



2021 LEAD Capstone Poster Session

Hyperglycemic Discharge Pathway from the Emergency Department

Melissa Smith, MD

Assistant Professor

Department of Emergency Medicine



Abstract

- **Problem**

- The estimated cost of diagnosed diabetes in the United States in 2017 was \$320 billion
- Poor glycemic control carries known increased morbidity and mortality risks
- Patients with the poorest glycemic control have the poorest outcomes and the highest rates of medication and lifestyle non-compliance
- Currently no standardized pathway to managing hyperglycemia in the Emergency Department exists

- **Action**

- **Create and implement a hyperglycemic discharge pathway for diabetic patients from the Emergency Department**

- **Results**

- Provide immediate goal directed hyperglycemic management to discharged diabetic patients
- Improve patient outcomes and access to care
- Reduce costs as well as number of ED visits and hospital admissions related to hyperglycemia
- Improve patient satisfaction



Objectives

- Create and Implement a Diabetic Discharge pathway from the Emergency Department
 - Create medication discharge protocol
 - Provide real time insulin teaching
 - Ensure prompt follow up
- Decrease diabetic ED visits and admissions
- Improve glycemic control and access to follow up in the outpatient setting



Background Information

- Patients with diabetes account for over 25% of all Emergency room visits
- Parkland sees over 3,000 visits annually for severe hyperglycemia and tens of thousands of mild to moderately controlled diabetic patients, many with associated diabetic related infections
- Significant provider variability on hyperglycemic management as well as comfort level with discharge and starting outpatient diabetic medications
- Sub-optimal ED hyperglycemic management leads to:
 - Poorly controlled outpatient glycemic control
 - Increased diabetic complications
 - Unnecessary ED visits and admissions
 - Decreased availability to appropriate medication and follow up



Specific Aims

- **Patient Aims**
 - Create real-time goal directed discharge pathway for hyperglycemic patients
 - ✦ Ensures patients are discharged on appropriate medications
 - ✦ Ensures immediate patient education
 - ✦ Promotes expedited follow up

- **Hospital and Emergency Department Aims**
 - Increase resident, faculty and APP comfort levels in discharging patients on insulin and other diabetic medications
 - Decrease ED utilization for hyperglycemia
 - Decrease number of diabetic admissions for hyperglycemia and diabetic related infections



Project Plan

PHASE I (3-6 months)

Continued Inter-Disciplinary Discussion and Protocol Buildout

- Endocrine Department
- Pharmacy
- IT/Epic
- Social Work
- Hospital Quality Committee
- Nursing Clinical Education Department



PHASE II (6-12 months)

Pilot Phase

- Nursing and Staff Education
- Limited availability of educator
- Data Analysis
- Protocol Revisions

PHASE III (12+ months)

Expanded Clinical Educator Availability 24/7

Clinic Referral Expansion

Further Data Analysis and Publications



Application of What You Learned at LEAD

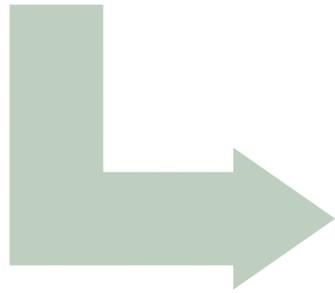
- Strategic styles to development of interdisciplinary projects
- Identification of priority stakeholders and interests to ensure project success
- Self-Awareness of communications styles of myself and others



Proposed Budget

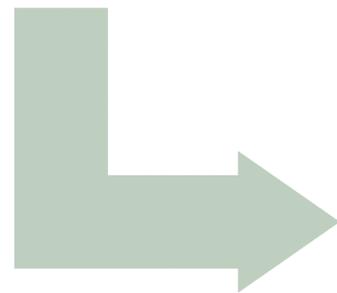
INITIAL PHASE
No Costs

- Build Epic Order Set
- Interdisciplinary Collaboration
- Staff Education



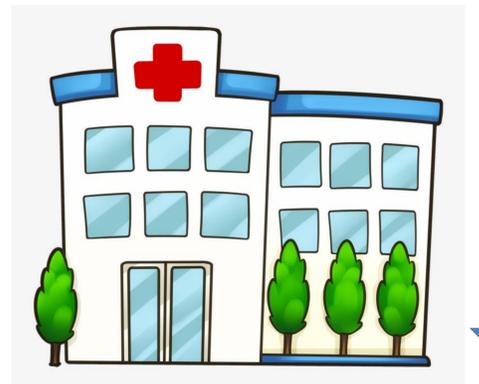
PHASE II
0.5 FTE
Nursing
Educator

- Nursing Diabetic Educator from Clinical Education
- Limited Hours



PHASE III
1-2 FTE
Nursing
Educator

- 24/7





Significance and Innovation

- Creates opportunity to meet patients where they are at
 - Gives patient immediate access to diabetic resources and initiates appropriate medication management
 - Improve patient access to care and follow up
 - Decreases cost burden to patients and healthcare system
- Allows us to become clinical leaders in Emergency Department diabetic management
 - Little to no literature on similar initiatives
 - Data and Results from this project can be modeled by other Emergency Departments
 - Improve provider comfort level with hyperglycemic management



References

- Menke A, Casagrande S, Geiss L, Cowie CC. Prevalence of and trends in diabetes among adults in the United States, 1988-2012. *JAMA*. 2015;314:1021–9. 2
- American Diabetes Association. Economic costs of diabetes in the U.S. in 2012. *Diabetes Care*. 2013;36(4):1033–1046
- Josephson, G, Rusnak, R. Poor glycemic control in diabetic patients seeking care in the ED. *American Journal of Emergency Medicine*. 2006; Volume 24, 721 – 724
- Kitabchi AE, Umpierrez GE, Miles JM, Fisher JN. Hyperglycemic crises in adult patients with diabetes. *Diabetes Care*. 2009;32:1335– 43
- Martin WG, Galligan J, Simpson S, Greenaway T, Burgess J. Admission blood glucose predicts mortality and length of stay in patients admitted through the emergency department. *InternMedJ*. 2015;45:916–24. 4
- Echouffo-Tcheugi JB et al. “Management of Hyperglycemia and Diabetes in the Emergency Department.” *Current Diabetes Reports*, 2017 Aug;17(8):56. doi: 10.1007/s11892-017-0883-2.