



Camden Coalition
of Healthcare Providers

Building Collaborations in Healthcare

*HASC Annual Meeting
May 1, 2019*



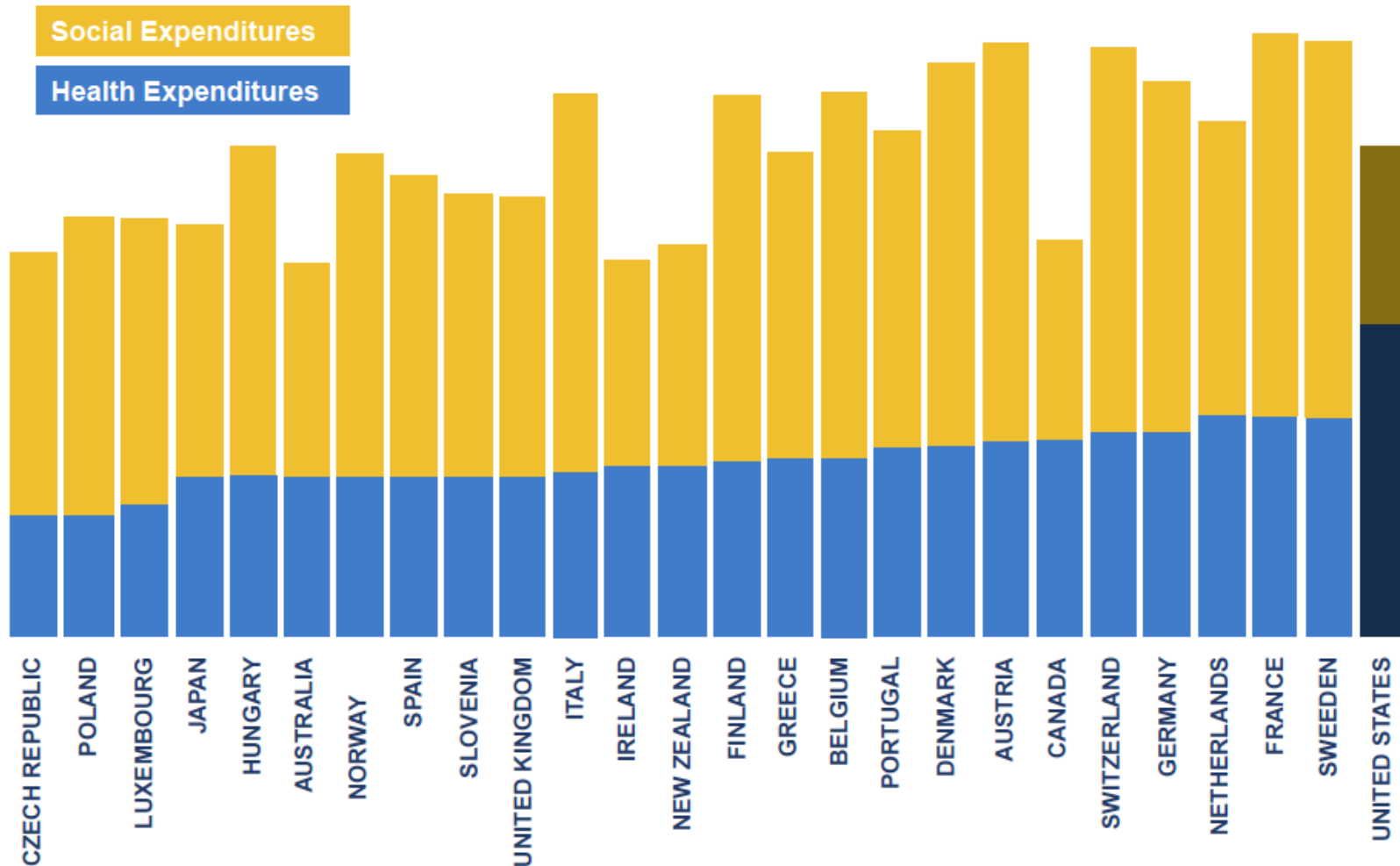
Victor Murray
Director of Care Management
Initiatives

The healthcare paradox that exists in Camden is also evident on the national level. The US spends more money than any other OECD country on healthcare & still has poor health outcomes.

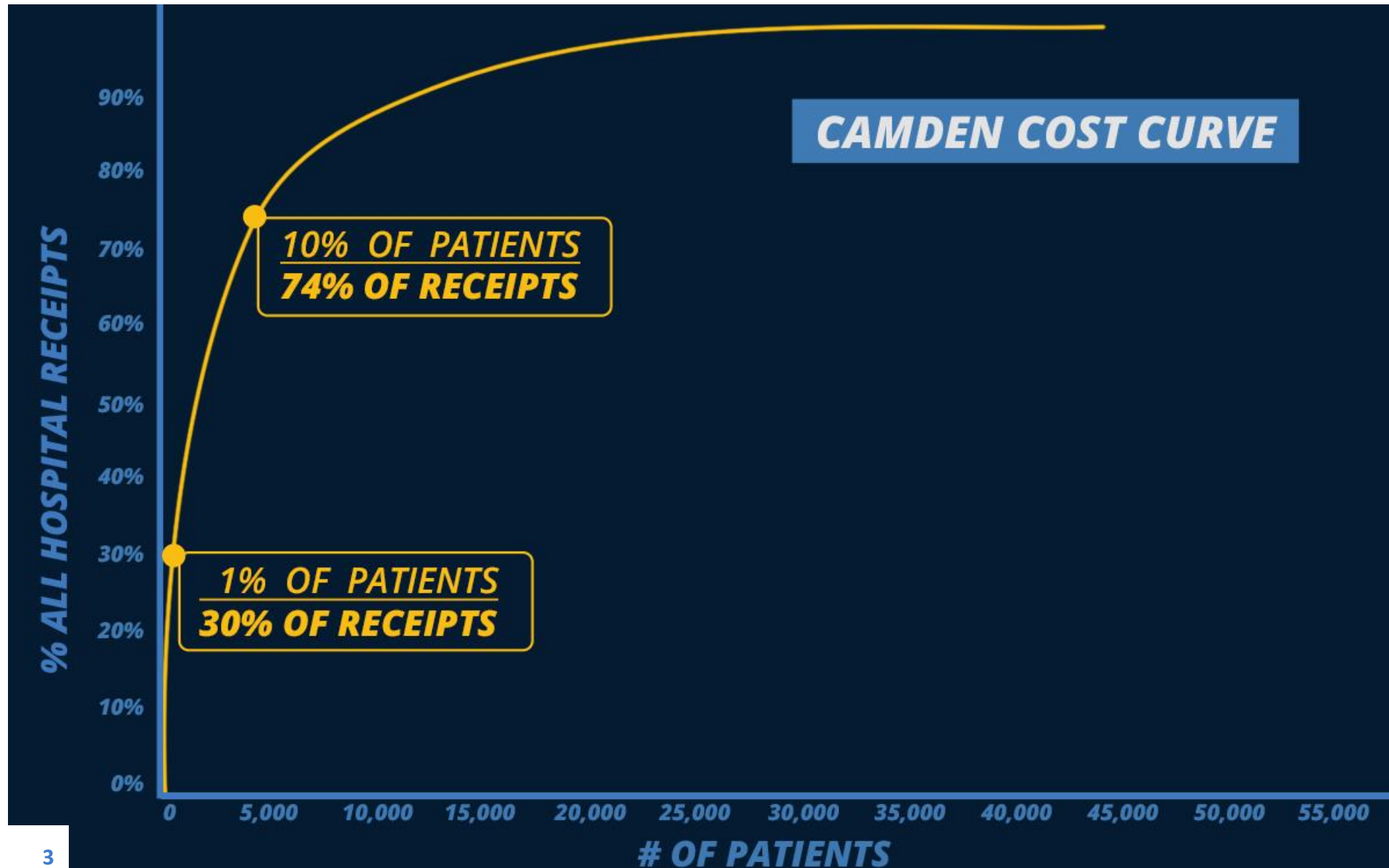
Countries ranked by amount spent on health expenditures

2009 United States spends the most (out of top 26 countries)

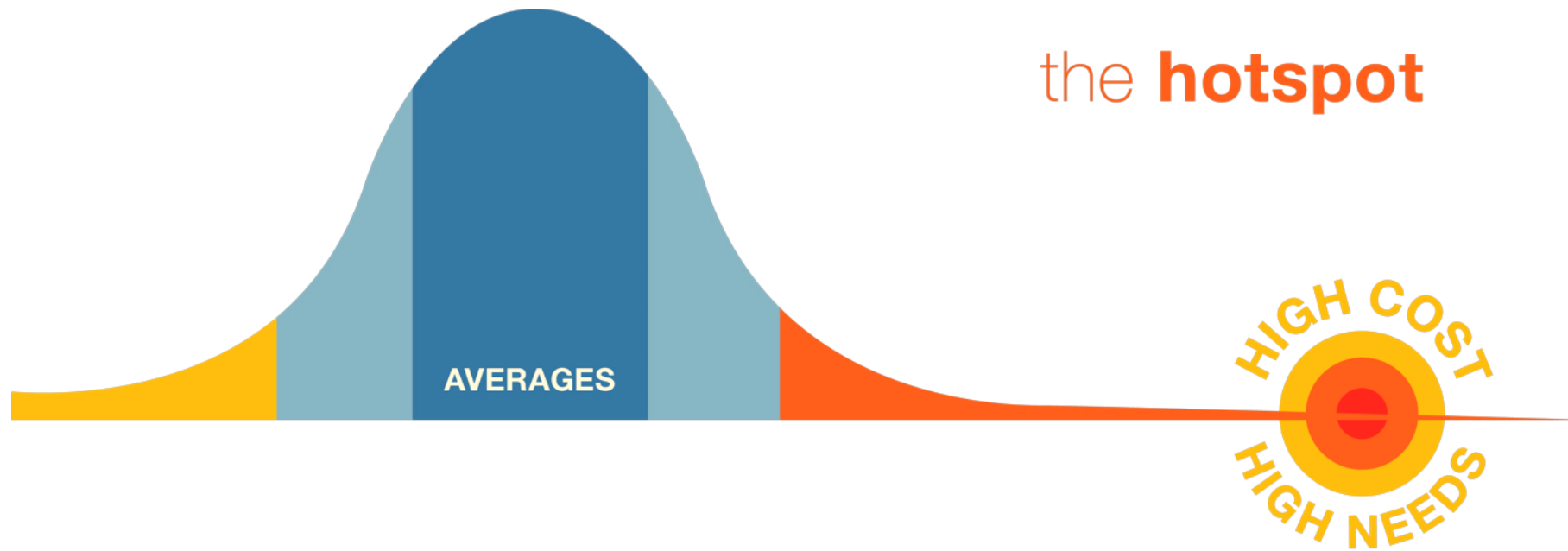
Source: American Healthcare Paradox



Compared to New Jersey residents as a whole, Camden residents experience worse health outcomes despite disproportionate spending on healthcare.



In Camden & across the country a small number of outlier individuals account for a disproportionate amount of healthcare costs & utilization.



- **Healthcare hotspotting** is the strategic use of data to target evidence-based services to complex patients with high utilization.
- These patients are experiencing a mismatch between their needs and the services available.

Our Vision & Mission describe our goal of a transformed healthcare system rooted in Camden and spreading across the country.



VISION

A transformed healthcare system that ensures every individual receives whole-person care rooted in authentic healing relationships.



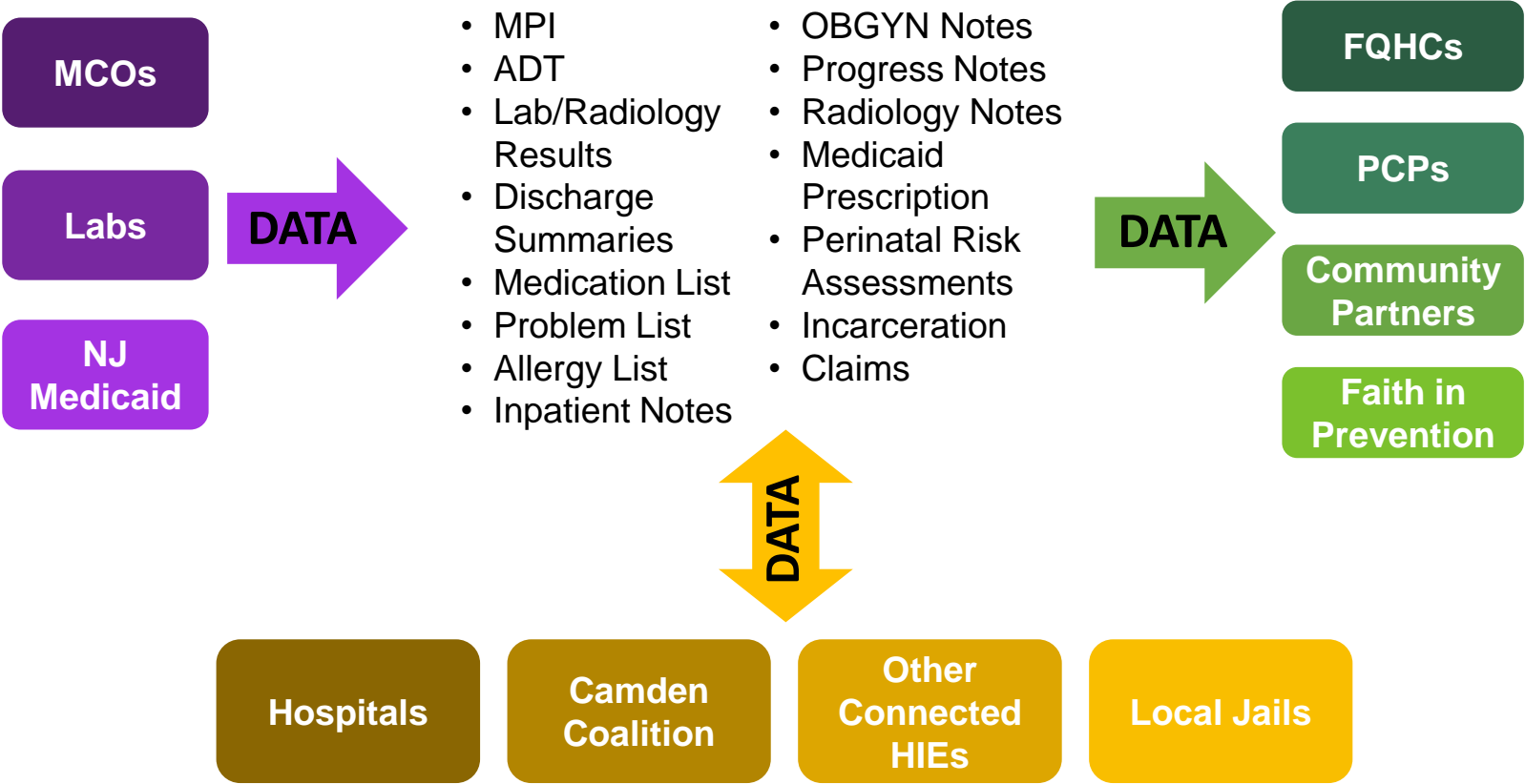
MISSION

Spark a field and movement that unites communities of caregivers in Camden and across the nation to improve the wellbeing of individuals with complex health and social needs.



Our **Health Information Exchange (HIE)** is a secure way to share medical records. The HIE is also used to identify individuals for interventions & provide real-time patient status alerts to care teams.

DATA POINTS



INTERVENTIONS

DATA

SYSTEMS



Our data sharing relationships began with the three hospital systems in the City of Camden. Being good stewards of shared data has enabled us to build and maintain a robust data infrastructure.



Existing Data Sharing

- Hospital claims from 5 regional health systems
- Camden County Police Department (arrest, call-for-service, & overdose)
- Camden County Corrections & State Prison data
- Enrollment, truancy, & suspension data
- Property Data
- Perinatal Risk Assessment data
- Medicaid Claims data

INTERVENTIONS

DATA

SYSTEMS



The Camden Coalition's data-driven approach is an essential component to transformation at the individual, institutional and systems levels.

Individual

Our data infrastructure allows us to find patients who qualify for our interventions, measure individual health outcomes and patient progress towards their own goals, and identify and assess individual gaps in care.

Institutional

Our data infrastructure allows us to track, evaluate and optimize our care interventions, assist other medical and social service providers in monitoring patients' care, and identify gaps in care that could be solved through collaboration and institutional improvements.

Systemic

Our data infrastructure allows us to identify systemic issues that could be fixed through administrative, regulatory or legislative reform, evaluate our programs to build the business case for investment in complex care, and better understand the education needs of the field.



a social complexity and medical complexity spectrum to identify patients' r
em gaps.

SOCIAL COMPLEXITY

- 40 Y.O. female
- 15 Chronic conditions
- Dual SUD & mental health
- 4 different addresses
- 77 hospital visits over 5 years
-58 ED visits/ 19 INP
(36 Kennedy, 22 Lourdes, 9 Virtua, 8 Inspira & 2 Cooper)
- 294 cumulative length of stay
- 4.4m charges; 386k receipts

- 51 Y.O. male
- DM2, hypertension
- Left foot infection
- Epilepsy
- MDD with psychotic features
- Unstably housed
- Limited social support

- 23 Y.O. male
- Hx of type 1 diabetes
- Lives with grandmother
- Works as day laborer
- Learning disability

- 67 Y.O. female
- Hx CHF, HTN, COPD
- Depression, anxiety
- 17 meds daily
- Work history
- D/C To LTAC
- Daughter Is primary caregiver

MEDICAL COMPLEXITY

INTERVENTIONS

DATA

SYSTEMS



Camden Coalition works to improve the health & well-being of individuals with complex health & social needs in the Camden region.



Camden Core Model



Connection to Primary Care



Housing First



Reentry Program



Maternal Health



Addiction Treatment



Medical-Legal Partnership



sixteen domains to engage individuals in bedside care planning. **Most of the**
medical.



INTERVENTIONS

DATA

SYSTEMS



As neutral conveners, Camden Coalition works regionally & nationally to transform systems of care through advocacy, field development, training & technical assistance.

SOUTH JERSEY BEHAVIORAL HEALTH INNOVATION COLLABORATIVE



The Camden Coalition's data-driven approach is an essential component to transformation at the individual, institutional and systems levels.



Data Analysis

Understand the Population and the opportunity.



Asset Mapping

Understand the strengths in the organization, the possibilities for partnership and the opportunities to build something new.



Design

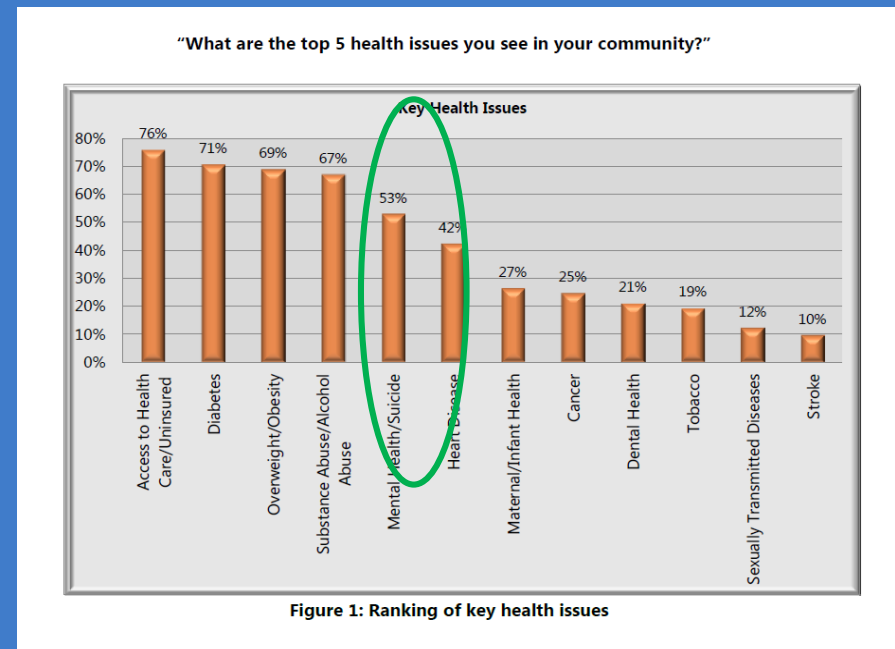
Informed by data and asset mapping – answer the question “What is the problem we are trying to solve?”



Data analysis is an opportunity to understand the problem more deeply.

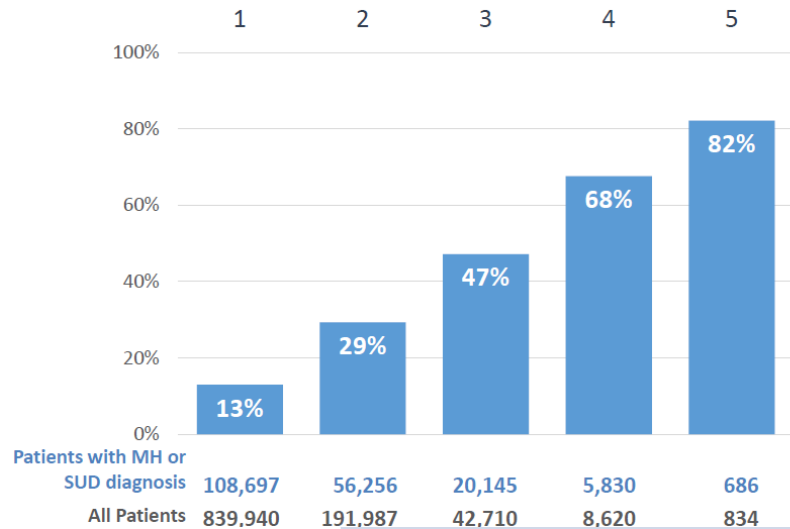
- **Community health needs assessment performed by hospitals in Burlington, Camden and Gloucester counties**
- **Qualitative Stakeholder Interviews**
- **Quantitative data from clinical delivery sites**

What are the top 5 health issues you see in your community?



Data analysis is an opportunity to understand the problem more deeply.

Patients with a MH or SUD Diagnosis by Number of Health Systems Visited



MH or SUD Diagnosis by Five Health Systems

	Minimum	Average	Maximum
Age	2	36 years	94
Number of Visits	5	43 visits	434
Number of Hospitalizations	2	40 visits	431
Number of Stays	0	3 stays	61
Length of Stay	0	68 days	404
Stay Length	0	4 days	64
Days Spent in the Hospital	0	33 days	402
Charges	\$6,928	\$378,732	\$4,432,220
Hospitals' Payments	\$0	\$45,849	\$641,620
Municipalities inhabited	1	7	18
Chronic Conditions	1	7 conditions	23

786 five-hospital utilizers

total hospital visits: **31,777**

ED: **29,414**

Inpatient: **2,364**

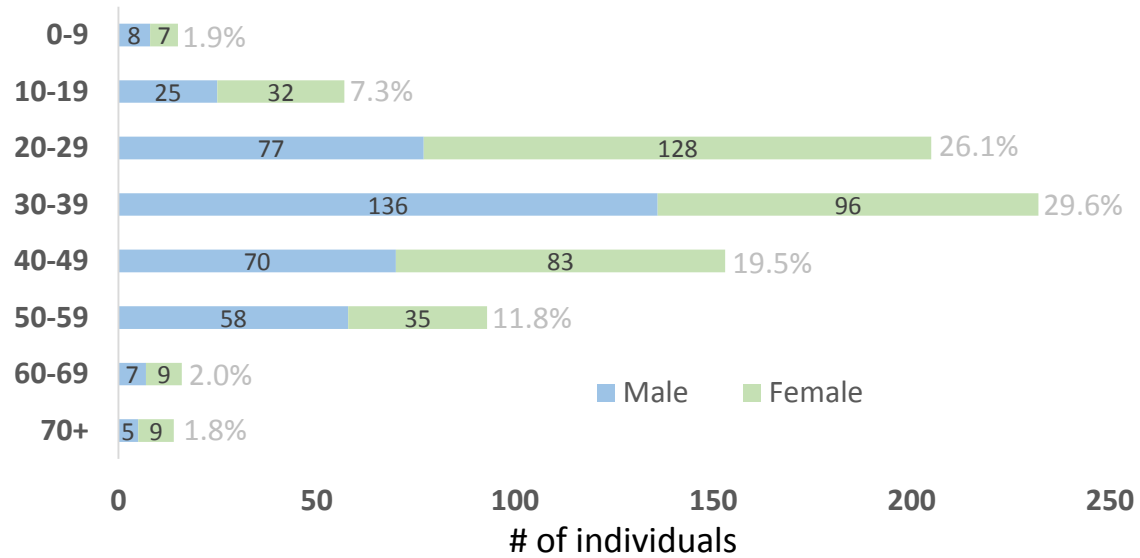
Total LOS: **22,651**

Total Charges: **\$262m**

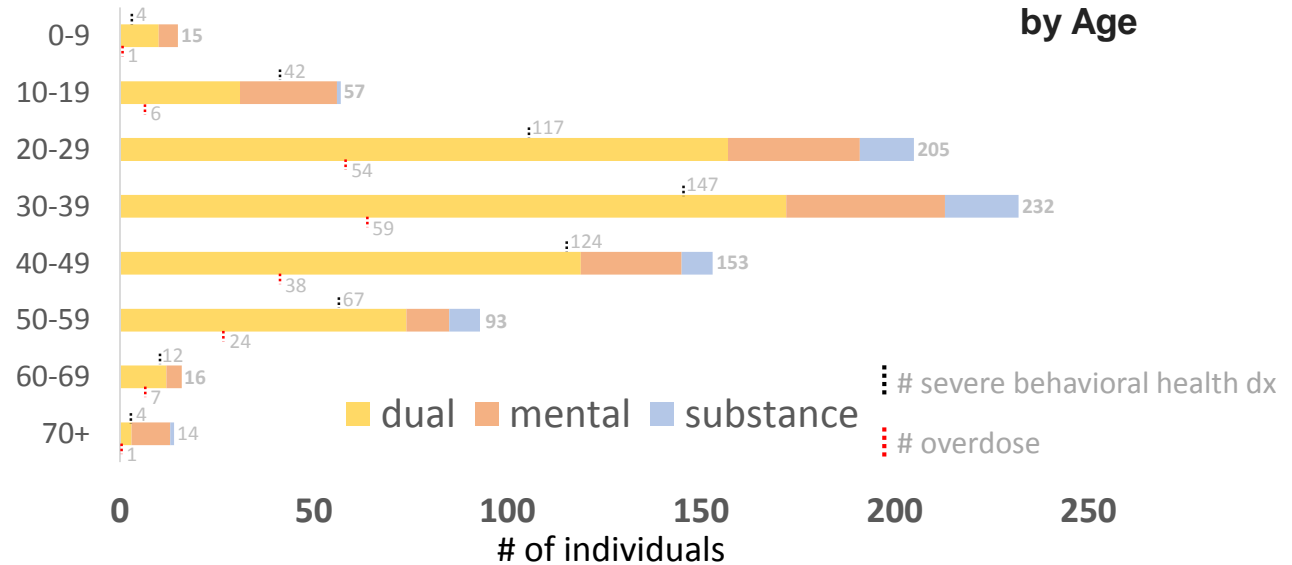
Total Receipts: **\$32m**

Top Residential Cities	Count	%
Camden	138	17.6%
Gloucester City	55	7.0%
Clementon	39	5.0%
Sicklerville	35	4.5%
Bellmawr	26	3.3%
Woodbury	24	3.1%
Blackwood	23	2.9%
Cherry Hill	23	2.9%
Williamstown	23	2.9%
Glassboro	16	2.0%
Vineland	16	2.0%

Age & Gender Breakdown



Behavioral Health Breakdown by Age



We heard a range of opinions with regards to the current state of New Jersey's behavioral health system.

On one end of the spectrum, the system was described as **“abysmal”** and **“broken and chaotic.”** Others stated that while there are a **“tremendous amount of services out there,”** these services are **“disjointed,”** **“not applied well,”** and many consumers **“lack access to services”** for a host of reasons. Other informants describe the system in a better light, stating **“Over the same years that states have lost funding (New Jersey) has always received growth...when you look at the system as a whole, it really is a much different system than it was, even five years ago”** and **“I think that the continuum of service that the state has in place are pretty darn good. It's just that they're not adequately funded to meet the demands placed on them.”**



Community Asset Mapping helps understand the strengths in the region, the possibilities for partnership and the opportunities to build something new.

Service Locations



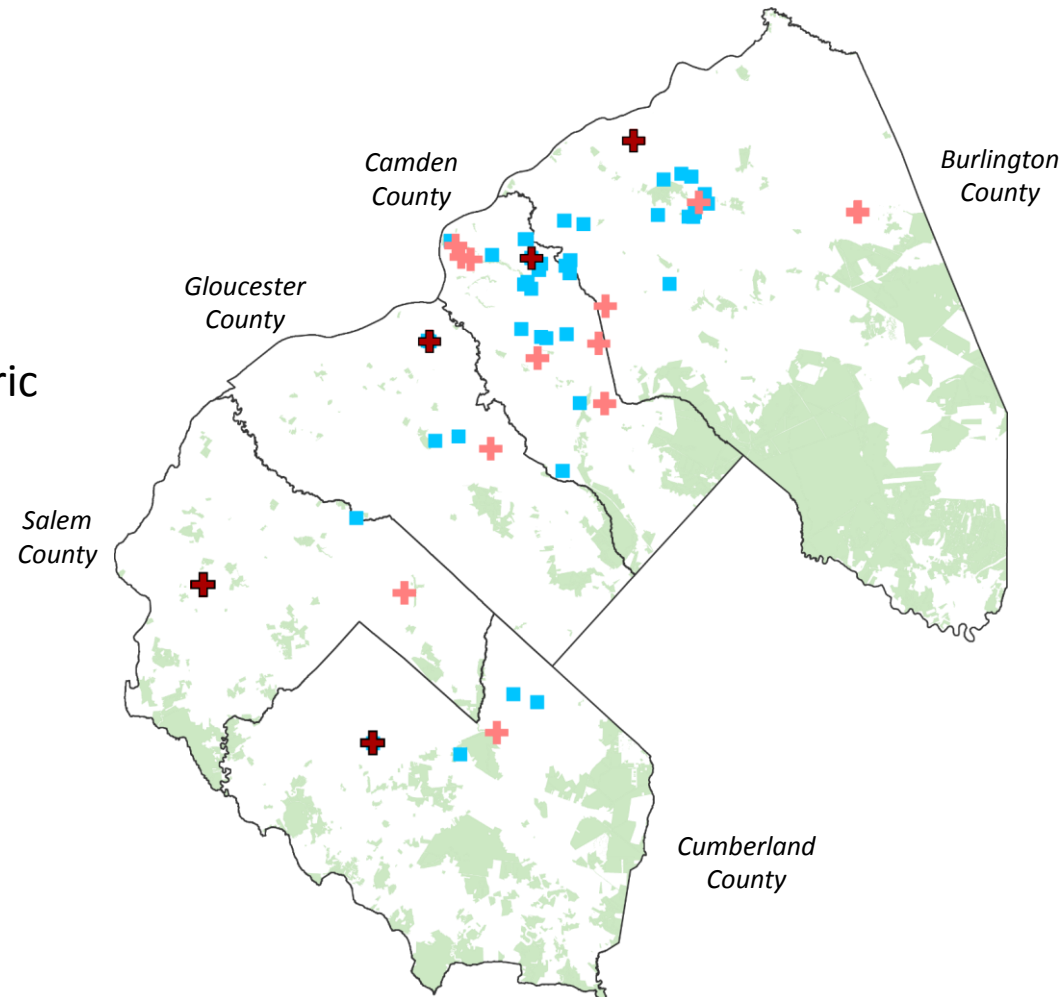
Hospital with psychiatric screening center



Hospital without psychiatric screening center



Community partner location



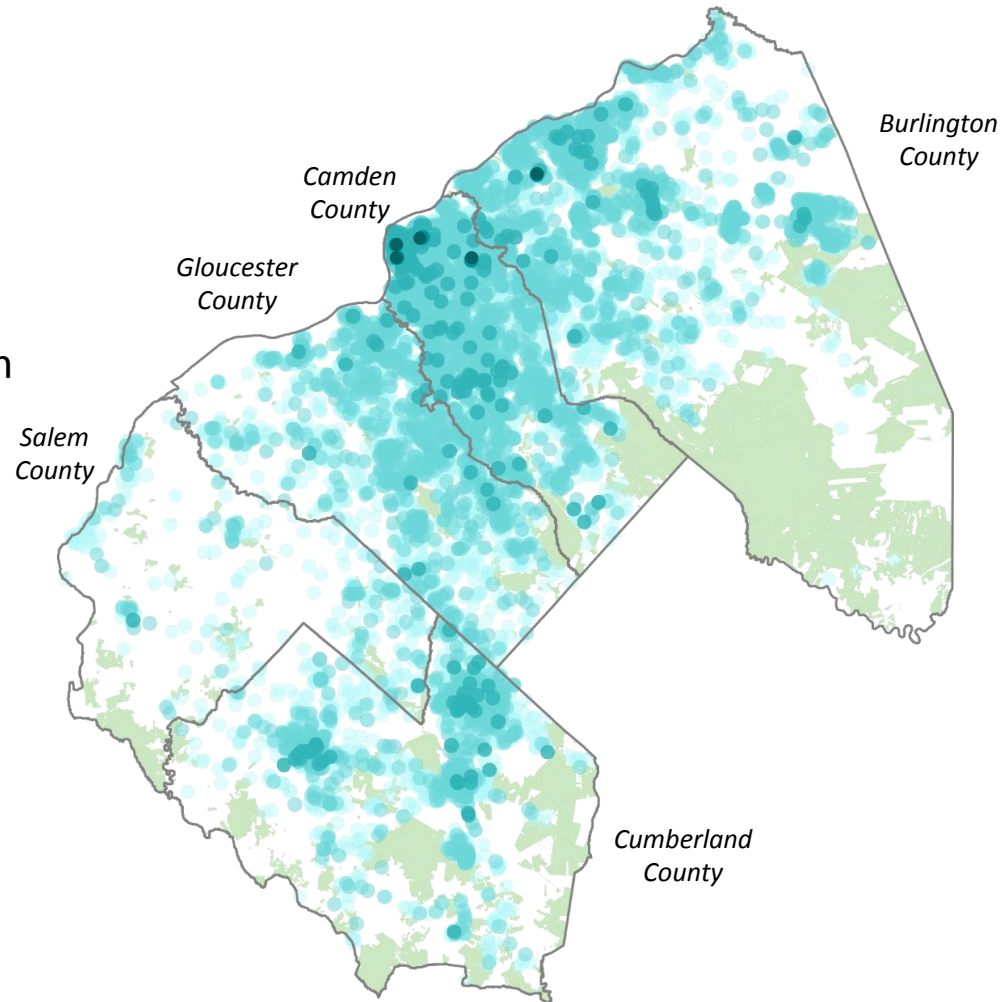
Community Asset Mapping helps understand the strengths in the region, the possibilities for partnership and the opportunities to build something new.

Density of visits with primary behavioral health dx

Visit =

- To SJBHIC partner hospital in 2014
- Includes all admit types (examples: ED only, ED to Inpatient, straight to Inpatient)

- 1 visit
- 2 - 10 visits
- 11 – 100 visits
- 101 – 203 visits



SJBHIC strategy is rooted data in coalition-building and working towards shared goals.

Where we came from:

- *Measuring Consistency*
Alongside improved capacity and competency, the Regional Dashboard will enable the SJBHIC to monitor consistency throughout the system.
- *Improving Competency*
While increasing access to treatment is important, level setting and providing opportunities for new learnings among those delivering care is also vital towards achieving system-wide, person-centered care.
- *Increasing Capacity*
An important component of the SJBHIC's work thus far has been building the capacity of our region to serve the growing behavioral health patient population.

Where we are going:

- *Stakeholder Engagement*
Build relationships among stakeholders in the behavioral health community focused on increasing connections, building collaborations, and identifying strategic partnerships required to move innovations forward.
- *Regional Model Feasibility Study*
Explore the feasibility of a regional psychiatric emergency center as an alternative to the ED for patients in need of mental health services.
- *Regional Behavioral Health Case Conferencing Pilot*
Pilot a regional intervention focused on developing care plans for complex behavioral health patients and sharing care plans via a regional Health Information Exchange (HIE) and multi-health system case conferencing.

INTERVENTIONS

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SJBHIC strategy is rooted data in coalition-building and working towards shared goals.

Regional BH Case Conferencing “Golden Ticket”

Goals:

- Engage patient care & Care team via evidence-based individualized clinical approaches
- Streamline treatment processes reducing time consuming steps that do not add value clinical quality

Short-term:

- Reduction in ED visits, admissions & LOS with each admission
- Decreased allocation of resources ERP care/ Nursing Care/1:1/Social Work
- Decreased episodes of violence

Long-term:

- Replicable Multidisciplinary Treatment Planning Model as a best practice
- Re-allocation of resources to ensure to “right care/ right place/ right time”
- Patient & community partner engagement & participation
- Improved behavioral functioning of individual patients



Every year the National Center hosts a conference, **Putting Care at the Center**, in a new city to grow our reach. This year's conference will be held in **Memphis, Tennessee, November 13-15.**

SAVE THE DATE

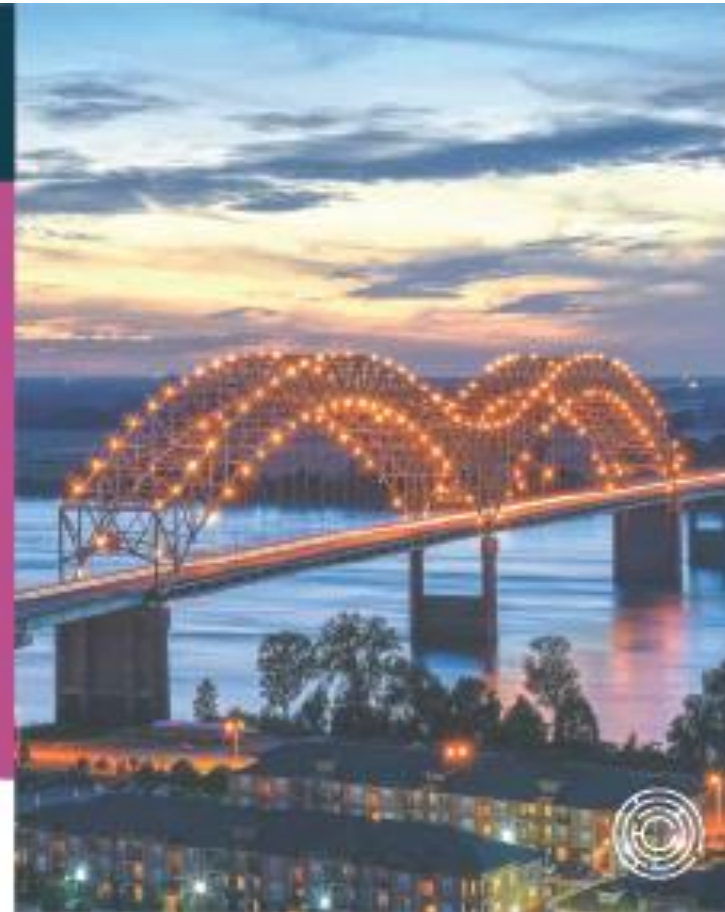
Putting Care at the Center 2019

November 13-15, 2019 | Memphis, TN

2019 Co-Host:  Regional One Health

#CenteringCare19

For more information, visit
www.centering.care.



INTERVENTIONS

DATA

SYSTEMS





THANK YOU

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SJBHIC Quantitative Data

1,629,845 unique identifier combinations (Name, DOB, Gender, MRN, SSN) across 5 hospitals through 2010-2014

Deterministic Match:

1) SSN, **2)** Name (Fuzzy) & DOB & Gender **3)** MRN

786 individuals with visits at all five health systems

May increase as we continue to clean data and conduct probabilistic match

There are *many more* four-health system utilizers

SOUTH JERSEY
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH
INNOVATION COLLABORATIVE

Case Study 1

~40 y/o female

Medicare A/B

Dual Substance-Abuse & Mental Health

alcohol, anxiety, depression (severe), drug

15 chronic conditions

4 different addresses

77 hospital visits over 5 years

58 ED, 19 INP

36 Kennedy; 22 Lourdes; 9 Virtua; 8 Inspira; 2 Cooper

294 cumulative length of stay

\$4.4m charges; 386k receipts

Case Study 1

Clinical Classifications Across 5 years

unspecified benign neoplasm disorders
liver diseases
gastrointestinal disorders
heart valve

diseases of white blood cells
deficiencies bacterial infection
kidney and ureters acute cerebrovascular disease
crystal arthropathies spondylosis; other back problems
bronchiectasis

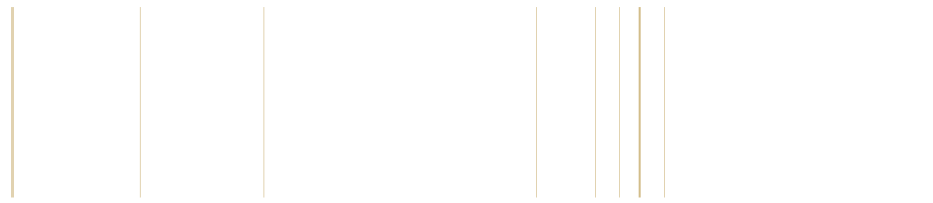
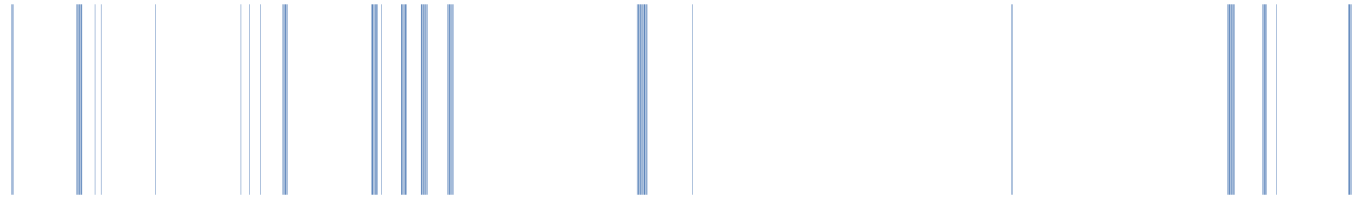
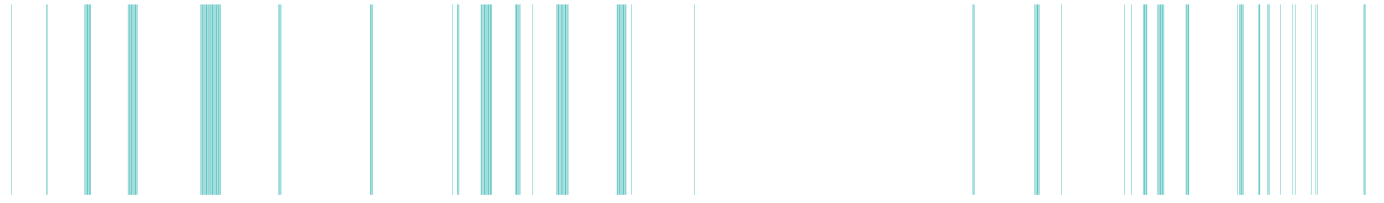
nervous system disorders
cardiac dysrhythmias
other circulatory disease
ill-defined heart disease
nausea and vomiting
urinary tract infections
pneumothorax; pulmonary collapse
diabetes mellitus with complications
gastritis and duodenitis
other connective tissue disease
regional enteritis and ulcerative colitis
blindness and vision defects
genitourinary symptoms
and ill-defined conditions late effects of cerebrovascular disease
coagulation and hemorrhagic disorders
skin and subcutaneous tissue infections
acute and unspecified renal failure
deficiency and other anemia

respiratory failure; insufficiency; arrest (adult)
peri-; endo-; and myocarditis; cardiomyopathy
biliary tract disease
disorders of lipid metabolism
hemorrhoids
malaise and fatigue
substance-related disorders
administrative/social admission
chronic kidney disease
hypertension with complications and secondary hypertension
fluid and electrolyte disorders
conduction disorders
headache; including migraine
intestinal obstruction without hernia
alcohol-related disorders
disorders of teeth and jaw
coronary atherosclerosis and other heart disease
anxiety disorders
other lower respiratory disease
phlebitis; thrombophlebitis and thromboembolism
nonspecific chest pain
systemic lupus erythematosus and connective tissue disorders
acute myocardial infarction
e codes: adverse effects of medical drugs
septicemia
gastrointestinal hemorrhage
peripheral and visceral atherosclerosis
acute posthemorrhagic anemia
screening and history of mental health and substance abuse
other ear and sense organ

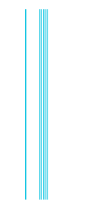
Case Study 1 – Hospital Utilization

Jan. 2010

Dec. 2014



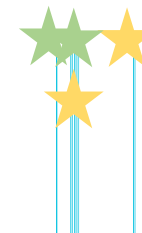
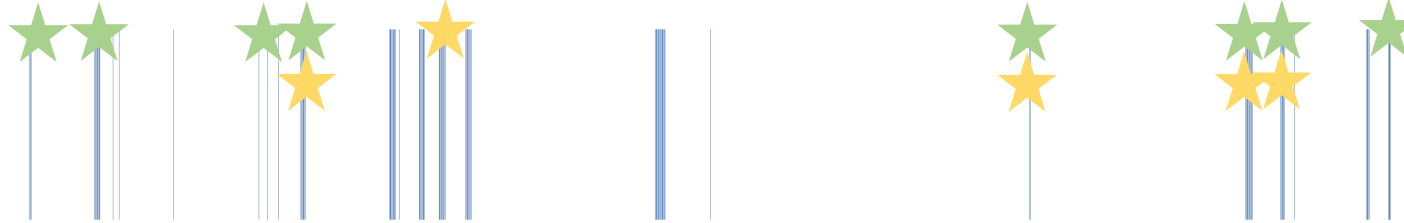
Each tick represents a hospital encounter (wider = patient admitted)



Case Study 1 – Hospital Utilization

Jan. 2010

Dec. 2014



Pilot Project: Alcohol Withdrawal Protocol

Goals:

- Establish work team to assess protocols & recommend changes in key areas:
 - Drafting of protocols & review/approval processes
 - Documentation, compliance monitoring, evaluation & measures
 - Training & communication to hospital staff
- Identify screening tools/protocols & reviewed for variation of practices.
- Share discussions on tools & protocols to promote best practices

Potential Impact:

- Decreased **Average length of stay (ALOS)**
- Decreased **Use of restraints**
- Decreased **Code Grey**
- Decreased **Patient/staff injury**



Pilot Project: Integration of Psychiatric APNs into Emergency Departments

Goal:

- Develop model for integrating Psych. APNs into ED treatment teams

Planned Impact:

- Decreased **ED ALOS** for BH patients
- Enhanced **overall ED throughput**
- Decreased **number of restraints of BH patients in ED**



South Jersey Behavioral Health Innovations Collaborative

- Community health needs assessment performed by hospitals in Burlington, Camden and Gloucester counties
- Camden Coalition of Health Care Providers convenes the CEOs for a roundtable discussion
 - CEOs decide to pursue joint initiatives to improve the behavioral health system

What are the top 5 health issues you see in your community?

"What are the top 5 health issues you see in your community?"

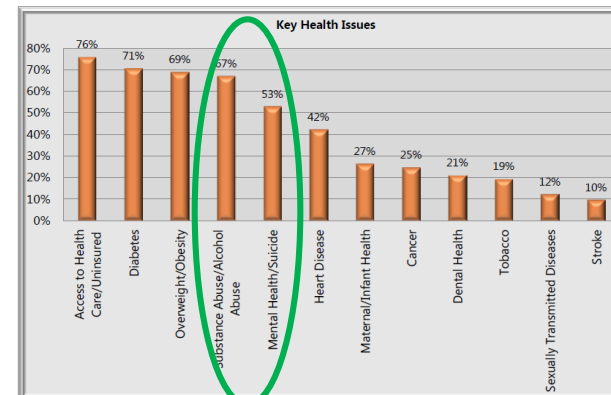


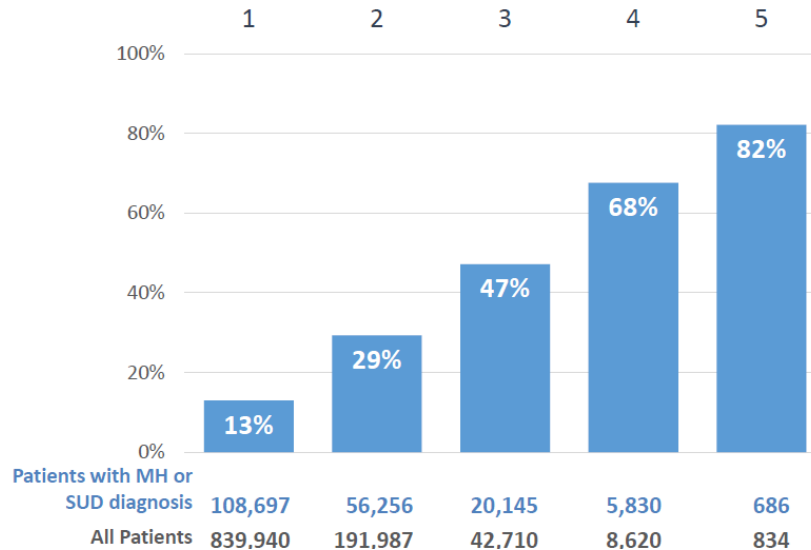
Figure 1: Ranking of key health issues



Data Analysis

{ CASE STUDY: Jane* }

Patients with a MH or SUD Diagnosis by Number of Health Systems Visited



- About 40 years old, female
- Insured by Medicare parts A and B
- Dual substance use disorder and mental health issues: alcohol, anxiety, severe depression and drug use
- Has 15 chronic conditions
- Lived at 4 different addresses from 2010-2014
- 77 hospital visits spanning all 5 hospitals in 5 years: 58 emergency department, 19 inpatient
- Accumulated 294 days in the hospital, \$4.4 million in charges during those 5 years
- Hospitals reimbursed \$386,000 for her care

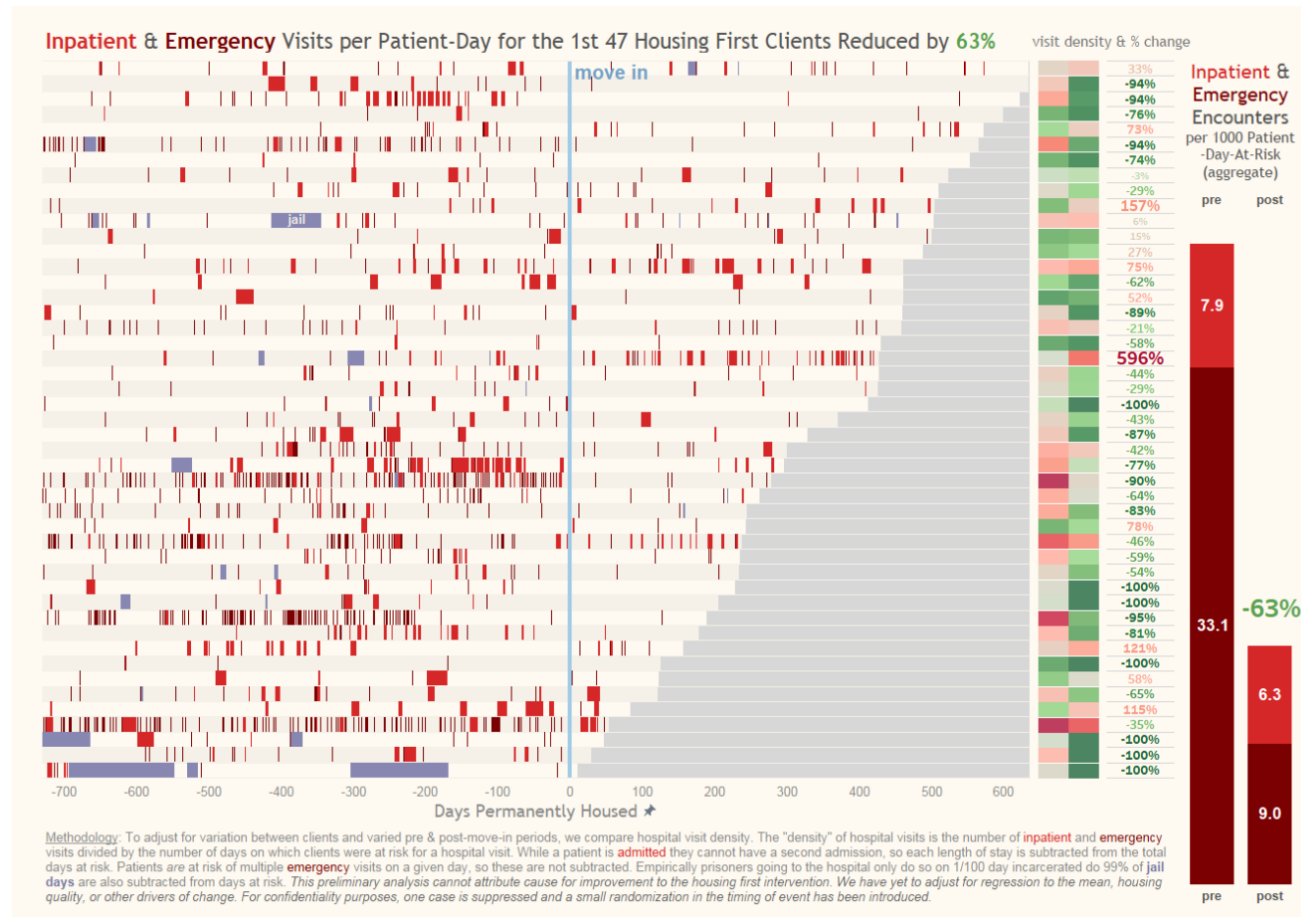
**Jane is a real person, whose name has been changed and data anonymized to prevent identification.*

Data Analysis

Patients with a MH or SUD Diagnosis Who Visited the Five Health Systems

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Chronic Conditions	1	7 conditions	23

Housing First Scorecard – Q3 2017 Update



Regional Behavioral Health Dashboard

