

What is a Transplant Center? Why bother?

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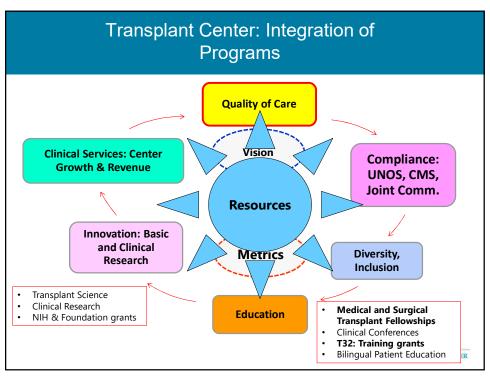
The News ... the simple version



Transplantation is complicated!







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We would all like to be the biggest and the best.

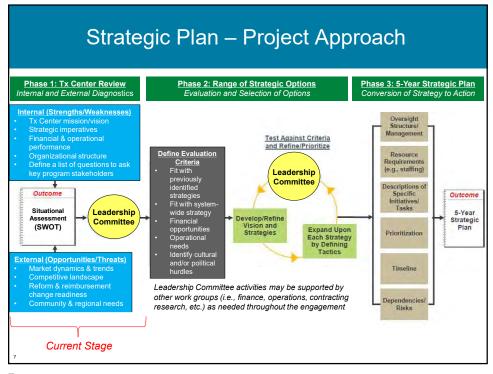
Reputation matters

- Excellence in clinical care
- Research basic, clinical, translational
- Creativity matters doing new things
- Visibility
 - Societies / Service
 - Education (fellowships?)
- Priorities what can you afford?
- Vision who provides direction?
- Leadership let's "think big!"



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Transplant Center – Strategic Priorities Strategy #1: Strategy #2: Strategy #3: Strategy #4: Lead the Nation in Provide the Best Care to a **Better Serve the Diverse** Shape the Future of **Growing Volume of Innovative Research** Community of Patients, Transplantation through **Transplant Patients Donors and Families in** Training, Education and Region and Beyond Development Accelerate research in tolerance, Identify current and potential Increase organ availability Develop training programs referrers across the region and in xenotransplantation, and cellular therapies focused on quality and multidisciplinary care for through improved national each organ program sharing, increased organ donation, and improvements in organ support, repair, and medical, surgical, nursing, and other staff • Develop research programs in · Develop a comprehensive organ support, repair, and marketing/outreach plan resuscitation Enhance educational materials for referring MDs, patients, resuscitation Recruit and retain the hest medical Increase clinical staff, support Apply tolerance approaches to surgical and nursing staff, research infrastructure, and capacity of donors and families, private composite tissue grafts faculty, fellows and residents facilities and public payers, and Collaborate with the Center for Develop outstanding educational communities Increase the number of nationts Regenerative Medicine to grow programs focused on quality and referred to and registered for Play a leadership role in public multidisciplinary care new tissues and organs policy related to organ donation and distribution transplant through better service, · Expand clinical research through · Establish robust quality assessment improved education and and performance improvement bench-to-practice collaboration marketing, and establishing among basic, clinical and systems community-based clinics translational researchers. Develop information technologies Develop robust outreach programs to under-represented Develop a robust pipeline of new scientists to support quality improvement, outcomes research and educational populations initiatives and to enhance coordination of clinical care Strategy #5: Support an Integrated Approach to Clinical Care, Education and Research with a Dedicated, Expert Facility



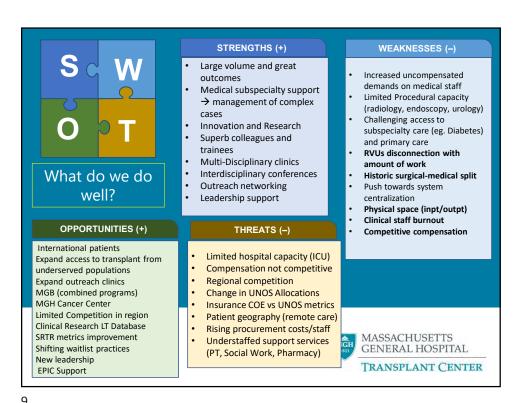
Transplant Center– Autonomy? Basic Decisions Regarding Finance and People

What does "authority to privilege and recruit physicians" mean?

 Center has ability to identify MD and non-MD needs in all specialties of importance to transplantation (most often, Department needs are primary, transplant requirements secondary) – often will not require full FTEs in Transpant BUT uncompensated time is huge (0.3 FTE per MD).

What revenues and costs should fall under the center budget?

- Many models: All professional revenue and expenses associated with transplant activity should fall under the Center, including MD, non-MD, space, professional development and other associated practice costs – this would likely require the Center to pay session fees or similar mechanism for Department-based resources but facilitates CMS reimbursement
- All support for transplant activities should funnel through the Transplant Center cost centers and managed by the Center. Explore models for sharing of technical revenue between hospital and Center
- Non-MD "ancillary" staff employed and committed to Center e.g. for Social Services, Pharmacy, Case Management, Financial Coordination



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Area Clinical • Measure and work to improve total patient outcomes, rather than process metrics • Improve patient access, diversity of population. • Identify and respect needs of different clinician groups in continuum of care: Medicine & Surgery & Pediatrics. [Uncompensated time?] • Deliver top-line growth for the hospital and PO • Reduce total patient costs across services and hospital • Ensure coordinated, multidisciplinary care for the full cycle of care • Coordinate care between centers, ambulatory and inpatient

Value of Centers (2)

Area	Value	
Research	Enhance clinical/translational research by improving collaboration and promoting lab to bedside transition	
	• Reputation building – clinical advances?	
	 Provide funding and infrastructure support for multi- disciplinary research 	
Education	Advance education by providing multidisciplinary training and collaboration between specialties (MDs & non-MDs) Fellowship training programs: clinical and research	
Marketing / network development	Outreach: Improve marketing to patients/referring physicians Establish multi-disciplinary care at affiliate sites	
Community	Educate patients and community members on disease states Identify underrepresented groups in transplant groups	

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What do we need to deliver on these values?

Area	Value	Governance	Resources/finances	Geography
Clinical	Measure and work to improve total patient outcomes	Responsibility to develop and enforce common care pathways and protocols across role groups Authority to recruit / privilege / supervise physician and non-	Redeployment of dollars for infrastructure support (IT/personnel) for tracking quality metrics and improving quality of care Option: Center ownership of and accountability for GH & PO finances related	Co-location of clinical services in dedicated facilities where possible
	Improve patient access			
	Identify and respect needs of different clinician groups			
	Deliver top-line growth for the hospital and PO Reduce total patient costs across services and hospital/PO Deliver top-line growth physician staff Aligned administrative structure through centers to supervise non-MDs, manage	to center-based clinical care to align incentives around cost reduction and top-line growth between divisions and hospital/PO		
	Ensure coordinated, multidisciplinary care for the full cycle of care	Administration, Medical and Surgical directors with paid administrative time and interest (and skill)	Administration, Medical and Surgical directors with paid support under-reimbursed activities required for multidisciplinary care and	
	Coordinate care between centers			

What do we need to deliver on these values?

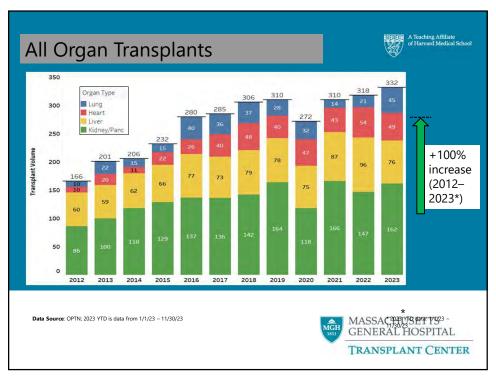
Area	Value	Governance	Resources/finances	Geography
Research	Provide funding and infrastructure support for multi-disciplinary research Enhance collaboration in clinical/translational research Research administration	Research leadership across all areas – clinical and basic	Re-deployment of research support budgets for small grant mechanisms Infrastructure for clinical research	Co-location of clinical research & patient care
Education	Support clinical fellowship programs Recruit best residents Research fellowships (T32)	Director of education Major focus of Center	Re-deployment of resources to fund multidisciplinary fellowships	Mandatory rounds (clinical and research)
Marketing / network development	Improve marketability to patients/referring physicians Outreach education and multi-disciplinary care at affiliate sites	Formal growth strategy Links to other specialty areas (oncology, advanced heart failure)	Focusing marketing budget and support support for centers	• Per plans
Community	Educate patients and community physicians	Diversity group	• Funding	• Per plans

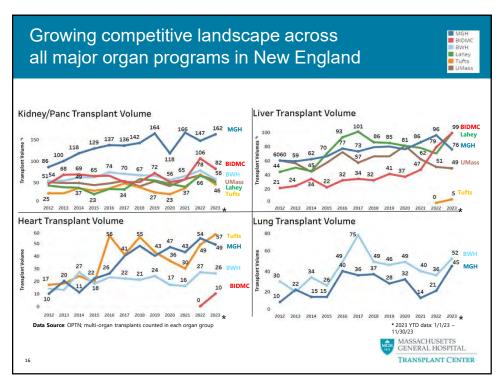
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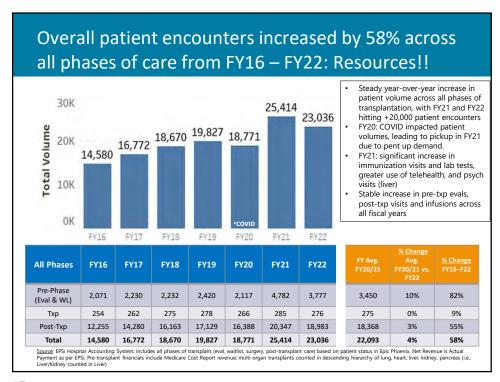
Metrics:

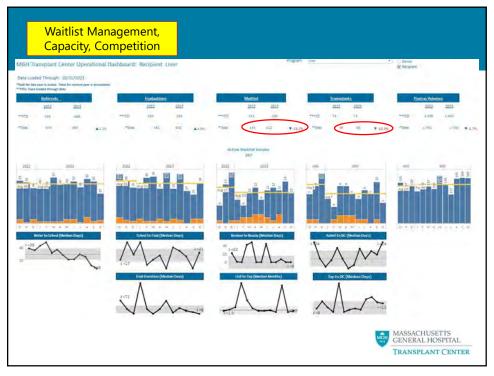
WHAT GETS MEASURED, GETS ATTENTION, AND GETS DONE!

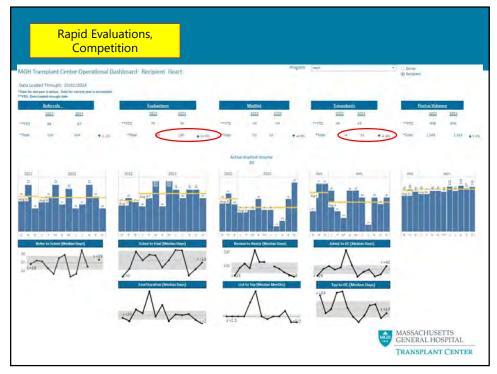


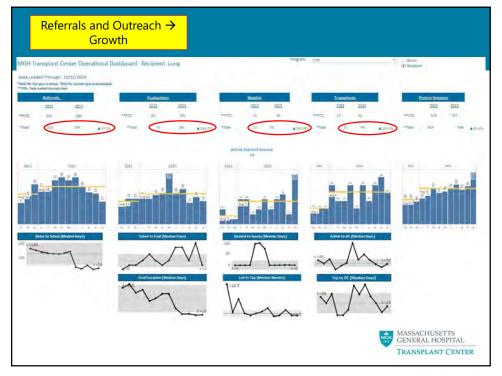


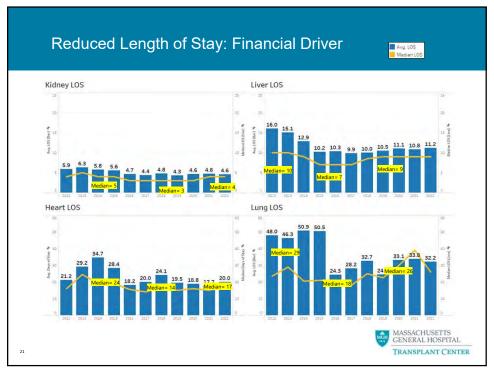


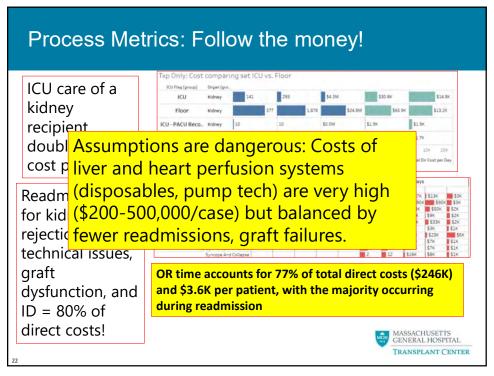


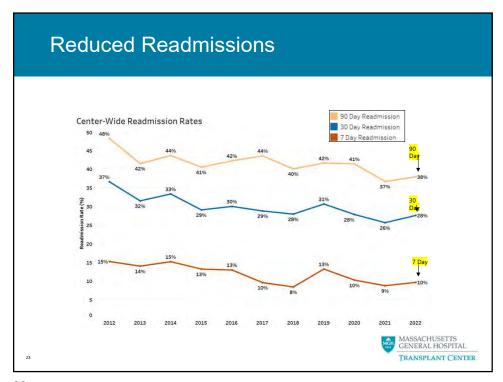














Unique Challenges: Quality, Safety and Compliance in Transplantation

- Transplantation is the most highly regulated segment of healthcare at the Federal level.
- The Transplant Center takes on responsibility for compliance with regulatory guidelines and data submission requirements of CMS and OPTN (UNOS) while advancing the quality and safety of clinical care.
 - Data reporting and compliance requirements have increased (and are publicly reported).
 - Special requirements for Transplantation (e.g., informed consent, organ verification, listing and outcomes data) are in addition to policies and procedures for all patients.
 - Staff education and documentation requirements (>800)
 - Need documentation of regulatory oversight (Clinical Operations Committee)

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Transplant Center: Compliance, Quality and Safety

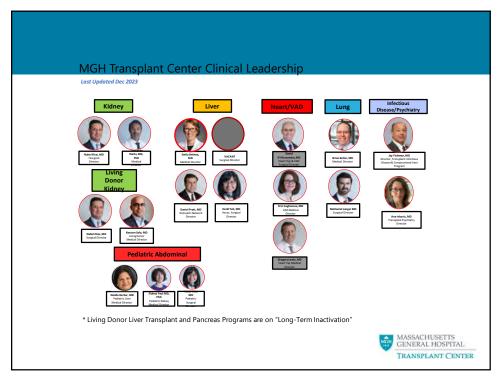
- Compliance (UNOS, CMS, Joint) serial data submission requirements for patients ("TEIDI forms"), unannounced audits, changing regulations
- · Coordination with policies and Quality and Safety across Medical Center
- Program-specific Quality and Efficiency Metrics (heart, lung, liver, kidney, VAD): Process metrics, Outcomes, HCAHPS, Review of Safety Reports
- QA for subcontracting groups & OPO
- EPIC (Medical Record: Phoenix): Frequent updates to assist reporting by Selection Committees, OR staff, Pre-transplant evaluation and listing, inpatient care → Data Reports
- · Policies & Procedures centralized and reviewed clinical and administrative
- · Substance use disorders (SUD) supports
- · Equity and inclusion
- · Education Regulatory and Clinical Education
- Documentation of Medical & Surgical Fellowships
- Documentation of vaccinations, serologic testing, GFR's

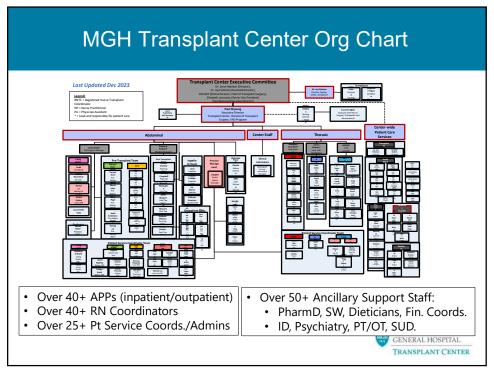


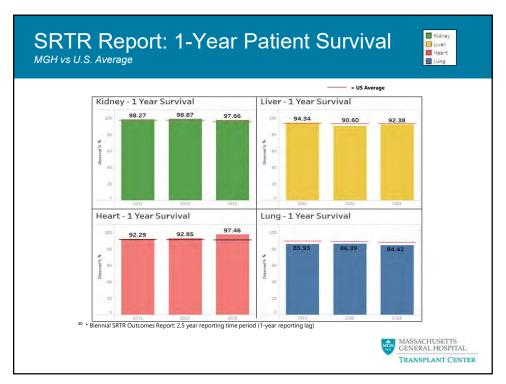
Operations (examples)

- Audits of processes reviewed weekly (e.g., OR processes, selection committees and listings, organ
 and vessel utilization, consents, data submission (TEIDI), patient education)
- Center metrics (referrals, evaluations, transplants, outcomes, patient satisfaction HCAHPS, racial/ethnic distribution)
- Safety reports (reviewed daily by Director Quality and Safety, Director, Compliance) reviewed monthly
 at Transplant Center Clinical Operations, Quality and Patient Safety Committee (QPSC) with Center
 for Quality and Safety
- QPSC initiatives shared at Clinical Operations and QAPI Committees
- New Center initiatives by email, organ-specific QAPI presentations, Center Grand Rounds
- Annual Center QAPI Report all programs.
- Coordination of care: reviewed with Medical/Surgical Quality and Safety Chairs for RCA/action
- Attend organ-specific Selection Committees for on-going education, QAPI projects.
- · EPIC issues:
 - Maintain documentation of compliance (OR organ check-in, organ verification, consents)
 - TEIDI: developed submission process online → reporting largely via EPIC 2019-2021
 - Assure completeness of outside lab entry (Quest) into EPIC (serologic testing of donors and recipients) 2019-2020
 - Follow up testing (3/6 mos.) for all recipients including PHS Increased Risk Donors for HBV, HCV, HIV
- Presentations to Insurance Carriers to assure top level referring status
- Participate in MGB Contracting Committee
- Orientation of all new staff to Center and CMS/UNOS Policies and procedures

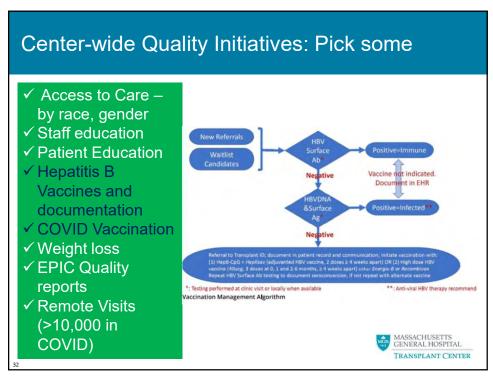
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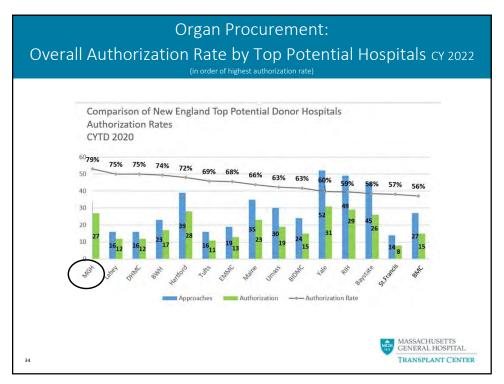


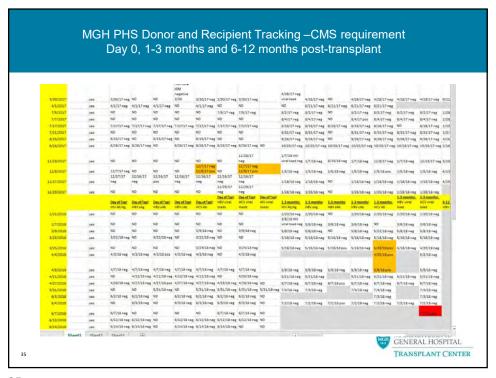


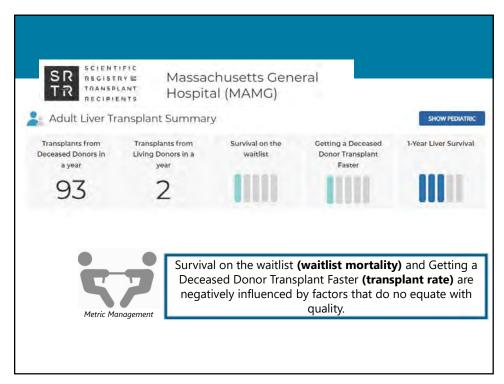




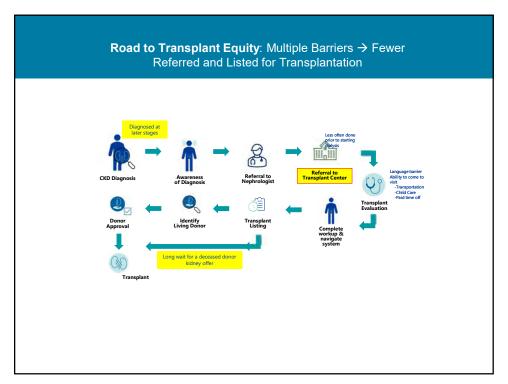
Program Specific QAPI Initiatives		
Heart	Incidence fungal infection; posaconazole treatment Grade 3 rejection/immunosuppression protocol modification Use of DCD donor hearts	
Lung	Incidence of CMV infection Time to extubation COVID-19 and Refractory ARDS	
Liver	Acute Alcoholic Hepatitis Protocol Substance Use Disorder Clinic Expansion Use of DCD donor livers	
Kidney	Readiness Tracking stent removals after transplant BMI project; early referral to weight loss center	
Living Donor	Ensuring donor blood is collected and stored for 10 years	
Pediatrics	Vaccination after transplant	
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Key Challenges	Impact	Recommendations
Meeting Insurance COE Criteria	Estimated loss of 100+ new referrals/redirected patients on the waitlist a year	Improve metrics, waitlist management practice, address COE criteria: Currently underway: Optimize waitlist management processes (reduce waitlist size, updat TCR forms, move patients to Gl clinic, defer/remove lower MELD pts etc) to ensure we are meeting/exceeding COE criteria. Will require additional clinical and administrative staff including hepatology MDs, APP, waitlist management RN, analytics team. Short-term: Advocacy with payers with engagement of MGB senior leaders to address CO criteria concerns. A new COE denials and "pain point" tracking system is in development in Epic to monitor ongoing insurance barriers to quantify administrative burden. This effort will require additional financial coordinator support to address existing insurance challenges.
Access/Capacity	Estimated loss of 10-15 potential liver transplants a year	Implement "Just Say Yes" for severe liver disease and liver transplant candidate transfers. Currently underway: Partnership underway to with the Patient Transfer and Access Cente (PTAC) to expedite accepting appropriate OSH transfers to MGH or BWH (repatriation). Mid-term: Hire transplant hepatologists at both MGH* and BWH* (non-RVU efforts). Long-term: Dedicate an inpatient floor to manage liver disease patients and allocate additional ambulatory space for hepatology and transplant patients.



Equity Challenges: Adverse social determinants of health

- Need financial and other resources (patient navigators, multilingual providers, pharmacy, transportation, social work, outreach facilities) to coordinate care through the process of transplantation.
- Need system to provide extra-renal transplants to underinsured patients.
- Creativity: Education of providers (and patients) for early referral – and ease of access to care.

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Equity and Diversity Overview Examples

- New outreach clinic in Chelsea for underserved populations: MGH
 Equity in Kidney Transplantation (EqKT) Initiative: Kidney Transplant
 Evaluation Program: first session February 7, 2022 → First (9) patients
 transplanted from Chelsea project
- Listed MGH renal candidates under Mass Health Limited (safety net) who lack usual resources for transplantation (approved MGH Finance, MGPO, and MGH leadership). (57 listed)
- Adverse impact of renal function measurements in African-American candidates using adjusted GFR (glomerular filtration rate) to give added waiting time on list for earlier transplantation. (8 transplanted)
- Documented and reduce implicit bias during listing meeting
- **Education sessions** with Medical and Surgical Directors to encourage diversity and identify institutional racism as important challenge
- Training: Substance use disorder training, Equity conference for heart failure & transplant program completed

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So, let's make our Transplant Center better!

Transplantation is a team sport – and "coaching" often fails. Where do we start? It's about "buy-in"

John Kotter from Harvard Business School told me: "5-10 years from now, I will meet you in an airport and ask you NOT about your job title, salary, or reputation. I will ask you: **What is your legacy?**"

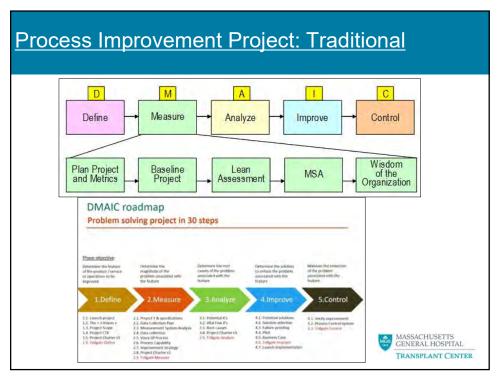
- Your research will often be forgotten, repeated, or found to be wrong (sorry).
- Your organizational decisions are long since eradicated
- Your grants have ended
- So, your legacy is (largely) your family and the people you have trained and the lives you have saved.

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Kotter's: Leading Change – 1.0

Stage	Actions Needed	Pitfalls
Establish a sense of urgency	Examine market and competitive realities for potential crises and untapped opportunities. Convince at least 75% of your managers that the status quo is more dangerous than the unknown.	Underestimating the difficulty of driving people from their comfort zones Becoming paralyzed by risks
Form a pow- erful guiding coalition	Assemble a group with shared commitment and enough power to lead the change effort. Encourage them to work as a team outside the normal hierarchy.	No prior experience in teamwork at the top Relegating team leadership to an HR, quality, or strategic-planning executive rather than a senior line manager
Create a vision	Create a vision to direct the change effort. Develop strategies for realizing that vision.	Presenting a vision that's too complicated or vague to be communicated in five minutes







Kotter's: Leading Change - 2.0 Use every vehicle possible to commu- Undercommunicating the vision the vision nicate the new vision and strategies for · Behaving in ways antithetical to the achieving it. vision · Teach new behaviors by the example of the guiding coalition. · Remove or alter systems or structures · Failing to remove powerful individuals Empower others to act undermining the vision. who resist the change effort on the vision Encourage risk taking and nontraditional ideas, activities, and actions. Plan for and · Define and engineer visible perform-· Leaving short-term successes up to create shortance improvements. chance term wins · Recognize and reward employees con-· Failing to score successes early enough tributing to those improvements. (12-24 months into the change effort) MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL TRANSPLANT CENTER

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Kotter's: Leading Change – 3.0 "Winning!" Consolidate Use increased credibility from early · Declaring victory too soon-with the first performance improvement improvewins to change systems, structures, and ments and policies undermining the vision. Allowing resistors to convince "troops" produce · Hire, promote, and develop employees that the war has been won more change who can implement the vision. · Reinvigorate the change process with new projects and change agents. Institutionalize · Articulate connections between new · Not creating new social norms and behaviors and corporate success. shared values consistent with changes approaches · Create leadership development and · Promoting people into leadership posisuccession plans consistent with the tions who don't personify the new new approach. approach MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL TRANSPLANT CENTER

