Health IT for Multiple Chronic Conditions

Lipika Samal, MD, MPH David Dorr, MD, MS

Purpose

People with Multiple Chronic Conditions (MCC) are especially prone to harm from lack of coordination and communication.

Health Information Technology (HIT) solutions can bring together data, information and knowledge – and facilitate communication - to help people with MCC optimize their overall health.

HIT solutions also bring risk – of adding complexity, fragmentation, and burden – and may be challenging to use.

Our paper discusses the role of HIT in helping people with MCCs; we need to elicit gaps and solutions from you all.

Betsy Johnson

- > 60 years old
- Type 2 Diabetes and Congestive Heart Failure
- Progressive CKD eGFR<30</p>
- Unemployed
- Lives in Springfield, IL

About Betsy

Betsy is a retired school teacher. Her husband passed away a few years ago, and she currently lives with her daughter. She also has a son who lives in a different city. Betsy has had:

- > Type 2 diabetes for 20 years
- Chronic kidney disease for 10 years
- > Congestive heart failure for 2 years

Her doctor has been encouraging her to think about what treatment she would prefer if her kidneys fail, but the options are confusing and thinking about it is stressful for her.







Betsy's Challenges & Goals

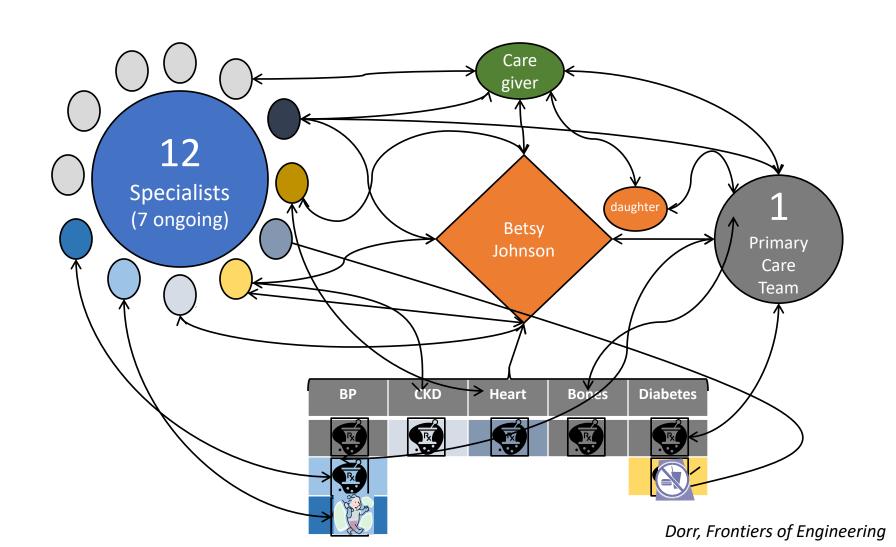
I want my doctors to l don't know what's important to know what me... is right for Who is the What can I right person do to to talk to? improve my health?

3 Domains and 2 cross-cutting topics

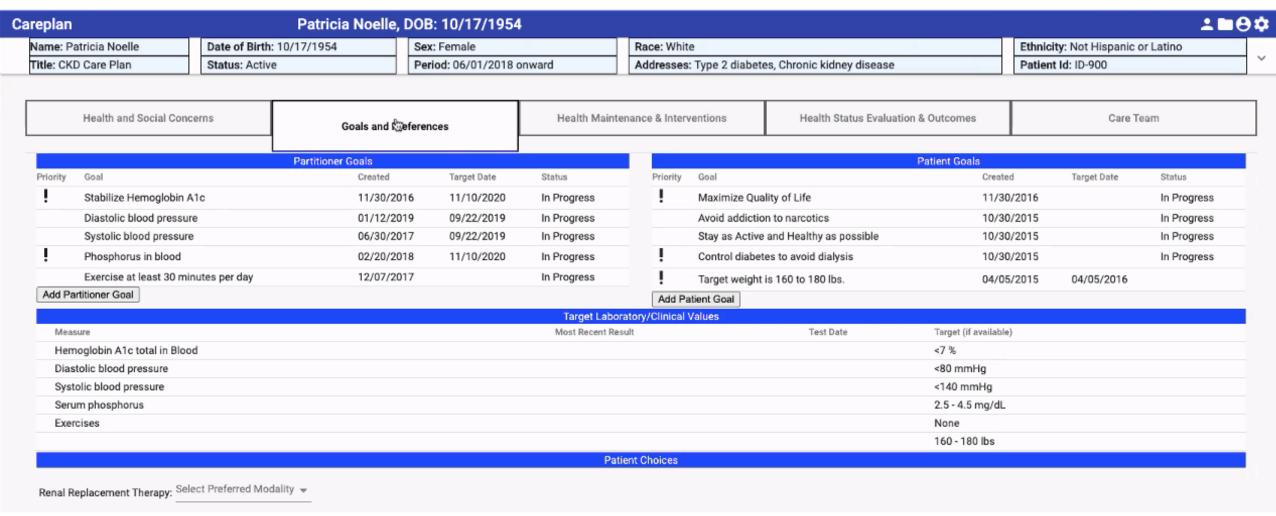
- Care planning / care coordination
- Patient and family self-management and patient reported outcomes
- Algorithm / predictive modeling / artificial intelligence

Cross cutting topics: equity, complexity

The Norm: (Un)Coordinated Care



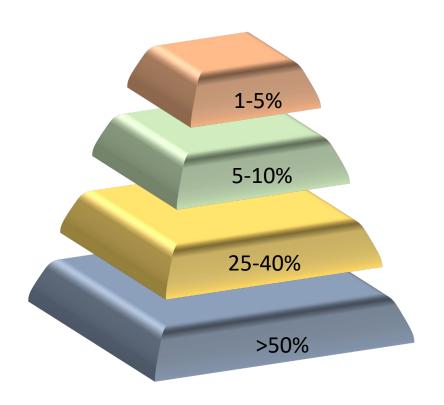
Care planning with HIT – eCare Plan



Patient Self-management

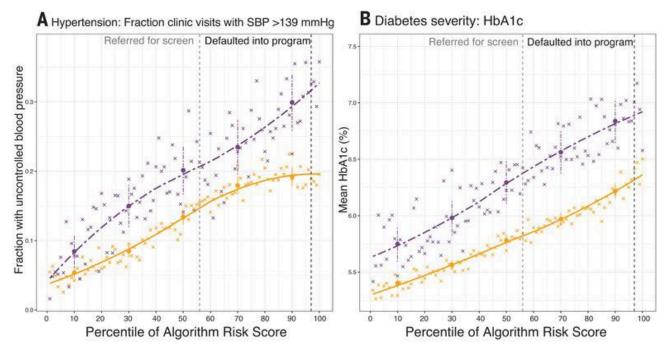
- Most activities that affect health are away from health care
- Key issues that HIT can support
 - Self-management data collection
 - Education
 - Shared decision making
 - Motivational support
 - Goal-setting
 - Non-pharmacologic treatments
 - Monitoring and follow-up

Algorithms and 'Artificial intelligence'



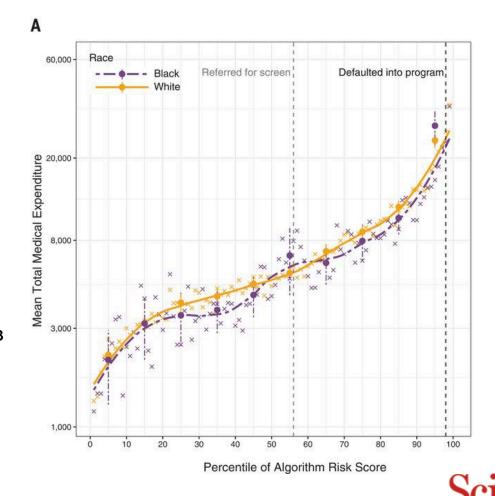
Risk	Definition (e.g.)	
Highest	Multiple Social, Behavioral, Mental, and Chronic issues	
High	Severe/ uncontrolled illness or multiple controlled issues	
Moderate	Controlled, stable issues	
Low	Preventive needs or limited chronic issues	

Cross – cutting : Ethics/ Bias and Complexity



Ziad Obermeyer et al. Science 2019;366:447-453

Complexity: add layers to workflow; don't interchange data; can worsen burnout amongst care teams



MAAAS

5 Grand Challenges / Discussion Setup

- 1) Summarization / Granularity: many related terms used for medical care are only for billing and diagnosis, so presentation of these terms on an eCare Plan need to be grouped at the appropriate level while still allowing for precision when it is available;
- 2) Simplification / Synonymy: understanding of medical terminology is limited, and certain descriptors may be more accessible, especially for patients. A wide variety of consumer health terminologies are available to address this problem; as well, numeracy and graph literacy are variable
- 3) Prioritization by criteria: who wants to see what and when will vary substantially and tough choices will have to be made, given the limited screen space and attention; current application has limited prioritization
- 4) Adjudication of duplicate and erroneous material: a normal patient will have substantial amounts of duplicated (by concept, not code) material and erroneous information; how will adjudication happen within the application
- 5) Actionability: what displays are more likely to spur action / generate revelations

Appendix

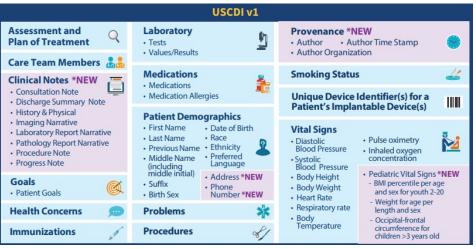
Improving outcomes for patients with Multiple Chronic Conditions: informatics issues and solutions

David A. Dorr, MD, MS
Lipika Samal, MD, MPH
(co-author Arlene Bierman, MD)
May 19, 2020 planning meeting

The current HIT landscape is changing

- Health Information Technology has many extant problems: usability, workflow, fragmentation, lack of interoperabilities
- Policy changes and
- Maturation of HIT systems and prediction capabilities = many opportunities

21st Century Cures: U.S. Core Data for Interoperability (USCDI) + FHIR APIs 'without special effort'



- Organizations are, in general, not ready for new era
- Can these changes help persons with multiple chronic conditions

What are scalable systems that improve outcomes for people with Multiple Chronic Conditions?

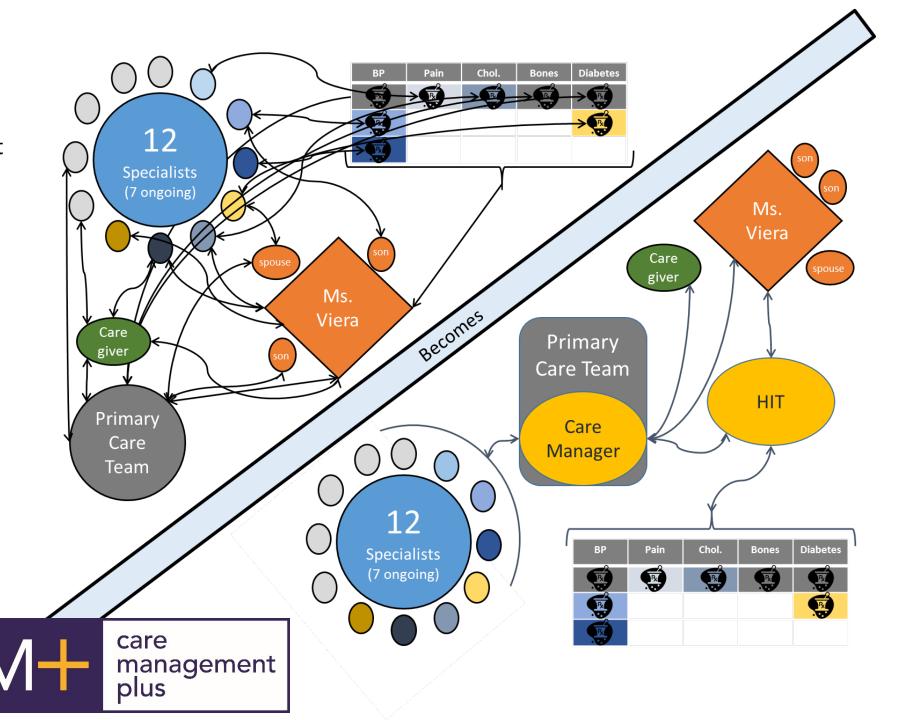
For care teams?

For health systems?

For payors?

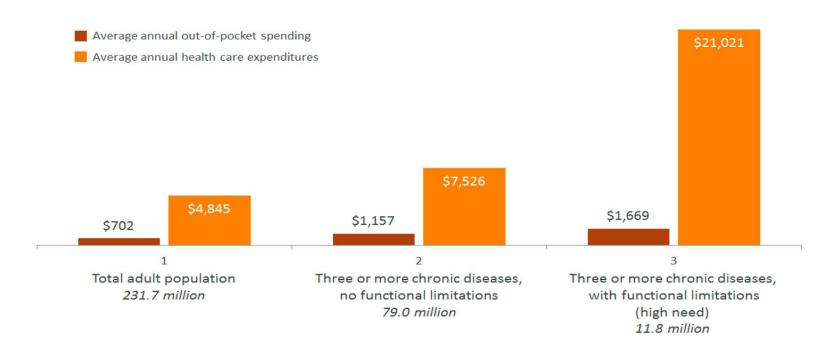
For policy-makers?

Funded by **John A. Hartford Foundation**, NLM, AHRQ, and
Gordon and Betty Moore
Foundation



What data are needed to understand care and outcomes for people with MCCs? Just chronic conditions?

Adults with High Needs Have Higher Health Care Spending and Out-of-Pocket Costs



Note: Noninstitutionalized civilian population age 18 and older.

Data: 2009–2011 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS). Analysis by C. A. <u>Salzberg</u>, Johns Hopkins University.

SOURCE: S. L. Hayes, C. A. Salzberg, D. McCarthy, D. C. Radley, M. K. Abrams, T. Shah, and G. F. Anderson, High-Need, High-Cost Patients: Who Are They and How Do They Use Health Care? The Commonwealth Fund, August 2016.

Biopsychosocial factors play a significant role in MCC outcomes

Figure 1. Overlapping Biopsychosocial Domains

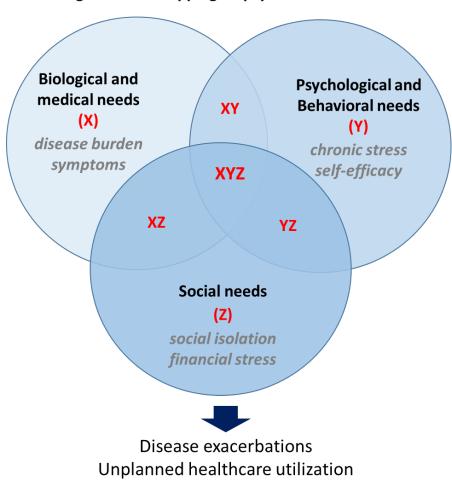
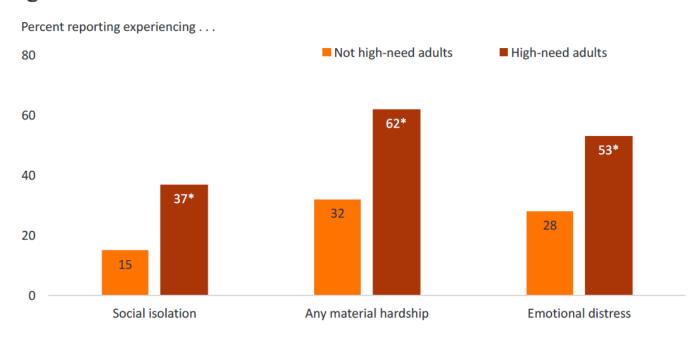


Exhibit 1

Poverty and Social Isolation Are More Prevalent Among High-Need Patients



Notes: Social isolation = Reported often feeling left out, lacking companionship, or feeling isolated from others. Any material hardship = Reported worry or stress about having enough money to pay rent/mortgage, pay gas/oil/electric, or buy nutritious meals in the past year.

Data: The 2016 Commonwealth Fund Survey of High-Need Patients, June-September 2016.

^{*} Significantly different from not high-need adults at the p<0.05 level.

And the factors that may predict outcomes vary in impact and over time

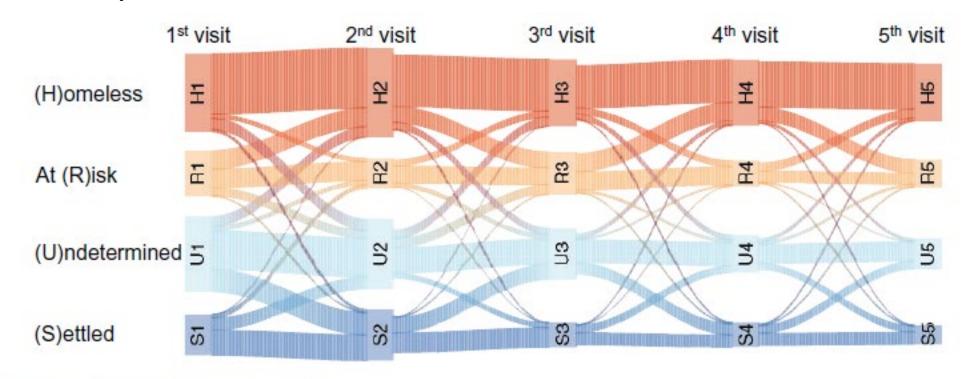


Figure 6. Trends in homelessness status across patient visits

Digital divide

 Only 29.1% of patients at an urban health care system used the patient portal.

Perzynski AT, Roach MJ, Shick S, Callahan B, Gunzler D, Cebul R, Kaelber DC, Huml A, Thornton JD, Einstadter D. Patient portals and broadband internet inequality. J Am Med Inform Assoc. 2017 Sep 1;24(5):927-932.

- Lower education and older age negatively impact portal use.
- Higher % of Hispanic patients associated with lower portal use.
- Internet broadband access is associated with portal use even after controlling for sociodemographic factors.

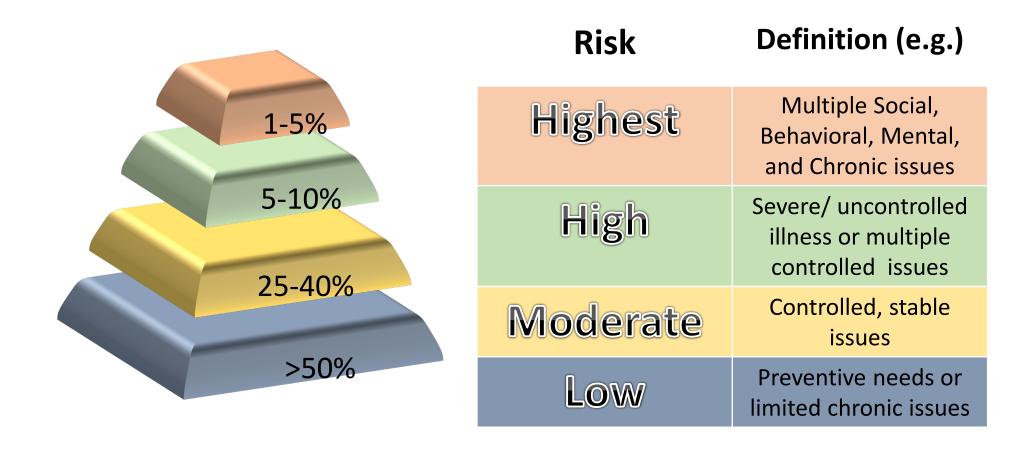
Rodriguez JA, Lipsitz SR, Lyles CR, Samal L. Association Between Patient Portal Use and Broadband Access: a National Evaluation [published online ahead of print]. *J Gen Intern Med*. 2020

The Current* Capabilities of Health Information Technology to Support Care Transitions

AHRQ Care Coordination Activities	Current Capability of HIT	Potential for HIT
Establish Accountability or Negotiate Responsibility	+	++
Communicate		
Interpersonal Communication	+	+
Information Transfer	++	+++
Facilitate Transitions	+	++
Assess Needs and Goals	+	++
Create a Proactive Plan of Care	+	++
Monitor, Follow Up, and Respond to Change	++	+++
Support Self-Management Goals	+	+++
Link to Community Resources	+	+++
Align Resources with Patient and Population Needs	+++	+++

Samal BMC Health Services 2016, * updated for 2020

Prediction of meaningful outcomes for at risk, vulnerable populations



Selfmanagement support with HIT

Technology Author, Year Statistics for each study Std diff in mean and 95% CI type Std diff Standard Lower Upper p-Value limit limit in means error Quinn et al., 2011 0.36 -1.200.22 0.17 Cellular -0.490.13 -0.480.02 0.07 Ratanawongsa, 2014 -0.23Pooled cellular -0.260.12 -0.49-0.030.03 Levetan, 2002 -0.240.18 -0.590.11 0.17 Computer -0.240.18 -0.590.11 0.17 Lorig, 2010 -0.270.20 Internet 0.24 -0.730.26 -0.550.10 -0.75-0.350.00 Welch et al., 2015 0.09 -0.320.00 Pooled Internet -0.50-0.69Telehealth Davis et al., 2010 -0.370.16 -0.68-0.060.02 -0.370.16 -0.68-0.060.02 Pooled effect: all types -0.360.09 -0.190.00 -0.531.00 -1.000.000.50 Favors Intervention Favors Control Random effects model, Cochran Q = 5.0, p-Value = 0.41, I square = 35.1%

Absolute reduction in hemoglobin A1c at 6 months

Absolute reduction in hemoglobin A1c at 12 months
or, Year Within study Statistics for each study

Technology type Author, Year Std diff in mean and 95% CI group Std diff Standard Lower Upper p-Value limit limit in means error Cellular Ouinn et al., 2011 -0.260.25 -0.750.24 0.30 Schillinger et al., 2009 -0.11-0.390.16 0.42 0.14 0.33 Pooled cellular -0.160.16 -0.480.16 Gerber et al., 2005 -0.520.20 -0.90-0.130.01 Computer High literacy Gerber et al., 2005 Low literacy -0.060.17 -0.400.28 0.73 Pooled computer -0.270.16 -0.590.05 0.10 -1.58 -0.210.01 Welch et al., 2011 -0.870.36 Internet -0.87-1.58-0.210.01 0.36 Telehealth Davis et al., 2010 -0.370.16 -0.68-0.060.02 Shea et al., 2009 -0.130.05 -0.23-0.020.02 -0.210.12 -0.450.03 0.09 Pooled telehealth 0.02 -0.50Pooled: all types -0.270.12 -0.04-1.00-0.50 0.00 0.50 1.00

Favors intervention

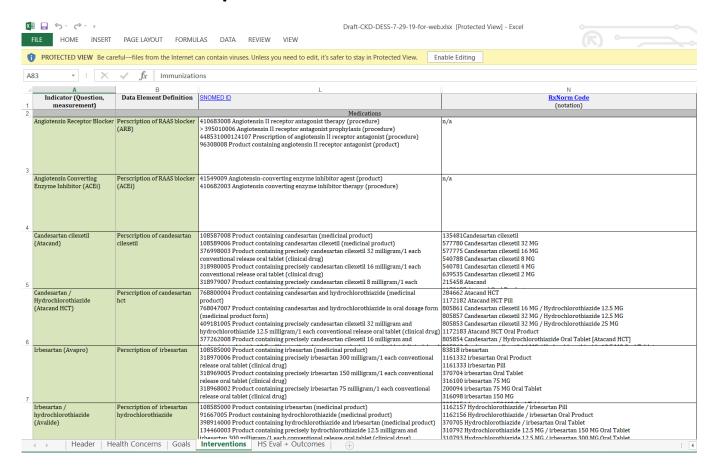
Favors contro

J Am Med Inform Assoc. 2017 Sep; 24(5): 1024–1035.

Random effects model, Cochran Q = 10.4, p-Value = 0.11, I square = 42.4%

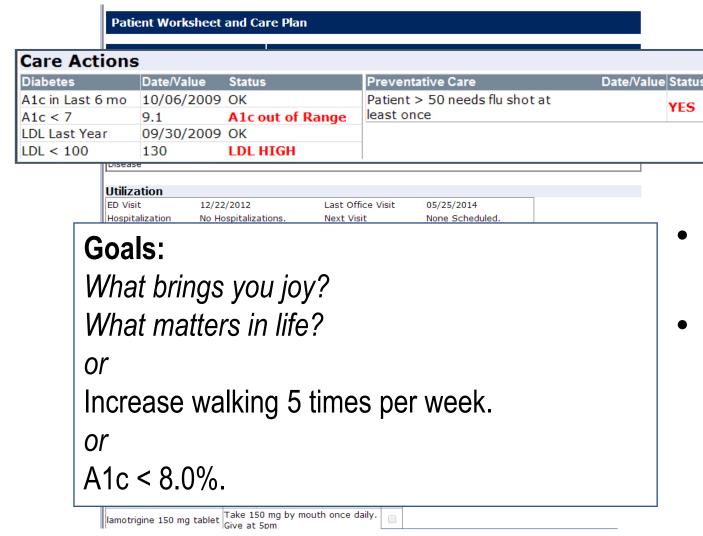
Examples of meeting needs of patients with MCCs via HIT solutions

Electronic care plan for CKD



Need to integrate these care plans with the voice of the person and their goals

YES



Wilcox, 2005 Other examples Dalal et al, ACI, 2019 Coleman EA – Care Transitions intervention

- Generate summarized clinical information
- Facilitate structured conversations

Further references

• Unruh, Kenton T., and Wanda Pratt. 2007 "Patients as Actors: The Patient's Role in Detecting, Preventing, and Recovering from Medical Errors." International Journal of Medical Informatics 76(Supplement 1): 236-44.

- https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30663782/
- https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4841960/
- https://www.nap.edu/read/12821/chapter/18#113

https://ecareplan.ahrq.gov/

Thank you!

David Dorr

- dorrd@ohsu.edu
- www.ohsu.edu/cmp

Lipika Samal

- Isamal@bwh.harvard.edu
- https://connects.catalyst.harvard.edu/Profiles/display/Person/92446