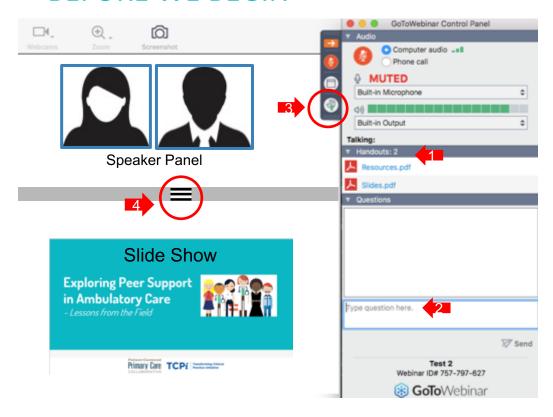
Choosing Wisely in Vulnerable Populations

Dr. Lisa Letourneau





BEFORE WE BEGIN



- Click the Handouts pane to download slides and additional resource materials.
- 2. Submit your questions anytime by typing in the box. We'll do Q&A at the end of each session.
- 3. Raise you hand () if you'd like to speak, ask questions, or participate in the conversations You will be unmuted
- 4. Adjust the size of the speaker panel and the slide show



AFTER THE WEBINAR



Please complete the post-webinar survey. Your feedback will be appreciated!



We will send you the recording and post the slides and additional materials for download at

www.pcpcc.org/webinars



ABOUT PCPCC



Patient Centered Primary Care Collaborative (PCPCC)

Mission:

To promote collaborative approaches to primary care improvement

- Patient-Centered Care
- Person Family Engagement
- Patient Activation
- Improved Cost/Quality/Experience Outcomes

PCPCC Support and Alignment Network (PCPCC SAN)

is a collaborative approach to improving person and family, clinician, and community strategies for engagement





PCPCC facilitates development of webinars/learning sessions, a resource library, and tools that are being spread to a wider audience through our members and supporters.

Online Initiatives Map
Bize-Sized Learning Modules
PFCC.Connect by IPFCC
Choosing Wisely (CW)

Parent to Parent (P2P)
Raising Special Kids Program

Visit PCPCC website for our innovative resources at www.pcpcc.org/tcpi

Our Speakers for Today



Lisa Letourneau MD, MPH, FACP PCPCC



Kelly Rand MA, CPH ABIM Foundation





Objectives:

- Gain an understanding of lessons learned from safety net organizations who have implemented Choosing Wisely
- Become familiar with tools to help implement in this setting
- Hear insights gathered from low income patients on overuse



Implementing Choosing Wisely in Safety Net Settings

- Literature review
- Focus group conversations
- 1:1 interviews with Choosing Wisely "alums" from safety net settings



"Overuse of low-value care is common among patients without insurance or with Medicaid. Rates of low-value and high-value care were similar among physicians serving vulnerable patients and other physicians."

• Low-Value Medical Services in the Safety-Net Population. Barnett ML, Linder JA, Clark CR, Sommers BD. JAMA Intern Med. 2017 Jun 1;177(6):829-837.



Building CW Toolkit for Decreasing LVC in Safety-Net Settings

• Framework:

- Supporting effective patient messaging
- Engaging clinicians
- Changing care in practice

• Structure:

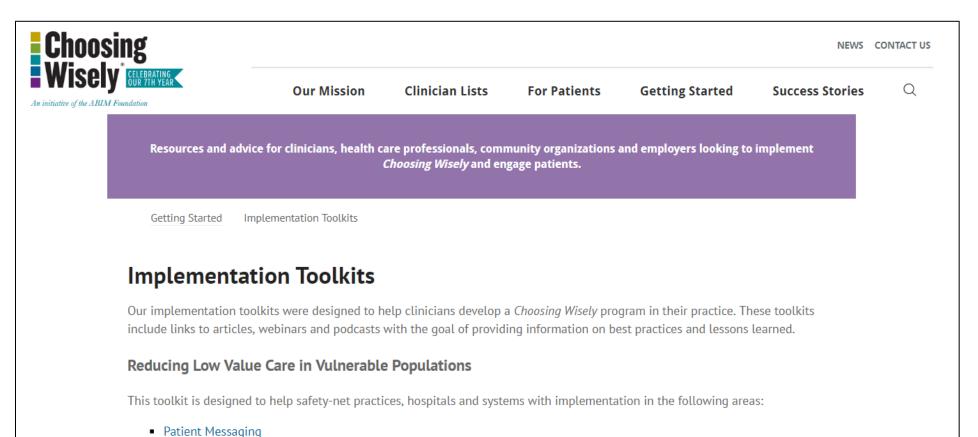
- Brief tips: "Five things to consider..."
- Quick resources
- More in-depth reading



Safety-Net Setting Toolkit

Clinician Engagement

Changing Care in Practice



Choosing Wisely

An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

Patient Engagement

If you have five minutes...

Consider these five things when communicating with vulnerable patients about low-value care:

Many patients want to be active participants in their healthcare decisions. Clinicians can build trust by engaging in active listening to them.



- Consider including these crucial components of your *Choosing Wisely* conversations: Frame the message in a positive; outline the risks and benefits; and explain the care plan and next steps.
- Involve your care team so patients hear the Choosing Wisely message in multiple ways from multiple people.
- Reinforce your message with posters, decision aids and additional patient-centered materials.
- Partner with your organization's communications staff and community partners to help spread the message that more care is not always better care.



Clinician Engagement

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If you have five minutes...

Five things to consider when working to decrease low-value care when serving vulnerable populations:

Keep the focus of clinician-patient conversations on improving patient safety (vs. decreasing health care costs).



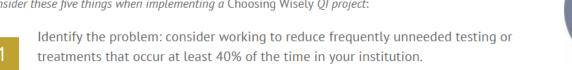
- Be sure to present your recommendations respectfully and non-judgmentally.
- Involve your care team so patients hear the Choosing Wisely message in multiple ways from multiple people.
- Be aware that most patients value your time with them more than the tests or treatments you order; patients generally appreciate and are open to honest conversations.
- Consider coupling conversations that focus on reducing LVC with complimentary messages re: opportunities to increase high value care (e.g. preventive care).



Changing Care in Practice

If you have five minutes...

Consider these five things when implementing a Choosing Wisely QI project:





- Consider "balancing" overuse and safety measures with "do no harm" messaging, and/or pairing a low-value care reduction initiative with efforts to increase high-value care (e.g. promoting evidence-based preventive screening).
- Use a multi-intervention model when implementing quality improvement efforts to reduce low-value care.
- Incorporate Choosing Wisely into practice workflows.
- Engage patient and family advisors in planning and implementing your improvement efforts.



Case Study 1: Veteran Affairs' Multifaceted Intervention

- Multi-faceted intervention to promote advance care planning discussion at group of Veterans' Health Administration outpatient clinics:
 - Physician reminders
 - Chart reminder flags
 - A booklet sent to intervention patients in advance of their appointment
 - A postcard reminder to review the booklet
 - A meeting with a social worker to answer questions or complete an advance directive
- Resulted in nearly two-fold increase in key measures compared with control group:
 - Advance care planning discussions (64 percent vs. 38 percent)
 - Advance care planning chart notes (47 percent vs. 24 percent)
 - Living wills (48 percent vs. 23 percent),

Pearlman RA, Starks H, Cain KC, Cole WG. Improvements in advance care planning in the Veterans Affairs System: Results of a multifaceted intervention. Arch Intern Med. Mar 28 2005;165(6):667-674.

Case Study 2: San Francisco Health Network



SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

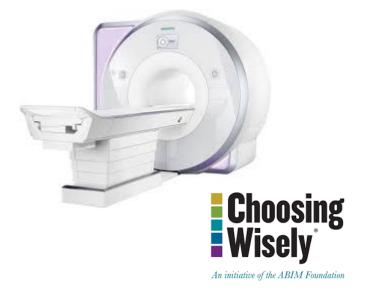
Interventions

- Displayed radiation exposure information for CT scan
- Displayed Medicaid reimbursement information for ultrasound, MRI and CT scans
- Conducted web-based survey to assess primary care clinicians' perceived utility

Results

- Ratio of CTs to ultrasounds declined by 15%
- Ratio of MRIs to ultrasounds declined by 13%.
- Survey reached 63% of primary care clinicians
- Safety (radiation exposure) information was more influential than cost information





Case Study 3: LA County + USC Medical Center

Interventions include:

- Establishing new clinical guidelines
- Changing workflows and surgery requirements
- Physician champions
- Clinical education
- Commitment posters

Results:

- 45% reduction in inappropriate antibiotic prescribing
- Prior to cataract surgery:
 - 100% reduction in x-rays
 - 100% reduction in EKG testing
 - 95% decrease in lab tests



Case Study 4: Cornerstone Health System

Interventions include:

- Clinical pathways in EMR
- Peer-to-peer training
- Changes to order sets
- Provider feedback
- Patient materials

Results:

- 33% reduction in inappropriate antibiotic prescribing
- 45% reduction DEXA scans
- 76% reduction too-frequent Pap tests



Overuse Messaging to Vulnerable Populations

Kelly Rand



Methodology:



Philadelphia, PA



Hartford, CT

Four focus groups

- Nov. 2018 Philadelphia, PA
- Dec. 2018 Hartford, CT
- 33 participants; ~8 per group
 - Women (17) and Men (16)
 - Black (13), Hispanic (12), White (8) Participants
- All "low-income"
 - <250% of FPL
- Frequent healthcare consumers
 - at least 4x per year
- Mixed insurance coverage
 - 15 Medicaid; 12 commercial; 5 none



Core Findings:

Choosing Wisely message concepts resonate with underserved patients.

- ✓ Some medical care is ineffective and unnecessary.
- ✓ Some common prescriptions, procedures and tests are overused and should be questioned.
- ✓ Patients and physicians should have conversations about what is the *right* care for the patient's condition.
- ✓ Regardless of a patient's income, insurance status, ethnicity or other factors, his/her opinions <u>must</u> be part of any medical decision making.
- ✓ Implicit contradictions in participants' replies show a health care system in transition and provide initial insights into the barriers and motivators for these types of conversations.



Participants are willing to challenge their doctors about care decisions.

"If the doctor says, "Do X, Y and Z," and you're not sure about that, what do you do? I will question it first. If you give me a good enough reason, I say, "Yes, let's do it." If not, then I'll say, "No. I won't do that."



Participants expressed relatively low levels of trust in their providers.

"A couple visits that I've had, at the doctor or the ER specifically, where I go in there with a problem, and they're not addressing it ... they were completely looking past everything I was saying, and they were just pushing me out the door."

- Hartford Participant



Participants research treatment options and trust their own judgment.

"Before I go, I try to do as much research as I possibly could so that I'm educating myself a little bit as to what the diagnosis might be, or what the options might be, so that she doesn't try to sell me on something that I don't know anything about."

- Hartford Participant

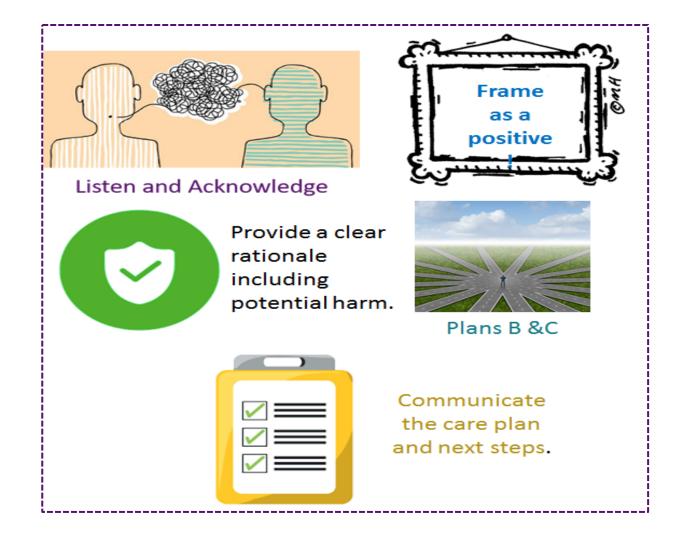


More than anything, low-income focus group participants wanted to be <u>heard</u> by the health care system.

"When I got new insurance, I had to switch doctors. The last time I regularly went to see a primary care physician, I wasn't really comfortable with them. They did misdiagnose me. Didn't really believe what I was saying, thinking I was exaggerating things or making things up. They would put me on a medication that almost killed me, because it was the wrong thing because they ... weren't really listening to what I was saying."



Conversation Framing





Some participants believed their clinicians displayed bias.

"When I told them I didn't have insurance, they basically opened up the door and dumped me on the street. It was crazy. I never felt like—They basically were like, "Get out of my hospital."



Patients recognized and experienced the harms of overuse.

"If it's not quality care, you can get all the care you want. If it's not quality, I'm not getting better, you're not figuring out what's wrong with me. As long as the care is quality, then quantity doesn't really matter."



Participants said "procedures" can cause the most unintended harm.

"When it comes down to surgeries and procedures and stuff like that
I've become more skeptical. I definitely, when it comes to procedures, I've definitely become more questionable."



Participants want a health system that recognizes the individual needs of patients.



"Having a conversation, to me, it lets you know, 'We're going to go back and forth about this.' It's not like an argument. Dialogue between you and your doctor. You guys are finding out what's the best way to treat your illness.

They're not just talking at you. They're talking with you and they're listening and you're listening and you're working together rather than just, 'This is what you've got. Here you go. Here are some pills,' and telling you what to do."



Thank you

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 - Hispanic Health Council
 - Network 4 Health Ministries
 - Qualidigm
 - University of Connecticut Health Diversity Institute
 - The Choosing Wisely Patient Engagement Advisory Committee



Thank you!

To join the Choosing Wisely Learning Network, please email Kate Carmody at kcarmody@abim.org.



THANK YOU!



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