AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED MEDICAL STAFF SECTION

Resolution: 8 (I-24)

Introduced by: Nita Wall Shumaker, MD

Subject: Addressing and Reducing Patient Boarding in Emergency Departments

Referred to: OMSS Reference Committee

(xxxx, MD, Chair)

Whereas, patient boarding, defined as the practice of holding patients in the emergency department (ED) after they have been admitted to the hospital due to lack of inpatient beds, has become a widespread and persistent problem in healthcare facilities across the United States; and

Whereas, in a new ACEP poll of 2,164 U.S. adults, 44 percent said they or a loved one experienced long waits in emergency departments with 16 percent waiting 13 or more hours before being admitted or transferred; and

Whereas, prolonged ED boarding is associated with poorer patient outcomes, increased length of stay, higher mortality rates, and decreased patient satisfaction; and

Whereas, ED boarding contributes to ED overcrowding, leading to increased wait times, delayed care for incoming patients, and potential compromises in patient safety; and

Whereas, boarding places additional stress on ED staff, contributing to burnout among physicians, nurses, and other healthcare workers; and

Whereas, the practice of boarding disrupts the primary mission of the ED to provide timely emergency care and hampers the ED's ability to respond effectively to surges in patient volume; and

Whereas, addressing ED boarding requires a system-wide approach involving hospital administration, inpatient services, and community healthcare resources; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that our American Medical Association strongly advocate that hospitals and health systems prioritize strategies to reduce emergency department boarding through hospital-wide protocols for expedited discharge processes, use of predictive analytics to anticipate and manage patient volume, development and use of flexible staffing models to respond to patient surges, and creation of dedicated teams to manage boarders outside of emergency departments (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, that our AMA advocate for increased state and federal funding to address the underlying causes of emergency department boarding, including increasing inpatient and long-term care bed capacity, remediating workforce shortages, and improving coordination between hospitals and post-acute care facilities (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

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RESOLVED, that our AMA support research into best practices for reducing emergency department boarding and disseminate any findings to healthcare facilities nationwide (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, that our AMA collaborate with other medical societies, hospital associations, and patient advocacy groups to raise awareness about the negative impacts of emergency department boarding and propose solutions (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, that our AMA support and encourage the development and implementation of alternative care models to expand access to primary and urgent care services, including telemedicine, community paramedicine, and mobile integrated healthcare programs (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED, that our AMA encourage the inclusion of emergency department boarding metrics in hospital quality measures and accreditation standards (New HOD Policy); and be it further

RESOLVED, that our AMA promote education for medical students, residents, and practicing physicians on efficient patient flow processes and the importance of timely patient disposition (Directive to Take Action); and be it further

RESOLVED, that our AMA will report back to the House of Delegates at the 2025 Annual Meeting on progress made in reducing emergency department boarding and recommendations for further action (Directive to Take Action).

Fiscal Note: (Assigned by HOD)

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RELEVANT AMA POLICY

Emergency Department Boarding and Crowding H-130.940

Our AMA:

- 1. congratulates the American College of Emergency Physicians for developing and promulgating solutions to the problem of emergency department boarding and crowding;
- 2. supports collaboration between organized medical staff and emergency department staff to reduce emergency department boarding and crowding;
- 3. supports dissemination of best practices in reducing emergency department boarding and crowding;
- 4. continues to encourage entities engaged in measuring emergency department performance (e.g., payers, licensing bodies, health systems) to use evidence-based, clinical performance measures that enable clinical quality improvement and capture variation such as those developed by the profession through the Physician Consortium for Performance Improvement;
- 5. continues to support physician and hospital use and reporting of emergency medicine performance measures developed by the Physician Consortium for Performance Improvement; and
- 6. continues to support the harmonization of individual physician, team-based, and facility emergency medicine performance metrics so there is consistency in evaluation, methodology, and limited burden associated with measurement.

Citation: CMS Rep. 3, A-09; Reaffirmed: CMS Rep. 01, A-19; Reaffirmed: BOAT Rep. 16, A-19