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**Healthcare Transitions and Coordination:
Early Readmission, Effectiveness, Economics**

Part 2: Coordination in Care

The project was supported by Award Number RC2NR011946 from the National Institute of Nursing Research. The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the National Institute of Nursing Research or the National Institutes of Health.

This seminar series is supported in part by a grant from the Dean's Scholarship Project Award Program: Scholarship of Teaching Award from the University of Texas Health Science Center San Antonio School of Nursing.



Moderator



Sarah Humme, DNP, RN, NEA-BC
Chief Nursing Officer/Chief Operating Officer
Southwest General Hospital

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ISRN Research Priorities

- A. Coordination and Transitions of Care
- B. High-Performing Clinical Systems and Microsystems Approaches to Improvement
- C. Evidence-Based Quality Improvement and Best Practice
- D. Learning Organizations and Culture of Quality and Safety

7 Improvement Science Research Network (ISRN). (2010). Research priorities. Retrieved from <http://www.isrn.net/research>



About our Web Seminar

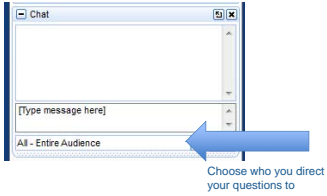
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Healthcare Transitions and Coordination: Early Readmission, Effectiveness, Economics

Part 2: Coordination in Care

Gerri Lamb, PhD, FAAN, RN
Associate Professor
ASU College of Nursing and Health Innovation

UT HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER
The University of Arizona

Presenter

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Care Coordination

- **Definitions**
- **Significance and Urgency for Action**
 - Health care system
 - Patients and families
- **Best Practices**
- **Gaps**
- **Opportunities**

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What is care coordination?

Care coordination is the **deliberate organization of patient care activities** between two or more participants (including the patient) involved in a patient's care **to facilitate the appropriate delivery of health services**. **Organizing care** includes marshalling of personnel and other resources needed to carry out all required patient care activities and is often managed by the **exchange of information** among participants responsible for different aspects of care."

McDonald et al, 2010, p. 4

This definition was developed from more than 40 definitions of care coordination and guided the review and selection of measures for the AHRQ Care Coordination Measures Atlas.

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Another influential definition

“Care coordination is a function that helps ensure that the patient’s needs and preferences for health services and information sharing across people, functions, and sites are met over time.”

Five Domains of Care Coordination: healthcare home, proactive plan of care and follow-up, communication, information systems, transitions or hand-offs

NQF Framework for Defining and Measuring Care Coordination, 2006

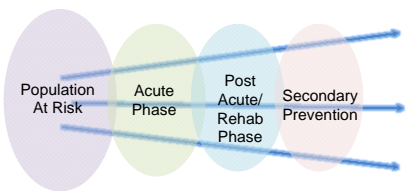


You’re doing Care Coordination when you:

- Communicate with patients, families and other team members about the plan of care and keeping it on track.
- Get the needed people involved at the right time and right place to assure that appropriate services are provided.
- Work with patients and families to identify their goals and preferences and incorporate them in the plan of care.
- Monitor that the needed services have been identified, arranged, and are delivered when needed.




Within and across providers, functions and settings



Adapted from the National Quality Forum (NQF) steering committee on Measurement Framework: Evaluating Efficiency Across Patient-Focused Episodes of Care. The committee’s report presents the NQF-endorsed measurement framework for assessing efficiency, and ultimately value, associated with the care over the course of an episode of illness and sets forth a vision to guide ongoing and future efforts.

www.transitionalcare.info



Transitional Care

Transitional care – range of *time limited* services and environments that *complement primary care* and are designed to ensure health care continuity and avoid preventable poor outcomes among *at risk* populations as they move from one level of care to another, among multiple providers and across settings.

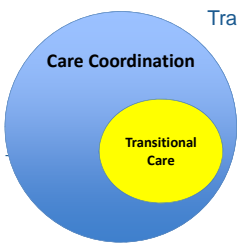
Naylor, ISRN Webinar
June 2012

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Care Coordination and Transitional Care


Care Coordination

- Ongoing
- Within & across levels of care
- All patients



Transitional Care

- Time limited
- Across levels of care
- At risk populations

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Care Coordination may be done by

- Specialized staff
- Direct care providers

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Significance of Care Coordination

- Part of **every** current proposal and model to improve health care outcomes and reduce costs.
- Viewed as the missing link to connect patients and families to appropriate services at appropriate cost

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The Case for Care Coordination

- Overuse, underuse
- Medical Errors
- Hospital Readmission
- Duplication or Gaps in services
- Patient and family satisfaction

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Medicare to penalize over 2,000 hospitals

- Medicare To Penalize 2,211 Hospitals For Excess Readmissions
- By [Jordan Rau](#)
- KHN Staff Writer
- Aug 13, 2012
- **More than 2,000 hospitals** including some nationally recognized ones — will be penalized by the government starting in October because many of their patients are readmitted soon after discharge, new records show.
- Together, these hospitals **will forfeit about \$280 million in Medicare funds over the next year** as the government begins a wide-ranging push to start paying health care providers based on the quality of care they provide.
- With nearly one in five Medicare patients returning to the hospital within a month of discharge, the government considers **readmissions a prime symptom of an overly expensive and uncoordinated health system**. Hospitals have had little financial incentive to ensure patients get the care they need once they leave, and in fact they benefit financially when patients don't recover and return for more treatment.
- Kaiser Health News 8-13-12


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For Patients and Families

“Care coordination is the weathervane – the canary in the mine – of how well health care works for patients.” Lamb, 2012

The quality of care coordination signals: continuity, communication among providers, caring about patient preferences and goals

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Each profession has a stake in assuring effective care coordination

“Care coordination is one of the traditional strengths of the nursing profession whether in the community or the acute care setting.”

IOM, Future of Nursing, 2011, p. 65.

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Position Statements

- **American Nurses’ Association: Care Coordination and Nursing’s Essential Role, 2012**
www.nursingworld.org/position/care-coordination
- **American Academy of Nursing: The Imperative for Patient, Family, and Population Centered Interprofessional Approaches to Care Coordination and Transitional Care, 2012**
www.aannet.org/assets/docs/policyresources/aan_care%20coordination_3.7.12_email.pdf

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Observations on care coordination

- Complex and skilled work
- Purposeful – doesn't happen by chance
- Time-consuming

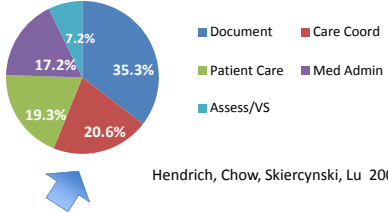
Patients and Families do far more of it than health care professionals

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Care Coordination consumes 20% of medical surgical nurses' practice time


Staff Nurse Practice Time



Category	Percentage
Document	35.3%
Care Coord	20.6%
Patient Care	19.3%
Med Admin	17.2%
Assess/VS	7.2%

Hendrich, Chow, Skierczynski, Lu 2008

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The Evidence

- Elements of the models we're currently using are not new.
- We're expanding knowledge built across several decades of research and demonstrations

Channeling Social HMOs PACE
Community Nursing Organizations
Coordinated Care Demonstration

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Best Practices

- Transitional Care
- Primary Care
- Community

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Care Transition Models

Slide credit to INTERACT program, Florida Atlantic University

"BOOST"
(Better Outcomes for Older Adults Through Safe Transitions)
<http://www.hospitalmedicine.org>

"Project RED"
(Re-Engineered Discharge)
<http://www.hospitalmedicine.org/projectred>

- Enhanced hospital discharge planning

"Bridge Model"
<http://www.transitionalcare.org/the-bridge-model>

- Social Worker coordinating Aging Resource Center Services at hospital discharge

"Care Transition Program"
<http://www.caretransition.org>

- Transition coach
- Trained volunteers
- Empowered patients and caregivers

High Quality Care
Transitions for
Older Adults &
Caregivers

"Transitional Care Model"
<http://www.transitionalcare.org/index.html>

- APN coordinates care during and after discharge
- Home, SNF, and clinic visits

"POLST" (or "MOLST")
(Physician (or Medical) Orders For Life-Sustaining Treatment)
<http://www.phys.org/polst>

- Advance care planning

"INTERACT"
(Interventions to Reduce Acute Care Transfers)
<http://interact.net>

- Communication Tools, Care Paths, Advance Care Planning Tools, and QI tools for nursing homes and SNFs

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Common Elements - Transitional Care

- Risk stratify population with different types and levels of intervention based on need and risk level
- One designated person who serves as hub or switchboard for designated period of time (time-limited)
- Standardized intervention guidelines
- Standardized data collection within QI approach

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Evidence – please see Dr. Naylor’s slides

- > 20 randomized control trials of hospital-home models; about half showed reduction in hospitalization
- Nursing home – hospital models – small comparative studies; RCT of INTERACT underway

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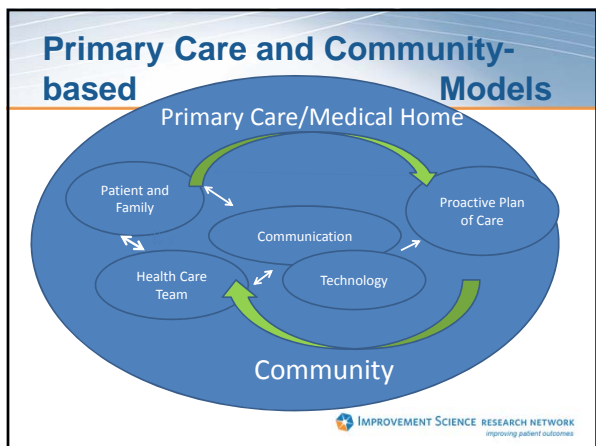
INTERACT – Reducing hospital transfers

Pilot Study Results CMS & Commonwealth Fund Projects

1. Significant reductions in hospitalization
2. More engaged facilities had greater reductions in hospitalizations
3. Substantial savings for Medicare and NHs

Ouslander et al: J Amer Med Dir Assoc 9: 644-652, 2009
Ouslander et al: J Am Geriatr Soc 59: 745-753, 2011

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Common features

- Risk stratify population with different types and levels of intervention based on need and risk level
 - usually programs focus on high-risk, high-cost populations
- One or more designated people who serve as hub
- May have standardized intervention guidelines
- Standardized data collection within QI approach

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Preferred Practices NQF, 2010

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- Patient choice, documentation of experience
- Role of health care home/primary care
- Content of plan of care
- Systems, policies for monitoring care coordination, plan of care, referrals
- Transitional Care Programs

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Evidence – Primary Care and Community-based Models

- Most studies focus on care coordination interventions for populations with multiple chronic illnesses – at risk for hospitalization and rehospitalization
- Many different programs evaluated - inconsistent results
- Common issues
 - Too many low risk individuals in the mix
 - Lack of standardization of interventions
 - Key stakeholders don't embrace model

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Lessons from the Medicare Coordinated Care Demonstrations


- 15 programs funded; RCTs
- A few (< 50%) reduced hospitalizations by 8-33%

Common to successful programs

- frequent in person meetings with patients
- occasional in person meetings with providers
- communication hub
- evidence-based education for patients
- medication management
- transitional care after hospitalization

Peikes et al, 2009
Brown et al, 2012

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Gaps

- Research on care coordination functions and outcomes
- Measurement of care coordination
- Contributions of different professionals to care coordination processes and outcomes
- Cost effective ways to deliver care coordination – especially for high risk populations

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Staff Nurse Care Coordination

- Within the hospital, nurses spend significant time coordinating care
- Numerous care coordination activities
- Believe that care coordination work is invisible to patients and team members

Lamb, Schmitt, Edwards, Duva
Manuscript under review


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Care Coordination Performance Measures


- AHRQ CC Atlas - > 60 measures
- NQF Performance Measures for Measuring and Reporting Care Coordination
 - In 2010, only 10 (13%) of 77 submitted measures were recommended for approval .
 - Of the 10 endorsed measures, 5 were condition, treatment or setting specific; 5 specific to hospital or ER transfer to home
 - The 10 measures addressed only 2 of 5 NQF domains

In 2012, No new measures for care coordination were submitted



Endorsed Practices & Measures 2010

	Preferred Practices Endorsed 25	Measures Submitted 77	Measures Endorsed 10
Healthcare Home	5		0
Plan of Care	5		5
Communication	4		0
Info Systems	3		0
Transitions	8		5




Care Coordination Performance Measures

- Most are **process measures** that capture a small part of care coordination activities
- Most are **provider centric and condition specific** (Naylor & Kurtzman, 2010)
- Most work on **transitional care** measures




Examples of NQF Endorsed Measures 2010

- Cardiac rehab patient referral from an inpatient setting
- Patients with transient ischemic event ER visit who had a follow up office visit
- Reconciled medication list received by discharged patient
- Transition record with specified elements received by discharged patients
- Timely transmission of transition record (inpatient discharge to home/self care or any other site of care)
- 3-item Care Transitions Measure

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Significant Gaps in Measures

- **Patient and family experience of care coordination** – no measures of patient and family expectations and experience of sequencing and integration of care
- **Essential structures to support care coordination** – staffing and resource requirements not defined
- **Outcomes of care coordination** – no standard definition of preventable hospitalization; few outcomes measures
- **Nursing's and team contribution**

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Many Opportunities to improve care coordination

- Contribute to development and testing process and outcome measures
- Test and refine care coordination models in primary care and community settings
- Identify your care coordination activities, document them, include them in QI initiatives
- Encourage local and state initiatives to disseminate information about best practices and share tools and resources

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Next ISRN Web Seminar

**Case Study follow up on
"Improving Our Work IS Our Work"**

October 24, 2012
1:00 PM CST

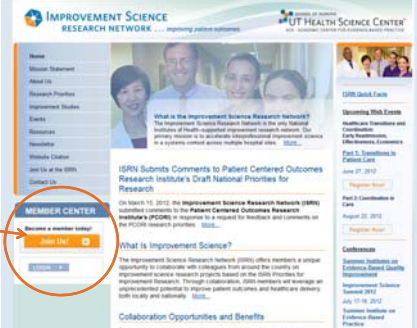
Visit www.ISRN.net to register.

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Closing Remarks

- ISRN Mission
 - To enhance the scientific foundation for quality improvement, safety, and efficiency through interdisciplinary research addressing healthcare delivery, patient-centeredness, and integration of evidence into practice.
- Join Us!
 - For information on the ISRN or to become a member please visit our website: www.ISRN.net



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Citations

- Brown, R.S., Peikes, D., Peterson, G., Shore, J., & Razafindrakoto, C.M. (2012). Six features of Medicare Coordinated Care Demonstration programs that cut hospital admissions of high risk patients. *Health Affairs*, 31(3) 1156-1167.
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