



# **Achieving Collaboration Amongst Independent Physicians on a Common Database Employing an EHR**

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# **Fragmented Market**

With 70% of physicians practicing in groups of five or fewer, how can independent doctors collaborate in order to address the high cost and quality challenges of healthcare delivery and achieve the full promise of evidence based medicine?



# Volume and Complexity

Each Patient Visit Generates  
300+ Business  
Transactions

# Processes Are All Connected

Picture of Inter-  
Connected Gears



# “Why” Physician Collaboration?

## IOM Core Competencies for the Twenty-First Century

1. Provide patient centered care
2. Work in interdisciplinary teams
3. Employ evidence-based medicine
4. Apply quality improvement
5. Utilize informatics

# *Modern Physician*

## October 2000

- “Will your practice invest in electronic medical record in the next twelve months?”
  - » 39.9% answered “yes”



# “How” Physician Collaboration

## CPOE at Cedars Sinai

January 20, 2003, decision was made to “temporarily” suspend the implementation.

“One of the lessons learned is human change management may be easily underestimated.”

– Michael Langberg, M.D., CMO



# Pay for Performance

- Today
  - High scores in patient satisfaction surveys
  - Variety of clinical metrics
  - A demonstrated investment in information technology
- The Future
  - Preventive care and outcomes
  - Treatment variation and tracking
  - Medical Errors



# Patient Satisfaction

## *Physician Manager 1994*

- Listening and explaining skills
- Amount of time spent during office visits
- Amount of time required to get an appointment
- Efficiency and courtesy of the non-medical staff

# **You Cannot Collaborate With Paper Medical Records**

**Picture of Chart  
Filing System**



# The PPMC “Top Down” Model

- Practice purchase
- Loss of independence
- Lack of technological integration
- Inability to manage practices
- Lack of data necessary for changing behavior
- Workflow unchanged, complexity increased



# The IPS “Bottom Up” Model “Leap of Faith”

- Bottom up model
- Integrated software at the point of care
- ASP with shared database
- Collaboration in clinical and business areas
- Process and Workflow Reengineering
- Hybrid centralization/decentralization
- Demonstrated ROI with continuous improvement



# The Early Model

## 2001 Starting Point

- Florida: ten locations
- Virginia: seven locations
- California: six locations
- Colleges: CA and OH



# Barriers for Physician Collaboration and Involvement

- Trust
- Understanding “quality,” value, patient satisfaction, and workflow
- Technological barriers and fear of change
- EMR learning curve
- Reengineering disruption
- Cost and ROI of technology investment
- Physician involvement



# *Creating Trust*

- Practice evaluation
- Report which provides physician education
- Quantification of opportunities
- Common vision with doctors and tech vendor
- Reputation of leaders
- On-going communication with staff
- 24/7 availability for doctors
- Momentum of “successes”



# Evidence Based Medicine and Pay for Performance

- “In God we trust – all others must bring data.”
  - Dr. W. Edwards Deming
- You get the behavior you measure
- If you pay for it, you will get more of it





# Why Six Sigma Quality Goal?

Errors per 1,000,000	Error Rate	Process Sigma	Cost of Revenue
50,000	5.0 %	3.14	25% to 40%
10,000	1.0%	3.83	25% to 40%
3.14	0.0003%	6.00	5%

# Physician Needs a Return on Technology Investment

“The typical company is getting only 20% of the benefits possible from technology.”

Bill Gates, *Business @ the Speed of Thought*.

“Automating a bad process not only ensures that we can do a bad job every time but that we can do it faster and with less effort than before.”

H. James Harrington, author *Business Process Improvement*



# *Physician Understanding*

“While the practices of engineering continually evolve, the laws of physics remain relatively fixed.”

- Jim Collins, *Good to Great*



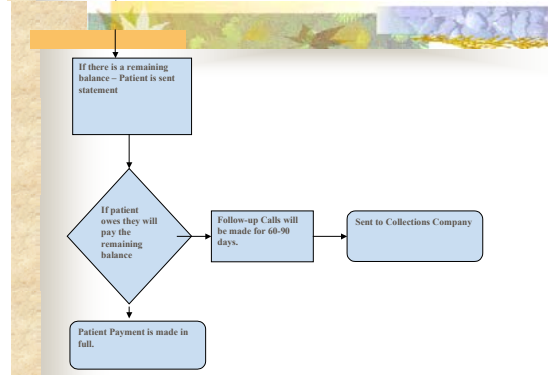
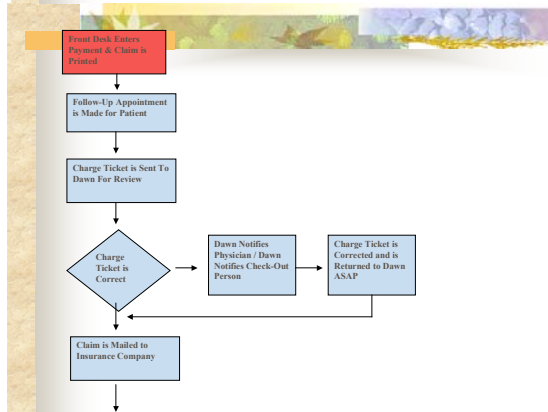
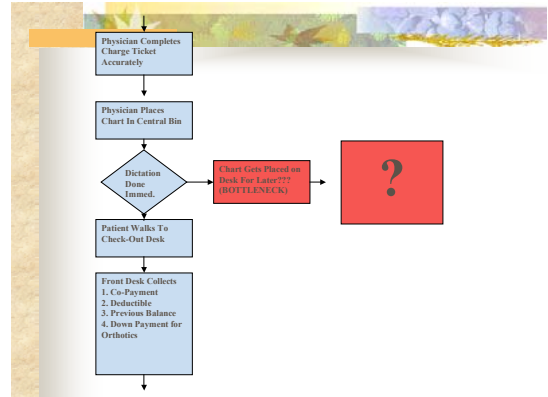
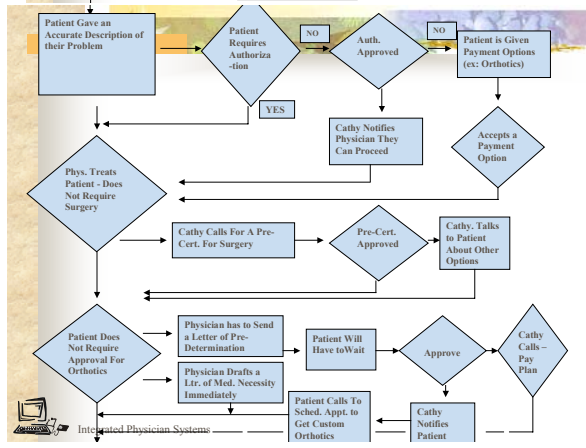
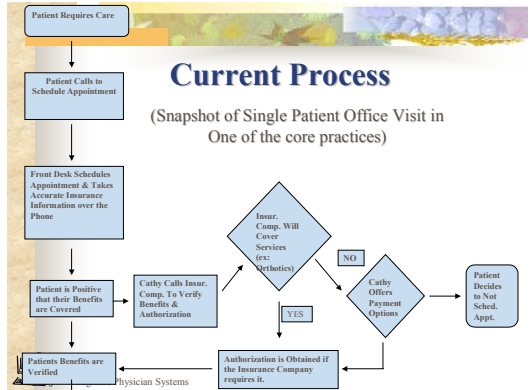
# Harness Forces to Achieve Positive Leverage

## FORCES/CONSTRAINTS ENVIRONMENT

- Bottlenecks
- Variation
- Waste
- The Butterfly Effect
- Cycle Time
- Office Policies
- Pricing (“Mix”)
- Cost/quality

- Price competitive
- High volume
- Complex
- Consumer driven
- Employer cost shifting
- Evidence based medicine
- Outcomes
- Patient satisfaction
- Medical error prevention
- Informatics ROI
- Malpractice

# Workflow



# Dependent Series Versus Parallel

Picture of Series and  
Parallel Light Bulbs

## Series Medical Practice

Picture of Freeway

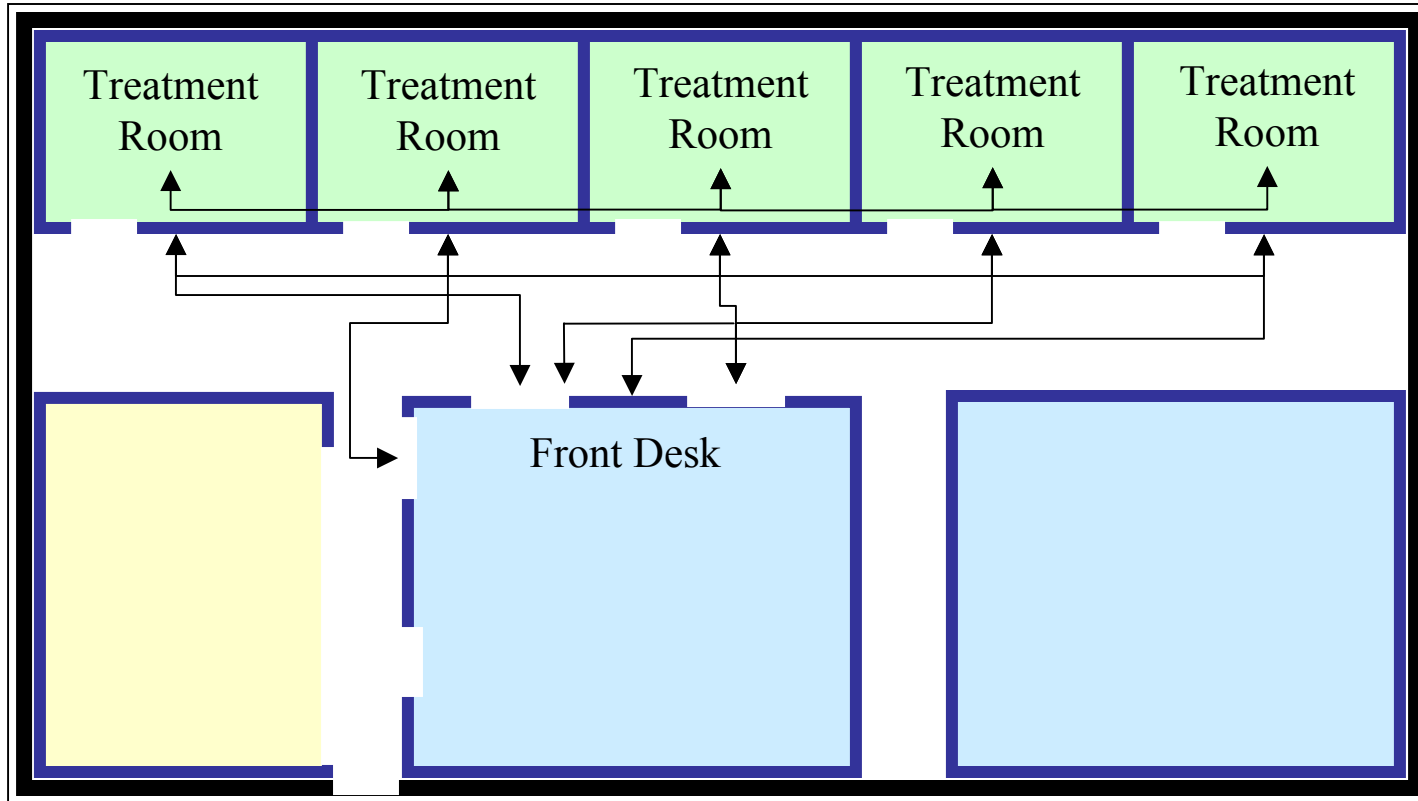
Bottleneck

# Parallel Medical Practice

Picture of Freeway With  
Bottleneck “Fixed”



# Parallel Infrastructure



# Staffing Ratios

Toyota estimated that using traditional processes, 85% of workers may not be working at any given time.

Only 5% are actually not working



Picture



# Where Does the Time Go?

25% are performing waste    30% are waiting for something

## Picture Examples

25% are using inefficient methods

## Picture Examples

# Double and Triple Interruptions



Picture

## Ask three questions

- What information was unavailable?
- What training was not received?
- What authority was not delegated?

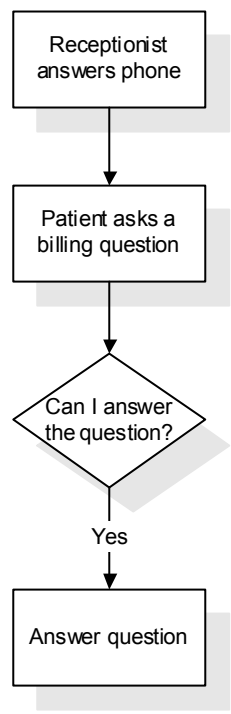
# Process Workflow Innovation

- “Some of the most revolutionary ideas come from spotting something old to leave out rather than thinking of something new to put in.”
  - Douglas Adams, *The Salmon of Doubt*
- Variation “puts something new” into processes



# “Quality, Cost, and Variation $\sigma$ ”

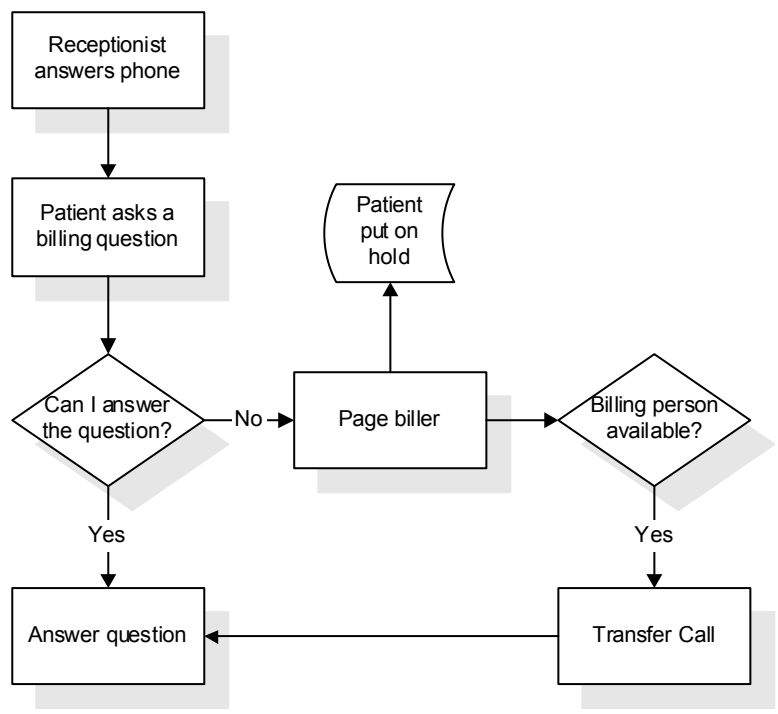
BILLING QUESTION





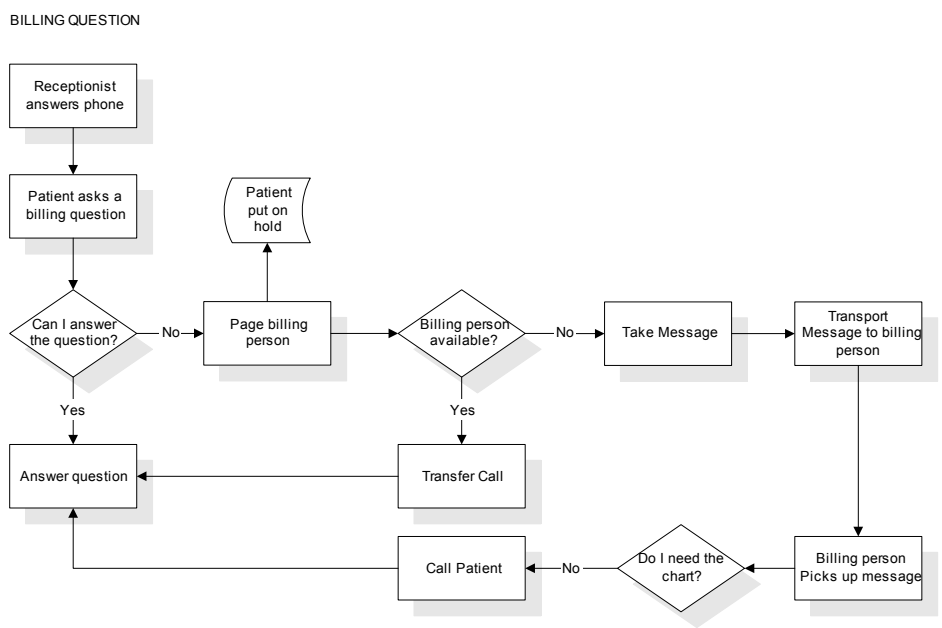
# Variation

BILLING QUESTION





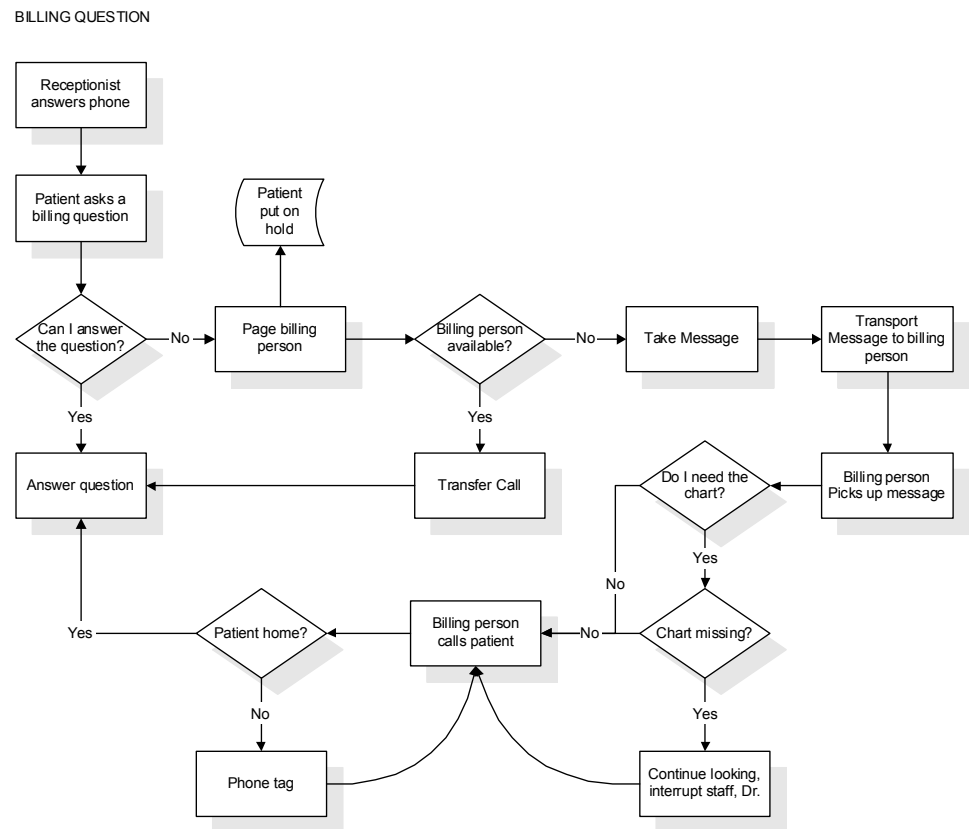
# Added Variation







# Variation Complexity



# Theory of Constraints

- Valerie Borzov: “The winner of the sprint is not the one who runs the fastest, it’s the one that slows down the least.”
- Performance improvement requires using a number of “simple” concepts, observations, and principles that are “obvious” in much the same way that the discovery of penicillin was an obvious one.



# The Butterfly Effect and Workflow

- “Sensitive dependence on initial conditions”
- Ripples to Tsunamis
  - Initial phone contact and check-in process
  - Initial interview with doctor (“What else”)
  - Point of care data collection (CPOE)
  - Patient education and tracking follow-up care
  - Patient check-out

# Intra-Office Communication

JIT and Double  
Interruptions

Picture



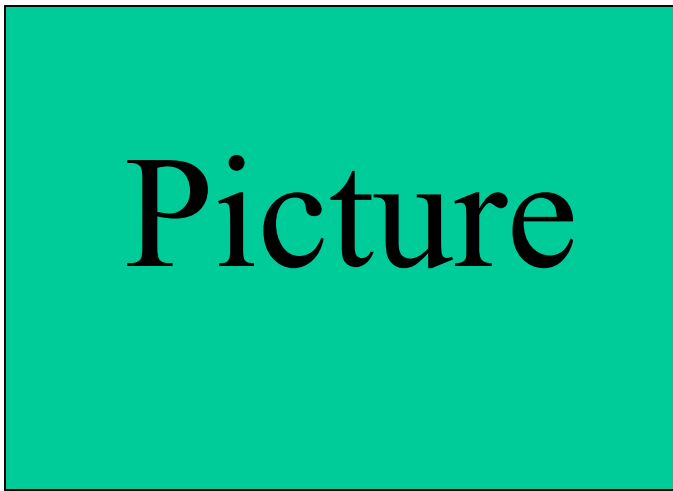
# Capture Data at the Point-of-Care



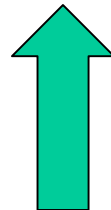
Picture



# Information at Check-Out



POC data capture  
increases collection  
ratio and eliminates  
data re-entry



# Use of EMR

## Picture

Reduce treatment variation, capture billing codes, measure outcomes, clinical studies, physician collaboration, best practices, elimination of chart movement

# Point of Care Rescheduling



Picture

Capacity Increase  
through  
workflow change  
and elimination  
of front bottleneck



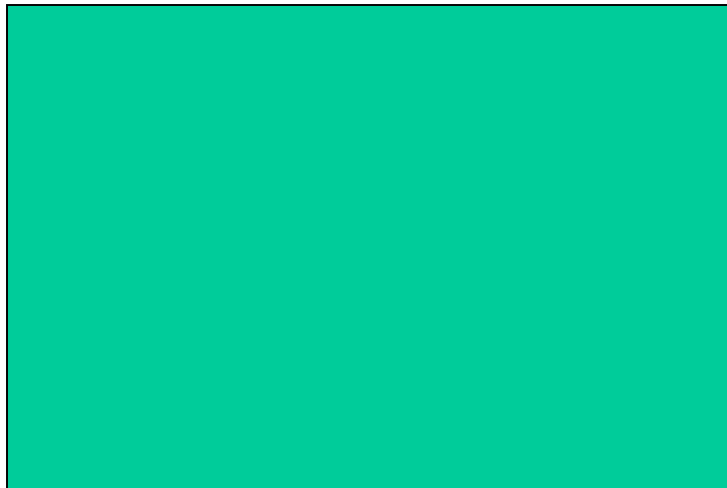
# Electronic Prescription



Reduce errors, check allergies, check for drug interactions, and populate EMR



# Tracking Care



Track orders, tests, and  
prescription renewals