



DED Speaker Series

Staffing transformation following Patient-Centered Medical Home Recognition among HRSA-Funded Health Centers

August 26, 2021

Bureau of Primary Health Care (BPHC)
Office of Quality Improvement (OQI)
Data and Evaluation Division (DED)

Vision: Healthy Communities, Healthy People



ENDA

- Opening Remarks: Quality Division
 - Dr. Jannette Dupuy, Division Director, Quality Division, HRSA Office of Quality Improvement
- Opening Remarks: Data and Evaluation Division
 - Dr. Helen Yu-Lefler, Health Statistician, Data and Evaluation Division, HRSA Office of Quality Improvement
- Staffing transformation following Patient-Centered Medical Home Recognition among HRSA-Funded Health Centers
 - Dr. Nadereh Pourat, PhD, UCLA Center for Health Policy Research and UCLA Fielding School of Public Health
- HRSA Accreditation and Patient-Centered Medical Home Recognition Initiative
 - Neeraj Deshpande, Quality Division, HRSA Office of Quality Improvement
- Q&A





Disclaimer

Information provided in this webinar is intended as guidance to be used consistent with your organization.

This information is not to be viewed as required by HHS or the Health Resources and Services Administration.





Opening Remarks: Quality Division



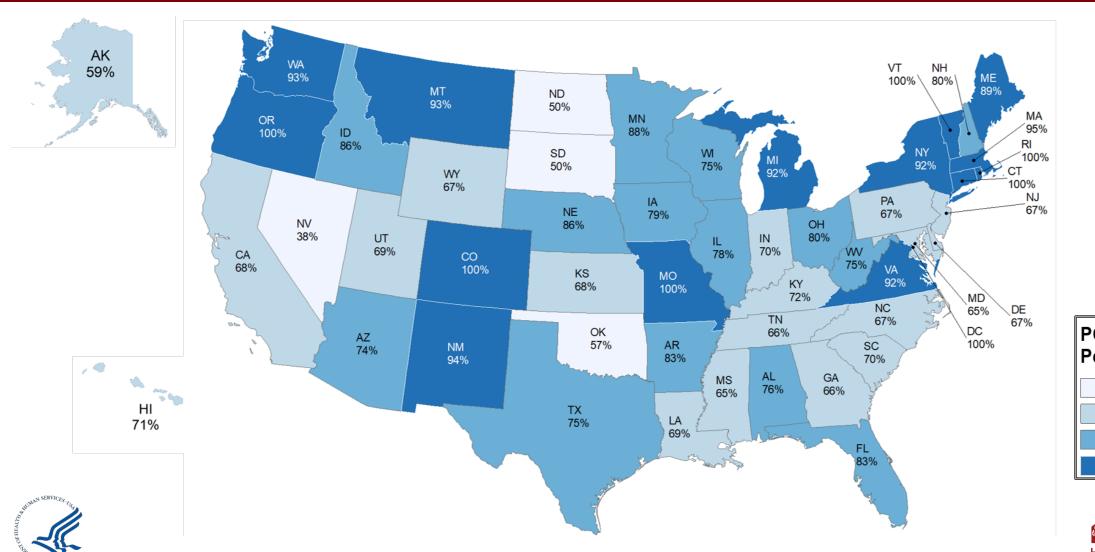
Jannette Dupuy, PhD, MS
Division Director,
Quality Division, Office of Quality Improvement
Bureau of Primary Health Care



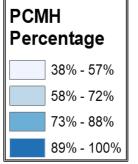


2021 PCMH Percentage by State

(National 1057/1376 = 77%)

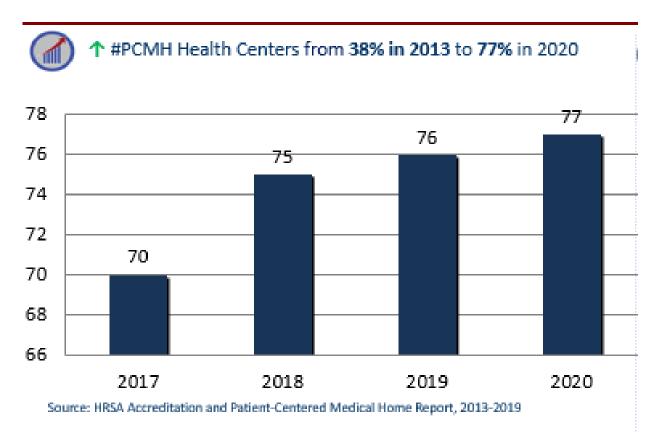


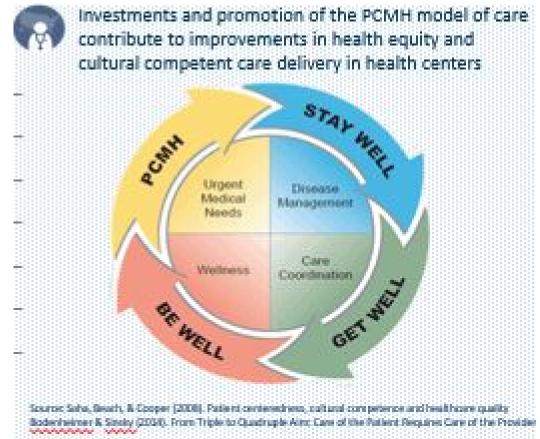
Territories
AS: 0%
FM: 0%
GU: 100%
MH: 0%
MP: 100%
PW: 0%
VI: 50%





PCMH and Health Equity









Health Centers and PCMH

- Health Centers (HCs) provide comprehensive primary care services and many have multidisciplinary providers and staff to address the needs of their frequently low-income and uninsured patients.
- Patient-Centered Medical Home (PCMH) recognition is expected to improve patient outcomes.
- HRSA has promoted PCMH recognition under the Health Center Program through:
 - Funding
 - Technical assistance





Opening Remarks: Data and Evaluation Division



Helen Yu-Lefler
Data and Evaluation Division
Office of Quality Improvement
Bureau of Primary Health Care





Bureau of Primary Health CareData and Evaluation Division (Office of Quality Improvement)

Vision

- Demonstrate the impact of the health center program through program evaluation and research
- Promote data-driven quality improvement across BPHC and the health center program

Functions

- Identify, design, analyze, data collection strategies
- Disseminate health center data and make data more user friendly
- Increase BPHC data savvy and capacity





Access Health Center Program Research

BPHC Health Center Research and Evaluation Page

Comprehensive space for DED research and evaluation activities including research briefs, infographics, and other products and resources.

https://bphc.hrsa.gov/datareporting/research/index.html



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Program Requirements Quality Improvement Program Opportunities

Health Center Data Federal Tort Claims Act About the Health Center Program

Home > Health Center Research and Evaluation

Health Center Research and Evaluation

Through research and evaluation, we examine new ways to support the Health Center Program in providing high quality and cost-effective care to historically medically underserved communities. This includes assessing the impact of specific policy or program shifts in access, quality, cost of services, and health equity. We also provide insight into emergent federal healthcare priorities.

Products and Resources

Peer-Reviewed Articles

Visit the <u>Health Center Library</u> to find current peer-reviewed articles that describe innovative promising practices, evidence-based interventions, quality improvement programs, and program evaluations relevant to health centers.

Briefs

View briefs, fast stats, and other resources that highlight ongoing health center research and evaluation activities.

Access to Care

- Health Center Capacity in Rural Maternity Care Deserts (PDF 352 KB)
 Growing evidence shows maternal care disparities in the U.S., such as rural counties that lack obstetrician-gynecologists, certified nurse midwives, and hospitals that provide obstetric care, known as maternity care deserts. A new analysis explores the role of HRSA-funded health centers in helping to address rural access to maternity care.
- Role of Health Centers in Providing Medication-Assisted Treatment (PDF 327 KB)
 Medication-assisted treatment (MAT) is increasingly shown to be effective in treating opioid use disorder and reducing mortality. A new study explores geographic areas that most depend on health center providers for MAT.
- HIV Testing and Health Center Patients
 HRSA-funded health center patients are more likely to receive HIV testing than the general population.



https://bphc.hrsa.gov/datareporting/research/index.html



2020 UDS Data Now Available!







Featured Presenter



Nadereh Pourat, PhD, MSPH
Associate Director and Professor
UCLA Center for Health Policy Research
UCLA Fielding School of Public Health





Significance and Objectives

Significance

- PCMH recognition requires:
 - Team-based care delivery
 - Addressing the needs of the whole person
 - Proactive approach to managing care
- PCMH has been shown to:
 - Increase the likelihood of receipt of appropriate care
 - Improved health and outcomes
- Little is known on whether PCMH recognition has led to changes in HC staffing infrastructure

Research Question

 Has PCMH recognition by HCs promoted the staffing capacity to deliver team-based and integrated care?

Data and Sample

Data

- 2010-2019 Uniform Data System (UDS)
 - Annual administrative dataset reported by all HC organizations participating in HRSA's Health Center Program, which collects information including patient demographics, types of services delivered, and clinical quality measures
- Roster of HCs with PCMH recognition maintained by HRSA
 - Data collected as part of the HRSA Accreditation and Patient-Centered Medical Home Recognition Initiative which supports health centers seeking PCMH recognition

Sample

HCs with PCMH recognition in 2019 (N= 1,047)





Dependent Variables

Concept	Variables
Team-based care staffing	 Number of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff per primary care provider Advanced practice providers (nurse practitioners, physician assistant) Clinical support staff (nurses and medical assistants) Pharmacy providers and staff (pharmacists, pharmacy technicians) Other professional providers (nutritionists, physical therapist) Non-clinical support staff (case managers, care coordinators) Mental health providers (psychiatrists, psychologists) Substance use disorder staff (SUD workers and psychiatric nurses)
Co-located care staffing	 Number of co-located multidisciplinary FTE staff per 2,000 patients Ancillary staff (X-ray technicians, pathologists) Pharmacy providers and staff (pharmacist, pharmacy technicians) Other professional providers (nutritionists, physical therapist) Mental health providers and staff (psychiatrists, psychologists) Substance use disorder staff (SUD workers and psychiatric nurses) Dental providers and staff (dentists, dental assistants)





Independent Variables

Independent Variables	Description
PCMH Recognition Status	Cohorts of HCs that first received PCMH recognition in 2013 (n=346), 2014 (n=207), and 2015 (n=115)
Demographics	 Percent of minority patients Percent of uninsured patients Percent of homeless patients Percent of migrant patients
Health Status	 Percent of patients with diabetes Percent of patients with hypertension Percent of patients with depression Percent of patients with substance use disorder
Health Center Characteristics	 Number of patients Number of health center sites Urban/Rural US Census Region Percent of revenue from 330 grants



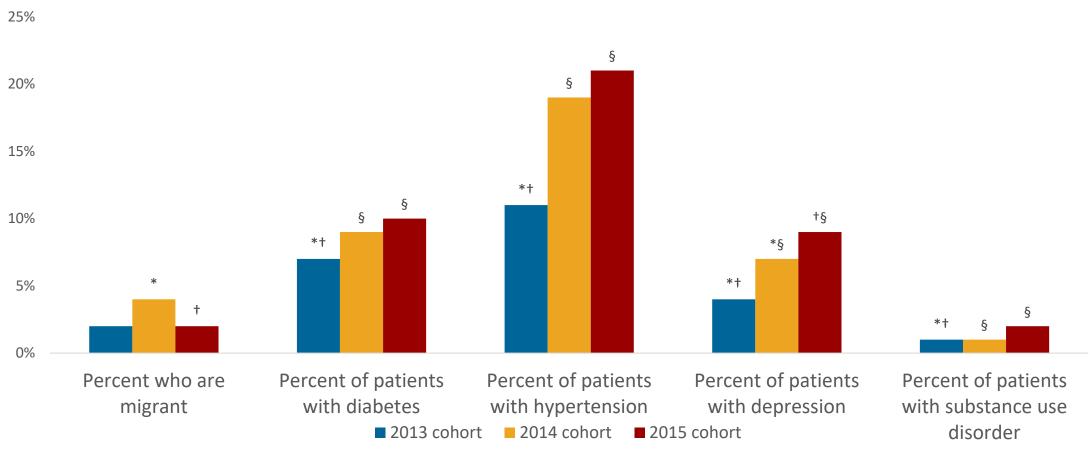
Analytic Methods

- Poisson regression models to compare staffing differences for each HC cohort two years before and three years after PCMH recognition
- Calculated predicted probabilities to illustrate changes by team-based and colocation ratio





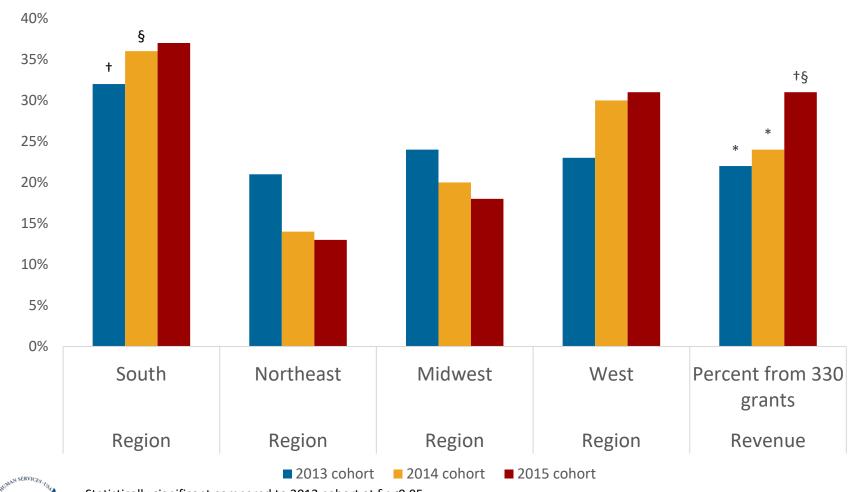
Patient Characteristics

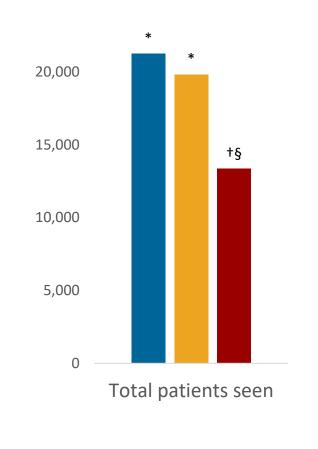






Health Center Characteristics



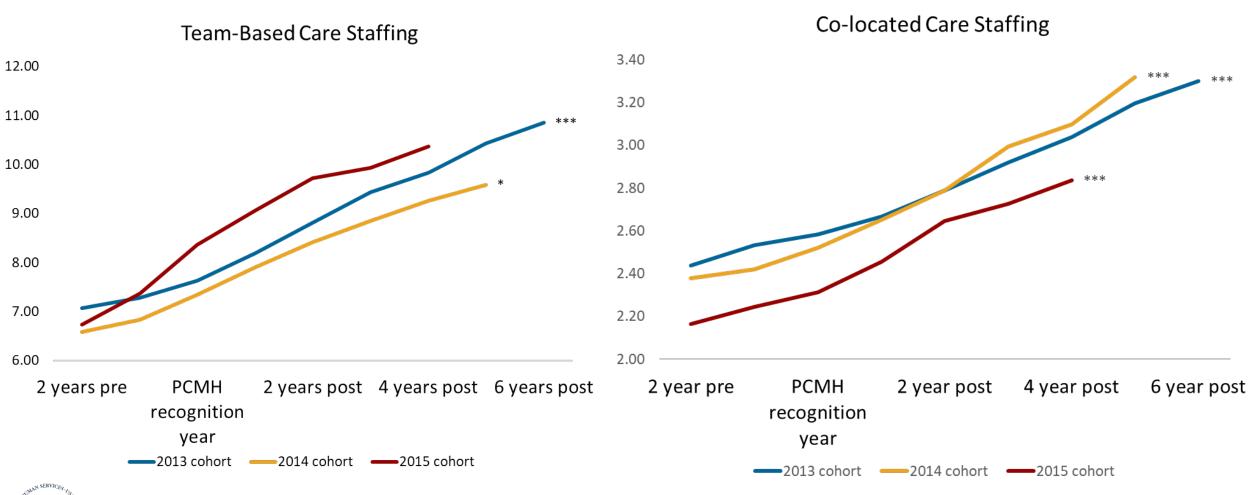




Statistically significant compared to 2013 cohort at \$p<0.05 Statistically significant compared to 2014 cohort at †p<0.05 Statistically significant compared to 2015 cohort at *p<0.05



Predicted Probabilities of Staffing Infrastructure from 2011-2019



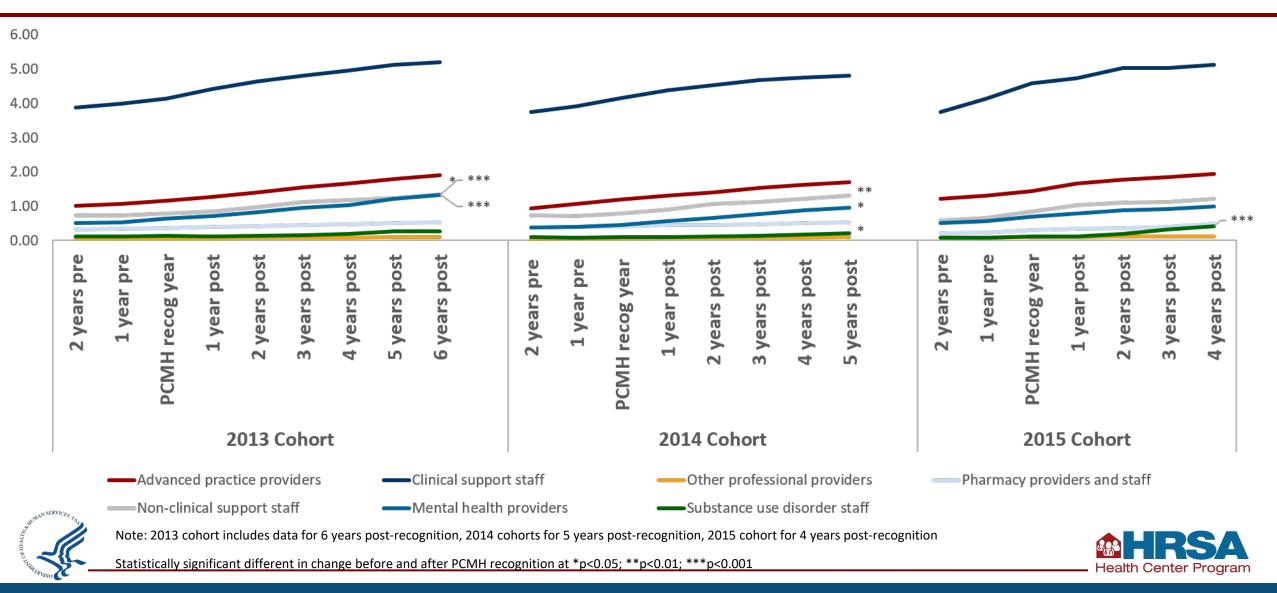


Note: 2013 cohort includes data for 6 years post-recognition, 2014 cohorts for 5 years post-recognition, 2015 cohort for 4 years post-recognition

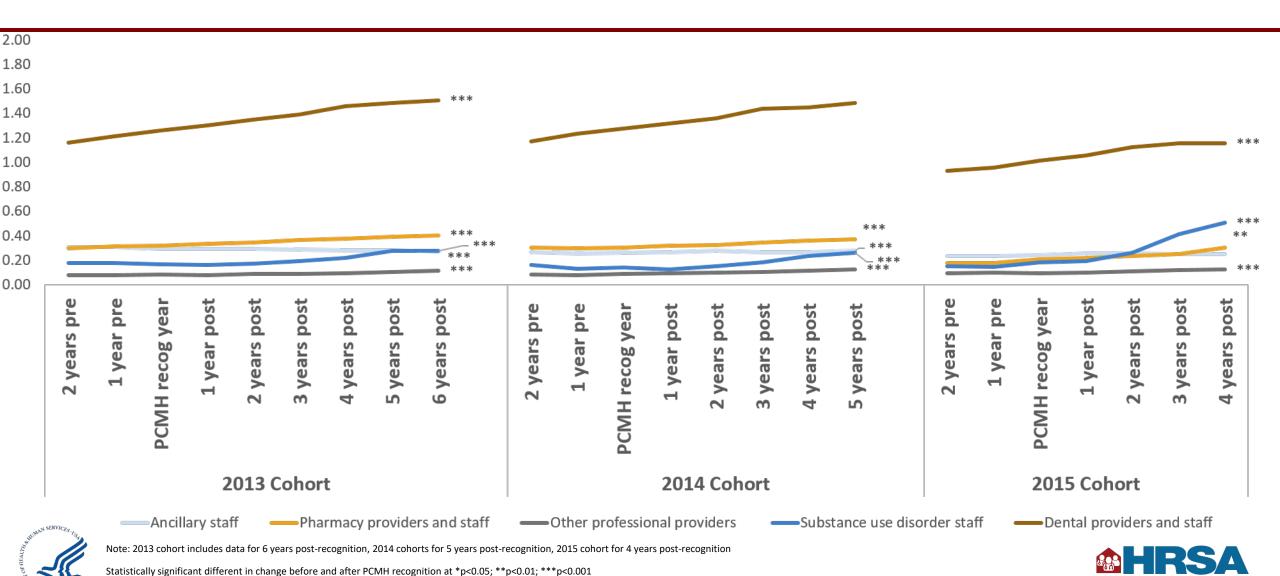
Statistically significant different in change before and after PCMH recognition at *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001



Team-Based Care Staffing Changes by Cohort



Co-located Care Staffing Changes by Cohort



Summary of Findings

- Early PCMH adopters were larger but had fewer patients with chronic conditions and mental health/substance use disorders
- Later adopters were smaller and relied more heavily on 330 grants
- The 2013 and 2014 cohorts showed significant growth in team-based care staffing
- All three cohorts showed significant growth in collocated multidisciplinary staffing
- Variation amongst cohorts in which staff types drove this change



Implications

- The process of achieving PCMH recognition may promote the infrastructure needed to better deliver team based and integrated care at HCs
- PCMH implementation varies across HCs and not all HCs have high payer revenue to fund staffing
 - Solutions such as supplemental payments and expanded categories of billable providers to expand multidisciplinary team members
- Future research
 - Would increase in multidisciplinary providers occur in the absence of PCMH recognition?
 - Was increase in staffing sufficient to meet patient needs?
 - What is the ideal team-based configuration or co-located staff to promote quality of care?





Co-authors

- Nadereh Pourat, PhD; Professor
- Xiao Chen, PhD; Senior Statistician
- Connie Lu, MPH; Research Analyst/Project Manager
- Weihao Zhou, MS; Statistician
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HRSA Accreditation and Patient-Centered Medical Home Recognition Initiative (APCMH)



Neeraj Deshpande

Quality Division

Office of Quality Improvement

Bureau of Primary Health Care





APCMH Initiative







The HRSA Accreditation and Patient-Centered Medical Home Recognition Initiative:

- Supports health centers to achieve and maintain PCMH Recognition or ambulatory health care Accreditation or both.
- HRSA contracts with these national organizations:
 - The National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA): PCMH recognition
 - The Joint Commission (TJC): Ambulatory health care accreditation and PCMH recognition
 - The Accreditation Association for Ambulatory Health Care (AAAHC): Ambulatory health care accreditation and PCMH recognition





APCMH Initiative Process

Health center Submits and NOI through EHB

- Select Accreditation/Recognition type
 - Accreditation or Recognition
- Select Type of Survey
 - o Initial, Renewal
- Select Organization
 - NCQA, TJC, AAAHC

For New Accreditation/Recognition

- Grantee receives email from Accreditation/Recognition Organization
- Health center staff follows instructions in Welcome package

To Renew Accreditation/Recognition

• Health centers should submit NOIs 3-6 months before Accreditation/Recognition expires





Health Center Resources



Patient-Centered Medical Home Initiative

- Technical Assistance and Training for receiving PCMH
 - https://bphc.hrsa.gov/qualityimprovement/clinicalquality/accreditation-pcmh/index.html
- Selecting an Accreditation and/or PCMH Recognition Organization
 - https://bphc.hrsa.gov/qualityimprovement/ clinicalquality/accreditationpcmh/selection.html
- Please submit your Accreditation and/or Patient Centered Medical Home (PCMH) requests to the health center APCMH team. To make sure you receive our reply email, add 'BPHCAnswers@hrsa.gov' to your address book.





BPHC Contact

Data and Evaluation Division (DED)

Office of Quality Improvement (OQI)

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http://www.bphc.hrsa.gov/



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QUESTIONS?



