

Research Article

DSM algorithm to determine the decentralized bases of the SAMU natal through the use of simulation

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Abstract

The growth of the urban population exerts considerable pressure on municipalities' public managers to focus their attention on providing emergency medical care that meets the growing demand for emergency pre-hospital medical care. It is estimated that, by 2050, urban areas should have a population of 6.29 billion people, equivalent to 69% of the world's total population. Currently, there are a significant number of traffic accidents and other serious occurrences, such as heart attacks, drownings, fires and disasters (floods, landslides, earthquakes) that demand a prompt and seamless response from pre-hospital medical care. In Brazil in the year of 2014 there were 43,075 traffic-related deaths and in 2016 62,517 homicides occurred. As a result of such scenario, the present article endeavours to apply a dual-coverage mathematical model (DSM-Double Standard Model) to define the optimal location of the SAMU decentralized dispatch bases in Natal / RN and conduct a simulation study to evaluate the displacement of ambulances between such bases. The results obtained throughout the research demonstrated the feasibility of redefining the decentralized bases of SAMU/Natal ambulances as a strategy to reduce response time and guarantee compliance with performance parameters established by international organizations (the World Health Organization, for instance, establishes the time of 8 minutes for emergency medical service calls response). The simulation study showed a significant reduction in response time, by up to 60% in some cases.

Introduction

The growth of the urban population exerts pressure on municipalities' public managers to focus their attention on providing emergency medical care that meets the needs of

emergency pre-hospital medical care. It is estimated that, by 2050, urban areas should have a population of 6.29 billion people, equivalent to 69% of the world's total population [1]. Heavily concentrated urban areas are more prone to a significant number of traffic accidents and other serious

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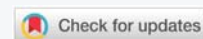
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Keywords: Medical emergency service; Ambulances; Optimization; Simulation; Response time



occurrences, such as heart attacks, drownings, fires and disasters (floods, landslides, earthquakes) that demand a prompt and seamless response from pre-hospital medical care.

Studies in Latin America (mainly in Brazil) demonstrate that most of the deaths that occur in the region are caused by urban violence and traffic accidents [2]. Only in Brazil in the years of 2014 and 2016, according to statistics released by the [3,4], there were 43,075 traffic-related deaths and 62,517 homicides.

Aging societies are increasing the demands for nursing homes and health care facilities in the face of a shortage of staff, creating a critical need for optimal efficiency [5]. Delayed pre-hospital response time (PRT) is the crucial cause for delayed treatment, generally resulting in a bleak outcome for patients with multiple severe traumas, as well as for those with cerebrovascular diseases including stroke, myocardial infarction and, finally, presumed cardiac arrest, which have a very narrow window of time for effective treatment. PRT delay is a well-known fact that affects the survival of patients with out-of-hospital cardiac arrest [6].

Response time is the key indicator of this service, which is defined as the time between the notification of an occurrence and the arrival of the ambulance at the scene. This is the main emergency medical service performance measure. According to the World Health Organization, an ideal response time is less than 8 minutes [7].

In order to reduce ambulance response time, besides the determination of optimum locations for ambulance dispatch bases, it is just as important to choose which ambulance should attend each call. The policy of only sending the ambulance closer to the location may compromise the ability to serve future demands [8]. According to the specialized literature there are several ways to reduce ambulance response time; establishing dynamic repositioning and dispatching ambulances that are in motion are two of the most common [9].

Most allocation models adopted to address the problem of ambulance circulation do not perform adequately when ambulances are busy on other calls. As a result of this, many authors favour the double coverage model [10].

The present article endeavours to analyse the possibility of applying a dual-coverage mathematical model in order to determine the optimum location for decentralized bases for the Natal Emergency Medical Service (SAMU) through a simulation study for the evaluation of queueing indicators of calls for urgency and red code emergency, enabling the model to offer efficient support to the relevant decision making process on dispatching facilities as to decrease response time and approach internationally recognized operating parameters.

Methods

Scopus/Embase, NCBI (PubMed) and Science Direct

databases were searched on May 5th, 2017 for English language articles from 2007 to 2018. The following search terms were used: "Emergency Medical Services" and "Response Time". Titles and abstracts were independently reviewed by four reviewers. Previous work at this time was entered using variations of the keywords mentioned, such as "Reaction Time", "Emergency Services" and "Optimization".

Lilacs database was not consulted as it is indexed to sciELO, which in turn is indexed to PubMed. Google Scholar was not considered due to reviewers' preference for using peer-reviewed databases. Figure 1 explains the methodological course that was followed by this research, arranging in a schematic representation the steps taken by the authors as well as the resources necessary for its replication to be systematized.

Figure 1 is composed by the following steps:

1. Conduct database research in order to find qualified works that can offer a robust theoretical framework for the present study.
2. Establish partnerships between the Health Secretary, the SAMU board of directors and the research team.
3. Access the database (SSO and SYSTRACKS) for ambulance response time information, boroughs' demand, call times, ambulance GPS data, and operational retention information for stretchers and other equipment.
4. Generate data analysis and reports detailing response time information and operational difficulties related to ambulance displacement (effect of stretchers retention, for example) using Excel 2016. The equipment utilized had the following configurations: Windows 10 Pro 64-bit, Intel (R) Core (TM) i5-7500 CPU @ 3.40GHz (4 CPUs), ~ 3.4GHz.
5. Present SAMU/Natal operational data analyses results in scientific conferences and qualified journals.
6. Evaluate the input data of the DSM (Double Standard Model) algorithm to determine the arrangement of the decentralized bases of emergency service ambulances.
7. Program the DSM model in AIMMS © 2018 version proposed by [11] – a study developed in the city of Tijuana, Mexico. The choice of the proposed model was based on the confirmation that the operational challenges of the local medical emergency service (SAMU Natal) were quite similar to those experienced by the Tijuana medical emergency medical service (Mainly population number, territorial area and availability of ambulances to perform the service). The machine used to evaluate DSM results had the following settings: Windows 10 Home 64-bit, Intel (R) Core (TM) i5 CPU M 450 @ 2.40GHz (4 CPUs), ~ 2.4GHz

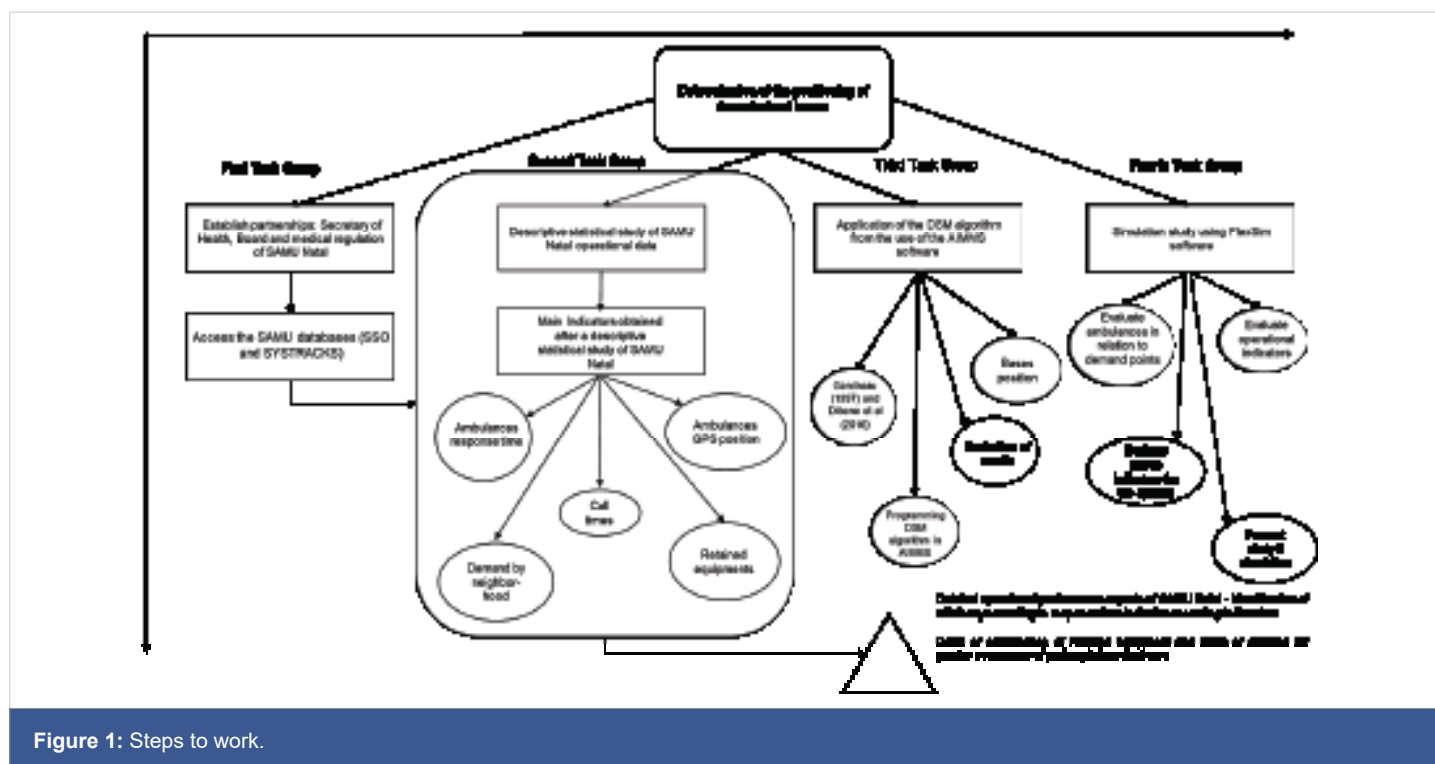


Figure 1: Steps to work.

8. Determine dispatch base positions according to what has been established by the DSM model.
9. Present simulation study proposal to evaluate the coverage of the bases in relation to the total number of calls by demand points.
10. Run the simulation model through FlexSim© 2018 version with licence to utilize the extension ExpertFit© to generate probability distributions.
11. Simulate scenario through FlexSim© 2018 version.
12. Share results with the relevant stakeholders in the project.

Authors such as [12-16], argue that it is necessary working with a location model of facilities aligned to a simulation study. Figure 2 illustrate the stages for the simulation study. The steps for the simulation study are proposed by Law [30] and consist of the following decisions:

1. Define problem and do research planning.
2. Collect data and determined model.
3. Was the documentation validity determined?
4. Develop a computer program to verify the data.
5. Test the pilot model.
6. Is the programmed model valid?
7. Design the experiment.
8. Run the developed model.

9. Analyse output data.

10. Present documents and results.

Results

The city of Natal has a population of around 877.740 inhabitants [17]. The Natal Emergency Mobile Service (SAMU) has 9 basic ambulances and 3 advanced ambulances to serve the population (used in exceptional cases when there is an unusual increase in demand), which represents the proportion of a basic support ambulance for every 98,000 inhabitants; this scenario radically differs from the reality of North American cities, for instance, wherein there is a proportion of one ambulance per 51,000 inhabitants, according to [18].

The scenario is aggravated by several factors such as the lack of resources to carry out the routine activities of the Emergency Medical Service, the growing urban violence, the maladministration of public hospitals. The average response time quantified by the SSO system – the Online Health System consulted daily by the medical regulation team, which is the main indicator to evaluate the SAMU Natal service efficiency – was 44 minutes in 2018. Such performance indicators, given the approximate area of the city of Natal (160 km²), reveal a clear need to restructure the services in order to satisfactorily meet current and future demand.

Tracing a parallel with other world authorities in medical emergencies; the National Fire Protection Association in the United States recommends that the basic services to support life arrive at the emergency local within 4 minutes, whereas the advanced life support providers must arrive within 8 minutes for every call demanding emergency medical care [19].

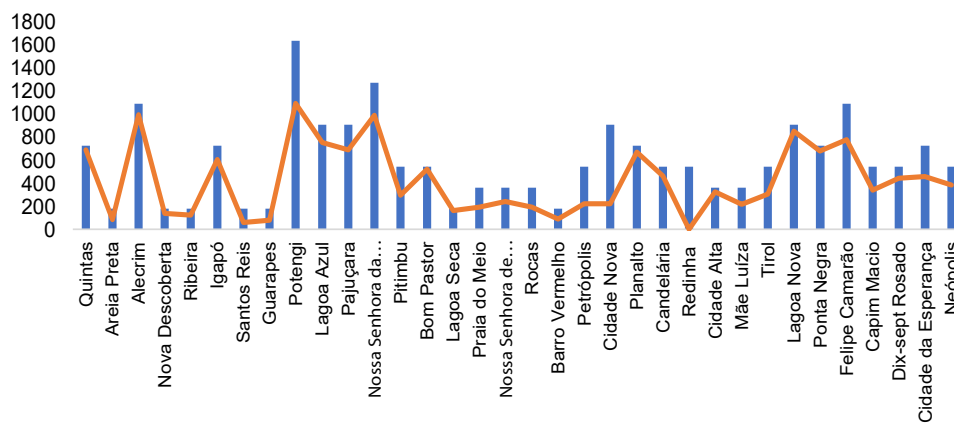


Figure 2: Comparison between real and simulated calls.

This American standard will be adopted on the Mathematic Model DSM utilized in the current article as to define the dispatch positions for the decentralised SAMU bases in Natal. Determining the optimum location for available resources, specifically ambulances is one the major problems faced by a Medical Emergency Service [20].

Li, et al. [21] has presented a recent systematized discussion on coverage models used to define ambulance dispatch positions, explaining solution strategies as well as outlining that mathematical programming techniques such as Integer Linear Programming (ILP) and metaheuristic approaches such as genetic algorithms were already used by researchers on the subject.

Double Standard Model (DSM) was one of the most successful approaches. The model was used to optimize the dispatch location for ambulance services in Canada, Austria, Mexico and the United States, demonstrating that such model is accepted and regularly used for the ambulance localization problem [11,20,22,23].

The Hypercube model is also an important model used to determine optimum ambulance dispatch locations; as it validates the optimization solution in a way that if the solution is viable, the algorithm is finalised; otherwise, it generates new values. Thus, it is possible to state that both approaches are equivalent in terms of solution quality, but the Hypercube model is particularly efficient for it requires less computational time [24-29].

The recent work published by [11] applies DSM throughout successive time periods to calculate the fluctuating displacement times throughout the day. Hence, we presently sustain that such studies support a plausible extension for DSM, considering multiple scenarios executed simultaneously to obtain robust solutions, and corresponding to the strategy that is better adjusted to the local reality of SAMU Natal operations.

The mathematical model utilized to solve the research problem was programmed in the AIMMS© software, using the package CPLEX 12.7.1. The results for the decentralized dispatch bases for SAMU Natal were obtained from the DSM algorithm:

$$\text{Max} \sum_{s \in S} \rho^s \sum_{i \in V} w_i^s d_i^s z_i \quad (1)$$

$$\sum_{j \in V_i^{r2}} x_j \geq 1 (i \in V) \quad (2)$$

$$\sum_{i \in V} d_i^s y_i \geq \alpha \sum_{i \in V} d_i^s (s \in S) \quad (3)$$

$$\sum_{i \in W_i^n} x_j \geq y_i + z_i (i \in V) \quad (4)$$

$$z_i \leq y_i (i \in V) \quad (5)$$

$$\sum_{j \in W} x_j = p \quad (6)$$

$$x_i \leq p_i (j \in W) \quad (7)$$

$$y_i, z_i \in \{0, 1\} (i \in V)$$

$$x_j \text{ integer } (j \in W)$$

Where:

i : Index representing the points of demand;

j : Index that represents the possible installations;

$r^l \in r^2$: rays of distances or pre-established times for the execution of the service;

V : Set of demand points ($V = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$)

W : Set of points of possible installations ($W = \{v_{n+1}, \dots, v_{n+m}\}$)

E : Set of "edges" in the network ($E = \{(v_i, v_j) | v_i \in V \wedge v_j \in W\}$)

$G = (V \cup W, E)$

y_i : Demands on vertex $v_i \in V$

x_{ij} : Variable indicating the number of ambulances located in $v_{n+j} \in W$

z_i : Binary decision variable; is equal to 1 if v_i is covered at least time within radius r

ρ^s : Maximum number of ambulances to be located in the possible facilities $v_{n+j} \in W$

ρ : Total ambulances;

α : Proportion of demand to be covered in r

$d_{i,n+j}$: Distance or time between point of demand and possible location;

$$a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & d_{i,n+j} \leq r \\ 0, & \text{if not} \end{cases} \quad \forall v_i \in V, \forall v_{n+j} \in W$$

$$b_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & d_{i,n+j} \leq r2 \\ 0, & \text{if not} \end{cases} \quad \forall v_i \in V, \forall v_{n+j} \in W$$

n : Number of demand points, and

m : Number of points of possible installations.

The results obtained from the implementation of the algorithm above supporting the understanding that the system of emergency mobile service of Nata has the capacity to attend the events that require emergency and emergency pre-hospital medical care within 14 minutes at most, in a scenario of double coverage in which the calls must be attended within 10 minutes in average.

Some scenarios in which there is feasibility and infeasibility of the DSM algorithm for the specific scenario studied are represented on table 1 and were proposed by the medical regulation team.

Table 1 demonstrates feasibility and unfeasibility of scenarios associated to the DSM algorithm parameters oscillation in the city of Natal. The minimum attendance values oscillated between 0.68 and 0.95. This is the percentage of the total number of calls that must be answered by the emergency services, which ensures, in other words, that the metaheuristic presented achieves a feasible result from the model's relaxation. Such oscillation is in conformity with the

Table 1: DSM Implementation Scenario (SAMU/Natal).

α	Value of Objective Function	Number of Ambulances	Number of installations	Open Bases	Bases that opened with ambulances
0,95	18.633	9	9	9	5
0,95	Infeasible	9	7	0	0
0,68	18.633	9	8	8	5

value presented by [11] and raises the discussion about the possibility of the theoretical problem resolution adjusted to the reality of SAMU Natal.

Therefore, there will be a change in the occupancy rate of SAMU Natal ambulances which may lead to operational costs reduction through resources reallocations (human and materials) necessary to carry out the pre-hospital intervention procedures. Effectively reducing the ambulances displacement time in relation to the calling places will also help patients to be treated more quickly and if necessary, sent to hospitals.

Dibene et al. [11] utilizes MATLAB© alongside the CPLEX solution package. On the other hand, in the present study, it was opted to utilize the AIMMS© software, a computational tool that presented a satisfactory performance to the expected results so far. Table 2 presents the results of the analysis conducted by the authors regarding the number of calls and response time.

As to implement a more refined model to manage the current demand, the calls to SAMU Natal are classified based on time and date. Days were classified as working days (Monday to Friday) and recess (weekends and bank holidays). Time was divided in 6 hours segments: Morning from 06:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.; afternoon from 12:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.; Evening from 6:00 p.m. to 12:00 a.m.; and dawn from 12:00 a.m. to 6:00 a.m. The number of calls and the priority levels in each of these scenarios are displayed on table 2.

It is possible to see on table 2 that the call distribution during dawn, mornings, afternoons and evenings as well as the call priorities do not change significantly during working days or recesses; also, most calls happened during afternoons in both scenarios.

Table 2: Evaluation of the number of calls and the response time (normal days).

Scenario	Time	Type	Counting	Response time
1	Morning	Working days	8.310	00:42:56
2	Afternoon	Working days	8.408	00:45:20
3	Evening	Working days	6.451	00:42:52
4	Dawn	Working days	2.737	00:36:22
1 - 4	All	Working days	25.906	00:41:52
5	Morning	Recess	3.121	00:37:59
6	Afternoon	Recess	3.838	00:41:00
7	Evening	Recess	3.707	00:39:54
8	Dawn	Recess	1.842	00:35:57
5 - 8	All	Recess	12.508	00:38:42
1 - 8	All	All	38.414	00:41:45

Source: Mobile Emergency Service in Natal, 2018.

Following the proposal for the determination of decentralized dispatch bases; it is reasonable to evaluate the representativeness with which the response time is presented in the conventional days, bank holidays and in the different shifts. From these comparatives, it will be possible to evaluate the gain or loss of performance in the object of study, allowing the drawing of inferences with the information generated.

Dibene, et al. [11] develops a table detailing response times based on reasonable expected times to the adequate performance of emergency medical series. Following the same method, the information between 2014 to 2017 were catalogued, thus allowing to draw some basic considerations: The majority of calls occurs during mornings and afternoons and take between 42 and 45 minutes to be attended during working days. During the recess period, most calls take place between afternoon and evenings, taking around 39 to 41 minutes to be attended.

The scenario considered adequate to position the decentralised dispatch bases validated by the Emergency Mobile Care Service directors can be found on table 3.

The new proposal envisages the distribution of SAMU's decentralized base facilities in the four major areas in the city of Natal; also, it considers necessary to increase the number of decentralized bases so that there is an expansion in the coverage of the city's demand for calls; finally it deems unnecessary the purchasing of new basic support ambulances.

Compared to the current situation, the proposed model suggests the relocation of all decentralised bases. The results related to the possibility of nine ambulances and nine decentralised dispatch bases are prone to new evaluations as long as there are some circumstantial changes such as new requirements from the responsible public bodies.

In the present study, the data on 365 days of calls for prehospital medical care did not present values consistent with known probability distributions; therefore, the data was measured according to the abovementioned statistical tests.

As the FlexSim software offers the possibility to consider empirical distributions to generate the simulation, empirical distributions were used to construct scenarios corresponding to before and after the facilities of the SAMU Natal decentralized dispatch bases.

Before the simulation, it is necessary to compare the generation of entities by a system variable and its

corresponding in the real system. The purpose of this comparison is to understand if there are similarities between the real situation and the simulated situation. Figure 2 demonstrates the equivalency.

The blue bars represent actual calls by neighborhoods. The orange line represents simulated calls by neighborhoods. As to complement the graphical evaluation, analytical evaluations of the model's stability and quantity of replications are necessary in order to reach reliable conclusions in the present study; the equations and their respective variables with the mathematical procedures adopted in this study are expressed below. Equation (8) and (9) represent, respectively, the number of replications required for the model and the standard error, which informs the accuracy of the system variable chosen for evaluation [30,31].

$$n^* = n \left(\frac{h}{h^*} \right)^2 \quad (8)$$

Where:

n : Size

h : Precision

h^* : Aimed precision

n^* : Number of required replications

Below,

$$E = t_{1-\alpha/2, n-1} * s / \sqrt{n} \quad (9)$$

Where:

E : Standard error

t : Distribution t for $1-\alpha/2$ with $n-1$ degrees of freedom

s : Standard deviation of replication means

n : Number of observations in the sample

In the present study, the number of replications equivalent to 5 simulations was used as initial value without recourse to the equation (8). The output results initially presented by FlexSim© software were evaluated. The system variable selected for analysis was average ambulance displacement time from the Average Stay Time dashboard. The explanation of the calculation using equation (9) is presented in the text. Table 4 is a summary of the validation study required for simulation.

$$E = t_{1-\alpha/2, n-1} * s / \sqrt{n} \quad (10)$$

$$E = 2,776 * 2,47 / \sqrt{5} \quad (11)$$

$$E = 3,07 \text{ s} \quad (12)$$

The result (12) indicates that the data of the proposed

Table 3: Boroughs and Number of Ambulances Allocated in the Bases.

Borough	Number of Ambulances
Areia Preta	2
Igapó	2
Nossa Senhora da Apresentação	2
Felipe Camarão	2
Candelária	1

model are stable and that the initial number of replications was sufficient to guarantee stability of the system, as the Standard Error presented a result equivalent to 3.07 s. Table 5 summarizes the response time results observed in the simulation, observing the current and proposed position of the decentralized bases.

From Table 5 it is possible to affirm that the proposition of new locations for the decentralized dispatch bases of the mobile emergency service in the city of Natal can provide an overall significant reduction on the ambulance response time. Nonetheless, it is also significant the number of locations that presented increased response time with the proposed scenario.

Table 4: Observation on displacement time per replications.

Replication	Time in seconds (Random Borough)
1	1906,82
2	1908,97
3	1902,96
4	1908,42
5	1905,02

Table 5: Comparison of Actual and Proposed Displacement Time by Simulation (in minutes).

Borough	Simulated Time (Proposed Scenario)	Simulated Time (current scenario)	Reduction
Rocas	51,68	58,8	12%
Nova Descoberta	9,92	24,87	60%
Pajuçara	16,57	35,33	53%
Santos Reis	11,78	22,02	47%
Lagoa Seca	21,28	32,98	35%
Praia do Meio	19,92	30,12	34%
Ribeira	9,83	14,7	33%
Bairro Vermelho	22,77	33,33	32%
Petropolis	24,25	34,4	30%
Cidade Alta	27,43	37,55	27%
Redinha	31,38	40,25	22%
Tirol	37,15	47,62	22%
Mãe Luíza	36,42	46,27	21%
Igapó	11,33	14,03	19%
Bom Pastor	16,88	18,47	9%
Quintas	4,93	4,93	0%
Areia Preta	4,98	4,97	0%
Alecrim	5,1	4,97	-3%
Ponta Negra	35,92	34,32	-5%
Nossa Sra da Apresentação	17,67	16,32	-8%
Lagoa Nova	37,42	33,85	-11%
Pitimbu	18,75	15,3	-23%
Bairro Nordeste	19,1	15,3	-25%
Planalto	30,02	13,07	-130%
Felipe Camarão	45,5	14,72	-209%
Potengi	43,32	12,9	-236%
Lagoa Azul	17,7	4,98	-255%
Guarapes	11,9	-	-
Candelária	30,47	-	-
Capim Macio	40,05	-	-
Dix Sept Rosado	54,57	-	-
Neópolis	73,4	-	-
Cidade da Esperança	86,48	-	-
Nossa Senhora de Nazaré	20,6	-	-
Cidade Nova	24,98	-	-

It is also possible to perceive on table 5 that in the current model, a portion of boroughs in the city of Natal are no longer served due to the operational unfeasibility of the prehospital medical care system with the current base position presented by SAMU Natal. Figure 3 shows the results of table 5 in graph form:

The simulated time is represented by the orange bar. The real time is represented by the blue bar. The line in red represents the reduction evidenced from the positioning of the bases in the simulation model. Figure 3 shows that 17 boroughs out of 35 in total in the city of Natal presented a significant reduction in response time. 10 boroughs showed an increase of the response time. A total of 8 boroughs are not served with the current positioning of the bases, which indicates the failure of the current emergency system to cover all the calls demanded by the population.

Conclusion

The present study evaluated, through a case study methodology, the strategy of applying the coverage model (Double Standard Model) in the determination of the decentralized dispatch bases of the Mobile Emergency Service in the city of Natal.

As previously explained in the present article, the need for urgent medical care grows exponentially due to the increasingly dense urban area and the ever-growing levels of violent crimes, which places this service as a key public administration concern; fast urgent medical care response become thus a key performance indicator to measure the effectiveness of the public health system.

The following points are amongst the most important actions to be taken in order to increase the efficiency of the medical care response leading to a satisfactory pre-hospital care service: (1) adopting a strategy of positioning bases according to worldwide technical criteria; (2) offering reliable statistical analysis to the team that manages the local emergency medical services; (3) drawing up, from a multidisciplinary team, action plans to solve the potential deviations from the operational plan; (4) integrating municipal, state and federal instances with regards to public health management.

In view of what has been discussed, given the importance of the theme, it is believed necessary to stimulate the development of further studies as to understand the factors that affect response time results, which will allow a scientifically validated understanding of what can be done to reduce it. The cohort and control case studies that deal with the present subject and were considered in this article express descriptive statistics and robust decision models widely used; however, they merely expose the operational situations inherent to the management of the emergency service without questioning the extrinsic operating conditions that generate the performance reflected in the response time. The study developed by [32] clarifies these limitations in a review of recently published literature.

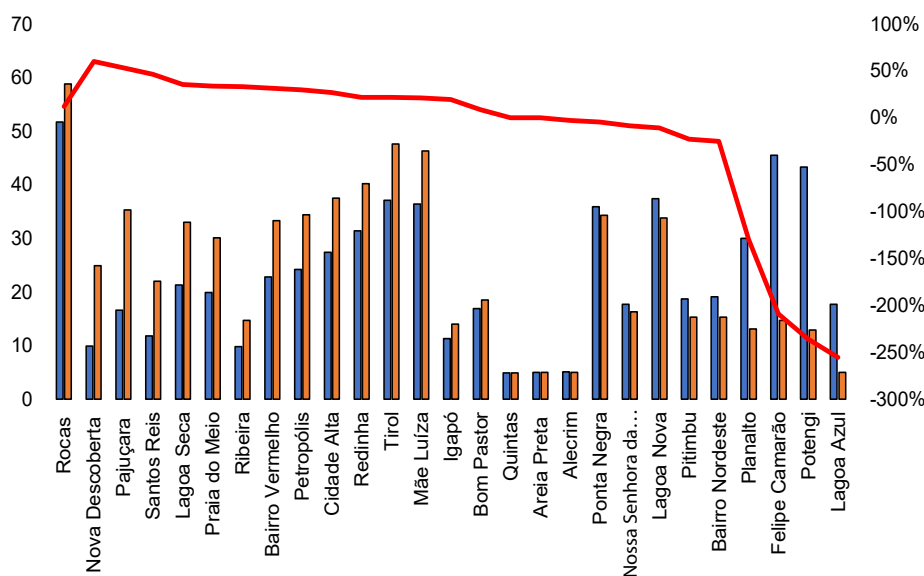


Figure 3: Simulated time with current bases position and bases proposed by the DSM algorithm.

The present work has limitations related to the approximations necessary to the functionality of the implemented algorithm; namely: approximations as definitions of the demand point and ambulance trajectory through Euclidean distance. The major studies identified on the topic used GPS information to determine the actual displacement that was performed by the ambulances.

Another limitation faced by the authors was the non-free license of the FlexSim© software, which offered initial difficulties to start the study. The use of unknown (empirical) probability distributions in the simulation study may hinder the replication of the work. Other models could be used as a comparative study and would achieve less computational effort to give the results expressed by this article: this is the case of the Hypercube Model.

Studies that deal with the use of mathematical models for ambulance dispatch bases converge to the understanding that increasing the availability of dispatch bases leads to a reduction of the response time demanded for the occurrences of pre-hospital medical care.

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