



AAL FORUM 2016
26-28 SEPT ST. GALLEN, SWITZERLAND



Hospital costing evaluation driven by a new robotic solution for patients affected by dementia.

What is going on in “Casa Sollievo della Sofferenza”

Pasquale Chiarelli

*UOC Pianificazione e Controllo di Gestione
IRCCS Casa Sollievo della Sofferenza
San Giovanni Rotondo (Puglia- Italy)*





IRCCS CASA SOLLIEVO DELLA SOFFERENZA: ATTIVITA' 2015

Posti Letto

887

Personale occupato

2.624

Personale dedicato
alla **ricerca scientifica**

129

CASI

61.788

Ricoveri ordinari

37.481

Ricoveri in riabilitazione

559

Ricoveri diurni

13.664

(DH/DS, 0-1 day)

PAC

10.084

Attività Ambulatoriale:

oltre **1.200.000** prestazioni

M.A.R.I.O.

KOMPAI PLATFORM

from Robosoft

Robot semantics based on Semantic Web practices and technologies: Linked Data principles, RDF, SPARQL, RIF.

Semantic Web-based machine reading/listening in robots. FRED, will be extended and improved for dealing with context-based grounding and interpretation of natural language input.

"Entity-centric" knowledge management: each entity and its relations have a public identity that provides a first "grounding" to the knowledge used by robots. Such identity is given by resolvable URIs that use simple Web and Internet protocols to provide useful knowledge as a representative of real world entities.



Mario Ontology Network (MON) will reuse and extend the Ontologies for Robotics and Automation. MON will evolve over time by integrating ontologies emerging from interaction with assisted humans, sensors or with other robots.

Ability to advance robot knowledge by learning new ontology patterns from its experience with users and the robot network in place. New emerging patterns and expressions are fed back to the robot's cognitive system in order to address emotional needs of end users in compliance with the social and behavioral objectives of MARIO.

Robot social skills: a sentiment analysis framework based on deep parsing of natural language and supported by MON will deal with moods and expression recognition providing robots.



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

International Journal of Medical Informatics

journal homepage: www.ijmijournal.com



Investigating the effectiveness of technologies applied to assist seniors: A systematic literature review



Pouria Khosravi^a, Amir Hossein Ghapanchi^{a,b,*}

^a School of Information and Communication Technology, Griffith University, Gold Coast, Queensland 4222, Australia

^b Institute for Integrated and Intelligent Systems, Gold Coast, Queensland 4222, Australia

Implications for practice

The findings of this study provide a number of implications for practice by showing the benefits of assistive technologies. First, policy-makers and governments should financially support new technologies and increase ICT literacy among seniors. Therefore, governments should recognise and promote the use of new technologies and the positive impact of these technologies on society, healthcare and the quality of life among seniors. This is because the use of assistive technologies not only elevates the quality of the senior individual's life but also has a positive impact on the healthcare system by reducing costs, readmissions and the length of stay in hospital.



COSTS: HOW TO MEASURE RESOURCES

But how ?

1. EXPENDITURE

2. REIMBURSEMENT

3. STANDARD COSTS



Unfortunately expenditures and costs are always confused:

This is not true

EXPENDITURE: each product value x number of product

COST: a measure of how the product is used

STANDARD COST: how the products are/will be used to make activities or clinical procedures (Are my cost lower or higher as compared to a standard)



DEFINITION OF STANDARD COST

STANDARD COST

SINGLE MEDICAL PROCEDURE COST COMPUTED FROM A
SAMPLE OF HOSPITAL WITH A SIMILAR PRODUCTIVE
ACTIVITY



CLEAR METHOD
(Activity Based Costing)

AGGREGATION OF A
SIGNIFICANT HOSPITAL SAMPLE



Why we use standard cost computation

To address three main questions

1. *Who make something and by which resources (time and money)*
2. *How any does activity cost?*
3. *Establish Bench*

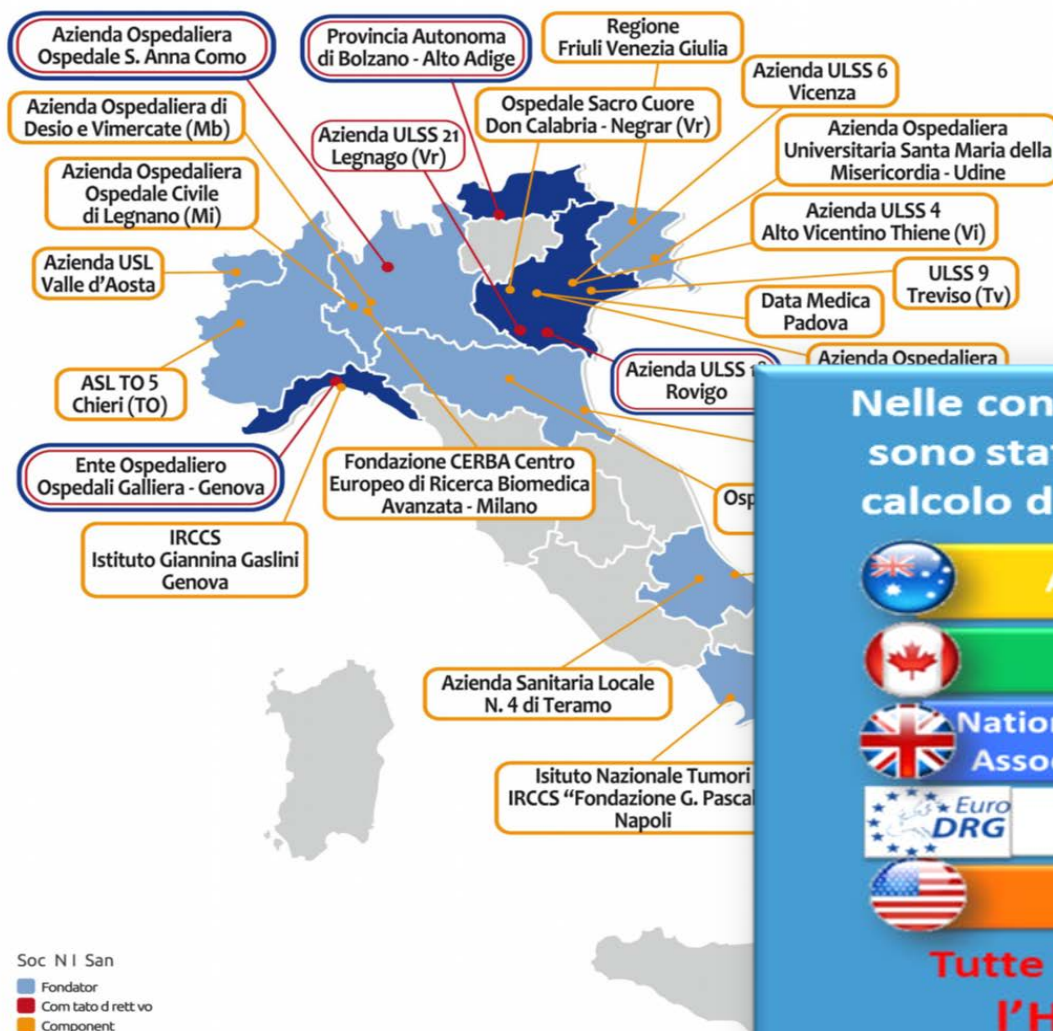
Come ?

1. *Organizzative analysis*
2. *Compute our costs*
3. *What must be changed when we are compared to the benchmark*

No
Self referential



An network was created N.I.San. - Network Italiano Sanità



Nelle conferenze di Brisbane e Montréal del 2011 sono stati stabiliti i requisiti internazionali per il calcolo dei costi standard in Sanità, derivanti da:

- Australian Hospital Patient Costing Standards
- Canadian Institute for Health Information
- National Health Service e Health Financial Management Association ("Acute Health Clinical Costing Standards")
- EuroDRG project
- Health Economics Resource Center

Tutte hanno in comune lo stesso metodo: l'Hospital Patient Costing (HPC)

www.costistandard.com



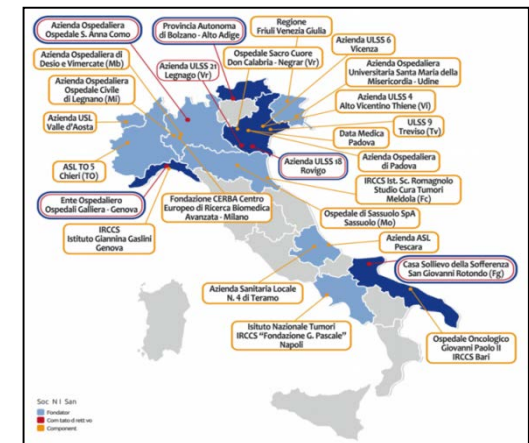
Processo di determinazione dei costi standard del N.I.San.

HABC *Hospital Activity Based Costing*

This scientific approach allows computing the **cost** for a single hospitalization event **split for each productive factors** (medical staff, nursing staff, drugs, common costs, etc.) and **for areas** (surgical theatre, ward, ICU,)

Improve the **correct allocation** of resources

N.I.San.: the Italian Health Network of 21 hospitals that share costs using HABC method to determinate **STANDARD COST.**





Processo di determinazione dei costi standard del N.I.San.

HABC *Hospital Activity Based Costing*

1. Identification of the “clinical activity centers” (operating rooms, clinical ward, intensive care unit, services as Radiology-laboratory-pathology-transfusional lab and A&E, other services, etc.).
2. The HABC method uses the Kaplan West Matrix to correctly allocate costs to each clinical activity center . **Time** is the **cost driver (cost driver = weighting factor)** used for Human resource.
3. Once attributed costs we obtain, for each SINGLE HOSPITALIZATION EPISODE, the **final matrix** that contains the **full cost divided for the type of activity** (operating rooms, clinical ward, ICU, other services, etc.) and for productive factors (medical staff, nursing staff, drugs, etc.).



ANALISI ORGANIZZATIVA

Codice	Denominazione	Tipologia costo			
25	Chirurgia Addominale	Personale medico			
2013					
		Importo diretto	1.499.505,10		
		Importo totale	1.499.505,10		
Centro di attività	Driver ore di lavoro		Ore per attività	% su totale	Costi per attività
	Tipologia	Importo			
Day Hospital (solo degenza)	Ore settimanali	7,00	364	1,7	26.216
	N° medio operatori	1,00			
Terapia intensiva	Ore settimanali		0	0,0	0
Sala operatoria	Ore sett. day surgery/PAC	5,00	11.336	54,4	816.455
	Ore sett. Ricoveri ordinari	104,00			
	N° medio operatori sala op.	2,00			
PIAC	Ore sett. (solo per cardiologie)		0	0,0	0
Guardia interdivisionale	Ore settimanali	50,00	2.600	12,5	187.260
Attività per degenti in altri reparti	Tempo medio (ore) per prest.	0,40	582	2,8	41.946
	N° prestazioni	28,00			
Attività per il Pronto Soccorso	Tempo medio (ore) per prest.	0,33	573	2,8	41.280
	N° prestazioni	33,00			
	Ore settimanali guardia*				
Attività ambulatoriale per esterni	Tempo medio (ore) per prest.	0,2	1.196	5,7	86.140
	N° prestazioni	115,00			
Emergenza/118	Ore settimanali		0	0,0	0
Ricerca	Ore settimanali	1,00	52	0,2	3.745
"Territorio"	Ore settimanali		0	0,0	0
Altre attività (specificare):	Ore settimanali		0	0,0	0
Attività per la degenza nel proprio reparto	Differenza tra le ore di attività e le ore per le altre attività		4.116	19,8	296.462
TOTALI			20.820	0,0	1.499.505
Settimane di riferimento	52	N° operatori	10	Costo orario	



ACTIVITY BASED COSTING – A.B.C.

Kaplan West matrix

1. Interviews to health care team
2. Each Clinical Dept.
3. Specific role/productive factor:
 - Physicians
 - Registered Nurses
 - Etc.

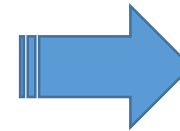
Codice	Denominazione	Tipologia costo			
25	Chirurgia Addominale	Personale medico			
2013					
Importo diretto		1.499.505,10			
Importo totale		1.499.505,10			
Centro di attività	Driver ore di lavoro		Ore per attività	% su totale	Costi per attività
	Tipologia	Importo			
Day Hospital (solo degenza)	Ore settimanali	7,00	364	1,7	26.216
	N° medio operatori	1,00			
Terapia intensiva	Ore settimanali		0	0,0	0
Sala operatoria	Ore sett. day surgery/PAC	5,00	11.336	54,4	816.455
	Ore sett. Ricoveri ordinari	104,00			
	N° medio operatori sala op.	2,00			
PIAC	Ore sett. (solo per cardiologie)		0	0,0	0
Guardia interdivisionale	Ore settimanali	50,00	2.600	12,5	187.260
Attività per degenti in altri reparti	Tempo medio (ore) per prest.	0,40	582	2,8	41.946
	N° prestazioni	28,00			
Attività per il Pronto Soccorso	Tempo medio (ore) per prest.	0,33	573	2,8	41.280
	N° prestazioni	33,00			
	Ore settimanali guardia*				
Attività ambulatoriale per esterni	Tempo medio (ore) per prest.	0,2	1.196	5,7	86.140
	N° prestazioni	115,00			
Emergenza/118	Ore settimanali		0	0,0	0
Ricerca	Ore settimanali	1,00	52	0,2	3.745
"Territorio"	Ore settimanali		0	0,0	0
Altre attività (specificare):	Ore settimanali		0	0,0	0
Attività per la degenza nel proprio reparto	Differenza tra le ore di attività e le ore per le altre attività		4.116	19,8	296.462
TOTALI			20.820	0,0	1.499.505
Settimane di riferimento	52	N° operatori	10,75	Costo orario	



ORGANIZZATIVE ANALISYS

- Medici;
- Medici non dipendenti;
- Dirigenti Sanitari non Medici (Biologi, Chimici, Farmacisti);
- Dirigenti Sanitari non Medici non dipendenti;
- Ostetriche;
- Tecnico;
- Tecnici non dipendenti;
- Infermiere Generico;
- Infermiere Professionale;
- Infermiere Professionale non dipendente;
- Religiosi;
- Religiosi non dipendenti;
- Amministrativi;
- Amministrativi non dipendenti;
- Ausiliario/OTA – OSS.

Time (hours)
dedicated to each
activity
**“driver of
activity”**



Time
the most
important driver
to catch the
productive factor
determined by
the personnel

M.A.R.I.O. ?

KOMPAI PLATFORM

from Robosoft

Robot semantics based on Semantic Web practices and technologies: Linked Data principles, RDF, SPARQL, RIF.

Semantic Web-based machine reading/listening in robots. FRED, will be extended and improved for dealing with context-based grounding and interpretation of natural language input.

"Entity-centric" knowledge management: each entity and its relations have a public identity that provides a first "grounding" to the knowledge used by robots. Such identity is given by resolvable URIs that use simple Web and Internet protocols to provide useful knowledge as a representative of real world entities.



Mario Ontology Network (MON) will reuse and extend the Ontologies for Robotics and Automation. MON will evolve over time by integrating ontologies emerging from interaction with assisted humans, sensors or with other robots.

Ability to advance robot knowledge by learning new ontology patterns from its experience with users and the robot network in place. New emerging patterns and expressions are fed back to the robot's cognitive system in order to address emotional needs of end users in compliance with the social and behavioral objectives of MARIO.

Robot social skills: a sentiment analysis framework based on deep parsing of natural language and supported by MON will deal with moods and expression recognition providing robots.

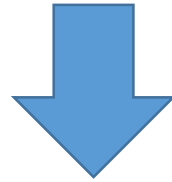


STANDARD COSTS IN OUR HOSPITAL AS A CHANGE MANAGEMENT TOOL

M.A.R.I.O is an important change in the hospital setting.

The use of robot to help the clinical team to cope with the patients affected by dementia implies a save in time for this productive factor.

But how can we use this saved time ?



- Production increase;
- **Research;**
- **Release time to the patients's care**



STANDARD COSTS IN OUR HOSPITAL AS A CHANGE MANAGEMENT TOOL

Time save means also **costs savings:**

For instance:

- Administery drug mistakes;
- More time to dedicate to patients and their relatives
- Clinical mistake prevention
- etc



Risk management strategy  Insurance rates

Thank you for your attention...

...sorry for some italian words.

p.chiarelli@operapadrepio.it



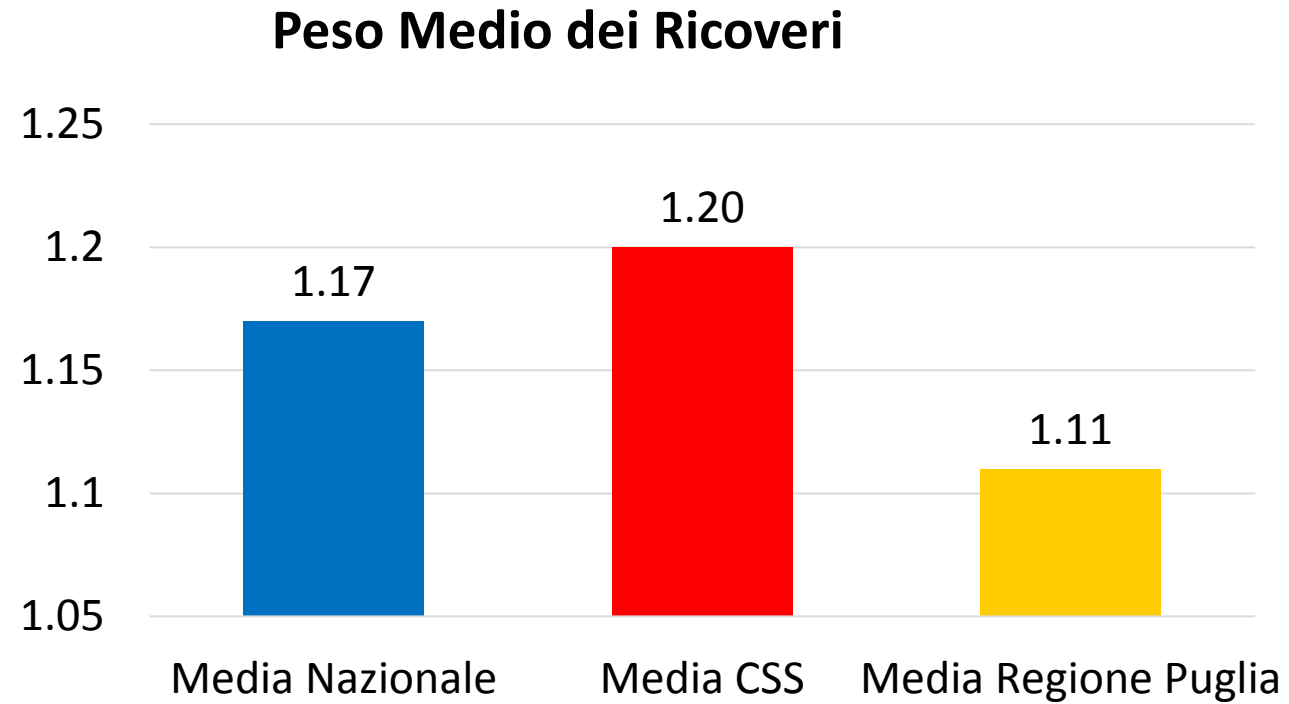
IRCCS CASA SOLLIEVO DELLA SOFFERENZA: ATTIVITA' 2015

10 DIPARTIMENTI: 42 UU.OO.

EMERGENZA, ACCETTAZIONE E AREA CRITICA	1
CARDIOLOGICO - VASCOLARE	4
DIAGNOSTICA DI LABORATORIO E TRASFUSIONALE	3
ETÀ EVOLUTIVA	5
ONCO-EMATOLOGICO	6
SCIENZE CHIRURGICHE	6
SCIENZE MEDICHE	9
SCIENZE RADIOLOGICHE	4
TESTA-COLLO	4
RISORSE UMANE	



IRCCS CASA SOLLIEVO DELLA SOFFERENZA: ATTIVITA' 2015



Fonte: Ministero della Salute, Rapporto annuale sull'attività di ricovero ospedaliero, *Dati SDO primo semestre 2015*, pubblicato Novembre 2015



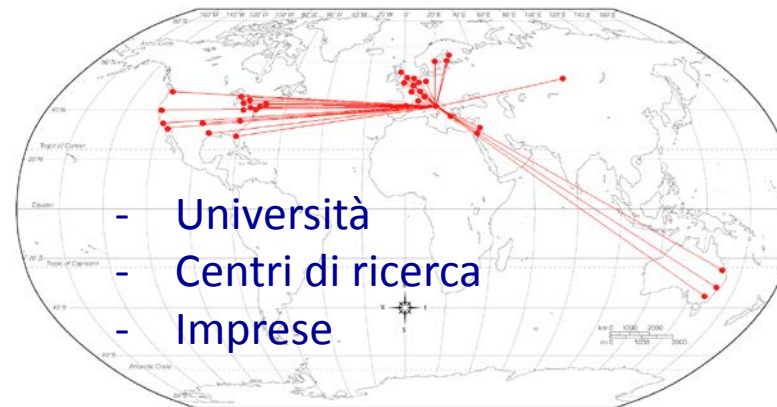
ATTIVITA' DI RICERCA SCIENTIFICA

Disciplina di Riconoscimento Ministeriale:
**MALATTIE GENETICHE, TERAPIE INNOVATIVE
E MEDICINA RIGENERATIVA**



Dal 2011 più di 73
pubblicazioni con
Impact Factor > 10

Partnership internazionali



- Università
- Centri di ricerca
- Imprese

Tasso di Eccellenza

Qualità della Ricerca Scientifica in base alle pubblicazioni

Posizione Enti di Ricerca italiani	Posizione IRCCS	Istituto	Sede
5	1	Istituto Europeo di Oncologia	Milano
6	2	Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale Tumori di Milano	Milano
7	3	Istituto Dermopatico Dell'Immacolata IRCCS	Roma
8	4	Istituto Clinico Humanitas	Rozzano (MI)
11	5	Fondazione IRCCS San Raffaele del Monte Tabor	Milano
12	6	Istituto Auxologico Italiano IRCCS	Milano
15	7	Ospedale Casa Sollievo della Sofferenza IRCCS	San Giovanni Rotondo (FG)
16	8	Istituto Nazionale per la Ricerca sul Cancro IRCCS	Genova

