



Crescent City
Beacon Community

*National Network of Public Health Institutes
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Crescent City Beacon Community: Building Shared Infrastructure for an Accountable Care Community

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Outline

- Accountable Care Community
- Crescent City Beacon Community
- Evaluating a Systems Change Program
- Shared infrastructure for CCBC and ACC
- Results from CCBC
- Lessons Learnt - Challenges



ACCOUNTABLE CARE COMMUNITIES

Accountable Care Community (ACC)

A **collaborative, integrated, and measurable** strategy that emphasizes **shared responsibility** for the **health of the community**, including health promotion and disease prevention, access to quality services, and healthcare delivery

*Healthier by Design: Creating
Accountable Care Communities, 2012*

ACC Model Components

- Integrated medical and public health models
- Utilization of interprofessional teams
- Collaboration among health systems and public health
- A robust health information technology infrastructure
- An integrated and fully mineable surveillance and data warehouse functionality
- A dissemination infrastructure
- A robust ACC implementation platform
- Policy analysis and advocacy to facilitate ACC success and sustainability

ACC Results in Akron, OH

Already seeing positive results in 18 months

10%

decrease cost
per month of
care for
diabetics

0%

amputations
because of
diabetes

>50%

participants lost
weight

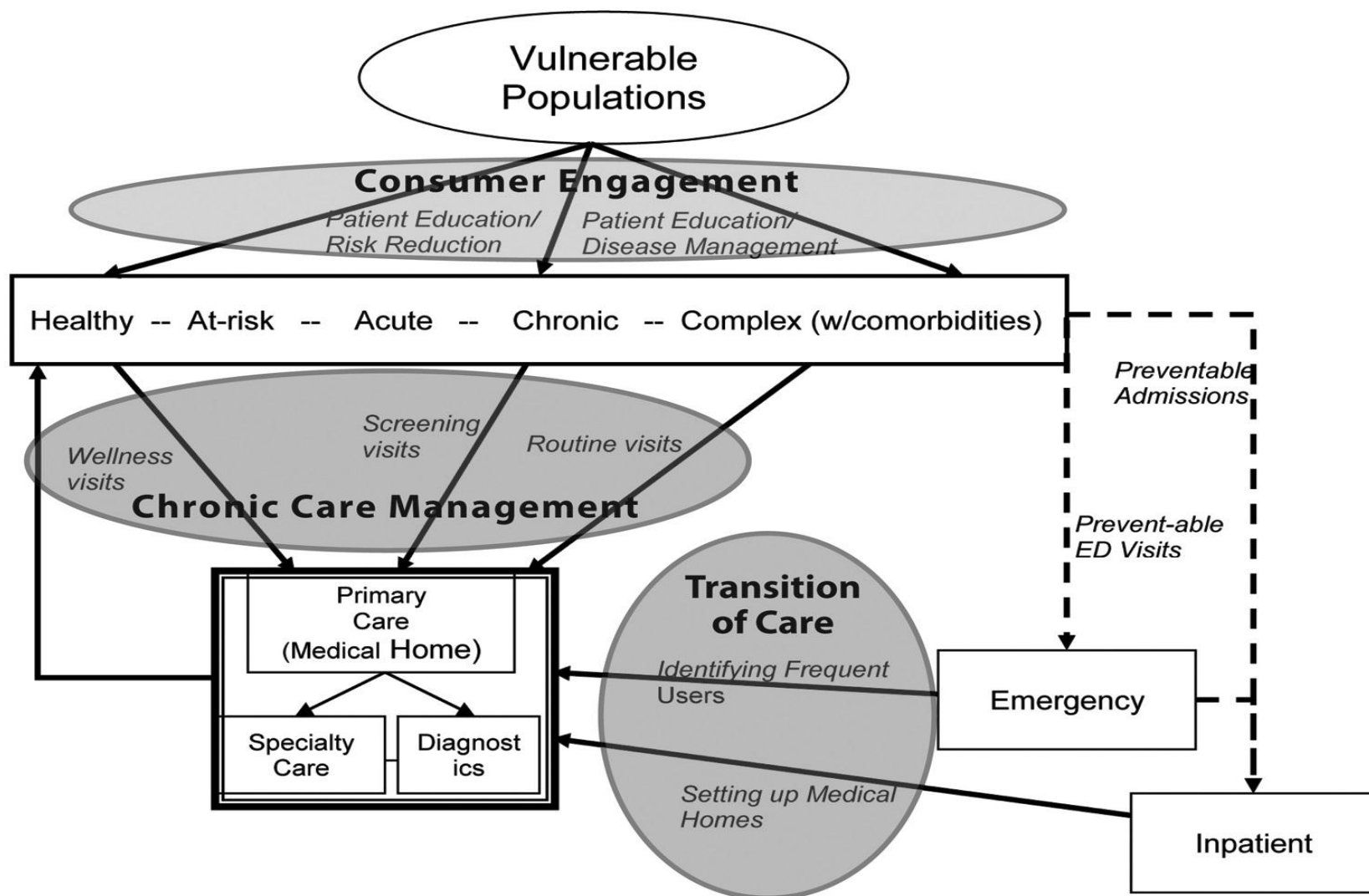
\$3,185

program
savings per
person per year

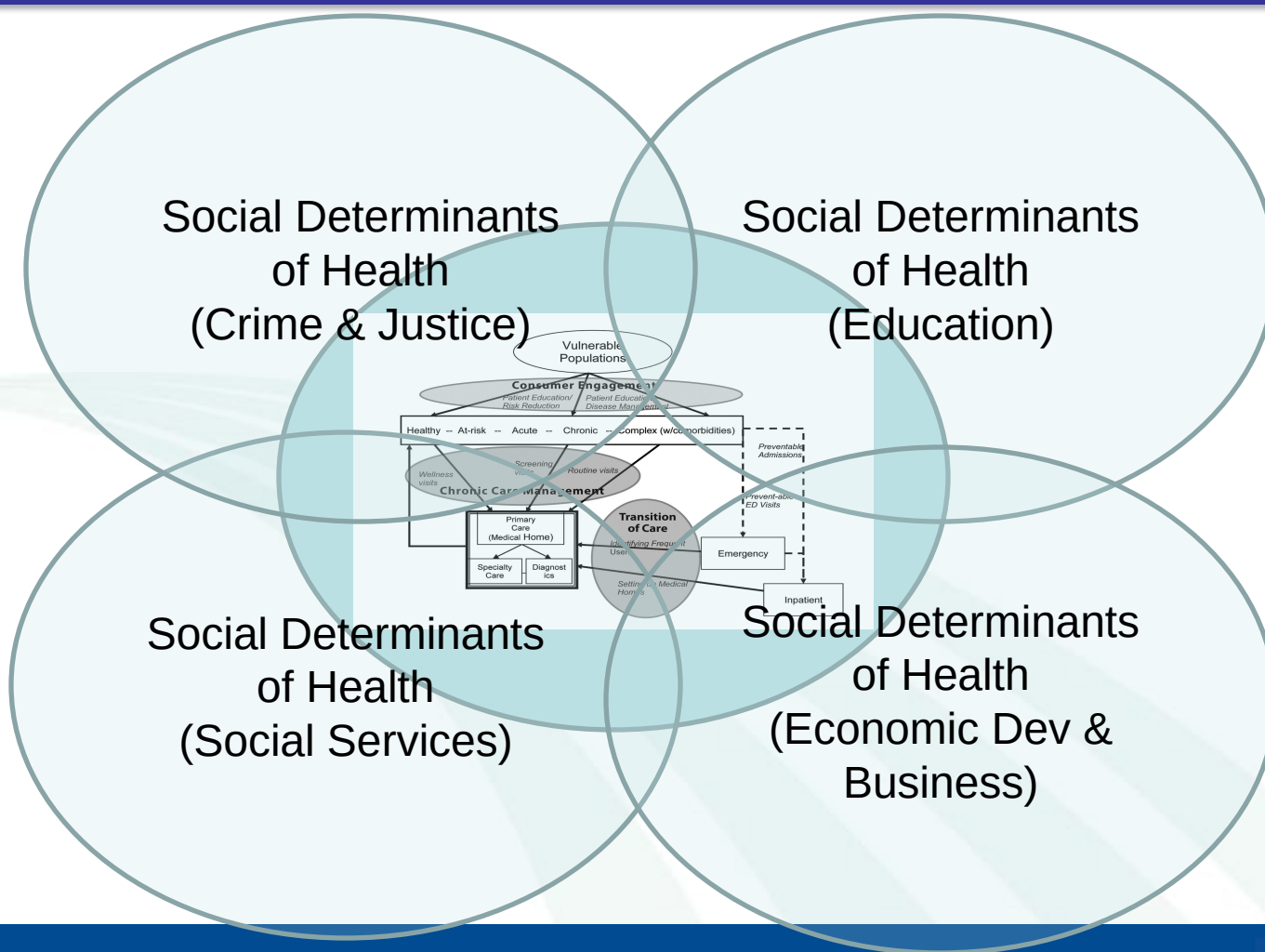
Health System Redesign in NOLA

- Clear vision of patient-centered, accessible, high quality, **community**-based, and **accountable** health system
 - Federal, state, local, and philanthropic support
 - Strong, collaborative leadership facilitated by LPHI for achieving improved population health
-

Dynamic Framework for Coordinated System of Care

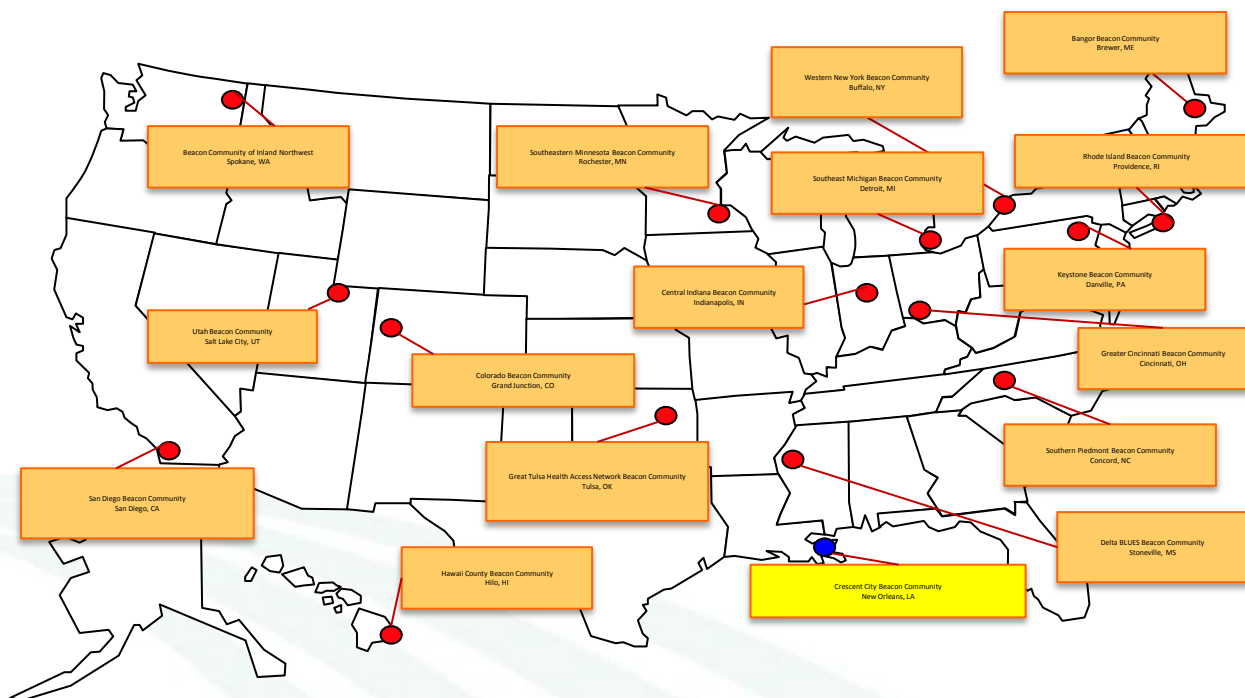


System Integration to achieve health





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Beacon Community Goals

Reduced burden of chronic diseases, mainly diabetes and cardiovascular disease by:

- **Improving the quality of care** for chronic disease patients in patient-centered medical homes, enabled by HIT
- **Reducing healthcare costs** by decreasing preventable emergency department and inpatient visits through better coordination of care for chronic disease patients
- **Engaging consumers** in the healthcare process through innovative technologies

CCBC Goals and Accomplishments

Clinical Transformation

Improve Quality

*16 primary care practices using team approach
and process improvement for better patient
outcomes*

Care Coordination

Build & Strengthen HIT

*Optimizing EMR and exchanging health
information supporting clinician defined best
practices*

Consumer Engagement

Test Innovation

*mobile Text4Health technology to engage
individuals in diabetes prevention and
management*

Developmental Evaluation Model

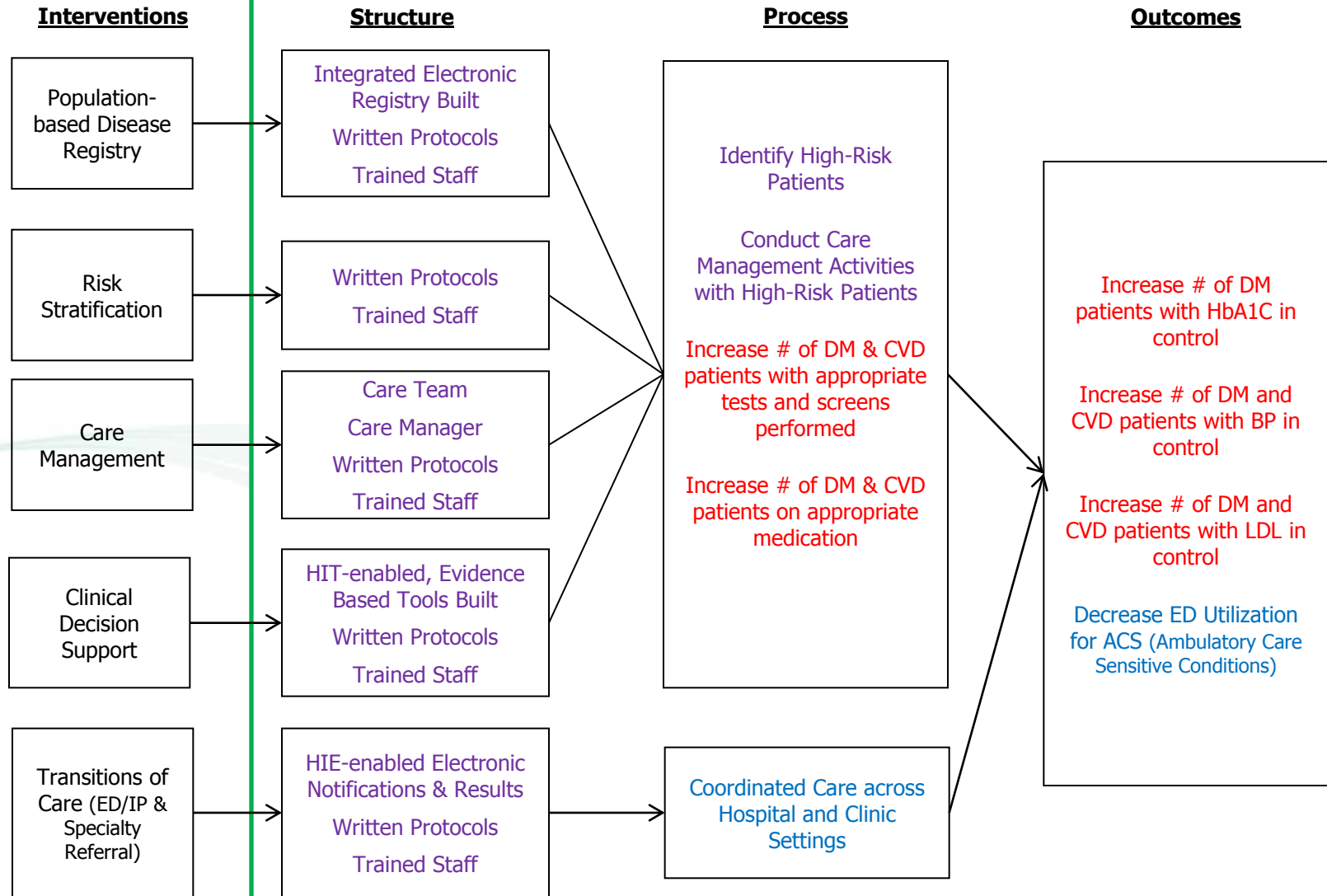
- Developmental evaluation applies to an ongoing process of innovation in which both the path and destination are evolving
- evaluates innovative programs in real time by looking at the program as evolving, complex adaptive systems operating in complex, evolving settings
- through this framework, we categorized CCBC intervention components using the Structure-Process-Outcome model by Donabedian

CCBC Logic Model



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Progress Narratives



Data Sources: LPHI/PCDC Assessments Outcome Measure Reports GNOHIE



The Chronic Care Model



Developed by The MacColl Institute
© ACP-ASEM Journals and Books

CHRONIC CARE MANAGEMENT

PCMH and Clinical Transformation

- 1. population-based disease registries*
- 2. risk stratification of patients*
- 3. care management/care team strategies*
- 4. clinical decision support systems*

Practice
Coaching

Learning
Collaborative

EMR
Optimization

NCQA
Certification

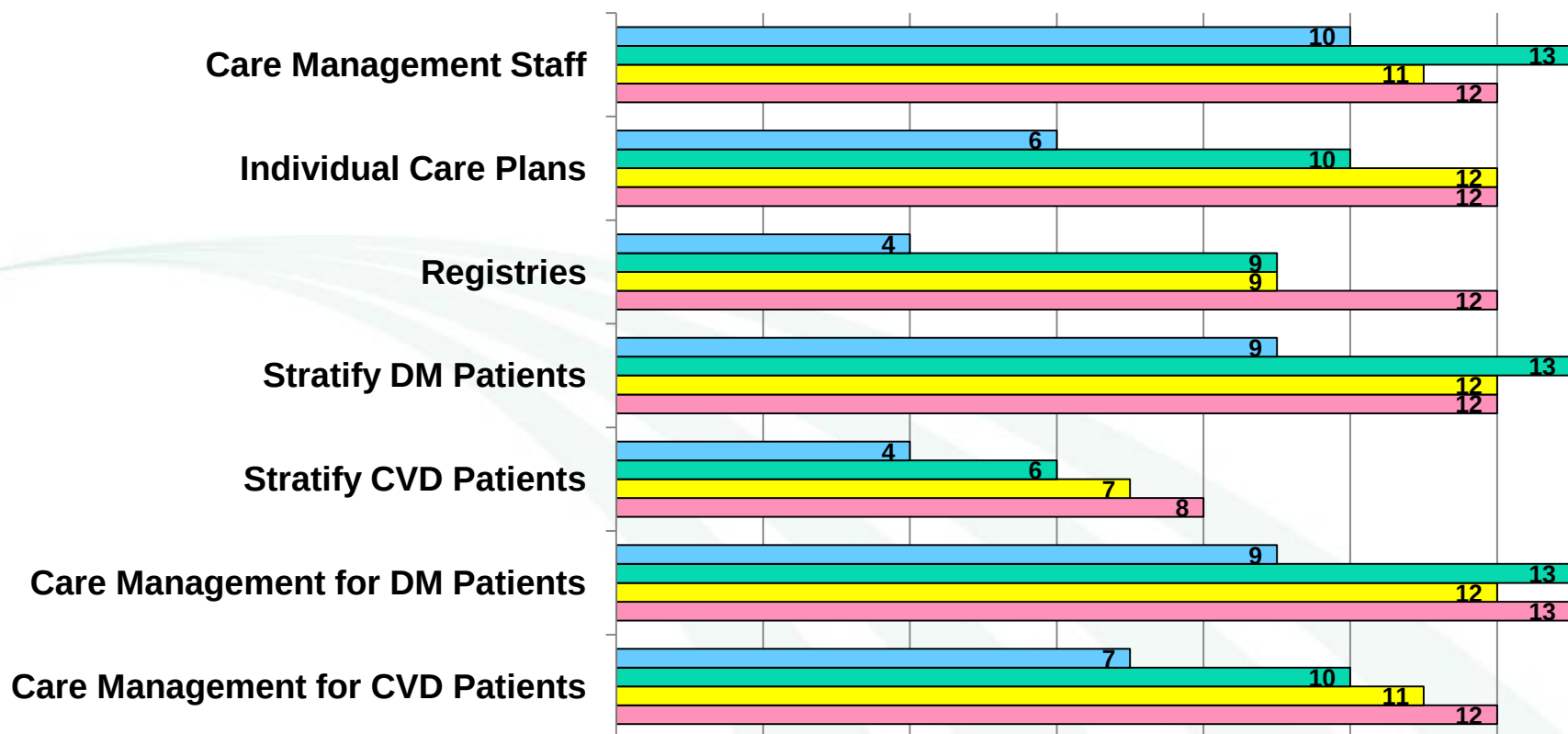
Clinical
Seminar
Series



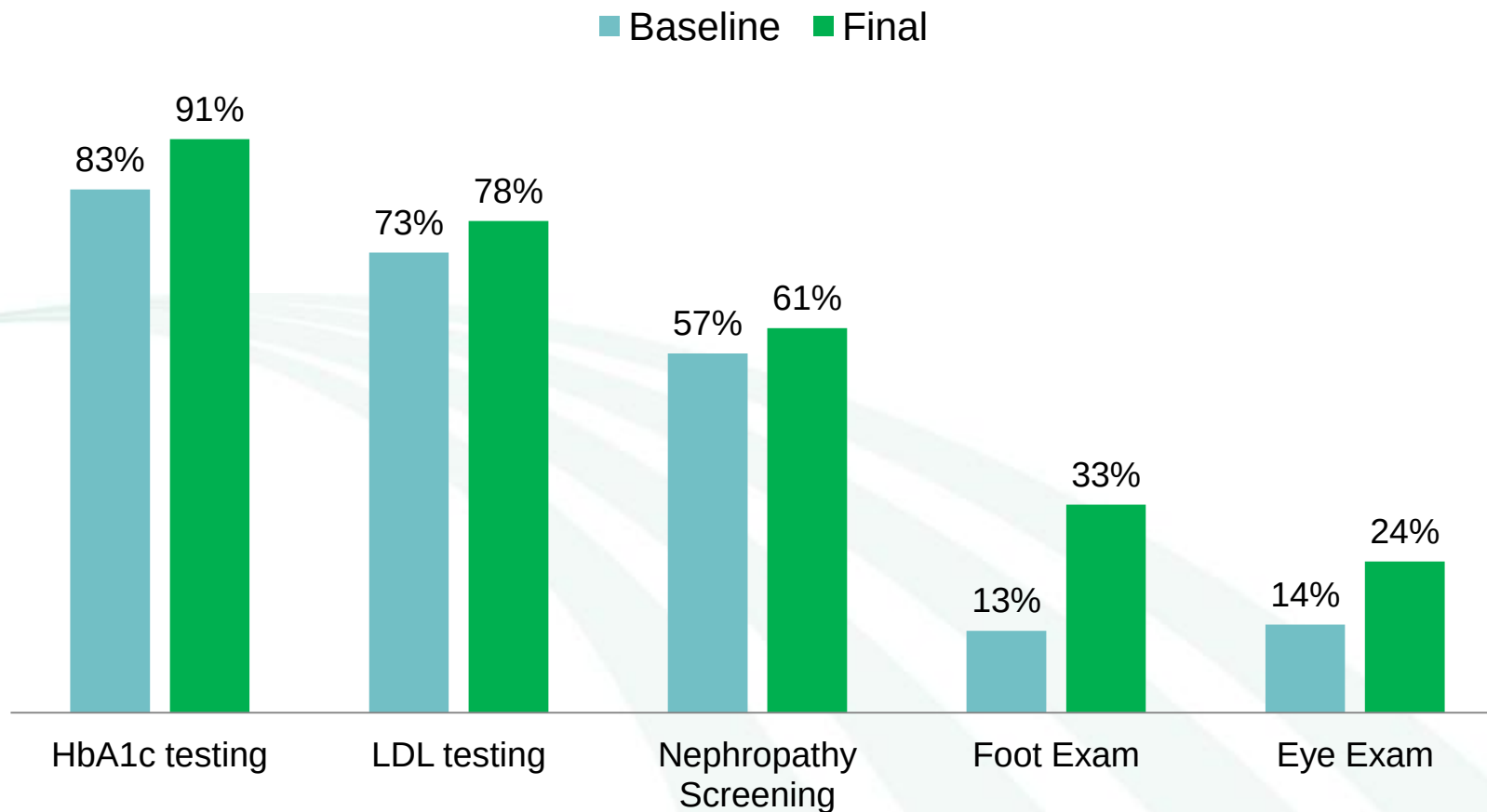
Process Improvement

SITES USING CARE MANAGEMENT PROCESSES: 2012-2013

Jan-12 Jul-12 Dec-12 Jul-13

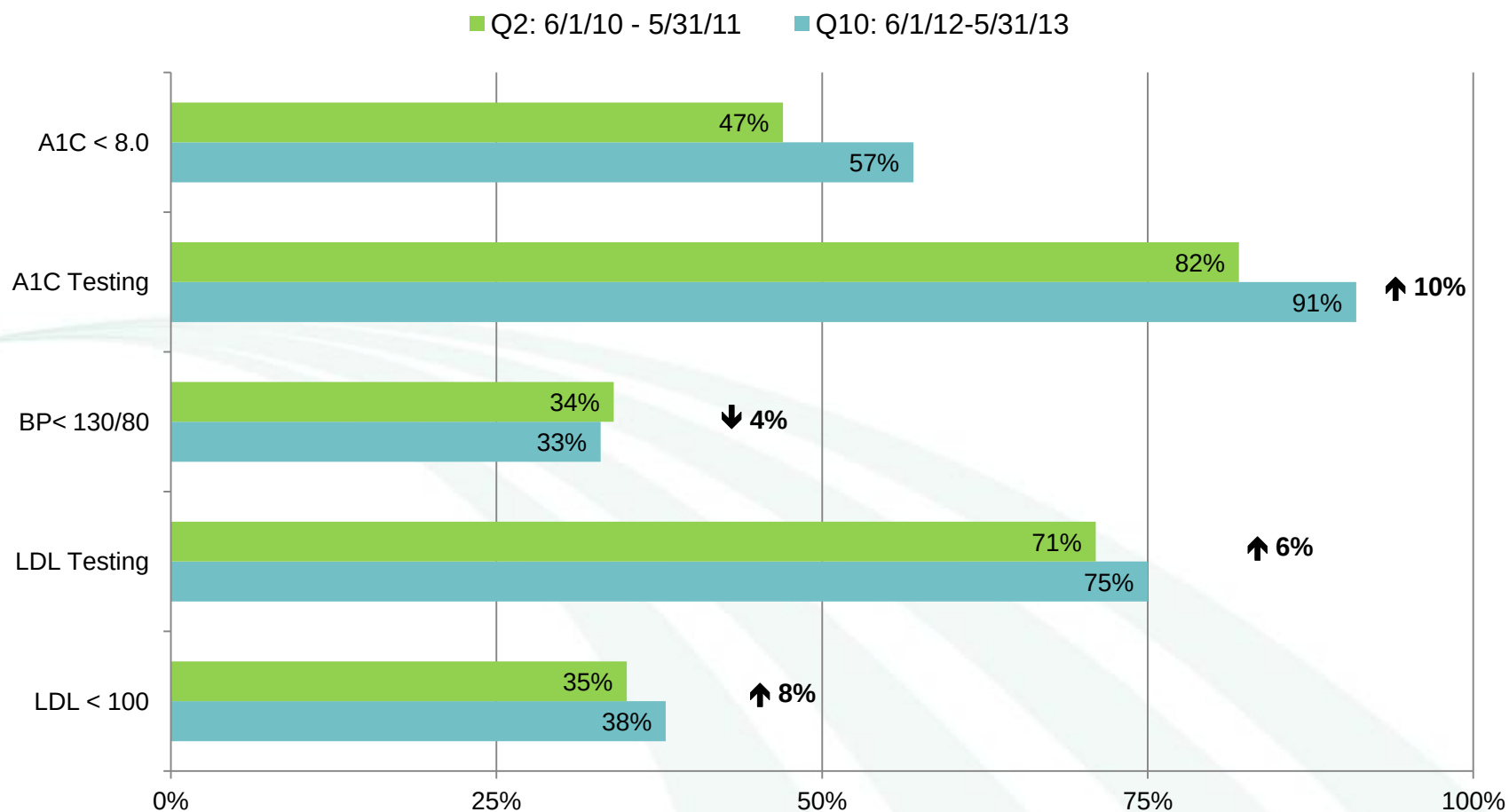


Patients with Diabetes Receiving Recommended Tests





Outcomes Improvement





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TRANSITIONS OF CARE



Care Coordination

GNOHIE

Connect

Match
(EMPI)

Secure
Mail

Results
(CDR)

NwHIN
Gateway

ED/IP
Notification

Electronic
Specialty
Care Referral

Patient
Portal

Behavioral
Health
Integration

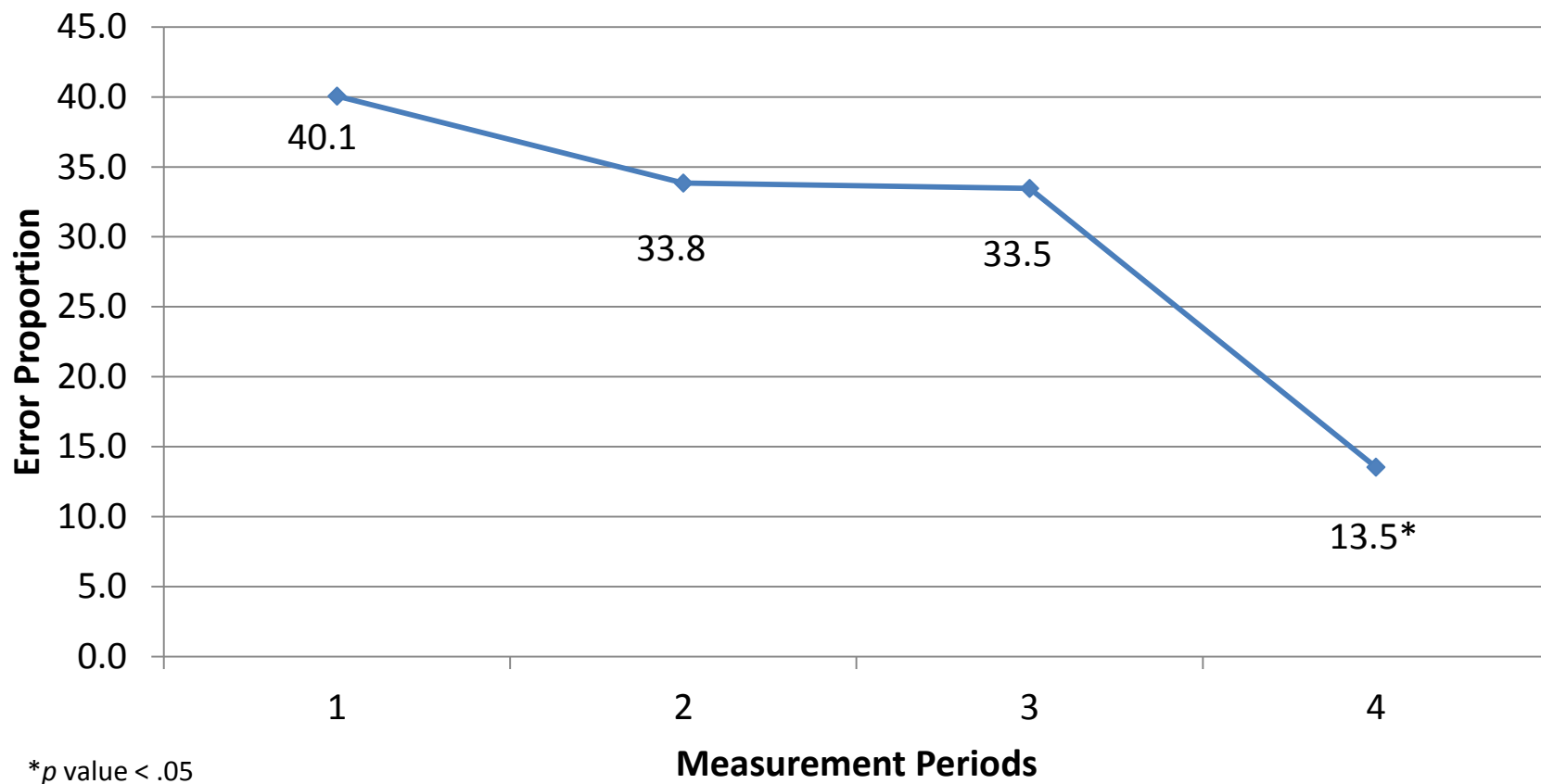
Analytics

Common Measure Error Types

- Incorrect visit count parameters
- Use of non-standardized or highly customized order/CPT codes
- Non-structured lab data fields
- Practice management configurations for uninsured or non-billable visits
- Numerator miscalculation – inclusion criteria
- Denominator miscalculations



Mean Data Error Proportions for Diabetes Mellitus Measures Among CCBC Clinics Over Time





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txt4healthSM

CONSUMER ENGAGEMENT



Consumer Engagement



System collects:

HEIGHT
WEIGHT (BMI)
AGE
GENDER
FAMILY HISTORY
DIABETES DIAGNOSIS
SMOKING STATUS



System categorizes:

HIGH RISK
LOW RISK

UNDERWEIGHT
AT WEIGHT
OVERWEIGHT
OBESE

↓
Enrollment

↓
Development of Profile
(Risk Categorization)

↓
Goal Setting/Tracking
(Weight & Exercise)

↓
Education/Motivation
(According to Risk)

↓
Local Connections
(Care & Activities)



Engagement Campaign for txt4health

Pre and Post Campaign Survey Results:

Increase in awareness of txt4health campaign between the pre and post campaign survey, especially among priority audiences:

4% → 19%

awareness of txt4health among those with Type 2 Diabetes in their family

8% → 29%

awareness of txt4health among African Americans/Blacks

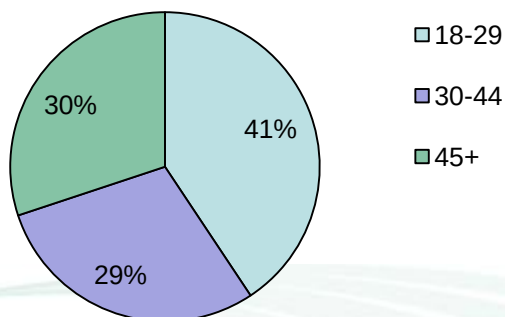
9% → 29%

awareness of txt4health among those under 30 years of age

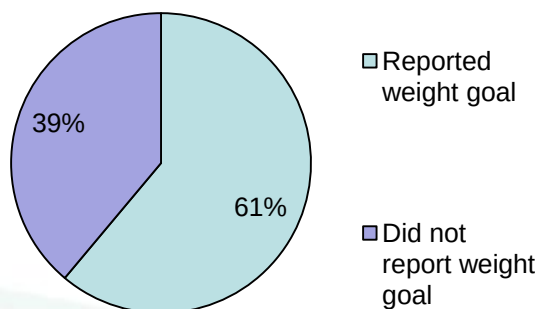


Txt4health Program Results

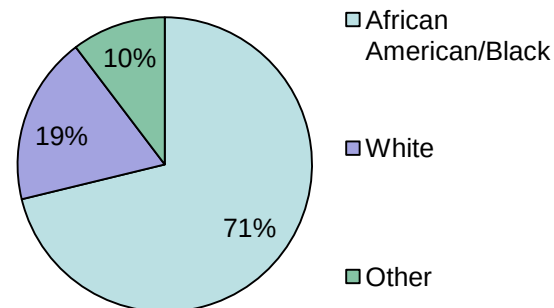
Age distribution of participants who entered age (N=1060)



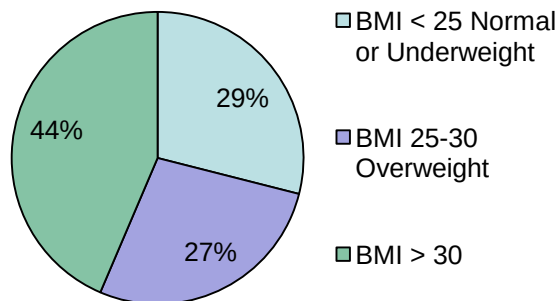
Reported weight goal (N=1057)



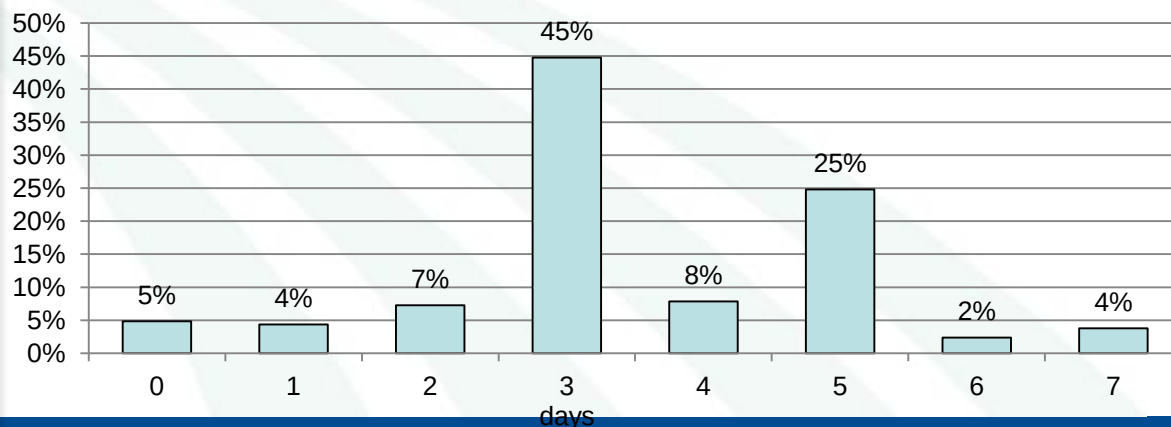
Race/Ethnicity of those reporting (N=639)



BMI of participants who entered weight and height information (N=1395)

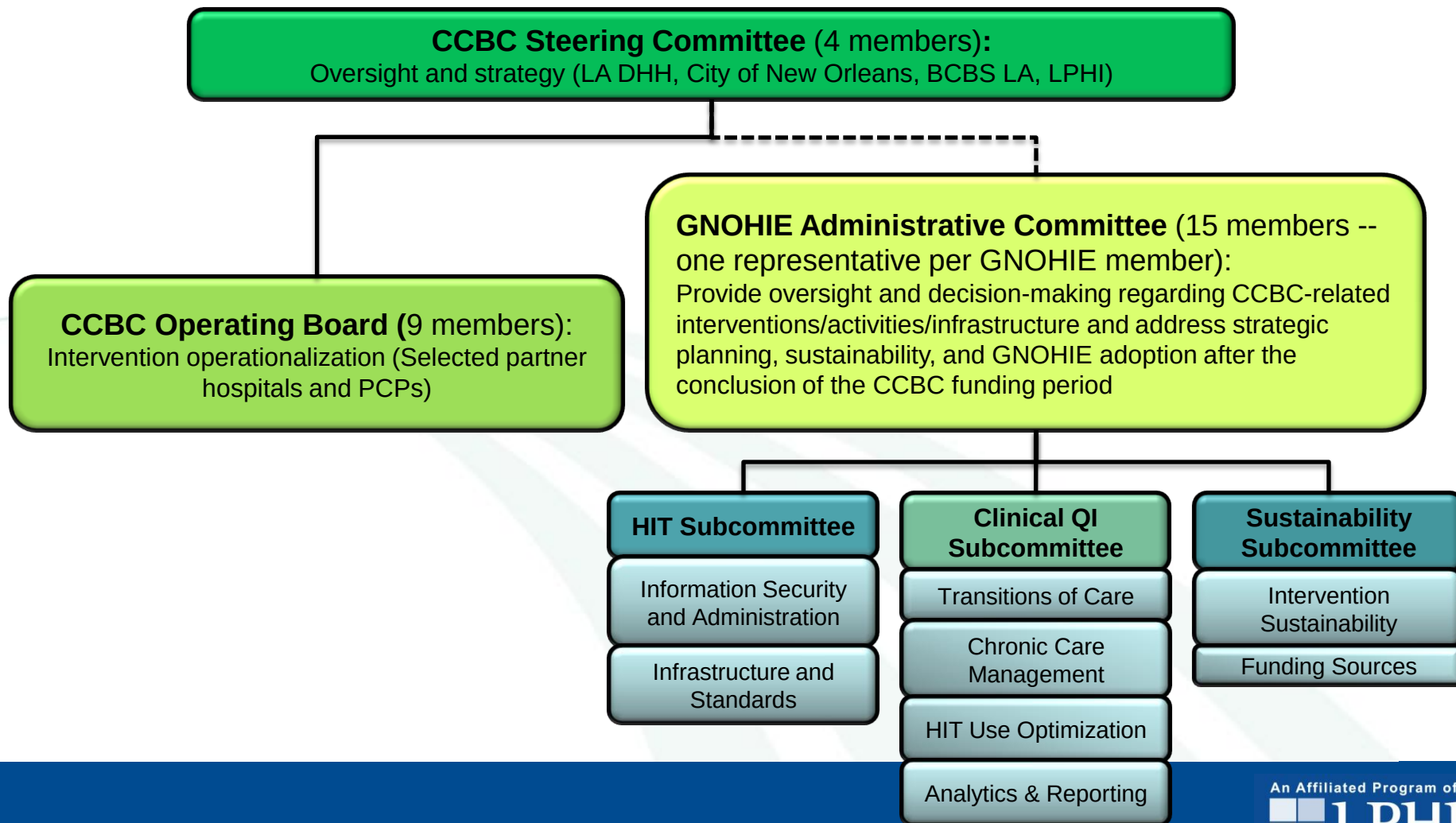


Reported active for at least 30 minutes a day (N=1431)





Governance Structure



Summary Project Timeline

Jun – Dec 2010: Formation of Operating Board; Discussions about alignment of partner needs; Slow start

Jan – Jun 2011: Formation of Steering Committee; Selection and prioritization of Interventions (CCM, TOC, CE); Pilot CCM in 5 clinic sites

Jul – Dec 2011: 1st Wave of CCM; Approval of GNOHIE set up; Planning and design of Txt4health; QI Subawards; Contract negotiations for CCM, TOC, and CE

Jan – Jun 2012: Formation of GNOHIE Administrative Committee; 2nd Wave & Clinical Coaching for CCM in 16 practices; Set up & functioning of GNOHIE for TOC; Launch of Txt4health

Jul 2012 – Sep 2013: Completion of CCM interventions; Fully operational GNOHIE; Txt4health reaches 1,800 enrollees; CCBC receives Health Care Informatics Innovation Award, 2013



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CHALLENGES AND LESSONS



CCBC to ACC

ACC	CCBC
Integrated medical and public health models	
Utilization of interprofessional teams	
Collaboration among health systems and public health	
A robust health information technology infrastructure	
An integrated and fully mineable surveillance and data warehouse functionality	
A dissemination infrastructure	
A robust ACC implementation platform	
Policy analysis and advocacy to facilitate ACC success and sustainability	

Shared Infrastructure for ACC

Components	CCBC
Technology	Health Information Exchange; EMR optimization; Clinical Decision Support; mobile health technologies
Information	Exchange of standard information; Data Sharing Agreements; Data quality training; Central Data Repositories; Analytics; Social Services and Behavioral Health data
Process	Agreed protocols, guidelines and QI efforts; PCMH implementation and clinical coaching; ACO services; User feedback
People	Collaborative governance (GNOHIE Admin Com + Subcommittees); Trust; Vertical and horizontal integration; txt4health social campaigns; PATH (shared services)



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1. Community Ownership & Trust



BlueCross BlueShield
Association



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The Office of the National Coordinator for
Health Information Technology



2. User-defined and Provider-led efforts

Beacon Benefits

The team from our organization that participated in the Beacon Program have learned a great deal about care management and use of technology to achieve better health outcomes for our patients. It was an overall success for both our staff and patients.

Mark F. Keiser, MBA, MHA, MPH, FACHE,
Executive Director/CEO, Access Health Louisiana

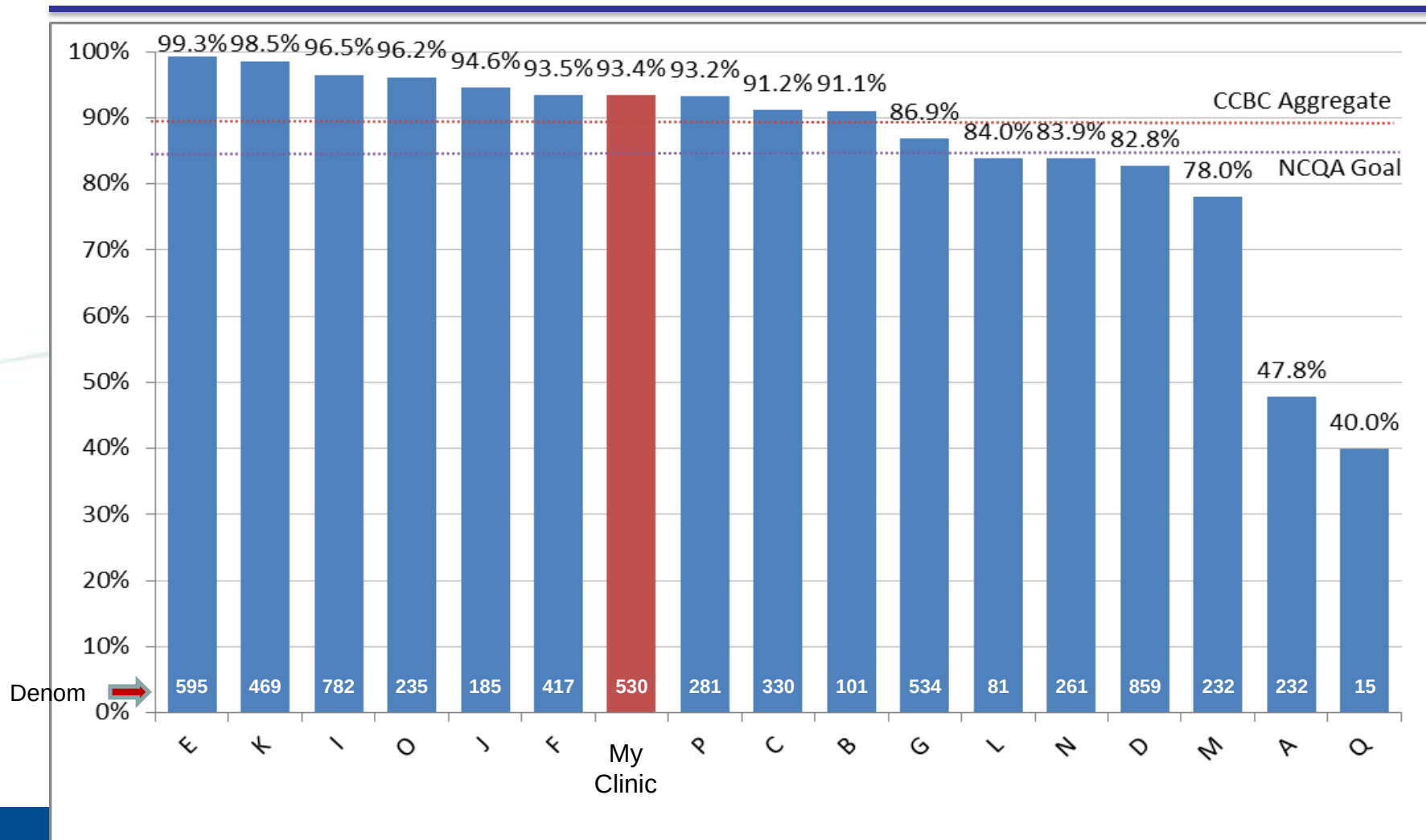
The CCBC initiative had facilitated the connection of community clinics network to specialty and tertiary care. It has helped to streamline smoother care coordination across the spectrum and established a framework for measurable quality matrixes.

Juzar Ali, MB., BS (MD); FRCP(C); FCCP,
Chief Medical Officer, Interim LSU Hospital



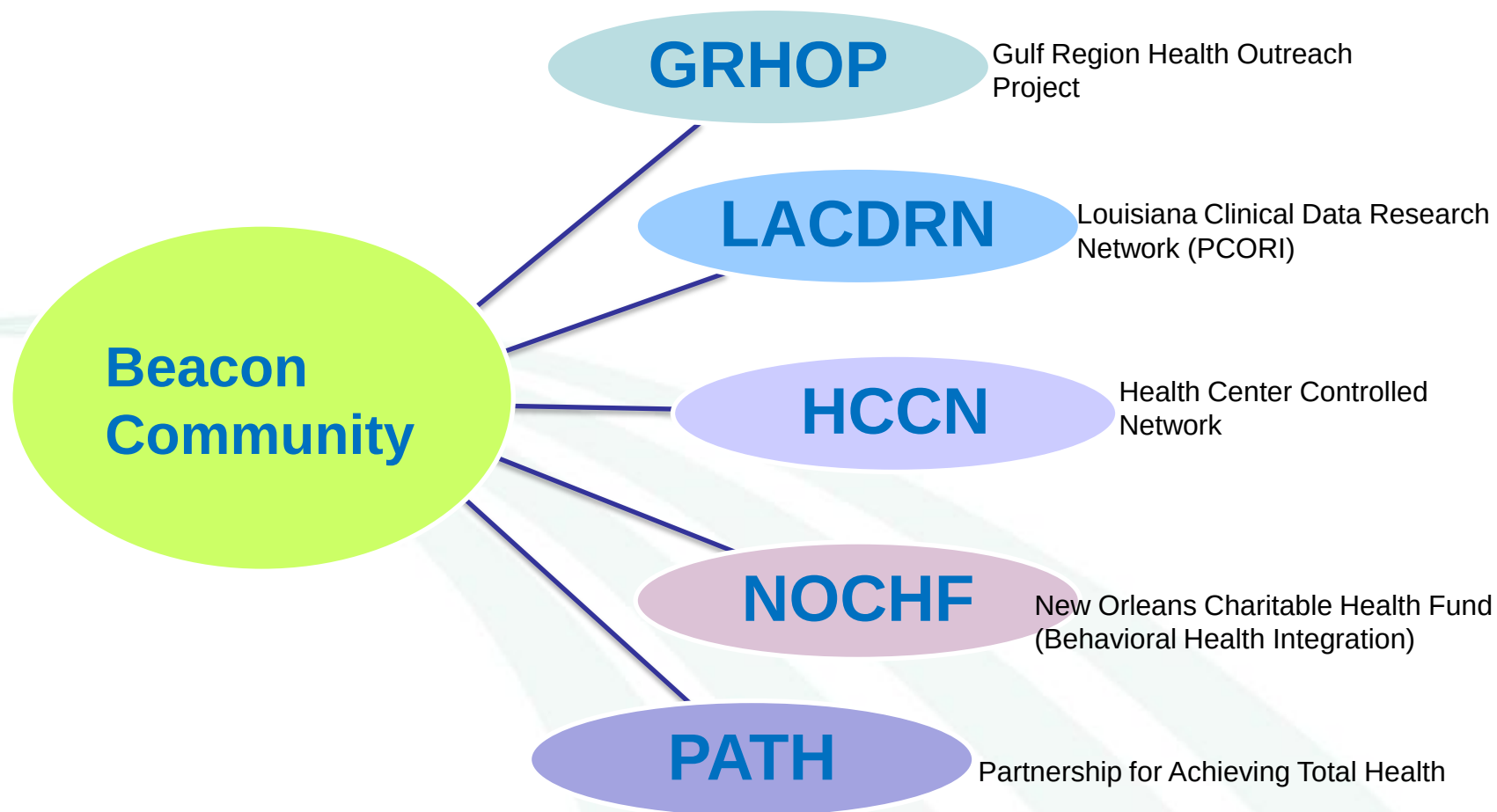
3. Transparency & Accountability

DM QI Measure: HbA1c Testing



4. Plan Early for Sustainability

Leveraging infrastructure



5. Focus on Patients

Life on the Road . . .

Patient History:

- African American couple in their 40's
- Husband is a truck-driver and wife travels with him
- Husband diagnosed with diabetes (08/2012), would lose job if he had to use insulin
- Wife diagnosed with diabetes (02/2013)

Treatment:

- Couple enrolled in Care Management at time of diagnosis
- Invested in freezer and microwave in their cab to have healthier food options
- Began exercising more regularly
- Husband's **HbA1c decreased from >10 to 6.8**, he remains off insulin

"She [care manager] has us sitting in the office like where she did a one-on-one, told us about the amount of food that we eat- what we can eat, what we can't eat. And about how to deal with it because it's hard being out here on the road."

"As long as I can continue to get the support from the clinic, everything is good."



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Thank you

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