

Continuous Improvement

Strong Practices for HTM Departments

Kurt Finke Greg Fogleman Binseng Wang



Agenda

Continuous Improvement Design

- An approach: Balanced Scorecard
- Metrics

• Performance Monitoring and Improvement in Veterans Affairs

- History
- Framework
- Lessons Learned
- Case Study: Equipment Aging Study
 - Improving Equipment Maintenance Planning
 - Improving Technology Replacement Planning



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Program Improvement Design

Kurt Finke Consultant, Finke Clinical Engineering LLC



About the Speaker: Kurt Finke

- Kurt Finke is President of Finke Clinical Engineering LLC, providing HTM/Clinical Engineering consulting services to Federal Government and Private Sector healthcare delivery organizations, commercial businesses, and medical device manufacturers.
- Mr. Finke served with the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs for 36 years, working as a biomedical/clinical engineer at several VA Medical Centers, Regional Offices, and culminating as Executive Director of VA's National Healthcare Technology Management Program.
- He received the VA Biomedical Engineer of the Year Award (2010), the AAMI HTM Leadership Award (2020), the ACCE Professional Achievement in Management Award (2012). Mr. Finke currently serves on the AAMI Board of Directors as Vice-Chair for HTM and the Executive Committee.
- Mr. Finke earned a Bachelor of Science in Engineering (BSE) degree in Biomedical Engineering from Tulane University and attained Certified Clinical Engineer (CCE).
 Mr. Finke is an AAMI Fellow.



Kurt Finke



Continuous performance improvement is

an organized, ongoing approach to identifying and acting upon opportunities to improve products, services, and/or processes to reach strategic goals.

Establish Objectives

What You Want to Achieve

Identify Measures Your Basis for Achievement

Monitor Performance Are You On Track?

Address Performance

Actions to Address Performance Gaps





Balanced Scorecard Approach

Connecting Improvement with Strategy

Robert Kaplan and David Norton studied organizations that successfully created strategic linkages to improvement.

From these studies, The Balanced Scorecard concept was born, as described by Kaplan and Norton in a 1992 Harvard Business Review article and subsequent books.



Four Domains of Performance

Financial

What must we do to create sustainable economic value?

Customer

What do our customers require from us and how are we doing according to those requirements?

Internal Business Processes

To satisfy our stakeholders, what must be our levels of productivity, efficiency, and quality?

Learning and Growth How does our human capital, infrastructure, technology, and culture support high performance?



Benefits of the Balanced Scorecard

- Improve organization performance by measuring what matters
- Increase focus on strategy and results
- Align organization strategy with stakeholder perspectives
- Enhance focus on drivers key to future performance
- Improve communication of the organization's vision and strategy
- Prioritize initiatives/projects





01	Is Consistent with Organizational Priorities reflects the priorities communicated by top executives		02
02	Demonstrates Face Validity clearly defined and easy for users to understand	01 Is consistent w/ Organizational	Demonstrates Face Validity 03
03	Fits a Logical Process Map linkage to the process(es) to be improved is clear	Priorities Drives Cooperation	Fits a Logical
04	Offers Actionable Improvement Opportunities links to obvious improvement opportunities that are amenable to change	and Not 09 Competition	Process Map
05	Has Valid Analytic Basis relies on high quality data and data systems	Charact	teristics 04
06	Allows Benchmarking to a Fixed Standard Measures progress toward a specific benchmark	Timoly	trics
07	Demonstrates Variation in Performance offers significant opportunities for improvement against benchmarks	08	Opportunities
08	Timely Reporting reported shortly after being collected and be updated frequently	Demonstrates Variation in	Has Valid 05
09	Drives Cooperation and Not Competition allows teams to achieve a high rating if they improve	Performance Allow Bench 07 to a F Stand	vs Analytic Basis hmarking Fixed
		Stand	



Attack Opportunities to Improve

- Consider Full End-to-End Processes (including activities beyond HTM responsibilities)
- Embrace the Red
- Identify Strong Practices (what you're doing well)
- Celebrate Improvement Successes!





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CPI Framework in Veterans Affairs

Greg Fogleman VISN 8 Healthcare Technology Manager, U.S. Dept of Veterans Affairs



About the Speaker: Greg Fogleman

- Greg Fogleman is VA Sunshine Healthcare Network (VISN 8) Chief Healthcare Technology Manager. He coordinates comprehensive HTM services across ten (10) VA Medical Centers and more than sixty (60) community-based outpatient clinics.
- Mr. Fogleman's career progression is impressive. He entered the HTM profession as a Biomedical Technician, working at Baptist Hospital in Memphis TN, Greenville Memorial Hospital in Greenville SC, and the Asheville VA Medical Center in Asheville, NC. He progressively advanced within VA, becoming Biomedical Engineering Supervisor, then Biomedical Chief at the Orlando VAMC, then to his current position as VISN 8 Chief HTM in 2012.
- Greg was instrumental in equipping and activating a brand-new VA Medical Center in Orlando, FL. The modern facility provides extraordinary care for Veterans
- Mr. Fogleman earned a Bachelor Degree in Engineering from Western Carolina University and is a Certified Clinical Engineer (CCE). He has participated on a number of AAMI workgroups.



Greg Fogleman



History of HTM Program Performance Monitoring in VA

• ~1980: Biomedical Engineering Resources Survey (BERS)

- Annual survey established to monitor Biomedical Engineering resources
- Personnel quantity and costs, parts costs, service contract costs, non-contract vendor repair costs
- Other costs- test equipment, space allocation
- Annual report generated; "Cost of Service Ratio" derived

• ~2005: Enhanced Biomedical Engineering Resources Survey (EBERS)

- o Added data reporting for counts of repairs, PMs, repair turnaround time, PM completion rate
- Initiated annual customer satisfaction survey
- Reports include performance benchmarking

• ~2012: Balanced Scorecard

- Incorporated domains of Employee Learning, Process and Quality, Customer Satisfaction, Financial Performance
- Established Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
- Stoplight reports

VA HTM Program Performance Management Framework

EBERS HTM tracks and trends nearly 250 The Enhanced Biomedical Engineering Resources Annual EBERS Data measures and metrics for each VISN and Survey aggregates BME resources utilized and services Reporting Report VAMC that are organized into six categories: provided using both self-reported and automated data. 1. Safety & Risk Management Sources **HTM Analytics Outputs** 2. Process & Quality Reports NMDD Biomedical Engineering Personnel 3. The Networked Medical Device Database inventories 4. Financial network connected medical devices and their associated Strategic Initiative 5. Customer Service technical attributes. Dashboards **Technology Profile** 6. ARMS HTM reports on its 12 targetable Key The Alerts and Recalls Management Website tracks Performance Indicators (KPIs) at the repairable medical device safety alerts and recalls from national, VISN, and VAMC levels, spanning distribution through remediation. 250 four domains: HTM Quarterly 1. Safety & Risk Management Measures & **KPI Scorecard** CMMS 2. Process & Quality Metrics VHA's Computerized Maintenance Management 3. Employee Learning & Growth Systems (i.e., AEMS/MERS or Maximo) serves as the **Customer Satisfaction** • system of record for VHA's medical device inventory. 12 **PM Completion Report** The quarterly aggregation of medical equipment **Key Performance** planned maintenance completion as reported by each Indicators HTM Quarterly VAMC. **KPI Scorecard Customer Satisfaction Survey** HTM's customer satisfaction surveys collect feedback from its customers transactionally and annually. **Composite Score**



KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Within each domain, the following KPIs are monitored quarterly and factor into the overall composite score:

Patient Safety

- Compliance Remediation Action of RMD Safety Alerts (Monthly Target: 100%) *
- Compliance Cumulative Completion for Remediation Action of RMD Safety Alerts (Monthly Target: 100%) *

Medical Device Inventory

- Conformance to VA-MDNS Naming Standards (Monthly Target: 97%)
- Compliance to VA-MDNS Categories (Monthly Target: 97%)



KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (cont)

Medical Device Security

- Vulnerability Management (*Quarterly Target: 100%*)
- % Unsupported OS with no plan or expired plan (Quarterly Target: 0%)

Medical Device Sustainment

- On-Schedule Completion for High-Risk Medical Devices (Monthly Target: 100%)
- On-Schedule Completion for Non-High Risk Medical Devices (Monthly Target: 100%)
- Completion Turnaround Time for All CM Services (Quarterly Target: < 7 days)



TIER 2 MONITORS

Note: there are no associated targets for these metrics.

Equipment Planning

- HC-HT Source Selections on Time
- % Timely HC-HT deployments

Technology Innovation & Modernization

- Tele-CC Health Indicator
- Tele-CC Go-Live Site Status
- Somnoware Phase

Resources & Operations

- Number of Certifications per Employee
- Transactional Customer Satisfaction Survey Responses
- Work orders open over 30 days
- Overall Value of HTM

Medical Device Security

- NMDD Conformance
- NMDD Compliance
- VLAN Compliance
- % Unsupported OS at VAMC



Performance Improvement In Action: Some Best Practices

Sites that have consistently been top performers in KPIs...

- Are organized with HTM as an **independent service** (NOT a section of Facilities Management or IT or Supply Chain).
- Apply **deliberate management attention**. One site improved their overall KPI performance from 30% to 80% by conducting weekly meetings expressly focused on each KPI domain.
- Analyze **full cycle processes**; not just HTM responsibilities. One site improved their CM TAT by collaborating with Procurement to shorten lead time to purchase replacement parts.
- **Engage all stakeholders** who are involved in process. Our sites have improved imaging equipment deployment time by leaning workflows and reducing wait states in HTM, Procurement, Construction Planning, IT connections, Clinical Requirements, and Vendor partners.
- **Leverage executive leadership.** A site received extra overtime budget to work down overdue safety recall remediations. The KPI result quickly increased (and patient safety improved!).



Continuous Improvement

Improving Maintenance and Replacement Plannings Using Equipment Aging Studies

Binseng Wang Vice President, Program Management Sodexo HTM



About the Speaker: **Binseng Wang**

- Binseng Wang is a vice-president with Sodexo HTM, an independent medical equipment service organization located in the USA.
- Previously, Dr. Wang was Director, Quality & Regulatory Affairs for Greenwood Marketing LLC, Vice President, Quality & Regulatory Affairs, for Sundance Enterprises, Aramark Healthcare Technologies, and MEDIQ/PRN. He also worked as a Visiting Scientist at NIH, Adjunct Professor at the Milwaukee School of Engineering, and Associate Professor at Univ. of Campinas, Brazil.
- He is a fellow of ACCE and AIMBE. He received the 2010 AAMI CE Achievement Award, the 2015 ACCE Lifetime Achievement Award and the 2019 AAMI-TRIMEDX Iconoclast award. He was inducted into the Clinical Engineering Hall of Fame by ACCE in 2017 and granted the title of Honorary Life Member by the Int'l Federation of Medical & Biological Eng. (IFMBE) in 2022. He was chair of ACCE International Committee 2018-2023.



Binseng Wang, ScD, CCE

 He earned a Doctor of Science (ScD) degree from MIT and is a Certified Clinical Engineer (CCE).



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 - Application to equipment maintenance
 - Application to equipment replacement
- CONCLUSIONS



INTRODUCTION

- Human beings (and other living organisms) exhibit clear signs of aging (increasing need of "repairs" with age)
- If medical equipment has the same behavior, shouldn't we plan its maintenance and replacement accordingly?
 - Maintenance: plan for more repairs as the equipment ages
 - Replacement: plan for replacing the equipment as it become less reliable (impacting patient safety and timely care)
- Aging study: determine whether medical equipment exhibits aging
- Application: define different maintenance and replacement strategies for
 - Equipment with clear impact of aging (CIA)
 - Equipment with no impact of aging (NIA)
- Contributions to HDOs:
 - Smarter maintenance
 - Reduce/delay capital investments for replacements



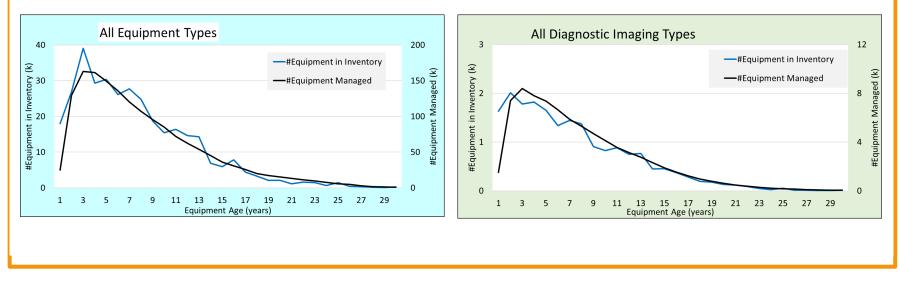
STUDY METHODOLOGY

- Data Source: Sodexo HTM's MinuteMan (MM) CMMS database with ~520,000 pieces of equipment belonging to >100 hospital clients managed in the last 25+ years. However, only a portion (~65%) of the inventory and service history could be analyzed due to data quality issues.
- Equipment Age: year manufactured or purchased (contract start date otherwise)
 - Equipment Age (When Managed): equipment age at which time we managed it, i.e., performed a service (PM, CM, recall, etc.) or controlled it as an asset, regardless when the coverage started and whether it is still in use or not.
 - <u>#Equipment Managed</u>: number of pieces of equipment at a certain age when they were under our management coverage.
- **Outliers**, typically caused by low fractional #Equipment Managed, were excluded.



STUDY METHODOLOGY (CONT.)

 CAUTION: #Equipment Managed ≠ #equipment within active inventory, either currently or at a particular date. Some equipment may have since been disposed and some were used for several years before or after the Equipment Age (When Managed). Typically, #Equipment Serviced >> Inventory count by age (by a factor of 10), as each piece is counted during all the years it was being managed.





STUDY METHODOLOGY (CONT.)

- Aging Impact on Equipment Reliability/Maintenance
 - Number of PM and CM workorders performed in each *Equipment Age* divided by the #Equipment Managed in that age period, for a certain equipment type. Each equipment type may have multiple brands and models.
 - Repair (aka CM): restore equipment to original specifications
 - <u>Planned Maintenance (PM aka SM)</u>: preventive maintenance (replacement of wearable parts) and/or safety & performance inspections (SPI)

Aging Impact on Equipment Disposal/Replacement/Storage

- Number of equipment removed from active inventory (aka "retired") at each *Equipment Age* for a certain equipment type due to:
 - Replacement: replaced by another equipment with identical or similar function
 - Disposal: discarded, traded-in, cannibalized, etc.
 - Storage: equipment stored for reactivation whenever needed (back ups)

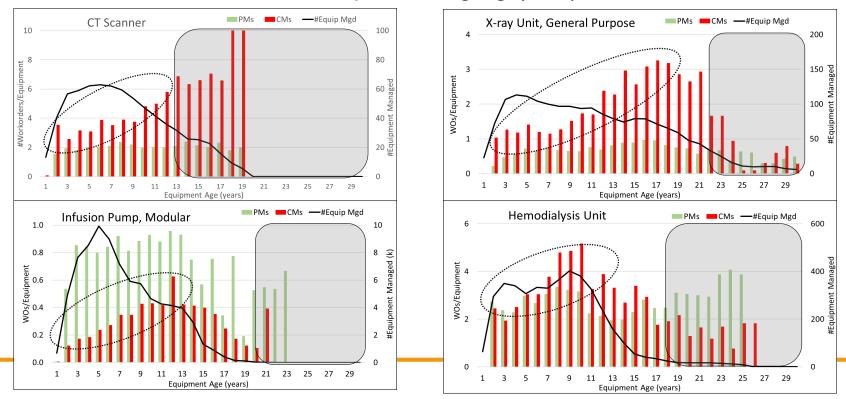


STUDY RESULTS – (1) Aging impact of on maintenance

- Aging impact of on maintenance:
 - Clear impact of aging (CIA): visible increase of CMs/equipment with age
 - No impact of aging (NIA): invisible increase of CMs/equipment with age
 - Inconclusive impact of aging (IIA): unclear increase of CMs/equipment with age => further study needed to reclassify into CIA or NIA.



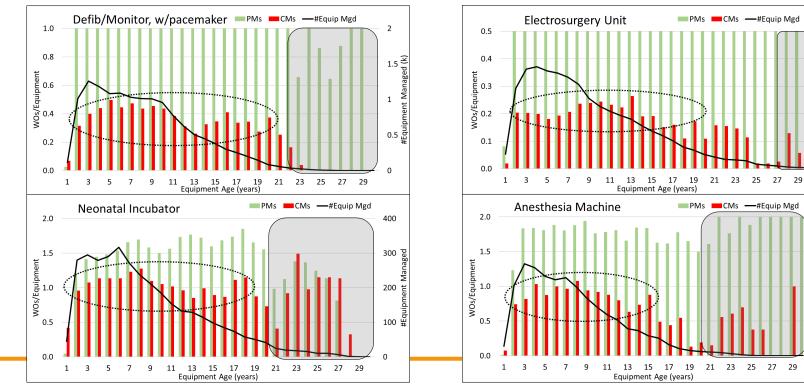
STUDY RESULTS – Clear Impact of Aging (CIA) – AHA-EUL = 5, 5, 10, 5y



PMs/Equipment



STUDY RESULTS – No Impact of Aging (NIA) – AHA-EUL = 5, 7, 10 & 7y



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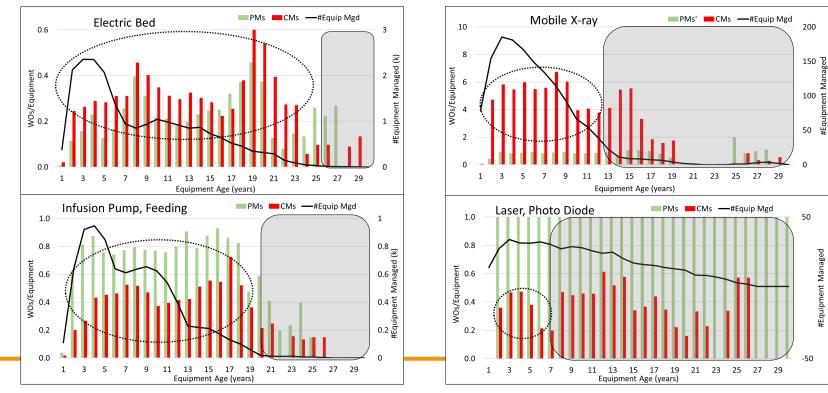
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6.0 Managed

PMs/Equipment



STUDY RESULTS – Inconclusive Impact of Aging (IIA) - AHA-EUL = 12, 7, 10 & 5y



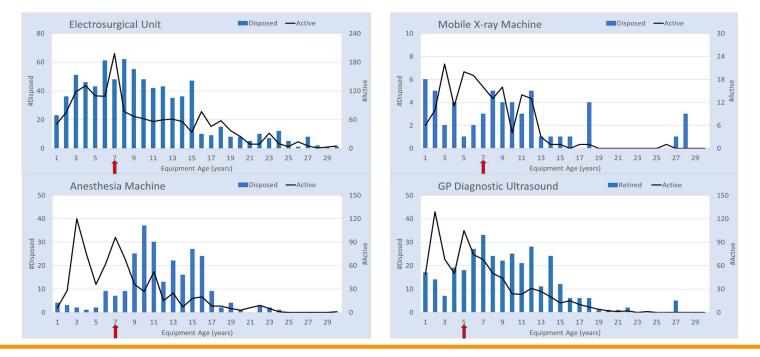


STUDY RESULTS – (2) Aging impact on lifespan

- Aging impact of on lifespan:
 - Gradual (as needed) disposal: disposal/replacement of individual pieces whenever needed (repair cost > X% replacement cost/fair market value) => typically normal (Gaussian) distribution over time with occasional spike for various reasons
 - Group (lumped) disposal (& acquisition): wholesale disposal/replacement (or acquisition) of a particular brand/model for recall/upgrade and other reason(s)

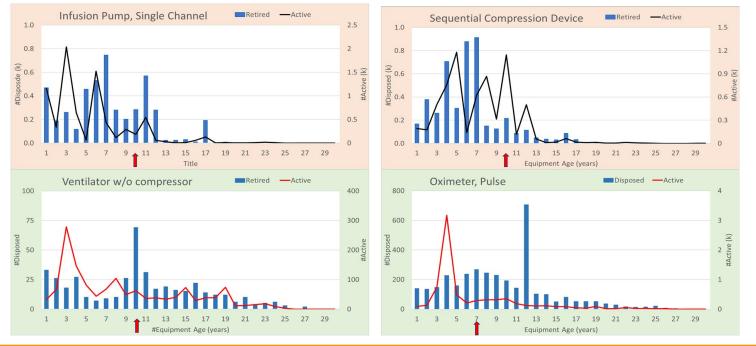


STUDY RESULTS – Gradual disposal





STUDY RESULTS – Group disposal & acquisition





STUDY DISCUSSION – Challenges

- Unfortunately, failure causes were NOT identified in the older workorders
- Equipment grouping by type assumes that all (brands/models) have similar utilization and durability
- Some likely confounding factors that contributed to the paradox of apparent increasing reliability (i.e., reduced CMs) with age detected:
- Disposal/retirement/storage reasons are not specified in the CMMS
- Some likely confounding factors that contributed to the high early disposals (years 1-3):
 - Loss (transferred out with patients, etc.)
 - Trade-in's (warranty/depot repairs, supply lease agreements, recalls, etc.)
 - Accidents/disasters



RESULTS APPLICATION – (1) Maintenance Planning

- Not all equipment suffer from aging => some have clear wear-out with age while others don't. So maintenance should be planned accordingly.
- Maintenance strategy considering aging impact:
 - 1) Equipment with clear aging impact (CIA):
 - PMs: focus on parts replacement when wear-out is detected ("potential failure" or "condition-based maintenance") or predictable (preventive maintenance)
 - Repairs: plan for increasing labor and parts cost with age
 - 2) Equipment with no aging impact (NIA):
 - PM Strategy: AEM with PM frequency and/or tasks reduction, including run-to-failure (RTF)
 - Repairs: only as needed and cost effective (<XX% of replacement cost and/or fair market value)



RESULTS APPLICATION – (2) Replacement Planning

- Most equipment is deployed far longer than depreciation period => age is clearly not the primary or only determining factor for disposal/replacement or storage.
- **Replacement strategy** considering aging impact:
 - 1) Equipment with clear aging impact (CIA):
 - Analyze each piece or group of equipment to create a multi-year replacement plan & budget using a combination of these criteria:
 - Clinical impact
 - Safety
 - Condition
 - Supportability
 - 2) Equipment with no aging impact (NIA):
 - Use prior service history to create an annual "contingency fund" for replacement on an as needed basis, i.e., replace if >XX% of replacement cost and/or fair market value; otherwise, repair it.



Research Team (in alphabetic order by last name)

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THANK YOU!

- Questions & suggestions are most welcome!
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Thank You!