

Building Pulmonary Hypertension Centers in Underserved Communities

Rural and Urban Experiences

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Conflicts of Interest

None in the last two years



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Objectives

- Define the state of pulmonary hypertension care in the US
- List challenges to delivering quality PH care
- Deduce and debate solutions for the future of PH



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How It All Began

- Interest
- Opportunity
- Need



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How It All Began

• Interest: Confusion about the subject matter led to deep interest



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How It All Began

• Opportunity: to pursue tailored training at a large center



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How It All Began

• Need: pulmonary hypertension is a really bad news





The Why: PAH Prognosis

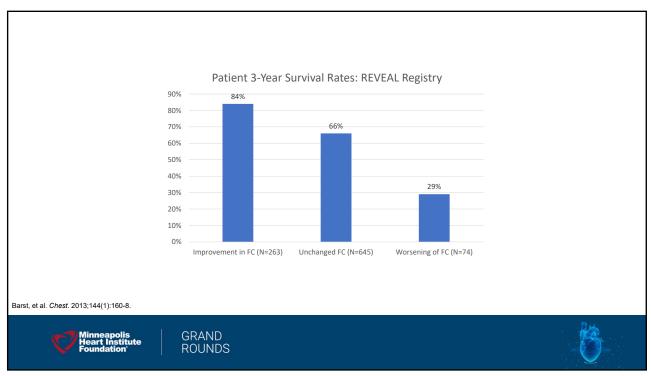
- 10-15% mortality per year, 50% at five years
- Untreated, median survival is 2.8 years
- Diagnosis can be delayed and frequently occurs when disease is relatively advanced
 - Historically, the NIH PAH registry showed a mean time to diagnosis of 2.03 years 1
 - REVEAL: mean time from symptom onset to diagnostic RHC was 2.8 years ²
- D'Alonzo GE, et al. Ann Intern Med. 1991;115:343-349.
 Badesch DB, et al. Chest. 2010;137:376-387.

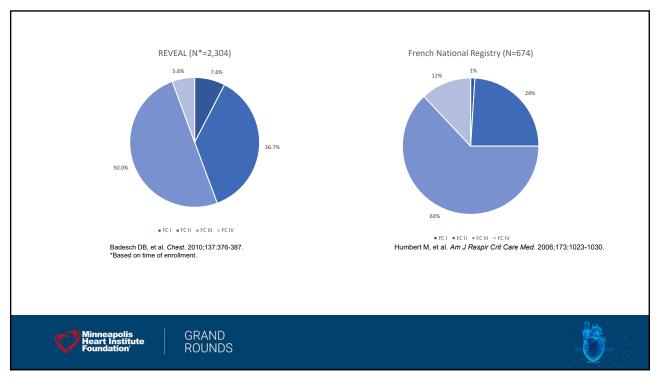


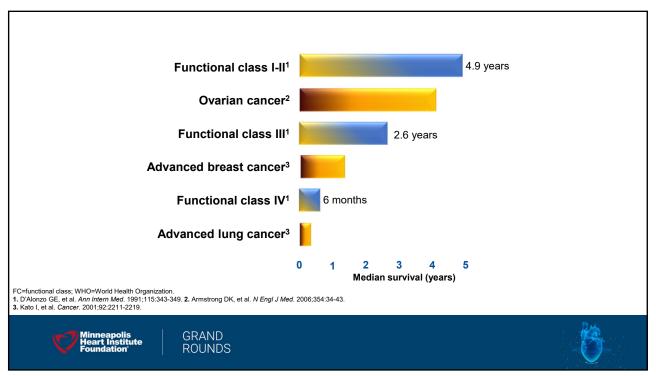
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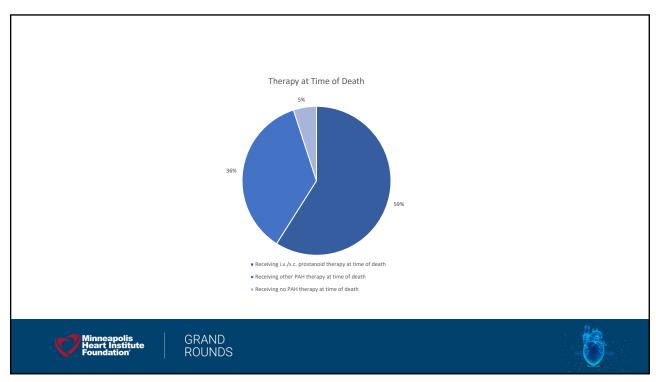


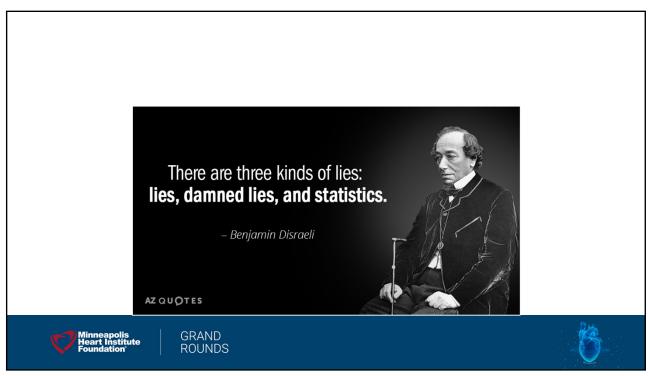
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MHI Data from Rural MN

- Cath confirmed PAH prevalence is up to 13 times higher than the estimated 15-50 cases/ million compared to national data ¹
- Suggests significant under-diagnosis and consequently worse prognosis
- Experience in ND and St. Paul/ western WI was the same

1. Fenstad et al PH in Rural MN: Prevalence and clinical classification DOI: 10. 1016/jhealun.2019.01.1241



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The State of PH Care in the US

- Most care is centered in large academic centers
- Few scattered providers, different backgrounds with little support
- PH care is either non-existent, exists but is minimal and secondary, or exists and is supported and encouraged







Layers of Challenges

• Layer unique to the disease process (progressive, deadly, poorly understood and sub optimally investigated)





Layers of Challenges

 Layer unique to the patient (psychological impact, difficult access to quality care, financial burden, administrative burden, family, etc.)



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Layers of Challenges

• Layer unique to the medications (side effects, access to administration, etc.)





Layers of Challenges

 Layer unique to economics of the disease (most drugs are outrageously expensive even when insured, coverage, alternatives, etc.)



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Layers of Challenges

 Layer unique to the center or facility (extent of commitment (day/night/ weekend, providers, staff training, turn over, facilities, etc.)





"A sign of intelligence is that you are constantly wondering. Idiots are always dead sure about every damn thing they are doing in their life"

Sadhguru





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Solution

- Recognize the problem
- Build a team and support it



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Building a Team

- Patient
- Family
- Insurance
- Specialty pharmacy
- Industry
- Nurses
- Coordinators (RN, APP, administrator)
- Pharmacists
- Institutional leadership
- Providers (NP's, PA's, MD's)



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Patient Factors

- Social factors
- Psychological factors
- Economics
- Cognition
- Co-morbidities



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Family

- Technical support especially with infused or inhaled medications
- Transportation
- Housing



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Insurance

- Insured vs. uninsured
- Type of insurance
- Co-payment (regardless of economic status)





Specialty Pharmacies

- Most PH medications are administered via specialty pharmacies
- Often the insurance carrier decides which one to use
- Not all are created equal
- Establishing good relationship is key



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Industry

- · Can be a resource to educate
- Can be a resource to help spread the word
- Excellent connection building network
- · Research access
- · Conflict of interest issues



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Nurses

- Day to day care coordinators and bridge between patients, providers, and pharmacy.
- Important to get them involved, empowered, educated, and supported.
- They need to be encouraged to be active in research, conferences, patient support groups, community outreach.



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Coordinators

- Could be a separate administrative position or a clinical staff member.
- Does the initial and follow up paperwork, after adequate training
- Important to have contingency
- Important to keep them motivated and engaged





Pharmacist

- Clinic pharmacist, specialty pharmacy pharmacist, pharmaceutical company pharmacist
- Clinical pharmacist are a great resource



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Leadership

- Supportive leadership can make or break the program
- Engaged leadership facilitates coordination between service lines, billing department, prior auth, ICU, nursing, pharmacy, etc.
- Advertising the program and promoting its message





Leadership

Politics



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Providers- APP's

- NP or PA that is trained in PH by an MD or DO. Must be competent in all care aspects of PH
- A resource for RN's and clinical and non-clinical staff and point of contact for patients and referrals.
- The best programs are those that invest as much in their APP's as they do in their doctors





Providers - Doctors

- Well trained cardiologist or pulmonologist- No accredited training yet
- Chest or cardiopulmonary medicine specialist: unique abilities not included under one specialty
- Essential: multiple providers who share interest and compliment each other's expertise



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Providers - Doctors: Training

- Cards: extra time in the ICU, inpt and outpt PH service, hemodyn lab, exercise phys lab, pulm lab, ILD, rheum, lung and liver txt clinics.
- Pulm important to spend time in echo lab and cath labs
- CTEPH clinic, pre/post op evaluation, balloon angioplasty, lung transplant and atrial septostomy
- Conduct PH specific research





Providers - Doctors: Practicing PH Specialist

- Involvement in education of staff, colleagues, trainees, community providers, patient support groups, inpatient nursing, etc.
- Attending PH specific conferences, connecting with the PH community
- Conduct and supervise research both self triggered as well as clinical trials participation
- Time dedication



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The Importance of Competent Providers

- The guidelines recommend to centralize the care of PH patients at "expert centers".
- Centralization must be accompanied by a robust outreach strategy to capture patients
- Comprehensive vs. Regional care centers





PHA Care Center Designations

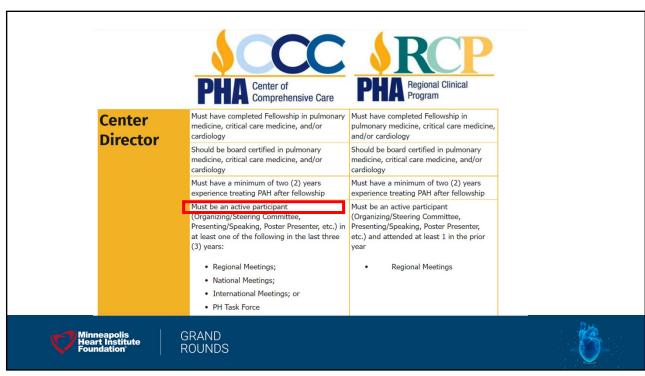
- · Comprehensive vs. Regional care centers
- Center director
- Coordinator
- Staff and support services (number of patients, including on parenteral, consultant availability, etc.)
- Facility
- Research

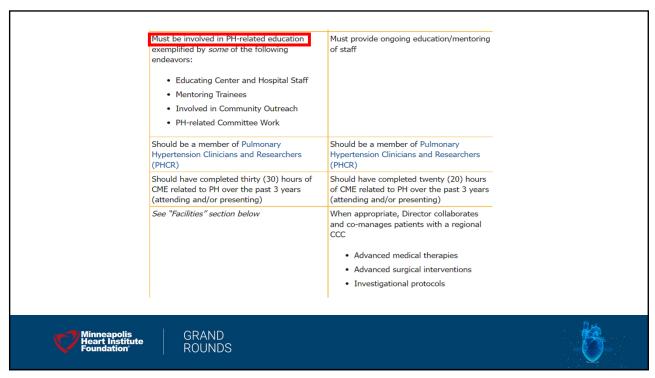


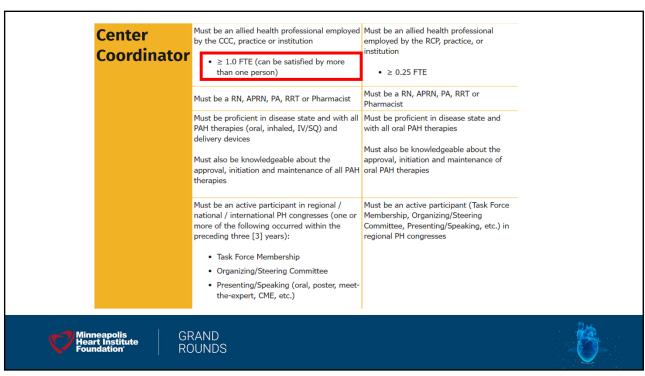
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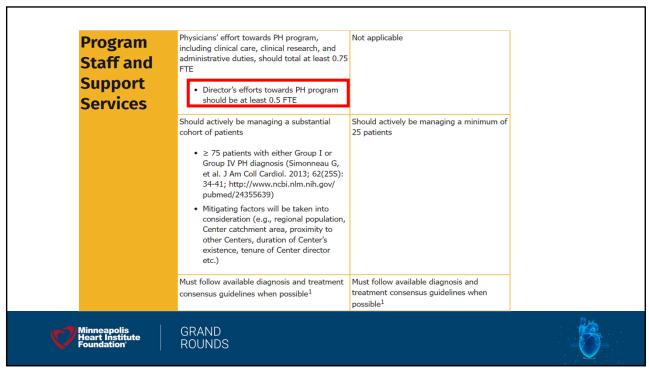


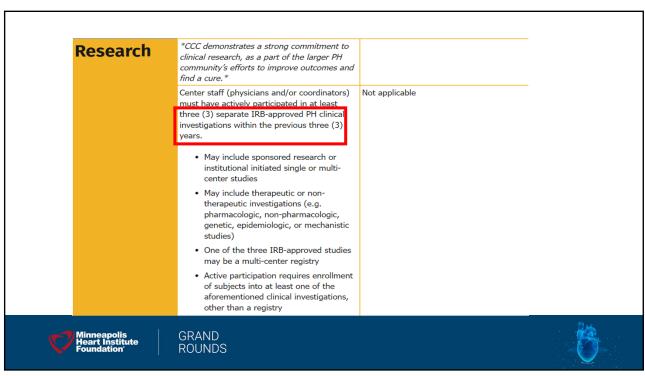
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Is the Designation Important?

- From a public image standpoint, it absolutely is
- But more important is to understand and implement the criteria in order to provide a true comprehensive care
- Long term commitment in a quality PH program would certainly pay off for the patients and the institution
- Can you afford not to do it?



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The reasonable man adapts himself to the world...





....the unreasonable one persists in trying to adapt the world to himself.



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....Therefore, all progress depends on the unreasonable man"









