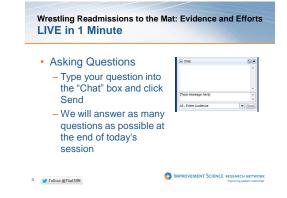




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ISRN Research Priorities

- A. Coordination and Transitions of Care
- B. High-Performing Clinical Systems and Microsystems Approaches to Improvement
- C. Evidence-Based Quality Improvement and Best
- D. Learning Organizations and Culture of Quality and Safety



About our Web Seminar For help, notify the ISRN Coordinating Center through the Questions window · Problems with slides? - Refresh your screen, or - Log off and log back into the web seminar

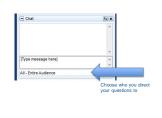


Submitting Questions

When: Anytime during the presentation

· How: Sending a written question through the Chat window

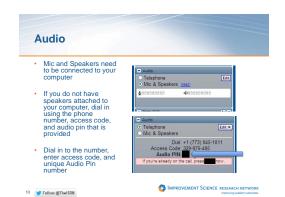




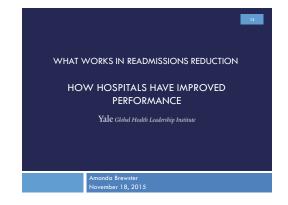




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Readmissions Risk-Standardized Readmission Rate How to reduce readmissions? · Almost 16% of Medicare patients are readmitted within 30 RSRR · Some complex interventions work in trials. days (all-cause). · Based on Medicare claims data; excludes elective admissions · Costly for system, patients for staged procedures. · Little evidence on which program elements consistently reduce readmissions because most trials test bundles (Hansen, 2011). · Adjusts for: · CMS penalties: 3% of Medicare reimbursements in 2015. Age · HF, AMI, pneumonia, knee/hip replacement, COPD Sex · In 2015, 77% of eligible hospitals will receive some penalty Comorbidities Yale Global Health Leadership Institute Yale Global Health Leadership Institute Yale Global Health Leadership Institute ╚ Some hospitals have reduced readmissions: Poll Question 1 how did they do it? POLL Question #1 Prospective survey Prospective survey Qualitative study Large sample (478 hospitals) Small sample (10 hospitals) Statistical relationship · Understand process and context of strategy change at between: hospitals where RSRR · Take up of strategies decreased or increased. · Change in RSRR Yale Global Health Leadership Institute Yale Global Health Leadership Institute Yale Global Health Leadership Institute

Participating collaboratives

H₂H

Recommended approaches:

1. Post-hospital follow up

3. Patient education

2. Medication Management

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STate Action on Avoidable Reposultalizations

Recommended approaches:

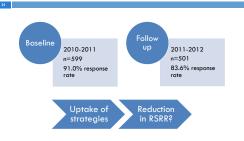
- 1. Post-hospital follow up
- Assessment of posthospital needs
- 3. Patient education
- Real time handover communications

Methods

- At two time points, hospitals reported whether they performed various practices recommended for readmissions reduction.
- At same time points, we used Medicare data to calculate RSRR for each hospital.
 - · Heart failure used as indicator condition

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Methods (cont)



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9 strategies examined



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Analysis

- · Weighted linear regression to estimate associations between:
 - · Take-up of individual strategies and changes in RSRR
 - · Number of strategies taken up and changes in RSRR
- · Adjusted for:
 - Hospital characteristics (region, size, teaching status, urban location, ownership, multihospital affiliation)
 - · Participation in STAAR vs H2H

Question 2

POLL Question #2

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Results

Uptake of only one strategy was associated with RSRR reduction.

Discharging patients with follow-up appointment scheduled.

 Hospitals that took up any 3 or more strategies had significantly greater reductions in RSRR compared with hospitals that took up only 0-2 strategies.

93 different combinations of strategies

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Number of strategies and reduction in readmission rates



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Implications

- Not one size fits all.
 - Improvement seems to require a critical mass of changes, tailored to local circumstances.
- But maybe the organizational context in which strategies are implemented matters too?

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²⁸ Qualitative study

Organizational context

- · How strategies are implemented, culture, background
- Known to affect other hospital outcomes
- AMI (Curry 2011, Bradley 2012)
- · Surgical outcomes (Gittell 2000, Young 1997)
- Patient satisfaction (Meterko 2004)
- · Influence on readmissions reduction unknown





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Poll Question 3

POLL Question #3

Objectives

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- Examine hospitals where RSRR performance notably improved or worsened.
- · Understand how high performing hospitals improved
 - · Changes to clinical practice
 - · Changes to organizational context

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Qualitative research



- Systematic collection, organization, interpretation of textual information
- Uses inductive approaches to generate novel insights into phenomena that are difficult to measure quantitatively
- Good for:
 - · Understanding complex processes
- · Explaining quantitative findings
- · Learning about nuance of interpersonal relationships, culture

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Sample



- Hospitals that participated in STAAR initiative
 - MA, MI, WA
 - Ran from 2009-2013
- Hospitals where RSRR had improved or worsened
- · Heart failure indicator condition
- >1 percentage point increase or decrease in RSRR

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Data collection

34

- 10 hospital site visits (April October 2014)
 7 where RSRR improved (mean \$2.4 % points)
 3 where RSRR worsened (mean \$2.0 % points)
- 2-3 experienced qualitative interviewers on each site visit
 Semi-structured interview guide with probes
 What did hospital do to try to reduce readmissions during study period?
- Site visits until theoretical saturation
 No new information emerging from additional sites

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Hospitals

•

Hospital	Performance	No. of		No. of
ID .	Change	Beds	Teaching Status	Interviewees
1	Improved	200-300	Non-teaching	5
2	Improved	500+	Teaching	7
3	Improved	200-300	Teaching	5
4	Deteriorated	100-200	Teaching	7
5	Deteriorated	500+	Non-teaching	9
6	Improved	100-200	Non-teaching	18
7	Improved	100-200	Non-teaching	9
8	Improved	100-200	Non-teaching	10
9	Deteriorated	300-400	Non-teaching	4
10	Improved	100-200	Non-teaching	8

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Interviewees

Administration	23	Physicians	14
Analyst	3	Emergency Medicine	1
Director / Manager	4	Geriatrics	1
President / Vice President / CMO/ CNO	8	Hospital Medicine	6
Leaders of Partner Organizations (SNFs, physician		Palliative Care	2
organizations, elder services)	8	Primary Care	1
Case Management	12	Quality Improvement	3
Analyst	- 1	Quality Management	12
Case manager	2	Analyst	3
Director / Manager	9	Director / Manager	9
Nursing	12		
Nurse	9	Total	82
Director / Manager	3		
Nutrition, Pharmacy, Respiratory Care, Social Work	9		
Clinician	4		
Manager	5		

Analysis

- · Constant comparative method
- · Strategies employed by each hospital
- · 18 strategy codes x 10 hospitals
- · Strategies = what staff reported doing to reduce readmissions
- · Compared high / low performing hospitals
- · Representative quotes to illustrate themes

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Results

- High and low performing groups both used recommended clinical practices.
- · High performers targeted organization too.
- · Four specific approaches distinguished high performers
 - Collaboration across departments/ disciplines
- 2. Working with post-hospital providers
- Learning and problem solving
 Senior leadership support

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Poll Question 4

POLL Question #4

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In-hospital clinical practices

hospitals applying practice In-hospital clinical practices RSRR improved RSRR deteriorated (n=3) Follow up appointments at discharge 3/3 6/7 5/7 2/3 Medication management 6/7 2/3 Phone call after discharge Risk of readmission / using in care 4/7 2/3 Patient education / teach-back 6/7 3/3

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1. Collaboration across departments/disciplines

High Performing Hospitals

- Extensive efforts to span disciplinary / departmental boundaries.
- Dedication to effective multidisciplinary rounds.

[We have] daily multi-disciplinary rounds in the inpatient units, where we're really working hard to do careful coordinated discharge planning... Assolutely every day. They are attended by doctors, and nurses, and cose managers, and social workers, and pharmacists, and physical therapists, and espiratory therapists, and occupational therapists.

-- Physician, Hospital 3

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1. Collaboration across departments/disciplines

High Performing Hospitals

- Extensive efforts to span disciplinary / departmental boundaries.
- Dedication to effective multidisciplinary rounds.

Low Performing Hospitals

- Barriers to communication within hospital.
- Crossing departments challenge to readmissions reduction.

2. Working with post-hospital providers

High Performing Hospitals

- · Systematic, in-depth collaboration with posthospital providers.
- · Hospitals shared data and expertise.

When I think about the depth of our work together, it was a remarkable process. We got to know nurses here in the hospital. We listened to each other's perspectives...

-- SNF Administrator, Hospital 6

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2. Working with post-hospital providers

High Performing Hospitals

- · Systematic, in-depth collaboration with posthospital providers.
- · Hospitals shared data and expertise.

Low Performing Hospitals · Relationships less well developed.

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3. Learning and problem solving

High Performing Hospitals

- · Extensive application of learning and QI techniques
- · Treated obstacles and failures as normal parts of improvement

[We use an] iterative process - if it's not working, why is it not working? Then what are you doing differently the following time to try something different? It's not just stopping and saying, okay, our hands are up here. It's always going back.

-- Administrator, Hospital 7

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3. Learning and problem solving

High Performing Hospitals

- · Extensive application of learning and QI techniques
- · Treated obstacles and failures as normal parts of improvement

Low Performing Hospitals

- Did not emphasize learning and problem solving techniques
- · Some structural impediments to learning

4. Senior leadership support

High Performing Hospitals

- · Concerned with readmissions to improve patient care.
- Directed additional resources to readmissions reduction.

- **Low Performing Hospitals** Commitment from senior leaders not emphasized by interviewees.
- Responding to fines, pressure from umbrella systems.

Limitations

- · Fewer interviewees at hospitals with declining performance.
- Could only analyze readmissions reduction strategies that interviewees discussed.

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Summary: qualitative findings

- · Four specific strategies distinguished high performers:
- Collaboration across departments/ disciplines
- Working with post-hospital providers
- Learning and problem solving
- Senior leadership support
- · More support for idea that a single set of clinical practices will not work everywhere.
- Learning / problem solving techniques help tailor selection and application of strategies to local needs.

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What works?

Prospective survey

- · Adding specific strategies generally not associated with improvement.
- · Adding critical mass of strategies (3+) was.
- · Perhaps needed mix depends on context.

Qualitative study

- · Clinical practice changes may be necessary but not sufficient.
- · Investment in figuring out what works for particular
- Engaging broad cross-section of hospital & post-hospital partners.

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