Treating Underserved Populations within Integrated Primary Care Behavioral Health Settings

Nida (Joy) Emko, MD, FAAFP Department of Family and Community Medicine UT Health San Antonio June 30, 2018



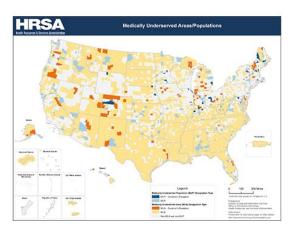
Disclosure: I have no financial interests or relationships to disclose.

Objectives

- 1. Describe the behavioral health needs of underserved populations;
- 2. Understand the importance of team-based care when caring for underserved populations; and
- 3. Identify at least one approach to improving behavioral health access in primary care settings

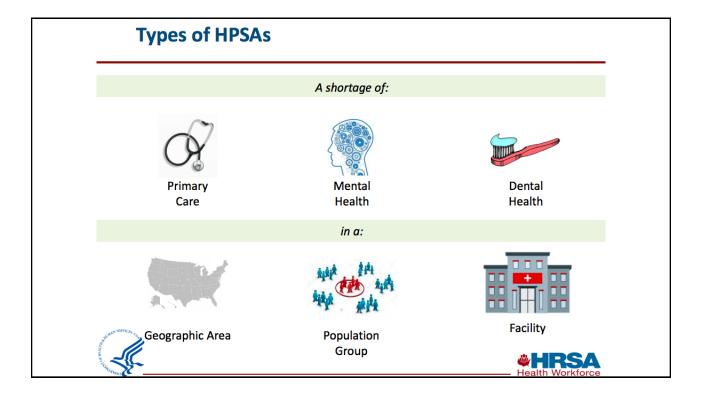
Who Are the Underserved?

- Low-income
- Medicaid-eligible
- Groups with cultural or linguistic barriers
- Homeless
- Migrant farmworkers
- Refugees



Index of the Medical Underservice (IMU)





	Primary Care	Mental Health	Dental Health	
Geographic	3,500:1	6,000:1 & 20,000:1 CMH and Psychiatrists OR 9,000:1 CMH only Psy only	5,000:1	
Population	3,000:1	4,500:1 & 15,000:1 CMH and Psychiatrists OR 6,000:1 CMH only Psy only	4,000:1	
Facility	1,000:1	2,000:1	1,500:1	
	Min Pop 500	Min Inmate Pop 250	Min Pop 1,000	

Low Income Populations

- Less likely to have health coverage
- Less likely to receive preventive care
- Twice as likely to have behavioral health problems compared to higher income populations
- Three times as likely to be socially isolated
- Ten times more likely to experience food insecurity



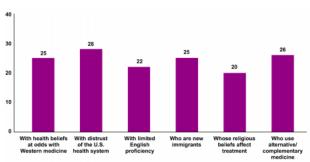
Challenges in Caring for the Underserved

- Uncontrolled medical diseases
- Substance abuse
- Untreated or undertreated mental health conditions
- Less access to care
- Poor health literacy

- Lack of time
- Lack of money
- Family and social issues
- Cultural differences
- Lack of trust in the health care system

At least one of five resident physicians are not prepared to deal with cross-cultural issues.

Percent of resident physicians very or somewhat unprepared to treat patients...



Benefits of Working with the Underserved

- Service to humanity
- Pride in making a difference
- Being creative with limited resources
- Advocating for patients
- Camaraderie with others



Importance of Integrated PCBH in Underserved Populations

- Accessibility
- Diagnosis and treatment
- Substance use disorders
- Mental health issues related to physical conditions
- Coordination of care



State of Mental Health in America 2018 Report

Annual Household Income	Minimal Depression	Mild Depression	Moderate Depression	Moderately Severe Depression	Severe Depression	Grand Total
Female						
Less than \$20,000	2%	9%	22%	32%	36%	100%
\$20,000-\$39,999	2%	11%	25%	32%	30%	100%
\$40,000-\$59,999	3%	13%	26%	31%	27%	100%
\$60,000-\$79,999	3%	13%	27%	31%	25%	100%
\$80,000-\$99,999	4%	15%	28%	31%	23%	100%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	4%	16%	28%	30%	22%	100%
\$150,000+	4%	16%	28%	29%	23%	100%
Female Total	3%	12%	25%	31%	29%	100%
Male						
Less than \$20,000	4%	12%	24%	29%	31%	100%
\$20,000-\$39,999	4%	14%	26%	31%	25%	100%
\$40,000-\$59,999	5%	17%	27%	28%	22%	100%
\$60,000-\$79,999	5%	17%	28%	29%	20%	100%
\$80,000-\$99,999	6%	18%	30%	26%	19%	100%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	7%	20%	29%	26%	18%	100%
\$150,000+	8%	22%	29%	25%	16%	100%
Male Total	5%	16%	27%	28%	23%	100%
Grand Total	3.48%	13.25%	25.88%	30.41%	26.98%	100.00%

Levels of Services Integration

Coordinated Care Co-located Care Care

Family Health Center (FHC) University Health System San Antonio, Texas

Role of Medical Assistants (MAs) in PCBH in the FHC

- On intake MAs screen patients for depression with two questions
- If positive or if any concerns for other behavioral health issues, MAs will notify primary care provider (NP, PA, resident, or faculty) as well as behavioral health team before the PCP sees the patient



Role of PCP in PCBH

- Addresses patient concerns for that day's office visit
- Reviews positive depression screening questions with patient and investigates further
- Screens for other mental health issues as indicated
- Requests permission from patient to consult behavioral health team
- Prescribes medications and/or other treatments and sets follow up visit
- Notifies behavioral health team if patient has been seen by them previously and is there for follow up

Role of Behavioral Health Consultant in PCBH

- Immediately accessible for same-day consults and warm handoffs
- Reviews the day's clinic patient list for potential follow up visits
- Sees patients for follow up visits either on same day as healthcare provider visit or on a different day (by appointment)
- Collaborates with patient schedule to minimize frequency of clinic visits
- Provides information about their discussion with the patient immediately afterward verbally and/or via a consult note sent by secure health message in the EMR

Some Issues Addressed by PCBH

- Depression
- Anxiety
- Chronic pain
- Substance misuse
- Insomnia
- Obesity
- Chronic kidney disease
- Diabetes
- Hypertension
- Smoking cessation
- Erectile dysfunction



Proven Benefits of PCBH

- Decreased health care costs for chronic conditions
- Decreased need of health care services
- Improved physical and social function in patients with depression
- Faster first contact with behavioral health specialist
- Improved patient satisfaction
- Improved provider satisfaction

Challenges of PCBH in the FHC

- Patient compliance
- Patient reluctance
- Physician reluctance
- Time constraints
- Not enough behavioral health consultants



Objectives

- 1. Describe the behavioral health needs of underserved populations;
- 2. Understand the importance of team-based care when caring for underserved populations; and
- 3. Identify at least one approach to improving behavioral health access in primary care settings



References

- Kleinsorge J. Understanding medically underserved areas and health professional shortages. https://www.communitycommons.org/2016/10/understanding-medically-underserved-areas-and-health-professional-shortages/. Posted October 25, 2016. Accessed May 31, 2018.
- Medically underserved areas and populations (MUA/Ps). Health Resources & Services Administration (HRSA)
 Data Warehouse. https://bhw.hrsa.gov/shortage-designation/muap. Last reviewed October 2016. Accessed May 31, 2018.
- Map of medically underserved areas/populations. HRSA Data Warehouse. https://datawarehouse.hrsa.gov/topics/shortageareas.aspx. Accessed June 8, 2018.
- Graphic of the index of medical underservice. HRSA Health Workforce. https://bhw.hrsa.gov/shortage-designation/muap-process. Last reviewed October 2016. Accessed June 8, 2018.
- Ryan M. Health professional shortage areas and scoring, June 22, 2016. HRSA Health Workforce. https://nhsc.hrsa.gov/corpsexperience/aboutus/nationaladvisorycouncil/meetingsummaries/06-2016-shortage-designation.pdf. Accessed June 8, 2018.
- Photograph of isolated individual. KaybeeSLEnglish. https://kaybeeslenglish.wikispaces.com/Outsider+isolation. Accessed June 8, 2018.
- Making health care work better for vulnerable patients. Q&A with Pamela Riley, M.D., M.P.H. The Commonwealth Fund. http://www.commonwealthfund.org/publications/blog/2018/apr/making-health-care-work-better-for-vulnerable-patients. April 27, 2018. Accessed 6/1/18.

References

- 8. Bernheim S et al. Influence of Patients' Socioeconomic Status on Clinical Management Decisions: A Qualitative Study. Ann Fam Med. 2008 Jan; 6(1): 53–59.
- Lewis C, Abrams M, Seerval S. Listening to low-income patients: obstacles to the care we need, when we need it. The Commonwealth Fund. http://www.commonwealthfund.org/publications/blog/2017/dec/listening-to-low-income-patients. Accessed June 8, 2018.
- Weissman JS et al. Resident physicians' preparedness to provide cross-cultural care. Journal of the American Medical Association, Sept. 7, 2005 294(9):1058–67.
- I "heart" my job image. Career Research. http://career.iresearchnet.com/career-development/career-satisfaction/ Accessed June 29, 2018.
- Mental health facts multicultural. National Alliance on Mental Illness. https://www.nami.org/NAMI/media/NAMI-Media/Infographics/MulticulturalMHFacts10-23-15.pdf. Accessed June 8, 2018.
- 13. Li LB, Williams SD, Scammon DL. Practicing with the urban underserved. A qualitative analysis of motivations, incentives, and disincentives. Arch Fam Med. 1995 Feb;4(2):124-33; discussion 134.
- Benefits of integration of behavioral health. Patient Centered Primary Care Collaborative. https://www.pcpcc.org/content/benefits-integration-behavioral-health. Accessed June 1, 2018.
- 15. Collaboration image. C3 Workplace. https://www.c3workplace.com/2014/04/22/collaboration-ultimate-win-win/ April 22, 2014. Accessed June 29, 2018.
- 16. Mitchell AJ, Vaze A, Rao S. Clinical diagnosis of depression in primary care: a meta-analysis. Lancet. 2009 Aug 22;374(9690):609-19.

References

- Integrated care. National Institute of Mental Health. https://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/topics/integrated-care/index.shtml. Last revised February 2017. Accessed June 1, 2018.
- Nguyen T, Hellbuyck M & Halpern M. The state of mental health in America, 2018. Published by Mental Health America.
- 17. Daub S. Primary care behavioral health. https://www.thenationalcouncil.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/May-15-Learning-Forum-Slides.pdf. Accessed June 8, 2018.
- 18. Image of medical assistant with patient. https://www.mynextmove.org/profile/summary/31-9092.00. Accessed June 8, 2018.
- Graphic of diabetes level. The Health Site. http://www.thehealthsite.com/diseases-conditions/7-warning-signs-all-diabetics-need-to-watch-out-for/. April 22, 2015. Accessed June 8, 2018.
- 20. Unutzer J, Katon WJ, Fan MY, Schoenbaum MC, Lin EHB, Della Penna RD. Long-term cost effects of collaborative care for late-life depression. The American Journal of Managed Care. 2008;14(2):95-100
- Cliff jumping photograph. Tomorrow's Office. https://tomorrowsoffice.com/top-challenges-small-businesses-face-in-2017/. July 24, 2017. Accessed June 29, 2018.
- 22. Yoda meme. http://www.memegen.com/meme/590bse. Accessed June 8, 2018