

# Why Your Lab Automation Regularly Fails to Meet Essential Turnaround Times: Secrets to Optimize and Turbocharge Your Existing Instrumentation

**Linda S. Flynn**

Lab Quality Confab 2018

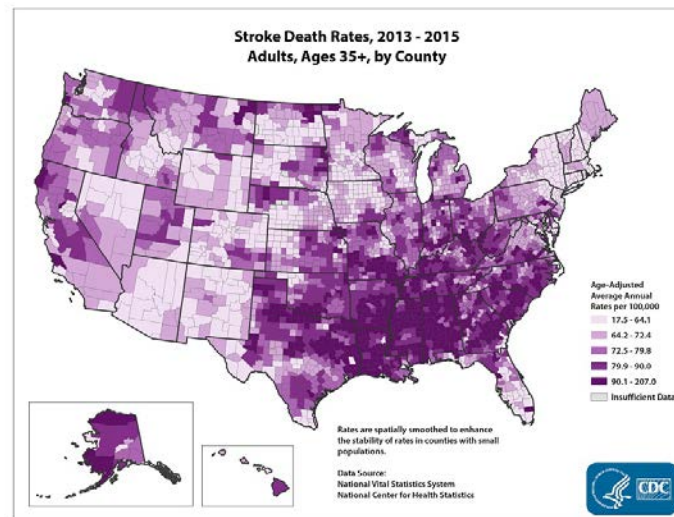
# Presentation Goals

- ❑ Understand patient services that require essential turnaround times (TAT)
- ❑ Recognize the financial impact of not meeting these essential TATs
- ❑ Discuss ways to measure TAT in the work value stream
- ❑ Learn how to optimize the design of an automation line
- ❑ Describe alternative ways to design work processes to ensure essential TAT

# Patients Requiring Essential Turnaround Times

# Essential TAT - Stroke patients

- ▶ Over 800,000 stroke patients annually
- ▶ Over 140,000 deaths annually
- ▶ Estimated US cost \$38B
- ▶ Evidence-based - early treatment means less patient disability and cost



# Essential TAT - Cardiac and Stroke

- ▶ Over 1.5M heart attacks and strokes annually
- ▶ Over 800,000 deaths annually
- ▶ Estimated US cost \$320B

# Hospital Certifications - Heart/Stroke

- ▶ Certifications
  - ▶ The Joint Commission: Four levels of Stroke Certifications (CSC, TSC, PSC, ASRH)
    - ▶ 1,248 US healthcare system designated as stroke centers
  - ▶ American Heart Association: Cardiovascular Center of Excellence (CVCOE)
  - ▶ **Lab requirements - Available 24/7**
    - ▶ **Lab results reported within 45 minutes of patient arrival**
    - ▶ **May include CBC, PT/INR, Chemistries, Troponin**

# Value of Stroke Certification (per TJC)

- ▶ Designates a commitment to excellence in stroke patient care
- ▶ Assists in providing consistent care - reduced variation, with fewer errors
- ▶ Provides improved patient outcomes
- ▶ Organizes teams across the continuum of care
- ▶ Strengthens community confidence in quality, safety, and treatment
- ▶ Provides a competitive edge – marketing, contracting and reimbursement
- ▶ Has potential to increase patient volumes due to EMS routing protocols
- ▶ Enhances the ability to attract top-level talent

# Financial Impact of Certifications

- ▶ Medicare reimbursement for the stroke DRGs can range from \$4,400 to over \$16,000 per case
- ▶ Contribution margins of 35% to 45% if treated effectively and efficiently
- ▶ Stroke patients require additional services to transition to full recovery, adding additional revenue.

Bacvhik, S., & Lang, S. (2015, June), *Recognizing the Clinical and Financial Value of Stroke Care*. Retrieved from <https://www.cathlabdigest.com/article/Recognizing-Clinical-Financial-Value-Stroke-Care>

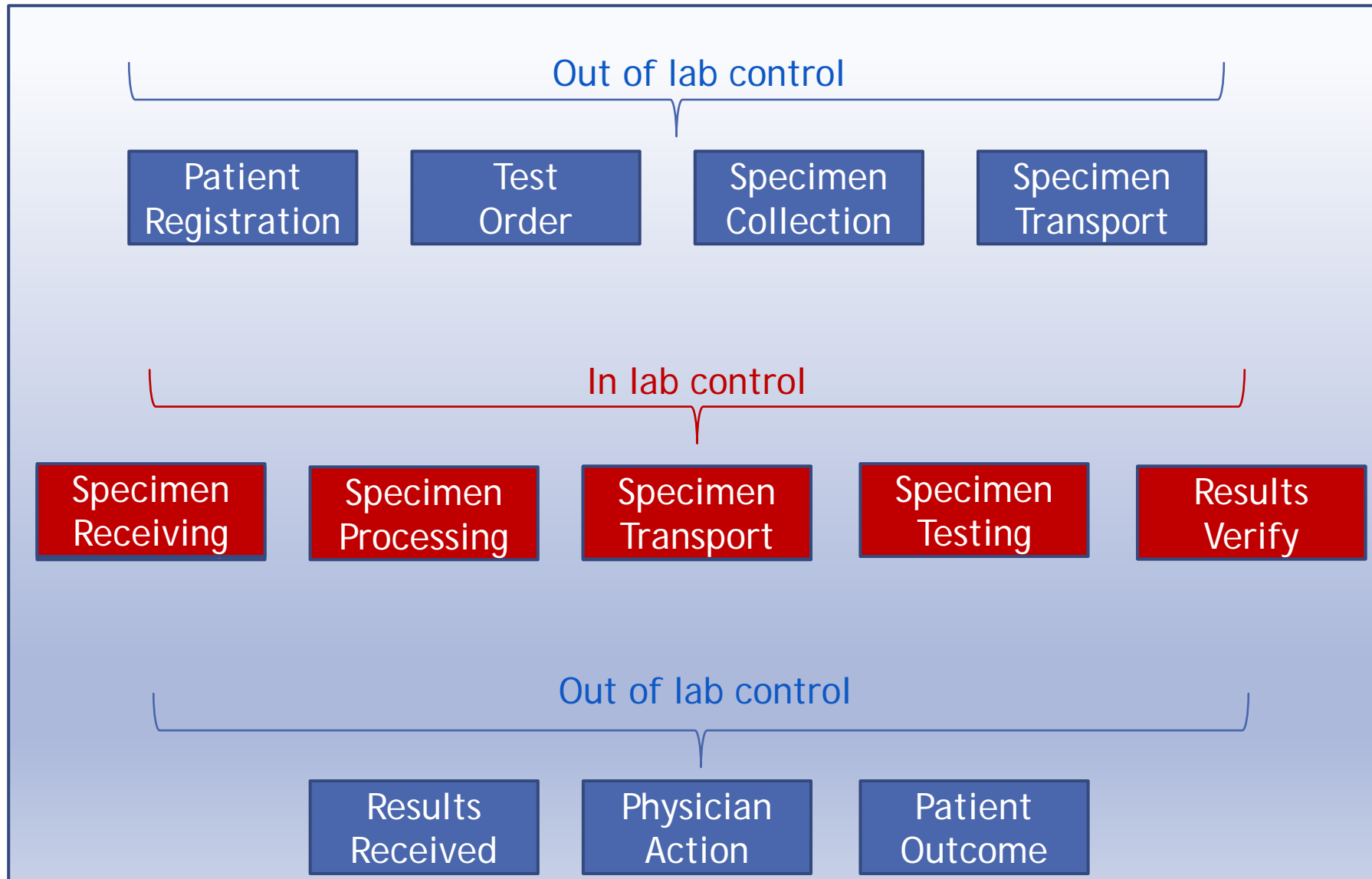


# Essential TAT - Trauma Patients

- Trauma centers vary in their specific capabilities and are identified by "Level" designation: Level-I being the highest, to Level-V being the lowest
- A hospital receives trauma center status by meeting specific criteria established by the American College of Surgeons (ACS) and passing a site review by the Verification Review Committee
- According to CAP, trauma surgeons have the shortest TAT requirements – **under 30 minutes for hemoglobin, glucose, and potassium**

# Measuring Turnaround Times

# Process Flow - How do we measure?



# Process Flow - What Should We Measure?

## Common

- ▶ Receipt-to-Result

Lab measures TAT

## Better

- ▶ Order-to-Collect
- ▶ Collect-to-Receipt
- ▶ Receipt-to-Result

ED measures TAT

## Best

- ▶ Door-to-Order
- ▶ Order-to-Collect
- ▶ Collect-to-Receipt
- ▶ Receipt-to-Result
- ▶ Result-to-Physician
- ▶ Physician-to-Treatment
- ▶ Treatment-to-Outcome

Value-based measure

# Pre-analytical Factors that Impact TAT

## ▶ **Patient registration**

- ▶ Is there adequate staff 24/7?
- ▶ Is there a mini-reg to expedite?
- ▶ Is there a triage process?

## ▶ **Test order**

- ▶ Are there pre-defined order-sets to expedite?
- ▶ How many screen “clicks” required to place order?
- ▶ Is it easy to find the correct order-set (or too much customization)?
- ▶ Are orders entered before collection?

# Pre-analytical Factors that Impact TAT

## ▶ **Specimen collection**

- ▶ ED collect vs lab phlebotomist
- ▶ Are collection supplies conveniently located (in ED room)?
- ▶ Are there issues with hemolysis? Protocols that require redraw?
- ▶ Does phlebotomist have to “travel” to ED?
- ▶ Are there rainbow draws?
- ▶ Are hand-held (rovers) used for specimen collection? Are all specimens labeled with a lab-ready label (no in-lab relabeling)?

## ▶ **Specimen transport to lab**

- ▶ Is there a convenient pneumatic tube station in the ED; is lab location # listed?
- ▶ Is the PTS point-to-point?
- ▶ Are there adequate # of tubes?
- ▶ Is there an alarm to let sender know that specimen was sent?

# Pre-analytical Factors that Impact TAT

## ▶ Specimen receiving

- ▶ Is barcode scanner readily available to “receive”
- ▶ If automation line, is it set to “receive” in-lab?
- ▶ Is there a visual cue that lab has received an ED stat?
- ▶ Is there a visual cue that lab has received a Stroke or Cardiac stat?

## ▶ Specimen processing

- ▶ Is automation line used “to process”?
- ▶ Are stat spins used for stats?
- ▶ Is there an alarm to let sender know that specimen was sent?

# Consequence of Not Meeting Essential TAT

- ▶ Hospital loses its accreditation as a comprehensive stroke center or cardiac center
- ▶ ED or critical care ask for POC devices or a stat lab
  - ▶ Increase cost - more than 10x over in-lab testing
  - ▶ Increases the lab budget
  - ▶ Lack of correlation between results
- ▶ Opens the door for POC sales rep



# Point-of-Care – Troponin

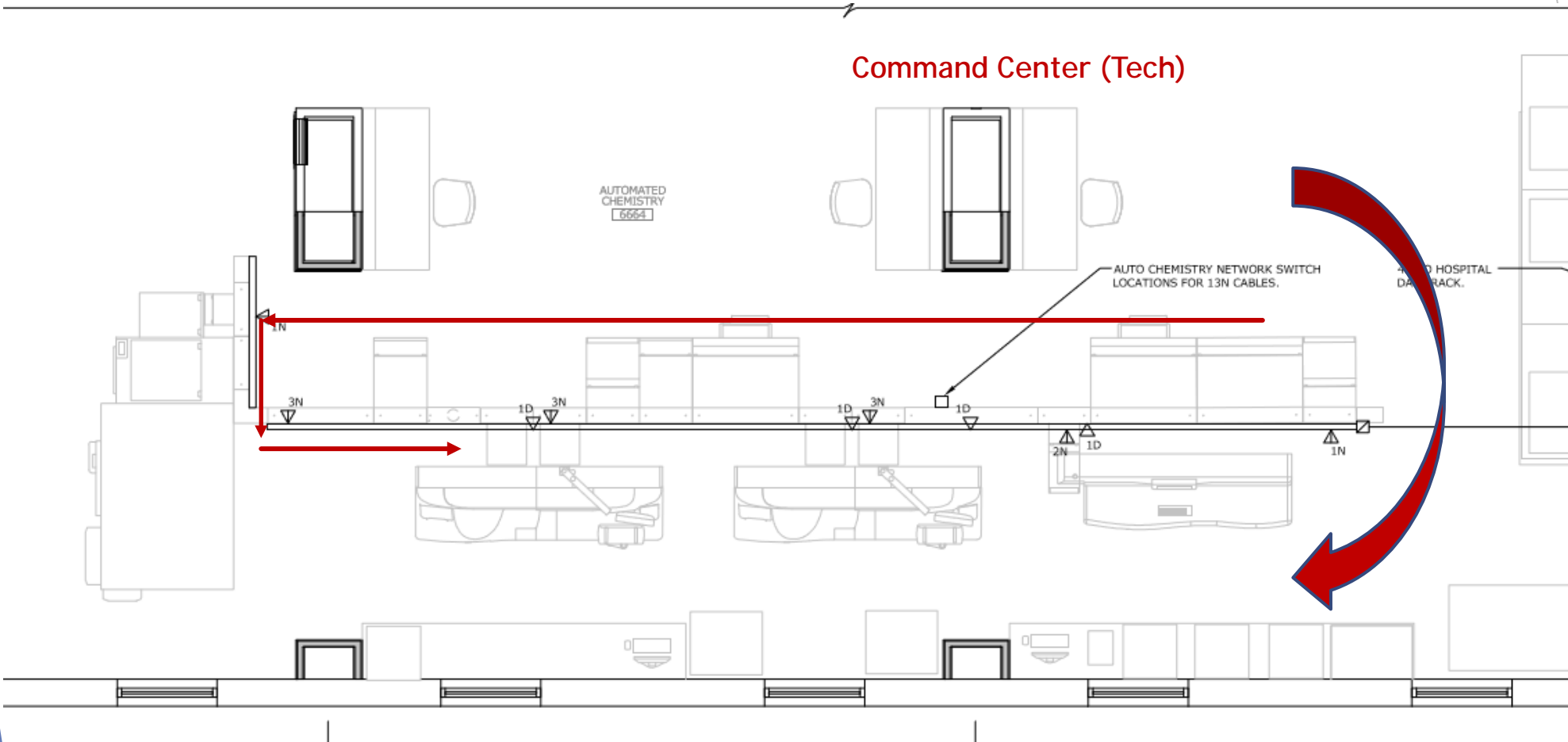
- ▶ “Test results are not interchangeable from one device to another. This means that each device has its own reference interval information.” *Paula Caposino, PhD, branch chief of cardio renal diagnostics in FDA's Office of In Vitro Diagnostics and Radiological Health*
- ▶ Some POC devices used in ED settings have a limited temperature and humidity ranges. Nurses in those settings are not likely to have time to read and understand those limitations. **It is important to note when test conditions are not within range.**

# Automation Line Design

# How Automation Contributes to TAT Failures - Line Design

- ▶ Placement of the line
- ▶ Proximity of front-end loader to specimen receiving
- ▶ Length of the line
- ▶ Balance loading of centrifuges
- ▶ Using multi-sized tubes (must designate centrifuge for balancing)
- ▶ Centrifuge spin-time
- ▶ Coagulation specimens requiring longer spin times
- ▶ Queuing or dwell time
- ▶ Factory default reset
- ▶ No priority lanes
- ▶ Stockyard retrieval delays - add-ons

# Example: Line is Backwards/Too Long







## CENTRIFUGE

- Centrifugation of sample tubes
- Additional Dual Centrifuge Upgrade available for improved system throughput
- Load balancing for the centrifuge

**Rotational Speed** 3,000 rpm (max)  
**Rotational Force** 2,100g (13 x 100 mm tubes)  
**Load Capacity** Up to 40 tubes/spin

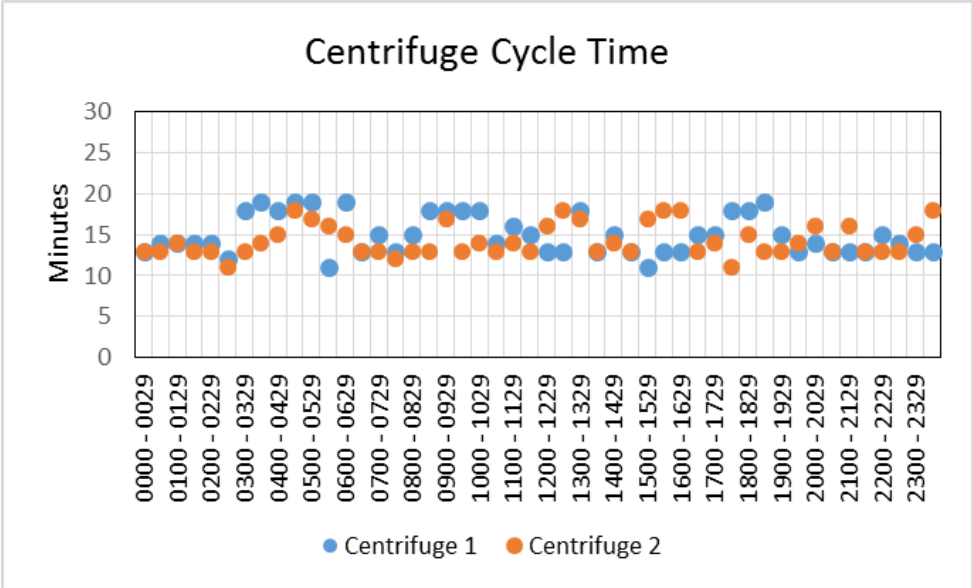
Dimensions	H	W	D	Wt
Centrifuge	1,120 mm 44.1 in	590 mm 23.2 in	795 mm 31.3 in	215 kg 474.0 lbs

Capacity	<b>Samples/hr</b>
Centrifuge	300/hr (450/hr Dual) (with 4 minute spin time)

Dual centrifuges  
does not mean  
double the thru-put



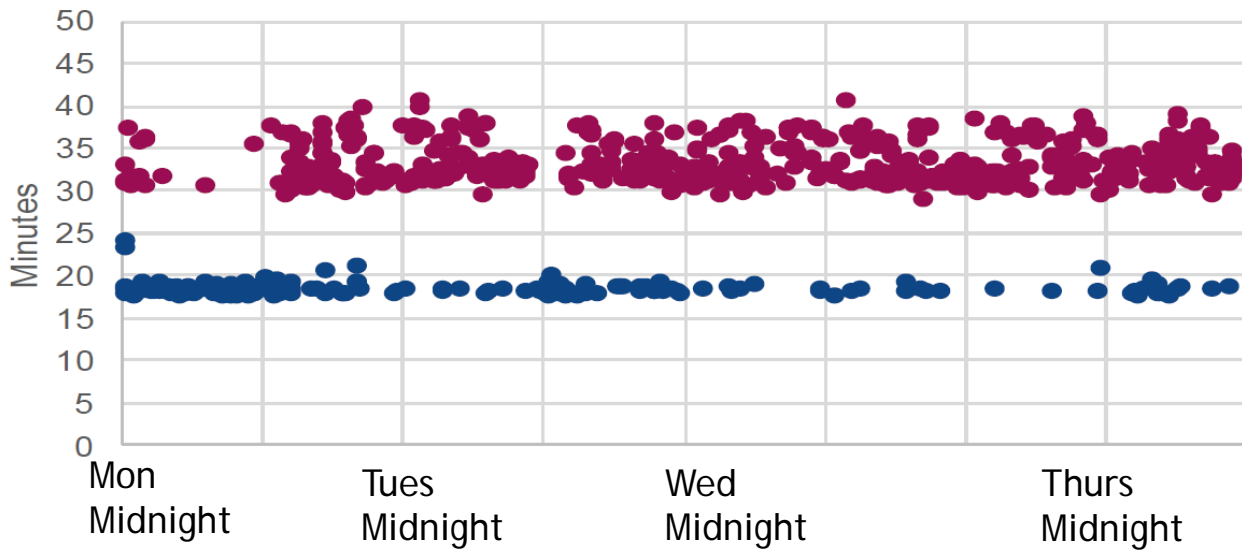
# Does Balanced Loading Really Help?



Balanced Loading of Centrifuges		
	6 minute spin at 4,000 RPM	
	Centrifuge 1	Centrifuge 2
<b>Mean</b>	14.5	14.7
<b>StDev</b>	2.1	2.1
<b>Minimum</b>	10.7	10.6
<b>Maximum</b>	20.7	25.8
<b>n</b>	2,000	3,000

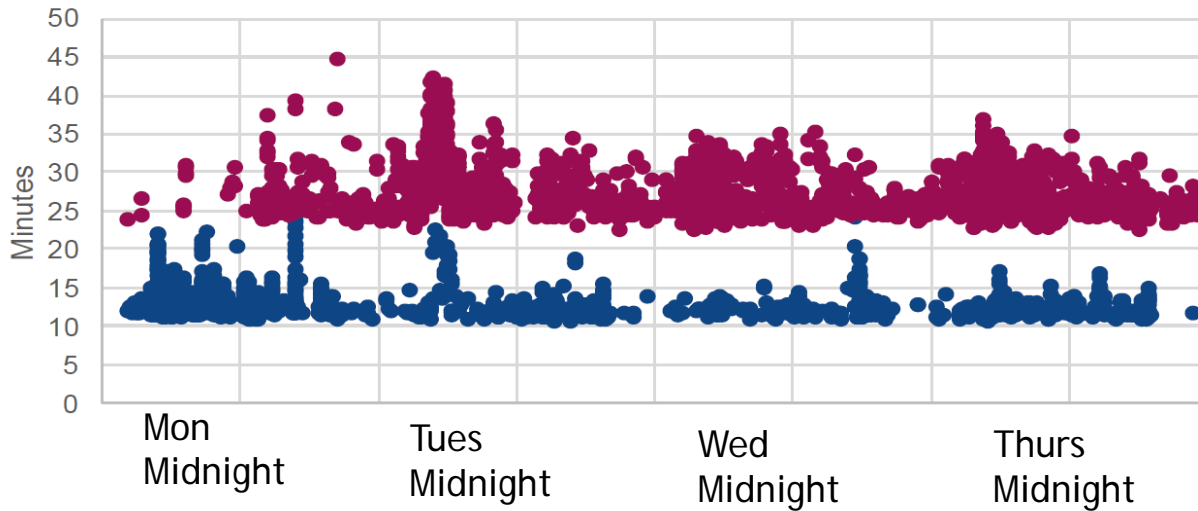


# Troponin: Barcode Read to Result - Pre-Spun vs. Line-spun



	Pre-Spun	Line-spun
Mean	18.5	33.3
StDev	0.8	2.3
Minimum	17.7	29.1
Maximum	24.1	40.7
n	200	600

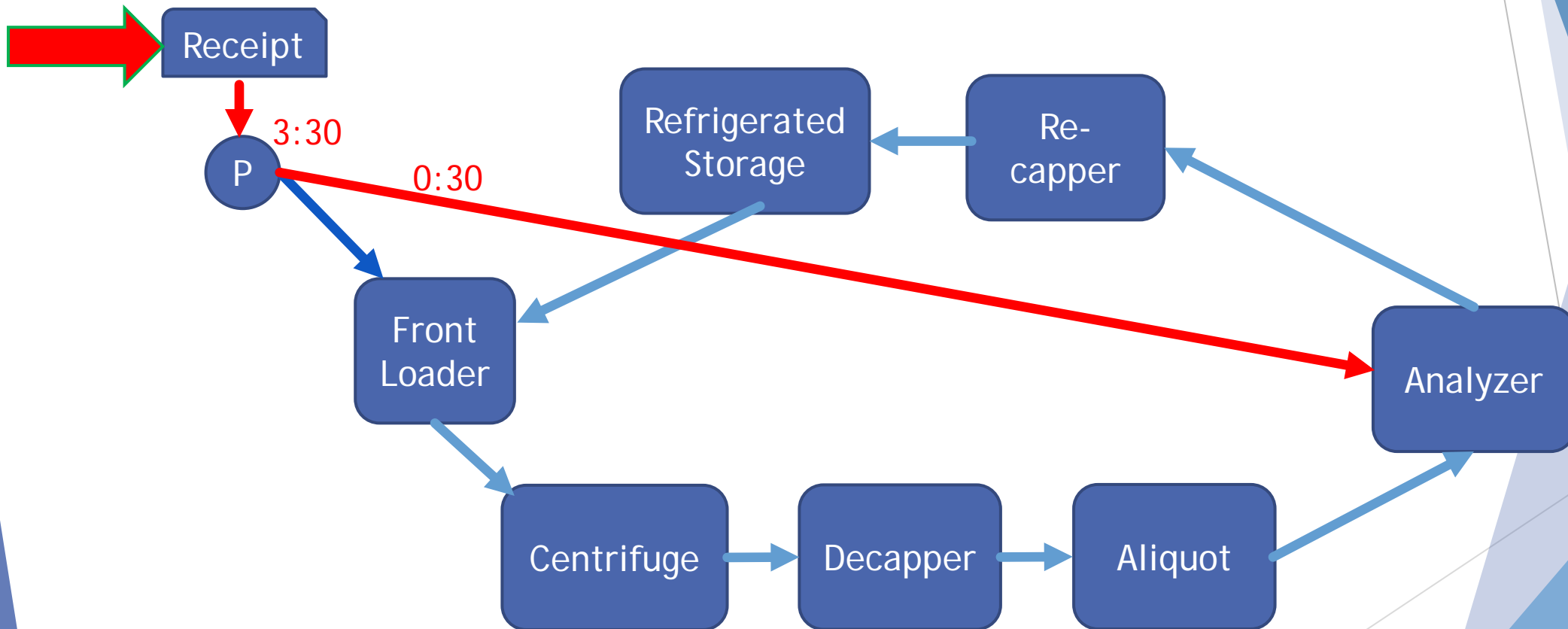
# BMP/CMP: Barcode Read to Result -Pre-Spun vs Line-spun



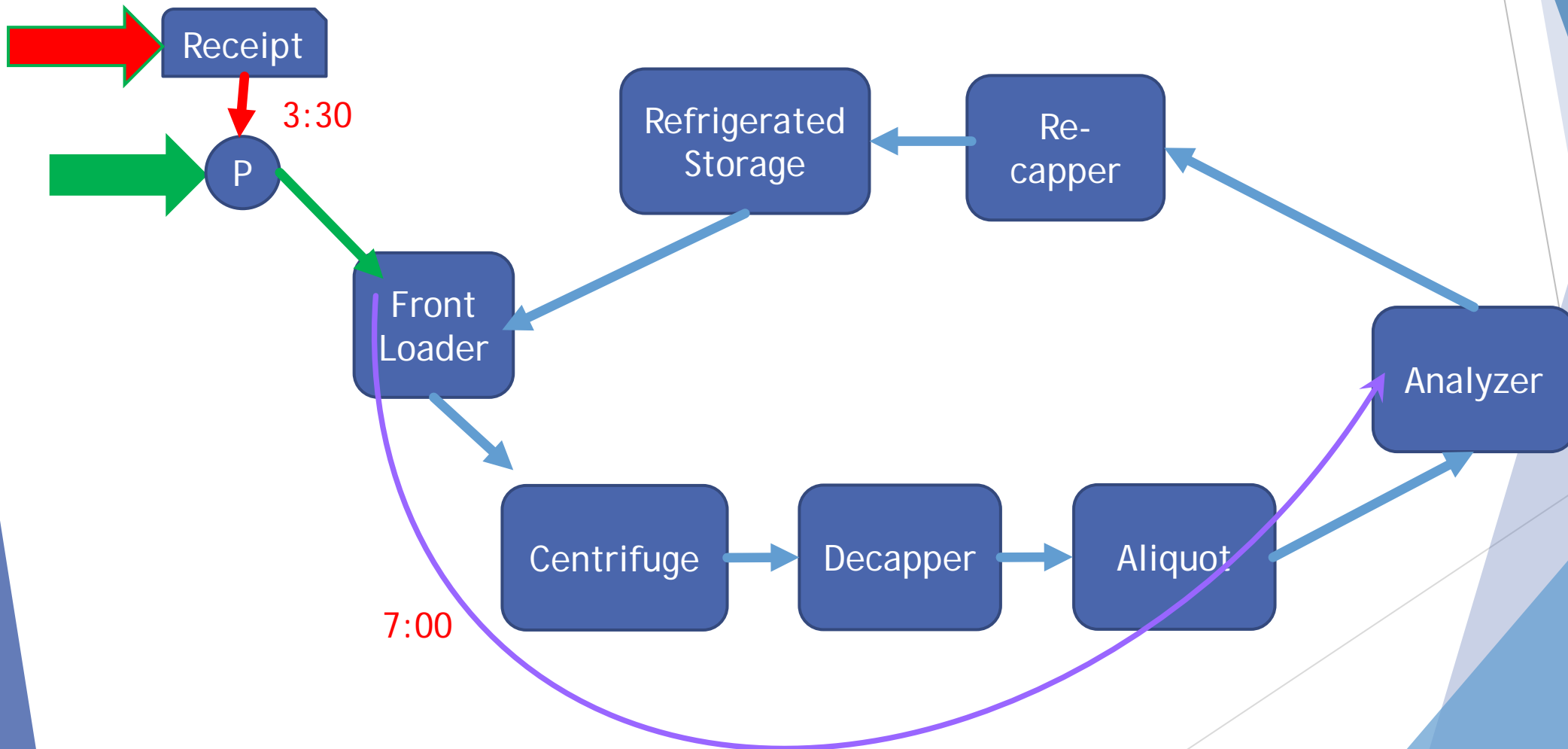
	Pre-spun	Line-spun
Mean	13.1	28.2
StDev	2.2	3.3
Minimum	10.7	22.5
Maximum	28.1	44.8
n	1,300	2,200

# Other Options for Workflow

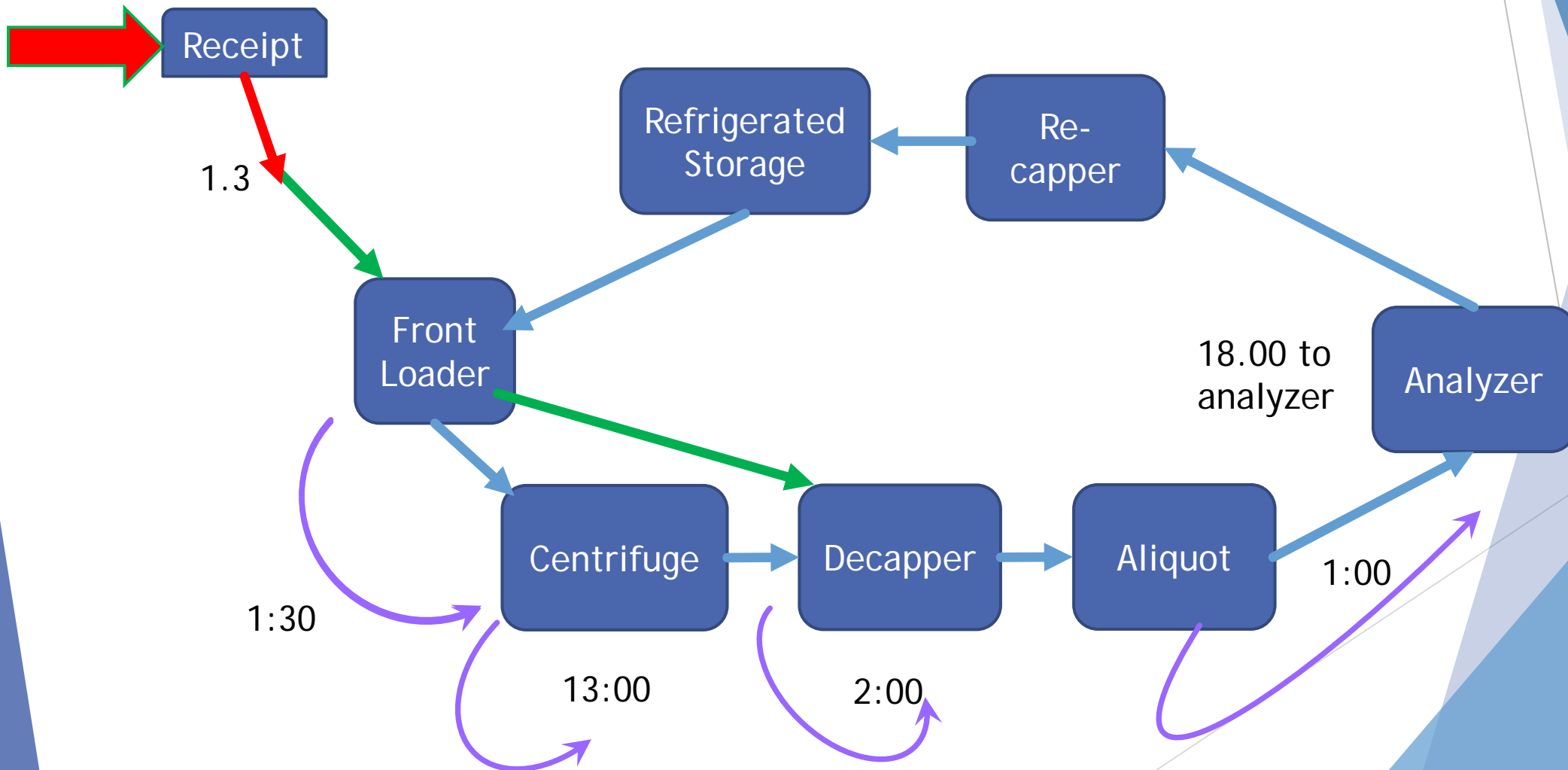
# Option 1 - By-pass Line, Stat Spin, Use Analyzer Stat Mode



# Option 2 - Stat Spin, Line Delivers to Analyzer



# Option 3 - Line Centrifuge



# Lessons Be Learned

- ▶ Design the automation line to meet process TAT
- ▶ Proximity of front-end loader should be near specimen receiving
- ▶ Don't always "believe" the instrumentation vendors as to line design
- ▶ Use a stop watch to really understand each step in the process
- ▶ Measure turnaround time for the full value stream - not just receipt to result (in-lab)
- ▶ Longer tracks mean longer time