

## Introduction

- Common symptoms related with ED visits among patients with malignancies include pain, gastrointestinal symptoms, fever, and dyspnea (Siefert et al., 2015)
- Pain and shortness of breath are the leading symptoms for ED visits and hospital readmissions among palliative care patients with advanced cancer (Brant et al., 2019)

## Background and Significance

- Palliative care is defined as a specialized branch of medicine that enhances the quality of life in people living with serious illnesses
  - 7,618 board-certified palliative care physicians, 18,000 palliative care-certified nurses (Crook et al., 2019)
- Advanced cancer is defined as cancer that has spread from its primary location to adjacent tissue, lymph nodes, or distant parts of the body (NIH, 2017)
- 7.8 billion individuals living with cancer around the world (Canadian Institute for Health Information, 2018)
- 15.5 million people living with cancer in the US, and this is anticipated to increase to 26.1 million by 2040 (Rivera et al., 2017)
- 44% of these patients visit the ED yearly due to poorly managed disease symptoms, such as pain (Panattoni et al., 2017)
  - 53% of ED visits could have been avoided
  - 20.3% result in a hospital admission
- \$1.7 million spent on pain related hospitalization among cancer patients per year
  - \$884,000 spent on pain related ED visits among cancer patients per year

## Needs Assessment

- In New Jersey there are a total of 25,500 men and 26,000 women diagnosed with a type of invasive cancer (NJDOH, 2018)
  - 5,557 individuals diagnosed in Bergen County
  - 36,025 oncology patients were admitted to the hospital or visited the ED in 2018
  - 10,224 ED visits and hospital admissions were among palliative care patients
  - 2,238 visits were contributed to cancer related pain
- The average cost of an ED visit is estimated to be \$1,533 (AHRQ, 2020)
  - An outpatient palliative care visit is estimated to be \$83.19 in 2020 (CMS, 2020)

## Outpatient Pain and Palliative Care Clinic

- No formal data of the rates of ED visits or hospital readmissions for pain management among palliative care patients with advanced cancer
  - Estimated 10 to 25 per month
  - No follow-up communication practice to patients that visited the ED or were readmitted to the hospital for pain management
  - \$38,325 has been spent per month on treating palliative care patients visiting the ED for pain control versus about \$2,079 if treated in the outpatient setting

## Contact Information

•kk921@sn.rutgers.edu

## Purpose Statement

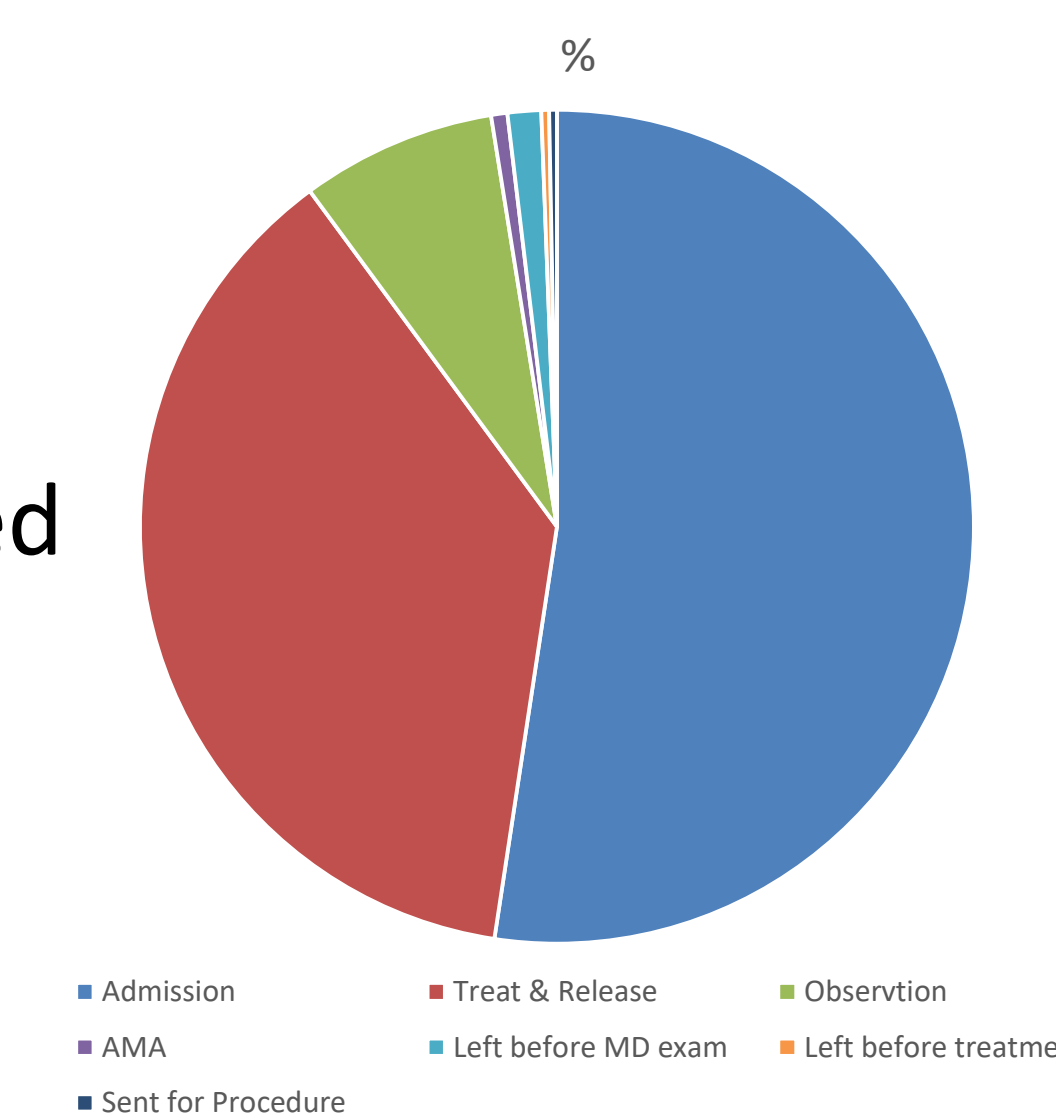
- To identify reasons pain and palliative care patients with advanced cancer were returning to the ED for pain management rather than the outpatient setting; identify interventions in the literature that address return visits to the ED; and make recommendations to the palliative care team as to which intervention should be tested to address this problem.

## Methods

- Design-** Quality Improvement project using a retrospective review of charts
- Setting-** Outpatient pain and palliative care clinic housed in a large non-profit, teaching, and research hospital located in Northern NJ
- Project Population**
  - Inclusion Criteria**
    - Ages 25-90
    - Documented advanced solid tumor oncology diagnosis
    - Monitored in the outpatient palliative care clinic between July 1, 2019 until December 31, 2019
    - Patients monitored for pain management
    - All races & genders
- Interventions**
  - Collect data on baseline patient engagement practices
  - Identify the number of palliative care patients with advanced cancer that visited the ED between July 1, 2019 until December 31, 2019
  - Identify reasons palliative care patients visited the ED or were admitted to the hospital for pain management
  - Quantify If communication or interventions were attempted prior to ED visit or hospital readmission
  - Quantify post discharge communication
  - Examine the literature to identify interventions that were beneficial in reducing ED visits and hospital readmission in various populations
  - Establish recommendations for pain and palliative team

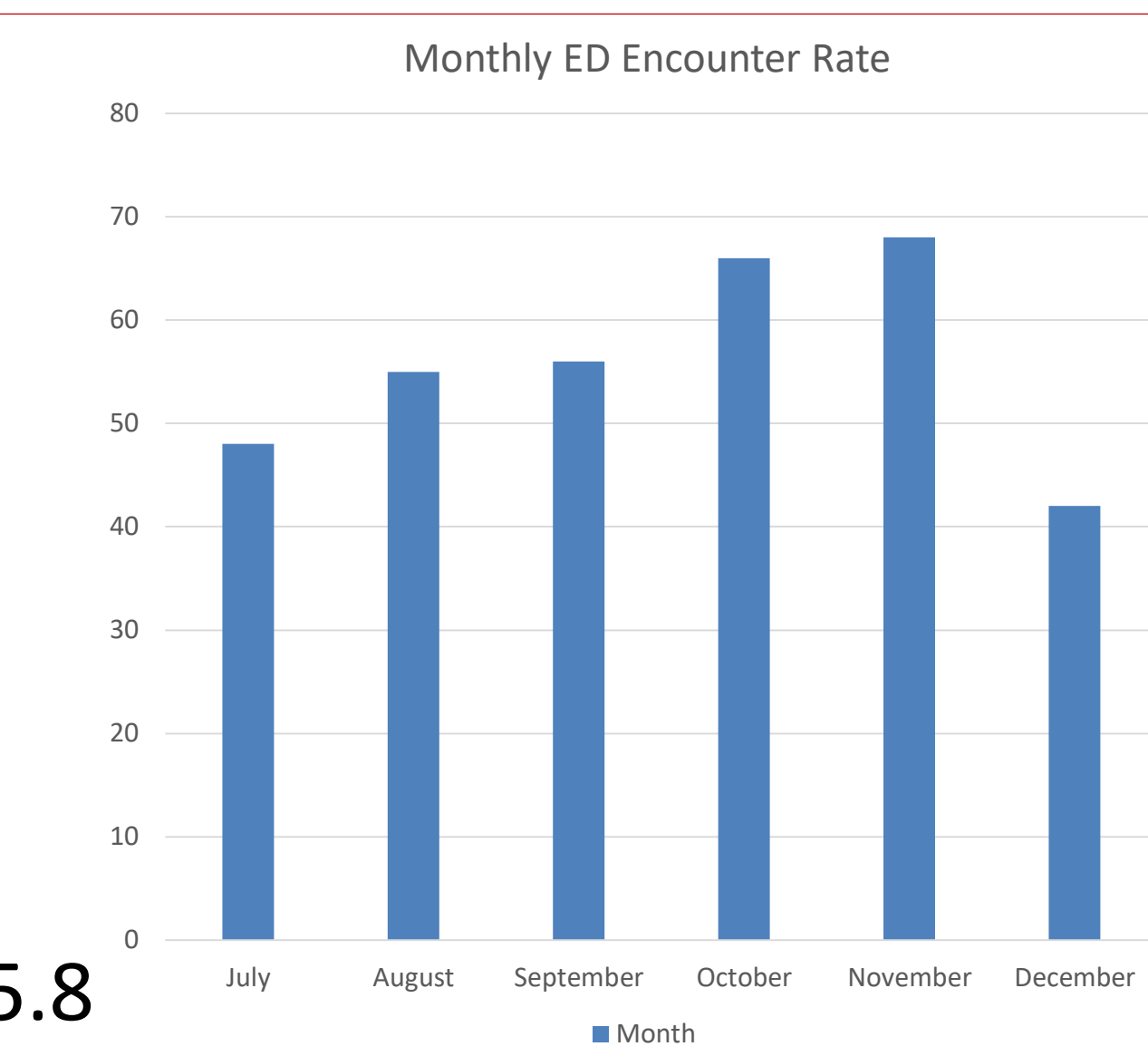
## Results

- 147 patients with a total of 317 ED encounters
  - 52.4% - admissions
  - 37.5% - treated and released
  - 7.57% - observation services
  - 0.63% - AMA
  - 1.3% - left before being examined by a physician
  - 0.3% - left before being treated
  - 0.3% - sent for a procedure



## Results

- Monthly ED encounter rate
  - 48, July
  - 55, August
  - 56, September
  - 66, October
  - 68, November
  - 42, December
  - Mean ED encounter per month- 55.8
- 46% of patient had communication prior to ED visit
- 30% post discharge communication
- No data on reasons patients went to the ED rather than the outpatient clinic
- Thorough outpatient engagement practices
- Recommendations
  - Follow-up phone calls, 48-72 hours post-discharge (Beise et al., 2014; Harrison et al., 2014; Jenq et al., 2016; Kotzsch et al., 2014; Miller & Schaper, 2015; Montero et al., 2016; Salmany et al., 2017)
  - Utilization of patient navigators (Balaban et al., 2015; Ingles, 2020; Horyna et al., 2020; Seaberg, 2017)
  - Symptom clinic (Antonuzzo et al., 2017; Graze et al., 2015; Kuo et al., 2017; Mason et al., 2013; Xiao et al., 2020)



## Discussion

- Monthly ED visits among pain and palliative care patients with advanced cancer for pain management was greater than the estimated amount by the pain and palliative care clinic
- More than half of the patients visiting the ED did not have any communication or intervention prior to ED visit or hospital admission
- 70% of patients visiting the ED did not receive any post-discharge communication
- PD was unable to conclude reasons patients visited the ED rather than pain management rather than the outpatient pain and palliative care clinic due to lack of documentation in patients' charts
- PD was unable to correlate ED visits and hospital readmissions with age, gender, or race

## References

- Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. (2020). *Emergency Room Services-Mean and Median Expenses per Person With Expense and Source of Payment: United States, 2014*. [https://www.ahrq.gov/mepsweb/data\\_stats/tables\\_compedia\\_hh\\_interactive.jsp?service=mepssocket08\\_program=mepsppgm.tc.sas&file=hcf2014&table=hcf2014%5fexpln%5f&var1=age&var2=sex&var3=race%5f&var4=insurcov&var5=povcat1&var6=region&var7=health&var14=](https://www.ahrq.gov/mepsweb/data_stats/tables_compedia_hh_interactive.jsp?service=mepssocket08_program=mepsppgm.tc.sas&file=hcf2014&table=hcf2014%5fexpln%5f&var1=age&var2=sex&var3=race%5f&var4=insurcov&var5=povcat1&var6=region&var7=health&var14=)
- Antonuzzo, A., Antonuzzo, A., Vesile, E., Vesile, E., Strano, A., Strano, A., Lucchesi, M., Lucchesi, M., Galli, L., Galli, L., Brunetti, L., Brunetti, L., Musetti, G., Musetti, G., Farnesi, A., Farnesi, A., Bisco, E., Bisco, E., Virgili, N., Ricci, S. (2017). Impact of a supportive care service for cancer outpatients: management and reduction of hospitalizations. Preliminary results of an integrated model of care. *Supportive Care in Cancer*, 25(1), 209-212. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00520-016-3403-z>
- Balaban, R., Galbraith, A., Burns, M., Vialle-Valentin, C., Laroche, M., & Ross-Degnan, D. (2015). A Patient Navigator Intervention to Reduce Hospital Readmissions among High-Risk Safety-Net Patients: A Randomized Controlled Trial. *Journal of General Internal Medicine*, 30(7), 907-915. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11606-015-3185-x>
- Biese, K., Lamantia, M., Shofar, F., Mccall, B., Roberts, E., Shearns, S., Principe, S., Kler, J. S., Cairns, C. B., & Busby-Whitehead, J. (2014). A Randomized Trial Exploring the Effect of a Telephone Call Follow-up on Care Plan Compliance Among Older Adults Discharged Home From the Emergency Department. *Academic Emergency Medicine*, 21(2), 188-195. <https://doi.org/10.1111/acem.12308>
- Brant, J. M., Cope, D. G., & Sarris, M. G. (Eds.). (2018). *Core Curriculum for Oncology Nursing* (6th ed.). Philadelphia, PA: Saunders.
- Canadian Institute for Health Information. (2018). *Access to Palliative Care in Canada*. Ottawa, CA. <https://www.cihi.ca/sites/default/files/document/access-palliative-care-2018-en-web.pdf>
- Crook, H., Olson, A., Alexander, M., Rolland, R., Jipings, M., Boucher, N., Taylor, D. H., & Saunders, R. (2019, December 9). Margolis Center for Health Policy. <https://healthpolicy.duke.edu/publications/improving-serious-illness-care-medicare-advantage-new-regulatory-flexibility>
- Harrison, J., Auerbach, A., Quinn, K., Kynoch, E., & Mourad, M. (2014). Assessing the Impact of Nurse Post-Discharge Telephone Calls on 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rates. *Journal of General Internal Medicine*, 29(11), 1519-1525. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11606-014-2954-2>
- Ingles, A. (2020). Heart Failure Nurse Navigator Interventions Based on LACE Scores Reduces Inpatient Heart Failure Readmission Rates. *Heart & Lung*, 49(2), 219-219. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.hrtlung.2020.02.029>
- Jenq, G., Doyle, M., Belton, B., Herrin, J., & Horwitz, L. (2016). Quasi-Experimental Evaluation of the Effectiveness of a Large-Scale Readmission Reduction Program. *JAMA Internal Medicine*, 176(5), 681-690. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamainternmed.2016.0833>
- Kotzsch, F., Stiel, S., Heckel, M., Ostgathe, C., & Klein, C. (2014). Care trajectories and survival after discharge from specialized inpatient palliative care—results from an observational follow-up study. *Supportive Care in Cancer*, 23(1), 607-614. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00520-014-2389-y>
- Kuo J.C., De Silva M., Diwakara C., & Yip D. (2017). A Rapid Access Clinic to Improve Delivery of Ambulatory Care to Cancer Patients. *Asia-Pacific Journal of Clinical Oncology*, 13(3), 179-184. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ajco.12641>
- Mason, H., DeRubis, M., Foster, J., Taylor, J., & Worden, F. (2013). Outcomes evaluation of a weekly nurse practitioner-managed symptom management clinic for patients with head and neck cancer treated with chemoradiotherapy. *Oncology Nursing Forum*, 40(6), 581-586. <https://doi.org/10.1188/ONF.40.6.581-586>
- Miller, A., & Schaper, M. (2015). Implementation of a Follow-up Telephone Call Process for Patients at High Risk for Readmission. *Journal of Nursing Care Quality*, 30(1), 63-70. <https://doi.org/10.1197/JNCQ.0000000000000006>
- Montero, A. J., Stevenson, J., Guthrie, A. E., Beck, C., Goodman, L. M., Sroczynski, S., Azouza, G., Parala, A., Logman, R., Botwell, B. J., Kalaynia, M. E., & Khouran, A. A. (2016). Reducing Unplanned Medical Oncology Readmissions by Improving Outpatient Care Transitions: A Process Improvement Project at the Cleveland Clinic. *Journal of Oncology Practice*, 12(5). <https://doi.org/10.1200/JOP.2015.007880>
- New Jersey Department of Health. (2018, March 23). *New Jersey State Health Assessment Data: Query Results for New Jersey Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data: 2016 - Count*. <https://www.doh.state.nj.us/doh-shad/query/resulr/us/US10AllInpaHCountHosp.html>
- Panattoni, L., Fedorenko, C. R., Krzanjeck, K. L., Greenlee, S., Walker, J., Greenwood Hickman, M., Barger, S., Reike, J. W., Conklin, T., Chance, S., Eaton, K. D., Guerrero, R., Gunkel, M., Martins, R. G., Moorhouse, M., Smith, B., Lyman, G. H., & Ramsey, S. (2017). Costs of potentially preventable emergency department use during cancer treatment: A regional study. *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, 35(8), suppl. 2-2. [https://doi.org/10.1200/JCO.2017.35.8\\_suppl\\_2](https://doi.org/10.1200/JCO.2017.35.8_suppl_2)
- Rivera, D. R., Galluccio, L., Brown, J., Liu, B., Vylkova, D. N., & Shelburne, N. (2017). Trends in Adult Cancer-Related Emergency Department Utilization. *JAMA Oncology*, 3(10). <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamaoncol.2017.2450>
- Salmany, S., Ratrouf, L., Amir, A., Agha, R., Nassar, N., Mahmoud, N., Rimawi, D., & Nazer, L. (2018). The impact of pharmacist telephone calls after discharge on satisfaction of oncology patients: A randomized controlled study. *Journal of Oncology Pharmacy Practice*, 24(5), 359-364. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1078152217720916>
- Seaberg, D., Eisenstadt, S., Dumas, M., Mendiratta, S., Whittle, J., Hyatt, C., Keys, J., & Kitzel, M. (2017). Patient Navigation for Patients Frequently Visiting the Emergency Department: A Randomized, Controlled Trial. *Academic Emergency Medicine*, 24(11), 1327-1333. <https://doi.org/10.1111/acem.12380>
- Siefert, M., Bonquist, T., Berry, D., Hong, F., & Siefert, M. (2015). Symptom-related emergency department visits and hospital admissions during ambulatory cancer treatment. *The Journal of Community and Supportive Oncology*, 13(5), 188-194. <https://doi.org/10.12788/jco.0135>
- World Health Organization. (2016, January 29). *WHO Definition of Palliative Care*. <https://www.who.int/cancer/palliative/definition/>
- Xiao, H., Fahy, R., Salvaggio, R., O'Sullivan, M., Sokoll, D., Murray, C., Majeed, J., Mao, J., & Groeger, J. (2020). Implementation of Symptom Care Clinic (SCC) for acute symptoms management at outpatient oncology ambulatory centers. *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, 38(15), suppl. 2030-2030. [https://doi.org/10.1200/JCO.2020.38.15\\_suppl\\_2030](https://doi.org/10.1200/JCO.2020.38.15_suppl_2030)