



Quality Improvement Organizations

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CENTERS FOR MEDICARE & MEDICAID SERVICES

National Initiative, Local Implementation— Improving Care Transitions

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Objectives

- Present an overview of Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) national initiatives and local implementation efforts to reduce readmissions.
- Identify common elements of safe and effective care transitions.
- Discuss the importance of coordinated care transitions across medical- and community-based providers.

HSAG-California: Your Partner in Healthcare Quality

- HSAG-California is the Medicare Quality Improvement Organization (QIO) for California.
- The QIO Program is the largest federal program dedicated to improving health quality at the community level.
- QIOs are a major force and trustworthy partner for improvement.

HSAG-California: Your Partner in Healthcare Quality (cont'd)

- QIOs in every state and territory are united in a network administered by CMS.
- Current QIO initiatives run August 2011–July 2014.

National Partnership for Patients



Reduce
avoidable
readmissions by
20 percent

Reduce
healthcare-
associated
infections by 40
percent

By
2013

The Hospital Readmission Problem

- 20 percent of Medicare fee-for-service (FFS) patients are readmitted within 30 days.
- Two-thirds of readmissions may be avoidable.
- The cost to Medicare for avoidable readmissions in 2004 was \$17.4 billion.



California Readmission Data

- Q4 2010 to Q1 2011 Readmissions Data
 - 3,429,614 Medicare FFS beneficiaries were admitted
 - 76,050 Medicare FFS beneficiaries were readmitted within 30 days
- Goal: Reduce avoidable readmissions by 20 percent by 2013
 - 15,495 Medicare FFS readmissions will be prevented

California High-Readmission Hospitals and Communities



- **Red dots** represent high-readmission hospitals based on 2006–2009 CMS data.
- **Blue dots** represent high-readmission hospitals based on 2010 ISAT data.
- **Yellow dots** are high-readmission hospitals found on both lists
- **Colored regions** represent high-readmission communities.

Hospital Readmission Penalties

- Effective October 1, 2012, high-readmission hospitals will be penalized based on avoidable readmissions of patients diagnosed with congestive heart failure, acute myocardial infarction, or pneumonia.
- Penalties are based on July 2008 to June 2011 data.
- Penalties will increase in FYs 2014 and 2015.
- CMS is still finalizing the rules on the penalties.
- Penalties will save Medicare \$7 billion over 10 years through reductions in payments.

Community-Based Care Transitions Program (CCTP)

- Section 3026 of the Affordable Care Act
- \$500 million available
- Test models for improving care transitions for high-risk Medicare beneficiaries from the inpatient hospital setting to other care settings
- Multiple hospitals must partner with a community-based organization (CBO) that has care transition experience.

Common Drivers for Readmissions

- Lack of standard discharge processes
- Patients did not understand/did not correctly take medications
- Lack of engagement or activation of patients and families
- Patients call 911 or return to emergency departments instead of accessing a different type of medical service
- Ineffective or unreliable sharing of relevant clinical information

Interventions

- Care Transitions Intervention (CTI)
- Transitional Care Model (TCM)
- Better Outcomes for Older Adults through Safe Transitions (BOOST)
- Re-engineered Discharge (RED)
- Interventions to Reduce Acute Care Transfers (INTERACT)
- HomeMeds
- Home-Based Palliative Care Model

Community Building

- The evidence-based interventions to improve care transitions all require cooperative activity by more than one provider.
- All communities must build cross-setting or multi-provider relationships to deploy, measure, and revise implementation strategies.
- Community building is the necessary groundwork to enable improvement.

Medical Care



Medical Monitoring



Physician / Primary Care



Therapy/ Ancillary Care



Pharmacy



Diagnostic Services



Mental Health



Acute/ Hospital Care



Dental



Medical Transportation



Education



Vision Care

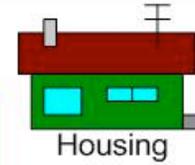
Supportive Services



Personal Assistance



Protective Supervision



Housing



Shopping



Laundry



Meals



Financial Assistance



Housekeeping



Home Maintenance



Home Modification



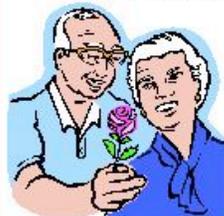
Intellectual Stimulation



Pet Care



Transportation



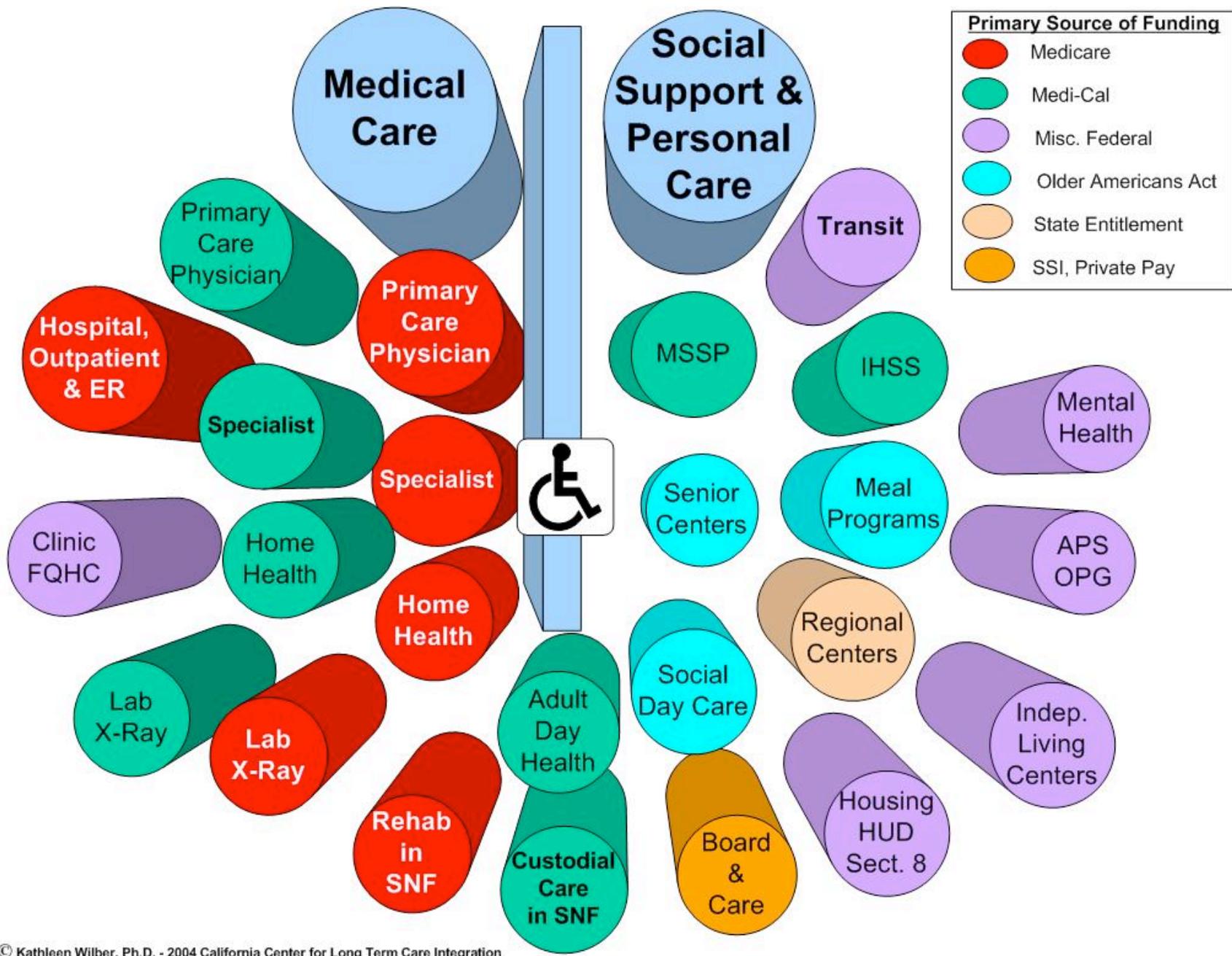
Companionship



Money Management



Recreation

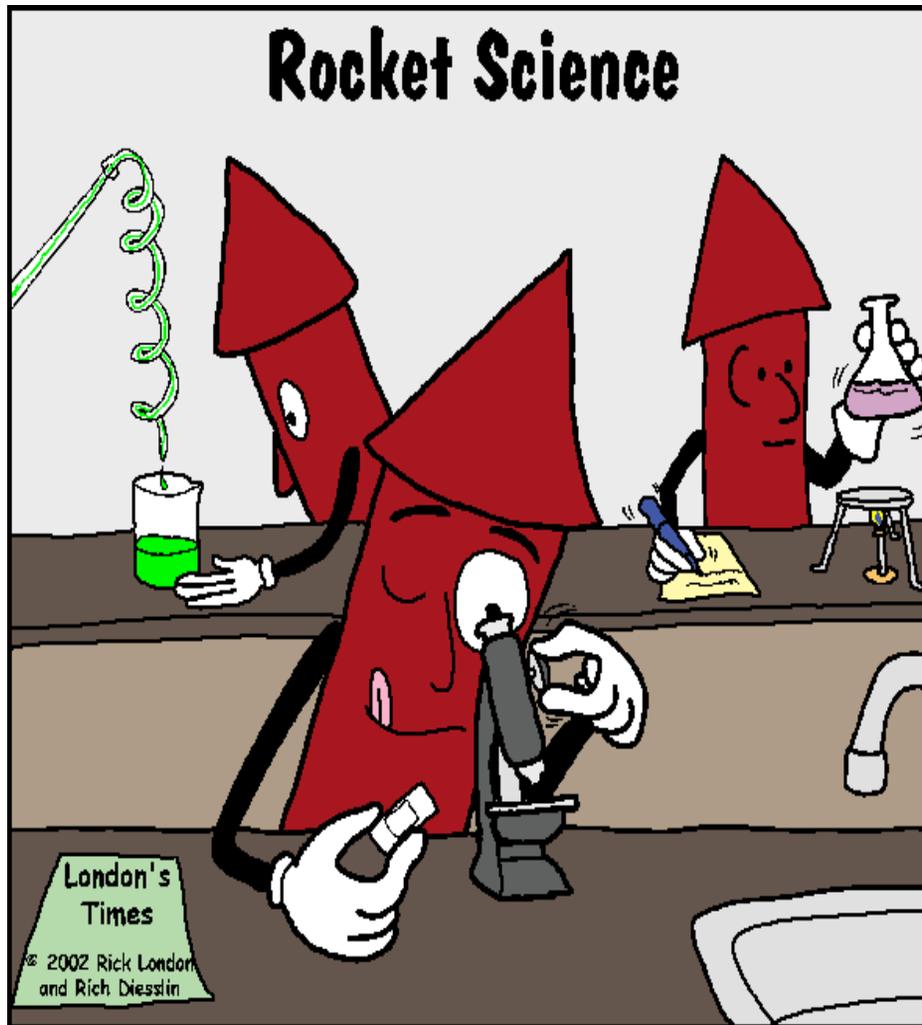


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Common Elements of Safe and Effective Care Transitions

- Medication reconciliation occurs.
- Patients and caregivers are involved and prepared.
- Person-centered care plans are communicated in a timely manner across settings.
- The sending provider maintains responsibility for the patient's care until the receiving clinician/location confirms the transfer and assumes responsibility.

Common Elements of Safe and Effective Care Transitions (cont'd)



“Rocket science is helpful, but not required.”

***However,
none of these will work
unless . . .***

. . . an important element is present.



Shared Accountability Throughout the Community

Getting Started

Patient-Centric, Community-Based Approach



Thank You!

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We convene providers, practitioners, and patients to build and share knowledge, spread best practices, and achieve rapid, wide-scale improvements in patient care; increases in population health; and decreases in healthcare costs for all Americans.

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