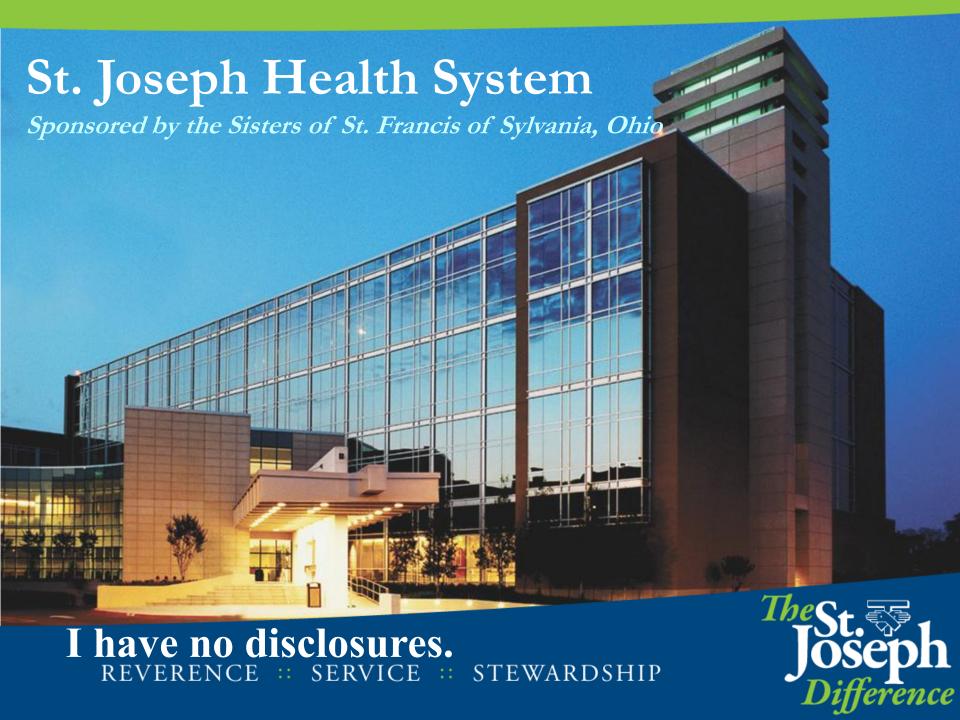
REACH_{©2013}

A Strategy to Meet the Heart Failure Needs of the Community

Mary Meyers-Marquardt, DNP, APRN-BC, ANP





Acknowledgements

Expert Advisors

Alexia Green, RN, PhD, FAAN

Professor & Dean Emeritus, Texas Tech School Health Science Center of Nursing

Linda McMurray, DNP, RN, NEA-BC

Executive Director, Larry Combest Community Health & Wellness Center

Elizabeth Meyers, MBA, CPA, CFE

Principal, Focus on Risk Enterprises, LAC

Patricia Ellis, MS, CPA

Senior Financial Analyst, Anadarko Petroleum Company



Heart failure (HF) epidemic illustrated by number of Americans with disease:

5.5 million with annual increase 700,000

As Medicare numbers increase so do hospital admissions for decompensated HF

HF admissions translate to increased mortality:

30% in 1st year and 60% at 5th.

(Gotsman, 2011, Whellan, 2007, Van Vonno, 2005)



2005-2010 Texas HF Statistics

Number of HF Hospitalizations: 362,000*

Average Hospital Charge: \$30,000*

Total HF Hospital Charges: \$11,000,000,000*

2007 Bryan/Brazos HF Hospital Charges \$15,000,000*

*numbers rounded (Texas Department of State Health Services http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/ph/state.shtm)



St. Joseph Regional Health Center (SJRHC)

2011 HF admissions: **2570**

78% of 2011 HF admissions lived in rural areas

(57% in 2012)

Avg. LOS: 3.4 days Avg. reimbursement: \$7000.00

2011 30 day readmission rate: **24.7**% 2012: **21**%

No outpatient HF program in 90 mile radius



2012 CMS 30 day HF readmissions penalty:

1%

Will increase in 2014:

 $2^{0}/_{0}$



Partial Solution

SJRHC Inpatient Heart Failure Unit

Developed and implemented August, 2012

Unit reduced HF readmission rate 2012-2013



Effectiveness Studies: Outpatient HF Management Programs Meet the following end points

- Increased quality-adjusted life years (QALY)
- Decreased resource consumption
- Improved functional capacity
- Increased compliance
- Prolonged survival

Limited Financial Incentives



REACH_{©2013}

"Rural Expansion to Address Chronic Heart failure"

Planned, innovative rural heart failure (HF) strategy

Developed and proposed by:

Mary Meyers-Marquardt, DNP, APRN-BC



Improved Outcomes

Productive Interactions

Prepared, Proactive Team & Informed, Empowered Patient & Family

Services

Patient-Centered, Timely & Efficient, Safe & Evidence-Based, Coordinated

Community & Health Systems

Self-Management & Decision Support, Delivery System Design, Clinical Information Systems

ICIC's Expanded Chronic Care Model

Wagner EH, Austin BT, Davis C, Hindmarsh M, Schaefer J, Bonomi A. Improving chronic illness care: translating evidence into action. Health Aff (Millwood), 2001;20:64-78

REVERENCE :: SERVICE :: STEWARDSHIP

NP Directed Program Development: Necessary Components

- Community Needs Assessment
- Identification of Stakeholders & Program Champion
- Develop Mission & Goals; Choose Service Model; Identify Available Resources
- Negotiate with Interdisciplinary Team/Healthcare Members
- Development of Pro Forma & Cost Benefit Analysis



Community Needs Assessment

A Systematic process:

to acquire an accurate, thorough picture of the strengths and weaknesses of a community

Can be used to:

collect and examine information about issues utilize that data to determine priority goals develop a plan

allocate funds and resources



Steps in Conducting Needs Assessments

- 1. Clarify the purpose of the needs assessment
- 2. Identify the population
- 3. Determine how you will conduct the needs assessment
- 4. Design a survey instrument or adopt one that already exists
- 5. Collect Data
- 6. Analyze Data
- 7. Use the results



Identification of Stakeholders

- 1. Identify Your Stakeholders
- 2. Prioritize Your Stakeholders
- 3. Understand Your Key Stakeholders

http://www.mindtools.com



Project Champion

A Project Champion:

Has the authority and commitment to ensure the project's success

Leads and directs the overall project environment

Assures the organization understands the project's value

Is ready to receive and implement the project's deliverables



Negotiation with Interdisciplinary Team Members

Identify Team Members:

Healthcare Team

Project Champion

Stakeholders

Project Experts

Develop Relationships

Identify Project Needs from Members & the Team



REACH_© A Multidisciplinary HF Team

Nurse Practitioner Stakeholders

Nurses Project Champion

Cardiologists Project Experts

Pharmacist

Social Worker

Dietitian

Cardiac Rehabilitation Therapists

Home Health & Hospice Agencies



REACH_® Development

Develop Mission, & Goals

Choose Service Model

Scope of Services

Model of Care

Identify Available Resources



REACH_® Mission

Provide excellent Heart Failure care to those diagnosed with the disease throughout the Brazos Valley



REACH_® Patient Outcome Goals

50% of participants will experience:

- Amelioration of HF symptoms
- Enhanced quality of life
- Improved adherence to medical therapy
- 25% of participants will experience:
- Improved functional health status
- 5% reduction in HF hospital readmissions



REACH_® Organizational Outcomes Goals

Increase quality & access to care

Right Care at the Right Time by the Right Professional

Decrease costs

Reduce HF readmissions & lessen ER visits

Avoid or limit CMS readmission penalties

Decrease RAC denials

Positive Pro Forma



- Implements evidence-based HF guidelines
- Develops patient-specific plan of care
- Supports patients, families, & significant others
- Incorporates regular, planned in-person clinic visits with scheduled telephone contact
- Promotes self improvement & self management
- Reinforces HF education at every visit
- HF Team available via phone or email



Evaluates needs of each patient & intervenes to

- Coordinate transportation
- Provide walk in times for emergent care
- Assist in obtaining medical therapies such as scales, & pharmaceuticals

Address Palliation & End of Life issues early

Evaluate program interventions



Provide rural patients care "Closer To Home"

Compliments SJRHC Inpatient

Heart Failure Unit

Allows for smooth transition from hospital to home



REACH_© Patient Criteria

- Diagnosed with Heart Failure (Echo or Cath)
 HFpEF or HFrEF
- ACC/AHA Stage C or D
- NYHA Functional Class II or higher



Referral Sources:

Hospital Heart Failure discharges

Cardiology and PCP provider referrals

Self-referrals



Stakeholder: Nurse Practitioner of REACH®

- NP Project developer with extensive inpt & outpt cardiac experience will:
- coordinate, lead, and manage HF care delivery in collaboration with cardiologists
- provide care for approx. 12 patients/clinic day
- initially function as program manager



St. Joseph's Regional Health Center (SJRHC)

310 bed regional hospital

Level II Trauma Center

Brazos Valley's only regional hospital

St. Joseph Health System (SJHS)

7 rural outpatient clinics

4 rural hospitals, 2 critical access



St. Joseph's Regional Health Center (SJRHC)

Mission

"Provide excellent health care and promote wellness throughout the Brazos Valley"



Community of the Brazos Valley

7 counties

Brazos, Burleson, Grimes, Leon, Madison, Robertson, and Washington

Approximate population

310,000*

Area

5,109 square miles



Central Texas Heart Center (CTHC)

5 cardiologists practicing at SJRHC

Committed to refer patients

Chief of CV Services

Champions of REACH Program



REACH_® Advantages to SJHS & Providers

Allow for better efficiencies among providers

Improve care coordination & transitions

Provide overall higher quality of HF care

Has "First to Market" advantage

Provide the Right Care at the Right Time by the Right Professional



REACH_® 5 Year Pro Forma

Developed Best/Worst/Most likely Scenarios

Assessments based on "Most likely" Scenario

Initial incremental losses over the 2.5 years.

Positive Net Operating Income (NOI)

Year 4 (2016) **\$157,000***

Year 5 (2017) **\$370,000***

Internal Rate of Return (IRR) 22%



REACH_© 5 Year Pro Forma

REACH© Clinic Volumes									
Scenario	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Cumulative			
Most Likely	996	2,880	5,760	7,500	9,600	26,736			
Worst Case	415	1,200	2,400	2,400	2,400	8,815			

9,600

9,600

9,600



35,260

4,800

Best Case

1,660

REACH_© 5 Year Pro Forma

REACH® Clinic Net Operating Income (Loss)										
Scenario	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Cumulative				
Most Likely	(77,352)	(79,797)	(19,046)	156,572	370,138	350,515				
Worst Case	(141,521)	(265,346)	(390,144)	(406,703)	(425,073)	(1,628,788)				
Best Case	(4,016)	132,260	405,067	388,508	370,138	1,291,957				



REACH_© 5 Year Pro Forma

Fiscal Year	2013*	2014	2015**	2016	2017
Total Revenue	\$113,988	\$329,604	\$659,209	\$858,345	\$1,098,682
Total Expenses	\$191,340	\$409,401	\$678,255	\$701,773	\$728,544
Net Income (loss)	(\$77,352)	(\$79,797)	(\$19,046)	\$156,572	\$370,138

^{*}Represents 6 months only

FY 2016 reflects 3% increase on all line items



^{**2&}lt;sup>nd</sup> NP & RN added

REACH_© 5 Year Pro Forma

Cash Uses	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Equipment Costs	\$56,630		\$6050		
Working Capital Requirements	\$39,345	\$43,909	\$87,139	\$83,152	\$86,027
Total Cash Used	\$95,975	\$43,909	\$87,139	\$83,152	\$86,027
Per Period Cash Flow	(\$163,971)	(\$75,005)	(\$52,055)	\$164,359	\$377,852
Cumulative Cash Flow	(\$163,971)	(\$238,977)	(\$291,031)	(\$126,673)	\$251,179



Areas of Revenue Generation Not Accounted for in Pro Forma

Nutritional therapy

Lab procedures

Radiology & other procedures: Echos, CXR, EKGs

Cardiac Rehab

Oxygen therapy

Inpatient NP consults

Nursing interventions



REACH® Service Model

NP Led Clinic with Cardiology Collaboration

NP and two nurses will open the program

Scope of Services:

NP to see avg of 12 patients/clinic day

Provide IV diuretics & inotropes

EKGs, POC testing



REACH_® Service Model

Nurses will

- perform HF nurse assessments & provide interventions.
- make "check in" patient calls, act as coordinator of medication assistance & track outcomes

AHA "Get with the Guidelines: HF" & ACC/IHI "Hospital 2 Home Quality Improvement Initiative"

American Heart Association. (2013, 03 26). *Get with the Guidelines Heart Failure*. Retrieved from American Heart Failure: http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/HealthcareResearch/GetWithTheGuidelinesHFStrokeResus/Get-With-The-Guidelines-Heart Failure_UCM_306087_SubHomePage.jsp

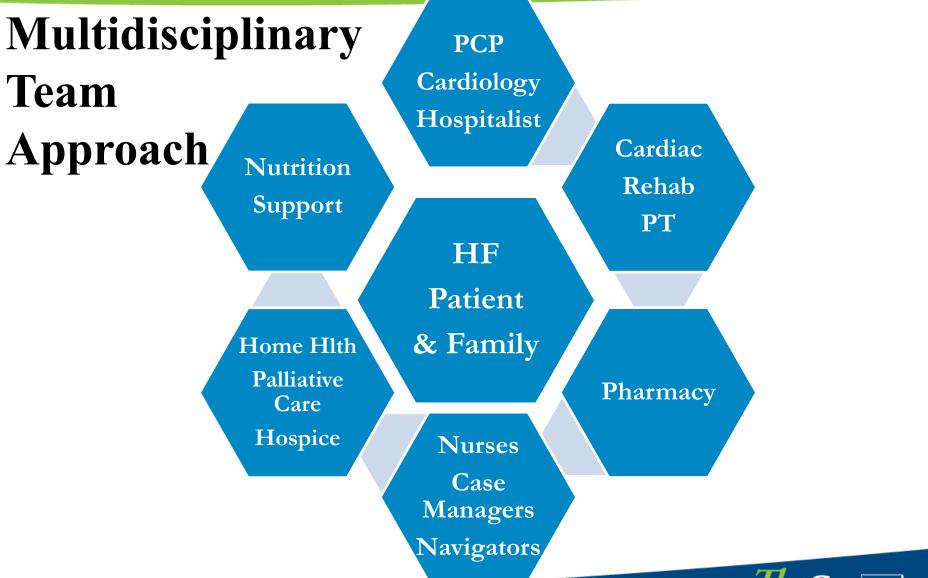
American College of Cardiology and Institute Health Initiative. (2013, 03 26). Hospital to Home. Retrieved from http://www

REVERENCE :: SERVICE :: STEWARDSHIP

REACH_® Service Model

- NP & nurse will see patients in SJRHC satellite clinics
- Initial target areas: Those with highest HF readmissions
- 2nd NP & nurse will allow for further satellite clinic expansion







REACH® Specifications

- SJRHC volunteers initially enlisted to assist as receptionists
- MA/receptionist hire projected first or second quarter 2014
- Second NP& RN projected January 2015
- Addition will allow for expansion to rural sites, home, & assisted living facility visits
- Dependent on growth of Program



REACH_®: Beneficial Strategies

- Provider Based Clinic (PBC): allows for additional revenue/visit
- Transitional Care Management for posthospital discharged patients
- Majority of patients Medicare eligible: 70%
- NP reimbursement: 85% Medicare physician rate

Average Self-Pay: 5%



REACH_® Beneficial Strategies

Provide care to medically underserved & unfunded/underfunded thru FQHC partnership

Capitalize on SJRHC volunteers to lower initial costs



Increase SJHS Visibility

Provide HF education in Brazos Valley Act as educational site for healthcare students Conduct & disseminate research and QI Expand Ancillary Services to rural HF patients Compliment SJRHC Inpt Heart Failure Unit Apply & obtain grants to aid operational costs



References

Allen, L. O. (2007). Management of acute decompensated heart failure. CMAJ, 176(6), 797-805.

Corotto, P. M. (2013). Heart failure patient adherence: epidemiology, cause, and treatment. *Heart Failure Clinics*, 9, 49-58. doi:10.1016/j.hfc.2012.09.004

Ditewig, J. B. (2010). Effectiveness of self-management interventions on mortality, hospital readmissions, chronic heart failure hospitalization rate and quality of life in patients with chronic heart failure: a systematic review. *Patient Education and Counseling.*, 78, 297-315. doi:10.1016/j.pec2010.01.016

Gotsman, I. Z. (2011). Clinical outcome of patients with chronic heart failure followed in a specialized heart failure center. *IMAJ*, 468-473.

Gravely, S. G. (2012). Referral and use of heart failure clinics: what factors are related to use? *Canadian Journal of Cardiology*, 28, 483-489. doi:10.1016/j.cjca.2011.11.020

Greiner, M. H. (2012). Predicting costs among Medicare beneficiaries with heart failure. *American Journal of Cardiology*, 109, 705-711. doi:10.1016/j.amjcard.2011.10.031

Hall, M. D. (2010). National hospital discharge survey: 2007 summary. National Health Statistics Reports, 20.

Hines, P. Y. (2010). Preventing heart failure readmissions: is your organization prepared? *Nursing Economics*, 28(2), 74-86.

Jain, R. E. (2010). Efficacy of multidisciplinary outpatient management (MOM) program in long term heart failure care. *Southern Medical Journal*, 103(2), 131-137.



References

Kazi, D. M. (2013). The economics of heart failure. Heart Failure Clinics, 9, 93-106. doi:10.1016/j.hfc.2012.09.005

McDonald, K. (2010). Disease management programs for heart failure. *Current Treatment Options in Cardiovascular Medicine*, 12, 578-586. doi:10.1007/s11936-010-0094-5

Miller, G. R. (2009). Long-term cost-effectiveness of disease management in systolic heart failure. *Medical Decision Making*, 325-333. doi:10.1177/0272989X08327494

Nicklas, J. B. (2013). Heart failure: clinical problem and management issues. *Primary Care Clinician Office Practice*, 40, 17-42.

Pulignano, G. D. (2010). Usefulness of frailty profile for targeting older heart failure patients in disease management programs: a cost-effectiveness, pilot study. *Journal of Cardiovascular Medicine*, 11(10), 739-747. doi:10.2459/JCM.0b013e328339d981

Reed, S. L. (2012). Introduction of the tools for economic analysis of patient management interventions in heart failure costing tool: a user-friendly spreadsheet program to estimate costs of providing patient-centered interventions. *Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes*, *5*(1), 113-119. doi:10.1161/circoutcomes.111.962977

Roger, V. G.-J. (2011). Heart disease and stroke statistics-2011 update: a report from the American Heart Association. *Circulation*, 123(6), 18-209.

Sochalski, J. J. (2009). What works in chronic care management: the case of heart failure. *Health Affairs*, 28(1), 179-189. doi:10.1377/hlthaff.28.1.179



References

Stewart, S. (2012). Nurse-led care of heart failure: will it work in remote settings? *Heart, Lung and Circulation,* 21, 644-647. doi:10.1016/j.hlc.2012.07.004

Wakefield, B. B. (2013). Heart failure care management programs: a review of study interventions and meta-analysis of outcomes. *Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing*, 28(1), 8-19. doi:10.1097/JCN.0b013e318239f9e1

Wagner EH, Austin BT, Davis C, Hindmarsh M, Schaefer J, Bonomi A. Improving chronic illness care: translating evidence into action. Health Aff (Millwood). 2001;20:64-78.

Whitty, J. C. (2012). Patient preferences for the delivery of disease management in chronic heart failure: a qualitative study. *Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing*, 27(3), 201-207. doi:10.1097/JCN.0b013e31821abf22

Willey, R. (2012). Managing heart failure: a critical appraisal of the literature. *Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing*, 27(5), 403-417. doi:10.1097/JCN.0b013e31822ad3f3

Yehle, K. &. (2010). Self-efficacy and educational interventions in heart failure: a review of the literature. *Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing*, 25(3), 175-188.



Thank You!

