

New York-Presbyterian Conference on Innovations in Health Care Reform: Experience of Academic Medical Centers Friday, October 28, 2011

Innovative Care Delivery Models Panel

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Agenda

- Brief Overview
 - Duke University Health System (DUHS)
 - Community Care of North Carolina (CCNC)
 - Northern Piedmont Community Care (NPCC)
 - Key Initiatives
 - IT
- Inclusion of Health Professional Students and Residents
- Overall Successes and Challenges

DUKE MEDICINE – Who We Are Today



•Components of Duke Medicine

•Duke University Health System

- Duke University Hospital
- Durham Regional Hospital
- Duke Raleigh Hospital

- •Duke HomeCare and Hospice
- •Duke Primary Care
- •Patient Resource Management Org.



Duke University Hospital - 957 Beds (19 Psych) -Ranked #10 by USNWR -38,205discharges in FY11





Durham Regional Hospital - Leased 1998 - 369 Beds (23 Psych, 30 Rehab) -15,413 discharges in FY11

Duke Raleigh Hospital - Purchased 1998 -186 Beds -7,382discharges in FY11

DUKE MEDICINE – Who We Are Today

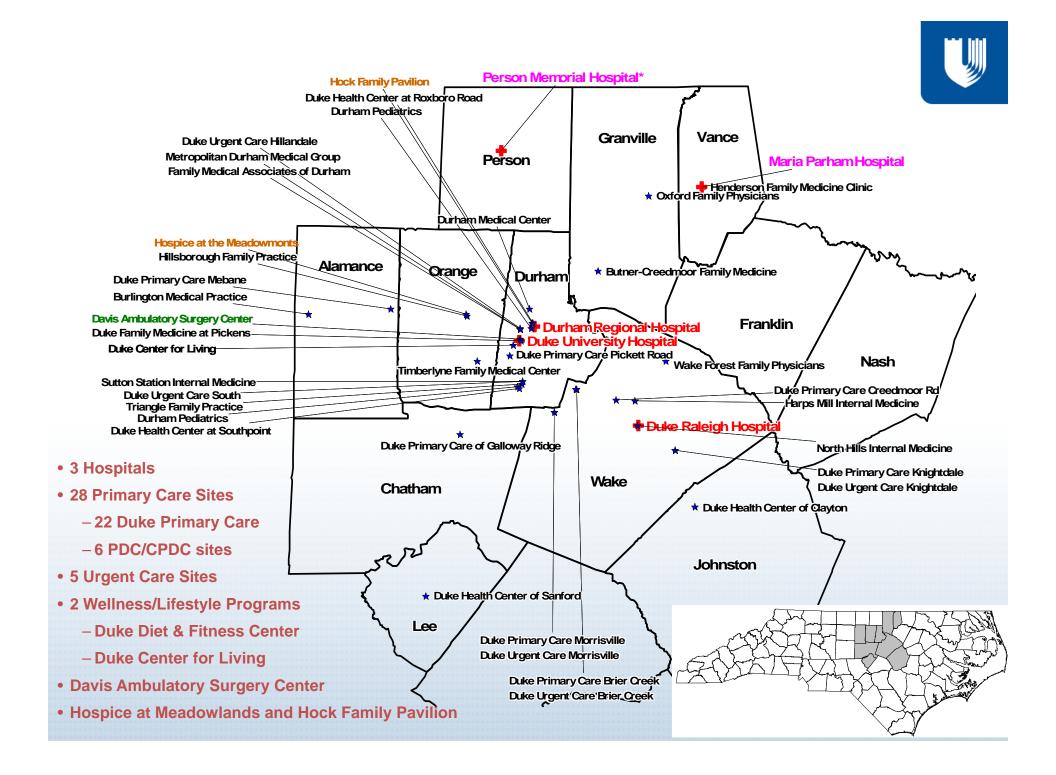


Caring for Our DUHS Patients in FY10

- 61,000 Discharges
- 1,927,635 Outpatient visits
- 169,493 ED visits
- 66,693 Surgical cases

All three hospitals have received Nursing Magnet status.







Duke Medicine – Where We Are Going

- Develop true integrated care delivery from medical center to community
- "High Tech & High Touch" Care delivered in State-of-the-Art Facilities through Specialized Centers of Excellence
- Community Care with novel models of care provider team (physician assistants, nurse practitioners, registered nurses, laypersons)
- Use innovative IT for clinical information capture, connectivity, remote monitoring and decision support

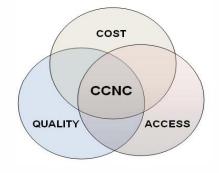
Community Care of North Carolina Brief Overview



Key Tenets of Community Care



- Public-private partnership
- "Managed not regulated"
- CCNC is a clinical partnership, not just a financing mechanism
- Community-based, physician-led medical homes
- Cut costs primarily by greater quality, efficiency
- Providers who are expected to improve care must have ownership of the improvement process



Community Care: "How it works"



- Primary care medical home available to 1.1 million individuals in all 100 counties.
- Provides 4,500 local primary care physicians with resources to better manage Medicaid population
- Links local community providers (health systems, hospitals, health departments and other community providers) to primary care physicians
- Every network provides local care managers (600), pharmacists (26), psychiatrists (14) and medical directors (20) to improve local health care delivery

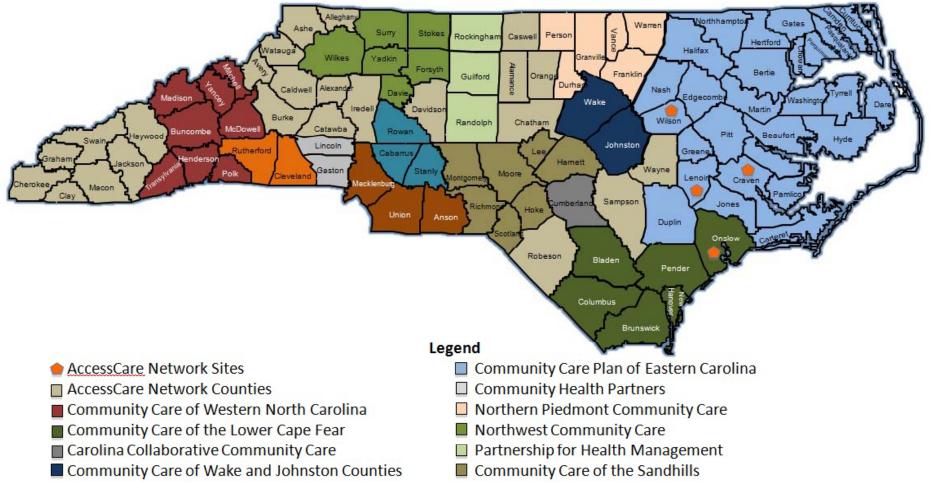
Community Care: "How it works"



- The state identifies priorities and provides financial support through an enhanced PMPM payment to community networks
- Networks pilot potential solutions and monitor implementation (physician led)
- Networks voluntarily share best practice solutions and best practices are spread to other networks
- The state provides the networks access to data
- Cost savings/ effectiveness are evaluated by the state and third-party consultants (Mercer, Treo Solutions).



Community Care Networks



- Community Care Partners of Greater Mecklenburg
- Carolina Community Health Partnership

Community Care of Southern Piedmont

Key Initiatives

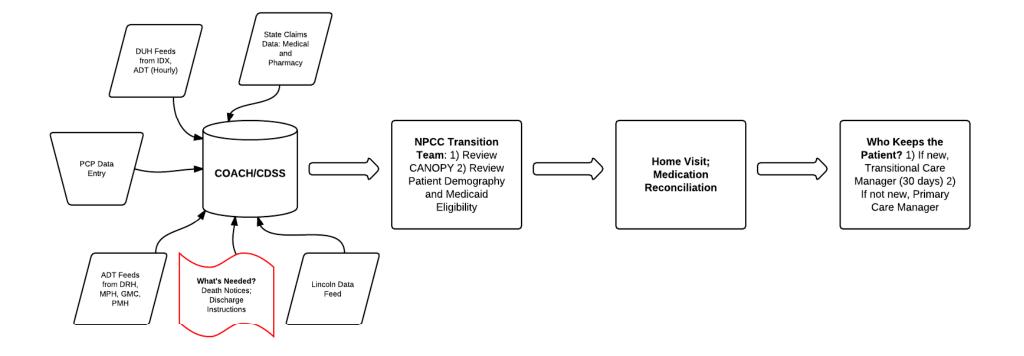
- Medical Home providing resources and facilitating practices application for national certification (e.g. e prescribing , multi-payer, tool box)
- Care Management for Medical Homes standardized assessments and care plans, Motivational Interviewing training, informatics and registries
- Population management Initiatives
 - Disease Management (COPD, CHF, Diabetes, Asthma and Sickle Cell)
 - Palliative Care in outpatient setting
 - Behavioral Health Integration
 - Pharmacy (Formulary Management)
 - Pregnancy Medical Home and CC4C
 - Healthcheck/Healthchoice
- Transitions focus on patient moving from inpatient setting to outpatient setting
 - Collaborative with NCHA.
 - Home visit post discharge and Pharmacist Medication Reconciliation
 - County wide opioid initiative with ED

Our NPCC Care Management Team

	FTE's
Dietitians	3.0
Health Educators	1.5
Community Health Workers	7.5
Nurses (mostly RNs)	6.0
Social Workers	3.0
Pharmacist(2)/Pharm Tech(2)	2.2
Occupational Therapist	0.3
MD Champions(8)	1.0

NPCC COACH CDSS

Appropriate Provider, Appropriate Information, Just in Time



Outcomes



- Community Care is in the top 10 percent in US in HEDIS for diabetes, asthma, heart disease compared to commercial managed care.
- More than \$700 million in state Medicaid savings since 2006.
- Adjusting for severity, costs are 7% lower than expected. Costs for non-Community Care patients are higher than expected by 15 percent in 2008 and 16 percent in 2009.
- For the first three months of FY 2011, per member per month costs are running 6 percent below FY 2009 figures.
- For FY 2011, Medicaid expenditures are running below forecast and below prior year (over \$500 million).

Inclusion of Residents and Health Professional Students

- Longitudinal Curriculum
- Participation with Care Management Teams
- Community Engaged Research
 - ✓ One-year course covering:
 - the elements of community-engaged population health research,
 - population health measures and study designs, and
 - the steps of community-engaged research based population-health improvement.
 - ✓ A mentored project in community health improvement that builds off of and contributes to ongoing community health initiatives.
 - ✓ Journal Club, in which residents learn to critically assess research.

Successes and Challenges

- Home visits and Med Reconciliation
- IP admits for IOM chronic conditions
- Participation of Specialists
- State Budget Crisis
- Predicting the Future

Resources

• Community Care of North Carolina

– <u>http://www.communitycarenc.org</u>

• North Carolina Division of Medical Assistance

– <u>http://www.ncdhhs.gov/dma/</u>