



Using Health Informatics for Population Management

AMGA – April 2014

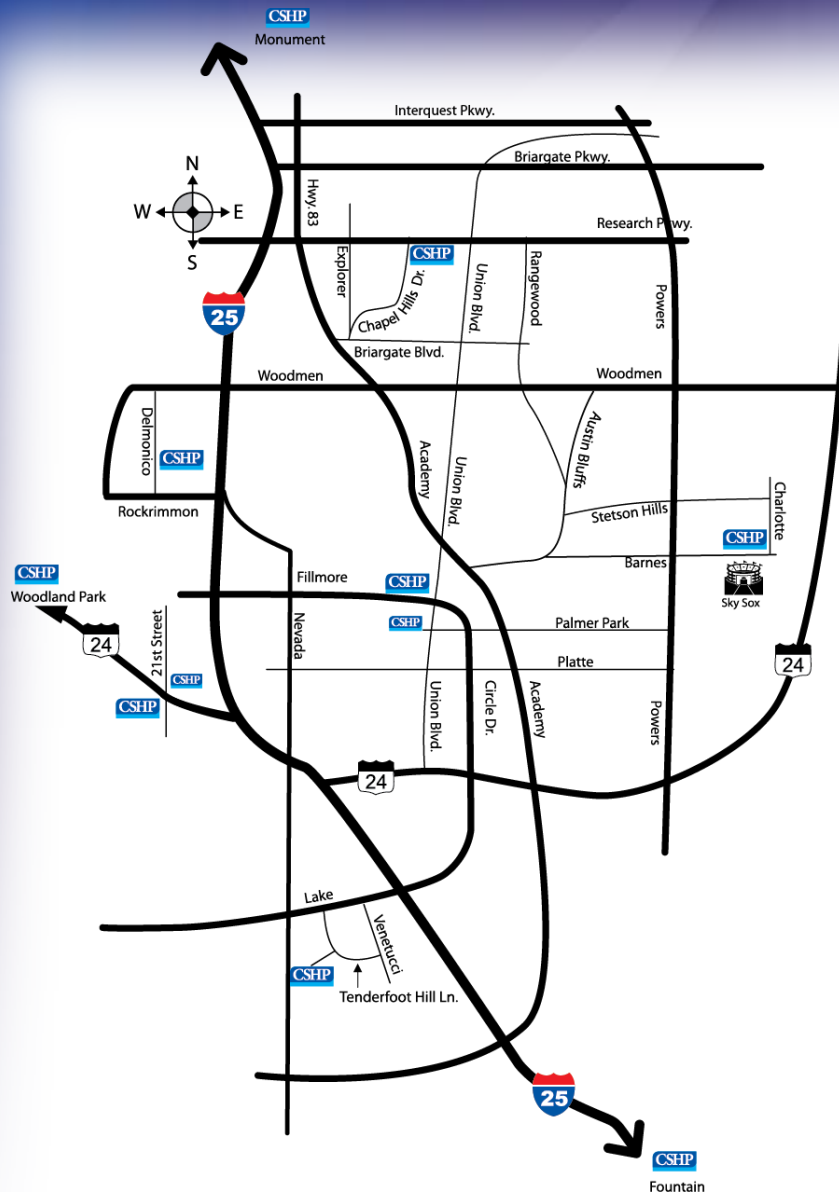
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Colorado Springs Health Partners, PC

Discussion Agenda

- CSHP Overview
- Population Health – Our Strategy
- CSHP structure and workflow
- Show Me the Data
- Other Initiatives
- Questions

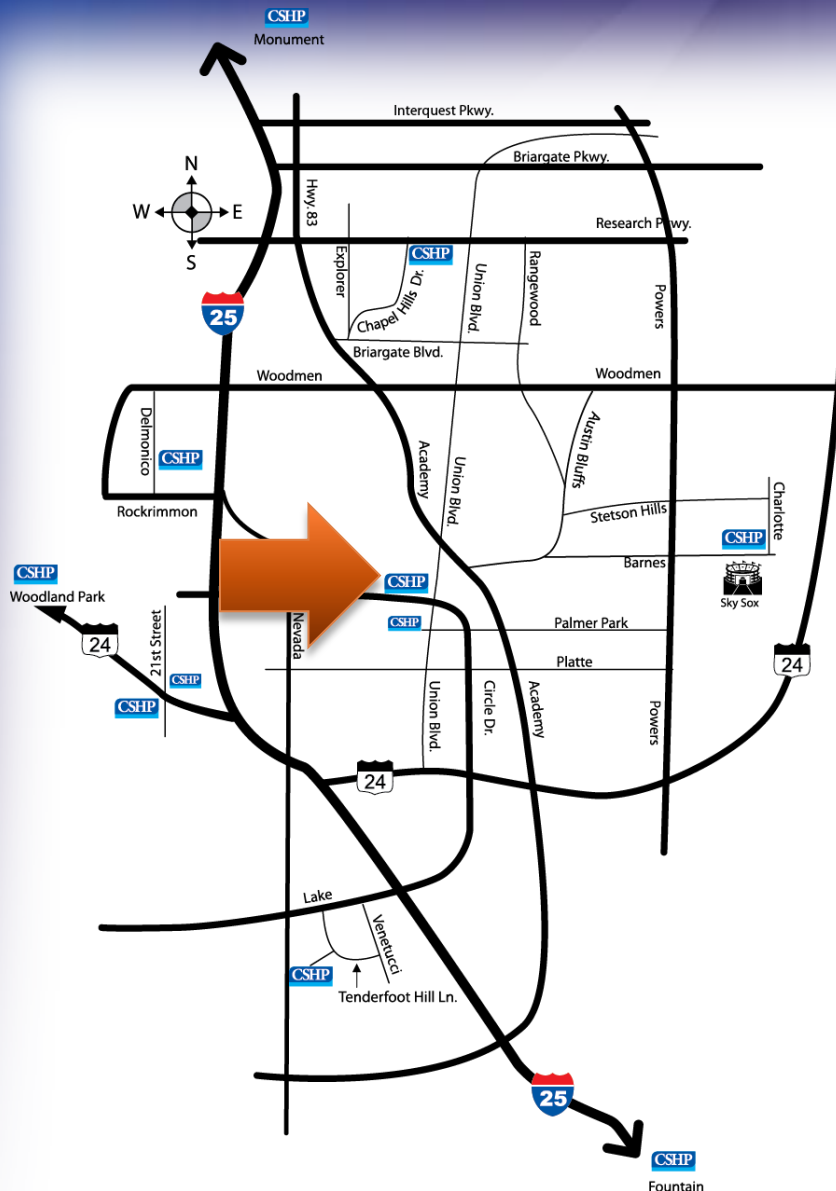


CSHP At A Glance



- Physician owned
- 108 Physicians
- 157 Total Providers
- 2/3 Primary Care, 1/3 Specialty
- 11 Sites in Colorado Springs & Vicinity
- 108,000 Patients
- 558,773 Encounters in 2013
- 287,243 Office Visits in 2013
- Single, practice-wide EHR: Allscripts Enterprise V11.2
- Analytics: Humedica – MinedShare®

CSHP Centralized Specialty Campus



Services/Programs

- 20+ Medical/Surgical Specialties
- Hospitalist/Sub-acute care
- Ambulatory Surgery Center
- Urgent Care
- Lab
- Radiology – Advanced Imaging
- Pharmacy
- Sleep Center
- Health/Wellness Management
- Infusion Center

CSHP – Building the Integrated Delivery Network

Services that support the **PCMH** ambulatory delivery system

- Urgent Care
- Extended Hours Clinic (Primary Care)
- Ambulatory Surgery Center
- RNs on Call
- Hospitalist Department
- Health Management
- On Site Sleep Center
- Outpatient Infusion Clinic
- SNF & LTAC coverage

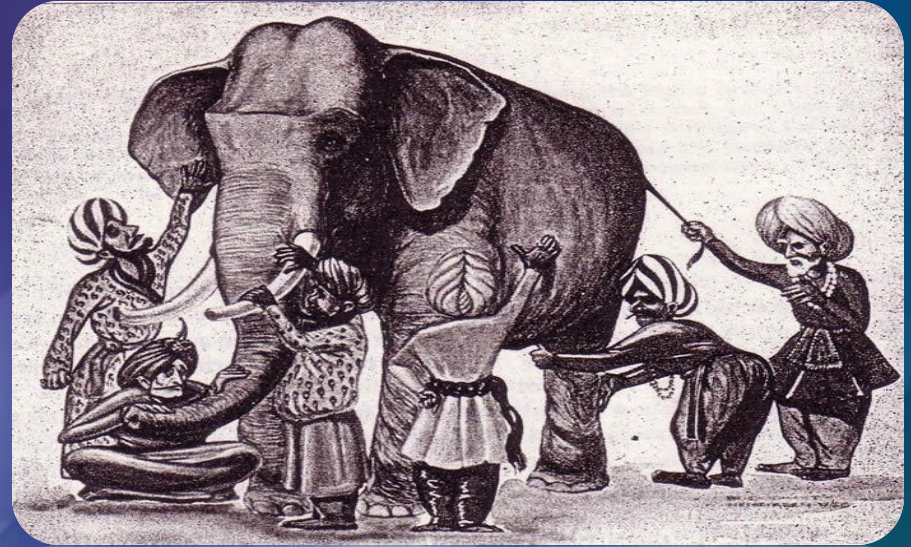


Closing the loop!

Population Management is a Journey not a Destination



Population Health Management Definition



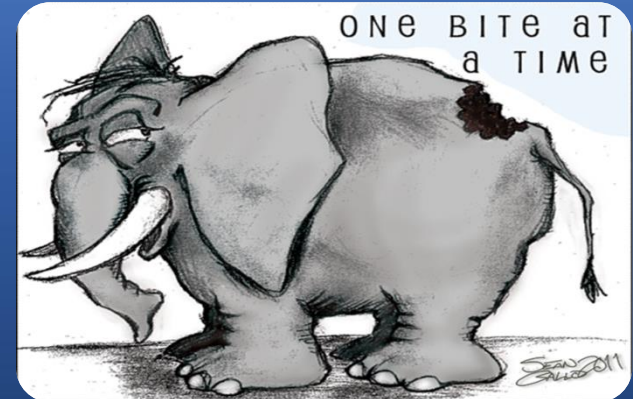
“Managing the complete health needs of not only the patients you see but also the ones that you don’t see.”

Population Health Management

4 Basic Steps:

1. Define
2. Assign
3. Analyze
4. Focused outreach

How Do You DO
Population
Management?



Define

- Define population you are trying to manage
- Use analytics(registry, claims data, PM software) to sort by:
 - PCP/specialty
 - Disease state
 - Payer
 - Cost
 - Risk (HCC, Charlson, comorbidities, risk factors, etc)
- Start global then refine down to manageable size

Assign

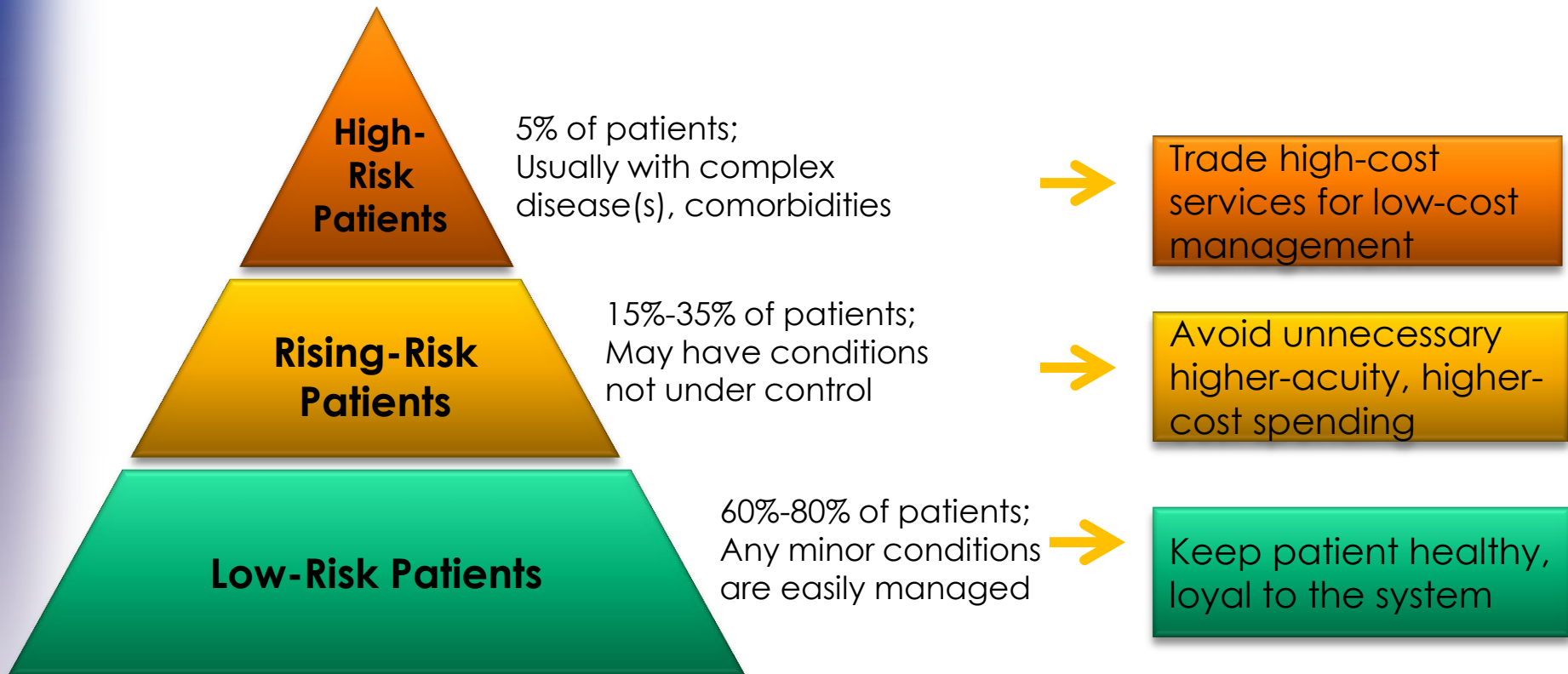
- Assign the defined population to responsible provider
- “Attribution” – inexact science, many methods
- CMS definition- 4 cut method

Cut	Report Description	PCP Assignment
1 st Cut	Patients who have seen only one provider in the past year	Assigned to that sole provider
2 nd Cut	Patients who have seen multiple providers, but one provider the majority of the time in the past year	Assigned to majority provider
3 rd Cut	Patients who have seen two or more providers equally in the past year (no majority provider can be determined)	Assigned to the provider who performed the last physical exam
4 th Cut	Patients who have seen multiple providers	Assigned to last provider seen

Analyze

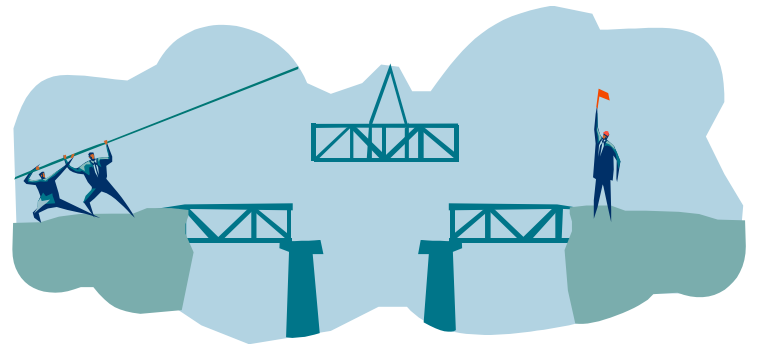
- Keep focus on improving Value for that specific population
- Value= quality/costs
- 3 levels of analysis
 - Basic
 - Intermediate
 - Advanced
- Compiled by Clinical Innovation Team and Physician Champion Committee (you'll hear more about this later...)

3 General Patient Types



Analysis - Basic

- “Gaps in care”
- Includes preventative measures (screenings, immunizations, etc.)
- Disease specific metrics (A1c ,BP, LDL , etc.)
- Coding/documentation gaps (RAF scores, accurate dx for analytics year to year)



Analysis - Intermediate

- Cost/claims data
- High-utilizers
- Disease Specific cohorts (CHF, DM, COPD)
- Comorbidities
- Risk profiles (HCC codes, Charlson scores)



Analysis - Advanced

- Disease specific predictive analytics (CHF, COPD,DM)
- Risk Factor Based Population Stratification(BMI, Smoking, etc.)
- Value matrix-integrating quality and cost into analysis simultaneously; “quality at what cost”



Focused Outreach

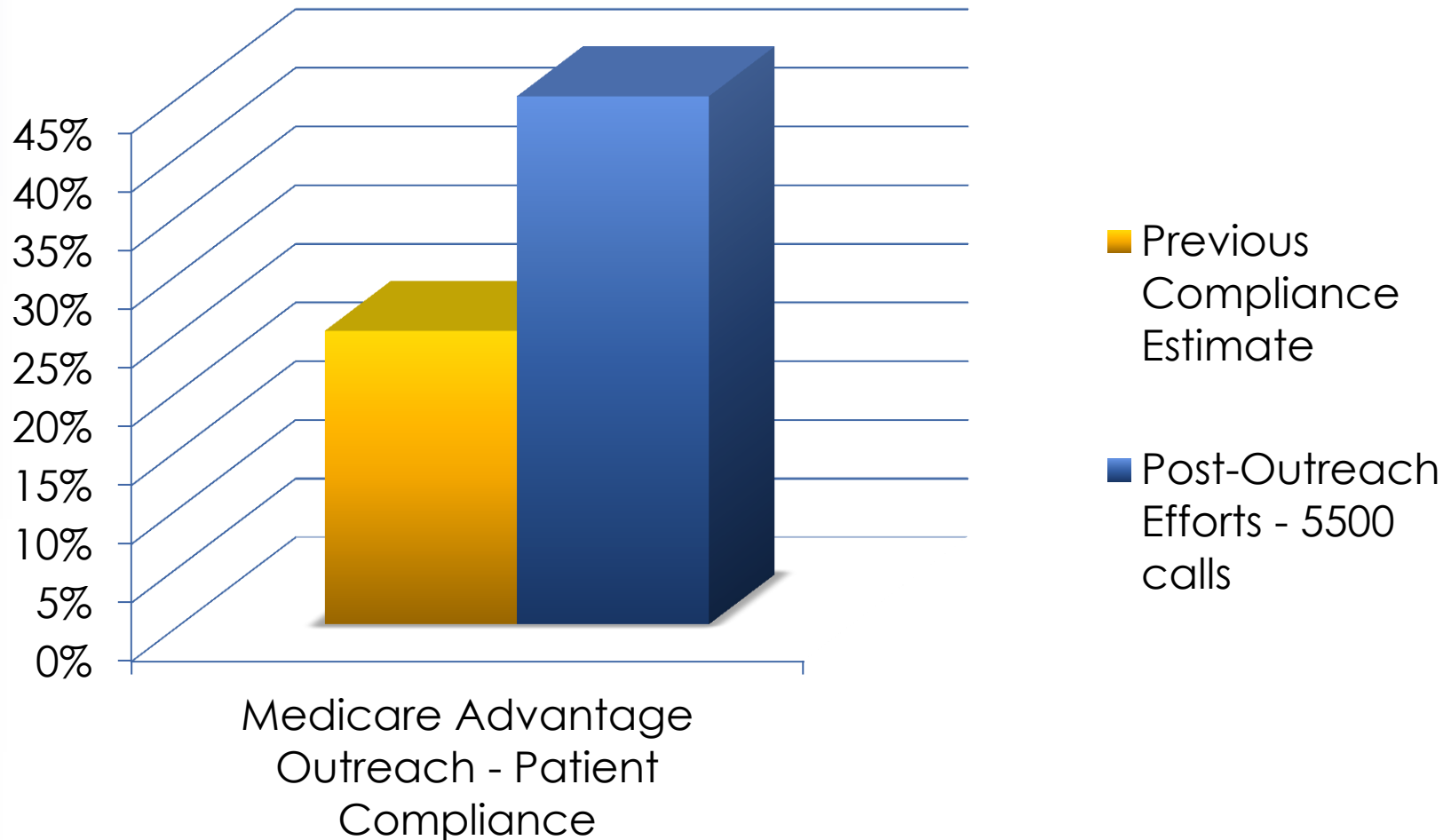
- Customized campaigns - Critical elements
- Specific populations-manageable sizes
- Specific clinical targets/goals-keep simple
- Reasonable timeframes for completion
- Measure Patient/Provider response rate
- Measure/Report impact of campaign



Focused Outreach Examples

- **Medicare Advantage (MA)**
Annual exam project 2013 (in progress)
 - Population- approx. 6000 patients
 - Goal- ensure that every MA patient has annual exam
 - Goals- increase HEDIS measures, increase RAF score, improve quality metrics on chronic diseases, develop year care plan
 - Process- call every patient who has not already had or scheduled for an annual exam (phone scripts written)

Focused Outreach Examples



Transitions of Care

- Process: RN Navigators gather daily patient information from many sources-hospitals, Hospitalists, payer claims databases, PCPs referrals

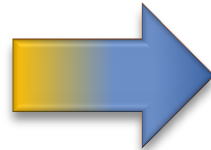
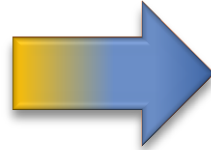


Transitions of Care

CHALLENGE:

Unnecessary ER
utilization

Enhance system
wide care
coordination



SOLUTION:

RN Navigators
called every post-
ER pt. w/in 48hrs
(M-F daily calls)

Patient Care
Compass (PCMH)



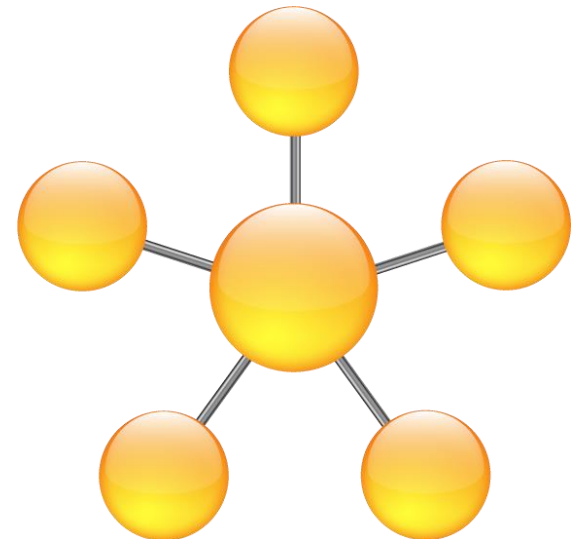
Transitions of Care

- Call includes
 - Med reconciliation
 - Care plan implementation
 - Case management
 - Disease education
 - Follow up appointments (PCP, specialists and ancillaries) within 7-10 days

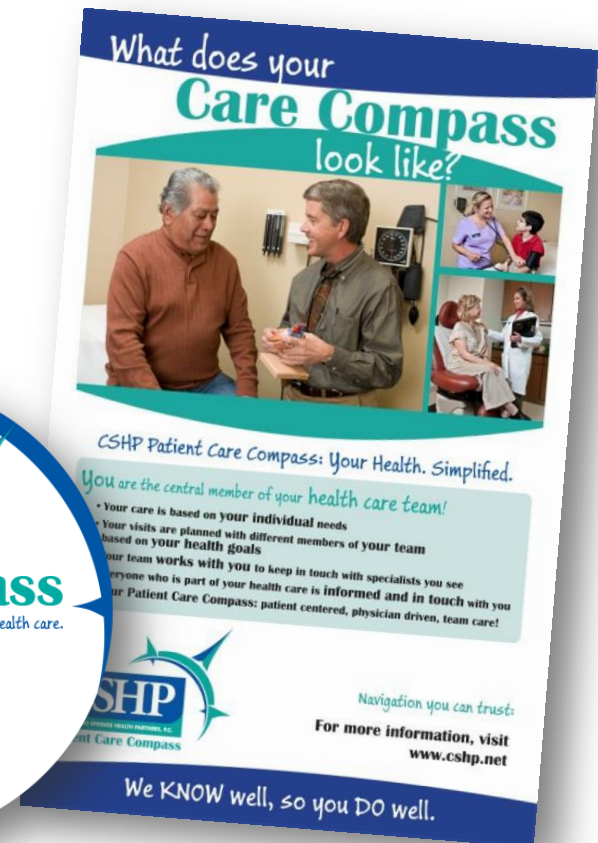


Putting Clinical Information Into Action

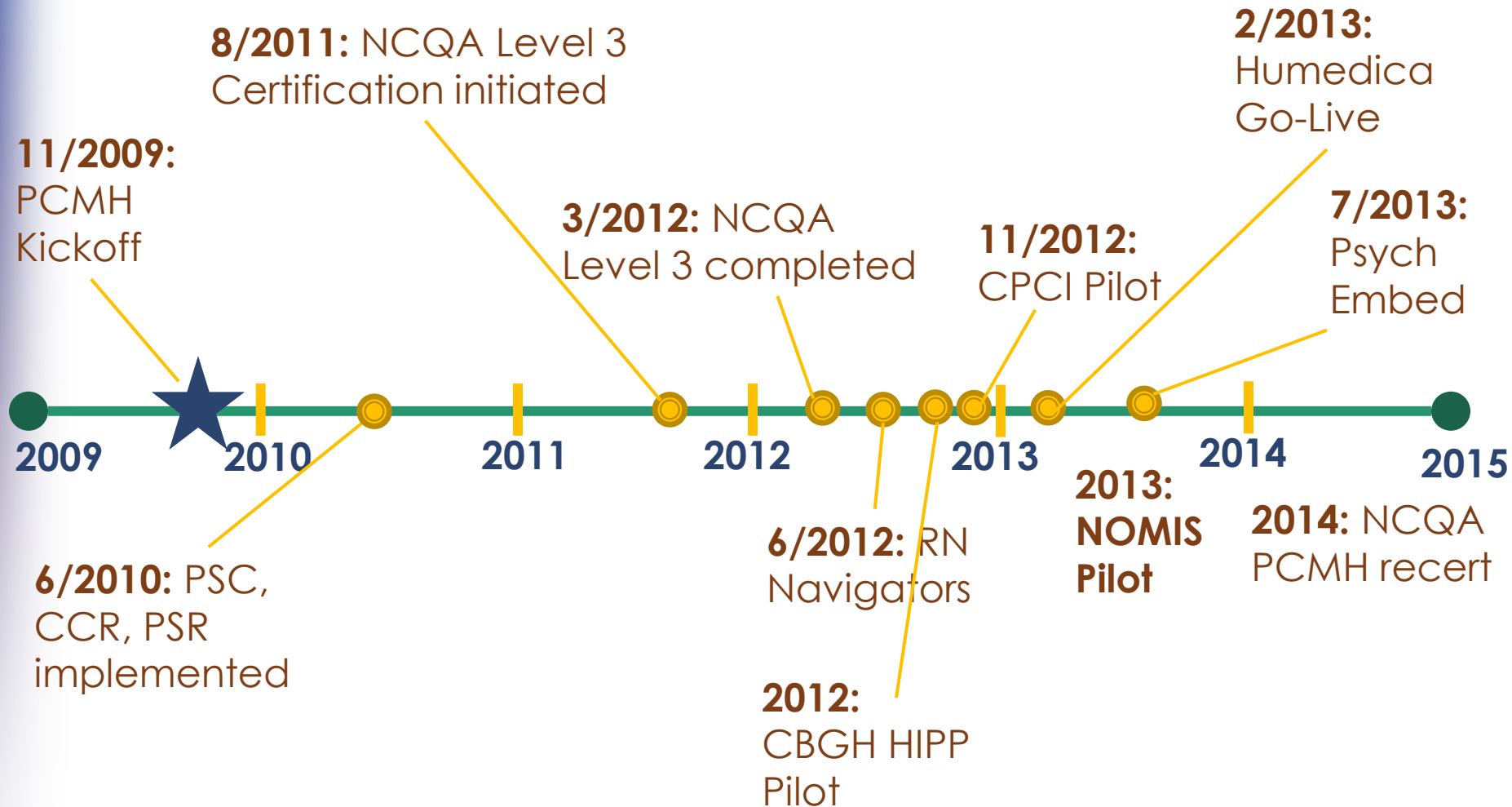
- Which comes first?
 - Population management infrastructure vs. clinical analytic tools
- We chose infrastructure
- Followed PCMH concepts



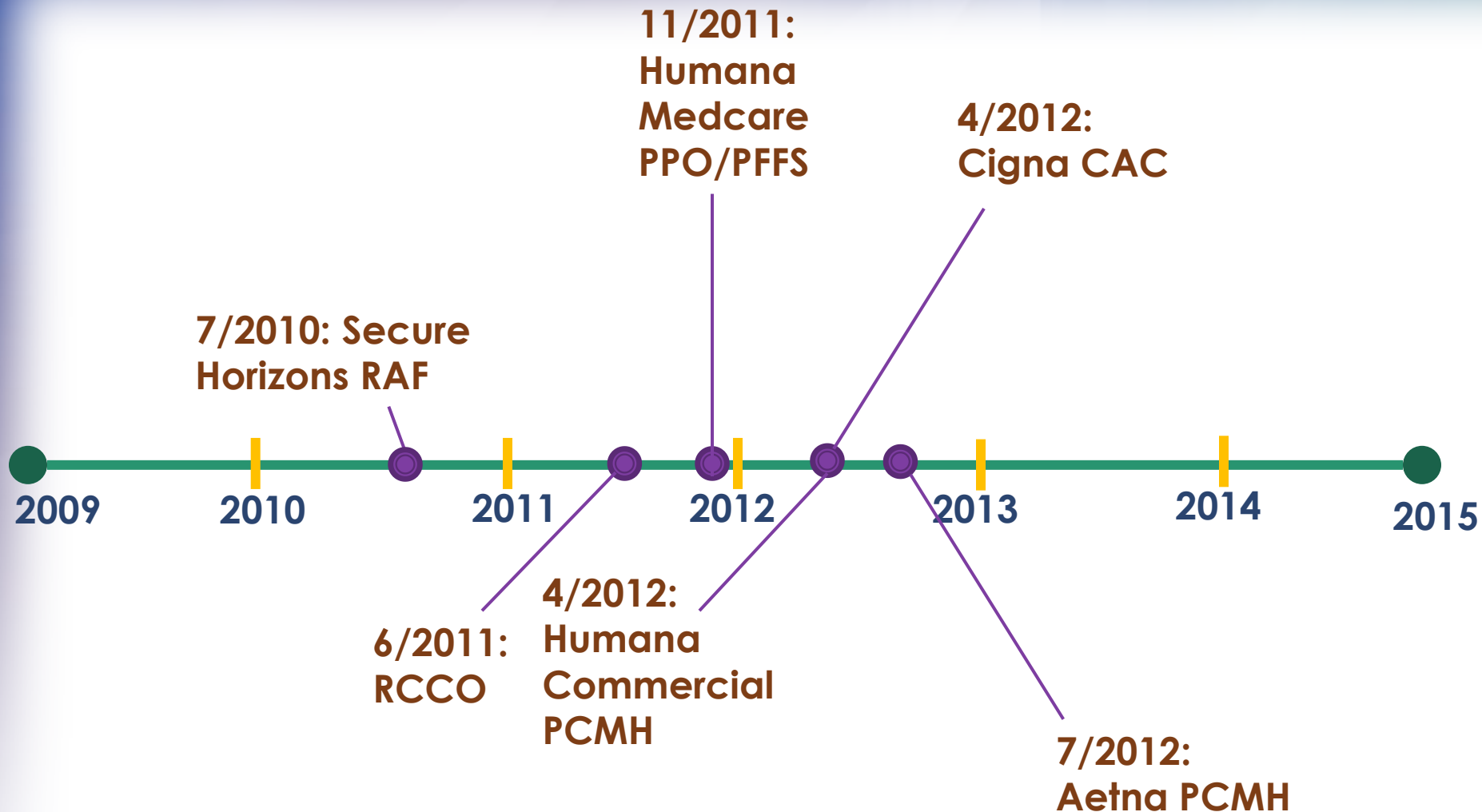
CSHP's Patient Care Compass



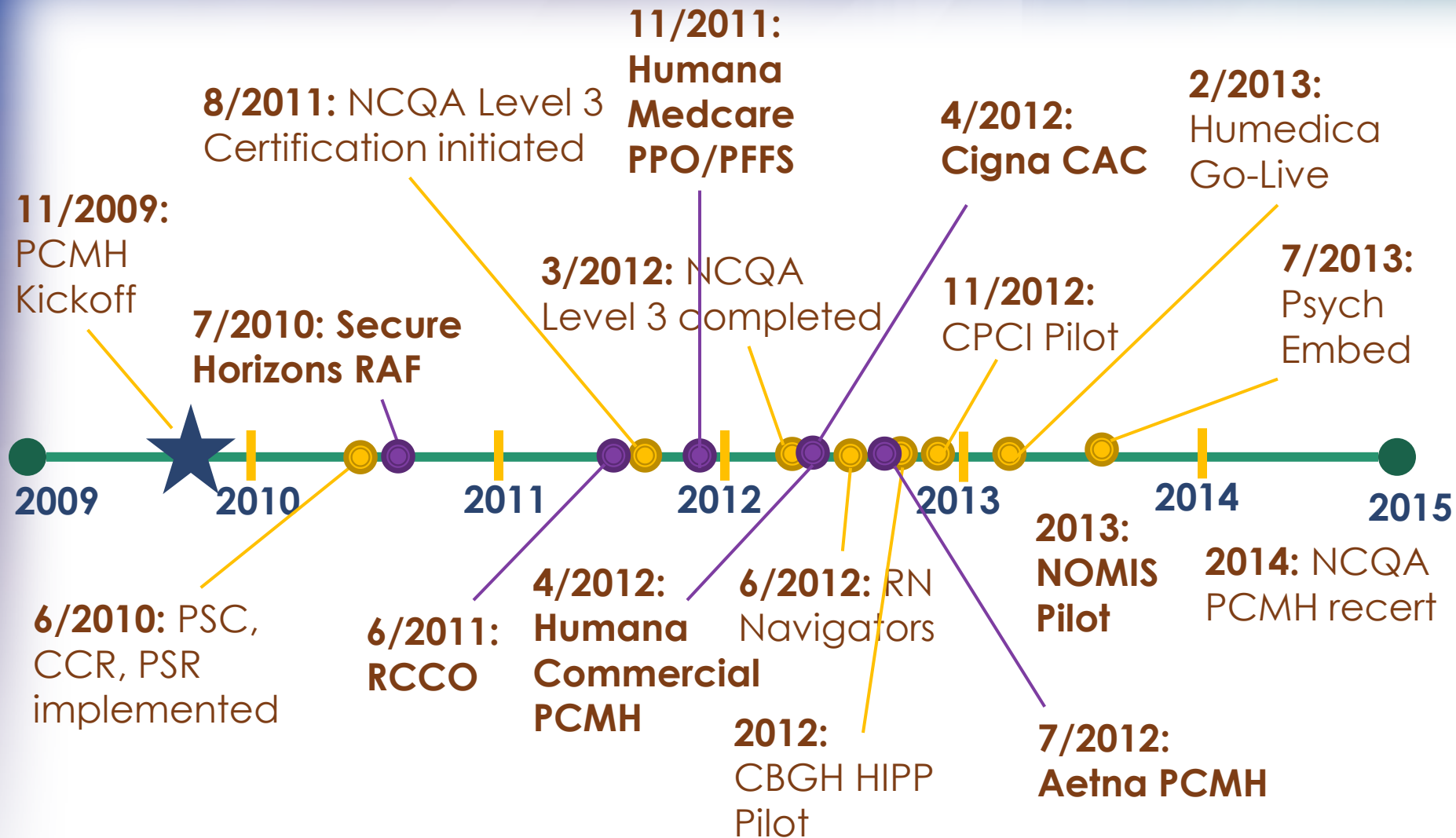
PCMH Timeline



Payer Timeline

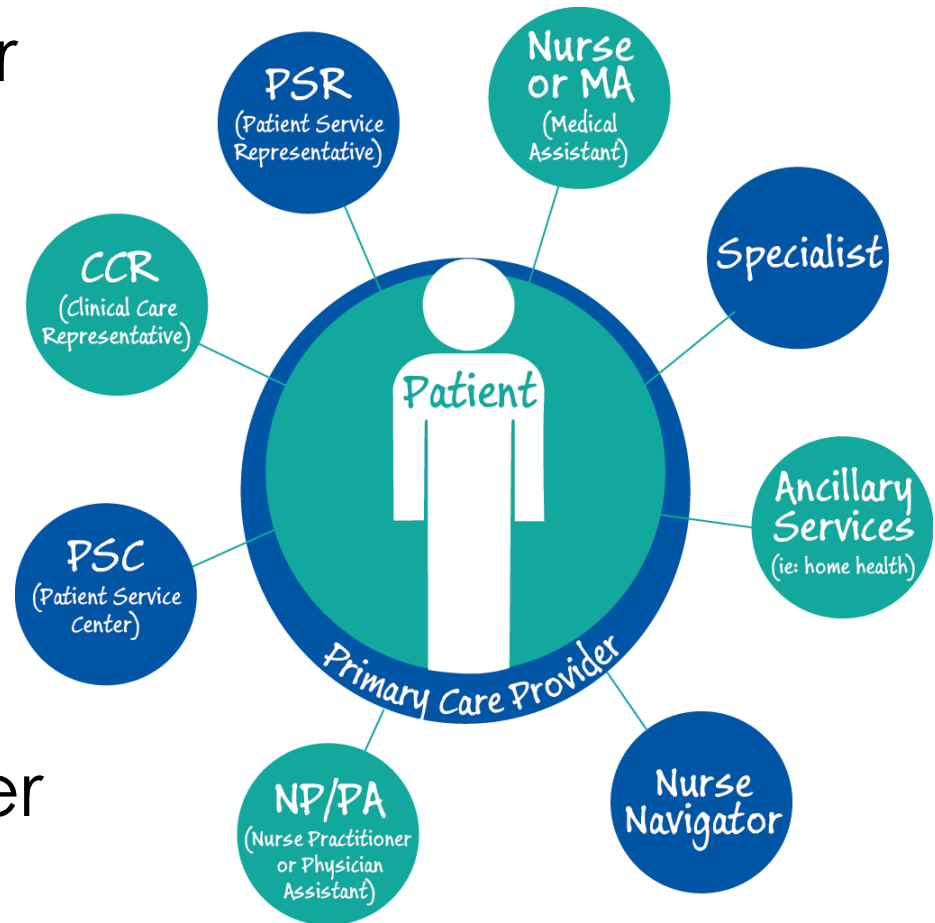


PCMH overlay with Payer



Patient Care Compass Team

- Primary Care Provider
- RN Navigator
- Nurse Practitioner/Physician Assistant
- Medical Assistants
- Clinical Care Rep
- Patient Service Rep
- Patient Service Center



Care Teams Focus

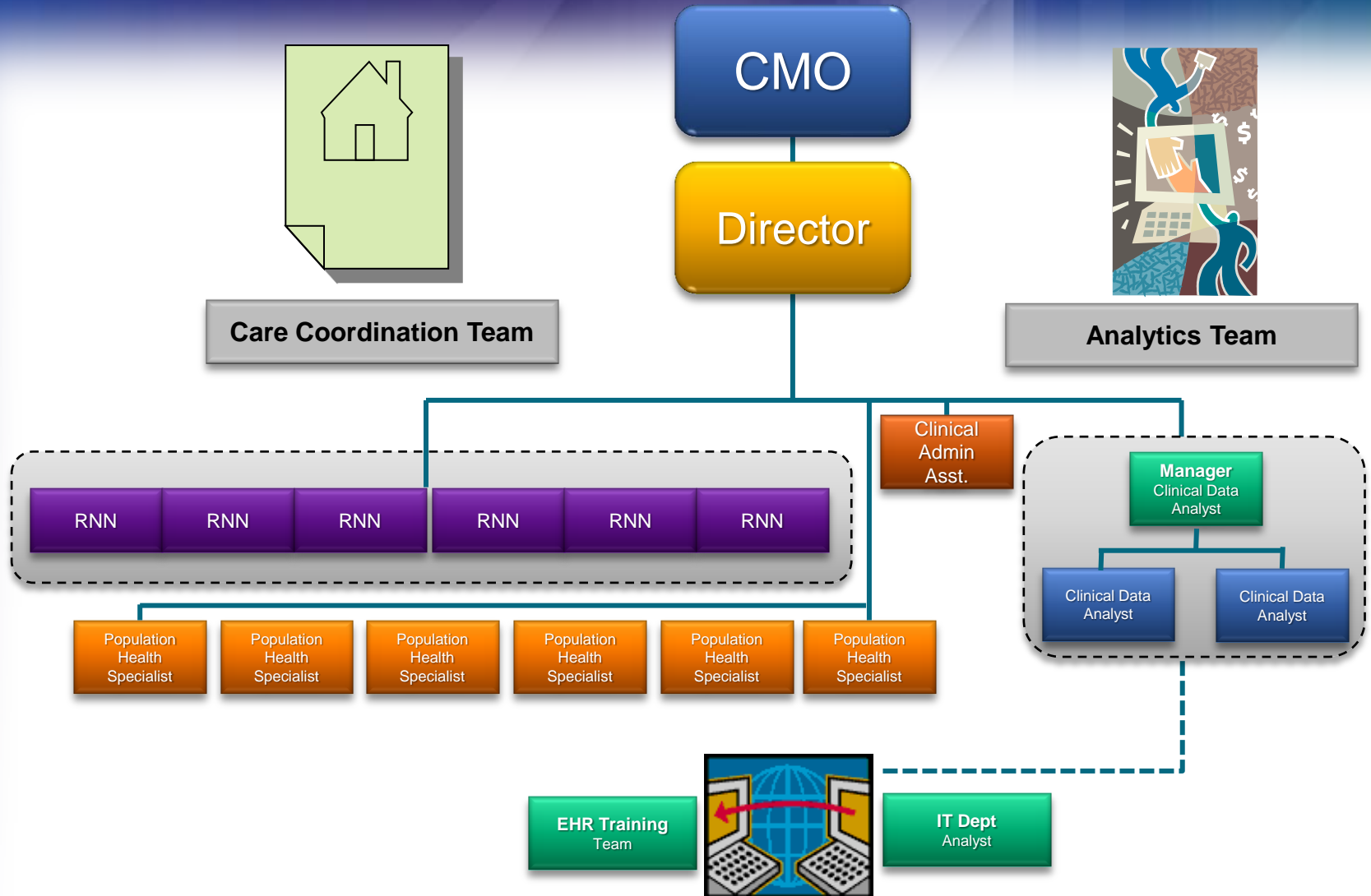
- MA (Medical Assistant) / CCR (Clinical Care Representative)
 - Pre-visit preparation
 - Clinical checkout/follow up
 - Patient Education
 - Working the list & gaps in care



Clinical Innovation Department (CID)

- New department – Headed by CMO
- Staff- Director, 1 clinical data analyst, 2 report writers
- Primary role -Population Data Analytics/
Data reports
- Secondary role –assist COO in redesign of workflows for efficient use of resources to do population management

Clinical Innovation Dept. (CID)



RN Navigators

- Located at each office (Primary)
 - Care transition and coordination
 - Past-hospital & ER visits
 - Care management of high-risk patients
 - Gaps in care

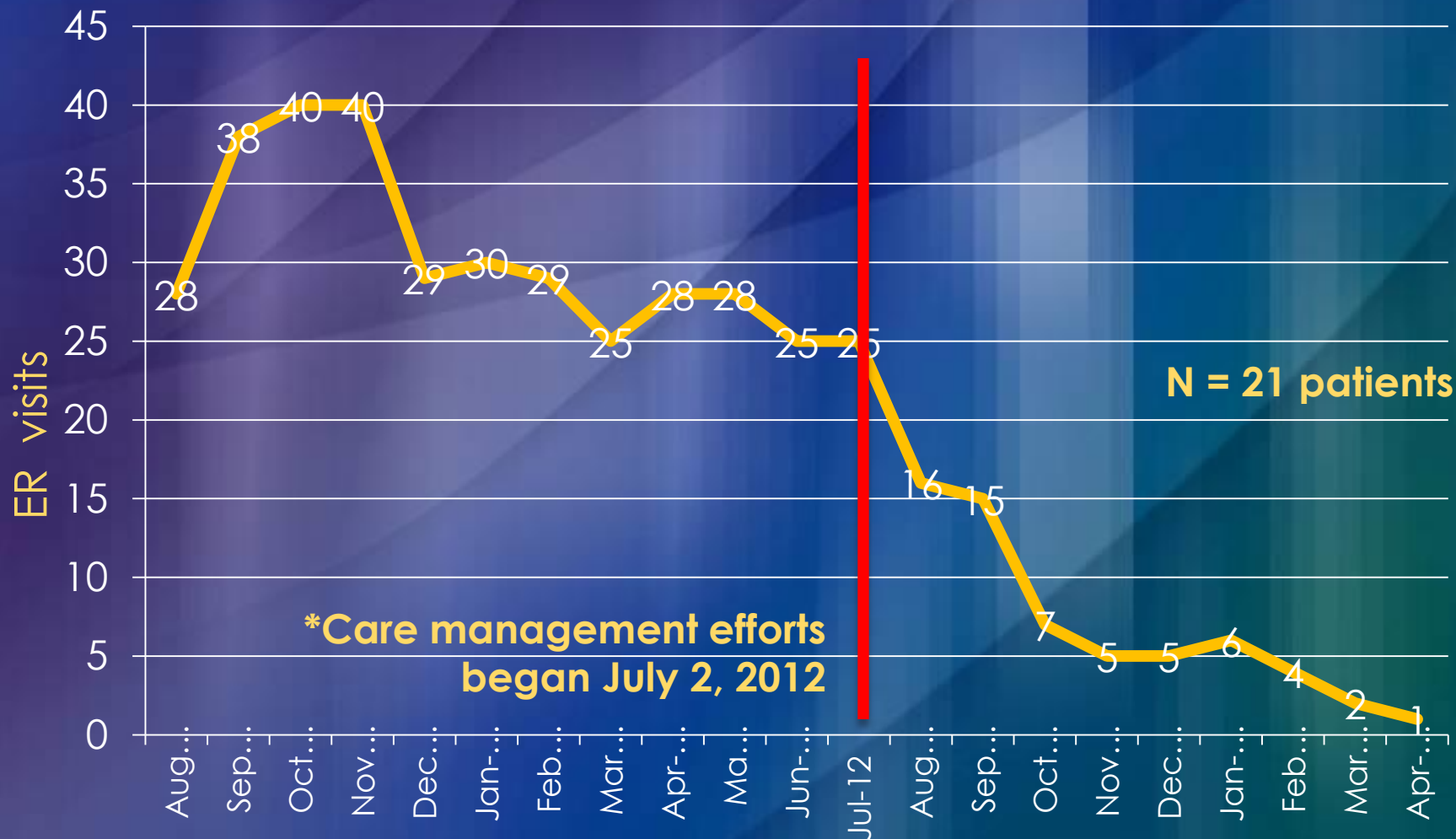


RN Navigator Impact

- December 2013 - 4.8 FTE RN Navigators
 - 1198 outreach calls to post-hospital/ER patients:
 - 490 appointments with PCP/Specialist/Ancillary
 - 41% capture rate

VALUE = QUALITY/COST

Performance Chart: Top ED Visit Trend



Clinical Innovations Department – Population Health Specialists

- Pre-visit assessments
- Confirms all pertinent info needed for appt. is charted, ordered or communicated
- Outreach call to patients who need ordered labs, testing (include a request for missing items info)



Clinical Innovations Department

– Data Specialists

- Collect data & generate reports on quality metrics for providers, payers, & regulatory entities
- Collaborate with Population Health Specialists
- Provide site/provider metrics data on D3, Hypertension projects
- Pull queries for clinical research studies
- Support of PCMH, Payer Initiatives

PCMH Site Care Teams

Position	Function	Staff Ratio
Physician	Manage Panel	1
NP/PA	Co-manage Panel	0.5-1 / doc
RN Navigator	Highest Risk Care Management (ER/Post-hospital / TOC)	1:9 docs
Population Health Specialists	Routine outreach – pre-visit, population management outreach	1:8 docs
MA's	Enhanced intake, med. Reconciliation	1:1 provider
Clinical Care Representative (CCR)	Post-visit coordination/scheduling tests, f/u visits, education materials	1:3 providers

Specialty Impact

- Specialty providers & programs
 - Heart Failure Clinic
 - COPD Rehab Clinic
 - Urgent Care follow up/outreach
 - Specialty referral protocols
 - Ancillary Services-Advanced imaging appropriateness

Specialty Referral Protocols

- Cardiology
- Gastroenterology
- Neurology
- Orthopedics
- Rheumatology

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Cardiology Referral Recommendations

Diagnosis	Information Needed Prior to Consult	Tests Needed Prior to Consult
Shortness of Breath, CHF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current Medication List Office Notes Related to Diagnosis Labs pertinent to diagnosis Risk Factors – BP, Smoking, With exertion? Awakening patient at night 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chest X Ray CBC, BMP, BTNP If BTNP is elevated or CXR is abnormal – Echocardiogram
Chest Pain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current Medication List Office Notes Related to Diagnosis Labs pertinent to diagnosis EKG Risk Factors – to include BP & Smoking 	<p>If episode of chest pain lasting continuously greater than 60 minutes in the last 2 days a troponin level should be drawn. For atypical chest pain coronary artery disease must be excluded. The patient should be referred for a stress test.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ambulatory patient with a normal EKG should be referred for a routine ETT • Patients with other symptoms of structural heart disease, such as shortness of breath or a heart murmur, should be referred for a stress echo. • In patients unable to exercise adequately, the order should be

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Neurology Referral Recommendations

Diagnosis	Information Needed prior to Consult	Tests Needed Prior to Consult	Treatment Tried	Referral elsewhere if:
Headaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current Medication List • List of as needed medicines tried for headache pain (exp. Intrex) • List of medicines used for headache prevention (exp. Topomax) • Office Notes Related to Diagnosis • Labs and/or Radiology pertinent to diagnosis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESR if patient is > 60 years old • Head CT without contrast if headaches have been present less than 3 months. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If patient used daily analgesics - at least a one month attempt to reduce usage to <4 days/wk • For Migraine patients – attempt to use one Triptan at least 3 times • For migraine patients with >4 migraines per month at least a 4 week trial with one preventative med (exp. Topamax) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If patient uses scheduled narcotic for headaches a consult with a pain management specialist would be more appropriate. • Send to ER if the following "red flags" are present: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Abnormal vital signs with HA ○ ESR > 40 in patient >60 years old ○ Visual loss associated with HA ○ Abnormal neurologic exam ○ Thunder Clap headache (worst headache in life) ○ Altered mental status with headache

Urgent Care Outreach

Date	Diagnosis	DA	ED	Accepting Provider	RN Follow-up
1/8/2014	HTN	1		Dr. Johnson	Saw PCP 1/8/14
1/8/2014	CHEST PAIN		1	ED	Pt not admitted. He was dx'd with epigastric pain and given Pepcid as Rx. 1/22/14: LMTC. 1/22/14: Pt called to advise that he is doing better and is seeing his VA doc for f/u.
1/8/2014	HYPOTENSION/ HEMATURIA	1		Dr. Monticelli	1/10/14: Pt was D/Cd from hospital today. He had a blood transfusion yest and is feeling much stronger.
1/8/2014	PNEUMONIA/ HYPOXIA/ DIABETES	1		Dr. Wyse	1/10/14: Pt still inpt at Penrose. 1/16/14: Pt D/Cd from hospital on 1/10/14 with dx: pneumonia. RNN contacted 1/13/14; Has appt with PCP 2/11/14.
1/9/2014	ACUTE MI		1	ED	1/10/14: Pt still inpt at Memorial. He had cardiac stent placed yest. 1/16/14: Pt D/Cd from hospital 1/11/14. He is set up to go to cardiac rehab on 1/27/14. 1/22/14: Spoke with pt. He is feeling much better. He is seeing Dr. Greenberg, Cardiology, on 1/27/14 and then will begin cardiac rehab.
1/11/2014	PNEUMONIA	1		Dr. Nitcher	D/Cd from hospital 1/14/14 with dx: pneumonia and asthma. He is on antibiotics, steroids, and O2. Saw PCP 1/15/14 and has another appt with PCP 1/27/14.

Show Me The Data...

Analytic Tools: Data, Data Everywhere

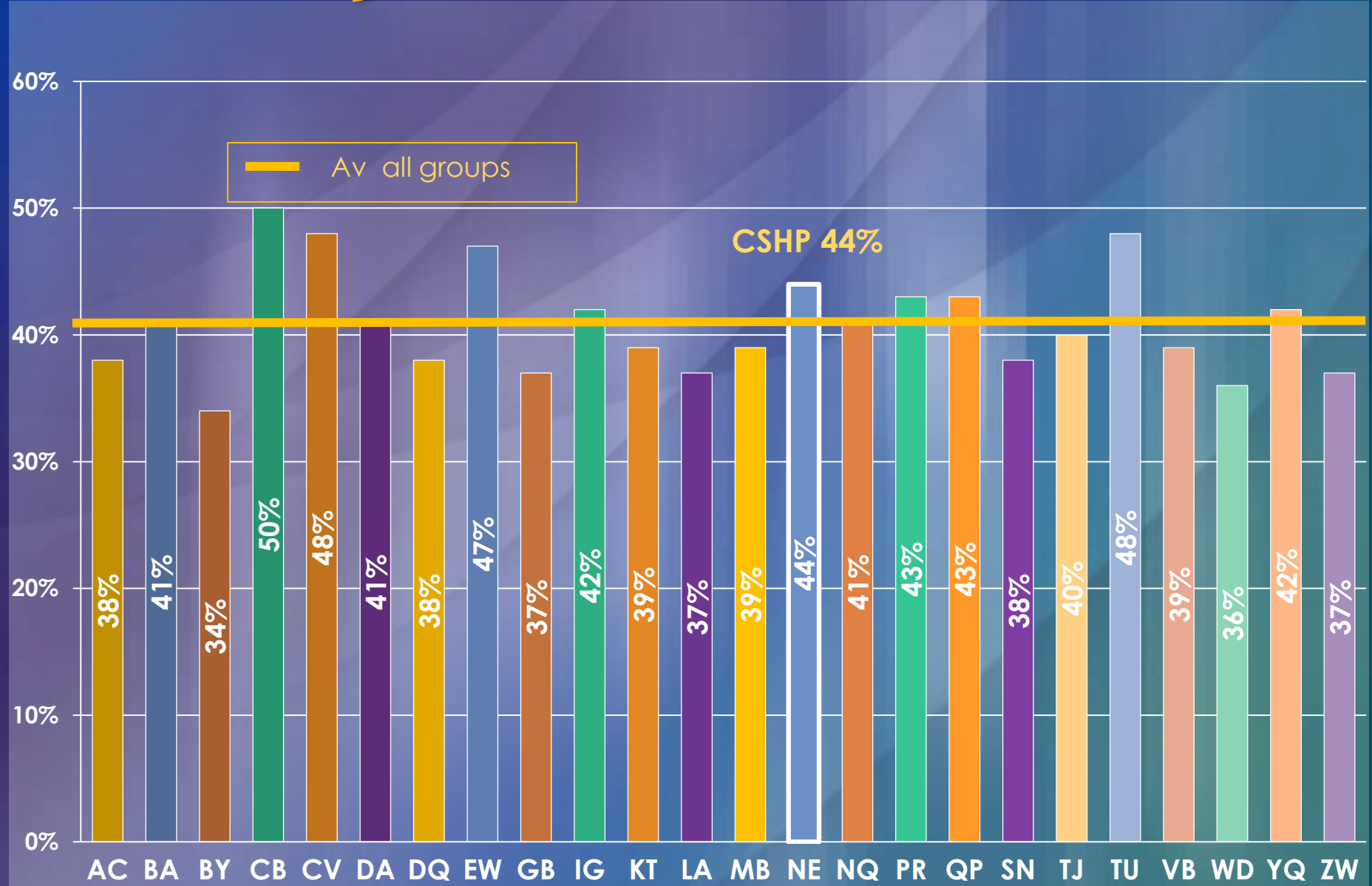
- Payer claims data/reports
- Precision BI- basic registry/ inquiry based reports
- Humedica MinedShare®
 - Main analytic tool

Humedica/Anceta

- Web based
- Extensive data validation process
- Discrete EMR data extraction with natural language processing
- Can be used by trained clinicians not only IT
- Gaps in care
- Generates patient specific “worklists”
- Disease specific predictive modeling
- Anceta collaborative user group and benchmarking



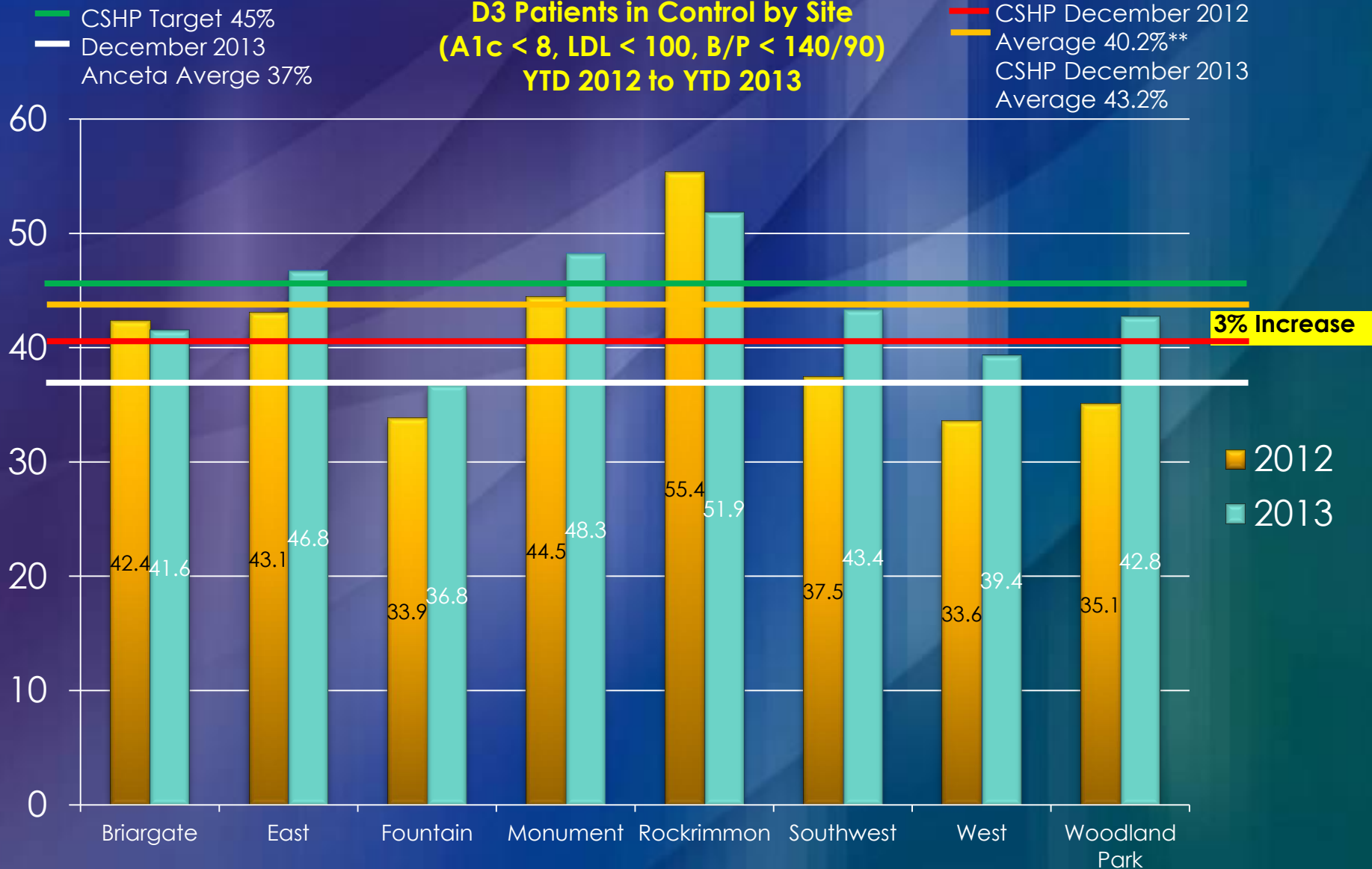
Diabetes: “D3” Control in Anceta Collaborative



D3 control = A1c < 8, LDL < 100, and BP < 140/90

Diabetes 3 (D3) Control

D3 Patients in Control by Site (A1c < 8, LDL < 100, B/P < 140/90) YTD 2012 to YTD 2013



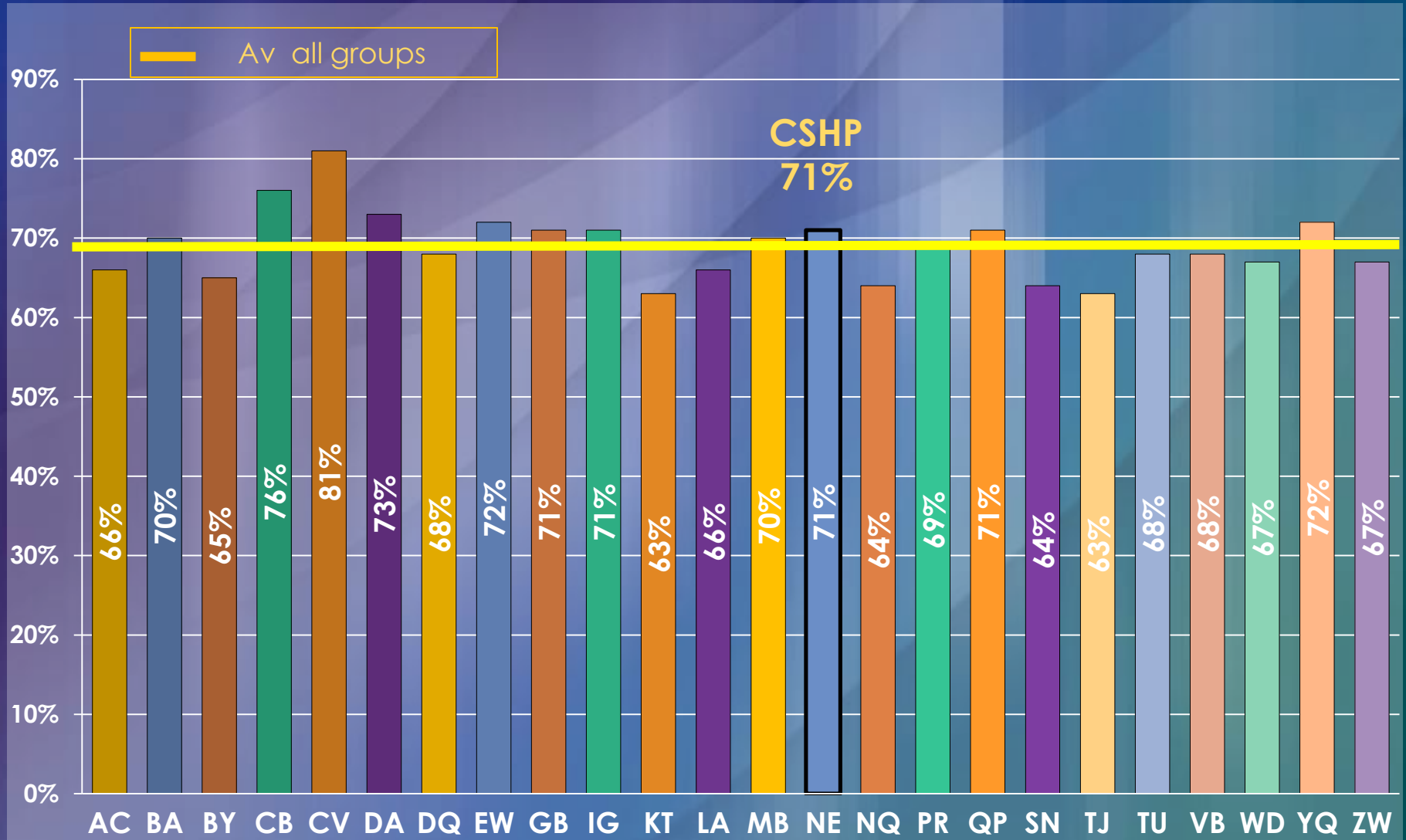
Hypertension: Measure UP/Pressure Down Campaign

- Individual/Site PCP BP performance report
- Retraining all MAs on proper BP measurement technique
- Adopting BP med algorithm
- Outreach calls to identified patients out of control
- Defined goal of minimum 5% improvement over baseline with some compensation at risk



**Measure Up
Pressure Down**

Hypertension: BP <140/90 in Anceta Collaborative



Results (so far)

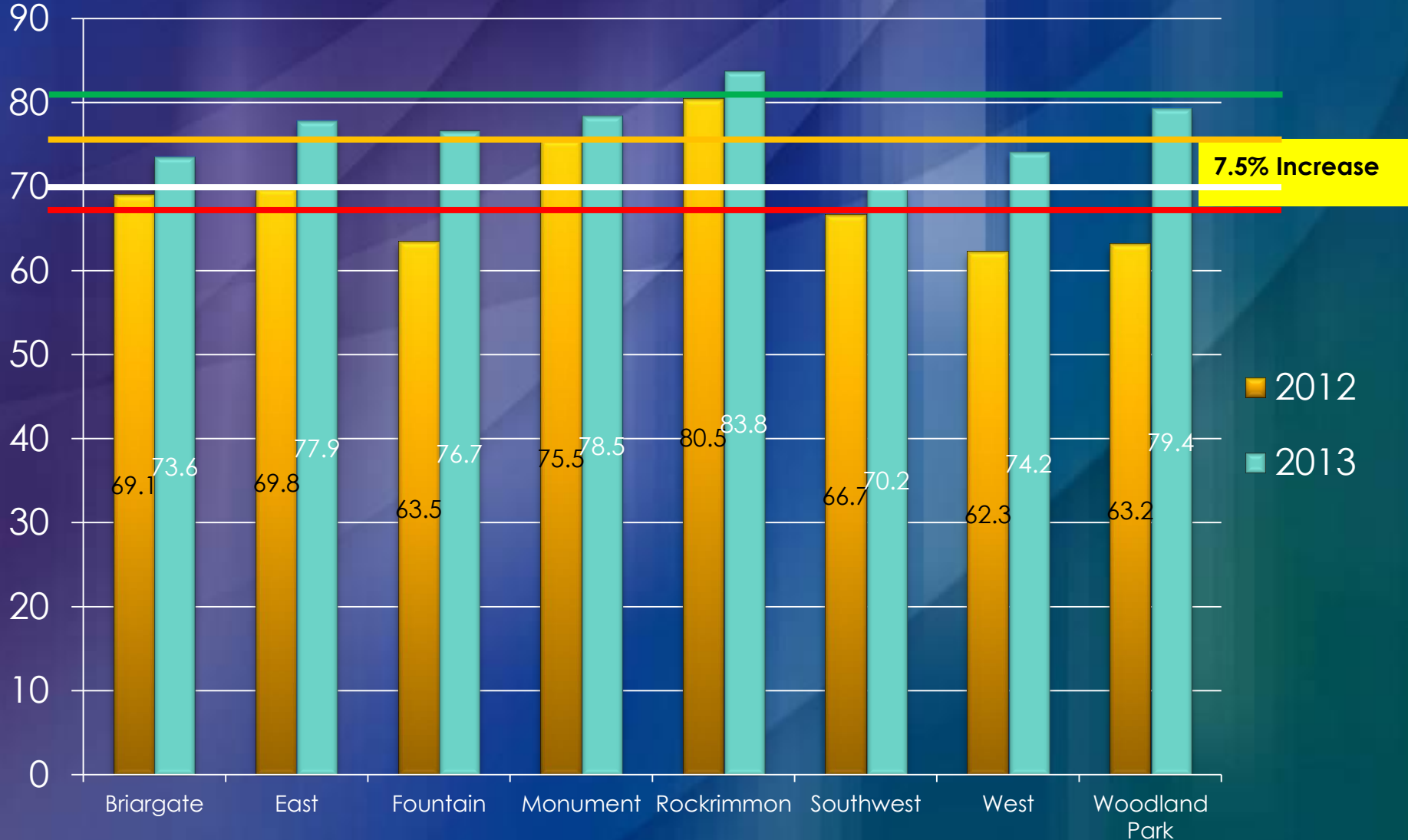
Hypertension Patients in Control by Site

(B/P < 140/90)

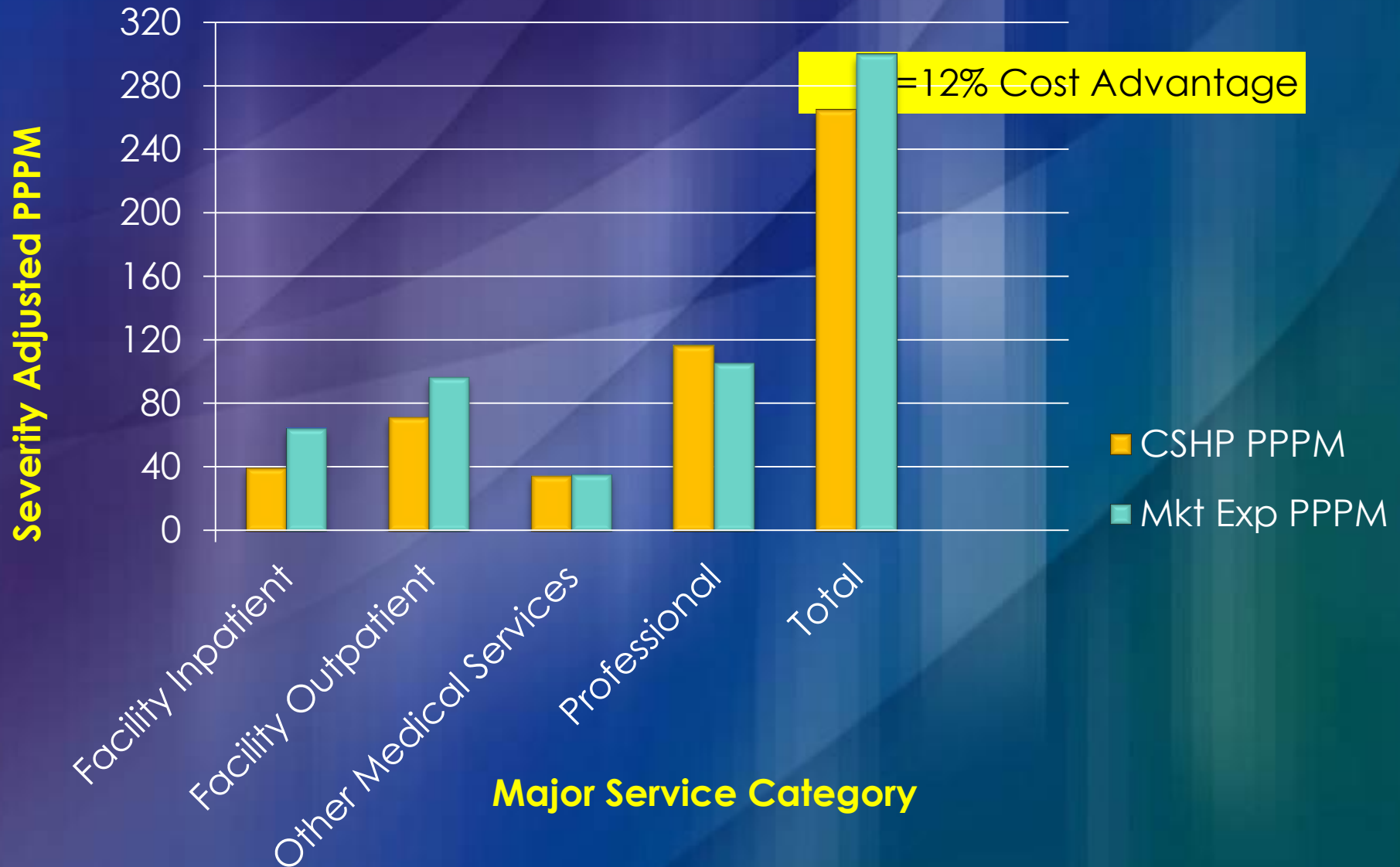
YTD 2012 to YTD 2013

AMGA Target 80%
December 2013 Anceta Average 69.7%

CSHP December 2012 Average 67.6%
CSHP December 2013 Average 75%



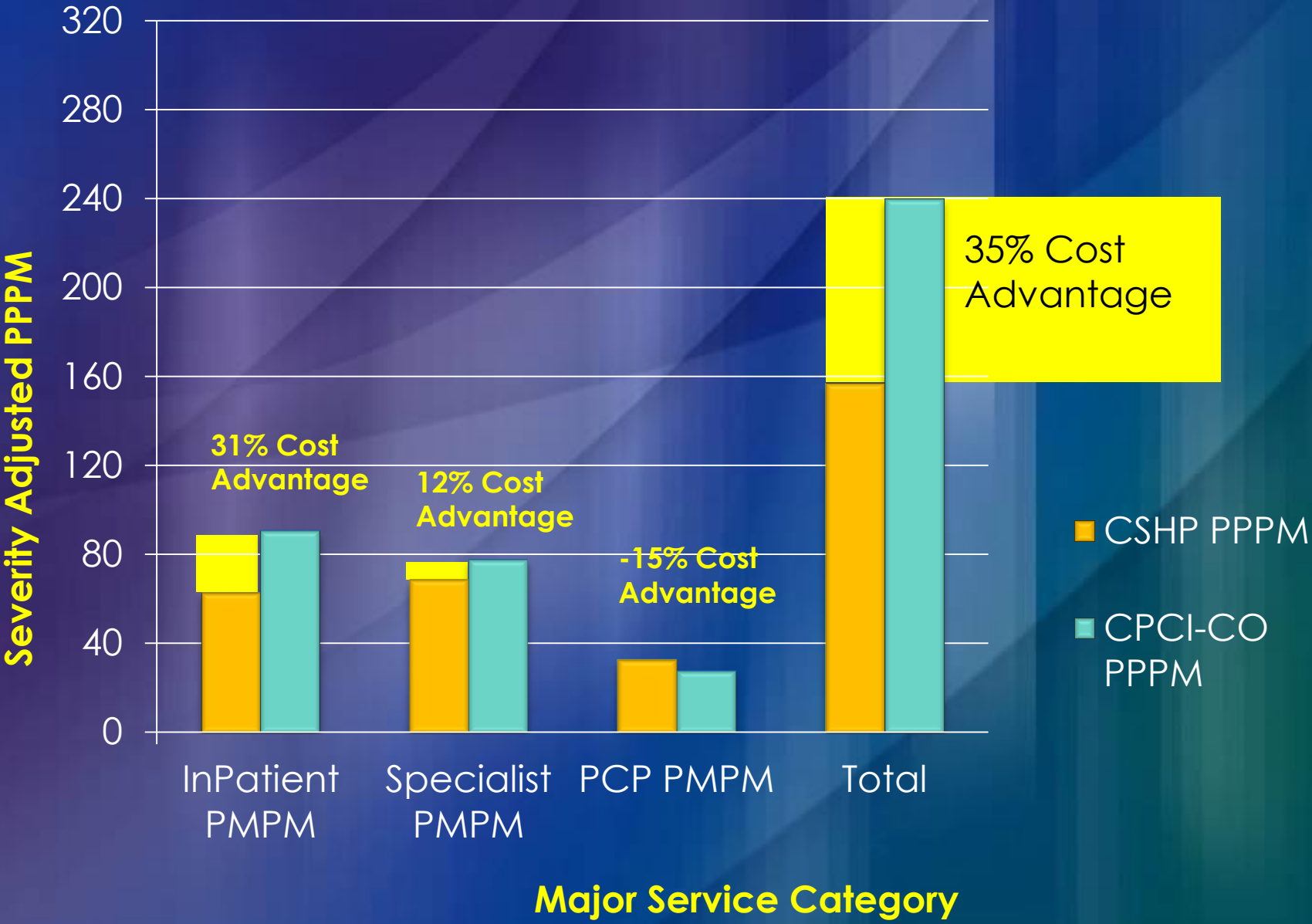
Cost Data



CPCI - A Unique Project

- The Comprehensive Primary Care Initiative
 - A multi-payer initiative fostering collaboration between public and private health care payers to strengthen primary care. Medicare works with commercial/state health insurance plans offering care coordination payments to primary care doctors.
 - CSHP accounts for 8 of 74 practices (or 11%) in the state selected through a competitive process!
- CPCI allows us to provide care coordination for 28,000 patients
- Start with our highest risk patients, then additional outreach
- Insurance Plans participating:
 - Anthem Blue Cross Blue Shield of Colorado/Cigna/Colorado Medicaid/ Humana/Rocky Mountain Health Plans/United Healthcare

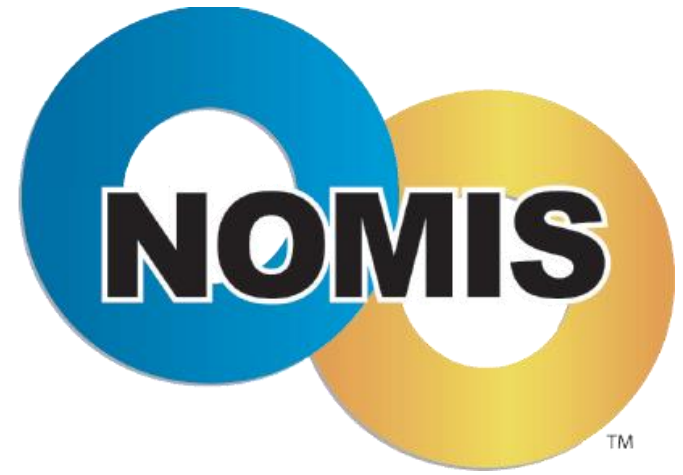
Cost Data



Other Initiatives

Patient Engagement Pilot

- Automated reminder for compliance
 - Hypertension
 - Diabetes
- 90 Day Trial
- 42 Distinct Patients
 - Average age of 52
- Control Rate Goal = 80%
 - Pilot achieved 93%
- Patient Response Rate Goal = 75%
 - Pilot achieved 77%

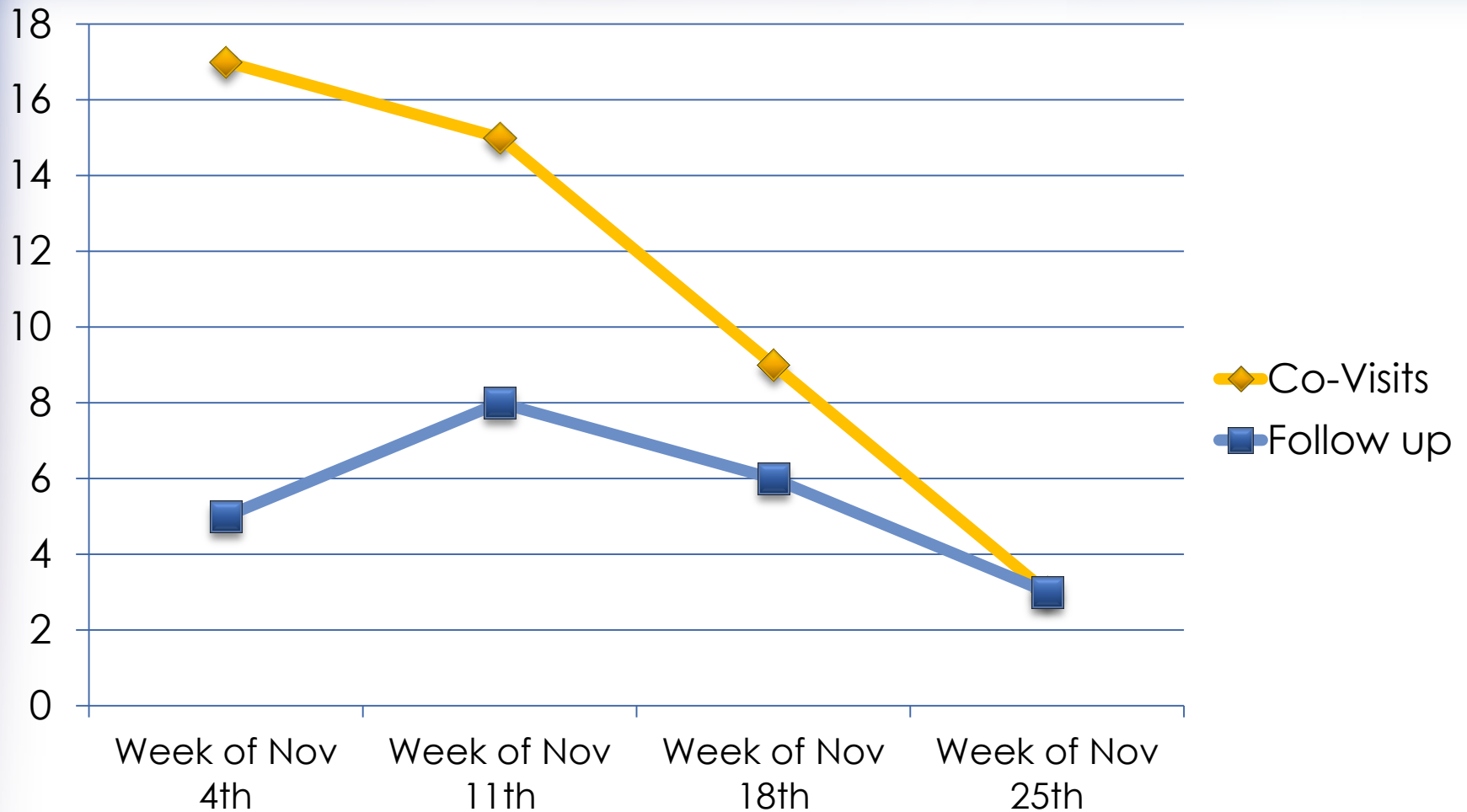


Mental Health/PCP Pilot

- Psychologist co-located in primary care setting
- June 2013 launch
- Coordinated with local behavioral health provider
- Shared salary/cost
- Present results to payers

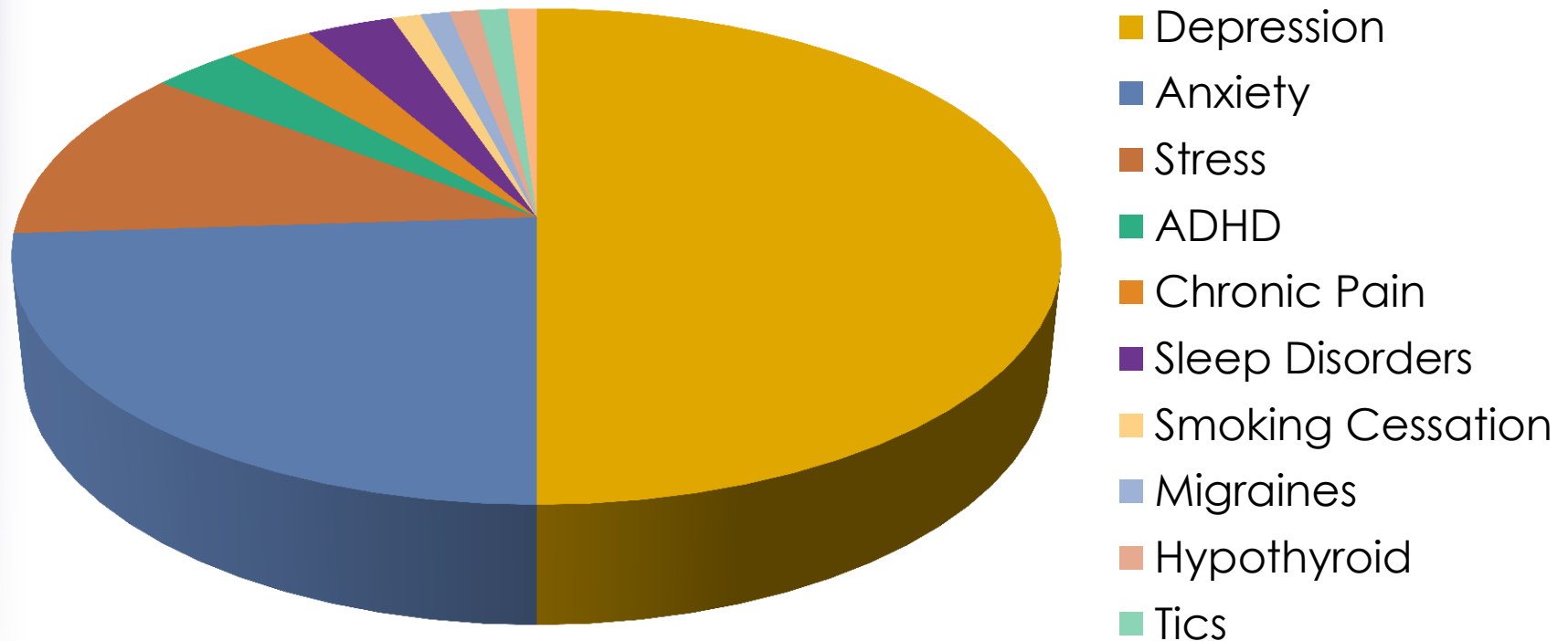


Follow Up Psych Visit & Co-Visit: PCP/Psych



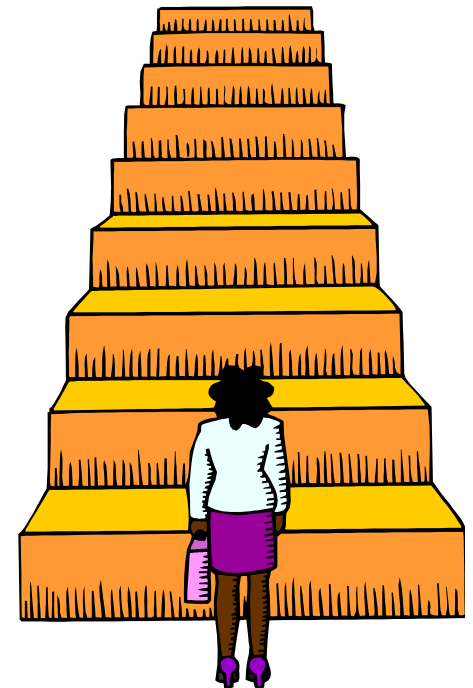
Mental Health/PCP Pilot

Reason for BH Visit



Next Steps

- AMGA Measure Up/ Pressure Down Hypertension campaign (underway)
- Use Disease Specific Predictive Modeling (CHF,COPD)
- Integrate Claims/cost data into clinical analytic tools to complete the data
- Expand clinical analytics to specialists metrics



Top 10 Lessons Learned

10. Engage Providers – “Show Me the DATA”
9. Centralize data analytic function- give out data in measured amounts to avoid overload.
8. Build clinical teams/infrastructure first
7. Engage Patients- explain why we are reaching out
6. Clearly identify goal of each clinical metric (benchmark - internal and external)

Top 10 Lessons Learned

5. Financial incentive alignment helps but should not be only motivator
4. Create Transparency of Data culture with a small dose of “friendly” competition between providers/sites
3. Start with small focused outreach campaigns
2. Data is never “perfect”:
“The enemy of good is perfect”
1. This is hard work - Celebrate Success!



QUESTIONS?

THANK YOU!