





Ergonomic
hospital design
is NOT a luxury
increasing the
financial
burden
of hospitals!

COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF ERGONOMIC HOSPITAL DESIGN

Methods and strategies to reduce operational costs of hospitals by introducing ergonomic concepts

Building design to prevent MSDs can reduce significantly operational hospital costs

Social partners' conference on approaches to the issue of musculoskeletal disorders

PARIS 25.03.2015

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# 10 KEY POINTS:

[01] Situation
 [02] Challenges
 [03] Grey Performance Analysis
 [04] Key Ergonomic Design Issues

[05] Focus: Alternatively Usable Time for Care

Joining Economy and Design Concepts for More Quality

A New Concept: "Integral Process Design"

Business Design embraces Building Design

Using New Tools: PROBAU Planning-Software

[10] Summary and Conclusions

[06]

[07]

[80]

[09]





### [01] Situation

- Ergonomic work flow requirements are neglected in today's hospital design.
- The separation of of operational concepts and building design lead to inefficient buildings.

 Health facility design can contribute to cost reductions by providing more efficient and more ergonomic work conditions.





### [02] Challenges

 The evaluation of transfer procedures in acute care facilities contributes to better design.

 The assessment of the dynamic mobility status of acute patients shows the true workload in a dynamic changing care situation.



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## [02] Challenges Dynamic mobility status:

# dynamic data lead to "mobility average"

Erhebung über den dynamischen Mobilitätsstatus															
		PatNr.		PatNr.		PatNr.		PatNr.		PatNr.		PatNr.		PatNr.	
Spital		Initialen		Initialen		Initialen		Initialen		Initialen		Initialen		Initialen	
Abteilung															
Stationsgrösse	Alte	Alter (J)		Alter (J)											
Datum	╬		Н		Н		Н	$\dashv$	Н	$\vdash$	Н	$\vdash$	Н	$\blacksquare$	
Grundsituation	VM	NM	VM	NM	VM	NM	VM	NM	VM	NM	VM	NM	VM	NM	
schwer ansprechbar								Щ				Ц			
benebelt durch Narkose								Ц				Ш			
Redon-Drainage															
Infusion								П				Ш			
Verbandswechsel															
Unterstützung beim Essen															
erhält bettseitige Physio															
hilft aktiv bei Transfer															
Aufnahmetag des Patienten															
Entlassungstag des Patienten															
sehbehindert															
eingeschränktes Gehör															
Verständnisproblem(Fremdsprache)															
mental eingeschränkt															
dement															
dement	H														

Mobilität	VM	NM	VM	NM
[A] Albert ist in der Lage tägliche Aktivitäten unabhängig und ohne die Unterstützung einer anderen Person durchzuführen.				
<b>[B]</b> Barbara führt tägliche Aktivitäten teilweise unabhängig durch. Unterstützung bedeutet kaum körperliche Anstrengung.				
[C] Carl ist nicht in der Lage, tägliche Aktivitäten ohne Unterstützung auszuführen, kann bei deren Ausübung jedoch selbst mithelfen.				
[D] Doris ist nicht in der Lage, tägliche Aktivitäten unabhängig auszuführen oder diese aktiv und verlässlich zu unterstützen.				
<b>[E]</b> Emma ist nicht in der Lage, tägliche Aktivitäten unabhängig auszuführen und vollständig auf Pflegeunter-stützung angewiesen.				



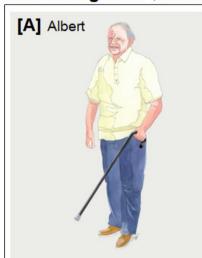
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# [02] Challenges Dynamic mobility status: acute care mobility assessment: example ~23% of patients in need of support

Mobilitätsgalerie (Quelle: Arjohuntleigh / ISO-TR 12296)



#### Mobilitäts-Status:

#### [A] Albert

ist in der Lage, die täglichen Aktivitäten unabhängig und ohne die Unterstützung einer anderen Person durchzuführen. Eventuell könnte er eine spezielle Hilfe oder Ausrüstung benötigen. In der Regel besteht kein Risiko, die Pflegekraft körperlich zu überlasten



#### Mobilitäts-Status:

#### [B] Barbara

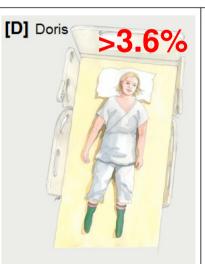
kann ihre täglichen Aktivitäten teilweise unabhängig durchführen. Die Unterstützung, die Barbara benötigt, bedeutet im Allgemeinen keine körperliche Anstrengung für die Pflegekraft. Die Hilfe kann aus mündlicher Unterstützung bestehen, Reaktionen auf Fragen oder Anweisungen, es könnte jedoch auch eine leichte körperliche Hilfestellung notwendig sein.



#### Mobilitäts-Status:

#### [C] Carl

ist nicht in der Lage, die täglichen Aktivi-täten ohne Unterstützung auszuführen, kann bei deren Ausübung jedoch selbst mithelfen oder einen Teil unabhängig vornehmen. Die unterstützenden Maß-nahmen könnten. falls sie ohne spezielle Vorsichtsmaßnahmen ausgeführt werden, die Pflegekraft körperlich überlasten. Die sich daraus ergebende Belastung der Pflegekraft überschreitet die sicheren Grenzen für das manuelle



#### Mobilitäts-Status:

#### **[D]** Doris

ist nicht in der Lage, die täglichen Aktivitäten unabhängig auszuführen oder diese aktiv auf eine maßgebliche oder verlässliche Weise zu unterstützen. Die unterstützenden Maßnahmen könnten, wenn keine besonderen Vorsichtsmaßnahmen getroffen werden, zur körperlichen Überbelastung der Pflegekraft führen. Um das Risiko der Überbelastung zu vermeiden, sind gewisse Hilfsmittel erforderlich. Die Pflege bedürftige ist nicht in der Lage, den



#### Mobilitäts-Status:

#### [E] Emma

ist nicht in der Lage, die täglichen Aktivitäten unabhängig auszuführen oder diese aktiv zu unterstützen. Die unterstützenden Maßnahmen könnten. wenn keine besonderen Vorsichtsmaßnahmen getroffen werden, zur körperlichen Überbelastung der Pflegekraft führen. Die Anwendung entlastender Hilfsmittel ist erforderlich. Die Pflegebedürftige ist in diesem Fall nicht in der Lage, den Transfers aktiv zu unterstützen.



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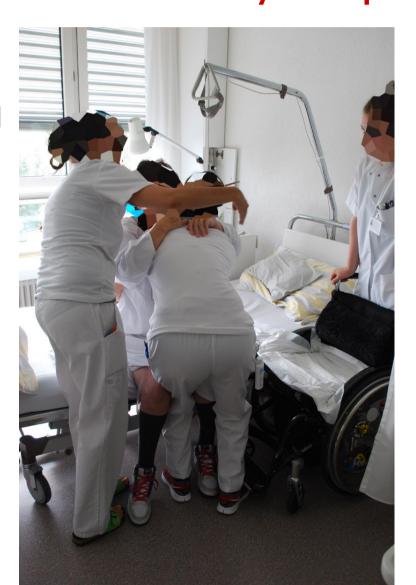




### [02] Challenges

# Transfer at the bedside: Transfer time "mobility "D" patient, 3 staff, 13min

- Building conditions in many health lead to unsafe and dangerous work procedures.
- Unergonomic work flows require excessive use of staff.







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### [02] Challenges

## Transfer to the sanitary cell:

## Transfer time mobility "B" patient, 2 staff, 11 min

- Most sanitary cells in hospitals are to small to allow access for transfer support equipment.
- Human support is inadequate due to tight space conditions.







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### [02] Challenges

- The lack of transfer equipment leads to dangerous and unergonomic work sequences in the operating theatres.
- Crammed situations in the OT are hygienically and ergonmically critical.

Transfer at the operating table without support, ergonomically critical, and hygienically dangerous





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# [03] Grey Performance Analysis Unnecessary additional work too small area forces to furniture shifting

- Patient rooms are often so small that the movement of the rear bed rquires the shifting of room furniture.
- As a result: unnecessary and time consuming lifting.







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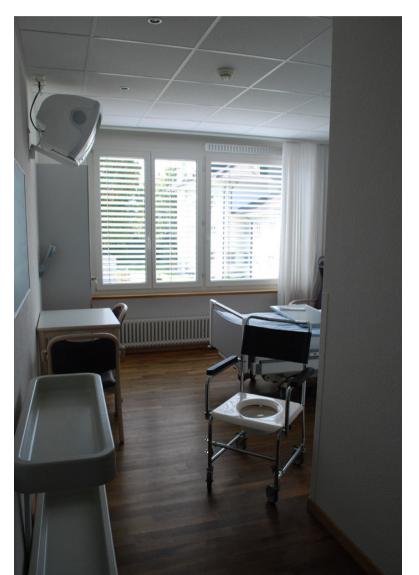




### [03] Grey Performance Analysis

# barriers in sanitary cells lead to expensive efficiency loss

- Patient sanitary cells have often barriers which reduce access e.g. to the shower and toilet.
- In consequence: additional workload and quality loss for the patient.





Patient rooms



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### [03] Grey Performance Analysis

# Patient rooms inadequate patient furniture

- Some patient furniture does not enable patients with mobilty limitations (e.g. due to medical intervention) to stand up and get out of the chair on their own.
- The result is extra work load for the nursing staff with unnecessary lifting.





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[03] Grey Performance Analysis

# Linnen

## unnecessary additional workload

- Unnecessary restacking of linnen is time consuming.
- Combined transport and storage units can avoid unnecessary restacking.







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### [03] Grey Performance Analysis

# lysis Consumer goods unnecessary additional workload

- Unnecessary restacking of goods:
- Combined transport and storage units can avoid unnecessary restacking.







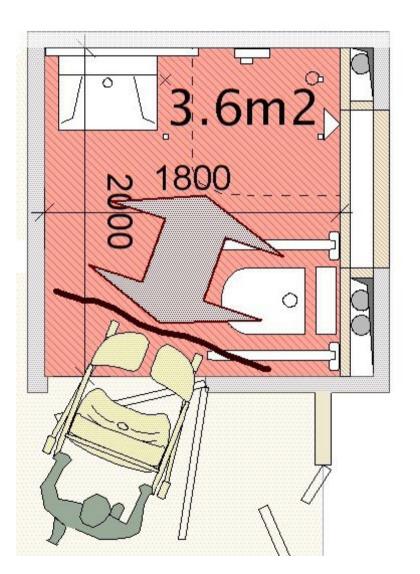
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### [04] Key Ergonomic Design Issues

### problems in sanitary cells today:



- No direct (straight) access to the toilet.
- No access for patient transfer equipment
- As a result: unnecessary extra work





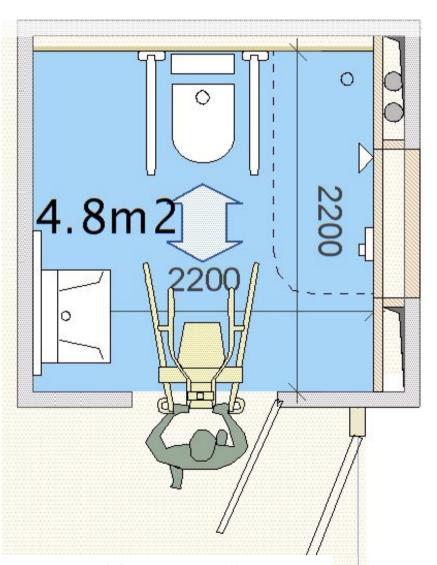
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### [04] Key Ergonomic Design Issues

### new standards for sanitary cells:



- MINIMAL SIZE of sanitary cells: 2.2 x 2.2m.
- Direct (straight) access to the toilet.

 Care-support possible with transfer equipment.



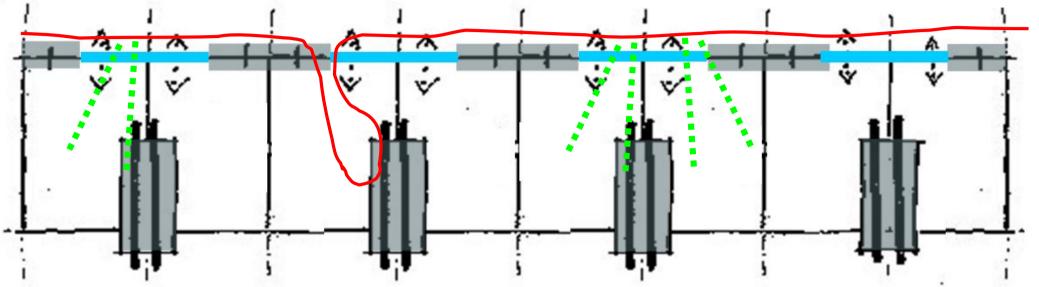


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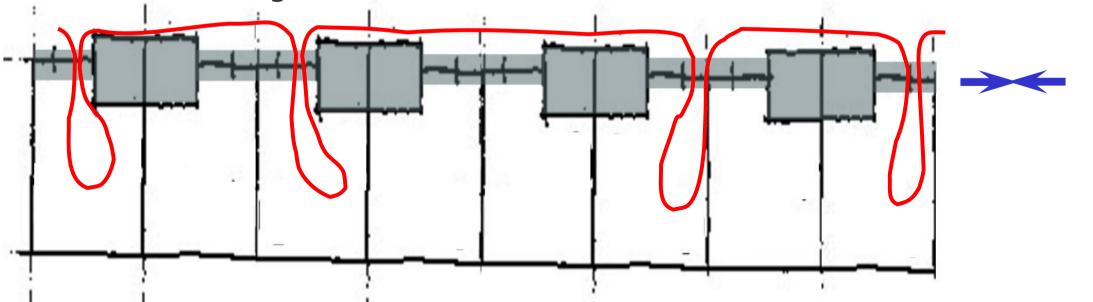








Nurses walking distance due to visual blockade





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[05] Focus: Alternatively Usable Time for Care

## Efficiency

### Workflow optimization together with quality care standards

- The goal for higher efficiency must be combined with an economic solidarity model.
- Better work flow efficiency must be accompanied by definite quality standards of care.





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# easyJet

# Logistics



# easycare

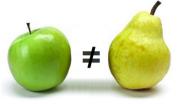
# Logistics

- Sufficient support equipment to cope with peak load.
- Quantity of support equipment to be designed in a way to enable an overlapping workflow.





[06] Joining Economy and Design Concepts for More Quality making cost parameters comparable



A hospital is planned (e.g.) for:

100 mio €

- Additional costs for ergonomic work conditions
   and improved income: 10 mio €
- Due to tight investment budget the decision is taken that it is out of the question to increase the investment by 10%.

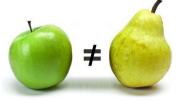
Does this represent an economically sustainable decision?







[06] Joining Economy and Design Concepts for More Quality making cost parameters comparable



- The projekt (100 mio €) is financed to 3%
- Annual project financing costs:

3'000'000 € / J

Additional financial costs (re. 10mio €)

300'000 € / J

- Potentially alternative usable time of care p.a. due to additional ergonomic measures:(12 FTE zu 60'000 €) 720'000 € / J
- In consequence: the investment is not sustainable without the additional budget!





Integral Process Design

 Planning should integrate processes and interfaces.

Planning supports
 Cooperation
 between processes.

'Cooperation factor' ist is part of profit & loss account.





[01] Using New Tools: PRO-BAU software:
Building - Assessment - Unit

- PRO-BAU shows the interconnection between investment and daily operation.
- Immediate results with
   ,Default Based Evaluation'.
- From Trend-View to Detailled-Result: Planning with PROBAU enables results from broad scope to detailled focus.





# O1] Using New Tools: PRO-BAU example: Building - Assessment - Unit

- e.g.: A Hospital requires new care wards
- Interim investments are necessary.
- Challenge: How can the existing care units be more efficient and prepare the change?
- [1] Realisation of a fast trend analysis.
- [2] Realisation of a detail project.





### [10] Summary and Conclusions

- Ergonomics in hospital design is an indispensable feature of future hospital design.
- Ergonomic design improves work conditions and enables operational cost reductions.
- Joining efficiency and quality care standards enable quality-oriented health facilities.
- Prospective planning is necessary:
   ,Building design is embraced by business design.





## Thank you for your attention!