

# Internalizing a VAD program: Opportunities and Challenges

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# Who, what and how

**KPNW snapshot**

**KPNW VAD program**

**Internalization Challenges**

**Current state**

**Challenges today**

**Future directions**



# Kaiser Permanente Sunnyside Medical Center

# KPNW Regional Service Area Map



# Hospital Demographics

- Approximately 2,100 employees
- 618,167 square feet on a 53-acre campus
- 302 Licensed Beds
- Volume (2015)
  - ❖ 183 Average Daily Census
  - ❖ 81,560 Hospital Visits
  - ❖ 57,993 ED Visits
  - ❖ Cardiac Surgery Cases 2017
    - ❖ 192 Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)
    - ❖ 59 Aortic Valve Replacements (AVR)
    - ❖ 26 Mitral Valve Replacement/Repairs
    - ❖ 96 Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacements (TAVR)



# KSMC Achievements & Accolades

- Society of Thoracic Surgeons: Highest Three-Star Quality for 7 Consecutive Years
- AHA/ASA: Stroke Gold Plus Achievement Award for 6 years
- Silver beacon award 2018: CVPCU
- Silver Beacon Award 2014: Medical Surgical ICU
- The Leapfrog Group Hospital Patient Safety Score of “A”
- Healthgrades 50 Best Hospitals for Vascular Surgery Award 2018
- Healthgrades 50 Best Hospitals for Cardiac Surgery Award 2018
- Healthgrades 100 Best Hospitals for Cardiac Care Award 2018
- Healthgrades 100 Best Hospitals for Pulmonary Care Award 2018
- US News & World Report: recognized as a High Performer in 5 Procedures. Ranked #6 of all Oregon hospitals. 2017

# Ventricular Assist Device Program

# The Advanced Heart Failure/VAD Program Team





# Advanced Heart Failure/VAD Program Interdisciplinary Team

- Tim Jacobson MD Chief, Cardiologist, Advanced Heart Failure Program Director
- Yong Shin MD Chief, Cardiothoracic Surgeon
- Ryan Morrissey MD Cardiologist
- Siobhan Gray MD Internal Medicine
- Nancy Turner RN Practice Director Cardiology, Cardiovascular,
- Barbara Amos RN VAD Coordinator/Program Manager
- Pamela Montes RN VAD Coordinator
- Allison Lipnick LCSW
- Kraig Russell MD Palliative Care
- Keith Stockbauer RN Transplant Coordinator

# Advanced Heart Failure Program Goals

- Class III-IV systolic heart failure patients will be managed by a member of the Advanced Heart Failure Team.
- Through access to advanced heart failure therapies, end-stage heart failure patients will have an improvement in quality of life.
- Deliver high quality guideline based care in a patient and family centered model of care.
- Achieve a high patient satisfaction level.
- Eliminate care gaps and provide seamless care pathway transitions.
- Provide a collaborative, multidisciplinary team approach to performance improvement in the pursuit of excellence.
- Provide ongoing access to social work services and palliative care in support of patients and their families.
- Honor each patient's right of self-determination by acknowledging their wishes and/or advance directive.

# Program Development



# KSMC VAD Program: Why did we start a program?

- Convinced we could provide excellent care for appropriate patients
- Decrease fragmentation of care
- Ability to control and select patients who are appropriate for advanced therapies
- Fiscally responsible
- Patient Centric: Our patients wanted to get their care from their KP care providers

# Challenges to starting a VAD program in the NWKP region

- Leadership needed to be convinced that we were capable of delivering the care
  - Education provided regarding current state of cardiac care
  - Education provided about the current state of the technology
- Leadership needed to be convinced that internalizing this care would save money and improve the quality of care delivered
  - Business case was written
  - Looked at the costs to NWKP for several VAD cases that had been referred out
  - Quality outcomes were evaluated of the cases referred out. Detailed discussion and plans made about how we would improve those outcomes

## Challenges cont'd

- We needed to work with our traditional MCS and transplant referral center to develop new care pathways (share care) and exchange of information.
- We chose a phase-in plan for internalizing this service with specific outcomes to be achieved before moving on to the next phase (thus the necessity for needing new care pathways with our traditional referral center).
  - This strategy may have been perceived too slow by some
- We needed all the right people in place (board certified heart failure specialists, trained cardiac surgeons, Program/VAD coordinator).
- We needed and developed a detailed education plan for the all those health care providers who may touch one our vad patients within our facilities and in the community.
- Protocols, policies and procedures all written prior to starting
- Simulation training
- Implementation of debriefing each case and developing warm handoffs to improve quality outcomes (introduction of new practices)

# Getting to Go Live

## Phase 1: Clinic

Began 10/2010  
Shared care developed  
Contracts with vendor for clinic equipment  
Clinic training and set up  
First patient seen 4/2011

## Phase 2: Hospital

From the doorway in  
ED readiness  
Inpatient care  
Care protocols and policies  
EMS training  
Community awareness  
Go live 9/2011

## Phase 3: Implant

CVOR, CVICU, CVPCU  
hospital readiness  
Blood bank and lab  
readiness  
Ancillary staff  
Contracts, equipment  
purchasing and  
management  
Go live 4/2012

# Clinical Pathway to VAD Therapy

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- Pt is assessed by the AHF team and Cardiac Surgical team
- Transplant candidacy assessed
- Case presented at our Heart Team Conference
- Pt meets the selection criteria as defined by the program

Step 1  
Patient referred  
to Cardiology

Step 2  
Patient referred  
to the AHF Clinic

Step 3  
VAD Therapy

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- PCP refers patient to Dept of Cardiology, pt. is evaluated by Cardiologist
- Appropriate diagnostic studies ordered (Echo, ECG, CXR, Angio), guideline based care initiated.
- If /when the patient is classified as having Class III or IV systolic heart failure, patients interested in aggressive care are referred to the AHF clinic

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- Patient is assessed by a multi-disciplinary team (Board Certified HF Cardiologists, Internist, Social Worker, AHF- VAD certified Nursing Staff)
- Medical management adjusted/intensified (medication titration, additional diagnostic testing, BiV upgrade)
- Advanced systolic HF with failure to respond to medical management, pt. is formally assessed for VAD or transplant.



# Advanced Heart Failure Patient Referral

- Goal of seeing > 80% of outpatient referrals within 14 days
- Same day inpatient evaluations (for referrals called to us prior to 5 pm)
- Emergent referrals are seen immediately (24/7/365)
- For VAD implant: patient selection committee to date of surgery within 14 days

## Selection Committee Process

- All primary team members attend and have input
- Review of patient history, all test information, and team member evaluations.
- Standard documentation template in Electronic Medical record (EMR)
- Decision is by consensus

# Implant and Hospital Management

- Admitted night before surgery to CVPCU or CVICU
- All pre-op patient and family education and tests completed
- CVICU post op: average LOS 5 days
- Extubated and out of bed: post-op day 1
- Patient and family/support person education ongoing
- LOS post-implant: 12-14 days
- Home with 24/7 support person for 4 weeks

# Long Term Management

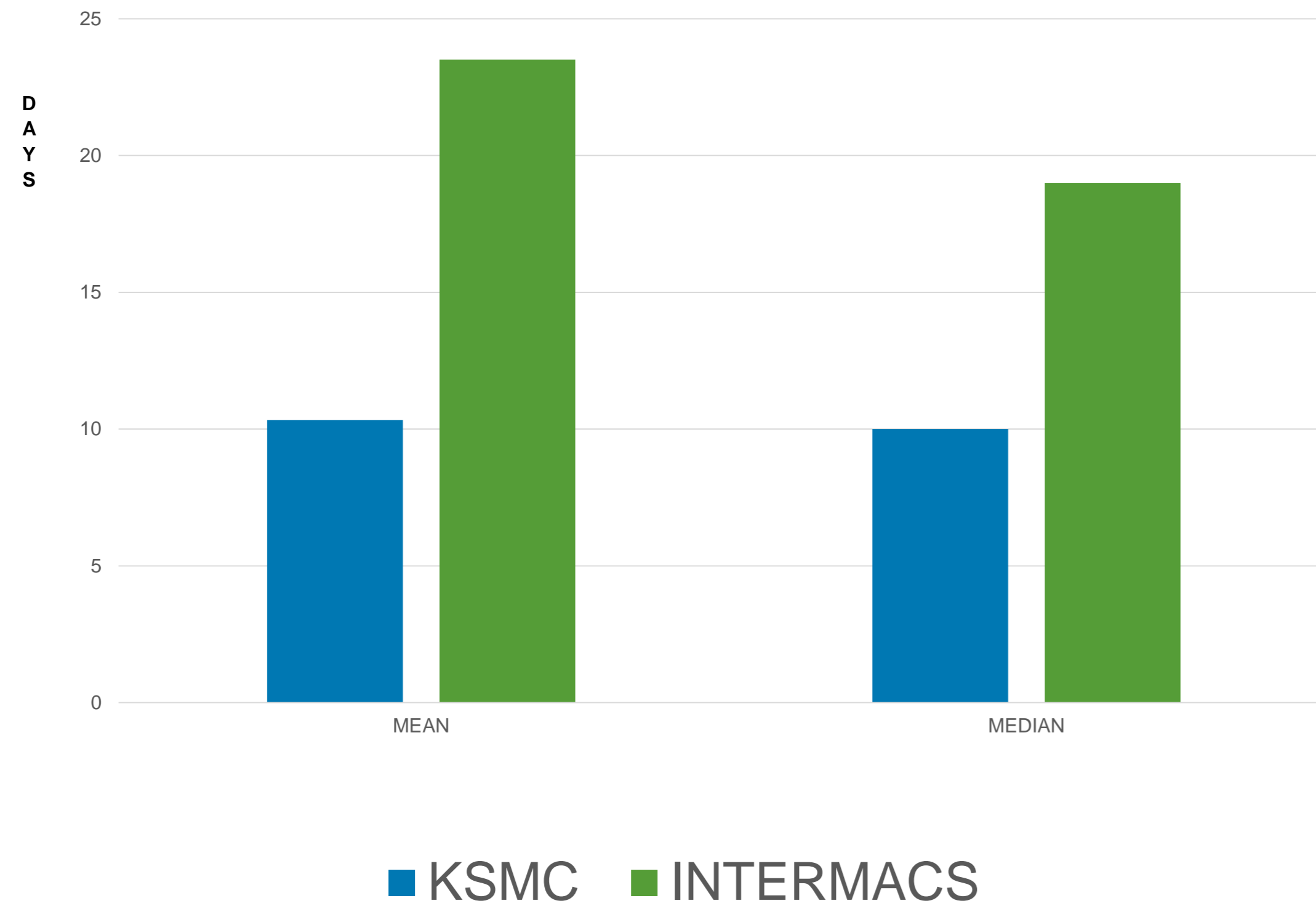
- Clinic visit weekly X 4, 2 weeks X 4, then monthly
- Anticoagulation by ACC clinic
- Labs weekly →biweekly.
- Full device interrogation, driveline assessment, and education and support with clinic appt.
- Ongoing equipment maintenance
- INTERMACS reporting
- Social support
- 24/7 direct access to VAD Coordinator
- Hospital and community ongoing education and competency

# Where the program is now.....

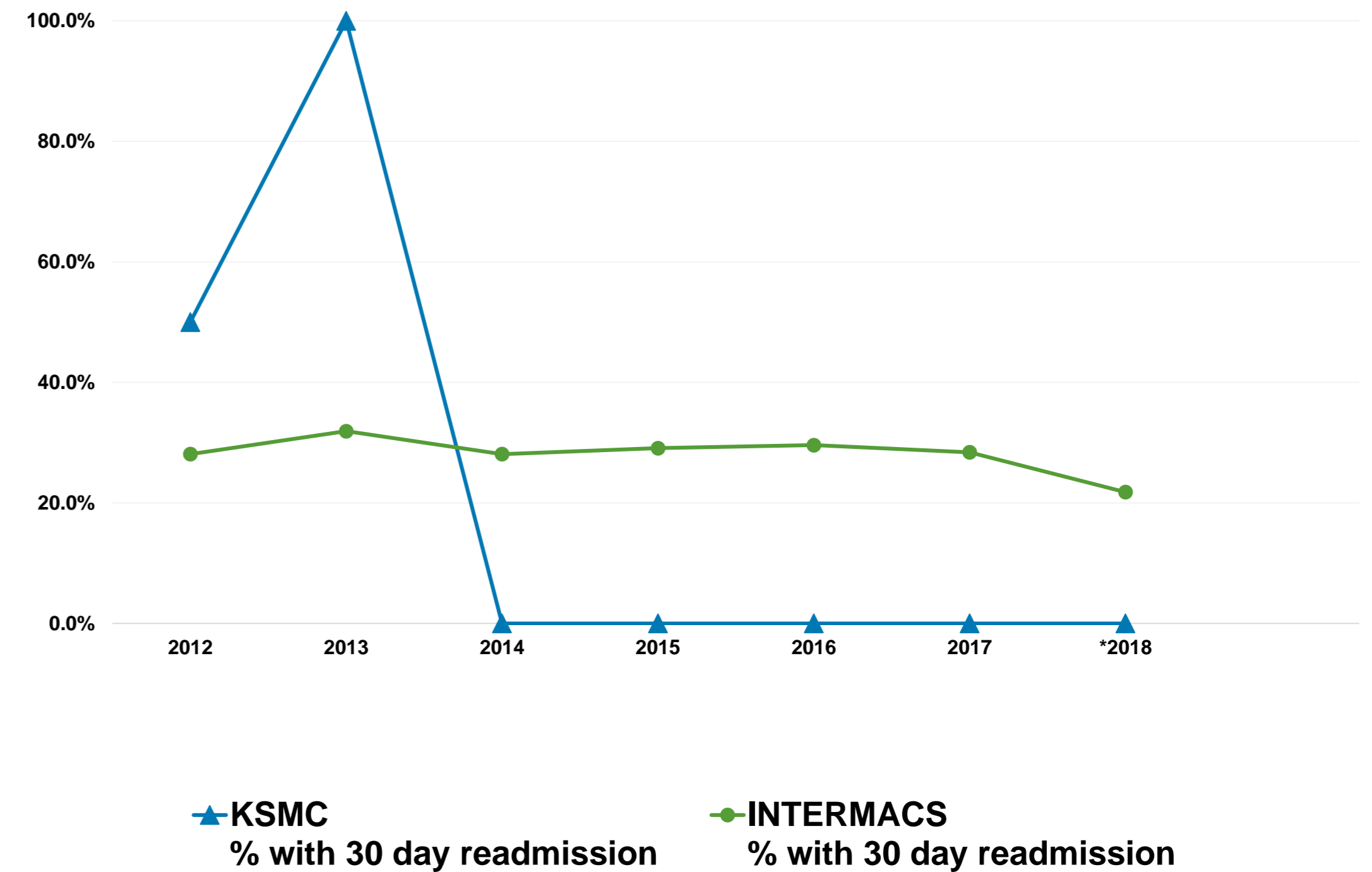
- Since 2012 KSMC has implanted 21 Heartmate II VADS
- We have performed 3 pump exchanges
- Average LOS post-implant: 10 days
- 16 cases with no blood intra-op transfusions
- 2 actively listed for transplant
- Advanced Heart Failure/VAD clinic: every Friday and prn

# Quality data

### HOSPITAL DAYS LVAD 2012- Q1 2018

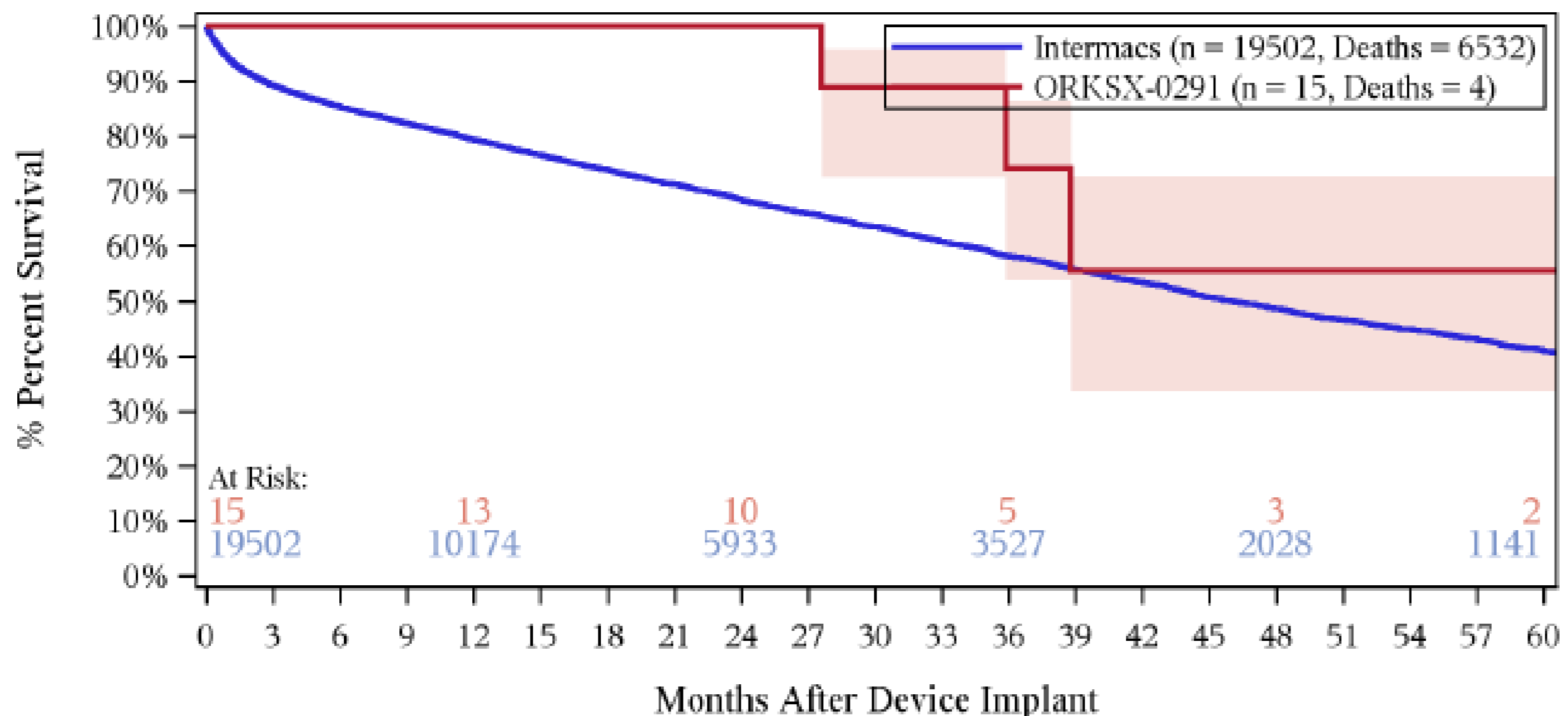


### 30 Day Readmissions 2012 –Q1 2018



# Survival

**Post Implant Survival: PRIMARY OVERALL**  
**Primary Prospective Implants: June 23, 2006 to March 31, 2018**



Months after Device Implant	Intermacs	ORKSX-0291
1	94.1% (93.9%-94.2%)	100.0% (100.0%-100.0%)
3	89.2% (89.0%-89.4%)	100.0% (100.0%-100.0%)
6	85.3% (85.0%-85.5%)	100.0% (100.0%-100.0%)
12	79.3% (79.0%-79.6%)	100.0% (100.0%-100.0%)
24	68.4% (68.0%-68.8%)	100.0% (100.0%-100.0%)
36	58.2% (57.7%-58.7%)	74.1% (53.8%-86.5%)
48	48.6% (48.1%-49.2%)	55.6% (33.7%-72.8%)
60	41.0% (40.3%-41.6%)	55.6% (33.7%-72.8%)

Note: These results reflect unadjusted survival estimates. Observed differences may be due to patient selection, device selection, clinical care and/or other factors.

Shaded areas indicate 70% confidence limits

p (log-rank) = 0.2259

Event: Death (censored at transplant or recovery)

# Ongoing challenges

- Illness burden is unpredictable, increase call frequency for small group of providers
- Providers need to assist in managing noncardiac related needs
- Staff competency and training for hospital and community
- Maintaining TJC certification
- Data management
- Continuous quality improvement
- Team work-Life balance



# Future Directions

**Maintain TJC Gold Seal  
for Advanced VAD Program Certification**



**Develop a shared care site with newest KP region, KPWA**

**Continuously strive to provide exceptional quality of care and service, uncompromised by increased volume.**

# Questions



**Thank you**