

Improving Diabetes Care through Health IT

Thursday, June 17, 2021 | 12 – 1 PM

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WELCOME



Hannah Stanfield
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Innovation Manager

FEATURED PRESENTER



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Quality Consultant
The HITEQ Center



Housekeeping



Your lines are currently muted.



You can raise your hand to have your line unmuted, or type into the *Chat* or *Questions* boxes.

This session is being recorded.

Slides and a recording will be available after the webinar.



EVALUATION, AND QUALITY CENTER

Improving Diabetes Care with Population Health Tools

June 17, 2021

About The HITEQ Center

The HITEQ Center is a HRSA-funded National Training and Technical Assistance Partner (NTTAPs) that collaborates with HRSA partners including Health Center Controlled Networks, Primary Care Associations and other NTTAPs to engage health centers in the optimization of health IT to address key health center needs through:

- A national website (<u>www.hiteqcenter.org</u>) with health center-focused resources, toolkits, training, and a calendar of related events.
- Learning collaboratives, remote trainings, and ondemand technical assistance on key topic areas.



HITEQ Topic Areas

Access to comprehensive care using health

IT and telehealth

Privacy and security

Advancing interoperability

Electronic patient engagement

Readiness for value based care

Using health IT and telehealth to improve Clinical quality and Health equity

Using health IT or telehealth to address emerging issues: behavioral health, HIV prevention, and emergency preparedness

Agenda

- Introduction
- Use of PHM
- Data and report confidence
- Utilization of diabetes data
- Getting Started!

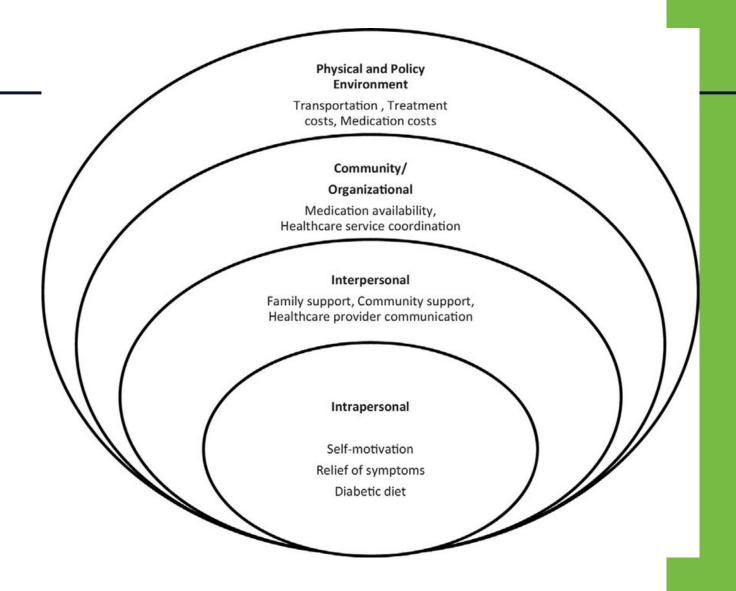
Our Work Together Today

- Optimize your population health management system
- Build on your current actionable data
- Utilize your reports for multiple purposes
- Amplify each other's work!

Use of Population Health Management

PHM Overview

- Changing face
- Human Centered Design
- CDS
- Pt/prov
- Org/pop level
- Comm level



Source: Mentock et al, April 2017, <u>Diabetes and Metabolic Syndrome Clinical</u> Research and Reviews

Changing Face of Diabetes





Human Centered Design

International Organization of Standards:

'...an approach to interactive systems development that aims to make systems usable and useful by focusing on the users, their needs and requirements, and by applying human factors/ergonomics, usability knowledge, and techniques'



INSPIRATION

In this phase, you'll learn how to better understand people. You'll observe their lives, hear their hopes and desires, and get smart on your challenge.



IDEATION

Here you'll make sense of everything that you've heard, generate tons of ideas, identify opportunities for design, and test and refine your solutions.



IMPLEMENTATION

Now is your chance to bring your solution to life. You'll figure out how to get your idea to market and how to maximize its impact in the world.

CDS







HDL-C LDL-C Triglycerides TG/LDL eGFR

(mmol/L) (mmol/L) (mmol/L) Ratio (ml/min/1.73m²) Ratio (mg/g)

Date HbA1c Fasting

6.2

6.0

Glucose

Cholesterol

4.93

4.47

4.57

4.74

1.25

1.11

2.34

(%)

2013-

12-17

2014-

03-17

2014

06-09

2014-

09-01

2014-

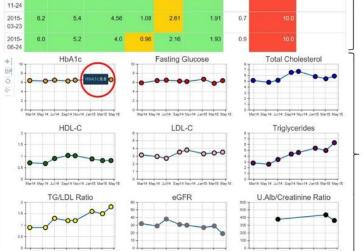
Patient details

Summary Dashboard

Alerts

Table

Interactive graphs



Preparing for the Visit

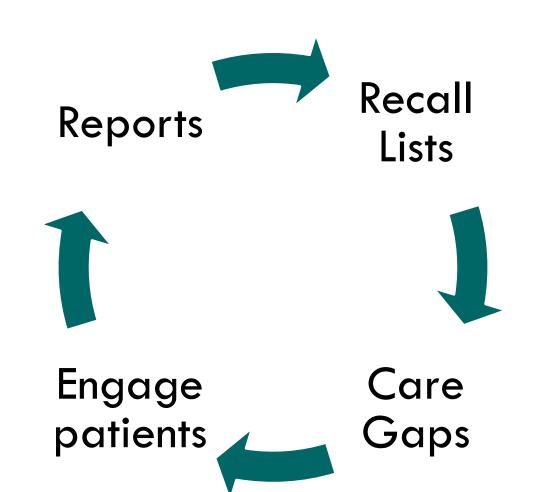


Self-Management

- How are you tracking your selfmanagement and patient engagement?
- Patient engagement
 - Mobile Phone Diabetes Program
 - Connecting to Community Resources
 - Blood Glucose Devices
 - Online Health Coaching
 - Mayo's Diabetes Medication Choice Decision
 Aid



Population Level



HEDIS Comprehensive Diabetes Care

- What are the difference in your practice?
 - Site
 - Care team
 - Other (e.g., dedicated resources)
- How well are your recalls working?
- Are care gaps met consistently?
- Are outcomes improving?

Data and Report Confidence

Diabetes Reports: UDS

UDS SUPPORT CENTER, 866-UDS-HELP, UDSHELP330@BPHCDATA.NET

Section C: Diabetes: Hemoglobin A1c Poor Control

Line	Race and Ethnicity	Total Patients 18 through 74 Years of Age with Diabetes (3a)	Number Charts Sampled or EHR Total (3b)	Patients with HbA1c >9.0% or No Test During Year (3f)	
	Hispanic or Latino/a				
la	Asian				
1b1	Native Hawaiian				
1b2	Other Pacific Islander				
1c	Black/African American				
1d	American Indian/Alaska Native				
le	White				
1f	More than One Race				
lg	Unreported/Refused to Report Race				
	Subtotal Hispanic or Latino/a				
	Non-Hispanic or Latino/a				
2a	Asian				
2b1	Native Hawaiian				
2b2	Other Pacific Islander				
2c	Black/African American				
2d	American Indian/Alaska Native				
2e	White				
2f	More than One Race				
2g	Unreported/Refused to Report Race				
	Subtotal Non-Hispanic or Latino/a				
	Unreported/Refused to Report Race and Ethnicity				
h	Unreported/Refused to Report Race and Ethnicity				
i	Total				

Diabetes Reports

UDS

- Control by race over time
- Control by ethnicity over time
- Disparities in control
- Disparities in prevalence

HEDIS Comprehensive Diabetes Care

- A1C
- Foot exam
- Eye Exam
- Nephropathy
- Blood pressure

Report Stratification

- Race/ethnicity/language
- Insurance status
- Income/poverty
- Transportation (access to care and healthy behaviors)
- Social Support
- Ability to afford Rx
- Zip code (what resources available? Safety?)



PRAPARE/SDH Screening

If screening does not occur in clinic, there still are opportunities to look at community data



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SDH Data

countyhealthrankings.org/app/washington/2021/measure/factors/24/map

Information

Top U.S. 10% (10th Performers: percentile)

Range in

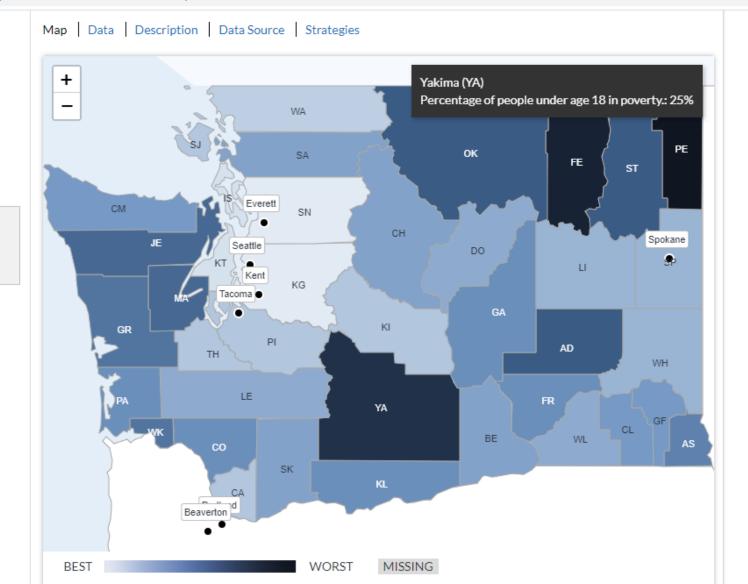
Washington 8-27%

(Min-Max):

Overall in Washington: 12%

Years of Data Used:

2019



Trust in Data

Measure	e:	-				_	Report Period:	
	Total Cohort							
	# Charts Reviewed	0						
	# in Compliance	0						
#	Patient ID or MRN	Compliant/Non-Compliant	Issue	Form	Obs Term	Solution	Assigned To R	
Example	12345	Not Compliant (service complete)	No tobacco cessation completed	Tobacco screening form	Tobacco use = Yes	Add value options for smoking cessation counseling	Data Analyst	
1 2								
3								
5								
7 8								
9								
10							<u> </u>	
11							 	
13								
14								
15							 	
16 17								
Instructions Issue IdentificationResolution Audit Tool Randomization + : 4								

UDS Flags

Note: Table 7 Cross-Table Considerations:

- Patients with medical visits on Table 5 are generally eligible for inclusion in eCQMs reported on Table 7.
- The relationship between the denominators on Table 7 should be verified as reasonable when compared to the total number of patients by age on Table 3A, patients by race and ethnicity on Table 3B, and the proportion of medical patients on Table 5.
- The count of patients by diagnosis reported on Table 6A will not be the same counts as on Table 7, due to differences in criteria that must be met for inclusion on Table 7.
- Is your medical population primarily older or pediatric?
- Do you have a higher (or lower) prevalence of diabetes in your geographic area?
 - Access to food
 - Access to exercise
 - Housing issues/Redlining
- Is access to care equitable in your area?

Disparity Reports

→ C healthequitytracker.org/exploredata?mls=1.diabetes-3.53&demo=race_and_ethnicity

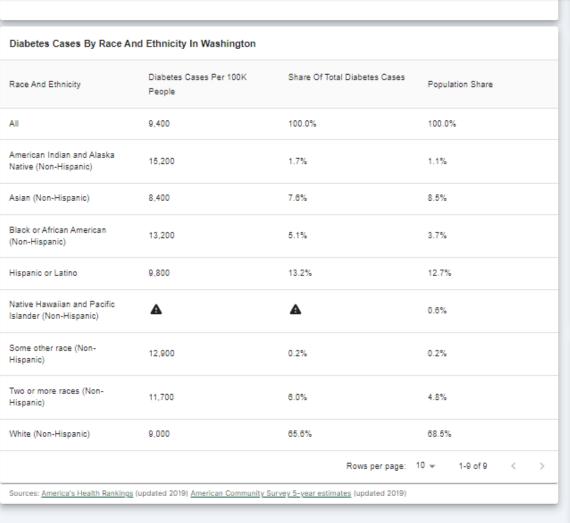


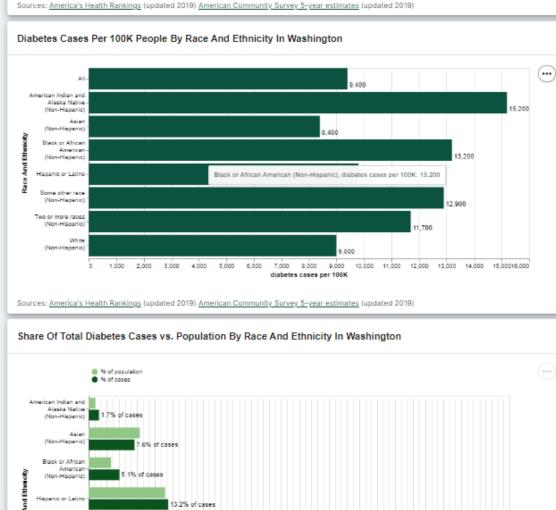




Investigate rates of Diabetes - in Washington -







Putting Disparity Reports into Action

Programmatic data will ≠ surveillance data

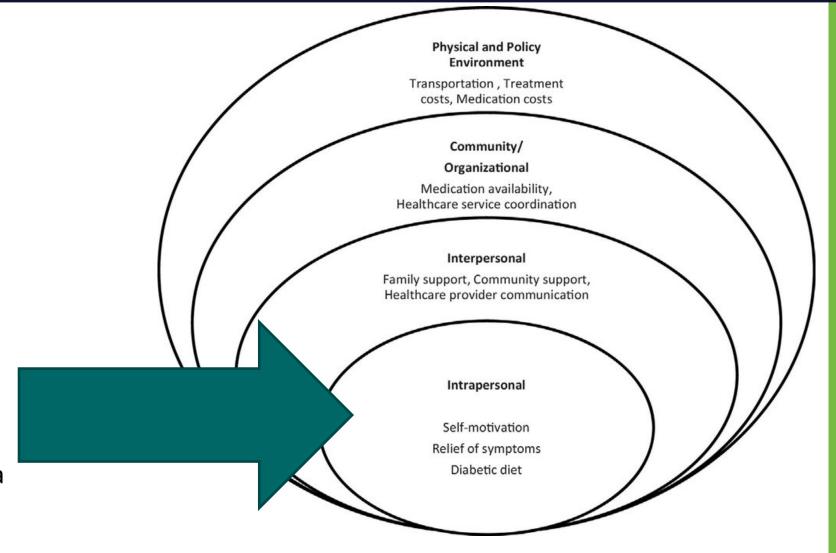
BUT

- Dig into validation of data
- Look for root causes (school, housing, justice policies)
- Access to healthy behaviors
- Opportunity for patient engagement

Use of Diabetes Data

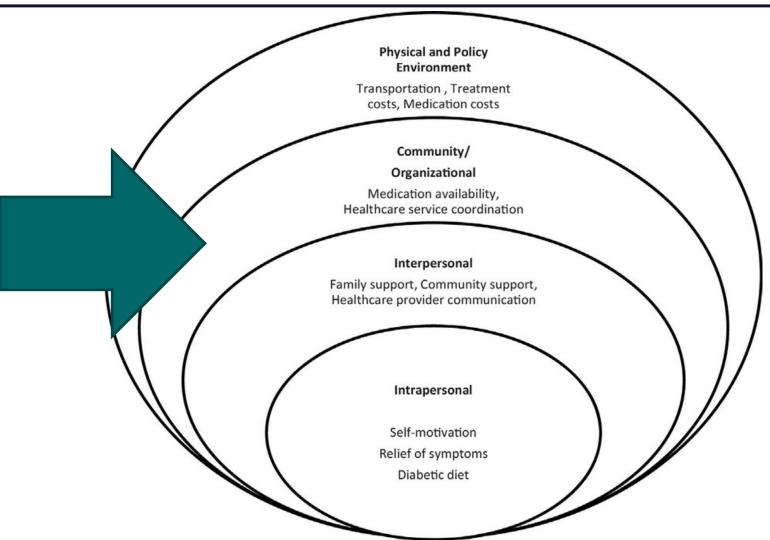
Use of Data at Individual Level

- Patient level
 - Self management
 - Prediabetes
- Provider level
 - Patient panel
 - Therapeutic inertia
 - Prediabetes



Organizational and Community Data

- Org level
 - Staffing
 - Supportive services
 - Resource Mapping
- Community level
 - Advocacy
 - Resource allocation
 - Improved surveillance systems



Questions? Feedback?



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Collaborative Screening: Guidance for Person-Centered Inquiry June 21, 23 & 25, 2021 9am-12pm PDT

Please complete our short evaluation.



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