## A Data-Driven Model of an Appointment-Generated Arrival Process at an Endocrinology Outpatient Clinic

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#### joint work with

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#### Modeling Outpatient Clinics: A Long History

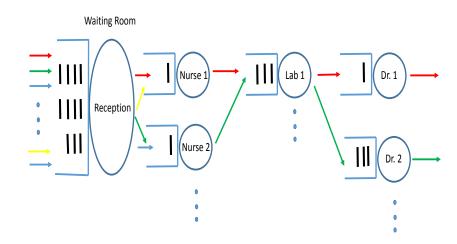
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- Swisher, J. R., S. H. Jacobson, J. B. Jun, O. Balci. 2001. Modeling and Analyzing a Physician Clinic Environment Using Discrete-Event (Visual) Simulation. *Computers and Operations Research* 28: 105-125.
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## What Was Done **Before** and What We Have Done **Now**

#### Summary of the Literature

- Common Goal: Improve performance, e.g., reduce congestion.
- Common Model: Complex multi-class open network of queues
- Common Analysis Tool: Simulation
- Focus of the Current Work
  - Probe deeply into a patient arrival process.
  - Better understand what arrival process model is appropriate.
    - What is a good stochastic model?
  - Provide template for better appointment-generated arrival process modeling.

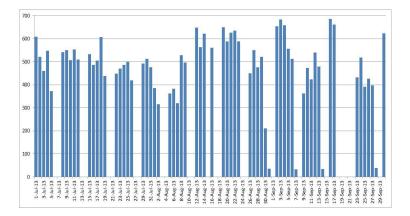
## A Clinic as a Network of Queues



Data from an Endocrinology Outpatient Clinic Samsung Medical Center, Seoul, Korea

- Endocrinology: deals with endocrine system (glands that excrete hormones into the blood stream)
- Three months: July 1-September 30, 2013
- Appointments to see one of sixteen doctors
  - day and time when appointment made, when scheduled, and if the patient came
- Outpatient only (within one day)
- 39,253 entries; 8500 cancel, 3000 no shows: 27,800 show up

## Total Daily Arrivals for All 16 Doctors Over 62 Days

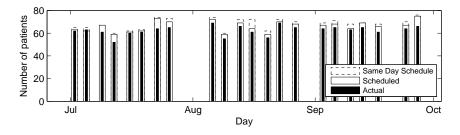


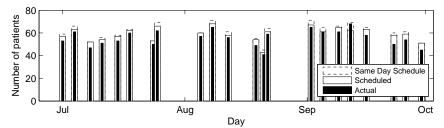
## 22 morning shifts

8:00am-1:00pm

Average of 66 patients per day (relatively large scale)

## 22 am shifts and 22 pm shifts for Doctor 9





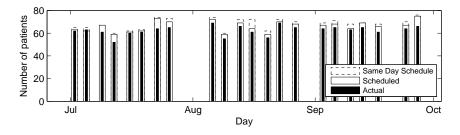
## Sources of Randomness

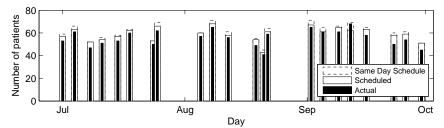
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- adherence to the schedule
  - no shows
  - extra unscheduled arrivals
  - lateness or earliness

## Sources of Randomness

- filling schedule over time
- adherence to the schedule
  - no shows
  - extra unscheduled arrivals
  - lateness or earliness
- Our main conclusion for this clinic: The greatest source of randomness is the schedule itself. (The schedule is defined at the end of the previous day.)
- The schedule can be managed!!

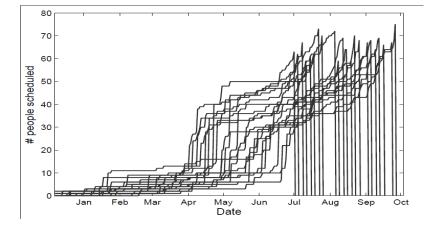
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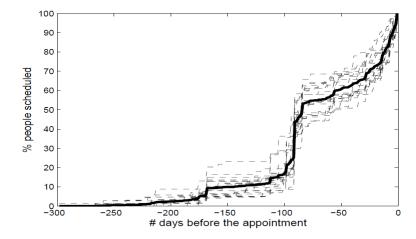


## Evolution of the Schedules for Doctor 9: 22 am Shifts

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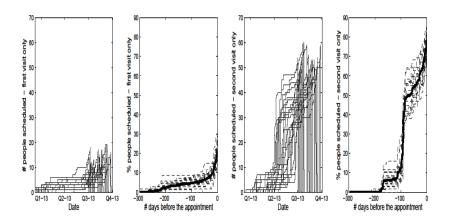
## When the Schedule is Made: Number of Days Before



## Evolution of Schedule: First Visits vs. Repeat Visits

First Visits 22%

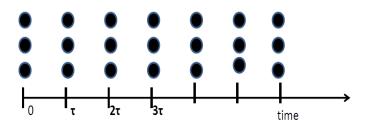
Repeat Visits 78%



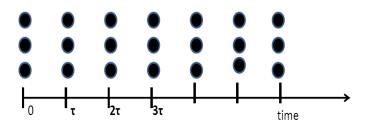
## Schedule for Doctor 9 for 22 am Shifts

time slot									22 da	avs ir	July	-Oct	tober	2013	3								Avg	Var	Var/Avg
7:50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00		
8:00	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	1	ĩ	ĩ	ŏ	1	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ĭ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ĭ	ĭ	0.32	0.23	0.71
8:10	0	ō	ō	ō	ō	0	0	1	0	ō	0	ō	ō	ō	0	0	ō	0	ō	0	0	0	0.05	0.05	1.00
8:20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00		
8:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00		
8:40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00		
8:50	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	3	2	1	4	2	-4-	4	-2-	4	5	4	3	3.41	1.30	0.38
9:00	3	4	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	4	3	2	3	4	2	2.77	0.47	0.17
9:10	3	3	3	2	2	2	4	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	2.59	0.35	0.13
9:20	2	2	4	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2.59	0.35	0.13
9:30	3	2	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2.77	0.47	0.17
9:40	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2.36	0.24	0.10
9:50	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2.77	0.18	0.07
10:00	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	2.91	0.28	0.10
10:10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2.91	0.09	0.03
10:20	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	4	3	3	2.82	0.25	0.09
10:30	3	2	3	3	3	2	4	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	4	3	3	2.82	0.35	0.12
10:40	3	1	3	3	3	1	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	1	3	2	3	3	3	2	2.45	0.55	0.22
10:50	2	3	3	3	1	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2.68	0.32	0.12
11:00	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	4	4	4	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	2.95	0.52	0.18
11:10	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2.64	0.43	0.16
11:20	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	2.91	0.18	0.06
11:30	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2.77	0.18	0.07
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11:50	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	4	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	3	2.68	0.42	0.16
12:00	2	3	3	2	3	3	4	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	4	2.86	0.31	0.11
12:10	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	4	3	1	2	3	2	3	3	2.68	0.42	0.16
12:20	2	4	3	_2_	3	_3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	_ 3_	1	_3	1	4	_ 3_	3	2.77	0.66	0.24
12:30	2	1	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	4	3	1	2	3	2.14	1.27	0.59
12:40	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	3	0	3	2	1	2	3	3	4	2	3	0	0	3	1.68	2.13	1.27
12:50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	2	0	4	0	0	4	1.00	2.67	2.67
13:00	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.09	0.09	0.95
Daily Total	63	62	67	59	61	62	73	70	72	59	69	64	59	70	68	67	68	64	69	66	67	75	66.09	21.32	0.32
[8:50, 12:20] Total	60	61	67	59	60	57	67	60	61	57	63	60	56	62	57	61	60	58	59	65	64	64	60.82	9.77	0.16
All slot avg	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.07	1.73	0.84
All slot var	1.5	1.9	2.2		1.8						1.5								1.6			1.6	(ac	ross all	days)
All slot var/avg	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9			0.6		0.9				0.6								0.7			
[8:50, 12:20] avg	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.76	0.42	0.15

## Ideal Deterministic Framework



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Roughly see between 8:50am and 12:20pm

- v = 22 batches of  $\beta = 3$  patients arrive every  $\tau = 10$  minutes
- daily total:  $N = v\beta = 66$
- Total Time:  $T = (v-1)\tau = 210$  minutes (3.5 hours)

## At-Capacity (AC) Days and Overloaded (OL) Days

- OL occurs before and after main time interval 8:50am-12:20pm
- A day with 5 or more scheduled arrivals after 12:20pm is said to be OL.
- In data there are 10 AC Days and 12 OL Days.
- Model: Status of days are IID Bernoulli with P(OL) = 12/22.

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8:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00		
8:40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00		
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12:40	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	3	0	3	2	1	2	3	3	4	2	3	0	0	3	1.68	2.13	1.27
12:50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	2	0	4	0	0	4	1.00	2.67	2.67
13:00	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.09	0.09	0.95
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## Scheduled Batch Sizes in Time Slots

- $B_{s,j}$  is number of scheduled arrivals in time slot j
- During the main time period 8:50am-12:20pm, IID random variables (independence tested)
- with the estimated batch-size distribution:

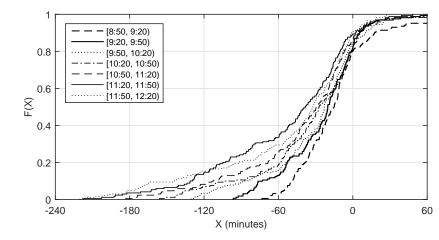
	$\hat{P}(B_{s,j}=k)$									
number <i>k</i>	1	2	3	4	5					
10 at-capacity days	0.04	0.25	0.63	0.07	0.01					
12 overloaded days	0.02	0.27	0.63	0.08						
10 at-capacity days 12 overloaded days All days	0.03	0.26	0.63	0.08	0.004					

## No-Shows and Unscheduled Arrivals

- Both are relatively rare.
- Model: No-shows IID Bernoullis, i.e., each scheduled arrival is a no show with P(NoShow) = 0.08
- Unscheduled arrivals defined as actual arrivals not in schedule. (The schedule is defined at the end of the previous day.)
- On average, 2.18 unscheduled arrivals, of which 1.95 arrive.
- Unscheduled modelled as extra low-rate Poisson process.

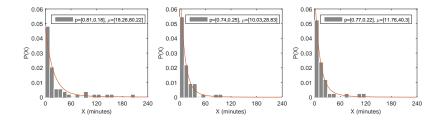
## Pattern of Arrivals Over the Day

Lateness Empirical CDF's in 7 Half Hours: stochastically ordered!



## Lateness Histograms and Hyperexponential Fits

- fit P(X > 0),  $P(X \ge -x|X < 0)$  and  $P(X \le x|X > 0)$  to data
- Parametric models for conditional lateness cdf's

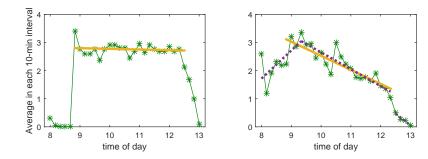


## Average Number of Arrivals Per Time Slot

• Excess earliness affects the overall arrival rate.

Scheduled

Actual



## Summary: Data Analysis and Model Construction

- Randomness in the Schedule
  - At-capacity days versus overloaded days (with extra scheduled outside main time interval)
  - Batch size distribution in the main interval (same for AC days and OL days)
  - Batch size distributions outside the main interval
  - Dispersion of Daily Total (variance/mean) = 0.3
    - Dispersion of daily totals same as for actual arrivals.
- Adherence to the Schedule
  - No-shows are low-probability events.
  - Extra unscheduled arrivals are rare.
  - Significant deviations due to lateness and, mostly, earliness.
    - Altered arrival rate over the day.

# Thank you!!

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  - For clinic with arrivals by appointments:
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  - From more careful analysis of clinic now:

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## References: Previous and Current Talk

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