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Inspired Medicine

THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL FOR
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Albert Einstein College of Medicine

SERIOUS ILLNESS CONVERSATIONS IN FQHC'S IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES AND POTENTIAL BARRIERS TO USING A STANDARD CHECKLIST

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THE SERIOUS ILLNESS CONVERSATION AT MONTEFIORE

- Funding from Ariadne Labs/Harvard University 2018-2019 for salary support to implement Serious Illness Conversation Training in Bronx FQHC's using their Serious Illness Conversation Guide (SICG)
- Trained 15 Family Medicine attending physicians and 4 RN's at two FQHC's
- 11/15 physicians had 37 conversations using the SICG over a 6 month period
- All 11 physicians underwent semi-structured interviews about their experience of using the SICG
- Qualitative analysis of those interviews

IMPLEMENTATION (= Training and support) 1

“It takes a village...”: Assemble the right group

- Not too big or too small
- Leadership is from Primary care
- Complementary skill sets: educator/content expert, administration, statistical support, researcher
- Regular, scheduled check-in
- Mission driven

IMPLEMENTATION 2

Process

Pave the way with active engagement of all potential stakeholders

- Administrators, Executive Directors
- Nursing: administration and site personnel
- Social worker
- PCP's
- Site presentation during regular team meeting, if appropriate

Respect for overburdened PCP's

- Needs assessment, either survey or (preferred) in-person meeting
- Training during a time already allotted

IMPLEMENTATION 3

Coaching and support are essential

- Individual
- Group: Finding ways to integrate refresher or mini-trainings
- Programmatic: Newsletters, Grand Rounds, etc.
- Being explicit about “who, what, when” of support infrastructure

IMPLEMENTATION 4

The importance of a site champion

- Assists in establishing site-specific workflow
- Maintains momentum
- Assists in coaching and support
- Should have their own level of training and support

IMPLEMENTATION 5

Documentation and Billing

- Mechanism to integrate standard SIC checklist into EHR (“dot phrase”)
- Documentation in standardized location within visit note:
 - tracking of visits to assess impact
 - provides feedback on provider level
 - promotes accurate billing
- Billing
 - Use of SICG allows for use of Advance Care Planning CPT codes, enhanced RVU’s
 - Important to demonstrate potential cost savings at institutional level

BARRIERS 1

1. Using a checklist

This is a culture change for many PCP's. Our work found that initial resistance yielded to acceptance as usefulness of checklist became clear

2. Discussion of prognosis is meaningful but difficult

Reluctance to damage optimism and hope by discussing death.
Acknowledgement that confronting death enhanced clinical work and deepened the physician-patient relationship

BARRIERS 2

3. Poverty and under-insurance are high priorities

- Pressing concrete social and financial needs complicate many visits
- They also overshadow EOL planning

4. Social context affects patient readiness

- Legacy and experience of racism and mistrust of the medical system
- Complex family dynamics

5. Communication barriers take many forms

- Language, use of interpreters
- Telephonic medicine
- Health beliefs, religious beliefs
- Physical and mental disabilities, often under-treated

BARRIERS 3

6. Emotional work is humanizing but draining

PCPs passionate about humanizing impact of SIC

All described an emotional cost

7. Time constraints and multiple patient needs

Probably a factor in all settings but amplified in under-resourced FQHC's

PCP's found various work-arounds

“Accept the fact that you will be behind”

IN SUMMARY

- Implementing the Serious Illness Conversation in under-resourced settings presents specific challenges
- A small amount of seed funding can accomplish a lot
- A “checklist” approach requires culture change but is helpful
- Numerous barriers are somewhat tempered by affirmation of relationship based care. These will require systems changes for large scale implementation to occur

“Having a Serious Illness Conversation with your patient is not extra work, it’s learning to do what we already do better. SIC helps to improve the way we see our patients.”