

AltaMed
 QUALITY CARE WITHOUT EXCEPTION™
Integrated Service Model:
Addressing HIV Disparities within Latino community
 NACM-September 20, 2016
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Learning Objectives

- Learn ways to implement two coordinated models of care in a health care setting that targets underserved communities living with HIV.
- Demonstrate how culturally appropriate psychosocial, risk reduction, ART compliance and medical interventions, adaptable processes, and a multi-disciplinary approach are effective strategies to improve health outcomes of persons living with HIV living with multiple life stressors.
- Discuss the challenges identified in dealing with underserved and marginalized populations.

Introduction

AltaMed has delivered quality care to the underserved communities of Southern California for more than 40 years. Designated by the Joint Commission as a Primary Care Medical Home (PCMH), AltaMed prides itself in the quality of its care delivered by its premier health care professionals. AltaMed serves the entire family with:

- 1) Primary medical care
- 2) Dental clinics
- 3) Specialty HIV/AIDS care for over 20 years
- 4) Senior long-term care services
- 5) Delivers disease management programs
- 6) Health education
- 7) Youth services,
- 8) Substance abuse treatment

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AltaMed HIV Services

5 HIV Treatment Sites

Los Angeles & Orange County
 1,700 HIV positive clients

1986

Founded with Substance Abuse Treatment
 Expanded Care now includes

- Medical & Oral Health
- Psychosocial Services
- Prevention Services

2009 Opt-out HIV screening

2011 Systemize routine HIV testing in all clinics
 Screen all persons 13-64

HIV Testing

Over 5,000 HIV targeted tests annually
 Over 30,000 Opt out HIV tests annually
 • Over 70 HIV+ persons identified annually

Presented by **AltaMed**

National HIV/AIDS Strategy

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Three Primary Goals

1. Reduce New HIV Infections
2. Increase Access to Care and Improve Health Outcomes for People Living with HIV
3. Reduce HIV-Related Disparities and Health Inequities

A NATIONAL HIV/AIDS STRATEGY FOR THE UNITED STATES

JULY 2010

The Gardner Cascade

BY RACE/ETHNICITY: African Americans are least likely to be in ongoing care or to have their virus under control.

Race/Ethnicity	Diagnosed	Linked to care	Retained in care	Prescribed ART	Virally suppressed
Black/African American	81%	62%	34%	29%	21%
Hispanic/Latino	80%	67%	37%	33%	26%
White	85%	71%	38%	35%	30%

Hall, HJ, Frazier, EL, Rhodes, P, et al. Differences in Human Immunodeficiency Virus Care and Treatment Among Subpopulations in the United States. *JAMA Intern Med.* 2013;1-7. DOI:10.1001/jamainternmed.2013.6841

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Why Integrated Care Models Matter



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (July 2012)

Released the Stages of Care, a comprehensive analysis showing that only 25% of the 1.1 million Americans living with HIV have their virus under control

EQUALITY **EQUITY**

Interaction Institute for Social Change | Artist: Angus Maguire



AltaMed Specialty Services

Medical	Psychosocial Support Services	Prevention Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical Outpatient Oral Health Treatment Education Pharmacy Hep C Treatment STD Testing & Treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mental Health Case Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Behavioral Specialty Health TCM Medical Case Coordination LIFE program Dietitian Psychiatry Referrals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV Counseling & Testing Linkage to Care PreP Healthy Relationships Popular Opinion Leader

Coordinated Case Management Models within the HIV Setting



MCC
Medical Care Coordination

L.I.F.E. Program
Living Independently
Feeling Empowered

What is MCC?



Medical Care Coordination (MCC) is a multi-disciplinary team approach that integrates medical and non-medical case management by coordinating behavioral interventions and support services with medical care to promote improved health outcomes.”(DHSP, 2013)

<p>Core MCC team comprised of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical Care Manager (MCM)- RN Patient Care Manager (PCM)- Masters-Level MentalHealth Clinician Case Worker (CW)- Bachelors-Level case worker or LVN 	<p>MCC team embedded within HIV medical clinic setting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greater access to PCP - Complements existing suite of HIV services 	<p>MCC is a Behavioral Intervention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biomedical Goal Overall goal of MCC is biomedical in nature Behavior Change Cannot achieve biomedical goal without behavior change
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MCC Program Goals



Streamline care coordination to improve HIV+ patients’:

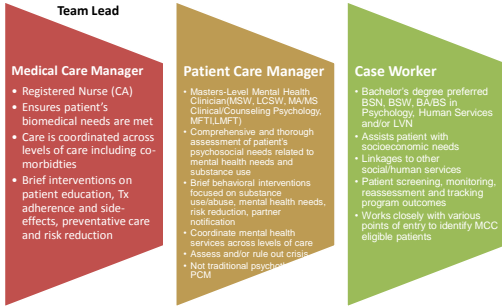
- Access to medical care
- Adherence to care and treatment
- Health outcomes (viral suppression)
- Empower patients to self-manage care and reduce dependence on care system
- Reduce HIV transmission

Integrative Approach



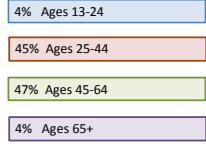
- Traditional case management elements, disease management and integrated care
- Coordination of services: Comprehensive Assessment with integration of medical and ancillary, supportive services
- Holistic: Biological, Psychological and social needs
- Treatment adherence and health outcomes focus coordinating medical and ancillary services along with behavioral interventions (Soto, Bell, & Pillen, 2004)

MCC Team



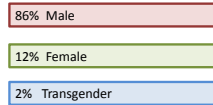
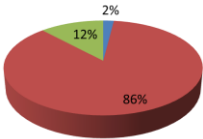
Patient Demographics

Overall Age Range in HIV Care



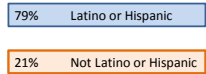
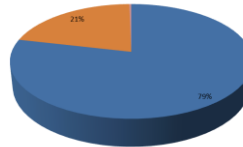
Patient Demographics

Overall Gender Breakdown in HIV Care



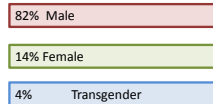
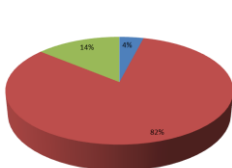
Patient Demographics

Overall Ethnicity Breakdown in HIV Care



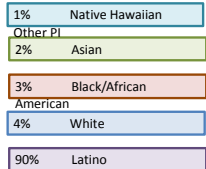
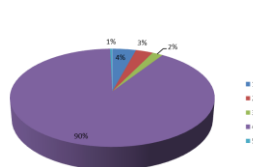
MCC Specific Patient Demographics

MCC Specific Gender Breakdown

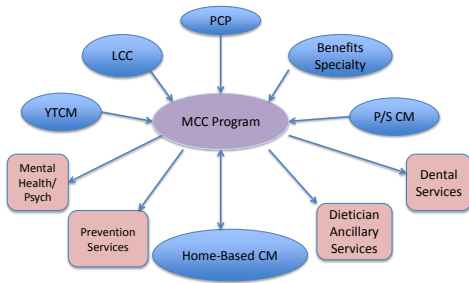


MCC Specific Patient Demographics

MCC Specific Race/Ethnicity Breakdown



Seamless Suite of Services



Objectives of MCC Program

1. Support patients in adhering to medical care and antiretroviral therapy (ART)
2. Promote sexual risk reduction
3. Facilitate access and linkage to appropriate services in the continuum of care
4. Increase patient self-efficacy by reducing acuity level
5. Eliminate duplication of services by integrating medical and non-medical case management for HIV-positive patients
6. Increase coordination among providers

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Eligible Patients enrolled in Active MCC

- Recently diagnosed with HIV (in the past 6 months)
- Fallen out of HIV care (no HIV medical appointments in the past 7 months or more)
- Not on antiretroviral therapy (ART) but meet current clinical guidelines for treatment
- Currently on ART and have detectable viral load (greater than 200 copies/mL)
- Have multiple medical and/or psychosocial co-morbidities that negatively affect health status
- Incarcerated within the last 6 months
- Recently diagnosed with other STI in the past 6 months
- PCP referral

Components of the MCC Program

- Screening
 - Every 6 months
 - Identify patient's eligible to be enrolled as active MCC
- Assessment/reassessment
 - Across 12 domains, calculating acuity level
 - At varying time intervals dependent on acuity level
- Integrated Care Plan (ICP)
 - Patient-centered goals and objectives
 - At varying time intervals dependent on acuity level

Components of the MCC Program

- Brief Interventions
 - In alignment with ICP goals and objectives
 - At varying time intervals dependent on acuity level
- Follow-up Communication
 - In support of ICP goals and objectives
 - At varying time intervals dependent on acuity level
- Case Consultation
 - Among MCC team
 - Among multidisciplinary clinic staff

Components of the MCC Program

- Provide referrals both inter and intra agency and verify successful linkages
- Successfully transition to lower acuity level

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GETTING STARTED

- Work flow
- Protocol implementation
 - Identify
 - Refer
 - Screen
 - Assess
 - ICP
 - Case conference
 - F/u & interventions

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IDENTIFY

UTILIZATION OF EXISTING SYSTEMS

- New patient tracker
- Linkage to care
- Benefits specialists
- MD

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WHO REFERS TO MCC?

- MD
- Benefits Workers
- Linkage to Care Coordinator

(DHSP, 2013)

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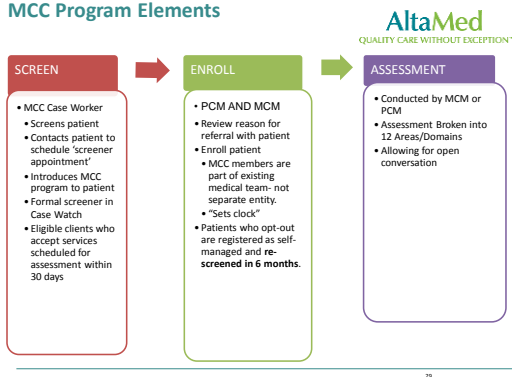
REFERRAL

How?

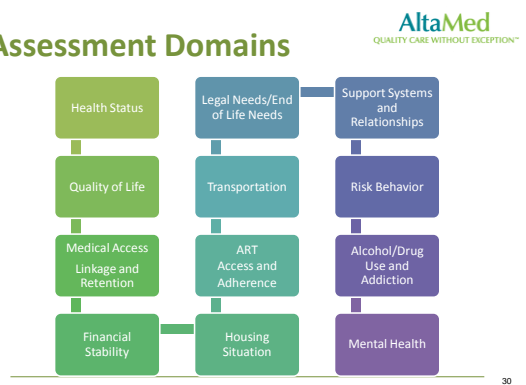
- EHR Task
 - Referral sent through EHR to MCC team
- MTM
 - Existing bi-weekly multidisciplinary team meetings
 - Co-located

(DHSP, 2013)

MCC Program Elements



Assessment Domains





Acuity-Driven Service Intensity

MCC SERVICE ACTIVITY (MINIMUM)						
ACUITY LEVEL	Registration/ Screening	Re-Assessment	ICP	Brief Interventions	Ongoing Follow-Up	Case Conference
Severe	Every 6 months	Every 30 days	Every 30 days	Weekly	Weekly	Monthly
High	Every 6 months	Every 90 days	Every 90 days	Monthly	Monthly	Quarterly
Moderate	Every 6 months	Every 6 months	Every 6 months	Every 90 days	Monthly	Every 6 months
Self-managed	Every 6 months	n/a	n/a	Referrals as needed	As needed	n/a

(DHSP, 2013)



Transition To Reduced Acuity Level

Re-assessment 3-6 months based on acuity

- Severe
- High
- Moderate
- Self-Managed

(DHSP, 2013)



Integrated Care Plan

Plan created with patient to create overall health goal and objectives to help achieve that goal.

Identifies behaviors a patient is willing to change- steps to change that behavior.

(DHSP, 2013)



Challenges To MCC Addressed Within ICP

- Drug use
- Co-morbid conditions
- Homelessness
- Mental illness
- Work related challenges
- Undocumented population



ICP

- Within 2 weeks of assessment completion
- Outlines objectives and necessary steps for behavior change
- SMART objectives
 - Specific
 - Measurable
 - Achievable/Attainable
 - Relevant
 - Timely

(DHSP, 2013)

INTEGRATED CARE PLAN							
DATE	GOAL	(what/how much)		(how)	(who)	(by when)	DISPOSITION
		OBJECTIVE	BARRIERS ADDRESSED	ACTION STEPS	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?	TIME FRAME	

Specific – What do you want to do, by when, with who, and how much (to what degree)?
Measurable – Can you measure progress toward the goal? How will you know if the goal is reached or accomplished?
Achievable/Attainable – Can you realistically achieve the outcome given their time frame, resources, and ability?
Relevant – Does it align with the goals of MCC, i.e., prevent acquisition/forward transmission of HIV/STD, HIV medical care/treatment access and/or adherence?
Time – Is the time frame realistic?

_____(MCM)
 _____ Patient Signature
 _____(PCM)
 _____(Case Worker)
 _____ Date
 MCC Team Signatures

(DHSP, 2013)

Interventions



Promoting behavior change

- Engagement in care
- ART adherence
- Risk reduction
- Nutrition counseling
- Dental
- Housing
- TAP care
- Food bank
- Disclosure
- Mental health treatment
- Substance abuse treatment

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(DHSP, 2013)

Case Conference



- MTM
- Care Coordination
 - Within MCC team

Acuity Driven Service



- Re-assessed based on acuity
- Goal: Reduction in acuity level until self-managed
- Screened every six months once self-managed

(DHSP, 2013)

Case Presentation

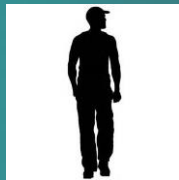


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PATIENT A

34/F/CAUCASIAN/F/HETEROSEXUAL

- Dx HIV 2000
- Provider Referral
- Enrolled 6/2013
 - Depression; HEP C; Unhealthy Living Environment
 - Contemplative
- Icp: Mh, Hiv 101, Alanon,
- Ongoing MI To Assess Patient Goals And
- Readiness To Change



PATIENT B

37/M/LATINO/HOMOSEXUAL

- Dx HIV 2001
- Benefits Referral
- Enrolled 12/12/2013 Based On VL
- Challenges Identified In Assessment
 - Homelessness, ETOH Use, Hx Std's, Knowledge, Depression, Unemployed
- Icp
 - Referrals: MH, Substance Use, Housing, TAP Card.
 - Interventions Focused On HIV Education And Risk Reduction



LIFE Program



LIFE

History

Purpose: Living Independently, Feeling Empowered (LIFE)
Program provides in-home case management for individuals living with HIV/AIDS



What is LIFE Program?



The LIFE program utilizes an interdisciplinary team approach to case management.

Each client is assigned to a Nurse Case Manager (NCM) and Social Work Case Manager (SWCM)	Assist client's with disease management, prevent disease transmission, stabilize health and improve quality of life Increase coordination among service providers Provide home- and community-based services for persons with disabilities who would otherwise require institutional services	Services Offered: In addition to case management, the LIFE Program provides: Homemaker/Attendant Care Counseling and Medical Monitoring Nutritional Supplements Treatment Education Durable Medical Equipment
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Staff Roles



Appropriate staffing is key in ensuring the success of the program

Registered Case Manager	Assure that each client enrolled in the LIFE program meets medical and functional eligibility criteria Assessments/Reassessments every 90 days Empower clients in decision-making for health care and service planning Advocate for the needs of the client
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Staff Roles



Appropriate staffing is key in ensuring the success of the program

Social Work Case Manager	Psychosocial assessments, every 90 days Assist client's in accessing benefits, resources, information and referral services for psychosocial needs. Promote understanding of the psychosocial factors impacting individuals living with HIV Consult with providers to coordinate plans of treatment
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Objectives



1. To coordinate the efficient use of community resources in a cost-effective, high quality manner acceptable to the client
2. To foster continuity of services throughout the continuum of care
3. To promote understanding by the client, family, and the client's representative of the HIV disease or AIDS process and the use of health promotion practices
4. To decrease fragmentation of care

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Functions



- Comprehensive assessment of the client's physical, psychosocial, environmental, financial, and functional status
- Development, implementation, monitoring, and modification of a comprehensive individual service plan through an interdisciplinary team process in conjunction with the client and his/her caregivers
- Evaluation of the service plan and specific services through reassessments and case conferences
- Transition to less intensive case management services when health and functional status improves and stabilizes

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Eligibility



- Be Medi-Cal Eligible or receive Ryan White Services.
- Must not simultaneously receive other case management services
- Must have a written diagnosis from attending physician of HIV/AIDS, including current symptoms related to HIV/ AIDS
- Must have a CFA score of 60 or less
- Have a home setting that is safe for both the client and the service providers.

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Referral Process



- Referral can be made by PCP or case manager within the clinic.
- Referral can be made by outside agencies.

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Initial Assessment/Reassessment



Assessments are completed every 90 days

Assessments cover:

Nursing: Impact of illness, comprehensive systems review, client's medical and sexual history, health habits, nutritional assessment, medication review

Social: Psychosocial impact of illness on patient, legal and financial assessment and home assessment.

Resource Evaluation: Screening of benefits

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Case Conference



- Assess the multi-service needs of clients
- Plan for services to meet the needs of clients
- Evaluate the effectiveness and ongoing need for interventions that have been identified in the service plan.

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Care Service Plan



- Identify Problems or Needs
- Goals and Objectives are set:
 - Short term/Long term
 - Review with patient
- Services and Interventions

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Challenges



- Treatment non-adherence
- Prioritizing and budgeting for services in order to meet the patient's needs
- High acuity patients served under this program with complex co-morbid issues, substance abuse, mental health and psychosocial barriers (limited financial resources, housing)
- Non- insured clients
- Meeting the needs of non-insured clients

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LIFE PATIENT: CASE #1

42 year old Latina female, monolingual Spanish speaking
 Problems: HIV/AIDS , Anemia, Hodgkins lymphoma, Pancreatitis

– AIDS Dx in 1994

Housing, Finances, Legal, referral to mental health services

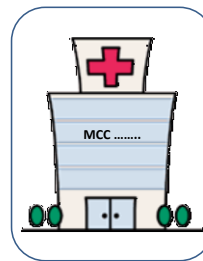


LIFE PATIENT CASE #2

48 year old, Trans Latina, monolingual Spanish speaking
 Problems: HIV , neuropathy , limited mobility, access to hormones

Victim of a hate crime, Legal, finances, transportation

MCC vs LIFE



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Contacts



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Soto, T.A., Bell, J., and Pillen, M.B. (2004). *Literature on integrated HIV care: a review*. *AIDS Care*, 16 (Supplement 1), S43-S55.

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