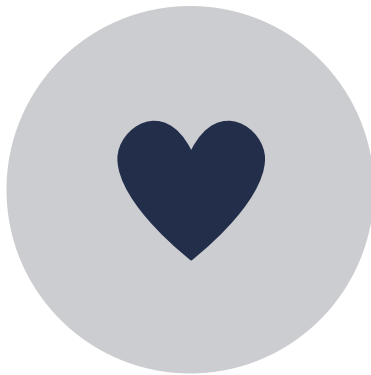




It Takes a Village: A Multidisciplinary Heart Failure Case

Objectives



TO EXPLORE AN EXAMPLE OF HEART
FAILURE CARE COORDINATION AT UVA
HEALTH



TO SHARE A MULTIDISCIPLINARY
APPROACH TO PROBLEM SOLVING



TO ADDRESS CONSIDERATIONS
INVOLVED IN CARING FOR PATIENTS
FROM DIFFERENT CULTURAL
BACKGROUNDS



Disclosures

Members of this panel have no disclosures or conflicts of interest that interfere with this content.

Patient identity has been removed from this study.

Team Panel



EB Enfield, RN, MSN, CCNS

Heart Failure Nurse Navigator

- Works closely with patients who are admitted with a Heart Failure exacerbation to ensure they have appropriate care once they transition from inpatient to outpatient
- Provides continuity of care between hospital admissions as well as between hospital to outpatient transition
- Works with Cardiology team to ensure complex patient data from outpatient is known to inpatient teams and vice versa

Mirna Dickey, LPC

Senior Intensive Case Management Caseworker at the Charlottesville office of the International Rescue Committee (IRC)

- Provides individualized and complex case management for refugees with special medical and mental health needs
- Connects clients with community resources and collaborates with community partners to address clients' barriers
- Assists clients in navigating systems, providing advocacy and education, while guiding them toward self-sufficiency

Theresa Guyton, MSN, RN, AG-ACNP

Nurse Practitioner, UVA Advanced Heart Failure Inpatient Service

Advanced Heart Failure Inpatient APPs:

- Work collaboratively with Advanced Heart Failure Cardiologists to care for patients with heart failure
- Advanced Heart Failure Team works to get patients on GDMT and determine if patients are candidates for advanced heart failure therapies
- Communicate and work with Heart Failure Nurse Navigator and outpatient Heart Failure Clinic APPs to create continuum of care for patient medication and heart failure clinic follow up

Pace Morris, LPN

Licensed Practical Nurse, Cardiology Home Visit Program UVA Advanced Heart Failure

- My role is pivotal in assisting patients with heart failure and myocardial infarction management in their home aiming to reduce hospital readmissions and enhance overall patient outcomes.
- Works closely with a multidisciplinary team of healthcare providers, both within and outside of the UVA network ensuring seamless communication and comprehensive care for our patients.
- Provides vital signs, pill box and cardiology prescription management along with an assessment that includes communicating my findings to the Nurse Practitioner.

Kirstie Perry, PharmD, BCACP

Ambulatory Clinical Pharmacist

- Work collaboratively with HF providers to review referrals and see patients post-discharge for medication review and adherence assessment (including focus on medication indication, side effects, and adherence aids including pill-packs and pillbox fills)
- Educate patients on GDMT medications
- Identify and address medication cost barriers
- Sees patients through CPA/protocol for HF GDMT titration in stable patients



Patient Background

Mirna Dickey
Senior ICM Caseworker,
International Rescue Committee

Family Background

- Born in Congo, DR—Eastern Province of North Kivu
- Hutu ethnicity
(Rwandan origin?)
- Native language: Kinyabwisha/
Kinyarwanda



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INTERNATIONAL
RESCUE
COMMITTEE

Educational/Vocational Background

- Little Formal Education



- Family of Farmers

Flight—Refugee Camp

- Fled to Uganda at age 19 (pregnant with first child)
- Fall During Flight—Chest Injury
- 14 Years in Nakivale Refugee Settlement



Life in Nakivale Refugee Settlement



Resettlement

- Resettled in Charlottesville by IRC in September 2019
- Came with husband and 6 children (aged 5-13)
- Referred and enrolled in ICM in June 2021



Intensive Case Management Program

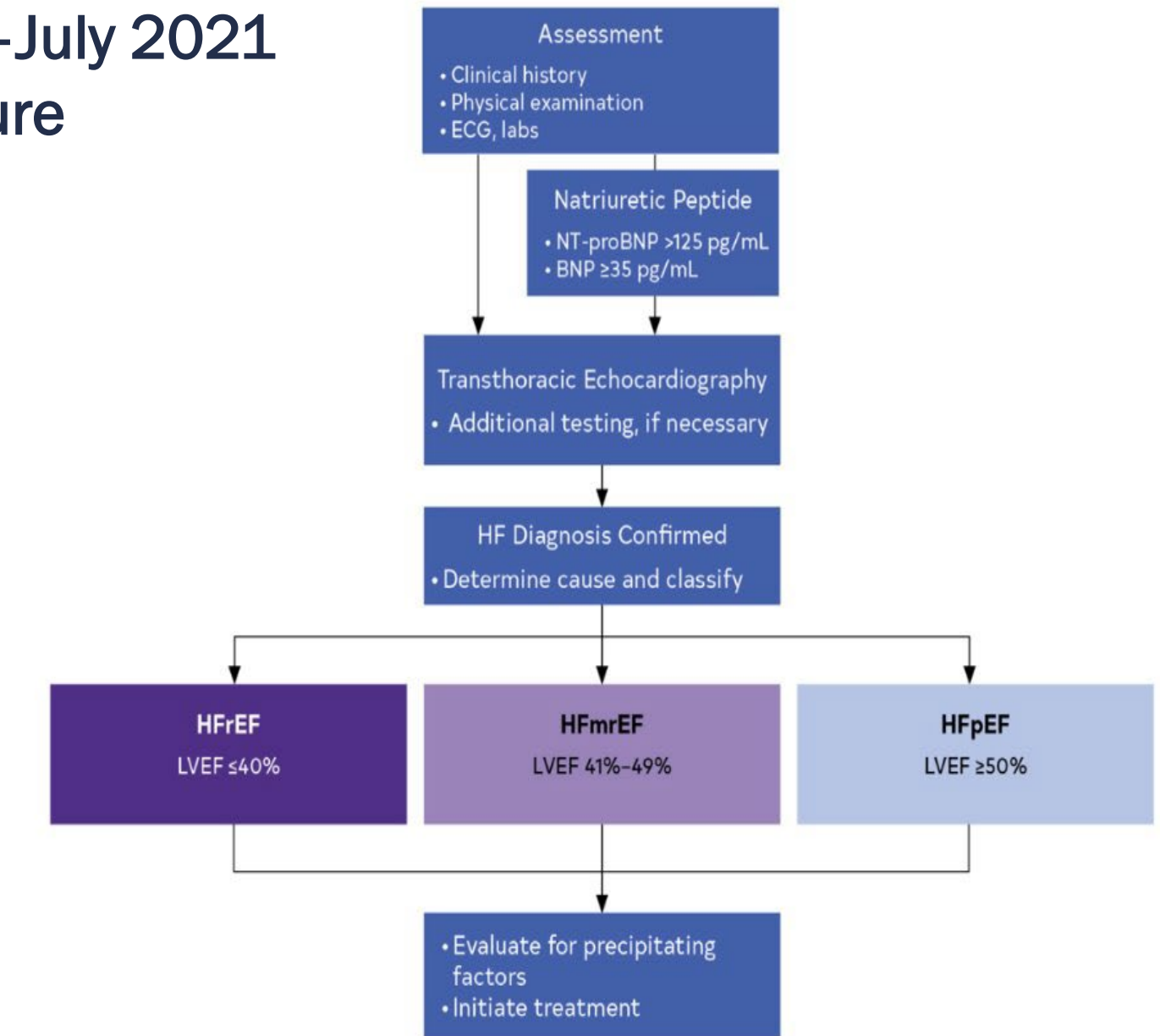
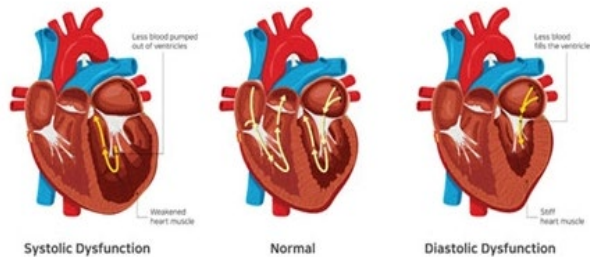
- Funded by ORR
- Extended case management (12-24 months)
- Clients with special medical and mental health needs
- Connecting with resources to address barriers



First Hospitalization: June 2021 – July 2021

AHRF → Acute systolic heart failure

- Family Medicine Inpatient Service
- Cardiology consulted
- TTE and stress cardiac MRI, EF 15-20%, NICM
- Discharge: Diuresis: furosemide;
GDMT: metoprolol succinate and lisinopril
- Unclear etiology for the NICM
- Risk factors: untreated hypertension, obesity, chest pressure since birth of one of her children 8 years prior
- Family history: mother has heart disease, and maternal aunt died young



Heart Failure Navigator

- Heart Failure Navigators consulted on cardiology and non-cardiology service patients
 - Provide education on heart failure management
 - Assist patient to get early HF follow up
 - Ensure patient has follow up with appropriate cardiology care after discharge
- Patient education documented provided by HF nurse navigator to all inpatients
 - Translated into Spanish and English



HEART FAILURE ZONES & SURVIVAL SKILLS

- Weigh yourself daily before breakfast after emptying your bladder and with the same types of clothes on – write it down
- Take your medicines as prescribed
- Watch your salt and sodium intake- no more than 2000 mg /day. Read the labels, avoid processed foods, fast food and canned foods
- Watch your fluid intake (any liquid or food that melts to liquid) take in no more than 2 liters/day (64 ounces or eight 8 ounce cups)
- Get daily exercise. We recommend 150 minutes per week of exercise. Can start with walking 5-10 minutes at a time and work up.
- Go to your follow up visits – call if you don't have any



Green – All clear Zone – keep up the good work

- No shortness of breath
- No weight gain of more than 3 pounds in one day or 5 pounds in one week (it may change one or two pounds some days)
- No swelling of your feet, ankles, legs or stomach
- No chest pain



Yellow- Warning Zone ... Call your doctor, nurse or nurse practitioner if you have:

- Weight gain of 3 pounds in 1 day or 5 pounds in 1 week
- Increased swelling of your feet, ankles, legs or stomach
- Difficulty breathing when lying down and feel the need to sleep in a chair or recliner or side of the bed
- Dry cough
- Worsening fatigue or no energy
- More shortness of breath
- Dizziness or lightheadedness
- Heart pounding or racing or palpitations
- Not wanting to eat, filling up quickly, nausea and or vomiting
- Chest pain that resolves quickly



Red – Medical Alert Zone ... go to emergency room or call 911 if you have:

- Worsening Shortness of breath, can't talk without being short of breath, can't perform normal activities without shortness of breath (like brushing teeth, bathing, doing dishes, walking from room to room)
- Chest pain that does not resolve within 5 min (pain that you don't usually have)

Heart Failure admission

- Heart Failure Navigators consulted on cardiology and non-cardiology service patients
 - Provide education on heart failure management
 - Assist patient to get early HF follow up
 - Ensure patient has follow up with appropriate cardiology care after discharge
- For Jane, we didn't meet her that admission but ensured she had appointment scheduled with HF provider, Dr. Philips shortly after discharge
- 7/26/21 Dr. Philips saw Jane with her IRC Social worker. Was having heavy symptom burden at home. He increased lisinopril, and made referral to genetics
- Close follow up with cardiology 2 more times that fall and referred to Cardiology Home Visit Program

Cardiology Home Visit Program



Free Program



Heart Failure or MI patients



Must live within 60 miles of Charlottesville



NP led. LPN providing home visits



Vital signs, medication reconciliation including filling medication boxes and assessing for volume.

First home visit

1. Very appreciative of having LPN visit as well as being provided with a free medication box.
2. LPN found patient was self-discontinuing medications.
3. LPN provided education on diagnosis.
4. In November LPN first started communication with IRC.



Winter 2021



12/1/2021: Patient transitioned to **ARNI from lisinopril** in outpatient to improve mortality, symptoms



Cardiology home visits continue frequently to fill pill box and check in on patient's symptoms



2/4/2022: Home visit LPN notes patient is frequently missing her PM doses of medications. Reports racing HR, weakness, SOB

Collaborating care

February of 2022 home visit husband expressed concerns of current medications interfering with conceiving

NP advised patient not to conceive to health risk

April of 2022 patient reported to LPN during home visit positive pregnancy test

Worried about having to stop beneficial meds

NP placed referral to outpatient clinic pharmacist

Outpatient Pharmacist Referral

- Pharmacist referral received regarding positive pregnancy test for medication review
- Identified numerous medications considered unsafe in pregnancy
- Relayed recommendations to the team to discontinue certain medications given pregnancy, including sacubitril-valsartan, atorvastatin
- Recommended hydralazine plus isosorbide dinitrate instead of sacubitril-valsartan

Spring 2022

- 4/29/22 Jane saw Philips in the office and expressed she wanted to proceed with her pregnancy
- 5/9/2022-5/17/2022 patient admitted for SOB from Acute on Chronic Systolic HF
- Before D/C HF navigators worked with home visit LPNs
 - Concerns of cultural or cognitive barriers preventing her insight into her Heart Failure

Home Visits from May-July 2022



May 2022 worsening cough, SOB on exertion, fullness in abd



NP increased furosemide and potassium



ICD candidate however would have to wait until after delivery.



June 2022 home visit hydralazine increased from TID to QID



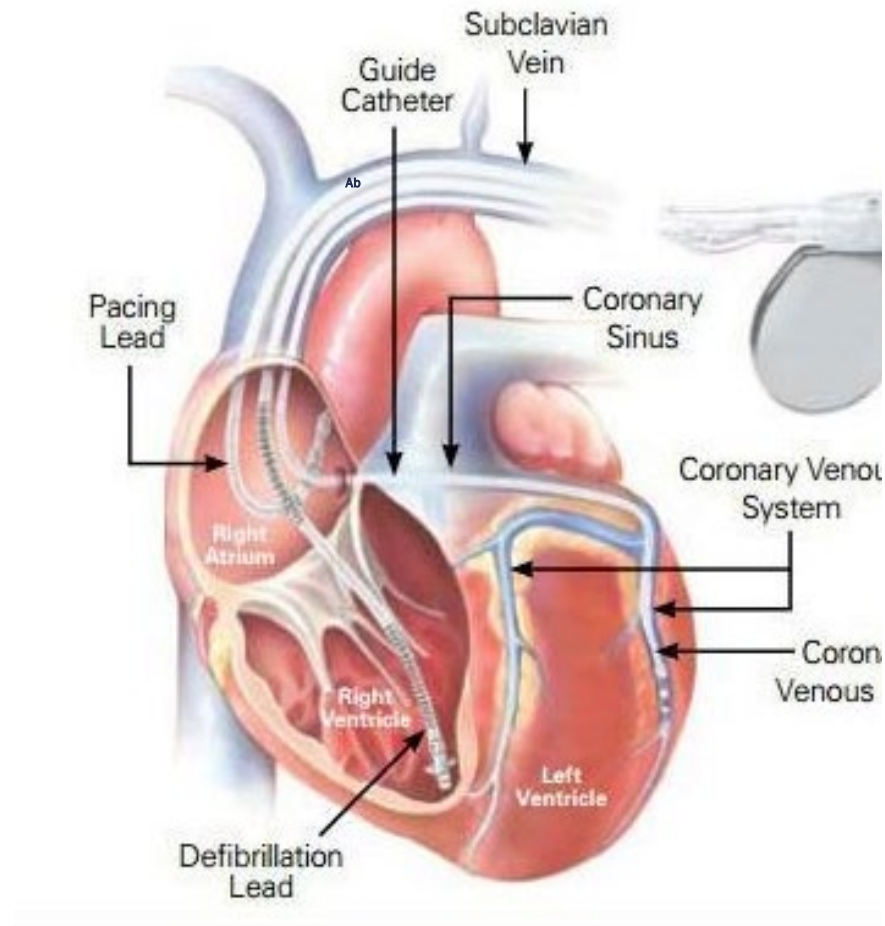
July 2022 home visit patient complained of headaches

Perinatal Hospital Admission: October 2022



- 33 weeks gestation
- HFrEF exacerbation and tachyarrhythmias- in CCU until delivery at 36 weeks
- Close collaboration with Heart Failure Team and Gynecology for delivery plan
- Discharge GDMT (with consideration to breastfeeding) : metoprolol succinate, enalapril
- Rate dependent Left Bundle Branch Block

Admissions Post-partum to January 2023



HFrEF exacerbations

Jane has not been taking diuretics or GDMT at home

TTE with moderate mitral and tricuspid regurgitation

CRT-D (Biventricular ICD) placement

ICD shocks, ICD revision, Severe functional MR



ED visit and 2 admissions March and April 2023 for ICD shocks and HFrEF exacerbation



ICD pocket/lead revision April 2023



TTE, April 2023 severe functional mitral regurgitation



Referral to Advanced Valve Clinic for MitraClip intervention consideration

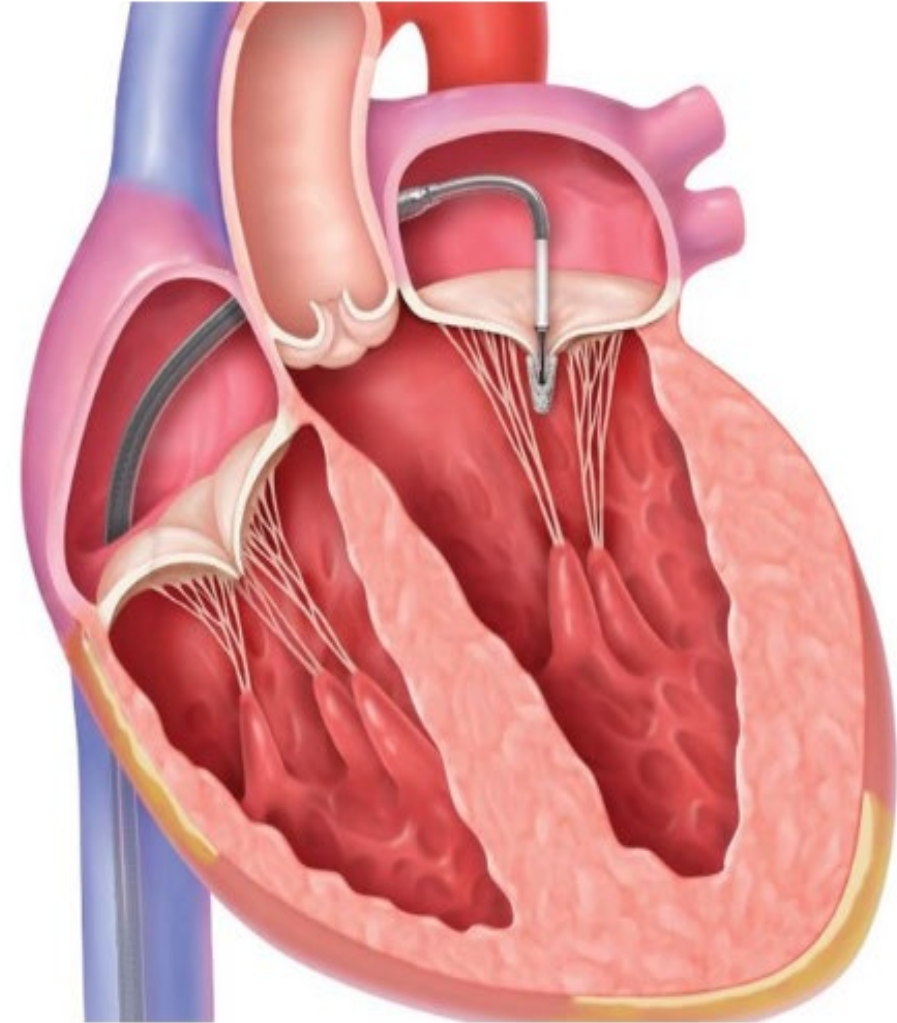
Mitra Clips and Acute Pericarditis

Admission May 2023 – June 2023

- HFrEF exacerbation
- IV diuresis, milrinone
- MitraClip placement
- GDMT is becoming limited due to intolerances and hypotension, Jane wants to decrease # of meds taking
- Aspirin for MitraClip

Admission June 2023

- Chest pain, thought to be acute pericarditis iso of recent MitraClip
- Colchicine and increased dose of aspirin
- Hypotension, required pressor support and fluids, improved.
- Torsemide dosing decreased, still recommended to continue GDMT.



Home Visits June 2023 to September 2023

- Seen 2 days after discharge in the home, complaining of blurry vision and seeing different colors. Educated on medication compliance
- 7 days later another home visit where patient was compliant with medications for the week even though complaining of nausea after she takes them.
- Admitted 1 day later for Pericarditis after Mitralclip procedure.
- Admitted for several days then discharged home. LPN made visit day after discharge to update med box with med changes.
- July 2023 started complaining of needle-like pain over ICD site
- September home visit complaining of leg cramps and vomiting, NP stopped Colchicine

Traditional Healing



- Secretive practices to avoid regulations & legal restrictions
- Overlap between religion and traditional healing

- Common throughout continent
- Limited research into exact practices/beliefs



Traditional Healers—Zulu Example



- Sangomas: fortune tellers who make diagnoses



- Inyangas: make and administer herbal medicines

Traditional Beliefs About Illness

Physical illness as
manifestation of
spiritual illness

Sickness is:

1. Punishment
from ancestors for
not adhering to
ethical standards

2. Malevolent
behavior from
witches or
sorcerers

3. Pollution from
impure objects or
events

Patient's Mistrust of Western Medicine

- Believed she had been cursed
- Became involved with traditional healers in Uganda
- Started taking Amakara powder as she discontinued prescribed medications
- Importance of prayer/faith



Amakara Translation

- For Diarrhea, Poisoning, teeth, spine, heart, stomach, liver, Blood purifier, Intestinal tumors, uterus, gout, Obesity, leg cramps
- How to use: 1 teaspoon in a glass of boiled water Morning, noon, and evening.
- N.B: this medicine is useful for everyone and for all diseases
- This medicine treats many diseases that are not mentioned above.
- A medicine that treats many internal and external diseases that can treat even terminally ill patients and a medicine that you are not afraid to give to a sick patient.
- THIS INFINITE MEDICINE IS HEALTHY


Patient's Mistrust of Western Medicine

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Medication Adjustments


Multiple admissions, refusing to take solid oral dosage forms and not taking pills at home




Inpatient pharmacists recommended alternative regimens for H Pylori to avoid 4x/day medications and large pills



Patient refused apixaban for LV thrombus, changed to enoxaparin q24h dosing to minimize injections



Prior to starting subcutaneous furosemide, switched to furosemide oral solution. Coordinated with RN to mark dosing cups with dose for patient to take home at discharge



Ultimately transitioned to subcutaneous furosemide

February 2024 – March 2024: Cardiogenic Shock

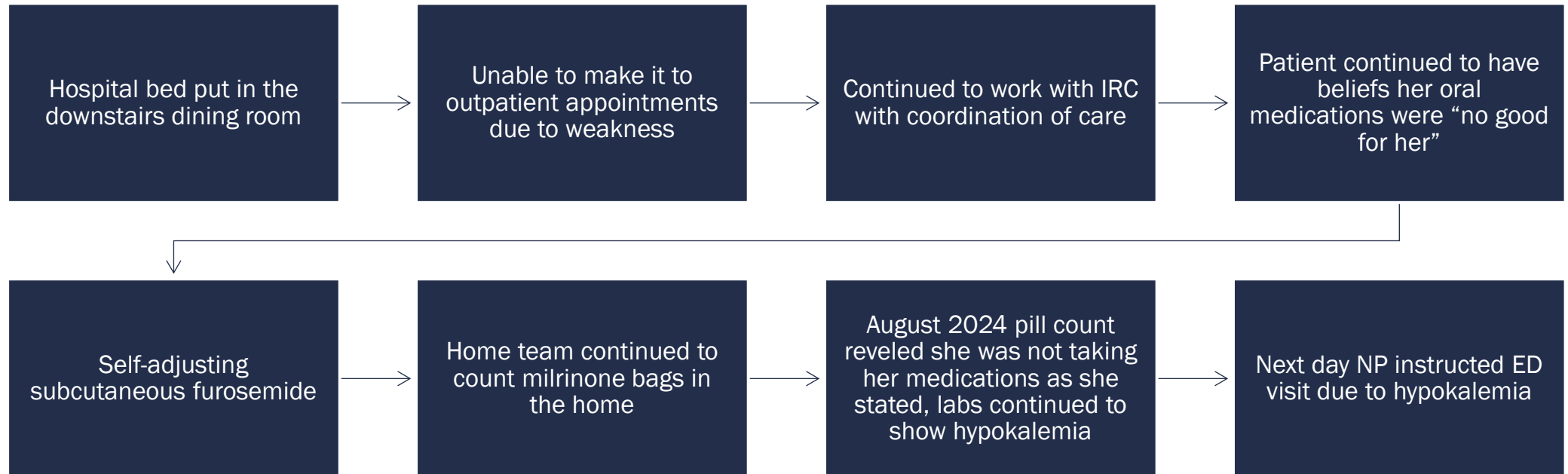
Now milrinone dependent

Midodrine started for hypotension

Not taking GDMT per Jane's preference



Home Visits July-August 2024



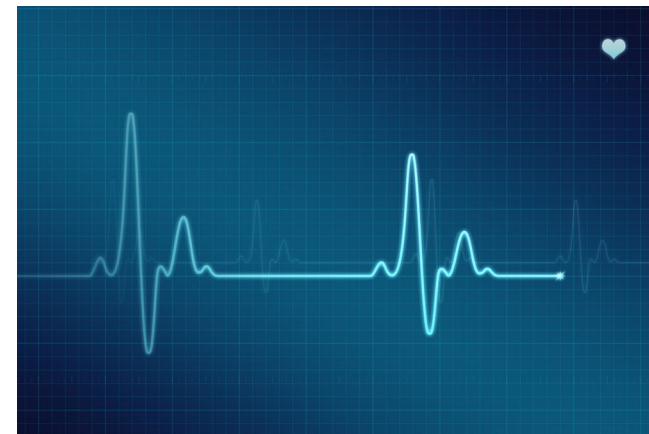
VT, VF arrest, ICD shocks

Admission 6/2024

- VT and ICD shocks, K 3.0
- Still has home milrinone 0.25 mcg/kg/min
- HF team recommended further inpatient HF management, but patient declined to stay any longer

Admission 8/2024- 9/2024

- Mixed cardiogenic/septic shock
- AMS, worsening hypoxia, intubated, RUL PNA
- 3 polymorphic VT arrests
- Known LV thrombus



ICD removal discussion

- September 2024 patient continued to ask for ICD removal as she didn't see benefit
- Relying on husband to provide 24/7 care
- Unable to walk downstairs, staying upstairs in bedroom
- Home visit in middle of September coordinated with NP and IRC in patients' home, 2+ hour visit that patient still demanded removal of ICD

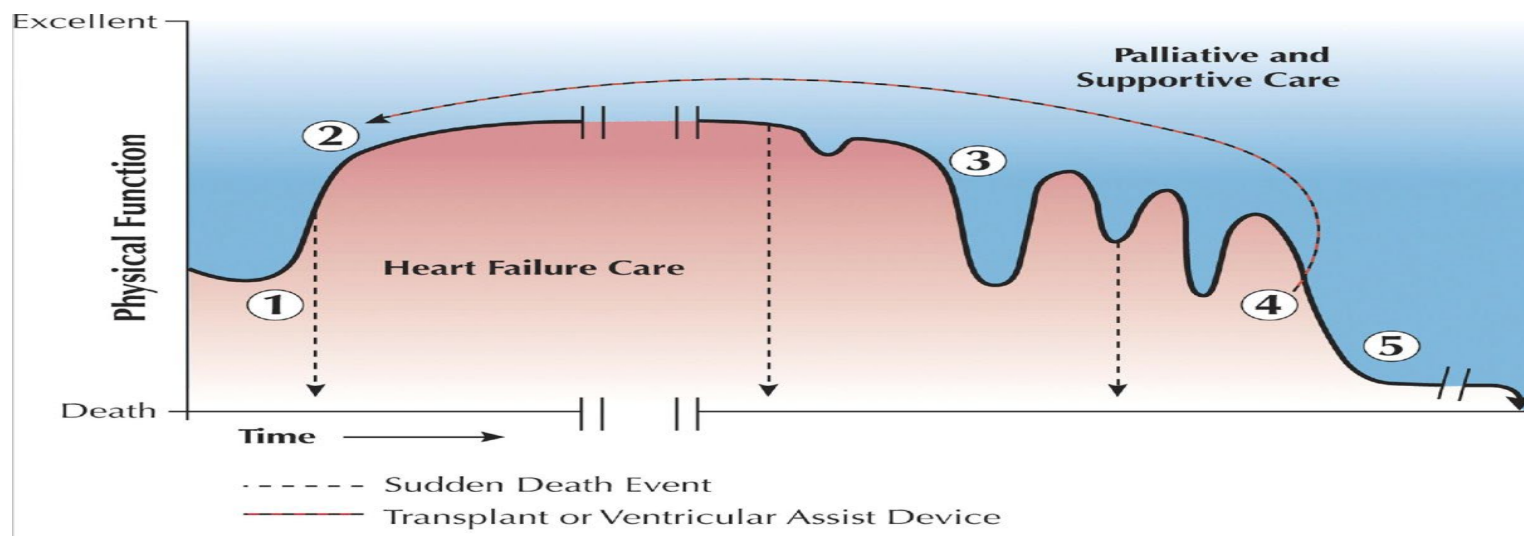
BIV ICD (CRT-D) Removal

Admission, October 2024

- VT/VF and ICD shocks, K 2.9 on admission
- Patient requested ICD removal
- Multiple team discussions, ultimately patient's wish granted, ICD removed
- Continues to refuse PO meds
- Cardiac cachexia with 50- pound weight loss over past year

October-November 2024 home visits

- Eldest son felt ICD was killing the patient
- Expressing concerns over discomfort in arm of PICC line
- 1 week later asking for removal of PICC line, thoughts it making her lose weight and stressing her more
- Ongoing medication non-compliance
- 154 total home visits made, last visit asking for oral medication to make her stronger



- At November 2024 Heart Failure Clinic appointment: APP counseled-milrinone discontinuation could hasten death, Jane wanted it stopped. Milrinone and PICC discontinued.
- Attempts to restart outpatient IV diuresis by outpatient team.
- During last admission November 2024- December 2024:
 - Patient allowed restart of IV milrinone
 - Palliative care team consulted
 - Transferred in and out of CCU for cardiogenic shock
 - Ethics consulted
 - Became SOB, hypoxic, intubated. Team discussions with husband even prior to intubation, wanted to remain full code. Started requiring multiple pressors requirement, CPR. Husband decided to make DNR and peacefully passed away.



