



Care of the Complex Patient

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EVP, Clinical Operations

Value-Driven Care for Complex Patients

- Value-based productivity measurement (Value-based RVUs??)
 - Care Gap Closure value per unit time
 - Low-value utilization ratio
 - Regular care “failures” (e.g., heart failure exacerbations)
 - Low-value resource consumption (e.g., low-utility imaging)
- Reengineered care processes
 - Use of EHRs, analytics and decision support (Eliminate Automate, Delegate, Activate)
- Health Care Teams, Accountable Collaboration
 - Medical Home, Primary care – specialist collaboration
- Cross-spectrum concerns
 - End-of-Life and Palliative Care
 - Medication management
- Fundamentally realigned reimbursement incentives

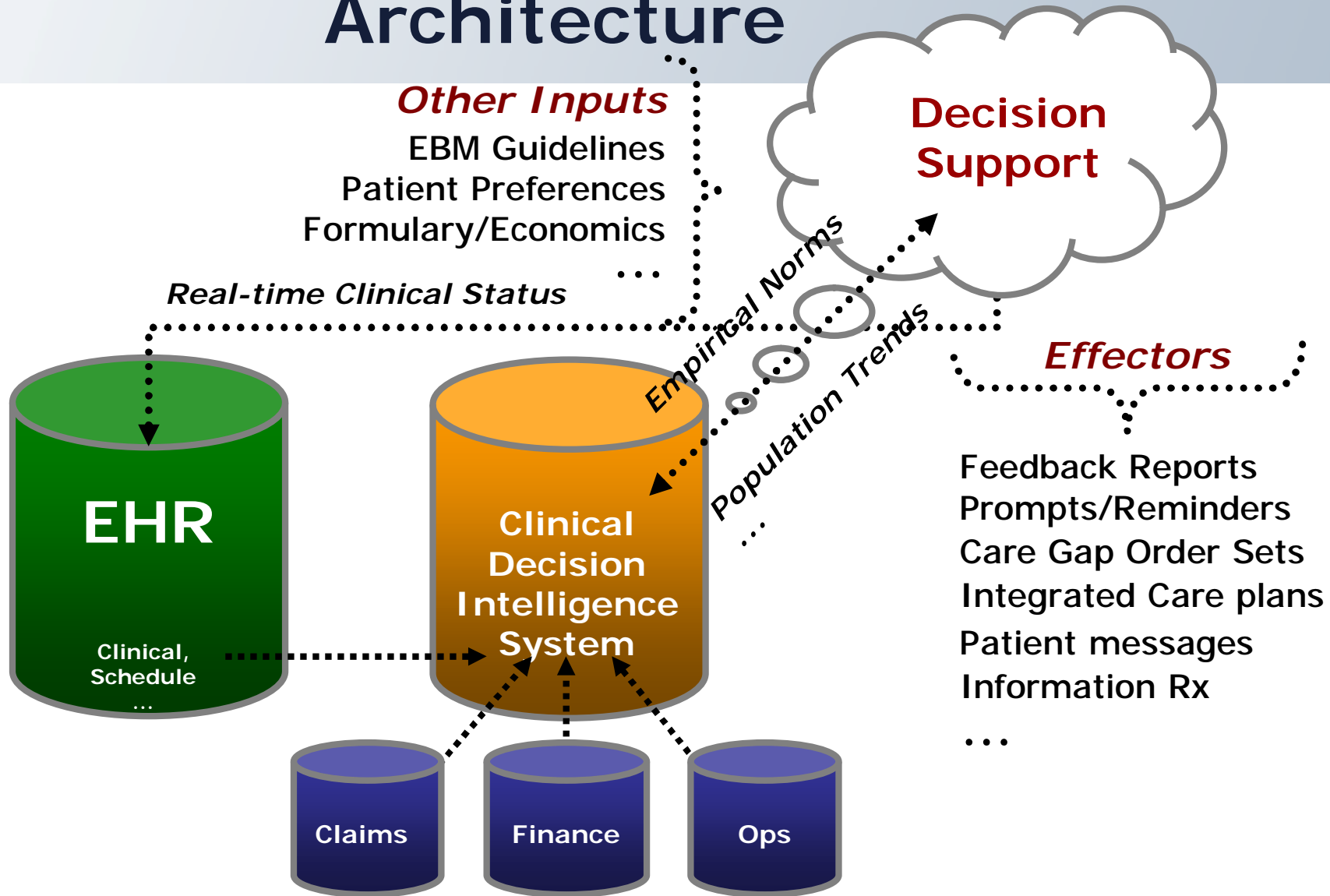
Care of the Complex Patient

Care Gap Management

Care Gaps

- Patients, based upon their age, gender, chronic conditions, etc., have predictable, evidence-based lab, imaging, medication and referral care needs
- Patients who fail to have their evidence-based care needs met have a “Care Gap”
- Complex, chronically ill patients are at high-risk for unclosed Care Gaps
- Traditional health care workflows are inefficient and unreliable at closing Care Gaps
- It is possible to reengineer care to increase both reliability and efficiency with which Care Gaps are closed
 - Requires IT and analytic infrastructure...

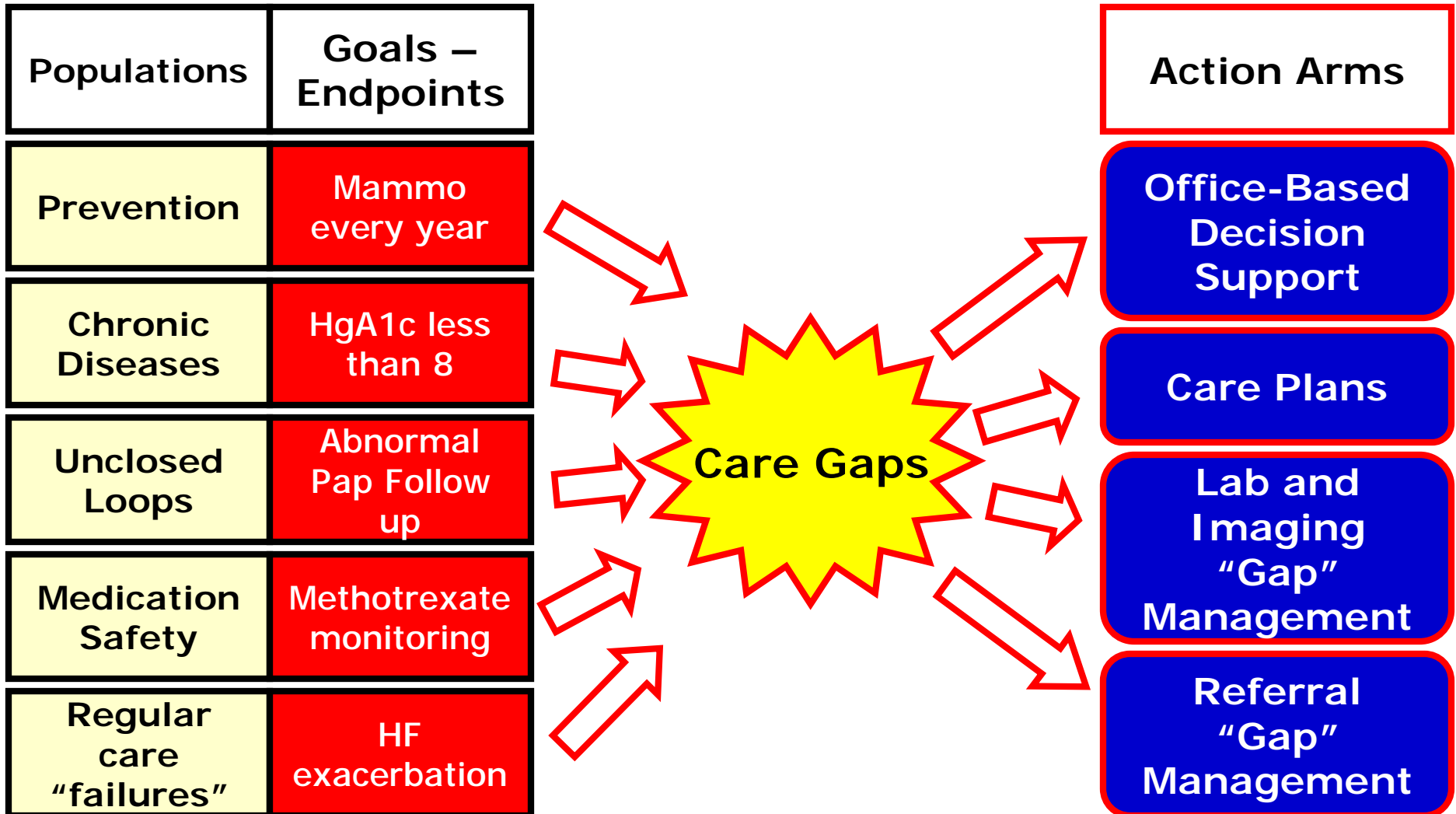
Geisinger Transformation Architecture



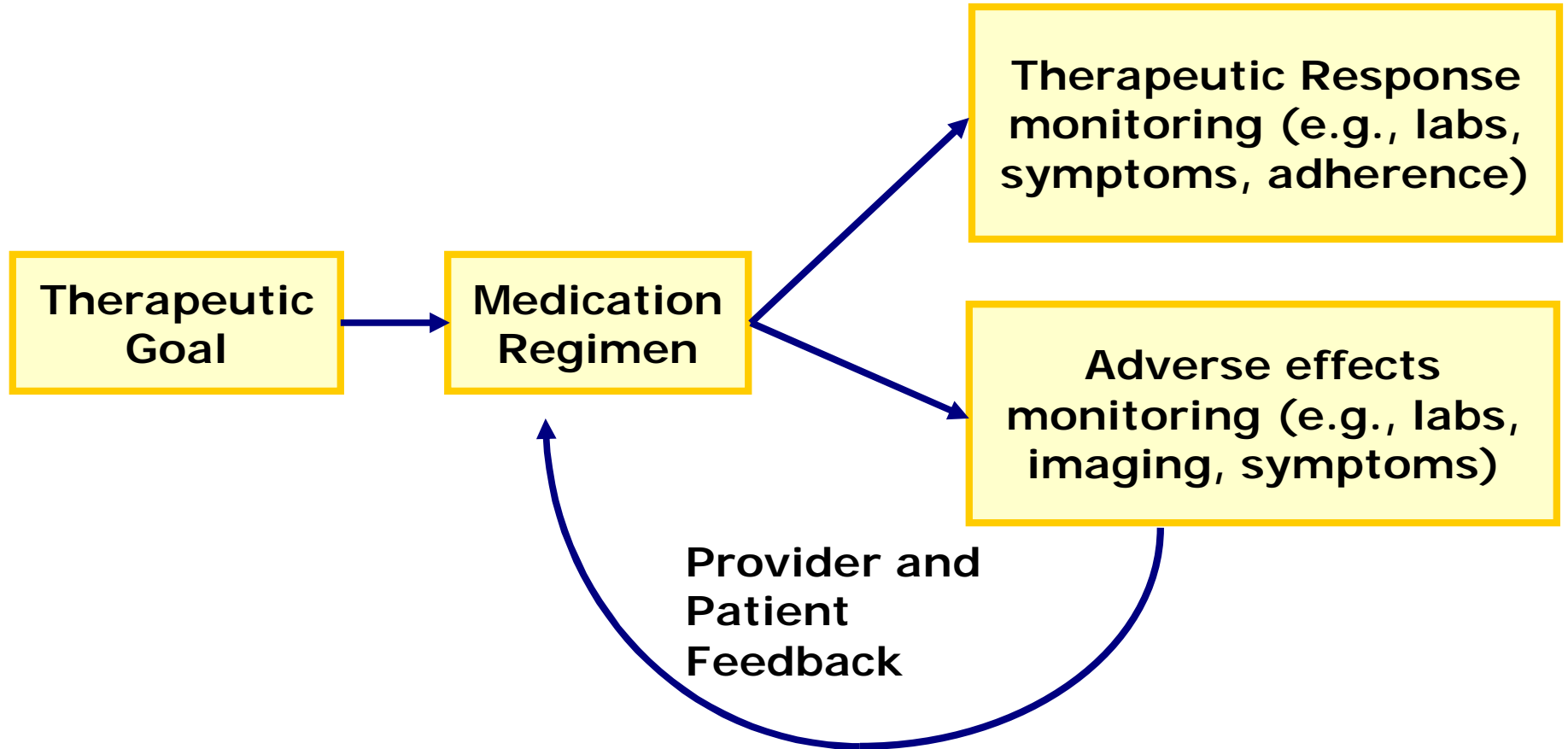
Normalization, Transformation,

Analytic Application

Care Gaps and Action Arms



Medication Management



Integrated Care Gap Order Sets

▶ BestPractice Alerts

▼ Hx of CAD. Consider aspirin, unless contraindicated.

Open SmartSet: CAD ASPIRIN ORDER #3392

▼ Medical Home Patient: Active Case Management

▼ Dx of CAD and comorbid condition(s) - DM, HTN, CKD, and/or LVSD. Consider ACE/ARB therapy.

[Jump to Order Entry](#)

▼ Dx of DM. HgbA1C less than 7.0% is standard.

Last HGBA1C=7.1 on 3/30/2009

Open SmartSet: BP ALERT: DM HGBA1C 3 MONTHS #3175

[Jump to Diabetes Management Report](#)

Refresh

Accept

- Clinical Care Gaps that require medical decision making
 - Medication management
 - Chronic condition not at goal

Care of the Complex Patient

Primary Care – Specialty Collaboration

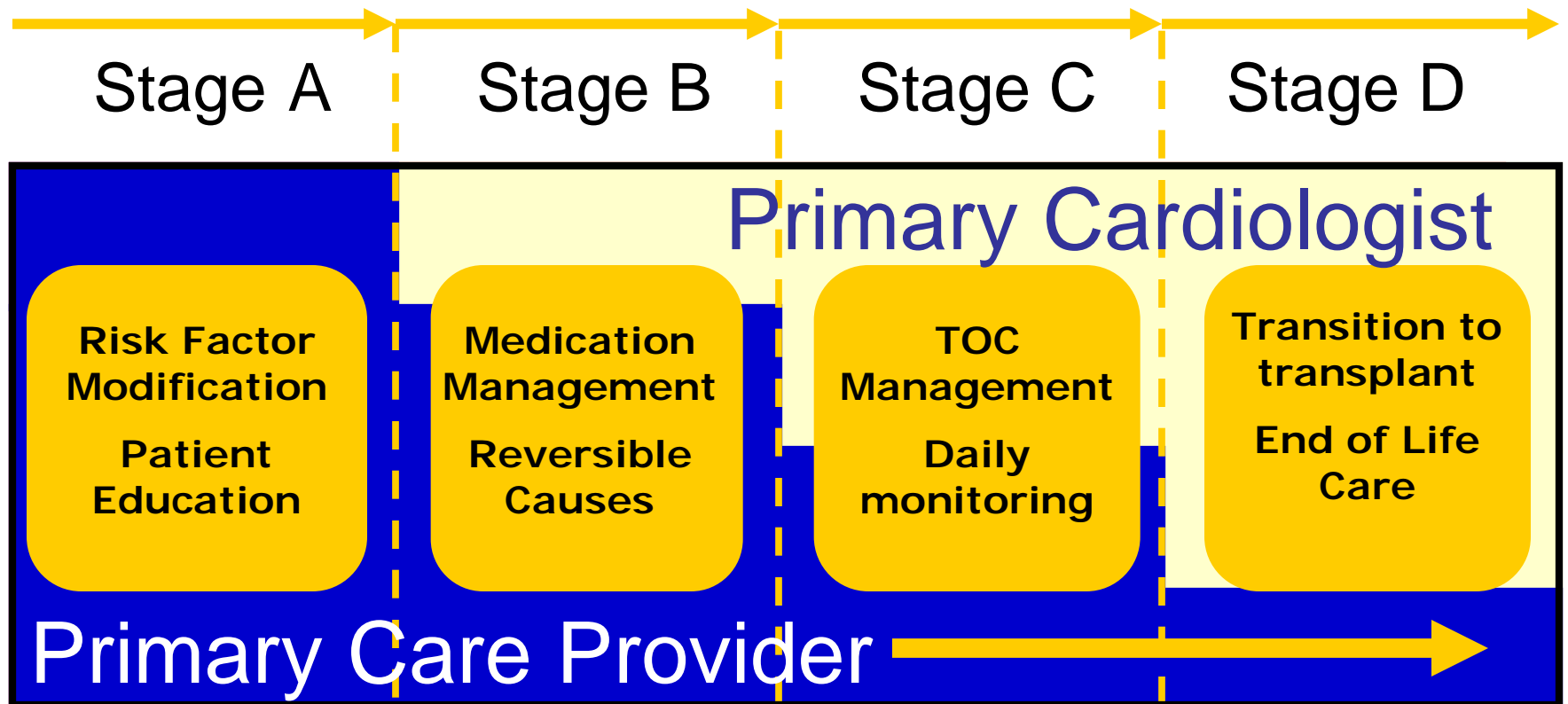
Primary Care, Primary Specialist and Collaborative Care

- Certain severely chronically ill patients require ongoing collaborative care by both a primary care and specialist provider
- In order to successfully co-manage care, expectations and roles need to be clarified including identifying the specific involved specialist and who is accountable (Primary Care vs. Specialty Care) for what aspects of care
- Ultimately, the goal of collaborative is to ensure that all care needs are managed and care gaps closed
- Patients needing ongoing co-management feel that the health care team is coordinated and collaborative

Conditions, Care Gaps and Potential Specialty Engagement

Condition or Care Gap	Specialty
CKD Stage 4	Nephrology
HTN > 140/90, 3 or more meds	Nephrology
AAA > 4 cm	Vascular
Carotid stenosis > 60%	Vascular
Persistent HgA1c > 9	Endocrine
Recurrent Asthma exacerbation	Allergy/Pulmonology
LDL > goal, statin allergy	Cardiology
Afib, > 2 CHADS no anticoag	Cardiology
Recurrent HF exacerbation	Cardiology
50 and over w fx of hip and spine	Rheumatology/HiROC
Melanoma	Dermatology
Rheumatoid Arthritis	Rheumatology

Heart Failure "Care Path"



Geisinger Examples

Creating Real Value: Geisinger's Core Care Transforms

- Get consumers into a system of care, focused on the right things....
 - ProvenEngage
 - MyHealth Navigator
 - Chronic Disease Management
- Optimize the delivery of high-cost, high capital care
 - Acute® Optimization
- Minimize hand-off errors, reduce wasteful end-of-life spending and degradation
 - ProvenEngage
- Get consumers and families involved, with personal responsibility
 - "Compliance"

ProvenHealth Navigator[®]

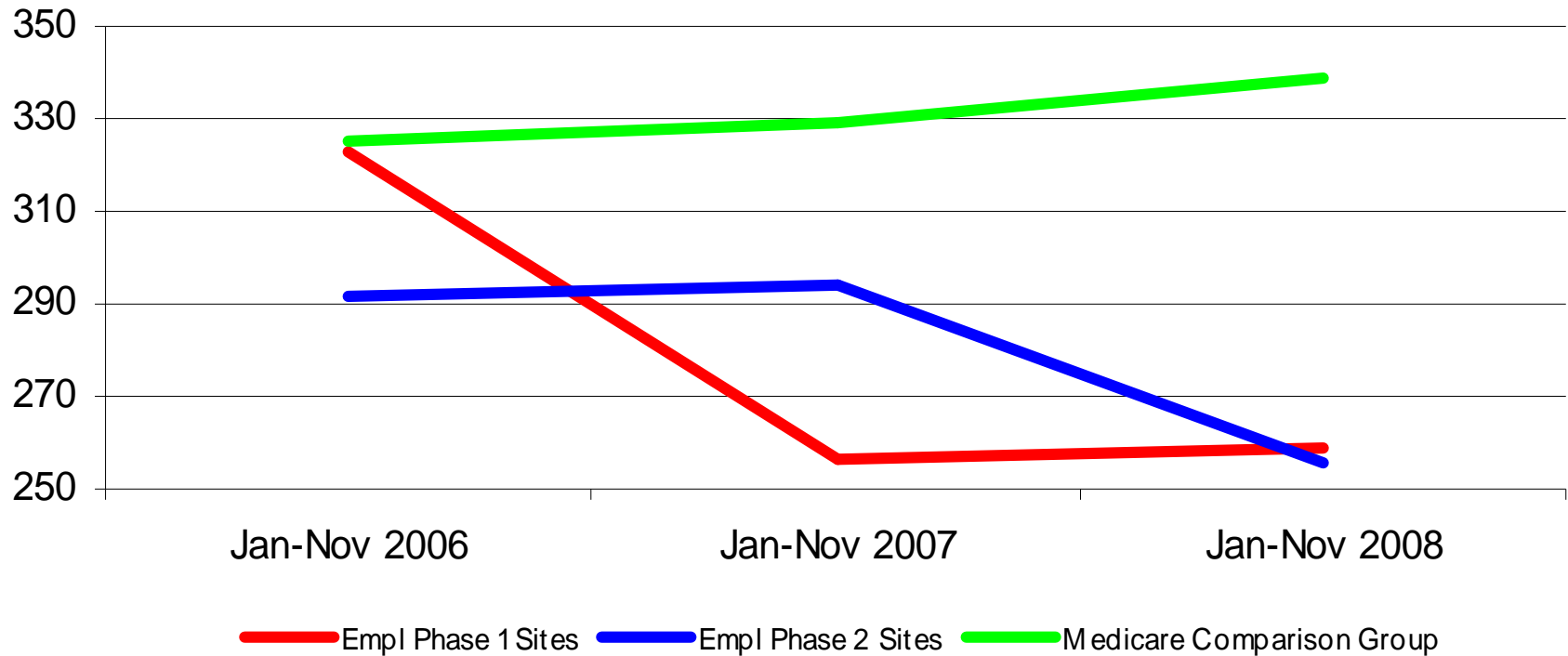
Geisinger's Value-based
Patient-Centered Medical Home

Functional Components

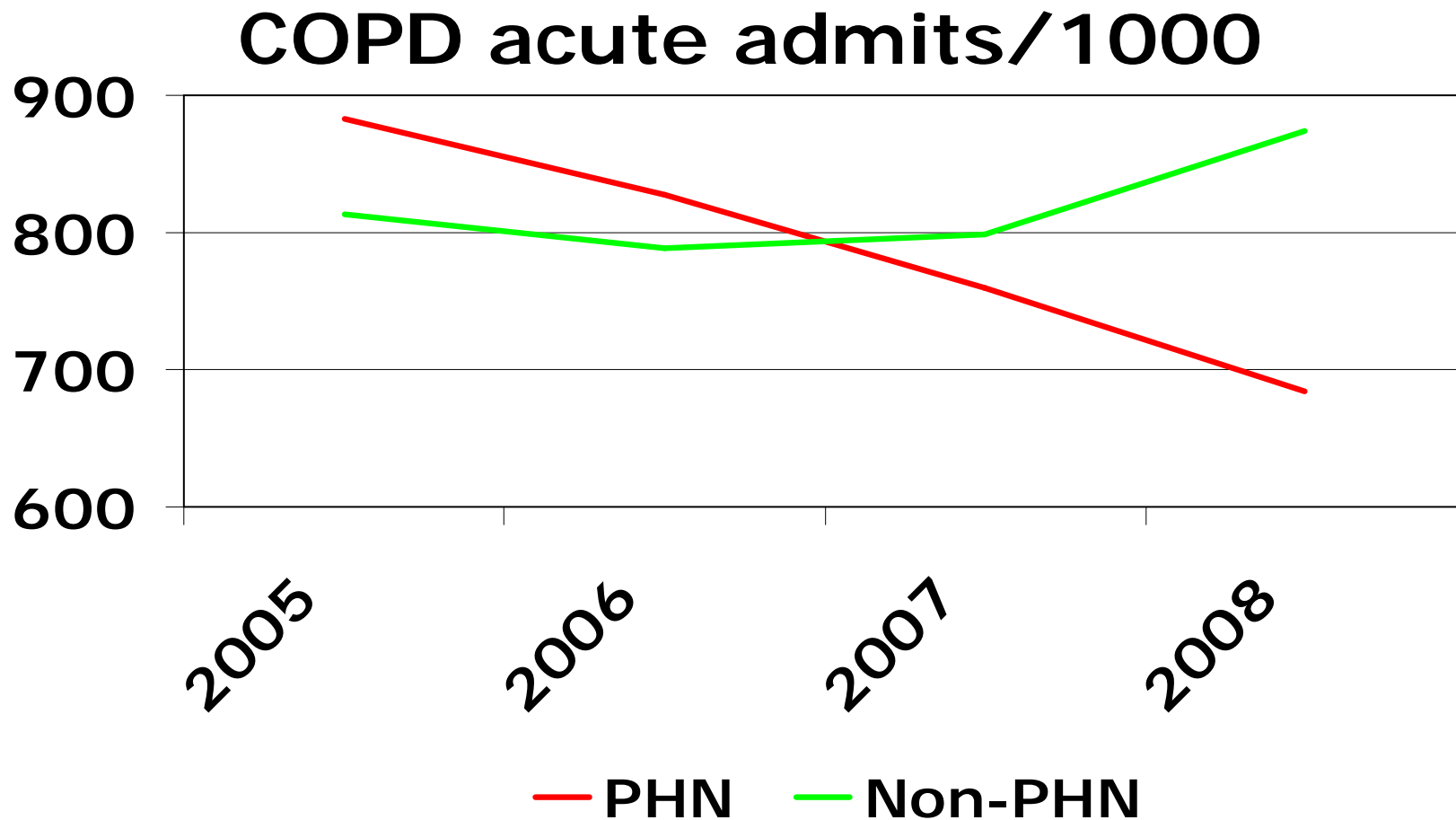
1. Team-based, patient-centered primary care (including embedded care management nurse)
2. Joint payor-provider population management
3. High quality, efficient specialist identification and referral
4. Quality Outcomes Program
5. Value-based Reimbursement Program
 1. Baseline FFS
 2. Practice transformation stipends
 3. Quality-gated gain sharing

Inpatient Admission Reduction

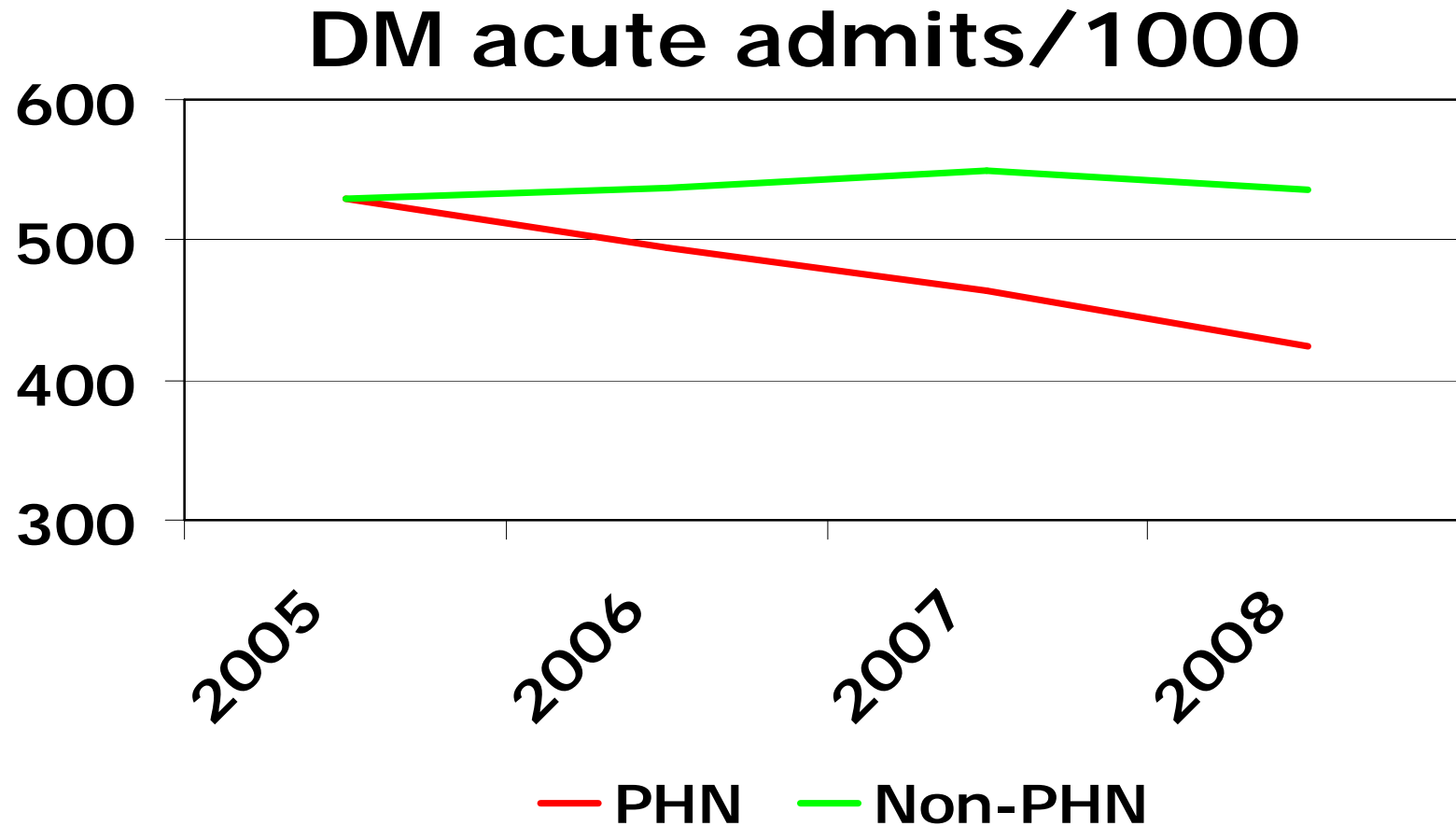
Risk Adjusted Acute Admits/1000



Impact: COPD Admissions

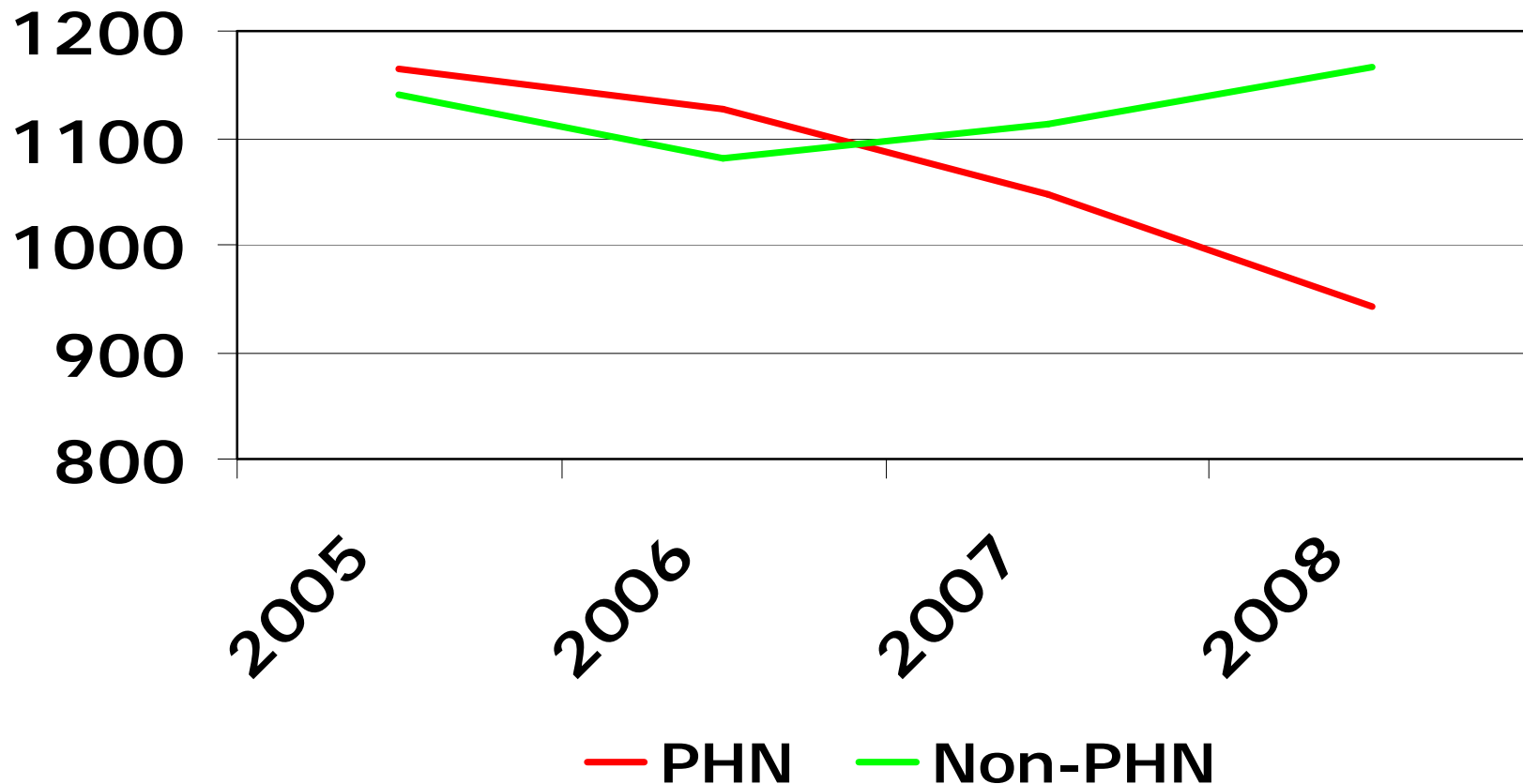


Impact: Diabetes Admissions



Impact: CHF Admissions

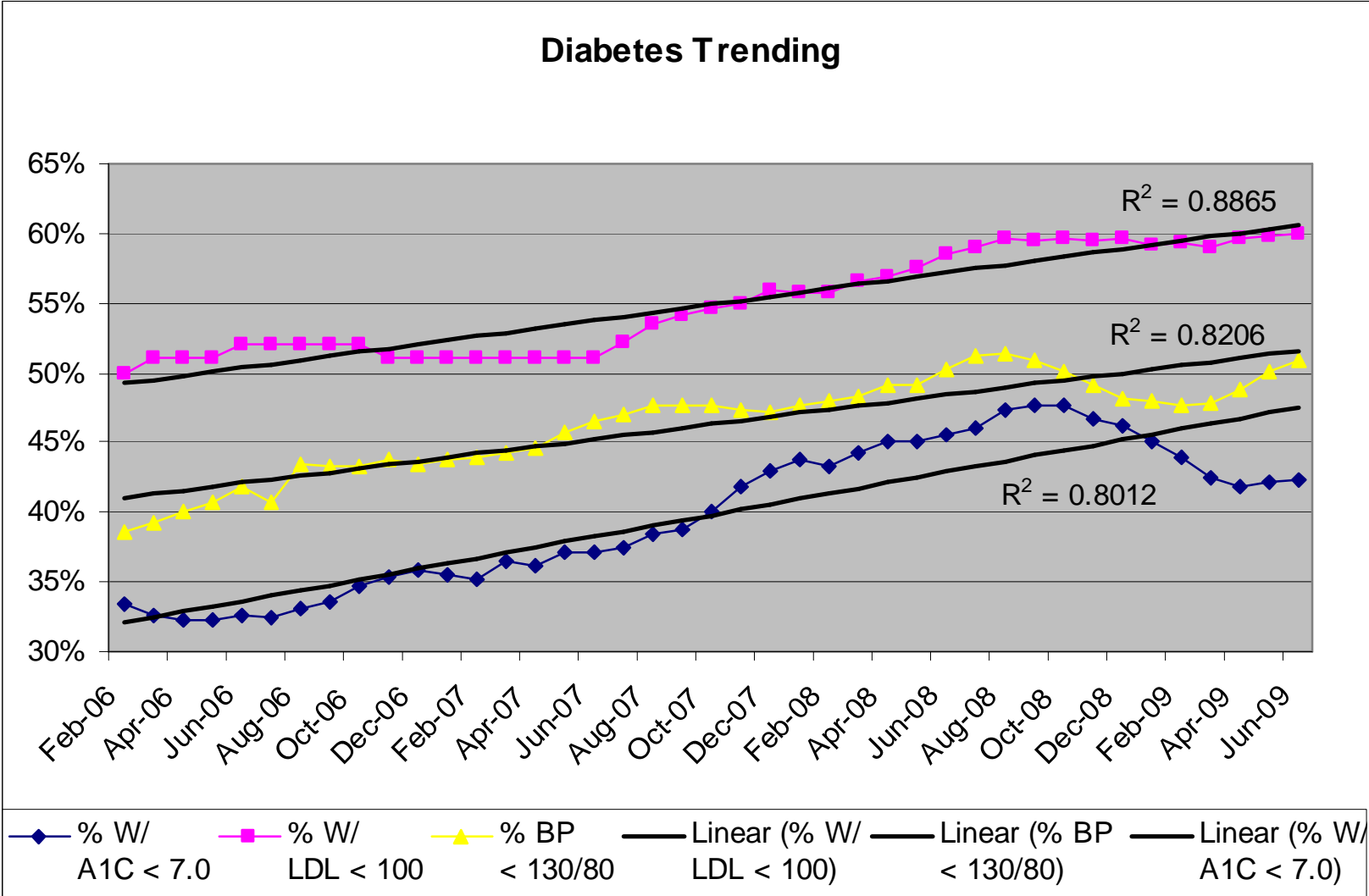
HF acute admits/1000



ProvenCare - Chronic[®]

Chronic Disease Optimization

Diabetes Intermediate Outcomes

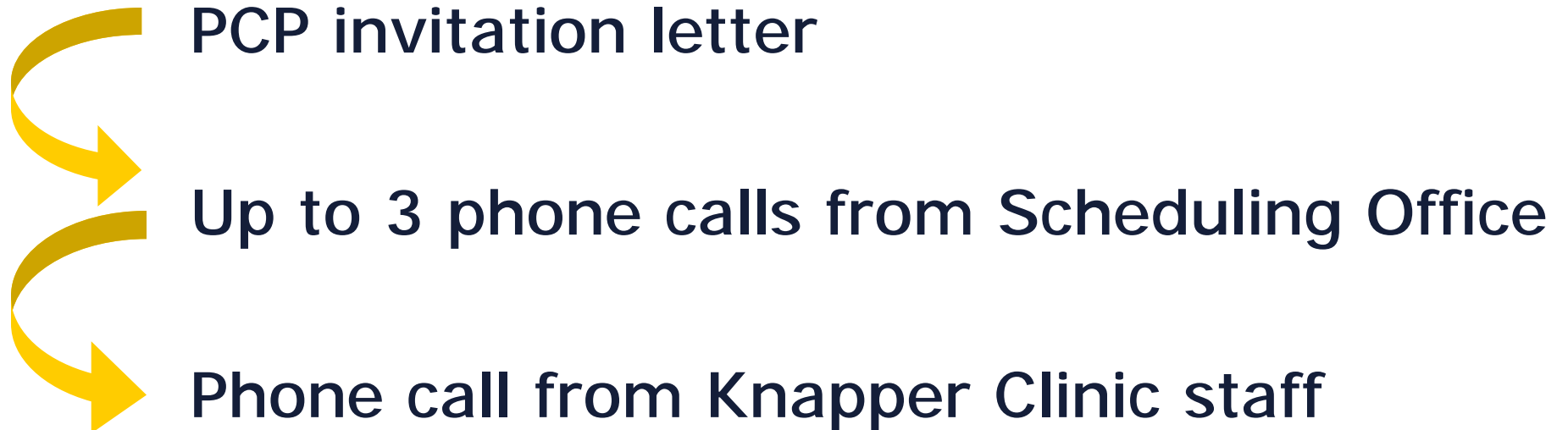


Diabetes: Resistant Control Group

- Despite the success of the Diabetes Bundle, 8% of the 21,667 known diabetic patients continue to have HgbA1C levels over 9%
- Intervention target: Knapper Clinic
 - 1,074 diabetic patients
 - 10% had HgbA1C levels over 9%
 - This group of patients at highest risk for diabetic complication was targeted for our program

High Risk Diabetes Outreach Program Invitation Process

Invitation Process:

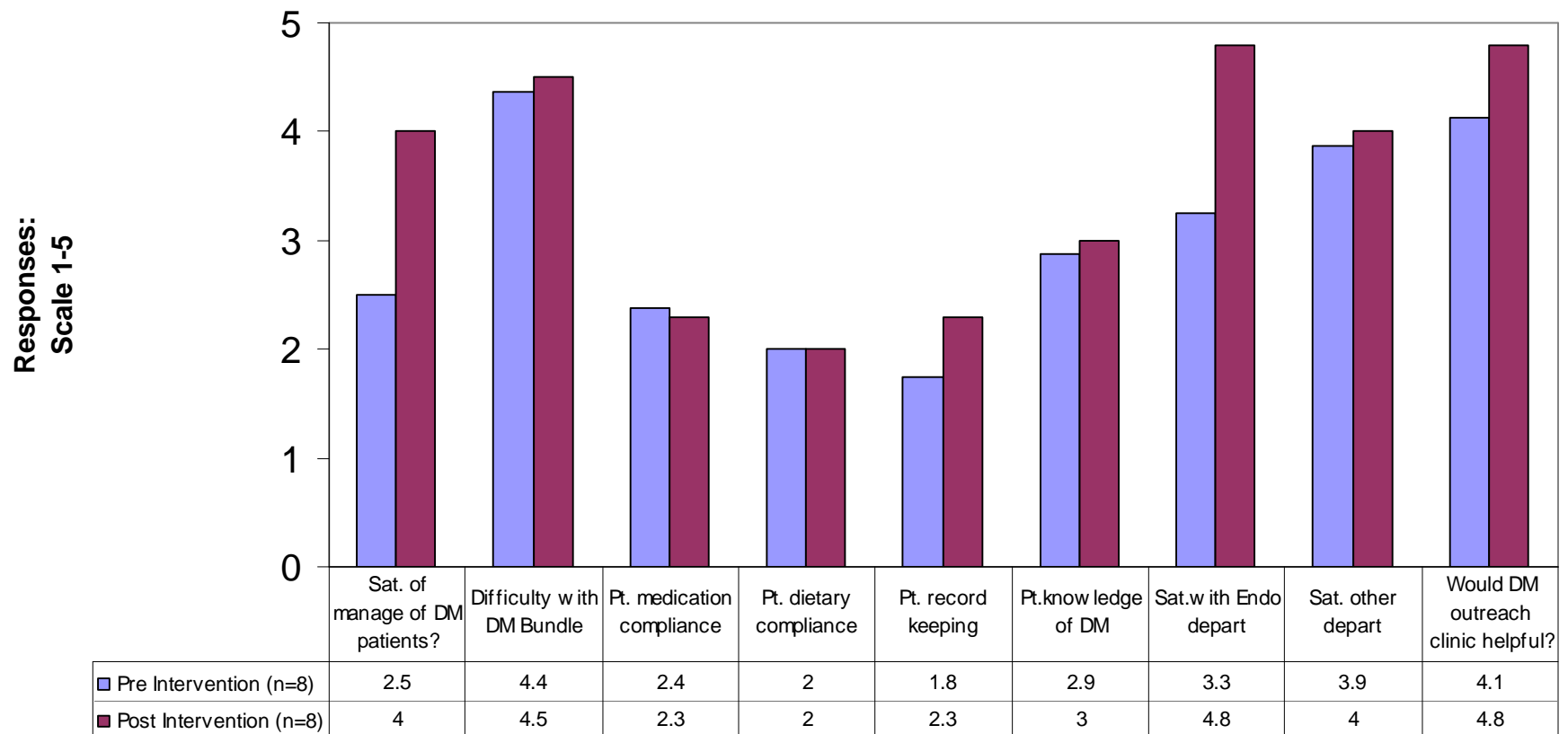


Results: Change in HgbA1C% (Cases vs. Baseline)

Time to F/u HgbA1C%	Change in HgbA1C%	P-value
8 weeks (n=39)	-1.57	<0.001
15 weeks (n=23)	-1.83	<0.001

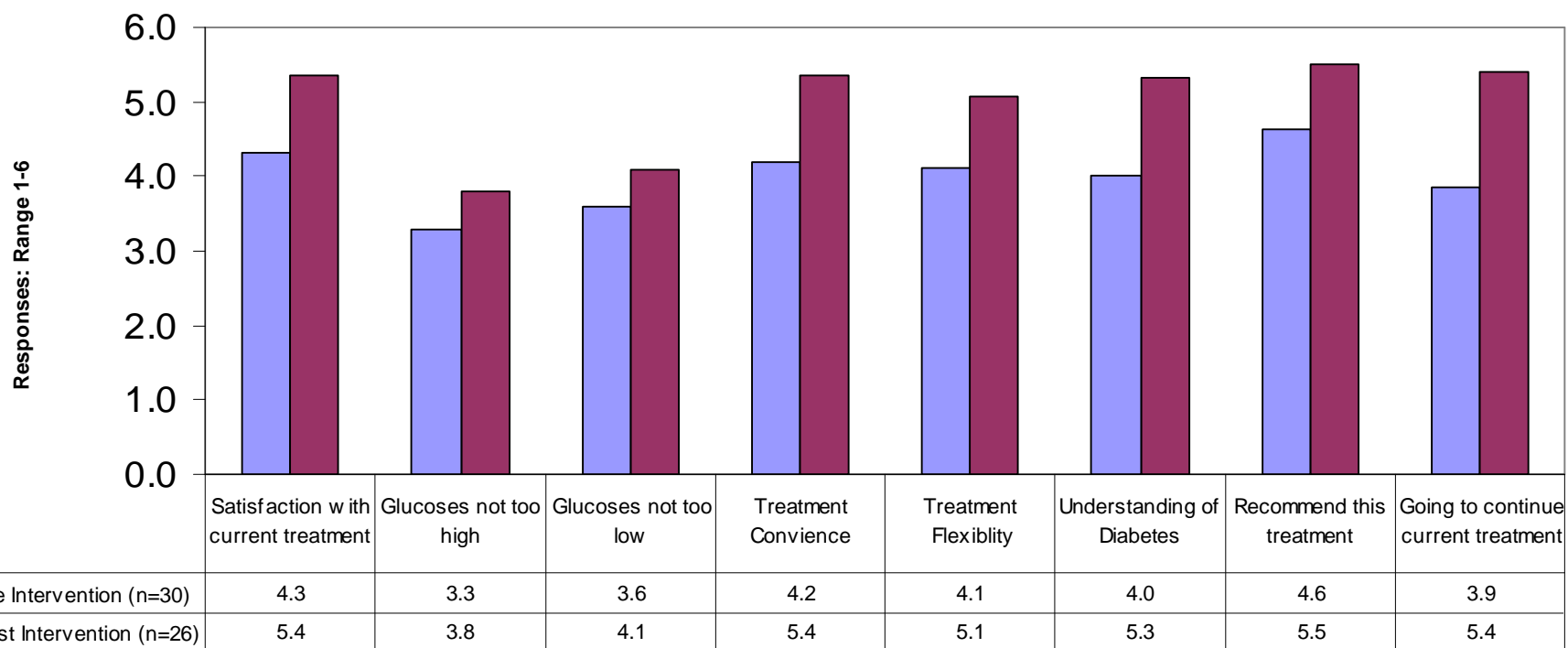
High Risk Diabetes Outreach Program Provider Survey

Provider Surveys: Pre & Post



High Risk Diabetes Outreach Program: Patient Survey

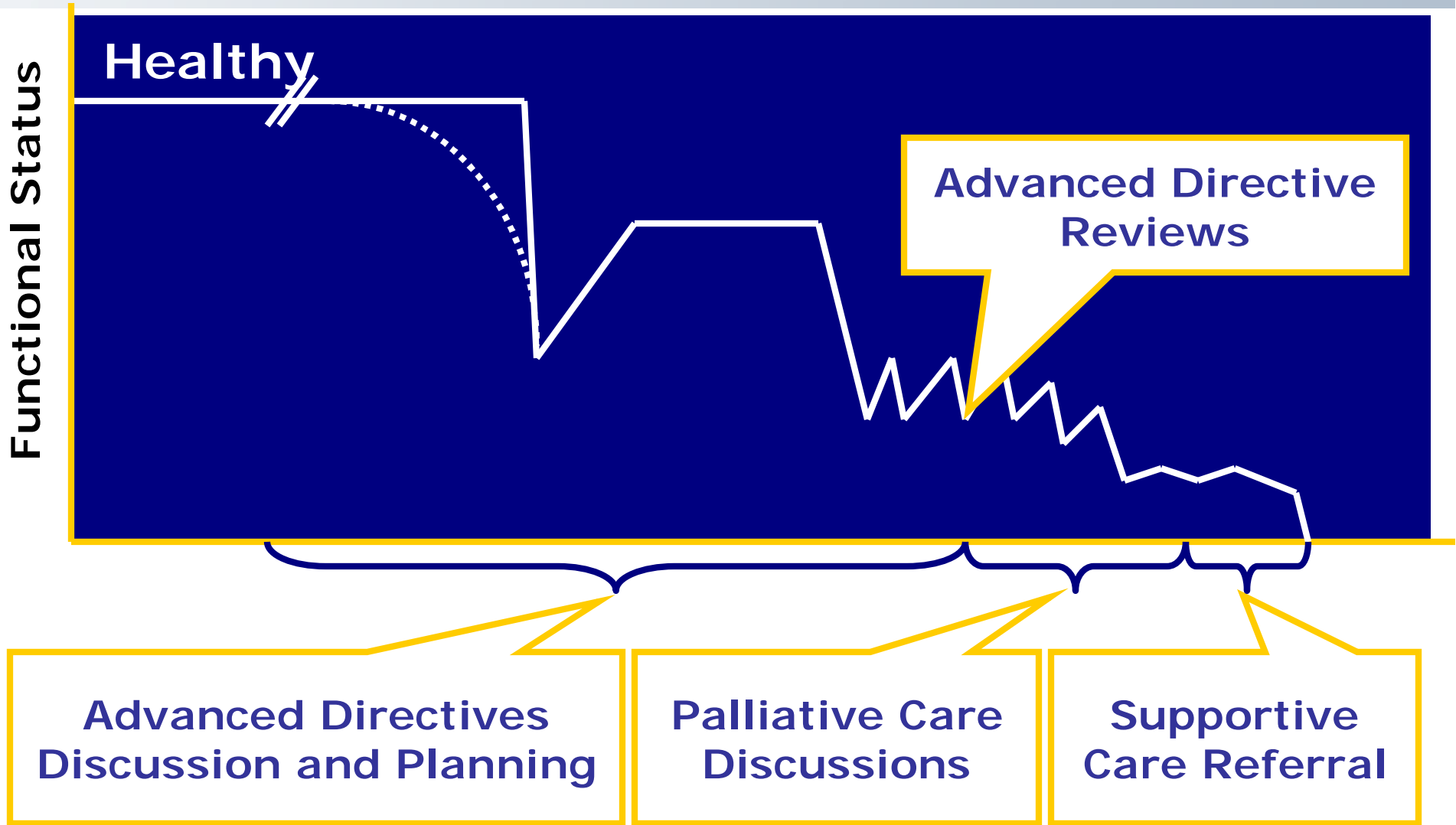
Patient Surveys: Pre & Post



Questions from Diabetes Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire (DTSQ) © 1993 Dr. Clare Bradley, Diabetes Research Group, England

End of Life Planning and Care

Chronic Disease Spectrum and End of Life Activities



Thank You.