

# BMJ Open Influence of CT utilisation on patient flow in the emergency department: a retrospective 1-year cohort study

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## ABSTRACT

**Objective:** CT, an important diagnostic tool in the emergency department (ED), might increase the ED length of stay (LOS). Considering the issue of ED overcrowding, it is important to evaluate whether CT use delays or facilitates patient disposition in the ED.

**Design:** A retrospective 1-year cohort study.

**Setting:** 5 EDs within the same healthcare system dispersed nationwide in Taiwan.

**Participants:** All adult non-trauma patients who visited the 5 EDs from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012.

**Interventions:** Patients were grouped by whether or not they underwent a CT scan (CT and non-CT groups, respectively).

**Primary and secondary outcome measures:** The ED LOS and hospital LOS between patients who had and had not undergone CT scans were compared by stratifying different dispositions and diagnoses.

**Results:** CT use prolonged patient ED LOS among those who were directly discharged from the ED. Among patients admitted to the observation unit and then discharged, patients diagnosed with nervous system disease had shorter ED LOS if they underwent a CT scan. CT use facilitated patient admission to the general ward. CT use also accelerated patients' admission to the intensive care unit (ICU) for patients with nervous system disease, neoplasm and digestive disease. Finally, patients admitted to the general wards had shorter hospital LOS if they underwent CT scans in the ED.

**Conclusions:** CT use did not seem to have delayed patient disposition in ED. While CT use facilitated patient disposition if they were finally hospitalised, it mildly prolonged ED LOS in cases of patients discharged from the ED.

## INTRODUCTION

CT utilisation has grown rapidly due to its recognised clinical value in nearly all areas of medicine, a trend enabled by technological advances and widespread availability. The utilisation of CT scanning in the acute setting nearly tripled from 1996 to 2010.<sup>1</sup> At the same time, the relatively high-radiation

## Strengths and limitations of this study

- This study was conducted across the largest healthcare system in Taiwan, which receives 8–10% of the national health insurance budget, according to government statistics. The study sites were geographically well dispersed nationwide.
- The very large sample size, with 293 426 emergency department (ED) visits, enabled assessment of multiple potential factors to estimate the influence of CT utilisation on patient flow in the ED.
- The study sites belonged to the same healthcare system, potentially limiting the implications of the conclusions.

doses associated with CT have also raised health concerns.<sup>2–4</sup> Multiple factors have contributed to the increase in CT use, such as increased availability and speed of obtaining CT, or possible patient expectations. Whether or not CT scans help disposition of patients in the emergency department (ED) is still controversial. Some studies have stated that CT use might not affect patient outcomes.<sup>5–8</sup> However, other studies have suggested that CT use may reduce the time to disease diagnosis, improve clinical outcome and help patient disposition. For instance, the proportion of ED visits with a diagnosis of pulmonary embolism has increased significantly, and this rise can be attributed in large part to the increased availability and use of CT.<sup>9</sup> Ng *et al*<sup>10</sup> reported that early abdominopelvic CT for acute abdominal pain may reduce mortality. Systemans *et al*<sup>11</sup> suggested that abdominal CT scans frequently resulted in a change in the clinical diagnosis and patient disposition. Kocher *et al*<sup>12</sup> stated that the increased use of CT in the ED was associated with a decline in admissions and transfers. Since ED overcrowding has become an international health issue,<sup>13 14</sup> it is important to evaluate whether use of CT delays or facilitates patient disposition in the ED. However, it is very hard to evaluate the influence of

CT use on patient throughput because of several variables that affect patient disposition. A previous study has stated that the indirect effect of CT use may be increased length of stay (LOS) in the ED.<sup>15</sup> It is oversimplistic to compare the average ED LOS of patients who have and have not undergone CT. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to investigate the influence of CT utilisation on ED patients' flow with ED LOS as the outcome variable by stratifying patients with different dispositions and diagnoses.

## METHODS

### Study design

This was a retrospective 1-year cohort study. Patient records and information were anonymised and de-identified prior to analysis.

### Study setting and population

This study was conducted across the largest healthcare system in Taiwan, which receives 8–10% of the national health insurance budget, according to government statistics. From 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012, five EDs within this healthcare system were involved in the study. The five EDs were geographically well dispersed nationwide. Two EDs were tertiary referral medical centres with over 3500 and 2500 beds, respectively. The other three were secondary regional hospitals with over 1200, 1000 and 250 beds, respectively. All the EDs, except the smallest, were the largest in their counties. The cumulative number of mean annual visits in the five EDs was over 480 000 per year. All adult non-trauma patients who presented to the EDs within the study period were included. Except for the hospital capacity, the five EDs had no difference in services provided, staffing and equipment. CT scan was available 24 h every day in these five EDs.

### Study protocol

All ED patients in the five hospitals were divided into CT group (patients who had undergone at least one CT scan during ED stay) and non-CT group (patients who had not undergone any CT scan during ED stay). Patient demographic factors, including age, sex, visit characteristics (triage category, time of arrival, disposition, ED LOS and hospital LOS), hospital factors (hospital type and treating physician) and diagnoses, were obtained from the ED administrative database and studied in reference to CT utilisation. Times of arrival were divided into morning shift (8:00–16:00), evening shift (16:00–00:00) and night shift (00:00–8:00). The dispositions included discharge, admission to the observation room and then discharge, admission to the general ward, admission to the intensive care unit (ICU) and ED mortality. There were observation rooms in all five EDs of this study. Two kinds of patients were admitted to the observation units: (1) patients who had no definite diagnosis were admitted to the observation unit so that they could be observed for any change in their clinical

status; (2) patients who were waiting for hospitalisation were also admitted to the observation units. Therefore, some patients in the observation rooms were discharged, and others were admitted to the hospital. Patients transferred to other hospitals for admission were categorised as admitted; those discharged against medical advice or outpatient transference were categorised as discharged. Triage category was defined according to the five-level Taiwan Triage and Acuity Scale, formulated by the Department of Health in Taiwan. According to these criteria, cases identified as triage levels 1 and 2 should be attended to immediately or within 10 min, respectively, and are defined as urgent. Cases with triage levels 3, 4 and 5 should be assessed within 30, 60 or 120 min, respectively, and are classified as non-urgent.<sup>16</sup> Diagnoses were grouped into categories using the diagnostic codes from the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM).

### Measures

Patient dispositions and ED LOS were documented as the primary outcomes. The ED LOS was defined as the period from the initial presentation of the patient to the ED, as documented by the triage nurse, to the discharge of the patient from the ED. ED LOS was calculated as the following five points: discharge from the ED, discharge from the observation room, admission to the general ward, admission to the ICU and ED mortality. The hospital LOS of patients who were admitted to the general ward or ICU was documented as secondary outcome to evaluate the prognosis of patients.

### Data analysis

The patient age, ED LOS and hospital LOS were reported as means with standard deviations (SDs), and analysed by Student's *t* test. The distribution of category demographic factors including patient sex, visit characteristics (triage category, time of arrival), hospital factors (hospital type and treating physician) and diagnoses, was presented as numbers and percentages.  $\chi^2$  Tests were used to evaluate the association between these parameters and CT utilisation.

To analyse the influence of CT utilisation on ED LOS and hospital LOS, multivariable linear regression was applied after adjusting for potential confounding factors including patient age and sex, visit characteristics (triage category, time of arrival) and hospital factors (hospital type and treating physician).

To further reduce the heterogeneity between the study and control group, propensity score (PS) matching was also used to control for potential confounding factors. The advantage of the PS matching method is the two-step analysis design, which enables a balance of possible confounding factors between the treated and control groups before 'seeing' the results in the first step of the analysis. The PS of a patient's probability of undergoing a CT scan was calculated according to multiple individual characteristics, including patient age and

sex, visit characteristics (triage category, time of arrival) and hospital factors (hospital type and treating physician) stratified with different diagnosis categories via a logistic regression model in the first step of the analysis. Different PS matching methods were considered, including exact, subclassification, nearest neighbour, optimal and generic matching.<sup>17 18</sup> Nearest neighbour matching without replacement, with a ratio of 1:4 for all diagnosis categories except nervous system disease (1:1), was chosen based on the per cent balance improvement, defined as improvement of the mean difference between groups before and after matching. Then, the ED LOS and hospital LOS were compared again between the matching groups, with linear regression.

All analyses were two tailed and p values <0.05 were considered statistically significant. SPSS V.12.0 (SPSS, Chicago, Illinois, USA) and R (V.3.0.2; R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria) were used for all statistical analyses.

## RESULTS

During the 1-year study, 293 426 adult non-trauma patients visited the five EDs. Among them, 11.4% of patients underwent CT scans. Of these patients ongoing a CT scan during the ED stay, 95.9% underwent one CT scan, 3.7% underwent two CT scans and 0.4% underwent three or more CT scans. Patient demographic factors, including age, sex, visit characteristics (triage category, time of arrival), hospital factors (hospital type and treating physician), diagnoses, dispositions, ED LOS and hospital LOS of the two study groups are compared in table 1. The continuous variables (age, ED LOS, hospital LOS) were analysed by Student's t test, and all other category variables were analysed by  $\chi^2$  test. The CT scans were most frequently used in the diagnoses of nervous system disease (ICD-9-CM: 320–389 and 430–438), followed by gastrointestinal disease (ICD-9-CM: 520–579), genitourinary disease (ICD-9-CM: 580–629), pulmonary disease (ICD-9-CM: 460–519), neoplasms

**Table 1** Patients' basic demographic factors

	CT used (33 336)		CT not used (260 090)		p Value*
Age	60.5	±18.34	53.7	±19.67	<0.001
Sex					
Male	18 101	54.3%	129 005	49.6%	<0.001
Female	15 235	45.7%	131 085	50.4%	
Triage					
Urgent	10 428	31.3%	42 853	16.5%	<0.001
Non-urgent	22 908	68.7%	217 237	83.5%	
Time of arrival					
8:00–16:00	15 172	45.5%	103 630	39.8%	<0.001
16:00–00:00	13 146	39.4%	102 392	39.4%	
00:00–8:00	5018	15.1%	54 068	20.8%	
Physician					
Visit staff	21 051	63.1%	162 100	62.3%	0.003
Resident	12 285	36.9%	97 990	37.7%	
Hospital					
Centre	21 523	64.6%	147 499	56.7%	<0.001
Regional	11 813	35.4%	112 591	43.3%	
Disposition					
Discharge from ED	8246	24.7%	146 539	56.30%	<0.001
Discharge from observation room	6607	19.8%	47 831	18.40%	
Admission to general ward	15 682	47.0%	58 988	22.70%	
Admission to ICU	2557	7.7%	5175	2.00%	
ED mortality	244	0.7%	1557	0.60%	
Diagnostic category					
Nervous	11 724	35.2%	25 208	9.7%	<0.001
Gastrointestinal	6671	20.0%	61 229	23.5%	
Genitourinary	2213	6.6%	25 795	9.9%	
Pulmonary	1911	5.7%	44 782	17.2%	
Neoplasms	1714	5.1%	10 501	4.0%	
Cardiovascular	1456	4.4%	17 914	6.9%	
Others	7647	22.9%	74 661	28.7%	
ED LOS (h)	16.6	±27.13	13.0	±27.28	<0.001
Hospital LOS (day)	12.7	14.44	12.5	12.99	<0.001

\*Continuous variables (age, ED LOS and hospital LOS) were analysed by Student's t test, and all other category variables were analysed by  $\chi^2$  test. A p value <0.05 was regarded as statistically significant.  
ED, emergency department; ICU, intensive care unit; LOS, length of stay.

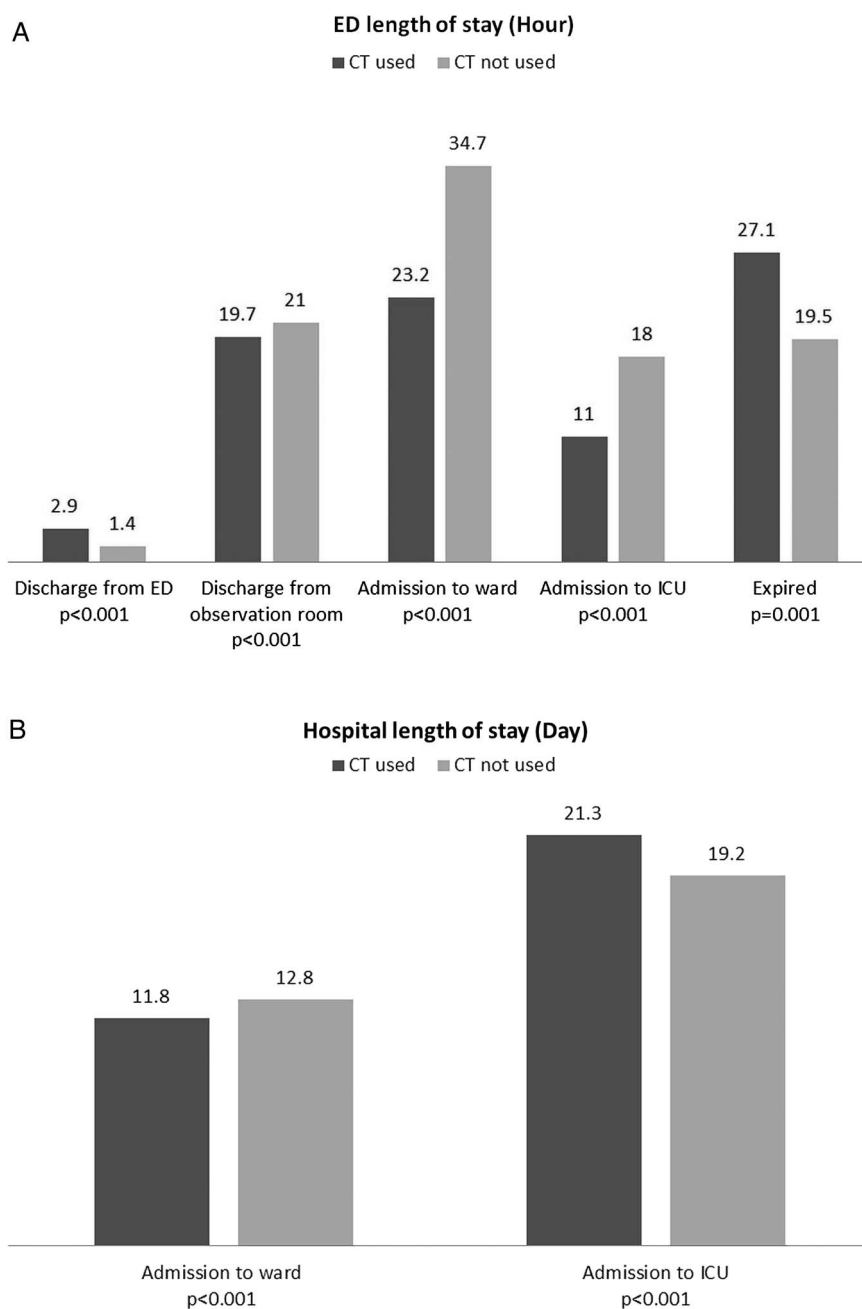
(ICD-9-CM: 140–239) and cardiovascular disease (ICD-9-CM: 390–429 and 439–459). CT scans for these six disease categories accounted for 77.1% of the total CT scans performed in the five EDs.

In the non-CT group, 24.7% of patients were hospitalised after ED visits (including 22.7% admitted to the general ward and 2.0% admitted to the ICU). In the CT group, 54.7% of patients were hospitalised after ED visits (including 47.0% admitted to the general ward and 7.7% admitted to the ICU). The hospitalisation rate among patients in the CT group was higher than that among patients in the non-CT group. The overall ED LOS for patients in the CT group was longer than that for patients in the non-CT group (16.6 vs 13.0 h). However, after stratifying by disposition, patients who

were discharged from the ED and who had undergone a CT scan tended to have longer ED LOS, while those discharged from the observation rooms or who were admitted to the general ward or ICU had shorter LOS (figure 1A). The hospital LOS for patients in the CT group who were admitted to the general ward was shorter than that for patients in the non-CT group, but the hospital LOS for patients in the CT group who were admitted to the ICU was longer than that for patients in the non-CT group (figure 1B).

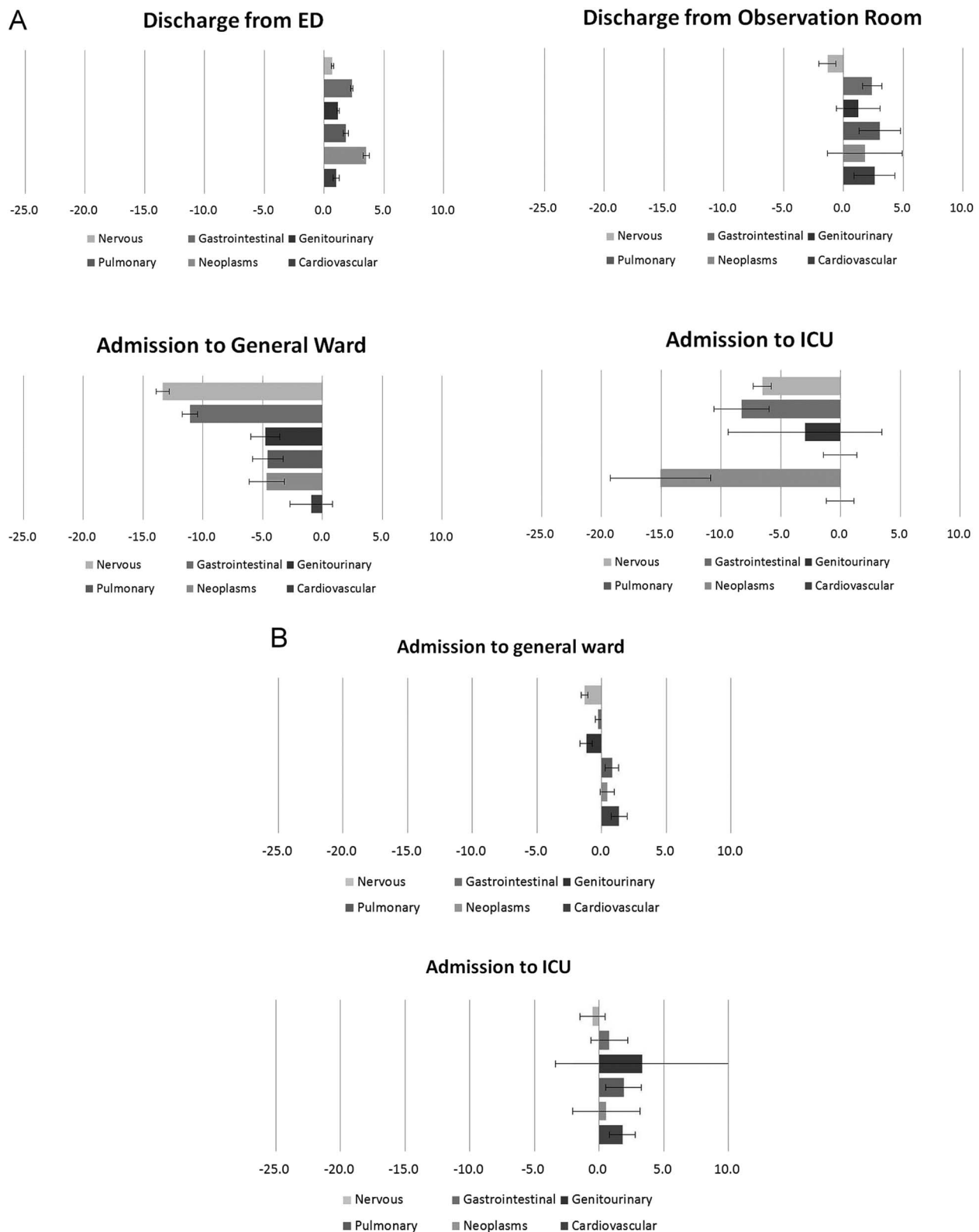
Linear regression was used to analyse the impact of CT on ED LOS and hospital LOS in different diagnostic groups, after adjusting for potential confounding factors, including patient age and sex, visit characteristics (triage category, time of arrival) and hospital

**Figure 1** (A) ED length of stay (hour) and (B) hospital length of stay (day) of different dispositions in the CT and non-CT groups. ED, emergency department; ICU, intensive care unit.

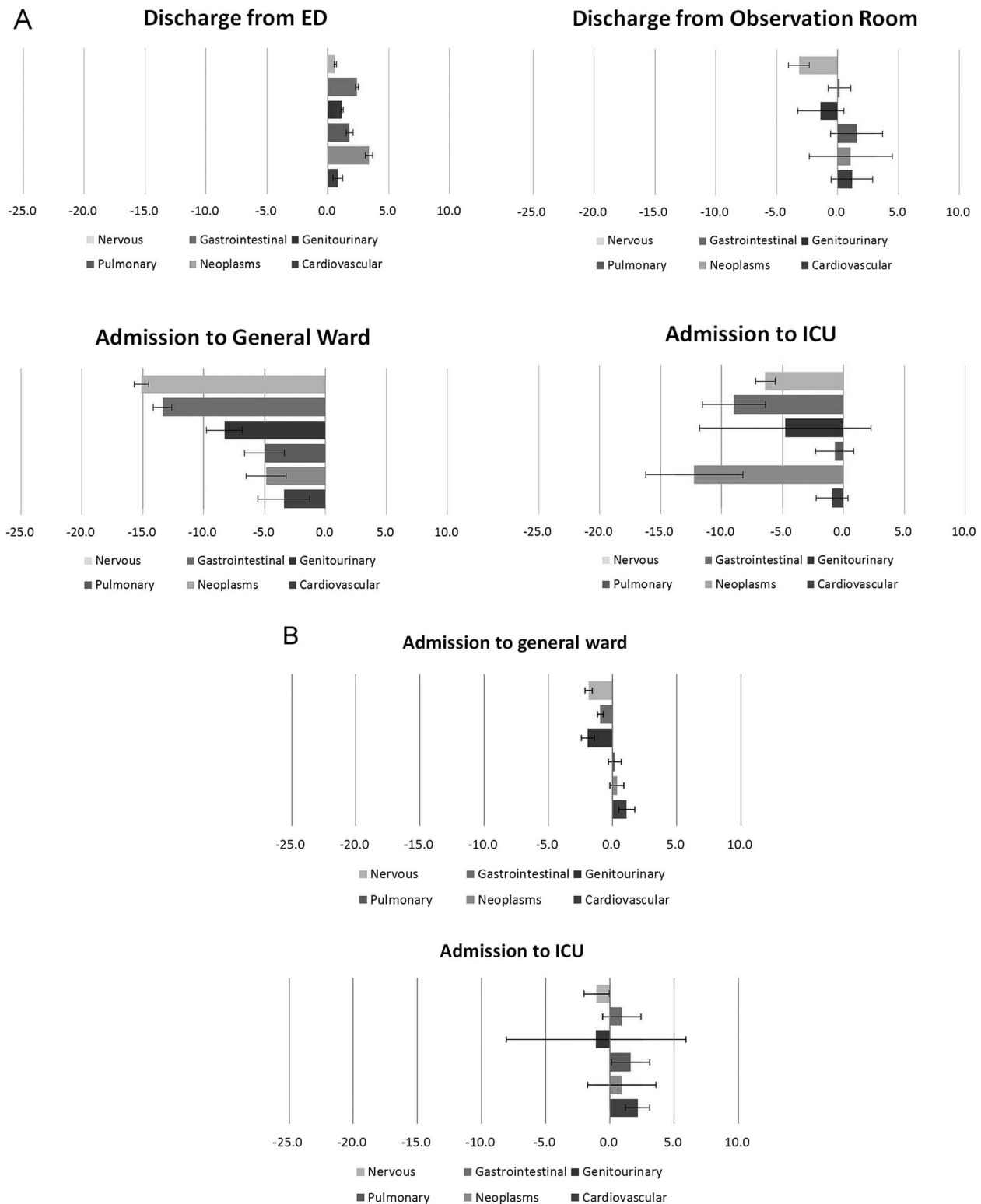


factors (hospital type and treating physician) in the multivariable regression model (figure 2A,B), and PS matching regression model (figure 3A,B). With regard to

patients discharged from the ED, CT prolonged ED LOS in the six diagnostic groups. Among patients discharged from the ED, patients who had undergone CT



**Figure 2** Influence of CT utilisation on (A) ED length of stay (hours) and (B) hospital length of stay (day) in different diagnostic groups, adjusting for potential confounding factors, including patient's age, sex, visit characteristics (triage category, time of arrival) and hospital factors (hospital type and treating physician), by multivariable linear regression. ED, emergency department; ICU, intensive care unit.



**Figure 3** Influence of CT utilisation on (A) ED length of stay (hour) and (B) hospital length of stay (day) in different diagnostic groups, adjusting for potential confounding factors, including patient’s age, sex, visit characteristics (triage category, time of arrival) and hospital factors (hospital type and treating physician), by propensity matching linear regression. ED, emergency department; ICU, intensive care unit.

scans spent more time in the ED than patients who had not undergone CT scans in all six diagnosis categories in both the multivariable regression model and the PS matching regression model. Among patients discharged

from the observation room, those diagnosed with nervous system disease had shorter ED LOS in both models, but those diagnosed with gastrointestinal disease, pulmonary disease and cardiovascular disease



had prolonged ED LOS after undergoing CT scan, in the multivariable regression model but not in the PS matching regression model. Among patients admitted to the general ward, CT use tended to shorten ED LOS, except among those who were diagnosed with cardiovascular disease, in the multivariable regression model; however, in the PS matching regression model, CT use tended to shorten ED LOS in all six diagnosis categories. Among patients who underwent CT scans and were then admitted to the ICU, those diagnosed with nervous system disease, neoplasm and gastrointestinal disease had shorter ED LOS in both models. With regard to hospital LOS among patients admitted to the general ward, CT use tended to shorten hospital LOS in patients diagnosed with nervous system disease, gastrointestinal disease and genitourinary disease, in both models. CT scan use did not influence hospital LOS among patients admitted to the ICU.

## DISCUSSION

This study found that the overall rate of CT use in the five EDs was 11.4% (12.7% in medical centres and 10.4% in regional hospitals). According to a previous study in the USA, approximately one in seven patients who had made an ED visit up to 2007 had undergone a CT scan.<sup>12</sup> While there is a trend of increased CT use in the ED, the rate of CT use in this study was somewhat lower than that reported in the USA. The study revealed that CT use was associated with patient age and sex, time of arrival, clinical urgency, hospital setting and treating physician. Furthermore, CT use was more prominent among elderly and male patients. Patients visiting the ED with urgent clinical presentation at triage had a greater chance of undergoing CT scans. The reason why patients who visited medical centres were more likely to receive CT scans might be related to clinical complexity. The rate of CT use during evening and night shifts was lower than that during the day shift. This might be because during outpatient clinic off-hours, patients visited the ED for relatively non-urgent problems; therefore, there was a lower proportion of CT use.

CT plays an important role in the diagnosis and disposition of patients with acute and sometimes life-threatening illnesses. However, according to a previous study, the indirect effect of CT use may be increased LOS in the ED.<sup>15</sup> Overall, the mean ED LOS for patients who underwent CT scans was longer than that for patients who did not; however, it is oversimplistic to compare the average ED LOS of patients who have and have not undergone CT scans. According to the study, using CT scan to confirm diagnosis may delay patient discharge by an average of 1½ h, but it could accelerate patient admission to the general ward and ICU by an average of 11½ and 7 h, respectively; moreover, it decreased 1 day of hospital stay in general wards after hospital admission. In other words, prolonged LOS mainly occurred among patients who were directly

discharged from the ED. However, if patients were ever admitted to the observation room before discharge, CT use shortened the ED LOS in patients with nervous system disease, and no significant difference was noted for the other five diagnosis categories. When CT scans were utilised, patients diagnosed with nervous system disease, neoplasm, gastrointestinal disease, genitourinary disease, pulmonary disease and cardiovascular disease, who were admitted to the general ward, had shorter ED LOS, and those diagnosed with nervous disease, neoplasm and digestive disease, who were admitted to the ICU, had shorter ED LOS. In addition to the ED LOS, CT scan in the ED shortened the total hospital LOS in nervous system disease, gastrointestinal disease and genitourinary disease after admission to general wards.

The reason why CT scan facilitated patient disposition might be that it shortened the diagnostic process.<sup>13 14</sup> Systemans *et al*<sup>11</sup> reported that abdominal CT scans frequently changed the clinical diagnosis and patient disposition. In addition, they reported that the rate of pulmonary embolism diagnosis in the ED increased significantly along with the increased availability and use of CT.<sup>9</sup> Hoffmann *et al*<sup>19</sup> suggested that early coronary CT angiography might significantly improve patient management in the ED. According to the study, the acceleration of the diagnostic process was more predominant in patients diagnosed with nervous disease. Unlike other diagnostic groups, CT use accelerated admittance of these patients to the general ward, as well as shortened the LOS of patients who were discharged from the observation room. According to our clinical experience, some patients presented to the ED with non-specified neurological symptoms such as dizziness, vertigo, or headache, without obvious focal neurological deficit, and were kept in the observation room to await symptom relief. When life-threatening conditions can be ruled out based on the CT findings, physicians might be more confident to allow patient discharge, which will shorten the LOS. ED overcrowding is a worldwide problem; thus, it is important to facilitate patient disposition by speeding up the diagnostic process. Conversely, CT use delayed patient discharge from the ED, but without CT to rule out life-threatening problems, more patients might be hospitalised for observation.<sup>12</sup> This further exhausts the limited hospital capacity and exacerbates the issue of ED overcrowding. To improve the diagnostic process, adherence to established guidelines and best practices would increase the speed of diagnosis and ED disposition.

## LIMITATIONS

This study has several limitations. First, the five study sites belonged to the same healthcare system, potentially limiting the implications of the conclusions. For example, the LOS in these EDs is much longer than those in other EDs worldwide, and certainly within EDs in the USA and Western Europe. These differences may

be explained by different definitions of observation and differences in the healthcare economics, patient expectations, or provider practice patterns. This may limit the generalisability of the current study. Second, patients were grouped by ICD-9-CM and not according to the symptom. On the other hand, the CT type, including the scan position and use of contrast, was unknown; hence, it was not possible to evaluate the reasons for CT use in any individual patient. Third, due to the limitations of the retrospective design, there might be some confounding factors that were not measured in this analysis that could influence patient hospitalisation or ED LOS. Further prospective studies are needed to determine the relationship between CT use and patient flow.

## CONCLUSION

According to this study, CT scans did not seem to have delayed patient disposition in ED. While CT use facilitated patient disposition if patients were finally hospitalised, it mildly prolonged ED LOS for patients discharged from the ED.

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