



Blending Lab Automation and Lean: Best Practices in Pairing These Powerful Tools

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE



- **“LEAN”**
 - ❖ **Concept & Definition**
 - ❖ **Common solutions**
 - ❖ **Main Outcomes**

- **St Mary's Hospital Experience – 1995/96**

- **Evolution of Automation at St Mary's Hospital ,1998 -2009**

- **Benchmarking with other Hospitals**

- **Other Benefits**

- **Conclusion**



St MARY' S HOSPITAL DEMOGRAPHICS



316 ACUTE CARE BED Mc GILL AFFILIATED HOSPITAL
SERVICES PROVIDED :

- EMERGENCY (38000 VISITS /YEAR)
- OBSTETRIC-GYNE. (4700 DELIVERIES/YEAR)
- SURGERY (>13000/YEAR)
- MEDICINE,ONCOLOGY,DIALYSIS,MENTAL HEALTH...

LABORATORIES: 3.1 MILLION REPORTABLE TESTS/YEAR



“ LEAN ”



A Structure, Methodical & systemic approach
to solve complex processes

The creation of **Continuous Flow & Elimination of Waste**
in order to increase the value-added portion of the process

Waste being defined as “anything that adds no value to the process, ex:
Waiting ,transportation , underutilized knowledge, inventory, rework...”

*Maureen Harte
Master Black Belt*

A CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT PROCESS

6-SIGMA

REDUCING VARIABILITY



“ LEAN ”



SOME PUBLISHED LEAN INTERVENTIONS IN THE CLINICAL LABORATORY FIELD

- Naples Community Hospital , Naples, Florida (2004)
- Avera McKennan Hospital Center, Sioux Falls, South Dakota (2005)
- MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, Texas (2005)
- Shawnee Mission Medical Center , Merriam, Kansas (2006)
- Le Bonheur Children’s Medical Center , Memphis, Tennessee (2006)
- Health East Laboratory Services , St Paul, MN (2007)
- Healthcare’ Jackson-Madison, West Tennessee,(2007)
- Providence Healthcare’s St Paul’s Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada
- Baptist Medical Center South, Jacksonville , Florida
- Etc...



“ LEAN ”



Common Findings from Lean Interventions in the Clinical Laboratory

- Poor Equipment Lay Out , not matching the flow of work
- Staff unevenly allocated
- Some Process steps completely unnecessary
- Lack of Standardization
- Too many rules & exception to rules
- Batch Processing slowing down the work
- Inventory Management was time consuming
- Closets & Drawers clogged
- Etc....

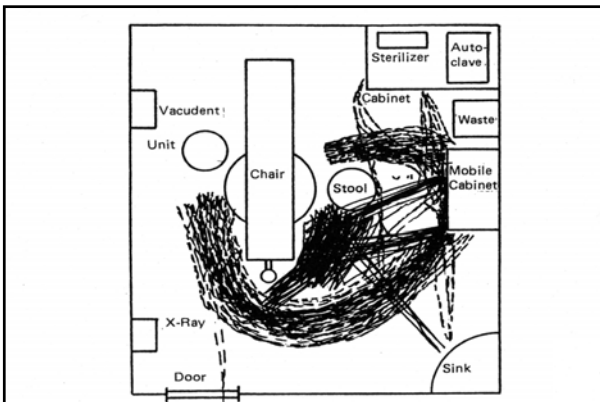
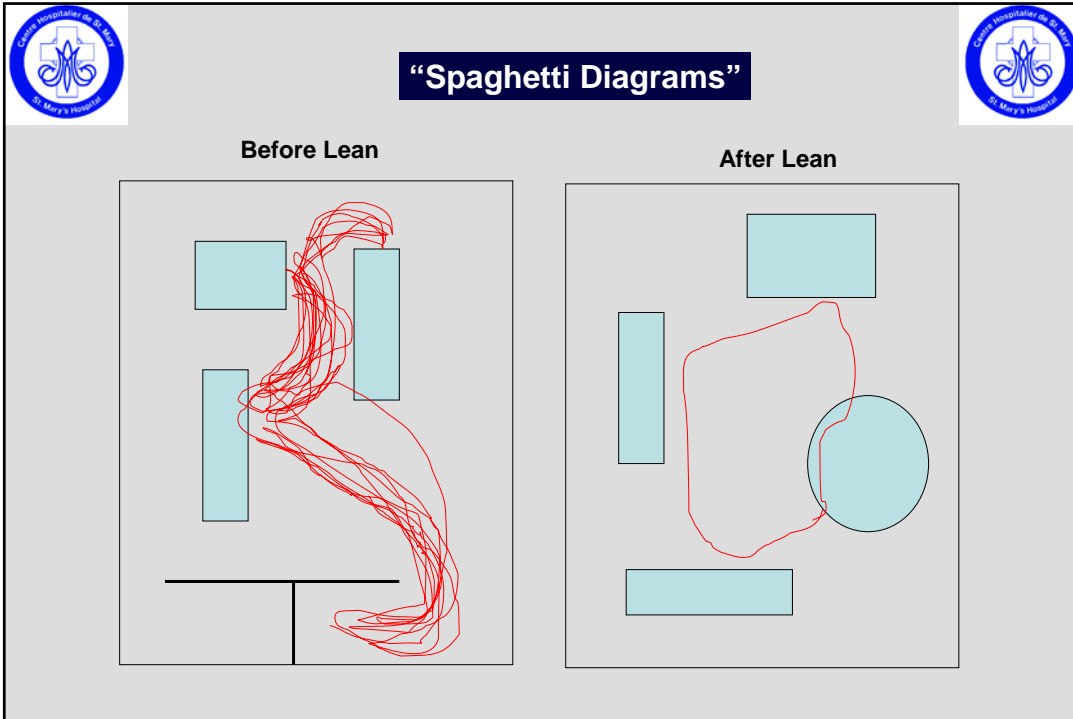


Figure 19.9. Original layout of operator with travel paths of dentist and ass

Before

“Time & Motion Studies”
Six Edition M.Mundel- 1985

**MEMOMOTION STUDIES
DONE IN THE 50'S**

After

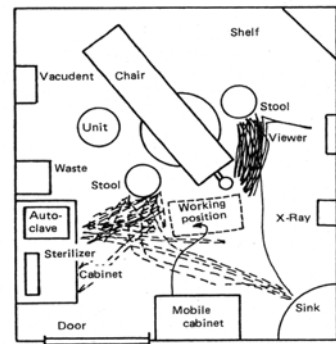


Figure 19.10. Improved layout of operator with travel paths of dentist and assistant.



Common solutions from Lean Interventions



- Repositioning of equipment to allow 80 to 85% of testing volume to be processed in a Central Core Area.(On occasions took down walls)
- Workstation Consolidation
- Cross Training of technologists to operate many Instruments
- Redesigning the Laboratory's Equipment Layout for improved Workflow and minimizing operator's traveling.
- Process standardized to eliminate unnecessary steps
- Switching from batch processing to single piece flow (Blood Procurement)
- Introducing color coding and other visual management techniques that make it instantly apparent when a tool or supply items are out of place
- Put in place a formal supply inventory management process (yellow Card , Double bins.



"LEAN" Outcomes Summary



- **Some Tangible Savings \$\$\$**
- **Soft \$\$ Savings (Cost Avoidance)**
- **Improved TAT**
- **Saved Space**
- **Improved Productivity**
- **Reduction of Errors**



St Mary's Hospital Experience 1995-96



Common solutions from Lean Interventions



PROCESS REENGINEERING

- Repositioning of equipment to allow 80 to 85% of testing volume to be processed in a Central Core Area.(On occasions took down walls)
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PARADIGM IN THE LABORATORIES IN 1995



TESTS PROCESSED BY DISCIPLINE



PARADIGM CHANGE IN THE LABORATORIES- 1995



CONCEPT

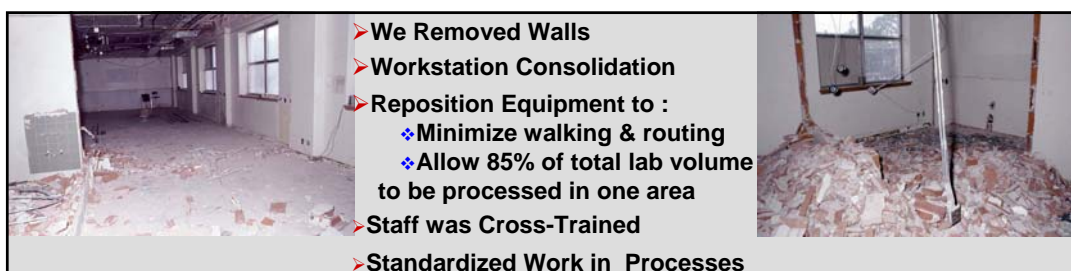
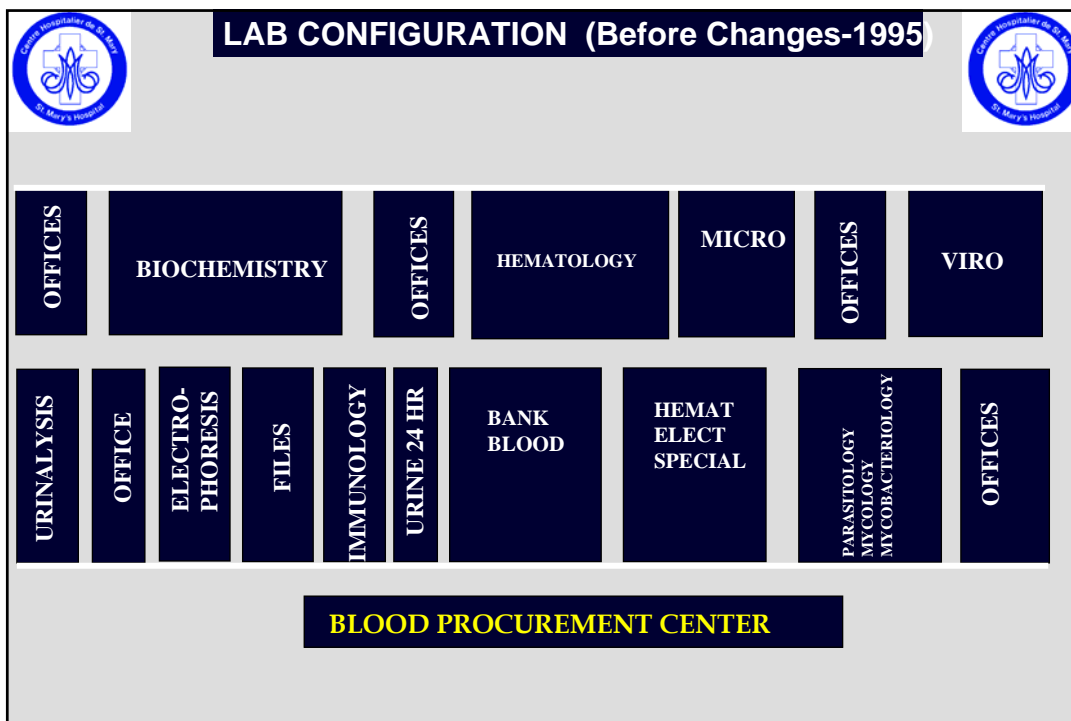
Tests processed by following the Technological Platform

AUTOMATION

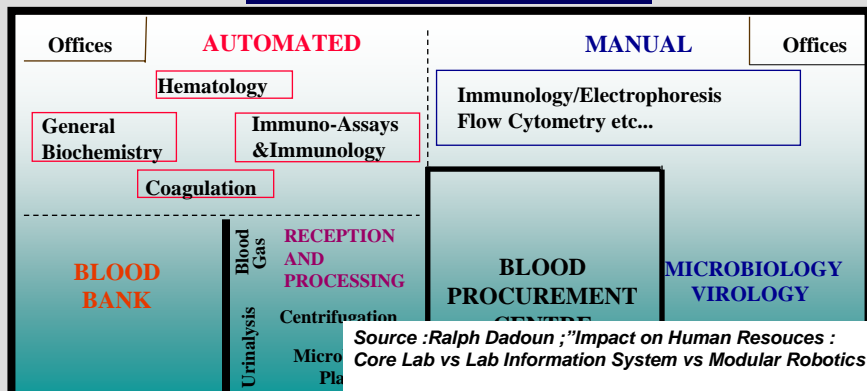
- Biochemistry
- Hematology
- Microbiology
- etc..

MANUAL

- Biochemistry
- Hematology
- Microbiology
- etc..



Opening of the Core Lab: 1996



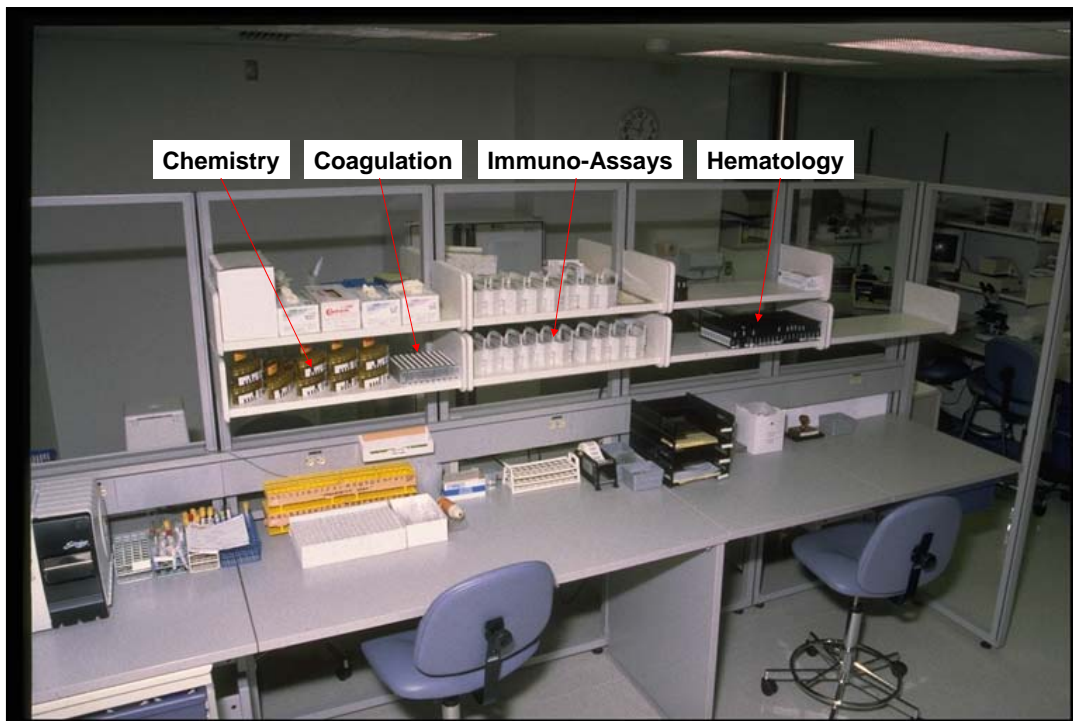
Source :Ralph Dadoun ; "Impact on Human Resouces : Core Lab vs Lab Information System vs Modular Robotics"; CLMR 1998



Process in the Re-Designed St Mary's Laboratory

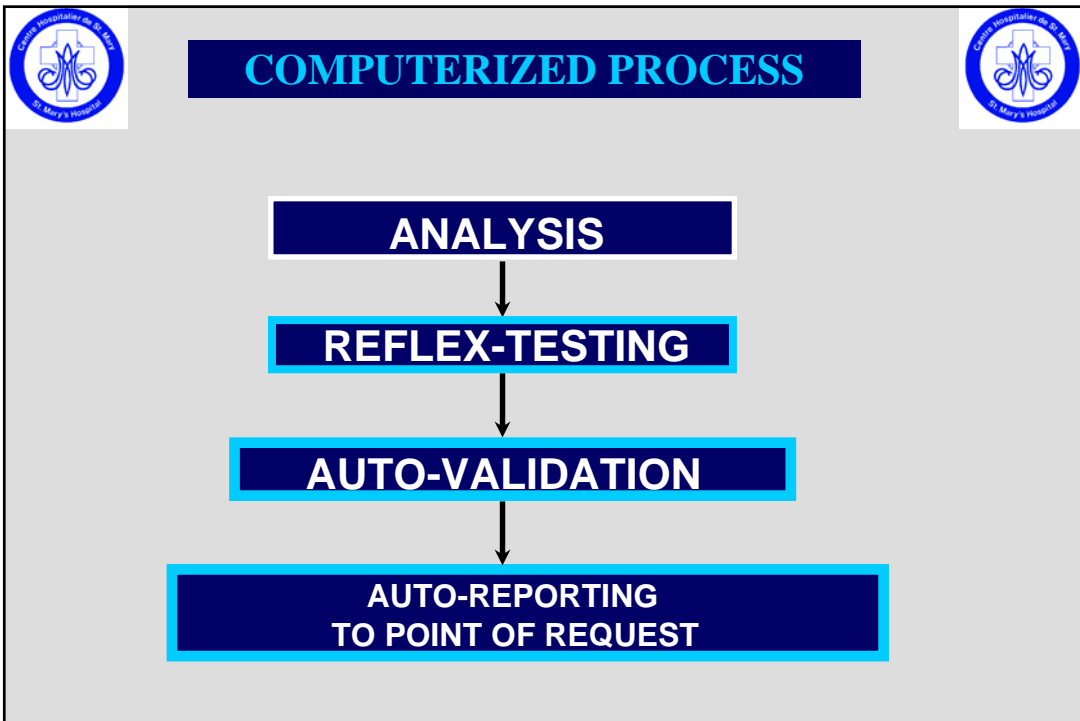
A SINGLE STANDADIZED PROCESS FOR :


General Chemistry, Immuno-Assay, Hematology, Coagulation













St Mary's Outcomes Summary Core Lab 1996-1998



- **Some \$\$\$ Savings** → **7 FTE's**
- **Soft \$\$ Savings (Cost Avoidance)** → **Not Accounted for**
- **Improved TAT** → **YES**
Chem Stat :37 min
Hemat Stat:18 min
- **Saved Space** → **YES**
Reduction of 2140 Sq/ft (23%)
- **Improved Productivity** → **?**


METRICS	St Mary's 1998 Core Lab	CAP LMIP 1998 95 Percentile (N>700)
LMIP UNITS/ WORKED HOUR	20.6	17.25

Source :Ralph Dadoun ;"Impact on Human Resouces : Core Lab vs Lab Information System vs Modular Robotics";CLMR 1998
Ralph Dadoun ;"Implementing Pre-Analytical Automation";MLO 2000



TAT Comparison :

St Mary's (Prior to Automation-1997) Vs other "Lean" Hospital Labs(2004-2007)



Average TAT Results From Receipt to Reported Results
 After LEAN Implementation (as published 2004/07)

	Stat Chemistry	Stat Hematology	Troponin
Hospital A	35 min	18 min.	45 min.
Hospital B	55 min	25 min.	----
Hospital C	----	33min	----
Hospital D	45 min	15 min	----
St Mary's Hospital 1997	37 min	18 min	NA



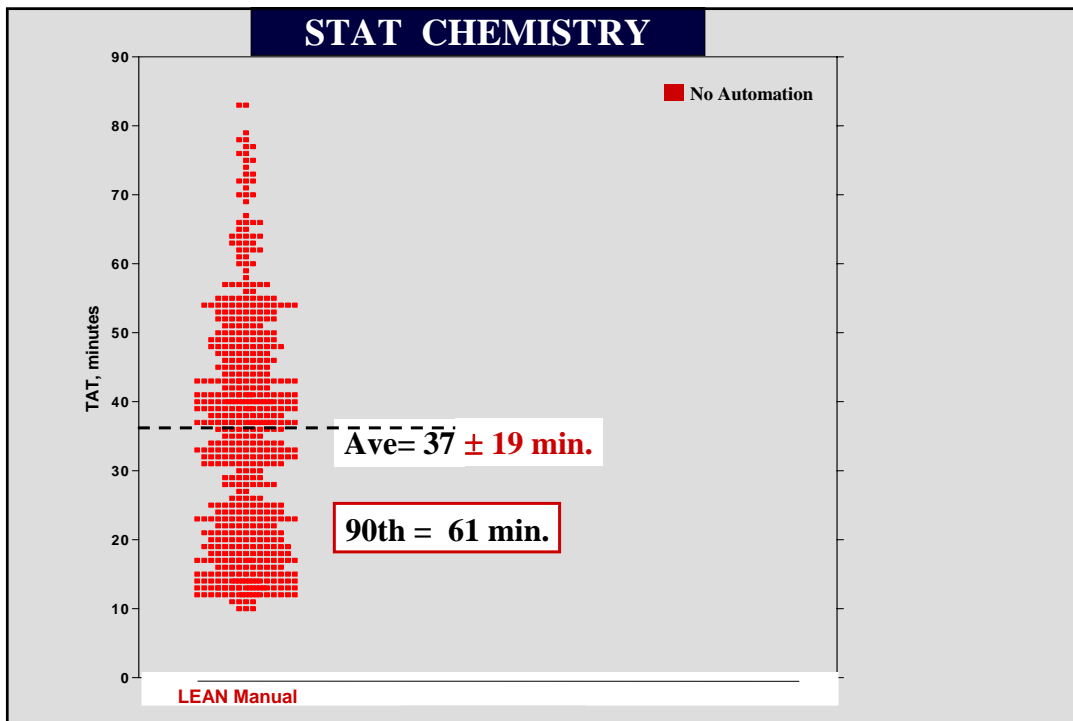
Site Visit to LEAN Laboratories (No Automation) 2008



TAT Study From Receipt to Reported Results

	Stat Chemistry	90 th Percentile	Troponin	90 th Percentile
Hospital 1	35 ± 17 min	57	43 ± 19 min	74
Hospital 2	44 ± 11 min	60	53 ± 14 min	71
Hospital 3	39 ± 14 min	57	76 ± 20 min	107
SMH-TAT – 1997 CORE-LAB	37 ± 19 min	61	NA	

Source :Ralph Dadoun ;"Impact on Human Resouces : Core Lab vs Lab Information System vs Modular Robotics";CLMR 1998
Ralph Dadoun ;"Implementing Pre-Analytical Automation";MLO 2000

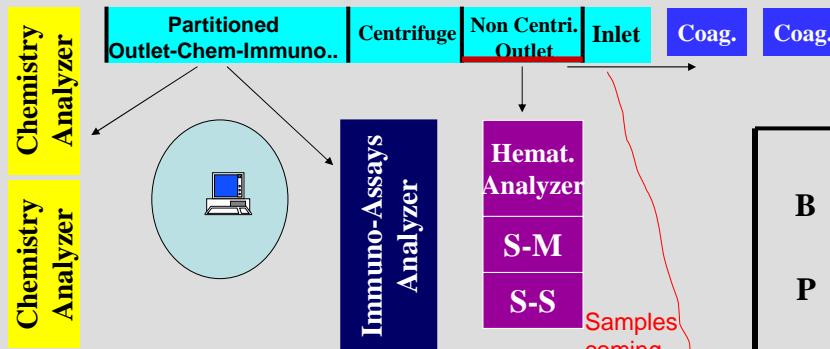




EVOLUTION OF AUTOMATION AT ST MARY'S

1998 to 2008

AUTOMATION SYSTEM

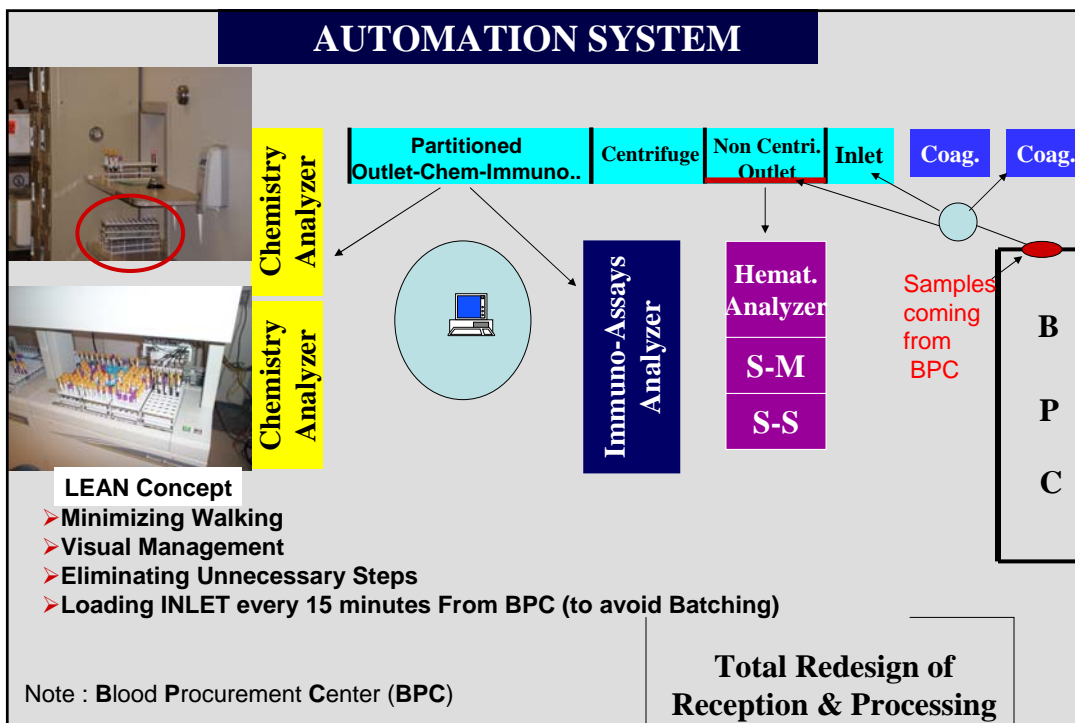
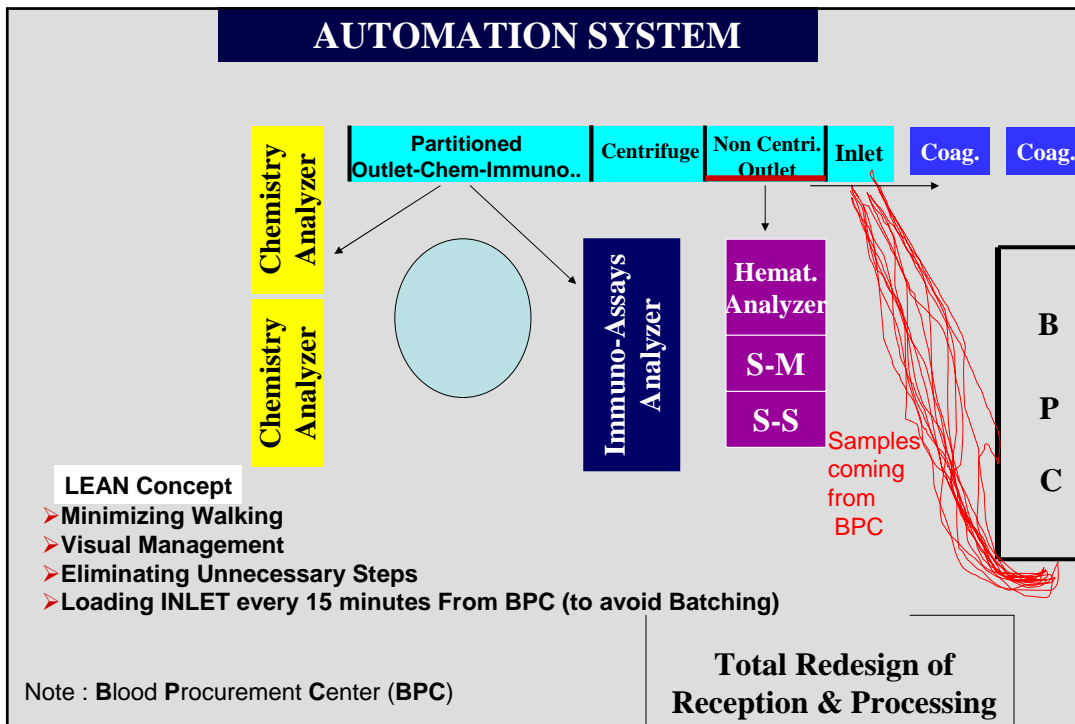


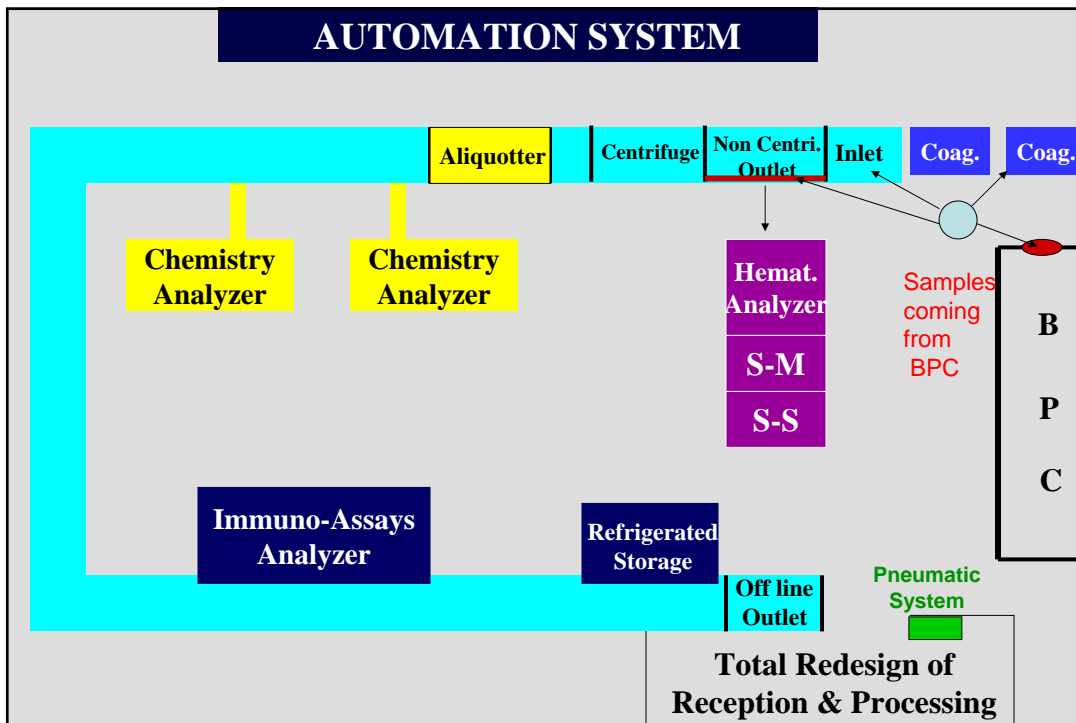
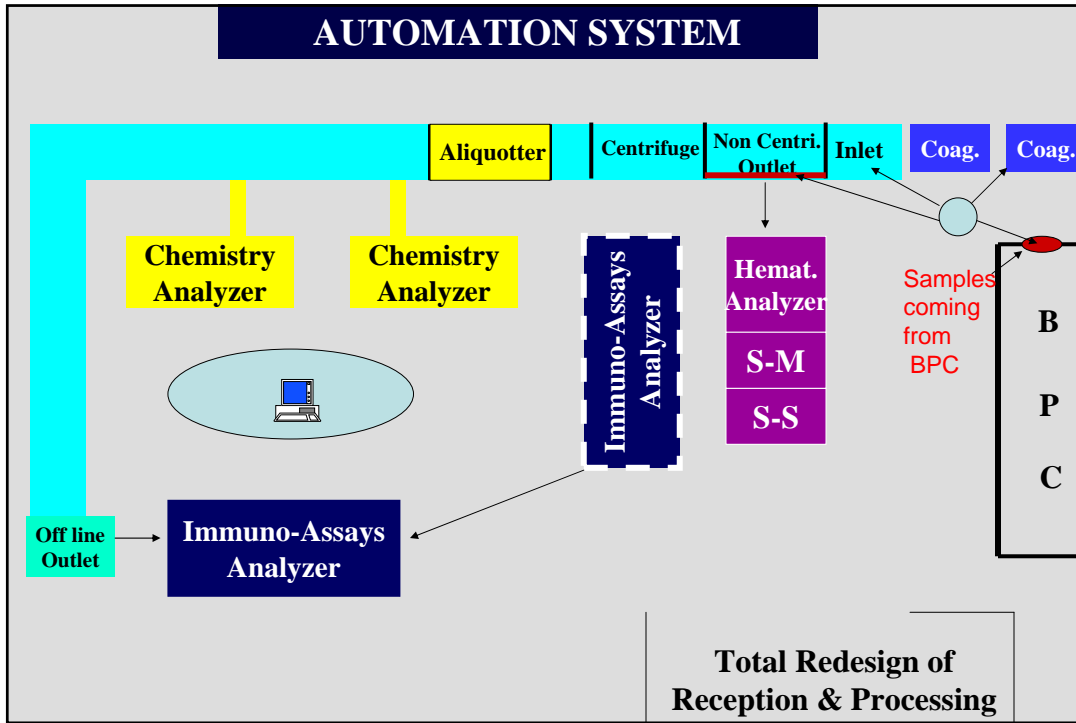
LEAN Concept

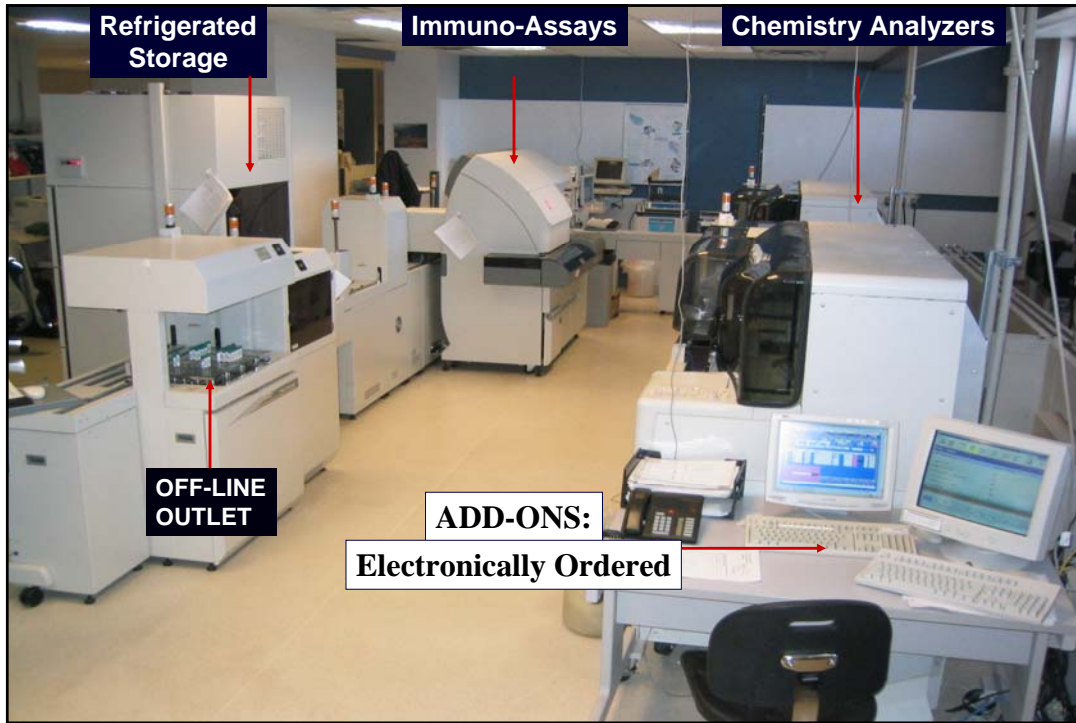
- > Minimizing Walking
- > Visual Management
- > Eliminating Unnecessary Steps
- > Loading INLET every 15 minutes From BPC (to avoid Batching)

Note : Blood Procurement Center (BPC)

Total Redesign of Reception & Processing

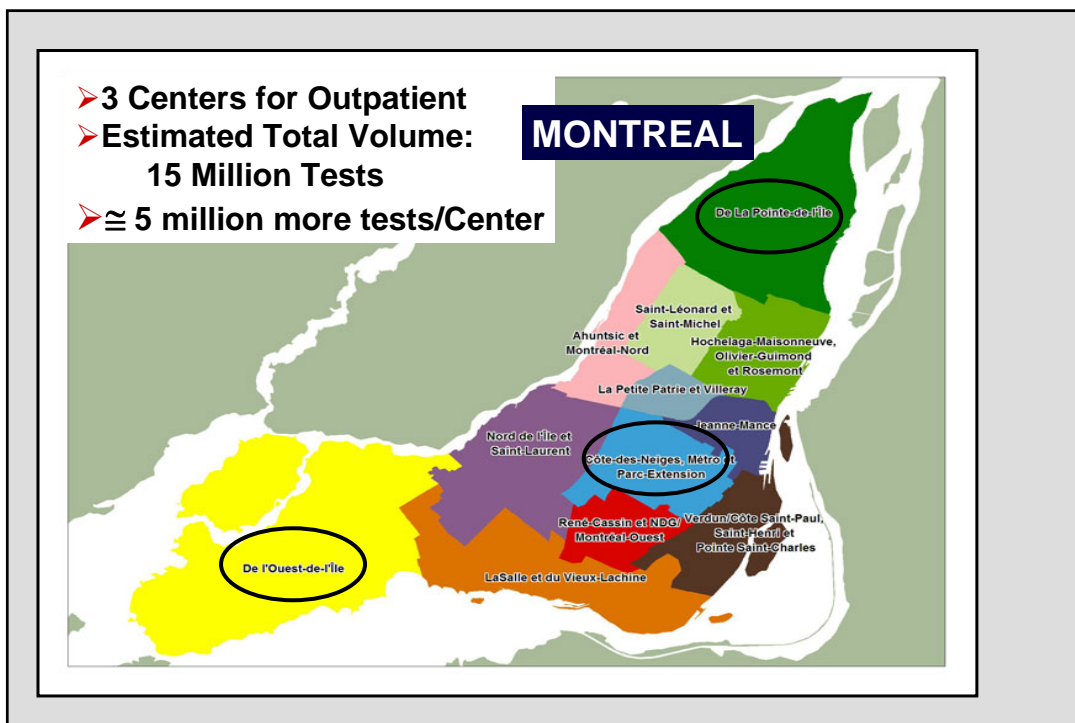
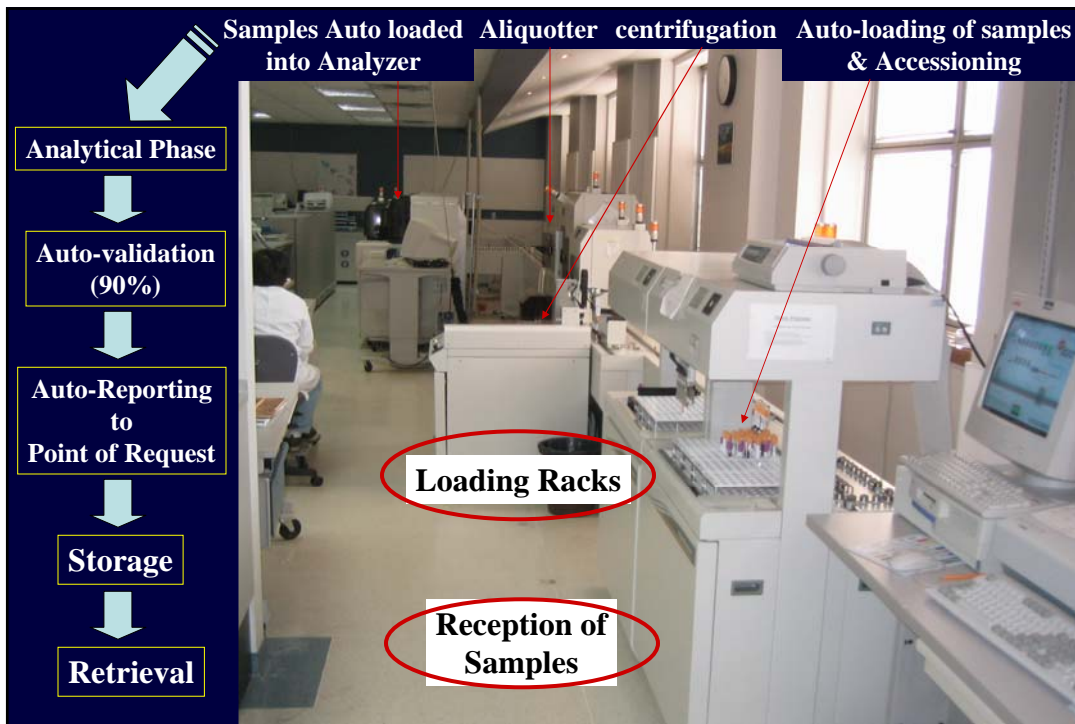


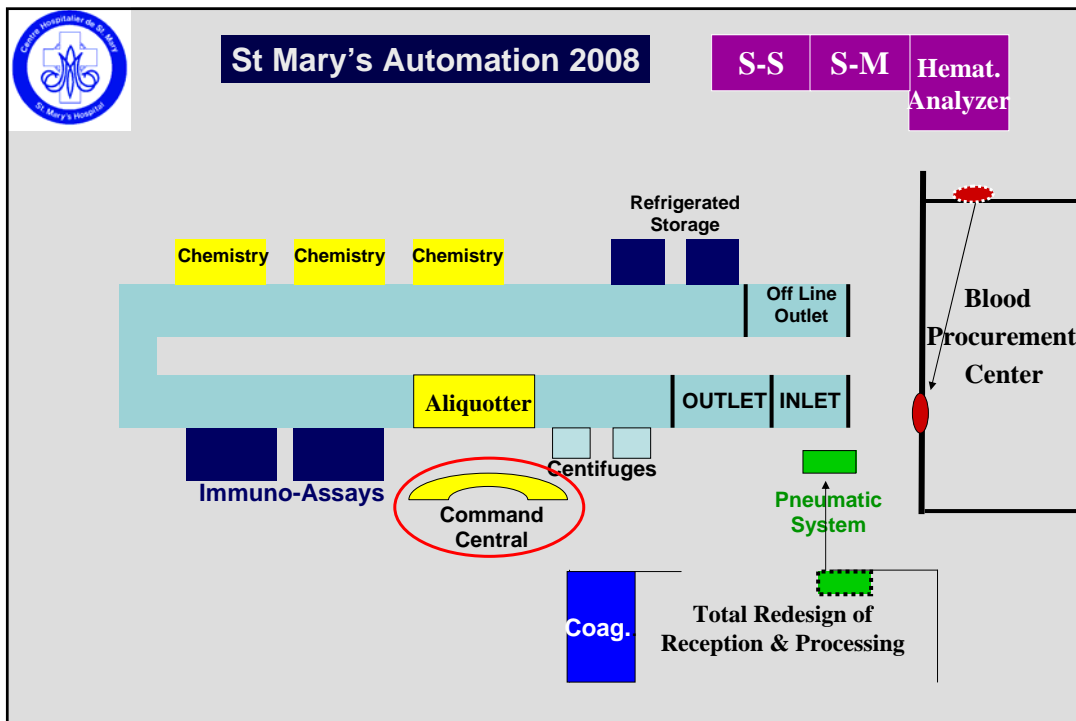
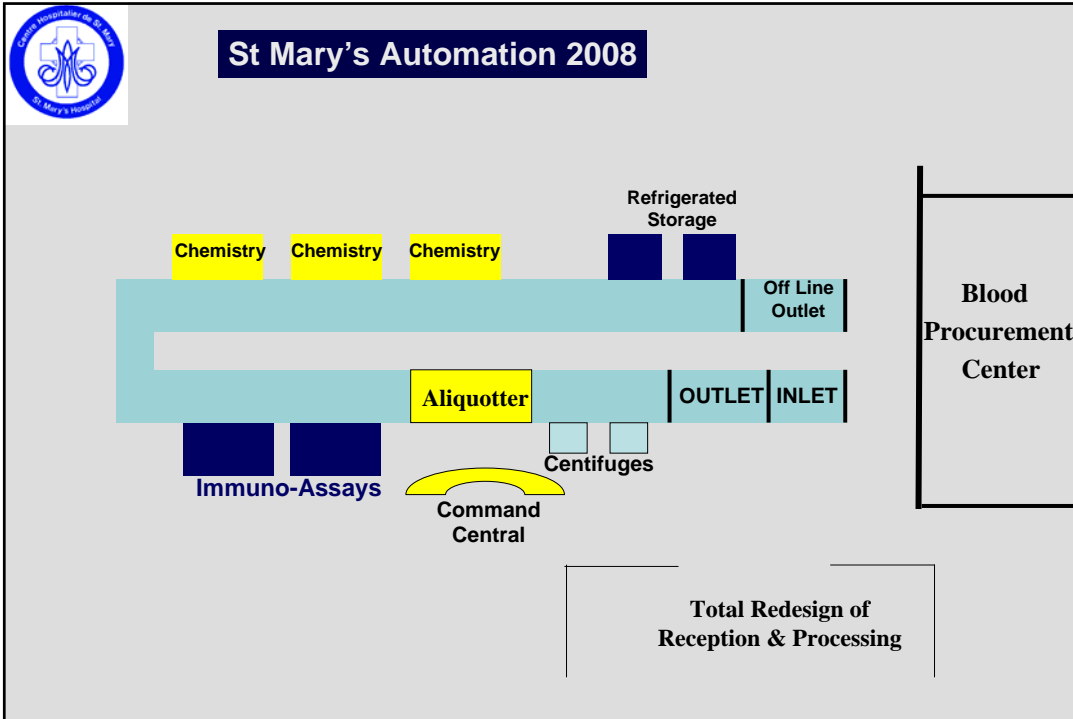


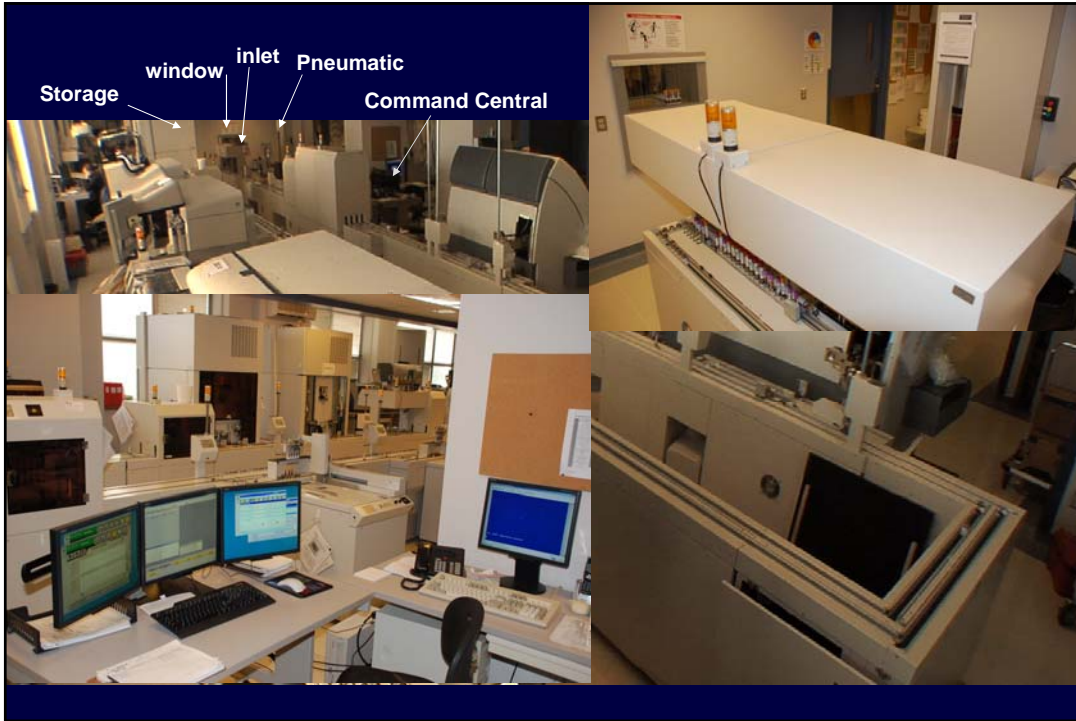


MANUAL STEPS INVOLVED IN CHEMISTRY:
Before Automation – After automation Per Sample

Process Steps	Prior to Automation		AFTER AUTOMATION	
	Before	After	Before	After
❖RECEPTION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
❖LOADING RACKS OF SAMPLES ON ROBOTICS	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
❖SORTING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A U T O M A T I O N	A U T O M A T I O N
❖SCAN BAR-CODES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
❖TRANSPORT TUBES TO CENTRIFUGE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
❖LOAD SAMPLES TO CENTRIFUGE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
❖UNLOAD TUBES FROM CENTRIFUGE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
❖SPLIT SAMPLES FOR SEPARATE WORKSTATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
❖VISUALIZE SERUM INDICES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
❖DECAP TUBES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
❖TRANSPORT RACKS TO ANALYZER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
❖LOAD EQUIPMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
❖STORE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Total Number of Manual Steps	12	7	5	2



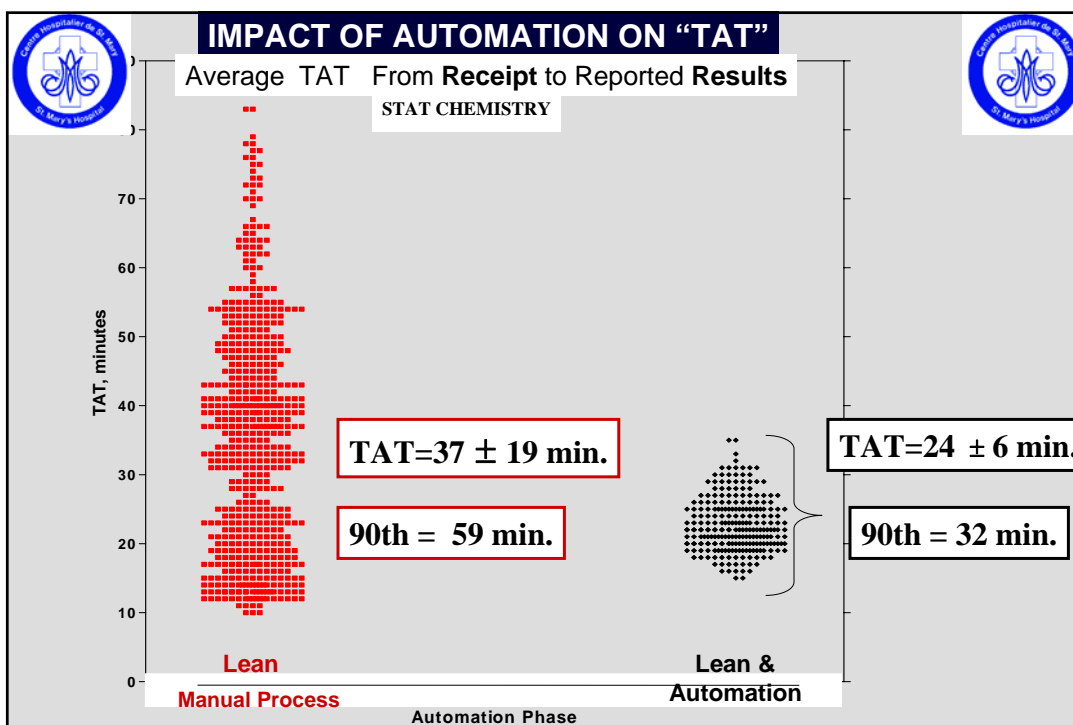
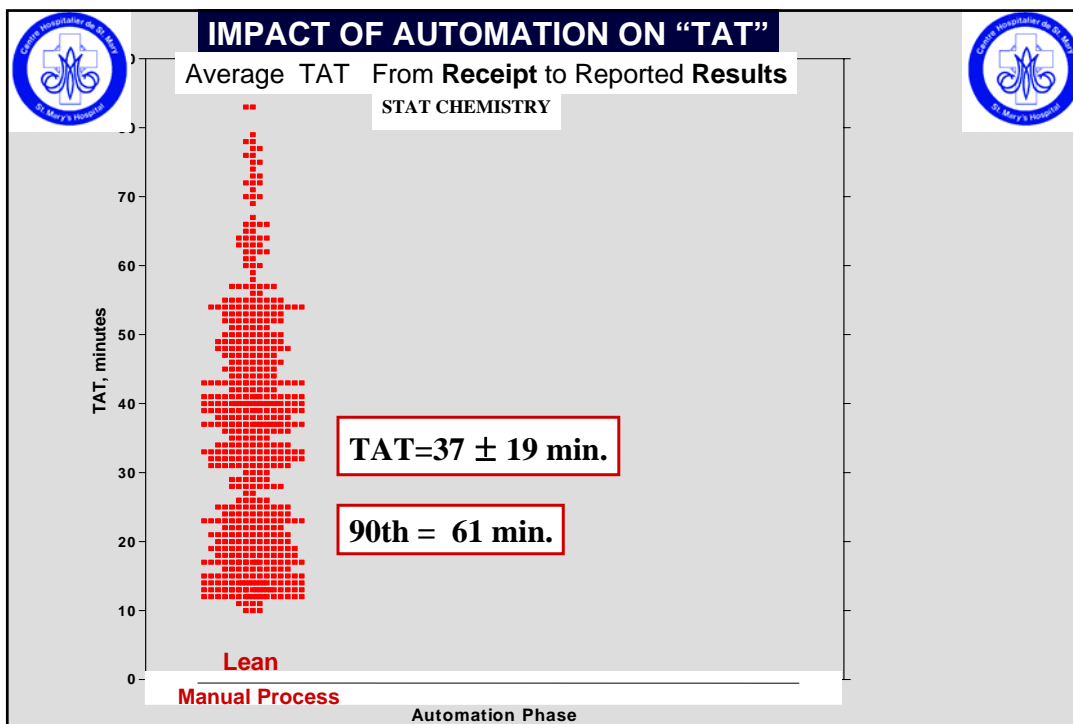




Site Visit to LEAN Laboratories (With Automation) 2008

Average TAT From Receipt to Reported Results
N > 200

	Stat Chemistry	90 th Percentile	Troponin	90 th Percentile
Hospital A (Automation System 1)	47 ± 20 min	76	70 min	NA
Hospital B (Automation System 2)	43 ± 9 min	55	52 ± 10 min	66
Hospital C (Automation System 3)	36 ± 11 min	50	NA	
Hospital C (ED STAT LAB)	25 ± 7 min	35	28 ± 10 min	42
St Mary's (Automation system 4)	24 ± 6 min	32	29 ± 6 min	38





BENEFITS OF AUTOMATION OUTSIDE THE WALLS OF THE LABORATORY



EMERGENCY DEPARTEMENT



- Test ordering at triage
- Lab Technician in ED 16hrs/day – 7 days/week

TAT FROM :

Time of Collection



Reported results

	Chemistry	Hematology	Cardiac panel (Troponin)
Ave :	31 ± 7 min.	15 ± 9 min.	36 ± 7 min
90th	43 min. n=573	28 min. n=569	48 min. n=205
	➤ ADD-ONS : 6 to 10 minutes		



ADD-ONS



Brigham and Women's Hospital , Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA

**Requests for Add-ons (n>500) : 70% within 4 hours
>90% within 8 hours**

**Origin of Requests : 70% Inpatient
20% ED**

**Average TAT : 2.7 hrs ± 2.6hrs
3.7 hrs ± 3.4hrs**

Resources : 1 to 2 FTEs

*"Add-on Testing in the clinical laboratory :Observations From 2 Large Academic Medical Center "
LABMEDICINE , November 2006,vol. 37*



ER-TAT: **Collection** to Reported Results



THE MACKENZIE STUDY

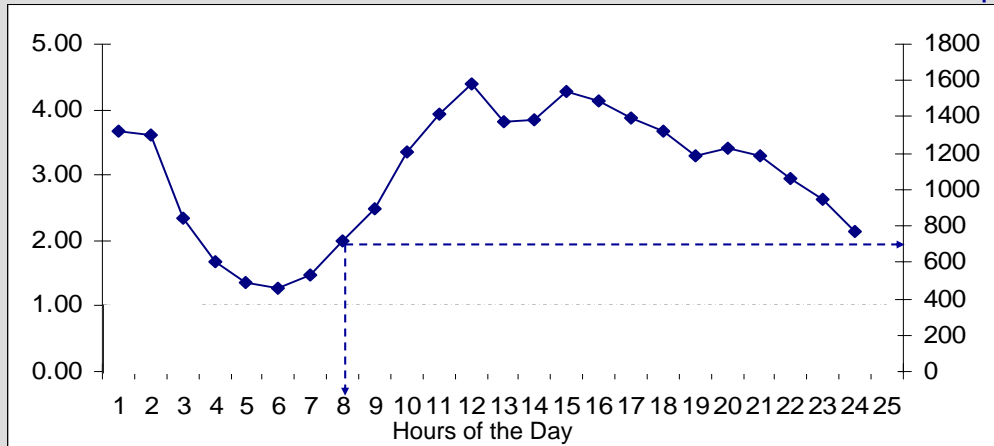


ER-TAT: Collection to Reported Results



Hours

Volume Samples



Number of blood specimens per hour for the year 2007

TAT

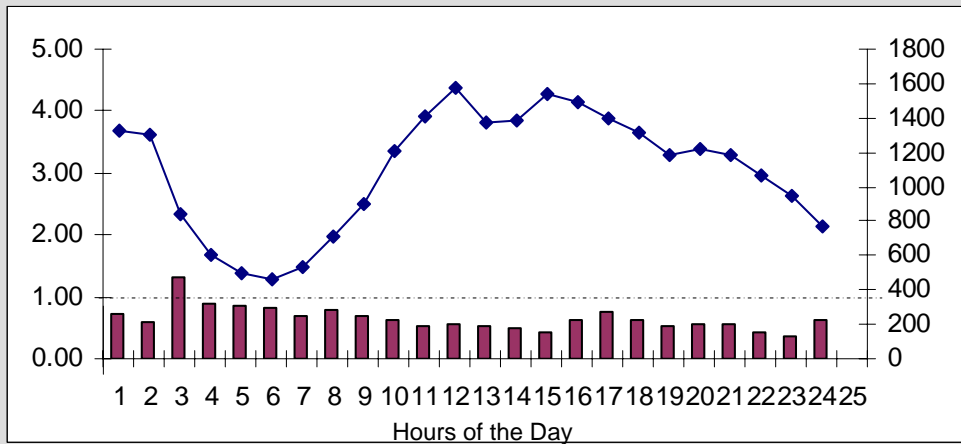


ER-TAT: Collection to Reported Results



Hours

Volume Samples



Number of blood specimens per hour for the year 2007

TAT



OTHER BENEFITS FROM AUTOMATION

IMPACT OF AUTOMATION ON "WASTE"

Waste being defined as "anything that adds **no value to the process**, ex: Waiting ,transportation , **underutilized knowledge**, inventory, rework..."

Maureen Harte
Master Black Belt

Value Added Steps

Monitoring of:

- reagents & supply levels
- Controls & Calibrations
- Stat TAT in Real Time
- Odd events:
(QNS, Clots..Dilutions...
- Critical Results review
- Decisions
 - Re run
 - Reflex

Non Value Added Steps

- Waiting Time
- Transport Time
- Routine Steps
 - Reception of Specimen
 - Sorting to work areas



Automation : Staffing & Management Plan

➤ OPEN A MOLECULAR BIOLOGY LABORATORY

➤ Brought back in house more than 20 tests performed outside, making results available to physicians more rapidly.

(Ex.: Thyroglobulin, Toxoplasmosis, Anti-Transglutimase, alfa-feto-protein, etc...)

➤ Provide ongoing continuing education for all the technologists :

10 Hours/Per Month

➤ One full time employee dedicated to:

- ❖ Update Policies, Procedures & Processes
- ❖ Maintain accreditation standards (CAP & Accreditation Canada ISO 15189)
- ❖ Quality Control

➤ 2.5 full time Employees dedicated for the Laboratory Information System

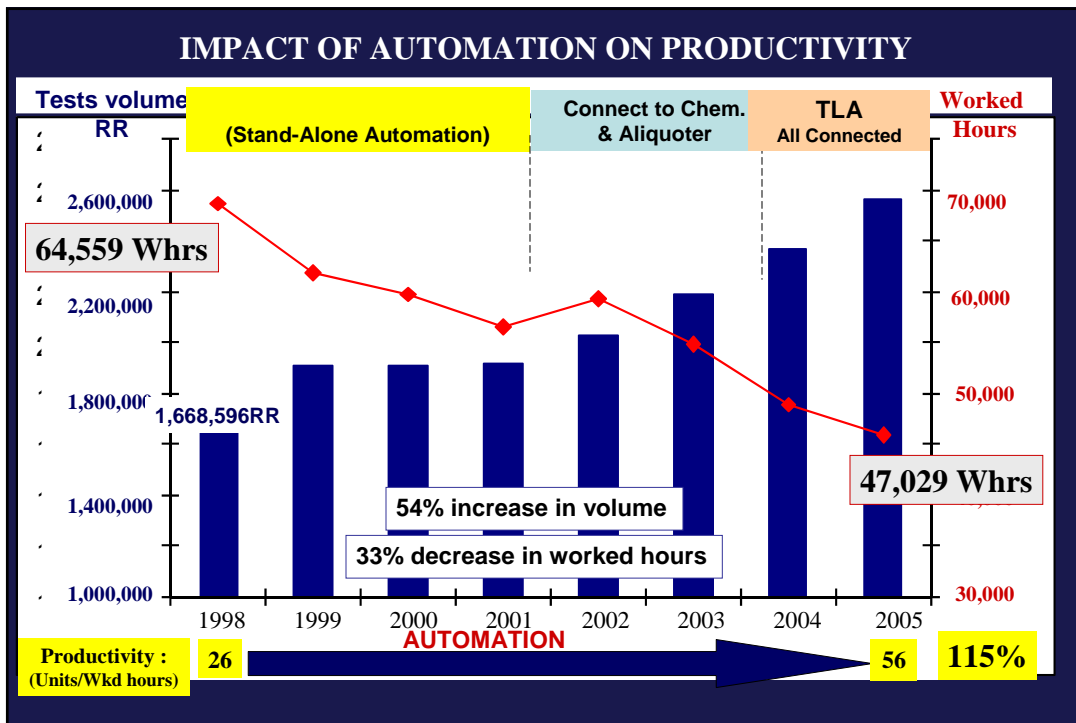
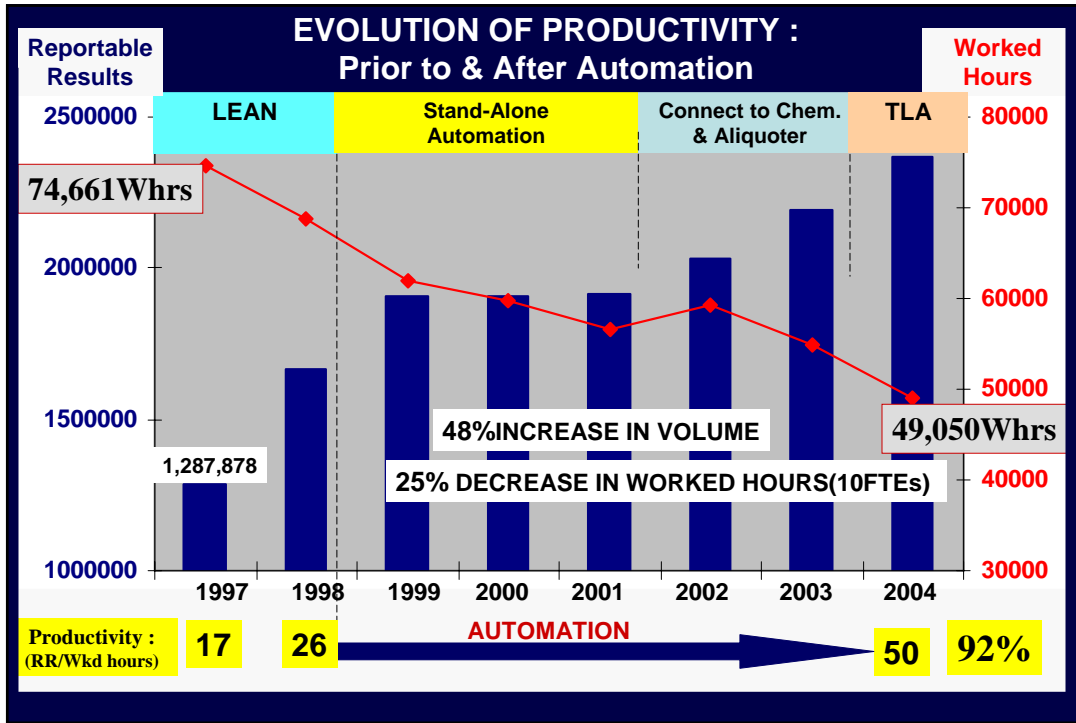
At No Extra Cost

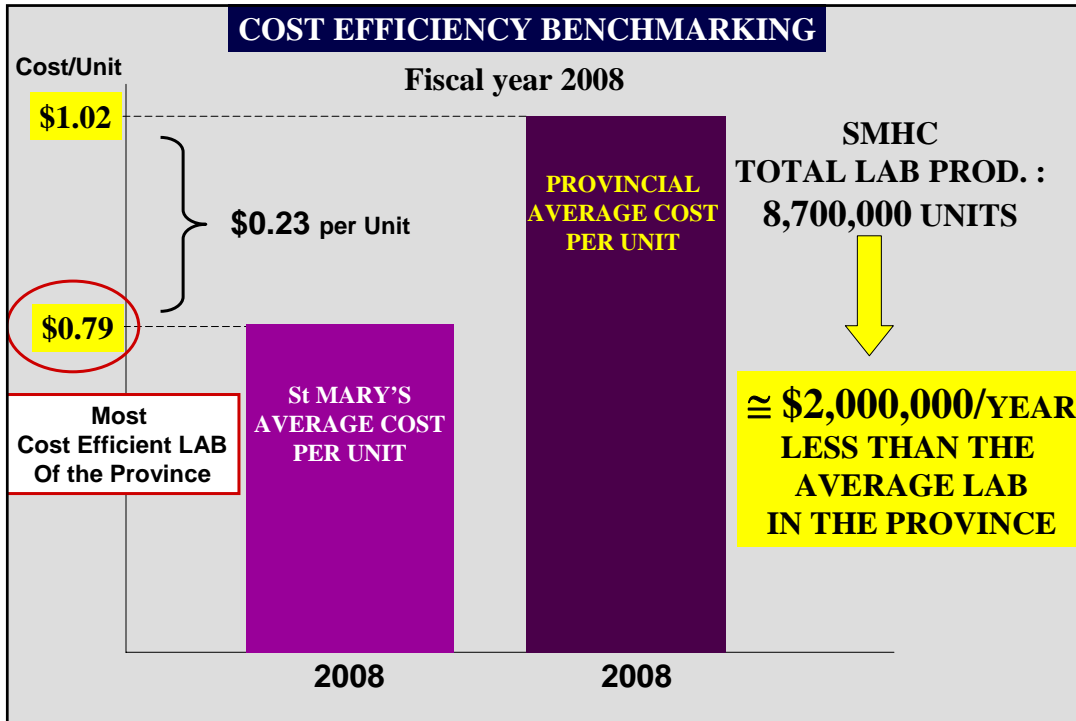
Non Value Added Steps



- Waiting Time
- Transport Time
- Routine Steps
 - Reception of Specimen
 - Sorting to work areas
 - Loading Centrifuge
 - Unloading Centrifuge
 - Remove Caps
 - Sample Integrity
 - Aliquotting
 - Loading Analyzers
 - Sorting for Storage
 - Store in fridge
 - Retrieve Specimens





PRODUCTIVITY





BENCHMARKING SUMMARY



Site Visit to "LEAN" Laboratories - 2008

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	Stat Chemistry	90 th Percentile	Troponin	90 th Percentile
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Hospital 4	36 ± 11 min	50	ED Stat-lab	42
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Hospital 6	43 ± 9 min	55	52± 10 min	66
St Mary's	24 ± 6 min	32	29 ± 6 min	38

TAT From Collection to Reported Results

St Mary's	32 ± 7 min	43	36 ± 7 min	48
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LEAN or AUTOMATION?





LEAN or AUTOMATION?

Hospital SHH


TAT Chemistry – N>500
Reception to Reported Results

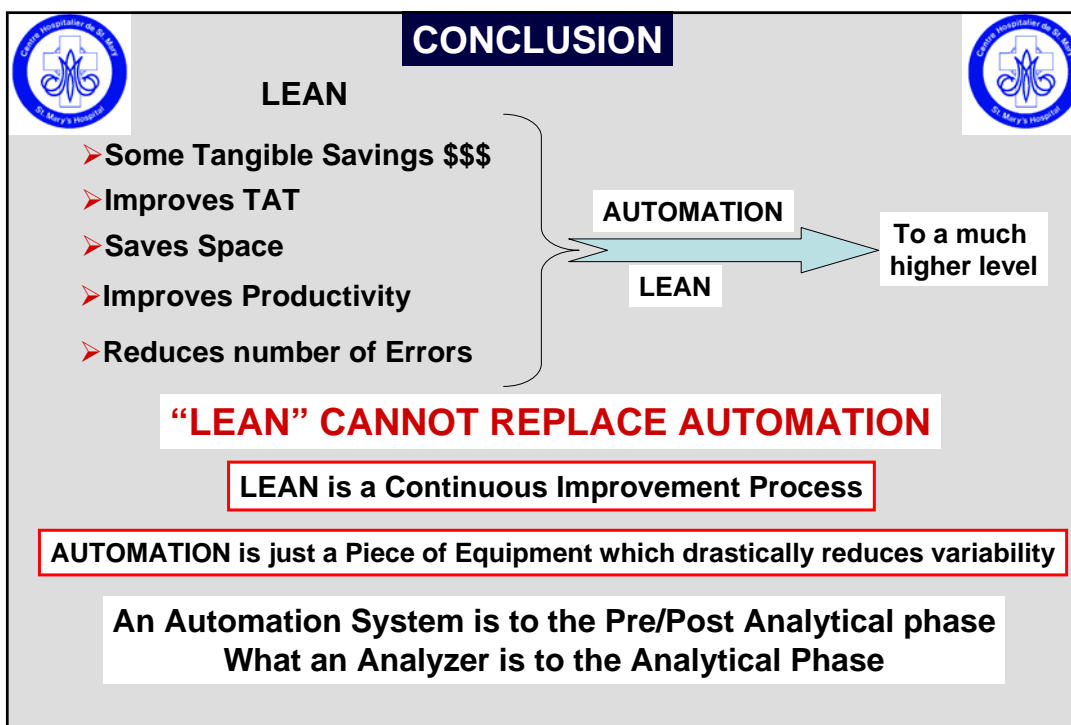
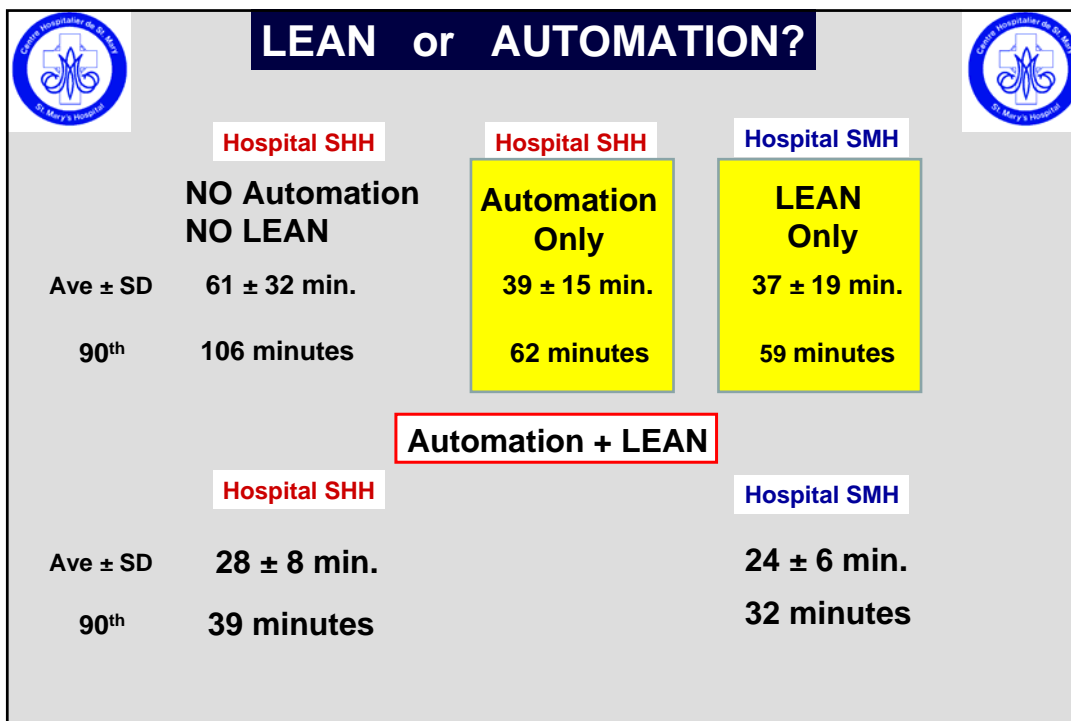
	NO Automation NO LEAN	Automation Only	Automation + LEAN
Ave ± SD	61 ± 32 min.	39 ± 15 min.	28 ± 8 min.
90th	106 minutes	62 minutes	39 minutes

LEAN or AUTOMATION?

	Hospital SHH	Hospital SHH	Hospital SMH
	NO Automation NO LEAN	Automation Only	LEAN Only
Ave ± SD	61 ± 32 min.	39 ± 15 min.	37 ± 19 min.
90th	106 minutes	62 minutes	59 minutes







THANK YOU

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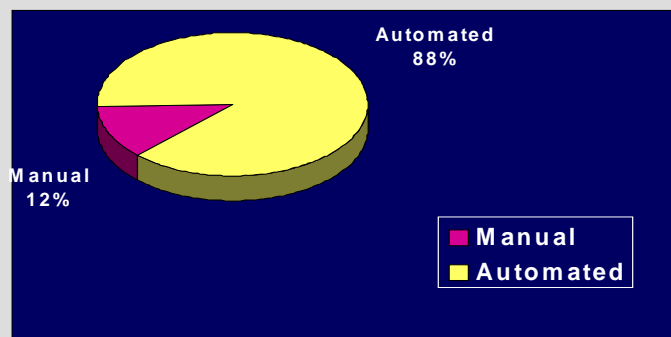
St Mary's Workflow Analysis- 1995



PERCENTAGE OF TESTS AUTOMATED VS MANUAL

Manual: $366/3155 = 12\%$

Automated : $2789/3155 = 88\%$





IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS



- **Meet with laboratory physicians**
- **Set up work team of 10 employees (8 technicians)**
- **Analyze results of workflow study**
- **Review all actual processes in each discipline**
- **Restructuring of laboratories in two sections (Automated & Manual)**
 - ❖ **Establish new operational processes (with & without computerization) & optimize standardization**
 - ❖ **Impact on personnel**