Owning the Behavioral Health Population



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Objectives

- What is the problem?
 - United States
 - North Carolina
- Why in the world did we do this?
- How did it work out?
- What did we learn?

United States

How prevalent is mental illness in the US?

18%

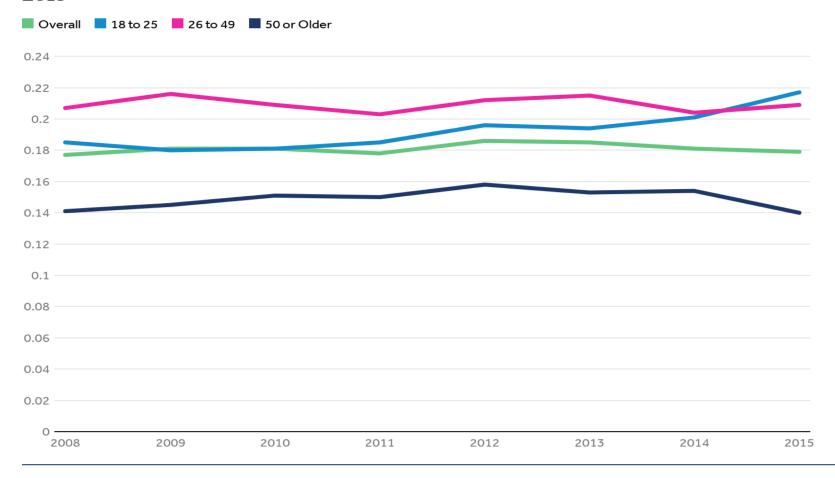
Eighteen percent of adults in the United States have a mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder

The prevalence is increasing???

NO

Prevalence has been relatively stable

12-month prevalence of any mental illness among adults ages 18+, by age group, 2008-2015

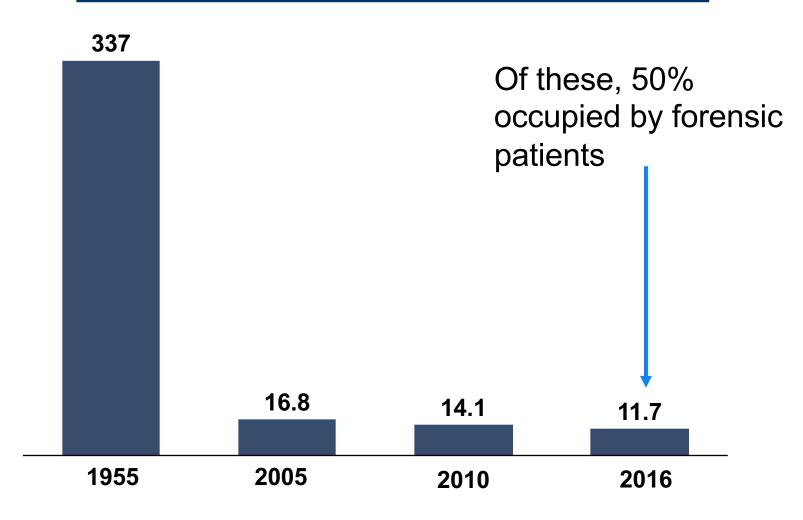


Source: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of data from SAMHSA 2015 NSDUH (Accessed on July 27, 2017) • Get the data • PNG

Peterson-Kaiser **Health System Tracker**

Then what is the problem????

Psych Hospital Beds Per 100K Nationwide



Where did these people go?

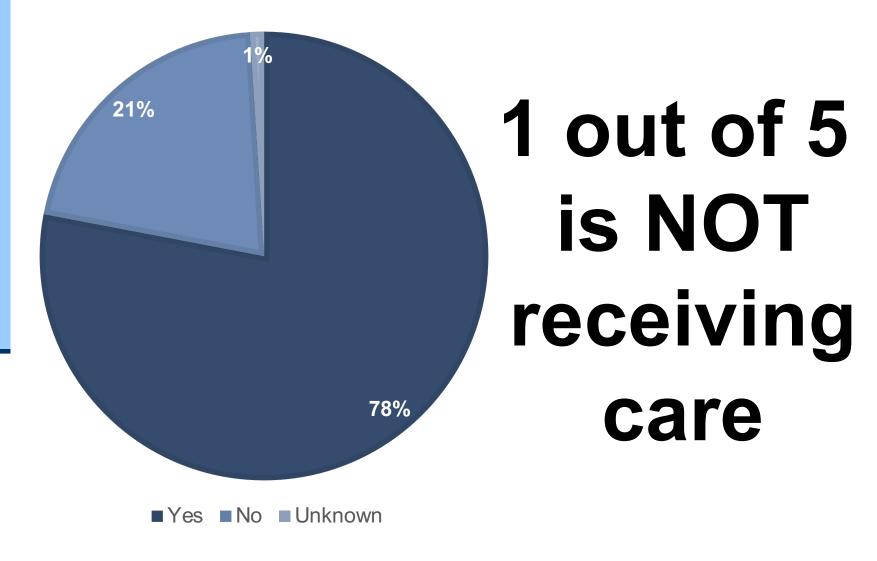


~60% of people in prison or jail suffer from mental illness

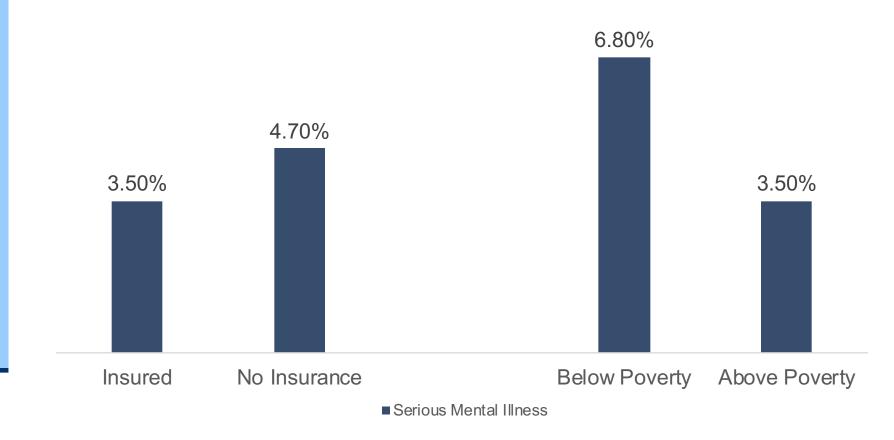


46% of persons in homeless shelters suffer from mental illness and/or substance abuse

Are people receiving care?

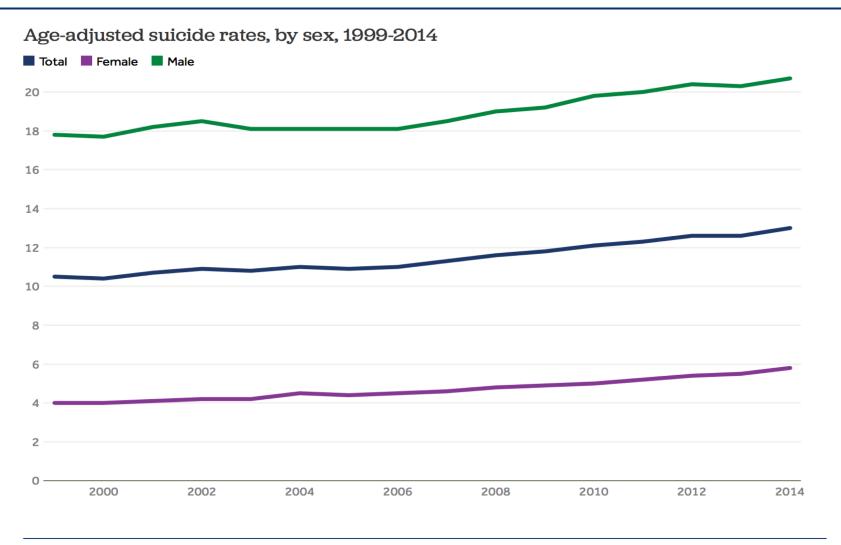


Why can't people get care?



They can't afford it

What is the result?



Cost is rising

Total expenditures in \$ billions by disease category, 2013

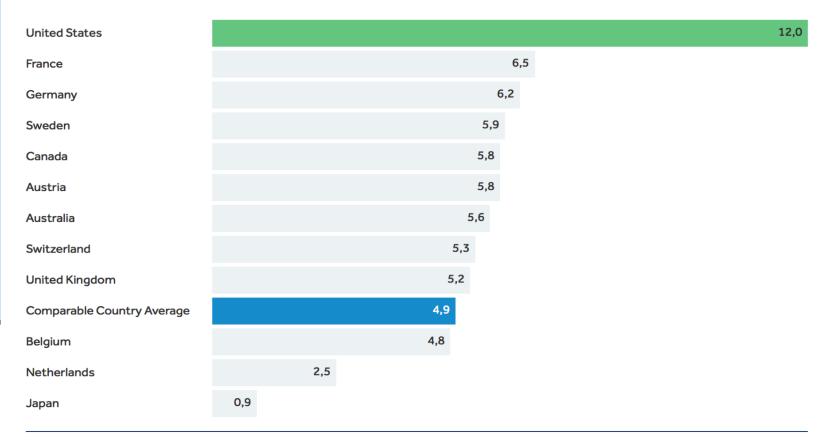


Note: Expenditures on nursing home and dental care are not included in health services spending by disease. Data does not include spending on institutionalized population.

Quelle: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of data from Bureau of Economic Analysis Health Care Satellite Account (Blended Account) and National Health Expenditure Data • PNG

Among comparable countries, the U.S. has the highest rate of death from mental health and substance abuse disorders

Age standardized death rate per 100,000 population due to mental health and substance use disorders, both sexes, 2015



Quelle: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of data from Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, Global Burden of Disease Study 2015 (GBD 2015) Data Downloads (Accessed July 27, 2017) • PNG

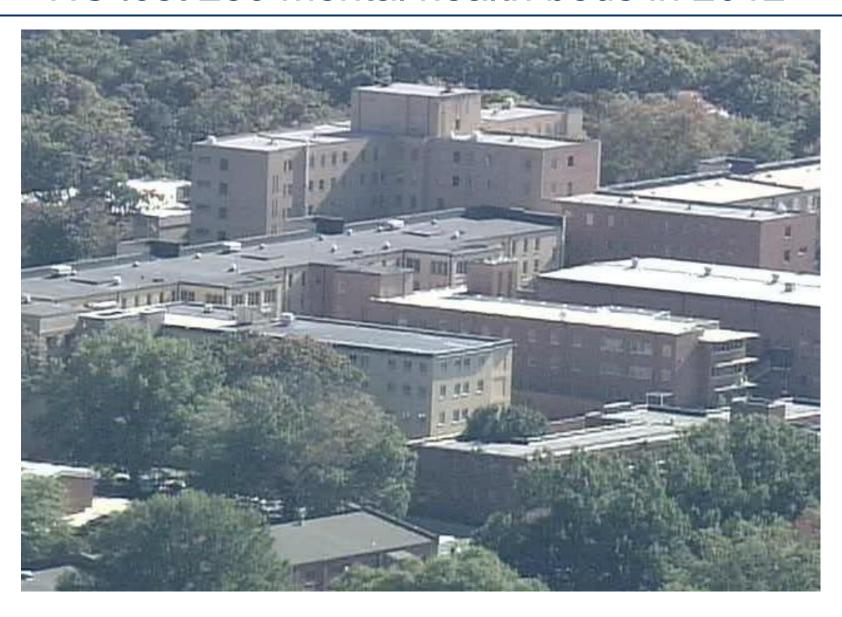
Peterson-Kaiser **Health System Tracker**

North Carolina



North Carolina gets a 'F' on how equally it treats mental and physical health issues

NC lost 280 mental health beds in 2012



Relevant Stats

In North Carolina...

NEARLY

1 in 5 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)

OVER

1 in 7 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)

NEARLY

1in 10 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)

OVER

1in 13 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)



45%

of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

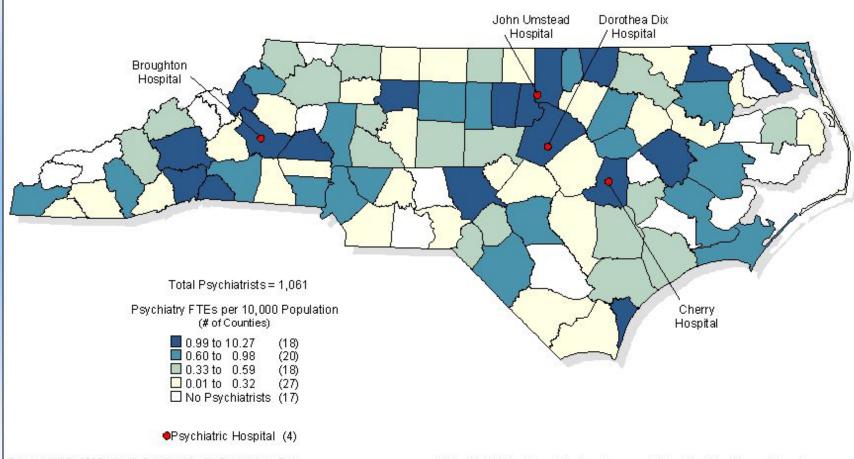
Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

How Do North Carolina's Statutes Measure Up?

49 out of 100 points Grade:



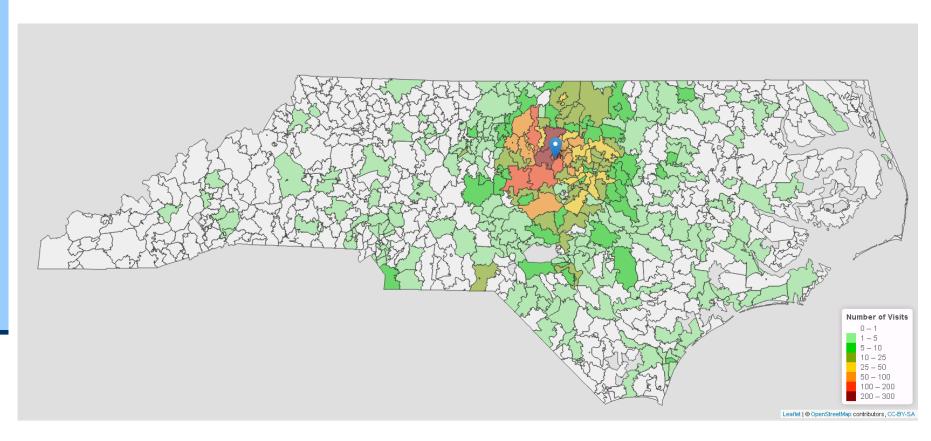
Psychiatrist Full-Time Equivalents per 10,000 Population North Carolina, 2004



Source: LINC, 2005; North Carolina Health Professions Data System, with data derived from the North Carolina Medical Board, 2004; NC DHHS, MHDDSAS, 2005.

Produced by: North Carolina Health Professions Data System, Cecil G. Sheps Center for Health Services Research, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. *Psychiatrists include active (or unknown activity status), instate,nonfederal, non-resident-in-training physicians who indicate a primary specialty of psychiatry, child psychiatry, psychoanalysis, psychosomatic med, addiction/chemical dependency, forensic psychiatry, or geriatric psychiatry, and secondary specialties in child psychiatry and forensic psychiatry.

Behavioral Health Encounters Map



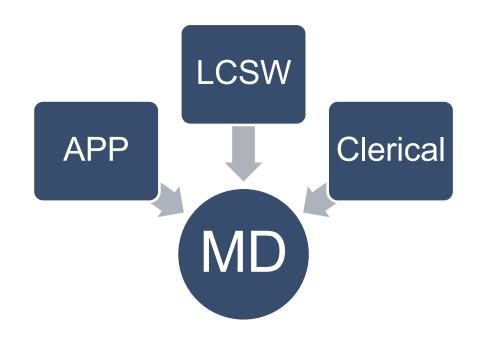
In the beginning

Original infrastructure to support psych patients was not adequate and not well aligned operationally

Daily Coverage = 88 hrs

12 hours = MD +
multiple LCSW,
APP, Clerical

12 hours = Psych
resident with
inpatient duties

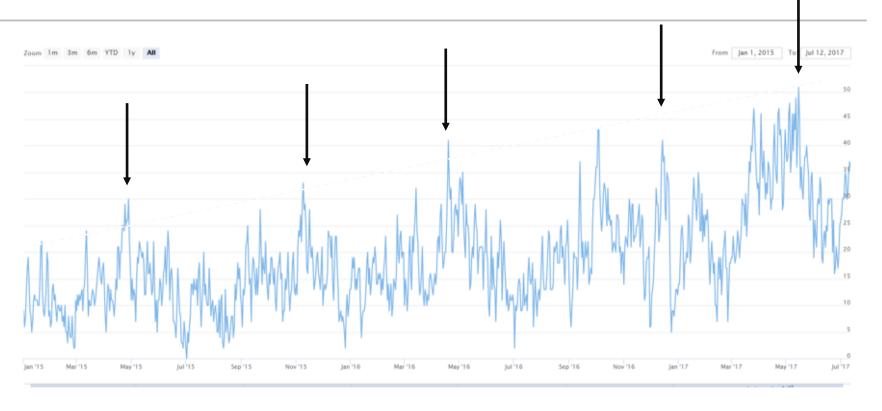


Psych volume was continuing to rise

Seasonality

Lull during the summer Two peaks – December and May

Increasing Volume over time
Steep growth slope
No evidence of leveling

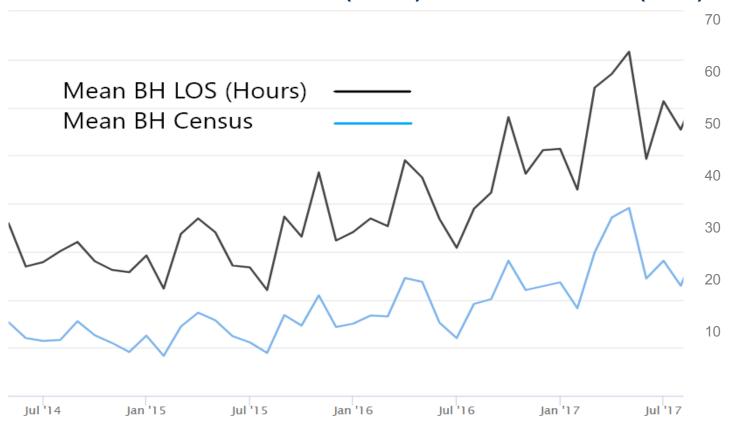




At 8pm that same day, we hit our all-time high of 64 BH patients

Length of stay for BH patients excessive

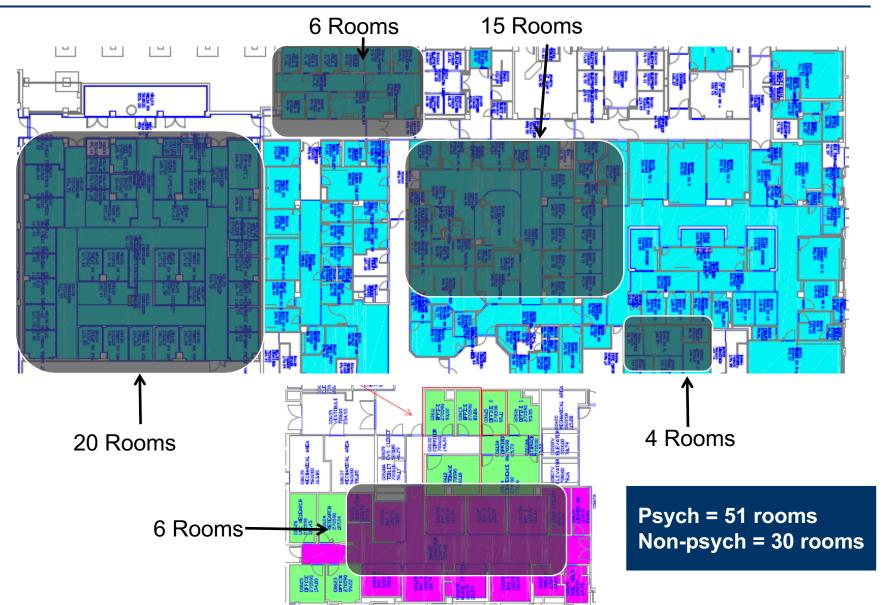
MONTHLY Mean BH LOS in Hours (Black) and Mean Census (Blue)



Time to be seen was excessive

36 hours

Psych patients often occupied >50% of ED clinical space



Financial impact was considerable

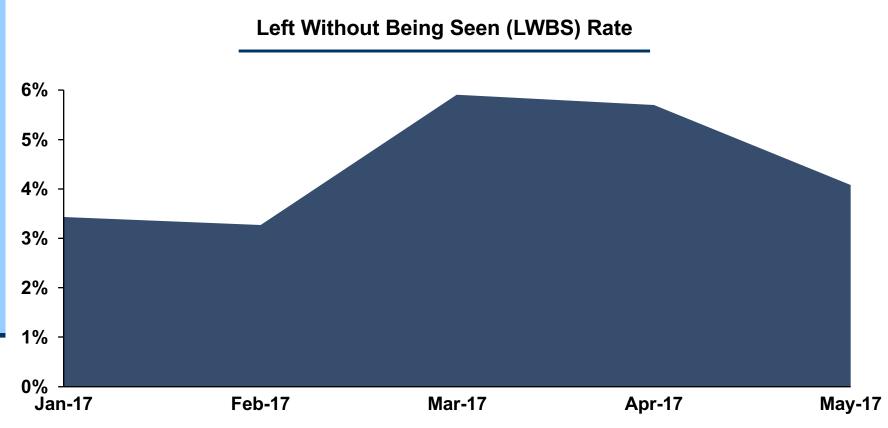
Assumptions

- For each behavioral health patient in a bed for more than 24 hours, ED loses 2.2 bed turns
- In a sample month, we had 395 beds-days in which a behavioral health patient occupied a bed >24 hours
- We net an average of \$114 per patient encounter (not including facility fee)

Huge financial impact

In a single month the Department lost ~ \$100,000. This translates into a \$1.2 million loss annually

And it would appear that we had the patients to fill those bed days but they were walking out the door



My Autistic Son Has Been Waiting Over 200 Hours in the ER for a Psych Bed in North Carolina



Liam Harrison. Photo courtesy the Harrison family.

October 17, 2017 by Taylor Knopf

f 2.7k **Y** Tweet **in** 0

For more than 250 hours in the UNC Emergency Department, Liam Harrison waited for an inpatient bed to open at one of North Carolina's few psychiatric facilities. Maybe today will be the day he gets one.

This family of an autistic child waited in the hospital ER over 200 hours. Here's why.

BY CLIFF BELLAMY

OCTOBER 17, 2017 01:00 PM, UPDATED OCTOBER 17, 2017 09:07 PM



Natania Barron with her son, Liam, 11. NATANIA BARRON SUBMITTED



We started to get terrible social media feedback

Twitter
Facebook
Google Plus......



Linda McDonough @briannas_m... · Oct 16, 2017 239hrs. To #UNC 's credit, they have added have added 2 new BED areas. BUT Illegal restraint seen yesterday, kid facedown with knee in back.



1 1







Linda McDonough @briannas_m... · Oct 16, 2017 Liam has waited 238hrs for child psych bed, but many in the ER have waited even longer. We need beds for them too. .@ncdhhs .@NC_Governor









DSVCHOPOLVPSE

Residency match that year was horrid Trouble recruiting faculty Lost 5-8000 in ED volume Faculty wellness down the tubes

The intervention

Challenging finances

Net professional collections per patient:

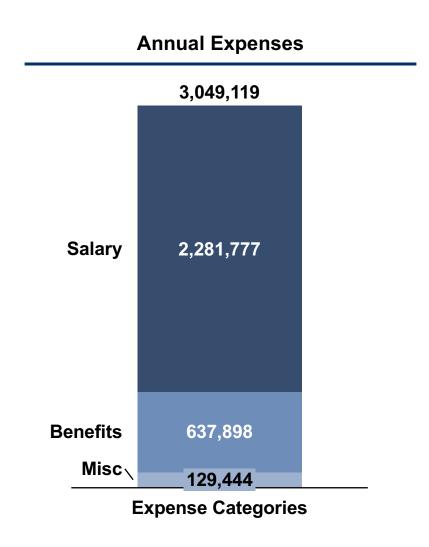
Emergency Medicine

≈ \$114

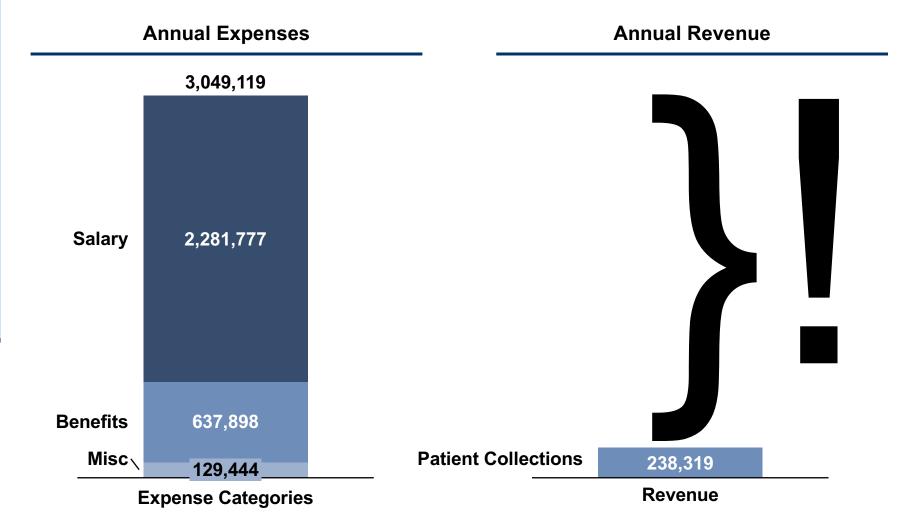
Psych Emergency Services

≈\$ 50

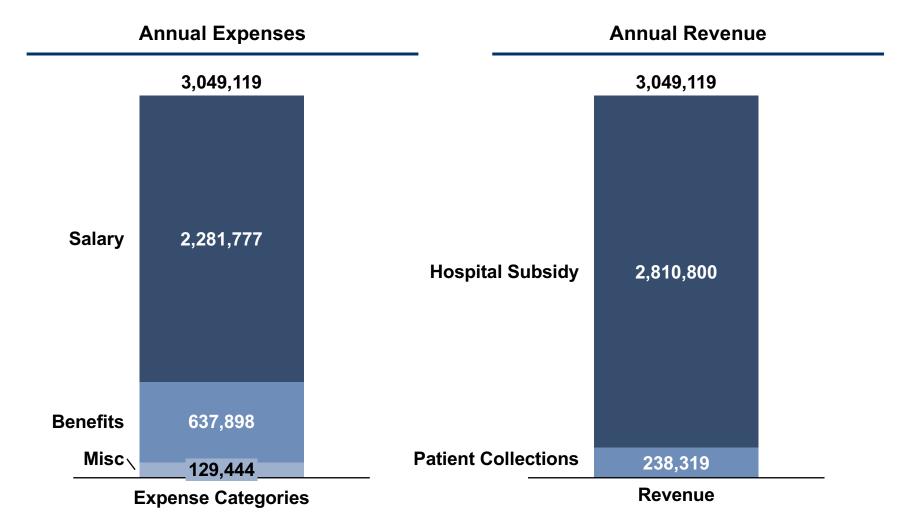
Expenses for psych services significant



Patient collections cover a fraction of expenses



Hospital commitment



July 2017 – Emergency Medicine took over



Led by Dr. Angela Strain

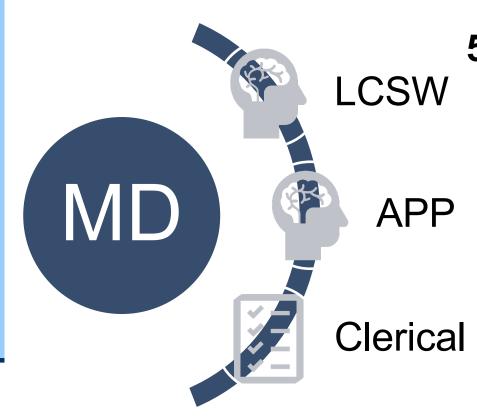
MD: 2 FTEs

Nurse Practitioners: 4 FTEs

Social Workers: 7.4 FTEs

Administrative Support: 1 FTE

New care paradigm



56 hours of coverage

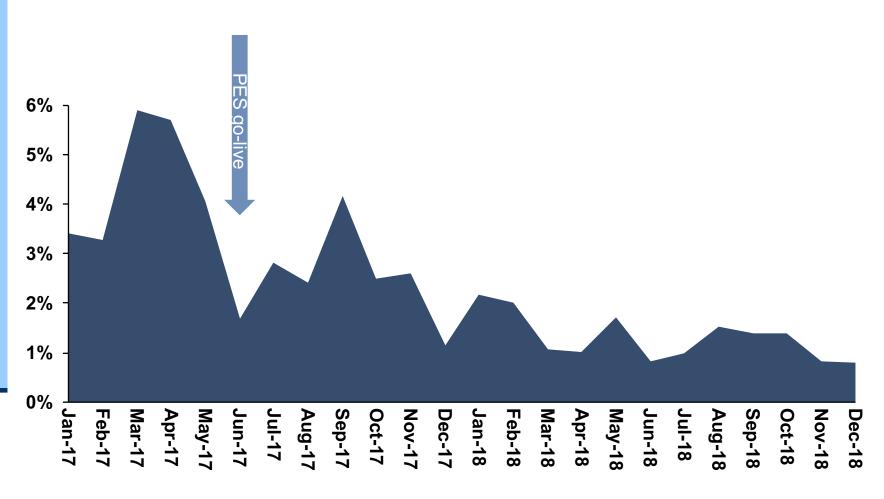
1 MD - 8 hours

LCSW – 24 hours

APP – 16 hours

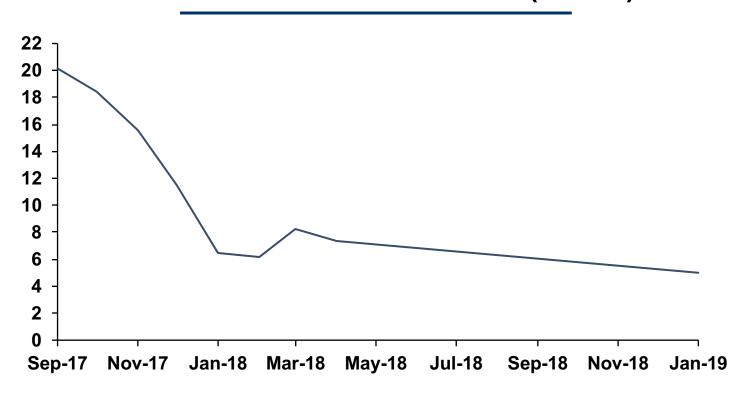
Clerical - 8 hrs

Immediate impact on LWBS



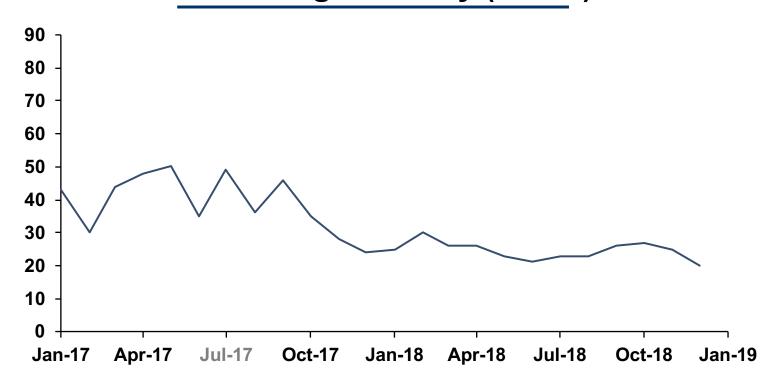
Door to evaluation improved

Median Door to Evaluation (hours)



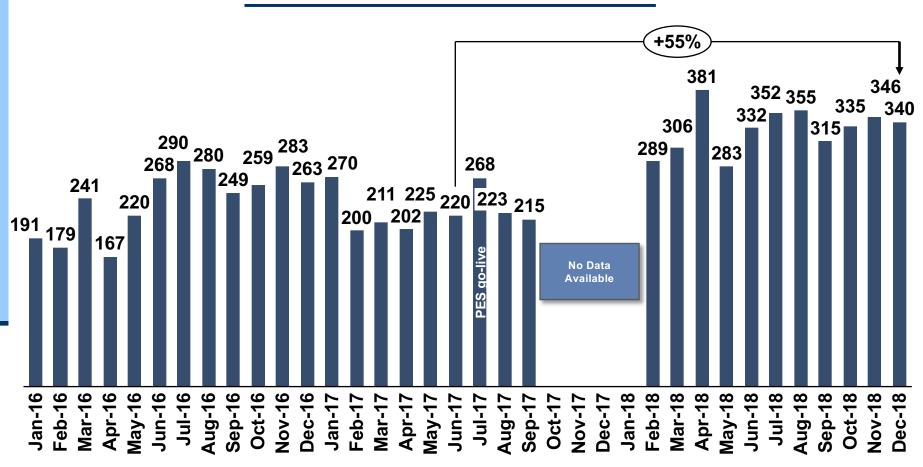
LOS improved

Median Length of Stay (hours)



Increased ability to take outside transfers

ED to ED Outside Transfers



Other enhancements

- Dedicated APP to address primary care needs
- Recreation therapy every day
- Hospital school for the kids
- Dedicated Butterfly Garden for outdoor time
- Dedicated case management to assist with placement

Challenges and Current State

Scarce outpatient resources

Wait time to see any mental health professional in NC is over 4 months

40% of psychiatrists will not accept insurance (of any kind)

8,300 child psych specialists in US for more than 15 million young patients

Complex patients

28 years old male

Severely developmentally delayed

Mobile only with walker – mobility status declining

Large and very aggressive

Mother could no longer care for him

Lost ability to walk within days of being in ED

Required long term placement in a psych facility Very few of these beds Was in the ED for 142 days

Complex patients

6 year old male

Autistic and developmentally delayed

Not potty trained

Cannot feed himself

Extremely violent to himself

Required 2 on 1 care

North Carolina only has one facility in the state who can handle a patient like this

In the ED for 12 weeks

Complex patients

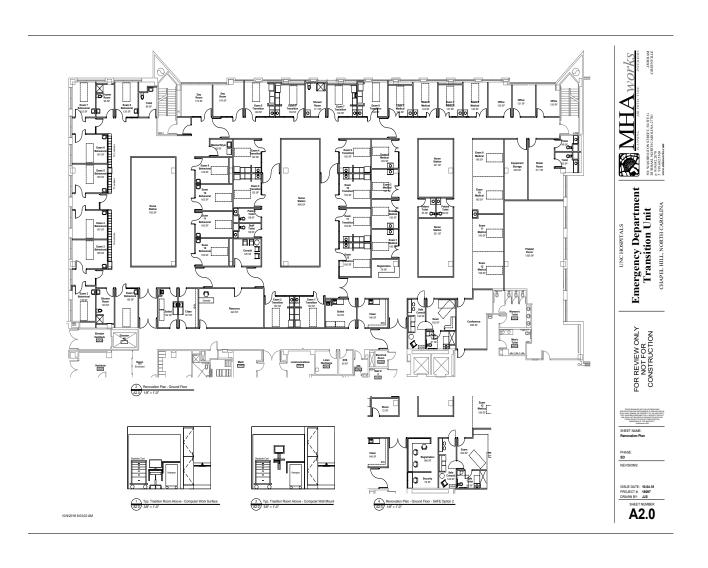
76 year old female
Severe dementia
Infected bed sores

Psych facility will not take her as she requires IV antibiotics Medical floor will not take her as she requires 2 on 1 nursing

PT/OT would not come to the ED
Wound care nurse would not come to the ED

What does the Future Hold?

36-bed ED Psych Unit (June 2020)



Patients and Families teaching Us



Behavioral Health Lay Navigators



Patient Advocacy Council

Telepsych

