

NEW YORK CITY HEALTH & HOSPITALS CORPORATION

Linking Clinical Measures and Cost Avoidance in a Large Scale Public Organization

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Learning Objectives

- Identify strategies and measures for a large scale expanding technology.
- Ascertain key ideas and priority initiatives targeted to improve/sustain performance.
- Determine successful methods to overcome potential challenges.
- Implement procedures to effect changes.



Who We Are

- A public benefit corporation
- Largest municipal health care system in the country
- 6.5 billion operating budget
- Facilities in all 5 boroughs providing general, chronic, ambulatory and skilled nursing care and specialized patient services
- 11 hospitals, 4 long term care, 6 Diagnostic and Treatment Centers, a certified home care agency, a managed care organization, and over 80 community health clinics

NYC Health & Hospitals Corporation Networks and Facilities





We Serve

- 1.3 million individuals annually; 450,000 uninsured and increasing
- 42% Hispanics, 37% African Americans, 6% Asians, 8% other Minority Groups, and 7% Caucasians
- 220,000 discharges; 23,000 deliveries annually
- 4.5 million OPD visits (>2 million primary care)
- 41% of City's mental health inpatient; 27% of City's chemical dependency inpatient
- 1 million skilled nursing facility resident days
- Inpatient and specialty provider for Correctional services



Health Care Reimbursement

Our nation's current healthcare payment system reimburses all hospitals similarly regardless of quality of care delivered. However, since new findings point toward a payment system that rewards hospitals for delivering higher quality of care, HHC strategically placed itself in the forefront of this new development.



HHC's Quality Path

HHC's vision to be the Hospital of Choice for New Yorkers was aligned with the CMS clinical measures' results, recognizing that Quality and financial stability are inseparable; Quality without efficiency is unsustainable; and Quality healthcare does not cost more.



IT Solutions Enhancements

- Electronic Medical Record (EMR) Vista to allow users to point and click
- Picture Archiving Communications Systems (PACS)
- Digital clinical information: sonograms, EKGs, mammograms, fetal monitoring, and others
- Computerized Physician Order Entry (CPOE)
- Decision One as repository for clinical information



IT Solutions Enhancements

- Chronic Disease Registry for Diabetes and Cardiovascular, HIV, asthma action plan, depression screening, and E-commerce
- System-wide quality assurance (QA) comparative reports on diabetes and cardiovascular indicators
- Teleradiology and telemedicine

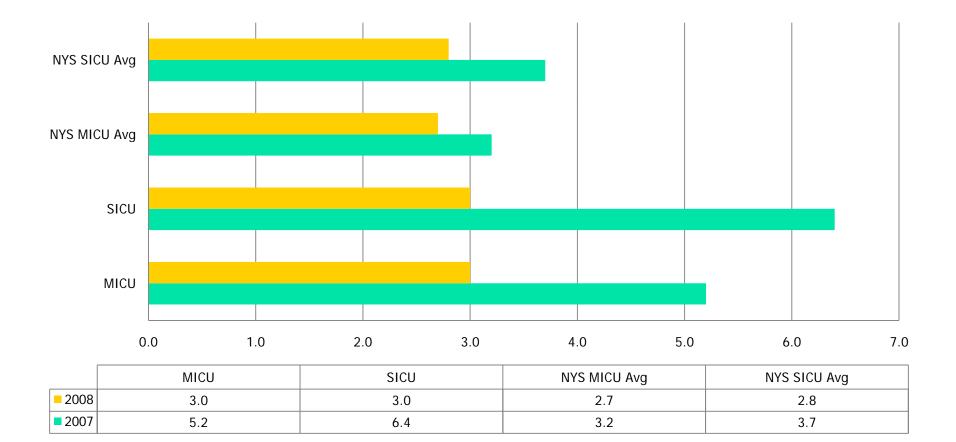


HHC Hospital Acquired Infection (HAI) Prevention Initiatives

- Implement clinical "bundles" on all critical care areas for central lines, ventilators and urinary catheters consisting of personal protective equipment and antimicrobial impregnated catheters to prevent infections
- Utilize best practice guidelines and monitor improvements in infection rates.



Central Line Acquired Bloodstream Infections Medical/Surgical Intensive Care Units (MICU/SICU)



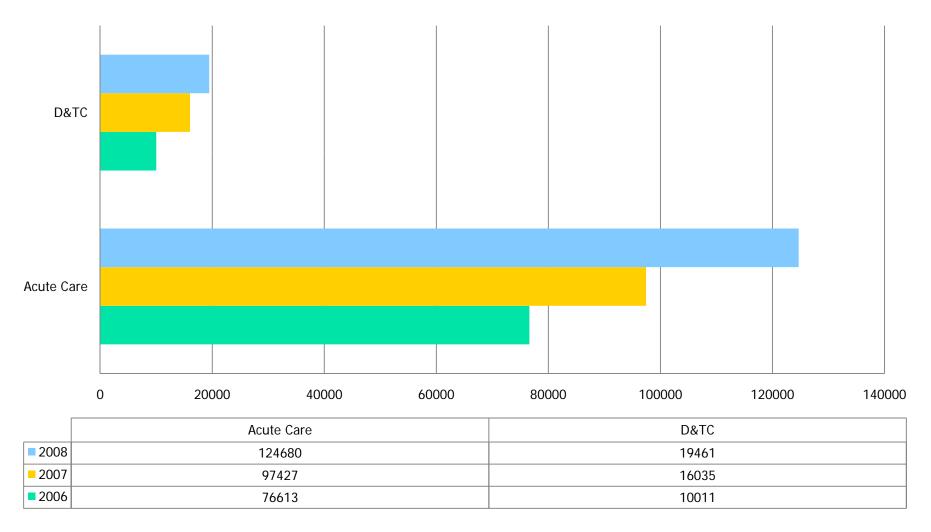


HIV Services

- Supported by funding from NYC Dept. of Health (DOH) and US Health Resources Services Administration
- Increase testing by expanding program from AIDS Centers and prenatal clinics to Emergency Dept., inpatient and outpatient from 86,624 to 144,141



HIV Testing





Outcomes

Increased HIV screening & linkages to care

- Implemented Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ2 & 9) depression screening tool and scale translated in 7 languages
- Decreased central line infections in ICUs by 95% & ventilator associated pneumonia (VAP) by 80%



Outcomes

- Improved diabetes & cardiovascular indicator rates; e.g. HgbA1c, BP and lipid control through use of the registries
- Decreased adult/pediatric asthma ER revisit within 7 days after ER discharge
- Decreased psychiatric readmissions within 15 days of discharge from the hospital



Cost Avoidance

- Efficiency in prevention of processes of care promotes early detection, treatment of diseases and decrease/prevent hospitalizations.
- Intensive case management of chronic conditions decreases inpatient hospital days and ED visits.
- Strict adherence to infection control practices prevents incidence of hospital acquired infections (HAI), increased length of stay (LOS) and decrease cost.



Conclusions

Cost avoidance is related to enhancement of clinical measures:

- Best Practice Guidelines
- Staff accountability
- Standardize processes/equipment
- Monitoring/Reporting activities
- IT enhancements
- QI process