

SCHEDULING FOR MEDICAL RESIDENTS

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Presentation outline



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- Background
- Shift scheduling
- Analysis of schedule quality
- Rotation scheduling
- Conclusions and future work

Presentation outline



- **Background**
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Medical training at UMHS



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Mott Pediatric Emergency Room



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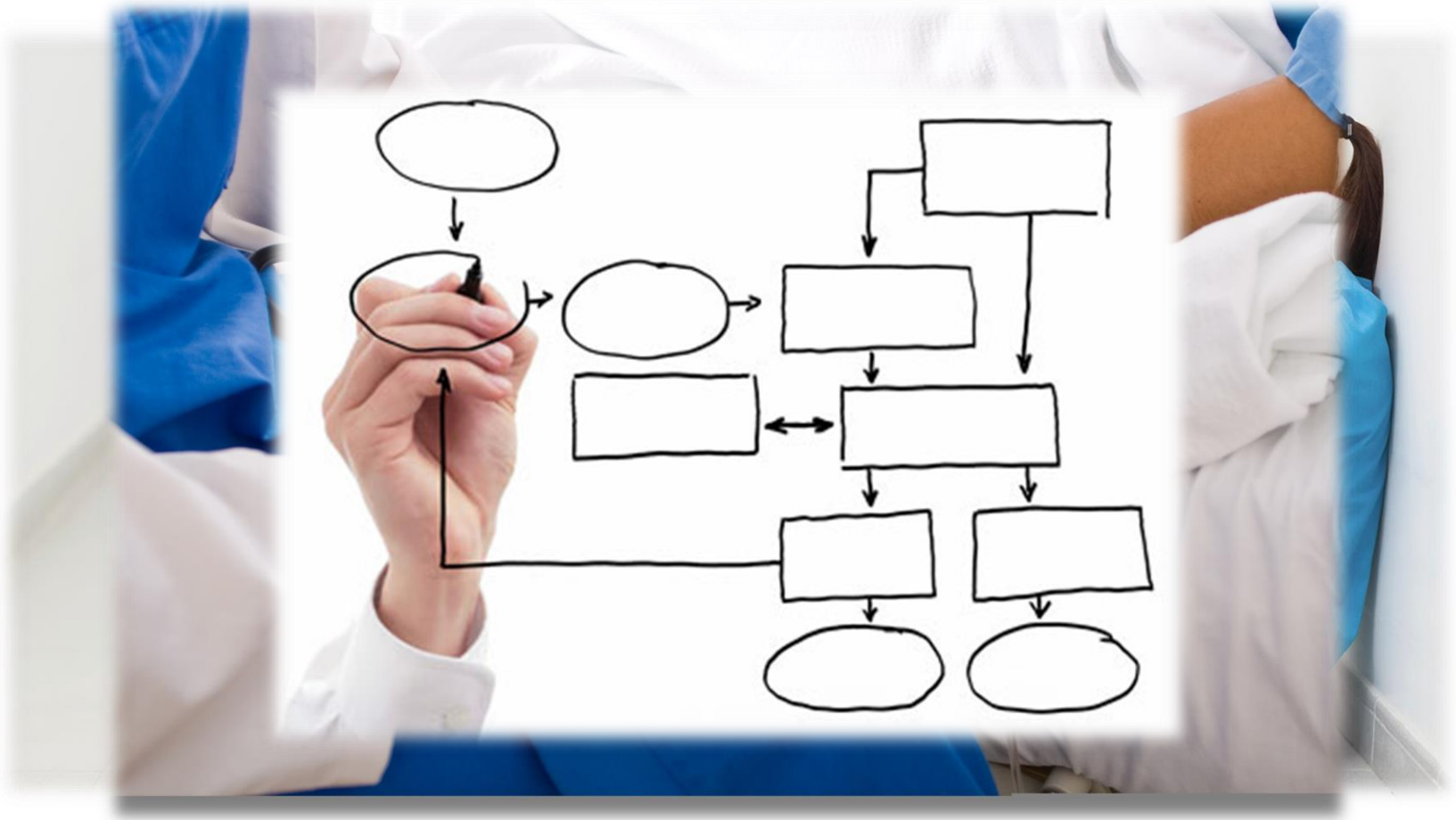
- Level I Pediatric Trauma Center
- About 25,000 visits per year
- Staffed by residents from 5 programs
 - Pediatrics
 - Medicine-Pediatrics
 - Family Medicine
 - Emergency Medicine
 - Psychology



Importance of scheduling



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Traditional approach

- Hand-built by chief resident or administrator
- Benefits
 - Intimate knowledge
 - Administrative consolidation
- Drawbacks
 - Time-consuming
 - Cognitively-demanding

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Decision variables

Whether to assign a certain resident to a certain shift on a certain day

$$x_{r s d} \in \{0, 1\}, \quad \forall r \in R, s \in S, d \in D$$

Shift coverage

Must provide sufficient shift coverage for every day and shift

$$\sum_{r \in R} x_{rsd} = 1, \forall d \in D, s \in S \setminus \{\text{flex}, \text{EOM}, \text{EMSr}\}$$

$$0 \leq \sum_{r \in R} x_{rsd} \leq 1, \quad \forall d \in D, s \in \{\text{flex}, \text{EOM}\}$$

$$\sum_{r \in R} x_{rsd} = 0, \quad \forall d \in D, s \in \{\text{EMSr}\}$$

External requirements

Cannot create work assignments that conflict with outside commitments

$$\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{r}\mathbf{s}\mathbf{d}} = \mathbf{0}, \quad \forall \mathbf{r} \in \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{d} \in \mathbf{D}, \\ \mathbf{s} \in \{\mathbf{clinic}, \mathbf{conference}, \mathbf{vacation}\}$$

Pediatric paired shifts

Ensure that at least 1 of 2 shifts in a pair is covered by a Pediatric resident each day

$$\sum_{r \in \{\text{PED}\}} \sum_{s \in P} x_{rsd} \geq 1,$$

$$\forall d \in D, P = \{\{7a, 9a\}, \{4p, 5p\}, \{8p, 11p\}\}$$

Senior-only shifts

Certain shifts must be covered by senior-level residents

$$\sum_{r \in \{\text{interns}\}} \sum_{d \in D} x_{rsd} = 0, \quad \forall s \in \{7a, 11p\}$$

Work-rest rules

Residents must get at least 10 hours off-duty
between ending one shift and beginning another

$$x_{rsd} + \sum_{\substack{(s',d') \in \\ \{\text{within 10 hrs of } (s,d)\}}} x_{rs'd'} \leq 1, \\ \forall r \in R, s \in S, d \in D$$

Multi-criteria objective

- Multi-criteria schedule
 - Total shift equity (TSE)
 - Night shift equity (NSE)
 - Bad sleep patterns (BSP)
 - Post-continuity clinic shifts (PCC)
 - \vdots

Preferences?
Weights?
Trade-off?

Multi-objective Mathematical Programming

Multi-criteria objective



- Optimization problem

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{Min } w_1(TSE) + w_2(NSE) + w_3(BSP) + w_4(PCC) \\ \text{s. t.} & \text{"rules/requirements"} \\ & x_{rsd} \in \{0,1\}\end{array}$$

- Quantifying preferences (w_i) is difficult
 - Subjective weights
 - Alternative measures
 - Non-linearity

Multi-criteria objective

- **Feasibility** Optimization problem

$$\text{Min } \cancel{w_1(TSE) + w_2(NSE) + w_3(BSP) + w_4(PCC)}$$

s. t. "rules/requirements"

$$x_{rsd} \in \{0,1\}$$

$$lb_{TSE} \leq (TSE) \leq ub_{TSE}$$

$$lb_{NSE} \leq (NSE) \leq ub_{NSE}$$

$$lb_{BSP} \leq (BSP) \leq ub_{BSP}$$

$$lb_{PCC} \leq (PCC) \leq ub_{PCC}$$

- Benefits of a feasibility problem
 - Flexibility
 - Speed: < 2 seconds per iteration
 - Given: 20 residents / 7 shifts daily / 35 days

Iterative improvements



Resident Name	Number of Shifts	Number of Night Shifts	Number of Post-CC Shifts	Number of Bad Sleep Patterns
Smith	8 (7,9)	2 (2,3)	0 (0,1)	0 (0,0)
Sanchez	8 (7,10)	2 (2,3)	0 (0,1)	0 (0,0)
Chen	8 (7,9)	2 (2,3)	1 (0,1)	0 (0,0)
Shah	14 (13,15)	4 (3,5)	1 (0,1)	0 (0,0)
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

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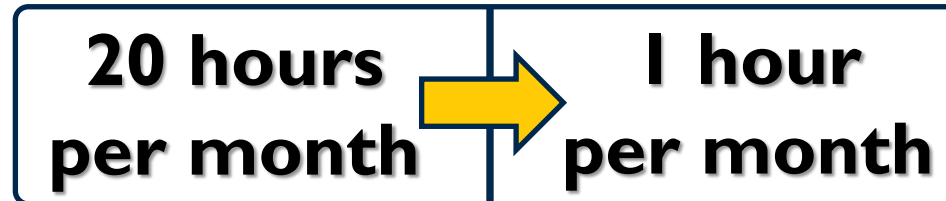


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Implementation results

- Reduced time to create schedules

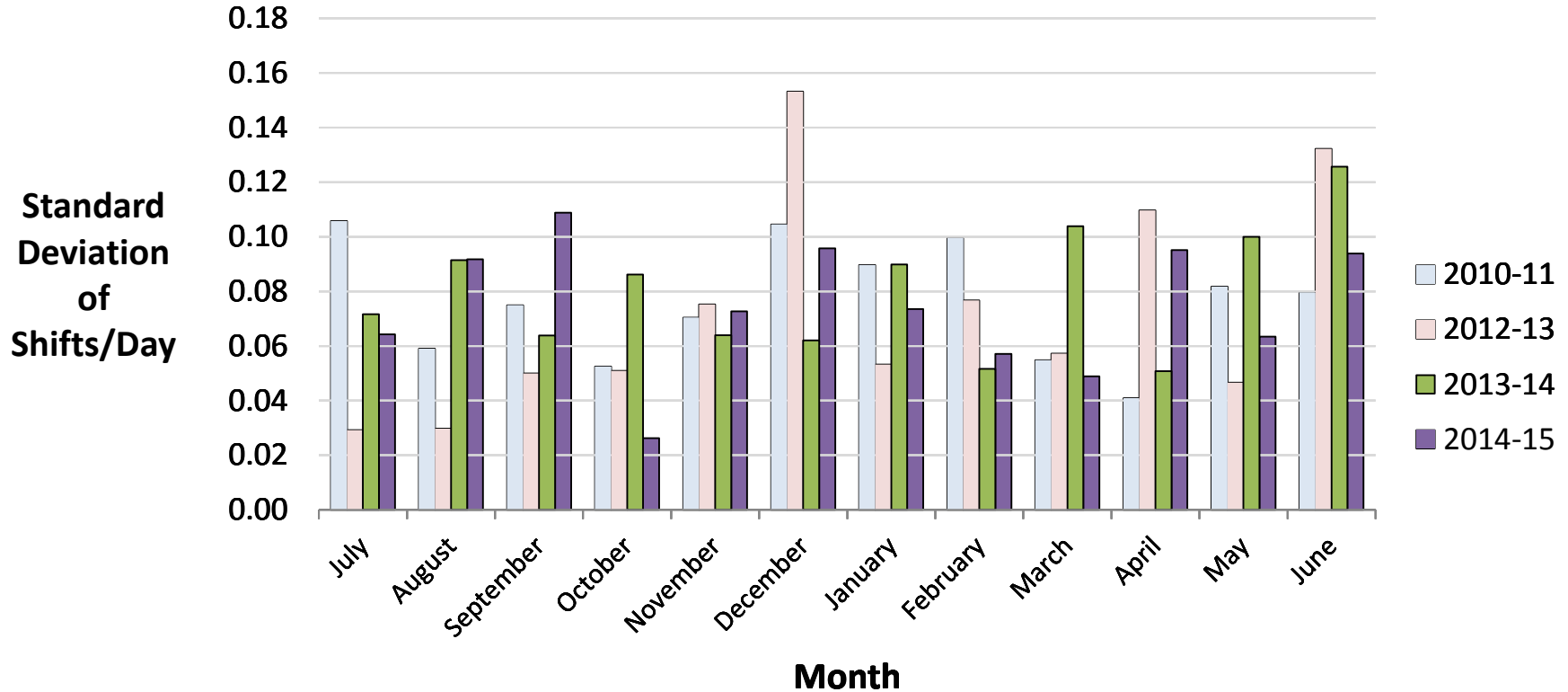


- Statistically significant improvement in 3 of 4 major metrics

Total shift equity



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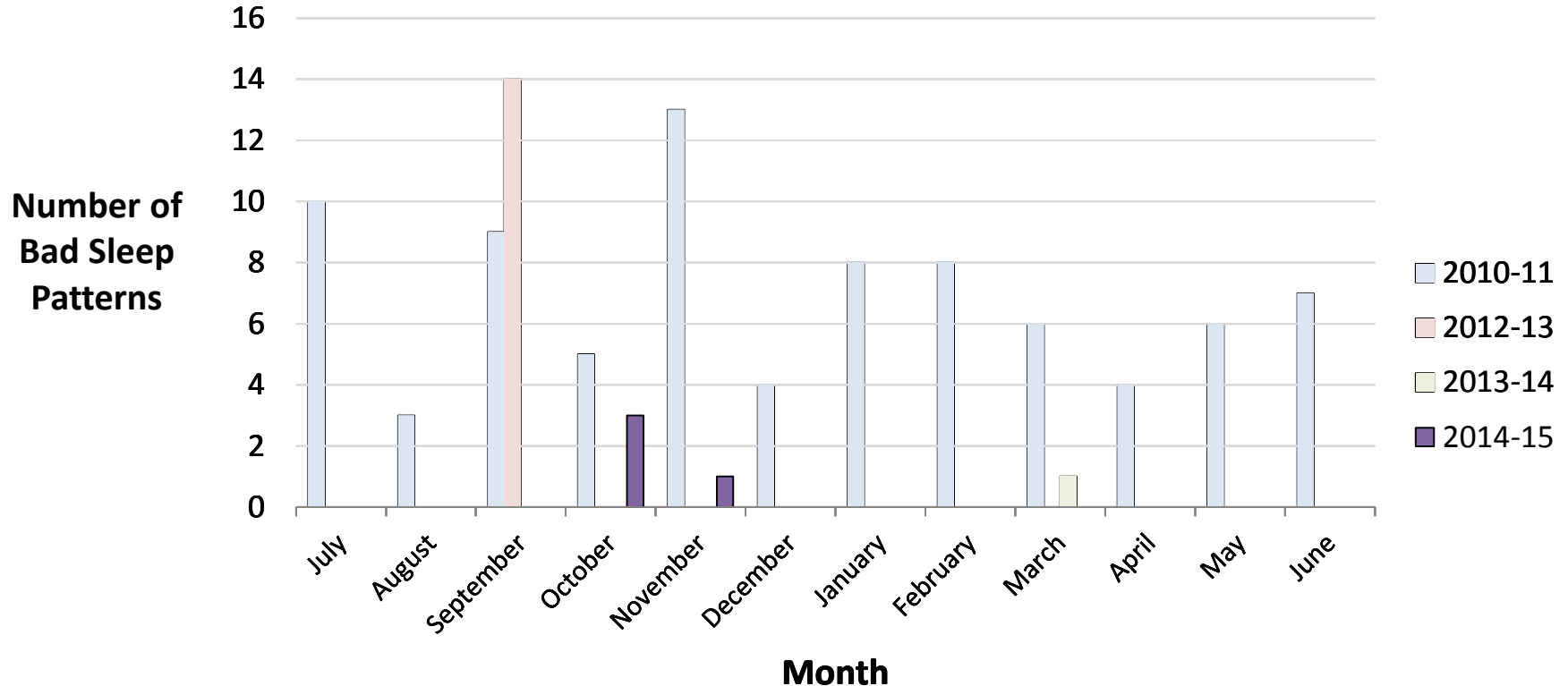
2010-11: 0.0761 ± 0.0214

2012-13: 0.0665 ± 0.0367

2013-14: 0.0801 ± 0.0231

2014-15: 0.0743 ± 0.0238

Bad sleep patterns



2010-11: 6.9167 ± 2.8749

2012-13: 1.1667 ± 4.0415

2013-14: 0.0833 ± 0.2887

2014-15: 0.3333 ± 0.8876

Implementation results



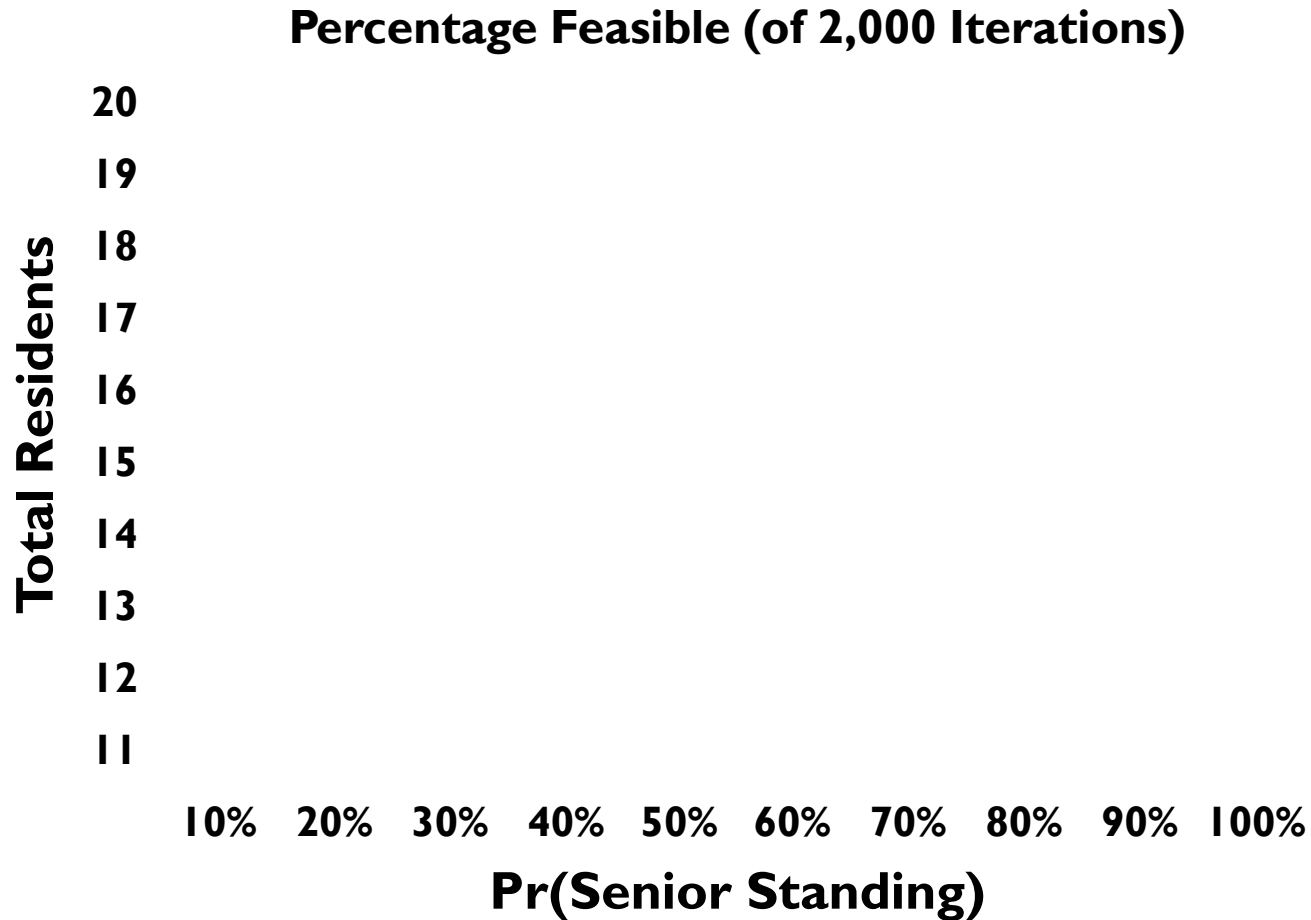
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- Months with poor metrics tend to have:
 - Fewer residents overall
 - Fewer senior residents
 - Fewer Pediatrics residents

Simulation study



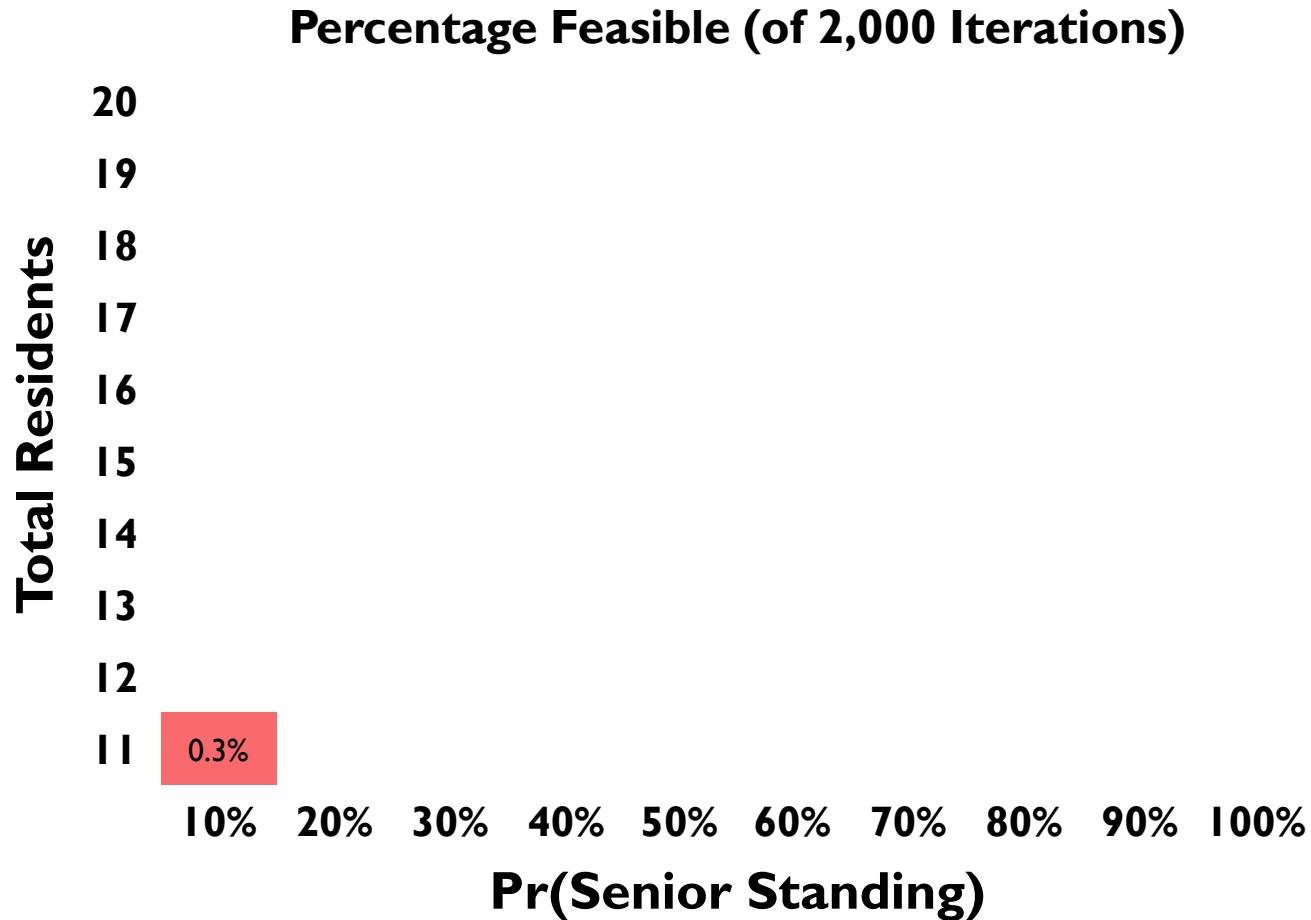
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Simulation study



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Simulation study

		Percentage Feasible (of 2,000 Iterations)									
Total Residents	20	5.4%	33.0%	66.8%	84.8%	92.6%	95.9%	95.2%	96.4%	95.7%	96.1%
	19	6.2%	32.4%	60.7%	79.7%	89.5%	93.1%	94.0%	93.5%	94.2%	94.3%
	18	4.1%	25.8%	55.2%	76.2%	87.6%	88.9%	91.4%	91.1%	92.2%	92.6%
	17	3.8%	25.0%	48.8%	71.4%	81.9%	86.4%	89.3%	87.8%	86.9%	89.1%
	16	2.2%	20.0%	45.6%	65.5%	77.0%	81.0%	80.0%	83.3%	82.4%	82.9%
	15	2.1%	16.6%	35.2%	55.7%	69.2%	75.4%	74.0%	76.2%	76.7%	75.7%
	14	1.2%	11.4%	29.2%	47.9%	58.9%	63.2%	66.9%	67.9%	67.3%	67.8%
	13	0.7%	7.4%	22.9%	36.4%	48.5%	55.5%	55.7%	54.4%	56.4%	56.2%
	12	0.6%	6.0%	16.3%	27.2%	34.2%	41.0%	41.8%	40.8%	41.7%	42.9%
	11	0.3%	3.4%	8.8%	15.5%	22.4%	27.5%	27.5%	25.9%	28.1%	28.1%
		10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
Pr(Senior Standing)											

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Rotation scheduling

- Assigning residents to services over the course of the year
- Usually 2- or 4-week-long rotations
- Residents given opportunity to make time preference requests

Service pairs

- An ordered couplet of services that may be worked during the same month
- Combinations of service pairs are classified as “hard” or not

Service Pair	
July	
1 st Half	2 nd Half
NICU	General
Hard = 0	

Decision variables

Whether to assign a certain resident to a certain service pair on a certain month

$$x_{rpm} \in \{0, 1\}, \quad \forall r \in R, p \in P, m \in M$$

Month	July		August		September	
Paige Mollison	1 st Half	2 nd Half	1 st Half	2 nd Half	1 st Half	2 nd Half
	General	General	Heme Onc	NICU	General	Vacation
	Hard = 0		Hard = 1		Hard = 0	
Luke Stumpos	1 st Half	2 nd Half	1 st Half	2 nd Half	1 st Half	2 nd Half
	Heme Onc	NICU	General	General	PER	Night Team
	Hard = 1		Hard = 0		Hard = 1	

Monthly rotation assignment



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Each resident is assigned one service pair per month

$$\sum_{p \in P} x_{rpm} = 1, \quad \forall r \in R, m \in M$$

Service coverage

Each service must have between a minimum and maximum number of residents at all times

$$\text{LBRes}_{sm} \leq \sum_{p \in P_{sh}} x_{rpm} \leq \text{UBRes}_{sm},$$
$$\forall s \in S, m \in M, h \in \{1, 2\}$$

Educational requirements

Each resident must have between a minimum and maximum number of months on each service throughout the year

$$\text{LBMonths}_{rs} \leq \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{m \in M} q_{ps} x_{rpm} \leq \text{UBMonths}_{rs},$$
$$\forall r \in R, s \in S$$

Triple-hard sequences

Track when a resident works a sequence of three hard pairs in a row and limit the total triple-hard sequences anyone can work

$$\mathbf{b}_t \mathbf{x}_{r p m} + \mathbf{b}_t \mathbf{x}_{r p (m+1)} + \mathbf{b}_t \mathbf{x}_{r p (m+2)} \leq Y_{r m} + 2$$
$$\forall r \in R, m \in \{1, \dots, |M| - 2\}$$

$$\sum_{m \in M} Y_{r m} \leq \text{UBHard}_r, \quad \forall r \in R$$

Implementation results

- Two-phase schedule creation
 - Senior phase
 - Intern phase
- Satisfied 238/242 (98.3%) of time preference requests
- Speed: < 3 minutes per iteration

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Conclusions



- Significantly reduced time and improved metrics for ED shift schedules
- Lingering scheduling challenges may derive from the rotation schedule
- Significantly improved satisfaction of time preferences for rotation schedules

Future work



- Pareto frontier of shift schedule options
- Maximally feasible sets of vacations and time preferences
- Extend rotation schedule model to other residencies

Acknowledgements

- Univ. of Michigan Pediatric Residency Program
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Questions [?] & Comments [!]

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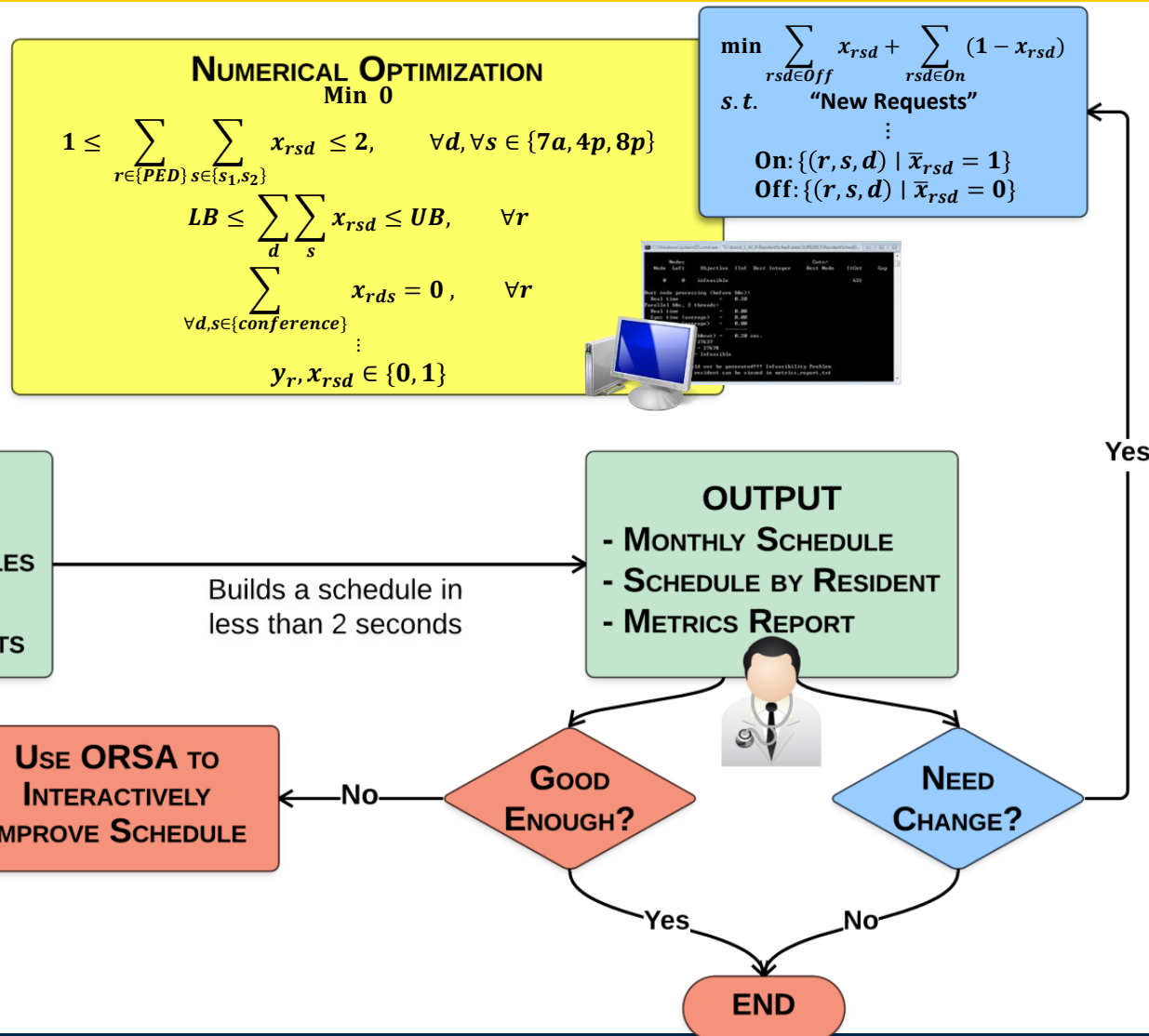
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For more information on collaborative projects between CHEPS and the C.S. Mott Children's Hospital Emergency Room, please attend:

1. Simulating a Medical Observation Unit for a Pediatric Emergency Dept – Mark Grum
Today, 12:30 – 2:00 PM session, Emergency Care
2. Patient Flow in a Pediatric Emergency Department – Hassan Abbas & Brooke Szymanski
Friday, 8:00 – 9:30 AM session, Student Research Projects in Healthcare Operations



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- Must provide adequate educational experience for every resident

$$\text{LBShifts}_r \leq \sum_{s \in S} \sum_{d \in D} x_{rsd} \leq \text{UBShifts}_r, \quad \forall r \in R$$

$$\text{LBNites}_r \leq \sum_{s \in S} \sum_{d \in D} x_{rsd} \leq \text{UBNites}_r, \quad \forall r \in R$$