

ED Care Coordination Pathway Partnership

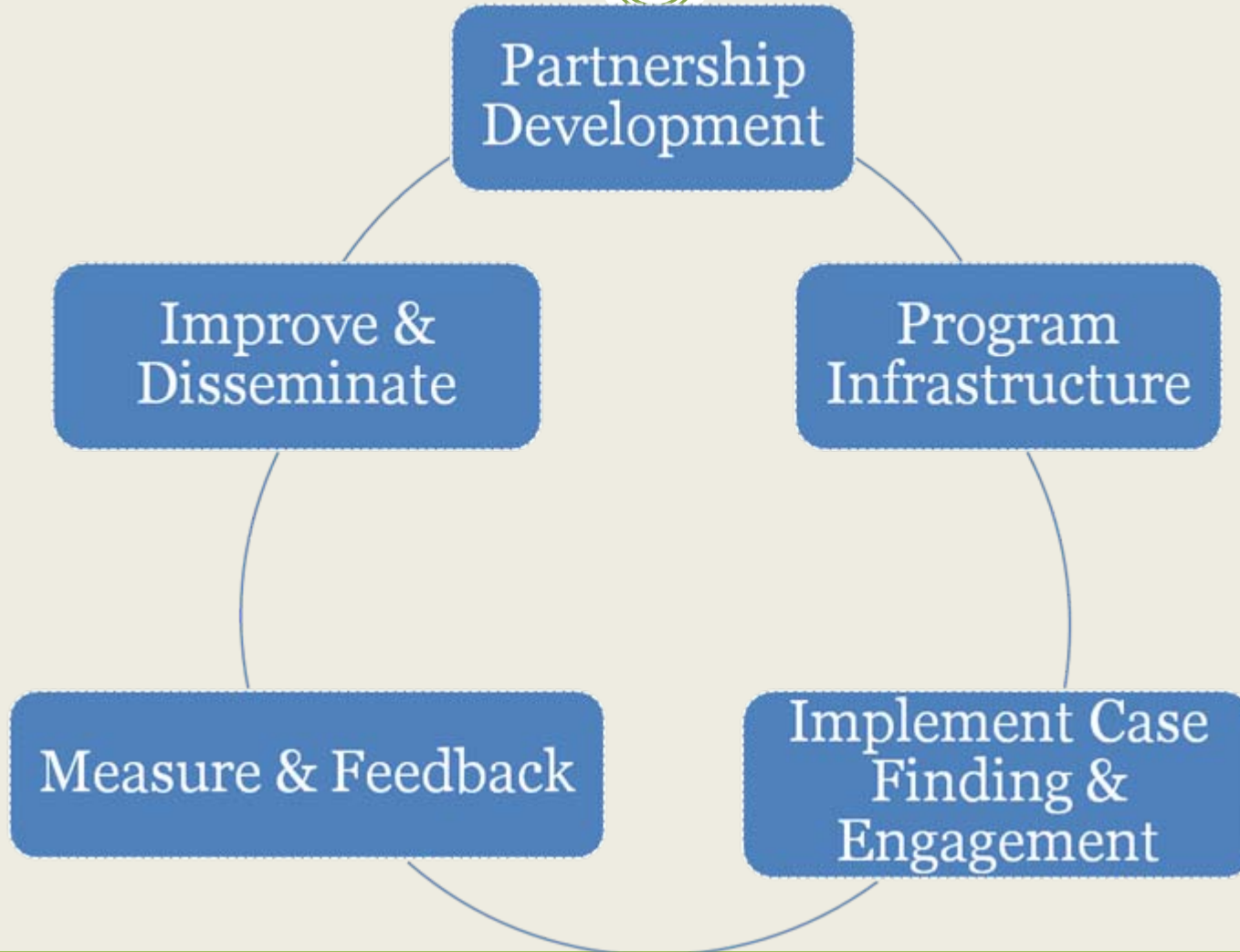
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**SUPER UTILIZER INTERVENTION FOR QUALITY
IMPROVEMENT**

**THE HEALTH COLLABORATIVE
HEALTH CARE ACCESS NOW
UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI MEDICAL CENTER
MAY 29, 2013**

Cincinnati Partnership for ED Care Management

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Snapshot of Greater Cincinnati Region – 2011

ED Utilization

Emergency Visits.....1,084,212
Avoidable ED Visit.....182,193
Percent Avoidable.....16.8%

Top 5 Payers for ED Visits

Medicaid HMO.....197,371
Self Pay.....181,171
Medicare.....180,419
Commercial Ins.....127,142
Medicaid.....115,270

Top 5 Communities With ED Visits

Fairfield Liberty Township..35,319
Liberty Township.....34,466
Covington.....34,421
Milleville Rossville.....30,846
Cincinnati Mt. Healthy..... 24,659

Provider Information

Total
Hospital/Ed.....25
Total Licensed
Beds.....6,526
Neighborhoods
Served.....3,624

Total Population in SW Ohio counties: 1.1 million people

University Hospital – General Information 2012



ALL ED VISITS

Total ED Visits = 85,979

- Admitted/Observation = 19,722
- Treated/Released = 66,257

Total Charges = \$790 M

- Admitted/Observation = \$669 M
- Treated/Released = \$121M

Average Charge per Visit = \$9,187

- Admitted/Observation = \$33,921
- Treated/Released = \$1,833

AVOIDABLE* ED VISITS (Treat/Released)

Total ED Visits = 9287

Total Charges = \$14.2 M

Average Charge per Visit = \$1,527

***10.8 % Of ED Visits at University
Hospital were Avoidable ED Visits***

Source: HCAN/UCMC ED Data Analysis

** Avoidable as defined by AHRQ Ambulatory Sensitive Conditions*

HCAN ED Care Coordination Pathway

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Eliminate avoidable ED visits
Eliminate preventable ED visits



Coordinate patient flow between ED,
Health Home and/or other required
services



Use well-defined, evidence-based
Pathways

Analysis of 2009 Patient Cohort

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- Patient cohort – 434 pts./1037 visits & uninsured adults who were interviewed by Community Health Worker

Record review six month pre & post sentinel visit (CHW interview)

Patient ED Utilization Results

60% decrease in utilization (from 1.77 visit/patient to 0.73 visits/patient)

77% decrease in visits, 15% no change and 9% increase in visits

Largest reduction in ED visits = 6; largest increase in ED visits = 4

Super User Case Finding Strategy

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- Inclusion Criteria: ≥ 20 ED visits in past 12 months, Hamilton County resident
- Exclusion Criteria: sickle cell, cancer, psychiatric primary diagnosis, and pregnant patients
- Patient identification tactics: mainly data driven, also accepting physician referrals
- Coordination with Behavioral Health ED pilot – Keys to Health
- Patient Alert technology – HealthBridge (RHIE)

Initial Super Utilizer Patient Profile

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- 14 patients: Female = 9; Male = 5

White = 3; African American = 11

Inclusion Criteria/Primary Diagnoses

ED Visits (2/2010 – 2/2012) = 1201

ED Charges = \$1,426,333

Admission Charges = \$2,829,210

Hospital Admissions = 145

Hospitalization LOS = 584 days

Payer Sources = Medicare/Medicaid -4, Self-Pay -3,
Medicaid (including managed care plans) -7

Super User Demographics

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- Number of clients enrolled: 15
- Females - 8, Males - 7
- African American - 11, White - 4
- Median Age: 46 yrs. Ranging from 24 – 61 yrs.
- No zip code clustering - 12 different zip codes
- PCP status: yes – 8; no -7
- Employment status: unemployed - 13; disability –8; employed - 2

Current Patients (15) Utilization Information



ALL ED VISITS

Total ED Visits = 504

- Admitted/Observation = 23
- Treated/Released = 481

Total Charges = \$957K

- Admitted/Observation = \$197K
- Treated/Released = \$660K

Average Charge per Visit = \$1,899

- Admitted/Observation = \$12,916
- Treated/Released = \$1,372

AVOIDABLE* ED VISITS

Total Avoidable ED Visits = 50

Total Charges = \$117K

Average Charge per Visit = \$2,237

~10% of ED Visits were avoidable

Source: HCAN/UC ED Data Analysis

** Avoidable as defined by AHRQ Ambulatory Sensitive Conditions*

Super User Workflow: High Touch/High Tech

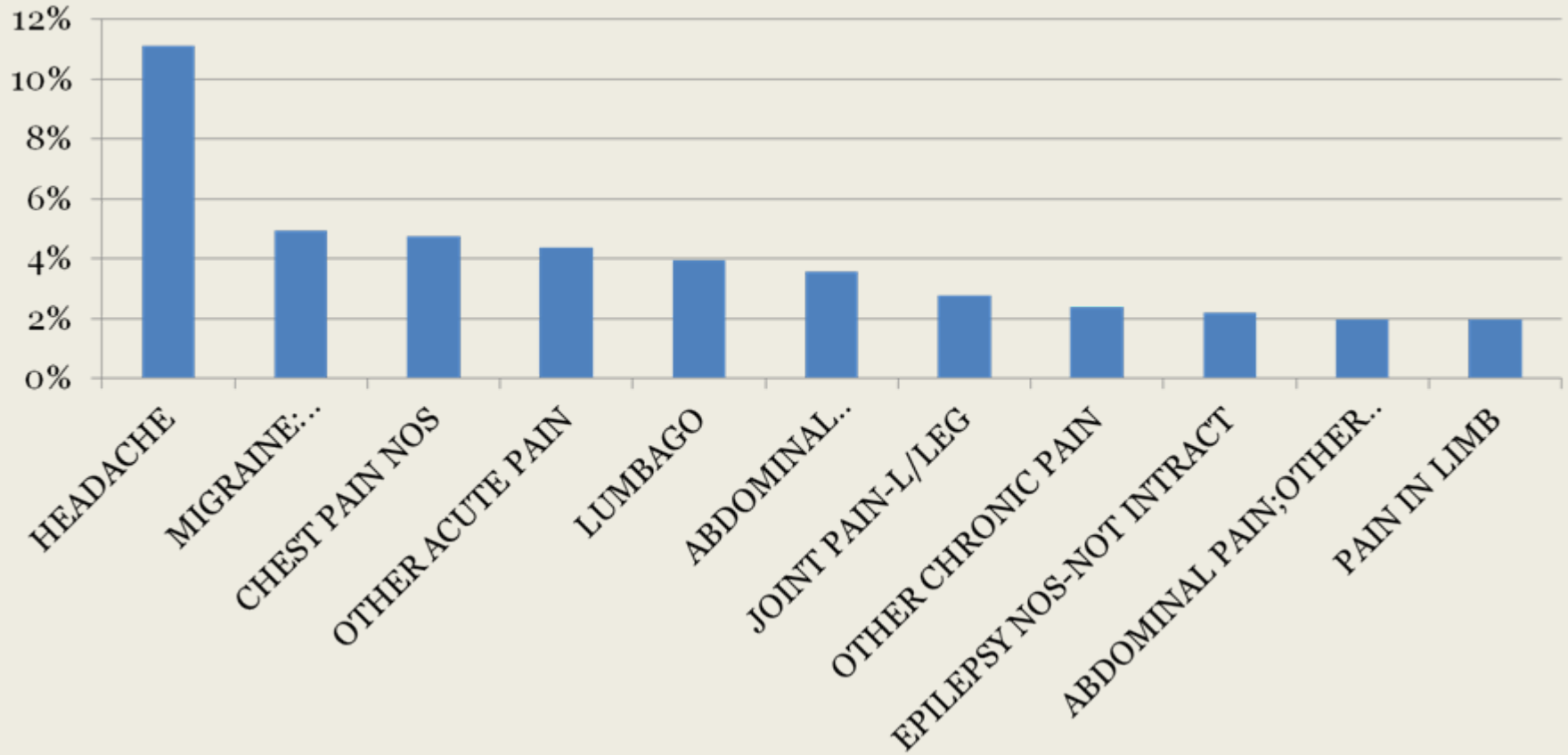
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- Community Health Worker Role
- Data management Role: patient identification, utilization history verification, reporting, etc.
- Clinical Role – ED coordination and linkages with hospital-based services
- Community Connections: medical, behavioral health and social/environmental

Top Ten Diagnoses for ED Visit

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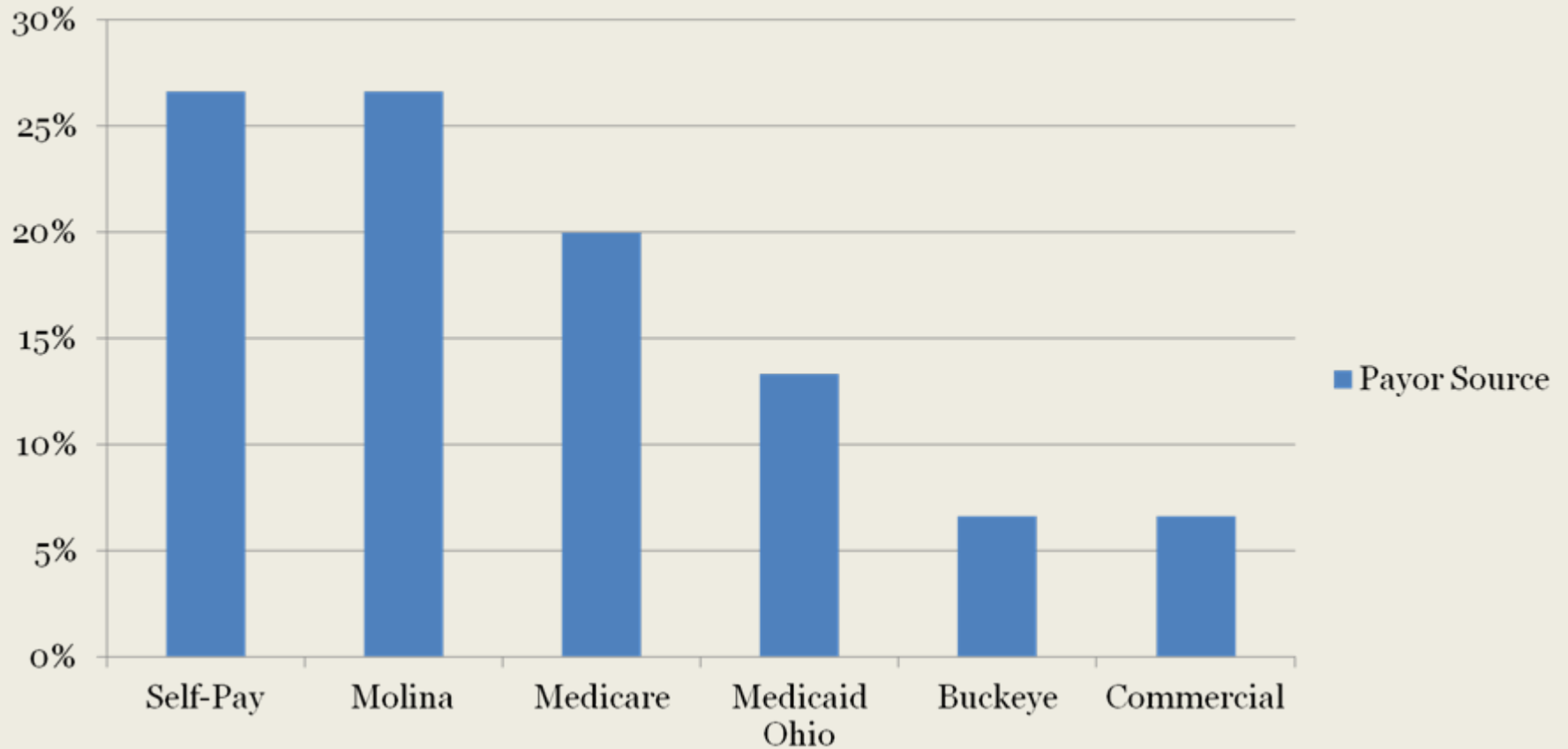
Diagnoses



Insurance Status of Current Clients

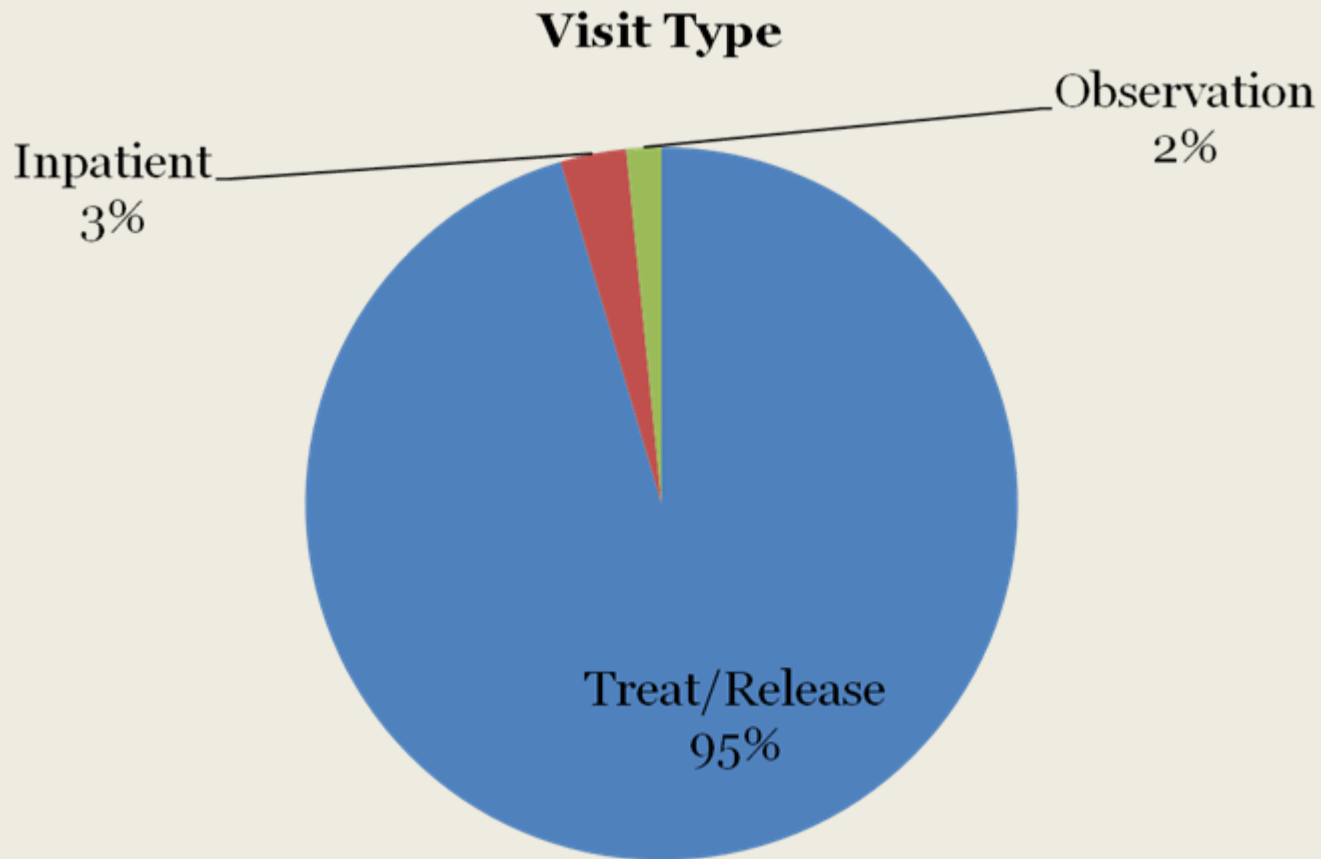
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Payor Source



Type of ED Visit

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Pre/Post Intervention Utilization

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Patient	ED Visits 12 Month Prior	ED Charge 12 Month Prior	ED Visits since enrollment	ED Charge since Enrollment	Reduction in ED Visits	Reduction in ED Charge
M.O.	34	\$ 22,807	4 in 4 months	\$ 4,501	65%	41%
A.G.	45	\$ 83,455	4 in 5 months	\$ 26,502	79%	24%
C.B.	54	\$ 38,434	27 in 5 months	\$ 18, 233	no reduction	no reduction

Note: C.B. was non-responsive after several contacts.

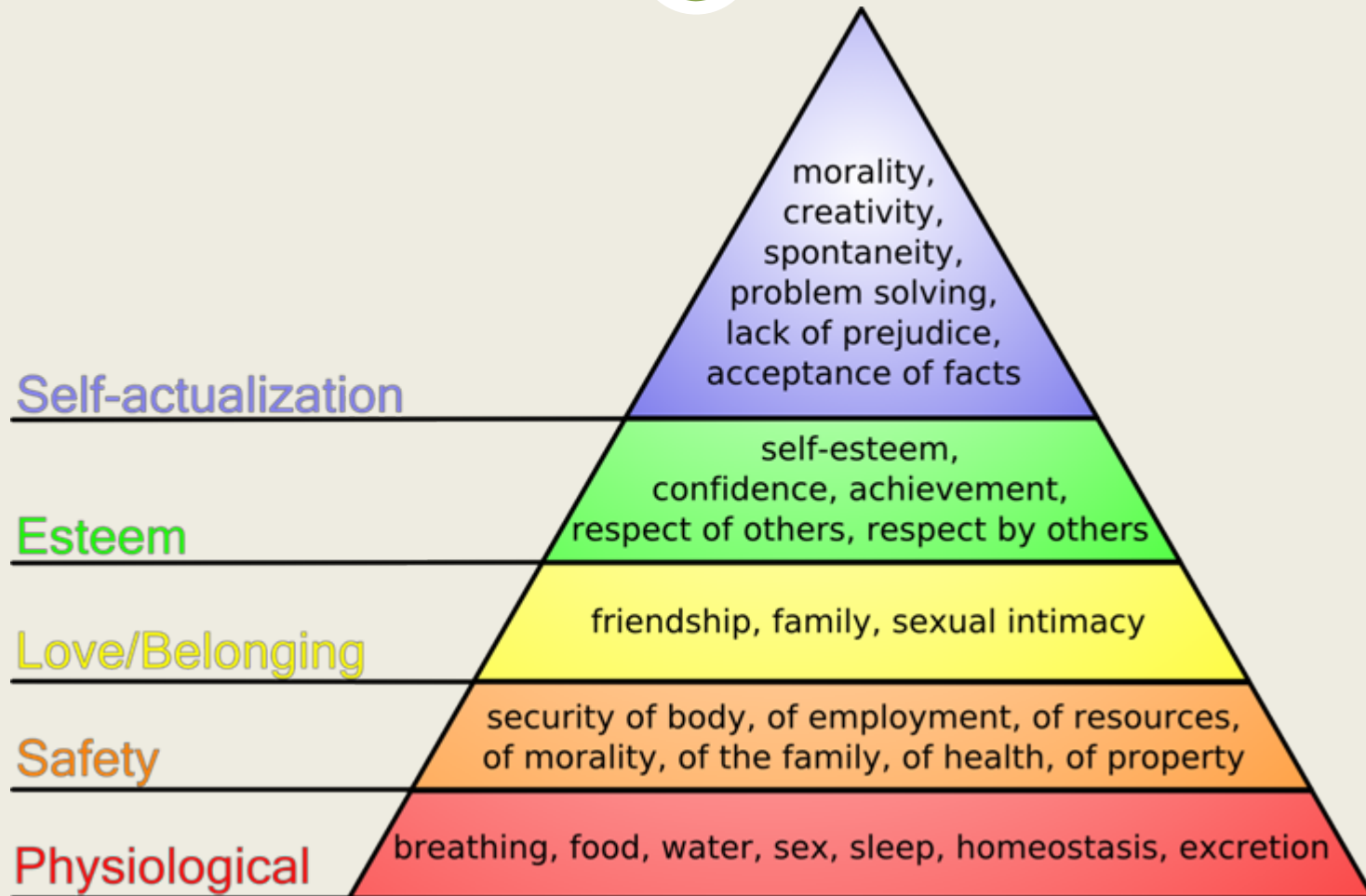
Qualitative Results

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- Complicated patients but health seeking behaviors can be changed
- Prioritize social/environmental challenges and logistical barriers issues
- Eliminate duplication of services across case managers/duplication
- Determine patient readiness to engage and manage crises

Maslow Hierarchy of Needs

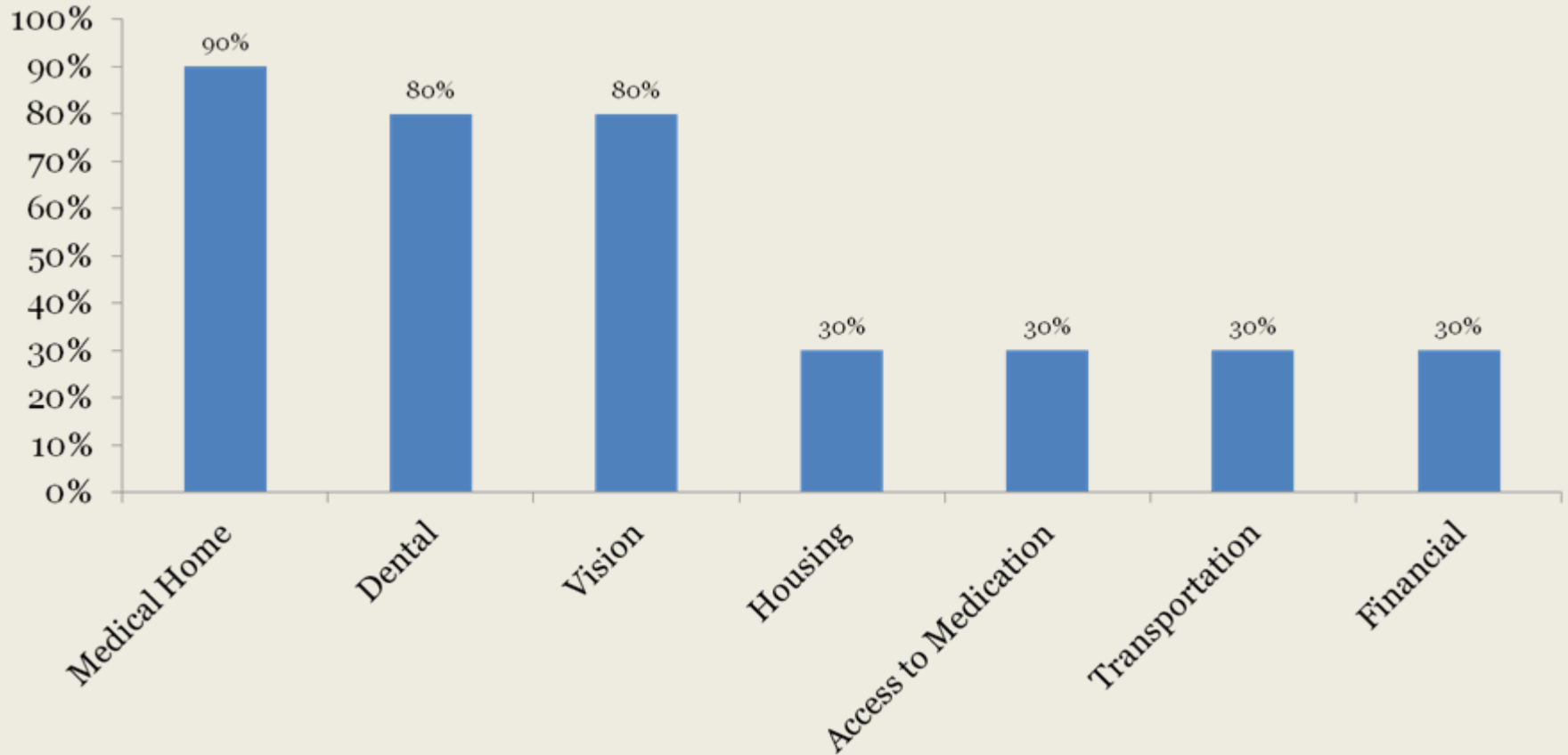
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Patient Goals

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Patient Goals



ED Care Coordination Pathway Goals 2013-2014

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- Identify resources to increase service capacity among relevant providers and CBOs
- Develop an Integrated Ambulatory Services Community Network within UCHealth to address the ED capacity and referral needs
- Improve care coordination for patients with for chronic illness; improve inter-system collaboration

Value Proposition Providers & Payors

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- HCAN & UH process improvements: internal operations & communication; paperwork reduction; dedicated data management infrastructure
- Silo- busting
- Leverage seed money from grant to build a better system of coordination and access to care for high cost/unmanaged patients
- Medicaid requirements for 1% high cost patients

Policy Opportunities

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- State Medicaid role – challenges with negotiating 1:1 with each Medicaid plan; Medicaid expansion and impact on payment to hospitals
- Payment for CHW interventions
- Regional spread of program into other hospitals
- Dissemination of results to inform local policymakers

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