

# Breathe Easy: Reducing Pulmonary Readmissions

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## Background

Across the U.S. it is estimated that one out of every five Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) patients discharged from the hospital will be readmitted within 30 days.<sup>1</sup>

- An increased readmission rate carries negative quality, safety, and financial implications.
- Readmitted patients are at higher risk for morbidity and mortality.
- COPD patients are particularly vulnerable to readmission due to the chronic, recurring nature of the disease.

## Problem

Throughout the first half of 2017, the COPD 30-day readmission rate at this 145-bed regional medical center was consistently above target and peaked at 20.6% in May 2017.

Higher than expected COPD readmissions were negatively impacting the hospital's overall readmission rate and more importantly, placed patients at increased risk for adverse outcomes.

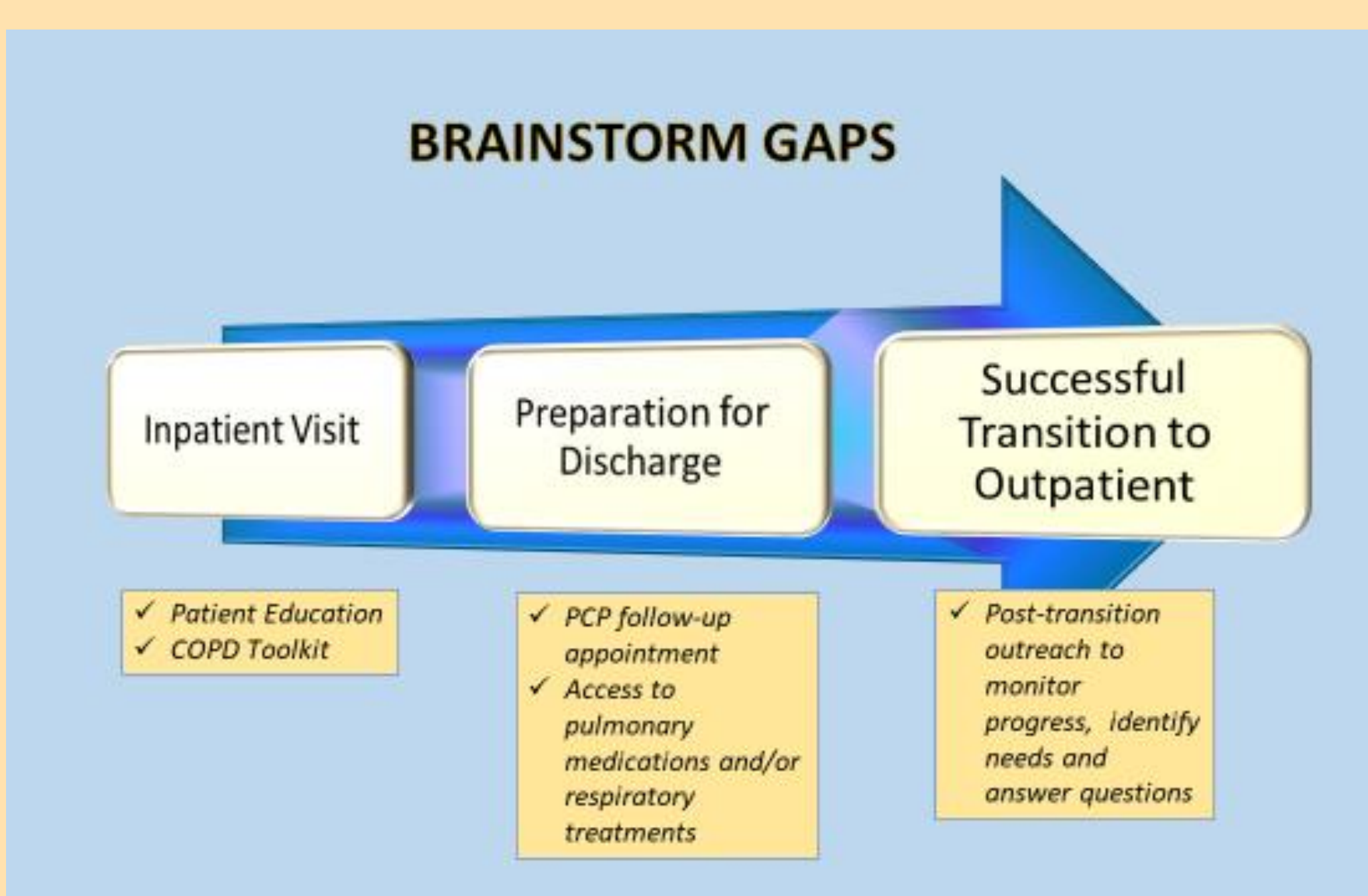
## Project Aim

The specific aim of this project was to utilize a Lean Six Sigma approach to identify, implement, and evaluate key strategies to improve care transitions and reduce readmissions for COPD patients.

**GOAL STATEMENT:** Decrease the 30-day COPD readmission rate to less than the threshold of 17.5% by the fourth quarter 2017 and sustain the reduction in 2018.

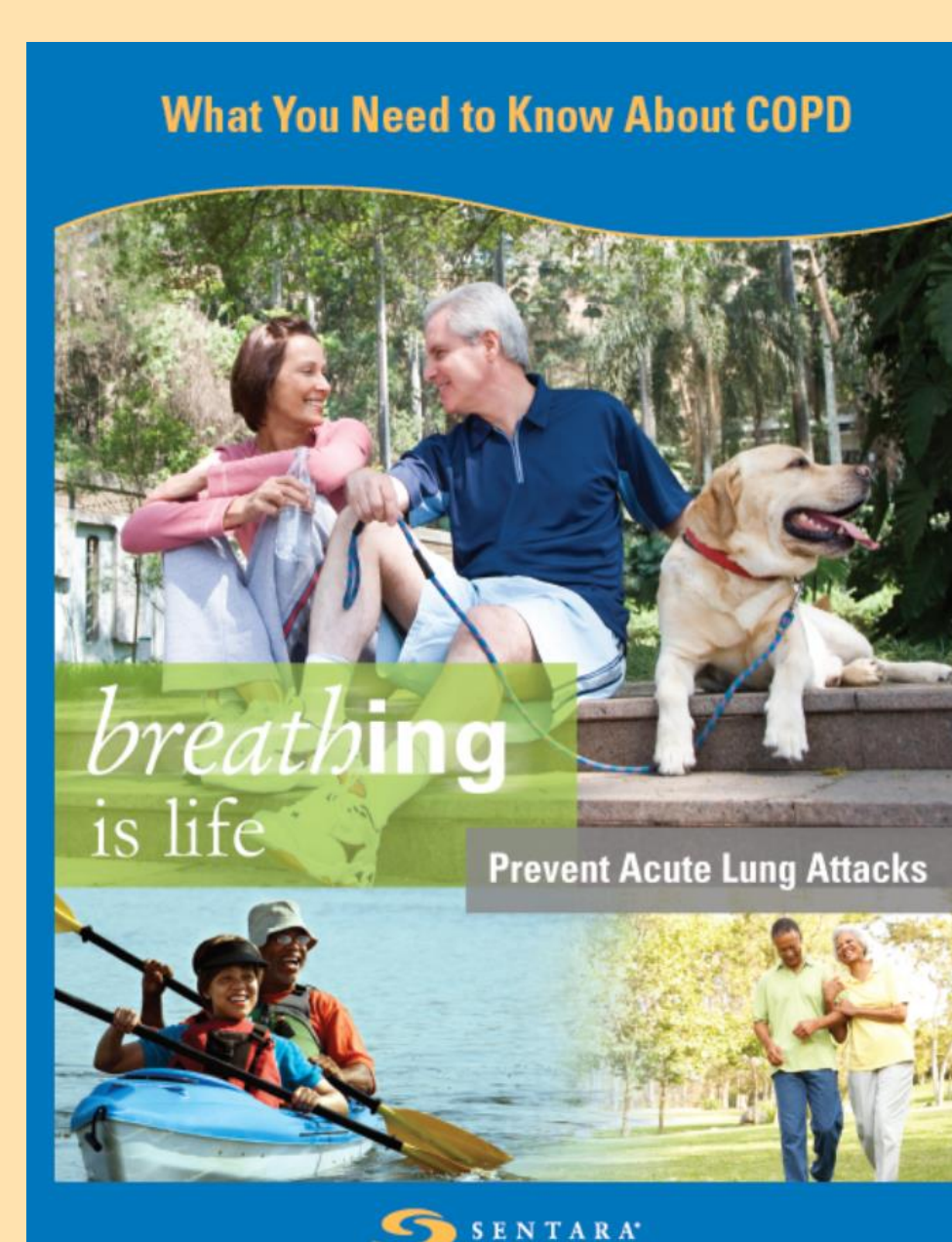
## Design/Strategy

- Conduct a common-cause analysis to identify factors contributing to the increased 30-day COPD readmission rate.
- Form an interprofessional performance improvement team to address the increased 30-day COPD readmission rate.



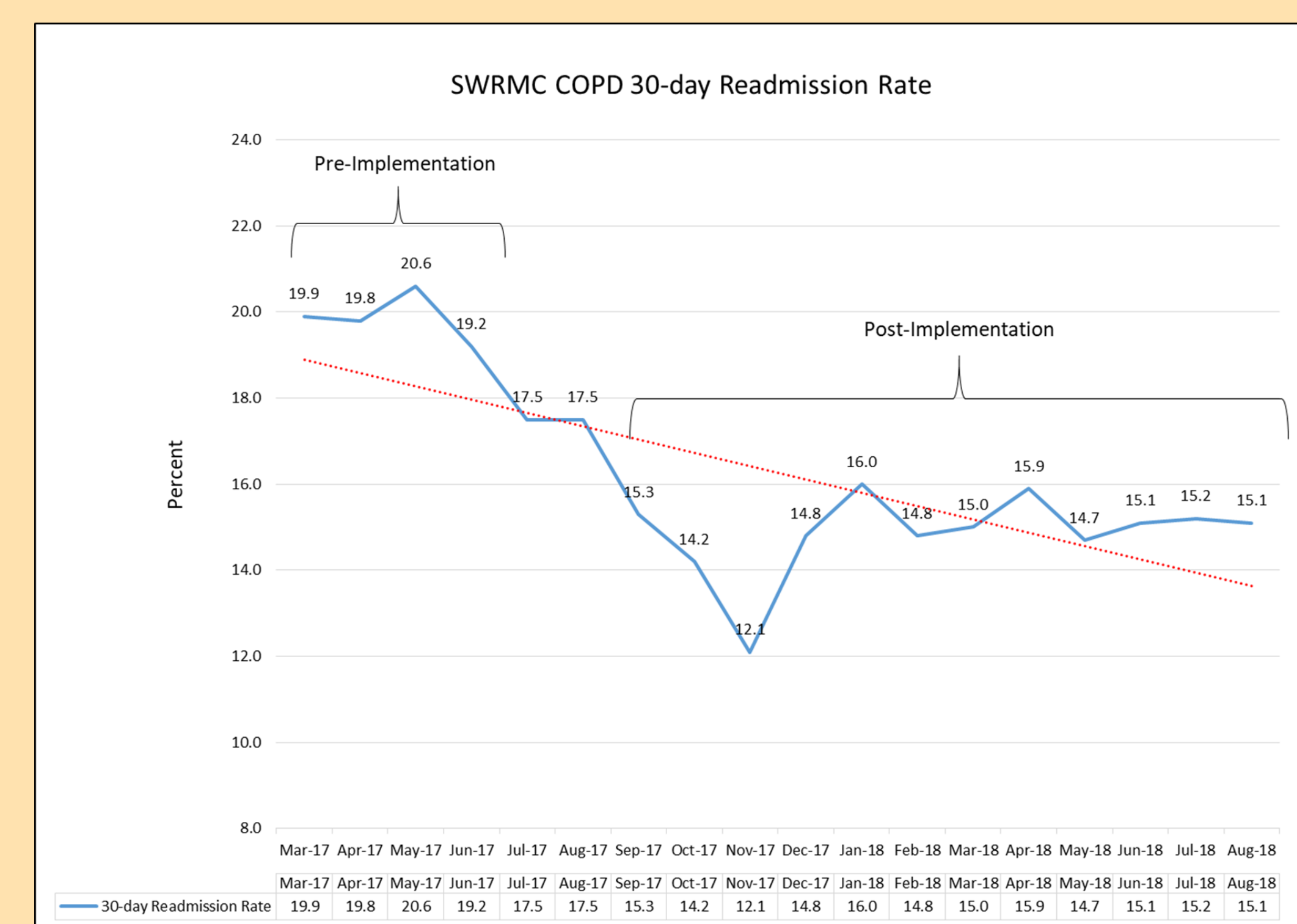
## Changes Made

- **Pre-schedule Primary Care Physician (PCP) Follow-Up Appointments**
  - Schedule appointments prior to discharge in collaboration with patient
  - Leverage technology to optimize intervention
  - Readmission Risk/Hospital Score
  - Electronic Scheduling
- **Implement a Medication Assistance Program to support access to pulmonary medications**
  - Breathe Easy Program: Partner with a non-profit organization to assist patients who cannot afford their co-payment
  - Repackage and relabel Metered Dose Inhalers (MDI) for outpatient use prior to discharge
- **Optimize COPD Patient Education**
  - Reintroduce the revised “What You Need to Know About COPD” Patient Education Toolkit
  - Emphasize interdisciplinary patient education
  - Support the Pulmonary Disease Educator role
- **Enhance the automated, post-transition outreach program by adding a COPD diagnosis-specific call script**
  - Employ symptom-based questions utilizing best practice scripts to engage patients
  - Timely outreach/multiple calls
  - Tiered escalation process with prompt return calls to answer questions and resolve issues



## Results

The monthly 30-day COPD Readmission Rate decreased from a baseline 20.6% in May 2017 to 14.8% following the initial four months of implementation and remained below the threshold until August 2018. Project-related data collection ended in September 2018 due to a change in the reporting metric from a rolling 6-month to a rolling 12-month readmission rate.



## Implications

Implications associated with successful implementation of key strategies aimed at improving care transitions and reducing 30-day readmissions among COPD patients include:

- Reduction in risk for morbidity and mortality associated with unplanned readmission.
- Lower readmission rate translates to a reduction in avoidable hospital days for patients with COPD.
- Opportunity to extend strategies to other high-risk vulnerable populations.

## Conclusion

Coupling Lean Six Sigma methodology with a targeted, interdisciplinary approach to improve care transitions led to a sustained reduction in COPD readmissions at this regional medical center.

### Reference

<sup>1</sup>Shah et al. (2016). COPD Readmissions: Addressing COPD in the era of value-based health care. *Chest*, 150(4), 916-926.

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