

Panel 2: Health System Engagement: Partnership, Relationships and Transparency

Please submit questions for the panelists to:
PragClinTrialsWkshp@nih.gov



Health System Engagement: Partnership, Relationships and Transparency

Moderator: Eric B. Larson, MD MPH

Vice President, Research and Health Care Innovation | Kaiser Foundation Health Plan of Washington
Executive Director and Senior Investigator | Kaiser Permanente Washington Health Research Institute

May 24, 2017

Goals for today's presentation

- Provide a general understanding of health systems and their dynamic context.
- Panelists will address the need for:
 - transparency with implementation,
 - barriers, staff/leadership turnover,
 - ways to share data and progress during conduct of PCTs,
 - researchers and health systems partners working together to sustain relationships,
 - forming true partnerships between researchers and healthcare systems,
 - and learning about implementation, scaling and spread of interventions in conducting PCTs.

Panelists:

Miguel Vazquez, MD

Clinical Chief Nephrology Division
Professor, Internal Medicine
University of Texas Southwestern Medical
Center

John J. Warner, MD

Chief Executive Officer, University Hospitals and
Clinics
University of Texas Southwestern Medical
Center

Lynn DeBar, PhD, MPH

Senior Investigator
Kaiser Permanente Center for Health
Research
Kaiser Permanente Northwest

Andrew Bertagnolli, PhD

(Former) Director, Integrated Behavioral Health
Care Management Institute | Kaiser Permanente
(Current) Vice President, Behavioral Health
Clinical Products
Optum United Health Group

Vincent Mor, PhD

Florence Pirce Professor of Community Health
Brown University
Senior Health Scientist, Center on Innovation
Providence Veterans Administration Medical
Center



Improving Chronic Disease Management with Pieces—Health System Engagement

Miguel A. Vazquez, MD

John Warner, MD, MBA

(for ICD-Pieces Team and UT Southwestern)

Wednesday, May 24, 2017



Clinical Relevance

Multiple Chronic Conditions

CKD

Diabetes

Hypertension

Excessive Cardiovascular morbidity/mortality
Progression to End Stage Renal Disease(ESRD)
Vulnerable populations
Gaps in clinical practice
Public health implications



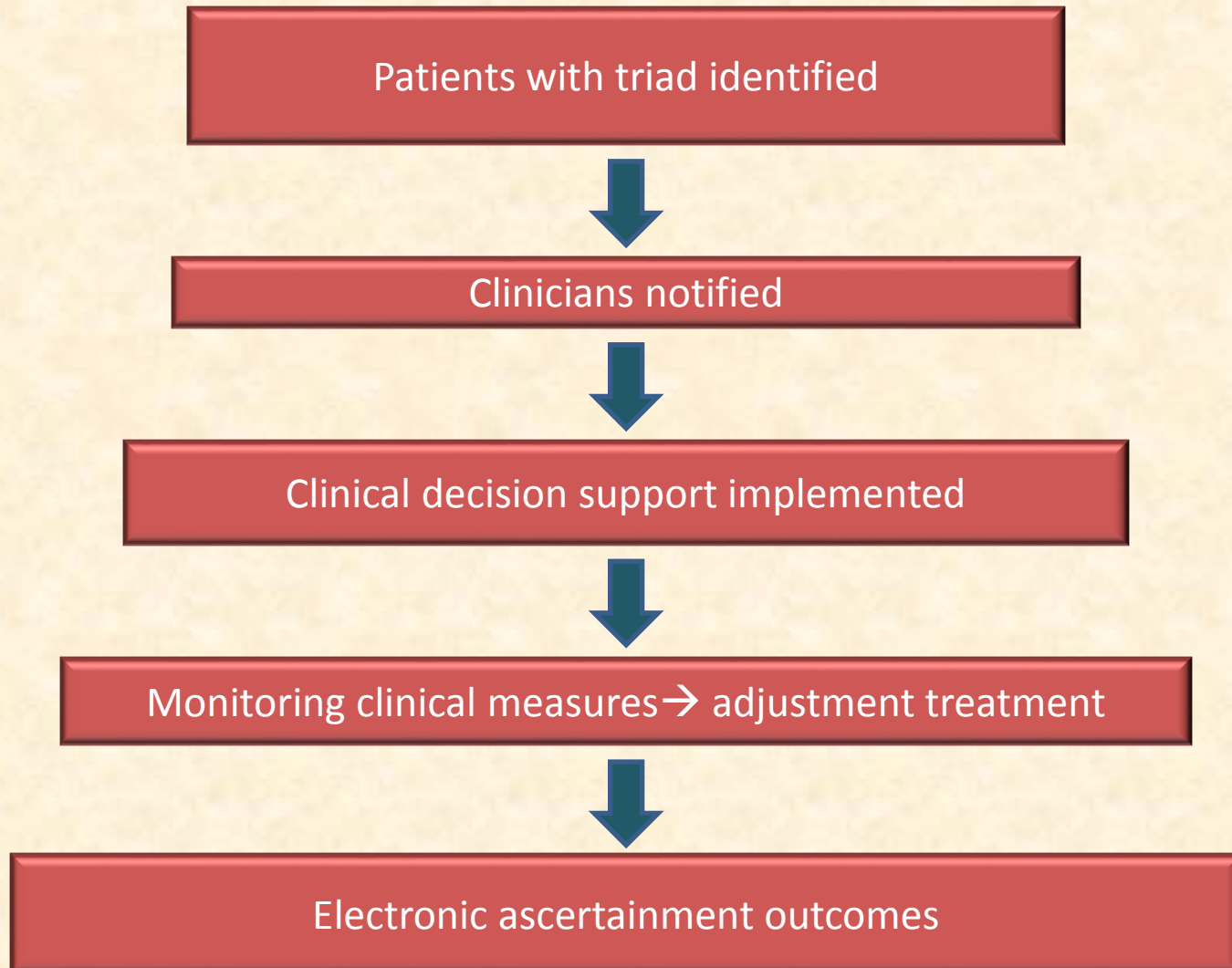
ICD-Pieces Study Hypothesis

Patients who receive care with a collaborative model of primary care-subspecialty care enhanced by novel **information technology (Pieces)** and **practice facilitators (PF)** will have fewer hospitalizations, readmissions, ER visits, CV events and deaths than patients receiving standard medical care.

Diverse Participatory Healthcare Systems and EHRs

HCS	Description	Location	EHR
Parkland	Safety-net public	Dallas County	EPIC
Texas Health Resources	Private non-profit	North Texas	EPIC/All Scripts
ProHealth	Private non-profit	Connecticut	All Scripts
VA North Texas	Federal	North Texas	CPRS

What happens in the study?



Before You Start: ICD-Pieces and PCT

- CKD, Diabetes and HTN—priorities HCS
- History of working together
- Early discussions: “needs”, “wants”, “coulds”
- Collaborative approach/ design
- Research team facilitates and HCS implements



Health Care System (HCS) Engagement and Embedded PCTs: ICD-Pieces

I. Early Planning

II. Delivery and Learning

III. Maturation and Study Completion

Early Planning

- Select the right question for the right HCS
- Align goals
- Plan together early
- Develop trust

Delivery and Learning

- Maximize use available resources
- Minimize disruptions
- Provide tools and resources to succeed
- Establish ongoing communication and updates
- Adapt to challenges

Maturation and Study Completion

- Create long-lasting value
- Sustain a dynamic system
- Promote dissemination, implementation and sustainability
- Start the process for future projects

Health System Engagement PCTs

Early Planning

- Align Goals
- Plan together
- Develop trust

Delivery

- Minimize disruption
- Provide tools
- Adapt

Completion

- Create value
- D / I / S
- Next project

PPACT - Collaborative Care for Chronic Pain in Primary Care: Engaging Health System Partners

Lynn DeBar, PhD, MPH

Kaiser Permanente Center for Health
Research, Portland OR

Andrew Bertagnolli, PhD | Optum

Vice President, Behavioral Health Clinical Products
Formerly: **Director - Integrated Behavioral Health
Care Management Institute, Kaiser Permanente**

Project support by NIH Common Fund and by NINDS through cooperative agreement (UH3NW0088731)

PPACT Overview

AIM: Coordinate and integrate services feasible/sustainable in primary care for helping patients adopt self-management skills to:

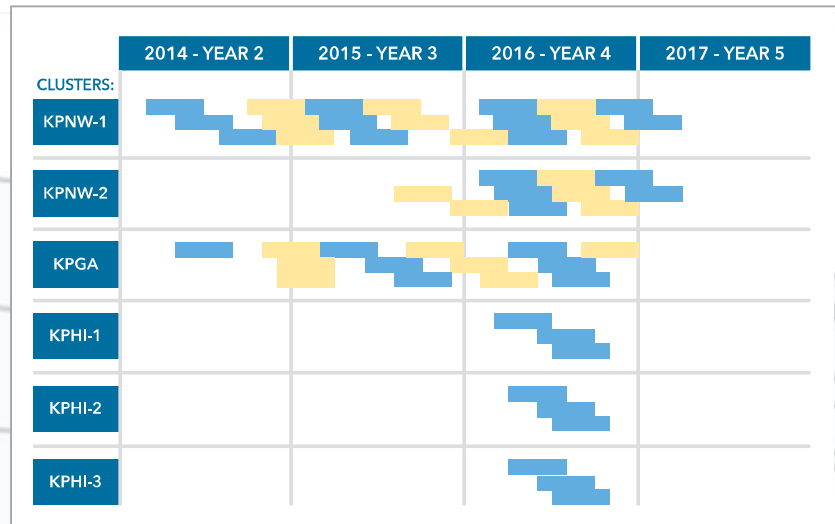
- Manage chronic pain
- Limit use of opioid medication
- Identify exacerbating factors amenable to treatment

DESIGN: Cluster (PCP)-randomized PCT (*106 clusters, 273 PCPs, 851 patients*)

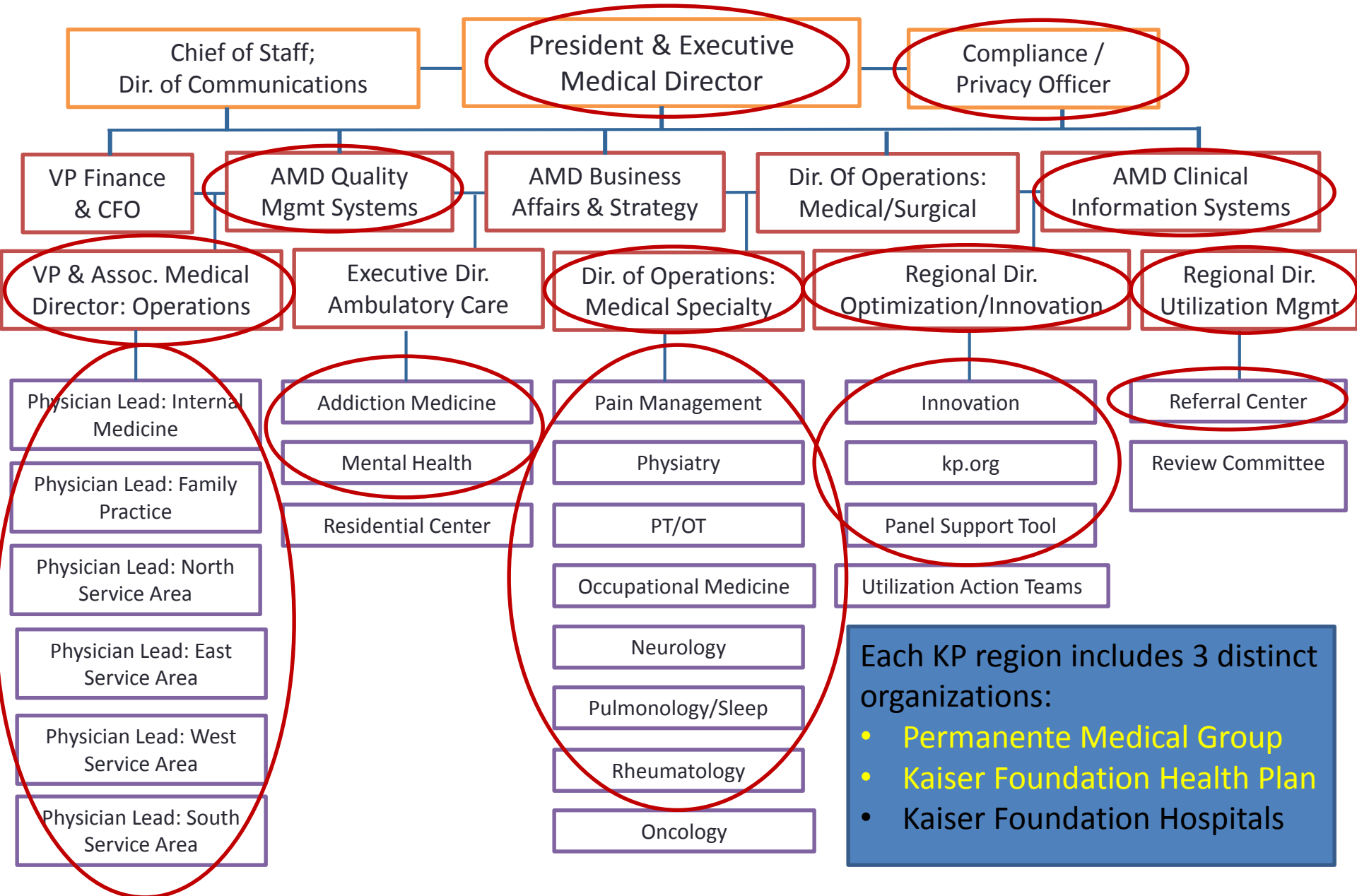
ELIGIBILITY: Chronic pain, long term opioid tx (*prioritizing high utilizers of primary care, ≥ 120 MEQ benzodiazepine use*)

INTERVENTION: Behavioral specialist, nurse case manager, PT, and pharmacist team; 12 week core CBT + adapted movement groups

OUTCOMES: Pain (3-item PEG), opioids, pain-related health services, and cost



Many stakeholders no “one size fits all” engagement strategy...



Each KP region includes 3 distinct organizations:

- **Permanente Medical Group**
- **Kaiser Foundation Health Plan**
- **Kaiser Foundation Hospitals**

AMD: Associate Medical Director

2013

Q1
Q2
Q3
Q4

2014

Q1
Q2
Q3
Q4

2015

Q1
Q2
Q3
Q4

2016

Q1
Q2
Q3
Q4

17

Q1
⋮



Chief champion for PPACT (VP for Quality) retires; replaced with split position



Primary care liaison/PPACT champion steps down from her position



Behavioral health director retires; addiction medicine management reshuffled



nw: Chief of pain medicine resigns; STORM MD takes her place
H: Chief of addiction medicine/behavioral medicine steps down



New leadership in mental health (both Perm and Health plan)



OUI group membership reformulated, requiring new PPACT advisory group



Chief of internal medicine steps down and new leader in place



Shift in specialty pain clinic leads (Permanente and Health plan)

2013
2014
2015
2016
17

Q1
Q2
Q3
Q4
Q1
Q2
Q3
Q4
Q1
Q2
Q3
Q4
Q1
Q2
Q3
Q4
Q1
⋮



Pharmacy implements opioid pill limit



Regionwide opioid taper initiative - letters sent to pain patients < 120 MED



Regionwide opioid taper initiative - letters sent to pain patients < 90 MED



Benzo reduction initiative for COT patients rolled out

2013

Q1
Q2
Q3
Q4

2014

Q1
Q2
Q3
Q4

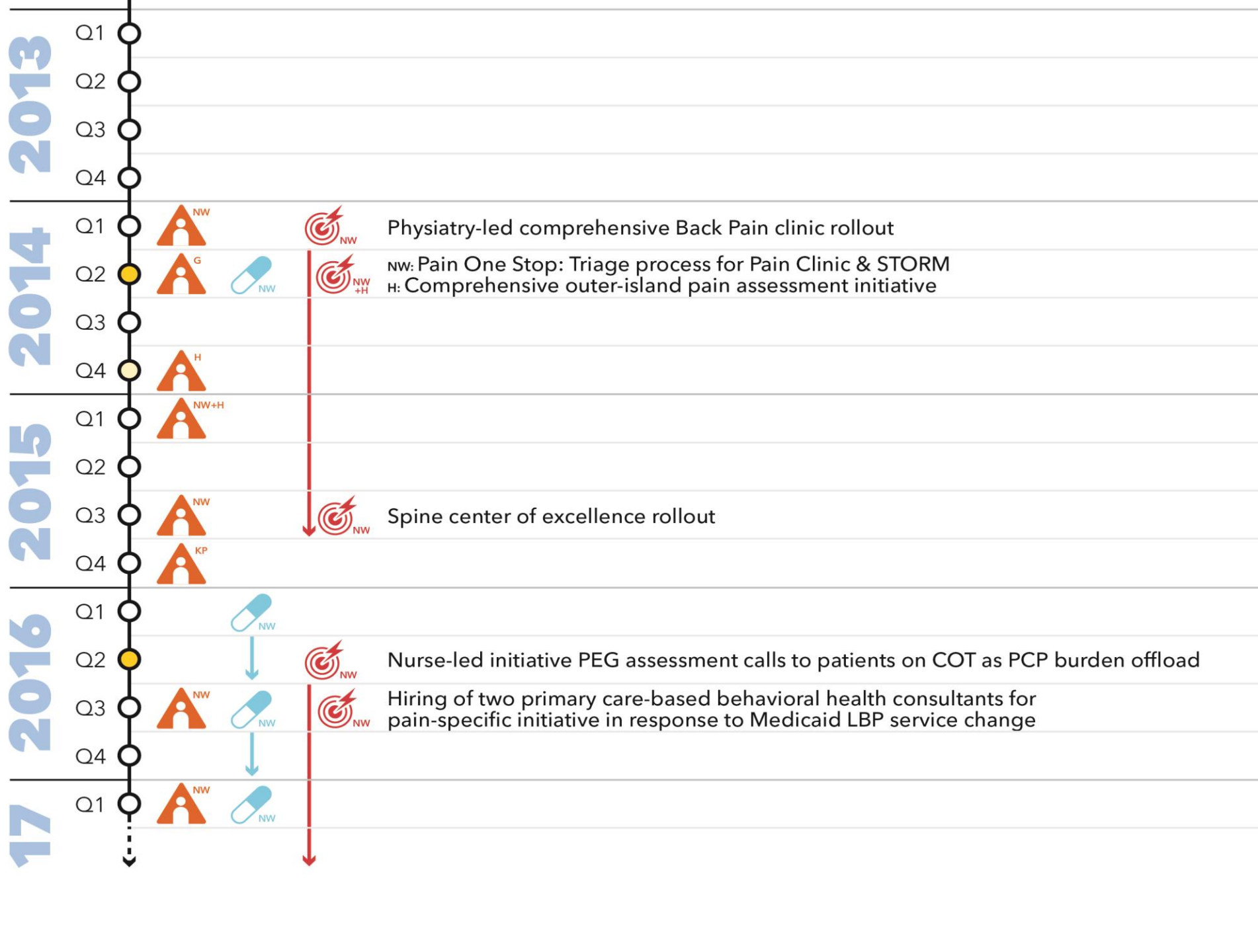
2015

Q1
Q2
Q3
Q4

2016

Q1
Q2
Q3
Q4

17



2013

Q1
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2014

Q1
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2015

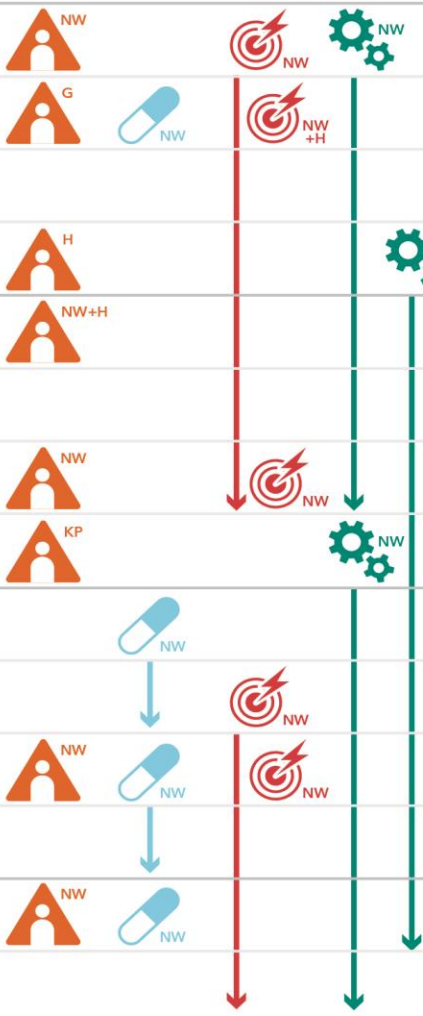
Q1
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2016

Q1
Q2
Q3
Q4

17

Q1
⋮



Complex conditions primary care clinic initiative rollout

Behavioral health integration into primary care

Behavioral health integration into primary care

2013

Q1
Q2
Q3
Q4

2014

Q1
Q2
Q3
Q4

2015

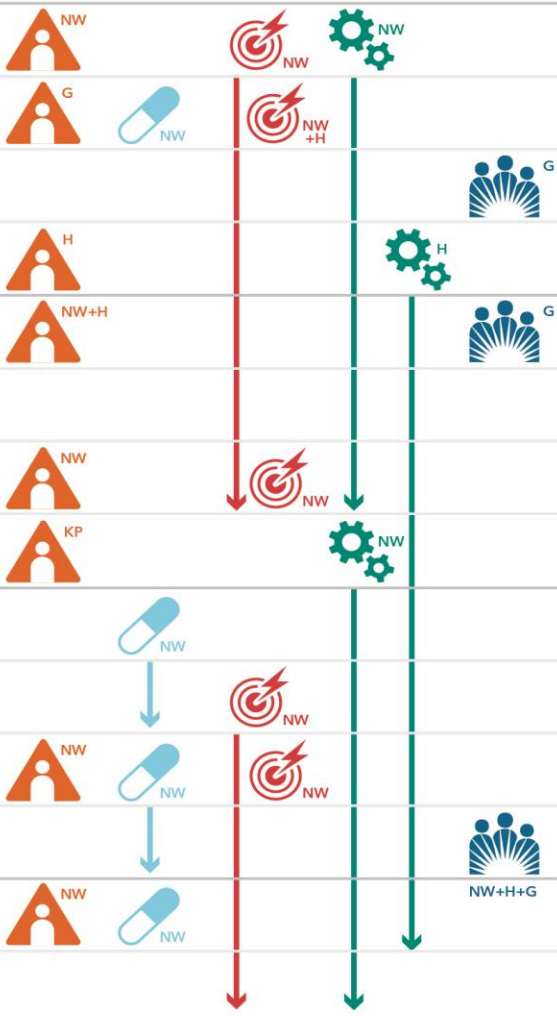
Q1
Q2
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2016

Q1
Q2
Q3
Q4

17

Q1



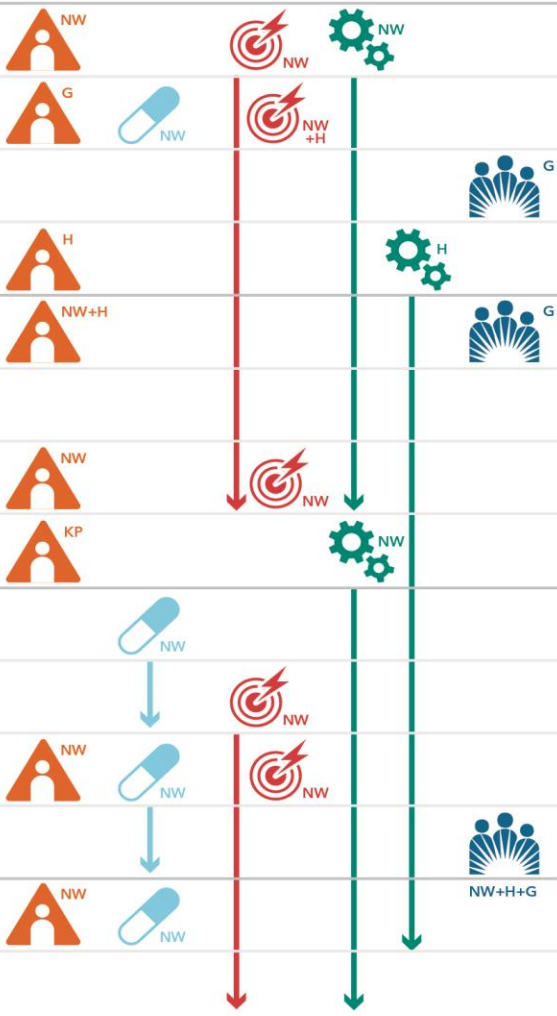
KPGA loses state contract, reducing nurses staffing PCMH in each primary clinic to 20%

Health plan restructured under KPSC leadership, affecting PPACT clinical stakeholders

Significant shift in retirement medical benefits in 2017; vast wave of retirements

2013
2014
2015
2016
17

Q1
Q2
Q3
Q4
Q1
Q2
Q3
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Q1
Q2
Q3
Q4
Q1
Q2
Q3
Q4
Q1



NPS draft opened for public comment
NPS finalized and published, CDC primary care-prescribing guidelines published and disseminated

NW+H+G

Key Learnings from PPACT and integration of broader KP Behavioral Health Initiatives re: engagement

- #1 Stakeholder involvement: early, often, continuously **and** at multiple levels of the partnering organization (***everything is dynamic***)
- #2 Compensate for the “ask”: work to create early and useful products that support/ease clinical work in the delivery system
- #3 Carefully consider “fit” of core intervention approach for frontline clinical staff and congruence with the organization’s quality improvement approaches

PROVEN

PRagmatic Trial of Video Education in Nursing Homes

Susan L. Mitchell, MD, MPH

Vincent Mor, PhD

Angelo Volandes, MD, MPH

UH3AG049619

NIH Collaboratory Steering Committee Meeting

Panel: Health System Engagement: Partnership, Relationships and Transparency

May 24, 2017 – 10:30 am – 12:00 pm



BROWN
School of Public Health



Institute for
Aging Research
Hebrew SeniorLife



PROVEN: Overview

- **Objective:** To conduct a pragmatic cluster RCT of an Advance Care Planning video intervention in NH patients with advanced comorbid conditions in two healthcare systems
- **Intervention NHs:** Suite of 5 videos to be offered facility-wide: All new admissions, care-planning meetings for long-stay and readmissions
 - Flexible: Who, how (tablet or web), which video
 - Training: corporate level, webinars, toolkit
- **Control NHs:** Usual ACP practices
- **Primary outcome:** Number of hospitalizations/person-days alive among patients ≥ 65 years old who are in a NH ≥ 90 days (“long-stay”) and who have EITHER advanced dementia OR advanced congestive heart failure/chronic obstructive lung disease

PROVEN: Implementation

- **Sample:** 359 facilities total (across two partners)
 - 119 facilities randomized to intervention
 - Rolled out over 4 months/waves
 - 240 facilities randomized to control (2:1)

- **Compliance:**

	Partner 1		Partner 2		Total	
Admissions (MDS from partners)	3782		21665		25447	
Videos offered	2014	53.25%	16788	77.49%	18802	73.89%
Videos shown	1345	35.56%	3402	15.70%	4747	18.65%
Residents EVER* long-stay	2499		10308		12807	
Video EVER* offered	869	34.77%	4153	40.29%	5022	39.21%
Video EVER* shown	511	20.45%	872	8.46%	1383	10.80%

*Since the start of the ACP Video Program

Run with MDS and Video Status Report User Defined Assessment data through March 2017

PROVEN: Health Systems Engagement

- **Trust**
 - Partners are willing to engage with us because of our reputation
- **Shared goals**
 - Must be important to the partner and offer possible solution to a systemic problem
 - Reducing hospitalizations
 - Advance care planning needs to be done anyway
- **Joint planning**
 - Must be a “good fit” and be integrated into standard operating procedures
- **Learning from shared experiences**
 - Ongoing communication / transparent reporting about implementation and participation
 - When increased effort or changes are needed, our partners agree

Genesis Overview

Genesis HealthCare is now one of the largest providers of post-acute care services in the nation.

Publicly Traded

Ticker: GEN

~80,000

dedicated teammates

~60,000

beds

Average Occupancy

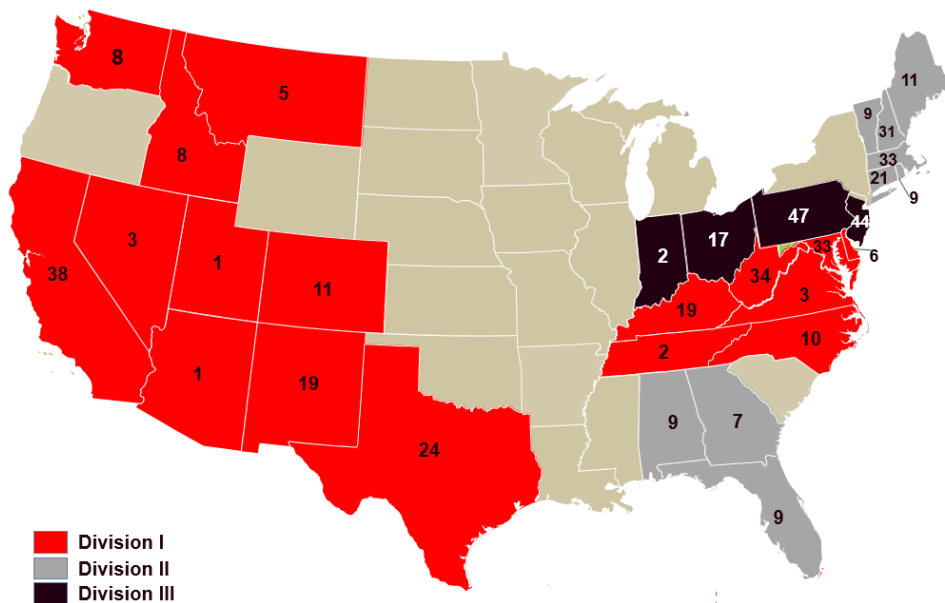
88.1% over the last 3 years

Competitive Strengths

- More than 450 facilities across 30 states
- More than 200 clinical specialty units.
- More than 425 Genesis physicians and nurse practitioners.
- Strong referral network with hospitals.
- Genesis also supplies contract rehabilitation services to approx. 1,700 locations across 45 states.

Operating With Geographic Scale and Scope

- Geographic density = operating efficiencies, strong hospital relations & coordinated sales/marketing strategies
- Geographic diversity reduces regulatory risk



- More than 450 SNF and ALF facilities across 30 states
- Top 5 states by licensed beds:
 - PA: 10.6%
 - NJ: 11.5%
 - MD: 7.6%
 - CA: 7.0%
 - MA: 7.1%

Genesis Rationale for Engagement in PROVEN:

Seeking increase in horizontal partnerships with hospitals to reduce unnecessary readmissions

Genesis' commitment to innovation in delivery of quality care.

Interest in improving advance care planning to align family and patient/resident goals with patient care plans.

Genesis physician/nurse practitioner practice designated as accountable care organization, driving need to improve care in all aspects secondary to valued based payment models/shared savings programs.

Barriers Impeding Implementation:

Staff turnover, especially in leadership positions who serve to support the study.

Time constraints and workflow challenges with chronically understaffed centers.

Lack of appreciation for advance care planning as an ongoing activity versus reliance on management of required advance care planning forms.

Partnership with researchers/primary investigators:

Consistent support, communication, and collaboration in internal data collections.

Frequent and routine conference calls allowing for free flow of discussion regarding overcoming barriers.

Flexibility in study design allowing for required changes/innovations in keeping staff involved in adhering to study components.

Helpful recognition of challenges in the long term/post acute care environment which differ in reason and scope from acute care.

Questions and Answers

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