

# Pharmacist-Managed Transitions of Care: Monitoring and Documenting Continued Outpatient Parenteral Antimicrobial Therapy (OPAT)

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#### **Disclosure**

The program chair and presenters for this continuing education activity have reported no relevant financial relationships, except:

Julie Pawola - Epic (Spouse/Partner): Employee



## **Learning Objectives**

- Define outpatient parenteral antimicrobial therapy (OPAT) history, challenges, and risks
- Recommend strategies to identify OPAT patients at risk for complications or readmission
- Describe an OPAT transition, ambulatory pharmacy encounter, workflows, and documentation in an electronic health record (EHR)
- Define and evaluate patient care goals with regards to OPAT and broader ambulatory pharmacy monitoring programs



# Transition of Care Workflows and Electronic Medical Record

Julie Pawola, Pharm.D.

#### Project goals

- Determine the best practices in transitions of care
- Disseminate educational materials to clinical and fiscal staff
- Provide workflows to utilize the pharmacist's skills to deliver expert and efficient care



- Project findings patient risks
  - Bidirectional flow of electronic patient information and data transfer is critical
  - Notable advantage in patient care if all providers able to view and document in the EHR
  - Risk of medication related sequelae and adverse infectious outcomes high



- Project findings (continued)
  - Inpatient and outpatient providers must share EHRs
  - Information sharing = unified and coordinated care for patients
  - Increase in quality and efficiency
- Overall, communication is key to success



#### Question #1

Communication barriers exist between pharmacists in the inpatient and outpatient settings, which can led to patient harm.

- **TRUE**
- FALSE

#### **TRUE**



- Communication goals
  - Accurate and timely communication
    - Prevent harm
  - Eliminate Barriers
    - Between inpatient and outpatient pharmacists



## **Background Research**

Discharge on OPAT results in high readmission rates

 Partially linked to suboptimal communication during transition of care



#### **Institutional Background**

- Most common indication
  - Skin and Soft Tissue
     Infections
  - Osteomyelitis
  - Pneumonia

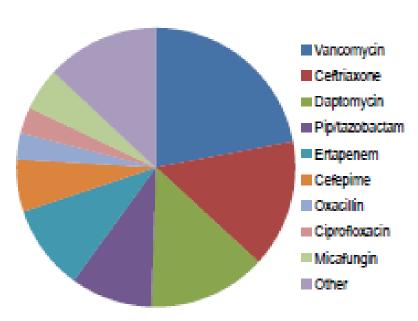


Figure 1: most commonly used antimicrobial agents



#### **Initial OPAT Workflow**





## **Institutional Objective**

 Create clear, concise, and easy to retrieve OPAT follow-up instructions in the patient's electronic medical record (EMR)



#### 1<sup>st</sup> Generation Workflow

Click on discharge navigator



Go to the discharge instructions section



Enter recommended laboratory monitoring

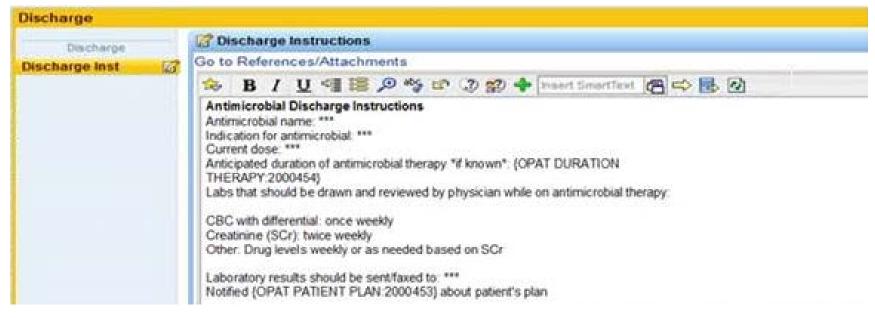


Enter smart phrase:

.opatdrugname

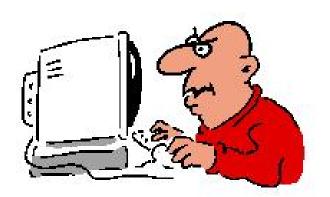


#### 1<sup>st</sup> Generation Workflow





### Results









### 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation Workflow





## **Workflow Redesign Objectives**

- Primary endpoints
  - Identify OPAT patients at hospital discharge
  - Ensure appropriate OPAT follow-up
  - Expand the role of pharmacists in the infectious disease clinic



## **Workflow Redesign Objectives**

- Secondary endpoints
  - Infection resolution
  - Decrease hospital readmission rates
  - Reduce adverse drug events (ADEs) of OPAT patients



## **5 Rights of Clinical Decision Support**

- Right channel
- Right people
- Right time
- Right information
- Right format



## **Right Channel**

Electronic Medical Record





### **Right People**

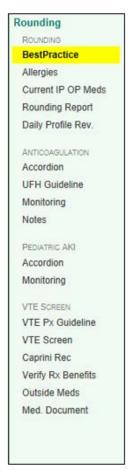
- Discharge provider
  - Enters follow-up laboratory monitoring
- Pharmacist
  - Reviews discharge medications and laboratory monitoring



## **Right Time**

#### **Rounding Navigator**

#### **Discharge Navigator**







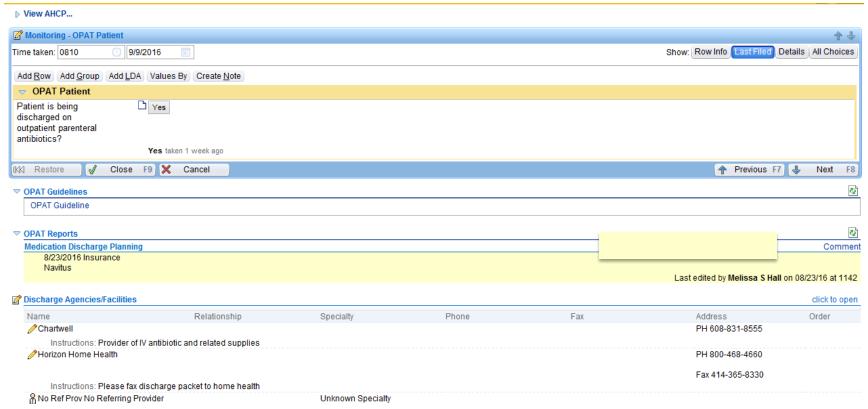
## **Right Information**

- Review after hospital care plan
  - Lab orders
  - Antimicrobial therapy
  - Discharge agencies/facilities

 Provide hyperlink to the institution's guidelines on OPAT monitoring



## **Right Information**





## **Right Format**

- Best Practice Alert (BPA)
  - Functionality within EMR that allows for an alert based on specific triggers
  - Passive decision support





## **Right Format**

Date		User		Actions Taken	Triggers		Comment	
09/06/16 1909 Bpa Labs		Julie A Pawola, RPH [JAV8]		Send In Basket Message			None	
							View Complete Flowsheet	
TXP BPA	Latest Ref							
Labs	Rng	6/25/2016	6/25/2016	6/24/2016	6/24/2016	6/24/2016	6/24/2016	
Creatinine	0.73 - 1.18 mg/dL		1.81(H)	2.47(H)	2.66(H)	2.63(H)	2.44(H)	
Potassium	3.5 - 5.1 mmol/L	2	4.0	5.0	5.5(H)	6.2(HH)	-	
ALT	0 - 55 U/L	2	11		2.1	12	-	
Hemoglobin	13.6 - 17.2 g/dL	9.9(L)	8.7(L)	-	9	-	10.9(L)	
Hematocrit	40 - 52 %	31(L)	27(L)	2	-		34(L)	



#### Question #2

The five rights of clinical decision support need to be considered when implementing new workflows in the electronic medical record.

- **TRUE**
- FALSE

#### **TRUE**

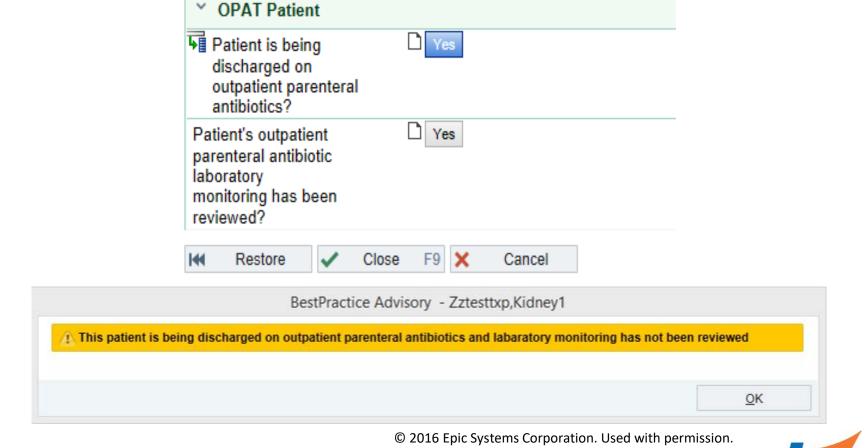


#### **Workflow Limitations**

- Timing of BPA:
  - Triggered at the time of OPAT documentation not at patient discharge
- Did not ensure review of laboratory monitoring
- No logic to filter based on patient inclusion criteria



#### **Workflow Enhancements**



Clinical Meeting & Exhibition

#### **Alternative Workflow**

- What if there are no ambulatory pharmacists?
- Best Practice Alert
  - Ambulatory order for IV antimicrobials
  - Patient was discharged from hospital within the last X hours
  - Send an in-basket message to selected providers
- Maintenance of the list of antibiotics





## Ambulatory Pharmacists' Workflow & EMR Build

Kerry Goldrosen, Pharm.D.

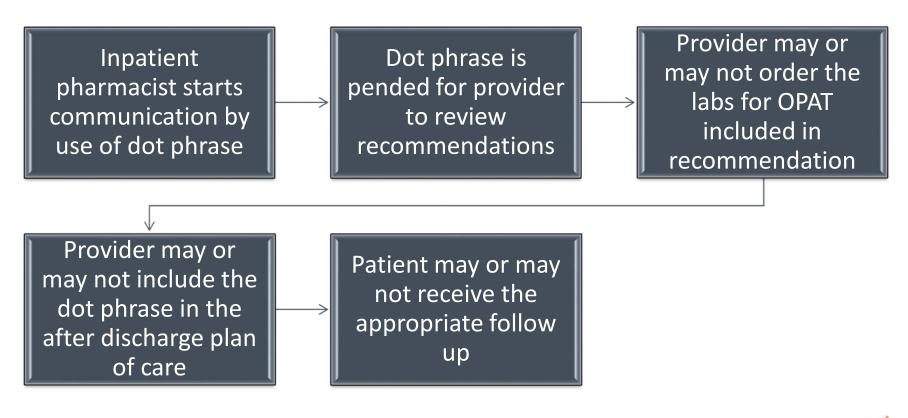
Jerame Hill, Pharm.D., M.S.

#### **Infectious Disease Pharmacists**

- Major responsibilities
  - Antimicrobial Stewardship
  - Works within the infectious disease clinic 5 days a week
  - Member of infection control department
  - Development of delegation protocols
  - Order set management

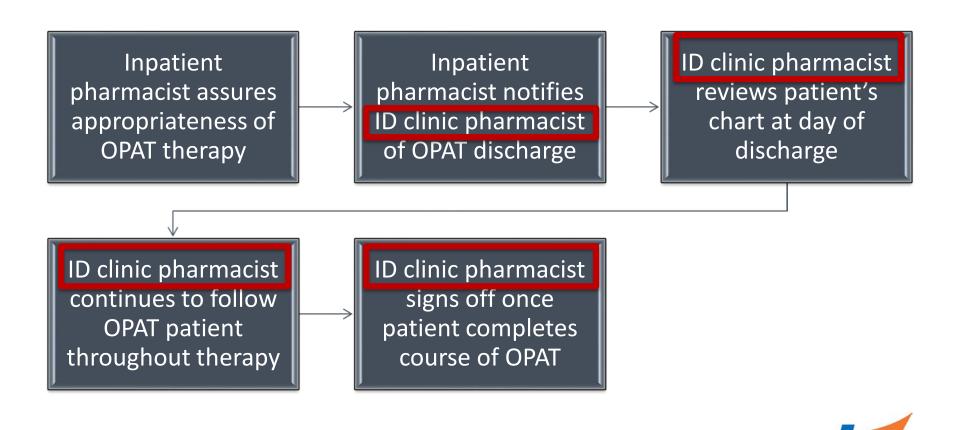


#### 1<sup>st</sup> Generation Workflow

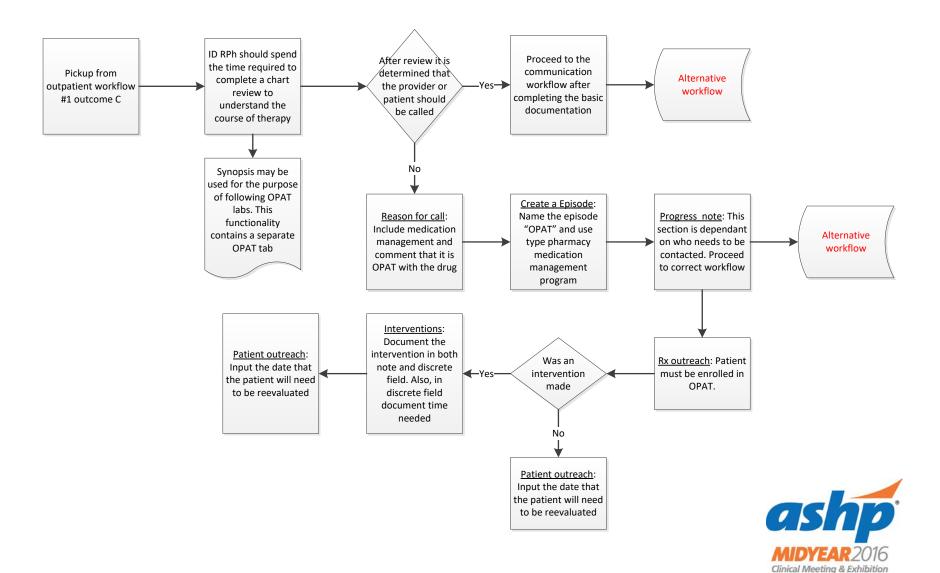




#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation Workflow



## **Ambulatory EMR Workflow**



#### **BPA Notification**

Message received from patient's discharge



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 Chart review performed to determine if patient needs monitoring and enrollment into ID clinic pharmacist OPAT monitoring program



- Chart review
  - Exclude patients managed INTERNALLY
    - Obtaining therapy from our institutional infusion company
  - Include patients managed EXTERNALLY
    - Referred back to external health care providers
    - Lack of established care providers



- Enroll patient into the OPAT program
- Ensures ability to find patients and track them
  - ID pharmacy department & pharmacy telephone encounter
  - OPAT enrollment & un-enrollment
  - Episode of care
    - Groups encounters, notes, etc...



Pharmacist enrolls patient into the monitoring program

<ul> <li>Transitions of Ca</li> </ul>	re Pharmaci	st Outreach En	rollment		
Primary Care (Transitions) Pharmacist		Enrolled	Complete	Pending	Unable to Contact
Infectious Disease Pharmacist OPAT		Enrolled	Complete	Pending	Unable to Contact



# **Episode of Care**

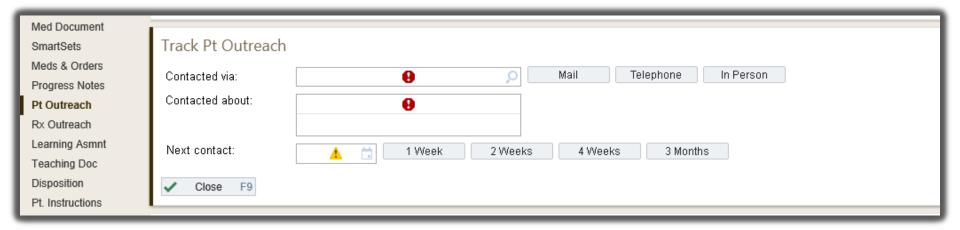
- Episode: Groups care together for ease of patient management
  - Medication Management

PAT - vancomycin	
HARMACY MEDICATION MANAGEMEN 🔎	



# **Patient Tracking**

Ability to track patients is vital





#### **Patient Interventions**

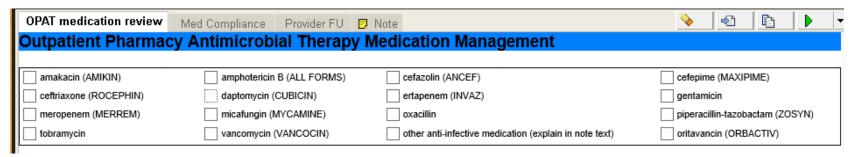
- Uniform across ambulatory encounters
- Intervention standardization was challenging
- Pharmacy Society of Wisconsin
  - Wisconsin Pharmacy Quality Collaborative
  - http://www.pswi.org/WPQC
  - Level 1





#### **Progress Notes**

- Note Template
  - Discrete documentation to support reporting
  - Scripted logic





# **Progress Notes**

OPAT medication review	Med Compliance Provider f	U 🖪 Note					<b>&gt;</b>	-6	<u></u>	▶
amakacin (AMIKIN)	amphotericin B (ALL FORM:	S) ce	fazolin (ANCEF	5)			cefepime	(MAXIPIN	IE)	
ceftriaxone (ROCEPHIN)	✓ daptomycin (CUBICIN)	ert	tapenem (INVA	Z)			gentamicin			
meropenem (MERREM)	micafungin (MYCAMINE)	ox	acillin				piperacillin-tazobactam (ZOSYN)			
tobramycin	vancomycin (VANCOCIN)	oti	her anti-infective	e medication (e	explain in note text	) [	oritavancin (ORBACTIV)			
Indication for anti-infective	osteomyelitis		pneumonia			SSTI				
treatment	intra-abdominal		bacteremia		en	docarditis				
	septic arthritis or prosthetic joint		CNS infectio	n	ft	ıngemia	igemia			
	UTI									
Estimated duration of	1 week	2	weeks		4 weeks			6 weeks		
antimicrobial therapy	8 weeks	to be deterr	to be determined by provider other (explain in note text)		text)					
Labs (recommended)	CBC with differential	CPK	CP	R	ESR		LFT			
	serum Creatinine									
<u>Lab frequency</u>	1 week 2 weeks 4 weeks		6 weeks							
	8 weeks	to be determined by provider		er oth	other (explain in note text)					
Adverse reactions/side	infusion site reaction	throat swe	elling	dia	ırrhea		rash			
<u>effects</u>	hives	nausea/vo	miting	other (expla	in in note text)					



#### **Adherence**

OPAT medication review	Med Compliance Provid	er FU 📮 Note		<b>♦</b> [	<b>a</b>
Adherence Screening					
How many doses does t	the patient state they hav	e missed in the last:			
1 week	2 weeks	4 weeks	6 weeks	8 weeks	
Other (describe in note text)					
Doses missed and reaso	ons				
none	<b>✓</b> 1-2	2-5		>5	
Access to medication	Cost	Infection	Instructed to hold be	oy provider	
Lack of perceived benefit	Memory issue	Motivational issues	Other (explain in no	ote text)	
Side effects	Social support				
Compliance tools patien	t is using				
Alarm/APP	Calendar	Keychain pill carrier	Medication box	Other (explain in note text)	
Based on refill history, d	loes there appear to be is	ssues with non-adherence	e? (If Yes, Describe in Na	arrative <u>)</u>	
Yes No					



# Follow up

■ Time intervals mimic ambulatory pharmacist billing times — 3<sup>rd</sup> party system

Provider Follow	Up				
Provider contacted:  yes  no					
Provider contacted via:	in-basket mes	sage (UW Health providers ONLY)	telephone ca	all to clinic at phone number llisted below	
	letter		fax		
ll	other (explain	in note text)			
Recommendation to	accepted		accepted with o	changes (explain in note comments)	
provider:	declined				
Total time spent on e	ncounter:				
1-5 minutes	6-10 minutes	11-15 minutes	16-20 minutes	21-25 minutes	
26-30 minutes	31-35 minutes	36-40 minutes	41-45 minutes	46-50 minutes	
51-55 minutes	56-60 minutes	greater than 61 minutes			



#### **Communication Tools**

- Two letter templates
  - Letter to provider
  - Letter to home infusion pharmacy





#### **Communication Tools**



UWH PHARMACY INFECTIOUS DISEASE

600 Highland Ave Madison WI 53792 608-263-0946

September 16, 2016

RE: Patient: Jon Zztestrx, 8007 Excelsior Dr Madison WI 53717 5/28/1989 2515033

Dear Dr. John Doe,

The University of Wisconsin Department of Pharmacy's Infectious Disease Service is following Jon Zztestrx due to their Outpatient Parenteral Antimicrobial Therapy (OPAT) of Vancomycin for osteomyelitis. The expected duration of therapy is 28 days, with a dose of 1 gram, every 12 hours.

A comprehensive review of Jon Zztestrx OPAT therapy reveals elevated SCr .The University of Wisconsin Department of Pharmacy's Infectious Disease Service recommends decreasing the dose to 1 gram every 24 hours.

We ask that you please fax our office at (608) 203-1030 with your decision on our recommendation. This fax does **not** replace an order and you will still need to contact the patient's home health agency to provide them a new prescription or order for any changes in therapy. If you have any questions, please call our office at (608) 263-0946 and ask to speak with the pharmacists in clinic.

Sincerely, Jerame K Hill, RPH Clinical Pharmacist

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Clinical Meeting & Exhibition

#### Limitations

- Pharmacy build is ahead of organization
- Uniformity
  - Use of standard templates
  - Can compare across medication management types
- Maintenance
  - New medications timing
  - Vendor does not support individual medications



#### Question #3

When building documentation tools, uniformity is a key component of success.

- **TRUE**
- **B**FALSE

#### **TRUE**





# Workload Statistics and Clinical Outcomes

Jerame Hill, Pharm.D., M.S.

# **Workflow Redesign Objectives**

- Workload objectives
  - Expand the role of pharmacists in the infectious disease clinic
- Clinical outcome objectives
  - Infection resolution
  - Decrease hospital readmission rates and eliminate ADEs



# **Methods for Monitoring Workload**

- Work sampling: Indirect method of establishing time requirements
  - Used to determine the proportion of time spent on various activities
  - Each activity was designated as professional or technical



# **Work Sampling Documentation**

Arrival	time:	
Loavot	ima	

#### Time Study for Infectious Disease Clinic

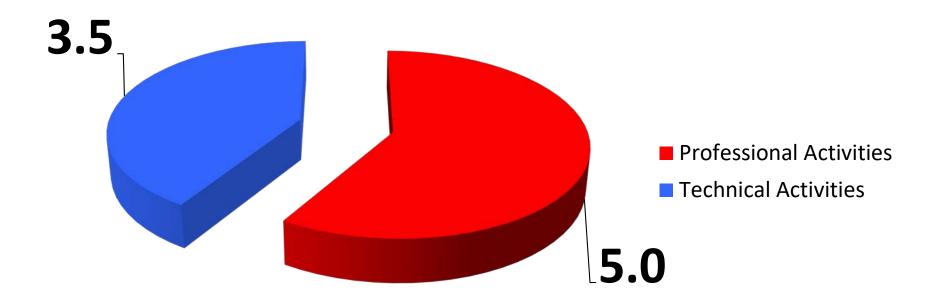
Pharmacist:	Date:
-------------	-------

Instructions: Every time the work study pager goes off please place a mark in the box that best represents your activity at that moment.

Activity	Observations	Examples
	Dir	rect Patient Care
New Patient		Performing a medication history in person or over the phone with a new HIV patient
Returning Patient		Time spent in the patient's room reviewing any changes in medications, answering patient questions, or counseling on new/changes in therapy
	Indi	irect Patient Care
Chart review		Reviewing the patient's chart before entering the room for direct patient care OR time spent in the patient's chart for reasons other than documentation
Documentation		Time spent in the patient's chart preparing/finalizing encounter notes
Discuss patient with providers (patient currently in clinic)		Time spent discussing appropriate therapy for the patient that are currently in the clinic with providers
Refill Request		Authorize refills
Insurance/PA request and issues		Addressing issues or facilitating insurance/PA request for providers
"Curbside" consult (Please specify if question is in regards to HIV vs non-HIV)	HIV: OR Non-HIV:	When a provider/RN/MA ask for your expert opinion on any topic related to patient care (Please specify if question is in regards to HIV vs non-HIV)
	Educ	cational Activities
Student / Resident Education		Discussions between pharmacist/resident/student including review of patients, journal clubs, topic discussions, tours, evaluations, etc.
Meetings	Meeting type:	All meetings including HIV related and non-HIV related topics
	Other Non-	patient related Activities
Personal		Bathroom breaks, personal breaks, and lunch/dinner, non-patient related conversations with co-workers, checking email, etc.
Other		Please explain (additional space on back of sheet)

# **Baseline Time Study**

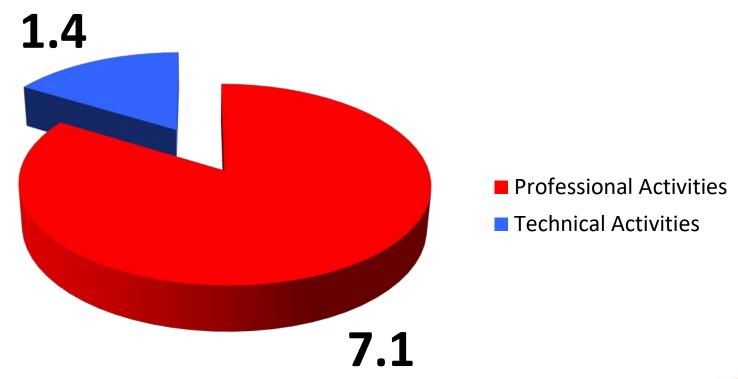
Time (Based on an 8.5 hr work day)





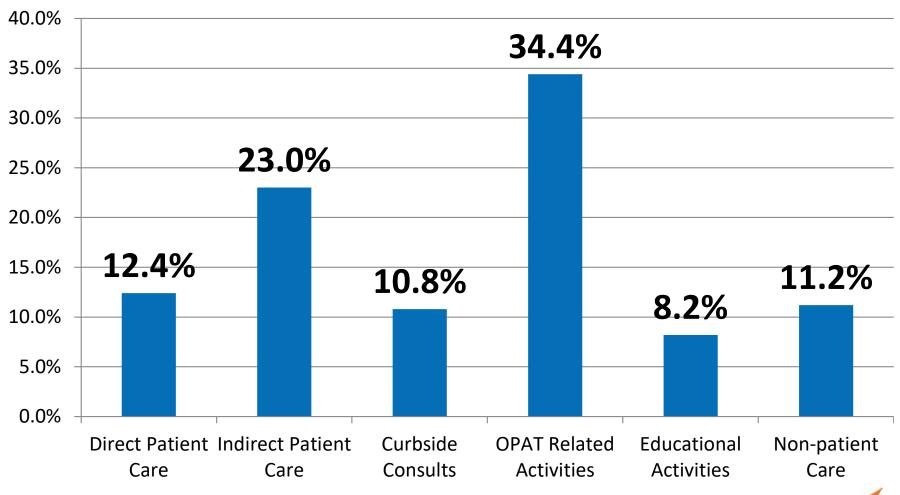
# **Post Go-live Time Study**

Time (Based on an 8.5 hr work day)





#### **Time Spent on OPAT**





#### **Outcomes Data**

- Key data points
  - Number of patients enrolled
  - 30 day readmissions
    - Primary diagnosis at readmission
  - Interventions



#### **Outcomes Reports**

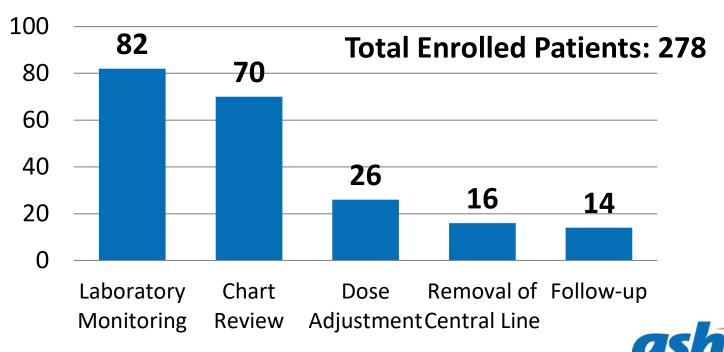
- 1. OPAT Enrollment and Interventions
- 2. OPAT Documentation Review
- 3. BPA Compliance Report
- 4. All OPAT Discharges/Readmissions
- 5. OPAT Program Enrollment/Readmissions



#### **OPAT Enrollment and Interventions**

 Purpose: Patient enrollment and the number and type of interventions

Number of Interventions



Timeframe: 9/1/15 - 8/31/16

#### **OPAT Documentation Review**

Purpose: Individual patient review for quality

08/02/2016	
UWRX SB MTM OPAT NOTE	
Abx Labs (Cbc, Lft, Scr, Esr, Crp, Cpk)	CBC with differential CPK CPR ESR LFT serum Creatinine
Daptomycin (Cubicin)	✓
Expected Anti-Infective Duration	2 weeks
Indication For Anti-Infective Treatment	bacteremia intra-abdominal
Lab Frequency	1 week
Micafungin (Mycamine)	<b>~</b>
Other Anti-Infective Medication (Explain In Note Text)	_

# **BPA Compliance Report**

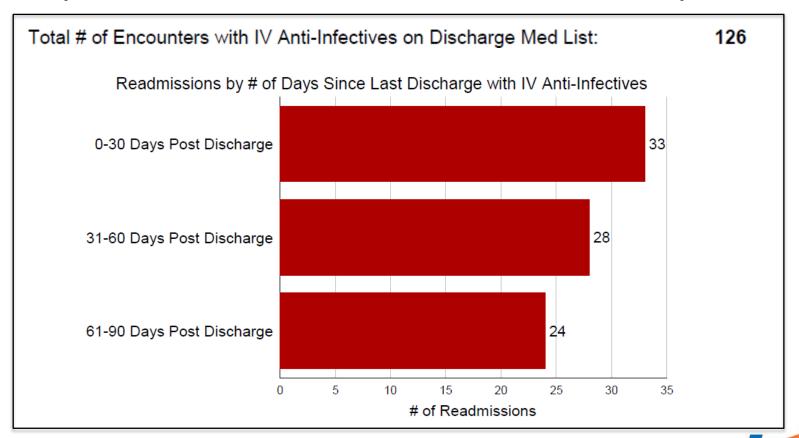
#### Purpose: Workflow compliance

Total # of Encounter	126		
Total # of Encounter	74		
BPA First Fired	I	Last Fired	Total # Fired 0
IV Anti-infectives on Dischar CEFAZOLIN SODIUM IN			
60-Day Readmission			
Readmission Hosp Arrival Ti	me	Inpatient Admission Time 07/19/2	2016 06:07 Admis
Principle Admission Dx	T82.6XXA	Infection and inflammatory rea	action due to cardiac
Principle Final Dx	T82.6XXA	Infection and inflammatory rea	action due to cardiac



# All OPAT Discharges/Readmissions

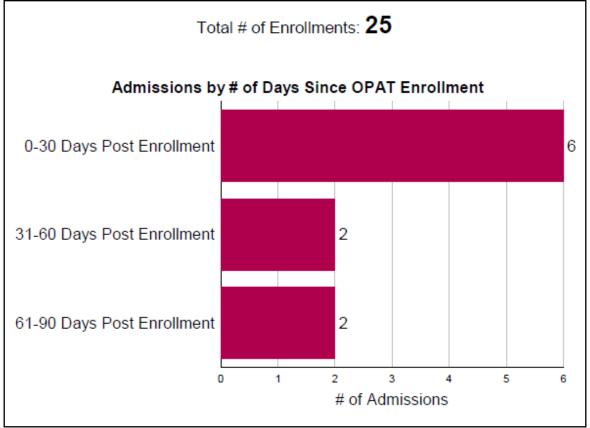
Purpose: Readmissions across all OPAT patients



Timeframe: 5/1/16 - 5/31/16

#### **OPAT Program Enrollment/Readmissions**

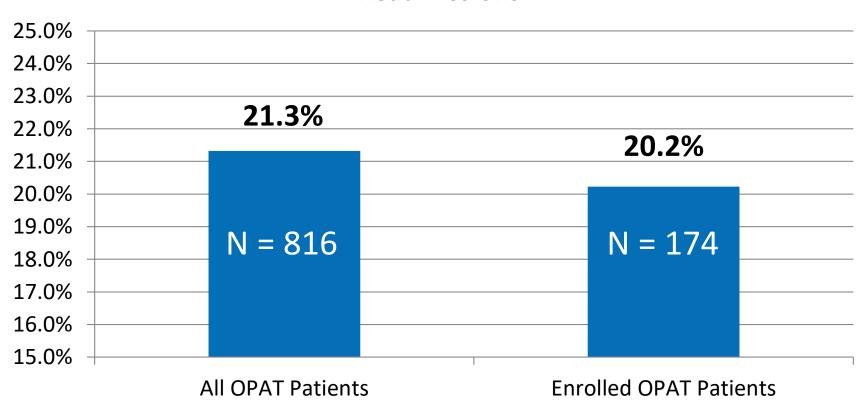
Purpose: Readmissions for enrolled OPAT patients



Timeframe: 5/1/16 – 5/31/16

# **Readmission Percentage**

#### Readmissions



Timeframe: 1/1/16 - 5/31/16



# Interpreting the Data

- Considerable time commitment
  - Pharmacists spent 34% of their time on OPAT
  - Significant increase in time spent on professional activities
- Readmissions did not differ between groups
  - Decision has been made to focus pharmacists' time on high risk therapies



#### **Question #4**

The time studies discussed in this presentation allow investigators to \_\_\_\_\_.

- Determine the exact amount of time it takes to complete a task.
- Determine the percentage of each day pharmacists spend on a task.
- Determine if a task is adding value to patient care.
- Determine if a task should be delegated to other staff members.





#### **Applications Beyond OPAT**

Kerry Goldrosen Pharm.D. Julie Pawola, Pharm.D.

# **Implementation Considerations**

- Determine patient population
- Identify patient population
- Communicate transitions of care
- Examine the workflow
- Configure/update build

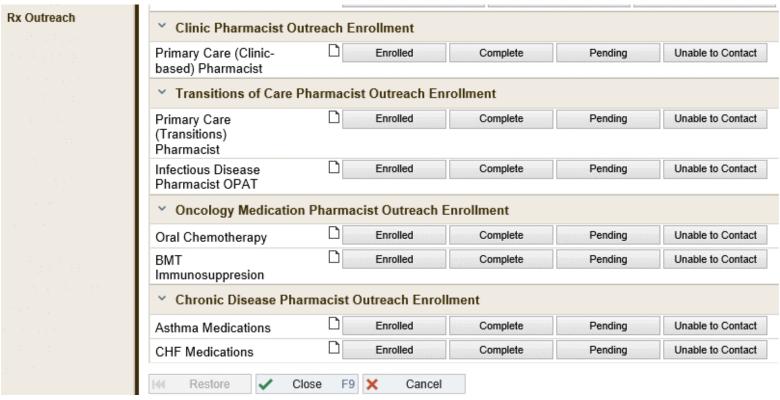


# **Beyond OPAT**

- Develop a consistent framework
  - Track patients
  - Document patient care and interventions
- Apply it to other disease states
  - Specialty pharmacy
  - Transitions of care
  - Chronic disease management (CHF, asthma)
  - Transplant
  - Oncology
  - Primary Care



Group by who is doing activities and where





### **Patient Outreach**

- Identify patients
  - Enroll into a report
- Track patients by enrollment category
  - Once enrolled, ability to set outreach dates
  - Report that is generated has salient information in columns for quick assessment
  - Disease state specific
  - Can use registry data i.e # ED visits, etc



#### **Documentation**

- Disease state specific templates
- May include:
  - Medications
  - Labs and procedures (i.e. EF results in CHF, ACT for asthma)
  - Outcomes questions
- Report Synopsis



- Enhance pharmacist services through the development and standardization of workflows
  - Increase resolution of medication related problems
  - Prevent medication related acute care episodes
- Develop a workflow to identify and refer high risk patients from the inpatient setting to primary care pharmacists for post discharge follow up



Medication Reconciliation Completed		Admission	************	D	ischarge	
Student/Technician Medication Admission History Status	Completed					
Medication Related Problem	Adherence	Knowledge	Access	None identified	Not able to assess	

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- Best Practice Alert triggers
  - Patients who have discrete documentation of medication related problems
  - Document completion of pharmacist discharge medication counseling



Alert message

This BPA is used to fire an in-basket message if the patient has a medication adherence

problem for follow-up with the primary care pharmacists.

Date User Actions Taken Triggers Comment

09/08/16 2257 Julie A Pawola, RPH [JAV8] Send In Basket Message File Doc Flowsheets None

- Pharmacist Discharge
Education: Completed
- Medication Related

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Problem: Adherence



### **Primary Care Results**

2 month pilot period

149 total referrals

Average 3 referrals/day

90 adherence referrals

64 knowledge referrals



## **Primary Care Results**

Intervention enhancements

Pharmacist Interventions					
✓ <u>Medication</u>					
Medication:					
Original dose					
Adherence barriers					
Medication adjustment					
Dose adjustment					
Duration adjustment					
Adverse drug event					
Consultation					
Next Medication					

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### **Future Directions**

- Pharmacist specific registries
  - Dashboards
  - Real time reporting
- Face to face pharmacy office visits
- Direct billing from EMR
- Ambulatory patient medication charts
  - Available in patient portal



### **Question #5**

What are some EMR tools to identify, monitor, and document on patients followed by pharmacists?

- Pharmacy specific encounter types
- Documentation Templates
- Outreach reports
- All of the above



## **Key Takeaways**

- Key Takeaway #1
  - Incorporate the five rights of clinical decision support when developing new workflows
- Key Takeaway #2
  - Designing workflows that are simple and easy to follow will increase compliance and improve patient outcomes



## **Key Takeaways**

- Key Takeaway #3
  - Standardize EMR build across initiatives as much as possible
- Key Takeaway #4
  - When implementing new clinical programs it is important to have data to monitor the success over time



# Questions



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