



• 24-26 OCTOBER • ACC LIVERPOOL



CLARENDON LODGE MEDICAL PRACTICE

When it rains. It pours...

Hussain Al-Zubaidi

Acknowledgments

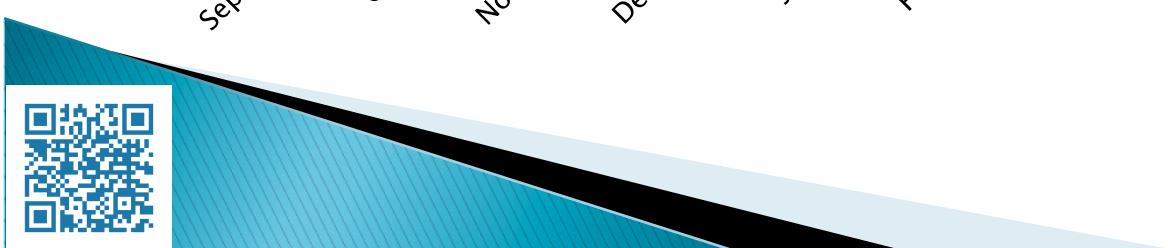
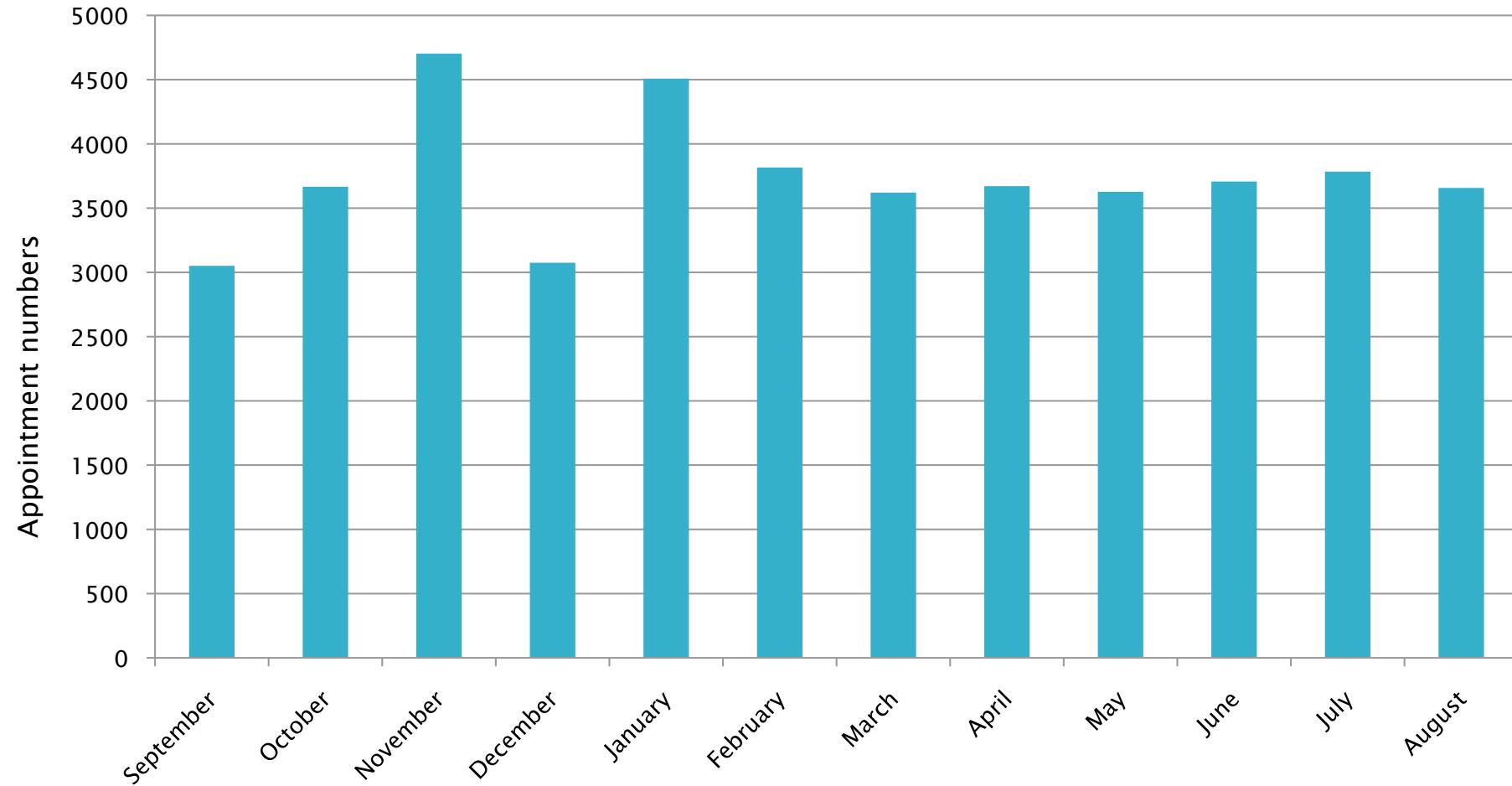
- ▶ Mr Stephen Gallagher (Practice Manager)
- ▶ Dr James Farley Nicholls (Weather analyst)
- ▶ Dr Jumana Al-Zubaidi (Associates consultant)
- ▶ Oliver Lawton (GP Partner, North Leamington Network Clinical Director)



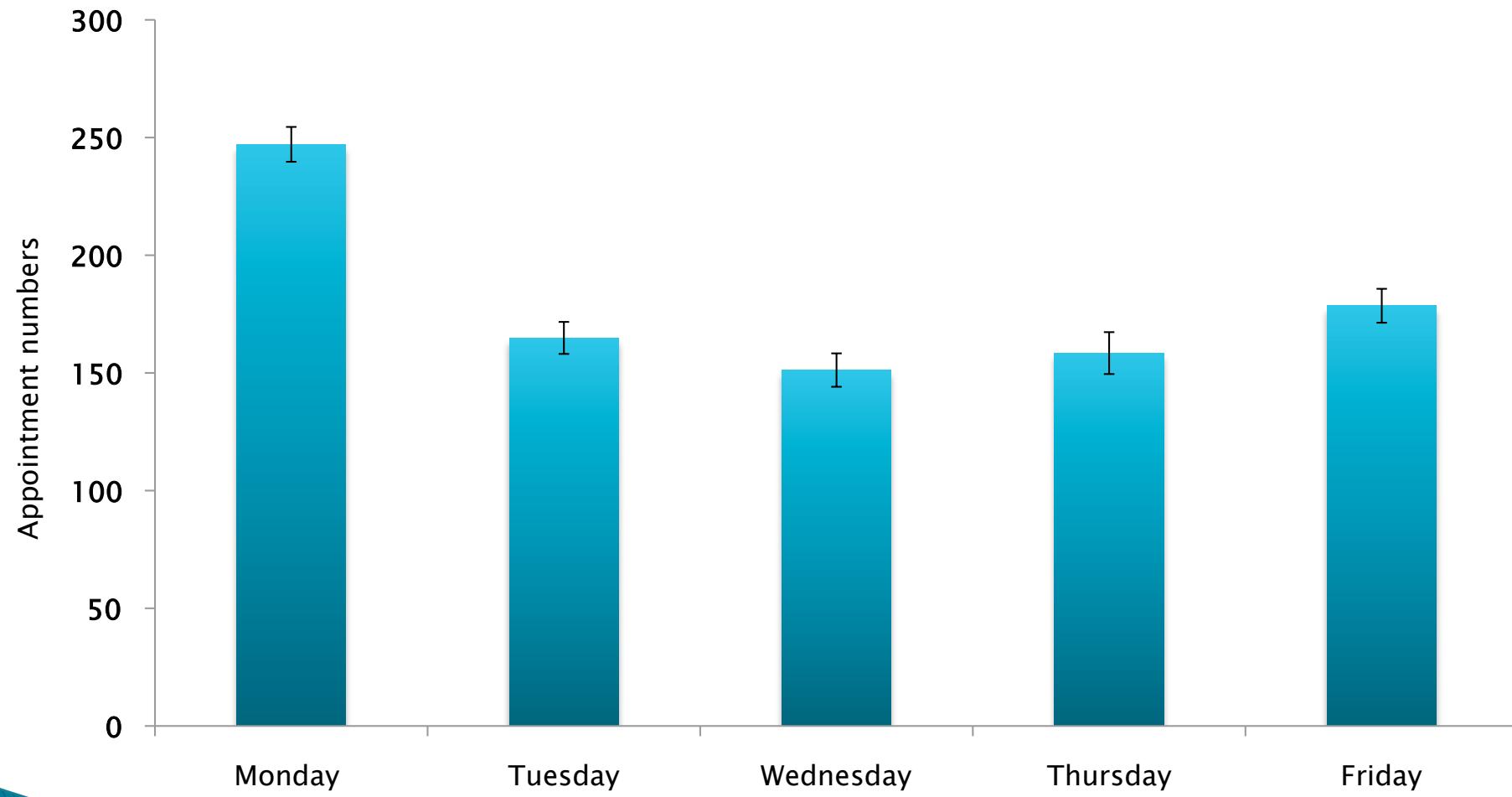


Weather
Sporting events
Health media
Staffing

Actual Demand



Working Week



Aims

- ▶ To explore what independent variables impact patient demand

- ▶ To be able to predict the number of telephone appointments made on a given day



Method

- ▶ Data collected by Stephen Gallagher
- ▶ Exclusion Criteria
 - Appointments fully booked
- ▶ Weather data: Met Office, EWA & Citadel
- ▶ Health media: BBC website
- ▶ Sport dates: BBC website



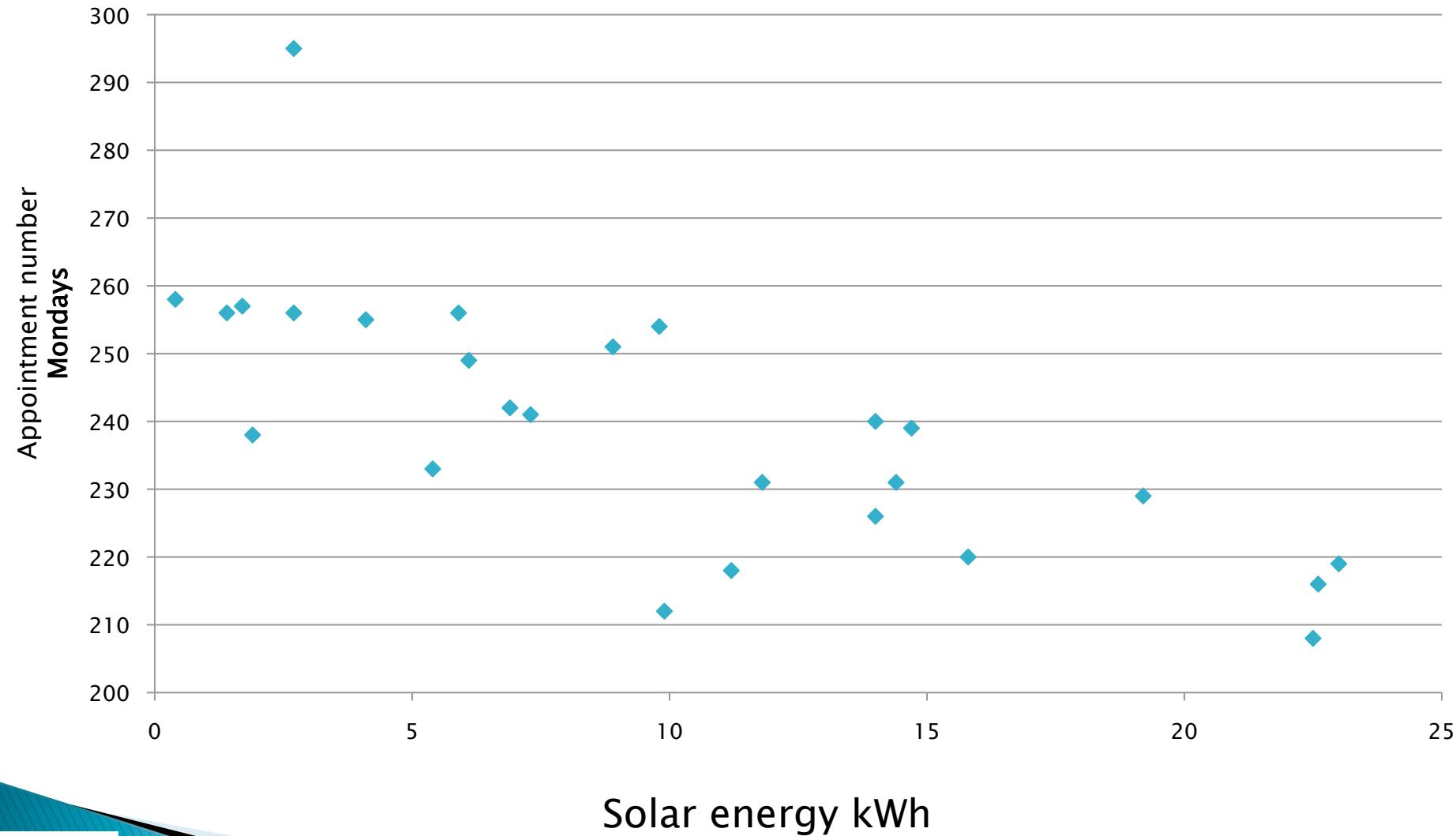
Weather Data

- ▶ Weather category
- ▶ Temperature
- ▶ Precipitation
- ▶ Solar energy

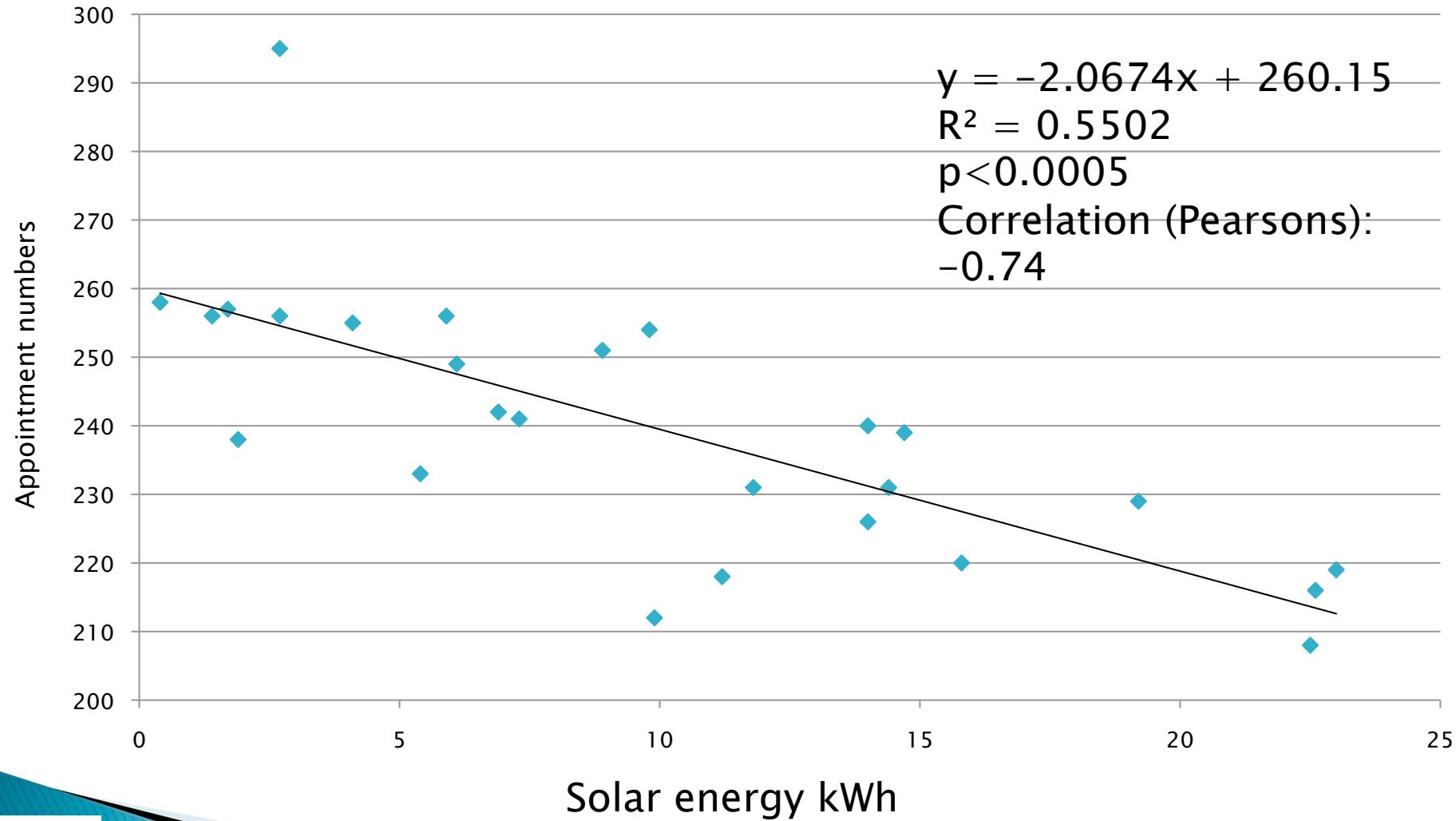
Weather Category	Group	Pictogram
Snow	6	
Heavy rain (>6mm/12 hours)	5	
Light rain	4	
Overcast	3	
Cloudy	2	
Sunny intervals	1	
Sunny day	0	



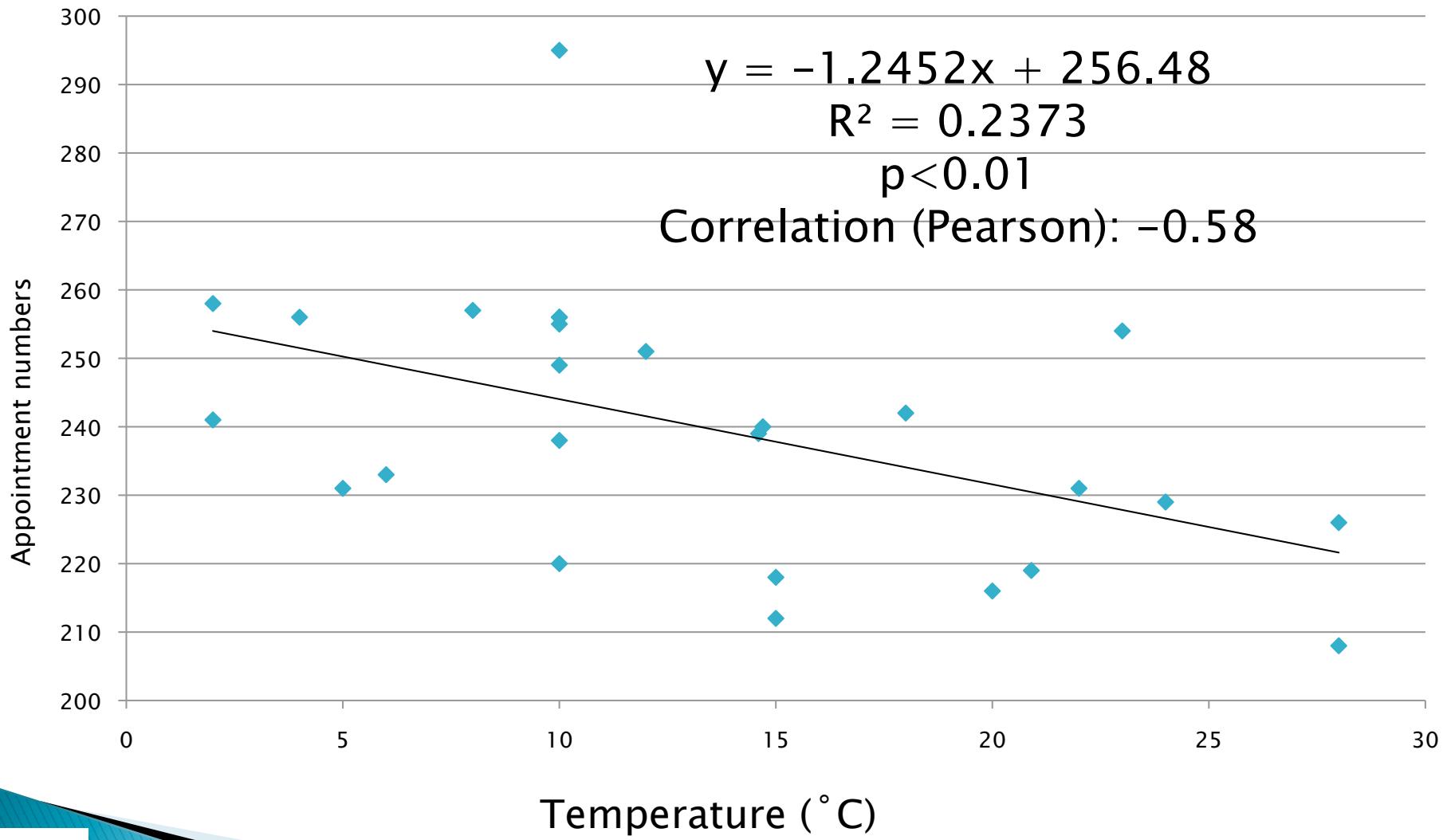
Solar Energy



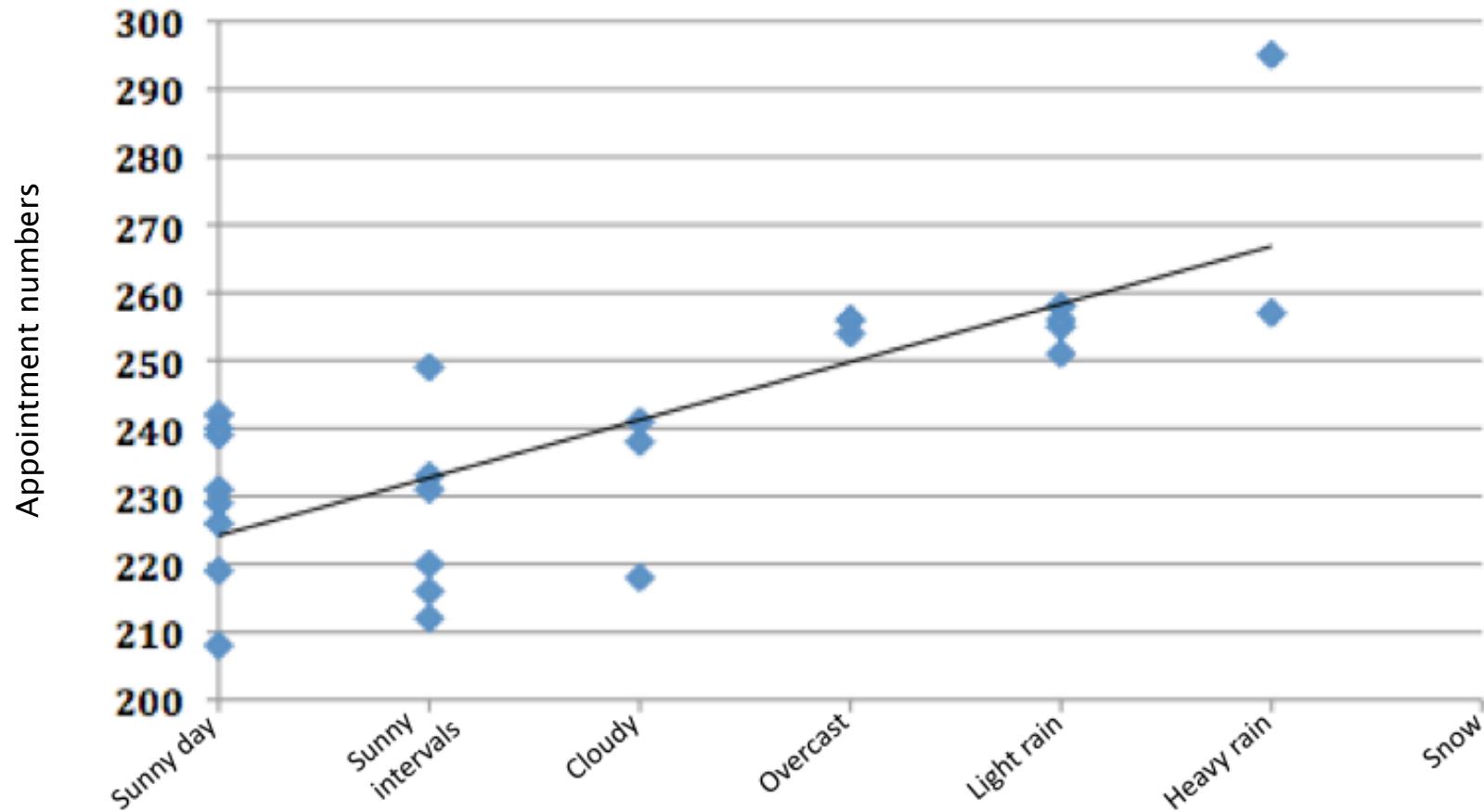
Solar Energy



Temperature

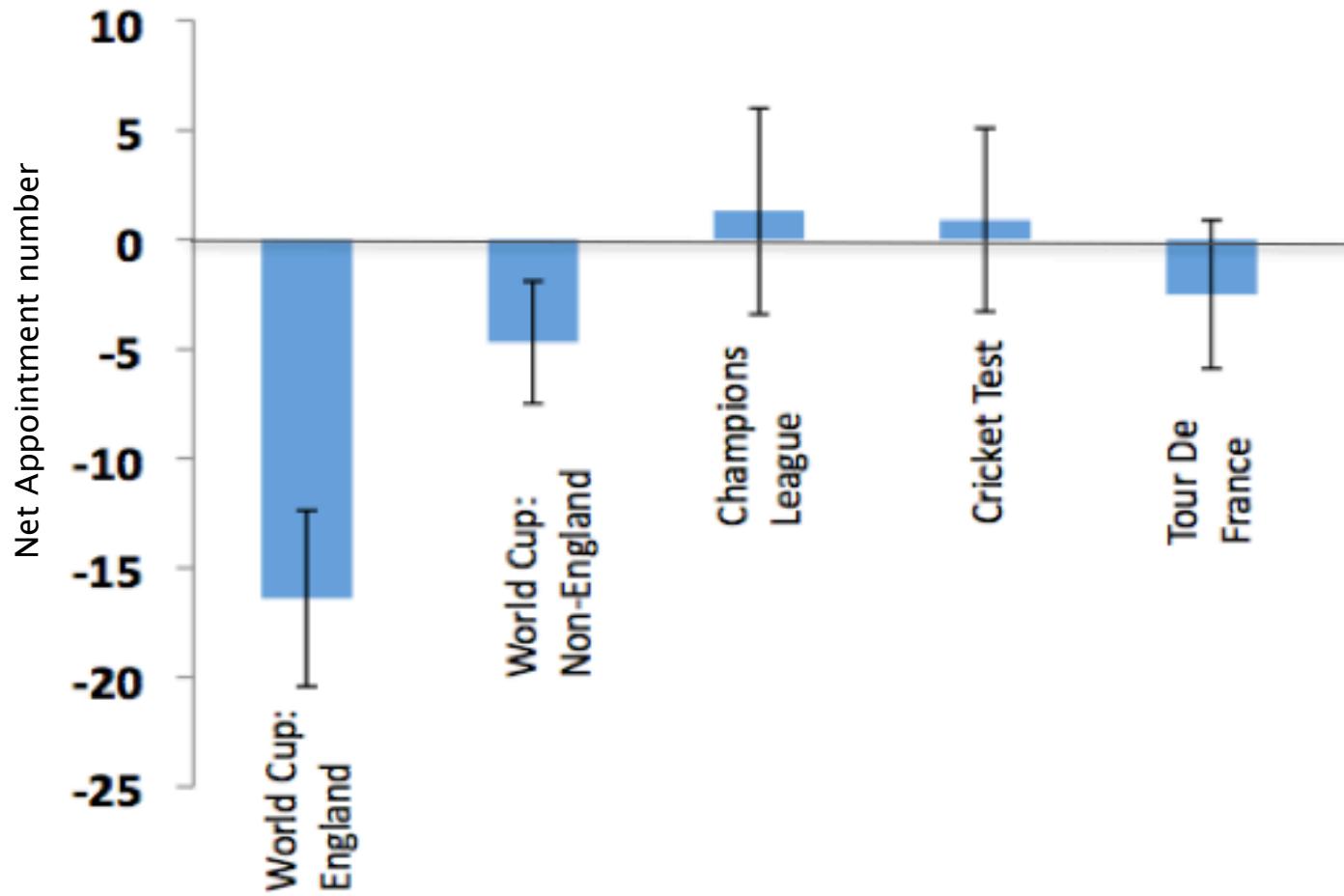


Weather Category

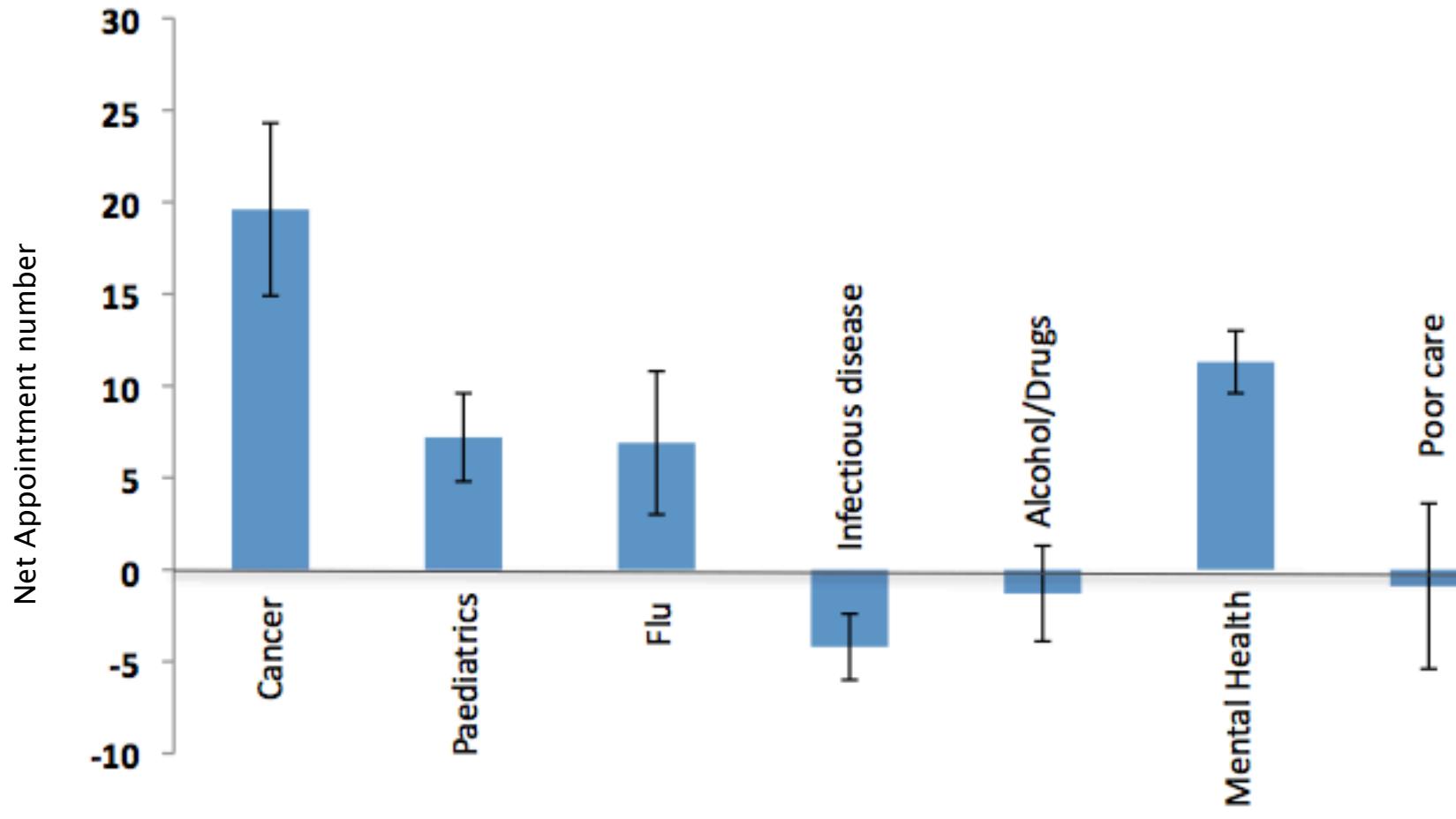


Precipitation demonstrated no statistically significant relationship with demand

Sporting events



Health Media



Post-PLT/Bank Holiday

- ▶ PLT: +16.4
- ▶ Bank Holiday: $+26.6 \pm 6.7$
- ▶ The opposite effect was found during the Christmas bank holidays: -23.5 ± 6.9
- ▶ Largest effect seen post new years



Over-capacity effect

Day 1: Fully booked

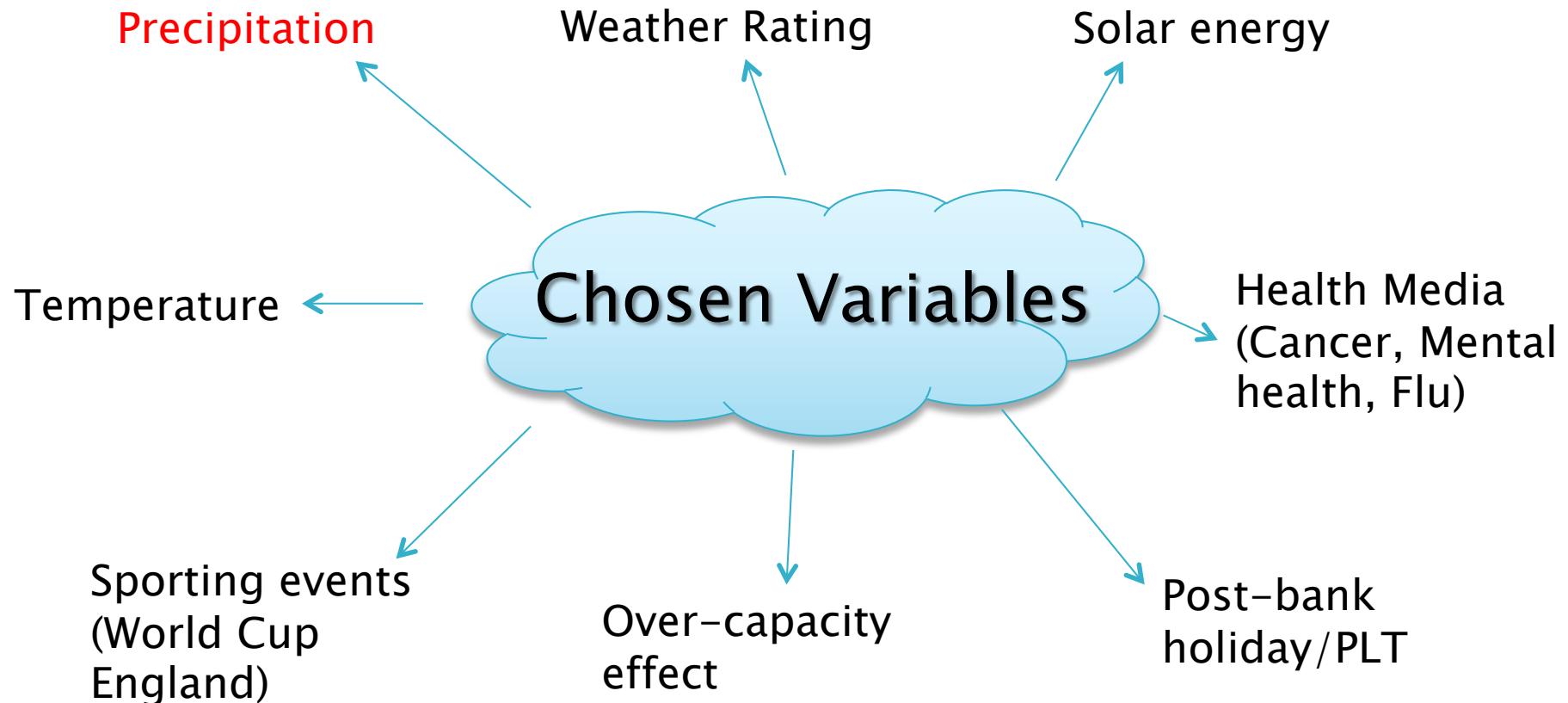
Day 2: +33.1 *

Day 3: +9.4 *

Day 4: +3.4



Predictive Model: KYLIE



- ▶ Step 1: Linear regression

$$y = -2.0674x + 260.15 \text{ (Trendline)}$$

$$\text{App. no.} = (-2.0674 \times \text{Solar energy}) + 260.15$$



► Step 2: Multi-level regression analysis

Looks at all the ‘independent variables’
Bases power on R² and p value
Degree of accuracy in weather predictions
Produces predicted result

App. No. =264.171678+(-2.506658 x Solar energy)+(0.76855488 x Temperature)+
(-0.0846631 x Weather rating)

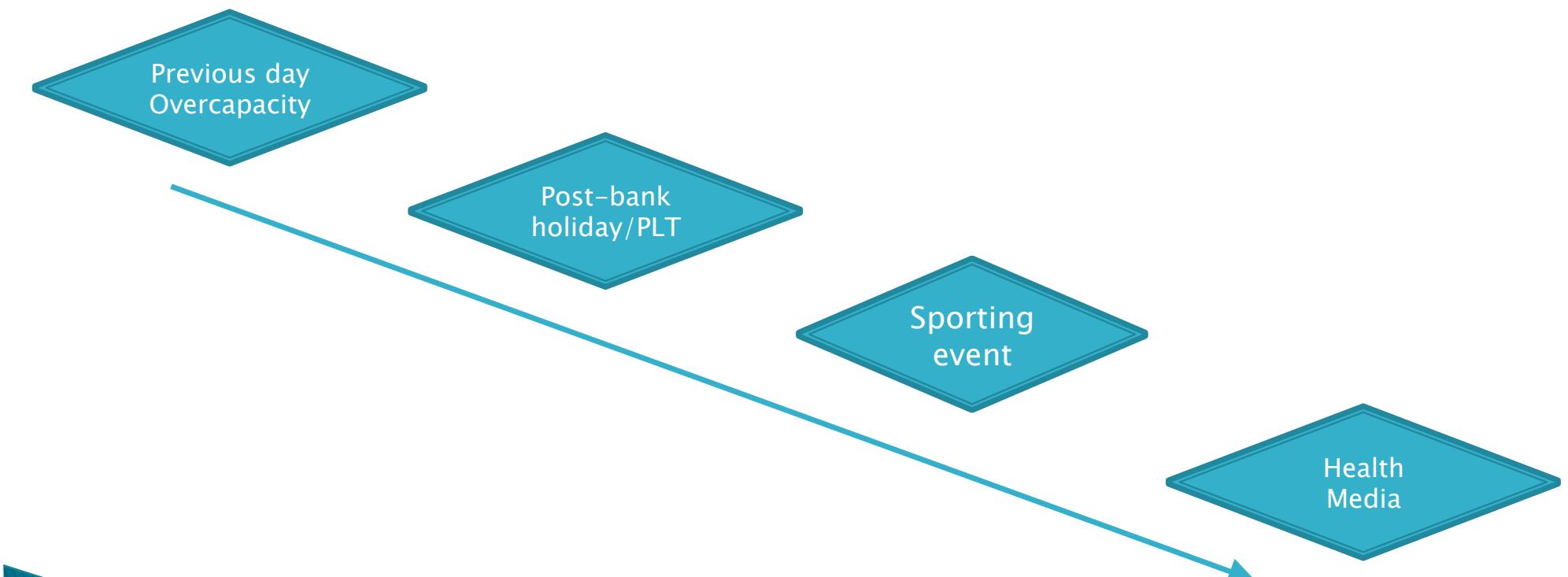
The ‘Kylie equation’



► Step 3

Add in the Adjuncts where applicable

KYLIE algorithm



Model fitness tests

08/01/2018	258	258
15/01/2018	256	257
22/01/2018	257	262
29/01/2018	238	246
05/02/2018	295	265
12/02/2018	256	253
19/02/2018	255	253
26/02/2018	233	241
05/03/2018	256	247
12/03/2018	249	248
19/03/2018	242	245
26/03/2018	241	244
09/04/2018	251	246

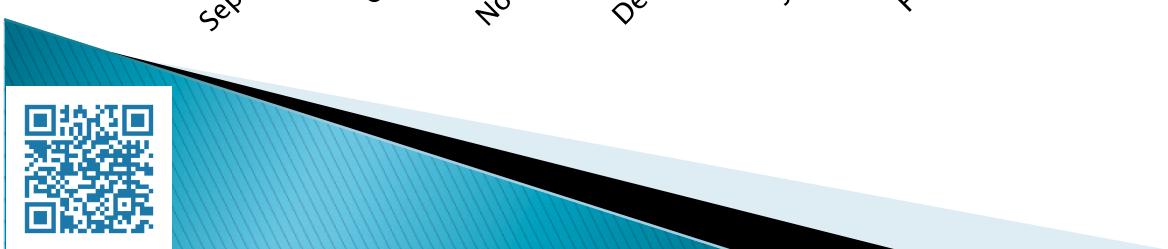
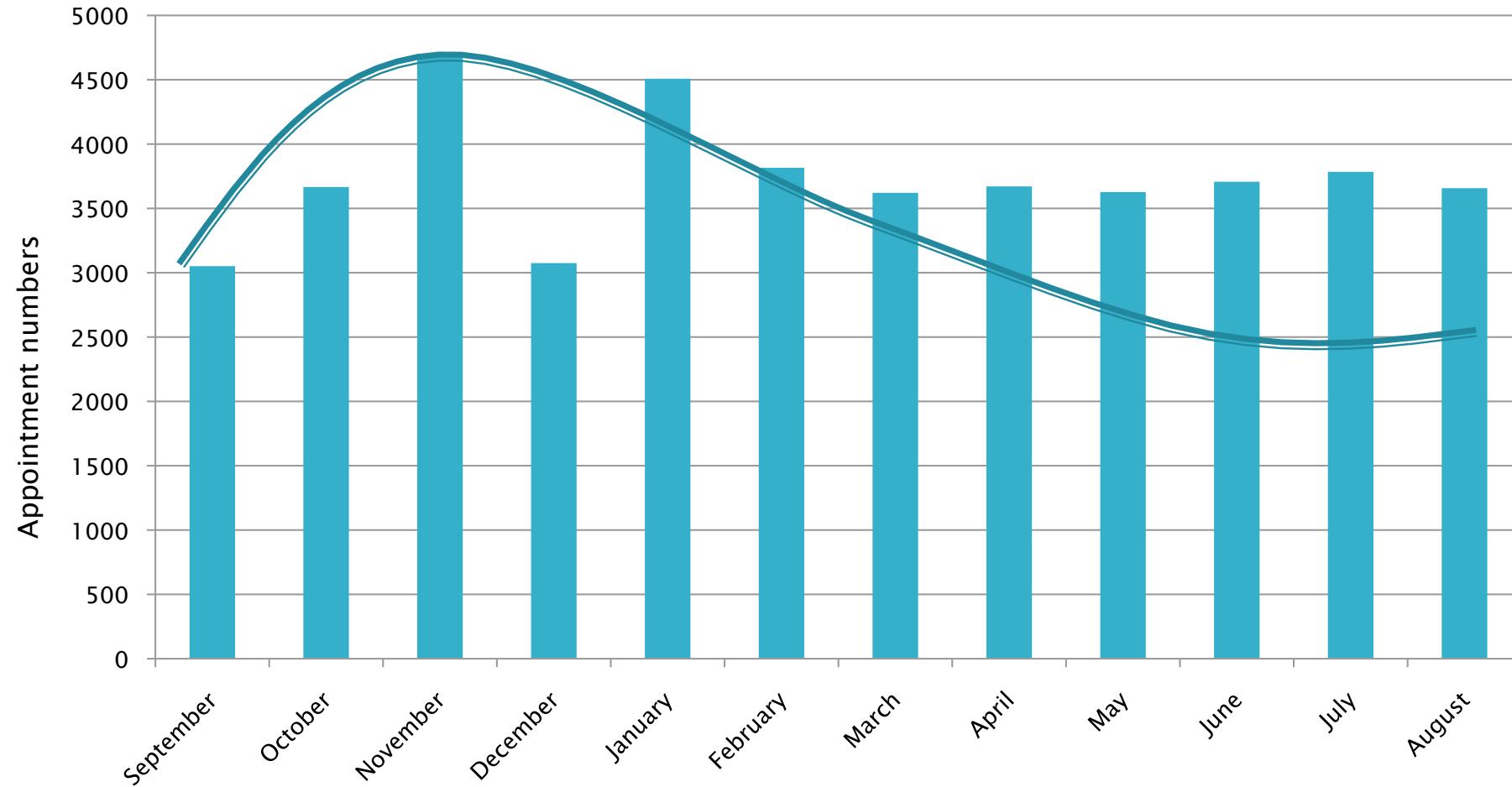
+ /- 8.81 patients/day



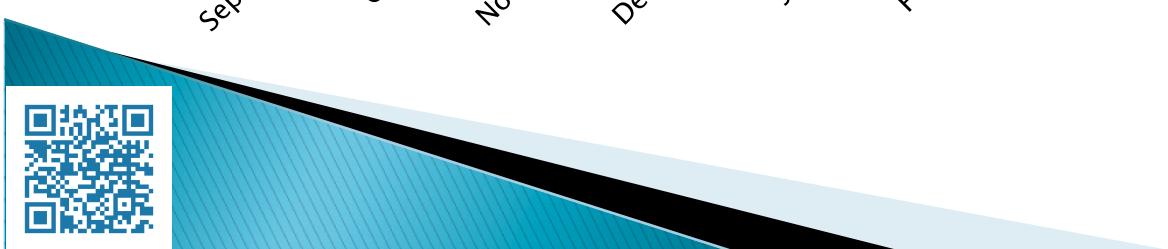
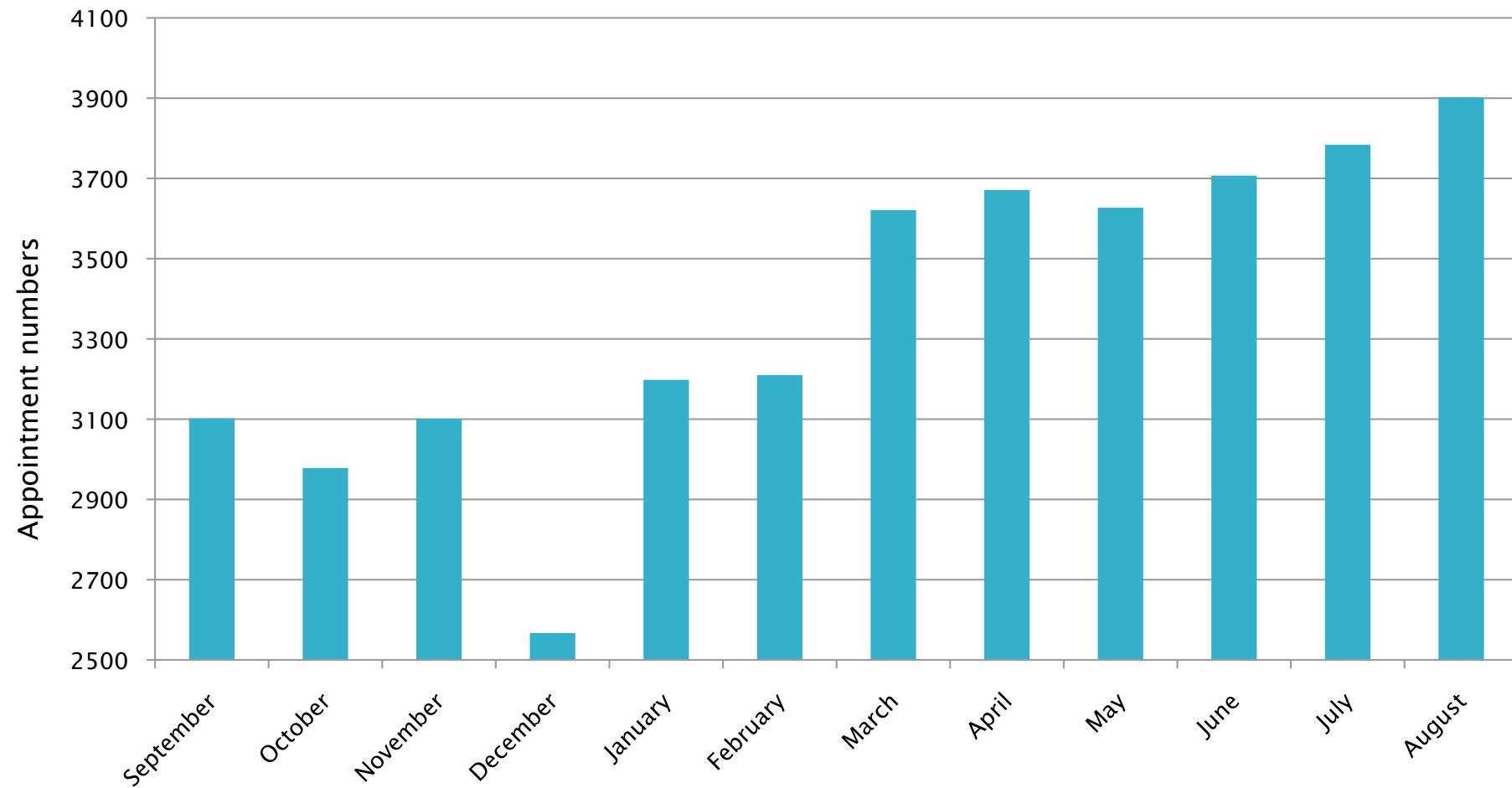
Hidden phenomenon...



Actual Demand



Weather Adjusted



The ‘Rick Astley’ effect

- ▶ Over **TIME** during the implementation of a new appointment system patient demand increases
- ▶ Linear relationship starting 3 months after start date
- ▶ No current sign of plateau



Reasons?

- ▶ Patients understanding of the system improves over time
- ▶ Improved access leads to increase patient dependence
- ▶ Increase in the number of patients with multiple appointments on the same day
- ▶ Abuse of the system



Conclusions

- ▶ Weather significantly and reliably impacts patient demand in primary care
- ▶ Specific sporting events in addition to health media also increase patient demand
- ▶ There has been a linear increase in patient demand over the last 12 months ‘Rick Astley effect’
- ▶ Predictive tool KYLIE is currently accurate to about $+/- 7.2$ once the Rick Astley equation incorporated



Future...

- ▶ Create adaptive software
- ▶ After 2–4 years of data predictive tool can be marketed
- ▶ Form part of a training package we will deliver to prospective surgeries looking to adopt GP direct system
- ▶ Application in ongoing research to better understand patient demand in primary care



Thank you

► Any questions?

