



TASC 90 Webinar: Overview of the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Manual and Pulmonary Rehabilitation Assessment

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Purpose of the Manual

- The overall purpose of this manual is to **provide information about COPD and clarity around best practices of care management for those with COPD** in rural communities
- The objective is to help rural hospital leadership **develop a thorough understanding of COPD services in rural areas, clinical diagnosis and treatment** including treatment options available and new developments in technology that are useful to rural populations
- Rural hospitals should use this manual to **identify areas for improvement in diagnosis, treatment, and long-term care of COPD patients** in their communities
- State Offices of Rural Health (SORH) partners may also benefit from this guide when meeting with hospital leadership, to assist them in **thoughtful discussion related to improving the community's health**

- This manual is intended for:
 - State Flex personnel and programs
 - Rural hospitals, including Critical Access Hospitals (CAHs)
 - Provider-based Rural Health Clinics (RHCs)
- Goals of the manual are to **increase awareness** on the benefits of COPD services, including disease burden and clinical aspects, and to **support the development of pulmonary rehabilitation services**, including:
 - Expanding existing services or developing services
 - Financial viability of services
 - Conditions of participation
 - Billing/coding
 - Workforce development
 - Operational efficiencies

What Topics are Covered in the Manual?

- Introduction to Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease in America
 - Urban Versus Rural
 - Importance of COPD Services
 - Current State of COPD Services in Rural America, Including Barriers
- Clinical Diagnosis and Treatment of COPD
 - Risk Factors for COPD
 - Signs and Symptoms
 - Assessment and Diagnosis
 - Clinical Treatment Options
 - Treatment Compliance
 - Performance Measurement
 - Research-Based Clinical Practices
- Models of Treatment Services
 - Oxygen Therapy and Ventilator Support
 - Smoking Cessation
 - Pulmonary Rehabilitation Services
- Care Management
- Community Support Services
 - Community Health Workers
 - Community Paramedics
 - Home Health
- Technology to Deliver Healthcare for Effective Rural COPD Services

TASC COPD Work Group Force

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Neyal Ammary-Risch | Suzan Michele Collins | Grace Anne Dorney Koppel |
| Dr. Dan Doyle | Lannette Johnston | Dr. Mark Lindsay |
| Ira Moscovice | Dr. Antonello Punturieri | Pat Schou |
| Karla Weng | | |

- Work group provided the oversight from various perspectives including:
 - Clinical
 - Research
 - Patient
 - Advocacy
 - Quality
 - State partner

- **Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD):** a common, preventable and treatable disease that is characterized by persistent respiratory symptoms and airflow limitation
- COPD was the third leading cause of death in the United States in 2015, and the fourth leading cause in 2016
- In 2015, **15.5 million adults** were diagnosed with COPD in the U.S.
 - That is over 6% of the U.S. adult population in 2015 diagnosed with COPD in the span of one year!
- While 15.5M adults were diagnosed, **350K Medicare patients were hospitalized**, and approximately **150K deaths occurred** as a result of this preventable and treatable disease
- **More than \$32B was spent on COPD-related patient care** in 2010, and this is projected to **increase to \$49B by 2020**

COPD in Rural America

- Prevalence rate for COPD is about **12% for individuals living in rural communities** compared to 7% across the U.S.
- **Age-adjusted prevalence of COPD for adult populations in rural areas is 8.2%**, almost twice the prevalence rate for adults in metropolitan areas of 4.7%
- Why such a divide?
 - Rural populations have a greater exposure to the risk factors associated with COPD
 - ✓ Tobacco exposure
 - ✓ Respiratory infections
 - ✓ Occupational and environmental exposures
 - ✓ Genetics
 - Higher proportions of lower socio-economic residents

COPD in Rural America, Continued

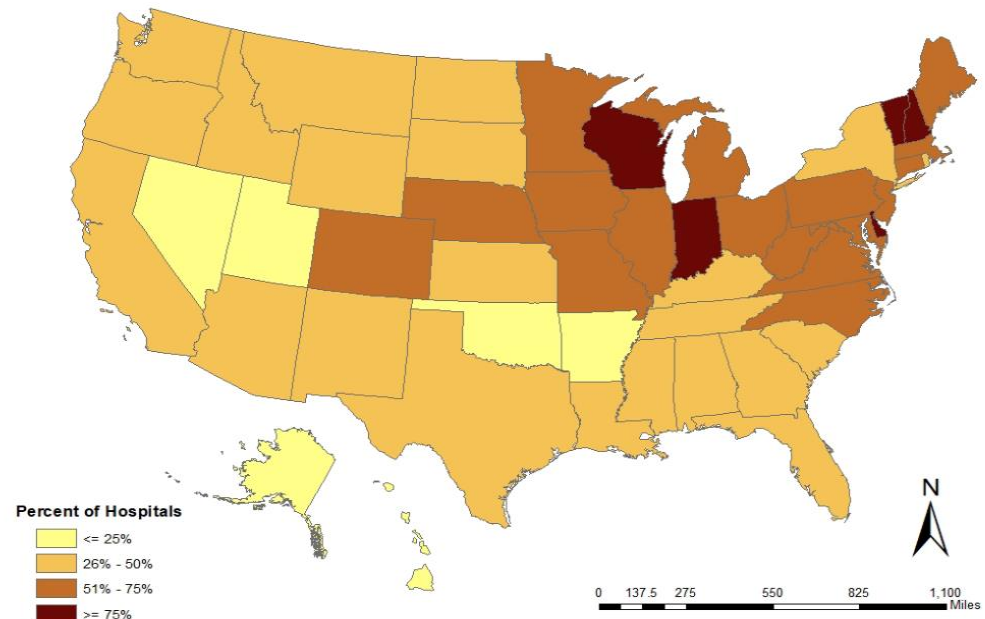
- Why such a divide? (continued)
 - Limited access to appropriate healthcare services for COPD
 - ✓ Smoking cessation programs
 - ✓ Specialty care
 - Barriers to access healthcare services
 - ✓ Transportation
 - ✓ Geographic accessibility
 - ✓ Uninsured/under-insured
 - ✓ Cultural perception



Pulmonary Rehab in Rural

- 1,366 US counties or county equivalents have at least one hospital outpatient pulmonary rehab program, while **1,776 counties do not have a pulmonary rehab program, including 697 counties that do not have a hospital**
- **36.3% of CAHs and 46.7% of rural PPS hospitals have an outpatient PR program**, along with 53.2% of urban PPS hospitals

Percent of Hospitals With Outpatient Pulmonary Rehab by State 2018



Value Proposition

- Overall improvement health and education
- Decreased admission/readmissions – profitability, quality
- Decreased ED visits
- Outmigration
- Additional service offering to support patient needs
- Value-based healthcare
 - Provide high-quality, low cost patient care



Pulmonary Rehab Assessment

- Stroudwater in partnership with TASC, developed a assessment for Critical Access Hospitals (CAHs) to gain insight on current services currently being offered related to pulmonary rehabilitation.
- Assessment topics included: COPD disease prevalence, program certifications, workforce, operational performance, program operations, and quality.



THANK YOU! To the State Partners for sharing the assessment with your CAHs!

Assessment Respondents

| State | Count of Response |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| AL | 12 |
| AR | 11 |
| AZ | 2 |
| CA | 5 |
| FL | 4 |
| GA | 9 |
| IA | 47 |
| IL | 35 |
| KS | 27 |
| KY | 14 |
| MA | 4 |
| MO | 18 |
| MS | 5 |
| MT | 22 |
| NC | 6 |
| NE | 21 |
| NH | 6 |
| NM | 6 |
| NV | 5 |
| NY | 17 |
| OK | 14 |
| PA | 6 |
| SD | 16 |
| TN | 13 |
| UT | 5 |
| WV | 10 |
| WY | 5 |
| Grand Total | 345 |

Non Duplicate Hospital Count = 345



| Type of Organization | # of Respondents |
|---|------------------|
| Critical Access Hospital (CAH) | 301 |
| Provider Based Rural Health Clinic | 12 |
| Rural Health Clinic | 4 |
| Rural Prospective Payment System Hospital | 4 |
| Other (please specify) | 24 |
| Grand Total | 345 |

Does your organization currently offer PR?

- 50% of the respondents do currently offer PR service, while 49.1% do not
- Top barriers attributed to not supporting a PR program:
 1. Staffing (72.8%)
 2. Capital (60.9%)
 3. Space (55%)
 4. Medical Oversight (42.6%)
- Other reasons include:
 - Low patient volume
 - Reimbursement
 - Unfamiliar with program

Organizations who are in planning phase

- 59.8% of the organization who are currently not offering a PR program, plan on doing so in over a years time
- Top reasons for wanting to implement a PR program include:
 1. High rate of COPD patients within the community (45.5%)
 2. Limited access to local treatment options (38.5%)
- Other responses include:
 - Not planning on implementing
 - Improving case management / chronic disease management will support the need

Program Characteristics

- 80.2% of PR programs are located in the hospital
- Last year (2018), respondents had approximately **4,050** enrolled patients in their PR programs
- On average hospitals offer PR program **3 days per week**, each session is **2 hours** and the duration of the program on average is **16 weeks**
- Top healthcare professionals who refer to PR program include: **Pulmonologist (92.5%)** and **Primary Care Practitioner (91.7%)**

Patient Characteristics, Continued

- Top medical diagnosis of patients participating in PR program: **COPD, Pulmonary Fibrosis, Emphysema, Asthma**
 - **83% patients have a co-morbidity** (i.e., diabetes, cardiovascular disease, hypertension, osteoporosis, physiological disorder) in addition to their primary diagnosis
- 51.9% of enrolled patients met the **GOLD Stage III (Severe)**
 - Must meet GOLD Stage II to qualify for PR services
- Majority of the enrolled patients had a **recent exacerbation** (42.2%)
- Enrollee demographics: **70.1% (61-70 years old)**, even distribution between male and female, **74.6% have Medicare** coverage

PR Program Components

- Only **11.7% of organizations with PR programs are certified** by the American Association of Cardiovascular and Pulmonary Rehabilitation (AACVPR)
- 78.4% of organizations conduct individual PR sessions, while 67.6% offer in a group setting
- Top exercise components within program :
 1. Aerobic Exercise (treadmill)
 2. Breathing Exercises
 3. Aerobic Exercise (cycling)
 4. Resistance Training (upper extremity)

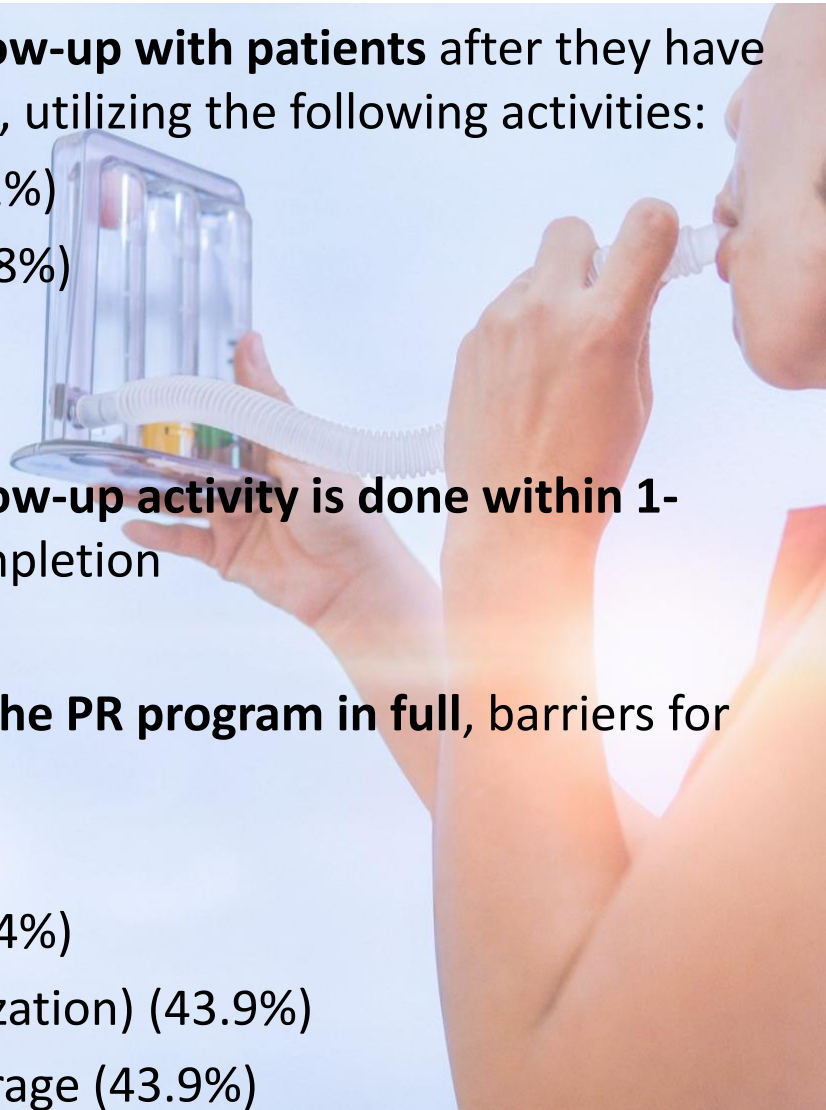


PR Program Components, Continued

- 51.4 % of organizations offer Tobacco Cessation programs
- Top education subjects offered within the PR program:
 1. COPD Disease
 2. Energy Conservation Technique
 3. Effect of Exercise and Physical Activity
 4. Nutrition
 5. Oxygen Therapy
- 76.8% of **families are allowed to participate** in the educational sessions, typically led by a **respiratory therapist** (71.8%) or a **nurse** (52.7%)

PR Program Outcomes

- **50.4 % of organizations follow-up with patients** after they have completed their PR program, utilizing the following activities:
 - Telephone Support (71.2%)
 - Supervised Exercise (50.8%)
 - Reassessment (47.5%)
- **Majority (56.9%) of the follow-up activity is done within 1-month** post PR program completion
- **70.4% of patient complete the PR program in full**, barriers for non-completion include:
 1. Transportation (64.5%)
 2. Lack of Motivation (51.4%)
 3. Exacerbation (hospitalization) (43.9%)
 4. Lack of Insurance Coverage (43.9%)



- Top members of the PR program team include:
 1. Respiratory Therapist (84.4%)
 2. General Practitioner (60.6%)
 3. Dietician (63.3%)
 4. Nurse (56.9%)
- Family Practice Physician (32.4%) or a Pulmonologist (23.8%) provides medical directorship

Additional Highlights

- 75% of the organization utilize Home Health to support PR program
- **95.3% of organizations do not utilize telehealth** for PR program
- Readmissions of patients who participated in PR program are not being tracked (59.4%) and there is **no readmission risk assessment** for new PR program patients (67.4%)
- Of the organizations currently offering PR, **49.7% are also offering Cardiac Rehab**

Next Steps

- Distribution of COPD Manual
- Hold education sessions regarding the manual, if necessary for State Partners / Hospitals
- Present on Manual and Assessment Findings @ NRHA CAH Conference in September

Questions?

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