It's A Success! Achieving Cost-Effective Disease Management in CHF

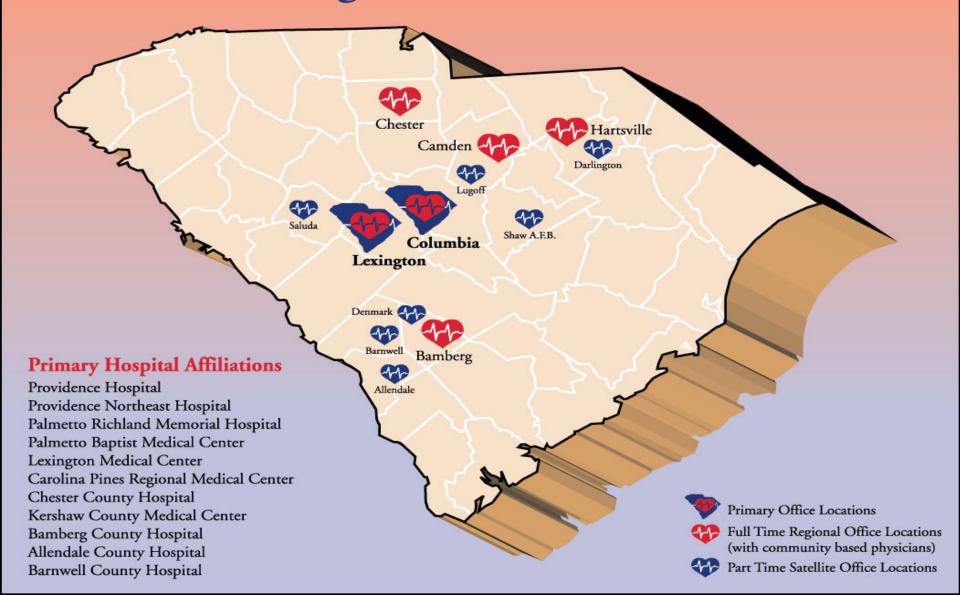


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Learning Objectives

- Discuss how to use disease management software to manage CHF patients
- Recommend steps to involve patients in their CHF management through software
- Determine ways to improve communication with all healthcare providers
- Identify ways to decrease hospitalizations and length of stay

Providing Advanced Cardiology Care To Patients Throughout South Carolina



Practice Overview













Why Disease Management?

- 90 million Americans have a chronic illness
- 70% of all deaths in the United States (287,000/yr from heart disease)
- 75% of the nation's \$1.7 trillion medical care costs

CHF-Costly Chronic Disease

- Number one diagnosis
- 3.5 million admissions/year
- 60-75% of total costs
- 47% re-admission rate in six-months



Disease Management Will...

- Support the provider/patient relationship and plan of care
- Prevent exacerbations by utilizing practice guidelines
- Provide tools to monitor patient outcomes







CHF Management Issues

- High volume of CHF patients
- No CHF Clinic
- Inability to track patient status
- Frequent hospitalizations/ED visits
- Communication with other providers







Disease Management Software

Solution

Achieving Physician Acceptance

- Presented concept to Administration, IS Committee and Physicians
- Determined program would improve management of CHF patients
- Agreed to participate as beta site utilizing our Camden regional office
- Worked with development team to determine content and workflow

Implementation Process

- Workflow mapping
- Staffing requirements
- Training
- Patient engagement
- Went live February 23, 2005

CHF Program Goals

- Improve quality of life
- Optimize communication
- Enhance compliance
- Early intervention
- Reduce frequency of CHF admissions
- Reduce length of stay

CHF Management Program

- Regular assessment of the patient's health status
- Management according to guidelines
- Provider communication
- Outcomes measurement







CHF Management Concept

The Management Loop

- Follow up visit
- Adapt medication and diet
- Schedule tests/procedures
- Educational session
- Self-monitoring



- Medication
- Diet
- Education
- Monitoring
- Appointments

- Lab tests
- Physical examination
- History
 - EF %
 - problem list
 - symptoms
 - diet
 - medication

CHF Process Model

Enrollment **Evaluation Disenrollment Routine care** initial continuous periodic end

- Identify patient
- Patient registration
- Initial assessment
- Patient Education
- Develop plan
- Identify providers

- Follow up visits
- Follow up phone calls
- Revise plan
- Assess Self monitoring
 Process evaluation
- Patient Education
- Communicate with providers

- Patient satisfaction
- Provider survey
- Quality assurance
- Optimize program





Inform providers

PATIENT SUMMARY 23/01/2004 - 23/03/2004				
Patient	Disaasa Managamant	Dhysiaian	Candialogist	
ratient	Disease Management Nurse	Physician	Cardiologist	
Name, First Name Patient ID - DOB	Name, First Name	Name, First Name	Name, First Name	
Address	Address	Address	Address	
Phone # Mobile #	Phone # Mobile #	Phone # Mobile #	Phone # Mobile #	
Program Information				
Date enrolled in CHF Program: 02/11/2003 Program level: high Status: NYHA Age: 64 Sex: Male Status: NYHA III (01/22/2004) ACC/AHA C (02/25/2004) EF 40 % (03/16/2004)				
Cardiac Related Diagnoses				
Date 02/23/2004 428.1 Left heart failure 02/02/2004 404.11 Hypertensive heart and renal disease, benign with congestive heart failure 01/12/2004 425.1 Cardiomyopathy, hypertrophic obstructive 11/22/2003 428.22 Heart failure, systolic, chronic Comorbidities & Risks				
Diabetes Type II sir Renal Insufficiency	hetes Type II since 1993 Last Pneumococcal Vaccination 9/2/2001 Smoking 2 packs per day 8/2/2003			
Med Dose So	Current Med		ched Start End	
Zocor 10mg O Cartia XT 120mg O Lasix 80mg B	D 1/15/04 4/15/04	Glucotrol 5mg Ol ASA 80mg HS		
Laboratory Results:				
S-Potassium 3.3 m S-Creatinin 2.4 m	m ol/l 12/1/03 l m ol/l 1/15/04 l g/dl 1/15/04	Hemoglobin 11 g/o Hematokrit 37 % INR 0.8	d1 2/15/04 2/15/04 2/15/04 3/m1 1/22/03	
M iscelleaneous:				
Dry weight: 89 BP 160/100		Last weight: 93 lbs ICD: DDD	12/14/03 12/14/03	
2/20/04 Regular p 2/15/04 Medication 1/15/04 Monitoria	Recent Hi ot CHF related phone assessment call on adapted by M. Krieger, Di ng Exception Weight gain > HF related	M U		

Our Experience

- Strategy for patient enrollment
- Workflow adjustments
- Telephony adjustments
- Patient alerts
- Patient compliance
- Home Health participation
- Longitudinal tracking of disease

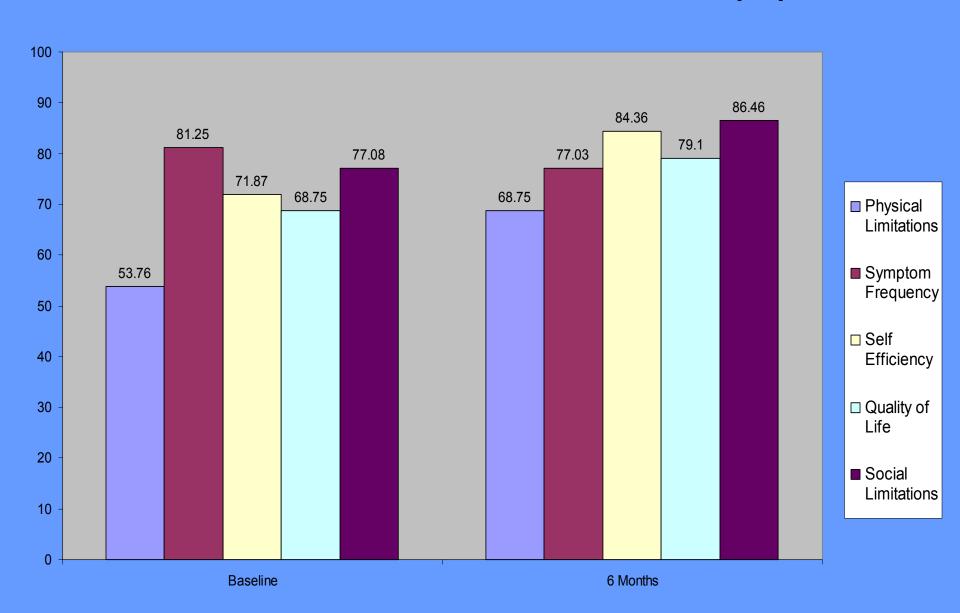
Benefits

- Improved patient compliance
- Active patient participation
- Early Intervention due to alerts
- Improved communication with providers
- Ability to track patient disease process
- Improve outcomes-core measures
- Decrease number of hospitalizations/year

16 Total patients tracked on SDM71 Total patients not in SDM program

Admitted to hospital	70
In SDM	0
Not in SDM	70
% total event free	19.5%
% event free not in SDM	1.4%
% event free in SDM	100%
% SDM patients hospitalized	0.0%
% non-SDM patients hospitalized	98.6%

KCCQ Questionnaire Results (%)



Potential Impact of Disease Management Programs:

Reduce Negative Financial Impact

of treating chronic ill patients by reducing Admission LOS and ER visits

Optimize Resources

by freeing up valuable resources for higher reimbursable procedures

Improve Quality of Care

by delivering better care to at risk patients

Improve Patient Affinity

by keeping valuable patients tied to your organization

Prepare for Future Revenue

anticipate reimbursement for disease management services (CMS)



QUESTIONS???