

The CEOs Role in Reducing Variation & Improving Quality

Becker's Annual Meeting

Jeremy Fotheringham, RN, MHSA, JD

Twitter @jmfother

Disclosures:

- None (sadly)

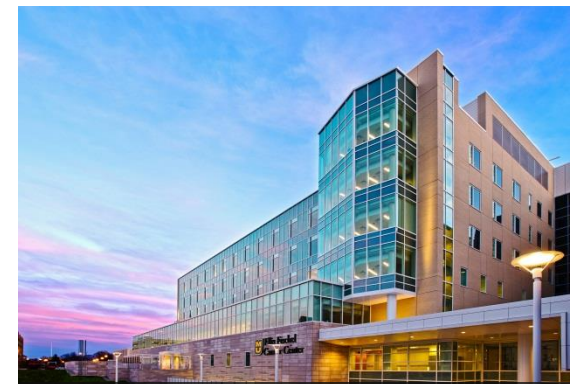
MU Health Care Overview



UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL



MISSOURI ORTHOPAEDIC INSTITUTE



ELLIS FISCHEL CANCER CENTER



WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL



MISSOURI PSYCHIATRIC CENTER



AMBULATORY SERVICES (50+ CLINICS)

MISSION

To save and improve lives.

VISION

We will be Missouri's premier
academic health system.

MU Health Care By The Numbers

2018 in NUMBERS

680,624

clinic visits (all sites)

26,847

patient discharges

25,800

MAJOR
surgical operations

79,464

E.R. + trauma visits



594

PATIENTS
*transported
by helicopter*

226,465 TOTAL
PATIENTS



221,363 *Missourians*
5,102 *out-of-state*

5 HOSPITALS

- Ellis Fischel Cancer Center
- Missouri Orthopaedic Institute
- Missouri Psychiatric Center
- University Hospital
- Women's and Children's Hospital



2,417
BIRTHS



313,954

radiological exams + treatments



1,645,121

lab tests



7,422,083

pharmacy doses

6,936 *total staff*



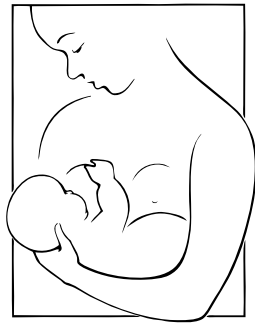
720 MEDICAL STAFF

6,216 OTHER STAFF

602 BEDS

159 intensive care • 443 acute care

Designations



MU Women's and Children's Hospital
Baby-Friendly Designation

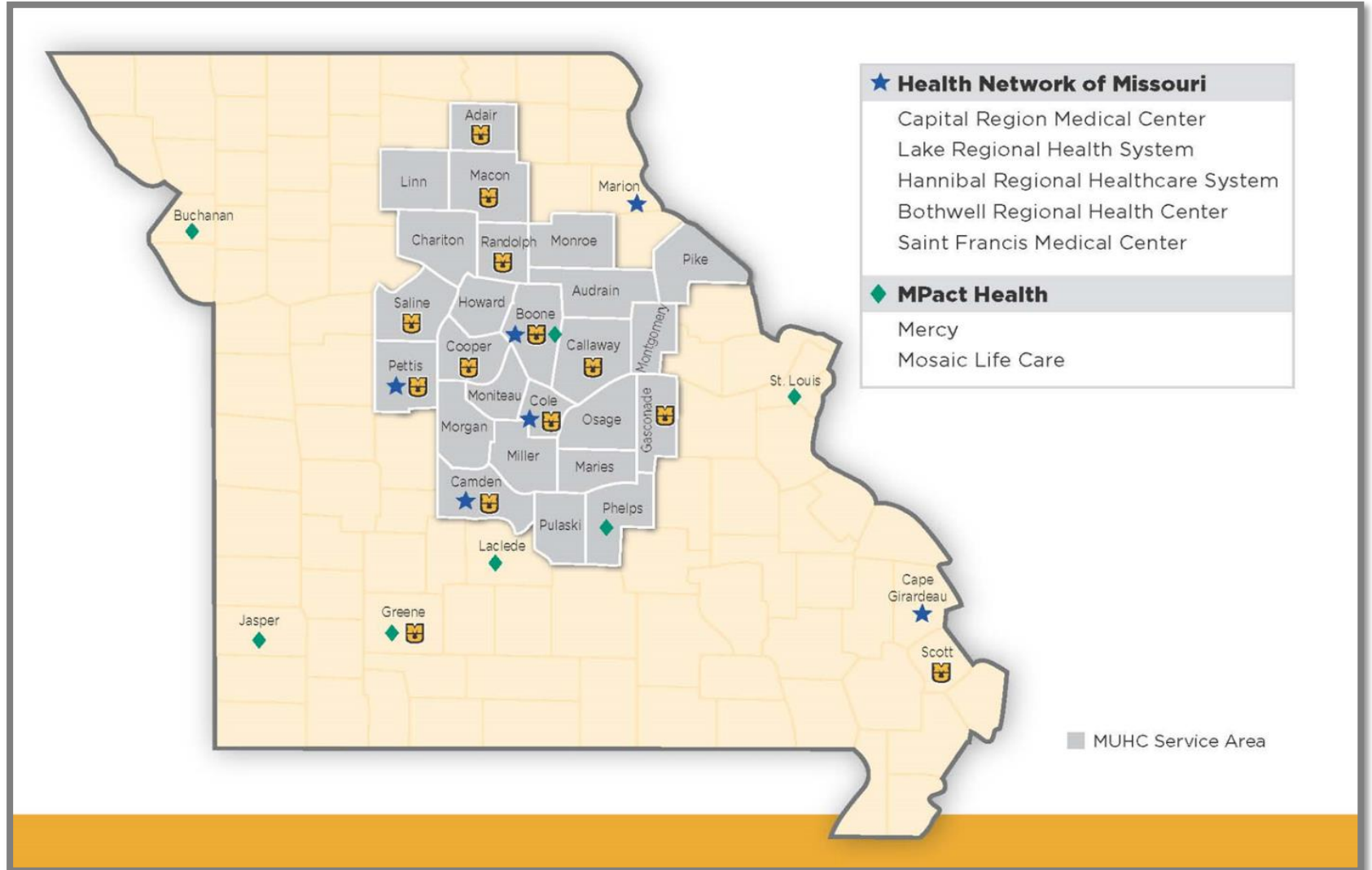


Level I
STEMI Center
Stroke Center
Trauma Center



HealthCare's
**most
wired**

Health Network of Missouri and MPact



Where I Am From:



A Little Inspiration From Chicago:



5 Principles for Success

1. Define the “Why” & Awareness of Need
2. Identify Greatest Areas of Impact-Short & Long-Term
3. Resource & Build Infrastructure to Change Performance
4. Build Transparency & Trust
5. Lead & De-Centralize Ownership

A Pioneer In His Field



- https://static.healthcare.siemens.com/siemens_hwem-hwem_sxxa_websites-context-root/wcm/idc/groups/public/@global/documents/download/mda4/oday/~edisp/insights-series-issue1_wp-james_reduce-unwarranted-variations-05983449.pdf

Defining the “Why” & Awareness of Need



MISSION

To save and improve lives.

Reducing Variation=Improves Quality and Reduces
Cost

Lower Cost & Improved Quality=More Opportunity to
Achieve Our Mission

The Problem: We Cost Too Much

THE RISING COST OF HEALTH CARE

YOUR HEALTH CARE BILLS ARE EATING UP MORE OF YOUR WALLET THAN YOU THINK



60% MORE THAN 60 PERCENT OF PERSONAL BANKRUPTCIES ARE LINKED TO MEDICAL BILLS

41% OF ADULTS IN AMERICA HAD TROUBLE FINDING THE CARE THEY NEEDED BECAUSE OF COSTS (2011)



180%
160%
140%

HEALTHCARE INCREASED NEARLY 1.5 TIMES FASTER THAN WAGES

168%
160%

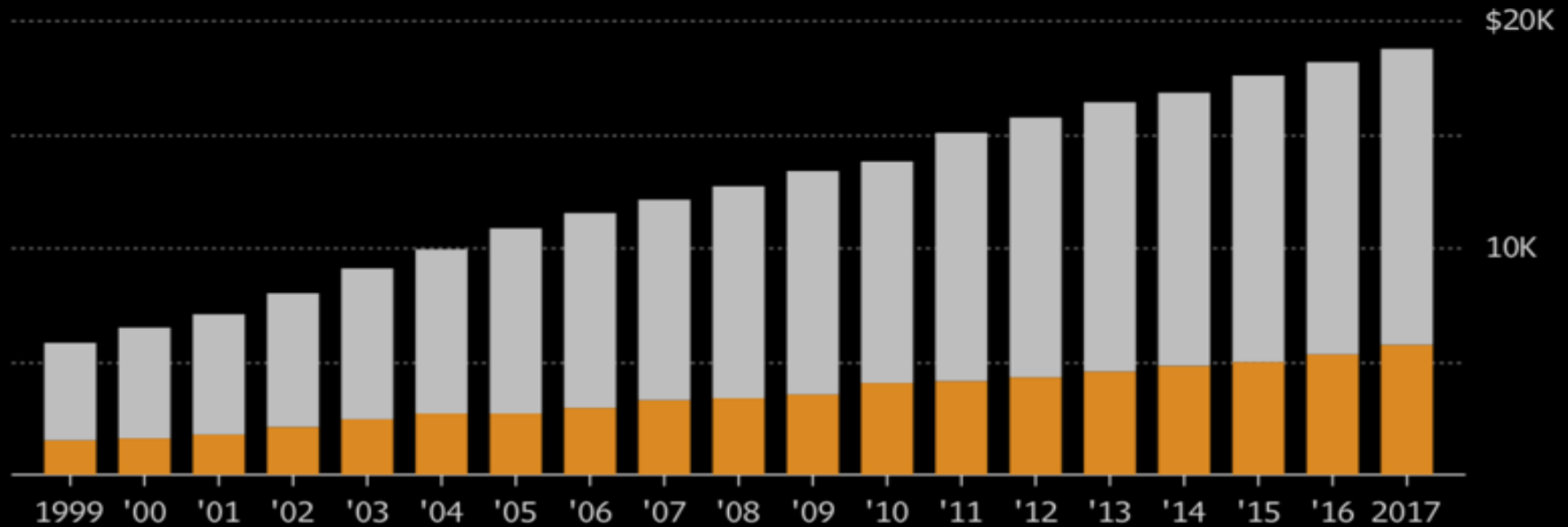
LAUNCH INFOGRAPHIC

The Problem: Rising Costs of Health Care Coverage

Costs of Coverage

Workers are picking up an increasing share of the rising cost of health insurance

■ Worker Contribution ■ Employer Contribution



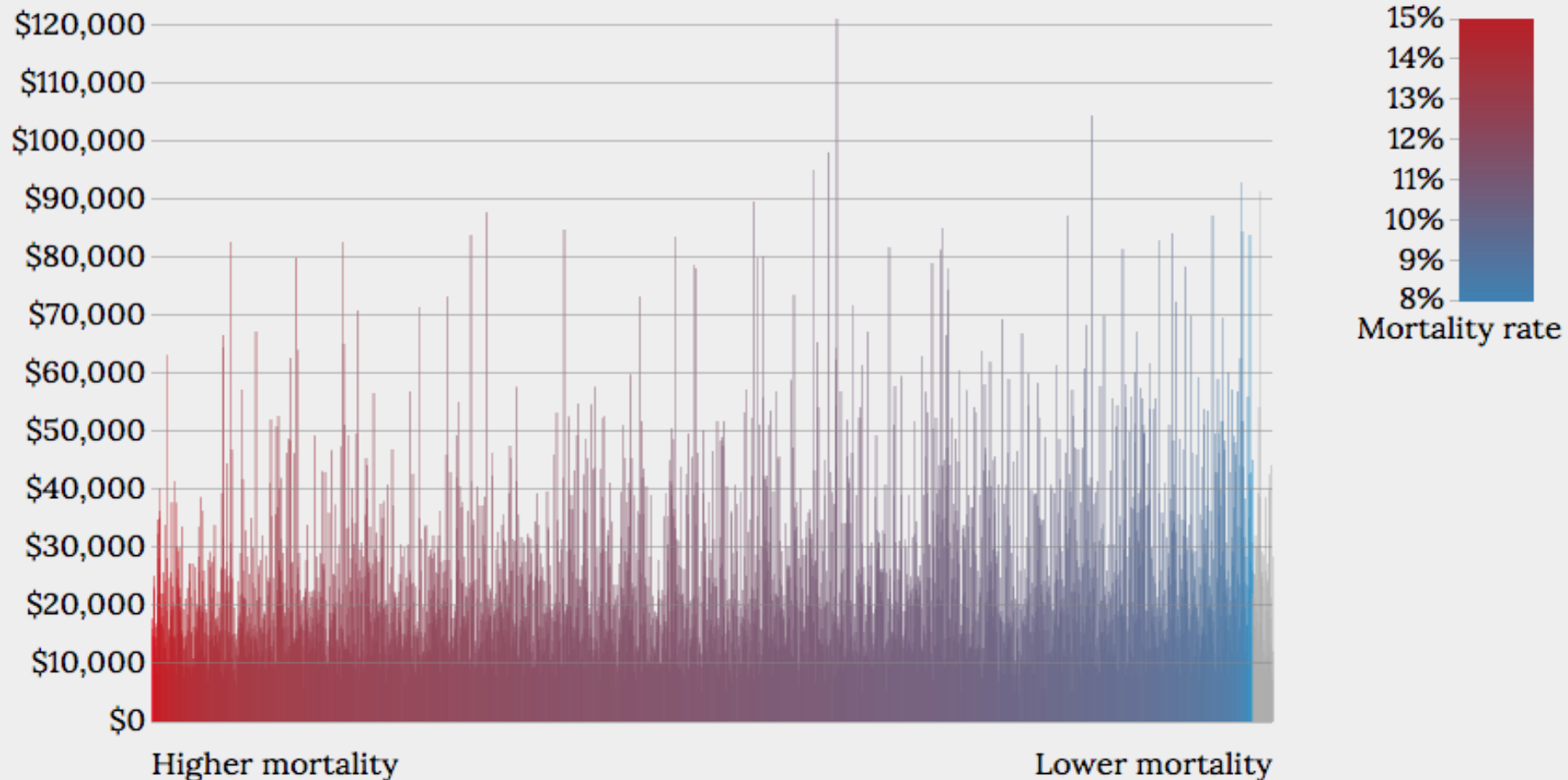
Note: Cost of employer-provided family health insurance plan.

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation and Health Research & Education Trust

Bloomberg

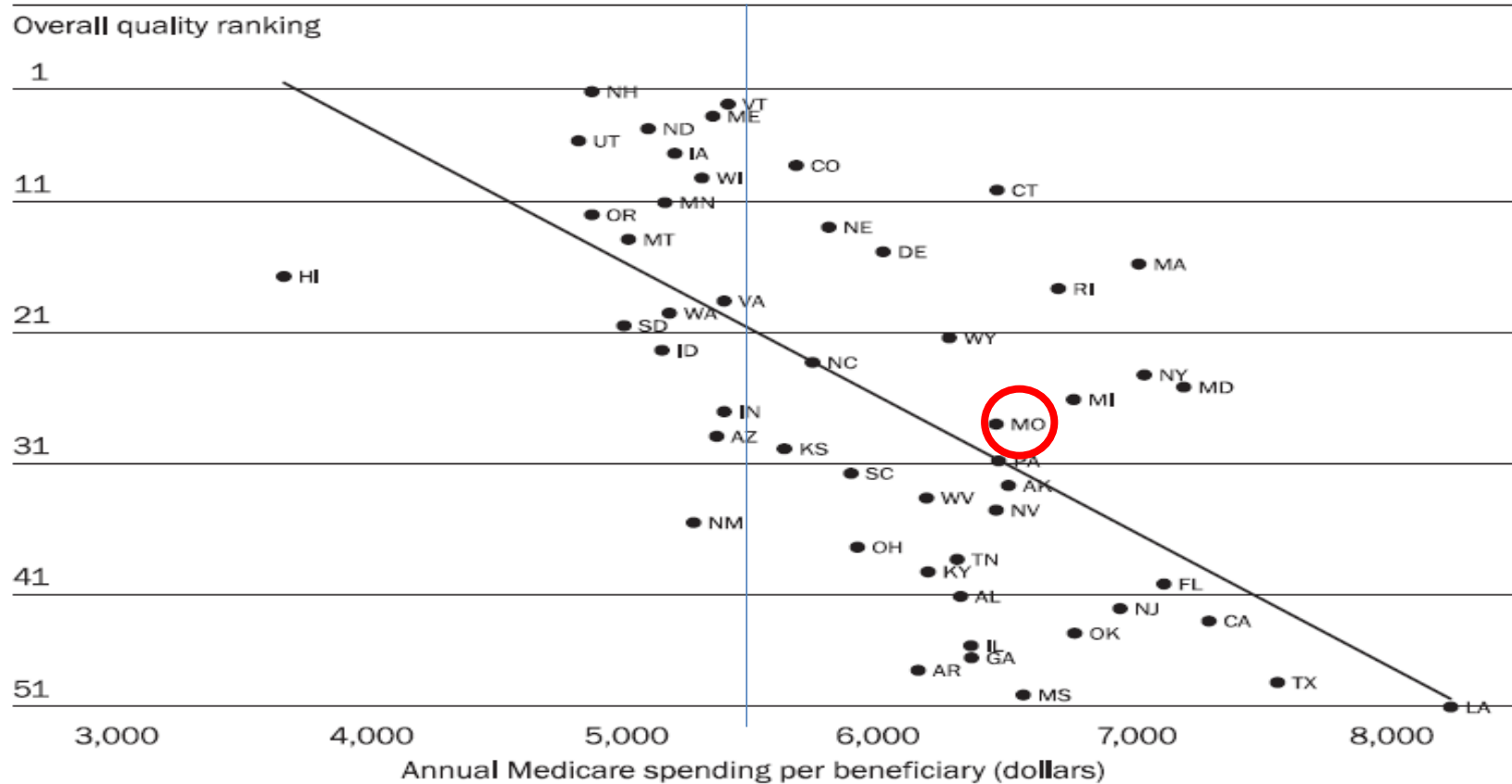
Wide Variation: Increased Costs ≠ Increased Quality

Cost of heart failure treatment in U.S. hospitals, ordered by mortality



When More is Less

Relationship Between Quality And Medicare Spending, As Expressed By Overall Quality Ranking, 2000–2001



SOURCES: Medicare claims data; and S.F. Jencks et al., "Change in the Quality of Care Delivered to Medicare Beneficiaries, 1998–1999 to 2000–2001," *Journal of the American Medical Association* 289, no. 3 (2003): 305–312.

NOTE: For quality ranking, smaller values equal higher quality.

\$450B in Non-Value Added Care, \$1295/person in waste

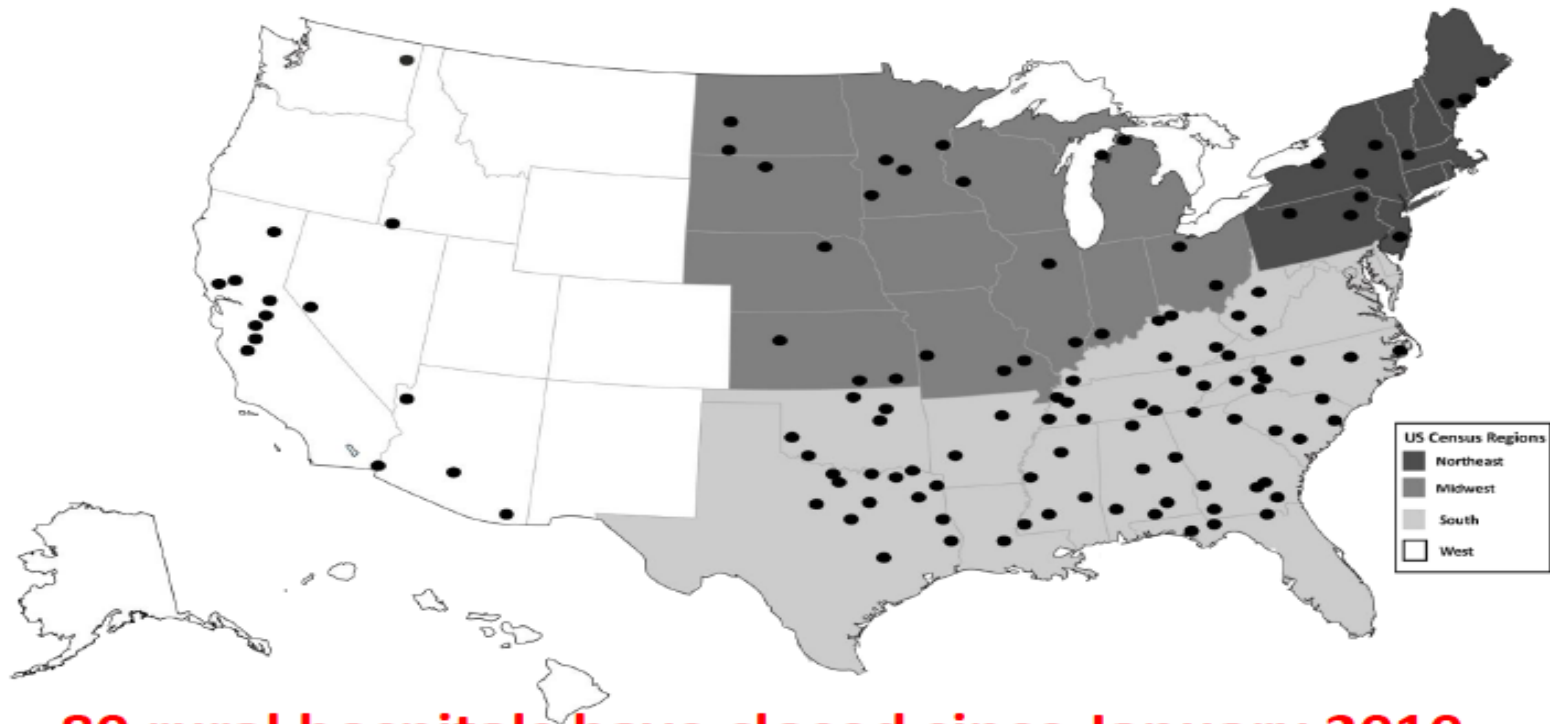


The bill is due: In the last 18 months...

- MD Anderson Cancer Center Lost \$266M
- Prestigious Partners (Boston) lost \$108M
- Cleveland Clinic lost 71% in operating income from previous year (non-investment related)
- CHI (Pacific Coast) \$512M in lost operating income
- Sutter, NorthWell Health, UnityPoint Health all reported significant losses
- Hospitals Closing (rural and suburban)

Rural Hospitals Closing: Could They Have Been Saved?

2005-17 rural hospital closures: Where were they?



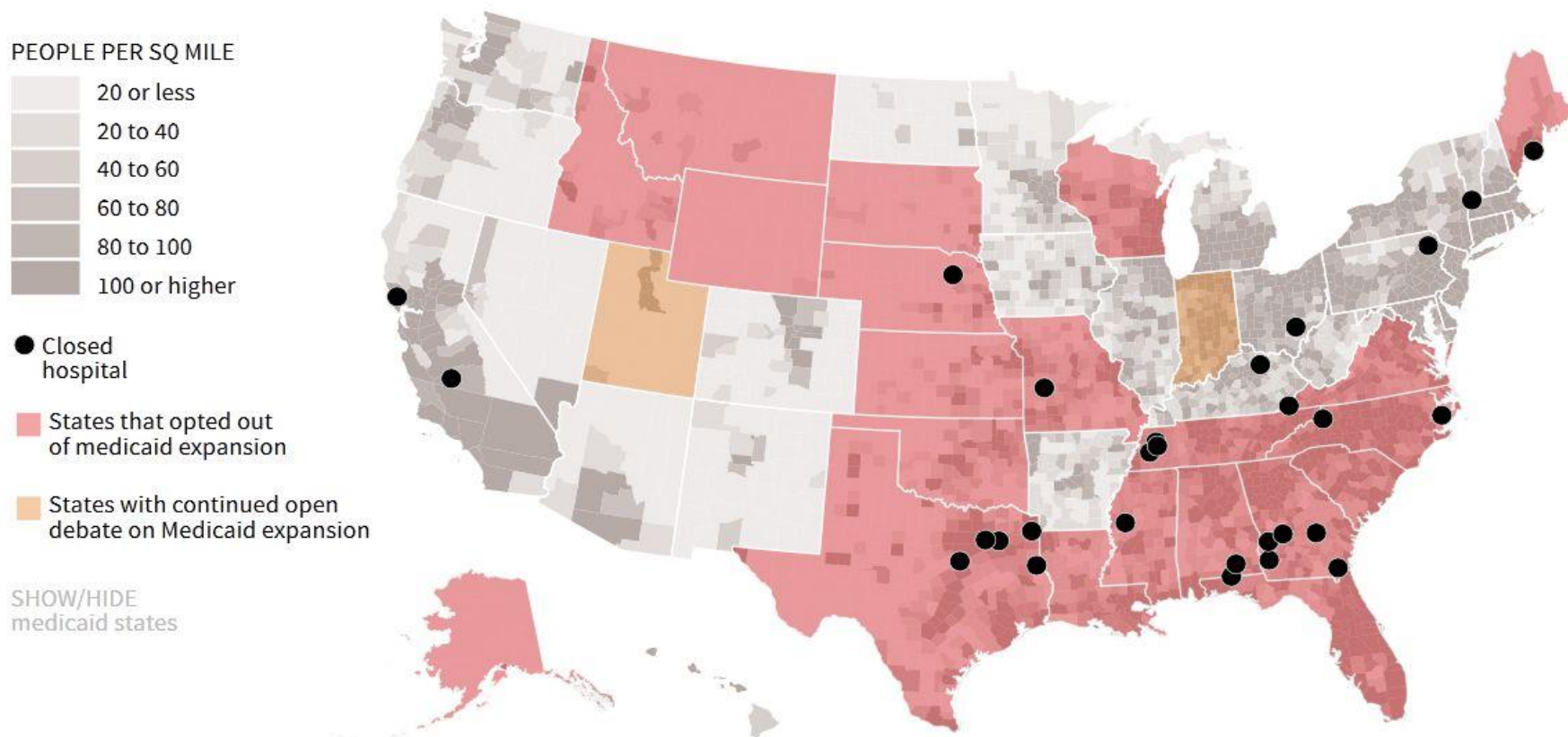
80 rural hospitals have closed since January 2010
122 rural hospitals have closed since January 2005

Source; <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27500663>

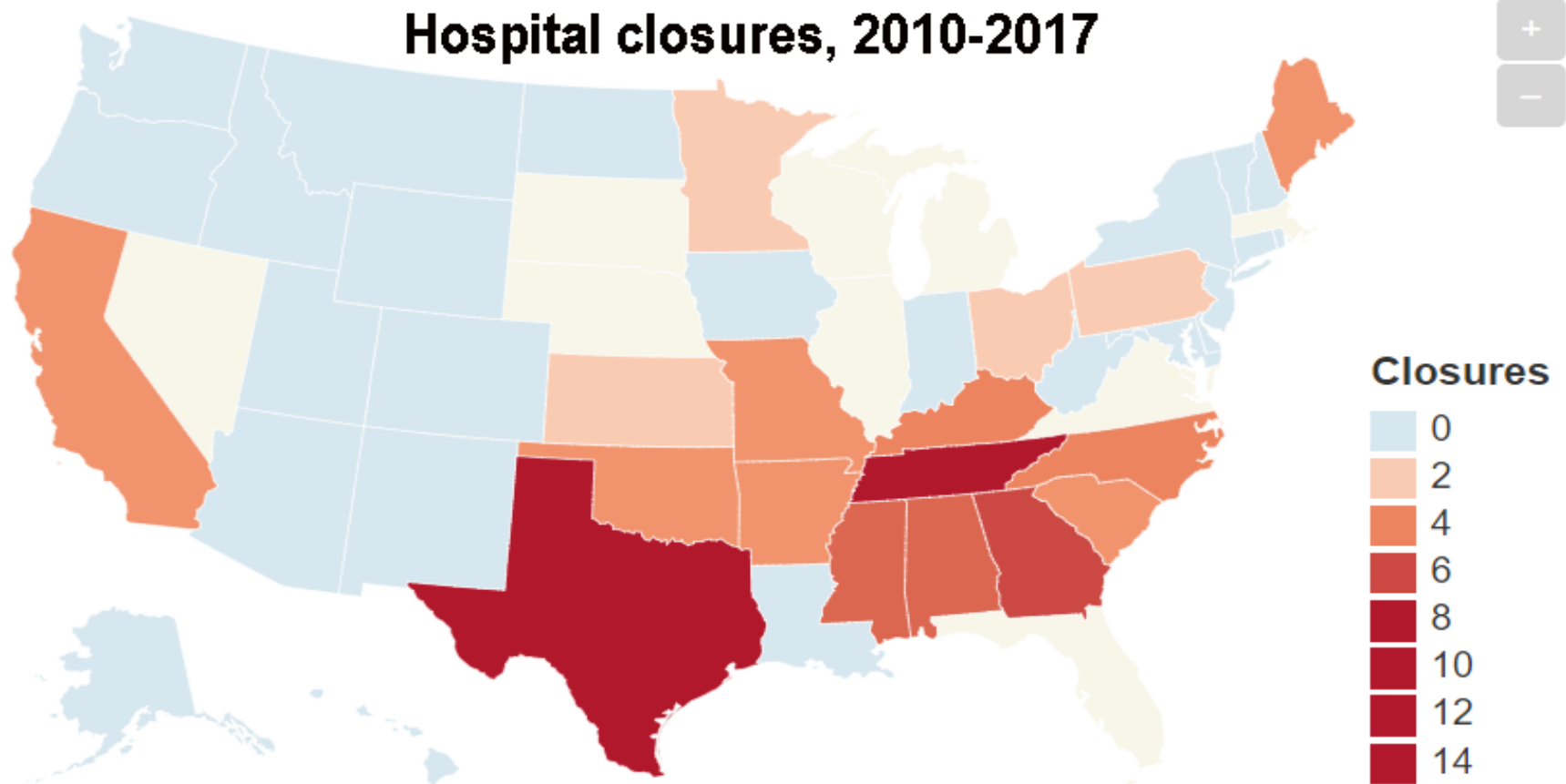
Disproportionate Impact on Rural Hospitals in Non-Medicaid Expansion States

Closed hospitals since the beginning of 2013

Hospitals are shuttering or converting to clinics at a faster pace and most often in states that have not expanded Medicaid



Higher Costs=Fewer Hospitals?



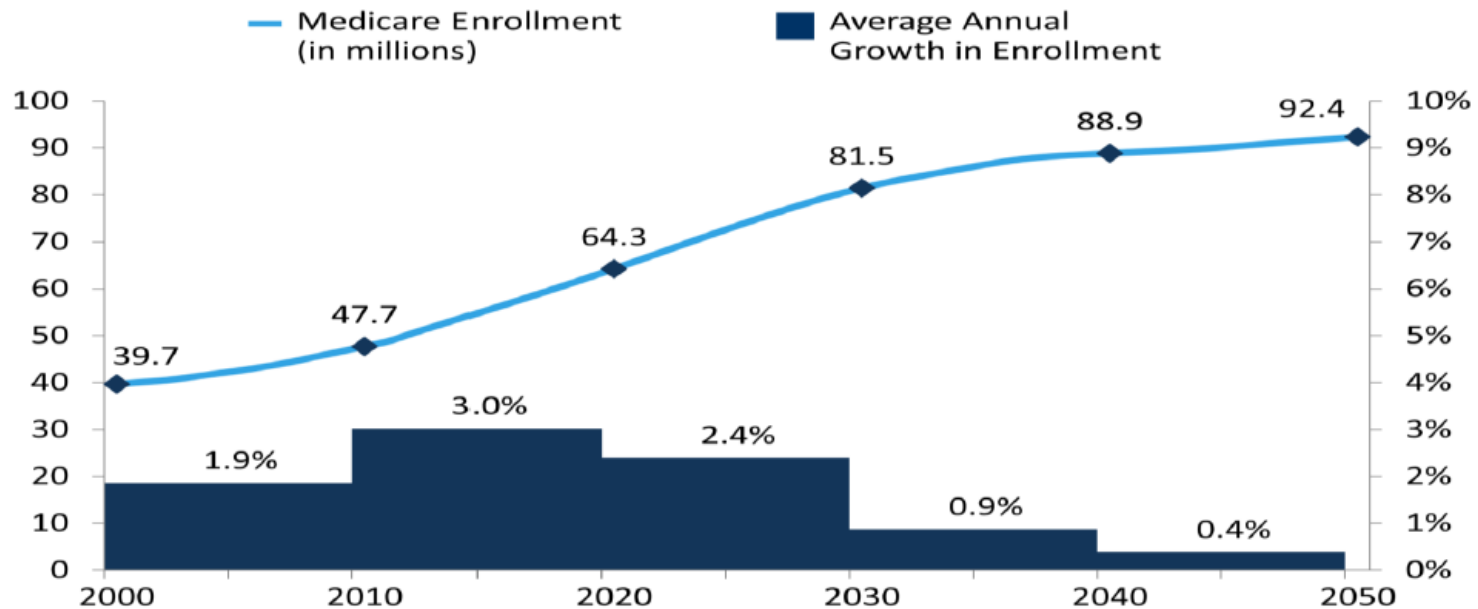
: Cecil G. Sheps Center for Health Services Research, University of North Carolina • Created with Datawrapper

Source: <https://www.shepscenter.unc.edu/programs-projects/rural-health/infographics/>

Rapid Expansion of Medicare

Providers must closely manage costs as more of the U.S. population ages into Medicare eligibility

Projected Change in Medicare Enrollment, 2000 - 2050



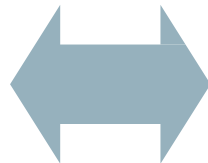
Increased Role of Government

- Government will absorb a significant portion of healthcare costs as **more of the population ages into Medicare and utilization continues to rise**
- Rise in Medicare population and utilization will **increase margin pressures** requiring providers to improve efficiency and reduce cost of care delivery

The CEO Dilemma-Why So Much Waste?

The collision of two forces with underlying perverse incentives

**Continued Reliance on the
Craft of Medicine**



**Clinical
Uncertainty**

Payment System that Encourages Utilization

Identifying Greatest Areas of Impact



The Risks of Bad Data



Reducing Care Variation at University Hospital



Top 20 Primary Diagnoses – UH Inpatients

- Focus conditions selected from top discharge diagnoses from UH inpatient discharges
- Five identified with highest cost variability

	Discharge DX 1 Code Description	Discharge Date FY 2017
→	A41.9 - Sepsis, unspecified organism-A41.9	782
→	N17.9 - Acute kidney failure, unspecified-N17.9	316
	E66.01 - Morbid (severe) obesity due to excess calories-E66.01	315
→	I63.9 - Cerebral infarction, unspecified-I63.9	287
	J44.1 - Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease w (acute) exacerbation-J44.1	237
→	I21.4 - Non-ST elevation (NSTEMI) myocardial infarction-I21.4	227
	F10.239 - Alcohol dependence with withdrawal, unspecified-F10.239	211
	E10.10 - Type 1 diabetes mellitus with ketoacidosis w/out coma-E10.10	182
→	J18.9 - Pneumonia, unspecified organism-J18.9	167
	T81.4XXA - Infection following a procedure, initial encounter-T81.4XXA	156
	I11.0 - Hypertensive heart disease with heart failure-I11.0	136
	N39.0 - Urinary tract infection, site not specified-N39.0	128
	J96.01 - Acute respiratory failure with hypoxia-J96.01	120
	J96.21 - Acute and chronic respiratory failure with hypoxia-J96.21	120
	I13.0 - Hyp hrt & chr kdny dis w hrt fail and stg 1-4/unsp chr kdny-I13.0	119
	I26.99 - Other pulmonary embolism w/out acute cor pulmonale-I26.99	108
	K85.90 - Acute pancreatitis w/out necrosis or infection, unspecified-K85.90	108
	I25.110 - Athscl heart disease of native cor art w unstable ang pctrs-I25.110	103
	K92.1 - Melena-K92.1	102
	I48.91 - Unspecified atrial fibrillation-I48.91	99

Variability by Condition



VISIT FINANCIAL MEASURE DISTRIBUTIONS

Payer (All) ▼

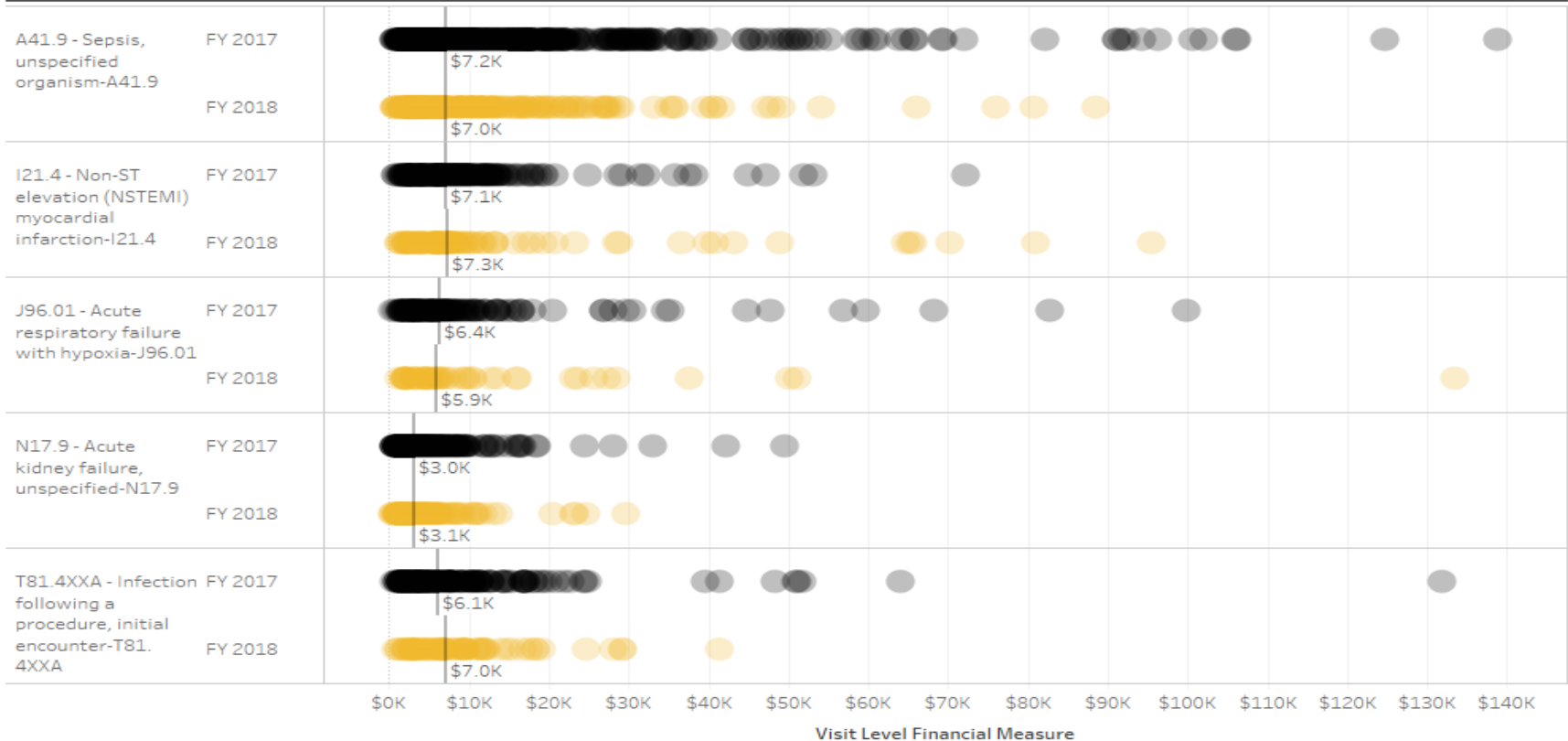
Age Group (All) ▼

Select Visit Level Financial Measure

Total Direct Cost ▼

FY 2017 FY 2018

Visit Financial Measure by DX Distribution



Costs by Charge Grouping



FINANCIAL MEASURES BY CHARGE GROUP

Payer All

Age Group All

Discharge Date

07/01/2016 to 06/30/2018

Select Financial Metric for Charge Group

Total Direct Cost

Select N for Top N Discharges by Volume

20

FY 2017

FY 2018

Room costs major contributor in all cases

Bundle Financial Measures by Charge Group



Variability vs. LOS by Condition

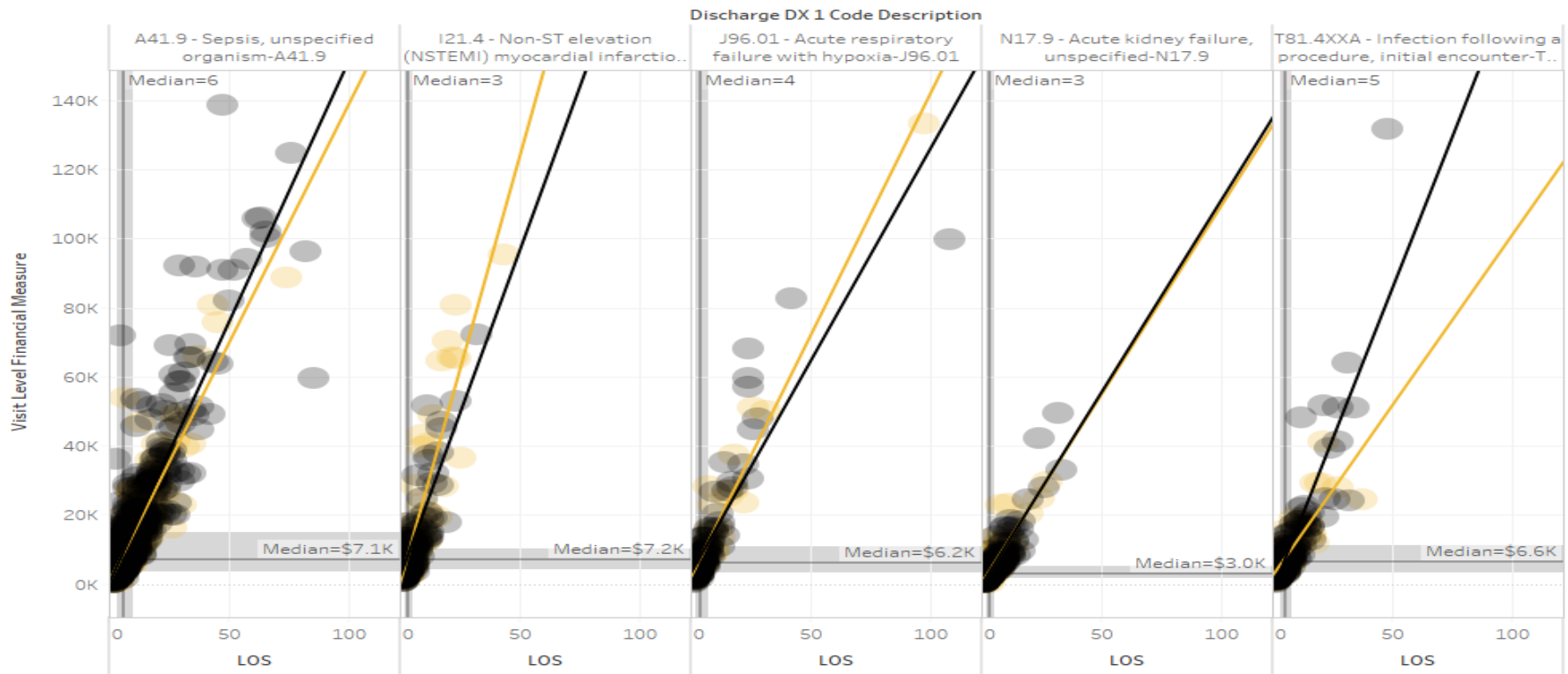
07/01/2016 to 06/30/2018

Discharge Date

Total Direct Cost

Select Visit Level Financial Measure

Visit Financial Measure by DX vs LOS



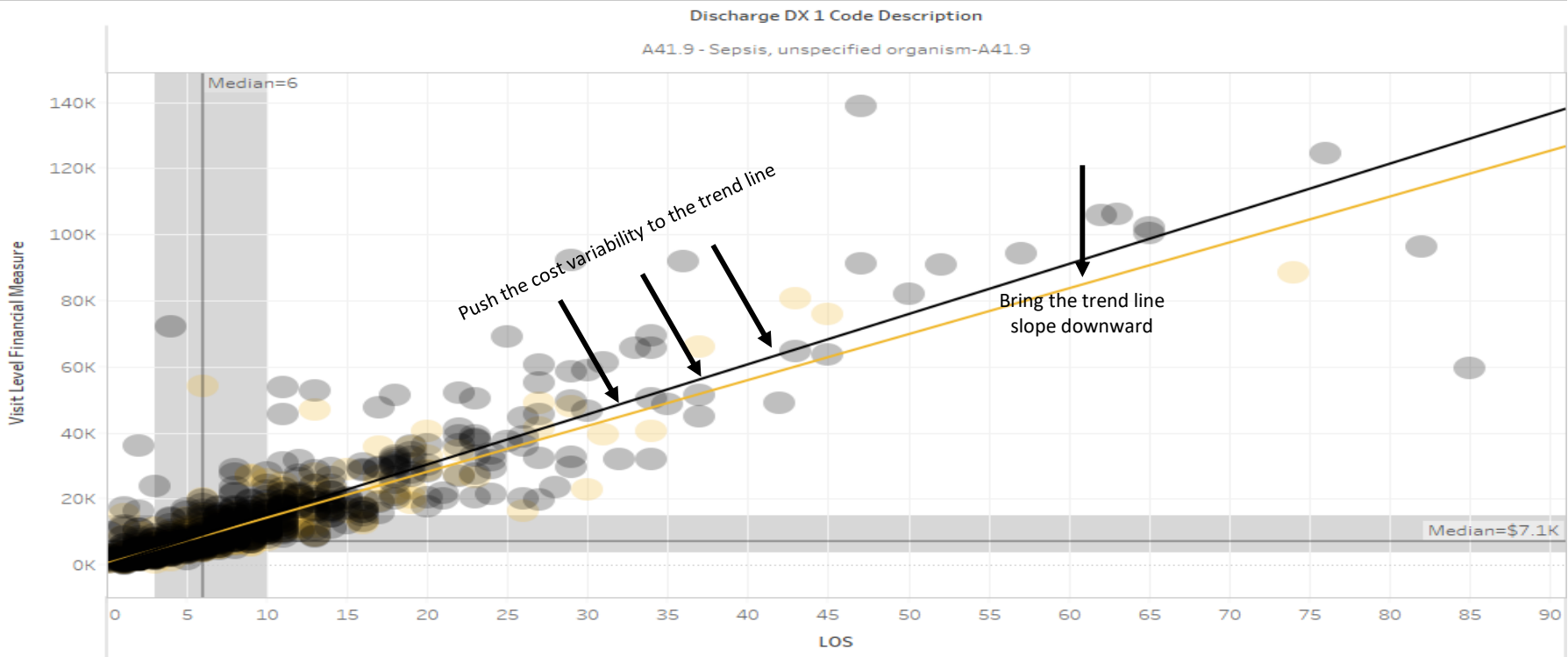
- LOS and Room Costs are significant component of the variability

Sepsis Variability vs LOS

Total Direct Cost Select Visit Level Financial Measure

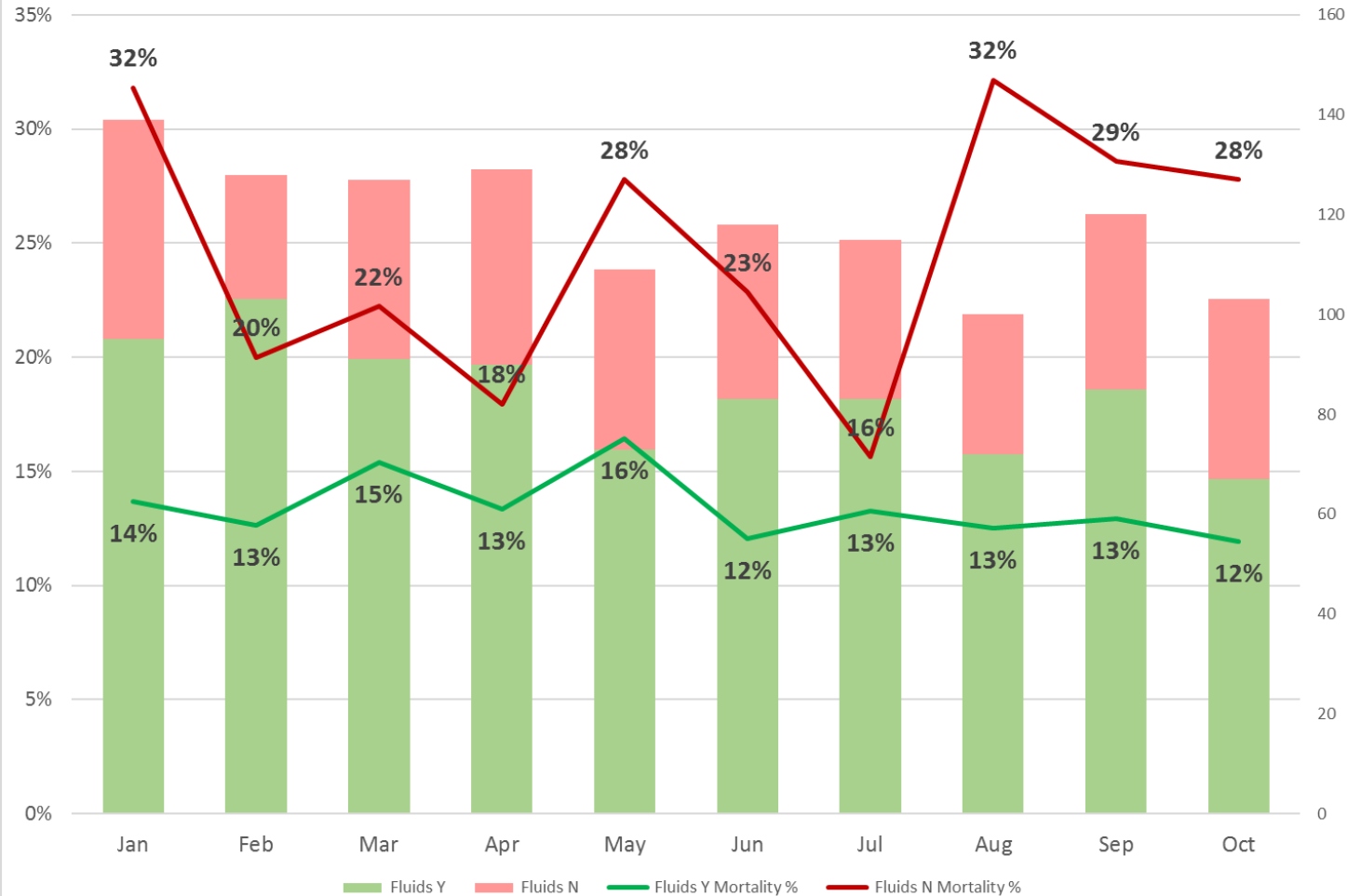
Year of Disc.. FY 2017 FY 2018

Sepsis Financials vs. LOS



- LOS variability is highly case dependent

Mortality by Fluid Compliance



Regardless of transfer/non-transfer or Sepsis type, not meeting fluids compliance results in significantly higher mortality

Bundle Compliance=Lower Direct Cost

Sepsis Class	Mortality Index		Median Direct Cost		CMI	
	No*	Yes*	No*	Yes*	No*	Yes*
Sepsis	0.65	0.58	\$5,530	\$4,666	2.00	1.92
Severe	1.22	0.55	\$6,688	\$7,392	2.28	2.56
Shock	0.94	0.81	\$16,883	\$17,925	3.75	3.85

***Compliant with 3 Hr Bundles**

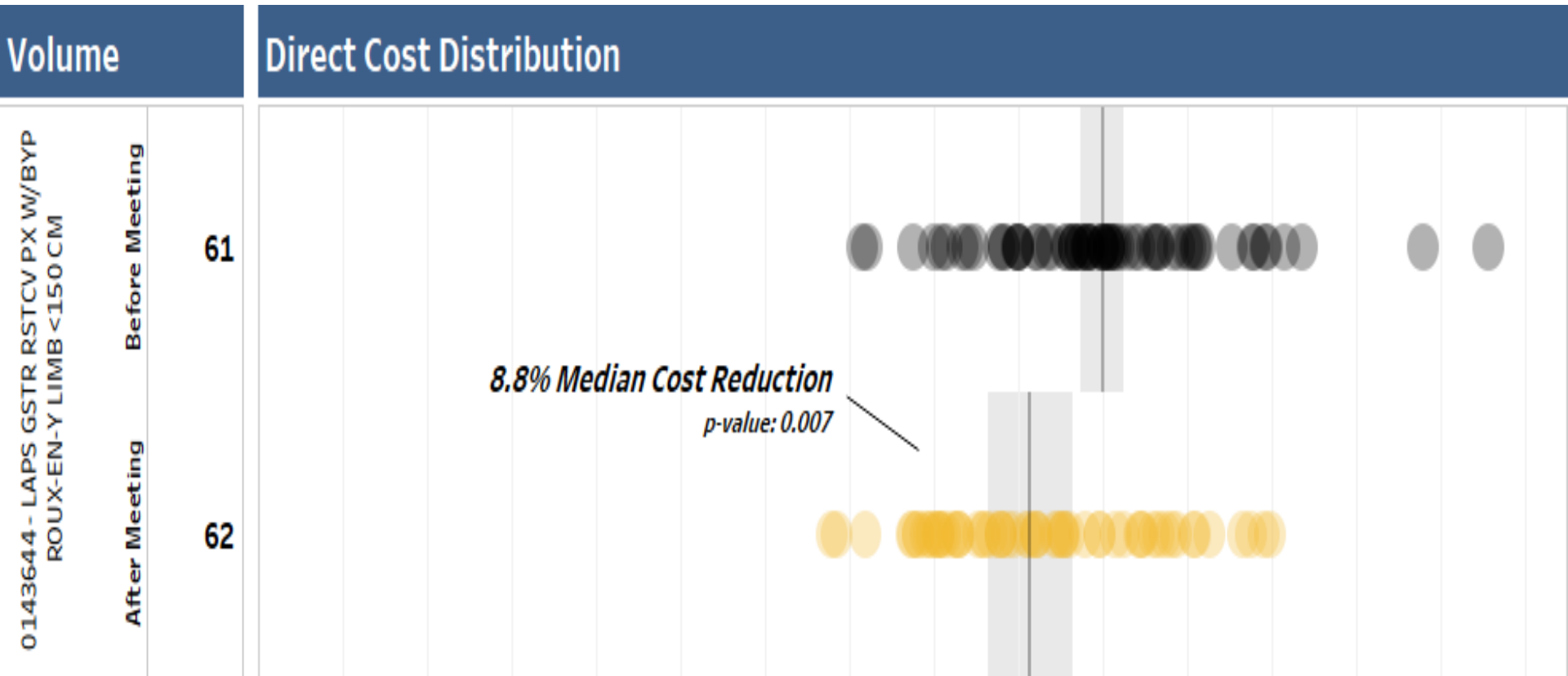
Data combined from Vizient, IDX, ADS, and Sepsis HealthIntent Bundle Model sources

Encounters with a primary Vizient Adult Sepsis Diagnosis codes as POA and associated Bundle Model Data from Jan-Nov 2017

Further Exclusions Include Encounters with a Disposition of Left AMA, Non-Transfers, and an Observed LOS of < 2 Days to minimize impact of Early Deaths

Additionally Median Direct Costs Exclude Expired Patients

Order Sets Used and Outcomes: Bariatric Surgery Results



Readmissions – All vs SNF Discharges

Readmissions from SNFs comparable or greater than all discharges overall

All Discharges

SNF Discharges

U Health University of Missouri 30 DAY RETURNS - INPATIENT

Payer: All
Age Group: All

U Health University of Missouri 30 DAY RETURNS - INPATIENT

Payer: All
Age Group: All

Days from Discharge to Return/Readmit: 30
Select Discharge Disposition: All Discharges
Select Return Type: INPATIENT

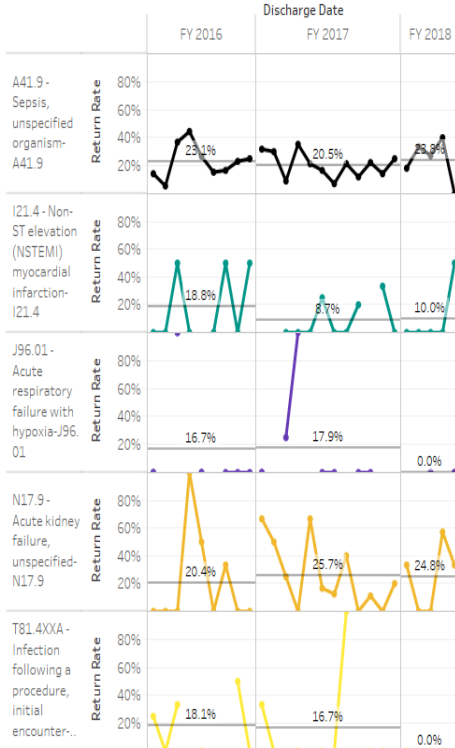
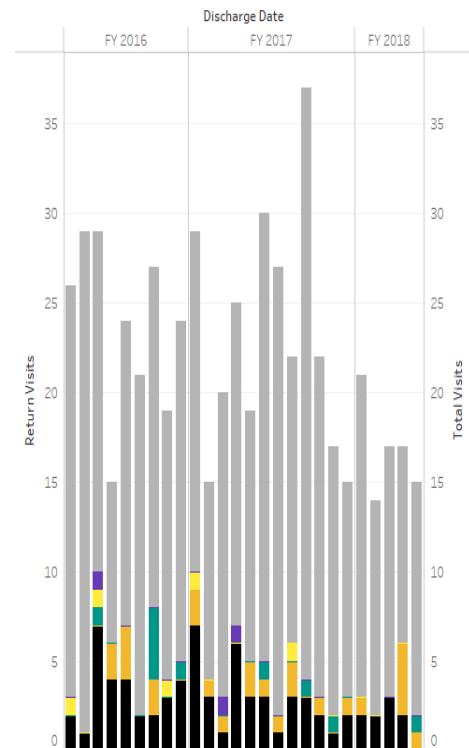
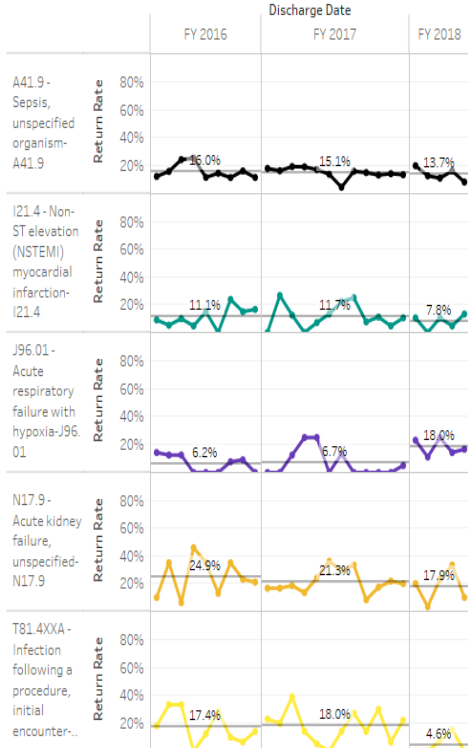
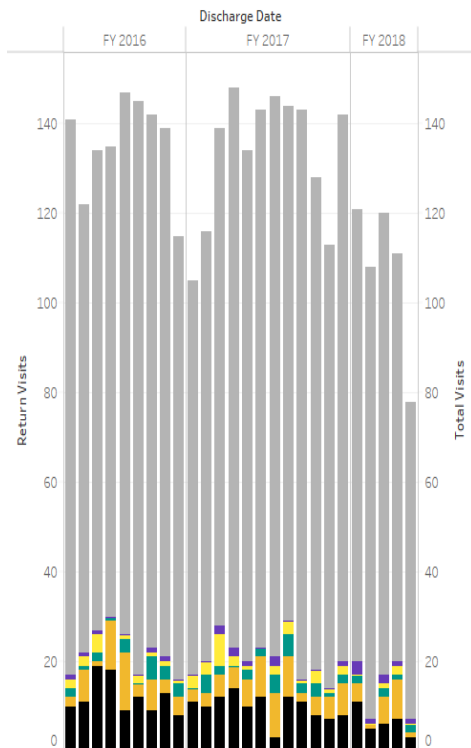
Days from Discharge to Return/Readmit: 30
Select Discharge Disposition: Discharged to SNF
Select Return Type: INPATIENT

30 Day Returns - INPATIENT

30 Day Return Rate - INPATIENT Returns

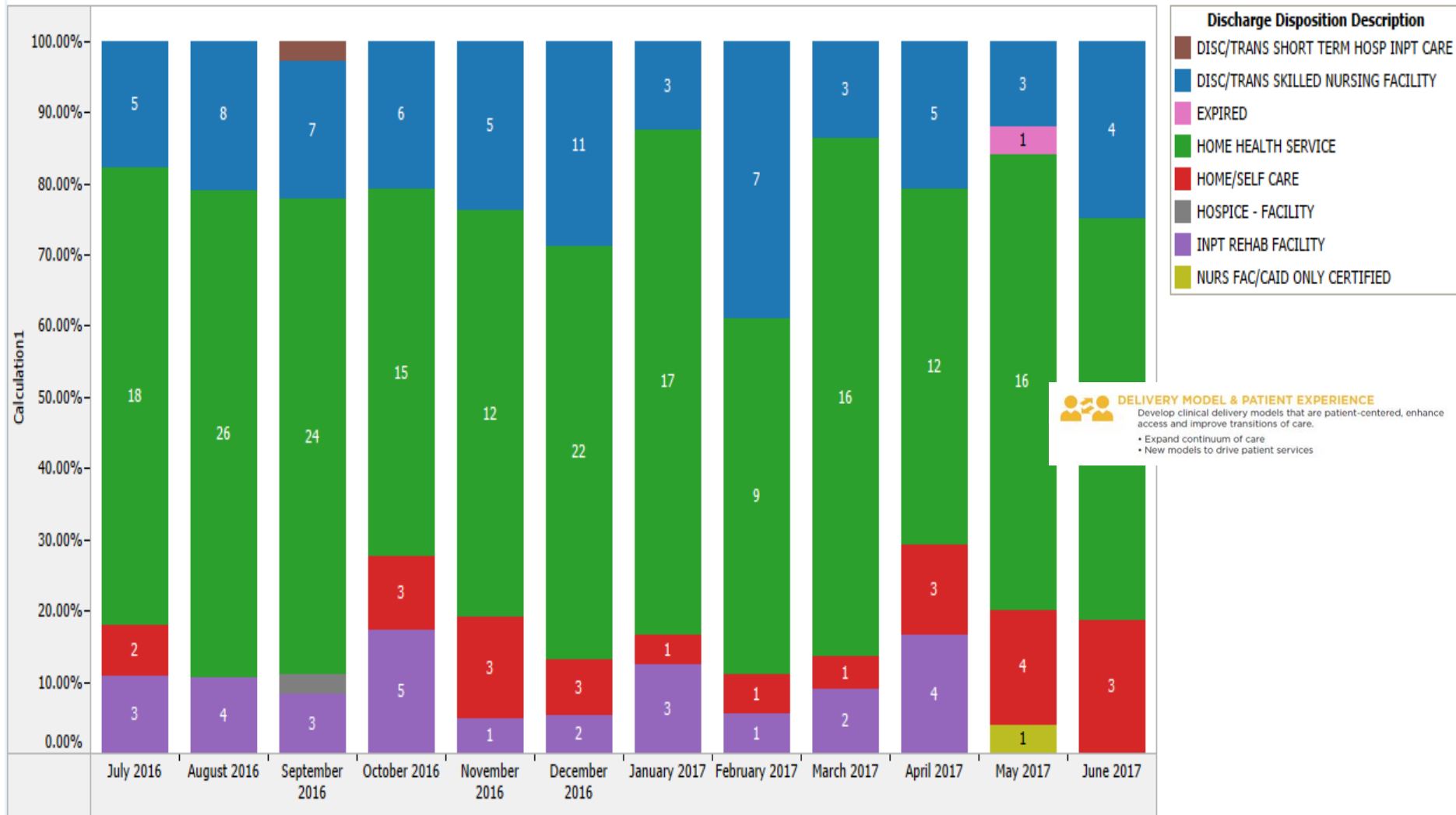
30 Day Returns - INPATIENT

30 Day Return Rate - INPATIENT Returns



Care Across the Continuum:

CJR Physician Scorecard Analytics – Discharge Disposition by Encounter (FY17)



Resource & Build Infrastructure to Change Performance



Unhealthy Disconnect

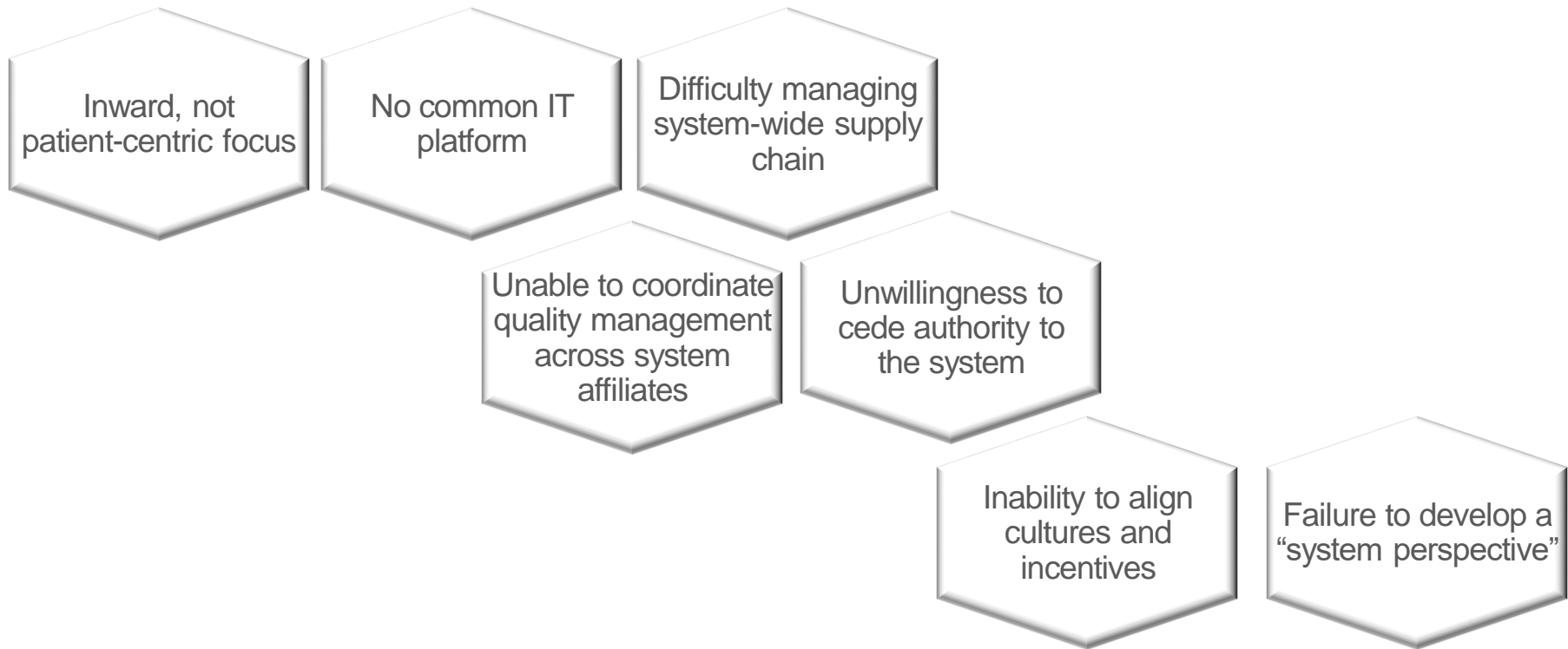


"I am truly concerned about the quality of care and health of the patients. The executives are only concerned about profit maximization and cutting costs."

"I am truly concerned about the quality of care provided. Physicians don't understand there are limited resources available or what it takes to run a hospital."



Most systems have failed to crack internal/governance nut



Fundamentals of Infrastructure

- Data, Data, Data,
- Resource the Needed Teams
- Focus on Rapid & Sustained Improvement
- Establish or Join a Clinical Training Improvement Program
- Performance Tie-In Back to the Bottom Line

Build Transparency & Trust



You Need A Partner (usually a Physician)



Physician Leadership is Key

 Department of Medicine
Grand Rounds

“Say ‘NO’ to ‘Low Value Care’”



S. Hasan Naqvi, MD

Division Director, Hospital Medicine
Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine
Associate Chief Medical Officer, MU Health Care
University of Missouri, Columbia

Introduced By:

Dr. Edward TH Yeh, MD, Chairman, Dept. of Medicine

Thursday, March 21st, 2019

MA217 Acuff Auditorium, 12 pm to 1 pm

Speaker Disclosure: S. Hasan Naqvi has indicated the following conflict of interest: None

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Equal Opportunity/ADA Institution

Dyad Partners to Build Analytics to Drive Value:

Number of Cases Above and Below Expected LOS

ICU	EPM	Yes	No	Grand Total
Grand Total		55	144	199
No	Total	15	72	87
	AMI	8	46	54
	PCI	7	26	33
Yes	Total	40	72	112
	AMI	9	21	30
	CABG	12	23	35
	PCI	19	28	47

40 cases where patients received care in the ICU and the total length of stay was above the expected length of stay.



QUALITY & INNOVATION

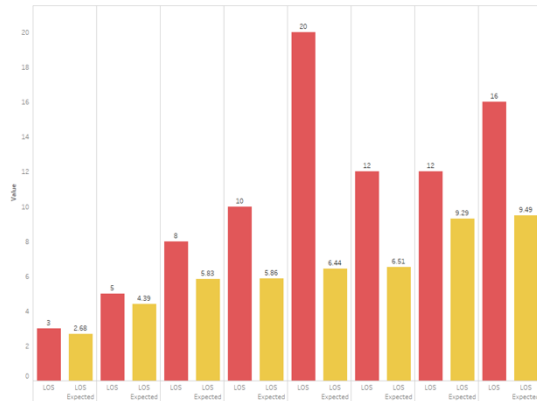
Continuously improve quality and pursue innovations that enhance the care we provide to patients and position us for value-based payment models.

- Enhanced continuous improvement
- Tiger Institute for Health Innovation

AMI and PCI cases: the longer the expected length of stay, the longer the patient stays beyond the expected length of stay.

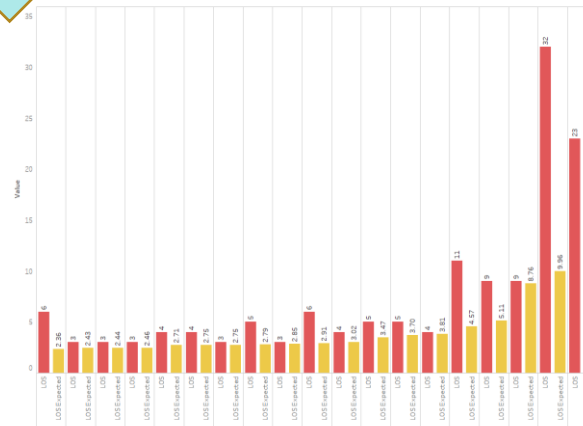
CABG patients: with the exception of the extreme outlier, most patients stay on average less than 3 days longer than expected.

Observed vs. Expected LOS for AMI Cases



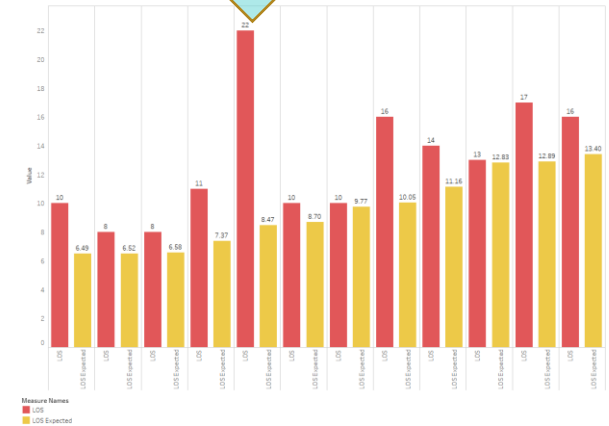
Measure Names
■ LOS
■ LOS Expected

Observed vs. Expected LOS for PCI Cases



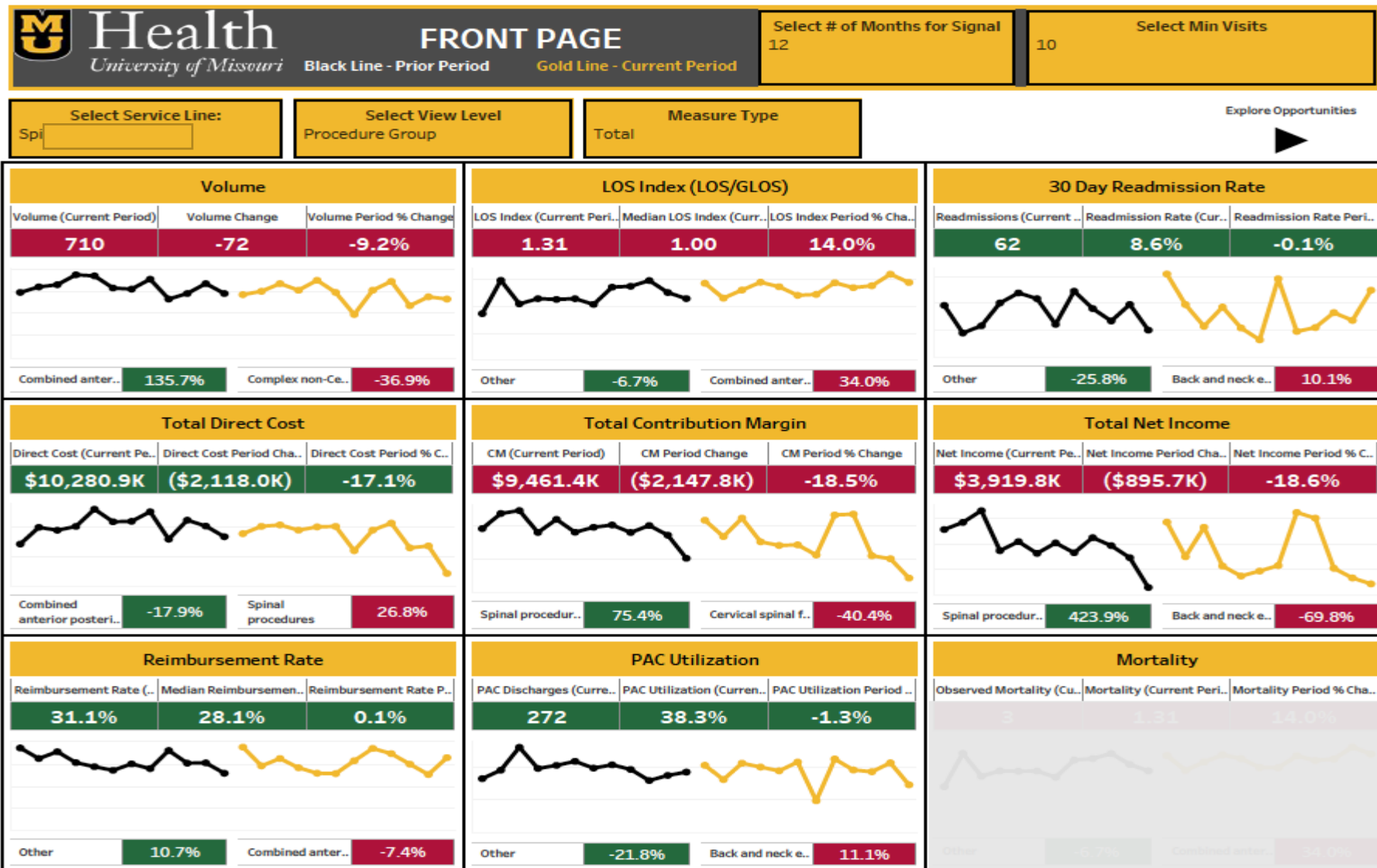
Measure Names
■ LOS
■ LOS Expected

Observed vs. Expected LOS for CABG Cases



Measure Names
■ LOS
■ LOS Expected

Creating A Real-Time, Actionable Dashboard



Scoring Sorting by Physician



Enterprise Analytics

CJR - Internal Data (ADS, EMR, Vizient)

Patient Type Mnemonic ▾ (All) ▾
 DRG (All) ▾
 Fracture (Yes/No) (All) ▾
 Prim Surgeon Name (All) ▾
 Discharge DX 1 Code Description (All) ▾
 Discharge Procedure 1 Code and Description (All) ▾
 Discharge Procedure 2 Code and Description (All) ▾

Prim Surgeon Name		July 2016	August 2016	September 2016	October 2016	November 2016	December 2016	January 2017	February 2017	March 2017	April 2017	May 2017	June 2017	Grand Total	
Grand Total	Encounters	28	38	36	29	21	38	24	18	22	24	25	16	319	
	% Age 75 and older	28.57%	39.47%	52.78%	65.52%	42.86%	47.37%	45.83%	50.00%	31.82%	33.33%	40.00%	43.75%	43.89%	
	% SNF	21.43%	21.05%	19.44%	41.38%	23.81%	34.21%	12.50%	38.89%	13.64%	20.83%	12.00%	25.00%	23.82%	
	% IRF	10.71%	10.53%	8.33%	17.24%	4.76%	7.89%	12.50%	5.56%	9.09%	16.67%	0.00%	0.00%	9.09%	
	% Home Health	64.29%	68.42%	66.67%	51.72%	57.14%	57.89%	75.00%	50.00%	72.73%	50.00%	64.00%	56.25%	61.76%	
	% Readmissions (30 Day)	0.00%	2.63%	2.78%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.25%	0.94%
	% Readmissions (90 days)	7.14%	23.68%	13.89%	37.93%	23.81%	13.16%	20.83%	16.67%	13.64%	0.00%	0.00%	6.25%	15.36%	
	% Fractures	14.29%	15.79%	11.11%	41.38%	19.05%	26.32%	16.67%	27.78%	9.09%	12.50%	12.00%	18.75%	18.81%	
	% Diabetes	7.14%	21.05%	5.56%	3.45%	4.76%	5.26%	4.17%	11.11%	22.73%	16.67%	8.00%		9.40%	
	% BMI >=40	10.71%	21.05%	11.11%	24.14%	9.52%	21.05%	12.50%	22.22%	13.64%	16.67%	12.00%		15.36%	
	CMI	2.16	2.27	2.17	2.21	2.07	2.16	2.21	2.13	2.12	2.07	2.26	2.22	2.18	
	SOI (AVG)	1.45	1.76	1.63	1.77	1.43	1.34	1.84	1.67	1.55	1.71	1.92	1.69	1.64	
	Risk of Mortality (AVG)	1.17	1.58	1.41	1.71	1.19	1.20	1.40	1.78	1.36	1.25	1.56	1.69	1.43	

Lead & De-Centralize Ownership



Lead & De-Centralize Ownership Principles to Build Transparency & Trust

- Reward & Recognize Success
- Consistent & Reliable Systems of Communication
- Everyone Understands What is Expected of Them
- Continuous Feedback Loop & Expectations for Continuous Improvement

Daily management huddle

1. Status updates - 5 min
Throughput and Criticality
2. Safety/ Improvement - 5 min
3. Announcements/
Education - 5 min
4. Run the Metric Board for
Zero Harm focus areas

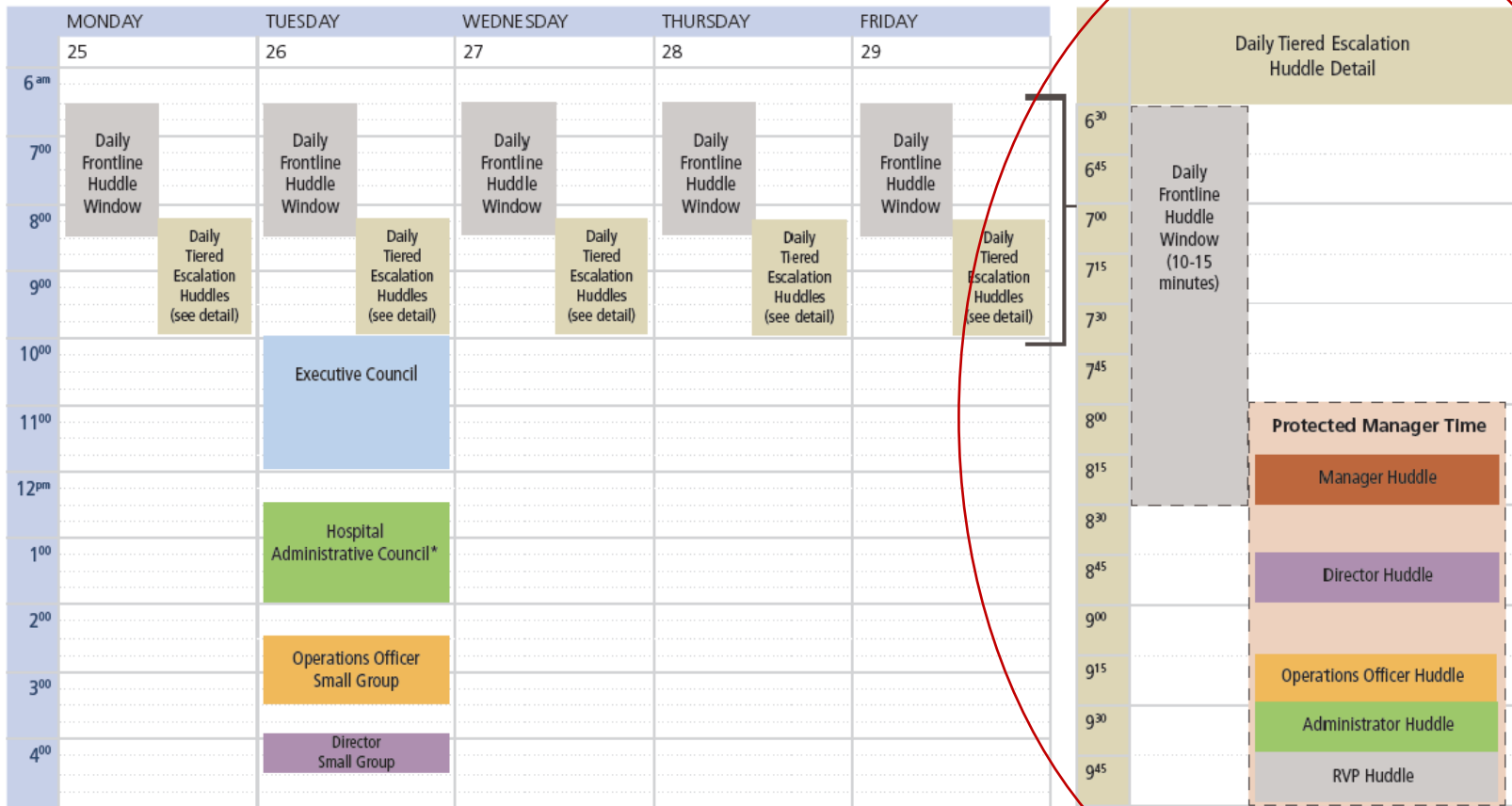
The huddle board is organized into the following sections:

- Status:** Admits: 1, Discharge: 2, Name Alert
- New Innovation Opportunities:** Expectations
 - Anticoagulation TID per order
 - Intake's Output
 - Zeroing pumps
 - Daily weights
 - Bathing at least q 4h
 - IPAC
 - 24 hours
 - skin/nares
 - point
 - falls
 - Bedside Report
- Quality & Safety:**
 - Process of the Week: Patient locked self in bathroom & pulled out chest tube. Use call to unlock door
 - Days Since Last Fall: 7
 - bed alarm test passed
 - Yes
 - Days since last HAPI: 13
 - if
 - Please check in with video monitor on ALL video patients including PTOB room. RAJ Responsibility
 - PTOB to check in 9a-4p
 - RAJ to check in all other rooms
- Needs/Shortages:** Includes a calendar grid and a list of implemented items.
- 'Just Do Its':** A section for daily tasks or reminders.
- Escalate Up:** A section for issues that need to be reported to higher management.
- Education & Top Topics:**
 - Annual Mandatories/STEM I due 3/31
 - Upcoming Intensive Planning Over Time
 - MAC control lines
 - PTOB education E Sam L
 - Bring 30 glucometers to desk to be QC - check will not go get them
 - Tag bed if bed alarm not working
 - Keep temp probe checked on Nash - Ally
 - Stop any cheating
 - EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT!
- Projects In Progress:** A section for ongoing projects.
- Shared Governance:** A section for shared governance activities.
- Celebration/Recognition:** A section for recognizing achievements. Includes the note "Weekly: Aly" and "Winton 1/27".

Cardiovascular Tier 1 Huddle Board (1/22/19)

Example of Tiered Huddle System: Intermountain Healthcare

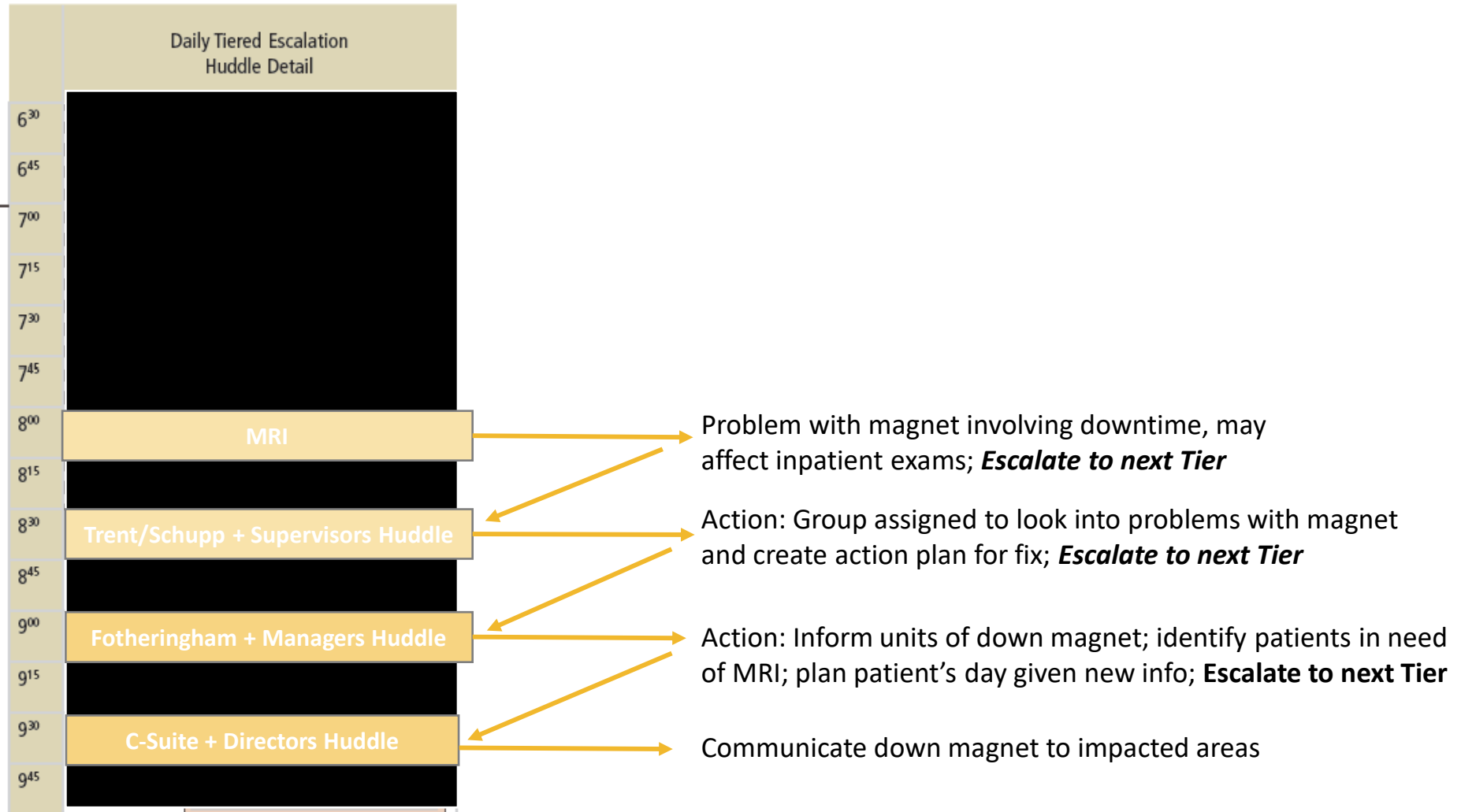
Standard Calendar



*Times for Administrative Council may vary, depending on hospital

■ RVP Level
 ■ Administrator Level
 ■ Ops Officer Level
 ■ Director Level
 ■ Manager Level
 ■ Frontline Level

Example at MUHC



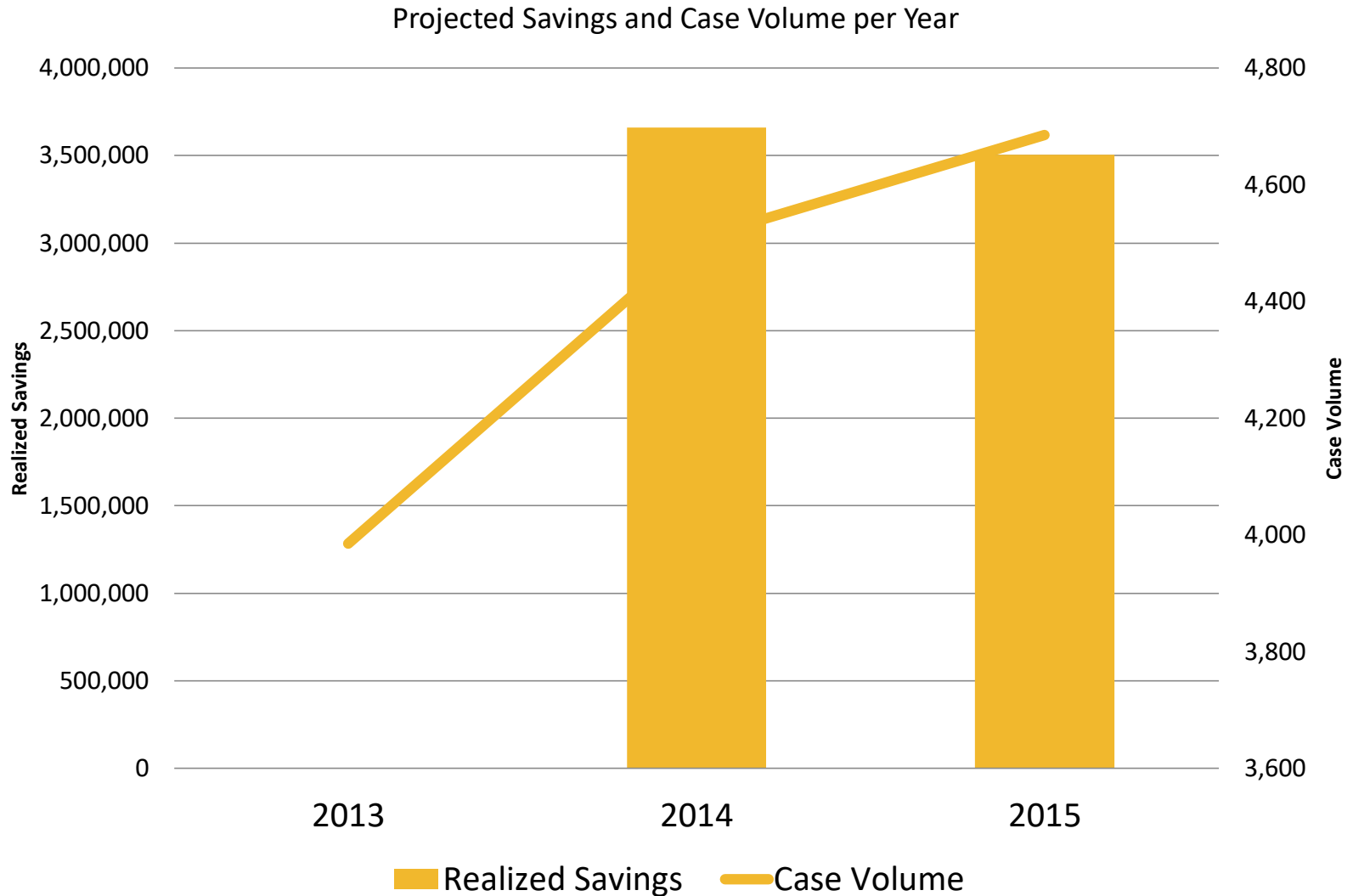
Spinal Surgery & Implants Project

- Drive Standardization in Implants and OR Care Process
- Prior to project Intermountain had 37 spine implant suppliers.
 - Open Supplier process.
- Major operational and quality control complexity
 - Inventory management
 - Staff training
 - Contract oversight
 - Rep management

Identify Key Principles & Get Out of the Way:

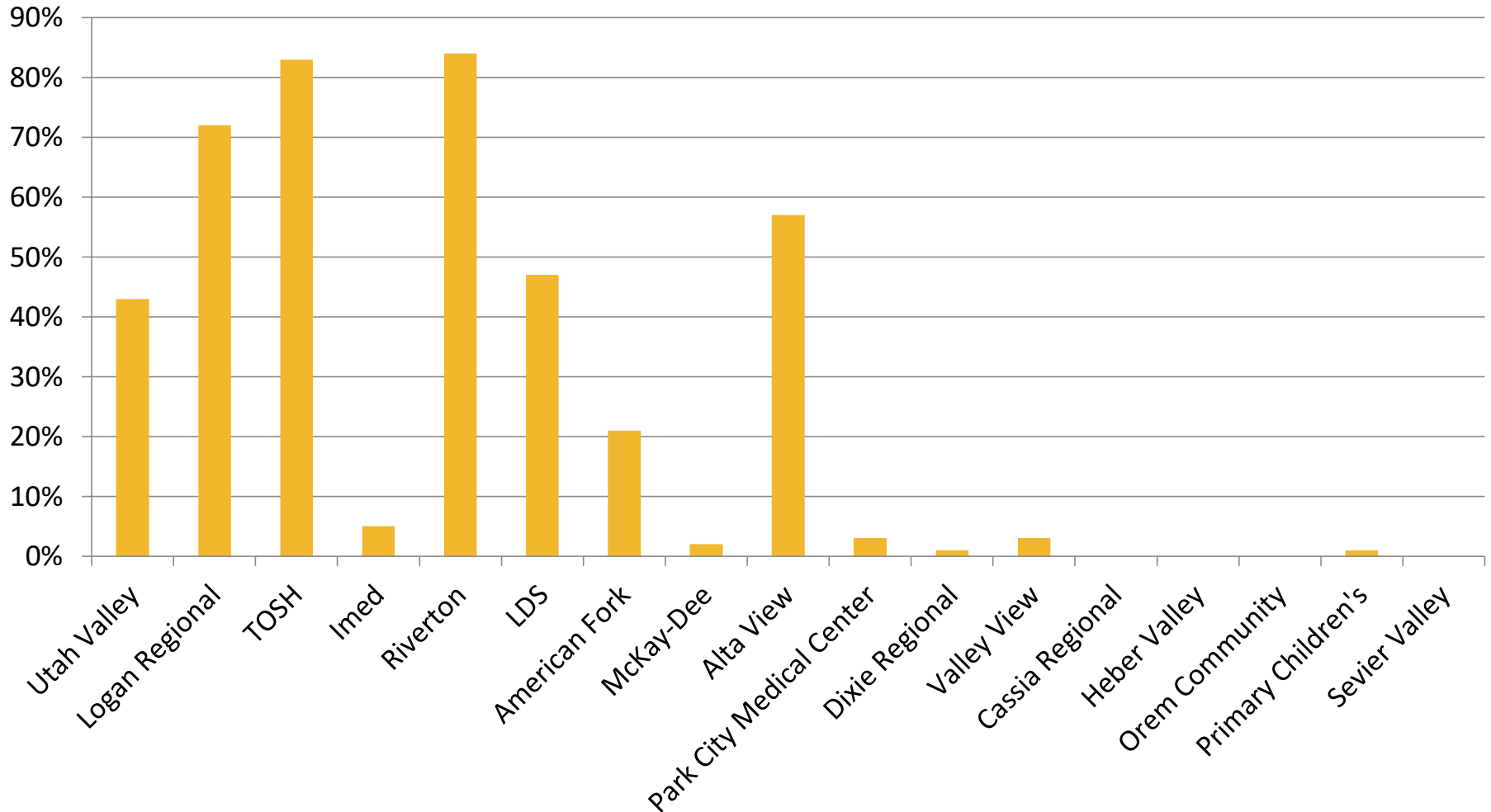
- Patients are why we are here-Mission Driven
- Unnecessary variability drives increased in costs
- Affordability= Increased Patient Access
- Tracking and Transparency in quality and cost metrics is paramount
- Focus on the brutal facts-data driven decisions

Implants Savings and Case Volume



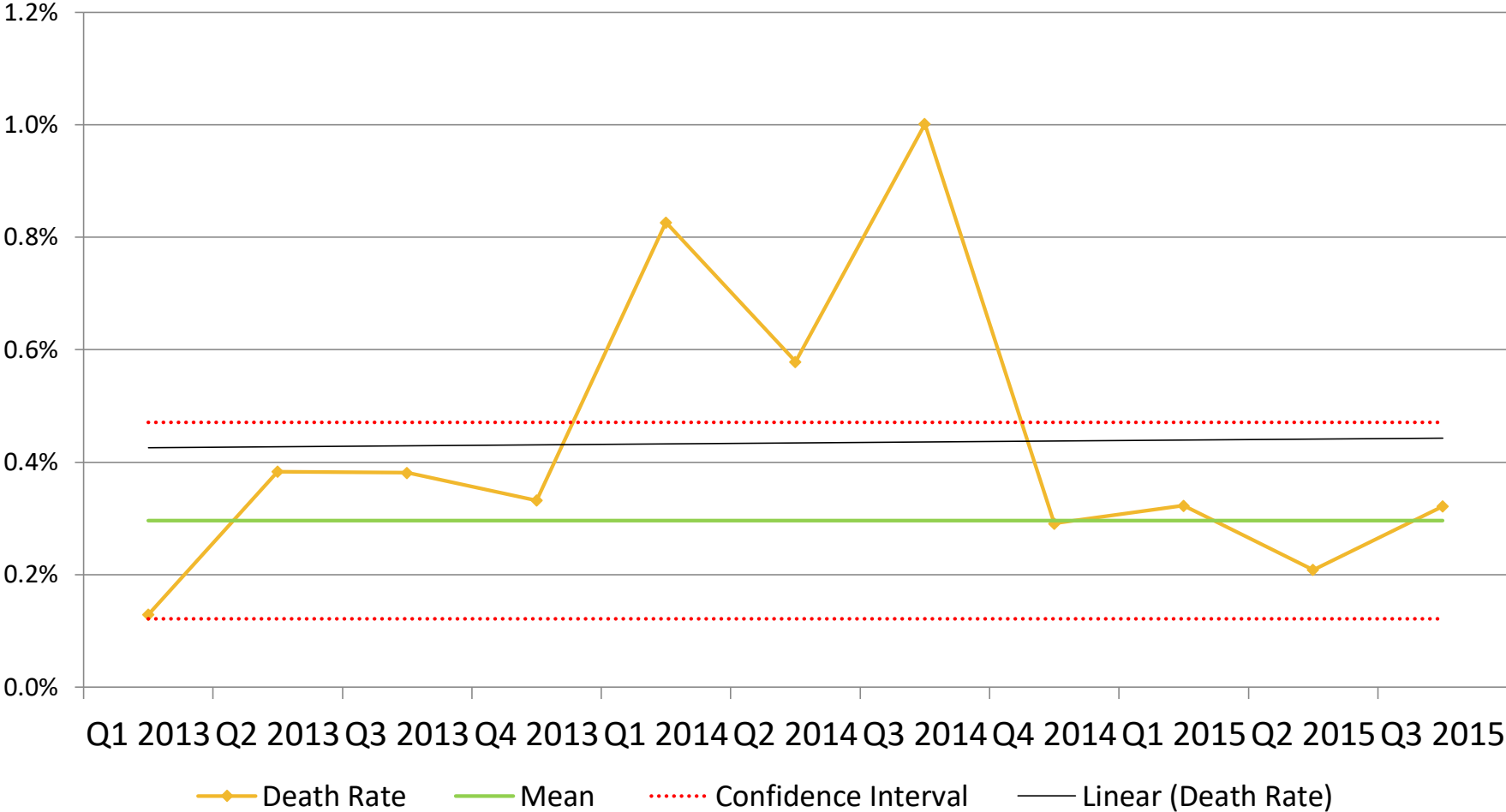
Changing Processes at Individual Hospitals

% Required Vendor Change



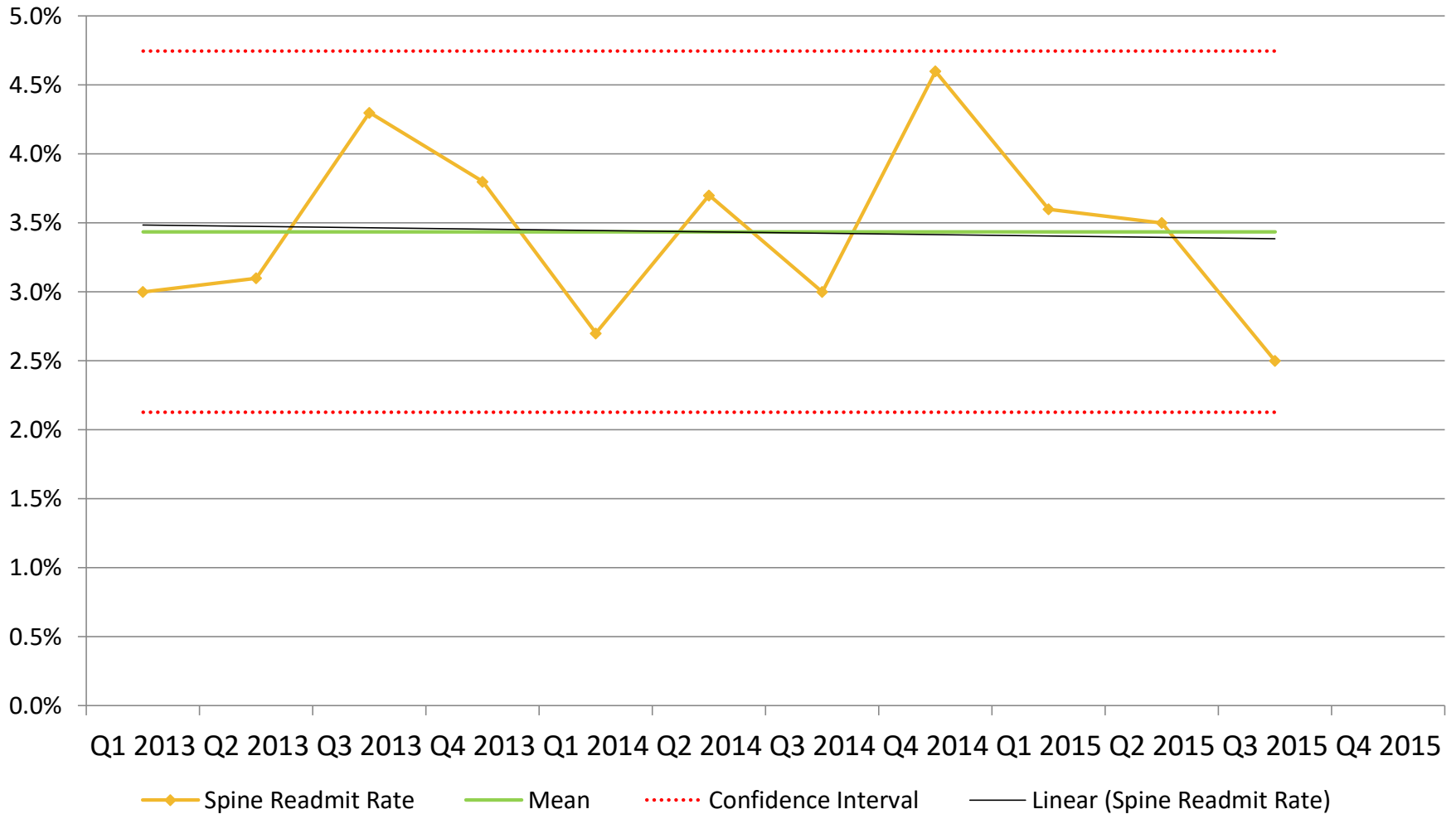
Mortality Rates

All Hospitals



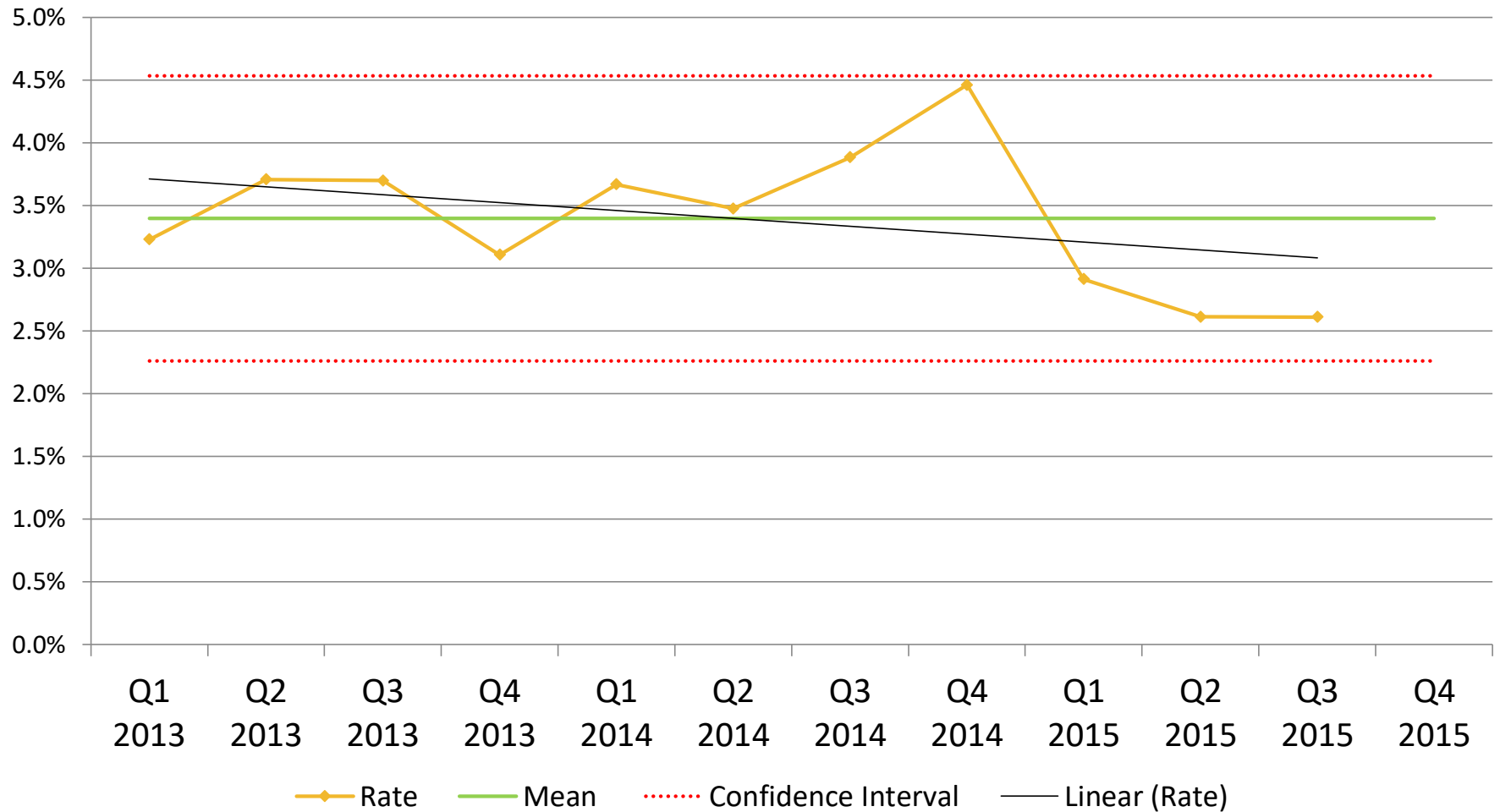
Readmission Rates:

All Hospitals



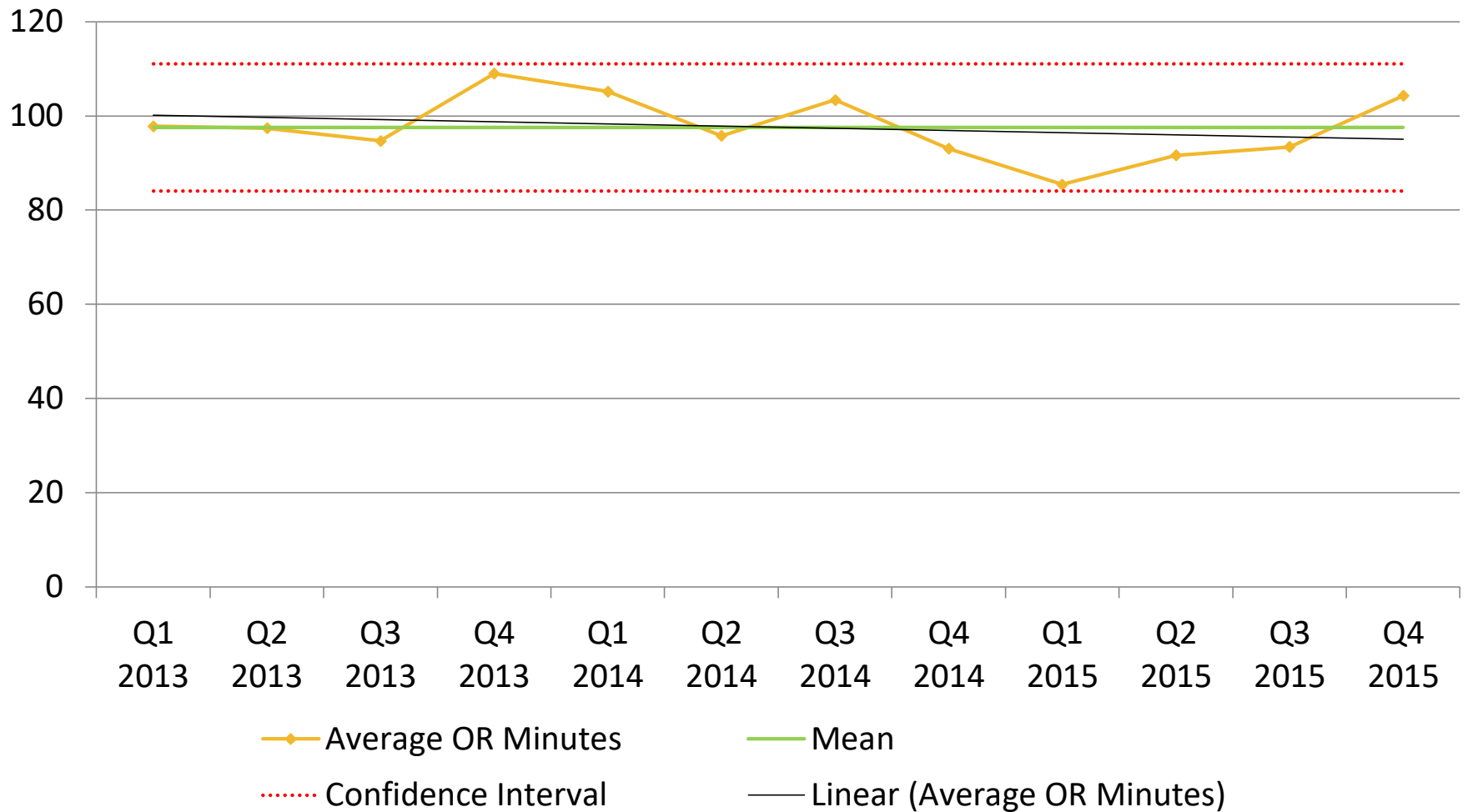
Complications:

All Hospitals



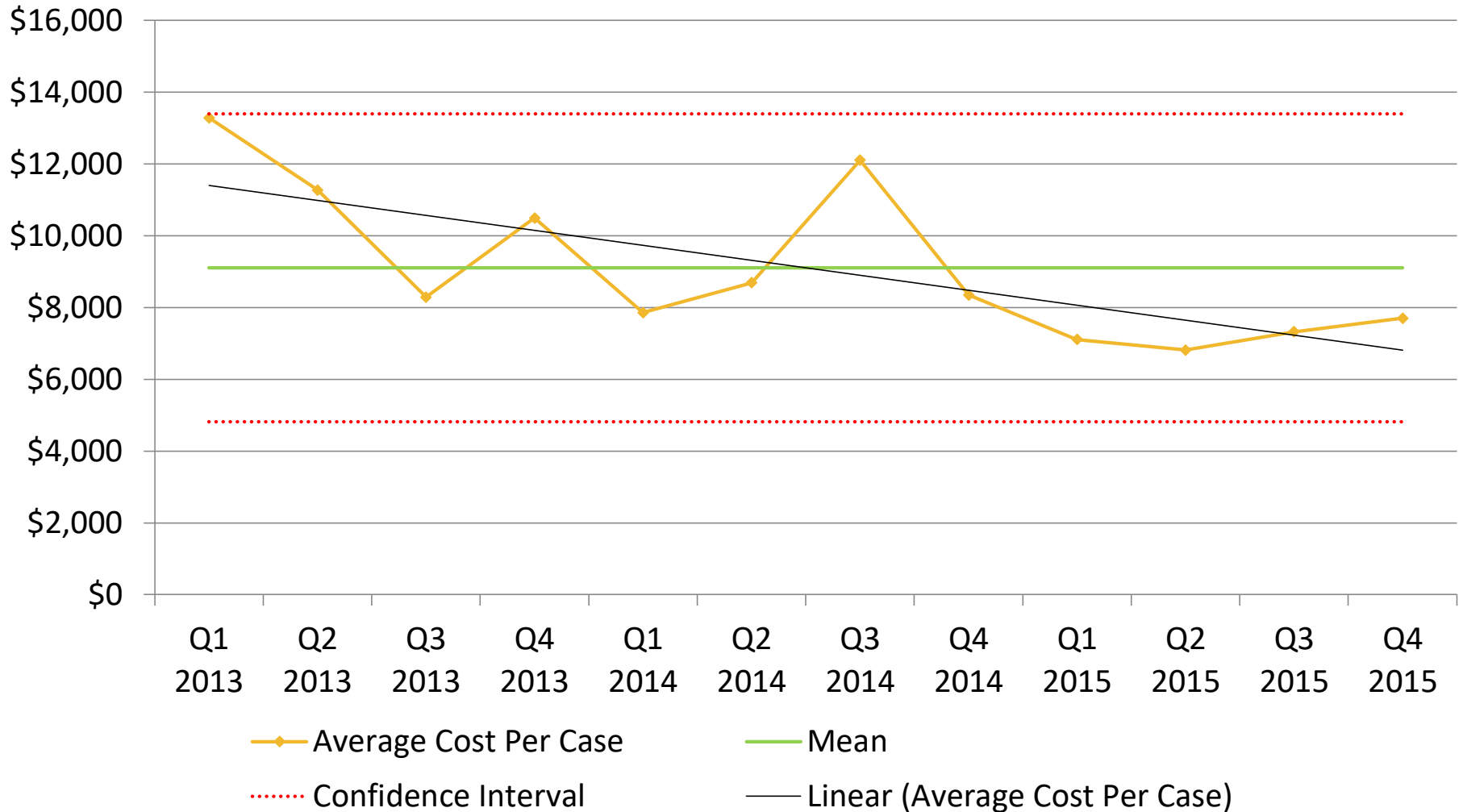
OR Minutes:

All Hospital



Cost Per Case:

All Hospital



5 Principles for Success

1. Define the “Why” & Awareness of Need
2. Identify Greatest Areas of Impact-Short & Long-Term
3. Resource & Build Infrastructure to Change Performance
4. Build Transparency & Trust
5. Lead & De-Centralize Ownership

When You All Are Singing the Same Song



Thank you.

