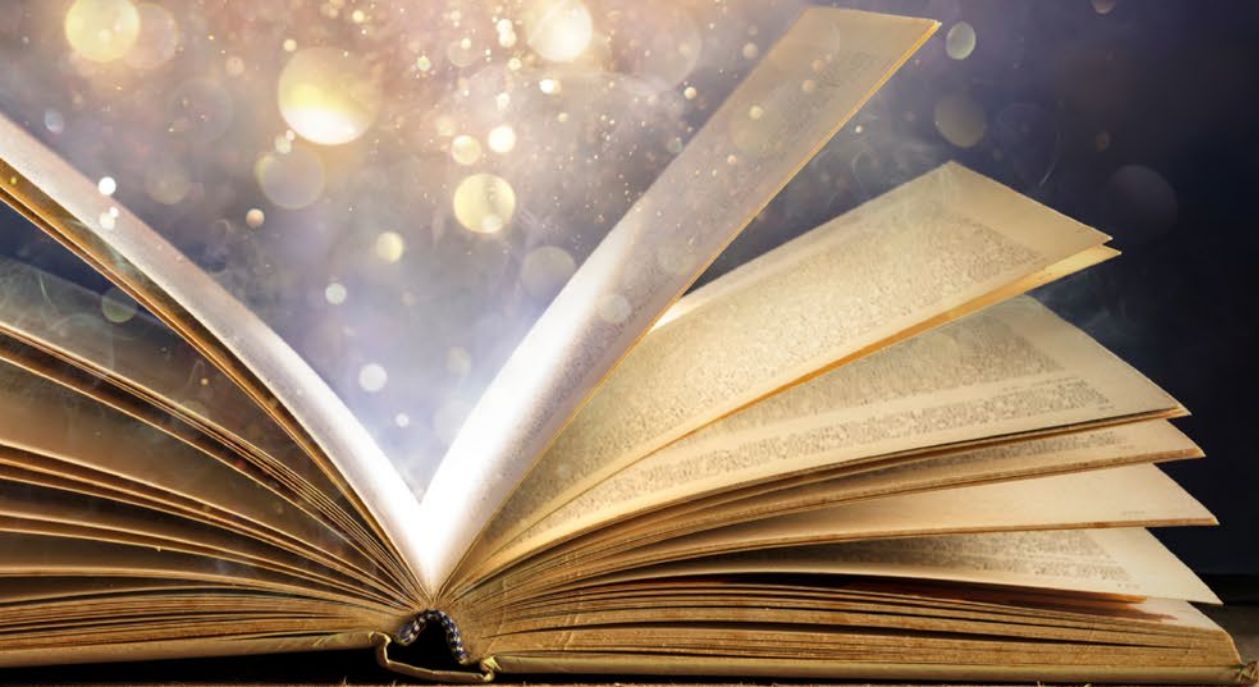


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Fort Worth, Texas



Reducing Readmissions: Targeted Approaches for Vulnerable Patients

Andrew O'Brien, MD, Faculty, Hematology

Jason Russ, MD, Hospitalist and Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine

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Learning Objectives



- Describe how to apply data analysis to identify a target population for reducing readmissions.
- Explain the methods used to decrease 30-day readmissions in frequently admitted patients with sickle cell disease.



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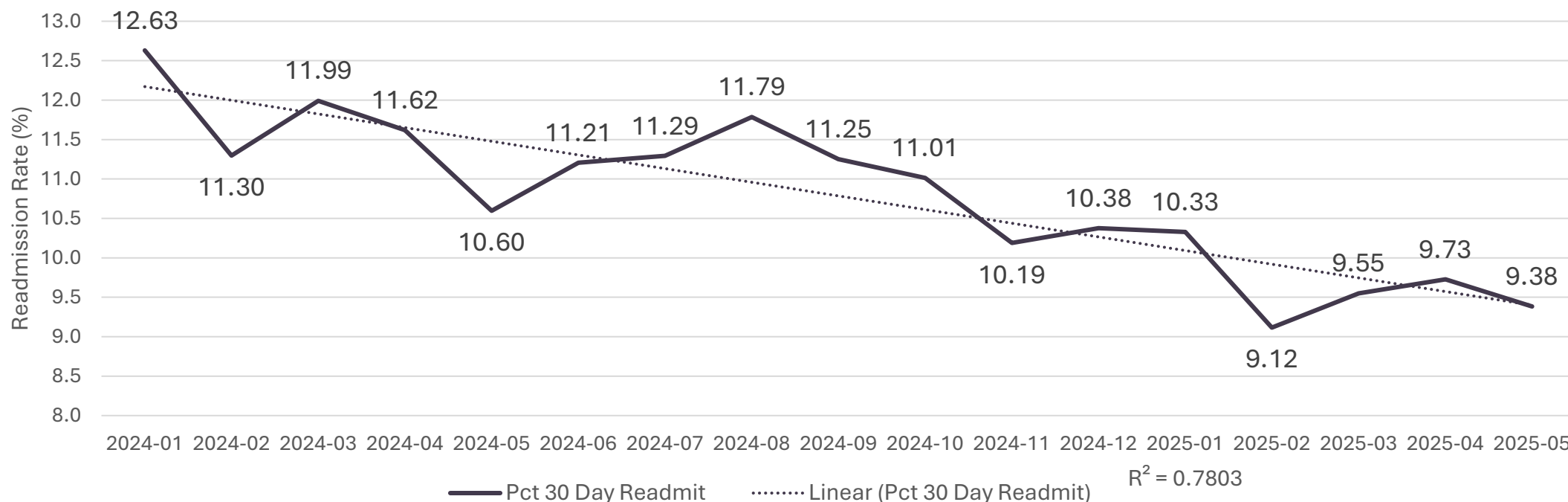
Reducing Readmissions: Targeted Approaches for Vulnerable Patients

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IU Health Medical Center Monthly 30-Day Readmission Rate



- 7.36% of total Adult Medical Center (AMC) readmissions were due to readmissions for the General Medicine Blood Disorder subservice line, majority of these being sickle cell disease (SCD) in 2023
- Patients with SCD were treated with marked inconsistency, often resulting in unnecessary and prolonged hospitalizations

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Methodology



- **Collaborative Team-Based Care**

- Hematology SCD specialist, Emergency Room (ED), Hospitalist, Nursing & Care Management
- Engage patients in process longitudinally

- **Individualized Acute Care Plans (ACPs):**

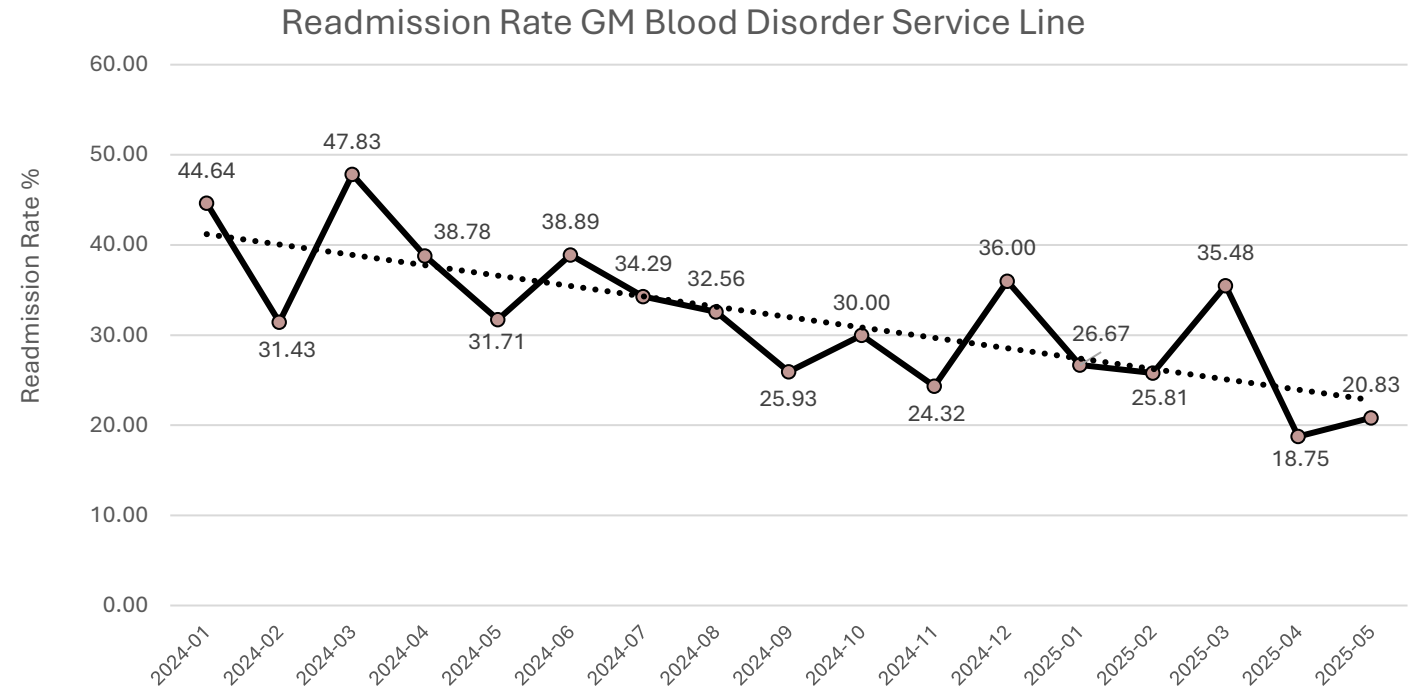
- Initial focus on high-risk, frequent readmitted patients
- Focused on appropriate medical care, Not a “NO ADMISSION” plan, Not a behavior contract
- Entered EMR, with patient specific strategies for testing, pain management and admission criteria

- **Outpatient Support & Transitions**

- Dedicated social worker, engaged chaplaincy
- Direct linkage to specialized Sickle Cell Clinic with infusion chairs

Outcomes

- The work began in March 2024, with the first care plans entered the EMR April 1
- At the end of October 2024, 22 patients with SCD had ACPs in place
- October 2024, the SCD readmission rate had improved to 36.4%, a 20% reduction from the 2023 baseline
- In 2023, the 30-day readmission rate for SCD-related admissions was 45%, compared to 23% for grouped Academic Medical Centers (AMCs).
- 2023 to 2024, General Medicine Blood Disorders had 78 fewer readmissions and had a 592 LOS day reduction for readmission



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Reducing Readmissions: Targeted Approaches for Vulnerable Patients

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- Razaq Badamosi, MD, FCCP

Background



- Safety net hospital with large indigent community, alcohol/substance dependency, underinsured, homeless and other at-risk social determinants of health (food insecurity and transportation)
- A 12-month historical analysis of all discharges and readmissions to identify target population
 - Programs in place for heart failure, diabetes, sepsis, etc.
 - Target population identified as patients with 3 or more readmissions in a rolling 12-month period, known as Multi-Visit Patients (MVPs)
- Literature review and SWOT analysis completed to identify intervention options

Interventions



Optimize readmissions for MVP population

Establish MVP Care Program

- Ability to identify MVP across continuum of care
- Care teams owning the MVP process
- Implement individualized care plans
- Conduct frequent multi-disciplinary MVP care meetings

Optimize inpatient transitions of care practices

- Individualized needs assessment completed
- Discharge medications delivered at bedside
- Arrange follow-up care and services
- Customized, easy to read post discharge care instructions/education

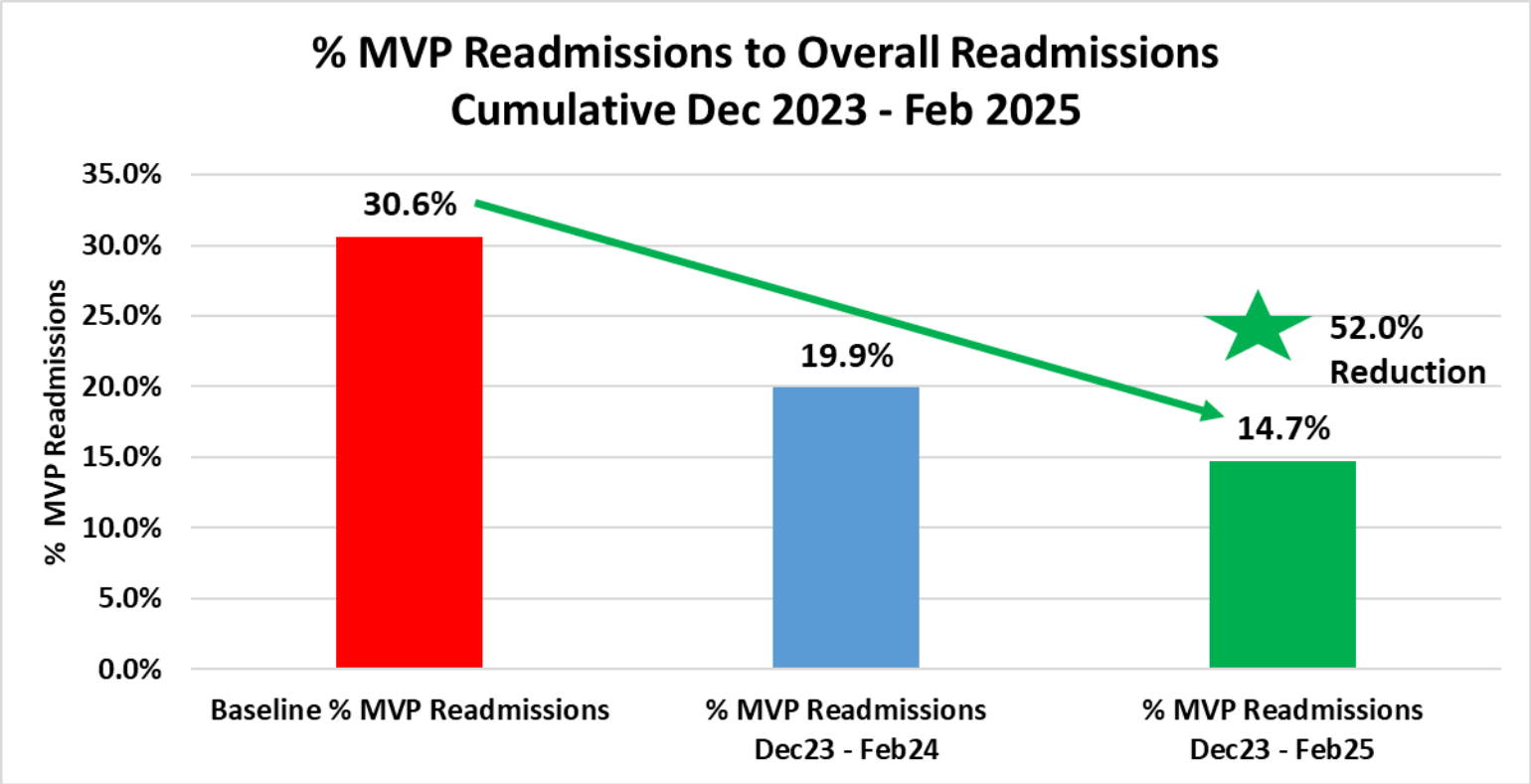
Connect to transitional care services

- Follow up phone calls to MVPs
- Time-limited transitional care
- Link to community support services

Redesign, optimize or develop hospital and community resources

- Develop solutions based on systemic themes identified in MVP target population

Outcomes



12/2023 thru 2/2025	
Cost Avoidance Estimation =	\$5,658,000.00

Readmissions Source – MIDAS
Cost Source – JPS Health Network Finance

Lessons Learned



- Optimizing transitions of care from inpatient to outpatient is vital to reduce hospital utilization
 - Intensive Primary Care in the home for some multi-visit patients reduced readmissions
- 100% dedicated team is challenging to obtain and sustain, though extremely impactful
- Alcohol and substance dependency is a key factor and a difficult barrier to overcome
- Poverty influences nearly every health-related social needs (HRSN), and the broader social determinants of health (SDoH), requiring multi-sector collaboration, policy reform and long-term thinking to address upstream causes
- Multidisciplinary approach to care, particularly important between the disease specialists and the emergency department clinicians
 - Patient and family engagement with the plans
- Consistency of practice: implementation of best practice, high engagement of providers
- Utilizing EMR tools for implementation was key to driving the improvement

Key Takeaways



- Data driven approach to reducing preventable readmissions, particularly focusing on multi-visit patients
 - Implement mechanism in the EMR system to identify and flag multi-visit patients upon arrival to ED
- Understanding root cause and implementing appropriate evidence-based countermeasures for population and individual patient
 - Utilize focused multi-disciplinary team to meet frequently to identify readmission drivers, assess clinical/social needs necessary to provide wrap around services for patient
- Creating a monthly scorecard that is visible to all disciplines
- Creating a feedback loop during monthly multidisciplinary meetings
- Ongoing executive sponsorship and alignment to strategic initiatives is critical from point of origin to full implementation and sustainment.

Questions?



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