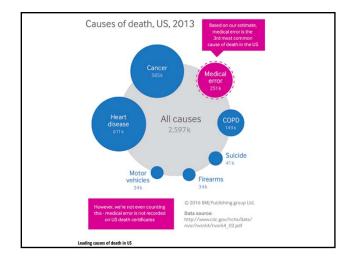
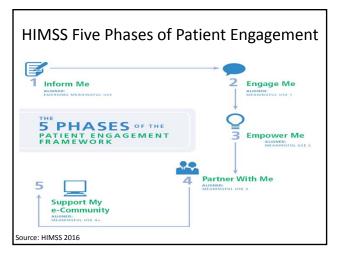
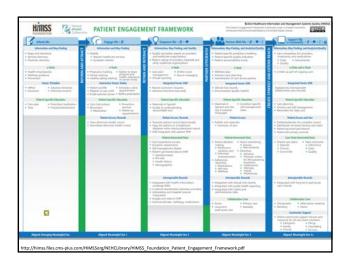


Objectives

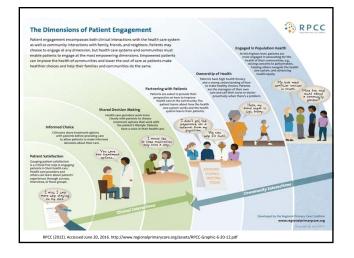
- Review Federal and Regional initiatives promoting Patient Engagement
- Review best practices related to Patient Engagement
- Explore current and emerging patient engagement technologies
- Discuss the return on investment and outcomes for patients that are engaged in their own healthcare







Meaningful Use Phase 3: Identification of Key Engagement Priorities 1 Increase from 5 to 25% of patients reviewing, downloading and transmitting their personal data 2 >35% of all patients seen by a provider or discharged from the hospital will receive a secure electronic message via the electronic health record (EHR) or in response to a secure message sent by the patient 3 >15% of patients to contribute to patient-generated health data or data from a non-clinical setting to integrate in the EHR.





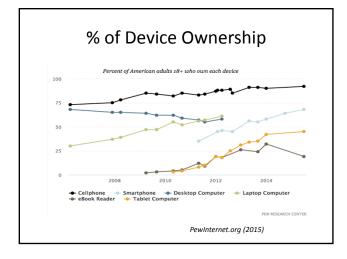
Patient-Centered Care

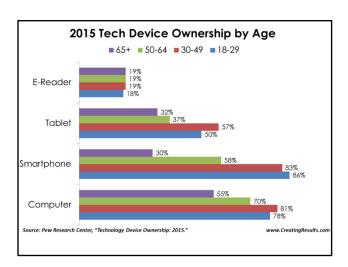
- Move to patient-centric healthcare
- Patient is at the center of his experience and controls the environment.
- Use of many tools to connect the patient to the healthcare arena
 - Mobile apps
 - Wearable devices
 - Social media
 - Portals- personal health record, EHR
 - Interoperability
 - Internet Sites
- More Data exchange and availability of data in one location
- Tools to help patient's manage their healthcare information

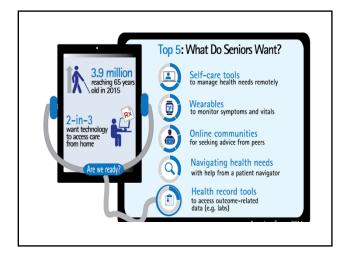
Dr. Charlotte Hovet, MD, Medical Director of Global Healthcare Solutions, Dell Services/Healthcare and Life Sciences. Dec. 2, 2014 from New Mandates, New Solutions: The Evolving Roles of the CMIO and Clinical Informatics

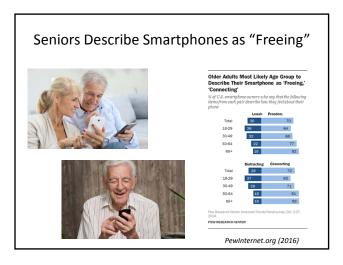
Empowering and Enabling Technologies

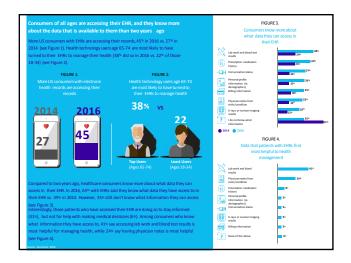
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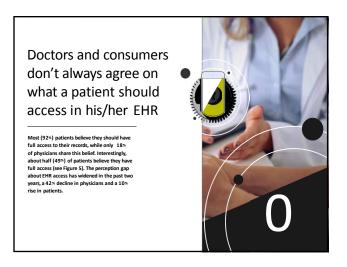




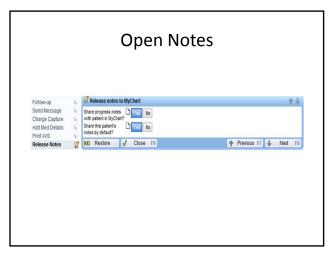




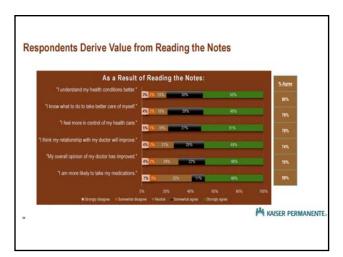












Impact on Workflow Expectations (%) (%) (%) Visits significantly longer 24 2 More time addressing patient questions outside of visits 42 3 More time writing/editing/ dictating notes 39 11 ...and, compared to the year preceding the intervention, the volume of electronic messages from patients did not change — OpenNotes research published in Annals of Internal Medicine

eHealth Programs:

Inpatient Setting

- Engage patients in their care while they are in the hospital
- Robust patient education library including videos and content on various health topics
- Information therapy / Information prescription
- Expected outcomes: Efficient and quality care
 - Higher quality care
 - Improved Patient Satisfaction
 - Provide patients with options
 - Proactive active care
 - Save clinicians' time



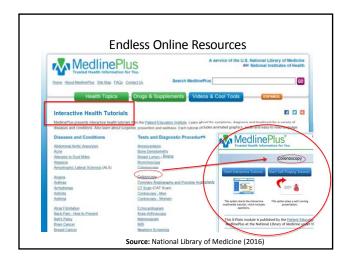


Challenges with patient engagement- related technology

- · Adoption- by patients
- Disparate systems- not a single unified experience
- · Language concerns
- Device lifecyle
- Nursing Challenges
 - Increased workload
 - Patient identification- correct patient access
 - Confusion/Lack of knowledge about the portal content and functionality.

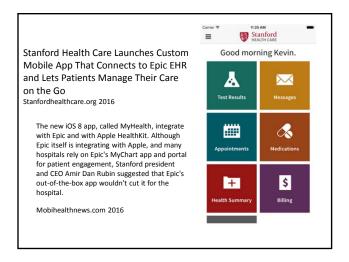






Current Status of HIT Programs for Consumers

- eHealth programs
 - Health information / educational websites
 - Personal health records
 - Patient portals
- · mHealth programs
- · Adaptive technologies
- · Sensor technologies
- Etc.



eHealth Programs

Outpatient Clinics and Communities

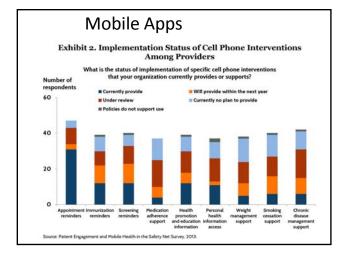
- Government health websites
 - NIH, NLM, USDA, etc. (e.g., MedlinePlus, ChooseMyPlate.)
- Health professional websites
 - American Cancer Society
 - National Osteoporosis Foundation
- · Private sector websites
 - PatientLikeMe
 - WebMD
 - SparkPeople
 - YouTube!

Consumers' use of apps and wearables has doubled, and both doctors and patients agree there are benefits

Use of health apps has doubled in the past two years (33% in 2016 vs.16% in 2014) among consumers who use technology to manage their health. Use of health wearables has also doubled (21% in 2016 vs. 9% in 2014) (see Figure 8). The use of social media has increased from 14% to 21%.

Source; Accenture 201

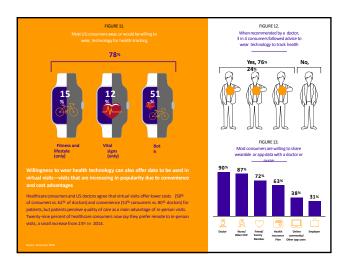




















Telehealth

- The delivery of patient care, consultations and education supported by telecommunications technologies, via live interactive videoconferencing, store and forward technologies, remote patient monitoring, mHealth
- Telemedicine
- Virtual visits, eVisits, Direct to consumer health
- Telehealth
- Broader term that describes remote healthcare that does not always involve clinical services
- Connected Care, Virtual Care, eHealth, & Digital Care
- Remote Patient Monitoring
- Store and Forward

Why Telehealth?

- Half of all adults have two or more chronic diseases (CDC)
- Chronic disease causes 60% of deaths and makes up 75% of healthcare costs (\$7900/person)
- \$18 billion/year is wasted on avoidable ER visits

Telehealth brings healthcare to people when and where its needed

- · Local Clinic or Hospital
- Workplace
- Schools/Colleges
- Nursing Homes/Assisted Living Facilities
- Correctional Facilities
- · Mobile Health Vehicles
- Shelters, Group Homes



Evidence of Need

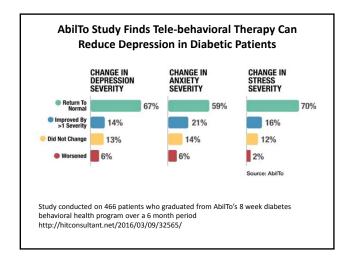
- Patients who are not see by a Provider within 1 week of hospital discharge are 7x more likely to be readmitted
- 1 in 5 Medicare patients (2.6 million) are readmitted within 30 days of discharge costing \$26 billion a year

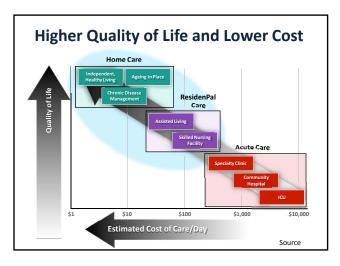
Telehealth is Faster

- Bring healthcare to patients
- Efficient use of resources
- Ability to share resources for earlier access
- · Avoid travel time
- Avoid waiting rooms
- Mobility and access to services
 - On demand/Direct to Consumer (DTC)
- Faster Diagnosis

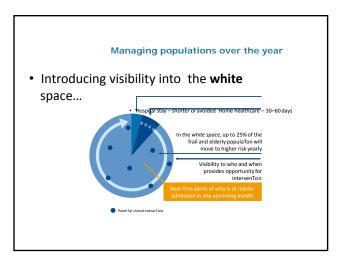
Kristi Henderson, DNP, FNP-C, ACNP-C, FAEN, ANIA Annual Conference, April 2016 Telehealth: The Future of Healthcare Disru or Be Disrupted-Slides #'s

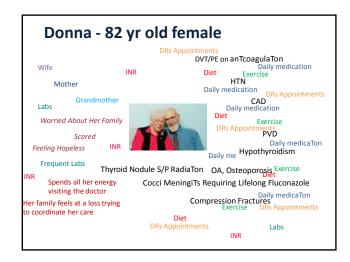




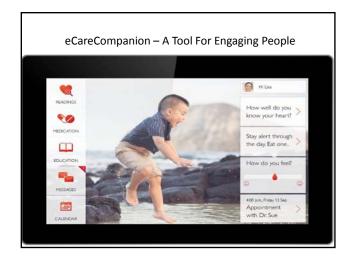


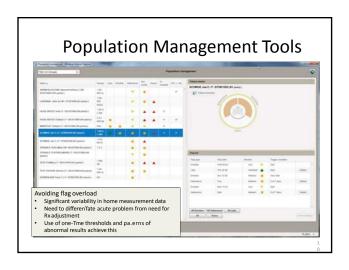


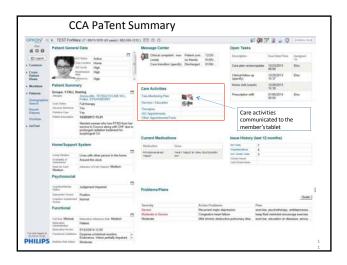


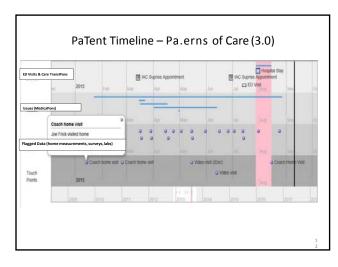














Challenges & Lessons Learned

- Changes in program structure ('support model') and member recruitment strategy (inpatient) precipitated need for new processes – large number of new enrollees made this challenging
 - Lesson need to anticipate consequences of program changes
- Novelty of team-based multi-disciplinary outpatient care model created uncertainty about roles and slowed team maturation
 - Lesson major investment required to help team master new roles and work together effectively
- Lack of validated workflows and immature software contributed to team inefficiency – reactive vs proactive
 - Lesson understand challenges inherent in doing new things, provide lots of support, create needed documentation and evolve software as quickly as possible, anticipate slow maturation/cost

Other Learnings

- Scaling from small pilot to mission-critical program requires robust processes; several pain areas now being addressed
 - Non-clinical operations (equipment deployment and support)
 - IT support (interfaces, change management)
- Multiple factors delayed availability of credible outcomes data; four part plan in place to address:
 - Align on definitive claims data source
 - Define analysis methodology (program start date, relevant subgroups, comparators)
 - Create reliable data extract / transfer process
 - Review data regularly to assure alignment with all stakeholders

Impact

	Pre-enrollment	Banner iCare Members	% Improved
Total Cost of Care per member per year	\$32,508	\$21,300	34.5%
Pharmacy cost	\$1,944	\$2,196	-13%
HospitalizaTon Rate per 100 members	10.9%	5.5%	49.5%
Average # hospital days Per 100 members per month	60 days	30 days	50%

January 2016 Intensive Ambulatory Car



