

Providing operational and financial
consulting services to senior care and
community-based organizations



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Drive Facility-wide Quality of Care Improvements through Post-Acute Analytics

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Learning Objectives

- Understand the benefits of post-acute data transparency to achieve measurable performance goals and improve patient care
- Identify key facility performance metrics to monitor clinical improvements and reduce costs at both the patient and facility level
- Learn best practices and strategies to reduce readmissions, mitigate risk, and increase hospital referrals

Why data transparency is the most important performance metric for health care

Nursing Home Compare

Find & compare providers near you.



Not sure what type of provider you need?

[Learn more about the types of providers.](#)



Welcome



Doctors & clinicians



Hospitals



Nursing homes including

Find nursing homes including rehab services near me

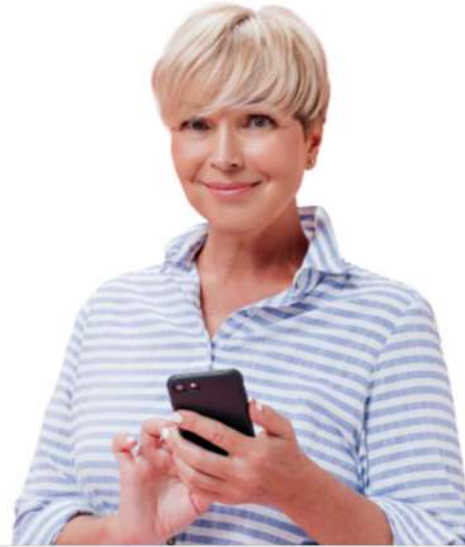
Find and compare Medicare-certified nursing homes based on a location, and compare the quality of care they provide and their staffing. A nursing home is a place for people who can't be cared for at home and need 24-hour nursing care.

MY LOCATION *

NAME OF FACILITY (optional)

Home Health Services Compare

Find & compare providers near you.



Not sure what type of provider you need?

[Learn more about the types of providers.](#)



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Nursing homes including

Find nursing homes including rehab services near me

Find and compare Medicare-certified nursing homes based on a location, and compare the quality of care they provide and their staffing. A nursing home is a place for people who can't be cared for at home and need 24-hour nursing care.

MY LOCATION *

NAME OF FACILITY (optional)

Data Required within 4 Hours of Entrance

30. Infection Prevention and Control Program Standards, Policies and Procedures, to include the Surveillance Plan, and Antibiotic Stewardship Program.

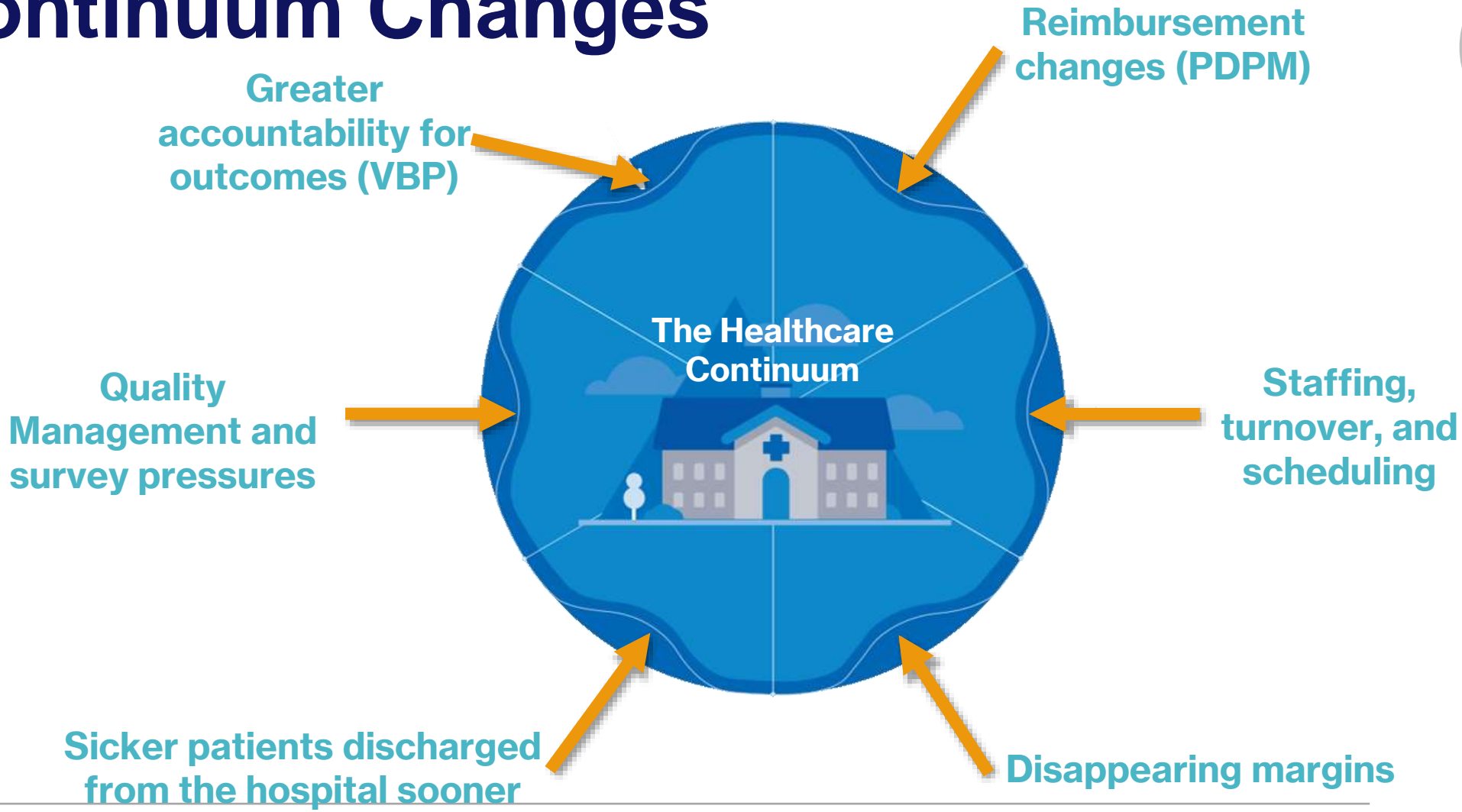
31. Influenza / Pneumococcal Immunization Policy & Procedures.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
CENTERS FOR MEDICARE & MEDICAID SERVICES

ENTRANCE CONFERENCE WORKSHEET

INFORMATION NEEDED FROM THE FACILITY IMMEDIATELY UPON ENTRANCE	
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Census number
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Complete matrix for new admissions in the last 30 days who are still residing in the facility.
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. An alphabetical list of all residents (note any resident out of the facility).
<input type="checkbox"/>	4. A list of residents who smoke, designated smoking times, and locations.
ENTRANCE CONFERENCE	
Conduct an Entrance Conference with the Administrator. Ask the Administrator to make the Administrator aware that the survey team is conducting a survey. Offer an opportunity to the Administrator to provide feedback to the survey team during the survey period if needed.	
Ask the Administrator regarding full time DON coverage (verbal confirmation is acceptable).	
Ask the Administrator about the facility's emergency water source (verbal confirmation is acceptable).	
Ask the Administrator regarding the survey that are posted in high-visibility areas.	
Ask the Administrator for an updated facility floor plan, if changes have been made, including COVID-19 observation units.	
Ask the Administrator for the Resident Council President.	
Ask the Administrator for a facility with a copy of the CASPER 3.	
Ask the Administrator if the facility offer arbitration agreements? If so, please provide a sample copy.	
Ask the Administrator if the facility asked any residents or their representatives to enter into a binding arbitration agreement.	
Ask the Administrator for the staff responsible for the binding arbitration agreements.	
INFORMATION NEEDED FROM FACILITY WITHIN ONE HOUR OF ENTRANCE	
Provide a list of mealtimes, locations of dining rooms, copies of all current menus including therapeutic diets, and how often will be served for the duration of the survey and the policy for food brought in from visitors.	
Provide Medication Administration times.	
Provide the location of med storage rooms and med carts.	
Provide working schedules for all staff, separated by departments, for the survey time period.	
Provide a list of personnel, location, and phone numbers <i>including the Medical Director and contract staff services</i> .	
If the facility employs paid feeding assistants, provide the following information:	
a) If the facility has a paid feeding assistant training program by qualified professionals as defined by State law, with a minimum of 8 hours of training.	
b) A list of staff (including agency staff) who have successfully completed training for paid feeding assistants, and who are currently assisting selected residents with eating meals and/or snacks.	
c) A list of residents who are eligible for assistance and who are currently receiving assistance from paid feeding assistants.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	21. Name of the facility's infection preventionist (IP). Documentation of the IP's primary professional training and evidence of completion of specialized training in infection prevention and control.
INFORMATION NEEDED FROM FACILITY WITHIN FOUR HOURS OF ENTRANCE	
<input type="checkbox"/>	22. Complete the matrix for all other residents. The TC confirms the matrix was completed accurately.
<input type="checkbox"/>	23. Admission packet.
<input type="checkbox"/>	24. Dialysis Contract(s), Agreement(s), Arrangement(s), and Policy and Procedures, if applicable.

Continuum Changes



Post-Acute Interoperability

Seamless Information and Data Exchange

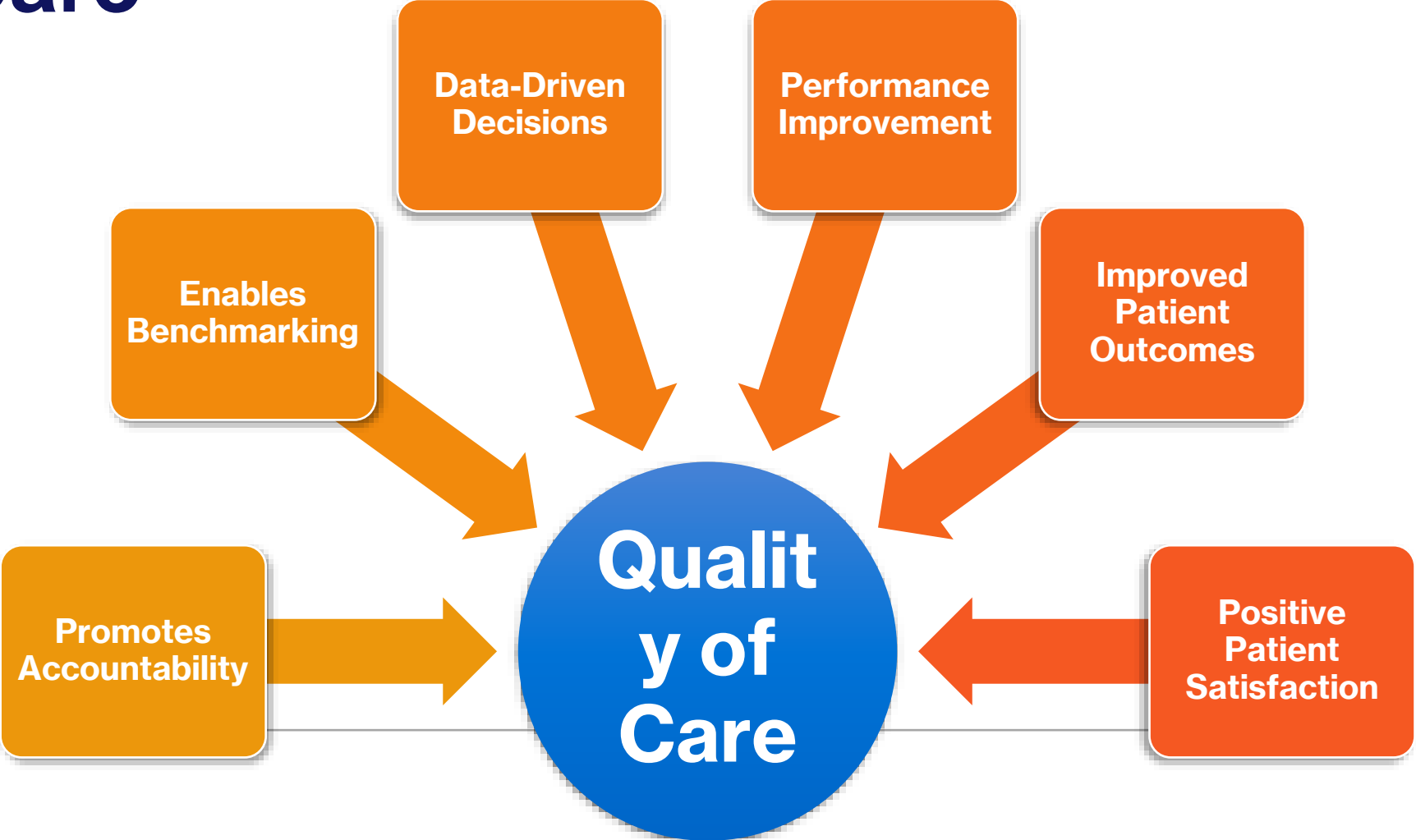
How it Helps

The Benefits Received

PAC Analytic Technology – What's Important?

- Capture live clinical data from the EHR
- Use interventional vs. predictive analytics
- No duplicate data entry
- Don't miss key words from nursing / progress / narrative notes
- Provide suggested clinical interventions
- Customizable alerts
- Calculate QMs before CASPER report
- CNA illogical coding analysis
- Immediate risk assessment, readmission risk scoring, readmit and LOS trending by diagnosis
- Infectious disease outbreak monitoring
- Automated, centralized infection control and antibiotic stewardship
- HAI vs. CAI analysis
- Accessibly from IOS or Android devices
- Availability of LIVE Notifications

PAC Data Transparency Drives Quality of Care



Collaborative Care through Interventional Moments

- Data at the patient level
- Unlock the EHR to drive clinical outcomes
 - Identify subtle clinical changes
 - Uncover trends in symptoms
 - Include risk stratification
- Share subtle clinical changes with acute care partner
- Work together to mitigate risk
- Work together on standards of care
- Work together on plan of care at individual level



Adjust for Acuity & Provide Patient-Centered Care


- Identify and implement Advance Care Planning directives
- Initiate Clinical Care Pathways based on AMDA suggestions
 - Communicate priority care residents to all levels of caregivers and focus of care
 - Disease management and symptom identification
 - Establish alerts based on critical vital signs
 - Infection alerts
- Maximize supervisor oversight
 - Highest license for highest priority care
- Identify residents that require ADL support
 - Manage patient Division of Care based on ADL support

Work together with one or more members of the health care team, each of them make a unique contribution toward achieving a common goal.

Foundational Principals of VBC Performance



Structure
Alignment
Accountability & Engagement
Health IT Interoperability
Adaptable Payment Models



Clinical Framework
Full Continuum Clinical Picture
Patient-Centered Framework
Population-Based Approach



Outcomes
Value/Efficiency
Data Accessibility
Improved Clinical & Quality Outcomes
Provider Incentives/Timeliness

VALUE-BASED CARE PROGRAMS

5 Strategies to Become a Strong VBC Provider

FOCUS



On Reducing
Avoidable
Readmissions

MANAGE



Length of Stay

ESTABLIS



Strong
communication

- Patient level
- System level

ADOPT



Clinical Standards

PROVIDE



Data Transparency

Why is Customer Experience Important?

- Customer loyalty
- Customer satisfaction
- Increased word-of-mouth, positive reviews, and recommendations
- Customer Experience > Customer Service
 - Overall perception of community, based on interaction
 - Refers to specific touchpoints within the experience

SNF Focus for Value-based Patients in a Network

- Maintain census while reducing hospital readmissions
 - Readmissions
 - Length of Stay
 - Standardized care pathways – best evidence practice
 - Consider the addition of Advance Practice Providers
- Facilitate effective Care Management
 - Transitions of care
 - Discharge preparation and management
 - Manage chronic disease
- Optimize your reimbursement with QIP incentives
 - Quality metrics
 - Share best practices

Performance Metric Considerations

- Readmission rate
- Average length of stay
- Five-star rating
- Patient experience
- Patient satisfaction
- Clinical outcomes

Decreased Hospital Readmissions = Referrals

Leading Causes of Readmissions ⁽¹⁾		How Data Analytics Makes an Impact
#1	Infection	Infection risk reports for both structured and unstructured EHR data
#2	Heart Failure	Complex alerts including weight gain, shortness of breath, and edema
#3	Diabetes	Blood sugar alerts
#4	COPD	Respiratory rate and pulse oximetry alerts
#5	Psychotic Disorders	Behavioral alerts

(1) Source: Department of Health and Human Services, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP) Statistical Brief #278: Overview of Clinical Conditions With Frequent and Costly Hospital Readmissions by Payer, 2018 (July 2021) <https://www.hcup-us.ahrq.gov/reports/statbriefs/sb278-Conditions-Frequent-Readmissions-By-Payer-2018.jsp>

Benefits of Utilizing Live Data in VBC Initiatives

- Connecting the continuum for better outcomes and less redundancy
- Earlier identification of change in condition allowing timely intervention
- Ability to share key data with referral partners – strengthening partnerships
- Insight into highest risk patients
- Improved patient outcomes by tracking patient data and analytics
- Enterprise view of facilities with greatest opportunity related to rehospitalization and Quality Measures

Live Data Improving Quality of Care

- Allows for PROACTIVE monitoring of potential triggers
- Provides IDT collaboration to implement interventions
 - Restorative
 - Therapy option – PT, OT, Speech
 - Pain management
 - Toileting
- Look at Quality Measures for Cross Walk interactions
- Provides intuitive monitoring within the 90-day MDS cycle



Utilize Live Clinical Analysis to Improve Care

Manual Process

Live Data Analytics Process



Conduct Morning Meeting

Review patients' charts to determine which patients need care first

8:00am

...

8:25am



Follow up on Patient Care

Begin rounds to determine what diagnoses are causing a change in condition

10:30am



Readmission Occurs

Because a diagnosis and interventional care were not identified sooner, the patient is readmitted to the ED

10:45am

Conduct Morning Meeting



View live data on each patient, immediately identify high-risk patients, with diagnoses and suggested clinical interventions

Follow up on Patient Care



Deploy targeted resources and follow up on action steps to ensure desired outcomes are met and readmission is avoided for those patients who need immediate care

Live Data Analytics for Proactive Preventative Care

- Partnering across the Care Continuum; identify high risk patients
 - Break the readmission cycle
 - Eyes on clinical data – identify subtle changes
 - Interventions at the facility – support outpatient testing and treatment efforts
 - Engagement with specialists
 - Educate facility staff on clinical strategies and new technology
- Care Coordination among teams
- Mitigate risk by proactively intervening with care and treatment
- Insight into facility performance versus others
- Data Relevance
 - Patient baselines versus just industry
 - Facility/Enterprise performance compared to State/National level
- Using QAPI metrics to improve care
 - Diagnosis trend
 - Date of Transfer
 - Change of Conditions with interventions
 - Facility/Region/Corporate trends

Live Data Analytics Can Provide Support Care



- Risk assessments
- Keyword alerts
- Subtle resident-specific baseline changes
- Treatment interventions
- Meet regulatory standards for care
- Recognize infections
- Identify Advance Care Planning potential
- Identify new diagnosis for documentation compliance

Risk Stratification

- Elements that go into identifying high-risk patients:
 - Number of clinical issues that occurred within last 72-hours
 - Admission recency – fewer days will increase the score
 - Readmission history – have there been any hospital or ER visits in the last 180 days?
 - Assign a diagnosis score, based on specific, active diagnoses / comorbidities
- ***Automate these elements with technology that uses live data to know what is going on with your whole resident population, at-a-glance***

C

Clinical Alerts

Number of clinical alerts that occurred in the last 72 hours

A

Admission Recency

Based upon number of days since admission, with fewer days increasing score

R

Readmission History

Scored if any hospital or ER visits in the last 180 days

D

Diagnosis Score

Based upon existence of specific, active diagnoses / comorbidities



Equip IP with the Right Data

Infection Preventionist guides and informs Antibiotic Stewardship efforts:

- Identifies evidence-based guidelines to inform facility on initiating antibiotics and treating infections
- Educates staff, residents, and families of facility antibiotic use and prescribing policies
- Conducts process surveillance to monitor antibiotic use and assess adherence to antibiotic prescribing and use policies
- Conducts outcome surveillance for infections and antibiotic-resistant organisms to monitor impact of antibiotic stewardship efforts



Best Practice Considerations

Establish Communication | Facility/Resident Level

- **Who?**

- Hospital – Post-Acute Case Manager
- ACO/Bundle – Case Manager

- **When?**

- At least weekly
- Ad hoc when condition changes

- **How?**

- Secure email
- Weekly virtual meetings

- **Why?**

- ACO's
- Bundles
- Hospital Readmission Reduction Program – HRRP – penalties

- **What?**

- Clinical changes that may result in readmission
- Declining clinical status
- Non-progression

Adopt Clinical Standards

Standardization and repetition of care sequences brings better outcomes

Staff know what is expected and drive care to those standards/outcomes

Balancing acute care mindset with rehabilitative philosophies

Concentrating post-acute case types in one area of your facility

Working with your hospital / health system to identify case types to standardize care and utilize national guidelines

Communication of the Right Data is Crucial

SBAR Communication Form
and Progress Note for RNs/LPN/LVNs

INTERACT
Version 4.0 Tool

Before Calling the Physician / NP / PA / other Healthcare Professional:

- Evaluate the Resident/Patient: Complete relevant aspects of the SBAR form below
- Check Vital Signs: BP, pulse, and/or apical heart rate, temperature, respiratory rate, O₂ saturation and finger stick glucose for diabetics
- Review Record: Recent progress notes, labs, medications, other orders
- Review an INTERACT Care Path or Acute Change in Condition File Card, if indicated
- Have Relevant Information Available when Reporting
(i.e. medical record, vital signs, advance directives such as DNR and other care limiting orders, allergies, medication list)

SITUATION

The change in condition, symptoms, or signs observed and evaluated is/are _____

This started on ____/____/____ Since this started it has gotten: Worse Better Stayed the same

Things that make the condition or symptom **worse** are _____

Things that make the condition or symptom **better** are _____

This condition, symptom, or sign has occurred before: Yes No

Treatment for last episode (if applicable) _____

Other relevant information _____

BACKGROUND

Resident/Patient Description
This resident/patient is in the facility for: Long-term Care Post Acute Care Other: _____

Primary diagnoses _____

Other pertinent history (e.g. medical diagnosis of HE, DM, COPD) _____

Medication Alerts

- Changes in the last week (describe) _____
- Resident/patient is on (Warfarin/Coumadin) Result of last INR: _____ Date ____/____/____
- Resident/patient is on other anticoagulant (direct thrombin inhibitor or platelet inhibitor)
Resident/patient is on: hypoglycemic medication(s) / insulin Digoxin

Allergies _____

Vital Signs

BP _____ Pulse _____ (or Apical HR) _____ | RR _____ Temp _____ Weight _____ lbs date ____/____/____

For HE, edema, or weight loss: last weight before the current one was _____ on ____/____/____

Pulse Oximetry (if indicated) _____ % on Room Air O₂ | _____

Blood Sugar (Diabetic) _____

Resident / Patient Name _____

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Stop and Watch
Early Warning Tool

INTERACT
Version 4.0 Tool

If you have identified a change while caring for or observing a resident/patient, please **circle** the change and notify a nurse. Either give the nurse a copy of this tool or review it with her/him as soon as you can.

S Seems different than usual

T Talks or communicates less

O Overall needs more help

P Pain – new or worsening; Participated less in activities

a Ate less

n No bowel movement in 3 days; or diarrhea

d Drank less

W Weight change; swollen legs or feet

A Agitated or nervous more than usual

T Tired, weak, confused, or drowsy

C Change in skin color or condition

H Help with walking, transferring, toileting more than usual

Check here if no change noted while monitoring high risk patient

Patient / Resident

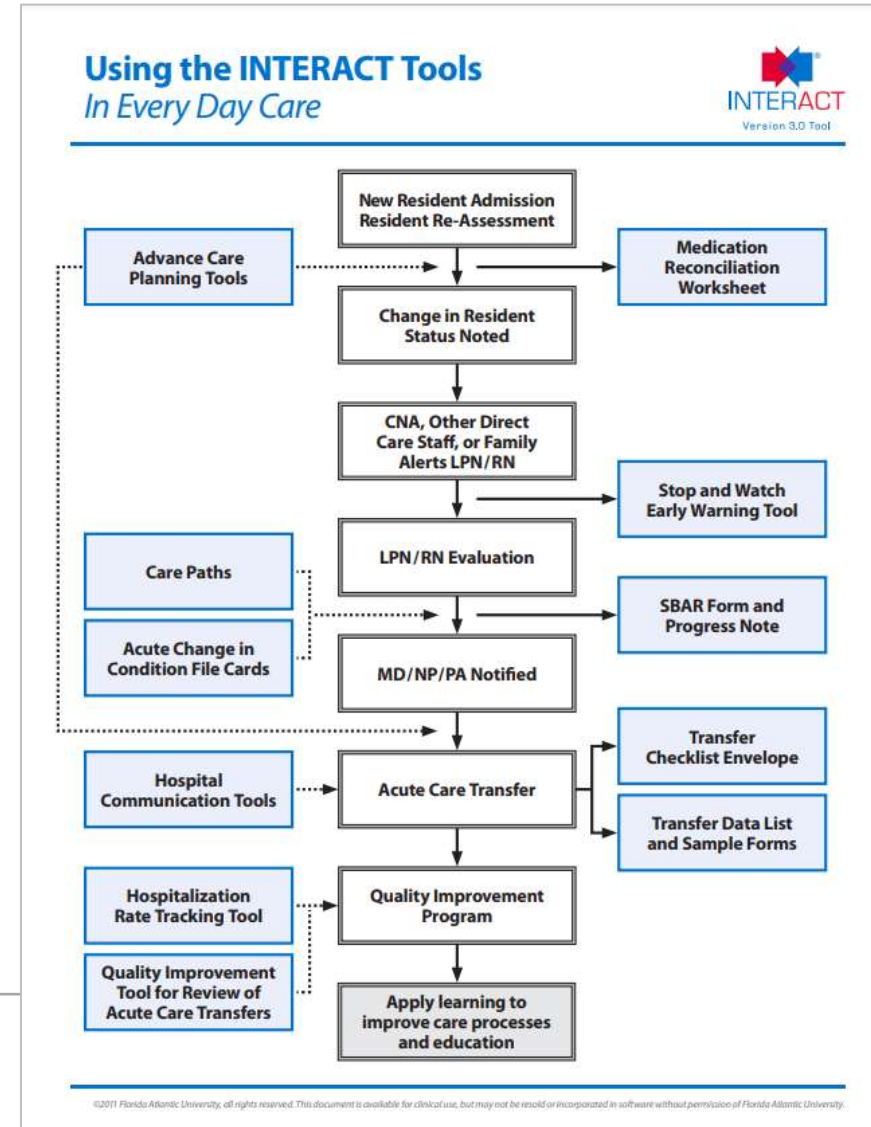
Your Name

Reported to

Date and Time (am/pm)

Clinical Pathway Implementation

- Identify risk and change in condition
- Standard evaluation tool across care lines
- Provide thorough and accurate assessments
- Effective and complete transfer of information to physicians and Advance Practice clinicians
- Critical urgent care for changes
- Medication reconciliation process
- Care planning and Advance Care Planning
- Quality Process Improvement
- Documentation



Prepare and Practice During Clinical Meeting

Data analytics support care to review:

- Risk assessments
- Keyword highlights
- Subtle resident specific baseline changes
- Treatment interventions
- Regulatory standards for care
- Recognize infections
- Advance Care Planning potential
- New diagnoses for documentation compliance



Care Coordination

- Disease Management and Symptom Identification
 - Establish alerts based on critical vital signs
 - Infection risk alerts
- Maximize Supervisor Oversight
 - Highest license for highest priority care
 - Identify residents with new med orders (ATB, Anti-psych)
- Identify residents that require late loss ADL support
 - Manage patient Division of Care based on ADL Support

Advance Care Planning



Standards of Care

- Enables structured, meaningful conversations on treatment plans
- May be based on diagnosis/care goals
 - Industry lab and test protocols
 - Industry standard interventions based on AMDA
- Preference focused care and treatment
- Prepares family for trajectory of care
- Reduces hospital readmissions

Resident Rights

- Focuses on patient personal preference
- All providers understand plan if diminished capacity
- Proactive planning for end-of-life place of treatment
- Reduces nurse's moral distress

Hospital and Alternative Care Settings



- Readmission Reviews
 - Readmission rates
 - Root cause analysis
 - Clinical trends in readmissions
 - LOS prior to readmit
 - Case Type or Dx of readmits
 - Time of day/day of week
 - Hospital System
- Hospital or community placement need
- Specialty care provider collaboration
- Provides a coordinated care response
- Shared risk assessment

Increase Point-of-Care

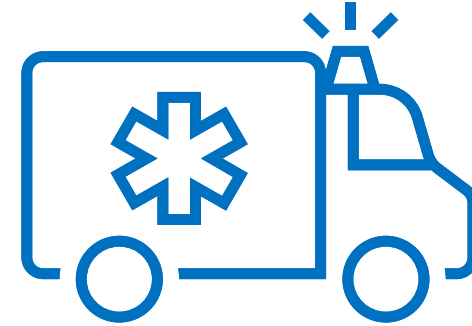
Automate key workflows and reallocate manual labor hours to bedside care

Staff	Duties	Monthly Hours
Infection Preventionist Nurse	Data analysis of every antibiotic order	1 (Data Analytics), 20 (Manual)
DON	Reading 24-hour Report	4 (Data Analytics), 60 (Manual)
Quality Measures RN	Develop PIPs and drive QMs	8 (Data Analytics), 80 (Manual)
MDS Coordinator	Accurate MDS and IPA identification	1 (Data Analytics), 10 (Manual)
RN Supervisor	Reduce readmissions and identify patient needs	2 (Data Analytics), 30 (Manual)
Therapy	Focus on patient changes for therapy intervention	1 (Data Analytics), 30 (Manual)

**The above table represents examples of how data analytics solutions can reduce administrative burden for various roles within your facilities.*



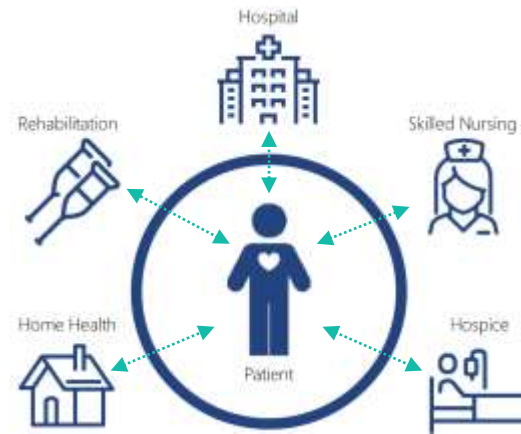
Break the Cycle of Readmissions



Focus on data-driven Quality Metrics for regulatory compliance

- CMS 5 Star Rating
 - Good Housekeeping seal of approval
 - Quality and staffing very important
 - Used when given “choice” to patients and families
- Successful Transition to Community
- Antibiotic Stewardship
 - Point Prevalence
 - Days of Therapy
 - Healthcare Acquired Infections

Improve Transitions of Care



- Coordinated clinical information and communication
- Warm handoffs from acute care facility
- Med reconciliation and availability
- Medical supplies available
- “On-boarding” meeting with care team, patient, and family
 - Identify goals of care
 - Estimated discharge date
 - Patient responsibility for care
- Advance Care Planning/Advanced Directives

Clinical Plan of Care

- Resident-centric plan
- Communication tool for all staff
- Clear cut goals to include:
 - Diagnosis specific measures/assessments
 - Patient education
 - Functional status progression
 - Based on national/regional standards
 - Day by day progression
- Estimated discharge date
- Care metric measurements and goals

Long-Term Care's Core Success Factors

1. Quality clinical care
 2. Create a positive community and public reputation
 3. Successful transitions to community
 4. Low readmissions to the hospital
 5. Hospital System partnerships for care transition
 6. Low turnover of staff and employee satisfaction
 7. Effective Infection Control Program and surveillance
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Resource Page

- [Nursing Home Compare](#)
- [CMS.gov: Quality Measures](#)