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HEALTH CARE
QUALITY
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Quality
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**Garden
Practice
Transformation
Network**

Practice Transformation Advisors

Organized, Evidence-Based Care

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Continuum Health Alliance, LLC

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Notice of Disclosure:

Disclosure information: HRET, planners and the following speakers have disclosed they have no relevant financial interest or relationship with any manufacturer(s) or any commercial product(s) discussed in this educational activity. The following have provided disclosures: *Aline Holmes, DNP, MSN, RN; Nancy Winter, MSN, RN, Thomas R. Ortiz, MD, FAAFP, Tyla Housman, Michael Renzi, DO, FACP; and HRET Planners.*

Introducing...



Mike Renzi, *Chief Medical Officer*

As Chief Medical Officer for Continuum Health Alliance, Dr. Renzi constructs, implements, and oversees the company's Population Health Management Service, including programs involving patient-centered medical care, healthcare information technology and shared savings reimbursement models.

About Continuum

Continuum Health Alliance is a physician enablement company that optimizes value-based commerce through population health, practice transformation, applied analytics and network development services. The company offers proven, strategic business and clinical solutions empowering ambulatory and community-based enterprises and other providers to enhance patient access and experience, improve health and lower overall costs. Continuum serves 1,500+ primary care physicians, specialists and nurse practitioners caring for hundreds of thousands of patients across the country.

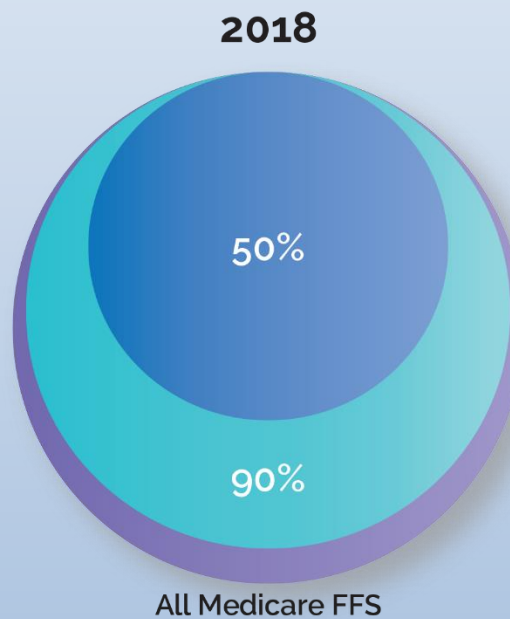
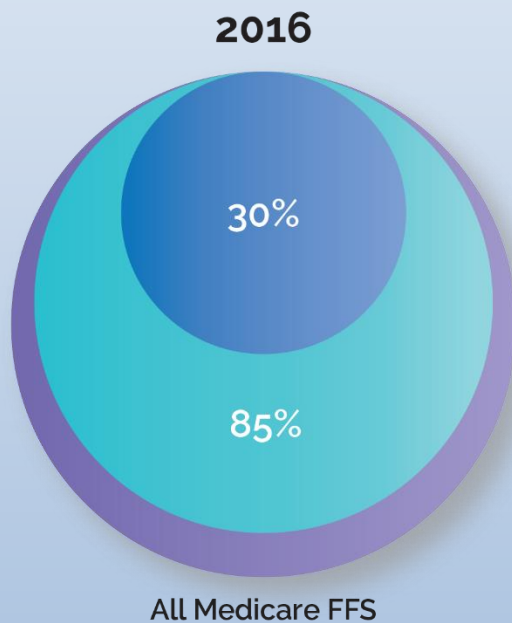
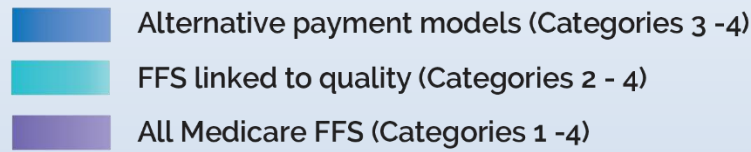
Learn more at www.challc.net.

Agenda

- Understanding the quality payment progression
- Defining evidence-based medicine
- Recommended steps for employing evidence-based care:
 - Defining quality metrics
 - Defining workflows
 - Reducing unnecessary testing
- Questions & Discussion

Quality Payment Progression

Target Percentage of Medicare FFS Payments Linked to Quality and Alternative Payment Models



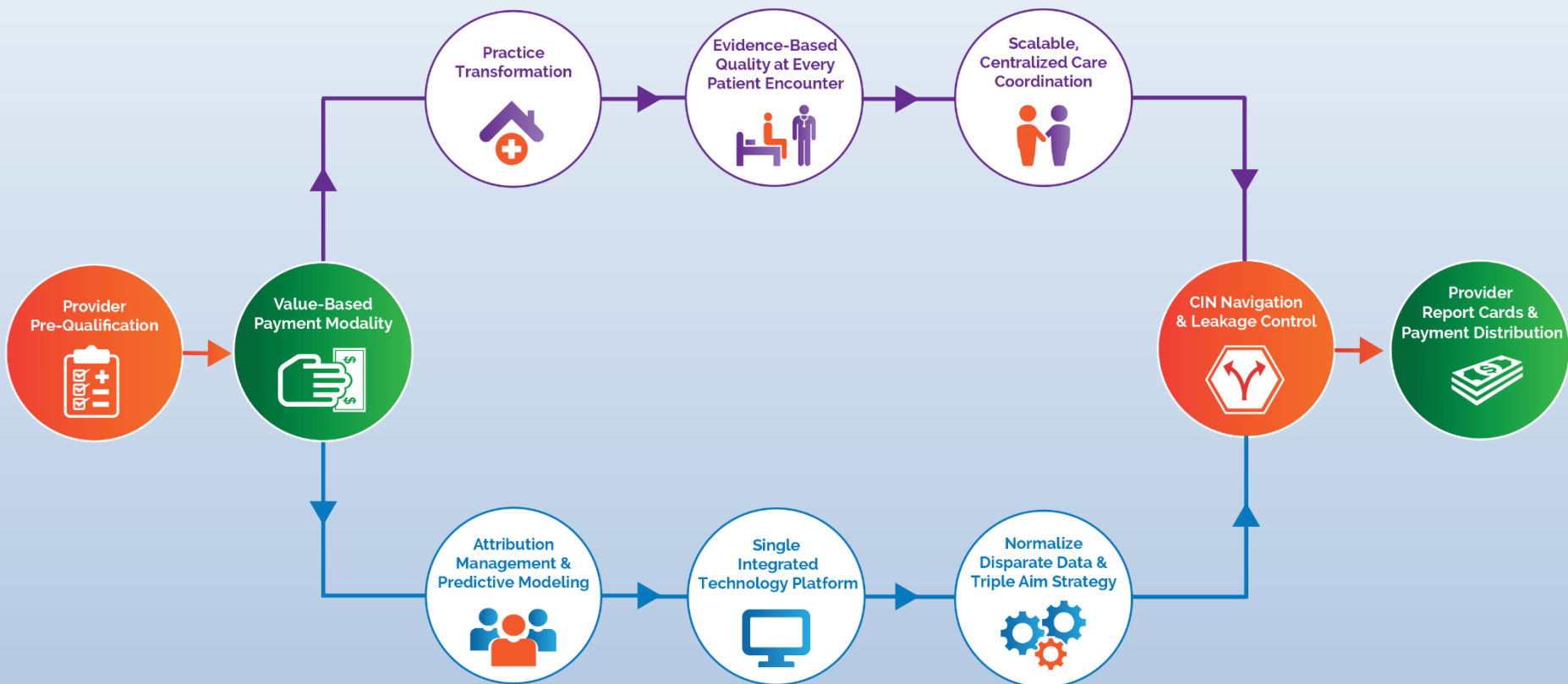
Payment Categories

- Category 1: FFS with no link to quality
- Category 2: FFS linked to quality
- Category 3: Alternative payment models built on FFS architecture (upside or low-sided risk)
- Category 4: Population-based payment

Source: <http://www.cms.gov/Newsroom/MediaReleaseDatabase/Fact-sheets/2015-Fact-sheets-items/2015-01-26-3.html>

Clinical and Technological Path to Risk

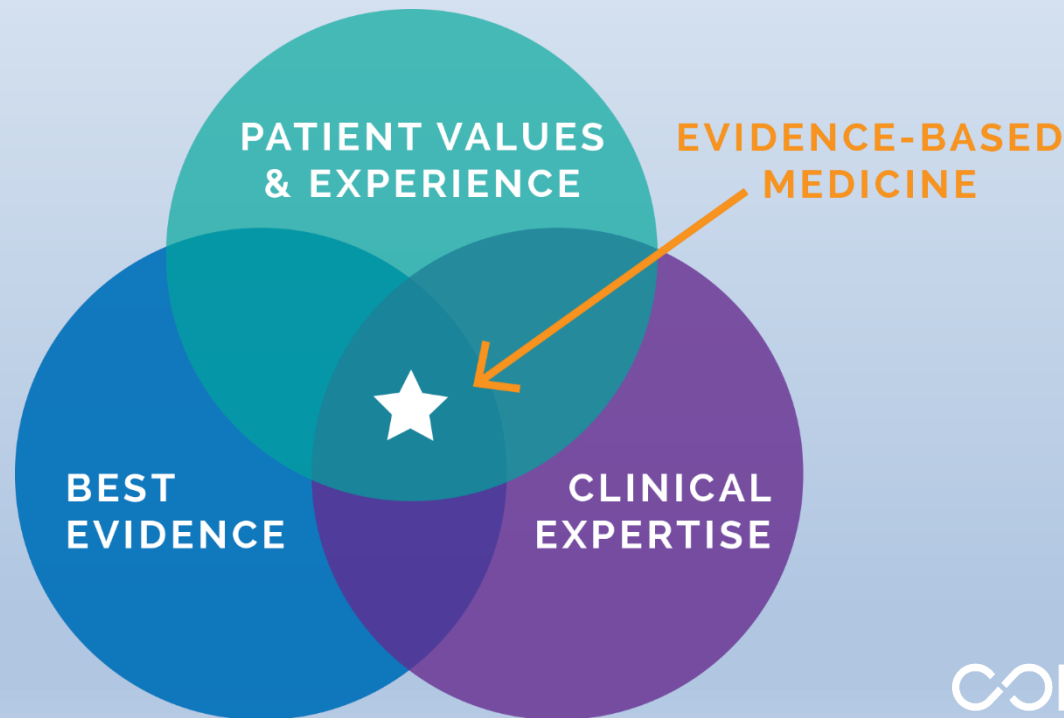
Clinical Path



Technology Path

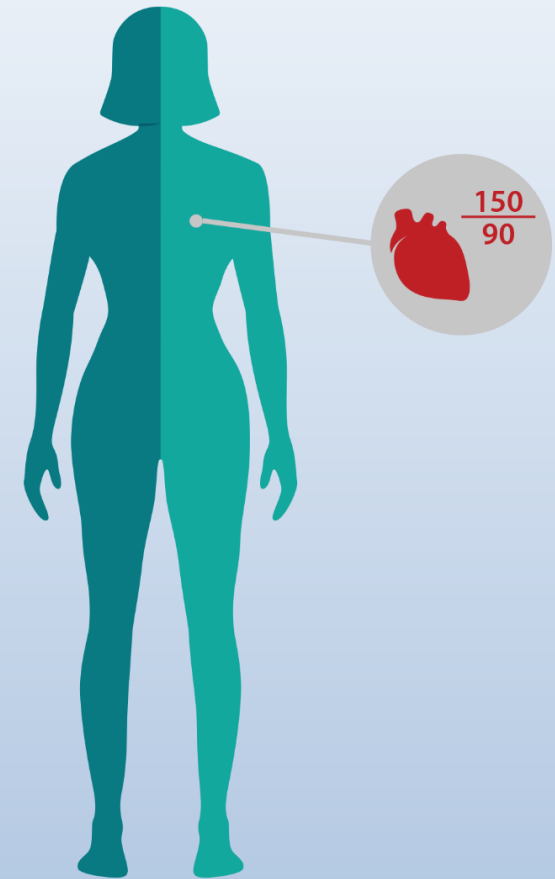
What is evidence-based medicine?

- **Definition:** Using scientific evidence in decision-making to achieve the best possible outcomes
- Originally defined in 1996 as the “conscientious, explicit, and judicious use of current best evidence in making decisions about the care of individual patients.”
- Includes three components:



What is evidence-based medicine? (continued)

- Example: 2014 Evidence-Based Guideline for the Management of High Blood Pressure in Adults (JNC 8)
 - An evidence-based guideline outlining nine specific recommendations for initiating and modifying pharmacotherapy for patients with elevated blood pressure (BP).
 - Among those recommendations is one stating that, in general, patients 60 and older should start treatment to lower BP at a systolic blood pressure of 150 mmHg or higher or a diastolic blood pressure of 90 mmHg or higher and treat to below those thresholds.
 - The guideline also outlines which medications are best for specific patient populations based on factors such as age, race and health status.
 - This guideline simplifies the management of high blood pressure.



PATIENT AGE:
62 years old

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HEALTH ALLIANCE

Who establishes evidence-based guidelines?

- Evidence-based research provides the basis for sound clinical practice guidelines and recommendations
 - **U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF)** – an independent group of experts in prevention and evidence-based medicine that work to improve the health of all Americans by making evidence-based recommendations about clinical preventive services such as screenings, counseling services, or preventive medications.
 - **Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS)** –90% of insurers use HEDIS to measure the effectiveness of care and service rendered to beneficiaries.



Step 1: Define the Quality Process

- **Sources:**

- Payer Programs
- Internal Medical Home Improvement Projects
- Medical Literature

- **Measurement:**

- *Denominator:* Does the practice patient workflow ensure that all patients eligible for a service get offered the service?
- *Numerator:* How often was the service performed to an acceptable standard?

- **Reporting:**

- How/where will the outcome get recorded?
- How will the practice monitor its population performance?
- How will the practice report it to payers and its own providers?

Step 2: Define Workflows/Assign Responsibility

- Who is responsible for recording the metric?
- Who is responsible for closing the gap?
- Ensure staff is working at the “top of their capabilities”

| METRICS & RESPONSIBILITIES (SAMPLE) | |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| METRIC DESCRIPTION | RESPONSIBLE ROLE(S) |
| Preventive Health | |
| Influenza Immunization | Nurse or MA |
| BMI Screening and Follow-Up | Nurse measures BMI; Provider documents follow-up |
| Colorectal Cancer Screening | LCD |
| At-Risk Population | |
| Diabetes: Hemoglobin A1c Poor Control | LCD confirms labwork was completed; MA confirms result; Provider manages control |
| Hypertension: Controlling High Blood Pressure | Nurse measures blood pressure; Provider documents follow-up; LCD 360 |
| IVD: Use of Aspirin or Another Antithrombotic | Nurse performs medication reconciliation; Provider confirms use of antiplatelet drug |
| Depression Remission at 12 Months | Nurse conducts screening; Provider documents follow-up; LCD manages scheduling |

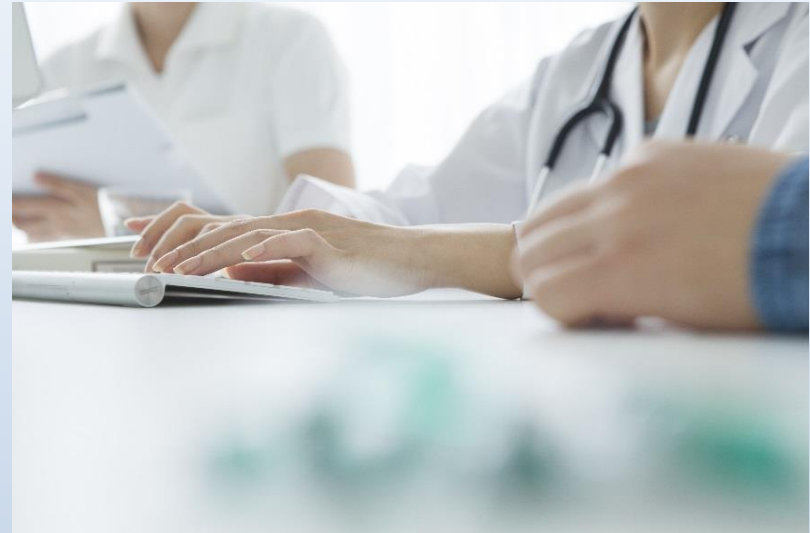
Example: Value-Based Vital Signs Card

Value-Based Vital Signs

- ☐ Temperature
- ☐ Pulse
- ☐ Blood Pressure
- ☐ Height
- ☐ Weight
- ☐ BMI (Body Mass Index)
- ☐ Medication Reconciliation
in EMR (Prescription & OTC)
- ☐ Vaccine Inventory &
Administration
- ☐ Fall Risk Assessment
- ☐ Depression Screening

Example: Standing Orders

- Standing orders and protocols allow patient care to be shared among non-provider members of the care team, like medical assistants and nurses.
- Standing orders are often based on national clinical guidelines, but practices may customize those guidelines based on their own patient population/care environment.
- Standing orders enable all members of the care team to function to their fullest capacity (“top of capabilities”)
- Other staff should also learn about the standing orders so that they can support the new roles. For example, front desk staff may schedule new kinds of appointments.



Example: Standing Orders (continued)

Pneumonia Vaccine

Standing orders for other vaccines are available at www.immunize.org/standing-orders.
NOTE: This standing orders template may be adapted per a practice's discretion without obtaining permission from IAC. As a courtesy, please acknowledge IAC as its source.

STANDING ORDERS FOR Administering Pneumococcal Vaccines (PCV13 and PPSV23) to Adults

Purpose

To reduce morbidity and mortality from pneumococcal disease by vaccinating all adults (as established by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices).

Policy

Where allowed by state law, standing orders enable eligible nurses and other health care providers (as established by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices) to assess the need for vaccination and to vaccinate adults who meet any of the criteria below.

Procedure

1. Assess Adults for Need of Vaccination against *Streptococcus pneumoniae* according to the following criteria:

Routine pneumococcal vaccination – Assess adults age 65 years or older for need. Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV13) should be administered routinely to all adults age 65 years and older. Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV23) is recommended for adults age 65 years or older. For complete details, see section 5 (page 2).

Risk-based pneumococcal vaccination – Age 19 through 64 years with an underlying medical condition or other risk factor as described in the following table:

| CATEGORY OF UNDERLYING MEDICAL CONDITION OR OTHER RISK FACTOR | RECOMMENDED VACCINES ARE MARKED | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|
| | PCV13 | PPSV23 |
| Chronic heart disease, ¹ chronic lung disease ² | | x |
| Diabetes mellitus | | x |
| Chronic liver disease, cirrhosis | | x |

Immunization Action Coalition

PCMH 2D, Factor 4: Example Standing Orders

POLICY/STANDING ORDERS FOR ADMINISTERING PNEUMOCOCCAL VACCINE TO ADULTS

PURPOSE: To reduce morbidity and mortality from pneumococcal disease by vaccinating all adults who meet the criteria established by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices.

POLICY: Under these standing orders, eligible nurses/MOAs may vaccinate patients who meet any of the criteria below:

Identify adults eligible for the pneumococcal vaccination using the checklist in the nurse triage note:

1. Age > 65
2. Diabetes
3. Chronic heart disease
4. Chronic lung disease (asthma, emphysema, chronic bronchitis, etc)
5. HIV or AIDS
6. Alcoholism
7. Liver Cirrhosis
8. Sickle cell disease
9. Kidney disease (e.g. dialysis, renal failure, nephrotic syndrome)
10. Cancer
11. Organ transplant
12. Damaged spleen or no spleen
13. Exposure to chemotherapy
14. Chronic Steroid use

Screen all patients for contraindications and precautions to pneumococcal vaccine:

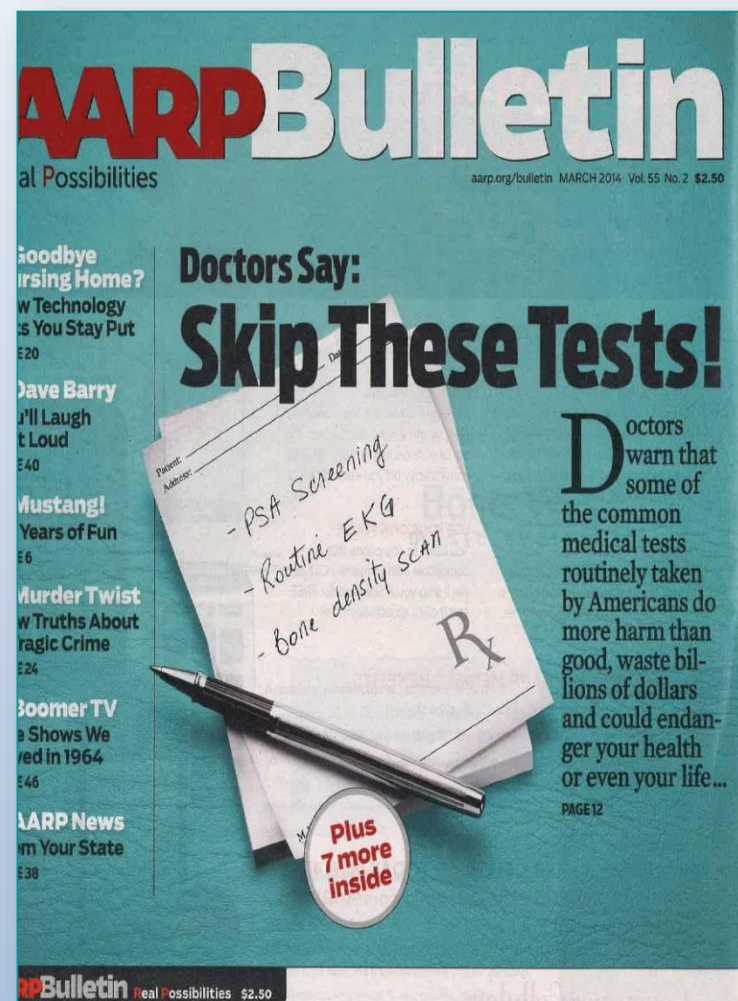
Severe allergic reaction to past pneumococcal vaccine

Pregnant patients




Step 3: Reduce Unnecessary Testing Based on Adopted Guidelines


- Some routine tests are not part of evidence-based guidelines
- Examples:
 - Prostate Testing
 - EKG
 - Routine Stress Test



Outcomes Lead to Incomes

|  YEAR 1 - CLINICAL QUALITY PERFORMANCE | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Clinical Metric | Year 0 Compliance Rate | Year 1 End Compliance Rate | Percentage Improvement |
| Breast Cancer Screening | 68.33% | 71.82% | 5.10% |
| Colorectal Cancer Screening | 56.82% | 66.73% | 17.45% |
| Diabetes: BP Control (<140/90 mm Hg) | 57.98% | 65.91% | 13.68% |
| Diabetes: HbA1c Control (<8%) | 60.39% | 67.70% | 12.11% |
| High Blood Pressure Control (<140/90 mm Hg) | 66.12% | 69.53% | 5.16% |
| LDL-C Control (<100) | 56.61% | 66.49% | 17.45% |
| Pneumonia Vaccination Status for Older Adults | 47.45% | 67.27% | 41.76% |
| Tobacco Cessation Intervention | 51.62% | 98.60% | 91.01% |
| Total Compliance Rate | 56.60% | 79.70% | 40.81% |

Year 1:
\$1,752,632
 Distributed to Providers

|  YEAR 2 - CLINICAL QUALITY PERFORMANCE | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Clinical Metric | Year 2 Beginning | Year 2 Final | Percentage Improvement |
| Breast Cancer Screening | 60.03% | 77.94% | 29.84% |
| Colorectal Cancer Screening | 59.27% | 72.84% | 22.89% |
| Diabetes: BP Control (<140/90 mm Hg) | 47.47% | 79.40% | 67.28% |
| Diabetes: HbA1c Control (<8%) | 33.04% | 63.03% | 90.75% |
| High Blood Pressure Control (<140/90 mm Hg) | 57.08% | 81.41% | 42.63% |
| LDL-C Control (<100) | 16.00% | 72.41% | 352.59% |
| Pneumonia Vaccination Status for Older Adults | 60.87% | 85.38% | 40.27% |
| Tobacco Cessation Intervention | 22.88% | 87.78% | 283.73% |
| Total Compliance Rate | 52.72% | 75.82% | 43.82% |

Year 2:
\$3,262,552
 Distributed to Providers

| KEY TARGETS |
|---------------------------|
| Does Not Meet Performance |
| 50th Percentile |
| 75th Percentile |
| 90th Percentile |

Questions?

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Upcoming Webinars

4/11/17 12:00 PM – 1:00 PM EST

Establishing a Medical Neighborhood with
Mike Ruiz de Somocurcio and Lani Alison
Regional Cancer Care Associates

Register Now:

www.NJHCQI.org/GPTNwebinar_RCCA

Save the Date

The Annual Innovation Showcase

hosted by NJII and the New Jersey Health Care Quality Institute

“Using Technology to Transform the Practice of Medicine.”

June 22, 2017 from 8:30 am to 4:30 pm

NJIT Campus Center

Registration will be complimentary for all GPTN members, Quality Institute members, NJAFP members, NJII External Advisory Board members, and Health IT Connections Entrepreneurs and Partners

Invitation and details to follow

Contact



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