

The International Case for U. S. Health Care Delivery Change
The United States ranks internationally

- ⇒31st in Life Expectancy
- ⇒36th in Infant Mortality
- ⇒28th in Male Life Expectancy
- ⇒29<sup>th</sup> in Female Life Expectancy
- The most costly health system in the world (Twice than the next costly nation)

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### LSU Health Care Services Division

### **Medical Errors**

◆48,000-90,000 deaths per year due to preventable medical errors

» IOM 2000, To Err Is Human)

- ♦ 4<sup>th</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> Leading Cause of Death
  - > This is more than breast cancer, HIV, or motor vehicle accidents.

» (IOM 2000, To Err Is Human)

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### **Medication Errors**

- ◆20 % of the medications administered are associated with errors that include: wrong time, omitting medications, wrong dose, and non-authorized medication.
  - » Archives of Internal Medicine, Vol. 162: 1897-1903, September 9, 2002

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### Appropriate Care Preventive Care 50% of the time Chronic Care 60% of the time Evidence-Based Acute Care 70% of the time Schuster, McGlynn, and Brook, "How Good Is The Quality of Care in the United States Milbank Quarterly 76, No. 4 (December 1998)

### LSU Health Care Services Division

### **Appropriate Care**

More than 50% of patients with diabetes, hypertension, tobacco addiction, hyperlipidemia, congestive heart failure, asthma, depression and chronic atrial fibrillation are currently managed inadequately.

» Institute of Medicine, 2003,b Priority Areas for national Action: Transforming Health Care Quality. K. Adams and J. M. Corrigan, eds. Washington D. C. Press

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**Dissemination of Effective Therapy** 

There is a lag between the discovery of more effective forms of treatment and their incorporation into routine patient care averages 17 years.

Balas, E. A. 2001 Information Systems Can Prevent Errors and Improve Quality (Comment) Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association 8 (4): 398-9

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### **Adoption of Information Technology**

- ♦ Hospitals with Comprehensive EHR System—1.5%
- Hospitals with Basic EHR System and Clinician Notes—7.6%
- Hospitals with Basic HER System without Clinician Notes—10.9%
  - » JHA, etal., "Use Of Electronic Health Records in U. S. Hospitals," <u>NEJM</u>, 2009, 360

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### **Costs of Care**

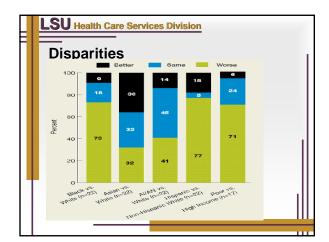
- Preventable Patient Injury due to mistakes cost the economy from \$17 billion to \$29 billion annually of which half are health care costs.
  - Institute of Medicine, To Err Is Human 1999
- \$400 billion of health care dollars per year is wasted on poor quality care.
  - Midwest Business Group on Health in collaboration with Juran Institute, Inc. and the Seven Group, Inc., "Reducing the costs of Poor-Quality Health care Through Responsible Purchasing Leadership," Chicago, 2002

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### LSU Health Care Services Division

### **#1 Cause of Bankruptcy**

- In 2001, 1.458 million American families filed for bankruptcy. To investigate medical contributors to bankruptcy, we surveyed 1,771 personal bankruptcy filers in five federal courts and subsequently completed in-depth interviews with 931 of them. About half cited medical causes, which indicates that 1.9−2.2 million Americans (filers plus dependents) experienced medical bankruptcy. Among those whose illnesses led to bankruptcy, out-of-pocket costs averaged \$11,854 since the start of illness, Medical debtors were 42 percent more likely than other debtors to experience lapses in coverage. Even middle-class insured families often fall prey to financial catastrophe when sick.
  - Himmelstein, D., et al, "Marketwatch-Illness and Injury As Contributors to Bankruptcy," <u>Health Affairs</u>, February 2005



## Disparities Access • From 2000 to 2000, the proportion of adults who received care for Illness or injury as soon as wanted decreased for White (from 12.5) to 1.24. (2.45) put increased for Blacks (from 17.5% to 18.4%). This corresponds to an increase of White (from 12.5) to 1.24. (2.45) put increased for Blacks (from 17.5% to 18.4%). This corresponds to an increase of Plant (from 12.6) and the proportion of adults age 63 and over who from 25.4 to 72.1 per 100,000 population), corresponding to a discrease of 7.5% per year in this disparity. A From 1901 to 2004, the proportion of adults age 63 and over who for disor are present as pneumonial vascine decreased for Whites (from 45% to 41%) but increased for Asians (from 55% to 65%). Chibdoo't Accentation • You will be a fine of the proportion of adults age 63 and over who did not receive a pneumonial vascine decreased for Whites (from 45% to 41%) but increased for 55% to 65%). Chibdoo't Accentation • Colonial Screening •

# Equity Gains is health in one subpopulation ought not be achieved at the expense of another subpopulation

### **LSU** Health Care Services Division **Provider Dissatisfaction** ◆ Less Time with Increased **Pressure To See Patients More Patients** ◆ Less Interest in Lower Payment **Primary Care Margins** Increased Accountability Increased Responsibility SU Health Care Services Division Contributors To Health Care Crisis Disparities—Racial, Gender, Ethnic, and Economic Inadequate Access to Medications **Supply Driven Care** Overuse, Misuse, and Underuse of Testing and Therapies Lack of Systemness Lack of Continuity Inadequate Prevention Efforts and Health Screenings Geographic VariationCultural Traditions Incomplete Personal Health Information Litigious Medical Practice Environment Excessive Administrative Bureaucracy Futile Care Provider Centered Care Technology Tantalization Medical Errors Archaic Information Management Systems and Processes SU Health Care Services Division Attributes of Redesigned of Health **Care System** What would great care look or feel like? How can we address the multiple challenges of providing redesigned care?

# LSU Health Care Services Division JCAHO Dimensions of Care • Efficacy • Appropriateness • Availability • Effectiveness • Timeliness • Continuity • Safety • Efficiency • Respect/Dignity

LSU Health Care Services Division
Institute of Medicine Goals

Safety
Effectiveness
Patient-Centeredness
Timeliness
Efficiency
Equity

IOM Delivery System Features

• Evidenced-Base Care Processes
• Effective Use of Information Technology
• Knowledge and Skills Management
• Effective Team Deployment
• Continuum Coordinated Care—
Conditions, Services, Settings and Time
• Outcome and Performance Measures
• Continuous Performance Improvement
• Accountability

### Triple Aim Improve the individual Experience of Care Improve the Health of Populations Reduce the per capita Costs of Care for Populations

### **LSU** Health Care Services Division

### **Chronic Care Model**

- ♦ Self-Management
- ◆ Decision Support
- ◆ Delivery System Design
- ◆ Clinical Information System
- ♦ Health Care Organization
- ◆ Community Resources

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21st Century Paradigm Shift				
	Old	New		
Care Relationships	Episodic	Continuous		
Care Focus	Acute	Chronic		
Responsiveness	Reactive	Proactive		
People	Individual	Population		
Information Management	Paper-Based	Electronic- Computerized		
Providers	Solo	Teams		
Locus of Care	Hospital	Clinic		
Consultation/Referral	Random	Evidence-Based		
Caregiver Relationship	Fragmented	Coordinated		
Knowledge Management	Left to the Individual Provider	Continuous Training Education, and		

**House To Home To Neighborhoods** 

- Houses are about elements and structures
- Homes are about the internal relationships.
- Neighborhoods are about external relationships.

### LSU Health Care Services Division

### Medical Home Definition

Relation-centered care between a patient (patient population) and his physician-guided provider team which supports the patient's health and health care and where they are mutually accountable for the patient's outcomes of care and health

The Patient Centered Medical Home is a method of practice whereby the physician provides comprehensive and coordinated patient centered medical care for those patients with chronic diseases and acts as the "personal physician" to the patient

Michigan BC/BS

### SU Health Care Services Division

### Medical Home Definition(s)

Centralized and Coordinated network of multidisciplinary providers.
(Not A Physical Location)

» Pediatrics 2004: 113[Suppl. 5]: 1493-8

Team based care model led by a personal physician that provides continuous, coordinated care, ideally over the long term, to maximize health outcomes.

- » Bonnie Darves, NEJM, May 2009
- » American College of Physicians

The patient centered medical home is a model for care provided by physician practices that seeks to strengthen the physician-patient relationship by replacing episodic care based on illnesses and patient complaints with coordinated care and a long-term healing relationship.

NCQA

### LSU Health Care Services Division Qualities of A Medical Home Memory Resolution Coordination Reconciliation Navigation Effectiveness Integration Supportive Accessible Prioritizing Continuity Sequencing Educational Continuity Anticipating Comprehensible Comprehensive Comfortable Welcoming

STRUCTURE

Elements and Building Blocks

## Blueprint To Build Medical House Accessibility—Health System Entry Hub Continuity—Relationships Maintained Over Time Coordination of Care—Across sites, settings, payers, and providers Comprehensive—Acute Care, Chronic Care, Preventative Care, Rehabilitation, and "End-of-Life" Physician-Directed Medical Practice Teams Quality and Safety Information Technology



LSU Health Care Services Division Physician Practice Connectors **Patient Centered Medical Home** PPC1: Access and Communication PPC2: **Patient Tracking and Registry Function** PPC3: **Case Management** PPC4: **Self-Management Support** PPC6: **Test Tracking** PPC7: Referral Tracking PPC8: **Performance Reporting and Improvement** PPC9: **Advanced Electronic Communication** 

NCQA Focus Areas				
Standard	Points	Benefit/Cost Ratio		
Access and Communication	9	1.6		
Patient Tracking	21	.87		
Care Management	20	.89		
Self-Management	6	2.00		
E-Prescribing	8	1.75		
Test Tracking	13	1.0		
Referral Tracking	4	1.0		
Performance Improvement	15	1.0		
Adv. E- Communication	4	1.25		
Grand Total	100			

NCQA PCMH	Scoring	
Qualifying Level	Points	Must Pass Elements at 50% Level
Level 3	75-100	10 Of 10
Level 2	50-74	10 of 10
Level 1	25-49	5 of 10
Not Recognized	0-24	<5

Gapability	Number of Items	Percentage
formation Technology/Management  18 items for e-prisoching 18 items for of-morgraphics 14 items on use of email, e-communication, or interactive web site 11 items on used erail, e-communication, and interactive web site 11 items on electronic for basis clinical data 7 items for electronically managing prographics	77	46%
care Management—3 Conditions Care Guidelines Self-Management Support Care Management	24	14%
Care Coordination  Multiple Providers Seen on 1 Visit  4 items on referral tracking 6 items on test tracking and follow-up 10 items assess information continuity across settings	21	13%
ccessibility	15	9%
erformance Reporting	8	5%
rganizing Clinical Data Problem Lists Medication Lists	7	4%
Ise of Non-Physician Staff (Teams)	4	2%
Collection of Patient Data Related Care Experience  1 Item on Access To Care  1 Item on Physician Communication  1 Item on Patient Confidence in self-Care 1 Item on Patient Statistaction	4	2%
reventive Services	2	1%
ontinuity With A Personal Physician	2	1%
atient Communication Preferences	-	1%

# Information Strategy-SMARDI Clinical Data Repository Master Patient Index HL 7 Interface Authentication and Access Control System CLIQ—Web based Results Review Application

### **Process to NCQA Certification**

- Establish Certification Team
- ♦ Select A Project Leader
- Print the Standards and Guidelines
- ♦ Read Standards Out Loud
- Assign 2-3 People to each standard
- Discuss—Current Processes, Documents, and Explanations
- ♦ Collect Evidence That Support Compliance
- ♦ Provisionally Self-Score
- ♦ Monitor Progress Via Self-Scoring Software

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### **Caveats and Pointers**

- ♦ Purchase NCQA Interactive Survey Tool
- ♦ Use Free-Online Workshop
- ♦ Review All Evidence Prior To Submission
- Only Submit What Is Pertinent
- Document Management
  - Scan All Documents To A Local Drive
  - → Link To Survey Tool Software Using Document Library
- Chart Audit Management
  - Must Determine top 3 Diagnoses in Population
  - Read the Record Review Workbook Instructions

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### LSU Health Care Services Division

### **Application and Submission**

- Email Application and Provider List
- ♦ Submit Other Documents Via Mail
  - ⇒Check
  - Agreements
- Upload Documents
- Use Utilities Tool To Determine completeness
- ♦ Submit Final Survey Tool

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NCQA PCMH

Standard 1: Access and Communication

- A. Has Written Standards for Patient Access and Patient Communication \*\*(4)
- B. Uses Data To Show it meets its standards for patient access and communications\*\*(5)

**Total: 9 Points** 

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### **LSU** Health Care Services Division

NCOA PCMH

Standard 2: Patient Tracking and Registry Function

- A. Uses Data System for basic patient information (demographics)(2)
- B. Has Clinical Data in Searchable data fields (3)
- C. Uses Clinical Data System (3)
- D. Uses paper or electronic-based charting tools to organize clinical information\*\*(6)
- E. Uses Data to identify important diagnoses and conditions in practice\*\*(4)
- F. Generates Lists of patients and reminds patients and clinicians of services needed—Population Management (3)

Total: 21 points

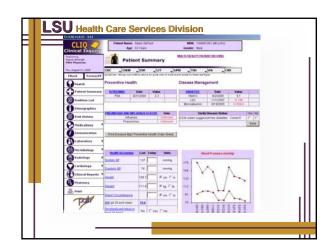
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NCQA PCMH Standard 3: Care Management

- A. Adopts and Implements Evidence-based guidelines for three conditions\*\*(3)
- B. Generates Reminders about Preventive services for clinicians\*\*(4)
- C. Uses Non-Physician Staff to Manage Care(3)
- D. Conducts Care Plans Assessing Progress, Addressing Barriers(5)
- E. Coordinates care//Follow-Up for patients who receive care in inpatient and outpatient facilities(5)

Total: 20 points



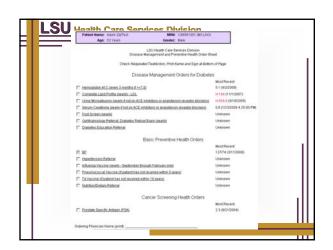












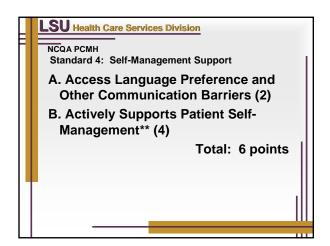












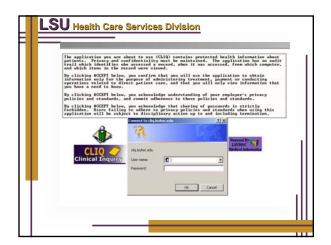
NCQA PCMH
Standard 5: Electronic Prescribing

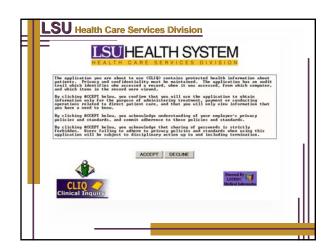
A. Uses Electronic System To Write Prescriptions (3)

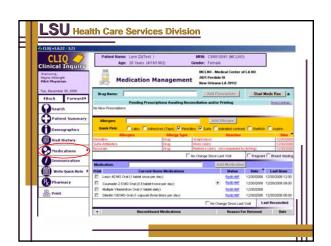
B. Has Electronic Prescription Writer With Safety Checks(3)

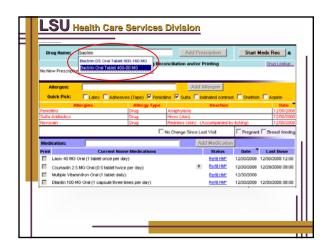
C. Has Electronic Prescription With Cost Checks(2)

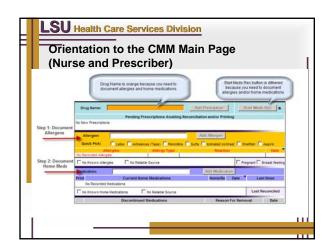
Total: 8 points

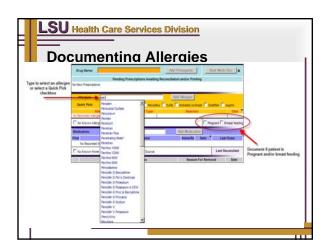


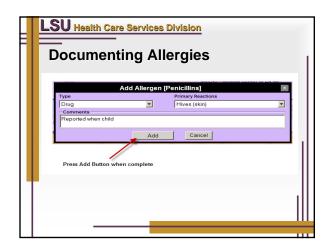


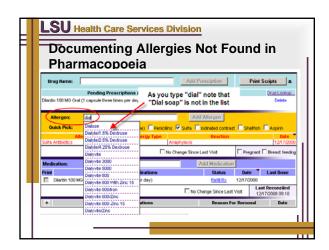


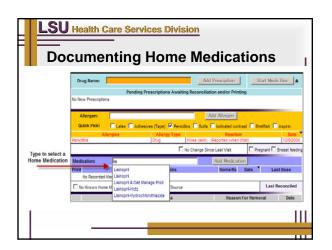


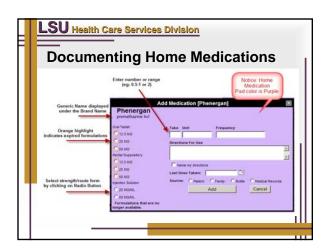


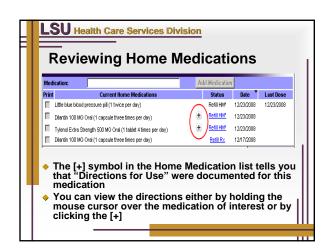


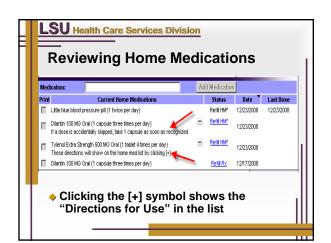


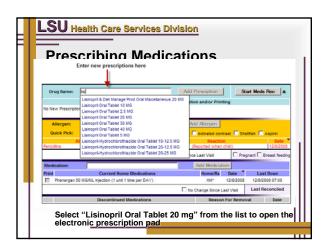


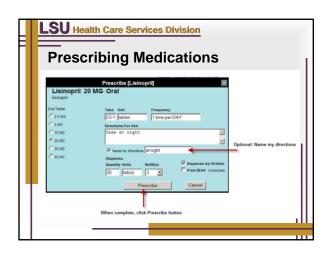


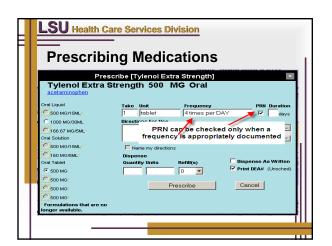


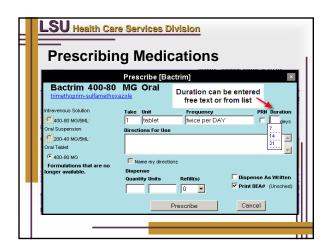


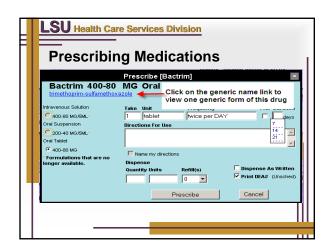


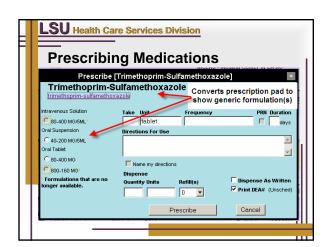


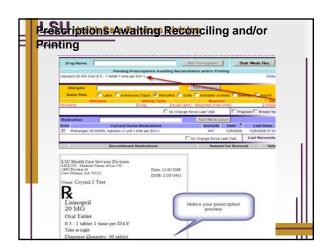




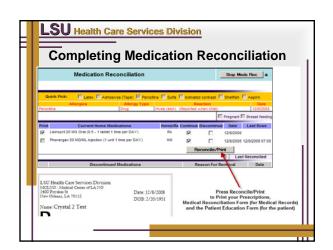


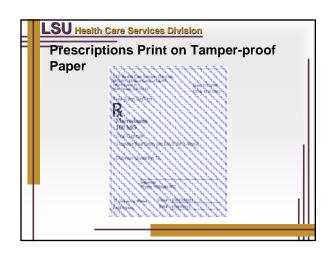






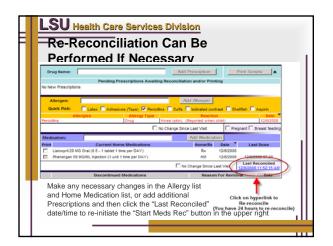


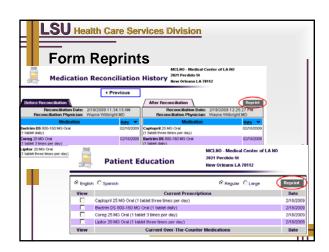


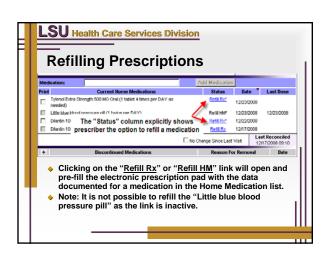


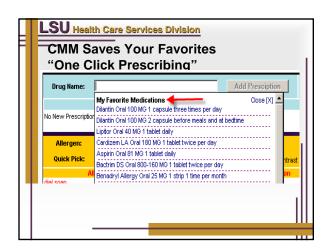


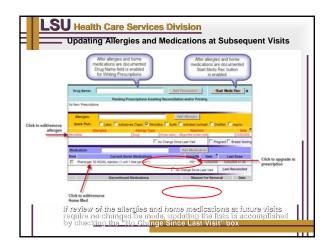


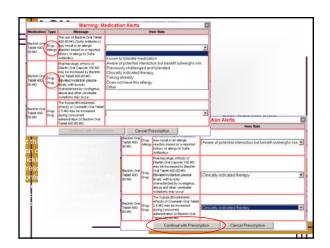


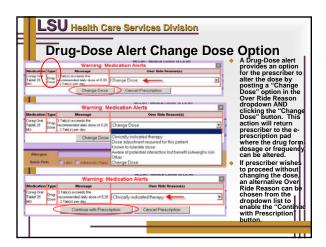


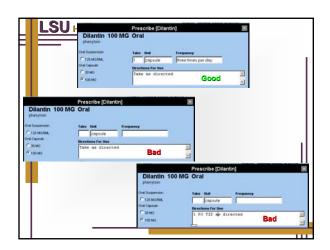


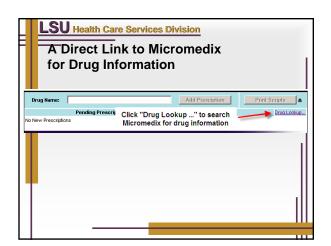


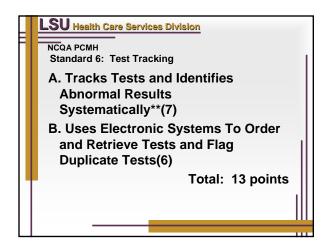


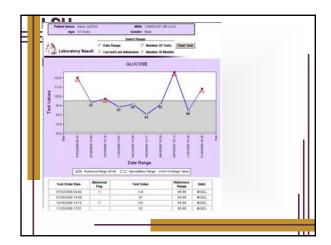






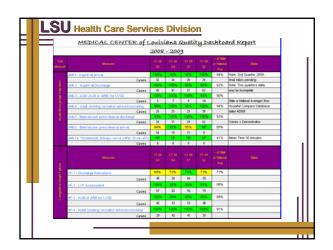


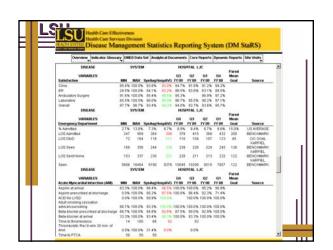


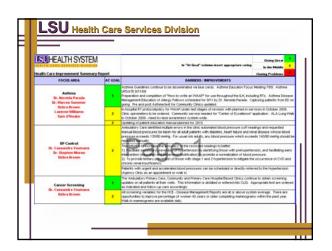


### SU Health Care Services Division Standard 7: Referral Tracking A. Tracks Referrals Using Paperbased or Electronic System\*\*(4) Total: 4 points

### SU Health Care Services Division Standard 8: Performance Reporting and Improvement A. Measure Clinical and/or Service Performance by Physician or across the Practice\*\*(3) B. Survey of Patient Care Experience (3) C. Reports Performance Across the Practice or by Physician\*\*(3) D. Sets Goals and Takes Action To Improve performance(3) E. Produces Reports Using Standardized Measures (2) F. Transmits Reports To External Entities Total: 15 points







### LSU Health Care Services Division NCQA PCMH Standard 9: Advanced Electronic Communication A. Availability of Interactive Website B. Electronic Patient Identification C. Electronic Care Management Support Total: 4 points Grand Total for 9 focus areas: 100 points

Houses To Homes

Relations Between the Team and the Patient

# Potential Medical Home Team Composition Physician Nurse Medical Assistant Clerical Personnel Physician Extender—Nurse Practitioner, Physician Assistant, Clinical Nurse Specialist Behavioral Health Specialist Nutritionist/Dietician Social Worker Clinical Pharmacists Respiratory Therapists Patient Educators

# Steps To Medical Home Patient Assignment Determining The Practice Panel Determining the Individual Provider Panel Determining the Target Panel Determining the Panel Size

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**Medical Home Patient Assignment** 

- ◆Claims Based Algorithms
- Physician Identification of Patients
- ◆ Patient Identification of Physician
- ◆ Blended Model

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**Practice Panel Determination** 

Unique number of patients who have seen any provider (MD, PA, or

NP) in the last 18 months (Your

Current/Real Panel)

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### Tindividual Provider Patient Assignment

- Patients who have seen only one provider for all visits are assigned to that provider.
- Patients who have seen more than one provider are assigned to the provider they have seen most often.
- Patients who have seen multiple providers the same number of times but have not had a sentinel exam are assigned to the provider they last saw
- Once a preliminary list is made, patients are asked to validate their provider assignment
- Once a patient has validated their assignment to a provider the provider validates the patient.

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### LSU Health Care Services Division

### Matching Appointment Supply to Demand

Panel size X visits per patient per year (demand)= Provider Visits per day X provider days per year (supply)

### Access

Access is the result of multiple factors that relate to the system in which providers operate.

- Patient behavior and characteristics
- > Provider behavior and characteristics
- → Provider Support
- ⇒Delivery Model

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### LSU Health Care Services Division

### Specialty and Sub-Specialty Medical Homes

- Cardiology for CHF Patients
- Endocrinology for Diabetes Mellitus Patients
- Infectious Disease Clinic for AIDS/HIV Patients
- Neurology for Epilepsy Patients
- Oncology for Cancer Patients
- Obstetrics For Pregnant Women
- Gastroenterology for Inflammatory Bowel Disease Patients

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### LSU Health Care Services Division

**Barriers To Medical Home Adoption** 

- ◆ Resistance to Collaboration
- **♦ Lack of Public Support**
- **♦ Lack of Political Support**
- ◆Inability To Control Costs
- No Defined Payment Mechanisms/Systems
- ◆Technology Costs
  - » Fisher, Elliot NEJM, 359:12, 9/2008

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### **Neighbor Status**

- ♦ Requires:
  - ⇒ Patient Communication
  - > Focused Care Coordination
  - >Evidence-based Care
  - →Quality Improvement

### ◆ Does Not Require

- ⇒First Contact Care
- ⇒"Whole Person" Care
- ⇒ Primary Care Responsibilities

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### LSU Health Care Services Division

### **Medical Home Connections**

- ◆ Consultant
- Pharmacist
- ◆ Ancillary Service Providers
  - Home Health
  - Therapists-Occupational, Physical, Speech, Respiratory
- ◆ Behavioral Health Professionals
- Dentists

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### Evidence—Based Referrals A Very Significant Part of This Work Is Based On Materials prepared by Terrence Conway, MD and the Cook County Health Collaborative

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### **HISTORICAL PROBLEMS**

- Multiple referral pathways
- No clinical prioritization
- Extensive administrative overhead to track by all parties
- Patients were often lost
- No records of actual demand
- Vulnerable to abuse
- No one was happy!
- Indigent Patients Have Other Entry Barriers

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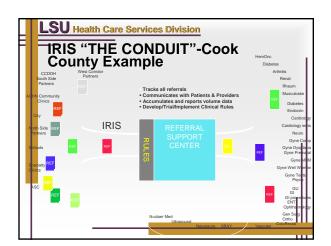
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### **Make Every Appointment Count**

- ◆ Pre-Visit Testing
- ◆Appropriate Cancellations
- ◆Trial of Therapy
- Avoid Futility
- Manage Medico-legal Issues wherever possible without Appointments
- Unavailable Information

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### LSU Health Care Services Division **EVR Infrastructure Development** ◆Results Management System Bi-directional Communication Standard Transcription Contracts (Priority for Referrals and Consultations) ◆ Email System

Organizational Practice Support

### LSU Health Care Services Division

### **Medical Home Transitions**

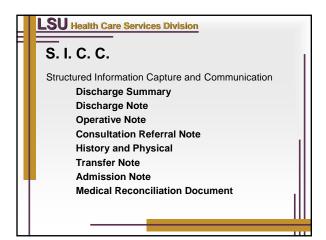
- ♦ In-patient to Home or Caregiver's Home
- ◆ ED to In-Patient
- ♦ In-Patient/Out-patient to the Operating Room
- ♦ ED/In-Patient to the Critical Care Unit
- ♦ In-Patient to Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF) or Long-Term Acute Care Unit (L-TAC)
- ♦ In-Patient to Hospice
- ◆ Transfer to Another Facility

### SU Health Care Services Division

### Transition and Connection

### **Management Process**

- Identify Needed Connections
- Prioritize For Action
- Establish A Collaborative Team
- Identify Transition Issues Bi-Directionally
- Assign responsibility for each issue
- **Keep Written Records**
- Develop Consensus Documents to Manage Transitions
- Establish S. I. C. C. Standards
- **Obtain Formal Approval of Consensus Documents**
- Educate Bi-directionally and Deeply
- Formally Adopt and Schedule Roll-Out/Implementation Plan
- Identify Problem Solvers (Always Unintended Consequences)
- Continue Teams For Performance Improvement



Organizational Context

Vision—Future Orientation

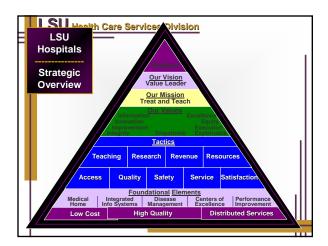
Mission—All Absorbing Present

Values—How Do We Go About Our Work?

Strategy—Choosing The Road To Success

Tactics—Specific Actions To Achieve Strategic Goals

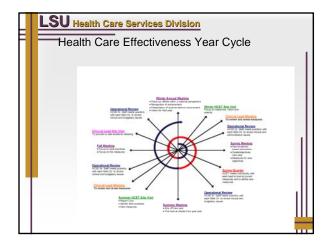
Culture—Operational Milieu

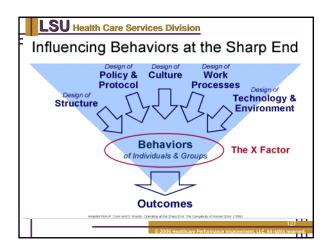


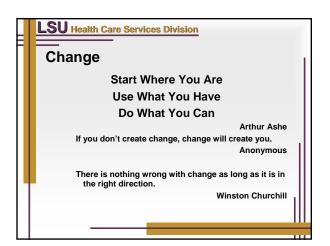


Disease Management
Components

• Evidence-Based Guidelines
• Knowledgeable Providers
• Engaged Patients
• Actionable Patient Goals
• Medication Assistance Program







# Manage Resistance To Change Communicate Rationale—Use Data Communicate Plan Provide Education on Change Management Involve Everyone-Employees, Managers, and Physicians Anticipate Questions Balance Goals

### **LSU** Health Care Services Division **Lessons Learned** Standardize For Outcomes Not Processes Must Involve Teams Requires Committed Focus On System Not Individuals Physician Leadership Plan Your Program Use Evidenced-Based Do Not Jump To Solutions Anticipate Change Focus Data Collection Should Be Avoid Mission Creep In The Background ♦ Celebrate Closer Do Not Get Hung Up On Jargon/Methodology Approximations Establish Baselines Communicate In Many Formats and As Often As Anything Worth Doing Is Worth Doing Badly Possible Experiment

### Lessons Learned (2) • Empower Change Teams • Requires Committed Administrative Leadership • Minimize Abstraction • Use Currently Collected Data More Effectively • Do Not Stretch the Data • Use Data As Intended • Acknowledge Data Limitations • Avoid Heroics and Special Handling • Reward and Recognize Improvements (Absolute and Relative) • Link Change to Mission, Vision, Values, and Plans • Make Business Case For Change • Benchmark • Take Advantage of Internal Competition • Build Infrastructure for Change • Develop Infrastructure for Executive Oversight

LSU Health Care Services Division	
Always Remember	
"A Good House Is Never Done"	
	Always Remember