

Clinical Safety & Effectiveness Cohort # 14

**Screening Children With
Acanthosis Nigricans &/Or Obesity**

The Team

- Team Members
 - Fred McCurdy, MD, PhD, MBA, Chief of Pediatrics
 - K. Muralidhara, MD, Pediatrician
 - Bertha Lopez, Su Clinica PI Coordinator
 - Pat Rivera, RD, Diabetic Educator
 - Mary Alonzo, CMT, Laboratory Chief
 - Pat Klase, RN, Chief Nursing Officer
 - Abel Gaona, RN, Charge Nurse, Pediatrics
 - Aurora Garcia, Scheduling Supervisor
 - John Serrano, MSW, Social Services
- Sponsor
 - Lois Bready, MD, Sr. Associate GME Dean

What We Are Trying to Accomplish?

OUR AIM STATEMENT

Increase by 20% the percentage of patients presenting to Su Clinica with acanthosis nigricans/obesity that are correctly “screened” and placed into appropriate management protocols, consistent with current “best evidence” by June 30, 2014.

Background

- What is the problem?
 - At Su Clinica 1369 children have been assessed to have acanthosis nigricans (CPOE) in the past 3 years (majority referred by school)
 - 77 children in just the past 6 months with the same
- Generally accepted children whose BMI $>85^{\text{th}}$ percentile for age and are found to have acanthosis nigricans are at high risk to have the precursors of Type 2 diabetes (one or more elements of the “metabolic syndrome”)

Background (cont'd)

- Established Guidelines from the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) (2007) and the European Association for the Study of Obesity (2010)
- Laboratory assessment should focus on 5 things:
 - Glucose intolerance
 - Dyslipidemia
 - Altered liver function
 - Thyroid dysfunction
 - Nutritional deficiency

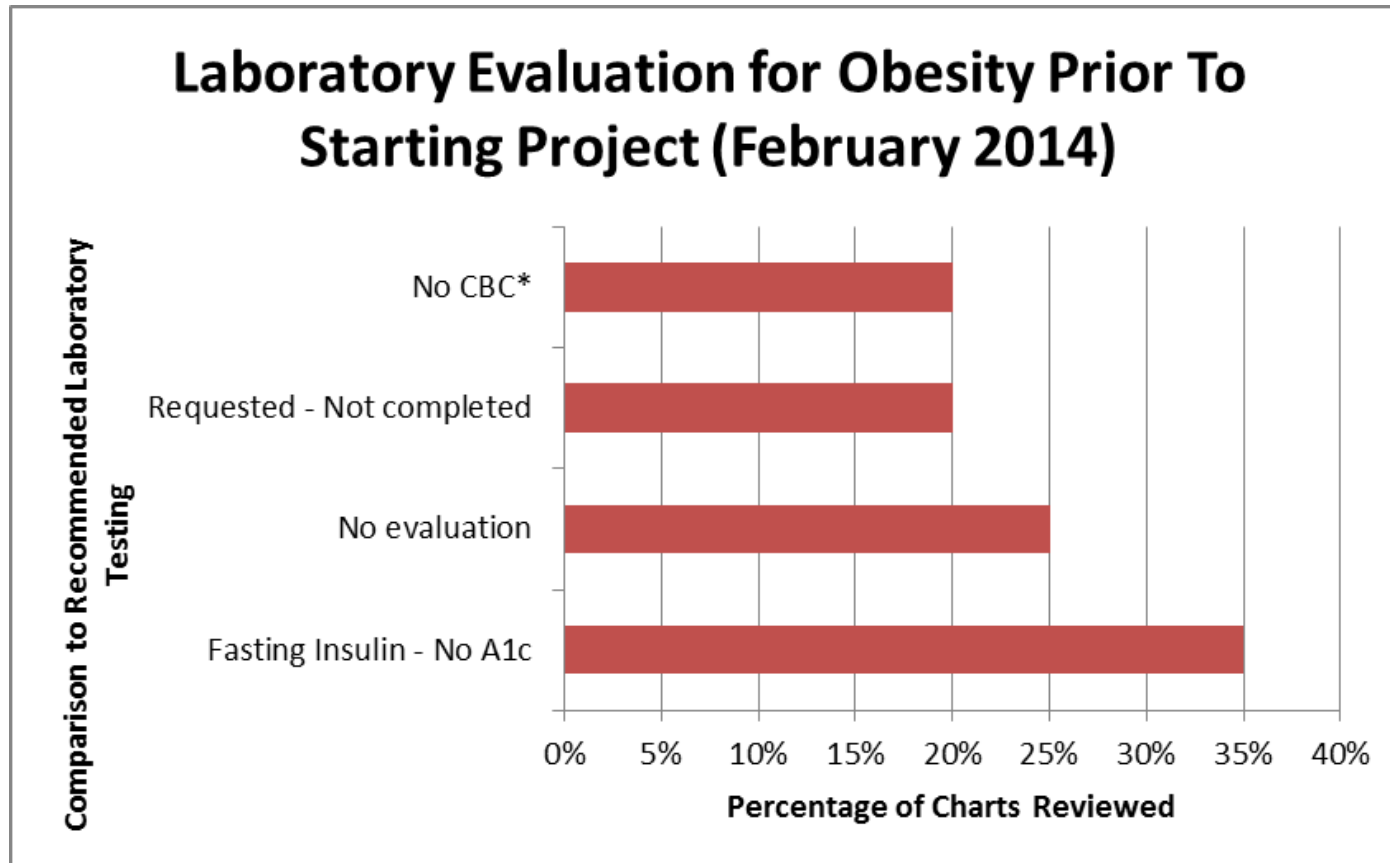
Background (cont'd)

- Given the above:
 - Reviewed charts for laboratory assessment results
 - 20 charts randomly selected and reviewed for lab assessment
 - 4 different outcomes ranging from fasting glucose, fasting insulin, lipid panel, thyroid screen, HgbA1c to no lab assessment
 - Assembled the team
 - Presented results of chart review and the “best evidence” on assessment of children with acanthosis nigricans &/or obesity

Baseline Data - Details

Plan A (all labs fasting)	Plan B (all labs fasting)	Plan C (all labs ordered in future fasting – labs not completed)	Plan D
Glucose	Glucose	Glucose	No evaluation planned
Insulin	Insulin	Insulin	
Lipid Panel	Lipid Panel	Lipid Panel	
Thyroid screen	Thyroid screen	Thyroid screen	
HA1C		HA1C – 3 patients	
No nutrition consult	Nutrition consult – 1 patient	No nutrition consult	
	CBC – 1 patient		

Baseline Data



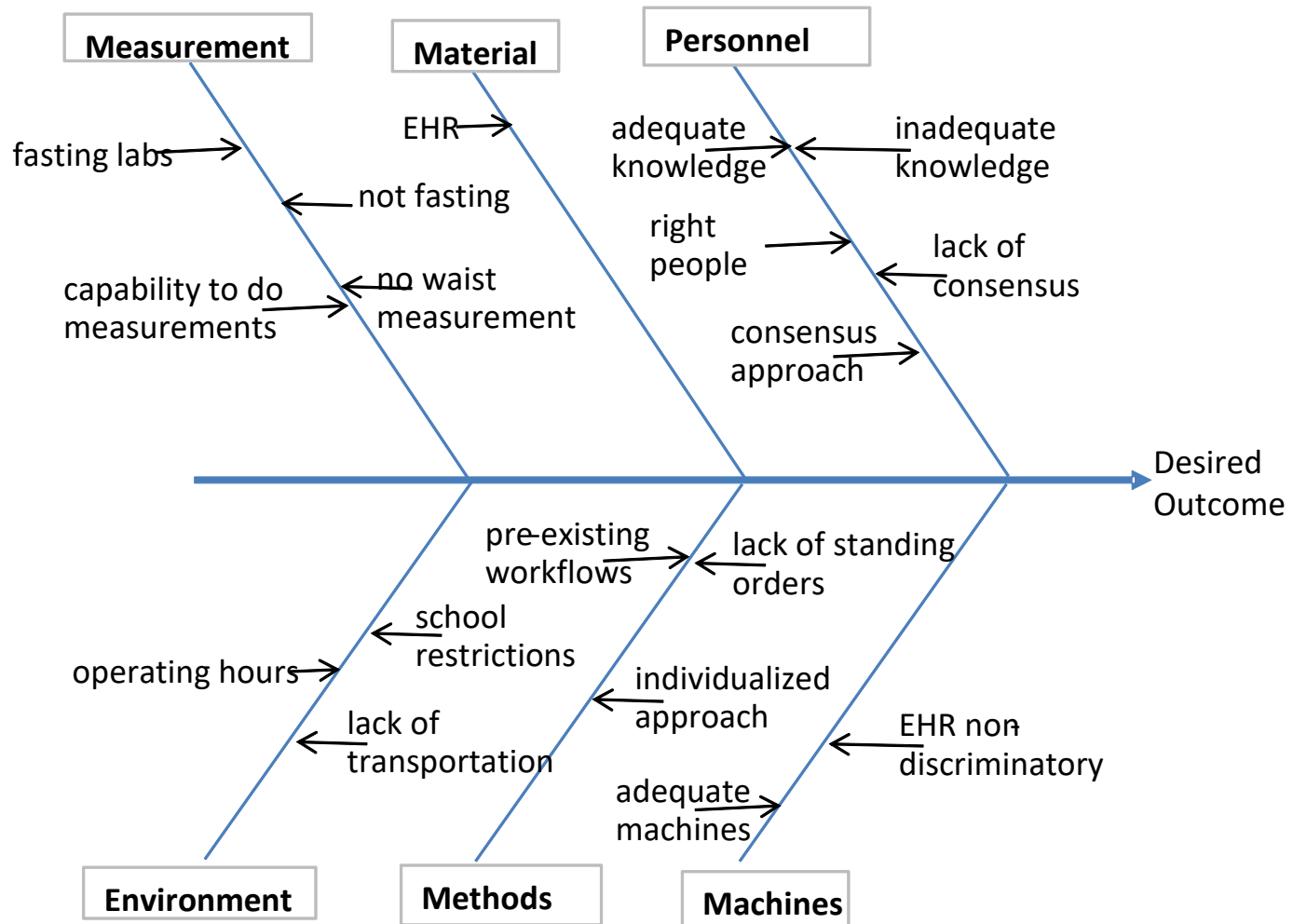
*closest to “best evidence” assessment

Process Analysis

Tools used:

- Check sheet – to collect initial data and to use later in follow-up data collection
- Flowchart – insure team understanding of current practice
- Brainstorming – to capture all of the potential reasons for deviation from the “ideal” workflow
- Fishbone – to better organize the results of the brainstorm

Fish Bone



Results of Team Deliberations

- Create a consensus plan for the initial assessment of patients referred for acanthosis nigricans evaluation to include:
 - A minimal list of laboratory tests (either fasting or not fasting)
- Create a workflow for how these patients gain access to the clinic as well as how they progress through the evaluation
- Create a set of standing orders that could assist the providers in getting the assessment completed

Project Plan

- April 16 - Pediatric meeting (gain consensus)
 - present draft of initial plan (draft workflow and standing orders) to Quality Council same day
- April 18 - meet with IT and laboratory supervisor to change EHR template
- April 18 - Finalize workflow and standing orders
- April 21 – Workflow/standing orders to Pediatric Department
- Arrange with IT to “pull” charts on a rolling basis
- May 1 - begin data collection
- June 30 - Stop data collection, compile results
- July 16 - Present the results to Pediatric Department

Getting Consensus

Additional tools selected to make decisions about changes to the screening process:

- Literature review with the group
- Nominal Group Technique – group voting
 - Ballot distributed and results tabulated
- Personal Sales

Measuring Change

- Measures to be used to see if changes resulted in improvement:
 - Chart review from the EHR
 - Was the consensus laboratory assessment accomplished? –Yes or No

Modified Project Plan

- Shorten the timeline for data collection to end May 31
- Difficulties in getting consensus after 1st meeting
 - Continued disagreement on the part of a few
 - Non-participation of a few
- Assembled group again and presented financial information (April 21)
- Spent time individually “selling” the concept
- >2/3 agreed to the plan
- Changed EHR template on May 1

Cost Comparison - Current

COSTS FOR LABORATORY ASSESSMENT OF CHILDREN WITH OBESITY - CURRENT					
Test	Bundle	Test	Individual	Combined	Cost
Fasting CMP	\$1.95	Fasting Glucose	\$1.65	\$4.95	
		ALT	\$1.65		
		AST	\$1.65		
Lipid profile	\$1.90	Cholesterol	\$1.65	\$5.55	
		Triglyceride	\$1.75		
		HDL	\$2.15		
Fasting Insulin	\$6.25	Fasting Insulin	\$6.25		
Hemoglobin A1c	\$3.50	Hemoglobin A1c	\$3.50		
Thyroid screen	\$5.35	TSH	\$3.15	\$7.20	
		T4	\$2.05		
		T3	\$2.00		
Total Bundle Cost	\$18.95	Total Individual Cost	\$27.45		\$8.50

Cost Comparison – Best Evidence

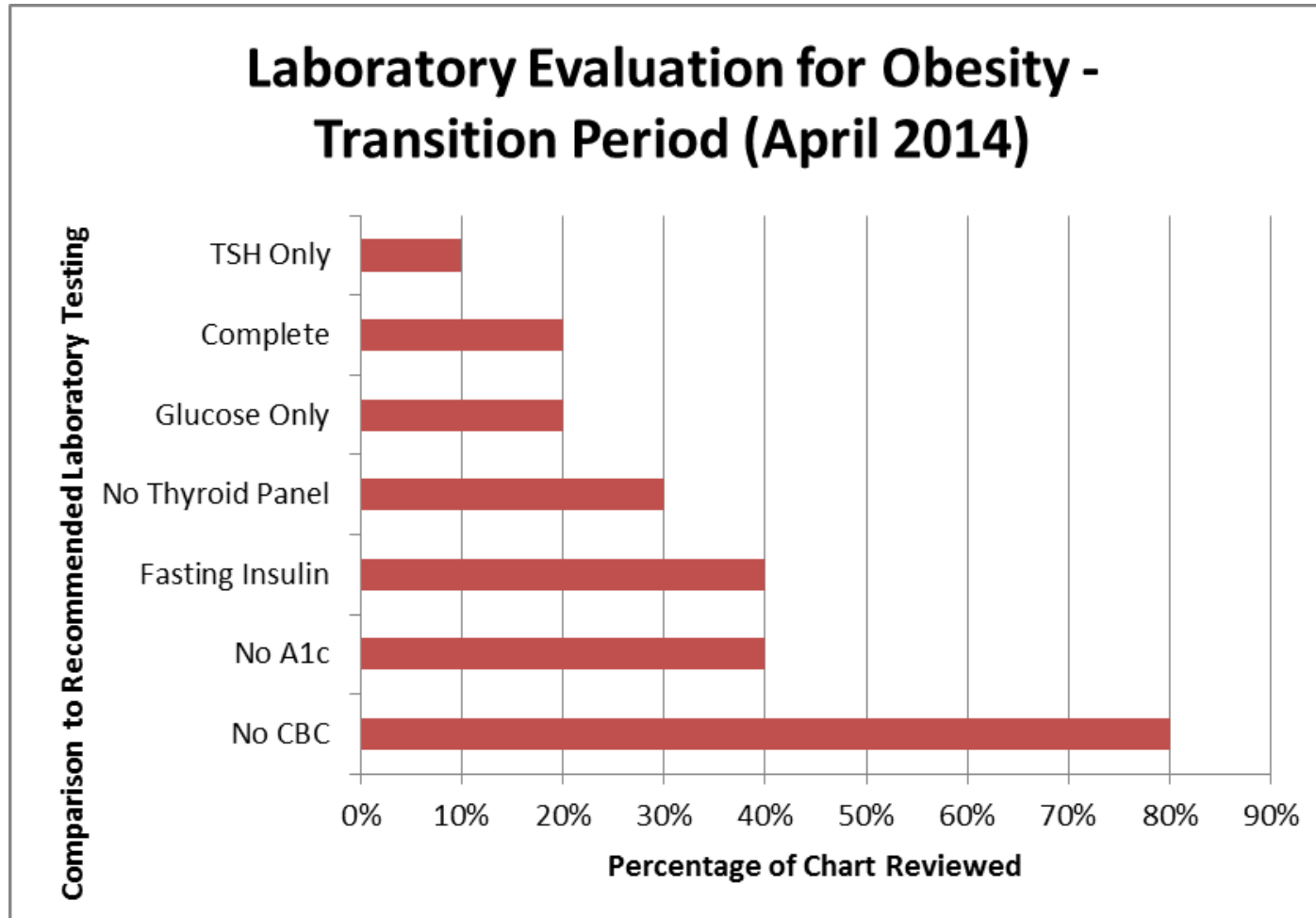
COSTS FOR LABORATORY ASSESSMENT OF CHILDREN WITH OBESITY - IDEAL BASED ON CURRENT BEST EVIDENCE

Test	Bundle Cost	Test	Individual Cost	Combined Individual Cost	Cost Savings/ Patient
Fasting CMP	\$1.95	Fasting Glucose	\$1.65	\$4.95	
		ALT	\$1.65		
		AST	\$1.65		
Lipid profile	\$1.90	Cholesterol	\$1.65	\$5.55	
		Triglyceride	\$1.75		
		HDL	\$2.15		
Hemoglobin A1c	\$3.50	Hemoglobin A1c	\$3.50	\$7.20	
Thyroid screen	\$5.35	TSH	\$3.15		
		T4	\$2.05		
		T3	\$2.00		
CBC	\$2.02	CBC	\$2.02		
Total Bundle Cost	\$14.72	Total Individual Cost	\$23.22		\$8.50

Cost Considerations

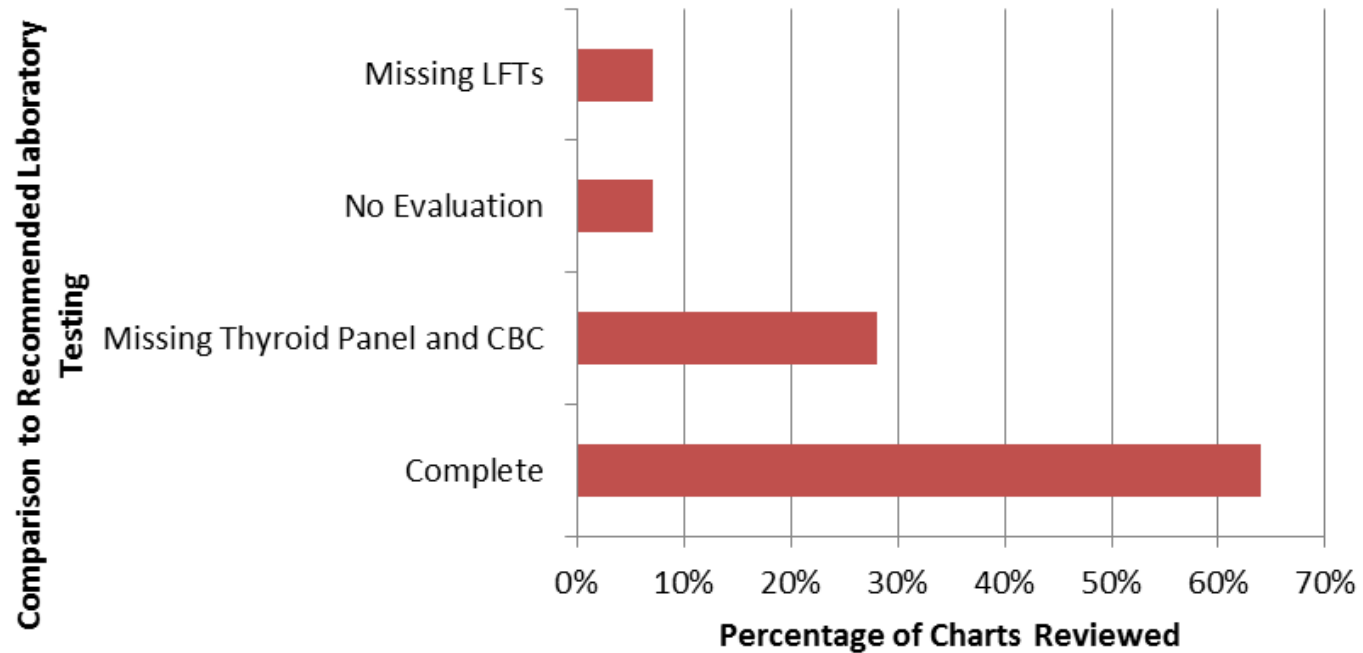
- Look at what is currently being spent using the current panel of tests
 - \$18.95
- Look at what each test individually costs and consider what the clinic has to spend when you select individual tests rather than panels
- Look at what current “best evidence” costs - \$14.72
- Again, consider what individual tests cost the clinic rather than selecting the “best evidence” panel
- Consider also that the only test that must be done fasting is the glucose

Results



Results

Laboratory Evaluation for Obesity - Current State (May 2014)



Return On Investment (not really ROI)

- \$ previously spent per patient varied from \$0 - \$18.95 with average cost/patient of \$15.50 (fasting insulin rather than A1c) was:
 - $\$15.50 \times 1359 \text{ patients} = \$21,064.50$ over past 3 years
- \$ that could have been saved using “best evidence” would have been:
 - $\$15.50 - \$14.72 = \$0.78$
 - $\$0.78 \times 1359 = \$1,060.02$ over same 3 years (**minimum estimated savings**)
- Does not take into account these “costs”:
 - Re-work in patients that required multiple visits to finish screening
 - Patients lost to appropriate follow-up
 - Patients treated for Type 2 diabetes with only high fasting insulin
 - Patients referred to subspecialists for further evaluation (?)

Conclusion/What's Next

- Preliminary discussions about next steps:
 - Continue to collect data
 - Standardize our initial approach
 - Create standing orders for the initial assessment of acanthosis nigricans patients
 - Redesign workflows in the clinic
 - Create an “obesity task force” to make further recommendations to the group
 - Use the results of this project to encourage greater collaboration and build a “culture of inquiry”

Thank you.

Questions?

Gracias.

Preguntas?