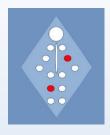


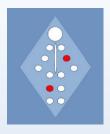
Auditing Key Practice Indicators Workshop

Henry Averns



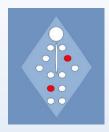
Declaration of conflict of interests

- I have received honoraria for advisory boards, or educational grants (for conference travel) from the following companies:
- Abbvie, Janssen, UCB, Celgene



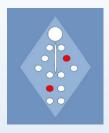
Agenda

- Background introduction to the audit cycle
- The "Biologic Safety Audit"
 - Design
 - Summary of results
- Workshop
 - What can / should the CRA do to encourage practice reflection and audit?



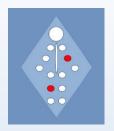
Part 1

- What is clinical audit?
- What are key practice indicators?
- Example of an audit cycle
- Who should decide what we measure?
- How should we collect, share and use data?
- Other areas for audit



The essence of the issue

People not actually doing in practice what they think they are doing

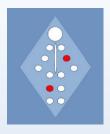


WHAT IS CLINICAL AUDIT?

- A tool for quality improvement
- ...of processes or outcomes
- Compares medical practice to defined standards

- A continuous cycle
- A clinical tool not a regulatory tool
- Can be personal or group activity

	AUDIT	RESEARCH	SURVEY
PURPOSE	Tests practice against evidence-based standards	To provide new knowledge e.g. to set or change clinical standards	Inform specific questions on a theme relating to practice or policy
METHODS	No allocation to treatment groups Audit cycle: identify areas of non-conformity with evidence-base, implement practice change strategy and reaudit	Pre-specified research designs with hypotheses	Clear sampling methods, with reasonable response rate (>40%)
DATA ANALYSIS	Simple statistics (e.g. means, frequencies) to compare audit cycles	Requires data analysis (quantitative or qualitative) to make inferences	Simple descriptive statistics
ETHICAL APPROVAL	Not required – this is part of good clinical practice	Required	Not required unless e.g. patient questionnaires considered outside routine management
SAMPLE SIZE	Sufficient number of cases to influence practice based on findings	Statistically powered calculation	Sufficient size to avoid sampling bias, and for survey to have wider generalizable message.
OUTCOME	Strategies in place to improve	Improved knowledge	Lead to clinical

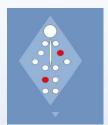


What can you audit?

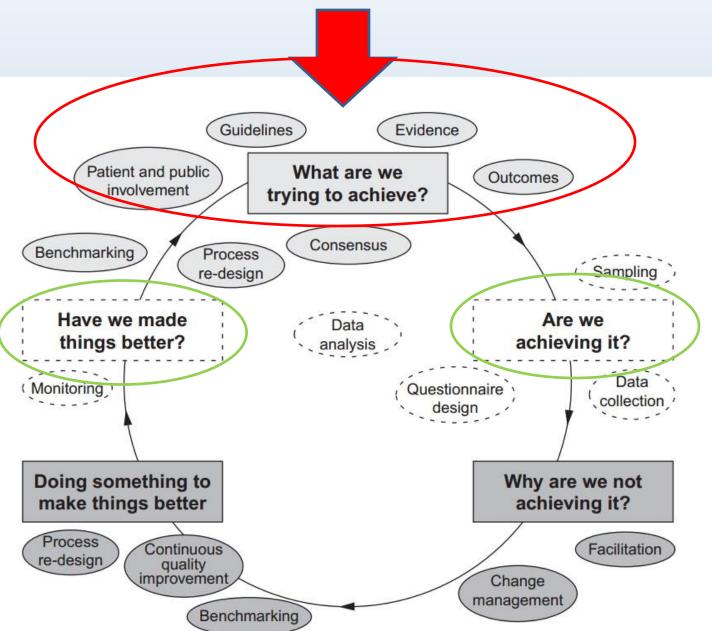
• THE **STRUCTURE** OF CARE: eg Resources e.g. availability of ACPAC therapist

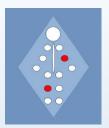
• THE **PROCESS** OF CARE: eg. Wait times for potential new RA to be seen in clinic

• THE **OUTCOME** OF CARE: e.g. Are immunosuppressed patients vaccinated appropriately?



THE AUDIT CYCLE





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Hands On, Synovium, Topical Reviews

Clinical assessment of the musculoskeletal system

Learning zone

Video resources

Education for health

Core skills in musculoskeletal care

Musculoskeletal impact toolkit

Information for your patients

Good practice for nurses and AHPs

Clinical audit

Clinical audits are a way in which to measure and improve the quality of clinical care. This impact toolkit provides suggestions on specific musculoskeletal topic areas for audit – each section includes relevant standards and guidelines to audit performance against and actions to be taken in order to implement the audit.

- Gout
- · Low back pain
- Osteoarthritis
- Osteoporosis
- Polymyalgia rheumatica
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Corticosteroids
- DMARDs
- NSAIDs
- Hospital-prescribed drugs
- Investigations

Guidance on clinical audit process

The diagram halou gives an aveniou of the gudit evals

Information for:

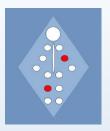
- People with arthritis
 - Health professionals and

GO

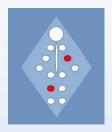
- students
- Researchers
- Fundraisers
- Policy makers

Other sections in this impact toolkit:

- Significant event audit (SEA) suggestions
- Case review suggestions

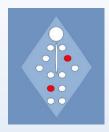


Clinical audit of infection and vaccination status monitoring and recording in patients with inflammatory arthritis in a rheumatology clinic.



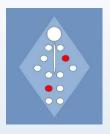
Aims/objectives

- To determine if infection and vaccination status were
 - elicited during regular clinical encounters and
 - clearly recorded in the electronic medical record (EMR) for patients with inflammatory arthritis.



Is this important?

.... data show that compliance with screening and prophylactic therapy for those with LTBI is linked to a lower incidence of TB reactivation



Data used by the CRA from observational studies demonstrated

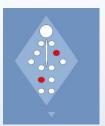
"a reduction in hospital admissions and mortality from influenza and pneumonia in elderly patients with rheumatic diseases who received the influenza vaccine"

Audit standard	Adherenc e goal (%)	
1. Patients with an inflammatory arthritis on biologic therapshould have had a risk factor assessment for TB, and the reshould be clearly recorded in the EMR.		
2. Patients with an inflammatory arthritis on biologic therapshould have had a Mantoux skin test for LTBI, and the result should be clearly recorded in the EMR.	•	
3. Patients with an inflammatory arthritis on biologic therapshould have had a chest X-ray for LTBI, and the results should clearly recorded in the EMR.		
	Adherence goal (%)	
4. Patients with an inflammatory arthritis should have had the Hepatitis B serology checked, and the results clearly recorded the EMR.		
5. Patients with an inflammatory arthritis should have had the Hepatitis C serology checked, and the results clearly recorded the EMR. As presented at the CRA ASM 2016 Lake Louise, Alberta		

Audit standard	Adheren
	ce goal
	(%)
6. Patients with an inflammatory arthritis should be	80
counseled on the influenza vaccine yearly, and their	
vaccination status should be clearly recorded in the EMR.	
7. Patients with an inflammatory arthritis should be	80
counseled on the pneumococcus vaccine, and their	

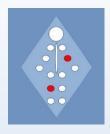
vaccination status should be clearly recorded in the EMR.

8. Patients with an inflammatory arthritis, who are above 60 or at high risk for shingles, should be counseled on the herpes zoster vaccine, and their vaccination status should be clearly recorded in the EMR.

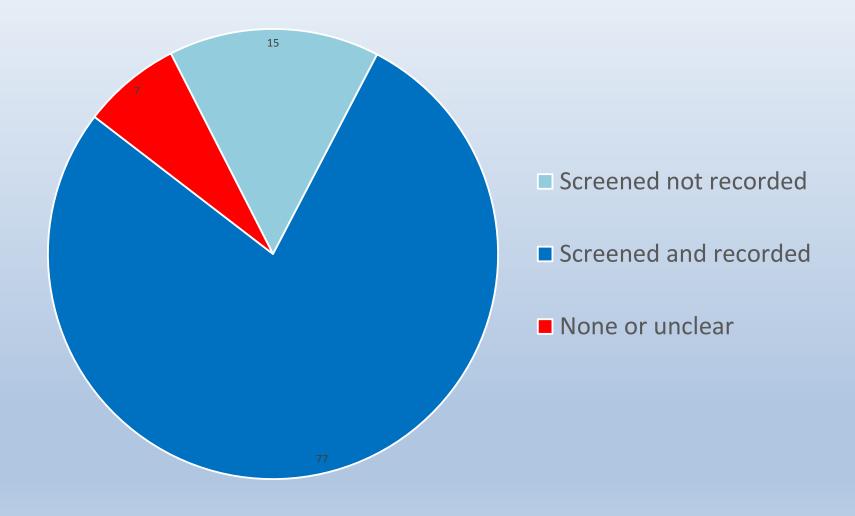


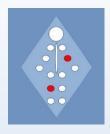
Clinical Audit Questionnaire

Date			Demograp	hic #		Sex	
Diagnoses	RA PsA Other inflammatory	arthropathy		neds to manage all that apply)	Traditional DMA Biologics Prednisone	ARDs	
VACCINATI			_				
	status of their childhoo ete -> reason why:	d vaccinations	?				
	nt vaccinated for pneum ete -> reason why:	ococcus?					
	nt vaccinated for influen ete -> reason why:	za in the past	12 months?				
Is the patier	nt at high risk for zoster	infection, or a	bove 60y?	Yes No			
If yes, have they had a zoster vaccination? If not complete -> reason why:			Not complete not discussed/not recorded Not complete discussed and discussion recorded Complete not recorded Complete recorded Unsure				
HEPATITIS	B AND C						
	ent been screened for is it recorded in the	□ Not screene	ed Screer record	ned but not led	Screened and recorded		Unsure
	ent been screened for s it recorded in the	Not screene	ed Screer record	ned but not led	Screened and recorded		Unsure
Is the patier	nt at high risk for Hep B	?		Yes No			
If yes, have they had a Hep B vaccination? If not complete -> reason why:						ed	
TUBERCUL							
	on biologics, screening						
_	have been completed?		y recorded				
Hx/Px Mantoux CXR		Hx/Px Mantoux CXR					
Comments							

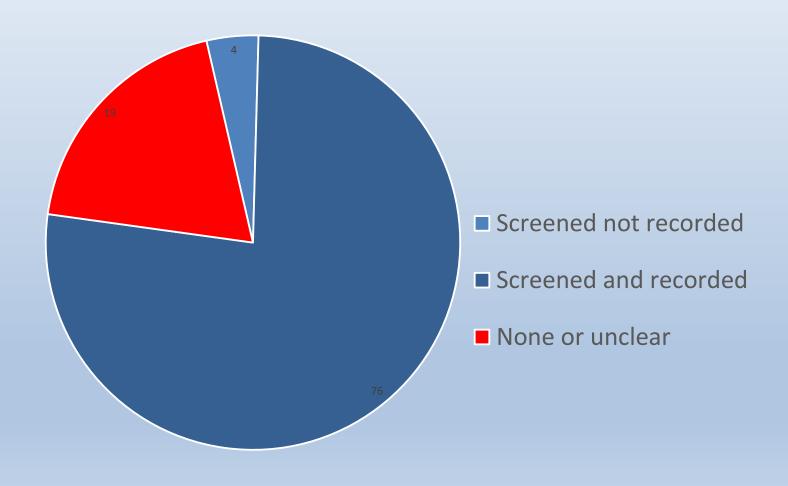


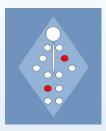
Hepatitis B screening when indicated





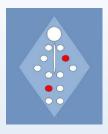
Hepatitis C screening when indicated





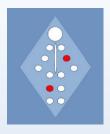
Recording Influenza vaccination status





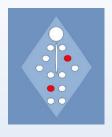
 There was a complete spectrum of adherence to the defined standards

 TB screening was close to target though Mantoux recorded less frequently than CXR, and specific history of (eg of contact etc) not recorded uniformly



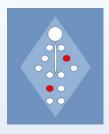
Other observations

- The minority or respondents appeared to have robust systems in place to record these data
- "Inheriting" patients is a key time for data to become vague
- Accessing old charts
- This changed behaviour



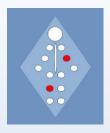
Does it lead to change in clinical behavior?

Half the respondents stated that the audit had led to an immediate change in at least 50% of the patients audited



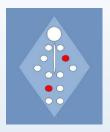
WORKSHOP

- How to present and share
 - Audits (ie design standards, forms
 - Data to inform best practice (eg solutions)
- What is the role of the CRA is this something we should advocate for?
 - Individuals versus Groups
 - Sticks and carrots (eg Section 3 versus practice assessment)
 - How do we "sell" this

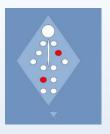


Workshop

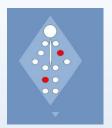
- Role of IT versus paper
 - Can or should we put these forms on to the web
 - Security of data
 - Linking or not to EMRs
 - (ie a survey monkey type of design for collecting individual and group responses)
- Barriers to clinical audit



Would pairing up of audit participants act as an incentive for defining the change and reauditing?



Туре	Measuring Instruction	Value	Observation Date (уууу- mm-dd)	Comments
CV Diabetes	Diabetes		2014-8-7	
CV Hyperlipidemia	Hyperlipidemia		2014-8-7	
CV Hypertension	Hypertension		2014-8-7	
CV Smoking	Smoking		2014-8-7	
GI Age over 65	Age over 65		2014-8-7	
GI Anti coagulant use	Anti coagulant use		2014-8-7	
GI ASA use	ASA use		2014-8-7	
GI History of ulcer	History of ulcer		2014-8-7	
GI NSAID use	NSAID use		2014-8-7	
GI SSRI use	SSRI use		2014-8-7	
Inf Flu shot in past year	Flu shot in past year		2014-8-7	
Inf HepB serology done	HepB serology done		2014-8-7	
Inf HepC serology done	HepC serology done		2014-8-7	
Inf Pneumococcus vaccine done	Pneumococcus vaccine done		2014-8-7	
Inf TB CXR	TB CXR done		2014-8-7	
Inf TB Mantoux done	TB Mantoux done		2014-8-7	
Inf TB Risk factors assessed	TB risk factors assessed		2014-8-7	
Inf Zoster vaccine discussed	Zoster vaccine discussed		2014-8-7	
OP BMD done within 5 years	BMD done within 5 years		2014-8-7	
OP Family history	Family history of OP		2014-8-7	
OP More than 3 EtOH drinks per day	More than 3 EtOH drinks per day		2014-8-7	
OP Previous fracture	Previous fracture		2014-8-7	



Patient Medication Safety Review

Aug. 7th, 2014 12:06

Name Test Test	Gender Male	DOB 1 January, 1960

DMARDs:	Biologics:	NSAIDs:	Steroids:
Methotrexate Hydroxychloroquine (Plaquenil)	Etanercept (Enbrel)	 Ibuprofen (Advil, Motrin) 	Prednisone

In an average month, how often do you think you fail to take your rheumatologic medication as prescribed?

DMARDs Risk Factors	Yes	No
Patient getting bloodwork as recommended		Х
Patient getting eye screening as recommended		х
Patient aware of antibiotic use while on methotrexate	Х	

CV Risk Factors	Yes	No
Diabetes		x
Hyperlipidemia	Х	
Hypertension	Х	
Smoking		X

GI Risk Factors	Yes	No	Comments
ASA Use		X	
History of ulcer		X	
Antidepressant use		х	
Anticoagulant use		X	
Kidney Disease	Х		
Liver Disease	Х		

DMARD and Biologic Risk Factors	Yes	No	Comment
Patient is aware of medication adjustments during infection or prior to surgery	×		
Patient aware of guidelines re: vaccines	×		
Influenza vaccine in past year	х		
Pneumococcus vaccine		Х	
Zoster vaccine		Х	

|--|