Project ECHO

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Objectives

- ▶ Describe what Project ECHO is and its current national and global impact
- Discuss how Project ECHO aligns with IHI's quadruple aim
- Discuss how Project ECHO empowers primary care to keep care local
- Summarize current ongoing Project ECHO activities in Massachusetts

What is Project ECHO

- Tele-mentoring model that aims to increase workforce capacity in areas where access to care is an issue
- Virtual hub and spoke knowledge sharing networks led by topic experts to conduct topic-specific clinics via video conferencing
- Video conferencing sessions are held regularly over time, and through guided practice, primary care clinicians find themselves gaining proficiency in managing specific complex chronic conditions





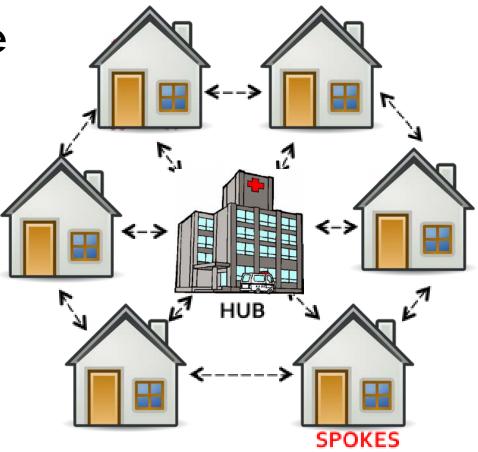






People need access to specialty care for their complex health conditions. There aren't enough specialists to treat everyone who needs care, especially in rural and underserved communities. ecHO trains primary care clinicians to provide specialty care services. This means more people can get the care they need. Patients get the right care, in the right place, at the right time. This improves outcomes and reduces costs.

Hub and Spoke Network



Anatomy of an ECHO Session

- Each session follows a prescribed format of case based discussions + didactic presentation
- Each session is conducted via multi-point videoconference platform (ZOOM)
- PCPs from multiple sites present de-identified cases and discuss development and treatment with the specialist teams. These specialists serve as colleagues/mentors to share their knowledge and expertise (40-60 min)
- Brief didactic presentation is provided at each session (10-20 min)
- Cases are usually submitted ahead of time on templated forms so that the hub team can review and prepare materials for the session



Recording



ECHO vs. Telemedicine ECHO supports TeleECHO™ Clinic community based Patients reached with specialty primary care teams knowledge and expertise Expert hub team Learners at spoke site Specialist manages patient remotely Traditional Telemedicine

Project ECHO is NOT Telemedicine

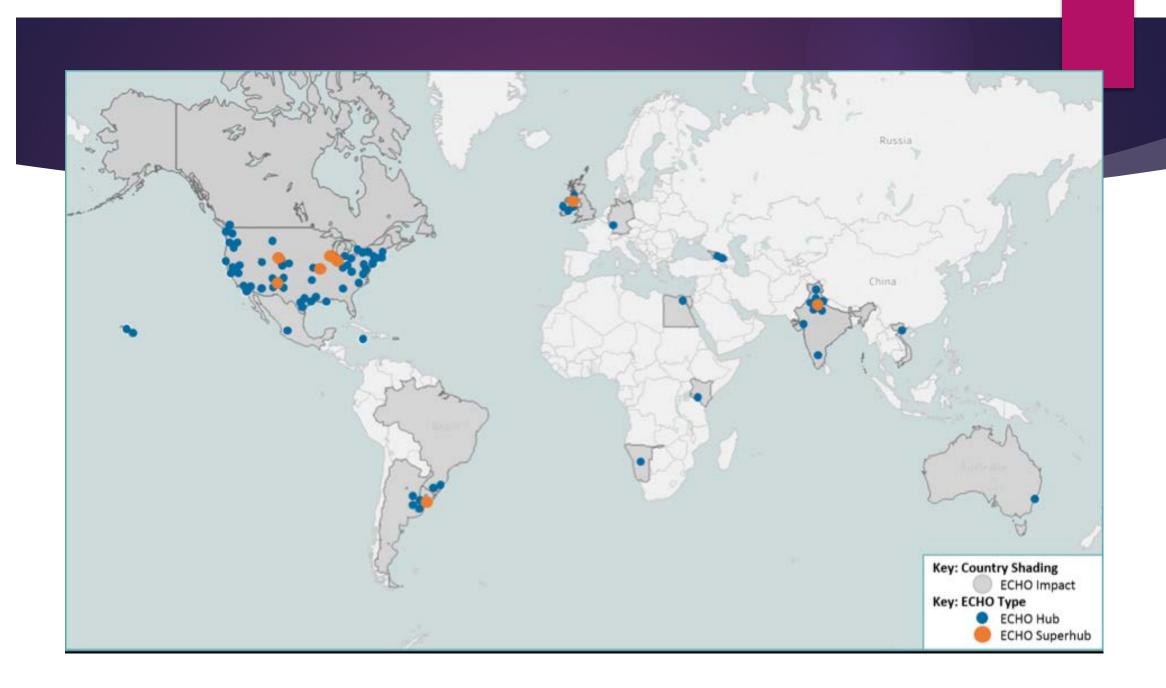
Benefits of Joining ECHO

- CME credits are typically offered
- Development of relationship with expert team over time which decreases professional isolation
- Direct access to specialists
- You become a "specialist" in your own practice
- No more patients falling through the crack in the referral process!

History of Project ECHO



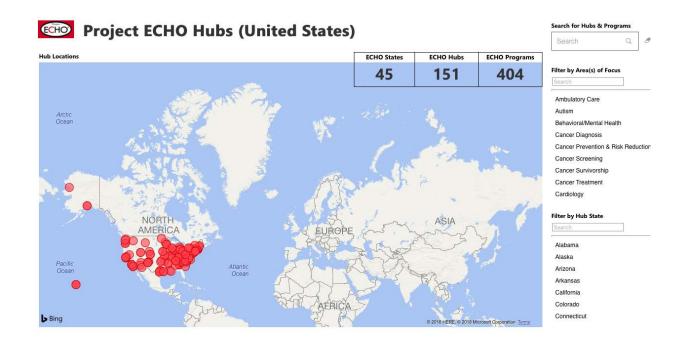
- First developed & utilized in 2003 by GI specialist Dr. Sanjeev Arora in order to solve NM's problem with hepatitis C infection
- Dr. Arora sought out primary care clinics to help manage and treat patients living with chronic hepatitis C (in the age of interferon!)
- Patients treated via Project ECHO achieved same SVR rate as those treated by GI clinic at UNM (Arora et al. 2011)
- Since then Project ECHO has been utilized for many other disease entities in multiple states and countries in order to help expand workforce capacity and improve access to care



Sample List of Topic Focus

- Oncology
- Mental health/addiction
- Cardiology
- ► Endocrinology/diabetes
- Pulmonology
- Dermatology
- Infectious disease
- Pediatrics
- Palliative Care
- Chronic pain
- Rheumatology
- Dental & oral health
- Geriatrics

https://echo.unm.edu/join-the-movement/join-echo/



Honorable Mentions

- ► VA (SCAN-ECHO)
- Missouri (Show-Me ECHO)
- University of Wyoming (UW ECHO)
- Northern Ireland (Project ECHO Northern Ireland)

SCAN-ECHO

- SCAN = Specialty Care Access Network
- Launched in 2011
- Hepatology/hepatitis C, cardiology, chronic pain, neurology, COPD etc.
- Evaluation of the program found improved provider satisfaction with their work



SHOW-ME ECHO

- Fully state funded recently funding of 1.5 million dollars was approved to support the program
- Asthma, autism, child psych, chronic pain, community health worker, dermatology, healthcare ethics, hepatitis C, opioid use disorder



Home ECHOs - Launch Register Schedule Troubleshoot News Contact Us

Extending Specialty Care into Primary Care



Show-Me ECHO (Extension for Community Healthcare Outcomes) uses



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UW ECHO

- Behavioral health, career development, early childhood, educational leadership, geriatrics, student health, etc.
- Tackles less clinically oriented topics – creative use of ECHO model



UW PROJECT ECHO

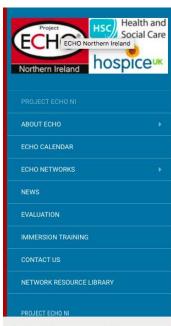
WIND | Case Presentation | View Recorded Sessions | ECHO Model | ECHO Replication | Publications

Project ECHO® is a lifelong learning and guided practice model that exponentially increases workforce capacity to provide the application of best practices. The heart of the ECHO model is its hub-and-spoke knowledge-sharing networks, led by expert teams who use multi-point videoconferencing to conduct learning sessions about evidence-based practices in education, health, and disability services. With this method, educators, healthcare providers, special service providers, case managers, administrators, and families have access to expert advice right in their homes, schools, and offices.

UW ECHO Networks provide ongoing support for educators, healthcare providers, and families in a rural state where specialized knowledge is not always locally

Project ECHO Northern Ireland

- Mental health, prison health, dementia, neurology, palliative care, heart failure, etc.
- They are a "Superhub"



PROJECT ECHO NI

ECHO Leads Celebration November 2018



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ECHO Act

- Introduced and signed into law in 2016
- This bill require HHS to study Project ECHO's impact on patient care and clinician development.
- ► The secretary of HHS must study ECHO's infrastructure and its effect on 4 key areas:
 - Mental and substance use disorder, chronic conditions, maternal and pediatric health, palliative care
 - Health care workforce issues (e.g. specialty care shortages)
 - Public health programs (e.g. disease prevention)
 - Delivery of health care in rural and frontier areas
- No more than 2 years after enactment, the government accountability office and HHS must delivery a report to Congress on ease of integration of the ECHO model and any barriers to its use. The report must also include recommendations for overcoming these challenges.



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

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Hatch, Schatz Introduce Bill Increasing Access to High Quality Health Care in Remote Regions

Washington, D.C.—Senators Orrin Hatch (R-UT) and Brian Schatz (D-HI) issued the following statements after introducing the Expanding Capacity for Health Outcomes (ECHO) Act, which will increase access to high-quality health care in hard-to-reach regions.

"In states with large rural populations like Utah, it's vital that we do everything we can to ensure that patients have access to quality health care—no matter where they live," Senator Hatch said. "By using technology to connect patients and providers, this bill will benefit Utahns living in rural areas by helping them receive the care they need. I'm grateful for the valuable input Utah's health leaders have provided in crafting this proposal, and I hope the Senate will act quickly to advance this critical legislation."



Project ECHO: A Love Story

IHI Quadruple Aim

Better Outcomes

Improved
Patient
Experience

Lower Costs *Improved Clinician Experience

Quadruple Aim: Improved Clinician Experience



- Burnout in health care is becoming a major problem. In a study published in 2014 by Mayo Clinic Proceedings, nearly 55% of physicians who responded to the survey were professionally burned out
- Bad for patients (broken continuity of care)
- Bad for institutions (costly to replace staff)
- In the same Mayo report, 16% of those who were burned out reported low sense of personal accomplishment
- A major driver of physician satisfaction comes from a sense that one is providing excellent care for patients
- Finding back joy of medicine
- Employees want to feel that their employers are investing in their growth and career trajectory. In another study published by the Mayo Clinic Proceedings, it shows a direct relationship between the quality of leadership and job satisfaction levels

Quadruple Aim: Better Outcomes

- ► Study published by NEJM in 2001 showed patients treated by PCPs through participation of ECHO achieved same SVR rate as those treated at tertiary center (Arora et al. 2011)
- Recent study published in Hepatology showed improved survival in patients with liver disease who participated in SCAN-ECHO (Su et al. 2018)
- Another study done by the VA showed higher utilization of physical medicine services and initiation of nonopioid medications among patients with chronic non-cancer pain with provider participation of their chronic pain ECHO (Frank et al. 2015)





Quadruple Aim: Improved Patient Experience



- When expertise is brought in-house, there is no need for patients to travel
- ▶ Patients are being treated by the same care team that they've known to trust – and the same care team that knows their histories well (less medical errors and testing redundancy?)
- No more wait time for referral
- The result is streamlining of care that is efficient and patient centered

Quadruple Aim: Lower Costs

- Less literature on this, but intuitively, less referral to specialists means lower cost for the patients and the system
- ► A study published by Gastroenterology in 2017 showed that Project ECHO is a cost effective way to find and treat patients with hepatitis C infection at scale using existing primary care providers (Rattay et al. 2017)





Project ECHO in Massachusetts

- OAT ECHO at BMC
- ► ECHO-CT at BIDMC
- ▶ HCV ECHO at UMass





Judy Hsu, DO

Academic Role: ECHO Replication Program Director Judy Hsu, DO - is the Director of the ECHO Replications Program and is an Assistant Professor with the Department of Family Medicine and Community Health at the University of Massachusetts Medical School. Dr. Hsu is also a primary care physician practicing full-spectrum family medicine at the Barre Family Health Center in rural Massachusetts with experience managing patients with hepatitis C and opioid use disorder. Since 2014, she has been involved in Project ECHO to learn how to better care for patients with hepatitis



PROJECT DIRECTOR



Colleen LaBelle, MSN, RN-BC, CARN, Program Director, MA State Technical Assistance Treatment Expansion of Office Based Addition Treatment (STATE OBAT), Boston Medical Center



Project ECHO UMass Memorial Health Care

- HCV ECHO launched in 2016 followed by MAT ECHO in 2017*
- HCV hub team members: Curtis Barry MD, Judy Hsu DO, Annie Vong PharmD, Sam Lam PharmD
- 25 spokes have signed up so far
- Every Friday 12:30 –1:30pm
- It's free and Low commitment

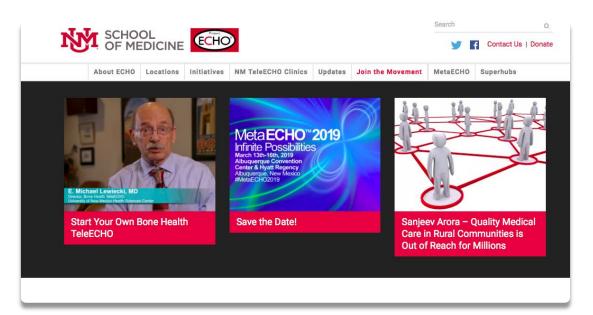






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How To Get Involved



- As a hub: sign up for replication training with UNM (https://echo.unm.edu)
- ► As a spoke: search for existing networks to join via the Project ECHO website
- Sign-up sheet available today to join HCV ECHO at UMass

References

- Arora S, Thornton K, Murata G, et al. Outcomes of Treatment for Hepatitis C Virus Infection by Primary Care Providers. New England Journal of Medicine 2011; 364: 2199-2207.
- ▶ Joseph W. Frank, Evan P. Carey, Katherine M. Fagan, David C. Aron, Jeff Todd-Stenberg, Brent A. Moore, Robert D. Kerns, David H. Au, P. Michael Ho, Susan R. Kirsh; Evaluation of a Telementoring Intervention for Pain Management in the Veterans Health Administration, *Pain Medicine*, Volume 16, Issue 6, 1 June 2015
- ► Rattay T, Dumont IP, Heinzow GS, Hutton DW. Cost-Effectiveness of Access Expansion to Treatment of Hepatitis C Virus Infection Through Primary care Providers. Gastroenterology 2017 Dec; 153(6): 1531-1543.
- ▶ Shanafelt T, Gorringe G, Menaker R, et al. Impact of organizational leadership on physician burnout and satisfaction. Mayo Clin Proc. 2015;90(4):432–440.

Questions?

Please contact me:

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