



METRIC — Measuring, Evaluating, and Translating Research Into Care

Organization of Our Practice: *Planned care is more effective if the office practice in which care is provided has clearly defined strategies and protocols.*

1. The way we seek to improve hypertension care in our practice (*select one*):
 - is not well organized and we are unable to consistently give patients the time, effort and resources that are needed.
 - focuses on problems as they emerge or as they become an emphasis of insurers, state efforts or other outside influences.
 - involves the use of protocols and practice tools.
 - includes an overall improvement strategy and we use it proactively to meet our practice goals.

Community Linkages: *Linkages between your practice and community resources play important roles in managing your patients' care.*

2. In our practice, partnerships with community organizations focusing on hypertension (*select one*):
 - do not exist.
 - are being considered but have not yet been implemented.
 - are formed to develop supportive programs and policies.
 - are actively sought to develop formal supportive programs and policies across the entire system.

Self-management Support: *Effective self-management support can help patients and families learn to manage blood pressure on a daily basis. It can improve patients' overall sense of health and well-being.*

3. In our practice, self-management support for patients who have hypertension (*select one*):
 - involves distribution of information (pamphlets, booklets).
 - includes referral to self-management classes or educators.
 - is provided by personnel in our practice who are designated to do self-management support.
 - is provided by trained personnel in our practice, who are trained in self-management skills, and who see most of our patients who have hypertension.
4. In our practice (*select one*):
 - we do not consistently address self-management concerns of patients who have hypertension, their families or caregivers.
 - we address self-management concerns of only the specific patients who seem to need it.
 - addressing self-management issues is part of the philosophy of the practice and is a part of each patient's visit.
 - we offer peer support groups in the practice or by referral to well-established programs.
 - we systematically assess patients' self-management needs and we use peer support groups routinely.

5. In our practice, support for behavior change interventions (*select one*):
 - is not available.
 - is limited to the distribution of pamphlets, booklets or other written information.
 - is available by referral to others who are skilled in this area.
 - is available from the physicians and staff of our practice, who use proven techniques to affect behavior change.
 - is available from the physicians and staff, who are trained in behavior change techniques and use these skills as an integral part of routine care.

Decision Support: *Effective planned care programs assure that physicians have access to evidence-based information necessary to care for patients and to assist them in decision making. This might include evidence-based practice guidelines or protocols and other information sources that are readily available at the point of care.*

6. In our practice, evidence-based guidelines (*select one*):
 - are not available at the time of patient visits.
 - are available in our practice, but not easy to access rapidly.
 - are available and integrated into our charting system (e.g. flow sheets with embedded guidelines, PDAs).
 - are available, supported by physician education and integrated into care through reminders and other proven behavior change methods.
7. Our practice follows the following protocol regarding informing patients about guidelines (*select one*):
 - we do not regularly inform patients about guidelines.
 - we give patients guideline handouts if they ask for them.
 - we routinely give patients a copy of guidelines pertinent to their care.
 - we routinely give patients guidelines with personalized targets and recommendations for how to achieve the targets.

Delivery System Design: *Effective planned care usually requires changes in the way offices provide care for patients — that is, changes in your office systems, your way of doing daily business. Teamwork and follow-up are two important elements of effective planned care.*

8. In our practice (*select one*):
 - I have to do almost everything if I want to be sure our patients who have hypertension receive the care they need.
 - although we don't talk about "teams," I do have competent staff to assist me in providing excellent care for our patients who have hypertension.
 - we have regular staff meetings in which we discuss specific issues to improve care of our patients who have hypertension.
 - we have a finely tuned "team" in which everyone understands his or her role in caring for patients who have hypertension.

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9. In our practice, patient follow-up (*select one*):
- is scheduled by the patient or the practice as needed.
 - is scheduled by the practice in accordance with guidelines.
 - is ensured by always scheduling a return visit and contacting patients if they do not show.
 - is customized to patient needs, and we are proactive in calling and/or e-mailing patients to check up on them between visits.
10. In our practice, planned visits for patients who have hypertension (*select one*):
- are not used.
 - are used if patients are not doing well or need medication refills.
 - are implemented for certain patients. Reminder cards are used but there is no long-term planning for regular visits. Checklists and flow sheets are used, as well as other tools to assure key elements of care are provided.
 - are used for all patients and include regular assessment, preventive interventions and attention to self-management support.
 - are used systematically to optimize patient follow-up; in addition, missed elements of planned care are easily spotted through an alert system.
11. In our practice, coordination of care between our office and subspecialists (*select one*):
- is not done well.
 - is done reasonably well, but depends mostly on written communication between our office and subspecialists, case managers or disease management companies.
 - is done quite well, with adequate oral and written communication between our office and subspecialists and other relevant providers.
 - is a high priority and includes active coordination between our office, subspecialists and other relevant groups.
12. In our practice, a registry of patients who have hypertension (*select one*):
- is not available.
 - is used to maintain patient information such as name, diagnosis, contact information and date of last contact, either on paper or in a computer database.
 - is used to identify patients regarding specific clinical information (for example, data collection for measuring/tracking or identifying patients for planned visits or group visits).
 - is tied to guidelines and provides prompts and reminders about needed services (for example, lab and other testing) and/or is an integral function of our electronic health record.
13. Reminders to physicians and other team members (*select one*):
- are not available.
 - include general reminders about patients who have hypertension based on birth date, but do not describe needed services at time of encounter.
 - include indications of needed services for populations of patients through periodic reporting.
 - include specific information for the team about guideline adherence at the time of individual patient encounters.
14. In our practice, performance feedback regarding care of patients who have hypertension (*select one*):
- is not available.
 - is provided to the physicians at infrequent intervals and/or about a limited number of patients.
 - occurs at frequent enough intervals to monitor performance, and is specific to each physician.
 - is timely, specific to each physician, and we routinely review the reports and strive to remedy any deficiencies as rapidly as possible.
15. Specific treatment targets and goals (*select one*):
- are not usually part of the chart.
 - are noted in each patient's chart.
 - are established collaboratively and include self-management as well as clinical goals.
 - are established colloabroatively and included self-management as well as clinical goals. Individual treatment goals and targets are discussed and adjusted frequently, with input from patients.

Clinical Information Systems: *Timely, useful information about individual patients and populations of patients with chronic conditions is a critical feature of effective programs, especially those that employ population-based approaches.*