

Integrating Primary Care and Behavioral Health June 19 Regional Meeting – Mankato

Minnesota Department of Health

Minnesota Department of Human Services

Integration Efforts to Support Whole Person Care in Minnesota

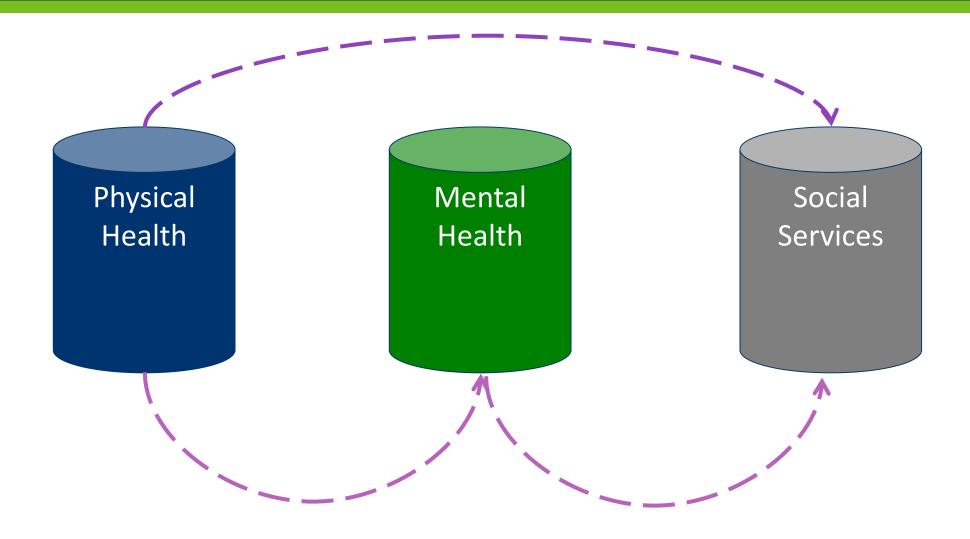
Health Care Homes (HCH)	Behavioral Health Home services (BHH)	Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics (CCBHCs)
MN's version of the "patient centered medical home"	MN's federal "health home" benefit for medical assistance enrollees with serious mental illness	A federal demonstration project in which MN was 1 of 8 states selected to participate
Part of MN's 2008 Health Reform Legislation with the first clinic certified in 2010 Over 350 certified Health Care Homes (56% or primary care providers)	State Plan Amendment (SPA) was approved by CMS on March 21, 2016 and implemented effective July 1, 2016 25 certified BHH services providers	Two year demonstration project July 1, 2017-June 30, 2019 6 certified community behavioral health clinics participating in the demonstration project
Person-centered, team based approach to primary care engaging patients/families as partners in their care	Comprehensive whole person approach delivering federally required services © ICSI 2018 www.icsi.org	Required to provide a range of culturally competent mental health, substance use disorder services, and primary care screening with coordination across the spectrum of care

Why we are here.

Integrated/Coordinated Care



Centers of Excellence



Whole Person Care Model

Behavioral **Physical Health** Health medical services, mental health care, public health & substance abuse prevention treatment Social & Community Resources employment, housing, justice, food,

enrollment assistance

Mind

Body

Spirit

Community

Source: National Approaches to Whole-Person Care In the Safety Net – March 2014. California Association of Public Hospitals & Health Systems and the California Health Care Safety Net Institute

Five Elements - Whole Person Care Complex Model

Care Coordination

- Deals directly with the patient
- Develops personalized care plans
- Integrates multidisciplinary teams

Multidisciplinary HealthCare Team

- · Approach patient care as a team
- Seamless hand-offs among care providers

Informatics

- Health risk assessment tool
- Remote patient monitoring, emergency signaling
- Stratification and predictive modeling Workflow and notifications
- Accessible patient information systems

Care Collaborators

- Nonmedical entities
- Personal care needs

Incentive Structure

- Single accountable entity
- Organization preventive health, behavioral health, and long-term-care
- Individual level: care coordinators, care team

Source: Healthcare for Complex Populations – The Power of Whole Person Care Models. Booz & Co. 2013

We know what "success" can look like

It's not the WHAT.

It's the HOW.

"We are asking people to participate in meetings that don't naturally occur, to make changes that may not align with our interests and take risks with uncertain rewards."

ICSI Member 2018

Agenda - morning

Topic	Start*	End*
Welcome & Program Overview	9:00	9:10
Setting the Stage	9:10	9:30
Networking – Table Introductions	9:30	10:00
BREAK	10:00	10:10
The Science of Improvement	10:10	11:00
Speed Networking	11:00	11:30

Agenda - afternoon

LUNCH	11:30	12:30
DHS and MDH Q&A - Panel Begins at Noon		
Collaborative Communication	12:30	1:15
Vision & TRIZ	1:15	1:45
Break	1:45	2:00
15% Solutions & Cultivating Next Steps	2:00	2:30
Reflection	2:30	2:55
Wrap Up and Close	2:55	3:00

Explore



Networking – Table Introductions

- Introduce Yourself
 - Name
 - Organization
 - Role
- How is your organization integrating "whole person care"?
- What brought you here today?



Morning BREAK

The Science of Improvement: Influencing and supporting change



We know what "success" can look like - recap

It's not the WHAT.

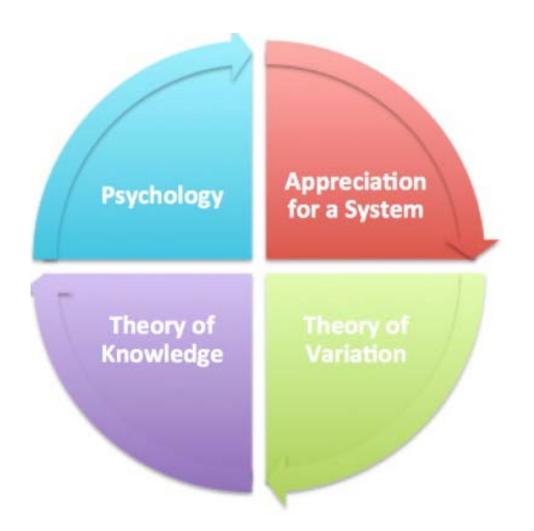
It's the HOW.

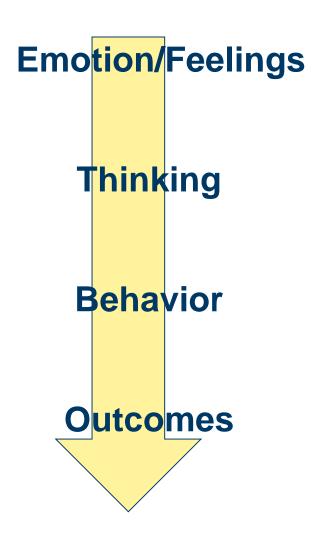
"We are asking people to participate in meetings that don't naturally occur, to make changes that may not align with our interests and take risks with uncertain rewards."

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What comes to mind when you hear "quality improvement?"

Deming's System of Profound Knowledge





Everyday Improvement Projects Getting to work

Getting to work

-Goal: On time

Everyday Improvement Projects Cooking / recipes

Getting to work

-Goal: On time

Cooking / recipes

-Goal: Tastes good, doesn't take too long

Everyday Improvement Projects Family routines

- Getting to work
 - -Goal: On time

- Cooking / recipes
 - -Goal: Tastes good, doesn't take too long

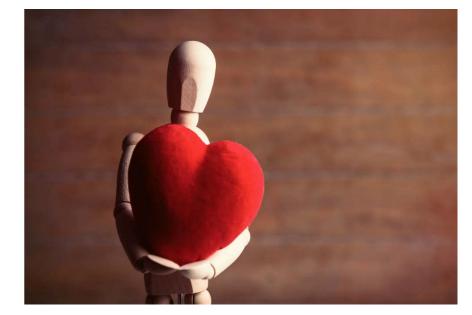
- Family routines
 - -Everything gets done, everyone is happy

How culture affects improvement

We are more likely to test and accept changes at home, than at work.

Home = Safe

Work = Risk/Consequences



What might be some improvement work you want to do?

- Care coordination and seamless transitions
- Adapting "best practice" or "promising practices"
- Providing additional services
- Forming partnerships
- Educating staff and providers
- Certification
- Contracts

Framing the Issues

Technical Challenges

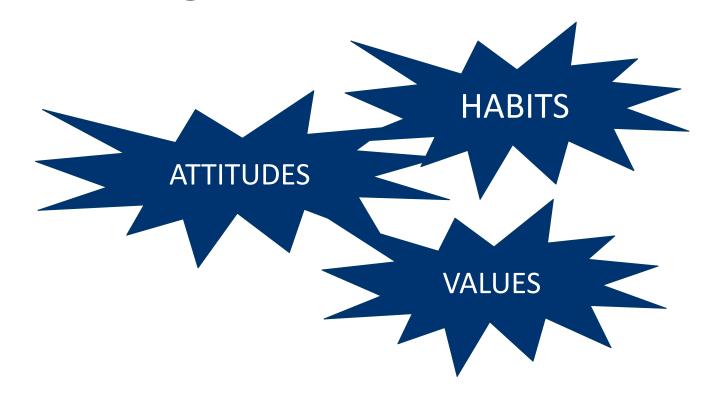
- Problem well defined
- Implementation is clear
- Value of "expert" to provide answer
- Answer can be found within present structure



Adaptive Challenges

Complex Issues Require Change in





Be Curious

The most powerful tool in improvement = thoughtful conversation



Begin with the Experience in Mind

<Who/noun> needs a way to <what/verb> because <why>?



<Who/noun> needs a way to <what/verb> because <why>?

Samples:

- **Providers** need a way to comprehensively asses their patients so they can ensure they can develop a care plan that addresses the "whole person"
- Patients need a way to access services quickly so they maintain wellbeing
- **Staff** need a way to know what services the patient's insurance pays for so they can help get them to the right resource.

Five Whys



Problem: Corrosion

- 1. Harsh Cleaning Products
- 2. Pigeon Poop
- 3. Spiders
- 4. Mites
- 5. Lights

Solution: Change the Lighting

Where to start?

You may have many possible solutions

All ideas have value

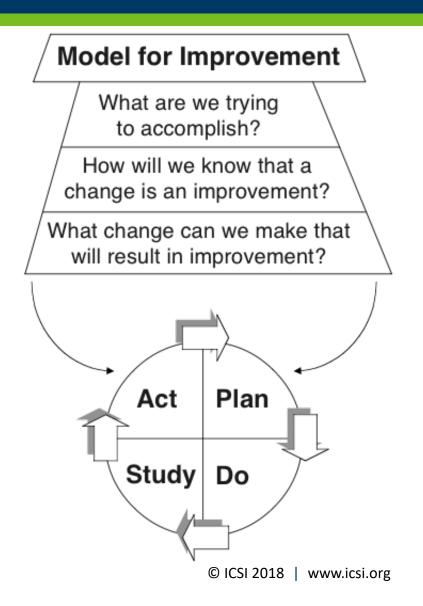
You've likely tried some of those ideas already

Avoid paralysis

Idea Prioritizer

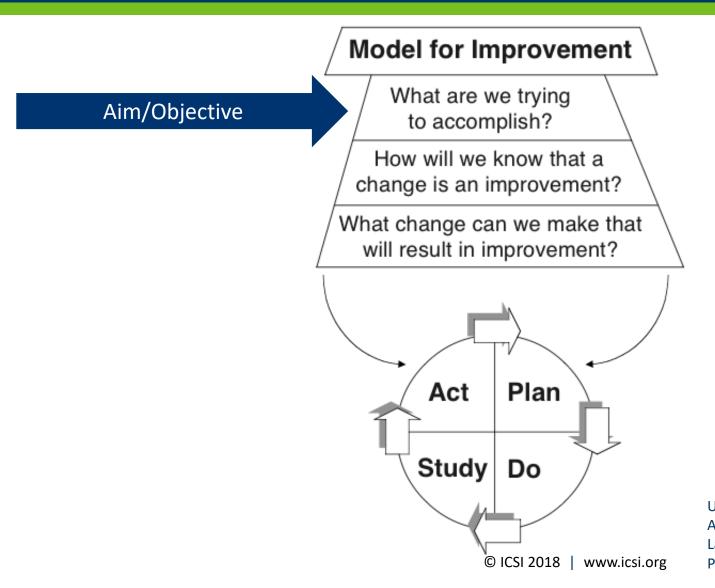
i	Big Gain / Low Effort	Big Gain / High Effort
Gai	Small Gain / Low Effort	Small Gain / High Effort

The Model for Improvement



Used with permission: Reference: The Improvement Guide: A Practical Approach to Enhancing Organizational Performance, 2nd Edition, Gerald Langley, Ronald Moen, Kevin Nolan, Thomas Nolan, Clifford Norman, Lloyd Provost. Jossey-Bass Pub., San Francisco, 2009.

The Model for Improvement What are we trying to accomplish?



What are we trying to accomplish?

Used with permission: Reference: The Improvement Guide: A Practical Approach to Enhancing Organizational Performance, 2nd Edition, Gerald Langley, Ronald Moen, Kevin Nolan, Thomas Nolan, Clifford Norman, Lloyd Provost. Jossey-Bass Pub., San Francisco, 2009.

Aim: in its simplest form

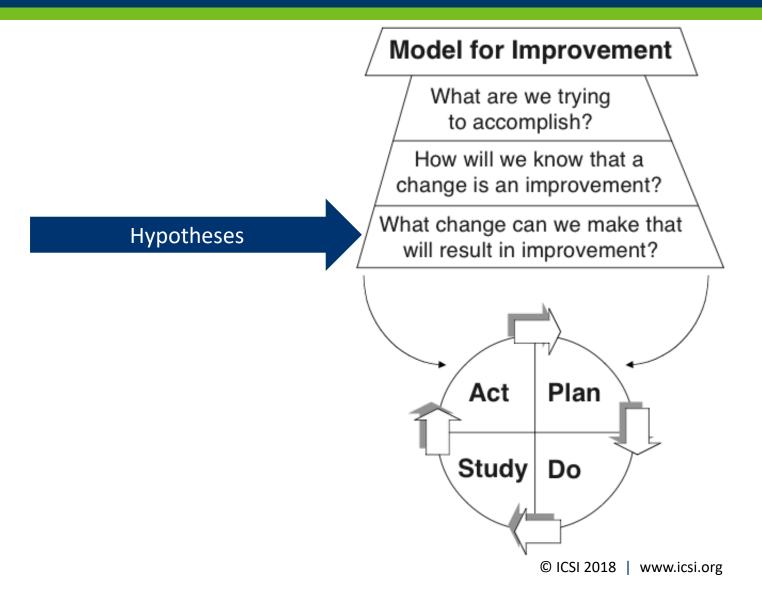
I want to do <what> by <when>.

Template

By <this date>,
we will <increase or decrease>
<what>,
for <for whom>,
by <how much>.

- By September 30, 2018, we will increase our "connection rate" for patients with depression by 10%.
- By next Tuesday, I will set up coffee with one potential partner organization.

The Model for Improvement Hypotheses



What change can we make that will result in improvement?

Used with permission: Reference: The Improvement Guide: A Practical Approach to Enhancing Organizational Performance, 2nd Edition, Gerald Langley, Ronald Moen, Kevin Nolan, Thomas Nolan, Clifford Norman, Lloyd Provost. Jossey-Bass Pub., San Francisco, 2009.

Definition

hy-poth-e-sis noun

A supposition or proposed explanation made on the basis of limited evidence as a starting point for further investigation.

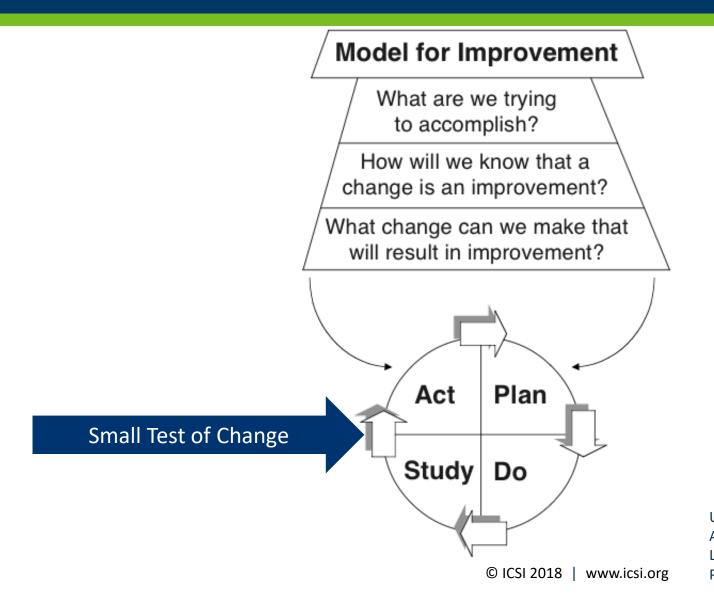
What is your hypothesis?

I think if I do this (______), then this (_____) will happen.

Example:

I think if we create a partnership with Public Health, then our patients would have faster access to community services.

The Model for Improvement Small Test of Change



What small change will you TEST?

Used with permission: Reference: The Improvement Guide: A Practical Approach to Enhancing Organizational Performance, 2nd Edition, Gerald Langley, Ronald Moen, Kevin Nolan, Thomas Nolan, Clifford Norman, Lloyd Provost. Jossey-Bass Pub., San Francisco, 2009.

Small Tests of Change Framework



Plan

What change are you going to make? How will you do it? What is your hypothesis about what will happen?

<u>Do</u>

What actually happened – what did you observe?

Study

What did you learn? Did what you thought would happen actually happen. What worked, what didn't?

Act

What will you adopt, adapt, or abandon for the next round?

Adopt, Adapt, or Abandon

Adopt:

What did we see that we should keep doing?

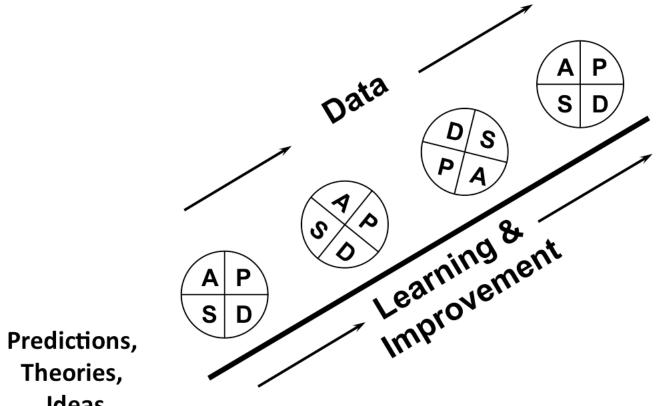
Adapt:

What did we see that has potential if we did it differently?

Abandon:

What did we see that we DO NOT want to do again?

A Repeating Process



Changes That Result in **Improvement**

Ideas

How long is a cycle?

Small test of change cycles are short:

- A single incident/encounter
- An hour
- A day
- A week

Puzzle Activity



Lessons From Puzzle Activity

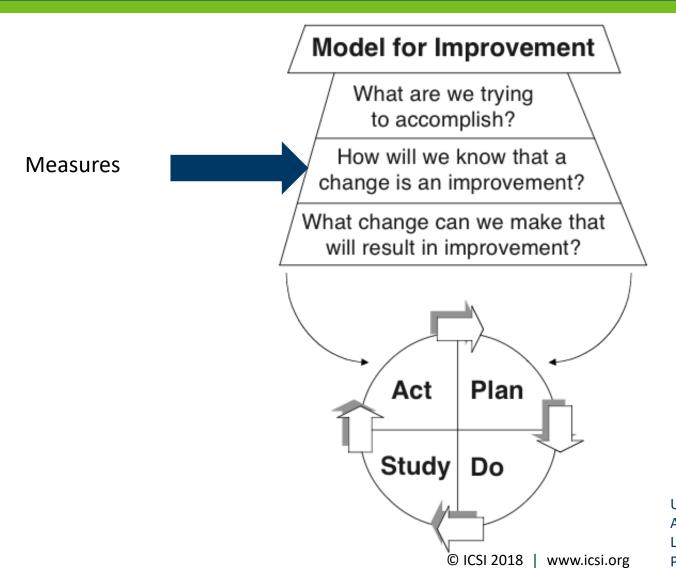
- Safe to try something new
- Improvement comes from testing and learning
- Process greatly enhanced by collaboration
- Ok to adopt what works, abandon what doesn't and adapt something that has potential
- Failure can be an option, when the test is small

Go Small to Go Big

"Testing a change on a small scale actually speeds up the pace and increases the impact of improvement....

- People are less resistant to a test than large-scale implementation
- Fewer people involved in a small-scale test
 - Less logistics to be planned
- Problems can be identified and corrected early on"

The Model for Improvement Measures



How will we know that a change is an improvement?

Used with permission: Reference: The Improvement Guide: A Practical Approach to Enhancing Organizational Performance, 2nd Edition, Gerald Langley, Ronald Moen, Kevin Nolan, Thomas Nolan, Clifford Norman, Lloyd Provost. Jossey-Bass Pub., San Francisco, 2009.

Types of Measures

Outcome Measure (what): What are you ultimately trying to do?

Process Measure (how): Are you doing the right things to support getting there?

Balancing Measure (unintended consequences): Are the changes you are making causing problems in other areas?

Measures Sample

Outcome Measure (the big what): # of patients who reached remission, with a PHQ-9 result less than five, six months (+/- 30 days) after an index visit.

Process Measure (test of change measure):

- # of patients with PHQ-9 given within +/- 30 day window.
- # of patients who were referred to therapy or prescribed meds at index visit.

Balancing Measure (unintended consequences): Amount of time spent by care coordinators to track and follow-up on patients with depression and other chronic conditions.

Tips About Measurement for Improvement

- Seek usefulness, not perfection
- Use small, frequent sample sizes
- Don't wait for the information system
 - Pen and paper, quick surveys
- Use qualitative and quantitative data
 - Thoughtful conversation and reflection has value (e.g. "Is this working for you?" "On a scale of 1-10, how confident are you....")

Reflect

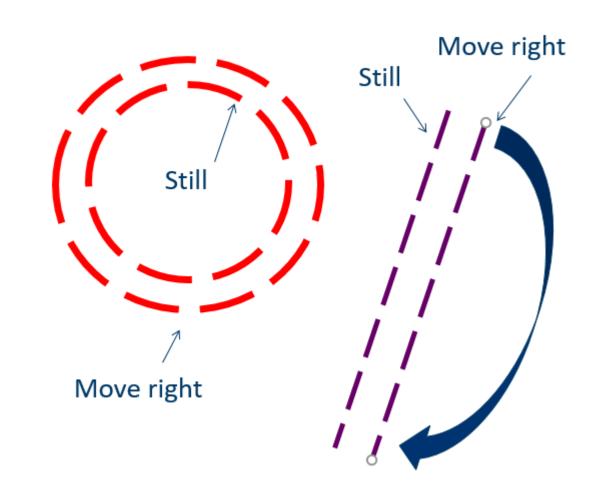


Speed Networking

- Introduce Yourself
 - Name
 - Organization
 - Role
- What's an answer/solution you have learned about enhancing Whole Person Care?
- What partnership or resources are you curious about/seeking?
- What's your "burning question?"



Speed Networking - Logistics



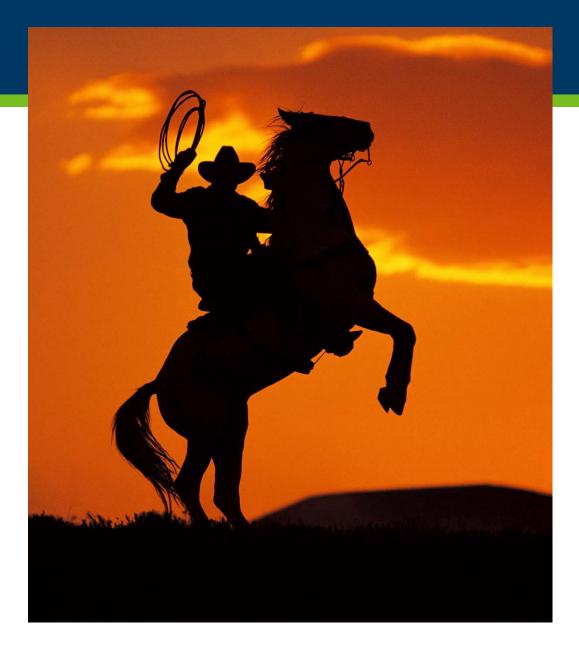
LUNCH 11:30 – 12:30

MDH/DHS Panel begins & 12:00

Collaborative Communication: Embracing a "Yes, and..." Culture







"How do I get them to buy-in?"

Ownership vs. Buy-in

Buy-in:

Someone else, or some group of people, has done the development, the thinking and the deciding, and now they have to convince you to come along. You are being sold their idea -- so that you can implement their idea without your involvement in the initial conversations or resulting decisions.

Ownership:

You are a stakeholder of an idea, a decision, an action plan, a choice; you have participated in its development; it's a choice you freely made. Source: Lisa Kimball - www.groupjazz.com

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Team Definition - Noun

Team (noun):

a group of people who work together at a particular job

Oxford Dictionaries

Teams in Health Care

Traditional Teams:

- Care Team (provider and nurse/MA or unit)
- Leadership/Management Team
- Quality Improvement Team
- Department/Work Unit

Healthcare today

Triple Aim **Health Care Home** ACO/ACC/IHP **MACRA Value Based Contracting** Pay for **Perfo**rmance Care Coordination **Community Engagement Transformation**

Teams in Healthcare

Triple Aim Era Teams:

- "Team Based Care" (care team + care coordinators, PHN, RN specialists)
- Health vs. Health Care (patients as part of the team, community engagement partnerships)



Team Definition - Verb

Team (verb):

To come together [as a team] to achieve a common goal

Oxford Dictionaries

Team = All

- Target Model
- Fundraising Team
- Annual Meetings
- Hospital Janitor

Wanted: Collaboration

How do we work together to achieve shared goals?

- Designing new systems
- Smooth transitions for patients
- Partnerships between organizations to coordinate care
- Notifications and feedback loops
- Patient self-management plans
- Staff engagement/ownership for new initiatives

A model for teamwork culture – outside of healthcare



Inspiration on Collaboration

"improvise"

to compose, or simultaneously compose and perform, on the spur of the moment and without any preparation; extemporize

Improvisational Theater / Jazz

- No script / sheet music
- Highly interactive
- Requires listening and mindfulness (flow state)
- Produce a product that would not be created alone
- Takes practice

Improv in Action



Avalanche

Avalanch Scene to Rap

How do they do that?

Exceptional Teamwork

Unbridled Collaboration

7 Rules of Collaborative Communication



Trust your partners and yourself

- You are enough.
- Assume good intentions.
- Believe the people you are working with are the best people you can be working with right now.
- Create an environment of safety.



Don't negate or deny your partners



- Saying "no" stops the flow and stunts ideas.
- Ideas are "gift" and "offerings".
- Goal: Honor and validate.

Rule 3 – Give and Take

Be flexible in your role

- Sometimes you are the leader, other times a supporter, sometimes a follower.
- Power is easily and willingly handed among trusted partners.
- LET EACH OTHER SHINE!



Rule 4 – Know your environment

Be aware of what's going on around you





- Be here now.
- Seek to understand how others are feeling and what they are non-verbally communicating.
- Be ready to jump in and help.

Rule 5 - Make Each Other Look Good

Be trusted partners

- Don't let those around you fail.
- Jump in and help.
- Their success benefits everyone.



Rule 6 - Make Actional Choices

Keep things moving





- Don't dwell on where you are or where you have been.
- Move the problem forward toward resolution.
- Make changes when you are stuck.

Rule 7 – High Level Thinking

Work to the top of your intelligence

- Be innovative and creative.
- Stay true to the mission.



Improv in Action - recap



Avalanche
Avalanch Scene to Rap

Tools for working together in any environment

- Trust
- Yes, and...
- Give and take
- Environmental awareness
- Letting each other shine
- Making actional choices
- Working to the top of your intelligence

We already use these skills*

Rules of "Brainstorming":

- Creativity welcome
- No bad ideas
- No judgment Safe environment
- Think big!

*reserved for off-site retreats or special circumstances

Let's try it! Activity 1

Activity

1. "No, but..." + Universal Not Face

Let's try it! Activity 2

Activity

- 1. "No, but..." + Universal Not Face
- 2. Yes, And...

Leadership tensions in the shift

FEE FOR SERVICE

Structure & Familiar

Personal expertise

Script

Results & Systems

VALUE BASED CARE

Agility & New/Different

Team with other skills

Improvise

People – inclusion, teaming

The Next Generation of Healthcare Leadership – New demands in the shift to Value Based Care. Korn Ferry. 2017

Collaborative Communication

- Seek to validate and honor
- Create an environment of safety where people can
 - Be heard
 - Feel supported
 - Can test ideas, when appropriate
- Keep moving forward

Vision & TRIZ



 It's 2020 and you've realized your vision of fully integrated whole person care for individuals. Communities and workplaces are supporters of physical, mental, and social wellness and the concept of health is embraced as not just merely the absence of disease or illness. Individuals have access to the array of physical, behavioral and social supports they need, when they need them. Providers, care teams, partners, and communities have the training, resources and support they need to contribute to a healthy community.

Close your eyes

- What does it feel like?
- What do you see around you?
- How would your staff describe the culture?
- How do the physicians describe the culture?
- Do patients see or feel a difference?



Step 1: In a serious spirit of fun....

Make a list of everything you could do to sabotage your vision.

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Step 2: Is there anything on the list that resembles your current practice?

Step 1: In a serious spirit of fun....

Make a list of everything you could do to sabotage your vision.

Step 2: Is there anything on the list that resembles your current practice?

Step 3: Create your plan to achieve or avoid the "what not to do" items in step 2.

- Is there anything you could address and create a plan around for improvement?
- What opportunities do you see for improved collaboration (what's not happening now that's impeding whole person care)? How could we partner better?

Afternoon BREAK

Activity: 15% Solutions

Assume that 85% of what happens is out of your control.

What is your 15 percent?

Where do you have discretion and freedom to act?

What can you do without more resources or authority?

Next Steps – Crafting a Plan

Improvement Planning Worksheet

- OPPORTUNITY
- AIM/GOAL
- HYPOTHESES
- MEASURES
- Action: By next Tuesday I will....

Taking Action



Reflect - recap





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