

From Research to Action: *16 Years at Pittsburgh Regional Health Initiative*



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The 20th Princeton Conference
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*Spreading Quality,
Containing Costs.*

Jewish Healthcare Foundation: “A *Think, Do, Train* and *Give* Tank”

- A public charity with two supporting organizations
 - Pittsburgh Regional Health Initiative (PRHI)
 - Health Careers Futures (HCF)





***We respond to the
available data***

In the Beginning (circa 1997): What We Knew

- *Lucian Leape's "Error in Medicine"*
 - *Avoidable in-hospital deaths equivalent to three jumbo jet crashes every two days*
 - *180,000 in-hospital deaths partly as a result of iatrogenic injury*

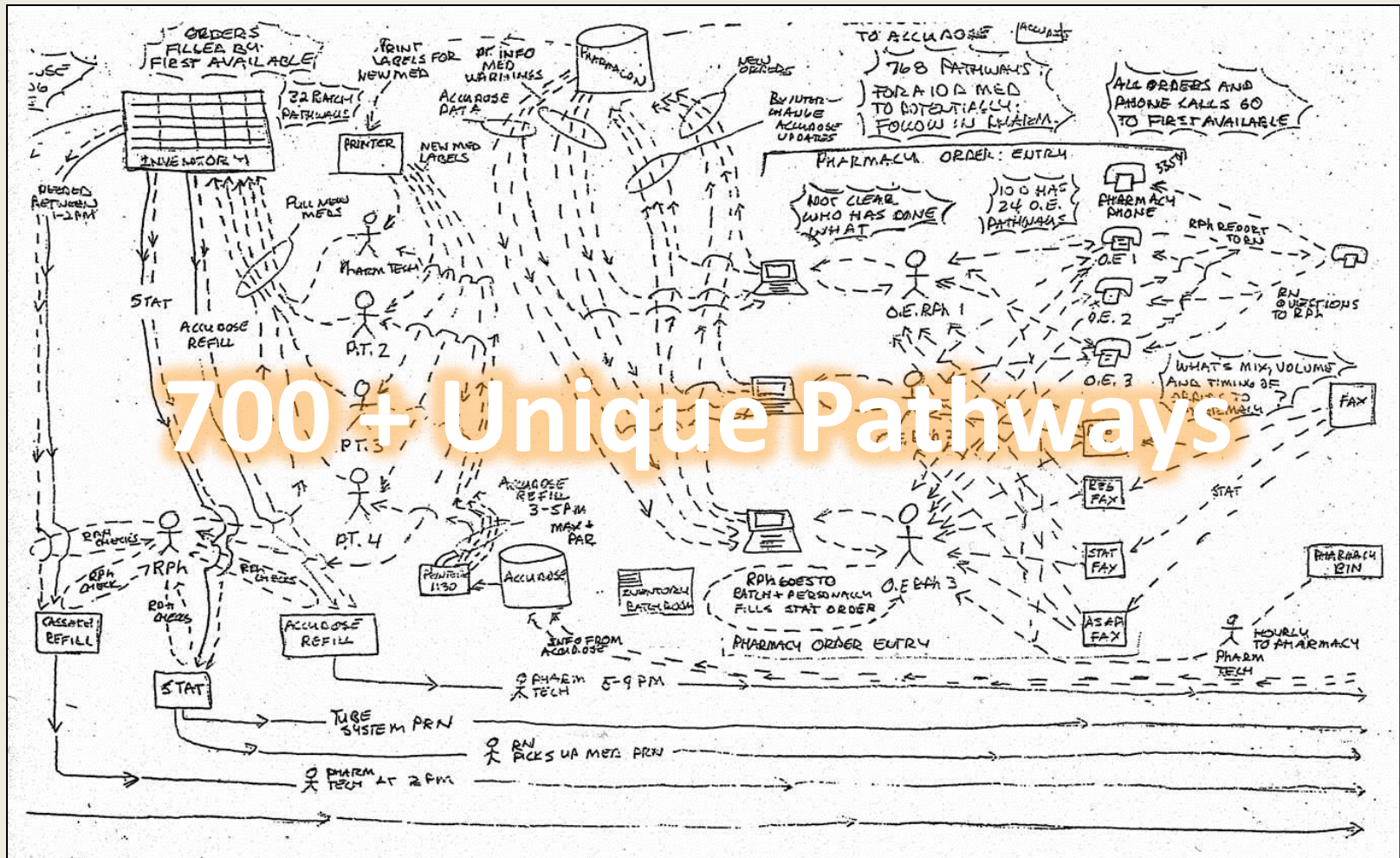


In the Beginning: What We Observed in Health Care

- *Chaos*
- *Uncertainty*
- *Random Behaviors*
- *Work-Arounds*
- *Confusion*
- *Disorder*
- *Errors*
- *High Turnover*
- *Secrecy*



Safety? Quality? Efficiency?

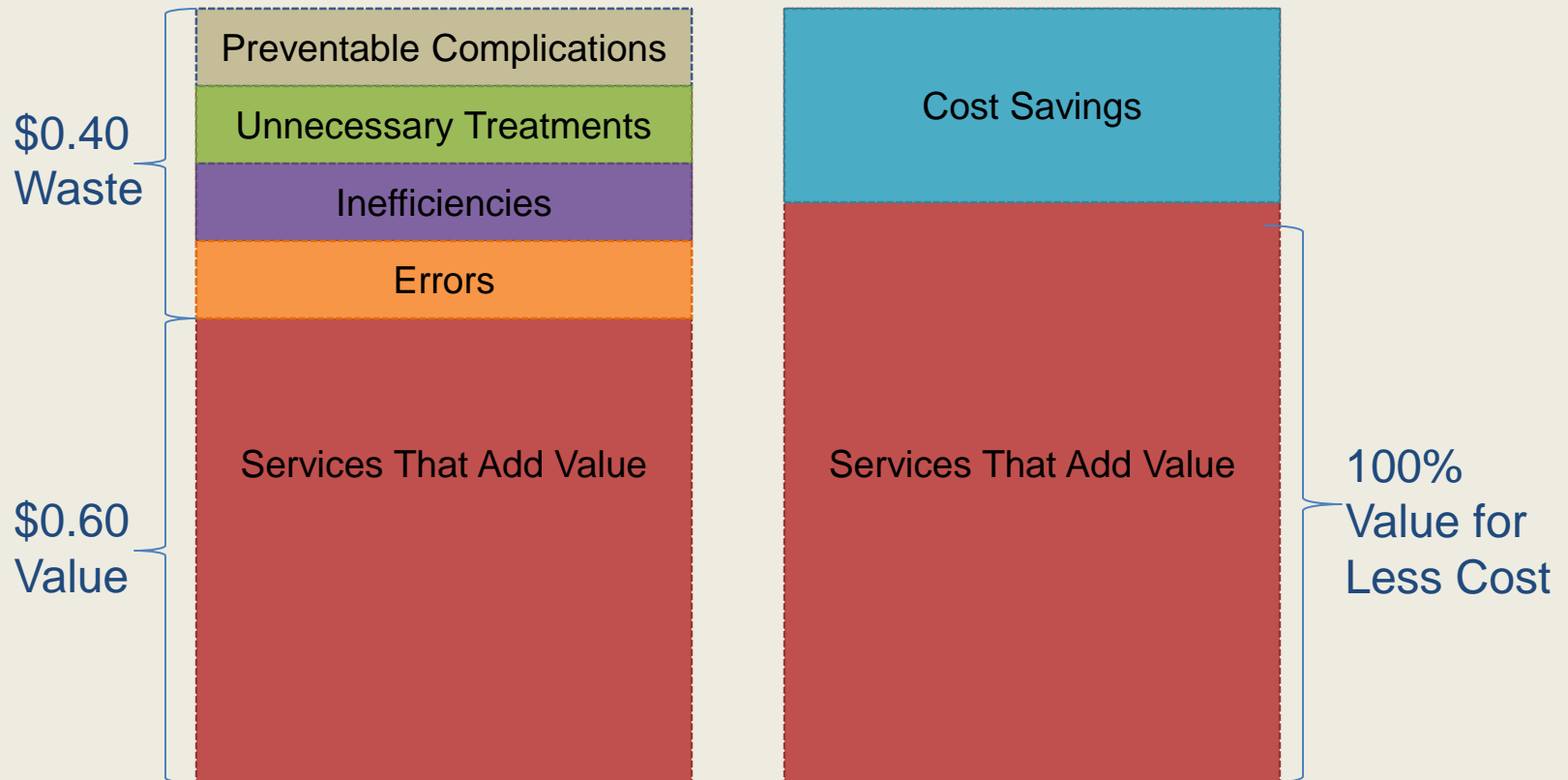


PRHI's Early Focus on Value

For every \$1:

We currently pay:

We should pay:



What and Why: Pittsburgh Regional Health Initiative

- Pittsburgh Regional Health Initiative (PRHI)
 - A not-for-profit, regional, multi-stakeholder collaborative formed in 1997 by Karen Feinstein and Paul O'Neill
 - An initiative of a business group, the Allegheny Conference on Community Development
- PRHI's message
 - Dramatic quality improvement (approaching zero deficiencies) is the best cost-containment strategy for health care

We Applied Lean Thinking to Health Care's Problems

- Problems identified and solved immediately
- Rapid root cause analysis
- Organized work areas
- Concise communication
- Active involvement of managers
 - “Go and see”
 - On the floor
- Intense respect for the employee:
 - Every employee has what they need, when they need it to succeed
 - Career development
- Team problem solving to meet customer need
- Infrastructure for improvement

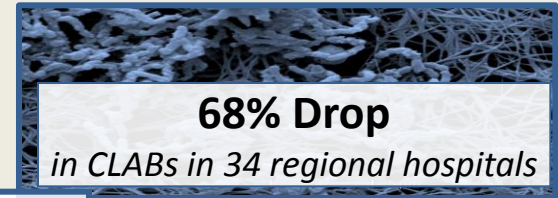


Early PRHI Successes



86% Reduction
in medication errors

35 to Zero!
defective charts



68% Drop
in CLABs in 34 regional hospitals

17% Drop
*in pediatric clinic
wait times*



50% Reduction
*in pap smear
sampling defects*

**50% Fewer
Readmissions**
w/ COPD focus

180 to Zero!
*Lost patient hours per month
due to ambulance diversions*



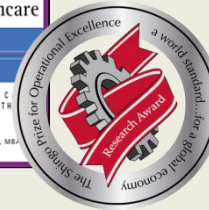
**Efficiency
Increased
100%**
in pathology lab



100% Reduction
in nurse turnover

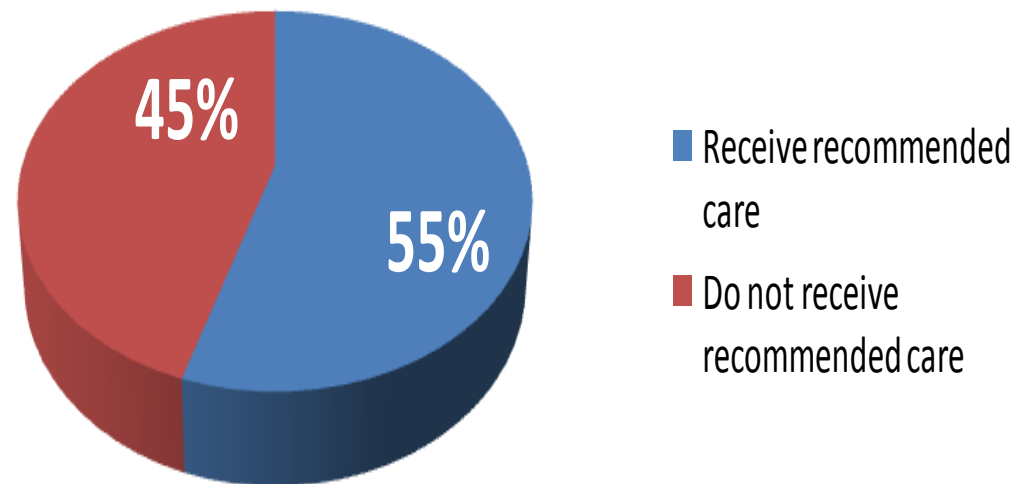
>20% Decline
*Nosocomial
C. difficile
infections*

100% Compliance
*w/guidelines & aspirin
use in a diabetes clinic*



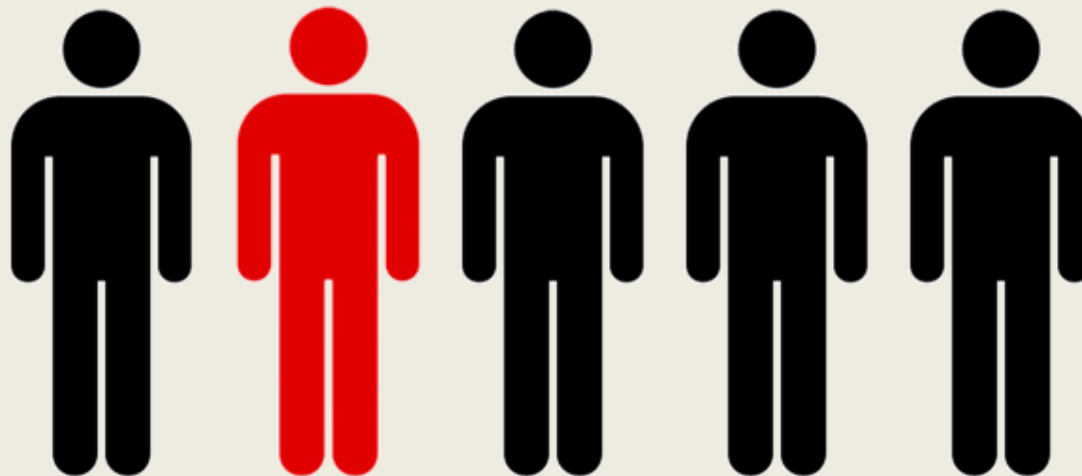
More Data (circa 2003): Under Treatment The System is Not Working Well for Patients

Percent of Americans receiving recommended care for preventive, chronic and acute conditions



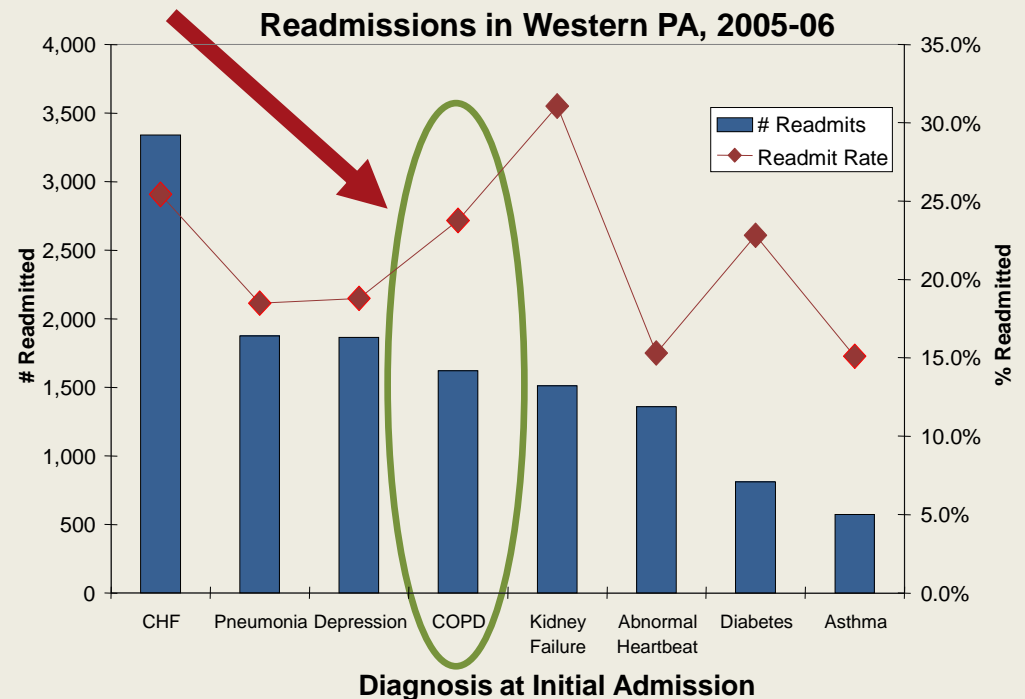
Source: Elizabeth A. McGlynn and Robert H. Brook, Rand, June 2003

PRHI found that approximately **1 in 5** patients discharged from the hospital ***returns*** within 30 days

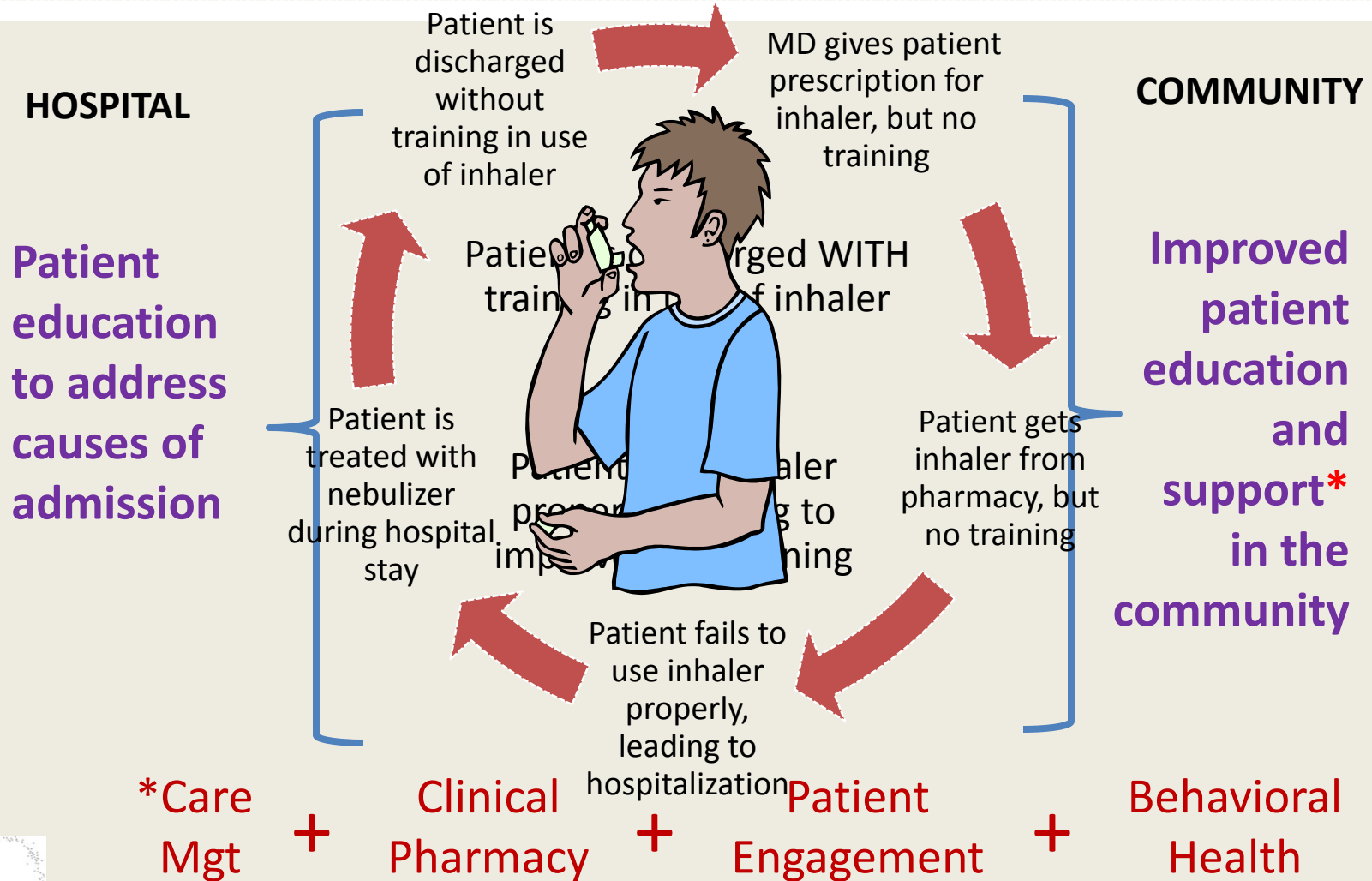


Example of PRHI's Response COPD: Findings (2007-2008)

- Our data mining identified chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) as a prominent cause of hospital admissions (4th highest) and readmissions (3rd highest)



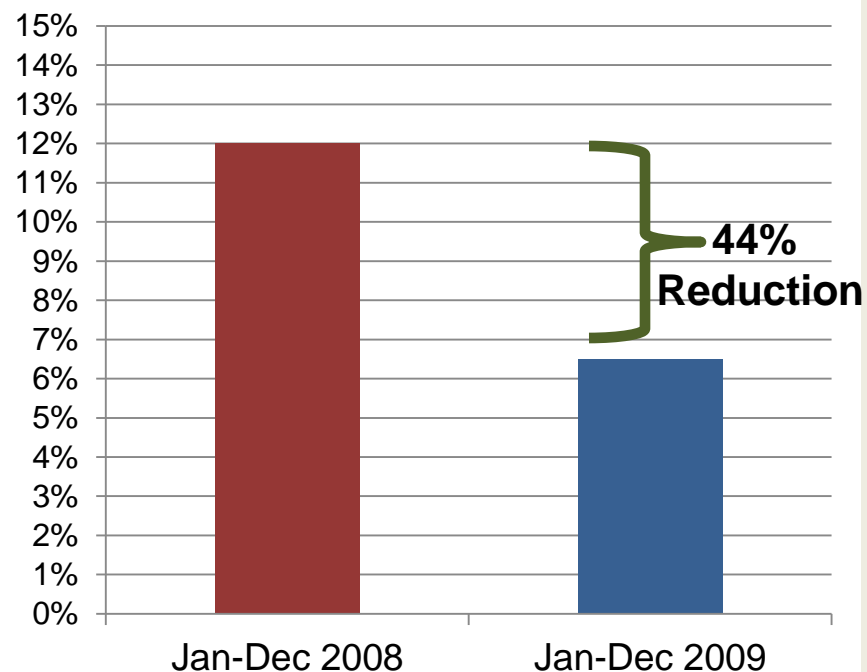
The Solution Coordinates Transition Between Hospital and Community



COPD: Project Results

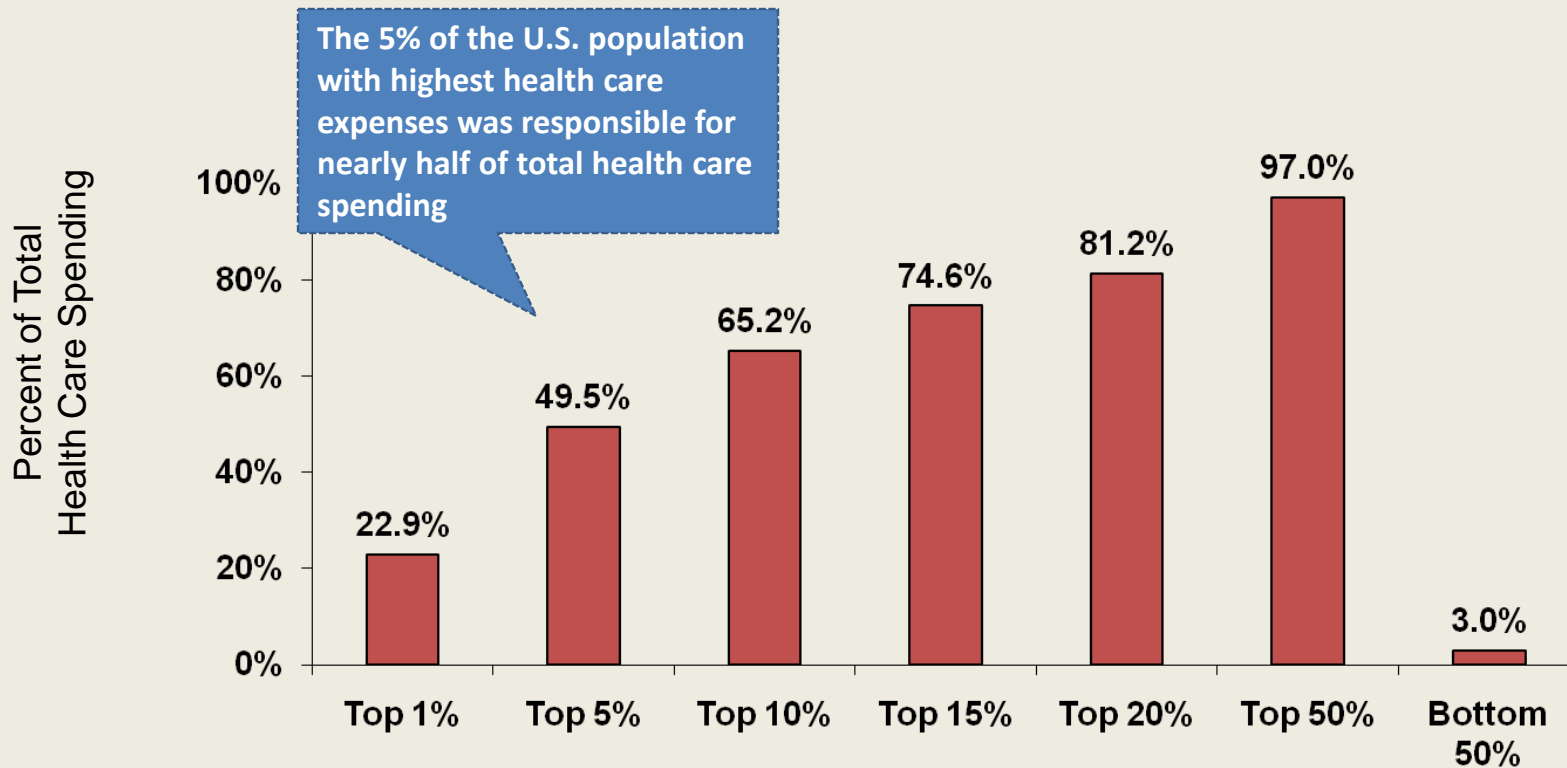
- Readmissions reduced by 44%
- \$160,000+ saved
- Net savings of \$80,000+ after cost of Care Manager

% of Patients Admitted for COPD Exacerbation and Readmitted within 30 Days for COPD or Pneumonia



Data on Spending (circa 2007 and beyond) Leads to Complex Patients

Concentration of Health Care Spending in the U.S. Population, 2007

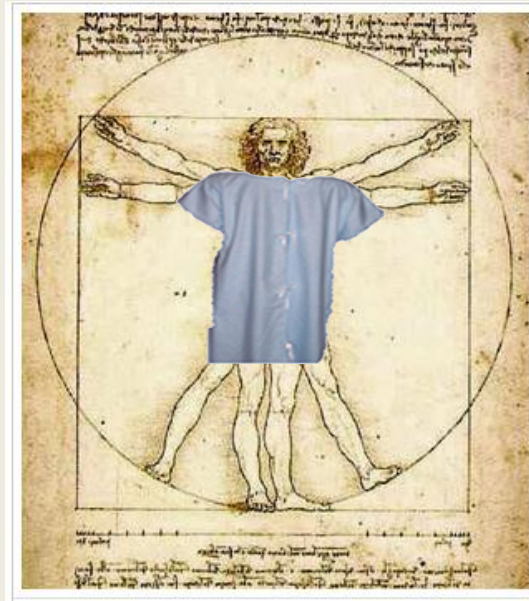


Percent of Population, Ranked by Health Care Spending



The Complex Patient

Who is frequently hospitalized?



Do you know your customer?

Let the Data Guide Our Work

The Complex Patient

PRHI Readmission Briefs

Issue 1: Overview of Six Target Chronic Diseases

INTRODUCTION

As healthcare costs continue to rise and rates of Americans recover, driven in large measure by the growing burden of chronic disease, it is important to understand the impact of readmission on the overall cost of care. This report provides an overview of the impact of readmission on the overall cost of care, and provides a framework for analyzing readmission data.

1. What do we know about readmission?

1. What do we know about readmission?
2. How do we measure readmission?
3. What are the consequences of readmission?
4. How can we reduce readmission?

2. How do we measure readmission?

Readmission Briefs provide an overview of the impact of readmission on the overall cost of care, and provides a framework for analyzing readmission data.

3. What are the consequences of readmission?

Readmission Briefs provide an overview of the impact of readmission on the overall cost of care, and provides a framework for analyzing readmission data.

4. How can we reduce readmission?

Readmission Briefs provide an overview of the impact of readmission on the overall cost of care, and provides a framework for analyzing readmission data.

PRHI Readmission Brief

Issue 1: Patterns of Hospital Admission and Readmission Among HIV-Positive Patients in Southwestern Pennsylvania

I. INTRODUCTION

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is the cause of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), an incurable condition in which the immune system begins to fail, exposing the infected individual to opportunistic infections and malignancies that are life-threatening. Considered a pandemic by the World Health Organization, AIDS has killed more than 22 million people.

PRHI Readmission Brief

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

December 2011

Introduction

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is the fourth leading cause of death in the U.S., behind heart disease, cancer, and stroke.¹ Leading healthcare professionals believe that COPD is also currently under-diagnosed and undertreated.² Despite this, COPD admissions increased by 5% between 1997 and 2007.³ Patients with COPD made an estimated 1.6 million physician-office and hospital visits in 2007.⁴

PRHI Readmission Brief

Patterns of Hospitalizations Among HIV-Positive Patients in Southwestern Pennsylvania

April 2012 Update

Introduction

The purpose of this Pittsburgh Regional Health Initiative (PRHI) Readmission Reduction Brief is to update and expand upon the July 2010 publication, *Readmission Brief: Patterns of Hospital Admission and Readmission among HIV-Positive Patients in Southwestern Pennsylvania*. This brief extends that analysis, not only by including an additional year of data, but by adding new analyses based on de-identified longitudinal patient data, creating an examination of patterns of patient admissions over time. As with the initial brief, this update aims to provide information about reasons for hospital admissions and readmissions in order to inform quality improvement efforts among patients, providers, payers, and community-based organizations seeking to improve care for HIV-positive people in southwestern Pennsylvania (SWPA).

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PITTSBURGH REGIONAL HEALTH INITIATIVE

Spreading Quality, Containing Costs.



PRHI Readmission Reduction Guide:

A Manual for Preventing Hospitalizations

January 2011

Chronic Disease

End of Life

CHANGING OUR EXPECTATIONS OF CARE AT THE END-OF-LIFE

The health care system now often fails families and patients at the end of life. These days to avoid life-threatening illness, death and bereavement have become maintenance types of conversation. End-of-life care presents emotional, physical and financial burdens for patients and their loved ones. This is what we have come to expect and end-of-life, but other realities exist.

Along that journey, there should take on the low expectations of care were identified by the end of life experience. They identified key gaps, such as poor pain management, financing problems that prevent care over care, and diagnostic systems. Difficulties were noted in providing care over care, and diagnostic systems. Difficulties were noted in providing care over care, and diagnostic systems. Difficulties were noted in providing care over care, and diagnostic systems.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

September 2010

PERFECTING PATIENT CARE™ GOES TO SKILLED NURSING SENIOR LIVING COMMUNITY CHANGES ITS CULTURE

PERFECTING PATIENT CARE™ GOES TO SKILLED NURSING SENIOR LIVING COMMUNITY CHANGES ITS CULTURE

Senior living communities are challenged with the need to meet higher standards of care, safety, and efficiency. Improving nursing home care is a national priority. In this issue, we describe how skilled nursing facilities have changed their culture, and thereby not doing so.

- Senior reduction and response
- Efficiency and cost savings
- Quality improvement and consumer response and actions on their part

Over the years, skilled nursing communities have had a high reputation for the care of the elderly. In the face of the economic challenges, skilled nursing communities are turning to innovative programs, rather than to the traditional ways of doing business, after embracing PCC.

Skilled Nursing

BRANCHES

PERFECTING CARE AND WORK IN SKILLED NURSING

Although the new skilled nursing centers are meeting the previous intent of their first purpose, there are some changes that are being implemented and quality standards with previous regulations for the nursing home and long-term care industry facilities that don't transition themselves into high quality, low cost providers that are not focused on just the cost.

Reform and Mutual Collaboration

Medicare and Medicaid account for the bulk of nursing home revenues. Increasingly, however, the industry will not easily diversify its revenue on private payers for a host of the most critical. Increase costs of nursing home and long-term care are increasing faster than almost any other element of the health care system.

Medicare reimbursement for long-term care (LTC) facilities account for 4% of the Medicare program. The 1% of Medicare spending with the 10% of facilities represent 10% of the Medicare program. This opportunity is critical to the industry.

The need to contain costs is agreed upon by the Private Payers and Affordable Care Act's recent laws. Providers, including nursing homes, will be subject to increasing competition. There will be new financial penalties for Medicare and Medicaid providers. There will be new financial penalties for Medicare and Medicaid providers. There will be new financial penalties for Medicare and Medicaid providers.

Behavioral Health and Substance Abuse

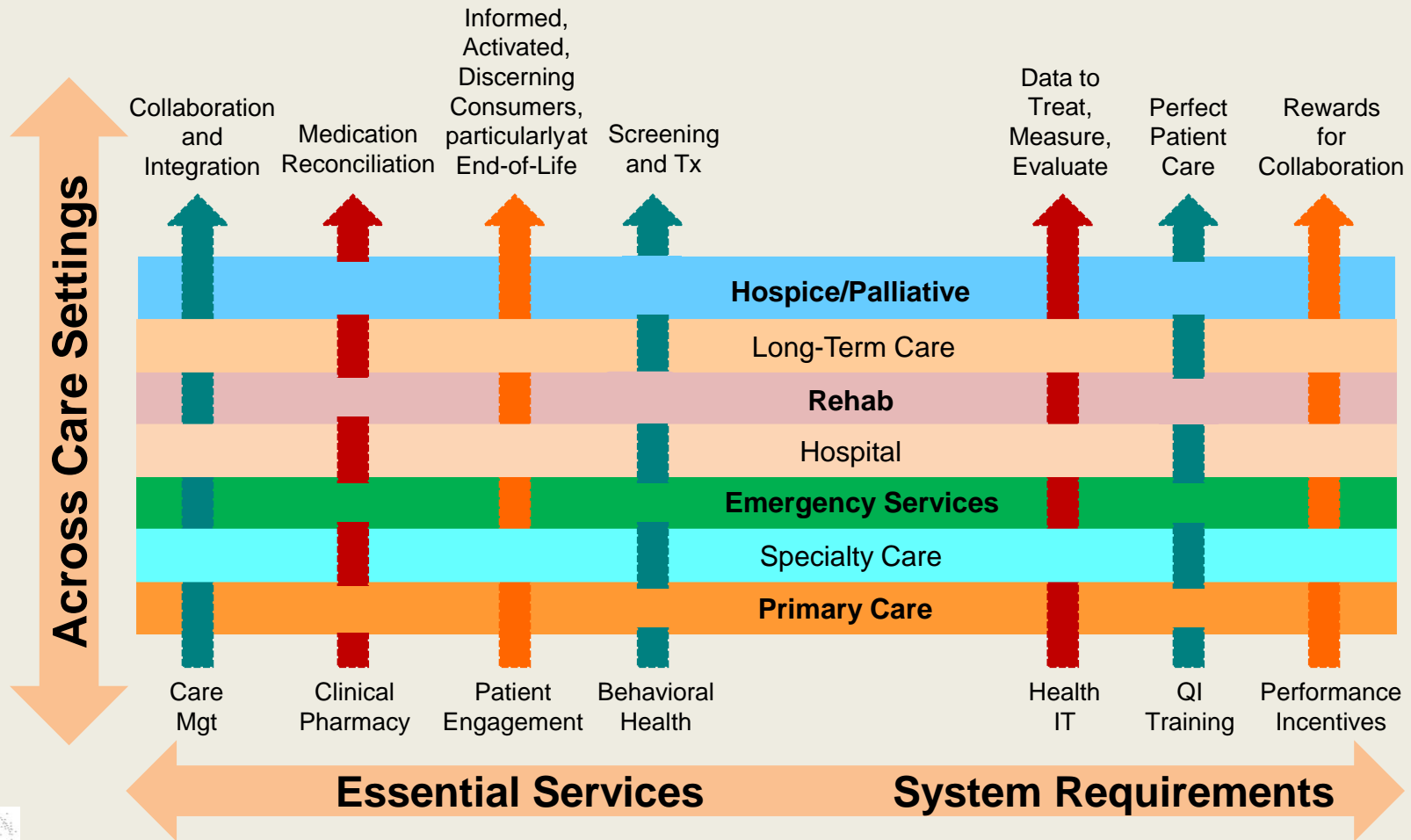
HIV/AIDS

COPD

HIV/AIDS



The Systems Vision: Transforming the Care of Complex Patients



JHF Current Programs

Keeping People Out of Hospitals

**PRIMARY CARE
RESOURCE
CENTER**

MAI
Minority AIDS Initiative

**PARTNERS IN
INTEGRATED
CARE**

Safety Net
Medical Home
Initiative

Closure
(End-of-Life and
Palliative Care)

Health
Careers
Futures

Lean
Engagements

QIT Center

Where Quality
Improvement meets
Information Technology

Long-Term Care
Champions

**PERFECTING
PATIENT CARESM
UNIVERSITY**

The Fine
Awards
Excellence in QI

Salk
Fellowship

Patient
Safety
Fellowship

REACH
Regional Extension
Center

HIV QI in
AIDS Service
Organizations

QIT Health
Innovators
Fellowship

**TOMORROW'S
HEALTHCARETM**

RAVEN
Reduce Avoidable
Hospitalizations among
Nursing Facility Residents

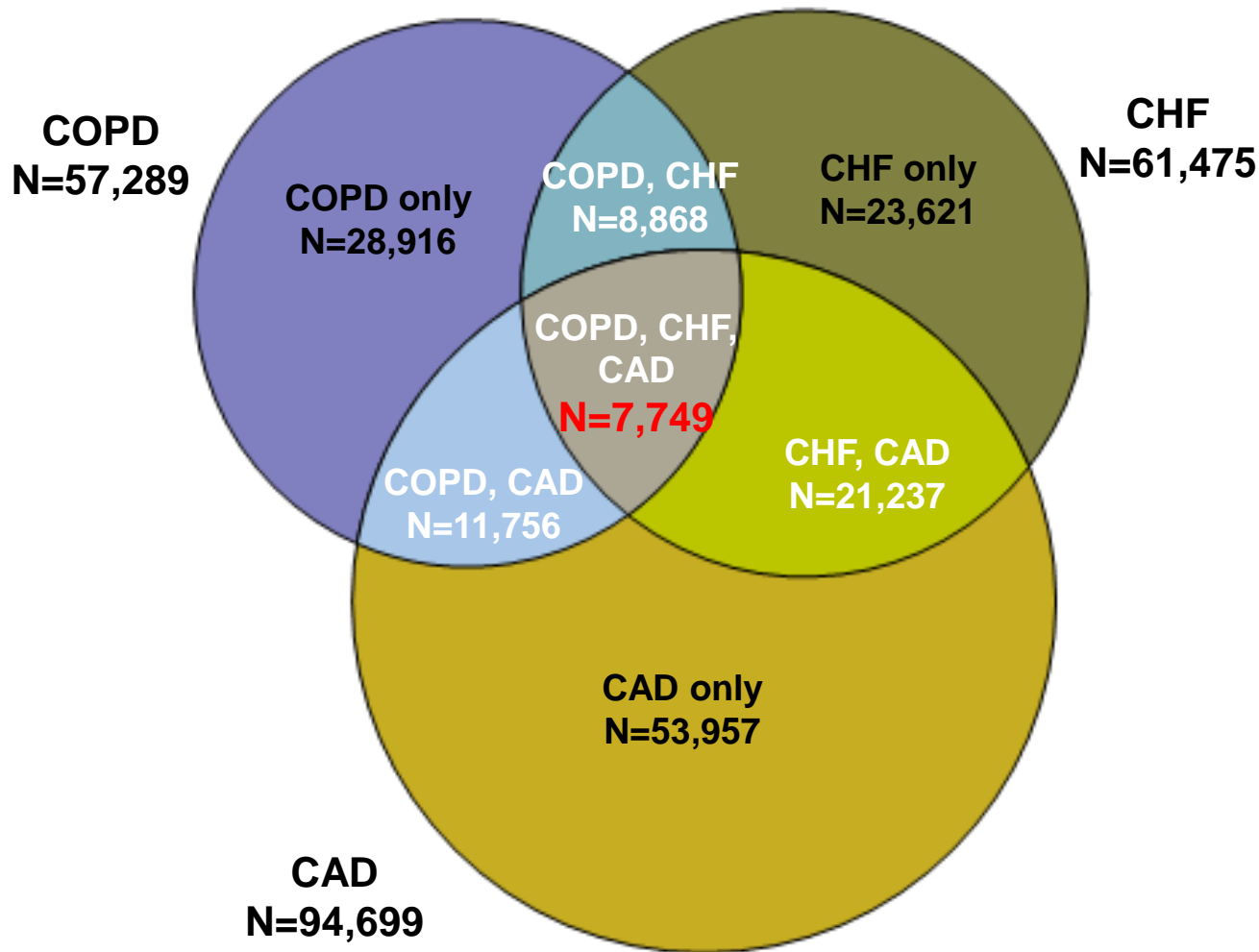
COMPASS
Care Of Mental, Physical,
And Substance Use
Syndromes

PRHI Today: Demos Driving Findings to Front Line

- HIV-Positive Patients
- Patients with Behavioral Health Comorbidities
- Patients in Skilled Nursing Facilities
- COPD Patients

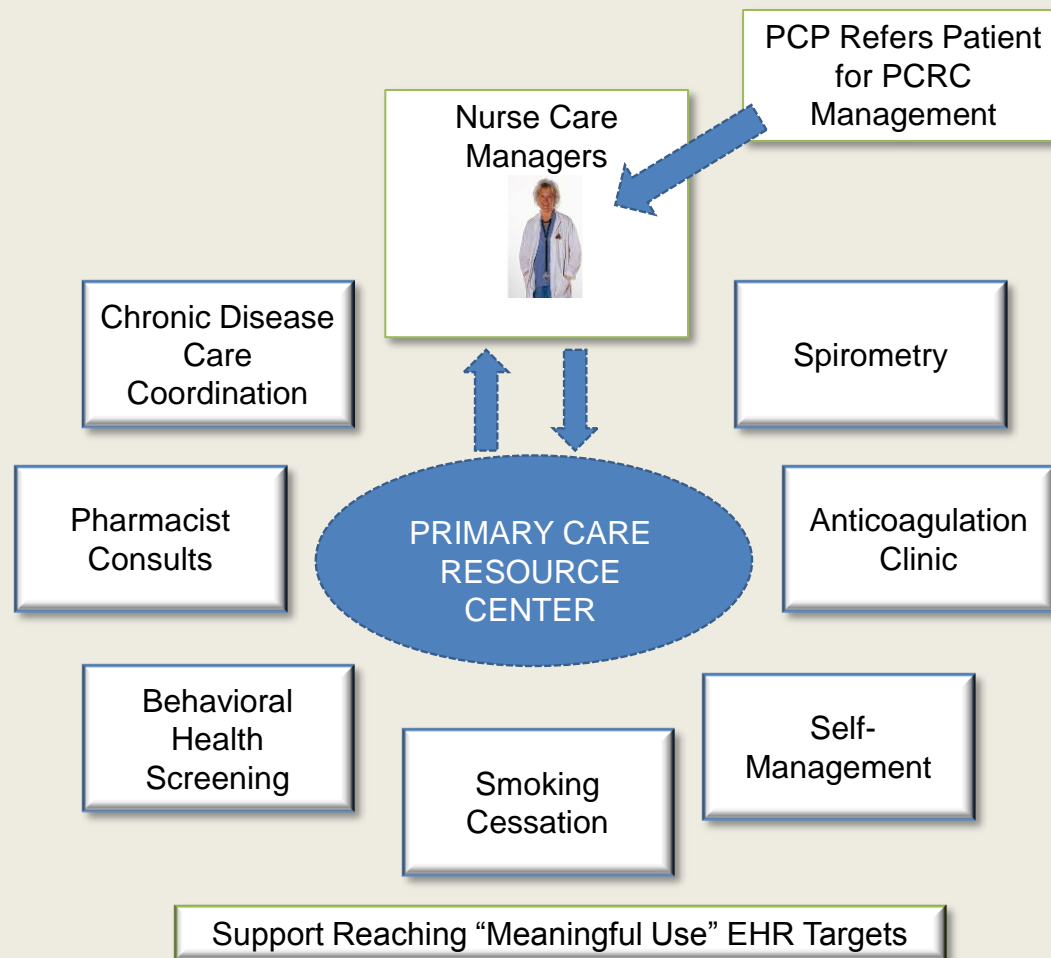
COPD: New Findings

Half of Discharges have Comorbid CHF and/or CAD



Strategy: Expanding the Capacity of PCPs to Manage Complex Patients

- Supports team-based care coordination of chronic medical conditions, from admission
- Provides added-value, primary care support services beyond the means of small practices
- Utilizes excess hospital space



Behavioral Health: Findings

- Our research documented high rates of comorbid depression and substance use disorders among patients with common chronic diseases
- Response requires better integration of behavioral health in primary care settings

Behavioral Health: From Findings to Front Line Phase II (2012-2015)

Bringing IMPACT (depression) & SBIRT (for SUD) to Primary Care

- Project I (2008-10): *Integrating Treatment in Primary Care*
 - Funders: Fine Foundation (\$276K) Staunton Farm (\$200K), JHF (\$765K)
 - Local demo in community health centers
- Project II (2011-13): *Partners in Integrated Care (PIC)*
 - Funder: AHRQ (\$3.4 million)
 - National demo: PA (PRHI), WI (WCHQ) and MN (ICSI)
- Project III (2012-15): *Care of Mental, Physical, and Substance Use Syndromes (COMPASS)*
 - Funder: CMMI Grant (\$18 million)
 - National demo: ICSI (lead), PRHI, Kaiser and Mayo

Skilled Nursing Facility Findings: Highest 30-Day Readmissions

Kind of Discharge	# of Admits	Share of Admits	30-Day Readmit Rate
To Home	466,226	57%	14%
To Home Health Service in Anticipation of Covered Skilled Care	141,309	17%	21%
To Skilled Nursing Facility	112,799	14%	24%
To Rehabilitation, Long-Term, or Critical Care Facility	57,018	7%	21%

Source: Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council, October 2007 – September 2009 (24-month sample), an all-payer database. Data is for the 11-county region of southwestern Pennsylvania (813,896 discharges).

SNF: From Findings to Front Line (2012-2015)

- Project I: *Reduce Avoidable Hospitalizations Using Evidence-based interventions for Nursing Facilities (RAVEN)*
- Funder: Center for Medicare & Medicaid Innovation (\$19.1 million over 4 years)
- Partners: UPMC Aging Institute, Jewish Healthcare Foundation, Robert Morris University, Excela Health, Heritage Valley Health System
- Sites: 19 SNFs
- Strategy

HIV-Positive Patients: Findings (2010)

PRHI Research:

- **1 in 4** HIV-positive patients returned to the hospital within 30-days of discharge
- Common chronic diseases are among top 10 reasons for admission
- Nearly half of HIV-positive admissions have depression and/or substance abuse
- High readmission rates may be attributed to flawed transitions in care – *just like other chronic medical problems*

PRHI Readmission Brief

Brief II: Patterns of Hospital Admission and Readmission Among HIV-Positive Patients in Southwestern Pennsylvania

I. INTRODUCTION



PITTSBURGH
REGIONAL
HEALTH
INITIATIVE

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Containing Costs.

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Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) – the cause of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) – is an incurable condition in which the immune system begins to fail, exposing the infected individual to opportunistic infections and malignancies that are life-threatening. Considered a pandemic by the World Health Organization, AIDS has killed more than 23 million people worldwide.¹ When the disease was first discovered, death rates were very high; although it may take 10-15 years for an HIV infection to transition to AIDS, life expectancy following the development of AIDS was typically a year. With the discovery of effective medications, however, life expectancy at HIV diagnosis increased from 10.5 years to 22.5 years between 1996 and 2005.² As a result, providers who work with patients with HIV/AIDS now share many of the management challenges common to providers of older patients with chronic diseases more generally: balancing treatments for multiple co-morbidities, responding to changing treatment options, successfully engaging patients in self care, and preventing repeated hospital admissions.

The Jewish Healthcare Foundation's (JHF) commitment to the community struggling with HIV dates back to 1992-93, when JHF became the fiscal agent for the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency (CARE) Act in Southwestern Pennsylvania (SWPA). As a result, the Foundation responded to the opportunity, made possible by the rich Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council (PHC4)³ all-insurer, hospital admissions database, and requested that Pittsburgh Regional Health Initiative (PRHI) analyze characteristics of hospitalizations among the 562 HIV-positive patients over the age of 18 who were admitted a total of 1,072 times to hospitals in an 11-county SWPA region⁴ between October 1, 2007 and September 30, 2008. To put this number in perspective, approximately 900 people receive medical care from two regional HIV/AIDS hospitals and clinics.

The goal of this monograph is to provide information about HIV-positive patients and their patterns of hospital admission and readmission and to inform the network of clinical and community providers serving the HIV-community. The eventual aim of this research is to help these providers to continually improve patient care. The analyses focus on the following:

HIV-Positive Patients: Findings (2012)

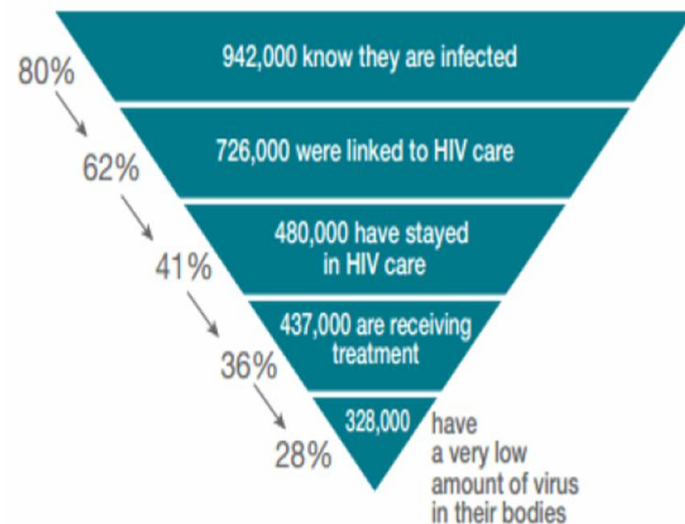
Centers for Disease Control:

- Of the 942,000 Americans who know they are HIV-positive:
 - Less than half are receiving treatment
 - Only 35% have achieved low viral load

HIV/AIDS national portrait: *Why this is important*

Percentage of HIV-Infected Individuals Engaged in Selected Stages of the Continuum of HIV Care, 2010

Out of the more than one million Americans with HIV:



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Today's HIV/AIDS Epidemic, June 2012

HIV: From Findings to Field (2012-2014)

Project: *The Minority AIDS Initiative (2012-2014)*

Funder: Pennsylvania Department of Health, HRSA

Sites: 15 diverse AIDS service organization across Pennsylvania

Strategy: Help organizations bring HIV-positive patients who have been “lost to care” back into treatment using PPC quality improvement methods and motivational interviewing coaching

Initial Outcomes (first six months):

- 300 patients identified as lost to care
- 208 contacted
- 138 have had 1+ medical appointment



Looking Forward:
Preparing Providers *and* Patients
for an Era of Data-Driven Health Care

Where the Data Are Going: *Multiple Performance Measures*

Hospital Value-Based Purchasing Program Measures:

8 Patient Satisfaction Measures (30%)

1. Nurse Communication
2. Doctor Communication
3. Hospital Staff Responsiveness
4. Pain Management
5. Medicine Communication
6. Hospital Cleanliness and Quietness
7. Discharge Information
8. Overall Hospital Rating

3 Clinical Outcome Measures (25%)

1. Acute Myocardial Infarction 30-day mortality rate
2. Heart Failure 30-day mortality rate
3. Pneumonia 30-day mortality rate

13 Clinical Process of Care Measures (45%)

1. Fibrinolytic Therapy Received within 30 Minutes of Hospital Arrival
2. Primary PCI Received within 90 Minutes of Hospital Arrival
3. Discharge Instructions
4. Blood Cultures Performed in the ED Prior to Initial Antibiotic Received in Hospital
5. Initial Antibiotic Selection for CAP in Immunocompetent Patient
6. Prophylactic Antibiotic Received within One Hour Prior to Surgical Incision
7. Prophylactic Antibiotic Selection for Surgical Patients
8. Prophylactic Antibiotics Discontinued within 24 Hours After Surgery
9. Cardiac Surgery Patients with Controlled 6 a.m. Postoperative Serum Glucose
10. Postoperative Urinary Catheter Removal on Postoperative Day 1 or 2
11. Surgery Patients on a Beta Blocker Prior to Arrival That Received a Beta Blocker During the Perioperative Period
12. Surgery Patients with Recommended Venous Thromboembolism Prophylaxis Ordered
13. Surgery Patients Who Received Appropriate Venous Thromboembolism Prophylaxis within 24 Hours

Quality Is Increasingly Transparent

GENERAL HOSPITALS

CMS Core Measures
Joint Commission
Press-Ganey Scores
HCAHPS
CMS Hospital Compare
US News and World Report
“Best Hospital” lists
Leapfrog
Pay-for-Performance
Public reporting agencies
ACO Shared Savings program
State DOH Licensure

AMBULATORY CARE

NCQA Certification (PCMH)
Pay-For-Performance

LONG-TERM CARE

CMS Nursing Home Compare
State DOH Licensure

FOR-PROFIT SERVICE LINES

Shareholders
Customers

Liberating Data for Healthcare Innovations

- New **healthdata.gov** initiative through CMS
- Todd Park, Chief Technology Officer of U.S. led data boot camp in Pittsburgh (July 2011) and keynoted Leadership Series at PRHI (September 2011)



The Future: Where Quality Improvement Meets Information Technology (QIT)

- State-of-the art center will train the current and next generation of healthcare workers to use health data to drive quality improvement

