

The Relationship Between Expertise and Synergy in Hospital Development



Keith Bonsall, Founder of HMS (Specialist Hospital Management)

Quick Case Studies

- **Hospital A – 100 Bed 4 theatre**

- Complete re-design
- Re-build the QS Costing
- Why?
 - No architect/design brief issued to architect
 - Adjacencies not matched
 - No sharing with professional team the planned discipline mix and patient demographics
 - No matching of revenue stream to capital cost

- **Hospital B – 70 bed 2 theatre**

- Great design and layout as a result of architect brief prepared
- Costs over the top for the type of hospital
- Why?
 - No sharing with professional team the vision, discipline mix and patient demographics and medical scheme mix
 - Costs of infrastructure – particularly gas, HVAC and electrical (back up power solar/inverter & batteries) – could support a 200-bed hospital!

+
o •

So What is the starting point?

+
• o

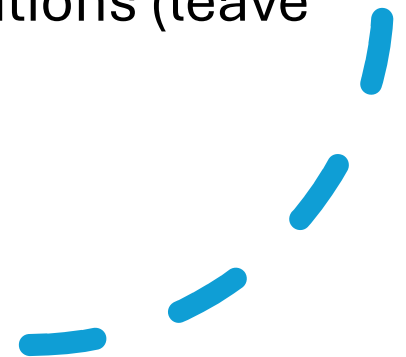
Development Process and Integration

- Concept Phase: Architects interpret vision
- QS builds elemental costing
- Operator builds financial model to prove viability
- Engineers develop infrastructure concept & feasibility
- Funding dynamics – equity raising and debt funding
- Detail design Phase: Costing update
- Developers align funding with technical needs
- Funding approval
- Construction Phase: Continuous collaboration reduces risk
- Operations Phase: Engineers ensure long-term asset performance



Hospital Design

- Each hospital is different:
 - Geography – position, urban, rural
 - Demographic – population mix?
 - Site – size, contours, services
 - Discipline/case mix – major/minor surgeries
 - Theatre and bed mix – volume estimation
 - Layout – single/multiple stories
- Apply benchmark bed/m²
- Patient expectations?
- Bauhaus – strip the ornamentations (leave some features?)



What is Expertise?

Specialized knowledge and skills in a specific domain

Understanding the requirements in hospitals and broad healthcare environment:

Clinical expertise (doctors, nurses, processes, diagnostic equipment)

Architectural and engineering expertise

Healthcare management and operations

Financial and legal expertise

Expertise vs Synergy

- **But Expertise Alone is Not Enough**

- Silos can lead to inefficiencies
- Misalignment between design and clinical needs
- Increased costs due to rework:
 - **Value engineering** can help by re-looking at design concepts and re-assessing the match between revenue stream and capital cost

- **Why Synergy is Critical**

- Ensures all stakeholders work toward common objectives
- Enhances innovation through collaboration
- Reduces risks and errors
- Improves project timelines and cost control

Covert Conflict! (Possible Silos?)

- **Architects**

- Experienced in hospital design?
 - Beauty
 - Vision
 - Space
- Criticisms
 - Over design – “5 Star” instead of “3 Star”
 - Destroy good design by cutting costs

- **Engineers**

- Experienced in hospital infrastructure?
 - Functionality
 - Reliability
 - Systems
 - Long term efficiency
- Criticisms
 - Developers underestimate costs of infrastructure
 - Beautiful hospitals that cannot function efficiently are failures

- **Developers**

- Vision/Concept
 - Funding
 - Viability
 - Return on investment
 - Revenue
- Criticisms
 - Engineers “gold plate” systems



• **Key Stakeholders in Hospital Development**

- Clinicians and healthcare providers
- Architects and engineers
- Project managers
- Government and regulatory bodies
- Investors and financiers
- Community representatives
- Operational management

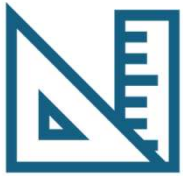


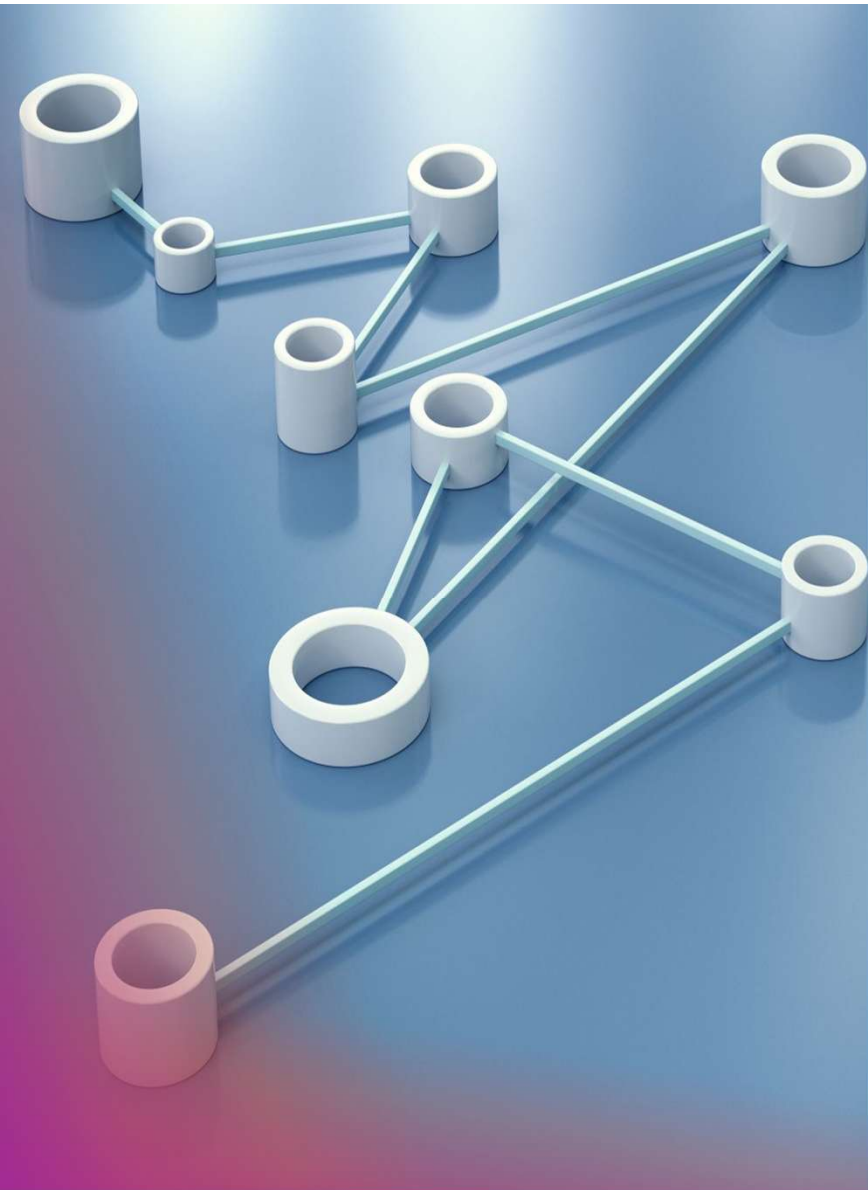
Areas Where Synergy is Essential

- Facility design and clinical workflow alignment
- Medical equipment planning and infrastructure
- Adjacencies of services e.g. Casualty/emergency next to radiology, ward services access
- IT systems integration (EMR, digital health)
- Infection control and patient safety
- Sustainability and energy efficiency

- **Broad Case Examples**

- . Lack of synergy:
 - . Operating theatres designed without clinician/operator input (what procedures?)
 - . No attention to adjacencies
 - . Results: workflow inefficiencies and potential redesign costs
- . Strong synergy:
 - . Early collaboration between hospital operator, clinicians and designers
 - . Result: optimized layouts and improved outcomes



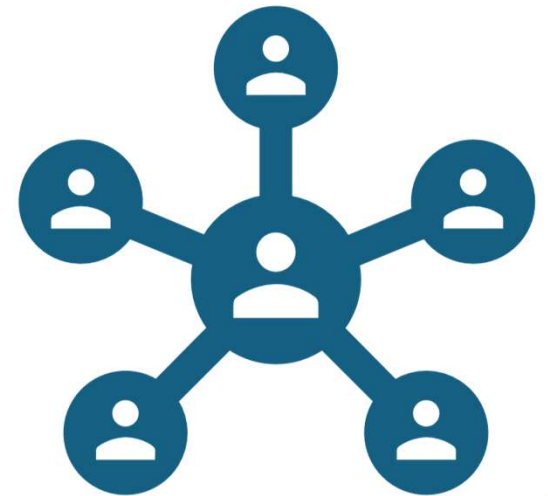


- **Strategies to Achieve Synergy**

- Early stakeholder engagement, particularly operational management
- Interdisciplinary workshops and planning sessions
- Integrated project delivery (IPD) models e.g. digital clinical systems, IT integration, innovative patient care services
- Clear communication channels
- Strong leadership and governance

• **Role of Leadership**

- Leadership team to have powers of decision making:
 - Project Manager
 - Hospital Operator
- Facilitate collaboration across teams
- Break down silos – no independent actions in isolation to the “team”
- Align vision and objectives – bring the professional team on-board regarding vision and concept
- Ensure accountability – objectives, targets and time frames to be met





• **Challenges to Achieving Synergy**

- Conflicting priorities among stakeholders
- Communication barriers
- Budget constraints
- Resistance to change
- Expectations of visionary
- Finding the “balance” between what is desired versus what is practical and affordable



• **Overcoming Challenges**

- Establish shared goals and KPIs
- Use digital collaboration tools
- Continuous stakeholder engagement
- Training and change management

• The Bottom Line is:

- Rising health care costs requires efficient hospitals (capital and operational)
- Functional efficiencies, adjacencies, least people movement throughout
- Power and water security
- Maintenance efficiencies
- Improved patient care and safety
- Future proofing hospital infrastructure
- ***Build small, make money then expand***
- ***Hospitals succeed when architects, engineers and developers co-design value, not just buildings***



Thank you for your attention!



Presented by Keith Bonsall

keith@hosman.co.za

083 708 72932