



Empowering Patients in
Advanced Illness



Please fill out the **BEFORE** section of your self-assessment sheet!

PRE-Seminar Self-Assessment (please complete before seminar begins)

1. How do you rate your **current** knowledge of the positive impact that focusing on goals of care can make on patient outcomes?
From 1 (lowest) to 10 (highest)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



Remote Attendees,
Welcome!
Please leave your phones on
MUTE – Thank You!



Agenda

8:00-9:00 – Payers, Palliative Care and the Safety Net

9:00-9:15 Break

9:15-9:45 – Patient Medication Experiences Shaping their Care Perspective

9:45 -10:30 – The Nuts and Bolts of Deprescribing

10:30-10:45 Break

10:45-11:30 – Population Health and Care Management Strategies

11:30-12:00 – Panel Q&A



Payers, Palliative Care and the Safety Net

Will Kennedy, DO

Senior Medical Director for Advanced Illness
CareOregon and Housecall Providers



I have no conflicts of interest to disclose



Learning Goals

1. How do we serve our community's most vulnerable members living with advanced illness?
2. What partnerships do we need to provide this care?
3. How do we develop resilience to moral distress and burnout?





“All of us here in this Yard, at one time or another, have seen human tragedies that broke our hearts, and yet we did nothing – not because we didn’t care, but because we didn’t know what to do. If we had known how to help, we would have acted. **The barrier to change is not too little caring; it is too much complexity.**”

-Bill Gates





Photo: Chris Carlsson

"A most important book, which raises fundamental questions about the nature of medicine in our time. It should be required reading." —OLIVER SACKS



GOD'S HOTEL

A DOCTOR, A HOSPITAL,
AND A PILGRIMAGE
TO THE HEART OF MEDICINE

VICTORIA SWEET





LAUREN

AL

GEORGIA

MARVIN

BROWNIE MARY

SHIMMY 2/23/00

MAURA M. MURPHY

Malcom

1925 ~ 2003

Our Love is here
to stay

Stephen

1918 ~ 2005

2005

1944

30% of all Californians are in the safety net
population

-California Health Care Foundation



“Those providers that organize and deliver a significant level of health care and other related services to uninsured, Medicaid, and other vulnerable populations”

-Institute of Medicine





CareOregon

What We See



YOUNGER AGE



MENTAL
HEALTH



ADDICTION



LACK OF SOCIAL
SUPPORTS



FOOD
INSECURITY



HOUSING



LOWER HEALTH
LITERACY



SAFETY



Underneath the Surface



System Barriers:

- No insurance
- Complicated Eligibility Requirements
- Disorganized Services
- Inaccessible Service Locations
- No documents/No Transportation
- Complex Health Problems – fragmented treatment silos

Cultural Barriers:

- Provider Attitudes
- Discrimination
- Cultural Incompetence
- Prior Bad Experiences
- Distrust of System
- Language/Illiteracy
- Disorganized Lifestyle

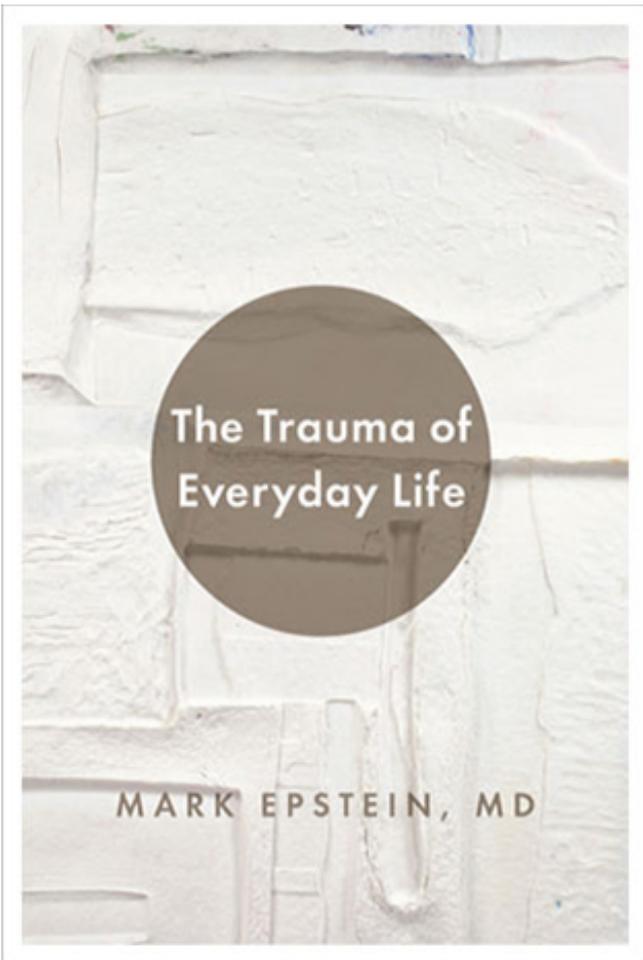


MIND

Nightmares After the I.C.U.

BY JAN HOFFMAN JULY 22, 2013 5:41 PM [Comment](#)



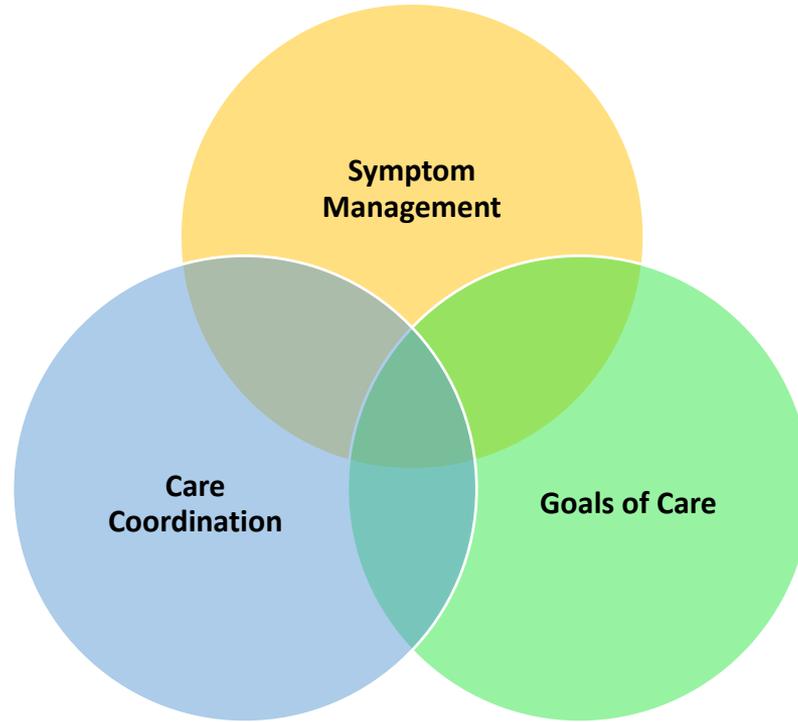


“Trauma is not just the result of major disasters. It does not happen to only some people. An undercurrent of trauma runs through ordinary life.”

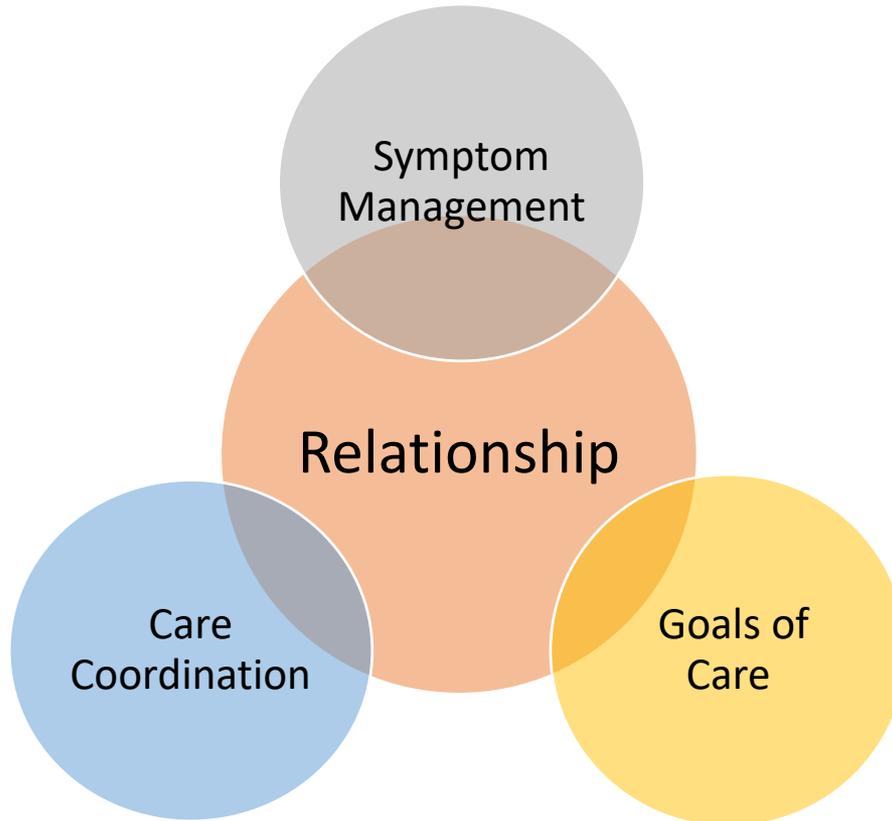
New York Times Opinion
The Trauma of Being Alive
By Mark Epstein
Aug. 3, 2013



Traditional Palliative Care



Safety Net Palliative Care



JAMA Oncology | Original Investigation

Effect of a Lay Health Worker Intervention on Goals-of-Care Documentation and on Health Care Use, Costs, and Satisfaction Among Patients With Cancer A Randomized Clinical Trial

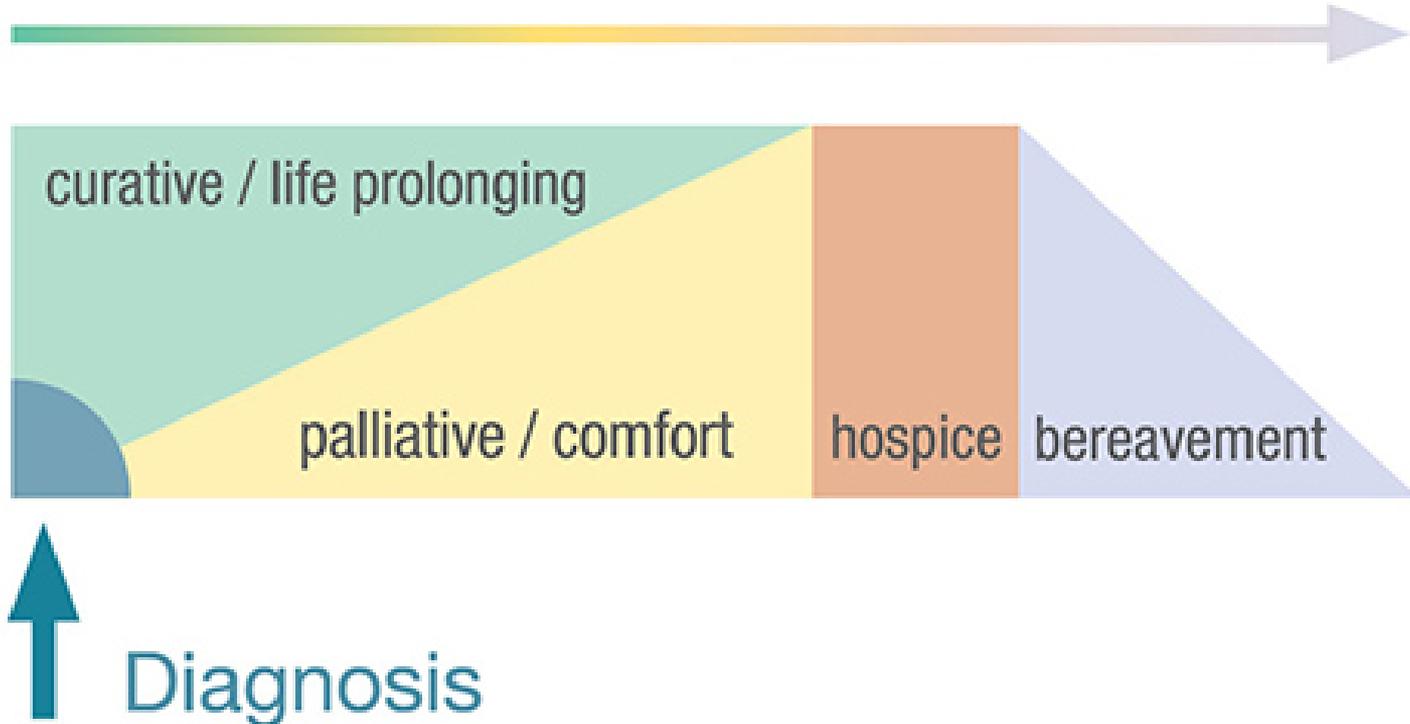
Manali I. Patel, MD, MPH, MS; Vandana Sundaram, MPH; Manisha Desai, PhD; Vyjeyanthi S. Periyakoil, MD;
James S. Kahn, MD; Jay Bhattacharya, MD, PhD; Steven M. Asch, MD, MPH;
Arnold Milstein, MD, MPH; M. Kate Bundorf, PhD



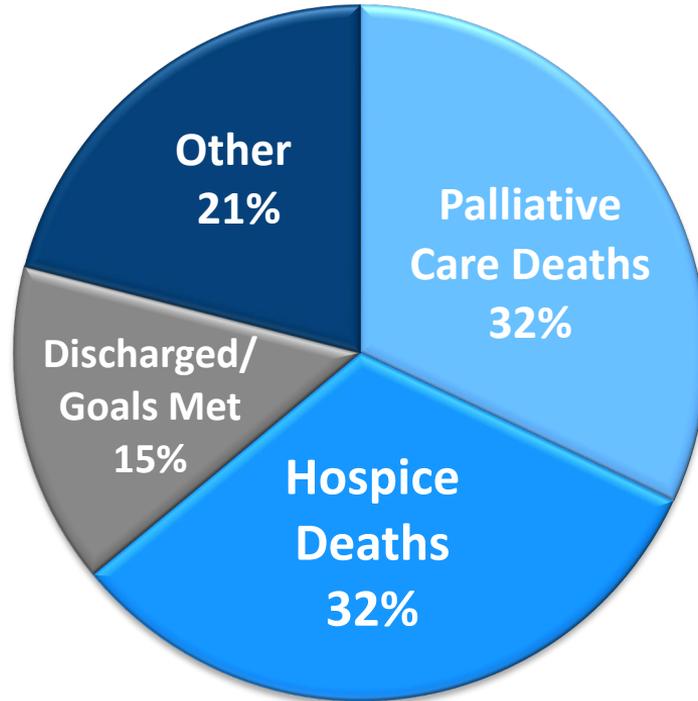
**Geriatrics is a condition,
not an age**



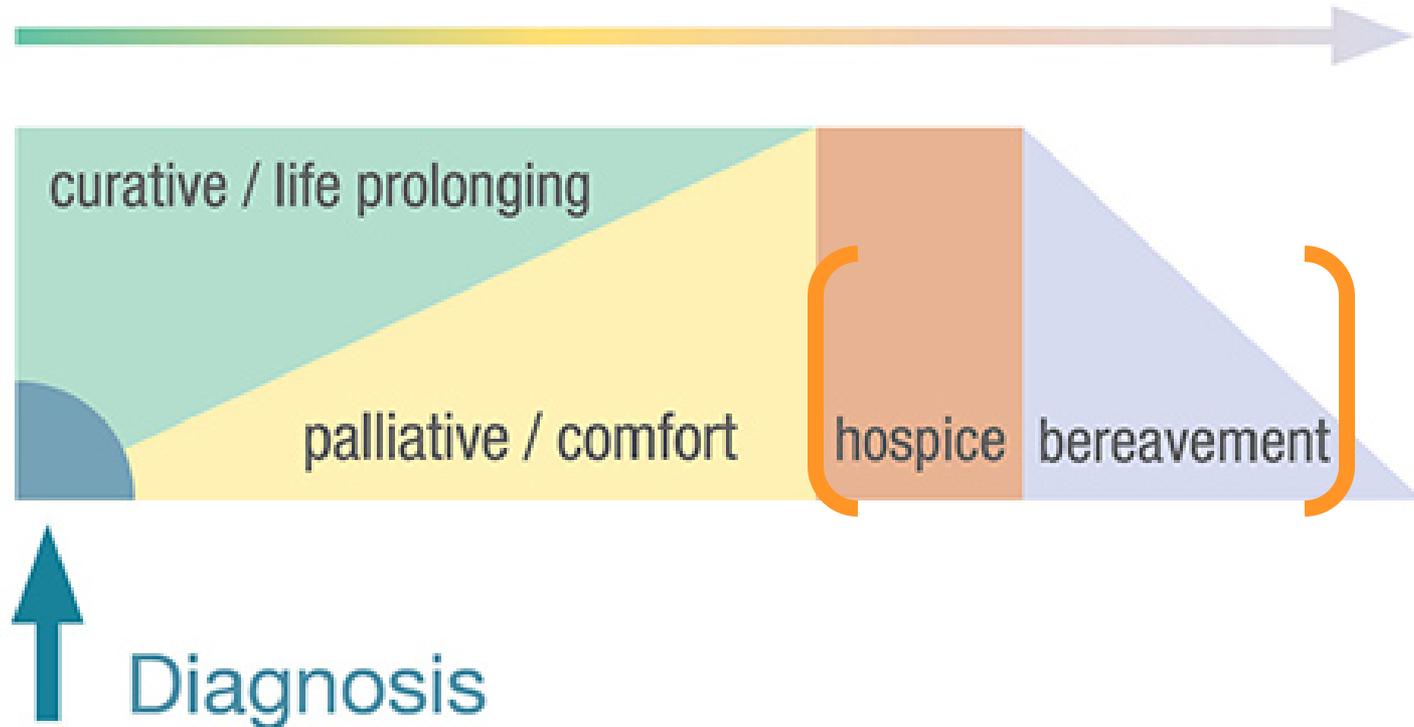
Continuum of illness



CareOregon Palliative Care Outcomes



Continuum of illness



Parallel not Sequential





LAUREN

GEORGIA

MARVIN

BROWNIE MARY

SHIMMY
2/23/00

SHARON M. WILSON



IN MEMORY OF OUR FRIENDS WHO
WERE LOVED AND CARED FOR AT
THE MISSION HOSPICE. WE MISS YOU!

EMERSON
Sept 18 - Oct 27

ELLEN FARQUHARSON
Mar 1992 - August 2015

CARL HUNTER
April 1937 - October 2015

DAVID WRIGHT
November 1931 - October 2015

EDDY JOSEPH
November 1914 -

WILLIAM GARDNER
Nov 18 - Dec 18





A person is a person because of other people

photo by david marks



Why Now

- 30% of all Americans uninsured or on Medicaid
- Lack of structures in place
- America's Essential Hospitals= 0% Margin
- Very little data to guide advanced illness strategy in this population*

2016 (<https://essentialhospitals.org/wpcontent/uploads/2016/06/2014-Essential-Data-OurHospitals-Our-Patients.pdf>).



An Inflection Point?

- Older Minority Americans will increase by 160% compared to 59% for non-Hispanic whites in coming years
- In some urban, low income neighborhoods, the percentage of decedents receiving hospice care was less than 5%
- Opioid epidemic as palliative care access issue

Racial and ethnic disparities in palliative care. *J Palliat Med.* 2013;16(11):1329-34.

O'Mahony S, McHenry J, Snow D, Cassin C, Schumacher D, Selwyn PA. A review of barriers to utilization of the medicare hospice benefits in urban populations and strategies for enhanced access. *J Urban Health.* 2008;85(2):281-90.





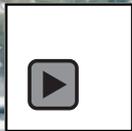
Photo by Moupali Das

"For me, an area of moral clarity is: you're in front of someone who's suffering and you have the tools at your disposal to alleviate that suffering or even eradicate it, and you act."





THE HEATHMAN HOTEL



“Just how important it is to us. I am sure some of us, as patients, are not able to show our appreciation, to verbalize it. So, I'll say it for them. Don't stop.”

- Cynthia





Medscape

NATIONAL
PHYSICIAN
**BURNOUT &
DEPRESSION**

| REPORT 2018

Overall 42%

Internal Medicine 46%

Family Medicine 47%



Original Article

Prevalence and Predictors of Burnout Among Hospice and Palliative Care Clinicians in the U.S.

Arif H. Kamal, MD, MHS, Janet H. Bull, MD, Steven P. Wolf, MS, Keith M. Swetz, MD, MA, Tait D. Shanafelt, MD, Katherine Ast, MSW, Dio Kavalieratos, PhD, Christian T. Sinclair, MD, and Amy P. Abernethy, MD, PhD



>62% Burnout



Quadruple Aim



Special Article

Building Resilience for Palliative Care Clinicians: An Approach to Burnout Prevention Based on Individual Skills and Workplace Factors



Anthony L. Back, MD, Karen E. Steinhauser, PhD, Arif H. Kamal, MD, MHS, and Vicki A. Jackson, MD, MPH



**Prototype & Iterate. Don't
sink all your resources into
one way.**

- Anthony Back, MD



Build Bridges. We need a multi-stakeholder approach.

- Anthony Back, MD







WE HAVE MADE OVER
135,000
HOUSE CALLS

1,400

patients receiving primary
& hospice care at home



The average
age of our
patients is

79

We currently have **26**
patients who are at
least **100** years old.

20% of our patients
are below age **65**.



2015

HCP WILL SERVE
1,850
PATIENTS THIS YEAR



Why are our patients at home? They are often disabled and have multiple chronic conditions making a trip to a medical clinic very taxing and difficult.



30
DAYS

Housecall Providers' patients make a third fewer return trips to the hospital within 30 days of release than does the general Medicare population.



Our team follows patients wherever they need help:
at home, in the ER, at the hospital and in hospice care.

Better Care, Better Health, Delivered at a Lower Cost





housecall
providers
bringing health care home



Advanced Illness Care (AIC) Support

The Housecall Providers Advanced Illness Care (AIC) team provides outpatient palliative care support to CareOregon members living with a serious illness.

The Advanced Illness Care team includes nurses, social workers, community health workers, a pharmacist and a chaplain who all have the flexibility to make home, clinic and hospital visits.

The AIC team works closely with patients and their health care team, focusing on the patients' goals of care, symptom management and care coordination. The team identifies and aligns additional community resources while providing support as the illness progresses.

How to describe the Advanced Illness Care program to patients

The Advanced Illness Care team will support your well-being in the home or in the clinic. They can help you manage your symptoms and help coordinate care while focusing on what is most important to you.

Enrollment considerations

Advanced illness conditions such as advanced cancer (lung, pancreatic, brain and ovarian), multiple chronic conditions (heart, lung, kidney, liver) or cognitive failure, with evidence of active decline, are appropriate for AIC referrals.

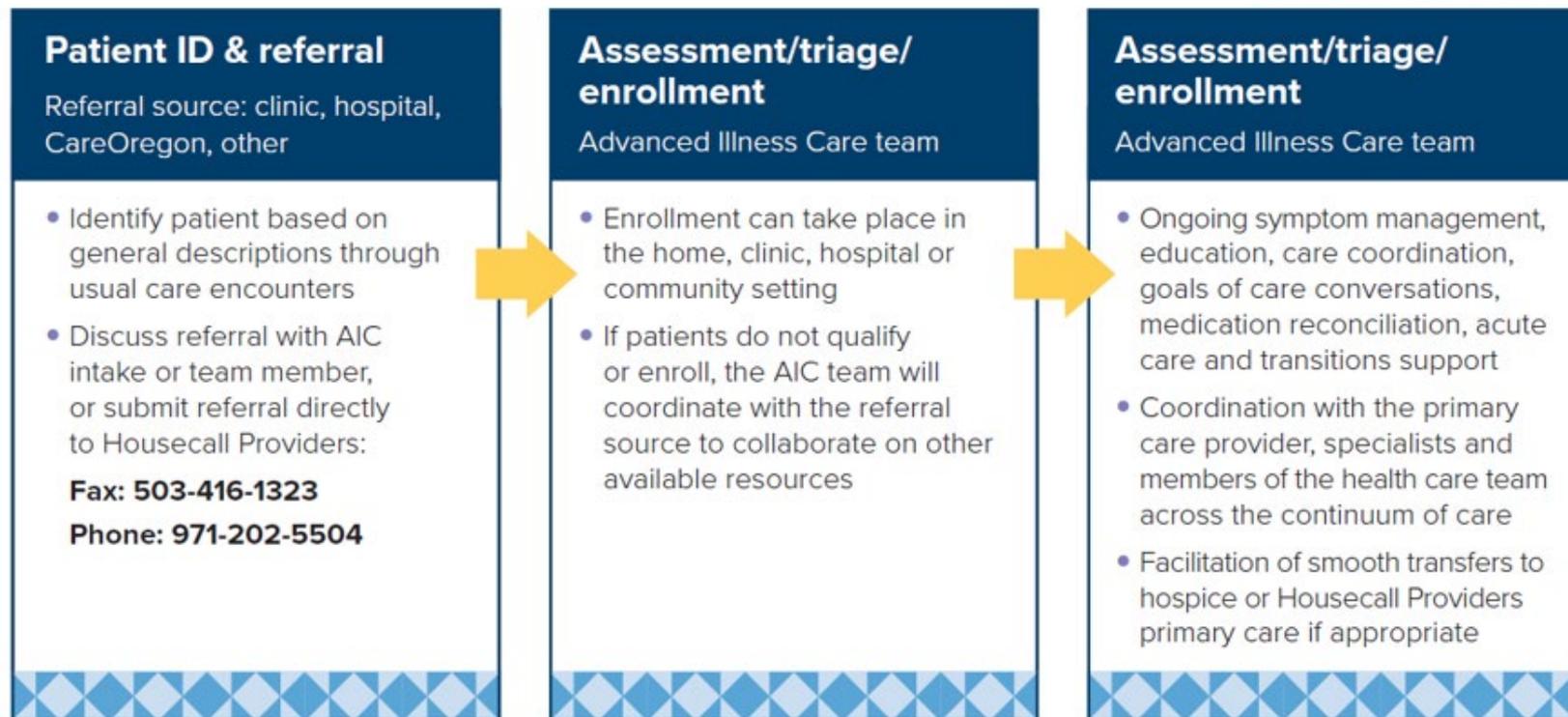
Active decline is defined as **any** of the following:

1. One hospitalization or six emergency department visits in the prior 12 months.
2. Progressive and significant decline in one or more activities of daily living (ADL) in the prior three months. ADL's are walking, eating, dressing, toileting, bathing and transferring.
3. Nutritional decline: albumin <3 g/d or 5% weight loss over six months.

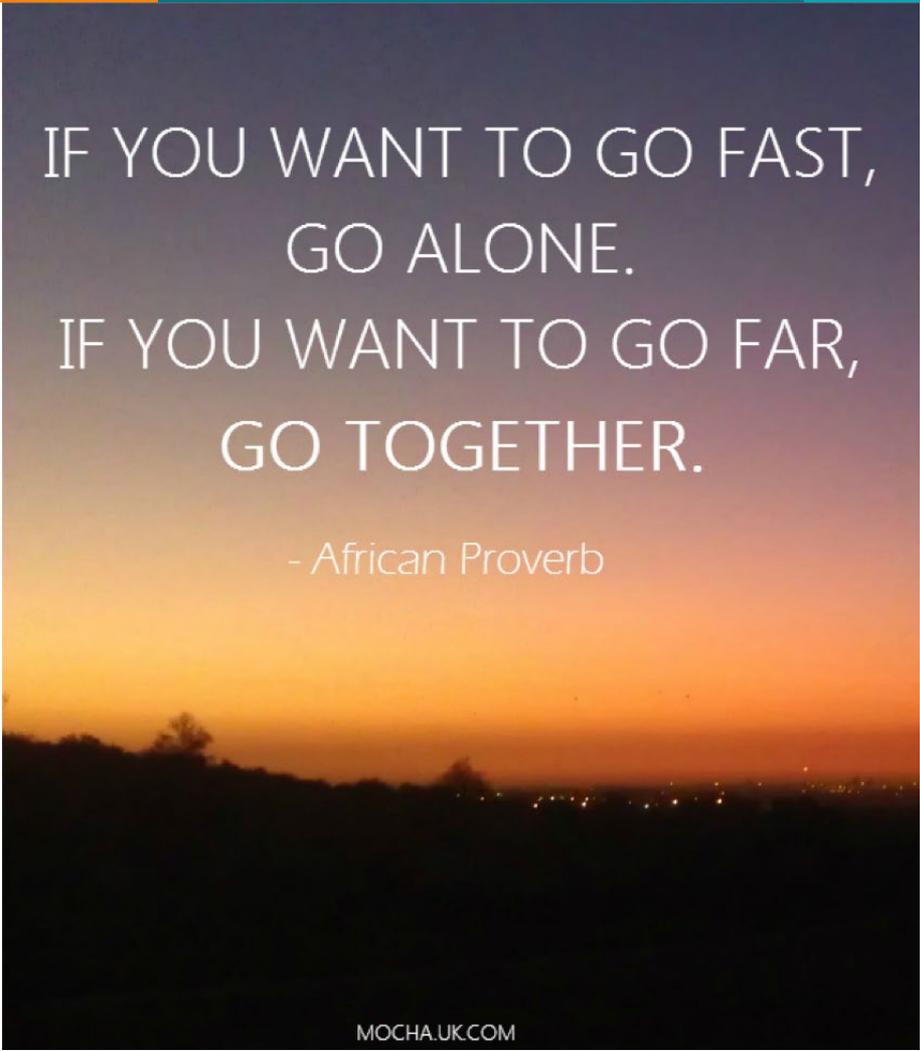
To refer a patient

Call our intake specialist: **971-202-5504**

Referral and enrollment process







IF YOU WANT TO GO FAST,
GO ALONE.
IF YOU WANT TO GO FAR,
GO TOGETHER.

- African Proverb



“But humanity’s greatest advances are not in its discoveries – but in how those discoveries are applied to reduce inequity. Whether through democracy, strong public education, quality health care, or broad economic opportunity – **reducing inequity is the highest human achievement.”**

-Bill Gates



35 Break



Patient Medication Experiences Shaping their Care Perspective

Moving from "Medication Trauma" to "Medication Trust"

Jim Slater, PharmD
CareOregon Pharmacy



Miranda



Tumultuous, violent relationship between parents, unstable housing

Parents split, dad got "left behind"

Lived with multiple caretakers in various locations

First pregnancy/birth. Stepbrother is father

3 children, still living in abusive household

3 more children born

birth

5 yo

11 yo

15 yo

18 yo

21 yo

27 yo

47 yo

Moves back in with mom, daily sexual abuse from stepfather

Drops out of school

Begins heavy drug use and selling

Goes to prison on drug charges

Suicide attempt

Heavy alcohol use, drug relapses, cancer, car accidents

Age 47 – 6 Children, ages 15-32

No GED/diploma, no employment

In recovery from severe substance use

Chronic pain, cancer, multiple surgeries; no teeth or dentures – Multiple psychiatric medications



Life Trauma



Medication Trauma



Medication Complexity





The Silent Killer

Medication Muddle

- High medication burden
- Low health literacy
- Little time/support



Confusion

- Multiple prescribers
- Don't know why they're taking it – **Indication/purpose often not spelled-out on label**
- Too many medications
- Unsure how to have the conversation
- Feel rushed – miss opportunity



A Human-Centered Design Solution

Members needed a tool to use with their healthcare provider or caregiver to discover:

- What do you want us to know?
- What is important to you?
- What would you like to work on?
 - **Let your voice be heard**





My Easy Drug System™ (MEDS) Chart

Name: _____
Date: _____
Primary Doctor: _____
Any Allergies? _____

Which					
HYDROCODONE OPHEN					
SIMVASTATIN		<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM		<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
DICLOFENAC SODIUM DR		<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
NEOMYCIN/POLYMYXIN/DE XAME		<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
TESTOSTERONE CYPIONATE		<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CYCLOBENZAPRINE HCL		<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VALACYCLOVIR HCL		<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

If you have marked a  next to any of your medications, get in touch with your doctor or pharmacist to talk about your options.



How Do You Feel About Your Medications?

Why I take this	How do I feel about it?	Notes
Anxiety	<input checked="" type="radio"/>  <input type="radio"/>  <input type="radio"/> 	Helps me feel calmer
High blood pressure	<input type="radio"/>  <input type="radio"/>  <input checked="" type="radio"/> 	Makes me itch
Diabetes	<input type="radio"/>  <input type="radio"/>  <input checked="" type="radio"/> 	Makes me too sleepy

An MI Toolkit: “Drive-by MI”



READINESS RULERS

Readiness rulers are a tool designed to elicit change talk. Use them to explore the importance clients attach to changing, and their confidence and readiness to change (on a scale of 1 to 10). “On a scale of 1 through 10, how important is it for you to quit smoking?” “On the same scale, how confident are you feeling about your ability to quit?”

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

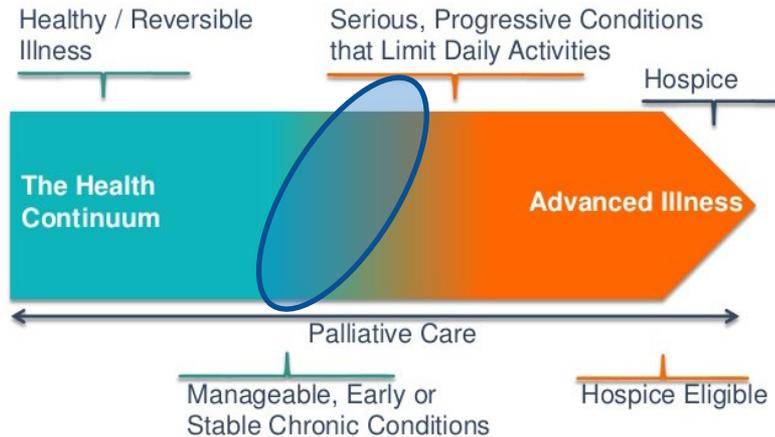
Low importance/confidence:

Extremely important/Confident

Why I take this	How do I feel about it?	Notes
Anxiety	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 😊 <input type="radio"/> 😐 <input type="radio"/> 😞	Helps me feel calmer



Where is the patient in Their Journey?

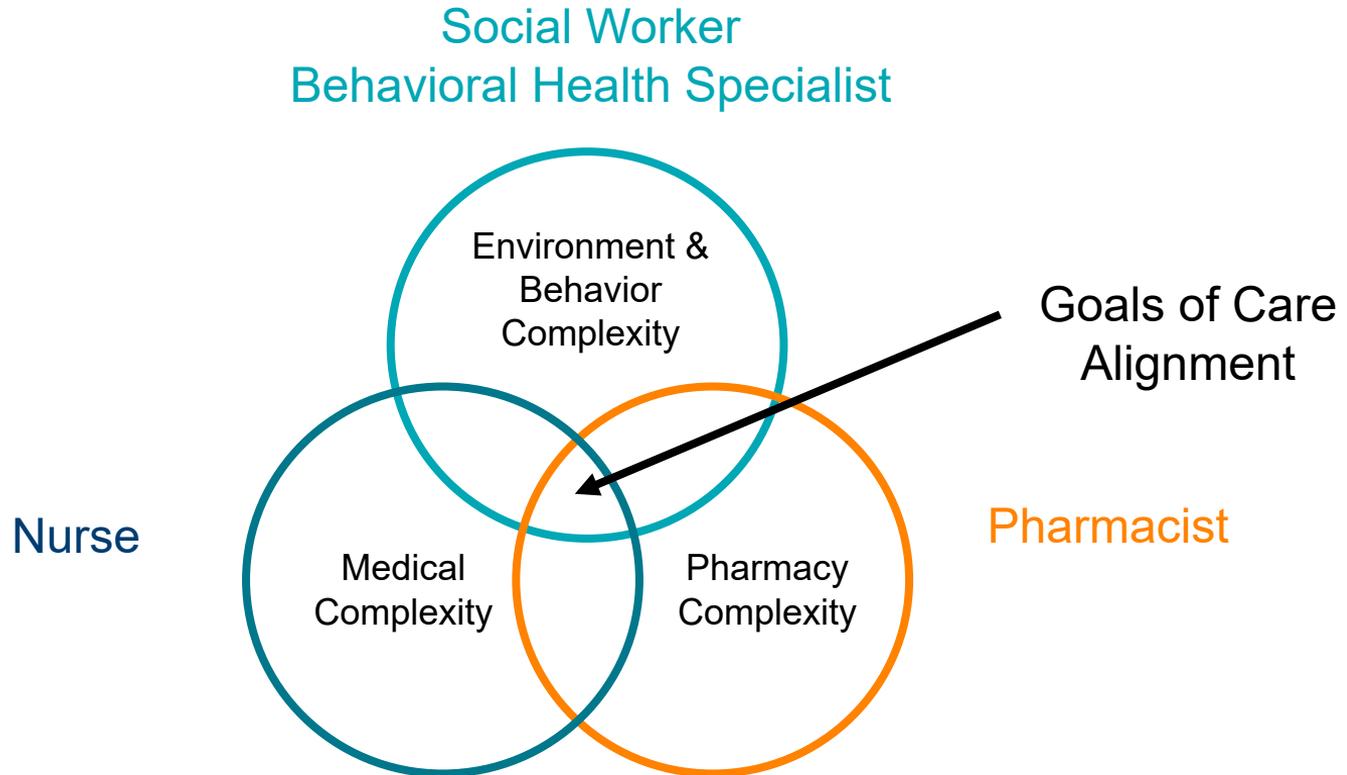


Adapted from C-TAC



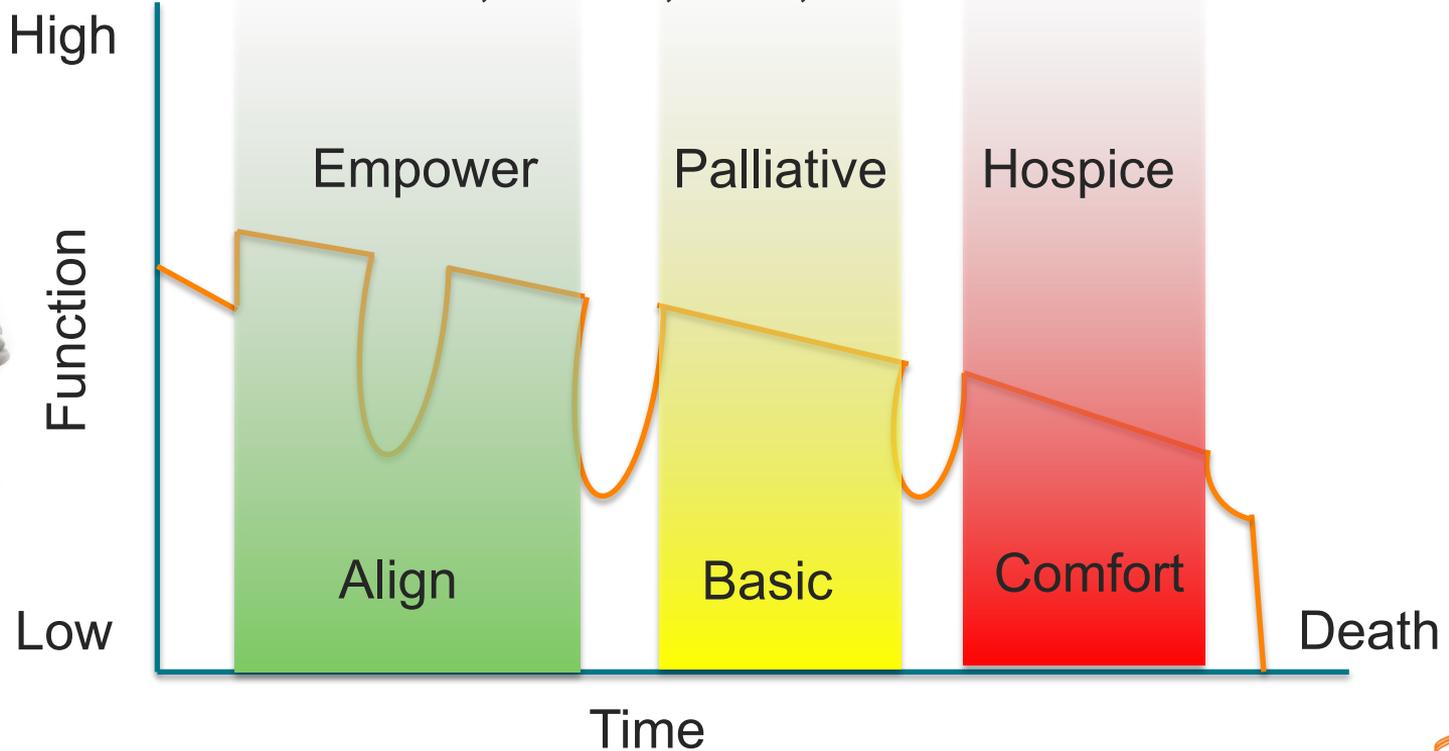
Goals of care defines amenable risk

Amenable – Gem



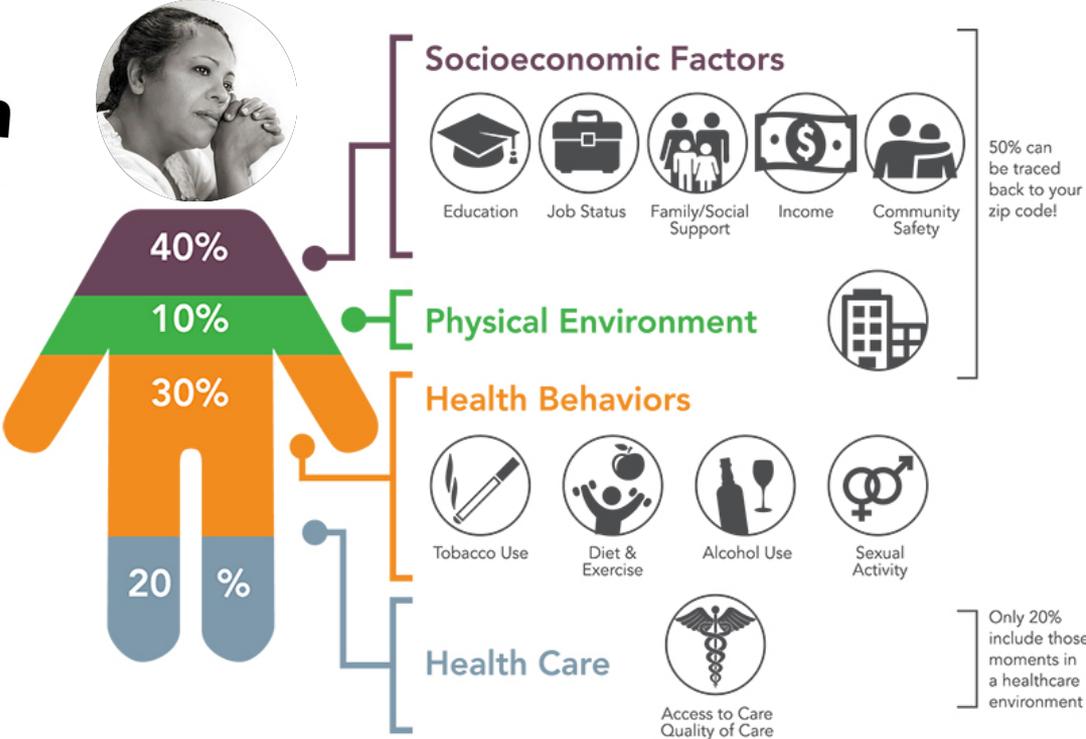
Supporting Serious Conditions

Diabetes, COPD, CHF, Renal Disease



Remember The Whole Person

Discrimination



Affirmation > Experience > Coordination > Compliance

Past

Affirmations

- I am an artist
- I quit smoking
- Worked as a lifeguard

Trauma

- Childhood abuse
- Death of Parent
- Overdose

Present

Medication Experience

- “This medication matters most to me.”
- “I hate this medication.”

Life Gaps

- “I cannot do this.”
- “I can do this.”
- “I wish I could do more of this.”

Future

Goals

(I would like to **start...**)

- Start painting again
- Plant a garden
- See my grandson

Goals

(I would like to **stop...**)

- Taking so many pills
- Drinking
- Feeling sad



Goals of Care Pearls

- Focusing on relationship first
- Provide adequate time to listen
- Seek patient point of view
- Allow patients to reveal their emotions
- Seek context (home visits, clinic visits, friend or caregiver input)
- Give the patient a sense of team support



MI helps resolve ambivalence...

...helping elicit a person's own motivation to change



Using MI is like giving water to the seed of motivation **The seed is already there**

- The only real water and sun is what the patient says and believes
- After they leave, the seed sprouts

A non-motivational, directive approach stamps dry dirt down over the seed, suffocating it

- Natural tendency to push back
- Status quo statements are believed



Traditional Counseling

- Advice given, patient expected to listen, follow instructions.
- Can increase resistance to change.
- Makes patient defensive.

Motivational Interviewing

- Patient does most of the talking.
- Help patient understand their own motivation for change.
- Patient is the expert on their personal circumstances.



Close-ended

- Do you have any questions about your medications today?
- Do you realize that smoking threatens your health?
- Do you think you can make this change?

Open-ended

- What questions can I answer for you about your medicine today?
- What do you think it would be like if you weren't a smoker anymore?
- Why do you think it might be time to quit?



What is Change Talk?

“I wish I could” “I will”

“I want to change” “The reasons are...”

“I can” “It would solve so many problems if...”

Evoking Change Talk

Any of these kinds of conversation or statements.

Speech that favors movement in the direction of change.



Discover Change Talk

When patients verbalize their own thoughts about change.

- **Desire** – “I wish I could exercise more often.”
- **Ability** – “I can walk around the block 2x/ day.”
- **Reasons** – “I know quitting smoking will lower my risk of getting cancer.”
- **Need** – “I need to quit smoking or my relationship with my kids will be ruined.”
- **Commitment** – “I will use a pillbox so I can make sure to take my meds twice a day.”
- **Taking Steps** –
 - “I actually went out and...”
 - “This week I started...”
 - “I walked up the stairs today instead of taking the elevator.”
 - “I went all last week without stopping by McDonalds.”



Develop Discrepancy

- Discrepancy helps people see the gap between where they are and where they want to be.
- Seeing a discrepancy between their values/beliefs and the reality of their current behavior, they are more likely to want to resolve that discrepancy.



**Current
Behavior**

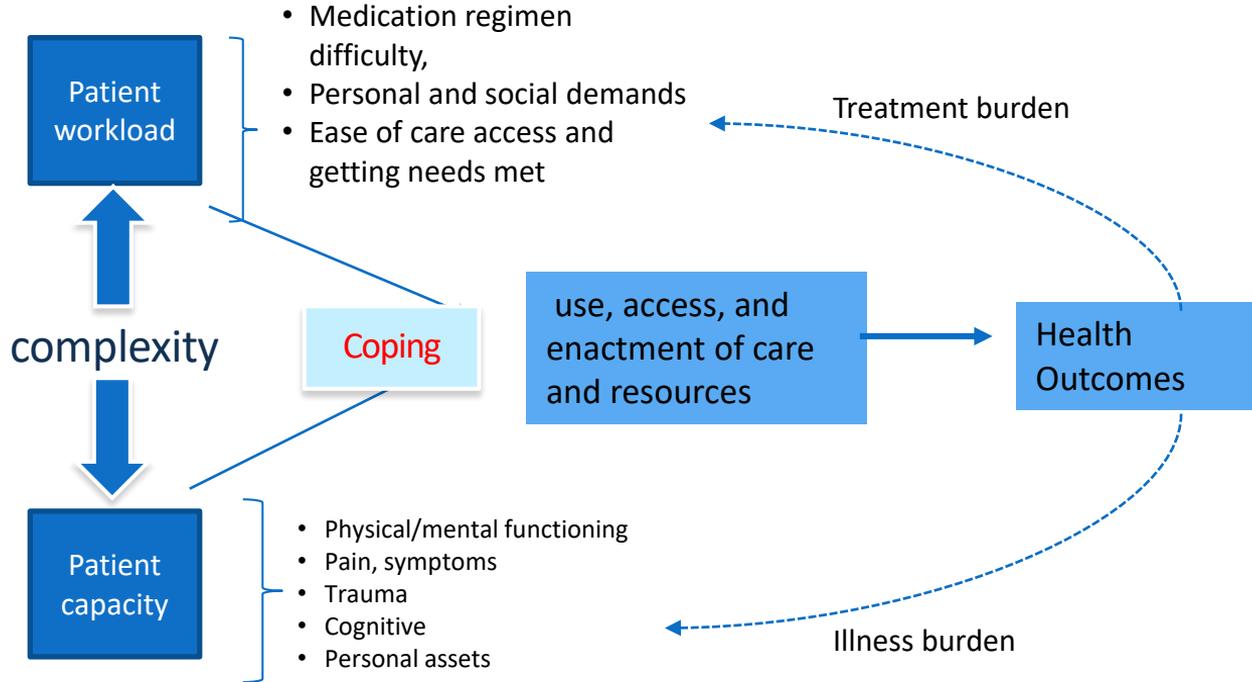
**Values
Beliefs**



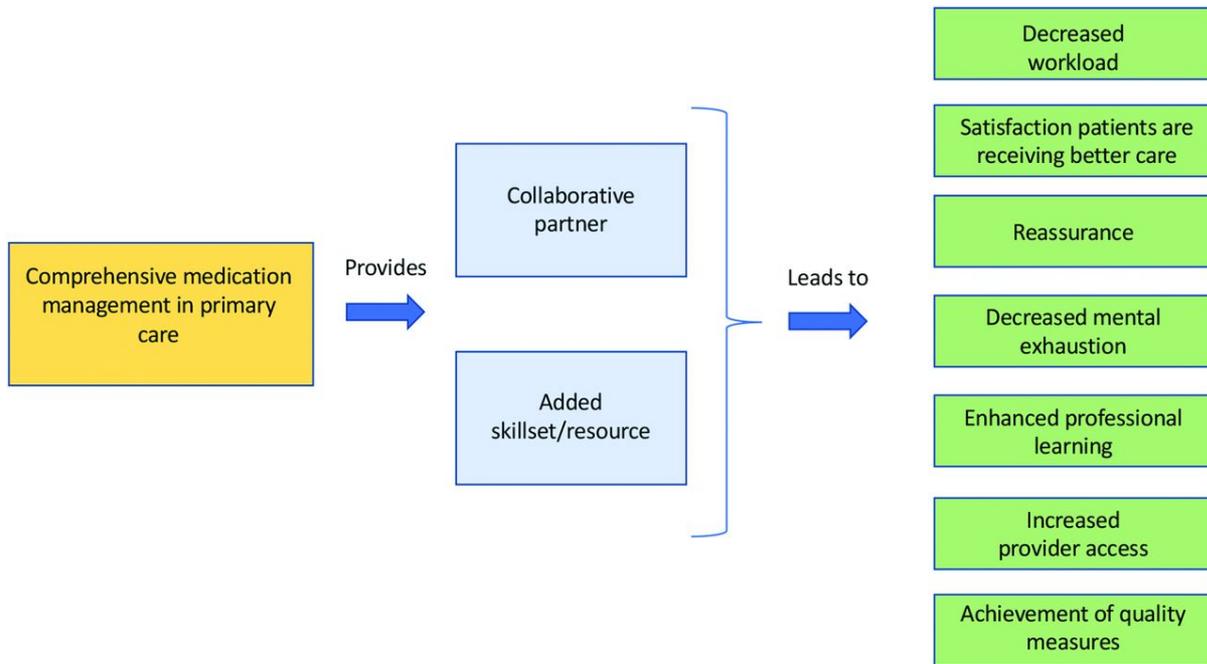
Who helps “amenability”?



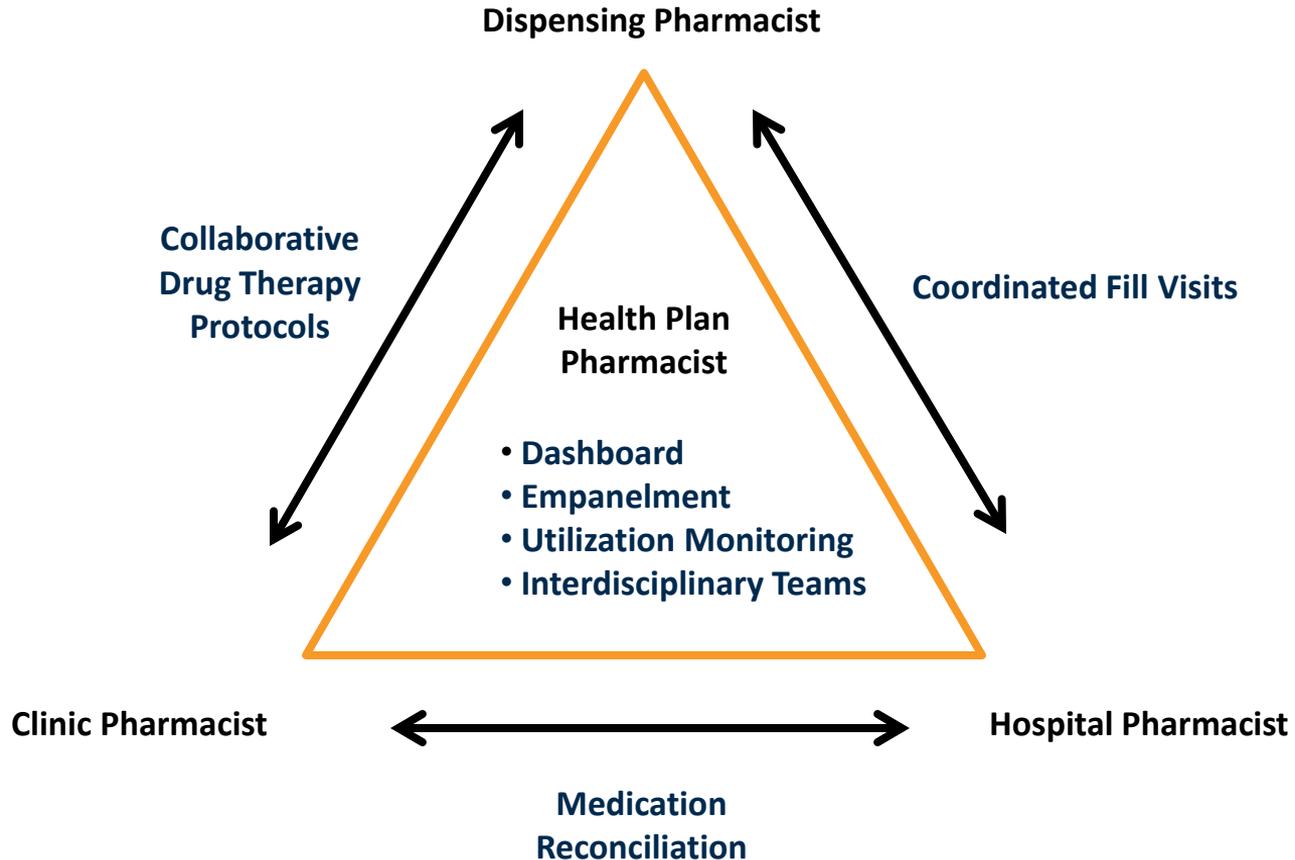
Complexity Model



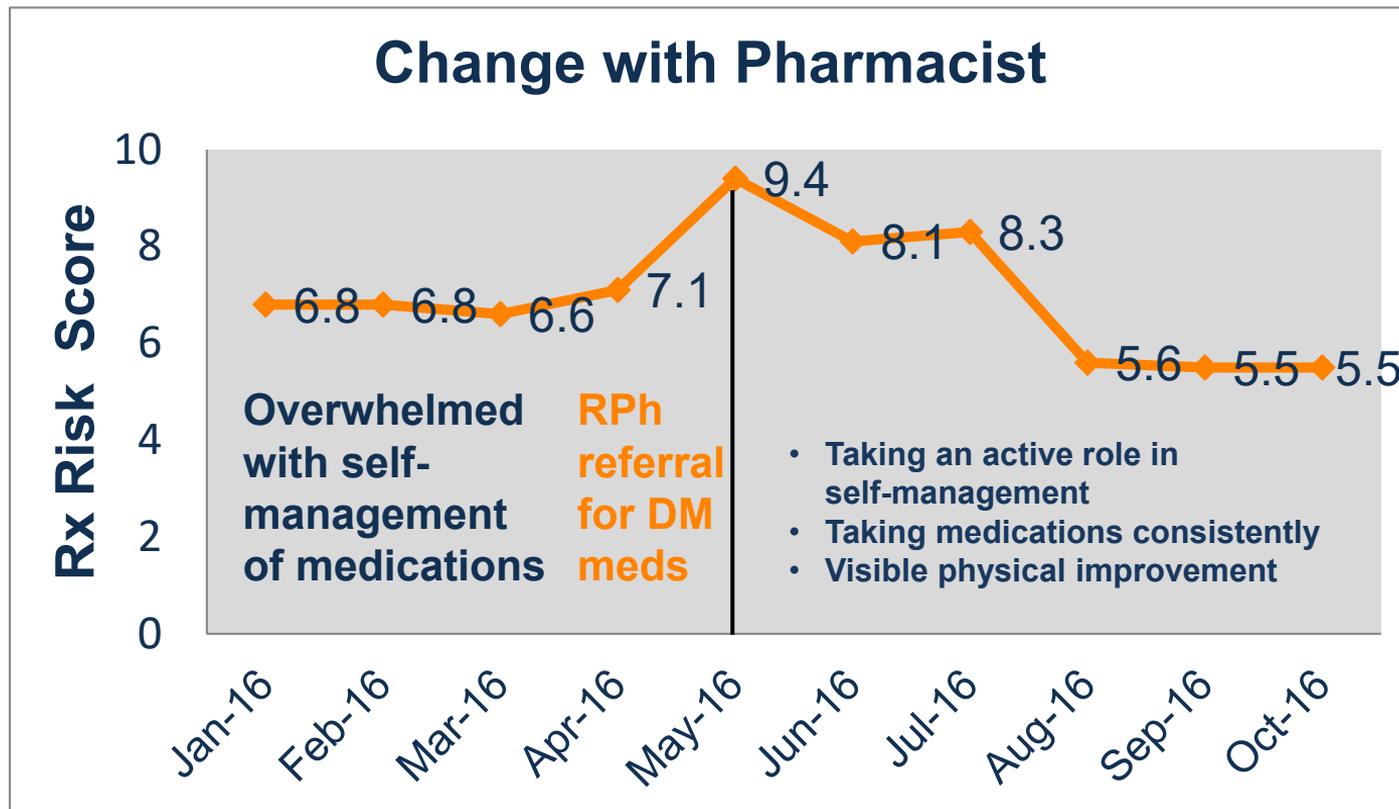
Amenability Helps Providers



Who Helps “Amenability”



Medication Trauma Profile



Amenable – Triage

Patient Readiness	Success	Amenable
	Struggle	Success

System Resources & Readiness



CareOregon Amenity Strategies

- Population
 - Segment to provide services in the right way
 - Work with people in “their context”
 - Find patterns ready for change
- Patient
 - Relationships to create dignity and belonging
 - Tools to engage and empower patients
 - Equity and Diversity
- Partnerships
 - Multidisciplinary
 - Regional specific
 - Create “Readiness-to-change” opportunities



Amenable – Pearls

- Avoid “medicated” a non-medical problem
- Healing is an experience of:
 - Hope
 - Belief
 - Trust
 - Relationship
 - Time
- Rx: Caring Conversations
- Deprescribe/Simplify
 - Less is more



Start with Empathy

End with Empowerment

- Build rapport and trust – best path to buy-in
- Listening is more powerful than fixing
- Find out “What Matters to Them?” to land on their goals of care
- Use the MEDS Chart to reveal how they feel about their medications
- Get trained in motivational interviewing
- Partner in their journey to “Hope & Healing”



The Power of Hope & Healing



The Nuts and Bolts of Deprescribing

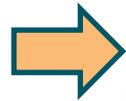


Leah Goeres, PharmD., MPH, BCPS

Advanced Illness Care Pharmacist
CareOregon / Housecall Providers



So Many Steps!



- Form relationships first
- Assess medication-beliefs
- Focus on goals
- Understand functionality and risk factors
- Review Medications
- Make a change (e.g. deprescribe)



Form Relationships



- Long medical histories
- Complex social situations
- Understanding their current care team (PCP, caregiver etc..)
- Ask about their pets!
Seriously!



Miranda



Tumultuous,
violent
relationship
between
parents,
unstable
housing

Parents
split, dad
got "left
behind"

Lived with
multiple
caretakers
in various
locations

First
pregnancy/
birth.
Stepbrother
is father

3 children,
still living in
abusive
household

3 more children born

birth

5 yo

11 yo

15 yo

18 yo

21 yo

27 yo

47 yo

Moves back in with
mom, daily sexual
abuse from stepfather

Drops out
of school

Begins
heavy drug
use and
selling

Goes to
prison on
drug
charges

Suicide
attempt

Heavy alcohol
use, drug
relapses, cancer,
car accidents

Age 47 – 6 Children, ages 15-32

No GED/diploma, no employment

In recovery from severe substance use

Chronic pain, cancer, multiple surgeries; no teeth or dentures – Multiple psychiatric medications



Medication Beliefs or Healthcare Beliefs

- How is this different from Motivational Interviewing?
 - Consensus of reality
 - A change in medication vs. a change in behavior



Medication Beliefs or Healthcare Beliefs

Which medication/s are most
important or helpful to you?

- Pain medicine
- Anxiolytic
- N/V medicine
- Oral chemotherapy
- Warfarin

Courtesy of:
Dr. Sean Jeffery, PharmD.



Medication Beliefs or Healthcare Beliefs

Which medication/s cause/s you the most trouble?

- Can't identify
- Sometimes they list a medicine that's not covered by insurance or have trouble getting
- Medications they perceive aren't working
- Medications that upset their tummy

Courtesy of:
Dr. Sean Jeffery, PharmD.



Medication Beliefs or Healthcare Beliefs

Are you able to afford or obtain all your medications?

- Gain insight into how they manage regimen
- Gain insight into how “resourced” they are

Courtesy of:
Dr. Sean Jeffery, PharmD.



Medication Beliefs or Healthcare Beliefs

How do you feel about taking “X” number of medicines?

- Often met with ambivalence
(pros = cons)
- Sometimes met with confidence
-Assess self efficacy here-
- Occasionally they feel like they feel burdened



Medication Beliefs or Healthcare Beliefs

What are your goals for your healthcare?

- Live as long as possible
- Housing/feel safe
- Stay out of hospital/ED
- Go to movies, spend time with friends
- Go to café with spouse

Courtesy of:
Dr. Sean Jeffery, PharmD.



So Many Steps!

- Form relationships
- Assess medication-beliefs
- ➔ Focus on goals
- Understand functionality and risk factors
- Review Medications



Focus on Goals

So, if I start working on one medication-problem today, which problem is most important to you?

- Pain
- Disease-altering medication
(e.g. Daliresp; e.g. Kalydeco)



Pharmacy's Role in Palliative Care

- Form relationships
- Assess medication-beliefs
- Focus on goals
- ➔ Understand functionality and risk factors
- Review Medications



Functionality and Risk Factors

Risk Assessment

- Age \geq 65 years
- Multiple prescribers
- \geq 10 medications
- Cognitive impairment
- At risk for falling
- Tethers (O₂)

- Decreased renal function
- At risk for delirium
- Unstable home/social situation
- Low health literacy
- Language Barrier
- Substance Use Disorder



Functionality and Risk Factors

Risk Assessment

- ☑ Age ≥ 65 years



Be on the look out for:

- ♦ Cognitive decline
- ♦ Delirium
- ♦ Beer's list drugs
- ♦ Pain
- ♦ Declining physical function
- ♦ Falls
- ♦ Medical complexity
- ♦ Polypharmacy
- ♦ Unsafe home environment
- ♦ Isolation



Risk Assessment

- ✓ Multiple prescribers
- ✓ ≥ 10 medications
- ✓ Unstable home/social situation
- ✓ Low health literacy
- ✓ Language Barrier



Be on the look out for:
Discrepancies
Errors
Disorganization



Go slow
Med review will take longer
Patient may need an
advocate or interpreter



Functionality and Risk Factors

Risk Assessment

- ✓ Age \geq 65 years
- ✓ \geq 10 medications
- ✓ Cognitive impairment
- ✓ Tethers (O₂, NG tube, etc...)
- ✓ Decreased renal function
- ✓ At risk for delirium



Delirium risk factors



Hx of delirium, CNS acting medicines, benzodiazepines

Functionality and Risk Factors

Risk Assessment

- ✓ At risk for falling
- ✓ Tethers (O₂)
- ✓ Unstable home/social situation



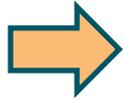
Risk factors for falls

Previous falls, medications that are sedating or affect balance, gait problems



Pharmacy's Role in Palliative Care

- Form relationships
- Assess medication-beliefs
- Focus on goals
- Understand functionality and risk factors



Review Medications



Review Medications

- Do you have a systematic approach?
- Describe your current process.....

...use of structured guide: lead to a larger reduction in PIMs than non-structured activities (e.g. general review by pharmacist or physician)

Scott, I., Anderson, K., & Freeman, C. (2017). Review of structured guides for deprescribing. *European Journal of Hospital Pharmacy. Science and Practice*, 24(1), 51.
<http://dx.doi.org.libproxy.boisestate.edu/10.1136/ejhpharm-2015-000864>



Review Medications – Tools – What to Stop

Beers Criteria - 2019 Update

- 70 changes from 2015 version

Removed

- H2 blockers



2019 additions

- Cipro and SMX-TMP
- Glimepiride
- Tramadol
- ASA for primary prevention if > 70
- Rivaroxaban

Review Medications – Tools – What to Stop

STOPP/START

- The European version of Beers.
- Includes indicators of possible under treatment.
- Prevalence of PIMs using STOPP/START in primary care
- Potentially inappropriate prescribing (STOPP) 21.4%
- Potential prescribing omissions (START) 22%

[Br J Clin Pharmacol.](#) 2009 Dec;68(6):936-47

Good Palliative Geriatric Practice (GPGP)

- Study in older adults used tool to stop 58% of medications
- 2% of drugs needed to be restarted
- 88% of participants reported an improvement in global health

[Arch Intern Med.](#) 2010 Oct 11;170(18):1648-54



Review Medications – Tools – How to Stop

Deprescribing.org- Mobile App

Four evidence-based deprescribing guidelines and algorithms

Produced through the leadership of the Bruyère Research Institute and the Ontario Pharmacy Evidence Network



Review Medications – Tools – How to Stop Deprescribing.org

Only select classes of medications

- Benzos
- PPI
- Antipsychotics
- Dementia drugs
- Antihyperglycemics

Cholinesterase Inhibitors (ChEIs) and memanti...

STEP 1. Discuss [monitoring plan](#) with the individual/family/caregiver:

- Provide details on frequency, type of follow up, etc.
- Educate on type of [symptoms to monitor](#) for and what to do if they occur
- Provide a way to contact a clinician if needed
- Provide details in verbal and written format

STEP 2. Conduct close periodic monitoring (e.g. every 4 weeks) for changes in:

- cognition
- function
- neuropsychiatric symptoms

STEP 3. During the tapering process, consider other causes if a change in condition occurs (e.g. infection or dehydration leading to delirium, or a



Review Medications – Tools – What/How

Medstopper.com

- Web-based tool developed in Canada
- Prioritizes meds for discontinuation
- Provides both Beers and STOPP/START justification for recommendations

MedStopper is a deprescribing resource for healthcare professionals and their patients.

1 Frail elderly?

2 Generic or Brand Name:

elavil

3 Select Condition Treated:

Generic Name	Brand Name	Condition Treated	Add to MedStopper
amitriptyline	Elavil	Select Condition ▼	ADD

Select Condition
anxiety
chronic pain
depression
insomnia
obsessive compulsive disorder
other
smoking cessation
unknown

MedStopper Plan

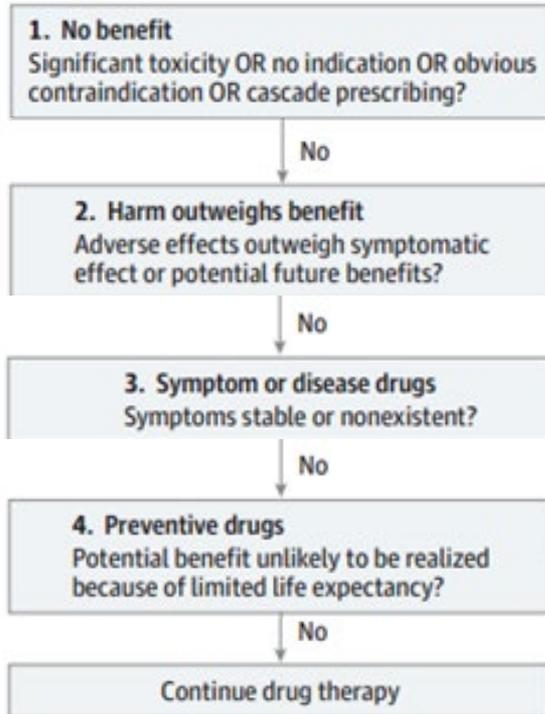
Review Medications – Tools – Medstopper.com

Stopping Priority RED=Highest GREEN=Lowest	Medication/ Category/ Condition	May Improve Symptoms?	May Reduce Risk for Future Illness?	May Cause Harm?	Suggested Taper Approach	Possible Symptoms when Stopping or Tapering	Beers/STOPP Criteria
	amitriptyline (Elavil) / Tricyclic antidepressant / insomnia				If used daily for more than 3-4 weeks. Reduce dose by 25% every week (i.e. week 1-75%, week 2-50%, week 3-25%) and this can be extended or decreased (10% dose reductions) if needed. If intolerable withdrawal symptoms occur (usually 1-3 days after a dose change), go back to the previously tolerated dose until symptoms resolve and plan for a more gradual taper with the patient. Dose reduction may need to slow down as one gets to smaller doses (i.e. 25% of the original dose). Overall, the rate of discontinuation needs to be controlled by the person taking the medication.	cramping, diarrhea, nausea, sweating, hot or cold flashes, headache, dizziness, flu-like symptoms, fatigue, anxiety, restlessness, trouble sleeping, vivid dreams, tremors, muscle aches, confusion, pounding heart (palpitations), unusual movements, mood changes	Details

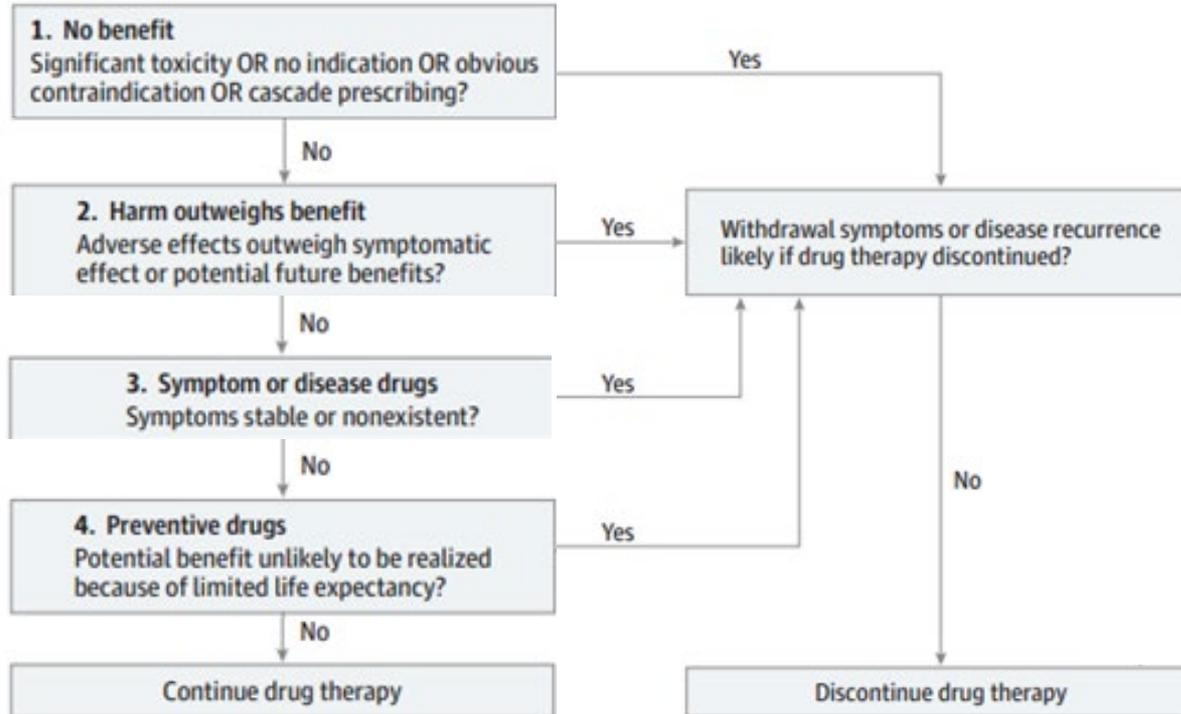
My Preferred Algorithm in Palliative Care...



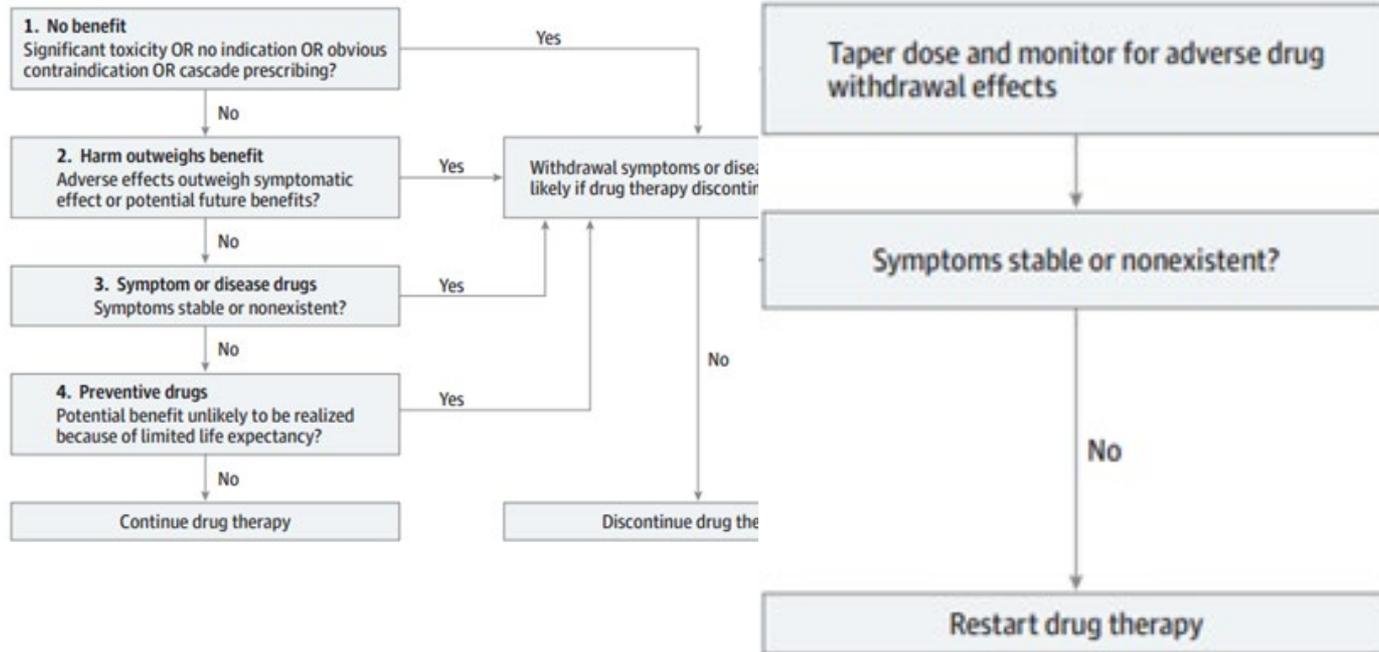
Review Medications



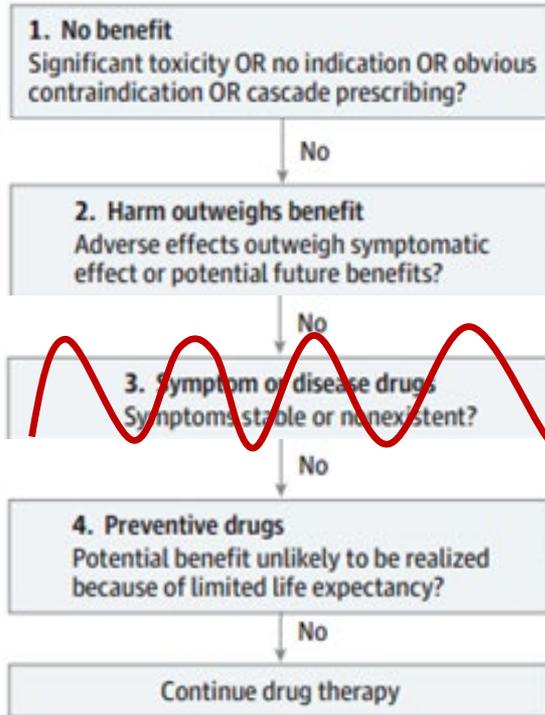
Review Medications



Review Medications



Review Medications



Insulin, Donepezil

Symptoms/disease not stable

Statins, Bisphosphonates



CDC Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain 2016

Intended for: primary care clinicians treating chronic pain for patients 18 and older

Not intended for:

- patients in active cancer treatment
- patients experiencing acute sickle cell crises
- patients experiencing post-surgical pain
- Patient using/needing MAT



CDC Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain 2016

- The recommendation statement does not suggest discontinuation of opioids already prescribed at higher dosages.
- The Guideline does not support abrupt tapering or sudden discontinuation of opioids.
- The Guideline strongly recommends offering medication-assisted treatment for patients with opioid use disorder.

N Engl J Med 2019; 380:2285-2287



Why is Deprescribing So Difficult?





Distal Vulnerability factors

Genetic influences, Early experiences, Traumatic life events, Family history

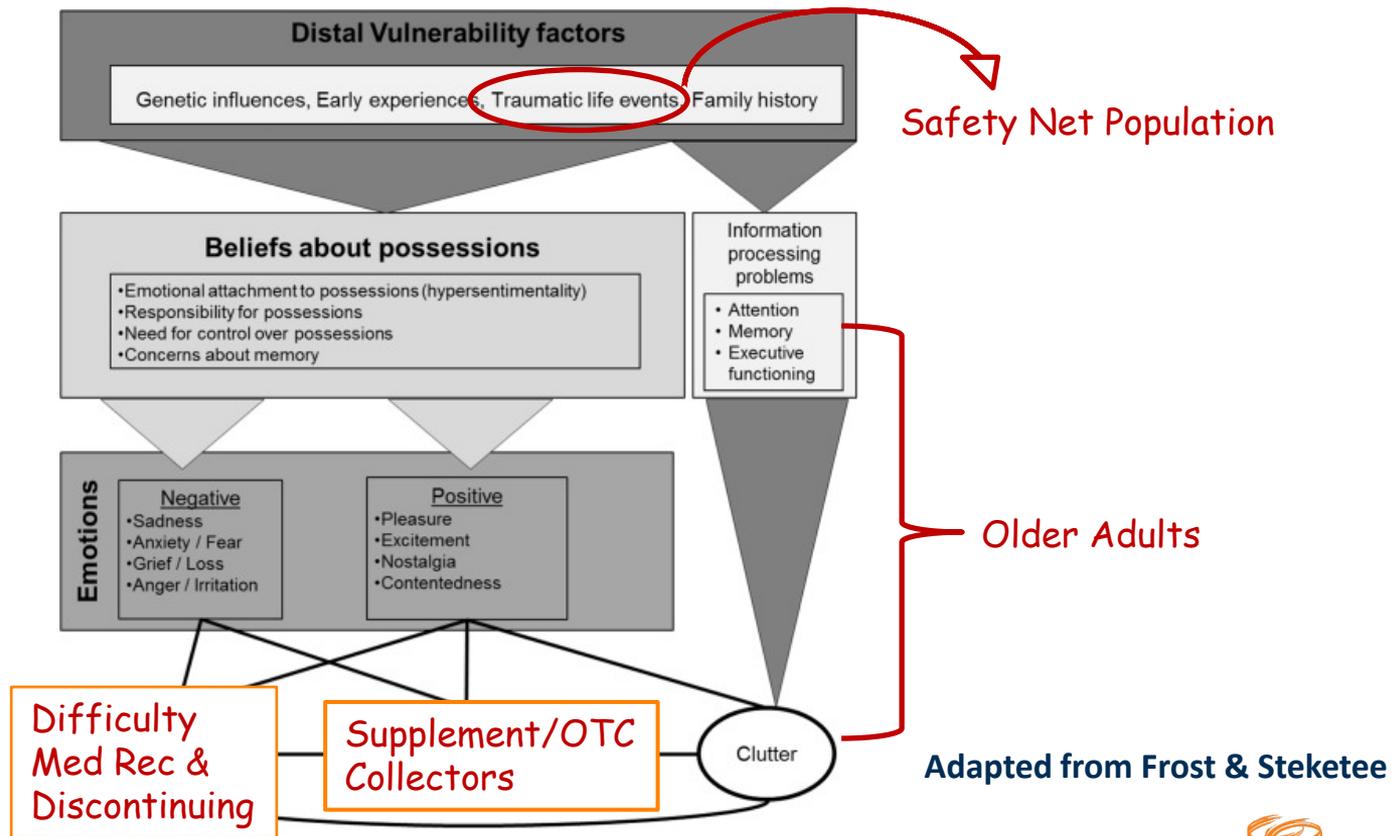


Adapted from Frost & Steketee

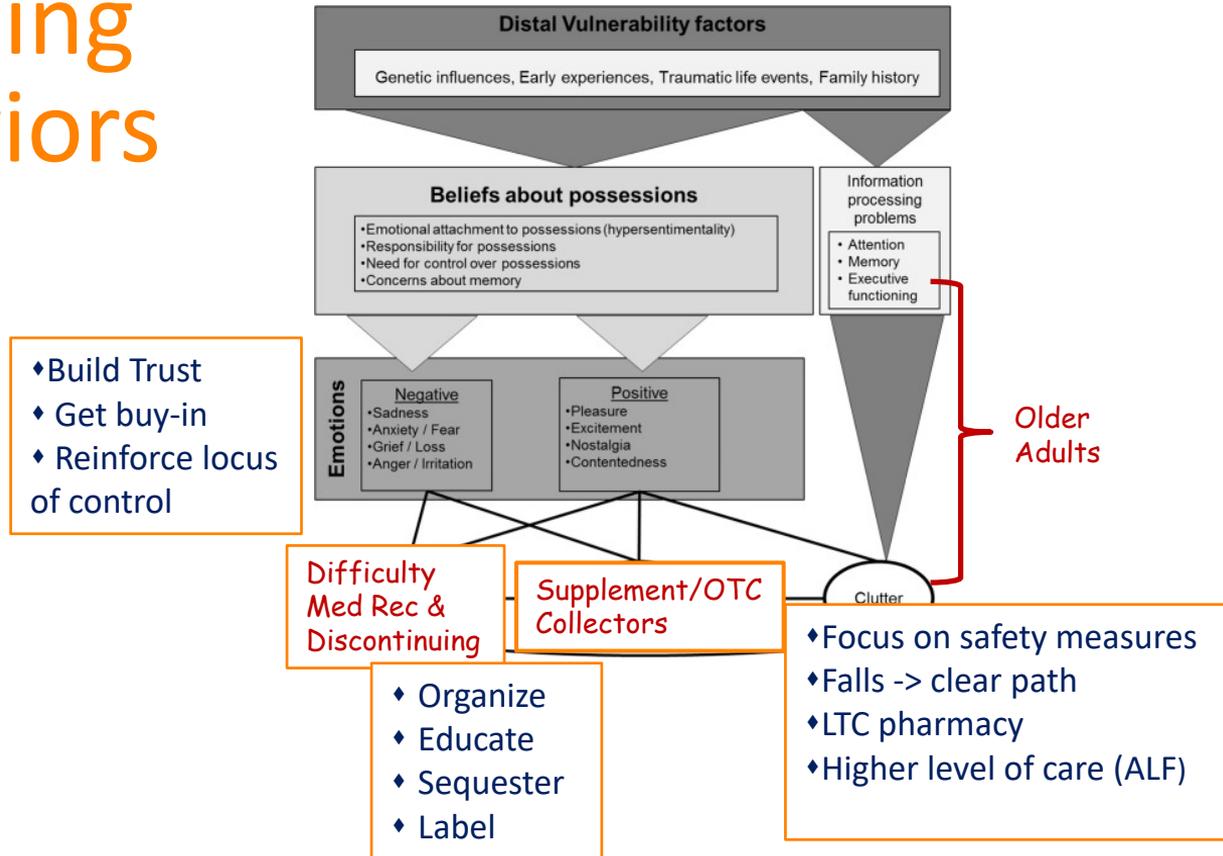




Understanding Hoarding Behaviors



Intervening on Hoarding Behaviors



Limitations of Hoarding Model

- Opioid dependence
- Benzodiazepine dependence
- Certain amount of reasoned action
(adapting to a low resource environment)



Take-aways

- Don't expect much palliative care to happen without first establishing a relationship
- Target questions to find out what is important to patient, then use that to tailor therapy
- Use a systematic approach to reviewing or stopping medications
- Expect that deprescribing will be very difficult in certain patients
 - patients have autonomy and you don't need to feel guilty about it



35 Break



Population Health and Care Management Strategies

Leveraging Data, Technology and a Multi-Pronged Approach
to Target Care Coordination Efforts

Karissa Smith, LPC, CADC I

Director of Care Coordination
Population Health Partnerships
CareOregon



Home of the Regional Care Teams



Supporting Regional Leadership			Direct Member Support/ RCT		
Health System & Community	Delivery System	Population Health Management	Telephonic	Hospital	Clinic/Home
CBO Support / Partnership Bldg	Cost & Utilization	Population Segmentation	HCC ENCC RN Triage Coord	TCO Specialist	HRS TCO RN Housing CM
SDOH / Comm. Equity	Clinical / Comm. Partnership	Identified sub pop. work	RCP, RCT, SNF, BH referrals	Transitions post discharge	Social Determinant PCP align
Sys Lvl Involvement	Inform Strategies	Quality	Community Partners referrals	PCP collaboration	Pharm Med Rec

Population Data, Health Equity, Trauma Informed

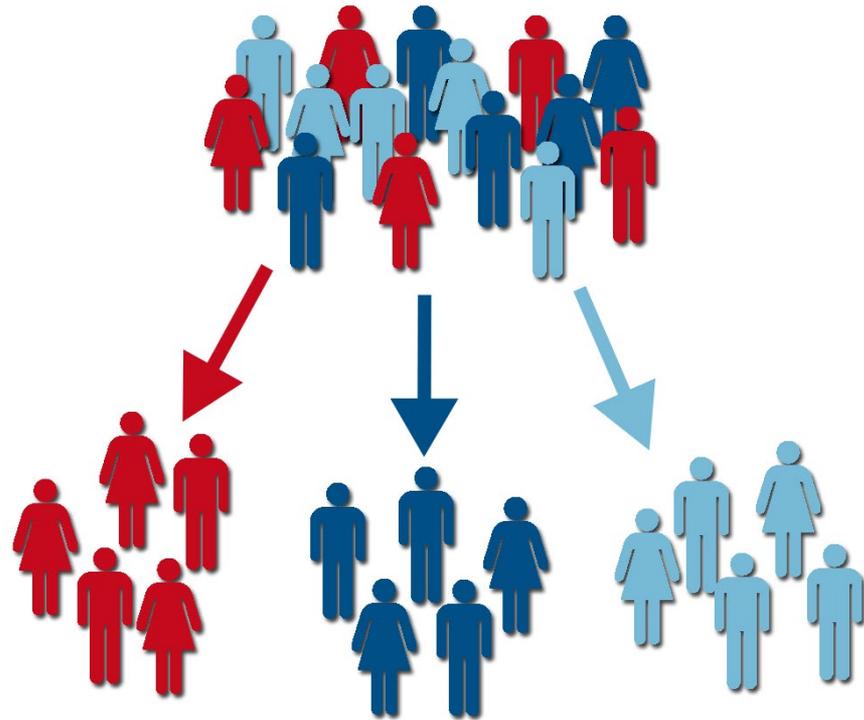


How Care Coordination and Population Health Strategies may Impact Miranda



Using Data to Segment our Population

What is Segmentation?

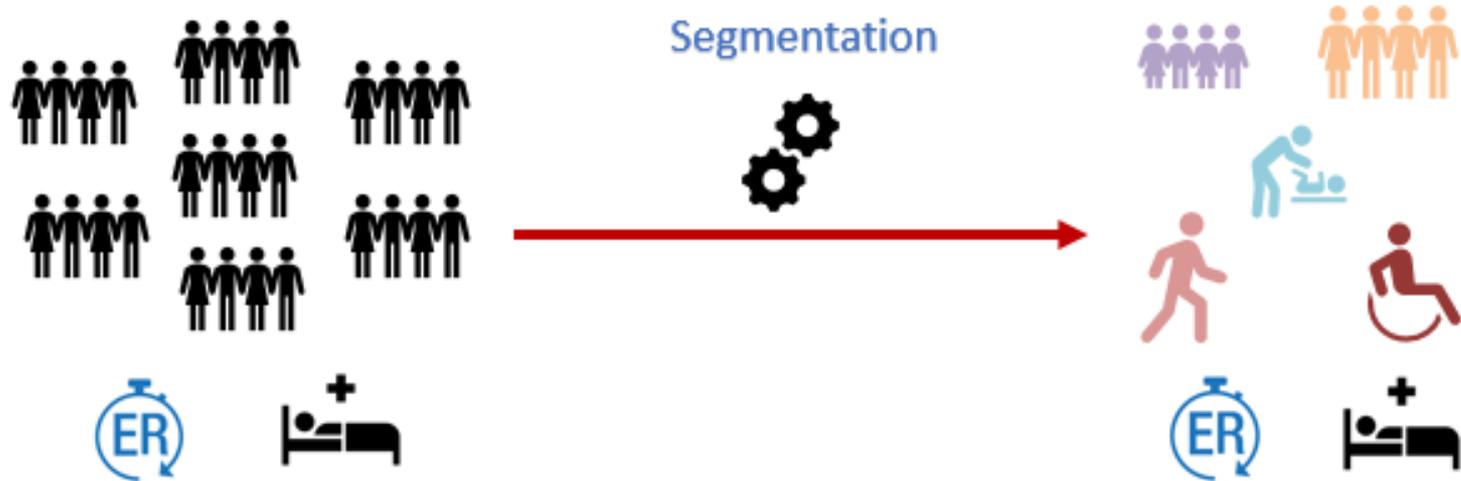


Why Segment Your Population?

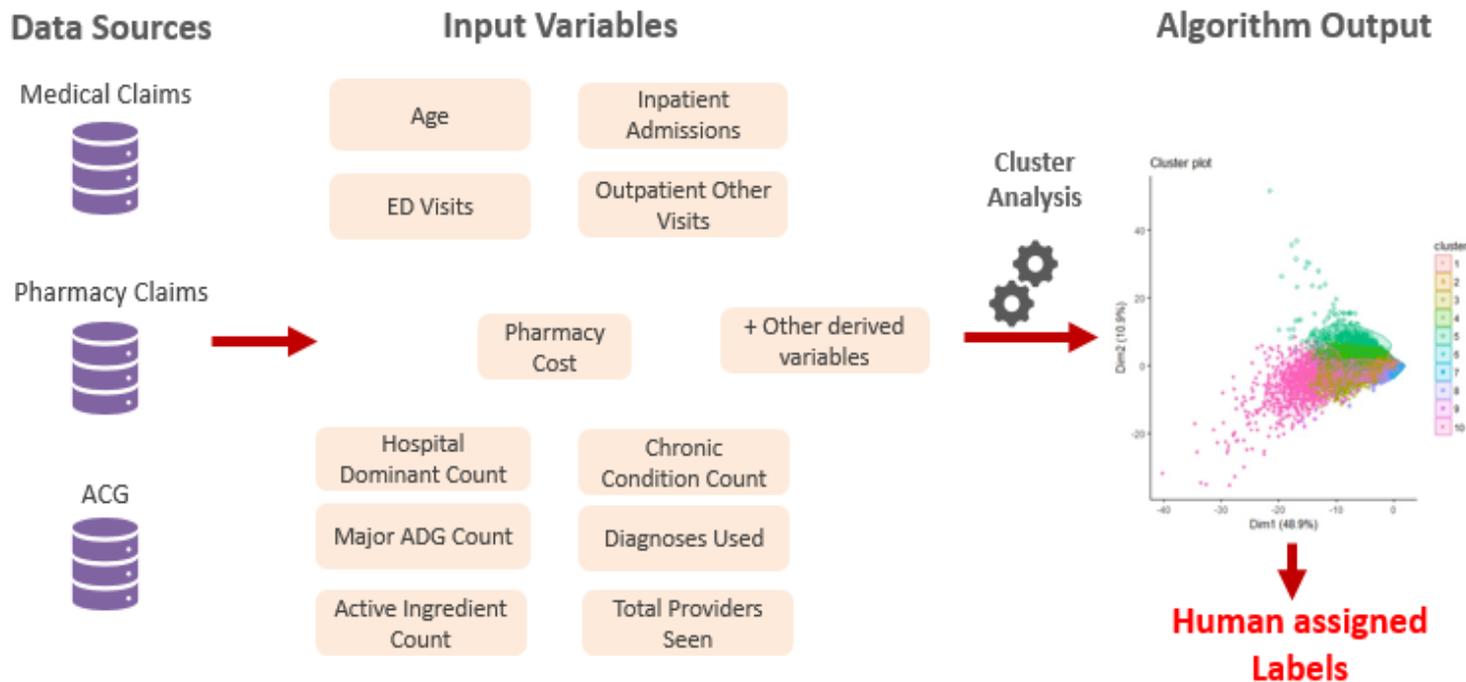
- Understanding our population based on specific patterns/behaviors/needs
- Inform resource allocation to address those specific needs
- Observe population level trends over time (are members collectively getting more healthy, more sick, etc.)
- Identify member-level trends by provider/clinic to inform opportunities for quality improvement and support
- Proactively outreach our at-risk members to improve health outcomes



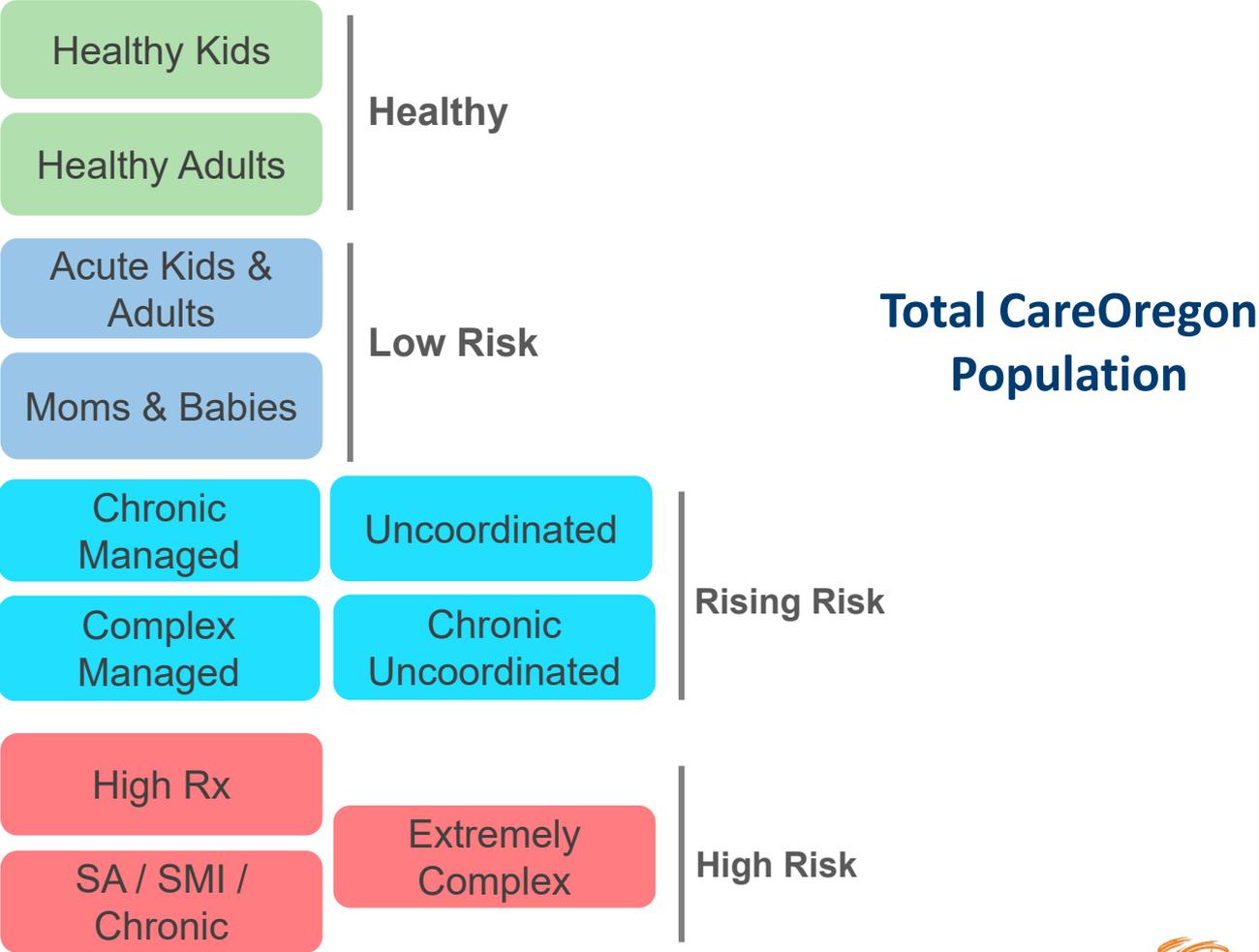
Why Segment Your Population?



Development of Our Segmentation



Segments



Understanding the Segments: Healthy



Healthy Kids



No pattern of conditions



Minimal Healthcare Utilization



\$ 219



Focus on well visits
and prevention



Healthy Adults



31 years



Minimal Healthcare Utilization



\$ 1,000



Focus on well visits
and prevention



Understanding the Segments: Low Risk



Acute Kids and Adults



Acute Medical issue,
not long term in nature



May go to ED and/or
PCP for acute issue



\$ 1,600



Short term care
coordination from clinic
or plan to ensure they
have what they need
post acute issue



Moms and Babies



Pregnancy and Birth



Delivery and newborn
admissions



\$ 8,300



Care coordination from
clinic/plan to ensure
mom/baby have follow up
appointments with PCP.



Understanding the Segments: Rising Risk



Chronic Managed



At least 4 chronic conditions, 20% have severe mental health issues, have one hospital dominant condition, prevalent conditions are diabetes, hypertension, low back pain, and asthma



Engagement with PCP/Specialists and OP care, no significant ED/IP use



\$ 8,600



- 1) Member may need to connect with BH specialist at clinic and/or need referral to specialty MH
- 2) Make sure member's conditions/medications are reviewed



Complex Managed



Has multiple medical conditions



Have high engagement with PCP/Specialists (on average 30+ OP visits), few IP/ED visits



\$ 45,000



- 1) Clinic does review of patient on a regular cadence to ensure medical issues are addressed



Highest rate of specialist visits than any other segment



Highest prevalence of Cancer & Rheumatoid Arthritis compared to other segments



Understanding the Segments: Rising Risk



Uncoordinated



Mostly in their 30's with no chronic conditions, 30%-40% have SUD and half use tobacco.



On average has 5+ ED visits, less likely to engage with PCP



\$ 7,000



- 1) Work with member on getting connected to SUD treatment and/or PCP
- 2) Connection to community resources that are age appropriate



Chronic Uncoordinated



Has at least 4 chronic conditions and 2 hospital dominant conditions, and on average takes medications with over 20 ingredients



Has had at least one unplanned IP stay, a couple ED Visits



50% of members in Chronic Uncoordinated segment are frail & 50% of them also use Ambulance (~n=1,800)



\$ 25,000



- 1) Ensure member is attending appointments and has support as needed to make sure they get needs met
- 2) Focus on ED/Obs/IP transitions to ensure member has f/u appointment with PCP and med rec happens



Understanding the Segments: High Risk



High RX



Most likely have HIV,
Rheumatoid arthritis, cancer



On expensive medications,
little to no IP/ED use, engages
with PCP/Specialist



\$80,000



Pharmacy Med Review



Understanding the Segments: High Risk



SA/SMI/Chronic



Has severe and persistent mental illness and/or substance use disorders and is likely to be frail



Significant use of the ED (average is 20+ visits) PCP visits from different PCPs



\$ 40,000



53 active ingredients



85% of members in this segment use Ambulance



- 1) Focused on working with CHOICE and/or Specialty MH/SUD providers
- 2) Getting members on MAT/MH treatment
- 3) SDOH Interventions



Extremely Complex



At least 4 hospital dominant conditions, multiple conditions, frail, and have septicemia



77% of members have chronic renal failure



Significant IP use, ICU admission, and ED visits



\$ 217,354



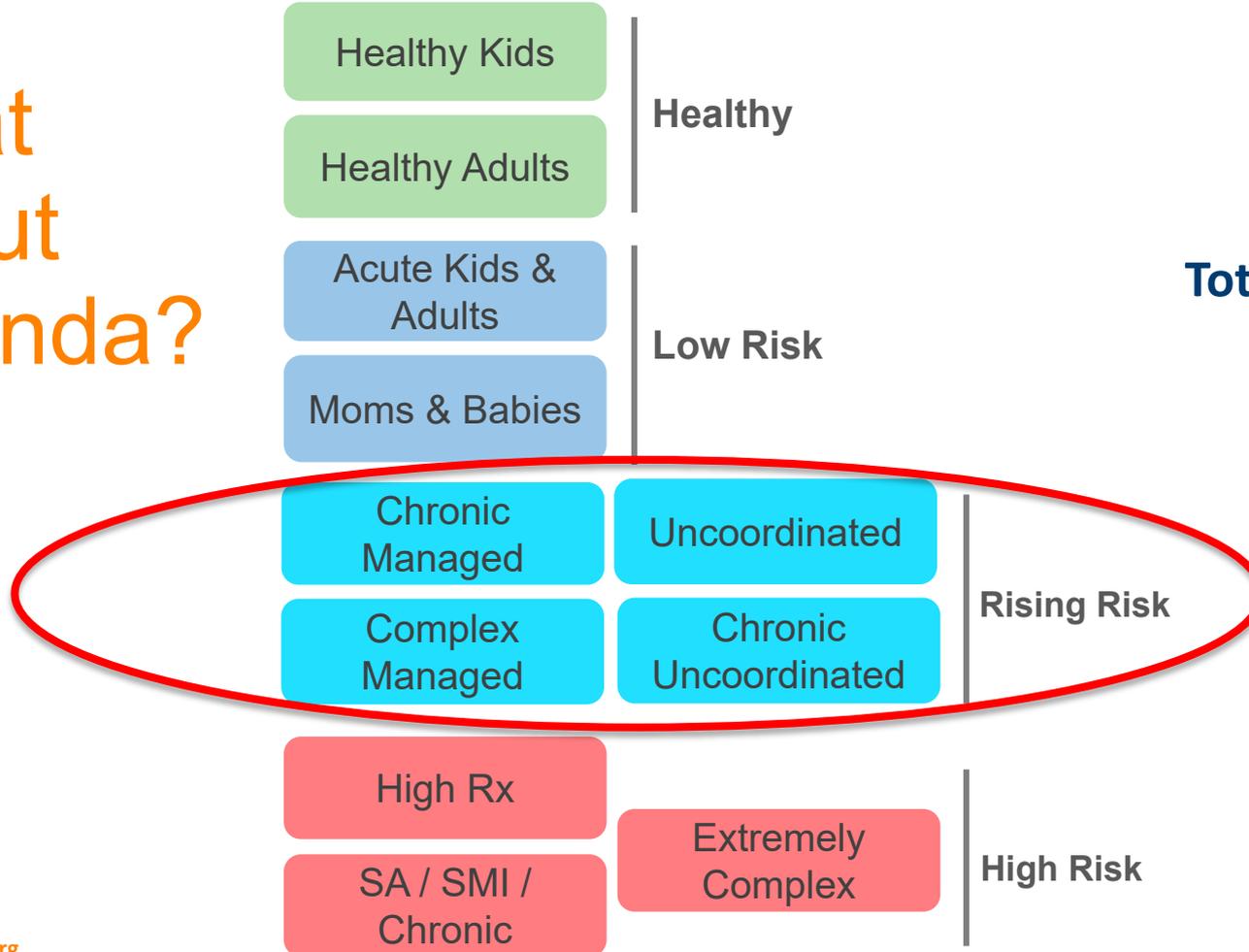
51 active ingredients



- 1) Clinic looks at palliative care interventions
- 2) Goals of Care Conversations/POLST
- 3) Referral to AICU Summit and Housecall



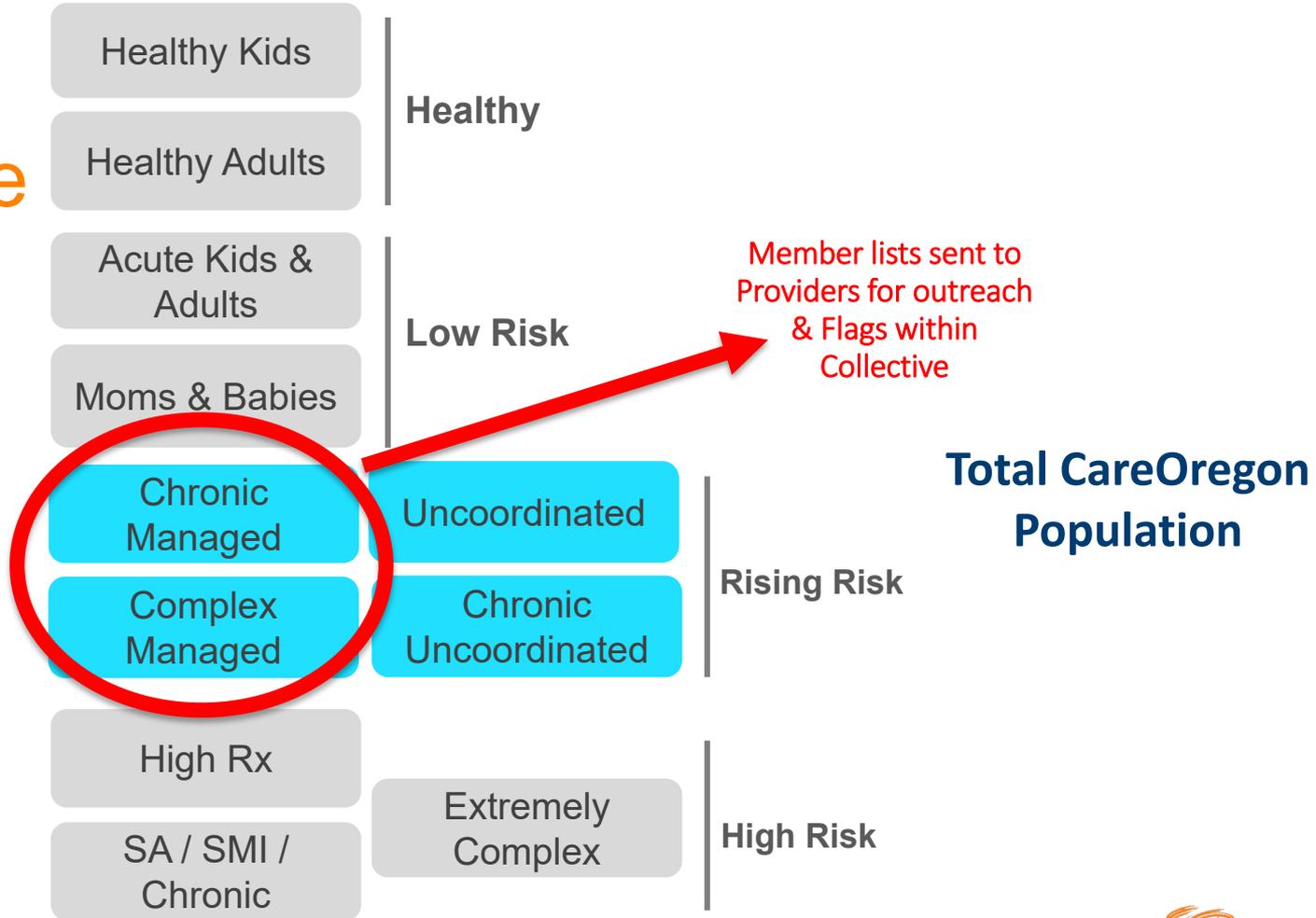
What About Miranda?



Total Care Oregon Population



What Do We Do with the Rising Risk Cohort?

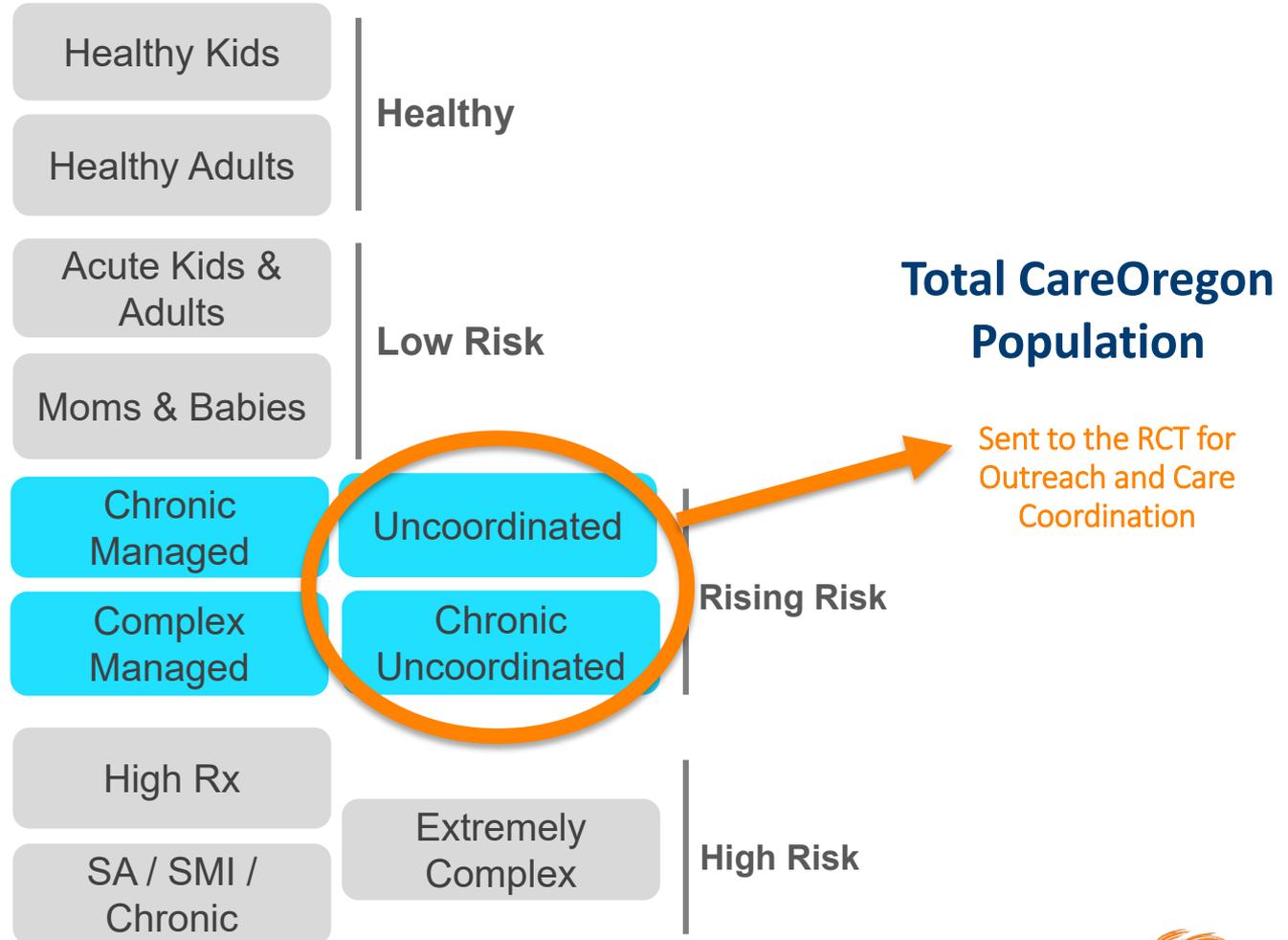


Tags in Collective

The screenshot displays the Collective user interface. On the left is a dark blue navigation sidebar with icons and labels for Cohorts, Census, Scheduled Reports, Groups, Notifications, CareOregon, Help, and Support. The main content area shows a user profile with redacted information. The 'Tags' section contains several colored buttons: Alert-DM, Housecall Providers Potential, EligCat-ABAD, HS-Multnomah MH, HS-ODS Dental, BCT-Abernethy, Plan-HSO-CO PH/MH/Dental, Medicaid Primary-HSO, BH RPh Consult Panel, Chronic Managed (circled in yellow), Medicaid Primary, Alert-HTN, and Active. Below the tags is the 'Care Team' section, which lists team members with their roles and contact information. The first team member, 'ABERNETHY, CAREOREGON REGIONAL CARE TEAM', is circled in yellow. Other team members include 'E, ROBINSON, M.D.' and 'MARKS, BRUCE A., FNP'. The top right of the page shows 'My Account' and an edit icon.



What Do We Do with the Rising Risk Cohort?

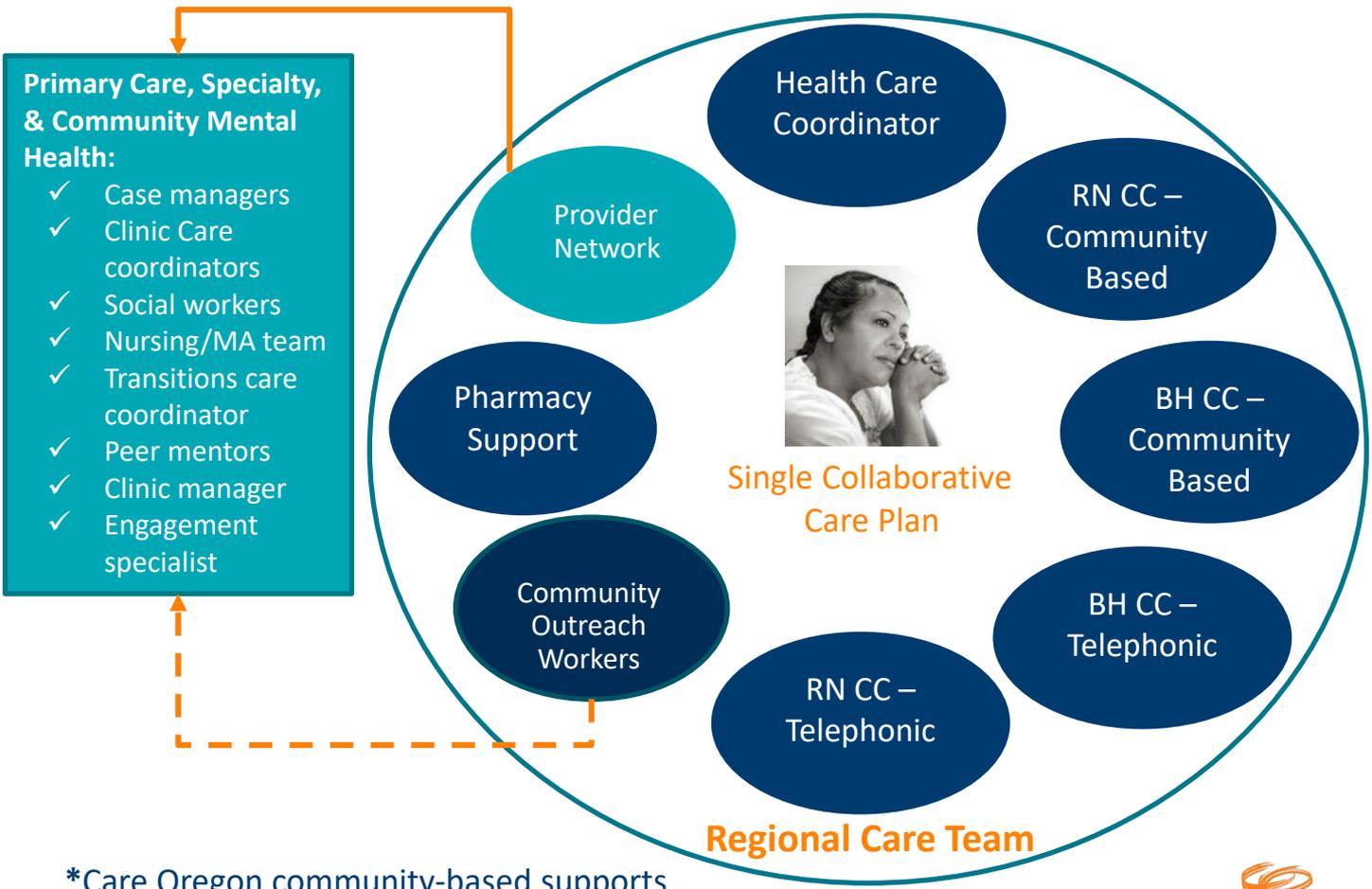


So, What is Care Coordination & What are the Regional Care Teams?



What is a Regional Care Team?

Patient-focused multidisciplinary team, dedicated to working with clinical partners to **coordinate services and resources** for patients and providers.



What is Care Coordination?

- Coordination of a Member's health care services, resources, and support activities
- Involves a team-based approach focused on the needs and strengths of the individual Member
- Addresses interrelated medical, social, cultural, developmental, behavioral, educational, spiritual and financial needs
- Ensures that individuals involved in a Member's care facilitate the appropriate delivery of health care services and supports
- Successful Care Coordination requires the exchange of information, collaboration, and communication between all involved



Care Coordination from a Regulatory Perspective

1. Provide Access to Care Coordination
2. Connect Members to Services
3. Provide Transition Planning and Follow Up
4. Assess for Care Coordination & Other Needs
5. Develop and Implement Individualized Care Plans
6. Prioritize Specific Populations and Specific Levels of Care

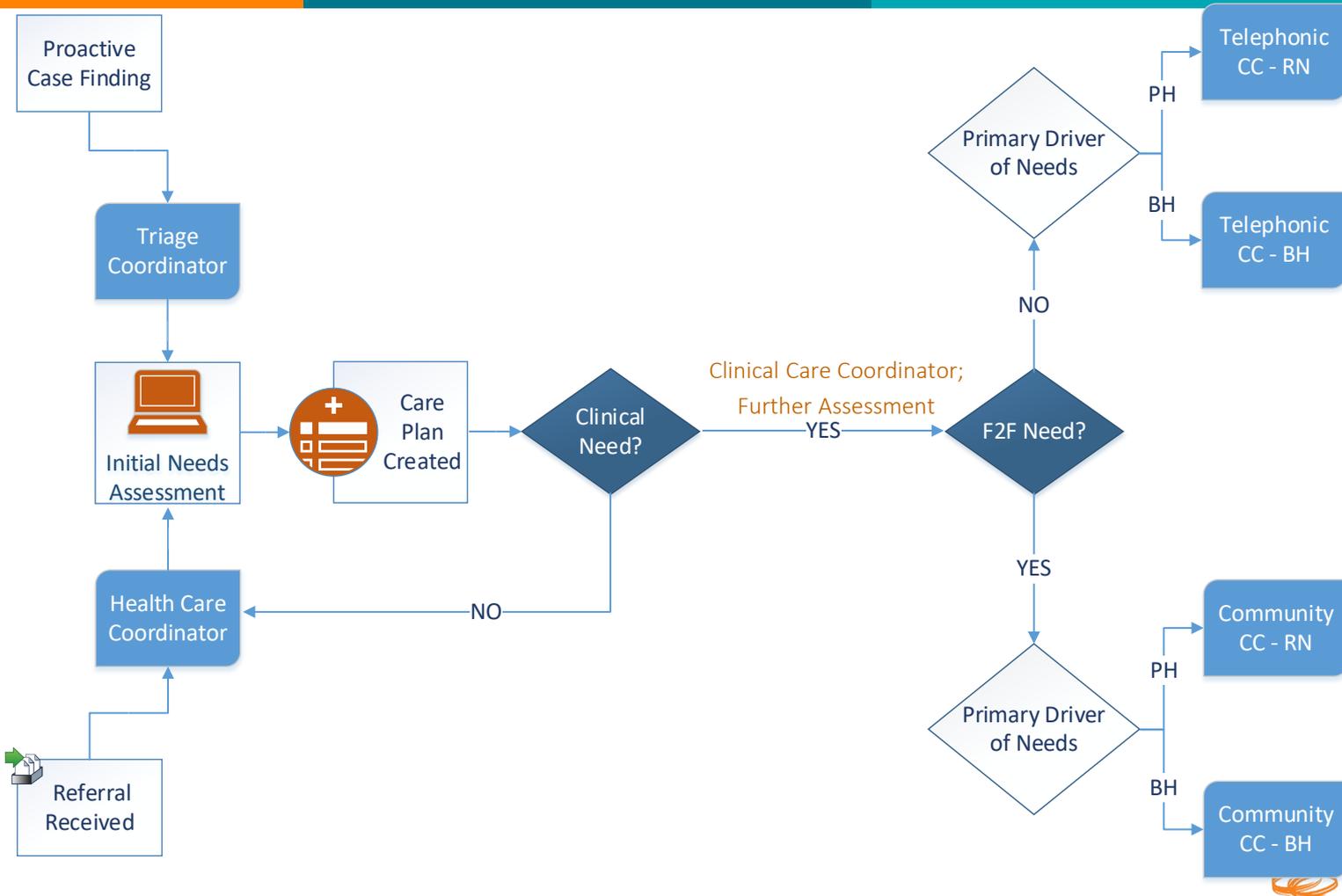


Care Coordination from a Regulatory Perspective

1. Provide Access to Care Coordination
2. Connect Members to Services
3. Provide Transition Planning and Follow Up
4. **Assess** for Care Coordination & Other Needs
5. Develop and Implement **Individualized Care Plans**
6. Prioritize Specific Populations and Specific Levels of Care



Care Plan Drives the Workflow



So, How Do Reach Us?

Centralized Referral Process:
ccreferral@careoregon.org

Referral form found on our website

https://careoregon.org/docs/default-source/providers/forms-and-policies/complex-care-case-management-referral-ohp-medicare.pdf?sfvrsn=dde33d3e_4

Or Call Customer Service to be connected to your Regional Care Team



Thank you



Now, please fill out the **AFTER** section of your self- assessment sheet!

POST-Seminar Self-Assessment (please do not complete until AFTER session)

1. How do you rate your **new** knowledge of the positive impact that focusing on goals of care can make on patient outcomes?
From 1 (lowest) to 10 (highest)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



Panel Questions & Answers



CareOregon®

Join Our Upcoming Session!

Trauma-Informed Care and SUD
December 13th



CareOregon®

Thank you!



CareOregon®

Panel Questions & Answers



CareOregon®

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December 13th



CareOregon®

Thank you!



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