Learnings from EDIE Implementation in San Francisco Bay Area

Maria Raven, MD, MPH, MSc



Emergency Department Information Exchange Program (EDIE)

Platform that identifies patients who reach specific threshold of ED use: counts ED visits for all EDs on platform (not just your hospital)

- Visits to ≥3 different EDs in the last 3 months
- 5 or more ED visits to any ED on platform in last 12 months.

Why do we need a platform like EDIE?

- Frequent ED users represent a vulnerable (and at times, high cost) population
 - Higher admission rates, poorer social determinants of health, high tri-morbid illness, many unmet needs
- EDIE allows accurate classification of frequent ED users based on data from multiple sites
- Care Guideline input allows care coordination and notifications
- ED staff notified in real time, can take action

What motivated the SF Bay Area?

- Desire to tackle the issue of frequent ED use as a symptom of larger delivery system problems
- Easy to use, inexpensive product
- Incentivized by local Medi-Cal Health Plan (San Francisco Health Plan)
 - Allows for improved care coordination for their high risk members

How does EDIE work?

Patient registers in the ED



Patient data sent to EDIE



EDIE applies criteria

EDIE sends notification to ED

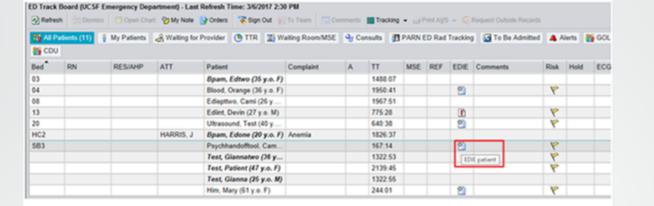


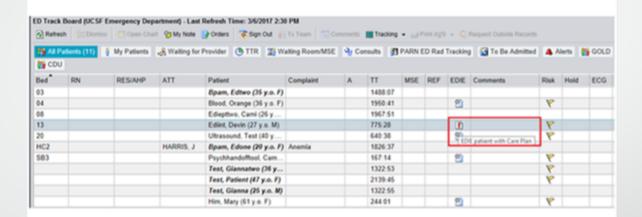
- EDIE is integrated with EPIC with its own dedicated column on the patient track board
- EDIE report includes ED visit history, primary care physician contact information, current medications, existing care plans, security alerts

EDIE Criteria

- 5 Visits in the last 12 months
- 3 different EDs in the last 2 months
- Care Guideline in place

EDIE in EPIC







Care Provider Info

Care Guidelines

Care History

Security Event

PDMP Information

Visit History

PreManage ED ALERT 05/27/2016 04:12 AM Darwin, Charles (DOB: 02/12/1909)

This patient has registered at the **Henry Medical Center Emergency Department**. You are being notified because this patient has recommended Care Guidelines. For more information please login to EDIE and search for this patient by name.

Care Providers

<u>Provider</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Phone</u>	<u>Fax</u>	Service Dates
Ben A Zaniello MD	Primary Care	(206) 555-1213	(206) 555-1212	Current
Robert Osler MD	Cardiology	(206) 231-3125	(206) 231-3126	Current
Sarah Jung PHD	Psychology	(206) 782-2342	(206) 782-2343	Current

ED Care Guidelines from Henry Medical Center

Last Updated: Wed March 17 10:35:40 MDT 2016

Quantity Dispensed

Unique Prescribers Long Acting Opioids 120

Care Recommendation:

Patient's pain is cardiac related; please use nitroglycerin (CHF and cardiac protocols) for pain. Please do not use controlled substances in the ER unless there are new findings as patient is very sensitive to opiates.

Additional Information:

- 1. Please see ECG attached below for pre-existing cardiac pathology.
- 2. Cardiologist office responds to overnight pages.

These are guidelines and the provider should exercise clinical judgment when providing care.

Care Histories

Behavioral

03/4/2016 Wallace Memorial Hospital

Anxiety

Imaging

Last angiogram 11/12/15 due to chest pain with no new findings

Security Events

<u>Date</u> 2/24/2016	Wallace Mem Hosp	Verbal	Patient needed sedatives due to delusions and agitation.			Verbal Total	1 1	
Washing Rx Details	ton PDMP Re	eport					Rx Risk Assessment:	High
Fill Date	Drug Descript	ion	Otv.	Prescriber	CS	MED	Rx Summary (12 Mo.)	Coun
2016-02-12			30	Ben Zaniello,MD	3	60.0	CS II-V Rx	0
2016-01-28	CLONAZEPAM 0	.5	30	Ben Zaniello,MD	3	60.0	CS-II Rx	0

Ben Zaniello, MD 3

Ben Zaniello, MD 3

Recent Visit Summary

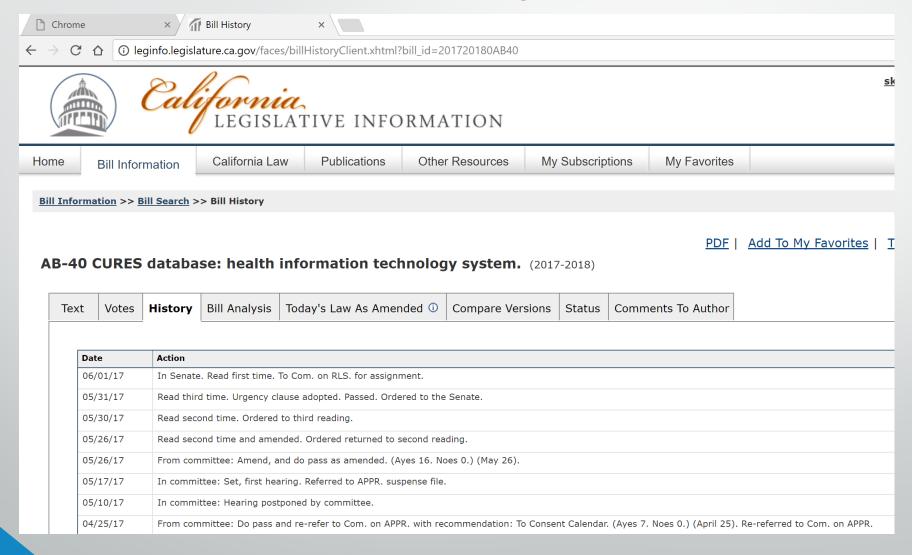
2016-01-14 CLONAZEPAM 0.5

2015-12-31 CLONAZEPAM 0.5

Visit Date	Location	Туре	<u>Diagnoses</u>
03/04/2016	Wallace Memorial Hospital	Inpatient	- Anxiety, CHF
12/21/2015	St. Patrick's Hospital	Procedure	- Arrythmia
ED Visit Dates	Location	<u>Туре</u>	<u>Diagnoses</u>
04/18/2016	Henry Medical Center	Emergency	- Shortness of Breath
03/04/2016	Wallace Memorial Hospital	Emergency	- Fever, unspecified
12/21/2015	St. Patrick's Hospital	Emergency	- Medication side effect - Chest Pain
03/03/2015	Sisters of Mercy Centralia Hospital	Emergency	- Shortness of Breath

E.D. Visit Count (1 Yr.)	<u>Visits</u>
Sisters of Mercy Centralia Hospital	4
Henry Medical Center	37
Wallace Memorial Hospital	6
<u>Total</u>	47
Note: Visits indicate total known visits.	

CURES Update



How does EDIE differ from an HIE?

- Less expensive
- Data integration across a given region (city, county) and states/nation
- Can work on top of existing HIEs or other databases
 - CURES/PDMPs; Jail data; Advanced directive registries; EMS data
- Pushes notifications to providers based on risk (HIE's require a provider to look up or query data)
- Integrates into physicians native workflow (ED track board)
- Includes ED-specific care recommendations
- Tracks security risks and infectious disease risks
- Provides real-time analytics on patients specific to provider's / hospitals risk criteria
- Less data
 - Unlike HIE, does not focus on lab values, imaging results, or case notes

Implementing EDIE

- At UCSF, ED-based Health Care Navigators (HCNs) use interview tool to assess factors (medical, behavioral, social determinants) that may impact ED use.
 - Provide resources, coordinate with other providers, and do phone-based follow-up.
 - Create EDIE care plans

Optimizing use of EDIE

- Creation of Care Guidelines is critical but takes time
- Some sites who are implementing EDIE use existing staff: others hire new, dedicated EDIE staff
- UCSF has hired 2 Health Care Navigators (HCNs);
 ZSFG is using an existing ED social worker "champion"
- Considerations
 - Funds to hire new FTE
 - Degree to which you expect docs/other providers to be proactive



Prioritization of EDIE Patients for intervention

Threshold: 3+ hospitalizations in a 3 month period, OR 5+ hospitalizations in 12 months

- San Francisco Health Plan members
- Patients already seen by providers in the ED
- Referrals from ED staff
- Patients on 5150s usually seen by ED social work



UCSF Screening tool

 Structured interview used to collect data from patients on reasons for coming to the ED, medical and behavioral conditions, and social determinants of health that may be influencing health care utilization



Data April 2017 – April 2018

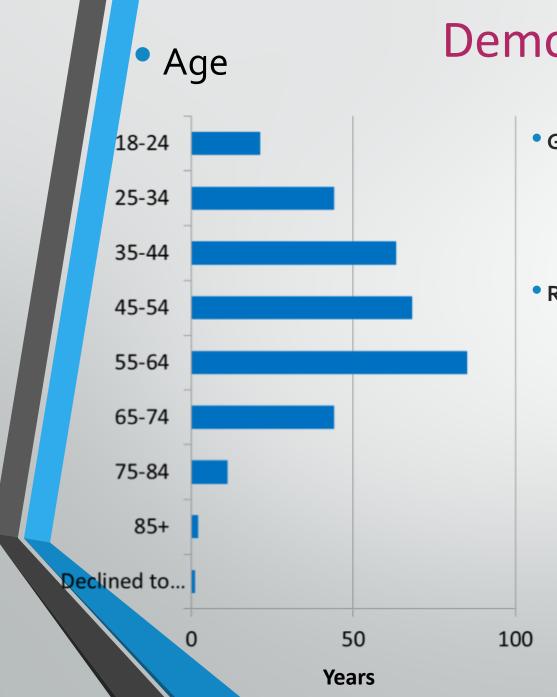
- UCSF has entered 378 active care plans
 - 339 patients interviewed
 - 38 patients referred by UCSF or community providers



ED use among interviewed EDIE patients

- Data from single site doesnt tell the whole story
 - Visits at UCSF: 8.4 per person/year (range 1 -119)
 - Total visits at all EDs on EDIE platform: 21.3 per person/year (range 5 236)

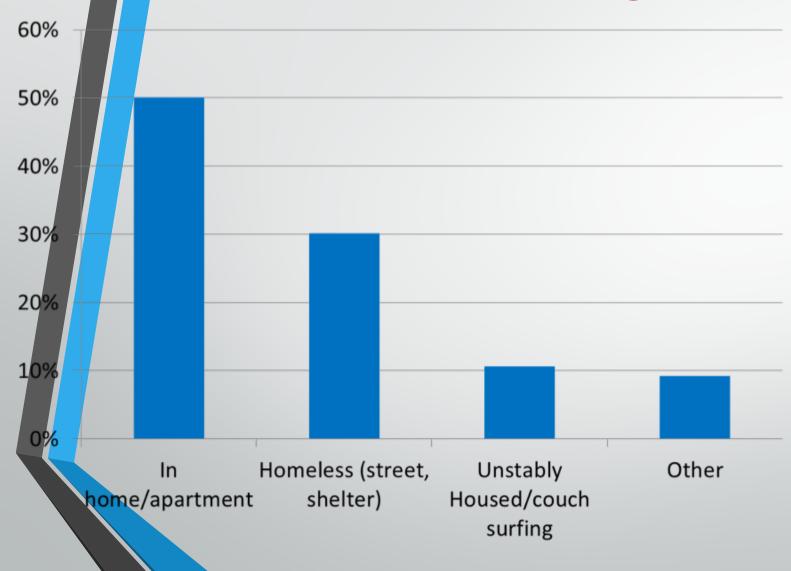




Demographics

- Gender (self-identified)
 - Male (52.2%)
 - Female (47.8%)
 - Transgender (o.6%)
- Race/Ethnicity (self-identified)
 - White (43.6%)
 - African American/Black (38.9%)
 - Hispanic/Latino (12.7%)
 - Asian (4.2%)
 - American Indian/Alaska Native (.9%)
 - Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander (.3%)

Housing Status



- Home or apartment (50.1%)
- Homeless (30.1%)
- Unstably housed (10.6%)
- Other (9.2%)
 - Substance treatment program, board and care, SNF, declined to answer, did not ask

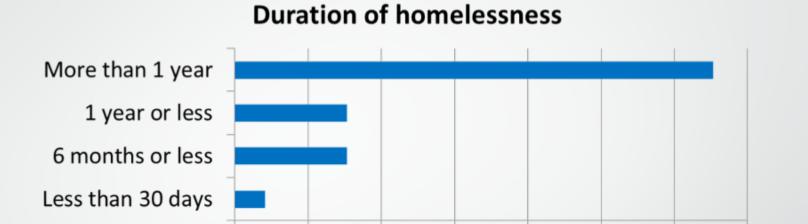
Details on Homelessness

0%

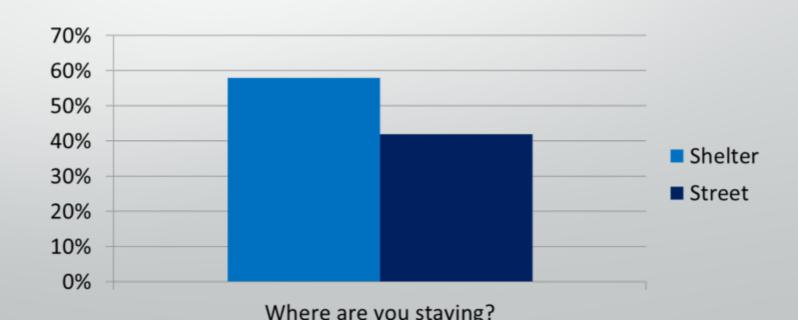
10%

- Duration of Homelessness
 - > 1 year (65.3%)
 - 1 year or < (15.3%)
 - 6 months or < (15.3%)
 - < 30 days (4.1%)</p>

- Shelter vs. Street
 - Street (42.0%)
 - Shelter (58.0%)



20%



30%

40%

50%

60%

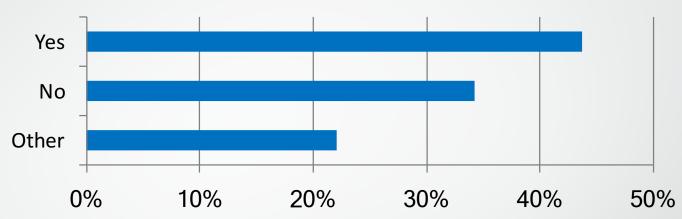
70%

Self-reported Mental Health

Expressed Feelings of Anxiety or Depression

Anxiety or Depression

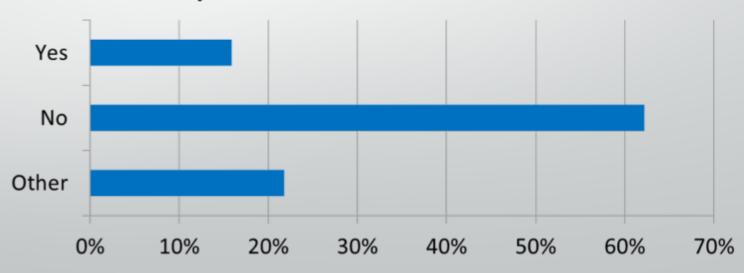
- Yes (43.7%)
- No (34.2%)
- Did not ask/Declined (22.1%)



Prior hospitalizations for mental health reasons

- Yes (19.3%)
- No (46.5%)
- Did not ask/Declined (34.2%)

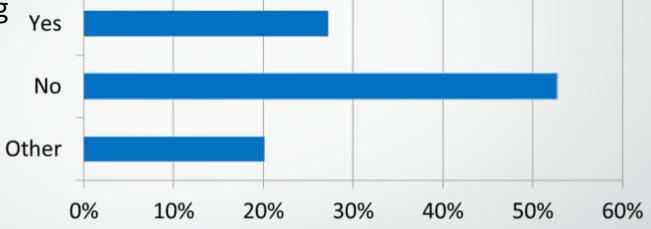
Prior Hospitalizations for Mental Health Reasons



Substance Use

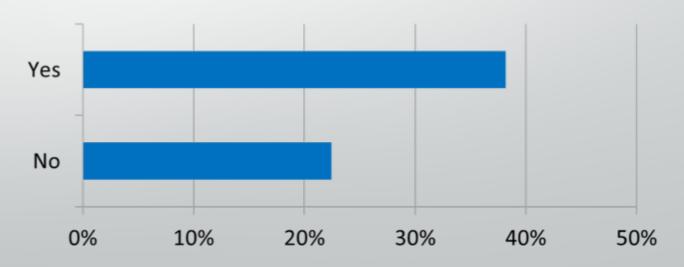
Self-reported alcohol and/or drug use

- Yes (26.8%)
- No (53.3%)
- Declined to answer/ Did not ask (19.9%)



Interested in addressing alcohol and/or drug use

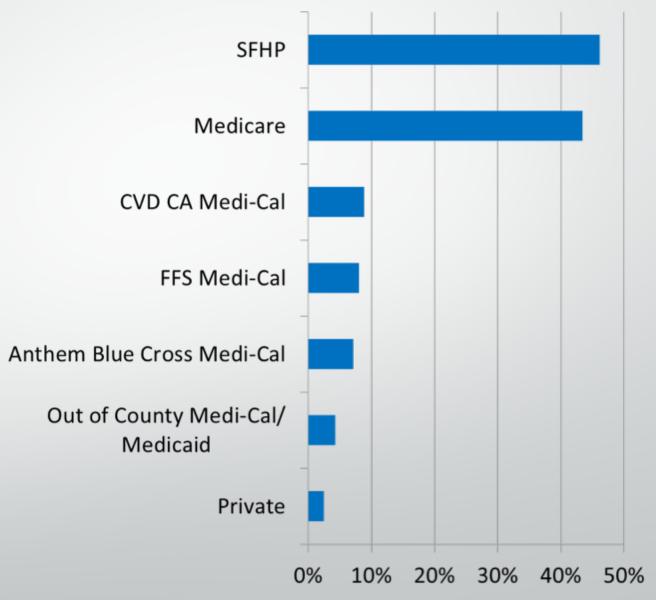
- Yes (60.4%)
- No (39.6%)



Insurance

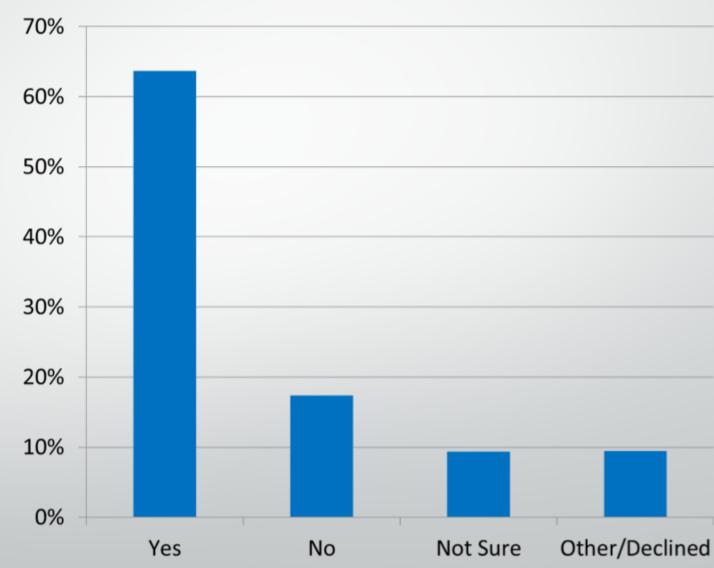
Primary Insurance type

- San Francisco Health Plan Medi-Cal (46.2%)
- Medicare (43.4%)
- CVD CA Medi-Cal (8.9%)
- FFS Medi-Cal (8.0%)
- Anthem Blue Cross Medi-Cal (7.1%)
- Out of county Medi-Cal/ Medicaid (4.3%)
- Private insurance (2.5%)



Primary Care

- Has primary care provider
 - Yes (63.7%)
 - No (17.4%)
 - Not Sure (9.4%)
 - Other/Declined (9.5%)



Patient Reported Needs and Interventions 120 100 Intervention requested Intervention provided Advance Health Care **Housing/Shelter** In Home Services/DME Mental Health Food/Clothing Substance Use Primary Care **Transportation** Cell Phone Income/Benefits egal Resources Difficulty obtaining Utility Bills Medication Adherence Housing Conditions Medication

EDIE Enables Collaboration to Improve Patient Care

 We can see other EDs patients are using, better understand their insurance coverage and eligibility, and input or receive information about other services use



Interventions in the ED

- Setting up primary care/contacting PMD for Care Guideline input
- Obtaining a reservation on the shelter bed wait list
- Linking patients to concrete resources (free phone programs, clothing, etc.)
- Completing a benefits application
- Referring a patient to case management services
- Collaborating w/ inpatient social workers



Interventions in the community

Examples:

- Accompaniment to PMD appointments
- Assistance w/ intake processes for case management
- Assistance w/ benefits applications

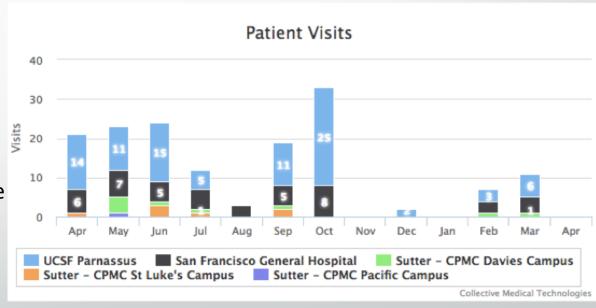
Benefit to community-based interventions:

- More time to build rapport with patients and strengthen relationship between HCN and patient
- Ensures patient follow-through with referral
- Less acute setting



Case 1: alcohol use disorder

- 67 year old male brought into UCSF, ZSFG and other EDs almost daily for alcohol intoxication, homeless
- Often discharged, occasional admissions for alcohol withdrawal
- Concern about ability to care for himself, increasing ED visits with injuries or suicidal behavior
- Case conference with psychiatry, sobering center case management → led to 5150 → 5250 → more in depth cognitive testing → inpatient visits by and planning involving his community based case manager



Case 2: security

- 40 y/o M
- Recent move from LA visible on platform
- 95 ED visits since move to SF in January 2018
- Case conference with ZSFG staff: felt may be danger to others
- Security warning placed in EDIE

Case 3: Real-time housing coordination

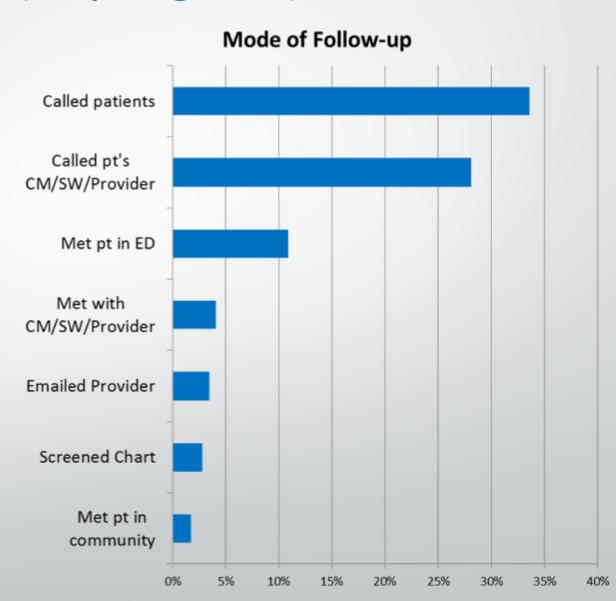
- 56 y/o male with 192 ED visits in past year
- Prior brain tumor resection, seizure disorder
- Through EDIE and interviews with HCNs, able to collaborate on his care with SF Homeless Outreach Team and Street Medicine team in real time: prioritized for navigation center bed by holding patient in ED

Thank you

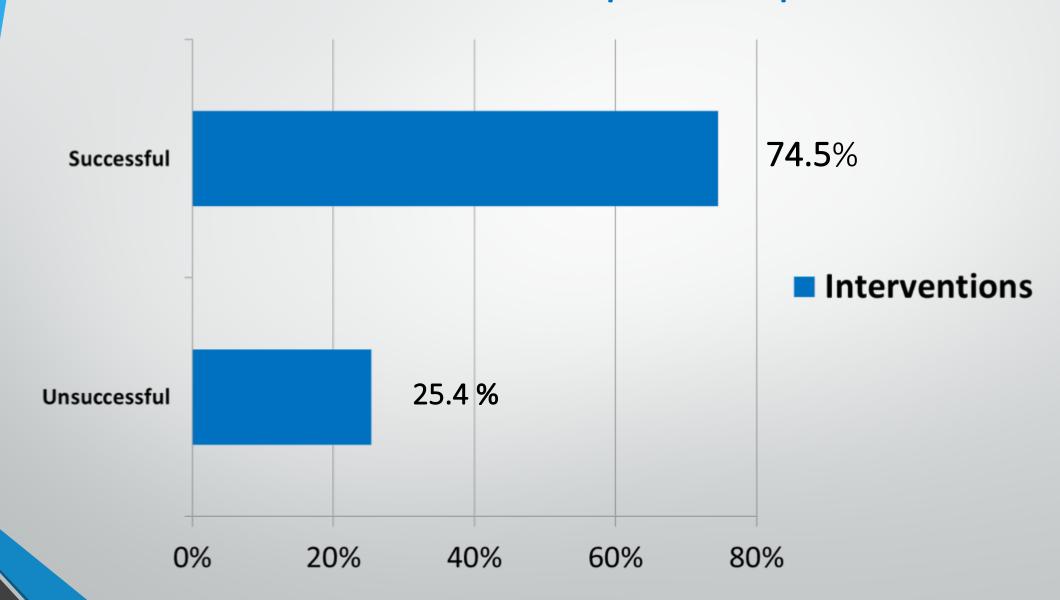
maria.raven@ucsf.edu

Follow-up Data (in progress)

- Follow-up attempt information collected for 319 of 339 patients
- HCNs have attempted follow-up for 223 of the 339 patients (65.8%)
- 96 of the 339 patients (28.3%) require no additional follow-up or have no access to a phone
- •Follow-up attempts range from 1-10 per patient
 - Total follow-up attempts made = 537
- Mode of Follow-up Attempts
 - Called patient (33.6%)
 - Called patient's CM/SW/Provider (28.1%)
 - Met patient in ED (10.9%)
 - Met with CM/SW/Provider in person (4.1%)
 - Emailed Provider (3.5%)
 - Screened Medical Chart (2.8%)
 - Met patient in community (1.7%)



Outcome of Follow-up Attempts



Interventions Addressed During Follow-up 200 180 160 140 120 Intervention requested during follow-up 100 ■ Intervention addressed during follow-up 80 60 40 20 Community Based Services Housing/Shelter In Home Services/DME Substance Use Income/Benefits Food and/or Clothing PCP Connection **Transportation** Utility Bills Health Insurance Medication Support Advance Health Care Directive Legal Resources Free Cell Phone (AHCD) Mental Health &