Quality Improvement Conference



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Problem Statement

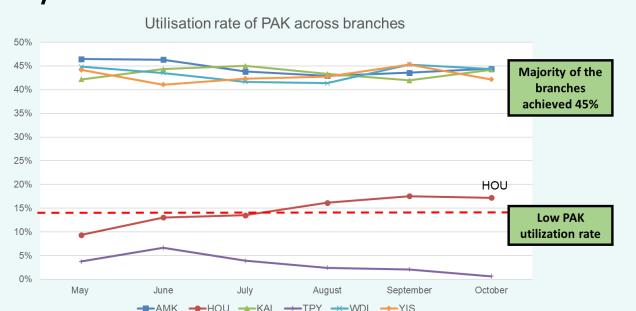
The low Pharmacy Arrival Kiosk (PAK) utilization had led to several queue-related issues:

- Long queue leading to patient dissatisfaction
- Added stress to registration staff



Project Aim

To increase the utilisation rate of PAK at HOU Pharmacy from 14.5% to 45%



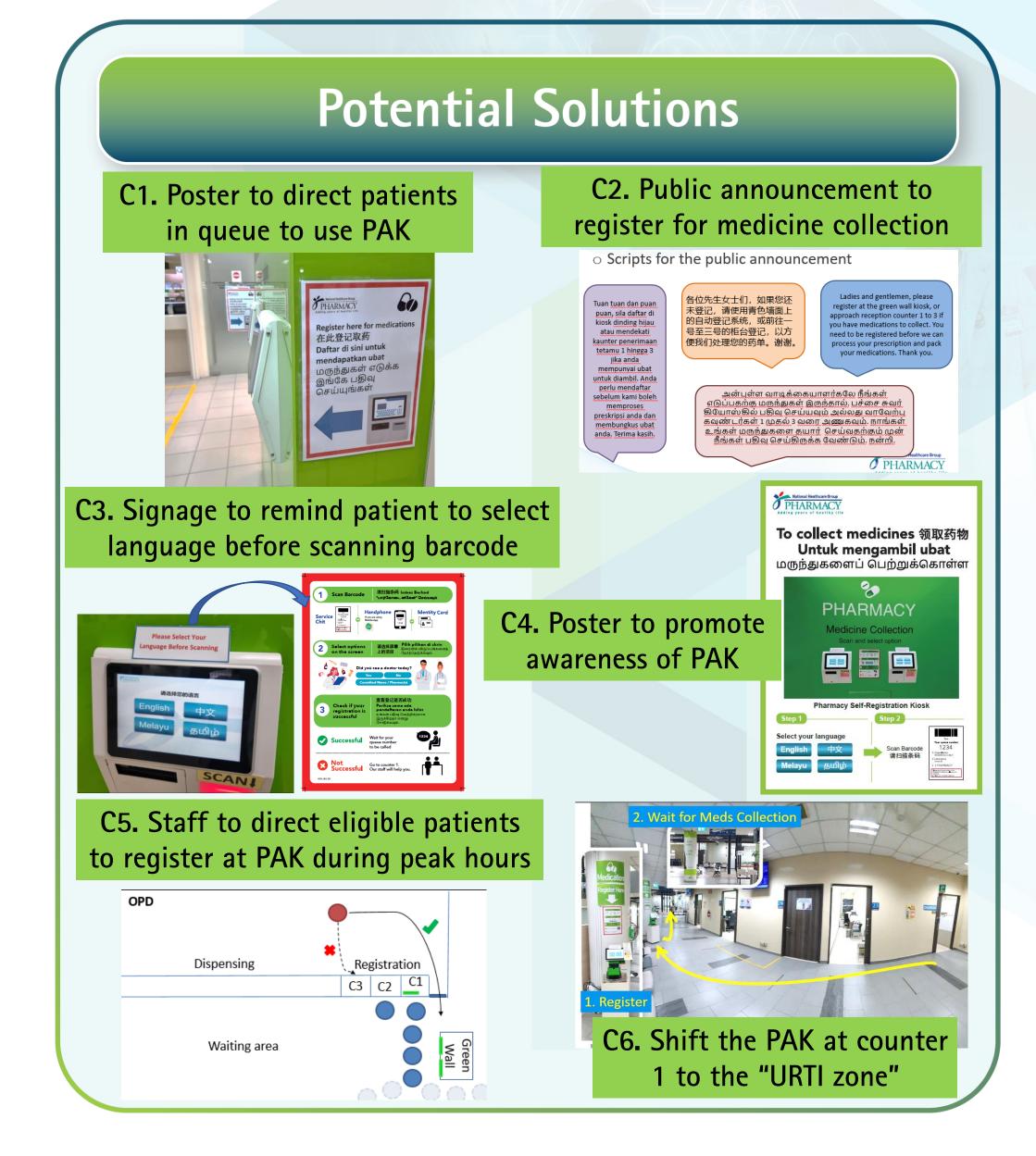
Lessons Learnt

What went well and why?

- Location of PAK is an important factor: Greatest % increase in utilization rate after relocating the PAK from counter 1 to URTI zone (countermeasure 6)
- Increased kiosk utilization rate reduced queue: staff less stressed over clearing the long queue at registration

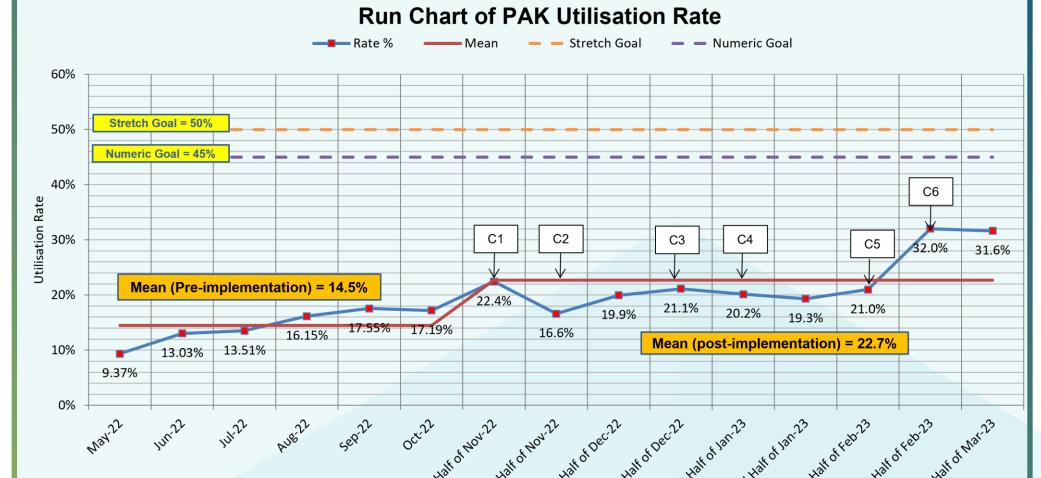
What did not go well and could have done better?

- Increased rework cases: Identification of gaps is necessary
- Unsuccessful registration at PAK reduced patient confidence: Revisit criteria for successful registration at PAK



Outcomes & Impacts

- Countermeasure 6 Most significant increase of PAK utilisation rate (reached 32%)
- Achieved a mean PAK utilisation rate of 22.7%
- Continuous improvement of countermeasures beyond project period to achieve the targeted utilisation rate



Positive feedbacks received:

- Staff: "I can see that the queue shortens really quickly when my colleague stepped out to direct patients to register at the PAKs"
- Patient: "Now I know can register using kiosk, next time I will go to the kiosk directly"