



**American Hospital
Association™**

Advancing Health in America

Creating Value with Age-Friendly Health Systems

June 24, 2020

THE Value Initiative

Age-Friendly 
Health Systems

An initiative of The John A. Hartford Foundation and the Institute for Healthcare Improvement (IHI) in partnership with the American Hospital Association (AHA) and the Catholic Health Association of the United States (CHA).

Presenters



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AHA Activities

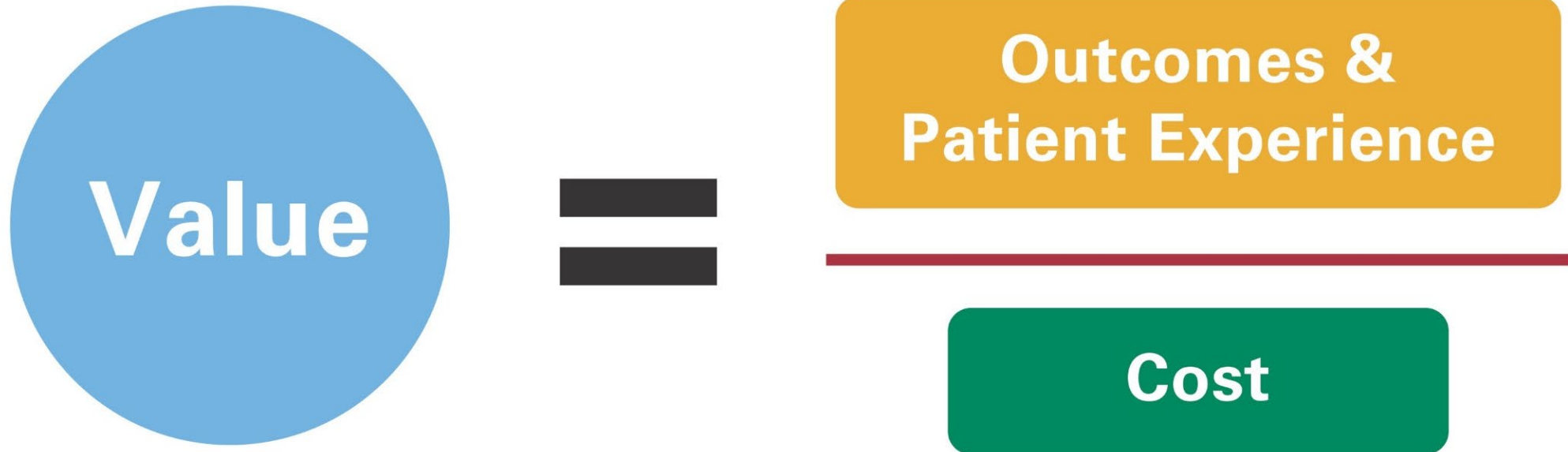
THE Value Initiative



A H A C E N T E R F O R H E A L T H

INNOVATION

Affordability Through Lens of Value



Affordability Through Value-based Strategies

Redesign the Delivery System

- Coordination of care
- Clinically integrated networks
- Primary Care Medical Homes
- Chronic care management
- Telehealth
- Community-based alternatives
- Community partnerships including public health

Improve Quality and Outcomes

- Address equity of care and health disparities
- Evidence-based care/analytics
- Reduce clinical and operational variation
- Eliminate unnecessary utilization
- Advanced medical technologies
- Personalized medicine

Manage Risk and Offer New Payment Models

- Move to value-based payments
- Population health management
- Address social determinants
- High-need/high-cost approaches
- Partner/own health plan

Implement Operational Solutions

- New process improvements
- Cost reductions
- Utilize cost accounting and data
- Support clinicians' practices to their level of education
- Create a culture geared to value not volume

THE Value Initiative

Thought leadership on affordability

- **Issue Briefs:** Start the conversation
- **Executive Forums:** Perspectives and strategies
- **Innovative Activities:** Real solutions that promote value
- **Members in Action Series:** Success stories from the field
- **Voices on Value:** Expert insights from outside the field
- **Data:** Trends and support for federal policy solutions



Easy-to-Use Presentations



American Hospital Association™

Advancing Health in America

Working to Make Health Care More Affordable

WHAT IS AFFORDABLE HEALTH CARE?

Affordability is highly subjective and means different things to different consumers, suppliers, employers, government, providers and insurers.

- Suppliers
- Consumers
- Employers
- Providers
- Government
- Insurers

IMPACT OF HEALTH CARE COSTS ON PATIENTS

What is affordable health care?

- One in four Americans (25%) say the cost of health care is the biggest concern for their family.¹
- One in three Americans (33%) report that they could not access care in the last year because of cost.²
- Roughly one in four people (26%) taking prescription drugs report difficulty affording their medicine.⁴
- Between 2011 and 2016, workers' out-of-pocket health care costs grew faster than their earnings.³

Category	Percentage
Earnings	11%
Premiums	19%
Deductibles	63%

THERE IS MORE TO THE STORY...

We must also account for the other factors impacting affordability.

- Societal Issues**
 - Expectations to access life-saving and costly treatments despite outcome or cost
 - Lifestyle choices and behaviors that negatively impact health
 - Economic incentives fostering competitive markets and free enterprise
- Systematic Issues**
 - Rising costs for premiums, deductibles and co-payments
 - Incentives underlying volume-based system vs value-based
 - Variation in use of services including overutilization
 - High-cost/high-need individuals/advanced care needs
- Operational Issues**
 - High input prices including drug pricing
 - Labor shortages and workforce costs
 - Cost burdens due to regulatory compliance

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Members In Action

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Members in Action: 2018 Summary

The AHA's Members in Action series spotlights hospitals and health systems that are implementing new value-based strategies to improve health care affordability. This includes work to redesign the delivery system, manage risk and new payment models, improve quality and outcomes, and implement operational solutions. Below is a synopsis from 2018; read the full case studies at www.aha.org/value-initiative.

Redesigning the Delivery System

University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS – Remote Patient Monitoring

University of Mississippi Medical Center initiated a Diabetes Telehealth Network pilot program to treat patients in the Mississippi Delta region, one of the most impoverished areas in the country.

Meadville Medical Center, Meadville, PA – Care Coordination for Adults and Children

Meadville Medical Center created the Community Care Network to engage patients and improve community well-being. This program uses an interdisciplinary team to improve care coordination for residents with chronic disease conditions such as hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidemia and depression.

Illinois Rural Community Care Organization, Princeton, IL – Statewide Rural ACO

Illinois Rural Community Care Organization builds the structure necessary for rural providers to be successful Accountable Care Organizations. The organization has been able to decrease hospital readmission rates and increase visits to primary care offices for follow-up care and closer monitoring.

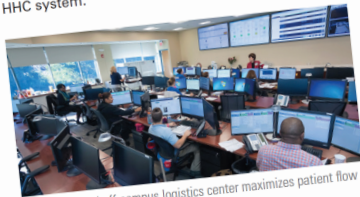
Allina Health, Minneapolis, MN – LifeCourse Program

The LifeCourse program helps patients and their families and friends navigate the complexities of serious illnesses, such as cancer, Parkinson's

disease and advanced heart failure. Allina patients report an improved quality of life, and the program offers proven savings.

Hartford HealthCare, Hartford, CT – Centralized Logistics Center

Hartford HealthCare instituted a centralized logistics center to maximize patient flow among its flagship academic medical center and five other hospitals. Since its launch, the center has decreased the time it takes to get patients to the next level of care and increased the number of patients staying within the HHC system.



The centralized off-campus logistics center maximizes patient flow among all Hartford HealthCare hospitals.

Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA – Home Hospital Program

Home hospital patients receive hospital-level care while in the comfort of their own homes. The program has helped to lower costs and readmissions. In addition, patients in the program experienced fewer clinical interventions, more physical activity and comparable patient satisfaction scores as those being cared for in the hospital.



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Members in Action: Redesigning the Delivery System

Meadville Medical Center – Meadville, PA Care Coordination for Adults and Children

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Members in Action: Improving Quality & Outcomes

Parkland Health & Hospital System – Dallas, TX Self-Care IV Therapy Program

In the *Members in Action* series, AHA will highlight how hospitals and health systems are implementing new value-based strategies to improve health care affordability. This includes work to redesign the delivery system, manage risk and payment models, improve quality and outcomes and implement operational solutions.

Overview

When Leaders at Parkland Health & Hospital System, a safety-net hospital in Dallas, launched a program for administering long-term antibiotics to patients, they were seeking to address two problems: disparities in the delivery of health care services and the inappropriate use of health care resources. Kavita Bhavan, M.D., medical director of Parkland's Infectious Diseases Outpatient Parenteral Antimicrobial Therapy (OPAT) Clinic, worked with a multidisciplinary team to address this issue by creating a new delivery of care model for patients requiring long-term intravenous antimicrobial therapy for the treatment of serious infections stemming from illness or injury.

Historically, insured patients have various options for outpatient IV antibiotic therapy within a number of locations: an infusion center, a physician's office, a skilled nursing facility or, most frequently, at home with support from home health services. Uninsured patients, however, typically cannot access these services so they have been treated as inpatients at Parkland or discharged to another location, such as a skilled nursing facility, for example, with the hospital paying for outpatient treatment.

"It wasn't unheard of to be here 42 days getting IV antibiotics," said Bhavan, who also serves as associate professor of internal medicine at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center. "And they were medically stable and doing fine with the sole reason for extended hospitalization being administration of IV antibiotic therapy."

That meant inpatient beds were being tied up by patients who could be treated at home, while Parkland was constantly challenged with bed availability for acutely ill patients presenting daily through the emergency department. At the same time, patients receiving long-term antibiotics in the hospital wanted to go home to resume activities of daily living and get back to work, etc. Further, spending weeks as a hospital inpatient comes with the risk of nosocomial infections.

"Instead of asking for more resources, we wanted to find a way to maximize the potential we have in front of us," said Bhavan. That potential: the ability of patients to perform care traditionally provided by medical professionals. Bhavan and her colleagues developed a program to train those patients to self-administer IV antibiotics at home by using a simple wire coat hanger to hang the medication above

Impact

In Parkland's fiscal 2015 the direct costs associated with the S-OPAT program were \$957,933, or \$3,574 per patient. During that year, the program freed up 5,893 inpatient bed days, translating into direct cost avoidance of more than \$7.6 million in unreimbursed care. Bhavan attributes the patients' self-care performance to their personal motivation. While most provider organizations fall short of 100 percent hand-hygiene compliance an individual patient striving to recover from a life-threatening infection is highly motivated.

"For health care providers hand hygiene is an essential part of our job to prevent infection, and we should be doing it because it's the right thing to do," said Bhavan. "But patients don't think of it that way. It's not a job – it's their body and they have assumed ownership in their care to help achieve better clinical outcomes."



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Members in Action: Managing Risk & New Payment Models

Sharp Grossmont Hospital – La Mesa, CA Care Transitions Intervention Program

THE Value Initiative

Members in Action: Implementing Operational Solutions

Russell Regional Hospital – Russell, KS Achievement of ENERGY STAR® 100

In the *Members in Action* series, AHA will highlight how hospitals and health systems are implementing new value-based strategies to improve health care affordability. This includes work to redesign the delivery system, manage risk and new payment models, improve quality and outcomes and implement operational solutions.

Overview

Russell (KS) Regional Hospital (RRH), a critical access hospital, was already a leader in hospital energy performance when it embarked on a journey to make additional improvements. RRH's goal was to make strategic energy-related investments that would reduce operating expenses while increasing system reliability. Now they have an ENERGY STAR® 100 rating.

The 1 – 100 ENERGY STAR score is a screening tool that helps assess a building's energy performance and compares it with similar buildings nationwide. Developed by the Environmental Protection Agency and stakeholders, the tool helps identify which areas to target for improvement or recognition. A score of 50 is the median: If a building scores below 50, it means it's performing worse than 50 percent of similar buildings nationwide, while a score above 50 means it's performing better than 50 percent of its peers. A score of 75 or higher means it's a top performer and may be eligible for ENERGY STAR certification.

The RRH maintenance team started by implementing strategies to reduce energy in-house. They started with the small things first, because it would result in savings that could be used for larger initiatives. For example, they initially focused on:

- Behavioral changes – RRH started checking lights to make sure they were not left on unnecessarily. They also started dialing back steam pressure when it did not need to be high and dialing back temperatures where possible.
- Occupancy sensors – When light switches needed replacing, the team replaced them with occupancy sensor switches instead. The switches were replaced slowly, a

Impact

RRH has an energy score of 100, which means that it performs better than all of its peer facilities. The facility reduced energy use by a spectacular 43 percent between 2013 and 2016. The energy services company measured and verified the savings as part of their work. RRH's maintenance staff independently verified the savings with ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager®.

The lowest cost projects with the quickest returns on investment included replacing T12 and older T8 fluorescent lighting with energy-efficient T8 lamps (4.5 years to recoup costs), installing variable-speed pumping (3.8 years to recoup costs), and replacing condensing units (5.0 years to recoup costs). The most expensive projects, with the longest time frames to recoup costs, were the chiller replacements (15.2 years on a more than \$300,000 investment) and the boiler replacements (4.3 years on a nearly \$475,000 investment). In total, projected savings are more than \$120,000 annually. So far, the savings predicted have been verified as above the guaranteed savings value. The hospital replaced old equipment, improved patient comfort and safety, and reduced operating expenses.



Issue Briefs

- Frame the complex issue of affordability
- These briefs can be used to initiate conversations with stakeholders in your community

This is the third in a series of Issues Briefs framing the complex issue of affordability. These briefs can be used to initiate conversations with stakeholders in your community.

What is Health Equity?

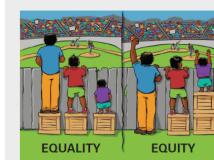
The best way to examine the connection between health equity and value is to start by understanding health equity. Health equity has been defined as the attainment of the highest level of health for all. It also has been described as a situation in which everyone has a fair and just opportunity to be as healthy as possible.²

Health equity is achieved by providing care that does not vary in quality by personal characteristics such as gender, ethnicity, geographic location and socioeconomic status. Therefore, achieving health equity requires a concerted effort to increase opportunities to be healthier for everyone, including those for whom the obstacles are the greatest.³ For example, efforts must encompass individuals facing poverty or its consequences, and lack of access to good jobs with fair pay, quality education, housing and health care.⁴

The term health equity is often used synonymously with health disparities, and while closely linked, they are not the same. Health disparities reflect differences in health status between populations, for example, a higher burden of illness, injury, disability or mortality experienced by one group relative to another.⁵

While health disparities are often viewed through the lens of race and ethnicity, they occur more broadly.⁶ In fact, health disparities adversely affect groups of people who have systematically experienced greater obstacles to good health based on their religion; socioeconomic status; gender; age; mental health; cognitive, sensory, or physical disability; sexual orientation or gender identity; geographic location; or other characteristics historically linked to discrimination or exclusion.⁷ Identifying and addressing health disparities is a central and critical way to measure progress toward health equity.⁸ Put another way, we must, as a health care field, address health disparities to create health equity.

Illustrating Health Equity



an illustration of the difference between equity and equality.⁹ This illustration highlights why equity is not necessarily the same as equality. **Equality** means that everyone gets the same size crate to see over the fence – leading to some individuals being able to see over the fence, while others cannot. **Equity**, however, means that everyone gets what they need in order to improve the quality of their situation. Here, this means that everyone gets a crate that is right-sized, allowing all individuals to see over the fence. When translated to health care, health equity means that all individuals receive the tools and resources they need to achieve health and well-being.

Value Initiative | Issue Brief 1
Framing the Issue of Affordable Health Care

This is the first of a series of Issues Briefs framing the complex issue of affordability. These briefs can be used to initiate conversations with stakeholders in your community.

Affordability is one of the most important challenges influencing Americans' ability to access health care. A number of factors affect the affordability of health care, including housing, transportation, education, personal choices, and the cost of health insurance, prescription drugs, and hospital services. Leaders from the American Hospital Association (AHA), hospitals, and health systems understand these challenges, have committed to addressing them, and are deeply committed to ensuring that patients and consumers have access to affordable health care.

A wide range of stakeholders contribute to health care affordability – from payers to providers to pharmaceutical companies – and no single sector or stakeholder can solve the issue alone. Because of this complexity, a framework will be necessary to advance the affordability conversation forward with the AHA is developing a series of issues that will:

- ➔ Discuss and frame the issue of affordability and why it matters;
- ➔ Explore the underlying factors that affect affordability;
- ➔ Examine the roles of various stakeholders in making care more affordable; and
- ➔ Share solutions and strategies that advance affordability.

Figure 1: Consumers are concerned about affordability

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Value Initiative | Issue Brief 2
What Does Value Mean?

This is the second of a series of Issues Briefs framing the complex issue of affordability. These briefs can be used to initiate conversations with stakeholders in your community.

Introduction

There has been significant interest in and discussion around what value in health care delivery means. Yet, despite an increasing focus on value, there is no agreed-upon definition or expectation across the health care field. Perspectives vary widely, are at times inconsistent and, in many instances, do not align amongst various stakeholders involved with the delivery of health care. Consumers, employers, payers, health care providers, policy makers and community partners all approach this issue from different angles and with different goals.

Hospitals and health systems offer greater value to individual consumers by investing in strategies that lower costs, improve quality and enhance the patient experience of care. These strategies include, among other things, coordinating care, reducing clinical and operational variation, addressing the social determinants of health and managing the health of the populations they serve, all of which are occurring in a fragmented payment landscape.

Health care payers, including insurers, employers and governmental programs, are continuing to transition from fee-for-service to value-based payment methodologies, which are intended to support and incentivize many of the strategies deployed by hospitals and health systems and described above. The most significant shift occurred in 2016 when the Department of Health and Human Services announced its intent to shift payments away from fee-for-service, making 50 percent of Medicare payments through alternative payment models by the end of 2018. In addition, the agency announced that it would link the remaining fee-for-service payments to quality and value – aiming to tie 90 percent of these payments to quality and value by the end of 2018. For individual consumers, the definition of value is very personal. For some, value is simply finding differences in how each group defines the key characteristics of high-value health care, patients focused on cost and service, Out-of-Pocket Costs are Affordable as a key characteristic of value. Physicians, however, focused on responses related to clinical outcomes and high-quality care.⁹

Varying Perspectives on Value

The University of Utah Health conducted a survey that illustrates how different stakeholders perceive value. In their **State of Value in the U.S. Health Care Survey**, they asked more than 5,000 patients, over 600 physicians and more than 500 employers how they perceive the value equation below and would prioritize its three components – quality, service and cost.¹⁰

$$V \text{ (VALUE)} = Q \text{ (QUALITY)} + S \text{ (SERVICE)} - C \text{ (COST)}$$

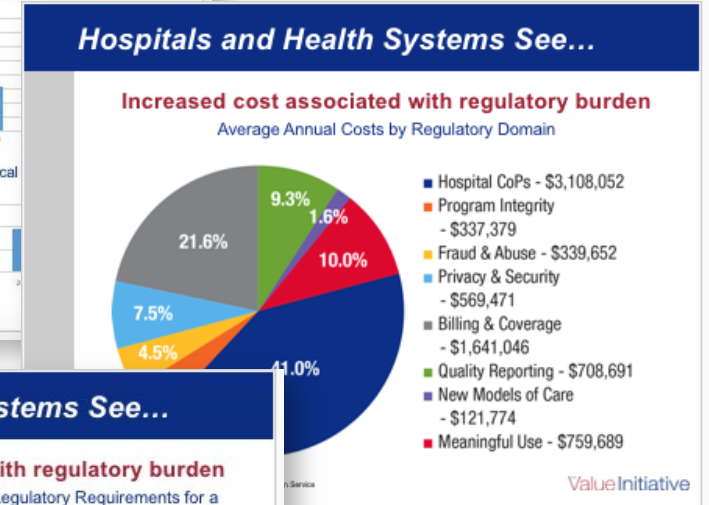
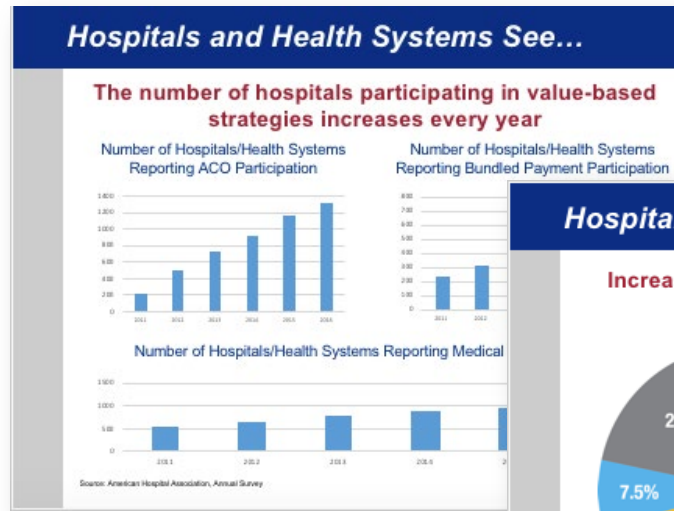
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2020 Virtual Workshop Series

- Opportunities for members to learn about the issues impacting affordability and value
- To register for a workshop, visit www.aha.org/calendar

Data, Metrics & Infographics

- Data on national health expenditures
- Describe the drivers and influencers of cost and value
- Track how value is perceived by various stakeholders
- State of Value Snapshot – measure value trends over time



Hospitals and Health Systems See...

Increased cost associated with regulatory burden
Estimated Burden of Compliance with Regulatory Requirements for a Typical Community Hospital

Per-hospital estimate, Typical community hospital*	Staff FTEs	By Fixed IT Cost	Staff Salaries	Vendors	IT-Related	Other (Training, Education)	Total Cost (By Domain)	% of Total Cost
Hospital CoPs	23.2	\$55,379	\$2,600,846	\$258,350	\$67,805	\$181,251	\$3,108,052	41.0%
Billing & Coverage	17.2	\$121,902	\$1,229,161	\$298,976	\$69,382	\$43,527	\$1,641,046	21.6%
Meaningful Use	4.6	\$410,687	\$661,190	\$28,253	\$58,839	\$11,307	\$759,689	10.0%
Quality Reporting	4.6	\$14,884	\$605,541	\$53,708	\$19,197	\$30,245	\$708,691	9.3%
Privacy & Security	3.5	\$140,553	\$434,398	\$35,601	\$72,742	\$26,600	\$569,471	7.5%
Fraud & Abuse	2.3	\$8,356	\$277,417	\$49,727	\$8,800	\$3,766	\$339,652	4.5%
Program Integrity	2.8	\$4,467	\$263,533	\$48,942	\$12,004	\$12,000	\$337,379	4.5%
New Models of Care	0.6	\$1,170	\$82,578	\$10,586	\$717	\$21,512	\$121,774	1.6%
Total cost (by cost center)	68.0	\$757,400	\$6,354,063	\$784,273	\$211,081	\$311,129	\$7,585,752	
% of total cost		11.1%	10.3%	4.2%	4.4%			

*Extrapolated to a typical hospital by scaling respondent responses to a per-bed figure and then multiplying by average number of beds among community hospitals (161 beds, according to 2015 AHA Annual Survey). Excludes costs related to PAC regulations.

Source: American Hospital Association, Regulatory Burden Service

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Creating Value with Age-Friendly Health Systems

AHA Action Community: An Invitation to Join Us

Age-Friendly Health Systems is an initiative of The John A. Hartford Foundation and the Institute for Healthcare Improvement (IHI) in partnership with the American Hospital Association (AHA) and the Catholic Health Association of the United States (CHA).



Agenda

- Value of Age-Friendly Health Systems
- Overview of Action Community
- Sharing of Data & Learning
- Implementation at Hartford Hospital
- How to Join the Action Community
- Q&A

Our Partners



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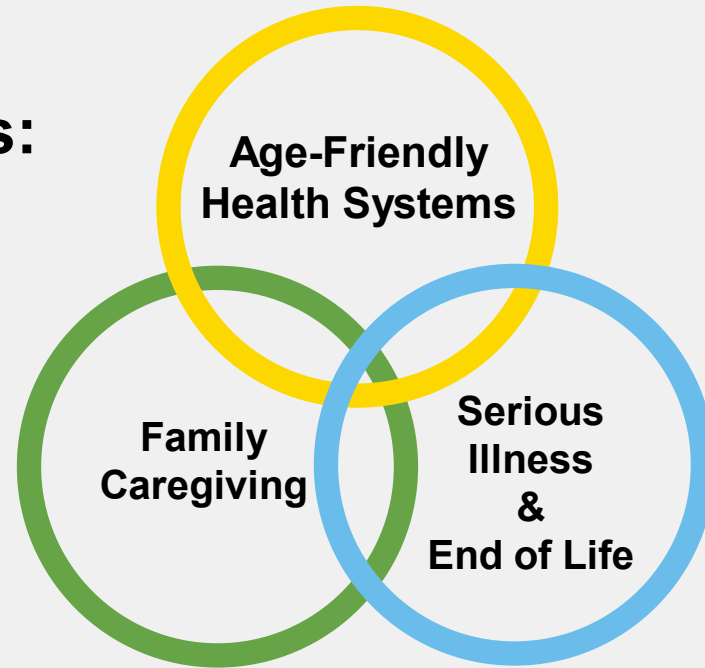


The John A. Hartford Foundation

A private philanthropy based in New York, established by family owners of the A&P grocery chain in 1929.

Dedicated to Improving the Care of Older Adults

Priority Areas:



The Path Forward

Hospitals and health care systems are committed to **Advancing Health In America** through:

-  **A**ccess: Access to affordable, equitable health, behavioral and social services
-  **H**ealth: Focus on holistic well-being in partnership with community resources
-  **I**nnovation: Seamless care propelled by teams, technology, innovation and data
-  **A**ffordability: The best care that adds value to lives

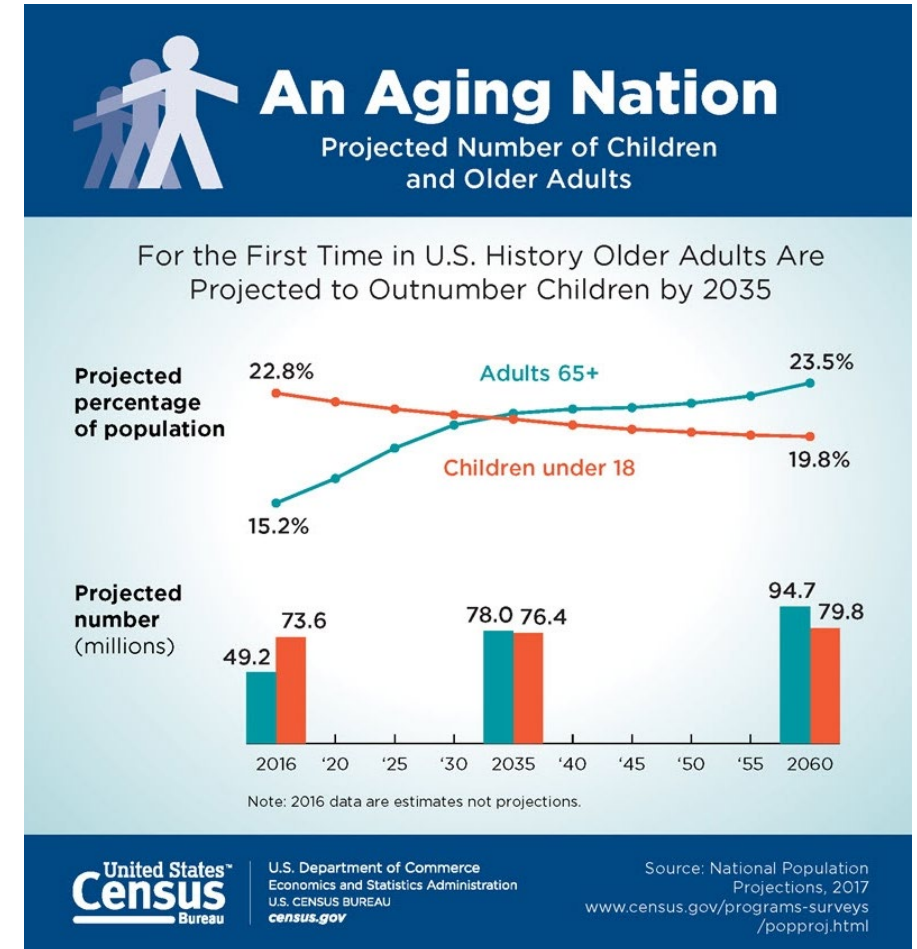


Individual As Partner:
Recognize the diversity of individuals and serve as partners in their health

"H" of the future: Hospitals, Health systems and Health organizations are transforming and will continue to lead to provide a network of caring that improves the health of communities.

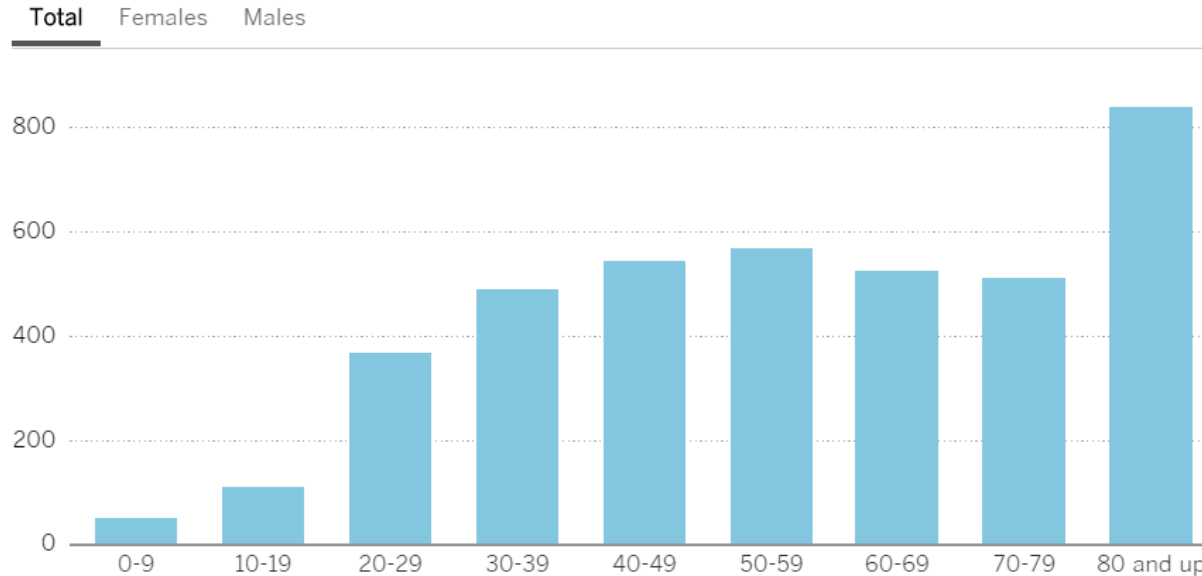
Why Age-Friendly Health Systems?

- Demography
- Complexity
- Disproportionate harm



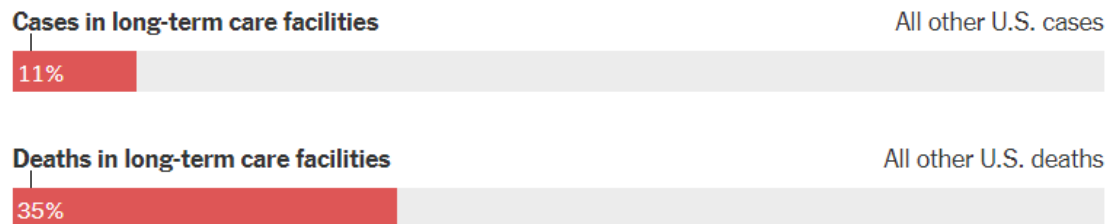
Impact of COVID-19 on Older Adults

Incidence of COVID-19 cases in the U.S., by age



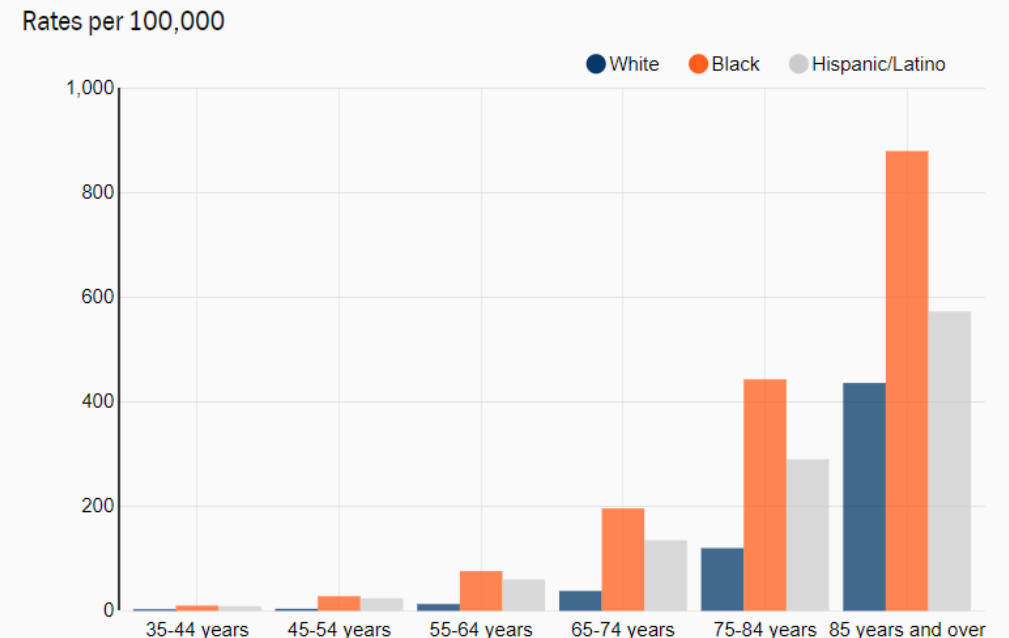
Cases per 100,000 population that were laboratory-confirmed between Jan. 22 and May 30, 2020.
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

A third of U.S. coronavirus deaths are linked to long-term care facilities.



“The overall cumulative COVID-19 hospitalization rate is 89.3 per 100,000, with the highest rates in people aged 65 years and older: - CDC

Figure 1. COVID-19 death rates by age and race



Source: CDC data from 2/1/20-6/6/20 and 2018

Census Population Estimates for USA

What is Our Goal?

Build a social movement so **all care** with older adults is **age-friendly care**:

- Guided by an essential set of evidence-based practices (4Ms);
- Causes no harms; and
- Is consistent with What Matters to the older adult and their family.

Specific Aims:

- By 12/31/20: Reach older adults in 1000 hospitals and practices recognized as Age-Friendly Health Systems
- By 6/30/23: Reach older adults in 2500 hospitals and practices, and 100 post acute communities recognized as Age-Friendly Health Systems

Evidence-base

- **What Matters:**

- Asking what matters and developing an integrated systems to address it **lowers inpatient utilization (54% dec), ICU stays (80% dec)**, while increasing hospice use (47.2%) and pt satisfaction (AHRQ 2013)

- **Medications:**

- Older adults suffering an adverse drug event have higher rates of morbidity, hospital admission and costs (Field 2005)
- 1500 hospitals in HEN 2.0 **reduced 15,611 adverse drug events** saving \$78m across 34 states (HRET 2017)

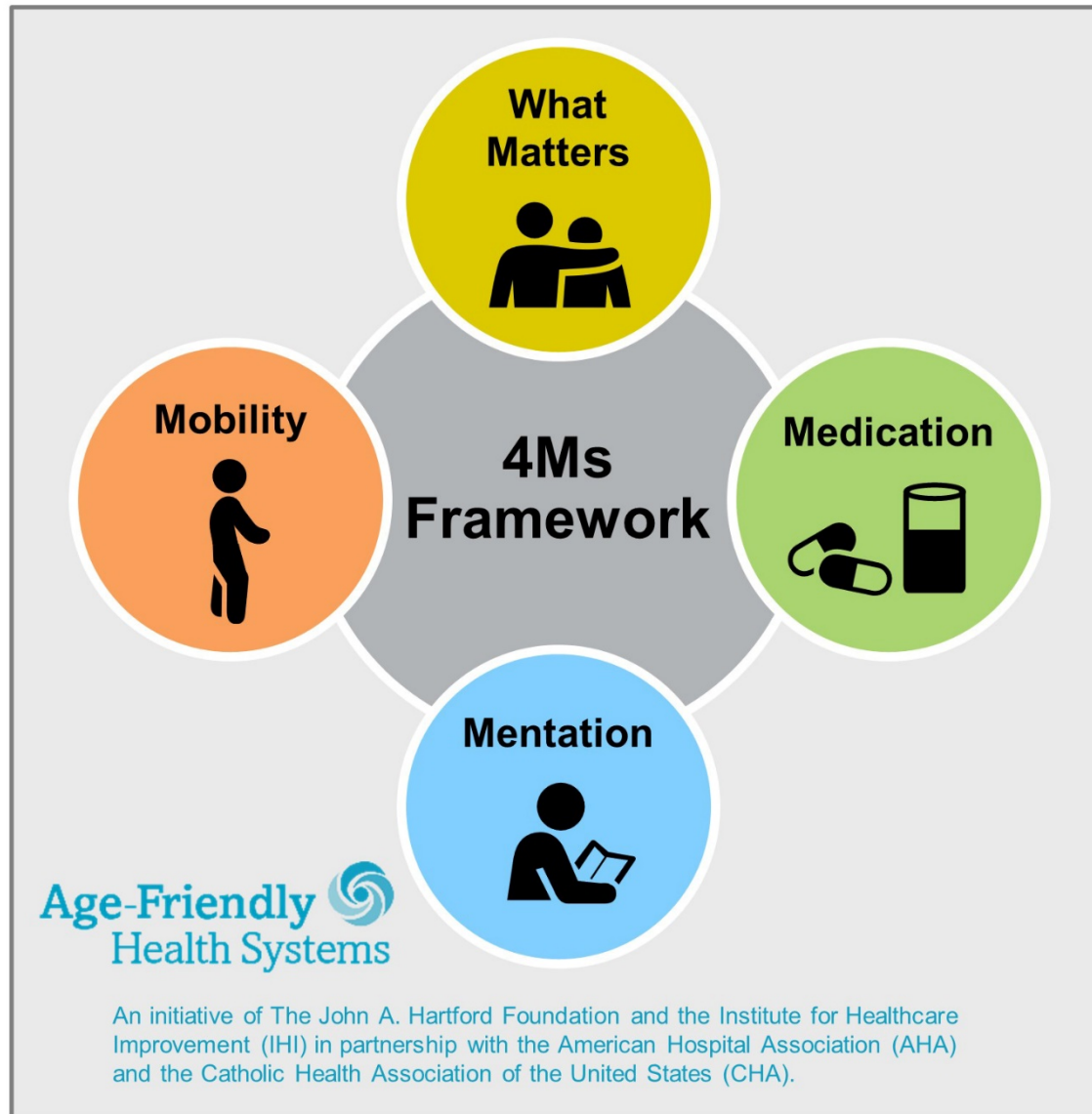
- **Mentation:**

- Depression in ambulatory care **doubles cost of care** across the board (Unutzer 2009)
- **16:1 ROI on delirium detection and treatment programs** (Rubin 2013)

- **Mobility:**

- Older adults who sustain a serious fall-related injury required an additional \$13,316 in hospital operating cost and had an increased LOS of 6.3 days compared to controls (Wong 2011)
- **30+% reduction in direct, indirect, and total hospital costs** among patients who receive care to improve mobility (Klein 2015)

What is an Age-Friendly Health System?



What Matters

Know and align care with each older adult's specific health outcome goals and care preferences including, but not limited to, end-of-life care, and across settings of care.

Medication

If medication is necessary, use Age-Friendly medication that does not interfere with What Matters to the older adult, Mobility, or Mentation across settings of care.

Mentation

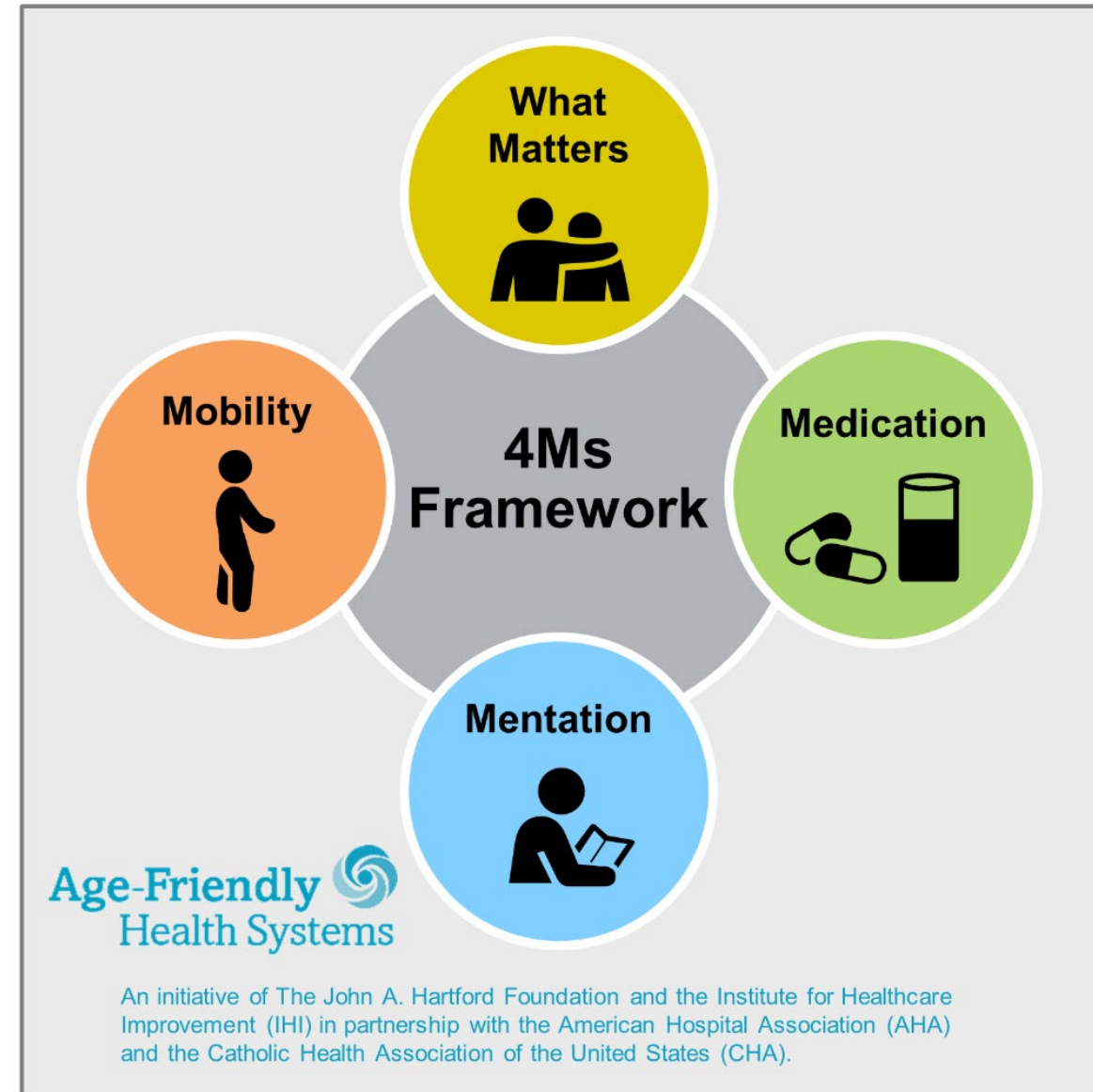
Prevent, identify, treat, and manage dementia, depression, and delirium across settings of care.

Mobility

Ensure that older adults move safely every day in order to maintain function and do What Matters.

Why the 4Ms?

- Represents core health issues for older adults
- Builds on strong evidence base
- Simplifies and reduces implementation and measurement burden on systems while increasing effect
- Components are synergistic and reinforce one another



Age-Friendly Health System Pioneers

Age-Friendly Health Systems

Pioneer

Anne Arundel Medical Center

ASCENSION

KAISER PERMANENTE®

Providence St. Joseph Health

Trinity Health



Action Community – Starting in September



Presence of at least 1 Team Engaged in Movement 2017 - Now




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625 Teams (hospital-based teams, ambulatory care teams and long term) **in all 50 states**

Engage in the AHA Action Community




- 


Participate in monthly interactive webinars

 - Monthly content calls focused on 4Ms
 - Opportunity to share progress and learnings with other teams
- 


In-person meeting

 - One in-person meeting (TBD)
- 


Test Age-Friendly interventions

 - Test specific changes in your practice
- 

Share data on a standard set of Age-Friendly measures

 - Submit a data dashboard on a standard set of process and outcome measures
- 

Join one drop-in coaching session

 - Join other teams for measurement and testing support in monthly drop-in coaching sessions
- 

Leadership track to support system-level scale up

 - Leaders join monthly C-suite/Board level calls to set-up local conditions for scale up (Hosted by IHI)

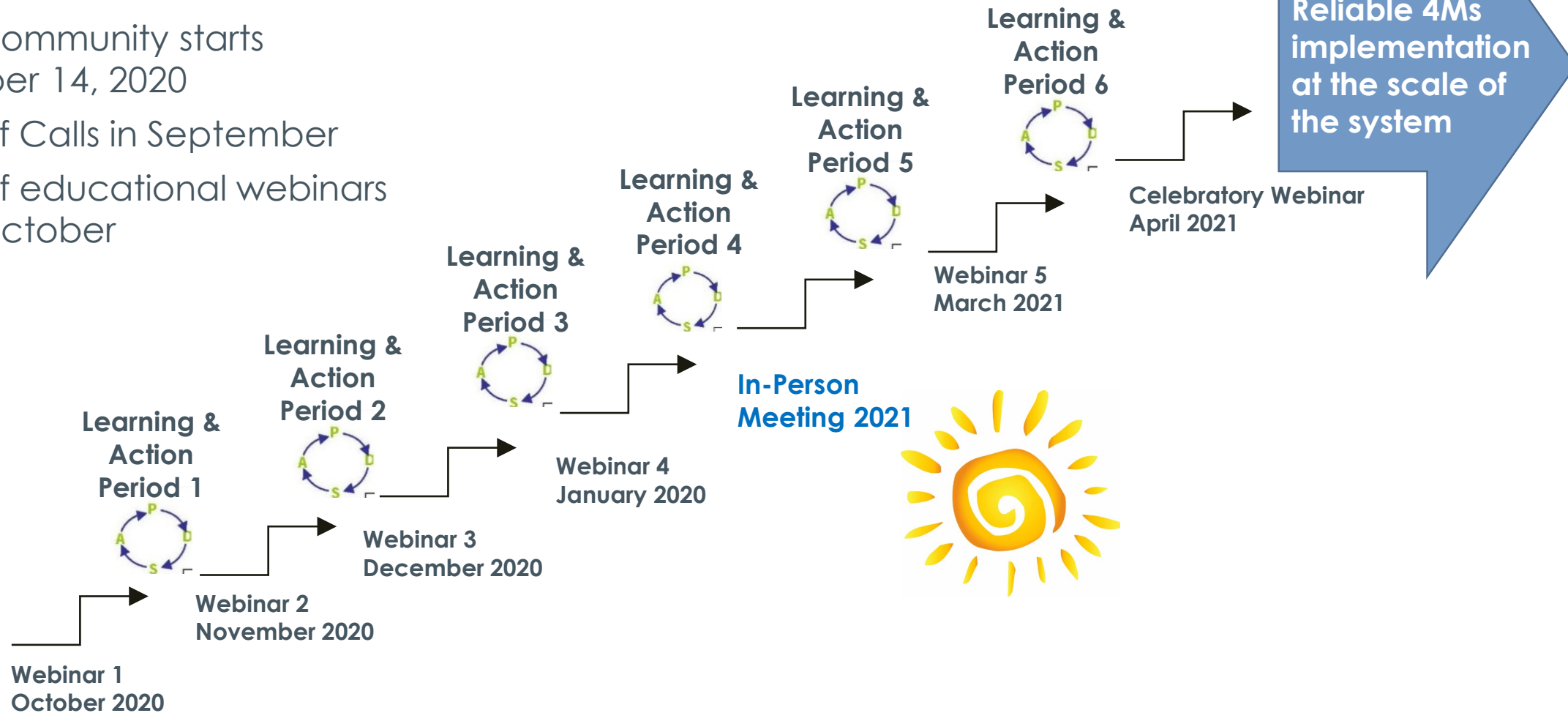


Age-Friendly
Health System
Action
Community

AHA Action Community Schedule



- Action Community starts September 14, 2020
- 2 Kick Off Calls in September
- First set of educational webinars start in October



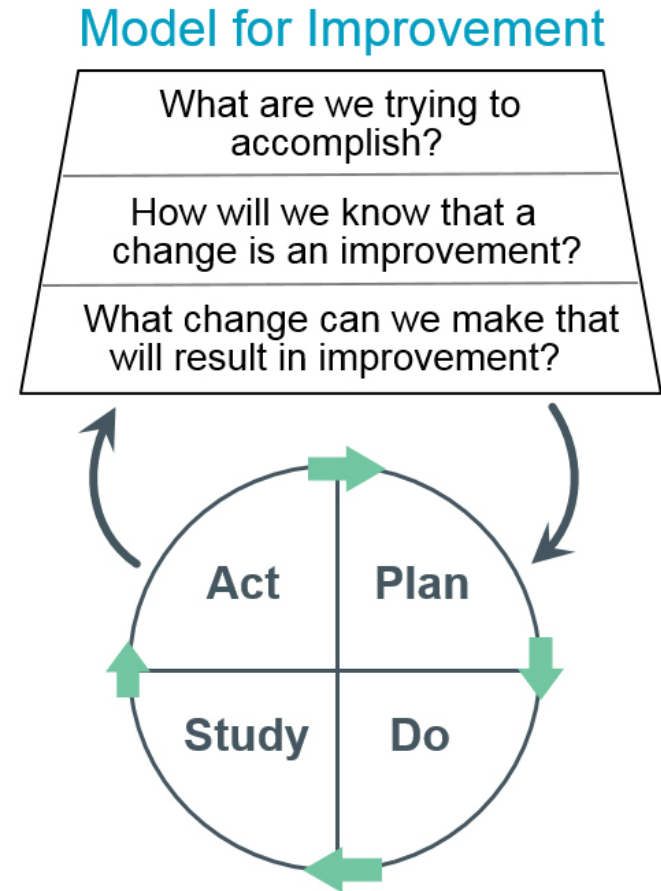
Some of the 4Ms sometimes with some older adults



← Monthly Webinars and Drop-In Coaching on Measurement and Changes →

What's the Work of Each Participating Team

- Know where and how the 4Ms are already in practice and secure leadership support and commitment
- Define what it means to provide care consistent with the 4Ms
- Design/adapt your workflow to deliver care consistent with the 4Ms, including how you will assess, document and act on the 4Ms
- Provide care consistent with the 4Ms
- Study your performance. Measure and share – how reliable is your care? What impact does your care have?
- Improve and sustain care consistent with the 4Ms and share learnings with others



Resources



REPORT

The Business Case for Becoming an Age-Friendly Health System

This content was

Age-Friendly
Health Systems

An initiative of The John A. Hartford Foundation and the Institute for Healthcare Improvement in partnership with the American Hospital Association and the Catholic Health Association of the United States



Age-Friendly Health System Guide to Using the 4Ms in the Care of Older Adults

April 2019

This content was created especially for:

Age-Friendly
Health Systems

An initiative of John A. Hartford Foundation for Healthcare Improvement in partnership with the American Hospital Association and the Catholic Health Association of the United States



Age-Friendly Health Systems Inpatient ROI Calculator Instructions

The Business Case for Becoming an Age-Friendly Health System

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TOOLKIT

“What Matters” to Older Adults?

A Toolkit for Health Systems to Design
Better Care with Older Adults



Age-Friendly Health Systems Outpatient ROI Calculator Instructions

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Practical Ideas for Changing the “Way we do it”

- Convert the white board to a “what matters” board
- Mobility check upon check-in
- Blood draw to 6am instead of 4am
- Mobility place mats; Brain games on flip side
- My Story with every chart
- Add a mobility check to a vitals check
- Use Straws instead of pitchers
- COVID-19 Telehealth visits



Definition of an Age-Friendly Health System

An Age-Friendly Health System...

- 1. Defines** the 4Ms for its hospital and/or practice
 - (e.g. Hospital: How it will screen for delirium every 12 hours; Practice: What tool will it use to screen for depression and how does the screen fit into the AWW flow)
- 2. Counts** the number of older adults whose care includes the 4Ms (reported by each site)
- 3. Shares** the information with the Action Community and AHA to be celebrated on aha.org



Level 1 & 2 Recognition

- Level 1 – Be recognized as an Age-Friendly participant
- Level 2 – Committed to Care Excellence



Sites Recognized by the Movement



742

Hospitals, practices and post-acute communities have described how they are putting the 4Ms into practices ([4Ms Description Survey](#))



170*

Hospitals, practices and post-acute communities have shared the count of older adults reached described how they are putting the 4Ms into practices

www.ihl.org/AgeFriendly

www.aha.org/AgeFriendly

Action Community Monthly Data Sharing

1. Definition of the how you are putting the 4Ms into practice



2. Count of 65+ people whose care includes the 4Ms



Age-Friendly Health Systems - 4Ms Care Description

Team Site of Care

' Is your site of care inpatient or outpatient?

- Inpatient
- Outpatient
- Post-Acute/Long-Term Care

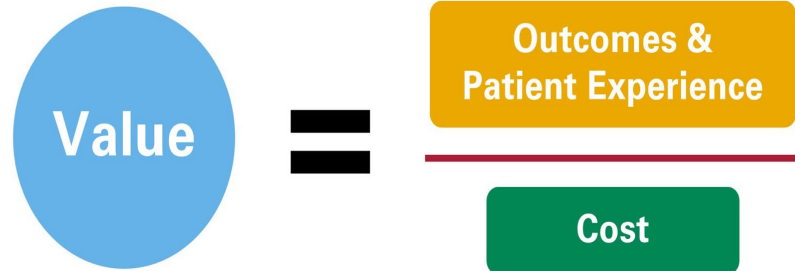
' What is your EHR platform?

' If you are participating in an Action Community, please select your Action Community below:



Prev Next

Connecting Age-Friendly Measures with Value

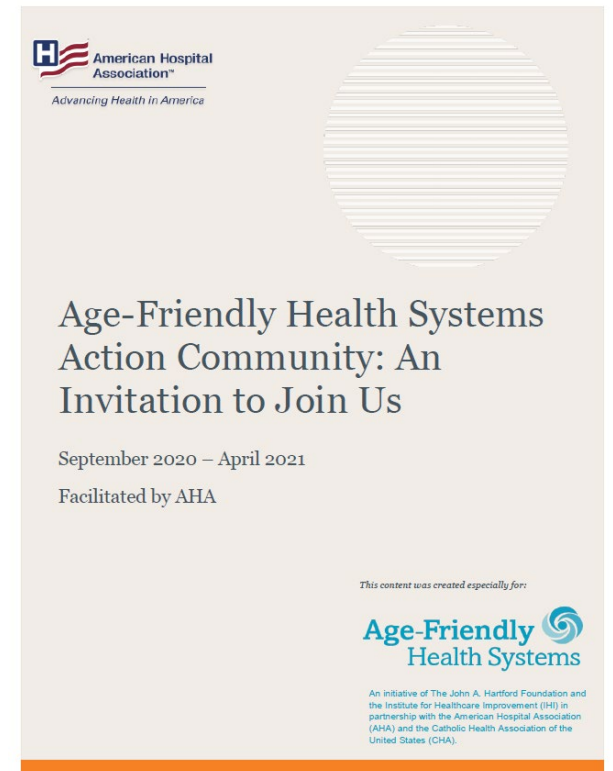


Age-Friendly Measures			The Value Equation
Basic Outcome Measures	Hospital Setting	Ambulatory/Primary Care Setting	Components
30-day readmission	X		Patient outcomes, cost
Emergency department utilization		X	Patient outcomes, cost
Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems (CAHPS) survey	HCAHPS	CGCAHPS	Patient outcomes, Patient experience
Length of stay	X		Patient outcomes, cost
Advanced Measures	Hospital Setting	Ambulatory/Primary Care Setting	The Value Equation
Delirium	X	N/A	Patient outcomes, cost
CollaboRate (or similar tool to measure goal concordant care)	X	X	Patient outcomes, Patient experience

Join AHA Action Community 2020-2021

- **Join and get your Age-Friendly Recognition. It's FREE**
- **AHA AFHS Action Community is from September 2020 – April 2021**
 - Monthly all-team webinars
 - Scale-up leaders webinars
 - Listserv, sharing learnings
 - Monthly reports on testing and learnings
 - Celebration of joining the movement!
- **Register for Upcoming Webinars**
 - July 15, 2020 (12:00 – 1:00 PM ET) - [Register here](#)
 - Featuring Cedars-Sinai Medical Center
 - August 19, 2020 (12:00 – 1:00 PM ET) - [Register here](#)
 - Featuring Stanford Health Care
- **Download [AHA's Invitation Guide](#) and visit aha.org/agefriendly to learn**
- **Email ahaactioncommunity@aha.org with any questions.**

Enroll Today!



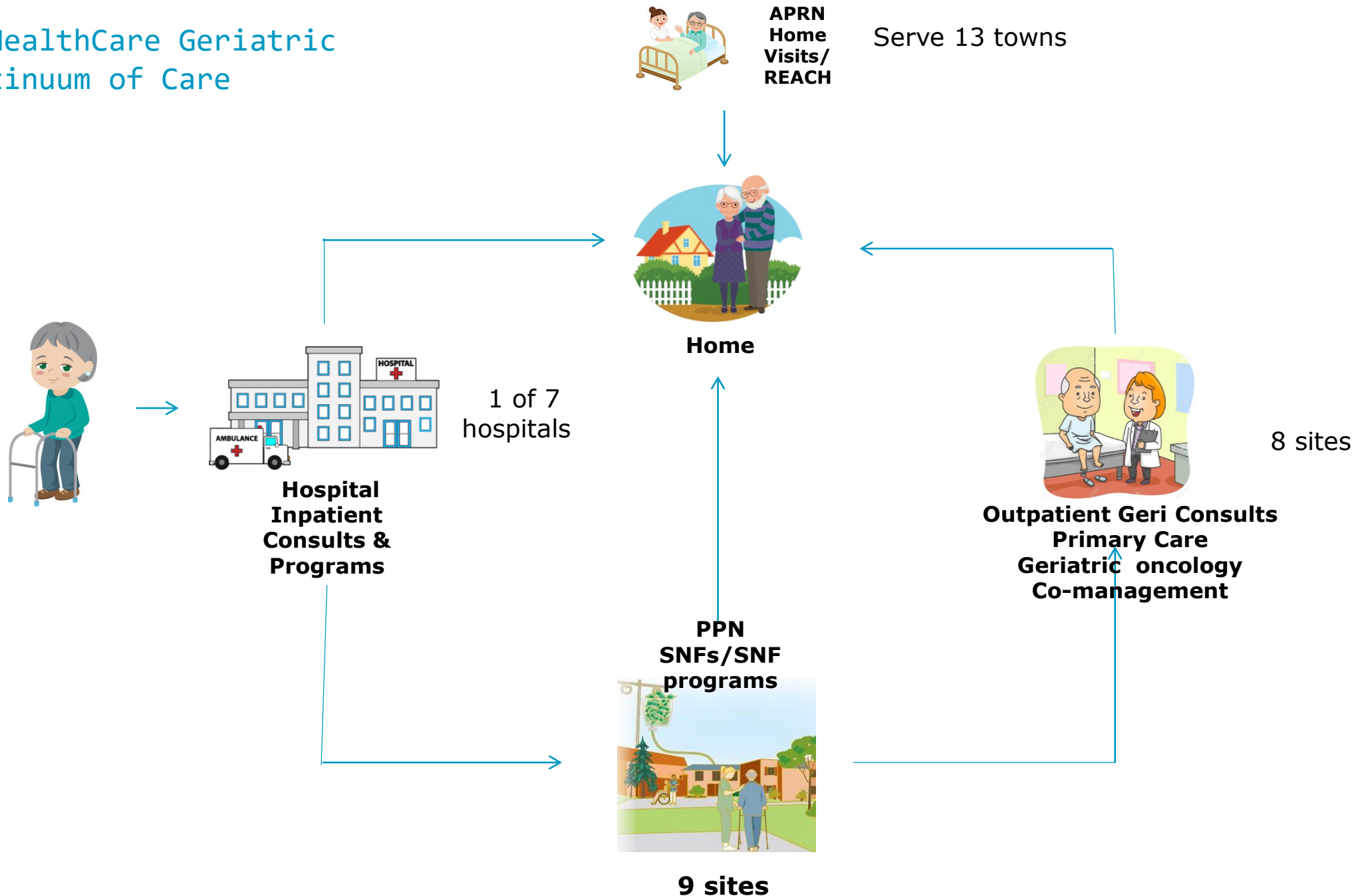
Hartford HealthCare

Senior Services



Christine Waszynski DNP, APRN, GNP-BC, FAAN
Hartford Hospital June 24, 2020

Hartford HealthCare Geriatric Continuum of Care



Integration of AFHS into Hartford HealthCare

HHC Mission: To improve the health and healing of the people and communities we serve

Core Values

- Caring-individualized care; dignity
- Safety –promoting safe mobilization
- Excellence-evidence based practice
- Integrity-trust

Goal: To provide an integrated, seamless, comprehensive care system linking seniors and their families to the services required and requested to maintain and restore health in alignment with expressed patient goals/wishes.

4 M's

- What Matters
- Medications
- Mobility
- Mentation

Hartford Hospital Hartford CT



Inpatient Geriatric Team Players

2 geriatricians
1 geriatric nurse practitioner
2 masters prepared nurses with geriatric certification

GRN Champs
GRNs
GPCAs

Keeping In Touch
Activity Cart
Meal Mates
Mobility
Safety
VOLUNTEERS



Geriatric Education

Nursing Staff

Nurses

- General Nursing Orientation
- Nurse Residency
- Annual Competency
- Geriatric Resource Nurse Program
- GRN Champ Program
- Fellowships/rotation

Nursing Assistants

- General orientation
- Annual Competency
- Geriatric PCA

Other Staff

Providers

- New hire orientation
- Grand rounds
- Geriatric consults
- Geriatric rotation

Rehab

- Inservices
- Mobility volunteer rotations

All hospital staff

- Annual competency

ADAPT (2011-present)

Actions to enhance **Delirium **Assessment **Prevention and **Treatment********

- **Screening** all patients (improve recognition)
- **Preventative** measures for high risk patients (40% cases are preventable)
- **Quick response** by health care team to a positive delirium screen (cause; safety; preservation of function) decreases severity and duration of delirium
- **Evidence based interventions** to improve outcomes

1 Deter

- No harmful drugs*
- Avoid abrupt discontinuation* (Drugs, ETOH, nicotine)
- Avoid/limit Devices (catheters, lines, leads)

2 Detection

- Review CAM/CAM-ICU & RASS/mRASS Scores
- Daily cognitive assessment
- Determine baseline mental status

3 Diagnosis / Do

- Physical exam
- Med review
- Determine potential causes*
- Differential diagnosis
- Document acute encephalopathy
- Activate Delirium order set in EPIC
- Diagnostics
- Drugs for hyperactive pts (RASS/mRASS ≥ +2)
 - Haldol IV or Seroquel PO per delirium order set
 - If contraindicated consult pharmacist
- Scheduled acetaminophen

5 Daily Visit

- Cognitive assessment
- F/U Diagnostics
- Review meds-adjust prn

7 Discharge

- Document course and cause of Delirium if known
- Degree of resolution
- Discontinue unnecessary psychotropics
- Follow up for Delirium if not resolved
- Document on W10/After Visit Summary

Risk Factors

- Age > 65
- **D**ementia
- Substance **D**ependency
- Hx **D**elirium
- ICU/**S**D
- Impaired vision/hearing

- ED screen of pts age >65
- Attention screen
- SQID?

CAM or CAM-ICU Positive

4 Discuss

- Provider + Nursing
 - +/- Pharmacist
- Huddle
- Make Plan

6 Daily Dialogue

- Provider + Nursing
 - +/- Family
- Progression Rounds
- **Is Patient Improving?**

- YES**
- Age > 65:
 - Geriatric medicine consult
 - NO**
 - Age < 65 or major psychiatric Dx:
 - Psychiatric consult
 - Family meeting
- YES**

1 Deter

- Mobilize to maximum
- Uninterrupted night-time rest (noise, bundle care, eye shields, earplugs)
- Eyeglasses/hearing aids
- Whiteboard up to date
- Daily goals of care
- Calendar/clock/familiar items
- Assist with food/fluids
- Comfort
- "HHC Cares About Me" poster
- Family as partners
- Volunteers for social interaction

2 Detection

- CAM every 8 hours and prn
- Determine baseline mental status
- Notify provider immediately of first positive CAM or CAM-ICU and activate "Acute Confusion" CPG

3 Do

- Fall prevention
- Discontinue/ Disguise devices
- Family teaching - brochure
- Provide Distractors (music, flashball, animal)
- T-A-D-A (Tolerate, Anticipate, Don't Agitate)¹
- Reassurance
- Individualize plan of care in EPIC
- Nurse - Nurse handoff
- Nurse - PCA handoff

5 Daily Care

- CAM or CAM-ICU every 8 hours + prn
- Comfort/calm/consistent
- Toileting
- Feed/hydrate
- Mobilize to maximum
- Maintain normal sleep/wake cycle
- Touch/backrub
- Assess response to medications
- Family & volunteer involvement
- Alternative therapies (Reiki, Pet, Art, Music)
- Document progress

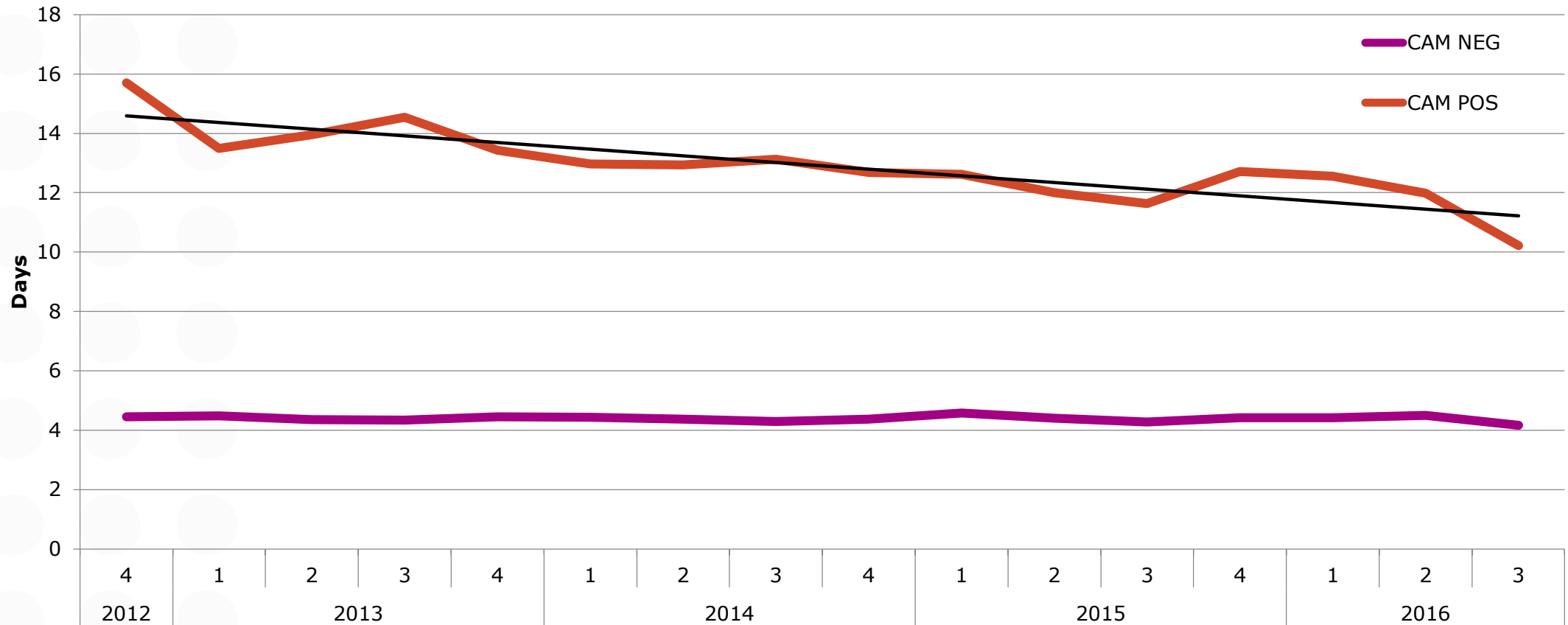
7 Discharge

- Document successful strategies
- Discuss ongoing needs
- Discharge with one time use Distractors (doll, animal)
- Discuss follow-up with family
- Document individualized care needs on W10/After Visit Summary

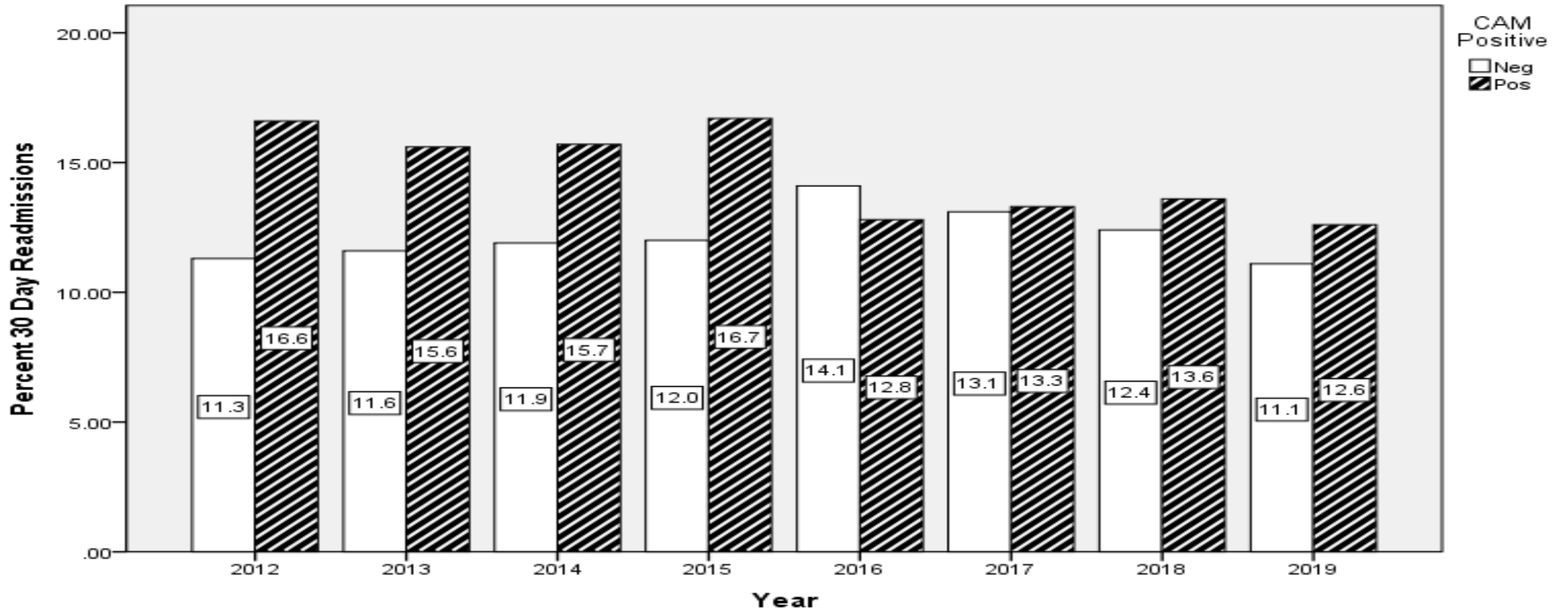
*see back of brochure for more information ¹ Flaherty, 2011

Outcome: Decreased Length of Stay In Patients with Delirium

ADAPT DATA

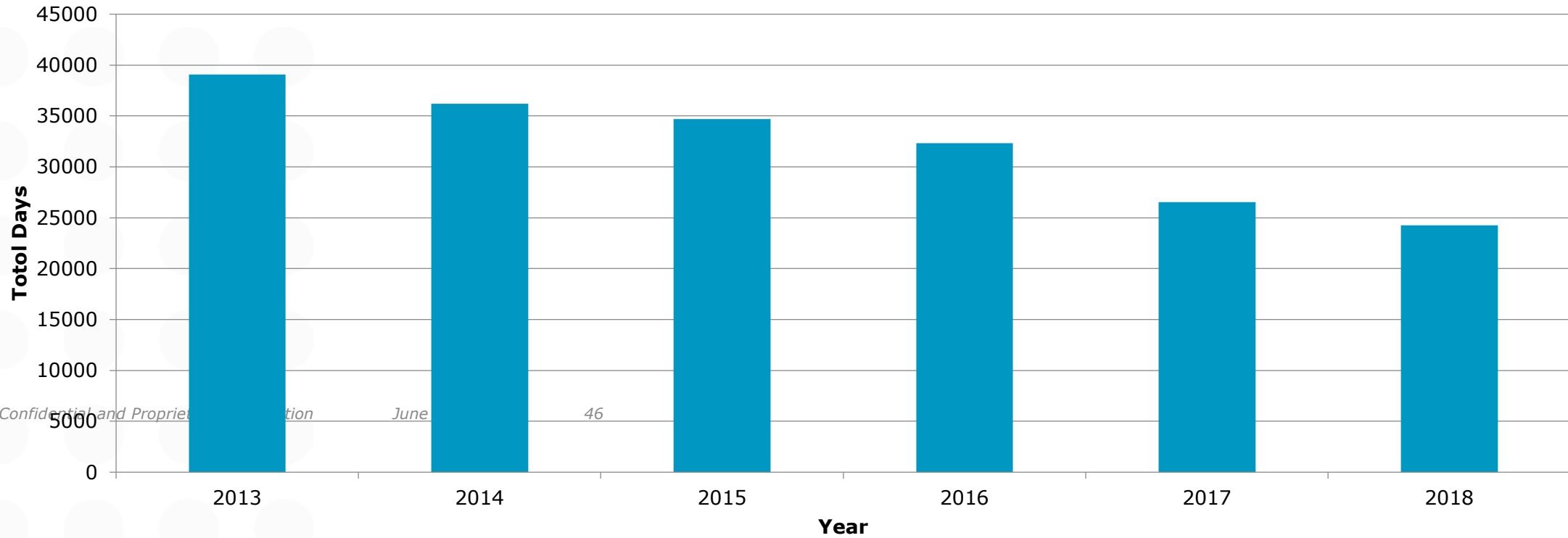


30 Day All Cause Readmission Rates Over Time



Delirium Attributable Days

ADAPT Data



Confidential and Proprietary Information June 46

ROI Calculator Applied to ADAPT



Scenario Name: No PAC

Find Levels (Target ROI)

1. Start		Acute Care for Elderly	
2. Population & 4M Period			
Number of annual admissions		31,000	<input type="text"/>
Amortization period (Years)		5	<input type="text"/>
3. 4M Costs			
		Per Year	
Launch - one time only expenses	\$10,000	\$2,000	<input type="text"/>
Fixed expenses		\$0	<input type="text"/>
Variable cost per admission	\$20	\$620,000	<input type="text"/>
Total annual cost of program		#####	
5. Case cost from coding & payment for HAC			
Revenue per case detected (code modification)		\$3,050	<input type="text"/>
Detection & coding effectiveness (% cases)		50.0%	<input type="text"/>
Case cost revenue offset (by detection %)		\$1,525	

Results	Total Cost Avoided	#####
	4M Costs	\$622,000
	Net Benefit	#####
	ROI	934.1%
	Years Given Back	12.23

Levels	
Target ROI	300%
Delirium Effectiveness	20.4%
Delirium Incidence (%)	10.1%
Total Program Cost	\$686,249

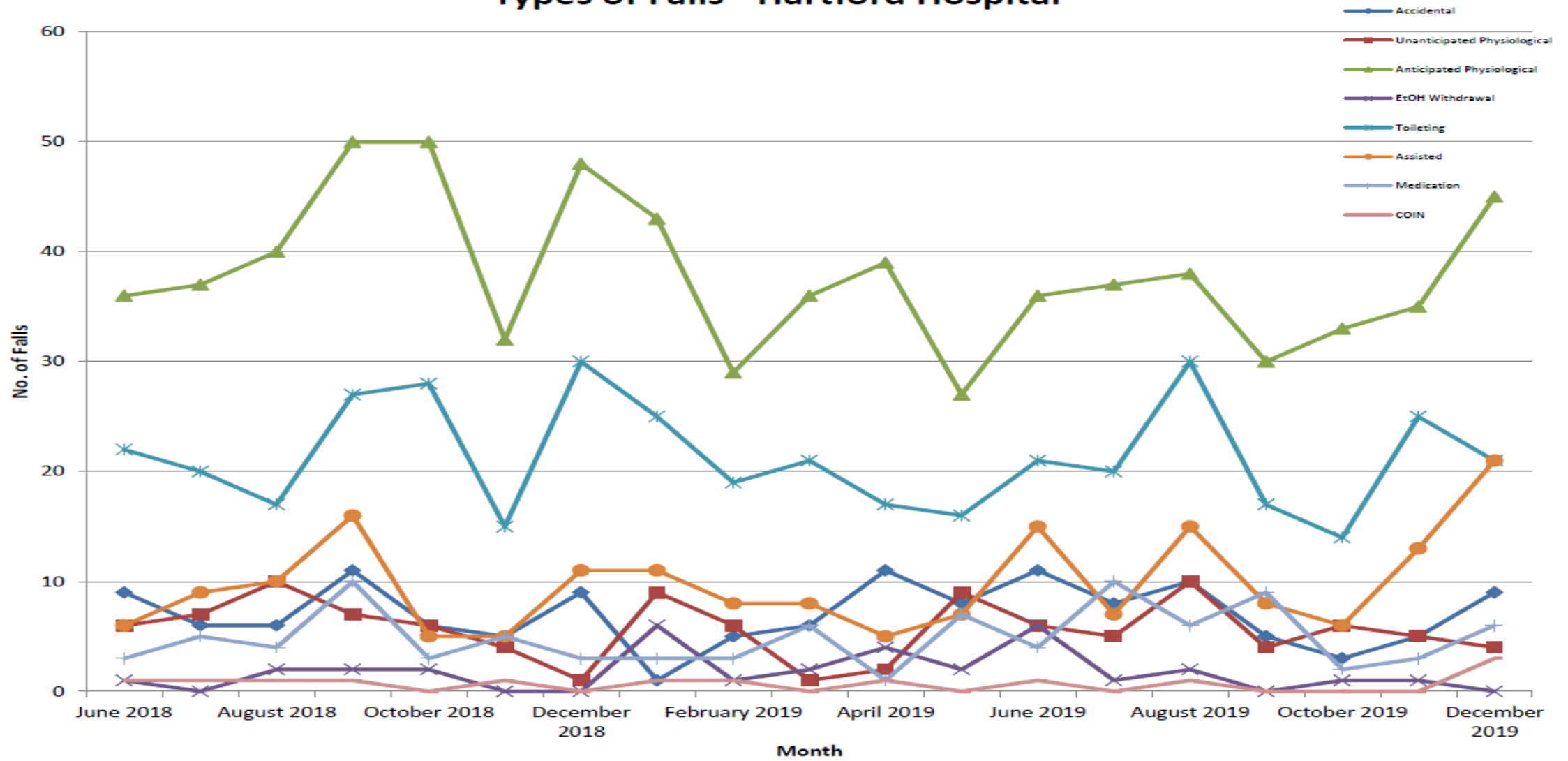
Simulation Results (ROI)	
Max	388.5%
Min	578.2%
Average	491.5%
% Below Target	0.0%

4.	Estimates/Values	Delirium	HAPU'S	Other Condition
Key Metrics	Incidence (%)	12.0% <input type="text"/>	0.0% <input type="text"/>	0.0% <input type="text"/>
	Total cases	3720	0	0
	4M program effectiveness	15.0% <input type="text"/>	0.0% <input type="text"/>	0.0% <input type="text"/>
	Cases avoided	558	0	0

	Type of stay	Length of stay	Cost per day	Length of stay	Cost per day	Length of stay	Cost per day
HA Condition	Normal	5.0 <input type="text"/>	\$2,000 <input type="text"/>	5.0 <input type="text"/>	\$2,000 <input type="text"/>	5.0 <input type="text"/>	\$2,000 <input type="text"/>
	Extended due to condition	5.2 <input type="text"/>	\$260 <input type="text"/>	0.0 <input type="text"/>	\$0 <input type="text"/>	0.0 <input type="text"/>	\$0 <input type="text"/>
	ded hospital case cost		\$13,052		\$0		\$0

- hospital and PAC combined	\$13,052	\$0	\$0
Cost adjusted for revenue offset	\$11,527	\$0	\$0
Costs avoided	\$6,432,066.00	\$0	\$0

Types of Falls - Hartford Hospital








Safe Mobilization




- Mobility volunteers since 2011 (PT or other health profession students)
- 17,500 mobility episodes
- Implemented Gait belt and walker for all mobilization of high fall risk patients



Bed Exercises- increase patient engagement in care

Supine Therapeutic Exercises

<p>ANKLE PUMPS Position: Laying on your back Action: Point foot up towards your nose then point down as far as you can, keep leg straight</p> <p>10-15x times 2-3x a day</p>	
<p>QUAD SETS Position: laying on your back with your leg straight Action: Squeeze thigh pushing knee down toward bed</p> <p>10-15x times 2-3x a day</p>	
<p>GLUT SETS Position: Laying on your back with your leg straight Action: squeeze buttocks together</p> <p>10-15x times 2-3x a day</p>	
<p>HEEL SLIDES Position: laying on your back with legs straight Action: slowly slide heel up towards hips with knee then return to starting position</p> <p>10-15x times 2-3x a day</p>	
<p>SHORT ARCH QUADS (TERMINAL KNEE EXTENSION) Position: laying on your back with towel roll under knee or LE/knees elevated position on bed Action: lift heel off bed straightening lower leg</p> <p>10-15x times 2-3x a day</p>	

<p>LEG ABDUCTION/ADDUCTION Position: laying on your back with leg straight Action: keep knee straight and toes toward ceiling, slide leg out as far as possible then return to starting position</p> <p>10-15x times 2-3x a day</p>	
<p>ADDUCTOR SQUEEZE Position: laying on your back, knees bent Action: place pillow between legs, squeeze legs together then relax</p> <p>10-15x times 2-3x a day</p>	
<p>STRAIGHT LEG RAISE Position: lay on your back, keep leg straight Action: lift leg off bed then back down</p> <p>10-15x times 2-3x a day</p>	

- **Do not continue** any exercise that cause pain or increase in pain. If so contact your RN or PT.

Chair Exercises

Chair Exercises



Side Bends

Modified Dionne's Egress Test™

Maneuvers to test patient's ability to move away from the bed safely

Test 1



• Rise sit-to-stand

1. From sitting position, feet flat on floor, able to stand with minimal/moderate assistance of one person
2. Remain standing

Test 2

- Step in place
 1. Three steps in place with each foot. Must clear the floor without buckling of the supporting leg
 2. May use an assistive device
 3. Stay standing after last step



Test 3



• Step forward

1. From comfortable stance width, advance and retreat each foot
2. May use assistive device
3. Heel must advance past toes of other stance foot without buckling of stance leg

Test 4

- Step to the Side
 1. Standing with legs in contact with edge of bed.
 2. Take 3 side steps to left and right. (If knees buckle, patient is not safe for stepping transfer to chair)





Safer Mobilization



Safety Assessment Fall Evaluation Risk

Reviewed: _____
(Date) (Time) (Pt. initials) (Staff initials)

- Recent Fall
- Dizziness
- Weakness
- Toileting Urgency
- Forgetful

WEAK



Your Fall Risk Score



4 or more = High Fall Risk

- Recent Procedure/Surgery
- Medication
- Poor Vision
- Poor Hearing
- Low Blood Pressure

Your Safe Mobility Plan

- Bed/chair alarm
- Gait belt
- Walker
- Assistance by or staff members
- Wheelchair follow
- Low bed
- Other _____



Mobility Level

- Walk without Staff Assistance
- Walk with Staff Assistance
- Sit in Chair with Staff Assistance
- Sit at Edge of Bed with Staff Assistance
- Exercises as directed

Your Responsibilities

- (for a Score of 4 or More)
- Avoid Sitting on Edge of Bed Alone
 - Permit Staff To.....**
 - Use a Gait Belt and Walker for mobilization
 - Stay with You During Toileting
 - Set Exit Alarm

Toileting Plan

- Urinal
- Commode
- Bed Pan
- At Bedside
- Bathroom

Rehab Recommendations

- Date: _____
- Advance patient per Progressive Mobility Protocol
 - Do not progress pt. without prior approval from rehab staff

Notes:



Recent Fall



Dizziness

Toileting Urgency



Forgetful/
confusion

Weakness



Safer Mobilization

Safety Assessment Fall Evaluation Risk



Poor Vision



Poor Hearing

Medication






Low Blood Pressure



Reviewed: _____
(Date) (Time) (Pt. initials) (Staff initials)

Your Safe Mobility Plan

- Bed/chair alarm
- Gait belt 
- Walker
- Assistance by  or  staff
- Wheelchair follow
- Other _____

Mobility Level

- Sit at Edge of Bed with Staff Assistance
- Stand/pivot to chair
- Walk with Staff Assistance
- Independent

Patient Responsibilities

- Avoid sitting on edge of bed alone
- Call for staff assistance
- Participate in mobility activities
- Exercise as directed



Permit Staff To...

- Use a gait belt and walker as needed
- Stay during toileting
- Set exit alarm

Toileting Plan

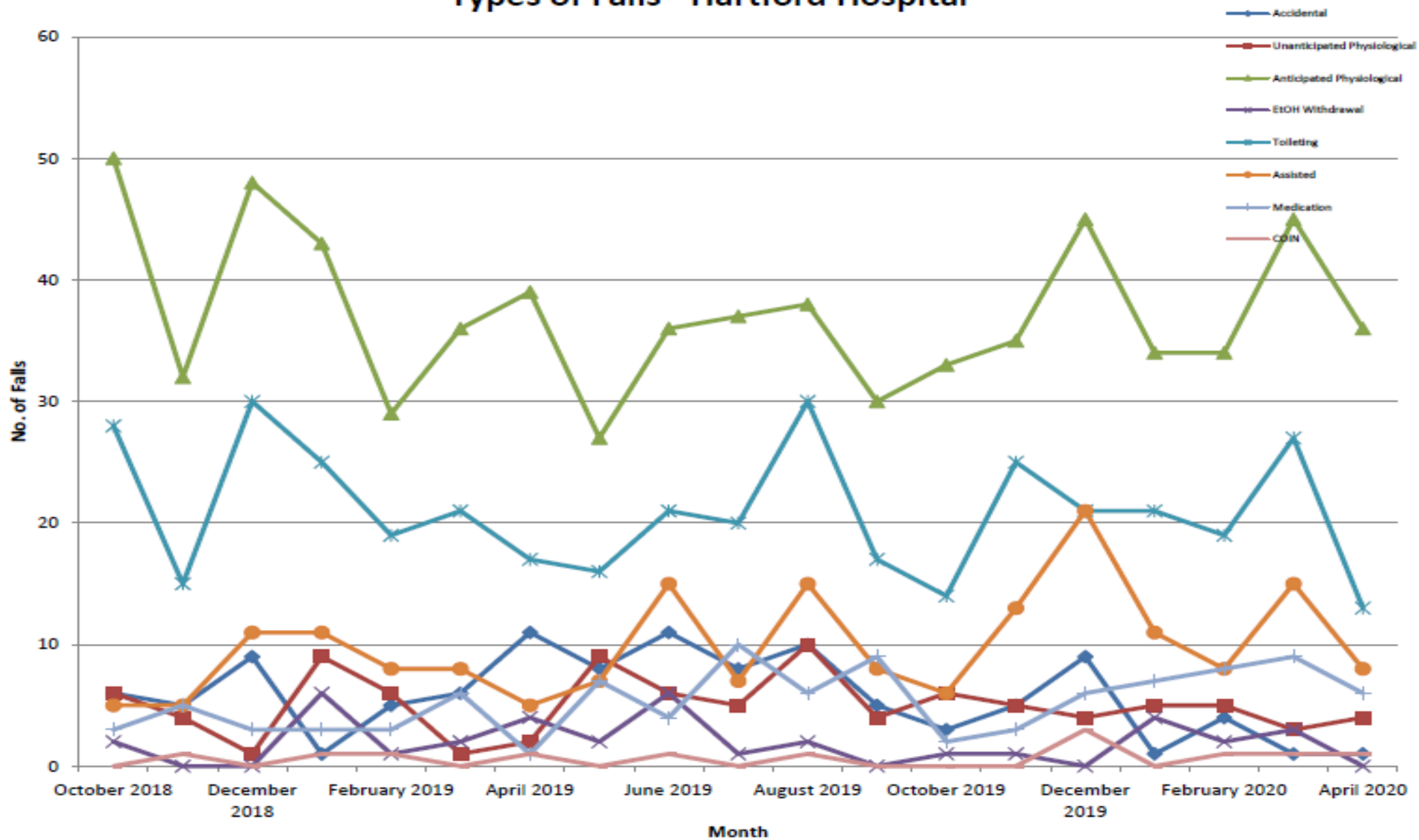


Urinal	Incontinent
Bed Pan	Bathroom
Commode At Bedside	Commode over toilet

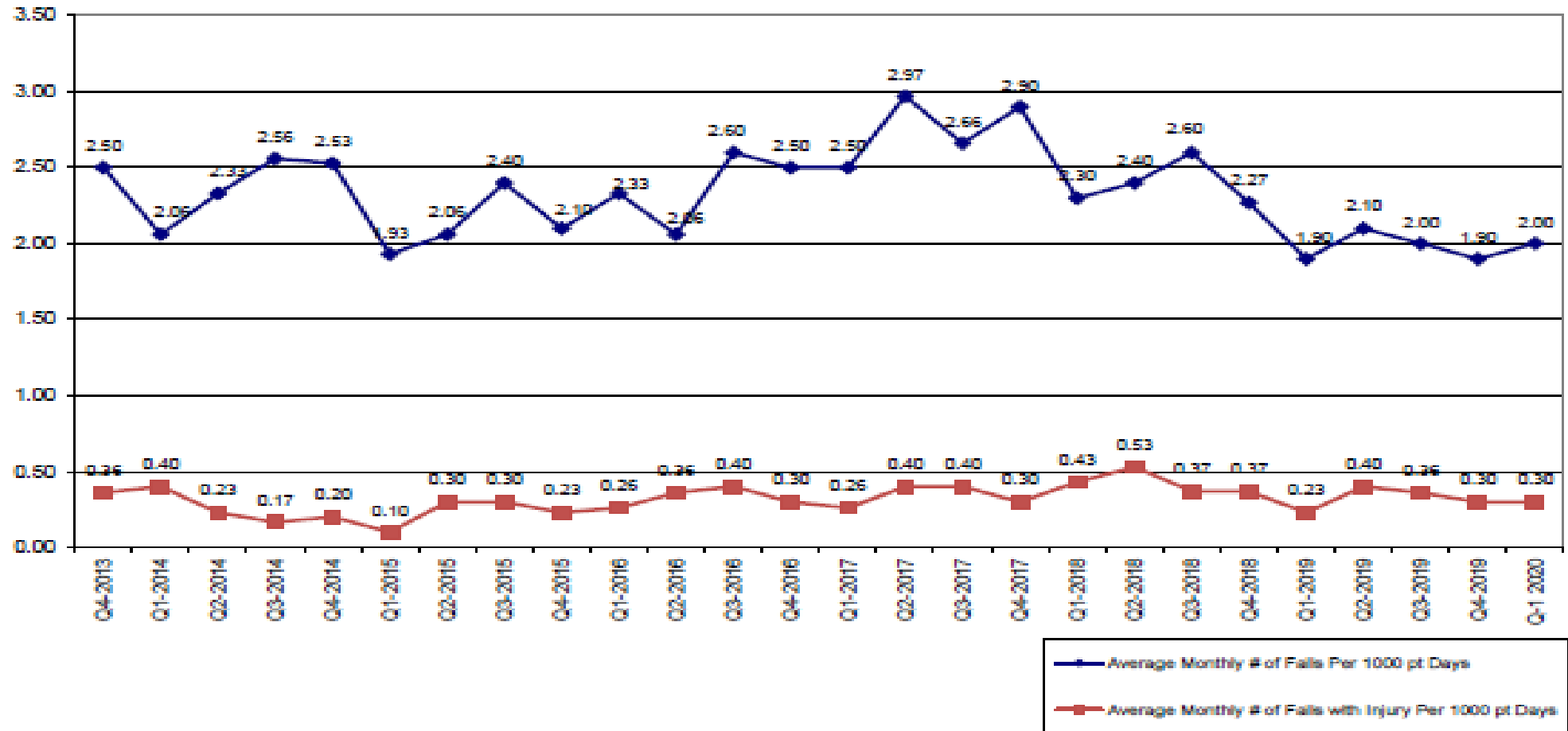
Rehab Recommendations

- Date: _____
- Notes:
- Advance patient per Progressive Mobility Protocol
 - Do not progress pt. without prior approval from rehab staff

Types of Falls - Hartford Hospital



Average Quarterly Falls



Hartford HealthCare Cares About Me...

I like to be called:

What I do or used to do for work:

What I do for fun and activity:

My favorite TV shows, music, books are:

My family, friends, pets names are:

My favorite food:

I brought with me:

Dentures: No / Yes: Upper / Lower / Both

Glasses: No / Yes

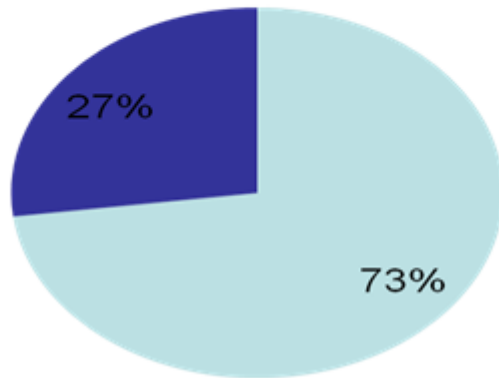
Hearing Aides: No / Yes: Right / Left / Both

Personalized activities for patients with cognitive impairment

- Observations were made on 74 agitated patients over a 6 month period.

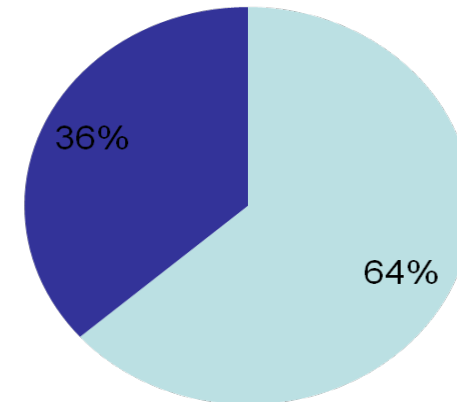
Response During Therapeutic Activity

■ Positive Response ■ No Change



Response One Hour After Compared to Prior

■ Positive Response ■ No Change



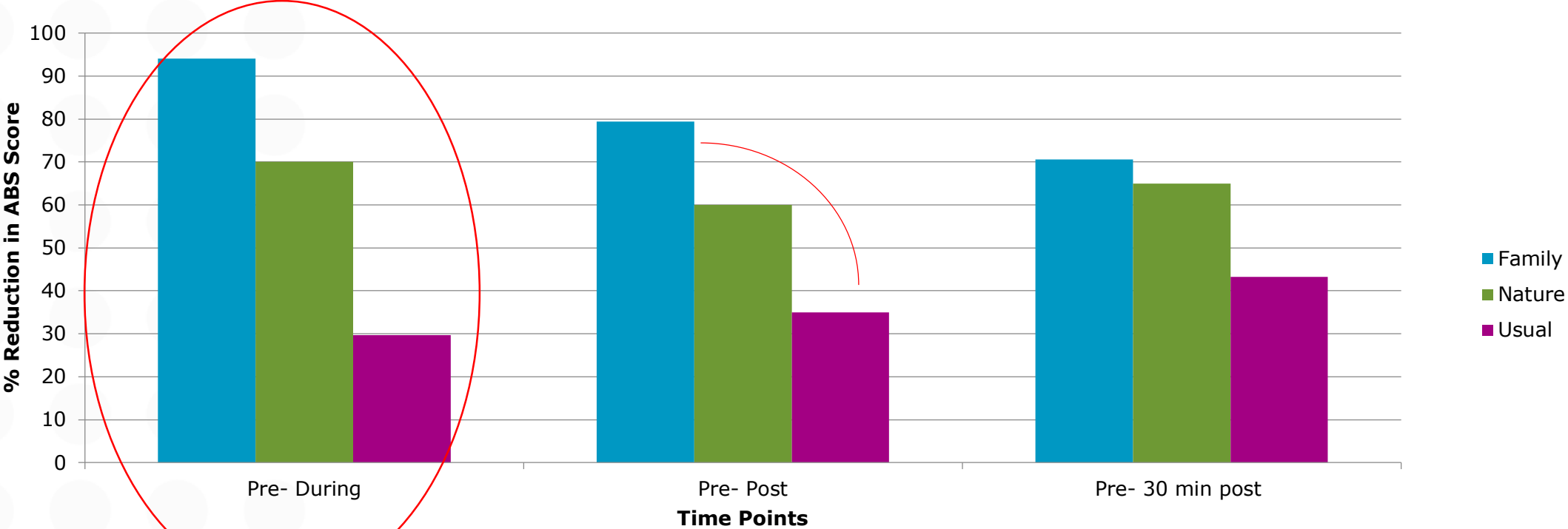
Family Video Messaging

- Non pharmacological intervention to:
 - Provide comfort and connection to agitated patients with altered mental status
 - Engage families in care
 - Provide comfort to families
 - Offer a personalized intervention for staff

Example of Family Video Message



% of Participants Experiencing a Decrease in Agitation



The Therapeutic HUB

Healing

Understanding

Belief in patient as person



The Therapeutic HUB multi-sensory stimulation environment



Patients may feel safer and more “normalized” in a controlled, multisensory environment compared to a clinical, hospital room



Voice over powerpoint with video: Therapeutic HUB

- <https://vimeo.com/266874016/f693ff3a99>

Our 4 M Age Friendly Health System Focus

- Focused on 5 inpatient units
 - 2 medical units
 - 1 medical oncology unit
 - 1 transplant medical unit
 - 1 cardiac ICU

What You Can Do

What Matters	Nurse	PCA
Discuss goals of care in rounds	X	
Patient friendly goals on white board	X	X
Ask pt what matters to them today	X	X
Mutuality/individualization in EPIC	X	
HHC Cares About Me poster in room	X	X
Identify pts for Therapeutic HUB	X	X
Identify pts for Keeping in Touch	X	X
Mobility		
Mobilize level 5 ambulatory patients to maximum and document distance	X	X
Give exercise sheet to patients and encourage them to do them	X	X
Mentation		
Screen CAM and RASS every 8 hours	X	
Notify nurse of any changes in patient's behavior		X
Activate Acute Confusion CPG for CAM + pts	X	
Medication		
Identify new high risk meds and discuss with provider/pharmacist	X	
Teach pts not to take OTC "PM" meds	X	

Unit based data collection tool

UNIT _____ DATE _____ PTS AGE _____ DATA COLLECTOR _____

Make the following observations when you assume care of the patient for your shift:

HHC Cares About Me Poster completed Yes No

Patient Friendly Goals On Whiteboard Yes No

Exercise Sheet in the Room Yes No

Is a gait belt being used during mobilization Yes No

Review the patient's EMR for the following:

Goals of Care documented in EPIC Yes No

Individuality/ mutuality section populated in EPIC Yes No

Does the patient have a progressive mobility level charted within the past 24 hours Yes No

Documentation of exercises in EPIC in past 24 hours Yes No

Has the patient walked more than 150 feet in past 24 hours if capable Yes No N/A

CAM done every 8 hours Yes No

RASS done every 8 hours Yes No

Has baseline mental status been done this admission? Yes No

Do the CAM and RASS match the notes or verbal report? Yes No

Is there a specific intervention charted in the care plan if pt is CAM positive ? Yes No N/A

Review the patient's EMR for the following types of medications:

Category of Medication	Present on Admission	Newly Prescribed During this Admission
Antipsychotics		
Benzodiazepines		
Diphenhydramine		
Muscle Relaxants		
Sedative Hypnotics		
Tricyclics		

CollaboRATE Assessment: (ask the patient to answer each of these 3 questions on a scale of 0-9)

Thinking about this hospitalization.....

1. How much effort was made to help you understand your health issues? Score = ____

2. How much effort was made to listen to the things that matter most to you about your health issues? Score = ____

3. How much effort was made to include what matters most to you in choosing what to do next? ____

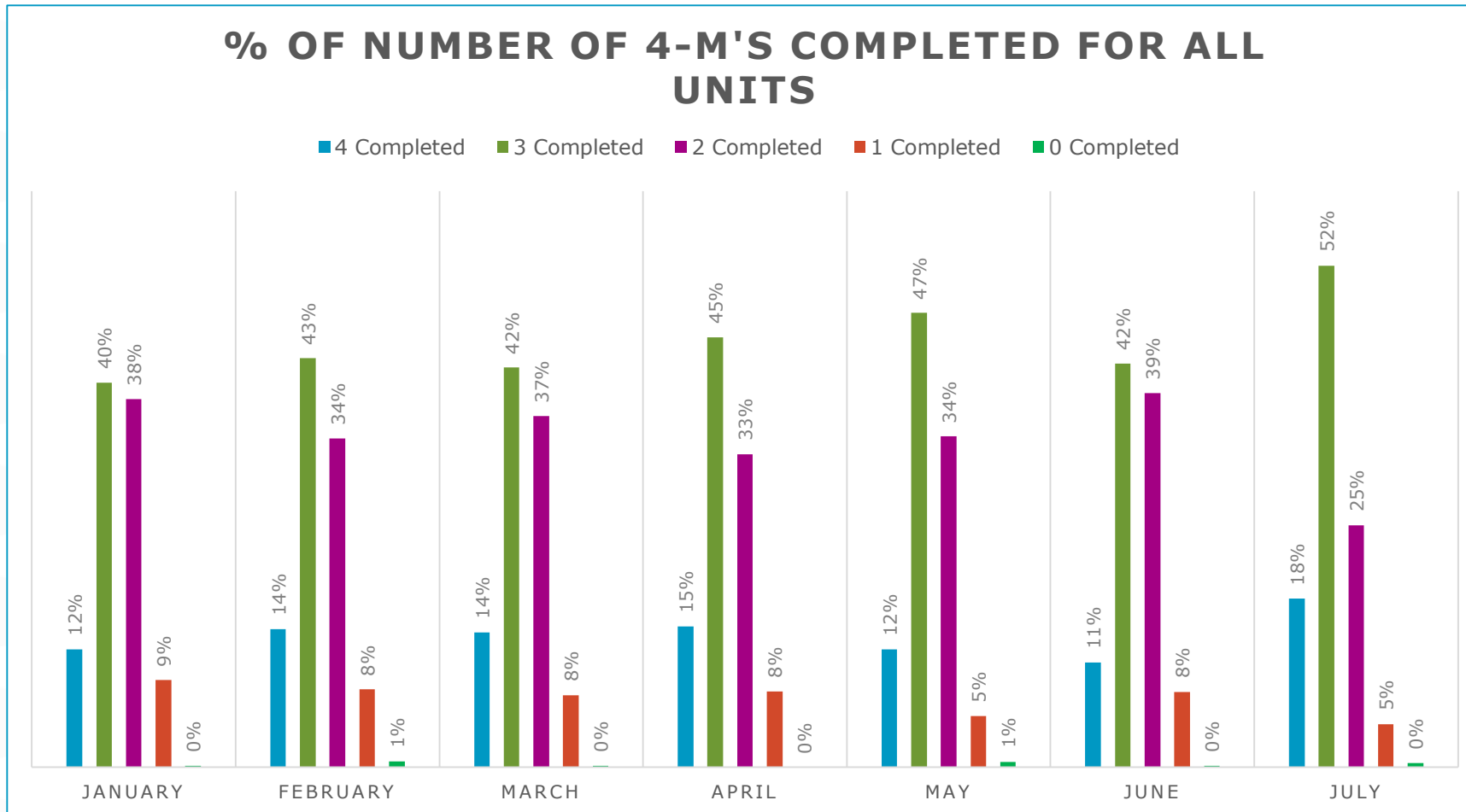
No effort

Every effort

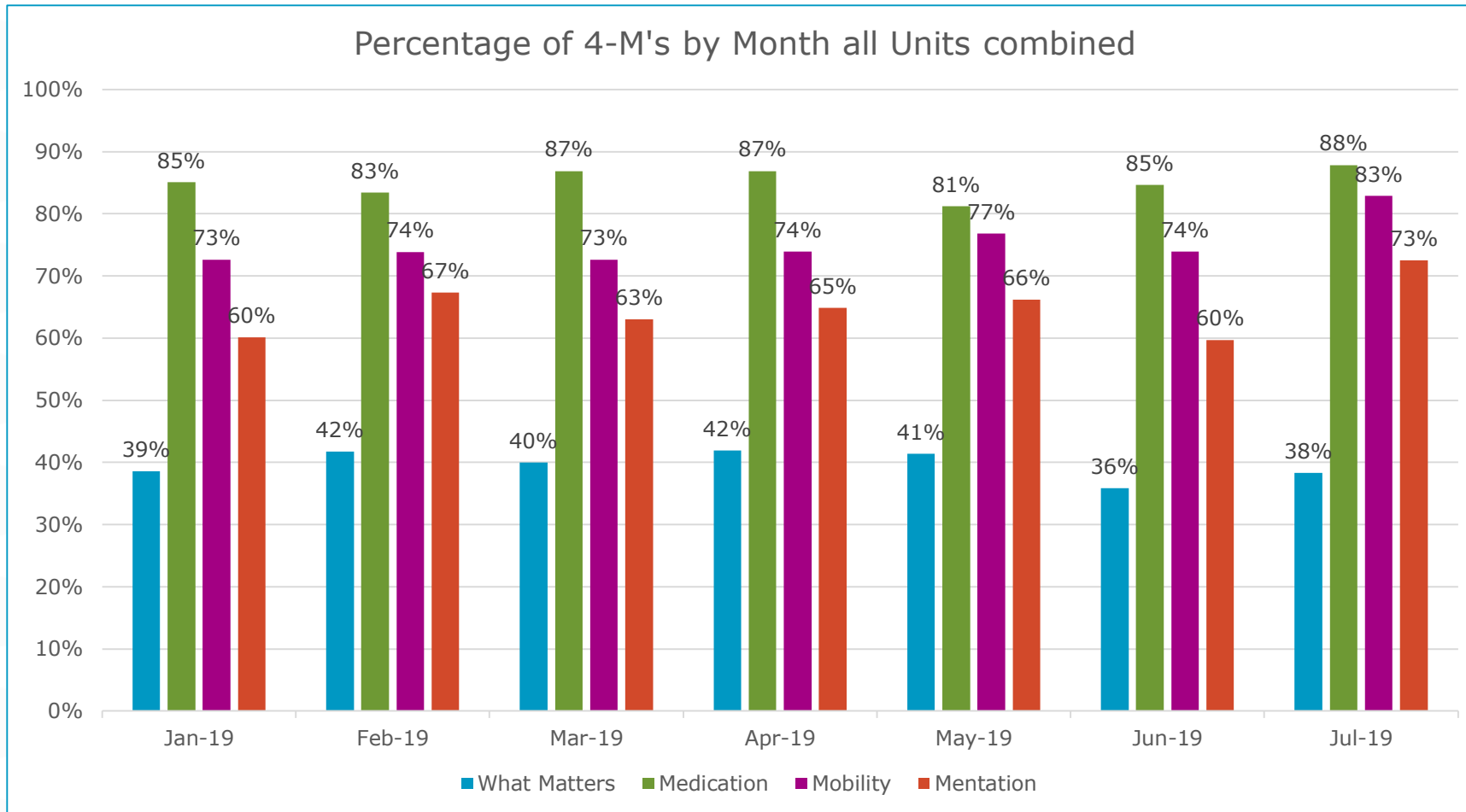
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Return this form to: Christine Waszynski Fax: 860-972-3738 or via email *Thank you!!*

How are we doing addressing all 4 M's with all older adults?



How are we doing with each of the M's with all older adults?



The CESI mobile program- Post Acute Care ADAPT

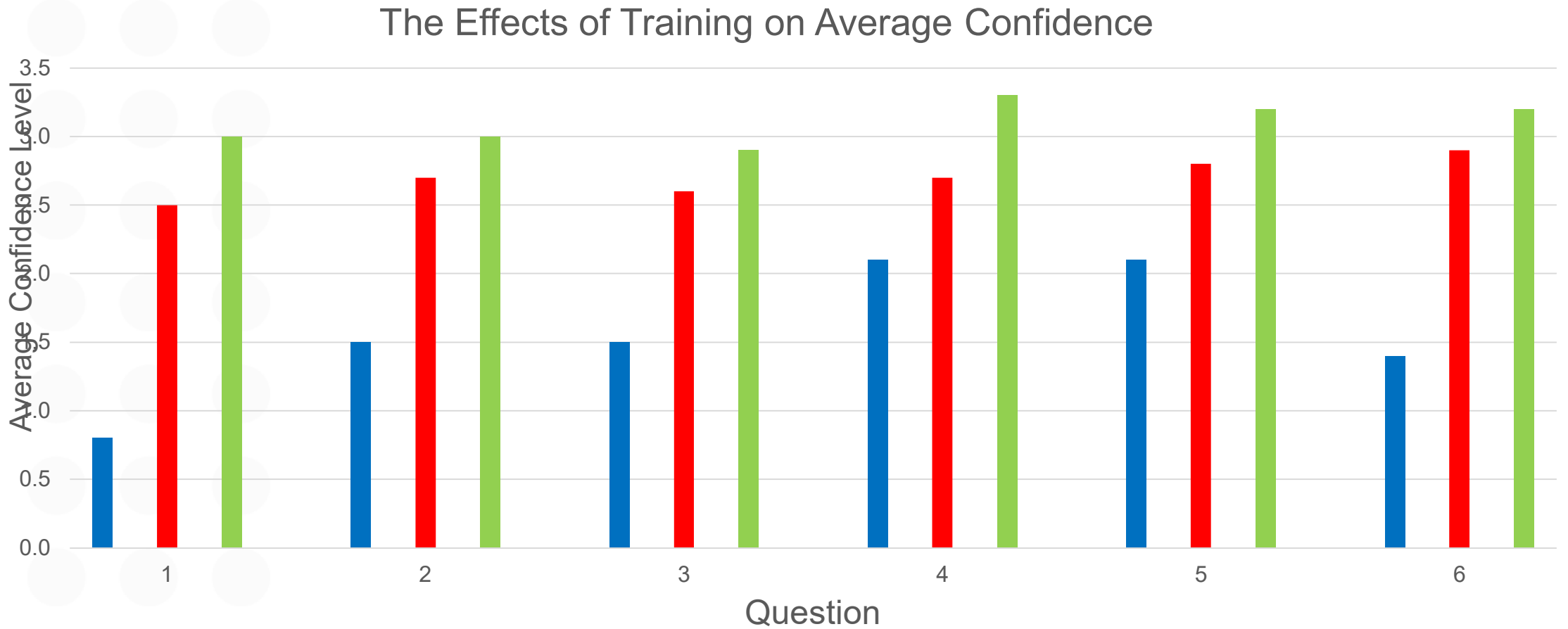


Confidence questions

How confident are you:

1. Screening for delirium
2. Assessing for acute onset/fluctuating course of mental status different from baseline
3. Assessing for inattention
4. Assessing for altered level of consciousness
5. Assessing disorganized thinking
6. Notifying the provider of a positive CAM

Confidence scores– compared across time points within individuals



Brownstone- Annual Wellness

Population health project:

- Underserved older adults (2x the rate of cognitive impairment than surrounding community)
- Operationalizes Annual wellness visit
- integrates 4Ms
- Universal **cognitive screening** using mini-Cog and CDR
- Focused **cognitive assessment** using BrainCheck
- Structured assessment of **Modifiable Factors** (meds; Dz mngmt)
- Wellness intervention/life **plan**
- **Fitness Program, cognitive and physical**

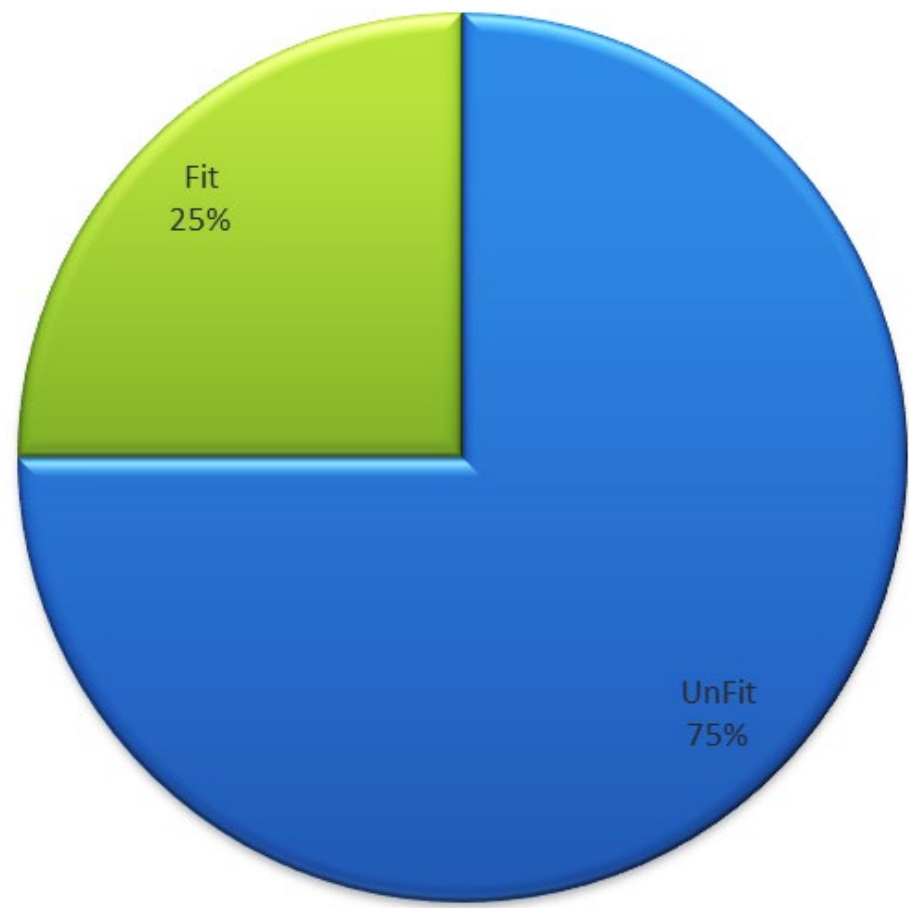
Geriatric Oncology Program at HHC Cancer Institute

- Screen all older adults with a new cancer diagnosis using the G8 to determine cognitive and function fitness
- Provide focused care by geriatric oncologist and geriatrician
 - Determine patient wishes and goals
 - Assess risks
 - Intervene for modifiable risks
 - Make recommendations for treatment/care based upon patient fitness and individualized goals



**November
2018: mG8
Pilot**

Pilot Subjects - Frailty Screening by mG8 Score



■ UnFit ■ Fit



Center For Healthy Aging Services



Outcomes- Quality Data for TCNs

TCN Identified:

- 92% Medication discrepancies
- 82% High risk for readmission/hospitalization
- 16% Moderate risk for readmission/hospitalization
- 91% Fall risk
- 35% of patients were hospitalized within 12 months prior to seeing TCN
- 43% of patients live alone

Link to Community Services

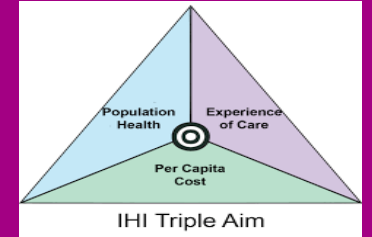
- 57% referred to certified homecare services
- 41% connected to provider
- 23% linked to caregiver services
- 71% required referral to social work/resource coordination
- 24% connected to dementia specialists
- 17% linked to behavioral health services
- 7.4% required referral to elderly protective services

Readmission rate: 3.7%
Hospitalization 12.6%

Benefits of Dementia Education

Training for caregivers of people with dementia improves:

- Caregiver confidence
- Ability to manage daily care challenges
- Supports caregivers in their role and relationship



Caregiver education and support has delayed Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF) placement by approx. 1.5 years

- **N=198**
- **Annual CT SNF =\$144,000/year**
- **18 Months CT SNF= \$216,000**
- **Possible healthcare cost savings \$42,768,000**

Discussion/Q & A



2020 TVI Virtual Workshops

- Opportunities for members to learn about the issues impacting value and affordability
- The Value Initiative Virtual Platform:
<https://www.linkedin.com/groups/13705163/>

You are invited to explore The Value Initiative at:
www.aha.org/TheValueInitiative

COVID-19 Resources

- [AHA: Latest Updates and Resources on COVID-19](#)
- [The John A. Hartford Foundation and COVID 19](#)
- [IHI: COVID-19 Resources: Care of Older Adults](#)
- [CDC: Information for Healthcare Professionals](#)
- [CDC: Interim Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations for Patients with Suspected or Confirmed Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-19\) in Healthcare Settings](#)
- [CDC: Interim Clinical Guidance for Management of Patients with Confirmed Coronavirus Disease \(COVID-19\)](#)
- [American Geriatrics Society \(AGS\): Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-19\): Information for Internists](#)
- [Post-acute and senior living communities: LeadingAge](#) and [AHCA \(American Health Care Association\)](#)
- [Resource to help older adults locate community based resources \(e.g. food and shelter\) Eldercare Locator](#)

Join the Friends of Age-Friendly Community



- Join the Friends of Age-Friendly Community
- Receive communications with tools and resources to accelerate the adoption of the 4Ms
- Opportunities to join quarterly webinars to connect with hundreds of organizations across the movement

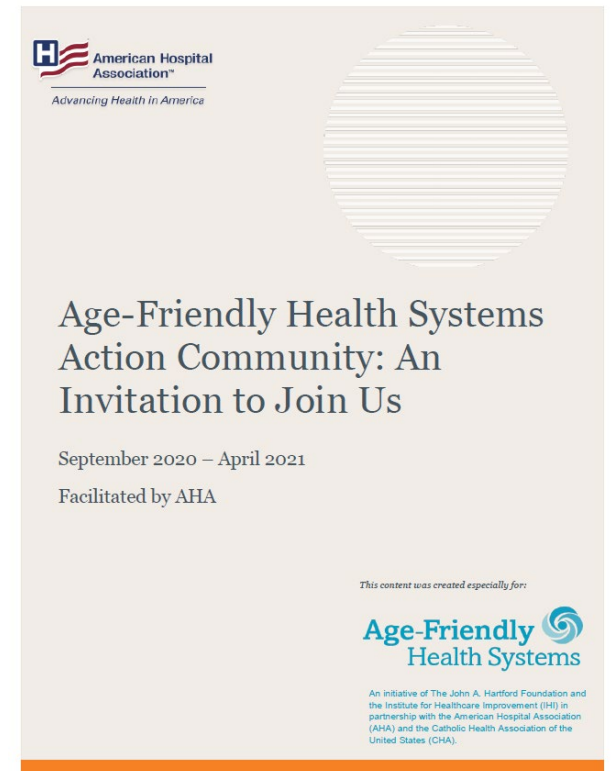
For questions, email AFHS@ihi.org



Join AHA Action Community 2020-2021

- **Join and get your Age-Friendly Recognition. It's FREE**
- **AHA AFHS Action Community is from September 2020 – April 2021**
 - Monthly all-team webinars
 - Scale-up leaders webinars
 - Listserv, sharing learnings
 - Monthly reports on testing and learnings
 - Celebration of joining the movement!
- **Register for Upcoming Webinars**
 - July 15, 2020 (12:00 – 1:00 PM ET) - [Register here](#)
 - Featuring Cedars-Sinai Medical Center
 - August 19, 2020 (12:00 – 1:00 PM ET) - [Register here](#)
 - Featuring Stanford Health Care
- **Download [AHA's Invitation Guide](#) and visit aha.org/agefriendly to learn**
- **Email ahaactioncommunity@aha.org with any questions.**

Enroll Today!



Evaluation Survey

- Share your feedback