



### Behavioral Health is Essential To Health



#### **Prevention Works**







People Recover







# BH 2.0 Systems Integration: Next Generation Health Care

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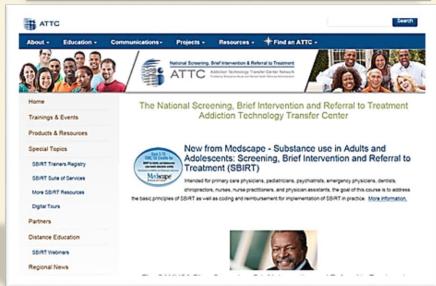
ATTC National Summit on
Advancing the Integration of
SUD Services & Health Care
Baltimore, MD • November 5, 2014





## BH 2.0 Systems Integration: ATTCs Leading the Way









### BH 2.0 Systems Integration: Focus on SUDs

- → Brief Overview
- → Workforce 2.0
- → SAMHSA Snapshots



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## Foundational Principle: Whole Health = Behavioral + Physical Health

Prevention Treatment Recovery Health

→BH & PH are interdependent & whole health depends on comprehensive, collaborative, and integrative care across the entire health care spectrum.

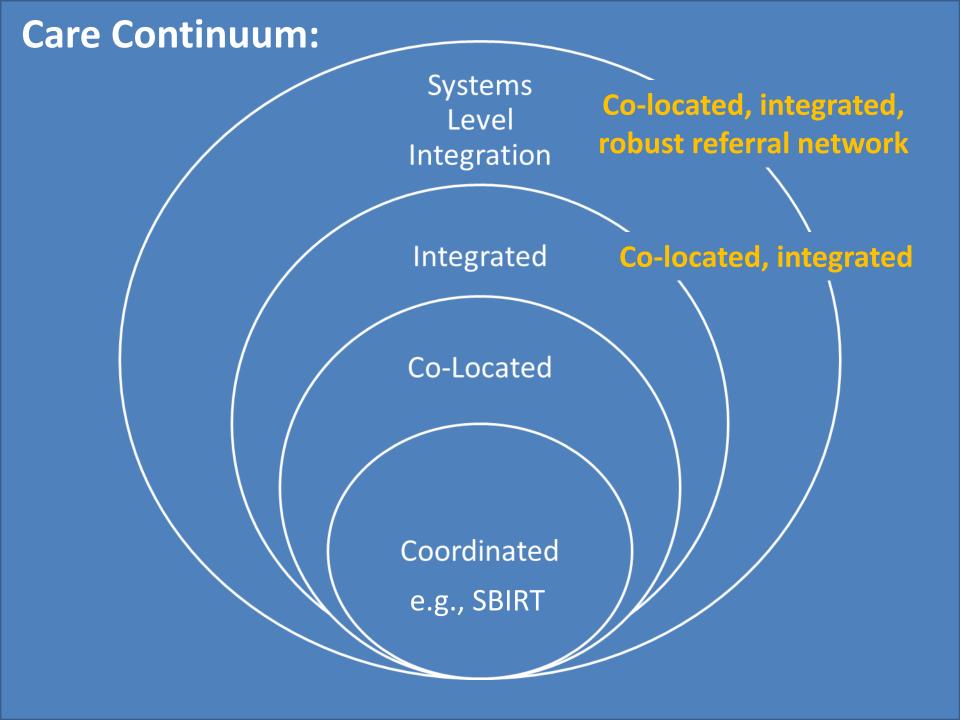
#### **SUDs and Whole Health**

- → Research has demonstrated the correlation between SUDs, whole health, and other acute and chronic conditions:
  - Infectious disease exposure/transmission
  - Co-occurring MI (acute/chronic)
  - Other chronic comorbidities, for example:
    - Estimated 9X higher risk for CHF
    - Estimated 12X higher risk for liver cirrhosis

### **INTEGRATION WORKS**

Community-based addiction treatment can lead to...

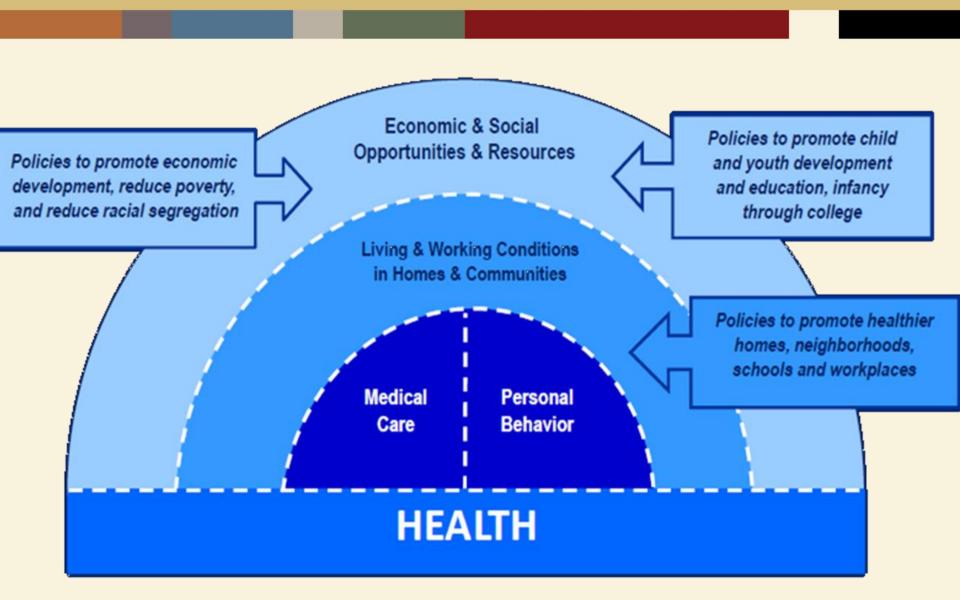




### **Beyond PC: Opportunities for Care Integration**

- → Emergency Departments & Urgent Care Centers
- → Nursing homes
- → STD & HIV/AIDs testing sites
- → Pregnancy clinics
- → Acute Care, General Hospitals, & Rehabilitation Centers
- → Ambulatory Care & Surgical Centers
- → Hospice
- → Dental Practices, and more...

### BH Integration Across Health Determinant Fields



### **BH Integration and CJ Reform**

"... the problem of addiction is intimately tied to the problem of high recidivism rates in our criminal justice system... as many as 85 percent of people who go through the criminal justice system struggle with drugs and alcohol, and over half meet the medical criteria for substance abuse or addiction...

Until we help them break their addiction, reforming their lives and becoming productive members of society will be almost impossible. That means more fathers and mothers who are not in their kids' lives, more broken families, and because families are the heart of any community, more broken communities as well."

Senator Portman (R-OH) & Senator Whitehouse (D-RI), 2014

#### **SUDs & Health Care Integration 2014**

- → Early days in the transformation to integrated care on a national level.
- → Early implementation efforts *are* identifying best practices, lessons learned, barriers, and successful models.
- →One size cannot fit all: Integration must meet the needs of the client, community, and population; & align with the resources of provider practices.
- → Important to leverage findings and resources from other disciplines and fields.

## SUDs & PC 2014 Snapshots: How are ACOs Doing?

- → 2014 Health Affairs: Few ACOs Pursue Innovative Models That Integrate Care for Mental Illness and Substance Abuse With Primary Care
  - Data from respondents to the National Survey of ACOs (sampling)
  - Most ACOs hold some responsibility for BH costs & 42% of those surveyed include BH specialists as providers
  - However, integration of BH:PC remains low w/most ACOs still employing fragmented approaches & only a minority implementing innovative models

## SUDs & PC 2014 Snapshots: How are PCMHs Doing?

- → 2014 Journal of the American Board of Family Medicine: Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Health Behavior Services in Patient-Centered Medical Homes
  - National Committee for Quality Assurance PCMH primary care practices (sampling)
  - 42% of sample had a BH clinician on site (social workers predominated)
  - Surveyed practices less likely to have BH referral processes in place vs. other specialty referrals (e.g., BH 50% vs 73% cardiology)
  - 62% using electronic, standardized depression screening & monitoring, but less likely to screen for SUDs than for MIs

## SUDs & PC 2014 Snapshots: Client Perspectives?

- → 2014 AIDS Patient Care & STDs: Patient Perspectives of an Integrated Program of Medical Care and Substance Abuse Treatment
  - Team-based model of integrated care w/in PC setting for HIV-infected substance users (SU) & SU at risk for HIV infection
  - Qualitative findings support theory that integrated care can be of "significant value for hard-to-reach populations"
  - Clients reported overall high level of satisfaction; reflections included: efficiency of integrated care; support for team—based care; importance of counseling & education; & access to bup/naloxone was a major benefit

## SUDs & PC 2014 Snapshots: Organizational Capacity?

- → 2014 American Journal of Public Health: Organizational Capacity for Service Integration in Community-Based Addiction Health Services
  - Publicly funded addiction health services (AHS) programs in LA County, CA (sampling)
  - Examined AHS factors associated with readiness to coordinate MH, Public Health, & HIV testing
  - Results provide evidence base for importance of motivational readiness, organizational climate, & external regulation and funding to improve capacity of AHS to implement integrated care

Guerrero EG et al. AJPH. 2014. 104(4): e40-e47

## SUDs & PC 2014 Snapshots: Syringe Access Program Case Study

- → 2014 Public Health Reports: Integrating Health and Prevention Services in Syringe Access Programs, A Strategy to Address Unmet Needs in a High-Risk Population
  - Nurse led health promotion, disease prevention initiative in NJ's syringe access programs; originally targeted women to enhance perinatal HIV prevention outcomes
  - Expanded scope as clients sought out and were receptive to other services including wound assessments & hepatitis immunizations

Burr CK et al. PHR 2014 Supplement 1. 129: 26-32.

## SUDs & PC 2014 Snapshots: Ongoing Barriers

- → 2014 Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy: Integration of Substance Use Disorder Services with Primary Care
  - Sampling of FQHCs in 5 CA counties known to be engaged in SUD integration efforts
  - Relative to MH services, overall trend for SUD services to be less integrated with PC & SUD services to be rated as significantly less effective: Perceived differences in effectiveness correlated with provider training
  - Policy suggestions included expanding SUD WF that can bill for services; allowing same day billing of two services; and facilitating Rx reimbursement

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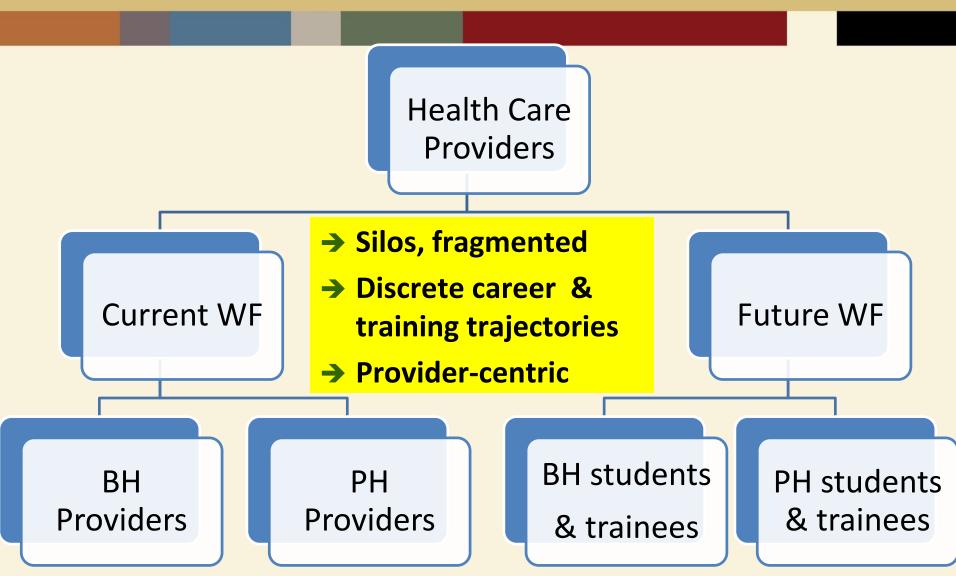
### "Addiction Treatment is only as good as the workforce that delivers it." 1

"Prospective addiction professionals should be willing to acquire a broad knowledge basis, one that reaches across scientific disciplines, for addiction represents the archetypical biopsycho-social problem."

-- Dr. Juan Carlos Negrete, Addiction. 2013. 108:1367-1375.

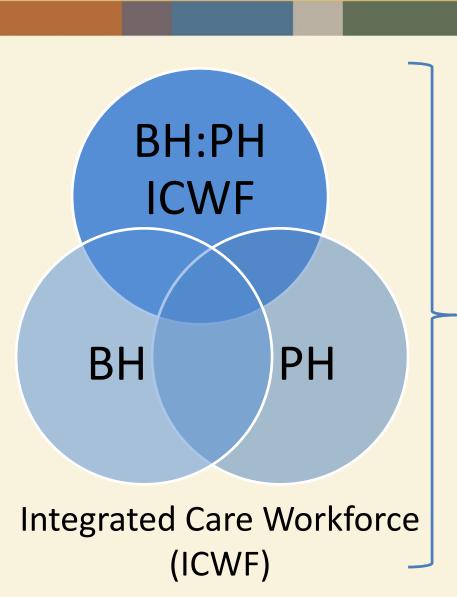
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> OAS/Executive Secretariat of CICAD; 2008

### Historical Landscape: Health Care Provider Training



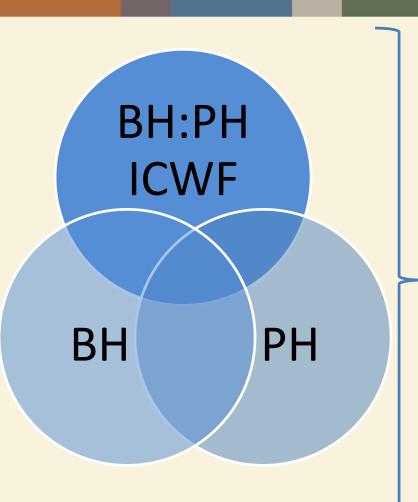
### **Emergent Landscape:**

### **Integrated Care Workforce Education/Training**



- → Client-centric
- → Working, learning, & training together
- → Pooling & leveraging resources/infrastructure
- →Sharing lessons learned & best practices
- → Emergence of new or enhanced collaborative care professions

#### **ICWF Benefits**



- → Person & family centered; community-focused
- → Synergistic & holistic
- →Improved health care quality & service delivery
- →Enhanced access, decreased disparities
- → Better health & health outcomes
- → Cost & process efficiencies 24

#### **ICWF: Steps for the Current WF**

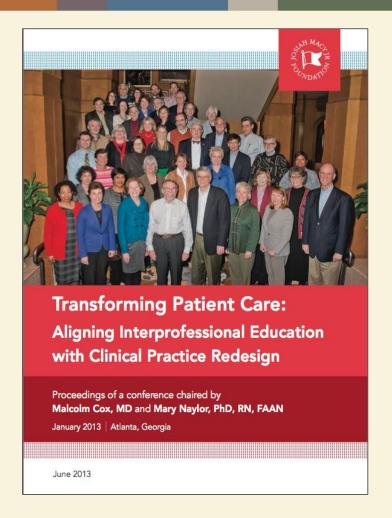
- → Support, incentivize, & join interprofessional healthcare teams.
- → Engage in continuing education with a team-based, interprofessional focus & new competencies; establish multidisciplinary learning collaboratives.
- → Support & incentivize development of interprofessional curricula & training opportunities for current/future students/trainees; and develop & facilitate multiprofessional, team-based mentorships.
- → Empower individuals, families, & communities to control & direct their healthcare in partnership with integrated provider teams.

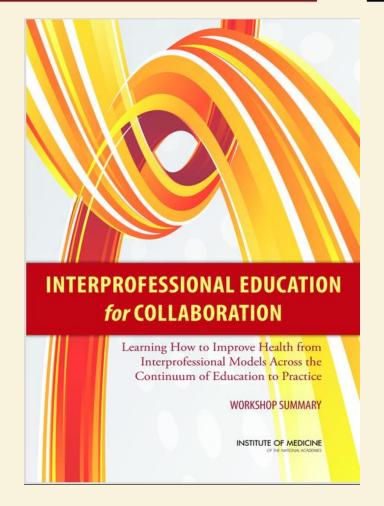
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#### **ICWF: Training the Future WF**

- → Incorporate cross-training with a strong, interprofessional, team-based component.
- → Develop new competencies including skill sets required to: successfully collaborate and work effectively in teambased environments; identify & effectively implement EBPs; adopt & adapt HIT critical for person-centered, team-based healthcare.
- → Cultivate interprofessional, team-based mentorships & learning collaboratives.
- → Prepare for new professional categories, career opportunities, & trajectories.

## Embrace & Facilitate Interprofessional Education

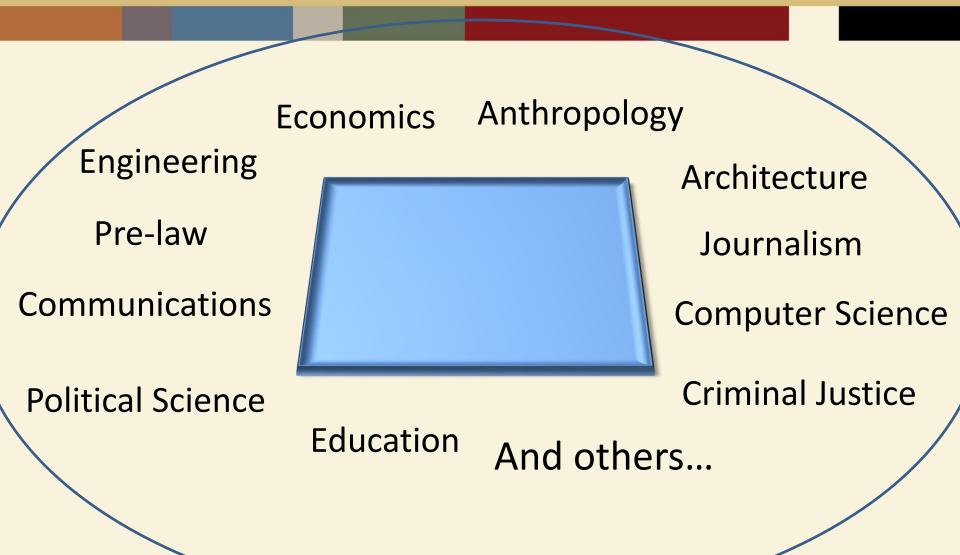




http://www.macyfoundation.org

http://www.iom.edu/Reports/2013/Interprofessional-Education-for-Collaboration.aspx

## Interprofessional Education: Consider *All* the Players & Think Outside the Box



## **Building the Workforce: Start Early and Start Late**

- →Support and facilitate outreach to students of all ages and in any field
  - Pre College
  - Community Colleges
  - Early Career
  - Mid-Career
  - Retirees

## Building the Workforce: Think Big & Go to Where the People Are

- → Utilize and leverage online forums like MOOCs to educate AND to recruit students to the field.
- → Keep leveraging social media: Highlight job opportunities, and their social importance (e.g., be a hero, save a life).
- → Sponsor/Participate in community events, job fairs, and job trainings spotlight peer to peer interactions.
- → Focus on at risk, high risk, and underserved communities: let them know jobs are waiting for them and that BH and their communities need them.
- → Partner with orgs with WF missions (e.g., ED, DOL, VA, HRSA) & solidify linkages (e.g., Americorps, NIH, NSF).

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## SAMHSA's Leading Change 2.0, Strategic Initiatives: 2015-2018

- 1. Prevention of SA and MI
- 2. Health Care & Systems Integration
- 3. Trauma & Justice
- 4. Recovery Support
- 5. Health Information Technology
- 6. Workforce Development

Leading Change 2.0:
Advancing the Behavioral Health of the Nation
2015–2018





## STRATEGIC INITIATIVE: Health Care and Health Systems Integration

- → Focus on integration in health care and across service delivery systems:
  - Support coordinated & integrated care
  - Increase access and availability to high quality prevention, treatment, recovery, & wellness services and supports
  - Reduce disparities between BH and PH services

## Health Care and Health Systems Integration: Goals and Objectives

- → Foster integration between behavioral health care and health care systems.
- → Assess the cost effectiveness and health outcomes of these and other integration program efforts & propose more effective strategies.
- → Help remove financial barriers and incentivize effective care coordination and integrated treatment delivery.
- → Provide targeted training and technical assistance to provider organizations.
- → And more...

## STRATEGIC INITIATIVE: Workforce Development

- → Support active strategies to strengthen and expand the BH WF, including those health care workers not considered behavioral health specialists.
- → Provide technical assistance, training, partnerships, and outreach through traditional and social media to promote an integrated, aligned, competent workforce that enhances the availability of prevention and treatment for substance abuse and mental illness, and strengthens the capabilities of BH professionals.

### **Workforce Development: Goals and Objectives**

- → Develop and support deployment of peer practitioners in all public health & health care delivery settings.
- → Enhance the current SAMHSA workforce technical assistance (TA) infrastructure through increased collaboration and coordination across appropriate TA Centers.
- → Leverage established standard core competencies, to develop a compendium of EBP for cross training of BH, PC, & specialty care and peer practitioners.
- → Develop ways to track behavioral health workforce needs
- → And more...

## **SAMHSA Website Hubs: Integration & WF**



http://www.samhsa.gov/health-care-health-systems-integration

http://www.samhsa.gov/workforce

## SAMHSA's Approach Has Always Been Holistic and Integrative: Sample Programs

**Substance Abuse Prevention &** Addiction Technology Transfer Treatment Block Grant Centers (ATTCs)

Screening, Brief Intervention, and

Referral to Treatment

SAMHSA-HRSA CIHS

Children and Families

Minority AIDS

Targeted Capacity Expansion

Pregnant and Post Partum Women

Safe Schools/Healthy Students

**Recovery Community Services** 

**Program & Recovery Oriented** 

**Opioid Treatment Programs** 

**Criminal Justice Activities** 

**Treatment Systems for Homeless** 

Health Information Technology

Systems of Care

## SAMHSA's WF Efforts Have Always Been a Core Activity: Sample Programs

- → ATTCs
- → Clinical support systems & training (e.g., PCSS-Opioids)
- → In person and online provider trainings, for example:
  - Opioid prescribing, SBIRT, and others
- → Fellowships and special populations, for example:
  - Behavioral Health Workforce Education and Training for Professionals (SAMHSA-HRSA, \$26.7 million in FY 2014)
  - Behavioral Health Workforce Education and Training for Paraprofessionals (SAMHSA-HRSA, \$3.4 million in FY 2014
  - HBCU, MFP, & Minority AIDS grant programs

## WF Development Grants Targeting High Risk, Underserved Populations



## New Funding for BH WF Development: October 2014



## SAMHSA'S PROPOSED MAJOR NEW INITIATIVES FOR STRENGTHENING & INTEGRATING CARE

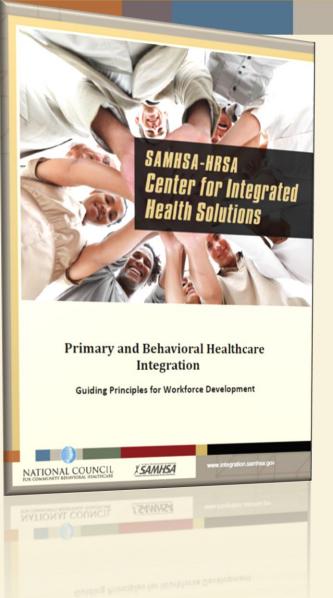
- → Primary Care and Addiction Services Integration (PCASI)
  - Allow addiction treatment providers to offer an array of physical health and addiction treatment services
  - Modeled after Primary/Behavioral Health Care Integration (PBHCI) program
- → HIV/AIDS Continuum of Care
  - \$24 M of existing resources
  - Links Minority Aids Initiative, PBHCI, and PCASI
  - Builds on FY 2014 pilot

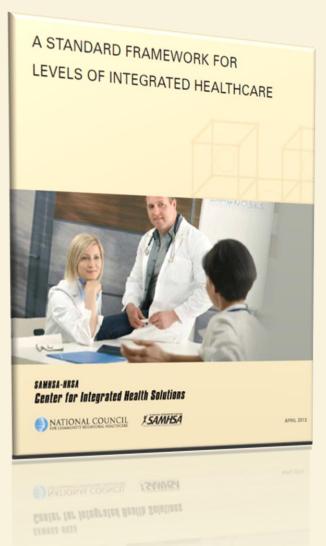
## Snapshot: SAMHSA-HRSA Center for Integrated Health Solutions

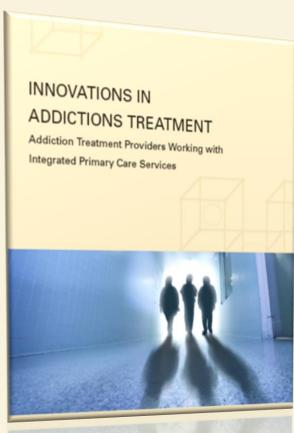


- → SAMHSA:HRSA integrated care partnership.
- → Promotes the development of integrated primary and behavioral health services.
- → Provides training and technical assistance.

## **CIHS Integrated Care Toolkits**







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## Building Blocks: PBHCI Grants have served >52,000 Clients



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Health Reform » Health Care Integration » Integration Grant Program



Primary and Behavioral Health Care Integration grants seek to improve the physical health status of adults with serious mental illnesses (SMI) who have or are at risk for co-occurring primary care conditions and chronic diseases, with the objective of supporting the triple aim of improving the health of those with SMI; enhancing the consumer's experience of care (including quality, access, and reliability); and reducing/controlling the per capita cost of care.

### Primary and Behavioral Health Care Integration Program

SAMHSA developed the Primary and Behavioral Health Care Integration (PBHCI) Program to help communities coordinate and integrate primary care services into publicly funded, community-based behavioral health settings.

#### **Related Publication**



Access to Recovery (ATR) Approaches to Recovery-Oriented Systems of Care - Three Case Studies

#### SAMHSA Health Reform Efforts

Prevention Under Health

**Health Reform Basics** 

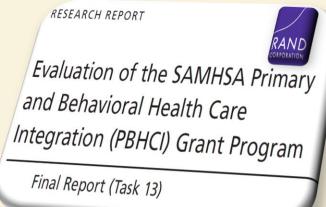
Financing Research and Data

**Financing Focus Newsletter** 

**Health Care Integration** 

## **Building Blocks: PBHCI Evaluation**

- → RAND comparative effectiveness pilot study: 3 PBHCIs and 3 matched control sites/year
  - PBHCI clients showed greater reductions in select risk indicators including indicators for metabolic syndrome, hypertension, diabetes, & hypertension
  - PBHCI clients reported greater reduction in overall substance abuse relative to matched controls



**RAND 2014** 

## **PBHCI Barriers: People and Places**

. Direct Dairies i Co		
Barrier	PBHCI Reporting Barri	
Hiring/staffing	96%	
Space	89%	

Consumer no show rates Engaging consumers

Recruiting clients

Transportation for clients

(wellness, prevention, or PC

follow-up)

96%

91%

85%

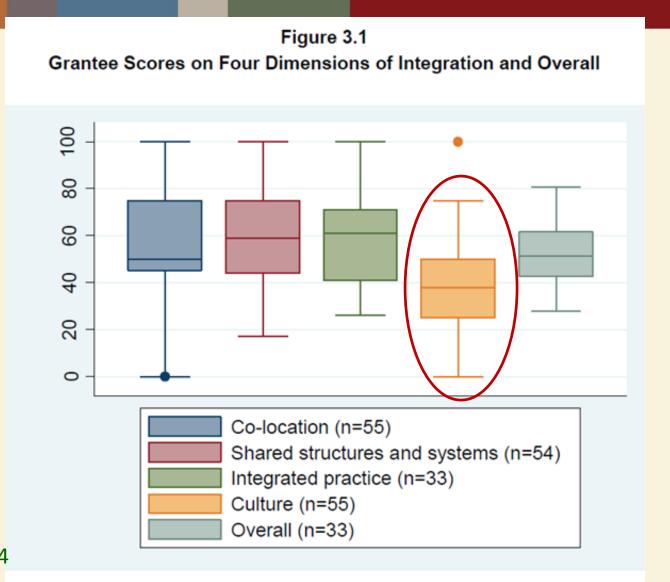
93%

**RAND 2014** 

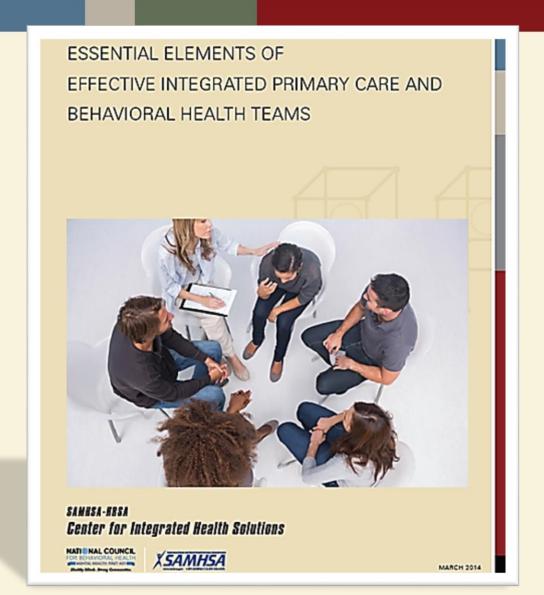
### **PBHCI Barriers: Culture**

Barrier	PBHCI Reporting Barrier
Shared PC-BH Provider Decision Making	82%
Shared PC-BH Leadership Decision Making	78% RAND 2014

## Culture of Collaboration, Shared Decision Making, and Team Work is Key for Successful Integration



## Team Health: Culture, Process, Outcomes & Improvement



### **PBHCI Lessons Learned**

- → Conduct systematic needs assessment(s)
- →Improve performance & outcomes through datadriven, continuous quality improvement (CQI)
- → Employ EBPs & assess fidelity & effectiveness
- →Invest in strategies that facilitate consumer access
- → Provide ongoing education & training
- →Build partnerships with community, state, & federal organizations

## PBHCI: Applying Lessons Learned to Other BH/PH Care Integration Models

- → Build consensus about performance expectations & measures
- → Develop national quality improvement indicators for integrated care
- → Establish core performance measurements and monitoring requirements
- → Expand technical assistance
- → Improve national, state, and local infrastructure
  - Enhance interoperability
  - Optimize capacities to leverage common resources

RAND 2014

## **Snapshot: SBIRT**

- →Embedding SBIRT for SUDs within primary care settings identifies people who need treatment, but are unaware that they do; provides them with effective strategies to reduce/eliminate SA; and gives them timely referrals to appropriate services.
  - •Starting Jan 1, 2014, CA offers SBIRT(alcohol-specific) to adult Medi-Cal beneficiaries: SBIRT offered annually to all Medi-Cal beneficiaries, 18 years and older, in primary care settings.

### SAMHSA Website SBIRT HUB



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Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment

About SBIRT

Coding for Reimbursement

Grantees

Resources



Speak Up. We're Listening.

Let us know how we are doing. What can we do to serve you better? Give your feedback today. &



#### About Screening, Brief Intervention, And Referral To Treatment (SBIRT)

SAMHSA offers early intervention and treatment services for persons with substance use disorders, and those who are at risk of developing these disorders, through its Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) approach.

SBIRT is a comprehensive, integrated, public health approach to the delivery of early intervention and treatment services for persons with substance use disorders, as well as those who are at risk of developing these disorders. Primary care centers, hospital emergency rooms, trauma centers, and other community settings provide opportunities for early intervention with at-risk substance users before more severe consequences occur.

#### Contact

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http://www.samhsa.gov/sbirt/about

Payer	Code	Description
Commercial Insurer	CPT 99408	Alcohol and/or substance abuse structured screening and brief intervention services; 15 to 30 minutes
Commercial Insurer	CPT 99409	Alcohol and/or substance abuse structured screening and brief intervention services; greater than 30 minutes
Medicare	G0396	Alcohol and/or substance abuse structured screening and brief intervention services; 15 to 30 minutes
Medicare	G0397	Alcohol and/or substance abuse structured screening and brief intervention services; greater than 30 minutes
Medicaid	H0049	Alcohol and/or drug screening
Medicaid	H0050	Alcohol and/or drug screening, brief intervention, per 15 minutes

http://www.samhsa.gov/sbirt/coding-reimbursement (5/28/2014)

## SAMHSA's SBIRT ATTC: Assistance, Training, Resources





Mrkeape

Trainings & Events

Products & Resources

Special Topics

SBIRT Trainers Registry

**SBIRT Suite of Services** 

More SBIRT Resources

The National Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment
Addiction Technology Transfer Center

New from Medscape - Substance use in Adults and Adolescents: Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT)

Intended for primary care physicians, pediatricians, psychiatrists, emergency physicians, dentists, chiropractors, nurses, nurse practitioners, and physician assistants, the goal of this course is to address

the basic principles of SBIRT as well as coding and reimbursement for implementation of SBIRT in practice. More information,

The ability to bill for SBIRT varies from state to state. This digital tool is designed to help you determine wheth hanks to Rita Adkins, MPA, Joseph G. Grailer, MFA , Mandy R. Lay, BA, and Barbara E. Keehn, BSN, RN from th institute of Mental Health for the development of this information

SBIRT Reimbursement - Select

your state

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## SAMHSA Supported SBIRT Trainings include a new Medscape Module

- → Medscape Public Health & Prevention Activity
- → Substance Use in Adults and Adolescents: SBIRT
  - Intended for primary care physicians, pediatricians, psychiatrists, emergency physicians, dentists, chiropractors, nurses, nurse practitioners, and physician assistants.
  - Goal is to address the basic principles of SBIRT as well as coding and reimbursement for the implementation of SBIRT in practice.

## **SAMHSA** and CMS Partnerships

### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services





### Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) Services

Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) services are an evidence-based practice designed to identify, reduce, and prevent problematic use, abuse, and dependence on alcohol and illicit drugs. The SBIRT model calls for community-based screening for health

Please note: The information in this publication applies to the Medicare Fee-For-Service Program (also known as Original Medicare) and Medicaid. Unique requirements apply to each of these programs.

risk behaviors. SBIRT offers an opportunity to identify problem drinking and substance abuse, and trigger intervention.

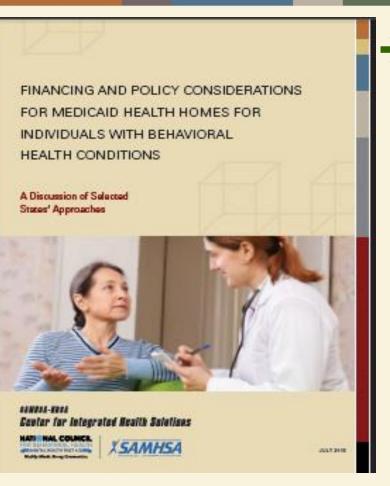
## **Snapshot: ACA Medicaid Health Homes (MHH)**

- → Section 2703 of the ACA: "State Option to Provide Health Homes for Enrollees with Chronic Conditions."
  - Important opportunity for States to receive additional Federal support for the enhanced integration and coordination of primary, acute, behavioral health (mental health and substance use), and long-term services and supports for persons across the lifespan with chronic illness.
- → SAMHSA is federal advisor.

### **SAMHSA & CMS Resources**



## FINANCING AND POLICY CONSIDERATIONS FOR MEDICAID HEALTH HOMES



http://www.integration.samhsa.gov/integrated-care-models/Health\_Homes\_Financing\_and\_Policy\_Considerations.pdf

- →Outlines key areas of ACA that permits Medicaid coverage of health homes.
  - Describes overarching policy considerations
  - Discusses quality measurement and HIT
  - Explores options for reimbursement

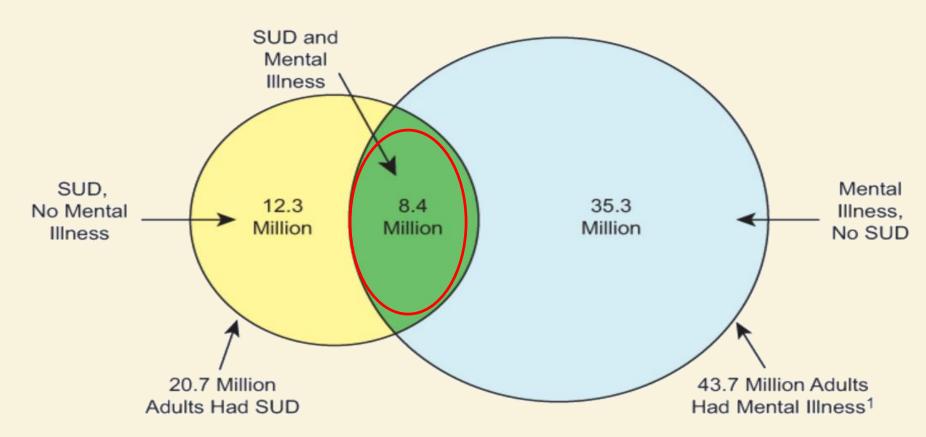
## **MHH Early Efforts by States**

### Medicaid HH Enrollment (CMS Fact Sheet, July 2014)

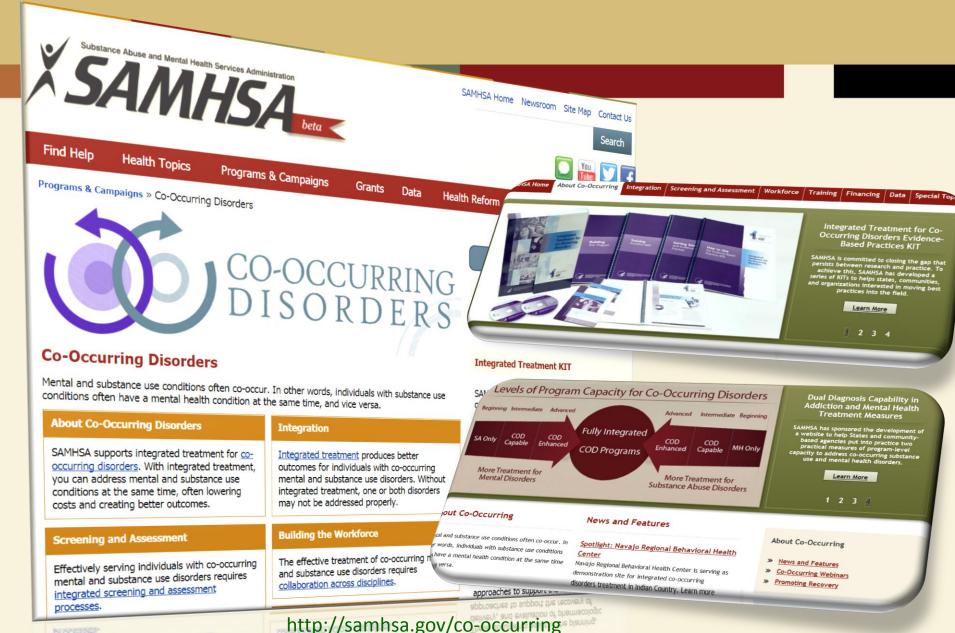
State	Focus Area	Enrollees	Providers
MD	SUD & SMI	2,516	58
RI	SUD (opioids)	2,340	5 providers, 11 statewide locations
VT	SUD	2,949	5 hub providers & 57 spoke

## Co-Occurring MI and SUD: Intertwined Health Emergencies

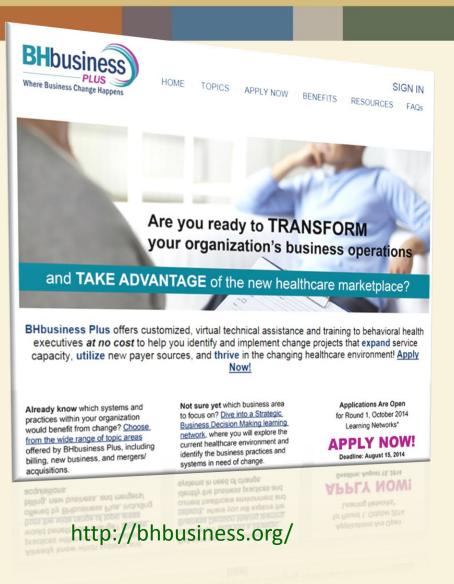
8.4 million Adults had Co-Occurring MI/SUD ≥ 18 years old, 2012



## Co-occurring MI/SUDs: Meeting the Challenge



## BHbusiness Network: Free Training & Technical Assistance



- → First 2 years: provided TA to over 1,000 provider groups, helping them ready their organizations for health care change.
- →Application deadline for next cohort is December 15, 2014.

## SAMHSA's BHbusiness Initiative: Reach & Flexibility

- → Last year, nearly 900 organizations from 44 states participated in BHbusiness Learning Networks.
- → Many networks included a diverse group of organizations from the same geographic area.
  - But in at least one instance, BHbusiness made it possible for staff from 28 local affiliates of a nationwide organization to join together in the Strategic Planning Learning Network.

http://bhbusiness.org

### **SAMHSA's BHbusiness Initiative Courses**

- → Courses have included:
  - Development of business models aligned w/new reimbursement options
  - Eligibility and Enrollment Learning Network
  - Third-party Contract Negotiations Learning Network
  - Meaningful Use of HIT

http://bhbusiness.org

### SAMHSA STAKEHOLDERS LEADING THE WAY

- → SAMHSA depends on your input to inform our public health policies, programs, and services.
- → Please let us know what we can do to better support your work as we strive together to meet the needs of individuals, families, and communities.



## SAMHSA: People Helping People

# Thank you for all you do everyday to save lives and to improve lives!

Kimberly.Leonard@samhsa.hhs.gov