Behavioral Health in the Emerging World of Managed Care Organizations

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Goals today:

- The Salud model: "Establishing an Integrated Care Practice in a Community Health Center"; Auxier, Farley, Seifert: 2011; Professional Psychology: Research and Practice
- Behavioral Health Services provision in a Medicaid 'Carve-Out' state: Colorado
- "Value Based Financially Sustainable Behavioral Health Components in Patient-Centered Medical Homes" Kathol, deGruy, Rollman. 2014; Annals of Family Medicine

Rocky Ford – '73

Salud Family Health Centers

- North Central Colorado
- Nine clinical sites, and a Mobil Unit
- 73,000 patients with ~ 300K annual visits
- ~ 550 employees
- ~ 65 medical providers
- ~ 29 dental providers
- ~ 24 BH providers
- ~ \$50 million annual budget

 2010 Salud BH Mission Statement: "To deliver stratified integrated, patientcentered, population-based services utilizing a diversified team of behavioral health professionals who function as PCPs, not ancillary staff, and who work shoulder-to-shoulder with the rest of the medical team in the same place, at the same time, with the same patients."

Clinical Variables

- Real time interventions
- Ensures appropriate care at appropriate the time in the appropriate setting.
- Population based and not disease specific
- Emphasis on evidence-based practice and effective outcomes, as well as prevention
- Co-morbidity the rule, not the exception
- BHPs need strong generalist training
- Flexibility: swapping the comfort of the therapy room for the *chaos* of the medical exam room, often with interruption

- System Variables
 - Co-location crucial to success
 - Redefining 'team approach', and dismantling provider power differentials
 - Shared medical record
 - HIPAA and special protection for psychotherapy notes'
 - Progress notes no such protection, so they can be integrated into the medical record : med info, modality and frequency of Tx, summary of Dx, functional status, symptoms, prognosis, and progress to date

- System Variables
 - Coordination of care within and across health care settings :
 - Who gets referred out ?
 - To whom ?
 - For what reasons ?
 - Who will be accepted from other agencies ?
 - The role of Community Mental Health Centers with patients with higher level mental health needs ?

- Salud's Integrated Model
- Resource allocation based on pt severity
- Level 1 Imminent suicidal depression, acute psychosis, manic crisis, etc

 Level 2 – severe and persistent mental illness, those that can be monitored in PCP setting when stable, especially when psychiatric consultation available

 Level 3 – chronic problems of lower severity, common in primary care, somatization disorders, nonpsychotic depression, acute stress disorder, and anxiety disorders - none of these completely debilitating

 Level 4 - pts with temporary mental health and psychosocial problems like marital difficulties, parenting problems, financial stress,

- Distribution of the BH Resource
- 30% time spent on Levels 1 & 2 where approach is more traditional therapy services
- 70% time spent with Level 3 & 4 patients: less severe, and more prevalent
- Stepped Care Approach

- Services offered are evidence based:
- <u>Screening</u> with accepted tools, PHQ 9, Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale, PTSD Checklist, etc
- Priority population for screening: pregnant patients, postpartum patients, elderly patients, new patients, and children
- Brief 5-10 min process

- Consultation -
 - real time
 - PCP initiated
- <u>Psychotherapy</u>
 - Typical session 50 min
 - BHPs can schedule 3 per day
- Psychological Testing
 - R/O learning disorders
 - Evaluate memory
 - Assess intellectual functioning

- Financing this is a cost, not revenue, center
 - •PPS subsidization
 - Small amounts generated thru direct pt fees
 - 3rd Party insurance not billed problems with paneling, credentialing, same day billing restrictions, administrative burden
 - Grants for post doctoral training, and operations
 - Some BHP's employed thru collaborative

Salud BH Providers

- Director of integrated care
- Staff behavioralists: clinical social workers
- 11 Post Doctoral Fellows
- Shared staff from local CMHC's and county Health Depts.
- Currently 24 'bodies'

Colorado as a Medicaid BH Carve Out State

- 1995 Colorado received a 1915 B waiver to establish the system
- Principal motive was to try and improve access and reduce costs
- Five regional Behavioral Health Organizations, BHOs
- Participants include the state
 Community Mental Health Centers

Colorado as a Medicaid BH Carve Out State

- Colorado Medicaid Managed Care
- 1995 Colorado Access 14 FQHCs, Denver Health, University Hospital, the Children's Hospital
- 2001-2002 The state basically pulls the plug on Medicaid Managed Care secondary to a suit by the MCOs over rate setting
- 2014 Will the ACA increased enrollment in medicaid be the driving force to revive this?

Colorado as a Medicaid BH Carve Out State

- Difficulties for us billing for BH services
 - •BHOs wouldn't contract with us until a few years ago - mistrust of physical health
 - Colorado Client Assessment Record, CCAR – 6 pages, done annually, or when change in Dx, employment status, admission to BH inpt facility

Licensure requirements - unfavorable

Colorado as a Medicaid BH Carve Out State

- MC strategies
 - CHC relations with the BHOs vary by region
 - Historic lack of trust
 - CMHCs becoming PCMHs
 - CHCs adding BH services alone or in collaboration with CMHCs

 We partnered with Value Options to become a BHO, but did not receive the contract last month

Colorado as a Medicaid BH Carve Out State

• The future ?

- CMHCs and CHCs as strategic partners
 CHCs doing primary BH?
 CMHCs focusing on the severely and persistently mentally ill ?
 Payment to CHCs for BH services
- Co-location of CHCs and CMHCs

Colorado as a Medicaid BH Carve Out State

- What will BH services look like in a Managed Care environment?
- Challenging current thinking on the model of universal screening and counseling
- Challenging current thinking on the payment models
- A provocative split with the present the current issue of the Annals of Family Medicine

The Problem

- ~ \$350 Billions spent annually on unnecessary medical and surgical services
- 2/3 on those with significant behavioral conditions receive no treatment
- PCP time constraints
- Limited BH expertise
- < < 20% of BH care is evidence based
- Supply / Demand mismatch
- "Counseling is not the application of evidence based psychotherapy and is not effective in improving long term health and cost outcomes"

Recommendations:

- 1. Case finding efforts should focus on chronic conditions: DM, Asthma, CAD, and Pts with high health costs - not universal screening
- 2. Tx resources should be deployed in an integrated fashion per 'Program Components'

 Section 10 - 3. Ensure BH providers have training in evidenced based BH Tx's linked to longterm health status

- Programmatic Components of the model:
 - Make BH clinicians part of the 'medical team', and pay thru general med/surg benefits
 - Use EHRs, registries, and claims data to ID pts with greater complexity for targeted assessment and Tx of BH conditions

 BH 'teams' - nurses, social workers, PhD/PsyD, psychiatrists as integral

- Match BH expertise to clinical needs of pt, and escalate BH Tx intensity until improved
- Prospectively define desired medical & BH outcomes and evaluate success real time
- Make evidence based algorithms & protocols standard BH interventions
- Use care coordinators for an integrated, comprehensive, whole person personal care plan

Are we Ready for the future?

- YES, YES, YES !!!
- OUR DELVERY SYSTEM IS THERE
- OUR TEAM IS THERE
- OUR CULTURE IS THERE
- OUR IT CAPACITY IS THERE
- WE'RE POISED TO STRIKE WHEN THE MOMENT PRESENTS
- WE ROCK !!!



Being a grandfather always trumps being a physician !