Reducing Hospitalizations, Readmissions, & Emergency Department Utilization

Midwest Kidney Network

Quality Improvement Project Introduction

May 2022-April 2023

Claire Taylor-Schiller, RN



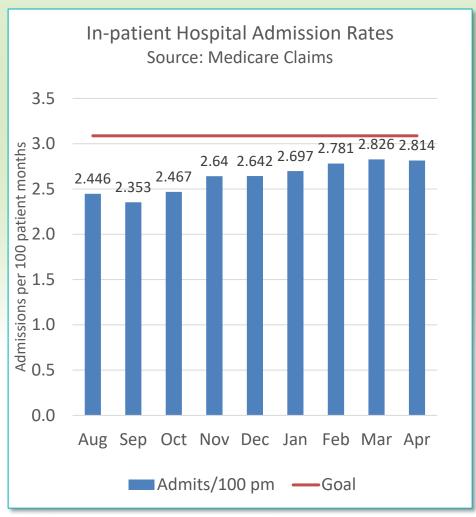


Project Goals

- *
- Reduce hospital admissions by 5%
- Reduce unplanned readmissions by 5%
- *
- Reduce emergency department visits by 5%
- <u>0-0</u>
- Reductions are from base period data (ended April 2021)
- A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
- Contract year to meet goals ends April 2023
- **Reduce Covid hospitalizations**



Data Recap - Hospitalizations



Base = 3.15 admits/100 patient months

Previous Goal = 3.087

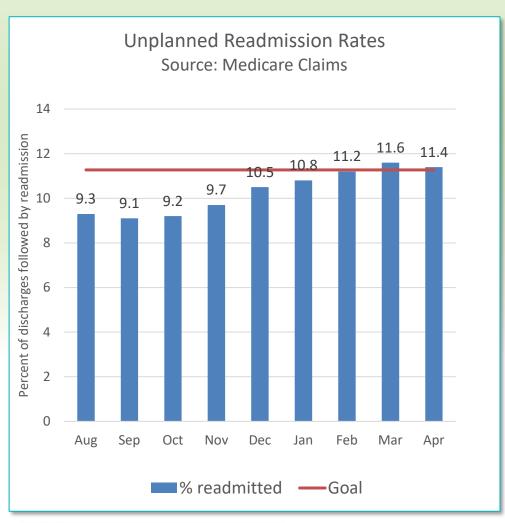
Current Goal = 2.99

- 1. Sepsis
- 2. Hyperkalemia
- 3. Hypertension
- 4. MI
- 5. Fluid Overload





Data Recap - Readmissions



Base = 11.5%

Previous Goal = 11.27%

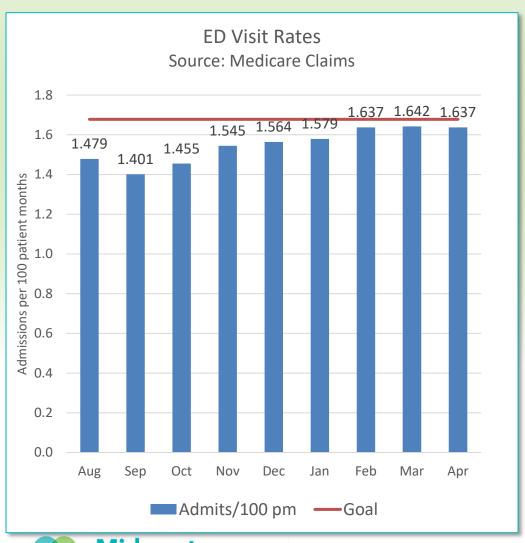
Current Goal = 10.925%

- 1. Sepsis
- Hyperkalemia
- Fluid Overload
- 4. Hypertensive Emergency





Data Recap – Emergency Visits



Base = 1.712 visits/100 patient months

Previous Goal = 1.677

Current Goal = 1.626

- Thrombosed vascular access
- 2. Hypertension
- Chest pain
- 4. Hyperkalemia
- 5. Anemia



It All Adds Up!

	Maximum Events to Meet Goal
In-patient admissions	5829 admissions
Readmissions	603 readmissions
Emergency Visits	3168 visits

If each facility in the Network has 12 admissions per year, the goal is not met. Some will have far fewer, some will have far more, but it all counts towards the goal!



Key Takeaways

- Data analysis revealed hospitalization, readmission, and emergency department visits as 3 distinct issues
- 2. Root cause analysis is essential first step
- 3. Facility-specific data trends helpful in tracking progress





First Steps

Hospitalization

- Root Cause Analysis
- Intervention based on RCA

Readmission

- Evaluate Transitions of Care
- Establish Communication

Emergency Dept. Visits

- Evaluate Vascular Plan
- Evaluate Triage Process



Root Cause Analysis



Quality Improvement Plan

FACILITY NAME:		PROVIDER NUMBER:							
DATE COMPLETED:		TEAM MEMBERS							
CONTACT NAME:	EMAIL:	EMAIL:							
PROBLEM			1.						
STATEMENT:			2.						
GOAL:			3.						
GUAL:			4.						
ROOT CAUSE METHOD			5.						
	WHAT ROOT CAUSES DID YOU IDENTIFY?	6.							
1.			7.						
2.			8.						
3.			9.						
4.			10.						





- Comorbid Conditions
 - Patient Traits
 - Social Determinants of Health
 - "Pandemic Survival Mode"

Increased Risk of Hospitalization



Transitions of Care

- Utilize Posthospitalization
 Checklist
- Clear Communication
 Pathway with
 Discharge Planners
- Address Target Weight and Potassium Bath on First Treatment at Outpatient Unit
- Transitions of Care Toolkit

Patie	nt Information		Hospital Information				
Name / ID:	DOB:	/ /					
Primary Renal DX :			Hospital:				
Hepatitis B	Code Status		Unit:				
Antigen: Antibody:	□ Full □DNR		Phone:				
Date: / /	Other Instructions:		Admission Date: / /				
Allergies:	Competent to Sign C	onsents	Inpatient Attending Nephrologist(s):				
	☐ Yes ☐ No						
Outpatient Dialysis Facility:							
Unit Accepting Phone:			Discharge Date: / /				
Transfer Contact:			Discharging Physician:				
Current Vascular Access	Any changes this add	mission:	Vascular access infection:				
☐ Tunneled catheter	□ Clotting		□ No □ Yes				
□ AVF	■ Declotting		Positive blood cultures:				
□ AVG	■ Revision		■No ■ Yes — Name of antibiotic(s)giver				
□ Other	■New Placement –	Please describe:					
			Organism Type:				
Anemia Management	IV IRON Therapy:		Any RBC transfusions: ☐ NO ☐ YES				
ESA's given during the admission:		Ferrlecit [®]	date(s)				
□ None		Infed ^e	HGB prior to transfusion(s)gm/				
□ Epogen® □Aranesp® □Procrit®	□ Dexferrum® □		Most recent:				
Last Dose/Date Received:	Last Dose/Date Rece		Hgb: Date: / /				
/ / /		/ /	Hct:Date: / /				
Miscellaneous Date of last HD prior to discharge: /	,	Medication changes:					
Changes to EDW:	/						
Treated for other infections: (list)							
reace for other infections. (inst		Other:					
Co-morbid Conditions - Did the patient	receive treatment during t		llowing conditions?				
☐ Pericarditis ☐ Bacterial Pneumoni	•						
Discharge Dialysis Prescription/Orders	-	Hepari	in: Treatment tolerance				
TX per week: Duration:	Schedule:	Load:	Well				
Dialysate Na: K:	Ca:	Hourly	/:				
Bicarb setting:		Mid Tx	bolus: Poor				
DFR rate: BFR Rate:	Dry Weight:	Dialyze	er: Details:				
Discharge Instructions		☐Fax following Medi	ical Records:				
☐ Telephone report to the Chronic HD u	nit	□Last three HD treatment sheets					
■ Report any changes in access placeme		■ Medication list					
■ Verify that transportation arrangement	nts have been	■ Recent lab work-(Chemistries, CBC, Cultures)					
made through Social Service		H&P, Nephrology consult, Radiology/Scan reports,					
		Discharge					

Triage with Dialysis Facility

- Establish plan for vascular access complications during regular hours
- Provide patient education on emergency department use
- Culture shift



Quick Patient Guide

How To Choose Between The Primary Care Clinic, Urgent Care and the Emergency Room (ER)

When you are feeling sick or have an injury, there are many places you can go for medical care: a primary care clinic, an urgent care center, a retail health clinic or the emergency room. This is a quick guide to help you know where to go. This guide is for educational purposes only. Always contact your provider with any specific questions about your healthcare.



Primary Care Clinic

For non-emergency situations

- Your provider knows your health history, including medications and chronic conditions.
- · Lower cost than the emergency room
- Shorter wait times
- Your provider can refer you to a specialist or other medical professionals.
- Contact your dialysis clinic before going to the emergency room (contact your primary care provider if the issue is unrelated to kidney disease).
- Option of virtual care through your phone or computer

Urgent Care or Retail Health Clinic

If you can't reach your provider or need care outside of regular office hours

- Walk-in clinics found in many large pharmacies and retail stores
- Treat simple conditions, such as cold, flu, ear infections and skin conditions
- Staffed by nurse practitioners and physician assistants
- Physicians on staff can provide care for a greater range of condiditons, including performing x-rays.



Emergency Room (ER)

For urgent, acute and lifethreatening conditions

- If you have a health emergency, call 911 or go to the emergency room right away.
- Do not visit the ER for routine care or minor illness. One of the other options will save you time and money and clear the way for patients in need of emergency
- Contact your dialysis clinic after discharge from the hospital or ER and to reschedule any missed dialysis treatments.

My primary care provider:

My transplant center:

My kidney provider:

My home care:

My dialysis clinic:

My pharmacy:

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Challenging Patients

- Root cause to identify potential contributing factors to missed treatments
- Goal-setting
- Link behavior and outcomes
- Rescheduling treatments





I Can Do It: My plan to take charge of my life

Name	Date
1. What's bothering me:	
2. I want to be able to:	
3. To take charge, I need to:	
A) Talk to these people:	
B) Get this medical information:	
C) Get other information:	
4. Today's date is: I want to take care of this problem by this d	
I want to take care of this problem by this c	
5. What is likely to get in the way is:	
6. To make sure I succeed, I am going to ask fo	or help from:

Additional Resources

- Project Workplan MKN Website
- Monthly Facility Specific Report sent via email
- Newsletters sent via email
- Best Practices sent via email
- **ESRD NCC Hospitalization Change Package

Hospitalizations													
Hospital admissions (<u>admissions</u> per 100 patient-months (pm))													
Readmissions (% of admissions)													
Emergency department visits (<u>visits</u> per 100 pm)													
COVID-19 hospitalizations (<u>admissions</u> per 100 pm)													



How to Keep the Team Engaged

- Create a culture of safety, quality-focused
- Share rates and goals
- Start with easy wins to build confidence
- Every team member impacts quality goals
- Remember, data = people. When data trend improvement, that is reflective of improved outcomes for the people we care for



Contact Information

- Project Lead
 - Claire Taylor-Schiller RN
 claire.taylor-schiller@midwestkidneynetwork.org
 (651) 644-9877, ext. 113
- Quality Improvement Data Specialist
 - Kristen Ward, MPH
 kristen.ward@midwestkidneynetwork.org
 (651) 644-9877, ext. 108





