

# Strategies to Reduce 30 Day Readmissions for Acutely Decompensated Heart Failure and Acute Coronary Syndrome Patients – A Discovery Project

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## Scope of Problem

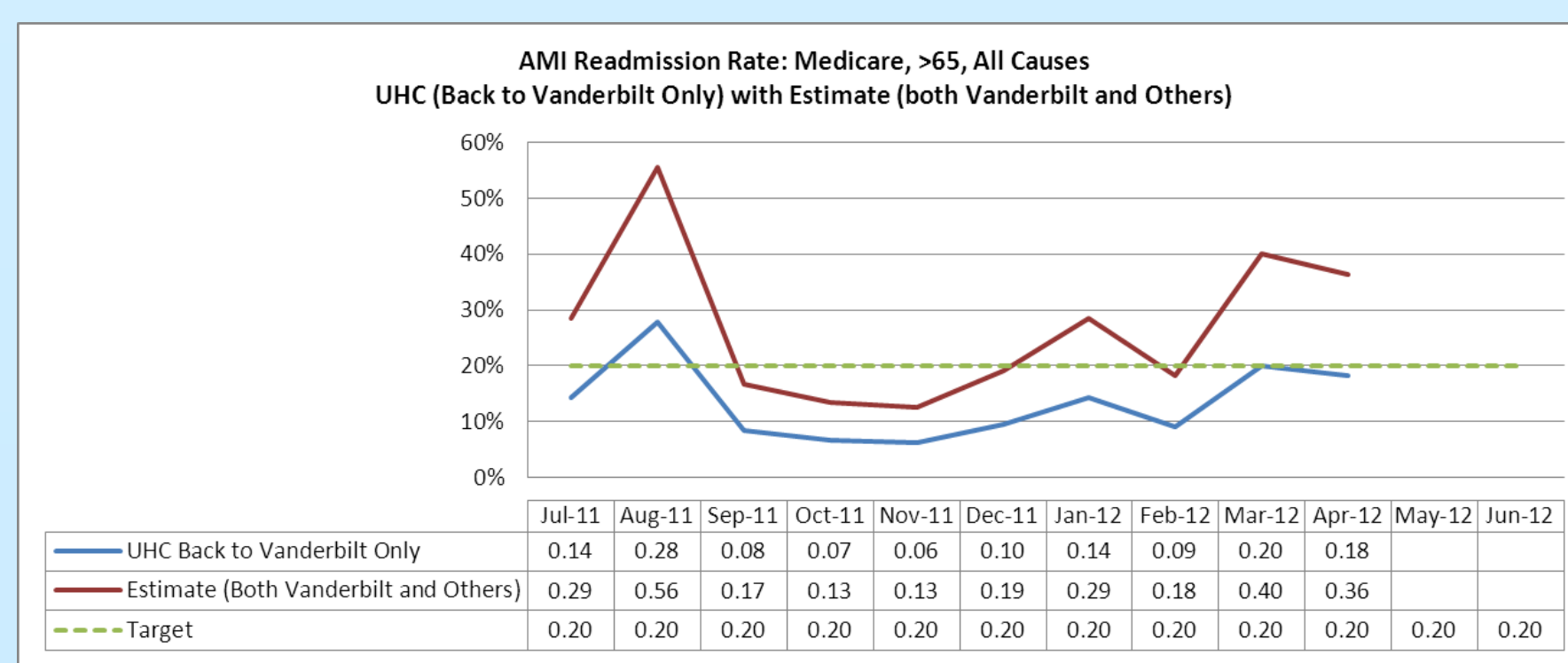
- Readmissions are center specific.
- A detailed analysis must be employed in order to identify the key problems and develop specific interventions.

### National trend:

- One in five elderly patients is readmitted to the hospital 30 days after leaving.
- 2.3 million re-admissions.
- \$17 billion in annual Medicare costs.

### Vanderbilt trend:

- 21 to 29% (2008-2011) heart failure patients were re-admitted back to Vanderbilt.
- 18% (2008) & 13% (average for July 2011 until April 2012) of acute coronary syndrome patients were re-admitted back to Vanderbilt.
- 10% of patients undergoing PCI have a 30 day readmission rate. This is associated with a higher risk of 1-year mortality.
- Days 1-15 are crucial, as these are the days that are most prevalent to re-admission.



## Why Is This Important to Vanderbilt?

- Congress gave CMS the power under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to cut hospitals' pay by up to 1% if they exceed a to-be-determined estimated 30-day readmission rate for patients with heart failure, heart attack or pneumonia.
- There are many dynamics that influence readmission.

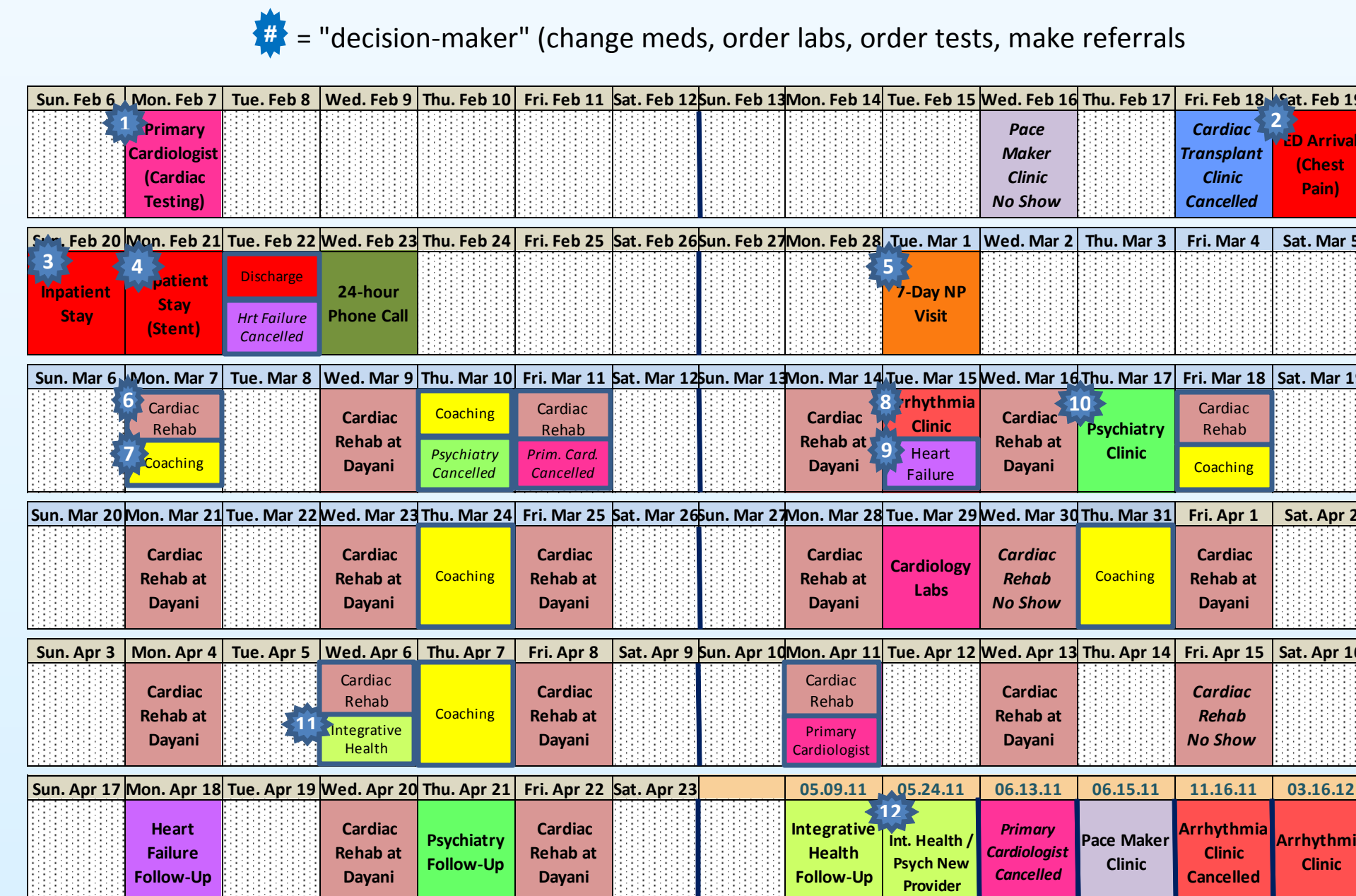
### Patient care is complex:

- Involves many members of the healthcare team = creates several standard of care opinions.
- Involves a lot of data = potential to miss key data points.

### Current Initiatives:

#### VHVI Care Transitions Projects: Transition Management Coordinating Care Across the Continuum

Project (start time)	Description
Post-Discharge 24-Hour Phone Call.	Identify problems or misunderstandings that have occurred since discharge & develop a plan with accountability to resolve issues
Post-Discharge 3 -7-Day Visit.	Confirm & adjust medical plan of care to maximize patient adherence; emphasis on teaching, esp. medications
Health Literacy, Teach-Back & Health Coaching Principles.	Teach care teams how to apply the teach-back methodology and health coaching principles as part of every patient/family interaction
Post-Acute Handovers.	Solidify "warm hand-over" plan; apply best practice for information flows & patient flows
Transition Huddles.	Structured, interdisciplinary huddle to review every patient, every day & manage transitions
Inpatient Teaching Teams Best Practice.	Standardize teaching rounds incorporating best practice for transitions in care
Risk Modeling.	Explore using clinical and psycho-social risk factors to differentiate care delivery based on risk level / categories; ties into huddles, calls & visits
Valve Bundle Implementation Team	Assuming future launch of bundled reimbursement, team will design implementation based on CMS application



## Strategies to Reduce Readmissions

- Formulate a database that would risk stratify individuals.
- Develop an accessible flow sheet that could be used by all Vanderbilt providers as a central form of communication.
- Consider a Mortality and Morbidity conference to understand the qualitative measures that influence readmissions.
- Make changes to the discharge plan:
  - Re-review patient demographics: patient contact information and primary care provider.
  - Capture referrals: Home health and cardiac rehab.
  - All patients get heart failure education.
  - Medication education with teach back methodology
  - Every patient has business card of the provider with a number to call.
  - Every patient leaves the building with an appointment here at Vanderbilt or at an outside clinic facility.
  - Discharge summary is sent within 48hours to the referring provider.