ASCO Quality Training Program

Decreasing the Number of Authorization Denials in an Academic Medical Oncology Practice

Monaliben Patel, MD
Debora Bruno, MD, MS
Institution: Seidman Cancer Center

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Institutional Overview

- University Hospitals Seidman Cancer Center is a NCI designated Comprehensive Cancer Center
- Part of Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine
- 16,598 patient visits in 2018
- 37 infusion chairs at main campus
- Cancer Center is a 120-bed facility
- Only free-standing cancer center in NE Ohio
- Only cancer center in the region to offer patients proton therapy
- Over 300 clinical trials
- Cleveland Medical Center has 1032 beds

Team members

- Physicians
- Advance practice providers
- Nurse partners
- Phone nurses
- Prior authorization team

Problem Statement

 In 2018, First Pass Denial Rates averaged 8.41% per month at Seidman Cancer Center leading to peer to peer requests that consume time and effort of providers which cause frustrations and contribute to burnout and impact patient care.



Outcome Measure

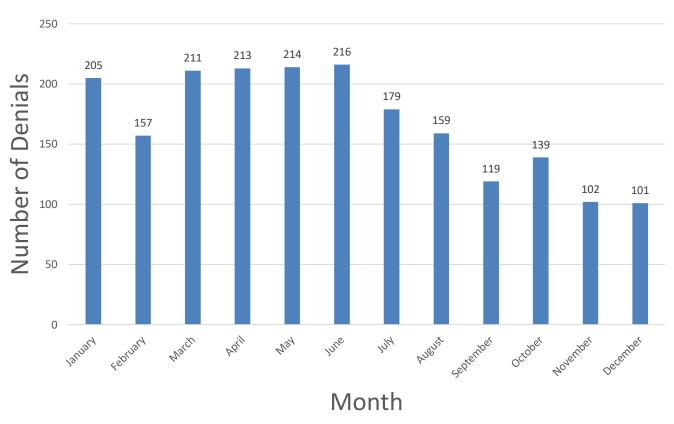
Baseline data summary

Item	Description
Measure:	Monthly average of First Pass Denial Rates by tests requested by Medical Oncology
Patient population:	Medical oncology patients in the outpatient setting
Calculation methodology:	Our process measure will be how many times they use this template. Outcome measure will be to ultimately decrease the monthly First Pass Denial Rate average by 25% by December 1 st , 2020. *Numerator is number of services denied authorization at first pass *Denominator is all services requested by medical oncology providers
Data source:	Denials dashboard for UH - Seidman Cancer Center Radiology orders Data base for Seidman Cancer Center
Data collection frequency:	Monthly
Data limitations:	Data entered late and missing data

Outcome Measure

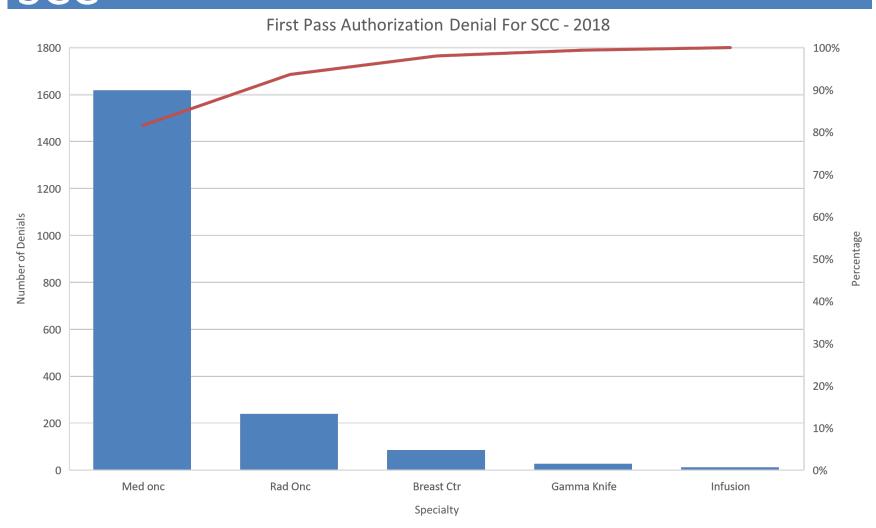
Baseline data

First Pass Authorization Denial for SCC



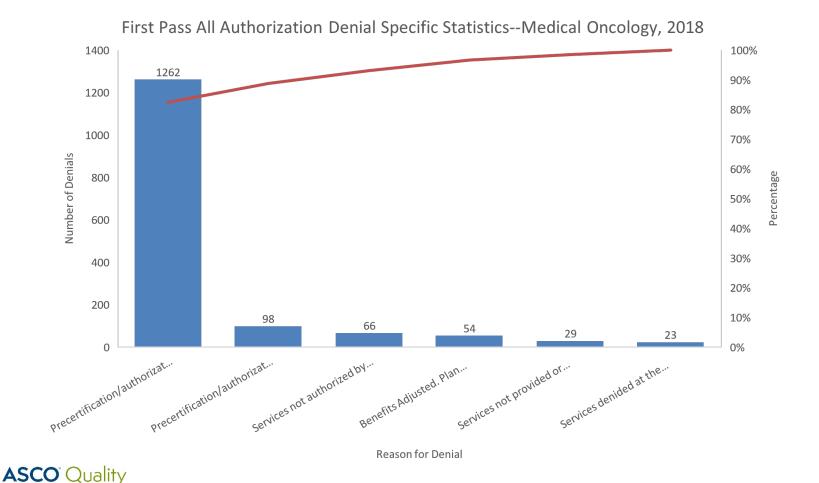


First pass all authorization denial for SCC





First Pass all authorization denial specific statistics—Medical oncology



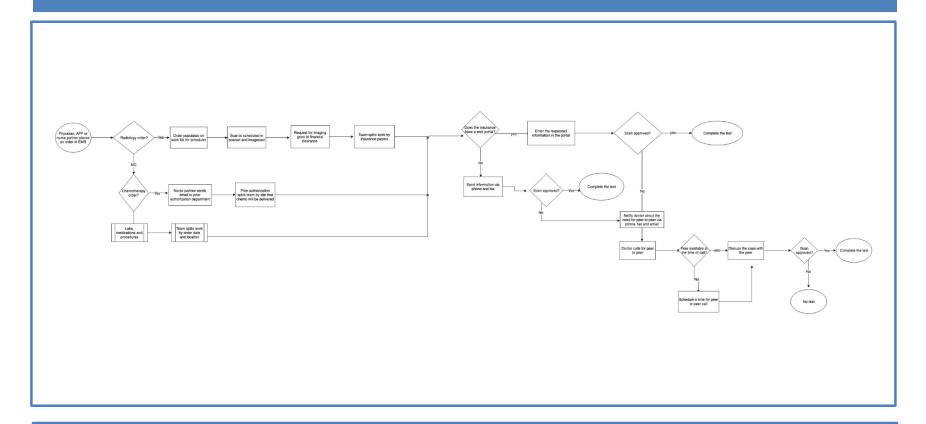
Training Program

Aim Statement

 Decrease the monthly First Pass Denial Rate average by 25% by May 31, 2020.

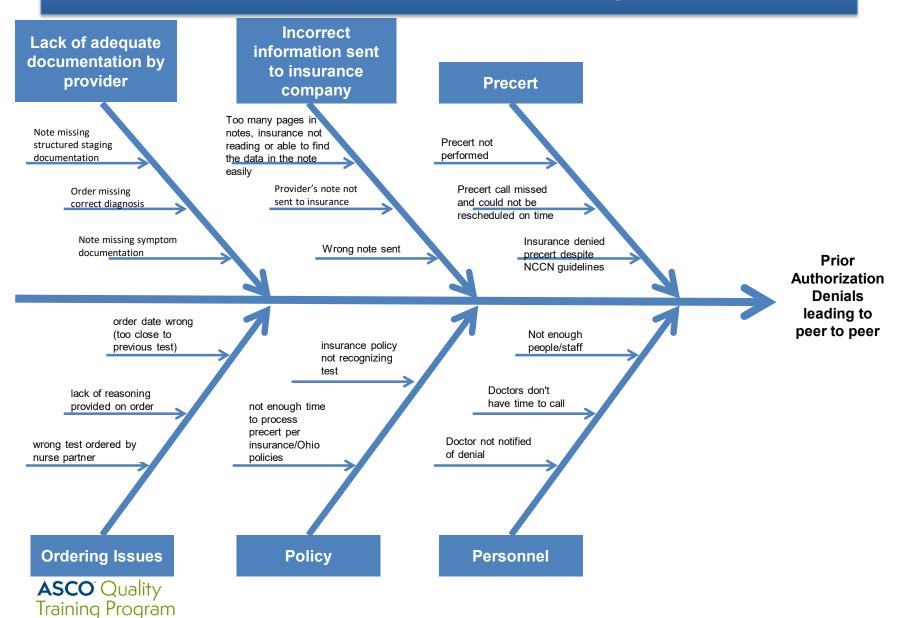


Process map



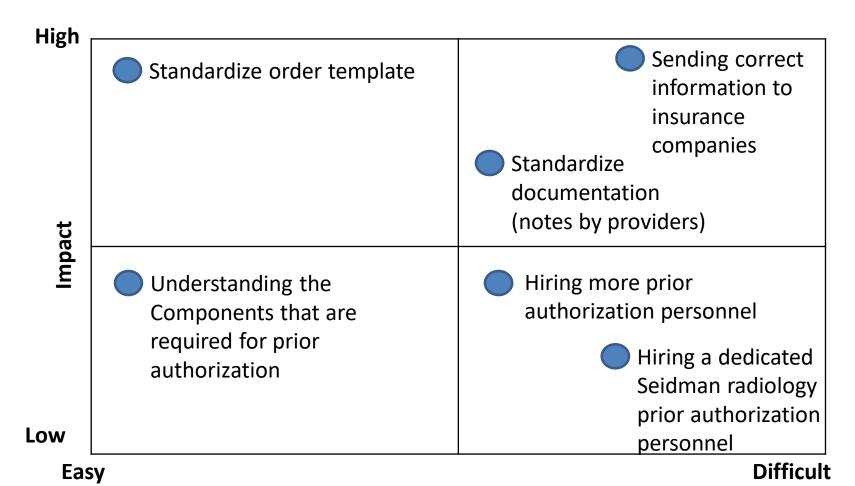
Increased awareness of possible barriers. There were 10 steps leading to a completion of a radiology test and 3 decision points. At least 4 people are involved with each test and main liaison is the nurse partner.

Cause & Effect Diagram



Priority / Pay-off Matrix

Countermeasures



Ease of Implementation

Process Measure

Diagnostic Data summary

Item	Description
Measure:	Percentage of radiology orders utilizing new template since October 1, 2019.
Patient population:	Medical oncology patients in the outpatient setting
Calculation methodology:	Numerator: radiology orders placed utilizing new template since 10/1/19 Denominator: total number of radiology orders placed since 10/1/19
Data source:	Radiology orders Data base for Seidman Cancer Center
Data collection frequency:	Monthly
Data limitations:	Missing data, If unable to extract structured data for template use from EMR

Process Measure

Diagnostic Data



■ Orders with recommended template
■ Total number of orders



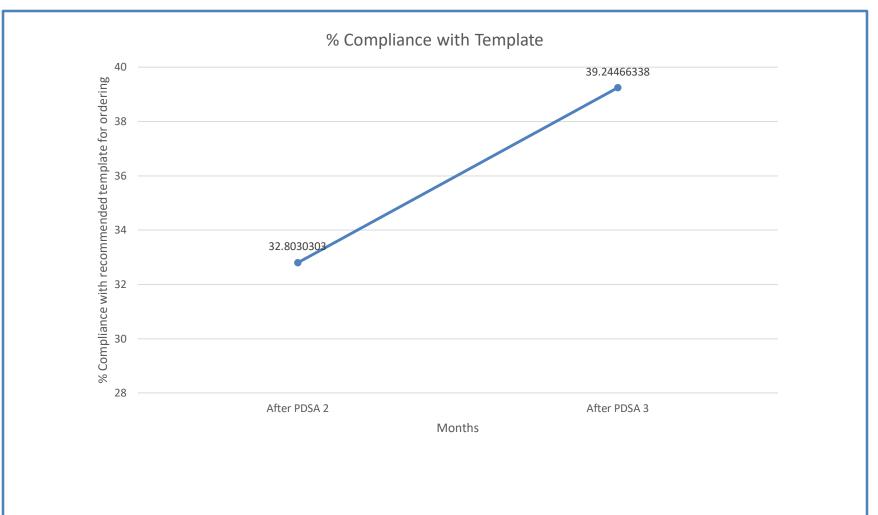
Test of Change

PDSA Plan

Date	PDSA Description	Result
9/18/19-9/30/19	 PDSA 1 Create Template for order entry Educate nurse partners and advanced practice providers RN partners given template handout 	 100% of nurse partners and APPs were educated.
10/1/19- 10/31/19	PDSA 2Educate PhysiciansMeasure compliance rate of the template	80% of physicians were educated.32.8% compliance
11/1/19- ongoing	PDSA 3Address the barriers for complianceEducate on resources	• 39.2% compliance

Outcome Measure

Change Data





Next steps

Sustainability Plan

Next Steps	Owner
Educate staff in radiology financial clearance about appropriate clinical information to send	M. Patel D. Bruno
Designated RN liaison for review of oncology scans	M. Patel D. Bruno
Streamline process for the orders that do require peer to peer	M. Patel Dr. Bruno



Conclusion

- Peer to peer request consume time and effort of providers cause frustrations, and contribute to burnout and impact patient care.
- While many factors cannot be controlled, modifying the order process and educating the involved personnel may decrease the need for peer to peer.