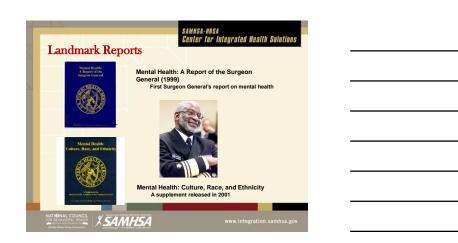
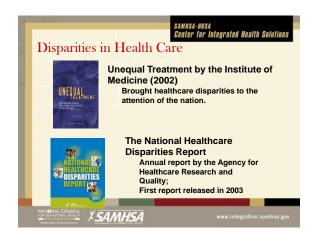
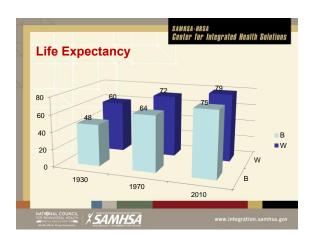


# Demographic Changes: Highly Significant for Primary and Mental Health By 2050, European-Americans will no longer be the majority This will happen by 2030 among children under eighteen. This is already true among children under eight. The acceptability and use of mental health services are highly governed by cultural attitudes, beliefs, and practices. The current science base around psychiatric diagnosis and treatment is derived from research primarily involving Europeanorigin populations; therefore, its validity for non-European-origin populations is not fully established. Minority populations face many increasing challenges around mental illness such as lower access to services and evidence-based treatments, higher burdens of morbidity, and a multitude of social determinant stressors.







F	SAMUSA-NUSA Genter for Integrated Health Solutions
ı	Health Disparities Still Persist
	Stigma of mental illness
	Idioms of distress/Health beliefs and attitudes
	❖ Geographic inaccessibility
ı	Provider shortages/Network insufficiency
ŀ	Stereotyping, biases, and uncertainties in health care providers
	<ul> <li>Poor doctor patient communication (DPC); poor treatment engagement</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>MH/BH in general lacks capacity and/or expertise in providing primary care services; Primary Care lacks capacity and/or expertise in providing robust MH/BH services</li> </ul>
L	NATIONAL COUNCIL   1/
	SAMHSA www.integration.samhsa.gov

	SAMBSA-MSA Center for Integrated Health Solutions						
8	Examples of Health Disparities						
8	<ul> <li>Over 50% of children and youth in the child welfare system are African American, Latino/Hispanic, and American Indian</li> </ul>						
	<ul> <li>Over 65% of children and youth in the juvenile justice system are African American and Latino/Hispanic</li> </ul>						
	Suicide disproportionately affects minority populations     American Indian/Alaska Native males ages 15 to 24 have the highest rate of suicide of all groups  It is easier to build strong children than to repair broken						
	men." Frederick Douglass (1818 – 1895)						
	NATIONAL COUNCIL TO BRANCH BEAUTIES FACILITY SAMHSA  WWW.integration.samhsa.gov						

Examples of Health Disparities

Medicaid enrollees with comorbid mental and chronic medical conditions receive relatively poor quality of care and have mortality rates nearly 4X as high as those of the general population

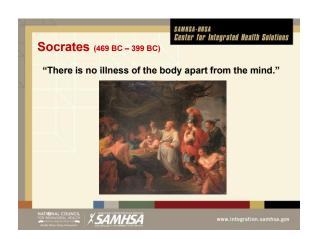
15% to 25% of elderly persons suffer from significant symptoms of mental illness; but only 4% of patients in community mental health centers are older adults

19% of hospitals mean none of the language-related Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Service Standards

100 Hospitals Measure up to the National Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Service Standards? by Dimmond, L.C., et al. Medical Care, Volume 48, No.12, December 2010

Only 18% of hospitals are collecting race, ethnicity and language preference (REAL) data at the first patient encounter and using it to assess gaps in care

Institute for Diversity in Health Management, National Survey, 2011





Reasons to Incorporate Cultural and Linguistic Appropriate Services in Health, Behavioral Health and Integrated Care

Respond to current and projected demographic needs.

Eliminate long standing disparities in health status for people from diverse racial, ethnic and cultural backgrounds.

Help achieve the Triple Aim:

Improve quality of services and outcomes, enhance the patient experience of care, and decrease cost.

Eliminate the stigma associated with mental illness.

Source: National Center for Cultural Competence, Goode & Dunne, 2003.



# Culturally Sensitive Collaborative Treatment for Depressed Chinese Americans in Primary Care (Yeung, A et al. American Journal of Public Health, December 2010, Vol. 100, No. 12, pp. 2397 – 2402) ❖ South Cove Community Health Center in Boston, MA → Patient population: 94% Chinese Americans with financial, language, and cultural barriers to health care. ❖ Designed the Culturally Sensitive Collaborative Treatment (CSCT) model → Systematic depression screening with the Chinese Bilingual Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (CB-PHQ-9) ➤ Contact after screening, if screened positive (CB-PHQ-9 ≥ 10) ➤ Engagement Interview, clinicians explored patients' illness beliefs and measured their perceived level of stigma regarding illness ➤ Bilingual care manager

#### Culturally Sensitive Collaborative Treatment for Depressed Chinese Americans in Primary Care (Yeung, A et al. American Journal of Public Health, December 2010, Vol. 100, No. 12, pp. 2397 - 2402) Impact: A nearly 7-fold increase in treatment rate among depressed Chinese Americans in primary care. Before CSCT, only 6.5% of depressed patients in the clinic received treatment With CSCT, recognized and engaged 43% of untreated Chinese American patients with MDD

## Improving Treatment of Depression Among Latinos With Diabetes Using Project Dulce and IMPACT (Glimer, IP, et al. Diabetes Care, Vol. 31, No. 7, July 2009, pp. 1324 – 1326.) Project Dulce is a diabetes care and education program throughout San Diego County. Nurse-led team (medical assistant, dietitian) in collaboration with PCPs Peer educator training Electronic diabetes registry (track patient care, monitor compliance, report clinical outcomes) Extensive socio-cultural research to adapt its education curriculum (over 20 topics related to diabetes care in 8 languages)

## Improving Treatment of Depression Among Latinos With Diabetes Using Project Dulce and IMPACT (Gilmer, TP, et al. Diabetes Care, Vol. 31, No. 7, July 2008, pp. 1324 – 1326.) Study participants: Low-income predominantly Spanish-speaking Latino population Added a bilingual/bicultural depression care manager Screened for depression using the PHQ-9 Patients received education about depression and behavioral activation Results: 33% of patients with diabetes had symptoms of MDD PHQ-9 scores declined an average of 7.5 points from baseline to 6-month follow-up Diabetes self-management activities improved

Genter for Integrated Health Solutions Connecticut Latino Behavioral Health System A collaborative of over a dozen organizations who have joined with the Yale University School of Medicine/Department of Psychiatry and the Connecticut Mental Health Center to build a comprehensive system of care that integrates components of behavioral health and primary care for the Latino population. \* CLBHS has a qualitative and quantitative evaluation process designed to assess the program at three levels: organizational, staff and patient/consumer. The Cultural Competency Index: The instrument was designed to evaluate culturally responsive clinical services and is being measured at three time points. Evaluation at the staff level includes pre- and post-training evaluations, satisfaction with trainings, and random tape ratings to assess for language fluency and the integration of Latino cultural values in treatment. SAMHSA

\* Strategies to successfully recruit and retain bilingual/bicultural professionals and provide ongoing training and consultation on topics related to Latino mental health, addictions and co-occurring conditions include a training academy to enhance the knowledge base, skill set and attitudes of the behavioral health workforce at all levels of the organizational spectrum (administrative, management, and clinical). Training topics have included current issues in Latino behavioral health including engagement strategies, clinical interviewing and assessment, Latino cultural values, and the impact of immigration and acculturation.

	SAMBSA-MBSA Genter for Integrated Health Solutions						
8	Mariposa District Redevelopment  * (Denver, CO): A Health Impact Assessment was done to examine the relationship between health disparities and the existing built environment						
	<ul> <li>20% had normal blood pressure; 77% had above normal blood pressure (pre hypertension, stage 1 HTN, stage 2 HTN)</li> </ul>						
	55% of population was either obese or overweight						
	❖ 40% smoked; only 28% exercised aerobically 3 or more times a week						
	<ul> <li>Only 62% had some type of health care coverage (including private health insurance, HMOs or Medicare) and only 30% had a "medical home"</li> <li>20% responded that in the past 12 months they couldn't afford to see a doctor when they needed to; and 20% could not afford a prescription when medicine was needed in the past 12 months</li> </ul>						
	<ul> <li>51% felt unsafe in their neighborhood</li> </ul>						
•							
	NATIONAL COUNCIL SAMMHSA www.integration.samhsa.gov						

## Nuka System of Care Anchorage's Southcentral Foundation's "Nuka System of Care" is a name given to the whole health care system created, managed, and owned by Alaska Native people to achieve physical, mental, emotional and spiritual wellness. Nuka is an Alaska Native word used for strong, giant structures and living things. The relationship-based Nuka System of Care is comprised of organizational strategies and processes; medical, behavioral, dental and traditional practices; and supporting infrastructure that work together - in relationship - to support wellness. Patients are known as 'customer owners' because Southcentral works exclusively for Alaska Natives, who provide extensive advisory roles in the hospital and clinic's management and policies. The Southcentral Foundation assumed the clinical responsibilities of the Indian Health Service under the Indian Self-determination Act about three decades ago.

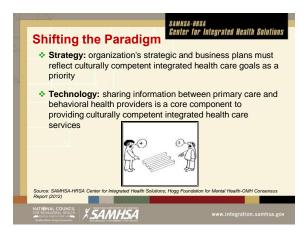
## \*\*Routine clinic appointment: One meets a team of four persons who sit together in an open area. There are no physician's offices, no nurse's stations in the clinic. The team includes a primary care physician, a doctor's assistant, a nurse, and an individual who helps one coordinate future appointments and navigate through the medical center. \*\*Clinical options include Native Alaskan traditional healing, which is available at a person's request and encouraged as a compliment to western medical treatment. \*Nuka and Southcentral perceive wellness as individual, family, and community-based. \*\*Every Southcentral employee is trained on how to communicate well with others and how to share stories about one's personal character and life journey. One of Nuka's core discoveries is staff members who know each other well function optimally — and understand the importance (and will take the time) to try to know their customer/owners.

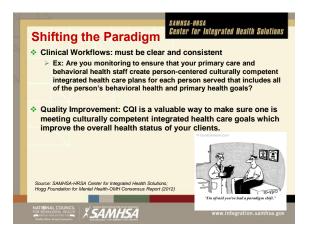


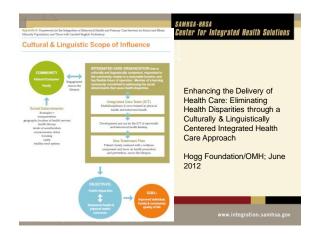


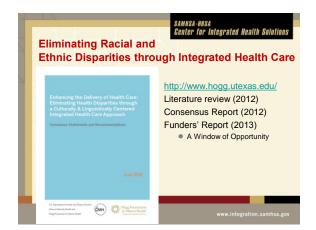


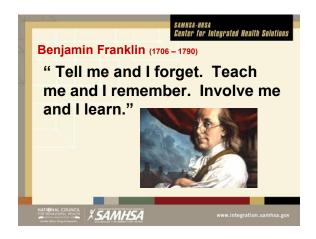
	Shifting the Paradigm				
<u>.</u>	Ensure the collection of race, ethnicity and language preference (REAL) data     Determine the appropriate data categories     Develop a methodology for data collection				
	➤ Train staff members on methodology for data collection ➤ Assign accountability and monitor progress of data collection efforts  ❖ Use REAL data to assess variation in quality and health outcomes  American Hoppital Association, 2013; 10M, 2009				
	❖ Assess the impact of environmental factors on functioning and disability Philadelphia neighborhoods in which adults with SMI resided had higher levels of physical and structural inadequacy, drug-related activity, and crime than comparison neighborhoods → social instability and social isolation  Bym. r. et. d.omgraps Neighborhoods of Adult vith Sroics Mental Illues and of the General Population:				
i	Research Implications, Psychiatric Services 2013.  NATIONAL COUNCIL TO SERVICE SERVICES AND WWW.integration.samhsa.gov				











	SAMHSA-HBSA Genter for Integrated Health Solutions			
Cultural Competence Exists (Cross, T., Bazron, B., Dennis, K., Isaacs, M., Toward a Cu			1989.)	
Cultural Compete	ence Continu	um		
(Cross, Bazron, Dennis and Isaacs, 1989)				
	Cultural Compotence Cutural Pre-Competence	Cultural Proficiency		
Cultural Blindness				
Cultural Incapacity				
Cultural Destructmeness				
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