



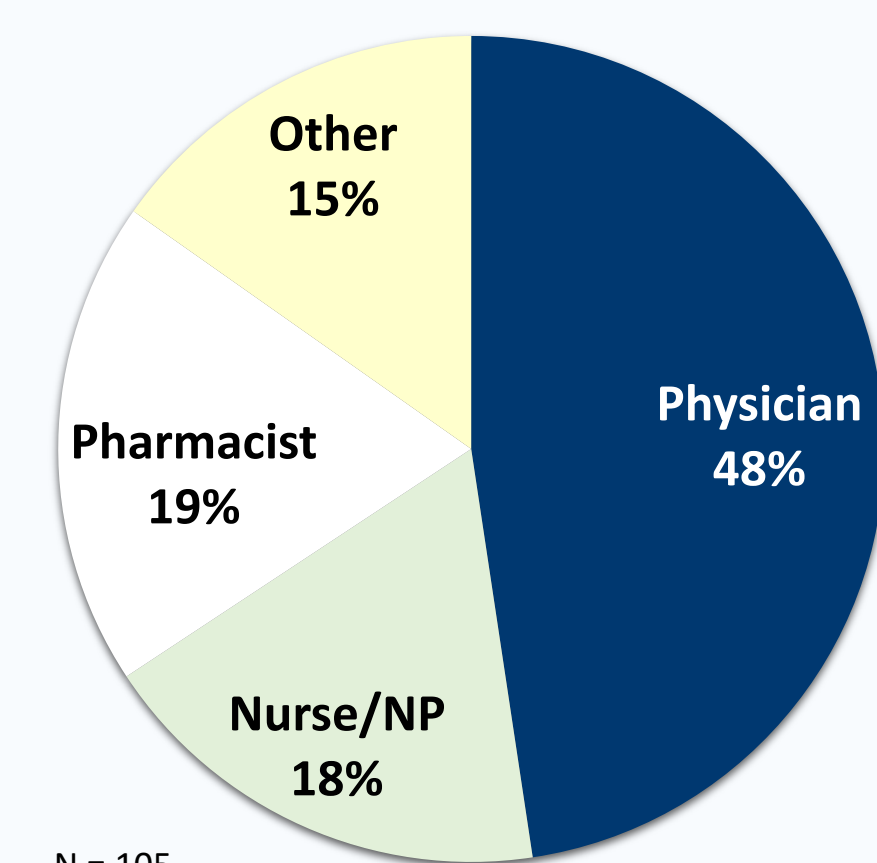
Improving Care Disparities for Black Americans in Mississippi with Venous Thromboembolism

The Clinical Challenge

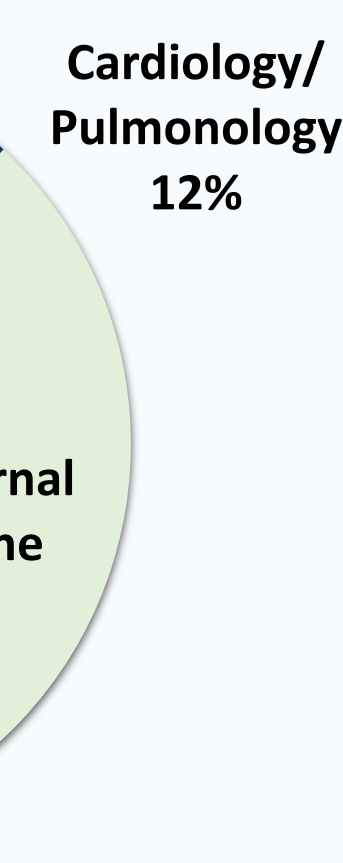
- DVT occurs differently by race
 - Blacks have 30% - 60% higher rates of DVT + PE than Whites¹
 - Blacks have significantly higher odds of 30-day mortality²
 - Blacks in the rural Southeast have a significantly higher rate of VTE than Blacks in other parts of the US³**
- Critical Access Hospitals (CAHs), often the primary source of healthcare for these patients, do not perform as well as urban hospitals on care transitions/post-hospitalization follow-up care⁴
- Ratings are lowest for medication explanations and understanding post-discharge care⁴

Key Results, Phase I: CAH Education

Learners Were Multidisciplinary with Physicians Comprising Almost Half of the Audience

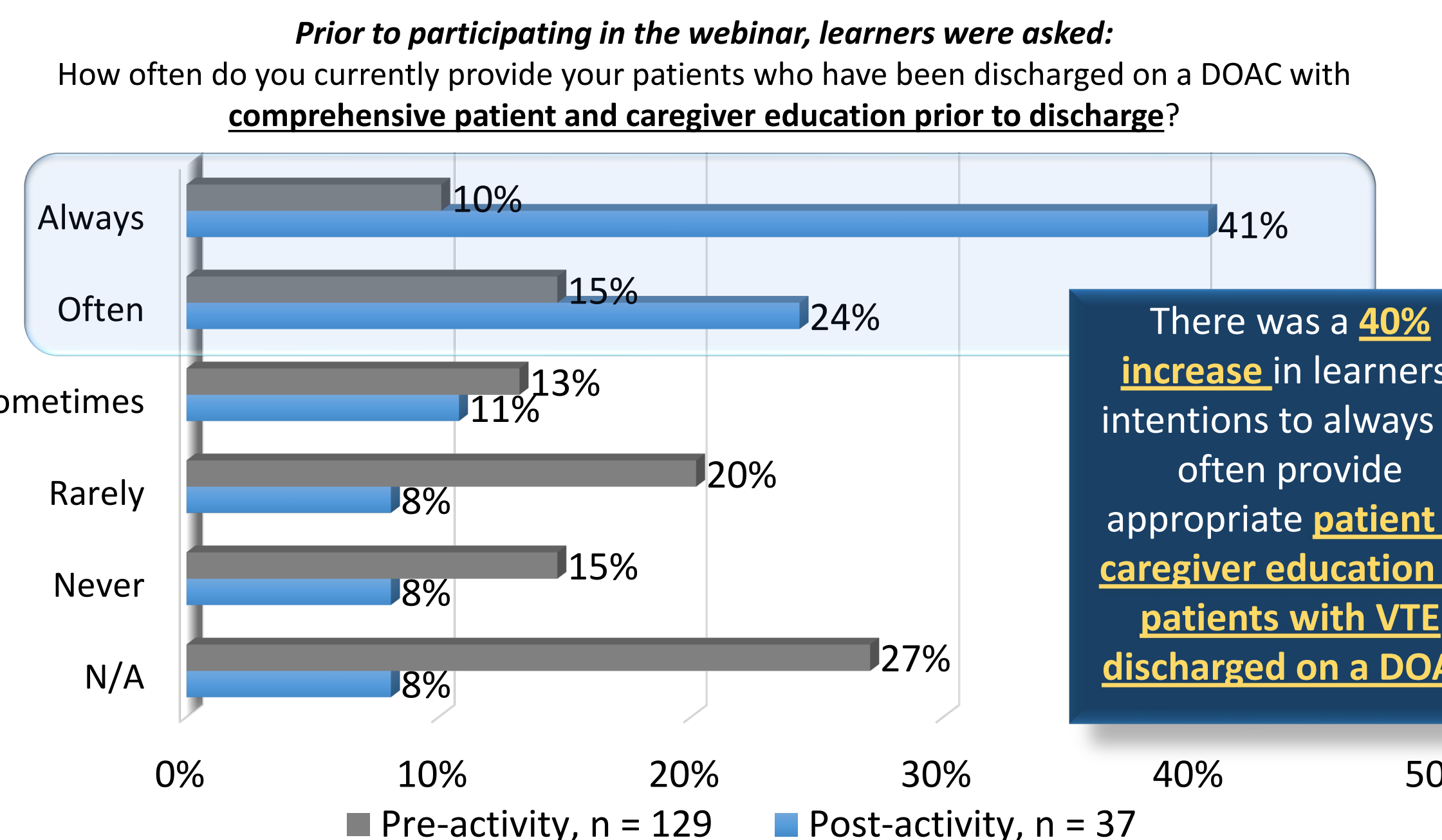


Number of Patients Impacted Weekly:
112



Post Activity Gains
35%
Overall increase in knowledge, competence, confidence

Learners Identified Planned Changes in Practice Strategies



Phase II: Quality Improvement

MediCom is Currently Working with Collaborators, Faculty to Perform a Focused Phase 2 Quality Improvement Study

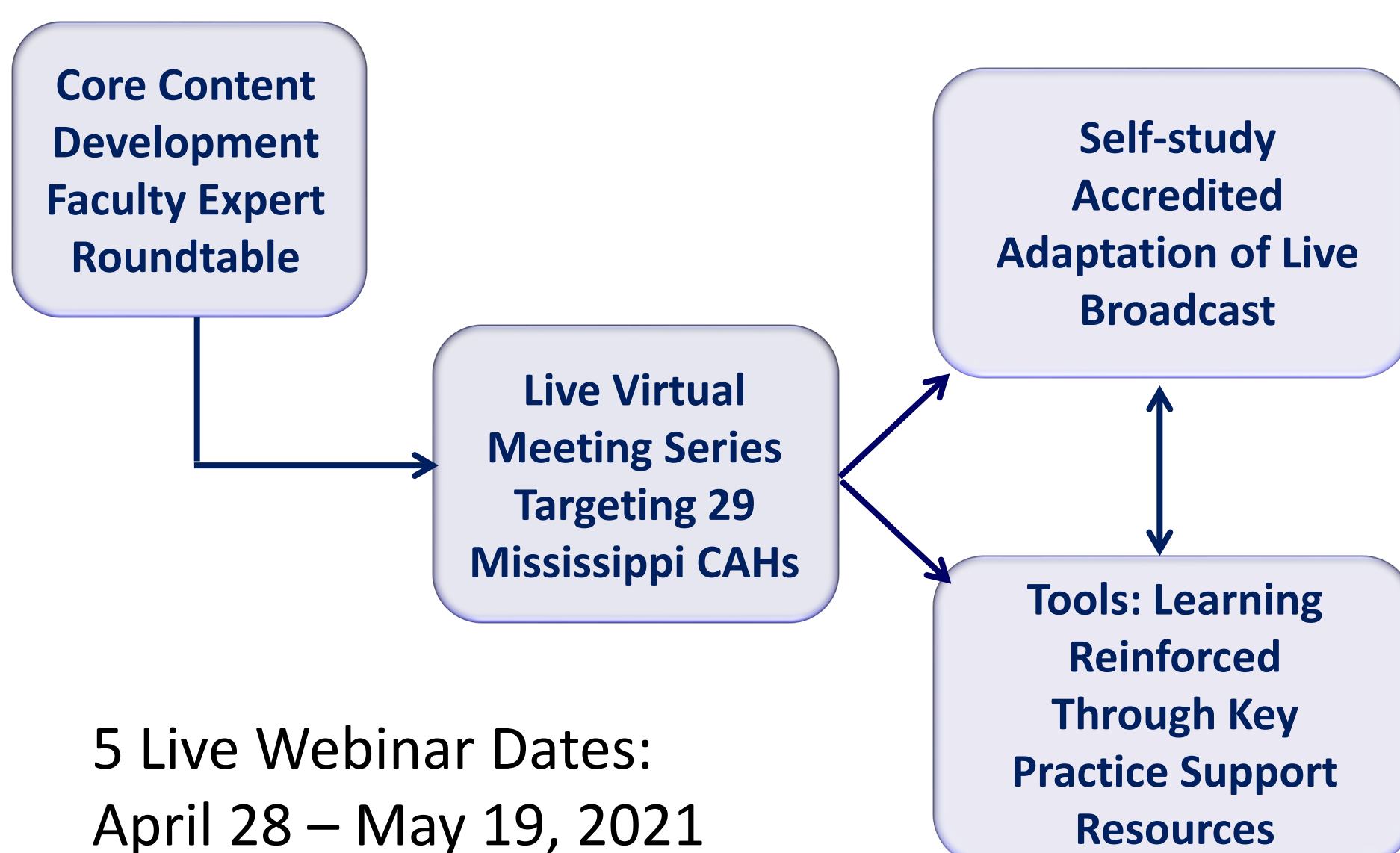
To evaluate the effectiveness of the education, MediCom is implementing a VTE Care Transitions program in the North Sunflower Medical Center (NSMC) in Ruleville, Mississippi.



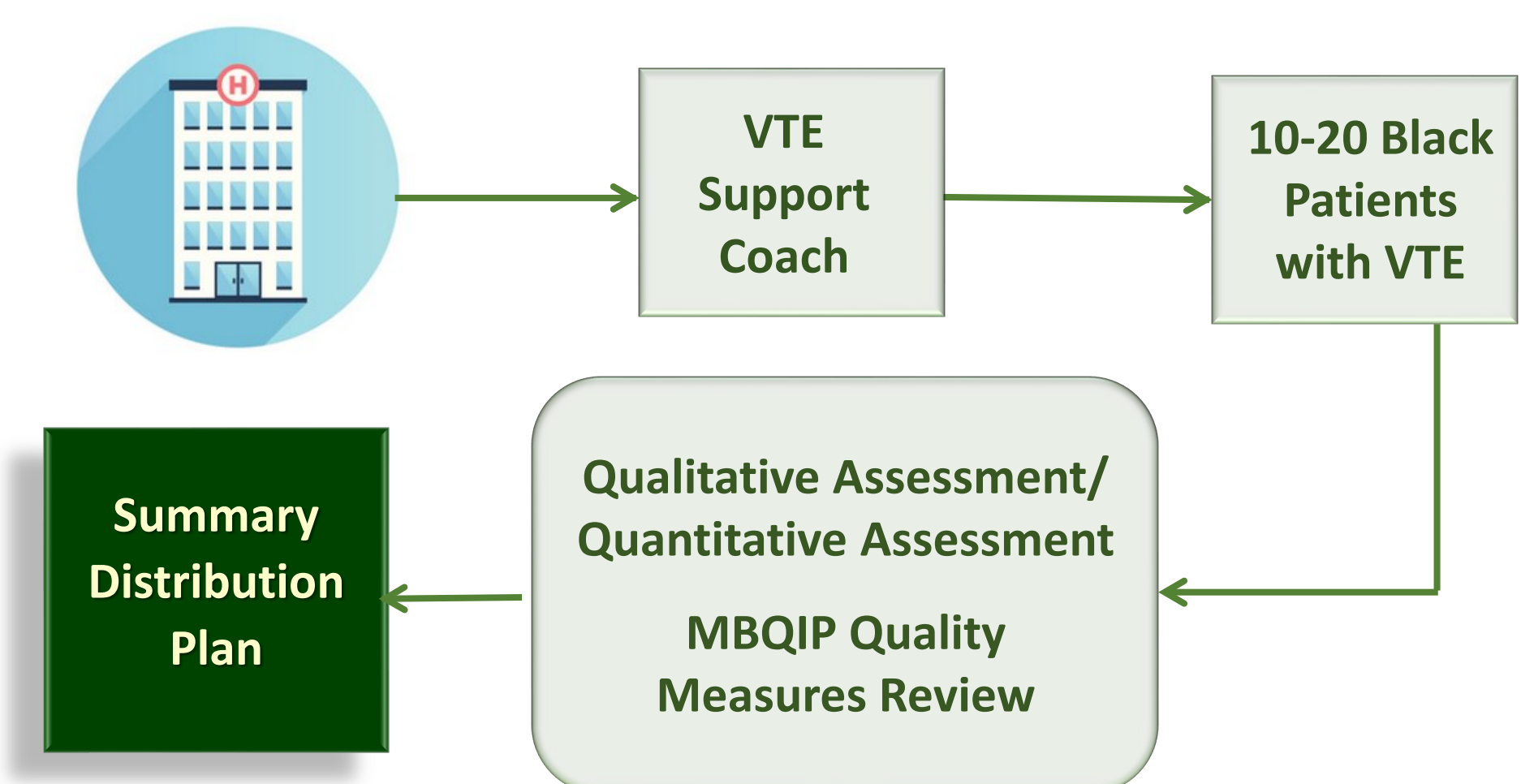
- Study period: 6 months
- Study group: **minimum of 10, maximum of 20**, black patients discharged from either the ER or in-patient admission with a first-time diagnosis of VTE, with a matched control group

Improving Care Disparities: Phase I & II

PHASE 1: LIVE WEBINAR

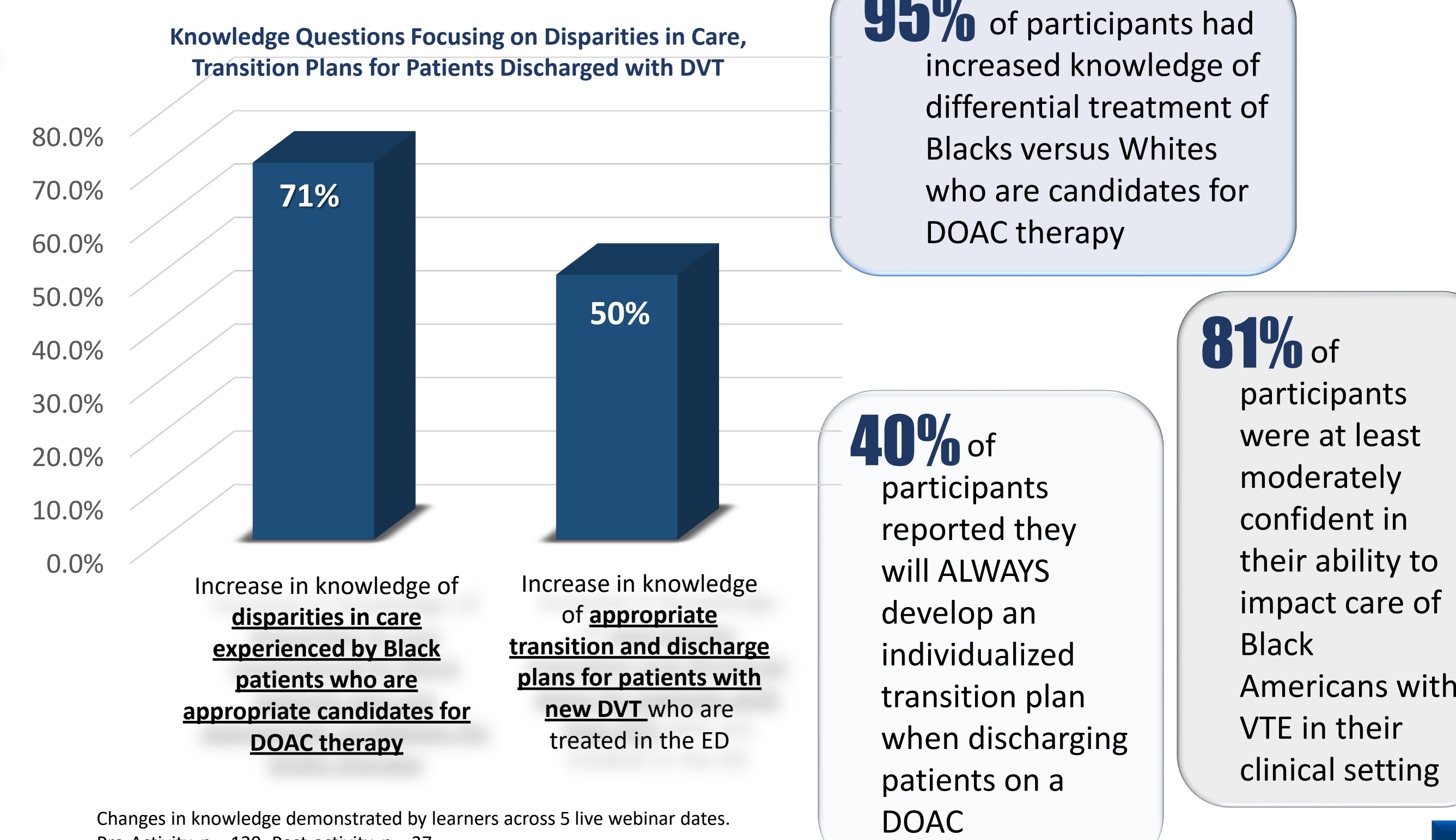


PHASE 2: QI INITIATIVE



Learners Demonstrated Significant Knowledge Increases Post-Activity

Greatest Changes in Knowledge Associated with Disparities in Care, Discharge Plans for Patients Discharged with DVT



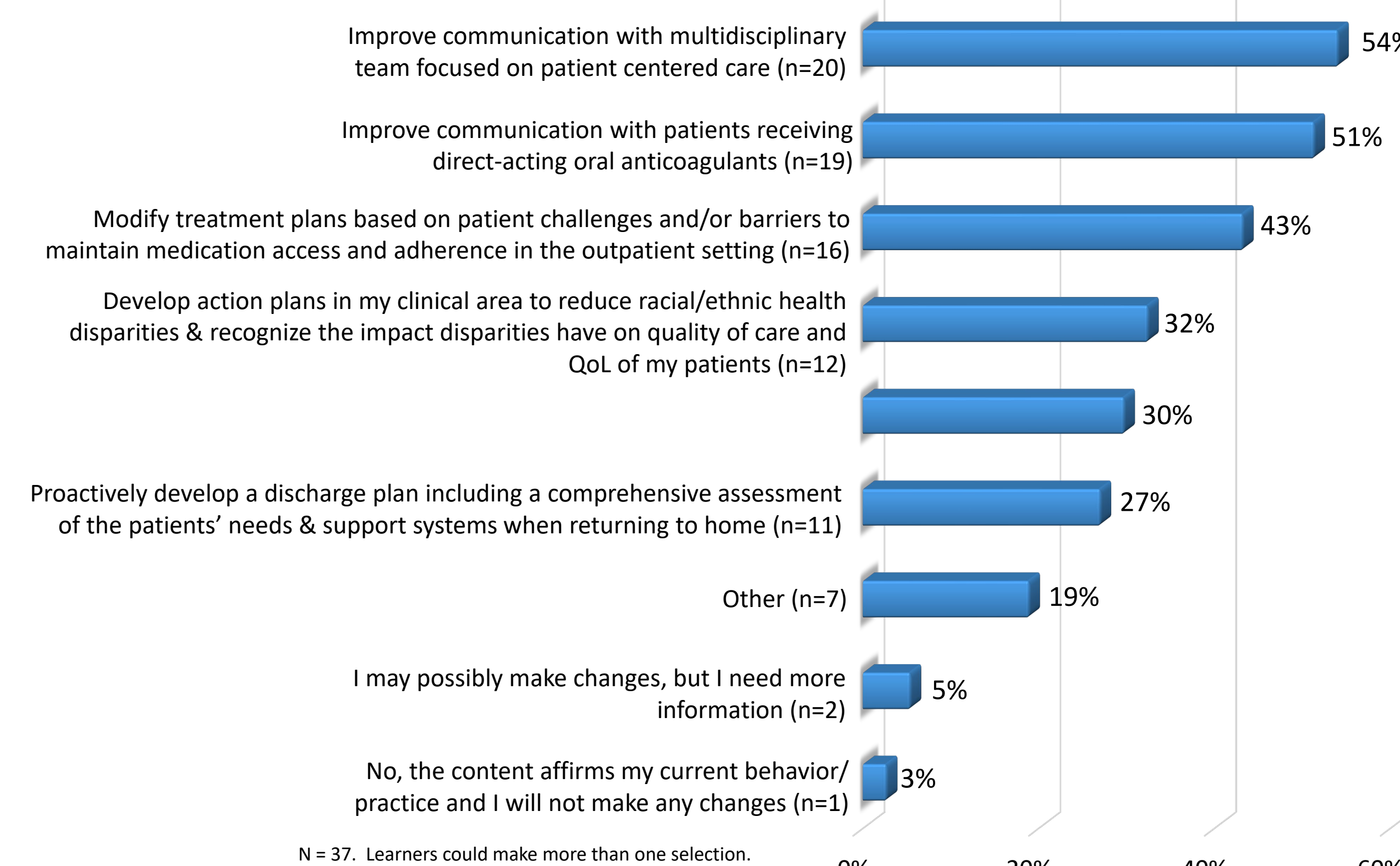
Learners Demonstrate Significant Knowledge Increases Post-Activity

Questions Asked by Learners During the Live Webinar Series

- How should apixaban be used in patients with impaired renal function?
- Which DOAC is the most effective and which is the safest in patients with AF?
- How should DOACs be initiated for VTE treatment? Heparin lead-in?
- How to manage patients who have stroke while on DOAC?
- Can you provide any insights to tips in stressing to patients the importance of adherence especially when it comes to preventing a secondary occurrence?
- For patients who are obese or have undergone gastric bypass, optimal DOAC dosing is still somewhat unclear. It is not clear whether these patients need higher doses; do you have any anecdotal experience you can share?

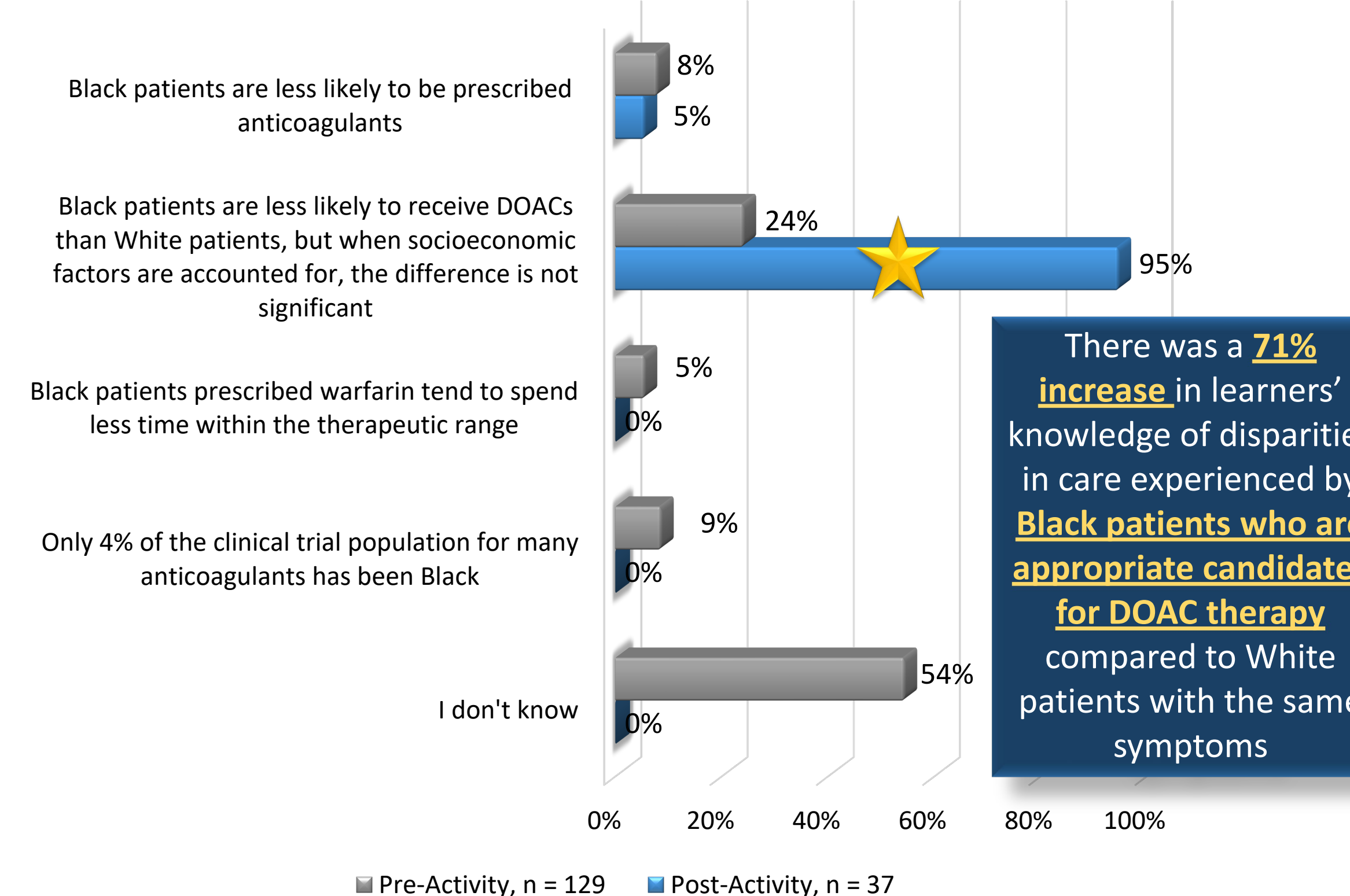
Post-activity, Learners Planned to Change Multiple Practices

Learners Planned on Changing Practice as a Result of Participating in This Activity



Learners Demonstrated Increased Knowledge in Practice-Focused Questions

Question: Which of the Following Statements Regarding Black Patients is Incorrect?



Qualitative Assessment

- Identify provider and patient experiences/outcomes parameters, including but not limited to the following:
 - Patient and provider perceptions of care transitions and the VTE journey
 - Patient understandings of VTE and its components
 - Patient experiences of communication concerning VTE prophylaxis
 - Provider perspectives on their role in the prevention of hospital readmission

Funding

The educational activity described in this poster was supported by an educational grant from the Bristol Myers Squibb and Pfizer Alliance, Grant ID #62053247.



Collaborative Partners

Phase I Conclusion

- Clinicians practicing in rural Mississippi improved knowledge & competence translatable to improved care for Black patients with a VTE diagnosis.
- These learners reported they were committed to changing practice by employing strategies to appropriately diagnose, manage and address patient-centered care.