

The Community Health Partnership of Baltimore

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Maryland's Vision for Health Care Transformation



- Transform Maryland's health care system to be ***highly reliable, highly efficient, and patient-centered***. HSCRC and MDH envision a health care system in which ***multi-disciplinary teams can work with high need/high-resource patients to manage chronic conditions in order to improve outcomes, lower costs, and enhance patient experience***. Through aligned collaboration at the regional and state levels, the state and **regional partnerships** can work together to ***improve the health and well-being of the population***.
- In June 2016, HSCRC awarded ***14 Regional Partnerships*** across Maryland to enable partnerships amongst communities, hospitals, and healthcare providers and to address the physical, behavioral, and social needs of complex Medicare patients and to support the overall performance goals of the Maryland All-Payer Medicare Model Contract.

The Maryland Health Services Cost Review Commission



Johns Hopkins HealthCare LLC
Management Services Organization



Sisters Together and Reaching, Inc. (STAR)
"Advocating and Providing Optimal Health and Wellness"



Community
Care Teams



Neighborhood
Navigators



Convalescent
Care



Mental
Health
Bridge



Patient
Engagement
Program



JHOME
(Home-based
Primary Care)

CHPB Goals

Our goal is to coordinate care for patients with complex medical, behavioral, and / or social challenges to improve their health outcomes.

We focus on addressing current gaps in the delivery of healthcare services that lead to poor health outcomes and high utilization of inpatient and ED services.

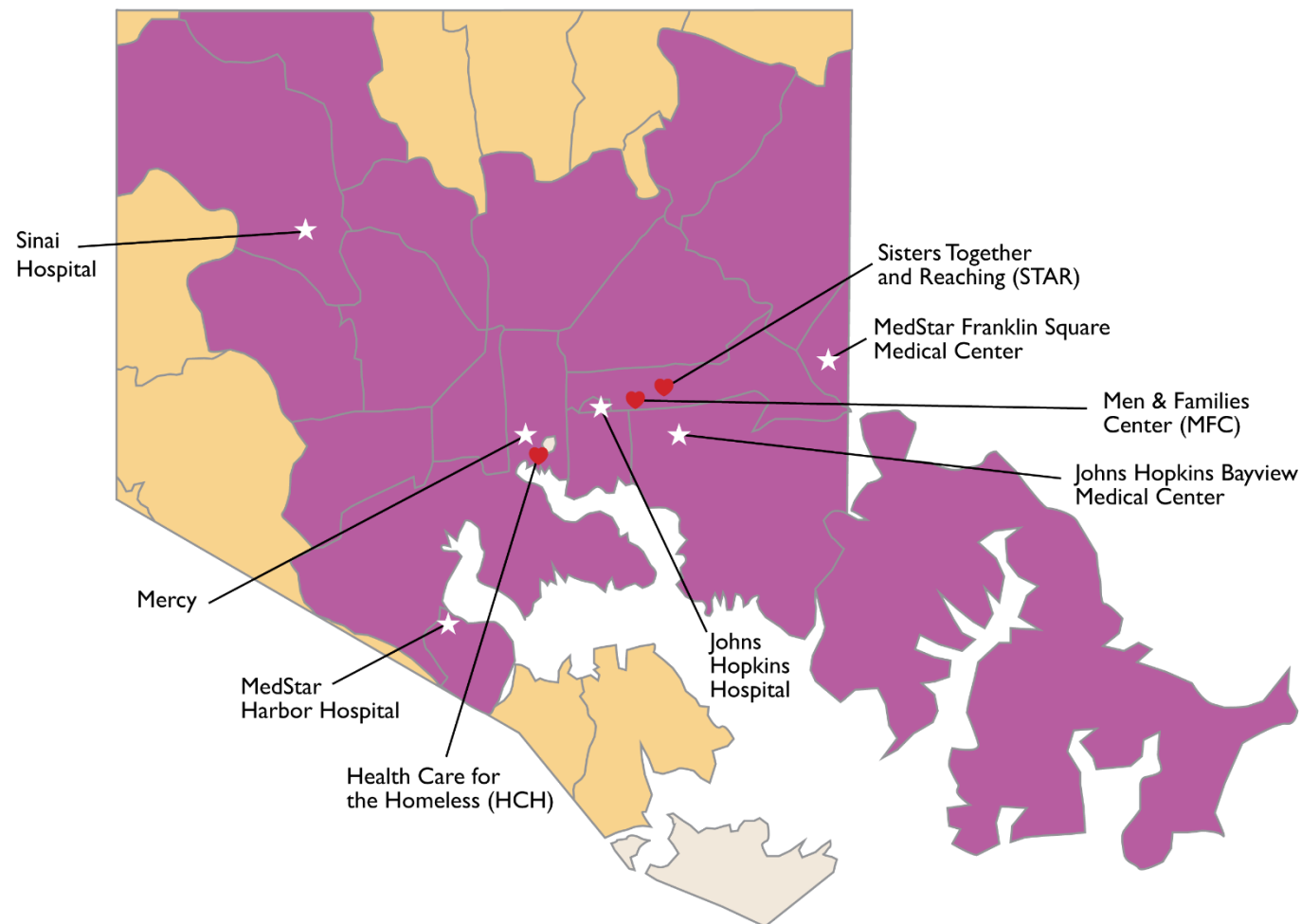
The Community Health Partnership of Baltimore (the “Partnership”) is *an effective way to transition Medicare and Dual Eligible patients into reliable, neighborhood care.*



Our Patients

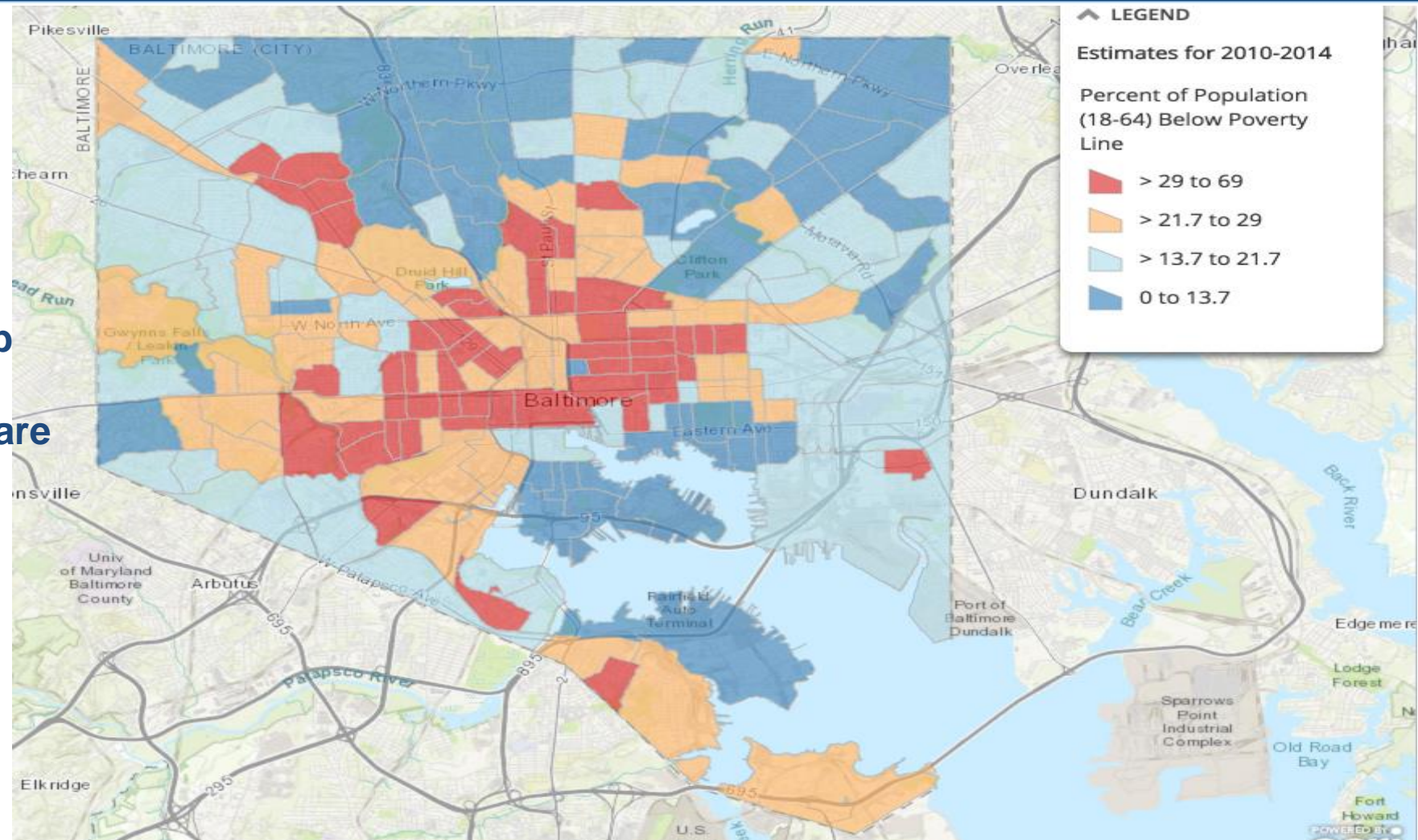
Our patients are prioritized with the following eligibility criteria:

1. High-risk: 3+ hospital bedded events over 12 months;
2. Medicare FFS and/or dual eligible; and
3. Residing within 19 Baltimore zip codes / Partner Hospital catchment areas



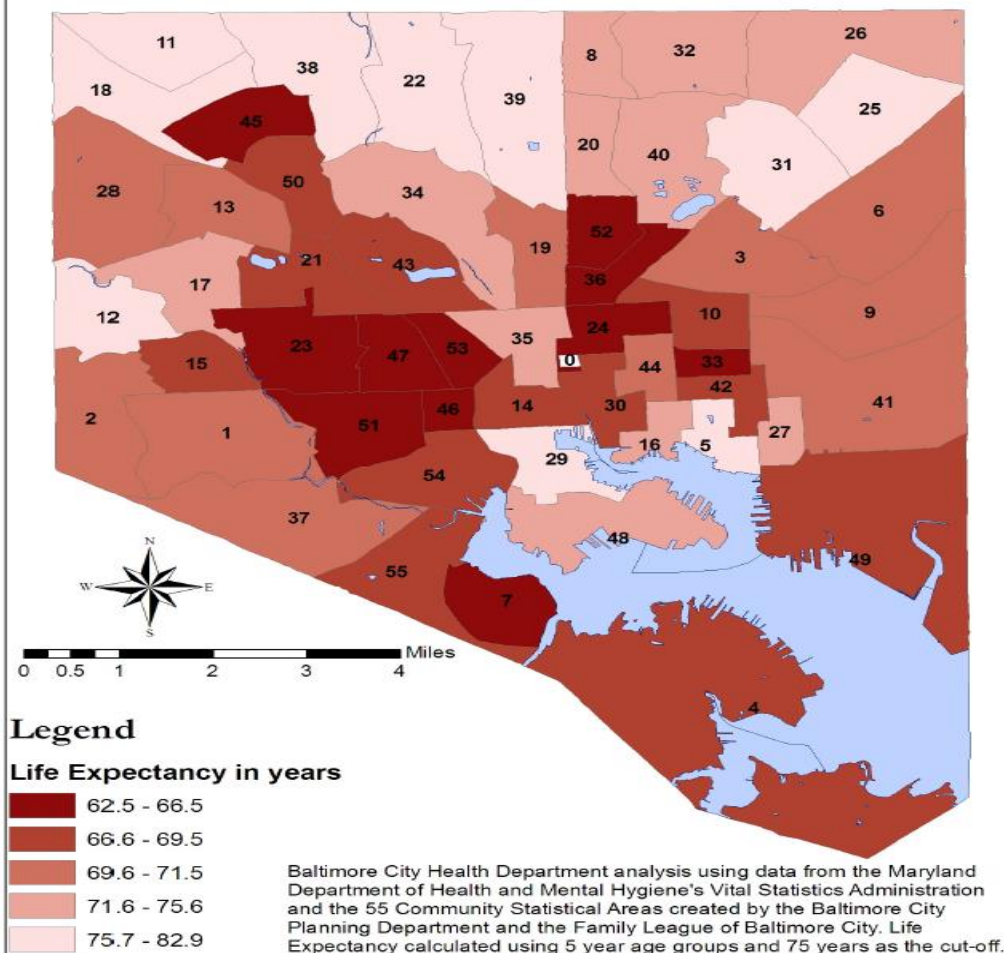
Percent living in Poverty by Census Block

High percentage of poverty
in the
Community Health Partnership
catchment areas;
High-cost and high-need Medicare
patients with multiple
social determinants
of health



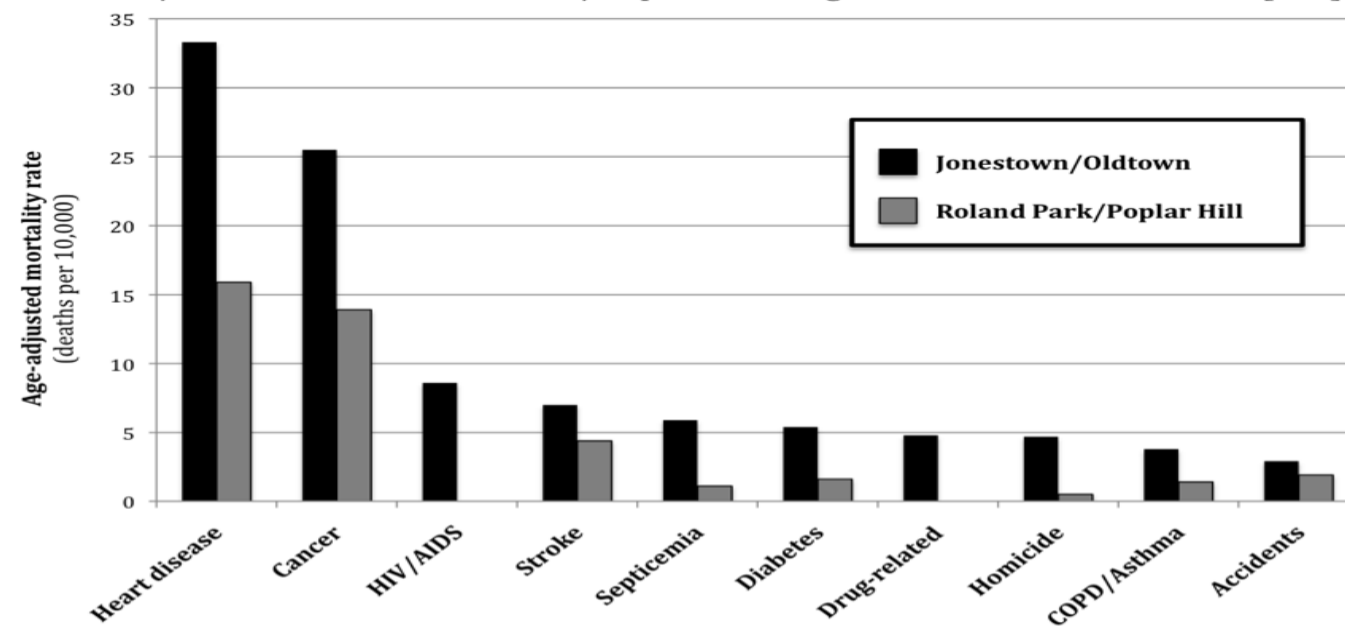
Baltimore: Health and Social Disparities

Life Expectancy in Years by Community Statistical Area,
Baltimore City, 2002-2006



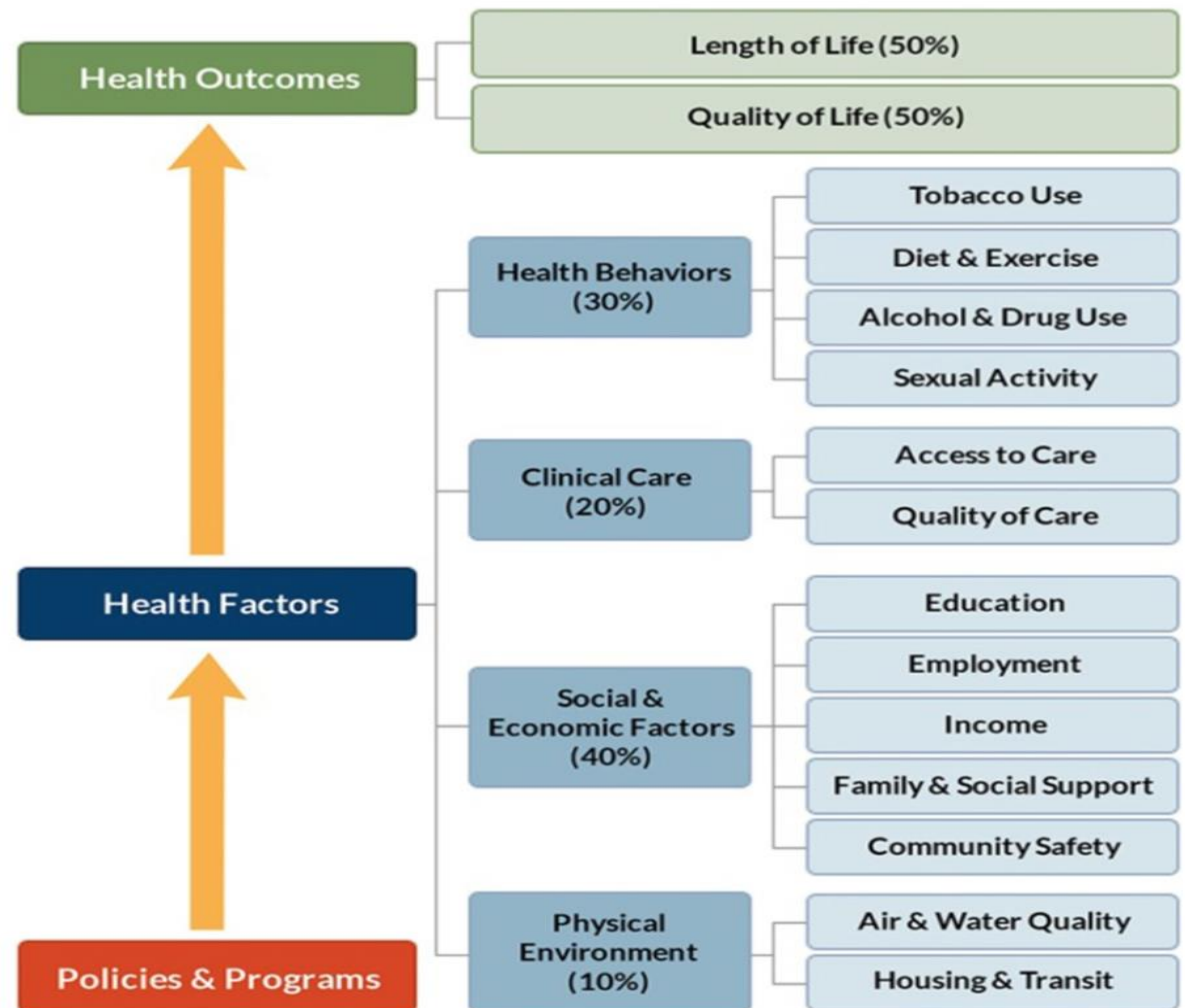
- 20 year difference in life expectancy
- Major portion of mortality difference due to treatable conditions

Figure 1. Top ten causes of death in Baltimore City comparing mortality rates between Jonestown/Oldtown and Roland Park/Poplar Hill neighborhoods for 2002-2006 [3, 4].



What Drives Health Outcomes?

- Studies demonstrate that social and economic factors may contribute most to health outcomes (40%)
- Health behaviors, including substance abuse, diet and exercise contribute 30% to these outcomes
- Key: Changing health outcomes requires a focus beyond just “clinical care and coordination”



Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute: County Health Rankings 2013. Accessible at www.countyhealthrankings.org.

The social determinants of health (SDH) are the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age, and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life. These forces and systems include economic policies and systems, development agendas, social norms, social policies and political systems.

Defining Social Determinants of Health (SDH)








Economic Stability	Neighborhood and Physical Environment	Education	Food	Community and Social Context	Health Care System
Employment Income Expenses Debt Medical bills Support	Housing Transportation Safety Parks Playgrounds Walkability	Literacy Language Early childhood education Vocational training Higher education	Hunger Access to healthy options	Social integration Support systems Community engagement Discrimination	Health coverage Provider availability Provider linguistic and cultural competency Quality of care

Health Outcomes
Mortality, Morbidity, Life Expectancy, Health Care Expenditures, Health Status, Functional Limitations

Improving health

Six population health interventions were developed to achieve the goals of reducing unnecessary health service utilization, decreasing costs, and improving health for patients in the zip codes represented. The interventions include:

-  Community Care Teams (CCTs)
-  Mental Health Bridge Team
-  JHOME
-  Neighborhood Navigator
-  Patient Engagement Program
-  Convalescent Care





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Intervention: **Community Care Teams**

CCTs expand upon existing services of primary care providers to meet the needs of a high-risk population and coordinate care. Weekly rounding sessions and communication among providers. 10 regional teams consisting of:

- 1. Care Managers (CMs): Nurse or Social Worker (n=10)**
- 2. Community Health Workers (CHWs) from Sisters Together and Reaching (STAR) (n=20)**
- 3. Health Behavior Specialists (HBS): Social Workers (n=5)**



Intervention: **Neighborhood Navigator**

The Men and Families Center Neighborhood Navigators are trained volunteers (10 hours per week) who outreach clients around their neighborhood (street level relationship) to engage residents about available health care and social service resources.

Roles include: relationship building, social support, education, resource connection, linkage to care, employment/training connections, legal services, and surveillance of unmet social needs



Intervention: **Convalescent Care**

- Provide people experiencing homelessness who are discharged from a Partner hospital a place to stay, rest, and recuperate from an acute illness or surgery.
- Patients receive 12-hour-a-day nursing services (medication education, care coordination, and wound care) and social work services to link patients to housing, income, mental health, and addiction services
- CHPB funds 12 beds (total 25 beds at HCH)
- Interdisciplinary care team: nurses, medical providers, social workers



Intervention:
**Mental
Health**
Bridge Team

Multi-disciplinary team that works with patients exhibiting complex psychiatric needs, Substance Use Disorder (SUD), and other complex case management needs associated with behavioral health.

- **Goal: Facilitate a successful transition to a medical home and effectively engage these patients in behavioral health services**
- **Team: Psychiatrist, Health Behavior Specialist Team Lead, and 2 Behavioral Health Community Health Workers**
- **Referrals: Hospital Partners' Emergency Departments, Acute Care**



Intervention: **J-HOME**

- **A community-based program that provides home-based medical care, care management, caregiver support, counseling, and acute inpatient continuity to high-need, high cost home-bound individuals on a longitudinal basis**
- **Builds on the foundation of the current Johns Hopkins Bayview Medical Center HBPC program to expand to JHH and Sinai Hospital (J-HOME)**
- **Team: Program Director, Geriatrician, NP, Social Worker, RN, Practice Manager, Patient Service Coordinator, LPN**



Intervention: **Patient Engagement Program**

Patient Engagement Program (PEP) initiative trains providers and staff on the tactics and skills needed to facilitate patient engagement, effect health behavior change, and promote patient satisfaction

This includes training staff and physicians utilizing a number of formats, including skill building and maintenance and learner evaluation

Community Health Partnership: Improving Population Health in Baltimore

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