

CHART PHASE 2:

A Snapshot of Opportunities and Solutions Identified by Programs

The [Community Hospital Acceleration, Revitalization, and Transformation \(CHART\) Investment Program](#) makes phased investments for certain Massachusetts community hospitals to enhance their delivery of efficient, effective care. CHART hospitals share the common characteristics of being non-profit, non-teaching, and having low relative price. In [CHART Phase 1](#), a total of \$10 million was distributed to 28 community hospitals to support short term, high-need expenditures. The HPC awarded a total of \$60 million in [CHART Phase 2](#) funding across 25 hospital projects.

Through rapid-cycle improvement strategies and data-driven technical assistance, CHART programs have continuously iterated upon their operational models. These care delivery models aim to provide patient-centered care within and beyond the hospital for patients at high risk of avoidable acute care utilization, such as patients with complex medical, behavioral, and/or social needs. CHART programs submit narrative reports to describe implementation barriers, opportunities, and solutions – a snapshot of which is below.

PROGRAM COMPONENTS	IDENTIFYING OPPORTUNITIES	SOLUTIONS
<p>IDENTIFYING PATIENTS</p> <p>Capturing when patients present to the acute care setting</p>	<p>How can technology be used to identify and notify teams when patients present to the acute care setting?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create flags or markers in electronic health record (EHR) to identify target population patients in real-time • Generate patient lists from EHR for a concise overview of recent and current visits, based upon target population criteria • Incorporate screening questions for underlying behavioral health needs and social determinants of health (e.g., housing instability, food insecurity, trauma history) into assessment for earlier identification of patient needs
<p>ENGAGING PATIENTS</p> <p>Communicating and establishing relationships with patients</p>	<p>What are effective strategies for initial patient engagement?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritize relationship-building when engaging patients: meet patients where they are, physically and emotionally • Promote program services as an extension of hospital services; avoid rigid scripting with unfamiliar names and jargon • Implement on-call coverage by care coordination staff during off-hours (e.g., evenings and weekends) for service continuity • Use multimedia: communicate services and contact information to patients, families, and providers via pamphlets and large-sized business cards that are culturally and linguistically appropriate
<p>SERVING PATIENTS</p> <p>Delivering the right services and supports to patients at the right place and time</p>	<p>What are effective strategies for post-acute follow-up?</p> <p>What are integral components to patient-centered care coordination?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct follow-up communication within two days post-discharge • Meet patients in familiar community or home settings; prioritizing home visits helps to understand a patient's world and to better ensure service quality and safety • Collaborate with patients and post-acute care providers when developing goals during care and discharge planning • Capture services and social determinants of health information in a care plan or progress note accessible to other hospital staff and providers • Integrate pharmacy workflows, such as medication reconciliation, optimization, and education • Understand and leverage community-based resources; go beyond referrals and conduct warm handoffs that link patients to the support they need

PROGRAM COMPONENTS	IDENTIFYING OPPORTUNITIES	SOLUTIONS
<p>STAFFING</p> <p>Cultivating an effective and efficient team</p>	<p>What are the appropriate skills and roles for improving care transitions?</p> <p>How can the team best be integrated into both the medical and community settings?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy non-medical providers to care for patients with complex needs, such as community health workers and social workers, who can address the non-medical root causes of utilization and readily connect to community resources • Prioritize non-medical providers who demonstrate motivation and compassion versus emphasizing credentials • Engage team in hiring process and decisions • Train staff on motivational interviewing skills to improve patient engagement and outcomes • Showcase the importance and benefit of non-medical roles for better integration into medical settings and workflows • Institute quick daily huddles for efficient information sharing and team building • Celebrate all successes!
<p>MEASURING</p> <p>Collecting and analyzing data to inform decision making</p>	<p>What are feasible strategies for data collection and analysis for quality improvement (QI) initiatives?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine and report on a slate of process and outcome measures that concisely capture program goals • Institute a systematic feedback loop process whereby results from frequent data analysis inform operational improvements • Collaborate with hospital IT staff and software vendors to maximize interoperability between platforms; consider manual workarounds to ensure team members get the information they need when they need it • Complement the quantitative with the qualitative; patient and provider stories are critical to understanding the full impact of QI initiatives
<p>PARTNERING</p> <p>Developing critical and sustainable relationships within the hospital and in the community</p>	<p>What are strategies for communicating the purpose and benefits of the program?</p> <p>How can strong partnerships be developed with minimal financial incentives?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain leadership support early on to facilitate communication and collaboration with other hospital staff • Establish regular interdisciplinary meetings with hospital staff and community-based providers regarding shared patients • Host community meetings with local providers and social service agencies to raise awareness of available resources and common goals • Proactively work with community resources, such as law enforcement, the court system, shelters, schools, food banks, and faith-based organizations to establish unified support for common causes and patients

CHART PHASE 2: BY THE NUMBERS

