

# Improving Delivery of Care for Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD), Diabetes and Hypertension (ICD-Pieces)

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# Outline

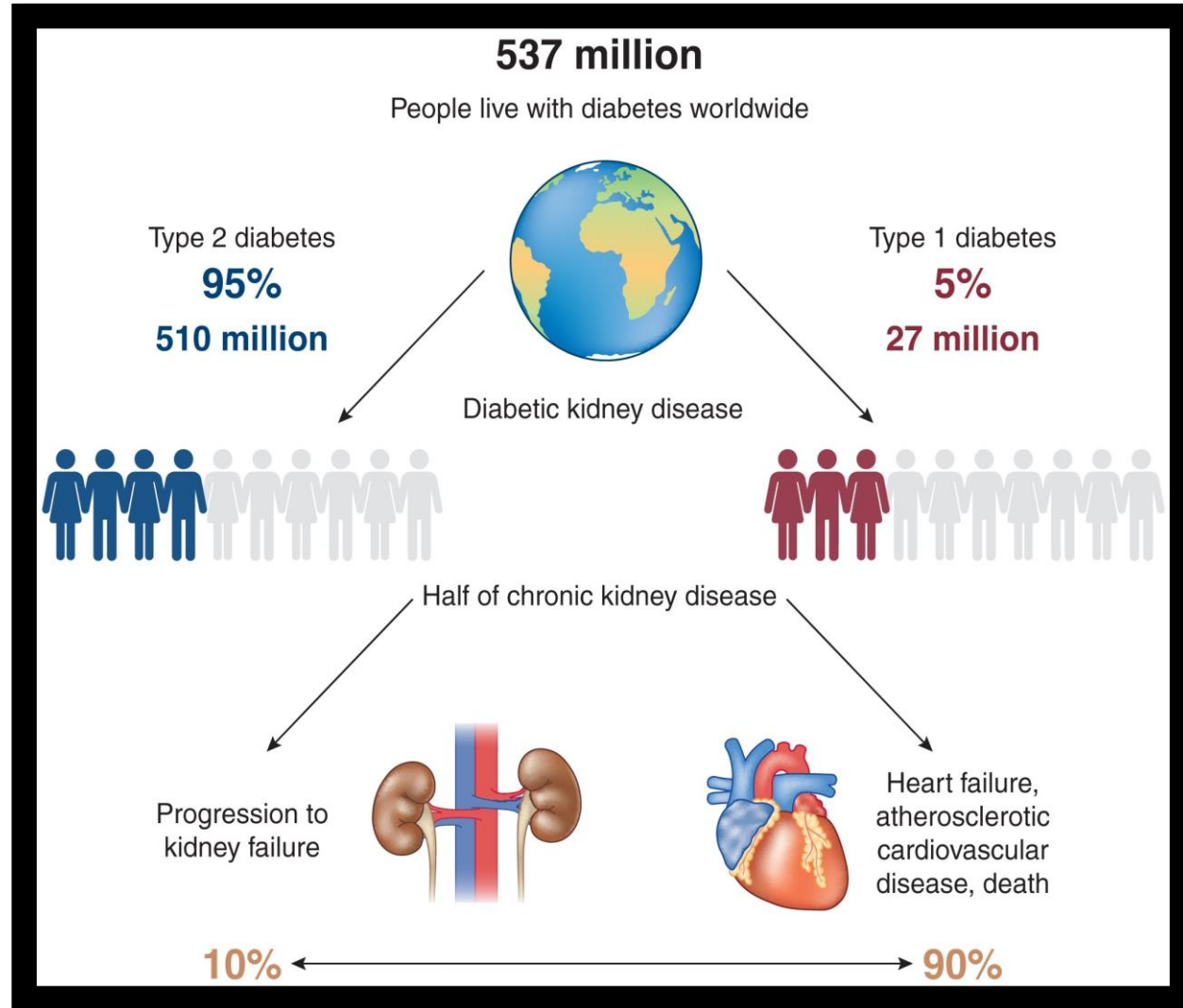
1. Scientific rationale for ICD-Pieces

2. Study design

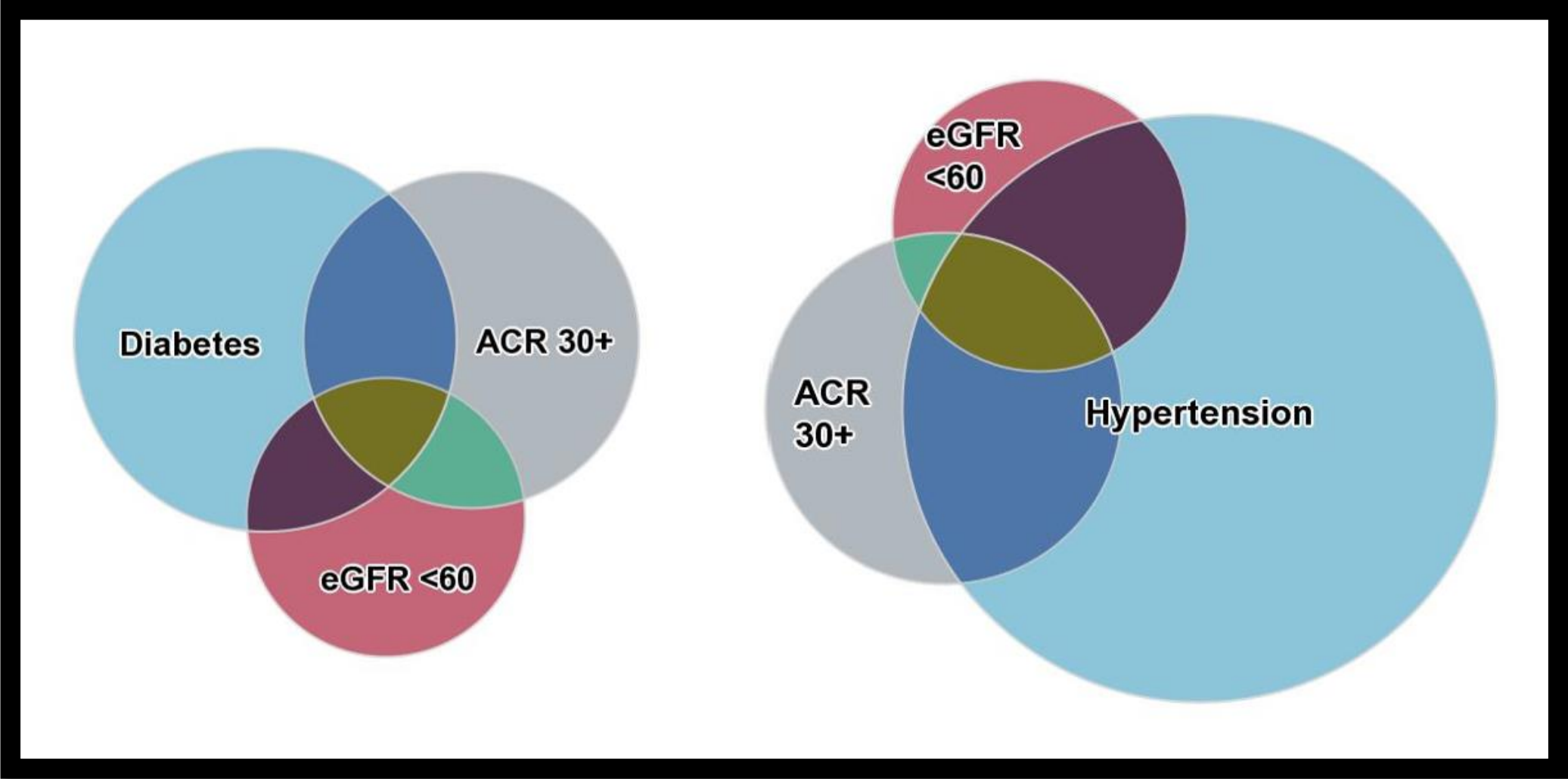
3. Study findings

4. Lessons learned

# Addressing CKD—Understand Comorbidities



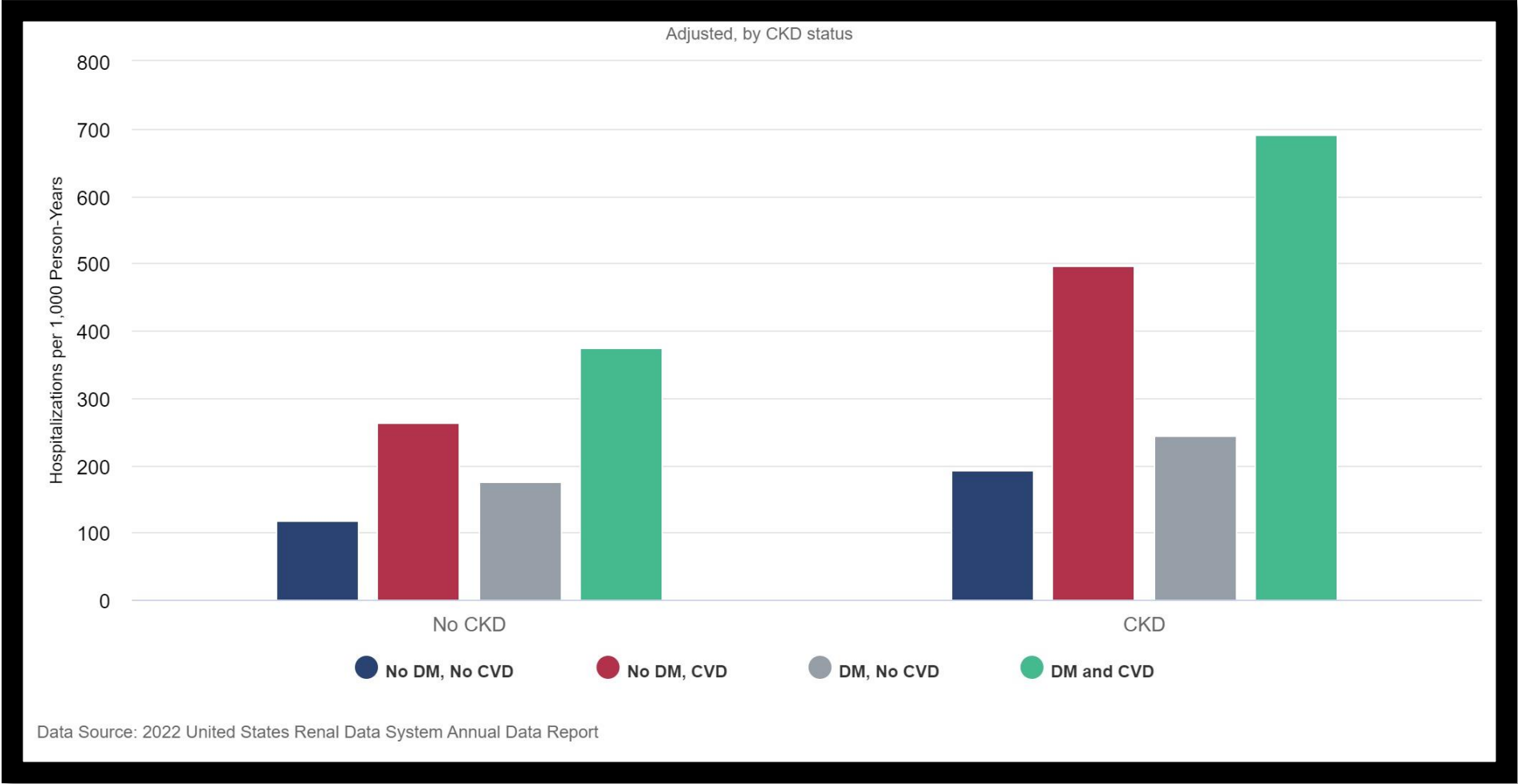
# CKD in US Adults with Diabetes and HTN



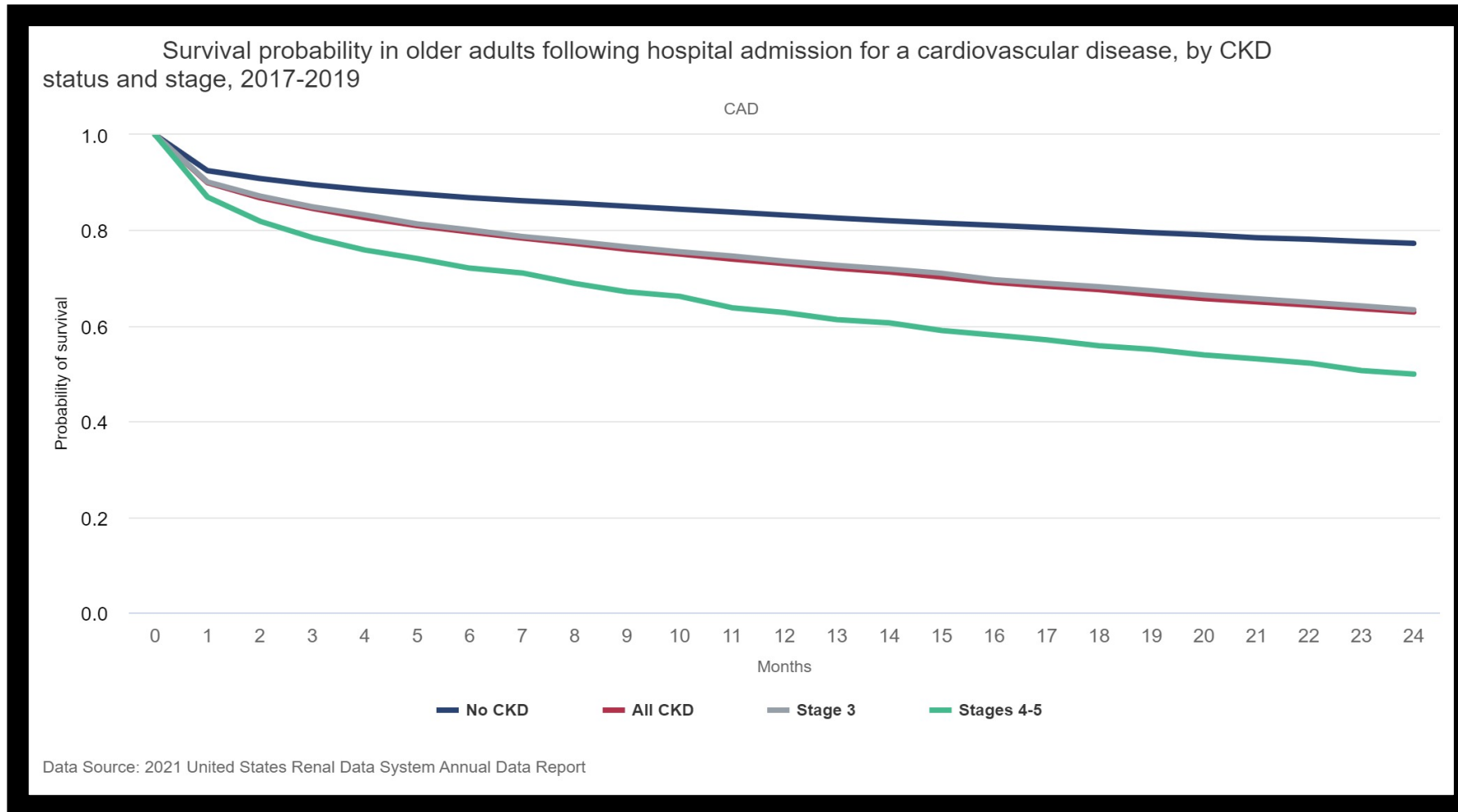
Data Source: 2020 United States Renal Data System Annual Data Report

Higher risk kidney failure, CV events and premature death

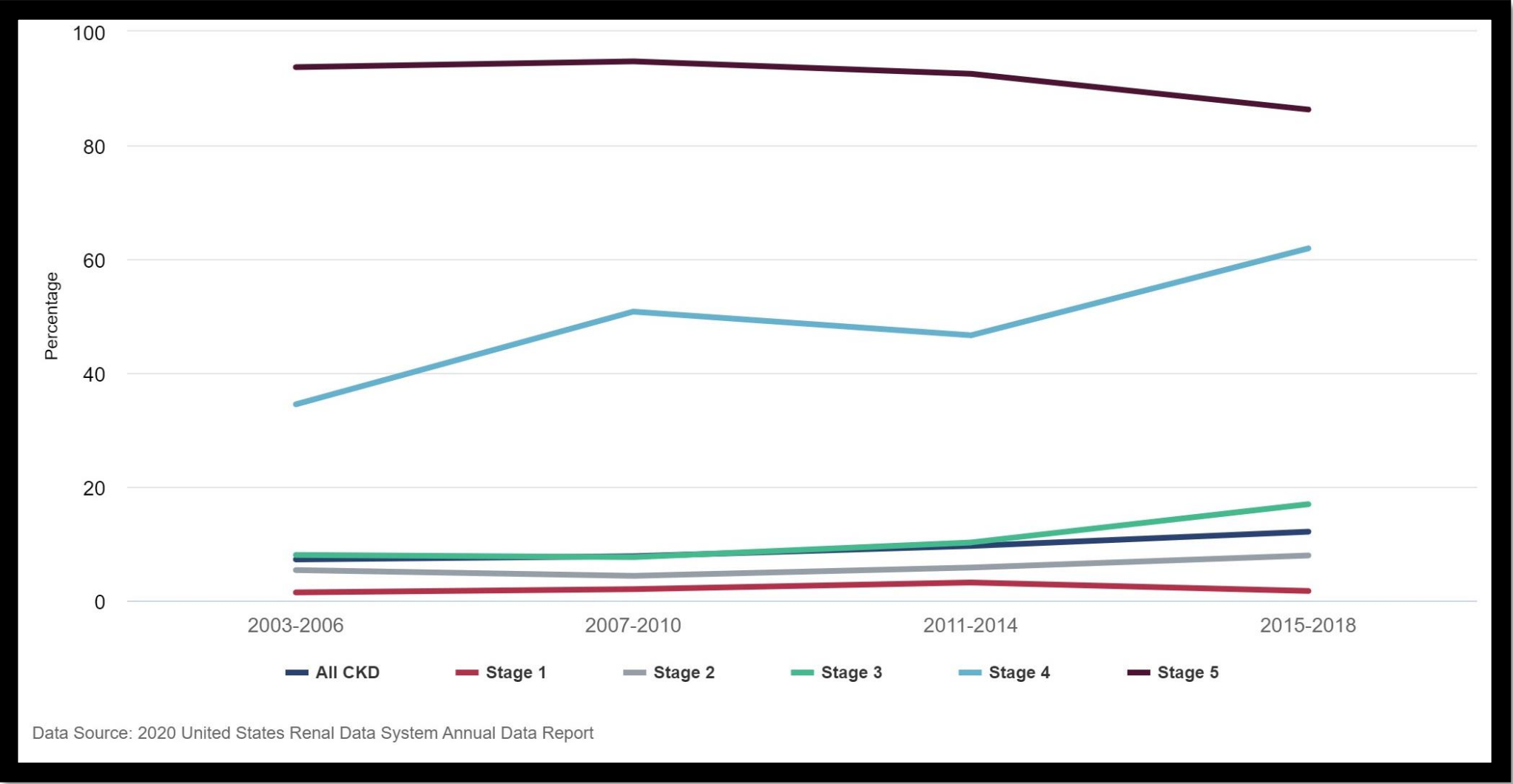
# All Cause Hospitalizations by Presence of CKD, Diabetes and Cardiovascular Disease



# Survival Probability After CV Hospitalization Among CKD Patients



# CKD Awareness in US



Data Source: 2020 United States Renal Data System Annual Data Report

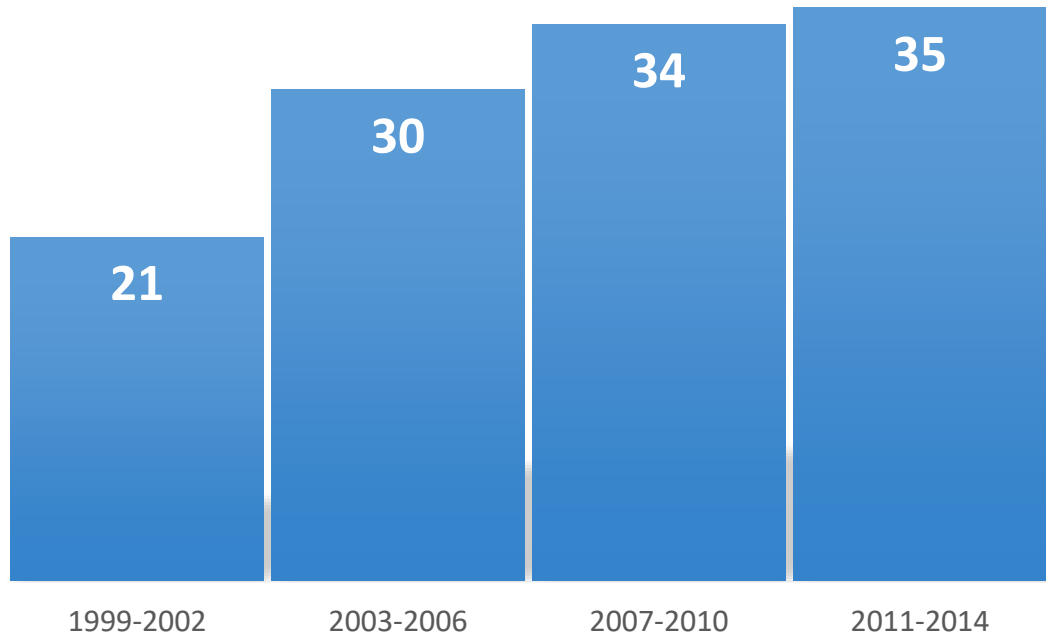
# Measures of Control CKD risk factors USRDS-NHANES participants

Risk Factor	Controlled Years 2011-2014
HTN: Aware, treated, and controlled	27.8%
Total Cholesterol <200	61.6%
Physical Activity (Non-Sedentary)	56.4%
Smoking (Never)	51.7%
Glycohemoglobin <7%	42.9%

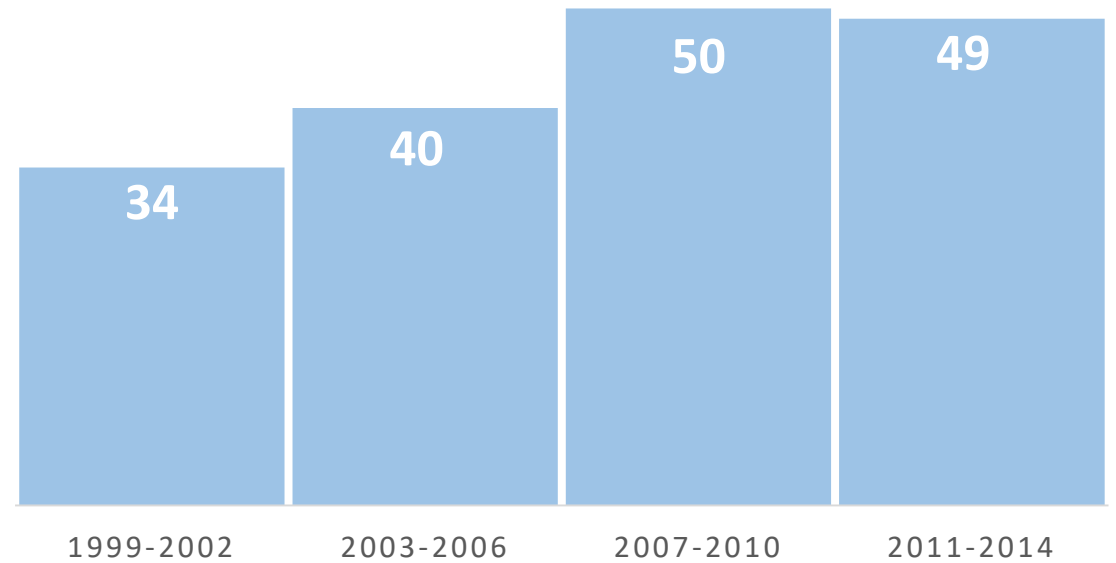


# Use ACE/ARB in CKD

ACE/ARB use(%) by era in those with ACR  $\geq 30$ mg/g regardless of eGFR  
P<0.001



ACE/ARB use (%) by era in those with eGFR <60mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup> and ACR <30mg/g  
P<0.001

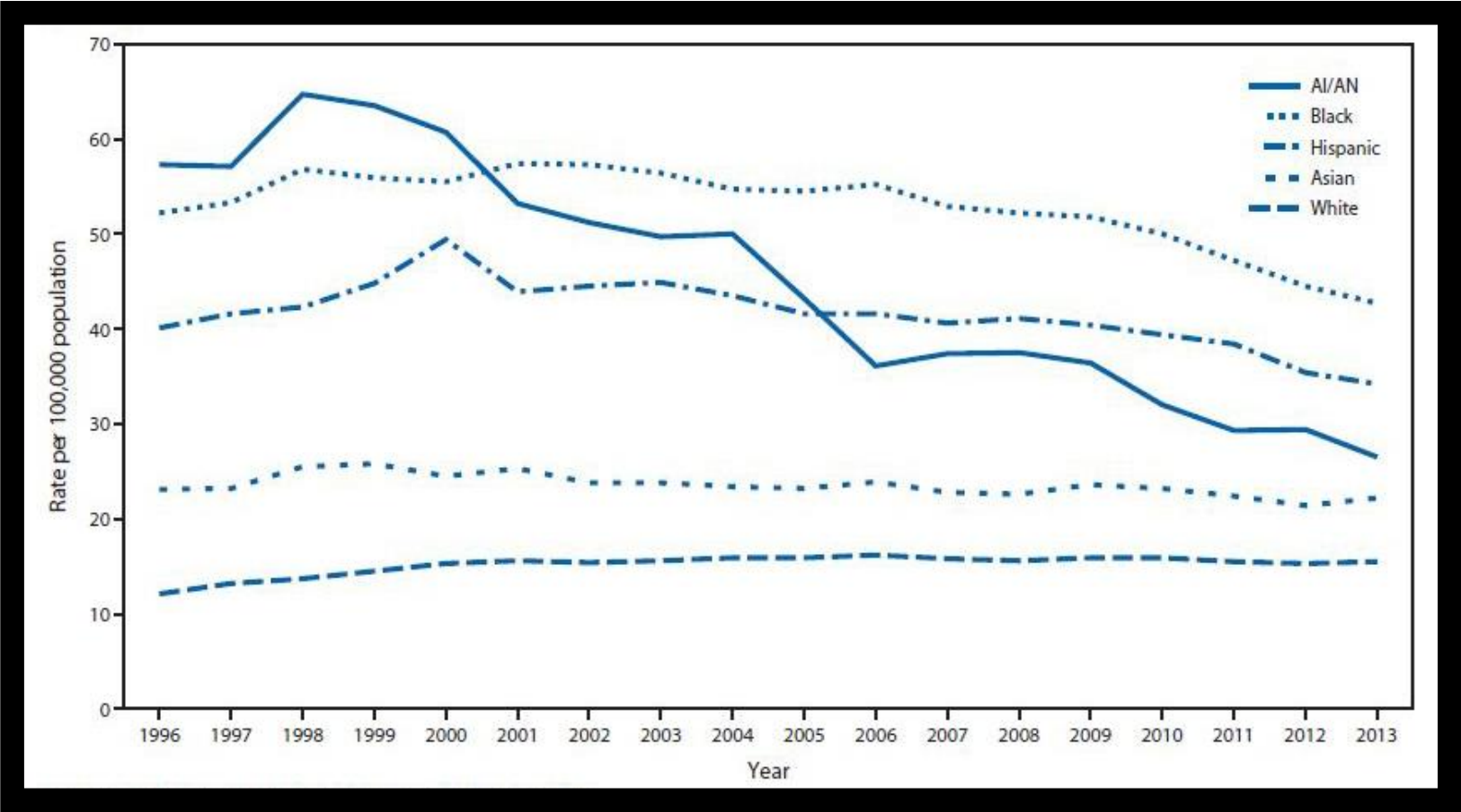


Doi:10.1681/ASN.2018100971

# CKD and Gaps in Care



# Incidence ESRD from Diabetes US—Observations: Native Americans (AI/ AN) and other groups



MMWR Jan 17, 2017

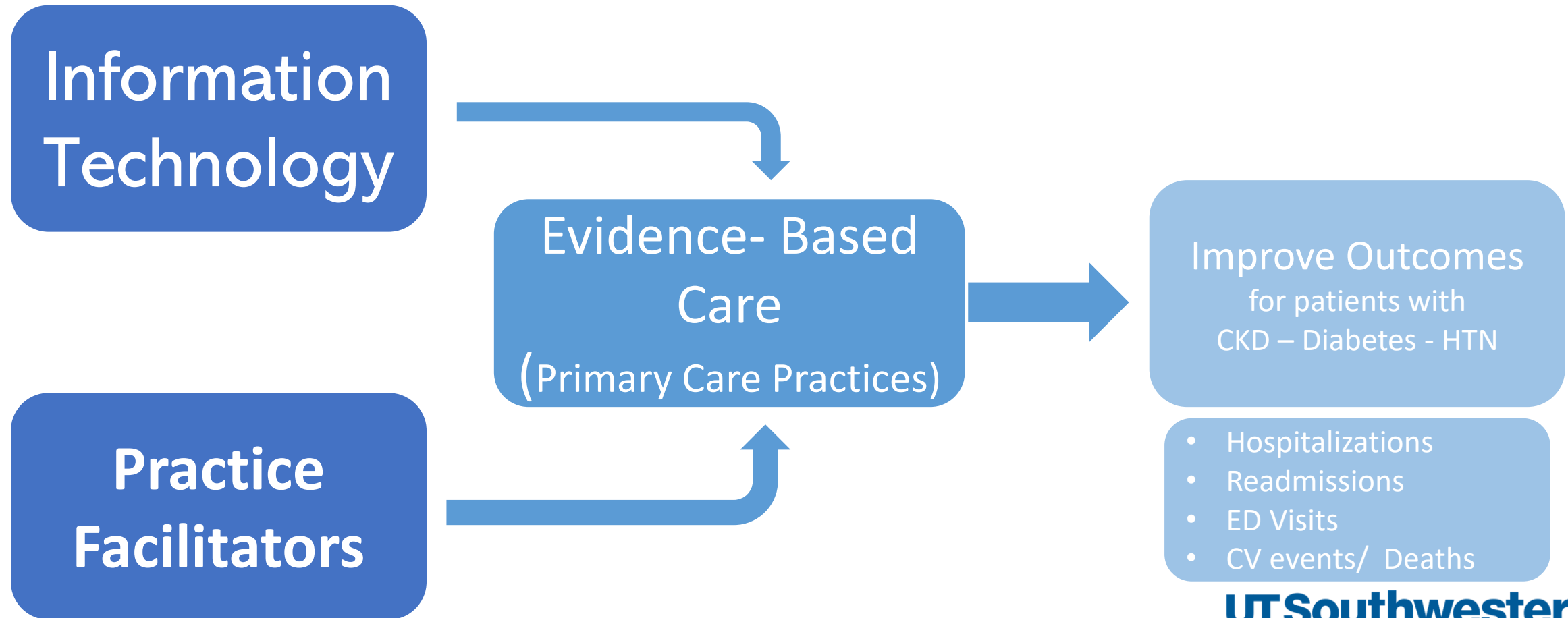
# Selection of a Pragmatic Design for ICD-Pieces

1. Who: Patients with triad CKD, Diabetes and HTN

2. What: Identify patients  
Evidence-based interventions

3. How: Leverage technology  
Assist personnel in primary practices





# Hypothesis: ICD- Pieces Collaboratory Model of Care



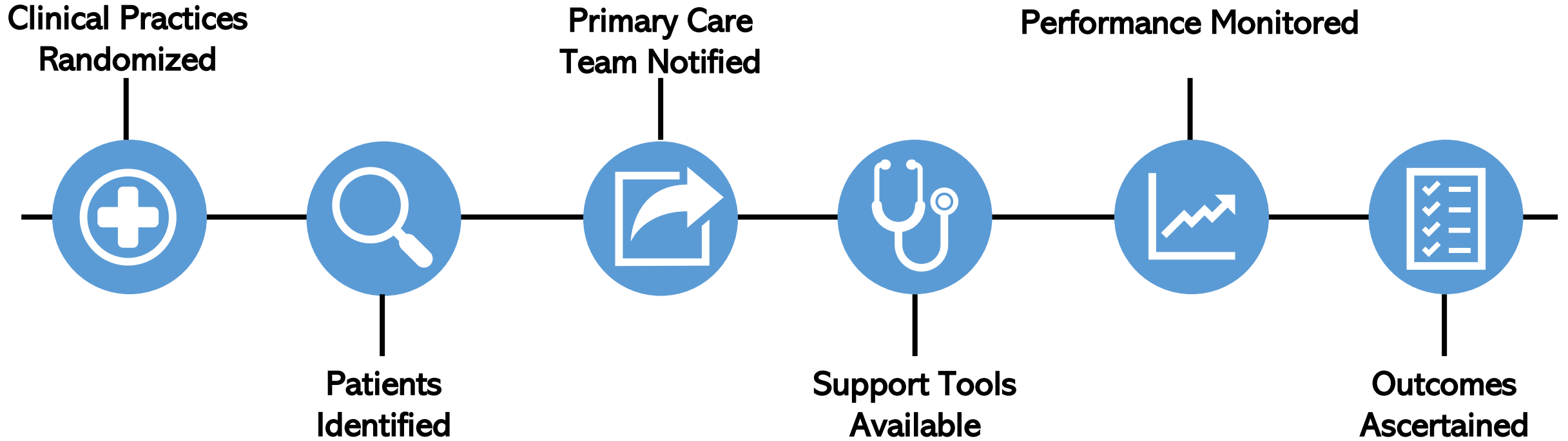
# ICD-Pieces Study

<b>Population</b>	Adult primary care patients with CKD, diabetes, and hypertension in 4 major health systems
<b>Design</b>	Open-label, pragmatic trial randomized by primary care practice (cluster)
<b>Intervention</b>	During primary care clinic visit
<b>ICD-Pieces</b>	Practice facilitator implemented evidence-based care for secondary prevention of HTN, DM, CKD, and CV complications
<b>Control</b>	Usual Care
<b>Waiver of informed consent</b>	(Inform patients and allow opt-outs)
<b>Outcome</b>	One-year documented hospitalization (claims / EHR)

# Participating Health Systems

 <b>Parkland</b>	 <b>Texas Health Resources</b>	 <b>ProHealth PHYSICIANS</b>	 <b>Department of Veterans Affairs</b>
Safety Net	Multiple Practices	ACO	VA North Texas
Dallas County	North Texas	Connecticut	North Texas
Public	Non-Profit	Private	Federal
EPIC	EPIC	All Scripts	CPRS

# Study Conduct



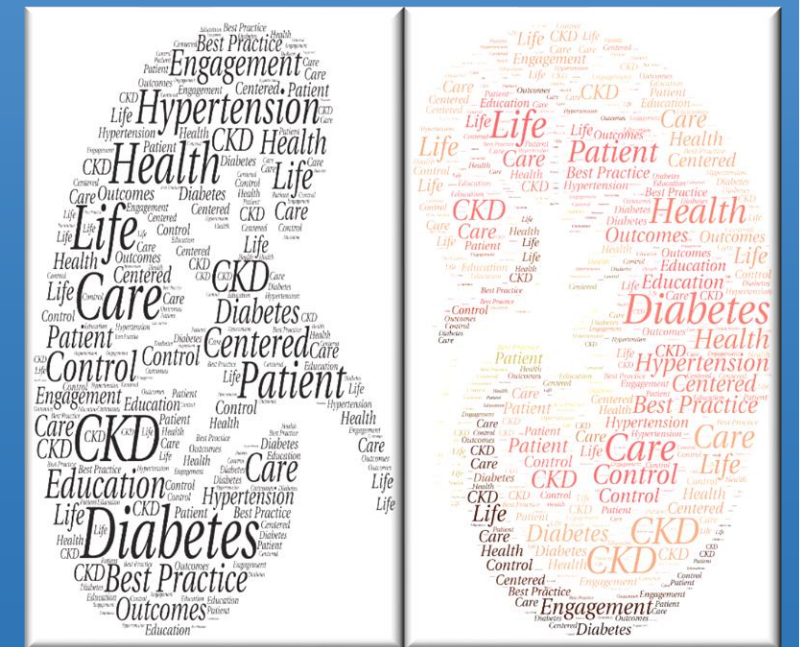


# ICD–Pieces Implementation

Evidenced-based care  
(IT + PF) and Primary team

- Update Problem List
- BP control and use ACEI / ARB
- Set HbA1c goal—guidance/ orders
- Avoid hypoglycemia
- Statins
- Avoidance of NSAID
- Immunizations
- Education (visit summary/ NKDEP)
- Document opt-outs

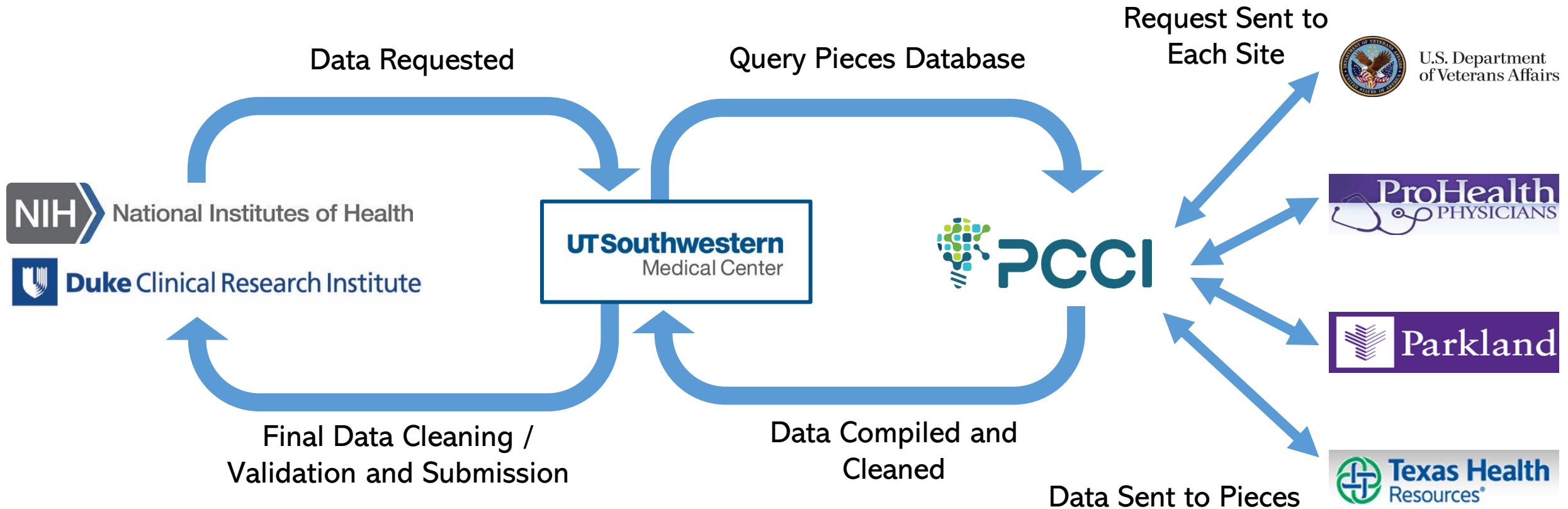
# EHR Phenotypes and Datasets



# Inclusion Criteria

Criteria	Requirement
Age	18-85 years of Age
Coexisting conditions	Chronic Kidney Disease, Type 2 Diabetes & Hypertension
Chronic Kidney disease	Two or more eGFRs < 60ml/minute <u>OR</u> Two or more positive tests for albuminuria and/or proteinuria
Type 2 Diabetes	Random blood glucose greater than 200mg/dL <u>OR</u> Hemoglobin A1C greater than 6.5% <u>OR</u> Use of hypoglycemic agents <u>OR</u> Type 2 diabetes included in problem list
Hypertension	SBP > 140mmHg on two different occasions at least one week apart <u>OR</u> DBP > 90 on two occasions at least more than one week apart <u>OR</u> Use of antihypertensive agents except thiazide diuretics <u>OR</u> Hypertension included in problem list

# Trial Data Flow



# CKD Concept Identification

Barrier: Only 52% of Trial Participants had documentation of CKD as a defined problem

Even using Mapped Lab to Dipstick Protein, MACR and PCR, enrollment criteria screening across all sites required:

- Text processing
- Use of eGFR estimation equation changes (MDRD -> Race Neutral CKD-EPI)
- Invalid Data filters (eg. creatinine entered as eGFR)
- Unit standardization across institutions
- Per Visit confirmation that labs criteria are both recent and chronic

# Accuracy ICD-Pieces Algorithm to Identify Participants

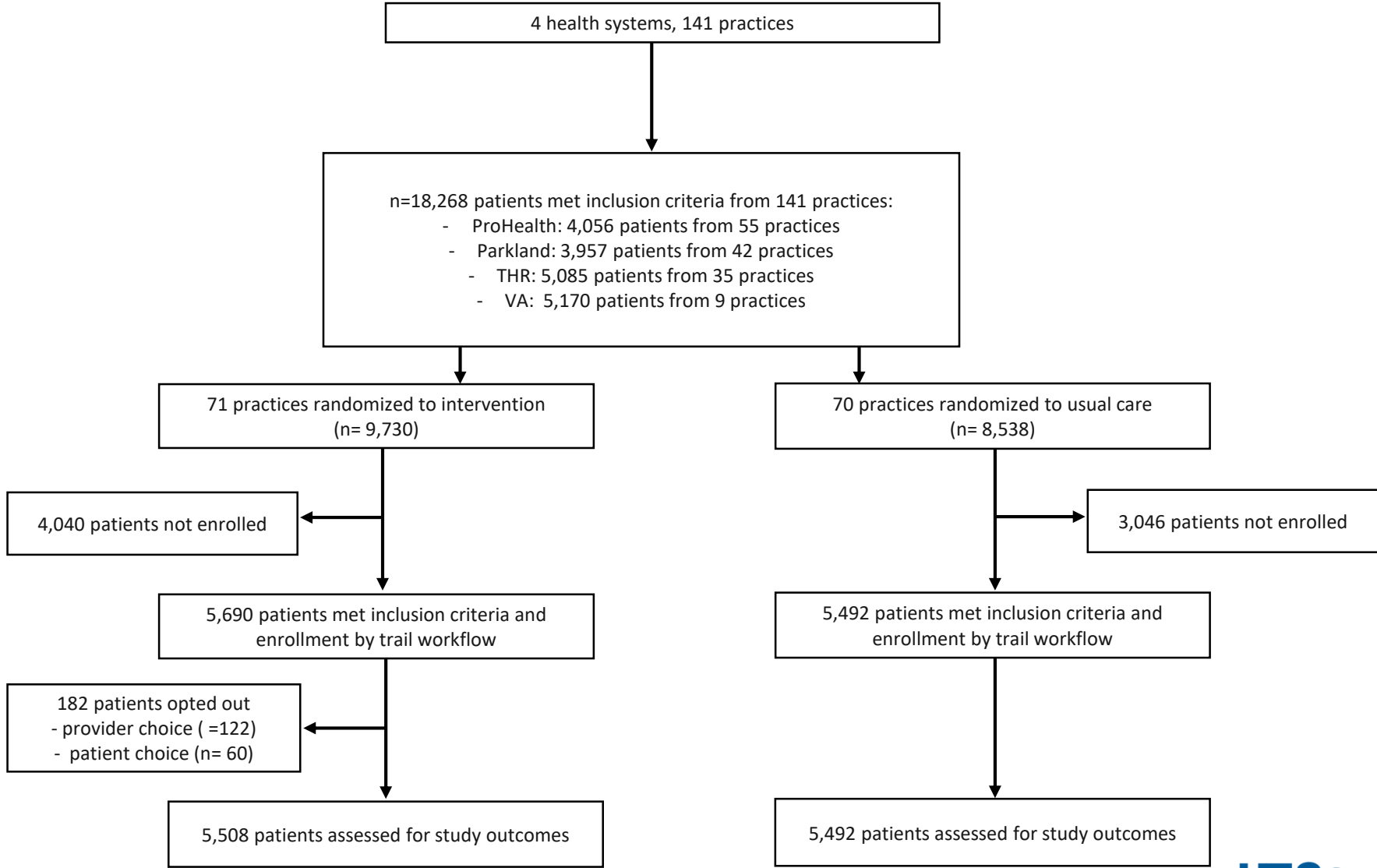
Criteria	ICD-Pieces n = 582	Standard of care n = 531
CKD	99.3%	98.3%
DM2	97.9%	98.3%
HTN	99%	98.5%
Triad of CKD, DM2 and HTN	96.2%	95.1%

The accuracy of the EHR algorithmic based identification of CKD, DM, and HTN triad when compared against a gold standard human chart review in 10% randomly selected study subjects from overall study population (N=11,000).



# ICD-Pieces Consort Diagram

- Enrollment required\*:**
- Identification patients via e-criteria
  - Confirmation eligibility by facilitator
  - Updated laboratories
  - Visit clinic on scheduled day
  - Communication facilitator and clinic
  - Active enrollment day of visit



\* Enrollment requirement differs in the intervention and usual care arms



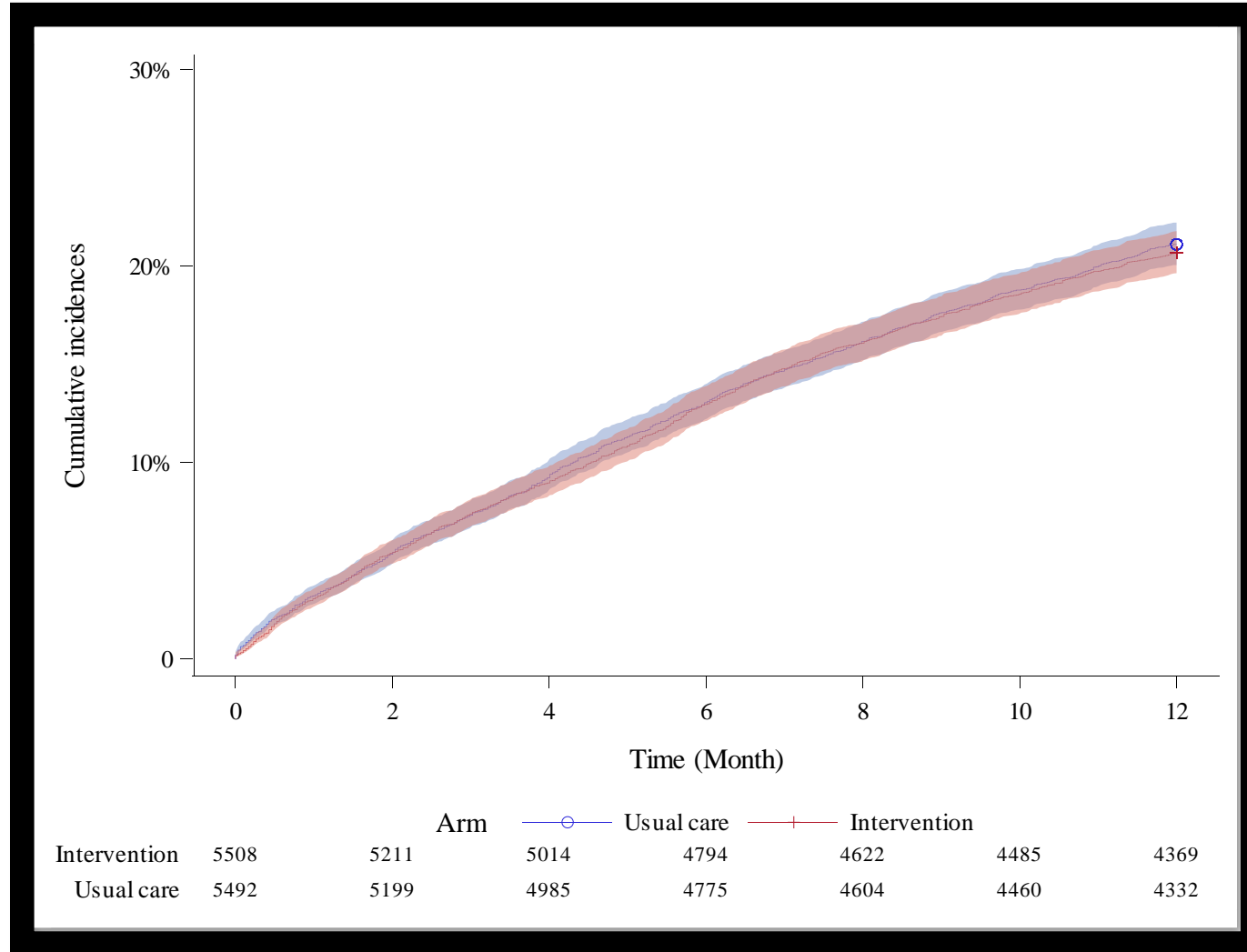
# Table 1: Baseline Characteristics

Characteristics		ICD Pieces Intervention	Standard of Care
<b>Total Enrolled</b>		5,508	5,492
<b>Age</b>	Mean +/- SD (years)	68.1 +/- 10.4	68.9 +/- 10.3
<b>Gender</b>	Male (%)	2,958 (53.7%)	2,951 (53.7%)
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Not Hispanic or Latino	3,911 (71%)	4,041 (73.6%)
	Hispanic or Latino	1,129 (20.5%)	944 (17.2%)
	Unknown	468 (8.5%)	507 (9.2%)
<b>Race</b>	White	4,003 (72.7%)	4,058 (73.6%)
	Black or African American	1,159 (21%)	1,088 (19.8%)
	Asian	101 (1.8%)	137 (2.5%)
	Other	36 (0.7%)	46 (0.8%)
	Unknown	209 (3.8%)	163 (3%)
<b>Blood Pressure</b>	Mean Systolic BP +/- SD (mmHg)	133.1 +/- 18.7	132.5 +/- 17.9
	Mean Diastolic BP +/- SD (mmHg)	73.7 +/- 11.2	73.4 +/- 10.8
<b>HbA1c</b>	Mean +/- SD (%)	7.6 +/- 2.1	7.5 +/- 2.1
<b>Estimated GFR</b>	Mean +/- SD (ml/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup> )	48.1 +/- 16.8	49.4 +/- 15.6
<b>Proteinuria</b>	Yes	2,217( 40.3%)	2,065 (37.6%)
	No	1,003 (18.2%)	1,018 (18.5%)
	Unknown	2,264 (41.1%)	2,235 (40.7%)

# Table 1: Baseline Characteristics

Characteristics		ICD Pieces Intervention	Standard of Care
<b>BMI</b>	Mean +/- SD (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	33.4 +/- 7.6	33 +/- 7.4
<b>Weight</b>	Mean +/- SD (kg)	94.3 +/- 23.2	93.5 +/- 23.4
<b>Total Cholesterol</b>	Mean +/- SD (mg/dL)	161.7 +/- 48.5	163.1 +/- 44.8
<b>Non-HDL Cholesterol</b>	Mean +/- SD (mg/dL)	115.5 +/- 42.8	117.2 +/- 41.8
<b>Medications (Prescribed Orders)</b>	Statin	3,748 (68.05%)	3,742 (68.14%)
	ACEi/ ARB	3,832 (69.57%)	3,713 (67.61%)
	Any Diuretics	2,137 (38.8%)	1,993 (36.3%)
	Any Beta Blockers	2,959 (53.72%)	2,893 (52.68%)
	Insulin	2,178 (39.54%)	2,002 (36.45%)
	SGLT-2 Inhibitor	103 (1.87%)	111 (2.02%)
	GLP-1 Receptor Agonist	291 (5.28%)	303 (5.52%)
	Other non-insulin agents for Diabetes	3,377 (61.31%)	3,299 (60.07%)
<b>Comorbidities</b>	Age adjusted Charlson Comorbidity Score, Mean +/- SD	4.3 +/- 2.5	3.9 +/- 2.2
	Coronary artery disease	517 (9.4%)	426 (7.8%)
	Congestive heart failure	450 (8.2%)	547 (9.9%)
	Peripheral vascular disease	283 (5.2%)	392 (7.1%)
	Cerebrovascular disease	240 (4.4%)	318 (5.8%)

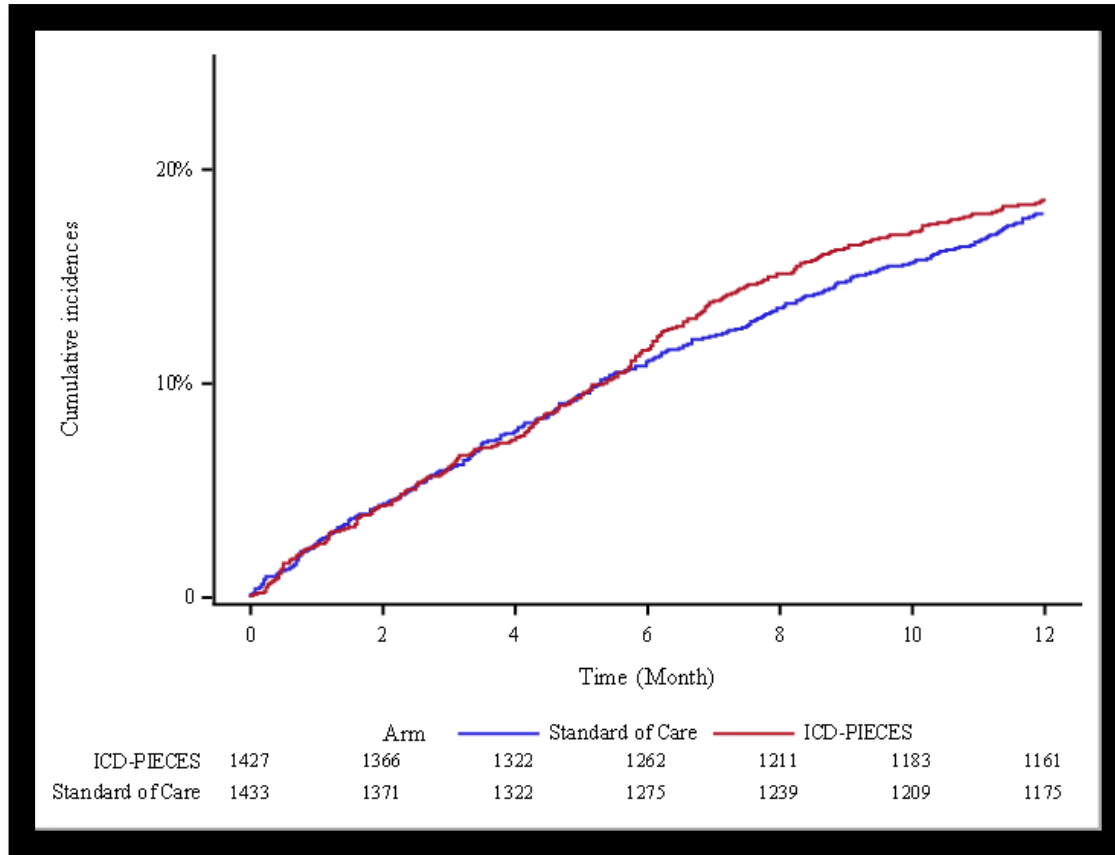
# Cumulative Incidence for All Cause Hospitalizations



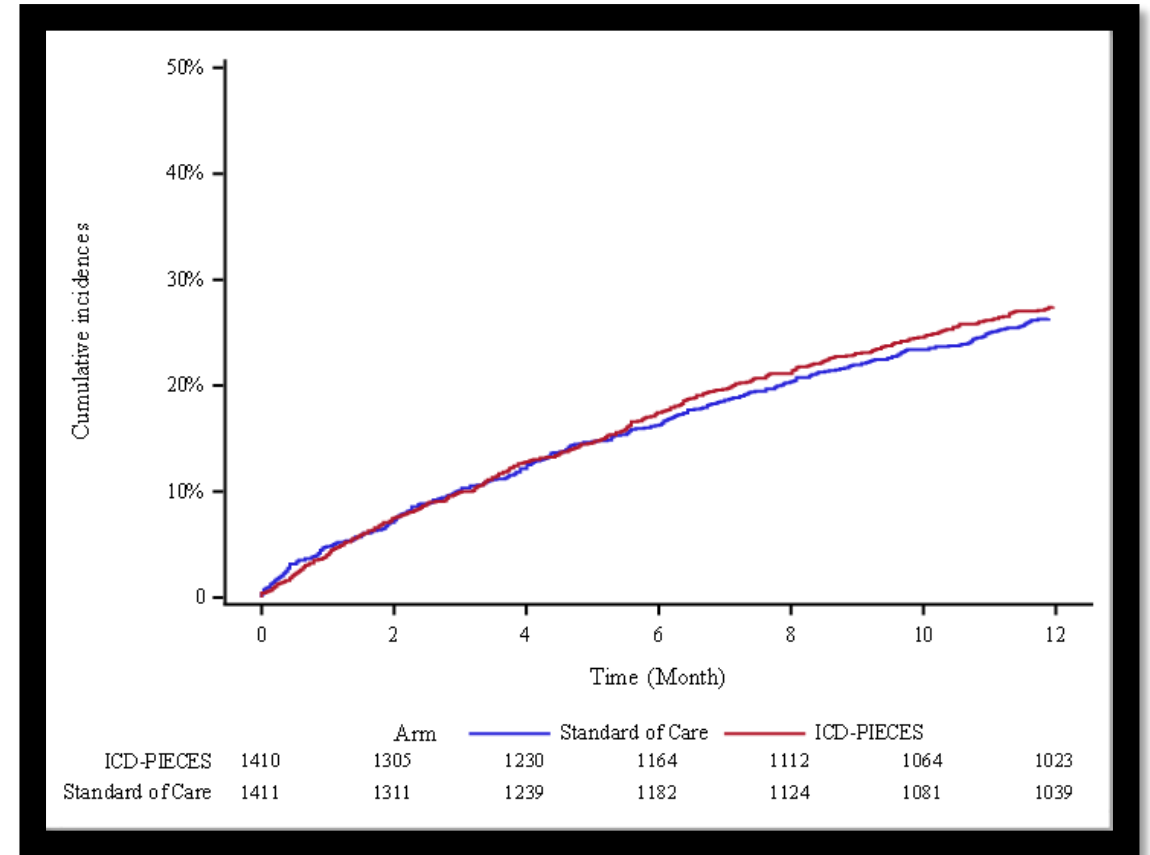
	Arm						
	—○— Usual care	—+— Intervention					
Intervention	5508	5211	5014	4794	4622	4485	4369
Usual care	5492	5199	4985	4775	4604	4460	4332

# Cumulative Incidence for All Cause Hospitalizations

## Parkland Health

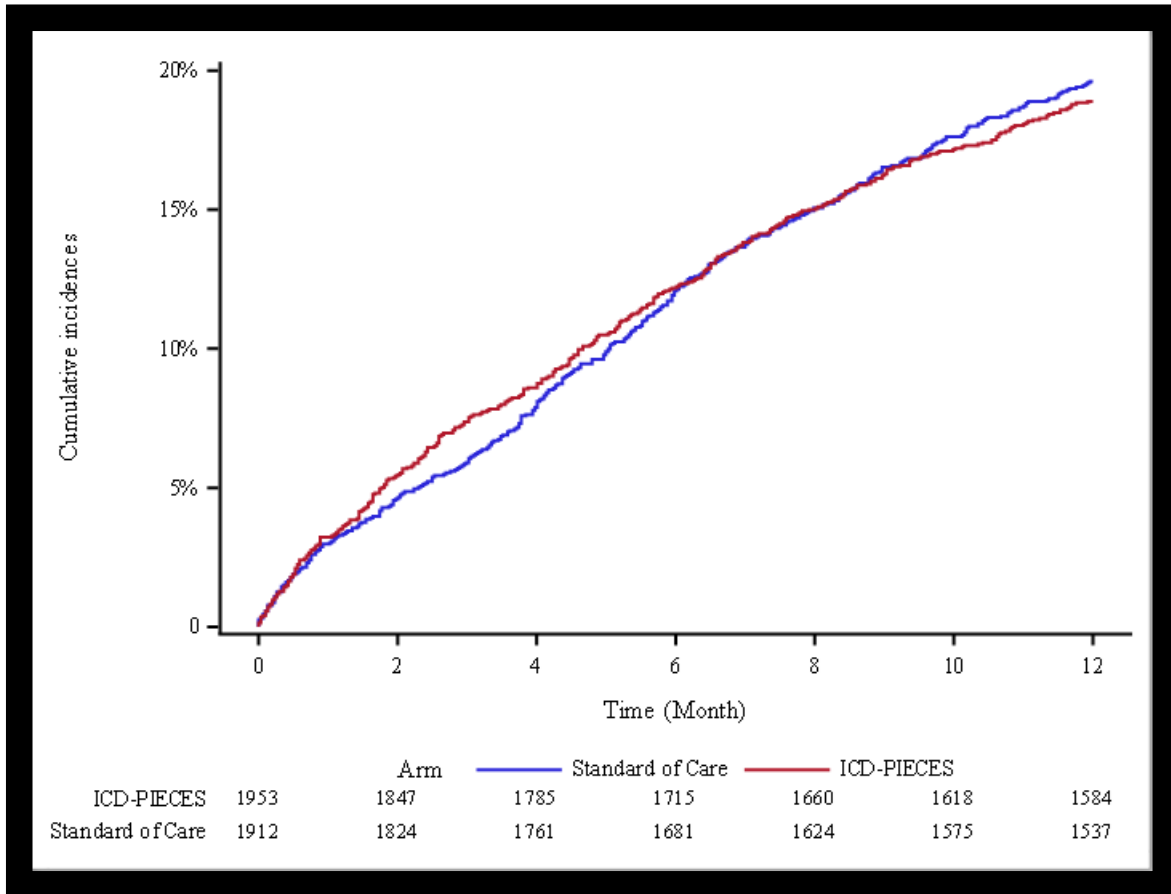


## Texas Health

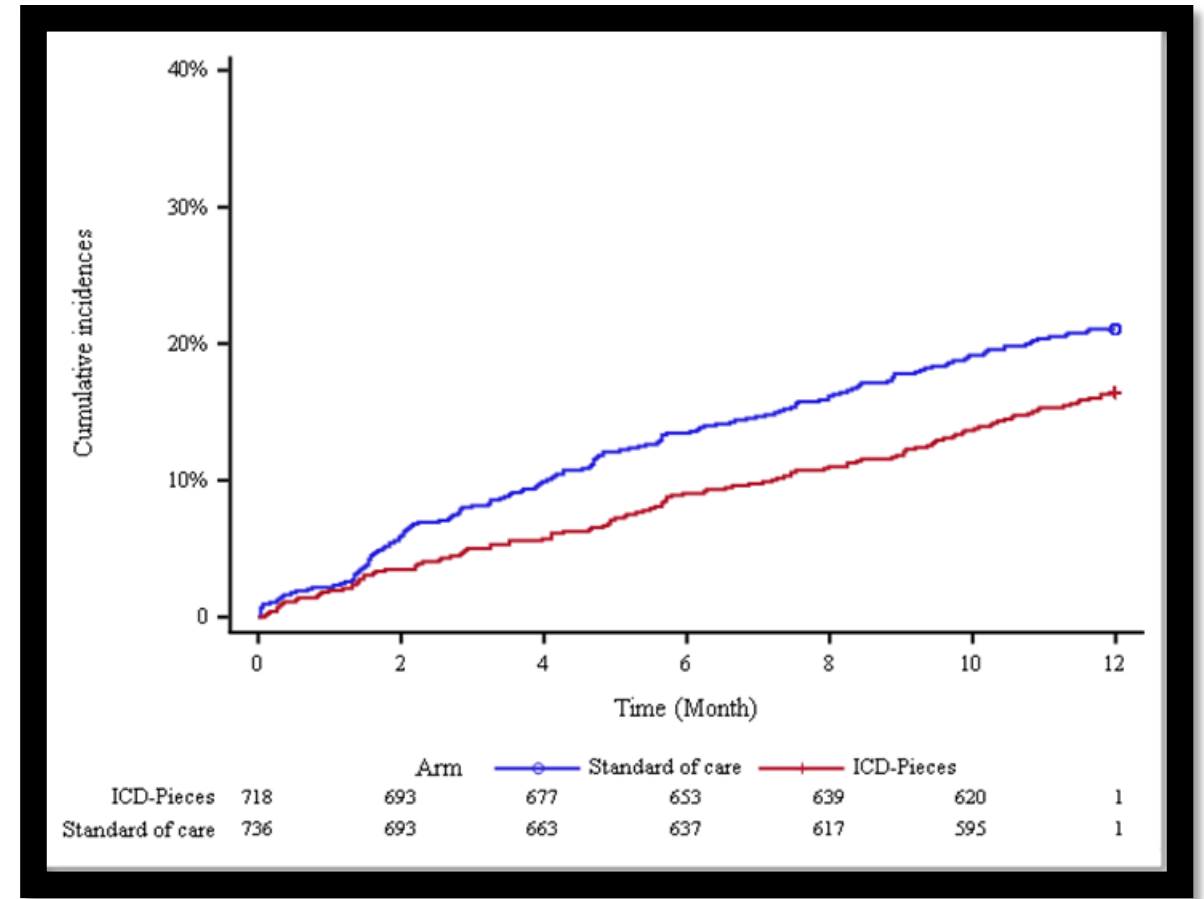


# Cumulative Incidence for All Cause Hospitalizations

## ProHealth



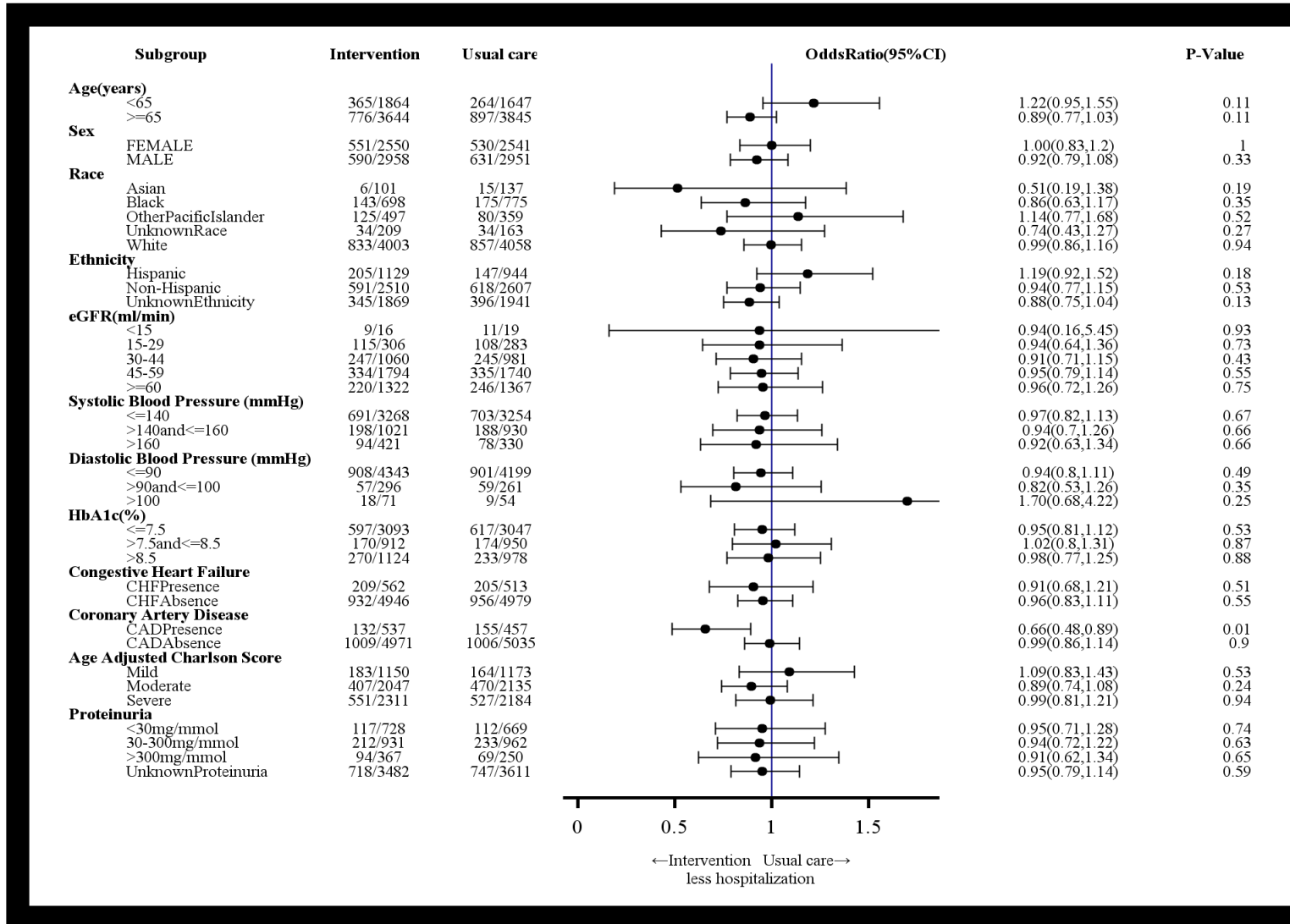
## VA North Texas Health System



# Primary Outcome and Key Secondary Outcomes

Outcome	Intervention n= 5,508	Usual Care n= 5,492	P-value
Primary effectiveness outcome: one-year hospitalization rate	1139/ 5508 (20.7%)	1160/ 5492 (21.12%)	0.5785
Emergency Department Visit	136/ 5508 (24.3%)	1242/ 5492 (22.6%)	0.0792
30 Day Readmissions after the first inpatient hospitalization	416/ 1141 (36.5%)	423/ 1161 (36.4%)	0.9203
CV Events	1020/ 5508 (18.5%)	1065/ 5492 (19.4%)	0.3522
CV Procedures	104/ 5508 (1.9%)	99/ 5492 (1.8%)	0.6562
Dialysis	37/ 5508 (0.7%)	32/ 5492 (0.6%)	0.6981
Deaths	129/ 5508 (2.3%)	148/ 5492 (2.7%)	0.3898

# Subgroup Analysis of Hospitalization Rate



# Incidence of Adverse Events Within One Year of Follow Up

Adverse Events	Intervention n=5,508	Usual Care n=5,492	P- Value
Acute Kidney Injury	701 (12.7%)	619 (11.3%)	0.02
Cellulitis	215 (3.9%)	185 (3.4%)	0.15
Drug toxicity	7 (0.1%)	6 (0.1%)	1
Fluid overload	50 (0.9%)	37 (0.7%)	0.2
Hyperkalemia	160 (2.9%)	149 (2.7%)	0.58
Hypoglycemia	11 (0.2%)	10 (0.2%)	1
Hyponatremia	171 (3.1%)	162 (2.9%)	0.68
Hypotension	142 (2.6%)	142 (2.6%)	1
Rhabdomyolysis	12 (0.2%)	12 (0.2%)	1
Septic shock	226 (4.1%)	219 (4%)	0.8
Stroke	187 (3.4%)	155 (2.8%)	0.09
Syncope	86 (1.6%)	79 (1.4%)	0.65
Myositis	4 (0.1%)	2 (0%)	0.69



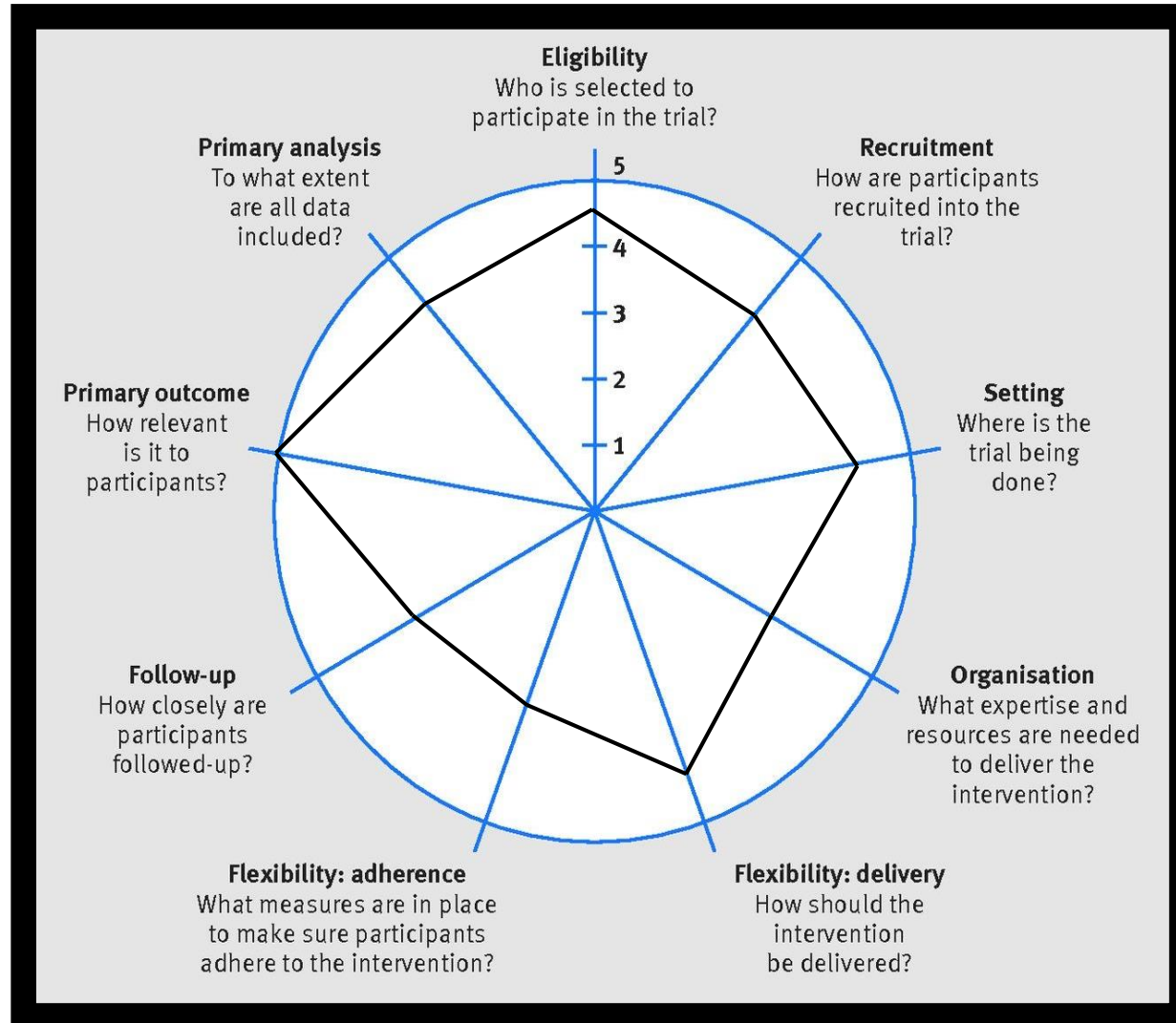
# Delivery of the Intervention (manual review)

Criteria	Processes of Care	Intervention N=582	Usual Care N=531	P-value	Total N=1,113
Chronic Kidney Disease care	Problem list - existing	56%	48%	0.01	52%
	Problem list - updated	15%	5%	<0.01	10%
	Patient education	79%	48%	<0.01	64%
	Met all criteria (Problem list updated & Patient education)	64%	39%	<0.01	52%
Hypertension Management	Problem list - existing	96%	93%	0.02	95%
	Problem list - updated	1%	2%	0.18	2%
	Hypertension/BP goal set	50%	29%	< 0.01	40%
	Use of ACEI/ARB - existing	74%	75%	0.58	74%
	Use of ACEI/ARB - added new	11%	6%	< 0.01	8%
	Patient education	93%	88%	< 0.01	90%
	Met all criteria (Problem list updated, Goal set, ACEI/ARB - added new & Patient education)	40%	22%	<0.01	31%
Blood Pressure Outcomes	Blood pressure < 140/90 mmHg before enrollment	50%	47%	0.39	48%
	Blood pressure < 140/90 mmHg within 1 year after enrollment	73%	66%	0.01	69%

# Intervention cont.

Criteria	Processes of Care	Intervention N=582	Usual Care N=531	P-value	Total N=1,113
Diabetes Management	Problem list - existing	96%	96%	1	96%
	Problem list - updated	2%	1%	0.05	2%
	Diabetes/HbA1c goal set	55%	33%	<0.01	45%
	Patient education	96%	93%	0.07	94%
	Met all criteria (Problem list updated, Goal set & Patient education)	52%	32%	<0.01	43%
Blood Glucose Outcomes	HbA1c < 7.5% before enrollment	52%	55%	0.25	53%
	HbA1c < 7.5% within 1 year after enrollment	55%	57%	0.57	56%
CV risk reduction	Use of Statin - existing	79%	79%	0.9	79%
	Use of Statin - added new	7%	5%	0.08	6%
	Patient education	86%	83%	0.16	84%
	Met all criteria (Statin - added new & Patient education)	77%	73%	0.1	75%

# ICD-Pieces and Domains of a PCT



# ICD-Pieces

- Intervention did not reduce hospitalizations
- Completed study in 4 different health systems / various EHRs
- Identified target population and enrolled diverse participants
- Delivered intervention with fidelity
- Captured relevant outcomes data
- Showed feasibility study approach

# Lessons Learned from ICD-Pieces

- Engaging multiple stakeholders is key for ePCTs
- Delivery of intervention requires sustained effort
- Technology is helpful but not sufficient
- Personnel (facilitators) are key but need better tools
- Study approach is feasible to address chronic conditions

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