COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

IN RE: POST-ACUTE CARE COMMITTEE MEETING
HEARD BEFORE: MARGARET GRIFFEN, MD
CHAIR, POST-ACUTE CARE COMMITTEE

MAY 2, 2019

CONFERENCE CENTER

EMBASSY SUITES HOTEL

2925 EMERYWOOD PARKWAY

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

1:00 P.M.

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1	APPEARANCES:
2	Margaret Griffen, MD, Presiding Chair, Post-Acute Care Committee
3	CHAIL, LOSC ACACC CALC COMMITTEECC
4	COMMITTEE MEMBERS:
5	Heather Asthagiri, MD
6	Lauren Carter-Smith
7	Charles Dillard, MD
8	Renee Garrett
9	James Giebfried
10	Lisa Katzman
11	Anne McDonnell
12	Donna Rotondo
13	Macon Sizemore
14	
15	VDH/OEMS STAFF:
16	Wanda Street
17	
18	ALSO PRESENT:
19	Tanya Trevilian
20	Pete Svoboda
21	Mike Aboutanos, MD TAG, EMS Advisory Board
22	TAG, EMB AGVISOLY BOULG
23	
24	
25	

1	AGENDA
2	AGENDA ITEM PAGE
3	Call to Order
4	Affirmation of Liaison Members4
5	Approval of Previous Meeting Minutes7
6	Approval of Today's Agenda8
7	Chair's Report10
8	Feedback from Committee Member Crossovers11
9 10	Review Data Collection Opportunities Researched by Team Members20
11 12	Discuss Options for Best Approach to Coordinating Data Options32
13 14	Review Proposed Goals for PAC and Determine Other Strategies Needed to Meet the Goals77
15	Public Comment Period**
16	Unfinished Business**
17	New Business157
18	Adjourn
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	**Items on agenda not covered.

(The Post-Acute Care Committee meeting commenced at 1:00 p.m. A quorum was present and the Committee's agenda commenced as follows:)

DR. GRIFFEN: So the first thing that we have to do is -- hopefully everybody looked at the minutes. And we just need to approve the minutes from the last meeting. Anyone have any suggestions for changes or anything to this meeting?

COMMITTEE MEMBER: Very detailed minutes. I think we should at least make clear in the areas where people volunteered to be liaisons to the -- it just says committee member.

It doesn't identify who volunteered for what. But I think we need to, again, in this meeting to -- to say -- I think it was Chad that volunteered for Acute Care. Jim was going to be on Emergency Preparedness and Response.

DR. GRIFFEN: So was Donna.

	l
1	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Donna?
2	
3	MS. ROTONDO: Yeah. I believe it's
4	happening over two days in
5	
6	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Okay.
7	
8	MS. ROTONDO: I think it's the same
9	as this committee.
10	
11	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Anne was going
12	to be System Improvement.
13	FRIFID GOP
14	MS. MCDONNELL: Mm-hmm.
15	
16	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Is that correct
17	to people's memory? So if we can just
18	
19	DR. GRIFFEN: We'll add in those
20	names.
21	
22	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Okay.
23	
24	DR. GRIFFEN: So just on that note,
25	before we I've been given this note I

have to read. All trauma system committee meetings are audio recorded. So that's part of why they're so detailed because they're actually audio recording it.

Because not every meeting has
Wanda sitting here doing things. The record
-- these recordings are used for meeting
transcripts. Because of this, all
participants must do the following.

We were supposed to hang these up. We don't have anywhere to hang them. So speak clearly, identify yourself when you're speaking and speak one at a time. Okay.

So as much as you can, please try to say who you are before you give us your run down and speak as clearly as possible.

The enthusiasm for participation in the trauma system strategic process is both understandable and welcome, but following the above rules will assist in accurate transcription. So if everyone can please remember that, we'd appreciate it.

So I'm Maggie Griffen. I'm speaking. I'm

1	asking for approval of the minutes from the
2	last meeting.
3	
4	COMMITTEE MEMBER: So moved.
5	
6	MS. GARRETT: I have a correction.
7	
8	DR. GRIFFEN: Go ahead.
9	
10	MS. GARRETT: Under my introduction
11	it says IVLR. It should say IPR.
12	
13	DR. GRIFFEN: Okay.
14	
15	MS. STREET: IPR.
16	
17	DR. GRIFFEN: That's Renee Garrett
18	speaking. So under her introduction
19	
20	MS. GARRETT: It's me.
21	
22	DR. GRIFFEN: Right. I know we got
23	to get used to it. I'm not used to it,
24	either.
25	

1	MS. GARRETT: Thank you.
2	
3	DR. GRIFFEN: Anyone else with any
4	corrections? All right. Everyone in favor?
5	
6	COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Aye.
7	
8	DR. GRIFFEN: All opposed? The
9	minutes are carried. Very good. And then
10	the approval for the agenda for today's
11	meeting. Again, you all should have the
12	agenda in front of you with the nice green
13	banner up top.
14	Talks about our May 2nd agenda
15	meeting. Anyone with any questions or
16	corrections or additions for the agenda? If
17	not, I need a motion to approve.
18	
19	MS. GARRETT: So moved. Renee
20	Garrett.
21	
22	DR. GRIFFEN: Second?
23	
24	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Second.
25	

DR. GRIFFEN: All right. All in 1 favor? 2 3 COMMITTEE MEMBERS: 4 Aye. 5 DR. GRIFFEN: All right. No one's 6 7 opposed. We're -- agenda approved. Have to 8 do all this. Those are all those technical 9 things I have to do. All right. So did everybody basically -- all right. 10 Before we start and dive in, 11 did I give this to you? I made copies of --12 essentially, some people did some digging 13 and then sent me forward web site kind of --14 15 I don't know what the technical computer term is for those little thingies. 16 But addresses for various 17 places for data collection. So I made a 18 19 copy for -- I made 12 copies, so I'll get it to whoever I can. 20 And then we can electronically 21 get it to anybody after that if need be. 22 And then James has sent me some other things 23 that are going to be easier for me to 24 electronically get to you all. So I will

get them to you electronically as I can. 1 I'll either send them to Wanda and have 2 3 Wanda get them out to you all or I'll do it at my office, which probably won't be 'till 4 -- I don't know when. 5 But I promise I'll get them to 6 you. So the first things that -- and 7 Wanda's going to send around the sign-in 8 9 sheet. So if you can sign in for today, that would be great. 10 I don't have a whole lot to 11 report at this meeting because there hasn't 12 been -- we've done -- I appreciate 13 14 everybody's feedback with everything. I apologize for the meeting in 15 between not being able to happen. I have no 16 idea -- are your offices still being worked 17 18 on --19 20 MS. STREET: Yes. Still doing renovations. 21 22 DR. GRIFFEN: I have no idea how 23 long the renovation issues is going to go at 24 OEMS. When -- when they're done renovating, 25

we can -- if we're far enough ahead, we can use their offices free of charge to come have a meeting. Anywhere else, the Office would have to pay for a meeting space.

And so that's kind of hard.

And I could probably get space at my place,
but I don't think everybody wants to drive
to Fairfax. I wouldn't. I don't like
driving in Fairfax, so I don't expect that
you guys all want to drive there.

So we may be a little bit confined until then. And we'll try to do as much as we can. And as I said, we do have the limitations of the State laws as to how we can communicate with each other.

That I basically can only send it to one of you at a time. We can't do a group thing. That isn't how the laws of Virginia work. It's not allowed. It's thought to be a meeting.

And that's not whatever the rule is. So I'm following the rules this time. Okay. So the first part of the agenda after that was feedback from the committee members for crossovers. I don't

know whether everybody was able to go to the 1 crossover meeting. Because I think some of 2 3 them may have not happened yet, or they were -- the last time we met, you were made the 4 5 crossover person and that meeting had already happened. 6 7 So I'm not sure everybody's been able to attend. But if you have, for 8 9 those people who went to the crossover 10 meeting, are there reports? 11 MS. MCDONNELL: So I did make the 12 13 Systems Improvement Committee meeting. 14 DR. GRIFFEN: So this is Anne 15 speaking. 16 17 MS. MCDONNELL: This is Anne 18 19 speaking. That was held the Friday morning 20 after the last meeting that we had. And we had a -- a pretty good turnout. 21 There's some extensive 22 representation from both sort of -- you 23 know, intra-specific like burn center and 24

pediatric centers. But there's also a lot

of, you know, data geeks on that committee as well. So we had some fun talking about that. The Committee has identified four -- five specific goals.

One is an integrated trauma data system. How can we figure out who's got the data, where is it, how can we get our hands on it, what can we learn from it.

Another one is to -- where are the institutions and providers to optimize care, implement best practice, see what we can do about preventing injury and optimizing outcomes.

Another one is around benchmarking within the trauma system as a whole. Both regionally -- with a regional focus as well as statewide.

Another goal is to see if all this stuff that we're collecting, what of it lends itself to research and publication and best practice development.

And then another one is just continuing to advise VDH on performance improvement processes that need to happen. It was a very geeky conversation.

DR. GRIFFEN: And I think that ties
in -- sorry, this is Maggie Griffen talking.

This -- this ties in to what we talked about
last time is one of the biggest projects for

And we won't be the only one bringing things to them saying, hey, we need the data. And we know that even with everything that everybody's sent -- and we'll go -- we're going to go through all of that and try to figure out some answers to some questions.

every committee is this whole data thing.

But that's what, I think, everybody's going to have to bring to the data geeks is, hey, we can get this amount of information here.

And we can get this amount of information here. But then ultimately, roll to the, well, okay -- that's a volunteer-y [sp] thing. And if someone keeps it up, that's great.

And that agency keeps it up, that's great. But if that agency all of a sudden decides that's not worth their time and they drop it, then we're going to lose

1 2

that whole host of information. And then, how can that information be made to match to a patient so we can actually follow the patient.

So somewhere along the line there's going to have to be a thought for regulating the data. And -- and demanding and making it a requirement. And that's going to be a different focus altogether, so...

MS. MCDONNELL: One of the things that I'll add, Maggie -- this is Anne again -- is that there was a discussion about consumer representation of all of the work groups.

So there were a few names that were floated. They're looking for folks who have received services through the trauma system that feel like they have something that they can offer and would be interested in having these sorts of conversations. So if you know somebody, the System Improvement Committee, I think, is looking for suggestions. And I don't know if that's

1 2

something that's going to be suggested to all of the committees eventually or not.

DR. GRIFFEN: Yeah, okay. Yeah, I

don't how that would -- I don't know how that work with the consumer representation with the State focus. I mean, I know a lot of the centers and the hospitals collaborate with consumer -- yeah, I don't know. We can ask.

MS. MCDONNELL: Mm-hmm.

DR. GRIFFEN: We can certainly ask about consumer representation. Okay. Good. Was anyone else able to attend a meeting. Oh, yes, sir.

MR. GIEBFRIED: This is Jim. I did attend the Emergency Preparedness and Response Committee. And was pleased to hear all of the various regions in the State and how they are preparing. The types of resources that they have -- or actually, the resources that they're planning on having.

You may want to tell us more readily and essential to the public communities. Some particular areas, the western and the southwestern, had more issues in response time and the capabilities of having

equipment that they needed.

And we talked a great deal about some of the unique needs in each of the communities that exist there. Whether it's a nuclear power plant or whether it's the -- the hurricane, so whether it's the tornadoes or mountains issues.

And that -- that was shared among the group. So it was a -- basically an overview of where we are and what we have presently and what people are projecting that may be.

And then looking at other resources that may be out there, whether it's Homeland Security, whether it's military, whether it's Medical Reserve Corps, other things -- other resources that may be able to help us out [inaudible] if we have a response.

DR. GRIFFEN: I think -- sorry, 1 Maggie talking again. That's going to be --2 that -- there's going to be so much 3 undertaking for that committee that's going 4 5 to go beyond just the system in -- in all honesty. 6 But it's -- I think there is a 7 lot of potential for that across the 8 9 Commonwealth to help bring what people have been doing in their pockets together. 10 Which is going to be a major 11 successes. We all know you can't plan for 12 the disaster that can come any way, any 13 time. So all right. Anyone else? 14 We had the Acute Care -- I 15 mean, what other one? There was one other 16 17 so I filled these on. There was another rep. Sorry, Macon, what did you say? 18 19 20 MR. SIZEMORE: I was on Acute Care, but I was not -- I was --21 22 Right, right, right. 23 DR. GRIFFEN: Because they were meeting the same time we 24 25 were.

MR. SIZEMORE: Right. 1 2 3 DR. GRIFFEN: Now do they meet 4 tomorrow? 5 MR. SIZEMORE: They meet today at 6 3:00. 7 8 9 MS. STREET: Today. 10 MR. SIZEMORE: So I was going to 11 12 qo. 13 DR. GRIFFEN: Oh, today. Okay, 14 15 yeah. So that was the other thing. Tim -when he was looking at like who went where, 16 he also realized that he made some 17 inabilities for that. 18 So they had to adjust 19 20 everything around so that people who were -the committees didn't meet at the same time 21 so that they could get through that. 22 so that we -- good. Good. So we'll just 23 look for your report the next time around 24 25 kind of thing, which is --

1 2

MR. GIEBFRIED: Madame Chair, if I just may. I also understand that this is what came out of -- as a liaison committee report that was there. So I followed this. But they are available online. And maybe you could just indicate where.

MS. STREET: Yes. They're on the Virginia Townhall. Virginia Regulatory Townhall.

DR. GRIFFEN: All right. Great.

Okay. So everybody went back, I know, and looked at a variety of things. And I basically, like I said, I put together the -- the -- people sent me lists of those addresses.

And I think that the thing
that we have to figure out -- so again,
we're -- we want to -- in order for us to -what our original issue -- one of our
original issues became is that we have no
way of knowing where anybody goes after
discharge, for the most part. We can get a
report from a registry out of our individual

hospitals. But we can't get any data beyond that for the most part in any consistent manner. And so this is the black hole that we're trying to figure out a way to fill.

And try to figure out what's out there with the intent that in the long term, we can provide back a plan to the data committee, to the System planning committee in general of the -- these are the bullet points that we need -- that we would like.

These are places where we can get some of them, but it's -- and it's regulated. These are places where we can't -- we can get some of them. And it's not regulated, so it could go away at any time.

So this is a proposal for what you're going to need to really track these people. Now it's not going to be incumbent upon us to say, so now you got to match and tell us how you can follow them with that particular patient.

That's -- that's going to be

the data committee people that -- that -
they got to figure out how they can make

them communicate to one another. But we've

got to come up with what we think are the basics of what we would need so that the information can be useful for us to then be able to do some sort of quality review on where these patients go after the fact.

Because this truly is the black hole of trauma across the country, is really not knowing -- you know, we think we all do a great job. I'm sure we do.

I got no proof that in the long term, you know, and for these -- these things that come out saying only this many of the people go back to work ever and this, that and the other thing.

We don't know the answer to that either. Because we just don't have the numbers and the data. So -- and ultimately, someone's going to have to spend some money somewhere along the line to -- to agree to do this.

And agencies, particularly -probably in my opinion, the nursing homes
who have never -- I don't know that it's not
wanted -- but never had the demand to do
this are going to have to be in some way

encouraged to participate in this process. 1 So that we can truly have an assessment of 2 3 where do folks go and how they turn out, depending on where they go. 4 5 And everybody gets a little nervous when they start talking about that 6 7 because it's an assessment of their quality of care and they get freaky. 8 9 And it has to do with money and the government will get involved and who 10 knows. But anyway, you know --11 12 Maggie, this is 13 MR. SIZEMORE: I'm just as -- following up on your 14 15 government and the money. CMS continues to send a lot of messages out that they want to 16 17 continue to treat all post-acute care, inpatient rehab, long term care, hospitals, 18 19 home health and -- who did I leave out? 20 It's four of them. 21 Skilled nursing? COMMITTEE MEMBER: 22 23 MR. SIZEMORE: Skilled nursing. 24

That they are -- they want to

Thank you.

try to bundle services. They want to have similar data collection across those four areas. They -- CMS put out its final rule for inpatient rehab proposal for 2020 this year.

And one of the things they

And one of the things they said is, well, we're thinking about requiring all inpatient rehab facilities to collect and submit data on all patients that they treat regardless of payor source.

And most people do this anyway. And most IRF's are 60% or more Medicare anyway, but -- so the government is continuing to take some efforts to -- in all of the post-acute arena.

That won't get us outpatient therapy. It won't go to that degree yet.

But it'll -- they're trying to standardize and as bundling and other things become possible, there might be some resources that make that easier to --

DR. GRIFFEN: From a federal level.

MR. SIZEMORE: From a federal

level. 1 2 3 DR. GRIFFEN: Okay. 4 5 DR. DILLARD: But again, that wouldn't necessarily touch the pediatric 6 population. 7 8 9 DR. GRIFFEN: Correct. 10 MR. SIZEMORE: True, true. 11 12 DR. DILLARD: Because Medicare is 13 not a payor source for pediatrics. We're --14 15 our inpatient rehab doesn't necessarily follow the -- you know, we don't have the 16 WeeFIMS, or Pfizer [phonetic], you know, 17 earth pies or any of things. We're the only 18 19 pediatric rehab in the State. 20 DR. GRIFFEN: Right. 21 22 DR. DILLARD: And as far as skilled 23 nursing, you know, the -- the few pediatric 24 25 skilled nursing facilities around, they're

1	all Medicaid
2	
3	DR. GRIFFEN: Right.
4	
5	DR. DILLARD: not Medicare. So
6	
7	
8	DR. GRIFFEN: Right.
9	
10	DR. DILLARD: that, you know,
11	would be a gap of the pediatric population.
12	
13	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Yes.
14	
15	DR. GRIFFEN: Whole reason why
16	that was Charles talking. The whole reason
17	why
18	
19	DR. DILLARD: Sorry.
20	
21	DR. GRIFFEN: That's okay. I know
22	we're all getting used to it. The whole
23	reason why that's the whole point of
24	having a pediatric representative on this is
25	that so many of us no, so many of us

DR. DILLARD: Just keep pointing 1 out where we -- where we are --2 3 DR. GRIFFEN: No, we're thinking 4 adult. We -- so many of us all we work with 5 is adults, so we think adult all the time 6 7 and we don't recognize that. So there may be some federal 8 9 help for all of that. So getting those -making the CMS guidelines for that, you just 10 get off the CMS web site, I take it. 11 12 13 MR. SIZEMORE: Yeah. 14 COMMITTEE MEMBER: 15 That's correct. 16 17 DR. GRIFFEN: Okay. Because that's probably a good thing for us to get. 18 then that'll at least give us some 19 20 quidelines as to what they think -- where they think they might be going. 21 And where it might get us some 22 help for some portion of it. It's still 23 isn't necessarily -- I don't know that --24

enough about it to know how we can marry

that to a patient from our state --

COMMITTEE MEMBER: Right.

DR. GRIFFEN: -- kind of thing.

Yeah. This is where I just get nuts and
wish that like Amazon and FedEx could come
in and go, look, here's patient one. And
they go here.

And look, we can -- here's your tracking number for patient 17. And -- but that's not what I'll get. So anyway -- all right.

I may, mister -- Mrs. Chair in regards to the federal government looking at bundling and -- and those groups, I was just wondering whether or not there was something where they were also considering those people that go to a psychiatric facilities as well, that post-traumatic trauma that exists. And whether or not, if we might miss that if we -- we don't look at the psychiatric units for children, but also for

adults.

DR. GRIFFEN: Yeah.

COMMITTEE MEMBER: It's very hard to find for children a psychiatric unit that has any beds. And that's speaking for adults.

DR. GRIFFEN: Yeah, I know. That's true, because we have those -- unfortunately in trauma is where we get some of these folks that do bad things to themselves and end up needing the psychiatric support for ever or part time.

So if they got discharged there, they may not get caught in that global sort of thing. So that's true. So anything -- the unusual, that's part of what we have to think of is peds, psychiatric, anything that's not something that's going to fit in that acute rehab or nursing care facility type umbrella, where we think we're

going go find these people go to.

1 2

DR. DILLARD: And Macon, I'll -this is Charles Dillard again. Macon, I'll
ask you. Is there a -- a population on the
Veterans military side where patients might
end up in the poly-trauma unit. Obviously
they're injured.

They're not -- there's no -you know, they're not going to go to McGuire
for an ER. But if they end up needing rehab
and they do have Veterans' benefits, will
they end up on the poly-trauma units? And
that would again be sort of outside the --

MR. SIZEMORE: Yeah. That's something we've considered in our realm of all within the Commonwealth, whether it's a federal or a -- or a public -- public institution. That's something that -- it's under the purview of this plan, I believe.

DR. GRIFFEN: Yeah. The interesting thing about the -- sorry, it's Maggie again. The interesting thing about the Veterans is -- because we have a bunch of facilities up by us. But when we try to

get them in for rehab, they tell us they ship them to the civilian centers for rehab.

The non -- the non-active duty. They can be service connected and everything will be paid for.

But if they're non-active duty, they send -- they don't send it -- they don't send them to like Walter Reed right there by us or -- or the -- or Bethesda or any of that.

They don't -- they -- they
want them -- active duty, they ask for them
the second they arrive at the hospital. We
want them back. Get them up, transferred
over here or whatever.

And we'll do whatever. But if they're non-active duty but service connected, they send them to a civilian center.

MR. GIEBFRIED: This -- this is Jim again, just to follow up on that. I know that when we get individuals who have military service, the military does allow for 60 days of skilled nursing facilities.

And that's on top of what Medicare may 1 provide, they're covered for as well. And 2 3 again, there may be some information by the nursing facilities that they'd have to 4 5 submit back in order to get -- for billing purposes. It -- it might be a question to 6 7 ask. 8 9 DR. GRIFFEN: Okay. So I quess maybe one of the things is figuring out 10 where we want to start. There's a lot of 11 things here, but do we think that we can 12 sort of identify those things that we think 13 14 would be important to know about an 15 individual who was leaving a hospital and going to a facility. 16 What is it that we would want 17 to know back from that facility about that 18 19 person. Right? I mean --20 COMMITTEE MEMBER: 21 We're -- well, how long their length of stay --22 23 DR. GRIFFEN: Right. So I mean, 24

pretend that -- yeah.

	_
1	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Some sort of
2	record [inaudible].
3	
4	DR. GRIFFEN: All right. So things
5	we would want to know. Because that's going
6	to allow us to do some sort of quality
7	review, right, to figure out. So their
8	length of stay at the facility.
9	
10	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Where they left
11	and went after that facility.
12	
13	MS. KATZMAN: Their medical if
14	they were had a medical re-admit while
15	they were at the facility.
16	
17	DR. GRIFFEN: If they had what?
18	
19	MS. KATZMAN: This is Lisa. If
20	they had a medical re-admission.
21	
22	DR. GRIFFEN: Okay.
23	
24	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Acute care
25	re-admit.

1	DR. GRIFFEN: Yeah, that's it.
2	Yeah, that's good. Acute care re-admit.
3	
4	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Glasgow.
5	
6	DR. GRIFFEN: Okay. And so we want
7	it at admission and at discharge probably?
8	
9	MS. MCDONNELL: But you would not
10	wouldn't get it necessarily at discharge.
11	You might get it from the field and on
12	admission.
13	$ \mathbb{R}$
14	DR. GRIFFEN: Yeah.
15	
16	MS. MCDONNELL: But what that
17	
18	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Post post,
19	I'm sorry, Anne. The post-acute probably a
20	rancho level from a TBI.
21	
22	MS. MCDONNELL: Well, that's true.
23	
24	DR. GRIFFEN: So would you want
25	rancho rather than GCS probably? Maybe they

1	can give us a more comprehensive
2	
3	COMMITTEE MEMBER: At the at the
4	post-acute, I think the rancho would
5	
6	DR. GRIFFEN: Is a nursing home
7	going to do a rancho?
8	
9	COMMITTEE MEMBER: No, but it's the
10	rehab unit
11	
12	DR. GRIFFEN: Yeah, they'll
13	right. So so ranchos for inpatient
14	rehab. But is there a surrogate that can
15	use for a nursing care facility, for
16	
17	COMMITTEE MEMBER: How about a
18	global functioning level
19	
20	DR. GRIFFEN: Okay.
21	
22	COMMITTEE MEMBER: is what we're
23	really looking for.
24	
25	COMMITTEE MEMBER: That's a good

1	idea. Just word it that way.
2	
3	MS. KATZMAN: New or worse this
4	is Lisa. New or worsening pressure ulcers.
5	
6	DR. GRIFFEN: Yeah. Any hospital-
7	acquired oh, what do they call it?
8	
9	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Not just
10	hospital-acquired any more.
11	
12	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Not hospital-
13	acquired, yeah.
14	
15	DR. GRIFFEN: Any I wonder what
16	they call them? Because I'm sure because
17	we would want to know more than pressure
18	ulcers. We'd want to know pneumonia, UTI
19	
20	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Absolutely.
21	
22	DR. GRIFFEN: So what what are
23	they calling them, the facility-acquired
24	
25	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Acquired

1	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Is it acquired
2	complication
3	
4	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Complication at
5	the facility.
6	
7	DR. GRIFFEN: Yeah.
8	
9	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Falls. I think
10	somebody said falls. Meant to tell you also
11	about the facility.
12	
13	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Payor source.
14	
15	DR. GRIFFEN: Yeah. That would be
16	getting this that would be good.
17	
18	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Support services
19	that are provided in the community.
20	Nursing, therapies, that sort of thing.
21	
22	DR. GRIFFEN: So getting those in
23	for the individuals, or in other words,
24	this one went there and got an hour a day of
25	PT. And this individual went there and got

1	nothing kind of thing.
2	
3	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Or got it at
4	home.
5	
6	COMMITTEE MEMBER: I'd want to know
7	what was the discharge plan. A succinct
8	did they go to outpatient? Did they do
9	this? Did they
10	
11	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Maybe continuum
12	of care
13	$-K \sqcup H \sqcup H \sqcup G \sqcup G \sqcup G$
14	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Yeah.
15	
16	COMMITTEE MEMBER: like at the
17	end. So what did it look like there.
18	
19	DR. GRIFFEN: So a discharge status
20	plan, continuum of care sort of all
21	together? Because some of this stuff, I
22	I have no idea what I'm talking about. Feel
23	like the I don't know what you're
24	
25	DR. DILLARD: From the pediatric

```
perspective, what school looks like. So --
1
2
3
                   DR. GRIFFEN:
                                 Okay.
4
5
                   DR. DILLARD: -- special education,
         return to school. And obviously, the flip
6
7
         side of that or whatever the adult point
         would be --
8
9
10
                   DR. GRIFFEN: Yeah.
11
              DR. DILLARD: -- return to work for
12
          the patient --
13
14
                                 School, work and --
15
                   DR. GRIFFEN:
16
                   DR. DILLARD: Yeah.
17
18
19
                   DR. GRIFFEN: Yeah, but -- but --
20
                   DR. DILLARD: But specifically -- I
21
          -- I -- this is Dillard again. I think
22
         there's a small chance that we might --
23
         there's -- there might be a through line to
24
                  Kids who return get special -- would
          track.
25
```

need special education services, AEP's, 1 504's that they will require after an 2 accident. 3 Because there is -- there --4 5 that -- special education services is tracked from -- in the school system at the 6 7 Department of Education, I -- you know, how we're going to get a patient's name and then 8 9 a -- you know, a student's name. 10 I'm not sure how we're going to do that. But I think there's a small 11 possibility there might be a throughput we 12 could track through that. 13 14 DR. GRIFFEN: Right. That if we 15 knew that they were coming out and they were 16 coming out of whatever special thing, that 17 would get them tracked then in the school 18 after that even. 19 20 21 DR. DILLARD: Yes. 22 DR. GRIFFEN: 23 Okay. 24 DR. DILLARD: In -- in theory. 25

DR. GRIFFEN: Right, right. Yeah, 1 Everything -- this is all theory 2 3 right now. 4 5 MS. MCDONNELL: Well, you know, it's not necessarily post-discharge, but it 6 7 sort of tracks what Chad is saying. And this is Anne. You know, the model systems 8 9 program at VCU tracks individuals who are, 10 you know, in that program. And a lot of them are trauma, 11 but they track them over 30 years. So you 12 know, that is another source of, you know, 13 long term data on what some of these folks 14 15 end up needing. Whether or not we can attach 16 17 someone, you know, over the course of time -- that probably happened through some of 18 the model systems data. 19 20 But it would also give us just 21

But it would also give us just a -- just a set of individuals who've experienced treatment in the trauma system and what, you know, those individuals look like later on.

25

22

23

1	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Yeah.
2	
3	DR. ASTHAGIRI: This is Heather
4	Asthagiri. That's only for TBI patients,
5	right?
6	
7	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Right. We don't
8	have it
9	
10	MS. MCDONNELL: It's final.
11	They're going they're going to create
12	one, you know, with a with a joint
13	venture VCU is
14	
15	(At this time, several committee members
16	began speaking all at once.)
17	
18	DR. GRIFFEN: Yeah.
19	
20	COMMITTEE MEMBER: There's a new
21	
22	DR. GRIFFEN: But this is for your
23	patients at VCU.
24	
25	DR. ASTHAGIRI: Right. So it's a

1	small it's a small group, but it would
2	only contain some. But that is a long term
3	
4	
5	DR. GRIFFEN: Right.
6	
7	DR. ASTHAGIRI: and they they
8	all track, you know, their patients for
9	quite some time.
10	
11	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Right.
12	
13	DR. ASTHAGIRI: And all the data
14	and over spinal cord injury goes back to
15	UAB. I'm not sure where the TBI data goes,
16	but
17	
18	DR. GRIFFEN: Craig. That's just
19	through the acute rehab.
20	
21	DR. ASTHAGIRI: That's just through
22	model systems.
23	
24	DR. DILLARD: Yeah. Specific model
25	systems, like VCU

Page 44

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DR. ASTHAGIRI: The problem is --
1
         do you --
2
3
4
                  COMMITTEE MEMBER: It does --
5
                  DR. ASTHAGIRI: -- 14 spinal and
6
7
         brain injury --
8
                  DR. GRIFFEN: Right, right. So
9
10
         that --
11
         MS. GARRETT: This is Renee. The
12
         EOE tracks special education with a variety
13
         of codes. So say, you know, autism is
14
15
         pretty clear. But say you don't fall under
         TBI, but it's still a trauma. There's other
16
         health out --
17
18
19
                  DR. GRIFFEN: Right.
20
                  MS. GARRETT: -- which doesn't
21
         identify --
22
23
24
                  DR. DILLARD: Right.
25
```

1	MS. GARRETT: a specific you
2	know, if it's trauma.
3	
4	DR. DILLARD: Yeah, that's what
5	there's that's what I mean, small chance.
6	
7	DR. GRIFFEN: Yeah.
8	
9	DR. DILLARD: There there's a
10	lot of problems with trying to do it. But I
11	I you know.
12	
13	COMMITTEE MEMBER: It's either
14	going to be classified, you know, under
15	emotional
16	
17	DR. DILLARD: Sure. But there's
18	also, from that perspective, if you don't
19	if you've had a trauma, you don't
20	necessarily that you only get an IP if
21	it affects you academically.
22	
23	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Right.
24	
25	DR. DILLARD: So even if you have

1	the need for accommodations and
2	modifications, you would have to get a 504
3	plan, which does not necessarily fall under
4	the so you can not have any of the 13
5	magic definitions that fall under an IP and
6	still get a 504. That's that's what I
7	mean. There's I yeah.
8	
9	COMMITTEE MEMBER: This is this
10	is
11	
12	COMMITTEE MEMBER: I'm sorry.
13	- KIFFD ししと
14	COMMITTEE MEMBER: No, go ahead.
15	
16	COMMITTEE MEMBER: No, you were
17	finishing
18	
19	COMMITTEE MEMBER: I was just
20	asking this is these are things we're
21	asking the facilities to report to us?
22	
23	DR. GRIFFEN: Right. So this is
24	the idea to try to pull this off. So the
25	patient, right? So right now what we the

way we're thinking this long. So we have a patient. They get to EMS, they get to acute care. Then they go up -- up -- post-acute care, right?

They can go any number of places. Right? Rehab in all of its stuff. Skilled nursing facility, home with outpatient -- I mean, they can go to all these different places. I mean, jail -- we've talked about it. They can go to --

COMMITTEE MEMBER: State mental hospital.

DR. GRIFFEN: -- the psych facility. All these places they can go.

And -- I mean, our ultimate desire is that we have EMS data stuff. We have a fair amount of it.

It's pretty robust throughout
the state. But it doesn't -- we have no ER
databases, just so you know. There are -the ER's are not required to, which boggles
my mind. But -- so we get this initial
stuff through trauma registries, right? So

we get initial information about it. There are EMS databases, and they're trying to get them to work to communicate.

Sorry, the trauma registry comes here, so we get a lot of our information about the patients from the trauma registry from all the acute care hospitals.

Because that's what we have to do is think trauma hospitals. We're designated as these hospitals, we have to do this. This is the black hole that we really have.

And that's where those addresses come from, is people just looking out there, where in Virginia can we get information? But there is no requirement specifically for any information.

The hospitals get certain information. Some of the rehabs provide information. The nursing care facilities provide information to Medicare. There are some insurance companies that get -- but it's like a jumble of crap everywhere that doesn't talk to anybody and nothing. So the

question is, these -- this patient that comes to here and goes to one of these places, if we're ultimately going to say that all these places -- if they've been involved with somebody here, we want them to provide us with 'x' when that patient leaves their facility.

So that we can then go back and plug this information into that patient to be able to say, guess what? 50% of people who go to this and this, if they go here and they get 'x', they do better and become less a burden to society for the finance people.

And have a greater quality of life for the touchy-feely side of the world or whatever it is we're trying to prove, right? That -- that's what we want to be able to do.

And in this day and age, like I said, when Amazon knows which package is 70,000 miles away, I don't know why we can't do this yet, but we can't. It's because it requires money.

DR. DILLARD: Well, it also is 1 HIPAA and --2 3 4 COMMITTEE MEMBER: Yeah. 5 DR. GRIFFEN: I know. 6 7 8 COMMITTEE MEMBER: That's true. 9 DR. DILLARD: Jeff Bezos doesn't 10 have to play by those --11 12 GRIFFEN: Well, I know. 13 Не 14 doesn't have state taxes, either. So we can 15 start on that. 16 MS. KATZMAN: This is Lisa, again. 17 One of the other things, too, that needs to 18 be reported is when a patient discharges 19 20 from the acute care, how long does it take them at home -- how many days lapse before 21 the home health agency comes in? Or how 22 many days does lapse -- does it lapse before 23 they are in to outpatient? Because that can 24 affect their --25

1	DR. GRIFFEN: So you mean for those
2	who go home?
3	
4	MS. KATZMAN: Uh-huh. If they have
5	home health services, or if they go home and
6	have outpatient that how many days does
7	it take for for them to receive those
8	services?
9	
10	COMMITTEE MEMBER: There have been
11	studies that where a discharge, say with
12	strokes. And like 50% discovered those
13	services.
14	For the stroke, we have and
15	I'm sure there's probably a lot of folks who
16	are prescribed, you know, for outpatient
17	or services
18	
19	DR. GRIFFEN: And it never happens.
20	
21	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Right.
22	
23	MS. KATZMAN: But that can affect
24	their medical
25	

DR. GRIFFEN: So we -- so we need 1 potentially two things. One, with those 2 3 that get discharged to -- better not write -- no, this one. Better watch myself here. 4 5 I'm going to write the wrong thing and get in trouble. Do we say that 6 something along the lines of these two where 7 it's a -- some sort of an inpatient type 8 9 discharge --10 COMMITTEE MEMBER: And --11 12 Do we want 13 DR. GRIFFEN: different --14 15 COMMITTEE MEMBER: And LTAC. 16 17 COMMITTEE MEMBER: Oh, LTAC. 18 19 20 DR. GRIFFEN: Oh, yeah. That's So that's the first -- you know, we 21 want different information that someone who 22 goes home. And I have no idea if there are 23 laws for somebody who goes to prison or jail 24

that they have to keep track of.

1 2

COMMITTEE MEMBER: Well, I would say they probably need -- I would like more information from all the folks. For the -- for the folks that go home, I think we probably need the same information as those who we -- you know, post-discharge.

I think there's this pool of information we need from everybody that -- for what we're requiring for the facilities to give us, it's got to be -- they're not going to know about half of this stuff that we've listed.

They'll have length of stay.

They'll have, you know, the services they received while there.

COMMITTEE MEMBER: Yeah.

COMMITTEE MEMBER: They'll have the services that they set them up with. But they probably won't know about work. And they probably won't know about school necessarily upon check out at the facility. So I think there's like things we can ask the facility and things that we want to know

from them.

be important or not.

3 COMMITTEE MEMBER: Does that mean

4 | -

DR. GRIFFEN: Yeah -- no. And that

-- that's what I mean. That -- that's what

I want to do is sort of -- because by making

this clear for us, then when we look at

these places that we've got all these

addresses for, it's a question of is the

data even in there that they want to -- you

know, that we want that we think is going to

And then, if we find places that -- oh, this has the data. Can we do our own little test to see if we can actually find some things out about patients and say, hey, this one's sort of -- sort of not re-inventing the wheel.

Hey, these guys do it really well. It has all the information. It's voluntary. It's not something required, but maybe we can borrow their -- what they do and use that to create what we ultimately

want to require from places. 1 2 DR. DILLARD: And just to throw 3 another wrinkle in there, there's a fair 4 5 amount of people that may -- who knows, who are injured traveling on 95 who end up in 6 7 acute care at VCU. And then --8 Go to another state. 9 DR. GRIFFEN: 10 Go wherever they're 11 DR. DILLARD: going. 12 13 Right. 14 DR. GRIFFEN: 15 DR. DILLARD: And so --16 17 DR. GRIFFEN: Some of that we're 18 19 going to -- we have the same problem. 20 21 MR. GIEBFRIED: This is Jim. With 22 phone therapy, there is a certain time span 23 that the individual is supposed to be seen 24 within 48 hours. Also, there's the OASIS, 25

which is the Medicare requirement that you
have to fill out in order to obtain it. But
you'll indicate where the person was, why
they came, their diagnoses, will indicate
whether they had skin breakdowns, will
indicate medications that they were on.
There's a whole list of things
that will be there. And then during the

There's a whole list of things that will be there. And then during the process that a person's under Medicare for the 60 days before re-certification.

The -- when the

re-certification comes, you -- again -- have to go through almost a full OASIS again and get that information -- get the updates so you have some information of how a patient is progressing.

Whether it's a reduction in medications, whether the skin ulcers have changed. And then you have the status functional test scores that are in there as well. And you see the difference in the -- in the scores.

MS. CARTER-SMITH: That's -- that's what I wanted to add. This is Lauren. So

on top of this Glasgow coma scale, rancho, 1 global level function, we also need a 2 3 physical level of function. Because then that's going to help, you know, refer to did 4 we decrease the burden of care. 5 You know, what is their 6 7 ability to return to work? So I also think that, you know, whatever that looks like --8 9 whether it's FIN scores --10 Yeah. COMMITTEE MEMBER: 11 12 but it will 13 MS. CARTER-SMITH: 14 and that's something. 15 16 17

18

19

DR. GRIFFEN: Yeah, I was figuring out which one we think is the best one, you know, kind of thing that's consistently across agencies.

They -- you know, it's like --

21

20

and we don't want to invent a whole new scale, and everybody's going, oh, God, yet 22

23

another one. No. We do this routinely. This is routinely documented in there.

24

25

Because then if they have some crackerjack

person at their facility that can dump this
stuff into a data sheet that they can then
-- if we can make it as simple as possible
for them to create a reporting data process
to give us the information.

That's going to make it much
more palatable for these places when we try

to push this.

MS. MCDONNELL: Well, and that -this is -- this is Anne. And I think that,
you know, to some extent starting with the
end in mind can be very helpful.

What is it that we want -what is it that we want to know about these
trauma patients after they leave post-acute.
What is it that we want to know?

Are they -- is their situation improving or is it getting worse? You know, so if it's improving, it's going to be things like did -- were they able to go back to work.

COMMITTEE MEMBER: Right.

MS. MCDONNELL: Were they able to 1 If it's getting worse, has the 2 3 burden of care increased? Are they now require -- so you know, we can come up with 4 5 this great big old lost list of possibilities. 6 7 But we need to -- we need to know what it is we want to know so that we 8 9 can really drill down on the things. Because we can't come at it with a list of 10 15 things that we need them to report 11 because that's not going to happen. They'll 12 buck and --13 14 COMMITTEE MEMBER: Some of it's 15 reportable data, anyway. 16 17 DR. GRIFFEN: That's the thing. 18 Some of it -- Heather, sorry. 19 20 DR. ASTHAGIRI: So I quess in 21 October, there -- CMS is trying to get the 22 LTAC's, SNF's and the IRF's to kind of, I 23 guess, have functional measures. So just 24

speak of FIN. But now they're doing this

1	IRF pie. It's a care tool.
2	
3	DR. DILLARD: Care tool.
4	
5	DR. ASTHAGIRI: Care tool, thank
6	you. And so then there's there are
7	overlaps like bladder function, physical
8	function that will be similar at least,
9	some aspects that may be similar across the
10	three types of facilities.
11	We could just look at that and
12	maybe ask them, you know, what what they
13	have. Because I think
14	
15	DR. GRIFFEN: So this is something
16	CMS is going to require all SNF's
17	
18	DR. ASTHAGIRI: In October.
19	
20	DR. GRIFFEN: all IRF's and all
21	LTAC's to report back to them about only
22	Medicare patients or all patients?
23	
24	MR. GIEBFRIED: Only Medicare
25	patients.

1	COMMITTEE MEMBER: But I think that
2	most facilities do it. Hard to say no to
3	
4	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Our our
5	yeah. Our facility does all.
6	
7	DR. GRIFFEN: So that's the thing.
8	It's just the only ones you're going to
9	report as of October when they make the
10	federal government makes it a requirement,
11	the only ones you're going to report are the
12	Medicare ones. But
13	$-R \sqcup H \sqcup$
14	COMMITTEE MEMBER: But then you
15	probably report for everyone. And I think
16	part of that, especially when you're
17	
18	DR. GRIFFEN: Okay.
19	
20	COMMITTEE MEMBER: is that if
21	people switch over to Medicare or something
22	while they're there, they want to make sure
23	they got everything there
24	
25	DR. GRIFFEN: Right.

1	COMMITTEE MEMBER: because
2	Medicare will deny payment if there's
3	anything that's
4	
5	DR. GRIFFEN: So that may get the
6	adults, but it won't get the peds. Does
7	peds have any
8	
9	DR. DILLARD: There's a WeeFIM that
10	is a similar cousin of the
11	
12	DR. GRIFFEN: W-I-F-M?
13	EKTIFIED GOP
14	DR. DILLARD: Yeah. W-E-E-F-I-M.
15	And we we have been trying to institute
16	that for about the last eight months, this
17	ability.
18	
19	DR. GRIFFEN: Just for the for
20	any facility where a kid goes to?
21	
22	DR. DILLARD: Well, the only
23	facility in the State to go to
24	
25	DR. GRIFFEN: Rehab.

```
DR. DILLARD: -- is -- is for when
1
         they only -- the CHKD, I'm sorry. Dillard,
2
         CHKD from Norfolk. We're the only one in
3
4
         the State. VCU will have kids that are 12
5
         and above. But anybody below that comes to
6
7
                  DR. GRIFFEN: And what --
8
9
10
                  DR. DILLARD: -- CHKD.
11
         DR. GRIFFEN: And what would you do
12
         for a 12 and above? Would you just do the
13
14
15
                  DR. DILLARD: They would --
16
17
                  COMMITTEE MEMBER: Everybody --
18
19
                  DR. DILLARD: It would -- it would
20
         still follow that -- even though they're not
21
         Medicare, they would --
22
23
24
                  DR. GRIFFEN: No, no. That you
         would do this.
25
```

DR. DILLARD: Yes. 1 2 3 DR. GRIFFEN: 13, 14, 15, you would 4 do a care tool, not this WeeFIM. 5 DR. DILLARD: Yes. 6 7 8 DR. GRIFFEN: Okay. All right. 9 10 DR. DILLARD: Yeah. 11 DR. GRIFFEN: But we would have 12 something. There would be a -- some sort of 13 a discharge tool on this. 14 15 COMMITTEE MEMBER: 16 Yes. 17 DR. GRIFFEN: So I guess maybe it's 18 19 a question of looking at what this care tool 20 encompasses to see whether we think that's going to provide us with the information 21 that we want. And you know, that's the 22 other thing. We could potentially piggyback 23 on this. The -- that's going to be the 24 easiest and the most palatable for these 25

institutions is going to be -- if we say, look, you already have to do this for the federal government. So we want you to do the same thing and report it to the State for all your patients as well.

And if they really are going to require it from LTAC's, SNF's and IRF's, then we're -- I mean, that -- that's huge. That would be huge for us.

The question then is we would have to figure out -- and that's, again, not going to be necessarily for us to do, but something that we would recommend to help give the data people the enforcement to say this is -- you now have to have it within your track of patients.

Because somehow in the federal government, they're looking -- they're not getting that data just to get the data.

They're probably linking it to the patient from acute care, don't you think or do you know?

COMMITTEE MEMBER: I don't know.

DR. GRIFFEN: Because that's the 1 other thing. If they're not at a federal 2 3 government level -- if they're just getting general data from these facilities to see 4 5 what they do and not linking it to the patient -- the Medicare patient that was in 6 7 the hospital somewhere, then they actually 8 9 10 DR. DILLARD: Well --11 DR. GRIFFEN: They don't know. 12 13 DR. DILLARD: And another issue is 14 15 when they come into acute care, a lot of times they have a trauma number. And then 16 17 when they come under rehab, they have a They have their real name. 18 19 20 DR. GRIFFEN: Right. 21 Sometimes there's --22 DR. DILLARD: there's a lot of --23 24 DR. GRIFFEN: 25 Right. The insurance or the Medicare -- that -- that's going to be one of the hardest parts. And I -- I -- that's not something we're going to solve. That's something really that the data team is going to have to go after is linking.

MS. CARTER-SMITH: So this is

Lauren. So what I -- you know, I did some
interviews. I like to find out where the
data houses. And I spoke to people who like
did the satisfaction surveys, post-acute
care, post facilities.

But yes, the theme was that they -- there is no -- and they don't know if they're a trauma patient that there's no identifier. They just ask these, you know, very strategic questions.

And they're willing to, you know, talk about, you know, adding a patient identifier as well as what we want to know. But they currently don't have that in place or a way to track that. But with this -- with these patient satisfaction surveys, they're going to -- could get this information if we provided them --

1	DR. GRIFFEN: There's just got to
2	be an easier way to do this. I just don't
3	
4	
5	COMMITTEE MEMBER: It's like a
6	daunting
7	
8	DR. DILLARD: Build a time machine
9	and go back.
10	
11	DR. GRIFFEN: I mean, it just seems
12	so silly.
13	$-K \sqcup F \sqcup F \sqcup C \sqcup$
14	COMMITTEE MEMBER: You're right. I
15	think we can get a sampling. I don't know
16	how we can get everybody.
17	
18	DR. GRIFFEN: It just seems so
19	crazy. It's like we and then everybody
20	believes they're doing all the right things.
21	We don't even know what we're doing yet.
22	Okay. So yeah. Okay. So
23	the bottom line is we we've got a lot of
24	ideas about what we would want. The
25	question is I guess bulling out this same

tool. And then you have a copy of this 1 WeeFIM as well and what it -- what it 2 contains. 3 So we can get a copy of the 4 care tool and what it contains and the 5 WeeFIM and what it contains, so that we can 6 7 get everybody to be able to look at those things and see what items are in those 8 9 various things. And then we can decide whether 10 we think that that's enough, not enough, I 11 don't know. You don't have -- you can't 12 make copies, can you, Wanda, right here? 13 14 MS. STREET: I may be able to. 15 may have to -- yeah. 16 17 DR. GRIFFEN: Okay. If anybody has 18 -- or if somebody has the -- the -- those 19 20 things, I can -- you can either email them to me and I'll email them to everybody. 21 22 I think I can get 23 MS. KATZMAN: those free. 24

1	DR. GRIFFEN: Okay.
2	
3	MS. KATZMAN: This is Lisa.
4	
5	DR. GRIFFEN: Yeah. That would be
6	great. And then because then I think we
7	can all look at that and have I just I
8	just don't know the answer to linking all of
9	this stuff, I'll be honest with you.
10	That's that's part of my
11	lack of knowledge with regards to what this
12	is all to do.
13	$-K \sqcup F \sqcup$
14	COMMITTEE MEMBER: I don't know if
15	anybody's interested. I have the what
16	they're asking for as far as documentation
17	from SNF, LTAC and IRF.
18	
19	DR. GRIFFEN: That'd be great.
20	
21	COMMITTEE MEMBER: as a slide.
22	
23	DR. GRIFFEN: Can we project up
24	here? Where's the doohickey? Oh, wait.
25	

1	COMMITTEE MEMBER: I didn't think
2	you wanted to.
3	
4	DR. GRIFFEN: No idea what I'm
5	doing. But we're going to try this.
6	
7	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Just past Suter,
8	left, up, around.
9	
10	COMMITTEE MEMBER: I just need two
11	EMS's.
12	
13	DR. GRIFFEN: Well, I think I've
14	seen like actual stuff.
15	
16	MS. STREET: It's coming, yeah.
17	
18	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Maybe I should
19	just email this to you. Do you have
20	
21	DR. GRIFFEN: Yeah, email it to me.
22	And I can I've got my look-up for my
23	computer. And I can try
24	
25	MS. STREET: There it is. It's up

there. 1 2 DR. GRIFFEN: If you'd just send it 3 4 -- but sent it to this one. Send it to mgri -- yeah, because I don't have -- I'm not on 5 that work thingie here. 6 7 COMMITTEE MEMBER: Mg --8 9 Mgriff, L as in 10 DR. GRIFFEN: little, B as in bit @gmail.com. 11 12 13 COMMITTEE MEMBER: I'm sorry. Say it again. 14 15 Mgriff, L as in DR. GRIFFEN: 16 little, B as in bit @gmail -- most of the 17 stuff I'll get at work, but --18 19 20 COMMITTEE MEMBER: Maggie, you just put your personal email out there for the 21 entire State of Virginia to have access --22 23 DR. GRIFFEN: 24 Sorry. 25

```
(Several committee members began talking all
1
   at once.)
2
3
                   DR. GRIFFEN: Good luck with that
4
5
          one. You and a thousand other silly emails
         that I -- yeah, it's amazing. If I get one
6
         more call about my student loans.
7
                       My 90-year-old father gets the
8
9
         phone calls about his student loans, and
          then we laugh. It's like, really? It's
10
          going to bounce off a thousand things.
11
12
13
                   COMMITTEE MEMBER:
                                       There are hot
         pretzels out there.
14
15
                   DR. GRIFFEN:
                                 Oh, that's what you
16
         went for. Did you know?
17
18
19
                   COMMITTEE MEMBER:
                                       It was a phone
          call about my car insurance that took me
20
          outside of the room.
21
22
                   COMMITTEE MEMBER: For a hot
23
         pretzel?
24
25
```

1	COMMITTEE MEMBER: I had a call.
2	
3	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Tried to send it
4	to you from my work email and that didn't
5	work very well. Is it mgriffbl?
6	
7	DR. GRIFFEN: L-B.
8	
9	COMMITTEE MEMBER: L-B, okay.
10	
11	DR. GRIFFEN: Little bit.
12	
13	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Okay.
14	
15	DR. GRIFFEN: Two and a half pint
16	Chihuahua with a lot of attitude. I don't
17	know if it's going to let us do this or not,
18	but we'll see.
19	
20	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Okay. I think
21	we may be able to continue on with the
22	talking about what we would require from
23	
24	COMMITTEE MEMBER: So the care
25	discharge tool is 25 pages long.

1	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Yes, it is.
2	
3	DR. GRIFFEN: 25 pages?
4	
5	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Yep.
6	
7	DR. GRIFFEN: That sounds bad.
8	
9	COMMITTEE MEMBER: What's 25 pages?
10	
11	COMMITTEE MEMBER: The care tool
12	discharge document. Current medical
13	information, allergies, adverse drug
14	reactions, skin integrity, number of major
15	wounds, physiologic factors, cognitive
16	status, mood, pain.
17	The whole and then bowel,
18	bladder, impairments swallowing, impairments
19	hearing, vision, communication. Grip
20	strength, endurance, mobility devices and
21	aids.
22	
23	COMMITTEE MEMBER: So at the at
24	the they just collect so much data on
25	these patients

COMMITTEE MEMBER: Yeah. But there 1 is some subsets that they're not going to 2 3 have that, you know, all the facilities will do this --4 5 COMMITTEE MEMBER: This gets down 6 7 to the ability to make her answer or place a phone call. 8 9 DR. GRIFFEN: We'll see if this is 10 going to work. I don't know if it's going 11 to work or not. Right. So what you have is 12 like just -- what you're saying is just like 13 a snapshot, right? Is that what --14 15 COMMITTEE MEMBER: Yeah, it's just 16 a little --17 18 DR. GRIFFEN: Yeah, I don't know if 19 20 it's going to work or not. I mean, I switched it over to my thing. But it's not 21 going to -- it keeps telling me that there's 22 no input. I don't know how to hook into 23 this thing. Huh? I know. And I don't know 24

what --

(A committee member is speaking, but she is 1 beyond the mic's ability to pick her up clearly.) 2 3 DR. GRIFFEN: See if that makes a 4 5 difference. In the mean -- okay. Let me In the meantime -- let's see. It says see. 6 you'll have signal. I don't know that it's 7 going to work. Okay. 8 So the bottom line is -- it's 9 not that one. If we want to -- if we --10 regardless of what this post -- this therapy 11 or one of the rancho level is. If we want 12 to decide what we think and clarify that. 13 It may only be a portion of 14 the 25 pages that they're going to give us, 15 obviously. But if the components that we 16 17 want are all in there, then --18 COMMITTEE MEMBER: 19 Right. 20 DR. GRIFFEN: -- that -- that's 21 And if there's a way that those 10 22 components we can pull from there and they 23 can get it to where it's, you know, the kind 24

25

of thing that's downloaded into a file that

they send to the State or whatever, then 1 that's okay. So -- so that's good. All 2 3 right. So all these things then -- and so we're going to say that we need to have two 4 5 separate things. We need to have the rehab and 6 the SNF and the LTAC as one sort of area 7 8 that we need information from. So sort of a inpatient-y kind of a thing. And then we've 9 got to have an outpatient component. 10 And then we've got to have the 11 other places. And then within this, we have 12 to have peds and adult. And same here, we 13 14 need peds and adult really for everywhere. 15 Not so much jail, hopefully. 16 COMMITTEE MEMBER: Juvenile 17 detention. 18 19 20 DR. GRIFFEN: Okay. 21 MR. SIZEMORE: Maggie, this is 22 One of the things I still try to 23 Macon. wrap my head around is the data system

improvement with this. How do we capture

24

the trauma? What diagnoses, what conditions 1 will trigger -- do you want to track all of 2 this? 3 Because we --4 5 COMMITTEE MEMBER: Yeah, it's --6 7 MR. SIZEMORE: -- we're looking at something very broad. And I don't -- how do 8 9 you just ask that we want this on trauma and not other conceivable --10 11 MS. GARRETT: So this is Renee. 12 Defining what trauma is? 13 14 MR. SIZEMORE: Right. 15 16 17 DR. GRIFFEN: So do we say that it's anyone contained in a registry? In a 18 trauma registry. I mean, that -- that's 19 20 going to give you -- I mean, the thing about Virginia is that there's a whole bunch of 21 trauma patients that get in the registry 22 that a trauma team never sees. But it 23 doesn't mean it's any less, you know, 24

25

because that whole component of that is the

1	elderly falls and breaks her hip. Which we
2	never take care of on our team. They're
3	always on the medicine team or the
4	orthopedic consultation.
5	But would we see that as a
6	major component of the population that we
7	ought to know what the heck happens to them.
8	Yeah, I would think that we all think that's
9	a component of the population that we ought
10	to have some say on. So
11	
12	COMMITTEE MEMBER: What about the
13	ICU 10 codes that
14	
15	DR. GRIFFEN: And that's what the
16	registry uses.
17	
18	COMMITTEE MEMBER: I mean, I know
19	there's
20	
21	COMMITTEE MEMBER: There's 300 at
22	least for brain injury alone. So
23	
24	DR. GRIFFEN: Well that and that
25	that's but that's what the trauma

registries use to define the trauma patient is they -- anybody who fits within a certain ICD-10 code is put in the registry. If they're outside that ICD-10, they don't go in the registry.

If they don't meet one of those, they don't go in the registry. I get it. It's you know, thousands of patients a year that this is going to equate to. But -- so we could say that we want to identify the population by saying it's anybody in the trauma registry.

The -- the question is then, when they go to the nursing home or they go to the rehab and they go to whatever, it's probably more likely at the rehab they're going to know that they were a trauma patient.

At the nursing home, they may have no idea what was their inpatient hospitalization for.

COMMITTEE MEMBER: And there's a ton of people that are brought in and monitored for a few days and then sent home

that are going to fall outside of all the --1 you know, the bundling of the LTAC's, the 2 3 inpatient rehabs and --4 5 DR. GRIFFEN: Well, that's what I mean. 6 7 COMMITTEE MEMBER: Yeah. 8 9 10 DR. GRIFFEN: Those would be our outpatient people. And the only -- so we 11 would then have to recognize -- we'd have to 12 -- you know, as it is now from a registry, 13 14 you can run a report and have who gets discharged home and who gets discharged to a 15 facility. 16 17 I can get my people to run that in a day. That's easy. Give me, for 18 the last year, everybody that got discharged 19 20 home. The issue then is I have to be 21 able to go, okay, they got discharged home 22

go into something and say, okay, these

with services. And then I got to be able to

people with these injuries got this service.

23

24

And they did this. These people got injury 1 with this service and didn't get any. Well, 2 3 quess what? If they get these services, they do better kind of -- you know, that --4 that's the thing. 5 So if you're saying defining 6 7 the trauma patient, do we say it's everybody who's in a trauma registry across the State 8 of Virginia. I -- I don't know another way 9 10

11

12

COMMITTEE MEMBER: It's starting

13

14

15

I don't know another DR. GRIFFEN: way to define the population.

16

17

18

19

COMMITTEE MEMBER: I think you got to start somewhere, and that's as good a place as any.

20

21

22

23

24

25

Okay. So that's a --DR. GRIFFEN: so we are the -- we -- we feel like the population should be defined as any patient in -- in a registry. And then, obviously, that's going to give the acute care -- like

I said, they're going to retroactively go
through how do they get it to EMS and all.

And then -- which is going to be -- I mean,
that's easily -- I mean, the five Level I -between the five Level I's, it's 12,000 or
13,000 patients right there.

That's just the five Level I's will be 12,000 or 13,000 patients a year.

So with all the Level II's and III's involved, you know, you're going to talk -- 25,000 or 30,000 patients a year.

But think about the opportunities if we had 30,000 patients a year that we could follow how they recovered. What -- what sort of grounds we could make and improvements we could make in efficiency and effectiveness of services.

COMMITTEE MEMBER: Right.

MS. MCDONNELL: This is Anne. And it maybe that, you know, beginning that 30,000 patient list when you add in all of the hospitals, that you start with a -- with a group that we feel like we might be able

to track. You know, someone with a spinal 1 cord injury, for example. But we start 2 small and we see sort of how it works and --3 and take what we learn and then grow it. 4 You know, if we wanted to 5 start with major trauma, you know -- I mean, 6 7 it's all pretty major. Just eating the apple a bite at a time. 8 9 Getting our brain wrapped around where it all comes from, how we use 10 And then taking what we learn and it. 11 expanding it to the rest of -- of all of the 12 patients. 13 14 DR. GRIFFEN: Well, exact -- and 15 that may be a way of starting down a pathway 16 for -- and looking at the consumer -- what 17 you were talking about --18 19 20 MS. MCDONNELL: Mm-hmm. 21 -- the consumer-wise. 22 DR. GRIFFEN: 23 MS. MCDONNELL: Mm-hmm. 24 25

1	DR. GRIFFEN: If you look at the
2	spinal cord injury or the traumatic brain
3	injury patient
4	
5	MS. MCDONNELL: Well, what I'm
6	thinking is that there's almost there are
7	so few spinal cord injury patients that
8	would not have extensive medical follow up.
9	But there are a lot of brain injury patients
10	who don't get that at all.
11	
12	DR. GRIFFEN: Well, I know.
13	$-K \sqcup H \sqcup H \sqcup G \sqcup G \sqcup G$
14	MS. MCDONNELL: You know, I mean
15	the modern
16	
17	DR. GRIFFEN: The modern brain
18	injury is the
19	
20	MS. MCDONNELL: Right.
21	
22	DR. GRIFFEN: black hole of the
23	world right now
24	
25	MS. MCDONNELL: Yeah.

1	DR. GRIFFEN: as far as I'm
2	concerned.
3	
4	MS. MCDONNELL: Yeah. And even
5	moderate to some extent. But you know,
6	spinal cord injury patients might be, you
7	know, a group that would be, you know, maybe
8	easier.
9	And I know that VCU and
10	Sheltering Arms as a part of this joint
11	institute are going to create a model
12	systems program. So there's getting ready
13	to be a spinal cord injury registry set up
14	here in Virginia. We already
15	
16	DR. GRIFFEN: For anybody in the
17	state?
18	
19	MS. MCDONNELL: For for anybody
20	that's reported to the trauma registry with
21	an ICD-9 code related to spinal cord injury.
22	
23	DR. GRIFFEN: Mm-hmm.
24	
25	MS. MCDONNELL: We already have

that for brain injury. And we do outreach to those. So each year we get, you know, thousands of letters sent out. And we get, you know, a number of calls back from people who've been reported to a trauma registry.

We have information on a couple hundred of them every year, what their long term needs are, you know. But spinal cord is just getting ready to sort of be, you know, developed.

And that may present an opportunity. There are researchers at VCU who are working on this right now. Getting the spinal cord injury registry up and running.

DR. GRIFFEN: Yeah. I know. It's just a huge -- every time I have conversations about this, it just gets bigger in my brain and hurts it more.

That -- that's the problem.

It's -- because you want to be able to have

-- I mean, we want -- the thing is we want

it to be global so everyone's included. And

there are going to be portions of it that

are going to be more study than others.

There's no way around it. Because of the burden to society as a whole, and the quality of life for the patient.

There's going to be groups of individuals that when we can get this data, we're going to be more intensely wanting to look at.

Like what does work for the brain injured patient, what does work for the spinal cord injured patient, what does work for the elderly, you know, whatever.

There's going to be areas that are going to certainly be more focused on.

But the idea is so that we get -- can catch everybody. So that we can do really a global quality review of our trauma system as a whole.

Are we -- do we really think
we're doing -- are we really doing as well
as we think we are when we're taking care of
these patients when they're getting picked
up. Is there something that happens in EMS
that impacts their recovery? Is there
something we do in the acute care that harms

them in their recovery or helps them in their recovery? In order to -- as efficiently and as effectively put resources where they need to be. I mean, that -- that's really the long term goal.

COMMITTEE MEMBER: Right.

DR. GRIFFEN: So it's a question of trying to figure out -- if we look at this care tool and this WeeFIM and we pull out -- or we decide what we want and look in these tools, and everything that we want is there, then that may help us a lot with this long term idea.

We're not going to be asking any more of them that what CMS is starting to ask of them. And how can we parlay that into us getting what we want with the least amount of cost to the facilities.

And thus, that'll be the least amount of pain and agony for all of us. So I guess the question is, of these things that we've written up here, truly which -- which are -- we -- when -- when someone's

leaving discharge to try to figure out how
we want them to be, or what -- what we need
to know in order to do a full quality
assessment.

Just for the -- just doing
inpatient, not the outpatient stuff yet and

inpatient, not the outpatient stuff yet and that kind of thing. Is it important that we know how long they stayed at that facility?

I think we would all agree

that's important because it's going to be a measure, I suspect, of the -- the degree of their injuries. Although payor-wise --

COMMITTEE MEMBER: This says where the --

DR. GRIFFEN: Right. This is the thing. And I only know this because Macon and I spend a lot of time listening to a lot of people talk to us.

The rehabs are going to turn them over pretty fast. They're going to want to get them out so they can get the next patient in. My understanding is that's not so much the goal here. Am I wrong?

1	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Well, there's so
2	many
3	
4	COMMITTEE MEMBER: It's the
5	
6	COMMITTEE MEMBER: I agree.
7	
8	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Number of days
9	covered for Medicare patients, so they can
10	the standard Medicare, they have 20 days.
11	
12	DR. GRIFFEN: In a rehab?
13	EKTIFIED GOP
14	COMMITTEE MEMBER: In a
15	[unintelligible].
16	
17	DR. GRIFFEN: That's but if
18	they're ready to go in 10 days, my
19	understanding is they make keep them 10
20	more.
21	
22	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Potentially.
23	But I think with a lot of the I don't
24	know. There's a push content.
25	

1	COMMITTEE MEMBER: That's right.
2	
3	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Think about the
4	the ends.
5	
6	DR. GRIFFEN: No, and I get that.
7	And I think that so, again
8	
9	COMMITTEE MEMBER: The pace is
10	definitely slower at a SNF. There's less
11	intensity of services, so
12	
13	DR. GRIFFEN: Well and some of
14	it may be the pace is slower because the
15	patients aren't as well and they can't
16	tolerate the rehab. So they need it for a
17	longer period of time.
18	
19	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Correct.
20	
21	DR. GRIFFEN: But again, it may
22	highlight abuses of a system that isn't
23	perfect as well in the process of all this.
24	
25	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Well and you

1	you may have an insurance patient with
2	insurance and they're pushing to get them
3	out when sometimes they're not appropriate
4	yet to
5	
6	DR. GRIFFEN: To leave.
7	
8	COMMITTEE MEMBER: so you have
9	that side.
10	
11	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Well, that
12	happens in rehab all the time.
13	$-R \sqcup H \sqcup$
14	COMMITTEE MEMBER: We know.
15	
16	COMMITTEE MEMBER: And that's
17	but they get bumped down oftentimes to to
18	a
19	
20	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Right.
21	
22	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Yeah.
23	
24	DR. GRIFFEN: Okay. So length of
25	stay is definitely something we want.

Discharge status. So let's define that a little more. We want to know -- I mean, not everybody gets discharged home, right? of them get discharged to a SNF or some from the SNF on -- very rarely get discharged to an acute rehab, I guess.

COMMITTEE MEMBER: So discharge disposition. Where are they going?

> DR. GRIFFEN: Okay.

12

13

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15

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17

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19

20

21

COMMITTEE MEMBER: Yeah. And -and then there would need to be some sort of measure about the request working with the payor, you know. What that is I'm not sure, but how much support do they get?

Are they getting home health and are they getting, you know, eight hours of -- you know, not exactly sure how to word that.

22

23

24

25

DR. GRIFFEN: And I've learned more about home health and all that in the last two weeks than I ever care to learn in my

life. All right, length of stay is enough. 1 Discharge disposition --2 3 4 COMMITTEE MEMBER: Mm-hmm. 5 DR. GRIFFEN: -- is definitely 6 something we want. 7 8 COMMITTEE MEMBER: Well -- and 9 level of functioning may take care of 10 further care, you know --11 12 COMMITTEE MEMBER: Well certainly 13 -- it wouldn't necessarily trigger -- be a 14 15 trigger. 16 DR. GRIFFEN: So we're at discharge 17 disposition and then if it's home, we want 18 19 to know services. Is that -- or should we just say discharge disposition and then with 20 or without services. Do we care what 21 services or we just want to know with or 22 without continued --23 24 25 MS. KATZMAN: No.

Page 97

1	DR. GRIFFEN: service?
2	
3	MS. KATZMAN: Type of services are
4	important.
5	
6	DR. GRIFFEN: Okay.
7	
8	MS. KATZMAN: I'm sorry speaking
9	for myself This is Lisa.
10	
11	DR. GRIFFEN: No, no. That's
12	this is the whole point of this. It's for
13	everybody to say what they think. And then
14	we can decide as a team sort of what we
15	want.
16	Okay. We also have under
17	discharge status, plan continuum of care.
18	Does that answer all those questions? DC,
19	disposition and if home, type of service.
20	Is that good?
21	
22	COMMITTEE MEMBER: That's good.
23	
24	DR. GRIFFEN: Okay.
25	

MR. GIEBFRIED: This is -- this is 1 It misses the equipment that needs to 2 3 go with that patient, so that they are functional or that family members or 4 whatever team goes in can do the services as 5 quickly as possible. 6 7 COMMITTEE MEMBER: DME --8 9 10 COMMITTEE MEMBER: DME sort of speaks to that. 11 12 I get -- we could say 13 GRIFFEN: 14 DME's. 15 Right. COMMITTEE MEMBER: Durable 16 medical equipment, yeah. But functional 17 care stuff would speak to, you know, would 18 include if they need a bath chair, you know, 19 or a walker for ambulation --20 21 So if we said global 22 DR. GRIFFEN: functional level on discharge, we should 23 then be able to get --24

Hopefully, it 1 COMMITTEE MEMBER: would --2 3 COMMITTEE MEMBER: Yes. 4 5 DR. GRIFFEN: It would give us an 6 idea of what DME's. 7 8 9 COMMITTEE MEMBER: Right. 10 Okay. DR. GRIFFEN: So --11 12 MR. GIEBFRIED: It may be discharge 13 -- this is Jim again. It may be using 14 15 something in the facility, but it may not readily be at home. Or they need it --16 whether it's a hospital bed, whether it's a 17 wheelchair. 18 They may have been using that 19 20 in the facility, but they may not have one delivered at the appropriate time when that 21 person's going to be home. Or all of it. 22 Or whether they --23 24 Well, I think that'll 25 DR. GRIFFEN:

go to some of this, where we then -- if they 1 are discharged home -- will catch them 2 3 hopefully then here. And -- and we get into part of this was how long until services 4 5 were rendered. 6 7 MS. GARRETT: This is Renee, again. Speaking along that same line, discharge 8 9 diet and if they have a PEG tube or an alternative source of feeding, that would be 10 another --11 12 GRIFFEN: Does that go with 13 it might be --14 15 COMMITTEE MEMBER: 16 Sure. 17 DR. GRIFFEN: When you do a global 18 19 function -- I'm sorry. This is my --20 COMMITTEE MEMBER: It swallows --21 22 DR. GRIFFEN: -- lack of knowledge. 23 It has their feeding habits, their bathing 24 habits, their --25

1	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Cognitive
2	status.
3	
4	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Cognitive, yes.
5	
6	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Bowel, bladder,
7	continence.
8	
9	DR. GRIFFEN: Okay.
10	
11	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Need of
12	equipment.
13	
14	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Ambulation.
15	
16	COMMITTEE MEMBER: All of that sort
17	of stuff.
18	
19	DR. GRIFFEN: Okay. So that's a
20	good that is a good way to call it, then.
21	Global functional level, because that should
22	give us cognitive, bowel, bladder, DME, all
23	that stuff.
24	
25	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Ambulation,

1	ability to transfer
2	
3	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Mobility.
4	
5	MS. KATZMAN: To it's John. I'm
6	sorry, I don't know.
7	
8	MR. GIEBFRIED: Jim.
9	
10	MS. KATZMAN: Jim. To Jim's point,
11	this is Lisa. The DME is so important
12	because if if there's a piece of
13	equipment that the patient's supposed to
14	have and for some reason they don't, that
15	can change their whole, you know
16	
17	COMMITTEE MEMBER: You don't have a
18	wheelchair, you're not getting out of your
19	house.
20	
21	MS. KATZMAN: That is true. Or
22	
23	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Or a ramp.
24	
25	MS. KATZMAN: if you don't have

1	a walker, you could fall. So you know, all
2	of that is effecting
3	
4	COMMITTEE MEMBER: They shouldn't
5	if they're going to a facility. I think
6	it's what she's saying is that if it
7	captured it's almost like we have two
8	points for people to go to another facility.
9	Like we want to ask the
10	facility these questions. But then if, you
11	know, for folks that go straight home from
12	acute care and folks that come home from
13	$-$ KIIHI)(\cdot () \vdash
14	COMMITTEE MEMBER: The post post-
15	acute.
16	
17	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Right.
18	
19	COMMITTEE MEMBER: We'd be having
20	the same set of questions for those people,
21	right? So
22	
23	DR. GRIFFEN: Yeah, so this is just
24	for those people who go to an inpatient.
25	What is it that we want to know when they're

getting discharged from an inpatient. 1 2 3 COMMITTEE MEMBER: Okay. 4 And if global 5 DR. GRIFFEN: functional level at discharge, if we get --6 7 if that's something that most facilities do 8 9 10 COMMITTEE MEMBER: They do. 11 12 COMMITTEE MEMBER: Yes. 13 14 COMMITTEE MEMBER: They do. 15 Right. DR. GRIFFEN: If that's a 16 requirement, then we should be able to get 17 cognitive, bowel, bladder, DME, mobility --18 19 we should be able to parse out that they are 20 going to be getting 'x, y, and z' to go with their cognitive and functional level. 21 Now -- then we then will 22 hopefully pick them up when they get to that 23 outpatient. And we'll do another set of --24 25

1	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Yeah.
2	
3	DR. GRIFFEN: whatever we want
4	to know from there.
5	
6	MS. MCDONNELL: It's it's
7	this is Anne. It's almost like thinking
8	about it points in time. Because you're
9	going to want to know something about, you
10	know, a trauma patient at at the end of
11	the inpatient setting.
12	But did you want to know six
13	months, maybe 12 months down the road. So
14	the question's at that point would be very,
15	very different
16	
17	DR. GRIFFEN: Right.
18	
19	MS. MCDONNELL: than they would
20	be upon upon discharge for an inpatient
21	facility.
22	
23	DR. GRIFFEN: Right. Yeah. Yeah,
24	and I I had a kid come back. He got
25	shot. We sent him home. I don't know where

1	Tappahannock is.
2	
3	COMMITTEE MEMBER: On the
4	
5	DR. GRIFFEN: Somewhere out
6	
7	COMMITTEE MEMBER: eastern side
8	of the state.
9	
10	DR. GRIFFEN: Somewhere out in
11	nowhere is what I figured out. Because when
12	he came back we sent him home with a
13	trach because he shot himself in the mouth.
14	And he comes in to see me in clinic to tell
15	me he can't breathe.
16	I said, you can't breathe. He
17	goes, no, I can't breathe. So home health
18	had never come. Took us forever to even
19	find home health it would seem.
20	So I pulled out his inner
21	cannula, which was full of stuff. Cleaned
22	it out for him, put it back in. He goes,
23	man, I feel much better.
24	
25	COMMITTER MEMBER: He's lucky

1	DR. GRIFFEN: He didn't the kid
2	didn't he didn't die. Cute kid. Anyway.
3	All right. Okay. So that's any facility
4	acquired complications, we have that.
5	Do we do we want to know
6	that, if there was a a and I don't
7	know a way to I mean, just hospitals
8	have to report hospital-acquired events or
9	infections or whatever. I'm presuming
10	there's the same type of thing that you have
11	to
12	-DTIELED OOD
13	COMMITTEE MEMBER: It's part of the
14	care tool, is it not?
15	
16	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Yeah.
17	
18	COMMITTEE MEMBER: So that should
19	be on there as well.
20	
21	DR. GRIFFEN: So what is it that
22	a global name? Facility-acquired
23	
24	COMMITTEE MEMBER: So
25	

DR. GRIFFEN: Because I -- yeah, I 1 mean, I can't believe they're --2 3 COMMITTEE MEMBER: I mean, they 4 5 have to report like worsening pressure ulcers. 6 7 DR. GRIFFEN: Or -- and the UTI or 8 -- so I would think all of that stuff. 9 like we have to do line infections, 10 [unintelligible], all that. 11 12 13 COMMITTEE MEMBER: Yeah. 14 15 COMMITTEE MEMBER: If you get -- if you get re-admitted to acute care, that's 16 part of it. 17 18 DR. GRIFFEN: Well -- and we said 19 20 that, re-admit. That we would want to know if someone was re-admitted. So -- I quess 21 trans -- re-admission to acute care. But if 22 there's more of a global term for any -- I 23 guess, facility-based events. I'll just 24

call it that. We'll figure out how to --

1	COMMITTEE MEMBER: They've got
2	adverse drug reactions, but that's not
3	
4	(A committee member is speaking, but the
5	words are spoken too low to reach the recorder
6	clearly.)
7	
8	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Yeah. It's
9	pressure ulcers. They're like
10	
11	DR. GRIFFEN: They don't they
12	don't do UTI, pneumonia and all that stuff.
13	You don't have to report any of that?
14	
15	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Those are
16	quality indicators that may be not
17	necessarily traced to individual patients.
18	
19	DR. GRIFFEN: That's really
20	interesting.
21	
22	COMMITTEE MEMBER: In OASIS it's in
23	there. If you go to your GI's within the
24	last 14 days and you're going to discharge
25	somebody within that time period from home

1	care.
2	
3	DR. GRIFFEN: That's at the home
4	care level, though.
5	
6	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Right.
7	
8	DR. GRIFFEN: Not at the inpatient.
9	It's interesting. So we'll we'll want
10	that for that's the other thing for this.
11	There's the OASIS and what you can get
12	through that.
13	Okay. Well, I just put
14	facility-based events. So whatever facility
15	whatever reported events have to be done.
16	
17	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Okay.
18	
19	DR. GRIFFEN: The pressure ulcers
20	
21	
22	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Falls.
23	
24	DR. GRIFFEN: Falls.
25	

COMMITTEE MEMBER: That would be --1 that would again be included in that one. 2 3 DR. GRIFFEN: So falls or pressure 4 5 ulcers are the two big ones at the -- at an inpatient facility. 6 7 COMMITTEE MEMBER: Right. 8 9 Whether it be a 10 DR. GRIFFEN: rehab, a nursing care facility or an LTAC. 11 It's all the same. Because I --12 13 COMMITTEE MEMBER: 14 It's amazing 15 that they don't have them when y'all report UTI's. 16 17 MR. GIEBFRIED: A side note. 18 19 of the things that we come across is that 20 some of the surgeons will not send a person to a SNF level facility because of the 21 research data showing infections that are 22 higher incidents, if a person goes to a SNF 23 than if they go home, you know. 24

25

therefore, the -- the individual may certain

1 2 3

-- best being in a SNF level and all those services and all the things that would've made a difference as far as length of time that will have to be taken in home care.

DR. GRIFFEN: Well, and that -- and that's one of the things that, long term-wise, would be the goal is, you know, Joe Schmoe has this set of injuries and the recommendation was home.

And this Joe Schmoe has the same injuries and the recommendation was a nursing care facility. Then they both go, this one gets this, this one gets this.

This person is better and back, you know, to a more returning to life and a job in seven weeks. And this one, it takes three -- you know, three months or six months.

That -- that's the idea in the long term to be able to look at it and say, what have we done differently? Okay. This one did better. And then it's like, well, why did this one get the facility and this one get the home? Oh, this one got home

because this one didn't have insurance. Or this one got the facility because they have really great insurance, or whatever it is for the reason. So that hopefully we can come back and say, you know what?

People with this constellation of symptoms and injuries, they do better -- even if -- as a State, we pay for them to go to a facility, a rehab facility or a -- whatever for three weeks to get more intensive care.

They do better in the long term and come off of Disability and Social Security and whatever else and have a greater quality of life if we actually provide that for them.

So that in the long run, we're costing less to everybody by actually making this happen as opposed to telling them they go to go home.

So those are the pipe dreams that are, you know, 100 years from now and I'll be long dead. But that -- that's the pipe dream --

1	MS. MCDONNELL: Well
2	
3	DR. GRIFFEN: to do that very
4	thing.
5	
6	MS. MCDONNELL: This is Anne. And
7	you know, one of the things I'm thinking of
8	as I listen to you, Maggie, is this whole
9	issue of pre-morbid level of function.
10	Which, you know, is is an unknown factor
11	in all of this, as is family support.
12	
13	DR. GRIFFEN: And we're not going
14	to have
15	
16	MS. MCDONNELL: Yeah, I don't even
17	know
18	
19	DR. GRIFFEN: We're not we're
20	not going to be able to get into that. All
21	we're going to be able they I I
22	will think I would think, then I will
23	tell you. Through the acute care component
24	of all of this, in the world of trauma,
25	frailty and the frailty index with the age

of our individuals --1 2 3 MS. MCDONNELL: Mm-hmm. Yep. 4 5 DR. GRIFFEN: -- in the geriatric 6 trauma. 7 MS. MCDONNELL: Yeah. 8 9 10 DR. GRIFFEN: We're working really hard on trying to figure out a way to do 11 that. The problem right now is every 12 frailty index that exists out there is 17 13 14 pages long for the most part. 15 MS. MCDONNELL: Yeah. 16 17 DR. GRIFFEN: And it asks a lot of 18 19 questions that we can't often get the answers to. So there's a lot of us who've 20 been trying to figure out if we can come up 21 with an -- as objective possible frailty 22 index that's a little more down and dirty 23 and easier for us to fill out on patients. 24 And I would bet you that ultimately, with 25

all their push with the geriatric trauma stuff, that within the next five years, there is probably going to be some sort of -- as best as possible, simple, objective sort of frailty criteria that everybody over 65 is going to get filled out at their acute care facility, as a trauma patient.

I really believe that's going to happen. It's very frustrating right now because we have very -- what we do a lot of times at our facility is we do a -- we have our dieticians come up and do malnutrition on the patients as a way of figuring out it's -- putting something in the chart to show pre -- pre their injury that they had some difficulties with maintaining their normal body life thing.

Because they're moderate eaters severely malnourished because they just couldn't get it done. So I -- I think that will get some of that --

MS. MCDONNELL: Yeah.

DR. GRIFFEN: -- to be honest with

1	you.
2	
3	MS. KATZMAN: Where which
4	this is Lisa. Where patients go after acute
5	care in Mississippi, we had criteria that
6	they had to meet and it's and the same
7	for LTAC's and, you know, SNF's. So
8	
9	DR. GRIFFEN: Well, and this is
10	
11	MS. KATZMAN: and that
12	determines
13	EKTIFIED GOP
14	COMMITTEE MEMBER: But a lot of
15	that is determined by insurance.
16	
17	MS. KATZMAN: Yeah.
18	
19	COMMITTEE MEMBER: A lot of times,
20	it's not necessarily
21	
22	MS. KATZMAN: But CMS guidelines, I
23	know for acute rehab. But
24	
25	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Sure. But again

1 2 3 MS. KATZMAN: Yeah. 4 5 COMMITTEE MEMBER: -- you know, a lot of times, it's --6 7 MS. KATZMAN: Well, yeah. 8 Sure. 9 COMMITTEE MEMBER: -- insurance 10 dictates who's going to rehab and who's 11 going to SNF. 12 13 That is true. 14 MS. KATZMAN: 15 Well, and the other DR. GRIFFEN: 16 17 -- the other component that we learned in -when Macon and I are -- and Stephanie was 18 19 going to be here. And she -- you'll know her when she comes. 20 It's -- but she's going to 21 start coming. She and Cathy Butler, who are 22 trauma program managers that work with us 23 for the couple of years that we were 24 organizing all this. One of the other 25

things we figured out is it's -- even in the front end trying to figure out how many people get rehab, it's really only about eight or nine percent.

Which -- if you have 30,000 people in this state in a year -- if you're just guessing that number that are involved in a trauma.

And only eight percent -that's less than 3,000 a year that get
rehab. We can all think in our brain that
seems kind of minor.

Well, it's defined by, as you say, what an insurance company says it -for someone to be able to do rehab. And then in the back end, we have no way of saying, well, could another 20% have benefited from rehab?

We don't know that because we never looked at the -- at the program. So again, we get back to being able to say, hey, all these guys with workman's comp and rehab jumps all over it. And they want to do it because they get the cash for it.

They -- guess what, they have this

constellation of injuries. And there's this whole group of people here that have the same constellation of injuries. And they never get rehab because they either don't have funding or they're under-funded.

And guess what, these folks that got the workman's comp and got to go to a rehab, they're back up and functional and hitting it hard at two months.

And these other folks are six months, eight months or never. And again, we get back to looking at the finances.

We're only looking at it one way right now.

And so realizing that even the patient population -- so then you get to where you can say, okay, not eight percent need rehab but 25% need rehab.

So if you're state's going to have 100,000 people, then you need to have 25 -- the opportunity for 25,000 to get a rehab in here.

We don't even come close to having 25,000 rehab beds available for people. I mean, that -- that's what's so crazy. We don't even know what we need.

And so we do what we do within what we have.

But we're not even -- there's a whole

patient population that we're certainly not

even serving appropriately.

And -- and that's what we're trying to -- to -- it's -- it is. It's a big black hole that we're trying to figure out. Okay.

DR. ABOUTANOS: Maggie, I think we
-- what you were saying before -- and I'm -I'm Mike. Sorry. On the TAG Committee.
But you were saying for -- you don't know -so what's the impact, especially the
financial impact. Okay.

And so -- so we need that -- those calculations in order to -- to drive the legislative system. Because what you're talking about system inequality. But -- so we think they half are getting better.

And the half are not. But we don't know. But if we show that the half are actually paying for those who are not. See that's the trick, to move beyond the [inaudible]. And I've got to say so, we

have not gone to that level, but eventually we're going to need to, to have a cost analysis of all those that did not get the rehab, did not go there.

What happened to them? And they -- if they're not returning back to society and if they're costing us a lot more, then this committee would be in a different position of driving a legislative aspect.

So this -- this is how you vote that over the course of this year, for us to get to the point of, you know, having an impact.

DR. GRIFFEN: Right. And we have to -- and that's where it all came in.

We're trying to find out the places. So initially what we're going to have to do is figure out what we want.

We -- yes, it sounds like EMS is going to do some of this stuff or require some of this stuff in October and all. But whether we're going to have access to that, probably not right away. So then the

question becomes, all these things that everybody's looked at is us starting to review those things to figure out where can we get this data so that essentially, we're pulling the data to create this ourselves.

So that we can then show this is the impact. I mean, when you're talking about trauma across the United States, the number one health care problem \$16M a year.

And we -- yet we have no idea which -- the injury side, the prevention side we work really hard on it. We've tried seat belts save lives, I won't get into quns.

But -- but there's so much stuff that we can do that we're not doing on the prevention side at this point that we can't continue to do.

But then we have all these people that have it, and then we have all these people that get discharged from the hospital and continue to have problems with it. And that's a black hole that we don't even know. So if we can help everybody understand that it -- it can't just end here

and it can't -- that we have to provide -- some of this is going to happen no matter what.

Doesn't matter what we do prevention-wise, it's going to happen. And if we can't figure out how we can help them after that -- to be back in society, to be back in -- to a quality of life.

To be back to functional, we're just being silly. We're just wasting money. I -- I mean, it's just a waste. And it's a waste of life. And that's not what our -- our job is.

So anyway -- so we're going to have to use these databases to create what we think we need in order to then be able to push our agenda saying, no, you really need to do this.

And this is why because we're going to show you and -- you know, those guys. You always got to show them how you're going to save them money. That's what they want to know.

DR. ASTHAGIRI: Heather again. I

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would like to know all the diagnoses that
1
          they are going to -- I just --
2
3
4
                   DR. GRIFFEN:
                                  Okay.
5
                   DR. ASTHAGIRI: Because they'll
6
7
         have that.
8
                   DR. GRIFFEN: So admission
9
         diagnoses.
10
11
               DR. ASTHAGIRI: Well, even if they
12
13
          have
14
                   COMMITTEE MEMBER: I think that's
15
         part of the care tool, isn't it?
16
17
                   COMMITTEE MEMBER: Yeah, it is.
18
19
20
                   DR. ASTHAGIRI: So again, I quess
          I'm just trying to pick apart what we want
21
          from the care tool. Is that what we're
22
23
         doing kind of like --
24
25
                   DR. GRIFFEN:
                                  Yeah, so we want a
```

say. So if we come up with a group of these, then what we -- what I try to do -- I know we only have like a half an hour left.

But if we can get a list of sort of what we want -- that's going to be the big question. That's why I gave every one of you a piece of these things. And then some of them may be overlap.

And like I said, Jim sent me some other ones that I'll email to you. And there's a bunch of sites. And it's a question of every -- some people are more savvy than others at looking at these places and seeing if the data's there.

But a question of us trying to take some time and each of us -- you know, we can either break them up or whatever so everybody only has two or three sites to go to, to try to see what data is at that site.

What data can we get from there that will answer some of these questions. There's one of them got -- because we may have to go to 25 sites and still not be able to find everything that we're trying to get on -- on patients or get

the answers that we want. So --1 2 3 MS. MCDONNELL: Yeah, some of these sites are -- if you're looking at them for 4 data, I can take a couple of them right off 5 the list right now. Because they're not 6 7 going to have data, they're going to have information about the services they offer. 8 9 10 DR. GRIFFEN: And that's good. What I would say is don't -- if you'll send 11 me those ones --12 13 MS. MCDONNELL: 14 Yeah. 15 DR. GRIFFEN: -- as an email. 16 17 Anne, if you would send me those, then I can just take them off the list for us 18 altogether. 19 20 MS. MCDONNELL: I can also send you 21 some information on state registries. 22 currently working with 19 other states on 23 their state registries. So I can tell you 24

25

who's got a surveillance registry, who's got

an outreach registry, who's developing one. 1 And I'll send that to you in a separate 2 3 email as well, Maggie. 4 5 DR. GRIFFEN: That'd be great. That'd be great. All right. So length of 6 7 stay, discharge disposition, the global functional level. If they were re-admitted, 8 the facility-based events and we'll see what 9 10 we can get. Whether that's only skin and 11 -- skin breakdown and -- and falls versus 12 13 UTI's, whatever. And admission diagnosis 14 MS. CARTER-SMITH: This is Lauren. 15 Maybe discharge with that admission 16 17 diagnosis if they're different. Because sometimes --18 19 20 DR. GRIFFEN: Okay. 21 MS. CARTER-SMITH: -- once they're 22 admit -- like their admission diagnoses is 23 not anything to do with why they're really 24 there. 25

DR. GRIFFEN: Okay, good. Yeah. 1 And then the other things that we had on our 2 3 original thing were payor source. really care? Yes, no? 4 5 COMMITTEE MEMBER: I think -- yeah. 6 7 DR. GRIFFEN: I think that's going 8 9 to -- I think initially that's going to be a very important thing. Because it's going to 10 let us know, maybe, why someone went there 11 as opposed to somewhere else. 12 And then work/school we talked 13 14 about. But do we think we're going to get 15 information specifically from these guys Probably not. They're just about that. 16 17 saying -- going to say they discharged to home or they discharged them somewhere. 18 Right? 19 20 COMMITTEE MEMBER: Correct. 21 22 DR. GRIFFEN: Okay. That is what 23 we have on this. So there are other things 24

25

that we want to know about specifically when

they're discharged from the inpatient rehab. 1 If they're discharged from any of these 2 3 places, do we think to do some sort of quality review? 4 Do we need to know? Because 5 it -- I mean, I -- this would be more home 6 7 -- you know, it would be all of that. So we would get a -- we'd be able to pull out 8 9 mortality. 10 COMMITTEE MEMBER: Well, there'd 11 also be filtered. I mean, sometimes in your 12 13 discharge or your admission, we have twists in. 14 15 DR. GRIFFEN: Right. 16 17 COMMITTEE MEMBER: And so we have 18 the --19 20 DR. GRIFFEN: We have that. And 21 then we could -- right. And we -- we --22 again, we could follow them in the SNF 23 again. I mean, that's only one, two, three, 24 four, five -- it's really only -- it's less 25

than 10 things that we would be asking for 1 from these facilities. That doesn't seem 2 like too much I wouldn't think. 3 4 5 COMMITTEE MEMBER: Well, and I think it's already what they're doing. 6 7 DR. GRIFFEN: Well, that's what I 8 think. And this is --9 10 COMMITTEE MEMBER: Yes, right. 11 12 DR. GRIFFEN: This is the part that 13 we're going to have to convince them of, is 14 15 that this is really what we need to be in a trauma post-discharge registry would be 16 these things. 17 And that would allow us to do 18 19 a quality review of their entire care within 20 a trauma system. 21 22 COMMITTEE MEMBER: I mean, I think this is at least a good starting point. But 23 we may -- you know, as we go find more stuff 24

that we want to include. But I mean, I

think this is -- that this is a good, you 1 know, starting point as any. 2 3 COMMITTEE MEMBER: I don't know if 4 5 this is the right place to say this, but if like ask them if they're like a rehab as a 6 7 part of the -- I guess there would be best to have a SNF and acute beds. 8 9 Like is it part of a hospital or is it a stand-alone? Most SNF's are 10 going to be stand-alone. But --11 12 COMMITTEE MEMBER: Do you know how 13 many beds? Do you think that that would 14 15 have any --16 DR. GRIFFEN: Yeah. Well, I know 17 there's a little bit of a difference because 18 you can go to a SNF and you can be in a --19 there's two kinds of beds. 20 21 Right. COMMITTEE MEMBER: It's 22 like you're literally -- where you're on one 23 side of the place here in the SNF. And on 24 the other side, you're -- yeah.

1	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Long term care
2	or
3	
4	DR. GRIFFEN: Would they have or
5	sub-acute rehab versus
6	
7	COMMITTEE MEMBER: It's it's
8	long term care, right?
9	
10	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Long term,
11	right.
12	
13	COMMITTEE MEMBER: And then skilled
14	
15	
16	DR. GRIFFEN: And then skilled
17	nursing. So do we say types type for the
18	for the SNF's so that they tell us
19	whether they were put in long term or the
20	or the skilled?
21	
22	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Yes. That's
23	
24	COMMITTEE MEMBER: But there's a
25	there's a difference between SNF and long

term -- I mean, there's a --1 2 DR. GRIFFEN: But within the SNF's 3 they have some patients who come in for a 4 5 long term bed and some they get the skilled nursing beds. And there are two different 6 7 beds within the SNF, right? Again, I know 8 too much about --9 COMMITTEE MEMBER: The level of 10 service is different in a SNF. 11 12 COMMITTEE MEMBER: But I think that 13 the -- like if they're admitted at SNF, 14 15 they'd be discharged from SNF to the long term or nursing home. I think with that one 16 17 18 19 COMMITTEE MEMBER: Are the definitions consistent is what --20 21 22 COMMITTEE MEMBER: I mean, I'm just saying like, you know, if -- there's a 23 switch because SNF beds are often covered by 24

25

insurance.

Long term care is self-pay for

1	the most part, unless you have
2	one mese pare, anress yearnave
3	COMMITTEE MEMDED: Modicaid
	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Medicaid.
4	
5	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Medicaid.
6	
7	COMMITTEE MEMBER: So I mean, this
8	is like kind of a big difference in the
9	facility. So
10	
11	DR. GRIFFEN: So how would we ask
12	the question to get what it is we want?
13	Because you're right. We want to know the
14	difference between whether the patient
15	
16	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Well, they're
17	going to they'll bill at a level of
18	service. So inpatient
19	
20	DR. GRIFFEN: Well, we're not going
21	to get their billing.
22	
23	COMMITTEE MEMBER: So but I just
24	think that I guess if somebody is sent to
25	a skilled nursing facility and they don't go

1	home. And they, you know, switch over to
2	long term care, they may not report that.
3	But they may not.
4	
5	DR. GRIFFEN: I don't know if they
6	have to.
7	
8	COMMITTEE MEMBER: We okay. I
9	guess that's something we definitely have to
10	
11	
12	DR. GRIFFEN: Right. So do we want
13	to ask type of type of bed.
14	
15	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Mm-hmm.
16	
17	DR. GRIFFEN: Is that the way
18	some somehow
19	
20	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Yeah.
21	
22	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Yeah, skilled
23	versus long term.
24	
25	DR. GRIFFEN: So so their

admission type. Admission type -- type of 1 Yeah. There's probably a way to say bed. 2 3 that. I just don't know what it is. 4 5 COMMITTEE MEMBER: I guess some have assisted living, too. 6 7 DR. GRIFFEN: Well, that -- that's 8 9 the thing is -- is -- and then -- yeah, and I don't know how that -- like I don't know 10 if you get admission information. We have a 11 lot of people up IS that run into 12 [unintelligible] places. 13 14 COMMITTEE MEMBER: 15 Yeah. 16 17 DR. GRIFFEN: And they are in independent living, but we may send them 18 back to their tiered facility. But they go 19 20 to the skilled nursing. I had no idea we know that 21 they went to the skilled nurse -- even --22 come up that we're just at, oh, we sent them 23 back to the Virginian. 24

MS. CARTER-SMITH: Maybe instead of 1 type of bed -- this is Lauren -- under that 2 3 discharge disposition, like take out the home and just write services provided. 4 Because what -- doesn't matter 5 where they go. What services are they going 6 7 to get? So if they go to inpatient rehab, we know they're going to get three hours of 8 9 therapy. If they go to a nursing 10 facility, is it going to be skilled? 11 you know, just defined as what are they 12 receiving. 13 14 This is where 15 DR. GRIFFEN: discharge starts disposition from the 16 inpatient bed. 17 18 19 MS. CARTER-SMITH: Yes. 20 This is our request DR. GRIFFEN: 21 of what kind of bed did they get sent to at 22 the inpatient. 23 24 COMMITTEE MEMBER: After acute 25

1 care. 2 3 DR. GRIFFEN: After acute care. So this is like did they go from acute care to 4 a skilled nursing bed, to a long term bed, 5 to a rehab bed. This is when they're 6 7 leaving the acute -- the post-acute care, where did they go? 8 9 10 COMMITTEE MEMBER: Actually -- so the -- the bed is continuum of care, not 11 disposition at time of discharge from acute 12 13 care. 14 DR. GRIFFEN: 15 Correct. 16 17 COMMITTEE MEMBER: Okay. 18 19 DR. GRIFFEN: Right. Yeah, because 20 that may be something to know. 21 MR. GIEBFRIED: This is Jim. Just 22 something came to me about -- I don't have 23 the answer. But as we all know, medical --24

25

the capability of that individual to be able

to understand what's going on, where they're going. What's -- what's their responsibilities, etcetera. Makes a difference at that time of disposition how they're going to better themselves.

So I -- I don't know -- I know it's -- the OASIS bed, as an example. They have an educational level for the persons. They have an -- information regarding what language -- does the person need an interpreter, etcetera.

Because very often, things are missed by the individual or the families in understanding. And where it'd help that individual progress and move further forward.

So I'm not sure where in that process -- whether it's known initially that this is a -- this is an issue. But like I said, they're being transferred.

That person then will be set up so that person is going to get that service. And the service is going to be designed to meet the inadequacies that person has to benefit most from at getting

what they have.

DR. GRIFFEN: Yeah. I -- there will -- I mean, I think you're going to get -- again, ultimately, really can link patients, the educational level or the language barrier type things, you're going to get from acute care.

Because I think that's where you're going to identify that. Because we have to identify that in every patient who comes into the acute care hospital whether they need language services and that kind of thing.

So I think once the patients are linked, we should be able to follow and know that they would have a language problem or an educational problem.

Or as we want to know, the admission diagnosis -- whether they have a dementia problem or things like that. So I think we'll -- once we can link the patients rather than having -- getting this information from them. Because I don't know whether they do that or not. We would, I

1	think, get that from the acute care hospital
2	once the patient can be linked.
3	
4	COMMITTEE MEMBER: I think is
5	that one of the things that's happening on
6	the IRF bed? For for rehab. It's
7	it's cap it's one of the artists that's
8	captured
9	
10	DR. GRIFFEN: I have no idea if
11	it's captured. What about at a nursing care
12	facility?
13	-KIIHI) (JUP
14	COMMITTEE MEMBER: I'm going to
15	find out
16	
17	DR. GRIFFEN: We can
18	
19	COMMITTEE MEMBER: if they're
20	actually supposed to. But I don't think
21	that they'll do the half of the stuff.
22	
23	MR. GIEBFRIED: And it's after the
24	fact sometimes unless they've done some
25	cognitive testing at the hospitals. It

1	would be better discovered there or with a
2	psychiatrist psychologist got in there to
3	do the the probably the best thing to
4	do [inaudible].
5	
6	DR. GRIFFEN: Yeah.
7	
8	MR. GIEBFRIED: You see more severe
9	side of stroke, you know, injury or
10	something that they can't communicate or
11	they they see the deficits right there.
12	But it's the mild stuff that you're going to
13	miss.
14	
15	DR. GRIFFEN: Yeah. Like I said,
16	that's where moderate brain injury people
17	that, you know
18	
19	(At this time, something near the recorder
20	interferes with audio clarity.)
21	
22	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Do you even want
23	to open a can of worms?
24	
25	COMMITTEE MEMBER: I was going to

1	say I actually determine a source
2	
3	DR. GRIFFEN: Well, I think once we
4	talk about peds, we may be asking different
5	questions.
6	
7	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Yeah.
8	
9	DR. GRIFFEN: So I I would say
10	that this is in general for adults. And we
1	can make I think the don't you think
12	the admission diagnosis for a pediatric
13	patient wouldn't it say non-accidental
14	trauma
15	
16	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Not necessarily.
17	
18	DR. GRIFFEN: Coming from a
19	facility, you don't think it would
20	necessarily say that?
21	
22	COMMITTEE MEMBER: I see you
23	know, I I see kids all the time that come
24	in maybe it's not a part of it's
25	

DR. GRIFFEN: And we may have to have a different component of -- of things. If -- so we -- we have like 20 minutes. So if we -- if we're happy that this, for the patients going to an inpatient facility -- one of these three places -- that this will give us, if we had our perfect thing.

And this data could be dumped in from these types of facilities on every patient that met -- was in a trauma registry.

And if all these could be dumped into a database that we could then link to the patient at the facility and link to their trauma, and link to everything.

Would this be enough data -would this be what -- all that we wanted in
order to be able to then say, hey, doing
this, this and this got our patients to 'x,
y and z'.

Because if I think -- I think
-- like I said, this is only -- this is less
than 10 things. And if it comes out that
this is part of the care -- that every one
of these is part of care tool, that is in

the long term going to benefit us greatly. 1 Because they will already be collecting the 2 3 data. And then it'll be a question of figuring out how we can make -- help them 4 make that data available to us. 5 But then, the -- the component 6 7 that we need to do before the next meeting is if we're going to agree -- we're going to 8 9 -- we're going to work on a mini-product. If this is what we believe we 10 need to have, then as best we can with all 11 of these potential data sources for us, what 12 we're going to need to do is we're going to 13 14 have to try to see can we really get these things for a set of patients. 15 And do we feel like it answers 16 17 all those questions that we think we're going to want from a quality perspective. 18 19 20 COMMITTEE MEMBER: I think literacy needs to be captured. Health literacy needs 21 22 to be captured. 23 And is that something 24 DR. GRIFFEN:

in the care tool that they --

25

COMMITTEE MEMBER: Not in a care 1 It's -- I just feel like it's such a 2 3 -- you know, if -- if we don't capture the fact that they are not literate, then it 4 5 really affects their recovery. They're not -- like your 6 7 perfect example. Your gentleman that came in with the trach. 8 9 10 DR. GRIFFEN: So did they --11 12 COMMITTEE MEMBER: You know, I 13 mean, they 14 15 DR. GRIFFEN: -- capture that in the acute care? Do they ask every patient 16 17 who gets -- I mean, --18 MS. GARRETT: This is Renee. 19 20 have to do an education assessment that we fill out that talks about who -- who did we 21 educate? Is it the patient, is it the 22 family, is it both, is it someone else? And 23 that's typically where I put this patient 24

That would be

has -- is unable to read.

25

1	where I would put that. So we capture it in
2	acute care, but I don't know where where
3	it goes after that.
4	
5	MR. GIEBFRIED: Is that the same as
6	health literacy that you're addressing?
7	
8	MS. GARRETT: Yeah.
9	
10	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Because we we
11	talk about educational level and it's part
12	of our assessment. In IBR, it's part of the
13	assessment.
14	
15	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Yeah, that's
16	patient level and
17	
18	COMMITTEE MEMBER: Well, also what
19	he's saying is different yeah.
20	
21	MR. GIEBFRIED: Yeah.
22	
23	COMMITTEE MEMBER: I mean, you can
24	I have plenty of patients that are you
25	know, that might have a graduate degree that

don't -- can't take their medicine. 1 2 3 DR. GRIFFEN: Right. 4 5 COMMITTEE MEMBER: You know, so that health literacy and education level, I 6 7 think, can be very different. 8 9 DR. GRIFFEN: Well, and the -- and 10 the thing is -- yeah. 11 COMMITTEE MEMBER: Well, where I'm 12 at is in the country. So when we talk about 13 health literacy, we do have a large 14 15 component of patients who can't read. that was where that point was triggered. 16 17 DR. GRIFFEN: I think it's going to 18 be inconsistent across -- it's going to be 19 20 inconsistent is the problem. And we could say a whole bunch of other things that we 21 want to be included in this that right now 22 isn't -- we don't think we can get the 23

information any other way. But again, you

got to think about the -- the final product

24

25

is -- the ideal is that they're going to be linked through their entire hospitalization. So we're going to have access to the information that was obtained in an acute care hospitalization.

We're going to have access to the EMS database and those kinds of things. So I'm fairly certain that every acute care hospital asks -- on that face sheet, it has someone's -- something about their educational level.

I'm almost positive it does.

Now it doesn't mean their -- they have

literacy in health, yes, obviously. But we

would get a -- a potential -- at least a[n]

educational level for the patients to -- as

you say, not necessarily use as a surrogate

because they're -- we've all met the very

smart person who can't get out of a paper

bag.

But I -- I don't know that -I guess we have to decide how strongly we
feel about that, that we're going to require
these facilities to do an entire extra
evaluation of a patient to be included on

something there on the report. When 99% of what they have to report, they're already being asked to do. I think we'll -- I think that will be left blank so frequently that it may not be worth it, that's the only thing. Okay.

So if we say that this is what -- what we want, then what we've got to do is -- we got to figure out a way to do our mini-thing to say, hey, these are the things that we think are important to know from the inpatient facilities patients go to.

And we've done a little look through the databases that are out there in the State of Virginia right now. And we found on these -- if we go to these six different places, we can actually get this data.

And when we do have this data, although it probably won't be linked to anybody at this point. But that there's -- right now, there's six different places to get this data. And we want to get this all from one place. And if we look at the -- the care tool and realize that that's going

to answer this for us, then we can work toward the day -- we as a State, when you -- when CMS starts this care tool, we want to have dibs on it to be able to get this information on the people in the State of Virginia and not just the Medicare patients, but everybody.

And so we'll have to figure out whether, as you say, it's reported on everybody kind of. And then in the process of looking through some of this stuff, we may realize, you know what?

It'd be really good for us to have this information, too, that we didn't talk about. Okay? So going forward then, what -- what we'll do is I'll send everybody out this.

That these are the things we decided. Okay? That these are the things we want to do. I'll see what Anne sends back that says that's just a -- you know, advertisement web site. You're not going to find any data there. Okay? And then I will -- if there's -- databases you're really familiar with, send me those and say, look,

I'll check this one and this one because I know the database really well. And I go in it all the time to look for stuff with my patients.

And whatever ones are left,
I'll divide them up and send two or three to
everybody to try to -- and so our job will
be can we find any of this data on those
particular web sites for patients.

So that we can see if we can even -- if it's even feasible to find this stuff anywhere right now. And then I'll -- I'll try to look at this care tool thing that I know nothing about.

And familiarize myself with it and see what it does. And I may be able to -- yeah, if you can send it to. Yeah, if you can send it to me and I'll send it to everybody so everybody can read it and see what it says.

And -- and we'll kind of go from there. Next time, then, we'll talk about peds a little bit more and get it sort of defined for peds and outpatient as far as this stuff. Now, if for some reason, again,

it looks like things are a lot and we think 1 we want to meet in between, I'll stay in 2 touch with Wanda and the Office of OEMS and 3 when they're going to be finally done and 4 5 whatever. And -- so I'll keep you 6 informed of that if the Office isn't going 7 to be renovated and open before our next 8 9 meeting, then we won't meet until August. Which I know is a bad time of the year, but 10 it's --11 12 Do we know when 13 COMMITTEE MEMBER: 14 that is yet? 15 DR. GRIFFEN: August -- it's that 16 2nd and 3rd or 1st and 2nd or whatever. 17 It's that weekend, which is -- or that 18 couple days, which I don't know what I'm 19 20 going to do yet. I'll let you know. 21 COMMITTEE MEMBER: The 1st and 2nd. 22 23 DR. GRIFFEN: 1st and 2nd. And --24 and then we can go from there. And if it 25

looks -- if everything seems to be going crazy, y'all let me know. Because if it looks like people are -- I know August is a terrible time of year. If it looks like it's a lot of vacation type issue, then let me know.

Because if we have to do something at some other time that we can meet because people are -- we're not going to make quorum, then we can potentially adjust ourselves around so we can meet.

And then it would just be a question of the availability to come to the -- the Friday meeting for the TAG or something like that. So we can -- we can discuss that if you guys have individual things.

Just send me an email and if I realize that we're not going to quorum or whatever, I will -- will work to organize a little different. Okay?

MR. GIEBFRIED: Maggie, can you include that one-page sheet that Heather was trying to --

DR. GRIFFEN: Yeah. 1 2 3 MR. GIEBFRIED: -- put out earlier. 4 5 DR. GRIFFEN: If you -- Heather, if you -- let me see if it came. If it didn't 6 7 come through, then just send it to the email at work. Oh, I got it. Okay. I have it 8 9 here, so -- and I -- I got that. So I will send those to myself 10 at work. And I will send it to everybody so 11 everybody has all the data that we need. 12

Okay?

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So next time, we'll talk more about peds and more about outpatient and trying to do define what our goals are going to be for getting the information. We'll see how much information we can actually get from what's out there now.

So that we feel comfortable whether these are all the data points that we want. And then we can sort of move forward from there. Anne'll take, obviously, some of the stuff that we've talked about back to the data stuff. You

1	were going to go to the Acute Care tomorrow.
2	Disaster meets tomorrow or
3	
4	DR. ABOUTANOS: No. Acute Care is
5	today, yeah.
6	
7	DR. GRIFFEN: Oh, Acute Care is
8	today.
9	
10	COMMITTEE MEMBER: That's tomorrow.
11	
12	DR. GRIFFEN: It's tomorrow. So
13	yours is tomorrow and yours is today. Okay.
14	And then we'll kind of go from there. So
15	we'll hear from y'all again when we meet
16	next time. Does anybody have anything else
17	for the Committee for today?
18	
19	DR. ABOUTANOS: Have you heard
20	anything from System Improvement? That's
21	tomorrow, also. That's the data also.
22	
23	DR. GRIFFEN: Anne goes to that.
24	
25	DR. ABOUTANOS: Anne goes.

DR. GRIFFEN: And she reported on 1 what they talked about last time. So I'm 2 sure she'll take the stuff that we talked 3 about today to them tomorrow. I really 4 appreciate everybody taking the time in 5 coming and all. 6 And so like I said, let's just 7 8 stay in touch for the next thing. If we 9 need to adjust stuff, we can. And then I'll get stuff out to you. 10 It's probably -- will be 11 honest with you, it's going to be a week 12 from Tuesday before I can probably see 13 anything above my head. But I will get it 14 15 to you. All right. Thanks. 16 (The Post-Acute Care Committee meeting 17 concluded.) 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

CERTIFICATE OF THE COURT REPORTER

2019.

I, Debroah Carter, do hereby certify that I transcribed the foregoing POST-ACUTE CARE COMMITTEE MEETING heard on May 2nd, 2019, from digital media, and that the foregoing is a full and complete transcript of the said Post-Acute Care Committee Meeting to the best of my ability.

Given under my hand this 31st day of July,

Debroah Carter CMRS CCR

Debroah Carter, CMRS, CCR Virginia Certified Court Reporter

My certification expires June 30, 2020.