

# Collaboration and Transparency: Working together to transform care

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**Self-Managing Care: From Ideas to Solutions**

**Toronto, CA**

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**NEW HEALTH PARTNERSHIPS**  
IMPROVING CARE BY ENGAGING PATIENTS





# SMS – A Brief History

- Operational – “A portfolio of tips and tools”
- Relational – “A fundamental change in the culture of care to collaborative relationships”
  - Tom Bodenheimer, [www.chcf.org](http://www.chcf.org)

# “Old” Culture

- Fragmented, reactive
  - not planned or coordinated
- Dependent on physician, not team based
  - clinical, administrative, clerical
- Patient education focus, not self-management focus
- Language -“Non compliant, non adherent”
  - “Frequent flyers, high utilizers”

# Tips and Tools

- Operational approach – goal setting, action planning and problem solving
- Get them active - patient activation, behavior change
- Get them informed– classes, materials
- Acknowledge the patient's role

# Current Culture

- Interaction Based –Motivational Interviewing
  - Ask Tell Ask, Summarize, Roll with Resistance
- Relationship building - Agenda setting, problem solving
- “Let the patient lead”
  - CDSMP
  - No agenda classes - Funnell

# Cultural Horizon

- Follow up – Ongoing healing relationship
- Tailoring – “attachment theory”
  - 48% non-collaborators
  - 20% more likely to die in 5 yrs
- Just in time monitoring
  - Patients using their own health data to manage

# Collaborative Care: Cycle of Self-Management Support



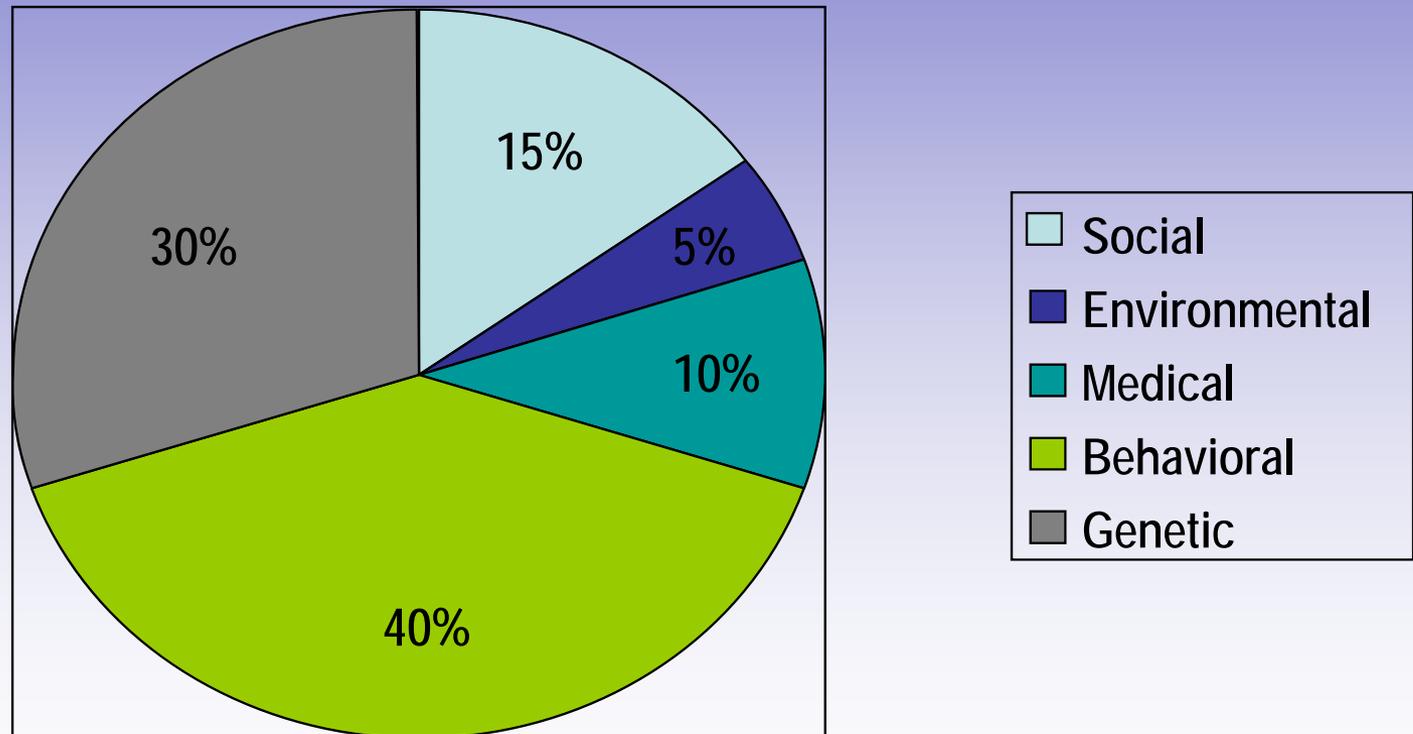
"The purpose of self management support is to aid and inspire patients to become informed about their conditions and take an active role in their treatment." —Bodenheimer 2005

For more information, tools and links, go to:  
[www.NewHealthPartnerships.org](http://www.NewHealthPartnerships.org)

# Three Key Strategies

- Involve patients and families at every level
  - Ask values, preferences, confidence, experience of care
- Implement the Patient Centered Medical Home
- Become part of a Caring Community

# Determinants of Health and Their Contribution to Premature Death



Schroeder, NEJM 357; 12



*"I was able to get in one last lecture about diet and exercise."*

# What is the work of the medical home?

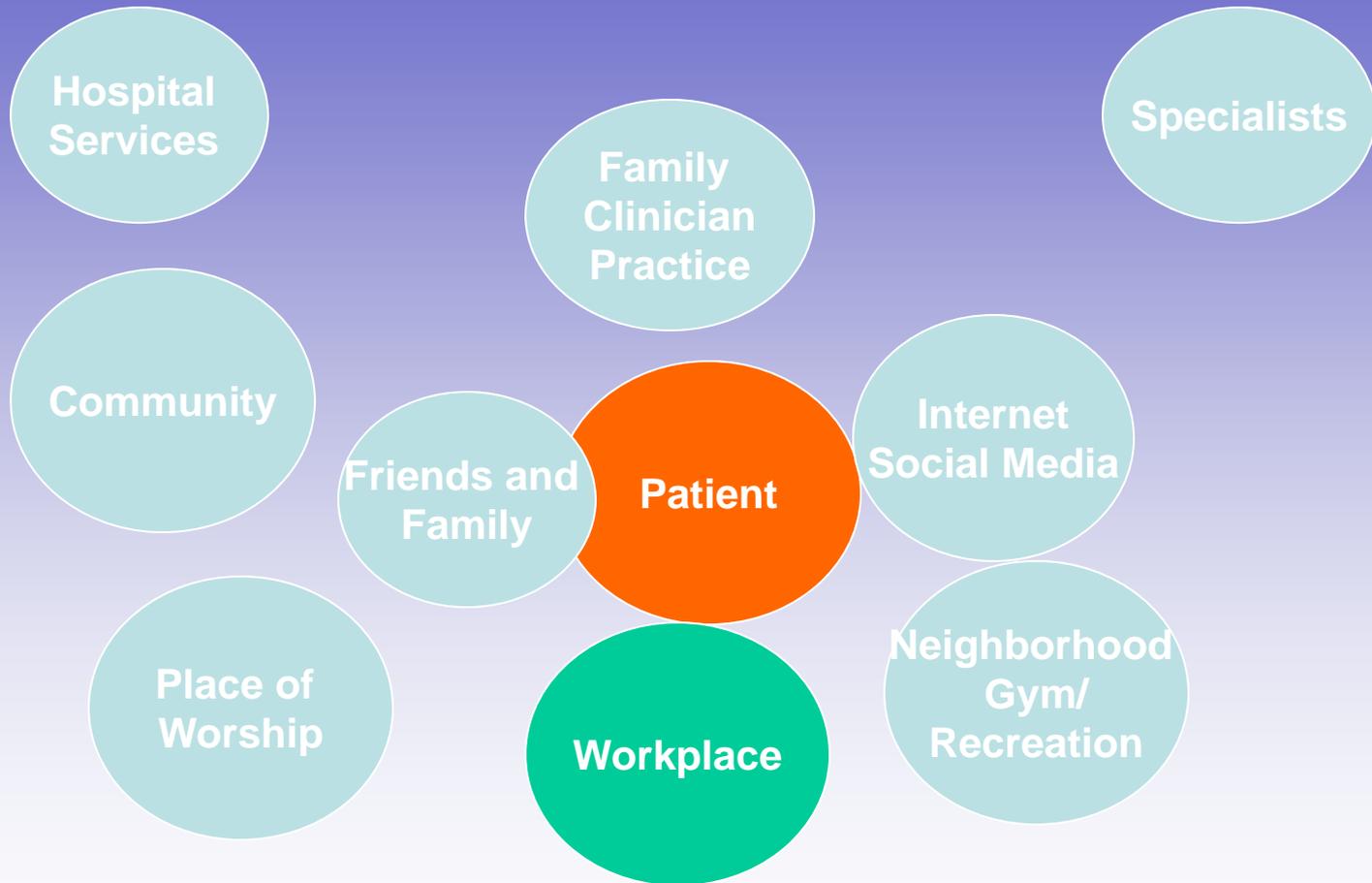
Improving Health Behaviors		Providing	
Improving Self Management (40%)		Bio/Medical Care (10%)	
<b>REACTIVE</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Assessment and care planning based on <b>behavioral</b> S &amp; S</li> <li>•“Psychosocial Issues”</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Diagnosis and Treatment based on <b>medical</b> S &amp; S</li> <li>•“Chief Complaint”</li> </ul>	
<b>PROACTIVE</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Looking for psychosocial risk populations</li> <li>•Early identification to target outreach</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Looking for “medical risk” populations to target outreach</li> <li>•“scrubbing” the panel for care needs</li> <li>•Population-based prevention and promotion</li> </ul>	

***Better Health Outcomes***

# Patient Driven Care

- ***Patients are the most important factor in their own outcomes (and need to do the heavy-lifting)***
- ***Patients are the experts in themselves***
  - ***Health 2.0 is a “Reformation”***
  - ***What is role of Care Team?***
  - ***What is role for community?***
- ***Services designed from patient point-of-view to meet patient needs and preferences***

# The Medical Home: It Depends on Your Point-of-View...



**The “empowered patient” view...**

# What is Patient Centered Care?

- **System-Centered:** Needs of, or benefits to, the system drive the delivery of care.
- **Patient- and/or Family-Focused:** Staff focus their approach to care based on staff ideas of patient and family needs. Interventions are done to and for the patient and family instead of with the patient and family.
- **Patient- and Family-Centered:** Priorities and choices of the patient and family drive the delivery of care.

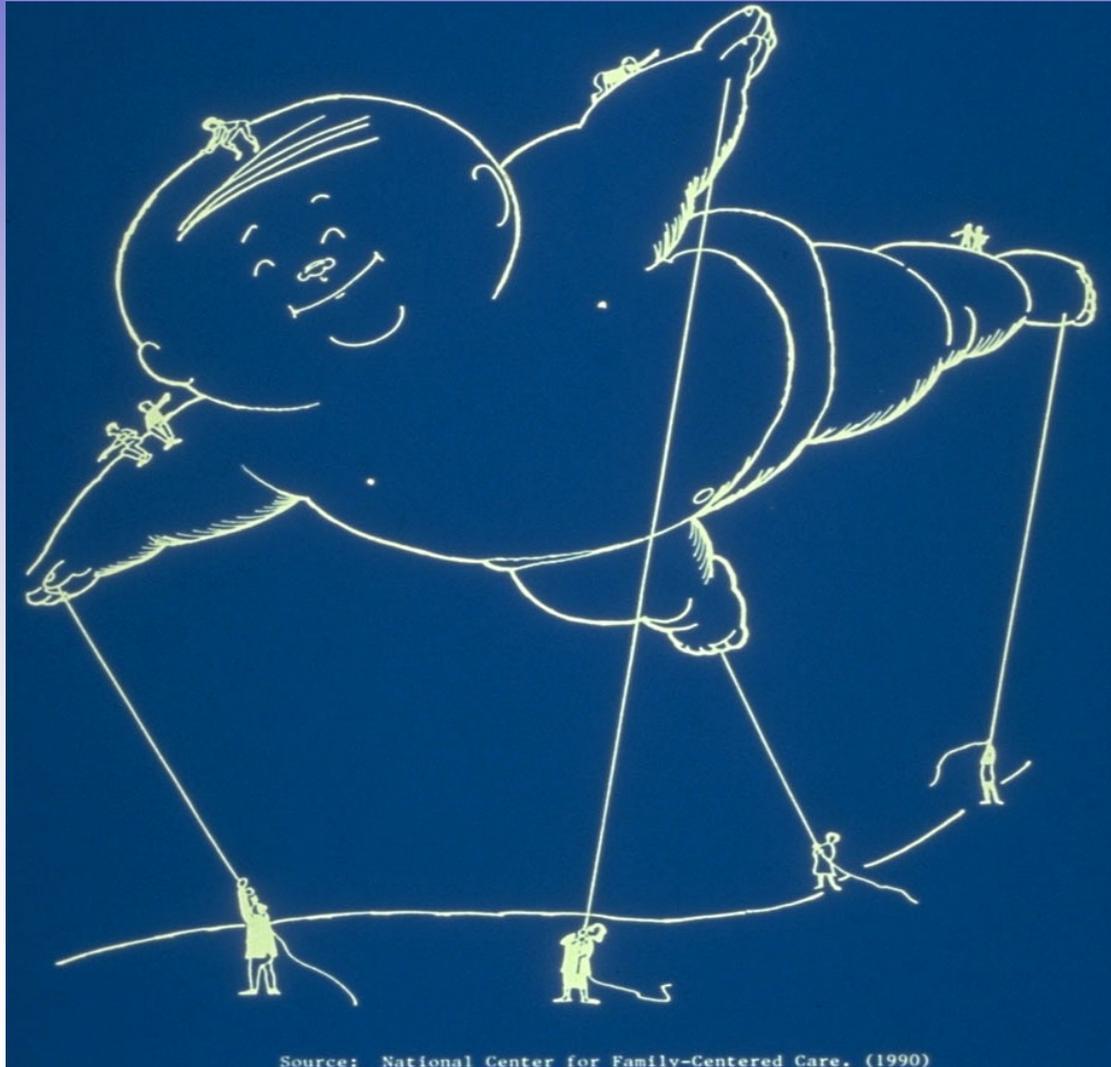
# System-Centered Care

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# Patient-Focused Care

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Source: National Center for Family-Centered Care. (1990)

# Family-Focused Care

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Source: National Center for Family-Centered Care. (1990)

# Patient- and Family-Centered Core Concepts

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- People are treated with **respect and dignity**.
- Health care providers communicate and share complete and unbiased **information** with patients and families in ways that are affirming and useful.
- Individuals and families build on their strengths through **participation** in experiences that enhance control and independence.
- **Collaboration** among patients, families, and providers occurs in policy and program development and professional education, as well as in the delivery of care.

Photo: Health Canada/Santé Canada



# “The Big Ask”

- Patient Satisfaction to Patient Experience
- From – “Are you happy with us?”
  - Press Ganey
    - To – “Are we meeting your needs?”
    - CAHPS
- To – “How is what WE are doing working for you?”
  - PACIC, ACES
  - Patient Activation Measure

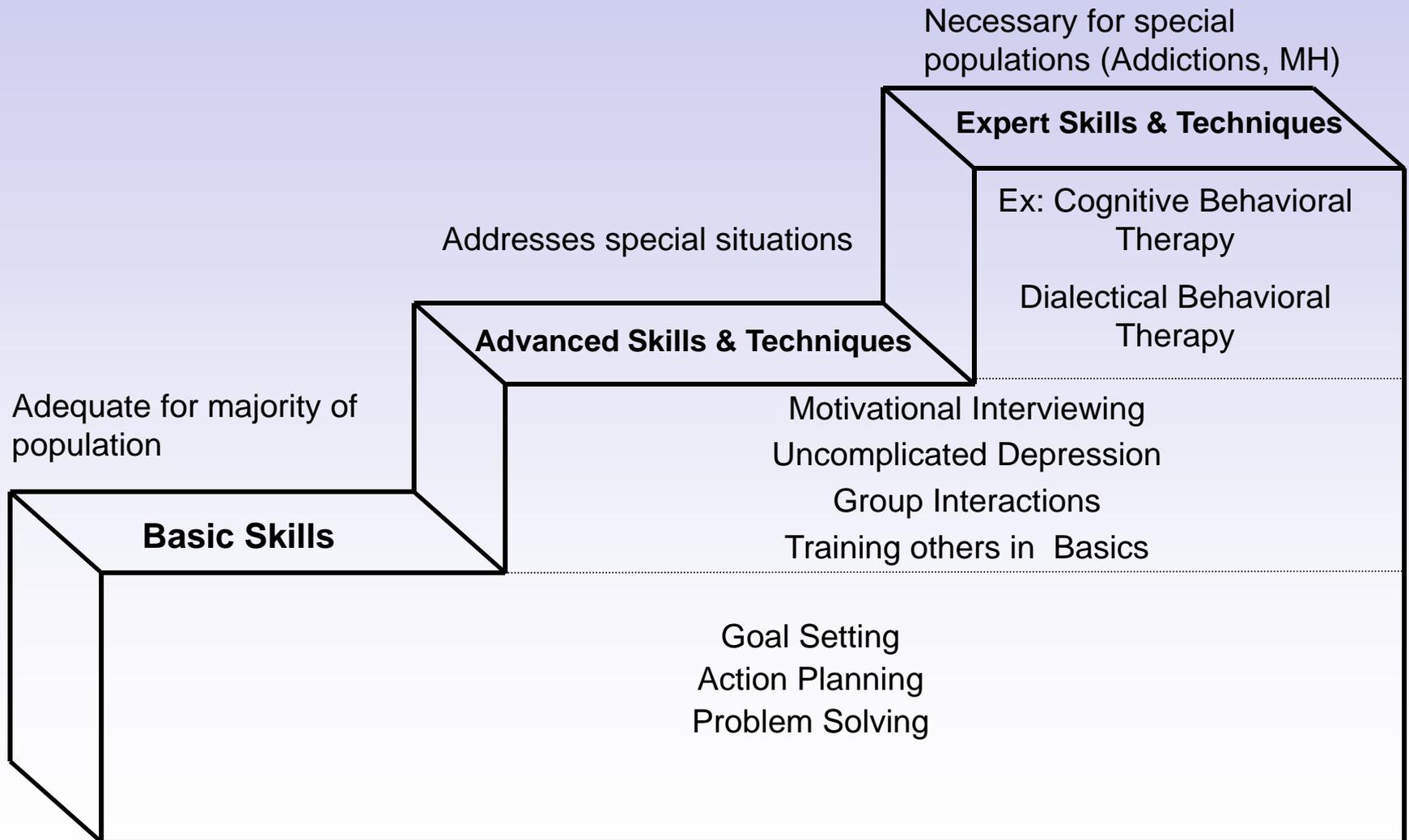
# “The Big Ask” – Sub-populations

- Elicit values and preferences – What’s important?
- Look at changes in life situation – “What else?” “Tell me more?”
- “Just in time” asking to plan changes in care
- Surveys, focus groups, patient advisory panels

# CareSouth Carolina – Who Are We?

- **Private, non-profit community health center with services that began in 1980. Began with one office, one doc, 4 staff members..... And Ann Lewis!**
- **Ten offices located in eight federally designated Medically Underserved Communities (MUAs) in rural South Carolina**
- **System of Care involving hospitals, nursing homes, private providers, numerous health and social agencies, schools, medical student training for USC; and many others**
- **30 providers, 40,000+ patients, 290+ staff**
- **JCAHO accredited since 1999**
- **Integrated behavioral health system**
- **On a journey of quality improvement since 1999**

# Self-management Support Steps to Build Skills and Confidence

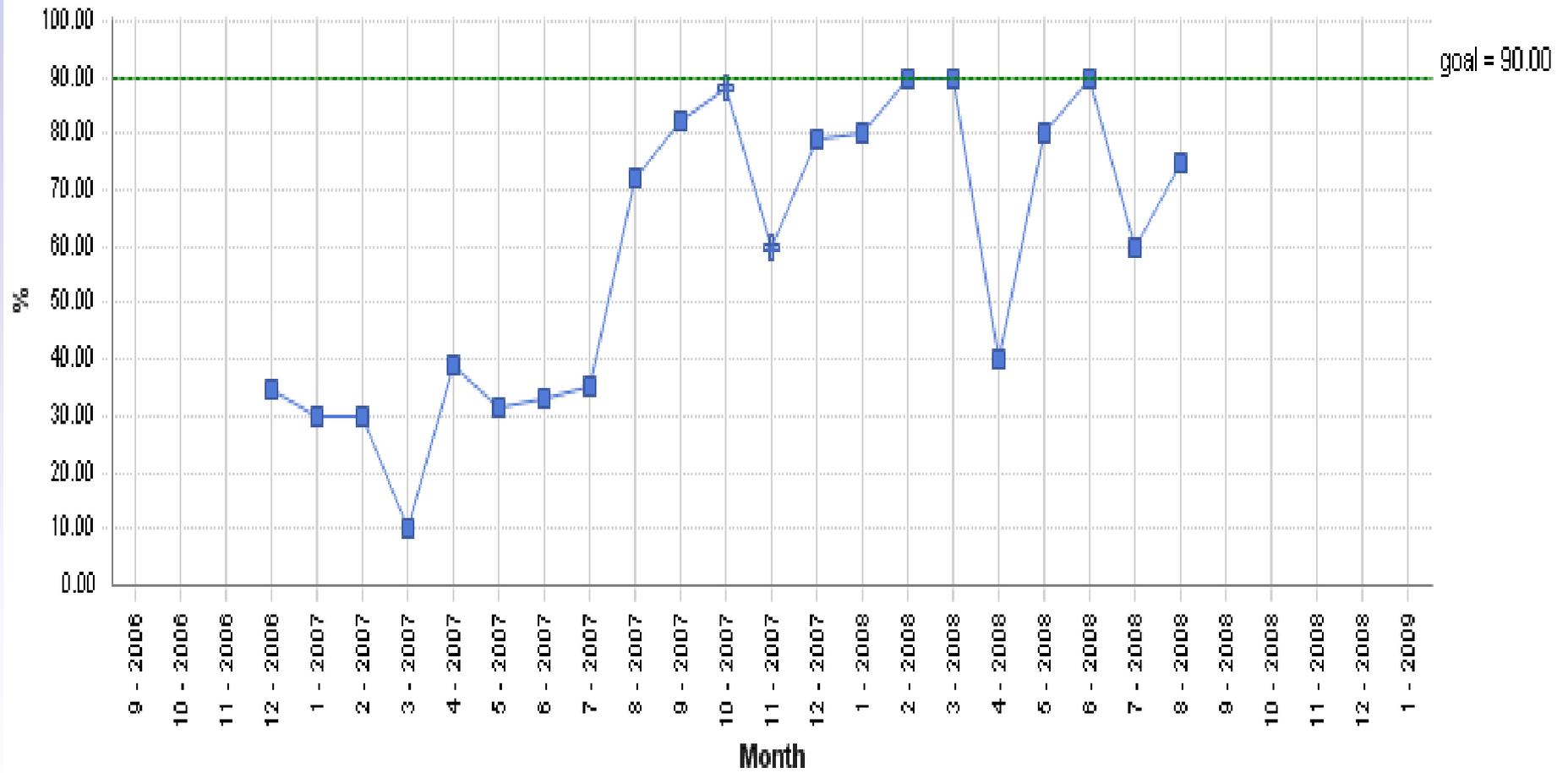


Source: Connie Davis. RNP

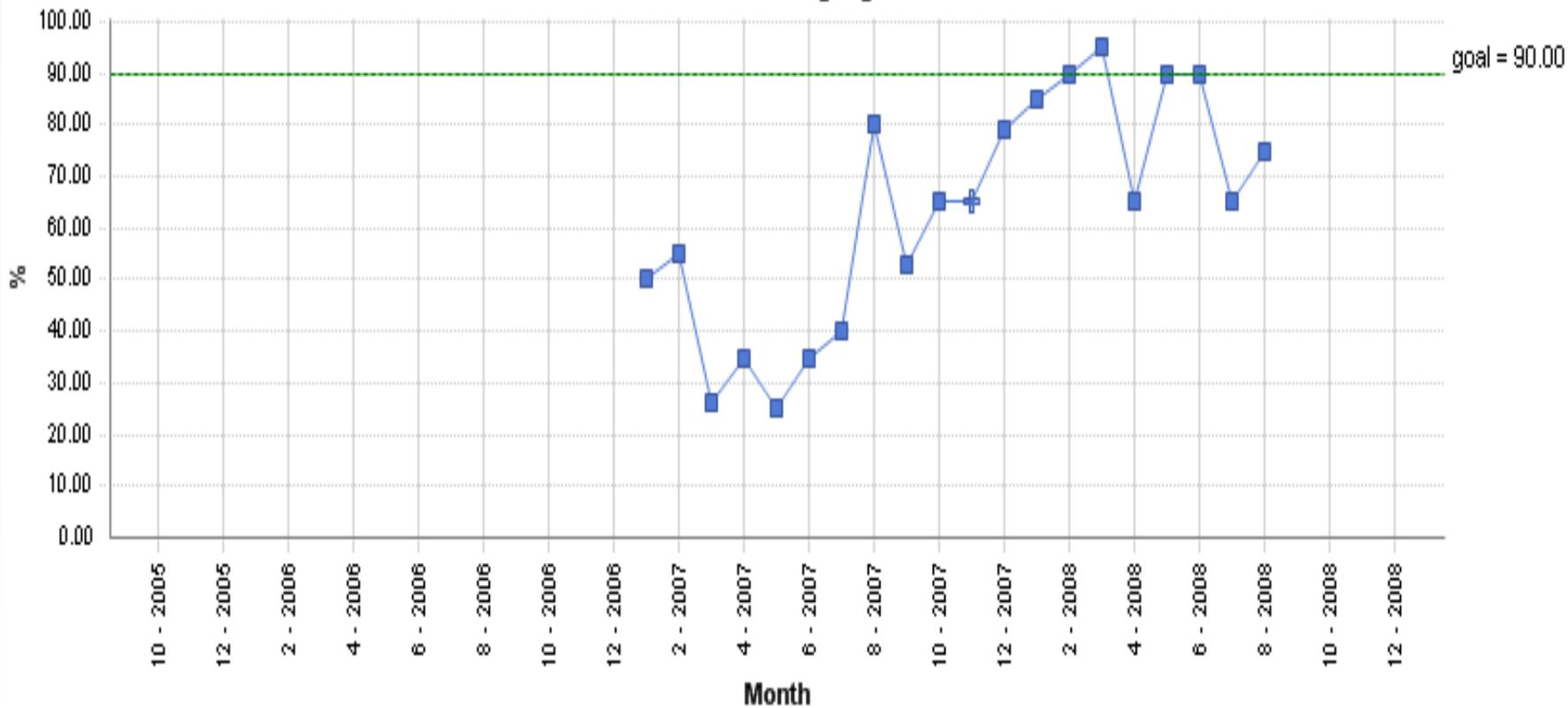
# The CareSouth Carolina ASKS

- Ask about understanding, confidence, self management goals
- Depression screen for all chronic illness patients
- Patient focus groups for re-design

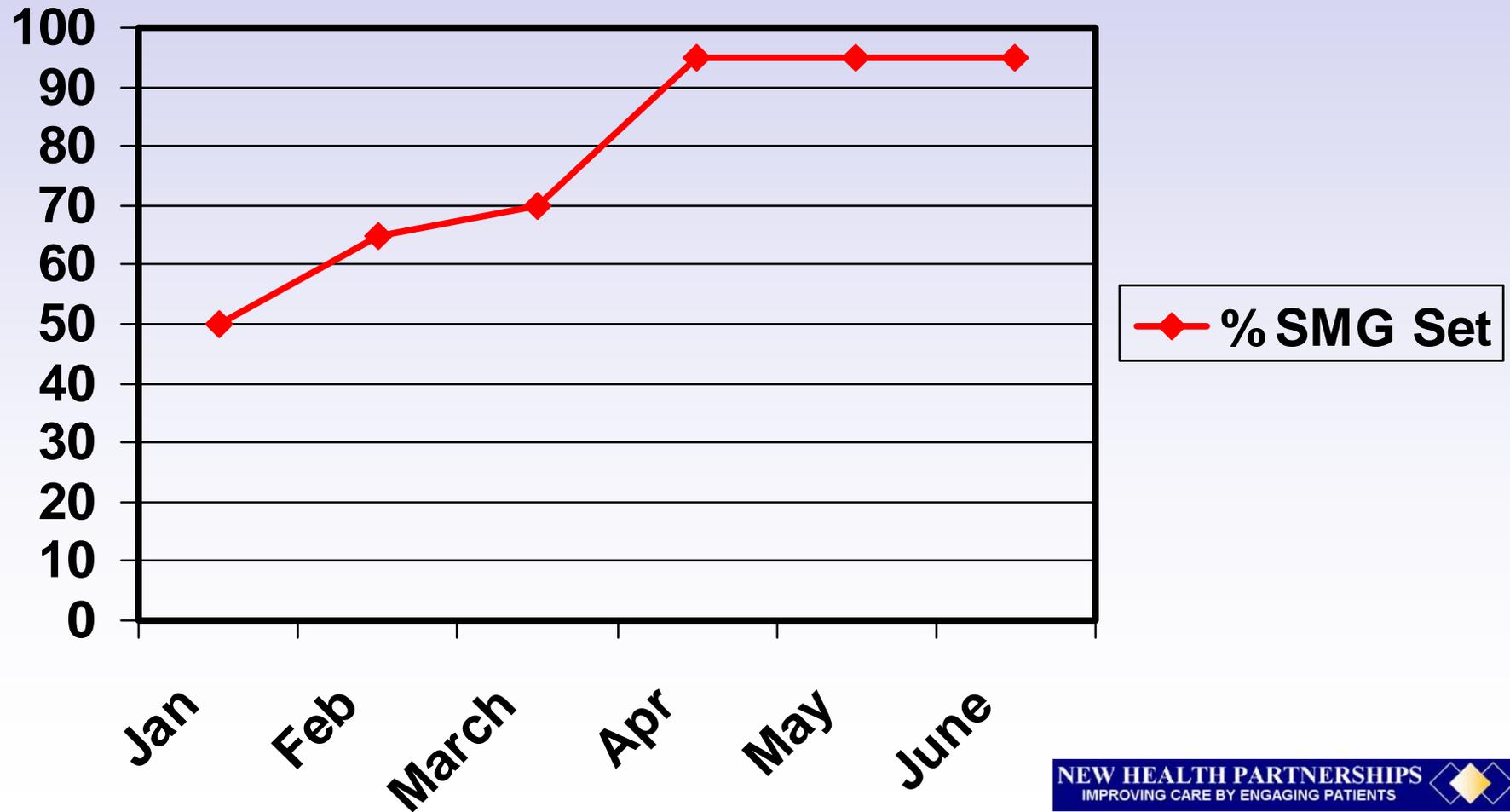
# CareSouth Carolina, Inc. Patient Information - Chesterfield Site



### CareSouth Carolina, Inc. Patient - Confident Managing - Chesterfield Site

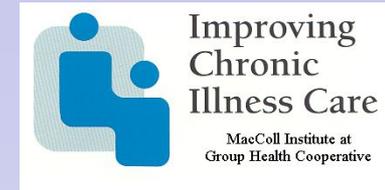


# Reliability Data for SMG Set



# Does SMS Make a Difference?

- Depression: 64% of 1,410 patients in depression registry have a 50% reduction in severity
- Diabetic Control: 50% of 3,500 patients with diabetes are in control (HbA1c < 7.0)
- BP Control: 55% of 8,300 patients with diabetes and HTN have blood pressure in control
- Moving to 0% Disparity in chronic conditions that have as great as 300% disparity on our area.
- Patient Confidence: 84.6% of patients are very confident they can manage their health
- Continuity with Provider: 83.7% of all visits are with provider of patient's choice



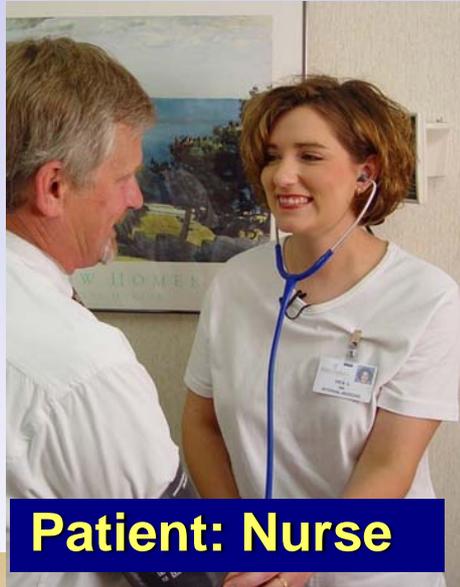
# Transforming Safety Net Practices into Patient-Centered Medical Homes

# Joint Statement Definition

The Patient-Centered Medical Home (PCMH) is an approach to providing comprehensive primary care for children, youth and adults. The PCMH is a health care setting that **facilitates partnerships** between individual patients, and their personal physicians, and when appropriate, the patient's family.

<http://www.medicalhomeinfo.org/Joint%20Statement.pdf>

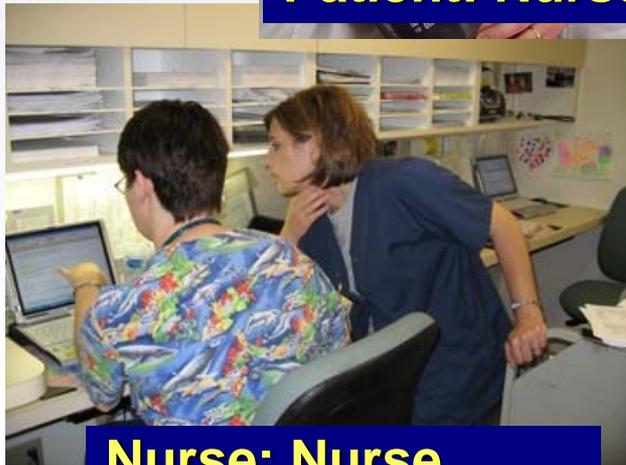
At the center of primary care are face-to-face healing relationships.



**Patient: Nurse**



**Nurse: Physician**



**Nurse: Nurse**



**Patient: Physician**



We will know who you are and  
we will be ready for you.



# Change Concepts

Engaged Leadership

Empanelment- I know who my healthcare team is

**Patient-Centered Interactions**

**Continuous, Team-Based Healing Relationships**

Organized, Evidence-Based Care

Enhanced Access

Care Coordination

Quality Improvement Strategy

# Ocean Park Community Health Center, San Francisco

- Planned Care Appt
- Community Health Coaches
- Walking Clubs
- Patient Education in 8 languages
- After Visit Summary
- Behaviors



Photo: Health Canada/Santé Canada

# “Teamlet” Model

- Primary Care Physician
- 1-2 Medical Assistants
  - Lay “coaches”
- Action Planning and follow up by MA’s
- MA’s may accompany patients in doctor visit
- Bodenheimer, 2008

## The Patient



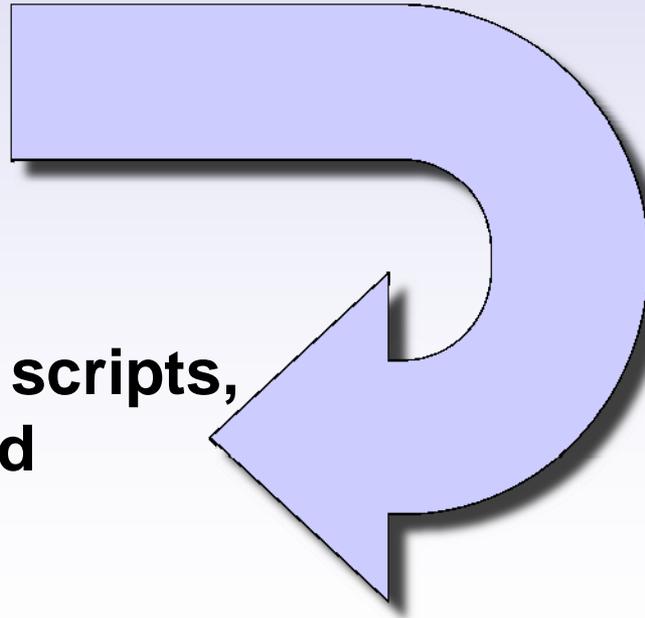
## The Medical Assistant



## The Provider



**Leaves with scripts,  
referrals, and  
instructions**



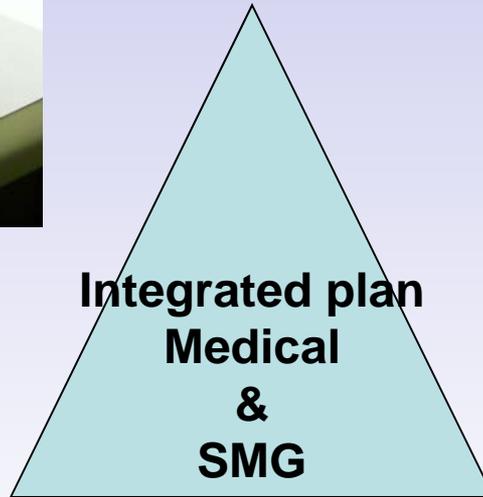
# Other Activated Patients



**The Patient**



**The Provider**



**The Medical Assistant**



# First key service: MA planned visits

Planning and preparation:  
Do goal setting on  
patient determined goal

Assure all information  
is up to date in chart



# The Provider – Integrated medical plan and self management goals



**B**ACKGROUND  
**B**ARRIERS  
**S**UCCESSSES  
**W**ILLINGNESS...  
**A**CTION PLAN  
**R**EMEMBER

**NON-DIRECTIVE COUNSELLING**

# And our Group Visits...

## *Patients helping Patients...*

The MINI-group visit

The Open-Office Group visit

Stressors, depressed mood,  
barriers, difficulty coping  
ALWAYS covered

Coping strategies develop

Both involve goal setting

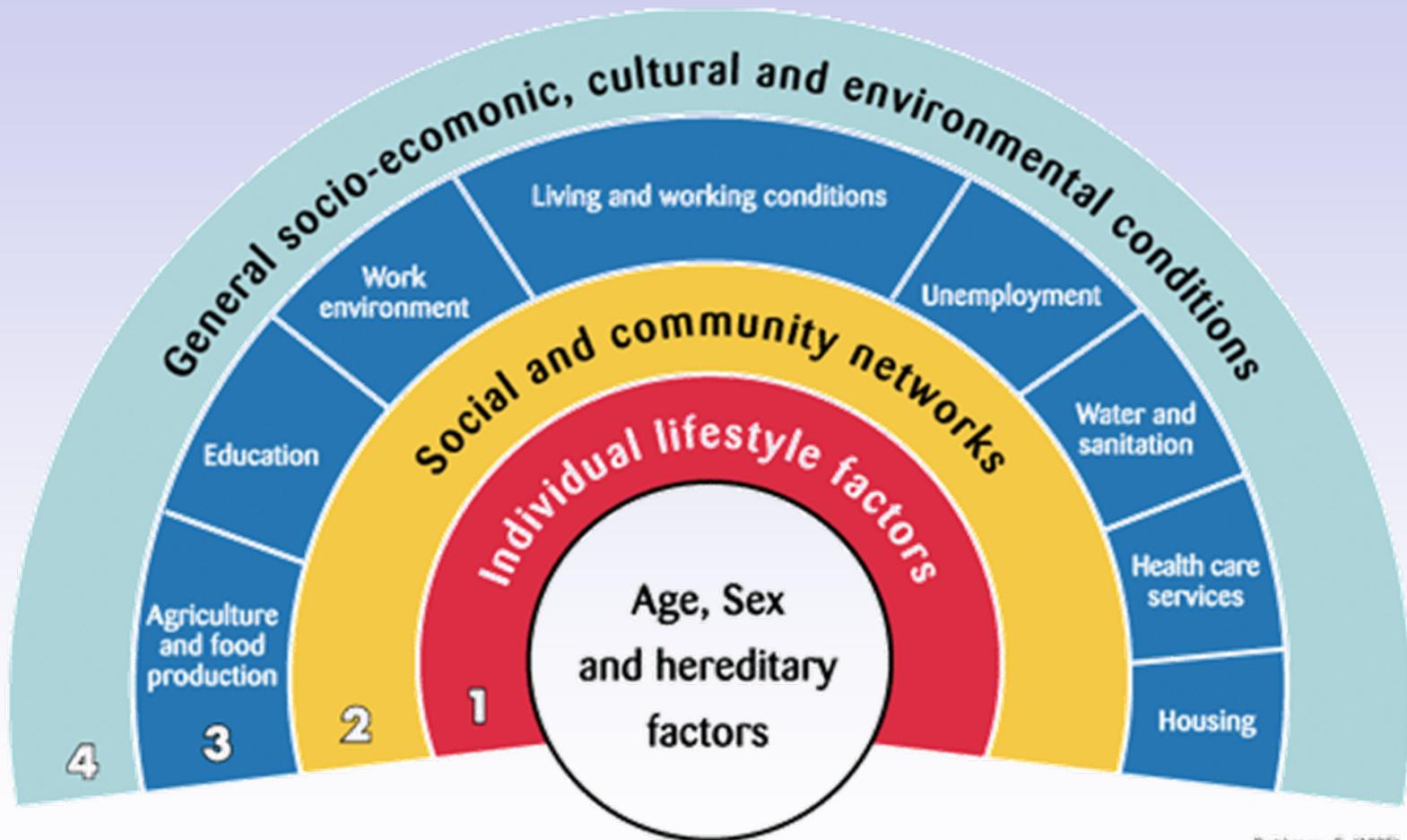


# Closing the Divide

- **Medical homes can reduce or eliminate racial and ethnic disparities in access to and quality of health care**
- Safety net clinics are less likely than private doctors' offices to be medical homes
- “Community health centers and other public clinics, in particular, should be supported in their efforts to build medical homes for all patients.”

*Anne Beal et al. The Commonwealth Fund, June 2007*

# What Determines Population Health? Not Just Medical Care!



Dahlgren, G. (1995)  
European Health Policy Conference:  
Opportunities for the Future. Vol 11 - Intersectoral Action for Health.  
Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe



# Aligning Forces for Quality: Communities of Collaboration

- RWJF funded projects
- 14 communities/regions/states
- The goal is **to lift the overall quality of health care in targeted communities, reduce racial and ethnic disparities and provide models for national reform.**

<http://www.rwjf.org/qualityequality/af4q/>

# AF4Q Focus Areas

- Improving quality across all settings
- **Engaging consumers**
- **Measuring** provider performance
- Increasing **public reporting**
- Engaging nurses to be active leaders
- Addressing **inequities**
- Overcoming **language barriers**

# Practice Environment in Humboldt

- 25 primary care practices in various sizes, types and stages of transformation (***all in the Humboldt IPA***)
  - 7 community health centers
  - Many 1-3 clinician practices in private practices (one 17 MD Internal Medicine practice)
  - No large integrated multispecialty group
  - Managed care covering 10% of population
- How to rapidly improve chronic disease care in the community?
- ***Our Pathways to Health: peer-led SMS “Kate Lorig Model”***

# Humboldt Del Norte IPA, Eureka, CA



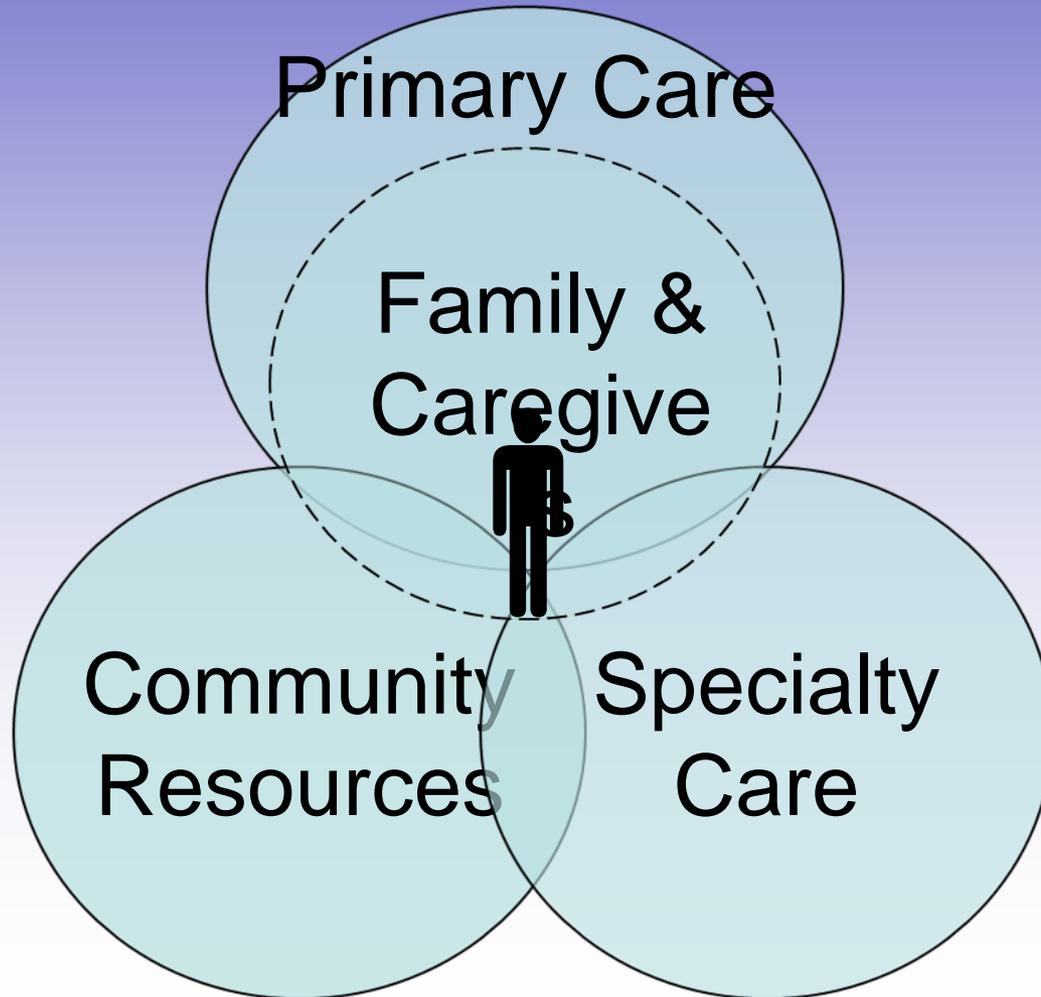
Participating on the QI team, teaching classes in the Healthier Living Series, and training peer support group facilitators.

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# BC Patients as Partners

[http://www.impactbc.ca/files/IHNs\\_-\\_Executive\\_Summary.pdf](http://www.impactbc.ca/files/IHNs_-_Executive_Summary.pdf)



# Support in the Community







# Whatcom County and Beyond

- PatientPowered.org
- Web platform
- Health 2.0
- <http://www.patientslikeme.com/>



An advertisement for the Patients Like Me website. On the left, a blue box contains the text "Find Patients Just Like You" with a double arrow icon, followed by "Do you have a life-changing condition? Learn from the real-world experiences of other patients like you." and a yellow "Join Now! (It's free!)" button. The right side features a large collage of diverse people's faces. A white text box in the center of the collage contains a testimonial: "When I read a posting, even questions, I find it very helpful to look at the poster's profile...it boosts my confidence in what I'm reading when I see how long they have been at it, what they have tried, what else they have said." attributed to a "Parkinson's Disease Community Member".

# Shared Care Plan



# Truly Shared Care Plan

- Shared Data
  - HbA1c and walking club experience
- Shared Team
  - Specialists and Aunt Margaret
- Shared Goals
  - Reducing BP and marimba classes

# Pitfall: Single Condition Thinking

- “Those With Multiple Conditions Cause Bulk Of Medicare Spending Growth”

Sunday Health Policy UpDate (*Health Affairs Web Exclusive*)  
August 27, 2006

- **“Virtually all of the growth in Medicare spending over the past 15 years can be traced to patients who were treated for five or more medical conditions during the year, according to a new study by economists Kenneth Thorpe and David Howard released today as a Web Exclusive on the Web site of the journal *Health Affairs*. These beneficiaries alone accounted for 76 percent of total Medicare spending in 2002, up from 52.2 percent in 1987.”**

# Resources

[www.selfmanagementtoolkit.ca](http://www.selfmanagementtoolkit.ca)

[www.NewHealthPartnerships.org](http://www.NewHealthPartnerships.org)

[www.improvingchroniccare.org](http://www.improvingchroniccare.org)

[www.chcf.org](http://www.chcf.org)

[www.IFCC.org](http://www.IFCC.org)

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