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Understanding Your Patient Population and Patterns of Utilization

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Learning Objectives

- Use existing data to understand your target patient population
- Analyze and display utilization, financial, and quality metrics
- Develop target outcomes to include in a business plan
- Use the data to drive your programmatic priorities and financial planning
- Develop realistic care-quality and financial goals

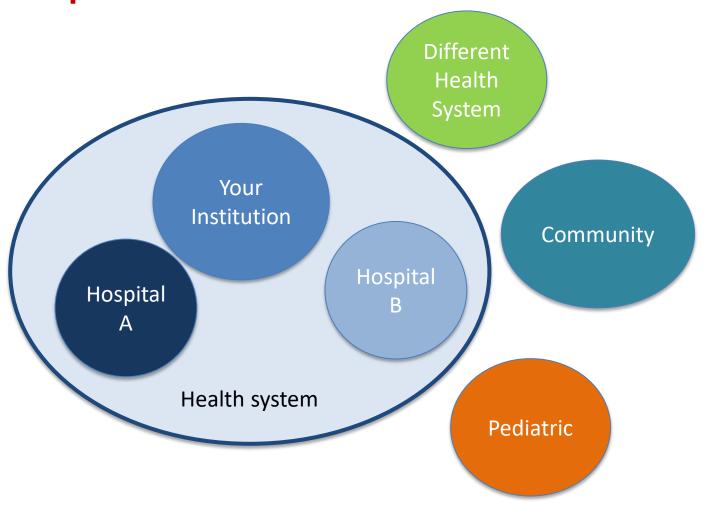
Outline

- Defining your patient population
- Using the data to guide institutional business planning
- Establishing the Penn Comprehensive Sickle Cell Program
 - Building a business plan
 - Using data to guide program development
 - Improving care in the emergency department
 - Establishing an SCD Infusion Center
 - Improving inpatient care
 - Establishing a pediatric to adult transition program
- Increasing patient access to SCD care beyond your institution

Define Your Patient Population

• Two universes

- Within your institution
- Outside your institution





Define Your Patient Population

- Principal *or* Secondary Diagnosis of SCD
- Age: Adult, age > 18 yo
- Sites of Service within your institution
 - Selected Campus/ Department
 - Inpatient: Selected Nursing Units
 - > Outpatient: ED, Observation, Clinic, Infusion Center, Other

Michalik DE et al. Acad Pediatr. 2017;17:283-287



ICD-10 Diagnosis Codes for Sickle Cell Disease

- D57.00 Hb-SS disease with crisis, unspecified
- D57.01 Hb-SS disease with acute chest syndrome
- D57.02 Hb-SS disease with splenic sequestration
- D57.1 Sickle-cell disease without crisis
- D57.20 Sickle-cell/Hb-C disease without crisis
- D57.211 Sickle-cell/Hb-C disease with acute chest syndrome
- D57.212 Sickle-cell/Hb-C disease with splenic sequestration
- D57.219 Sickle-cell/Hb-C disease with crisis, unspecified
- D57.40 Sickle-cell thalassemia without crisis
- D57.411 Sickle-cell thalassemia with acute chest syndrome
- D57.412 Sickle-cell thalassemia with splenic sequestration
- D57.419 Sickle-cell thalassemia with crisis, unspecified
- D57.80 Other sickle-cell disorders without crisis
- D57.811 Other sickle-cell disorders with acute chest syndrome
- D57.812 Other sickle-cell disorders with splenic sequestration
- D57.819 Other sickle-cell disorders with crisis, unspecified

Exclude: D57.3 Sickle Cell Trait



Gather Data from Your Institution

• Retrospectively examine all visits within a specified timeframe

Patient population

- Number of unique patients
- Demographics
 - gender, age, race, ethnicity, zip code, payer

Utilization metrics

- Distribution of visits by location
 - ED, hospitalization, and outpatient
- Care continuity
 - Hematology, other specialists
- Preventative vs acute care visits
- Admissions
 - length of stay
 - 30-day readmission rates

Quality indicators

- % on hydroxyurea
- % influenza vaccination
- % retinopathy examination
- % TCD, if indicated

Use the Data to Guide Business Planning:

- How much is the program going to cost?
 - Physician expenses
 - Staff costs (salary and fringe)
 - Costs associated with infrastructure development
 - Data collection resources quality metrics
- Identify a few quality-of-care improvements that may align with potential financial improvements



Gather Other Data to Justify Your Business Plan....

- Institutional data
 - Institution
 - Health system or network
- Data from other programs similar to what you are aspiring to build
 - Published
 - Non-published: contacts, network
- Guidelines, ASH recommendations, etc



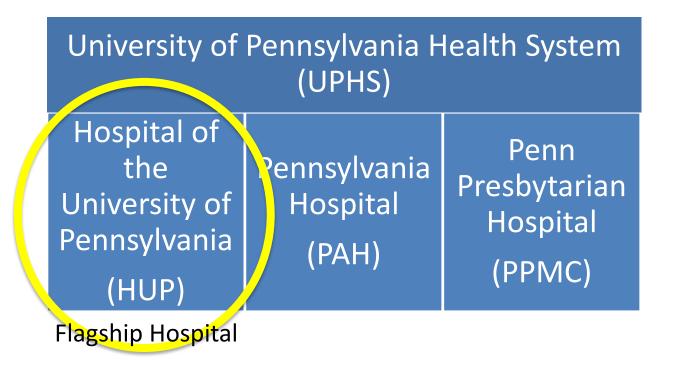
Establishing the Penn Comprehensive Sickle Cell Program



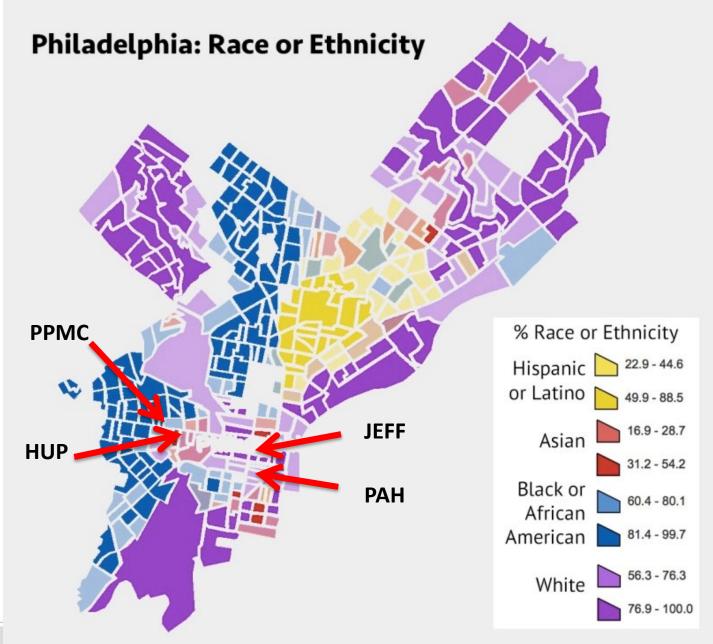


Hospital of Univ of Pennsylvania (HUP) Story Building a SCD Program Proposal 2017

- Why should we care?
- Who are we serving?
- What are the problems?
- How do we prioritize?









Who are we serving? (2017)

Adult SCD Care, Philadelphia	Estimates	Comments
Total adult patients	1500	True number unknown
Penn Medicine (UPHS)	420	
- Hospital of Univ of Penn (HUP)	70	No program
- Pennsylvania Hospital (PAH)	200	Max capacity
- Penn Presbyterian (PPMC)	150	Single private practitioner
Jefferson University Hospital	250	Program at capacity
Other: Temple, Einstein	?	Small numbers
Adults without specialized care	500-1000	

Pediatric SCD Care, Philadelphia	Total Number	Adults > 18 yo
Children's Hospital of Philadelphia (CHOP)	968	136
St Christopher's Hospital for Sick Children	394	65
TOTAL	1362	201



Building an SCD Program Proposal 2017-2018 Developing a business plan

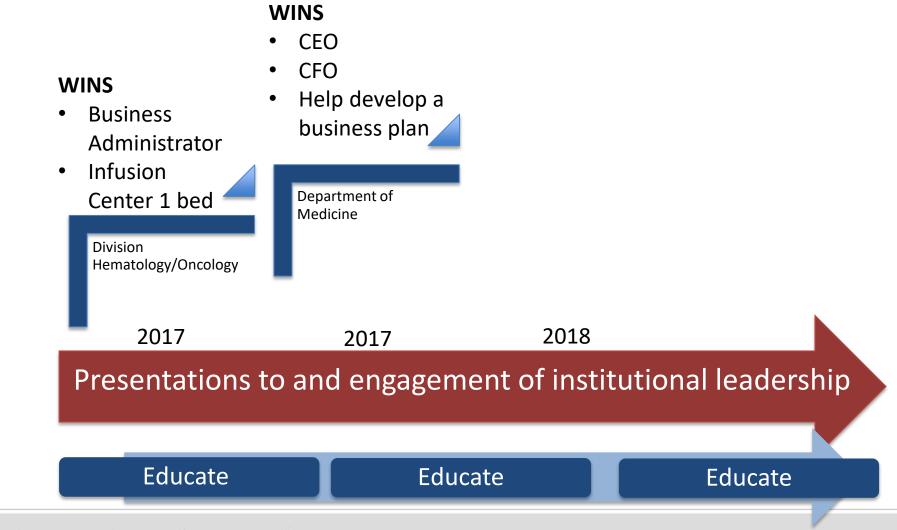
Pressure from: SCD Providers Penn Blood Center Childrens Hosp Adult Patients



A Star

Building an SCD Program Proposal 2017-2018

Developing a business plan



HUP: Business Plan in Development – 2018 Role of the physician....

- Current status Defined patient population and estimates of growth
 - HUP 70 currently
 - Community estimated 5 yr growth to 180 patients
 - CHOP transition 50 over 5 yrs
- Presented data from SCD programs at cohort institutions
 - 20-50% decrease in inpatient utilization



HUP: Business Plan in Development – 2018 Input from physician...

Create an academic clinical program that:

- Occupies a dedicated space for outpatient activities
- Staffed by existing hematologists
- Provides advanced practice and program nursing, social work, and pain psychology services
- Facilitates coordination of care after inpatient activity
- Future expansion to include dedicated space for day hospital/infusion center



HUP: Business Plan in Development – 2018 Role for Financial Teams: Chief Financial Officer, Business Administrators

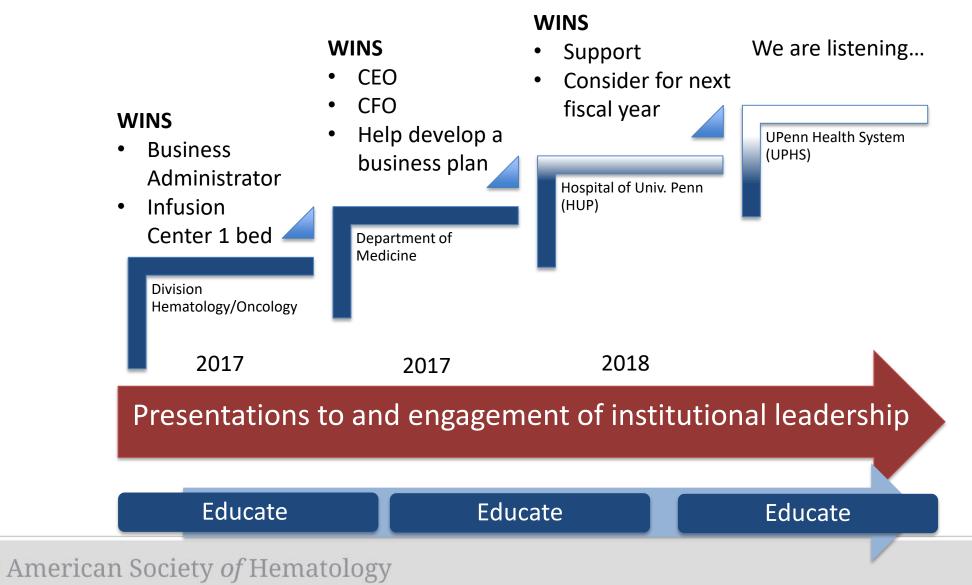
- Define the opportunity HUP
 - Total inpatient admissions at HUP
 - Average contribution margin per admission
 - Opportunity costs: 30% reduction in inpatient days would create a backfill opportunity worth 127,000 annually.

REALIZE BACKFILL OPPORTUNITY

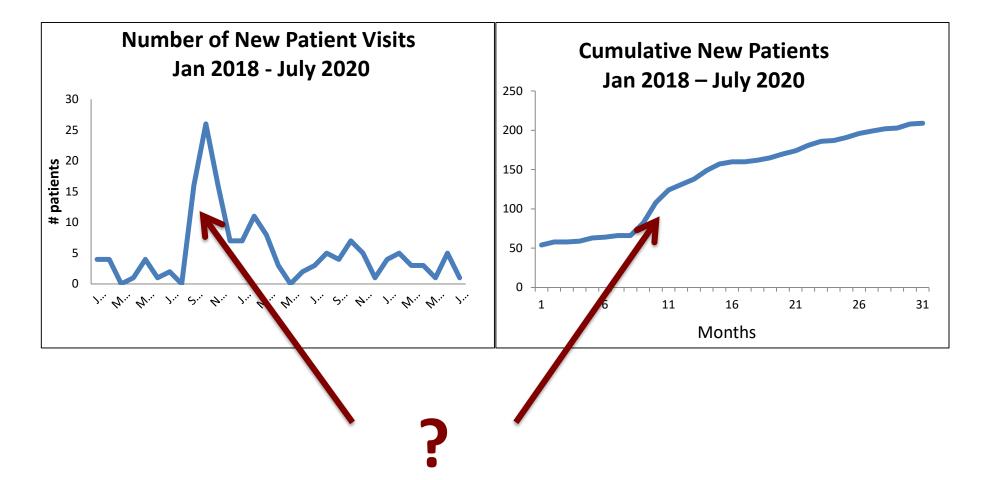
- Financial Analysis
 - Patients, Revenue per patient
 - Programmatic support
 - Physician expenses
 - Existing staff and incremental staff
 - Infrastructure space



Building an SCD Program Proposal 2017-2018 Developing a business plan



Penn Comprehensive SCD Program Growth Jan 2018 – July 2020



"Never let a crisis go to waste"

- Sudden closure of private practice caring for ~150 SCD patients at Penn Presbyterian Hospital – August 2018
 - No list of patients
 - No outpatient records in electronic health record or paper
- Office of UPHS CMO emergently engaged
 - Pain management and family medicine, ED leadership, "C-suites"
 - System wide plan developed to re-assign patients
 - Led by F. Sayani, Hematologist, SCD
 - Engagement of system resources and strategists eg, call center, triaging algorithms
 - Approximately 101 patients captured with transfer of care in first 7 weeks

Back to the drawing board! Business plan modified to reflect changing patient population and institutional priorities – 2018.

Patient Population

- Present HUP 70
- Closed practice 101
- Pediatric Transition

Utilization Data

- Over 2016, 17, 18
- Increasing inpatient utilization across UPHS
- ED visits : UPHS hospital numbers

Goals

- Centralize new patient intake
- Ambulatory care pathways system wide nurse navigation
- 30% decrease in ED visits and admissions by end FY2020 !!



New Institutional Priorities on SCD: UPHS

Change in patient population and system needs led to institutional prioritization and system-wide goals.

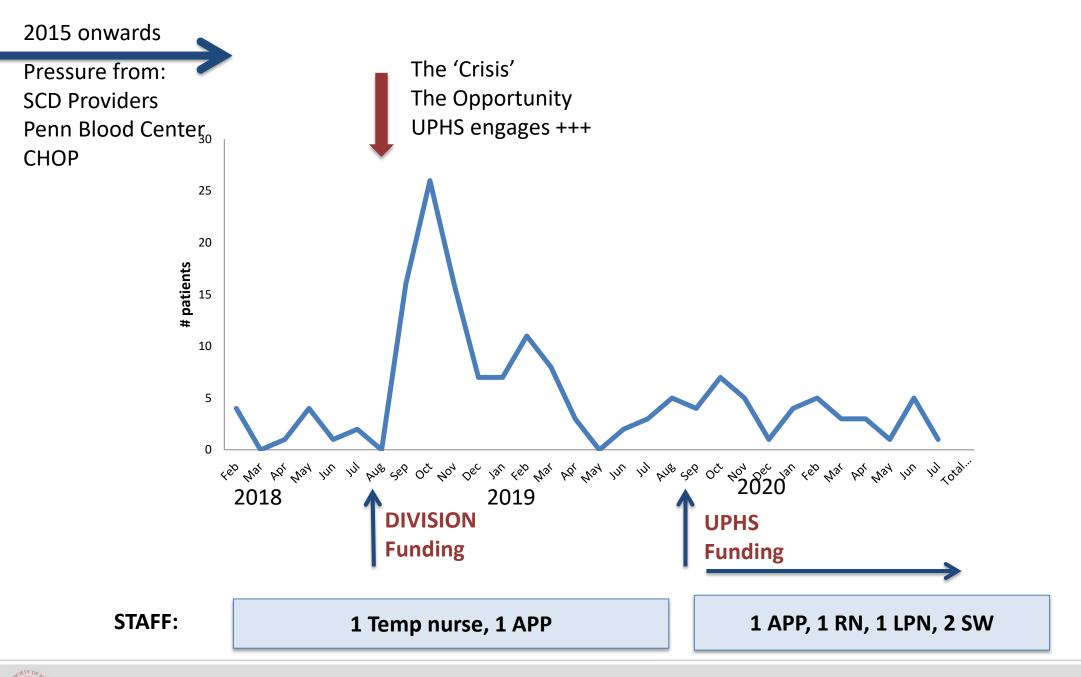
- 1. Identify sites where SCD patients will be seen in West Philly
- 2. Prioritize Inpatient vs Outpatient? OUTPATIENT
- 3. Identify the ambulatory resources needed to prevent admission and readmission
- 4. Assign a finance resource



HUP – Revised plan 2019 Business Plan

- Goals: By FY 2021
 - Reduce average length of stay by 10%
 - Reduce hospitalizations by 10%
- How: Increase outpatient resources
 - Hire new staff
 - ➤ 1 Nurse Practitioner
 - ➤ 1 RN Program coordinator
 - ➤ 1 LPN Nurse navigator
 - ➤ 2 social workers
 - ➤ 0.5 FTE psychologist
 - ~ \$ 500,000 investment in salary/benefits



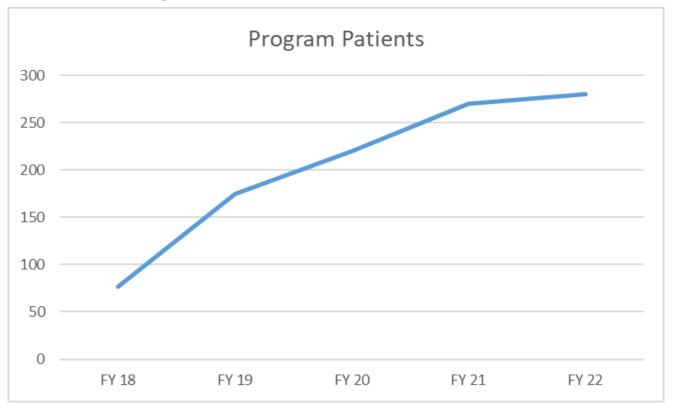


We have funding for our program!!

What next ?

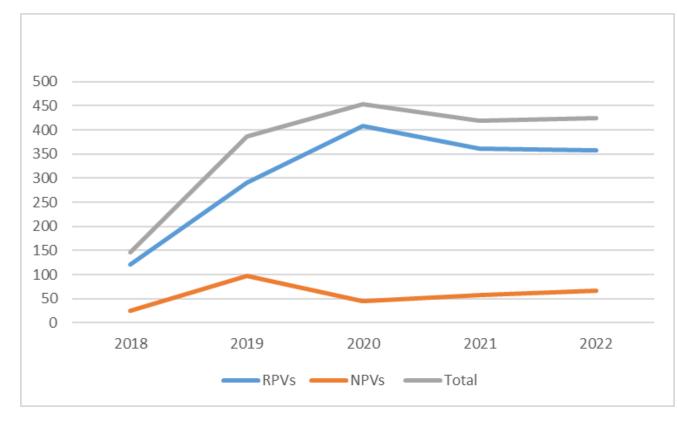


Penn Comprehensive SCD Program Growth July 2018 – Feb 2022



FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22
77	175	220	270	280

Total Completed Outpatient Visits



Fiscal Year	RPVs	NPVs	Total
2018	121	26	147
2019	290	97	387
2020	409	45	454
2021	361	58	419
2022	358	67	425

RPV, return patient visit; NPV, new patient visit

*2022 is extrapolated from January



Use the Data to Guide Program Development

Illustrative examples:

If data demonstrate:	Develop this:
Long treatment waiting times in the ED	Vertical triaging, SCD Management Pathways, Pain plans
Long waits in ED for a "bed"	'Forward flow' patient algorithm
Long ALOS	Individualized pain treatment plans PCA utilization, inspiratory spirometry, and VTE prophylaxis Dedicated social worker Inpatient provider/nursing education Enhanced outpatient care team Hematology consultation
Sub-optimal transition	Transition pathway
Pregnancies	Multi-disciplinary pathway of care
Transfusion needs	Antigen matching Allo-ab identification standardization Apheresis program (includes transfusion and vascular medicine)



Improving Care in the Emergency Department (ED)

- Patient Experience
- Number of ED admissions

2018: Lack of guidance on the care of patients with SCD in ED

- UPHS 3 downtown hospitals see approx. 1,500 SCD ED visits/year
- HUP: Approx. 300-500 ED visits/year

Patients	ED Providers	Hematologists
 Bias and stigma Long wait times Poor pain management Missed diagnoses 	 No treatment plans Lack of education/experience Poor communication 	 Poor communication Long wait times Missed diagnoses

Everyone was frustrated!



Improving Care in the ED with development of a SCD care pathway.



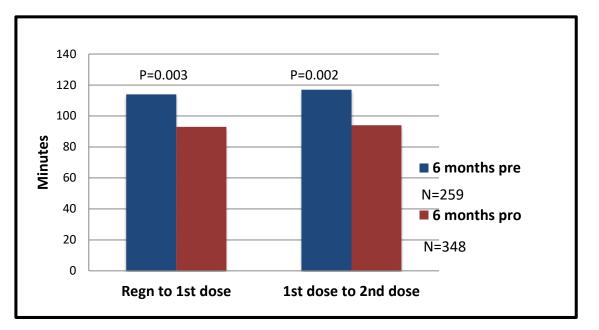
ED Champion + SCD Team Collaboration

Initial ED Management of Adults With Sickle Cell Vasoocclusive Episode (VOE)

Launched at HUP/PPMC ED Dec 2018

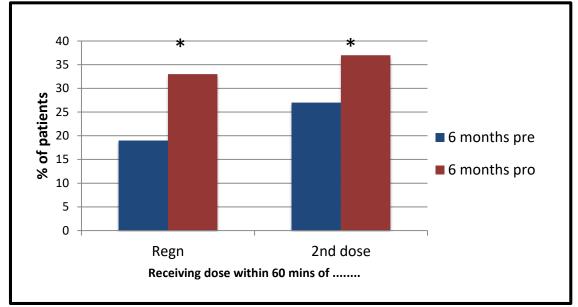


Implementation of an SCD care pathway and provider education in the ED reduced time to 1st and 2nd opioid dose.



Reduced time to first and second opioid dose

Increased percentage of patients receiving doses within 60 mins



No change in the rate of patients admitted, return visits to the ED within 7 days, or length of stay within the ED

Yui J et al. Presented at ASH Annual Meeting; December 7-10, 2019; Orlando, FL (Abs. *Blood*. 2019;134 (Supplement_1):4710).

But....limitations in the ED



OLD ED

Small, crowded Long wait times SCD patients often in hallways Patient Voices CBO metwith UPHS CEO

Pediatric Transition deficits HUP CMO

ED Challenges Wait for new ED pavilion, will be better October 2021



NEW ED

- 61 patient exam rooms
- 36 acute care rooms
- 12 forward flow rooms
- Vertical care model



Persistent SCD team engagement with the ED is paying off.....

October 2021

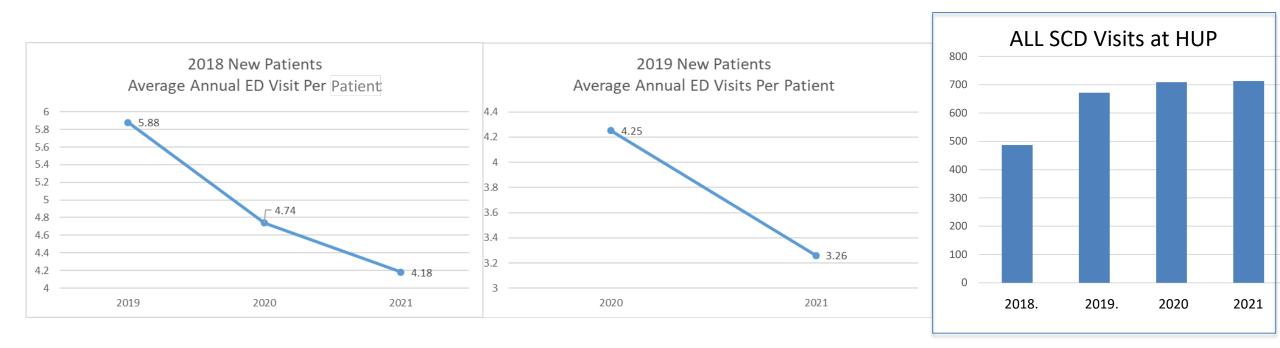


- Positive patient and provider feedback on pain plans and pathway.
- Multiple ED driven initiatives to improve SCD care
 - Using 'forward flow rooms' to improve SCD access to care
 - Nursing education
- More than 1 ED champion!
- SCD social worker engagement
 - Connected with ED Quality and Safety Officer
 - Invited to ED Clinical Effectiveness Team Meetings

ED is now driving change!



ED visits decreased in patients receiving comprehensive care



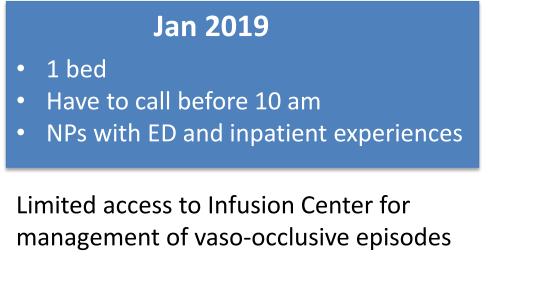
Among patients enrolled in the Penn SCD Program at HUP: 24% decrease in ED visits



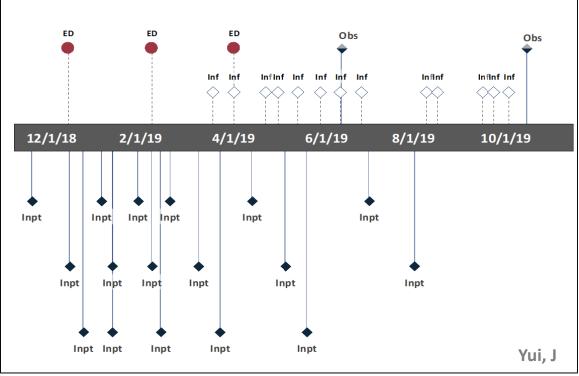
Establishing an SCD Infusion Center



SCD Infusion Center at the Oncology Evaluation Center (OEC)



Example of significant benefit in 1 patient.



Use your local data to show the impact of an infusion center



SCD Infusion Center at the Oncology Evaluation Center (OEC)

Jan 2019

- 1 bed
- Have to call before 10 am
- NPs with ED and inpatient experiences

Jan 2022

- 3 beds
- Can call up to 2 pm
- 2 trained, engaged Oncology NPs
- Pharmacist educator

SCD and OEC Teams Collaboration and Engagement

- 61 patients
- 400 visits
- Quality
 Improvement
 Projects



Improving Inpatient Care



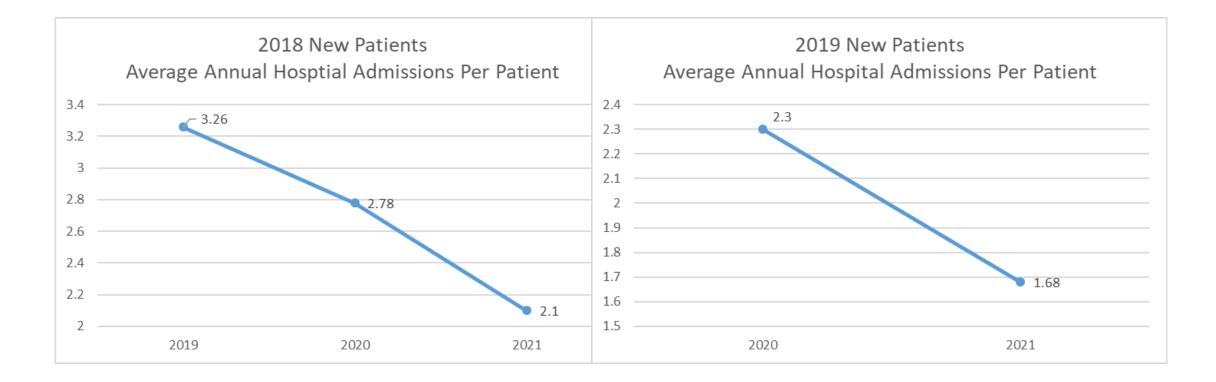
Inpatient Admissions - HUP

	FY 2018	FY2019	FY2020*	% Increase by:
Program patient panel	72	187	207	187.5
Inpatient Admissions	230	285	389	69.1
Average length of stay	4.75	5.12	4.68	

*7 months (pre-COVID)

- In 7 months of FY2020 (Pre-COVID)
 - 21% of SCD program patients were admitted
 - 20 patients account for 71% of all SCD admissions at HUP

Hospital Admissions decreased in patients receiving comprehensive care.



Among patients enrolled in the Penn SCD Program at HUP: **26% decrease in hospital admissions**



Inpatient Pain Plans - Collaborative Impact

Day 1 (First 24 hours of admission)

- Hydromorphone PCA 0 mg/hr; 0.2 mg demand, 15-min lockout; loading dose 0.4 mg; 4-hr max: 2.4 mg
- If pain is intolerable, increase demand dose 50-100%
- Acetaminophen 1000 mg PO q6h
- Scheduled Ketorolac 15 mg IV q6h (if no contraindications)
- Naloxone 0.04 mg IV x 1 PRN

Day 2 (24-48 hours into admission)

- Hydromorphone PCA 30-min lockout; 4-hr max: 2.4 mg
- Hydromorphone 2 mg PO q4h
- Acetaminophen 1000 mg PO q6h
- Ketorolac 15 mg IV q6h

Etc...



Improving Inpatient Care: Collaboration With Hospitalists



Increased engagement of other stakeholders – Div of Hospital Medicine, Center for Evidence Based Practice, CBO

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Establishing a Pediatric to Adult Transition Program



Pediatric to Adult Transition Program

- Children's Hospital of Philadelphia^{**}





QoL, Improved Survival Respect, Dignity, Equity...

- Implemented Fall 2019
- Multidisciplinary collaborative approach
- Monthly transition meetings
- Transition age: 18-25 yo
- Key to seamless transition for patient
 - Early engagement
 - Increased communication

New Patient Visits	FY20	FY21	FY22*
CHOP (Transition)	12	24	12
Community	31	37	30

Pediatric – Adult Program Collaboration

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*As of Feb 2022

Building a Comprehensive Care Team





Penn Comprehensive Sickle Cell Program Jan 2022 Infrastructure and Staff

Infrastructure	
Clinic space, growth	+
SCD day hospital/infusion	+
Infusion/transfusion services	+
Apheresis	+

Staff		
Physicians CFTE	1.25	
Nurse practitioner	1	
Nurse coordinator	1	
Nurse navigator (LPN)	1	
Social worker	2	
Psychologist	0.5	
Staff office/computers	+	
Program Manager	+/-	

Other personnel	
Business	+
Administrator	
Data analytics	+/-

Ongoing needs



Penn Comprehensive Sickle Cell Program Jan 2022 Clinical Care

Subspecialist Care	
Pharmacy - Pain	+/-
Pain specialist	+/-
Behavioral health	-
Opioid Use Disorder	+/-
Transfusion Medicine	+
Stroke Neurology	+
Pulmonary hypertension	+
Cardiology	+

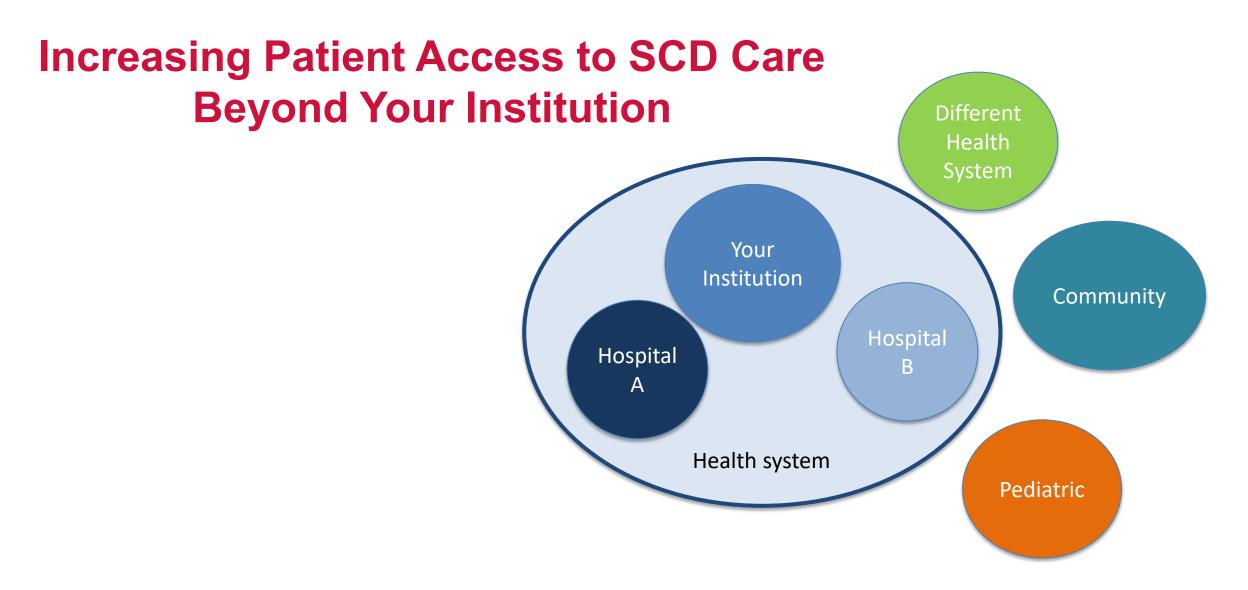
Subspecialist Care	
Renal	+
Renal transplant	+
Maternal Fetal Medicine	+
Family planning	+
Orthopedics	+
Ophthalmology	+
Urology	+
Wound care	+

Othe	er resou	ircas

MRI – Iron burden	
Penn Home in-fusion	+
Penn Home Care	+
Community health workers	+

Ongoing needs







Define SCD Population Outside of Your Institution

Patient Population	Sources of Data
Acute care settings	Health system State hospital association State Medicaid Rotating trainees and medical students
Continuity of care	State Medicaid State professional societies Other practices (academic and private)
Pediatric specialty care	Pediatric Centers
Not in care	Community-based organizations Schools and universities Places of worship Civic groups



The Penn Story: Beyond HUP

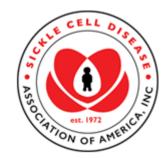




Community Collaboration

- Penn Cares Community Engagement
 - Local health fairs
- Collaboration and engagement with local SCD CBO
 - CRESCENT Foundation
 - SCDAA: Philadelphia Chapter
- Local media presence
- American Red Cross Blood Donation Drives





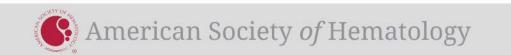
CBO, community-based organization.



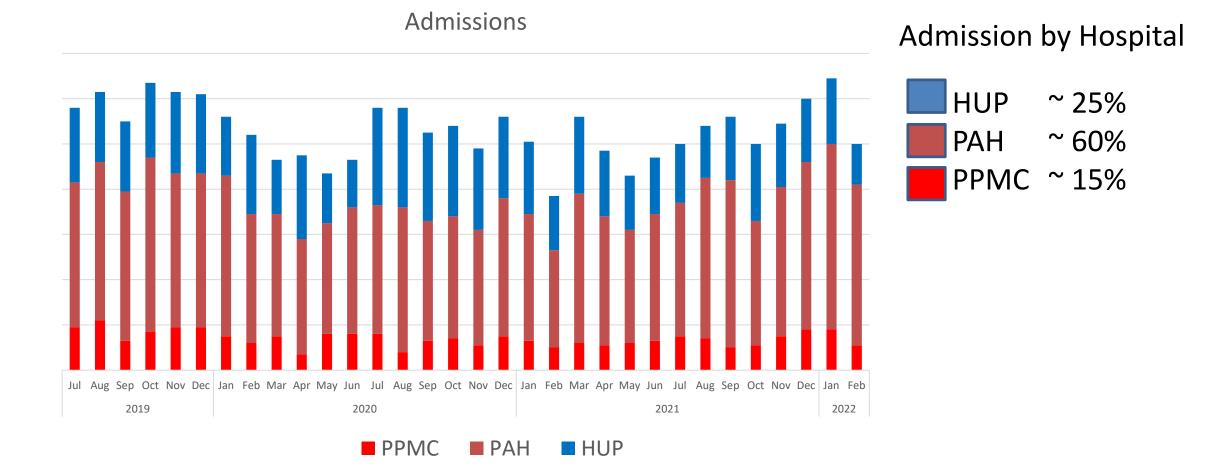
Challenge: Care Disparities Between Hospitals

Problem: Lack of standardization of care across the health system

Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania (HUP)Pennsylvania Hospital (PAH)Penn Presbytarian Hospital (PPMC)	University of Pennsylvania Health System (UPHS)			
	University of Pennsylvania	Hospital	Presbytarian Hospital	



SCD Admissions Across UPHS Downtown Hospitals



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Challenge: Care Disparities Between Hospitals

Problem: Lack of standardization of care across the health system

Goal: Standardize inpatient care of patients with SCD care across 3 downtown hospitals

Action item:

Develop SCD retreat of all stakeholders from 3 downtown hospitals Supported by UPHS Supported by Division of Hem/Onc Assigned strategist/consulting specialists (Penn Medicine Academy) Focus groups under way Retreat planned : June 29, 2022!



What we have learned over the last 4 years...

- Use the data to form the basis of your 'asks' and business plan.
- As your program grows, use the evolving data to demonstrate wins and to set priorities.
- Use data to engage stakeholders, to secure support.
- Look for resources that can be shared towards the common goal.
- Find an institutional leader who will be your advocate.
- Find champions in the ED, inpatient, etc. Look beyond physicians.
- Engage, engage, engage patients.



Back to Business: A Work in Progress.....

- Secure institutional support for your program
 - Network with hospital-based colleagues to find data/data analysis resources
 - Appeal to hospital leadership for financial and other support
 - Show the value of your program to the hospital
 - Cost reduction overall
 - Revenue enhancement
 - Patient and staff satisfaction
 - Community satisfaction and endorsement



Janis Bozzo



Last few thoughts.....

Start with a small proposal that is likely to be successful.

Show success to build institutional support.

Modify your goals and strategies as you move along.

You are not alone!



In conclusion....

- Use existing data to understand your target patient population
- Analyze and display utilization, financial, and quality metrics
- Develop target outcomes to include in a business plan
- Use the data to drive your programmatic priorities and financial planning
- Develop realistic care quality and financial goals
- Find friends and collaborators
- Recognize challenges and re-evaluate goals and approach regularly



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