

Reducing Hospital Readmissions by Engaging Physicians

CPIN Webinar

September 7, 2011

What is broken?

- **Quality/Patient Safety**
 - Transition related complications
 - High risk medication (Anticoagulants, hypoglycemics)
 - High risk conditions (HF instructions- weight, diet)
- **Cost**
 - Unnecessary readmissions, returns to ED
 - Duplication of studies, procedures
- **Patient Satisfaction**
 - Lack of coordination
 - “The morass of healthcare”

Why is that?

- Fragmentation of care
 - (The Delivery “non-system”)
- Lack of access to patient information
- A payment system that neither rewards nor promotes coordination
- Lack of crucial “end of life” conversations

All create barriers for patients, families
and communities

And it leads to...

- Outpatient to Inpatient-
 - Poor transitions
 - Lack of information
- Inpatient
 - Failure to inform, share and coordinate with patient and family throughout the hospitalization
- Inpatient to outpatient
 - Failure to prepare patient and family
 - Medication reconciliation
 - Lack of coordination with outpatient community at discharge

There is background

- The past: Inpatient management/coordination by PCP
- Transitions were less of an issue
- Increased readmissions with Hospitalist model
- But the “ists” developed out of necessity
 - PCP productivity demands
 - Requirement of inpatient expertise
 - Duplication of effort

This is what created the need for transition coordination.

What would an ideal system look like?

- Someone to coordinate through the continuum of care
- Information systems accessible to all caregivers, patient, and family
- Standardized “best practice” care, including handoffs
- Payment reform that rewards health, not illness; coordinated not fragmented care

Hmmm...perhaps Integrated Delivery Systems (ACO's- but no one is sure about the “O” part)

How are we addressing this in the world as it is in Everett?


- Risk stratification on admission (stolen shamelessly from Group Health)
- Discharge planning on admission
 - Estimated Date of Discharge
 - Standard “White Board” information
 - Patient and family part of daily rounds (with MD-RN rounding together)
- PCP notification on admission and discharge-frequently voice mail but hopefully a conversation
- Access to ambulatory EHR

How are we addressing this in the world as it is in Everett?

- Four Pillars as universal patient education across community
- Structured discharge summaries within 2 hours of discharge orders
- Daily multi-disciplinary “huddles” (with MDs) as part of team-based care

All greatly influenced by our Patient, Family Advisory Committee and hospitalization redesign work co-sponsored with TEC

There has been a modicum of success
but the real improvements have been
seen in the following:



Does it work?

- The Everett Clinic
 - Transition Coach
 - Inpatient Visits of Medicare Advantage patients
 - Coordination of post-acute care (ACC, SNF, etc)
 - PCP office calls patient post-discharge for first visit (visit expected within 5 days)
 - Facilitation of early home care
 - Partners in Palliative Care Program facilitates palliative and hospice care

And others...

- Group Health Cooperative
 - Stratification on admission
 - Dedicated Discharge planner/care coordinator paired with MDs
 - Medical Hospitalist coordination
- Molina
 - Much of the same, plus
 - Extensive education for patient and family regarding their accountability for post discharge PCP appointment (a la Dr. Eric Coleman)

There is a common theme.....these
are all “risk” contracts
There is some financial reward for
such coordination that makes it
sustainable.

Conclusions

- Coordination of care across continuum drives the results we are seeking
- Current payment system is a barrier
- Consolidated community-wide health information systems are a critical tool
- Requires a cultural transformation of providers, patients, families and communities.