

PRIMARY CARE INTEGRATION

Presented By:
Josh Rubin, MPP

September 2023

The source of funding for this grant award is District appropriated funds earned based on the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021. The obligated amount funded by Grantor shall not exceed \$999,000 in the first year per year, and one option year of up to \$500,000 unless changes in the obligated amount are executed in accordance with ARTICLE XV of this agreement.



PRESENTER



Josh Rubin, MPP
Principal
Health Management Associates
jrubin@healthmanagement.com

INTEGRATION IMPROVES LIVES, REDUCES COSTS



RETURN ON INVESTMENT

ROI of \$6.50 for every \$1 spend



CONTROLLED TRIALS DEMONSTRATE IT IS MORE EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT

70+ randomized controlled trials demonstrate it is both more effective and more cost-effective

- + Across practice settings
- + Across patient populations
- + For a wide range of the most common BH disorders



BETTER OUTCOMES

Better outcomes for common chronic medical diseases.



GREATER PROVIDER SATISFACTION

Sources: Unützer J et al. "The Collaborative Care Model: An Approach for Integrating Physical and Mental Health Care in Medicaid Health Homes." Health Home Information Resource Center Brief. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. May 2013.

https://www.chcs.org/media/HH_IRC_Collaborative_Care_Model_052113_2.pdf. See also reference list at end of slide deck.

FOUR CORE PRINCIPLES OF INTEGRATED CARE

Based on a summit held at UW in 2011, four principles were identified that should be incorporated into workflows

Team-based care

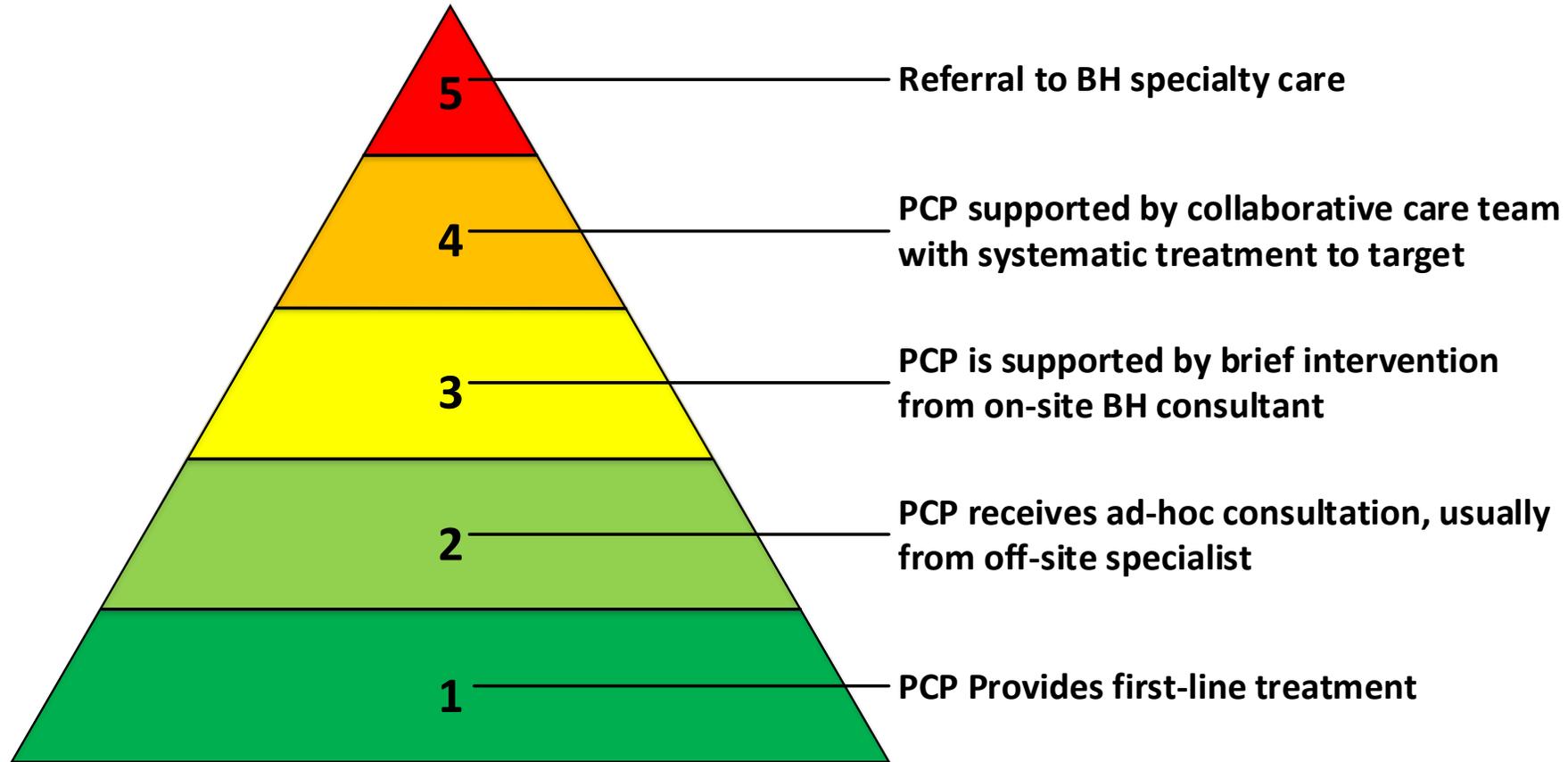
Evidence-based care

Measurement-based care

Population-based care

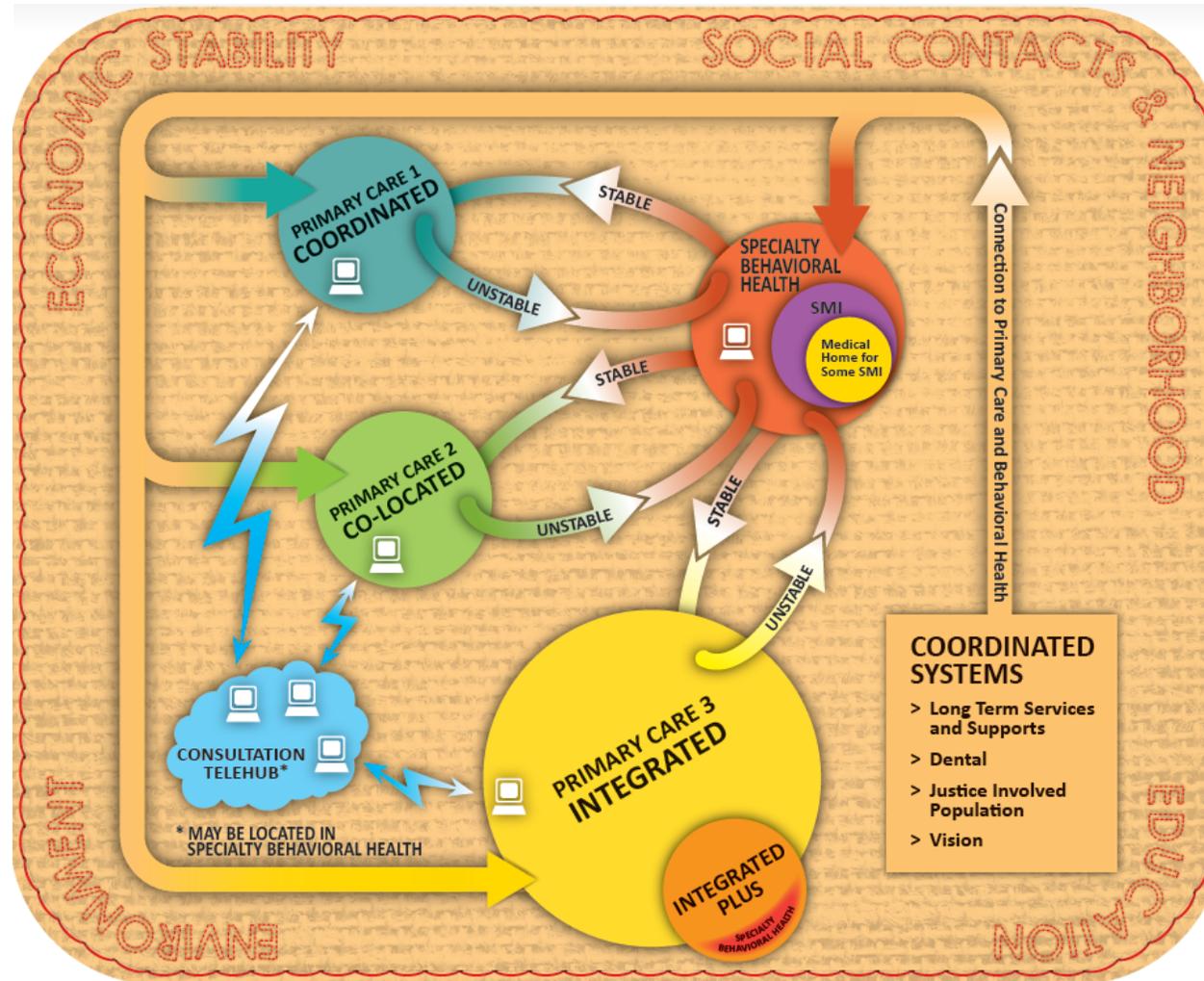
Source: aims.uw.edu

STEPPED MODEL OF INTEGRATED BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE



Source: aims.uw.edu

BH IS NOT YOUR AVERAGE SPECIALTY, BUT NEEDS TO ACT MORE LIKE ONE



Source: Raney, Lasky, and Scott (2017). *Integrated Care: A guide to effective implementation*.

**PROBLEMS WE NEED
TO ADDRESS TO MAKE PC-BH
INTEGRATION WORK**

FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS

- » Demand for BH services far exceeds the supply of BH services
- » Siloed services
- » BH is both a typical specialty service and a highly atypical specialty service
- » Differential metrics, roles, histories, languages
- » BH spending leads to medical savings, not BH savings
- » Power dynamics

TWO CULTURES: ONE PATIENT/CLIENT/CONSUMER

Primary Care:

- » Continuity is the goal
- » Empathy and compassion
- » Data are shared
- » Large panels
- » Flexible scheduling
- » Fast-paced
- » Time is independent
- » Flexible boundaries
- » Treatment is external (labs, x-ray, etc.)
- » Patient not responsible for illness
- » 24-hour communication
- » Saved lives
- » Disease management

Behavioral Health:

- » Termination is the goal – “discharge”
- » Professional distance
- » Data are private
- » Small panels
- » Fixed scheduling
- » Slower pace
- » Time is dependent – “Fifty minute hour”
- » Firm boundaries
- » Relationship with provider is treatment
- » Patient is responsible for participating
- » Mutual accountability
- » Meaningful lives
- » Recovery model

We cannot ignore the historical realities that have shaped the system of today

- » Stigma of behavioral health disorders
- » Historical underfunding of behavioral healthcare
- » Historical underfunding of social services
- » Silos impeding integration
- » Power dynamics impacting our conversations
- » Cultural impediments to health equity

SOURCES

- » Source: Unützer J, Harbin H, Schoenbaum M, Druss B. The Collaborative Care Model: An Approach for Integrating Physical and Mental Health Care in Medicaid Health Homes, Health Home Information Resource Center Brief, May 2013.
- » Unützer J, Harbin H, Schoenbaum M, Druss B, (2013). The Collaborative Care Model: An Approach for Integrating Physical and Mental Health Care in Medicaid Health Homes, Health Home Information Resource Center, Brief May 2013.
- » Unützer J, Harbin H, Schoenbaum M, Druss B, (2013). The Collaborative Care Model: An Approach for Integrating Physical and Mental Health Care in Medicaid Health Homes, Health Home Information Resource Center, Brief May 2013.
- » Hwang W, Chang J, LaClair M, Paz H (2013), Effects of Integrated Delivery System on Cost and Quality. Am J Manag Care. 2013;19(5):e175-e184.
- » Katon WJ, Russo JE, Von Korff M, Lin EH, Ludman E, Ciechanowski PS. “Long-term Effects on Medical Costs of Improving Depression Outcomes in Patients with Depression and Diabetes.” Diabetes Care. June 2008;31(6):1155-1159.
- » Levine S, Unützer J, Yip JY, et al. “Physicians’ Satisfaction with a Collaborative Disease Management Program for Late-life Depression in Primary Care.” General Hospital Psychiatry. November-December 2005;27(6):383-391.

HMA

HEALTH MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATES

Josh Rubin, MPP

Subject Matter Expert

jrubin@healthmanagement.com

[*Link to Bio*](#)

Caitlin Thomas-Henkel, MSW

Project Director

cthomashenkel@healthmanagement.com

[*Link to Bio*](#)

Amanda White Kanaley, MS

Project Manager

akanaley@healthmanagement.com

[*Link to Bio*](#)

Samantha Di Paola, MHA, PMP

Project Coordinator

sdipaola@healthmanagement.com

[*Link to Bio*](#)