

# Improving workflow in CT

Cate Savidge

[Cate.savidge@rmh.nhs.uk](mailto:Cate.savidge@rmh.nhs.uk)

CT Lead

The Royal Marsden Hospital

Chelsea



# 'why is the asset getting cold?'

## Factors affecting workflow

- Bookings
- Patient preparation
- Organisation
- Unplanned delays

# Universal agreement on exams

- All exams have a 15 minute slot – nothing except CTCs need ‘vetting’
- Everything can therefore be booked by clerical staff immediately
- No set lists – so therefore no complicated patterns to follow
- All radiologist in approval of set protocols – therefore one size fits all
- This is cross site – Sutton and Chelsea departments
- Vital input from radiation physics in optimising doses and cross site parity – Dose optimisation meetings

# Delegation of Authority

- Radiology Imaging Referral Guidelines
- Radiographers can protocol 90% of all exams – freeing up radiologist to report and not be interrupted
- SOP for delegation of authority and only Band 7 and above after training can justify
- Knowledge comes from journal clubs, attending MDTs, knowing disease pathways

# Patient prep – IV contrast safety

- Society of Radiologist Guidelines

## **Standards for intravascular contrast administration to adult patients ( 3<sup>rd</sup> edition July 2015)**

Increased risk is associated with:

Aged over 75 years

Heart failure

Diabetics on Metformin

‘do you have diabetes, heart failure or any kidney problems..’

Recommend an eGFR in non emergency patients in last 3 months

**Renal function must be known in patients taking Metformin**

# European Society of Urogenital Radiology

Risk factors include

- Aged over 70
- Diabetic nephropathy
- NSAIDS ( including Ibuprofen and Diclofenic)
- Recent nephrotoxic drugs

Metformin and raised bloods

**‘stop taking Metformin 48 hours before examination and only recommence after 48hours if renal function has not decreased’**

# Metformin management

- Most widely used oral medication for diabetes

Guidelines say we must have bloods

So – options

Defer and await bloods

Ring GP to get bloods

Carry out bloods and await result

All result in wasted appointment, asset getting cold and patient delay and frustration

**Since 1996 the number of people with diabetes has doubled**

**BBC states that we are ‘in the grip of a health epidemic that is threatening to overwhelm the NHS’**

# Background

- 4 state of the art CTs
- 2 Chelsea – one doing over 50 % IR including 2 GA sessions
- 95% patients require IV contrast
- 20% need repeat bloods



# Old and new

## **Old system**

Take bloods

Go down to labs – flirt

Request urgent bloods – 30-40 minutes awaiting results

## **Disadvantages**

Disruption of list

Out of hours – rebooking

Staff time waste

Pressure on biochemistry

Flirting.....

# New

## POINT OF CARE TESTING

Hand held machine

Instant creatinine result ( 2 minutes)

### **Advantages**

Continuous workflow

Staff freed up to spend time on clinical work

Biochemistry free to carry out other work

# Abbott i-stat



# Business case

- 10 patients a day - ? More in other Trusts with higher older population burden
- No cancelled appointments
- No long waits for bloods ( or in other hospitals cases admin time ringing GP)
- Travel time to transport samples
- Freeing up of lab time
- Patient satisfaction – decrease in complaints
- True extended working day available

# Costings

- Current system  
( cost of lab, time radiographer spent delivering sample, assessing those not able to attend extending work list)
- New system  
Initial purchase of kit, cartridges.

**COST SAVING**

# PLANNING

- Involvement of labs – POCT committee
- Clinical Product Review Committee
- Robust SOP
- League of Friends – direct benefit to patients improving their experience, one off purchase and of a cost level that is possible

# Workflow gold standards

- All checks made day before – no surprises, no delays
- All cannulation done by radiographers or HCAs – radiologist never called
- Cannulation outside the CT room – dedicated areas – no delays on the table – huge time saving
- Delegation of authority – 90% protocolled by radiographers – only involvement of Radiologist during the day is to accept urgent IP work or if protocol advice is needed
- 1 exam, 1 slot. No vetting, no certain lists for certain docs – clerical workflow and autonomy
- POCT testing – biggest gain in recent time