



MEANINGFUL USE OF HIT FOR QUALITY INITIATIVES

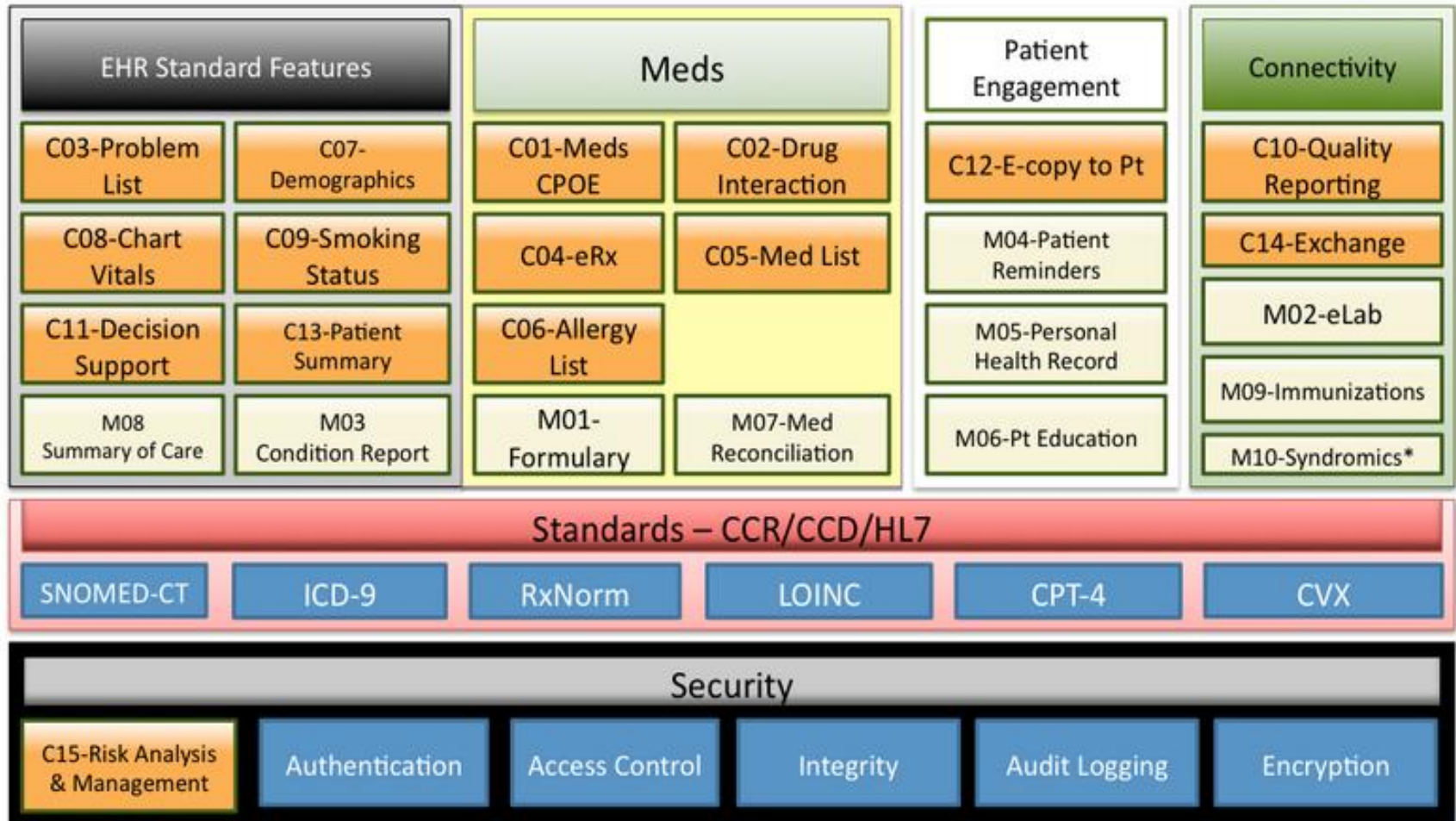
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Sisu Medical Systems
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SISU'S "Meaningful Users"

- Specialize in small rural/critical access facilities
- By the numbers:
 - 3 facilities in attestation currently (payment year 2011)
 - 3 more to attesting payment year 2011, by July 1st 2012
 - 5 plan to attest payment year 2012
- Project team includes:
 - Director, Team Lead, Nursing, Lab, Pharmacy, Medical Records/Coding, Programming/SQL

Meaningful Use – Stage One



24 Objectives...?

- Currently Sisu Team dedicates over 50% MU time on CQM
 - Early on CQMs quickly became their own project
 - QUEST project
 - Sisu, CSS, 4 Hospitals
- 15 individual quality measures
 - Eligible Hospitals must report on all measures
 - Defined by HITSP TN906
 - http://www.hitsp.org/ConstructSet_Details.aspx?&PrefixAlpha=5&PrefixNumeric=906

Active Medication List

Advance Directives

Clinical Decision Support Rule

Clinical Lab Test Results

Clinical Quality Measures (CQMs)

CPOE for Medication Orders

Drug Formulary Checks

Drug Interaction Checks

Electronic Copy of Discharge Instructions

Electronic Copy of Health Information

Electronic Exchange of Clinical Information

Immunization Registries Data Submission

Maintain Problem List

Medication Allergy List

Medication Reconciliation

Patient Lists

Patient-Specific Education Resources

Protect Electronic Health Information

Record Demographics

Record Smoking Status

Record Vital Signs

Reportable Lab Results to Public Health Agencies

Syndromic Surveillance Data Submission

Transition of Care Summary

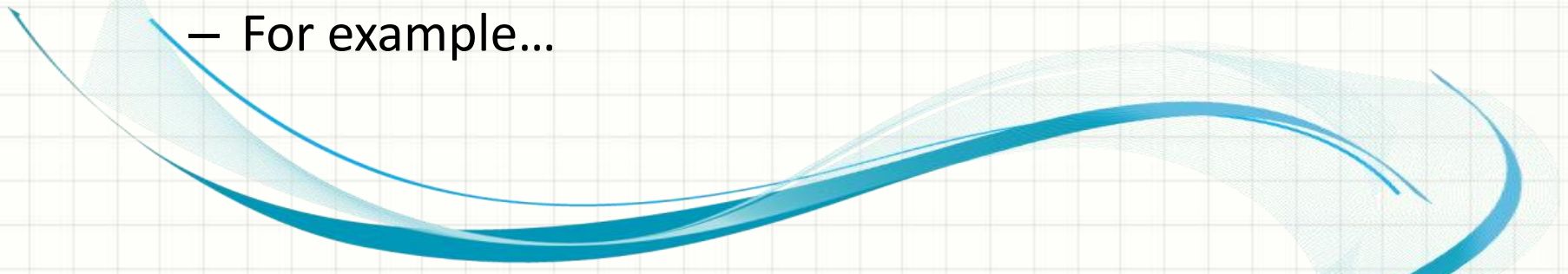
Hospital Clinical Quality Measures

MU Stage 1

Measure Number	Clinical Quality Measure Title & Description	Measure Number	Clinical Quality Measure Title & Description
ED-1 NQF 0495	ED Throughput – admitted patients: Median time from ED arrival to ED departure for admitted patients	Stroke-8 NQF 0440	Ischemic or hemorrhagic stroke – Stroke education
ED-2 NQF 0497	ED Throughput – admitted patients: Admission decision time to ED departure time for admitted patients	Stroke-10 NQF 0441	Ischemic or hemorrhagic stroke – Rehabilitation assessment
Stroke-2 NQF 0435	Ischemic stroke – Discharge on anti-thrombotics	VTE-1 NQF 0371	VTE prophylaxis within 24 hours of arrival
Stroke-3 NQF 0436	Ischemic stroke – Anticoagulation for A-fib/flutter	VTE-2 NQF 0372	Intensive Care Unit VTE prophylaxis
Stroke-4 NQF 0437	Ischemic stroke – Thrombolytic therapy for patients arriving within 2 hours of symptom onset	VTE-3 NQF 0373	Anticoagulation overlap therapy
Stroke-5 NQF 0438	Ischemic or hemorrhagic stroke – Antithrombotic therapy by day 2	VTE-4 NQF 0374	Platelet monitoring on unfractionated heparin
Stroke-6 NQF 0439	Ischemic stroke – Discharge on statins	VTE-5 NQF 0375	VTE discharge instructions
		VTE-6 NQF 0376	Incidence of potentially preventable VTE

Stage One Struggles

- Low resources
 - Dedicated Quality/IT
- Confusion/Rumor/Error
 - “Anti Thrombolytic”
- Understanding workflow
- Measure Intent Vs. Definition
- Uniqueness of each facility
- Vendor support
- Ability to validate reports
 - For example...



1 Numerator, 15 Steps, 5 days...

Both medications. Overlap therapy must be administered for at least 5 days. Final INR ≥ 2 prior to discontinuation of the parenteral therapy or the patient must be discharged on both medications

When a patient presents with a confirmed acute VTE, parenteral anticoagulation is preferred due to its rapid onset of action. Because the oral anticoagulant warfarin has a slow onset of action, it cannot be used as mono-therapy for acute VTE. Pre-treatment with parenteral anticoagulants prior to initiation of warfarin also avoids an early period of sub-therapeutic anticoagulation that can result from the selective inhibition of proteins S and C (protein C deficiency). Warfarin can be initiated on the first day of treatment after the parenteral anticoagulant has been given.

Warfarin interferes with the synthesis of vitamin K dependent pro-coagulant factors, including fibrinogen, as well as some anticoagulant factors (proteins S and C). It takes several days to achieve its effect because time is required for normal coagulation factor synthesis. The adequacy of warfarin therapy is monitored by measuring the international normalized ratio (INR). The INR can sometimes appear prolonged (or sub-therapeutic) as soon as 24 hours after the institution of warfarin due to a reduction in factor II levels while factor II levels are still high and the patient is not in fact therapeutically anticoagulated. Because factor II has a half-life of 60-72 hours, a minimum of five days of parenteral anticoagulation is recommended as —overlap therapy while warfarin is initiated. Parenteral therapy should also be continued until the INR is ≥ 2.0 , even if the patient is discharged on day 5, so that patients are fully anticoagulated during the period before warfarin reaches its full effect.

VTE3 - VTE Overlap Therapy

1. Numerator (Overlap 5 or more days, INR greater than 2)

Inpatient admission or transfer

Enter VTE into problem list

Complete medication reconciliation

Complete VTE confirmed diagnostic test

Order and admin VTE overlap medication for 5 or more days

Check RXNORM value set for VTE prophylaxis for both drugs

Order and result INR lab test with result greater than 2

Discharge patient min 5 days from admission

Final Abstract VTE with POA flag

2. Numerator (Overlap 5 or more days, INR less than 2, disch on Overlap)

Inpatient admission or transfer

Enter VTE into problem list

Complete medication reconciliation

Complete VTE confirmed diagnostic test

Order and admin VTE overlap medication for 5 or more days

Check RXNORM value set for VTE prophylaxis for both drugs

Order and result INR lab test with result less than 2

Order Discharge Overlap medication from RXM_POM

Discharge patient min 5 days from admission

Final Abstract VTE with POA flag

What about future stages?

- MU Stage One
 - 5500 unique data elements
 - ICD9, SNOMED, RXNORM, LOINC
- MU 'Proposed' Stage Two
 - 40,000 unique data elements
 - Building on structured data
- May be rule exceptions for Rural and Critical Access facilities

What to do now?

- Set realistic expectation for attestation
- Get all the resources you can
 - Are you using your Regional Extension Center?
- Research now
- Educate early
- Implement, Attest, Celebrate, and then worry about the next 4 Stages!!!



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