

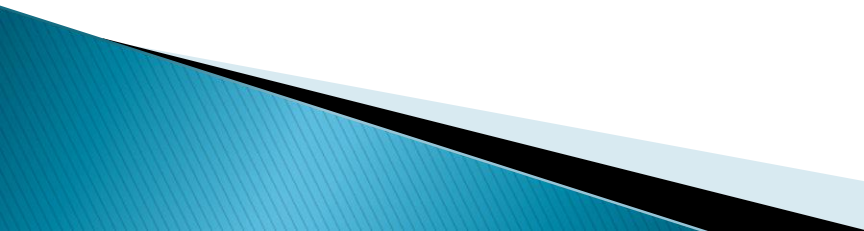
From Disease Management to Wellness and Recovery:

Creating Behavioral Healthcare Homes

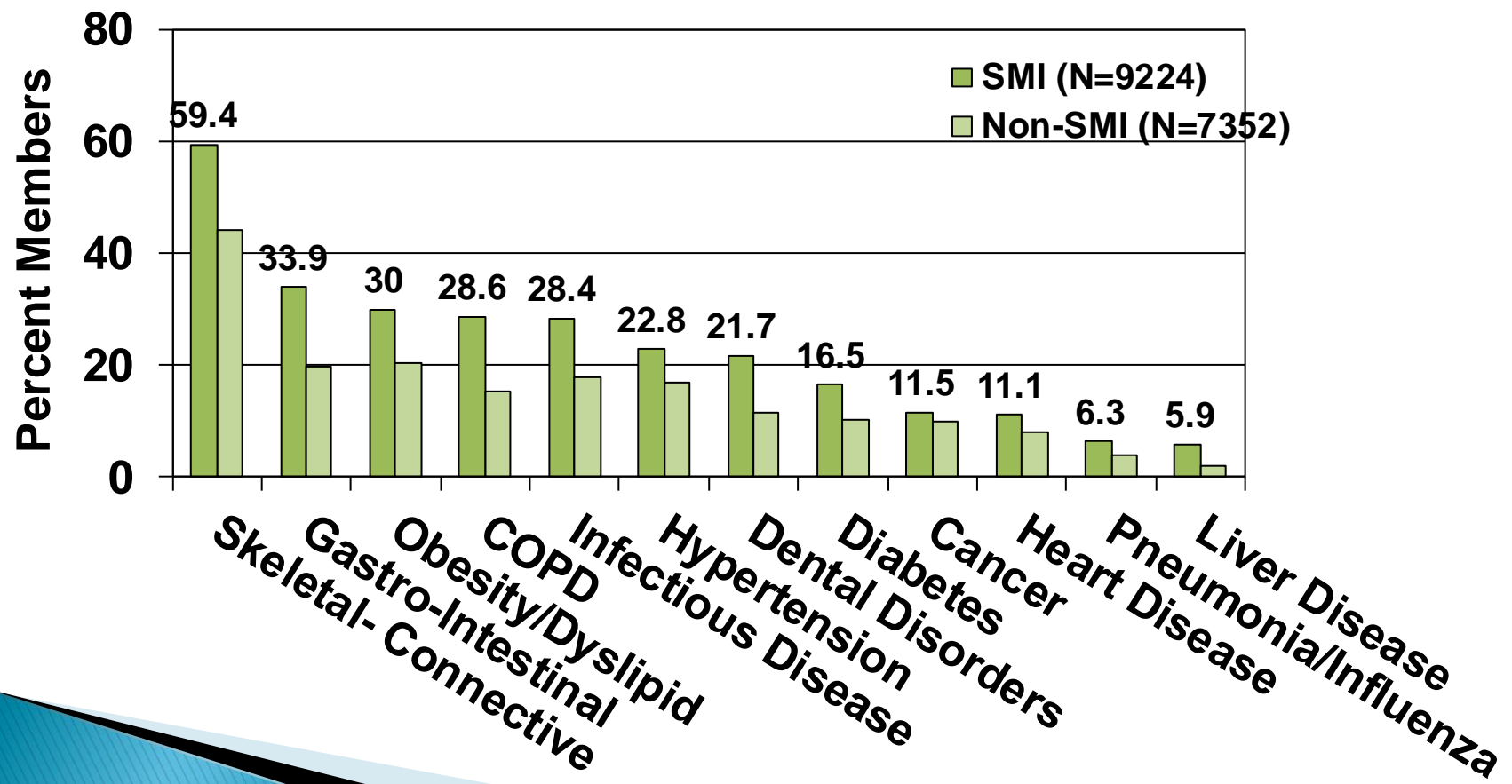
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Mental Health America
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Overview: THE PROBLEM

- Increased morbidity and mortality associated with serious mental illness (SMI)
 - Increased morbidity and mortality largely due to preventable medical conditions
 - Metabolic disorders, cardiovascular disease, diabetes
 - High prevalence of modifiable risk factors (obesity, smoking)
 - Epidemics within epidemics (e.g., diabetes, obesity)
 - Some psychiatric medications contribute to risk
 - Established monitoring and treatment guidelines to lower risk are underutilized in the population of people with SMI
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Maine Study Results: Comparison of Health Disorders Between People with SMI & Non-SMI Groups



Reasons for Increased Mortality in Major Mental Disorders

- ↑ Modifiable health risk factors
 - ↑ Lipid abnormalities (TC, LDL-C, TG, HDL)
 - ↑ Diabetes
 - ↑ Hypertension
 - ↑ Metabolic syndrome
 - ↑ Physical inactivity
 - ↑ Smoking
- ↓ Access to and/or utilization of medical care
- ↓ Adherence with therapies
- ↓ Economic capabilities

Access To Health Care

- An issue for all people with limited income, particularly preventive care
 - Over use of emergency and specialty care
 - Complicated by mental illness
 - Significantly lower rates of primary care
 - Significantly lower rates of routine testing
 - Very poor dental care
 - Little integration of primary care and psychiatry
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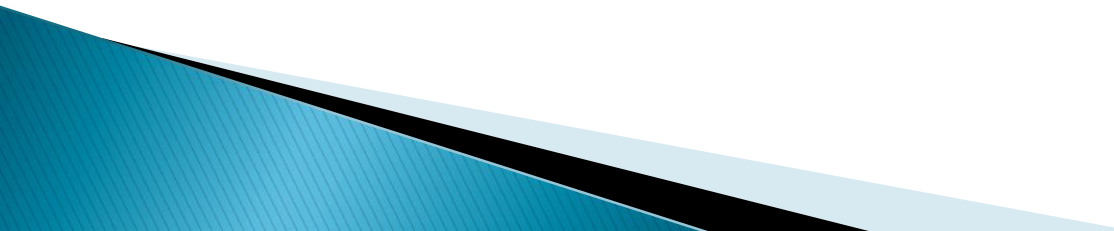
The CATIE Study of Adults with Schizophrenia

At baseline investigators found that:

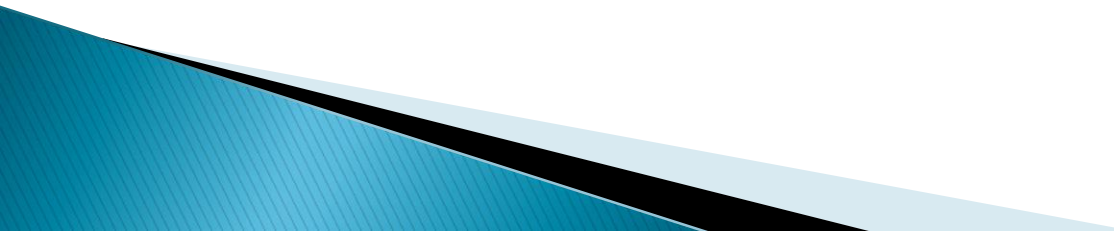
- 88.0% of subjects who had dyslipidemia
- 62.4 % of subjects who had hypertension
- 30.2% of subjects who had diabetes

WERE NOT RECEIVING TREATMENT

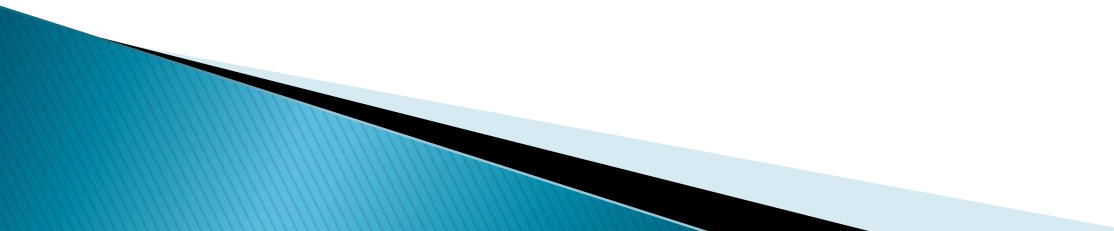
A Few Observations

- The leading contributors include significant preventable causes
 - Lifestyle issues are significant
 - Side effects of medications are significant
 - Inattention by medical and behavioral health professionals is significant
 - And inadequate care is very expensive!
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Principles

- Physical healthcare is a core service for persons with SMI
 - Behavioral Healthcare systems have a basic responsibility to ensure:
 - Access to preventive healthcare (e.g. wellness + recovery)
 - Management and integration of medical care for people with SMI
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New Medicaid State Option for Healthcare Homes – Section 2703 Affordable Care Act

- ▶ State plan option allowing Medicaid beneficiaries with or at risk of two or more chronic conditions (**including mental illness or substance abuse**) to designate a “health home”
 - ▶ Community mental health organizations are included as eligible providers
 - ▶ Effective Jan. 2011
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Medicaid Healthcare Homes

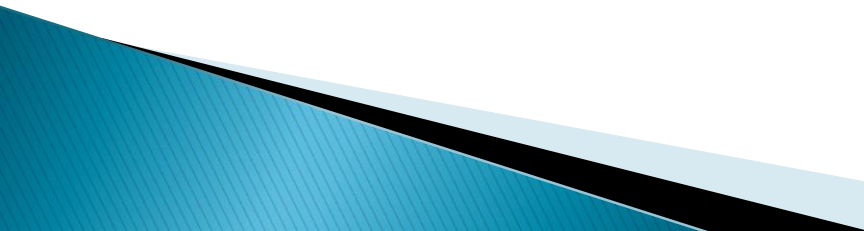
- ▶ 90% Federal match rate for the following services during the first 8 fiscal year quarters when the program is in effect:
 - Comprehensive care management
 - Care coordination and health promotion
 - Comprehensive transitional care from inpatient to other settings
 - Patient and family support
 - Referral to community and social support services
 - Use of health IT to link services (as feasible/appropriate)

Missouri's Safety net Healthcare Homes

- ▶ Missouri has two types of safety net Healthcare Homes
 - Primary Care Chronic Conditions Healthcare Home
 - Eligible Providers
 - Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs)
 - Rural Health Centers (RHCs)
 - Physician practices
 - Building in Behavioral Health Consultants
 - Community Mental Health Center Healthcare Home
 - CMHCs and CMHC affiliates (Community Support Programs)
 - A.K.A. Behavioral Healthcare Homes (BHH)



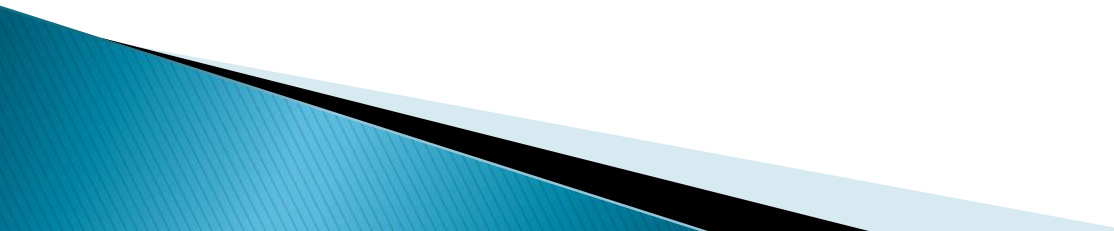
Healthcare Home Functions

- ▶ Healthcare homes take a “whole person” approach and emphasizes:
 - Providing **health and wellness** education and opportunities
 - Assuring consumers receive the **preventive and primary care** they need
 - Assuring consumers with **chronic physical health conditions** receive the medical care they need and assisting them in managing their chronic illnesses and accessing needed community and social supports
 - Facilitating **general hospital admissions and discharges** related to general medical conditions in addition to mental health issues
 - Using **health technology** to assist in managing health care
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(Behavioral Healthcare Home) CMHC Healthcare Home Team

- ▶ Existing CMHC rehab teams augmented by adding:
 - A Healthcare Home Director responsible for implementing the health home and championing practice transformation based on health home principles
 - Consultation by a physician who provides medical leadership:
 - Participates in treatment planning
 - Consults with team psychiatrist
 - Consults regarding specific consumer health issues
 - Assists coordination with external medical providers
 - Additional Nurse Care Managers
 - Enhanced health coach training for CMHC case managers

HIT Reports for HH Management

- ▶ Metabolic Screening Report from HH to system annually
 - ▶ Data Analytics system generates quarterly reports to each HH
 - BPM (Behavioral Pharmacy Management) Report
 - Medication Adherence Report
 - Disease Management Report
 - ▶ NCM analyzes reports and adjusts treatment plans
 - ▶ Physician Consultant reviews reports and treatment plans periodically (at least annually)
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Changing Roles in Behavioral Health: The Health Coach (Community Wellness and Recovery Coach)

- ▶ *Current titles: Community Support Specialists, Care Coordinators, School Based Mental Health Specialists, Clinical Case Managers and Peer Specialists*
 - Supports consumers in meeting their treatment (wellness and recovery) plan goals identified in the primary care, mental health and dental health service settings.
 - Interacts with Nurse Care Manager as needed.
 - New role: Health Coach – Health Navigator: Community Health and Wellness Coach

Added Roles of the Health Coach

- ▶ To support the strength-based, person-centered wellness plan;
- ▶ To promote the creation of new health behaviors and the learning of related skills;
- ▶ To promote self-managed whole health and resiliency for secondary and tertiary prevention

(from Larry Fricks: SAMHSA HRSA Center for Integrated Health Solutions)

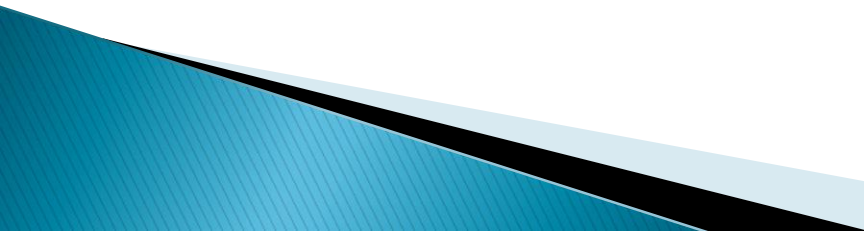


First Year MO System Outcomes and Savings to Medicaid of Behavioral Healthcare Homes (CMHC-HH)*

- ▶ Approximately 17,000 enrollees
 - Net Savings to Medicaid = ~\$17,000,000
 - 12.8% reduction in hospital admissions
 - 8.2% reduction in Emergency room usage
 - Commitment of state to sustain
- ▶ Improved Clinical Outcomes
 - Reduction in average Hemoglobin A1c levels
 - Reduction in average Blood pressure levels
 - Reduction in key lipid (cholesterol) levels

* (Preliminary results)

Challenges to Transformation

- ▶ EMR (electronic medical record) adoption
 - Lack of 'one size fits all' EMR
 - Comfort with EMR use during visit
 - Providers decrease in productivity since EMR adoption
 - EMR implementation cost and roll-out time
 - Preparation for 'Meaningful Use' standards
 - ▶ Capital costs (space and equipment)
 - ▶ Culture change: length of time and amount of attention needed
 - ▶ Workforce recruitment and retention
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Where we go from here: Guiding Principles

- ▶ The outcomes of our services are reduced by distance:
 - Spatial distance
 - Temporal distance
 - Economic Distance
 - Psycho/social or cultural distance
- ▶ Wellness and Recovery need to be integrated
- ▶ Therefore: Integration of services is only a step toward building an optimal system of care:
 - *A Comprehensive Person-centered System of Care*



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ENTRANCE



Recognition Walkway

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