

Development and Long Term Evaluation of a Critical Pathway for the Management of Microvascular Decompression

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Purpose: In order to provide a systematic and standardized treatment course for MVD patients, a critical pathway (CP) program was developed and the results of its long term application were analyzed. **Methods:** This was a methodological study. The CP was established and applied to 75 (step I) and 1,216 (step II). Another group of 56 with similar features was used as a control group. **Results:** The application of CP turned out to be useful in many regards: the rate of hearing loss was reduced from 1.8% to 0% (step I) and 0.5% (step II), and low cranial nerve palsy was reduced from 1.8% to 1.3% and 0.7%, respectively. The length of hospitalization decreased by 2.56 days (25.2%) for step I and 3.05 days (30.0%) for step II. Days of ICU stay were reduced by 7.9% and 1.8%. The total cost per patient was reduced by 14.8% (step I). The cost per day was increased by 13.7% and 52.4%. An increase in the patient satisfaction index was noted, as shown in the ICU information guide ($p=.002$). **Conclusion:** The development and application of CP was found to improve the quality of medical treatment and the efficacy of hospital management in MVD patients. Well organized and efficient system and multidisciplinary teamwork are the key component of the successful application of CP.

Key Words: Critical pathway, Microvascular decompression surgery, Quality control, Cost-benefit effectiveness.

INTRODUCTION

Microvascular decompression (MVD) is the standard treatment for hyper-functioning disorders of the cranial nerve roots such as hemifacial spasm (HFS) and trigeminal neuralgia (TN) (Li et al., 2004; Mauriello et al., 1996; McLaughlin et al., 1999; Mustafa, Weerden, & Mooij, 2003; Wang & Jankovic, 1998). HFS is an involuntary movement disorder in which spasms occur on one half of the face. Although this disease begins in the region around the eye, involuntary muscle spasms usually progress to involve the whole face, particularly around the eye, mouth, and even the neck (Wang & Jankovic, 1998). By way of contrast, TN creates intense pain along the branches of the trigeminal nerve that control facial senses. For the accurate diagnosis and effective treatment of these conditions, great efforts have been made by medical personnel and various diagnostic tools such as 3D

spin echo magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and electromyography (EMG) have been employed in attempts to achieve a successful treatment regimen.

Prior to the implementation of the critical pathway (CP), no standard guidelines had been established and public education was insufficient. In addition, the following problems existed. When patients visited the hospital for the first time, they were often subjected to great inconveniences; for example, some patients had to wait for very long times to receive examinations or treatment, and also frequently had to visit the clinic many times. Additionally, patients occasionally lacked information regarding the treatment process and the relevant operative risks. On the other hand, discomfort levels remained high until all spasms had completely disappeared after surgery (Goto, Matsushima, Natori, Inamura, & Tobimatsu, 2002; Ishikawa, Nakanishi, Takamiya, & Namiki, 2001; Samii et al., 2002). In such cases, finding a solu-

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tion and preventing the commonly-encountered discomforts might prove helpful in reducing hospitalization periods, in addition to elevating patient satisfaction levels (Isla-Guerrero et al., 2001). Some studies have reported that a post-endoscopy checklist reduced the length of stay for non-variceal upper gastrointestinal bleeding (Romagnuolo et al., 2005), and that standardized patient care using a CP reduced length of stay and complication rates following bariatric surgery (Kim, 2010a; Yeats, Wedergren, Fox, & Thompson, 2005; Van Vliet et al., 2011; Zhang & Liu, 2011).

Therefore, the principal objective of this study was to enhance management efficiency during hospitalization and patient satisfaction via the use of a standard medical treatment guide for MVD. We also evaluated the treatment steps via the continuous application of these guidelines. In particular, the long-term investigation conducted to validate the usefulness and efficacy of MVD CP.

METHODS

1. Study Design

This study was conducted to provide an effective management protocol for MVD patients. This was a methodological study (quasi-experimental study and long term survey). We compared 56 patients treated in the period prior to CP commencement from January 2001 to December 2001, 75 patients applied during the period from July 2002 to December 2002 (step I), and 1,216 patients were treated during the period spanning January 2003 to December 2009 (step II). The samples used in this study were selected as the total number of patients that received MVD for HFS or TN during the study period.

This study was conducted at a single institute in Korea. The setting for this study was a neurosurgical unit which included an outpatient unit, general wards, and an intensive care unit (ICU). To assess the mean differences among the three groups with regard to complications (step I: 1, step II: 5, SD: 1.0) and hospital duration (step I: 2.5, step II: 3, SD: 2), the sample size of each group was required to achieve a significance level of 0.05, with a power of 90%. The quality of treatment was evaluated in terms of the frequency of complications. The efficacy of hospital management was evaluated by the length of stay in hospital, the length of stay at the ICU, the total cost per patient, and the cost per day. CP application was evaluated via variation analysis (step I and the year 2003) and measurements of patient satisfaction.

1) Stage I: Development of critical pathway

In January 2002, with the objectives of establishing medical treatment flow and efficacy improvement, a team unit was comprised of 14 members (neurosurgeon 2, professor of nursing school 1, nurse managers 2, registered nurses 4 [neurosurgical ICU 1, general wards 2, and outpatient unit 1], clinical nurse specialist [CNS] 1, laboratory technicians 3, and hospital administrator 1). This team established a plan and studied the task by attending lectures and via a literature review.

After careful study, we established a standard treatment guide for MVD. The team then evaluated treatment progress by reviewing the relevant documents and charts. The medical records of 15 patients with MVD during the January-December 2000 period who fulfilled the selection criteria were reviewed. Medical record analysis consisted of 73 items (8 items on measures/observations, 3 items on activity/rest, 4 items on diet/nutrition, 23 items on medication, 14 items on laboratory test, 12 items on treatment, 2 items on interdepartmental consult and 7 items on patient education). A pilot CP was composed from the literature review, modification of preexisting CP for other diseases, and the opinion of the medical team. The x-axis of the pilot CP represented the time-frame, whereas the y-axis interpolated the treatment and nursing items. The devised CP was a systematically organized schedule that runs from the time of initial visit to the clinic to the time of discharge, and was designed to assist in decisions made concerning observation and measurement, activity, diet, medication, lab & tests, treatments & procedures, consultation, and education. That table was completed by placing the dates in rows and eight items in a column. All data were registered in the database, and the practitioners were able to easily use the package.

Each item was finalized after evaluation by staff nurses and neurosurgeon, validation by professionals group (neurosurgeon 2, professor of nursing school 1, nurse managers 2, registered nurses 4, CNS 1), and the approval of the CP development team. Five neurosurgeons and 62 nurses were recruited and educated regarding the objective of the study, the concept of CP, the development and application of CP, patient/family educating methods, and variations. In order to analyze its clinical adaptability, the pilot CP went through 17 experimental cases before its completion into a final MVD CP. To analyze the variations occurring during the application of CP, a clarification of the modified variation record was used (Beyea, 1996). The CP for patients was developed such that it could be readily understood by

patients using simple words and pictures.

Additionally, we planned an intra-operative monitoring system (facial evoked EMG and brainstem auditory evoked potential [BAEP]) that was used to assess the intra-operative status of muscles and nerves.

A website was developed by the CP team to provide information. The associated educational information system was composed of an educational brochure that included a CP for patients and a website (<http://facialspasm.samsunghospital.com>). Education regarding disease and treatment was provided to patients at the outpatient clinic throughout the hospitalization period using an educational brochure and a website.

2) Stage II: Application of critical pathway and measurement of the results

We analyzed independent variables affecting treatment and economic outcome, which included the incidence of complications, length of hospitalization, individual medical costs, the number of operations, CP variations, and patient satisfaction prior to and after CP initiation. Postoperative complications were monitored continuously by the neurosurgeon and the nurse. The hearing loss was confirmed by audiometry on the third day after surgery. Additionally, the low cranial nerve palsy was examined by ear, nose, and throat (ENT) doctors. The number of operations was defined as the total number of patients that received MVD for HFS or TN. Length of hospitalization was defined as the total number of days spent in hospital, including the ICU and excepting outpatient department (OPD) visits. ICU stay was computed from entry into the unit until transfer to the general ward. Medical costs per person were defined as the total charges incurred during the hospital stay. The daily treatment cost was defined as the cost per patient per day, and was calculated by dividing the total treatment cost by the days of stay.

Step I variation analysis was categorized into three groups: 'type', 'detailed fact', and 'grade'. The type of variation was classified into patient/family, medical attendance, and hospital. The detailed fact was classified into assessment, test, treatment, medication, diet, activity, interdepartmental cooperative treatment, nursing/education, discharge plan, record, treatment schedule, and communication. The grade category was divided into three degrees: grade 1, a slight change occurred, but was still correspondent to CP; grade 2, a slight change not correspondent to CP, but the CP still could be used; grade 3, the proper application of CP was impossible (Kim, 2010a). Step II variation analysis

was recorded in terms of change content by CNS.

A patient satisfaction questionnaire was developed to evaluate the quality of care provided in the hospital. Patient satisfaction with the care provided by various health care professionals was measured with five-point questions. A score of 5 was very satisfactory and a score of 1 was not satisfactory. The tool consisted of 12 items, and the reliability as measured by Cronbach's α value was .912.

We applied and evaluated the guidelines for step I and step II. Compared with the period of step I, improvements were noted in the period of step II, such as a revision of CP, modification of contents in the educational material and website, increased research work, and strengthened teamwork. Difficulties in communicating ensued upon changes in team members. We communicated continuously about variances between team members, and CNS provided information about new members.

2. Ethical Considerations

The study was conducted after obtaining approval from the ethical committee of our hospital. In addition, permission to conduct this study was obtained from the board of directors of the nursing department.

3. Data Analysis

The statistical analysis system version 19.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) was used for analysis. Based on these data, we carried out statistical analysis using χ^2 with Fisher's exact tests and one-way ANOVA with Bonferoni's correction. Variation was analyzed by frequency and percentage. Patient satisfaction was analyzed via ANOVA. Reliability was analyzed by Cronbach's α .

RESULTS

1. Stage I. Development of Critical Pathway

A barometer for the evaluation of the effects of the CP model application was designated. The x-axis represents the chronological process of 8 days of hospital stay, with details on daily treatment and nursing. The y-axis of the final CP consists of observation and measurement, activity, diet, medication, lab & tests, treatment/procedures, consultation, and education. Development and implementation took place over a total of 7 years (Figure 1).

Classification	Categories	OPD (1st, 2nd) Interview	HD #1-2 Admission Interview		HD #3 (OP day)		HD #4 (Post-op #1)		HD #5-7	HD #8 Discharge
			Pre-op	Post-op	Pre-op	Post-op	ICU	GW		
Observation/ measurement	History taking	Once								
	Vital sign (EKG, SpO2)	Once	q8 hrs	q8 hrs	Per 15 m × 4, 30 m × 4 → hr	q1 hr	q6 hrs	q8 hrs	q8 hrs	q8 hrs
	GCS, L/M, P/S & L/R		q8 hrs	q8 hrs	Per 15 m × 4, 30 m × 4 → hr	q1 hr	q6 hrs	q8 hrs	q8 hrs	q8 hrs
	Check body weight		Once (+ height)			Once				
	Intake/output				q6 hrs	q6 hrs	q8 hrs	q8 hrs	q8 hrs	q8 hrs
	Check spasm (pain), hearing & facial weakness	Once	Once	Once	q1 hr	q1 hr	q8 hrs	q8 hrs	q8 hrs	q8 hrs
	Check headache, nausea, dizziness & shivering				q1 hr	q1 hr	q8 hrs	q8 hrs	q8 hrs	q8 hrs
	Check op wound				q1 hr	q1 hr	q8 hrs	q8 hrs	q8 hrs	q8 hrs
	Activity			Ward ambulation	Bed rest	Bed rest	Bed rest	Bed rest	Bed rest	Ward ambulation
	Diet		Normal regular diet	NPO from 12am	NPO till ggs out → SOW	Soft blend diet	Soft blend diet	Soft blend diet	Soft blend diet	Tolerable diet
Medications	N/S 1L iv c̄ 20gtt		Start at 10pm							
	Dextrose 5%/N/S 1L + Potassium chloride 10 cc miv			c̄ 20gtt/m		c̄ 10gtt/m				
	Cefminox sodium 2g iv (AST)		Once	q12 hrs		q12 hrs		q12 hrs (-#6)		
	Cefditoren 1Ⓞo							Tid (#7)		Tid
	Mannitol 100cc iv → N/S 150 cc replacement			q6 hrs,	q6 hrs,	q6 hrs,	q6 hrs,	q6 hrs,	q8 hrs (#5) → D/C (#6)	
	Methylprednisolone 250 mg iv			q6 hrs	q6 hrs	q6 hrs	q6 hrs	q6 hrs	q8 hrs (#5) → 12 hrs (#6) → 24 hrs (#7)	
	Famotidine 1Ⓞv			q12 hrs	q12 hrs	q12 hrs	q12 hrs	q12 hrs	q12 hrs (-#6)	
	Acetylcysteine 1Ⓞv			q8 hrs	q8 hrs					
	P-aminomethyl benzoic acid 1Ⓞ + N/S 50 cc miv			q8 hrs	q8 hrs					
	Acetaminophen 650 mg po									
	Magnesium hydroxide 1Ⓞo									
	Sucralfate 1Ⓞo									
	Dimenhydrinate 1Ⓞo t									
	Labetalol HCl (Hydralazine HCl) 10 mg iv									
	Acetaminophen 1 g + N/S 100 cc miv									
	Pethidine HCl 25 mg + N/S 50 cc miv									
	Metoclopramide HCl 10 mg + N/S 50cc miv									
	N/S/Replacement									
Ketoprofen 1/2Ⓞm										
InsulinRI sc										
Bisacodyl 2ea pr										
Discharge medication										

Figure 1. Critical pathway of microvascular decompression.

2. Stage II. The Effect of Application of Critical Pathway

1) Characteristics of the patients

The 56 patients before the application of CP, the 75 patients during step I, and the 1,216 patients during step II comprised the study cohort, which consisted of 402 (29.8%) men and 945 (70.2%) women, with a mean age of 49.7 years (age range 19 to 79 years). No significant differences were noted between groups in terms of (step I, step II); age ($p=.620$, $p=.313$), gender ($p=.569$, $p=.761$), diagnosis ($p=1.000$, $p=.167$), symptom location ($p=.294$, $p=.418$), symptom duration ($p=.887$, $p=.912$), hypertension history ($p=.641$, $p=.278$) and diabetes

mellitus ($p=.423$, $p=.515$) (Table 1).

2) Incidence of complications

We found that the incidence of hearing loss was reduced from 1 (1.8%) in the control group to 0 (0.0%) for step I and to 6 (0.5%) for step II. However, these differences were not found to be significant ($p=.421$, $p=.272$). The incidence of lower cranial nerve palsy was reduced from 1 (1.8%) in the control group to 1 (1.3%) for step I and to 8 (0.7%) for step II; these differences were not significant ($p=1.000$, $p=.331$). No decrease in delayed facial palsy (transient) was noted ($p=1.000$, $p=.312$) (Table 2).

Table 1. General Characteristics of the Patients

(N=1,347)

Characteristics	Categories	Cont. (n=56)	Step I (n=75)	χ^2 or F*	p	Step II (n=1,216)	χ^2 or F*	p	Total (N=1,347)
		n (%) or M±SD	n (%) or M±SD			n (%) or M±SD			n (%) or M±SD
Age (year)		48.5±11.43	47.6±10.22	0.49	.620	49.8±10.71	0.89	.313	49.7±10.68
Gender	Male	18 (32.1)	20 (26.7)	0.46	.569	364 (29.9)	0.12	.761	402 (29.8)
	Female	38 (67.9)	55 (73.3)			852 (70.1)			945 (70.2)
Diagnosis	HFS	54 (96.4)	71 (94.7)	0.22	1.000	1,096 (90.1)	2.48	.167	1,221 (90.6)
	TN	2 (3.6)	4 (5.3)			120 (9.9)			126 (9.4)
Symptom location	Right	25 (44.6)	41 (54.7)	1.28	.294	622 (51.2)	0.90	.418	688 (51.1)
	Left	31 (55.4)	34 (45.3)			594 (48.8)			659 (48.9)
Symptom duration (month)		65.9±56.54	64.5±53.63	0.14	.887	66.8±57.56	0.10	.912	66.6±57.34
Hypertension	Yes	11 (19.6)	12 (16.0)	0.29	.641	326 (26.8)	1.41	.278	349 (25.9)
	No	45 (80.4)	63 (84.0)			890 (73.2)			998 (74.1)
DM	Yes	1 (1.8)	3 (4.0)	0.51	.423	56 (4.6)	0.99	.515	60 (4.5)
	No	55 (98.2)	72 (96.0)			1,160 (95.4)			1,287 (95.5)

Cont.=Control group; DM=Diabetes mellitus; HFS=Hemifacial spasm; TN=Trigeminal neuralgia.

*Dunnnett t.

Table 2. Comparison on the Frequency of Complications

(N=1,347)

Characteristics	Categories	Cont. (n=56)	Step I (n=75)	χ^2	p	Step II (n=1,216)	χ^2	p	Total (n=1,347)
		n (%)	n (%)			n (%)			n (%)
Hearing loss	Yes	1 (1.8)	0 (0.0)	1.35	.421	6 (0.5)	1.63	.272	7 (0.5)
	No	55 (98.2)	75 (100.0)			1,210 (99.5)			1,340 (99.5)
Low cranial nerve palsy	Yes	1 (1.8)	1 (1.3)	0.44	1.000	8 (0.7)	0.96	.331	10 (0.7)
	No	55 (98.2)	74 (98.7)			1,208 (99.3)			1,337 (99.3)
Delayed facial palsy (transient)	Yes	2 (3.6)	3 (4.0)	0.13	1.000	103 (8.5)	1.69	.312	108 (8.0)
	No	54 (96.4)	72 (96.0)			1,113 (91.5)			1,239 (92.0)

Cont.=Control group.

3) Cost effectiveness: Length of hospitalization and medical costs

The number of operations was 4,6 (per month) in the control group, and increased to 12,5 for step I and to 14,3 for step II. The mean number of operations for step II increased by 9,7 (210,0%) compared to 2001, averaging 173,7 patients a year. The total days of hospital stay was shortened by 2,56 days (25,2%) for step I ($p < .001$) and 3,05 days (30,0%) for step II ($p < .001$). Days of ICU stay in the control group were 1,14 days, step I was 1,05 days ($p = .261$), and step II was 1,12 days ($p = .721$). The ICU stay for step II was reduced by 0,02 days (1,8 %). The total cost per patient in step I was reduced by \$738 (14,8%) ($p < .001$) and 2003~2005 years, step II marked an average annual increase of \$310 (6,2%) ($p = .022$). The cost per day was increased by \$69 (13,7 %) for step I ($p < .001$) and by \$264 (52,4%) for step II ($p < .001$) (Table 3).

4) Analysis of variations

In the application of CP in 197 patients in step I (75) and step II (122, only 2003 year), variations were observed in step I 1,425, step II 1,465 incidents. Details were as follows: step I incidents 150 (10,5%) and step II incidents 696 (47,5%) involved the patient or family due to patient's condition, step I incidents 1,275 (89,5%) and step II incidents 769 (52,5%) with the medical attendance as the result of a doctor's prescription. Classifying the variations by degree, step I incidents 1,425 (100%), step II incidents 1,464 (99,9%) fell into the grade 1 category, in which the application was slightly modified although the main content of CP remained, and 1 (0,1%) incident were classified as grade 3, in which CP application was not possible. Meanwhile, variations during the 2003~2009 period were observed in 12 items: observation/measurement 1, medication 8 and lab & test 3. Town's view was added. The medications changed were pre-operative main fluid, antacid, and coagulant. The schedule shortened was intake/output, post-operative main fluid, antibiotics, osmotic diuretics, steroid, discharge medication, and blood tests (ABGA, CBC and Serum & Urine electrolyte/Osmol.). Temporal bone CT schedule was changed (Table 4).

5) Patient satisfaction

The average satisfaction rates for step I and step II (the year 2003) versus the control group increased slightly in all items, but not significantly so. One item from the questionnaire that did differ significantly was increased satisfaction with the guidance and information provided

Table 3. Comparison with Length of Hospital Stay and Costs by Year (N=1,347)

Characteristics	Cont. (n=56) n (%) or M±SD	Step I (n=75)							Step II (n=1,216)							F [†] (p)								
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total	2001	2002	2003	2004		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total		
Number of operations (per month)	4,6	12,5	-	10,6	9,5	9,9	15,9	21,5	14,3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total days of hospital stay	10,14±2,38	7,58±1,64	7,46 (<.001)	7,41±1,44	6,92±1,08	7,30±1,76	7,51±1,84	6,81±1,73	7,09±1,90	7,46 (<.001)	7,42±1,41	1,10±0,43	1,19±0,51	1,21±0,63	1,22±0,49	1,38±0,86	1,00±0,27	0,94±0,38	1,12±0,54	1,12±0,54	11,38 (<.001)	11,38 (<.001)	11,38 (<.001)	11,38 (<.001)
Days of ICU stay	1,14±0,16	1,05±0,28	1,11 (.261)	1,19±0,43	1,21±0,63	1,22±0,49	1,38±0,86	1,00±0,27	0,94±0,38	1,11 (.261)	1,10±0,43	1,19±0,51	1,21±0,63	1,22±0,49	1,38±0,86	1,00±0,27	0,94±0,38	1,12±0,54	1,12±0,54	0,34 (721)	0,34 (721)	0,34 (721)	0,34 (721)	
Total cost per patient (\$)	4,989 (1,348,8)	4,251 (1,128,9)	3,40 (<.001)	4,641 (857,8)	4,960 (618,7)	5,387 (813,3)	5,579 (1,138,5)	5,640 (666,1)	5,299 (970,7)	3,40 (<.001)	4,195 (700,3)	4,641 (857,8)	4,960 (618,7)	5,387 (813,3)	5,579 (1,138,5)	5,640 (666,1)	5,670 (886,9)	5,299 (970,7)	5,299 (970,7)	-2,29 (.022)	-2,29 (.022)	-2,29 (.022)	-2,29 (.022)	
Cost per day (\$)	503 (134,0)	572 (155,1)	-2,46 (<.001)	637 (135,8)	722 (90,2)	750 (135,9)	759 (142,5)	843 (131,2)	767 (161,5)	-2,46 (<.001)	571 (100,2)	637 (135,8)	722 (90,2)	750 (135,9)	759 (142,5)	843 (131,2)	876 (132,2)	767 (161,5)	767 (161,5)	7,81 (<.001)	7,81 (<.001)	7,81 (<.001)	7,81 (<.001)	

*Sensitization (%): contrast from 2001; † Dunnett t.

Table 4. Variation of Clinical Pathway of Microvascular Decompression (N=197)

Class Degree	Patient/Family, n (%)			Medical attendance, n (%)	Total n (%)
	A	B	C		
1st degree	Step I (2002 y) 150 (10.5) Step II (only 2003 y) 672 (45.9)	0 (0.0) 24 (1.6)	1,275 (89.5) 768 (52.5)	1,425 1,464	
2nd degree	Step I (2002 y) 0 (0.0) Step II (only 2003 y) 0 (0.0)	0 (0.0) 0 (0.0)	0 (0.0) 0 (0.0)	0 0	
3rd degree	Step I (2002 y) 0 (0.0) Step II (only 2003 y) 0 (0.0)	0 (0.0) 0 (0.0)	0 (0.0) 1 (100.0)	0 1	
Sub-total	Step I (2002 y) 150 (10.5) Step II (only 2003 y) 672 (45.9)	0 (0.0) 24 (1.6)	1,275 (89.5) 769 (52.5)	- -	
Total	Step I (2002 y) 150 (10.5) Step II (only 2003 y) 696 (47.5)		1,275 (89.5) 769 (52.5)	1,425 1,465	
Classification	Step I (2002 y)				
Observation	Intake/output q6 hrs → q8 hrs #5 #4				
Medication	Pre operation fluid				
	Dextrose 5%/ N/S 1L + Potassium chloride 10 cc niv 20 gt/m → 10 gt/m #6 Sodium chloride 0.9% #4				
	Cefminox sodium 2 g iv q12 hrs → efditoren 1①po tid #8 #7				
	Mannitol 100 cc iv → N/S 150 cc replacement q6 hrs → q8 hrs #6,7 #5				
	Methylprednisolone 250 mg iv q6 hrs → 8 hrs → 12 hrs #6 #7,8 #5 #6 → 7 (q24 hrs)				
	Astromicin sulfate 200 mg + N/S 100 cc niv q12 hrs Delete				
	Hemocoagulase 1① iv q6 hrs P-aminomethyl benzoic acid 1①+ N/S 50 cc iv q8 hrs				
	Discharge medication Cefditoren 1①po tid for 5days for 3 days				
Laboratory & test	Temporal bone CT at OPD after admission				
	Town's view none add				
	ABGA, S/Uelectro & Osm, CBC c differential count, q12 hrs → 24 hrs #4 #3				

A=Patient's condition; B=Decision of patient/family; C=doctor's prescription; #=doctor's prescription; ①=Hospital day; ②=Home day; ③=Home day; ④=Home day; ⑤=Home day; ⑥=Home day; ⑦=Home day; ⑧=Home day; ⑨=Home day; ⑩=Home day; ⑪=Home day; ⑫=Home day; ⑬=Home day; ⑭=Home day; ⑮=Home day; ⑯=Home day; ⑰=Home day; ⑱=Home day; ⑲=Home day; ⑳=Home day; ㉑=Home day; ㉒=Home day; ㉓=Home day; ㉔=Home day; ㉕=Home day; ㉖=Home day; ㉗=Home day; ㉘=Home day; ㉙=Home day; ㉚=Home day; ㉛=Home day; ㉜=Home day; ㉝=Home day; ㉞=Home day; ㉟=Home day; ㊱=Home day; ㊲=Home day; ㊳=Home day; ㊴=Home day; ㊵=Home day; ㊶=Home day; ㊷=Home day; ㊸=Home day; ㊹=Home day; ㊺=Home day; ㊻=Home day; ㊼=Home day; ㊽=Home day; ㊾=Home day; ㊿=Home day; KVO=Keep vein open; min=minute; N/S=Normal saline (Sodium chloride 0.9%); OPD=Outpatient department; po=Per os; S/U electro & Osm=Serum/Urine electrolyte & Osmol; ①=tablet, iv=Intravenous;

when patients were hospitalized in the ICU ($p=.002$). This increased satisfaction implies a reduction in patient anxiety and illustrates the importance of providing adequate information beforehand.

DISCUSSION

CPs have been defined as “systematically developed statements that assist practitioner and patient decision-making about appropriate health care in specific clinical circumstances”. Some pressure is currently being exerted to develop guidelines by which the management of many medical and surgical conditions can be improved (Cheah, 2000; Mitchell et al., 2005; Park & Ro, 2000). We developed a CP for patients with HFS and TN who underwent MVD. The devised CP could alter clinical practices and improve patients’ outcomes for this condition. Moreover, this application of CP reduced the incidence of complications, hospitalization duration, and patients’ medical costs, and also improved patient satisfaction.

The principal complications were hearing loss and cranial nerve palsy. Previous reports demonstrated that hearing loss occurred in 0.3~4.8% of patients and that low cranial palsy occurred in 4% of patients (Acevedo, Sindou, Fischer, & Vial, 1997; Chung, Chang, Choi, Chang, & Park, 2001; Wang & Jankovic, 1998). The rate of hearing loss incidence was 1.8% in the control group. On the other hand, this rate was reduced in the application group (step I: 0%, step II: 0.5%). Similarly, the rate of low cranial nerve palsy occurrence decreased (control group: 1.8%, step I: 1.3%, step II: 0.7%). This decrease was attributed to the prompt response and continuous clinical intervention mandated by the systematic treatment plan at each stage, which was targeted toward the prevention of complications. The results of this study were consistent with a previous study (Ball & Peruzzi, 1997; Müller et al., 2009; Rotter et al., 2010).

In the CP application group, the hospital stay prior to surgery was reduced by step I 2.56 days, and step II 3.05 days. The total cost per patient in step I was reduced by 14.8%. The total cost per patient for step II marked an average annual increase of 6.2%. This was attributed to rising medical costs per person in Korea (9.3%) between the year 2000 and 2009 (Ministry of Health and Welfare, 2013). This suggested an increased profit rate of the hospital and confirmed the 1999 proposal of Rohrbach. The cost per day was increased by 13.7% (step I) and by 52.4% (step II). These results of this study were consistent with the results of a previous study (Rotter et al.,

2010; Van Vliet et al., 2011; Oreja-Guevara et al., 2010; Panella, Marchisio, & Di Stanislao, 2003).

The number of operations per month was increased by 9.7 (210.0%) as compared to the year 2001, averaging 173.7 patients a year. This was attributed to the effects of education and public information including web and telephone counseling and the implementation of an effective management schedule. Moreover, it is anticipated that the performance of preliminary examinations and the management of hospitalization periods will increase the number of surgeries and improve bed-occupancy (Oreja-Guevara et al., 2010; Owen et al., 2006). Patients that undergo MVD have usually received other alternative treatment modalities including perennial treatment with Chinese medicine and ineffective physical therapy; often, these patients were originally incorrectly diagnosed or misadvised about their condition or the appropriate treatment method. Therefore, an accurate diagnosis and an active information system for this malady will be necessary. Thus, the maintenance of a website and the mailing of educational books will undoubtedly prove helpful in the creation of an information system for affiliated hospitals. Moreover, other ideas concerning information systems should also be taken into consideration (Van Vliet et al., 2011).

A total of 1,425 incidents of variations were observed among 75 patients. The severity and number of variations were insignificant relative to other proposals (Kim, 2010a, 2010b). Although an attempt was made to modify the CP based on the results of analysis of the variations, no items were modified. This was because the incidents (100.0%) were all first-degree variations, which did not affect the application of the CP. Meanwhile, variations during the period of 2003 to 2009 were observed in 12 items: observation/measurement 1, medication 8, and lab & test 3. This is a very important reason to develop CP (Cheah, 2000; Panella et al., 2003).

The value of the devised CP lies in the construction of a system based on teamwork by many health care professionals (Barbieri et al., 2009). By improving patients’ education programs throughout stages of hospitalization (Owen et al., 2006; Van Vliet et al., 2011), nursing in the ICU and in general wards, and the management following discharge, the devised CP enhanced the cost-effectiveness of patient care (Kim, 2010b). The key factor underlying the success of this system was the collaborative relationship among health care professionals. However, it is by no means clear that all the positive results were attributable to the implementation of the pathway (Van Vliet et al., 2011). In fact, these results

may have been attributable to the surgeon's experience. Further evaluation in this regard will be necessary, but CP has been instrumental in surgeons' experience, and has resulted in advances in the positive results of this study (Kim, 2010a). Specially, the current problem with the developed CP is not used (Lim, 2006). The advantage of this MVD CP was used with long time in practices. The significance of this paper is a long-term evaluation of eight years. This methodological study has established the effectiveness of CP.

In the future, quality improvement (QI) activity should be calibrated to ensure that continuous efforts are made to increase efficiency and teamwork, thus improving the quality of medical treatment and patient satisfaction level.

CONCLUSION

This study verified that the development and a long term application of the CP for MVD could significantly improve the quality of medical intervention and the efficiency of hospital management by standardizing the patient care system. In particular, the key component of the successful application of CP is the active participation of responsible doctors and CNS, and their teamwork. In fact, we proposed that the role of the CNS is critical in maximizing the effect of long term CP application. The following research courses are suggested in the future. Although CP has been regarded as an inappropriate for long term application due to variation, very promising results were obtained. Therefore, in order to apply CP for long term, the role of CNS is very important. Finally, the well organized and efficient system and multidisciplinary teamwork are required to implement the system successfully.

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