8th Annual Disease Management Colloquium

Retail-Based Healthcare Clinics:

Outcomes & Performance Measurement

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Overview

- Outcome Measurement Principles
- System vs. Practitioner Measures
- Setting the Bar
- Q & A

Measurement Principles

- As a new setting for care, retail health care providers know that measurement is critical
- To demonstrate care results to:
 - patients,
 - the medical community,
 - regulators and
 - payers but,
- ALL providers should 'step up' and measure their clinical quality

Measurement Principles

- Vast & chaotic array of current measurement activities:
 - Pay-for-Performance projects
 - Bridges to Excellence
 - Leapfrog
 - CMS
- All struggling for reliable methods and uniform adoption

Measuring Quality of Care

3 Dimensions of quality of care

- 1. Patient satisfaction & experience
- 2. Access of care
 - scheduling availability, wait times, etc.
- 3. Patient clinical & functional outcome
 - Results to demonstrate effectiveness and safety

Convenient Care Association Measurement Principles

- All CCA Members are committed to monitoring quality on an ongoing basis, including but not limited to:
- a) peer review;
 - b) collaborating physician review;
 - c) use of evidence-based guidelines;
 - d) collecting aggregate data on selected quality and safety outcomes;
 - e) collecting patient satisfaction data.

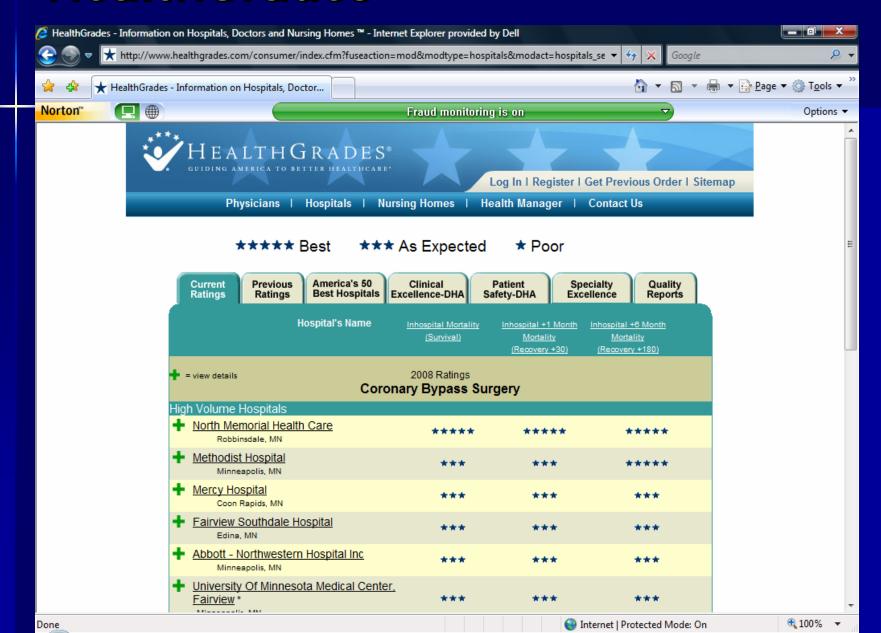
System vs. Practitioner level

- Both system-wide as well as individual practitioner measurements are helpful to understand the delivery of care
- System results: patient satisfaction, average wait times, generic medication prescribing rates, vaccine temperature control
- Individual results: complaints or commendations, rates of strep positive results, generic medication prescribing rate, proficiency testing

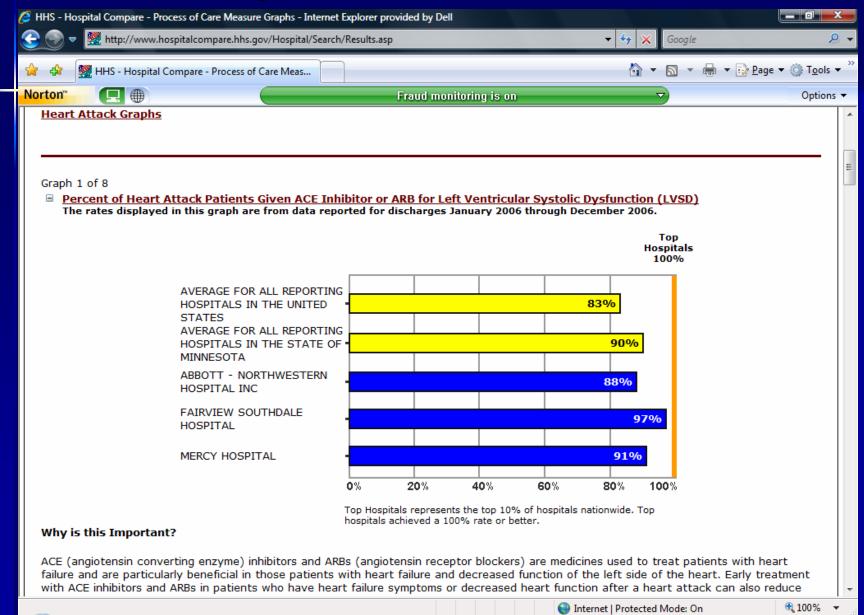
System Level Measures

- Examples of independent aggregators of data:
 - HealthGrades
 - www.HealthGrades.com
 - CMS
 - www.hospitalcompare.hhs.gov
 - MN Community Measurement
 - www.MNHealthcare.org
 - Carol, the Care Marketplace
 - www.Carol.com

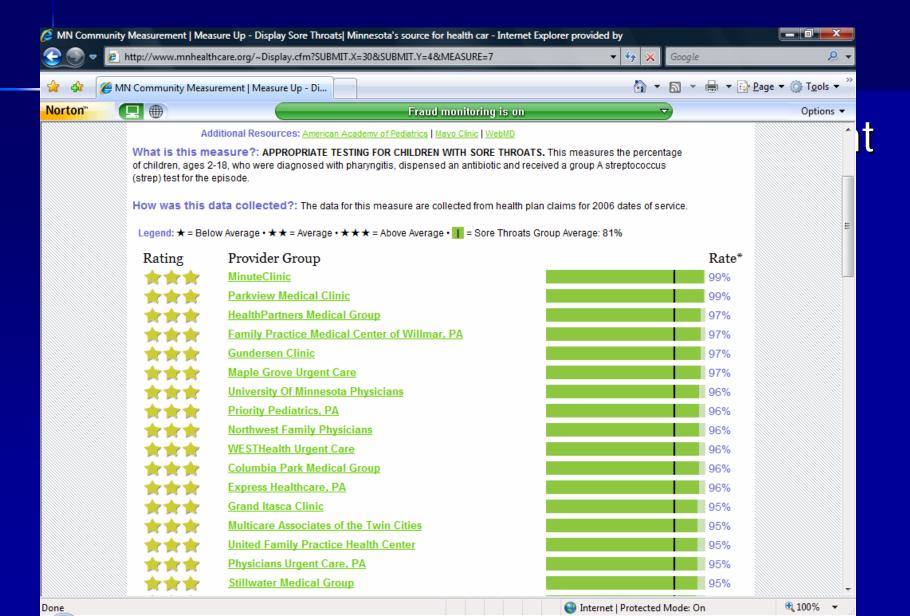
HealthGrades



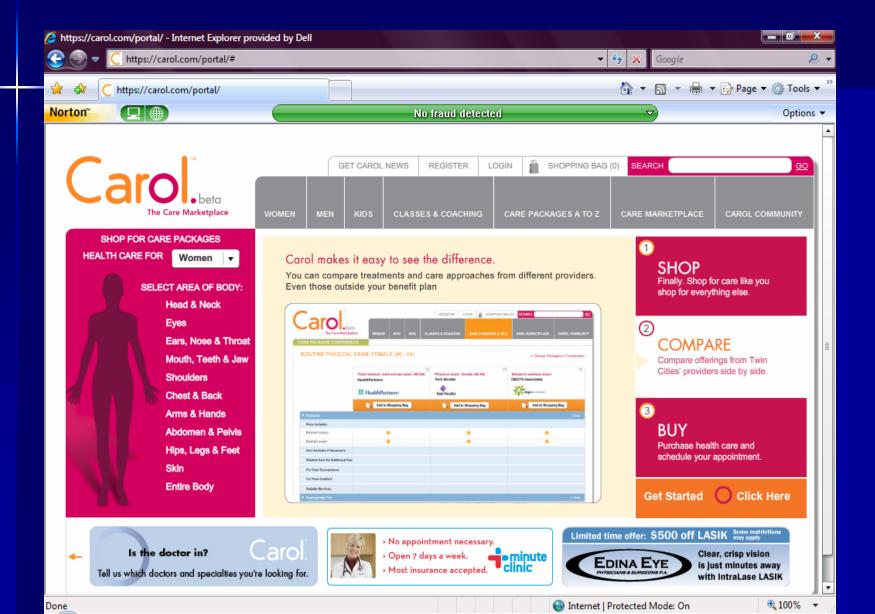
CMS Hospital Data



MN Community Measurement



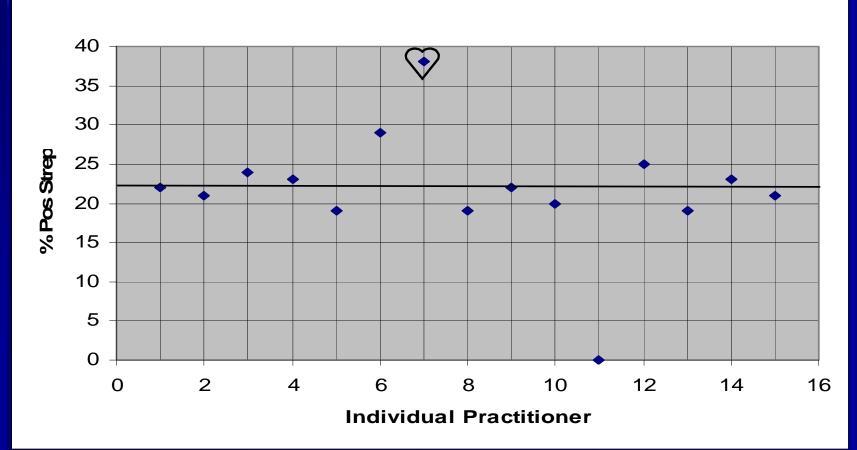
Carol.com



System vs. Practitioner level

Combine the two types to find variation and control problems:







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Clinical Outcome Measurement

- Goal of care:
 - Curing disease is the ideal clinical outcome,
 - But measuring cure is very complex
- Interim step:
 - Process measures
- Assume: Use of nationally established clinical practice guidelines improve care by:
 - optimizing effectiveness and
 - improving safety
- Then: Measure adherence to guidelines for care

Setting the bar

- Quality of Care in the Retail
 Health Care Setting Using National
 Clinical Guidelines for Acute
 Pharyngitis
- Authors: Woodburn, Smith, Nelson
- American Journal of Medical Quality,
 Vol. 22, No 6, Nov/Dec, 2007

Measuring Adherence to Clinical Guidelines

Study Summary:

- ALL patient records (n=57,331) reviewed for evaluation of acute pharyngitis
- Sept. 2005 to Sept. 2006
- MN and MD MinuteClinics (n=28 clinics)
- Guideline: 1) All sore throats need a rapid strep test and treat if positive, 2) if negative, strep culture and treat if positive.

Results

- Overall Positive Rapid Strep Test (RST):
 23.5% of all sore throats (n=13,471)
- 99.75% of positive RST given an antibiotic
- Patients with neg RST (n= 38,810) had follow up confirmatory testing with 8.74% positive and 96.2% given an antibiotic

Results

- 99.05% (43,446) of patients with a negative RST, did not receive an antibiotic
- .95% (414) of negative RST patients received an antibiotic. 50% of these had other circumstances e.g. unable to get an RX if culture returned positive
- Compared to Lindner 2006 Arch Int Med article that 30% of patients received ABX with negative RST in PCP offices

Results Overall

 99.15% guideline adherence for both appropriate prescribing of antibiotic for positive RST as well as avoiding antibiotic prescribing for negative RST

The Real Potential...

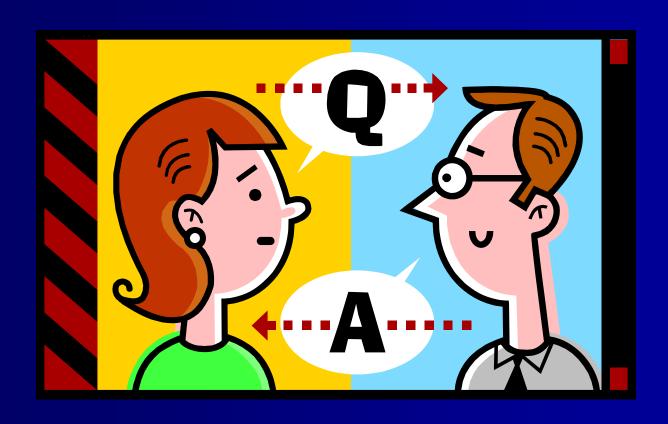
- "Near-Perfect Quality" lives in the retail healthcare setting
- Continuous quality measurement and improvement is possible and relatively easy
- Set a new bar of clinical performance and expectation
- How: Electronic Medical Records, well trained and experienced practitioners, limited scope of service, consistent training and adherence to guidelines

... And Possible Perils

The need for measuring and reporting outcomes in the Retail Health Setting

- Pressure for achieve economic results leading to poor decisions
- Losing focus on continuous measurement of individual performance
- Allowing patients to dictate antibiotic in absence of clinical rationale
- Refrigerator temperature control variation leading to vaccine inactivation & patient illness years in the future

Questions & Discussion



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