

Results from the Physician Health Information Technology Survey

2021 Survey Results

Outline



- Background
- Methods
- Sampling of results
- Dissemination and action
- Your thoughts



Background

Healthcare Quality Reporting Program



Mission

To promote quality in the state's healthcare system by developing a healthcare quality performance measures and reporting program to guide quality improvement initiatives.

Reporting Process



Aggregate Report

2017 HIT Survey	(*		of Rhode Islan ent of Healt	t among ph	ysicians in Rhode I	sland
(2) Construction (Completely)	-94.s.		contracted accessing to	Odds Ratio	95% Confidence	P
Incentive Programs an				reaction	111301 401	
Many of the new incentive proc				ref	ref	ref
evaluate use of an EHR for do physicians, these new models				2.5	1.9 - 3.3	< 0.001
their workflow, including how th			903.03			
				ref	ref	ref
The 2017 Health Information T Rhode Island physicians whose				1.9	1.4 - 2.6	< 0.001
Home (PCMH). The PCMH mo						
patient-centered, accessible, a				ref	ref	ref
based physicians reported that	their main practice site	is a PCMH (Figur	e 19,	0.9	0.6 - 1.3	n.a.
page 21).				1.8	1.3 - 2.4 EHR-related frustration	< 0.001
	learn more about the F ps://www.pcmh.ahrq.g			ly revealed	that 46% of U.S. ph	ysician
····					professionals who	
Figure 19. Percent of office-b practice site is a Patient-Cen	tered Medical Home (P		in	de Island,	ntation, may mitiga 11% of physician re (office-based = 9.8%	spondents
Yes	29.8%			6).		
No Barriero	55.5	5%				
Don't know 14.8%				1		

21 Sentember 2017

Reporting Process



Individual Practitioner-Level Report

			PRACTITIONER	INFORMATIO	N		MEASURES OF	FHIT ADOPTION	_	
		(APRNs, PAs, and physicians; alphabetical by last name)				(Se	e Measure Speci	fications for definit	ions)	
	Last Name	First Nar	no Practico St	RI Licens		Measure 1: EHR	Measure 2: E-prescribing	Measure 3: EHR functionality	Measure 4: Patient engageme	
	GAONA	ROSALINDA	RI	MD13602	PEDIATRICS	No	No	000	000	
	GARAZI	MICHELE	RI	MD12843	INTERNAL MEDICINE (GENERAL)	No	No	000	000	
	GARBER	SHARON	RI		APRN CNP FAMILY/INDIVIDUAL LIFESPAN	No	No	000	000	
1	GARBERN	STEPHANIE	RI	MD15802	UNKNOWN	No	No	000	00	
6 1	GARCIA	GEORGE	RI	MD15558	UNKNOWN	No	No	000	00	
	GARCIA	HELDER	RI	PA00429	PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT	No	No	000	00	
	SARCIA	REYNA	RI	PA00621	PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT	Yes	Yes	•00		
1.5	ARCIA MOLINER	MARIA	RI	MD14491	ANATOMIC & CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	No	No	000	-	00
	ARCIA-RIVERA	RICARDO	RI	MD13240	NEUROLOGY	No	No	000		00
	RDELLA	NICOLE REBEKAH	RI	APRN00256		No	No	000		00
	REWAL	VEENU	RI	MD12562 MD12807	INTERNAL MEDICINE (GENERAL)	Yes	Yes			••
GAF		KABUL	CT	MD12807		Yes	Yes			
					CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE (IM) - INTERNAL MEDICINE			000		000
GAR		MANOJ	RI	DO00528	FAMILY MEDICINE	Yes	Yes	•••		•••
GARL		JOSEPH	RI	MD15061	INTERNAL MEDICINE (GENERAL)	No	No	000		000
GARN		EDITH	RI	MD14754	UNKNOWN	No	No	000	>	000
GARN		ANA	RI	MD12947	PEDIATRICS	Yes	Yes	••	0	•••
GARNE	ER	ZACHARY	RI	DO00777	UNKNOWN	No	No	00	0	000
GARRIS	5	ANN MARY	RI	APRN00013	APRN CNP ADULT/GERONTOLOGY	No	No	00	0	000
GARRIS		TERESA	RI	APRN00819	APRN CNP ADULT/GERONTOLOGY	Yes	Yes	• • • •		000
GARRO		ARIS	RI	MD11498	PEDIATRIC EMERGENCY MEDICINE	Yes	Yes			•••
GARRO		CHRISTINE	RI	PA00372	PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT	No	No	00	20 00	000
SARSTKA	4	RICHARD	RI	APRN01031	APRN CNP ADULT/GERONTOLOGY	No	No		00 1	000
ARTMAN	1	ERIC	RI	MD12352	PULMONARY/CRITICAL CARE	Yes	s Ye	s I	•• 1	•••
ARVEY		ANNE	RI	MD10288	PEDIATRICS	No	N	0 0	000	000
SPARRI		MEAGHAN	RI	APRN00337	APRN CNP FAMILY/INDIVIDUAL LIFESPAN	N	D N	io C	000	000
SPER		MASON	RI 0	0000611	NEUROLOGY	N	D N	lo (000	000
SS		JENNIFER	RI	MD08540	SURGERY (GENERAL AND OTHER)	N	1 0	io (000	000
STEL		JONATHAN	RI N	MD09469	ORTHOPAEDIC SURGERY	Ye	es Y	/es	000	•00
ES	E	ERIN	RI N	ID13316	UNKNOWN	N	ko I	No	000	00
ES	1.	ONATHAN	RI N	D11135	HOSPITALIST	Y	es	Yes		



Methods

2021 administration



- Via Survey Monkey in May 2021
- Hard copy mailing with survey link, email if possible
- All clinicians with RI licenses
- In active practice, providing direct patient care
- 4,466 physicians & 2,290 advanced practice providers



Sampling of Results



Main Summary Measures





	Setting		
Measure	Office (N=1,109)	Hospital (N=447)	
Physicians with EHRs, %	91%	97%	



	Setting		
Measure	Office (N=1,109)	Hospital (N=447)	
Physicians with EHRs, %	91%	97%	
Physicians who e-prescribe, %	95%	88%	



	Setting		
Measure	Office (N=1,109)	Hospital (N=447)	
Physicians with EHRs, %	91%	97%	
Physicians who e-prescribe, %	95%	88%	
Physicians who e-prescribe controlled substances, %	93%	94%	



	Setting		
Measure	Office (N=1,109)	Hospital (N=447)	
Physicians with EHRs, %	91%	97%	
Physicians who e-prescribe, %	95%	88%	
Physicians who e-prescribe controlled substances, %	93%	94%	
Physicians who use telemedicine, %	91%	55%	

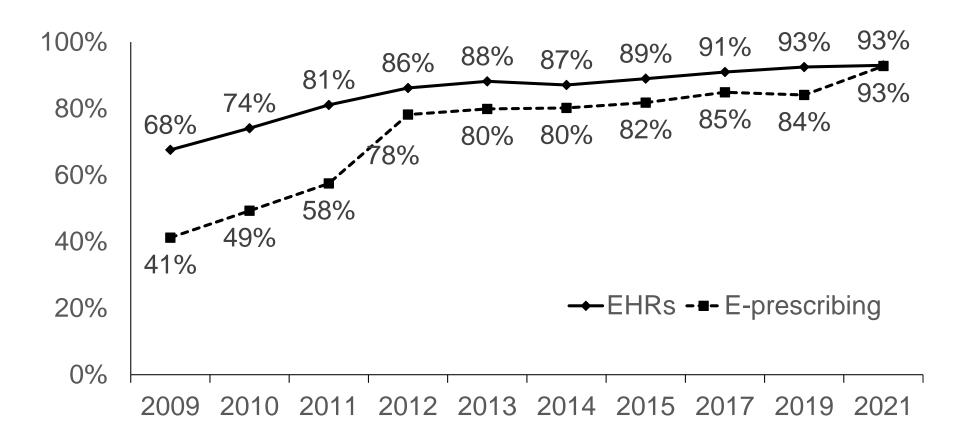
Main results, by specialty



	Office-based specialty			
Measure	Office (N=1,109)	PCP (N=481)	Non-PCP (N=625)	
Physicians with EHRs, %	91%	94%	89%	
Physicians who e-prescribe, %	95%	97%	92%	
Physicians who e-prescribe controlled substances, %	93%	98%	89%	
Physicians who use telemedicine, %	91%	97%	86%	

EHR and e-prescribing trends





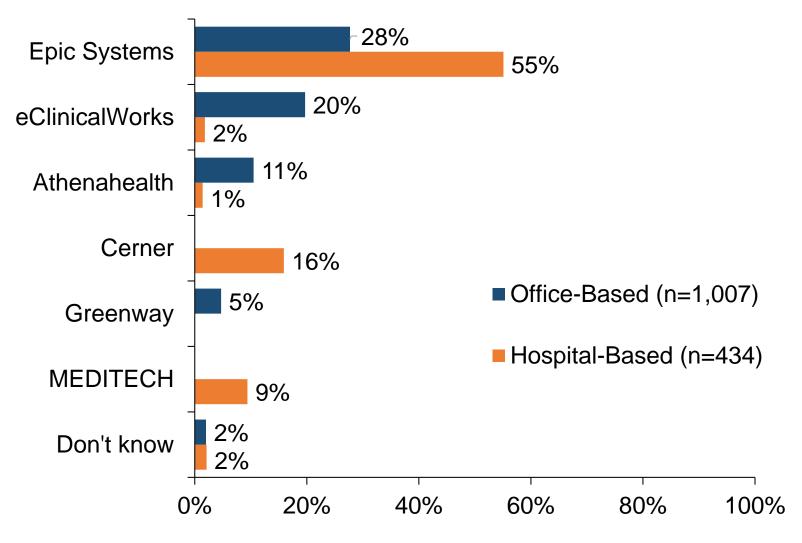


EHR Vendors



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Percent of physicians who use each of the following EHR vendors







- Epic Systems is the most frequently used EHR vendor, used by the majority of hospital-based physicians (55%) and more than a quarter of office-based physicians (28%)
- More than half of office-based physicians use 1 of 3 vendors: Epic (28%), eCW (20%), and Athenahealth (11%)



Physician Use of Telemedicine



Telemedicine



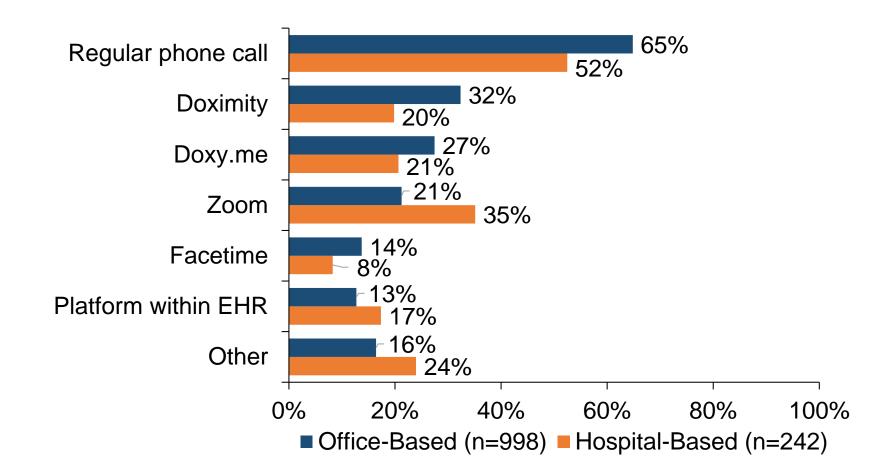
- Overall, 80% of physician respondents reported using telemedicine to care for patients in the prior year (June 2020-May 2021)
- Higher proportions of office-based physicians reported using telemedicine (91%), compared to hospital-based physicians (55%)
- Among all respondents, only 11% had used telemedicine before the pandemic (12% of office-based physicians, 10% of hospital-based)



Telemedicine was defined in the survey as remote, real-time communication between a patient and clinician, in lieu of a face-to-face visit.

Platforms and technologies

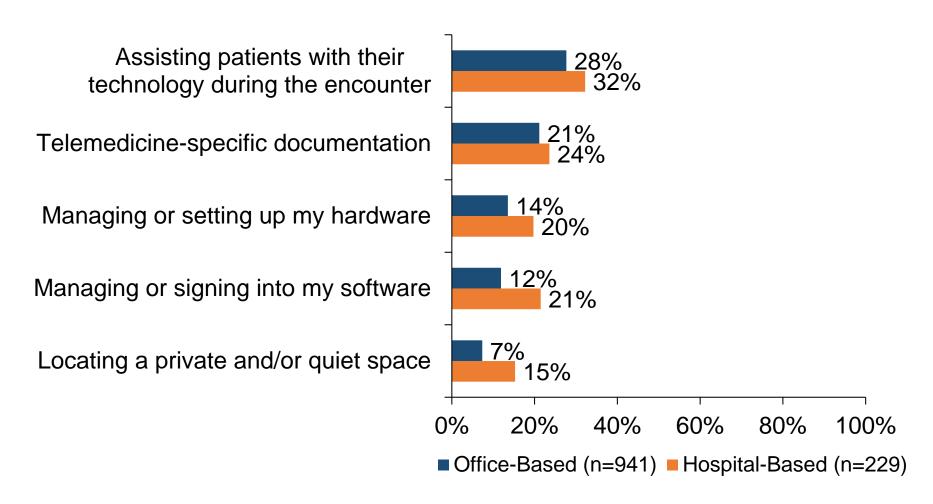
Percent of physicians who use the following platforms and technologies for telemedicine



Telemedicine tasks



Among respondents using telemedicine, the percent who spend a "moderately high" or "excessive" amount of time on the following tasks

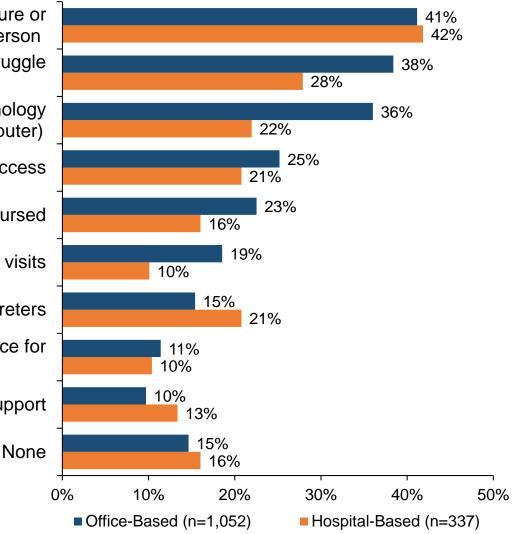


Barriers to telemedicine



Percent of respondents who reported the following barriers to telemedicine

My specialty often requires a procedure or examination that must be done in-person My patients have the technology required but struggle to use it during visits My patients do not have the physical technology required (e.g. smart phone, tablet, or computer) My patients do not have reliable internet access Unsure if services will be reimbursed My patients do not want to have video visits Difficult to incorporate use of interpreters My patients do not have access to a private space for the appointment I do not have sufficient administrative support

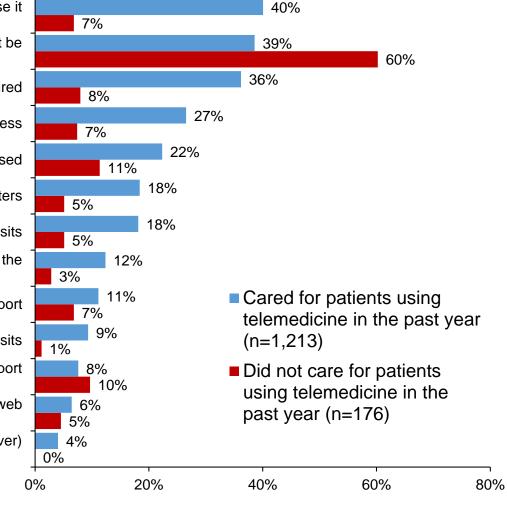


Barriers to telemedicine



Percent of respondents who reported the following barriers to telemedicine, stratified by whether they had provided telemedicine in the past year

My patients have the technology required but struggle to use it during visits My specialty often requires a procedure or examination that must be done in-person My patients do not have the physical technology required My patients do not have reliable internet access Unsure if services will be reimbursed Difficult to incorporate use of interpreters My patients do not want to have video visits My patients do not have access to a private space for the appointment I do not have sufficient administrative support My patients do not want to have audio-only visits My practice/facility does not have the infrastructure to fully support this I do not have the technology needed to provide video visits (e.g. web cam) My platform does not allow more than one person (e.g. a caregiver) to participate







- Huge numbers of physicians adopted telemedicine for the first time during the pandemic
- More than half of physicians were conducting telemedicine visits using a regular phone call
- Almost a third of physicians reporting spending a "moderately high" or "excessive" amount of time assisting patients with their technology during the encounter
- Issues with patients' access to or ability to use technology were common barriers



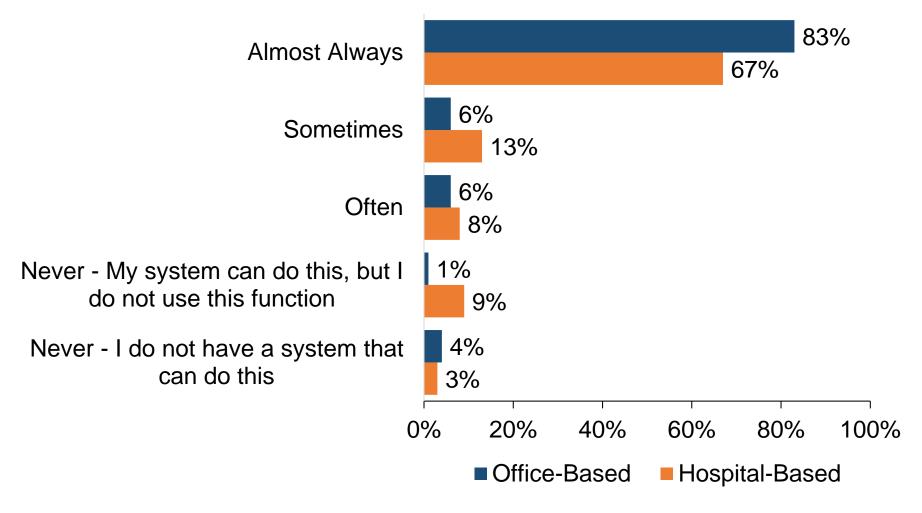
E-Prescribing Practices & Use of the PDMP



e-Prescribing



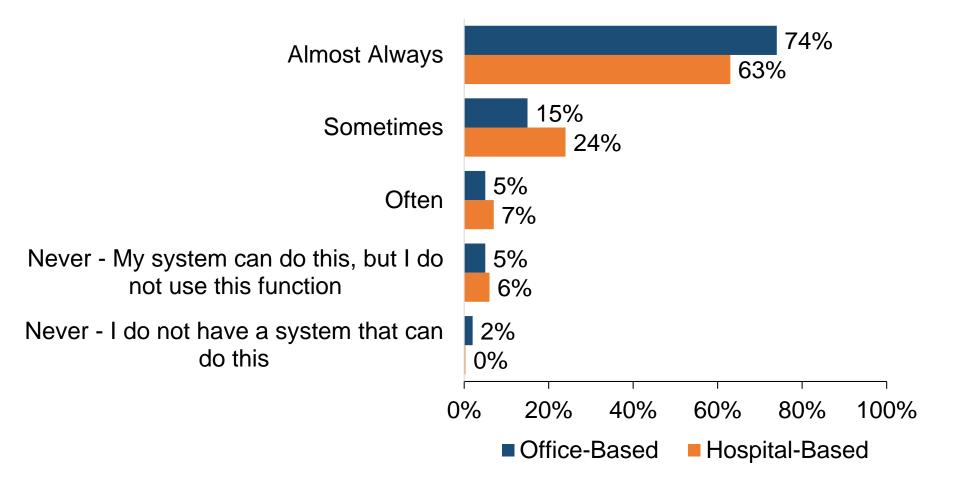
Among physician respondents who prescribe medications, the percent who transmit prescriptions electronically to the pharmacy



e-Prescribing controlled substances



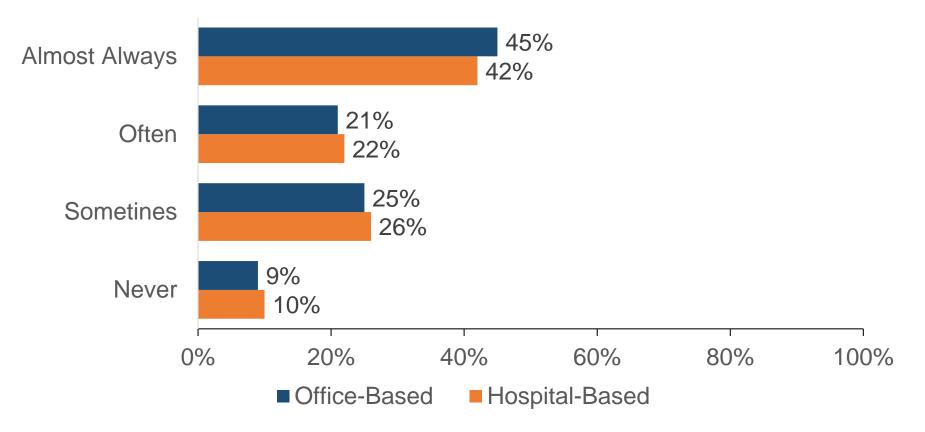
Among the physicians who e-prescribe medications and prescribe controlled substances, the respondents who e-prescribe controlled substances



PDMP use



Among physician respondents who prescribe controlled substances, the percent who consult the Rhode Island PDMP before prescribing opioids or benzodiazepines



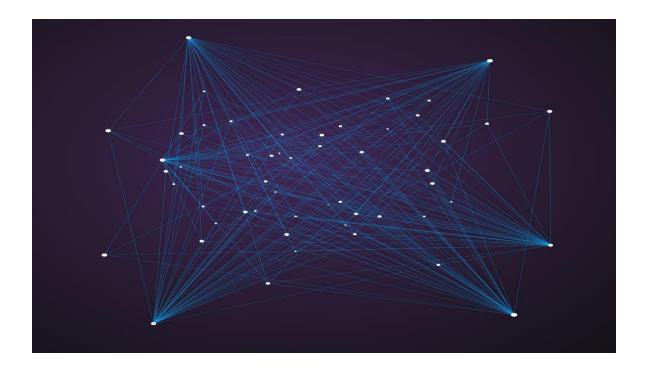




- While prevalence of e-prescribing had remained in the low 80% range between 2013 and 2019, it increased from 84% to 93% between 2019 and 2021
- There has been an increase in e-prescribing of controlled substances as well
- More than a 1/3 of physicians in 2019 had a system that was unable to electronically transmit controlled substance prescriptions, compared with only 1% in 2021
- There is more work to be done to increase consistent use of the PDMP



Information Transfer at Hospital Admission and Discharge



Platforms and technologies



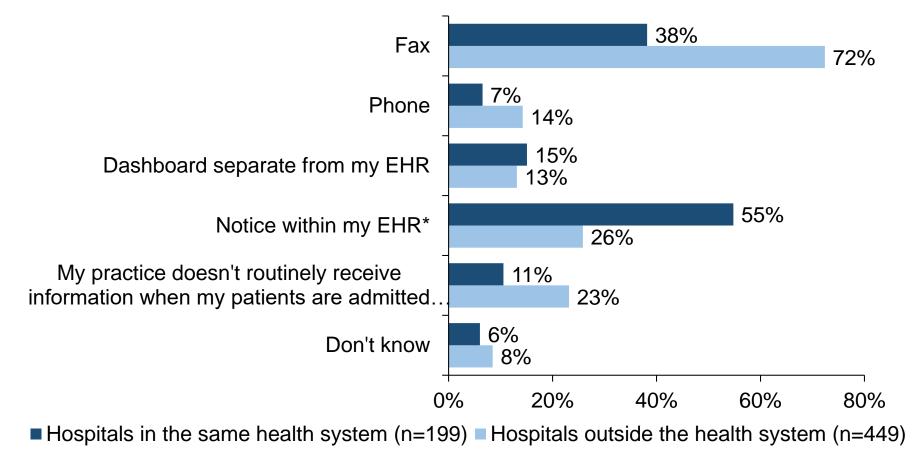
The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) now requires that hospitals communicate admission, discharge, and transfer information to their patients' primary care practitioners (PCPs) in real-time.

- 22% of PCPs reported not receiving real-time admission information about their patients from at least one hospital
- 21% of PCPs did not routinely receive real-time *discharge* information from at least one hospital
- 8% of PCPs reported not receiving real-time *admission* information about their patients from any hospital
- 8% of PCPs did not routinely receive real-time *discharge* information from any hospital

Admission information



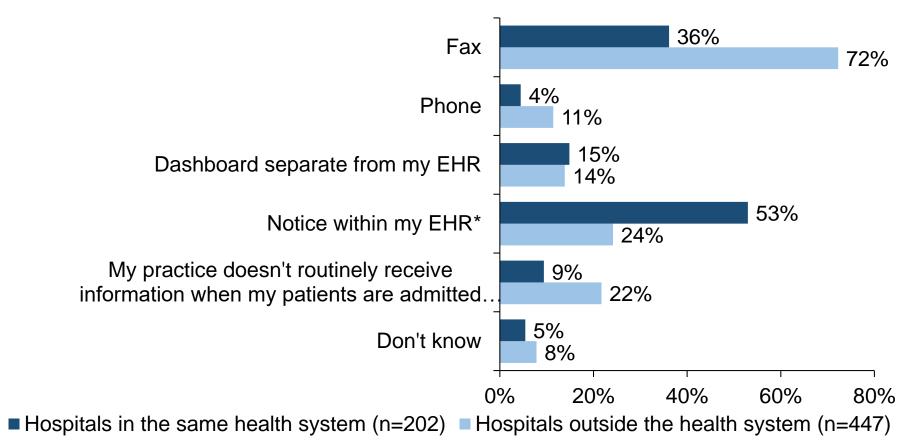
Percent of PCPs who receive real-time <u>admission</u> information via each modality, stratified by whether PCP's practice is affiliated with the hospital's health system



Discharge information



Percent of PCPs who receive real-time <u>discharge</u> information via each modality, stratified by whether PCP's practice is affiliated with the hospital's health system



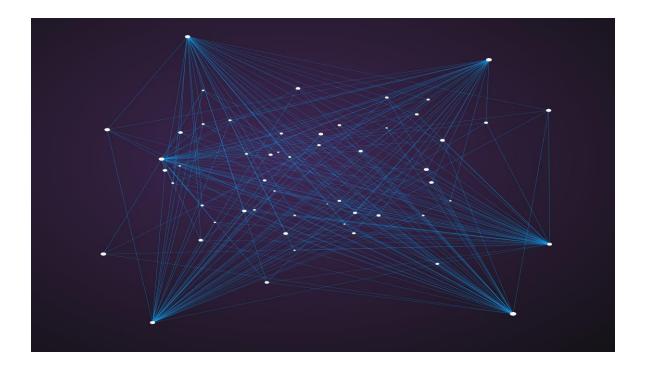




- PCPs usually receive some type of notification about admissions and discharges, although information is not shared consistently every time across all hospitals
- The modality of the notifications varies somewhat by whether a practice is owned by the same system or hospital or if they are not owned by any system
- More than 70% of admission/discharge information is sent by fax when PCP is not part of the hospital's health system



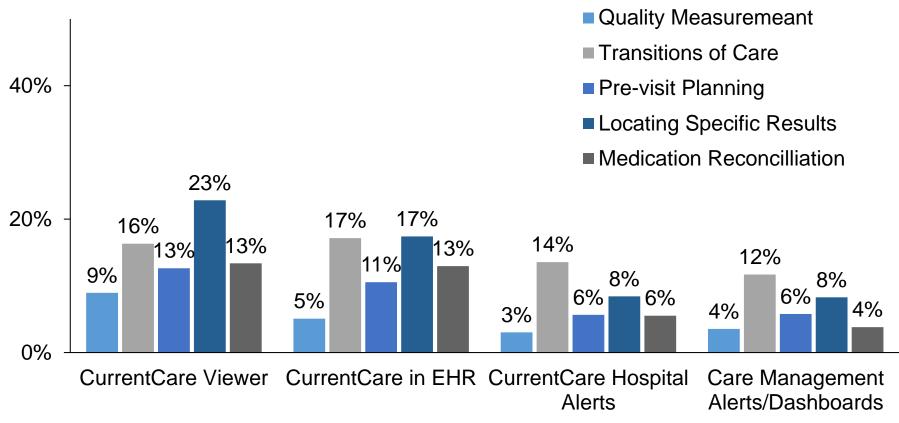
Health Information Exchange



HIE services



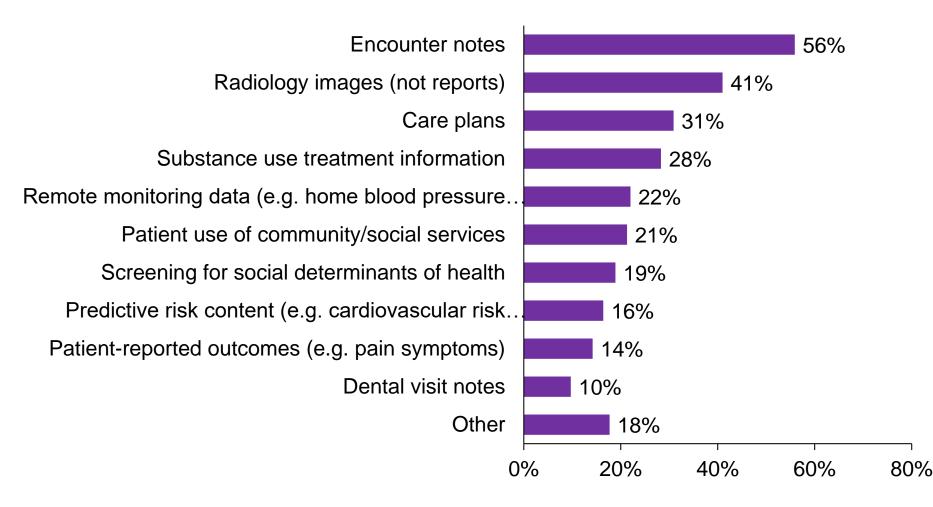
Percent of PCPs who report they or their staff use each of the following CurrentCare services, stratified by task



HIE services



Percent of physician respondents who thought each of the following data types would be valuable for patient care, if added to CurrentCare





Dissemination & Action

Dissemination





Dissemination

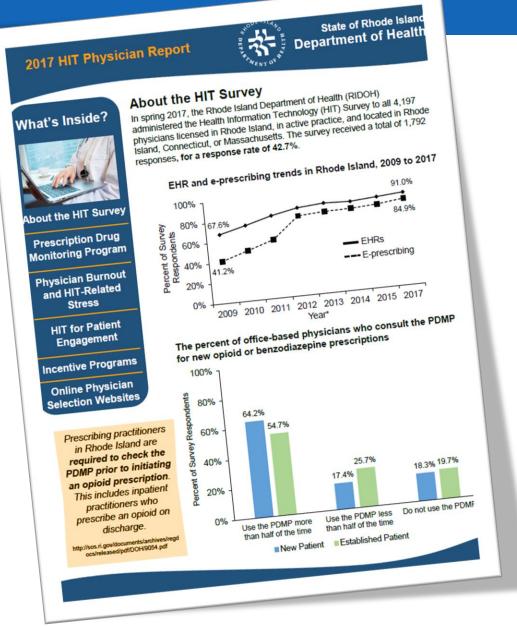


Practitioner-level reportSummary and detail reports Physician-facing report Practitioner outreach

- Data sharing
- Ad hoc analysis requests
- Conference abstracts
- Scholarly publications

Physician report





Impact of prior surveys



- Alignment of HIT measures across state
- Guidance for allocation of state HIT resources
- Data for state grant applications
- Public use dataset for further research
- Fewer physician surveys overall



Your Thoughts

Acknowledgments







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Survey limitations



- Response rate and administration in single state may affect generalizability
- Not anonymous, administered by Department of Health, burnout prevalence may be underestimate
- Administered electronically, those uncomfortable with computers may be less likely to respond



