

UPMC Senior Communities

Aging Institute
of UPMC Senior Services and the University of Pittsburgh

LOOKING AHEAD: USING TELEMEDICINE TO REDUCE COSTS AND IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF CARE IN POST-ACUTE AND LONG-TERM CARE SETTING

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Disclosure

- I am the Chief Medical and Innovation Officer for Curavi Health
- I do not own any equity interests in Curavi Health, nor do I have any options or other interests that are convertible into equity interests in Curavi Health

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Learning Objectives

- Describe the frequency, cost, and consequences of potentially avoidable hospitalizations (PAHs) of nursing home (NH) residents.
- 2. Describe the evidence-base and use of telemedicine to reduce PAHs in the NH setting.
- 3. Describe the RAVEN CMS Innovation Award that uses telemedicine to reduce PAHs.

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Potentially Avoidable Hospitalizations (PAHs)

- CMS defines PAHs as hospitalizations that could have been avoided because the condition could have been prevented or treated outside of an inpatient hospital setting.
- Each year, approximately 25% of all long-stay and post-acute residents on a fee-for-service Medicare benefit in NHs are hospitalized, while over 20% are readmitted in 30-days following hospital discharge.
- NH residents are sent to the Emergency Department (ED) an average of nearly 2 times per year, and just over half of these visits do not result in hospitalization.

Medicare & Medicaid Research Review 2014;4. UPMC

Most Common PAH Diagnoses

Six conditions are responsible for 80% of PAHs:

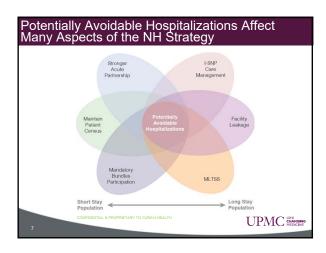
- Pneumonia (32.8%)
- UTI (14.2%)
- CHF (11.6%)
- Electrolyte disturbance/dehydration (10.3%)
- COPD / Asthma (6.5%)
- Skin Ulcers, cellulitis (4.9%)

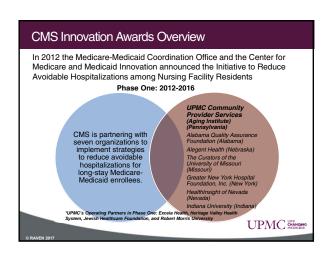
https://innovation.cms.gov/initiatives/rahnfr-phase-two/index.html

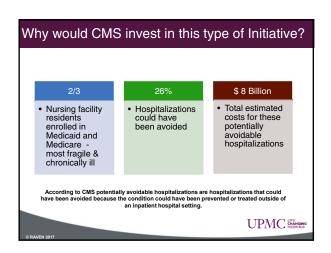
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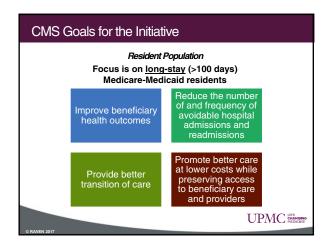
Impact of PAHs

- · Economic Impact Have an avg. length of stay of 6.1 days and an estimated cost of \$8 billion (\$11,255/admission) to CMS (Centers for Medicare and Medicaid).
- · Clinical Impact:
 - Death
 - Disability
 - Debility
 - Delirium
 - Discharged to higher level of care



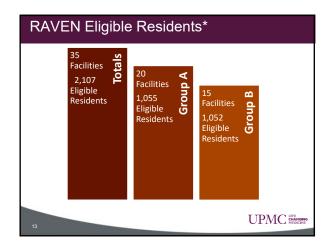






Phase 1 Phase 2 Phase 1: September 2012 through September 2016 Phase 2: March 2016 through September 2020 Recruitment and Ramp-Up March 2016 through October 2016 Payment Model went live in Pennsylvania November 2016

Why Implement a Payment Model? The initial four years of HOWEVER.... the demonstration project the initial demonstration (2012-2016) addressed did NOT address the preventing avoidable existing payment policies hospitalizations through that may be leading to various clinical quality avoidable hospitalizations. models. AGING INSTITUTE **RAVEN**



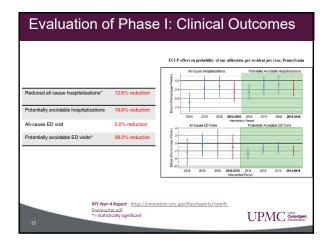


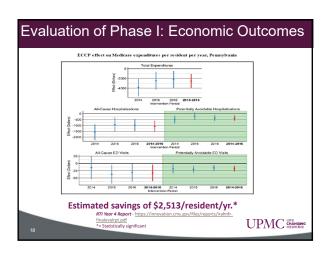


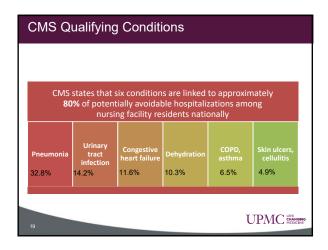
Evaluation of Phase I

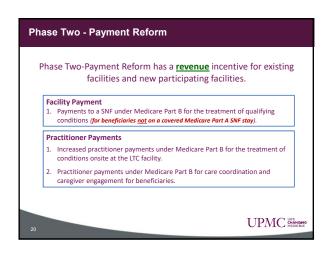
- Over the 3-year intervention period (2014–2016) in PA, there were statistically significant decreases associated with the Initiative in all types of Medicare expenditures.
- The ECCP intervention had largely consistent, but not always statistically significant, effects in reducing overall and PAHs and ED visits.
- For almost all utilization and expenditure measures, both the magnitudes and statistical significance of intervention effects peaked in 2014 and weakened considerably in 2015 and 2016.

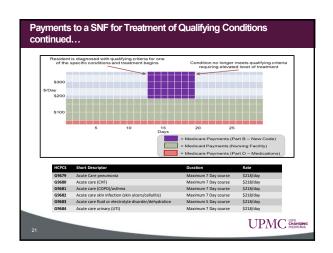
RTI Year 4 Report - https://innovation.cms.gov/files/reports/irahnfr-finalevalrpt.pdf











1. Facility-based Nurse Practitioners/Enhanced Care Nurses 2. INTERACT tools to reduce avoidable hospital admission 3. Individualized educational program/simulation 4. Enhanced medication management, monitoring, and pharmacy engagement 5. Use of telemedicine to enable remote clinical assessment, and facilitate communication

Telemedicine 2.0: Raven Phase 2

- · Facility payment:
 - Six conditions have qualifying criteria
 - MD, NP or PA must confirm qualifying diagnosis through inperson evaluation OR qualifying telemedicine assessment
 - Evaluation or assessment must occur by end of the 2nd day after acute change in condition
- Practitioner payment:
 - Can use telemedicine in accordance with current telemedicine rules
- CMS specifies the telemedicine software and hardware requirements

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Telemedicine is defined as the use of telecommunication and information technologies in order to provide clinical healthcare at a distance. Types of telemedicine: Interactive services (synchronous) Store-and-forward (asynchronous) Remote monitoring (self-monitoring) mental the motion mental ment

Evidence-Base for Telemedicine in NHs

- Edirippulige et al, conducted a systematic review which provides evidence for feasibility and stakeholder satisfaction in using telemedicine in NHs across clinical specialities
 - J Telem Telecare, 2013
- Grabowksi et al., showed that an after-hours physician-based telemedicine program can reduce hospitalization by 9.7% and yield \$151K cost savings to Medicare/NH/yr.
 - Health Aff, 2014
- Hofmeyer et al., showed that NHs had on avg. 23 consults per/yr. and overall 69% of cases were not transferred.
 - JAMDA, 2016
- Handler et al. surveyed 435 physicians and nurse practitioners who had highly positive and strongly-held beliefs of the value of telemedicine for managing PAHs in the NH setting.
 - JAMDA, 2016

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Programs Designed to Reduce PAHs Hospitalization rate tracking format and the program of the pr

	Vignette	→ USC
	Stop and Watch Early Warning Tool	INTERACT Version 8.0 Tool
r	f you have identified a change while caring for or ob esident, please <u>circle</u> the change and notify a nurse nurse a copy of this tool or review it with her/him as s	e. Either give the
4	Seems different than usual	ve 102° F
	Talks or communicates less	
(Overall needs more help Generolized	Weakness
	P Pain – new or worsening; Participated less	s in activities
	a Ate less	
-	n No bowel movement in 3 days; or diarrhei	ea
ě	d Drank less	
	Weight change	
8	A Agitated or nervous more than usual	
	T Tired, weak, confused, or drowsy	
d	C Change in skin color or condition	forearm with warm ned area 3" by 215"
Ž.	H Help with walking, transferring, toileting mo	ore than usual

Traditional Telephonic Clinical Case

- Chris Bartos is an 86 yo female (new resident) transferred to Jane St NH following a recent hospitalization for a UTI with sepsis
- Resident has a PMHx of diabetes, hypertension, osteoarthritis, Alzheimer's disease and malnutrition
- Resident has indicated FULL TREATMENT on her POLST form and would like antibiotics if life can be prolonged
- Family wants to send her out because they believe that the hospital can take care of sick patients better

