

# **Save Time and Money**

Shift PMs from OEM to Repair-as-Needed (RAN)

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TTT



#### Why do PM?





#### PMs *prevent* downtime, right?



#### The Problem.

- After state-wide COVID restrictions were lifted, patient census skyrocketed.
- Clinical Engineering was denied access to beds for PM.
- Scheduled Bed PMs became past due.
- A non-conformance (NC) was issued.
- A Corrective And Preventative Action (CAPA) was created.
- CE needed a solution.

### What are the risks of not doing PM? -



## The Solution.



#### Use Lean 6 Sigma Tools to Solve the Problem

#### Let's Talk!



### Orlando 2023



Mark Cooksey, DME Quality Engineer, Norton Healthcare Save Time and Money Shifting PMs from OEM to Repair-As-Needed

#### Tuesday, October 31, 8-9am

After the COVID-19 restrictions eased, Norton Healthcare's census for its inpatient hospitals skyrocketed. With more patients in beds, clinical engineering was unable to gain access and perform PMs. During COVID, clinical engineering moved from an OEM preventative maintenance schedule to an alternative equipment maintenance (AEM) schedule but because of the rising patient census, it was missing the scheduled PM completion targets. How could biomed meet its scheduled PMs when it couldn't gain access to the beds? This question led to another question. Did the OEM schedule actually prevent failures? Could beds be put on a repair-as-needed (RAN) schedule without incurring the risk of increasing repair downtime? Learn how Norton Healthcare used statistical quality tools to validate its plan to change from an AEM to a RAN schedule for its beds freeing up valuable biomed resources without sacrificing customer service.

#### Welcome to MD Expo 2023!



#### What you will take back

- How "non-conformances" leads to Opportunities for Improvement (OFIs)
- Lean 6 Sigma approach to problem solving
- PM cost/benefit from a risk perspective
- Use statistical tools / analysis for change
- Calculate FTE savings





#### The Lean $6\sigma$ DMAIC Process



Lean 6 Sigma Problem Solving





The Problem.

- **Problem**: Current Process poses potential risk due to limited access to perform PM.
- Root Cause: Increased patient census prevented access to beds for maintenance.

### Step 1: Define the Problem –

# Current State - MDEXPO

#### MEASURE

#### Bed Exit Alarm System

Intellidrive® Transport System

Auxiliary AC Receptacle Option (120 V Version Only)

- Navicare® System
- ③ Safeview® Alerts
- ① Accessories
- ③ Safety Tips
- Clean and Disinfect

#### Preventive Maintenance

- Troubleshooting
  - Bed Functions

The Bed Controls Do Not Wor

- The Bed Does Not Lower
- The Foot Controls Do Not Work

The Display on the Control Pod Is

The Display on the Control Pod Flashes When a Weight Is Take

The Head Section Angle Appears to be Different than the Head Angle Display Shows

Are Flashing

- ∽ A Siderail Does Not Latch
- Treatment/Therapy Surface
  Functions

The Surface Does Not Inflate or Does Not Inflate Correctly

Turn Assist Does Not Work

All Four Surface Mode Indicators Are Flashing

Product Symbols

Specifications

#### Preventive Maintenance

#### A WARNING:

Only facility-authorized personnel should service the VersaCare® Bed. Servicing performed by unauthorized personnel could result in personal injury or equipment damage.

The VersaCare® Bed requires an effective maintenance program. We recommend that you perform annual preventive maintenance (PM) and testing for The Joint Commission (formerly JCAHO). PM and testing not only meet Joint Commission requirements but will help make sure of a long, operative life for the VersaCare® Bed. PM will minimize downtime due to excessive wear. For the preventive maintenance schedule, refer to the VersaCare® Bed Service Manual (161955).

Perform annual preventive maintenance procedures to make sure all VersaCare® Bed components are functioning as originally designed. Pay particular attention to safety features. including but not limited to the following:

- Siderail latching mechanisms
- Caster braking systems
- Electrical system components
- Electrical power cords for fraying, damage, and proper grounding
- · All controls return to off or neutral position when released
- Controls or cabling entanglement in system mechanisms or siderails
- Proper operation of the lockout controls
- Integrity of sleep surface ticking
- Actual angle of the head section compared to the degree shown on the display (beds with the Head Angle Display option)

#### VersaCare® Bed Main Battery

Replace the battery if any of the following conditions exist:

- The battery indicator does not light within 2 hours of bed connection to AC power.
- The battery indicator does not stop flashing (low condition) within 12 hours of bed connection to AC power.

#### OEM Versacare Bed PM











Traffic Safety	Distracted Driving	Using mobile devices while driving
Information Security	Cybersecurity Threats	Data breaches and online security risks
Healthcare	Health Neglect	Ignoring minor health issues and check-ups
Financial Security	Financial Scams	Investment and phishing fraud
Food Safety	Foodborne Illness	Contaminated food and related illnesses
Healthcare	Prescription Medication Errors	Mistakes in medication dosage and usage
Home Safety	Carbon Monoxide Poisoning	Colorless, odorless gas from faulty systems
Disaster	Inadequate Emergency	Lack of preparation for disasters and
Preparedness	Preparedness	emergencies
Vehicle Safety	Neglecting Vehicle Maintenance	Consequences of not maintaining vehicles
Disaster Preparedness	Lack of Disaster Preparedness	Unpreparedness for natural disasters and emergencies

Bad, Hard to detect, Happens all the Time



MEASURE

# What is the RPN of a **Data breach?**





- After state-wide COVID restrictions were lifted, patient census skyrocketed.
- Clinical Engineering was denied access to beds for PM.
- Bed PM completions metrics *tanked*.
- CE needed to evaluate the **risks**.

### What are the risks of not doing PM? -





- A failure of the side rail latching mechanisms can lead to
  - unintended patient falls
  - entrapment between the side rails,
- Severity (5):

### **Side rail Latching Mechanisms**



ANALYZE

- Caster braking system failures make it difficult to secure the bed causing:
  - impact patient safety and mobility.
  - unintentional bed movement
  - patient falls
  - Difficulty securing the bed in a fixed position.
- Severity (4):

### **Caster Braking Systems**



ANALYZE

- Electrical System Component failures can lead to
  - power outages
  - malfunctioning bed adjustments
  - unexpected movements
  - danger to patients or caregivers.
- Severity (5):

#### **Electrical System Components**





- Damaged Electrical Power Cords can lead to
  - electrical shocks
  - fires
  - power loss
  - reduced safety and functionality of the bed.
  - Severity (4):

#### **Electrical Power Cords**





- Return to Neutral Control can significantly impact bed functionality:
  - Inaccurate positioning
  - unintentional adjustments
  - patient discomfort
  - affect medical procedures
  - Severity (3):

### **Return to Neutral Control**





- Controls/Cabling Entanglement can hinder adjustments
  - lead to difficulties in patient positioning
  - potentially affecting patient care
  - Severity (4):

### **Controls/Cabling Entanglement**



ANALYZE

- Inadequate lockout controls may result can hinder adjustments can
  - impact bed operation and patient care.
  - create unintended adjustments
  - potentially cause inconvenience or discomfort for patients.
  - Severity (3):

#### **Lockout Controls**





- Torn or compromised Sleep Surface can
  - significantly impact patient comfort and hygiene
  - result in uneven support
  - increase risk of pressure ulcers for patients
  - Severity (3):

#### **Sleep Surface**





- Incorrect head angle display, while not posing immediate safety risks can
  - create improper positioning
  - impact patient comfort and satisfaction
  - Severity (3):

### **Head Angle Display**





- Failure to replace the main battery can
  - lead to power loss,
  - affecting the bed's operation and patient care.
  - impact the bed's backup power
  - Severity (4):

#### **Bed Main Battery**



|--|

Item	Severity	Detection	Frequency	RPN
Side rail Latching Mechanisms	5	1	3	15
Caster Braking Systems	4	1	3	12
Electrical System Components	5	1	3	15
Electrical Power Cords	4	1	2	8
Control Return to Neutral	3	1	3	9
Controls/Cabling Entanglement	4	1	2	8
Lockout Controls	3	1	2	6
Sleep Surface	4	1	3	12
Head Angle Display (if applicable)	3	1	2	6
VersaCare Bed Main Battery	4	1	3	12

#### Key Take Aways - Risks

Severity may be **high** Detection of failure is **easy** Frequency of failure is **low** 

#### Low RPN: Evaluate PM Schedule Options





#### **PROBLEM STATEMENT**

Barriers to access prevent CE from following the OEM PM schedule STATISTICAL QUESTION

Is there a **statistically significant** difference in OEM vs. RAN for Versacare Beds?

#### **Convert Practical Problem to Statistical Quest**





#### Warning: Statistical Analysis may cause

Confusion Nausea Vomiting Headaches Diarrhea Loss of Appetite Numbness Tingling Fatigue Night Sweats

#### **Statistics: will this hurt?**





### In one year, 500,000 patients with COVID died

Men died at a *higher* rate than women.

Is the difference statistically significant?



### How can we test this hypothesis?





Chi-Square is a statistical tool used to determine if a relationship exists among categorical (discrete) variables and specific outcomes

It tests count data among discrete groups:

Democrat, Republican, Independent Male, Female Drug, Placebo



### What is Chi Square?









#### **Chi Square: Gender Links to Death Rate**





**IMPROVE** 

#### **Corrective and Preventive Action Record**

PART A: CAPA Information						
CAPA #: CAPA22-010	Date Initiated: 7/12/20	22 Ini	itiated By: Mark C	ooksey	Source Document #:	
					CR22-002	
CAPA Initiated From:			Corrective Action			
🗆 Audit Finding 🛛 Supplier 🔲 Complaint 🖾 Nonconforming Product/Process			ocess	Preventive Action		
Improvement Idea/Good Catch/Safe Moment  Other: (specify)			OFI Suggestion			
Description of CAPA/Improvement Idea:						
During a random sweep with Biomed Supervisor and Director, a number of bed PM stickers were found past due. Since July 2022, Bed PMs following an AEM schedule have been replace with a <b>RAN</b> (Repair as Needed)						
Category of the CAPA:	🗆 Major	🛛 Minor	Opportun	ity for Improven	nent	
	5 days	15 days	20 days (Resp	oonse Due Date	per QSP)	
Risk Assessment of CAPA:	□ Critical 🛛 S	gnificant	□ Moderate	□ Low	🗆 Minimal (See Appen	dix)
Further Investigation Requ	ired? 🛛 Yes 🗆 No	Present to	o Standing Commi	ttee(s)	🖾 Yes 🛛 No	
Due Date for Response: 7/19/2022		Investigat	tor Assigned: Kara	Fautz/Mark Coc	oksey	

#### **Use CAPA to document improvement**



# Can we use statistics to validate our PM change?

Analysis to Close Out CAPA22-010



**IMPROVE** 

#### **Statistical Validation**



- <u>Situation</u>: Non-Conformance identified when Bed PMs were found past due.
- <u>Background</u>: Beginning in 2020, Bed PMs were changed from OEM-defined PMs to AEM.
- <u>Assessment</u>: After the COVID shutdown, patients census increased restricting access to perform the AEM PMs.
- <u>Recommendation</u>: Transition to a "repair as needed" (RAN) for beds and evaluate the impact on the rate of repairs.



**IMPROVE** 



#### **Timeline of PM Protocol Changes**

#### 4 Year PM Types: Transition from OEM AEM to RAN







DEFECTS	D	PMs past due = non conformity
OVERPRODUCTION	Ο	Resources spent for PM <u>and</u> CM
WAITING	W	Waiting on beds availability to do PM
NOT USING TALENT	N	Not trained in 6 Sigma tools
TRANSPORT	Т	Difficult to move beds for repair
INVENTORY	I	Unused bed parts everywhere
MOTION	Μ	Documenting PM delays (FIUs, CNLs)
EXTRA PROCESSING	Ε	Do OEM PMs add value?

Waste Eliminated = Time Saved = <u>\$\$\$\$</u>





Manufacturer	Asset #	Asset Description
HILLROM	CE071752	VERSACARE PT CARE BED
HILLROM	CE071404	VERSACARE PT CARE BED
HILLROM	CE071110	VERSACARE PT CARE BED

Source: CMMS - VERSACARE PT CARE BED WORK ORDERS 2019 - 2022

**Control Phase: Verification** 



**Pull Repair Data Before and After** 





Repair trends appear the *same* 

#### Chi Square Analysis





Step	Details	# of Beds # of Beds Repaired Repairs		# of Beds
Create Contingency Table	2 x 2 Outcomes vs. Inputs			Not Needing Repairs
Establish Hypothesis Criterion Target (CL)	95% Confidence Level (CL) for statistical significance	OEM PM 2019	389	387
Establish target "p" value for Statistical Significance	5% threshold (195 = .05) target "p" value = 0.05	<b>RAN</b> 2022 409 367		367
Calculate actual "p" Value	Using statistical software or Excel			
Compare actual "p" to target "p" = .05	If "p" actual < 0.05: assume statistical difference If "p" actual > 0.05: do not claim a statistically significant difference	Result: actual p value is .309 Which is > .05 target /threshold "p" Interpretation: There is <b>no Statistically</b> <b>significant Difference</b> in # of Repairs OEM vs. NO PM		
Interpretation	Since p > 0.05, there <u>is no statistical</u> <u>difference between the two groups</u> .			# of Repairs



#### **Chi Square Validates Repair Trend**

#### Chi Square Analysis finds **no difference** in CM rates OEM PM vs RAN (i.e. No PMs)



Assumptions:

- 1. Include all type of CM repairs
- 2. NH Beds are excluded from the data set

CAPA22-010

3. Each Bed in service is an opportunity for repair.

4. There are 776 opportunities for repair





RAN *validated*: Close out CAPA





How much time was spent on PMs?



# What could <u>you</u> do with the extra capacity?



What to do with extra capacity



#### What you will take back

- How "non-conformances" leads to Opportunities for Improvement (OFIs)
- Lean 6 Sigma approach to problem solving
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# THANK YOU! CONTACT ME

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#### We value your feedback!

Please scan the QR code to submit a survey for this session.

**Thank You!** 



#### TOTAL PM TIME / BED

Task	Minimum Time	Maximum Time
Regular Cleaning		
	15	30
Inspect and Tighten Fasteners	15	30
Check Electrical Components	15	30
Mattress Maintenance	15	30
Safety Checks	30	45
Inspect Casters and Wheels	15	30
Lubrication	15	30
Documentation	15	30
	135	255

STANDARD HOURS DAY	8 HOUR
DEDUCT	
LUNCH / BREAKS	1 HOUR
MEETINGS /EMAILS	1 HOUR
PRORATED PTO ( 4 WEEKS x 8) / 52 WEEKS/YEAR	0.8 HOUR
NET WORK DAYS / YEAR 52 WEEKS X 5 DAYS/ WEEK	5.2 HOUR 260 DAYS
TOTAL HOURS AVAILABLE (260 X 5.2)	1352 hours

AVAILABLE TIME