Can We Stop the Perpetual Growth and Complexity of the EHR and Give Nurses Time Back with Their Patients?

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Source: https://khn.org/news/death-by-a-thousand-clicks/

Agenda
► Review current issues related to the burden of clinical documentation in the electronic health record
► Share emerging data and tools measuring EHR satisfaction and use
► Propose a framework to address the “Burden”
► Identify organizational strategies to help reduce documentation burden for nurses – aka – what you can do today!
Google Search: "Stress, depression and burnout related to use of an EHR" 880,000 results

NAM - What Is Driving Burnout Among Health Care Professionals?

➤ Work-Related Stress – fueling burnout and job dissatisfaction
  ➤ Excessive workload
  ➤ Work hours
  ➤ Overnight call frequency
  ➤ Nurse-patient ratios
  ➤ Moral distress
  ➤ Perceived powerlessness
  ➤ Unnecessary/futile care
  ➤ Inadequate informed consent
  ➤ Work process inefficiencies – CPOE and documentation

NAM - Why Should We Be Concerned About Burnout Among Health Care Professionals?

➤ Medical Errors
➤ Malpractice Suits
➤ Depressive Symptoms
➤ Decrease in Quality of Life
➤ Average burnout levels among hospital nurses are an independent predictor of health care-associated infection
  ➤ Emotional Exhaustion – as mean emotional exhaustion levels of physicians and nurses working in intensive care units rose, so did standardized patient mortality ratios and perceived quality of interpersonal teamwork deteriorated

Some Stats from the National Academy of Medicine

Google Search: “Stress, depression and burnout related to use of an EHR”

➤ 880,000 results
➤ Page 1: 10 results – 8 with the word "physician or doctor" in the title
➤ Page 2: 10 results – 9 with the word "physician or doctor" in the title
➤ Page 3: 10 results – 9 with the word "physician or doctor" in the title
➤ Page 4: 10 results – 9 with the word "physician or doctor" in the title
➤ Page 5: 10 results – 6 with the word “physician or doctor” in the title
  ➤ One that was APRN focused!!
• Administered by the Rhode Island Department of Health
• A state-wide electronic survey was sent to all 1,197 APRNs licensed and in practice in Rhode Island
• The survey period was from May 8th, 2017 to June 12th, 2017
• A total of 371 APRNs contributed data for a response rate of 31.0%

Harris, et. al. - Article Highlights
► Almost one in five APRNs are experiencing at least one burnout symptom
► Insufficient time for documentation was the strongest predictor of burnout among APRNs
► 64 (19.3%) reported spending a moderately high to excessive amount of time on their EHR at home
► 165 (50.1%) agreed or strongly agreed EHRs add to their daily frustration
► 97 (32.8%) reported insufficient time for documentation

KLAS Report: The Nurse EHR Experience

On the Brighter Side
► KLAS Report
► Vendor Data
What is “Burden”?

- We are hearing this term often – in the literature, blogs, social media
- Merriam-Webster: Duty or responsibility, something oppressive or worrisome
- The problem – no definition for burden related to health IT and documentation in the EHR.
- Need to look at burden more holistically
- Need to address the various domains of causation to help focus improvement efforts as work is conducted, evaluated, categorized and reported

Reimbursement/Billing

- Documentation, coding and other administrative data entry tasks required for payment
- Examples:
  - Evaluation and management (E & M) documentation
  - Prior authorization documentation
  - New payment models: Merit-based Incentive Payment System (MIPS) and the Advanced Alternate Payment Models (Advanced APMs) – require use of certified EHR technology to exchange information across providers and with patients to support improved care delivery, including patient engagement and care coordination. All requiring documentation.
Regulatory

- Accreditation agency documentation requirements
  - The Joint Commission
  - Healthcare Facilities Accreditation Program
  - State Regulatory Agencies

TJC’s Project Refresh

- Multi-phased effort to modernize and streamline Joint Commission requirements by deleting non-value-added requirements and consolidating redundant requirements. Throughout 2016 and 2017, almost 300 hospital elements of performance (EPs) were removed.

Quality

- Documentation required to demonstrate that quality patient care has been provided. This includes documentation requirements by the healthcare organization itself, as well as by governmental and regulatory agencies
  - The Hospital Inpatient Quality Reporting (IQR) Program
  - The Hospital Outpatient Quality Reporting (OQR) Program
  - The Physician Quality Reporting System (PQRS)
  - National Database of Nursing Quality Indicators (NDNQI)

CMS’s Meaningful Measures initiative

- “Meaningful Measures” framework is the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services’ new initiative which identifies the highest priorities for quality measurement and improvement. It involves only assessing those core issues that are the most critical to providing high-quality care and improving individual outcomes.
  - Its purpose is to improve outcomes for patients, their families and providers while also reducing burden on clinicians and providers.

Usability

- Limited and insufficient use of human factors engineering and human-computer interface principles resulting in extra time spent entering data, scrolling, clicking and searching for pertinent information in the record
  - Support of optimal workflows
  - Appropriate use of clinical decision support tools
  - Vendor use of human factors engineering principles and usability standards
  - Appropriate use of copy and paste functionality

National Institute on Standards and Technology (NIST)

- The NIST Health IT Usability Initiative:
  - Focused on establishing a framework that defines and assesses health IT usability.
  - Conducted (in collaboration with ONC) and the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)
  - https://www.nist.gov/programs-projects/health-it-usability
Interoperability
- Insufficient configuration standards resulting in duplication and re-entry of data even though it resides elsewhere, either internal to the organization or in an external system.
  - Duplication of documentation that’s already in an organization’s electronic system — somewhere
  - Duplication of documentation due to inability to integrate external patient data into workflow of clinician.

Self Imposed - Examples
- “Squeaky wheel” or powerful special interest groups want added documentation by clinicians to meet their needs.
- Excessive documentation on admission to the hospital or an initial visit to a clinic
- End users oftentimes are not aware that the functionality to improve effectiveness is available. It was not taught during initial system use training.
- Extra “CYA” charting (fear of litigation)
- The nature of nursing and the desire to capture more than necessary to provide and communicate the essentials of care

ONC’s Interoperability Roadmap

Self Imposed
- Organizational culture’s influence on what should be documented can exceed what is needed for patient care, including:
  - “We’ve always done it this way” mentality
  - Misinterpretation of regulatory standards
  - Over zealous risk managers
  - Outdated organizational policies

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Improve What We Can Control Today

► Review patient care policies and procedures
  — Search for the word “document” and determine value and continued need
► Review documentation needed for accreditation agencies
  — Does the standard say – must be documented?
  — TJC’s Project REFRESH (2016 – today)
  — Phases I and II resulted in the deletion of ~300 hospital elements of performance.

Evaluate What’s Currently in the System

Evaluate the Nursing Admission Assessment Data Elements

► Is it documented elsewhere in the chart?
► Is an RN required to document?
► Is it required in the first 8 - 12 hours of admission?
► Is it something that EVERY patient must be asked?
► Is it pulled into the patient header?
► Is it needed for a report?

Analyze the Nursing Admission Assessment Data Elements

► Of the 127 admission assessment elements evaluated
  — 30 (24%) assessment elements were recommended for retaining
  — 40 (31%) assessment elements were recommended for removal
  — 57 (45%) assessment elements were recommended for further review

► Of the forty elements recommended for removal:
  — Their scores fell below a pre-determined threshold of 15
  — Ten of the 40 had total scores of ZERO and they are documented elsewhere in the EHR
  — None of the 40 identified were required by a regulatory agency
  — Removing all 40 items recommended for removal decreases the admission assessment by 31%.


Analysis of the Nursing Admission Assessment Data Elements

Is it imperative or required to document the data element for:
► Clinical care of the patient?
► Communication of patient information to the care team?
► A regulatory agency? (TJC, CMS, MU, Core Measure – that requires documentation)
► Does it trigger an alert?

Use Data to Make Informed Decisions

► Ask for vendor provided data
  — Nursing time in chart
  — Time spent in various areas of the chart
  — With ability to compare across nurses/departments
  — Flowsheet row data
    — Are there any flowsheets we do not use?
    — Are there any flowsheet row elements that have not been used?
Use Data to Make Informed Decisions

- Flowsheet Usage by Department
- Flowsheet Row Comments
  - Example: Blood Pressure Comments

Call to Action

- Stay informed of changes by federal and regulatory agencies. If we don’t know - we can’t capitalize on their efforts to streamline and reduce the documentation burden.
- TJC efforts – Project REFRESH
- CMS – Patients over Paperwork
- University of Minnesota’s Nursing Knowledge: Big Data Science Initiative
- Re-evaluate interpretation of regulations
- Review and revise our own written policies and procedures as appropriate
- Clean up the clutter (using data available)
- Work with our vendor to improve usability and increase efficiencies
- Continue to standardize where possible
- Innovate – Mobile technologies, Voice recognition, Device integration
- Publish!
- Develop guiding principles for improving/enhancing clinical documentation. Such as:.. .

Number of Comments Added to Documentation of Vital Signs 2/20/18 - 3/20/18

Blood Pressure Comments

- pt states he felt dizzy when he leaned back his head
- SBP: 572
- OM: 920
- RR: 164
- Temp: 99.8
- Temp source
- nurse notified
- pt states he felt dizzy when he leaned back his head
- SBP: 572
- OM: 920
- RR: 164
- Temp: 99.8
- Temp source
- nurse notified
- 100ml bolus of NS given
- Paged phy. Gave pain med. Awaiting pharm. to send Catopril.
- will re-check.
- appears to be sleeping.
- Pt screaming and crying about headache. Will recheck
- MD notified, no new orders received at this time.
- NP notified; no HA, no worsening chest pressure cpe. uc adm
- I went in to assess the pt’s BP and realized the BP cuff was on the pt’s left arm which had a fistula. I placed the BP cuff on the pt’s right arm and reassessed the BP.
- pre-nitroglycerin paste administration
- Cuff adjusted
- BP left arm sitting
- manual recheck after auto read 162/105, pt refusing BP med
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Ideas for Guiding Principles

- No new documentation
- Unless:
  - Mandated
  - Based on data/evidence
  - Identified how the data entered into the new fields will be used and what actions will be taken (and by whom) based on what is entered
  - The requesting or responsible party for the addition reports out on the outcomes achieved by adding the documentation - at specified time intervals (ie – 3 months, 6 months, 9 months, etc)
  - The addition is vetted and approved via a governance process
  - If adding something – need to remove something

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