

Aides in Respiration (AIR) Health Coaching Study Provider Consultation Form for Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

Background and Description

The Aides in Respiration (AIR) COPD study is a randomized control trial of health coaching funded by the Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute (PCORI). Two bachelor's level health coaches worked with a pulmonary nurse practitioner to teach patients how to improve the self-management of their chronic lung condition.

How to use this form

This form is designed to guide staff in gathering information from patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) in order to assist in assessment by a clinician. This information can be given to a primary care provider or pulmonary specialist as a needs assessment for treatment changes or additional evaluation. The questions on this form are answered by both interviewing a patient and reviewing his or her chart. Information should be confirmed from both sources whenever possible.

Helpful tools

Either the CAT (COPD Assessment Test) or the mMRC Dyspnea Scale are necessary to have for this assessment. The mMRC is included on the last page of this form, and the CAT is available <u>here</u>. We also suggest using a color inhaler guide so that patients may point out which inhalers they are taking. A good one is available for purchase from the <u>Asthma & Allergy Network</u> or you can ask your site's pulmonary department for suggestions.

UCSF Center for Excellence in Primary Care

The Center for Excellence in Primary Care (CEPC) identifies, develops, tests, and disseminates promising innovations in primary care to improve the patient experience, enhance population health and health equity, reduce the cost of care, and restore joy and satisfaction in the practice of primary care. To learn more about the AIR COPD Study, or for information about health coach training for your staff, please visit us at <u>https://cepc.ucsf.edu/</u>.

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Patient Demographics

MRN	Primary care clinic
Name	РСР
DOB	Pulmonologist
Gender	Payer

Medical History & Comorbidities

For all conditions, indicate if by patient report only.

Respiratory conditions COPD Asthma Allergic rhinitis	Cardiovascular conditions Coronary artery disease Congestive heart failure Other:
□ Other lung conditions (i.e.	
bronchiectasis, chronic infection):	
	Other relevant conditions
	□ Obesity (BMI ≥ 30)
Mental health conditions	BMI:
Depression	□ Diabetes
Anxiety	Obstructive sleep apnea
□(poly)substance abuse	🗌 Osteoporosis
Specify:	GERD

Other medical problems that impact COPD or self-management:

Smoking History

Cigarettes	🗆 Current 🛛 Former 🗌 Never	
A. How many years	did/have you smoke(d) for?	
B. How many packs,	, on average, did you smoke	
	per day?	
	Pack years = A x B:	
Other smoking history □E-cigarettes	□ Marijuana □ Crack cocaine □ Amphetamines □ Other, specify:	
Which of the above is p using?	atient still currently	

Summary of quit attempts

NRT patches	□ Yes □No	Effect:
NRT PRN (gum, lozenges)	□ Yes □No	Effect:
NRT patch + PRN	□ Yes □No	Effect:
Wellbutrin (buproprion)	□ Yes □No	Effect:
Chantix (varenicline)	□ Yes □No	Effect:
Cessation support (classes, 1-800-NoButts, etc.)	□ Yes □No	Effect:

Risk & Symptom Assessment

Has the patient had **2 or more COPD exacerbations in the past year** requiring prednisone OR antibiotics OR a hospitalization in the past year? \Box Yes \Box No

If 'yes' the patient is high risk. If 'no', the patient is low risk.

Date	Type of visit (ED, outpt., etc.)	Reason for visit	Prescribed prednisone?	Prescribed antibiotics?
			🗆 Yes 🗆 No	🗆 Yes 🗆 No
			🗆 Yes 🗆 No	🗆 Yes 🗆 No
			🗆 Yes 🗆 No	🗆 Yes 🗆 No

1. CAT score 2. mMRC score

If mMRC is \geq 2 OR CAT \geq 10, the symptoms are high. Otherwise, symptoms are low.

Use the tables below to determine GOLD classification category A-D

GOLD classification category (A, B, C, D)	
Degree of symptoms based on mMRC or CAT	□Low □High
Degree of risk based on frequency of exacerbations	□Low □High

Symptoms

1		Category C	Category D
	Lo	w symptoms, high risk	High symptoms, high risk
Risk		Category A	Category B
	Lo	w symptoms, low risk	High symptoms, low risk

Spirometry

Date	FEV ₁ % predicted	FEV ₁ /FVC	DLCO
	Pre:	Pre:	
	Post:	Post:	
	Pre:	Pre:	
	Post:	Post:	

COPD/Asthma Medications

Short-acting bronchodilator/ "rescue"

Medication	Dose	
🗆 ProAir		
🗆 Ventolin		
🗆 Proventil		
🗆 Xopenex		
Baseline use:		

Anticholinergics

Medication	Dose
🗆 Spiriva	
🗆 Incruse	
🗆 Tudorza	
🗆 Combivent	
□ Atrovent	
Other:	

ICS only

Medication	Dose
QVAR	
Pulmicort	
🗆 Flovent	
□ Other:	

Other relevant medications

Medication	Dose
🗆 montelukast (Singulair)	
☐ fluticasone nasal spray (Flonase)	
□ propranolol Indication:	
🗆 roflumilast	
☐ theopylline	

ICS/LABA combination

Medication
🗆 Advair Diskus
Dose: 🗌 100/50 🔲 250/50 🔲 500/50
🗆 Advair HFA
Dose: 🗆 45/21 🗆 115/21 🗆 230/21
🗆 Dulera
Dose: 🗆 100/5 🗆 250/5
□ Symbicort
Dose: 🗆 80/4.5 🗆 160/4.5
🗆 Breo
Dose: 🗆 100/25 🗆 200/25
Other:

Durable medical equipment

□ Nebulized medication: □albuterol □ipratropium □DuoNeb
Baseline use:
🗆 Acapella valve
🗆 Home O2
Liter flow:
LPM continuous
LPM with exertion
LPM during sleep
Notes re: use/adherence:

Asthma Screening

Fill out the following questions as completely as possible to determine extent of asthma overlap. Add details in notes section when applicable.	Notes
When were you diagnosed with asthma?	
Do you have a family history of asthma? □Yes □ No	Specify family member(s):
Do you have a family history of childhood Yes 🗆 No asthma?	Specify family member(s):
Do you have seasonal allergies/hay fever?	□Yes □ No

What do you notice makes your	What makes your allergies* worse?
breathing* worse?	□Trees
□ Strong smells	□Grass
\Box Rapid changes in the weather	□Animal dander
Extreme hot or cold	□Weeds
□ Stress	□Pollen
Exposure to allergens	□Mold
Specify which allergen(s):	□Dusts/dust mites
	Other allergies?
□Grass	
□Animal dander	
□Weeds	
□Pollen	
□Mold	
□Dusts/dust mites	
Other triggers?	
*Some patients with allergies do not experience which is why this informat	
	ion is gathered separately.
Seasonal pattern to symptoms?	□Yes □ No
Food allergies?	□Yes □ No
Do you have carpet?	□Yes □ No
Do you have pets?	□Yes □ No If yes, are you allergic to
	pet(s)? 🗌 Yes 🗌 No
Does anyone smoke in your house?	□Yes □ No

Does your house have roaches? Mice?	□Yes □ No
Can you see or smell mold in your home?	□Yes □ No
Do you feel better or worse in your own he □Better □ Worse □No difference	ome versus outside?
Do you feel better or worse when spendin Better Worse No difference	g the night at someone else's house?

Obstructive Sleep Apnea Screening

1. Do you ever fall asleep during the day without expecting to (i.e. while reading or watching TV)?	□Yes □ No
2. Do you snore?	□Yes □ No
3. Do you ever wake up feeling short of breath?	□Yes □ No
4. Do you ever wake up feeling like you're choking?	□Yes □ No
5. Have you or anyone else noticed that you stop breathing while you're sleeping?	□Yes □ No
6. Do you feel sleepy when you first wake up or during the day even if you got a full nights' sleep?	□Yes □ No
7. Have you ever nodded off while driving?	□Yes □ No

Past COPD Care & Maintenance

Vaccination	Date of last dose	Indication for COPD patients*
Last flu shot		Every year
PPSV23 (Pneumovax ® 23)		 o One dose followed by booster after patient turns 65. o If vaccinated before age 65, wait at least 5 years before booster. o If due but patient also needs a PCV13, PCV13 takes priority. o PPSV23 and PCV13 should be given 12 months apart.
PCV13 (Prevnar 13®)		Only for patients <u>65 and up</u> unless patient has a condition compromising the immune system. See CDC guidelines for list of qualifying conditions.

*Always confirm with patient's primary care provider before giving vaccinations and defer to CDC for up-to-date recommendations:

http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/pneumo/hcp/recommendations.html

Program	Participated in the past?	If hasn't participated, willing to be referred?
Better Breathers	□Yes □ No	□Yes □ No
Pulmonary rehabilitation	🗆 Yes 🗆 No	□Yes □ No
Often only available for Medicare recinned insurance plans. PFTs need to show F referral. Chest x-ray also often require	VC, FEV1, and/or	•
Other physical therapy	□Yes □ No	□Yes □ No
Home assessment (for patients with asthma symptoms)	□Yes □ No	□Yes □ No

Next Steps

Referrals

Program
Phone number
Fax number
Staff responsible for referral
Notes for follow-up:
Program
Phone number
Fax number
Staff responsible for referral
Notes for follow-up:
Medication changes
Stop:
Start:
Change dose:
Notes for follow-up:

Common Pitfalls

While this form is a good first step, improving COPD care can be a lengthy process. Below are some common pitfalls we found during our coaching study and how to address them.

Problem

A patient is referred to a treatment program, such as pulmonary rehabilitation, but never attends.

Solution

Many outpatient programs require recent diagnostic tests, such as spirometry and chest x-rays. Contact the program prior to referral so that these tests may be ordered. Staff should follow-up with the patient to explain the referral and encourage participation.

Problem

Changes are made to the patient's inhaler regimen but he or she does not have the new inhaler(s) at the next visit.

Solution

This could be for a variety of reasons.

- Formularies change frequently. Be sure a patient's medications are covered by his or her insurance. Usually a suitable alternative is available, or the payer will accept a prior authorization.
- Some inhalers look similar but are prescribed very differently (i.e. ProAir and Symbicort). Be sure the patient understands what changes are being made.
- When making changes to a patient's medication regimen, consider both the patient's willingness to take additional inhalers as well as preferences or abilities in terms of devices. Some newer devices can be intimidating and require more explanation.

Problem

A patient is prescribed a new inhaler but has no improvement in terms of symptoms.

Solution

- Reconciling inhaler use with the patient is a critical step in teaching selfmanagement of COPD care. It is easy for patients to get confused about how to take their inhalers. For a video about how to do medication reconciliation to obtain the most accurate information about what a patient is actually taking, visit this page of the CEPC's website.
- Our research shows that in our patient population, **only 6%** of patients use their inhalers with perfect technique. Better Breathers classes are one resource available to patients to learn how to use their inhalers. Respiratory therapists, health coaches, and online resources may also be utilized.
- o Not all medications will work for all patients. Additional changes may be necessary to find the most suitable regimen

mMRC Dyspnea Scale

Grade	Description of Breathlessness
0	I only get breathless with strenuous exercise.
1	I get short of breath when hurrying on level ground or walking up a slight hill.
2	On level ground, I walk slower than people of the same age because of breathlessness or have to stop for breath when walking at my own pace.
3	I stop for breath after walking about 100 yards or after a few minutes on level ground.
4	I am too breathless to leave the house or I am breathless when dressing
	Launois C BMC Pulm Med 2012:12:61

Launois C. BMC Pulm Med. 2012;12:61.