



Together, our
voices elevate° all.

Care Teams

May Learning Forum

05.11.21

Quality Center (Host)

Layout

Participants

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Panelist: 1

Quality Center
Host

Attendee:

Camila Silva (NACHC)
Me

Quality Center

Host

Raise your hand
button



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Participants

Chat

Chat: When using the chat, please
send the message to "Everyone"

THE NACHC MISSION

America's Voice for Community Health Care

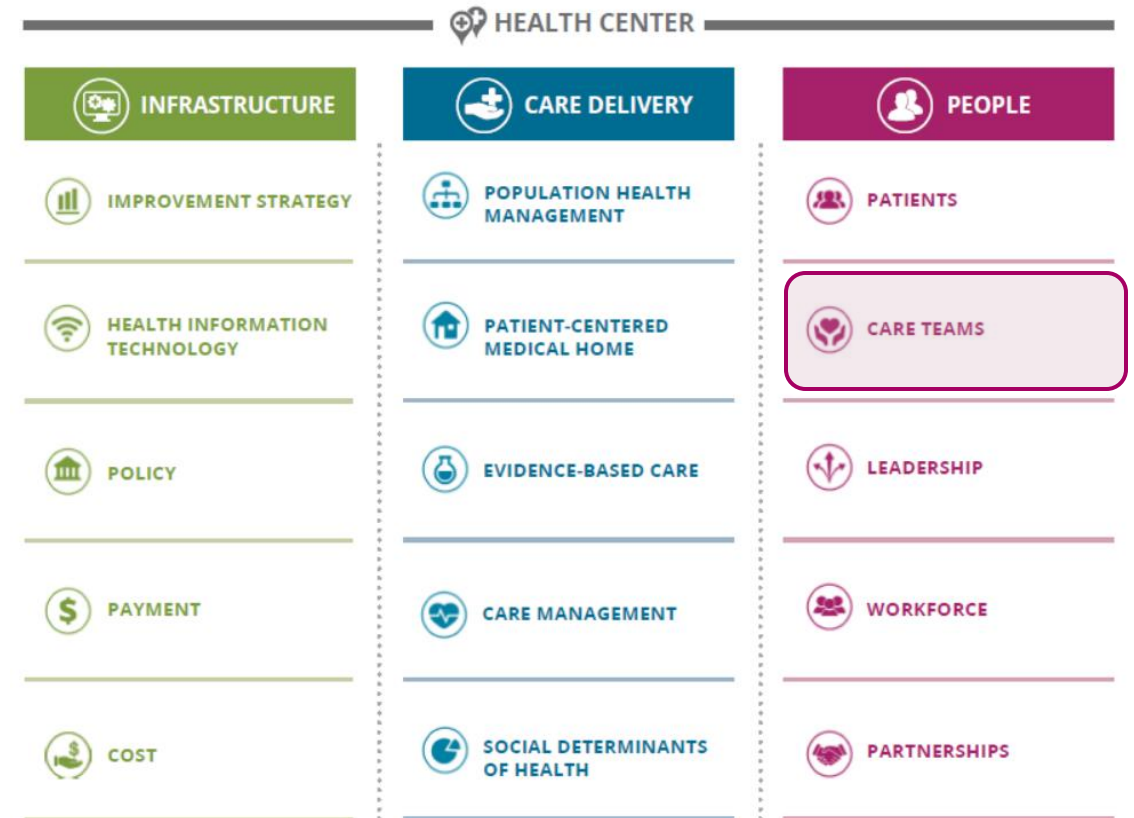
The National Association of Community Health Centers (NACHC) was founded in 1971 to promote efficient, high quality, comprehensive health care that is accessible, culturally and linguistically competent, community directed, and patient centered for all.



Value Transformation Framework



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CHANGE AREAS



MODELS OF CARE

- Design care models that based on subgroups identified through risk stratification. Create **unique models of care for each targeted subgroup** of your patient population.



HIT

- Outline steps to use population health management tools and other HIT resources to **push care team action and pull required data.**



CARE TEAMS

- **Define care standards and services** within each targeted care model. **Reorganize care team roles** within each care model, giving more responsibility to supportive members of the care team.

Elevate...Connecting to FY 2021 American Rescue Plan Funding (H8F)



- Plan, prepare for, promote, distribute, administer, and track COVID–19 vaccines, and carry out other vaccine-related activities.
- Detect, diagnose, trace, and monitor COVID–19 infections and related activities necessary to mitigate the spread of COVID–19, including activities related to, and equipment or supplies purchased for, testing, contact tracing, surveillance, mitigation, and treatment of COVID-19.
- Purchase equipment and supplies to conduct mobile testing or vaccinations for COVID-19, purchase and maintain mobile vehicles and equipment to conduct such testing or vaccinations, and hire and train laboratory personnel and other staff to conduct such mobile testing or vaccinations, particularly in medically underserved areas.

- **Establish, expand, and sustain the health care workforce** to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID–19, and to carry out other health work force-related activities.
- **Modify, enhance, and expand health care services and infrastructure.**
- Conduct community outreach and education activities related to COVID–19.



Elevate Change Areas and Curriculum (May-Dec 2021): Connecting to American Rescue Plan Fund (H8F) Priorities

Recovery & Stabilization

- Pent Up Demand
- Patient Registries
- Virtual Care
- Care Transitions and Coordination
- Outreach
- Population Health and Social Determinants
- Patient Engagement
- Workforce Well-Being
- Continuity of Care
- Strategic Planning

Infrastructure: Improve & Reimagine

- Physical Infrastructure Improvements
- Facilitating Access
- Virtual Care Access
- Team-Based Care
- Mobile Units/Vehicles

Maintaining & Increasing Capacity

- Care Teams/Personnel
- Care Management
- Virtual Visits
- Behavioral Health
- Community Partnerships

Health Centers Need to Remain Alert to Rising Competitors

<i>Health Care 2030: The Coming Transformation*</i>		
	Community Health Centers	Walmart+
#	1,400	5,342
People served	~30 million/year	~265 million/week (worldwide; it is estimated nearly 200 million/week in the US)
Locations	13,000 communities across the US/territories	There is a Walmart store within 10 miles of 90% of the US population+

*+Illustrates a retail provider and competitor that seeks to move into the health care arena in the coming years. Other examples include CVS, Walgreens, and more. <https://corporate.walmart.com/our-story/locations/united-states?multi=false>.
+Store N°8. The incubation arm of Walmart. Formed in 2017. <https://www.storeno8.com/about-us/our-story>.*

**Health Care 2030: The Coming Transformation. A commentary on the transformation of health systems propelled by opportunities such as digital health, growing consumerism, and mounting financial constraints. Sponsored by the International Academy of Quality. Authors: Zimlichman, E., Nicklin, W., Aggarwal, R., Bates, D. Health Care 2030: The Coming Transformation. NEJM Catalyst. March 3, 2021. <https://catalyst.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/CAT.20.0569#.YJqyA-IggBY.twitter>*

NACHC Announces the launch of the **Center for Community Health Innovation**

- RCHN Community Health Foundation Awards \$5 Million To Establish the new **Center for Community Health Innovation**
- The **Center for Community Health Innovation (CCHI)** will work to:
 - **identify, support, and replicate** groundbreaking approaches to practice innovation, workforce development, and collaborative arrangements in the delivery of community-based health care.
 - **evaluate** existing best and promising practices and determine opportunities for value and scalability to further the health center mission.
 - **prepare** Community Health Centers for sustainable operational and clinical success.



Virtual Care as a Disruptor

- **Theory of disruptive innovation:** business scholar Clayton Christensen (1990s)
- Disruption requires 3 enablers:



Simplifying Technology
Telehealth



Disruptive Value Network
Teladoc Health, Cricket, PillPak,
VillageMD



**Business Model
Innovation**



How Will Your Health Center Shape Virtual Care Alongside In-Person Care?



Virtual care opportunities:

- Improved patient monitoring and data/feedback loops to inform care
- Use of artificial intelligence (AI) and AI-enabled algorithm to drive care delivery
- Personalized feedback and care informed by the data
- Automated and personalized patient messaging
- Robust care team communication

NEW CARE TEAM DESIGN

- New workforce opportunities: mid-levels providers, community health workers, health coaches, navigators
- New workflows and role distribution
- New communication channels

Pre-Requisites to Effective Care Teams



- Empanelment
- Psychological Safety

Missed this content?

View February - April Learning Forums on the [Elevate Learning Forum](#).

CARE TEAMS



Utilize groups of staff with different skills to work together to delivery and improve care, offering a wider range of services more efficiently than a provider alone.

Care Teams Action Guide: http://www.nachc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/NACHC-VTF-Care-Teams-AG_November-2019.pdf

Care Teams Action Guide

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF Community Health Centers

VALUE TRANSFORMATION FRAMEWORK
Action Guide

HEALTH CENTER

CARE DELIVERY | INFRASTRUCTURE | PEOPLE

CARE TEAMS

WHY
Focus on Care Teams?

Much has been written about the success of the “care team model” in delivering high-quality, low-cost, impactful health care (the Quadruple Aim). Developing an effective team-based model of care is at the heart of health center efforts to deliver on the Quadruple Aim: improved health outcomes, improved staff and provider experiences, and lower costs.

Transitioning to value-based care requires a significant shift in the way care delivery, infrastructure, and people are engaged and deployed in the health care system. In the volume-based system, a primary care physician would need to spend an estimated 21.7 hours per day to provide all recommended acute, chronic and preventive care to a panel of 2500 patients¹. It is, therefore, not surprising that physicians face burnout and adults in the U.S. receive only 55% of recommended services². The volume-driven model of care coupled with the complexity of preventive, acute and chronic care needs in the context of a primary care visit, limits the quality of service delivered³. A reinvention of the care team model—with more responsibility given to supportive members of the care team—has proven to optimize the experience and outcomes of primary care for patients, providers and staff⁴. In addition to improving service for chronic disease and preventive care, re-organizing care team roles can help address the widely-documented problem of primary care physician shortages^{4,5}.

Ultimately, patient care is a team sport. All members of the health center team are accountable for the delivery of high quality care to patients. Patient engagement, also crucial to care, is addressed in the Patient Engagement Action Guide.

While many health centers report using a team-based approach to care, these systems may not be functioning optimally to achieve desired outcomes. This Action Guide offers steps health centers can take to more effectively distribute, or share, responsibility and accountability across the team.

“Sharing the care involves both a paradigm shift and a concrete strategy for increasing capacity. The paradigm (culture) shift transforms the practice from an “I” to a “we” mindset. Unlike the lone-doctor-with-helpers model, in which the physician assumes all responsibility, makes all decisions, and delegates tasks to team members (but cannot increase capacity), the “we” paradigm uses a team comprising clinicians and non-clinicians to provide care to a patient panel, with a reallocation of responsibilities, not only tasks, so that all team members contribute meaningfully to the health of their patient panel.”

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STEPS #1-3

STEP 1 Define Care Standards: Identify a minimum set of patient services (standards), by age and/or risk group.

STEP 2 Distribute Tasks to Meet Standards and Document Workflow: Reconsider who within the care team completes tasks for each standard. ‘Share the care’: assign an appropriate staff position to each task defined. Map workflow.

STEP 3 Update Job Descriptions: Summarize tasks for each role within the health center. Include this information in updated job descriptions (formalization).

Models of Care

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF Community Health Centers

VALUE TRANSFORMATION FRAMEWORK Action Guide

HEALTH CENTER

CARE DELIVERY INFRASTRUCTURE PEOPLE

POPULATION HEALTH MANAGEMENT MODELS OF CARE

WHY Design Different Models of Care Based on Risk Level?

Population management is key to successful value-based care. Effective population health management requires that health care organizations group patients based on their needs to direct care and target resources (See Risk Stratification Action Guide). Top performing health centers segment patients by risk and design models of care tailored to each subgroup. The purpose is to offer more appropriate and cost effective care to patients who fall into different levels of risk, rather than using a "one size fits all" approach. Identifying unique subgroups of patients, and analyzing each group's health needs, trends, and outcomes, allows health centers to best intervene for improved outcomes.

WHAT are Care Models Based on Risk?

Designing care models based on risk allows patients to be paired with more appropriate clinical and other services. This Action Guide outlines approaches to building models of care for high, rising and low-risk target populations. Models for highly complex patients are very specialized and not addressed here.

- High-risk patients are assigned a care manager who coordinates care across the continuum.
- Rising-risk patients are managed within the Patient Centered Medical Home (PCMH) model, with scalable strategies to manage their immediate needs and prevent them from becoming high-risk.
- Low-risk patients are managed with more remote, group, and technological solutions. Strategies may include care other than in-person visits, including self-care.

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Highly complex. Require intensive, pro-active care management.



Care Management Action Guide



High-risk. Engage in care management to provide one-on-one support for medical, social and care coordination needs.



Rising-risk. Manage within PCMH model; support in managing risk factors (e.g., obesity, smoking, blood pressure, cholesterol).



Low-risk. Manage using more remote, group, and technological solutions; focus on keeping patients healthy and engaged.

https://www.nachc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/NACHC-VTF-Pop-Health_Models-of-Care-AG_November-2019.pdf

Define Care Standards

Patient: _____ Date: _____

IMPORTANT

As a **woman age 50-75 years of age**, your doctor wants you to receive the following screenings based upon the *BEST MEDICAL information. Be sure to ask your doctor, nurse practitioner or physician assistant at today's visit to check if you need the tests which can **save your life** 😊.

<p><u>ROUTINE CARE:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood Pressure • Depression screening • Weight screening and counseling for better weight control • Screening for use of aspirin or a cholesterol lowering medication to prevent heart disease 	<p><u>CANCER SCREENINGS:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breast cancer (mammogram every 1-2 years) • Cervical cancer (Pap test every 3 years ages 21-64 or every 5 years for women age 30-64 who get a Pap and HPV test. • Colon cancer (FIT test annually or other screening/ diagnostic tests and frequencies depending on risk.
<p><u>BLOOD TESTS:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HbA1c for diabetes • Hepatitis C screening • HIV • Diseases transmitted through sexual activity 	<p><u>LIFESTYLE:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tobacco use • Alcohol use • Relationship violence

***BEST MEDICAL INFORMATION/RESEARCH: US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF):**

- Aspirin Use in some adults 50-59 years can lower your risk for heart attack, stroke and colorectal cancer. Drugs that lower cholesterol may be used in some adults 40-75 years of age with risk factors to prevent cardiovascular disease. Check with your doctor before taking aspirin or any medication
- Cervical Cancer screening recommended through age 65 years.
- Blood glucose monitoring recommended in overweight adults 40-70 years of age.
- Hepatitis C one-time monitoring or additional screening as needed.
- HIV Screening through 65 years of age.

WOMAN 50-75_ Mar. 8, 2018

Patient: _____

IMPORTANT

Date: _____

As a **woman age 50-75 years of age**, your doctor wants you to receive the following screenings based upon the *BEST MEDICAL information. Be sure to ask your doctor, nurse practitioner or physician assistant at today's visit to check if you need the tests which can **save your life** 😊.

ROUTINE CARE:

- Blood Pressure
- Depression screening
- Weight screening and counseling for better weight control
- Screening for use of aspirin or a cholesterol lowering medication to prevent heart disease

BLOOD TESTS:

- HbA1c for diabetes
- Hepatitis C screening
- HIV
- Diseases transmitted through sexual activity

CANCER SCREENINGS:

- Breast cancer (mammogram every 1-2 years)
- Cervical cancer (Pap test every 3 years ages 21-64 or every 5 years for women age 30-64 who get a Pap and HPV test.
- Colon cancer (FIT test annually or other screening/ diagnostic tests and frequencies depending on risk.

LIFESTYLE:

- Tobacco use
- Alcohol use
- Relationship violence

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- Hepatitis C one-time monitoring or additional screening as needed.
- HIV Screening through 65 years of age.

Distribute Tasks to Meet Standards and Document Workflow



CARE TEAMS

‘SHARE THE CARE’ Model of Care Delivery

- Paradigm shift
- Concrete strategy for increasing capacity
- Redefine ‘team’ (clinicians and non-clinicians providing care to a panel of patients)
- Reallocate tasks and responsibilities
- From lone provider-with-helpers model to **reallocation of responsibility** to a team
- Design care teams where all members contribute meaningfully and to full capacity

2

Distribute Tasks &
Document Workflow



Ghorob, A. Bodenheimer, T. (2012). Sharing the Care to Improve Access to Primary Care. *New England Journal of Medicine*. 366, 1955-1957.

Distribute Tasks to Meet Standards and Document Workflow

RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ROLE - Current	ROLE - Future	WHEN IN VISIT CYCLE	Notes
Check-in patient				
Verify and update insurance information				
Verify and update demographic information (address, phone, etc)				
Verify and update PCP selection	RN	LPN		
Print summary lists (meds, dx, allergy); give to patient to review	MA	LPN		
Verify and update missing preventive / chronic care services	Provider	Front Office		
Track and follow up on lab & imaging results	LPN	LPN		
Notify patient of normal results	Front Office	Front Office		
Notify patient of abnormal results	Pharmacist	RN		
Track and follow up on completion of referral visits, tests & procedures				
Receive/review reports or other communications from facilities notifying practice of service provided to patients				
Obtain notes from facilities – inpatient or rehab, emergency department, urgent care centers				
Review appointment history and follow up as needed				
Perform and document lab tests performed in-office				
Collect and/or process specimens to send to external laboratory				
Conduct clinic services (ECG, pulse oximetry, hearing & vision testing)				

ACTION ITEMS: Assign appropriate staff positions to each task needed to complete defined set of standards.

- Adapt the [“Team-Based Planning Worksheet”](#) developed by the Safety Net Medical Home.
- Create workflow maps that define and standardize work processes.

Accomplish **individual tasks**
Emphasize
team responsibility

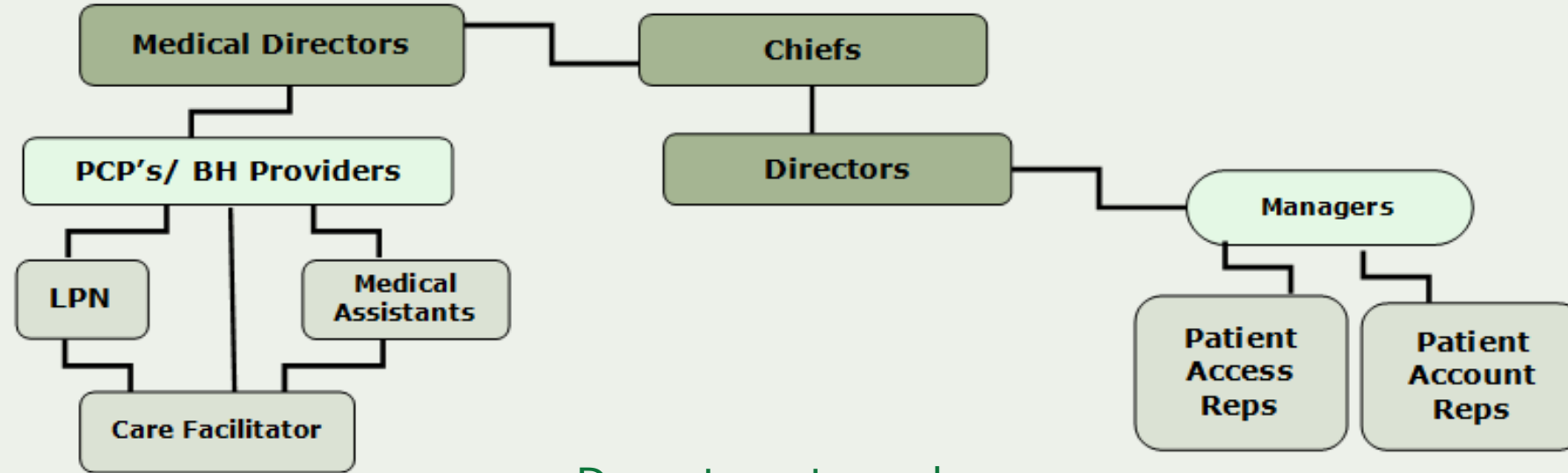


Generations Family Health Center
Creating Integrated Care Teams
May 11, 2021

	GFHC Swimlanes						
	Schedule Appt	Check In	Appt Prep	Provider Visit	Appt F/U	Labs/ Diagnostics	Check Out
Front Desk	•Appts for patients calling in	•Arrival	•Assure Reminder call received		•Document No Show and contact pt per Sched F/U Appt	•Print lab slip on check out if needed	•Schedule follow up appts or place in recall per
Pt Access	•Appts @ Checkout	•Intake/Update Demo	•Ref uninsured to ACA				•Encourage patient to
Pt Acct Rep	•Appt requests from •Appts from recall	•Verify Insurance eligibility •Data Entry •Slide Fee Applications	•Ref uninsured to care				•Send portal invite •Encourage patient to
Medical	•F/u per standing orders		•Pull recent Labs/ •Huddle with Care Team as	•Gather supplies before •Perform vitals •Perform standing	•Schedule any ordered •Assure medication •Use secure messaging	•obtain diagnostic results, •obtain lab results not	•Encourage patient to •Send portal invite •Encourage patient to
LPN	•F/u per standing orders •Enabling Visit i.e. patient		•Review immunization •Notify provider if •Gather wound care •Huddle with Care Team as	•Administer •Administer wound care •Administer on site meds	•Monitor scheduled labs •Notify patients of med •Assure encounter notes Phone contact with	•Receive critical values •Call pt to notify results •Review resulted labs,	•Encourage patient to •Send portal invite •Encourage patient to •Encourage patient to
Provider			•Review Labs/ •Huddle with Care Team as •Initiate Care Level	•Review Of Systems •Address reason for visit •Discuss goals and plan •Diagnostics/ Labs/ •Complete Clinical	•Assure prescriptions •Respond to patient •Complete any forms	•Notify MA or LPNto	•Send portal invite •Encourage patient to
Care Coordinator	•F/u ED & Hosp Admission •Care Coordination Face •Face To Face Enabling Use Gaps In Care Reports	•Enabling Services Appts	•Contact pt to bring all •Complete Social Address Gaps In Care •Assure Care Plan and •Huddle with Care Team as	•Meet with pt while on •Confirm contact •Confirm acceptance of CC •Identify Goals, share •Update Care plans and •Complete Needs Assessments •Refer for community resources	•Continue to address Assist with Community Schedule f/u Communicate regularly		•Enabling Services Appts •Encourage patient to •Send portal invite •Encourage patient to
Care Facilitator	•Referrals •Face To Face Enabling	•Enabling Services Appts	•Contact pt to bring all required documentation •Complete Social •Huddle with Care Team as •Help pt apply for	•Meet with pt while on site/Confirm contact •Discuss specialist •Confirm pt accents Call patient to discuss	•Complete referral (When appt scheduled, if information for *Complete referral follow using referral protocols *Scan notes and result		•Enabling Services Appts •Encourage patient to •Send portal invite •Encourage patient to
Community Health Worker	•Insurance Applications •Program Intake •Face To Face Enabling	•Enabling Services Appts	•Contact pt to bring all •Complete Social Schedule Transportation Assure program	Provide Interpretation	Assist with Community Coordinate Medication Coordinate Shelter	F/u with pateint re lab &	•Enabling Services Appts •Encourage patient to •Send portal invite •Encourage patient to

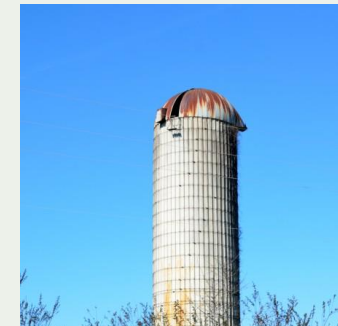
Clearly define roles and responsibilities for each leg of the patient experience

Generations Family Health Center Care Team Flow Chart



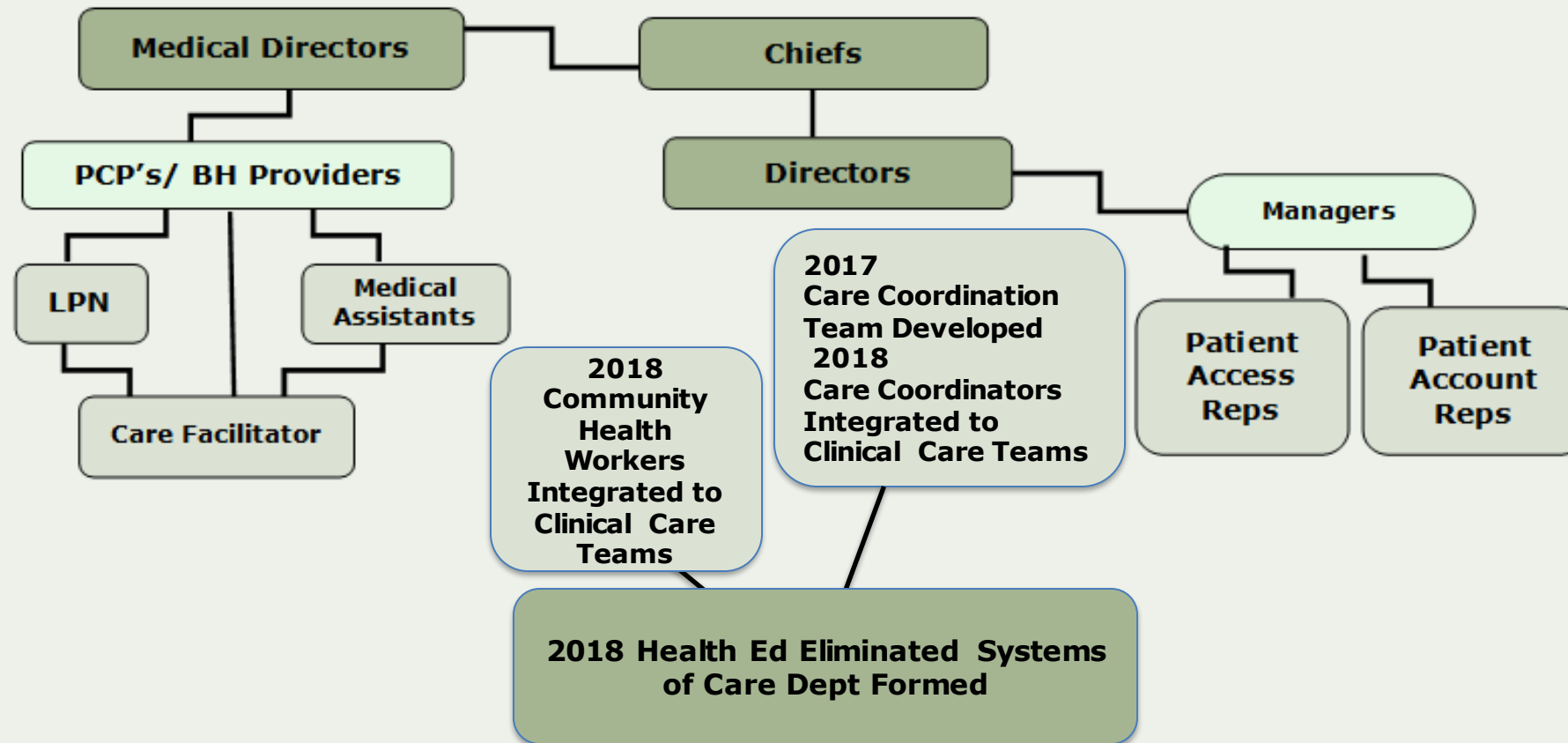
- Departments and disciplines acted in Silos.
- Duplication of work existed.
- Gaps in care went unnoticed.

2017
Care Coordination Team
developed as part of
the Medicaid Quality
Improvement Shared
Savings Program.
(PCMH+)



Health Ed Dept was
it's own silo

Generations Family Health Center Care Team Flow Chart



- Integrating enabling services as part of the care teams addresses Social Determinants of Health (SDOH), closes gaps in care and improves clinical outcomes.

Form

CHW 2018 CRVFHP Form Care Coordination Pregnancy Data Social Determinants Of Health TAY Assessment Non GFHC Resources

CHW 2018 CRVFHP Form Care Coordination Pregnancy Data Social Determinants Of Health TAY Assessment Non GFHC Resources Non GFHC Resources Dan/Put Non GFHC Resources -Willimantic NON GFHC Resources - Norwich ZZZ Test Care Coordination

COORDINATION OF CHRONIC CARE SERVICES

Care Coordination

Coordination of Care Services

Contact:

Needs Assessment:

Interpretation Required

Transportation Services:

Patient Is Homeless

If Pt is homeless, complete SDOH form and

Social Determinant of Health Assessment

CYSHCN (Children & Youth With Special Healthcare Needs)

Care Management:

Care Management Follow-Up

Care Plan Documented

Patient Assistance Fund Used

Comments:

Medications

Pharmacy/RX Assistance

Barriers to taking medication

Patient unable to afford medications

Education

Patient / Community Education:

Method: Written Material

Method: Educational Video

Education - Sun Safety

Education - Hydration

Patient Education - Emergency Department And Admission

Referrals

Referred In by (use free text to list community agency/r...

Referred out [use for free text to docment where refrerr...

Substance Use Cessation Care Management

Enabling Services

Social Services

Cash Food Stamps/SNAP

HUSKY C DSS - Medicaid Wai...

MSP Application:

Sliding Fee Scale Eligibility

Cell Phone Application Assistance

CCM Enrollment Consent

Contact:

Telephonic Enrollment Consent

Patient Declines Chronic Care Management or Care Coordination Services.

Interpretation Required

- Creating forms in EHR makes data collection easy and consistent.
- Click boxes connected to Medcin ID's provide systems data reportable through our Practice Analytics program.

Form

CHW 2018

CRVFHP Form

Care Coordination

Pregnancy Data

Social Determinants Of Health

TAY Assessment

Non GFHC Resources

Social Determinants Of Health TAY Assessment AUDIT-C / HARK Depression / Social Isolation CYSHCN

Y TAY (Transition Aged Youth) Assessment (Age 16-24) CYSHCN (Children & Youth With Special Healthcare Needs) Y Social Determinant of Health Assessment

Race and Ethnicity

Obtaining broader categories of race and ethnicity must be done with each SDOH form. Y N Patient Information Entered Into System (If declined, click no and document "Declined" in

We Ask Because We Care? is a national campaign to collect more granular data related to Race, Ethnicity and Linguistic preferences using drilled down CDC codes. It is used to ensure we're understanding and meeting the unique ethnic and cultural needs of our patients. This data collection marks an

Y Race Sub P... Y Ethnicity Sub...

RISK/UTILIZATION

- Y Needs additional Care Plan Managem...
- Y Recent ER visit within the past 90 days.
- Y Inpatient Admissions witin 90 days.
- Y Patient Disch From Inpatient Facility Within Last 60 Days

SOCIAL HISTORY

CAGE AID AND HARK 2018

Alcohol Usage/Treatment

Alcohol

If any concerns complete a CAGE AID (3 or more drinks)

Y N Therapy For Alcohol Abuse/Dependence

Drug Usage/Treatment

Y N Drug Use

If any concerns (Y) complete a CAGE AID

Y N Therapy For Drug And Alcohol Abuse/Dependence

HOUSING & EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Are you worried about losing your ho...

Y Patient is homeless Y Economic Issues /Unemployment

EDUCATIONAL/FINANCIAL RESOURCES/TRANSPORT

How hard is it for you to pay for the very basics like food, housing, medical care, and heating?

What is the highest grade or level of school you have completed or the highest degree you have received?

In the past year, have you or any family members you live with been unable to get any of the following when it was really needed? Check all that apply. (14P)

- Food
- Utilities
- Phone
- Clothing
- Child Care
- Other (ple...)

Medicine or Any Health Care (Medical, Dental, Mental Health, Vision)

Has lack of transportation kept you from medical appointments, meetings, work, or from getting things needed for daily living? Check all that apply. (15P)

Patient kept from medical appointments or from getting me...

Patient kept from non-medical meetings, appointments, work, or from getting things that he/she needs

Physical Activity [SAMHSA]

How many days of moderate to strenuous exercise, like a brisk walk, did you do in the last 7 days?

On those days that you engage in moderate to strenuous exercise, how many minutes, on average, do you exercise?

Social and Emotional Health

How often do you see or talk to people that that you care about and feel close to? (For example: talking to friends on the phone, visiting friends or family, going to church or club meetings)

Stress is when someone feels tense, nervous, anxious, or cannot sleep at night because their mind is troubled. How stressed are you?

Optional Additional Questions

In the past year, have you spent more than 2 nights in a row in a jail, prison, detention center, or juvenile correctional facility?

Do you feel physically and emotionally safe where you currently live?

In the past year, have you been afraid of your partner or ex-partner?

Form

CHW 2018 CRVFHP Form Care Coordination Pregnancy Data Social Determinants Of Health TAY Assessment Non GFHC Resources

- Click boxes and drop-down menus connected to Medcin ID's provide systems data reportable through our Practice Analytics program.

COORDINATION OF CHRONIC CARE SERVICES

Care Coordination

Coordination of Care Services

Contact:

Needs Assessment:

Interpretation Required

Transportation Services:

Education

Method: Written Material

Method: Educational Video

Patient / Community Education

Assistance in securing access to available health Care Services

Social Service

Pharmacy

Other Assistance programs

Care Management:

Care Management Follow-up

Care Plan Documented

Patient Assistance Fund Utilization

Comments:

Medications

CYSHCN TAY Care F

Assessment of patient medical and/or social service needs

Establishment of Care Plans

Maintenance of referral, tracking and follow-up systems

Provide eligibility assistance

CYSHCN Comprehensive Care Plan

CYSHCN Portable Care Plan

CYSHCN Emergency Plan

CYSHCN TAY Care Plan

Care Coordination - Pregnancy

Positive Pregnancy

Patient is Pregnant: Select Prenatal Care Status:

Estimated delivery date

Referral to OB/Prenatal Care:

Referred for Termination:

Post-Partum

Date of Post-Partum Visit

Date of Postpartum due later

Screening For Depression Postpartum

Baby's Birth Weight

< 3 lbs 5 oz (1500 grams)

3 lbs 5 ozs TO 5lbs 8 oz (1500 - 2400 grams)

> 5 lbs 8 oz (2500 grams)

Delivery Type

No Delivery

- Information saved to Documents can be printed with resources and contact information and given to patient.
- Documents are saved chronologically so providers and staff are able to see what is being done for the patient and develop a whole person plan of care.

Patient: 5240 - 21 Patient Test
DOB: 11/02/1948

Date: 04/08/2021 08:36
Provider: NB, Doctor
Encounter: Care Coordination Document

SOCIAL HISTORY

Recent Events: Has lack of transportation kept patient from medical appointments or from getting medications: Yes and lack of transportation has kept patient from beneficial non-medical activities: Yes.

Behavioral: Smoker: Current some day smoker.

Alcohol: Alcohol use 2 drinks / day or fewer.

Drug Use: Drug use.

Housing And Economic Circumstances: Lack of housing.

Financial: In the past year, patient or family members in household were unable to get needed child care: Yes, unable to get needed phone: Yes, unable to get needed utilities: Yes, and unable to afford food unable to get needed food: Yes.

- Needs additional Care Plan Management Support:
- Transportation: Gas Card

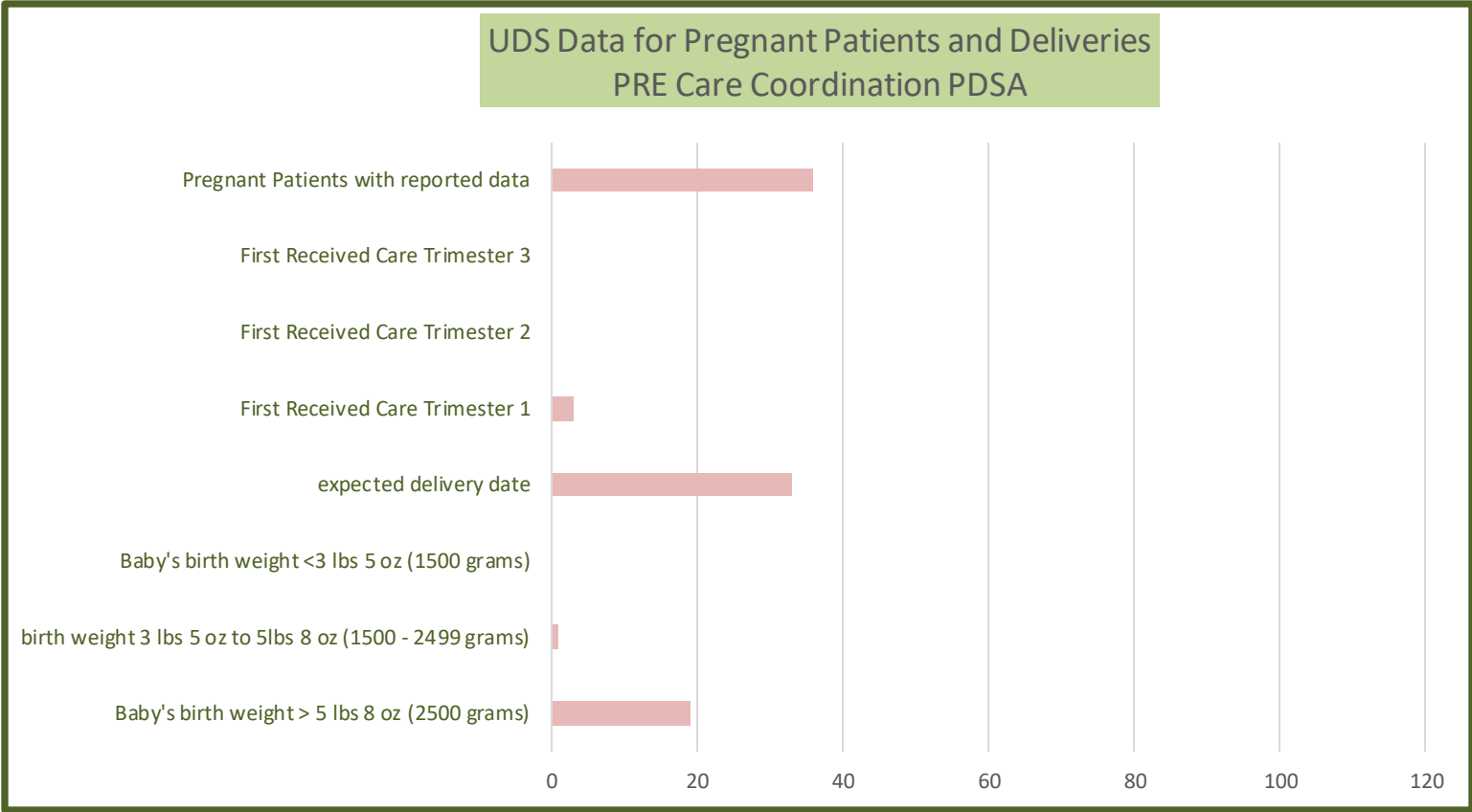
ASSESSMENT

- Case Management: CYSHCN TAY Care Plan
- Food Stamps/SNAP
- Contact: Face-To-Face interactions
- Coordination of care services 34 min enc total
- Cash
- Eligibility Assistance: Other Assistance programs
- Sliding Fee Application

THERAPY

- Community resources DDS-Department of Developmental Services 1-866-433-8192.
- Community resources CT Family Support Network (CTFSN) - 1-860-481-9663.
- Community resources CT Dept. of Social Services & Family Support Grant - 465-3500.
- Community resources ACCESS Energy, Food Bank, Shelter, WIC - 450-7400.
- Community resources WAIM - Windham Interfaith Ministry - 456-7270.
- Community resources No Freeze Hospitality Shelter - 450-1346.
- Community resources Holy Family Shelter - 423-2591.
- Community resources Windham Housing Authority - 456-1413.

UDS – 7A Reports patients who received prenatal care and who gave birth during reporting Period. Live Births Categorized by Birth weight.



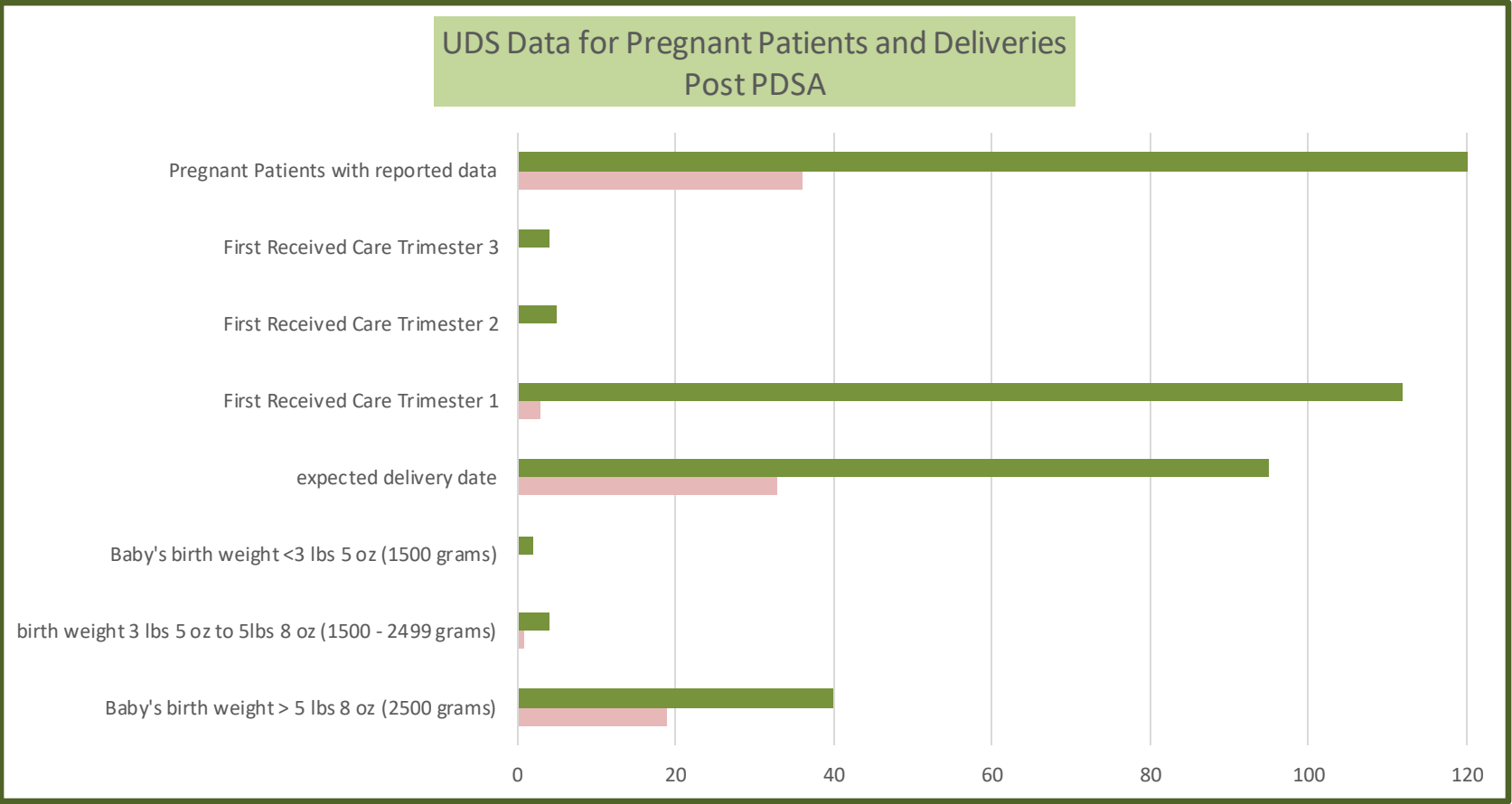
GFHC does not provide prenatal care. As a result, Maternal Child Data Collection for UDS reporting was pulled by manual audit with low results.

Care Coordinators

- Contacted patients identified as pregnant and conducted telephonic survey.
- Added prenatal data collection tab to Care Coordinator form in EHR.
- Assessed SDOH and assisted with community resources as needed.
- Tracked deliveries and recorded birth weights.
- Assisted in scheduling 6-week post-partum visit.
- Continued Care Coordination until needs were met and made referrals as appropriate for infant needs and services.

Results of PDSA were evaluated.

With appropriate data collection tools, reports can be easily run to support the system change.



Results supported the process, policy written for Maternal Child Care Coordination

Generations Family Health Center

Maternal Child Care Coordination

Policy: Generations will monitor and record Maternal Child data for all female patients of child bearing age.

Procedure: Upon identification of pregnancy in female patients of child bearing age, providers will document available information in pregnancy tab in Intergy, EHR. Once documented, a Maternal Child Care Coordination order will be sent. Care coordinators will complete a Social Determinants of Health Assessment on each patient and open a care plan in patient's chart. Demographic, cultural, clinical and social health determinants will be included in the assessment, and incorporated into the patient's care plan. All pertinent information obtained throughout pregnancy and delivery will be documented in patient's chart under "pregnancy tab".

1. When a provider identifies patients as pregnant, or recently giving birth (current reporting year only), they will complete all known information in the "pregnancy tab" in EHR. (DO NOT USE THIS TAB TO DOCUMENT HISTORICAL DATA AS IT SKEWS UDS DATA.)
- 2.
3. Upon completion of visit, provider will send a Maternal Child Care Coordination order, in "Order/Charges" in EHR, to the designated Care Coordinator.
4. PCP will include in the referral, all pertinent information related to pregnancy.
5. These orders will come as a "Task" in the EHR to the designated Care Coordinator, as assigned at each GFHC site, and is electronically attached to the specific patient's health record.
6. As each Care Coordinator opens his/her EHR desktop on a daily basis, he/she will go to "My Day" and see the "Task" list for assignments regarding "Order Requests".
7. When a task appears regarding an order for Maternal Child Care Coordination, the designated staff person will open that task to proceed with order.
8. Care Coordinator will contact patient to verify demographics and pregnancy data. Review all necessary info to support the patient to discuss Care Coordination services and receive "opt in" from the patient.

Pre Survey Results 1/1/202 - 8/31/2020

Post PDSA Results Year End 12/31/2020

Selected Item	Patient Person Nbr	
Calculation	Count Distinct	
Global Query	133	
Baby's Birth Weight > 5lbs 8 oz (2500 grams)	19	
Baby's Birth Weight 3lbs 5 oz to 5lbs 8oz (1500-2499 grams)	1	18%
Baby's Birth Weight < 3lbs 5 oz (1500 grams)	0	
Expected Delivery Date	33	31%
First Received Care Trimester 1	3	
First Received Care Trimester 2	0	2%
First Received Care Trimester 3	0	

Selected Item	Patient Person Nbr	
Calculation	Count Distinct	
Global Query	133	
Baby's Birth Weight > 5lbs 8 oz (2500 grams)	40	
Baby's Birth Weight 3lbs 5 oz to 5lbs 8oz (1500-2499 grams)	4	76%
Baby's Birth Weight < 3lbs 5 oz (1500 grams)	2	
Expected Delivery Date	95	90%
First Received Care Trimester 1	93	
First Received Care Trimester 2	4	94%
First Received Care Trimester 3	2	

Example: Stanford Coordinated Care

MA Care Coordinators have their own panel of patients:

- ✓ Work under protocols to refill meds
- ✓ Perform routine health maintenance and chronic disease monitoring tests (e.g., CRCS, blood glucose, BP)
- ✓ In-basked management (calls & emails)

https://www.ahrq.gov/sites/default/files/wysiwyg/professionals/systems/primary-care/workforce-financing/case_example_1.pdf

Other Examples

Medical Assistants

- Care Coordinators, Health Coach, Navigator, Scribe, Phlebotomist

Community Health Workers

- Care Coordinators, Health Coach, Navigators

Nurses

- Co-visits with provider

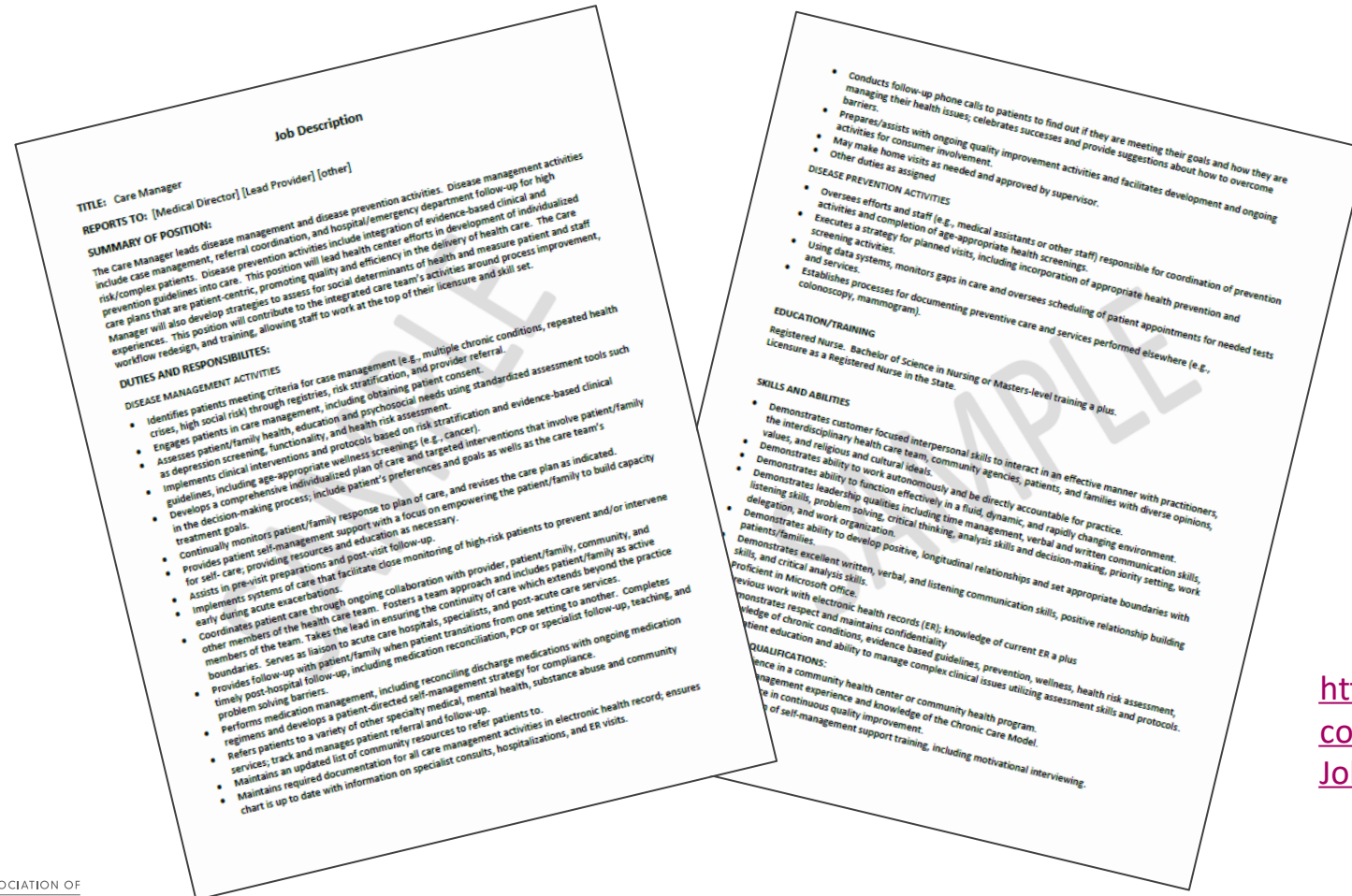
The Primary Care Team: Learning from Effective Ambulatory Practices (LEAP Project).
http://www.improvingchroniccare.org/index.php?p=Team-based_Care&s=1265.
The Primary Care Team Guide. <http://www.improvingprimarycare.org/>.

Example of Cost Savings with Expanded Team Roles: Team Documentation



Source: AMA. Practice Transformation Series: implementing team-based care. 2021. <https://www.stepsforward.org/modules/team-documentation>

Update Job Descriptions



<http://www.nachc.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Sample-Care-Mgr-Job-Description-NACHC-03.01.19.docx>

Update Job Descriptions

Formalization

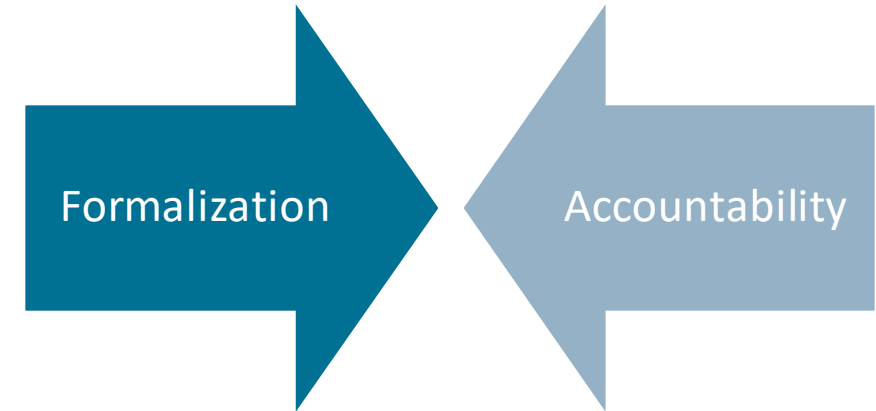
The extent to which work roles are structured

- Job descriptions
- Training
- Formal procedures

Accountability

The obligation or willingness of individuals and teams to accept responsibility

- Performance reviews



Formalization & Patient Engagement

Include “patient engagement” as part of job descriptions



CHANGE AREA: CARE TEAMS



CARE TEAM ACTION STEPS:

The below action steps assume a health center is practicing empanelment and team huddles with mechanisms to ensure psychological safety (see [Leadership Action Guide](#)).

- STEP 1 Define Care Standards:** Identify a minimum set of patient services (standards), by age and/or risk group.
- STEP 2 Distribute Tasks to Meet Standards and Document Workflow:** Reconsider who within the care team completes tasks for each standard. 'Share the care': assign an appropriate staff position to each task defined. Map workflow.
- STEP 3 Update Job Descriptions:** Summarize tasks for each role within the health center. Include this information in updated job descriptions (formalization).
- STEP 4 Train Staff:** Train staff in job-specific tasks based on their redefined roles within care teams, including quality improvement.
- STEP 5 Monitor Task Performance in Dashboards:** Provide dashboard access to each staff member and encourage regular performance reviews (accountability).
- STEP 6 Hardwire Accountability into Personnel Systems and Performance Reviews:** Create role-specific dashboards that monitor performance on job tasks. Create team dashboards that monitor team performance on key clinical, quality, and cost metrics. Document individual and team accountability via dashboards and performance reviews.
- STEP 7 Educate Patients on Redesigned Care Team:** Create patient education tool(s) that orient patients to new roles of care team members, including their own role with self-care.

UPCOMING EVENTS

May 2021

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

- 01. IHI Open School Scholarships Starts**
- 11. May Elevate Core Webinar**
- 12. Business Continuity, Part 2 of 3** *(Deeper Dive)*
- 19. Care Management, Part 1 of 2** *(Deeper Dive)*
- 26. Business Continuity, Part 3 of 3** *(Deeper Dive)*

June 2021

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

- 03. Care Management, Part 2 of 2** *(Deeper Dive)*
- 08. June Elevate Core Webinar**
- 15. Evidence-Based Care (Hypertension)** *(Deeper Dive)*
- 23. Evidence-Based Care (Cancer)** *(Deeper Dive)*
- 30. Evidence-Based Care (Diabetes)** *(Deeper Dive)*

Dive Deeper



VALUE TRANSFORMATION FRAMEWORK
Action Guide

HEALTH CENTER

CARE DELIVERY | INFRASTRUCTURE | PEOPLE

CARE MANAGEMENT

WHY
Use Care Management with High-Risk Patients?

Value-based care requires health care organizations to better control the clinical and financial risk associated with high-risk patients. A systematic process for managing the care of high-risk patients, using proven interventions in a supportive one-on-one environment, has been shown to improve health outcomes^{1,2}. High-risk patients, by definition, have multiple health needs often compounded by complex social and other issues. These patients are at risk for poor health outcomes, inadequate quality of care, and increased costs^{3,4}. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) recognizes care management as a critical tool to achieve the Quadruple Aim (better care, better patient and provider experiences, and lower costs)⁵.

This Action Guide provides the steps to start a health center care management program for high-risk patients. The outlined recommendations meet the requirements of Chronic Care Management (CCM) services defined by CMS and, therefore, are eligible for reimbursement.

WHAT
Does a High-Risk Care Management Model Look Like?

High-risk care management involves intensive, one-on-one services, provided by a nurse or other health worker, to individuals with complex health and social needs. The formal design of a health center care management program can ensure a standardized approach to managing high-risk patients by a care manager. The model discussed in this Action Guide is based on a nurse in the role of care manager. Other staffing models can be employed with some modification. Key components of care management include: identifying and engaging high-risk individuals, providing a comprehensive assessment, creating an individual care plan, engaging in patient education, monitoring clinical conditions, and coordinating needed services^{6,7,8}.

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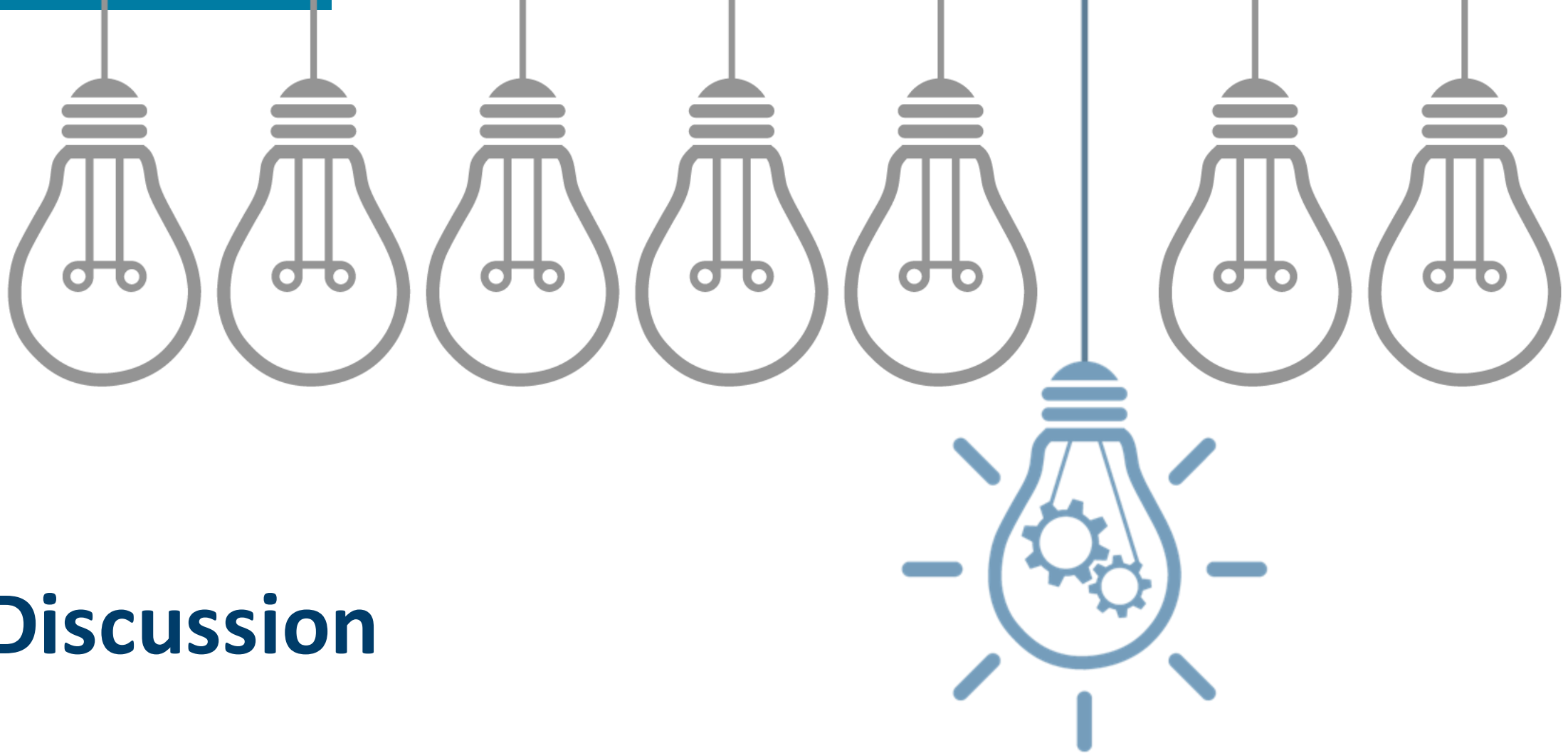
May 19th & June 3rd

Join us for a special series around Care Management! Learn how you can apply NACHC's Value Transformation Framework to develop a comprehensive care management program for high-risk patients that meets the requirements for reimbursement from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS).

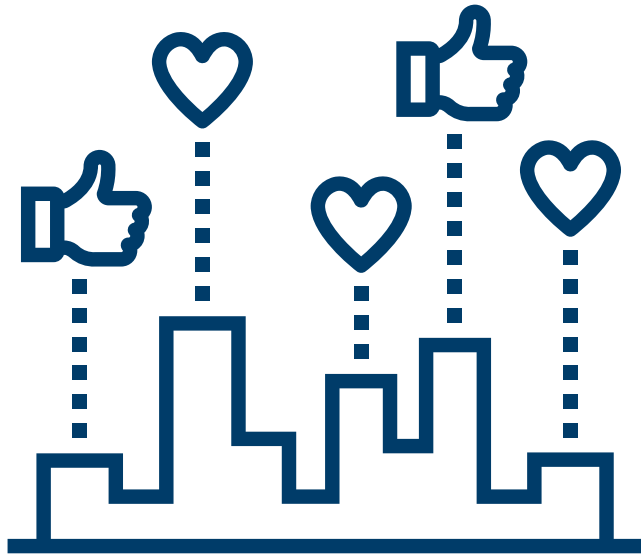


Scan QR code to register





Discussion



Provide Us Feedback

FEEDBACK

Don't forget! Let us know what you thought about today's session.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

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Next Monthly Forum Call:

June 8th, 2021
1 -2 pm ET



elevate°

**Together, our
voices elevate° all.**

The Quality Center Team

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