

# Lean Six Sigma em Healthcare

A aplicação do Lean Six Sigma em Hospitais e em empresas voltadas ao mercado de Saúde

**Alberto Pezeiro**  
**Sócio-Fundador & CEO**  
**pezeiro@setadg.com.br**

**TEL.+55.19.3778.9735**  
**CEL.+55.11.98110-0026**

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# **Programa Seis Sigma Saúde, Farmacêutico e Alimentação**

# Seis Sigma em Healthcare



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# Seis Sigma no Ramo Médico-Hospitalar

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ASQ March 2-3, 2009 • Phoenix, Arizona

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**Mark your calendars today for the 9th Annual ASQ Lean Six Sigma Conference!**

With another great conference in 2008 and the growing popularity of Lean Six Sigma, the 2009 conference promises to provide the latest in Lean Six Sigma tools, methodologies, and solutions to eliminate waste and improve your organization's bottom line.

Learn from proven firsthand applications, technical applications, and best practices during concurrent sessions. The 2009 conference will also feature networking and learning opportunities from sponsors and exhibitors from a variety of markets and levels of experience. Join us in March to advance your Lean Six Sigma knowledge.

**Keynote Speakers**

<p><b>Brett Browchuk</b> <i>Senior Vice President, Service Operations, CIGNA HealthCare</i></p> <p style="color: blue; text-decoration: underline;">Read Bio &gt;&gt;</p>	<p><b>Jason Gerros</b> <i>Director, Process &amp; Performance Excellence, Depository Trust &amp; Clearing Corporation (DTCC)</i></p> <p style="color: blue; text-decoration: underline;">Read Bio &gt;&gt;</p>	<p><b>Larry Pike</b> <i>Vice President of Quality and Mission Success, Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company</i></p> <p style="color: blue; text-decoration: underline;">Read Bio &gt;&gt;</p>
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"While almost every other industry critical to the American economy has undergone some form of systematic, data-supported, quality-improvement process, health care is woefully behind the curve."

*--George C. Halvorson, chairman and CEO of Kaiser Foundation Health Plan and Kaiser Foundation Hospitals InformationWeek, Jan. 31, 2005*

# Seis Sigma no Ramo Médico- Hospitalar

## Improving a Health System's Cash Flow Management

By [Maria DePool-Lee](#), [Julio Harriague](#) and [Illiana Stuart](#)

The healthcare industry is going through mergers and acquisitions and facing new economic struggles. As hospitals realize the need to consolidate resources regionally, a big challenge takes shape: handling the information necessary to manage cash flow efficiently. Cash flow management is vital for hospital systems to sustain their daily operations. Our team used [DMAIC](#) to develop strategies for the [California Region of Providence Health and Services](#) to manage cash flow at the hospital level while focusing on regional performance.

### About The Authors

**Jean Cherry** is executive vice president at Commonwealth Health Corporation and is a fellow of the American College of Healthcare Executives. She holds a bachelor of science degree in business administration from Western Kentucky University and a master of science degree in healthcare administration from the Medical College of Virginia. Cherry has worked in healthcare administration for over 13 years. She oversees Commonwealth Health Corporation's support functions which include quality resource management, information technology and facilities management, and is a licensed nursing home administrator. Cherry may be contacted at 270/745-1527.

**Sridhar Seshadri** is vice president and general manager with the Healthcare Solutions Group of GE Medical Systems Information Technologies. He holds a bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering from Bangalore University in India, a master of science degree in electrical engineering from Drexel University, and a master of business administration degree from the University of Pennsylvania (Wharton) in 1993. He is widely published and has an extensive background including lead engineer with the University of Pennsylvania's Radiology Department, where he developed and evaluated Picture Archiving and Communication Systems (PACS). Since then, he has held the positions of manager, new business development and director, product management and strategic planning in the medical technologies industry.

### Applying Six Sigma to Radiology: Snapshot of Success

- Decreased the time between report dictation and report signature
- Reduced patient wait time from arrival in radiology to time of exam
- Reduced time between patient dismissal and dictation completion
- Decreased patient wait time for radiology registration process
- Enhanced radiology scheduling process
- Reduced time from radiologist signature to report distribution
- Increased efficiency in the MRI ordering process
- Optimized the content quality and delivery of pre-exam patient education
- Reduced time for dismissal of radiology patients
- Enhanced film jacket retrieval process
- Decreased MRI report turnaround time
- Improved general radiology staff scheduling
- Increased efficiency of Ultrasound exam scheduling and reduced overtime
- Utilized special procedures inventory more efficiently
- Augment radiology exam scheduling and pre-registration process
- Reduce CT order to taken time
- Decreased IVP exam time
- Improve utilization of Nuclear Medicine radiology
- Decreased IVP exam time
- Improve utilization of Nuclear Medicine radiopharmaceuticals

Measurable improvements in radiology added up to greater efficiency and better quality. Staffing was reduced by 14 full-time equivalents, entirely through attrition; identification errors were reduced through bar coding, and processes were improved.

## **Exemplo de Empresas do Segmento com iniciativas de Lean e/ou Six Sigma no Brasil**

- Hospital Israelita Albert Einstein
- Fleury
- Amil
- GE Healthcare
- Siemens
- Baxter
- Kimberly-Clark
- Silimed

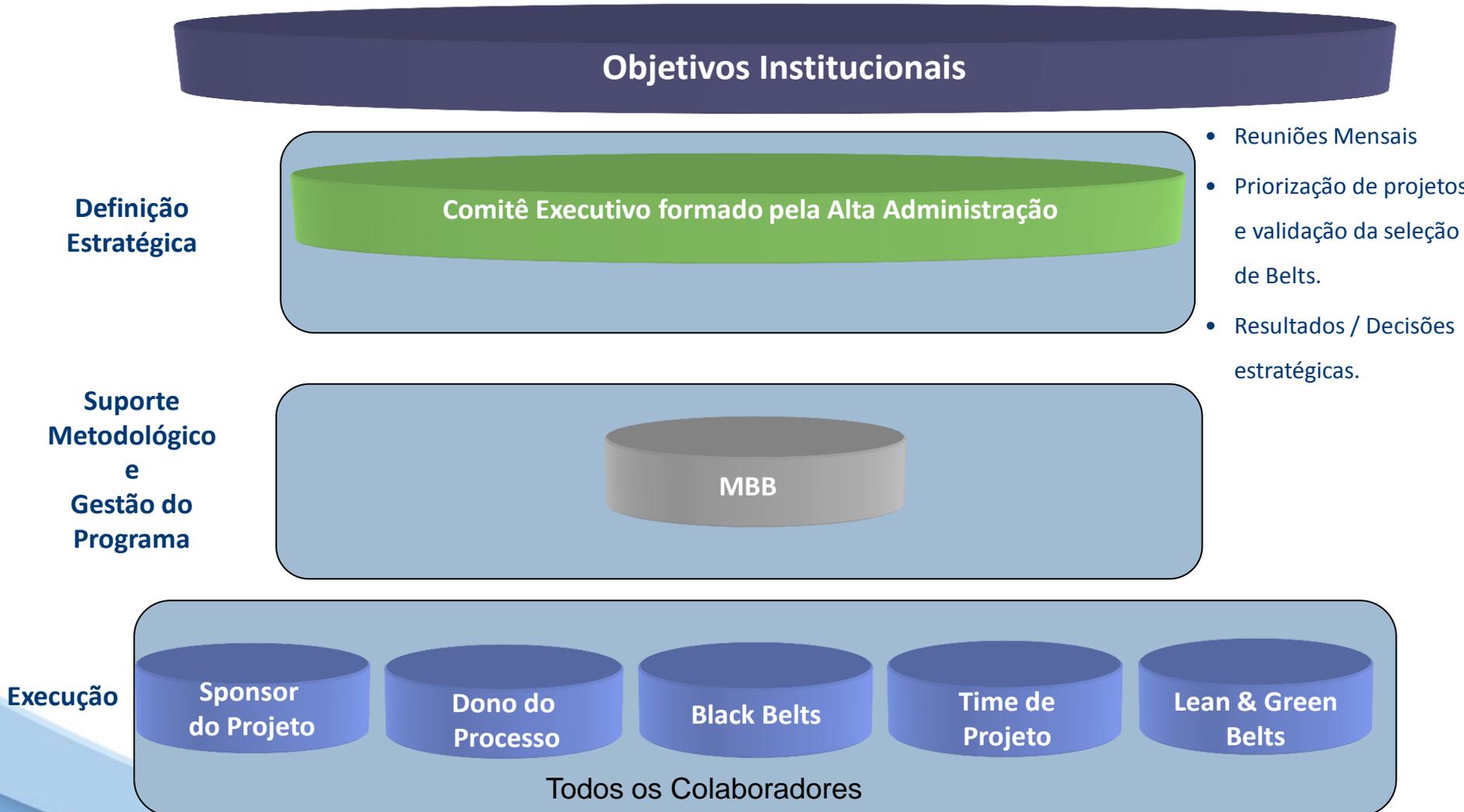
- Nestlé
- Citrovita

6- Coca – Cola ( engarrafadoras )

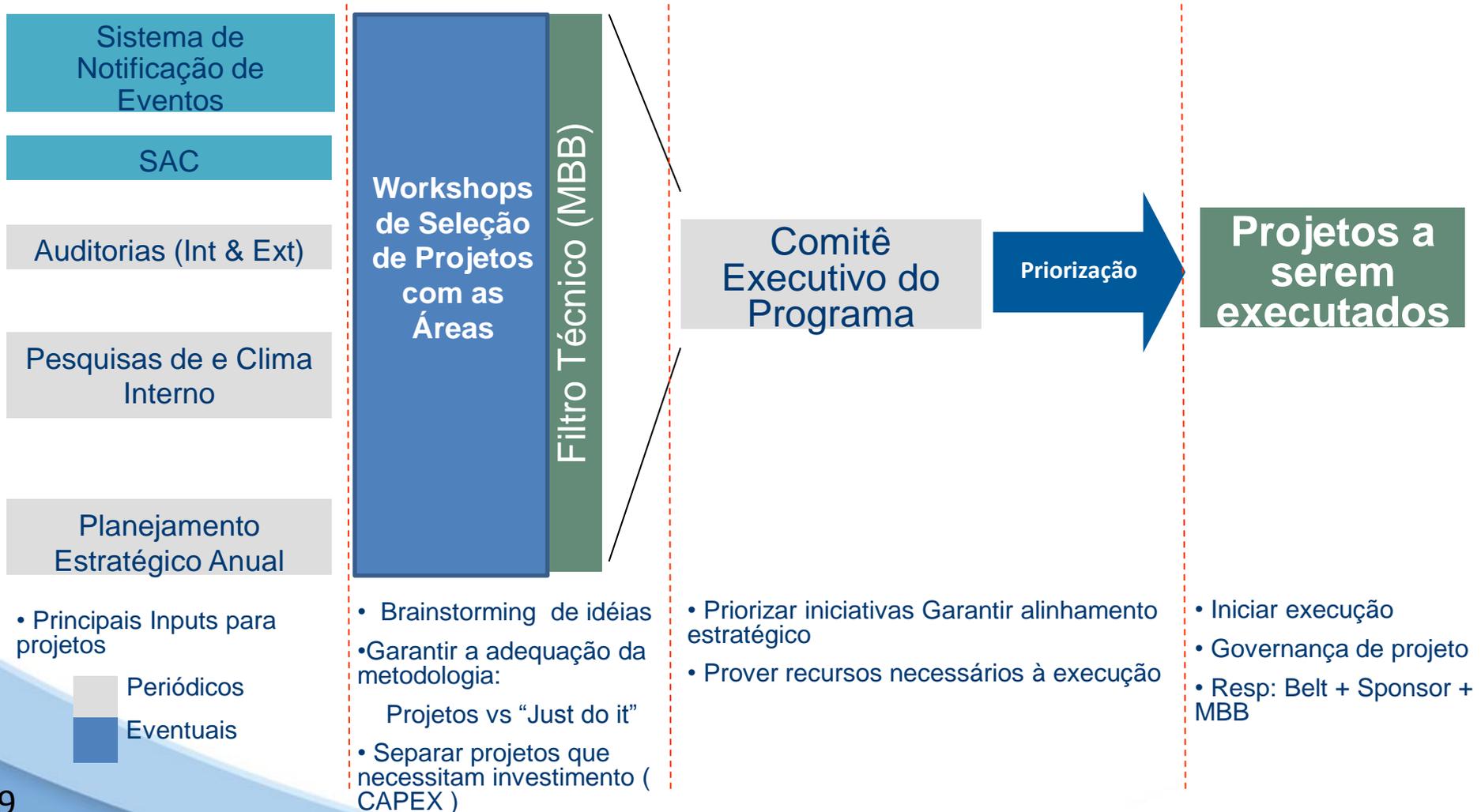
## **Exemplo de Empresas do Segmento com iniciativas de Lean e/ou Six Sigma no Brasil**

- Eurofarma
- Aché
- Boehringer-Ingelheim
- Pfizer
- Johnson & Johnson
- Daiichi-Sankyo
- Roche
- Theraskin

# Estrutura



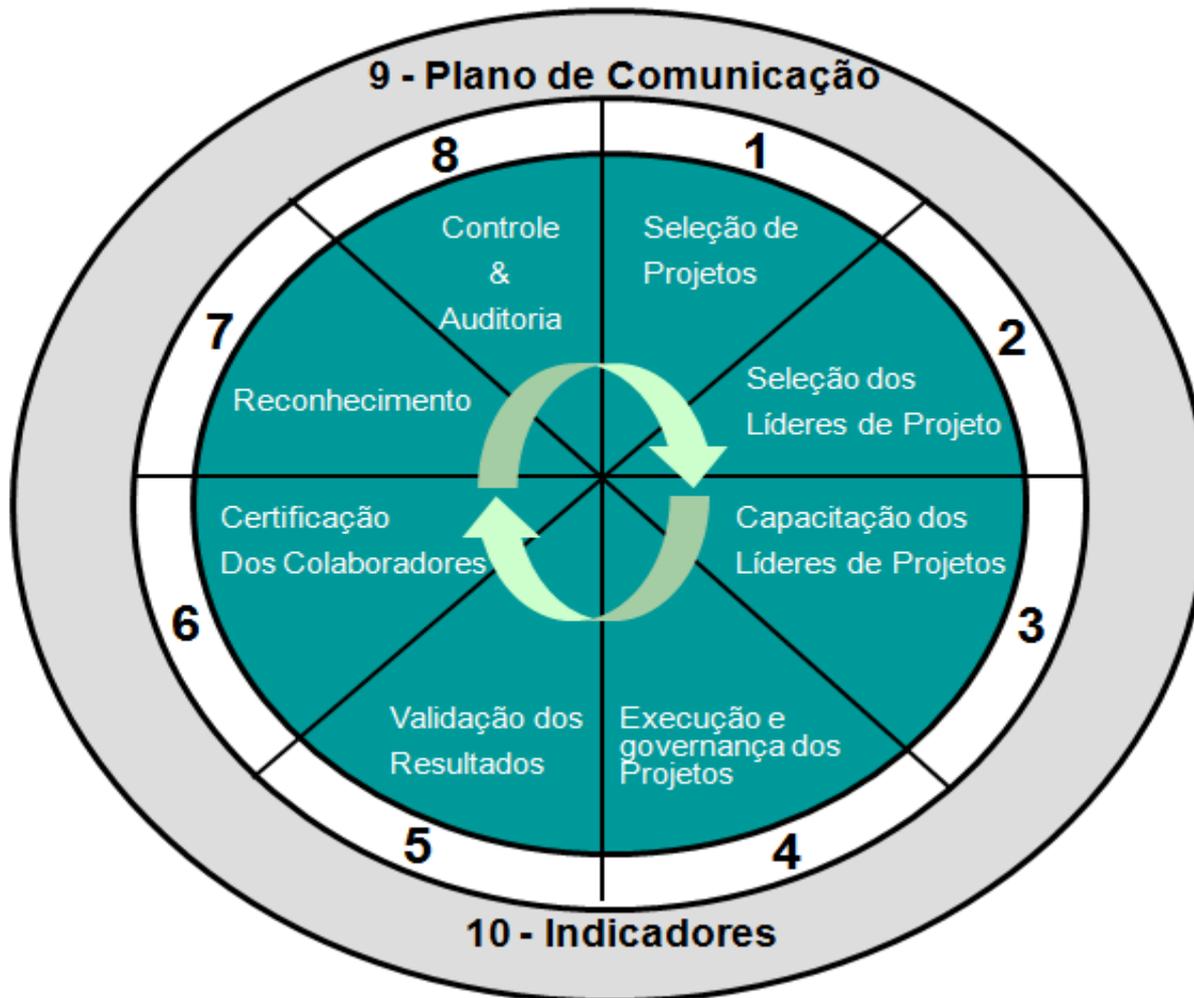
# Seleção e Priorização de Projetos LSS



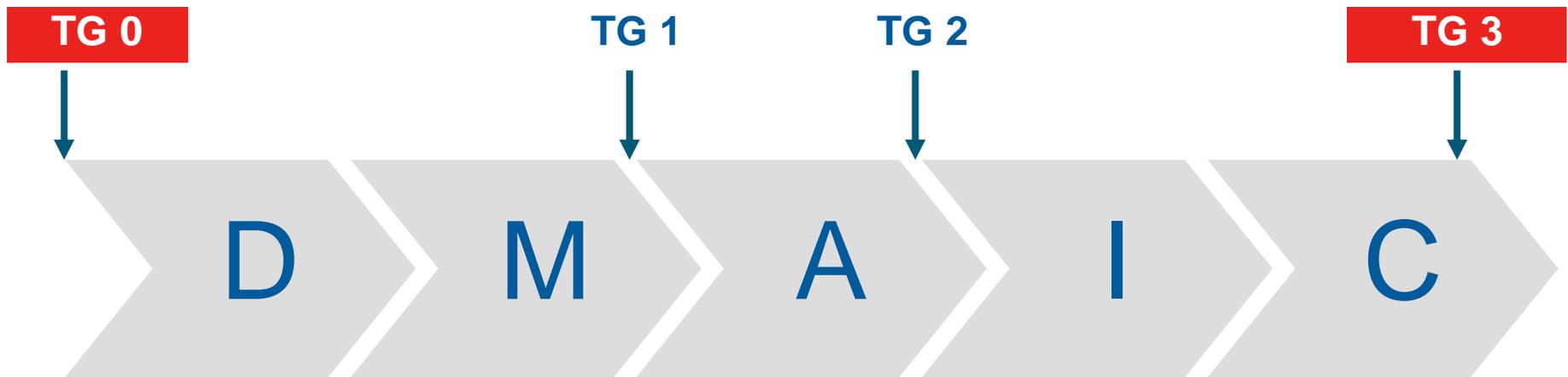
# Portfolio de Treinamentos

Público Alvo	Curso	Duração
ALTA ADMINIS- TRAÇÃO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lean Six Sigma - Champions*</li> </ul>	2-4h
Gerentes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lean Six Sigma - Champions*</li> </ul>	4-8h
Coord. Super. Líder Gerente	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lean Belt</li> <li>Green Belt</li> <li>Black Belt</li> </ul>	40h 80h 160h
Todos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yellow Belt</li> </ul>	8 h

# Modelo de Gestão



# Sugestão de Governança do Projeto



- Reuniões formais de aprovação do projeto ao final de cada fase crítica do projeto (Tollgates - TG)
- Aprovador Funcional: Sponsor do Projeto
- Aprovador Técnico: MBB + Mentor (BB)
- TG 0: Priorização do projeto pelo Comitê Executivo do Programa e validação da estimativa de saving e racional de cálculo (MBB)
- TG 3: Aprovação de encerramento do projeto (Sponsor e MBB) e validação do Saving real do projeto (Controladoria)

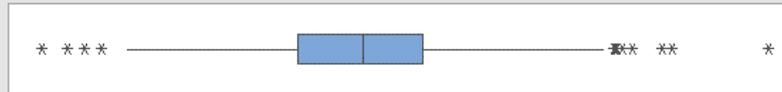
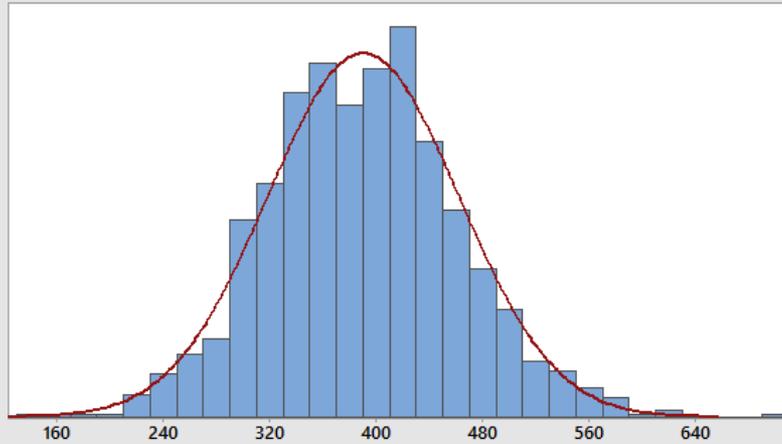
## Exemplos de Projetos em Hospitais

- **Redução do tempo de espera e Melhoria do Fluxo de pacientes em :**
  - Pronto Socorro
  - Check-up
  - Sala de Cirurgia
  - UTI
- **Redução do tempo de espera por ambulâncias**
- **Redução de acidentes com materiais perfuro-cortantes**
- **Redução do tempo de espera para atendimentos no Pronto Socorro**
- **Melhoria na eficiência do pagamento feito pelos órgãos governamentais através do SUS**
- **Melhoria na eficiência do pagamento feito pelos Planos Médicos – redução das glosas**
- **Redução de solicitação de cirurgias desnecessárias ( exemplo : coluna ou joelho )**
- **Melhoria na gestão e fluxo de materiais e medicamentos**
- **Redução no tempo de Set-up da sala de cirurgia**
- **Aumento de receita com o Home Care**
- **Redução de erros em emissão de Nota Fiscal para clientes particulares**
- **Otimização no processo de transferência de pacientes entre Unidades**
- **Redução do prazo para liberação de contratos para novos fornecedores**
- **Melhoria no processo de contas a pagar para fornecedores**
- **Redução da liberação de agentes anestésicos inalatórios para o meio ambiente**
- **Melhoria no processo de Altas Médicas nas primeiras horas da manhã**
- **Melhoria do serviço de hotelaria - housekeeping**



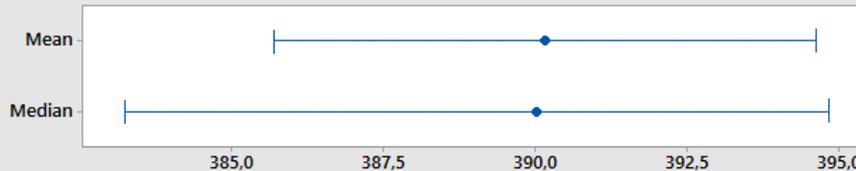
# Exemplo de Projeto

### Summary Report for Y - TEMPO



Anderson-Darling Normality Test	
A-Squared	0,46
P-Value	0,258
Mean	390,16
StDev	72,03
Variance	5188,20
Skewness	0,160042
Kurtosis	0,344734
N	1000
Minimum	149,38
1st Quartile	340,86
Median	390,01
3rd Quartile	435,29
Maximum	695,80
95% Confidence Interval for Mean	
	385,69      394,63
95% Confidence Interval for Median	
	383,24      394,84
95% Confidence Interval for StDev	
	69,00      75,33

#### 95% Confidence Intervals

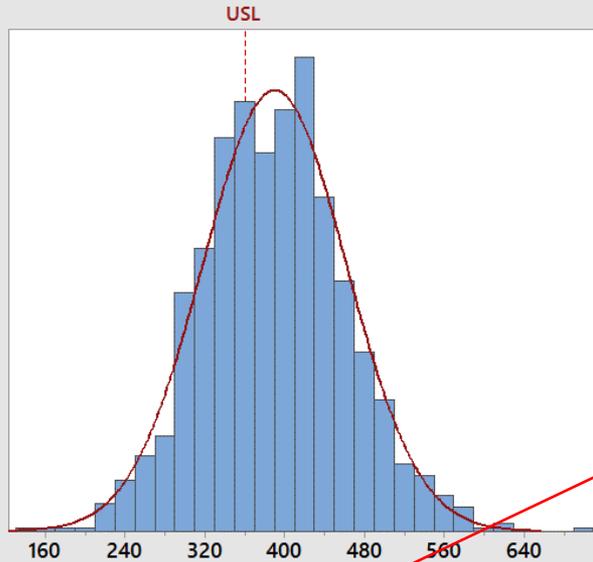


Tempo Médio do paciente → 390 minutos ( 6 horas e 30 minutos )

Objetivo ( LSE ) → 360 minutos ( 6 horas )

### Process Capability Report for Y - TEMPO

Process Data	
LSL	*
Target	*
USL	360
Sample Mean	390,16
Sample N	1000
StDev(Overall)	72,0292



Overall Capability	
Z.Bench	-0,42
Z.LSL	*
Z.USL	-0,42
Ppk	-0,14
Cpm	*

Capabilidade  $\sigma$  do projeto : 1,08  
( usando z shft teórico = 1,5 )

DMPO = 662.287

	Performance	
	Observed	Expected Overall
PPM < LSL	*	*
PPM > USL	660000,00	662287,83
PPM Total	660000,00	662287,83

Na fase inicial do projeto a probabilidade de um paciente ficar mais de 6 horas no check-up era de 66,2%

Test and CI for Two Variances: Y - TEMPO vs X1 - SEXO  
Ratio = 1 vs Ratio  $\neq$  1

Teste de igualdade de variâncias

F-Test

**P-Value 0,320**

**Não há diferença entre as variâncias**

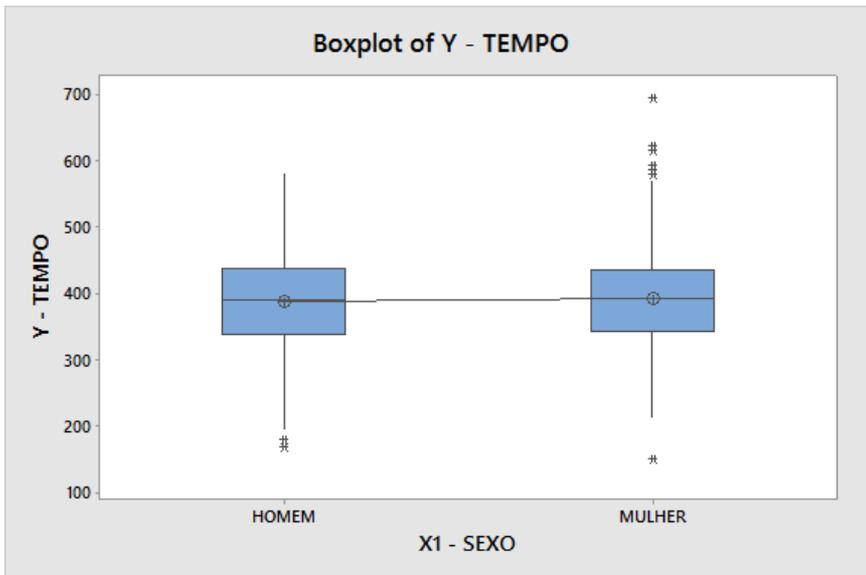
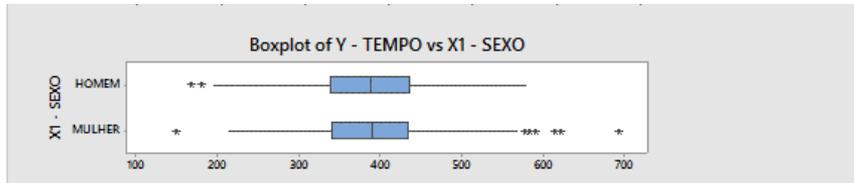
Two-Sample T-Test and CI: Y - TEMPO; X1 - SEXO

Two-sample T for Y - TEMPO

X1 - SEXO	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
HOMEM	489	388,0	70,4	3,2
MULHER	511	392,3	73,6	3,3

Difference =  $\mu$  (HOMEM) -  $\mu$  (MULHER)

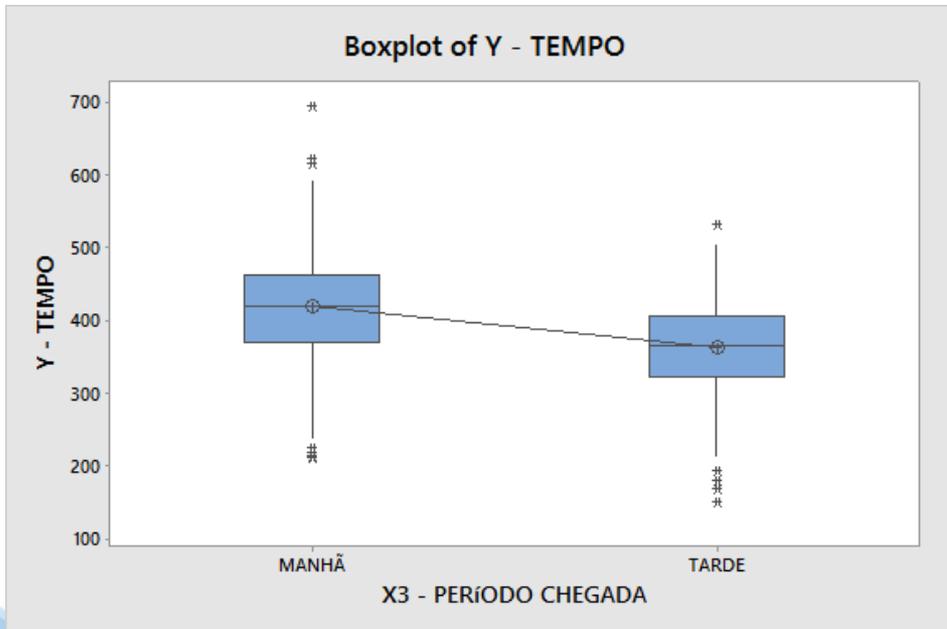
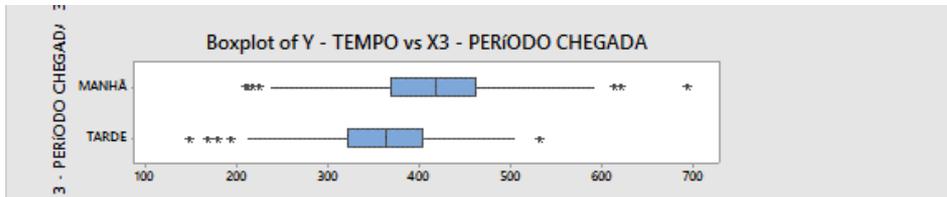
**P-Value = 0,347**



**O Sexo do paciente ( X1 ) não tem influência no Y – Tempo de Fluxo do Paciente**

**Test and CI for Two Variances: Y - TEMPO vs X3 - PERÍODO CHEGADA**

Ratio = 1 vs Ratio  $\neq$  1



Teste de igualdade de variâncias

**F-Test**

**P-Value 0,000**

**Há diferença entre as variâncias**

**Two-Sample T-Test and CI: Y - TEMPO; X3 - PERÍODO CHEGADA**

Two-sample T for Y - TEMPO

X3 -

PERÍODO

CHEGADA N Mean StDev SE Mean

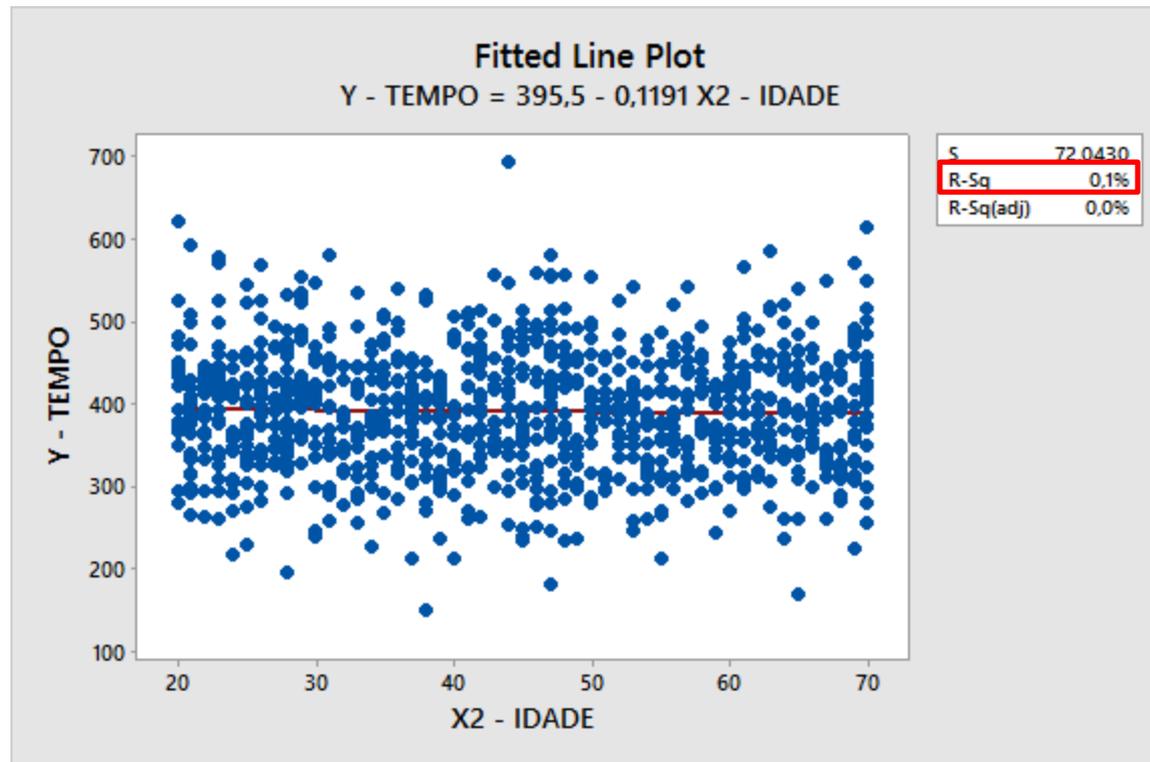
MANHÃ 500 418,5 71,5 3,2

TARDE 500 361,8 60,5 2,7

Difference =  $\mu$  (MANHÃ) -  $\mu$  (TARDE)

**P-Value = 0,000** DF = 998

**O Período de chegada do paciente ( X3 ) tem influência no Y – Tempo de Fluxo do Paciente Período da tarde – Leva menos tempo e a variabilidade é menor**



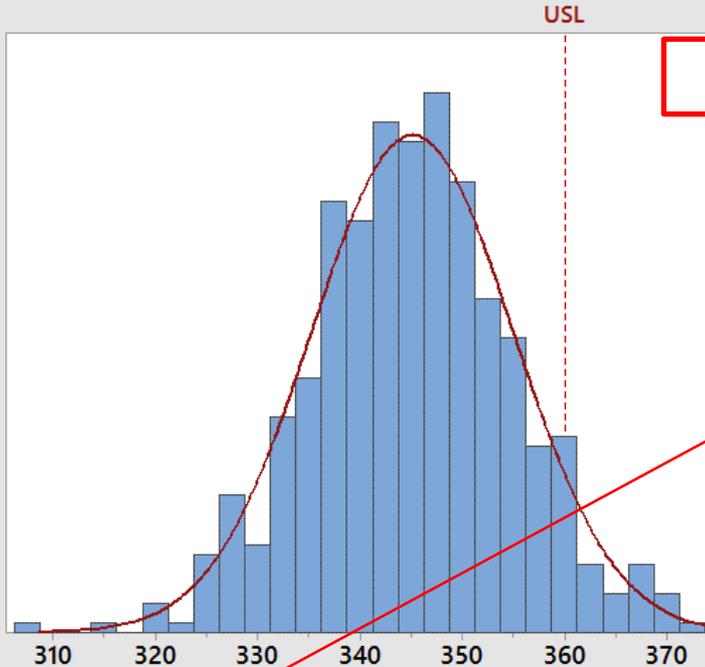
**Não há nenhuma relação entre o X3 – Idade e o Y – Tempo de Fluxo do Paciente**

## Ações

- 1-) Confirmação do agendamento 2 dias antes e 1 dia antes por telefone ou SMS
- 2-) Coleta de sangue pela em casa para pacientes que quiserem vir fazer o check-up a tarde
- 3-) Criação de células de atendimento com funcionários dedicados à coordenar o fluxo dos pacientes para evitar “esperas” e “sobrecarga”
- 4-) Criação de indicadores de tempo total do paciente fazendo check-up e discussões semanais do grupo coordenador para analisar possibilidades de melhorias
- 5-) Tratamento diferenciado para pacientes com “necessidades especiais”
- 6-) Verificar a identificação do paciente em 100% das ilhas ( pulseira com código de barras )

## Process Capability Report for Y1 - Após Melhoria

Process Data	
LSL	*
Target	*
USL	360
Sample Mean	345,155
Sample N	500
StDev(Overall)	9,83771



Overall Capability	
Z.Bench	1,51
Z.LSL	*
Z.USL	1,51
Ppk	0,50
Cpm	*

**Capabilidade  $\sigma$  do projeto : 3**  
( usando z shft teórico = 1,5 )

**DMPO = 65.656**  
( redução de 10X em relação ao anterior )

Performance		
	Observed	Expected Overall
PPM < LSL	*	*
PPM > USL	72000,00	65656,73
PPM Total	72000,00	65656,73

Tempo Médio do paciente → 345 minutos ( 5 horas e 45 minutos )

Objetivo ( LSE ) → 360 minutos ( 6 horas )

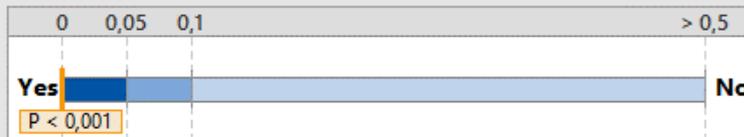
## Before/After Capability Comparison for Y - TEMPO vs Y1 - Após Me Summary Report



### Reduction in % Out of Spec

% Out of spec was reduced by 90% from 66,23% to 6,57%.

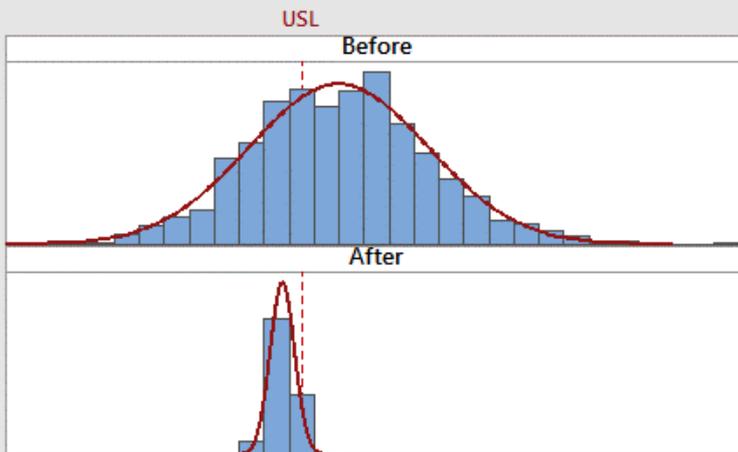
### Was the process standard deviation reduced?



### Did the process mean change?



### Actual (Overall) Capability Are the data below the limit?



	Lower Spec	Customer Requirements Target	Upper Spec
	*	*	360

	Process Characterization		
Statistics	Before	After	Change
Mean	390,16	345,16	-45,004
StDev(overall)	72,029	9,8377	-62,191
Actual (overall) capability			
Pp	*	*	*
Ppk	-0,14	0,50	0,64
Z.Bench	-0,42	1,51	1,93
% Out of spec	66,23	6,57	-59,66
PPM (DPMO)	662288	65657	-596631

### Comments

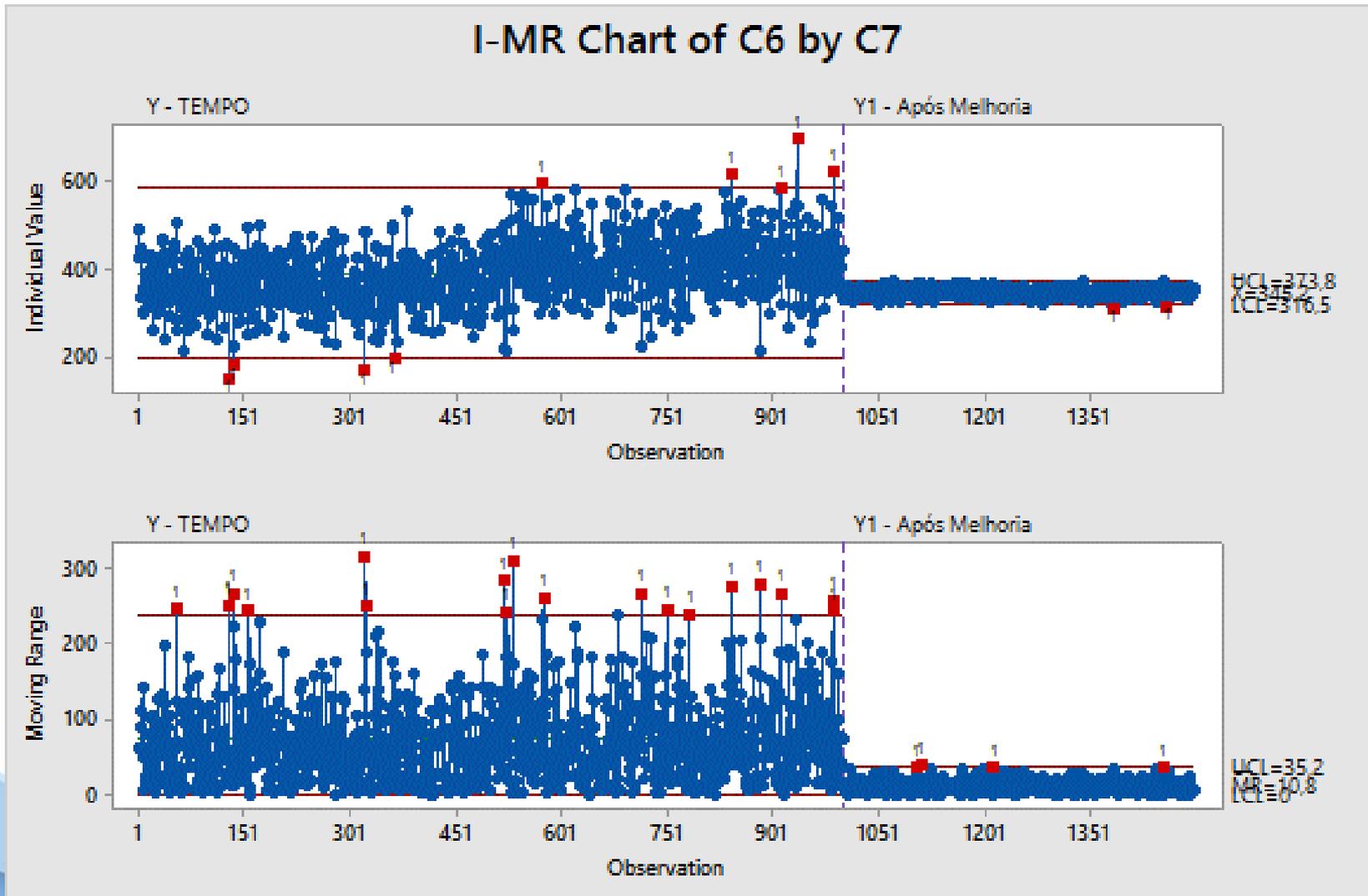
Média do Processo baixou de 360 minutos para 345 minutos

Desvio padrão do processo reduziu de 72 minutos ( imprevisível ) para menos de 10 minutos ( previsível )

Capabilidade Sigma aumento de 1,08 para 3,00 Sigma .

O DPMO reduziu em 10x

Carta de Controle comparando a situação antes da execução do projeto e após as melhorias terem sido implementadas



## Resultado Final

- Aumento do fluxo de pacientes em 20% sem investimento em equipamento
- Redução do tempo para poder realizar o check-up de 20 para 15 dias
- Aumento de receita potencial de R\$ 2MM por ano

## Características do Programa Seis Sigma em Saúde, Farmacêutica e Alimentos

- Forte Cultura de Gestão da Rotina → Vigilância Sanitária e Anvisa
- TPM e Lean ( Principalmente 5S ) – uso intensivo
- Forte foco em segurança de paciente e satisfação de cliente
- OPEX x CAPEX : nem sempre é claro dentro da Organização
- Equilíbrio entre ser médico x gestor
- Espaço tanto para projetos “ver e agir” conduzindo Kaizens quanto para projetos mais analíticos usando o Seis Sigma → Local perfeito para juntar os dois → Lean Seis Sigma



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