







Innovating Together: A Multidisciplinary Care Approach to Reducing Hypoglycemic Events

Wellstar Douglas Medical Center

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Learning Objectives



- Describe potential high-risk patient populations for hypoglycemic events.
- Discuss various methods employed through an interdisciplinary team (including nursing, pharmacy, and nutrition and food services) to reduce hypoglycemic risks after insulin administration.







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Project Introduction

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Hypoglycemia In Insulin Use Measure

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- Metric Definition:
 - Received Insulin on the Day of or Day Prior to Having a Blood Glucose Level of ≤ 50mg/dl
- Age ≥ 18, Inpatient, Received Insulin
- Result from Serum, Point of Care, and Plasma Values
- Denominator is Determined per Patient Encounter with Episode of Hypoglycemia
- Exclusions:
 - Serum Potassium > 6.0
 - Exclude any Insulin Administrations on Day of and Day After Admission Date
 - Insulin Administrations on Day After Can be Considered Related to a Day 3 Hypoglycemic Event but Cannot be Used for a Same Day Event





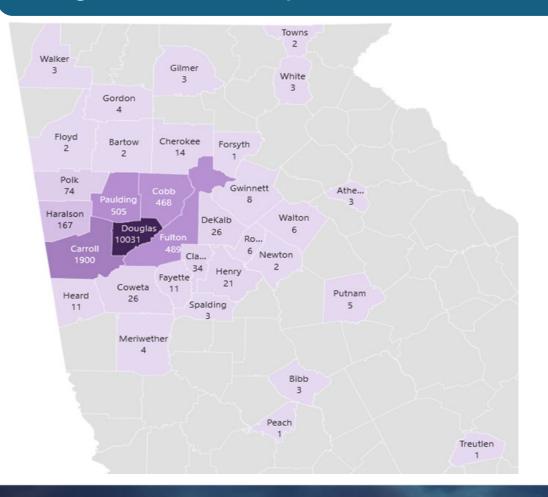
Wellstar Douglas Medical Center

- Community Hospital located in Douglasville, Georgia
- 108 Licensed Beds
- Disease Specific Certifications:
 - Primary Heart Attack Center
 - Emergency Cardiac Care Center Level 2
 - Total Joint- Hip & Knee
 - Primary Stroke Center



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Background: Total of 14,050 Patient Visits to WDMC, Medical Group Douglasville & Outpatient Services with Diagnosis of T1DM & T2DM in 2023



Douglas County GA Demographics:

Total Population: (2022) 143,316

African American: 45.9%

Asian: 1.6%

Hispanic: 9.7%

Non-Hispanic White: 40.5%

Limited English: 4.5%

• Adults with BMI >30.0 (2017) 33.2%

Adults with Diabetes (2021) 13.4%

Courtesy of the Wellstar Community Health Needs Assessment 2022





Situation: Hypoglycemia After Insulin Use

- Top Opportunity for Improvement per the Q&A Scorecard for CY23
- Retrospective Chart Review Completed
- Multidisciplinary Team Assembled



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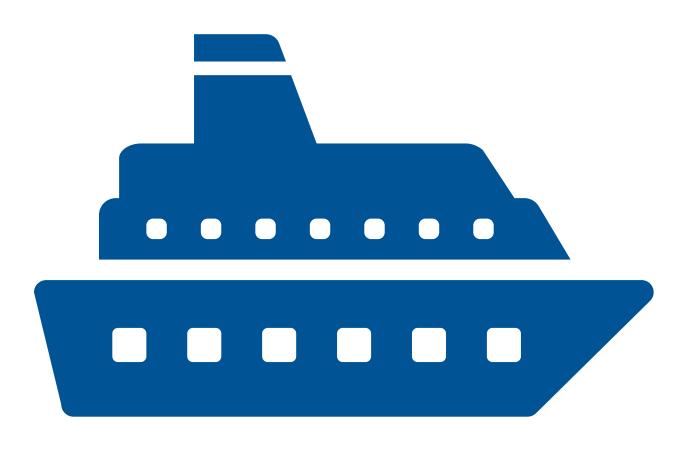


University of Florida Health Shands Hospital

- Comprehensive Academic Medical Center located in Gainesville, Florida
- 1,162 licensed beds across 3 patients towers
- Level 1 Trauma, ECMO and Transplant Center
- NCI and Magnet Designations

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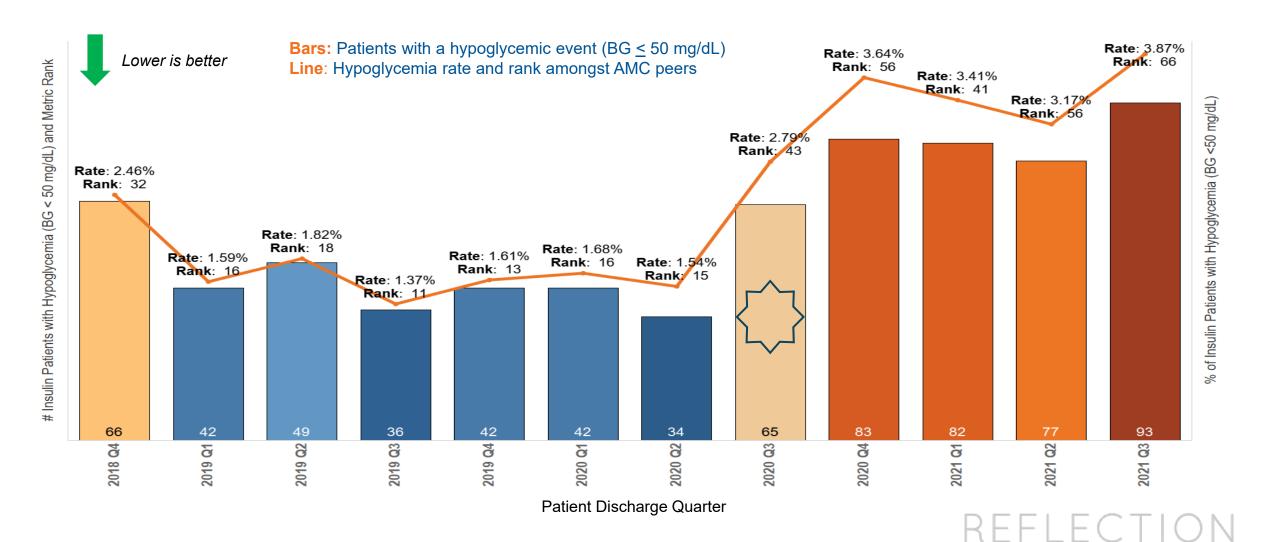
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UF Shands: Signal to Take Action: COVID-19

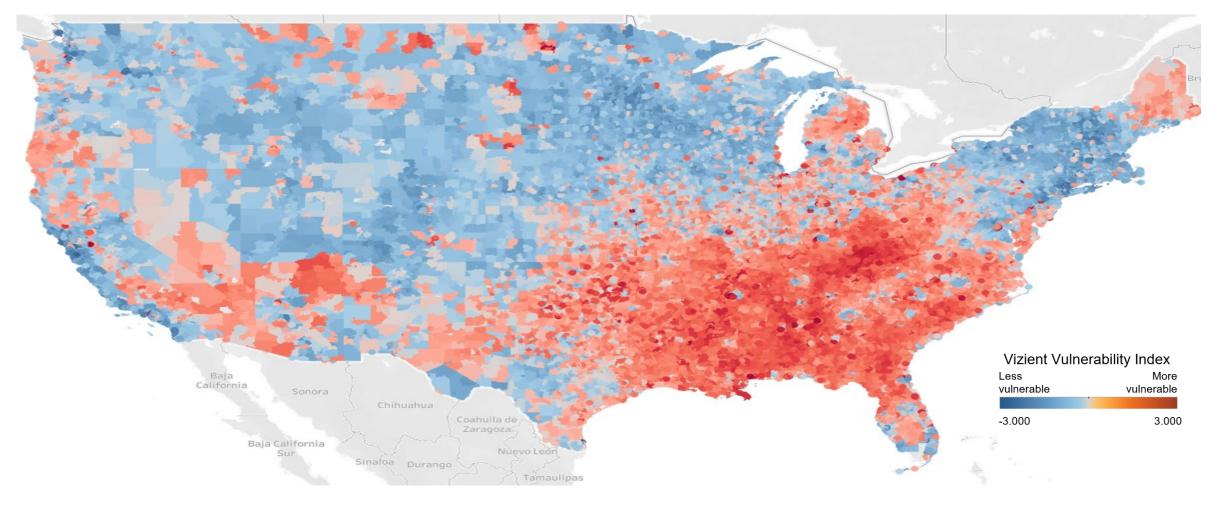




Abbreviations: BG = blood glucose

Vizient Vulnerability Index and the Southeast





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Social Determinants of Health Contributing to Health Disparities

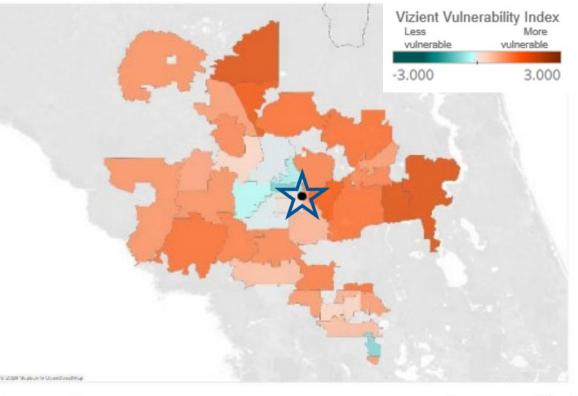


 The communities served have high vulnerability scores exceeding the national average

Median 1.0; IQR 0.6-1.3

Current Percent from neighborhood with Vizient Vulnerability Index >1 is 22.3% for UF Health Shands

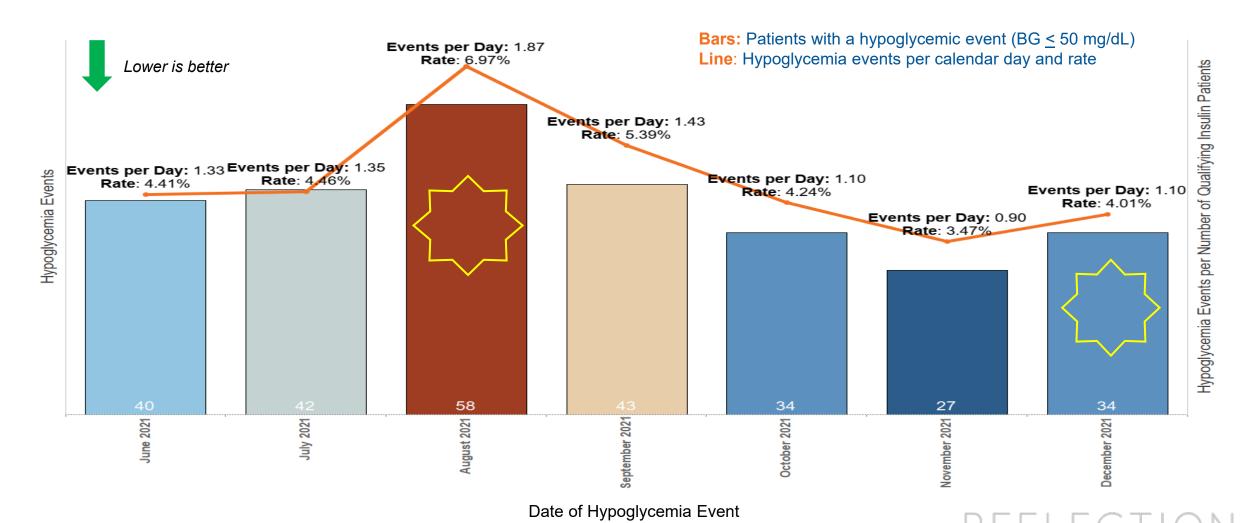
 Face economic, education, neighborhood resources, clean environment, and public safety obstacles to care



		Distinct Patients	Percent Under 18	Percent over 65	Percent with Behavioral Health Diagnoses	Percent	Percent	Percent Homeless (Diagnosis Code)	Percent with Social Need Diagnosis Codes	Percent from Neighborhood with Vizient Vulnerability Index >1
	Vizient-Wide Totals	133,498,339	15.8%	24.7%	22.2%	21.2%	4.4%	0.6%	2.2%	15.4%
100001	UF Health Jacksonville	228,107	15.5%	18.1%	29.5%	24.5%	3.5%	1.3%	7.0%	26.1%
100084	UF Health Leesburg Hospital	79,234	10.4%	46.2%	23.9%	16.8%	6.9%	0.4%	1.5%	16.7%
100113	UF Health Shands Hospital	325,493	23.7%	23.0%	25.4%	23.9%	5.3%	0.5%	2.9%	22.3%
100290	UF Health The Villages Hospital	81,330	5.0%	62.2%	27.2%	9.0%	4.5%	0.2%	1.3%	13.3%

UF Shands: "Real-Time" Hypoglycemia Event Tracking





Abbreviations: BG = blood glucose

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Assessment/Action/Results

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Action: Multidisciplinary Plan

Discussion at Morning Facility Safety Huddle

Pharmacy

Real Time Tool: **Events per 1000 Insulin Administrations** (EMR, ADS Dispensing)

ADS Insulin Availability

Per Protocol Agreements Monitoring/Interventions on High-Risk Patients via EMR



Nursing: Pilot Testing on Unit

Meal Tray Timing with POC Testing and Insulin Administration

IDR Identification of High-Risk Patients

NPO/Low Nutritional Intake/Tube feeds

Abbreviations: ADS: automated dispensing systems; EMR: electronic medical record; IDR: interdisciplinary rounds; NPO: nothing by mouth; POC: point of care.





IDR: TEMPOSS

	RN Reports the following objective/measurable data	Notes			
т	Telemetry: What is the Tele Rhythm? Does the order need to be Renew, Ok to Expire or DC? Pulse Ox ordered properly? needed?				
Е	Events: What were the overnight events? What are your concerns?				
М	% Meals & Mobility GUAG Score: % Meals? GUAG Score? Maximum, Moderate, or Independent What is the Fall Risk Score? Telesitter?				
P	Potty/Pain: When was the last BM? Foley Catheter/Pure wick? Can the catheter be removed? Pain controlled?				
o	Oxygen, Orders & Other: What device? How many Liters? Baseline? Saturation % Home O2 Eval needed? Daily Weight orders? Is the patients' weight accurate? Strict I&Os order? Documented? Are there any other orders needed?				
s	Skin Protection and Wound Care: Wounds present? Foam Dressing? Prevention or Treatment? EHOB (Waffle Mattress)? Wound Care Consult? Nutrition Consult needed?				
s	Sugar Stable? DM Hx or Insulin Orders? NPO or Decreased Nutritional Intake? Renal Failure? Gastroparesis? Hypoglycemic Event? >300 BBG? 3AM POCT Needed?				

Interdisciplinary Rounding (IDR) Tool

Identify Patients at Risk for Hypo/Hyperglycemic Events

<u>TEMPOSS</u>: Telemetry, Events, Meals/Mobility, Potty/Pain, Oxygen/Orders/Other, Skin, Sugar

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3N Glycemic Management Project: Meals to Medications in 30 Minutes

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New Process GO-LIVE 2/20/24 **Patient Population: All patients with Active BBG Orders**

- Patient Preorder Meal
- Prepare Meal
- Notify CP
- Deliver Tray
- Responder 5 Notification
 - · Select Tray in Room

NFS

CP

- Obtain Blood Glucose (BBG)
- Notify RN
- Document on Room Communication Board

Isolation Trays will be left at nurse's station and no longer batched. Tray should be delivered to room within 10 minutes.

RN to provide
Patient Education
&
Menu

- Educate Patient
 - Encourage Patient to Preorder Meals
- Debrief CP
- Administer Anti-Diabetic Medications

RN

GOAL: Order to Deliver 45 Mins

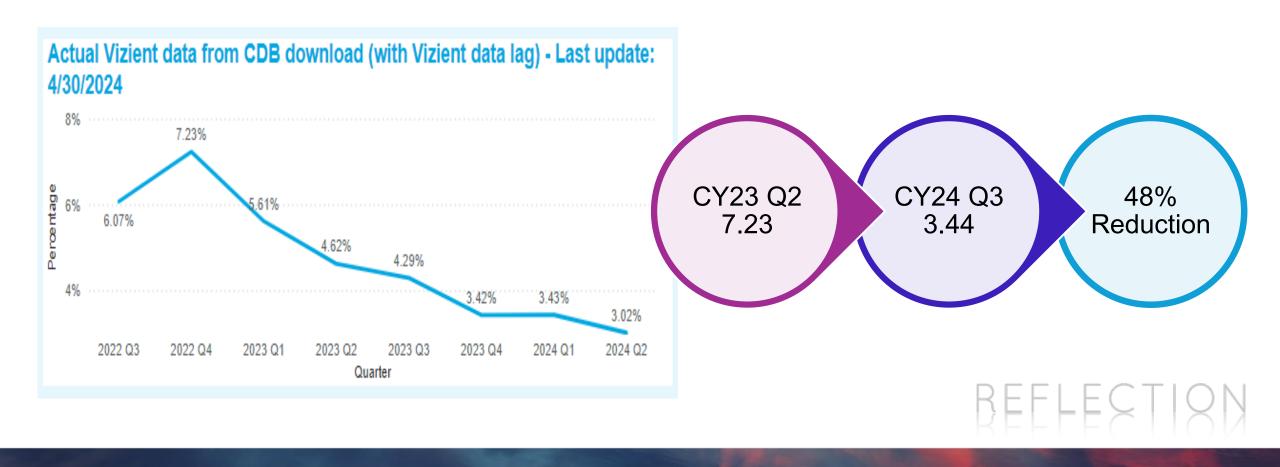
GOAL: Meal to Medication 30 Minutes



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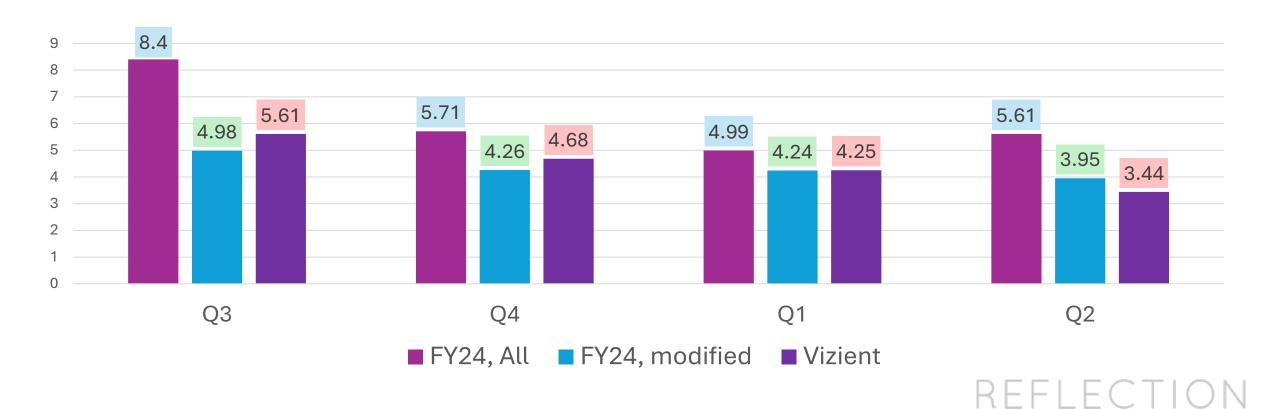
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Results: Q&A Scorecard Metric Value Reduction



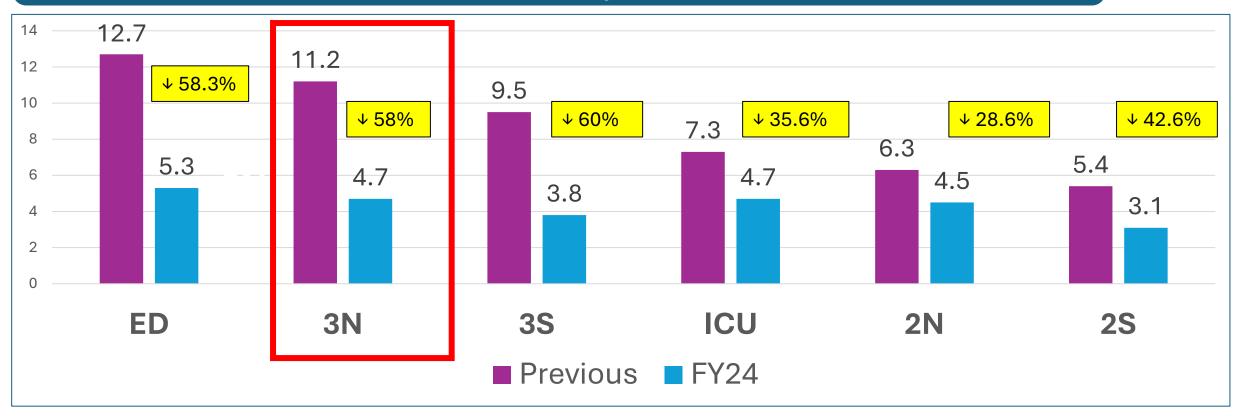
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Results: FY24 Hypoglycemic Events per 1000 Insulin Administrations per Quarter – Vizient comparison



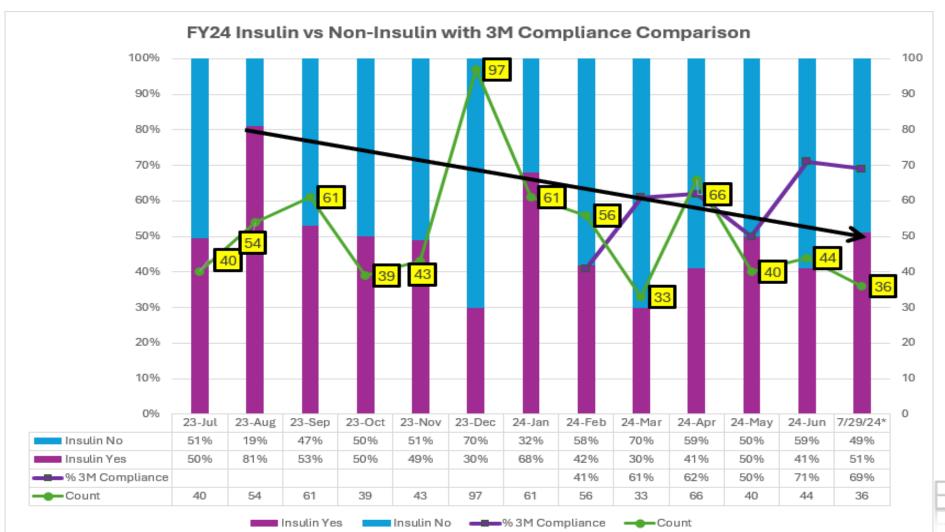
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Results: FY24 (July-June) Unit Event Reduction per Pharmacy Metric Per 1000 Events





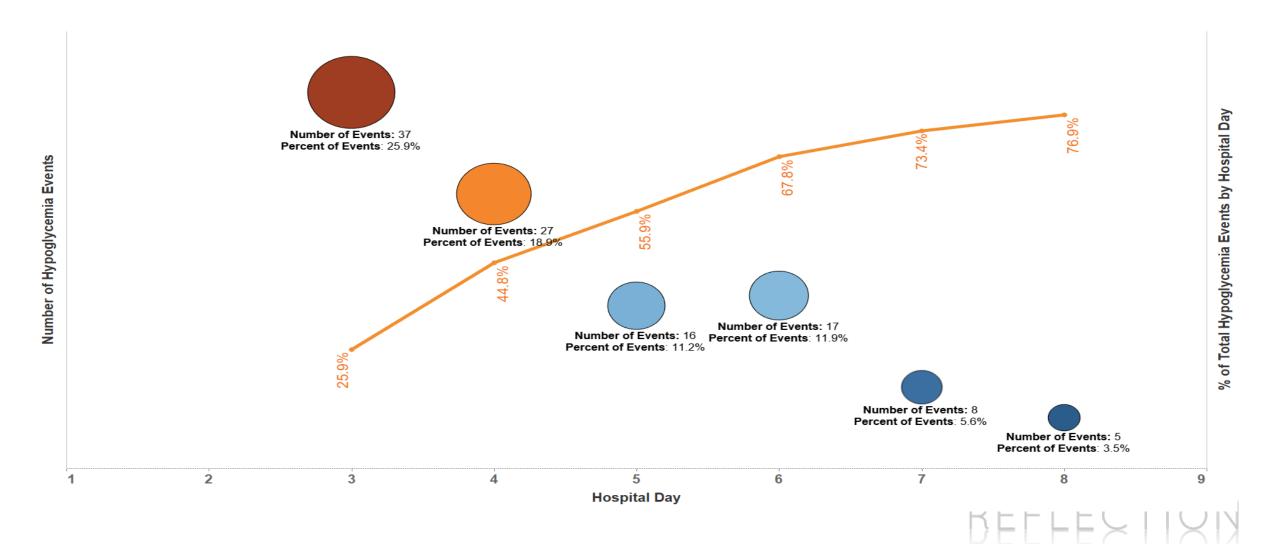






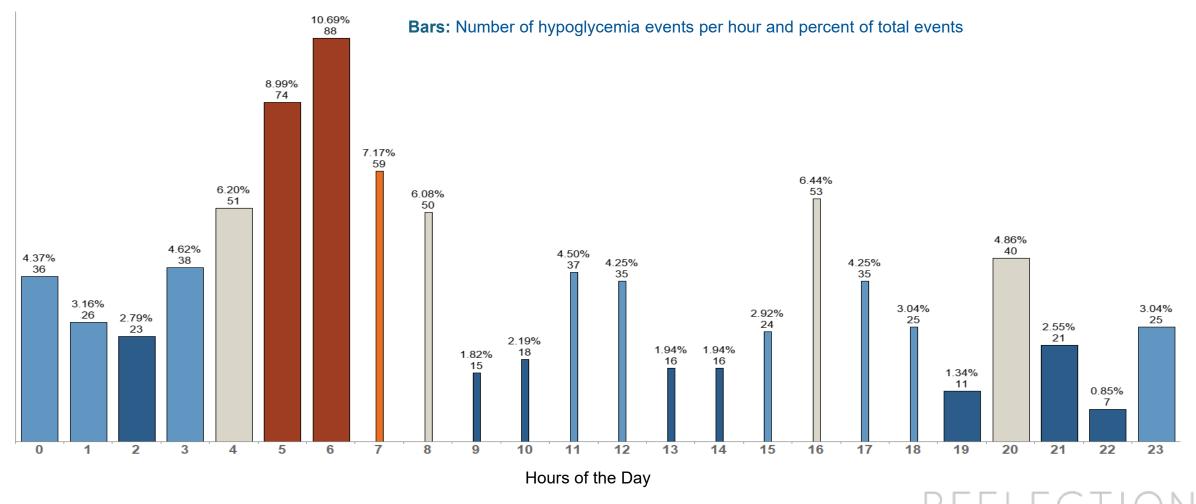
UF Shands: 50+% of Hypoglycemia Events Occur on Hospital Days 3-5





UF Shands: 40+% of Hypoglycemia Events Occur Between 0400-0900





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UF Shands: Root Cause Analysis Evolution

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Hypoglycemic Event Analysis Tool (HEAT)

Calorie Intake at Time of Event:

NPO, PO, Tube Feed, TPN

Dietary status change in past 24 hr

Amount of last meal consumed %

Causative Factors

Prescribing Related

Basal heavy regimen

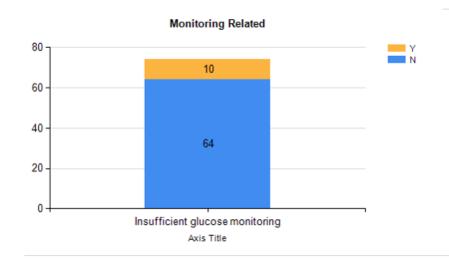
High dose sliding scale insulin

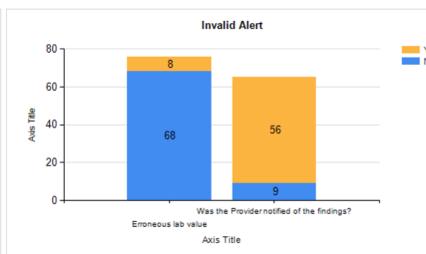
Inpatient regimen not adjusted to

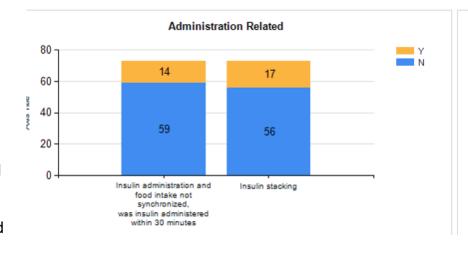
Glucose trend, steroid reduction, decreased intake

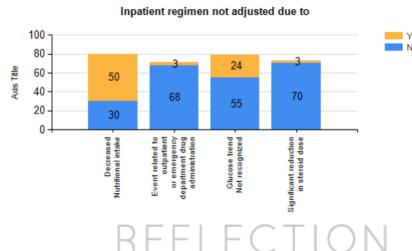
Process Related

Insulin and food intake not synched POC glucose not linked to insulin POC glucose not synched with food









UF Shands: Clinical Decision Support Tool Evolution



HIT₃S₂

Hypoglycemia in past 24 hours Yes/No

Insulir

- 0.2 to 0.4 units/kg, lower range for Type 1 or renal failure Yes/No

Prandial - Has CHO intake changed, poor intake, TF off/changed to cyclic or NPO Yes/No

<u>T-3</u>

Timing - BS check within 30 min of insulin administration, and with 30 min of meal Yes/No

Tube Feed - Will Tube Feeds be interrupted after prandial insulin dose Yes/No

Trends - Have BS been consistently trending down since admit, watch ~ day 5-6 Yes/No

<u>S-2</u>

Steroids - Have steroids been tapered Yes/No

Surgery/Procedures - Does insulin need to be held or adjusted for temporary NPO Yes/No

Action Taken:



Abbreviations: BG = blood glucose; CHO = carbohydrate; NPO = nothing by mouth; TF = tube feeds



- 4 Hypoglycemia Prediction
- 1 BG less than 80 mg/dL in past 24 hours
- 1 BG decrease of 20% or more in past 24 hours
- 1 BG decrease greater than or equal to 100 mg/dL in past 10 hours
- 1 Creatinine clearance less than 30 mL/min
- Active corticosteroid(s)
- Basal insulin greater than 0.25 units/kg
- Total daily insulin greater than 0.5 units/kg
- Cyclic enteral nutrition and basal insulin greater than 0.3 units/kg

Glycemic Management

- 1 At least one BG 200-249 mg/dL in past 24 hours
- 2 At least one BG 250-299 mg/dL in past 24 hours
- 3 At least one BG greater than 300 mg/dL in past 24 hours
- 1 BG greater than 180 mg/dL twice in the past 24 hours
- 2 At least one BG 80-99 mg/dL
- 3 At least one BG less than 80 mg/dL
- BG decrease of 20% or more in past 24 hours

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UF Shands: Implementing Best Practices



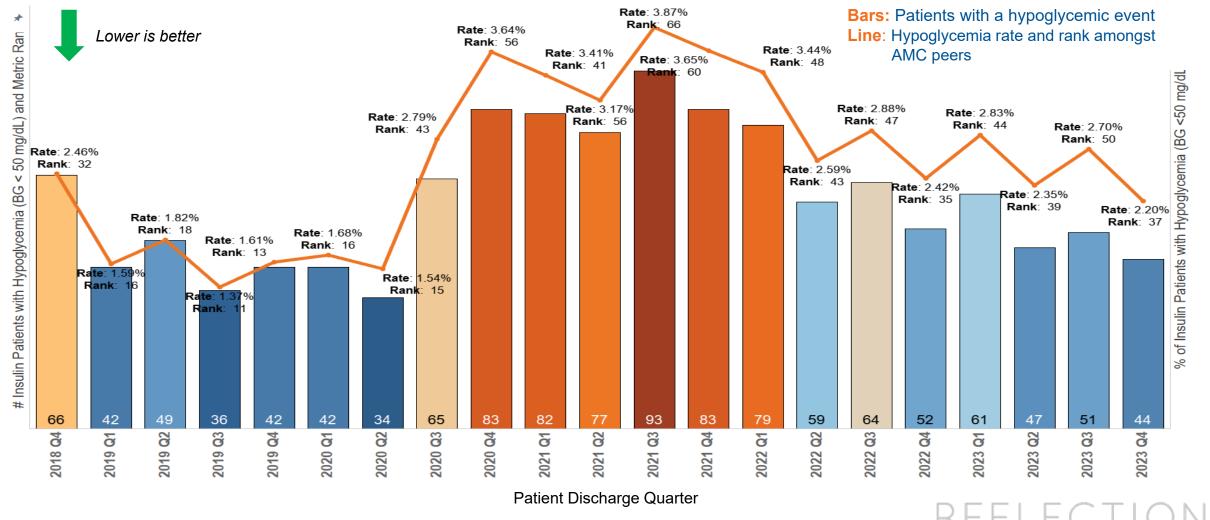
Partner with Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee to

:=x	Limit insulin formulary
	Require an Endocrinology consult to continue home insulin pump, insulin 70/30, NPH, and U-500
Areth	Require insulin to be ordered from an order set
îÎ	Raise correction factor insulin threshold from 151 to 181 mg/dL to decrease hypoglycemia risk

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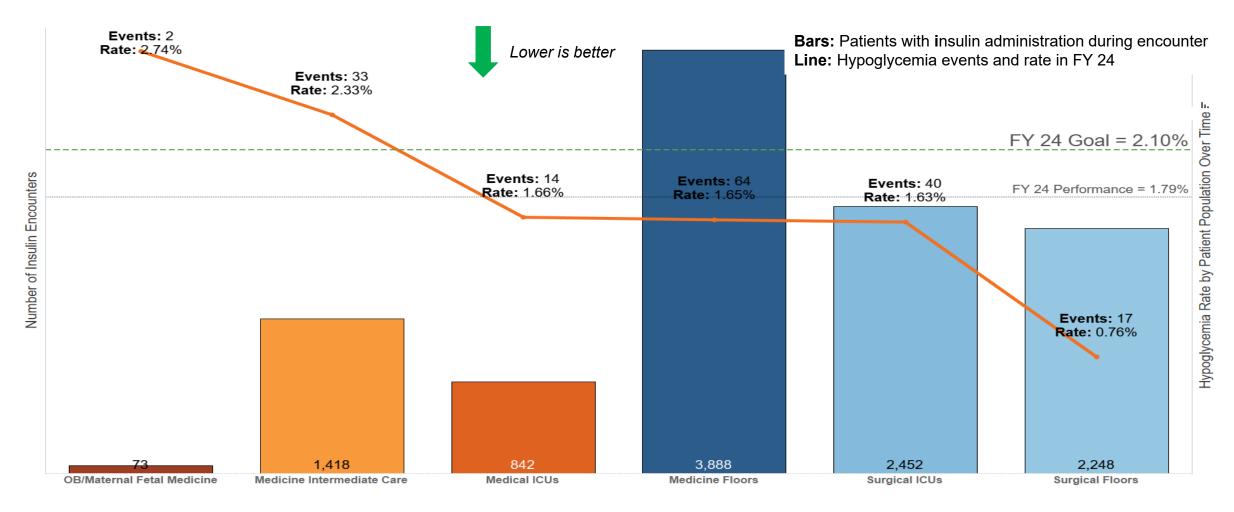
UF Shands: Turning the Ship: Hypoglycemia Metric Rate Improved 43.2%





REFLESTION

UF Shands: Multiple PDSA Cycles and FY 24 Performance vizient





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Lessons Learned

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Wellstar Douglas Medical Center: Lessons Learned



- No one fix, multifaceted process
- Proactive with identifying at risk populations
- Appropriate Orders
- Meal tray delivery, point of care testing, insulin administration
- Identify greatest risk which will include:
 - Low BMI, ESRD/HD, NPO/CLD, Low Intake, Tube Feeds



UF Shands: Lessons Learned



- One size does not fit all for PDSA projects
- Global pandemic does not mean taking a long walk off a short pier
- Some services embrace protocolized care, some reinvent the wheel
- Some services are early adopters, some are laggards who need external accountability



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Key Takeaways

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Wellstar Douglas Medical Center: Key Takeaways



- Executive leadership support with <u>setting staff expectations</u>
- Accurate real time data is paramount to monitor performance
- Front line <u>team member input</u> is instrumental



- Vulnerable patients have unique needs with numerous obstacles to care
- Multidisciplinary approach promotes patient safety and quality
- Integrate clinical decision support to optimize glycemic management monitoring
- Cost neutral strategies in a challenging health care market







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