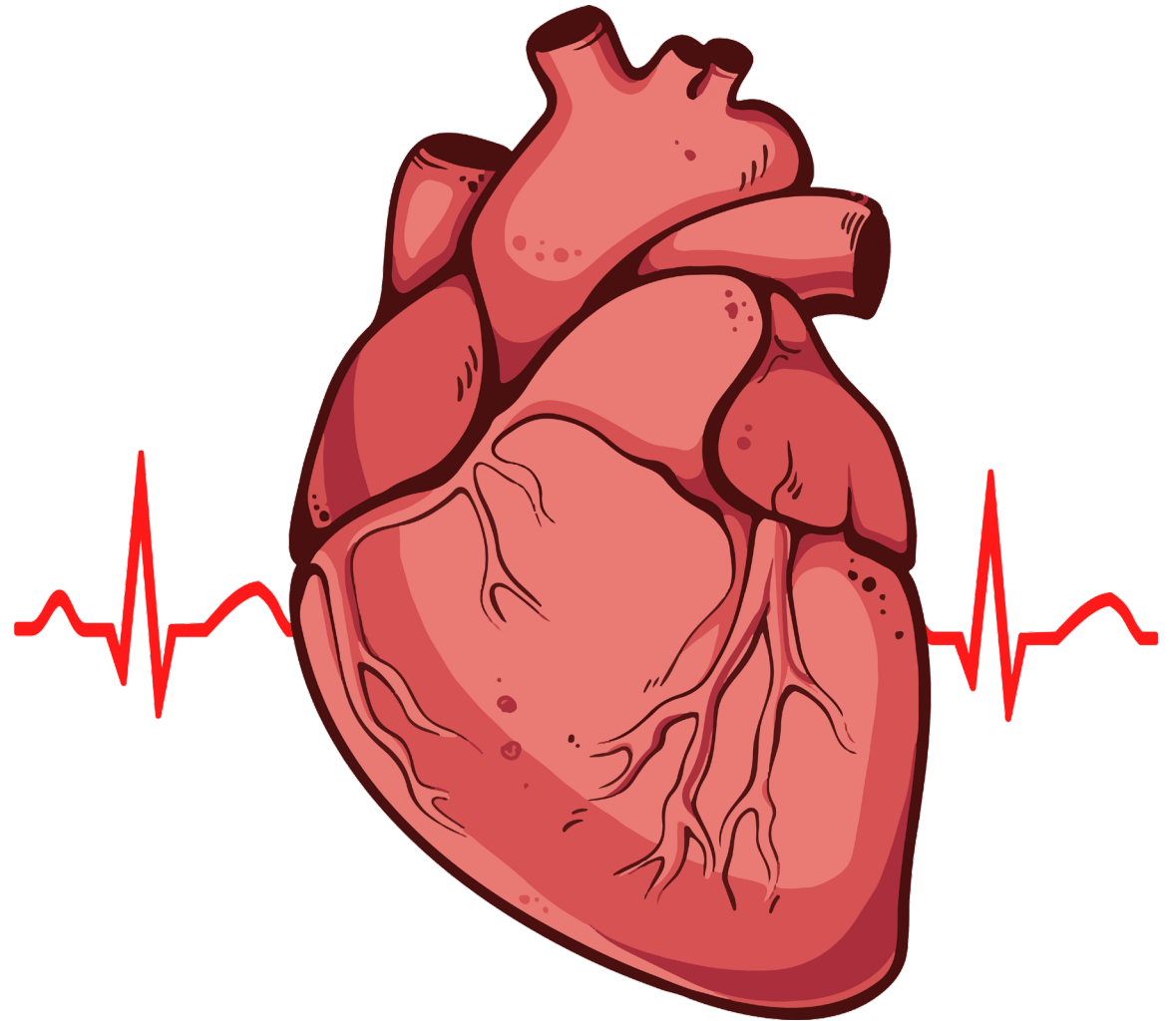


Heart Failure

Michigan Center for Clinical Systems
Improvement (Mi-CCSI)

Disease State Management Module



Objectives

At the conclusion of this presentation, the participant will be able to:

1. Address biopsychosocial issues associated with health failure diagnosis and ongoing care.
2. Suggest workflows to increase health literacy and engage patients with heart failure in the course of routine care.
3. Demonstrate examples of strategies patients can deploy for self-management of heart failure.
4. Proactively address common clinical scenarios using customized tools such as a Heart Failure Action Plan.
5. List resources patients can access to further support their journey with heart failure.



Heart Failure (HF) Overview

- Complex and long-term clinical syndrome that is one of the most common causes of hospitalization, hospital readmission, and death
- There were 6.2 million people age 20 or older with HF in the United States between 2013 and 2016
 - Increase from 5.7 million between 2009 and 2012
 - Projected to increase to more than 8 million people 18 or older by 2030
- Characterized by specific signs and symptoms related to fluid retention and reduced perfusion
- Patient self-management is a crucial component of long-term management of HF
- There is immense opportunity to support patients in developing the knowledge, skills, and engagement necessary for self-management



Patient Case - Judy

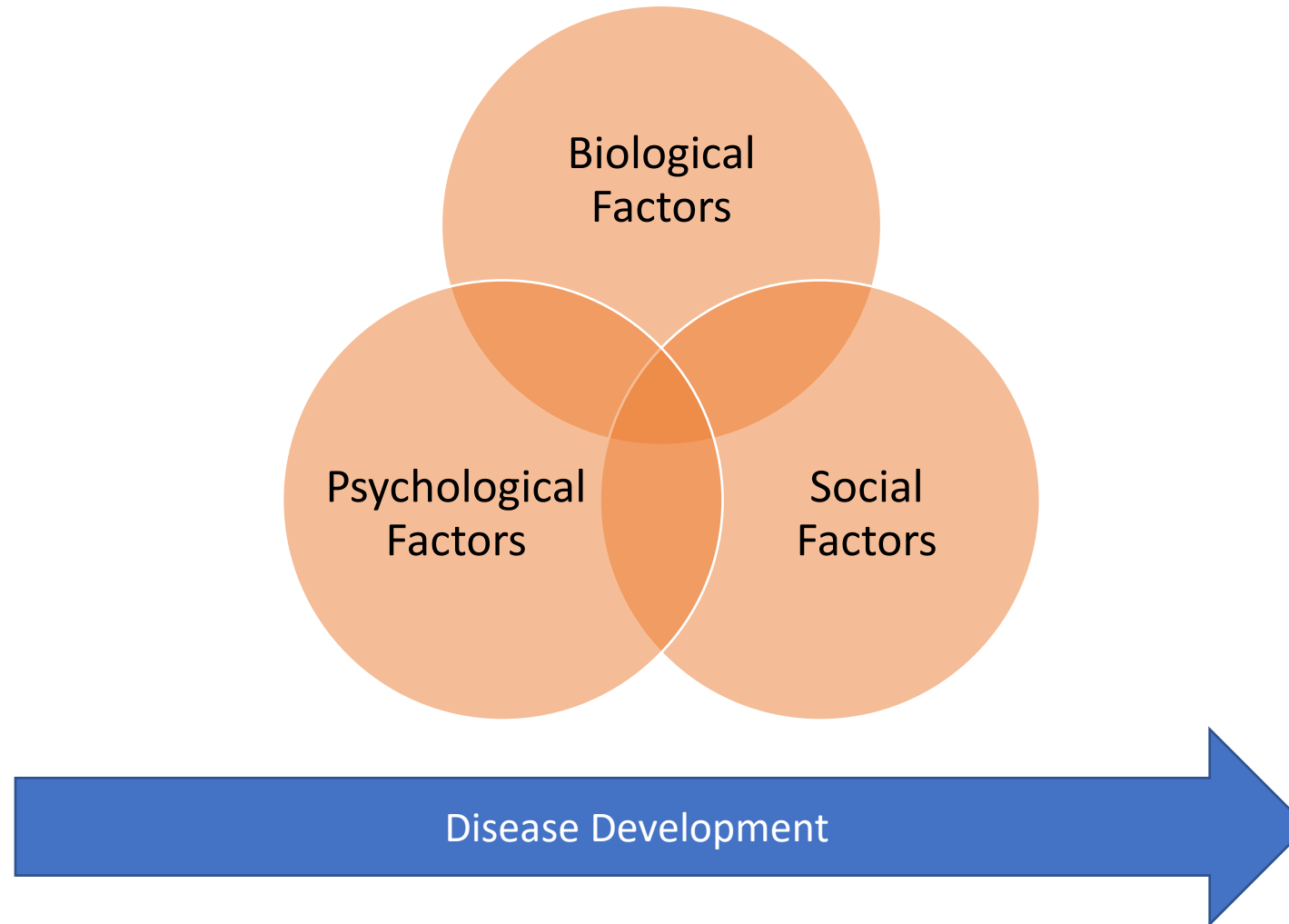
- 65-year old white women with a BMI of 42.
- Recently hospitalized for a HF exacerbation.
- History of diabetes, hypertension, and dyslipidemia and was diagnosed with HF by her primary care physician 6 months ago.
- Most recently, A1C = 11.4%, BP = 165/90, and LDL-C = 254
- Works 40 hours a week in the infant room of a local daycare center.
- Lives with her adult daughter, who also works at the daycare center.
- Primary care physician provided a HF action plan at diagnosis.



Biopsychosocial Issues



Biopsychosocial Model



Biologic Factors

Comorbidities

- May exacerbate HF symptoms, add complexity to therapeutic regimens, and result in recommendations coming from numerous (and possibly conflicting) sources
- Physical challenges imposed by comorbidities may impact self-management abilities

Medication side effects

- May result in adherence issues that impact efficacy
- Certain patient populations may be more susceptible



Psychological Factors

- Approximately one-quarter to one-half of patients with HF have cognitive impairment
- Depression and anxiety are highly prevalent in patients with HF
- Isolation
- End of life

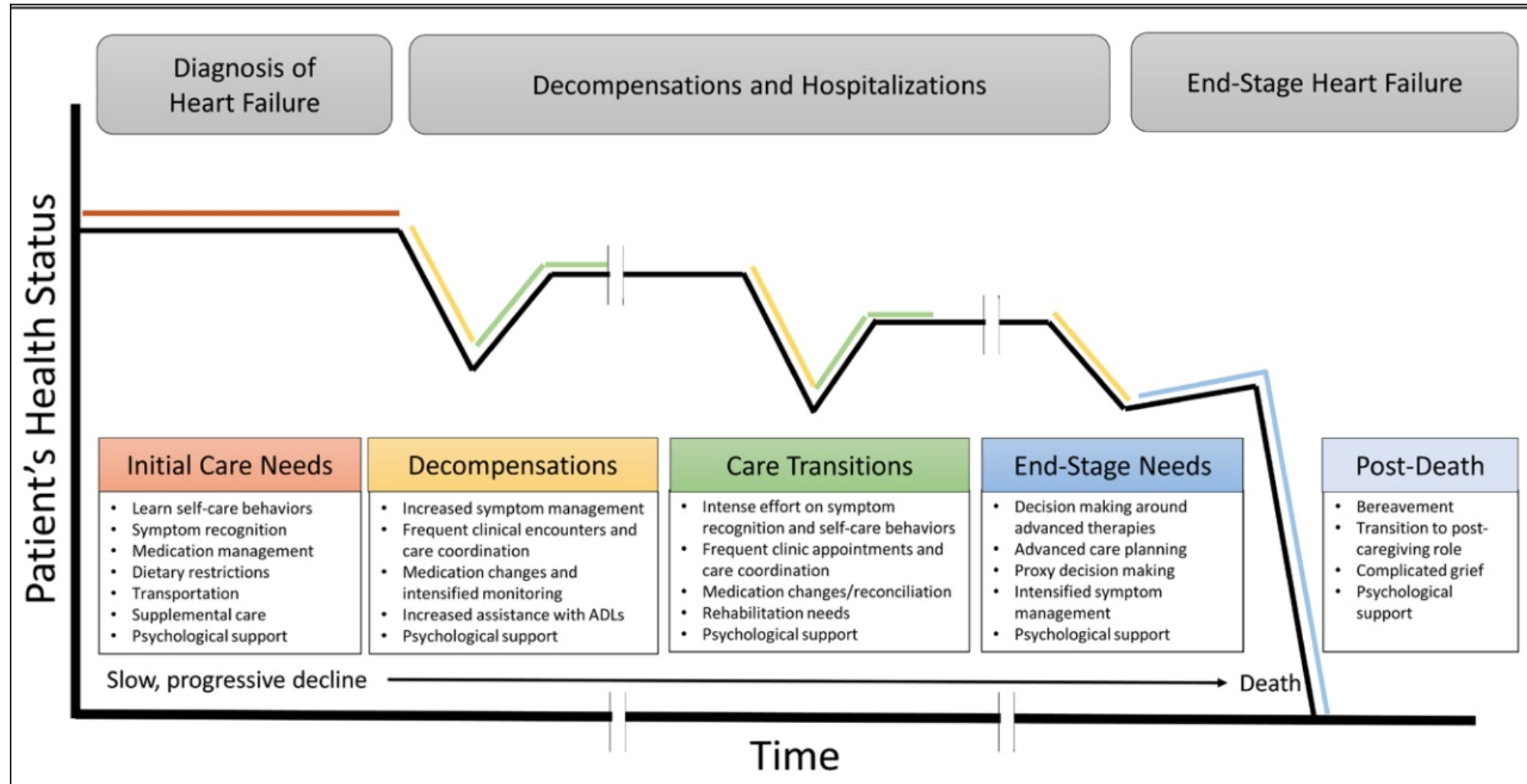


Social and Economic Factors

- Costs associated with medications, tools for self-management (e.g., scale), “healthy” food, and formal exercise programs or gym memberships
- Health literacy
- Insurance coverage and access to care
- Availability of and access to fresh fruits and vegetables
- Support systems



Care Needs Based on Phases of Illness



The Importance of Involving Caregivers

- The MOTIVATE-HF study found that the benefits of motivational interviewing may be potentiated when caregivers are involved, especially in regards to self-care management (e.g., responding to symptoms).
- Another study, recently published in the *Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing*, found that involving caregivers in discharge education can significantly reduce 30-day readmission rates for patients with HF and cognitive impairment.
- In a study designed to assess the effect of caregiver education in primary care on hospitalizations in patients with HF, it was found that caregivers play a particularly important role in early recognition of signs and symptoms of worsening heart failure.



Patient Case – Judy

- As we consider our initial meeting with Judy, what biopsychosocial factors should we keep top of mind?

Biologic Factors

- Does Judy's condition result in any physical limitations or challenges in terms of activities of daily living? Does this result in reliance on others for assistance? How does Judy feel about that?
- Are Judy's uncontrolled comorbidities contributing to her HF prognosis? Is she aware of this?

Psychological Factors

- Is it possible that some sort of cognitive impairment is contributing to Judy's challenges with medication adherence?
- Has Judy been screened for depression?

Social and Economic Factors

- Does Judy have challenges with affording her medications, a scale, health food, etc?
- We know that Judy lives with her adult daughter, who also works at the same daycare center. What opportunity's exist to engage Judy's daughter in her care plan?



Patient Case - Judy

- During your initial care management assessment with Judy you focus on understanding what she knows about her disease state and medical care plan and you learn the following:
 - Although she is always in close proximity to her daughter at home and work, her daughter can't always attend medical appointments with her
 - Can't remember where she put the information she received at her initial appointment
 - Having difficulty with the cost of her medications, so she stopped taking some of them
 - Has to take a break on the way from her car to the infant room in the daycare center – she sits in the waiting room for 10 minutes to catch her breath
 - Screens positive for depression (PHQ-9 score = 10)



Patient Case - Judy

We've covered a lot of different topics today Judy. Thanks for being so open and honest with me. I really think we can work together on some of your challenges. If you could pick one goal for yourself in all of this, what would it be.



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That's a good goal. Do you have any ideas about how you can reduce your risk?



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Sure.

Some think about how they take their medication, what kind of activities they do, their diet, joining a club. Spark any ideas?



Workflows for Engagement



Benefits of Self-Management

- Self-management is an essential component of chronic HF management
 - Improved self-management skills may reduce the odds of readmission at one year by 40%
 - The inability to self-manage diet and medications may account for as many as 20% of HF admissions



Challenges of HF Self-Management



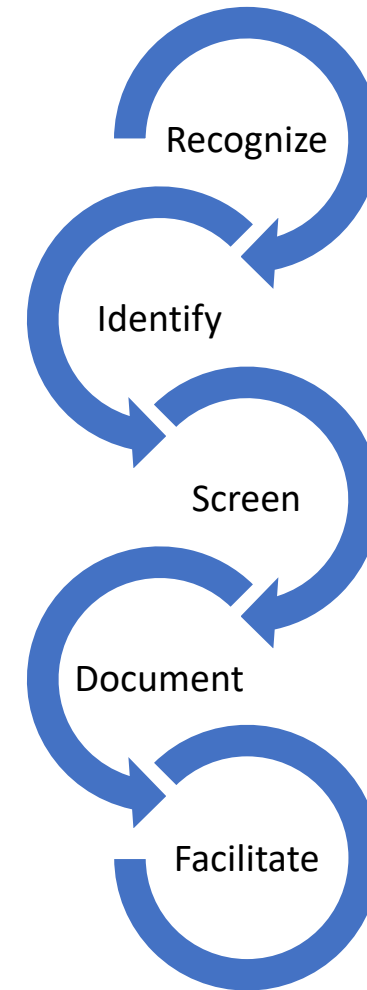
Adherence Rates - Literature Review

- On average, patients have an adequate supply of a given medication *on hand* 60-88% of the time
 - The longer patients are receiving medication therapy for treatment of HF, the lower their rate of adherence
- An observational study of 202 patients recently discharged after a HF exacerbation showed that 14% reported weighing themselves daily and 9% reported monitoring themselves for symptom changes
- 9-53% of patients report engaging in no physical activity at all



Health Literacy

- *"The degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain, process, and understand basic health information and services needed to make appropriate health decisions"* – Institute of Medicine
- Reading literacy and health literacy are not the same
- The Heart Failure Society of America (HFSA) proposes a five-step approach to address low health literacy



Patient Case - Judy

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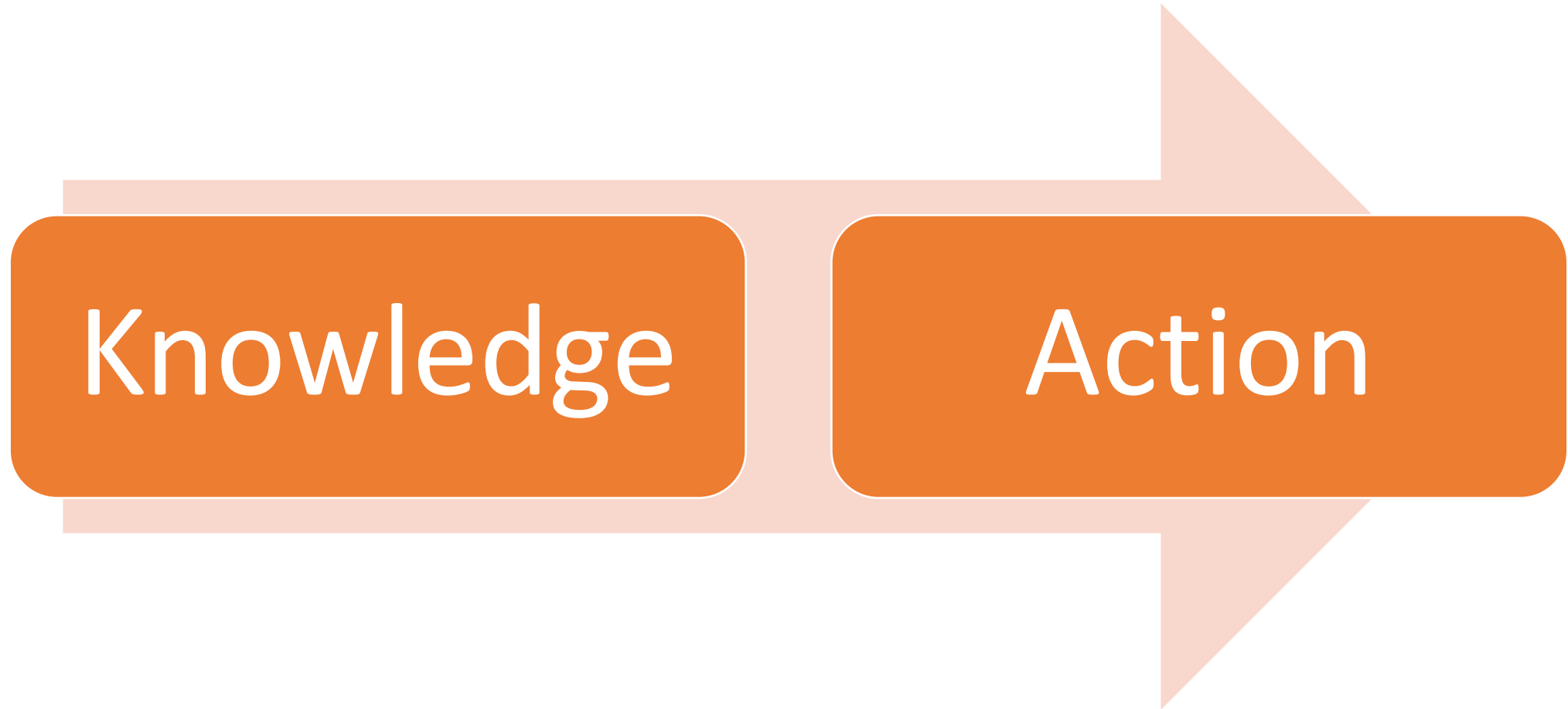
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Sense Making



Motivational Interviewing and Sense Making



LISTEN FOR SENSE MAKING
LINKED TO SPECIFIC
BEHAVIORS



CLARIFY SENSE MAKING
WITH OPEN-ENDED
QUESTIONS



REFLECT BACK YOUR
UNDERSTANDING AND
DEVELOP RAPPORT



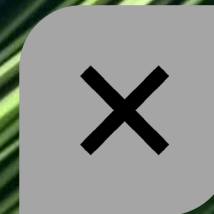
IDENTIFY MISSING OR
INCORRECT INFORMATION



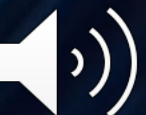
ADDRESS KNOWLEDGE
GAPS AFTER ASKING FOR
PERMISSION



INVITE THE PATIENT TO
RECONSIDER THEIR
PERSPECTIVE AND
CONCLUSION



SUMMARIZE AND DISCUSS
NEXT STEPS



Strategies and Customized Tools



Components of Effective Self-Management



KNOWLEDGE



SKILLS



BEHAVIOR CHANGE /
ENGAGEMENT



Helping Patients Engage in Self-Care

Knowledge

- Use the teach-back technique
- Ask specific questions to ensure understanding
- Limit the amount of information provided per session
- Repeat, reinforce, and review in subsequent sessions

Skills

- Provide experiential learning opportunities
- Explore role playing
- Host group visits for multiple patients and their caregivers

Behavior Change/Patient Engagement

- Use motivational interviewing techniques
- Inquire about beliefs surrounding HF causes and treatment effectiveness
- Ask about life goals and link self-care regimens to those goals
- Identify concrete action items
- Let the patient take the lead on brainstorming and planning and supplement as needed



Example

Knowledge

- Have the patient explain why limiting salt is an important component of self-care

Skills

- Ask the patient to identify the amount of salt in a food item, using a food label

Behavior Change / Engagement

- Link behavior change to reduced risk of hospital admission throughout your discussions



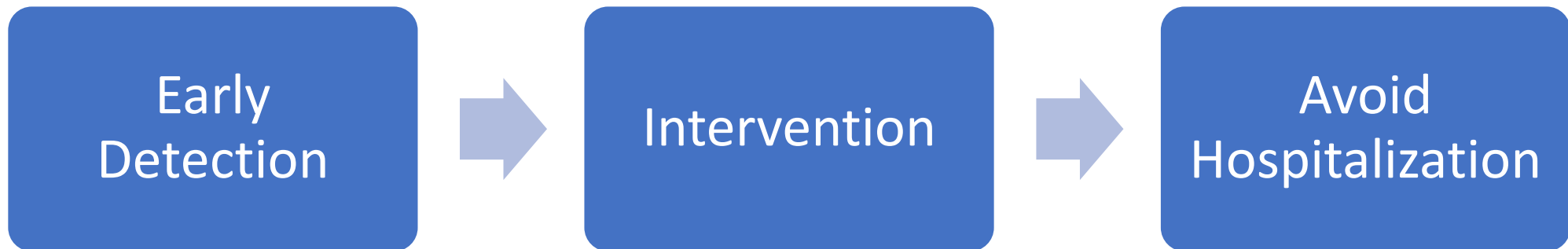
HF Action Plan

- Sometimes referred to as a self-check plan
- All patients with HF should receive a HF action plan
- Divided into green, yellow/orange, and red zones
- Zones correspond to status (e.g., stable, emergency)
- Plan includes self-assessment questions and a customized response plan
- Customization should be based on the patient's condition and self-care abilities



Daily Self-Monitoring – Recipe for Success

- Does the patient understand why daily self-monitoring is important?



Patient Self-Assessment

Breathing

- Can I breathe as well as I usually can?
- Am I getting out of breath doing things I can normally do without a problem?
- Am I coughing more than usual?
- Did I use more pillows than usual to sleep last night?

Weight

- Has my weight gone up or down compared to yesterday? If so, by how many pounds?
- Has my weight gone up or gone down compared to a week ago? If so, by how many pounds?

Swelling

- Are my ankles more swollen than usual?
- Do my socks or shoes feel tighter?
- Do my clothes feel tighter at the waste?
- Do my rings fit more snugly?

Everyday things

- Can I do all the things I normally do, such as get dressed on my own, make meals, or go for walks?
- Do I feel dizzy or more tired than usual?
- Do I have any new symptoms, like pressure or pain in my chest?
- Does my heartbeat feel strange or irregular? Do I feel like I might pass out?



I feel well	My symptoms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weight on target. Target range _____ kg • Little or no swelling • Breathing is easy 	What to do: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep taking my pills • Keep doing my daily checks – weight, swelling and breathing (see next page) • Keep eating a healthy, low salt diet • Keep making changes to improve my health
I do not feel well	Weight up by _____ kg over 1-2 days <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swelling in ankles, legs or abdomen. • Hard to breathe when active or at night • Need to use more pillows at night • Constant cough or wheeze • Very tired Weight down by _____ kg over 1-2 days <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry mouth/skin • Dizziness 	What to do: If my weight has increased: _____ _____ If my weight has decreased: _____ _____ Call my doctor or nurse: _____ _____
I need to get help now, call 111	My symptoms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sudden, severe shortness of breath • Angina not relieved after following angina action plan • Develop new chest pain/tightness/heaviness • Sweating, weakness or fainting 	What to do: Call 111 for emergency help NOW.

HF Action Plan – Heart Foundation



HF Action Plan – Heart Foundation (Green)

I feel well	My symptoms: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Weight on target. Target range _____kg• Little or no swelling• Breathing is easy	What to do: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Keep taking my pills• Keep doing my daily checks – weight, swelling and breathing (see next page)• Keep eating a healthy, low salt diet• Keep making changes to improve my health
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HF Action Plan – Heart Foundation (Yellow/Orange)

I do not feel well	Weight up by _____ kg over 1-2 days <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Swelling in ankles, legs or abdomen.• Hard to breathe when active or at night• Need to use more pillows at night• Constant cough or wheeze• Very tired	What to do: If my weight has increased: _____ _____
	Weight down by _____ kg over 1-2 days <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dry mouth/skin• Dizziness	If my weight has decreased: _____ _____ Call my doctor or nurse: _____ _____



HF Action Plan – Heart Foundation (Red)

I need to get help now, call 111	My symptoms: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sudden, severe shortness of breath• Angina not relieved after following angina action plan• Develop new chest pain/tightness/heaviness• Sweating, weakness or fainting	What to do: <p>Call 111 for emergency help NOW.</p>
---	---	--



 **Excellent – Keep Up the Good Work!**



☐ No new or worsening shortness of breath



☐ Physical activity level is normal for you



☐ No new swelling, feet and legs look normal for you



☐ Weight check stable
Weight: ____



☐ No sign of chest pain

**GREAT!
CONTINUE:**



Daily Weight Check



Meds as Directed



Low Sodium Eating



Follow-up Visits

 **Pay Attention – Use Caution!**



☐ Dry, hacking cough



☐ Worsening shortness of breath with activity



☐ Increased swelling of legs, feet, and ankles



☐ Sudden weight gain of more than 2-3 lbs in a 24 hour period (or 5 lbs in a week)



☐ Discomfort or swelling in the abdomen



☐ Trouble Sleeping

CHECK IN!

Your symptoms may indicate:



A need to contact your doctor or provider



A need for a change in medications

 **Medical Alert – Warning!**



☐ Frequent dry, hacking cough



☐ Shortness of breath at rest



☐ Increased discomfort or swelling in the lower body



☐ Sudden weight gain of more than 2-3 lbs in a 24 hour period (or 5 lbs in a week)



☐ New or worsening dizziness, confusion, sadness or depression



☐ Loss of appetite



☐ Increased trouble sleeping; cannot lie flat

WARNING! You need to be evaluated right away.



Call your physician or call **911**

www.RiseAboveHF.org

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HF Action
Plan –
American
Heart
Association



HF Action Plan – American Heart Association (Green)

 **Excellent – Keep Up the Good Work!**


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☐ Weight check stable
Weight: _____


☐ No sign of chest pain

**GREAT!
CONTINUE:**

 **Daily Weight Check**


 **Meds as Directed**

 **Low Sodium Eating**

 **Follow-up Visits**



HF Action Plan – American Heart Association (Yellow/Orange)

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HF Action Plan – American Heart Association (Red)

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☐ Increased trouble sleeping; cannot lie flat

WARNING! You need to be evaluated right away.

**Call your physician or call 911**



Patient Case - Judy

Well I definitely don't want to talk about "activities" I do. I know that's just a fancy way of saying exercise. Last time I was here my doctor talked to me about how I need to lose weight and then he said to weigh myself every day. First of all, I just got out of the hospital and I can barely walk from my car to the room I work in. How am I supposed to exercise? Second of all, what is the point of weighing myself every day? I already know I'm overweight!



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Patient Case - Judy

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Yes...



Patient Case - Judy

Do you remember the last time you were in the hospital and you couldn't breathe very well? And the doctors you saw in the hospital kept referring to the extra fluid in your body?

Yes...

Well the reason we ask you to weigh yourself once a day is because weighing yourself can detect the beginning of that fluid accumulation, which serves as an early warning sign of something that could become serious enough to require hospitalization. An increase in your weight from one day to the next of 2 lb or more or over the course of a week of 5 lb or more could signal that fluid is starting to build up. If you weigh yourself every day and give me a call if you notice any changes, there's a real chance that we can work together to keep you out of the hospital.



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What? Why didn't someone tell me that before? I'd do just about anything to stay out of the hospital.



Patient Case - Judy

I am sorry that there was confusion about why your doctor was requesting that you weigh yourself every day. That is something that I've had other patients confused about in the past. I really appreciate that you took the time to listen to the information on the importance of weight monitoring for your heart failure. Now that I've shared this, what are your thoughts on weighing yourself daily?



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What can you think of that might help you remember?



Patient Case - Judy

***Maybe I could move the scale into the bathroom so that
I weigh myself before my morning shower?***



Patient Case - Judy

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so that I weigh myself before my morning shower.***

*Great idea Judy. We've had a really good conversation,
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same next steps. Can you repeat the plan to me to make
sure I've got it right?*



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Great idea Judy. We've had a really good conversation, and I'd like to make sure you and I are understanding the same next steps. Can you repeat the plan to me to make sure I've got it right?

I'll move my scale to the bathroom. Then I can weigh myself every morning. I'll call you if my weight increases by over 2 lbs from one day to the next or over 5 lbs over the course of a week.



Patient Case - Judy

- You and Judy continue on to document her target weight on her HF action plan, along with instructions on what to do if she notices differences in her weight from the previous day or over the course of a week.
- You talk through a few “what if” scenarios and have Judy explain what she would do in each situation.
- You schedule your next visit at a time when Judy’s daughter will be able to attend.



Patient Self-Assessment – Recipe for Success

- Coach patients on screening tools to use to assess symptom severity for things like exercise tolerance, breathing at night, and dizziness/lightheadedness (e.g., no shortness of breath, shortness of breath after moderate exertion, shortness of breath after mild exertion, shortness of breath at rest)
- For each symptom, instruct patients on which level of severity would require diet/medication modification and when an immediate call to the physician's office would be required, per their customized HF action plan
- Swelling
 - Instruct patients to examine their legs each day for swelling or an increase in existing swelling, noting how far up the leg the swelling reaches



Sodium Restriction – Recipe for Success

- Recommendations typically suggest restricting sodium to < 3 grams per day
- Fill in knowledge gaps, as needed, on the following:
 - Assessing food labels and calculating daily intake
 - The relationship between sodium intake and swelling
 - Sodium and salt are the same thing
 - “Hidden sources” (e.g., seasoning, restaurant food, etc)



Activity – Recipe for Success

- Studies have shown that patients with HF who engage in routine exercise experience improvements in quality of life
- May also reduce the rate of hospitalization
- Consult with the provider managing the patient's condition regarding activity to ensure safety



Medication – The Why

- Medication therapy reduces hospitalization and mortality rates
- Higher adherence correlates to fewer emergency and hospital visits
- One study found that 88% adherence or better would be necessary to improve event-free survival for patients with HF

*'Drugs don't
work in
patients who
don't take
them'*

*(C. Everett Koop, MD, US
Surgeon General, 1985)*



Medication Management

- How to help ensure adherence:
 - Inquire about barriers to filling and refilling prescription medications (e.g., transportation, cost)
 - Encourage the use of a single pharmacy for all prescription medications
 - Encourage routines (e.g., place medications next to coffee maker) and the use of pill boxes
 - Write down dose changes AND provide instructions for disposal of medications that will no longer be used
 - Educate on anticipated side effects, including what to do if side effects occur
 - Provide guidance for times when routine will be disrupted (e.g., travel)
 - Make sure the patient knows the name (brand AND generic) of their diuretic – relying on knowing what it looks like is NOT sufficient and should be discouraged



Resources for Patients



When to Refer to a Specialist or HF Program

- New onset HF
- Second opinion regarding cause
- Annual review for patients with established advanced HF
- Chronic HF with "high-risk features"
- To assist with medication therapy or to address comorbid conditions which may complicate treatment (e.g., chronic renal disease)
- For consideration of device therapy in patients with persistently reduced LVEF $\leq 35\%$ despite guideline-directed medication therapy for ≥ 3 months
- Discussion regarding participation in a clinical trial



Care Coordination

- The average Medicare patient with HF sees 15 providers per year.
 - Primary care team (physician, care manager, social worker, etc.)
 - Cardiologist, advanced heart failure clinic
 - Specialists for other comorbidities (e.g., endocrinologist, urologist, etc.)
- Make sure patients have name and contact information for their care providers, including *who to call for what*
- Refer patients to heart failure education classes, when available
- A referral to palliative care early in the disease process can provide meaningful support to patients and their families
- Engage hospice care near the end stage



Patient Resources

- [Heart Failure Society of America – Education Modules](#)
- [American Association of Heart Failure Nurses - Self-Care Tip Sheets](#)
- [CDC – Patient Education Hand Outs](#)
- [American Heart Association- Resources to Support Patient Care](#)



Patient Case – Judy (Final Thoughts)

- Self-management is a process
- Continuous follow-up and revisiting of previously discussed topics will be crucial to Judy's success
- Judy's priorities may change over time – evolve your approach as her perspective changes
- Don't lose sight of safety priorities
- Let the patient take the lead in the process of goal setting



Thank you!

