

Impact of a “Chart Closure” Hard Stop Alert on Prescribing for Elevated Blood Pressures Among Patients With Diabetes: Quasi-Experimental Study

Magaly Ramirez, PhD, Kimberly Chen, MSN, RN-BC, [...], and Douglas S Bell, MD, PhD

Abstract

Background

University of California at Los Angeles Health implemented a Best Practice Advisory (BPA) alert for the initiation of an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor (ACEI) or angiotensin-receptor blocker (ARB) for individuals with diabetes. The BPA alert was configured with a “chart closure” hard stop, which demanded a response before closing the chart.

Objective

The aim of the study was to evaluate whether the implementation of the BPA was associated with changes in ACEI and ARB prescribing during primary care encounters for patients with diabetes.

Methods

We defined ACEI and ARB prescribing opportunities as primary care encounters in which the patient had a diabetes diagnosis, elevated blood pressure in recent encounters, no active ACEI or ARB prescription, and no contraindications. We used a multivariate logistic regression model to compare the change in the probability of an ACEI or ARB prescription during opportunity encounters before and after BPA implementation in primary care sites that did ($n=30$) and did not ($n=31$) implement the BPA. In an additional subgroup analysis, we compared ACEI and ARB prescribing in BPA implementation sites that had also implemented a pharmacist-led medication management program.

Results

We identified a total of 2438 opportunity encounters across 61 primary care sites. The predicted probability of an ACEI or ARB prescription increased significantly from 11.46% to 22.17% during opportunity encounters in BPA implementation sites after BPA implementation. However, in the subgroup analysis, we only observed a significant improvement in ACEI and ARB prescribing in BPA implementation sites that had also implemented the pharmacist-led program. Overall, the change in the predicted probability of an ACEI or ARB prescription from before to after BPA implementation was significantly greater in BPA implementation sites compared with nonimplementation sites (difference-in-differences of 11.82; $P<.001$).

Conclusions

A BPA with a “chart closure” hard stop is a promising tool for the treatment of patients with comorbid diabetes and hypertension with an ACEI or ARB, especially when implemented within the context of team-based care, wherein clinical pharmacists support the work of primary care providers.

Keywords: decision support systems, clinical; diabetes mellitus; hypertension; drug prescriptions

Introduction

Background

Given the increasing interest in using health information technology to enhance diabetes care, it is critically important to examine the impact of these interventions on quality of care [1,2]. Clinical decision support (CDS) systems interfaced with electronic health record (EHR) systems can notify a primary care provider (PCP) when there are deviations from the accepted standards of diabetes care. However, there is limited research examining the impact of EHR-based CDS systems on the initiation of antihypertensive therapies for patients with comorbid diabetes and hypertension [3]. It is estimated that 20% to 60% of the patients with diabetes have hypertension [4], yet only 10% to 13% of these patients receive adequate treatment [5-7]. The standards of diabetes care developed by the American Diabetes Association urge the timely treatment of hypertension using an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor (ACEI) or angiotensin-receptor blocker (ARB), as these medications decrease the risk for microvascular and macrovascular complications [8]. The presence and severity of diabetes-related complications are associated with increased health care utilization and costs [9]. Well-trained PCPs are familiar with the recommendation to treat hypertension in patients with diabetes, but sometimes, because of patient complexity or nonadherence, there may be overlooked opportunities when patients could take an ACEI or ARB. Therefore, at University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) Health, we implemented a CDS system that alerted PCPs of any patient with diabetes who was missing one of these medications and had no contraindications.

EHR-based CDS systems promise to accelerate the adoption of evidence-based care [10,11], but there remains a gap in our knowledge about effective CDS system designs to prompt the initiation of effective therapies in patients with diabetes. In particular, there is an opportunity to study the impact of readily available CDS tools within EHR systems, such as the Best Practice Advisory (BPA) within the Epic EHR system (Epic Systems Corporation, Verona, WI), to prompt PCPs when there is an indication to start a patient with diabetes on an ACEI or ARB. Previous studies have evaluated the impact of BPAs using pre-post study designs, but with no comparison group [12-14]. Some have observed increased compliance with clinical practice guidelines after the implementation of a BPA [12,13], whereas others have observed no significant changes [14]. We are not aware of previous research having comprehensively examined the impact of a BPA using a more rigorous quasi-experimental difference-in-differences design or the impact of a BPA on diabetes care. Rigorous evaluations of electronic CDS tools are needed to understand their impact on quality of care and patient outcomes [15,16].

Between 2014 and 2015, UCLA Health implemented a narrowly targeted BPA within CareConnect—its implementation of the Epic EHR system—which fires alerts to PCPs during primary care encounters when a patient with diabetes has elevated blood pressure readings, is not on an ACEI or ARB, and has no contraindications. Our previous work examining the first eight of the 30 sites that implemented the BPA suggested that the BPA, when coupled with a “chart closure” hard stop, might improve PCP prescribing of ACEIs and ARBs. In a sample of alert firings in which we adjudicated through a chart review that the alert was clinically appropriate and that there was no reason for a PCP to withhold treatment, 75% (42/56) of the alert firings with a “chart closure” hard stop resulted in an ACEI or ARB order [17]. However, this result applied only to a very specific subset of encounters that represented clear opportunities for treatment. This study investigates the broader effects of the BPA with a “chart closure” hard stop by examining all primary care encounters in which an ACEI or ARB appears to be indicated for a patient with diabetes.

Objectives

The study objective was to evaluate whether the implementation of this BPA alert was associated with changes in ACEI and ARB prescriptions for patients with comorbid diabetes and hypertension across the entire UCLA Health primary care network. We used a quasi-experimental difference-in-differences design with data between 2014 and 2017 to compare the changes in ACEI and ARB prescribing among sites that implemented the BPA during this time frame with the control sites that chose not to implement the BPA during the designated time frame.

Methods

Best Practice Advisory With a “Chart Closure” Hard Stop for Comorbid Diabetes and Hypertension Control

UCLA Health implemented the BPA for comorbid diabetes and hypertension control within the context of a pharmacist-led medication

management program (MMP) [18] designed to improve medication adherence and cardiovascular risk factor control in primary care. The MMP was rolled out in select primary care sites between 2012 and 2016. MMP pharmacists collaborated with primary care physicians to conduct medication therapy management, provide education to patients, help patients address cost-related issues, conduct medication reconciliation, and correct potential medication problems. In terms of the BPA, the pharmacists provided education to primary care physicians on the alerts and occasionally followed up with those who received alerts. Operational leaders of all primary care sites made two independent decisions: (1) whether to participate in the MMP and (2) whether to implement the BPA.

During a primary care encounter at a BPA implementation site, the BPA fires an alert if the patient meets the following criteria: (1) diabetes diagnosis on the problem list, (2) blood pressure value in the current primary care encounter exceeds 140/90, (3) average blood pressure value from the last three primary care encounters (including the current one) exceeds 140/90, (4) no active ACEI or ARB prescription, (5) no documented allergy or intolerance to both ACEIs and ARBs, (6) age between 18 and 75 years, (7) not pregnant, and (8) no creatinine test before the current primary encounter with a value greater than or equal to 3. In our previous study, we found that the BPA fired alerts in approximately 3% of the encounters for patients with diabetes [17].

When the BPA fires an alert, the "chart closure" hard stop prevents PCPs from closing a patient's chart without responding to the alert (Figure 1) [17]. A PCP can respond by either ordering an ACEI or ARB within the BPA or by dismissing the alert by clicking an acknowledge reason (Figure 2). If a PCP chooses to order an ACEI or ARB outside the BPA, the alert is automatically dismissed and therefore does not require a response, as the data point that caused the alert to fire (ie, no active ACEI or ARB prescription) was modified. As we described in our previous work [17], PCPs can still escape from responding to an alert by modifying the data that caused the alert to fire or if CareConnect automatically logs out of a patient's chart because of time-out.



Figure 1

A "chart closure" hard stop prevents primary care providers from closing a patient's chart without acting on the Best Practice Advisory alert.



Figure 2

The Best Practice Advisory prompts primary care providers to order an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor or angiotensin-receptor blocker or to dismiss the alert by clicking an acknowledge reason. Home BP at goal: Home blood pressure at goal; Pursuing ...

If a PCP dismisses an alert by clicking an acknowledge reason, the BPA locks out for the next 30 to 90 days. During a lockout period, the BPA suppresses the alerts to all PCPs even if it determines that the patient has met the criteria to fire an alert. The lockout feature was intended to minimize alert fatigue. The length of the lockout period depends on the acknowledged reason. For example, clicking on "Pursuing non-Rx treatment" locks out the alert for 90 days, whereas "Currently Inappropriate" locks out the alert for 30 days. CareConnect automatically logging out of a patient's chart because of time-out does not lock out the BPA.

Best Practice Advisory Implementation at UCLA Health Primary Care Sites

A total of 30 primary care sites implemented the BPA over a 15-month rollout period between 2014 and 2015. Figure 3 depicts BPA implementation in relation to the period of interest for this study. In the pilot phase (March 5, 2014, to October 6, 2014), eight sites implemented a passive BPA that did not require a response (ie, ordering an ACEI or ARB within the BPA or dismissing the alert by clicking an acknowledge reason) from PCPs when the BPA fired alerts, but it was found that PCPs rarely responded to these alerts [17]. On October 7, 2014, we added a "chart closure" hard stop to the BPA with the expectation that it would improve PCPs' visibility of alerts and, therefore, their responses to alerts. Our previous work found that PCP responses to alerts in the eight pilot sites increased significantly from 5.7%

(6/105) to 68.2% (122/179) after the addition of the "chart closure" hard stop [17]. Therefore, as of October 7, 2014, all current and future implementation sites used the BPA with the "chart closure" hard stop.

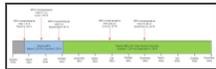


Figure 3

Best Practice Advisory implementation at 30 University of California at Los Angeles Health primary care sites over a 15-month rollout period. The period of interest for this study is from January 2014 to December 2016. BPA: Best Practice Advisory.

Study Design

Using a difference-in-differences analysis, we compared changes in ACEI and ARB prescriptions in primary care sites that implemented the BPA (n=30) and sites that did not implement the BPA (n=31) before and after the implementation of the BPA with a "chart closure" hard stop. Our study period was from January 2014 to December 2016. We defined primary care sites at UCLA Health that did not implement the BPA to be nonimplementation (control) sites. As BPA implementation happened over a 15-month rollout period rather than on a single date, we randomly assigned before and after study periods to the 31 nonimplementation sites, which paralleled those of the BPA implementation sites. Figure 4 depicts the before and after study periods in the difference-in-differences analysis for the 30 sites that implemented the BPA and the 31 sites that did not.

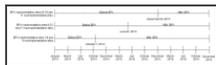


Figure 4

Before and after study periods in the difference-in-differences analysis for the 30 primary care sites that implemented the Best Practice Advisory and the 31 primary care sites that did not implement the Best Practice Advisory. BPA: Best Practice Advisory. ...

Data Source and Study Sample

We extracted primary care encounter data from CareConnect. The unit of analysis was primary care encounters that represented the opportunities for a PCP to address hypertension among patients with diabetes. To identify these opportunity encounters, we developed an algorithm based on the criteria the BPA uses to fire an alert. The algorithm would enable us to identify opportunity encounters during times in which sites had not implemented the BPA (ie, in BPA implementation sites before BPA implementation and in nonimplementation sites throughout the study period). Similar to the BPA, the algorithm classified a primary care encounter as an opportunity if the patient met the following criteria: (1) diabetes diagnosis on the problem list, (2) blood pressure value in the current primary care encounter exceeded 140/90, (3) average blood pressure value from the last three primary care encounters (including the current one) exceeded 140/90, (4) no active ACEI or ARB prescription, (5) no documented allergy or intolerance to both ACEI and ARB medications, (6) age between 18 and 75 years, (7) not pregnant, and (8) no creatinine test before the current primary encounter with a value greater than or equal to 3. For patients with an opportunity encounter, we extracted data on allergies, diagnoses, laboratory results, medications, problem list, and demographic characteristics. We excluded approximately 5% of the identified opportunity encounters from the analyses because of unknown or missing data on the race or ethnicity of the patients at those encounters.

We also extracted data from CareConnect on BPA alert firings. CareConnect captures in a structured form the date and time of alert firings and PCP response to alerts (ie, ordering an ACEI or ARB within the BPA or dismissing an alert by clicking an acknowledge reason). A limitation of CareConnect is that it does not capture in a structured form whether PCPs escaped from responding to alerts by modifying the data that caused the alert to fire (eg, entering a new blood pressure value that lowers the average or removing diabetes from the problem list), ordering an ACEI or ARB outside the BPA, or being automatically logged out because of time-out.

Outcome Variable

The outcome was a binary variable indicating whether a PCP ordered an ACEI or ARB on the day of the opportunity encounter or the next day. We used patients' medication history to construct the variable. For opportunity encounters in which the BPA fired an alert, if a PCP

ordered an ACEI or ARB, the variable was considered "ordered" even if the ordering PCP was not the PCP who received the alert. Moreover, the variable was considered "ordered" even if the PCP did not use the BPA to order the prescription.

Independent Variables

The independent variable of interest was an interaction term for study site (BPA implementation or nonimplementation site) and time (before or after the implementation of BPA with a "chart closure" hard stop). We included as covariates in the adjusted analysis the sex, race, ethnicity, age, blood pressure value at the current encounter, and Charlson Comorbidity Index of patients at the opportunity encounters. We also included in the adjusted analysis a binary variable to indicate whether the site in which the opportunity encounter took place had implemented the MMP at the time of the encounter.

Main Analysis

We estimated a mixed effects logistic regression model to compare changes in ACEI and ARB prescriptions in opportunity encounters for BPA implementation and nonimplementation sites before and after the implementation of the BPA with a "chart closure" hard stop. We included patient and PCP random effects to account for the clustering of encounters at patient and PCP levels. The estimated coefficient of the interaction term for study site and time provided the difference-in-differences. To describe the difference-in-differences in terms of probability (ie, the change in the probability of an ACEI and ARB prescription from before to after BPA implementation in BPA implementation sites compared with nonimplementation sites), we used predicted probabilities estimated from the regression model.

Subgroup Analysis

The presence of MMP pharmacists at primary care sites could have increased PCPs' awareness of the importance of hypertension control in patients with diabetes. Therefore, the MMP may have influenced PCPs' decisions to prescribe ACEIs and ARBs. For that reason, we conducted a subgroup analysis of opportunity encounters in sites that had implemented the MMP at the time of the encounter vs sites that had not. This enabled us to assess differential changes in ACEI and ARB prescriptions by MMP implementation status. The subgroup analysis used a separate mixed effects logistic regression model than the main analysis. The model for the subgroup analysis excluded observations (ie, patient encounters) in sites that had not implemented the MMP at the time of the encounter.

Results

Description of Opportunity Encounters

We identified a total of 2438 opportunity encounters in BPA implementation and nonimplementation sites between January 2014 and December 2016 (Table 1). These opportunity encounters were associated with 1163 unique patients. No patients had opportunity encounters in both BPA implementation and nonimplementation sites.

Study group	Before BPA ^a	After BPA ^b
Opportunity encounters, n	1374	1064
BPA implementation sites, n	280	280

Table 1
Description of opportunity encounters in Best Practice Advisory implementation and nonimplementation sites before and after the implementation of Best Practice Advisory with a "chart closure" hard stop.

In BPA implementation sites, 72.34% (994/1374) of the opportunity encounters happened in sites that had implemented the MMP at the time of the encounter. In nonimplementation sites, 34.40% (366/1064) of the opportunity encounters happened in sites that had implemented the MMP at the time of the encounter. The difference was statistically significant ($P < .001$).

After the implementation of the BPA with a "chart closure" hard stop, the BPA fired an alert in 72.1% (637/884) of the opportunity

Table 4
Changes in angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor and angiotensin-receptor blocker prescriptions before vs after the implementation of Best Practice Advisory with a "chart closure" hard stop.
Predicted probability of an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor or angiotensin-receptor blocker prescription during an opportunity encounter ^a
Site before BPA implementation sites, %
Nonimplementation sites, %
Difference-in-differences (95% CI)

Table 4

Changes in angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor and angiotensin-receptor blocker prescriptions before vs after the implementation of Best Practice Advisory with a "chart closure" hard stop.

Subgroup Analysis

Table 5 presents the difference-in-differences estimate for the predicted probability of an ACEI or ARB prescription during an opportunity encounter, by MMP implementation status. When the MMP had been implemented at the time of the encounter, the change in the predicted probability of an ACEI or ARB prescription from before to after BPA implementation was significantly greater in BPA implementation sites compared with nonimplementation sites (difference-in-differences of 25.41; $P < .001$). The large difference-in-differences was driven by a significant increase in the probability of a prescription in BPA implementation sites coupled with a significant decrease in the probability of a prescription in nonimplementation sites. Conversely, when the MMP had not been implemented at the time of the encounter, the change in the predicted probability of an ACEI or ARB prescription from before to after BPA implementation was not significantly different in the two study groups (difference-in-differences of 1.58; $P = .74$).

Table 5
Changes in angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor and angiotensin-receptor blocker prescriptions before vs after the implementation of Best Practice Advisory with a "chart closure" hard stop, by MMP implementation status.
Predicted probability of an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor or angiotensin-receptor blocker prescription during an opportunity encounter ^a
MMP implemented
BPA implementation sites, %

Table 5

Changes in angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor and angiotensin-receptor blocker prescriptions before vs after the implementation of Best Practice Advisory with a "chart closure" hard stop, by MMP implementation status.

Discussion

Principal Findings

In this study, using a quasi-experimental difference-in-differences design, we found that patient encounters at UCLA Health primary care sites that implemented the BPA with a "chart closure" hard stop were significantly more likely to result in an ACEI or ARB prescription for patients with diabetes compared with encounters in nonimplementation sites. However, in a subgroup analysis, we found that only BPA implementation sites that had also implemented the MMP experienced significant improvements in ACEI and ARB prescribing. These conclusions are based on the following evidence. First, our findings reveal that, overall, BPA implementation nearly doubled the probability of a PCP ordering the indicated ACEI or ARB prescription after BPA implementation, compared with no significant change in this probability in nonimplementation sites over the same study period (Table 4). Second, BPA implementation coupled with the MMP more than doubled the probability of a PCP ordering an ACEI or ARB (Table 5). In contrast, there was no significant improvement in this probability in BPA implementation sites without the MMP. Collectively, this evidence supports the concept that a BPA with a "chart closure" hard stop, a feature intended to reduce disruption to PCP workflow, is a promising CDS tool for the treatment of patients, especially when implemented within the context of multidisciplinary, team-based care, in which clinical pharmacists support the work of PCPs [18].

Comparison With Previous Work

Our previous study examined patient encounters with an alert firing between March 2014 and October 2014 in the initial eight sites that implemented the BPA [17]. We found that PCPs rarely responded (ie, ordered an ACEI or ARB within the BPA or dismissed the alert by clicking an acknowledge reason; 94% of the alert firings had no response) when the BPA fired passive alerts. Although it is common for PCPs to ignore or override CDS alerts [19,20], the PCPs in our study indicated that they simply did not notice the passive alerts. Others have also observed that passive, noninterruptive alerts to providers have low visibility [21]. After the addition of the "chart closure" hard stop to

remedy the issue, PCPs responded to alert firings more often (only 20%-27% of the alert firings had no response). However, PCPs' main response was to dismiss the alerts rather than to order an ACEI or ARB. Thus, even when PCPs noticed the alert, they chose to ignore the alert's recommendations, which suggests that PCPs may not have trusted the BPA in the early stages of implementation. On the basis of the results of this study, which examines the impact of the alert over a longer post period, we posit that, over time, PCPs began trusting the BPA. PCPs' trust in the BPA may have developed with help from the MMP that was implemented in some of the clinics, where it would be likely for pharmacists to explain to PCPs all the considerations that went into the alert's recommendation. This, coupled with the "chart closure" hard stop, which PCPs learned would stop them from closing a patient's chart without acting on the alert, may be an indication that PCPs changed their attitude toward the BPA and thus began prescribing ACEIs and ARBs rather than simply dismissing the alerts. Future qualitative research is needed to explore these assertions.

This study found that when the MMP had been implemented in primary care sites at the time of the opportunity encounter but the BPA had not been implemented because of the operational leaders' decision not to participate, the predicted probability of an ACEI or ARB prescription was significantly lower in the period after the BPA had been implemented at other sites. This suggests that PCPs practicing at sites with MMP pharmacists but without the BPA were less likely to prescribe an ACEI or ARB when there was an opportunity. A possible explanation for this observation is that PCPs may have been increasingly relying on MMP pharmacists to take responsibility for patients. Thus, over time, the PCPs may have attended less to opportunities to prescribe an ACEI or ARB to the patient.

Complementary to the findings of this study, previous research has found that the implementation of EHR-based CDS tools can improve process outcomes for diabetes care. O'Connor et al [22] studied a CDS tool (the "Diabetes Wizard") that, among other features, could suggest to PCPs specific medications for patients with elevated blood pressures at the current encounter. In a randomized trial, they observed a small improvement in the proportion of patient encounters with blood pressure measurements in the CDS intervention group before vs after the intervention compared with a control group. PCPs reported intensifying blood pressure treatment in 43.6% of the encounters with patients with diabetes and elevated blood pressure, although treatment intensification could include the use of antihypertensive medications or of lifestyle interventions. Other randomized trials of EHR-based CDS tools have reported improvements in additional process-related outcomes for diabetes care, including increased hemoglobin A_{1c} and cholesterol testing [22-26].

In contrast to our findings that the BPA with a "chart closure" hard stop was associated with improvements in PCPs ordering an ACEI or ARB, Schnipper et al [26] found that a smart form documentation tool with CDS capability was not associated with improvements in ACEI and ARB prescribing for patients with diabetes. However, in the CDS tool that Schnipper et al [26] studied, PCPs had to initiate the use of the smart form during patient encounters. Schnipper et al [26] found that PCPs chose to use the tool in fewer than 4% of the eligible patient encounters. Conversely, the use of the BPA in this study did not depend on PCPs changing their usual EHR workflow, as the alerts were fully integrated within the existing workflow. Similarly, O'Connor et al [22] did not find significant improvements in new prescriptions of antihypertensive medications for patients with diabetes and elevated blood pressure. Unlike our BPA, which fired if patients had elevated blood pressures over multiple encounters, O'Connor et al's [22] "Diabetes Wizard" would suggest an antihypertensive treatment based only on the blood pressure value at the current encounter. In the latter case, PCPs might be less willing to prescribe antihypertensive medications based on a single blood pressure elevation, especially if patients' previous documented blood pressure values were in the recommended range.

BPAs are commonly used for electronic CDS in primary care [12-14]. However, the impact of BPAs on ACEI and ARB prescribing for patients with diabetes and elevated blood pressures has not been reported [3]. BPAs with "chart closure" hard stops, which fire passive alerts and wait until the end of an encounter to force an action, are intended to get PCPs' attention without excessively disrupting their workflow. This study showed that a BPA alert with a "chart closure" hard stop had a modest but statistically significant effect (from 11% to 22%) on improving prescribers' responses to overlooked opportunities for improved diabetes care. Our previous work showed that the "chart closure" hard stop succeeded in getting the BPA noticed [17], but an obvious disadvantage is that the BPA may be noticed after the patient has left the office, when it is less convenient to discuss starting a new medication. Prescribers tended to be more vigilant and to act more immediately on the BPA both over time (in the latter months, as they learned that they could not escape responding to the alert) and if they were in the subgroup with the pharmacist-led program in their practice.

Limitations

This study has several limitations. First, the study was not randomized; instead, operational leaders at the various sites made the decision of whether to implement the BPA. We found some systematic differences in the characteristics between the BPA implementation and nonimplementation sites that are related to the outcome, but using the statistical methods of quasi-experimental study design, we controlled for these characteristics, and our differences-in-differences estimate should be unbiased. Second, we cannot exclude the possibility that a contemporaneous but unrelated event in either group of primary care sites confounded the results. Third, the BPA did not fire an alert in about 28% of the opportunity encounters that we identified in BPA implementation sites after BPA implementation, largely because of “lockouts” after previous dismissals. To the extent that these dismissals were truly appropriate, we identified some opportunities erroneously, which would bias our results toward the null. However, to the extent that the alert failed to fire for true opportunities, our results reflect the true shortcomings of the alert as implemented. In our previous study, after reviewing patient charts associated with the 284 alerts that fired during the pilot phase implementation, we judged 37.7% (107/284) of the alert firings to be unnecessary or inappropriate [17]. We deemed the remaining 62.3% (177/284) of the alert firings to be clinically appropriate. Thus, based on the findings from our previous study, we would expect that about 62% of the opportunity encounters identified in this study actually represent true opportunities to prescribe an ACEI or ARB.

Conclusions

Overall, we found that primary care encounters in sites that implemented a BPA with a “chart closure” hard stop to notify PCPs of the opportunities to treat hypertension in patients with diabetes were more likely than control sites to result in an ACEI or ARB prescription. However, we only observed a significant improvement in ACEI and ARB prescribing in the subset of BPA implementation sites that had also implemented the MMP at the time of the encounter. This study’s findings contribute new knowledge on the impact of BPAs on ACEI and ARB prescribing for patients with diabetes. They also shed light on the potential benefits of using “chart closure” hard stops, which are intended to minimize PCPs’ workflow disruption, although future research is needed to gain a better understanding of the user experience.

Acknowledgments

MR’s efforts were supported by grant number T32HS00046 from the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. CM holds the Barbara A Levey and Gerald S Levey Endowed Chair in Medicine, which partially supported her work. GM’s efforts were supported by a National Institute on Aging (NIA) Paul B Beeson Career Development Award K23 AG042961-01. CM and GM received support from the UCLA, Resource Centers for Minority Aging Research Center for Health Improvement of Minority Elderly under National Institutes of Health/NIA under Grant P30AG021684. CM and DB received support from the UCLA Clinical and Translational Science Institute. The project was also supported by grant number UL1TR001881 from the National Center for Advanced Translational Science and by funding from the California Medicare/Medicaid Delivery System Reform Incentive Program. The authors wish to acknowledge the UCLA Primary Care Innovation Model leadership for facilitating the implementation of the BPA.

Abbreviations

ACEI	angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor
ARB	angiotensin-receptor blocker
BPA	Best Practice Advisory
CDS	clinical decision support
EHR	electronic health record
MMP	medication management program
NIA	National Institute on Aging

PCP primary care provider

UCLA University of California at Los Angeles

Footnotes

Conflicts of Interest: None declared.

Article information

JMIR Med Inform. 2020 Apr; 8(4): e16421.

Published online 2020 Apr 17. doi: [10.2196/16421](https://doi.org/10.2196/16421)

PMCID: PMC7195665

PMID: [32301741](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32301741/)

Monitoring Editor: Christian Lovis

Reviewed by Syed Ali and Suptendra Sarbadhikari

Magaly Ramirez, PhD,¹ Kimberly Chen, MSN, RN-BC,² Robert W Follett, BS,² Carol M Mangione, MD, MSPH,^{3,4} Gerardo Moreno, MD, MSHS,⁵ and Douglas S Bell, MD, PhD³

¹ Department of Health Services, School of Public Health, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, United States,

² Clinical Informatics, UCLA Health, Los Angeles, CA, United States,

³ Division of General Internal Medicine and Health Services Research, Department of Medicine, David Geffen School of Medicine, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, United States,

⁴ Department of Health Policy and Management, Fielding School of Public Health, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, United States,

⁵ Department of Family Medicine, David Geffen School of Medicine, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, United States,

Magaly Ramirez, Department of Health Services, School of Public Health, University of Washington, 4333 Brooklyn Ave NE, Seattle, WA, 98105, United States, Phone: 1 2065439773, Email: maggiera@uw.edu.

 Corresponding author.

Corresponding Author: Magaly Ramirez maggiera@uw.edu

Received 2019 Sep 26; Revisions requested 2019 Nov 10; Revised 2019 Nov 22; Accepted 2019 Dec 1.

Copyright ©Magaly Ramirez, Kimberly Chen, Robert W Follett, Carol M Mangione, Gerardo Moreno, Douglas S Bell. Originally published in JMIR Medical Informatics (<http://medinform.jmir.org/>), 17.04.2020.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work, first published in JMIR Medical Informatics, is properly cited. The complete bibliographic information, a link to the original publication on <http://medinform.jmir.org/>, as well as this copyright and license information must be included.

Articles from JMIR Medical Informatics are provided here courtesy of **JMIR Publications Inc.**

References

1. Fatchi F, Menon A, Bird D. Diabetes care in the digital era: a synoptic overview. *Curr Diab Rep.* 2018 May 10;18(7):38. doi: 10.1007/s11892-018-1013-5. [[PubMed](#)] [[CrossRef](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)]
2. Dankwa-Mullan I, Rivo M, Sepulveda M, Park Y, Snowdon J, Rhee K. Transforming diabetes care through artificial intelligence: the future is here. *Popul Health Manag.* 2019 Jun;22(3):229–42. doi: 10.1089/pop.2018.0129. <http://europepmc.org/abstract/MED/30256722>. [[PMC free article](#)] [[PubMed](#)] [[CrossRef](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)]

3. Ali SM, Giordano R, Lakhani S, Walker DM. A review of randomized controlled trials of medical record powered clinical decision support system to improve quality of diabetes care. *Int J Med Inform.* 2016 Mar;87:91–100. doi: 10.1016/j.ijmedinf.2015.12.017. [PubMed] [CrossRef] [Google Scholar]
4. Arauz-Pacheco C, Parrott MA, Raskin P, American Diabetes Association Treatment of hypertension in adults with diabetes. *Diabetes Care.* 2003 Jan;26(Suppl 1):S80–2. doi: 10.2337/diacare.26.2007.s80. [PubMed] [CrossRef] [Google Scholar]
5. Bolen SD, Samuels TA, Yeh H, Marinopoulos SS, McGuire M, Abuid M, Brancati FL. Failure to intensify antihypertensive treatment by primary care providers: a cohort study in adults with diabetes mellitus and hypertension. *J Gen Intern Med.* 2008 May;23(5):543–50. doi: 10.1007/s11606-008-0507-2. <http://europepmc.org/abstract/MED/18219539>. [PMC free article] [PubMed] [CrossRef] [Google Scholar]
6. Grant RW, Buse JB, Meigs JB, University HealthSystem Consortium (UHC) Diabetes Benchmarking Project Team Quality of diabetes care in US academic medical centers: low rates of medical regimen change. *Diabetes Care.* 2005 Feb;28(2):337–442. doi: 10.2337/diacare.28.2.337. <http://europepmc.org/abstract/MED/15677789>. [PMC free article] [PubMed] [CrossRef] [Google Scholar]
7. Berlowitz DR, Ash AS, Hickey EC, Glickman M, Friedman R, Kader B. Hypertension management in patients with diabetes: the need for more aggressive therapy. *Diabetes Care.* 2003 Feb;26(2):355–9. doi: 10.2337/diacare.26.2.355. [PubMed] [CrossRef] [Google Scholar]
8. American Diabetes Association Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes-2017 Abridged for Primary Care Providers. *Clin Diabetes.* 2017 Jan;35(1):5–26. doi: 10.2337/cd16-0067. <http://europepmc.org/abstract/MED/28144042>. [PMC free article] [PubMed] [CrossRef] [Google Scholar]
9. Hazel-Fernandez L, Li Y, Nero D, Moretz C, Slabaugh S, Meah Y, Baltz J, Patel NC, Bouchard JR. Relationship of diabetes complications severity to healthcare utilization and costs among Medicare Advantage beneficiaries. *Am J Manag Care.* 2015 Jan 1;21(1):e62–70. <https://www.ajmc.com/pubMed.php?pii=85936>. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
10. Felcher AH, Gold R, Mosen DM, Stoneburner AB. Decrease in unnecessary vitamin D testing using clinical decision support tools: making it harder to do the wrong thing. *J Am Med Inform Assoc.* 2017 Jul 1;24(4):776–80. doi: 10.1093/jamia/ocw182. [PMC free article] [PubMed] [CrossRef] [Google Scholar]
11. Rittmann B, Stevens MP. Clinical decision support systems and their role in antibiotic stewardship: a systematic review. *Curr Infect Dis Rep.* 2019 Jul 24;21(8):29. doi: 10.1007/s11908-019-0683-8. [PubMed] [CrossRef] [Google Scholar]
12. Konerman MA, Thomson M, Gray K, Moore M, Choxi H, Seif E, Lok AS. Impact of an electronic health record alert in primary care on increasing hepatitis c screening and curative treatment for baby boomers. *Hepatology.* 2017 Dec;66(6):1805–13. doi: 10.1002/hep.29362. <http://europepmc.org/abstract/MED/28714196>. [PMC free article] [PubMed] [CrossRef] [Google Scholar]
13. Sonstein L, Clark C, Seidensticker S, Zeng L, Sharma G. Improving adherence for management of acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Am J Med.* 2014 Nov;127(11):1097–104. doi: 10.1016/j.amjmed.2014.05.033. <http://europepmc.org/abstract/MED/24927911>. [PMC free article] [PubMed] [CrossRef] [Google Scholar]
14. Zelig A, Harwayne-Gidansky I, Gault A, Wang J. Effect of educational and electronic medical record interventions on food allergy management. *Allergy Asthma Proc.* 2016 Sep;37(5):404–8. doi: 10.2500/aap.2016.37.3970. <http://europepmc.org/abstract/MED/27657525>. [PMC free article] [PubMed] [CrossRef] [Google Scholar]
15. Scott GP, Shah P, Wyatt JC, Makubate B, Cross FW. Making electronic prescribing alerts more effective: scenario-based experimental study in junior doctors. *J Am Med Inform Assoc.* 2011;18(6):789–98. doi: 10.1136/amiajnl-2011-000199. <http://europepmc.org/abstract/MED/21836158>. [PMC free article] [PubMed] [CrossRef] [Google Scholar]
16. Middleton B, Sittig DF, Wright A. Clinical decision support: a 25 year retrospective and a 25 year vision. *Yearb Med Inform.* 2016 Aug 2;Suppl 1:S103–16. doi: 10.15265/IYS-2016-s034. <http://www.thieme-connect.com/DOI/DOI?10.15265/IYS-2016-s034>. [PMC free article] [PubMed] [CrossRef] [Google Scholar]
17. Ramirez M, Maranon R, Fu J, Chon J, Chen K, Mangione C, Moreno G, Bell D. Primary care provider adherence to an alert for intensification of diabetes blood pressure medications before and after the addition of a 'chart closure' hard stop. *J Am Med Inform Assoc.* 2018 Sep 1;25(9):1167–74. doi:

- 10.1093/jamia/ocy073. <http://europepmc.org/abstract/MED/30060013>. [PMC free article] [PubMed] [CrossRef] [Google Scholar]
18. Moreno G, Lonowski S, Fu J, Chon JS, Whitmire N, Vasquez C, Skootsky SA, Bell DS, Maranon R, Mangione CM. Physician experiences with clinical pharmacists in primary care teams. *J Am Pharm Assoc* (2003) 2017;57(6):686–91. doi: 10.1016/j.japh.2017.06.018. [PubMed] [CrossRef] [Google Scholar]
19. del Fiol G, Huser V, Strasberg HR, Maviglia SM, Curtis C, Cimino JJ. Implementations of the HL7 Context-Aware Knowledge Retrieval ('Infobutton') Standard: challenges, strengths, limitations, and uptake. *J Biomed Inform*. 2012 Aug;45(4):726–35. doi: 10.1016/j.jbi.2011.12.006. [https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S1532-0464\(11\)00220-6](https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S1532-0464(11)00220-6). [PMC free article] [PubMed] [CrossRef] [Google Scholar]
20. Kuperman GJ, Bobb A, Payne TH, Avery AJ, Gandhi TK, Burns G, Classen DC, Bates DW. Medication-related clinical decision support in computerized provider order entry systems: a review. *J Am Med Inform Assoc*. 2007;14(1):29–40. doi: 10.1197/jamia.M2170. [PMC free article] [PubMed] [CrossRef] [Google Scholar]
21. Blecker S, Pandya R, Stork S, Mann D, Kuperman G, Shelley D, Austrian JS. Interruptive versus noninterruptive clinical decision support: usability study. *JMIR Hum Factors*. 2019 Apr 17;6(2):e12469. doi: 10.2196/12469. <https://humanfactors.jmir.org/2019/2/e12469/> [PMC free article] [PubMed] [CrossRef] [Google Scholar]
22. O'Connor PJ, Sperl-Hillen JM, Rush WA, Johnson PE, Amundson GH, Asche SE, Ekstrom HL, Gilmer TP. Impact of electronic health record clinical decision support on diabetes care: a randomized trial. *Ann Fam Med*. 2011;9(1):12–21. doi: 10.1370/afm.1196. <http://www.annfammed.org/cgi/pmidlookup?view=long&pmid=21242556>. [PMC free article] [PubMed] [CrossRef] [Google Scholar]
23. Sequist TD, Gandhi TK, Karson AS, Fiskio JM, Bugbee D, Sperling M, Cook EF, Orav EJ, Fairchild DG, Bates DW. A randomized trial of electronic clinical reminders to improve quality of care for diabetes and coronary artery disease. *J Am Med Inform Assoc*. 2005;12(4):431–7. doi: 10.1197/jamia.M1788. <http://europepmc.org/abstract/MED/15802479>. [PMC free article] [PubMed] [CrossRef] [Google Scholar]
24. Meigs JB, Cagliero E, Dubey A, Murphy-Sheehy P, Gildesgame C, Chueh H, Barry MJ, Singer DE, Nathan DM. A controlled trial of web-based diabetes disease management: the MGH diabetes primary care improvement project. *Diabetes Care*. 2003 Mar;26(3):750–7. doi: 10.2337/diacare.26.3.750. [PubMed] [CrossRef] [Google Scholar]
25. Holbrook A, Thabane L, Keshavjee K, Dolovich L, Bernstein B, Chan D, Troyan S, Foster G, Gerstein H, COMPETE II Investigators Individualized electronic decision support and reminders to improve diabetes care in the community: COMPETE II randomized trial. *Can Med Assoc J*. 2009 Jul 7;181(1-2):37–44. doi: 10.1503/cmaj.081272. <http://www.cmaj.ca/cgi/pmidlookup?view=long&pmid=19581618>. [PMC free article] [PubMed] [CrossRef] [Google Scholar]
26. Schnipper JL, Linder JA, Palchuk MB, Yu DT, McColgan KE, Volk LA, Tsurikova R, Melnikas AJ, Einbinder JS, Middleton B. Effects of documentation-based decision support on chronic disease management. *Am J Manag Care*. 2010 Dec;16(12 Suppl HIT):SP72–81. <https://www.ajmc.com/pubMed.php?pii=12789>. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]