

2016 American Nurses Association Annual Conference

Connecting **Quality, Safety**
and **Staffing** to Improve Outcomes



Weaving Expanded Roles of the RN into Population Management

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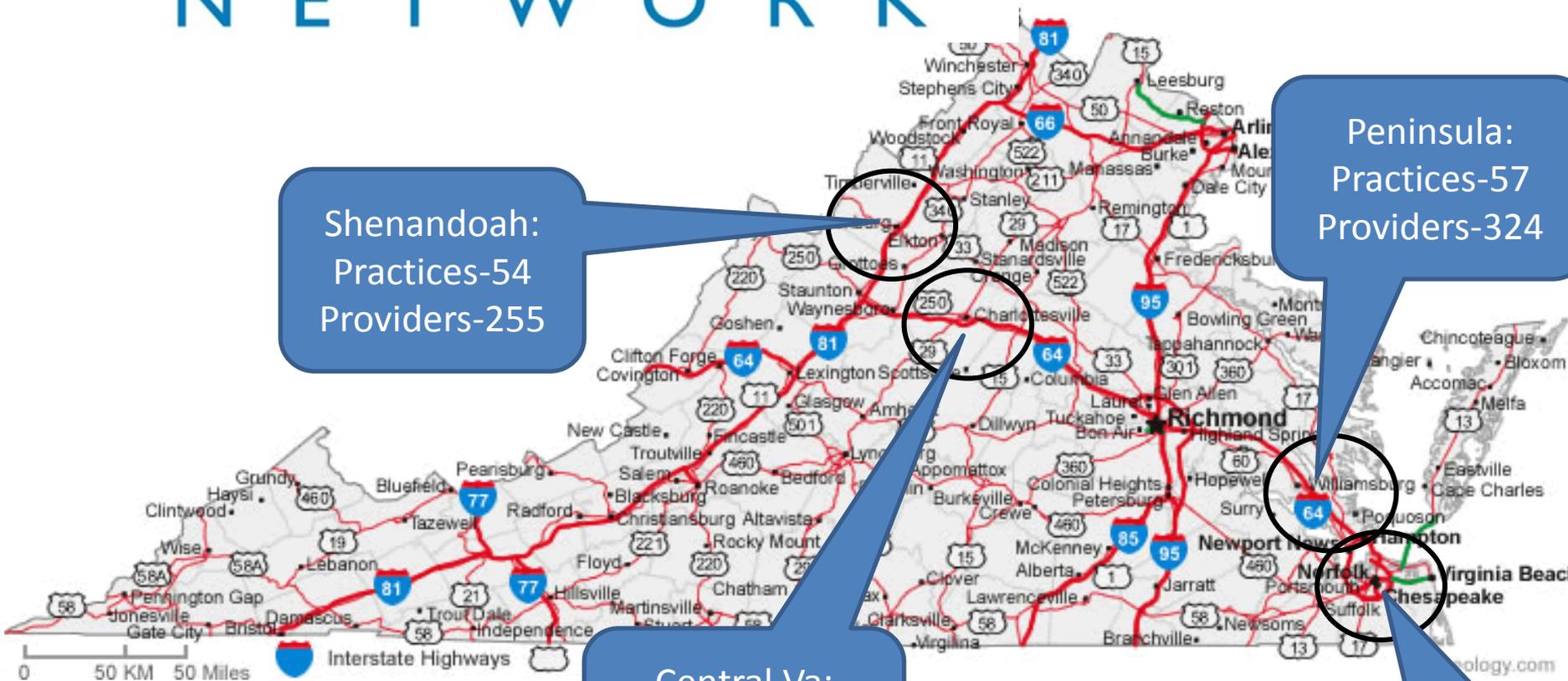
MARCH 9-11, 2016 LAKE BUENA VISTA, FL www.nursingworld.org/ANAcconference



Objectives:

- Explore the evolution of healthcare leading to Quality Care and accountability for Populations
- Define “Clinically Integrated Network (CIN)” and “Population Health”
- Discuss the SQCN nursing model used for patient stratification & management
- Identify two roles of RNs in the SQCN model
- Discuss the competencies required for each role

Sentara Quality Care NETWORK



Shenandoah:
Practices-54
Providers-255

Peninsula:
Practices-57
Providers-324

Central Va:
Practices-63
Providers-325

Southside:
Practices-209
Providers-1809

Total:
Practices-383
Providers-2713

Clinically Integrated Network (CIN)

- Physician-led network
- Members selectively chosen
- Otherwise independent physicians & practices
- Improve the health of defined populations
- Reduce costs while assuring quality of healthcare
- “Safe harbor” from anti-trust laws
- Investment in an infrastructure

Clinically Integrated Network (CIN)

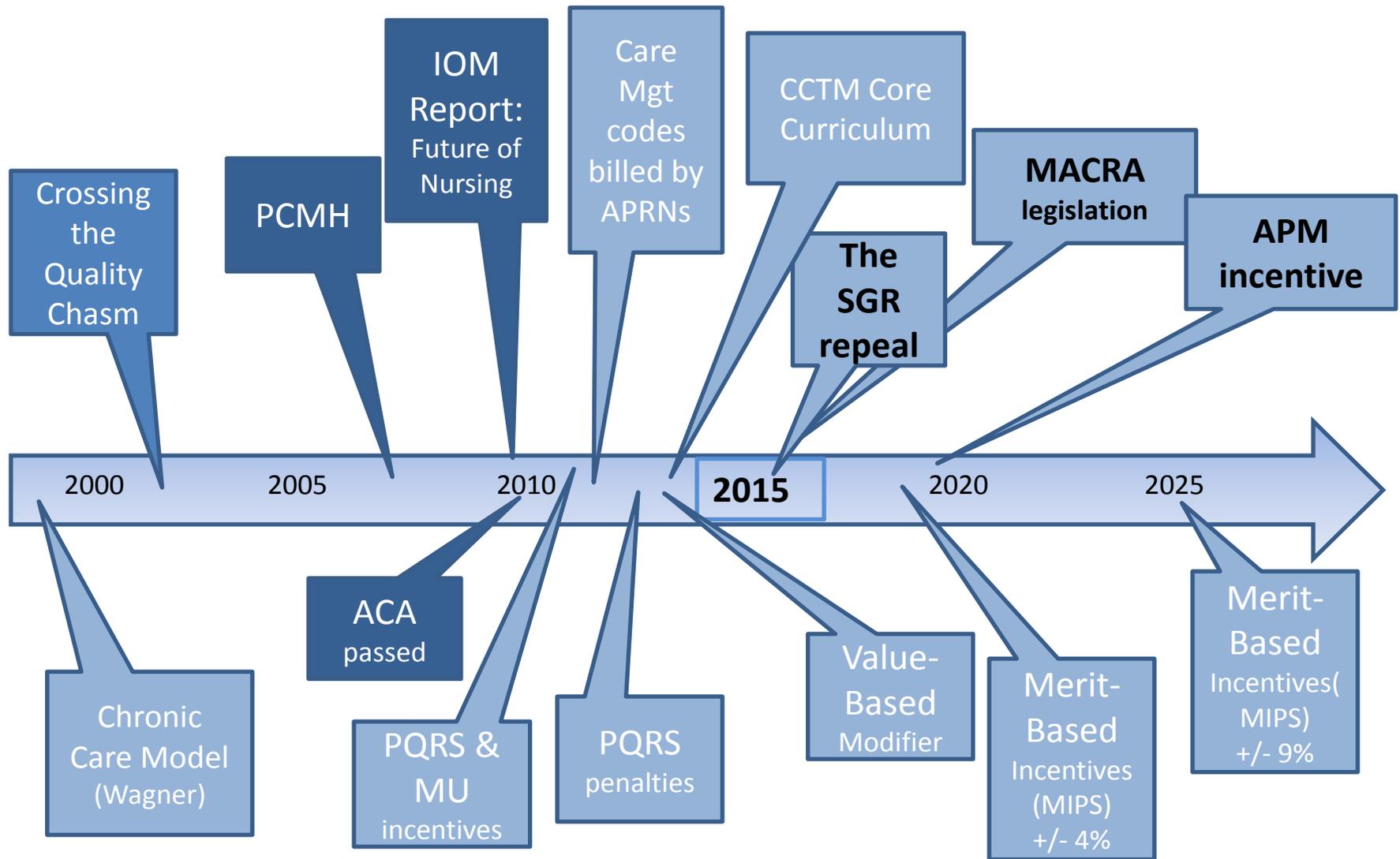
“a network of **otherwise independent** physicians who collectively commit to quality and cost improvement. To support these efforts, physicians in the CI network may—under a "**safe harbor**" from **antitrust law**—negotiate collectively for commercial payer contracts, with **joint contracting** seen as "reasonably necessary" to support investment (of both time and resources) in performance improvement and ensure cross-referrals among participating providers.”

Clinically Integrated Network (CIN)

May include (FTC) :

- Establishing mechanisms to monitor & control utilization of health care services that are designed to control costs & assure quality of care
- Selectively choosing network physician who are likely to further these efficiency objectives
- The significant investment of capital, both monetary & human, in the necessary infrastructure & capability to realize the claimed efficiencies

Healthcare Evolution Timeline



Definitions

PCMH – Patient-Centered Medical Home – team-based approach to primary care, endorsed by 17 specialty organizations

PQRS – Physician Quality Reporting System [<https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Quality-Initiatives-Patient-Assessment-Instruments/PQRS/Registry-Reporting.html>]

VBM - Value-Based Modifier – differential to physician payment under Medicare Fee For Service (FFS) [[https://www.cms.gov/medicare/medicare-fee-for-service-payment/physicianfeedbackprogram/valuebasedpaymentmodifier.html#What is the Value-Based Payment Modifier \(Value Modifier\)](https://www.cms.gov/medicare/medicare-fee-for-service-payment/physicianfeedbackprogram/valuebasedpaymentmodifier.html#What%20is%20the%20Value-Based%20Payment%20Modifier%20(Value%20Modifier))]

SGR – Sustainable growth rate formula – formula designed to limit spending in fee-for-service medical care. Repealed in April 2015 & replaced with MIPS

MACRA – Medicare Access & CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 – ended SGR & established MIPS & APMs to stimulate movement toward goal of paying for quality & cutting unnecessary costs

MIPS – Merit-Based Incentive Payment System – combines previous programs (PQRS, VBM & MU) for one program & rewards physicians based on quality, cost containment & use of an electronic record [<http://www.commonwealthfund.org/publications/blog/2015/apr/repealing-the-sgr>]

APM – Alternative Payment Model – CIN, ACO, PCMH & Bundle payments

Care Coordination & Transition Management

Dimensions:

- Support Self-Management
- Education & Engagement
- Cross Setting Communication & Transition
- Coaching & Counseling of Patients & Families
- Nursing Process
- Teamwork & Collaboration
- Patient-Centered Planning
- **Population Health Management**
- Advocacy

Population Health

“A population health perspective encompasses the ability to assess the health needs of a **specific population**; implement and evaluate interventions to improve the health of that **population**; and provide care for individual patients in the context of the culture, health status, and health needs of the **populations** of which , that patient is a member” (Halpern & Boulter, 2000, p.1).”

2014 SQCN Population

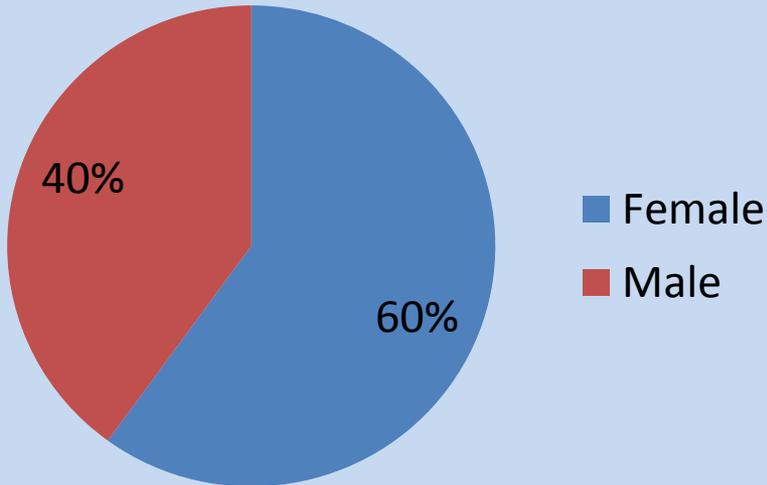
- **Healthcare System Employees = 21,437 lives**
- **Local Municipality Employees = 15,829 lives**
- **Medical School Employees = 821 lives**

- **Total = 38,087 lives**

Population Characteristics

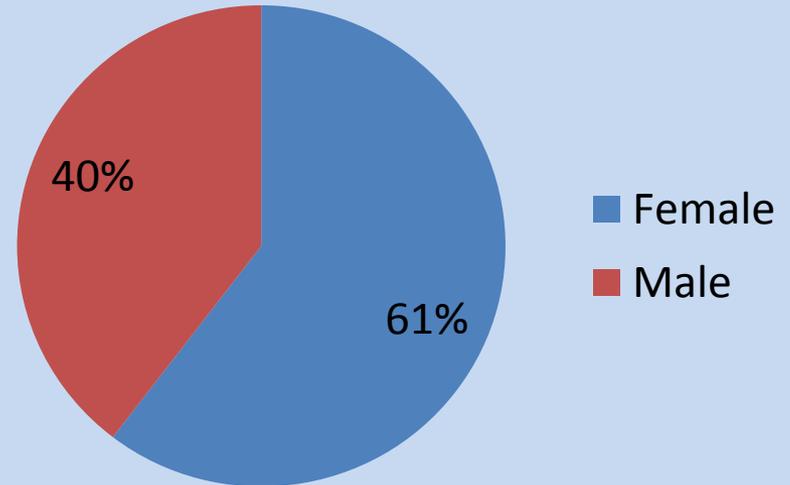
Municipality

Gender



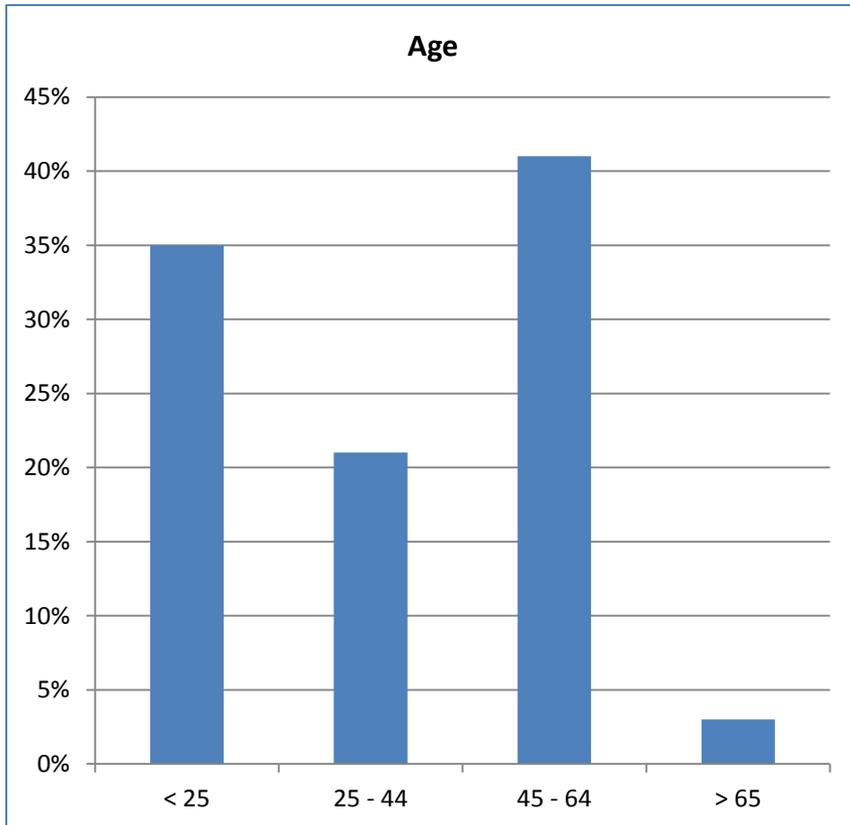
Healthcare System

Gender

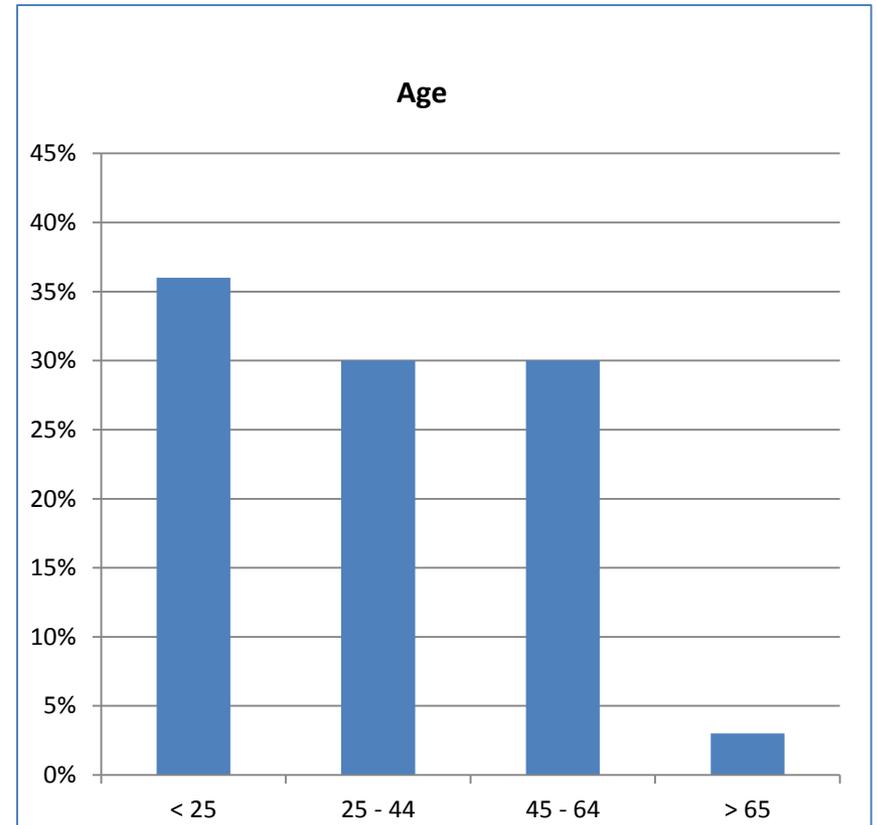


Population Characteristics

Municipality



Healthcare System



What were their health challenges?

- **Large percentage of pediatric patients**
- **Most common disease - CVD**
- **Most costly disease - Diabetes**

2014 Quality Scorecard

Diabetes: Most expensive condition

1. % A1C Performed
2. % A1C < 8
3. % LDL Performed
4. % LDL < 100
5. % Nephropathy screen

CVD : Most common condition

6. % LDL testing and
% < 100

Wellness/screening:

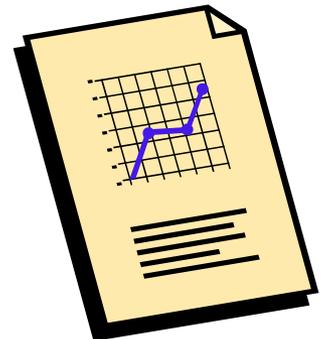
7. % Breast cancer screening
8. % Adolescent well visit
9. % Adolescent immunizations

Utilization:

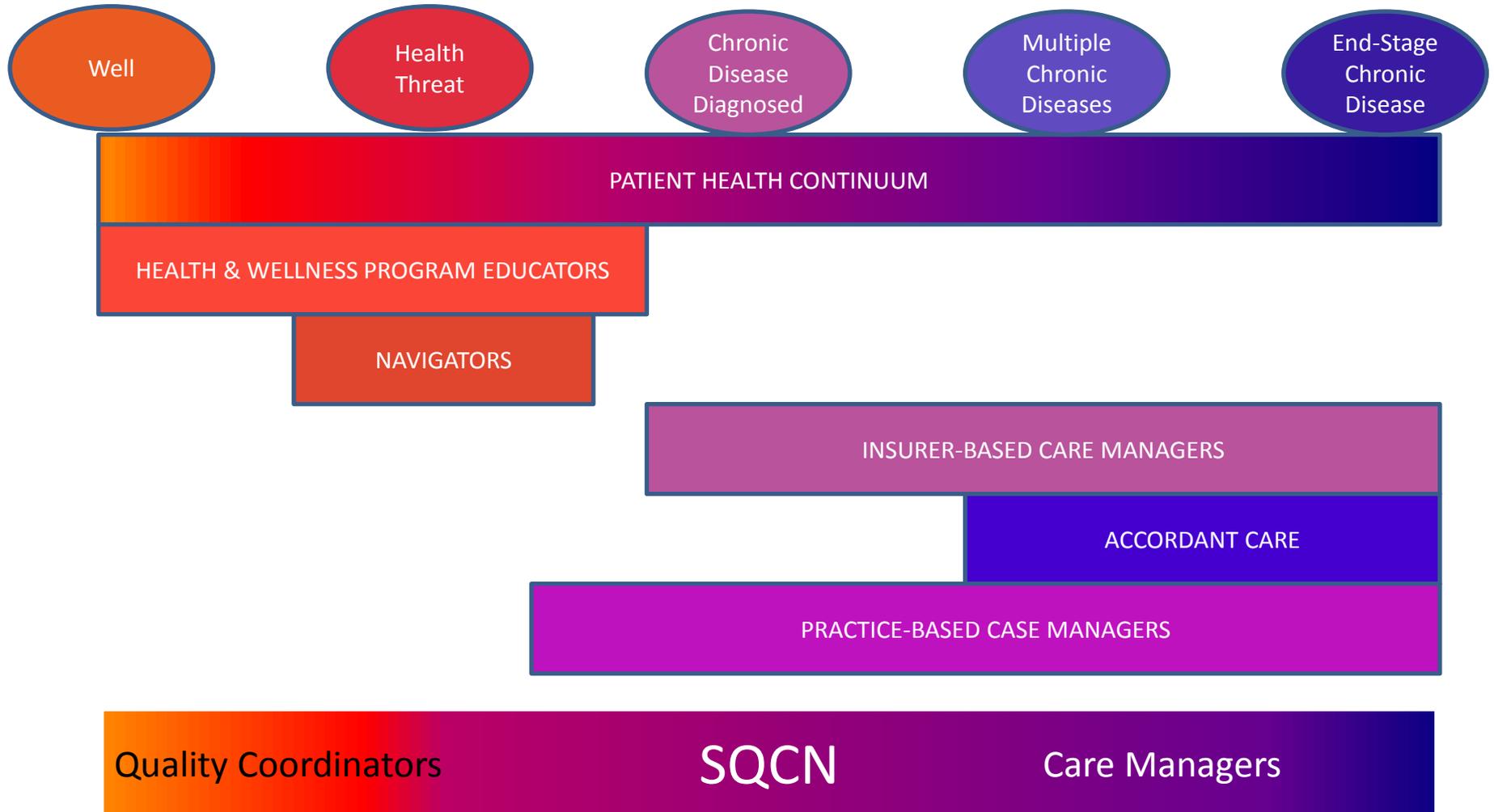
10. % Poorly controlled diabetics not on insulin

Extra Credit: % Patients > 18 with

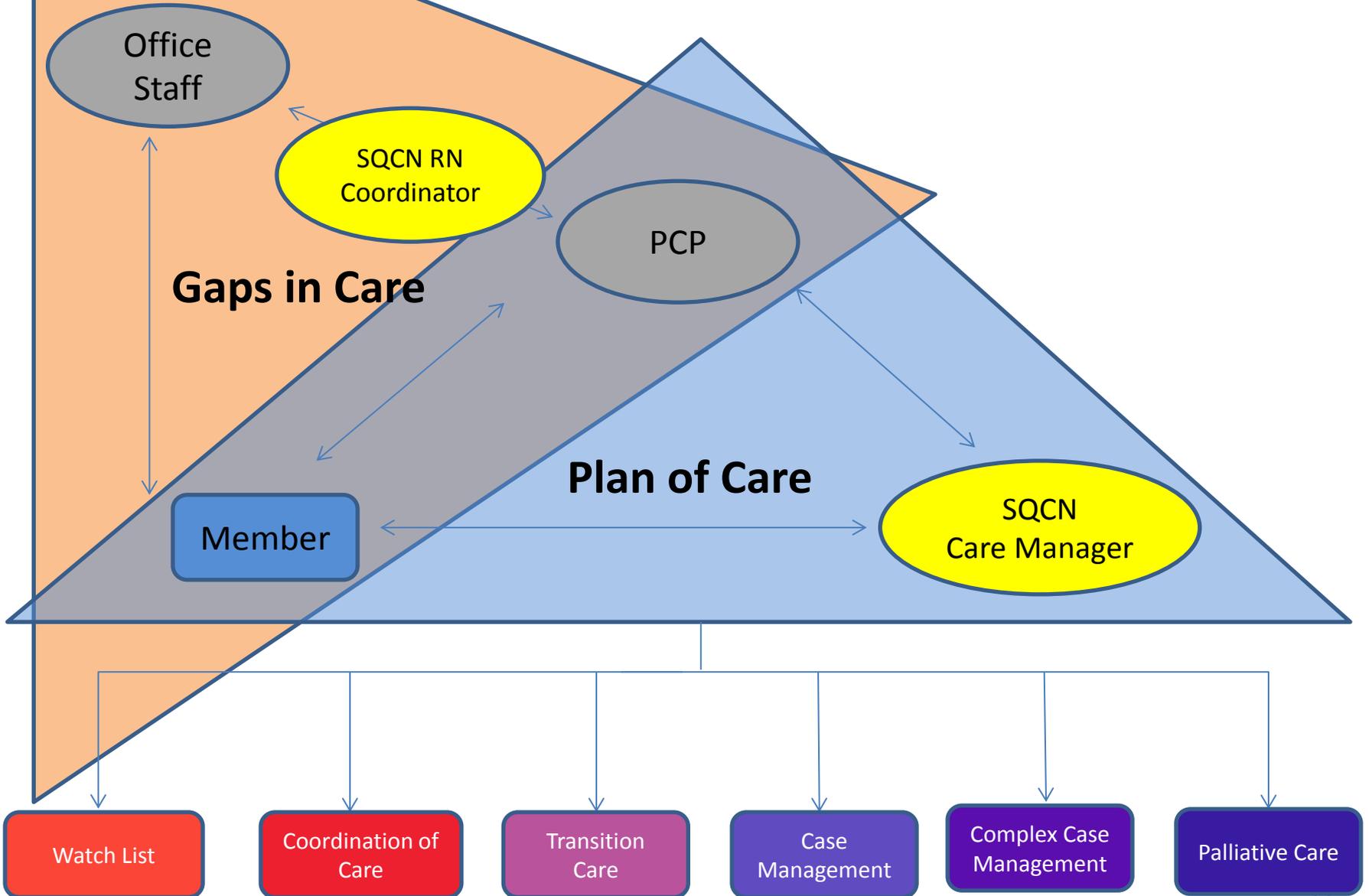
11. BP data
12. BMI data
13. Smoking status data



Health Continuum & SQCN Model



SQCN Model



SQCN Quality Coordinator Competencies



Population Centered
Care



Teamwork &
Collaboration



Evidence-Based Practice



Quality Improvement



Safety



Informatics

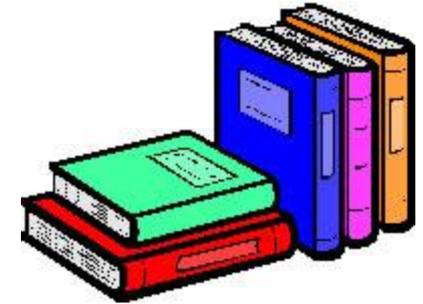
SQCN Care Manager Competencies



Patient Centered Care



Teamwork & Collaboration



Evidence-Based Practice



Quality Improvement



Safety



Informatics

Role Competencies

Competency	RN Quality Coordinator	RN Care Manager
Patient/Population Centered Care	Population	Patient & Family
Teamwork & Collaboration	Providers & staff throughout network, insurer, IT & administration	Providers & staff in assigned practices, Care Managers from insurer and medical group(s)
Evidence-Based Practice	Locating evidence for best practices; Evaluating organizational environment Protocol development & dissemination	Knowledge of best evidence incorporated into Nursing Care Plans, Patient Interventions & Teaching
Quality Improvement	NCQA, HEDIS, & other quality measures; Network performance on quality dashboard; Practice workflow	Patient adherence & possession ratios; A1C levels in diabetic patients
Safety	Protecting patient PHI	Strategies to reduce risk of harm to self & clients.
Informatics	Assist members in adoption & use of registries & IT platform; collaborate with IT for reports & data maintenance	Effectively communicate across multiple platforms to inform all care team; Utilize decision-support tools to identify & prioritize patients

2014 Quality Scorecard:

How did we do?

Diabetes: Most expensive condition

1. % A1C Performed
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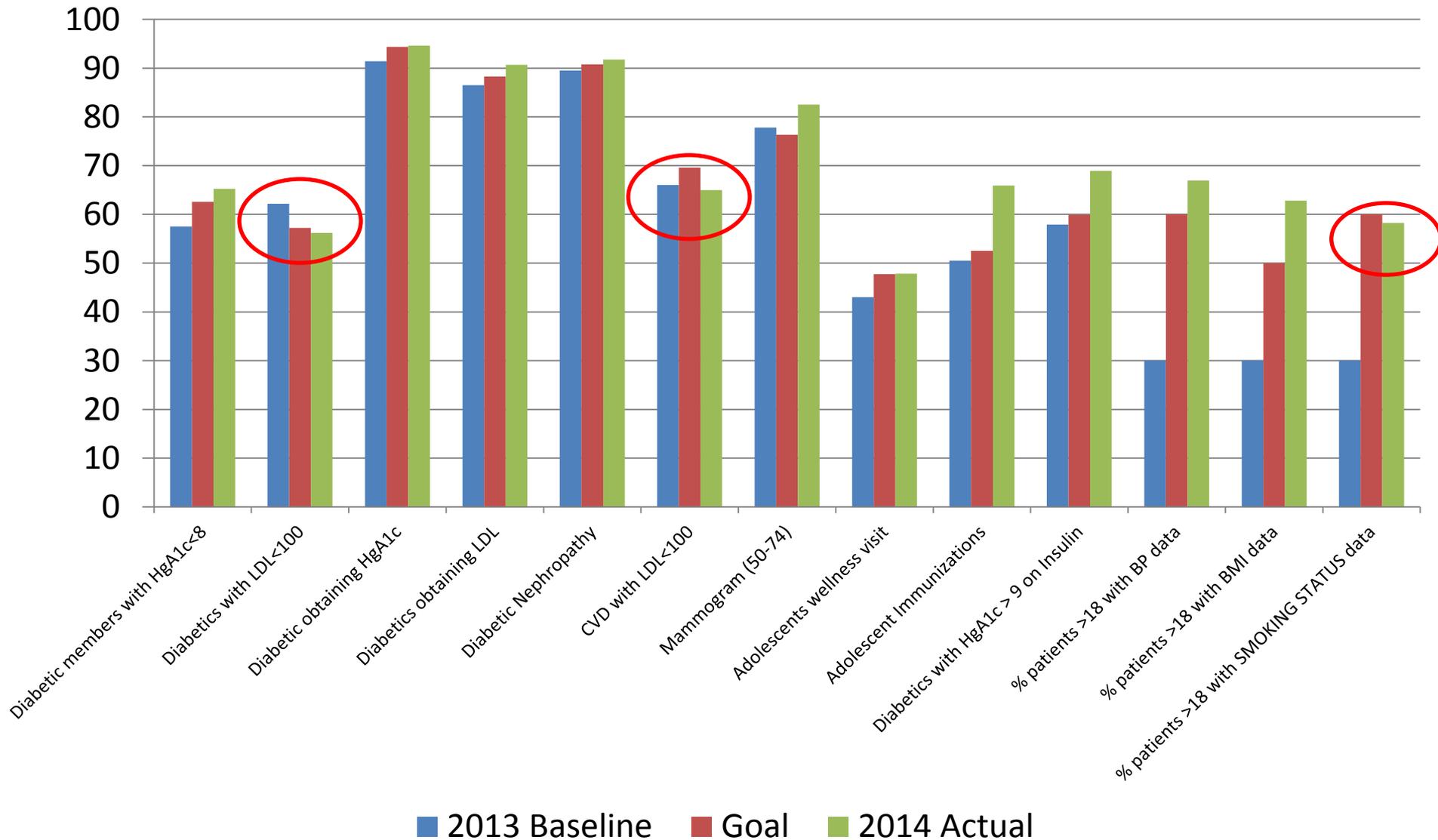
Utilization:

10. % Poorly controlled diabetics not on insulin

Extra Credit: % Patients > 18 with

11. BP data
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Goal Achievement: 2014



2015 Collaboration = Workgroups

Regional:

- Low Back Pain
- Headache
- Secure Messaging/Referrals

Cross-Regional:

- Diabetes
- Pharmacy
- Adolescent Physicals
- Women's Health



2015 Quality Scorecard

Diabetes:

1. % A1C Performed
2. % A1C < 8
3. % Nephropathy screen

Wellness/screening:

4. % Breast cancer screening
5. % Adolescent well visit
6. % Adolescent immunizations
7. Well child visit
8. Weight assessment age 3-17
9. % colon cancer screening

2015 Quality Scorecard

Transitions of care:

10. Hospital follow-up within 7 days for AMI, pneumonia, asthmas & COPD

11. ED follow-up within 7 days for headache, migraine, asthma & back pain

Protocols of care:

12. Use of imaging in LBP

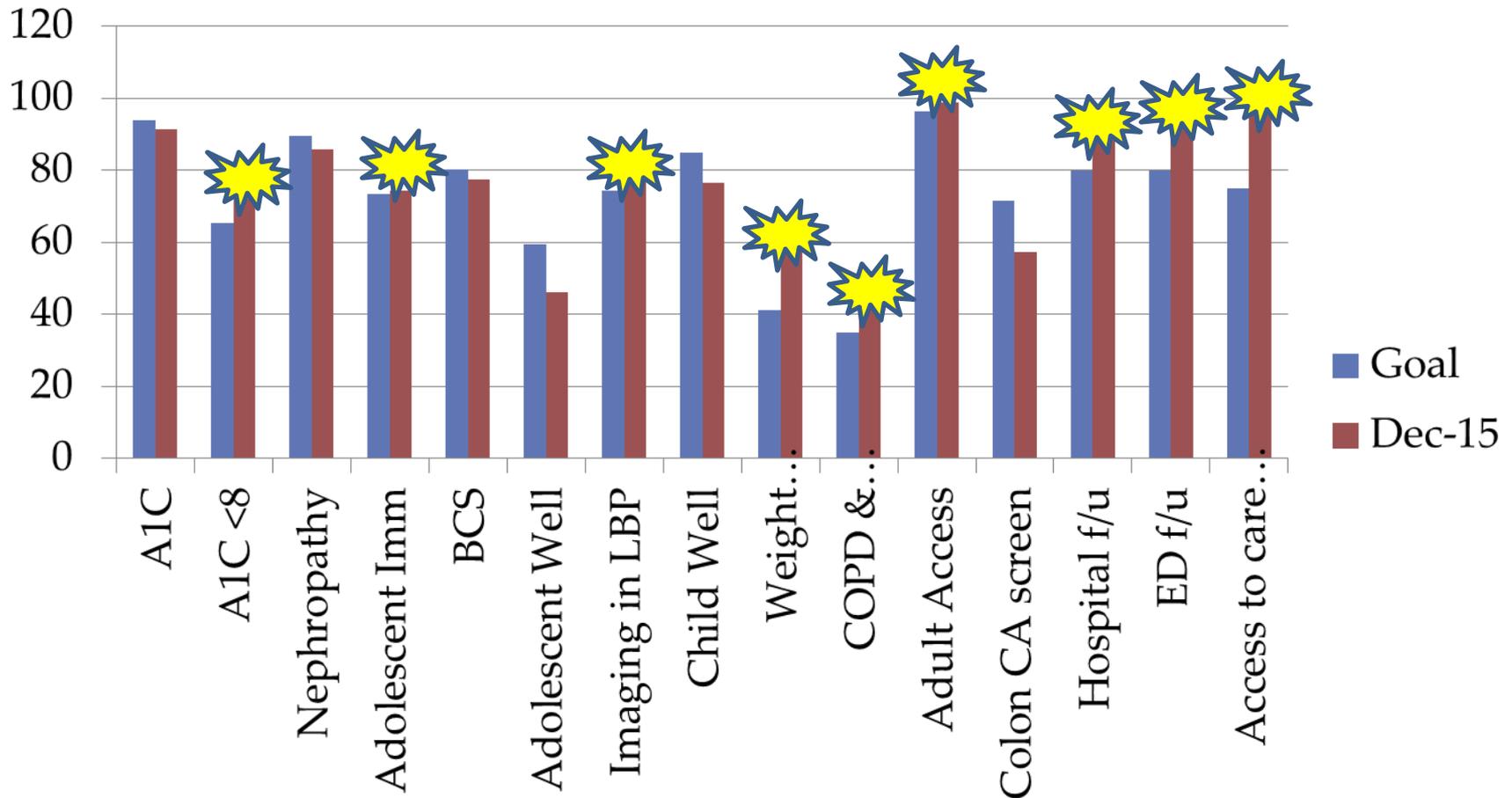
13. COPD & spirometry

Access:

14. Adult access to care

15. Access measurement survey

Goal Achievement 2015



Data as of 12/7/15, which was current at time of submission.

What's on the horizon?

- Additional Contracts 1/1/16
- Care Management Process Development
- New IT Platform
- Network Access
- Expanding workgroups
- Participant accountability

Questions?

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