Comparative Effectiveness of Asthma Interventions within an AHRQ PBRN

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WHAT IS Asthma?

 Asthma is a complex chronic illness that is difficult to manage

- Disparities in health outcomes
- Poor medical compliance
- High healthcare costs

BACKGROUND

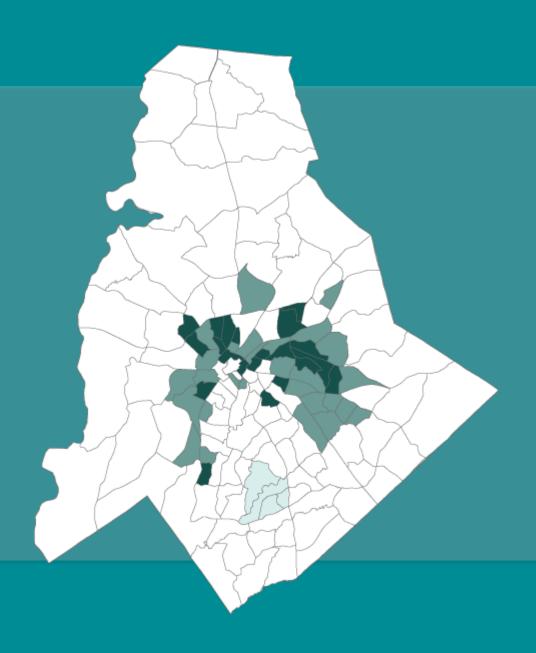
Carolinas HealthCare System (CHS), one of the largest public healthcare system in the US, cares for over 60,000 patients with asthma.

Study implemented in the Mecklenburg Area Partnership for Primary-Care Research (MAPPR), to compare interventions for patients with asthma

STUDY SAMPLE: Asthma patients were retrospectively identified from Carolinas HealthCare System billing data

- June 2009 November 2010
- ICD-9 Codes 493.XX or 490
- Inclusion criteria:
 - At least 2 ambulatory visits with an asthma diagnosis
 - 1 clinic visit and 1 inpatient stay or emergency department visit for asthma
 - Physician referral into the shared decision making intervention

BACKGROUND



INTERVENTIONS

The Integrated Approach to Care (IAC)

A School-Based Care (SBC) Approach to Asthma

A Shared Decision Making (SDM) Approach

Data Sources







These outcome measures were selected to assess the comparative effectiveness of IAC and IAC plus SDM versus usual care for asthma in the primary care setting

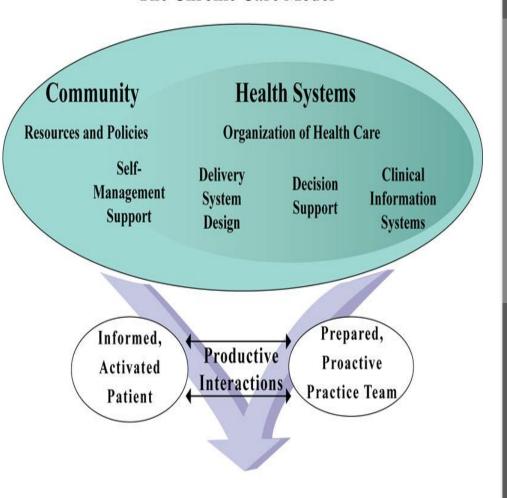
Asthma exacerbation: Hospitalization, ED visit, or Oral prednisone

Appropriate care for asthma

Change in Quality of Life

School attendance and performance

The Chronic Care Model



Improved Outcomes

Developed by The MacColl Institute ® ACP-ASIM Journals and Books

Integrated Approach to Care Based on Chronic Care Model

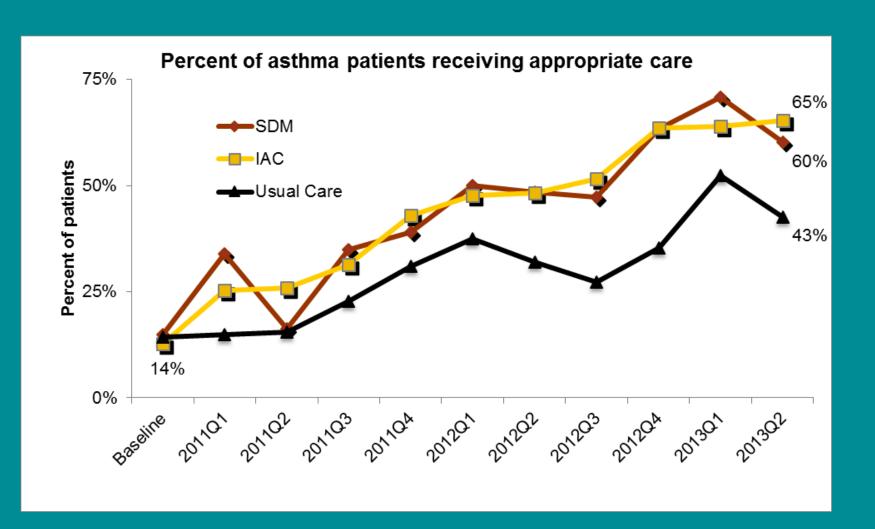


December 2010 - 2013

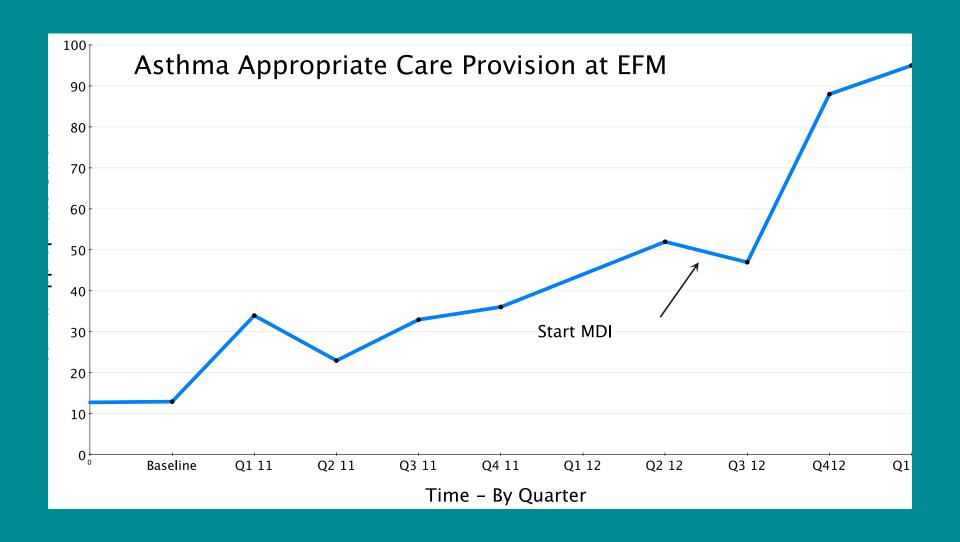
Training on Decision Support Tools
An electronic Asthma Action Plan
Population Management Tools
Quality Improvement Coaching
Linkages to Community Resources

DEPLOYED IN 77 PRIMARY CARE PRACTICS

Asthma Appropriate Care



Asthma Appropriate Care



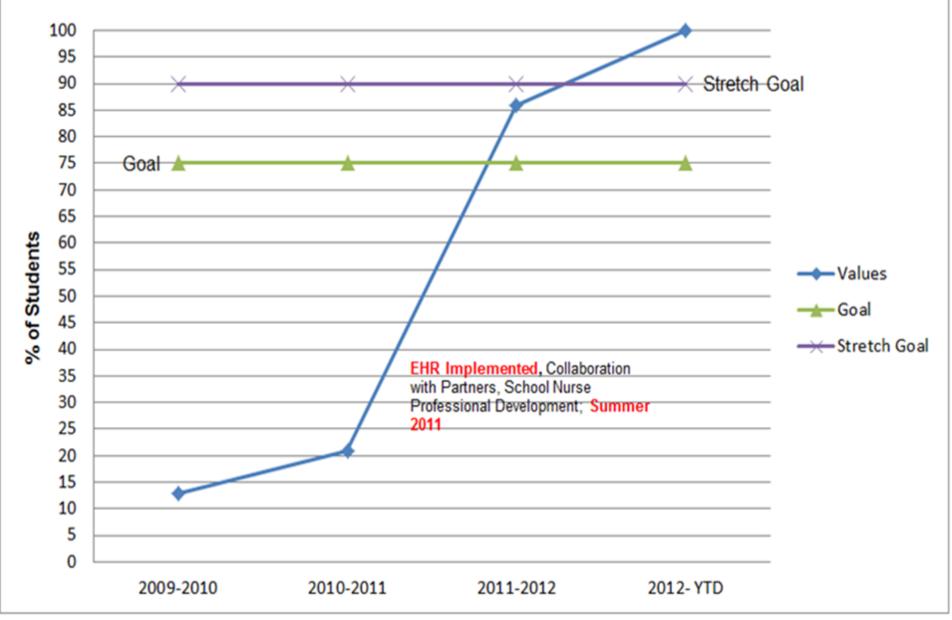
School based Interventions

HealthMasters – Electronic Medical Record System

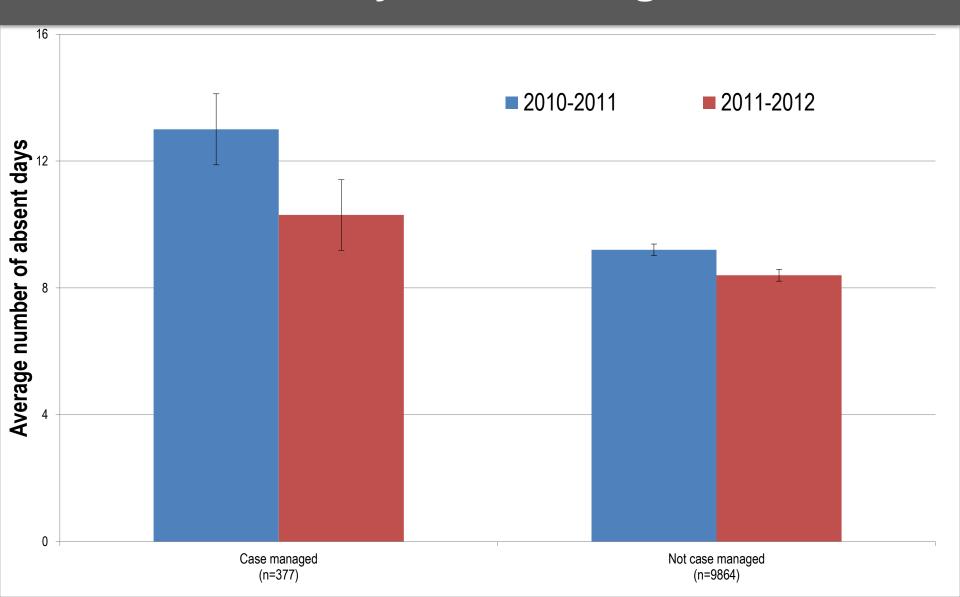
Increased documentation on students with asthma

- Piloted a Communications System
 students had a message sent to PCP with
 information on their asthma status if at one of the
 6 ambulatory clinics participating in SDM
- Case Management
 - •A total of 159 students were identified via hospital reports
 - •Case managed students had a readmission rate of 31% compared to 57% for students that were not case managed





Average Number of Absences During Academic Year by Case Management Status



Quality of Life

Average Quality of Life Scores Before and After intervention

	Ad	dults			Pediatrics		
Study Group	<u>Pre</u>	<u>Post</u>	Adjusted Mean Change (95% CI) ^a	-	<u>Pre</u>	<u>Post^b</u>	Adjusted Mean Difference (95% CI) ^a
IAC	4.6	4.7	0.84 (0.40-1.28)		5.7	5.7	-0.40 (-0.760.04)**
SDM Exposed	3.6	3.6	0.17 (-0.32-0.67)		4.8	4.8	-0.36 (-0.77-0.06)*
SDM Toolkit	3.6	3.6	0.00 (ref)		5.2	5.6**	0.00 (ref)
Usual Care	4.2	4.2	0.47 (-0.06-1.00)		4.9	5.2	-0.21 (-1.15-0.73)

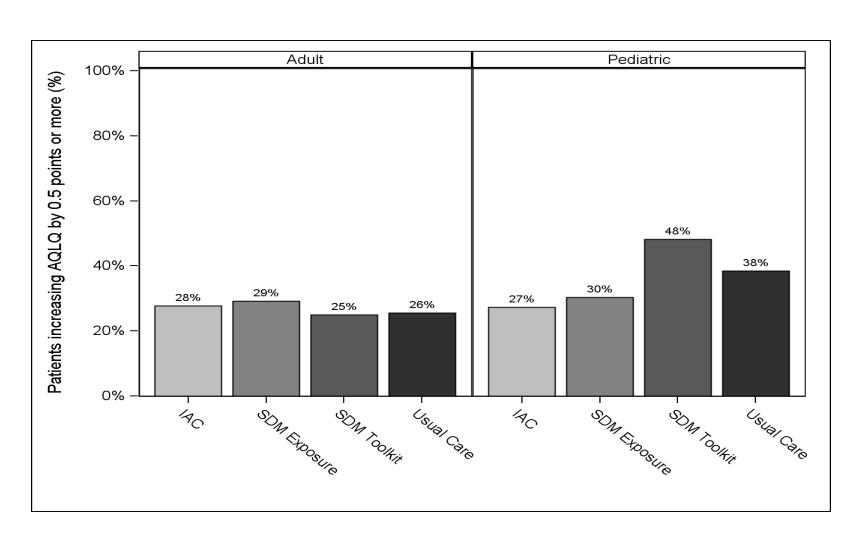
^{*}p<0.10, **p<0.05

IAC, integrated approach to care; SDM, shared decision making

^aModels adjusted for age gender and insurance status; SDM Toolkit is reference group.

^bSignificance indicates significant difference from pre-intervention score in unadjusted analysis.

Distribution of Clinically Significant Increase in Quality of Life



WHAT IS shared decision making intervention

A participatory approach engaged core members from each practice, including a physician champion

Providers, staff and health coaches were trained in SDM decision support toolkit

The resulting asthma SDM visits were individualized to capture each practice's unique culture, focusing on sustainability and productivity

Weeks 0-8

Practice Facilitator Visits Practices Weekly

- Introduction to Participatory Approach and the Shared Decision Making Toolkit
- Scheduling Logistics for Each Practice
- Patient Recruitment
- Toolkit Training
- Role of Patient-Provider Interaction

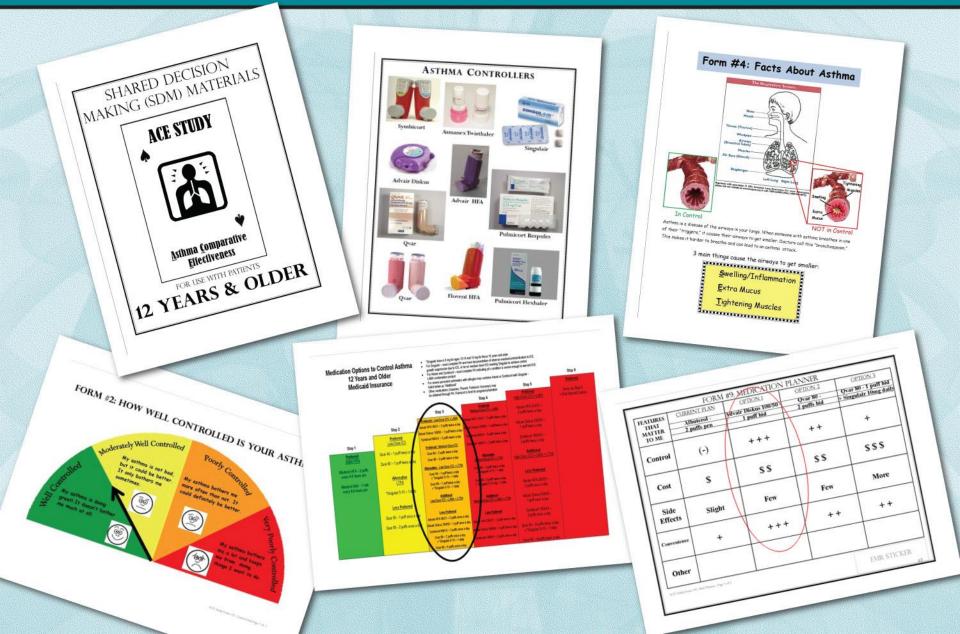
3-Month FLOW Dissemination of SDM Toolkit into Practices

Weeks 9-12

Practice Implementation Begins

- Shared Decision Making Begins
- Practice Facilitator Leads
- Weekly Feedback and Trouble-Shooting

Selected Components of Asthma Shared Decision Making Toolkit



SITES

- North Park Family (NP)
 Largely Hispanic and pediatric
- Teen Health Connection (THC)*
 Adolescent sub-specialty
- Biddle Point Family (BP)
 Urban, predominantly African American
- Elizabeth Family Medicine (EFM)
 Residency program, >50% African American
- Myers Park Pediatrics (MPP)
 Residency program, high proportion Hispanic
- Myers Park Internal Medicine (MPIM)*
 Residency program, medically complex

*Additional Clinics

258

English & Spanish, Adult, and Pediatric patients participated in 358 SDM Half-Day Clinic Visits

JUNE 2011 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 2013

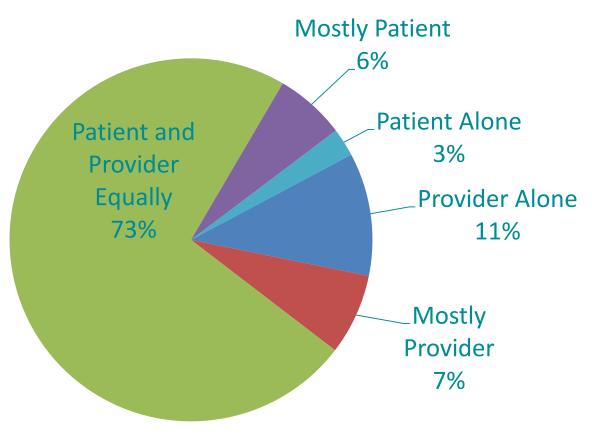
319

surveys were administered to determine who shared in the decision during the SDM visit

SDM Survey Responses:

Who Made the Treatment Decision?

n = 319



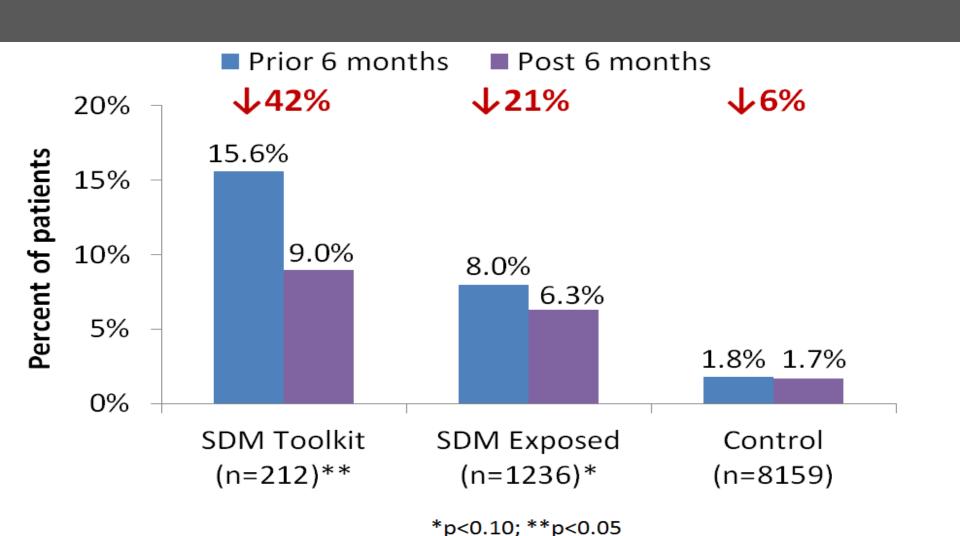
Of the 319 patients surveyed, 86% reported the decision was shared between the patient and provider, with 73% stating it was shared equally

Qualitative Data: Quotes from Focus Groups

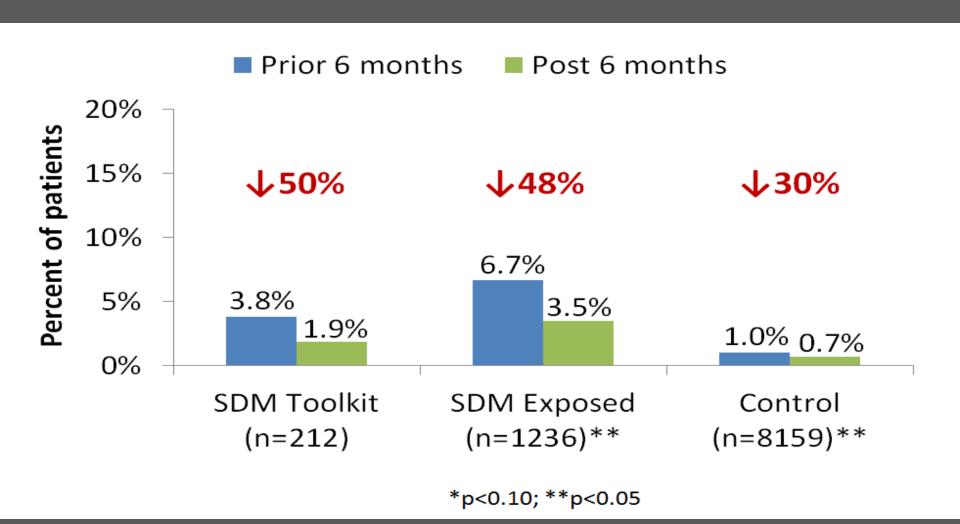
"... It's very educational... It helped me a lot."

"I used albuterol and Qvar for my asthma and didn't know when to use which one. When I went there they told me that I was not using the right medication at the right time. But then when they taught me how to use it, I started to feel much better later on."

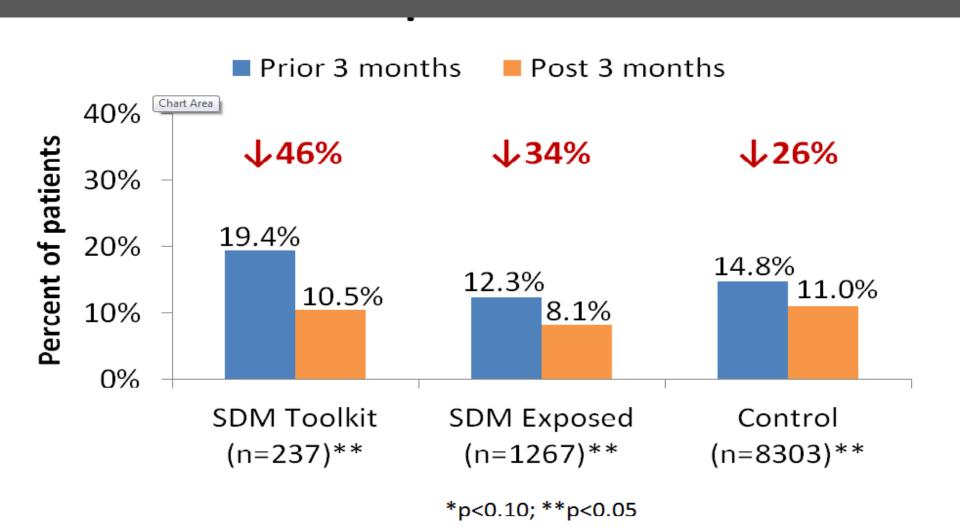
Change in Asthma ER Visits



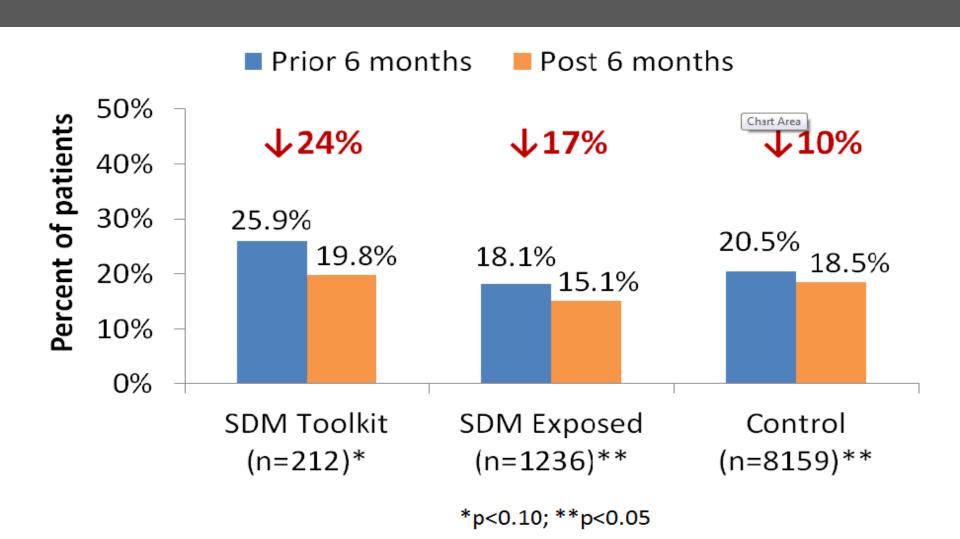
Change in Asthma Hospitalizations



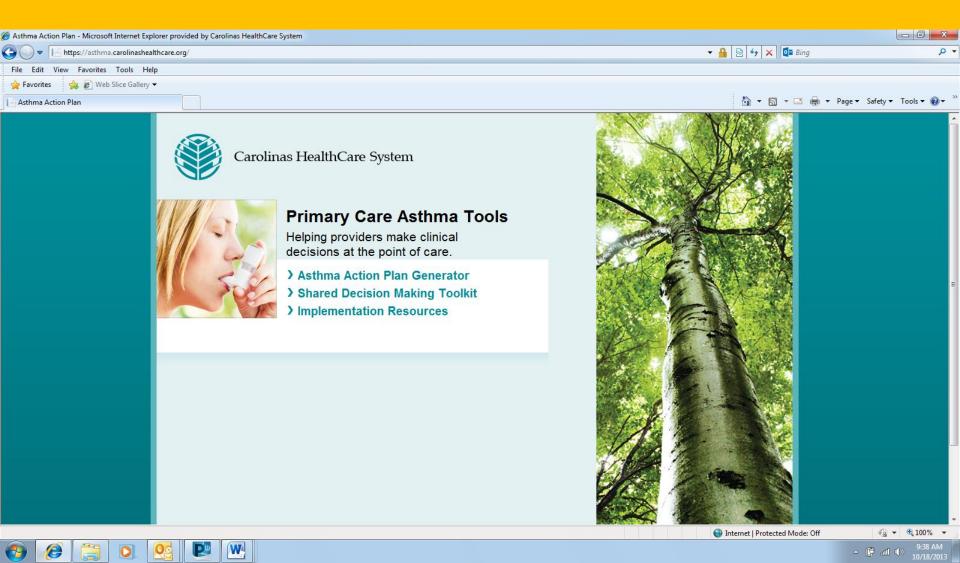
Change in Prednisone Use (3 Months)



Change in Prednisone Use (6 Months)



Asthma.CarolinasHealthcare.Org



ASTHMA COMPREHENSIVE EFFECTIVENESS

Dissemination/Spread

CHS | UNC | DUKE | ECU

Asthma dissemination Around Patient-centered Treatments in North Carolina

ADAPT-NC

Overall Results

- (1) Improved quality of asthma care delivery
- (2) Reduced asthma exacerbations
- (3) Improved pediatric quality of life
- (4) Reduced school absenteeism



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QUESTIONS?