Healthcare Reform: Service Delivery Restructure



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PAIGE PRENTICE



MICHELLE CURTO

The simple story of people with BH disorders

- They die on average 25 years earlier than those that don't have BH disorders
 - Average life span is US
- Lack of <u>integrated</u> care results in poorer outcomes
- They cost the systems tons and tons of money (see next slide)
- Comparatively speaking....They lead a reduced quality of life
 - it could be so much better if we were all more effective





The Problem

"Super-utilizers" of healthcare - people with complex physical health, behavioral health, and social issues who have high rates of utilization for ER and hospital services.

- More than 80% of Medicaid super-utilizers have a comorbid mental illness.
- An estimated 44% of "super-utilizers" have a serious mental illness

5% of the US pop accounts for 49% of healthcare spending (Ave. \$43,212 expense/person/year) 50% of the US pop accounts for just 3% of healthcare spending (Ave. \$253 expense/person/year)



Possible Solutions / Strategies

> Have to reform the healthcare delivery system



- DSRIP Delivery System Reform Incentive Payments a multi-year (stepped approach) initiative to walk the healthcare system through major changes (Year 1-5)
- The strategy is to use <u>payment levers</u> to improve (Medicaid) behavioral health outcomes, encourage integration with physical health, and decrease unnecessary utilization and spending.
 - The goals are that we use resources more efficiently and effectively and people actually get better and they stay better.



VBC Payment Model – Triple Aim



"I'm not telling you it's going to be easy -I'm telling you it's going to be worth it." -Art Williams



Metrics/Goals Defined – State Level

How to monitor – our data and PSYCKES data --- and, what to monitor – how are these metrics actually defined:

- SUD TX Initiation (14 days), Engagement (30 days), Retention (180 days)
 - Others to come in future likely
 - Hep C testing / counseling offered
 - HIV testing / counseling offered
 - F/U TX after withdrawal services
 - MAT access and Rx

> New episode of care - % that initiate TX within 14 days of DX of PS1 or if coming from bedded program w/14 days of dc

Already a metric

for SUD

> Engagement of AOD TX - % that had 2 or more additional services of AOD TX within 30 days of the initiation visit (PS1)



Organizational Change Efforts

Changes put into place throughout entire organization to improve patient outcomes and measure performance



Behavioral Health Screening Measures

Data / IT

Added flags in Cerner for tracking

Enhanced medical assessment in chart to include CVD/DM screening

Developed tagging system in Cerner for on-going tracking and future notification capability

Clinical Education & Training

RN's retrained to increase blood draw competency

Medical education handouts and protocol developed for patient education regarding importance of screenings, risks...

HealtheLINK retraining for staff for patient look-up and review of clinical record

Organizational

Hired phlebotomist for on-site blood draws, now available at all sites

Began ensuring linkage with health homes and primary care services

Developed Provide written lab requisition for clients who prefer to go to an outside lab

Developed workflows and clinical interventions for normal/abnormal results

Using data to drive system change

PDSA

- Orders were being written and given to patients for community blood draws...completion of lab work was very low
 - contracted on-site phlebotomist
- Horizon nursing staff uncomfortable with performing blood draws
 - Retrained staff to improve competency and comfort
- Lab work completed outside of Horizon, no record in Horizon EHR
 - Staff trained on HealtheLINK patient look-ups to improve clinical record and prevent duplicative testing

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	Patients in Diagnostic	Patients not	Patients in need of	# of Lab Orders			Non-Compliance		
Week	pool per	screened in over	screen actively	written and given to	Labs	Labs still	with Measure per		
beginning	PSYCKES/QARR	one year(=flagged)	enrolled	cts	Completed	needed	PSYCKES	Regional %	Statewide %
12/17/2017	750	165	96		0	96	23.07%	23.40%	20.56%
12/24/2017	750	165	96		2	94	23.07%	23.40%	20.56%
12/31/2017	750	165	91	5	2	89	23.07%	23.40%	20.56%
1/7/2018	747	168	91	23	2	89	23.16%	23.55%	20.54%
1/14/2018	747	168	89	38	0	89	23.16%	23.55%	20.54%
1/21/2018	747	168	89	41	2	87	23.16%	23.55%	20.54%
1/28/2018	747	168	89	35	1	88	23.16%	23.55%	20.54%
2/4/2018	774	194	108	38	3	105	23.00%	23.50%	20.44%
2/11/2018	774	194	95	46	2	93	23.00%	23.50%	20.44%
2/18/2018	774	194	95	46	2	93	23.00%	23.50%	20.44%
2/25/2018	774	194	95		1	94	23.00%	23.50%	20.44%
3/4/2018	764	174	96		1	95	22.77%	23.07%	20.42%
3/11/2018	764	174	94		1	93	22.77%	23.07%	20.42%
3/18/2018	764	174	93		0	93	22.77%	23.07%	20.42%
3/25/2018	764	174	93		2	91	22.77%	23.07%	20.42%
4/1/2018			92		1	91			
4/8/2018			91		1	90			
4/15/2018			90		2	88			
4/22/2018			90		0	90			
4/29/2018			90		0	90			
5/6/2018			90		34	56			
5/13/2018			91		34	57			
5/20/2018			91		34	57			
5/27/2018			91		34	57			
6/3/2018	766	182	128		34	94	23.76%	22.95%	19.97%
6/10/2018	766	182	128		34	94	23.76%	22.95%	19.97%

Medication Adherence Measures

- Have adopted similar data tracking, clinical education and organizational changes to apply to antipsychotic and antidepressant medication adherence improvement
- Working to establish relationships and protocols for home delivery with community pharmacies for "tagged" patients
- Working with community pharmacies to obtain information regarding patient medication data

On-going tracking is vital

- PSCYKES data sets used to track overall performance, as well as provide individual patient information for each flagged measure
- Data lag remains a large barrier for timely implementation of relevant programs to flagged patients
- Patient attribution also a barrier when tracking organizational performance

DSRIP Indicator Compliance vs Baseline	DOH QARR 5/1/17 (pulled Nov 17)				DOH QARR 6/1/17				DOH QARR 7/1/17			
· ·	Eligible	# with QI Flag	% Compliance	Open*	Eligible	# with QI Flag	% Compliance	Open*	Eligible	# with QI Flag	% Compliance	Open*
Indicator 1: Diabetes Screening	747	173	76.84%	110	774	178	77.00%	102	764	174	77.23%	103
Indicator 2: Diabetes Monitoring	74	19	74.32%	11	72	18	75.00%	12	73	19	73.97%	10
Indicator 3: Cardiovascular Monitoring	9	2	77.78%	1	7	2	71.43%	1	5	1	80.00%	1
Indicator 4: Adherence to Antipsychotic	339	193	43.07%	146	342	190	44.44%	137	333	185	44.44%	144
Indicator 5: Antidepressant	562	249	55.69%	92	583	252	56.78%	97	581	260	55.25%	124
Open*= clients with an active assignment												
during the month the data was pulled (sept,												
oct, nov)												

7 and 30 day MH Follow-up

- Developed warm hand-off procedures with local inpatient BH services
- Established relationship manager contact for hospital discharge planners to facilitate connection, patient-centered scheduling and barrier reduction
- Began pilot of home visits for "flagged" patients with history of missed appointments
- Created PS1 report for better monitoring of all incoming referrals

We have a responsibility to effect change

- Can no longer do singular interventions one patient/one therapist
- Has to be collaborative care EXPANDED
- = Organizational teams (counselors/medical staff, etc.) <u>WITH ALL STAKEHOLDERS</u>:
 - Patient, Family, HH, HMO, PC, Hospital, etc.
- No longer relying on deficit funding and/or FFS or Single Payment model
- Unless we all do well, nobody does well, including the patient!



IF YOU LISTEN TO YOUR BODY WHEN IT WHISPERS, YOU WONT HAVE TO HEAR IT

SCREAM.

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Diabetes – Type I



Diabetes – Type II

Combined metabolic characteristics which predispose a person to Diabetes and CVD

Elevated waist circumference

- Men > 40", Women > 35"
- Elevated triglycerides > 150
- Elevated fasting glucose > 100, and/or HgbA1c >6
- Elevated LDL > 100



Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)





Risk factors for Diabetes and CVD

- Family History
- Overweight/Obesity
- Sedentary Lifestyle

Smoking

- MENTAL ILLNESS
- Certain medications

HTN



Over 90% of this risk is attributed to <u>life-style factors that can be modified</u>, for example: obesity, smoking, adherence to TX plan

Some antipsychotic medications are linked to increased risk of Diabetes/CVD

• most likely d/t high risk lifestyles and side effects of obesity related to medications

Intervention Objectives:

- Identify individuals who are high risk for, or who currently have diabetes and/or CVD.
- Educate
- Discussing the importance of ongoing testing of HbA1c and LDL.
- What are those tests and why are we asked to monitor?





HbA1c and LDL blood tests

- The HbA1c test (also known as "A1c"), is a blood test that correlates with a person's average blood glucose level over a span of a few months (usually 3 mo).
 - It is used as a screening and diagnostic test for pre-diabetes and diabetes.
- LDL cholesterol (also known as "bad" cholesterol). Elevated levels are associated with increased risk of heart disease.





Talking points

Asking/encouraging patients to get these tests is the same as talking to them about obtaining their lithium levels or getting a TB test, or tested for Hep C or STD's....or, or, or....

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Knowing this information can help us better structure interventions that promote their wellbeing



How it lands on your desks in the programs...

DSRIP-(Delivery System Reform Incentive Payment Program)

- The purpose is to fundamentally restructure the health care delivery system, with the primary goal of reducing avoidable hospital use by 25% over 5 years.
- BH organizations have to broaden/expand reach into physical health arena







The mind and body are not separate. What affects one, affects the other.





Reminder: The simple story of people with BH disorders

- They die on average 25 years earlier than those that don't have BH disorders
 - Average life span is US is 79.8 years
 - People with BH D/O's are dead by age 55
- Lack of integrated care results in poorer outcomes
- They cost the systems tons and tons of money (see slide 3)
- Comparatively speaking....They lead a reduced quality of life
 - it could be so much better if we were all more effective







OPPORTUNITY!!!

Organizations must be leaders in high quality and evidence based care

We have an obligation and an opportunity to increase our effectiveness and help our patients achieve overall improved health.

To influence and transform how healthcare is delivered

To help create a part of the healthcare system that is truly better for our patients

- For our communities
- for us

