



End-Stage Renal Disease
Network Program

Reducing Hospitalization and Increasing Vaccinations Best Practices Call

September 21, 2022



Today's Agenda



**Meeting
Reminders**



**Hospitalization
Interventions**



**Guest
Speaker 1**



**Vaccination
Interventions**



**Guest
Speaker 2**



**Closing
Remarks**

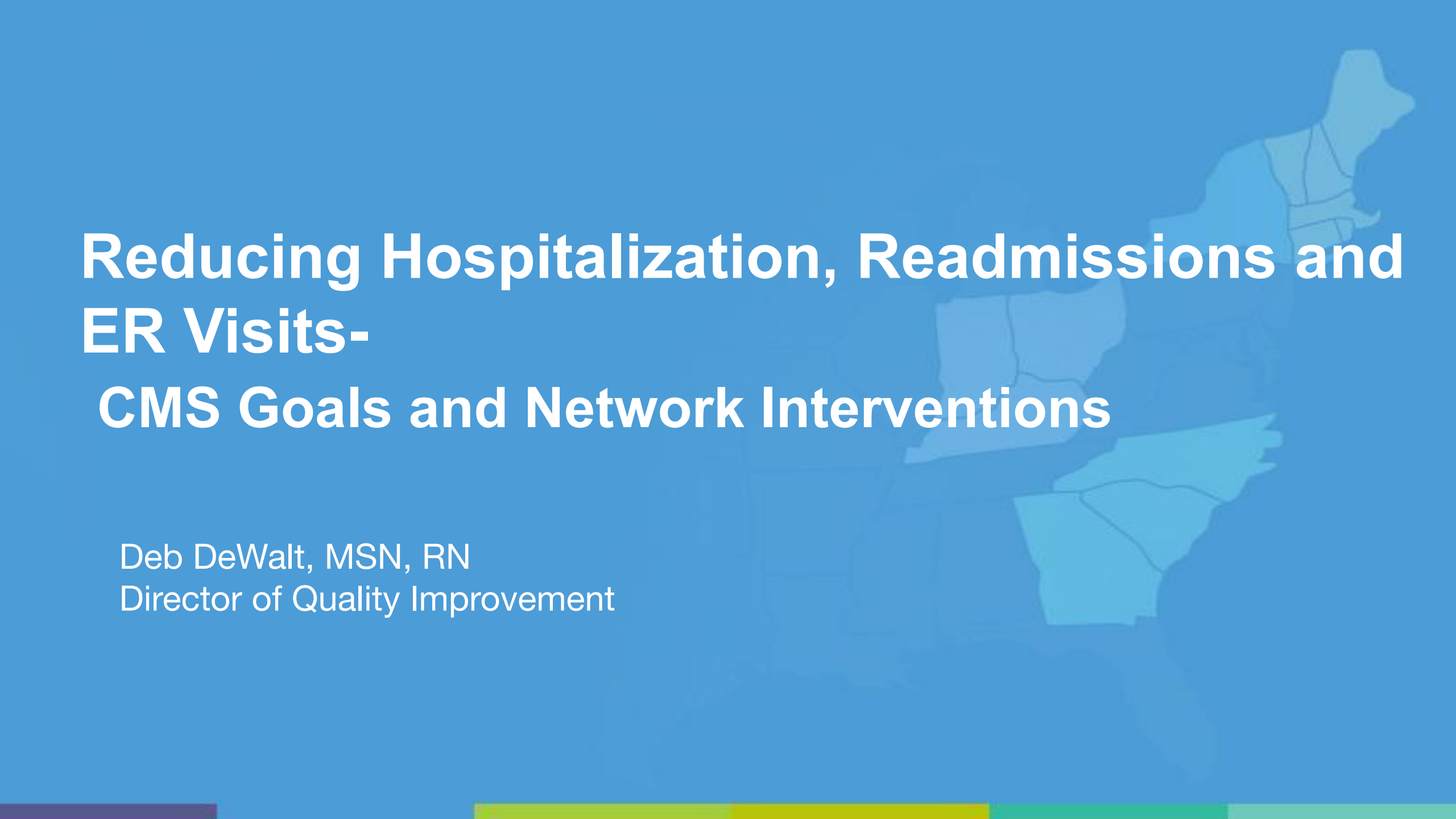
Meeting Reminders

- Please mute your line when not speaking to avoid background noise
- Be present and engaged
- Participants are encouraged to utilize chat to ask questions and make comments using “EVERYONE”
-
- All meeting materials are available via IPRO Learn or the Network Program Website

Objectives

At the completion of the program, the participant will be able to:

- State the CMS goals for hospitalization and COVID 19 hospitalization reduction
- List the CMS goals for COVID 19, Influenza and Pneumococcal vaccination
- Educate your team on tools and resources to assist in preventative infection control measures
- List the reasons bi-directional communication between care providers is important to ensure quality of care for the patient.
- Build a facility plan to increase the uptake in vaccinations



Reducing Hospitalization, Readmissions and ER Visits-

CMS Goals and Network Interventions

Deb DeWalt, MSN, RN
Director of Quality Improvement

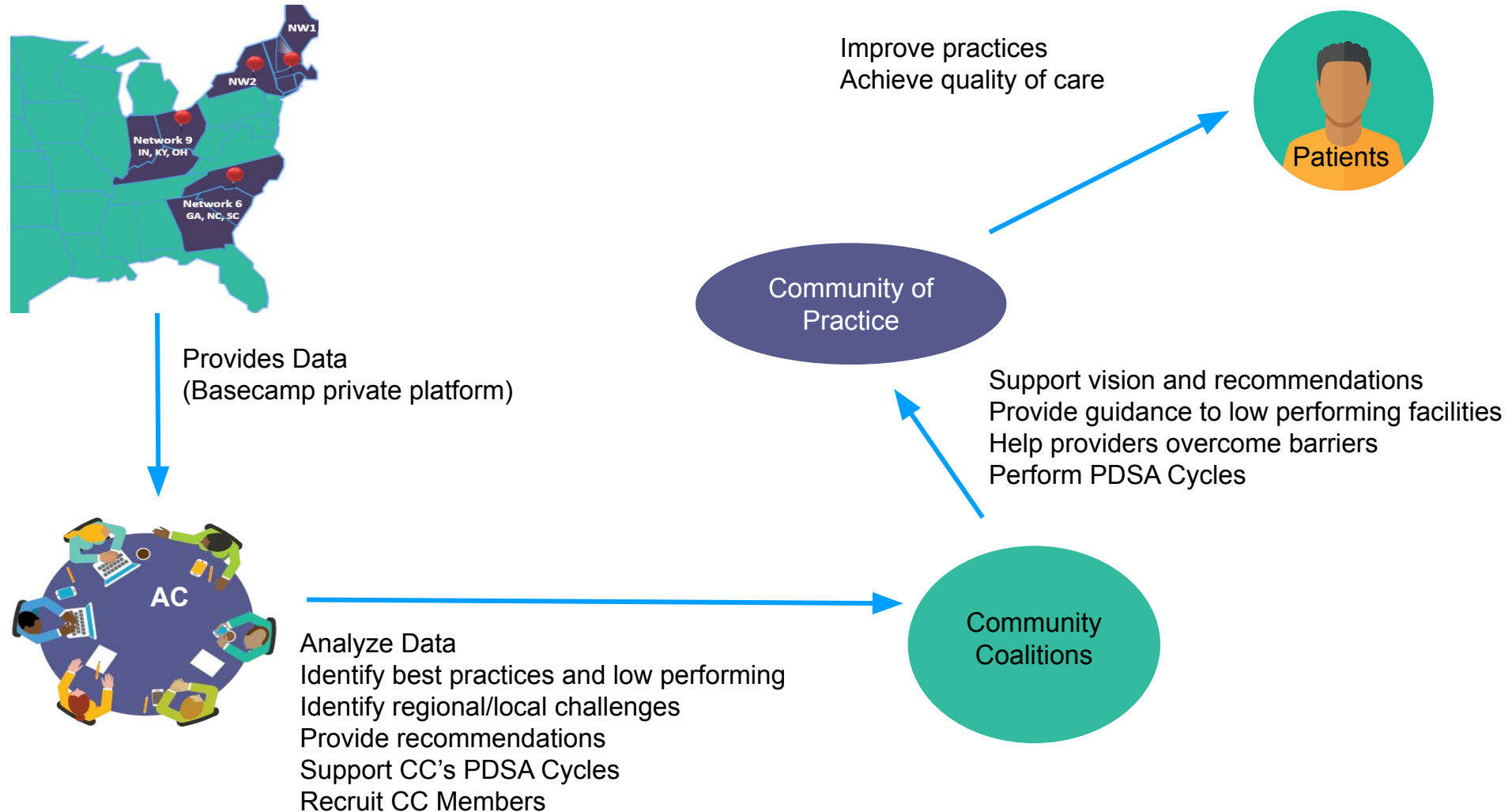
Goals for this project are:

QIA	GOAL	Data source	May 2022- April 2023
National Hospitalizations	20% Decrease	Medicare Claims Data	5% Decrease
30 Day Unplanned readmissions-following an admission	20% Decrease	Medicare Claims Data	5% Decrease
National ED Visits	20% Decrease	Medicare Claims Data	5% Decrease

Primary Diagnosis Codes (not all inclusive)

VA infections	Sepsis	Anemia
BSIs	Hyperkalemia	Hypokalemia
CHF	Clotted Access	Hyperglycemia
Fluid Overload	Chest Pain	

Advisory Committee/Community of Practice



IPRO Learn Has Moved

LOGIN Remains the same

<https://esrd.iprolearn.org/>

Transitions Champion Interview Checklist

To be completed by Transitions Champion with each patient who has had a hospital admission or ER visit within 24-48 hours of return to dialysis facility.

1. Call patient and have them bring all medication bottles in for review at first dialysis treatment post discharge. Ensure RN is notified that a medication review is required on first treatment back to facility.

Points of Discussion:

- Did you have any medications stopped or doses changed during hospitalization?
- Did you have any new prescriptions given to you by the hospital/ER?

2. Talk with patient regarding follow-up visits.

Points of Discussion:

- What are the appointments for and with whom? When are the appointments?
- If conflicts exist with your appointments and your dialysis schedule, either attempt to schedule your appointment around your dialysis or reschedule your dialysis around the time/day of appointment.
- Will you have any trouble getting to this appointment? Can a family member attend with you?

3. Assess whether patient understands the reason for the hospitalization or ED visit.

Points of Discussion:

- Do you understand why you were admitted or the signs that the condition is recurring or worsening?
- Who would you call if the condition worsens?
- What can we work on together to prevent another hospitalization or ER visit for this condition?

Based on the information obtained from this interview, you may want to provide the patient with more tools and resources.

- Provide a list of signs or symptoms to look for which signal condition is worsening.
- Provide an updated medication list for them to take home.
- Select a family member or close contact with permission to review items and assure followup appointment attendance.
- Other education such as fluid management and potassium management may require other members of the interdisciplinary team (IDT) to assist.
- Reinforce the rescheduling treatment process.
- Document your discussion with the patient and mark the patient "unstable" in the care plan, to review their progress post-hospitalization and any need for IDT involvement.

Notes

IPRO End-Stage Renal Disease Network Program
Corporate Office: 1979 Marcus Avenue, Lake Success, NY 11042-1072 • **Patient Services:** (516) 231-9767
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Customer Support Portal: <http://esrd.ipro.org/support/home> • **Website:** esrd.ipro.org
Toll-Free: (800) 238-3773 • **Email:** esrdnetworkprogram@ipro.us • **Web:** esrd.ipro.org

IPRO, the End-Stage Renal Disease Organization for the Network of New England, Network of New York, Network of the South Atlantic, and Network of the Ohio River Valley, prepared this material under contract with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. CMS Contract Number: 750CMC2100028. CMS Task Order Number: 750CMC2100031 (Network 1), 750CMC2100032 (Network 2), 750CMC2100033 (Network 3), 750CMC2100034 (Network 4). Publication # ESROIPRO-04-000-2022-028. JCS10022. 1-2

Don't Miss A Minute Reducing Hospitalizations

The Facts: On average, a dialysis patient dialyzes three times a week for 4 hours each treatment. This treatment replaces the work that your kidneys perform 24 hours per day, seven days per week. Missing minutes of dialysis decreases the improved health benefits (outcomes) seen with dialysis and increases the likelihood of complications and hospitalizations.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Dialysis is so hard. Why is it important that I stay for my full treatment? The dialysis treatment you are receiving replaces only a small amount of the work your kidneys do to remove fluid and waste products. If you don't get enough dialysis, your blood will accumulate those waste products and excess fluid.

What will happen to my body if I miss dialysis?

- Feeling weak, tired, and getting short of breath when moving around.
- Losing your appetite and feeling nauseated.
- Swelling of your ankles, stomach or other areas.
- Taste of ammonia in your mouth.
- Prolonged bleeding times after dialysis.

Additionally, patients who shorten or miss three more treatments in a month have:

- Higher risk of hospitalization.
- May develop serious life threatening complications.
- Could be delayed from getting wait-listed or removed from the transplant wait list.
- A greater chance of infection.
- Fluid may accumulate around the heart, causing the heart to swell and ultimately

I feel fine and do not have any problems when I miss or cut my treatments, so why do I need to come or stay the whole time for my treatment? The effects on your health from less dialysis may not show up overnight. You may not feel ill until there are lasting health effects on your body. For example, you may not notice the extra fluid building up in your body but it will make your heart pump harder which can cause it to swell and wear out your heart.

I only miss or shorten a few treatments now and then, how can it hurt? Missing 1 treatment per month = 12 treatments per year = missing an entire month of treatment per year. Shortening each treatment 1 hour = 144 hours of dialysis a year = 36 missed treatments per year.

How can I make dialysis more enjoyable and complete all my required dialysis time? Other patients who are successful coming and staying on treatment suggest that you make a plan to fill your time during dialysis. Suggested activities include:

- Cards or hand held games.
- Hobbies (i.e., sketching, crochet, word puzzles, or reading).
- Be a patient facility representative! Join your facility team to improve the health and quality of life of your fellow patients.

What if I have an emergency or prior commitment on dialysis days? Talk to your facility staff to reschedule your treatment so you don't miss a minute of your valuable dialysis!

To file a grievance, please contact us:
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Developed by the IPRO End-Stage Renal Disease Network Program with funding from CMS. CMS Contract Number: 750CMC2100028. CMS Task Order Number: 750CMC2100031 (Network 1), 750CMC2100032 (Network 2), 750CMC2100033 (Network 3), 750CMC2100034 (Network 4). Publication # ESROIPRO-04-000-2022-028. JCS10022. 1-2

2022 Transitions of Care Toolkit

Developed by the Forum of ESRD Networks' Medical Advisory Council (MAC)

This toolkit for health providers and practitioners is a reference tool that gives information about challenges in transitions of care and suggestions to help create solutions.

Tell us what you think!
 Please take a moment to complete a short questionnaire about this Toolkit. We appreciate your insight and suggestions to make our resources better.
<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/ForumResEval>

THE NATIONAL FORUM OF ESRD NETWORKS

Forum Medical Advisory Council (MAC)
 The Forum of ESRD Networks
 First Publication: 12/01/2015
 Revised: 01/09/2017
 Revised, Transient Templates: 04/12/2019
 Revised, Chapter 11, Mod Rev Guide: 03/07/2022
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A Change Package To Reduce Hospitalizations

Key Change Ideas for Dialysis Facilities to Drive Local Action

Released 2022

ESRD NCC NATIONAL COORDINATING CENTER

The Use of Telehealth to Reduce Hospitalizations and ER Visits Related to Vascular Access Complications

Dr Vicki Teodorescu, MD, MBA, RVT
Associate Professor of Surgery
Division of Vascular Surgery and Endovascular Surgery
Emory University School of Medicine



Emory University

It was found that too often we work in Silos related to Access Care:

- InCenter Hemodialysis Unit
- Vascular Access Surgeon
- Dialysis Staff
- Patients

Goal: Create a process that would:

- Provide for great communication related to accesses
- Teach that access care is a big deal
- Monitor and document access development and complications so each party can be involved,
- Ultimately decrease Hospitalizations and ER Visits by using better on site assessment techniques

Process developed was the use of telemedicine to assess accesses

Development of Process

Small test of Change: PDSA

How we began (PLAN)

- Use at four Emory Outpatient dialysis facilities
- 8 Emory Hospitals in System
- Total patient census: 700
- Need to have portable handheld ultrasound
- Training in ultrasound use with front line staff
- Master cannulator to rotate through all dialysis facilities in area to assist with assessment
- Use of Ipad to connect with vascular surgeon for visualization

Outcome: Improve bi-directional communication with no lag time r/t accesses

Operationalizing the Plan

What we do/ DO

Assessment

- First assessment in office (face to face) at two weeks
- Second assessment at the ICHD facility with the use telemedicine at four weeks
- Used at time of primary cannulation
- On demand if any change in look, listen and feel assessment reported by frontline staff

Communication

- Bi-directional telemedicine visits
 - Scheduled or on demand
 - Use of iPad (ICHD) and surgeon iPad
 - Eliminates the need for the patient to communicate what the surgeon said to ICHD
 - ICHD, patient and surgeon has input to visit

Portable Ultrasound

Portable Computer with Probe attached



Initiating the Ultrasound

Starting US at 2, 4 and 6 cm from anastomosis



Measurement and Depth of Fistula



Measurement are taken of the diameter and depth at every 2 cm interval

Blood Flow Studies

As the previous slides show the depth and flow of this access were good:

- Patient had persistent increased venous pressures despite the US results
- Patient was referred to vascular lab for Outpatient Fistulagram to assess central veins
- This was done chairside getting input from dialysis center regarding dialysis schedule and patient related to preferred day/ time
- **OUTCOME: Patient was scheduled the day of US for follow-up chairside**



Does this work ?

Study

- **Quantitative** evaluation of pre- telemedicine use and post - telemedicine use of hospital and ER to “see” access visits is still being tracked
- **Qualitative** evaluation shows improved patient satisfaction:
 - Less out patient appointments
 - Has developed a dedicated access team
 - No extra transportation needed
 - Improved health literacy, can hear the outcome of the assessment broken down in terms that patient understands
- ICHD facilities report improved patient outcomes as the dialysis facility can communicate in real time with visualization when a complication is detected

Continue or Change?

Bleeding Risk of Access Grading Scale (BRAG)

What is the final ACTION

- Continue to monitor and collect quantitative data
- Want to take a proactive approach to access assessment
- Rapid Cycle Improvement to improve process
 - Store jpg files of accesses and update in database q 3-6 months
- Grading of access by ICHD staff, nephrologists and vascular surgeons
 - done within the same week to determine if assessments match
 - BRAG scale: 0 no problems with 5 being nonfunctional (the worst, shows ulceration and aneurysms) access to prevent exsanguination
very useful in assessment of ulcerations and aneurysms

Questions? Comments?



Decreasing COVID-19 Hospitalizations and Vaccination Best Practices



Aisha Edmondson
Contract Manager, Quality Improvement



Increasing vaccinations rates, Decreasing COVID-19 Hospitalizations



COVID-19	Initial vaccination series	80% patients & 100% staff vaccination
COVID-19	Hospitalization in ESRD population	Achieve a 25% decrease from previous year
Influenza	Annual	90% patients
Influenza	Annual	90% dialysis staff
Pneumonia	PCV13 PPSV23 PPSV Booster	10% increase of patients receiving from baseline 90% patients over 65 receiving 20% increase (from baseline) in patients receiving booster

Increasing Vaccination Rates



EQRS

Dashboard Facilities Patients Reports

MANAGE PATIENT

Patient

Patient History

Admissions

Treatments

Vaccinations

Form 2728

View Patient Demographics

Patient Information

Patient's first name:

Patient's last name:

Date of birth:

Add Vaccination Data

Vaccination Type

Hepatitis B

Influenza

Pneumococcal

Patient Name

UPI

* Did the patient receive the [selected type] vaccination?

☐ Yes, Received at Facility

☒ Yes, Received at Another Facility

☐ No

* Vaccination Name

Select one

NHSN

NATIONAL HEALTHCARE SAFETY NETWORK

COVID-19 Vaccination Modules: Key Terms

COVID-19 Vaccination Modules: Understanding Key Terms and Up to Date Vaccination

This document defines key terms related to COVID-19 vaccination for the purpose of NHSN public health surveillance. Facilities can review these definitions when reporting data through the NHSN COVID-19 Vaccination Modules.

This document will be updated to reflect any changes as COVID-19 vaccination guidance evolves (for example, revisions to CDC's up to date vaccination definition). This document will be updated quarterly. Use the definitions for the reporting period associated with the reporting weeks included in your data submission.

Contents

COVID-19 Vaccination Modules: Understanding Key Terms and Up to Date Vaccination.....1

Reporting Period Quarter 3 2022 (June 27, 2022 – September 2, 2022).....2

Reporting Periods Quarter 4 2021 – Quarter 2 2022 (October 3, 2021 – June 26, 2022).....5

<https://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/pdfs/hps/covidvax/UpToDateGuidance-May2022-508.pdf>

How Vaccines Prevent Diseases

Vaccines reduce the risk of infection by working with the body's natural defenses to help it safely develop immunity to disease.

When germs, such as bacteria or viruses, invade the body, they attack and multiply. This invasion is called an infection, and the infection is what causes illness. The immune system then has to fight the infection. Once it fights off the infection, the body is left with a supply of cells that help recognize and fight that disease in the future.

Vaccines help develop immunity by imitating an infection, but this "imitation" infection does not cause illness. It does, however, cause the immune system to develop the same response as it would to a real infection, so the body can recognize and fight the vaccine-preventable disease in the future.

End-Stage Renal Disease Network Program

Protect yourself. Get the Vaccines You Need!

Vaccination is a safe, effective way to protect yourself from serious illness.

For more information or to file a grievance, please contact us:

IPRO End-Stage Renal Disease Network Program (Networks 1, 2, 6, and 9)

Corporate Office: 1979 Marcus Avenue Lake Success, NY 11042-1072

Toll Free: (800) 238-ESRD (3773)

Website: esrd.ipro.org

Vaccines recommended for dialysis patients:

Annual Flu Vaccine

Pneumonia Vaccine

Hepatitis Vaccine

Annual Influenza (Flu) Vaccine

Influenza, also called the flu, is a contagious disease.

As a dialysis patient, you are more likely to develop serious complications from the flu.

Each year, a new flu vaccine is developed. Ask your healthcare provider for the best time to get your flu vaccine.

Receiving help protect your health.

According to CDC, the best time to get your flu vaccine is in February. The best time to get your flu vaccine is in February.

Pneumonia Vaccine

Pneumonia, an infection of the lungs, needlessly affects millions of people worldwide each year.

Pneumonia is caused by bacteria and can lead to serious infections.

Pneumonia infections can often be prevented and can usually be treated.

The pneumonia vaccine protects your health.

Hepatitis Vaccine

Hepatitis B causes the liver to become inflamed, and limits its normal functions. It is a serious infection that can lead to liver failure.

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My Vaccination Record

with adult vaccination recommendations for persons with kidney disease and those on dialysis*

Name

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6/6/2021



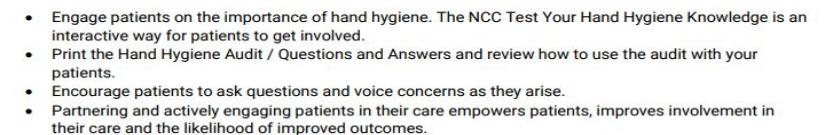
Dialysis Audit Tool: Hand Hygiene with Hand Sanitizer



Environmental Surface Disinfection Category	Specific Examples	Describe any missed attempts (e.g. during disinfection prep, between patients, after contamination with blood, etc.)
1. Dialysis Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialysis station void of patient • Exterior of dialysis machine, all sides, with special attention to touch screen • Keyboards • Dialyate containers (if used) • Dialysis chair • Chemidex tables • Blood pressure cuff/Thermometers • Televisions • Oxygen concentrators/Tanks 	
2. Treatment and Medication Preparation Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countertops • Carts used to store supplies • Medication refrigerators • Shelving in supply storage areas • Charting areas • Physical Charts 	
3. Commonly Touched Surfaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waiting room chairs • Door knobs • Reception areas • Scales • Countertops surrounding patient Hand Washing stations 	
4. Disposal of unused medical supplies if brought into dialysis stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Band Aids • Alcohol wipes • Syringes • Rolls of Tape 	
5. Assessment of Cleaning Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educated and certified on prevention of transmission of blood borne pathogens • Use of appropriate disinfectants/agents 	

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Developed by IPRO ESRD Network of New England while under contract with Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Contract HHS04-500-2016-00019C.

<https://esrd.iprolearn.org/>



New Things To Know to Promote Vaccination!



- Do you have patients who refused the first primary series of COVID vaccines?

Why not offer the New COVID vaccine Novavax, it was created using a protein subunit vaccine technology, a well-known and established platform for creating effective vaccines, used for diseases such as seasonal flu. This platform can stimulate an immune response without exposure to the actual virus.

- Are COVID cases on the rise in your clinic?

Omicron sub variants BA.4 and BA.5 are behind an increase in COVID-19 infections and hospitalizations. The updated COVID-19 bivalent vaccines are formulated to better protect against the most recently circulating COVID-19 variant. They can help restore protection that has waned since previous vaccination and were designed to provide broader protection against newer variants, search for newly authorized bivalent booster options to find a location near you

- Are folks unsure when to get Influenza or an additional COVID bivalent vaccine?

You can get a flu vaccine at the same time you get a COVID-19 vaccine, including a COVID-19 booster shot.


September and October are the best times to be vaccinated against viruses like the flu and COVID.

Let's work to get everyone up to date by November!

Vaccination Best Practices Speaker

A faint, light blue map of the United States is visible in the background, showing state boundaries. The map is centered and occupies most of the slide's width.

Renata Crozier, RN
Charge Nurse II
Framingham Dialysis

A decorative horizontal bar at the bottom of the slide, composed of several colored segments: dark purple, green, yellow, and light green.



Fresenius Medical Care Framingham Dialysis

Census- (123)

Vaccination Rates

COVID-19 (95%)

Total patients vaccinated(117)

Additional doses (104)

Declinations (3)

Influenza (98%)

Pneumococcal PCV13 (97%)

PPSV23 (97%)

PPSV23 +65 (95%)





What We Do To Drive Success

- As a team promote vaccines throughout the facility
- Prepare for vaccination with continuous education
 - Organize group vaccination days



What we do as a Team, Promoting Vaccination throughout the Unit

- We have created a process as a team to establish how we plan to communicate, educate and bring awareness to vaccinations within the facility
- Our physician is included as part of our process and helps the facility create a pro-vaccination culture
- Hang posters throughout the unit in places like the lobby, sinks, and scales so patients aren't caught off guard when we are presenting them with the vaccination information
- Talk to patients ahead of time about upcoming vaccine clinics, a few weeks ahead we have all appropriate consent.
- Ask all patients when they are willing to receive them, answer any questions they may have ahead of time



Preparing for Vaccinations

Continuous Education

- Keep track of the census of patients who have agreed to receive the vaccine
- If they say no, we inquire as to “why”, using a team approach, as an example if the nurse can’t get them to agree, the social worker will attempt to educate, if the social worker can’t get the buy-in the physician will then educate the patient.
- The facility will continue to educate the patient to increase the exposure to knowledge which then helps create a sense of trust from the patients





How We Do It!

- We set 2 days aside to prepare for a massive vaccination day
- Ensure everything is in place for administering the vaccines
- If there are patients who have previously declined to receive vaccines in clinic but have received them elsewhere, we ask where they have received them, call office, clinic or location to verify receipt to ensure we capture information in our system for our records.





Questions? Comments?



Thank You!

Please complete the post-webinar survey!



Better healthcare,
realized.

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<http://ipro.org>