



Improving Clinical and Financial Outcomes

Part 1: Closing the Loop on Care

Sue Kressly, MD, FAAP
Medical Director, Office Practicum



Learning Objectives

- Recognize that providing great care requires more than office visits
- Describe the importance of implementing workflows that are proactive, not just reactive
- Discuss how to implement a complete referral management process
- Review how to implement a comprehensive diagnostic test management process
- Illustrate the importance of an empowered practice team

Practicing Great Medicine IS Good Business

- Closing Care Gaps
 - Improves quality metrics/P4P
 - Adds additional revenue
- Managing the referral loop
 - Is essential for care coordination
 - Improves understanding of total cost of care
- Managing diagnostic test status
 - Ensures patients follow through with agreed treatment plans
 - Emphasizes to your patients/families that you care about them
 - Reduces delays in diagnosis and appropriate care
 - Can improve total cost of care avoiding unnecessary outside care

Total Cost of Care: What's the Big Deal?

- Payers are collecting data on your patient population and how much they cost seeking care wherever they go in the healthcare system
- Payers are using this information to decide who to incentivize/keep in network and who to drop
- We should be spending healthcare \$\$\$ as if they were our own money
- Do you know how much the labs/specialists you refer to contribute to the total cost of care?

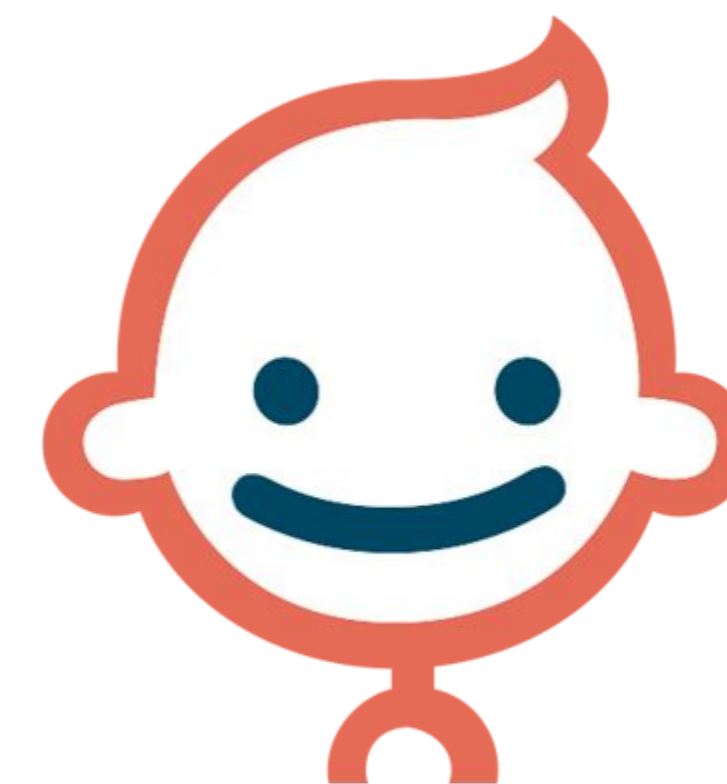
Changing Your Care Lens to a Higher Plane

- There is so much to do when patients are in front of you, it's easy to forget about the patients you can't see
- What about the 3-week old with a murmur who never made it to the cardiologist you referred them to?
 - Do they end up in the ER in extreme heart failure?
- What about the patient with abdominal pain who never had their labs done?
 - Do they end up in the ER with a Hgb of 6 with a significant Inflammatory Bowel Disease flare?

Managing Your Patients is a TEAM Sport!

- Not all of the proactive follow up needs to be done by the clinician who orders the treatment plan
- In order to fully manage patient care it takes:
 - People
 - Processes (and backup processes)
 - Technology
- If it's important enough for you to add to their treatment plan, it's important enough to make sure there is follow through!

Referrals



**Pediatric
Success
SERIES**

The Referral Process

- Step 1: referral decision making
 - Does this patient need care that is outside my expertise?
 - Do I refer to a specific group or give patients a choice?
 - What about the patient who wants to self-refer?
- Step 2: begin care coordination
 - Track the referral
 - Assess specialty access to care (set expectations)
 - Provide the patient and specialist appropriate clinical information

Why Track Referrals?

- How many of your patients actually go for recommended care?
 - For those that don't go, do you know why?
- How often do you get a report back from the specialist?
- How often do your patients follow through with specialist recommendations?
 - Do they understand the recommendations?
 - Are there barriers to follow through (e.g., scheduling, insurance coverage, inconvenience, not understanding importance)?
- Do you agree with the treatment regimens your specialist referrals are making?
 - Are they “taking over care?”
 - Are they recommending high cost procedures and medications?

Decision to Refer

Care Coordination Step 1:
Enter Referral Tracking Process to Make Sure Patient Visits Specialist

Care Coordination Step 2:
Information Transfer to Specialist:
-Reason for referral
-Evaluation pertinent labs to date, growth charts, etc

Specialist Visit

Care Coordination Step 3:
Specialist Transfer of Information to PCP regarding additional testing and plan of care

Care Coordination Step 4:
-Information reconciliation
-Care integration:
--Integrate plan of treatment
--Clarify who is responsible for ongoing care (PCP, specialist, shared?)
--Discuss with patient/family to gain shared understanding and acceptance of new plan



Implementing a Referral Management Process

- Agreement from providers on what is kept in the medical home vs what is sent out (can vary in same practice **5 fold**)
 - Creates uniform expectations from families
 - Creates uniform expectations from your practice team
 - Less opportunity for mistakes/unclosed gaps
 - Utilize subject matter expertise within your office team
- Maintain a repository of frequently used specialists
- Commit to effective communication with families
 - Importance and reason for referral and level of urgency
 - Reasonable expectations of “how long” OK to wait for an appointment
 - Consider “warm hand off”

Information Transfer to Specialist

- Content
 - Reason for referral
 - Evaluation to date including pertinent notes, labs, growth charts, etc.
- Manner: no wrong door to having the right information
 - Direct message with CDA and other documentation
 - Fax to specialist
 - Give family a physical copy
 - Portal access
- Timeliness
 - Ensures highest potential for great care
 - Prevents frustration from viewpoint of specialist and patient/family

Referral Tracking

- Set tracking date on when you expect to get a report back from the specialist
- Consider a marker to track “critical” referrals
- Have an “owner” for referral tracking
 - Give them adequate protected time to do this important work
 - Run reports to identify outstanding referrals which are past their flag date
 - Affirm with the family the specialist appointment occurred (including date) and get preliminary information
 - Have methods to reach out to specialists (fax, phone, emails) to obtain reports with an escalation process

Information Reconciliation

- Whose responsibility?
 - Can use clinical care team
 - Ultimately is responsibility of referring clinician (or coverage)
- How does this information get to you?
 - Paper
 - Fax
 - Direct messaging with CDAs
- Update EHR chart/records
 - Avoid duplication
 - Harmonize reconciled data (abdominal pain on problem list replaced by celiac disease, asthma severity updated)

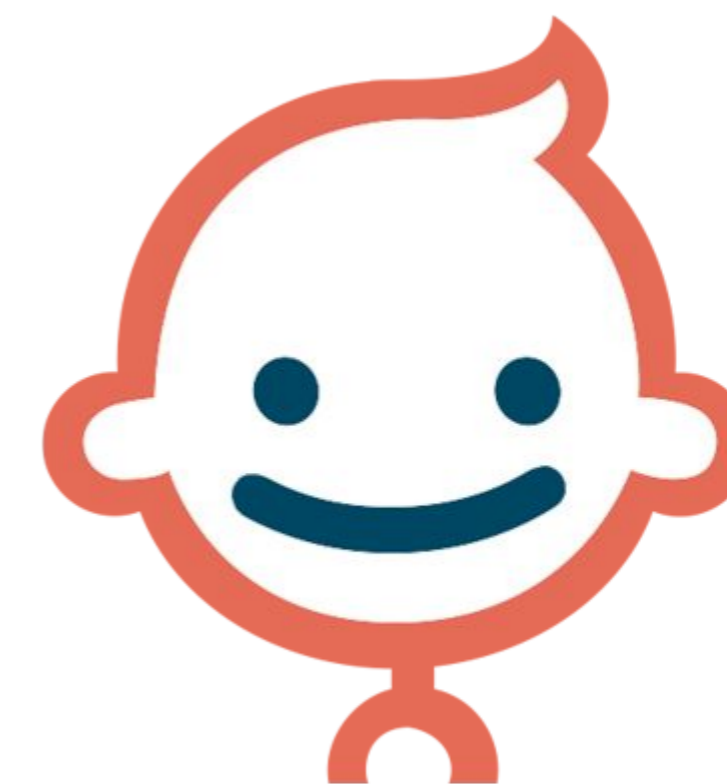
Care Integration

- Add medications as reference information
- Add outside tests/labs as reference information
- Add specialist to patient's care network/team
- Look for duplication of instructions or medications
- Look for inconsistencies between your treatment recommendations and those from the specialist
- Look for specialist follow up expectations
- Clarify any complex or confusing questions with family
 - Who: care coordinator? referring clinician?
 - How: phone call? portal message?

Evaluating Specialists

- Are reports timely and informative?
- Is the care reasonable and following evidence-based guidelines?
- Is the care cost effective?
- Was the family satisfied with the care?
 - Consider a post-referral family survey:
 - From 1-5 how easy was it to make an appointment?
 - From 1-5 how well did the office team treat you with professionalism and kindness?
 - From 1-5 how well did the provider you saw treat you with professionalism and answer your questions?
 - How likely would you be to recommend this specialist to a friend?

Diagnostic Tests



**Pediatric
Success**
SERIES

Decision to Order Test

Care Coordination Step 1:
-Enter test **Tracking Process** to make sure patient gets the test done
-Document why the test is being done to ensure appropriate follow-up



Test Performed

Care Coordination Step 2:
Test results reviewed by clinical team

Care Coordination Step 3:
-Results shared with patient/family
-Treatment plan updated, documented & communicated

Making the Decision to Order Test(s)

- Is this part of routine screening?
- Is this needed to arrive at a diagnosis?
- Is this needed as part of chronic care management or acute follow-up?
- What about the patient who wants tests that you don't feel are needed?
- Where is the best place to have the test performed? (consider cost/convenience)
 - Point of care
 - Phlebotomy in house?
 - Pediatric expertise needed?
 - Facility fee
- Make sure patient/family understands importance and timing

Care Coordination Step 1: Tracking Orders/Results

- If it's important enough to order, it should be important enough to track
- Document for your team why you are ordering and next steps
- Set an appropriate flag date (and communicate expectation w/family)
- When the result isn't back in expected time
 - Reach out to patient/family to find out if/when performed
 - If not done, inquire why (got better, too expensive, not sure why it was ordered in the first place)
 - If important (may need to check with notes/ordering clinician), reiterate the why and expected timeframe for results
 - Document touchpoint in medical record
 - Reset flag date

Care Coordination Step 1: Tracking Orders/Results

- When the result is not back in expected time
 - If family confirms completed but you don't have results
 - Reach out to testing site and get expedited results
 - Perform root cause analysis of why you didn't receive it?
 - Went to PCP's prior address (lab has outdated info?)
 - Technology gap or failure
 - Practice process gap or weakness

Care Coordination Step 2: Processing Results

- Document your process the way it is today
 - Likely get results from different sources
 - Fax
 - Lab result integration
 - Integrated messaging (Direct Messaging, HIE, etc.)
 - Mail
 - Can start with a clinical team member
 - Can process normal and abnormal labs differently
 - Ideally should involve ordering provider reviewing results (may alter plan of care)
 - Must have a provision for out-of-office clinicians
- Identify gaps in your process
- Use a **team** to improve workflows

Care Coordination Step 3:

- Sharing results with patients/families
 - Set appropriate expectations
 - Be mindful of 21st Century Cures Act
- Update your plan of care
 - If covering for out-of-office clinician, make sure there is a clearly identified hand-off and communication process
 - Document so your clinical team understands next steps
 - Make sure you communicate to the family changes in treatment plan, implications of test results, next steps and make sure they understand and are in agreement

But Where Do I Start?



- Know where you are starting from
 - Do you know how to tell how many outstanding referrals and labs you have?
- Is there a way to “clear the decks” for all referrals or labs that are more than x months old?
 - You will never stick with a process if it feels impossible to succeed
- Create a **team** to crowdsource your office workflow
- First document what you are doing currently (may need to ask different team members)
- Next document your idea workflow
- Create a plan to get from current to ideal

Empowering the Team

- Get buy-in for your agreed upon workflows
- Identify any “outliers” and agree on consistent ways to document and communicate: consistency is important for outcomes
- Consider streamlining/simplifying workflows
 - The more handoffs, the more likely steps are missed or information gets “lost”
- **Post** your workflows
- Make sure you have “coverage” for vacations, days off, etc.
- Monitor how you are doing and report back to the team
- Work out barriers together: anyone can propose an idea
- Make this a continuous QI project

Resources

- Mehrotra A, Forrest CB, Lin CY. [Dropping the baton: specialty referrals in the United States](#). Milbank Q. 2011;89(1):39-68.
doi:10.1111/j.1468-0009.2011.00619.x
- Washington AAP, [Closing the Loop: Successful Referrals](#)
- PCPI & Wright Center, [Closing the Referral Loop Toolkit](#)
- Partnership for Health IT Patient Safety, [Health IT Safe Practices for Closing the Loop](#)
- [Tracking patient follow up and diagnostic test results](#), Texas Medical Liability Trust (includes link to CME)
- [Four Principles for Better Test-Result Tracking](#), Fam Pract Manag. 2002 Jul-Aug;9(7):41-44.





Pediatric-Specific Software Solution



The OP Way

Providing inter-connected care that empowers practitioners and patients by providing **transformational, innovative, stable, market driven solutions.**

***Our Mission:
It's Time to Innovate Health***



Direct Messaging in Office Practicum

Direct Messaging gives practitioners and practices, a secure way to send PHI via email.

Benefit: positive impact on patient care

The screenshot displays the 'Office Practicum' (op) software interface. On the left, the 'Address Book' window is visible, featuring search filters for 'Search for:', 'Search by:', 'Category descriptor:', 'Insurance affiliation:', and 'Hospital affiliation:'. Below these is a table with columns for 'Init', 'First Name', and 'Last Name'. Overlaid on the right is the 'Edit Address' window, which includes a toolbar with icons for adding, deleting, editing, and saving. The window has tabs for 'Name/Phone', 'Address', 'Staff/Provider', 'Hospitals', and 'Specialties'. The 'Address' tab is active, showing fields for 'Address:', 'City, ST Zip:', 'Country:', 'Email address 1:', 'Email address 2:', 'DIRECT email:', 'Web page:', 'Custom (1):', 'Custom (2):', and 'Custom (3):'. The 'DIRECT email:' field is highlighted in yellow and includes a 'Publish' checkbox.

eLab Overview - Diagnostic Tests

Order type	Paper
Privacy level	In House
Lab requisition ID	Paper
Lab specimen ID	Electronic
Collection time	Lab Portal
In-house lab tech	Phone
Blood draw CPT:	Legacy Data auto generated
<input checked="" type="radio"/> not applicable <input type="radio"/> 36406 < age 3 - other vein <input type="radio"/> 36410 > age 3 <input type="radio"/> 36415 venipuncture <input type="radio"/> 36416 finger / heel stick <input type="radio"/> ...	
Specimen handling:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Include charge on superbill 99000 ... SPECIMEN HANDLING	

Test(s): 35 per order maximum

• Test Codes. Search or select a Test code below [Save As Test Group](#) [Jump to ICD10](#)

TEST GROUPS	TEST GROUPS	TEST GROUPS
Test A <input type="checkbox"/> alt, ferr,hfp	Fatigue <input type="checkbox"/> CBC, CMP, Sed Rate, EBV, TFT's, Ferritin	Endo 1 <input type="checkbox"/> CBC,Test,Lip,SBGH
Allergy <input type="checkbox"/> Mold, Animal, Cereal	Fatigue 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Sed Rate, CBC, CMP, Ferritin, EBV	
TESTS	TESTS	TESTS
223 <input type="checkbox"/> ALBUMIN	7911 <input type="checkbox"/> ALLERGY PANEL 11, MOLD GROUP	7912 <input type="checkbox"/> ALLERGY PANEL 12, ANIMAL GROUP
7915 <input type="checkbox"/> ALLERGY PANEL 15, CEREAL GROUP	823 <input type="checkbox"/> ALT	16814 <input type="checkbox"/> ANA IFA, W/REFL TO TITER/PATTERN/CASCADE
10165 <input type="checkbox"/> BASIC METABOLIC PANEL	4420 <input type="checkbox"/> C-REACTIVE PROTEIN	1759 <input type="checkbox"/> CBC (H/H, RBC, INDICES, WBC, PLT)
6399 <input type="checkbox"/> CBC (INCLUDES DIFF/PLT)	91664(F) <input type="checkbox"/> CLOSTRIDIUM DIFFICILE TOXIN/GDH W/REFL TO PCR	10231 <input type="checkbox"/> COMPREHENSIVE METABOLIC PANEL
15447 <input type="checkbox"/> EBV EARLY ANTIGEN D AB (IGG)	457 <input type="checkbox"/> FERRITIN	10265 <input type="checkbox"/> HCG,TOTAL,QL W/REFL TO QN
496 <input type="checkbox"/> HEMOGLOBIN A1c	10256 <input type="checkbox"/> HEPATIC FUNCTION PANEL	7600 <input type="checkbox"/> LIPID PANEL
29477 <input type="checkbox"/> LYME DISEASE ANTIBODY (IGG), IMMUNOBLOT	6652 <input type="checkbox"/> OVA AND PARASITES, STOOL CONC/PERM SMEAR, 3 SPEC	4485 <input type="checkbox"/> STREPTOCOCCUS, GROUP A CULTURE
7444 <input type="checkbox"/> THYROID PANEL WITH TSH		

Thank you!

