Leveraging Health Information Technology and Team Change to Improve Cardiovascular Disease Prevention in Rheumatoid Arthritis, The TEACH RA Study

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Multifaceted intervention to address CVD risk in Rheumatoid Arthritis

- **Background:** CVD risk is increased in RA; risk factors are under addressed

- **Objectives:** to implement and test the impact of system-level quality improvement strategies on the assessment, recognition and management of CVD risk factors in rheumatoid arthritis patients

- **Setting:** large academic rheumatology practice and referring primary care practices

- **Participants:** adults with RA

- **Methods:** Measure electronic clinical quality measures (eCQMs) related to CVD prevention using EHR data

- **Analysis using interrupted time series analysis of repeated eCQMs**
Intervention Components

- Intervention Phase 1
  - Clinician education
  - Point-of-care electronic clinical decision support
  - Performance feedback to clinicians
  - Care management directed at patients (encouraging risk factor testing and addressing CVD risk within rheumatology practice)

- Intervention Phase 2
  - Care management directed at patients and primary care physicians (encouraging risk factor treatment in primary care)
Changes in CVD Prevention Measures in RA Patients Over Time-Initial Intervention, Phase 1

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<tr>
<th>Pre-intervention</th>
<th>Implementation</th>
<th>Early Maintenance</th>
<th>Late Maintenance</th>
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<td>Risk factor assessment increased significantly in Phase 1</td>
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Changes in Statin Prescribing for Primary Prevention in RA Patients Over Time, Phase 2

Care management directed at patients and PCPs significantly increased statin prescribing for primary CVD prevention in RA.