

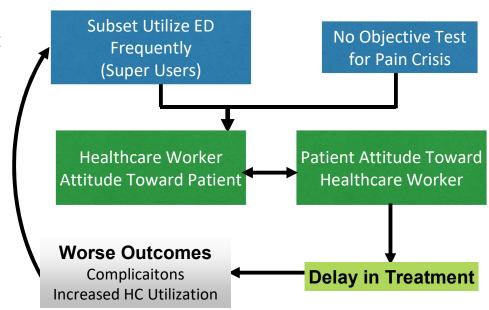
Observational Units and Emergency Department Connections

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Why Is Management of Sickle Cell Pain Crisis Difficult in the ED?

ED Management of Pain

- Sickle cell pain crisis management
- Arbitrary and highly variable ED treatment
- Negative stereotypes
- Distrust cycle



Education is Key

- Opportunity for intervention
- Stereotypes based on a small over-represented sample of patients
 - Key to breaking cycle

Observation Medicine

Principles

- ED managed-ED co-located
- Dedicated location (Observation Unit)
- Dedicated staff
- Protocol-driven interventions
- Closed unit
- 24-hour/day operation (mindset)

Change the Location, Change the Mindset

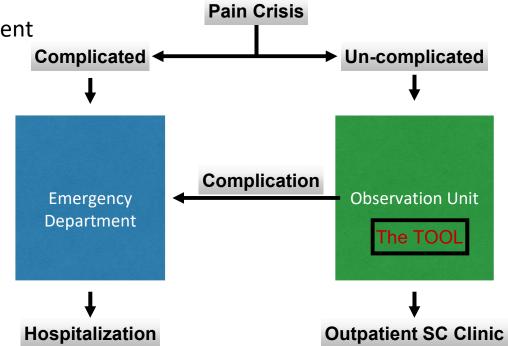
Observation unit

• Hybrid In-patient and Out-patient

Protocol-directed care

Space

- Dedicated staff
- Mentality



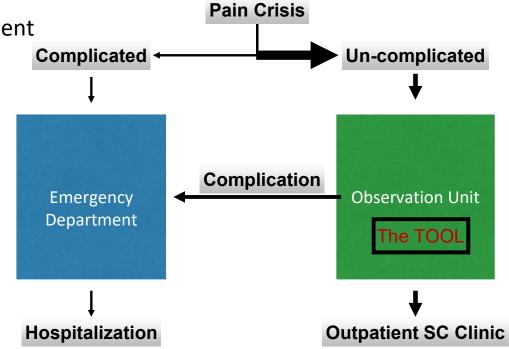
Change the Location, Change the Mindset

Observation unit

Hybrid In-patient and Out-patient

Protocol directed care

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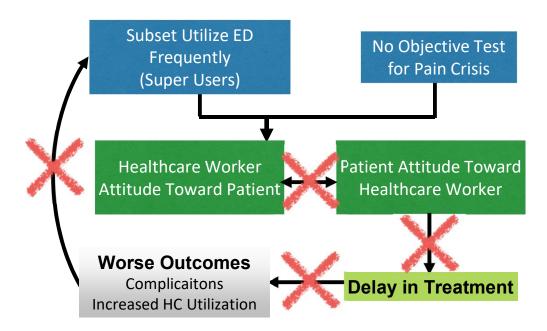


Change the Location, Change the Mindset

Changed Mindset

- Provider
- Staff
- Patient

Sickle Cell Pain Crisis Pathway



Observation Unit Based Pathway

Goals

Utilize standardized treatment to:

- Decrease variability in assessment and treatment
- Improve patient outcomes
- Decrease health care utilization
- Improve patient satisfaction
- Improve HC worker satisfaction

Metric	Goal
Time to ED/OU from Triage	15 Minutes
Time to Physician Eval	30 Minutes
Length of Stay	12 Hours
Admission Rate	< 15%

Sickle Cell Guidelines

SCP

Metric	Goal
Time to ED/OU from Triage	15 Minutes
Time to Physician Eval	30 Minutes
Length of Stay	12 Hours
Admission Rate	< 15%

National Guidelines

Metric	Goal
Triage to Analgesia	30 Minutes
Individualized dosage	Opioid
Reassessment and Re-dose	q15-30 Minutes
Redosage	25% Increase in Dosage

Observation Unit Based Pathway

Process

- Trial and error
- Series of interventions/modifications
- Setbacks
- Persistence
- Champion
 - Nurse and Physician

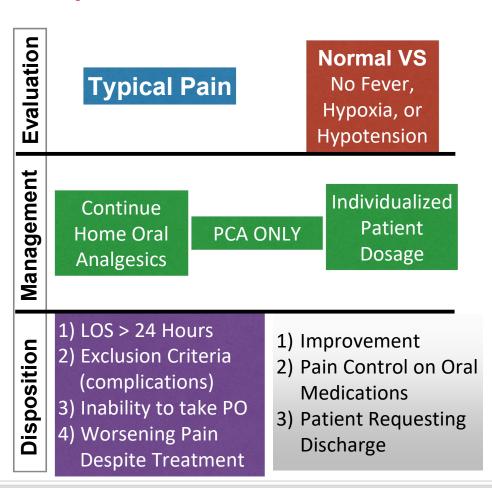
Outcomes

Metric	Ultimate Outcome
Admission Rate	13%
3-Day ED Return Rate	5%
30-Day ED Return Rate	48%
30-Day Hospital Readmit Rate	1.5%

Sickle Cell Pain Crisis Pathway

Pathway

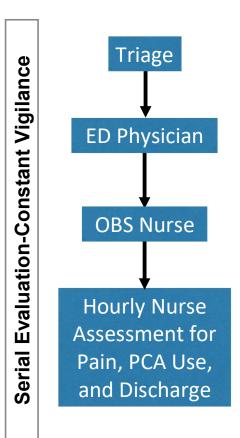
- Inclusion and exclusion criteria
- Evaluation based in Observation Unit
- Protocol for treatment
- Admission Criteria
- Discharge Criteria



Pitfalls to Avoid

Pathway

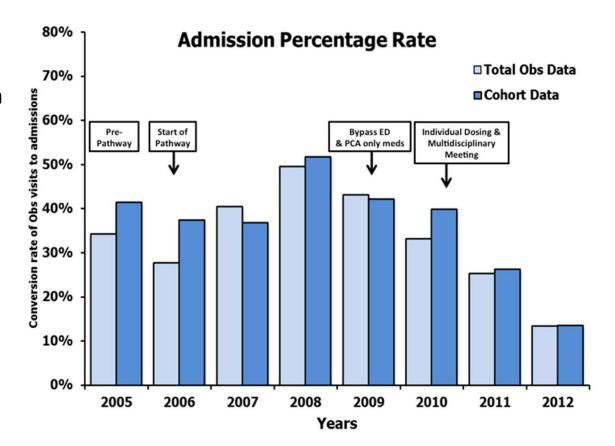
- Autopilot thinking = pitfall of observation medicine
- Pain crisis often coexistent with other complications of SCD
- Serial evaluation
- Surveillance for complications
- Patient improvement



Observation Unit Based Pathway

Interventions-Iterative Process

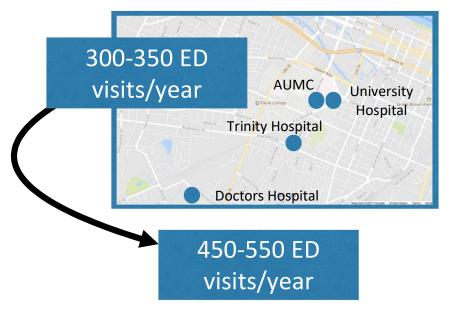
- After pathway initiation-increase in admission rate
- Most "important" interventions
 - PCA parenteral dosing ONLY
 - Individualized PCA dosage
 - Multi-disciplinary team meeting



Successes

Augusta University Medical Center

- "Crowded" medical city
- Increase in utilization of AUMC ED for Pain Crisis
- Increase in patient satisfaction (> 95%)
- Increase in healthcare worker satisfaction (MD and RN)



Variability in Implementation

Sickle Cell Fast Track Pathway

- Augusta University Medical Center
- Augusta University Medical Center
- Phoebe Putney Memorial Hospital (Albany, GA)
- Savannah Memorial Hospital

ED Managed
Observation Unit

Hospitalist Managed
Observation Unit

Hematologist Managed Hybrid Unit

Family Medicine Managed
Hospital-Observation
Model

Summary

Sickle Cell Fast Track Pathway

- SC pain episode is ideal candidate for Observation Pathway
- Protocol treatment-meet VOC guidelines
- Improved outcomes-decreased resource utilization-improved satisfaction
- Can be implemented in **wide** variety of settings