

# The New Age of Aging: Promise and Peril in the Changing World

W. June Simmons, CEO  
Partners in Care Foundation  
HASC Conference on Aging  
October 15, 2013



# Partners in Care

## Who We Are

Partners in Care is a transforming presence, an innovator and an advocate to **shape the future of health care**

We address **social and environmental determinants of health to broaden the impact of medicine**

We have a two-fold approach, creating and using evidence-based models for: **provider/system practice change and enhanced patient self-management**

*Changing the shape of health care  
through new community partnerships  
and innovations*

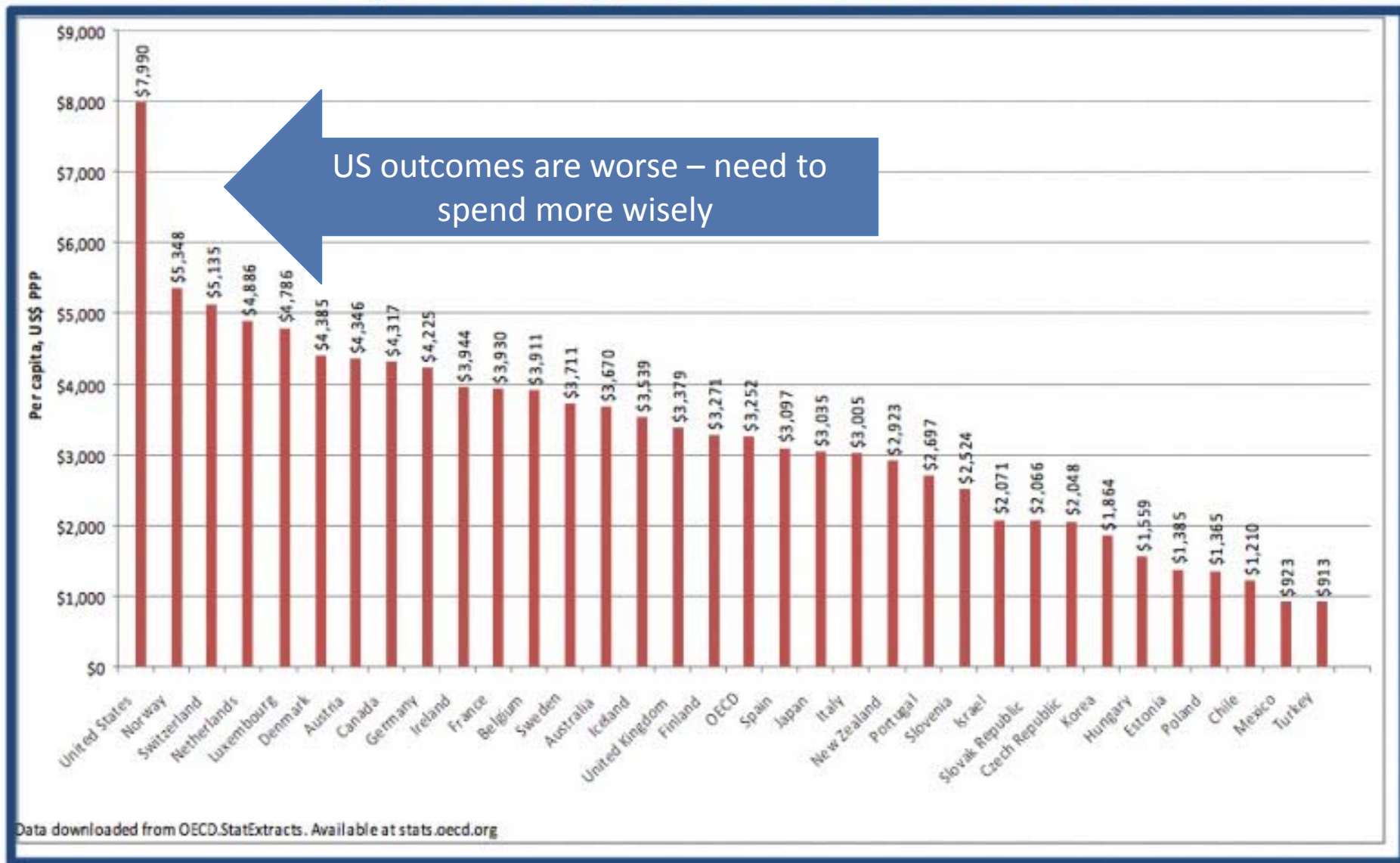
# From Volume to Value

- Infrastructures and reimbursement are transforming
- The roles of hospitals, physicians and payers are blurring
- Major consolidation – unpredictable future
- The role of the community agency is growing
- New broader partnerships are essential

# Massive Change Calls for Strategic Focus & Collaboration

- Times of Transformation – disruptive levels of change
- Even *positive* change is disruptive at this level of intensity and scale
- Moving everyone's cheese at once!
- But the positive impact is so delightful
- Worth the pressures and extra work!

# Spending on health care



# RWJF Survey of 1,000 PCPs

- 86% said “unmet social needs are leading directly to worse health” & it is as important to address these factors as medical conditions.
- 80% were “not confident in their capacity to address their patients’ social needs.”
- 76% wish that the healthcare system would cover the costs associated with connecting patients to services that meet their health-related social needs.
- 1 of 7 prescriptions would be for social supports, e.g., fitness programs, nutritious food, transportation assistance.

Bringing medicine,  
patients and  
community-based services  
together.



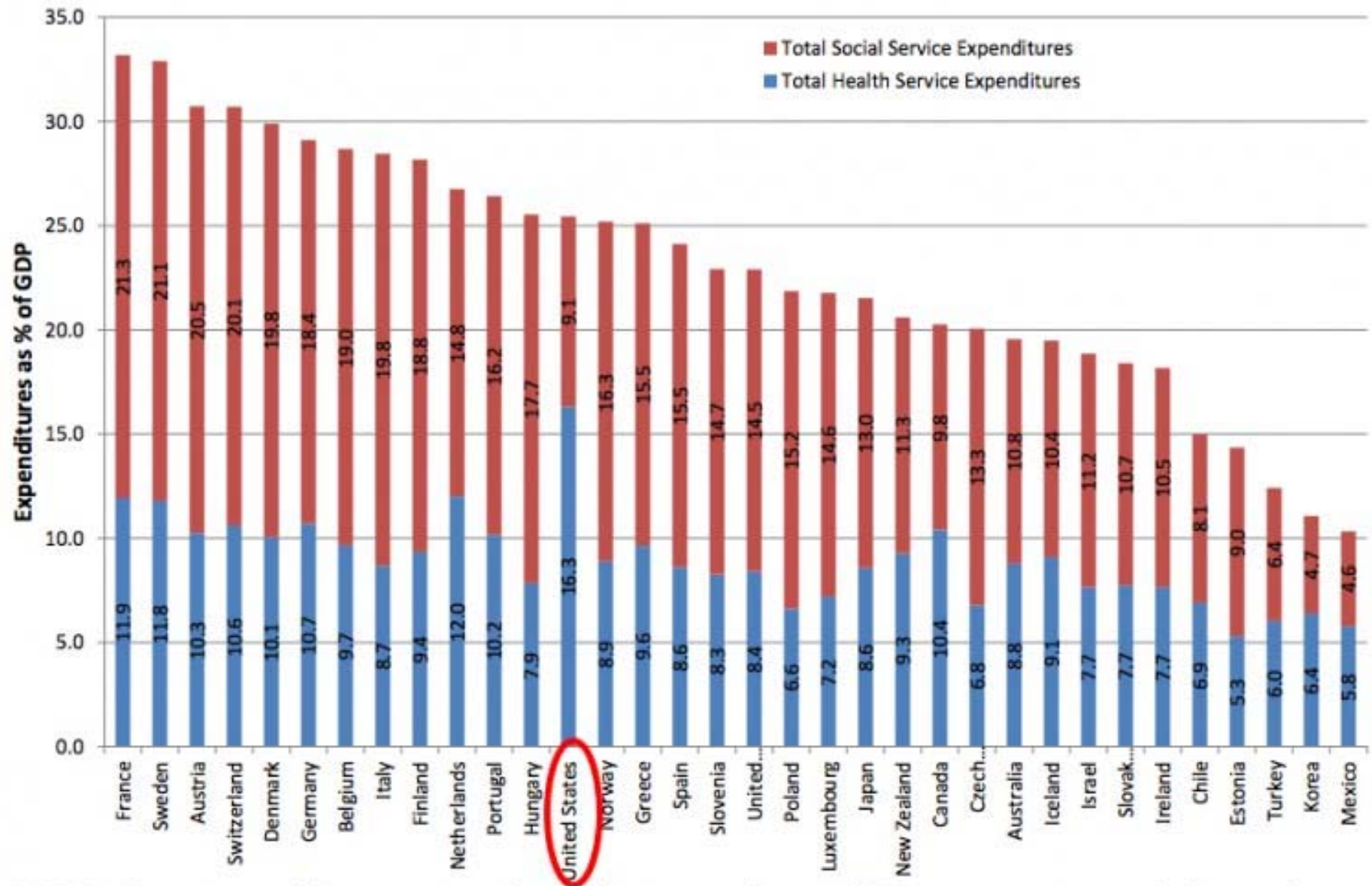


# Social Determinants of Health:

Time to do something about them



# Total health care investment in US is *less*

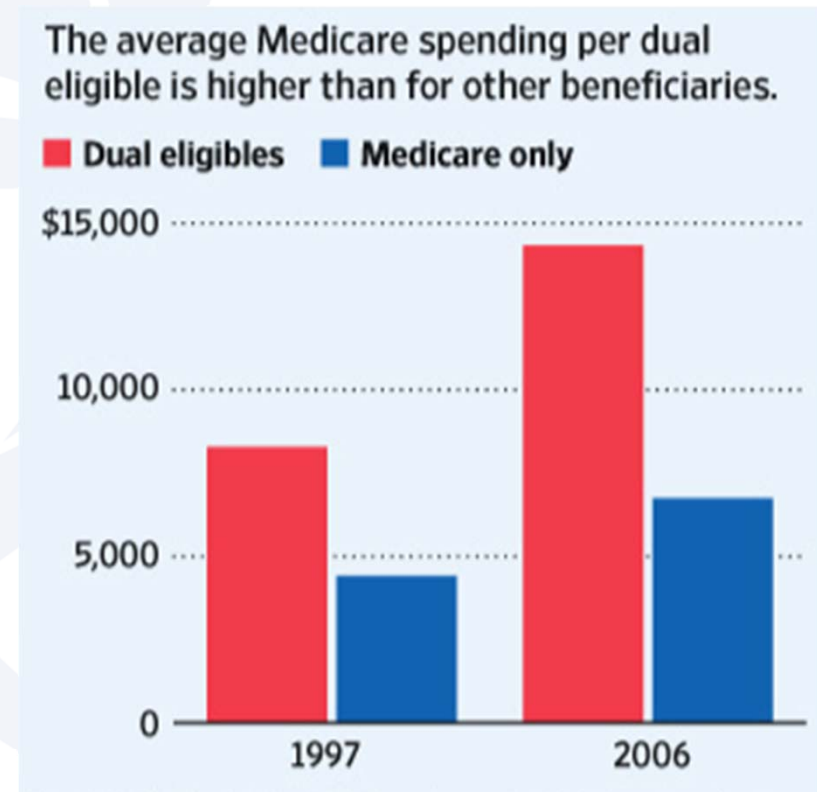
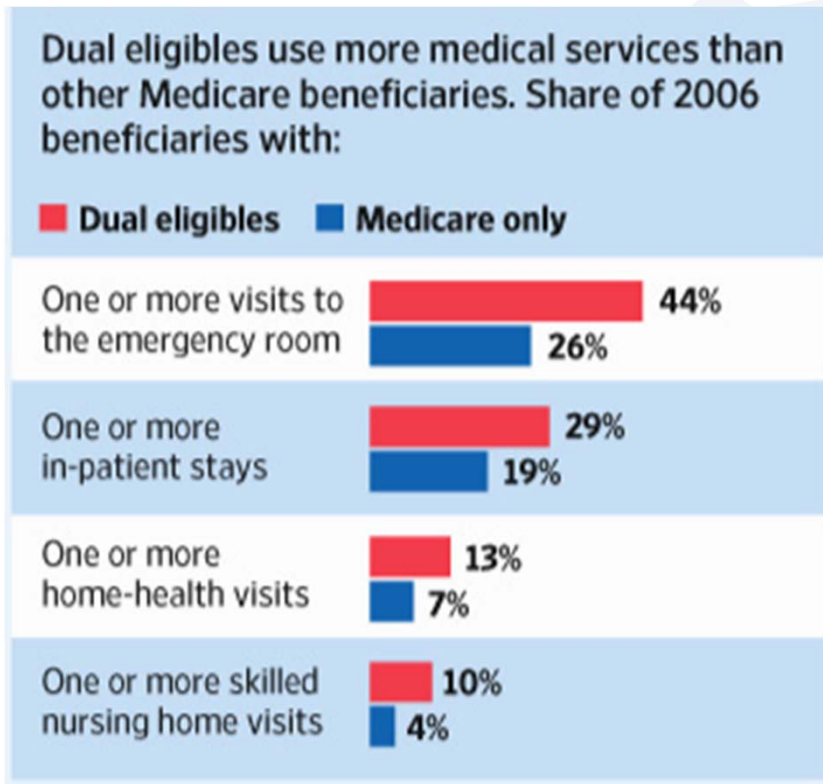


In OECD, for every \$1 spent on health care, about \$2 is spent on social services  
 In the US, for \$1 spent on health care, about 55 cents is spent on social services

# Health Care + Social Services = Better Health, Lower Costs

- Address social determinants of health
  - Personal choices in everyday life
  - Isolation, Family structure/issues, caregiver needs
  - Environment – home safety, neighborhood
  - Economics – affordability, access
- Social Service Agencies Have Advantages
  - Time to probe, trust, different authority
  - Cultural/linguistic competence
  - Lower cost staff & infrastructure
  - High impact evidence-based programs

# Dual Eligibles – The Ultimate Case Study: Age + Poverty = Worse Health, Higher Cost



Sources: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services; Kaiser Family Foundation, Medicare Payment Advisory Commission

# Avoidable Hospitalizations for Duals

Many hospitalizations of dual eligibles are potentially avoidable, one study showed.

Total hospitalizations for dual eligibles, 2005  
**958,837**

Potentially avoidable hospitalizations

**382,846, 40%**



**For potentially avoidable hospitalizations**

Average length of stay

**6.7 days**

Average cost to Medicare

**\$7,846**

Average cost to Medicaid

**\$321**

Over \$4 billion potentially avoidable...not to mention the patient suffering this represents

Sources: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services; Kaiser Family Foundation, Medicare Payment Advisory Commission

# How can we accomplish these goals?

Comprehensive, person-centered,  
coordinated healthcare and social services!

The goal: population health management

# Health Care Delivery System Transformation

## Acute Health Care System 1.0

- ✓ **High quality acute care**
- Accountable care systems
- Shared financial risk
- Case management and preventive care systems
- Population-based quality and cost performance
- Population-based health outcomes
- Care system integration with community health resources

## Coordinated Seamless Health Care System 2.0

- High quality acute care
- ✓ **Accountable care systems**
- ✓ **Shared financial risk**
- ✓ **Case management and preventive care systems**
- ✓ **Population-based quality and cost performance**
- Population-based health outcomes
- Care system integration with community health resources

## Community Integrated Health Care System 3.0

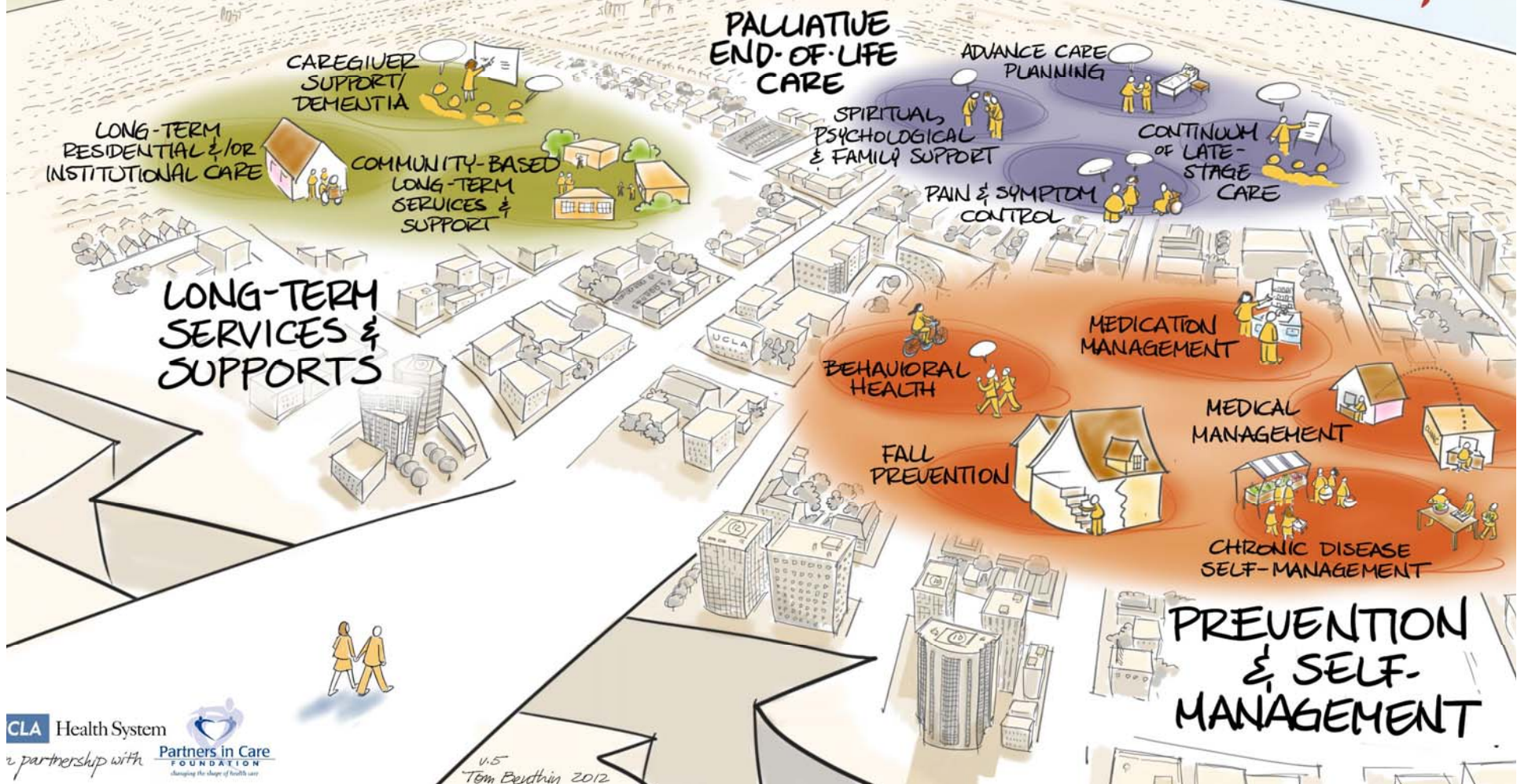
- High quality acute care
- Accountable care systems
- Shared financial risk
- Case management and preventive care systems
- Population-based quality and cost performance
- ✓ **Population-based health outcomes**
- ✓ **Care system integration with community health resources**

# New Roles for the Medical System

- Person-Centered Care –Attention to Quality of Life
- Risk Stratification – Active Screening & Targeting
- Continual Monitoring for “trigger events” that could change a risk category
- Seamless, comprehensive care system: Build integrated care with local health-related social service providers (~~HIPAA lawyers~~)
- Build comprehensive partnerships with community providers as part of the delivery system for population health

Welcome to  
**UCLA's VISION** for  
**PARTNERSHIP** with  
**COMMUNITY SERVICES**

**HEALTHY  
&  
INDEPENDENT**

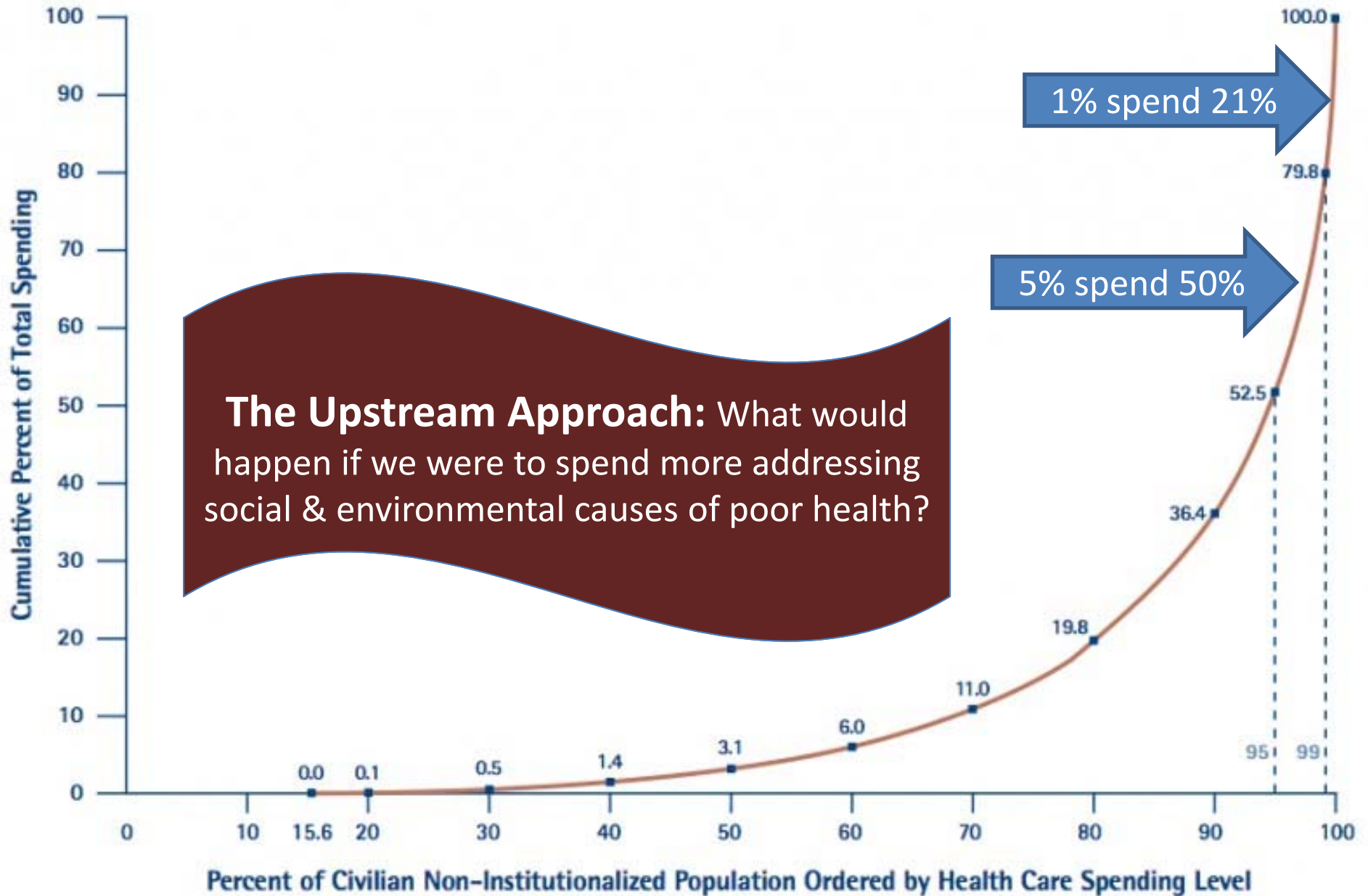




# The Business Case for Partnership

- Care Coordination is now a required and essential benefit in Medicare Advantage
- Standards are beginning to emerge from State, Federal and National Accreditation Agencies
  - National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA) has issued *DRAFT Structure and Process Measures for Integrated Care of People with Dual Eligibility for Medicare and Medicaid*
- Non-medical services can improve health outcomes at lower cost – chronic conditions and function

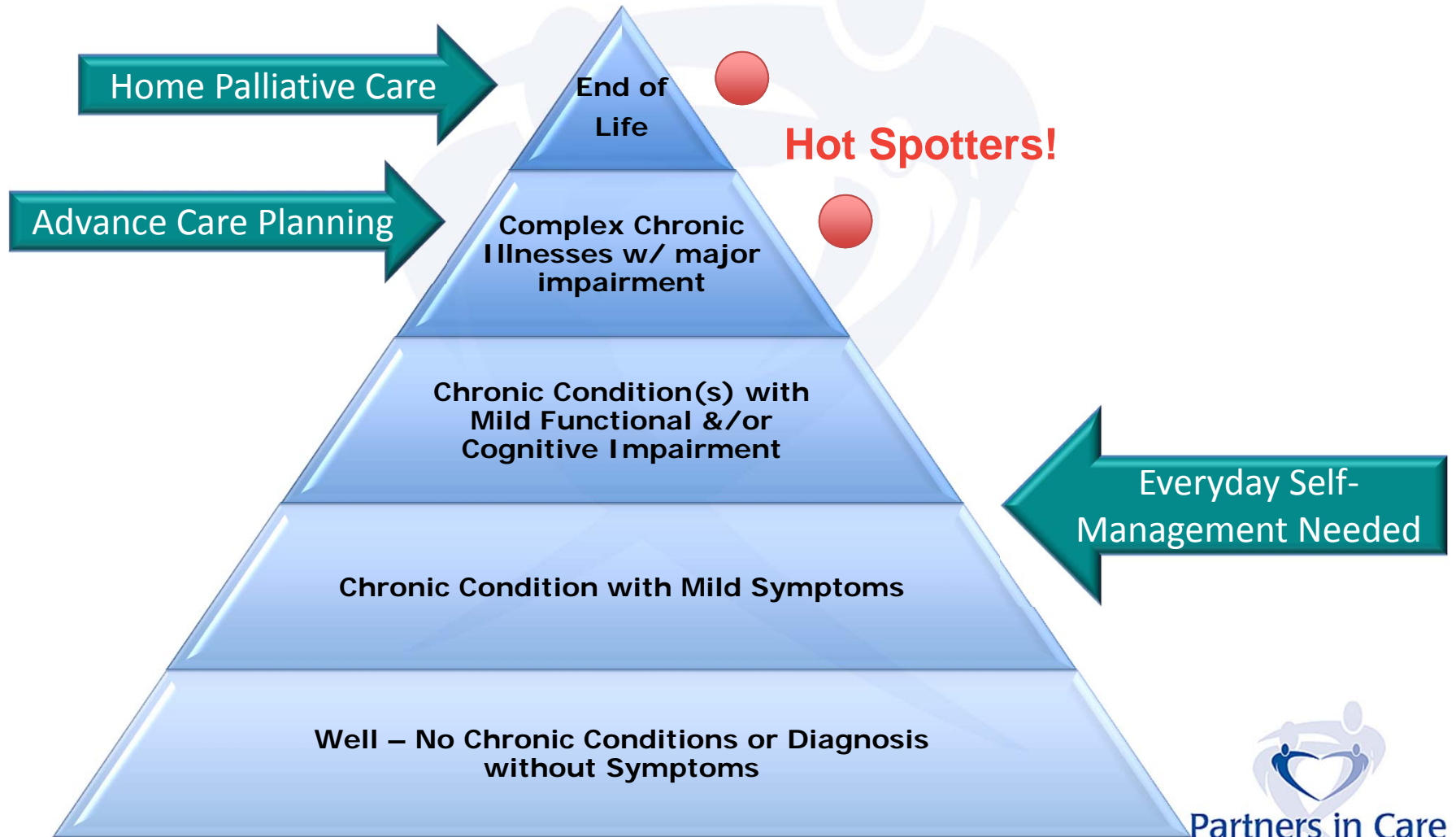
FIGURE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH CARE SPENDING, 2008



# Targeting is Key to Cost-Effectiveness

- Social determinants often invisible to medicine
- *Innovations require investment* to build better outcomes and decrease costs
- Community partners help identify where these investments will have greatest impact:
  - Population health management – prevention
  - Managing progression of chronic conditions & function
  - Medications management
  - Reducing admissions/readmissions & SNF
  - Late life care – palliative/hospice

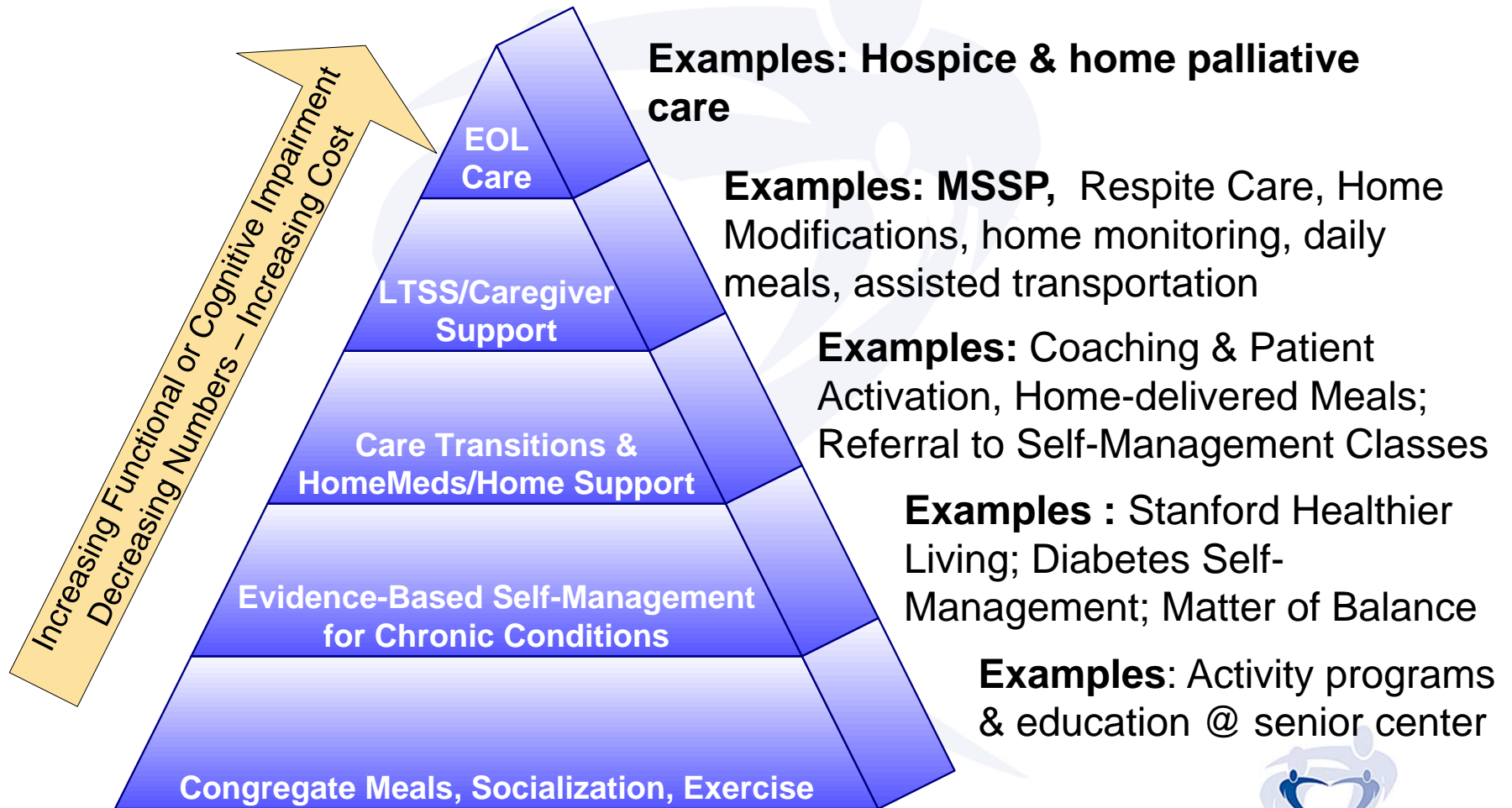
# Active Patient Population Management



# Why integrate delivery of medical, behavioral health, and long-term services and supports?


- Coordination leads to improved continuity and access to care and benefits
- Community based alternatives maximize an individual's ability to remain in their home and community and saves on institutional care
- Preserve and enhance the ability for consumers to self-direct and receive high quality care
- Improved member health and satisfaction with care
  - Posted ratings, penalties and incentives, retention

# Targeting Home & Community-Based Services in Active Population Health Management



**Continuum of Home and Community-Based Services for Older Adults**

Focus Area #1



Self-Management Support  
for Patients  
& for Caregivers

# What is Self-Management?

The actions that individuals living with chronic conditions must do in order to live a healthy life.

Physical Activity

Medications

Planning

Manage Fatigue

Better Breathing

Working with Health  
Professionals

Problem-Solving

Family Support

Managing Pain

Communication

Understanding Emotions

Healthy Eating



# Building the New Business Model: Focus Areas

Self-Management	Assessments, Care Coordination & Coaching	Efficient Delivery System Provider Networks
Chronic Disease	HomeMeds	Evidence-Based Leadership Council
Chronic Pain	Adult Day/CBAS Assessment	Care Coordination Network
Diabetes (billable)	Home Safety Evaluation	Care Transitions Provider Network
A Matter of Balance	Home Palliative Care	
Savvy Caregiver	Short & Long-Term Care & Service Coordination	
Powerful Tools for Caregivers	Care Transitions Interventions	
Arthritis Foundation Exercise & Walk with Ease		
UCLA Early Memory Loss		

# Stanford Healthier Living (CDSMP): Participant Health Outcomes

Randomized, controlled trial of 1,000 participants

## Increase in

Exercise  
Energy  
Psychological well-being

## Decrease in

Pain and fatigue  
Depression  
Shortness of Breath  
Limitations on Social and role activities

Overall Improved health status &  
quality of life

Greater self-efficacy and  
empowerment

Enhanced partnerships with  
physicians

Sources: Lorig, KR et al. (1999). *Med Care*, 37:5-14; Lorig, KR et al. (2001). *Eff Clin Pract*, 4: 256-52;  
Lorig, KR et al. (2001). *Med Care*, 39: 1217-23.

# CDSMP Healthcare Utilization Effects

- Results showed more appropriate utilization of health care resources through decreased:
  - Outpatient visits
  - Emergency room visits
  - Hospitalizations
  - Days in hospital

Ultimate Result: Reduction in health care expenditures

# Chronic Pain Self-Management Program

*Medication isn't the only treatment....*



- Developed by Stanford & Memorial Univ. of Newfoundland
- Designed to empower participants through a mutually supportive and interactive process
- Patients learn to manage & decrease chronic pain.

## Outcomes:

- Less Pain & Lower Dependency on Others
- More Energy
- Improved Mental Health
- Increased satisfaction with life
- More involvement in everyday activities
- 6-week workshop, 2.5 hours/session, trained peer leaders
- Added benefit – *develop relationships with others suffering from chronic pain!*

# Diabetes Self-Management Program

- Developed at Stanford by Kate Lorig, RN, Dr.PH
- Patients with Type 2 diabetes learn to take charge and control of their diabetes. Develop tools to:
  - Learn about disease & self-care & monitoring
  - Understand and deal with emotions
  - Manage medications
  - Work with health care providers
  - Make weekly action plans for exercise and healthy eating
- **One year after 6-week workshop:**
  - Improvements in eating breakfast, stress management, self-reported health, aerobic exercise, health distress, self-efficacy, communication with physicians
  - Fewer hospital days; more PCP visits



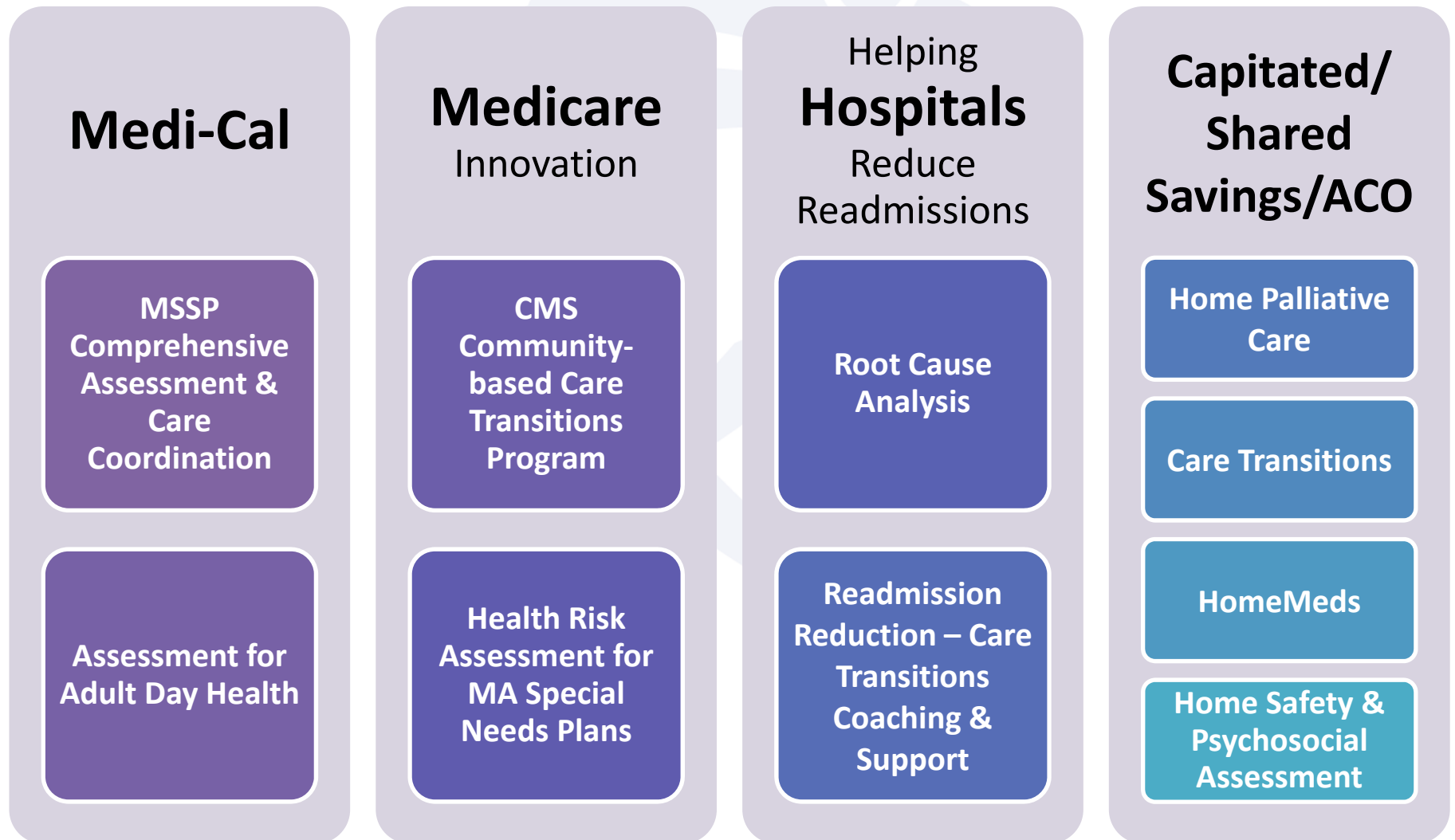
# Where are these available?

- Partners in Care - California technical assistance center
  - Train the trainer, patient engagement strategies
  - Centralized calendar & resource base
    - <https://www.cahealthierliving.org>
- “Aging & Disability Network”—Area Agencies on Aging, Alzheimer’s Association, Caregiver Resource Centers
- Health providers
- Community settings – work place, faith settings

## Focus Area #2

# Assessments, Care Coordination & Coaching

# Assessments, Care Coordination & Coaching





# Care Transitions Coaching & Support

- Evidence-based home & social services models proven to reduce readmissions
- **Coaching** (Coleman Care Transitions Intervention) for those who are capable (or have caregivers)
  - Help patients learn to monitor for red flags of exacerbation, make appointments, manage medications, activate for long-term self-management
- **Social services** (Rush U. Bridge Program) for those who are not
  - Connect patients to services and supports for recuperation, rehabilitation, education

# Comprehension of Medicare Patients with Low Health Literacy (i.e. what do they understand?)

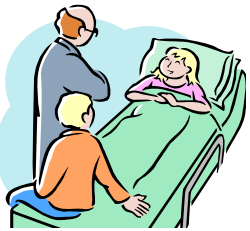
	Percent Correct
• Identify next appointment	73%
• Take medicine every 6 hours	52%
• Take medicine on empty stomach	46%
• Interpret blood sugar value	32%
• Upper GI exam instructions (written @ 4 <sup>th</sup> grade)	24%

# New Public and Private Models

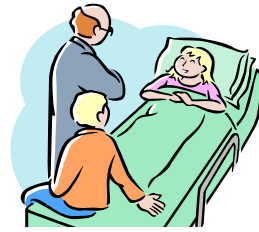
- Penalties inspiring rapid change
- CMS testing new Medicare models
  - Coaching by community based organizations
  - Southern California – 9 hospital groups
- Private contracts with community agencies growing
  - Integrated regional delivery system

# Care Transitions: Buy vs. Build Decision

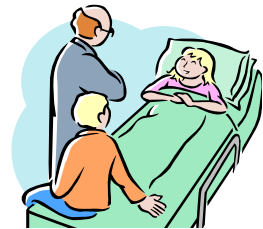
Patients discharged to geographically disparate parts of the County



Lancaster



San Pedro

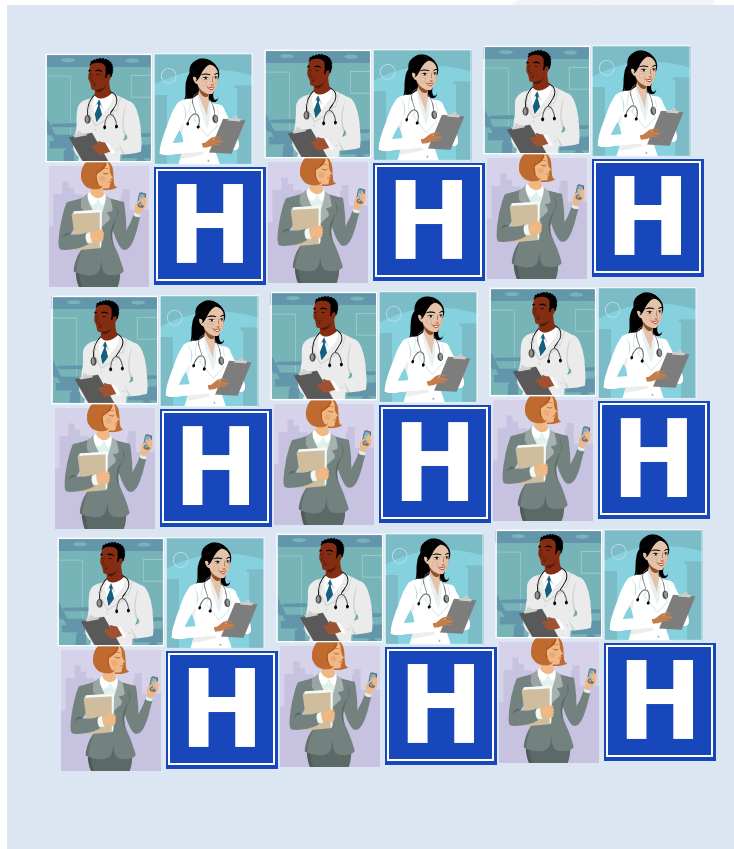


Woodland Hills

## Considerations:

- Driving distances to patient home
- Knowledge of local services
- Training and experience
- Language / Culture
- Data collection / patient monitoring

**Individual Hospital Approach:**  
Each hospital must hire, train, manage  
and pay transitions directors and  
health coaches



**Regional Model = centralized, cost-effective, efficient and experienced!**



# Medications & Care Transitions

- 72% of post-discharge adverse events are related to medications—and close to 20% of discharged patients suffer an adverse event. \*
- Medication reconciliation and risk assessment is a core element of every care transition intervention

\*Mary Andrawis, PharmD, CMMI, presentation to Drug Safety Panel, May 10, 2011 (Forster et al. Annals of Internal Medicine. 2003; 128: 161-167./ CMAJ FEB 3, 2004;170-3)

“A study of older adult outpatients who took five or more medications found that 35 percent experienced adverse drug events.”

(Marek and Antle, 2008, pp. 499)

# HomeMeds – Improve med safety

- Home visit by nurse or social worker
  - Collect comprehensive medication information
  - Assess for possible adverse effects & discrepancies
  - Screen through software
  - Pharmacist review & resolve problems, educate
- Original Model: Find a home visit—add HomeMeds
- Emerging Models
  - Targeted home visits for high-risk patients
  - Add to care transitions, CDSMP, etc.



# Factors at Play Nationally

- National Patient Safety goals
- Medication reconciliation
- STAR Ratings
  - Minimizing hospital readmissions
  - High-risk medications
  - Patient adherence
- HEDIS Measures
  - High-risk medications



# Long-Term Services & Supports

- LTSS required because of loss of functioning (cognitive &/or physical/sensory)
  - **ADL:** Eating, transferring, toileting, bathing, etc.
    - *Usually DAILY*
  - **IADL:** Shopping, meals, money management, chores, transportation
    - *Often less frequent need*
- Rehab failed/not possible
- Family provides 80%
- *Alternative is nursing home - \$\$\$ forever*
- Public payment – only Medi-Cal – IHSS & MSSP
  - MSSP for nursing-home eligible Medi-Cal

# Current MSSP Services Model: (can be adapted for Duals as CMS rules change)

## Purchased Services

(Credentialed Vendors)

- Safety devices, e.g., grab bars, w/c ramps, alarms
- Home handyman
- Emergency response systems
- In-home psychotherapy
- Emergency support (housing, meals, care)
- Assisted transportation
- Homemaker, personal care and respite services
- Replace furniture/appliances for safety/sanitary reasons
- Heavy cleaning & chores
- Home-delivered meals – short term
- Medication management (HomeMeds)



## Referred Services

- IHSS
- Adult day health
- Regional Center
- Independent Living Centers
- Home Health
- Palliative/Hospice Care
- DME
- Caregiver Support
- Senior Center Programs
- Evidence-based Health Impacting Self-Care programs
- Long-term home-delivered meals
- Housing Options
- Communication Services
- Legal Services
- Benefits Enrollment
- Money management
- Utilities

# Role of Agencies Like Partners in Care

- “Eyes and ears” in the home
- Skilled at building trust and relationships
- Gather data and information that is not shared in a medical setting or encounter
- Link in medication issues with evidence based intervention
- Cultural competence in local communities
- Comprehensive psychosocial & environmental assessment

## Focus Area #3

# Comprehensive, Coordinated Delivery System

# Bringing Local Person-Centered Services to Large Regional Systems

- National movement to change the business model of the Aging & Disability Services Network
  - U.S. Administration for Community Living
- Add upstream value to save downstream costs
- Local knowledge, trust, experience
- Low-cost models
- *But...how do you create an efficient system with dozens of smallish agencies?*

# Enter: Administration on Community Living

## John A. Hartford Foundation

- Initiative Overview

- Create networks of community-based organizations (CBOs) to create an integrated system of non-medical care and services
- Contract with healthcare organizations (Medicare Advantage, Medi-Cal managed care, duals plans, large medical groups, ACOs/Medicare Shared Savings, etc.)
- Measure & document value added
- National dissemination & technical assistance

# Program Logic

- IF agencies join together to present a unified contracting entity to healthcare organizations
- **AND** they can meet the quality, volume, confidentiality, geographic coverage and IT needs of healthcare
- **AND** they can demonstrate their value in terms of the Triple AIM, including positive ROI
- **THEN** patients will have comprehensive, coordinated care from the best, most trusted, culturally competent local providers

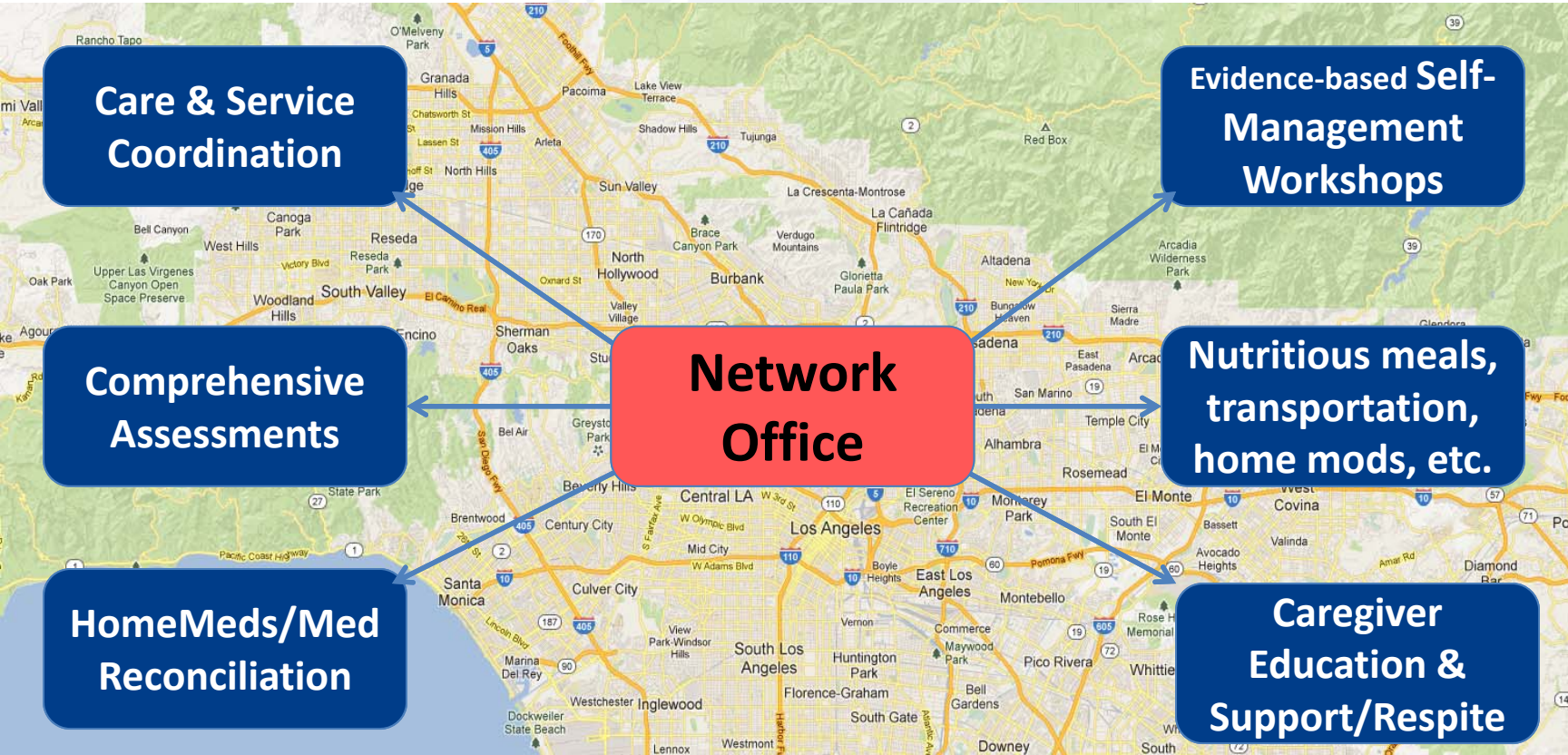


# Project Goals

- **Build prototype social service agency/community care network models** that develop shared business services for healthcare contracts.
- **Articulate service lines for networks** to bring high value evidence-based programs and services to healthcare partnerships.
- **Contract and conduct rapid-cycle learning/evaluation.**
- **Communicate and disseminate lessons and tools through a national technical assistance structure: a learning lab of contracted community agency networks**

# Integrated Community Care System

## One Call Does It All!

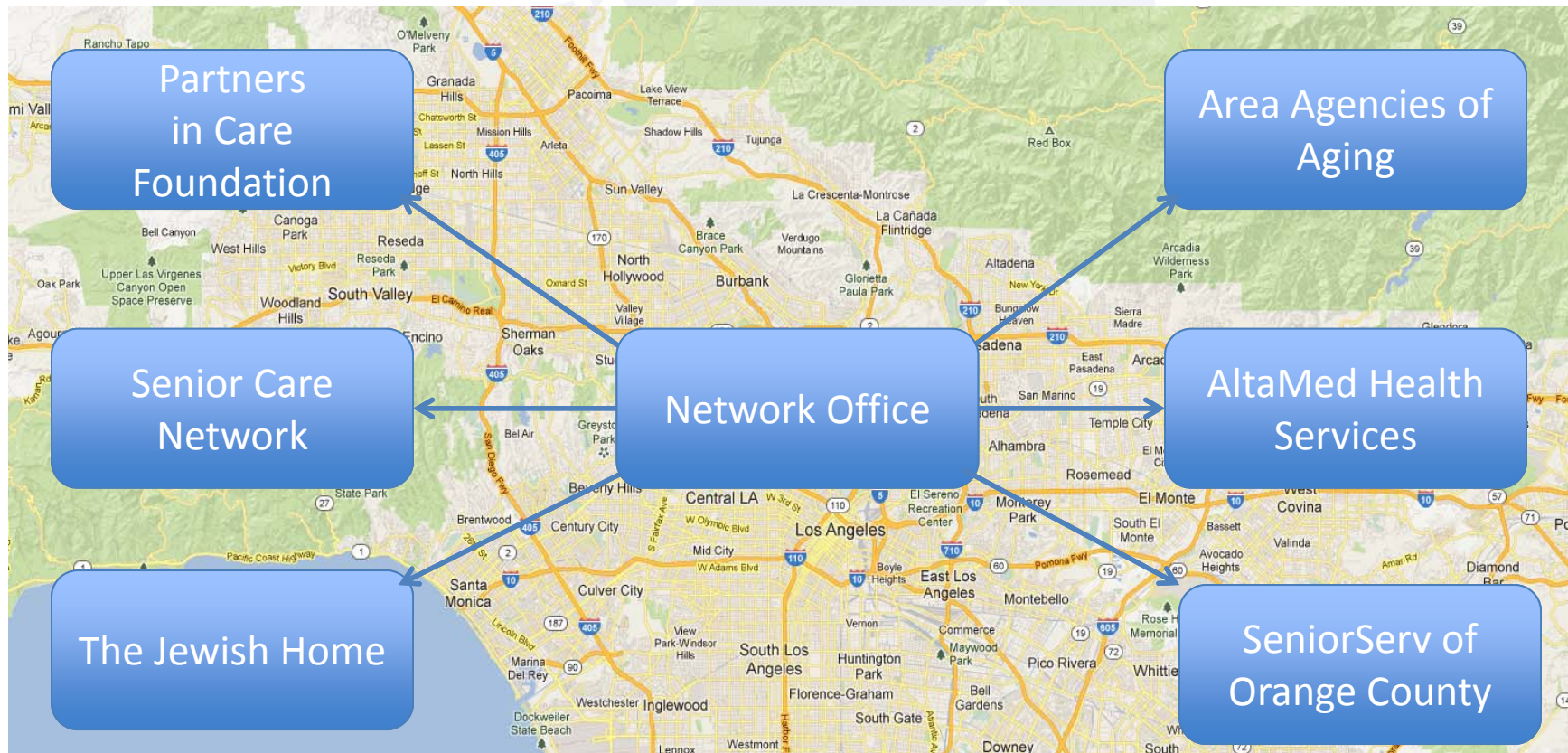


# Shared Network Office Functions

- One-stop for payers/purchasers
- Consistent services and quality standards
- Member/Provider Credentialing
- Shared Business Development
- Data/Privacy/Security Communication Systems
- Shared Call Center
- Quality & Fidelity Assurance
- R & D/Evaluation

# Integrated Community Care System

## One Call Does It All!



# Contact Us

June Simmons, CEO

Partners in Care Foundation

732 Mott St., Suite 150, San Fernando, CA 91340

Main #: 818.837.3775

[jsimmons@picf.org](mailto:jsimmons@picf.org)

[www.picf.org](http://www.picf.org)

[www.HomeMeds.org](http://www.HomeMeds.org)

