# National **Quality Improvement Conference**

**Role of Emergency Department** in Population Health: A Diabetes **Mellitus (DM) Case Study** 

Dr John Chua Mingzhou

mingzhou\_john\_chua@ttsh.com.sg



## **Problem Statement**

The projected **prevalence** of DM in the population above 60 years old is 40% by 2050; leading to heavy disease burden and healthcare cost.

### **Potential Solutions**

Build ED-to-		Collaboration with Endocrinology to establish
Community		agreed protocols for SOC referrals
Pathways	-	Collaboration with General Practitioners (GPs)
		in Primary Care Network
Just-in-Time		ED-to-Endocrinology same day referrals for
Care		select group of patients
Partner-		Fixed date appointments with polyclinics

Singapore's age-sex standardised DM admission rate is 2.1x of OECD average.

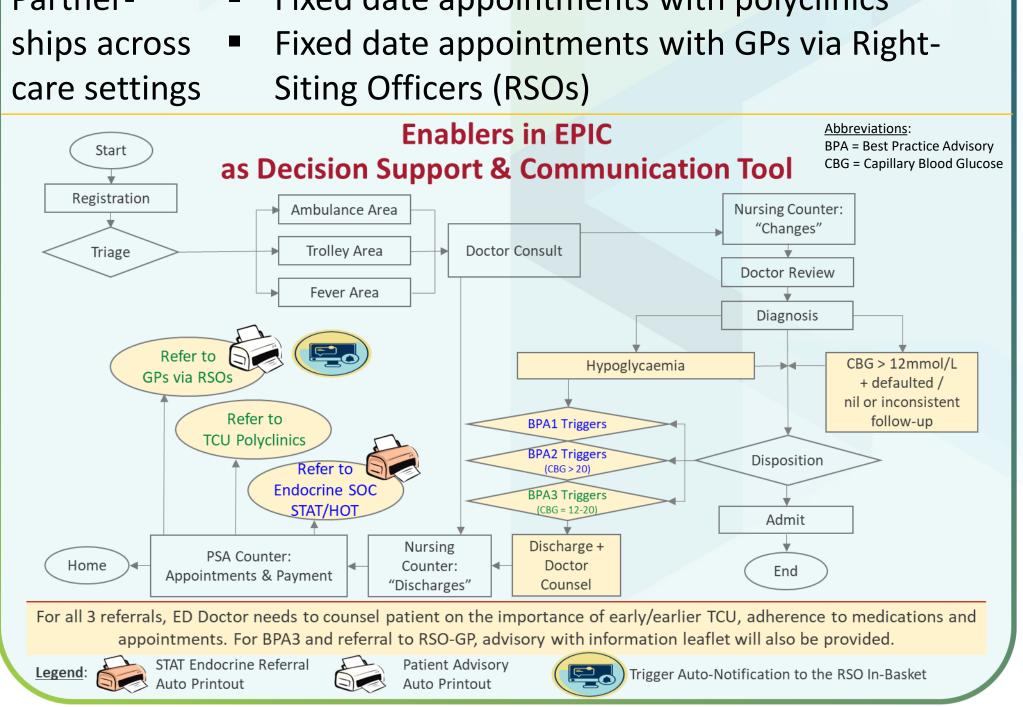
However, only 30% of DM patients have regular follow-up to prevent and reduce complications.

# **Project Aim**

To increase the percentage of ED discharged patients with non-optimal<sup>^</sup> DM control referred to care network<sup>^</sup> and actualising the appointment from 35% to 75% by September 2023. ^Non-optimal: CBG <3.9mmol/L or >12mmol/L

**^^DM Care Network: Specialist Outpatient Clinics** (SOCs), HOT clinics, Primary Care Providers, Community Health Team, Short Stay Unit.

## Lessons Learnt



#### **Outcomes & Impacts**

**Overall Process Measure**: Increased percentage of patients referred to DM care network from **16% to 71% Overall Outcome Measure**: Increased percentage of patients referred to and actualised appointment with DM care network from **35% to 55%** 

Percentage of ED Discharged Patients with Suboptimal Glycaemic Control

- Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) cycles allow rapid feedback and testing of changes.
- Understanding the patient's story will help with engagement and change management.
- Designing an effective and efficient counselling script to best engage patients.
- Leveraging upon EPIC to drive sustainability and change.

