Pennsylvania Association of Community Health Centers

Peer Review

Presented by

Trudy Brown Ripin, MPH & Molly Gwisc, MPH

Shoreline Health Solutions

Peer Review Overview

Peer review is a systematic process for clinical providers to review a sampling of each other's charts for quality indicators.

Proactive PI strategy because done routinely, monthly or quarterly -- not triggered by specific problem or incident.

Peer Review Summary

- Providers review random sampling of each other's charts
- Proactive strategy for improving quality
- Identifies potential clinical quality problems
- Encourages consistent care and documentation
- Triggers specific performance improvement projects

Peer Review Implementation

- Standardized Audit Tool
- Each Question Answered Yes, No, or N/A
- Yes is Always Compliant, No is Deficient
- Definition of Peer
- Audit Frequency
- Number of Charts

Peer Review Goals

- Answer Specific Targeted Clinical Quality Questions
- Measure Improvements from Prior Audit Results
- Compare Your Health Center's Quality Indicators to External Indicators

Specific Clinical Quality Questions

- How well do we handle acute asthma visits?
- Do we address nutrition and exercise at routine clinical visits?
- Are we consistently screening for substance abuse and mental health needs?

Improvements from Prior Audits

- Internal historical data evaluates changes over time for pre-defined quality indicators
- Are we documenting improved immunization rates?
- Are we meeting pre-determined goals for increasing HIV counseling among patients with pregnancy tests?

Your Clinical Quality Compared with Others

- General data vs. CHC-specific benchmarking
- Sources for external benchmarking data
 - Bureau of Primary Care UDS
 - State PCA
 - Healthy People 2010
 - Managed Care / HEDIS
 - CDC State Level Data
 - Kaiser Family Foundation State Profiles
 - State or Local Health Departments

Electronic Medical Records

- EMR provides easy access to data
- Reports must be set up correctly
- Chart audit process is much faster
- Still need to design and implement each component of a peer review program

Audit Tools

Standardized Audit Tool

General vs. Targeted Audits (see handouts)

Audit of Individual Visit, Past Year, Full Chart

General Audits

- Applicable to any chart
- Simpler process same audit tool for all providers and departments
- Can compare changes in quality over time
- Doesn't give detailed clinical information

Targeted Audits

- Selecting Audit Topics
 - PI Priorities
 - National Priorities
 - Funding Opportunities

Selecting Audit Tool Questions

 Use of Clinical Guidelines/Protocols (<u>www.guidelines.gov</u>)

After Audit Forms are Completed

 IMMEDIATE PATIENT FOLLOW-UP FOR INDIVIDUAL FINDINGS

- Individual Comparison Report to Clinician
- Clinician Signs Off on Deficiencies, or Notes Disagreements
- Medical Director or Departmental Review

Data Aggregation

- Use of Paper Tallies vs. Database
- Aggregate Data for Health Center Overall
- Aggregate Data by Site
- Aggregate Data by Service or Department
- Aggregate Data by Provider Type
- Aggregate Data by Individual Provider

Trend Analysis

- Clinical Practice Trends
- Comparison Trends
- Individual Provider Trends

Clinical Practice Trends

Are we meeting basic quality goals?

How are we doing compared with last year?

Are we in line with national goals?

Comparison Trends

- Identify any differences between:
 - Site
 - Service
 - Department
 - Provider Type

Individual Performance Trends

Compare Individual Results to Aggregate Data

Measure Individual Provider Performance Over Time

Follow-Up

- Who should receive results?
- Who is responsible for follow-up?
- What areas of care can the health center improve?
- What changes can I make to my clinical practice?
- PI project implemented based on findings

Performance Improvement Project

- Performance improvement project initiated to address PPD follow-up
- Benchmark set at 85%
- School nurses or CHC nurses can read results
- Appointment not needed
- Reminder phone calls
- Re-audit in 3 months
- Additional quality improvements if benchmark is not achieved

Clinician Buy-In

- Potential for Defensive Response
- Input on Topics
- Feedback on Audit Tool
- Data Integrity Questions
- Sample Size
- Individual Results
- Data is a Strong Motivator

Peer Review Pitfalls: Ambiguous Audit Questions

- Multiple issues in one audit question
 - EXAMPLE: Appropriate Medication for Appropriate Interval
- Use of "AND" and "OR" easy to misread
- Definitions are Subjective
 - Immunizations for At-Risk Patients
 - What is Appropriate Care
 - Leads to Auditor Inconsistency
- BE SPECIFIC: Geriatric Functional Assessment Completed -- "must include assessment of vision, hearing, arm and leg mobility, physical disability, memory, incontinence, depression, nutrition, home environment and social supports"

Peer Review Pitfalls: Documentation

Not documented = not done

Legibility

Chart out of order

Peer Review Pitfalls: Other

Not Applicable Category Used Frequently

Multiple Related Findings Not Identified

Barriers to Care

Sample Size

Related Types of Chart Audit

- Chart Completeness Audits
- High Risk Procedure Audits

Chart Completeness Audits

- Evaluates chart documentation process vs. care
- Identifies documentation problems by individual and overall
- Conducted daily, weekly, or monthly
- Can be done by non-clinical staff
- EMR may identify documentation problems automatically
- Need patient-level and systems-level response

High Risk Procedure Audits

- Definition of high-risk procedure
 - Risk of serious complications
 - Examples include perforation & infection
- Informed consent needed
 - ✓ Understand Benefits & Risks
 - ✓ Be Informed Of Alternatives
 - ✓ Good Clinical Care
 - ✓ Liability Protection/ Risk Management

High Risk Procedure Audit Tool

- Audit questions may include:
 - Was there excessive bleeding?
 - Was there an infection?
 - Was there perforation?
 - Was appropriate follow up conducted and documented?

Integration of Chart Audit Data

Looking at the big picture: trends across audit types

 Developing coordinated PI projects rather than parallel processes

What gives you the most useful information with the least amount of effort?

Step-By-Step

Pre-Kindergarten Well-Child Visit

Process is Defined

- 10 charts per provider per quarter (40 charts annually)
- Decision about who is considered a peer
- All clinicians must serve as auditors
- 12 charts per auditor, 5 minutes per chart (1 hour per auditor)
- Clinical oversight responsibility
- Coordinator

Develop Audit Tool

- Topic selected: Pre-K Well-Child Visit
- Audit tool developed by pediatric dept head
- Medical Director reviews audit tool questions for clarity – does appropriate follow-up need to be defined?
- Departmental feedback on tool

Pre-Audit Activities

- Audit Scheduled Clinician Time Needed
- Provider Reminders
- Chart Pull List Created
- Charts Pulled (not needed for EMR)

Trends Identified

- One provider did not do appropriate follow-up
- Immunization shortage at one site
- Developmental screening inconsistent

Follow-Up

- Written summary and individual reports
- Results presented to clinicians
- Results presented to PI Committee, leadership, and Board
- Simple issues can be resolved immediately (individual provider performance, immunizations)
- PI project is implemented for complex issues (developmental screening)

Summary of Steps

- Procedures Defined
- Topic Selected
- Tool Developed
- Appropriate Charts Pulled
- Chart Audits Conducted: Immediate Follow-Up if Needed
- Provider Response to Deficiencies Obtained
- Data Aggregated
- Summary and Individual Reports Developed
- Results Presented
- PI Projects Implemented as Appropriate

Questions and Discussion

How to Contact Us

Trudy & Molly Telephone (860) 395-5630

info@shsconsulting.net