Technology and Knowledge: The Two Driving Forces of DM Innovation and Impact

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Next Generation Challenges for DM

- 1. Improve the impact of existing programs
- 2. Develop new DM programs that can reduce costs and improve quality for NEW diseases and patient populations
 - Beyond CHF, Diabetes, Asthma, COPD, and CAD....
- 3. Reduce the operational costs of current DM programs
 - Leverage valuable and expensive nursing personnel



In other words, the challenge is to simultaneously improve the efficiency and effectiveness of Quality Improvement programs.....

- Efficiency can be significantly improved by deploying better <u>technologies</u>...
- Effectiveness is improved by deploying better clinical and care management <u>knowledge</u>...



Types of Care Management Knowledge

- Clinical guidelines (this is the easy one!)
- Methods for identifying appropriate patients
- Risk stratification methodologies
- Interventions to create behavioral change & empower patients
- Interventions to encourage providers to follow evidence-based medicine
- Approaches to managing a complex case
 - Assessment, Planning, Coordination, Advocacy
- Tools to assess and monitor patients
- Approaches to defining and measuring outcomes



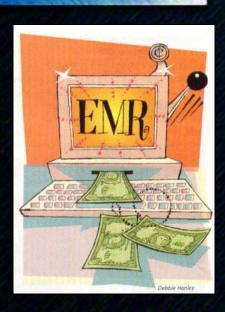
Future "Killer Apps"?

- EMR
- Remote Patient Monitoring
- E-Prescribing
- POE/Computerized Reminders
- Care Management IT Platforms
- Predictive Modeling
- Web-based patient education and interactivity Personal Medical Record and Self Care
- Self Monitoring Tools
- Secure messaging (physician to patient)
- Patient reminder systems

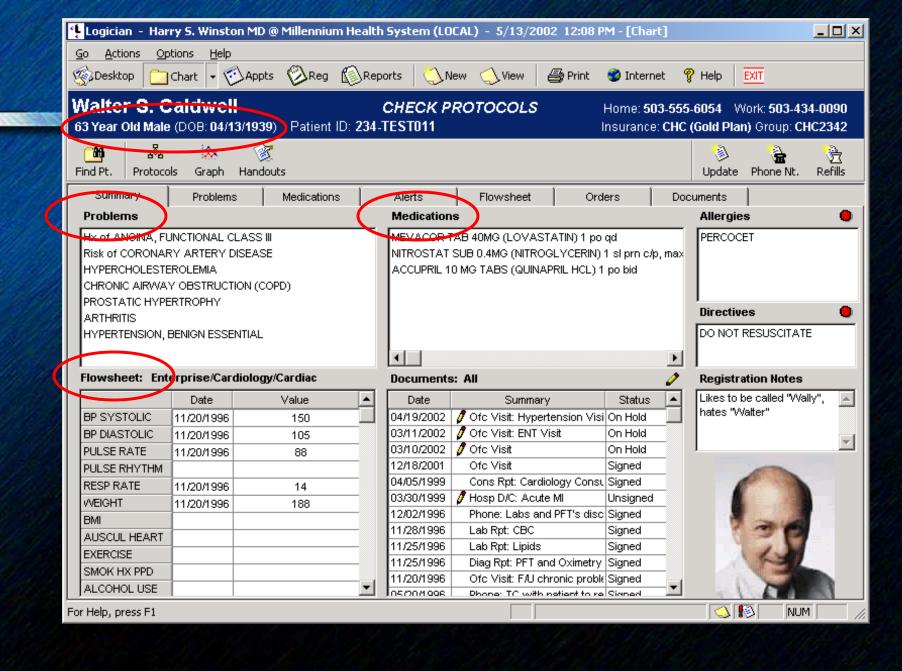


Electronic Medical Record: Benefits

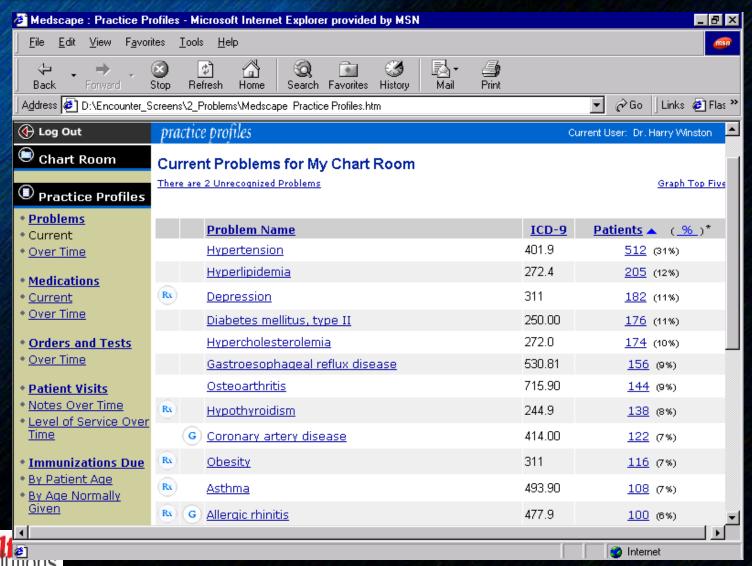
- Increased accuracy of data
- Sharing of data between providers across geographic sites
- Automatic reminders for preventive interventions or F/U visits
- Tracking and trending of data
- Profiling of outcomes
- Automated guidelines



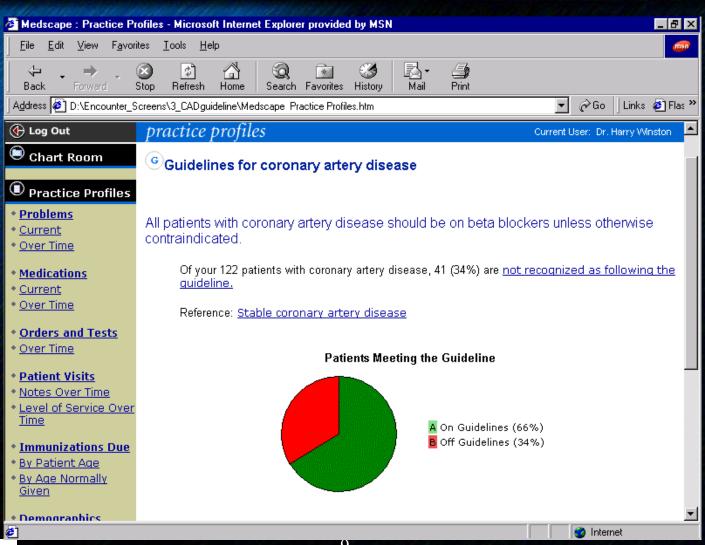




Vision – Real Time Web Reports



Vision - Web Reports





Inpatient EMR/Computerized Reminders

- RCT of computerized reminders for preventive Rx
- 6,372 patients and 10,065 admits over 18 months
- Physicians in intervention group viewed reminders when using POE

Preventive Rx	Control Group	Intervention Group
Pneumovax	0.8%	35.8%
Flu Vaccine	1.0%	51.4%
Heparin SQ	18.9%	32.2%
CV/ASA	27.6%	36.4%



Quality and the EMR

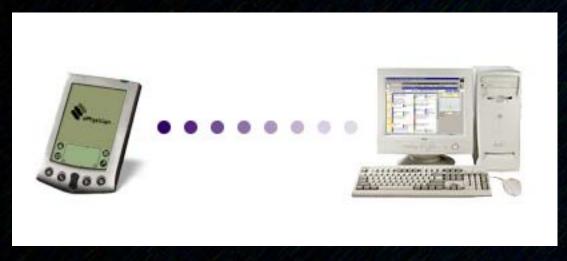
- A POE/EMR system offers user organizations:
 - Reduced errors
 - Disease management reporting
 - Quality of care reporting
 - Practice profiling
 - Computerized reminders
 - The ability to use ambulatory data for clinical research
 - A potential revenue stream from data



E-Prescribing

Provides integrated prescribing, drug reference, and charge capture in one wireless handheld device.

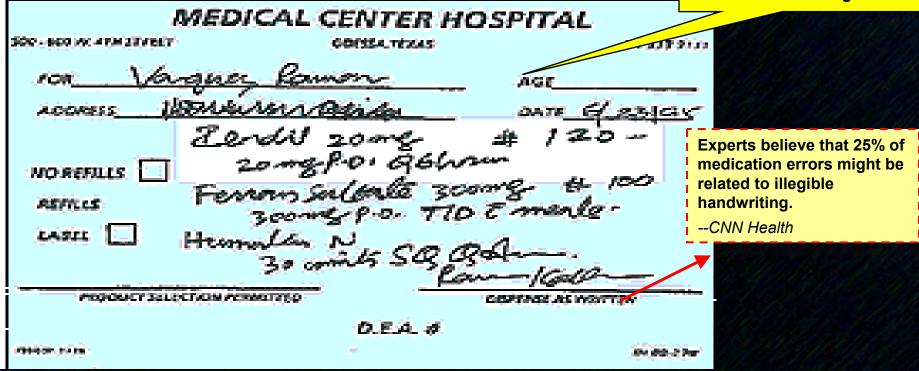
- Fully connected, from a Palm to 95% of pharmacies
- Accessible anywhere with a wireless handheld device
- Secure with an encryption technology
- Easy to use





In 1996, a Texas jury decided that due to illegibility, this prescription caused the patient to die.

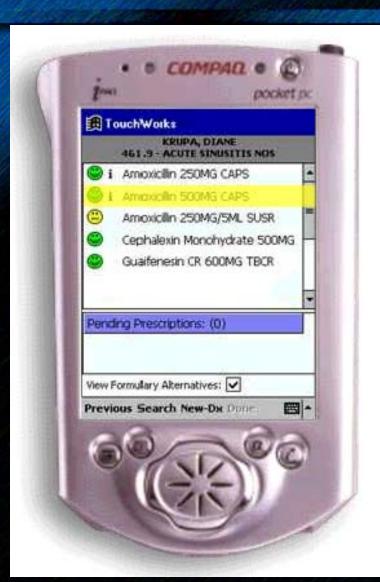
The patient received not only the wrong medication, but at 8x the drug's usually recommended strength





E-Prescription Capture: Allscripts EP module

- 1. Select Patient
- 2. Select Diagnosis
- 3. View Formulary & Select Drug
- 4. Confirm Dosing & Print/Fax Rx

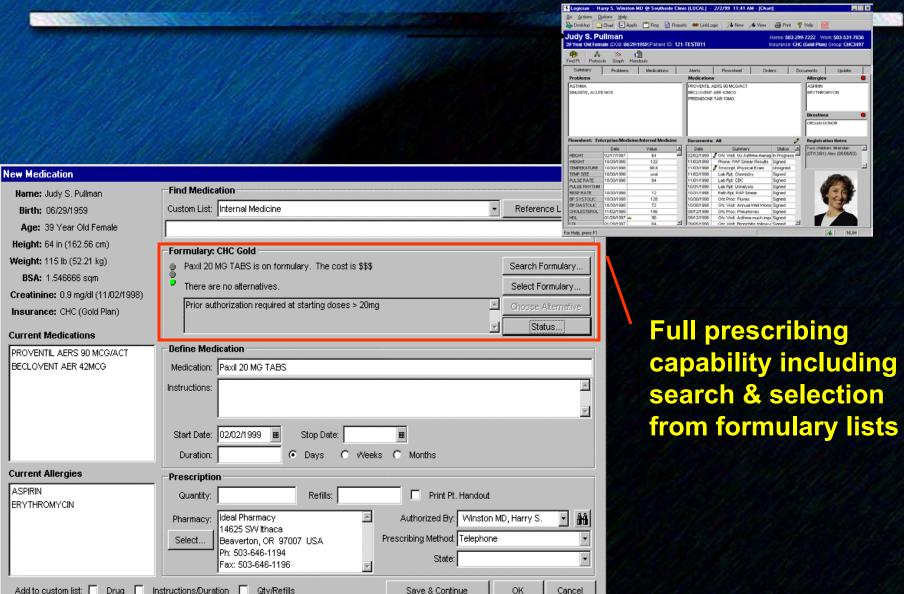


EPrescribing through a formulary list strongly encourages compliance

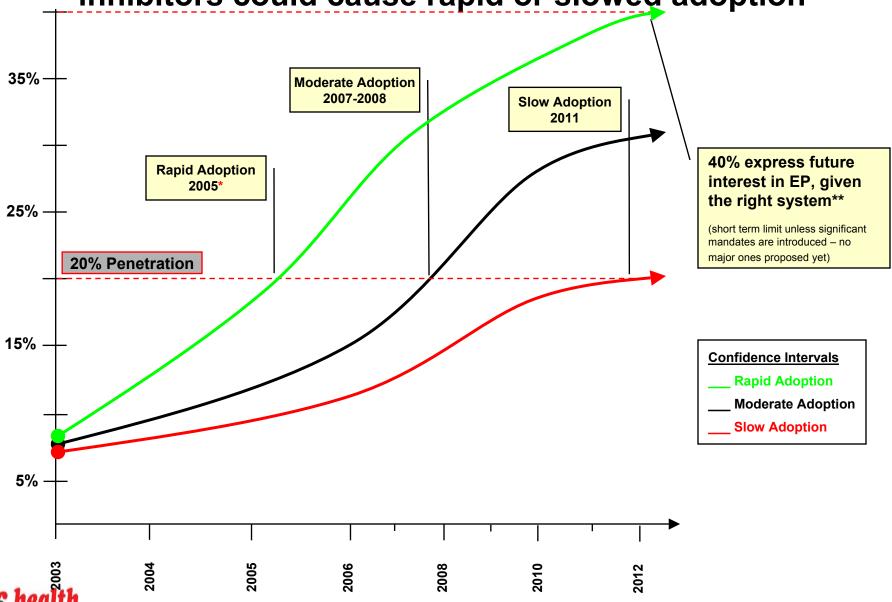
- 1. Physician clearly sees preferred v. non-preferred drugs
 - Physician risks callbacks from pharmacists, plans and patients by prescribing off formulary
- 2. It takes longer to prescribe off formulary



EMRs contain Electronic Prescribing modules within comprehensive patient information systems



Projected Adoption Rates: Various accelerators and inhibitors could cause rapid or slowed adoption



nattan Research expects EP usage to reach 13% & 17% in 2003 & 2004, respectively

EP Could Provide a Powerful Tool to Engage Providers in DM

- 5-10% of prescribing physicians in the US currently use EP tools actively
- Short term limit on EP of ~40% To get beyond there within 10 years would require either:
 - usage mandates (Feds, MCOs, employers)
- EP can provide a powerful DM tool to:
 - disseminate guidelines
 - provide care management "prompts"
 - share confidential provider profiles and outcomes



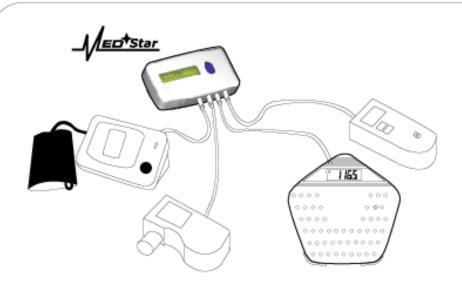
Remote Patient Monitoring

- Monitor chronically ill patients
- Prevent hospital admissions
- Tracking/trend clinical data
- Data transmitted via phone
- Cost plummeting (\$30/month)
- Center of Excellence Tool
- Already used by many DM vendors and some MCOs





Star™ 210



Digital Blood Pressure Monitor

Precision Health Scale

Spirometer

Pulse Oximeter

MEDSTAR SPECIFICATIONS:

Size: 4.94" x 2.75" x 1.28"

Weight: 5.7 Ounces with Batteries

Battery: 2 AA Alkalines Battery Life: 6 Months

LCD DISPLAY:

Text: 2 Lines x 16 Characters Alphanumeric

PHONE COMMUNICATIONS TO MEDSTAR SERVER

OPTIONAL WEB-BASED DATA MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE



Problems With Web Content

Turned Off

Why some consumers turn away from a health information site.

Site was too commercial

47%

Couldn't determine the source of the information

42%

Couldn't determine when information was last updated

37%

Site lacked endorsement of a trusted independent organization

30%

Site appeared sloppy or unprofessional

29%

Site contained information they knew to be wrong

26%

Information disagreed with own doctor's advice

20%

Source: Pew Charitable Trust



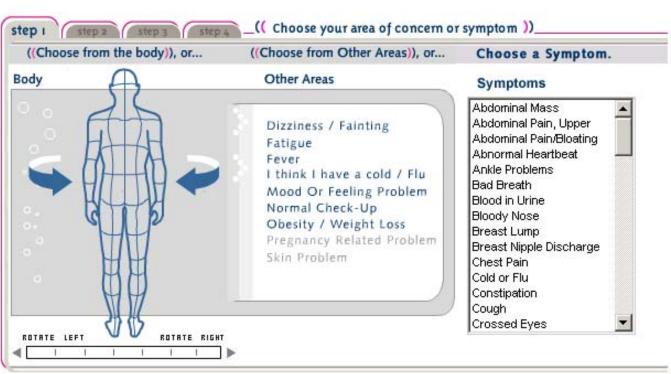
WorldD@c

home about contact us sitemap Personal Evaluation System personal evaluation system Body medical library health helpers



pharmacy

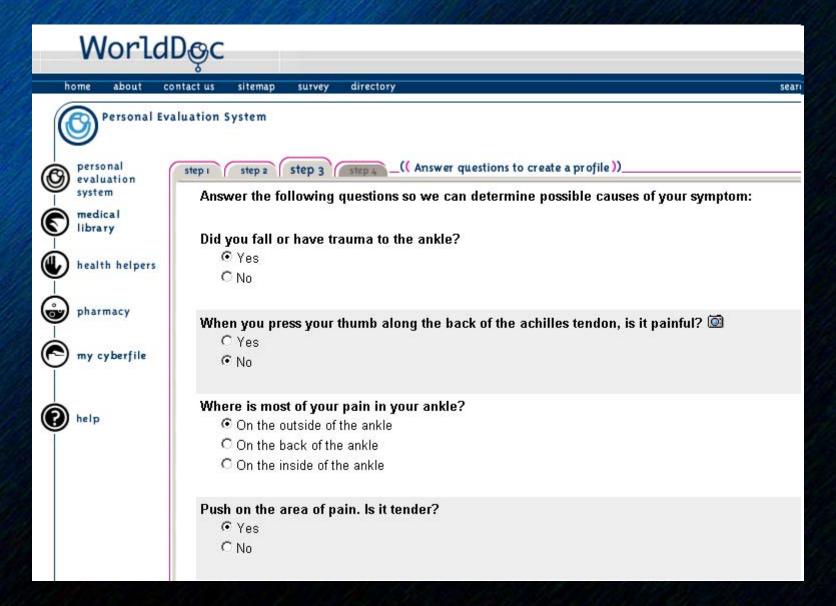




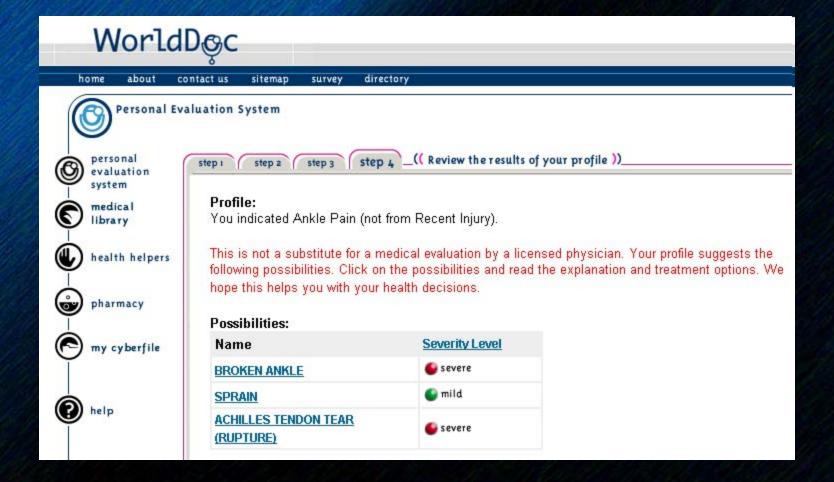


directory

survey









Knowledge Embedded in Care Management Technology

Utilization Management Protocols

Predictive Modeling

Disease and Case Management Content

M&R, Optimed, Interqual

CaseAlert, DxCG

Clinical algorithms
CM knowledge

Knowledge

Technology

Data Exchange

Care Management Platform

Increased Efficiency and Effectiveness

What is DM "Clinical Content"?

The 5 Components

- 1. Care Manager workflow tools
- 2. Clinical best practices
 - Evidence-based medicine
 - Expert opinion
- 3. Care management processes (for providers and patients)
- 4. Reporting tools
 - To patients
 - To providers
- 5. Recommended outcomes metrics



Patient Identification and Primary Risk Stratification

CVD plus multiple risk factors: no admissions

Clinical Rules:

ID	EDF_DESCRIPTION		/	СМІ	OBS	RULE FREQ
21	DIABETES AND ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION			2	365	3684
28	HIGH-RISK PATIENT WITH ALL OF THE FOLLOWING: DIABETES & HBP & ASCVD &					
	HYPERLIPIDEMIA AND NO ADMISSIONS WITHIN LAST 12 MONTHS	,		2	365	3246
41	DIABETES WITH CHRONIC ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE AND HYPERLIPIDEMIA ON N	10 F	.IPID-			
	LOWERING MEDICATIONS	\triangle		2	365	6983
42	DIABETES, HYPERTENSION, HYPERLIPIDEMIA AND OBESITY	7 `		2	365	995
91	DIABETES AND RECENT ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION WITH ADMISSIONS			2	91	167

Diabetes and MI within 91 days

Diabetes, CVD, high lipids: no lipid lowering medications





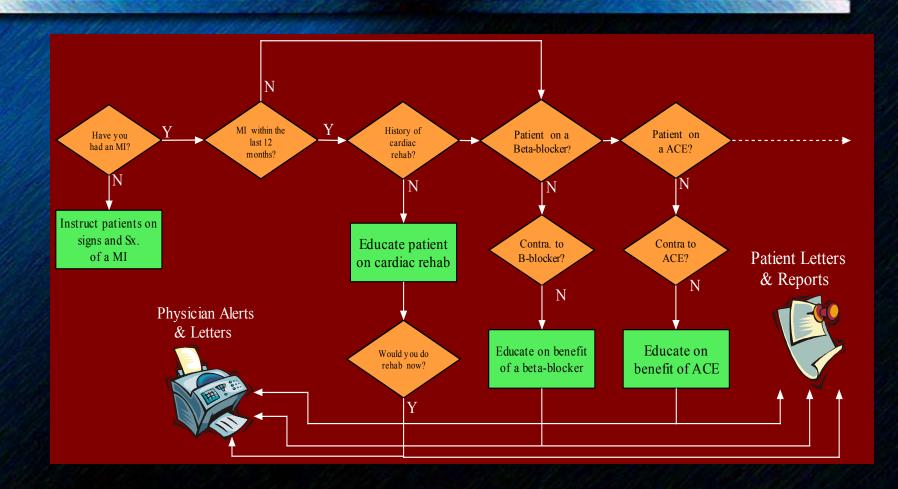


Help|How do I...?|Log out



	Due date & time	Priority	Receipts	Case/issue ID	Patient	Patient ID	Reason	Provider	Phone #	Tx setting
•	04/02/2004 11:59 PM	Normal		04079-0002	BARIS, ELMA	61547381400	CASEALERT IHD REFERRAL			Disease Manag
0	04/02/2004 11:59 PM	Normal		04079-0001	CAMPANY, PRISCILLA	6544277060	CASEALERT IHD REFERRAL			Disease Manag
0	04/03/2004 11:59 PM	Normal		04080-0010	CURBELO, MARTIN	33704388400	CASEALERT IHD REFERRAL			Disease Manag
0	04/03/2004 11:59 PM	Normal		04080-0009	WALLNER, LAURICE	30758397500	CASEALERT IHD REFERRAL			Disease Manag
0	04/03/2004 11:59 PM	Normal		04080-0008	MICHELSON, CORINA	33667856400	CASEALERT IHD REFERRAL			Disease Manag
0	04/03/2004 11:59 PM	Normal		04080-0007	FLYNT, CLAIRE	33674041500	CASEALERT IHD REFERRAL			Disease Manag
0	04/03/2004 11:59 PM	Normal		04080-0006	DRYER, DEMETRIUS	33473370500	CASEALERT IHD REFERRAL			Disease Manag
0	04/03/2004 11:59 PM	Normal		04080-0005	CAMBLE, FOSTER	3563515400	CASEALERT IHD REFERRAL			Disease Manag
0	04/03/2004 11:59 PM	Normal		04080-0004	MENNELLA, INOCENCIA	14354484000	CASEALERT IHD REFERRAL			Disease Manag
0	04/03/2004 11:59 PM	Normal		04080-0003	WHITEHEAD, FRANCINA	64571377000	CASEALERT IHD REFERRAL			Disease Manag
0	04/03/2004 11:59 PM	Normal		04080-0002	BALSON, LADONNA	61374516000	CASEALERT IHD REFERRAL			Disease Manag
0	04/03/2004 11:59 PM	Normal		04080-0001	SCHNEBLY, WOODROW	63355419	CASEALERT IHD REFERRAL			Disease Manag

Clinical "Branching Logic"







Help|How do I ... ? |Log out

Questionnaire

Р	a	ti	ρ	n	t
г	u	u	С	.,	u

Name: BARIS, ELMA ID: 61547381400

CAD DM/High

DOB: 01/01/1952 Sex: Female

Age: 52 LOB: POS

Continue Cancel

- Do you have heart disease?
- Have you had a stroke? 2.
 - 2.A. Do you have any residual effects from your stroke?
 - 2.B. Are you taking a anti-platelet medication?
 - 2.C. (If yes) Did you have your stroke within the past 12 months?
- Do you have TIA's?
 - 3.A. (If yes) Is your physician aware that you are having TIA's?
 - 3.B. Are you taking blood thinner medications such as aspirin or coumadin?
- Have you had a heart attack?
 - 4.A. (If yes) Have you made changes to prevent another MI?
 - 4.B. How long ago was your heart attack?
 - 4.C. Did you attend cardiac rehabilitation classes?
 - 4.D. (If no) Would you consider cardiac rehabilitation now?
 - 4.E. Are you taking a beta-blocker medication?
 - 4.F. Are you taking an ACE-inhibitor medication?

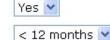


Help











No



















Help | Print friendly

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Questionnaire history

Patient

Question

Name: BARIS, ELMA ID: 61547381400

CAD DM/High

Sex: Female DOB: 01/01/1952 Age: 52 LOB: POS

Coronary Artery Disease Management Questionnaire

03/22/2004 (Baseline) (Incomplete)

1.	Aware of heart disease diagnosis	help Yes	
2.	Stroke	No	
3.	TIA	No	
4.	MI	Yes	
	4.A. Risk modification	Yes	
	4.B. MI date	< 12 months	
	4.C. Cardiac rehab	Yes	
	4.E. Beta blocker post MI	No	
	4.F. ACE post MI	No	
	4.G. Antiplatelet post MI	<u>help</u> No	
5.	Angina	Yes	

- 5.B. Angina changes 5.C. Beta blocker for angina
- 5.D. Antiplatelets for CAD

5.A. Nitroglycerine for angina

- 6. Angioplasty

8. CABG

- Stent
- No
- No

Yes

No

No.

No

No







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LOB: POS

Age: 52

Proposed plan of care | Case ID: 04079-0002

Patient

Name: BARIS, ELMA

ID: 61547381400

Sex: Female Plan code:

DOB: 01/01/1952

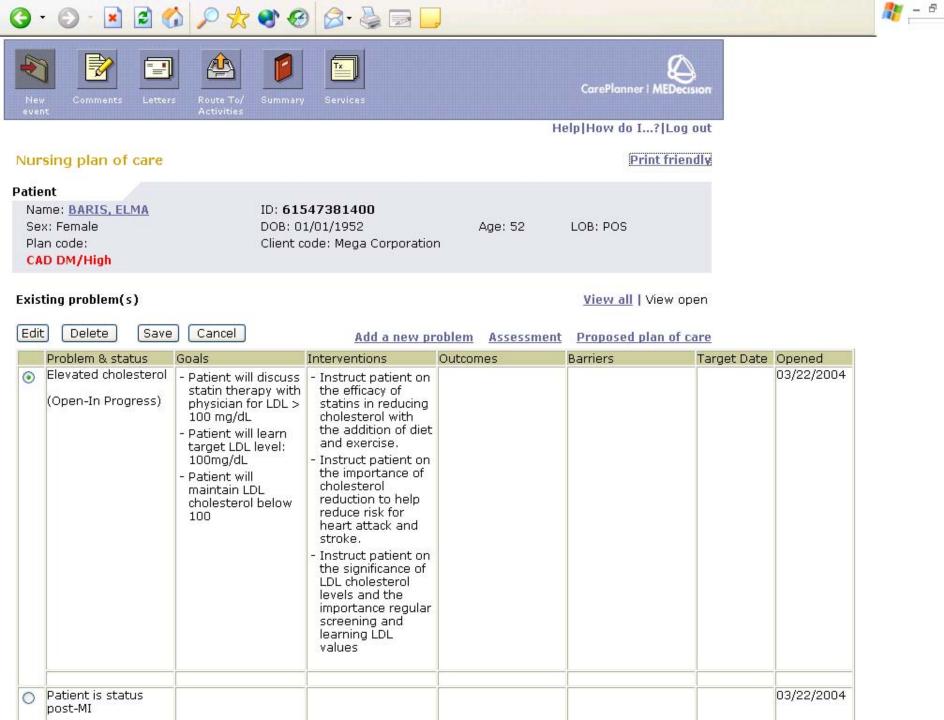
Client code: Mega Corporation

CAD DM/High

New problems identified by: Coronary Artery Disease Management Questionnaire

Select to open	Problem description	Question/answer
~	BMI > 26	BMI > 26 - Yes
~	Elevated cholesterol	Hypercholesterolemia - Yes
~	Hypertension	Hypertension - Yes
	Knowledge deficit: Sign-symptoms TIA	TIA - No
	Knowledge deficit: Sign-symptom stroke	Stroke - No
	Knowledge deficit: stable angina	Angina - Yes
~	Patient does not exercise	Exercise - Patient does not exercise
✓ Patient has diabetes		Diabetes - Yes
~	Patient has not had a PPV	Pneumococcal - No
~	Patient is status post-MI	MI - Yes
~	Pt has not seen physician in past 6 mos	Last appt >6 months
	Pt pos for depress scrn-not conclusive	Depression - Life stressful or difficulty relaxing?
~	Waist circumference > 35 inches	Waist - Female: >35 inches

Return to Nursing Plan























Help|How do I...?|Log out



4	Due date & time	Priority	Receipts	Case/issue ID	Patient	Patient ID	Reason	Provider	Phone #
•	03/30/2004 09:00 AM	High/Red		04082-0002	THOMPSON, SALLY	020720021	Med Education & Counseling		
0	03/30/2004 02:30 PM	Mod/Yellow		04082-0005	HUMPHREY, MARIA	49430107001	Exercise Ed & Counseling		
0	03/31/2004 04:00 PM	Mod/Yellow		04082-0001	REESE, SHELLY	48938702401	FOLLOW-UP ASSESSMENT		
0	04/01/2004 01:00 PM	Low/Green		04082-0004	BARNEY, NATALIE	28618813101	Diet Education & Counseling		
0	04/02/2004 11:00 AM	Mod/Yellow		04082-0003	FISHER, AMBER	33028216701	CALL PROVIDER - CARE PLAN DISCUSSION		

The "Help" Function

"The main treatment goal for survivors of an MI is to prevent a recurrent MI. Patients who recently had an MI should be strongly encouraged to enroll in cardiac rehabilitation. In all patients, the first step to preventing another MI is to develop a plan to modify lifestyle-related risk factors. Patients should quit smoking, lose weight if necessary, exercise regularly, follow a diet that is high in fiber and low in fat, and manage stress."

"All patients who have suffered a heart attack should be started on daily aspirin therapy unless contraindicated or intolerable. In addition, the American Heart Association (AHA) guidelines recommend that all post-MI patients receive beta blockers and ACE inhibitors to help reduce the workload of the heart following the myocardial injury unless contraindicated. ACE inhibitors are particularly important in decreased myocardial function following an MI to reduce the risk for developing heart failure. Both ACE-inhibitors and beta blockers should be continued indefinitely.

"Finally, because of documented efficacy in preventing a recurrent heart attack, the AHA recommends all patients with elevated LDL-cholesterol levels (>100mg/dl) should be given lipid-lowering therapy with an HMG CoA-reductase inhibitor, also known as a statin."



Letters, Action Plans, and Reports

- Targeted at patients
 - Health risk assessments
 - Educational materials
 - Ask-your-doctor guides
- Targeted at providers
 - Program participation notices
 - Alerts and prompts
- Program level outcomes reports



The Best Care Management Programs

- Have talented, well-trained care managers
- Have state-of-the art care management knowledge and processes
- Imbed their knowledge in technology to:
 - Increase program efficiency
 - Provide easy access to care management knowledge
 - Increase ROI of DM programs
 - Enhance the ability to analyze data and improve program intervention
 - More effectively communicate with patients and providers



What Will be a Killer App?

- We don't really know yet?
- Technology market is very fragmented
- Cost and capital is still a major issues
- Remember Betamax!

Nonetheless, we believe that EMRs, Eprescribing, web-based tools, RPM, and care management platforms are the most likely "winners"



Forces Driving Technology Adoption

- The need to improve patient safety
- Aging of the population: need to managed multiple co-morbidities
- Spiraling healthcare costs
- Consumer adoption of Internet tools/technologies
- Employer-driven consumer models
- Increased physician acceptance of technology
- Growth of Disease Management programs



Technology and Disease Management

