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INTRODUCTION

Background

Safe implementation of Outpatient Parenteral Antimicrobial Therapy (OPAT) is challenging.

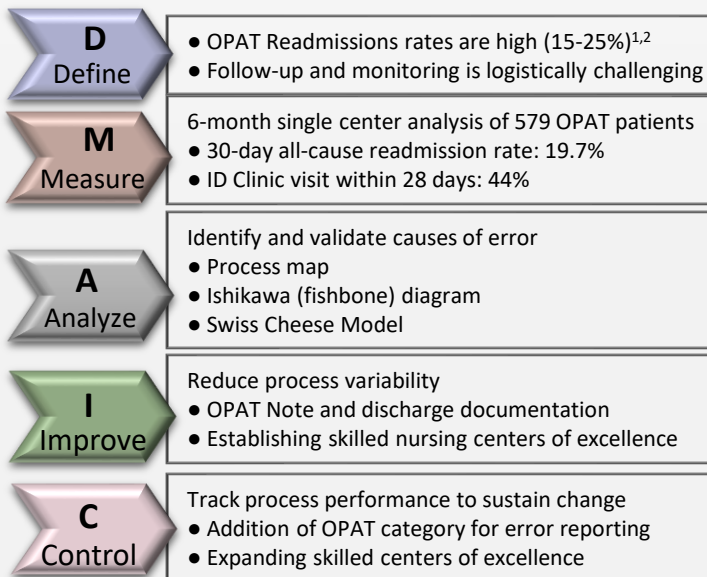
Objective

Utilize a Six Sigma framework to evaluate our OPAT process and define opportunities for improvement

METHODS

- Retrospective 6-month analysis of OPAT discharges
- A define, measure, analyze, improve, control (DMAIC) approach was to evaluate errors and opportunities for improvement.

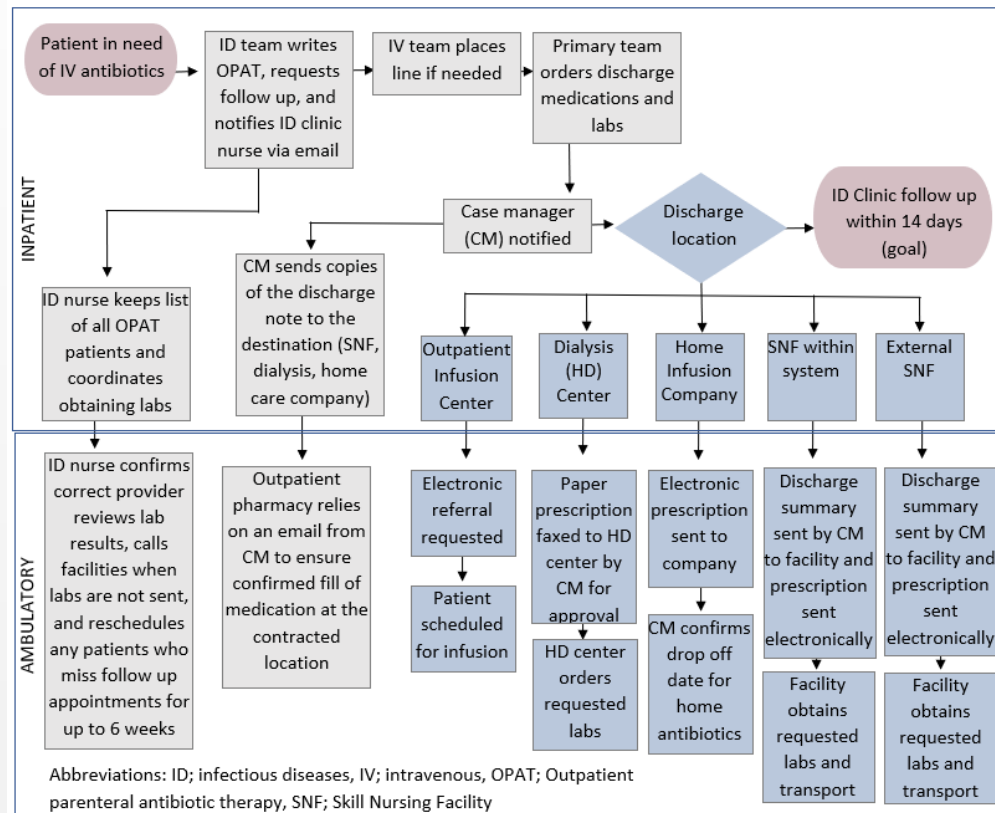
Figure 1. DMAIC Methodology and Process Tools used to analyze OPAT Transitions of Care



Abbreviations: OPAT; outpatient parenteral antimicrobial therapy

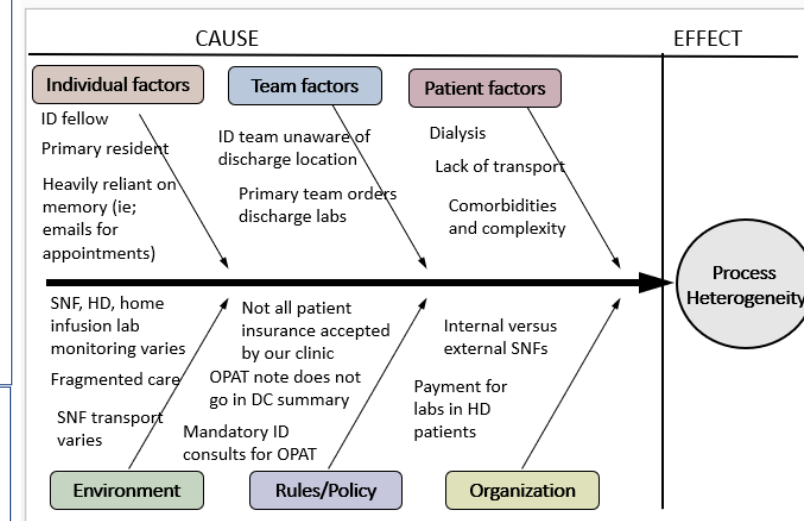
RESULTS

Figure 2. Process Map of OPAT Discharge Process



- Process heterogeneity depending heavily on discharge location (Fig 2)
- Causes of heterogeneity; fragmentation of care and reliance on human memory (Fig 3)
- Opportunities for improvement included:
 - Constructing a mandatory OPAT note with appointment date and time
 - Delegation of laboratory ordering for monitoring patient after discharge
 - Setting skilled nursing facility (SNF) communication and expectations.

Figure 3. Ishikawa Diagram of Factors Contributing to Heterogeneity in Process



CONCLUSIONS

- Almost 1 in 5 OPAT patients was readmitted within 30 days
- A DMAIC approach identified opportunities to improve transitions of care in patients discharged on OPAT and developing interventions for targeted process improvement.
- Other centers may use a similar strategy to analyze and improve the care of OPAT patients

REFERENCES

- Sadler et al. Am J Health-Syst Pharm. 2021;78:1223-1232
- Keller et al. Am J Med Qual. 2020 ; 35(2): 133-146.

