

Slow or swift, your patients' experience won't drift: absence of correlation between physician productivity and the patient experience

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: To evaluate the relationship between Emergency Physician (EP) productivity and patient satisfaction with Emergency Department (ED) care.

Methods: This retrospective observational study linked administrative and patient experience databases to measure correlations between the patient experience and EP productivity. The study was performed across three Calgary EDs (from June 2010 to July 2013). Patients > 16 years old with completed Health Quality Council of Alberta (HQCA) ED Patient Experience Surveys were included. EP productivity was measured at the individual physician level and defined as the average number of patients seen per hour. The association between physician productivity and patient experience scores from six composite domains of the HQCA ED Patient Experience Survey were examined using Pearson correlation coefficients, linear regression modelling, and a path analysis.

Results: We correlated 3,794 patient experience surveys with productivity data for 130 EPs. Very weak non-significant negative correlations existed between productivity and survey composites: "Staff Care and Communication" ($r = -0.057$, $p = 0.521$), "Discharge Communication" ($r = -0.144$, $p = 0.102$), and "Respect" ($r = -0.027$, $p = 0.760$). Very weak, non-significant positive correlations existed between productivity and the composite domains: "Medication Communication" ($r = 0.003$, $p = 0.974$) and "Pain management" ($r = 0.020$, $p = 0.824$). A univariate general linear model yielded no statistically significant correlations between EP productivity and patient experience, and the path analysis failed to show a relationship between the variables.

Conclusion: We found no correlation between EP productivity and the patient experience.

RÉSUMÉ

Objectif: L'étude visait à évaluer la relation entre la rapidité des médecins d'urgence (MU) et le degré de satisfaction des patients au regard des soins reçus au service des urgences (SU).

Méthode: Il s'agit d'une étude rétrospective d'observation dans laquelle des données administratives ont été liées à des données sur l'expérience des patients afin de mesurer le degré de corrélation entre l'expérience des patients et la productivité des MU. L'étude a été menée dans trois SU, à Calgary (juin 2010 – juillet 2013). Ont été inclus dans l'étude des patients > 16 ans ayant rempli le questionnaire Health Quality Council of Alberta (HQCA) sur leur expérience au SU. Pour ce qui de la productivité des MU, elle a été mesurée sur une base individuelle et elle a été définie comme le nombre moyen de patients examinés à l'heure. La relation entre la productivité des MU et l'expérience des patients, fondée sur les résultats obtenus dans 6 domaines composés de l'HQCA relativement à l'expérience des patients au SU a été examinée à l'aide de coefficients de corrélation de Pearson, d'un modèle de régression linéaire et d'une analyse des pistes causales.

Résultats: Au total, 3794 questionnaires sur l'expérience des patients ont été mis en corrélation avec des données sur la productivité concernant 130 MU. Se sont dégagées des analyses, des corrélations négatives, très faibles, non significatives entre la productivité et les domaines composés liés aux communications et aux soins donnés par le personnel ($r = -0,057$; $p = 0,521$), aux communications au moment du congé ($r = -0,144$; $p = 0,102$) et au respect ($r = -0,027$; $p = 0,760$). Se sont aussi dégagées des analyses, des corrélations positives, très faibles, non significatives entre la productivité et les domaines composés liés aux communications relatives aux médicaments ($r = 0,003$; $p = 0,974$) et à la prise en charge de la douleur ($r = 0,020$; $p = 0,824$). D'ailleurs, un modèle de régression linéaire général et unidimensionnel a fait ressortir l'absence de corrélation statistiquement significative entre la productivité des MU et l'expérience des patients, et il en est allé de même pour l'analyse des pistes causales au regard des relations entre les différentes variables.

Conclusion: L'étude n'a pas permis d'établir de relation entre la productivité des MU et l'expérience des patients.

Keywords: Patient experience, productivity, Emergency Physician, patient satisfaction, efficiency

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INTRODUCTION

Emergency Departments (EDs) are complex, fast paced environments set up to quickly and efficiently diagnose and address patient complaints. For many years, EDs have been struggling with crowding and access block; recently this problem has become particularly dire.¹⁻⁶ Increased physician productivity (patients seen per hour), may enhance ED operational efficiency if associated with reduced patient wait times, and is financially rewarding to physicians working within volume-incentivised compensation models such as fee-for-service.⁷ However, rapid care may limit the duration and quality of physician-patient interactions, which are primary determinants of the patient experience.^{8,9} One way of measuring how patients are affected by the constraints placed on physicians and EDs is to measure the quality of the patient experience during their ED visit. In fact, some argue that the quality of health care in EDs is best reflected in patient experience measures.^{5,10,11}

One challenge in measuring the patient experience is that it is composed of many contributing factors with variable strengths of influence.¹² Factors such as resource availability, patient age and health status, perceived and expected wait times, and illness acuity^{5,10,13-15} all influence patient satisfaction. However, the strongest predictor of patient satisfaction appears to be the quality of interpersonal interaction with care providers.^{12,16} Furthermore, a USA study found that patient dissatisfaction relates more to the ability of a physician to meet patient expectations and communicate effectively than it does to the medical complexity of a patient's case.¹⁷

Numerous studies have evaluated these determinants of ED patient experience; however, there are limited data quantifying the relationship between patient satisfaction, interpersonal experiences, and Emergency Physician (EP) productivity, while existing studies rarely have survey response rates greater than 20%.^{12,18-22} The relationship between physician productivity and patient perception of care is critical if the pressuring of EPs to be more efficient compromises the patient experience.

Our objective was to assess the relationship between EPs productivity and patients' satisfaction with ED care provided. We assumed that physicians who saw larger numbers of patients hourly were spending less time with each patient. Thus we considered productivity to be inversely related to the quality of interpersonal

interaction between the physician and the patient and hence the patient experience. We hypothesised that patient satisfaction with ED care would decrease as the number of patients seen per hour by the physician increased.

METHODS

This retrospective observational study, performed in collaboration with the Health Quality Council of Alberta (HQCA), linked Calgary regional EPs performance data with the validated HQCA Patient Experience Surveys completed during the same time period. Linking these data allowed us to assess the correlation between EP productivity and patient satisfaction with their ED interactions.

Study setting and population

The study was performed in three urban EDs within the Calgary Health Region (Foothills Medical Centre, Rockyview General Hospital and Peter Lougheed Centre) between June 2010 and July 2013. Average ED census for each ED ranged from 75,000 to 79,000 visits per year; approximately 15% of visits involved a resident and 10% involved a medical student. The survey population included patients over 16 years old who presented to one of the three EDs and completed an HQCA ED Patient Experience Survey. All physicians were remunerated on a fee-for-service basis and were excluded from the analysis if they had less than 10 completed survey responses. The study was approved by the University of Calgary Research Ethics Board (REB13-0092).

Data sources

The HQCA, an organization independent from the provincial health authority, has a legislated mandate to measure, monitor, and assess patient safety and health care quality, and to collaborate with health authorities in making recommendations for improvement.¹⁶ Since 2007, the HQCA has been administering the HQCA ED Patient Experience Survey to patients in Alberta's 15 busiest EDs.¹⁶ This survey was developed by Picker Europe for the British National Health Service and Healthcare Commission, and was selected by the HQCA for its relevance, availability, and level of validation.^{23,24} Further details about the survey tool

selection, adaptation, validation, consent process, and application can be found in the 2007 HQCA Emergency Department Patient Experience Survey Report.²⁵

From the HQCA surveys, we identified key items of patient experience most influenced by physicians. These individual survey questions were grouped into six composite domains as previously identified by the HQCA²⁵ to improve the robustness of obtained responses. The domains each address a common patient experience issue and are defined as follows:

1. Staff Care: how well ED staff discussed and explained a patient's medical condition, plan, and results. How well they listened to patients' concerns. How much did patients trust their physicians and feel that they were involved in decision-making.
2. Pain Management: how effectively and efficiently pain was managed by ED staff.
3. Discharge Communication: how well staff discussed discharge plans, follow-up care, danger signs to be aware of, and how well they addressed any concerns prior to discharge.
4. Respect: how respectful were staff of patients and their families.
5. Medication Communication: how effectively medication use and side effects were explained to patients.
6. Wait Time and Crowding: how did wait time and crowding influence the patient experience.

A full list of the questions used in each composite domain can be found in Appendix 1.

Physician productivity was defined as the average number of patients seen per scheduled work hour over the sampling interval.²⁶ Productivity information was extracted from the Real-Time Emergency Department Information System (REDIS) used in the Calgary Zone of Alberta Health Services until April 2013 and the Sunrise Emergency Care (SEC) used since May 2013 in all Calgary Zone facilities. EP productivity levels and HQCA Patient Experience Survey outcomes were then correlated for individual EPs, and de-identified data was provided to the research team for analysis. Our primary objective was to determine whether a correlation existed between ED physician productivity and ED patient experience.

Statistical analysis

A post-hoc power calculation was performed (G*Power 3.01.0) which confirmed that our sample size was

sufficient to detect an effect as 0.0613 with a beta error of 0.80. The data was analysed using SPSS (IBM Statistics Version 19). We used descriptive statistics to analyse the composite satisfaction domains as well as average physician productivity (patients/hour). We used a Pearson correlation coefficient to examine the bivariate relationships between physician productivity and patient satisfaction domains. We then used multi-variable linear regression models to further quantify the association between physician productivity and patient experience scores. After the assumptions of linear regression were assessed, we developed models with the score for each patient experience domain as the dependent variable and physician productivity as the independent variable along with physician age, training route (CCFP EM or FRCPC), average patient age per shift, and proportion of patients admitted per physician as potential confounders. A backward stepwise selection procedure was used to generate the most parsimonious model for each satisfaction variable.

Finally, we performed a path analysis using Stata Statistical Software (StataCorp. Release 12). This method is an extension of a regression model and examines whether variables influence each other in a chain-like fashion. In other words, it tests for inter-relationships between variables.^{27,28} The path analysis was broken up into two sections. The first decomposed the effects of physician and patient characteristics on physician productivity and the second decomposed those characteristics on patient experience ratings. For a more complete explanation of the path analysis, please refer to Appendix 2.

RESULTS

During the study period, 3,794 patient surveys were completed for 130 eligible ED physicians. Overall, the survey response rate was 45%. Mean patient age was 52 years (SD = 20; 45% male). Mean physician age was 45 years (SD = 9; 80% male) (Table 1). A detailed table of physician productivity versus composite domain scores can be found in Appendix 3.

Very weak non-significant negative correlations existed between productivity and the composites: "Staff Care" ($r = -0.057$, $p = 0.521$), "Discharge Communication" ($r = -0.144$, $p = 0.102$), "Respect" ($r = -0.027$, $p = 0.760$), and "Wait Time and Crowding" ($r = -0.064$, $p = 0.470$). Very weak non-significant positive correlations existed between productivity and

Table 1. Overall descriptive characteristics of physicians including mean and median composite domain scores with accompanying SD and IQR

Variable	Physician Characteristics	
No. of physicians	130	
No. of Male (%)	104 (80%)	
Mean Age (SD)	44.85 (9.26)	
No. of Fee for Services (%)	130 (100%)	
No. from FRCPC Program (%)	52 (40%)	
	Mean (SD)	Median (IQR)
Productivity (pts/hr)	2.03 (0.36)	1.99 (1.81-2.20)
Survey Count	29.7 (14.98)	26 (18.75-38.00)
Staff Care Composite Score	80.84 (4.66)	81.10 (77.35-83.95)
Discharge Information Composite Score	57.14 (9.01)	56.55 (50.75-63.23)
Medication Information Composite Score	79.80 (10.40)	81.10 (73.80-86.10)
Respect Composite Score	85.51 (3.40)	85.75 (83.30-87.83)
Pain Management Composite Score	66.35 (9.36)	65.80 (59.55-72.60)
Wait Time Composite Score	52.27 (7.28)	51.85 (47.80-56.43)

SD = standard deviation; IQR = interquartile ranges; FRCPC = Fellow of The Royal College of Physicians of Canada.

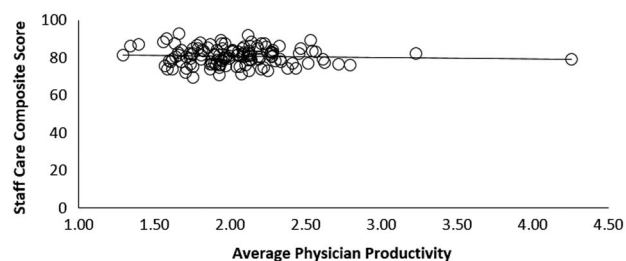
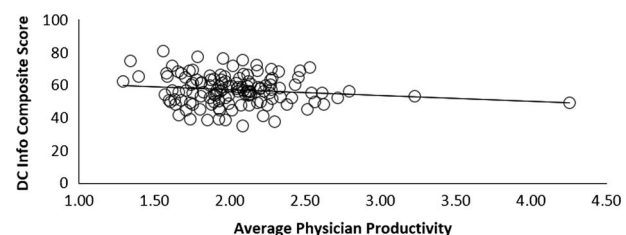
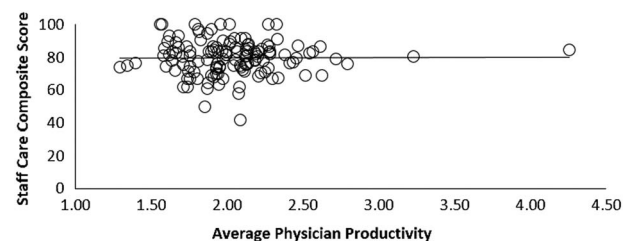
Table 2. Pearson correlation results comparing composite domain outcomes to physician productivity.

Composite Domain	Pearson Correlation	Significance (<i>p</i>)
Staff Care	-0.057	0.521
Discharge Communication	-0.144	0.102
Respect	0.011	0.899
Medication Communication	-0.027	0.974
Pain Management	0.020	0.824
Wait Time and Crowding	0.064	0.470

composites: “Medication Communication” ($r = 0.003$, $p = 0.974$) and “Pain Management” ($r = 0.020$, $p = 0.824$) (Table 2). Scatter plots that visually represented the relationship between productivity and each patient experience domain did not suggest an alternative non-linear relationship (Figures 1–6).

Linear regression modelling did not identify any statistically significant association between physician productivity and any of the composite domains of patient satisfaction (Table 3) after adjusting for potential confounders.

Both decompositions in our path analysis reinforced the findings of the primary analysis. Standardized coefficients showed that physician training program, physician age, patient age, and admission status had weak, non-significant effects on physician productivity (see Table 4). These variables had no significant effect on patient experience either directly through physician

**Figure 1.** Patient experience score in the Staff Care Composite domain versus physician productivity**Figure 2.** Patient experience score in the Discharge Information Composite domain versus physician productivity.**Figure 3.** Patient experience score in the Medication Communication Composite domain versus physician productivity

productivity or indirectly by modifying physician productivity. We found that the patient experience ratings regarding “Medication Communication” and “Wait Time and Crowding” improved when a higher percentage of patients were admitted (total effects: 0.188; $p = .037$ and 0.214; $p = 0.016$, respectively) (see Table 5).²⁹

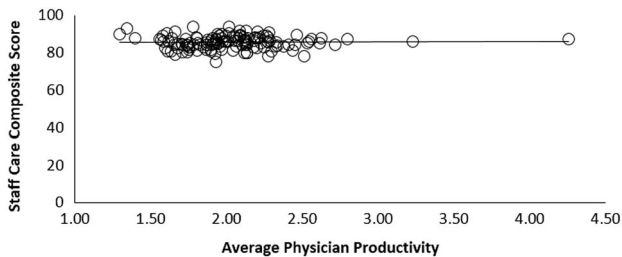


Figure 4. Patient experience score in the Respect Composite domain versus physician productivity.

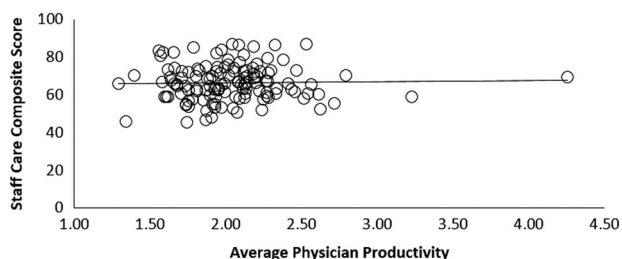


Figure 5. Patient experience score in the Pain Management Composite domain versus physician productivity.

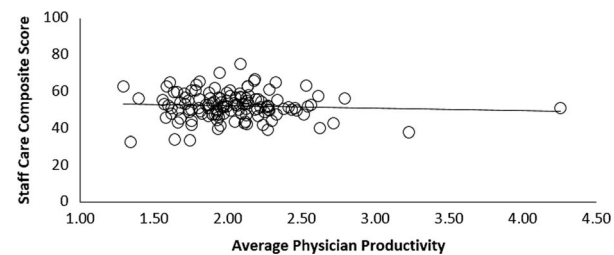


Figure 6. Patient experience score in the Wait Time and Crowding Composite domain versus physician productivity

DISCUSSION

Our findings showed no linear relationship between EP productivity and the patient experience. Visual examination of scatter plots did not suggest any alternative non-linear relationship. The only relationship that approached statistical significance was the relationship between physician productivity and satisfaction with discharge instructions. Similar non-significant associations between physician productivity and patient satisfaction have been reported in USA primary care settings.³⁰ Nonetheless, these results were surprising given the rational link between productivity, throughput, and wait times, and the logical assumption that more “efficient” physicians have less time to devote to patient communication and rapport. One potential explanation for our finding is that patients in our study may place high value on physicians who provide care in an efficient fashion. Whereas patients in other clinical settings may be expecting lengthy discussions of their health, ED patients may be expecting fast care and are more satisfied when this expectation is met.

Because findings were discordant with our hypothesis, we performed a path analysis to determine if interrelationships between variables were confounding the observed relationship between EP productivity and patient experience. For example, patient age was associated with greater complexity, reduced EP productivity, higher admission rates, and differences in patient experience; therefore, any observed differences in patient experience could be due to factors other than the proposed explanatory variable of EP productivity. Although we found some statistically significant associations in the domains of “Medication Communication” and “Wait Time and Crowding” when a higher percentage of patients were admitted, it is important to note that the indirect effects via physician

Table 3. General linear model results comparing composite domains to physician productivity

Composite domain	Regression coefficient (B)	95% CI	Significance (p)
Staff Care	-0.864	-3.098,1.370	0.445
Discharge Communication	-3.425	-7.711,0.861	0.116
Respect	-0.337	-2.101,1.427	0.706
Medication Communication	-0.241	-5.186,4.703	0.923
Pain Management	0.758	-3.731,5.247	0.739
Wait Time/Crowding	-1.664	-5.145,1.809	0.344

Table 4. Decomposition of the total effects of physician characteristics and patient characteristics on physician productivity

Outcome variable	Pre-determined variable		Total effect	Indirect effects	Direct effect	
	Variable	Element				
Physician productivity	Admitted patients	Percentage of patients admitted	-0.007		-0.007	
	Patients' age	Average age of physicians' patients	-0.117		-0.117	
	Physician training program	<i>Base case: CCFP-EM</i>				
		FRCPC		-0.040		-0.040
	Physician age	Age in 2012		0.030		0.030

CCFP-EM = Canadian College of Family Physicians - Emergency Medicine; FRCPC = Fellow of The Royal College of Physicians of Canada

productivity were extremely small (0 for “Medication Communication” and 0.001 for “Wait Time and Crowding”). Thus, these impacts most likely reflected the higher complexity of admitted patients than any relationship to physician productivity.

Despite previous findings that interpersonal interactions between physicians and patients were the strongest predictors of patient satisfaction^{12,31} our study suggests that time spent with physicians does not by itself determine the perceived quality of the interaction. This implies that EPs' ability to establish positive rapport with their patients was independent of their productivity, which further contributes to an increasing body of literature suggesting that multiple factors (e.g., physician technical skill, wait times) influence patient satisfaction.^{12,30-32} This apparent lack of association between productivity and patient experience may simply be due to methodological differences between our study and the majority of published literature on the subject.^{12,31} For example, most of the existing studies were conducted in USA EDs, which represent a dramatically different environment from the publically funded Canadian EDs we examined.

This study had several strengths. Notably, it is the first to correlate EP productivity performance with patient experience in an ED population. Similar studies have been done in clinics or inpatient settings, but these may not be generalizable to the ED.³⁰ Second, we were able to link a large sample of patient satisfaction scores with physician productivity data. Furthermore, the 45% survey response rates in this study were relatively high. Typically, ED patient satisfaction surveys yield response rates around 25%–30%, with some studies as low as 15%.^{19,22,23,33} Finally, the data we used was collected using an internationally validated tool that was administered by an arm's length organization, thereby, reducing collection bias.^{23,24}

LIMITATIONS

Our study adapted data that was collected for a different purpose. Although the survey tool is widely validated, its purpose was not solely to evaluate the patient-physician interaction, but rather the patient experience with all care providers in the department. Therefore, a degree of instrument bias may have been introduced³⁴ potentially decreasing the sensitivity of our study to physician efficiency. Furthermore, since we did not directly measure time spent by physicians with patients, but rather used productivity as a proxy with the assumption that faster EPs interacted less with their patients. We also assumed that the effects of shift variability (both from a departmental flow and physician productivity perspective) leading to fluctuations in productivity would have been mitigated by the large number of surveys filled out per physician (mean = 29) over the 37-month study period. Nonetheless, these limitations may have impacted our ability to detect a difference and may have introduced bias.

Thus, we acknowledge that in the ED, where medical complexity varies significantly from one patient interaction to the next, the number of patients seen per hour is a simplistic measure of productivity, less robust than the USA RVU model, which incorporates physician work, practice expense, and opportunity cost of specialty training.^{26,34-39} However, in Canada no standardised comprehensive measure of productivity exists. Until a more complete productivity tool is adopted in Canada, we feel that “patients seen per hour” is a reasonable metric.

Finally, though it is well documented that other variables such as wait times, crowding, and interactions with non-physician ED staff all influence patient satisfaction,^{5,10,12-15} we were unable to determine how

Table 5. Decomposition of the total effects of physician characteristics (including productivity) and patient characteristics on patient experience ratings

Outcome variable	Pre-determined variable		Total effect	Indirect effects	
	Variable	Element		Via average productivity	Direct effect
Staff care and communication	Admitted patients	Percentage of patients admitted	-0.013	0.001	-0.014
	Patients' age	Average age of physicians' patients	-0.013	0.007	-0.020
	Physician training program	<i>Base case: CCFP-EM</i> FRCPC	-0.104	0.003	-0.107
	Physician age	Age in 2012	-0.025	-0.002	-0.023
	Physician productivity	Average productivity	-0.061		-0.061
Pain management	Admitted patients	Percentage of patients admitted	0.050	-0.001	0.051
	Patients' age	Average age of physicians' patients	0.022	-0.005	0.027
	Physician training program	<i>Base case: CCFP-EM</i> FRCPC	-0.004	-0.001	-0.003
	Physician age	Age in 2012	-0.158	0.001	-0.159
	Physician productivity	Average productivity	0.041		0.041
Discharge communication	Admitted patients	Percentage of patients admitted	0.165	0.001	0.164
	Patients' age	Average age of physicians' patients	-0.111	0.016	-0.127
	Physician training program	<i>Base case: CCFP-EM</i> FRCPC	-0.078	0.006	-0.084
	Physician age	Age in 2012	-0.005	-0.004	-0.001
	Physician productivity	Average productivity	-0.136		-0.136
Respect	Admitted patients	Percentage of patients admitted	-0.033	0	-0.033
	Patients' age	Average age of physicians' patients	0.094	0.002	0.092
	Physician training program	<i>Base case: CCFP-EM</i> FRCPC	0.169	0.001	0.168
	Physician age	Age in 2012	0.015	-0.001	0.016
	Physician productivity	Average productivity	-0.018		-0.018
Medication communication	Admitted patients	Percentage of patients admitted	0.188*	0	0.188*
	Patients' age	Average age of physicians' patients	-0.149	-0.002	-0.147
	Physician training program	<i>Base case: CCFP-EM</i> FRCPC	-0.023	-0.001	-0.022
	Physician age	Age in 2012	-0.106	0.001	-0.107
	Physician productivity	Average productivity	0.023		0.023
Wait time and crowding	Admitted patients	Percentage of patients admitted	0.214*	0.001	0.213*
	Patients' age	Average age of physicians' patients	0.062	0.009	0.053
	Physician training program	<i>Base case: CCFP-EM</i> FRCPC	-0.093	0.003	-0.096
	Physician age	Age in 2012	-0.109	-0.003	-0.106
	Physician productivity	Average productivity	-0.076		-0.076

* $p \leq 0.05$.

variables such as learner involvement, illness acuity, and treatment outcome influenced our data.^{30,40} Such a study would require significantly greater resources to

determine the influence of these multiple variables. We recommend that future studies account for these potential confounders.

CONCLUSION

We found no association between EP productivity and the patient experience. Therefore, we failed to confirm our hypothesis that patient experience is inversely related to physician speed. Patient experience is influenced by many variables but data from our centers do not suggest that EP practice speed is a critical determinant of measurable differences in patient experience.

Competing Interests: None declared.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

To view supplementary material for this article, please visit <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/cem.2016.385>

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