



About the CIHS

Goal:

To promote the planning, and development and of integration of primary and behavioral health care for those with serious mental illness and/or substance use disorders and physical health conditions, whether seen in specialty mental health or primary care safety-net provider settings across the country.

Purpose:

- To serve as a <u>national training and technical assistance center</u> on the bidirectional integration of primary and behavioral health care and related workforce development
- To provide technical assistance to SAMHSA PBHCI grantees and safety-net providers funded through HRSA to address the health care needs of individuals with mental illnesses, substance use and co-occurring disorders

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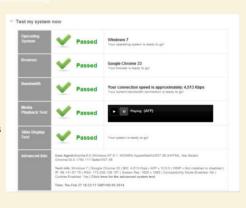
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Before We Begin

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- You can also ensure your system is prepared to host this webinar by clicking on the question mark button in the upper right corner of your player and clicking test my system now.

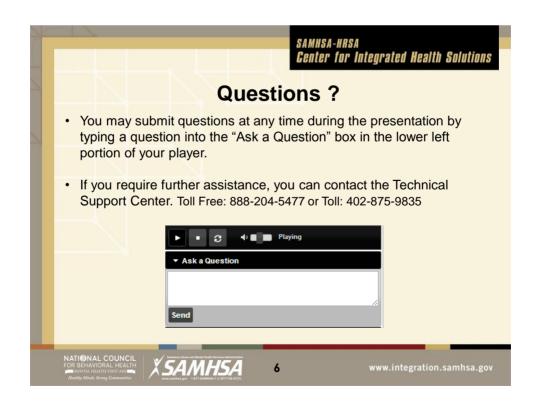


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Agenda for Today's Briefing

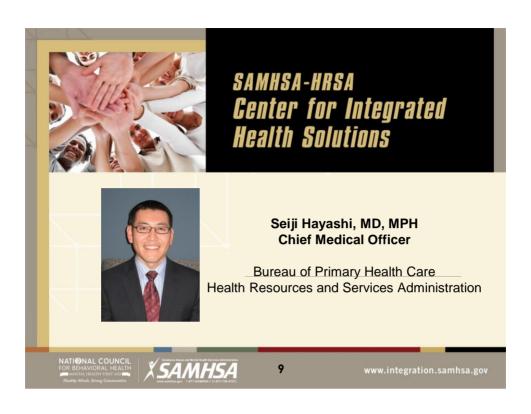
- ✓ Welcome from HRSA
- ✓ Setting the Stage/Guiding Assumptions
- Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT)
- ✓ Behavioral Health Consultation
 A Primary Care Level of Service Delivery
- ✓ Integration and Your Clinic Operations
- Workforce
- ✓ Making the Business Case and Financing
- ✓ Care Coordination Strategies

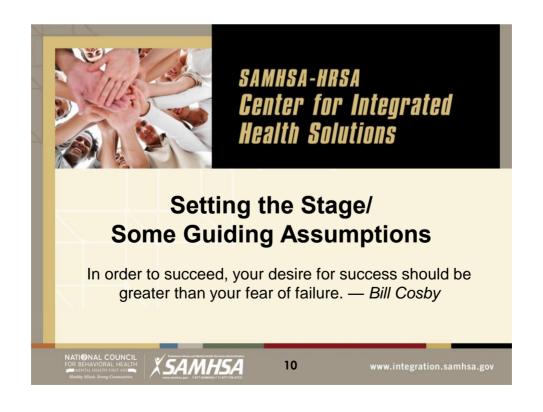
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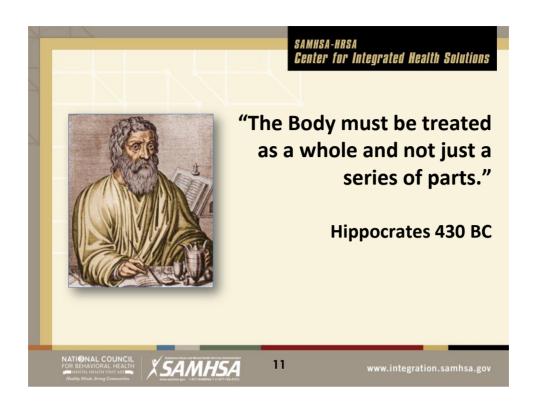


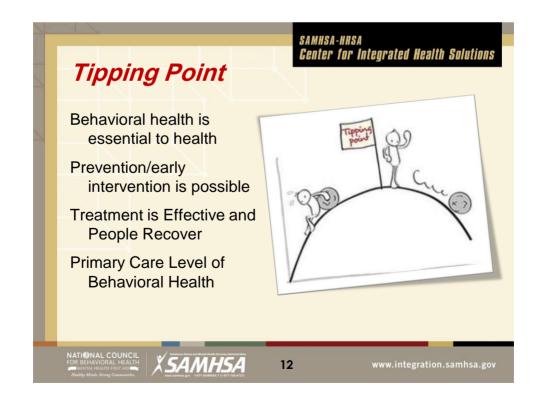
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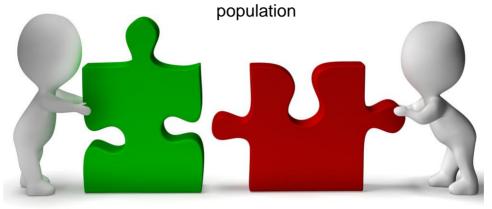








The care a patient experiences as a result of a <u>team</u> of PC & BH clinicians, working together with patients and families, using a systematic and cost-effective approach to provide patient-centered care for a defined



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LEVELS OF COMPLEXITY OF PATIENT'S MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS:

PREVENTIVE SERVICES & SCREENING: Applicable to all patients being seen in a primary care practice, to prevent and detect mental health problems.

EARLY INTERVENTION & ROUTINE CARE PROVISION: Applicable for patients and families with identified but relatively uncomplicated, high prevalence behavioral health clinical problems. Assessment and management is typically performed by the PCP team including a behavioral health clinical with support available from a consulting psychiatrist.

SPECIALTY CONSULTATION, TREATMENT & COORDINATION: Applicable for patients with defined behavioral health disorder/problem at intermediate level of risk, complexity or severity, requiring enhanced specialist consultation or intervention. Involves a negotiated management role between PCPs and mental health and addiction providers.

INTENSIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR COMPLEX CLINICAL PROBLEMS: Applicable for patients with a defined behavioral health disorder/problem at high level of risk, complexity or severity, requiring specialist consultation or intervention that may include multisystem service teams.

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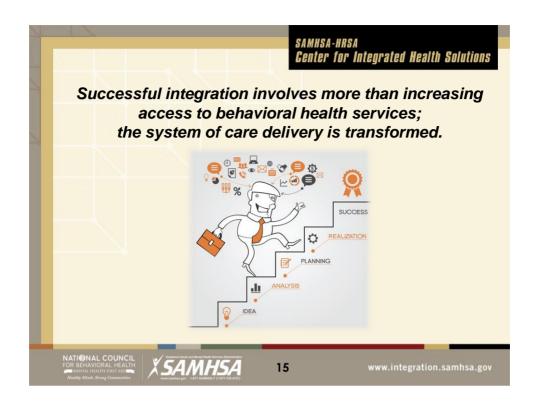


Table 1. Six Levels of Collaboration/Integration (Core Descriptions)

	COORDINATED KEY ELEMENT: COMMUNICATION		CO-LOCATED KEY ELEMENT: PHYSICAL PROXIMITY		INTEGRATED KEY ELEMENT: PRACTICE CHANGE	
LEVEL 1 Minimal Collaboration	LEVEL 2 Basic Collaboration at a Distance	LEVEL 3 Basic Collaboration Onsite	LEVEL 4 Close Collaboration Onsite with Some System Integration	LEVEL 5 Close Collaboration Approaching an Integrated Practice	LEVEL 6 Full Collaboration in a Transformed/ Merge- Integrated Practice	
	Behavio	oral health, primary care an	d other healthcare provide	rs work:		
In separate facilities, where they:	In separate facilities, where they:	In same facility not necessarily same offices, where they:	In same space within the same facility, where they:	In same space within the same facility (some shared space), where they:	In same space within the same facility, sharing all practice space, where they:	
Have separate systems Communicate about cases only rarely and under compelling circumstances Communicate, driven by provider need May never meet in person Have limited understand- ing of each other's roles	Have separate systems Communicate periodically about shared patients Communicate, driven by specific patient issues May meet as part of larger community Appreciate each other's roles as resources	Have separate systems Communicate regularly about shared patients, by phone or e-mail Collaborate, driven by need for each other's services and more reliable referral Meet occasionally to discuss cases due to close proximity Feel part of a larger yet ill-defined team	Share some systems, like scheduling or medical records Communicate in person as needed Collaborate, driven by need for consultation and coordinated plans for difficult patients Have regular face-to-face interactions about some patients Have a basic understanding of roles and culture	Actively seek system solutions together or develop work-a-rounts Communicate frequently in person Collaborate, driven by desire to be a member of the care team meetings to discuss overall patient care and specific patient issues Have an in-depth understanding of roles and culture	Have resolved most or all system issues, functioning as one integrated system Communicate consistently at the system, team and individual levels Collaborate, driven by shared concept of team care Have formal and informal meetings to support integrated model of care Have roles and cultures that blur or blend	

Heath B, Wise Romero P, and Reynolds K. A Review and Proposed Standard Framework for Levels of Integrated Healthcare. Washington, D.C.SAMHSA-HRSA www.integration.SAMHSA-BOX

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Behavioral Health Integration aligns with NCQA PCMH Recognition

PCMH 1: Enhance Access and Continuity

 Comprehensive assessment includes depression screening, behaviors affecting health and patient and family mental health and substance abuse

PCMH 3: Plan and Manage Care

- One of three clinically important conditions identified by the practice must be a condition related to unhealthy behaviors (e.g. obesity) or a mental health or substance abuse condition
- Practice must plan and manage care for the selected condition

PCMH 4: Provide Self-Care and Community Resources

 Self-care support includes educational and community resources and adopting healthy behaviors

PCMH 5: Track and Coordinate Care

Tracks referrals and coordinates care with mental health and substance abuse services

PCMH 6: Measure and Improve Performance

Preventive measures include depression screening

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Behavioral Health Integration is Consistent with Principles of Recovery

Recovery is a process of change through which individuals improve their health and wellness, live a self-directed life, and strive to reach their full potential



Health: Overcoming or managing one's disease(s) or symptoms, making informed healthily choices that support physical and emotional wellbeing.

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Home: a stable and safe place to live



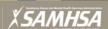
Purpose: meaningful daily activities, such as a job, school, volunteerism, and the independence, income and resources to participate in society



Community: relationships and social networks that provide support, friendship, love and hope

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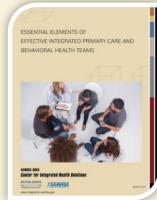


Behavioral Health Integration Requires Team-Based Care

Based on interviews with integrated teams within primary care settings, this resource explores four essential elements for effective integrated behavioral health and primary care teams and provides a roadmap for organizations designing their own teams, using examples from these best practices.

- ✓ Leadership & Organizational Commitment
- √ Team Development
- √ Team Process

Team Outcome



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Key Ingredients of the Collaborative Care Model

Care management – Patient education & empowerment, ongoing monitoring, care/provider coordination

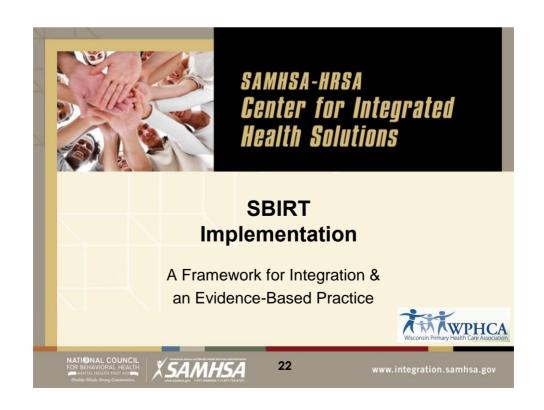
- Evidence-based treatments Effective medication management, psychotherapy
- Expert consultation for patients who are not improving
- Systematic diagnosis and outcome tracking
- Stepped Care
- > Technology support Registries

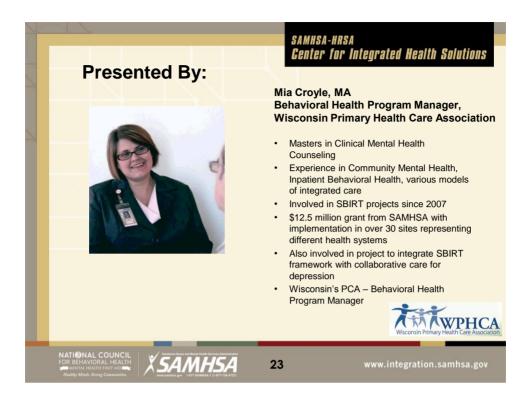
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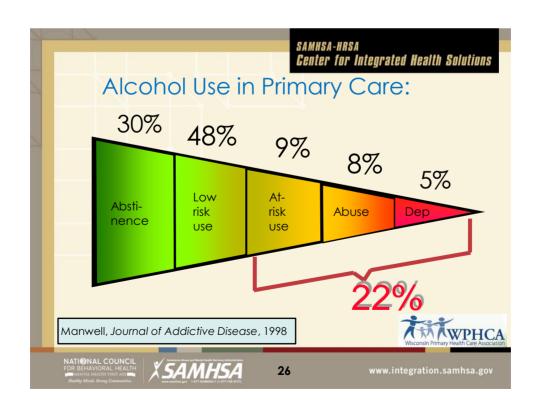


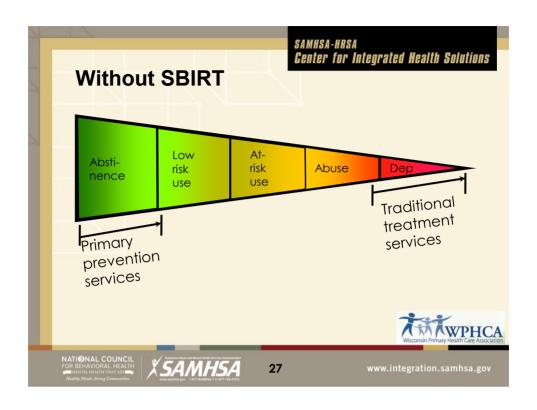


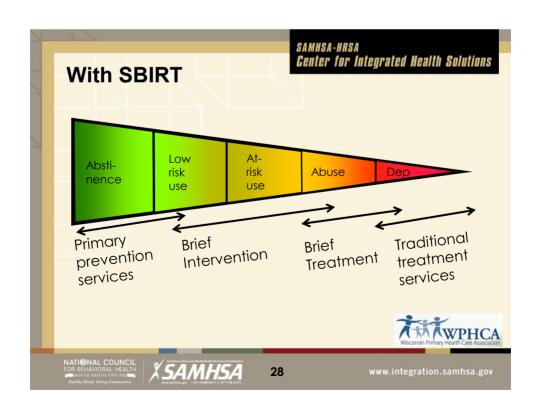


After this session you will be better able to: Identify key components of SBIRT model Describe clinical best practices and operational examples of SBIRT List possible next steps for your organization Address issues of instruments, workforce, comorbidities, billing, documentation (EHR) NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR BEHAVINGAL HEALTH SAMHSA-BRSA Center for Integrated Health Solutions Health Solutions William Solutions Marienal Council FOR BEHAVINGAL HEALTH SAMHSA-BRSA Center for Integrated Health Solutions William Solutions William Solutions William Solutions William Solutions William Solutions Marienal Council For Behaving Health Solutions William Solutions William









Universal Screening

Ideal: All patients should receive an annual screen

- Rapid & proactive
- Identify those with potential concern BEFORE obvious manifestations occur



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Universal Screening

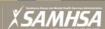
- NIAAA Single Item Screen (NIAAA-1)
- NIDA Single Item Screen (NIDA-1)
- Two-Item Conjoint Screen (TICS)
- Best practice: embed in "healthy lifestyle" questionnaire with questions about mood (PHQ-2), smoking, diet, exercise, etc.)

http://www.integration.samhsa.gov/clinical-practice/sbirt/screening-page





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Universal Screening

Can be administered:

- · Upon check-in
- Upon rooming
- · In advance of visit
- · Via technology

Considerations:

- · Tracking when patients are due
- · Tracking results
- Who scores and connects to next step?





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Brief Risk Assessment/ Full Screen

For patients who:

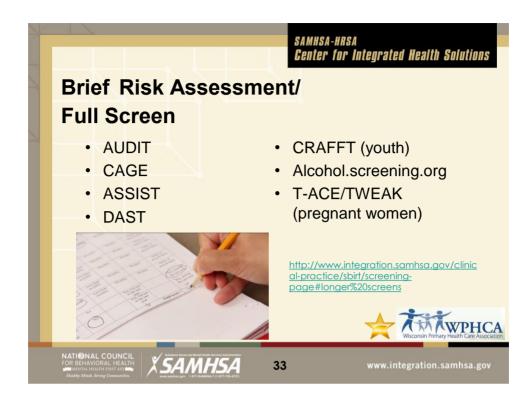
- Have a positive brief screen
- Otherwise raise clinical concern
- · Categorizes patients' risk/severity level
- · Allows for feedback to patient
- Allows for recommending appropriate clinical pathway

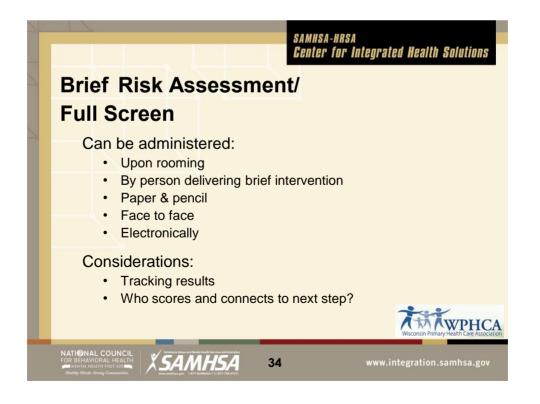


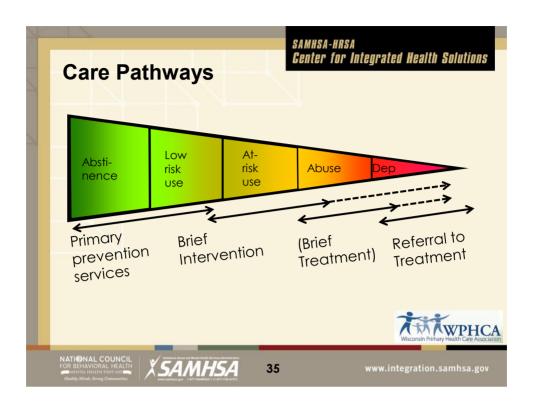
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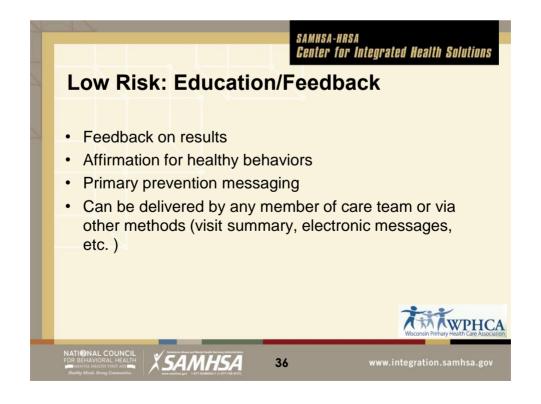


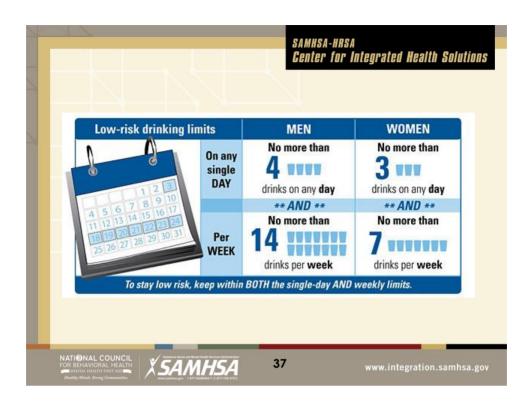
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Likely Dependent: Referral to Treatment

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Using Motivational Interviewing approach:

- Provide feedback and
- · recommendations
- Offer opportunity to explore motivation
- · for engaging in recommended
- · specialty care
- · Support patient in identifying
- · appropriate referral resources
- · Problem-solve with patient around
- potential barriers



http://www.integration.samhsa.gov/ clinical-practice/sbirt/briefinterventions



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At Risk/ Harmful: Brief Intervention

Dedicated member of care team

- Behavioral Health Specialist
- Care Coordinator/Care Manager
- · Medical Assistant
- Health Educator

Characteristics:

- Empathetic
- · Organized, proactive
- · Flexible, efficient



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Likely Dependent: Referral to Treatment

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Opportunities:

- Warm-handoff to co-located or embedded behavioral health
- Maintain engagement with those who do not enter treatment immediately
- Medication-assisted treatments in primary care
- Improve coordination and continuity of care



http://www.integration.sam hsa.gov/clinicalpractice/sbirt/referral-totreatment



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Getting Started

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Front Desk

MA/Nursing

· Behavioral Health

- Convene Implementation Team:
 - Physician/Provider
 - Quality Improvement
 - Practice Management
 - Billing
- Prepare to hire/appoint dedicated staff to deliver brief interventions and referrals
- · Spread education/awareness organization-wide

http://www.integration.samhsa.gov/clinical-practice/sbirt/workflow

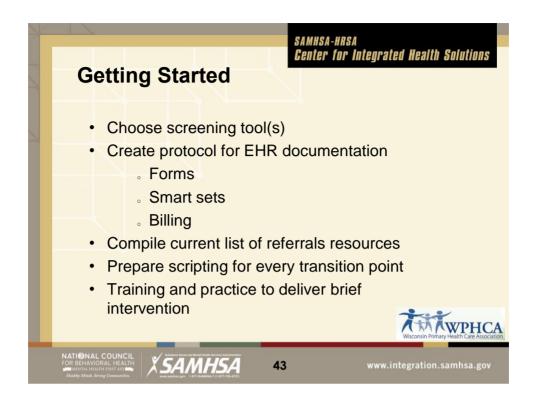


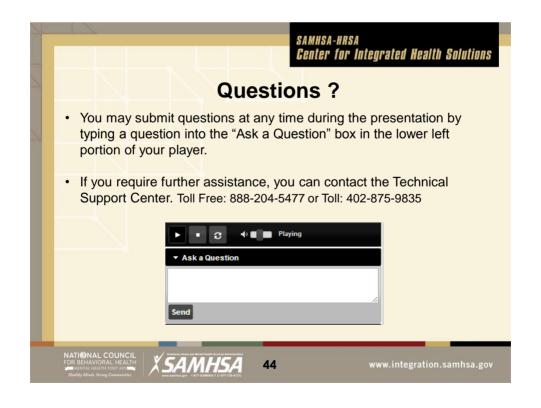
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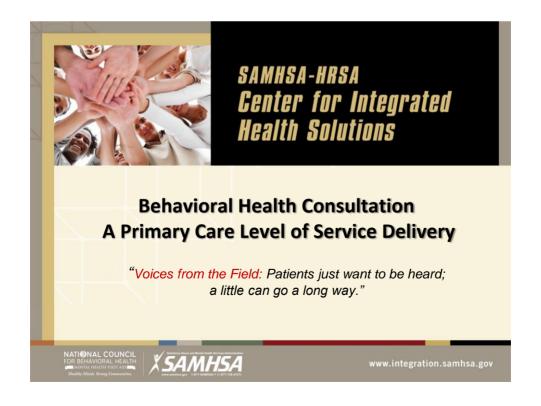


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Presented By:



Suzanne Daub, LCSW

Senior Director of Integration Initiatives University of Pittsburgh Medical Center Community Care Behavioral Health daubs@upmc.edu

Suzanne is an integrated health consultant and a licensed clinical social worker who has provided individual, marital and family therapy for over twenty years. As the Director of Behavioral Health in Primary Care at Delaware Valley Community Health she guided the transformation from referral-based system, to co-located service delivery, and finally to a fully integrated primary care behavioral health program.

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Behavioral Health Consultation

- Behavioral Health Consultants (BHCs) work alongside primary care providers (PCP) and make recommendations to the PCP.
- Immediately accessible for both curbside and in-exam room consults, same-day visits (15 – 30 minute consultation), prevention education/anticipatory guidance.
- Shared records: Chart in the medical record using a SOAP note format.
- No office, No Caseload, No "no shows"

Robinson, P.J. and Reiter, J.T. (2007). Behavioral Consultation and Primary Care (pp 1-16). N.Y.: Springer Science + Business Media.

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Behavioral Health Consultation

- The BHC is meeting the person in the moment to catalyze the change process in the context of the person's relationship to their physical health.
- BHCs do not work only with "simple cases" referring out "difficult cases". Referral is based on accessibility, patient motivation and does not involve termination of work.
- BHC is the equivalent of the family practice doctor who will maintain life-long relationships with patients

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Clinical Targets

BHCs address a variety of issues common to primary care

- Affective concerns: depression; anxiety
- Response to physical illness; pain; substance use and abuse
- Health behavior change: obesity, smoking, sleep, medication adherence, self management of chronic conditions
- Prevention activities, anticipatory guidance

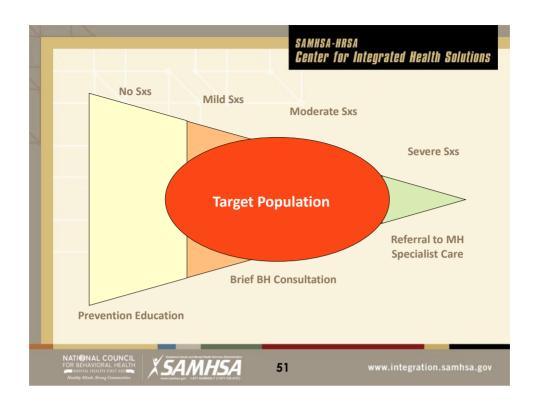
Hunter, C.L., Goodie, J.L., Oordt, M.S., & Dobmeyer A.C., (2009), Integrated behavioral health in primary care: Step-by-step guidance for assessment and intervention. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association

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Collaborative Approach

- PCPs systematically screen and do "warm hand-offs" according to patient needs.
- PCPs and BHCs regularly review each other's notes in the EMR.
- Regularly consult about care and change or adjust treatments if treatment targets are not met.
- PCP and BHC use valid outcome measures to co-monitor treatment response at each appointment.
- Individuals who are not improving are identified and targeted for move to a higher level of care.

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Population-Based Care

- Standardization of care across the population algorithms, protocols, evidenced based assessment tools
- Continuous improvement systems PDSA cycles
- · Implement disease registries
- BHCs proactively reach out to patients who do not follow-up (or designate someone to reach out).
- Referrals to specialty care, social services, and communitybased resources are seamlessly facilitated and tracked.

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Psychiatric Consultation

- Psychiatric consultation is available for challenging patients in-person or via telemedicine.
- PCPs prescribe and manage psychotropic medications as clinically indicated.
- PCPs and BHCs collaborate to monitor treatment side effects and complications.

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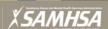
Get to Know Each Other's Skills

Integrated care teams need to understand each other's skill sets and train each other on vital elements of care



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Role of PCP



- Serves as team leader
- Screens for depression, anxiety and trauma
- Refers a broad range of patients to BHC
- Uses BHC consistently at certain types of visits (chronic pain, initial dx of diabetes, well child visits...)
- · Supports BHC visits
- Makes intermittent referrals to BHC over the life span of the patient
- Conducts medication evaluation, prescribing and monitoring

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- Sees patients for 15–30 min. consults in the exam room
- Conducts a functional assessment
- · Teaches evidence-based skills
- · Emphasizes home-based self mgmt.
- Provides prevention education on a broad range of behavioral health and health behavior topics (depression screening, sleep hygiene, smoking cessation, pain management, substance use, stress reduction)
- Makes recommendations to PCP
- Provides medication education and supports adherence

Role of the BHC



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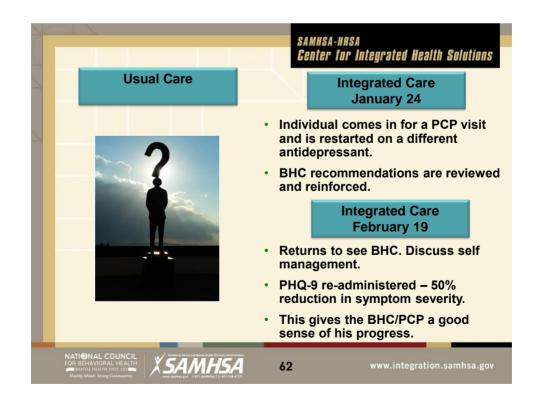


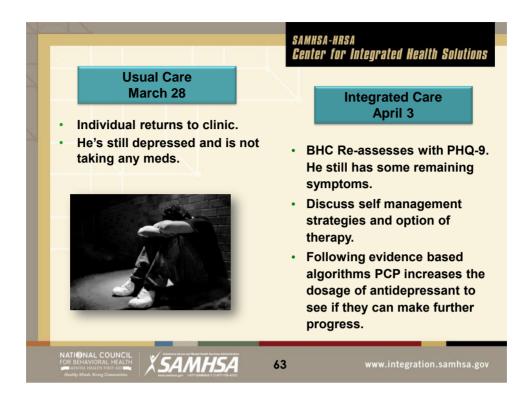
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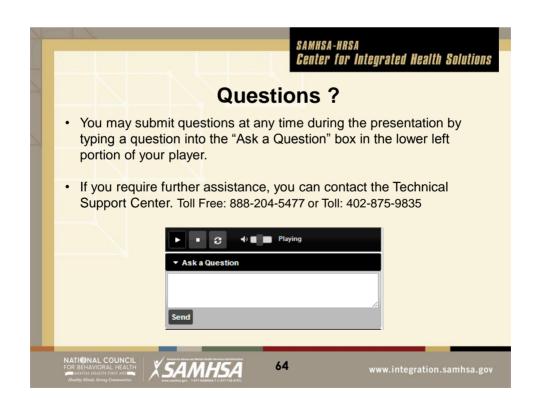


SAMHSA-HRSA Center for Integrated Health Solutions **Usual Care Integrated Care Clinic** January 3 January 3 Individual presents Individual presents complaining of complaining of symptoms of symptoms of depression depression PHQ-9 is used to determine the Prescribed antidepressant severity of the depression and and told to return in a month algorithms to apply. **BHC** consultation requested by PCP: Medication?? MI used to discuss medication and lifestyle issues (sleep, exercise, diet, substance use, social contact...). Develop a self management plan. Antidepressant prescribed by PCP. Given an appt. to be seen in 2 weeks. XSAMHSA 60

SAMHSA-HRSA Center for Integrated Health Solutions **Usual Care** January 17 **Integrated Care** January 17 Individual misses appt. No system exists to follow up, Individual misses appt. so rely on individual's Tracking database alerted BHC initiative to reschedule to missed appt. and individual is News flash: Individual called and rescheduled. stopped meds after 1 week During phone conversation, due to side effects. BHC learns that individual stopped his antidepressant after 1 week due to side effects. PCP will make some plans at a follow up visit to adjust meds. SAMHSA 61 www.integration.samhsa.gov









Operations

Voices From the Field: "Buy-in has to be obtained from primary care medical staff and mental health staff. Intense collaboration requires rethinking of everything – EMR, warm handoffs, billing, screening tools, staff training, staffing, accreditation, PCMH, adapting services to make a good fit for both agencies."





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Laura Galbreath, MPP
Director, SAMHSA-HRSA Center for
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National Council for Behavioral Health

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CQI/Quality Management Work Plans

Given that all chronic medical conditions have a behavioral health component (behaviors and conditions) it is important to ensure that ALL QI projects are inclusive of behavioral health, across QI projects and professional disciplines

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Behavioral Health and Measurement: A Quality Imperative

- Why Measurement?
 - Improve individual outcomes by assisting in treatment planning
 - Group level outcomes can serve as benchmarks and goals that can be used as critical information to confirm or address effectiveness of service model changes
 - Creates a common language across disciplines and providers to promote effective collaboration

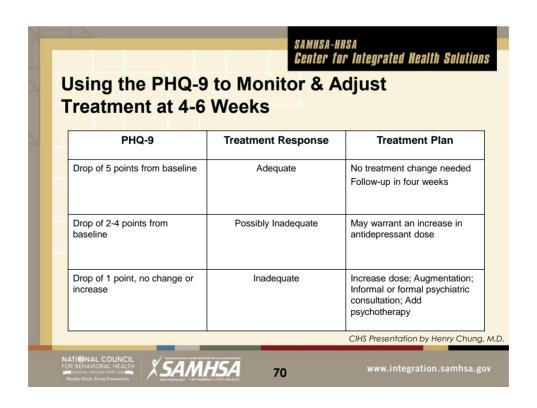
CIHS Presentation by Henry Chung, M.D.

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Transla [.]	ting PHQ-9 Der	Center for Integrated Health Soli Dression Scores into			
Initial Planning					
Score	Description	Actions			
1-4	Community Norms	No further action			
5-9	Mild Symptoms	Watchful waiting, periodic re-screening education, patient activation and evaluation			
10 – 14	Moderate Symptoms	Develop treatment plan, consider counseling, education, assertive follow-up and evaluation, pharmacotherapy			
15 – 19	Moderate -Severe	Immediate institution of treatment including medication and/or counseling			
≥ 20	Severe	Pharmacotherapy, counseling & referrate to mental health specialist			
		CIHS Presentation by Henry C			



Clinical Measures

UDS - Percentage of patients aged 12 and older screened for clinical depression using an age appropriate standardized tool AND follow-up plan documented

Standardized Depression Screening Tool – A normalized and validated depression screening tool developed for the patient population in which it is being utilized Examples of depression screening tools include but are not limited to: • Adolescent Screening Tools (12-17 years) Patient Health Questionnaire for Adolescents (PHQ-A), Beck Depression Inventory-Primary Care Version (BDI-PC), Mood Feeling Questionnaire, Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D) and PRIME MD-PHQ2 • Adult Screening Tools (18 years and older) Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ9), Beck Depression Inventory (BDI or BDI-II), Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D), Depression Scale (DEPS), Duke Anxiety-Depression Scale (DADS), Geriatric Depression Scale (SDS), Cornell Scale Screening and PRIME MD-PHQ2

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Atlas of Integrated Behavioral Health Care Quality Measures

Care Team Expertise
Clinical Workflow
Patient Identification
Patient and Family
Engagement
Treatment Monitoring

Leadership Alignment
Operational Reliability
Business Model Sustainability
Data Collection and Use
Patient Experience

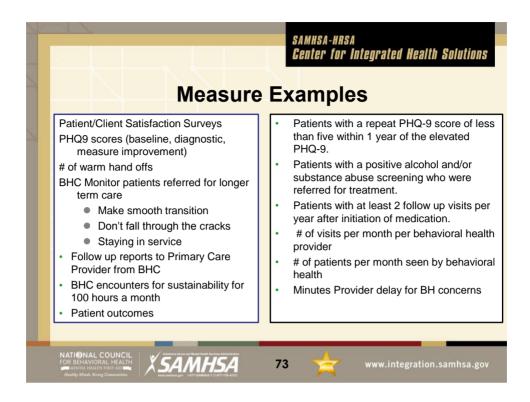
Source: Atlas of Integrated Behavioral Health Care Quality Measures

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SAMHSA-HRSA Center for Integrated Health Solutions **Performance Measurement** Goal for SBIRT **Complete SBIRT Checklist** Screening Asks the InSight three question screen **Negative Screen** Provides supportive statement Positive Screen Uses AUDIT, DAST, CRAFFT correctly Provides results and feedback on score **Brief Intervention** Asks permission to explore substance use further Uses readiness ruler to assess readiness to change Provides appropriate BI based on readiness level П П Uses open-ended questions Demonstrates listening through reflections For Abuse/Dependence Referral to Treatment Uses readiness ruler to assess readiness for referral $\overline{\Box}$ Makes appropriate plan/referral with patient based on 74

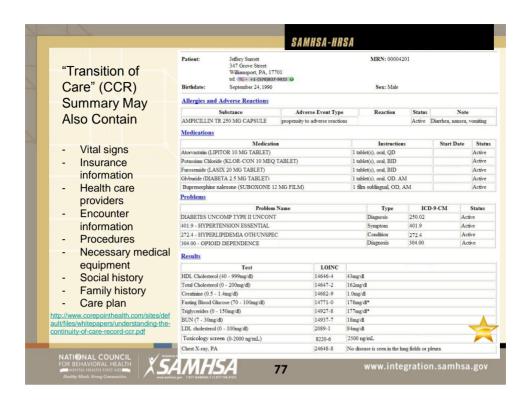


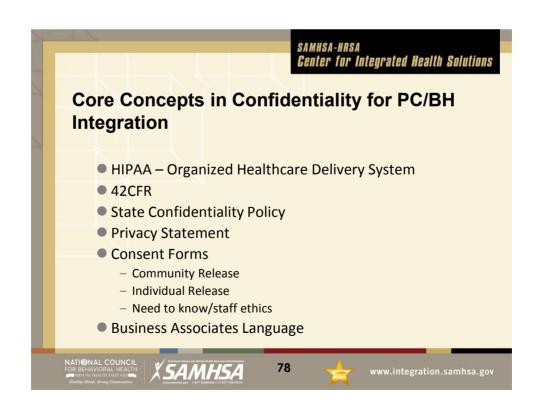
Alcohol Screening: prompt in EHR

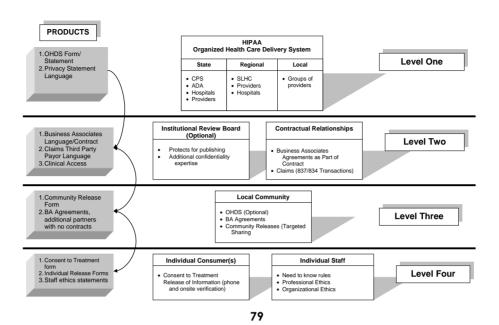
Logic: Will appear once a year (or at six months if prior positive screening). The first question is gender & age specific.



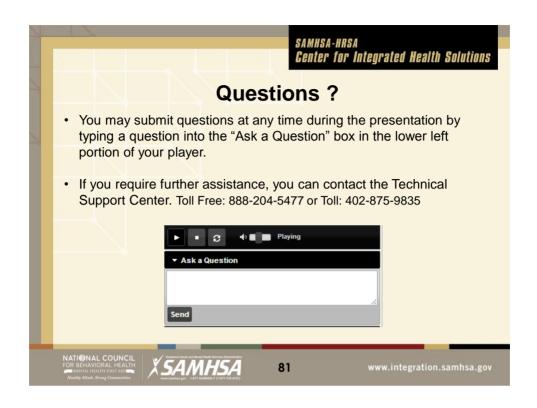
Source: Brigid McCaw, Permanente Medical Group







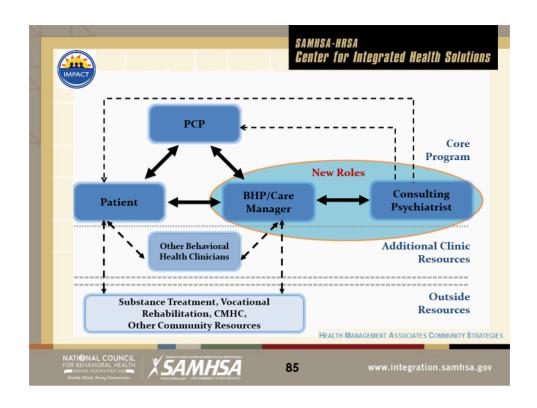






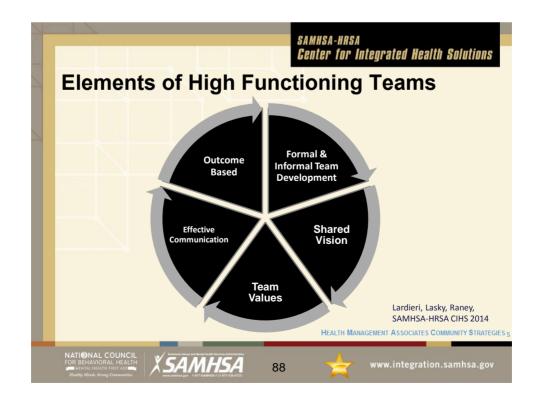


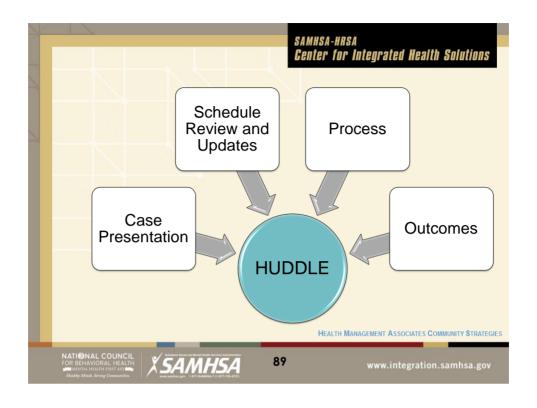












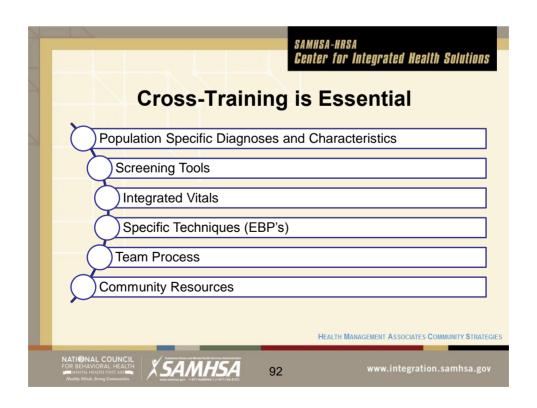


Characteristics of Integrated Team
Members

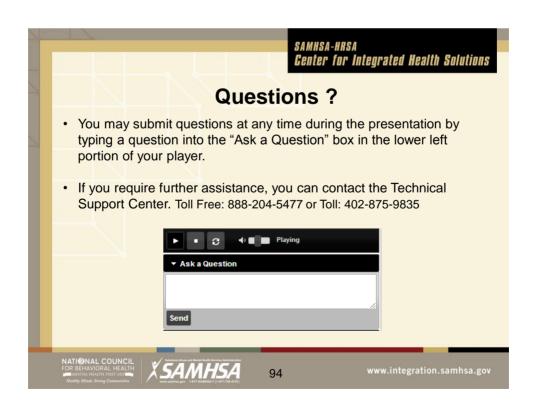
Flexible-Open to Changing Approach
Creative
Value Team Based Approach-Embrace Feedback
Effective Communication
Ego is not the focus yet Professionally Strong
Develop Quick Rapport with Patients and Staff
Trained in Brief Intervention

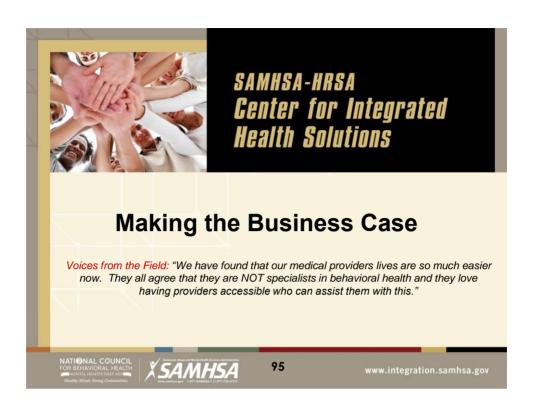
HEALTH MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATES COMMUNITY STRATEGIES

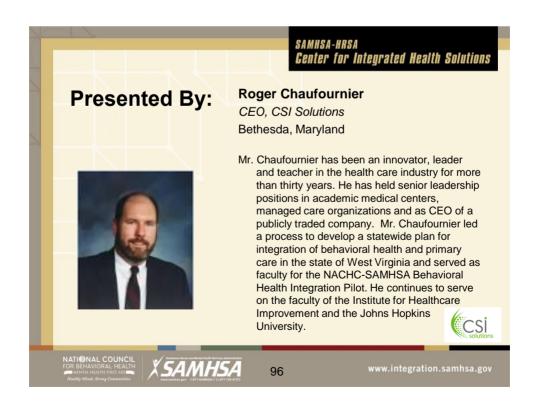
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The Business Case for Integration

We will discuss:

- Understanding the concept of a business case and a process to develop one
- Current reimbursement considerations
- Resources to assist you with building your business case



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Poll Question Case Study:

Rosie Health Center is exploring integration of behavioral health into their new primary care patient centered medical home model. Rosie has the following payer mix: Medicare 12%; Medicaid 40%, Commercial 8%; Uninsured sliding fee 40%

After review it was determined that neither the Commercial payers nor Medicaid will reimburse for Behavioral Health Services. Is there a business case for integration of behavioral health for Rosie Health Center?



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First, what is a business case?

- A business case is generally defined as a justification for initiating a project, task or service.
- It is the compelling argument for sustaining a service or program.
- For our viewers today, the business case is the justification for integrating behavioral health into your primary care model
- Often a business case is self-evident and in other cases you have to craft a business case- concept of the Total Cost of Quality

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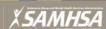
Reimbursement Environment

- The reimbursement environment continues to evolve
 - Screening
 - Direct Services and Treatment
- Many of you are in mixed reimbursement environments
 - Fee for Service
 - Capitation
 - Alternative Payment Methodologies
 - Value Based Models
 - Accountable Care Organizations
 - Pay for Performance



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Reimbursement Considerations

Many environments yet mature and have incorporated behavioral health in primary care reimbursementchanging as we speak

Understand your integration model options (e.g. fully integrated owned model versus integrated co-location model)

In general, reimbursement does require licensure (MD, PhD, LSW, Psychologist, Certified Counselor, etc.) and clear documentation

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Building Your Business Case

- Understand your population- burden of illness and social determinant of health issues
- 2. Confirm the integration model you intend to deploy
- Understand your true reimbursement environmenteliminate urban myths
- 4. Understand the total cost of quality (opportunity cost)

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Model (pro forma) the financial impact of your proposed integration model



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Direct reimbursement for screening and treatment is relatively straightforward to model

What other revenue streams are in play? ACO or Pay for Performance

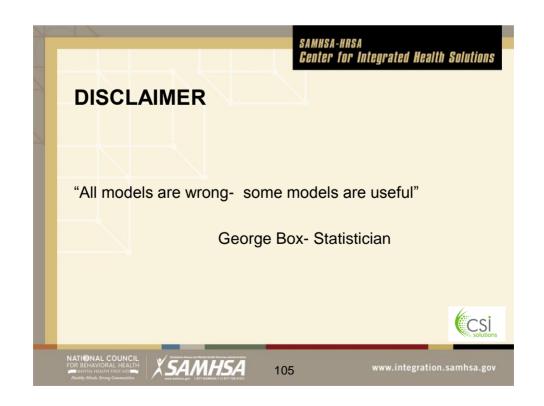
What is the opportunity cost by not providing behavioral health?

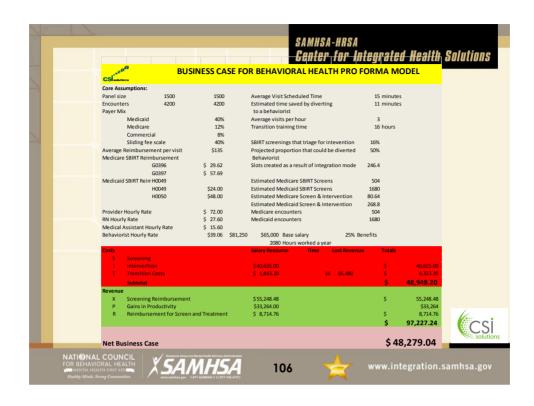
What impact does behavioral health have on clinical productivity? How much new revenue could you derive by warm handoffs of patients to a behavioral health resource? THE SECRET SAUCE!

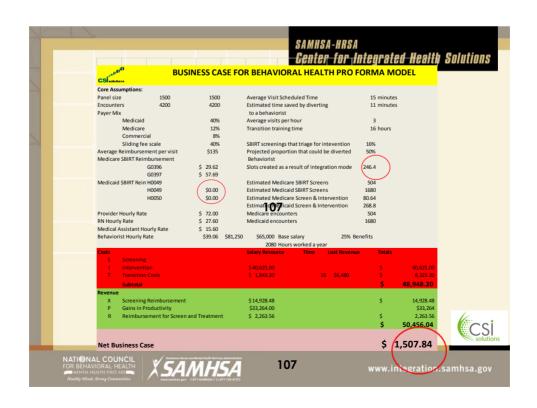
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Summary

- Appreciate the total cost of quality and the opportunity cost by not providing behavioral health in an integrated model
- Sometimes you have to craft a business case when one does not exist
- Do your home homework and do not rely on urban myths
- Develop a pro forma model for your integration effort



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Care Coordination and Referral Arrangements to Specialty Care

A Patient Perspective: My doctors, dialysis clinic staff, and mental health case manager are well connected. They take a team approach, and they each check on the status of my health... Today I have control over my health; it doesn't have control of me. The coordinated care allows me to feel like I can go out and be a part of the community.

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Presented By:

Jeff Capobianco, PhD, LLP

Senior Integration Healthcare Consultant, National Council for Behavioral Health

Jeff Capobianco has 20 years of clinical and administrative experience in healthcare, with extensive background in primary and behavioral healthcare integration, evidence-based practice implementation, use of learning organizations, and Lean Six Sigma methodologies. He ran integrated health and family psychoeducation implementation learning communities and chaired the Michigan Family Psychoeducation implementation steering committee. He was a research investigator at the University of Michigan School of Social Work and the director of research and new program development for the University of Michigan Health System-based Washtenaw Community Health Organization, a four-county behavioral health managed care organization. He is a co-author of Implementing Evidence-based Practices in Mental Health: A Field Guide published by the National Council. Capobianco consults with behavioral health organizations on using evaluations and performance measurements in integrated health efforts.



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Care Coordination/Referral Arrangements for Specialty Care Presentation Overview

- 1. Understanding specialty behavioral health overview of services, culture, language
- Practical steps for working with specialty behavioral health overview of successful approaches to building the relationship, managing/sharing data, and coordinating care
- 3. Core Competencies for Care Coordination (referenced in your grant application)
 - Shared Patient Scheduling
 - Shared Treatment Planning
 - Shared Service Provision
 - Shared Record Keeping

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Understanding Specialty Behavioral Health Services:

- Billing supports longer appointments & length documentation
- Strong community/person in context biopsychosocial model approach
- Don't assume all BH providers do S/A treatment you may need to find a S/A treatment provider
- Same/Next Day access to specialty BH is becoming the standard however wait times remain considerable in most areas
- State Medicaid office regulates funding & documentation requirements
- Some BH providers have county staffing requirements &/or unions

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Understanding Specialty Behavioral Health

Culture: (defined as, "this is how things are done here...")

- Tends to be "process oriented" vs. "timeline focused"
- Strong consumer voice & advocacy
- Physical health screening & follow-up on referral for PH tx becoming more common but often still not seen as what "we" do
- Treat to target and use of treatment metrics limited
- Strong commitment to working with community social service & business community

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Understanding Specialty Behavioral Health Language:

- "Consumer or Client" vs. "Patient"
- "Person-centered plan of care" vs. "Treatment Plan"
- "Rehabilitation & Habilitation"
- "Medical Necessity"
- "Huddles" & "Mid-level" are not used

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Successful Care Coordination: Required Components

Shared Patient Scheduling:

- · Same/Next Day Intake is becoming the standard
- If using referral model "rapid referral" process should be developed which requires partners develop referral agreement & associated policy/procedure (e.g., dedicated appt. times, single point of contact staff in BH and PC clinics)
- Time to first appt., 1st & 2nd appt no show data should be monitored regularly

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Successful Care Coordination: Required Components

Shared Treatment Planning:

- Goal is for all providers to work off one tx plan
- Real-time sharing of CCD elements & Crisis/ED/Inpt. Data must be goal
- BH Org & CHC/FQHC should use same screening tools to facilitate data sharing & tx planning/monitoring
- If co-locating, contract should detail vendor/purchaser requirements for treatment
- Workflow analysis is required to understand which staff do what when it comes to treatment planning/service provision

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Successful Care Coordination: Required Components

Shared Service Provision:

- BH interventions at the CHC/FQHC should be conducted briefly in the exam room w/ long-term therapy a referral service
- Important that the teams include PC or BH staff in all meetings/huddles
- "BH/PH whole health" & "wellness" must be responsibility of all staff
- Team & Clinician Dashboards should be used to drive tx planning & services continuous quality improvement

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Successful Care Coordination: Required Components

Shared Record Keeping:

- Clinicians need at minimum are CCD elements
- Clinicians & administrators need registry level data aggregation to do population management
- Partnership agreements should detail how data will be shared in order to address HIPAA & 42CFR requirements
- Combined HIPAA/42CFR consent is acceptable in many states
- Creativity is required if EMR's can't "talk" to one another

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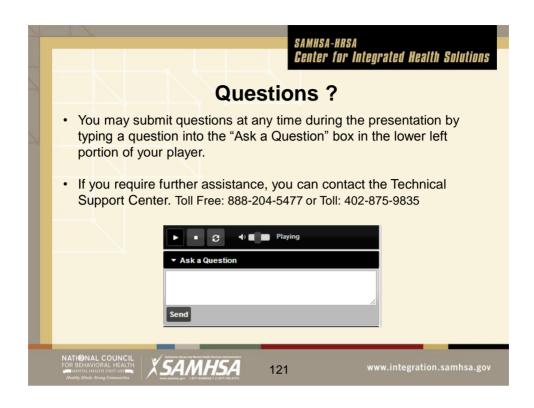
Practical Keys to Successful Integration

- Leadership Shared Vision between Partners
- Use of Change Management Technology
- Communication Plan
- Clear Statement of Work/Charge
- Work Plan: Tasks, Accountability, Measures, Timelines, & Resources
- Focus on data use & sharing to drive care coordination & cost efficiencies



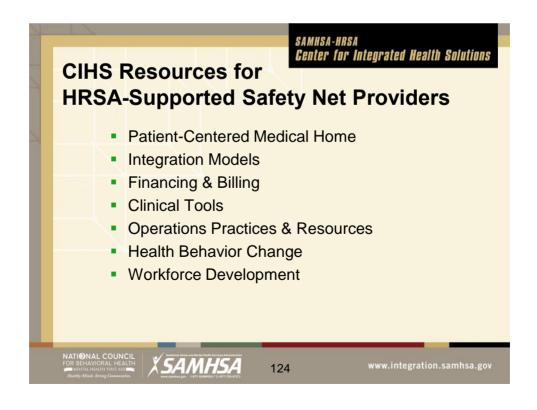
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Technical Assistance

Resources.....Email CIHS at integration@thenationalcouncil.org

Grant Questions......Contact Your GPO or email BPHChelpline@HRSA.gov

Coaching.....Contact Your State PCA

SBIRT......<u>National SBIRT-ATTC</u>

Special Populations......HRSA Supported TA Centers

PCMH Institute......BPHChelpline@HRSA.gov

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Thank you for joining us today.

Please take a moment to provide your feedback by completing the survey at the end of today's webinar.

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