

TELE-ICU

“Implementation & Beyond”

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DISCLOSURE

~ There is no commercial support for this lecture.

Confirmation is also made that today's lecture and faculty disclosure have been peer reviewed and:

~ There are no conflicts of interest.

OUTLINE

- Define the Problem / Define Tele-ICU
- Evidence for Effectiveness of Tele-ICU
- Why / How does it work?
- Yale-New Haven Health System Tele-ICU program: InSight
 - InSight Clinical Center
 - Software and technology
 - Results to date: Pilot
- Financial implications
- Future Directions

History

- **1924:** Radio News suggested that a “radio doctor” may provide direct medical care
- **1977:** Trial of “television” consultation with university based intensivists extended availability of specialist expertise & was better than telephone consultation
- **1997:** Trial of 24 hour remote monitoring, computer based data transmission to communicate with bedside staff
- **2000:** Trial of 19 hour remote monitoring, computer data relay, computer based decision support

Lilly Clinics Chest Medicine 2015; Grundy et al Crit Care Med 1982; Grundy et al JACEP 1977; Rosenfeld et al Crit Care Med 2000; Breslow Crit Care Med v32 2004

The Problem: ICU staffing

- Recommendation for 24 hour staffing of ICUs by Leapfrog group and others in early 2000's
- Many institutions lack patient volume to justify 24/7 hiring
- Staffing ICU 24/7 with intensivists is expensive
- National shortage of intensivists persists
- Locally there is variable night time staffing among ICUs
 - Would need 45 intensivists to staff nights for the entire system
- Telemedicine is one method of addressing these issues
 - Use of audiovisual technology combined with electronic media and data systems to evaluate and treat patients
 - Tele-ICU is the application of Telemedicine to ICU

Young et al JAMA 2000; American
Telemedicine Association 2014

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SLIDE 5

Tele-ICU is **not** . . .

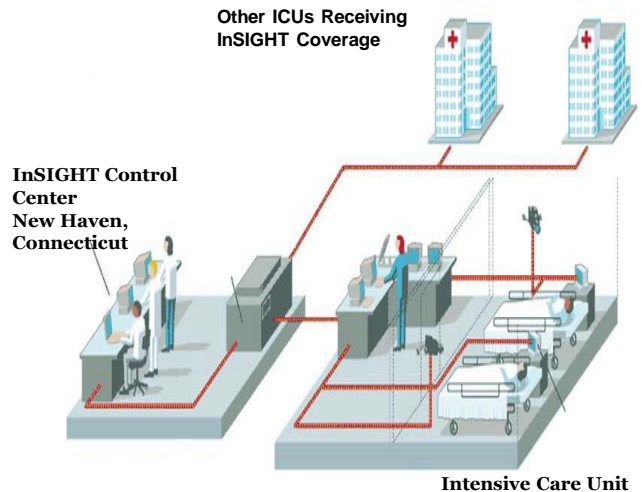
- A replacement for bedside nurses
- A tool to monitor nursing practice
- A replacement for bedside house staff / LIPs / attendings

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SLIDE 6

Telemedicine in the ICU (Tele-ICU)

- It is meant to **augment** care through the **leveraging** of resources and the standardization of processes.



American Telemedicine Association Guidelines, May 2014

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SLIDE 7

Evidence: Lehigh Valley Health Network

- 730 bed hospital, 36 ICU beds, closed ICU model
- Installment of remote intensivist coverage (RIC) / Tele-ICU & health information technology bundle (HITB):
 - ICU EMR
 - Algorithmic event system
 - Computer assisted physician order entry
- N = 1900
- 16 months, 7 pm – 7 am coverage
- APACHE score – 57 v. 58 ($p = 0.17$)

Table 2. Observed Mortality, Standardized Mortality Ratio, Ventilator Use, and Length of Stay by Patient Group

Variable	Control Group (n=954)	HITB-RIC Group (n=959)	P Value
Observed hospital mortality rate, No. (%)	204 (21.4)	141 (14.7)	<.001 ^a
Observed ICU mortality rate, %	15.8	11.5	.006 ^a
Standardized mortality ratio ^c	1.075	0.758	... ^c
Ventilator use rate, %	36.1	31.5	.04 ^a
Hospital LOS, mean No. of days	9.2	9.2	.83 ^b
ICU LOS, mean No. of days	4.1	3.8	.88 ^b

McCambridge et al Arch Intern Med 2010

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SLIDE 8

Effect of Tele-ICU on ICU Best Practices / Complications

Conclusions:

- Reduced ICU Mortality
- Reduced in-hospital mortality
- Reduced ICU LOS
- Reduced hospital LOS
- Improved adherence with best practice*
- **Reduced ICU complications**

Table 4: Practice Guideline / Complication	OR	P-value
Stress ulcer proph*	4.57	<0.001
DVT proph*	15.4	<0.001
VAP bundle*	2.20	<0.001
CV Protection*	20.7	<0.001
VAP	0.15	<0.001
CLABSI	0.5	0.005
AKI	1.00	ns

N = 6300

Lilly et al JAMA 2011

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SLIDE 9

How can Telemedicine Improve Matters?

- Example: Sepsis – Clinical syndrome not amenable to automated diagnosis. Cost of missing the diagnosis is high.
 - Use IT to apply screening tools (high sensitivity, low / moderate specificity) at defined intervals, “cast a wide net several times per day”
 - Clinicians make the final diagnosis from among positive “screens”
 - Rincon et al performed approximately 194 screens / day to find 5 new cases of severe sepsis:
 - Staff avoid sifting through gigabytes of data; info presented in a useful format to facilitate diagnosis
 - Diagnosis of the disease earlier; avoid multi-organ failure or death
 - Using only 1 intensivist and 2 – 3 RNs – while covering 100 to 120 ICU patients

Rincon et al Telemed J E Health 2011

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SLIDE 10

Effect of Tele-ICU on influencing processes

Pre	Tele-ICU
Bedside alarms	Trend alerts Lab alerts Off-site rounds
Day / goal sheet	Electronic surveillance Real time audits
Case presentation via telephone	Review in parallel with house staff Interaction with RN, RT, pharmacy etc. . . .

N = 6300

- Significant improvement in compliance with ICU processes
- In addition, significantly reduced ICU and hospital mortality (& LOS)

Lilly et al Chest 2012

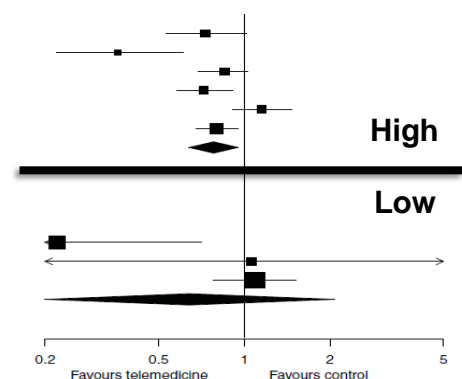
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SLIDE 11

Meta-analysis: “More Tele-ICU is better”

- Analyzed studies with full Tele-ICU control (high intensity) separately from low intensity units
- Noted greater benefit of Tele-ICU in high intensity group
- Also demonstrated reduction in overall and ICU mortality with combined analysis (not depicted)

ICU mortality by **intensity** of TeleICU coverage



Wilcox & Adhikary, Crit Care 2012

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SLIDE 12

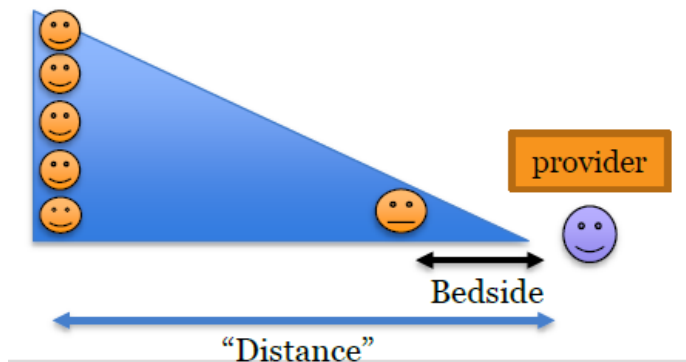
Lessons

Tele-ICU can:

- Reduce ICU and In-hospital mortality
- Promote standardization of process (e.g. adherence to sepsis bundles)
- Create a “24 hour” ICU and unburden night staff
- Allow expert management of rare or complex cases across distance
- Assess performance at unit level
 - Data collection and care occur simultaneously
- Create perspective via “Distance”
 - Facilitates multi-tasking
 - Allows situational awareness
 - Responding to trajectories and composites

Lilly et al JAMA 2011; Mercy, Crit Care Res & Pract 2013; Willmitch et al, Crit Care Med 2012; McCambridge et al Arch of Intern Med 2010

Perspective



Pediatrics and Tele-ICU

- Lack of data for continuous Tele-ICU coverage in Pediatrics
- Some data for Telemedicine consultation
- Studies underway

Marcin, Pediatric Clinics of NA 2013

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SLIDE 15

InSight Overview



- A second set of eyes for ICU patients
- Virtual clinical center staffed with intensivists, APPs, and RNs
 - 7pm – 7am, 365 nights/year
- Combines telemedicine with software applications to monitor ICU patients remotely via two-way audio/visual feed
 - HIPAA secure
 - No recording



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SLIDE 16

YNHHS InSight Tele-ICU

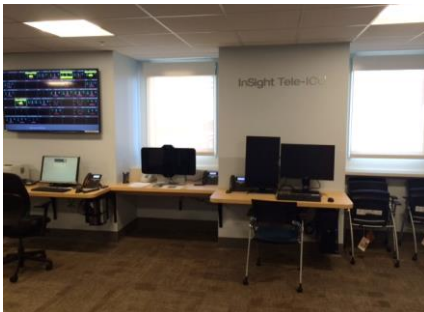


- Integration of Epic EMR and audiovisuals
 - First Epic system to use Epic for Tele-ICU
- Epic EMR with upgrades to create Epic Monitor & Dashboard
- Best Practice Alerts used to alert clinicians to changes in status
 - Integrated with Yale Early Warning Score (YEWS)
 - YEWS = algorithmic event system
- Live data from bedside monitors via Cardiopulmonary Corp (CPC)
 - Spontaneous, un-validated data

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SLIDE 17

InSight Clinical Center



- Clinic Building
 - Access controlled
- 3 workstations
 - MD, APRN/PA, back-up
- Downtime PC and printer

- PACS
- Videoconference Station
- Dedicated phone, fax, email, pagers, and Mobile Heartbeat numbers



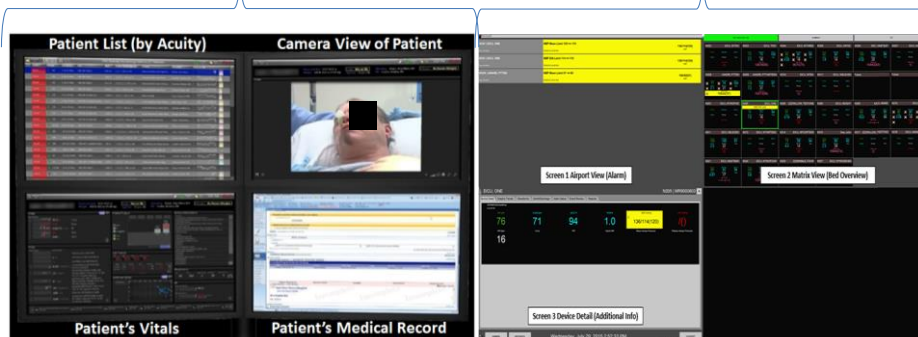
Clinician Workstations



Clinician Workstations: Monitors

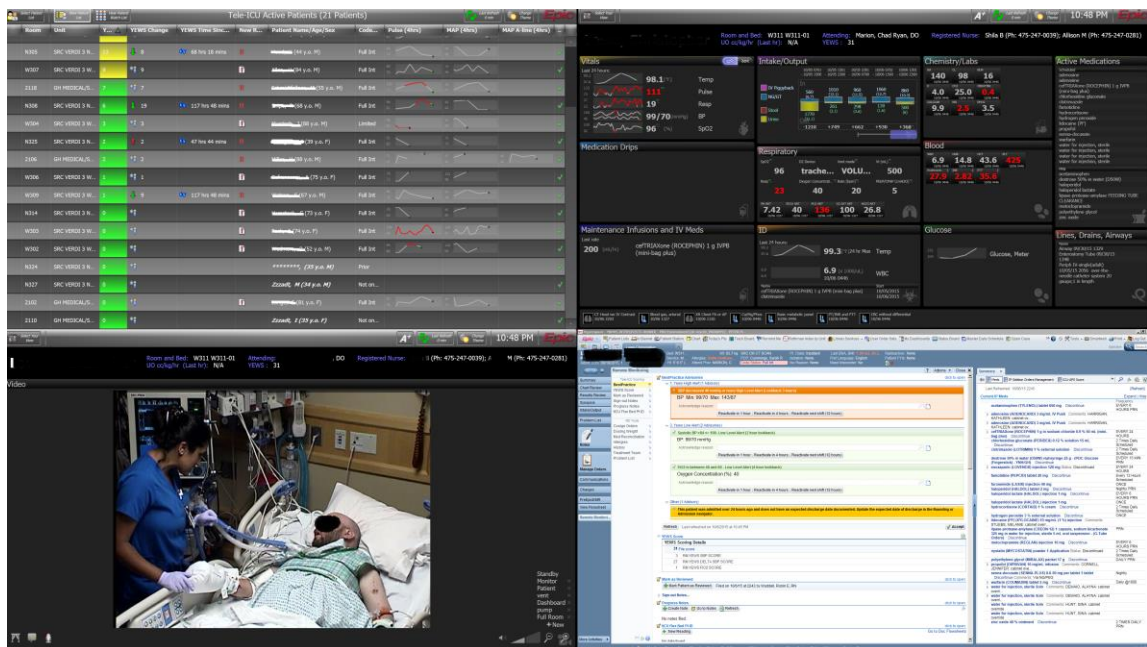
4 monitors display **Epic**
patient data or camera
view

4 monitors display direct
patient monitoring feeds /
vitals



Epic

Bernoulli / CPC



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SLIDE 21



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SLIDE 22

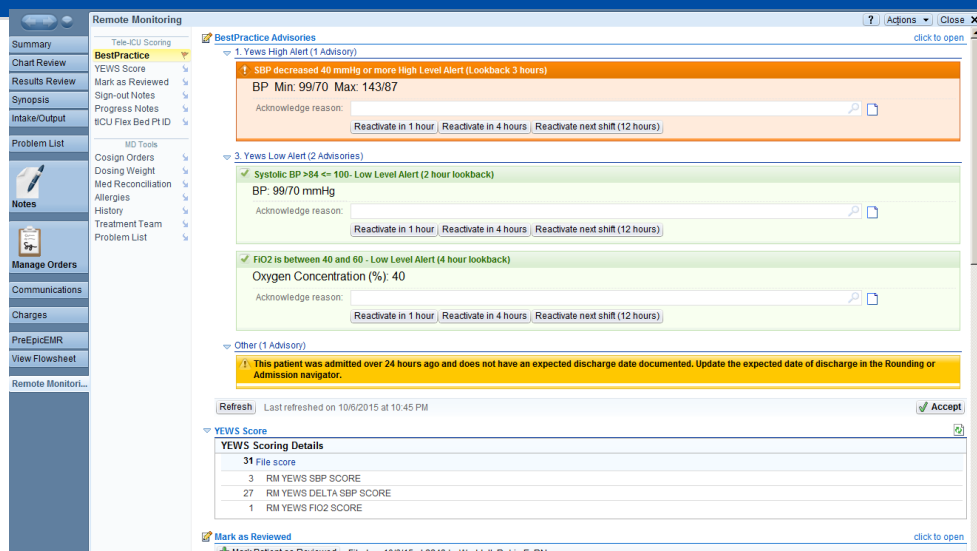
Epic Dashboard



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SLIDE 23

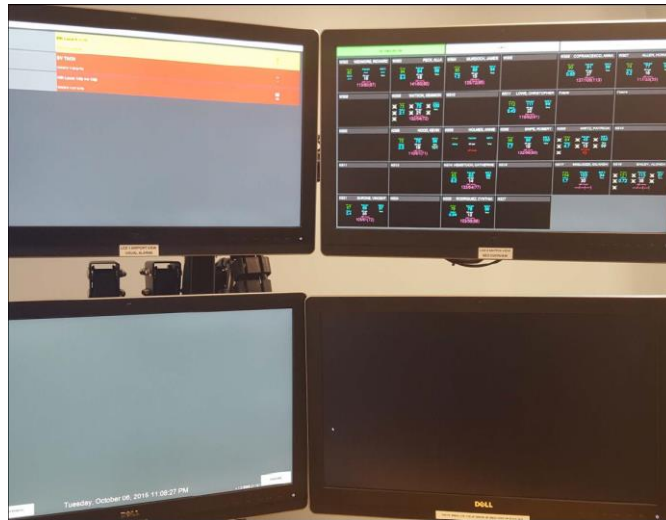
Yale Early Warning Score (YEWS)



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SLIDE 24

CPC 4 screen display: Live data



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SLIDE 25

CPC Alarm List

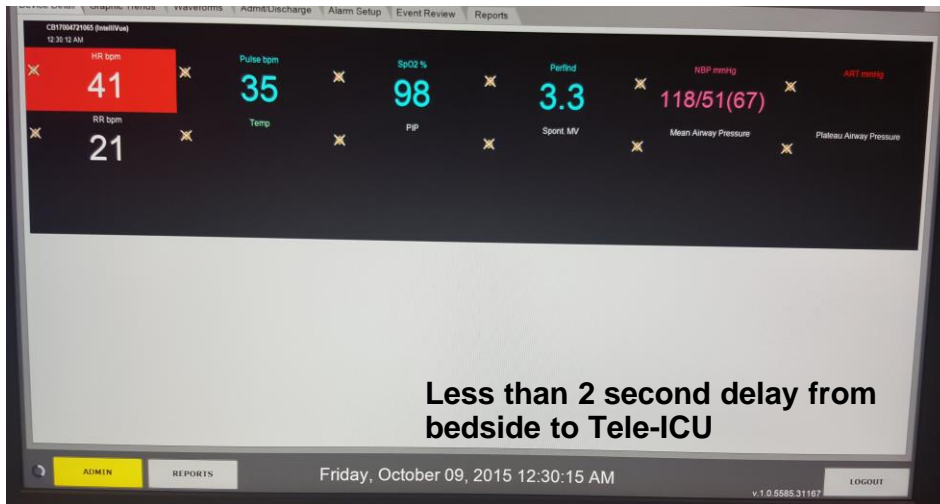
	SpO2 Limit 84 <= 85	
	10/6/2015 11:11:45 PM	
	RR Limit 0 <= 0	
	10/6/2015 9:43:44 PM	
	SV TACH	
	10/6/2015 11:12:15 PM	
	HR Limit 148 >= 140	
	10/6/2015 11:12:13 PM	
	SV TACH	
	10/6/2015 11:12:36 PM	
	HR Limit 142 >= 140	
	10/6/2015 11:11:20 PM	

**Ability to adjust alarm limits
locally and on a nightly basis**

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SLIDE 26

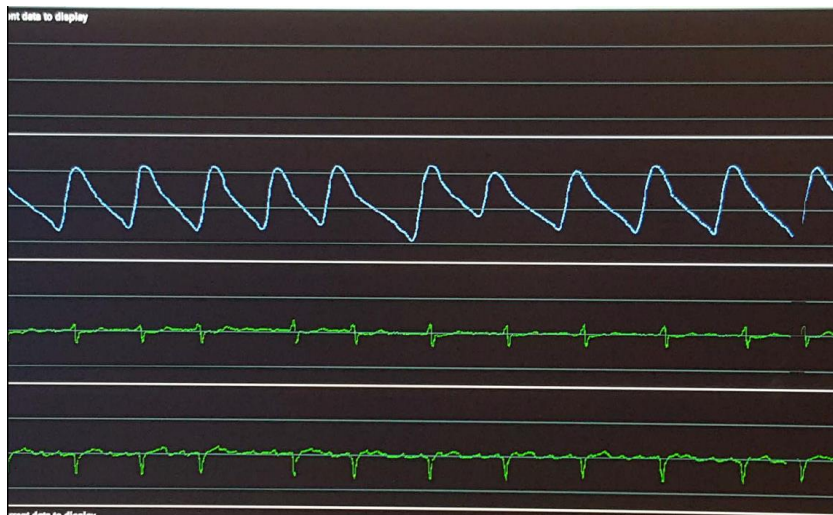
CPC Detail View



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SLIDE 27

CPC Waveforms



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SLIDE 28

Mobile Heart Beat



HIPAA compliant, secure smart phones that connect bedside staff with Clinical Center and one another

Ability to text, call and teleconference

Soon . . . patient results sent directly to phone

InSight Equipped Room: SRC



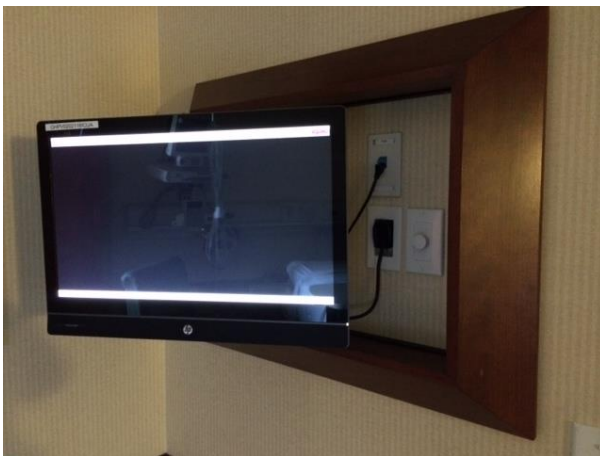
InSight Room Technology: GH



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SLIDE 31

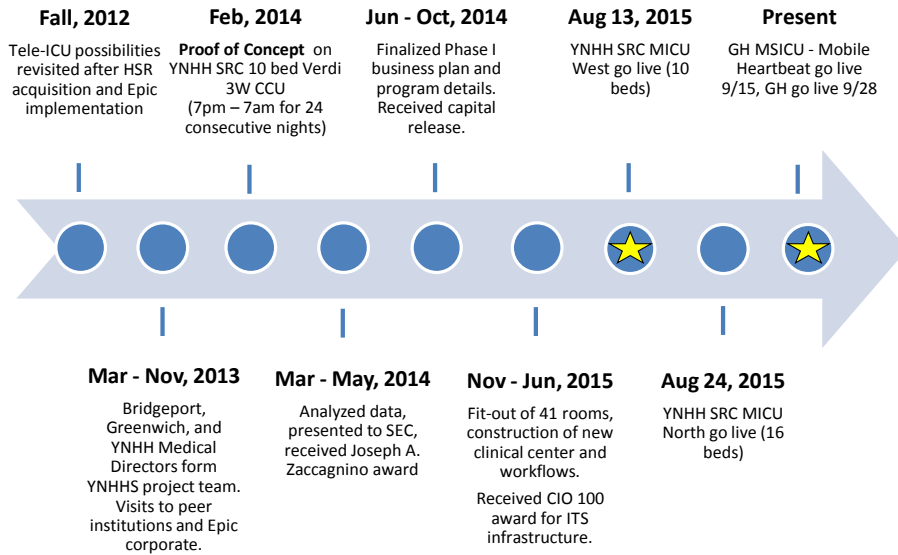
InSight Patient Monitor: GH / SRC



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SLIDE 32

Work to Date



33

YALE NEW HAVEN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM ADULT ICU BEDS

DATE	06/15/2013	01/02/2014	09/01/2015	FUTURE?
UNIT				
SRC – MICU*	(18)	18	22	22?
SRC – SICU	-	(15)	15	15?
YNHH – NICU	-	-	14	14
YNHH - CTICU	-	-	(18)	18
SRC - CTICU			--	--
YNHH – SICU	-	-	(21)	21
GH – MICU / SICU**	-	(10)	(10)	10
BH – MICU / SICU**			-	32
Totals	(18)	18, (43)	51, (100)	132

YNHHS - PILOT RESULTS



	Sepsis Bundle	Spontaneous Breathing Trial Protocol	Glucose Management (#controlled/patient days)	Oxygen	Urinary Catheter Order
tICU Pilot (2/6/14 – 3/1/14) 164 patient days	75%	76%	82%	93%	90%
Control (1/31/14 – 3/1/14) 272 patient days	0%	30%	73%	61%	73%
Relative Change	↑ 75%	↑ 153%	↑ 12%	↑ 52%	↑ 23%

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SLIDE 35

YNHHS - PILOT RESULTS - 2



	ICU LOS	Overall LOS	Mortality	Direct Cost/Case	Complication Rate (% patients w/ QVI)
tICU Pilot (2/5/14 – 2/28/14) n = 38	3.97	4.92	11%	\$14,860	16%
Control (2/5/14 – 2/28/14) n = 30	4.60	3.80	17%	\$15,533	20%
Relative Change	↓ 14%	↑ 29%	↓ 35%	↓ 4%	↓ 20%

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SLIDE 36

Phase I: 41 Beds



BILLING FOR SERVICES



- Potential Cost savings
 - Traditional staffing costs \$100,000 per monitored bed per year.
 - The Tele-ICU model costs \$30,000 per monitored bed per year.
- Telemedicine reimbursement limited to rural areas
- Prospects for reimbursement dependent upon state laws
 - CT: proposal for reimbursement of Telemedicine services
 - Will Tele-ICU meet standard?
- Financial support from regional payers for “start-up”
 - Recognize potential long-term cost savings
 - Support improvements in ICU care

Tele-ICUs: Remote Management in Intensive Care Units 2007;
 Rogove & Stetina, Crit Care Clin 2015

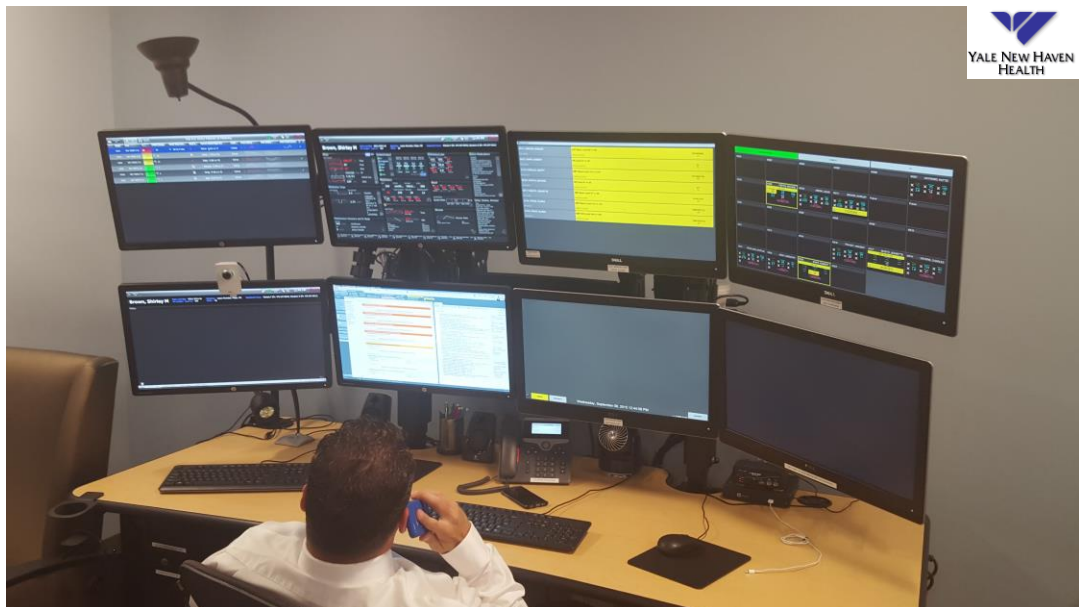
Future “InSight”



- Expansion to other units
 - SICU SRC (15 beds) → December 2015
 - Total: 132 ICU beds in current Yale New Haven Health Network
 - Lawrence & Memorial Hospital / Westerly Hospital 2016?
- Further Examination of Tele-ICU as tool to address patient safety and medical errors
- Further define its role in multi-disciplinary patient care / **other patient populations**
 - Role of other providers (RTs, Pharmacists)
 - Identify populations where most benefit can be derived (Neuro, Pedi, LTACH . . .)
- Education Research
 - Exposing trainees to Tele-ICU (13 % US adult ICU beds have Tele-ICU coverage)
 - Tool for education of Faculty, Residents and Fellows

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SLIDE 39



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SLIDE 40

