

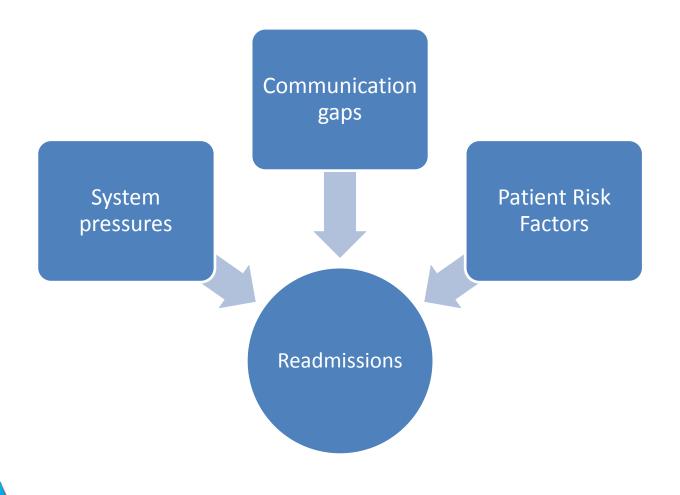
### Care Transitions: From Silos to Bridges

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San Francisco General Hospital
University of California, San Francisco



## Why do readmissions occur?



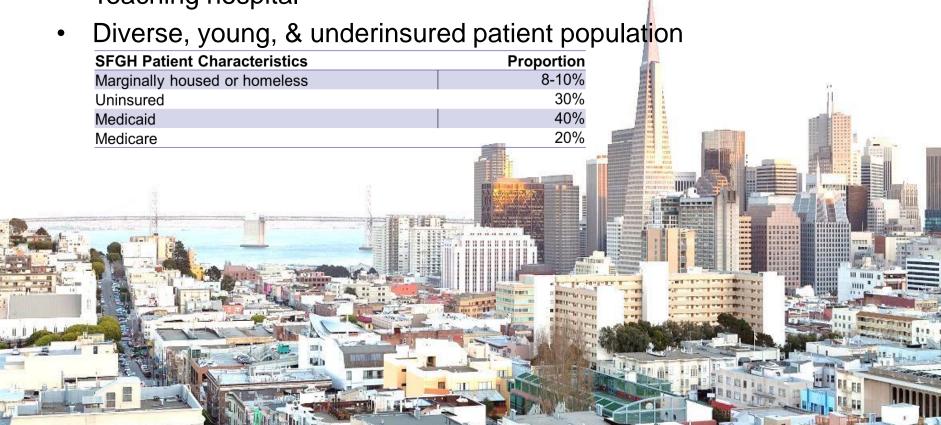


### THE SF HEALTH NETWORK (SFHN) EXPERIENCE

SFHN: Integrated clinical enterprise of the SF Dept of Public Health San Francisco General Hospital

Only public safety net hospital, trauma center in San Francisco





#### **CHALLENGES**

## 2012 Unmet Operational Goals:

- Provide patients with tools to stay out of hospital
- Bridge silos across Network
- Provide a centralized access point of information
- Standardize and improve processes of care
- Reduce readmissions by 15 percent



#### SUPPORT FROM HOSPITAL TO HOME (SHHE) TRIAL

- Randomized trial of usual care vs RN-based self-management education with follow-up coaching phone calls.
  - » Built on best practices of RED and Coleman models
- 699 patients age >55, linguistically and ethnically diverse, discharged to community.
- No difference in readmission or ED visits, with trend towards increase in ED visits.
- Conclusion: Cannot assume successful interventions studied in other populations will be effective in the safety net.

Goldman LE et al. Ann Intern Med. 2014; 161(7).

#### **EARLY IMPROVEMENT WORK**

#### SFGH Care Transitions Taskforce

- Established Fall 2012
  - » Grassroots group from across SFHN with interest in care transitions
  - » Initial goal: Bring all relevant stakeholders to the table to develop mission, charter, and deliverables

it takes a



quality & safety of care transitions



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Shared mission	Goal and aim statement
Stakeholders	Cross-continuum Interdisciplinary
Schedule	Established with group input
Statistics	At least one target metric
Sponsorship	Required at executive level
Staff	Dedicated point person/organizer



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Shared mission	Reduce readmissions at SFGH by 15% and improve processes or care.
Stakeholders	<ul><li>Inpatient: MD, RN, Rx, PT, SW</li><li>Outpatient: MD, RN, Rx, CM</li></ul>
Schedule	<ul><li>Biweekly meetings</li><li>Working group meetings</li></ul>
Statistics	<ul><li> 30 day readmission rate</li><li> 7 day post discharge follow-up</li></ul>
Sponsorship	Past chief of staff
Staff	Care transitions analyst and two physician coordinators



#### **CARE TRANSITIONS TASKFORCE: FIRST STEPS**

- Initial Taskforce goals:
  - » Conduct inventory of transitions initiatives across Health Network
  - » Do gap analysis/needs assessment
  - » Gather data
  - » Strategize around initiating improvement work



#### **INVENTORY?**



Post-discharge Bridge Clinic



Complex Care Management Teams





Medical Respite & Sobering Center



ED High User Case Management Program



**Primary Care** 



**SNF & Rehab Care** 

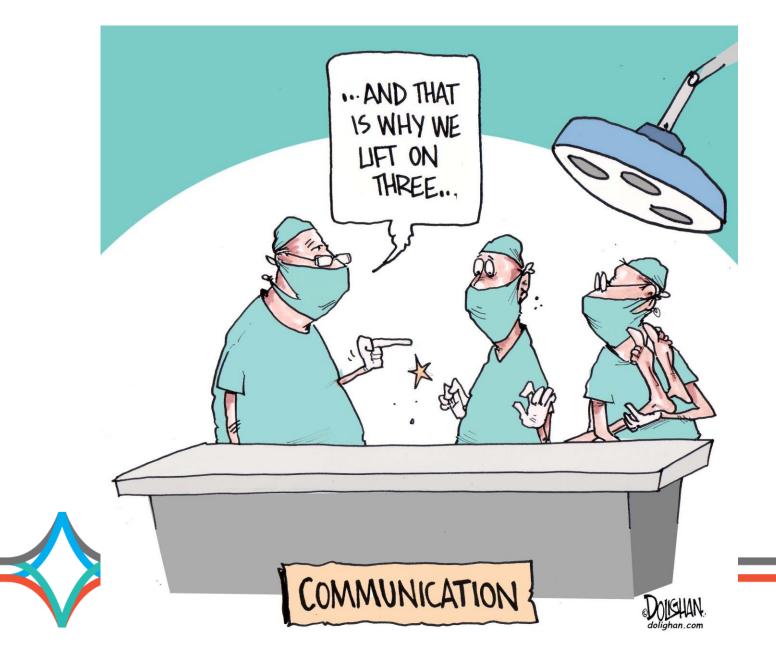
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#### **GAP ANALYSIS: COMMUNICATION**



#### **GAP ANALYSIS: COORDINATION & TARGETED INTERVENTION**

- Lack of timely follow-up post-discharge
- No definition of/approach to high-risk patients



- No process for deploying right intervention to right patient
- No data to support the work



#### **CARE TRANSITIONS TASKFORCE: FIRST STEPS**

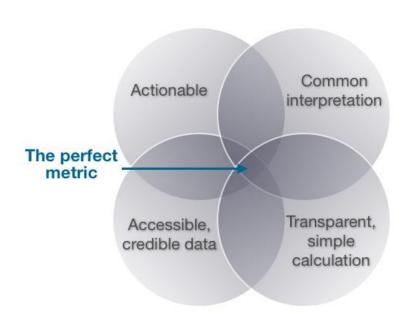
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#### **DATA & DASHBOARDS**

- >60 siloed databases
- Iterative process to find relevant process and outcome measures

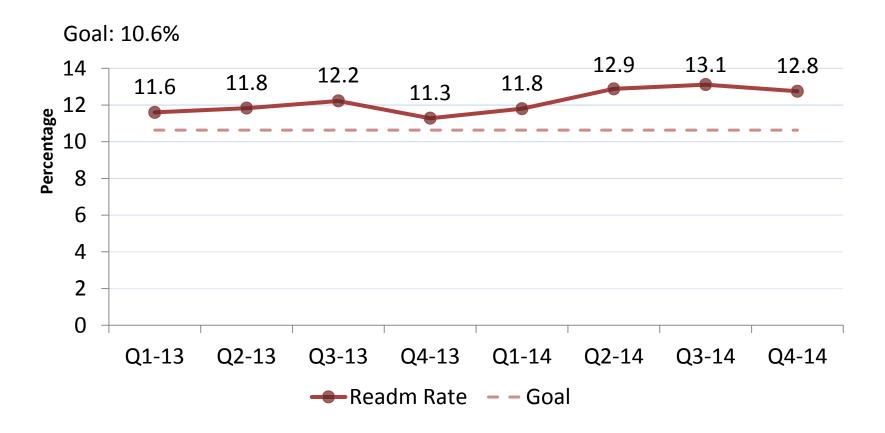


"Data isn't like your kids, you don't have to pretend to love them equally."

Amanda Cox, NY Times



#### SFGH 30-DAY ALL-CAUSE READMISSION RATE



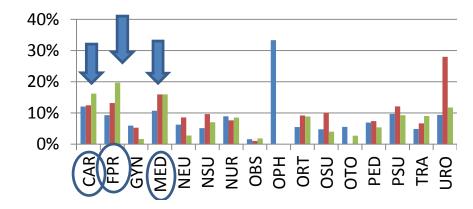


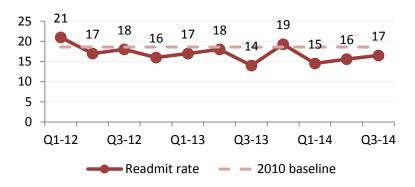
#### DASHBOARD: READMISSION VARIABLES

- Service and unit
- DRG
- Homeless
- Mental health/ substance use dx
- Zip code
- Patients who leave AMA

Location*	Zip Code	Count
1. Bayview	94124	223
2. Mission	94110	211
3. SOMA	94103	196
4. Civic Center/Hayes Valley	94102	171
5. Balboa Park/Excelsior	94112	166
6. Visitacion Valley	94134	119
7. Tenderloin/Nob Hill/ Russian Hill	94109	79
8. Potrero Hill/ Dogpatch/ Mission Bay	94107	51
9. Sunset District	94116	47
10. Pac Heights/Lower Pac Heights/Western Addition	94115	45
*Determined using Google Maps		



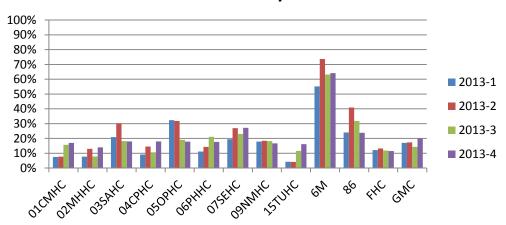




Index DRG	2013-1	2013-2	2013-3	Avg
CHF NOS	22%	20%	39%	27%
PNEUMONIA ORGANISM NOS	15%	14%	17%	15%
ABDOMINAL PAIN-SITE NOS	11%	24%	20%	18%
ALCOHOL WITHDRAWAL	15%	21%	20%	19%
SHORTNESS OF BREATH	17%	13%	21%	17%

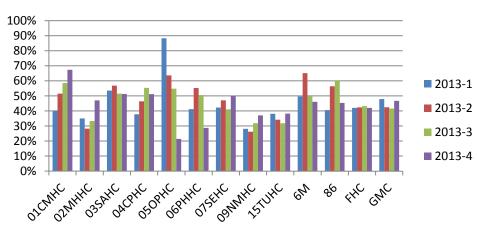
#### DASHBOARD: PRIMARY CARE PROCESS MEASURES

## Proportion of Patients Attending PCP F/U Appt Within 7 Days



Definition: # patients discharged from SFGH who attend any PCP, RN, or pharmacy appointment at PCH within 7 days/# patients discharged from SFGH who have CHN/COPC providers; excludes patients with providers outside of CHN/COPC and patients unassigned to PCP. Stratified by clinic.

## Proportion of Patients Attending Any F/U Appt Within 7 Days



Definition: # patients discharged from SFGH who attend any appointment (primary care or specialty) within 7 days/# patients discharged from SFGH; excludes patients with providers outside of CHN/COPC and W82 Urgent Care. Includes patients without PCP. Stratified by clinic.

#### DASHBOARD: PROMPTING IMPROVEMENT WORK

#### Our data showed us:

- » Timely outpatient follow-up inadequate
- » Few patients going to SNFs, SNF readmissions low
- » CHF readmissions = pain point

### Our data prompted action plan:

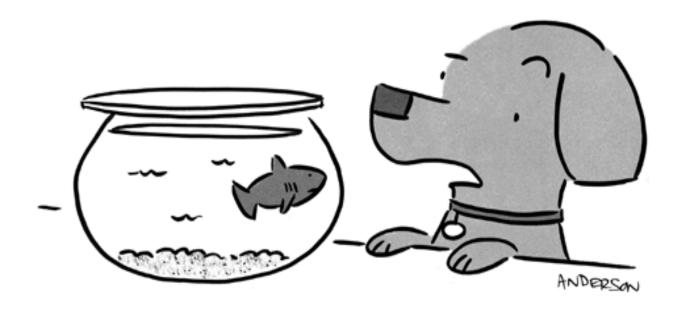
- » Partnering with primary care leadership
- » Disseminating data to outpatient stakeholders
- » Pilots of new care transitions initiatives
- » Scaling up successful pilots



#### **PARTNERSHIP**

@ MARK ANDERSON

WWW.ANDERTOONS.COM



"You make a good point; we both hate the cat.
I'm just not sure what it is you'd bring to a partnership."

#### PARTNERING WITH PRIMARY CARE: KEY CONCEPTS

- Essential to have primary care representatives as part of the core group of a hospital-based care transitions taskforce.
- Hospital-based care transitions efforts must have buy-in of primary care leadership.



# PARTNERING WITH PRIMARY CARE: EXAMPLE OF EARLY PILOT

- California Quality Collaborative Pilot:
  - » Three primary care sites
  - » Two different approaches
    - 1. Resource intensive, team-based approach, high touch, limited target population
    - 2. Resource limited, lower touch, broader reach
- Both pilots increased scheduled and attended follow-up
- 2<sup>nd</sup> pilot expanded to other clinics



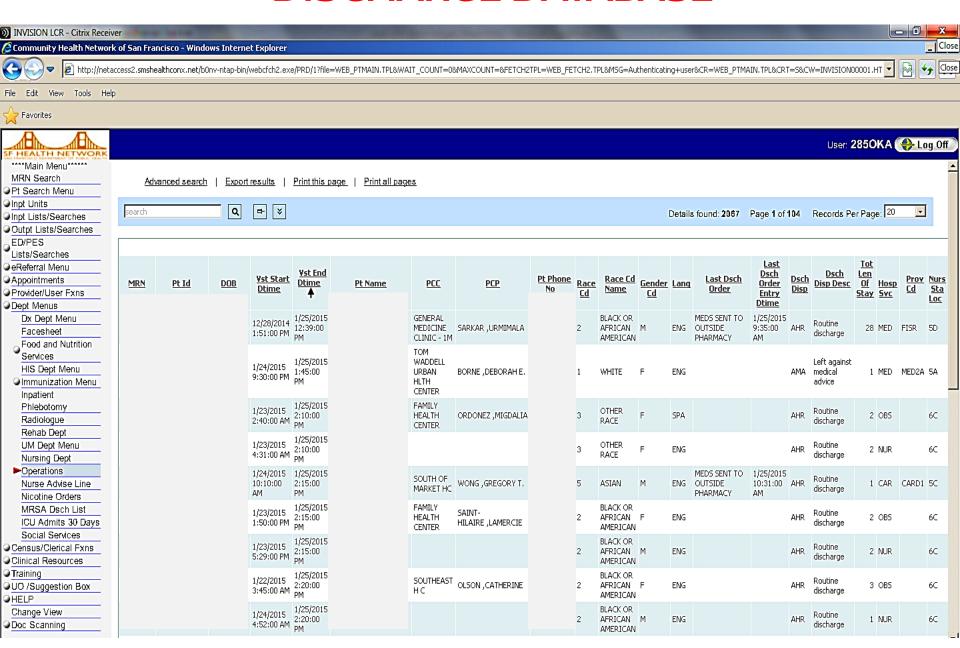


## LEARNINGS FROM PRIMARY CARE PILOTS: DISCHARGE DATABASE

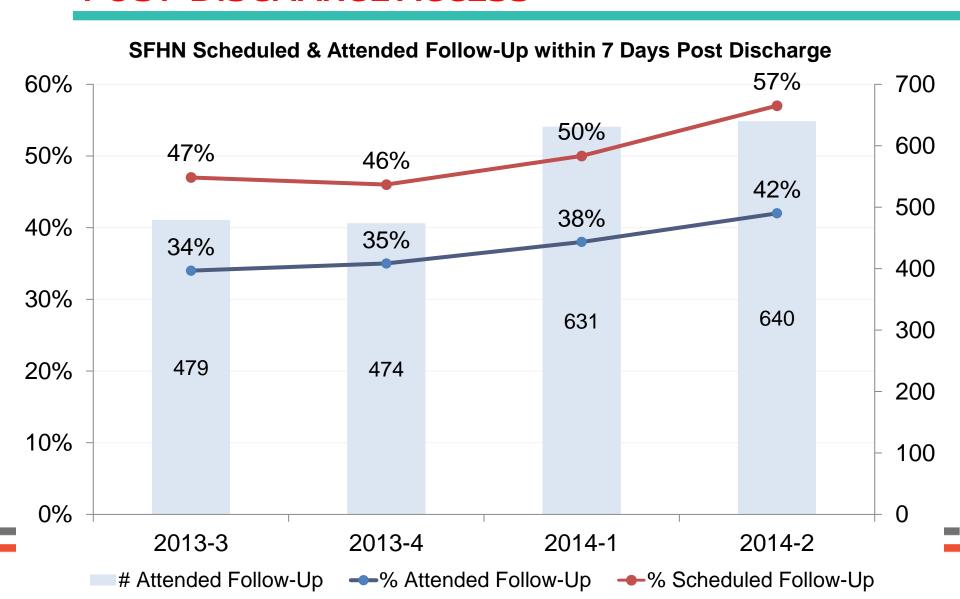
- Clinics needed timely information about discharged patients.
- SFGH Discharge Database:
  - » Integrated into EHR, updated daily
  - » Accessible to inpatient and outpatient staff & providers
  - » Sortable & customizable
  - » Integrated into work flow -> ideally reduces work
- Initially piloted at two SFHN clinics now implemented across network.



#### **DISCHARGE DATABASE**

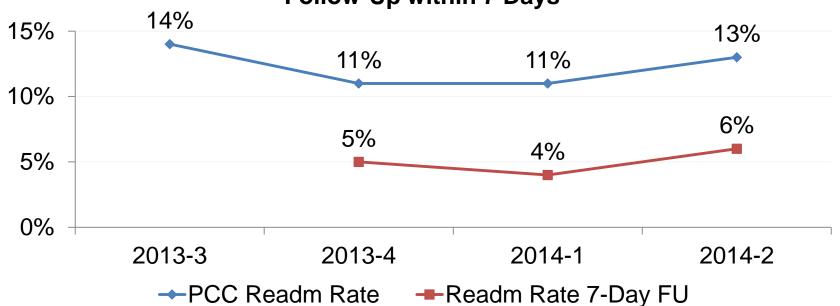


# PARTNERING WITH PRIMARY CARE: POST-DISCHARGE ACCESS



# PARTNERING WITH PRIMARY CARE POST-DISCHARGE ACCESS

## 30-Day All-Cause Readm Rate among SFHN Pts Attending Follow-Up within 7 Days



	Median	Range
2013-4	5%	0-8%
2014-1	4%	0-8%
2014-2	6%	0-11%

### **INPATIENT WORK**

- Communication & Coordination:
  - » Email prompt built into EHR
  - » Discharge summary and patient discharge plan built-in to EHR
  - » Post-discharge follow-up scheduled prior to discharge
  - » Warm line established
- Agreed-upon definition of high risk patients



Care Transitions Taskforce members brainstorm barriers to successful transitions within the SF Health Network.



#### INTERVENTIONS FOR HIGH RISK PATIENTS

- Standardized approach to deployment of interventions for high risk patients
  - » SFGH Transitional Care Nursing Program
  - » CHF Transitions Pharmacist
  - » SF Community Care Transitions Program



Richard Santana RN & bedside nurse check on a patient enrolled in the SFGH Transitional Care Nursing program.

## TRANSITIONAL CARE NURSING: MEDICATION INSTRUCTIONS



San Francisco General Hospital and Trauma Center 1001 Potrero Ave, San Francisco, CA 94110 415-206-4901

ID: HKLN525E Created: 2/18/2015

#### Polyglot's Meducation™

EVERY DAY: Medicine you need to use every day.					
	*	*	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	· 14	
	Morning	Noon	Evening	Bedtime	
Amlodipine 10 MG Oral Tablet	1				Take by MOUTH. For high blood pressure. You should keep taking this medicine until you are told to stop.
Benazepril HCl Tablet 10 mg	1				Take by MOUTH. For high blood pressure. You should keep taking this medicine until you are told to stop.
doxycycline 100mg	1		1		Take by MOUTH. For pneumonia. Use for 7 days.
Qvar Inhaler 80 mcg/inh	2 puffs		2 puffs		BREATHING medicine. For asthma. You should keep taking this medicine until you are told to stop.
atorvastatin 40 MG Oral Tablet				1	Take by MOUTH. For high cholesterol. You should keep taking this medicine until you are told to stop.

- 5<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> grade reading level
- Uses Universal Medication Scheduling language & pictograms

Can be translated into 18 different languages

每天: 需要每天使用的藥物。 \* 早上 Amlodipine 10 MG Oral Tablet 口服。 用來治療高血壓。 您應持續服用本藥物, 直到醫 師指示停止服用為止。 Benazepril HCI Tablet 10 mg 口服。 用來治療高血壓。 您應持續服用本藥物,直到醫 1 師指示停止服用為止。 doxycycline 100mg 口服。 用來治療肺炎。 使用 7 天。 Qvar Inhaler 80 mcg/inh 2 口 2 口 呼吸用藥。 用來治療氣喘。 您應持續服用本藥物,直到 醫師指示停止服用為止。 口服。 用來控制高膽固醇。 您應持續服用本藥物,直到 atorvastatin 40 MG Oral Tablet 醫師指示停止服用為止。

n Francisco General Hospital and Trauma Center
1001 Potrero Ave, San Francisco, CA 94110

SF HEALTH NETWORK
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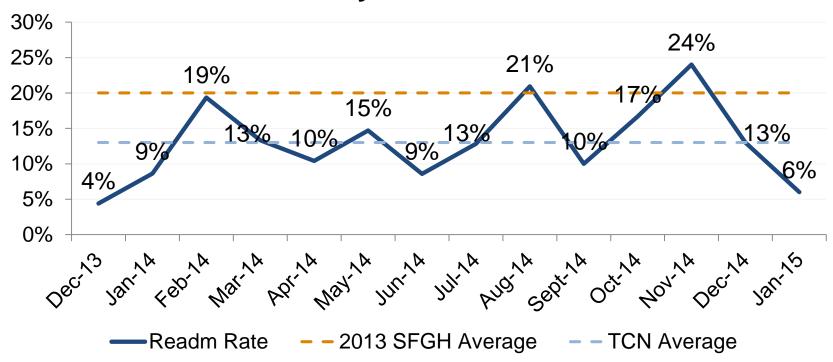


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Created: 2/18/2015

# TRANSITIONAL CARE NURSING: READMISSION RATES

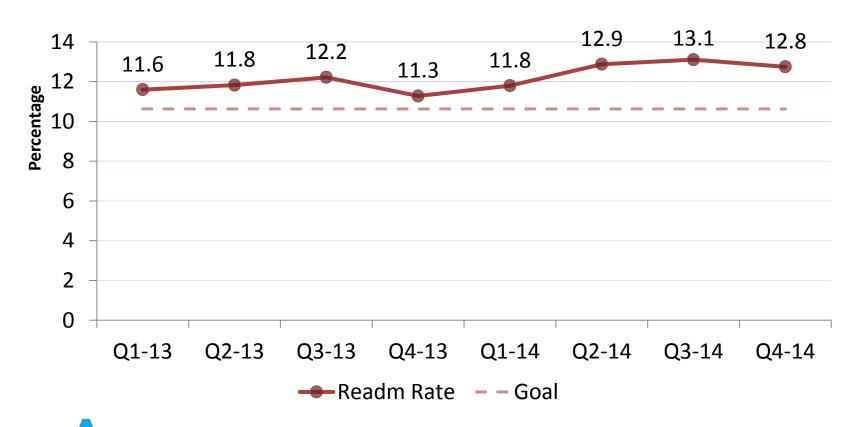
#### **TCN 30-Day Readmission Rate**





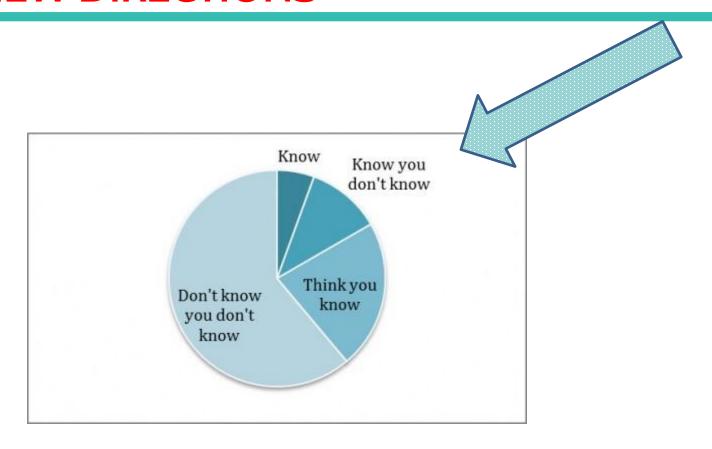
#### SFGH 30-DAY ALL-CAUSE READMISSION RATE

Goal: 10.6%





## **NEW DIRECTIONS**





### **READMISSION ANALYSIS: NEW LEARNINGS**

	Analysis of Readmissions
Payer source	Medi-Cal readmissions > Medicare & uninsured
Behavioral health burden	22% of Medi-Cal readmissions with behavioral health diagnosis (vs. 11% total readmissions)
High users	20% of the Medi-Cal readmissions driven by 220 people
Timing of readmission	36% w/in 7 days of discharge
Diagnoses	Top 10 discharge diagnoses → only 26% of all readmissions



#### PATIENT & PROVIDER INTERVIEWS

#### **Patient Interview Findings**

- 1. **Housing, transportation, money**: "I have trouble with transportation and money. I don't want to use money to take public transportation to go to see doctors often."
- 2. **Medication-related issues**: "If I had enough medication, I wouldn't be here."
- 3. **Better access to intensive services**: "Respite is good...but I probably need more."
- 4. **Discharged too early**: "Maybe if the hospital could keep me a little longer for observation."
- 5. **Substance use & environmental factors**: "[My] lifestyle is the same once I leave the hospital...the habit grabs me back...smoking and drinking."
- 6. **Nutrition**: "I have diabetes and high blood pressure...I try to follow my diets but it still didn't help me stay out of the hospital."

#### **Provider Quotes**

- 1. "The pt has an IHSS worker for 4 hours/day who does an excellent job of overseeing her medications and care...when the IHSS worker is not there, the pt does not use her COPD medications or ambulate as we have recommended...could be helpful to increase the daily hours for the IHSS worker."
- 2. "This patient needs long term housing of a kind that's minimally available in SF. She would be a good candidate for intensive case management or for HUH housing."
- 3. "The patient wasn't ready to be discharged...the patient was organized and literate...but wasn't back to baseline when she was sent home, so at her timely follow-up appointment, we sent her to the ED and she was readmitted."



Source: HOMERUN

#### **NEXT STEPS**

- Deeper dive into Medi-Cal population
- Partnering with managed Medi-Cal programs
- Examining frequent users and their impact
- Partnering with behavioral health and case management
- Ongoing innovations and improvements
  - » Creating robust outpatient CHF program
  - » Expanding role of pharmacists across the Network
  - » Improving tools for LEP and LHL patients
  - » Bringing the patients' voice to the taskforce



### **KEY LESSONS**

- A cross-continuum, multidisciplinary team is an important part of care transitions improvement work - it takes a village!
- Hospitals benefit from partnering with primary care; engaging primary care leadership should be a key strategy in care transitions improvement work.
- Other key strategies include identifying high risk patients & deploying right intervention to right patient at right time

