Breakout Session



Rebecca Baum, MD

Objectives

- 1. Analyze methods of identifying a target population for care coordination
- Identify strategies to recognize and manage barriers to change when using a shared plan of care
- 3. Recognize how the shared plan of care can be used effectively outside of the clinic

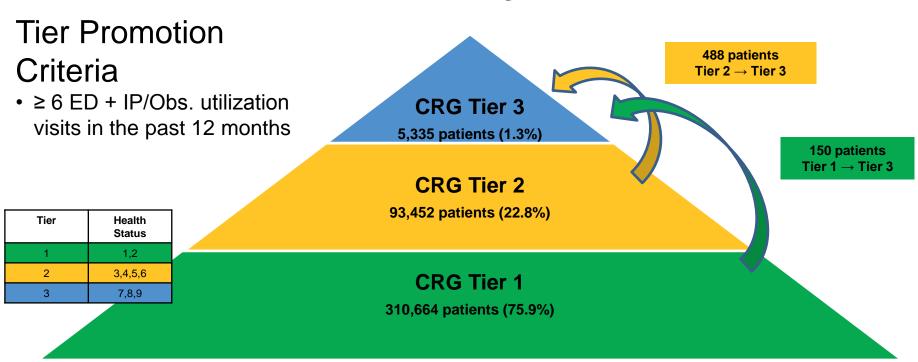


Identifying the population





CRG Tier Distribution – January 2018





Family Environment Screening



Parent Questionnaire - R

Dear Parent or Caregiver: Being a parent is not always easy. We want to help families have a safe environment for kids. So, we're asking everyone these questions about problems that affect many families. If there's a problem, we'll try to help.

Please answer the questions about your child being seen today for a checkup. If there's more than one child, please answer "yes" if it applies to any one of them. This is voluntary. You don't have to answer any question you prefer not to. We will keep this information confidential, unless there's concern that your child is being hurt.

Today's Date:		// Child's Name:
Child's Date of Birth:		// Relationship to Child:
PLEASE CHECK Yes No		Would you like us to give you the phone number for Poison Control?
□ Yes	□ No	Do you need to get a smoke alarm for your home?
□ Yes	□ No	Does anyone smoke at home?
□ Yes	□ No	In the past 12 months, did you worry that your food would run out before you could buy more?
□ Yes	□ No	In the past 12 months, did the food you bought just not last and you didn't have money to get more?
□ Yes	□ No	Do you often feel your child is difficult to take care of?
□ Yes	□ No	Do you sometimes find you need to slap or hit your child?
□ Yes	□ No	Do you wish you had more help with your child?
□ Yes	□ No	Do you often feel under extreme stress?
□ Yes	□ No	Over the past 2 weeks, have you often felt down, depressed, or hopeless?
□ Yes	□ No	Over the past 2 weeks, have you felt little interest or pleasure in doing things?
Thinking about the past 3 months		
□ Yes	□ No	Have you and a partner fought a lot?
□ Yes	□ No	Has a partner threatened, shoved, hit or kicked you or hurt you physically in any way?
□ Yes	□ No	Have you had 4 or more drinks in one day?
□ Yes	□ No	Have you used an illegal drug or a prescription medication for nonmedical reasons?
□ Yes	□ No	Other things you'd like help with today:

Why the SEEK (Safe Environment for Every Child)?

- Well studied
- Used in other programs at NCH
- Captures several aspects of the family environment

Please give this form to the doctor or nurse you're seeing today. We encourage you to discuss anything on this list with her or him. Thank you!

Affinity Categories

Environmental & Safety Risks

Would you like us to give you the phone number for Poison Control?

Does anyone smoke at home?

Food Insecurity (Last 12 months)

Did you worry that you food would run out before you could buy more?

Did the food you bought just not last and you didn't have money to get more?

Behavioral Problems & Discipline

Do you often feel your child is difficult to take care of?

Do you sometimes find you need to slap or hit your child?

Caregiver Stress

Do you wish you had more help with your child?

Do you often feel under extreme stress?

Caregiver Mental Health

Over the past 2 weeks have you often felt down, depressed, or hopeless?

Over the past 2 weeks, have you felt little interest or pleasure in doing things?

Intimate Partner Violence

Have you and a partner fought a lot?

Has a partner threatened, shoved, hit or kicked you or hurt you physically in any way?

Alcohol & Substance Abuse

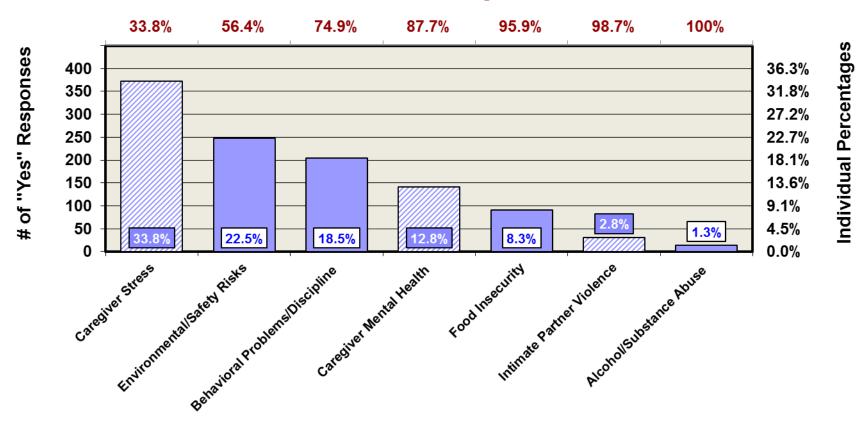
Have you had 4 or more drinks in one day?

Have you used an illegal drug or a prescription medication for nonmedical reasons?



SEEK Affinity Category Responses June 2017 - May 2018

Cumulative Percentages



Affinity Categories

NOTE: Adjacent bars of the same pattern are statistically equal ($\alpha = 0.01$). Any differences in height should be considered random.

Meet CJ





Method	Pros	Cons
Diagnosis- based	Casts a wide netPotentially predictive	 May miss patients/families "non- flagged" conditions
Screening	Can tailor to the needs of your populationPotentially predictive	Reporting biasOnly as good as your screening tool
Referral	 Can identify patients/families who may be missed by other methods 	 Potentially reactive Dependent on referral source's awareness and agency



Managing change





CJ's Care Coordinators

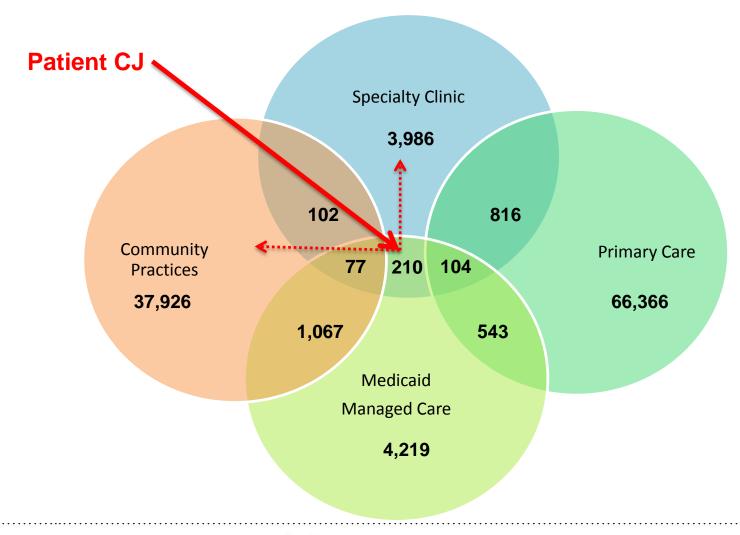






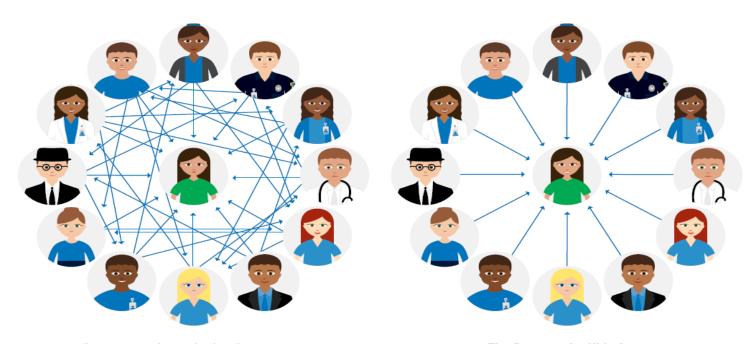


Lots of Children Like CJ





High Risk Case Management



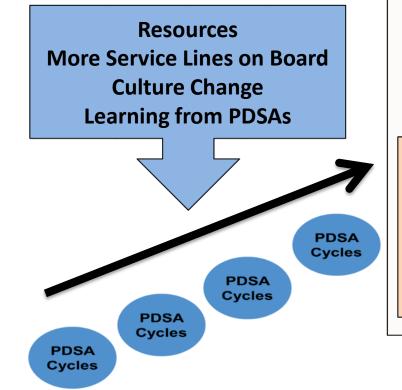
As a parent, it can be hard to get your child the health care he or she needs.

The Partners for Kids Care Navigation Program is here to help!



Expanding Care Coordination

CC models without existing resources



All Care Coordination-Eligible Patients

> Full Program Implementation

QI means change







Change is hard because people overestimate value of what they have - and underestimate value of what they may gain by giving that up.

James Belasco and Ralph Stayer, Flight of the Buffalo



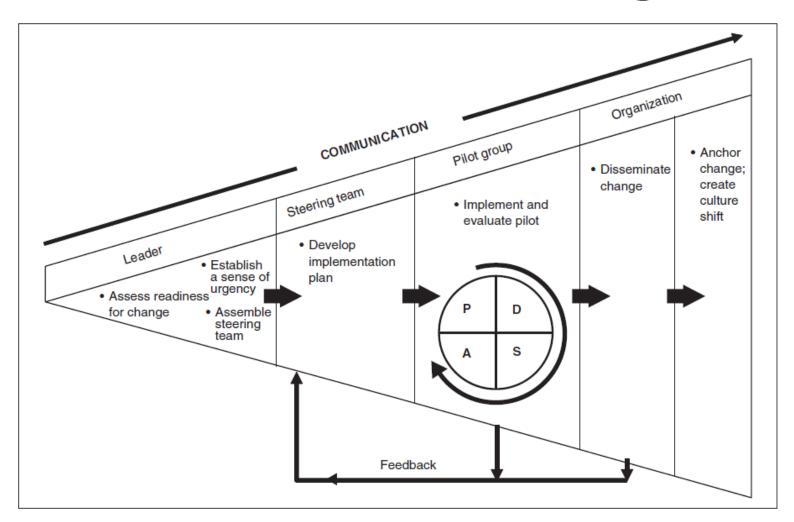


What's against my instincts? (WAMI)





Framework for Change

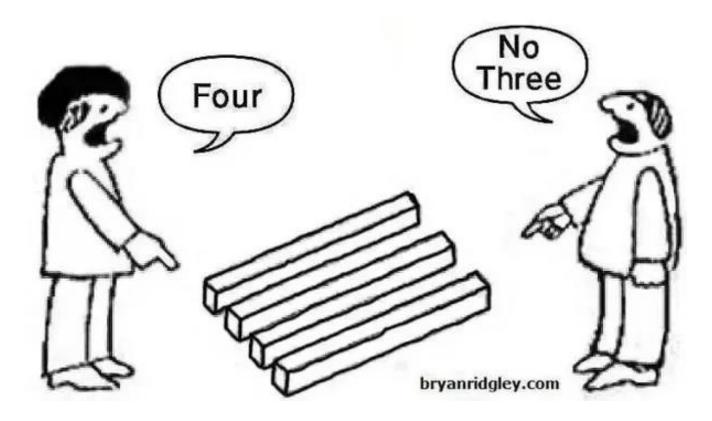


Varkey P. Am J Med Qual 2010;25:268–273.



Perspectives

Reality can be so complex that equally valid observations from differing perspectives can appear to be contradictory.





CHANGE STYLE PREFERENCE

CONSERVERS

PRAGMATISTS

ORIGINATORS

Accept the structure

Explore the structure

Challenge the structure

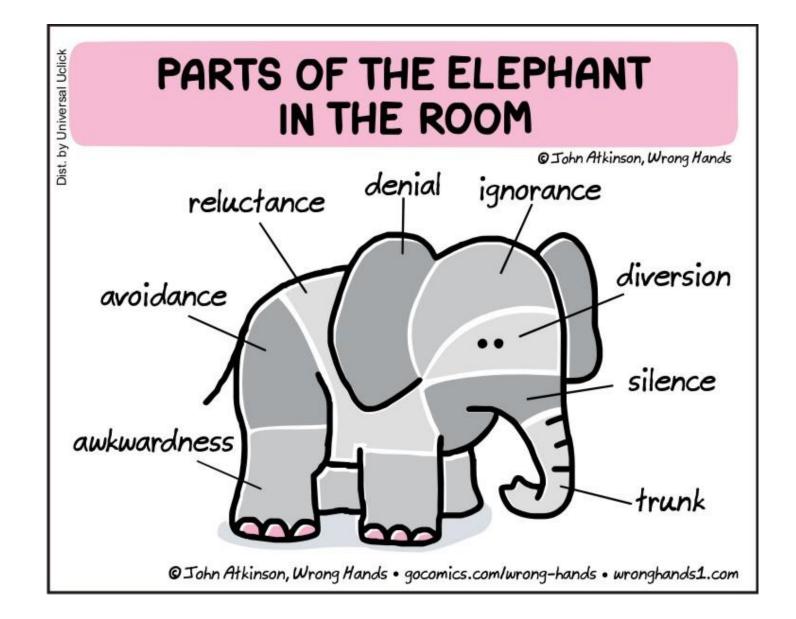
Prefer change that is incremental Prefer change that is functional Prefer change that is expansive

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What's the diagnosis?

- Not feeling heard or valued
- Fearing the unknown
- Competing priorities
- Differing perspectives
- Personal approach to change



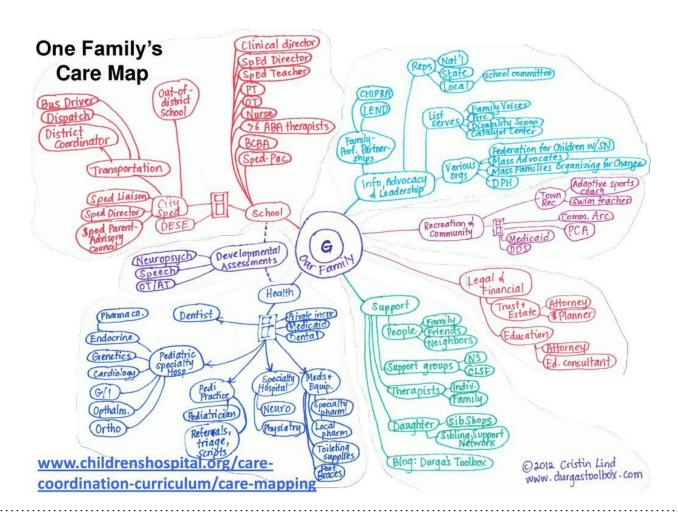


Using the shared plan of care outside the clinic

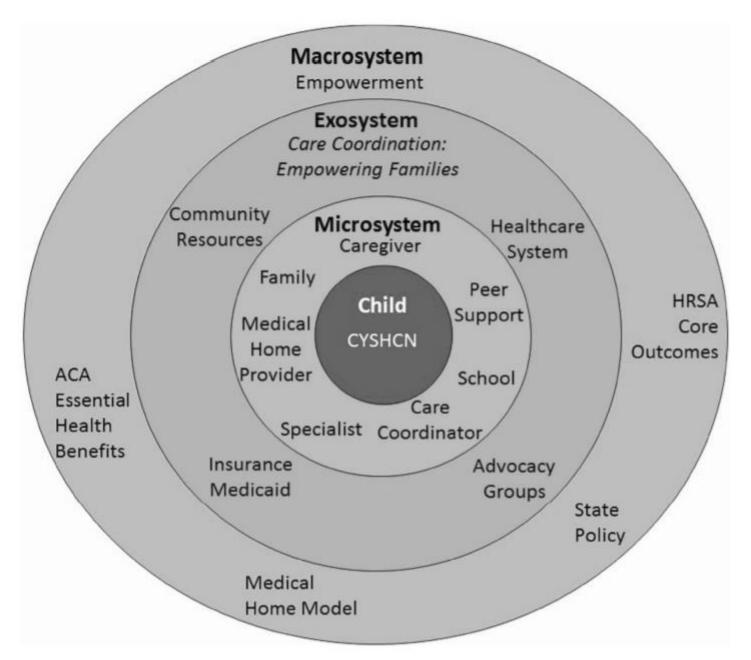




Connecting and Prioritizing







Care coordination An analogy





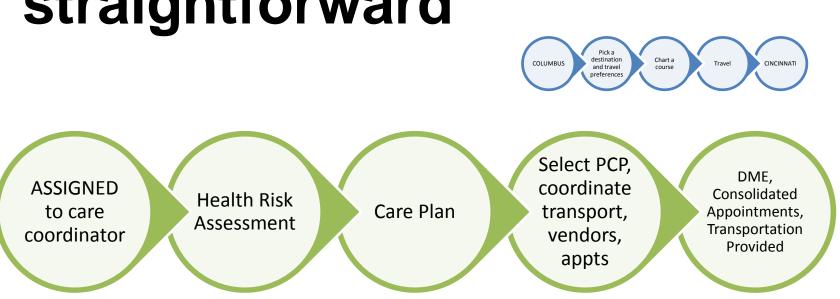


Health Risk Assessment

Category	Examples
Physical health	Communication, cognition, activities of daily living
Medication review	Medication reconciliation, insurance coverage
Condition-specific	Asthma, diabetes, epilepsy, etc.
Nutrition	Formula, type of feeding, etc.
Medical devices	GT, trach, other equipment
Medical services	Home care, therapies, admissions, ED visits, preventive care
Education	School placement, special education services
Social	Financial, family make up, caregiver mental health, legal, health literacy, etc.
Community resources	Early intervention, Title V, behavioral health, SSI, WIC, Board of Developmental Disabilities, faith-based, etc.



Some journeys are short and straightforward

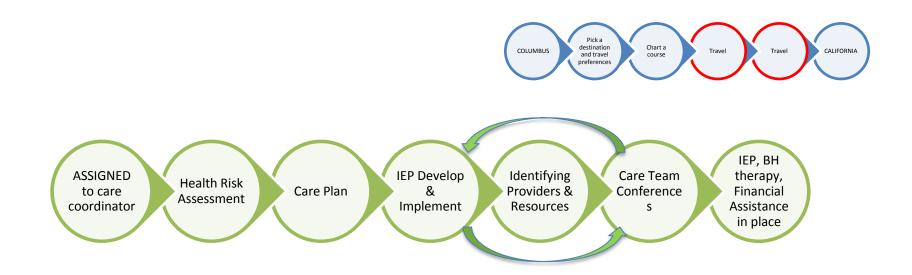


6 year old with cerebral palsy (CP) and multiple ED visits. Has not attended CP clinic visit or followed up with referral to OT/PT.

Needs addressed by care coordinator: Transportation assistance, selection and utilization of PCP, working with DME vendor to resize equipment, facilitation of appointment scheduling



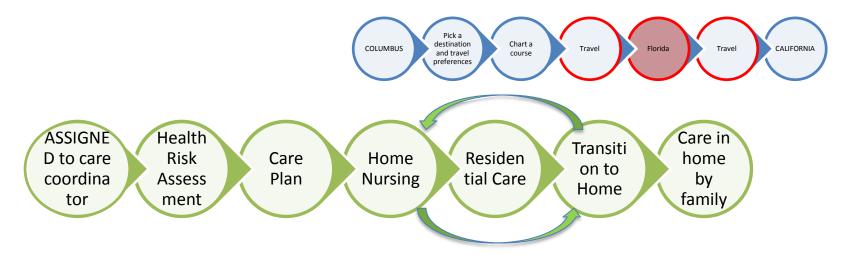
Other journeys are longer



8 year old with ataxia of unknown etiology, intractable epilepsy, developmental regression and ADHD who has developed severe anxiety and depression resulting in suicidal ideation, aggression and a feeding disorder which required G-tube placement.

Needs addressed by care coordinator: IEP, connection to BH services, coordinating multiple specialists, finding resources in rural area, establishing a support system as parents separate, financial assistance

Other journeys are one step forward and two step backs



4 year old child with progressive neurologic decline and respiratory failure in less than 1 year. Family does not speak English and has a second child with the same disorder.

Needs addressed by care coordinator: Home nursing, environment modifications, emergency and contingency planning, ventilator transport, medication management, temporary residential care when mother out of country,



Educating and Empowering

Report

Project Leadership

Effecting Change, One Parent at a Time

Prepared By

Allison Gray, Juno Duenas and Janice Daar Watson







Chapter 1	Knowing the Past to Change the Future: History and Purpose of Advocacy
	Key Legislation and Policies; The Disability Rights Movement; What Does It Mean to Advocate?; Current Issues
Chapter 2	Rules of the Road: Systems, Laws, and Entitlements
	How Policies Are Made; Important Laws and Public Systems; Making the Connection: From Individual to Public Policy Advocacy
Chapter 3	Becoming a Mover and Shaker: Working with Decision-Makers for Change
	Your Elected Officials; How Bills Become Laws; The California Budget Process; Providing Testimony; Building Relationships with Legislators; Working with the Media
Chapter 4	Playing Well with Others: Enhancing Communication
	Enhancing Personal Communication Skills; Effective Listening; Partnering with Your Child
Chapter 5	Telling Your Story: Developing and Presenting Stories to Others
	The Importance of Storytelling; Developing Your Story; Presenting and Evaluating Your Story
Chapter 6	Ways You Can Serve: Participating on Decision-Making Bodies
	The Value of Participation; Places to Serve; Plan for Success; Rules for Participation
Chapter 7	Solidifying Partnerships: Connecting with Local Change Makers
	Connecting with Local Leaders and Advocates; Your Action Plan: Presentations and Peer Review

Maternal and Child Health Journal (2018) 22:648–659 https://doi.org/10.1007/s10995-018-2477-2

FROM THE FIELD

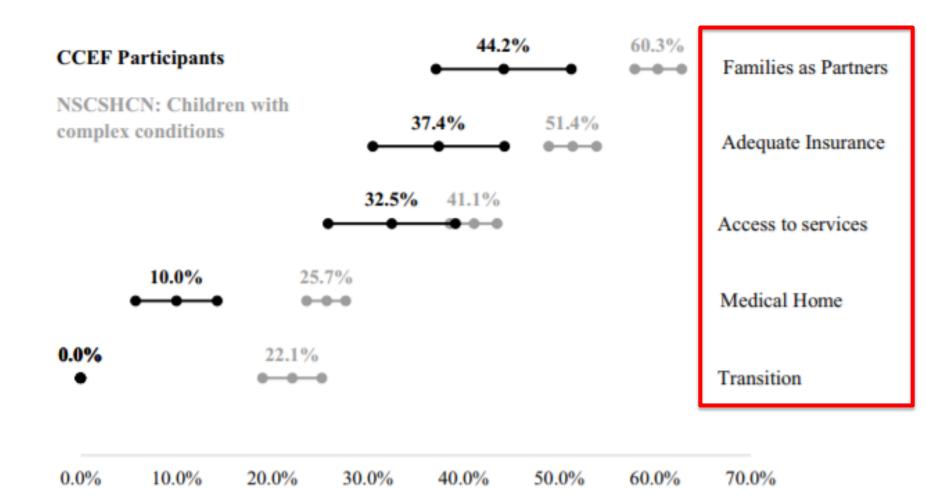
Care Coordination: Empowering Families, a Promising Practice to Facilitate Medical Home Use Among Children and Youth with Special Health Care Needs

Lisa Gorman Ufer^{1,2} · Julie A. Moore^{1,2} · Kristen Hawkins^{1,2} · Gina Gembel^{1,2} · David N. Entwistle^{2,3} · David Hoffman²

Published online: 14 February 2018

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Results



Summary

1. Your resources will be limited

Figure out the best way to get patients and families what they need with the resources you have

2. Be prepared to meet resistance

Address it, don't ignore it!

3. Use the shared plan of care as a guide

Figure out who will do what based on what's feasible and what's most important



Appendix





Methodology Challenges

1. Choosing a measurement population

Because similar patients have different needs, defining a like cohort for comparison is difficult

2. Defining the point in time to measure

Because different circumstances change the time required to produce a result, it is difficult to choose a "dose" of care coordination that we would expect to be effective



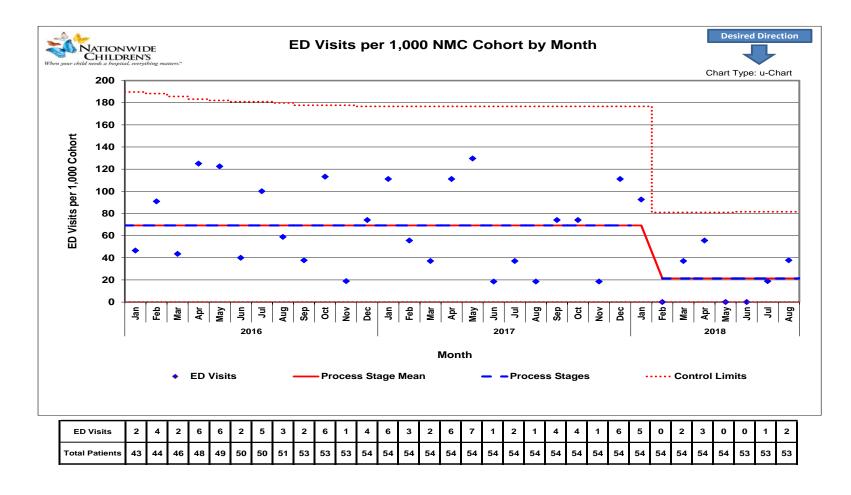
Subgroup Analyses

Analysis #1: GOALS MET

Patients who were in NMC cohort in January 2018 and met ALL goals on the care plan (n=54)

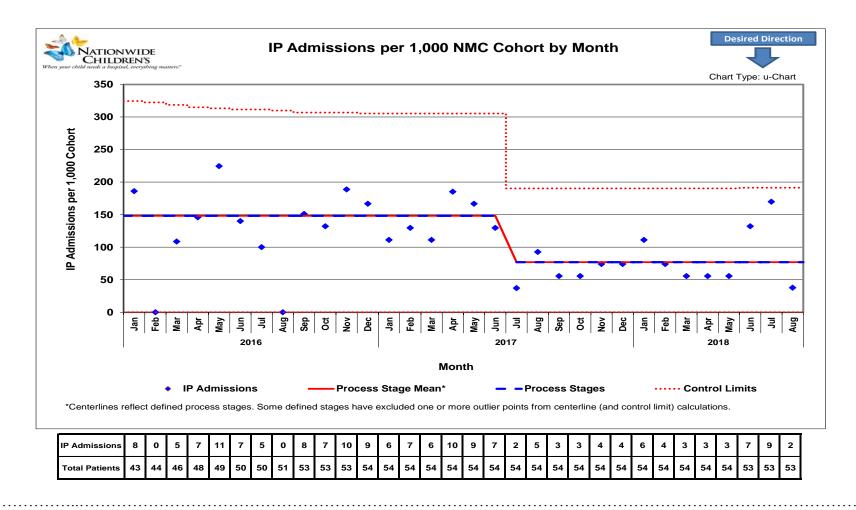
- Different lengths of enrollment with care coordinator
- Different start and stop dates of care coordination
- Same point in the journey (end)

ED Visit Rate





Admissions





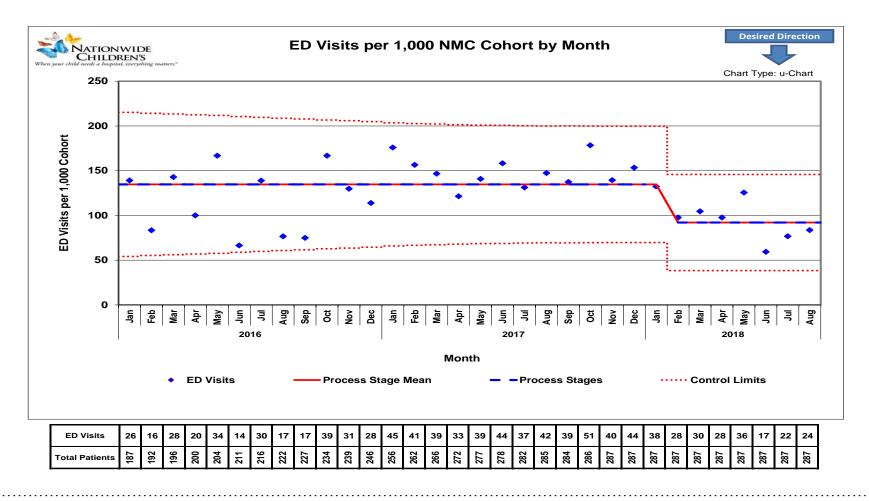
Subgroup Analyses

Analysis #2: ONE VISIT COMPLETE

Patient who were in NMC cohort in January 2018 who had AT LEAST one visit complete with a care coordinator (n=287)

- Different lengths of enrollment with care coordinator
- Different start dates care coordination
- Varying points in the journey when measured, varying number of visits

ED Visits





Admissions

