



# Architecting the Healthcare System for Stakeholder Value

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# US Health Care Issues

“Simply stated, the US does not have a health care system.”

*William Brody, President of Johns Hopkins University, 2007*

## Access

**15%** of US population is uninsured  
**75%** of care delivery is done by groups of five physicians or less

## Quality

**44,000** to **98,000** patient deaths attributed to medical error  
**55%** of recommended care is administered to adults

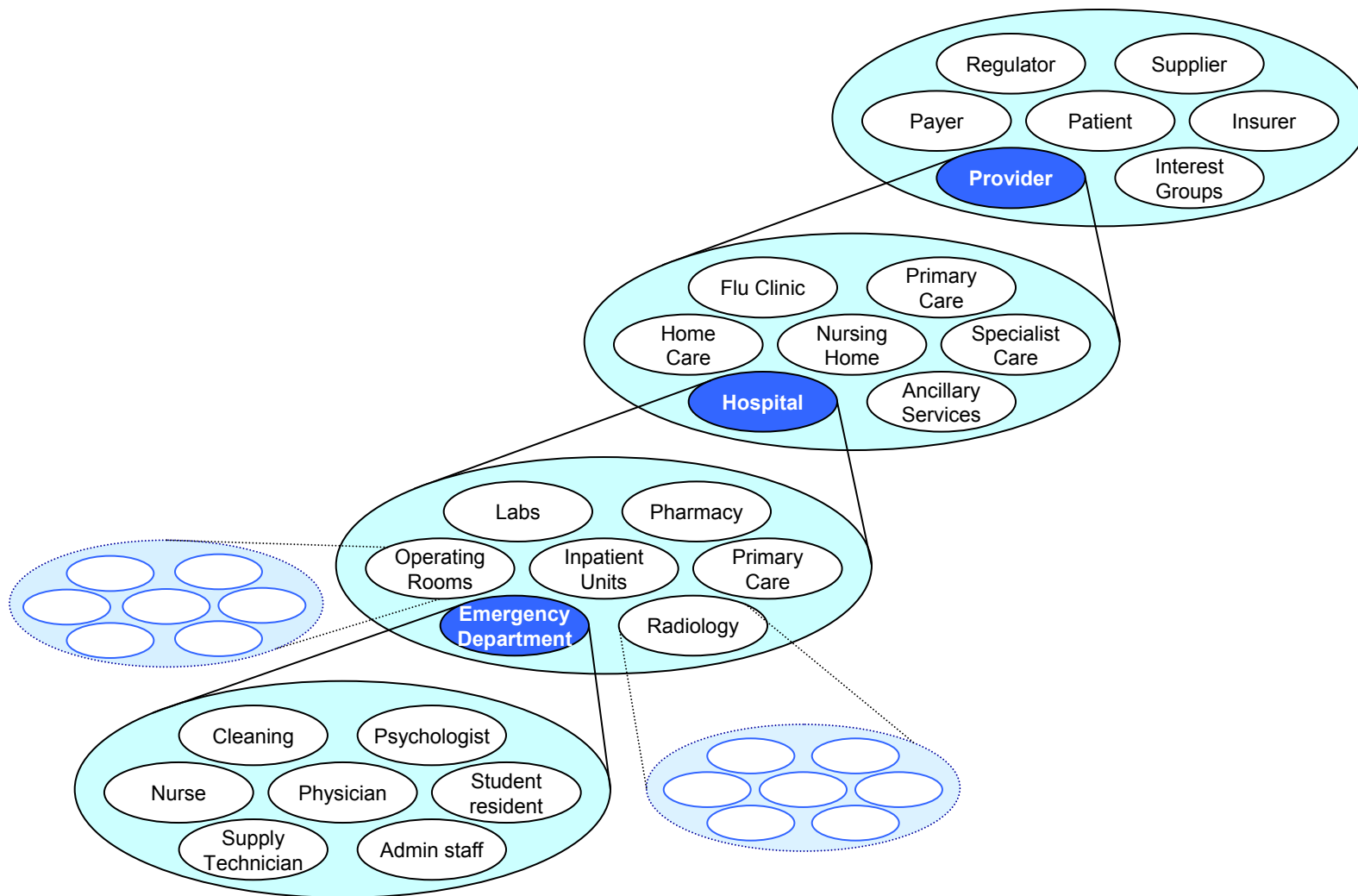
## Cost

**16%** of GDP spent on health care in 2005  
**30.8%** of total health care expenditure is spent on hospitals

“...the strategies [hospitals] develop and implement to compete have a significant effect on costs, quality, and access to care.”

*(Devers et al. 2003)*

# Health Care is a Complex Socio-Technical System



# Greater Boston Hospital Case

- **Leading multi specialty physician led group practice with national and international recognition (i.e. neuro, liver, heart & vascular, etc)**

## 2006 Highlights

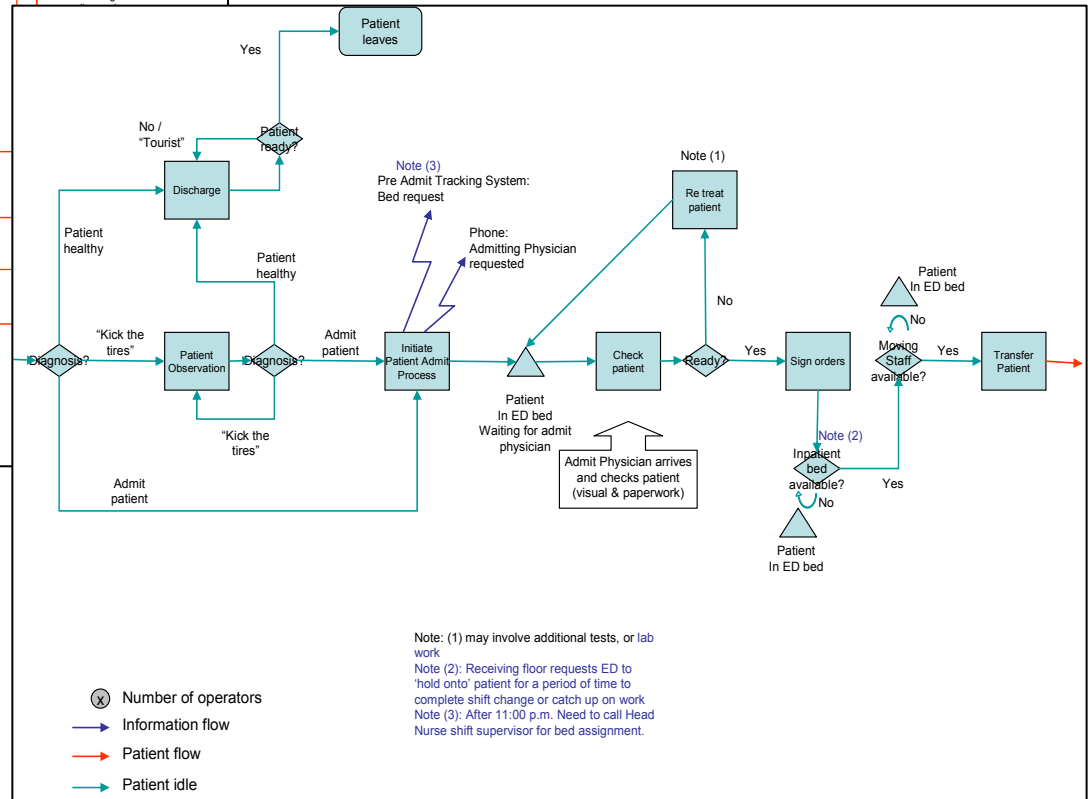
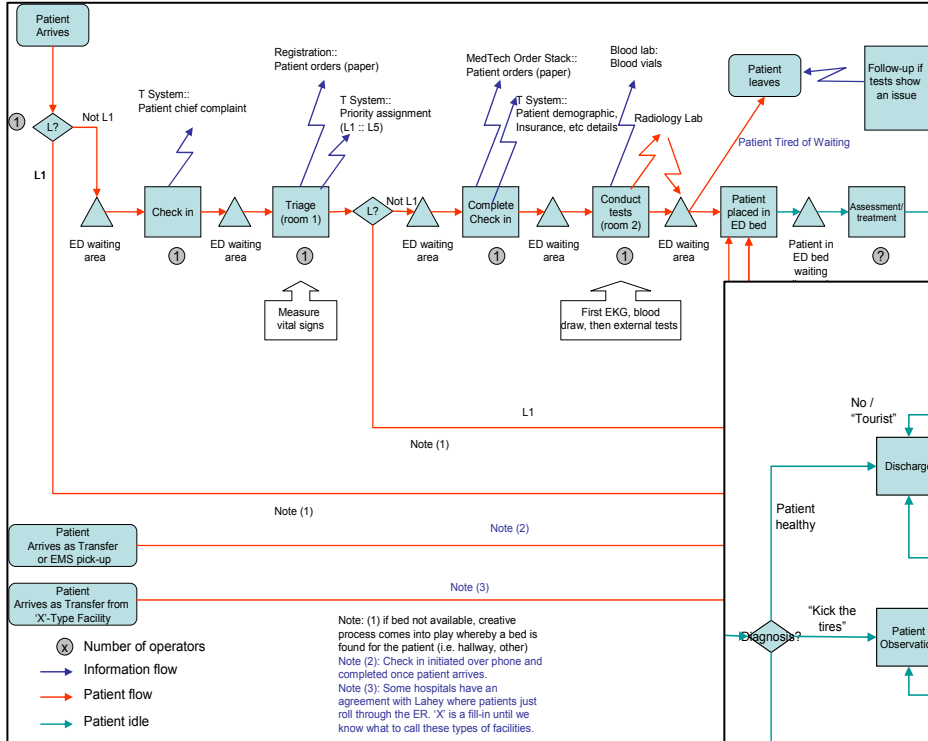
- Emergency Visits: 38,631
- Total Beds: 293
- Total Staff: 4263
- Total Income: \$679,454,000
- Total Expenses: \$628,525,000
- Operating Income: \$50,929,000

## Problem Statement

- Emergency Department (ED) struggling to keep up with demand
- Long wait times in the ED and patient leaving without being seen
- ED staff blame inpatient staff and vice versa
- ED staff churn levels significant

**What can be done to speed patient flow in the ED?  
Where should a process improvement initiative focus?**

# Emergency Department VSM



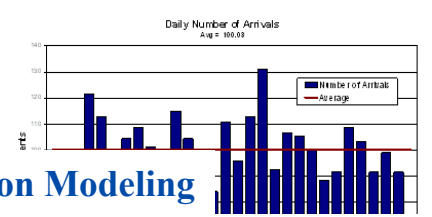
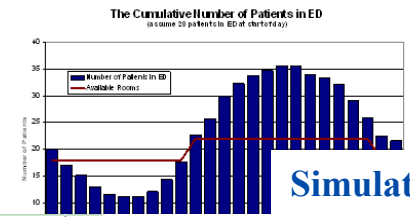
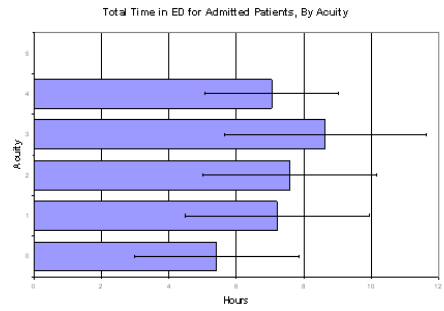
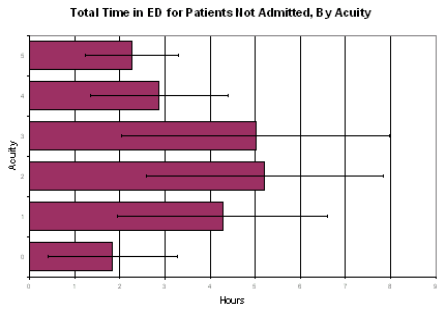
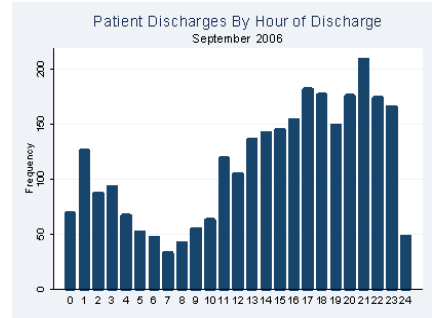
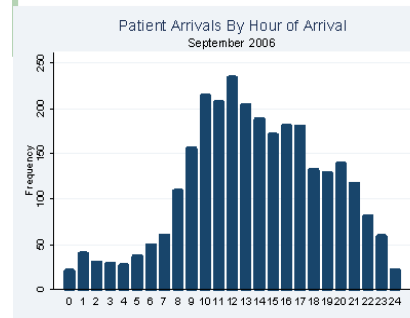
# Emergency Department Analysis

## Description of patient time spent in ED

### Average Total Time Spent in the ED

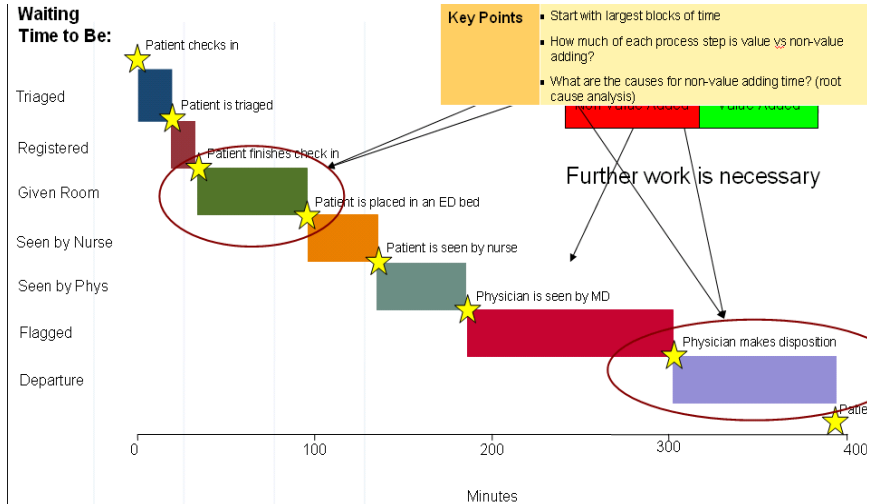
<b>Patients Not Admitted:</b>	<b>4.14 hrs</b>
<b>Patient Admitted:</b>	<b>7.85 hrs</b>

## Description of patient arrivals and departures

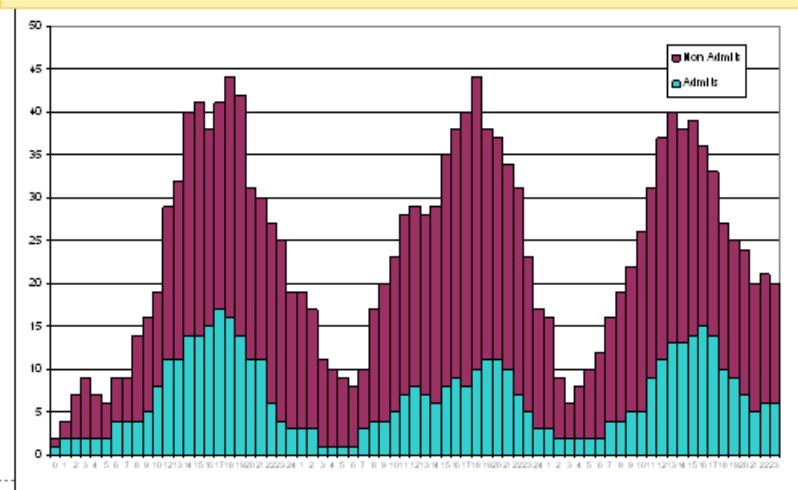


## Simulation Modeling

## Average time for each step of the patient process



## Simulation patient levels in ED over three days



# Preliminary Findings

## Main Findings

ED average length of stay considered problematic, but **non-admitted** patients took 4 hours, whereas **admitted** patients took over 8 hours  
ED **interacted** well with some patient wards but not with others  
ED **heroic** employee efforts said to be common rather than sporadic  
ED metrics and strategic goals **misaligned** with overall hospital (X-Matrix)

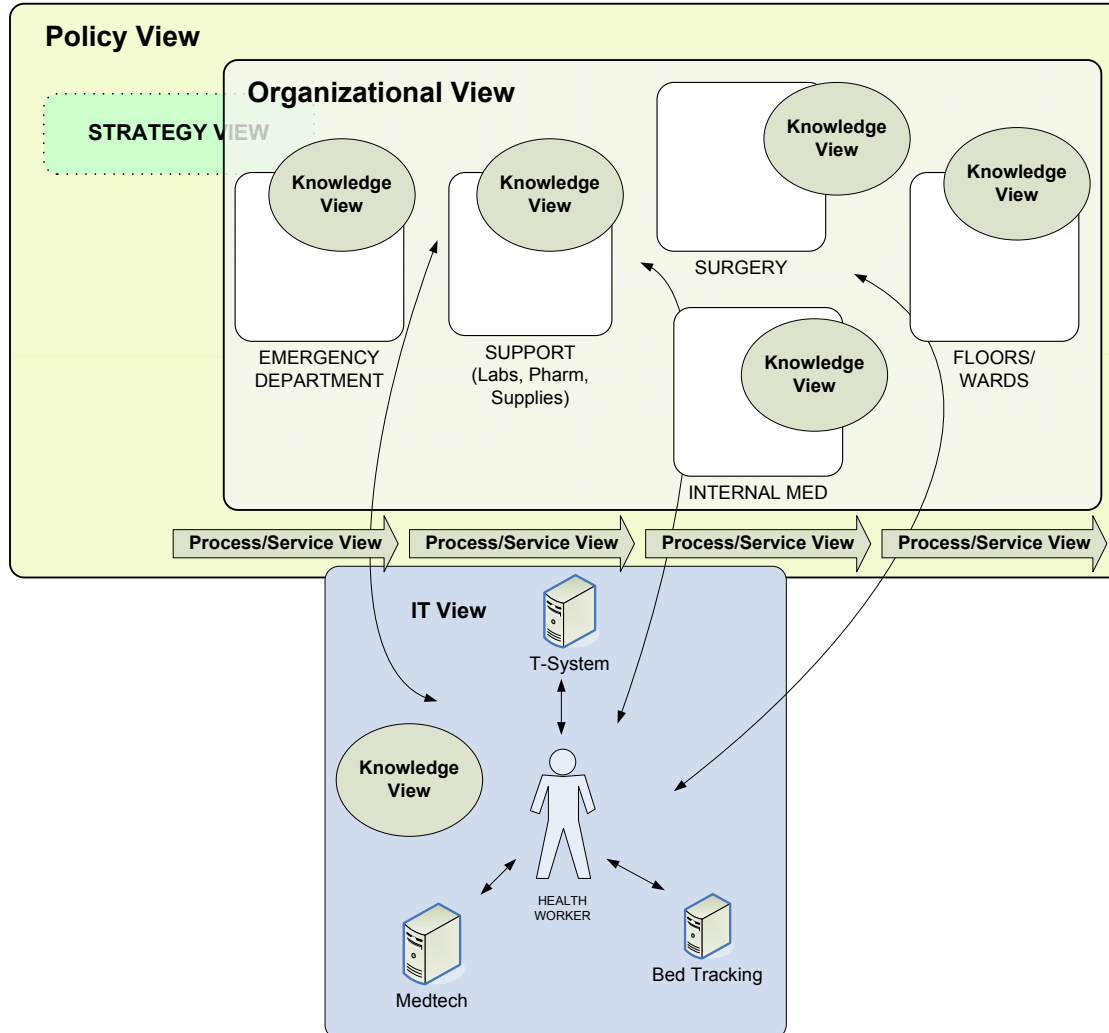
## Questions For Further Study

Why was the ED managed as a **silo** rather than end-to-end?  
Was the varying performance of **ED interactions** due to the payment model?  
Could it be that different observed **EA configurations** were directly related to the different **observed performance levels**?

“The problem of redesign gets harder and the evidence weaker as one moves from the microsystem to the organization.”

*Donald Berwick, President of Institute for Healthcare Improvement, 2002*

# “As Is” Enterprise Architecture





# “To Be” Enterprise Architecture

