


IMPLEMENTATION OF TRANSITION OF CARE MODEL IN CHF TO REDUCE REHOSPITALIZATION RATES

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 - CHF QUERI
 - Paul Heidenreich, MD, MS
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DISCLOSURES

- VA HSRD CHF QUERI
 - VA HSRD DM QUERI
 - American Heart Association
 - Rhode Island Foundation
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BACKGROUND

- More than 1/3 of heart failure patients require frequent hospitalizations or placement in long term care
- Approximately 50% of the readmissions were possibly or probably preventable
 - Individual factors
 - System factors

BACKGROUND

- Individual factors:
 - Noncompliance with medications (15%)
 - Diet (18%)
 - Failed social support system (21%)
 - Failure to seek medical attention promptly when symptoms recurred (20%)

BACKGROUND

- System factors:
 - Inadequate discharge planning (15%)
 - Inadequate follow-up (20%)
 - Lack of patient and caregiver education
 - Poor continuity of care
 - lack of inpatient – outpatient provider communication
 - Limited access




OBJECTIVE

To implement a hospital-wide, pharmacist-led CHF Transition of Care Program (CHF-TCP) to reduce 30-day rehospitalization rates






METHODS

- Operational partners:
 - Chiefs of Medical Service and Cardiology)
 - Mandatory referral to CHF-TCP for all patients admitted with presumed CHF diagnosis within 24h of admission.
 - Telehealth
 - Discharge Planning
 - Team:
 - Pharm D
 - NP
 - RN
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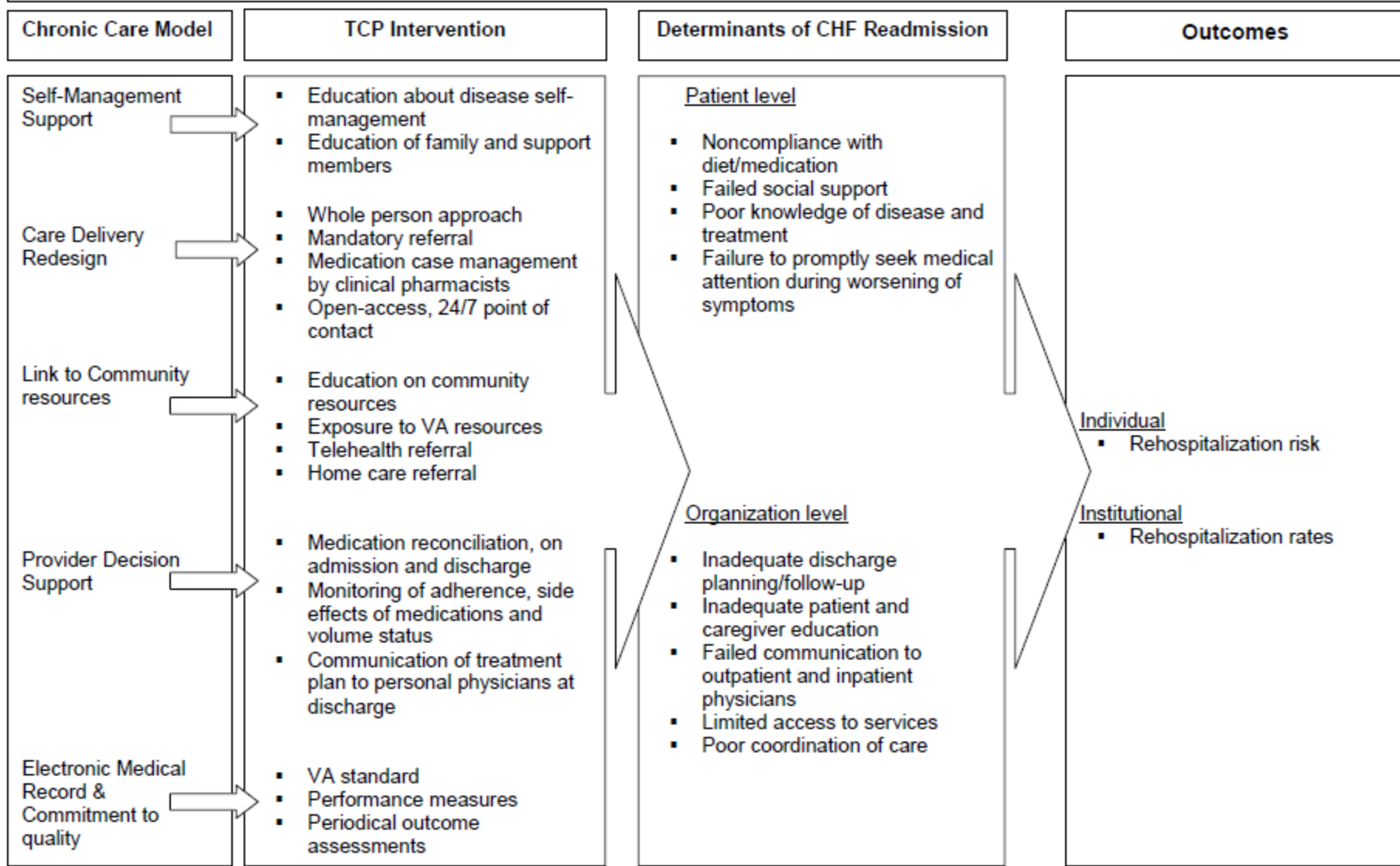
METHODS

CHF-TCP consisted of:

- Medication reconciliation prior to discharge
 - Self-management education prior to discharge
 - Communication of discharge medication to PCP
 - Open access clinic visit for medication reconciliation and dose optimization in CHF within 2 wks post discharge
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Theoretical Underpinning of CHF-TCP Intervention

Alignment of VA Resources with **Service Delivery Constructs** of the Chronic Care Model
Intervention Constructs Drawn from the Patient-Centered Medical Home principles



ANALYSIS

- Compare risk-adjusted 30-day rehospitalization rates before (up to one-year) and during the implementation of CHF-TCP at both the patient and the hospital levels.
- Patient level data: chart abstraction
- Hospital level data: VA datasets - PTF

RESULTS – Patient Level

- Time Frame of the intervention
 - 3/1-2011 – 2/28/2012
- Unique patients treated
 - 67
- Encounters
 - Inpatient: 82
 - Outpatient: 192
- Crude 30-day readmission rate:
 - $16/67 = 23.9\%$

RESULTS – Hospital Level

- Dataset time frame:
 - Control group: 3/1/2010 – 2/28/2011
 - Treatment group: 3/1/2011 – 1/31/2012
- Unique patients:
 - Control group: 167
 - 147 after exclusion of death <30 days (12.0%)
 - Treatment group: 115
 - 98 after exclusion of death <30 days (14.8%)

RESULTS – Hospital Level


- Crude 30-day rehospitalization rates
 - Control group: 25.9%
 - Treatment group: 26.5%
- Adjusted risk of 30-day rehospitalization:
 - Adjusted Odds Ratio = 0.85 (95%CI 0.44-1.65)
 - Excluding NH discharge:
 - Adjusted Odds Ratio = 0.78 (95%CI 0.38-1.60)

RESULTS – Hospital Level

- Risk Adjustment Model:
 - Age
 - Hematocrit
 - Creatinine clearance
 - Charlson comorbidity score
 - CHF admissions prior 6 months
 - Hospitalizations prior 6 months




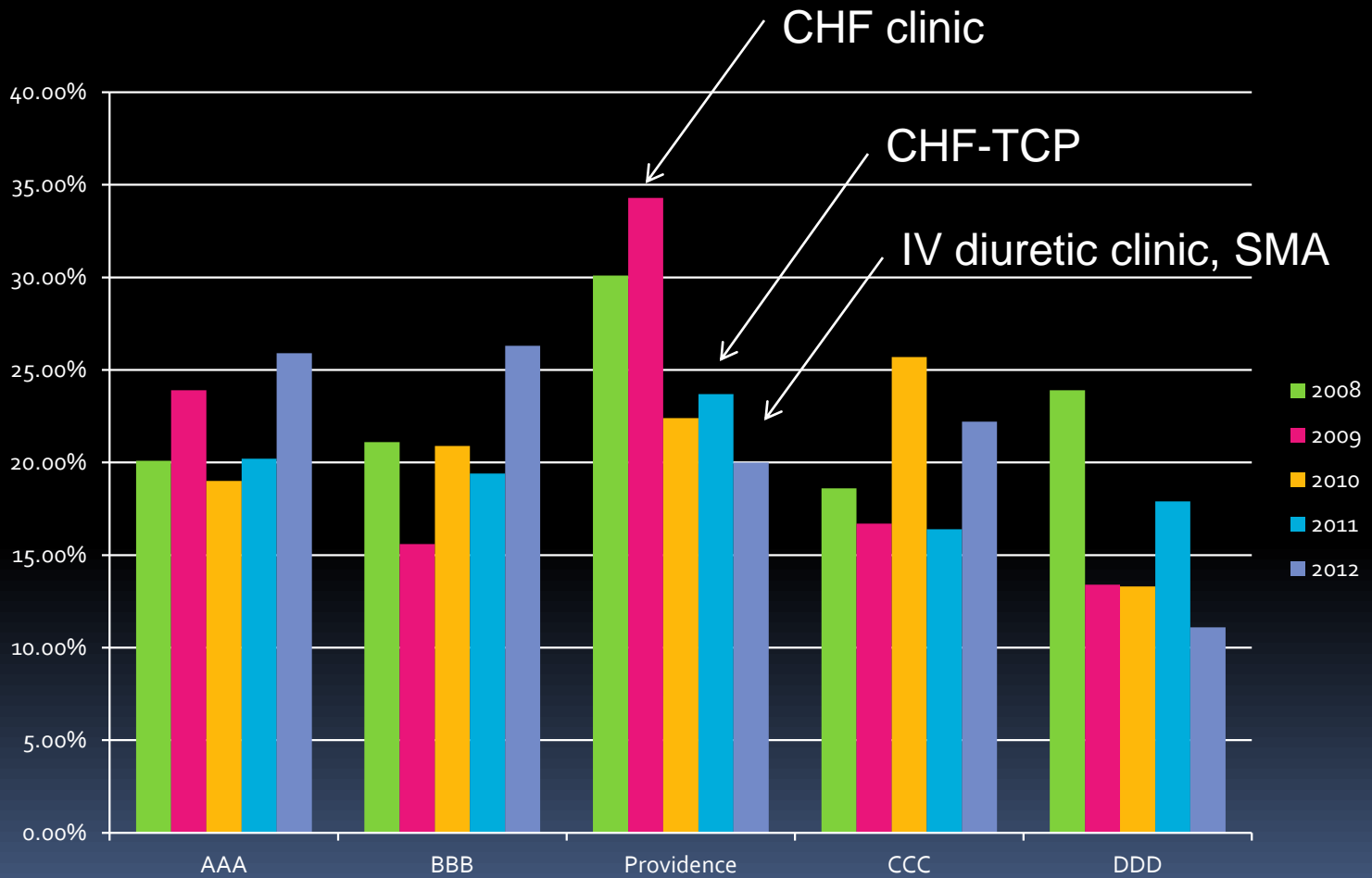
CONCLUSIONS

- Implementation of the CHF-TCP was successful at Providence VAMC
 - Given partnership with operational partners and use of pre-existing staff, the model is potentially sustainable
 - CHF-TCP is still currently active at Providence VAMC
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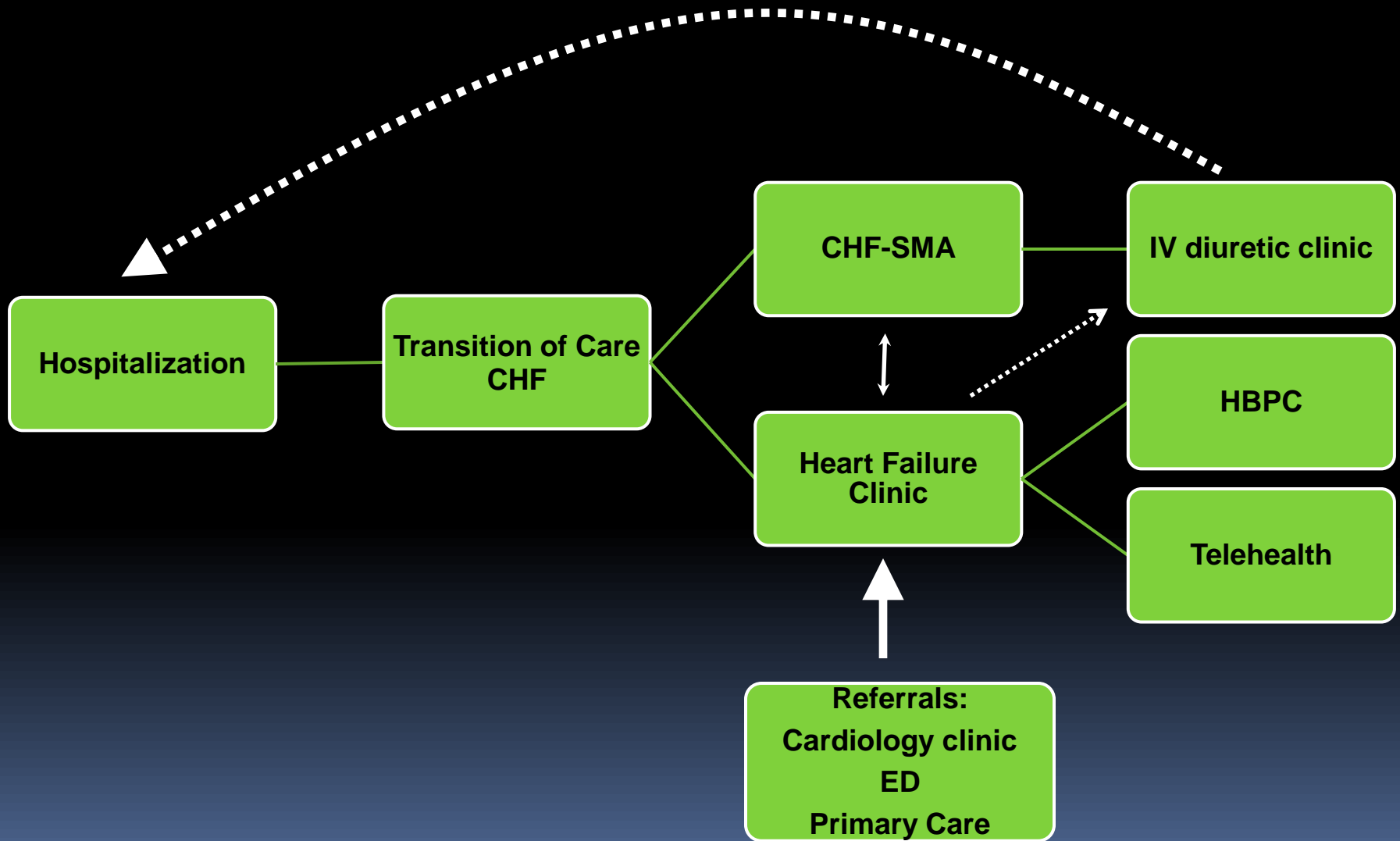


CONCLUSIONS

- We were unable to show a statistical significant impact due to limited sample size
 - Results displayed important trends on the potential positive impact of a transition of care program in CHF to reduce 30-day readmission rates
 - Results also serve as pilot data for the design of studies with broader implementation of CHF-TCP programs
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Organization of CHF Care



Co-Investigators

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- Lan Jiang, M.S.;
- Gaurav Choudhary, MD

