

Project IMPACT: Immunizations

IMProving America's Communities Together

AIRA NATIONAL MEETING • SALT LAKE CITY, UT • AUGUST 15, 2018

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Improve health by inspiring philanthropy, research and innovation that advances pharmacists' patient care services

Innovative Practice Model Designs with Consistently Improved Outcomes

Adherence

Diabetes

- Alzheimer's
- Depression
- Hyperlipidemia
- Hypertension
- Osteoporosis

Idea

Net Annual Savings in Chronic Disease

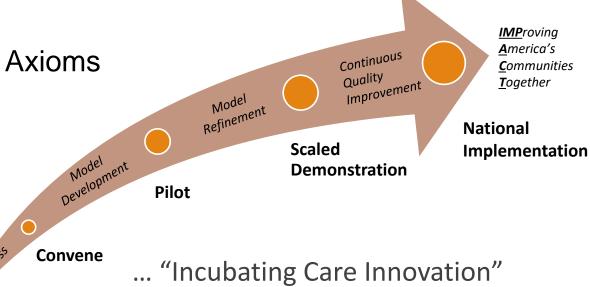
- The Asheville Project: \$1,622 \$3,356
- Patient Self-Management Program: \$918
- Diabetes Ten City Challenge: \$1,079
- Project ImPACT: Depression: \$983

Our Research and Innovation Axioms

Do the right things well.

Structure. Process. Outcomes.

Align the Incentives, Improve the Outcomes, Control the Costs.



"The best way to predict the future is to invent it." - Alan Kay



Where we're going... Best way to get there...

Empowered patients Put patients first

Increased collaboration Optimize medication use

Enhanced safety Improve communication

Improved outcomes Manage information

Reduced costs Increase collaboration

"Interdisciplinary care is the best way to invent a preferred future in healthcare."



Our Research and Innovation 20+ Years of Imagining What is Possible...

•1996 – Point-of-Care testing in community pharmacies? •Cholestech LDXs / Point-of-Care testing now across US

• 1999 – At-risk screening, identification, and referral?

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HRAs, practice level screenings commonly used now

•2004 – 11 National Pharmacy orgs agree on MTM?

Definition in Federal regulations, MTM is a standard

2006 – Monitoring depression status qualitatively?

PHQ-9 / PHQ-2 assessments now frequently utilized

•2009 – Home BP/Activity monitoring for hypertension?

Enhanced accountability and discovery in patient care

•2010 – Translate employer successes to underserved?

Evidence that individualized, team-based care works

•2014 – 3D printing of customized medications at POC?

Proof of concept / FDA approval for printing tablets

•2016 – Arming providers with registry data at POC?

Improved identification/resolution of unmet needs

•2017 – Process workflow optimizations for prevention?

Federally supported model in multi-state/year grant

•2018 – PGx decision making integrated into MTM?

Active work on resources w/PGx to enhance safe use

Creating the Basis for a Preferred Future

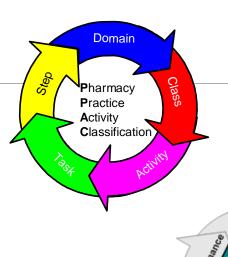




Osteoporosis





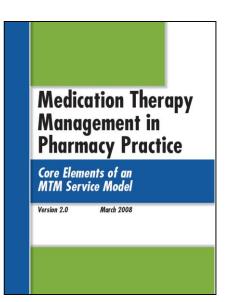


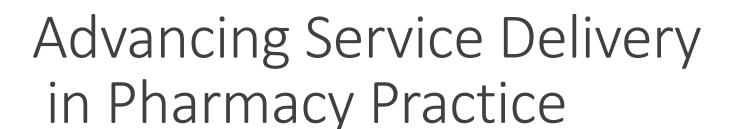














Health Promotion

- > Health Risk Assessment
- > Immunizations
- ➤ Oral Health
- > Wellness Programs

Selection Criteria:

- High prevalence
- High risk
- High cost
- Problem prone

Health Management

- **≻** Asthma
- Cardiovascular Disease (Dyslipidemia, Hypertension)
- Coagulation Disorders
- Congestive Heart Failure
- **Depression**
- ➤ Diabetes
- ➤ Osteoporosis

...all with MTM



Interdisciplinary Practice Innovation Needed to Impact Vaccination Rates

Vaccination	Coverage	Among	LL	ulte
vacciliation	Coverage	AIIIOIIg	U.3. Au	uit5

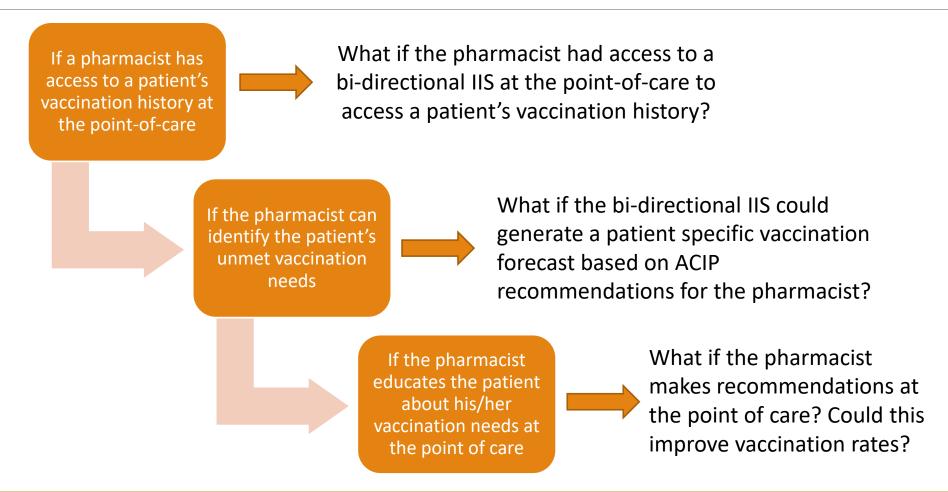
Vaccine	Age Stratification	Coverage Rate*	HP 2020 Goal**
Pneumococcal	<u>></u> 65 years	61.3%	90%
Tdap	≥19 years	20.1%	Not Set
Hepatitis A	<u>></u> 19 years	9%	Not Set
Hepatitis B	<u>></u> 19 years	24.5%	Not Set
Herpes Zoster	<u>></u> 60 years	27.9%	30%
HPV	Females 19-26 years	40.2%	80%
HPV	Males 19-26 years	8.2%	80%

^{*}MMWR Surveill Summ 2016;65(No. SS-1):1–36. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.ss6501a1

^{**}Healthy People 2020 Goals (presented where set by the United States Public Health Service)



Imagining What Might Be Possible Project IMPACT: Immunizations



Project IMPACT: Immunizations

Innovative Care Model
Process of Care

Key Components of the Model:

- ✓ Access to patient vaccination history at the point-of-care
- ✓ Forecast of patient-specific unmet vaccination needs
- ✓ Pharmacist assessment of forecast from technology
- ✓ Ability to document directly in state IIS

Patient is a candidate to receive an influenza vaccination



Pharmacist accesses the patient's vaccination history at the point-of-care using the bi-directional IIS



Bi-directional IIS generates a forecast of ACIP recommended vaccines based on the patient's documented history



Pharmacist reviews the forecast and uses his/her clinical judgment to determine which vaccines to recommend to patient



Pharmacist educates the patient about his/her vaccine needs and makes appropriate recommendations



Patient accepts or declines vaccine recommendations



Pharmacist documents appropriate information in bi-directional IIS



Project IMPACT Immunizations Pilot Results

Primary Objective

 To evaluate how implementing an innovative care model that provides the pharmacist access to a patient's vaccine history at the point-of-care impacts the pharmacist's ability to identify unmet vaccination needs and increase vaccination rates for routinely recommended adult vaccinations

Pharmacy Practice Sites

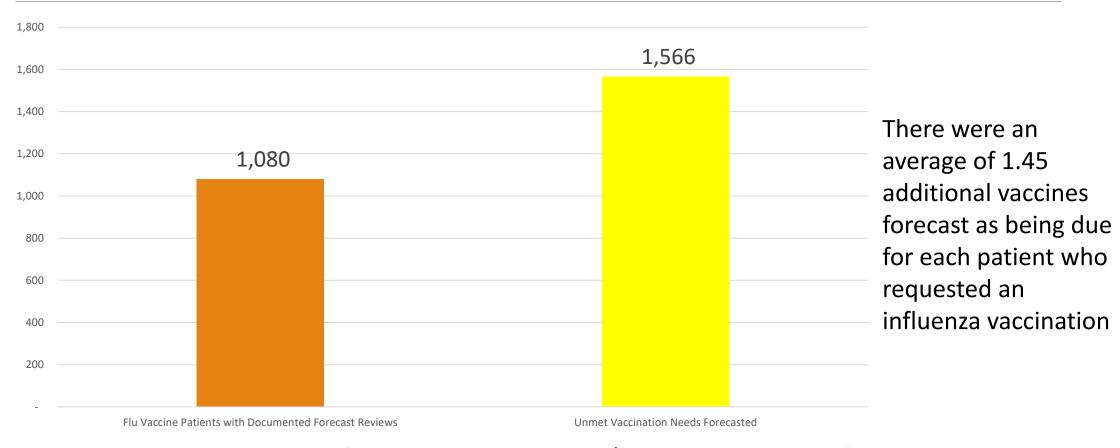
- 2 Chain, Food/Pharmacy Practices (Belfair, Edmonds)
- 4 Independent, Community Practices (Cheney, Eatonville, Lopez Island, Yakima)
- 2 Specialty, Community Practices (Seattle, Spokane)

Patient Enrollment

- Began October 22, 2015 and concluded March 22, 2016
- 1,080 patients receiving influenza vaccines + forecast reviews + patient education
- Final results published online in Population Health Management



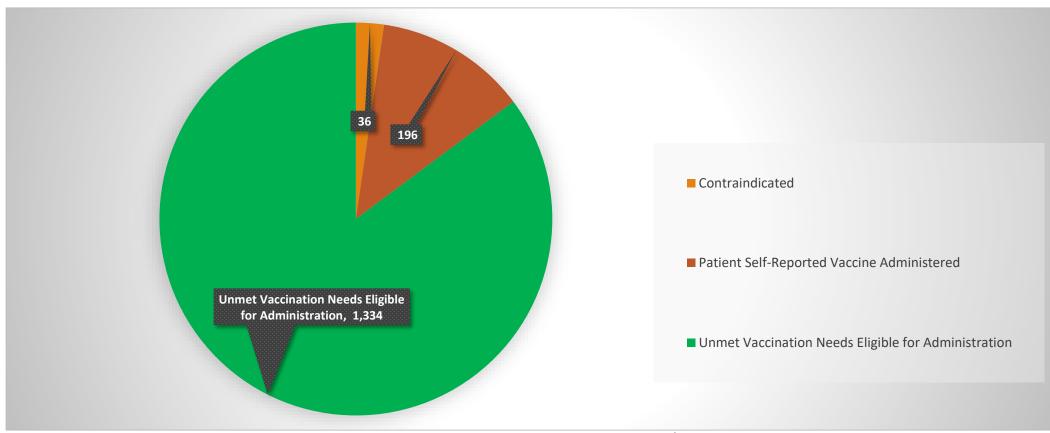
Project IMPACT Immunizations Pilot Results: Number of Unmet Vaccination Needs Forecasted



Population Health Management (available online; DOI: 10.1089/pop.2017.0049, June 2017)

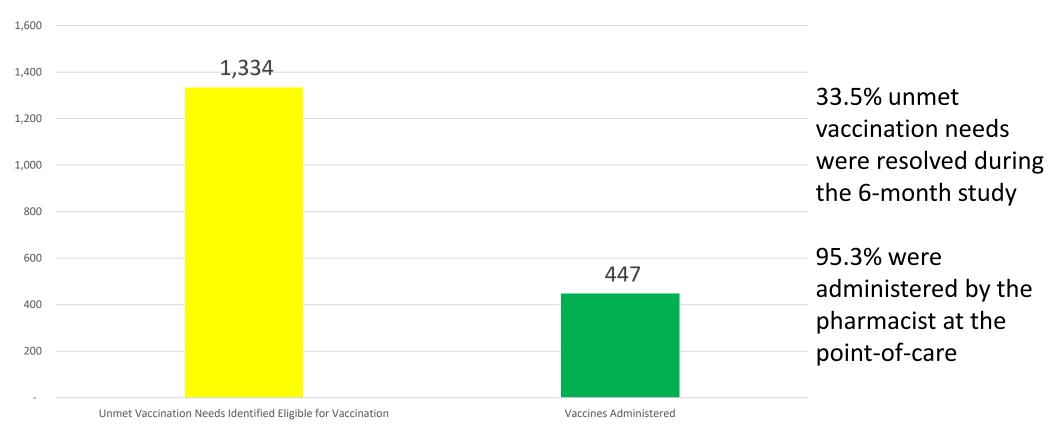
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Project IMPACT Immunizations Pilot Results: Distribution of Forecasted Unmet Vaccination Needs



Population Health Management (available online; DOI: 10.1089/pop.2017.0049, June 2017)

Project IMPACT Immunizations Pilot Results: Number of Unmet Vaccination Needs Resolved



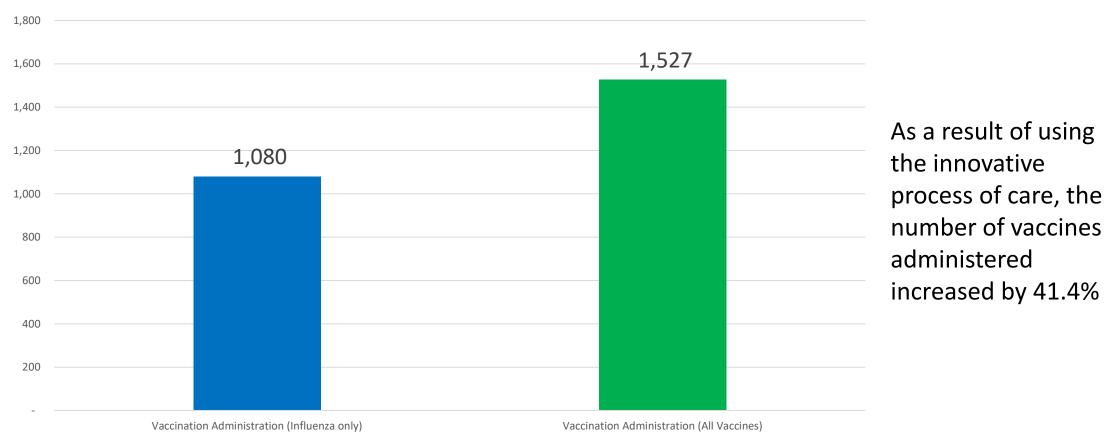
Population Health Management (available online; DOI: 10.1089/pop.2017.0049, June 2017)

Eligible Unmet Vaccination Needs Identified and Met During Study

		# of Additional Vaccines		
		# of Unmet Needs	Administered by	# of Additional Vaccines
	# of Unmet Needs	Resolved During 6-	Pharmacist at Point-of-	Administered at Follow-
Vaccine Type	Eligible for Vaccine	month Study Period	Care (%)	up Visit (%)
Pneumococcal - PCV	409	266 (65.0)	256 (96.2)	10 (3.8)
Pneumococcal - PPSV	14	4 (28.5)	4 (100)	0 (0)
Tdap	483	104 (21.5)	98 (94.2)	6 (5.8)
Herpes Zoster	309	65 (21.0)	60 (92.3)	5 (7.7)
HPV	16	1 (6.25)	1 (100)	0 (0)
Hepatitis A	63	4 (6.35)	4 (100)	0 (0)
Hepatitis B	39	3 (7.69)	3 (100)	0 (0)
MMR	1	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Totals =	1,334	447 (33.5)	426 (95.3)	21 (4.7)

Population Health Management (available online; DOI: 10.1089/pop.2017.0049, June 2017)

Number of Vaccinations Administered (Influenza vs. All Vaccines)



Population Health Management (available online; DOI: 10.1089/pop.2017.0049, June 2017)



Conclusion: Project IMPACT Immunizations – Pilot

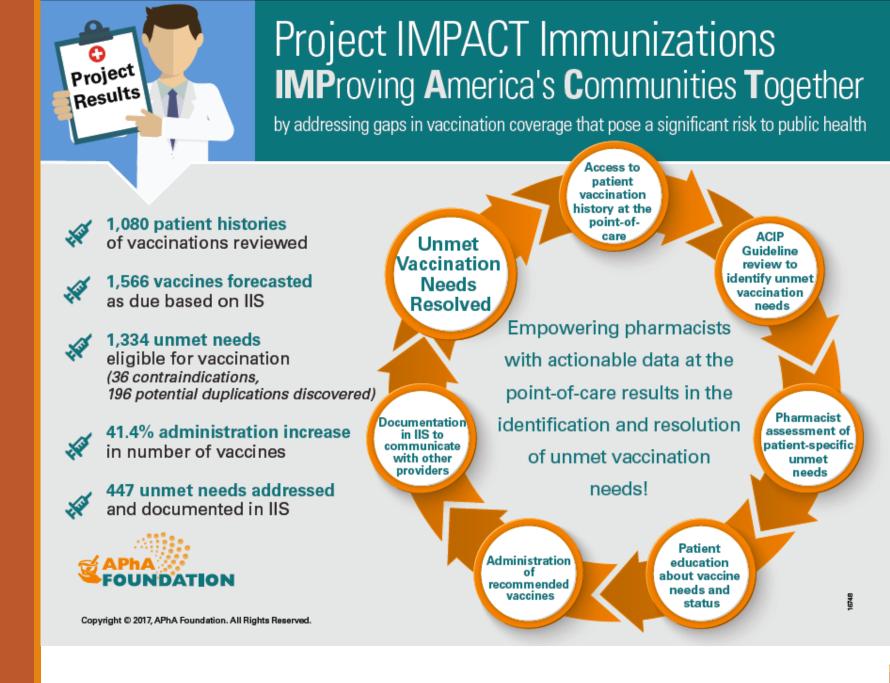
The Project IMPACT Immunizations innovative practice model enabled pharmacists to conduct comprehensive vaccination history reviews at the point-of-care, which allowed them to:

- > Identify a significant number of unmet vaccination needs
- > Educate patients about their vaccination needs
- > Increase the number of vaccines administered
- > Improve vaccination rates for routinely recommended adult vaccinations

We need to continue exploring how to successfully integrate and sustain streamlined principle-centered processes of care that allow pharmacists and other health care providers to utilize actionable point-of-care data to effectively engage and educate patients to improve vaccination rates

Results Infographic

Project IMPACT Immunizations – *Pilot*



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IMPACT Immunizations — Next Phase...

... Addressing Population Health for Preventable Diseases



Increasing Adult Vaccination Rates Using Actionable Point-of-Care Data from Immunization Information Systems (IIS)

Patient-centered, team-based care that includes seamless communication between patients, pharmacists, physicians, and other providers is essential to improving the quality of care and population health. Patient engagement, healthcare team collaboration, and incentive alignment between all stakeholders are considered within each step of our process. Convening, piloting, and scaling are outlined below and provide a pathway to help us all invent the preferred future we seek.

Bi-directional Patient IIS Data Model Development 609 STC Convene **Key Stakeholder Expert Advisory** Group

Model Refinement

Pilot:

8 sites

Leverage

public/private

Proof of concept

partnerships

for change %s



Continuous

Improvement

Quality

30 sites

Designed to influence key decision makers

Test financially viable marketbased model

IMProving **A**merica's **C**ommunities **T**ogether

National Implementation:

All 50 States

Scalable and sustainable growth in practices across the United States



IMPACT Immunizations — Next Phase... by the Numbers



- ≥280,000+ practicing pharmacists trained to immunize
- ≥397,000+ pharmacy technicians that provide support
- ≥301+ million visits to community pharmacies every 7 days in U.S.
- ➤ Healthy People 2020 Statistics:

Vaccine	Age Stratification	Coverage Rate*	HP 2020 Goal**
Influenza	≥65 years	66.7%	70%
Influenza	≥18 years	43.6%	70%
Tdap	≥65 years	61.3%	90%
Tdap	≥19 years	20.1%	Not Set
Hepatitis A	≥19 years	9%	Not Set
Hepatitis B	≥19 years	24.5%	Not Set
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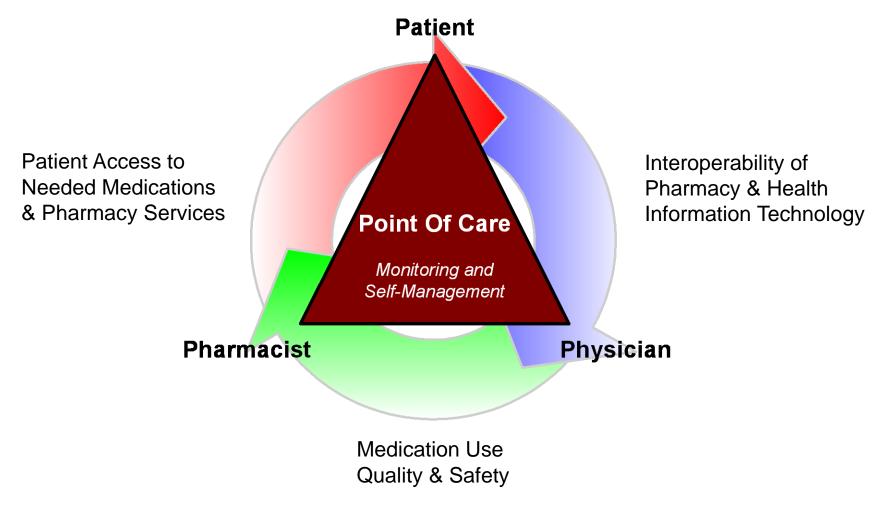
- ➤ What levels might be possible with an enhanced practice model?
 - ▶10% increase, 15% increase, 20% increase, 25% increase

*Source: MMWR Surveill Summ 2016;65(No. SS-1):1-36. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.ss6501a1

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Inventing a Preferred Future...





Align the Incentives, Improve the Outcomes, Control the Costs™



Health Care Delivery Collaborations Common Goals to...

Improve patient care

Increase communication between and among patients / providers

Increase availability of objective measures

Reduce total cost for care over time

"Collaborate with your pharmacist to invent a preferred future."

- Benjamin Bluml, R.Ph. <u>bbluml@aphanet.org</u>