

Doctor Work Reform Hospital Authority

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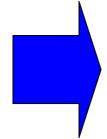


Background



 Traditionally, doctors worked long hours to provide 24/7 service (up to 120 hours / week in 1980s')



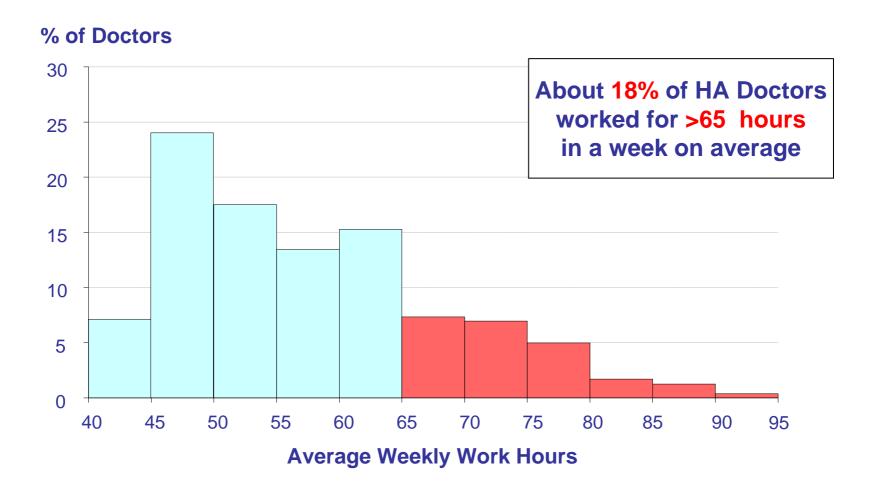


2000 and beyond



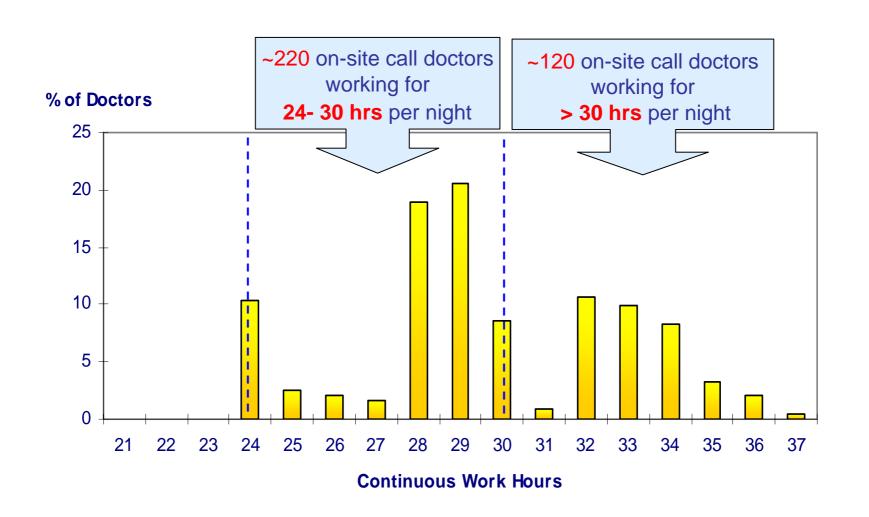
1980's

Average Weekly Work Hours of HA Doctors (2006)



Work Hours

Continuous Work Hours of Doctors on Overnight On-site Call (2006)



actor

Problems of Long Work Hours

- Fatigue and inattentive to work / training
- Increased risk to patient care and detrimental to staff, patients and the entire organization

Quality Care
Patient Safety
Teamwork
Quality Hours



Milestones

Patient Safety



- Oct 2006 Establishment of Steering
 - Committee on Doctor Work Hour
- Nov 2007 Submission of DWR
 - Recommendation Report to HA Board
- Dec 2007 Pilot reform programs started





Reform Objectives

Patient Safety

Work Hours
OCTOR
Work Reform

- 1. Quality patient care through teamwork
- 2. Risk management for enhanced patient safety
- Quality doctor hours for service and training



Doctors' Average Weekly Work Hours (Target: End of 2009)

Nominal Recognition By Enhanced Honorarium

By Time-off

65 hrs/wk

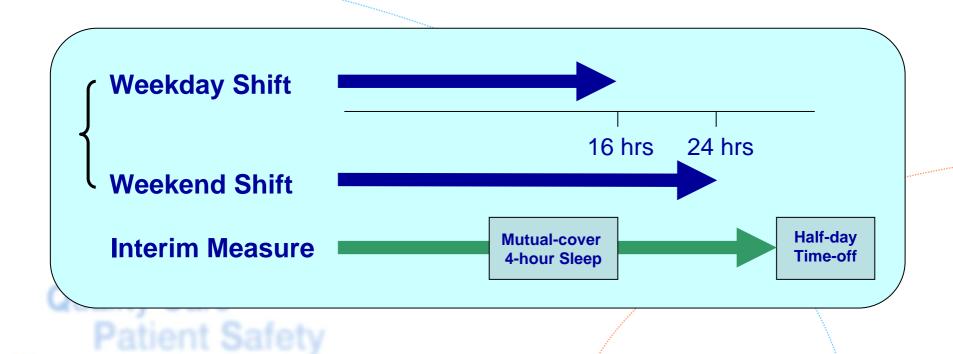
Average Weekly Work Hours up to 65



Quality Care

Patient Safety

Doctors' Continuous Work Hours (Long-term Target) Work Reference



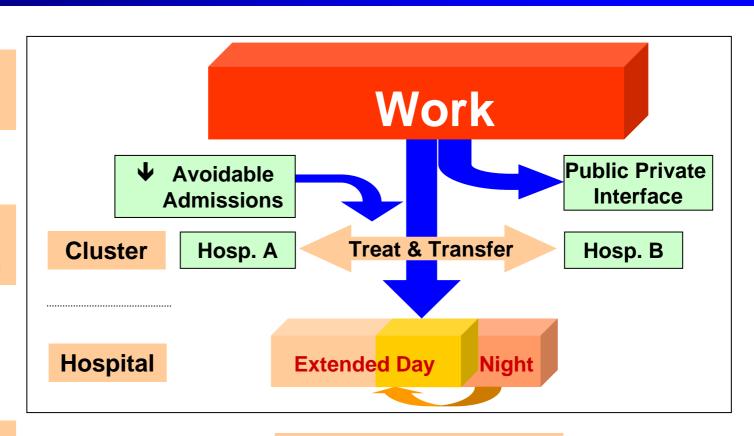


Overall Strategy on Workload

- No One Model Fits All Hospitals!

Manage Workload

Change Work Pattern



Improve Manpower

Increase Doctors In Pressure Areas



- 07/08 \$31 Mn injected for DWR pilot programs
- 08/09 \$77 Mn injected, supporting 348
 new posts for doctors, nurses, allied health
 and other supporting grades of staff
- 08/09 47 Resident Trainee posts
 allocated to specialties for DWR purposes



Pilot Reform Programs

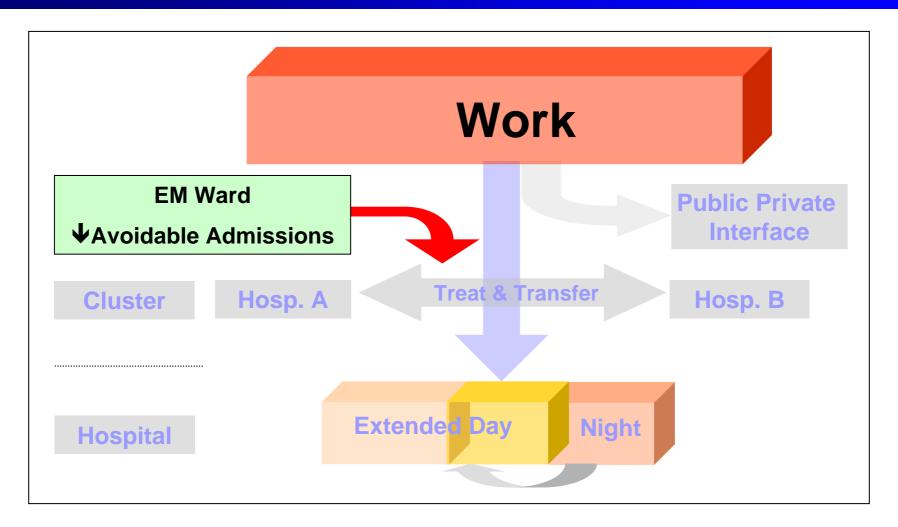
OCTOR
Work Reform

- Quality of care improving
- No increase in critical patient incidents
- Doctors' work hours decreasing

Quality Care
Patient Safety
Teamwork
Quality Hours



Pilot Program – Cotor Emergency Medicine Ward Ward



Emergency Medicine Ward

- Targets
 - To reduce avoidable admissions into clinical departments
 - To rationalize hospital inpatient services at night





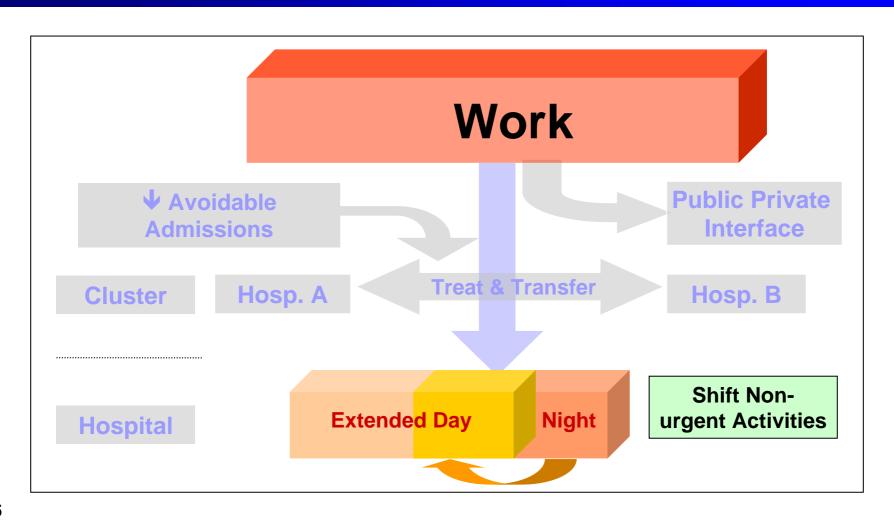
Lessons Learnt

Work Hours
OCTOP
Work Reform

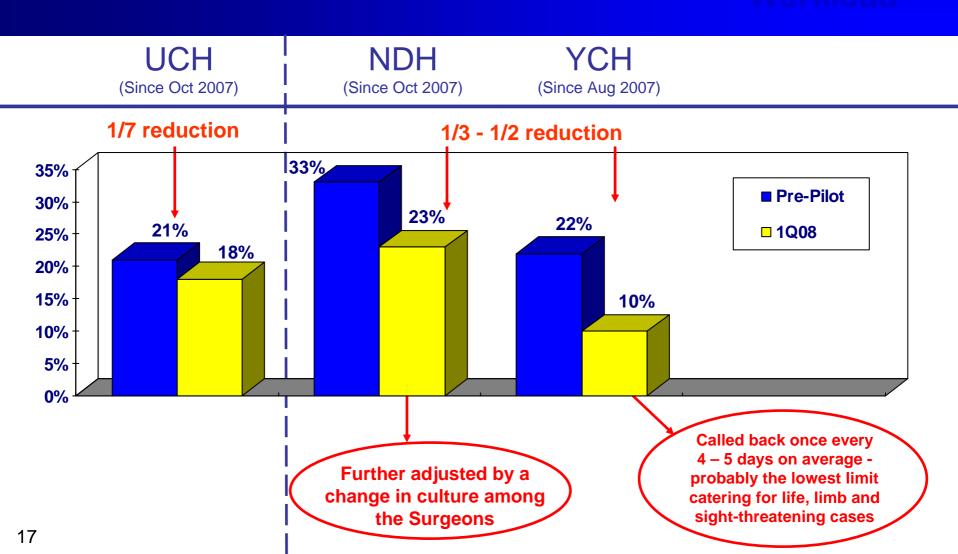
- Subject to adequate bed number (8-10% of A&E daily attendances)
- Protocol-based care and coordination with medical, surgical & orthopaedic specialties & community care services
- Fast-track diagnostic & imaging support
- Concentration of psychiatric, emotionally disturbed and drunken cases in EM Ward can reduce disturbance to other specialties



Pilot Program – Extra Emergency Operating Theatre Sessions



Percentage of Utilization - EOT Time from 10 pm to 8 am



Interim Outcome



Decrease in number of on-site call doctors after midnight

Specialty Hospital	O&T	Surgery	Anaesthesia
UCH	$3 \rightarrow 2$	$3 \rightarrow 3$	2 > 2
NDH	2/3 → 2	$3 \rightarrow 3$	1 → 1
YCH	1 → 1	2 > 2	1 → 0

More supervision of EOTs during daytime





Preliminary Observations

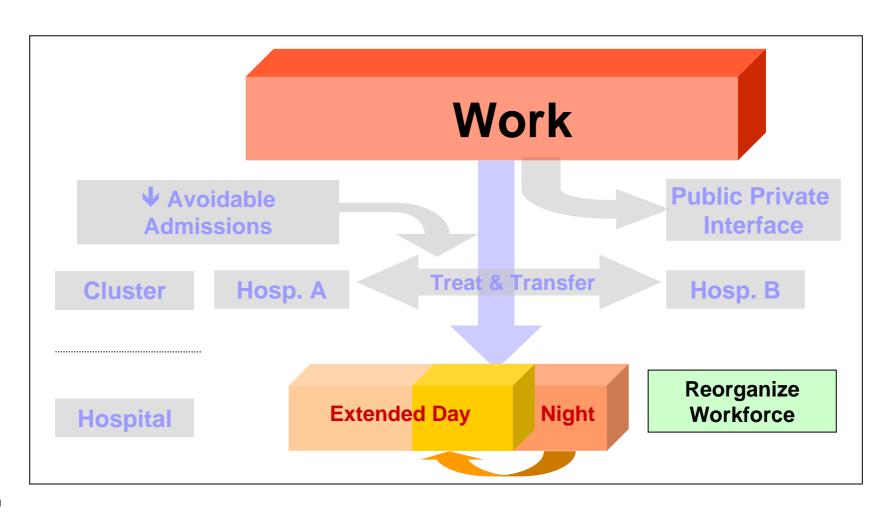
- Impact will depend significantly on the roles of individual hospitals
 - Organization of trauma services
 - Organization of obstetric services
- Organization and positioning of emergency surgical & orthopaedic operations





Patient Safety

Enhanced Competency and Competency and Work Reform



Doctors' On-call Activities (3 Hospitals in 2006) Work Reform

Findings similar to the UK pattern

Activities	HK	UK	
Tasks related to life-threatening conditions	5%	7%	Doctors
Tasks related to normal patient conditions	35%	31%	Doctors & Nurses
Tasks that could be taken up by trained non-medical staff	16%	20%	TCA

Core Competency Enhancement Program for Junior Doctors

- Enhancing knowledge and skills in recognizing, assessing, stabilizing and managing patients in conditions with potential deterioration
- First course in 2 clusters in 08/09, subject to review before rollout to other clusters



Patient Safety

Clinical Skills Enhancement Program for Nurses

- Enhance knowledge & skill for proactive patient management
 - Co-ordinate clinical activities to meet acute patient need
 - Clinical intervention within the sphere of competence
 - Appropriate referral for further assessment and care
- 1st course in June 2008



Technical Care Assistants

- Scope of 24-hour service
 - 1. Blood-taking
 - 2. Electrocardiogram
 - 3. Intravenous cannulation
- Patients will benefit from more timely and fast-track services
- On-site doctors refocus their time on clinical decisions



Technical Care Assistants

Start Date of 24-hr TCA Service	Pilot Sites	Coverage
Dec 2007	PYNEH	Med Admission Wards
Jan 2008	YCH	Med/Surg/O&T/Paed
Feb 2008	PMH	Med/Surg/O&T/NS/O&G
Mar 2008	AHNH	Med
Apr 2008	CMC	Med/Surg/O&T

System Support

1. Common Ward Language

 For early detection of the potential critically ill for timely specialist intervention and standardize communication framework

2. E-Handover

 To enhance clinical communication for better continuity of care for potentially critical patients

3. Clinical Protocols and Pathways

 To streamline multi-party care practices by removing work duplication and bottlenecks based on evidencebased practices





HA will ...

- evaluate pilot reform programs
- inject additional resources to sustain successful reform programs in HA hospitals
- enhance staff competency and system support for continuous quality care
- continue stakeholder communication to fine tune the reform strategies





Doctor Work Reform Work Reform

Thank You!









