



Modeling a tool for planning a new CSSD

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Introduction





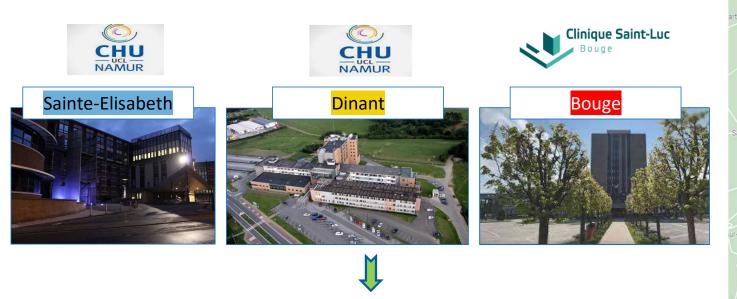




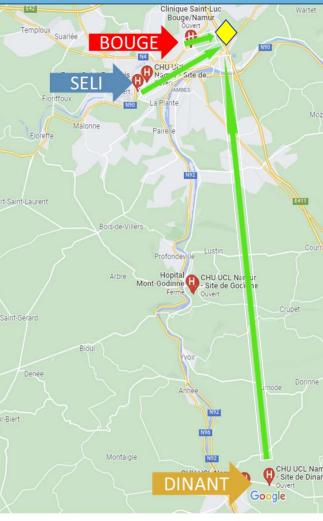




Context



CARE-NAM





Context









Some key figures



- More than 40,000 surgical instruments in circulation
- More than 4,000 referenced sets
- More than 30,000 surgeries/year
- More than 110,000 DINs sterilized/year
- €16,000,000 construction and equipment budget...
- More than 5,000 m² of surface to be built...
- Over €6,000,000/year estimated operating budget...
- More than 30 FTEs currently occupied in the sterilizations of the 3 hospitals involved...





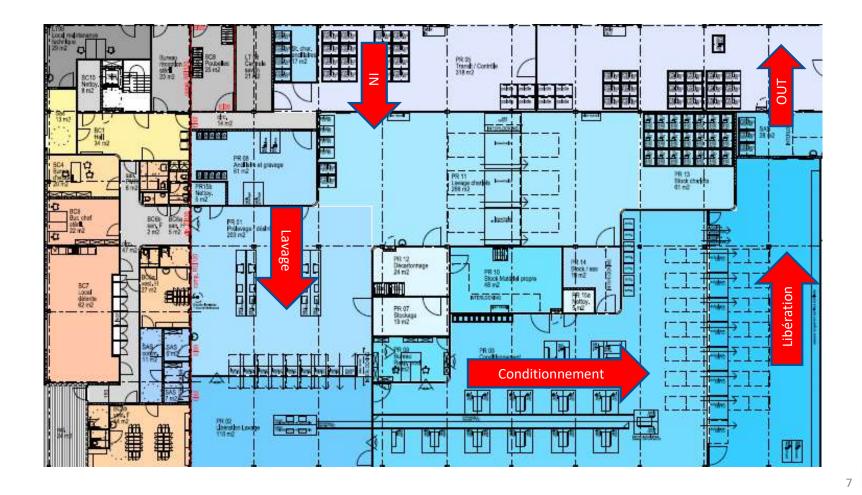
A brand new building







A brand new building





A sustainable and ecological



- Cogeneration;
- Photovoltaic panels;
- Underground parking to limit the footprint of the project (equipped with electric charging stations);
- Rainwater harvesting system;
- Building designed with a very efficient insulating envelope which allows it to obtain a very low





Modeling & Sizing

















The partners

CETIC – Center of Excellence in Information and Communication Technologies

- Created in 2001 on the initiative of 3 Universities
- Location : Charleroi Aeropole Belgium
- Goal : Leveraging advanced technologies to serve companies
- Certification : ISO & Accredited Research Center
- International Development : European Research Area (ERA)



digita

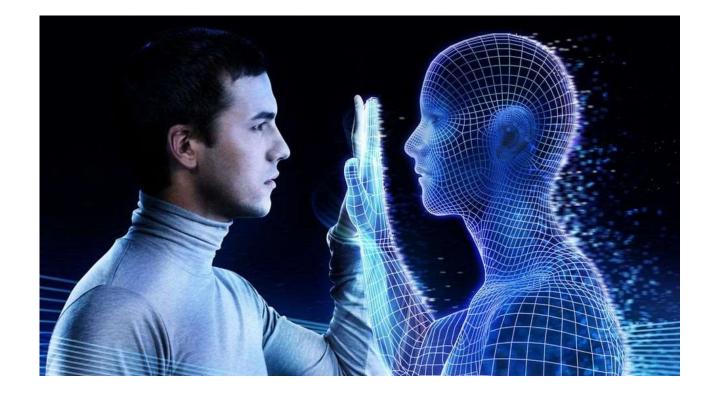
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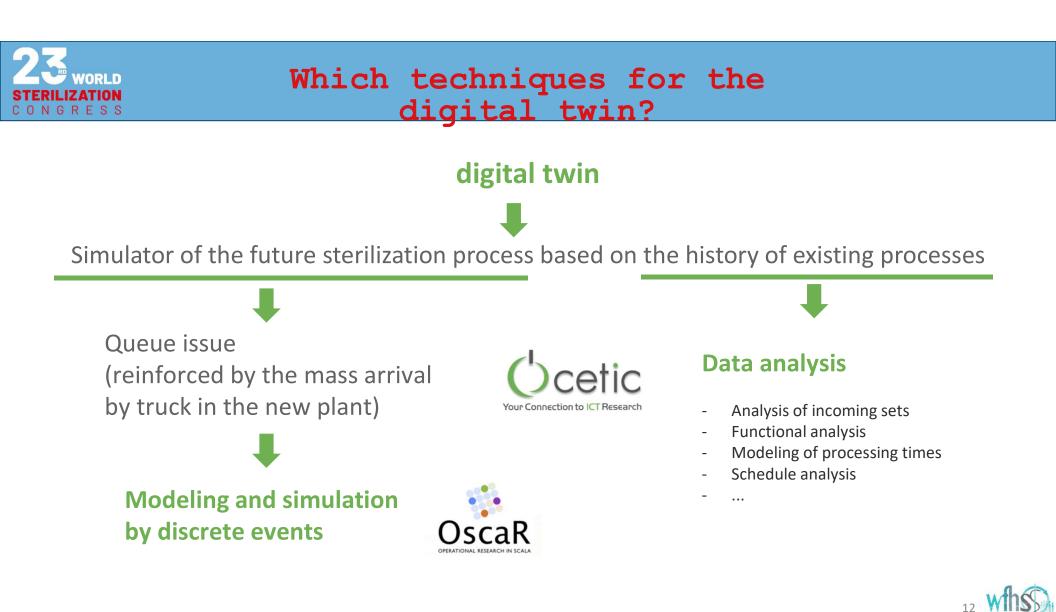




Why a digital twin?









Discrete event modeling and simulation?

Modeling the functioning of a system as a sequence of events in time

For CARE NAM:

An event is the change of state of a set following an action.

This change of state makes the next action possible.

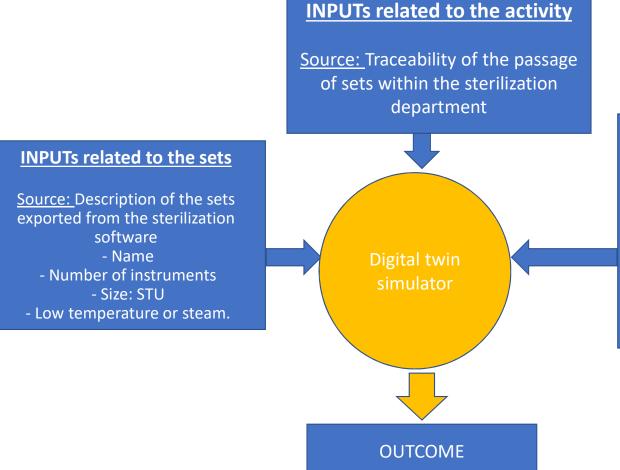
Ex: dirty set -> action: manual pre-wash -> set ready for washing machine

- based on the operational research library and its discrete event simulation module
 OscaR.des
- processing time unit: second





How to feed the simulator ?



Simulator VARIABLES

- Number of people/area
- Number of equipment/area
- · Volume of equipment
- Time per step (machine/HR)
- Transportation (frequency, time, cost, CO2)





Example of variables

1	Acronyme	CareNam-Scenario-David	
2	Jours Extras Horizon	2	
3	Nb Postes Lavage Manuel	4	
4	Nb Postes Reconditionnement	14	*
5	Nb Postes Chargement	2	
6	Nb Laveurs	8	
7	Nb Autoclaves	5	2
8	Nb Ultrasons	4	
9	Temps Cycle Laveur	55	
10	Temps Cycle Autoclave	70	50
11	Temps Cycle Ultrasons	5	
12	Temps Emballage-Maintenance	3	
13	Temps Refroidissement	30	
14	Temps Chargement Camions	0,166666667	
15	Nb Packs Laveur	9	
16	Nb Packs Autoclave	12	9
17	Nb Packs Ultrasons	5	
18	Nb Individuels Pack	8	
19	Volume STU Charge Laveur	1,6	
20	Volume STU Charge Autoclave	4	0,49
21	Volume STU Charge Ultrasons	0,7	
22	Max Attente Laveurs	60	
23	Max Attente Autoclaves	60	30
24	Max Attente Ultrasons	15	

A scenario feeding table to modify parameters such as:

- Number of agents at different stations according to their schedule
- Adaptation of washing times, sterilization, transit, etc.
- Adaptation of the number of machines in the event of breakdown or maintenance





Day Monday Lu Lu Lu Lu Lu	Hours 1 a.m 2 a.m 2 a.m 3 a.m 4 a.m 5 a.m	Extrapay 1,35 1,35 1,35 1,35 1,35 1,35 1,35
Lu	3 a.m	1,35
Lu	4 a.m	
Lu	5 a.m	1,35
Lu	6 a.m	1,1
Lu	7 a.m	1
Lu	8 a.m	1
Lu	9 a.m	1
Lu	10 a.m	1

Consommation	9,6	l/100km
Consommation Emission de CO2		l/100km g/km

Example of variables

Introduction of economic parameters such as :

- The hourly cost of the staff according to their shift (night, day, weekend)
- The cost per kilometer of fuel consumption or depreciation of the transport vehicle. This cost can be replaced by the cost of renting the services of a transport company, accounted for by the kilometer driven.





Example of variables

A	В	С	D	E	F	G	
Jour	Heure	Lavage manuel + Ultrason	ogistique	Total			
Lu	0:00:00	0	0	0	0		
Lu	1:00:00	C	0	O	0		
Lu	2:00:00	C	0	C	0		
Lu	3:00:00	0	0	o	0		
Lu	4:00:00	C	0	0	0		
Lu	5:00:00	0	0	0	0		
Lu	6:00:00	0	0	C	0		
Lu	7:00:00	1	0	0	1		
Lu	8:00:00	1	1	C	2		
Lu	9:00:00	1	1	1	. 3		
Lu	10:00:00	2	2	1	. 5		
Lu	11:00:00	2	2	1	. 5		
Lu	12:00:00	2	8	1	. 11		
Lu	13:00:00	2	8	1	. 11		
Lu	14:00:00	2	8	1	. 11		
Lu	15:00:00	2	8	1	. 11		
Lu	16:00:00	2	10	1			
Lu	17:00:00	2	10	1	. 13		
Lu	18:00:00	2	10	1	. 13		
Lu	19:00:00	2		1			
Lu	20:00:00	2	8	1			
Lu	21:00:00		8	1	10		
Lu	22:00:00	1	7	1	10000		
Lu	23:00:00		3	1			
Ma	0:00:00		2	1	. 3		
Ma	1:00:00		2	1	3		
Ma	2:00:00		2	1	3		
Ma	3:00:00		2	1	3		
Ma	4:00:00			1			
Ma	5:00:00		1	1			
Ma	6:00:00	1	1	1	3		
Ma	7:00:00		0	0			
Ma	8:00:00			0			
Ma	9:00:00	1	1	1	. 3		

3 work zones defined in the simulator:

- For each zone, the number of sterilization agents required to handle the medical devices is assigned per day and per hour.
- The simulator user can modify the number of sterilization agents to optimize the handling of the medical devices and adjust the resources to the inputs.





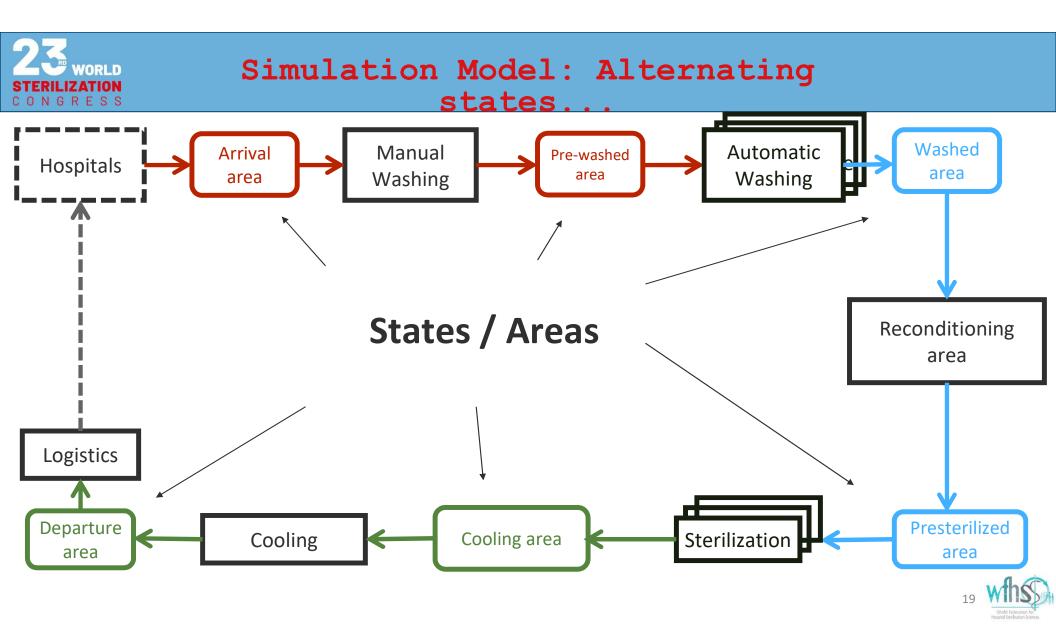
Inputs and variables

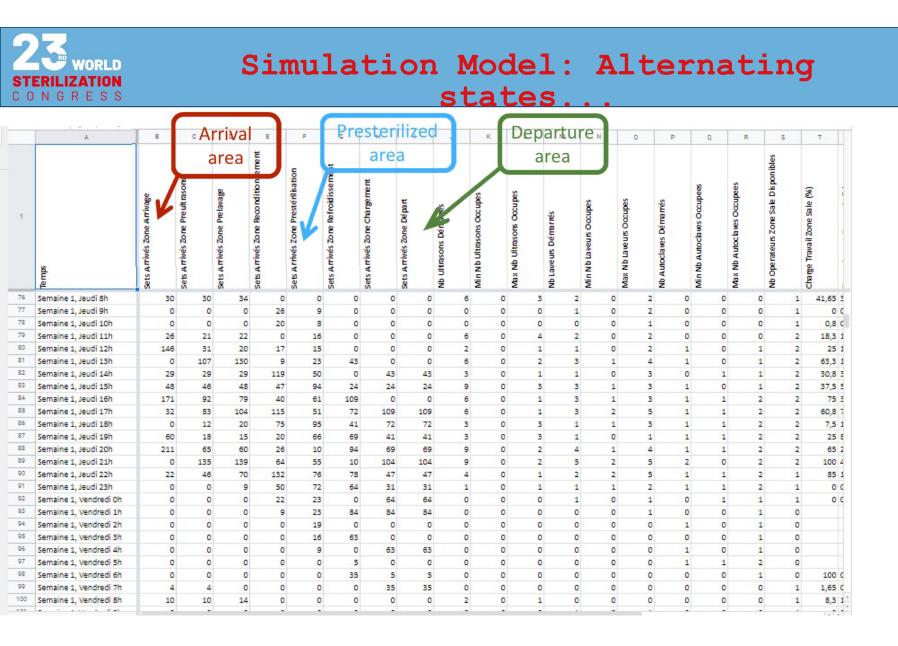
Depending on the site concerned:

- Input of the actual activity of the operating room theater
- Distances in kilometers
- Transport time + latency time
- Proposal of material pick-up times

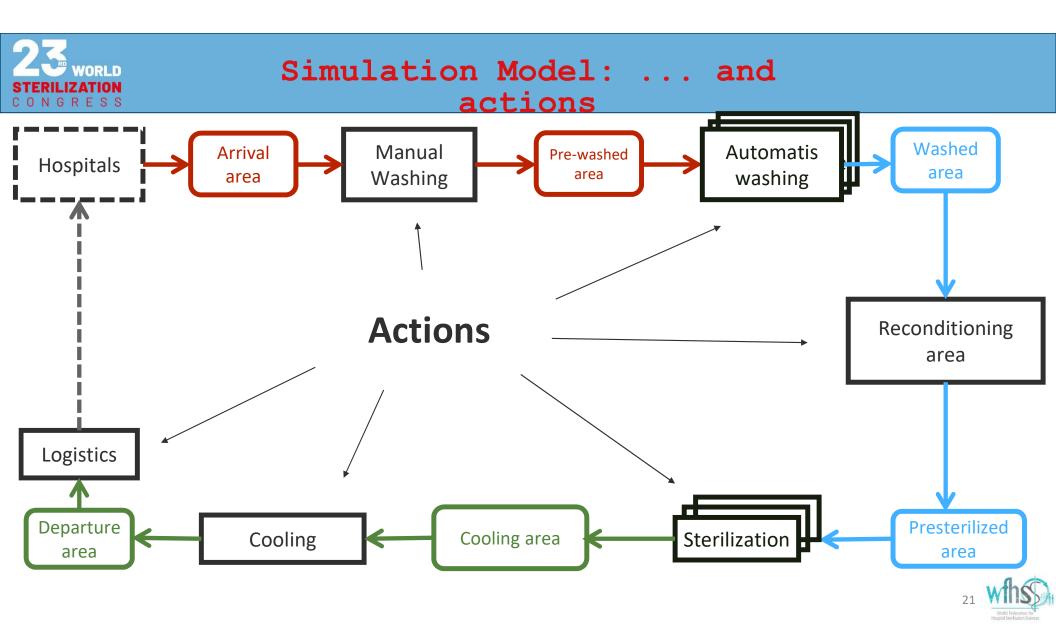
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Start		End							
Files	1/24/22 6:00		DistanceSite (km)	LatenceLo	Lundi				Marc
DINANT-01-10-2021-REP	_SETCYCLES.csv	D <mark>in</mark> ant	36	45	06:00,	12:30,	16:00,	20:30	06:0
BOUGE-REP_SETCYCLES_	202203080944_2021-22_sep.	Bouge	3	15	07:00,	10:30,	14:00,	18:30	07:6
SELI-01-10-2021-REP_SE	TCYCLES.csv	Seli	6,5	30	06:45,	11:15,	14:45,	19:15	06:4
# commentaires: par jou	r, introduire les heures d'enlèv	ements (ex: 06:00	, 11:30, 15:30, 21:0	00) ou "din	ect" pour	une extra	action à fl	ux tendu	1











Simulation Model: ... and actions

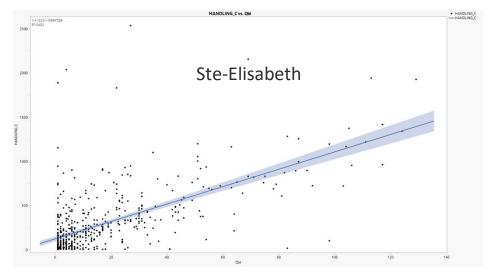
	1 P - 1 - 2				s						Automatis washing			e (%)	Rec £	onditioning area =					
1		Sets Arrivés Zone Départ	Nb Ultrasons Démarrés	Min Nb Ultrasons Occupes	Max Nb Ultrasons Occupes	Nb Laveurs Démarrés	Min Nb Laveurs Oocupes		Max Nb Laveurs Occupes	Nb Autoclaves Démarrés	Min Nb Autoclates Oocupees	Max Nb Autoclates Occupees		auoz sinatelado	Charge Travail Zone Sale (Te mps Restant Zone Sale	Nb Operate urs Zone Propi	Charge Travail Zone Propre	Temps Restant Zone Prip	rate urs Logistiq e	
76	Semaine 1, Jeudi 8h	C		5	0	3	2	0	2		0	0	0	1	41,65	3 minutes	0	-	LOO Ominute	0	
77	Semaine 1, Jeudi 9h	0) (0	0	0	1	0	2		0	0	0	1	0	0 minute	1		95 2 heures :	0	100 0 minute
78	Semaine 1, Jeudi 10h	0) (0	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	1	0,8	0 minute	1	1	LOO 2 heures :	1	0 0 minute
79	Semaine 1, Jeudi 11h	0) (5	0	4	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	18,3	1 minute	2	1	LOO 57 minute	1	0 0 minute
80	Semaine 1, Jeudi 12h	0) :	2	0	1	1	0	2		1	0	1	2	25	12 minute	2	68,33	833 13 minute	1	0 0 minute
81	Semaine 1, Jeudi 13h	0) (5	0	2	З	1	4	1	1	0	1	2	63,3	12 minute	8	30,41	566 1 minute	1	0 0 minute
82	Semaine 1, Jeudi 14h	43	3	8	0	1	1	0	3		0	1	1	2	30,8	3 minutes	8	83,95	833 37 minute	1	11,65 1 minute
83	Semaine 1, Jeudi 15h	24	1 1	9	0	з	з	1	3		1	0	1	2	37,5	5 minutes	8	:	LOO 27 minute	1	6,65 1 minute
84	Semaine 1, Jeudi 16h	C) (5	0	1	з	1	3		1	1	2	2	75	33 minute	8	91,08	833 8 minutes	1	0 0 minute
85	Semaine 1, Jeudi 17h	109) (5	0	1	з	2	5		1	1	2	2	60,8	7 minutes	10	61,83	333 9 minutes	1	31,65 3 minutes
86	Semaine 1, Jeudi 18h	72	2 3	3	0	з	1	1	3		1	1	2	2	7,5	1 minute	10	1	LOO 26 minute	1	18,3 2 minutes
87	Semaine 1, Jeudi 19h	41		3	0	з	1	0	1		1	1	2	2	25	8 minutes	10	65,16	566 10 minute	1	11,65 1 minute
88	Semaine 1, Jeudi 20h	69	•	9	0	2	4	1	4	1	1	1	2	2	55	24 minute	8	1	7,5 1 minute	1	18,3 2 minutes
89	Semaine 1, Jeudi 21h	104	1 1	9	0	2	5	2	5		2	0	2	2	100	42 minute	8	97,70	833 8 minutes	1	30 3 minutes
90	Semaine 1, Jeudi 22h	47	/ 1	1	0	1	2	2	5		1	1	2	1	85	15 minute	8	99,58	333 37 minute	1	13,3 1 minute
91	Semaine 1, Jeudi 23h	31		1	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	0 minute	1	:	100 1 heure 1	1	8,3 1 minute
92	Semaine 1, Vendredi Oh	64	1 (0	0	0	1	0	1		0	1	1	1	0	0 minute	(3	1	LOO 2 heures :) 1	16,65 1 minute
93	Semaine 1, Vendredi 1h	84	1 (5	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	1	0			2		100 2 heures !	1	23,3 2 minutes
94	Semaine 1, Vendredi 2h	0) (0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0			2	1	LOO 1 heure 5	1	0 0 minute
95	Semaine 1, Vendredi 3h	0) (0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0			2		LOO 54 minute	1	0 0 minute
96	Semaine 1, Vendredi 4h	63	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0			2	4	7,5 6 minutes	1	16,65 1 minute
97	Semaine 1, Vendredi 5h	() (5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0			1		0 0 minute	1	0 0 minute
98	Semaine 1, Vendredi 6h		5 (5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	100	0 minute	1		0 0 minute	1	1,65 0 minute
99	Semaine 1, Vendredi 7h	35	; (0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	1,65	0 minute	1		0 0 minute	1	10,15 1 minute
100	Semaine 1, Vendredi 8h	0)	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	8.3	1 minute	0		0 0 minute	0	*
			-		2	6		-					_	-	-)-						

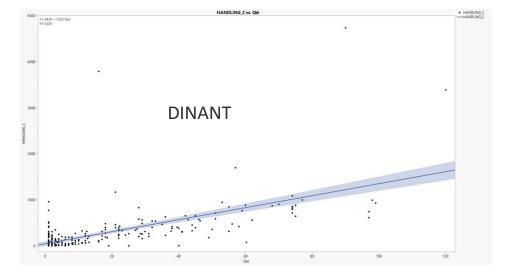




Some Results

Correlation between number of instruments and handling time









Some Results



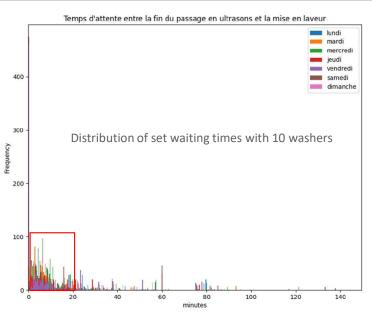
The simulator issues a report with each new simulation and reports a number of standardized information:

- Salary cost of the week or day concerned
- Cost of transportation
- Number of sets or compositions taken in charge
- Occupancy rate of the different work areas. Here, the packaging area is 73.32% occupied during this period. It is likely that this occupancy would have been higher with one less staff.



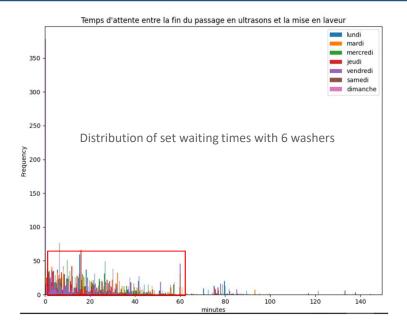


Some Results



A large number of sets with are processed without waiting time (>400)

For sets with waiting time, we notice that a majority of sets are sent before 20 minutes.



A significant amount of sets (350) are processed without waiting

For sets with a waiting time, there is a smoothing of the waiting times which ranges between 0 and 50 minutes.





Discussion

- Decision support. The decision makers remain in control of their destiny
- Simulations is effective and in progress: opening hours, staff schedules, transport schedules and frequencies, number of machines (washers, autoclaves, low temperature sterilizers, ultrasounds and washing benches, etc.)
- Importance of consolidated and harmonized databases (here between 3 hospitals that use the same sterilization and operating room theater management program (Ex: Aexis <u>www.aexis.com</u>)). Numerous database corrections were necessary before injecting the data into the simulator because the habits and instructions during the creation of the databases were different between the 3 hospitals.
- The reading of the results is done by pre-defined time interval (from the minute to the full day, ideally by hour)
- User Interface is currently based on common tools for AI Engineers which requires a bit of learning for the uninitiated.
- The need to use the same OR/sterilization management program to capture all the data or the need to multiply the development of interfaces to retrieve data according to a pre-defined format in the simulator program. It is technically possible to make "connectors", a sort of automatic script that will repatriate new data to the right place





Perspectives

- The current solution is a cloud solution which makes it possible to work with several people, avoid local installation problems and quickly benefit from the latest updates
- Use of the model for tactical purposes (sizing when designing the service) and even operational purposes (Business intelligence BI).
- Possible interfacing with the programming tools used in the operating rooms theatre
- Help in analyzing the impact on the sterilization process of opening or closing rooms.
- Help in the decision to welcome new customers (tactical dimension).
- Continuous information on the expected workload based on the actual activity of the operating rooms and the allocation of human and material resources in sterilization through the development of Business Intelligence (BI) tools
- Anticipation of staffing needs during busy periods or, on the contrary, during vacations or following equipment shutdowns on the time of care





Conclusions

- Setting up digital twins is a real challenge, knowing that the results will always be imperfect, because not all scenarios can be imagined and not all data can be collected.
- The generic modeling of the sterilization process based on discrete events is now transposable to the new sterilization center for the 3 hospitals
- This digital twin makes it possible to plan the input load of the sterilization unit and to observe the response of its model.
- The simulations make it possible to carry out risk analyzes as well as to optimize the process according to well-defined criteria.
- The data generated by the simulations must be able to be compared with data obtained by the actual course of the process.
- In a later phase, we will be able to use this model for tactical and even operational purposes.





Thank you for your attention

- Acknowledgements to David de Baets, CARE-NAM director who has just returned from vacation and could not be available today to present this work. To Belinda Roggieri who keeps the keys to the castle
- Acknowledgements to authorities who allowed us to create this simulator and who believe in the programming and development team of this new sterilization center.
- Acknowledgements to CETIC (<u>www.cetic.be</u> +32 496 176 715) who supported and developed this simulator within the framework of their financing.
- Acknowledgements to the emerging team of CARE-NAM

