HPV Vaccination Quality Improvement: Physician Perspective

Discussion of efforts to raise HPV vaccine coverage using quality improvement from a physician's perspective

Alix Casler, M.D., F.A.A.P.

Chief of Pediatrics
Medical Director of Outpatient Pediatrics
Orlando Health Physician Associates

Director, Quality Improvement Curriculum University of Florida Pediatrics Residency at Orlando Health

Assistant Professor of Pediatrics
UCF and FSU Colleges of Medicine



Disclosures

Speaker and consultant: Merck



Educational Goals

Participants in this conversation will:

- Understand the relevant principles behind an effective QI project in medical practice.
- Recognize relevant barriers to QI in primary care pediatrics.
- Become familiar with methods applied to a successful QI project to increase HPV vaccination rates in a large, multi-office pediatric group in Central Florida.
- Develop strategies to apply within their own primary care pediatric practices in their QI efforts to increase HPV vaccination rates.



What is Quality? Transition in Health Care

HEDIS MEANINGFUL USE

MACRA

ACO METRICS

CORE MEASURES



What is Quality? The TRIPLE AIM



Definition

- System designs that simultaneously improve three dimensions:
 - Improving the health of the populations;
 - Improving the patient experience of care (including quality and satisfaction); and
 - Reducing the per capita cost of health care.



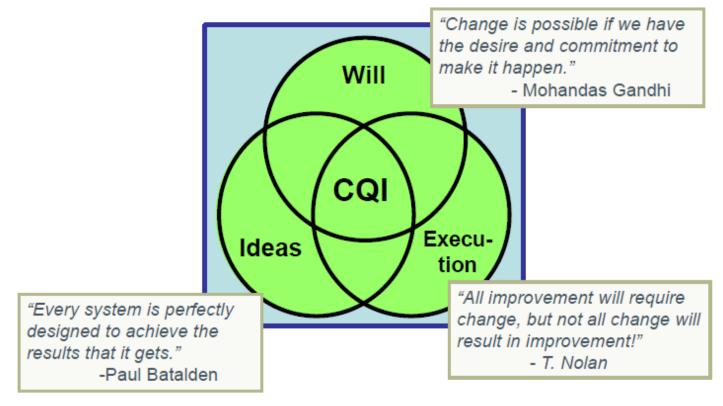
...The QUADRUPLE AIM

The Missing Aim





Improving Medical Care Requires System Redesign



The definition of Insanity is doing the same thing over and over and expecting to get a different result



The Science of Improvement

A Model for Learning and Change

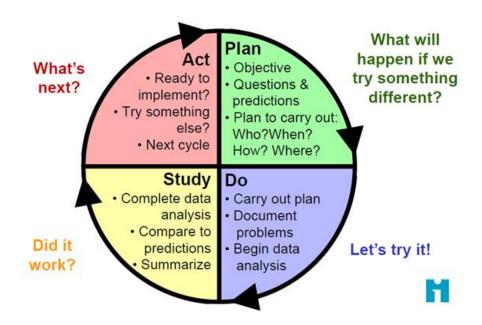
When you combine the 3 questions with the

PDSA cycle, you get...





...the Model for Improvement.



Langley, et al, The Improvement Guide, 2009



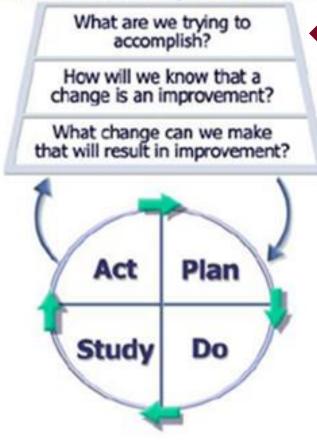
On the basis of what is learned from any PDSA cycle, a change might be:

Implemented (adopt)
Dropped (abandon)
Modified (adapt)
Increased in scope (expand)
Tested under other conditions



Question 1: What are We Trying to Accomplish?

Model for Improvement



What are we trying to accomplish?

The project AIM is:

Not just a vague desire to do better

A commitment to achieve measured improvement

in a specific *system*with a definite *timeline*with numeric *goals*



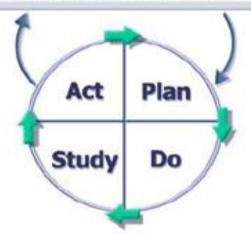
Question 2: How Do We Know that a Change is an Improvement?

Model for Improvement

What are we trying to accomplish?

How will we know that a change is an improvement?

What change can we make that will result in improvement?



"When you can measure what you are speaking about and express it in numbers, you know something about it; but when you cannot measure it, when you cannot express it in numbers, your knowledge is of a meager and unsatisfactory kind."

-Lord Kelvin, May 3, 1883

"In God we trust.
All others bring data."

W. E. Deming



Critical Components of a Vaccination Improvement Project

- Set specific goals. (AIM)
- Know your rates. (MEASURE)
- Identify areas of weakness and/or opportunity and what to do about them. (INTERVENTION)
- Implement effective and sustainable process improvement. (TEST)
 - Keep it simple with an eye to workload.
 - Scalability
 - Sustainability



Description of the Practice*

Orlando Health Physician Associates:

- Large multi-specialty healthcare group
- 22 pediatricians, 2 pediatric ARNPs, 80 pediatric staff, 11 offices.
- Over 57,000 active pediatric patients
- Over 23,000 patients aged >=11 years.
- NCQA level three Patient Centered Medical Home (PCMH).



The Approach: Vaccination Rates Revealed

- Departmental HPV vaccination rates reviewed September 2013
- Individual physician rates shared privately at first (September 2013).
- Individual physician rates subsequently shared with the department.
- Rates published monthly at first, now quarterly.

The Approach: Goal-Setting How much? By when?

- 2013: Show Improvement
- 2015: Meet highest NIS Teen national immunization rates*.
- 2017: Meet Healthy People 2020 goals (80%)* **



^{*} for all patients 11-18 **current metrics c/w HEDIS

The Approach: Interventions

- Data verification and "clean-up"
- Physician education
- Staff education
- Physician incentives
- Pre visit planning
- Electronic follow up orders for doses 2 and 3
- Schedule doses 2 and 3 at the time of first dose
- Reminder Calls
- Manufacturer Tools
- Clinical Summaries
- Other



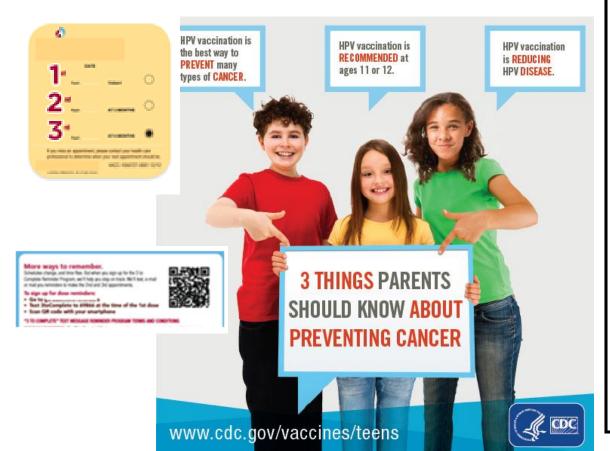
Physician and Staff Education

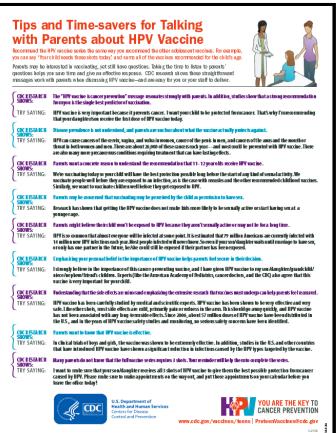
Key Points:

- Multiple competing priorities.
- Unawareness of HPV disease impact and of ACIP recommendation for routine 11-12 year vaccination.
- Discomfort.
- The need for "scripting."
- UNTAPPED RESOURCE AND ENERGY IN STAFF: IMPLICATIONS OF EMPOWERMENT



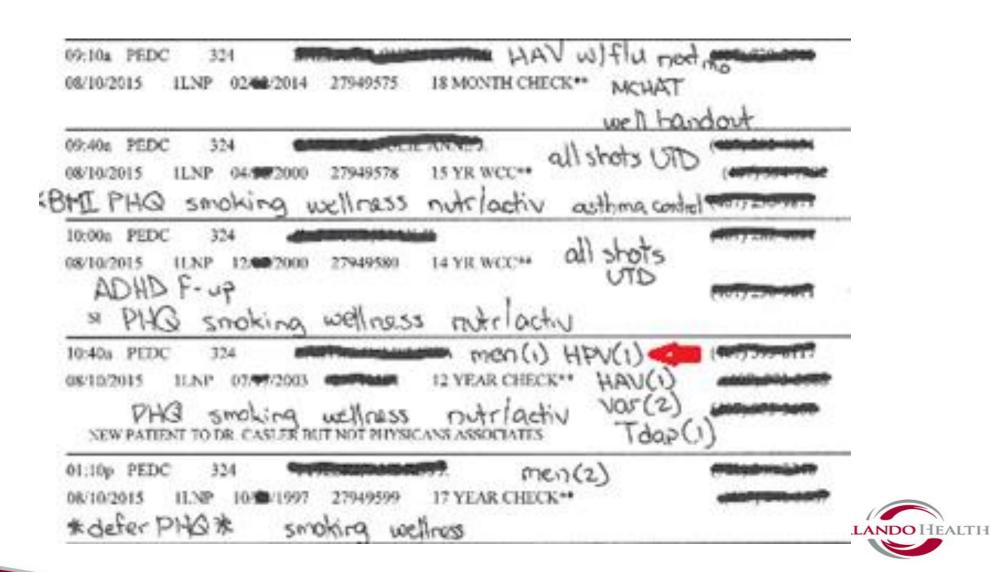
Tools: Distributed at Offices Placed on Pediatrics Desktop



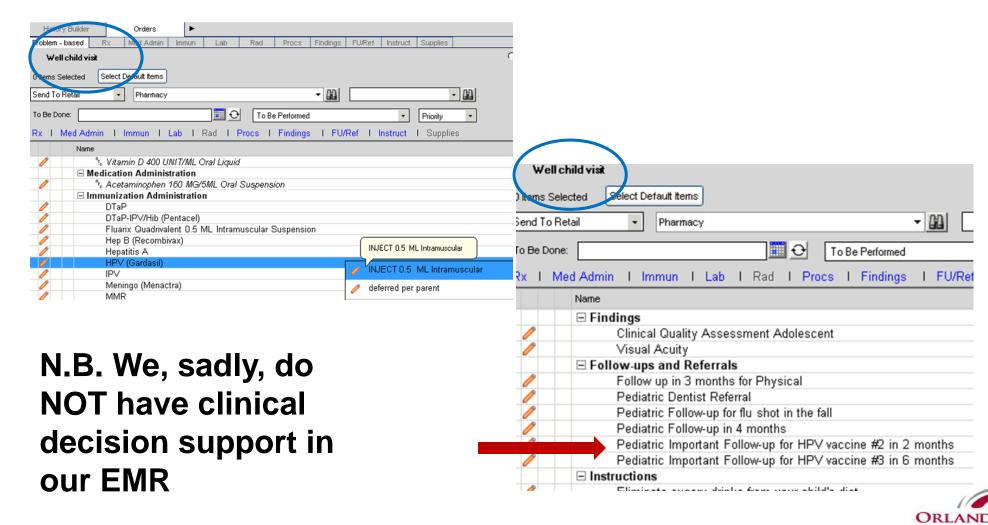




Daily Pre-visit Planning



Electronic Order Sets*



Subsequent Doses Scheduled

 Second (and third) doses were scheduled the day dose one was administered.

- These appointments:
 - Print on patients' clinical summaries
 - Generate reminder phone calls
 - Can be tracked if "no show" or cancelled
 - Can be reminded using manufacturer tools





Appointments

 All practices committed to keeping schedules open at least six months ahead



Physician Incentives



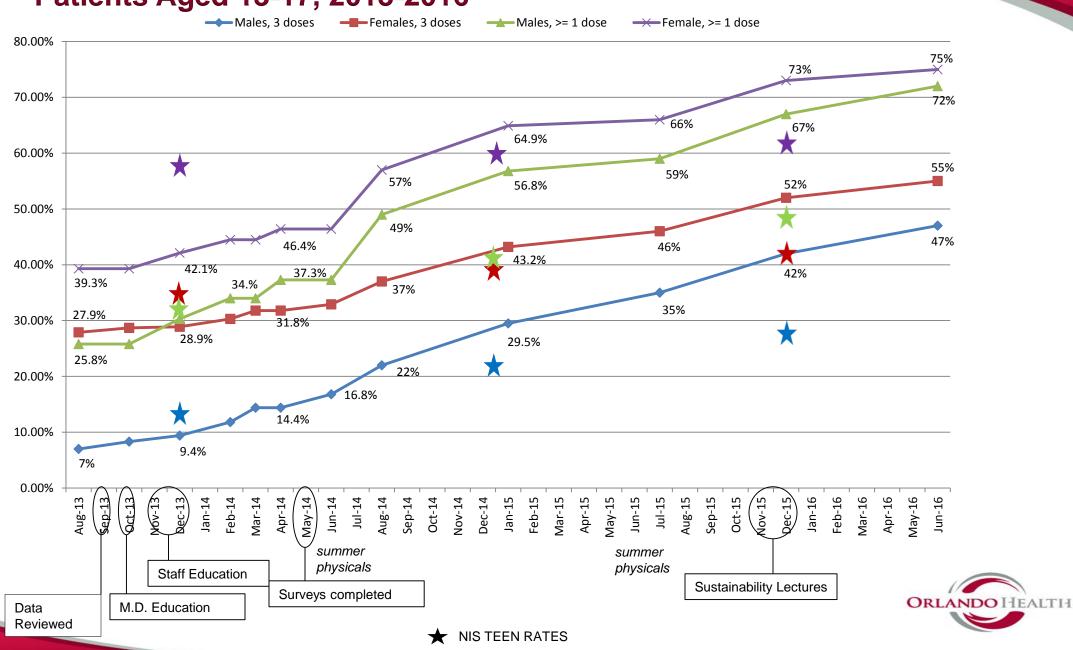
CompetitionWine

Quality Bonus Structure





Orlando Health Physician Associates HPV Rates Patients Aged 13-17, 2013-2016



Phase Two

Sustainability meetings

- Annual lunch meetings at each office.
- Review rates and progress toward goals.
- Review vaccine safety and efficacy with an eye toward personalizing disease prevention efforts.
- Practice responding to patient and parent questions and concerns.
- Re-supply of resources.

Focused quality improvement efforts

- Resident QI Projects
- Targeted at offices with lower rates
- Application of evidence-based best practices



Lessons Learned

- Practices are very busy:
 - Multiple competing priorities require that HPV vaccination earn its place in the ranking
 - Need for scalable, sustainable interventions that fit or even simplify current work flows
- Highest rated interventions:
 - Physician and staff education programs
 - Scheduling subsequent doses real time
 - Manufacturer-supplied tools, especially magnets and cling posters
- Reveals:
 - Transparency, Competition, Reward: THE WHY?
 - Staff involvement: a critical resource



Thank You