

Readmissions and Health Disparities Cohort



Melody Brown, MSM

Readmissions Subject Matter Expert

May 26, 2022

 **ALLIANT**
HEALTH SOLUTIONS

HQIC
Hospital Quality Improvement Contractors
CENTERS FOR MEDICARE & MEDICAID SERVICES
EQUALITY IMPROVEMENT & INNOVATION GROUP

Making Health Care Better *Together*

COLLABORATORS:

Alabama Hospital Association
Alliant Health Solutions
Comagine Health
Georgia Hospital Association
KFMC Health Improvement Partners
Konza

Hospital Quality Improvement

Welcome from all of us!



Readmission Cohort

Melody "Mel" Brown, MSM

Patient Safety Manager

Melody has over 40 years of health care experience, including varied roles at Alliant Health Solutions working on the CMS contract for the Quality Innovation Network-Quality Improvement Organization (QIN-QIO). As the patient safety manager, her focus has been on coaching hospitals and nursing homes on all facets of health care quality improvement.

Contact: Melody.Brown@AlliantHealth.org




Learning Objectives


- Learn Today:
 - Introduction to Readmission and Health Disparities Cohort structure
 - Understanding of expectations
 - From subject matter experts
 - From QI coach
 - From hospitals
- Use Tomorrow:
 - Access available tools and resources to implement targeted interventions

Health Equity Is Getting Rid of Inequalities or Unfair Differences in How People Are Given Health Care

Equality



Equity

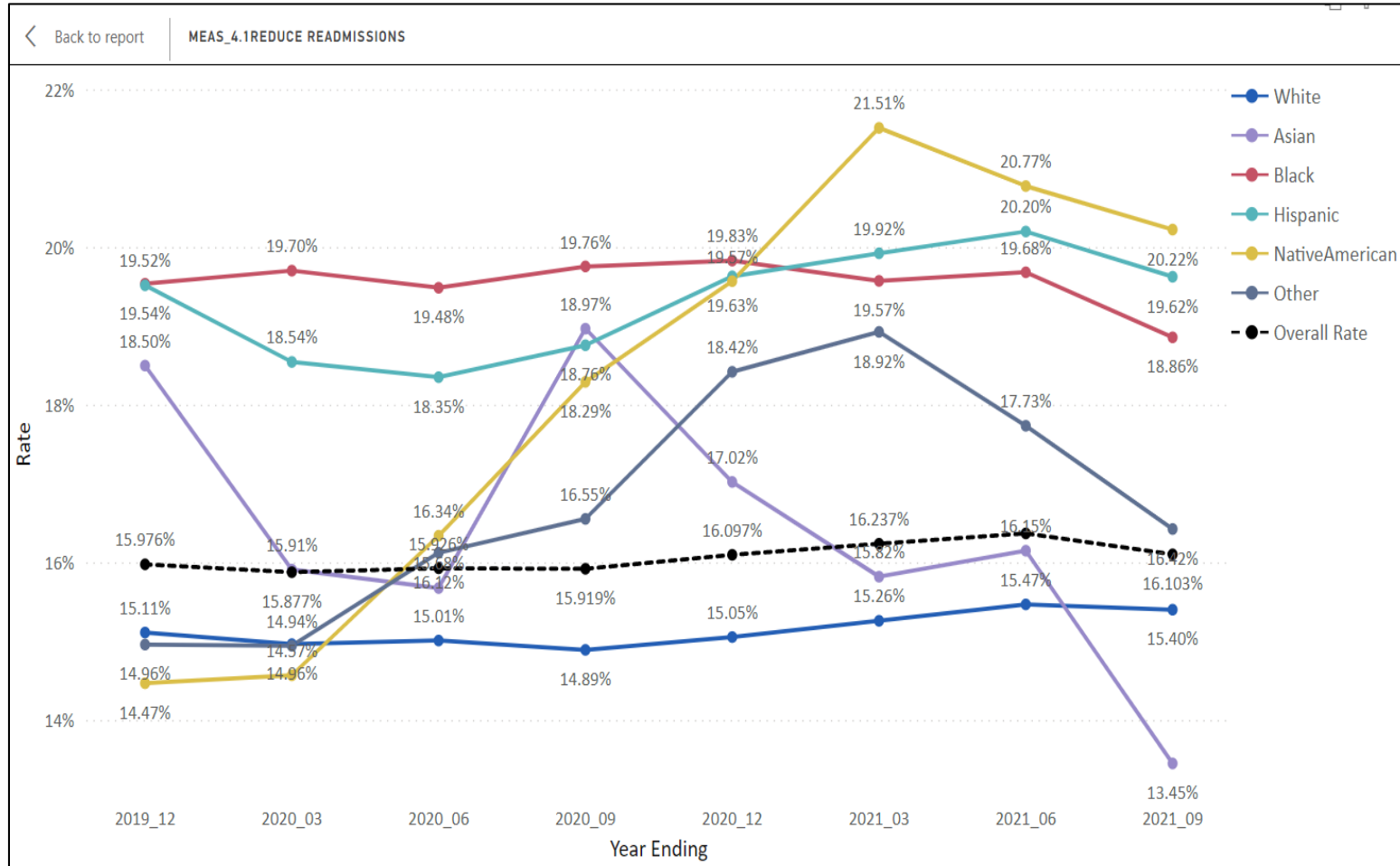


Equality means treating everyone the same to achieve the same result. However, this approach only works if everyone is starting from the same status. Not all of our members start from the same status. In fact, they experience **health inequities**, or avoidable differences in health outcomes.

Equity, on the other hand, is giving people what they *need* in order to achieve the same result. It's commonly referred to as 'leveling the playing field.' Equity is needed before attaining true equality.

© 2017 Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. May be reproduced with attribution.

Alliant HQIC Trends – Quality Implications (Sample)



Reduce 30-day Readmissions:

- Increase in Native American
- Followed by Hispanic population

Alliant HQIC:

- 150 hospitals in 13 states

Source:

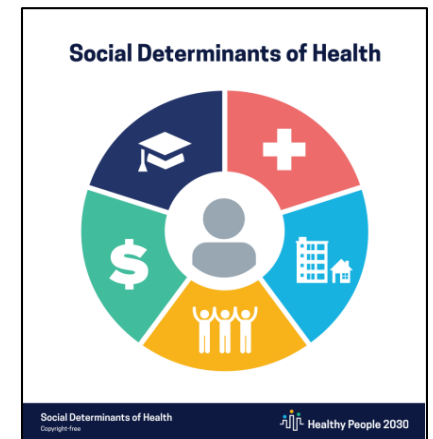
- CMS Medicare Claims

National Trends – Social Determinants of Health

- One in 10 Americans live in poverty with the inability to afford health care, healthy food and housing
- Social determinants of health (SDOH) include: Safe housing, transportation and neighborhoods
- Income, education level, job opportunities
- Access to nutritious foods and physical activity
- Language and literacy skills

Healthy People 2030

O'Neill, Hayes (2018) Understanding Social Determinants of Health



Active Community Engagement



Targeted Interventions: Readmissions and Health Disparities

- Complete the Health Equity Organizational Assessment (HEOA)
- Locate and review your hospital's Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA)
- Risk assessment conducted properly upon admission
- Assess social determinants of health (SDOH) upon admission
- Utilizes a Health Equity Leadership approach to drive awareness and change

Cohort Structure

- Targeted cohort members have been identified based on data
- Alliant supplies quantitative data
- Hospital supplies qualitative data – make it your program
 - What is happening in your building
 - What are your pain points around these topics
- Use quantitative and qualitative data to identify interventions
- Apply interventions in 1:1 dialogue based on barriers
- 30-day focus plans – small, fast tests of change

Expectations of QI Coach/Alliant SMEs

- Monthly 1:1 focus call with the QI coach for cohort intervention only
 - SME will attend as invited
- **Monthly review of data – portal access**
- PDSA review and implementation with each coaching call
- Provide timely resources for specified interventions

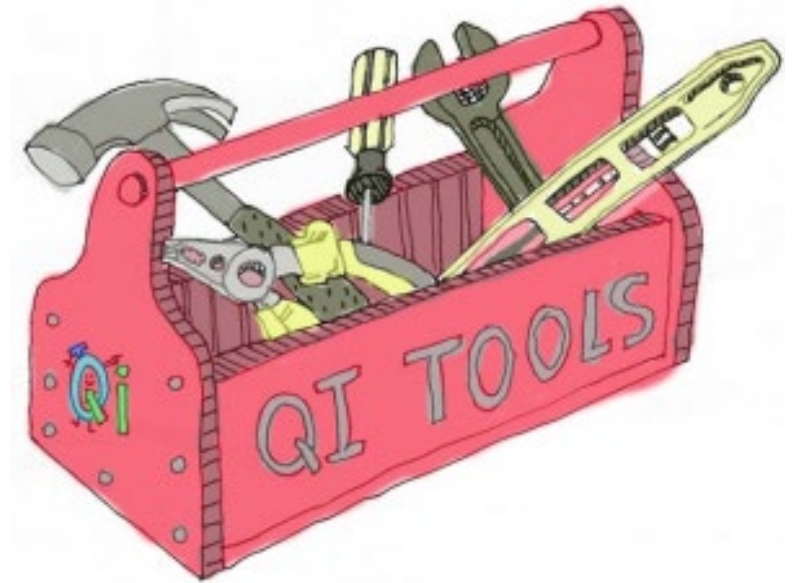
Drop into chat what you expect or need from the QI Coach/SME

Expectations for Hospitals

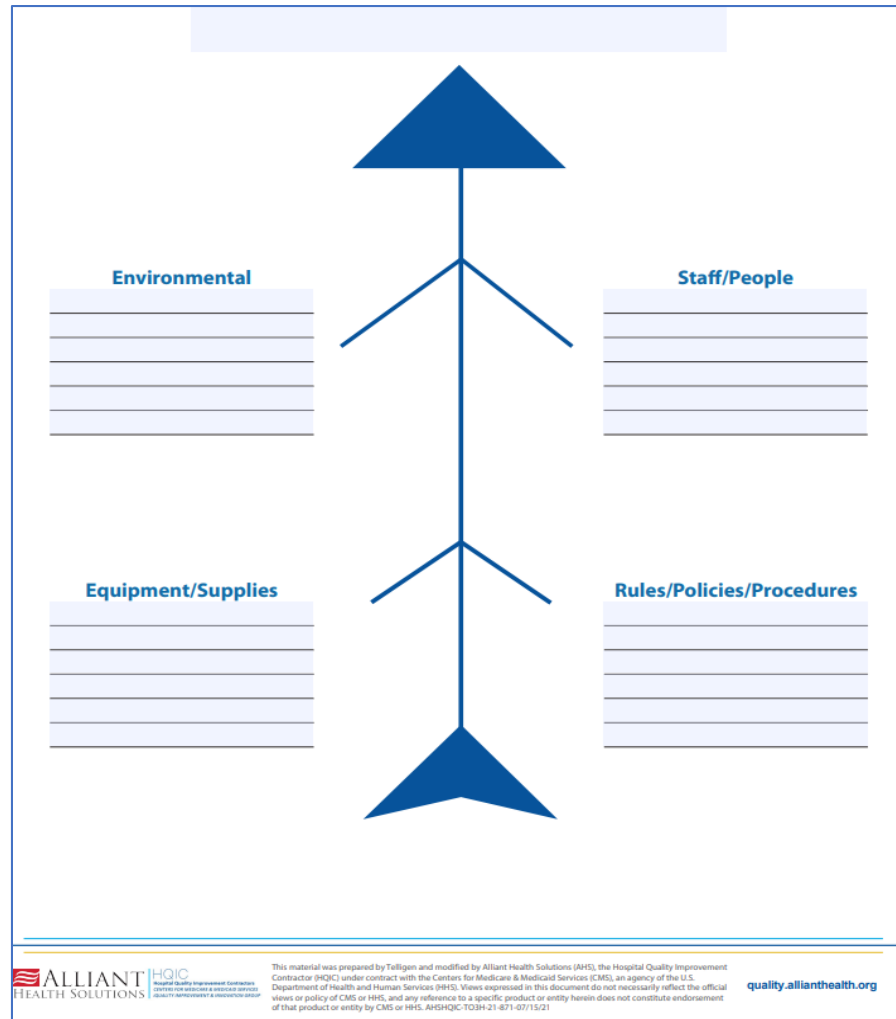
- Attend monthly 1:1 coaching calls for specific cohort topics
- **Access portal data during coaching calls**
- Brainstorm barriers for deficiencies based on available data (Fishbone)
- With the QI coach, use barriers to determine a potentially successful intervention
- Implement intervention using the rapid cycle (30-day) PDSA
- Continue rapid cycle improvement until the change is embedded and implement additional interventions to amplify success

What's in Our Toolbox?

- Fishbone diagram
- PDSA template/examples/recordings
- QI Boot Camp series
- Coaching package
- HQIC website resources
- Portal access
- Monthly newsletter
- 1:1 coaching
- Access to subject matter experts




Fishbone Diagram



- Problem = Head of the Fish
 - Determined based on quantitative data
- Bones = major categories of contributors to the problem
 - Determined based on qualitative data

PDSA Template



Making Health Care Better Together


COLLABORATORS:
 Alabama Hospital Association
 Alliant Health Solutions
 Consigne Health
 Georgia Hospital Association
 KFMC Health Improvement Partners
 Konza

HQIC SMALL TEST OF CHANGE WORKSHEET
 (PDSA Cycle Template)

Model for Improvement: Three questions for improvement

1. What are we trying to accomplish (aim)?
2. How will we know that change is an improvement (measures)?
3. What change can we make that will result in an improvement (ideas, hunches, theories)?

What changes are we going to make based on our findings?



What exactly are we going to do?

What were the results?

When and how did we do it?

GOAL: Overall goal you would like to reach – use SMART Goals: Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic, and Time-based.

I. PLAN: Overall goal you would like to reach – List your action steps along with person(s) responsible and time line.

- What is the objective of the test?
- How long will the change take to implement?
- What do you predict will happen and why?
- What resources will they need?
- What change will you make?
- What data need to be collected?
- Who will it involve (e.g. one unit, one floor, one department)?

HQIC SMALL TEST OF CHANGE PDSA WORKSHEET

Describe your first (or next) test of change including person responsible, when to be done and where to be done.

Next test of change	Person Responsible	When to be done	Where to be done

List the tasks needed to set up this test of change.

List the tasks (enter as many as you need to for this test of change)	Person Responsible (Title &/or Name)	When to be done (Actual Date)	Where to be done (specify unit, department, clinic, etc.)

Predict what will happen when the test is carried out.

Predictions (enter as many as you need to for this test of change)	Measures for predictions (include a measure for each prediction)

What measures will you use to determine if the prediction is a success.

HQIC SMALL TEST OF CHANGE PDSA WORKSHEET

II. DO: Describe what actually happened when you ran the test of change.



- Implement the change
- Document problems and unexpected observations
- Try out the test on a small scale
- Begin analysis of the data
- Carry out the test

III. STUDY: Describe the measured results and how they compared to the predictions (set aside time to analyze the data and study the results and determine if the change resulted in the expected outcome).

- Complete the analysis of the data
- Summarize and reflect on what was learned. Look for: unintended consequences, surprises, successes, failures.
- Compare the data to your predictions

IV. ACT: Describe what changes to the plan will be made for the next cycle from what you learned (if the results were not what you wanted, you try something else. Refine the change, based on what was learned from the test).

- Adapt – modify the changes and repeat PDSA cycle
- Abandon – change your approach and repeat PDSA cycle
- Adopt – consider expanding the changes in your organization to additional residents, staff, units

  This material was prepared by the Institute for Healthcare Improvement and modified by Alliant Health Solutions (AHS), the Hospital Quality Improvement Contractor (HQIC) under contract with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Views expressed in this document do not necessarily reflect the official views or policy of CMS or HHS, and any reference to a specific product or entity herein does not constitute endorsement of that product or entity by CMS or HHS. Publication No. AHQIC-TCM-21-070-0716-01

Quality Improvement Basics Boot Camp

- Three-part series
- Tools/recordings available on the Alliant HQIC website
- Series focus:
 - Quality improvement models and tools
 - Process improvement
 - Developing a quality improvement team/who should be at the table
 - Resources to be shared

HQIC Website Resources/Tools

ALLIANT HEALTH SOLUTIONS | QIN-QIO
Quality Innovation Network -
Quality Improvement Organizations
CENTERS FOR MEDICARE & MEDICAID SERVICES
QUALITY IMPROVEMENT & INNOVATION GROUP

Home Start Here Browse by Topic Events Library of Resources Search

HQIC Resources

- [COVID-19](#)
- [Health Equity](#)
- [Hospital Acquired Pressure Injuries](#)

- [Infection Prevention](#)
- [Medication Safety/Adverse Drug Event \(ADE\)](#)
- [National COVID-19 Resiliency Network \(NCRN\)](#)

- [Opioid Stewardship](#)
- [Patient and Family Engagement](#)
- [Readmissions](#)

Portal Access

Please enter your email address and create a password.

All fields are required.

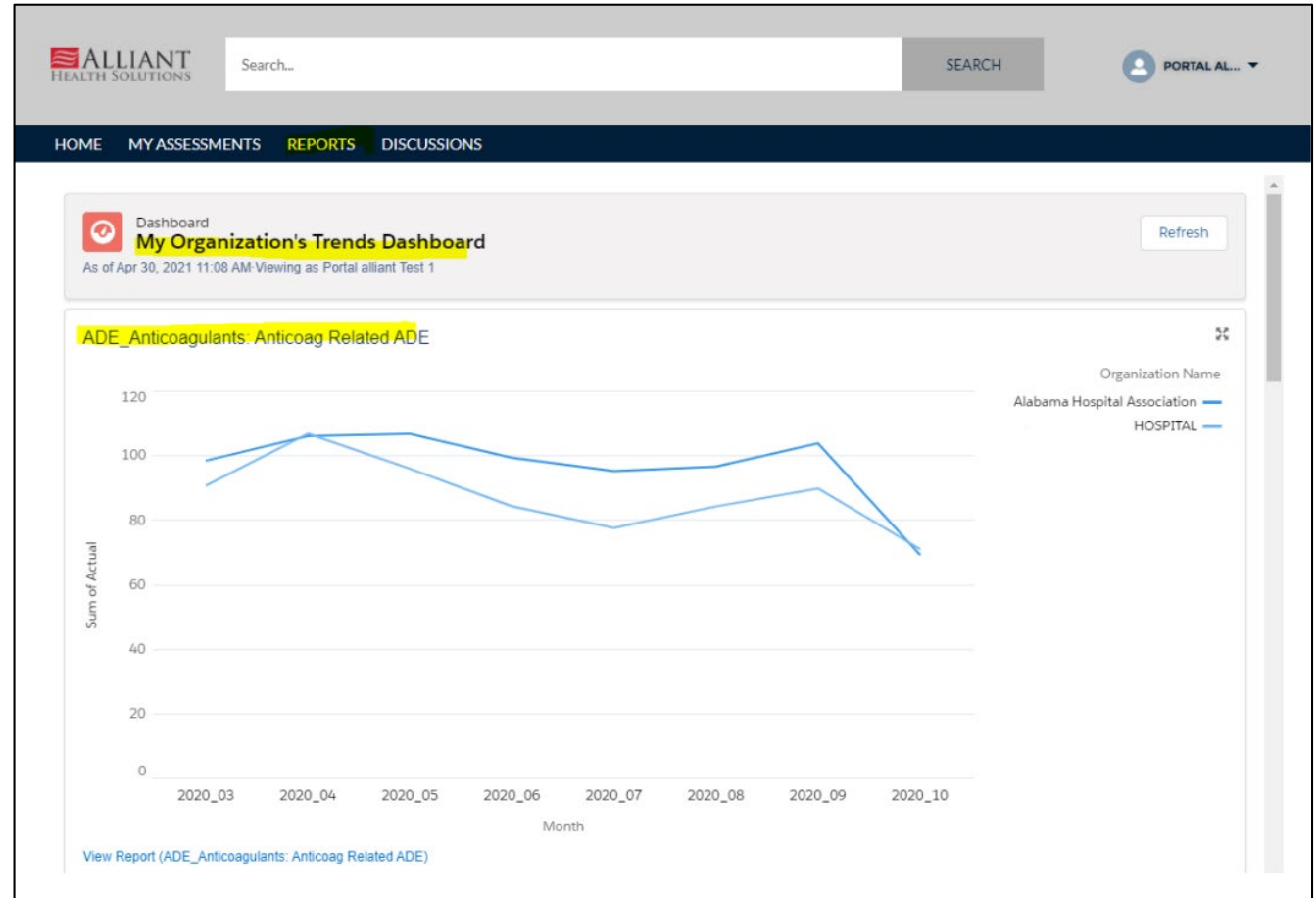
Email Address

Enter Password

Your password must have at least 9 characters, including one number and one uppercase letter.

Confirm Password

Sign Up



Monthly HQIC Newsletter

Expert Insights & Resources

Alliant HQIC Online Portal

Access the Alliant HQIC portal to view your assessments and measurement data, and chat with other HQIC-enrolled hospitals to share best practices, barriers and solutions. [Download Portal Instructions to Get Started.](#)



Check In: How Are We Doing?

Alliant HQIC wants to hear from you! Please [click here](#) to share feedback with us.

[Behavioral Health/Opioid Stewardship](#)

Risk Factors for Opioid-Related Adverse Drug Events Among Older Adults After Hospital Discharge

The Journal of the American Geriatrics Society published a retrospective cohort study of a national sample of Medicare beneficiaries aged 65 years and older, hospitalized for a medical reason, with at least one claim for an opioid within two days of hospital discharge. Hospice care and patients admitted from or discharged to a facility were excluded. Researchers used administrative billing codes and medication claims to define potential opioid-related ADEs within 30 days of hospital discharge and competing risks regression to identify risk factors for these events. [Read the Study](#)

[Patient Safety](#)

All-Cause Harm

All-Cause Harm Trigger Tool

We know that positive safety culture, engaged employees, and satisfying patient experiences reduce all-cause harm. We also know that harm is underreported and under-detected. The 2012 Office of Inspector General report noted hospital staff did not report 86% of events to incident reporting systems, partly because of staff misperceptions about what constitutes patient harm. How does your facility's safety plan define harm? What education does your staff receive on what constitutes an event that should be reported? How does your facility detect harm? Consider the use of a trigger tool. Triggers are screening tools that signal the need for a more intense record review to determine if harm occurred.

Resources:

[Institute for Healthcare Improvement, Trigger Tools](#)

[AHRQ: Triggers and Trigger Tools](#)

[OIG report: Hospital Incident Reporting Systems Do Not Capture Most Patient Harm](#)

[Developing and Evaluating an Automated All-Cause Harm Trigger System](#)

Adverse Drug Events

Early Prescribing Outcomes After Exporting the Equipped Medication Safety Improvement Program

Prescribing potentially inappropriate medications (such as antihistamines, benzodiazepines, and muscle relaxants) can lead to adverse health outcomes. The Enhancing Quality of Prescribing Practices for Older Adults in the Emergency Department (EQUIPPED) program is a multicomponent intervention intended to reduce potentially inappropriate prescribing among older adults who are discharged from the emergency department. Twelve months after implementation at three academic health systems, the EQUIPPED program significantly reduced overall potentially inappropriate prescribing at one site; the proportion of benzodiazepine prescriptions decreased across all sites. [Read More](#)

- Timely journal articles on all HQIC topics
- Links to registrations for our educational events
- Success stories from top-performing hospitals
- Latest news from CMS
- Linked on HQIC website

Month Six Sharing

- What top five intervention was implemented at your hospital?
- PDSA examples
- Barriers faced
- How were barriers overcome
- Lessons learned
- Best practices

Resource Links

- QI Tools:
 - [PDSA Template](#)
 - [Fishbone Template](#)
- Coaching Packages
 - [Readmissions](#)
- [HQIC Website](#):
 - [Opioid Stewardship](#)
 - [Medication Safety/Adverse Drug Event](#)
- Portal:
 - [Portal Instructions](#)
 - [Portal Registration and Multifactor Authentication](#)
 - [Portal Navigation and Feature Overview](#)
- QI Boot Camp Series:
 - [Session 1](#)
 - [Session 2](#)
 - [Session 3](#)

Key Takeaways

- Learn Today:
 - Understand Readmission and Health Disparities Cohort structure
 - Understand new HQIC Cohort structure
 - Understand expectations for SMEs, QI coaches and hospitals
- Use Tomorrow:
 - Use available resources to implement positive change in your hospital for readmissions

How will this change what you do? Please tell us in the poll...



Questions?



Email us at HospitalQuality@allianthealth.org or call us 678-527-3681.

HQIC Goals



Behavioral Health Outcomes & Opioid Misuse

- ✓ Promote opioid best practices
- ✓ Decrease high dose opioid prescribing and opioid adverse events in all settings
- ✓ Increase access to behavioral health services



Patient Safety

- ✓ Reduce risky medication combinations
- ✓ Reduce adverse drug events
- ✓ Reduce *C. diff* in all settings



Quality of Care Transitions

- ✓ Convene community coalitions
- ✓ Identify and promote optimal care for super utilizers
- ✓ Reduce community-based adverse drug events

Upcoming Events



QI coaches will be scheduling 1:1 calls soon!

Readmissions SME:

Melody Brown, MSM

Melody.Brown@AlliantHealth.org

Making Health Care Better *Together*

COLLABORATORS:

Alabama Hospital Association
Alliant Health Solutions
Comagine Health
Georgia Hospital Association
KFMC Health Improvement Partners
Konza

Hospital Quality Improvement



@AlliantQIO



@AlliantQIO

**Thank you for joining us!
How did we do today?**

Alliant Health Solutions



AlliantQIO



This material was prepared by Alliant Health Solutions (AHS), the Hospital Quality Improvement Contractor (HQIC) under contract with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Views expressed in this document do not necessarily reflect the official views or policy of CMS or HHS, and any reference to a specific product or entity herein does not constitute endorsement of that product or entity by CMS or HHS. Publication No. 12SOW-AHSQIN-QIO TO3 - HQIC--2058-05/20/22

 **ALLIANT**
HEALTH SOLUTIONS

HQIC
Hospital Quality Improvement Contractors
CENTERS FOR MEDICARE & MEDICAID SERVICES
QUALITY IMPROVEMENT & INNOVATION GROUP