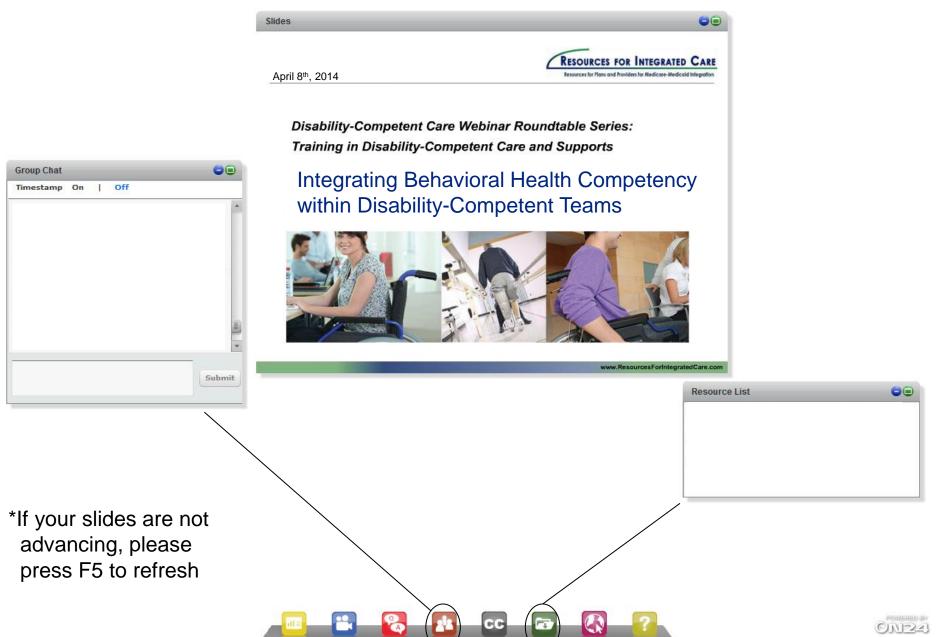


#### Disability-Competent Care Webinar Roundtable Series: Training in Disability-Competent Care and Supports

## Integrating Behavioral Health Competency within Disability-Competent Teams









#### **Overview**

- This is the last session of our eight-part "Disability-Competent Care Webinar Roundtable Series"
- Each session has been interactive (e.g., polls and interactive chat functions), with 20 minutes of presenter-led discussion, followed by 40 minutes of presenter and participant discussions
- Video replay and slide presentation are available after each session at:

#### http://www.ResourcesForIntegratedCare.com/



#### **Disability-Competent Care Webinar Roundtable Series**

#### What We Have Been Exploring in This Series

- Unique experiences of adults with disabilities and their needs and expectations
- Provision of specific components of Disability-Competent Care and supports
- Approaches to being person-centered in care and interactions
- Achieving the Triple Aim goals of improving the health and participant experience of health care delivery while controlling costs in their work with adults with disabilities



#### Agenda

- Review models of primary care (PC) and behavioral health (BH) coordination for adults with disabilities
- Review experiences from one clinic with integrated BH competency
- Explore communication strategies to support coordination between PC and BH
- Audience questions

#### Learning Objectives

- Understand the prevalence of BH needs and the importance of addressing participant's BH needs
- Learn strategies to facilitate timely communication and collaboration between BH providers and Disability-Competent Care teams



#### Introductions

#### **Moderator**

Christopher Duff Disability Policy & Practice Consultant

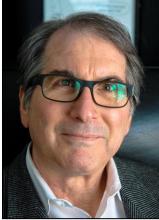
#### **Presenters**

Cindy Guddal, LISW, CPRP, CBIS Manager, Community Based Services Courage Kenny Rehabilitation Institute

Brian S. Gould, MD Psychiatry Courage Kenny Rehabilitation Institute









#### **Prevalence of Behavioral Health Disorders in Medicare-Medicaid Enrollees with Disabilities**

Behavioral health concerns among Medicare-Medicaid enrollees:<sup>1</sup>

- Forty percent of Medicare-Medicaid enrollees who are under 65 have a mental health diagnosis
- Higher rates of substance abuse
- High comorbidity of three or more chronic conditions
- Medicare-Medicaid spending is twice as high for individuals with serious mental illness (SMI)



#### Clinic Models<sup>2</sup>

- Collaboration between separate providers: traditional approach
- **Co-location** of primary care and behavioral health clinics
  - Primary care services within behavioral health clinic
  - Behavioral health services within primary care clinic
- Integration: Health Care Home Model with integrated primary care and behavioral health care teams with assigned panel of participants

<sup>2</sup>Collins, Hewson, Munger, Wade 2010



#### **Disability-Competent Care Team Model**

- Primary care practitioner (MD, NP, PA)
- Behavioral health professional (MD, psychologist, social worker)
- Nursing (RN)
- Long-term services & support (LTSS) specialist



#### **Models of Care**

- Medical Model: Traditional health care model, focusing on diagnosis and treatment of illness
- **Person-Centered Model**: Independent living model, focusing on the individual's goals, priorities, functional capabilities, and community participation
- **Recovery Model:**<sup>3</sup> A process of change through which individuals improve their health and wellness, live a selfdirected life, and strive to reach their full potential. Includes four dimensions



#### **Dimensions of the Recovery Model**

Four dimensions of the Recovery Model:

- Health: Managing one's disease(s) or symptoms, making informed, healthy choices that support physical and emotional wellbeing
- Home: A stable and safe place to live
- Purpose: Meaningful daily activities, such as a job, school, volunteerism, family caretaking, or creative endeavors, and the independence, income, and resources to participate in society
- Community: Relationships and social networks that promote support, and meaningful relationships



- Certified Health Care Home started January 2010
- Currently serves 200 patients
- Staffed with physicians (primary care and psychiatry), nurse practitioners, nurse and social work care coordinators, and CMA's. Colocated with physiatrists
- Physically accessible clinic Hoyer lifts, 5 X 8 high low mats as exam tables, wheelchair accessible scale, exam rooms with turning radius for wheelchair
- Clinical pathways for most common causes of avoidable hospitalizations
- Extended visits:
  - 1 hour for initial visit
  - 1 hour visit with care coordinator and social worker after initial visit
  - 1 hour visits for follow-ups
  - Telemedicine options



Approach:

- Person centered
- Recovery oriented
- Partnering with the individual and their support network



#### **First-Person Story: Karen**

- Lives with Cerebral Palsy
- Recently diagnosed with diabetes
- History of depression, anxiety and personality disorder
- She is creative, artistic and likes to connect with friends
- Receives waiver services and psychiatric rehabilitation



**Results:** 

- Improved participant perception of health
- Decreased symptoms of depression (measured by PHQ-9)
- Reduced hospital days per person
- Better experience of care



Challenges:

- Gathering information about long-term care services and supports
- Impacts of social-determinants of health especially for acquired disabilities
- Connecting participants with limited community resources
- Data privacy concerns present barriers to coordinating care
- Redirecting the care to person centered / recovery based approaches, and away from the familiar medical model approach and language



Lessons learned:

- Partnering with the participant and his/her support network
- Social determinants of health must be addressed
- Communication is key
- Develop care pathways for common causes of hospitalization and emergency department visits
- Motivational interviewing for behavior change



#### Summary

- Communication is the key issue in the integration of care with the participant, across the team, and with other involved persons
- Prepare the participant to take increasing responsibility for communicating his or her needs and priorities is a key strategy to address communication challenges
- Recognize and reinforce the role of the 'lead communicator' from the team of persons working with the individual
- All three models (collaboration, co-location, integration) can work when serving persons with physical and behavioral health disabilities – the challenge is to identify and mitigate the barriers within the context of the application of the model



### Audience Questions and Discussion



#### **Speakers**

#### **Moderator**

Christopher Duff Disability Policy & Practice Consultant

#### **Presenters**

Cindy Guddal, LISW, CPRP, CBIS Manager, Community Based Services Courage Kenny Rehabilitation Institute

Brian S. Gould, MD Psychiatry Courage Kenny Rehabilitation Institute









#### Send Us Your Feedback

Help us diversify our series content and address current Disability-Competent Care training needs – your input is essential!

Please contact us with your suggestions at

RIC@Lewin.com

#### What We'd Like from You:

- How best to target future Disability-Competent Care webinars to health care providers and plans involved in all levels of the health care delivery process
- Feedback on these topics as well as ideas for other topics to explore in webinars and additional resources related to Disability-Competent Care



#### Stay Tuned!

#### Resources for Integrated Care, along with Community Catalyst, will be launching a new webinar series on: Meaningful Consumer Engagement

Email announcements will follow, or check: <u>www.ResourcesForIntegratedCare.com</u>



#### **Thank You for Attending**



- For more information contact:
  - Christopher Duff at cduff@DPInstitute.org
  - Cindy Guddal at cindy.guddal@couragecenter.org
  - Brian Gould, MD at <a href="mailto:brian.gould@couragecenter.org">brian.gould@couragecenter.org</a>
  - Jessie Micholuk at <u>RIC@lewin.com</u>
  - Kerry Branick at <u>kerry.branick@cms.hhs.gov</u>



#### **Resources & References**

- Soper & Ensslin (2014) "State Approaches to Integrating Behavioral and Physical Health for Medicare-Medicaid Beneficiaries – Early Insights" Center for Healthcare Strategies Issue Brief, February 2014
- Collins, Hewson, Munger, Wade (2010)"Evolving Models of Behavioral Health Integration in Primary Care" Milband Memorial Fund
- Behavioral Health Integration Capacity Assessment Tool (BHICA): <u>https://www.resourcesforintegratedcare.com/tool/bhica</u>
- SAMHSA mental health recovery statement: <u>http://www.samhsa.gov/newsroom/advisories/1112223420.aspx</u>
- Courage Kenny Rehabilitation Institute Advanced Primary Care Clinic: <u>http://www.couragecenter.org/ContentPages/primarycareclinic.aspx</u>



#### **Resources for Integrated Care Website**

We encourage you to explore <u>www.ResourcesforIntegratedCare.com</u> for a wide array of resources related to integrating care for Medicare-Medicaid enrollees:

# ResourcesTopic AreasAssessment tools<br/>Concept guidesDisability-Competent Care<br/>Self-Management SupportTopic-specific briefs<br/>Educational webinarsIntegrating Primary Care in Behavioral Health<br/>Care Coordination Workforce Development<br/>Navigation Services

#### **Stakeholders**

State Medicaid Agencies Health Plans Long-Term Services and Supports Providers Behavioral Health Providers

#### Individuals with...

Intellectual and developmental disabilities Physical disabilities Serious mental illness

#### Sign up for our <u>E-Alerts</u> to receive updates!



#### **Disability-Competent Care Self-Assessment Tool**

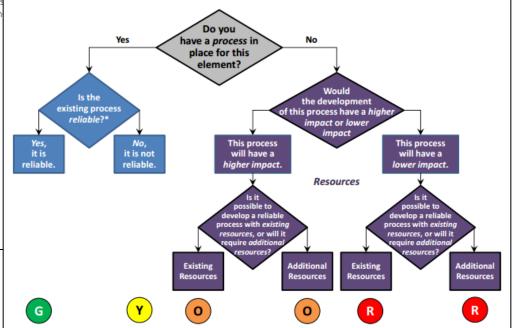
 Introduction
 1. Relational-Based Care Management
 2. Highly Responsive Primary Care
 3. Comprehensive Long-Term Services and Supports

 1. Relational-Based Care
 Management
 3. Comprehensive Long-Term Services and Supports

Participant-centered care is based on the recognition that the participant is not merely a passive recipient of medical care, but rather the primary source for defining care goals and needs. This type of care requires cultivating a relationship with the participant, seeing him or her as a whole person with hopes and preferences, and recognizing that the participant is oftentimes the best participant-centered planning of care goals and needs is also the concept of the dignity of risk, which h

choices even if they are inconsistent with the recommendation of the IDT.

- +1.1. Participant-Centered Practice
- 1.2. Eliminating Medical and Institutional Bias
- +1.3. Interdisciplinary Team
- 1.4. Assessment
- +1.5. Individualized Plan of Care
- > 1.6. Individualized Plan of Care Oversight and Coordination
- 1.7. Transitions
- 1.8. Tailoring Services and Supports
- 1.9. Advance Directives
- +1.10. Allocation of Care Management and Services



Disability-Competent Care Self-Assessment Tool available online at: http://www.ResourcesForIntegratedCare.com/

Appendix A

Results

Forum