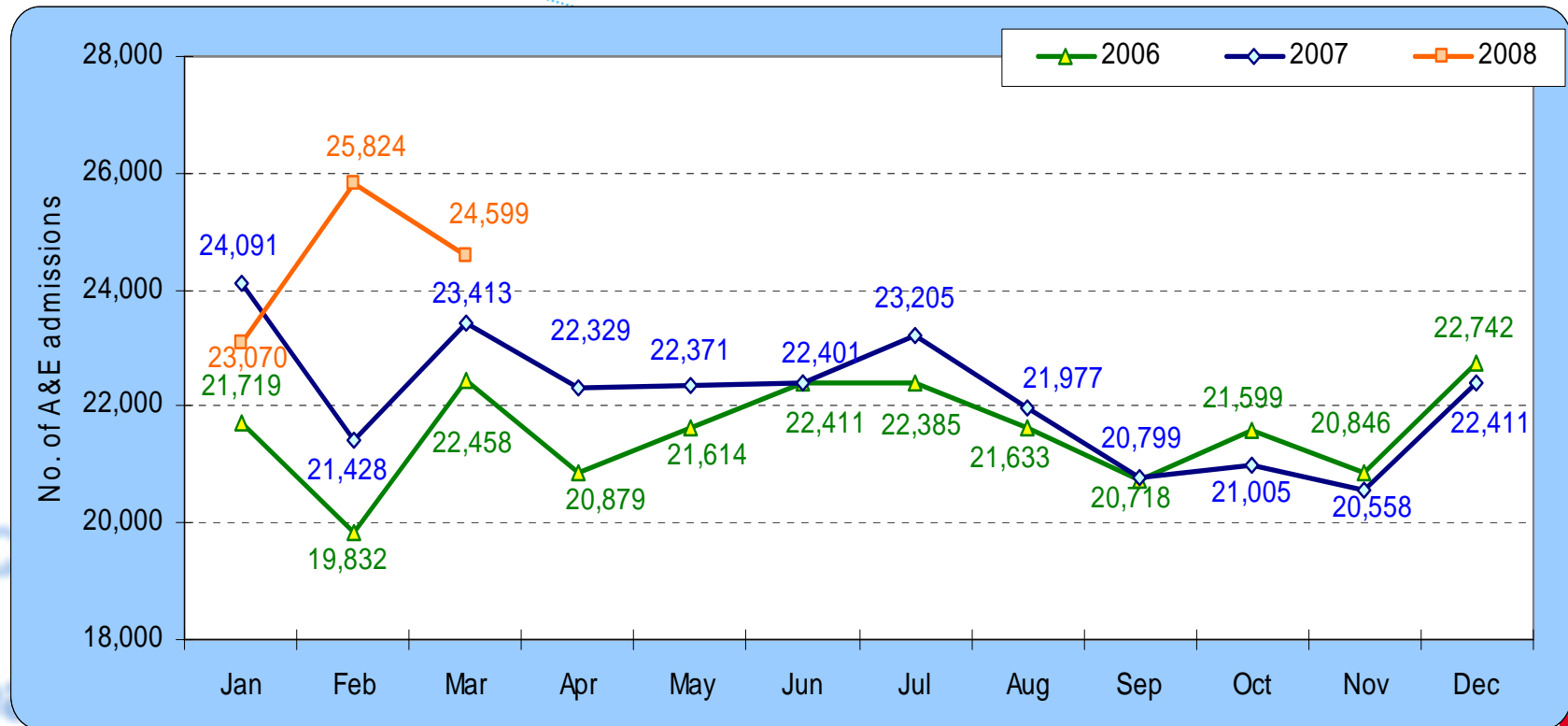
Compared with 2006 ⇒ 2.4% increase in 2007 & 5.3% increase in 2008



Total A&E M&G Admissions in HK

(Including all A&E with or without EM Ward Admissions)

Compared with 2006 \Rightarrow 2.8% increase in 2007 & 13.8% increase in 2008



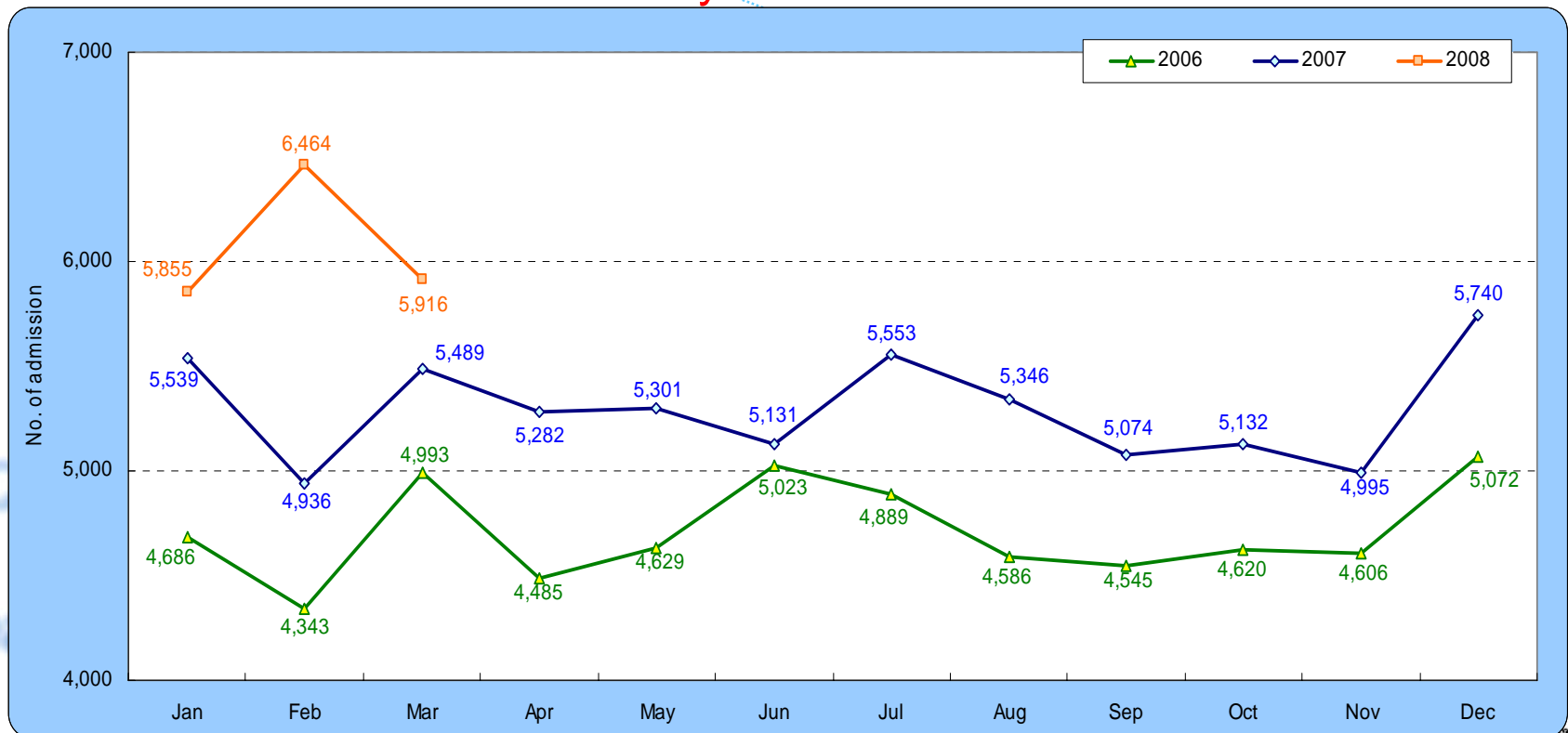
* Including all AEDs with or without EM Ward admission



Total A&E M&G Admissions from 3 Major Hospitals (without EMW)

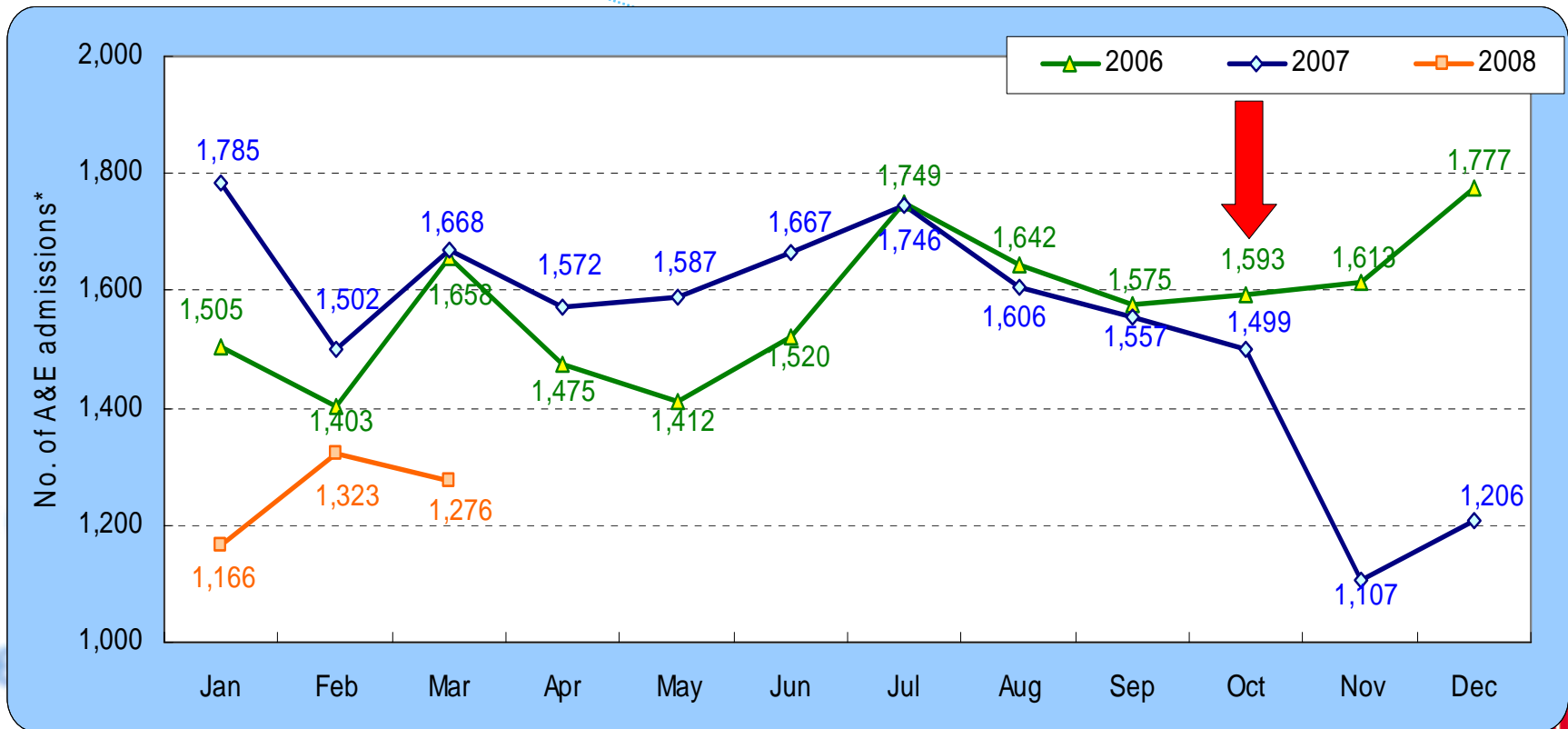
Compared with 2006

- A&E attendance increased by 0.2% in 2007 & 0.8% in 2008
- M&G admission increased by 12.5% in 2007 & 29% in 2008



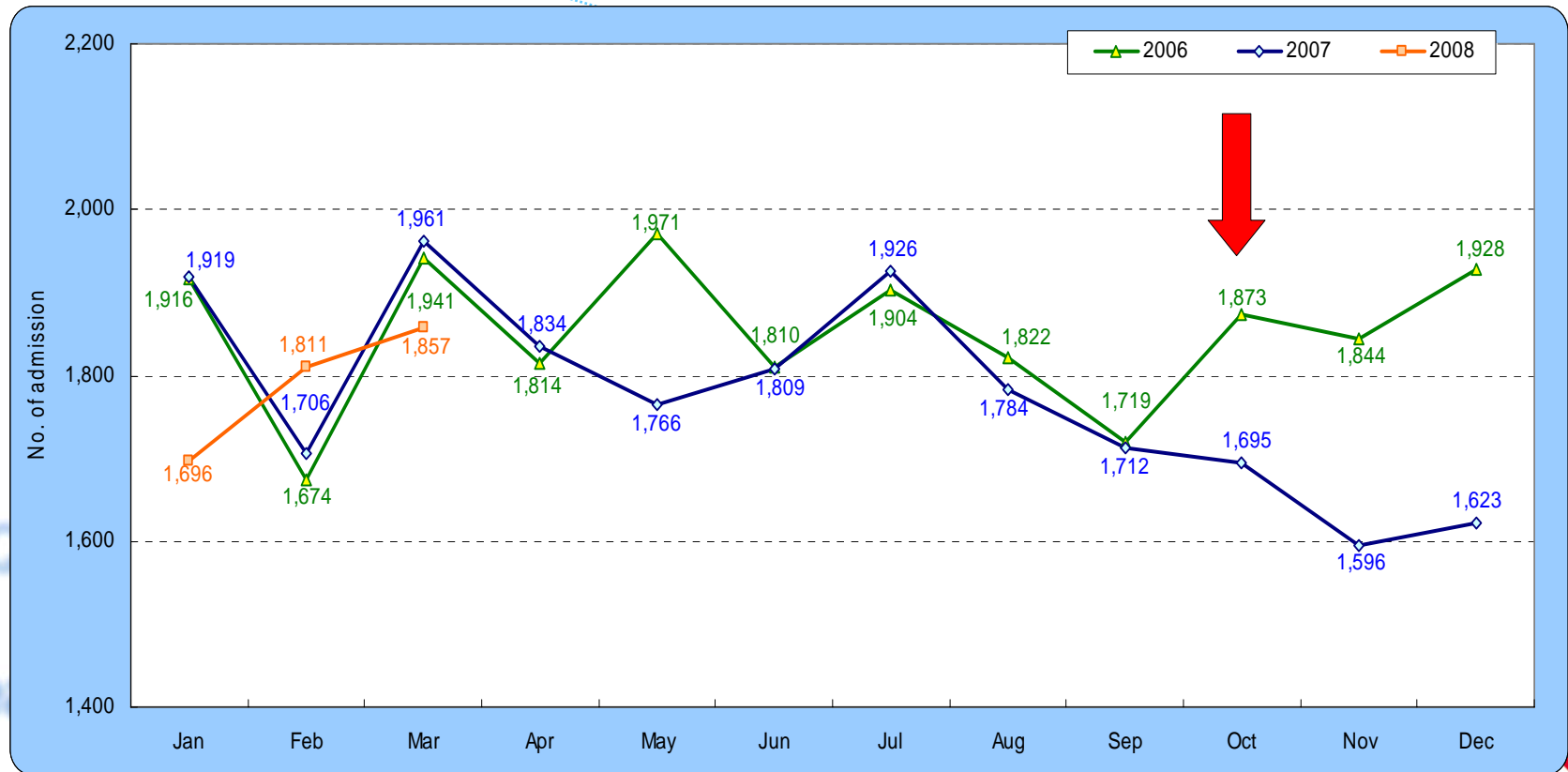
Total A&E M&G Admissions Caritas Medical Centre (34 beds, 8.9%)

↓ 27.2%



Total A&E M&G Admissions Princess Margaret Hospital (32 beds, 8.8%)

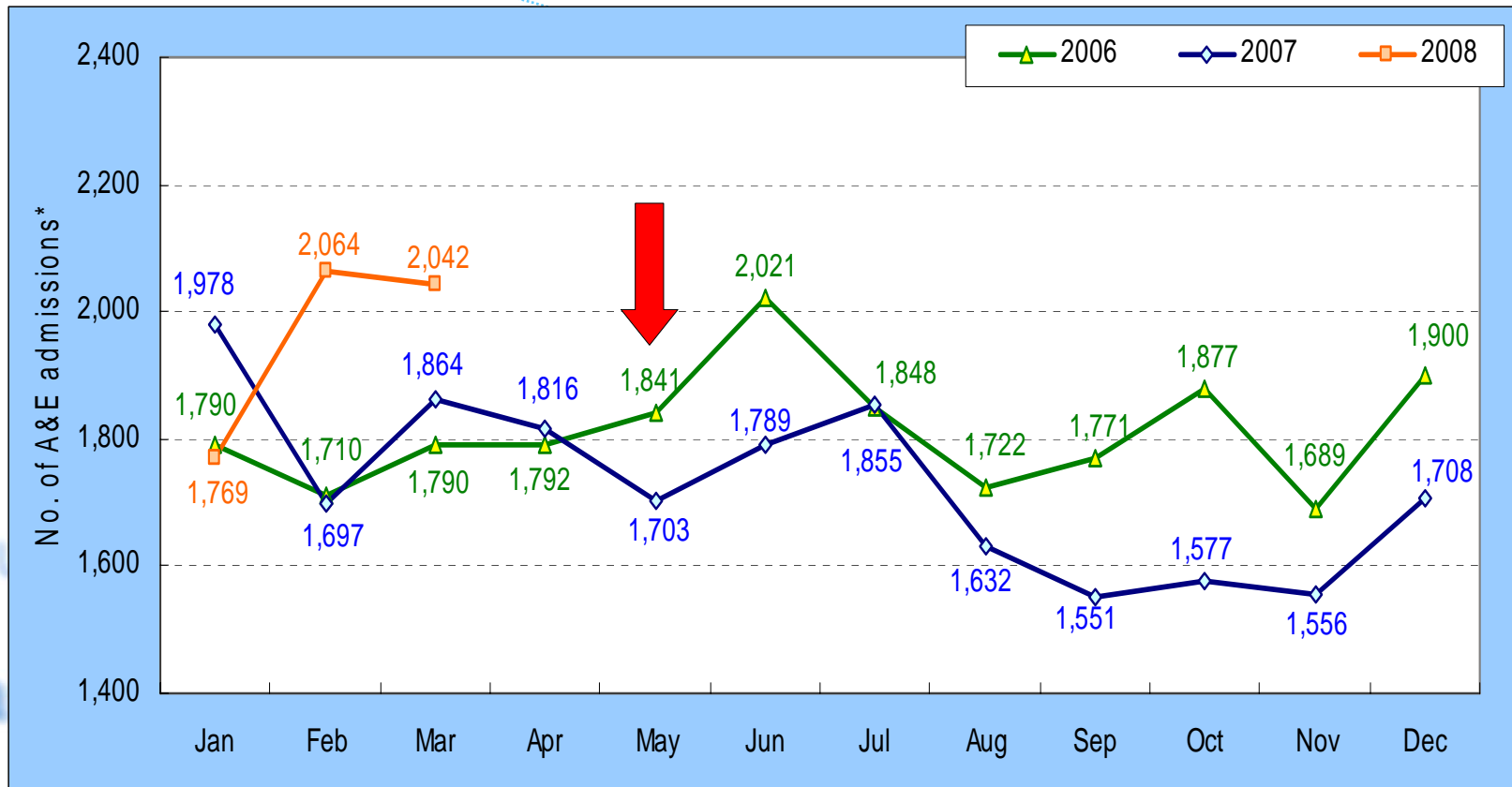
↓ **8.8%** (13.6% if Feb and Mar 2008 not counted)



Total A&E M&G Admissions Pamela Youde Nethersole Eastern Hospital

(20 beds, 4.9%)

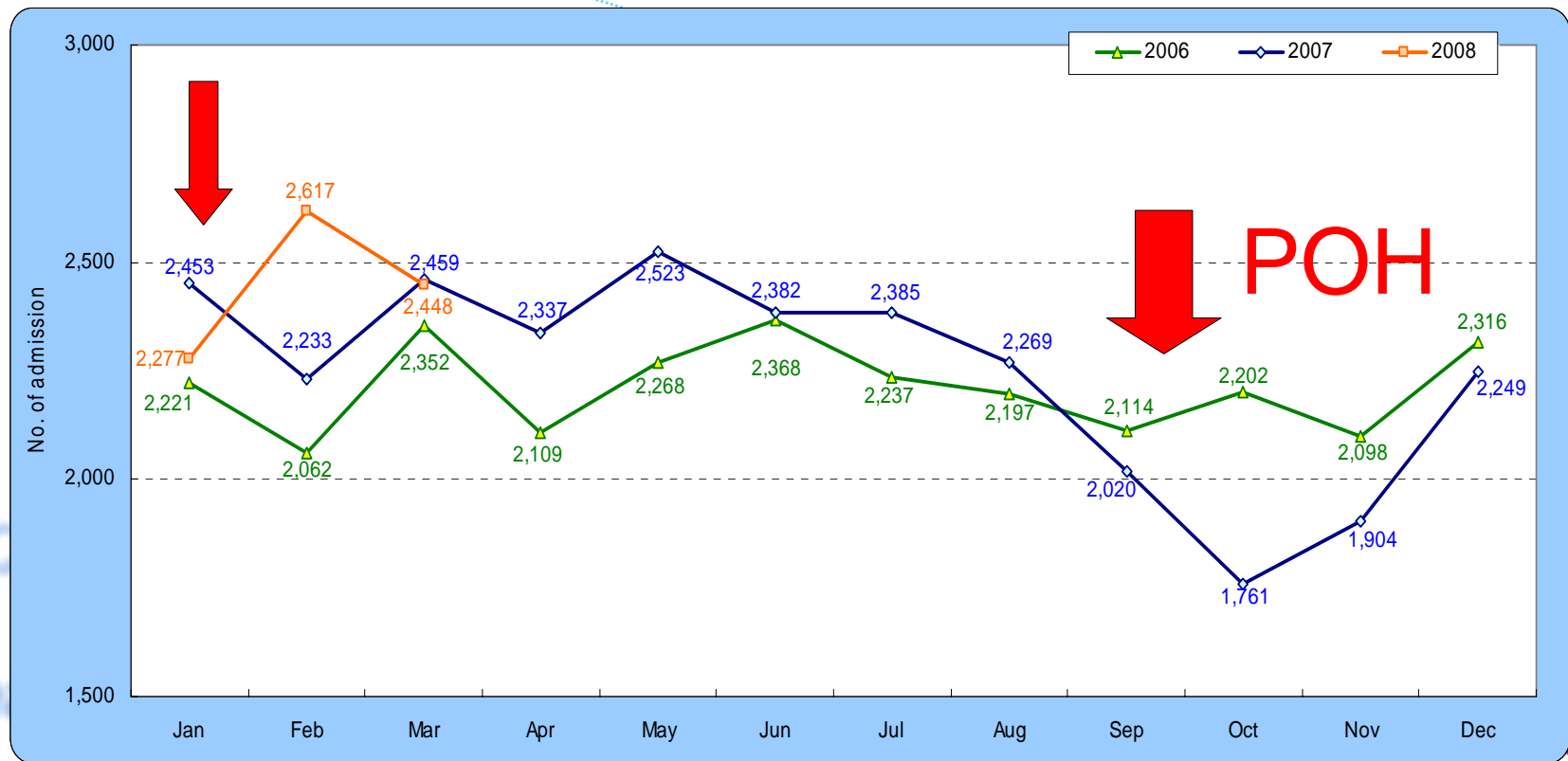
↓ **4.8%** (9% if Feb & Mar 2008 not counted)



Total A&E M&G Admissions Tuen Mun Hospital (30 beds, 4.8%)

Work Hours

Work Reform
Workload

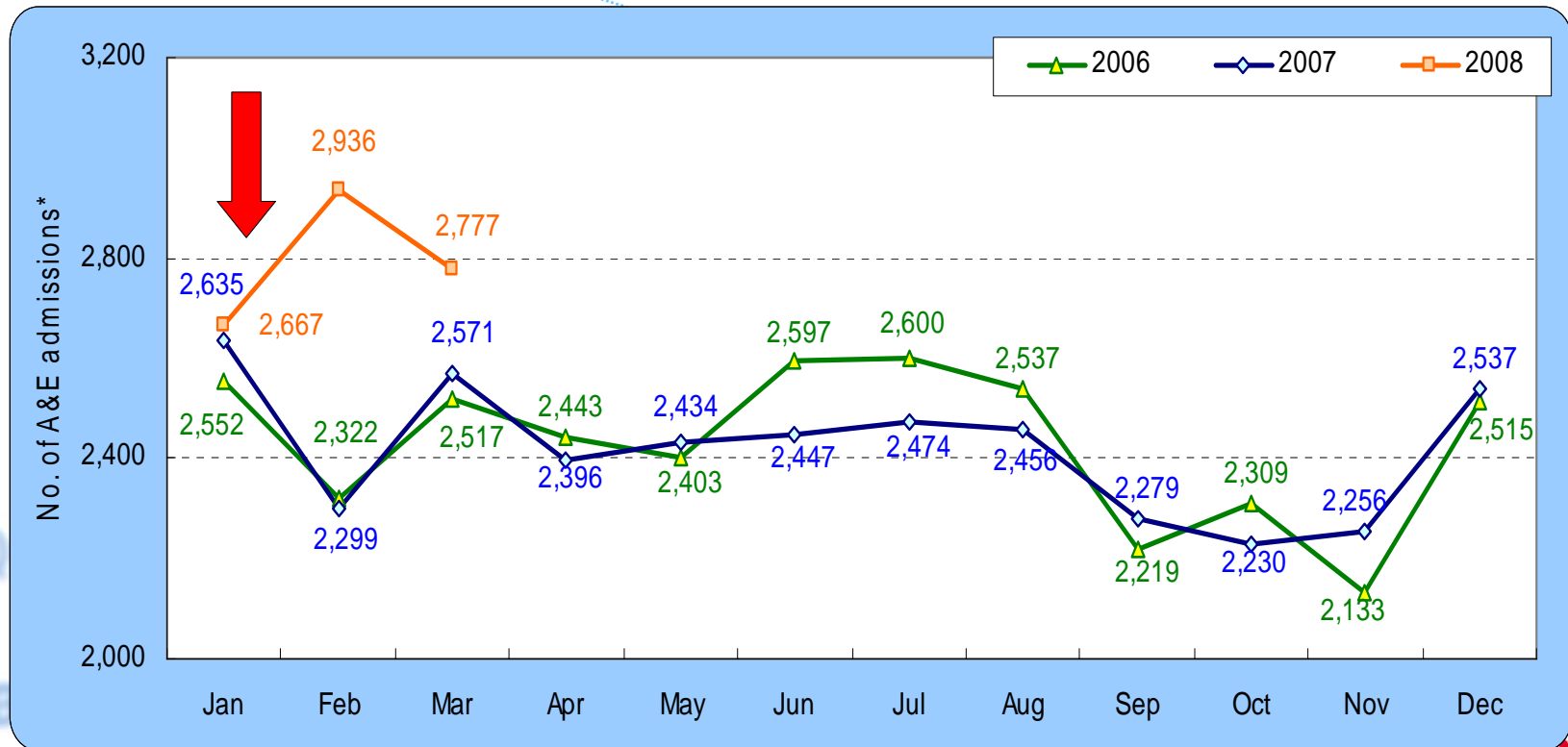


Total A&E M&G Admissions Queen Elizabeth Hospital (40 beds, 6.5%)

Work Hours

Work Reform

Workload

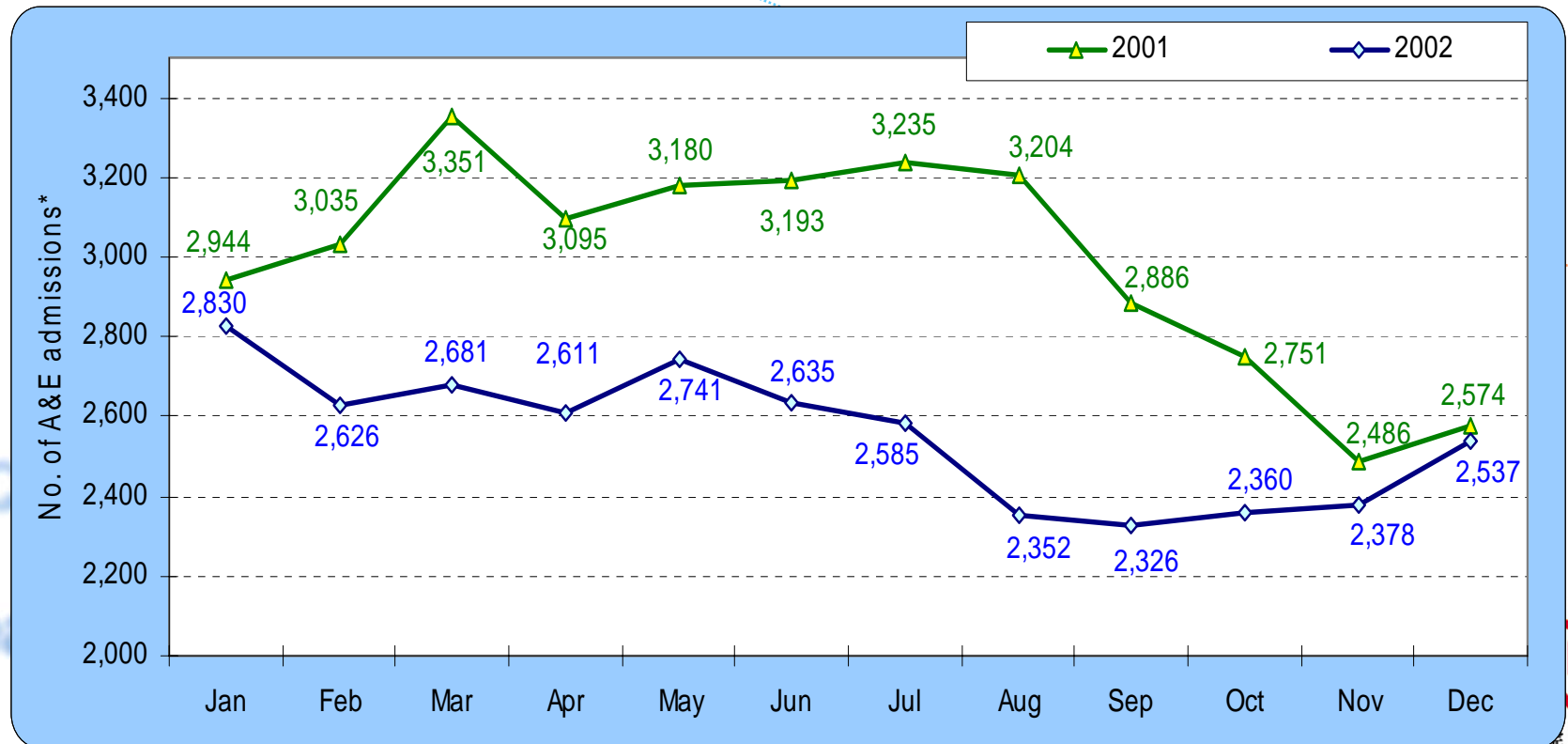


Total A&E M&G Admissions (QEH 01-02)

(Including Direct Admissions from Both A&E and Observation Ward)

Comparing 2002 with 2001

↓4% A&E attendance but ↓14.7% M&G admission

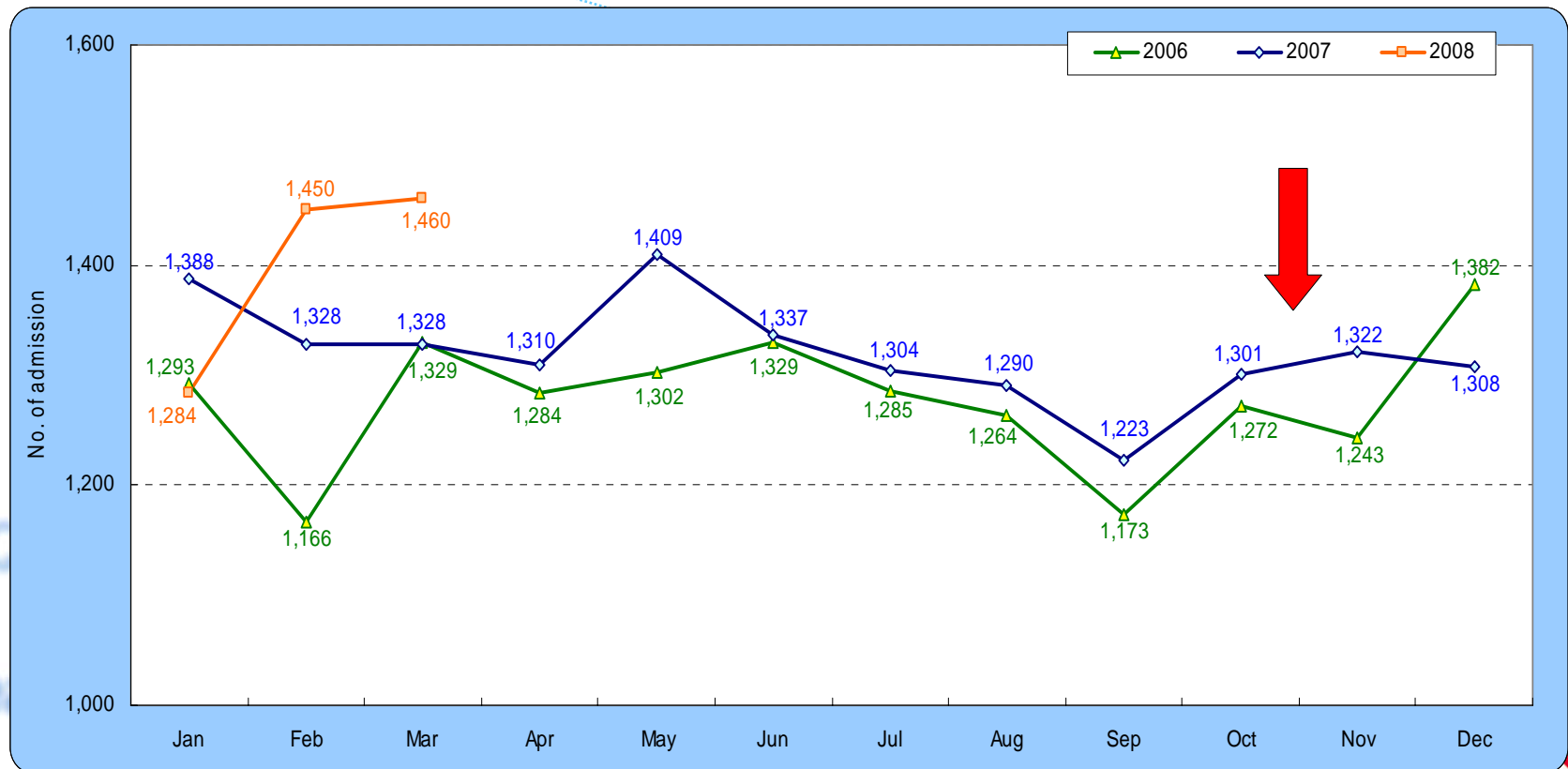


Total A&E M&G Admissions Prince of Wales Hospital (26 beds, 6.5%)

Work Hours

Work Reform

Workload



New Perspectives of EMW

Doctor
Work Reform
Workload

- Effective use of hospital resources **to cope with increasing patient load** when hospital occupancy is already very high (may be up to 130% during “peak seasons”)
- “Avoidable admissions” >> **efficient and effective patient management without generating subsequent workload**
- Reduced hospital admission >> reduces frontline doctor workload >> Doctor Work Reform

Quality Care
Patient Safety
Teamwork
Quality Hours



Success Criteria

- ↓↓ A&E admissions (excluding EMW)
 - ↓↓ A&E admissions into medical ward
- ↓↓ admissions of special patient categories
 - Drug overdose / toxicology
 - Psychiatric (Medical) admission
- Sustainability
- Safe and no increase mortality or re-attendance rate



Variability of Results

- Different scales of A&E service before implementation of EMW
 - A&E
 - Observation Ward
 - EMW
- Critical mass (number of beds in EMW)
 - 8-10%
- EMW Casemix

Quality
Patient Safety
Teamwork
Quality Hours



Essentials for Effective & Efficient EMW Service

Work Hours

Director
Work Reform

Workload

- No. of beds: about 8 – 10% of A&E attendance
- Manpower
 - e.g., for a 32-bed EM ward, the optimal workforce on AM/PM/Night shifts would be:
 - Doctors: 2 / 2 / 0.5 (with specialist on site)
 - Nurses: 5 / 5 / 2-3 (if enhanced night admission)
 - Supporting staff: 3 / 3 / 1
 - Ward clerk: 1 / 1 / 0

Quality Care

Patient Safety

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Quality Hours



Essentials for Effective & Efficient EMW Service

- Essential equipment (e.g., vital sign monitors, USG)
- Access to diagnostic investigations
- Collaboration with other specialities
 - Mandate from hospital management and other specialties for mode of service
 - Appropriate experienced staff to take consultation / round

Quality Care
Patient Safety
Teamwork
Quality Hours



Monitoring Parameters

Work Hours

Doctor

Work Reform

Workload

1. No. of patient admission to EM Ward
2. No. of lateral transfer of patients from EM Ward to other clinical specialties
3. No. of emergency admission to other clinical specialties
4. Patients' length of stay in EM ward
5. Mortality rate in EM ward
6. Re-attendance to A&E
7. Critical incident rate in EM ward



Future Strategy

- Adequate bed number vs. involvement of surgical specialties (Surg / O&T)
- Different models with respect to nature of hospital (large, medium, small), Optimization of resources
 - night call team
 - Direct transfer from EMW to rehab. hospital
- Diagnostic support
 - CT scan (abdomen, chest)
 - USG (DVT)
 - OGD (intractable epigastric pain)

