



CARE COORDINATION AGREEMENT:

HEART FAILURE AND CARDIAC CONDITIONS

Version 1.0 - April 5, 2023

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1. Care Coordination Agreement Introduction and Principles

A care coordination agreement (CCA) is a formal document or arrangement between health providers about the activities, interventions and responsibilities involved in a patient's care.

A CCA reflects the agreement between partners that will deliver safe high quality care, without unnecessary delays, and prevents patients falling through the cracks. The components of the agreement are based on the following 5 principles:

- 1. Sender (family practice physician) sends the right work packaged the right way;
- 2. Receiver (physician consultant) does the right work, right away;
- 3. Each party's needs are Identified and met;
- 4. Waits and delays for/at appointments are avoided/eliminated; and
- 5. The agreement is monitored for effectiveness.

2. Care Coordination Agreement Name and Clinical Conditions: Heart Failure and Cardiac Conditions

The Clinical Conditions Referenced include: Heart Failure and Cardiac Conditions

3. Care Coordination Agreement: Providers Involved

This agreement represents the work of: Dr. Keating-Power, Family Practice Physician and the provincial Heart Failure Program team including Dr. Bruce Sussex and Dr. Dave Harnett, Cardiologists.

4. Key Contacts/Champions





Team Members - Collaborative Team Clinic (Eastern Health)

Dr. Dianne Keating-Power Primary Care Physician

Laura Hickey Administrative Assistant

Team Members - Heart Failure Program (Eastern Health)

Dr. Bruce Sussex Cardiologist Cassie Chisholm Regional Director Dr. Dave Harnett Cardiologist Kelly Scaplen Project Manager

Angela Bartlett Nurse Practitioner Matthew So Division Manager Rody Pike Nurse Practitioner Heart Failure Clinic Jessica Byrne Regional Program Manager, Cardiac & Critical Care

Julie Lambe Clerical Staff

5. Referral Processes

The below process map picture outlines the current steps as determined by the partners in the referral process for the identified clinical conditions. It outlines the steps primary care takes: make a referral, support the patient while waiting for the consultation and share follow-up interactions with the physician consultant. As well as the steps to review, sort, respond and proceed with the consultation, including documentation back to the primary care provider. The process map is intended to be refined and updated over time. The current process map can be found in Appendix A and is available to edit as an attachment





6. Referral Documentation Forms

Initiating a referral to the HF Clinic or general cardiology involves:

- Basic patient demographic information,
- Describing a clear reason for referral,
- Providing a relevant patient summary,
- Completing necessary laboratory studies and diagnostics, and
- Sharing patient goals and expectations regarding the outcome of the referral.

The referral form pictured below describes the necessary referral information for efficient processing of a patient referral. The referral forms are intended to be refined and updated by the referral partners if necessary. The referral forms are provided as editable attachments in Word document form.

Patient Refer	red to: Direct to Heart Failu	re Program	ο.	Any Cardiologist	□ Dr.:		
PATIENT INF	ORMATION						
Name		Date of Birth			MCP		
Address							
Phone (Primary)		Phone (Secondary)	Ι		Email:		
REFERRAL							
	lure Program:			General Cardiology	r		
☐ New referral		☐ Consultation ☐ EST via Cardiology					
☐ Re-referra	al			Primary Problem:	,		
			п	Arrhythmia	□ FHx c	ardiac di	sease
The patient in been inform-	is aware of the reason for the	referral and has	1 11	CAD	☐ Heart		
	ed triat. Failure Clinic will provide temp	orani nara nuar		Chest pain	□ Presyr		
multiple visit	ts to adjust medications and m	onitor vital		CHF Dyspnea	□ Valvul	lar disea	se/murmur
	b tests to determine the effica		п	Lyspnea			
treatment re	gimen and the patient's ability	to tolerate	Dur	ation of symptoms	□ Acute	Onset	□ 3-6 month:
treatment.					□ 6-12 r	months	□ >12 month
Outline curre	ent HF management:		Out	line current HF ma	nagemen	t	
CLINIC:	OR A DIRECT REFERRAL T		(PL	ESTIGATIONS TO EASE INCLUDE F			CHEDULING
	d one or more of the following alization within the last 12 more			b Studies CBC		□ Electr	1.4
	alization within the last 12 mor ER visits for HF symptoms wi			CBC Renal Function		□ Electri □ Urinal	
months	Erc visits for the symptoms wi	um um nast o		Glucose			id Function
□ Document	ted LVEF = 40% (Cardiac E</td <td>cho or MUGA)</td> <td>Tes</td> <td>te</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	cho or MUGA)	Tes	te			
OR				Chest X-Ray			
☐ HF sympti	oms & BNP > 500			ECG			
AND				Echocardiogram			
	of severe comorbidities or poo			Exercise Stress Te			
status the	at will limit the benefits of a r	eferral		24-Hour Holter Mc	initor		
Known CAD							
	: □ HTN □ DM □ Dvslic	idemia 🏻 Tob	oacc	o Use □ Premat	ure CAD	☐ Othe	c
Risk factors	Risk factors: HTN DM Dyslipidemia Tobacco Use Premature CAD Other: Personal/Family History (Details):						
	mily History (Details):		Pacemaker or Implanted Cardiac Defibrillator (Details):				
Personal/Fa	, ,, ,	stor (Details):					
Personal/Fa Pacemaker	, ,, ,		Deta	ils):			
Personal/Fa Pacemaker Previous Ca	or Implanted Cardiac Defibrills	s Intervention (I		,			
Personal/Fa Pacemaker Previous Ca Other patien	or Implanted Cardiac Defibrilla Irdiac Surgery or Percutaneou	s Intervention (I	(De	tails):			

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Referred By (Name):		Family Physician Name (if different):	
Contact Number:		Clinic Number:	
Clinic Fax Number:			
Family Physician	3 Walk-In Clinio ☐ Emer	gency Dept. ☐ Other:	





7. Interim Primary Care Management

The following statements outline activities that are intended to improve care management in the interim period between PCP referral and the patient's first visit with the Physician Consultant or at the HF Clinic:

- PCP will continue to monitor the patient for new or worsening symptoms including obtaining, reviewing and updating lab and diagnostic tests (e.g. serum potassium, eGFR, etc.)
- PCP will consider pharmacological management based on the Canadian Cardiovascular Society (CCS) 4 pillars approach to managing Heart Failure reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF). The guidelines can be found in Appendix.
- PCP will provide patients with advice on 'When to seek help' based on CCS information.
- PCP will access emergent advice through E-consults and Cardiology on-call while waiting for the consultation.
- PCP will send relevant patient visit summaries, including updated lab work and status changes to the Physician Consultant or the Heart Failure clinic for primary care patient visits occurring in the interim primary care management period.

Current Guidelines for management of Heart failure with reduced Ejection Fraction (HFrEF)

2021 CHFS Guidelines

- The approach to initiation and titration of standard therapies for patients with heart failure and reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF) should be directed by clinical and other patient factors including hemodynamic status, renal function, access to medication, adherence, anticipated side effects and tolerability, and patient preference. Target: titration of all standard therapies concurrently to target doses, or maximally tolerated
- doses, within 3-6 months from diagnosis

tensin Receptor Neprilysin Inhibitor (ARNI)/Angiotensin converting Enzyme inhibito ij/Angiotensin Receptor Blocker (ARB)

- ARNI preferred over ACEi/ARB
- Up titration guide: SBP > 100 mmHg, no orthostatic symptoms, K < 5, Cr rise < 15% from previous value then increase dose of ARNI, ACEi, or ARB to next step Entresto: 24/26 mg BID, 49/51 mg BID, 97/103 mg BID

- Perindopril: 2 mg daily, 4 mg daily, 6 mg daily, 8 mg daily Ramipril: 1.25 mg BID, 2.5 mg BID, 5 mg BID, 10 mg BID Candesartan: 4 mg daily, 8 mg daily, 16 mg daily, 32 mg daily Valsartan: 40 mg BID, 80 mg BID, 120 mg BID, 160 mg BID

Mineral corticoid Receptor Antagonist (MRA)

- Do not start if $K \ge 5$ mmol/L or eGFR < 30 mL/min/1.73 m² Decrease dose or hold if $K \ge 5.5$ mmol/L. Spironolactone: 12.5 mg daily, 25 mg daily

- Eplerenone: 25 mg daily, 50 mg daily

Beta Blocker

- Titrate if heart rate greater than 60 BPM, SBP > 95 mmHg

- Bisoprolol 1.25 mg OD, 2.5 mg DO, 7.5 mg OD, 10 mg OD
 Metoprolol 12.5 mg po BID, 25 mg BID, 50 mg bid, 75 mg bid 100 mg bid
 Carvedilol 3.125 mg po daily 6.25 mg bid, 12.5 mg bid 15.75 mg bid 25 mg bid

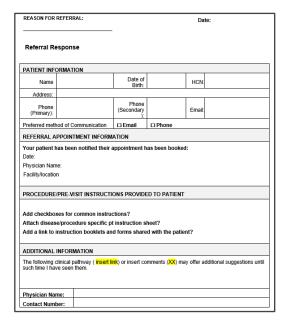
Sodium-Glucose Co-transporter 2 inhibitor (SGLT2i)

- o if SBP > 100 mmHg o eGFR > 30 Dapagliflozin 10 mg daily
- Empagliflozin 10 mg daily Caution
- - No current genital mycotic infection

 - Volume depletion
 - If diabetic A1C < 7.5- consider reducing insulin, sulfonylurea 10-20%
 - Pending volume status may need to reduce diuretic dose







8. Referral Receipt/Referral Response

The structured referral response from the Physician Consultant or the HF Clinic to the PCP provides confirmation that a referral has been received, accepted and includes information provided to the patient about their upcoming HF Clinic or General Cardiology appointment. The referral response form and the processes to send to primary care using electronic mechanisms is intended to be refined and updated by the referral partners if necessary. The referral response form can be found in Appendix.

The PCP team can view future patient appointments within the EMR to respond to patient inquiries about the status of a referral. If the HF Clinic appointment has not been scheduled the PCP team can reach out to the HF Clinic to confirm the status of the referral.

9. Consultation Summary

The general cardiologist, the HF Clinic cardiologist or NP shares relevant information about the outcome of the patient referral to improve the ability of the PCP to support the patient. Important information for well-coordinated care includes:

- Patient identifiers and focus of referral
- Visit Summary
 - Physical assessments and observations
 - Investigations
 - Care management (what, when and whom)
 - Specific to clinical issue
 - Impact on other body systems
 - Follow up tasks and who is responsible
 - Patient and family considerations and role in care
 - Patient education provided
 - Contingency planning





The general cardiologist, the HF Clinic cardiologist or NP will provide this information, through a consultation summary, to the PCP following their consultation with the patient and after follow-up appointments.

10. Shared Care Criteria

For complex patients, ongoing support from the consultant team may be required. Additionally, the patient needs to maintain their care management relationship with their primary care team to manage their condition between Physician Consultant or HF Clinic appointments, treatment interventions, and continued offers of comprehensive primary care. Highlighting the shared care responsibilities and sharing information about interactions from primary care to the Physician Consultant or the HF Clinic and from the Physician Consultant or the HF Clinic back to primary care during follow-up visits is essential. The agreement between the providers includes the following:

- Identify shared care arrangements in consultation summaries, including who is responsible for what management tasks.
- Ensure summaries of follow-up visits, including medication changes, patient education provided and updated blood work and diagnostics from the PCP to Physician Consultant or the HF Clinic and from the Physician Consultant or HF Clinic to the PCP.

11. Discharge Criteria

The Physician Consultant's and the HF Clinic's greatest impact is consulting for new patient referrals. Therefore the ratio of new and return patient visits needs to be specifically considered. The discussions between primary care and the HF Program providers highlighted the need to reevaluate discharge criteria over time.

• The Heart Failure clinic will provide a HFrEF management summary to guide PCP medication adjustments for patients discharged from the HF clinic.

Current barriers to increase comfort in identifying discharge criteria included:

 Lack of system capacity resulting in extensive waits and delays to referral consultants and to primary care team supports





- Lack of shared documentation, shared electronic messaging, electronic notifications and processes to ensure steps in care provision are not missed. For example, patients notified of abnormal DI and labs.
- Regulation, accountability and responsibility supports.
- Lack of interdisciplinary team supports in both primary and specialty care

Opportunities included:

- CME focused on questions and supports needed by primary care to support ongoing care management of certain conditions
- Early re-referral options
- Accessible e-consults
- Patient self management education and supports

12. Preferred Patient Resources

Common patient resources that are used by both PCP, cardiologists and the HF Clinic team reduce confusion and mixed messages that patients receive about managing their condition. The PCP, cardiologists and the HF Clinic team have identified several resources as quality sources of information for patients.

These websites provide access to:

- Patient education print materials (electronic or pamphlet),
- Short videos,
- Patient journeys,
- Product information, and
- Healthcare provider information.

https://heartlife.ca/

https://www.heartfailurematters.org/

Ottawa Heart Institute Heart Failure Patient Guide

13. Monitoring and Measures

Team Champion (primary contact; coordinate meetings;	Who will do it





Communicate updates/changes)

Dr. Dianne Keating-Power

Cardiology

Dr. Bruce Sussex
Dr. Dave Harnett

Heart Failure Clinic

Rody Pike

Measures	Who will do it
Number of new and returning patients to the Heart Failure Clinic (EMR report/dashboard)	Rody Pike
Delay between time of referral to the HF Clinic and the scheduling of an appointment (EMR reporting/dashboard)	Rody Pike
Number and origin of misdirected referrals to the HF Clinic	Rody Pike
Track referrals sent and when the patient is seen in the HF Clinic	PCP admin staff

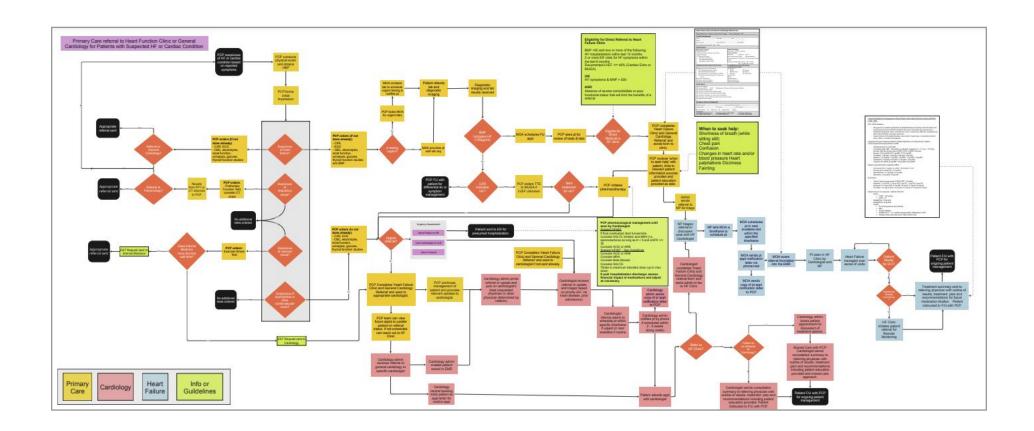




14. Appendices

Appendix A - Primary Care referral to Heart Function Clinic or General Cardiology

This is available as an editable attachment in PowerPoint format.







Appendix B - Heart Failure and General Cardiology Referral Form (Attachment)

This is available as an editable attachment in word format.

Appendix C - HFrEF Guideline Summary

Current Guidelines for management of Heart failure with reduced Ejection Fraction (HFrEF) LVEF < 40%

2021 CHFS Guidelines:

- The approach to initiation and titration of standard therapies for patients with heart failure and reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF) should be directed by clinical and other patient factors including hemodynamic status, renal function, access to medication, adherence, anticipated side effects and tolerability, and patient preference.
- Target: titration of all standard therapies concurrently to target doses, or maximally tolerated doses, within 3-6 months from diagnosis
- Angiotensin Receptor Neprilysin Inhibitor (ARNI)/Angiotensin converting Enzyme inhibitor (ACEi)/Angiotensin Receptor Blocker (ARB)
- ARNI preferred over ACEi/ARB
- Up titration guide: SBP > 100 mmHg, no orthostatic symptoms, K < 5, Cr rise < 15% from previous value then increase dose of ARNI, ACEi, or ARB to next step
- Entresto: 24/26 mg BID, 49/51 mg BID, 97/103 mg BID (may require special authorization)
- Perindopril: 2 mg daily, 4 mg daily, 6 mg daily, 8 mg daily
- Ramipril: 1.25 mg BID, 2.5 mg BID, 5 mg BID, 7.5 mg BID, 10 mg BID
- Candesartan: 4 mg daily, 8 mg daily, 16 mg daily, 32 mg daily
- Valsartan: 40 mg BID, 80 mg BID, 120 mg BID, 160 mg BID

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- Decrease dose or hold if K ≥ 5.5 mmol/L
- Spironolactone: 12.5 mg daily, 25 mg daily
- Eplerenone: 25 mg daily, 50 mg daily

Beta Blocker

- Titrate if heart rate greater than 60 BPM, SBP > 95 mmHg
- Bisoprolol 1.25 mg OD, 2.5 mg po OD, 5 mg OD, 7.5 mg OD, 10 mg OD
- Metoprolol 12.5 mg po BID, 25 mg BID, 50 mg bid, 75 mg bid 100 mg bid





• Carvedilol 3.125 mg po daily 6.25 mg bid, 12.5 mg bid 15.75 mg bid 25 mg bid

Sodium-Glucose Co-transporter 2 inhibitor (SGLT2i)

- Initiate
 - o if SBP > 100 mmHg
 - o eGFR > 30
- Dapagliflozin 10 mg daily
- Empagliflozin 10 mg daily
- Caution
 - O No current genital mycotic infection
 - o DKA
 - o Volume depletion
 - o If diabetic A1C < 7.5- consider reducing insulin, sulfonylurea 10-20%
 - O Pending volume status may need to reduce diuretic dose