

2022

STRONGER

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#vizientsummit

Reducing Readmissions Using AI, Predictive Analytics and Interdisciplinary Teams



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Learning Objectives

- Describe how to identify readmission risk using robust predictive analytics.
- Review a balanced risk communication method for real-time handoff of complex acute patients to transition support.
- Discuss the importance of interdisciplinary team care plans to successful outcomes in readmission reduction programs.
- Describe a structured format for patient case review and tracking of program outcomes that can be used to develop data-driven strategic improvements.

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Houston Methodist Coordinated Care

- **Houston Methodist Coordinated Care (HMCC)** is an Accountable Care Organization (ACO) that started in 2017 as a Medicare Shared Savings Program - Track 3 (Now Enhanced Track) and now has 33,000 beneficiaries.
- In October of 2018, we began participating in the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) Bundled Payment for Care Improvement - Advanced (BPCI-A) program for Heart Failure at our tertiary academic medical center, Houston Methodist Hospital.
- This program included both employed and private cardiologists who had Heart Failure (HF) patients discharged from our hospital.
- On average we follow ~300 HF patients in our program each year.
- Wraparound services with comprehensive interdisciplinary team meetings.

HMCC Care Management Teams

- Cross-trained inpatient team for value-based care discharge planning
- Early patient identification
- Patient and family education and advocacy
- Social determinants of health (SDOH) assessments
- Scheduling of post-discharge follow-up appointments with Cardiology and Primary Care prior to discharge
- HF Nurse Practitioner Clinic
- Weekly outpatient nursing outreach calls post-discharge
- Coordination with skilled nursing facilities and home health

Inpatient Case Management Team Training



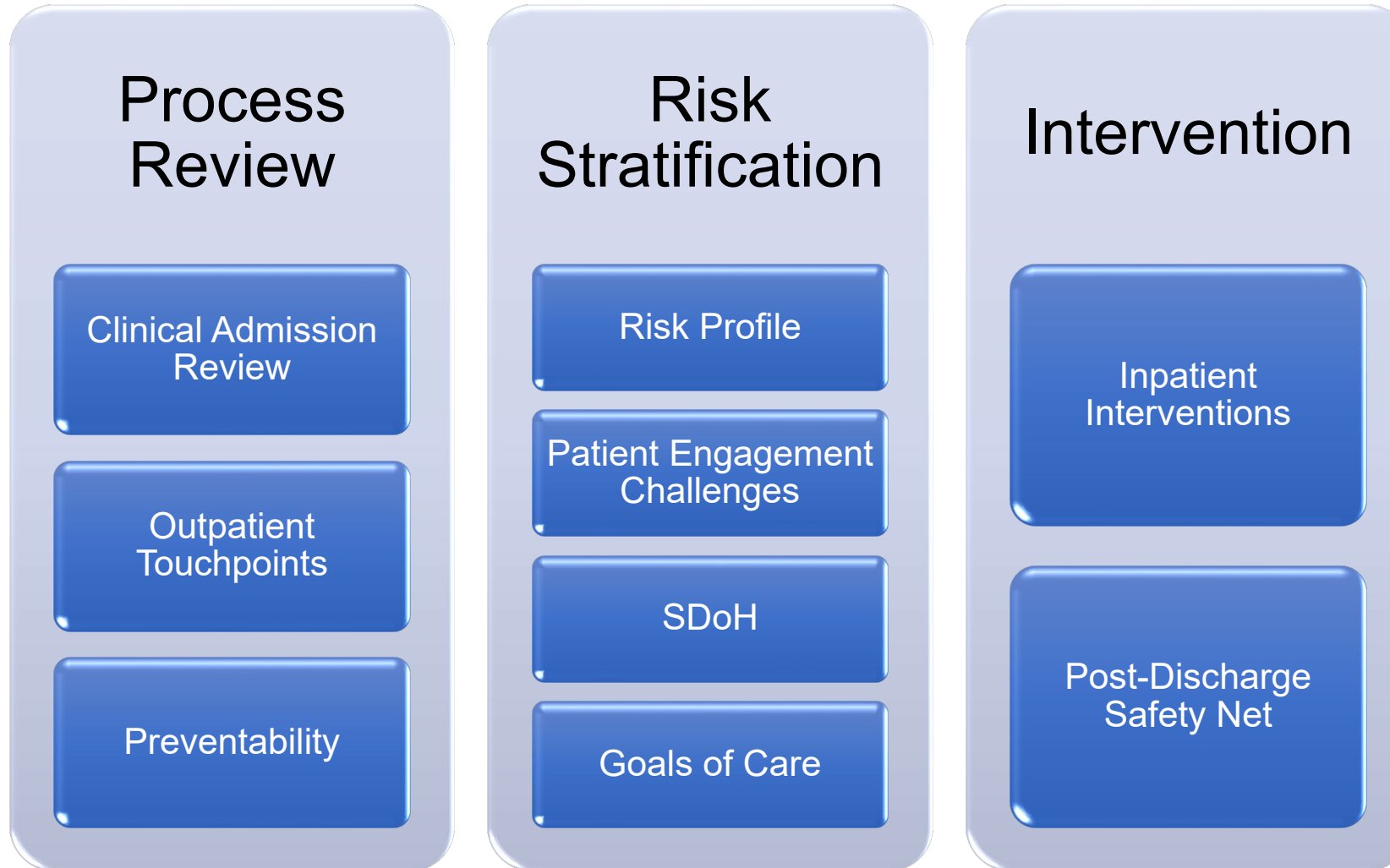
Weekly Interdisciplinary Focus Groups

- Data trends and transparency
- Patient identification strategy
- Readmission review
- Difficult case collaboration



PCP - Primary Care Physician

Readmissions Review



CMS HF Bundle Readmission Rates Decrease Each Year

25%

Readmissions Rate at 30, 60, and 90 Days Post Discharge from Anchor Stay

Medicare Average HF 30 Day Readmission Rate = 21.9%

20%

15%

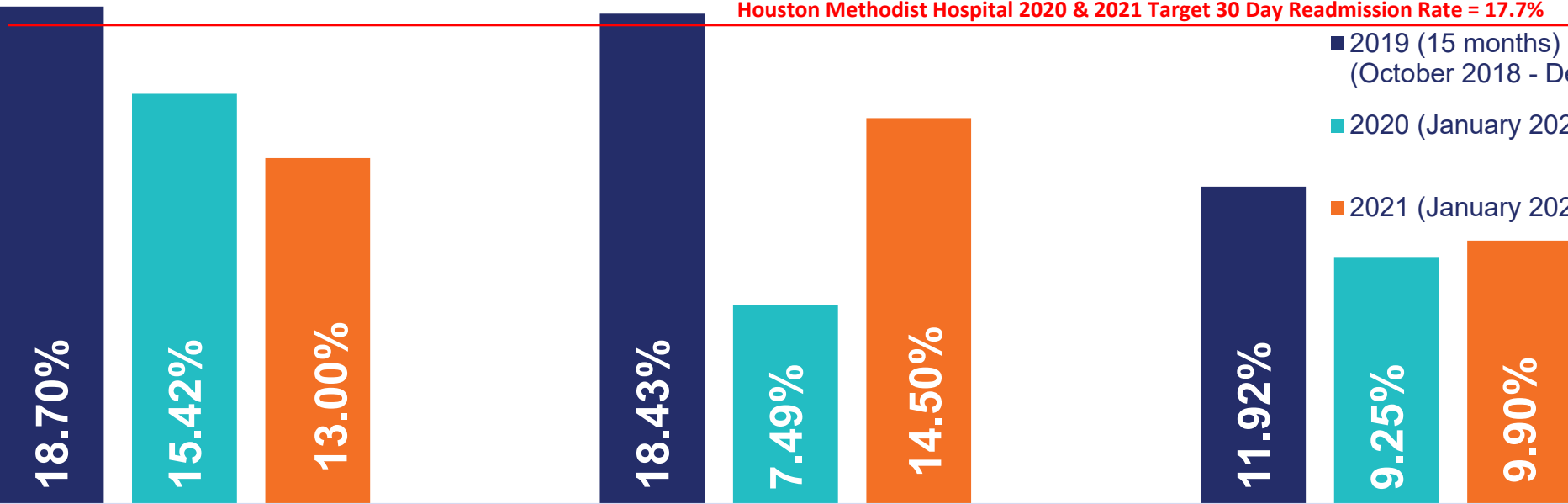
10%

5%

0%

Houston Methodist Hospital 2020 & 2021 Target 30 Day Readmission Rate = 17.7%

- 2019 (15 months)
(October 2018 - December 2019)
- 2020 (January 2020 - December 2020)
- 2021 (January 2021 - December 2021)



30-Day Readmission Rate
Oct 2018 – Dec 2019 (n = 69/371)
Jan 2020 – Dec 2020 (n=35/227)
Jan 2021 – Dec 2021 (n=17/131)

60-Day Readmission Rate
Oct 2018 – Dec 2019 (n = 68/371)
Jan 2020 – Dec 2020 (n=17/227)
Jan 2021 – Dec 2021 (n=19/131)

90-Day Readmission Rate
Oct 2018 – Dec 2019 (n = 44/371)
Jan 2020 – Dec 2020 (n=21/227)
Jan 2021 – Dec 2021 (n=13/131)

n = # patients
readmitted / #
anchor stays



Readmission Reduction: Intelligent Targeting to Timely Intervention



64,000+
Team
Members



11,500+
Affiliated,
Independent and
Employed Physicians
and Advanced
Practice Providers



15,000+
Nurses



**\$100
Million**
Health Equity
Funding
(Over 10 years)



300+
Ambulatory/
Outpatient
Locations



22
Hospital
Facilities



5,000+
Licensed
Beds



**\$100
Million**
Venture
Capital Fund
(Over 10 years)



**1.2+
Million**
Health Plan
Members



7,000+
Employers
Contracted by
Priority Health



97%*
Michigan
Primary Care
Doctors
in Network



**\$13
Billion**
Enterprise

*According to the Michigan Department of Insurance and Financial Services 2019 Individual and Small Group network filing comparisons of primary care doctors who participate with insurance, excluding out-of-state and Upper Peninsula providers. Network varies by plan. Excludes hospitals in Michigan's Upper Peninsula; based on American Hospital Directory April 2019 data and Priority Health provider contracts. Coverage varies by plan.

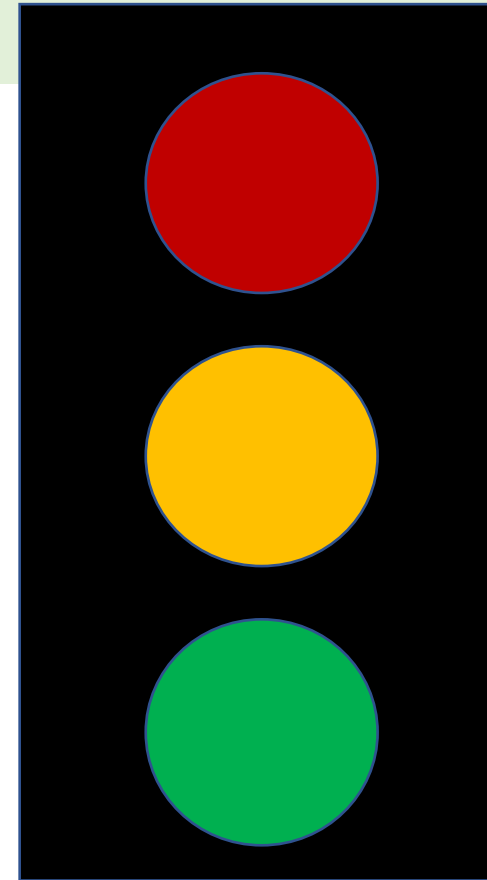
Discharge Risk Prediction

Transition Risk Predictive Tool

High Risk Inpatients – 18% of all discharges

Rising Risk Inpatients – 22% of all discharges

Low Risk Inpatients – 60% of all discharges



Readmission Rates

23%

17%

7%

Predictive Scores: C-Stat Comparison



LACE+: 0.63 – 0.69



EHR Readmission Model: 0.69 – 0.74



Spectrum TOC Risk Preliminary Score

Hospital **Inpatient** Utilization:

0.86 - 0.91

Hospital **Emergency** Department Utilization:

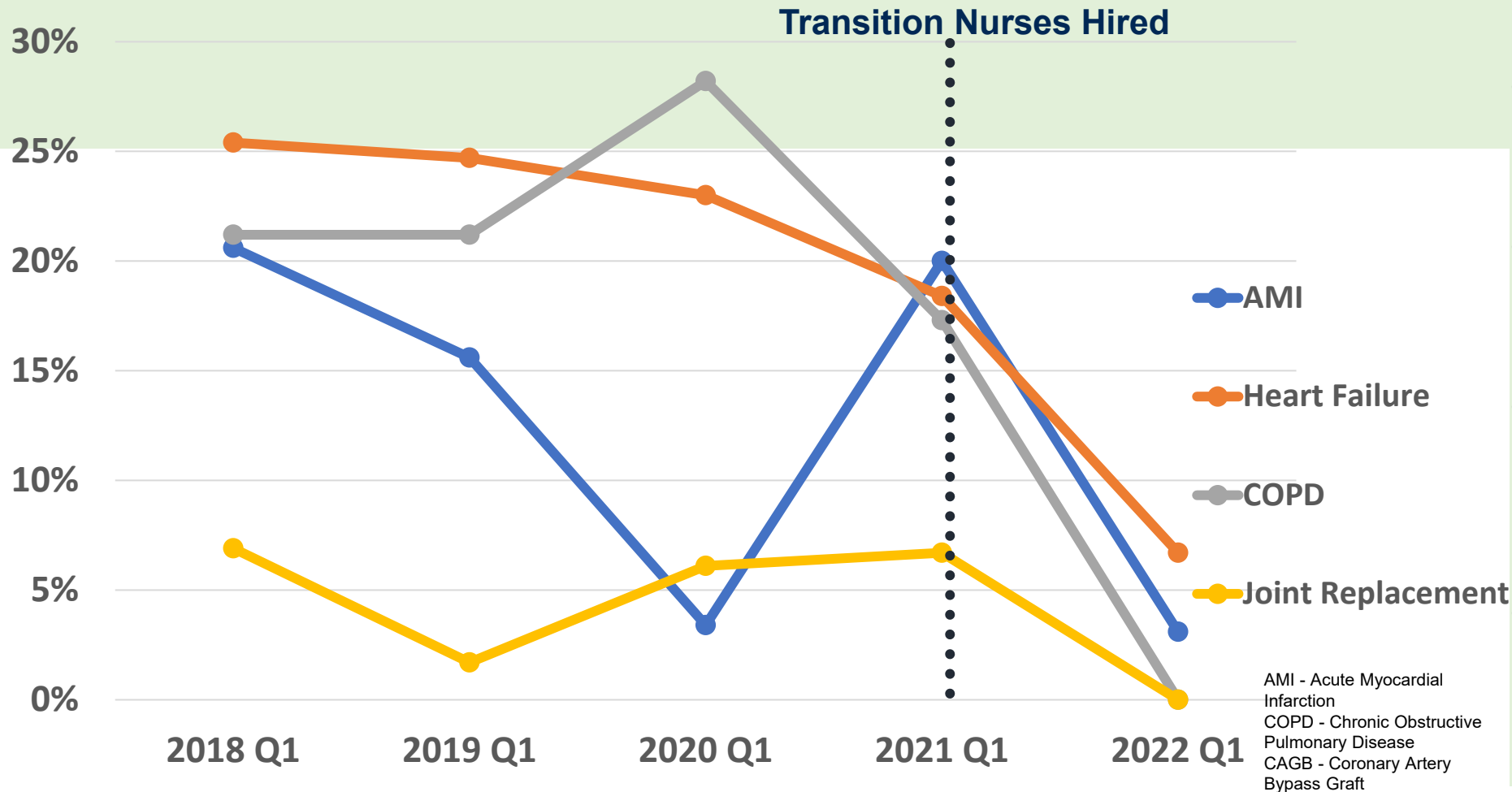
0.87 - 0.92

Hospital **Combined** Utilization:

0.80 - 0.85

LACE+ - Scoring tool for Risk
assessment of death and readmission
Screening tool
EHR - Electronic Health Record
TOC - Transition of Care

Transitions of Care: Hospital Readmission Reduction Program



- The Transition Care team supports patient recovery in the month after discharge.
- Since February 2021, over **850** patients have graduated the program.
- Support team includes nurse care manager, social worker, and community health worker.
- CABG has always been a strong performer and pneumonia is currently suppressed (COVID).

Transitions of Care: Readmission Prevention in Value-Based Risk



30-Day Transition Support for Patients at High Risk to Readmit

TARGET POPULATION:
High/Very High-Risk patients
attributed to PH or ACO

**15 Primary Care Offices
Participating**

Graduates = **542**

23%

Baseline high risk
readmission rate

7%

of program graduates had a
readmission

PH – Priority Health



Rush University Medical Center (RUMC) at a Glance

Academic Medical Center | Chicago, IL

3 HOSPITALS

1124 BEDS

937 PHYSICIANS

74,774 ED VISITS

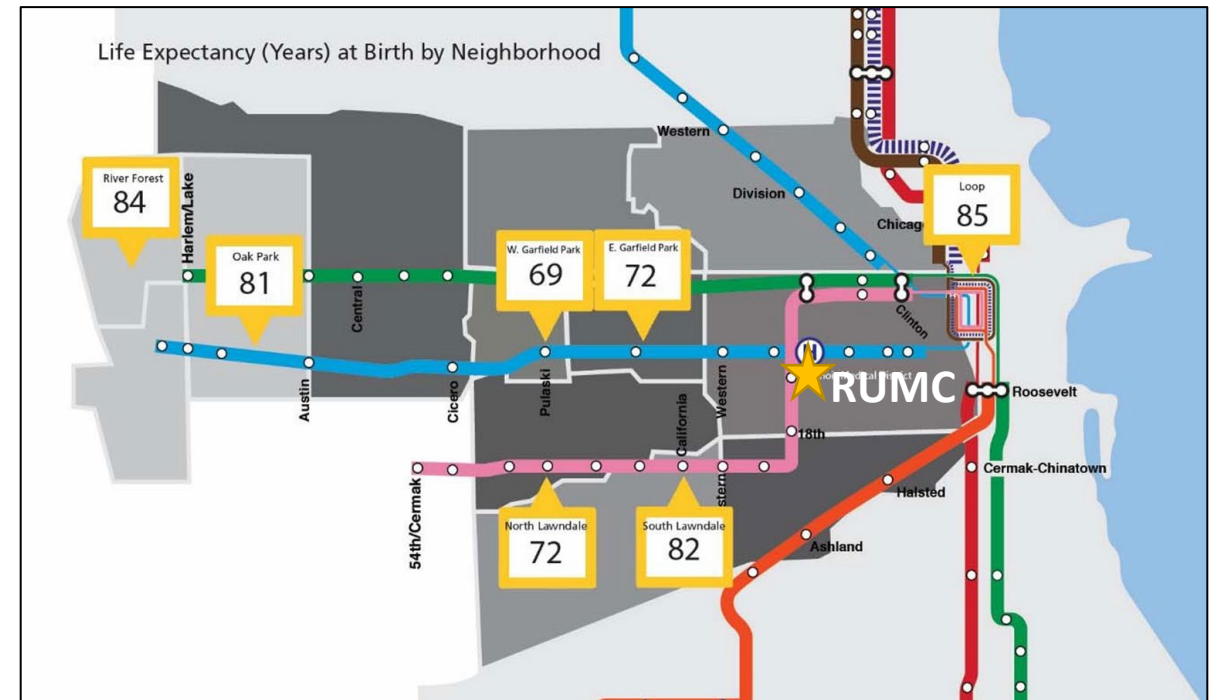
1.1mil OUTPATIENT VISITS

33,676 ADMISSIONS

RUMC is **ranked #2** among 93 leading academic medical centers for quality of care by the health care services company Vizient.

RUMC is recognized as a CMS Services
5-star organization

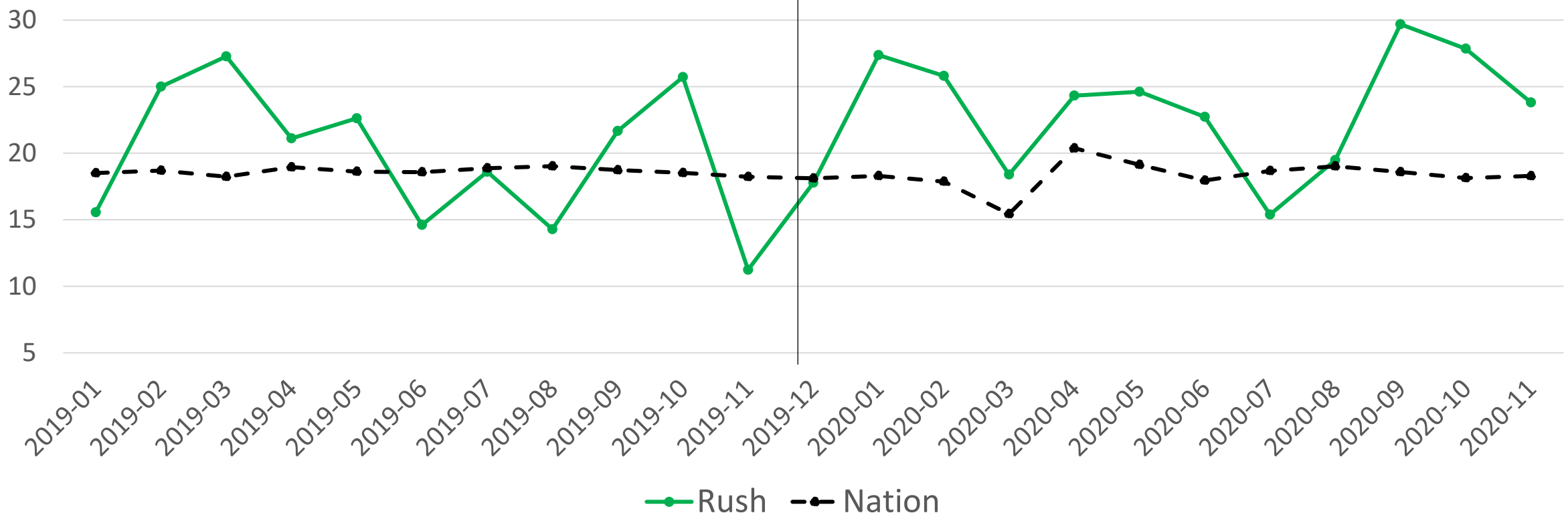
RUMC serves a diverse patient population in the West side of Chicago and is committed to measurably **reduce inequities** across our patients, people, communities and organization



Rush's medical and quality leaders decided to focus on reducing HF readmissions

Due to the high cost, preventable nature of readmissions, and desire to better care for patients

Heart Failure 30-day Readmission Rates



Rush created a HFRS to evaluate readmission risk and allocate appropriate resources

How do we **identify** HF patients across the Hospital and appropriately **allocate** limited resources?

Unit		HF Score	LOS (Days)
T11E - CARDIOSCIENCES	16	16	47
T11E - CARDIOSCIENCES		-1	14
T12E - IMCU / SURGICAL	2	8	26
T12E - IMCU / SURGICAL	4	10	1
T12E - IMCU / SURGICAL	1	-1	4
T13W - SURGICAL	-1	2	0
EMERGENCY DEPARTME (TOWER)	-1		

Heart failure score (>0, consider HF. Negati.
— Score calculated: 7/19/2022
15:02

CHF list - Primary criteria
Chief Complaint is SOB
Transthoracic ECHO ordered this admission
Positive Adult Assessment - Edema or Crackles
3 or more CHF medications
BNP level >800
Current Milrinone or dobutamine IV meds
Heart Failure Consult order placed this encounter
Patient received IV Lasix within 48 hours of admission - Patient score
Patient is on the heart failure registry
Has order from heart failure order set
Heart Failure as Principal or Admitting DX or on Hospital Problem List - Patient Score

HFRS – Heart Failure Risk Score
CHF – Congestive Heart Failure
SOB – shortness of breath
BNP - B-type natriuretic peptide
IV – intravenous
DX – diagnosis
LOS – length of stay

Each REACT position has specific responsibilities to provide best patient care



Adv. HF
Cardiologist

Lead REACT team and **partner** with Advanced Practice Providers (APPs)

REACT:
Readmission Engagement
and Care Transition



APPs

Educate and **manage** patients in hospital and clinic



Pharmacist

Optimize guideline directed medical therapy (GDMT)



HF RN Care
Manager

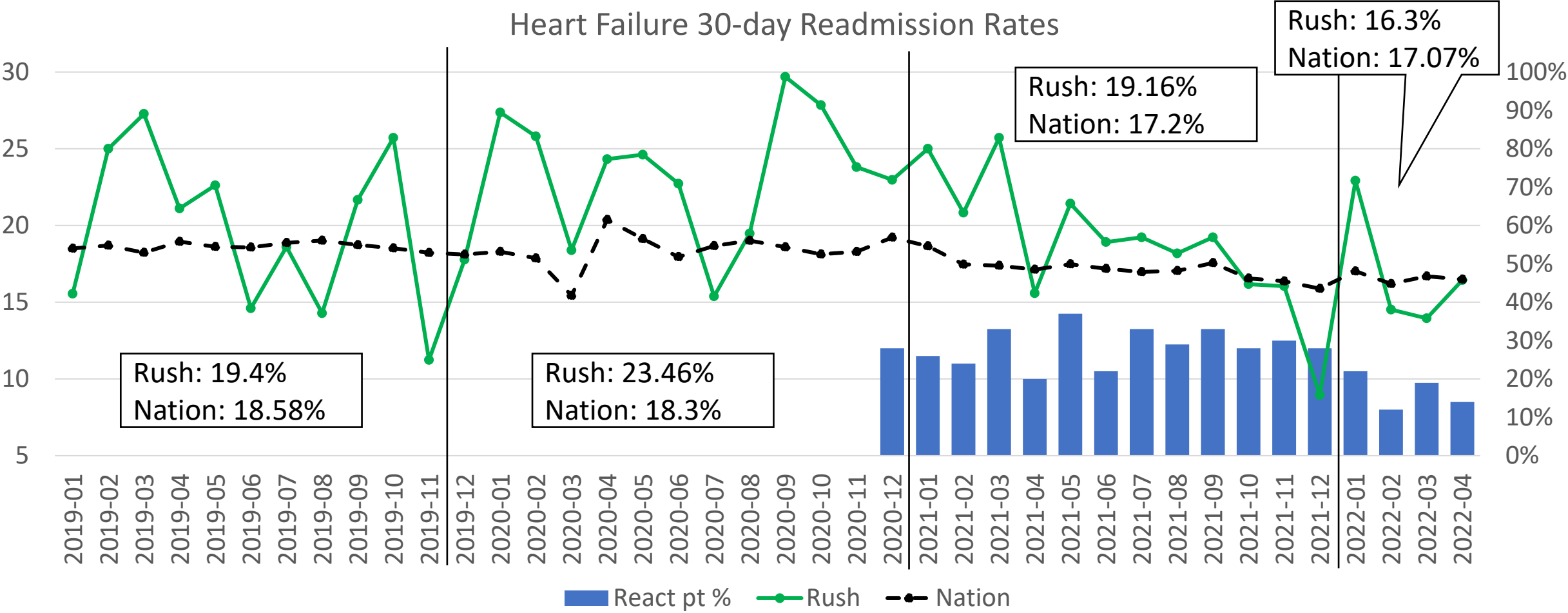
Identify high risk patients, **manage** patient transition post-discharge, and **bridge** care of patient between multi-disciplinary team



HF Social Worker

Document and **remove** SDOH barriers while the patient is in house

Since implementing REACT program, HF readmissions consistently and steadily decreased



Panel Discussion

2022

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Lessons Learned

- Identification of HF patient early in their stay is key to success and harder than expected.
- Reviewing previous admissions (even non-HF admissions) is important when attempting to reduce readmissions.
- Whenever possible leverage technology to its ultimate potential.
- Building relationships with patients and mitigating barriers key to success of program
- The process owner should be the team accountable for the patient outcomes.
- Ensuring patient is on GDMT while in the hospital is key to preventing HF readmissions.
- There needs to be a process to adjust workflows to meet the needs of the program.
 - Structure changes to fall under AHF – APP vs. physician lead
 - HFRS adjustments and validation

Key Takeaways

- Weekly interdisciplinary case reviews facilitate rapid productive care model iteration.
- Combine patient-facing frontline staff, clinical leadership, and operational/executive leadership.
- Risk stratification adds value when combined with robust inpatient and outpatient intervention.
- Multi-disciplinary approach is required for successful patient care (including across the emergency department, hospital, and outpatient clinic).
- Keep the team focused on the goal by clearly defining the challenge and desired outcome.
- A system should be implemented to allocate limited resources to the highest need patients.

Questions?



**Spectrum
Health**



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