

Care Coordination is More Than a Care Coordinator

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Objectives

As a result of this session, participants will:

- Understand the difference between a care coordinator and care coordination.
- Know the key evidence- and experience-based strategies for improving care transitions and coordination.
- Be able to begin to plan for their own next steps in improving care coordination.



Who is Stratis Health?

- Independent, nonprofit, community-based Minnesota organization founded in 1971
 - Mission: Lead collaboration and innovation in health care quality and safety, and serve as a trusted expert in facilitating improvement for people and communities
- Funded by federal and state contracts, corporate and foundation grants
- Working at the intersection of research, policy, and practice
- Rural Health is longstanding priority focus



Current alignment toward care coordination

- Incentives, penalties, and new payment models are driving a shift to population health and wellness which values (and pays for!) well coordinated patient care
- New models and approaches are emerging and being tested that can inform how care is delivered
- Need and opportunity to address medical *and* psycho-social needs of patients



But it can be confusing

- What is the difference between care coordination, a care coordinator, a care navigator, a case manager, a health coach, disease management, a care guide?
- A 2007 AHRQ systematic review found 40 different definitions for “care coordination” in the literature



Key definitions

- Care Coordination: function that helps ensure that the patient’s needs and preferences for health services and information sharing across people, functions, and sites that are met over time (NQF)



Key definitions (continued)

- **Care Coordinator:** a person in charge of coordinating client care in a clinical or health care setting, typically responsible for developing care plans, arranging and tracking appointments, educating clients/patients and coordinating other aspects of clients' wellbeing



Differences

Care coordination

- A function
- Based on a population and their needs
- A deliberate, systematic organization of patient care
- Infrastructure, policies, and resources

Care coordinator

- A person
- Individualized action and support for a patient
- Could involve case management, coaching, advocacy
- May be clinical or non-clinical



How do you know you are effectively coordinating care?

In 2012, NQF endorsed 12 care coordination measures

- Medication reconciliation (4 versions)
- Acute care hospitalization
- ED use w/out hospitalization
- Advance care plan
- Timely initiation of care
- Medical home system survey
- Transition record with specified elements received by discharged patients (2 versions)
- Timely transmission of transition record



What is the RARE Campaign? A Minnesota Example

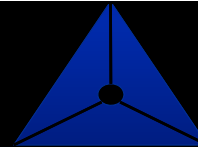
- A campaign across the continuum of care to improve care transitions and reduce avoidable hospital readmissions
 - Large-scale, statewide approach
 - Initially focused on hospitals, but with active engagement across the continuum of care and the community, acknowledging that readmissions are the result of a fragmented health care system
 - Support of key stakeholders including physicians, health plans, state agencies



RARE Campaign: Maintaining patient health after a hospital stay...



Triple Aim Goals



- Population health
 - Prevent 6,000 avoidable readmissions within 30 days of discharge by the end of 2013
 - Reduce overall readmissions rate by 20% from the 2009 and maintain that reduction through 2013.
- Care experience
 - Recapture 24,000 nights of patients' sleep in their own beds instead of in the hospital
- Affordability of care
 - Save \$50 million in health care expenses



Minnesota RARE Campaign: Evidence-based Practices

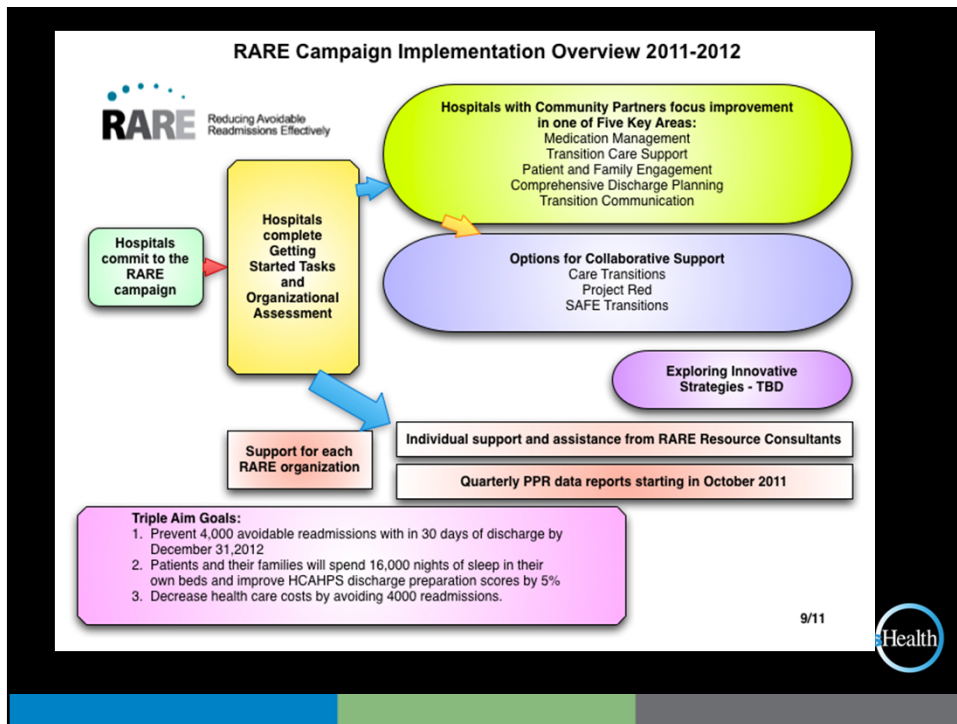
- 5 focus areas known to impact readmissions
 - Comprehensive discharge planning
 - Transitions care support
 - Transitions communication
 - Patient and family engagement
 - Medication management



Implementation of 5 Focus Areas

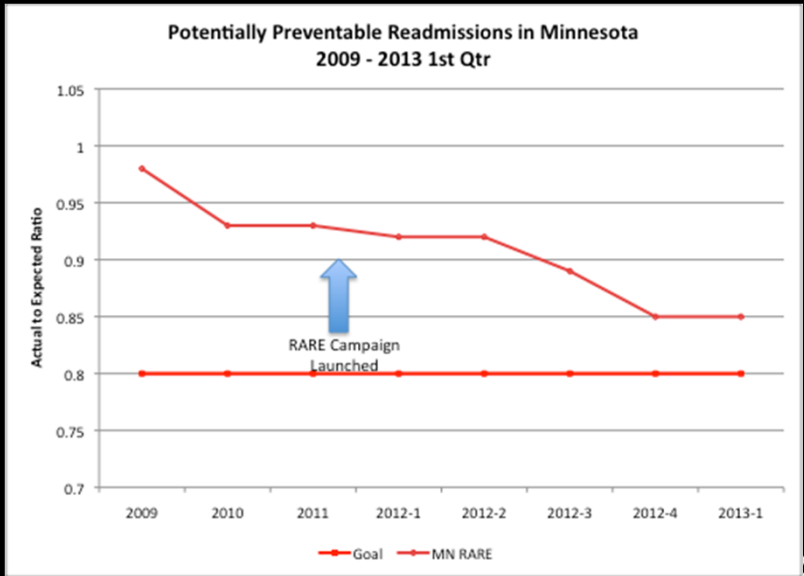
- Group learning collaboratives:
 - Choice of: Project RED, Care Transitions Interventions, SAFE Transitions of Care
- RARE Resource Consultant for each hospital
- Action Days twice a year
- Topic-specific webinars, workgroups, RARE Conversations
- Website and newsletter rich with tools and resources, stories, and more





RARE Campaign: Results

- 82 hospitals participating, accounting for more than 85% of the annual statewide hospital readmissions
 - 38 Critical Access Hospitals participating
 - Enthusiastic and engaged participation
- Prevented 5,441 readmissions between 2011 and 1st quarter of 2013
- Other care settings seek greater involvement



RARE Campaign: 5,441 Readmissions Prevented to Date



Each person represents 250 prevented readmissions, and 1,000 more nights of sleep in their own beds for Minnesotans



Care Coordination Advice and Considerations for Rural Communities

- *One Size Does not Fit All*
- *Build for Sustainability*
- *Understand your Build-or-Partner Options*
- *Engage in Data-Driven Decision Making*
- *Leverage Shared Goals and Challenges*



Advice and Considerations

- *One Size Does not Fit All: Use a comprehensive needs assessment to understand your current care coordination processes, gaps, and needs; then establish your goals and build a program to meet those goals – there is no universal or off-the-shelf solution (although there are many useful tools and resources to draw upon once you know what you need and want)*



Advice and Considerations

- *Build for Sustainability:* Care coordination is a function which is by necessity led and managed at the local rural site – you need to build your capacity through a strong interdisciplinary team, and you have unique opportunities to connect and implement in meaningful ways within and beyond the health care system in your community



Advice and Considerations

- *Understand your Build-or-Partner Options:* The temptation may be to build rather than partner to gain the comprehensive medical and psychosocial services you need for effective care coordination – instead, engage expert, trusted community-based partners who already deliver cost-effective services



Advice and Considerations

- *Engage in Data-driven Decision Making:* data, accompanied by thoughtful analysis and interpretation, is essential to good decision making – use data and analytics to make well informed, strategic, and patient-/community-centered decisions and then measure your progress, even if you have small numbers (one or more of the NFQ measures are likely to address your focus)




Advice and Considerations

- *Leverage Shared Goals and Challenges:* While there are differences across the rural communities, there also are many common challenges and needs – find peers and colleagues who can support you, teach you, share with you



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