Reducing Surgical Wait Times A Collaborative Approach with Community Hospitals

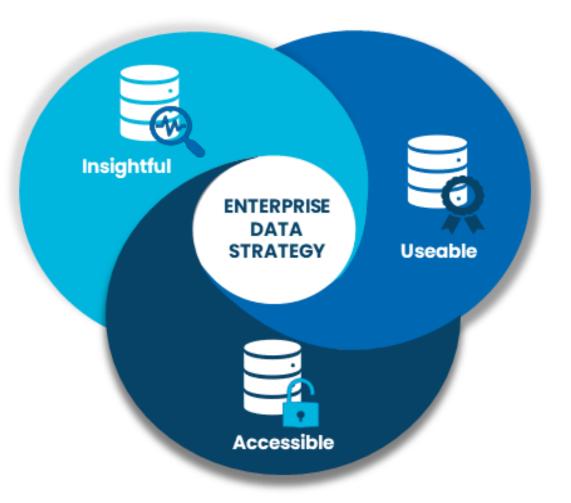
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> The Hospital for Sick Children May 2024

SickKids | Enterprise Data and Analytics Office

Enterprise Data Strategy: Use Data to Make a Difference

- Data is the Backbone at SickKids it is used everyday by clinicians, researchers, and staff at all levels.
- The Enterprise Data & Analytics Office, in collaboration with various parts of the hospital, are committed to transform, streamline, and improve the way we collect, use, access, manage, and work with data across the organization and with external partners.
- To enable our vision of becoming a data-led organization, where data makes the difference, our team works to ensure our data is usable, accessible and insightful.



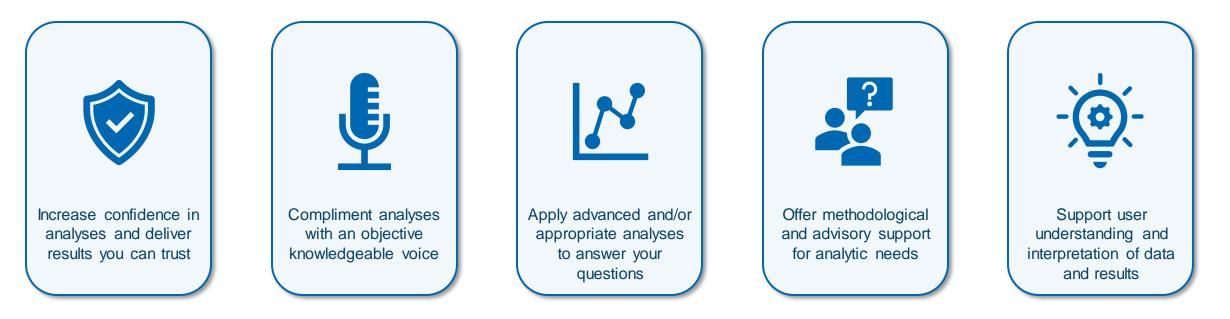


The Analytics Hub: Helping your data tell a story



The Analytics Hub is a team of seasoned biostatisticians, methodologists, and data scientists supporting the organization with reliable and sophisticated analytic solutions. Together, we leverage the wealth of SickKids data, cutting edge technologies, and our broad range of expertise and talent to generate meaningful stories, insights and answers to your questions from data.

Key Functions





Background & Objective

Understanding the Problem



- The prolonged wait time for elective surgeries has gotten worse since the start of pandemic.
- The Hospital for Sick Children (SickKids) aims to collaborate with community hospital networks to build sub-hubs so that specific services could be provided locally.
- The objective is to find the optimal hospital(s) per service to build partnership with.

243 250 200 150 150 100 50 0 Orthopedics Plastics Urology

Average Wait Time for Surgery, 2018-2023

■ 2018 ■ 2019 ■ 2020 ■ 2021 ■ 2022 ■ 2023

Surgical Service	Waitlist Size	Over 1 year on Waitlist
Orthopedics	868	297 (34%)
Plastics	1,051	291 (28%)
Urology	2,342	1,373 (58%)

Waitlist for Orthopedics, Plastics, Urology, as of Aug 2023

In-Scope Surgical Services:

Orthopedics, Dentistry, Ophthalmology, Plastic Surgery, Otolaryngology, General Surgery, Urology



Analysis Workflow

Data Collection & Engineering

Social Determinants Analysis

Multi-criteria Decision Analysis

- Use SickKids data and external data from Public Health Ontario to retrieve the information containing
 - Surgical referral history
 - Wait history
 - Current waitlist
 - Social determinant factors

- Social determinants analysis via Generalized Estimating Equation (GEE) Logistic Regression to explore how social factors relate to surgical wait times in Greater Toronto Area (GTA)
- Equity analysis to compare patient group distribution in completed surgeries vs. waitlist to find out any over- or under-representation
- **Spatial Analysis:** multi-criteria decision analysis to evaluate the utility score for each dissemination area (DA) in GTA
- Hospital Analysis: aggregate DA-level analysis to hospital-level utility based on surrounding neighborhoods; rank hospitals based on utility scores for different services



Surgical Data from SickKids

Attribute	Description	Time
# Accepted Referrals	Total accepted referrals	2018 - 2023
% Declined Referrals	% Declined referrals	2018 - 2023
Wait Time 1	Average wait time between referral and consultation	2018 - 2023
Wait Time 2	Average wait time between waitlisted and surgery	2018 - 2023
Time on Waitlist	Average wait time in days of the waitlisted patients	As of Aug 14, 2023

- Data on referrals and completed surgeries are compiled from historical medical visits at SickKids and aggregated according to the dissemination area (DA) where patients live
- Waitlist information, as of Aug 2023, is compiled and organized by DA where patients live



Social Determinants Data from Public Health Ontario

Attribute	Description	Time
Household Marg Index	Measure relates to family and neighborhood stability	2021
Material Marg Index	Measure relates to poverty and inability to access and attain basic material	2021
Age and Labor Marg Index	Measure relates to the impact of disability and dependence	2021
Racialized and Newcomer Marg Index	Measure relates to proportions of recent immigrants and/or 'visible minority' group	2021

Ontario Marginalization Dimensions

- Four dimensions are linear combinations of the 18 input variables that independently explain the greatest possible variance in data
- Each dimension is a separate index with a standardized factor score
- Each dimension is also available in quintiles, with Q1 presenting least marginalized and Q5 the most marginalized



Social Determinants Analysis



Social Determinants Analysis on Wait Time Multivariable GEE Logistic Regression

- <u>Objective</u>: determine whether the social determinants are associated with the odds that patients waited more than a year on the wait list until surgical procedures
- <u>Data</u>: patient-level completed surgeries, 2018-2023
- Outcome and Exposures:
 - **Primary outcome:** wait time exceeding a year for elective surgeries
 - Dependent variable: binary variable on whether the wait time was greater than a year
 - Exposures of interest: 4 dimensions of marginalization as measured by 2021 Ontario Marginalization Index in terms of quintiles: 1 (least marginalized) – 5 (most marginalized)
- <u>Covariates:</u>
 - Age: 0-4 (reference), 5-12, 13-17, 18+
 - Sex: Female (reference), Male
- <u>Model:</u> fit GEE logistic models clustering surgeries by spatial (DA) and temporal (year) features, and estimate the adjusted Odds Ratios (aORs*) by including all covariates



Model Interpretation for Exposures

Forest Plots on Marg Quintiles - Completed Surgeries (2018-2023) ORTHOPEDICS UROLOGY PLASTICS DENTISTRY Racialized Newcomer Age Labourforce Material Households -1.2 0.9 1.1 1.0 1.1 1.2 0.9 1.1 0.8 0.9 1.0 0.8 1.0 1.0 1.2 Adjusted Odds Ratio Adjusted Odds Ratio Adjusted Odds Ratio Adjusted Odds Ratio OTOLARYNGOLOGY GENERAL OPHTHALMOLOGY Racialized Newcomer Age Labourforce Material Point Estimate 95% CI Households 1.2 0.8 0.8 0.9 1.0 1.1 0.6 1.0 1.2 0.8 0.9 1.0 1.1 1.2 Adjusted Odds Ratio Adjusted Odds Ratio Adjusted Odds Ratio

- **Odds Ratio:** how one unit increase in Marg quintile could impact the probability of WT2 exceeding a year
- Overall, no significant disparity in odds ratios among various groups based on marginalization dimensions
- For those that are statistically significant, the odds ratios are very close to 1

Adjusted Odds Ratios on Marg Quintiles - Completed Surgeries (2018-2023)

	Odds Ratio	95% CI	<i>p</i> -value
Orthopedic			
Households	0.9	[0.9,1.0]	0.04*
Material	1.1	[1.0,1.2]	0.1
Age Labourforce	1	[0.9,1.1]	0.94
Racialized Newcomer	1.1	[1.0,1.2]	0.09
Urology			
Households	1	[0.9,1.1]	0.93
Material	1	[0.9,1.0]	0.42
Age Labourforce	1.1	[1.0,1.2]	0.03*
Racialized Newcomer	1.1	[1.0,1.2]	0.01*
Plastics		- / -	
Households	0.9	[0.8,1.0]	0.06
Material	1	[0.9,1.1]	0.39
Age Labourforce	1	[0.9,1.1]	0.63
Racialized Newcomer	1	[0.9,1.1]	0.97
Dentistry		. , ,	
Households	1.1	[0.9,1.2]	0.55
Material	1.1	[0.9,1.4]	0.16
Age Labourforce	1	[0.8,1.2]	0.91
Racialized Newcomer	1.1	[0.9,1.4]	0.24
Otolaryngology		. , ,	
Households	1	[0.8,1.1]	0.66
Material	0.9	[0.8,1.1]	0.27
Age Labourforce	0.9	[0.8,1.1]	0.26
Racialized Newcomer	1	[0.9,1.2]	0.82
General Surgery		. , ,	
Households	1	[0.8,1.3]	0.75
Material	1	[0.7,1.3]	0.96
Age Labourforce	1	[0.8,1.2]	0.96
Racialized Newcomer	0.8	[0.6,1.1]	0.12
Ophthalmology		[0.0)=-=]	
Households	1	[0.9,1.1]	0.58
Material	1.1	[0.9,1.2]	0.37
Age Labourforce	1	[0.8,1.1]	0.45
Racialized Newcomer	1	[0.9,1.1]	0.85

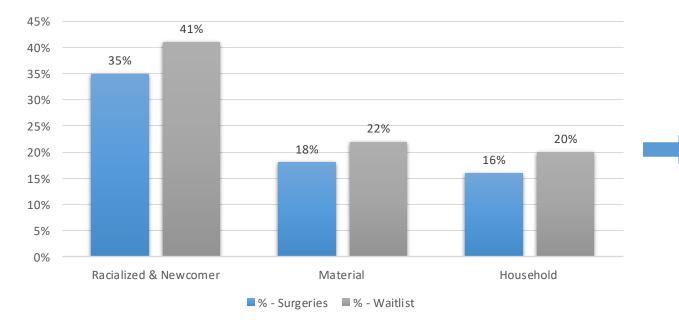
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Enterprise Data and Analytics Office

Surgery-to-Waitlist ratio suggests under-representation for most marginalized group

% of most marginalized group in completed vs. waitlisted cases, Orthopedic



Surgery-to-Waitlist ratio for most marginalized group, Orthopedic

	Ratio
Racialized	0.85
Material	0.82
Household	0.80

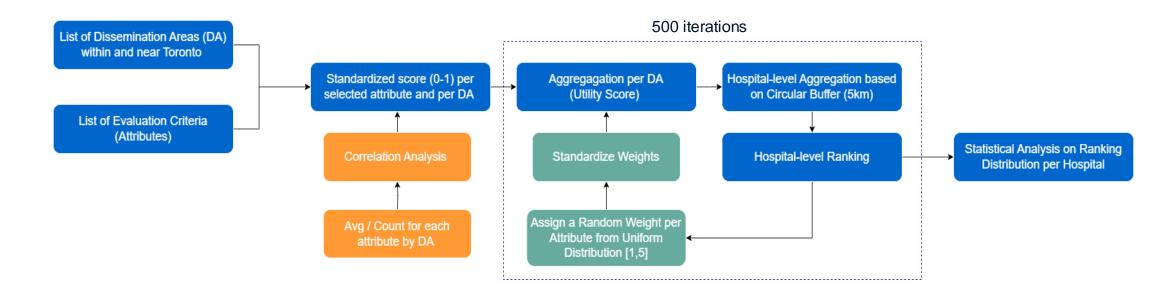
- For (1) racialized and newcomer, (2) material resources, (3) households and dwellings, patients residing in most marginalized regions tend to be under-represented by ~15% in completed surgeries
- Purely looking at the completed surgeries may be biased; this approach might overlook Quintile 5 patients who have been waiting for an extended period and are still on the waitlist



Spatial Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis



Spatial Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) Framework

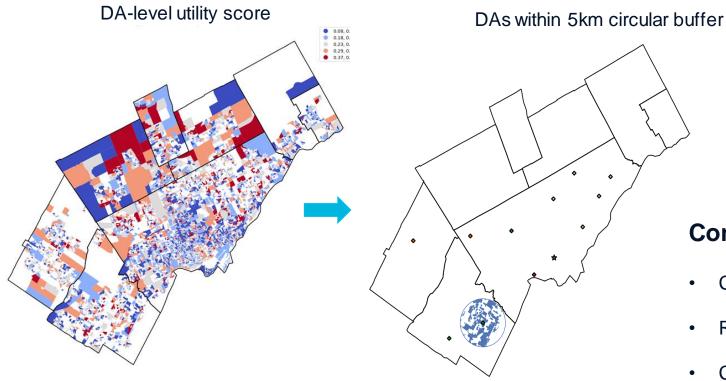


Attributes for evaluation

- Historical referrals
- Historical wait times
- Snapshot of waitlist (as of Aug 2023)
- Social determinants (household, material, age and labor, racialized and newcomer)



DA- to Hospital-level Analysis with Circular Buffer (within 5 km)

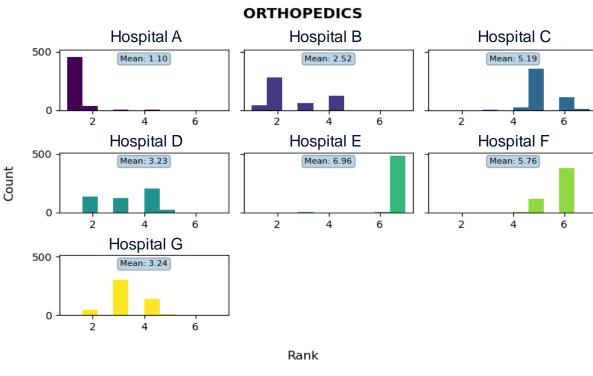


Converting to Hospital-level score

- Create a circular buffer (within 5 km) for each hospital
- Retrieve all the DAs within the circular buffer
- Calculate the average utility scores among the DAs
- Rank the hospitals based on the average score



Probabilistic Analysis for Hospital Rankings



Orthopedic – Hospital Rank Distributions

Hospital	Mean (Variation)
Hospital A	1.1 (0.4)
Hospital B	2.5 (0.4)
Hospital C	5.2 (0.1)
Hospital D	3.2 (0.2)
Hospital E	7 (0.1)
Hospital F	5.8 (0.1)
Hospital G	3.2 (0.3)

Orthopedic – Hospital Rank Descriptive Stats



Hospital A tends to have consistently higher rankings across all surgical services

Average Hospital Rankings for Surgical Services





Recommendations



Our Recommendations & Associated Impact

Recommendation	Impact
The final assessment could be skewed if it relies only on the surgeries performed. Hence, it's crucial to factor in data on surgeries completed, patients on the waiting list, and social determinants when determining a location.	Enhance equity in access to care when considering completed surgeries, waitlist information, and social determinant factors into the decision-making model
Hospital A has consistently higher ranking regardless of weights. Therefore, Hospital A would be the first hospital network to build partnership with.	 Shorten the waitlist at SickKids for elective surgeries Reduce the surgical wait time
On-site bed capacity and healthcare human resource (HHR) should also be considered when building partnerships.	 Make sure sufficient resources could be offered in partner hospitals
When choosing the second hospital, the impact of first partnership should be considered.	 Ensure a broader range of service while reducing overlaps Efficient use of hospital resources



Questions?

Thank you

