

Reducing Mortality Through Earlier Sepsis Intervention



Community Health Network



HEALTHCARE ORGANIZATION

Integrated Delivery System

PRODUCTS

- Health Catalyst® Data Operating System (DOS™) platform
- Sepsis Analytics Accelerator

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sepsis is the most common disease state among hospital admissions with up to 80 percent of emergency department (ED) patients presenting with sepsis upon admission. One-third of all hospital deaths are related to sepsis, accounting for more than \$24 billion in annual hospital expenses.

Central Indiana's Community Health Network (CHNw) had implemented evidence-based care; however, the sepsis mortality rate remained higher than desired. To address this situation, the non-profit health system established a sepsis council to coordinate a sepsis improvement plan and implemented an analytics platform to gain insight into sepsis care performance. Results include:

- 120 lives saved.
- 50 percent relative reduction in mortality for patients with ED present on admission (POA) severe sepsis.
- 14 percent relative reduction in mortality for patients with ED POA septic shock.
- \$5.5 million in savings, the result of reducing average variable cost of care for ED POA and inpatient cohort with sepsis, while also capturing patients for downstream care delivery.

SEPSIS: A COSTLY DISEASE STATE WITH HIGH MORTALITY

Sepsis ranks highest among admissions for all disease states, accounting for more than \$24 billion in annual hospital expenses. Up to 80 percent of ED patients present with it upon admission, and it is related to one-third of all hospital deaths.^{1,2}

A non-profit healthcare organization serving central Indiana, CHNw is consistently ranked among the nation's most integrated healthcare systems. Based in Indianapolis, CHNw serves more

“ We integrated sepsis best practices with the nurses’ workflow to ensure patients get the care they need in the emergency department.

Dawn Sullivan-Wright
Clinical Nurse Specialist
Emergency Services

“ To move the dot on improvement efforts, it is critical to help participants understand the process metric with the desired goal, along with their role making it happen. This notably improves participation.

Theresa Murray
Clinical Nurse Specialist
Critical Care

than 539,000 patients and employs over 15,000 caregivers. It delivers exceptional healthcare services, where and when patients need them—in hospitals, health pavilions, and doctor’s offices, as well as workplaces, schools, and homes. CHNw values patients first and is committed to providing patient-centered care and outstanding service, delivered with respect and compassion.

ADDRESSING SEPSIS REQUIRES STANDARDIZED PRACTICES

CHNw had implemented evidence-based sepsis care; however, the mortality rate remained higher than desired. A standard process was required for early identification of patients with sepsis. Once sepsis was identified, there was no consistent mechanism to notify providers that the patient had sepsis, delaying diagnostic testing and treatment. The organization observed unintended variation in ED sepsis care across its four campuses.

Further hampering efforts, CHNw lacked actionable data that could be used to provide insight into performance on the timeliness of key sepsis care interventions. The organization needed a comprehensive data-driven approach for early notification of possible sepsis, and to decrease unwarranted variation to drive down sepsis mortality and cost of care.

REDUCING SEPSIS MORTALITY THROUGH DATA-DRIVEN APPROACH

To improve sepsis care and outcomes, CHNw established a sepsis council—an interdisciplinary team including physicians involved in the care of patients with sepsis, registered nurses, program managers, informaticists, data analysts, financial analysts, clinical nurse specialists, and nursing leadership—and engaged the council in developing and implementing a sepsis improvement plan.

To help guide the sepsis council’s efforts, CHNw utilized the Health Catalyst® Data Operating System (DOS™) and a robust suite of analytics applications, including the Sepsis Analytics Accelerator to gain insight into sepsis care performance. Data from this platform informed CHNw that 75 percent of its patients arrived into the emergency department with sepsis. CHNw prioritized patients in the ED with sepsis POA, specifically patients with severe sepsis and septic shock, for improvement.

After reviewing the available literature and best practices, the sepsis council focused its efforts on engaging frontline staff in improving the speed of sepsis recognition and treatment, and the timeliness of antibiotic administration.

“When you are in the trenches working with your team, don’t forget to look up to see the patient's lives you touched and saved. Celebrate the hard work and be grateful for the survivors.”

Dawn Sullivan-Wright
Clinical Nurse Specialist
Emergency Services

To improve reliability and reduce unwarranted sepsis care variation, CHNw incorporated evidence-based order sets for sepsis care into the EMR. These order sets were optimized to align with the ED provider workflow, and aligned with the order sets used most often by ED providers. They are also designed to meet evidence-based, three-hour sepsis bundle components, including:

- Procuring a lactate level.
- Obtaining blood cultures prior to administration of antibiotics.
- Administering a broad-spectrum antibiotic.
- Dispensing intravenous fluid bolus if the patient’s systolic blood pressure is below 90.

CHNw provided its interdisciplinary team education to improve the recognition of sepsis signs and symptoms, including the need to “think sepsis” when patients present with vague symptoms such as lethargy, changed mental status, confusion, decreased urinary elimination, and general risks for infection.

To support the team in the prompt identification of sepsis, CHNw implemented a sepsis alert, using the systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS) criteria to prompt the care team to “think sepsis.” When this condition is suspected, the ED registered nurse broadcasts a “team activate” which brings the physician to the bedside. If the physician’s clinical assessment determines the patient meets criteria, then the physician activates the “code sepsis.” This code alerts the larger care team that there is a patient suspected with sepsis, helps get the physician to the bedside of that patient faster, and notifies the pharmacy that there may be a need for additional medications. CHNw also now stocks the most commonly used antibiotics in the ED, ensuring they are readily available to be administered in a timely manner.

CHNw leverages the analytics accelerator to monitor performance for process measures, including the timely administration of antibiotics, and evaluates the impact on patient outcomes and financial performance. Using the analytics accelerator, CHNw can easily and effectively monitor the number of visits for patients with sepsis, mortality rates, length of stay (LOS), average variable cost, adherence to process measures, including the timely administration of antibiotics, and patient-level details (see Figure 1).

FIGURE 1: SEPSIS ANALYTICS ACCELERATOR SAMPLE VISUALIZATION

- 1 Select detailed report by outcome, provider comparison, or patient specific.
- 2 Filter by discharge date, sepsis severity, location, and process measure.
- 3 Displays performance in both graph and numeric format.

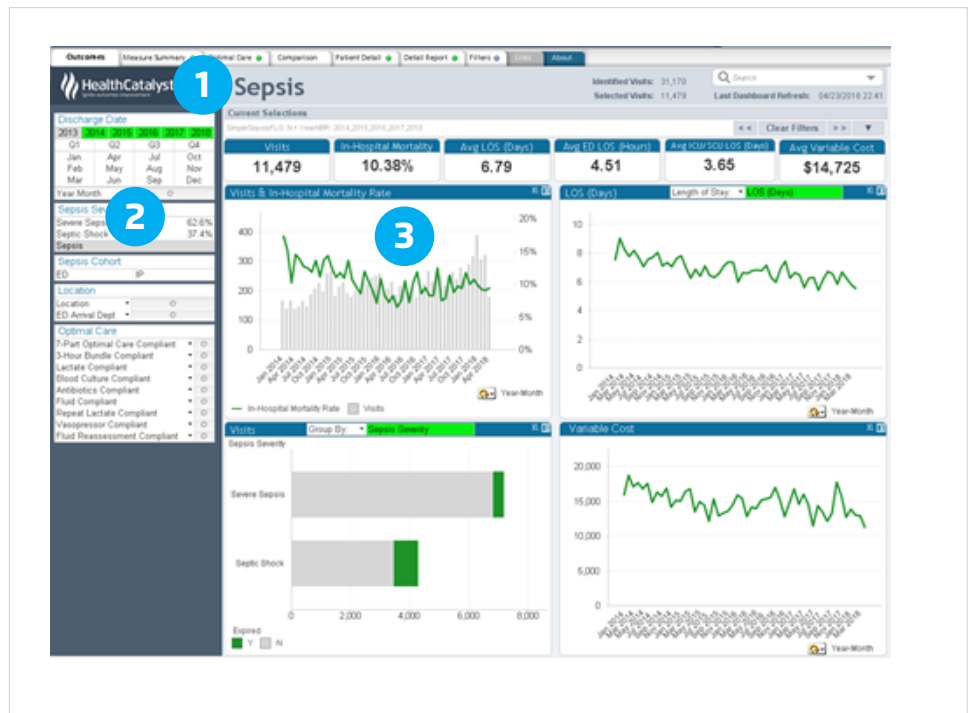


Figure 1: Sepsis Analytics Accelerator sample visualization

The sepsis council, program managers, and leaders use data from the analytics accelerator to monitor performance, providing feedback to physicians and nursing staff about their performance, clearly linking the impact of their interventions to patient outcomes.

In addition to using the analytics application to facilitate data-driven improvement, CHNw has developed a model for comprehensive financial analysis. The organization can evaluate detailed cost data and is able to better understand why costs are higher in one population. For patients with sepsis, CHNw evaluates the ED workflow, respiratory care costs, cost difference by discharge location, average LOS, case mix index, and the impact of seasonality on costs and outcomes.

CHNw can use the comprehensive financial data to calculate cost savings associated with its sepsis improvement work.

“It’s great that we can say how many patient’s lives have been saved and are able to give that feedback to staff and show how they’ve made a difference in people’s lives.

Abby Tepner, RN
Emergency Department
Nurse Manager

RESULTS

CHNw’s data-driven sepsis improvement efforts have improved the consistency of care provided to its patients, and positively impacted clinical and financial outcomes, including:

- 48 percent relative reduction in mortality for patients with ED POA sepsis – 66 lives saved.
 - 40 percent relative improvement in the timeliness of door to antibiotic administration for ED POA sepsis.
 - More than doubled three-hour bundle compliance for ED POA sepsis.
- 50 percent relative reduction in mortality for patients with ED POA severe sepsis – 34 lives saved.
 - 51 percent relative improvement in the timeliness of door to antibiotic administration for ED POA severe sepsis.
 - 65 percent relative improvement in three-hour bundle compliance for ED POA severe sepsis.
- 14 percent relative reduction in mortality for patients with ED POA septic shock – 20 lives saved.
 - 38 percent relative improvement in the timeliness of door to antibiotic administration for ED POA septic shock.
 - More than doubled three-hour bundle compliance for ED POA septic shock.
- \$5.5 million in savings, the result of reducing average variable cost of care for ED POA and inpatient cohort with sepsis, while also capturing patients for downstream care delivery.

As a result of its work to determine the financial benefit of its sepsis improvement efforts, CHNw has developed a model for financial analysis that can be spread throughout the organization.

WHAT’S NEXT

CHNw remains committed to further reducing sepsis mortality rates. The health system plans to expand its sepsis improvement, focusing on timely recognition and treatment of inpatients with potential sepsis. ⚡

REFERENCES

1. Center for Disease Control and Prevention. (2018). Making healthcare better. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/pdf/2016-08-vitalsigns.pdf>
2. Joo, Y. M., Chae, M. K., Hwang, S. Y., Jin, S., Lee, T. R., Cha, W. C., Jo, I. J., ... Shin, T.G. (2014). Impact of timely antibiotic administration on outcomes in patients with severe sepsis and septic shock in the emergency department. *Critical Care Medicine*, 42(1), 35-40. Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5052817/>

ABOUT HEALTH CATALYST

Health Catalyst is a leading provider of data and analytics technology and services to healthcare organizations, committed to being the catalyst for massive, measurable, data-informed healthcare improvement. Our customers leverage our cloud-based data platform—powered by data from more than 100 million patient records, and encompassing trillions of facts—as well as our analytics software and professional services expertise to make data-informed decisions and realize measurable clinical, financial, and operational improvements. We envision a future in which all healthcare decisions are data informed. Learn more at www.healthcatalyst.com.

Visit www.healthcatalyst.com, and follow us on [Twitter](#), [LinkedIn](#), and [Facebook](#).