

Home Health Value-Based Purchasing (HHVBP)



OASIS Measure: Improvement in Dyspnea

March 23, 2017

Prepared for CMS by the HHVBP Technical Assistance, contract number HHSM-500-2014-0033I. If you have suggestions for additional topics, please email the helpdesk at HHVBPquestions@cms.hhs.gov.









HHVBP Learning Event Structure

HHVBP Model Curriculum

Quality Improvement HHVBP Model Information

Measures Improvement Strategies:

Improvement in Dyspnea

Agenda

- Review the OASIS-based quality measure of Improvement in Dyspnea
- Discuss clinical and operational processes and interventions to impact this measure
- Provide resources and support for quality improvement
- Highlight high performing HHAs for collaborative learning

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Handouts & Questions

Handouts

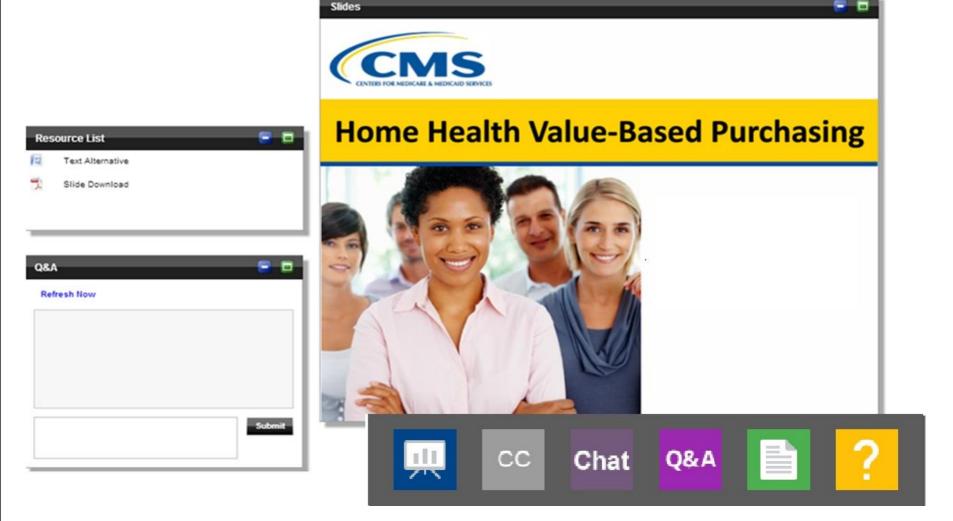
- Presentation slides
- COPD Zone Tool (Patient Self-Management Tool)
- Improvement in Dyspnea Care Path
- Available via the green "Resources" widget for live presentations and on HHVBP Connect if viewing a recording

Questions

 Questions may be submitted through the Q&A feature on your screen OR HHVBP Help Desk at

HHVBPquestions@cms.hhs.gov

Webinar Console Overview



Important Updates and Reminders

- New Measures Data Submission
 - » April 1st (12:01am ET) through- April 17th (3:00 AM ET)
 - 1st quarter of 2017 (data collection for January 1, 2017 March 31, 2017)
 - Advance Care Plan
 - Herpes Zoster
 - Annual reporting (data collection for October 1, 2016 through March 31, 2017)
 - Influenza Vaccination Coverage for Home Health Care Personnel
- Help Desk Assistance
 - » Hours: Monday- Friday, 8:30am-7:30-m ET
 - » Closed weekends and federal holidays

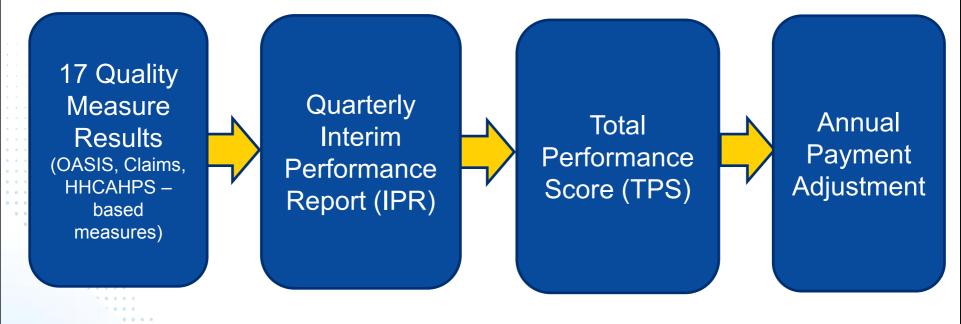
Questions to Consider

- 1. What are your current strategies for managing patients with dyspnea?
- 2. What are ways in which your current strategies for managing patients with dyspnea could improve?

Measure Review: Improvement in Dyspnea

TPS & Annual Payment Adjustments

Improvement in Dyspnea measure is used to calculate your TPS



Improvement in Dyspnea

Measure Description	Percentage of home health episodes of care during which the patient became less short of breath or dyspneic.
Numerator	Number of home health quality episodes where the discharge assessment indicates less dyspnea at discharge than at start (or resumption) of care
Denominator	Number of home health quality episodes ending with a discharge during the reporting period, other than those covered by generic or measure-specific exclusions.
Measure-specific Exclusions	Home health quality episodes for which the patient, at start/resumption of care, was not short of breath at any time, episodes that end with inpatient facility transfer or death.
OASIS-C2 Item(s) Used	(M1400) When is the patient dyspneic?

OASIS Guidance: Improvement in Dyspnea

Collected
at
SOC/ROC
& Discharge

OASIS ITEM

(M1400) When is the patient dyspneic or noticeably Short of Breath?

- 0 Patient is not short of breath
- 1 When walking more than 20 feet, climbing stairs
- 2 With moderate exertion (e.g., while dressing, using commode or bedpan, walking distances less than 20 feet)
- 3 With minimal exertion (e.g., while eating, talking, or performing other ADLs) or with agitation
- 4 At rest (during day or night)

Level of Exertion Causing Dyspnea

- » Report what is true on the day of assessment
 - 24 hours immediately preceding the home visit and the time spent by the clinician in the home
- » Refer to examples included in response to determine the amount of effort it took to cause dyspnea (examples are illustrative, not absolutes)

OASIS Guidance: Improvement in Dyspnea (cont.)

Oxygen Use

- » If patient uses oxygen continuously, assess with oxygen
- » If oxygen is used intermittently, assess without oxygen
- » Assessment based on patient's <u>use</u> of oxygen, not physician's order

Modifications of the Patient's Environment

- Environment may have been modified to address dyspnea:
 - E.g., Sleeps in recliner or sleeps with two pillows
- If patient has not demonstrated or reported shortness of breath during the "day of assessment" timeframe," select "0" even though the environment or patient activities were modified in order to avoid SOB

What We Need to Succeed? Measure: Improvement in Dyspnea



OASIS ITEM

(M1400) When is the patient dyspneic or noticeably Short of Breath?

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"IMPROVEMENT Achieved"

Discharge OASIS score is numerically <u>lower</u> when compared to SOC/ROC

Example: SOC - "2" and DC - "1" = Improvement

Measure Improvement Strategies

Measure Improvement Strategies (cont.)

Basic Clinical Education

Tools and Interventions

Peer-to-Peer Collaboration

Measure Improvement Strategies: Basic Clinical Education

Basic Clinical Education

Tools and Interventions

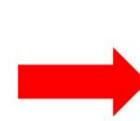
Peer-to-Peer Collaboration

Sample Clinical Staff Education Resources

Topic	Sample Resource
1. Measure Specifics	<u>CMS Home Health Quality Measure</u> <u>Tables</u>
2. OASIS Data Accuracy	 OASIS C-2 Guidance Manual OASIS Q&As
3. Basics of Chronic Disease Management	HHQI Basics of Chronic Disease Management Course (free with CEUs)
4. Clinical Best Practices	 VNAA Blueprint for Excellence: Clinical Conditions & Symptom Management: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease—COPD COPD Zone Tool
5. Teach-Back	10 Elements of Competency for Using Teach-Back 17

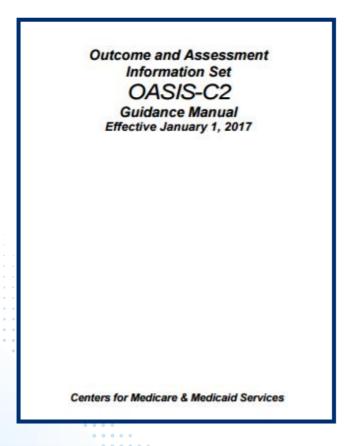
1. CMS Home Health Quality Measure Tables



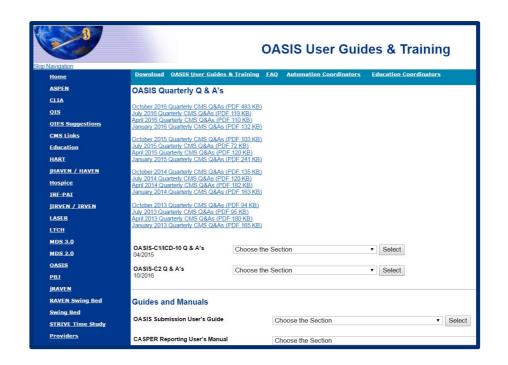


2. CMS OASIS Guidance

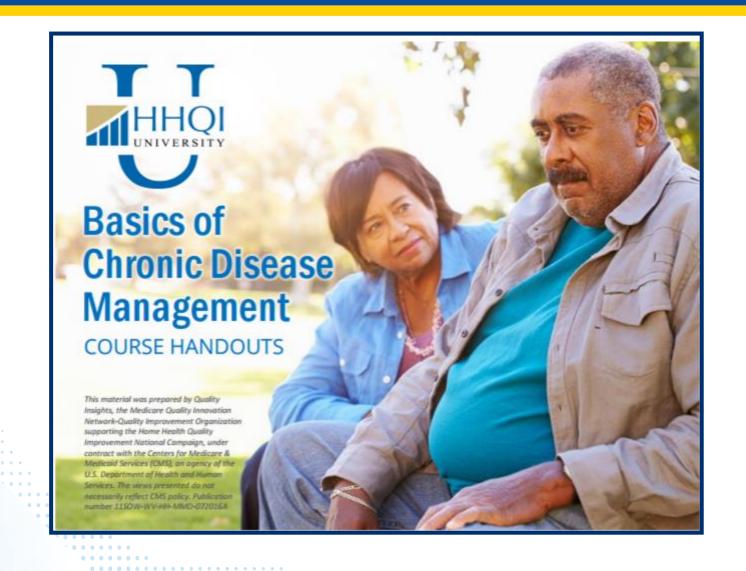
OASIS-C2 Guidance Manual



OASIS Q&As



3. Basics of Chronic Disease Management



4. VNAA Blueprint for Excellence

VNAA Blueprint for Excellence

PATHWAY TO BEST PRACTICES

Clinical Conditions & Symptom Management: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease—COPD

VNAA Best Practices for Home Health

5. COPD Zone Tool

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Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Management ZONES

References: GOLD, 2012; GOLD, 2014; American Lung Association, 2014

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GREEN ZONE	ALL CLEAR (GOAL) No cough, wheezing, or shortness of breathing; able to do usual activities No need to use rescue inhalers No changes in cough and sputum (phlegm) Appetite is good	Poing Great! Your symptoms are under control Actions: Take medicines as ordered Keep all doctor appointments Follow healthy eating habits Continue regular exercise Use oxygen as ordered Stop smoking or being around others who smoke Get annual flu shot
YELLOW ZONE	CAUTION (WARNING) If you have any of the following: Sputum (phlegm) increases, color changes, or it thickens Cough increases or wheezing even after taking your medicines More trouble breathing or more coughing with activity Extra pillows to sleep Medicine is not helping Appetite not very good	Act Today! • Means you may need your medicines changed • Actions: • Use oxygen as ordered • Take your "quick relief medicine" (rescue inhaler) • Call your home health nurse (agency's phone number) • Or call your doctor (doctor's phone number)
RED ZONE	Trouble breathing or wheezing at rest Hard to walk or talk Rescue medication isn't working Chest pain or tightness that does not go away Must sit up to breathe Lips or finger nails turn blue or gray Confusion/anxiety	Act NOW!

6. 10 Elements of Competency for Using Teach-back Effectively

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10 Elements of Competence for Using Teach-back Effectively

- 1. Use a caring tone of voice and attitude.
- 2. Display comfortable body language and make eye contact.
- 3. Use plain language.
- 4. Ask the patient to explain back, using their own words.
- 5. Use non-shaming, open-ended questions.
- 6. Avoid asking questions that can be answered with a simple yes or no.
- 7. Emphasize that the responsibility to explain clearly is on you, the provider.
- 8. If the patient is not able to teach back correctly, explain again and re-check.
- 9. Use reader-friendly print materials to support learning.
- 10. Document use of and patient response to teach-back.

What is Teach-back?

- A way to make sure you—the health care provider—explained information clearly. It is not a
 test or quiz of patients.
- Asking a patient (or family member) to explain in their own words what they need to know or do, in a caring way.
- · A way to check for understanding and, if needed, re-explain and check again.
- A research-based health literacy intervention that improves patient-provider communication and patient health outcomes¹.

Schillinger, 2003









Measure Improvement Strategies: Tools and Interventions

Basic Clinical Education

Tools and Interventions

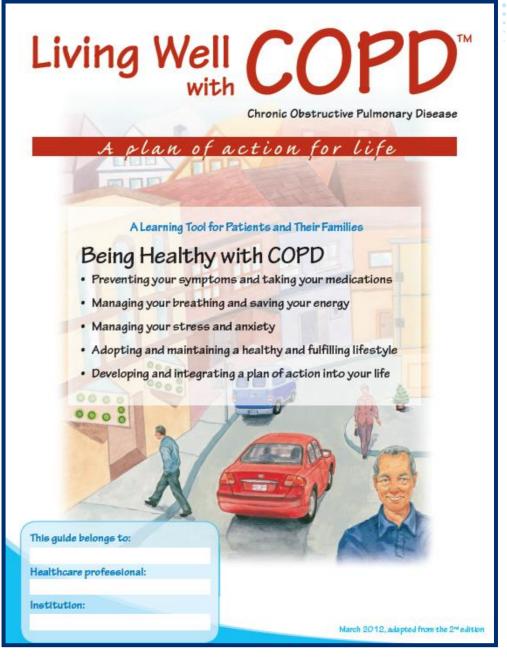
Peer-to-Peer Collaboration

Clinical Best Practices: Sample Paths to Improvement

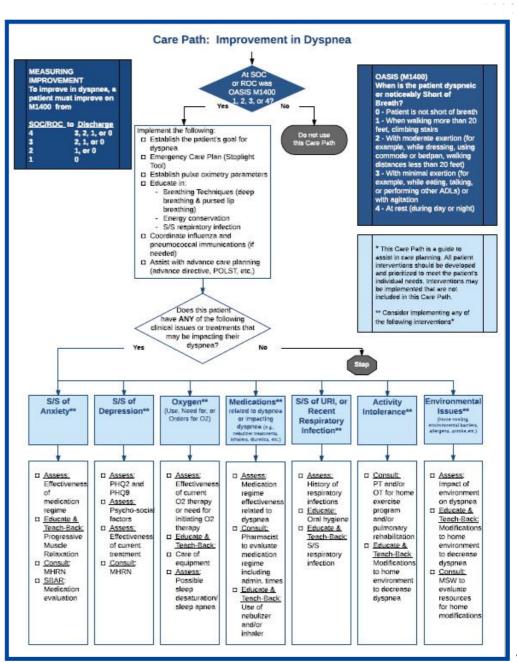


Sample Patient Workbook

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Care Path & Intervention Examples



Care Path & Intervention Examples (cont.)

OASIS (M1400) When is the patient dyspneic or noticeably Short of Breath?

- 0 Patient is not short of breath
- **1** When walking more than 20 feet, climbing stairs
- 2 With moderate exertion (for example, while dressing, using commode or bedpan, walking distances less than 20 feet)
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MEASURING IMPROVEMENT

To improve in dyspnea, a patient must improve on M1400 from

SOC/ROC to Discharge 4 3, 2, 1, or 0 3 2, 1, or 0 2 1, or 0

3

* This Care Path is a guide to assist in care planning. All patient interventions should be developed and prioritized to meet the patient's individual needs. Interventions may be implemented that are not included in this Care Path.

** Consider implementing any of the following interventions*

1

Consider: Is the patient short of breath or at risk for having issues with shortness of breath.

At SOC or ROC was OASIS M1400 1, 2, 3, or 4?

Implement the following:

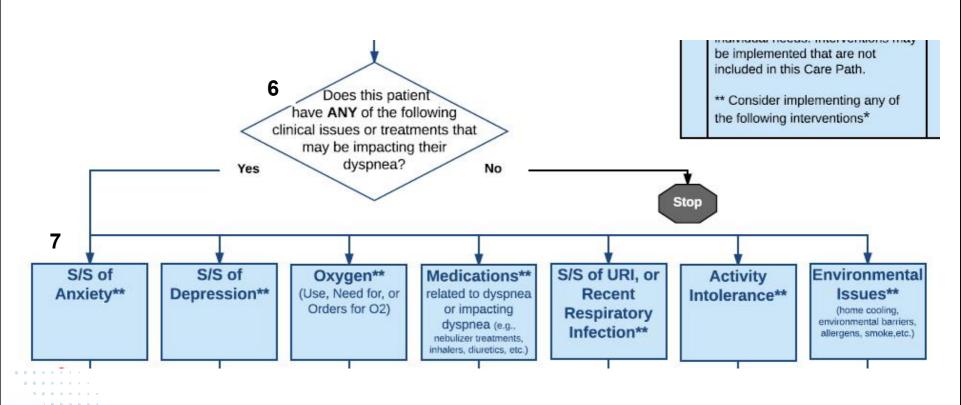
- Establish the patient's goal for dyspnea
- Emergency Care Plan (Stoplight Tool)
- Establish pulxe oximetry parameters
- Educate in:
 - Breathing Techniques (deep breathing & pursed lip breathing)
 - Energy conservation
 - S/S respiratory infection
- Coordinate influenza and pneumococcal immunications (if needed)
- Assist with advance care planning (advance directive, POLST, etc.)

Do not use this Care Path

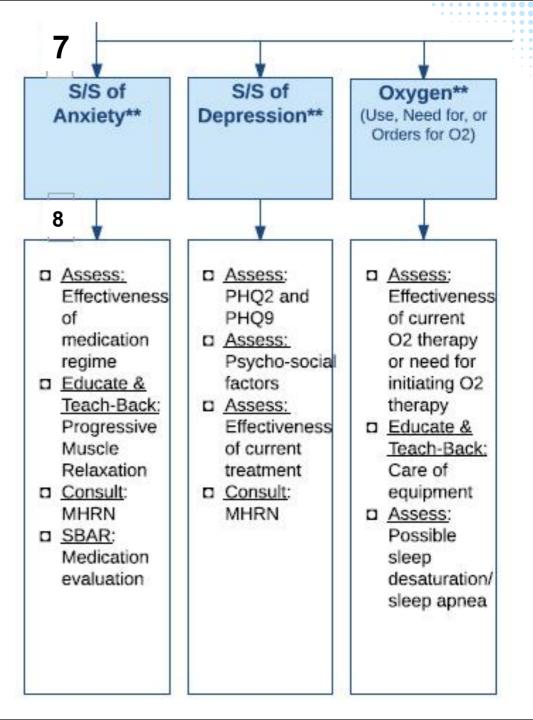
No

Care Path

Care Path (cont.)



Care Path: Interventions



Care Path: Interventions (cont.)

Medications**
related to dyspnea
or impacting
dyspnea (e.g.,
nebulizer treatments,
inhalers, diuretics, etc.)

S/S of URI, or Recent Respiratory Infection**

Activity Intolerance** Environmental Issues**

(home cooling, environmental barriers, allergens, smoke,etc.)

D Assess:

Medication regime effectiveness related to dyspnea

- Pharmacist to evaluate medication regime including admin. times
- Educate & Teach-Back: Use of nebulizer and/or inhaler

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- Assess:

 History of respiratory infections
- Educate:
 Oral hygiene
- Educate & Teach-Back: S/S respiratory infection
- D Consult:
 PT and/or
 OT for home
 exercise
 program
 and/or
 pulmonary
 rehabilitation
- Teach-Back
 Modifications
 to home
 environment
 to decrease
 dyspnea

- Assess: Impact of environment on dyspnea
- Teach-Back:
 Modifications
 to home
 environment
 to decrease
 dyspnea
- MSW to evaluate resources for home modifications

Home-Based Pulmonary Rehab: What does it look like?

Aerobic training

- Set goal for walking distance
- Record distance using a pedometer
- > 30 minutes, 5 times per week
- Record completion in home diary

Upper and lower limb strength training

- > Functional tasks: stair training, sit to stand from chair, etc.
- > Free weight training
- Patients contacted by clinician (weekly, e.g.., for approx. 7 weeks)
 - Review the home diary
 - Progress the exercise prescription
 - Deliver disease-specific self-management training
 - Explore and build motivation for change
 - Move towards commitment and action



Today's Discussion

Basic Clinical Education

Tools and Interventions

Peer-to-Peer Collaboration

Nemaha County Home Care

Jere Gravatt, RN, Director Nemaha County Home Care Auburn, Nebraska

Elite Home Health and Hospice

Sheri Osburn, Director of Clinical Services Elite Home Health and Hospice Clarkston, Washington

Discussion!



Resources & Reminders

Mark Your Calendars

Upcoming Learning Event Topic	Date	Time
OASIS and HHCAHPS Measure: Improvement in Medication-Related Measures	April 6, 2017	2:00 PM ET
Learning from the Literature: Highlights from the Environmental Scan	April 20, 2017	2:00 PM ET

All learning events will be held at 2 PM, Eastern Time. Please register via the *HHVBP Connect* Calendar.

Questions

Do you have questions about the HHVBP Model? Contact the HHVBP Model Help Desk at

HHVBPquestions@cms.hhs.gov.

If you are experiencing technical issues with gaining access to the HHVBP Secure Portal or HHVBP Connect, please call:

(844) 280-5628.

Stay on the line until your issue is resolved.

HHVBP Connect Chatter

- Join the discussion!
 - » Engage with your peers on HHVBP Connect by liking and commenting on their posts
- If you would like to ask a question of your peers:
 - » Log into the HHVBP Connect site at https://app.innovation.cms.gov/HHVBPConnect/CommunityLogin
 - » On the Chatter page, select "Post" at the top and type in your question and post to the group
- To request access to HHVBP Connect, visit the HHVBP
 Connect site and select the new user registration link
 - >> Follow the on-screen instructions
 - » The CMMI Help Desk will contact you to complete the registration process





Thank you!







