

HIT Design for Teamwork and Communication

Unit 5a: Care Coordination

This material was developed by Johns Hopkins University, funded by the Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Nation Coordinator for Health Information Technology under Award Number IU240C000013.

Objective

 Assess the impact of teamwork and communication on patient safety and care coordination

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Goals of Meaningful Use Improve quality, safety, & efficiency Engage patients & their families Improve care coordination Improve population & public health; reduce disparities Ensure privacy & security protections Label It Weeders Curicialan Version 2 dispring 2011

Care Coordination

1 priority area for national action <u>Aim</u>: "to establish and support a continuous healing relationship, enabled by an integrated clinical environment and characterized by the proactive delivery of evidence-based care and follow-up.

IOM, Priority Areas for National Action: Transforming Health Care Quality, 200

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Care Coordination Failure

 A major contributor to adverse events in health care



Care Coordination Transitions of Care

- Provider to provider (within facility)
- Care area to care area (within facility)
- · Facility to facility transfer
- Admission to facility from home (primary care provider to hospital care)
- Discharge home (hospital care to primary care provider) Hand-Off
- Transfer of care from one provider to another provider
- Vulnerable to communication failure

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Provider Hand-Offs

- Reduced resident duty hours mandated for all US residency programs since 2003
 - · Less fatigue, improved well-being for residents
 - Increased hand-offs, reduced continuity of care
- · Concerns about inadequate hand-offs
 - Average patient: handed-off 5 -10 times/admission
 - Health care communications prone to interruption
 - National Patient Safety Goal requires standardized approach to hand-off communications

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Provider Hand-Offs

Barriers

- Communication
- Lack of a standard system or requirement
- Lack of training
- Incomplete information
- Noise/interruptions
- · Lack of time
- Complexity/volume

Strategies • Standardize

- · Standardized process
- Standardized content
- · Limit hierarchy
- Training/education
- Specified location
- · Limit interruptions
- Technology

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Provider Hand-Offs

- Study of Emergency Physician-Hospitalist handoffs
- · Differences in function and emphasis
- Emergency physician: talks, emphasizes immediate care decisions
- Hospitalist: listens; emphasizes information needed for long-term inpatient care
- Analysis of utterances
- Information giving versus question-and-answer events
- Few direct statements of acceptance of responsibility

Apker et. al, 200

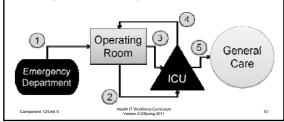
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Transfers Within Organizations

- On average, 40-70% of inpatients are transferred each day requiring seamless coordination
- · Complex and multi-departmental



Transfers Within Organizations

- Challenges to inter-departmental coordination
 - Ineffective inter-departmental interactions
 - Clinical-nonclinical
 - Clinical-clinical
 - Ineffective information hand-offs
 - Timeliness
 - Withholding of information
 - Ineffectiveness of information technologies

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Hospital Discharges

- Communication & information transfer deficits on hospital discharge are common; may affect quality of care and patient safety
- On discharge, hospital physicians transfer responsibility for patient care to primary care providers

"Timely transfer of accurate, relevant data about diagnostic findings, treatment, complications, consultations, tests pending at discharge, and arrangements for post-discharge follow-up may improve the continuity of this hand-off."

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Hospital Discharges

- · Direct communication between hospital and primary care providers was low: 3% - 20%
- Availability of the discharge summary within one week of discharge was low: 12% - 34%
- Availability of discharge summary remained low after four week post discharge: 51% - 77%
- When present, discharge summaries lacked important clinical information
- Poor communication was the cause of primary care provider dissatisfaction

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Hospital Discharges

Inpatientoutpatient physician discontinuity

Changes and discrepancies in medication regimen

Self—care responsibilities and social support

Ineffective physician-patient communication

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Primary Care CoordinationTasks

- · Maintain patient continuity with primary care provider
- Document & compile patient information generated within and outside the primary care
- · Use information to coordinate care for individual patients and for tracking different patient populations within the primary care office

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Primary Care CoordinationTasks

- Initiate, communicate, and track referrals and consultation
- Share care with clinicians across practices and settings
- Provide care and/or exchange information for transitions and emergency care

O'Malley AS. Et al (201)

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Primary Care Coordination Effectiveness of EHR

- EHRs as currently designed are helpful for care coordination within practices but less helpful across practices
- EHRs are designed for point-in-time documentation; care coordination is dynamic
- Managing repetitive content of notes and inappropriate use of templates is a barrier
- inappropriate use of templates is a barrieLimited ability to capture care planning

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Coordination of Care Reduces clinical errors and malpractice claims Improves outcomes Increases satisfaction Lifeline of well-functioning teams Communication Lifeline of well-functioning teams Coordinating mechanism or support structure

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