

Operations research bij strategische capaciteitsbeslissingen in de zorg

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Wat is Operations research?

- operations research (O.R.) is the discipline of applying advanced analytical methods to help make better decisions (bron: INFORMS)
- Mbv: wiskundige modellen & optimalisatie
- Ook bekend als Management Science, OR/MS, *The science of better*
- NL: Mathematische besliskunde, vaak onderdeel Ectrie, soms Wiskunde of Inf



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OR \neq statistiek

- Statistiek doet wiskundig correcte uitspraken over data
- OR gebruikt vaak statistiek, maar gaat een stap verder:
 - het modelliseert,
 - analyseert en
 - optimaliseert (bedrijfs)processen



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Waar is OR succesvol?

- Operationele problemen die zich steeds herhalen: de dagelijkse puzzel
- Voorbeelden:
 - Routeplanning (vrachtvervoer maar ook NS)
 - Revenue management (prijzen van met name vliegtuigtickets)
 - Voorraadbeheer/bestelstrategieën
 - Capaciteitsbeslissingen (bijv. in telecom)



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Waar is OR minder succesvol?

- Minder gestructureerde, vaak strategische beslissingen
- OR op strategisch niveau:
 - Geen Decision Support System (DSS) maar scenario-analyses
 - Betrokkenheid management



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OR en zorg

- Tot 5 à 10 jaar geleden weinig aandacht
- Noodzaak tot efficiëntieverhoging en kwaliteitsverbetering aanleiding inzet OR (en niet alleen OR)
- *De* hype na revenue management
- Toegepast in zorgprodukt zelf en in zorglogistiek



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Aanleiding voordracht

- Voordracht Rafael Smit & Cyril Notschaele over strategische capaciteitsbeslissingen
- *Wat is er te vinden in de academische literatuur over strategische capaciteitsbeslissingen in de zorg?*
- Bar weinig
- Te bespreken: Blake & Carter, *A goal programming approach to strategic resource allocation*, EJOR 2002



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Situatie

- Canada in jaren 90, ziekenhuis (Mount Sinai, Toronto) geconfronteerd met budgetverlaging
- Wat is gewenste (door ziekenhuis en artsen) case-mix?



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Rationale analyse

- “resource allocation is a two stage process, involving a first-order decision which defines the total number of resources that will be made available and a second-order decision that determines who will be granted, or denied, access to these resources”
- “since demand for health care services exceeds available supply, some form of rationing must exist”



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Doel analyse

- Geen winstmaximalisatie, maar “goal programming”: inkomsten zkh en artsen moeten op (ongeveer) gelijk niveau blijven
- Capaciteit (bedden + OK) blijft gelijk



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Wiskundige formulering

Minimize:
$$P_1 \left[(w_F^- d_F^-) + (w_E^+ d_E^+) + w_B \left(\sum_{y=1}^Y (d_{B_y}^- + d_{B_y}^+) \right) \right] + P_2 \left[\sum_{y=1}^Y \sum_{n=1}^N (w_C (d_{C_{yn}}^- + d_{C_{yn}}^+) + w_{CC} (d_{CC_{yn}^-}^+ + d_{CC_{yn}^+}^+)) \right]$$

subject to

$$\sum_{y=1}^Y \sum_{n=1}^N (r_n - v_{yn}) x_{yn} + d_F^- - d_F^+ = F + \text{Profit}, \quad (1)$$

$$F + \sum_{y=1}^Y \sum_{n=1}^N v_{yn} x_{yn} + d_E^- - d_E^+ = R - \text{Profit}, \quad (2)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^N b_n x_{yn} + d_{B_y}^- - d_{B_y}^+ = b^{y*} \quad \forall y, \quad (3)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^N b_n x_{yn} \leq \text{Upper}_{b^{y*}} \quad \forall y, \quad (3a)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^N b_n x_{yn} \geq \text{Lower}_{b^{y*}} \quad \forall y, \quad (3b)$$

$$x_{yn} + d_{C_{yn}}^- - d_{C_{yn}}^+ = p_{yn}^* \quad \forall y; n, \quad (4)$$

$$d_{C_{yn}}^+ + d_{CC_{yn}^+}^- - d_{CC_{yn}^+}^+ = \text{Upper}_{yn}^{\text{Preferred}} - p_{yn}^* \quad \forall y; n, \quad (4a)$$

$$d_{C_{yn}}^- + d_{CC_{yn}^-}^- - d_{CC_{yn}^-}^+ = p_{yn}^* - \text{Lower}_{yn}^{\text{Preferred}} \quad \forall y; n, \quad (4b)$$

$$\text{Lower}_{yn}^{\text{Preferred}} \leq x_{yn} \leq \text{Upper}_{yn}^{\text{Preferred}} \quad \forall y; n, \quad (4c)$$

$$\sum_{y=1}^Y \sum_{n=1}^N \text{OR}_{yn} x_{yn} \leq \text{OR}_{\text{Available}}, \quad (5)$$

$$\sum_{y=1}^Y \sum_{n=1}^N \text{LOS}_{yn} x_{yn} \leq \text{Beds}_{\text{Available}}, \quad (6)$$

All variables ≥ 0 .

Validatie

- Hoe goed is dit model?
- Validatie op 3 niveaus:
 - Theoretisch adhv overleg met artsen en managers
 - Data dmv data analyse
 - Voorspellend vermogen: “*Eight of the nine individuals (88.9%) responding to this survey accepted the models and their recommendations*”



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Gevolg analyse

“During 1996 budget negotiations, these models were used to investigate the impact of growth and decline within particular segments of the Perioperative Planning Council at Mount Sinai Hospital. Of particular interest were model results suggesting growth in the dental/eye/ENT group and decline in the thoracic and oncology services. Conventional wisdom at the study hospital held that when faced with budget reductions, clinically important services (thoracic and oncology) should be retained while simple, low priority services (dental/eye/ENT) should be eliminated. We were, however, able to suggest to managers that following conventional wisdom would be ill-advised in this case. Our argument to managers was that if they wanted to retain important, but unprofitable services, they had to maintain a base of low cost, high profit services to cross-subsidise clinically important areas of specialization.”

“The study site accepted this advice and eventually eliminated its Thoracic Surgery service in 1997.”



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Conclusies

- Product mix aanpak ook bruikbaar in zorg (n=1)
- Mits invoergegevens aanwezig rechttoe-rechtaan
- (zeer) hoog niveau model
- Lager-niveau model kan ook bottlenecks en gewenste capaciteitsinvesteringen aangeven



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