

## Experience with Lean/Six Sigma

Todd Pawlicki



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## What is Six Sigma?

- A methodology
- Focuses on process variation and defects
- Tools and methods to improve process quality and process costs



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## What is Lean?

- A methodology that focuses on process speed, flow, and agility

### The Application of Lean Thinking to the Care of Patients With Bone and Brain Metastasis With Radiation Therapy

*By Christopher S. Kim, MD, MBA, James A. Hayman, MD, MBA, John E. Billi, MD, Katly Lath, BS, RT, and Theodore S. Lawrence, MD, PhD*

Department of Internal Medicine, Pediatrics and Communicable Diseases, and Radiation Oncology, Division of General Internal Medicine, University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, MI

Journal of Oncology Practice 3(4):189-193, 2007.



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## What is Lean/Six-Sigma?

- An integrated quality, speed, and cost methodology and toolset
- Use more lean tools if trying to improve process speed or reduce process costs,
- Use more Six-Sigma tools if trying to improve process quality




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## Lean/Six-Sigma Demystified

- The scientific process applied to quality improvement



Not quite...also includes many new tools, change management, and sustaining change strategies.




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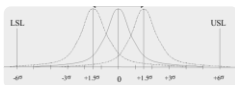
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## Six-Sigma Excellence

- Defective parts per million (ppm) opportunities

Limits in sigma around the mean	Probability of having a product outside the limits (Centered distribution)	Probability of having a product outside the limits (distribution shifted by 1.5σ)
3 sigma	2700 ppm	66,810 ppm
4 sigma	63.4 ppm	6,210 ppm
5 sigma	0.34 ppm	233 ppm
6 sigma	2 ppb	3.4 ppm




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## Creator of Six-Sigma

- Bill Smith
  - TQM spinoff; a better mousetrap
- 1952 Naval Academy graduate
  - 35 years engineering and QA
- Joined Motorola in 1987
  - Using  $6\sigma$ , Motorola was the 1988 Baldrige winner
- Died at work of a heart attack in 1994




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## DMAIC




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## UCSD Six-Sigma Experience

- Support obtained (~\$20k)
  - May 2010
- June – December 2010
- 5 members / 5 projects
  - Clin Ops Manager, Physics, IT, Dosimetry, Therapy
  - Example
    - Reduce the time for patients to start SRS treatment




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## Six Sigma – Project Scorecard

Define	Measure	Analyze	Improve	Control
Charter	Process map	Analyze process flow and identify waste	Prioritize	Create a Control Plan for solution
From an improvement team including key stakeholders	Data plan	Find variation	Identify, evaluate, and select best solution	Control charts
Validate prob.	Assess process performance capability	Analyze data collected for trends, patterns, and relationships	Develop, optimize and implement pilot solution	SOPs
Communicate	Initiate the measurement system	RCA	"to be" VSM	Transition project to process owner
"as is" VSM	Collect data	Analyze two samples using regression, T-test	Validate pilot solution for potential improvements with feedback from key stakeholders	Communicate completion
Develop a high level process map (SIPOC)		ANOVA	FMEA	Facilitate change management
Collect baseline data of each process		Understand relationships in key variables	DOE	
Verify VOC		Regression		
Review with Sponsor	Review with Sponsor	Review with Sponsor	Review with Sponsor	Review with Sponsor




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## Project Charter

Project Charter - Six Sigma Performance Improvement Projects			
Project Name: Reducing the time for identifying and starting cranial SRS patients on treatment			
Start Date: 6/29/2010			
End Date: 9/30/2010			
Project Team Members			
Responsibility	Name	Department	Title
Team Leader	Todd Pawlicki & Greg White		Physicist & Dosimetrist
Project Sponsor	Josh Lawson, MD		Physician (Rad Onc)
Executive Champion	Al Mundi, MD		Department Chair (Rad Onc)
Process Owner	Mary Collins		Clinical Operations Manager
Stakeholder	John Ahane, MD		Physician (Neurosurgery)
Team Member	Grace Kim & Jia-Zhu Wang		Physicists
Team Member	Matt Taylor		Chief Therapist
Team Member	Rich Fletcher		Chief IT
Team Member	Polix Nosiernsky		Chief Nurse




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## Problem Statement and Scope

Problem Statement
Currently, it takes 16.3 work days to get a cranial SRS patient on treatment. This results in stress for the patients in waiting for their treatment as well as deviations from high-quality care, in some cases due to medical conflicts with chemotherapy, for example.
Scope
Starts after consult is completed and ends when the patient's first fraction begins.




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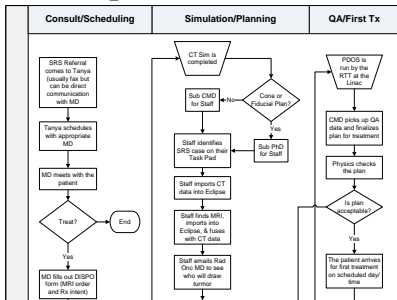
## Objective and Metrics

**Objective**  
 Decrease the time from consult to first fraction treated by 70%.  
 The goal is to have all SRS patients treated within 5 work days of their consult.

<b>Primary Metric(s)</b>	Work day hours (7am - 5pm): Consult to first fraction treated.
<b>Secondary Metric(s)</b>	Work day hours: Consult to Sim Work day hours: Sim to PDOS started Work day hours: PDOS to first fraction treated



## Process Map



## Data Collection Plan

<b>Process Owner:</b> Todd Pawlicki		<b>Data Collection Plan</b>				
<b>Process:</b> Reducing the time for identifying and starting cranial SRS patients on treatment.						
Data			Operational Definition and Procedures			
What?	Measure Units & Data Type	Sample Size	Stratification Factors	Who will collect data	How Measured?	Where will data be collected
Consult	date & time		By case type (cranial SRS)	Schedulers	Entered in Aria	Entered by staff (part of routine procedures) Aria database
CT Sim	date & time		Taken from consult case	Schedulers	Entered in Aria	Entered by staff (part of routine procedures) Aria database
PDOS	date & time		Taken from CT Sim case	Dosimetrist	Entered in Aria	Entered by staff (part of routine procedures) Aria database
First treatment	date & time		Taken from PDOS case	Therapist	Entered in Aria	Entered by staff (part of routine procedures) Aria database
Consult to first treatment	duration (7am-5pm workdays)	41	By case type (cranial SRS)	n/a	calculated from above data	n/a Aria database



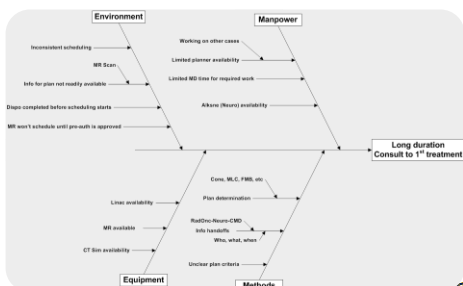
## Baseline Data

### Consult to First Treatment (workdays, 7am - 5pm)

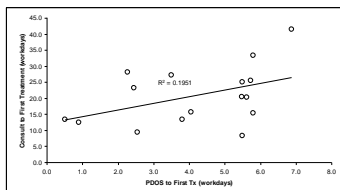
	Raw Data	Outlier Removed
Mean	19.6	16.3
Standard deviation	11.9	6.5
Minimum	8.3	8.3
Maximum	48.7	28.1



## Fishbone Diagram



## Correlation Analysis



## Correlation Analysis – Conclusions



- Strongest correlation for primary metric
  - Consult to CT Sim (Step 1)
- The steps are only weakly correlated
  - Improving one step won't have an effect on the other steps

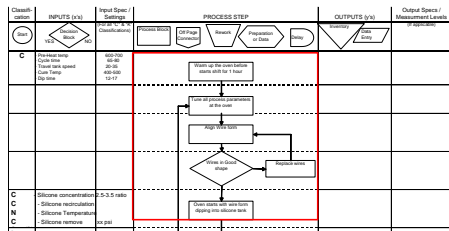


## Before Change

	Consult to Sim (workdays)	Sim to PDOS (workdays)	PDOS to First Tx (workdays)	Consult to First Tx (workdays)
17.9	5.8	3.5	27.2	
29.3	5.3	6.9	41.5	
3.4	8.2	5.8	16.4	
20.5	5.2	2.3	28.0	
17.3	2.3	5.5	25.1	
13.0	7.7	2.4	23.2	
1.6	1.2	5.5	8.3	
2.6	4.2	2.6	9.4	
5.6	7.2	0.5	13.3	
5.8	5.9	4.1	15.7	
3.8	11.1	5.6	20.3	
9.3	2.3	8.9	12.5	
13.2	14.4	5.8	33.4	
7.4	12.4	5.7	25.5	
1.0	8.6	3.8	13.4	
2.7	12.2	5.5	20.4	
<b>Mean (workdays)</b>	12.37	5.01	3.88	21.26
<b>StdDev (workdays)</b>	2.65	2.14	2.12	10.70
<b>Minimum (workdays)</b>	1.60	1.20	0.51	8.30
<b>Maximum (workdays)</b>	29.30	7.70	6.98	41.47



## Process Map: “To-Be” Process



### + Implementation Plan



# After Change

	Consult to Sim (workdays)	Sim to PDOS (workdays)	PDOS to First Tx (workdays)	Consult to First Tx (workdays)
	3.0	7.7	1.9	12.6
	0.0	1.9	0.5	2.6
	0.2	4.5	1.0	5.7
	1.1	4.6	0.9	6.6
	1.9	2.0	0.5	5.2
	6.4	1.0	0.9	8.3
	0.1	6.6	1.6	8.3
	0.2	5.9	0.9	7.0

Mean (workdays)	1.62	4.36	1.03	7.01
Stddev (workdays)	2.34	0.50	2.94	
Minimum (workdays)	0.05	1.00	0.53	2.47
Maximum (workdays)	6.40	7.65	1.95	12.60



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# Cost Benefit Analysis

Cost Benefit Analysis			
Process:			
Project Team:			
Team Leader:			
Expected Costs			
Description	Unit	Cost	
Expected Costs \$			-
Benefits			
Description	Unit	Savings	
Estimated Procurement Savings \$			-
Projected Project Savings \$			-



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VSM IERC 2008

# Using Value Stream Map on The Issue of Activity Capture and Billing at an Academic Radiation Oncology Department

Claribel Bonilla, PhD, CSSBB  
 Brigitte Wesselink, (Student)  
 Ashlee Enriquez, (Student)  
 University of San Diego  
 Department of Industrial & Systems  
 Engineering

Todd Pawlicki, PhD  
 University of California, San Diego  
 Department of Radiation Oncology



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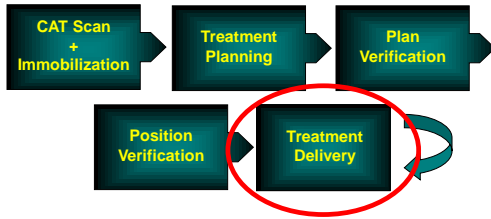
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### Area of focus



- Staff was asked to decrease capture errors
- Staff suggested a focus on treatment delivery




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### Value Stream Mapping (VSM)

- Part of Lean Thinking
  - Used to identify and remove waste
- Value stream
  - All the actions required to bring a product or service to a customer
- Steps
  - Establish the process scope
  - Construct a *current* state map
  - Construct a *future* state map
  - Develop a plan to implement changes




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### Our VSM Application

- Step 1
  - Map process by someone not familiar with the process (USD Student)
  - Collect data on accuracy of activity capture
- Step 2
  - Analysis of data ("hard evidence")
- Step 3
  - Create future state
    - Engineering expert + Domain expert = Final recommendations




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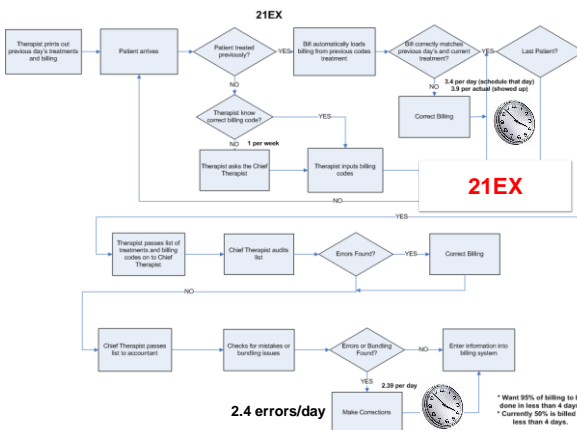
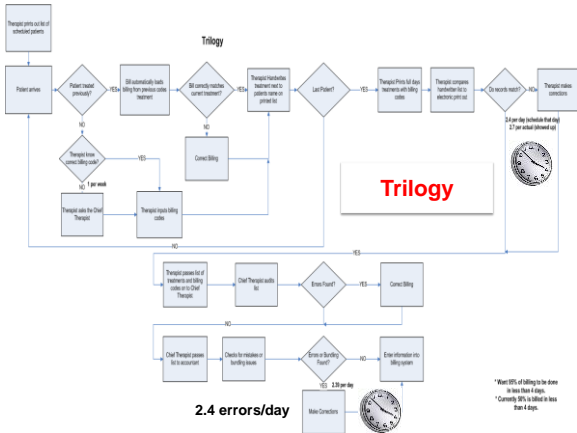
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Trilogy

21EX




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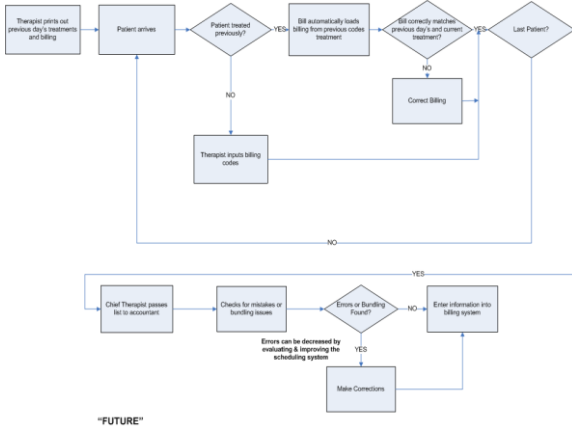
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# Future State Map



UC San Diego  
RADIATION ONCOLOGY



## Results – Current State

- Data collected over a two month period

21EX			Trilogy		
#	% tx's		#	% tx's	
20	1.43	Captured incorrectly	11	0.79	Captured incorrectly
17	1.21	Forgot to capture	10	0.71	Forgot to capture
12	0.86	Billed when shouldn't	20	1.43	Billed when shouldn't
8	0.57	Double billed	3	0.21	Double billed

- Total error: ~\$240,500 / month

UC San Diego  
RADIATION ONCOLOGY

## Results – *Future State*

- Data collected over a two month period

21EX			Trilogy		
#	% tx's		#	% tx's	
13	0.93	Captured incorrectly	6	0.43	Captured incorrectly
7	0.50	Forgot to capture	5	0.36	Forgot to capture
15	1.07	Billed when shouldn't	2	0.14	Billed when shouldn't
0	0.00	Double billed	4	0.29	Double billed

- Total error: ~\$123,800 / month
- 48.5% improvement




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## Lean/Six-Sigma Lessons Learned

- Requirements
  - Direct line of accountability to "senior" management
- Key to success
  - Need protected time for participants
  - Make use the guided problem solving
- Most difficult part
  - Data collection and analysis




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