## Overview of Lean Principles in Histology: Patient Safety, Efficiency, and Workflow

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## Learning objectives

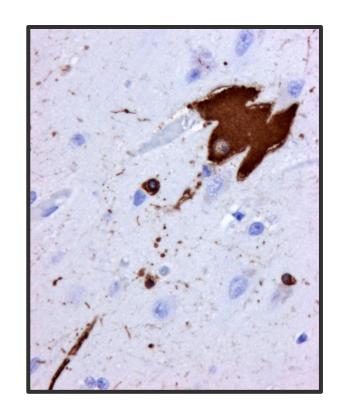
### After this webinar, you will be able to:

- Evaluate histology laboratory operational challenges
- Define waste and discuss the ways of identifying it in histology
- Identify common practice risks in the histology laboratory process
- Describe basic lean fundamentals that support patient safety, efficiency, and workflow in histology



## **Anatomic Pathology Laboratory Challenges**

- Laboratory automation is present but still manual processes make it hard to scale without adding staff
- Human touchpoints and decision points make it difficult to error proof processes
- Nature of processes tend to create bottlenecks that set the pace of production
- Reduction of process steps are critical to creating efficiency and safety
- Striking a balancing between the "art" of histology and automation





# **Anatomic Pathology Operational Challenges Mislabeling Errors**

18 month study on specimen labeling errors in surgical pathology<sup>1</sup>

- o 0.25% (75) of cases involved labeling errors
  - 73% (55) patient name
  - 24% (18) specimen/site
- Process step-location of majority of mislabeling
  - o 69% in gross room
- 73% (55/75) downstream error of slides assigned to an incorrect patient
- Recommendation was to implement barcode tracking or RFID technology

#### College of American Pathologists Study of 136 Institutions-Q-Probes Study<sup>2</sup>

- o 1811 mislabeling occurrences
- Mislabeling rates: Cases 0.11%, blocks 0.17%, slides 0.11%
- Lean processing techniques noted as valuable
- Recommend control of 3 process points due to pattern of errors: Accessioning, transfer of tissue into block, and cutting and slide mounting
- Batch work and insufficient segregated at points of tissue transfer source of error



## **Histology Process and Practice**

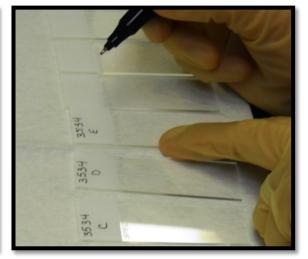
Manual Tasks → Influence the Accuracy of the Outcome

#### "Common Histology Practice"

- ✓ Hand labeling
- ✓ Hand typing
- ✓ Handwritten orders
- ✓ Visual matching of paper with patient artifacts







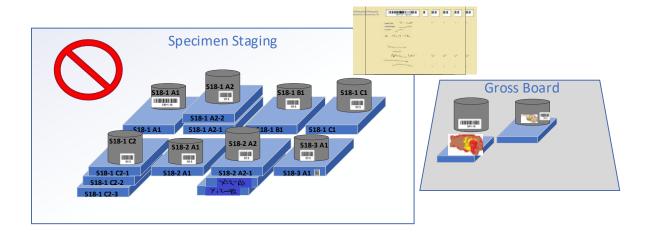


## **Histology Process and Practice**

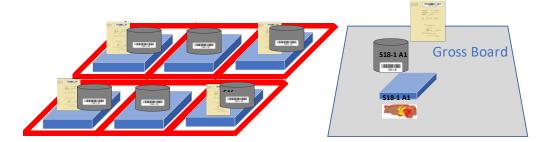
Opportunities to Improve Efficiency and Patient Safety

### "Common Histology Practice"

- ✓ Batching
- ✓ Human Error Risk
- ✓ Duplication
- ✓ Excessive motion









### **Lean Benefits**

- Eliminating waste and operational expense
- Continuous flow of value added activities
- Visual management
- Improving on time performance
- Increasing productivity with the same resources
- Supports continuous process improvement





## Lean Six Sigma Toolbox

### ✓ Lean

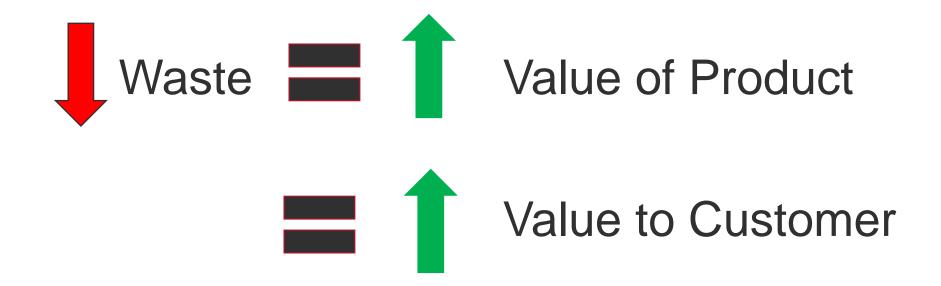
- □ 5 whys (cause and effect or Ishikawa)
- **□**5S
- Kanban
- ☐ Poka Yoke (error proof)
- Standardized Work
- Value Stream Mapping
- ☐ Cell Design
- ☐ Kaizen (continuous improvement)
- Pull Scheduling
- ☐ Quick Changeover (SMED)

#### √ Six Sigma

- ☐ Process Flowchart
- Pareto Chart
- ANOVA
- Process Capability
- Measurement System Analysis
- Statistical Process Control
- ☐ Design of Experiments
- FMEA



### Foundations of Lean





## Impact of Identifying Waste



8 Types of Waste

- Helps identify the non-value added steps in a process
- Determines where there are bottlenecks and waste
- Increases the understanding of the process and support improvement initiatives
- Helps to streamline process



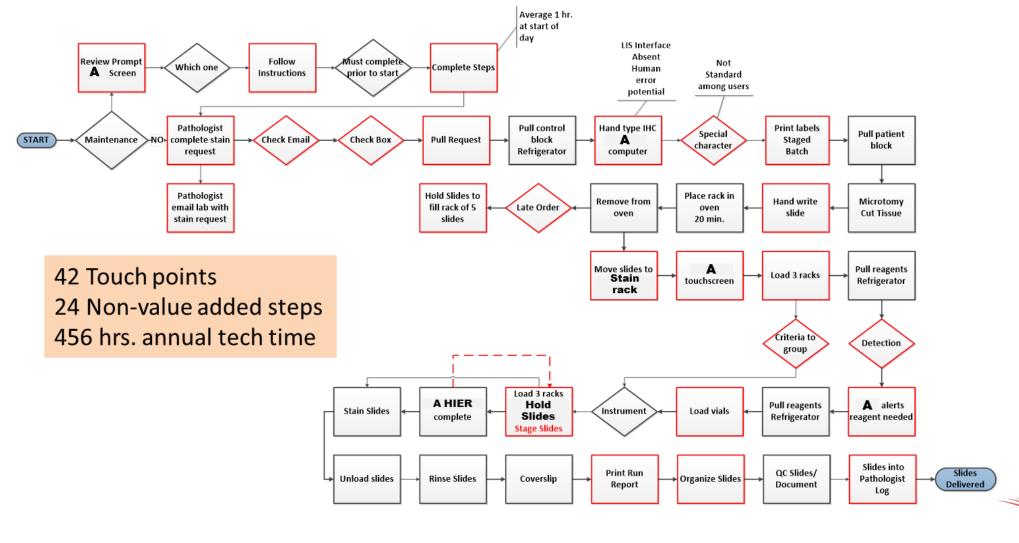
### **Process Waste Identification**

- Create a process map
- Evaluate each process step
- Identify process value
  - NVA (Non value add)
    - Duplicate labeling
    - Transfer of patient data
  - VA (Value add)
    - Cutting slides
    - Slide staining
  - Bottlenecks
    - Batch handling
    - Cut off time

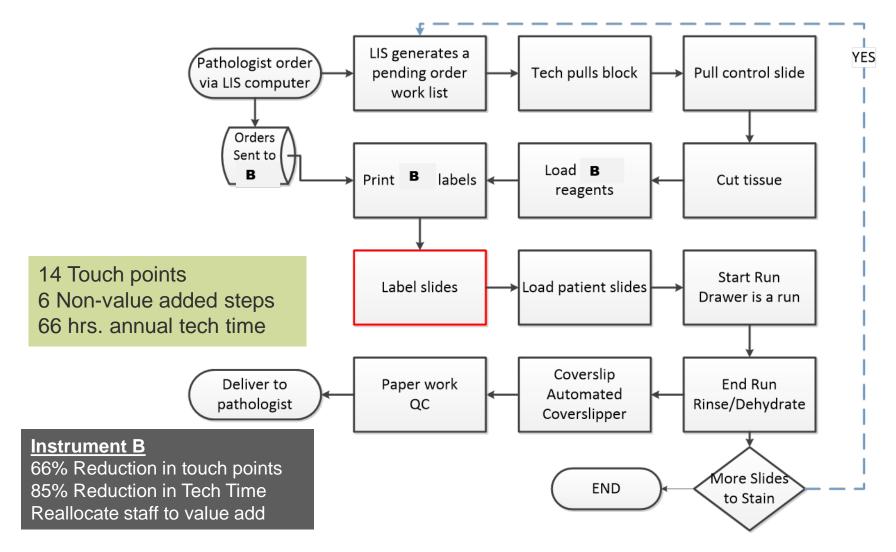




# Lean Principles – Value of Process Mapping Process Steps (IHC Instrument A)

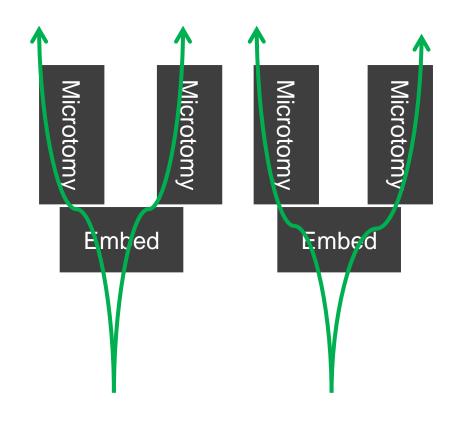


# Lean Principles – Value of Process Mapping Process Steps (IHC Instrument B )

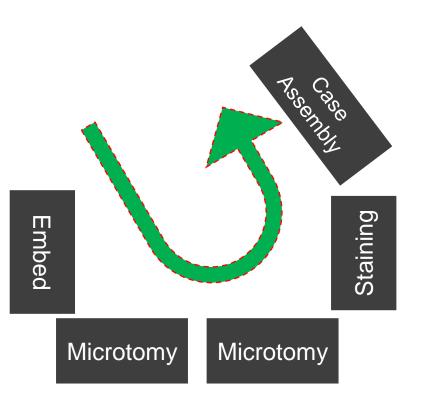




# Lean Principles Work Cell Design Drives Efficiency

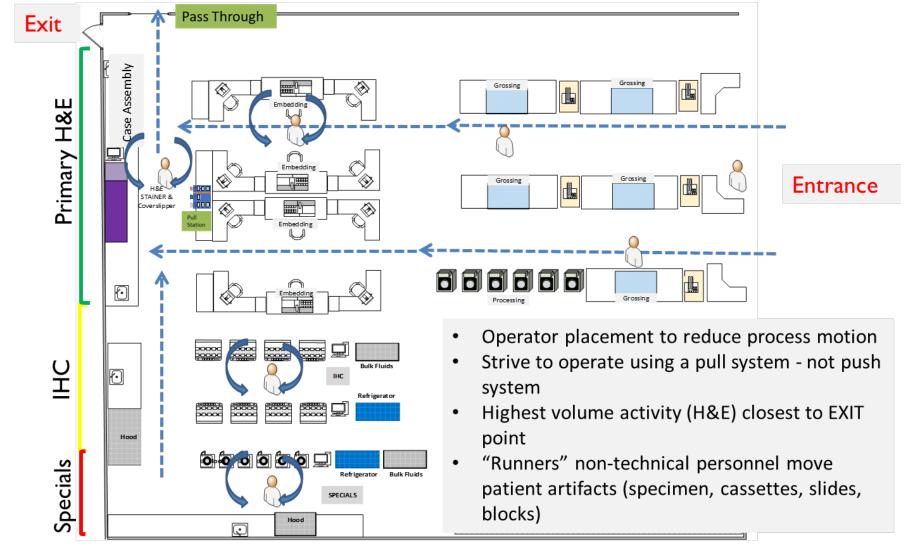


- U shaped process
- Mitigate return paths





# Lean Principles Work Cell Design Drives Efficiency





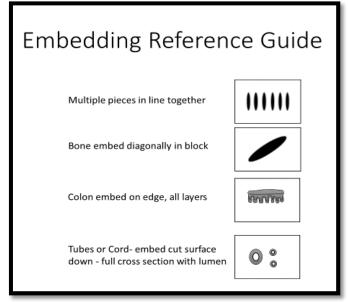
### Lean Principles - Driving Standard Practice at the Work Bench

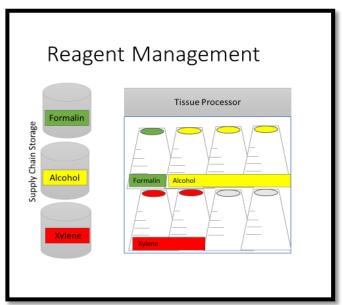
#### **Visual Cues**

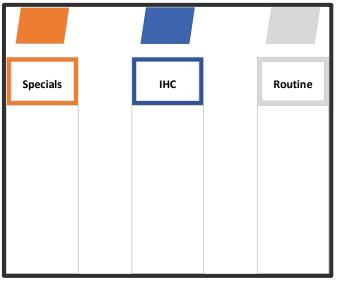
- Posters
- Reagent management
- Taping bench top for slide hand off point

### **Color Coding**

- Cassette Color-Routine vs. Stat
- Slide color to drive process and handling
- Pull Station-Color coded visual cues to correlate with next process to drive downstream efficiency







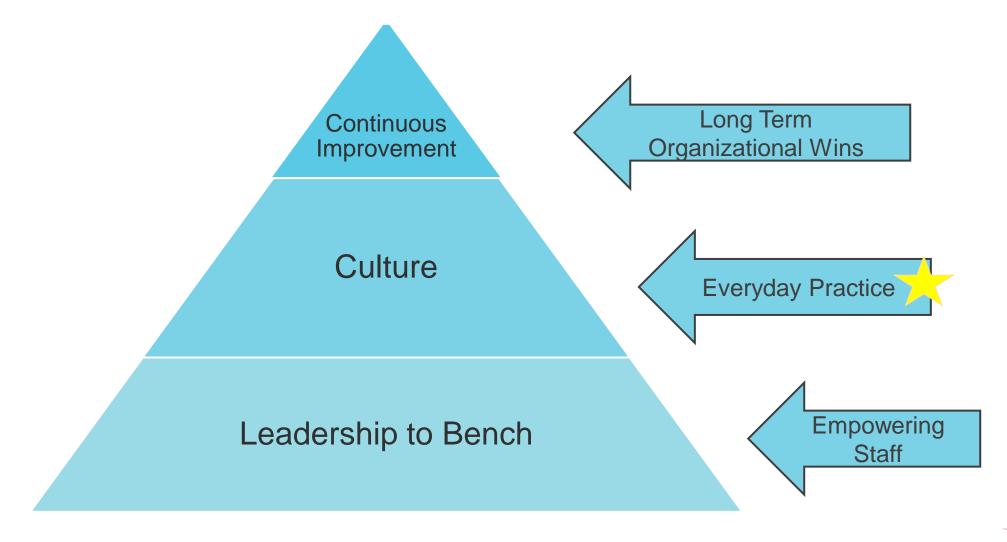


# Lean Principles Driving Standard Practice at the Work Bench

- Error proofing (Poka Yoke)
  - Eliminate human error risks through technology
    - Lab information system (LIS) generated barcodes
      - Cassettes, Slides, and Specimen protocols
    - Scanning and Barcoding at Process Steps
      - LIS or Middleware
  - Instrument technological features, barcode slides & reagents



## **Key to Sustaining Lean Practice**

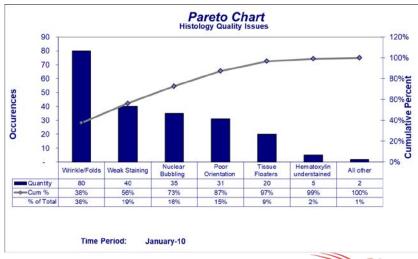




# Performance Metrics Benchmark-Driving Continuous Improvement Goals

- Evaluate results daily, employee huddles and weekly review for continuous improvement
  - Kaizen
- Monitor and evaluate pattern of occurrence
  - Pareto Charts
- Root cause analysis
  - Cause & Effect Diagram







# Summary Implementing Lean into Everyday Practice

- ✓ Engage all staff and leadership in implementation ownership
- ✓ Evaluate current operational state
- ✓ Identify non-value add activities
- ✓ Plan & Prioritize a strategy for implementation
- ✓ Train staff on new techniques prior to execution
- ✓ Visual cues & error proofing to drive standard practice
- ✓ Implement standardized processes complemented by technology
- ✓ Benchmarks & display board to share status and success
- ✓ Daily team huddles review data results real time
- ✓ Continuous process review to sustain changes





## Questions?

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