

Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte Health Service Executive





"See & Treat" Model for Minor Ops

Reduce OPD Wait Times for Minor Operative General Surgery Patients by providing Direct Access to Minor Procedures Clinic

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Introduction

- General Surgery carries the 3rd highest number of
 - patients on Out Patient Department (OPD) waitlists



Hospital

OP



1. A "See & Treat" model is effective in reducing the waiting times for

patient with relative minimal expenditure (Figure 1)

- Minor operative procedures represent 69% of General
- Surgery day case activity (exc.endoscopy) (BIU).
- Access for patients to minor procedure theatres can

be convoluted

Objectives

Clinic by direct GP referral to minor procedures theatre

- for appropriate conditions; patients receive consultation
- and procedure at the same visit. Follow up is then

arranged with the GP for results

(Figure 1)

Methodology

Start Date: 28/10/2016

2 Operators



		11000000	
No. Patients Processed	1251	241 (19%)	126 (12%)
Patients removed /Suspended by WL validation		31 (3%)	115 treated in regular OPD Clinic
National Projections (Dec 2016) NTPF General Surgery			
	Waitlist (n) (Dec 2016)	Eligible (Minor Ops) Patients	Patients "See & Treat" Clinic (potential)
No. Patients	32, 861	6244 (19%)	3,943 (12%)
Projected WL validation		986 (3%)	

(Minor

Ops)

Patients

Processed

Longest waiting patient: 13 m

(Dec 2016)



"See

& Treat"

Clinic

Average wait time: 12 weeks

1. "See & Treat" are a means of consolidating and streamlining treatment for patients with minor procedures

2. Establishing a clinic where patients are directly referred from general practitioner services to obtain a consultation

and, if suitable, treatment undertaken at one event

3. The patient is then returned directly to the care of the family doctor for suture removal and review of pathology

This effectively reduces waiting times for patient and provides direct access to surgical services for general

practitioners. By consolidating the initial consultation and treatment in one encounter, and arranging follow up with GP

services, two patient encounters in the outpatient department are avoided, thus outpatient waiting lists are effectively

reduced. The "See and Treat" Model transferable to Model 3 and 4 Acute Hospitals in Ireland

No. Patients waiting >6 m: 68 No. Patients waiting >6 m: 0 Conclusions Short Interval intervention = significant wait list reduction Wait list validation by patient telephone calls was key to streamlining Future goals:-E-referral for Minor Procedures (streamline GP referrals, provide electronic

means of tracking referral for the GP)