

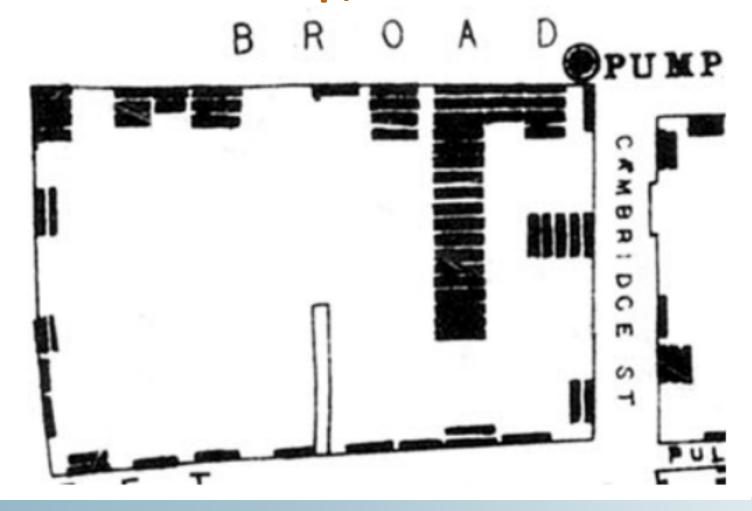
Building Your Data Toolbox

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A Brief History of Data-Driven Care



John Snow's Cholera Map, 1854





Medical Record of the 1900s (or 2000s?)





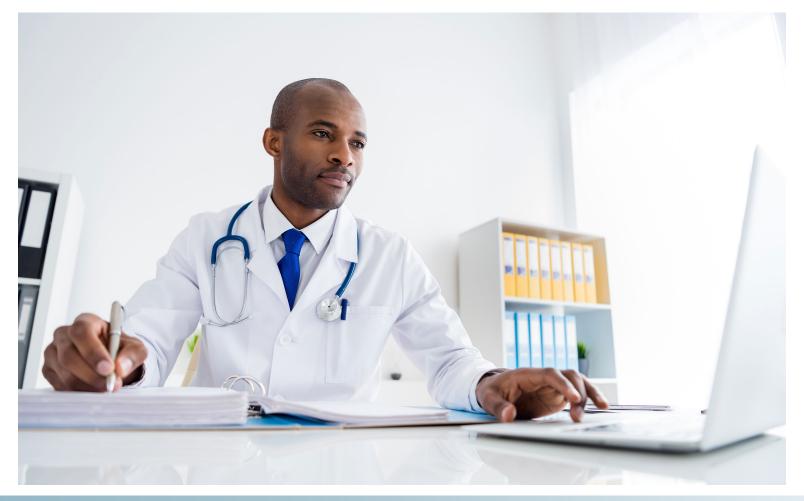
How do you use it?

"It is hard to do anything with a traditional medical record besides write in it."

- Powsner & Tufte (1994)

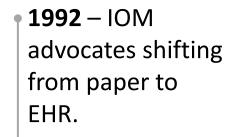


Computerized records





Early timeline of electronic health records



2009 – Meaningful Use incentive program to promote use of EHRs.

1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s

Advances in computer technology make computerized records possible.

2004 − ONC created to set standards for EHRs and promote use.



How do you use it?

"Medical records will soon be computerized, making them more legible but hardly more comprehensible. Data are just as easily lost in pages of printout as in tangles of handwriting."

- Powsner & Tufte (1994)



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Data Sharing

- Continuity of Care Documents (CCDs)
- Querying data
- Connecting to other provider EHRs
 - Getting the "right" people in the room





A "record" or a "tool"?









Achieve data-driven goals











Monitoring, compliance



8 Key Steps



Key steps

- 1. What are you measuring?
- 2. What do you *need* versus what would be *nice to have*?
- 3. What already exists?
 Start with what you have!
- 4. When does it fit in the patient flow?

- 5. What is the "change process"?
- 6. Design to answer the question
- 7. Was there benefit?
- 8. Share what you learn!



1. What are you trying to measure?

- Patient satisfaction
- Staff satisfaction
- Patient outcomes

- Population needs
- Accessibility
- Training needs



2. What do you *need* versus what would be *nice* to have?



3. What already exists?

Reuse what you are collecting for other reasons



- PHQ-9
- AUDIT C
- CSSRS
- NOMs

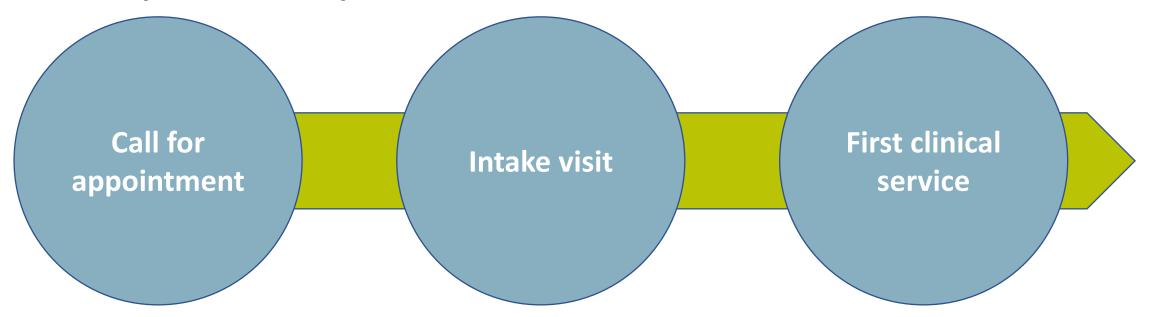
- Length of stay
- Days to first service
- Service utilization
- No shows
- Care plan goals



4. When does it fit in the patient flow?

Pick a process and follow it – what are the steps?

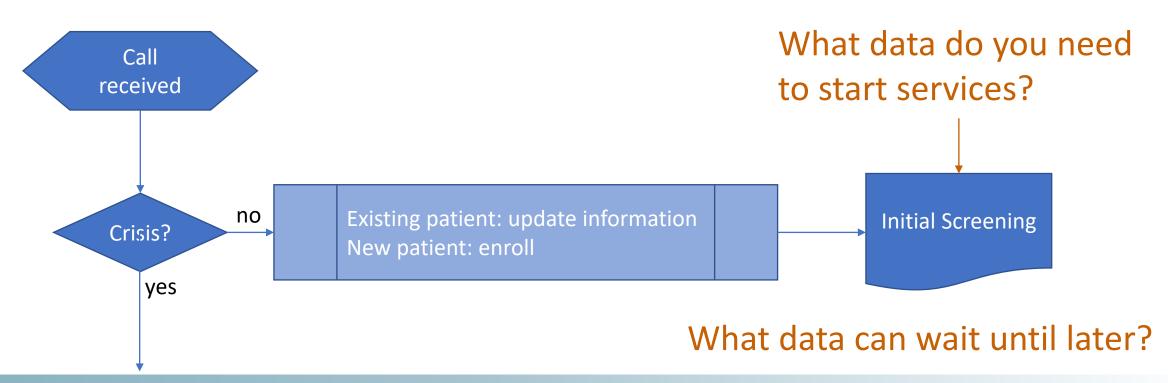
Example: admission process





4. When does it fit in the patient flow?

What must be measured when?





5. What is the "change process"?

When and how often do you need to measure?





6. Design to answer the question

Reports

Dashboards

CarePathways



7. Was there benefit?



PDSA

Check in with programs



Analyze data for trends



8. Share what you learned!



Lunch and Learns



In-services



Communication emails



Community Outreach



Design Basics



Know your audience



Who will use the data?



What should they do with it or understand about it?



What story is the data telling?



Know your tools

Charts are good for:

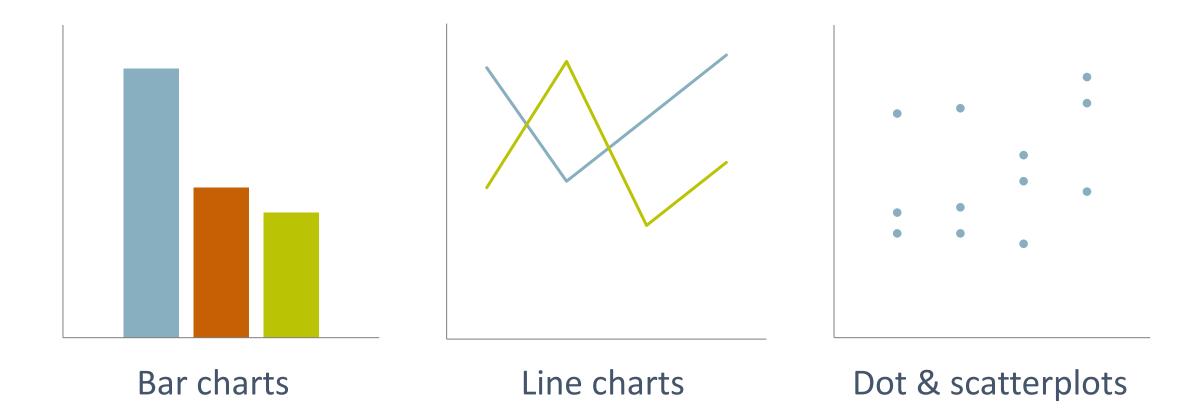
- Showing patterns or relationships
- Comparing sets of values
- Summarizing large datasets

Tables are good for:

- Showing precise values
- Looking up individual values
- Comparing individual values, but not sets
- Showing smaller datasets



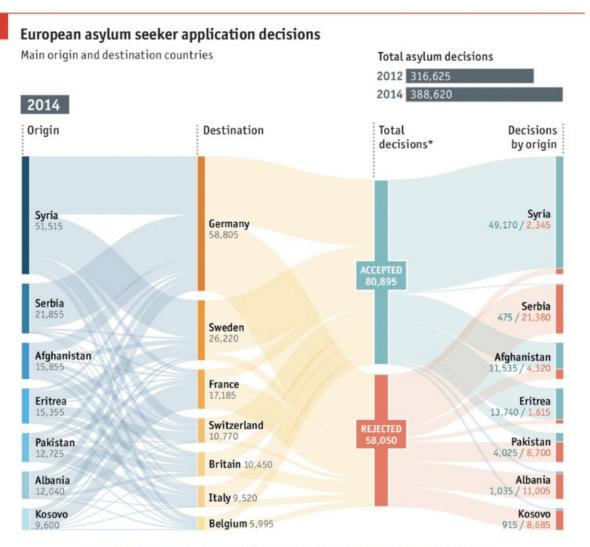
Workhorse charts





Beware the flashy chart

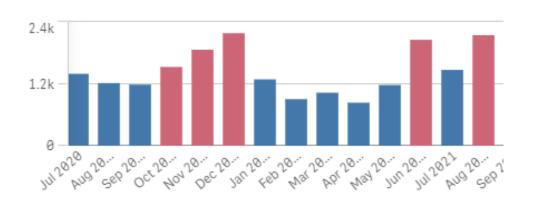
Will viewers see the meaning, or a pretty picture?

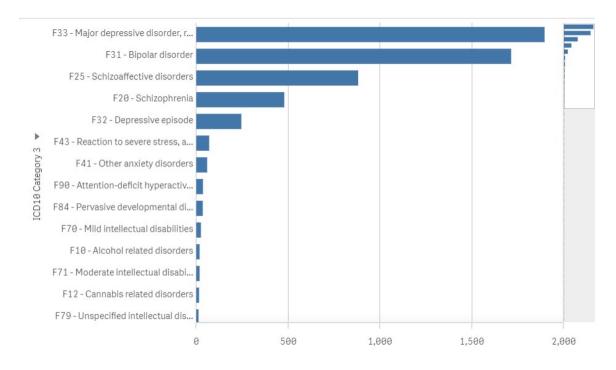


Seeking safety, European asylum application flows; acceptances and rejections - The Economist



Highlight and organize to tell the story





Highlighting draws attention to important datapoints.

Sorting and grouping draws attention to key patterns.



"Above all else, show the data."

- Edward Tufte (2001)



Examples



Using Qualitative Data to Fill Gaps in Quantitative Data





What are you trying to measure?

- Patient satisfaction
- Staff satisfaction
- Patient outcomes

- Population needs
- Accessibility
- Training needs



Types of Qualitative Data







SURVEYS



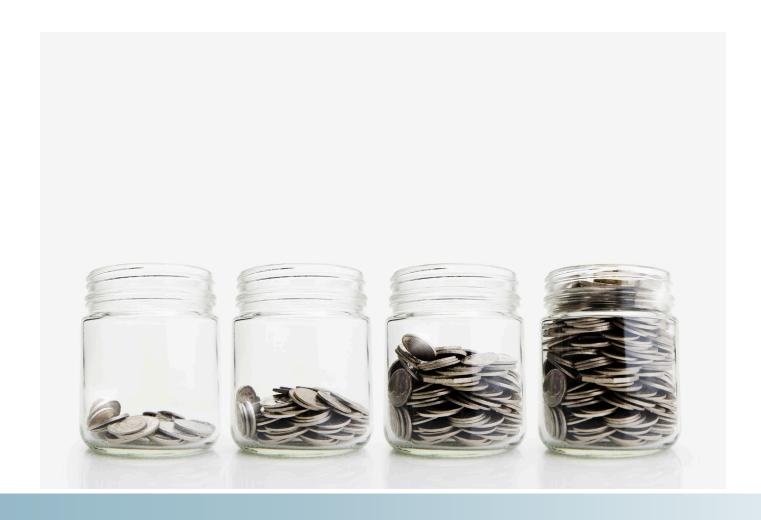
CHART REVIEW



CASE STUDIES



Getting the most out of the resources you have





Resources for Focus Groups

Size – ideal 8-12 per group

Virtual

- Facilitators
- Note-takers/Transcribers
- Recording software
- Meeting software

In-Person

- Facilitators
- Note-takers/Transcribers
- Recording equipment
- Transportation expenses
- Meeting Space
- Food/incentives



Resources for Qualitative Surveys

- Can combine with quantitative tools or use hybrid methods to save resources
- Structured or semi-structured interviews
- Methods include calls, face to face, email, web link, video chat
- Staff to conduct interviews or distribute surveys
- Staff to review responses
- Online survey software



Resources for Chart Review

Types of Data Available

- Physician/nursing/caseworker notes
- Ambulatory and emergency room reports
- Referrals and consultations
- Admission/discharge documentation
- Laboratory, testing, and diagnostic information
- Medications and treatment plans

Benefits and Considerations

- Effective method to examine large amounts of data
- Well-suited for mixed methods and longitudinal designs
- Useful in fidelity assessments
- Can be used to answer questions beyond patient outcomes
- Incomplete/missing data
- Variance in data quality
- Must have a clear plan



Resources for Case Studies

Purpose and Uses

- In-depth study of an individual, group, or event
- Tells a story from the participant perspective
- Explores and describes the "how" and "why"
- Data types include interviews, documents, archived records, direct observation, participant observation, artifacts

Benefits and Considerations

- Insight into participants' treatment experiences
- Can increase understanding of poorly understood issues
- Provides new perspectives for further research
- Allows study of rare occurrences
- Emphasis on cultural, community, and individual norms, values, beliefs, attitudes, motivations
- Inherent subjectivity
- Best suited for few participants



Where does it fit in the patient flow?

- What population? Current patients? Community? Staff? All of the above?
- What you wish to measure will help you decide if you need patients who
 are new to answer questions or those who have been there longer.
- Decide if you should or can use a random sample, an existing group, or use another type of participant selection.
- How often should you collect data?
- Who should collect data? Anonymity can be important.



Designing the tool

- Use established tools when available
- Consult with Subject Matter Experts:
 - Clinical team
 - Evaluation
 - Medical
 - People with lived experience
 - Community partners
- Consult existing literature
- Pilot test when possible



Priority needs discovered by qualitative data

- Hiring LCDCs to ensure appropriate staffing to handle co-occurring SUD conditions and support CCBHC requirements
- Hiring bilingual staff to support Spanish-language services
- Adding extending evening and/or weekend hours
- Providing additional staff training, on topics such as eating disorders, trauma, working with LGBTQ youth
- Creating new groups and classes, such as grief support, LGBTQ, life skills, budget and money management, and nutrition
- Establish "transition support" for youth turning 18 and moving to the adult clinics
- Improving waiting area atmosphere, such as by making water and snacks more accessible, and offering waiting area activities
- Exploring alternative transportation options for patients



Care Coordination



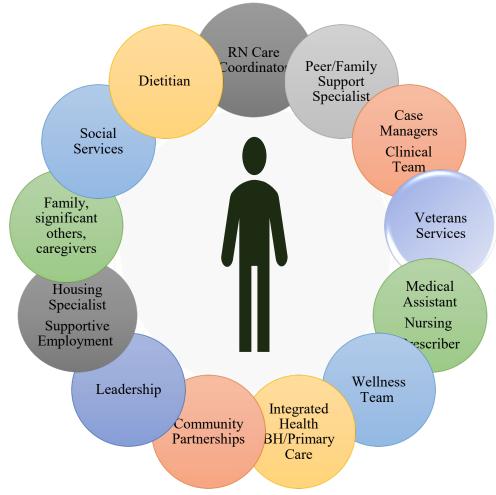
Data in Care Coordination

• There is no hard and fast rule to how care coordination works. It starts with data. Whether that's internal or external sources.



The Linchpin of CCBHC is Care Coordination

- Data drives creative care coordination
- Care coordination organizes and plans care among different services, providers, across various organizations and is clearly documented.
- Risk stratification to determine level of care coordination
- Data sharing among all providers to achieve safe and effective care.
- Utilize data to link programs where collaboration might be supportive
- Data health equity and address health disparities





CCDs

- Continuity of Care Documents
 - Summary of patient information from visits including upcoming visits, problems, allergies, medications, encounters, family history, goals, immunizations, implants, vital signs, plan of treatment, procedures, results, social history, etc.
- Obtaining CCDs electronically for the ability to reconcile key data elements:
 - Diagnoses
 - Allergies
 - Medications



Risk Stratification

- It helps us to direct, improve, and change the way we care for our patients.
 - By quantifying the patients' physical, behavioral, and social needs, we can see positive or negative trends and adjust care accordingly.
- Identify patients needing enhanced care coordination based on their risk level score.
- Includes elements of medical health, SUDs, and IDD diagnoses as well as various social determinants of health such as access to food, level of understanding of diagnoses, hospitalization and incarceration risk, and access to reliable/consistent shelter.
- Automated tool using data compiled in the system from internal and external sources.



Risk Stratification and Care Management

Using Predictive Modeling to Assign Individuals Within the Care Management Disc

LEVEL 3

3% - High risk with multiple chronic illnesses

15% - Moderate risk patients with single chronic illness or risk factors

LEVEL 1

80% - Low Risk

Intensive Care Management:

Example:

Schizophrenia, Bipolar, or MDD +

1 or more chronic diseases +

Hospitalization or missed clinic

appointments

Health Coaching & Lifestyle Management: Example:

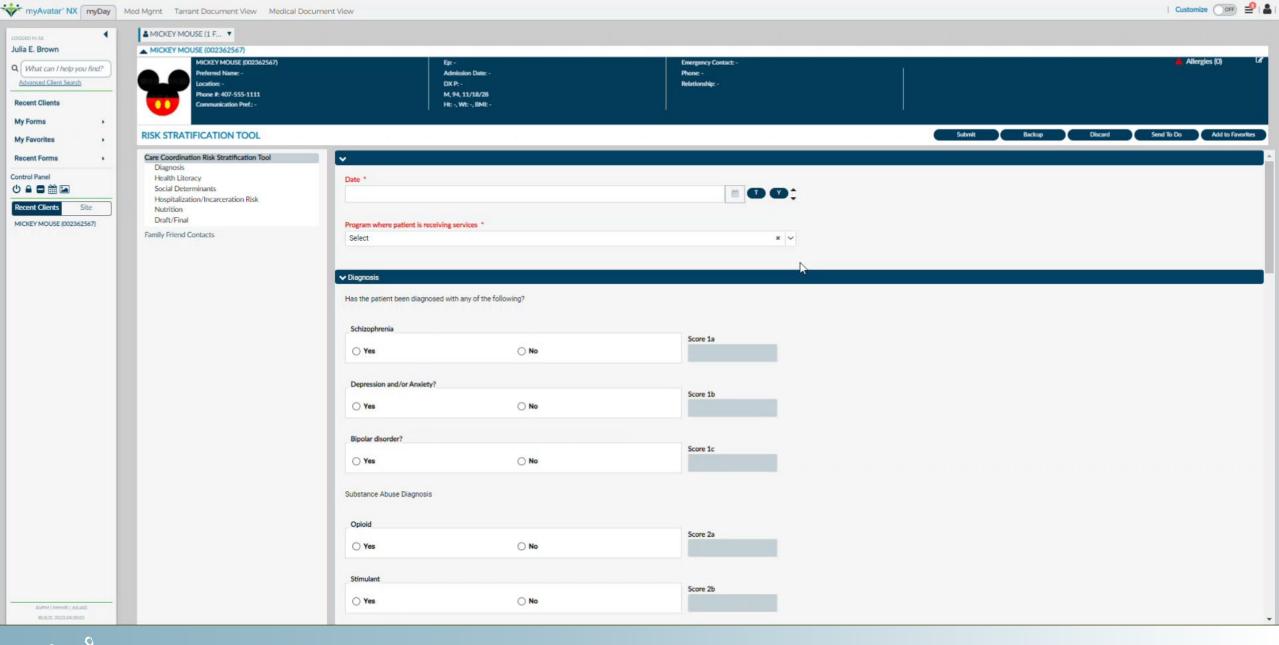
Schizophrenia, Bipolar, or MDD +

1 chronic disease + social determinants health risks



Health Education and Promotion







Referral Management

- Using the internal referral system to coordinate and communicate care needs across the agency and disciplines.
- Taking the guess work out of what resources are available in house.
- Including status updates and comments to make communication more transparent and ensure all documentation on that coordination of care stays within the patient's permanent record.
- This system has caused an increase in referrals and care provided to patients!



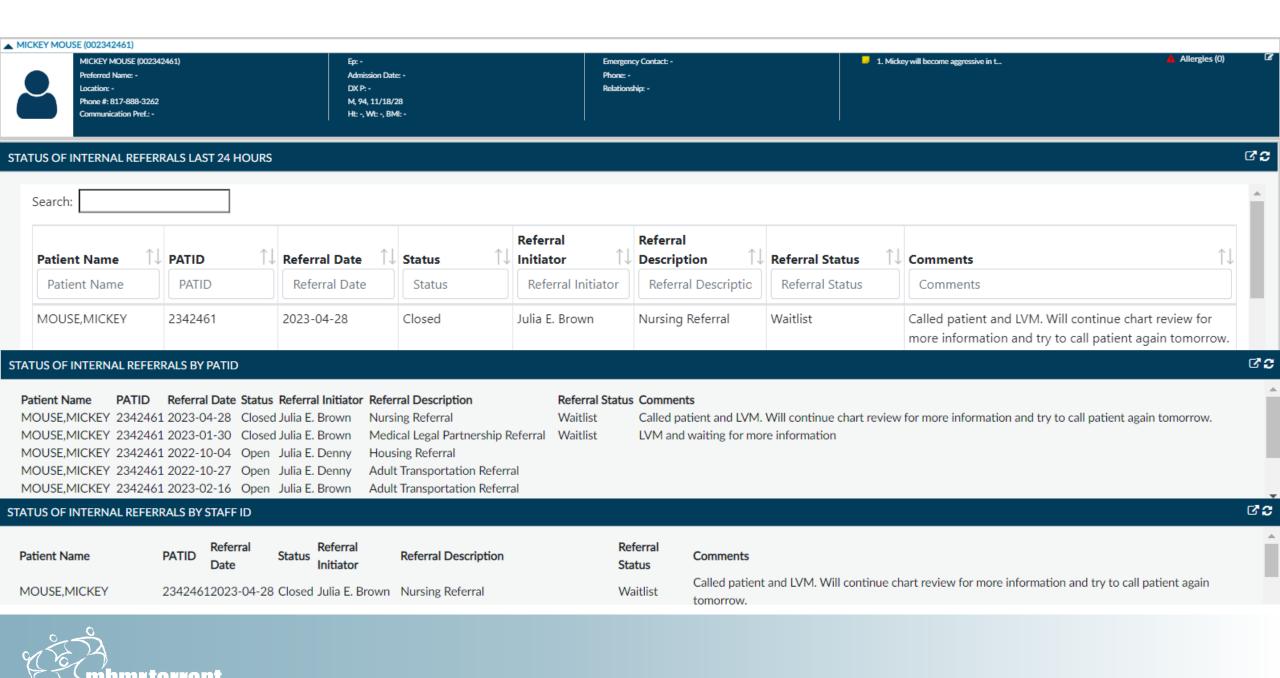
Referral Management Dashboard



MyAvatar NX Dashboards

• To view pertinent information in one "screenshot" to determine next steps in care





INTERNAL REFE	INTERNAL REFERRAL WAITLIST BY PATIENT											
Patient Name	PATID	Date Added	Referral Date	Referral Form	Waitlist Status	Referral Initiator	Reason for Closure	Reason for Removal	Priority	Waitlist Comments		
MOUSE,MICH	KEY234246	2023-04- 28	2023-04-28	Nursing Referral	Closed (Send To Do Item)	Julia E. Brown	Scheduled with program/services	No Entry		Patient returned call and scheduled to visit with the nurse in 1 week.		
MOUSE,MICH	KEY234246	31 ²⁰²³⁻⁰¹⁻ 30	2023-01-30	Medical Legal Partnership) Referral	Closed (Send To Do Item)	Julia E. Brown	Completed Advanced Directive	No Entry	No Entry	Scheduled and completed		
INTERNAL DEEP	NTERNAL DEEERDAL WAITLIST BY STAFE											

Reason for Closure

Scheduled with

program/services

Reason for

Removal

No Entry

Priority Waitlist Comments

Entry nurse in 1 week.

Patient returned call and scheduled to visit with the

Referral

Initiator

Julia E. Brown

Waitlist Status

Item)

Closed (Send To Do



Referral

Date

Referral Form

Nursing Referral

Date

Added

2342461²⁰²³⁻⁰⁴⁻28 28

PATID

Patient Name

MOUSE, MICKEY

ALL	ALL	ALL	A *	ALL	ALL	
Nursing Referral	1 (MHMR Tarrant (Episode))	04/28/2023	05:50 PM	JULIA BROWN RN	Final	
ABH Access to Care Referral	1 (MHMR Tarrant (Episode))	04/20/2023	01:56 PM	JULIA BROWN RN	Final	
ECS Therapy Orders Request	1 (MHMR Tarrant (Episode))	03/20/2023	12:48 PM	GRETCHEN COOPER PT		
Adult Transportation Referral	1 (MHMR Tarrant (Episode))	03/17/2023	01:33 PM	JULIE NOLAN QMHP- CS-BA	Final	
CSCT Referral	1 (MHMR Tarrant (Episode))	02/28/2023	11:52 AM	CHEYENNE RHODES RN	Draft	
Adult Transportation Referral	1 (MHMR Tarrant (Episode))	02/16/2023	01:49 PM	JULIA BROWN RN	Final	
Madical Lagal Partnership	1 (MHMR		00-57			

New Record -

Clear Filters

CONSOLE WIDGET VIEWER

Nursing Referral ×

Nursing Referral

Referral Information: Team: Nu (REFERRALNURSING) Type: Nu (27)

Referral Date: 04/28/2023

Program where patient is receiving services: Arlington Adult Clinic

Nursing Referral: Pillbox, Injection, Wellness Visit

Is this an urgent request? (help needed within 1 week): No

Draft/Final: Final

Open Record

Close All

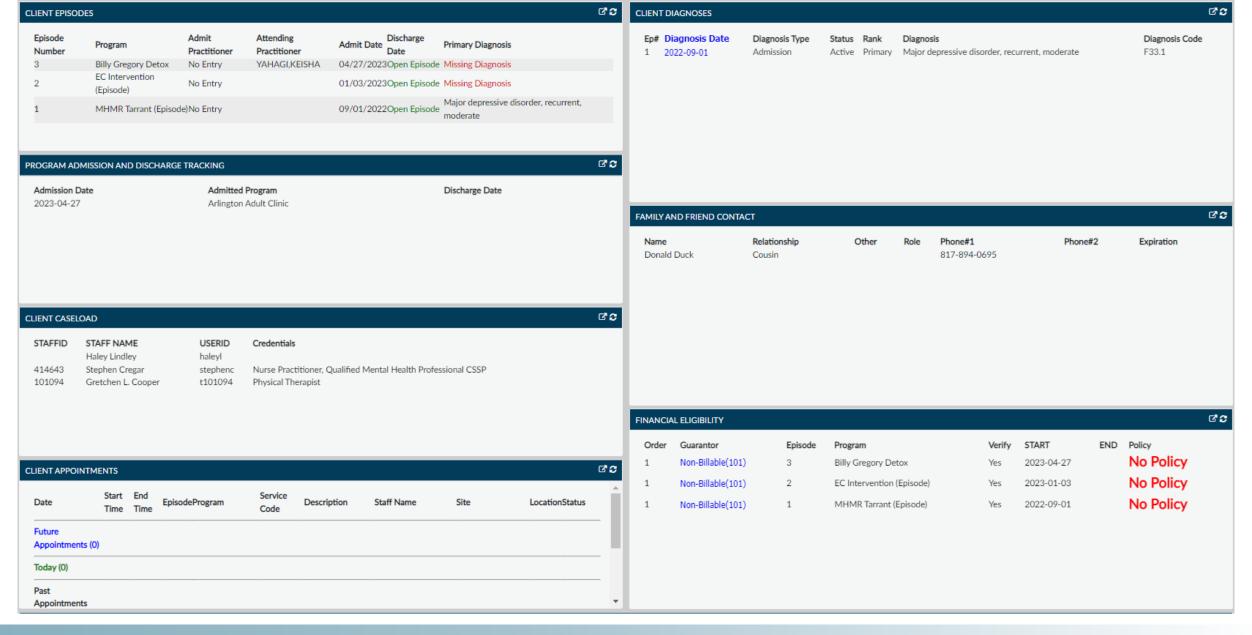
Print -



Open

Patient Info Dashboard







CLINICAL SERVICES HISTORY														ខេ		
ServiceDate Submitted Date	Submitted Time	Practitioner	Co- Practitioner	Progran	nService	Start Time	End Time	eDurLoc	Recipient	EncType	Appt Type	PN DX 1 Code	PN DX 1 Description	Note Name	Status	Î
04/27/20232023-04-27	03:41 PM	BROWN,JULIA	N/A	4637R	Medication Training & Support Individual	02:30 PM	02:45 PM	15 Home	e Consumer	Face-to- Face	Scheduled/Kept	F33.1	Major depressive disorder, rec	PN G&I	Final	Ш
02/22/20232023-02-22	02:16 PM	COOPER,GRETCHEN	NN/A	3151	Therapeutic Activities	01:00 PM	01:30 PM	Other	Consumer and Family/LAR Only	Face-to- Face	Scheduled/Kept			ECS PN	Draft	Ш
01/05/20232023-01-06	02:28 PM	COOPER,GRETCHEN	NN/A	3155	Specialized Skills Training Individual	01:00 PM	01:00 PM	0 Other	Consumer and Family/LAR Only	Video	Consumer Cancel/No- show			ECS PN	Draft	Ш
2022-10-17	01:57 PM	CREGAR,STEPHEN	N/A		Unknown			Unkn	owUnknown	Unknown	Unknown			Independent SUD Group Progress Note	Unknown	
2022-10-19	09:35 AM	KOENIG,STEPHANIE	EN/A		Unknown			Unkn	owUnknown	Unknown	Unknown			Independent SUD Group Progress Note	Unknown	
2022-11-30	01:08 PM	CREGAR STEPHEN	N/A		Unknown			Unkn	owl Inknown	Unknown	Unknown			Independent SUD Group Progress	Unknown	*



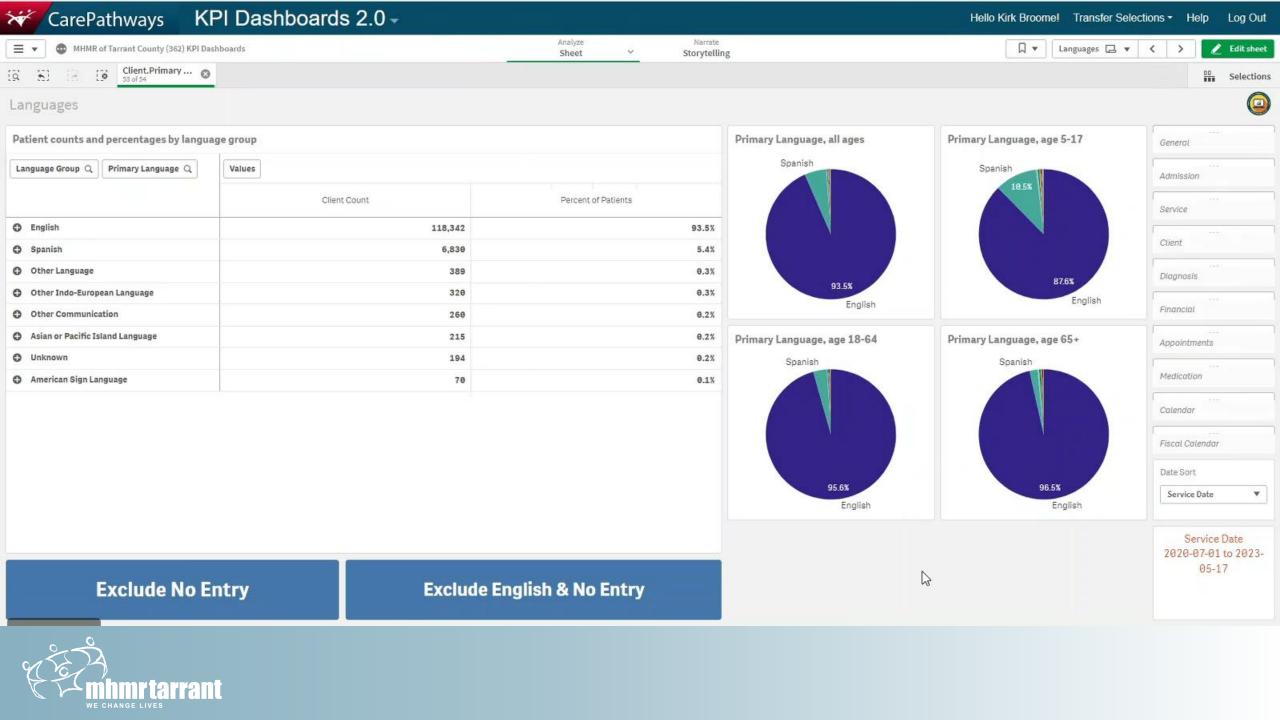
KPI Dashboards

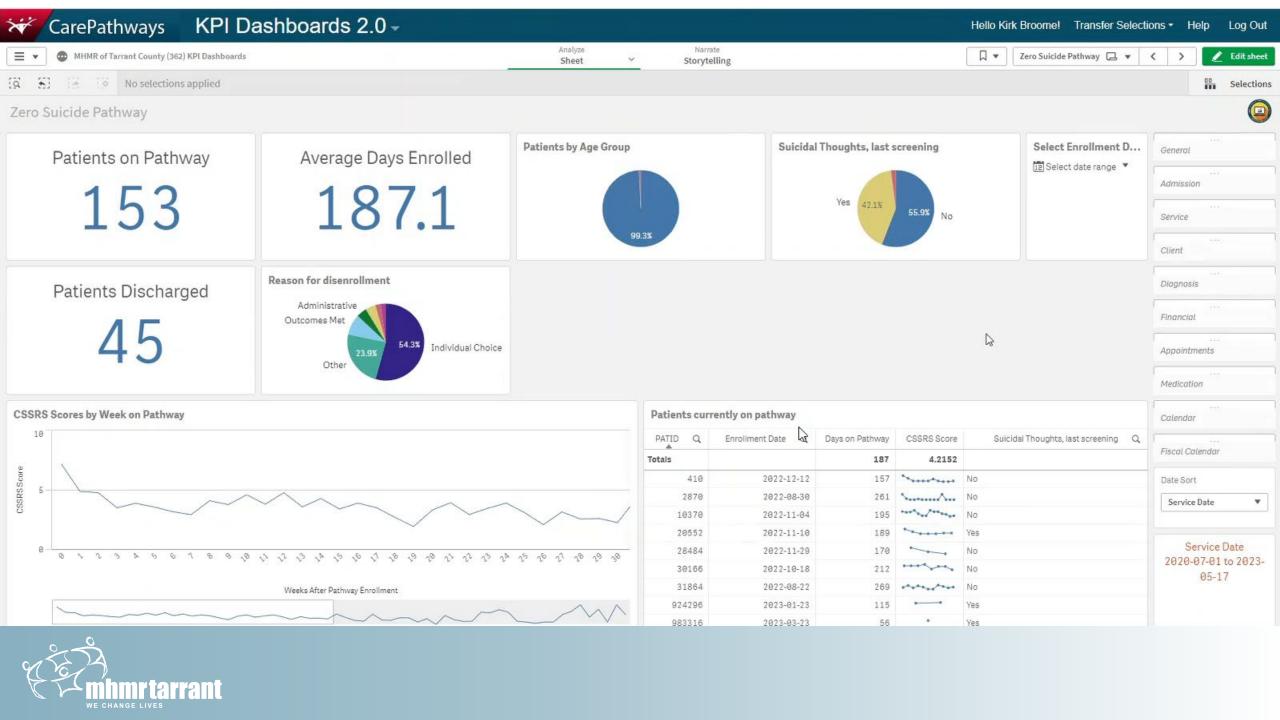


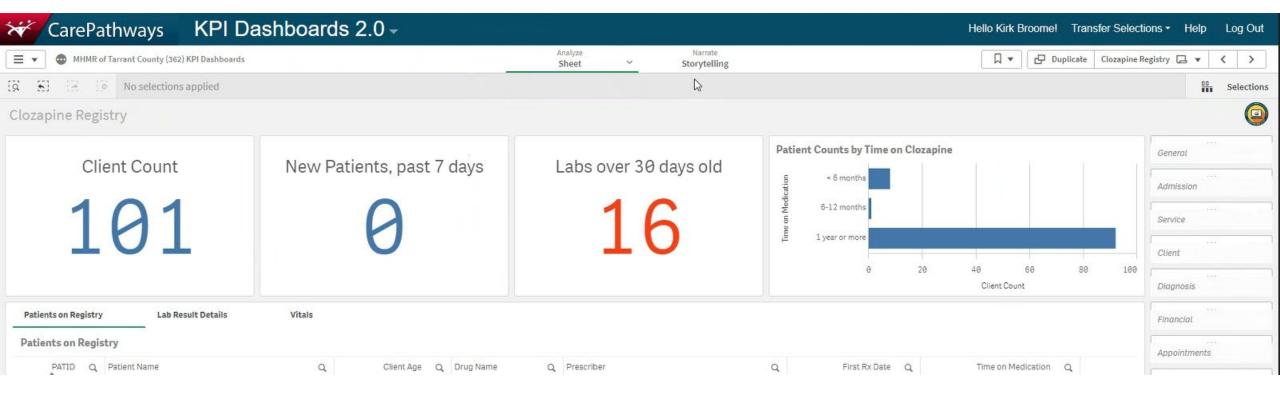
KPI Dashboards

- Key Performance Indicators
 - Keeping People:
 - Informed
 - Involved
 - Interested
 - Inspired









What's Next?



Updating Your Toolbox





EVERCHANGING PROCESS

ADAPTING TO NEW TECHNOLOGY
AND REGULATIONS



Resources



Suggested Reading

- Scott Berinato, Good charts: The HBR guide to making better, more persuasive data visualizations
- Nancy Duarte, Slideology
- Stephen Few, Show me the numbers
- Stephen Few, Now I see it
- Anything by Edward Tufte, but especially:
 - The visual display of quantitative data
 - Beautiful evidence



Questions?



For more information on any of our services, visit:



www.MHMRtarrant.org

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