Reducing the 30-Day Readmission Rate at Trillium Health Centre

Avoidable Hospitalization Working Group – June 23, 2011



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Fast Facts: Trillium Health Centre 2010/11 141,103 Emergency 4,305 Staff, 715 Physicians, 1,100 Volunteers and Urgent Care Visits 778,979 Patient Visits 307,075 **Outpatient Visits** 33,798 Inpatient **Admissions** 3,986 Births 790 Beds 36,377 **Tertiary** rimary Surgical Procedures \$462.6-million budget **21 Operating Rooms** Acute 330,801 outpatient diagnostic services **Regional lead for:** Cardiac, Vascular, Neurosciences, Stroke, HPB, **Specialized Geriatric Services,** Palliative Care. Sexual Assault/Domestic Violence Trilli

Readmission Rates by LHIN, 2006-2009





Readmissions by CMG, 2006-2009



How Did We Get Here?

- Chronic disease management (e.g., DM)
- Patient education (e.g., AMI)
- Palliative care
- Transitions (program-specific)
- Inpt and outpt focus on preserving cognition and improving function
- Seniors strategy
 Flow / ALC
 Next slides



MH-LHIN: Highest concentration of seniors by 2016 is in Trillium's catchment



HOME FIRST

On the Road to Standardized Discharge Practice Across the Continuum

ISSUE/PROBLEM

- Escalation in ALC Cases
- ER Gridlock Pressures

PURPOSE

- Transfer the discharge process from hospital community
- Position THC/CCAC as leaders in discharge practices and placement of patients in appropriate care settings in the community
- ALC management that supports successful implementation with the 'HOME FIRST' and new LHIN strategies for managing
 patient care in the community







Sustaining our ALC percentage June 3, 2011 – 5%



QIP Target FY2011/12

Reduce 30-day readmissions in patients with selected CMGs from 12.3% (baseline) to 11.5 %



Organizational Strategy









Targeted Change Ideas





LACE Implementation

- Piloted on 3 wards March 1-10
 - Respirology/medicine and 2 cardiology wards (enriched population)
- Clinical leaders trained
- Paper-based scoring tool (St Mike's)
- Calculated on day of discharge



LACE – Results

- 50 patients
- LACE ≥ 10
 - 75% of cardiology patients
 - 60% of respirology/medicine patients
- Readmissions: 13 patients (26%)
 - 11 patients (85%) had LACE \geq 10



Lessons Learned

- Increased staff awareness
 - Avoidable hospitalization = quality issue
- Empowering: prevent 'frequent flyers'
- Comorbidities difficult to find patient interview often required
- 2-5 minutes per patient
 - Could be perceived as added work



Frontline Staff Recommendations

- Use prior to date of discharge
- Do not identify risk for its own sake
 - Must have resourced intervention to deploy for at-risk patients
- Many (all?) LACE variables in EPR
 - Can LACE be automated within EPR?
 - Link to visual management



Visual Management





Actions To Achieve QIP Goal

1. Broader engagement

- Validate / prioritize driver diagram change ideas
- Assess resource implications
- 2. Automate LACE
- **3.** Develop a Transitions Team
 - Defined population (seniors)
 - At-risk by LACE



Questions or Comments?



