

Quest Diagnostics

The Power of Six Sigma Quality

CDC – Quality Institute 2003 April 14, 2003





Quest Diagnostics

Vision

"Dedicated People Improving the Health of Patients Through Unsurpassed Diagnostic Insights"

Values

- Quality
- Integrity
- Innovation
- Collaboration
- Accountability
- Leadership





Quest Diagnostics

Operations

- >130 Million Patient Encounters / Year
- ❖ >1,700 Patient Service Centers
- 140 Rapid Response Laboratories
- 32 Full Service Regional Laboratories
- 2 Esoteric Testing Laboratories
- ❖ >\$4 Billion Revenue
- ❖ >37,000 Employees





Our Focus







Six Sigma Quality Defined

An Accuracy Rate of 99.99966% or

3.4 Defects Per Million Opportunities (DPMO)

	Sigma	% Accuracy	DPMO	Cost of Poor Quality
	6	99.9997%	3.4	< 1% of Revenue
	5	99.98%	233	5 – 15% of Revenue
	4	99.4%	6,210	15 – 25% of Revenue
	3	93.3%	66,807	25 – 40% of Revenue
	2	69.1%	308,537	Not Competitive



Enterprises

Source: Six Sigma by Mikel Harry, Ph.D. and Richard Schroeder, www.6-sigma.com



What Is Six Sigma?

Virtual Perfection

- <3.4 Defects Per Million Opportunities</p>
- Reduce Occurrences
- Reduce Process Variation

Rigorous Methodology – DMAI²C

- Define
- Measure
- Analyze
- Innovative Improvement
- Control





What Is Six Sigma?

Customer Focused

- Listen to the "Voice of the Customer"
- Define Requirements Using Customer Input

Data Driven Discipline

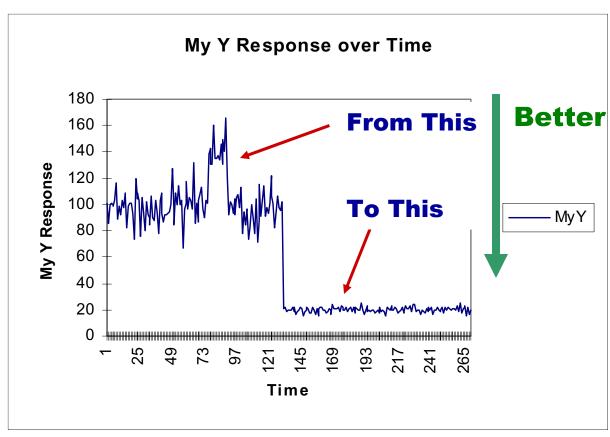
- Make Decisions Based on Facts and Data
- Measure, Measure, Measure





Dramatic Improvement

Reduce Errors and Variation







Our Moral Imperative

Eliminate Diagnostic Testing Errors to Provide the Highest Quality Healthcare Services for Patients



Six Sigma Quality

Enables Error-Free Services

and Improves Business Performance





Pre - Analytical

Patient Service Center Wait Times

Situation: Average wait times fine BUT wide variation produced high % of dissatisfied patients

Outcome: Achieved >85% defect reduction with no additional staffing. Workflow improvements reduced non value-added steps.

Specimen Processing Accuracy

Situation: Patient Demographic, Doctor and Billing Information Data Entry Errors

Outcome: Achieved 60% defect reduction. Process improvements include process specialization and requisition redesign





Analytical

Missing / Lost Specimens

Situation: >5 Sigma Process (<230 DPMO)

Outcome: Achieved >80% defect reduction. Tightened storage protocols by specimen type and improved tracking mechanisms

Instrument Measurement Variability

Situation: Wide range of outcomes on common tests

Outcome: Achieved >75% defect reduction. Process improvements include automated equipment performance measurement





Post - Analytical

Outbound TNP Calls

Situation: Wide variability in time frame to notify physician if test not performed

Outcome: Achieved >50% defect reduction. Process improvements include communications improvement between lab operations and client service





Collaboration

Hospital Neonatal Intensive Care Specimen Collection Errors

Situation: A collaborative project with a hospital system to assess specimen integrity and safety issues of blood collection across 3 hospitals.

Outcome: Achieved 60% defect reduction. Process improvements implemented for specimens drawn in the ER and by nurses in other key areas of the hospital.





Six Sigma & Patient Safety

Some Learnings...

The Patient Comes First

- Focus on Needs
- Use DPMO instead of % Errors

Disciplined Improvement

- Focus on Total System Design Rather Than Sub-Process Incremental Improvements
- Use Statistical Process Control Techniques

Measure, Measure, Measure

Measure the Right Things Right

Accountability

Clear Ownership, Monitor Progress, Take Action





Driving Six Sigma Quality

Cultural Change...

- Senior Leadership Role
- Commit Talented Dedicated Resources
- Challenge the Status Quo
- Drive Patient Benefits, Not Cost Reduction
- Cost Reduction = An Outcome
- Patient Benefits = The Goal



Quality Satisfied Quality Sati

Quality Indicators

Baseline Metrics: Critical Defects We Measure

Laboratory Process Flow DPMO Measures

Pre-Analytical

Collect the SpecimenSpecimen Re-Collection, QNS

Transport the Specimen Missed Pickups, Lab Accident

Process the Specimen Misplaced Specimens, TNP

Analytical

Perform Diagnostic Tests Internal/External Proficiency

Produce Test Results Corrected/Amended Reports

Post Analytical

Medical Report to Physician

 Address Physician Questions

Produce Accurate Invoice

Collect Payment

Turnaround Time

Speed to Answer

Missing Information

Payer Adjustment Report

