Background

Today’s business requires innovative management in order to obtain excellent results and to fulfill the diverse needs of customers in a highly competitive industry.

Purpose

The purpose of this study was to develop a fast track system for severe trauma patients by using 6 Sigma.

Methods

The sample for this study consisted of all trauma patients who visited to emergency medical unit (EMC) of general hospital located in Gyounggi Province. Data were analyzed using frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, ANOVA and capability test. For data analysis, the SPSS/PC 12.0 program and Minitab 14+ PC program.

Process Innovation

• Critical pathway for severe injury patients (call to admission in 60 minutes, length of emc stay in 180 minutes)

Result (I)

This study revealed the success factors and the length of stay in EMC and call-admission time have an affirmative impact.

Result (II)

Meaningful factors for reducing the length of stay were call time, admission decision making time and consultation rate.

Conclusion

The result of this study indicate that fast track system can help reducing mortality as well as complications in severe trauma patients, therefore, it is intended through this study to present a treatment guideline for severe trauma patients which can be utilized as th fundamental data for ultimate decrease of the mortality.

Key word: 6 sigma technique, severe trauma, fast track system, length of stay in EMC, call time – admission time.