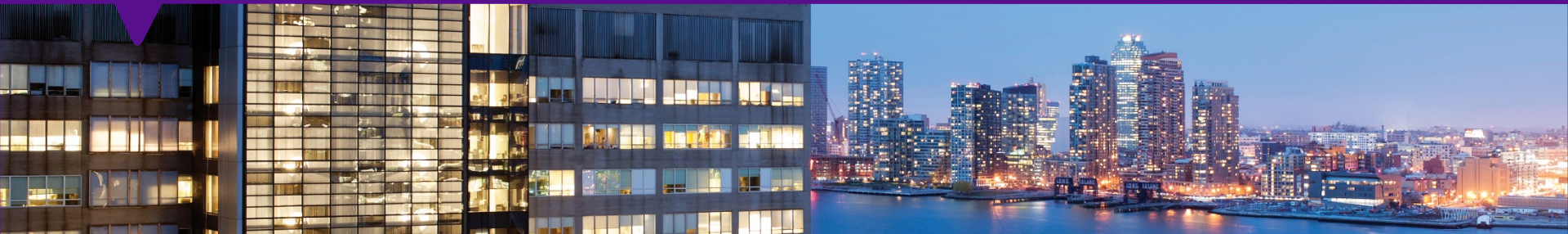




Ronald O. Perelman Department of  
Emergency Medicine

# ADOPTION OF PRIMARY PALLIATIVE CARE FOR EMERGENCY MEDICINE (PRIM-ER) : A MIXED-METHODS STUDY USING RE-AIM

Sarah Turecamo, MD Candidate NYU School of Medicine



# Disclosure

- Research reported in this publication was supported within the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Health Care Systems Research Collaboratory by cooperative agreement UG3AT009844 from the National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health, and the National Institute on Aging. This work also received logistical and technical support from the NIH Collaboratory Coordinating Center through cooperative agreement U24AT009676. The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the National Institutes of Health.

# Emergency Care

- Window to population health
- Research agenda to end disparities and address the needs of society's most vulnerable



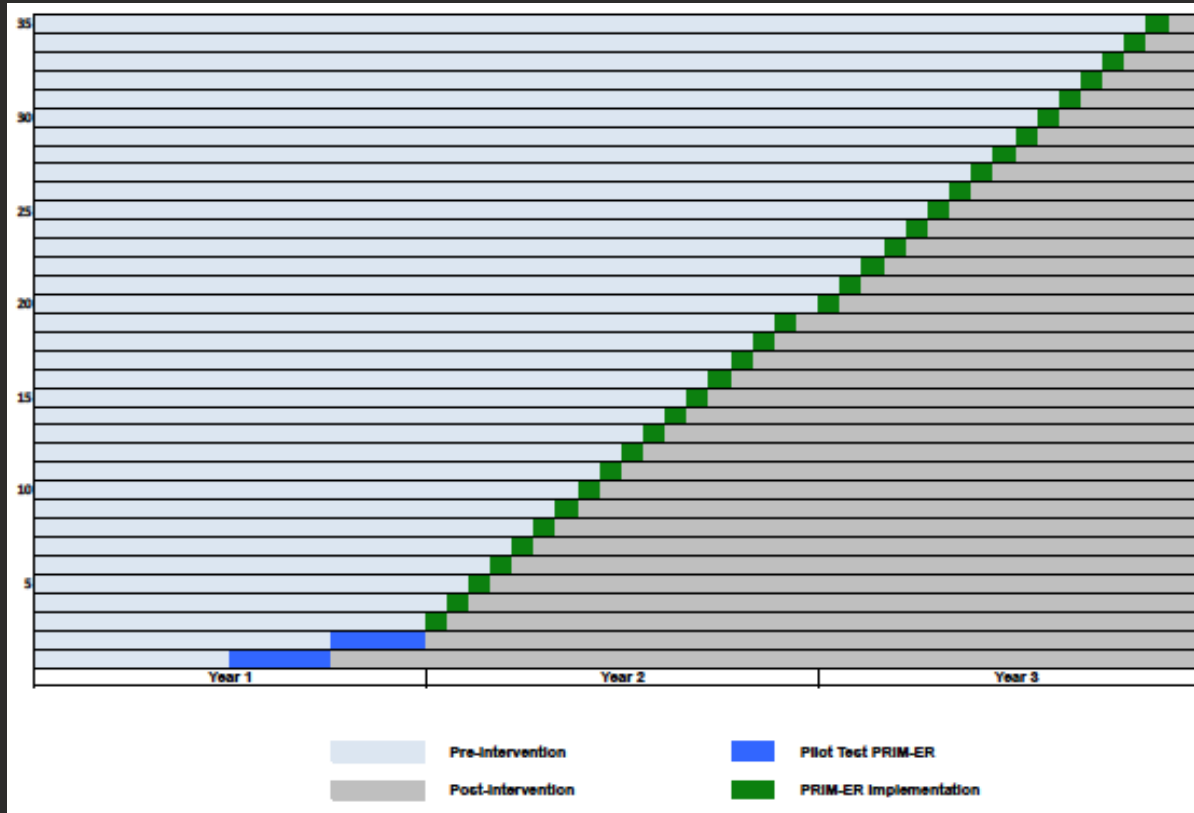
## Background

- Increasing ED visits by older adults with serious illness
- Most prefer to receive care at home and to minimize life-sustaining procedures
- Palliative care improves quality of life and decrease health care use

# Overall Primary Palliative Care for Emergency Medicine (PRIM-ER) Study Design<sup>1</sup>

- Pragmatic, cluster-randomized stepped wedge design to test the effectiveness of primary palliative care education, training, and technical support in 35 EDs
- Measure the effect using Medicare claims data on:
  - ED disposition to an acute care setting
  - Healthcare utilization 6 months following the index ED visit
  - Survival following the index ED visit

# Cluster Randomized, Stepped Wedge Trial @ 35 EDs



# PRIM-ER Intervention Components

1. Evidence-based, multidisciplinary primary palliative care education
  - a. Education in Palliative and End-of-life Care (EPEC-EM)
  - b. End-of-Life Nursing Education Consortium (ELNEC)
2. Simulation-based workshops on communication in serious illness (EM Talk);
3. Clinical decision support (CDS); and
4. Provider audit and feedback.



# PILOT COMPLETED: HOW DID THEY DO IT?



# METHODS/RATIONALE

# Analysis using RE-AIM Theory<sup>8</sup>

R- Reach

E- Effectiveness

**A- Adoption**

I- Implementation

M- Maintenance

# Filling a gap in RE-AIM

- Few studies use qualitative research to explain “how” and “why” results happened<sup>2,3</sup>
- Lack of reporting on adoption data<sup>2,4,5,6</sup>
- Need for greater understanding of the contextual factors that influence staff and setting adoption of interventions such as organizational climate<sup>4</sup>

## Mixed methods approach

- Quantitative data
  - Intervention completion (targets/outcomes)
  - Provider Attitudes and Knowledge Survey at baseline<sup>7</sup>
- Qualitative data
  - 6 interviews representing stakeholders from each site
  - Deductive and inductive coding to identify themes
  - Atlas.ti for data management

# RESULTS

# Site characteristics

	Location	Inpatient Beds	Admissions	ED Visits	Full-time Emergency Providers	Full-time Emergency Nurses
<b>Site 1</b>	New York-Northern New Jersey Metropolitan Statistical area	531	14,017	84,880	28	89
<b>Site 2</b>	New York-Northern New Jersey Metropolitan Statistical area	1099	14,531	80,045	59	108

# Quantitative results: Education adoption

Intervention Adoption		
	EM Talk No. Providers Trained (%)	ELNEC No. Nurses Trained(%)
Site 1	22 (79%)	70 (79%)
Site 2	54 (92%)	91 (84%)



## Qualitative results

1. Institutional leadership support
2. Established quality improvement (QI) processes



# Institutional leadership support

*“If you don’t have leadership support, forget about it.”*  
(Site 1 Physician Champion)

# Institutional leadership support

- a) Mandate attendance for educational components
- b) Substitute for faculty development
- c) Provide protected time for CDS development

# Institutional leadership support

Ex: Mandatory attendance for EM Talk

*“Our chairman was like, “If you are off, you are coming. This isn’t an ‘Oh, maybe, yay’ activity. This is: We have a grant. You’re coming.””* (Site 1 Principal Investigator)

## Qualitative results

1. Institutional leadership support
- 2. Established quality improvement (QI) processes**

# Established QI processes

- a) Cross-disciplinary communication
- b) Data auditing/performance feedback

# Established QI processes

Ex: Data auditing/performance feedback

*“We really track our issues on a white board right outside the ED [...] It's very front and center. We give a lot of personalized feedback to our attendings.”* (Site 2 Principal Investigator)

# D&I IMPLICATIONS

# 35 EDs, 18 Health Systems





# Conclusions

1. Mandate training sessions
2. Schedule PRIM-ER education into dedicated faculty development time
3. Provide protected time for PRIM-ER trainings and CDS development
4. Build on existing QI processes to enhance cross-disciplinary communication and CDS integration



## Acknowledgements

- Corita Grudzen, MD, MSHS, FACEP
- Allison Cuthel, MPH
- Frank Chung
  
- Medical Student Training in Aging Research (MSTAR) program

# References

1. Grudzen CR, Brody AA, Chung FR, et al. Primary Palliative Care for Emergency Medicine (PRIM-ER): Protocol for a Pragmatic, Cluster-Randomised, Stepped Wedge Design to Test the Effectiveness of Primary Palliative Care Education, Training and Technical Support for Emergency Medicine. *BMJ Open*. 2019;9:e030099.
2. Gaglio B, Shoup JA, Glasgow RE. The RE-AIM framework: a systematic review of use over time. *Am J Public Heal*. 2013;103:e38-46.
3. Holtrop JS, Rabin BA, Glasgow RE. Qualitative approaches to use of the RE-AIM framework: rationale and methods. *BMC Heal Serv Res*. 2018;18:177.
4. Glasgow RE, Harden SM, Gaglio B, et al. RE-AIM Planning and Evaluation Framework: Adapting to New Science and Practice With a 20-Year Review. *Front Public Heal*. 2019;7:64.
5. Kessler RS, Purcell EP, Glasgow RE, Klesges LM, Benkeser RM, Peek CJ. What does it mean to “employ” the RE-AIM model? *Eval Heal Prof*. 2013;36:44-66.
6. Harden SM, Gaglio B, Shoup JA, et al. Fidelity to and comparative results across behavioral interventions evaluated through the RE-AIM framework: a systematic review. *Syst Rev*. 2015;4:155.
7. Bradley, E. H. *et al.* Physicians’ ratings of their knowledge, attitudes, and end-of-life-care practices. *Acad. Med.* **77**, 305–11 (2002).
8. Glasgow, R. E., Vogt, T. M. & Boles, S. M. Evaluating the public health impact of health promotion interventions: the RE-AIM framework. *Am J Public Heal*. **89**, 1322–1327 (1999).



Ronald O. Perelman Department of  
Emergency Medicine

# THANK YOU!

Questions?

Sarah Turecamo

[Sarah.turecamo@nyulangone.org](mailto:Sarah.turecamo@nyulangone.org)

