

Accelerating Chronic Illness Improvement

What's Our 100,000 lives Campaign?

Ed Wagner, MD, MPH

MacColl Institute for Healthcare Innovation

Center for Health Studies

Group Health Cooperative

Improving Chronic Illness Care

A national program of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation



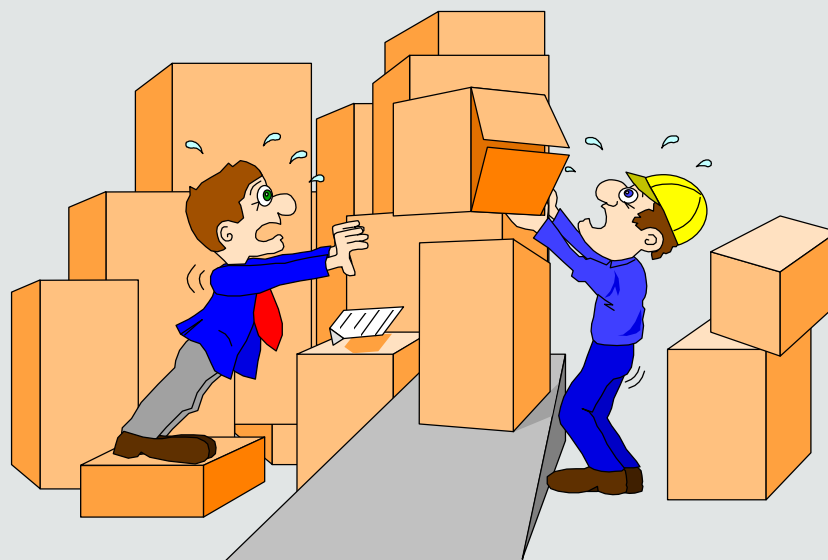
Chronic Illness and Medical Care

- **Medical care including primary care dominated by chronic illness care**
- **Clinical and behavioral management increasingly effective and increasingly expensive**
- **Roughly 50% of Americans not receiving evidence-based chronic illness care (Quality Chasm)**
- **Complications and costs strongly related to control of the conditions**
- **Loss of confidence in chronic care by policy-makers, funders AND the public**
- **Unhappy primary care clinicians leaving practice, trainees choosing other specialties**



What's Responsible for the Crisis?

- **A system that is not working for patients, for health professionals, or for those paying the bills!**



What Patients with Chronic Illnesses Need

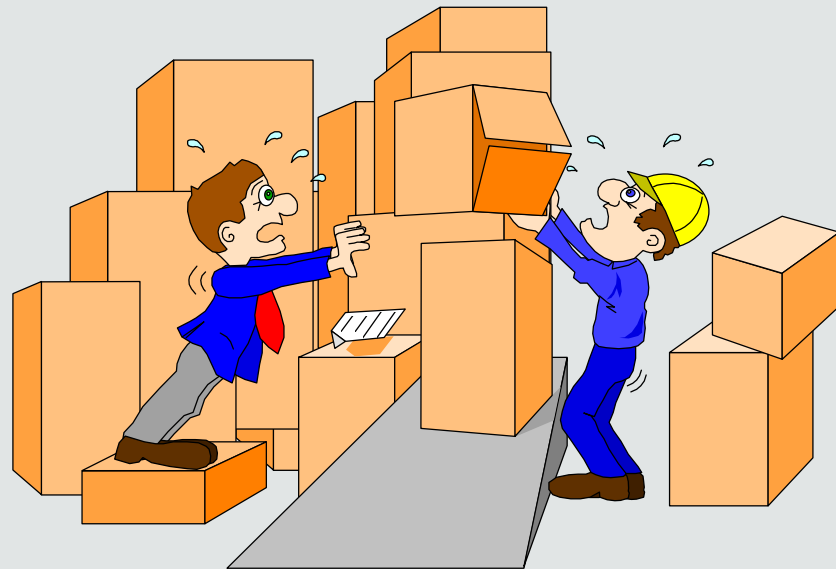
- A “continuous (and coordinating) healing relationship”

With a care team and practice system organized to meet their needs for:

- 📄 **Effective Treatment (clinical, behavioral, supportive),**
- 📄 **Information and support for their self-management,**
- 📄 **Systematic follow-up and assessment tailored to clinical severity, and**
- 📄 **Coordination of care across settings and professionals**

What kind of changes to practice systems improve care?

AND HOW BIG A DIFFERENCE CAN THEY MAKE?



Randomized trials of system change interventions: Diabetes

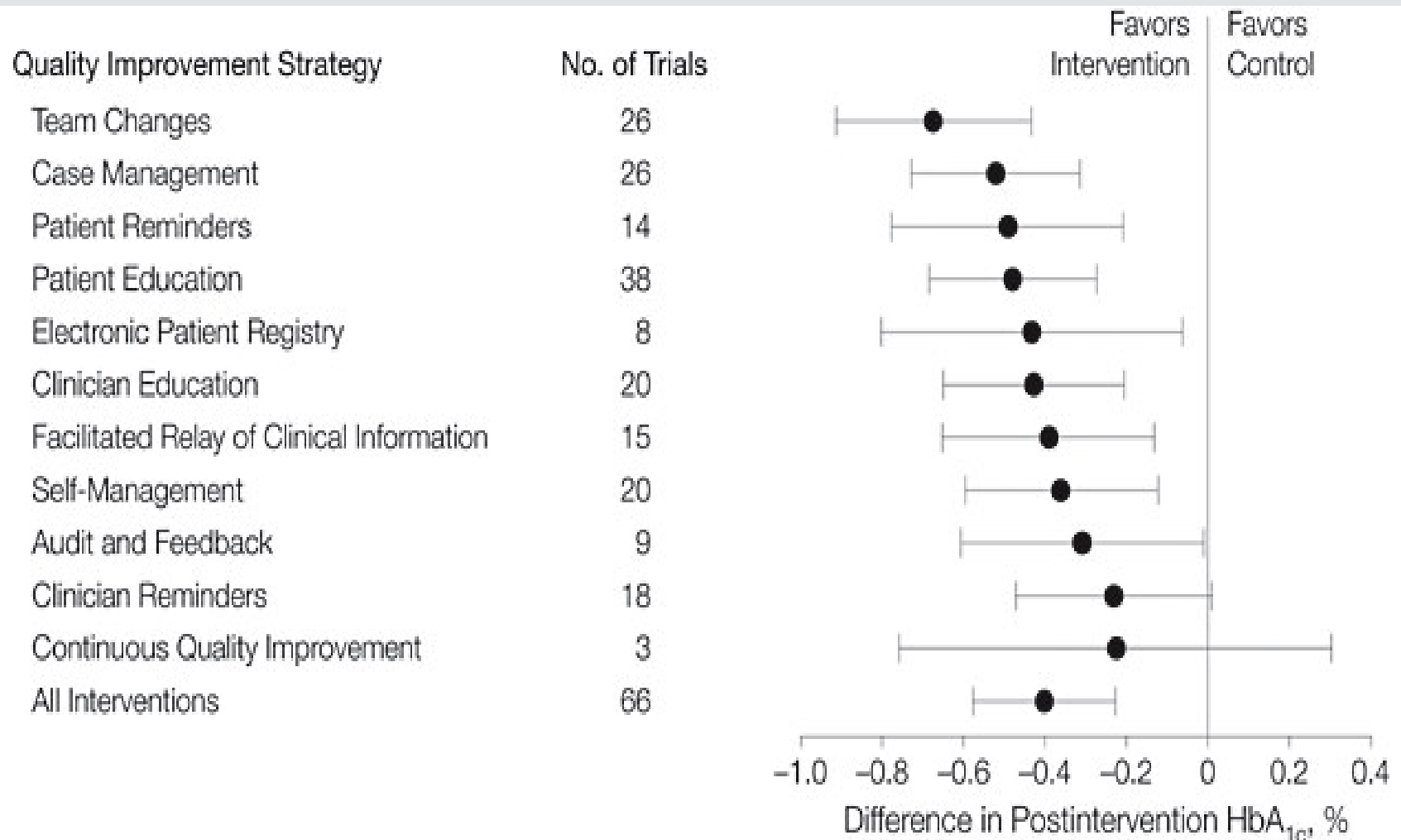
New Cochrane Review

- 58 papers with 66 different comparisons

Shojania et al. JAMA July 25, 2006



Postintervention Differences in Serum HbA1c Values



Shojania, K. G. et al. JAMA 2006;296:427-440.

Copyright restrictions may apply.

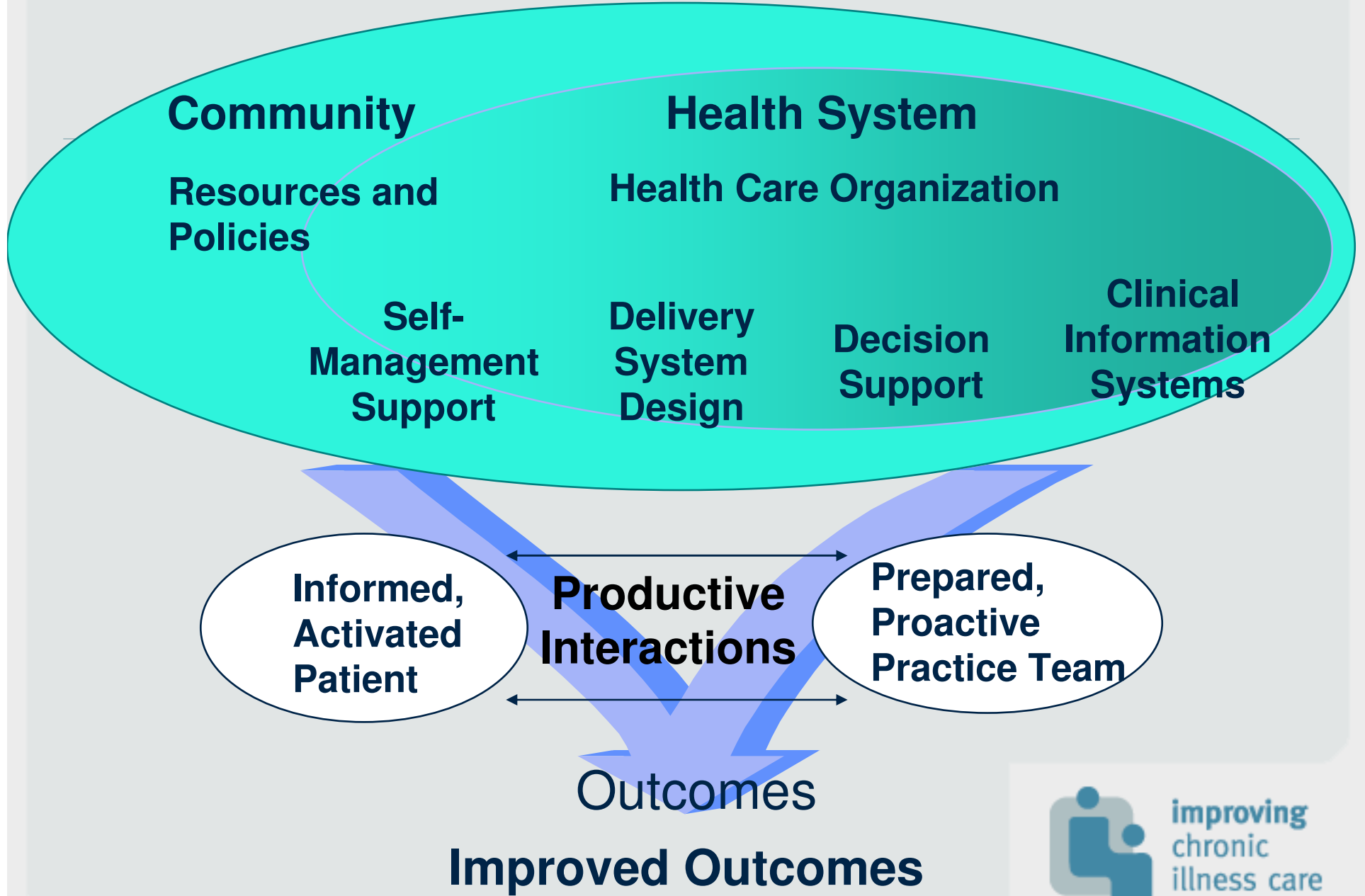
Meta-analysis of Pre and Post-discharge Programs for Hospitalized CHF Patients

- **18 RCTS, follow-up 3-12 months**
- **Care by team coordinated by nurse care manager, clinic or home visits plus phone, focus on medications and self-management**
- **25% reduction in readmission**
- **13% reduction in all-cause mortality**
- **Greater improvement in QOL**
- **Net cost savings \$536 per month**

Phillips et al. JAMA 2004; 291: 1358



Chronic Care Model



Does the CCM work: do patients benefit from a changed system?

Three sources of evidence:

1. Evaluations of quality improvement activities
2. Comparisons of high and low performing practices
3. Randomized trials

OK, We know what we need to do; what's getting in the way?

- Not sure we can do it, so limit the investment
- The right thing to do but ROI not convincing, so limit the investment
- IT – don't have it, it's coming so don't want duplications, it's here and doesn't do registries well, etc.,etc.
- Bureaucracy, unions
- Can't get improvement beyond a few star providers

The Business Case

- Depends on what impacts the bottom line
- Regardless, maximization of revenue (including P4P) and elimination of redundancies and inefficiencies make a difference
- Increase patient care roles of talented non-professional staff

Lessons learned in chronic illness care improvement

- **Mostly reaching early adopters**
- **Practice redesign is very difficult in the absence of a larger, supportive “system”**
- **What do we know of successful systems?**

What are the barriers?

- **Belief in the quality of one's practice – i.e. no meaningful measurement**
- **Belief that the doctor has to do everything (underdevelopment of practice team)**
- **Inability to access or use information technology or non-physician staff to improve patient care**
- **Practice isolation**

King's Fund Study of Organizations with Best HEDIS Chronic Illness Scores

Organizational factors supportive of high quality chronic care:

- **Strategic values and leadership that support long term investment in managing chronic diseases**
- **Well aligned goals between physicians and corporate managers**
- **Integration of primary and specialty care**
- **Investment in information technology systems and other infrastructure to support chronic care**
- **Use of performance measures and financial incentives to shape clinical behavior**
- **Use of explicit improvement model—usually the Chronic Care Model**



Keys to changing outcomes



- Organized practice teams the key to effective care
- Planned visits are the closest thing we have to a quick fix
- Clinical care management of patients hospitalized with CHF should be routine
- Make self-management support a continuous process
- EMRs without registry functions were not associated with care improvement

Improving the entire organization: moving beyond the early adopters

sPREAD

IHI Spread Model

- **Begins with good ideas locally vetted**
- **Strong commitment and push from leadership**
- **Must have measurement and feedback system in place**
- **Aided by messengers and tools**
- **Key is use of social networks**

Social Networks

- Health professionals seldom get together to discuss clinical management issues
- Even rarer for different specialties and disciplines to discuss patient management

What's needed to improve chronic illness care?

- **Commitment and Leadership**
- **Measurement (and incentives)**
- **Infrastructure**
- **Active program of practice change**



Government funded health systems (so-called socialized medicine) lead the way!

- **CAPH will join this group of best practices**
- **The VA, BPHC, and some public hospital systems are now national models**
- **One gets better care in a federally funded health care facility than in private practice**
- **It's a privilege to be working with you**



Contact us:

•www.improvingchroniccare.org

thanks

