

## Improving the care of lung cancer patients who need major surgery

We report the impact of several factors on procedure times for major lung surgery for cancer, focusing on staff turnover within the surgical team. We propose a new definition of surgical team turnover which allows us to better measure team turnover as part of efforts to improve efficiency and surgical quality. We reviewed 235 lung surgeries done by 5 surgeons at our hospital, most commonly to treat lung cancer.

	<b>Mean Increase Surgical Time (min. [95% CI])</b>	<b>p</b>	<b>Mean Increase Total Procedure Time (min. [95% CI])</b>	<b>p</b>
<b>Univariate</b>				
BMI	1.4 [0.1,2.7]	<b>0.035</b>	1.9 [0.5, 3.2]	<b>0.008</b>
FEV1% (per 1% decrease)	0.5 [0.1,0.8]	<b>0.013</b>	0.5 [0.08, 0.8]	<b>0.019</b>
VATS vs Thoracotomy	11.9 [-0.03,23.9]	0.051	-3.8 [-16.8, 9.2]	0.566
Lesion Size (per 1 cm)	3.6 [0.2, 6.9]	<b>0.036</b>	5.2 [1.7, 8.8]	<b>0.004</b>
Surgical Team Size (per person)	4.1 [-4.9, 13.0]	0.370	7.8 [-2.0, 17.6]	0.119
Nursing Staff Turnover	42.0 [-3.5, 87.5]	0.070	57.8 [8.0, 107.6]	<b>0.023</b>
Need for Decortication	12.6 [-4.1, 29.3]	0.137	18.3 [0.4, 36.2]	<b>0.045</b>
Pleural Adhesions	22.4 [9.6, 35.1]	<b>0.001</b>	22.5 [8.7, 36.3]	<b>0.002</b>
<b>Multivariate*</b>				
BMI	1.3 [-0.3,2.8]	0.109	1.4 [-0.4, 3.1]	0.112
FEV1% (per 1% decrease)	0.5 [0.01,1.0]	<b>0.044</b>	0.5 [-0.006, 1.1]	0.052
VATS vs Thoracotomy	18.1 [3.2, 32.9]	<b>0.018</b>	-	-
Lesion Size (per 1 cm)	4.9 [0.5,9.3]	<b>0.029</b>	5.1 [0.2, 9.9]	0.040
Surgical Team Size (per person)	-	-	10.9 [-0.7, 22.5]	0.065
Nursing Staff Turnover	53.7 [6.4,101.0]	<b>0.026</b>	83.2 [30.1, 136.2]	<b>0.002</b>
Need for Decortication	-10.5 [-35.4,14.3]	0.403	-3.9 [-31.3, 23.6]	0.781
Pleural Adhesions	18.92[1.6,36.3]	<b>0.033</b>	14.9 [-4.7, 33.5]	<b>0.139</b>

Fig. 1. Factors Influencing Operative Times (number of patients = 235).

The results show that how well the lungs work, the type of incisions (open surgery or minimally invasive key-hole surgery), and the size of the cancer all had an impact on the time it takes to do the surgery. We also found that turnover of nursing staff (see Figure 2) during an operation lead to a significant increase in the time it takes to complete the surgery (up to 1 hour and 20 minutes).

Number of nurses who exited the OR (nominator)	Total number of nurses involved in procedure (denominator)	Turnover
0	3	0
2	4	1/2
1	4	1/4

Fig. 2. Examples of nursing turnover during a procedure. OR=Operating Room

There are ways to decrease staff turnover and we think that paying attention to this may create opportunities for the surgical team to be more efficient in the operating room. Our results highlight the importance of exploring human factors and team dynamics in an effort to improve patient care.

**Sebastien Gilbert MD**  
Associate Professor of Surgery, University of Ottawa  
Chief, Division of Thoracic Surgery, The Ottawa Hospital  
General Campus, Suite 6363, 501 Smyth Road, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

## Publication

[Surgical team turnover and operative time: An evaluation of operating room efficiency during pulmonary resection.](#)

Azzi AJ, Shah K, Seely A, Villeneuve JP, Sundaresan SR, Shamji FM, Maziak DE, Gilbert S  
*J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg.* 2016 May