

# Building Electronic Tools To Enhance and Reinforce Cardiovascular REcommendations for Heart Failure (BETTER CARE-HF):

**A Pragmatic Cluster-Randomized Trial to Improve Heart Failure Care**

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**NIH Pragmatic Clinical Trials Collaboratory**

**Grand Rounds**

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# Educational Objectives/Outline

- Describe gaps in evidence-based care for patients with heart failure
- Review the BETTER CARE-HF Study for the development of an effective electronic health record tool to improve prescribing
  - Development and qualitative pilot-testing
  - Cluster-randomized trial
  - Follow up studies
  - Current ongoing pragmatic, multi-center trial

# Heart failure is a major public health issue



Over 6 million  
Americans



Over \$30 billion  
in expenditures



A leading cause of  
hospitalization



High mortality  
(40-60% at 5 yrs)

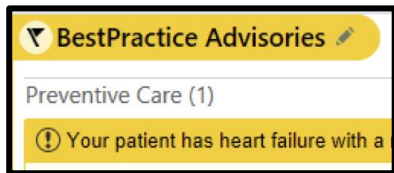
# Mineralocorticoid antagonists (MRA) are life-saving, but under-prescribed in HFrEF

- Approximately **65-75%** of patients eligible for MRA are not prescribed this life-saving medication.
- Closing this treatment gap could save **over 20,000** lives per year in the United States.

# Electronic health record (EHR) tools are low-cost, scalable, and can improve prescribing

- When developed for other medications, EHR tools have shown modest effectiveness (4.4 percentage points in a metanalysis).
- However, there is **wide variability** in EHR tool development and design.
- The optimal delivery and timing of EHR tools is **unknown**.

# Two EHR tools: Alerts and Messages

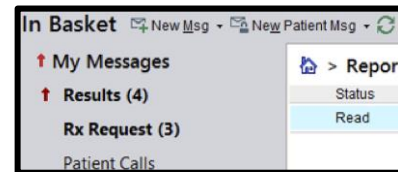


- Single patient at a time
- During clinical encounter
- Could disturb workflow
- Could cause “alert fatigue”

Alerts



Messages



- Multiple patients at once
- Seen between encounters
- Does not disturb workflow
- Could cause “burnout”



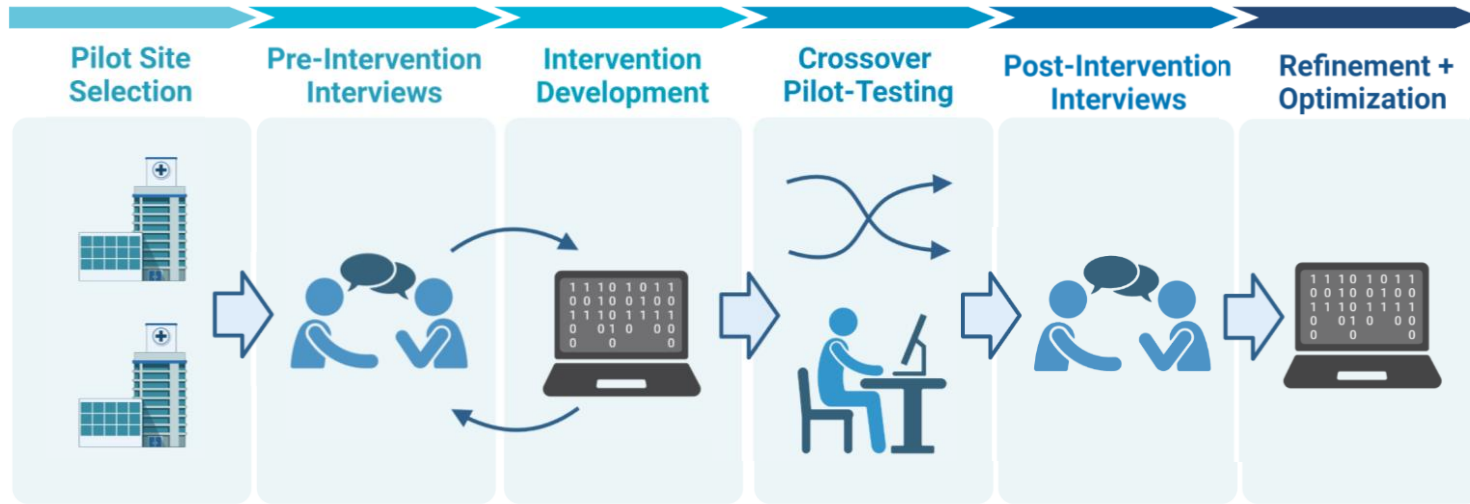
# BETTER CARE-HF Hypotheses

- Among patients with HFrEF who are evaluated by a cardiologist in the outpatient setting, an alert or a message will improve prescribing of MRA as compared to usual care.
- An alert will also be more effective than a message at improving prescribing of MRA.

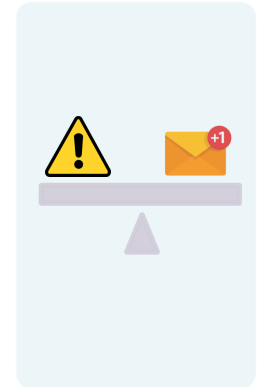


# Mixed Methods Study Design

## QUALITATIVE PHASE Pilot-testing with cross-over design and semi-structured interviews



## QUANTITATIVE PHASE Pragmatic, randomized trial



# **Qualitative Phase: Theories and Frameworks Inspiring EHR Tool Development**

# Cognitive Load and Nudge Theories



## Cognitive Load Theory

- “Split attention effect”
- “Transient information effect”



## Nudge Theory

- “Default option”
- “Positioning”
- “Social influence” (illusion of being monitored)

# Applying theories to the EHR alert

- **Positioning:**

First alert visualized  
at the top of the chart

- **Split attention effect:**

Multiple components  
of patient's data all in  
one place

- **Default option:**

Pre-selected order set

The screenshot shows an EHR alert titled "Heart Failure Medication Alert" under the heading "BestPractice Advisories". The alert message states: "Your patient has heart failure with a reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF) but is not on guideline-directed therapy." The alert is flanked by two heart icons. Below the message, it explains: "This patient with HFrEF is not on an aldosterone antagonist. The electronic record suggests no contraindications, such as hypotension (SBP <95), hyperkalemia (K>5.1), renal dysfunction (GFR <30), allergy, or pregnancy. [Guidelines](#)."

Below the message, there is a section titled "Current heart failure therapies for this patient:" with the following text:

- Beta-blocker: carvedilol - 3.125 mg
- ACE-I/ARB/ARNI: losartan - 25 mg
- Aldosterone antagonist: **NONE**

Next is a section titled "Your patient's most recent data:" with the following text:

BP Readings from Last 1 Encounters:  
02/28/22 133/71

Below this is a table of Lab Results:

Component	Value	Date
POTASSIUM	4.7	02/02/2022
EGFR MDRD NON AFRICAN AMERICAN	49.6 (L)	03/08/2020
eGFR (CKD-EPI 2021)	56.2 (L)	02/02/2022
LV Ejection Fraction TTE	25.0	02/28/2022

At the bottom of the alert, there are three buttons: "Open SmartSet", "Do Not Open", and "Heart Failure Medication SmartSet [Preview](#)".

Below the buttons is a section titled "Acknowledge Reason" with several options: "Will address at next visit", "Allergy/Adverse reaction", "Pregnancy", "Hyperkalemia/Hypotension/Renal Dysfunct...", "EF above not accurate", and "Other (document)". At the very bottom, there is a green checkmark button labeled "Accept (1)".

# Applying theories to the EHR message

- **Transient information effect:**  
Information stays in EHR inbox until deleted

- **Social influence:**  
There is an illusion of being monitored (although we did not actually monitor!)

- **Split attention effect:**  
Multiple components of patient's data all in one place

The screenshot displays an EHR interface. At the top, a navigation bar includes options like 'In Basket', 'New Msg', 'New Patient Msg', 'Refresh', 'Edit Pools', 'Preferences', 'Search', 'Manage QuickActions', 'Attach', and 'Out'. Below this, a sidebar on the left lists 'My Messages', 'Results (4)', 'Rx Request (3)', 'Patient Calls', 'Pt Reminder', 'My Open Encounters', 'Overdue Results (2)', 'Staff Message (1)', and 'Reporting Workbench'. The main content area shows a 'Reporting Workbench' report titled 'Patients with Heart Failure NOT on Guideline-Recommended Therapy'. The report includes a table with columns: MRN, Patient, Sex, Age, Last EF Value, Last EF Date, Beta Blocker on Med List?, ACE/ARB/ARNI on Med List?, Aldosterone Antagonist on Med List?, Systolic BP, Last Potassium Value, Last EGRF, Last Visit With Me, and Next Visit With Me. The table lists 10 patients with their respective data points.

MRN	Patient	Sex	Age	Last EF Value	Last EF Date	Beta Blocker on Med List?	ACE/ARB/ARNI on Med List?	Aldosterone Antagonist on Med List?	Systolic BP	Last Potassium Value	Last EGRF	Last Visit With Me	Next Visit With Me
	PatientOne, Test	Male	77 y.o.	40.0	07/06/2022	Yes	Yes	No	118.4	3.7	66	06/06/2021	04/16/2022
	PatientTwo, Test	Male	80 y.o.	35.0	10/06/2021	Yes	Yes	No	140.3	7.1	71	02/29/2020	07/08/2022
	PatientThree, Test	Female	84 y.o.	25.0	03/26/2020	Yes	Yes	No	92.3	3.9	66	02/12/2022	04/06/2022
	PatientFour, Test	Male	66 y.o.	30.0	01/19/2022	Yes	No	No	125.4	4.2	39.1	03/30/2022	04/16/2022
	PatientFive, Test	Male	96 y.o.	40.0	06/21/2022	Yes	Yes	No	119.4	4.2	118.4	03/30/2022	04/03/2022
	PatientSix, Test	Male	55 y.o.	40.0	04/01/2021	Yes	Yes	No	125.4	4.2	75.2	02/28/2021	05/35/2022
	PatientSeven, Test	Female	89 y.o.	35.0	02/10/2021	Yes	Yes	No	95.3	3.8	139	02/27/2021	04/01/2022
	PatientEight, Test	Female	21 y.o.	30.0	10/01/2022	Yes	Yes	No	98.4	4.2	119.4	06/06/2022	04/06/2022
	PatientTen, Test	Male	42 y.o.	40.0	01/14/2021	Yes	Yes	No	137.4	4.1	106.2	01/14/2021	

# Guiding Framework: The 5 Rights of Clinical Decision Support



# Participants for pilot-testing and interviews

11 cardiologists  
participated in pilot-testing  
and qualitative interviews



Characteristic	Number (%) or mean (std)
<b>Age</b>	
• 31-50 years	7 (64)
• 51-70 years	4 (36)
<b>Gender</b>	
• Female	3 (27)
• Male	8 (73)
<b>Years in Practice</b>	
• 0-5	2 (18)
• 11-20	3 (27)
• >20	3 (27)
<b>Subspecialty Training</b>	
• None/General	6 (55)
• Electrophysiology	3 (27)
• Interventional	1 (9)
• Advanced imaging	1 (9)
<b>Estimated percent of patients with HFrEF</b>	
• 0-25%	9 (81)
• 26-50%	2 (18)
<b>Clinic sessions (half-day) per week</b>	6.4 (2.6)
<b>Patients seen per clinic session</b>	14.5 (2.8)
<b>Cardiologist is primary person making decision for MRA prescription</b>	11 (100)

# Pilot-testing and user interviews lead to intervention improvements

(A) Best Practice Alert (BPA) displayed at time of visit for single patient

## RIGHT INFO

"I'd like having a little bit more information about the contraindications... the criteria... [for example] not just hyperkalemia but hyperkalemia greater than 5.2"

## RIGHT FORMAT

"If you do want people to be aware of it, then it has to be more prominently displayed"

## RIGHT INFO

"Sometimes you're so busy, and you're so rushed that you can't get all this information in your head at once... I like it because it's right there, and brings it right to mind."

**BestPractice Advisories**

Preventive Care (1)

① Your patient has heart failure with a reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF) but is not on guideline-directed therapy.

**Heart Failure Medication Alert**

This patient with HFrEF is not on an aldosterone antagonist. The electronic record suggests no contraindications, such as hypotension (SBP <95), hyperkalemia (K>5.1), renal dysfunction (GFR <30), allergy, or pregnancy. [Guidelines](#)

**Current heart failure therapies for this patient:**

Beta-blocker: carvedilol - 3.125 mg  
ACE-I/ARB/ARNI: losartan - 25 mg  
Aldosterone antagonist: **NONE**

**Your patient's most recent data:**  
BP Readings from Last 1 Encounters:  
02/28/22 133/71

Lab Results Component	Value	Date
POTASSIUM	4.7	02/02/2022
EGFR MDRD NON AFRICAN AMERICAN	49.6 (L)	03/08/2020
eGFR (CKD-EPI 2021)	56.2 (L)	02/02/2022
LV Ejection Fraction TTE	25.0	02/28/2022

**Acknowledge Reason**



# Pilot-testing and user interviews lead to intervention improvements

(B) In-Basket Message sent between visits with list of patients

## RIGHT PESON

“One of my patients is in the list with TTR amyloid. Amyloid patients should be dropped”

## RIGHT FORMAT

“I basically just ignored them because there were so many patients on the list... the in-basket message was very good, but I think it's probably too much... it was a huge list.”

Patient ID	Name	Sex	Age	Last EF Value	Last EF Date	Beta Blocker on Med List?	ACE/ARB/ARNI on Med List?	View
PatientOne, Test	Male	77 y	40.0	07/06/2022	Yes	Yes	No	View
PatientTwo, Test	Male	68 y	35.0	10/06/2021	Yes	Yes	No	View
PatientThree, Test	Female	64 y	25.0	03/26/2020	Yes	Yes	No	View
PatientFour, Test	Male	65 y	30.0	01/19/2022	Yes	No	No	View
PatientFive, Test	Male	66 y	40.0	06/21/2022	Yes	Yes	No	View
PatientSix, Test	Male	65 y	40.0	04/11/2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	View
PatientSeven, Test	Female	68 y	35.0	02/10/2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	View
PatientEight, Test	Female	21 y	30.0	10/11/2022	Yes	Yes	Yes	View
PatientTen, Test	Male	62 y	40.0	01/14/2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	View

## RIGHT INFO

“I think you need the date when the patient's coming in... somebody's coming on this date, and then I'll look at it, but otherwise, I'm not going to try to figure out when this patient's coming in.”

## RIGHT TIME

“Less frequent is better. Because if I get it every two weeks, I'm going to get enough where I just start ignoring it.”

# The importance of guiding theories, frameworks, and pilot-testing

- We made several modifications to the EHR alerts and messages in response to pilot-testing.
- Guiding frameworks and pilot-testing are **critical** to designing an electronic intervention.

# Pragmatic, Cluster-Randomized Trial

# We conducted a trial to test the EHR tools

**Cluster-randomization by  
cardiologist  
(60 per arm)**

All patients seeing same  
cardiologist were assigned  
to the same arm.



The study was conducted across over 60 practices

# Patient Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

## Inclusion Criteria

- Age  $\geq 18$
- Seen in outpatient cardiology practice
- Most recent EF  $\leq 40\%$
- Not already prescribed MRA therapy

## Excluded if MRA Contraindicated

- Hypotension (SBP  $< 90$  mm Hg)
- Hyperkalemia (most recent K  $> 5.0$  mmol/L)
- Kidney disease (GFR  $\leq 30$  mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>)
- Documented MRA allergy or intolerance

## Additional Exclusion Criteria

- Ventricular assist device
- Cardiac amyloid
- Hospice

Selected Group of Patients  
Reduced “Alert Fatigue”

# Study Setting



# Outcomes

## Primary outcome

- New MRA prescription during study period

## Secondary outcome

- Prescription of new BB, ACEI, ARB, or ARNI

# Statistical Considerations

- Sample size
  - In order to detect at least a 10 percentage point difference between each two-way comparison with 80% power and two-tailed  $\alpha = 0.05$ , with Bonferroni adjustment, we required 1,503 patients, which we estimated would require a 6 month study period.
- Pre-specified, intention-to-treat analysis
  - Generalized linear mixed effects model with binomial distribution, log link function, and random intercept by cardiologist to account for clustering at the provider level.



# Patient Characteristics (N=2,211)

Median age:  
73 years

Sex:  
71% male

Race:  
69% White

Ethnicity:  
11% Hispanic

Insurance:  
69% Medicare

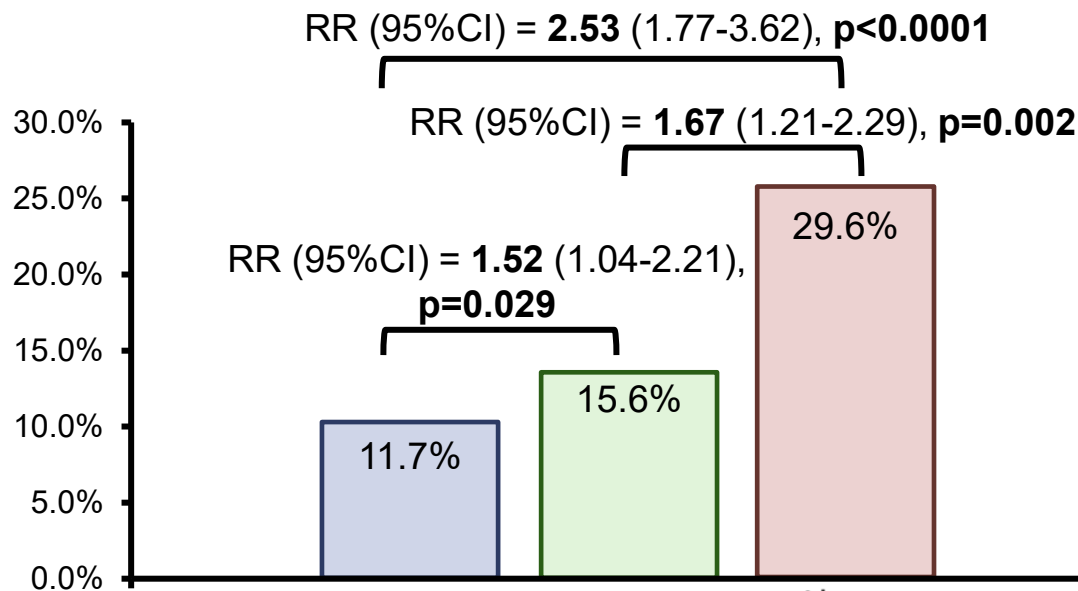
Background BB  
therapy:  
80%

Background  
ACEI/ARB/ARNI:  
74%

Seen by  
General or HF:  
75%

# Primary Outcome

## Percent of MRA-eligible patients with newly prescribed MRA



Number of patients  
needed to result in  
one prescription:

Alert:  
**5.6**

Message:  
**25.6**

Usual Care



n=644

Message



n=812

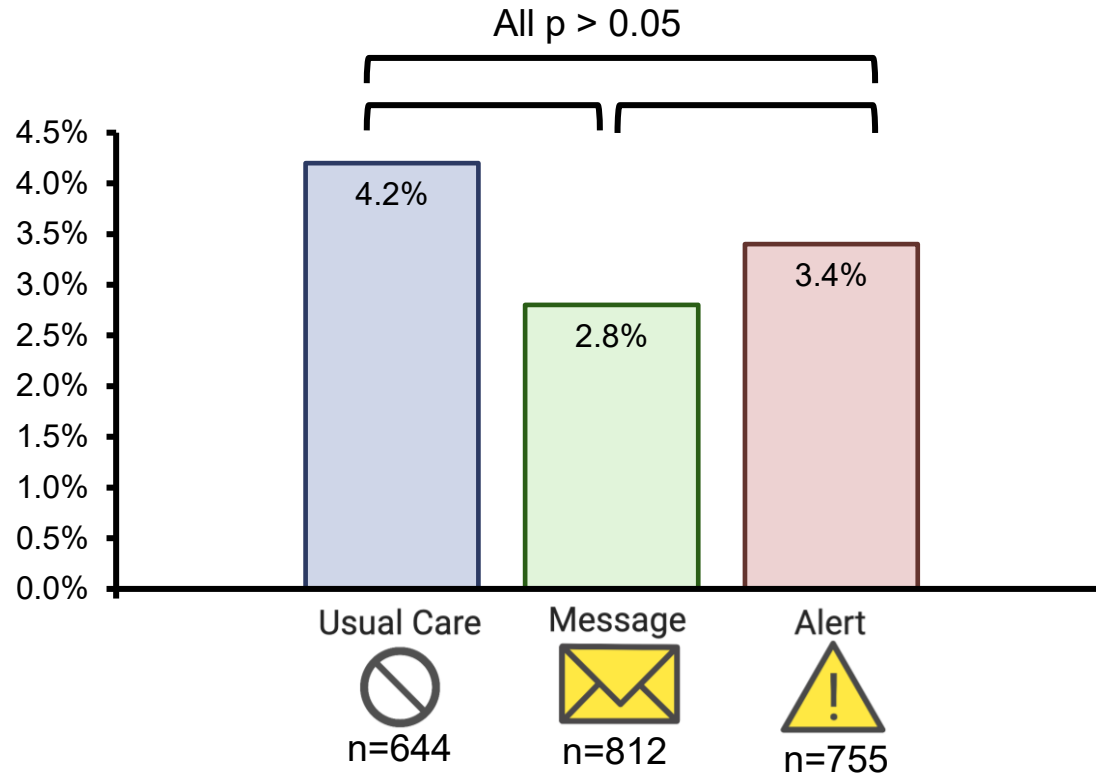
Alert



n=755

# Secondary Outcome

Percent of patients with newly prescribed BB, ACEI, ARB, or ARNI



# Pre-Specified Subgroup Analysis

- ▲ Alert vs Usual Care
- Message vs Usual Care

## Patient Age, p-interaction = 0.046

Age ≥ 65  
(n=1,647)

Alert vs control  
Message vs control

RR (95% CI)

3.10 (2.07, 4.66)

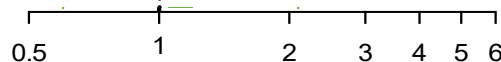
1.68 (1.09, 2.59)

Age < 65  
(n=564)

Alert vs control  
Message vs control

1.80 (1.07, 3.02)

1.19 (0.69, 2.06)



## Provider Subspecialty, p-interaction = 0.044

General/HF  
(n=1,658)

Alert vs control  
Message vs control

RR (95% CI)

2.80 (1.86, 4.22)

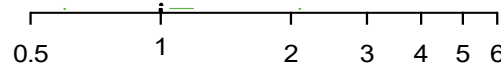
1.69 (1.10, 2.61)

EP/Interven.  
(n=553)

Alert vs control  
Message vs control

1.81 (0.99, 3.32)

1.12 (0.60, 2.10)

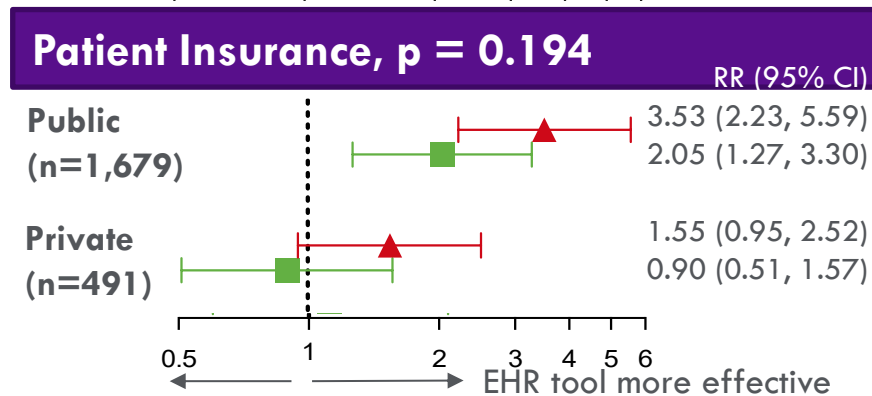
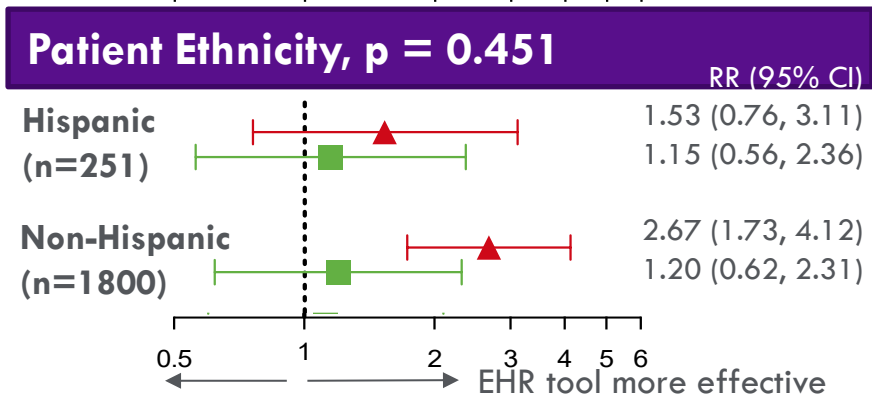
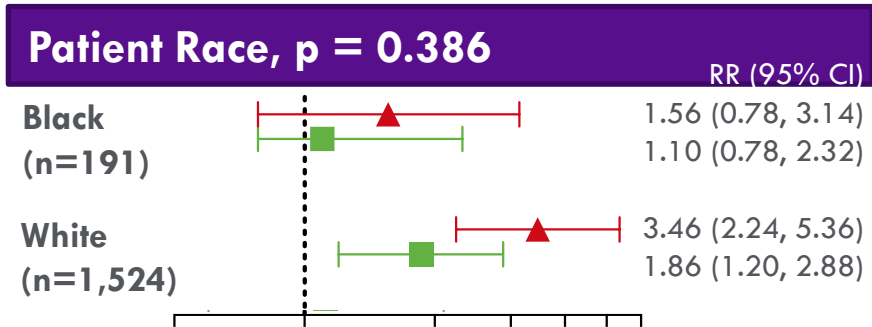
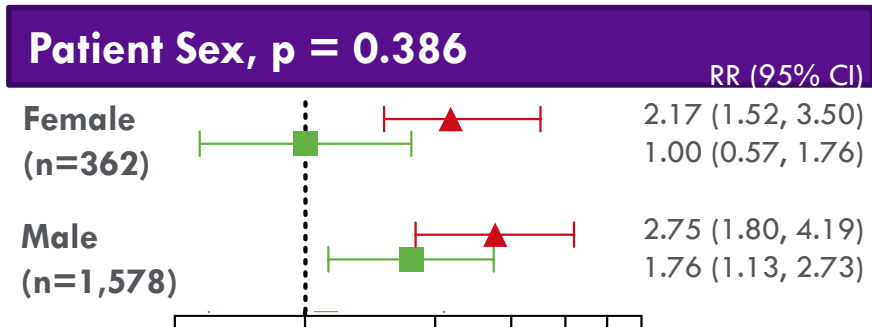


← → EHR tool more effective

Mukhopadhyay, et al. JACC 2023

# Pre-Specified Subgroup Analysis

▲ Alert vs Usual Care  
■ Message vs Usual Care



# Limitations

- Generalizability
- Targeted to cardiologists
- Specific and selective for MRA
- Sustainability and interaction with other decision support tools is unknown

# Well-designed EHR tools could save lives!

- An automated, EHR-embedded, tailored, and selective alert delivered at the time of visit **more than doubled** prescribing of MRA as compared to usual care.
- If the amount of improvement in MRA prescription seen in our study was achieved nationally, we could save an estimated >3,500 lives per year (and even more hospitalizations)!
- But is this generalizable across physicians and practice settings?

# Despite EHR tool effectiveness, busy physicians may still be hesitant

- Too many EHR tools can cause fatigue/burnout.
- Concerns about **workload** and time costs may hinder uptake in busy practice settings.
- Conversely, EHR tools that **save time** and reduce cognitive load may be more beneficial in busy practices.





# Does cardiologist workload modify the effectiveness of our EHR tools?

## Cardiologist Visit Volume Subgroups

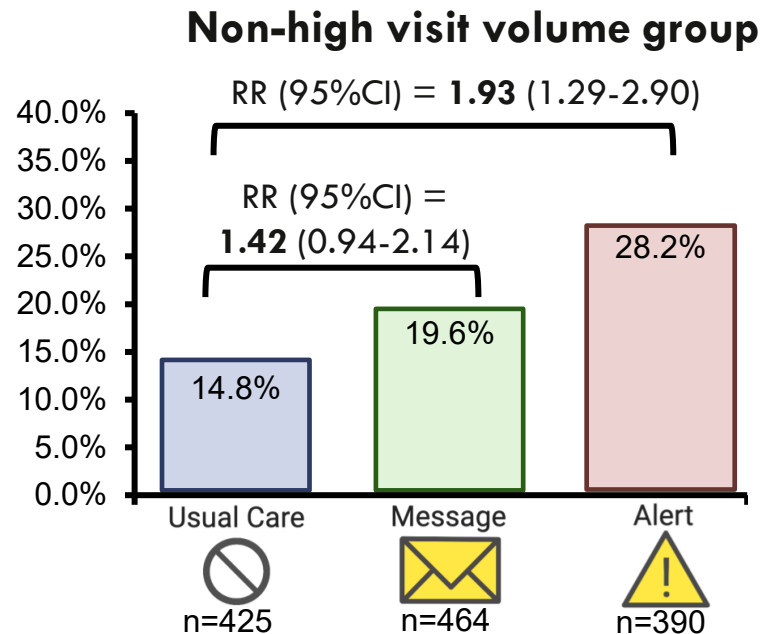
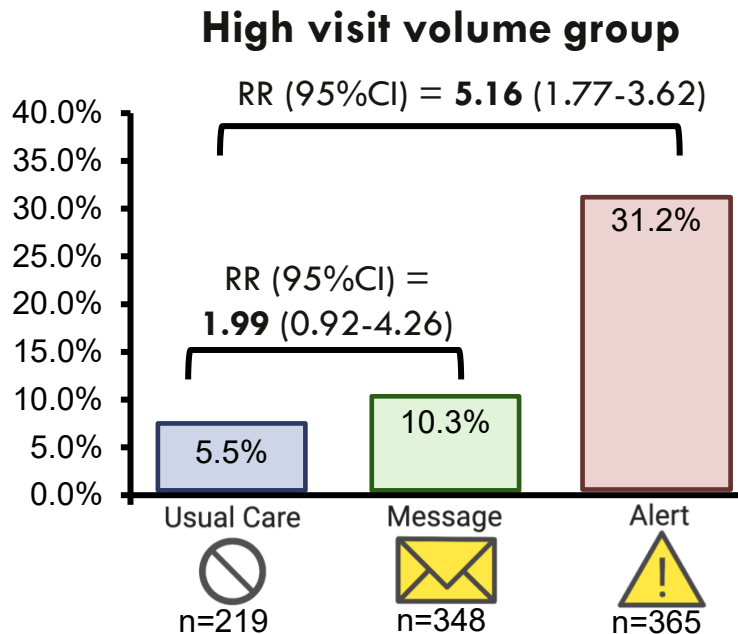
- Total number of visits seen during the study period by the cardiologist
  - High-volume = upper tertile
  - Non-high volume = lower two tertiles

## Sensitivity Analysis

- Average number of visits seen per half-day session by the cardiologist

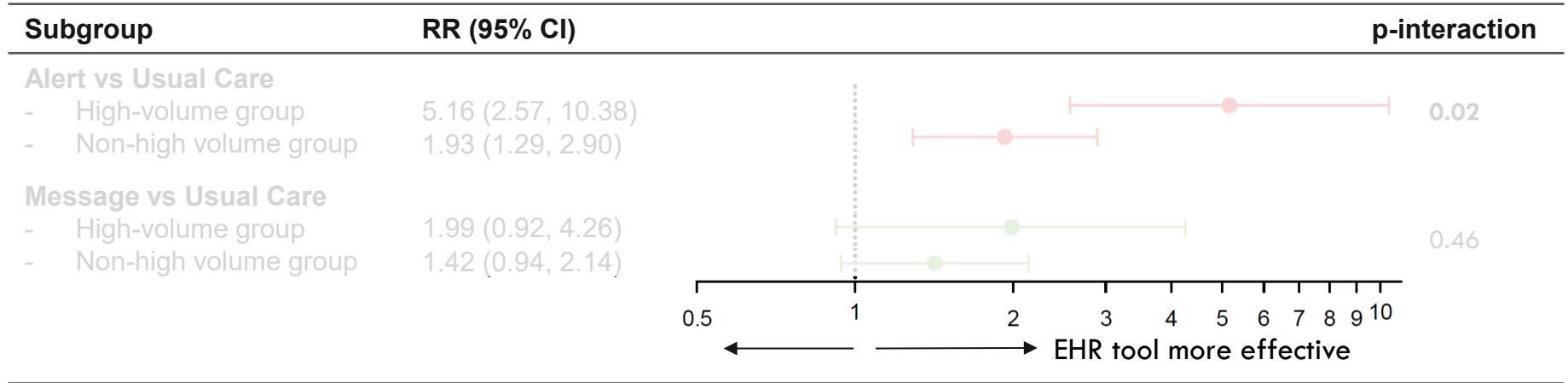
# Primary Outcome Stratified by Visit Volume

## Percent of MRA-eligible patients with newly prescribed MRA



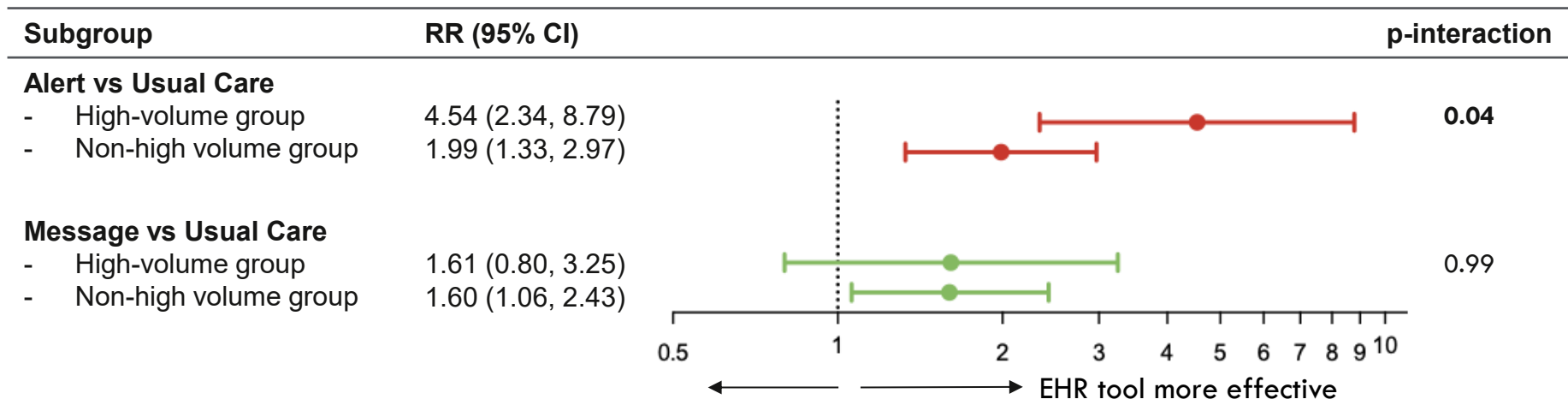
# Subgroup Analysis for Primary Outcome

## Percent of MRA-eligible patients with newly prescribed MRA



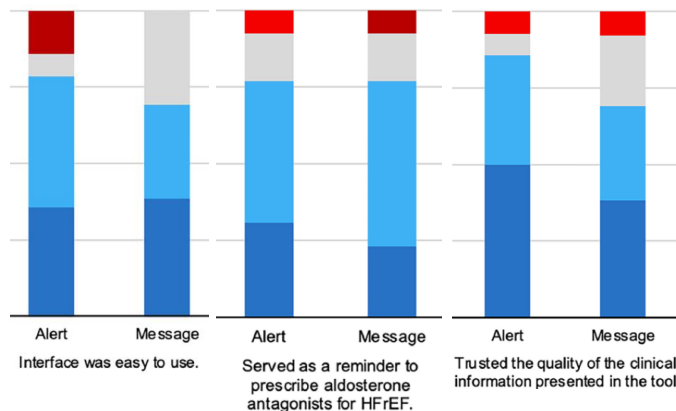
# Sensitivity Analysis for Primary Outcome

(Visit volume defined as average # visits per half-day session)

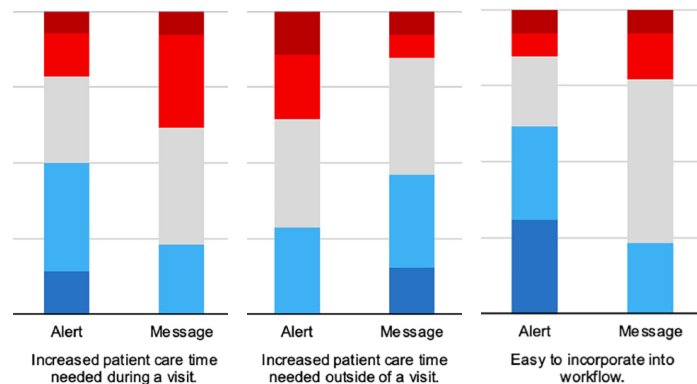


# Post-Trial Survey (N= 27 Cardiologists)

- Overall, cardiologist perceptions were favorable towards both EHR tools.



- With some notable differences when asked about workflow.



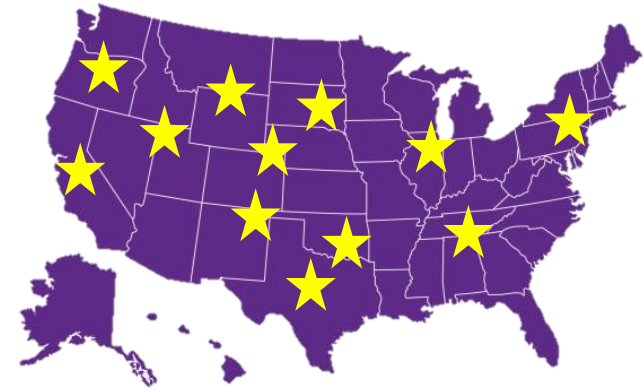
# Will our alert work at other institutions?

- We are conducting multi-center trial to assess the effectiveness of the alert across 3 high-volume health systems around the country

Just because it worked here...



May or may not mean it will work here...



**We are looking for more institutions to join us!**  
**(please reach out if interested)**

# Current Progress, Resources, and Support

With Epic support, we have built tools for standard alert implementation across sites

Our team has also built tools for standard, de-identified data extraction across sites

NYU Grossman School of Medicine is currently serving as the single IRB for this study


Our team provides technical support, and will conduct all statistical analysis for this work

Currently, one site is live and two others will go live in the coming weeks

We want to partner with you! [Amrita.Mukhopadhyay@nyulangone.org](mailto:Amrita.Mukhopadhyay@nyulangone.org)

# Learning Points

**Heart failure is a major public health issue**



Over 6 million Americans    Over \$30 billion in costs    A leading cause of hospitalization    High mortality

Amrita Mukhopadhyay, MD

- There are large gaps in evidence-based care for patients with heart failure.

**Cognitive Load and Nudge Theories**



**Cognitive Load Theory**

- "Split attention effect"
- "Transient information effect"


**Nudge Theory**

- "Default option"
- "Positioning"
- "Social influence" (illusion of social proof)

Amrita Mukhopadhyay, MD

- Guiding theories, frameworks, and pilot-testing are critical for successful development of EHR tools.

**Alert Arm**



Annotations:

- Positioning at the top of the chart
- Real-time clinical data
- Pre-selected order set

Amrita Mukhopadhyay, et al. 2013 2013 NYU Langone Health

- Well designed EHR tools can improve prescribing of life-saving therapies.



# Thank you!

## Co-Investigators:

Dr. Saul Blecker (Primary Mentor, Population Health)

Dr. Stuart Katz (Cardiology, Heart Failure)

Dr. Harmony Reynolds (Cardiology)

Dr. Leora Horwitz (Population Health)

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