

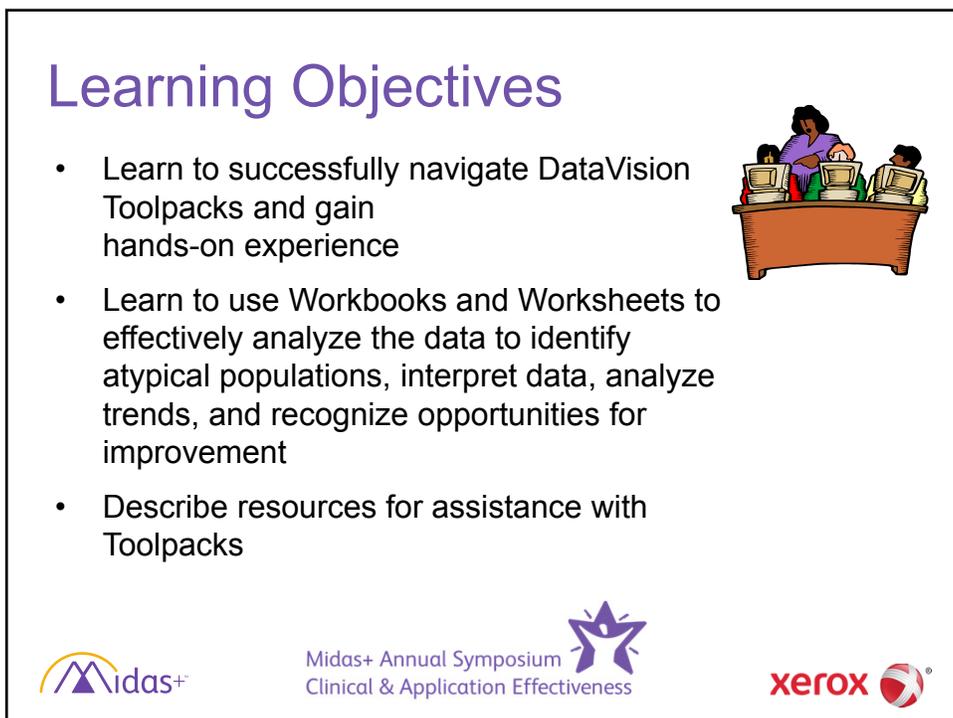
Analyze the Data Using DataVision Toolpacks

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Learning Objectives

- Learn to successfully navigate DataVision Toolpacks and gain hands-on experience
- Learn to use Workbooks and Worksheets to effectively analyze the data to identify atypical populations, interpret data, analyze trends, and recognize opportunities for improvement
- Describe resources for assistance with Toolpacks



Why Use DataVision Toolpacks?

- Offer both graphical and tabular displays of a wide variety of data.
- Enable you to review outcomes and events to improve processes and quality of care.
- Allow you to view both high level data and patient level detail
- Can be easily modified to focus on clinical sub-populations.



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Where Do We Start?

- DataVision Dashboard and SmartReport can show trends of areas that need a closer look.
- A known area of concern requiring further analysis and recommendation for action



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Let's Take a Look



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What Did We Find?

- Pneumonia is one of three key clinical topics tied to reimbursement (along with AMI & CHF).
- Pneumonia patients are especially prone to readmissions and comorbid conditions.
- We know this is a particularly problematic population at our hospital.
- What process changes might we make to improve outcomes and reduce readmissions?



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DataVision Report Toolpack Things to Remember

- Gives you an overview of the chosen population
- 17 worksheets including data worksheet with 250+ elements for more in-depth analysis
- Make sure you fully understand the measure definition you are planning to use
 - If the measure is a rate, the numerator should be used. The exception is ALOS
 - Definition by ICD-9 and DRG can sometimes show considerable difference



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DataVision Readmission Toolpack Things to Remember

- Midas+ reports readmissions in pairs. The pair consists of the initial (*index*, or #1) encounter and a readmission (#2) encounter.
- Events that might have precipitated the readmission encounter likely occurred in the index encounter. However, a causal relationship might not exist between events in the two encounters.
- The index encounter qualifies for an Indicator based on its discharge date.



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Things to Remember *(continued)*

- The readmission encounter qualifies for an Indicator based on its admission date.
- The readmission encounter does not require a discharge date.
- An active (nondischarged) encounter qualifies as a readmission encounter.
- An index encounter can also be a readmission encounter if it has a qualifying admission.
- In some cases, a single encounter qualifies as an index encounter and a readmission.



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DataVision 3M™ Potentially Preventable Readmission Toolpack Things to Remember

- The DataVision 3M PPR Toolpack can be used to evaluate potentially preventable readmissions (PPRs) at your facility.
- The report generates an Excel workbook with several worksheets that provide details about various aspects of the selected population.
- Because it includes only admissions that might be preventable, the 3M PPR methodology helps you identify case areas where clinical or care management processes might be less than optimal.
- To better understand the selected population, review APR DRG comparative data along with the PPR data.



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Things to Remember *(continued)*

- PPR methodology links *clinically related* admissions within a selected readmission time interval (15 or 30 days). To be clinically related, the readmission must be reasonably linked to the care given during or immediately after a previous admission, and not due to unrelated events.
- Readmissions are reviewed in chains which contain an initial admission and all clinically related PPRs.
- Within a chain, the number of days between the *discharge date* of an earlier admission and the *admit date* of a subsequent admission determines the number of days between those contiguous admissions.



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More Things to Remember!

- The chain is broken when a subsequent admission exceeds the selected readmission interval.
- The readmission interval applies to contiguous encounters within the chain, so the time span of the entire chain can exceed the readmission interval.
- In a corporate group, where multiple facilities share a single server, PPR data is based only on encounters that are readmitted to the same facility as the initial encounter.
- PPR calculations include behavioral health admissions. So if a patient is discharged from a medical service and then returns three days later for a behavioral health (BH) admission, the BH admission could be included in an All Inpatient PPR readmission chain.



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Even More Things to Remember!

- Some same-day transfers within a hospital are considered *nonevents* if the discharge disposition of the first encounter is mapped Discharge to Rehabilitation, Discharge to Skilled Nursing Facility, Psych, Discharge to Acute Care, or Hospice. The subsequent encounter is treated as a nonevent if its admission date is the same as the discharge date of the previous encounter. In this way, patients who are discharged from a medical unit and readmitted on the same day to a psychiatric unit (or vice versa) are excluded from the PPR calculation.
- Encounters are ignored if classified as a nonevent during the interval between an Initial Admission and a readmission.



No Worries. We have great online documentation



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DataVision Risk Management Toolpack

- The Risk Management Toolpack, powered by a Microsoft Excel macro, provides a detailed report on the volume and location of risk events.
- Parameters include event type class, risk event class, or clinical population.
- You will be able to view reports by time of day, day of the week, MDC, DRG, ICD-9 diagnosis, risk parameters, outcomes, significance, days between admit and event, and days from event to report.
- An analysis of non-patient events is also available.



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What have we learned?

- By using DataVision Toolpacks we were able to confirm possible issues with the pneumonia population.
- DataVision Toolpacks allow you to look at several levels of data going from a general overview of the population down to risk-adjusted specificity.
- The Toolpacks output provides you with multiple data points to bring to your peers for validation of issues and provide recommendations for improvement activities.



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References

- Quick Start Guides are available from www.midasplus.com. After logging in, select **User Documentation**, select **DataVision** (or **CPMS**) from the **Category** list, click **Search**, and then double-click the **Quick Start Guides** entry in the table.
- Self-paced e-learning is available from www.midasplus.com. After logging in, select **Training**, select **DataVision/CPMS** and choose from the list in the appropriate folder



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Thanks for attending. Are there any questions?

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