

# Transforming Care with Health Information

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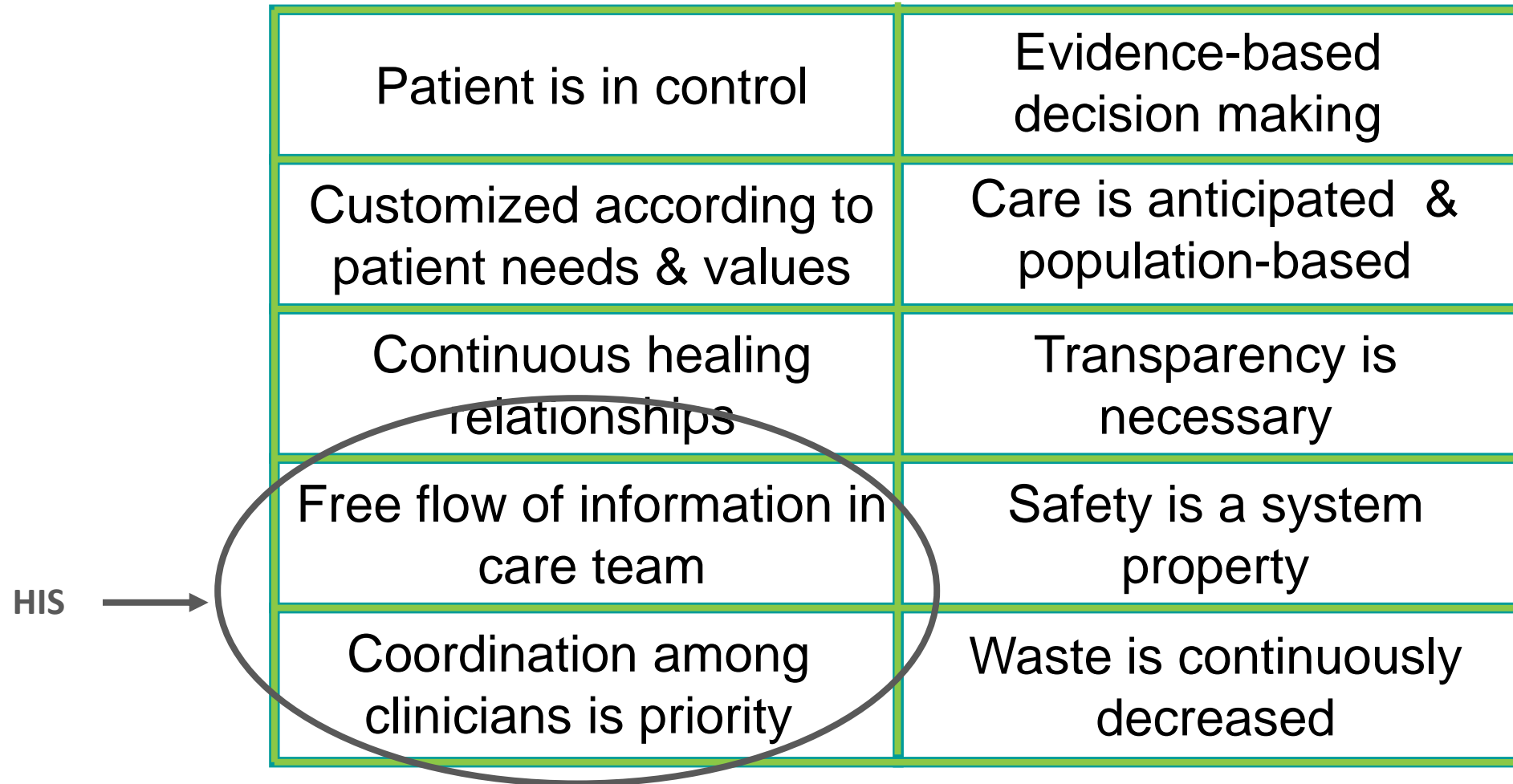
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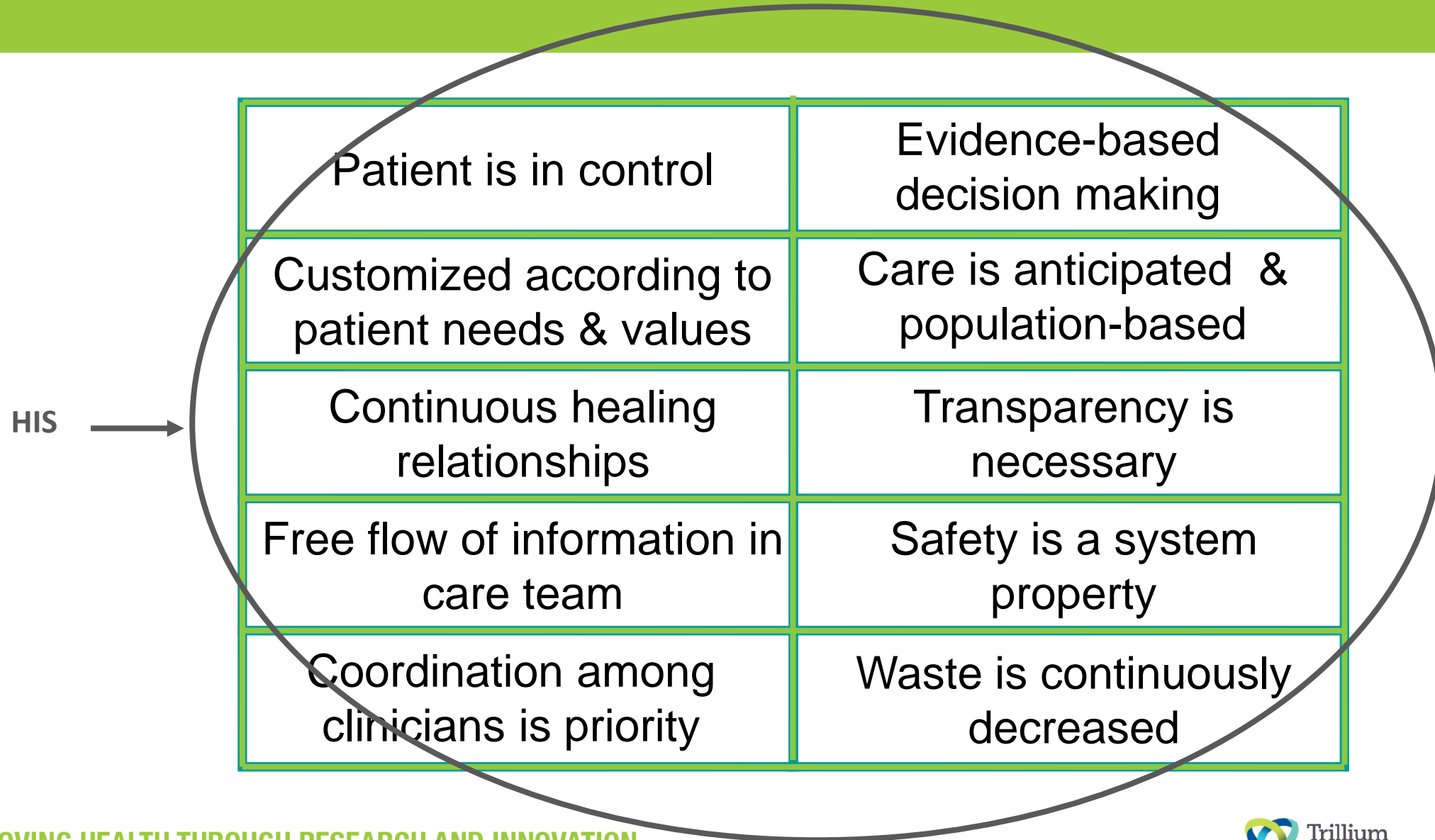
# A TRANSFORMED HEALTHCARE SYSTEM....

Patient is in control	Evidence-based decision making
Customized according to patient needs & values	Care is anticipated & population-based
Continuous healing relationships	Transparency is necessary
Free flow of information for care team	Safety is a system property
Coordination among clinicians is priority	Waste is continuously decreased

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## A STRONG PRIMARY CARE BASE

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Observational evidence is clear that healthcare systems that emphasize primary care (access, continuity, comprehensiveness, care coordination) achieve:

### **Better Health Outcomes**

- Better health in areas with higher primary care supply
- Attributes of primary care associated with better outcomes

### **Lower Costs**

- Areas with higher primary care supply have lower costs

### **Better Equity**

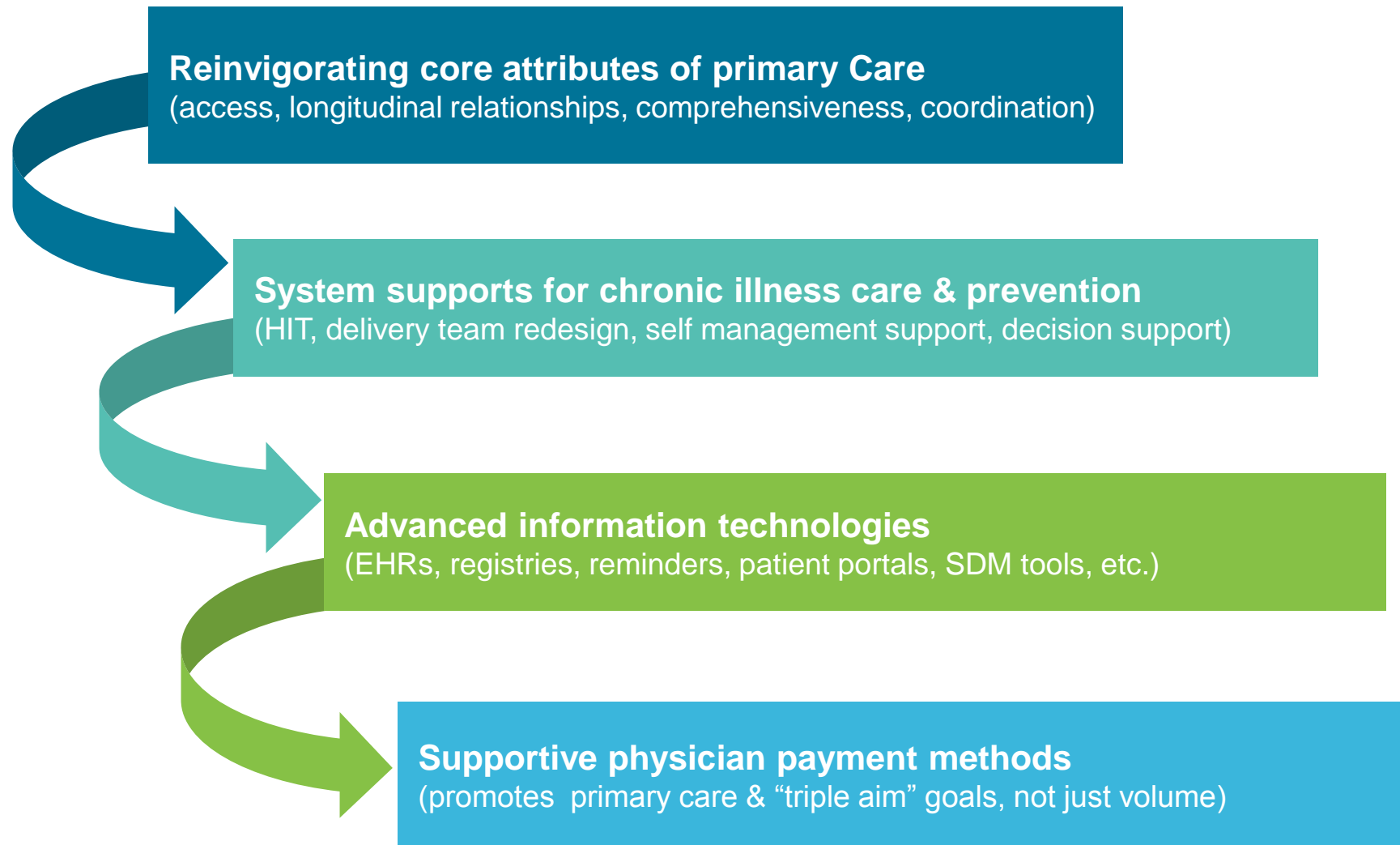
- Primary care mitigates the adverse health effects that come with social disadvantage

In US & Canada, **Patient-Centered Medical Home (PCMH)** has emerged as the vehicle to rapidly reinvigorate primary care

# PRIMARY CARE IS A TEAM SPORT



# WHAT IS THE PATIENT-CENTRED MEDICAL HOME?



## PATIENT-CENTREDNESS

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- Growing body of evidence that **patient & family engagement** is associated with **higher quality at same or lower cost** (Cosgrove, et al. 2010; Green and Hibbard 2012; Hibbard, et al. 2013)
- PCMH seeks to engage patients & families in ways that matter to them

## WHAT DOES PATIENT-CENTREDNESS MEAN?

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### Core Concepts:

- **Dignity & Respect** - Providers listen to & honor patient/family perspectives & choices. Values, beliefs & cultural backgrounds are incorporated into care
- **Information Sharing** - Providers communicate & share complete/ unbiased information in ways that are affirming and useful. Patients and families receive timely, complete, and accurate information
- **Participation** - Patients & families are encouraged & supported in decision-making at the level they choose
- **Collaboration** - Patients & families collaborate in policy & program development, care delivery design, implementation, & education

[www.ipfcc.org](http://www.ipfcc.org)



## **LESSONS FROM AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM: GROUP HEALTH'S MEDICAL HOME JOURNEY**

## ABOUT GROUP HEALTH...

- Integrated healthcare insurance & delivery system
- Revenues (2013): \$3 billion
- ~ 600,000 patients & 10,000 staff

### Multispecialty group practice

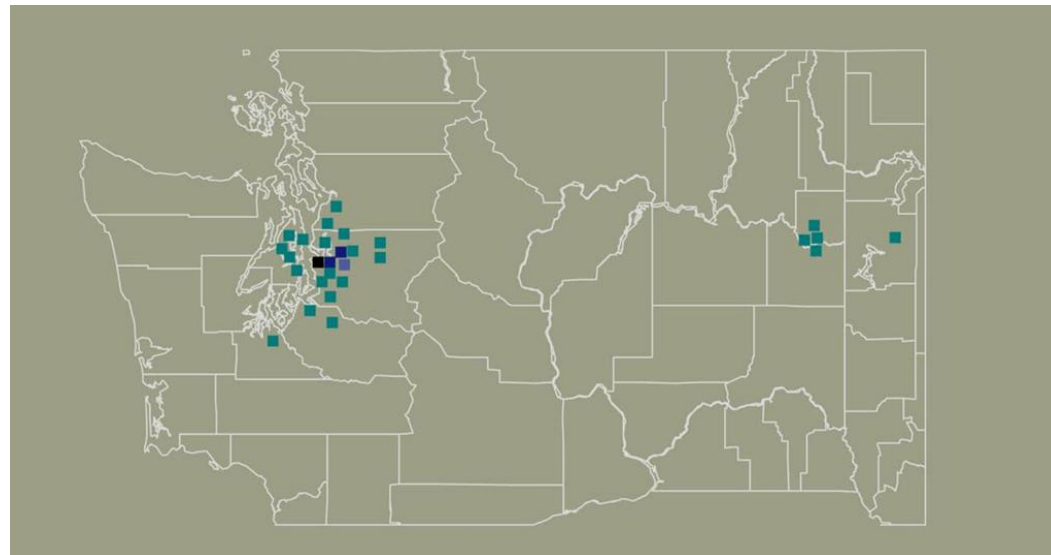
- ~1,000 physicians
- 26 primary care
- 6 specialty units

### Contracted network

- >9,000 providers, 39 hospitals

### Group Health Research Institute

- \$48 million (2013), 60 scientists
- >250 active grants



## SOME HISTORY...

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Primary care emphasized from origins, but by mid-2000's, infrastructure was weakening & underperforming

- Loss of efficiency with EMR implementation
- “Advanced access” brought increased visits but greater total cost of care (more ER visits, more specialty visits, more admissions)
- Decreasing quality performance
- Significant burnout with loss of staff
- Decreasing patient satisfaction

# GROUP HEALTH'S MEDICAL HOME

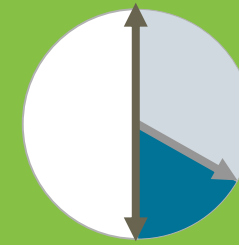
**Structural  
Changes:**

**MD Panel size**

2,300 → 1,800

A bar chart with two white bars on a blue background. The first bar is labeled '2,300' and the second bar is labeled '1,800'. A white arrow points from the first bar to the second bar, indicating a decrease in panel size.

**Appointments**



30 min.

20 min.

**Enhanced & co-  
located Teams**



**“Desktop” medicine  
time**

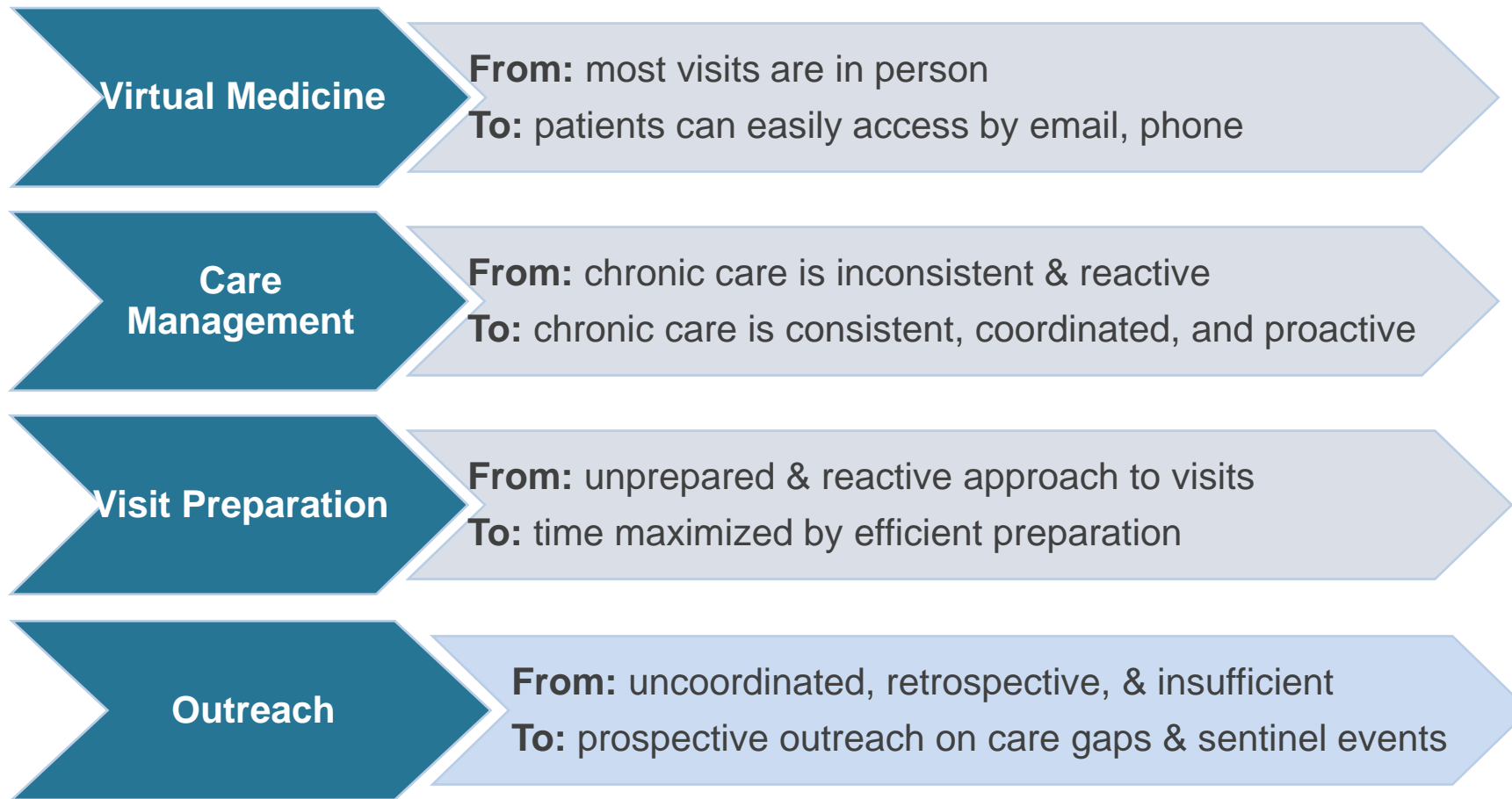


**Value-based payment  
incentives**



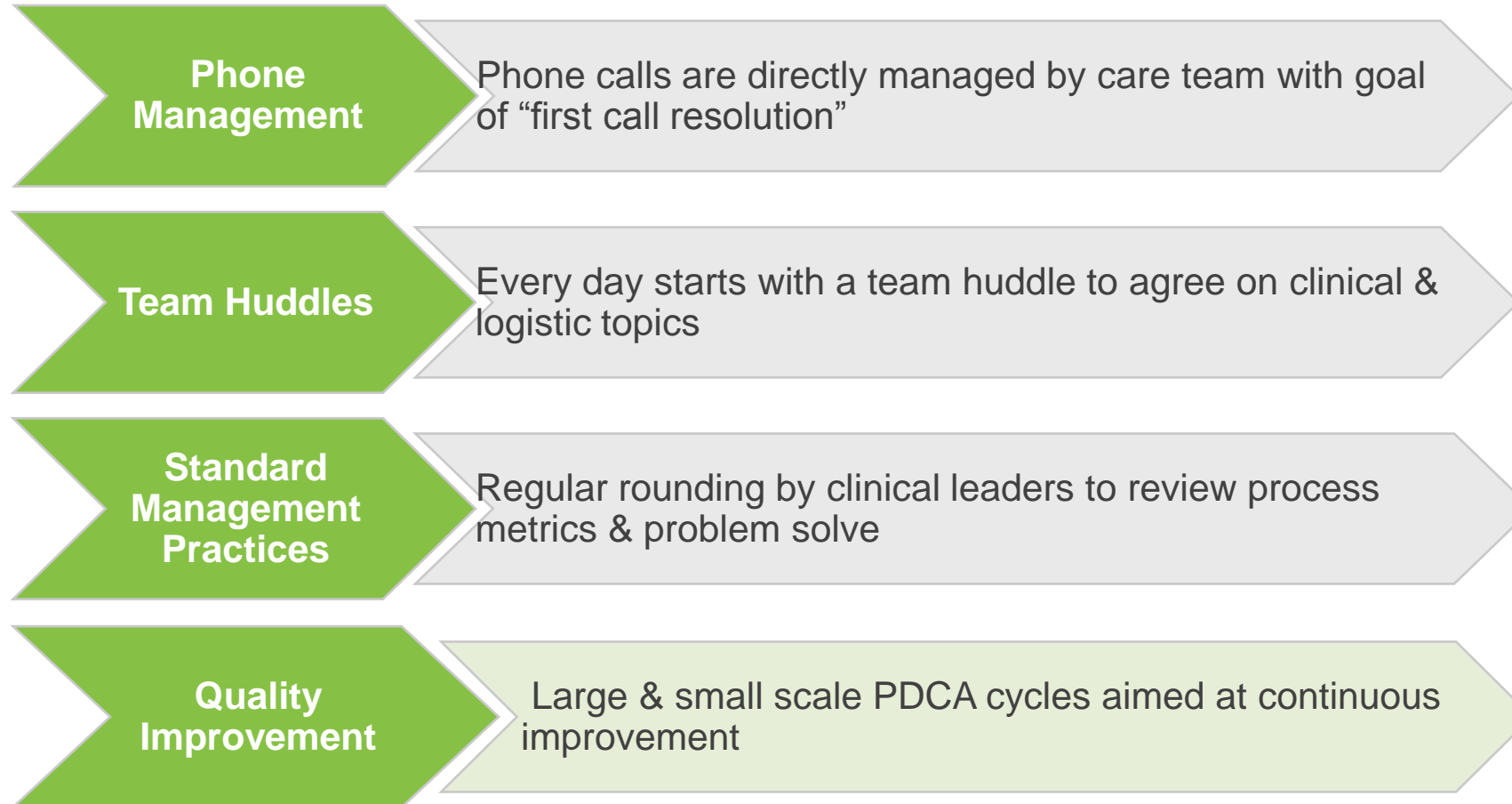
## GROUP HEALTH'S MEDICAL HOME

### 4 Key Changes to Process of Care



## GROUP HEALTH'S MEDICAL HOME

### 4 Key Enhancements to Practice Management



# EVALUATION OF GROUP HEALTH'S MEDICAL HOME



Reid RJ et al, Health Affairs 2010;29(5):835-43

Reid RJ et al, Am J Manag Care 2009;15(9):e71-87

## Medical Home Components (↑)

- Year 1: 94% more emails, 12% more phone consultations, 10% fewer calls to consulting nurse, & other changes
- Year 2: Changes persisted

## Patient Experience (↑)

- Year 1: small, statistically significant changes in 6/7 scales including access, quality of MD interactions, care planning
- Year 2: Changes persisted in 5/7 scales

## MD & Staff Burnout (↓)

- Year 1: Emotional exhaustion dropped by half at medical home with no change in controls.
- Year 2: Changes lessened but remained significant

## Downstream Utilization (↓)

- Year 1: 29% fewer ER visits, 11% fewer preventable hospitalizations, 6% fewer but longer in-person visits
- Year 2: Significant changes persisted

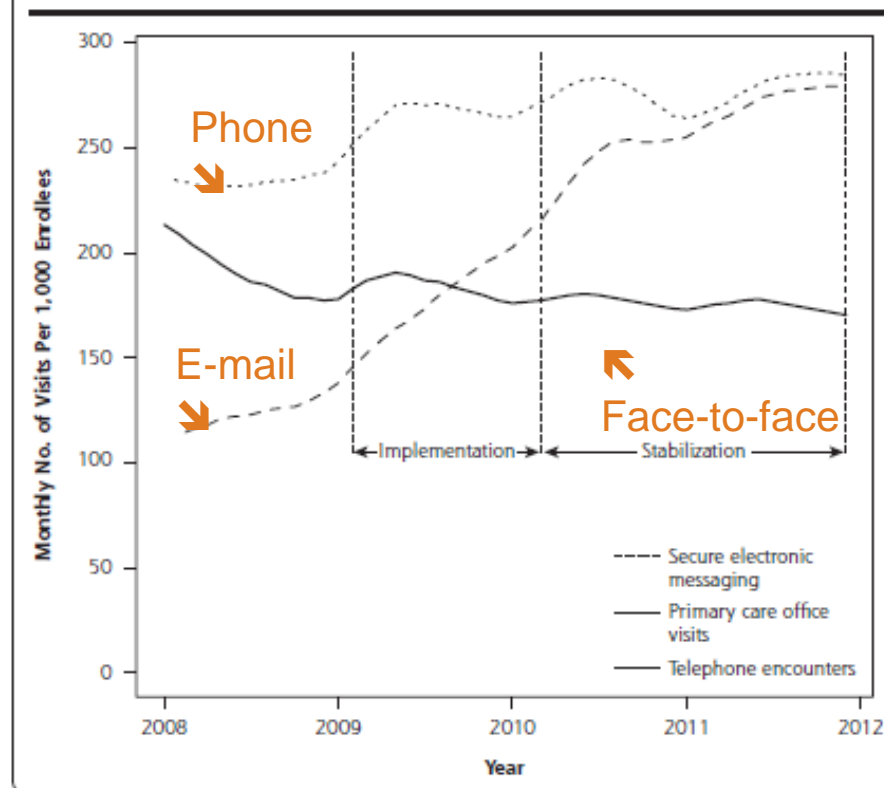
## Costs (↔ or ↓)

- Year 1: No significant difference in total costs between patients in prototype and control clinics
- Year 2: Lower patient care costs approached statistical significance in prototype (~\$10 PMPM; p=0.08)

# EVALUATING THE MEDICAL HOME SPREAD



**Figure 1. Use of In-person office visits, secure electronic message threads, and telephone encounters over time, 2008-2012.**



Reid RJ, Johnson EA, Hsu C, et al. Ann Fam Med 2013;11:S19-S26

## Some Medical Home Learnings....

- Clinical workflows must be redesigned to accommodate shift towards “virtual care”
  - Scheduled phone visits
  - Secure messaging
  - Outreach activities
- Tasks must be distributed among team members to maximize skills and efficiencies
  - More meaningful use of medical assistants and lay health workers
  - Professional staff working to “top of licensure” (physicians, pharmacists, nurses)
  - Use patient segmentation approaches to match service intensity with risk/need
- Work interdependencies requires dedicated focus on improving team work
  - Clearer delineation as to who “is on the team” and how they work together
  - Focus improving accuracy and timeliness of interteam communication

# Relational Coordination Theory

For better...



RELATIONAL COORDINATION  
RESEARCH COLLABORATIVE

# Some final reflections...

- The patient voice is potent and a catalyst for change
- Information exchange is only step one; redesigning workflows to effectively use information is step two.
- Information exchange is needed between and within care teams.
- Effective team work involves informational and relational dimensions
- Patient-facing HIT technologies are a key to the future
- Clinical leadership and change management is essential

