

## Identifying Undiagnosed Hypertension through Health IT Optimization

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## Housekeeping

- Please keep lines muted when not speaking.
- This session is being recorded.
- Slides and a recording will be available.

#### Toolbox

- Use the chat box to communicate with the speaker and participants.
- Turn on your webcam.
- Polls and questions via **menti.com**

#### Welcome



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Community Health Care
Public Health Seattle & King County

CHAS Health Native Project

HealthPoint

**NEW Health** 

**Neighborcare Health** 

# Identifying Undiagnosed Hypertension Through Health IT Optimization

**HEALTH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY,** 



#### Agenda

- Introduction
- Goal and Value Proposition
- Use of HIT
- Patient Engagement
- Getting Started!

#### Intro to HITEQ

The HITEQ Center is a HRSA-funded National Cooperative Agreement that collaborates with HRSA partners including Health Center Controlled Networks, Primary Care Associations and other National Cooperative Agreements to support health centers in full optimization of their EHR/Health IT systems.

HITEQ identifies and disseminates resources for using health information technology (IT) to improve quality and health outcomes. HITEQ includes:

- A searchable web-based health IT knowledgebase with resources, toolkits, training, and a calendar of related events
- Workshops and webinars on health IT and QI topics
- Technical assistance and responsive teams of experts to work with health centers on specific challenges or needs

Contact HITEQ for training or technical assistance

#### HITEQ SERVICES SUPPORT:

- Health IT Enabled Quality Improvement
- EHR Selection & Implementation
- Health Information Exchange
- Health IT/QI Workforce Development
- Value-Based Payment
- Privacy & Security
- Electronic Patient Engagement
- Population Health Management
   Social Determinants of Health
- Achieving Meaningful Use
- Telehealth & Telemedicine

#### email us at hiteqinfo@jsi.com!

# Goals and Value Proposition Why Focus on Undiagnosed

Why Focus on Undiagnosed Hypertension?

## Value Proposition

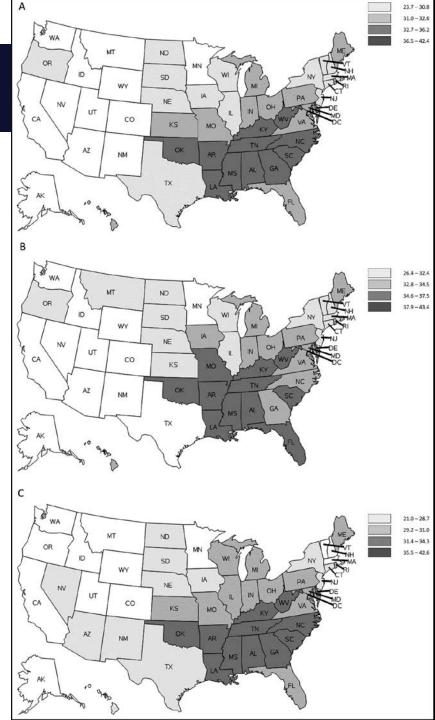
#### Value Proposition

- Morbidity + mortality
- Your care compared to expected prevalence rates
- COVID + heart health
- Impact of undiagnosed focus on hypertension control rates

### Washington Data

Hypertension -> heart attacks + strokes

11.5 unaware and untreated for high blood pressure



#### Washington Data



## **Estimating Prevalence**

18-44 years 45-64 years 65-74 years 75-85 years 間 Clear All Number of Comorbidities 1 Age Group **Details** Race-ethnicity per Patient **Number of Patients** (years) Men Women 18-44 Non-Hispanic white n/a V 18-44 Non-Hispanic black n/a 18-44 Hispanic n/a 18-44 Other n/a 18-44 Missing V n/a Calculate Expected Prevalence > ♠ Back

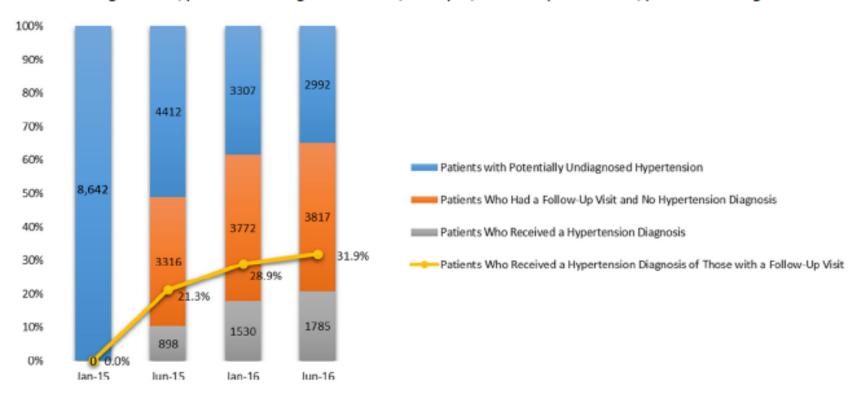
## COVID19

	Impact on COVID-						
Level of Evidence	Condition	19 Severity	Notes				
Strongest and Most Consistent Evidence	Serious heart conditions, such as heart failure, coronary artery disease, or cardiomyopathies		On previous version of list as "Serious Heart Conditions"				
	Cancer	Systematic Review [6] Cohort Study [7, 8] Case Series [9]	New to updated list as of july 17, 2020				
	Chronic kidnev disease	Case Series [10	On previous version of list as "Chronic				

Mixed Evidence	Asthma	Cohort Study [14, 39, 40, 41] Case Series [17]	On previous version of list
	Cerebrovascular disease	Meta Analysis [42, 43, 44, 45] Synthesis of Evidence [46] Cohort Study [1, 2, 47, 48, 49]	New to updated list as of June 25, 2020
	Hypertension	Cohort Study [1, 2, 49, 50, 51] Systematic Review [52] Meta Analyses [3, 4, 53]	New to updated list as of June 25, 2020

#### Measurement

Undiagnosed Hypertension Longitudinal Study Group by Follow-Up Visit and Hypertension Diagnosis



Source: Meador, M et al, Improving Identification and Diagnosis of Hypertensive Patients Hiding in Plair Sight (HIPS) in Health Centers

## Undiagnosed to



## Undiagnosed to



# Health Information Technology

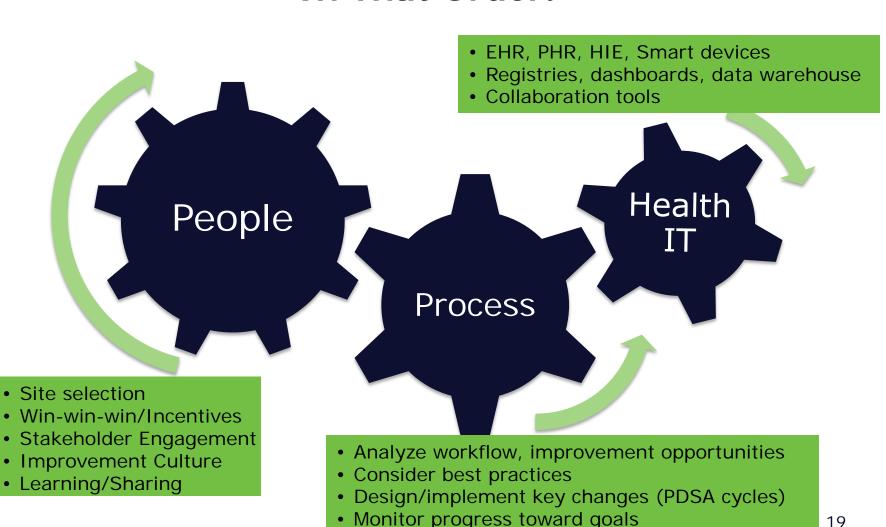
Tools to Get From Unknown to Diagnosed

#### HIT

- CDS
- Screening
- Evidence based guidelines
- Coding and Diagnosing
- Registries
- Data driven QI

#### Focus: People, Process, and Health IT

#### In That Order!



Continually improve clinical and QI work

#### Support Care Decisions/Actions

## Clinical Decision Support (CDS) Definition:

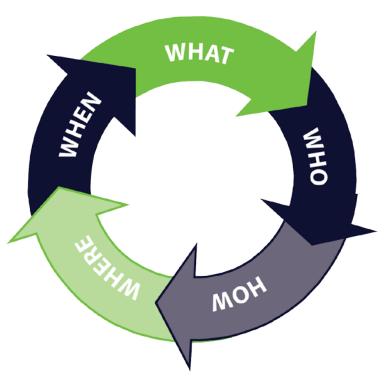
A *process* for enhancing health-related decisions and actions with pertinent clinical knowledge and patient information to improve health and healthcare delivery. *Improving outcomes with CDS, 2nd Ed. HIMSS 2012* 

- □ Very broad: way beyond alerts, order sets; invites more creative use of data/Health IT
- □ Includes many things health centers are already doing (though perhaps not optimally)

#### **Use CDS 5 Rights Framework**

To improve targeted care processes/outcomes, get:

- the right information
  - ✓ evidence-based, actionable... [what]
- •to the right people
  - √ clinicians and patients... [who]
- in the right formats
  - ✓ Registry reports, documentation tools, data display, care plans... [how]
- through the right channels
  - ✓ EHR, patient portal, smartphones, home monitoring, HIE ... [where]
- •at the right *times* 
  - ✓ key decision/action, prior to visits ... [when]



#### 3 Key HIT/QI Questions

Regarding target-focused workflow/info

flow:

What should we be doing to produce better processes and results?



What are we currently doing? What are we trying to improve and what is the baseline?

What changes might we make to produce better processes and results?

#### Screening

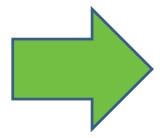
- Screening and Registry diagnosis policy
- Workflow process map
- report for identification
- Flags when BP out of range
- BP measurement flow sheet

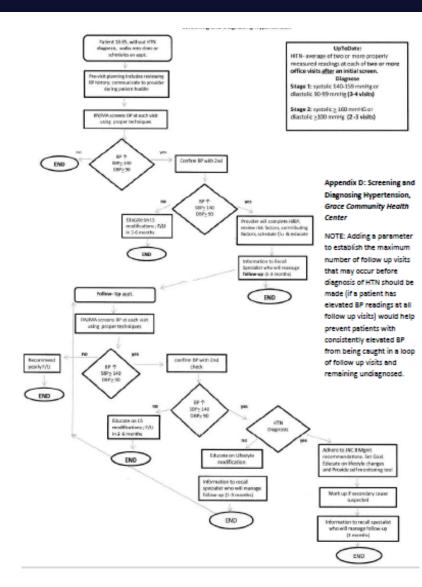
#### Screening & Diagnosis Policy

- How many readings?
  - How to flag for next visit
  - Stage 1 vs Stage 2
- In what time frame?
- Repeating measurement at the visit
- Follow up

#### Screening - Flowchart

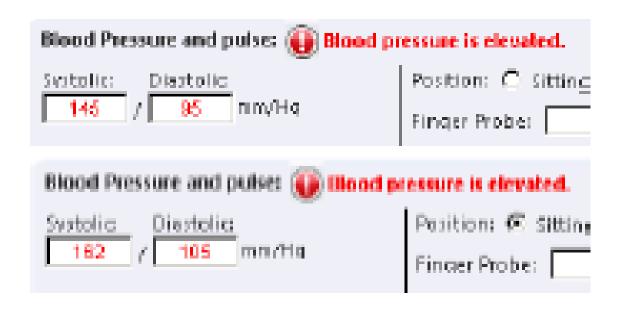
- How many readings?
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## Screening – EHR Configurations

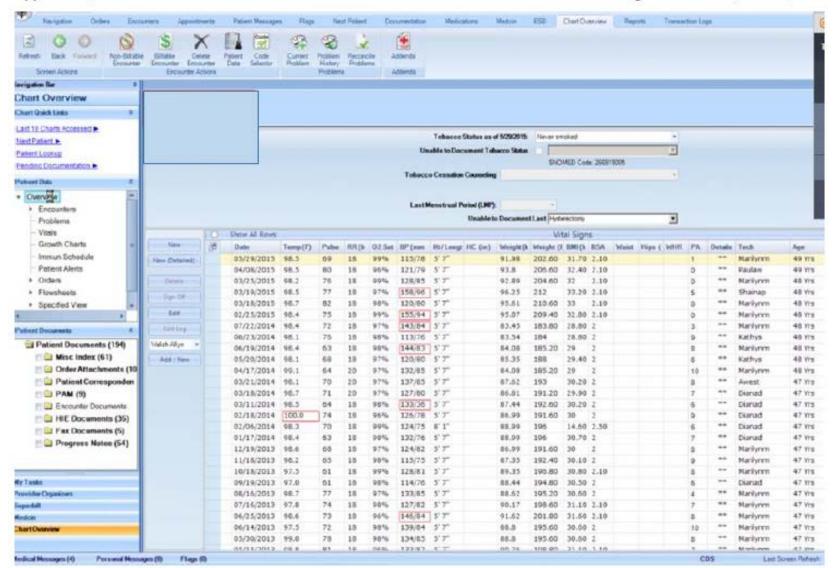
- BP out of range





### Screening – EHR Configurations

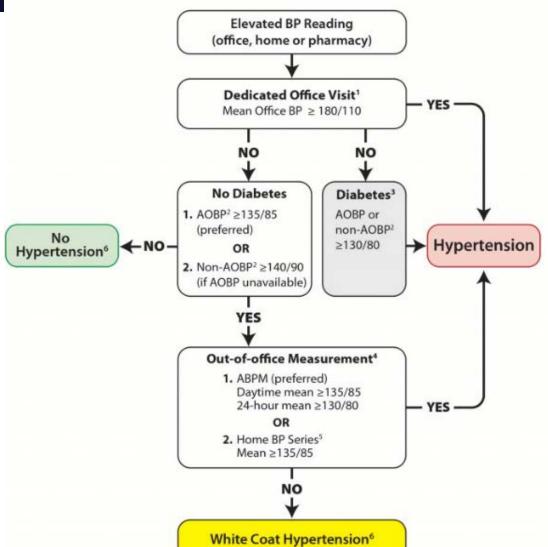
Appendix Q: Blood Pressure Flow Sheet with Red Framed Alerts for Elevated Blood Pressure Readings - SuccessEHS, ARcare/KYcari



## Embed Evidence-Based Guidelines into Workflows and Enhancements

- Review guidelines and select the best one(s) for your clinical setting. Make sure they are based on the best medical evidence.
  - Identify existing guidelines. \*done in the previous steps!
  - Have providers review and discuss guidelines to develop consensus.
  - Customize guidelines as needed, within the boundaries of the evidence.
  - Review and update guidelines and agreed upon workflows for care regularly.
- Consider conducting a baseline chart audit to benchmark your current practice against agreed upon guidelines.
  - Agree before the audit which patients to include. Do NOT omit charts because a randomly selected chart is not that of a "typical" patient. \*part of data validation
- Use a standardized assessment to diagnose and determine disease control and risk for complications to guide management for all patients. Be sure that this information is included in accordance with the 5 Rights.
- Use flowsheets, pathways, or checklists to embed enhancements/ protocols into daily practice. Link guidelines to the information system to provide prompts.
- Remove barriers identified with any previous guidelines or workflows.

#### Coding and Diagnosing



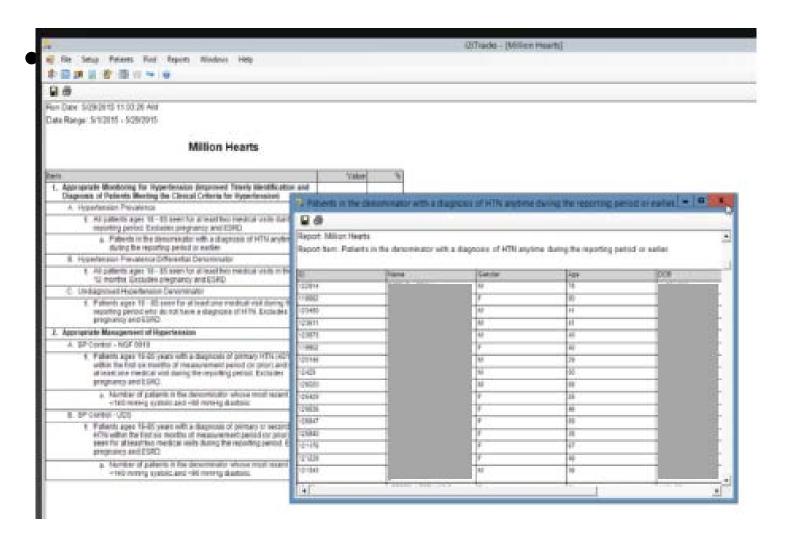
#### Notes:

- If AOBP is used, use the mean calculated and displayed by the device. If non-AOBP (see note 2) is used, take at least three readings, discard the first and calculate the mean of the remaining measurements. A history and physical exam should be performed and diagnostic tests ordered.
- AOBP = Automated Office BP. This is performed with the patient unattended in a private area.
  - **Non-AOBP** = Non-automated measurement performed using an electronic upper arm device with the provider in the room.
- Diagnostic thresholds for AOBP, ABPM, and home BP in patients with diabetes have yet to be established (and may be lower than 130/80 mmHq).
- Serial office measurements over 3-5 visits can be used if ABPM or home measurement not available.
- Home BP Series: Two readings taken each morning and evening for 7 days (28 total).
   Discard first day readings and average the last 6 days.
- Annual BP measurement is recommended to detect progression to hypertension.

ABPM: Ambulatory Blood Pressure Measurement AOBP: Automated Office Blood Pressure

Nerenberg, Kara A. et al. Hypertension Canada's 2018 Guidelines for Diagnosis, Risk Assessment, Prevention, and Treatment of Hypertension in Adults and Children. *Can J Cardiol*.

#### Registries



#### Registries - Recalling Patients

#### **Grace Community Health Care**

#### Recall Process

#### Hypertension Patients Hiding In Plain Sight (HIPS)

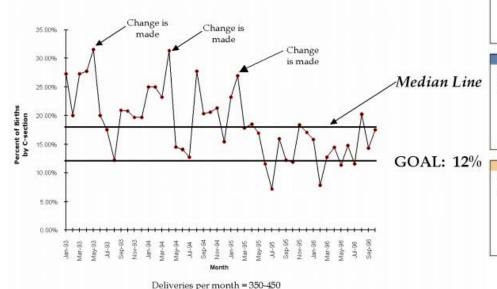
Run "potential missed opportunity" registry reports monthly

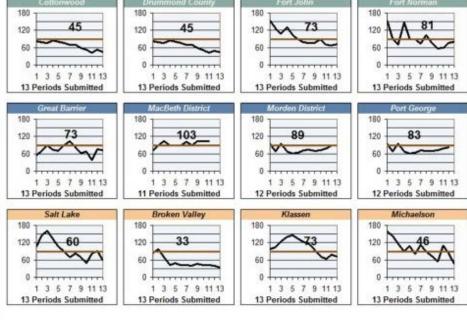
- Provider given information about patients identified during chart review as "potentially a Missed Opportunity". Provider will indicate patients who qualify for a recall.
- Nurse will call patient and inform them that a chart review revealed that their BP had been elevated during their last couple of visits and ask them to come in for a nurse visit (schedule should coincide with Provider schedule)
  - Document call, including refusal to come in, in telephone template
  - · Two (2) attempts at phone calls then if unsuccessful
  - Send the patient a card/letter if not able to reach by phone
- Blood Pressure taken at Nurse Visit
  - · Ideally, patient has rested quietly before you obtain BP
  - · Ensure Proper Cuff size
  - Ensure Proper Positioning
- 4. Nurse Visit: If initial BP Check is
- <140/90: Discuss BP results with patient and educate as appropriate</li>
- Stage 1 or Stage 2: Take 2<sup>rd</sup> confirmatory BP in 5 minutes. If the second BP is ≤ 140/90 inform
  patient that their BP is elevated and send a task to inform the provider. If second BP is ≥
  160/100 find provider for direction.
- Provider will determine next steps; consider diagnosis (HTN or Elevated BP)

- Scripting
- Method of contact
- Number of attempts
- In office or telehealth

#### Data Driven QI - Monitoring

 Monitoring data allows you to identify issues as they arise, and act quickly to implement quality improvement activities.





Available here on HITEQCenter.org

#### Collecting Related Data

Data Collection Plan											
Issue (Explain for what specific issue you are collecting data.)											
Que	estions (What are you hop	ing to learn from this data?)									
1)	, , ,										
2)		ing to learn from this data?)									
3)											
		1	,	Sample size		How/Where	By when	How often			
	Definition	Measure type	Baseline	(n=?)	Who	(Method/source)	(Specific deadline)	(Frequency of collection)	Reporting Method		
	(Characteristic, numerator/denominator)	(Process, outcome, patient experience)	(Current or historical levels)		(Responsible team members)				(Approach to communicating/sharing)		
1)											
$\perp$											
2)											
3)											
		4 14 1									
Review Date: (Date results are discussed with team)  What does the data tell us? Did our questions get answered? What information do we still need?											
-	at does are dota tell do	Bra dar questions get an	onered who make the	non ao me oan need							
What worked well?											
What could be improved?											

#### Creating the Plan

 Using a QI methodology such as <u>PDSA cycles</u>, engage frontline staff and all key stakeholders in care processes and results to design, implement and evaluate the selected enhancements.

Act

Study

Plan

Do

Be sure to do this work **with** all the stakeholders and not **to** them (i.e., seek and act on team member and patient input and feedback throughout the process).

#### Data Driven QI

- Missed opportunities
- Change in number of Dx
- Prevalence of hypertension
- Stratify by race, insurance, etc.

## Patient Engagement

#### **SMBP**

SMBP is a tool that can be used to confirm diagnosis

- Recent elevated BP in office
- High BP measure out of office

#### SMBP - Validated Devices



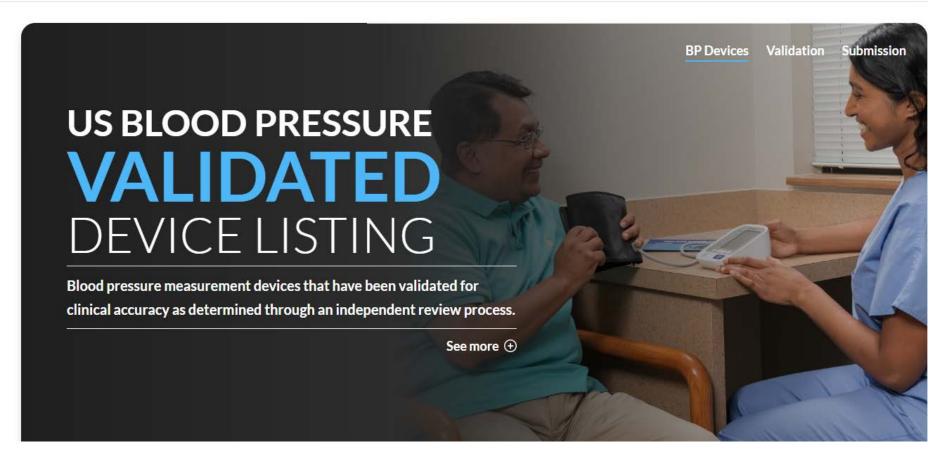




validatebp.org







### **Priority Populations**



- Black (42.4%) and Native American(27.2%) populations
  - Prevalence compared to county/state prevalence?
  - Elevated w/o Dx compared to universal patient population
  - Routine vs urgent care visits

#### Measuring Discrimination

#### Items

- 1. Frequently treated with less courtesy than others
- 2. Frequently treated with less respect than others
- 3. Frequently received poorer service than others
- 4. Frequently people think you're not smart
- 5. Frequently people are afraid of you
- 6. Frequently people act like you are dishonest
- 7. Frequently people act better than you
- 8. Frequently called names/insulted
- 9. Frequently threatened/harassed

## **Getting Started**

# What are you committed to doing next?

- Screen at every visit
- Data driven improvement
- Evidence based guidelines and protocols
- Registries
- Accurate BP Measurement
- Identification of hypertension during visit
- Optimize hypertension diagnosis

#### Resources

- CDS/QI Worksheet.
- NACHC HIPS Change Package
- Measuring Discrimination Resources
- Improving Identification and Diagnosis of Hypertensive Patients Hiding in Plain Sight (HIPS) in Health Centers (article)

#### Thank you!

Please complete our short evaluation.

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www.wacommunityhealth.org