

# Levering Alternative Care Delivery Models, Data, and Technology to Maintain Access to Care

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# Audience Participation

Chat



Polling



The screenshot displays a virtual meeting interface with several components:

- Chat Window:** Located in the top left, it shows a list of messages from participants like Brian Long, James Haskett, and Larina Wiggins. A 'Send' button is at the bottom.
- Polling Window:** Located in the bottom left, it displays a poll question: "#1: What is your biggest business writing challenge? (NO RIGHT ANSWER - OPEN QUESTION)". The results are shown as progress bars: Condition (45%), Grammar and/or Typos (20%), Content Structure (16%), Tone (16%), and Other (0%).
- Video Feed:** A central window shows a man in a dark suit and white shirt.
- Presentation Slide:** On the right, a slide titled "UDS Reporting: Preparing, Doing, and Utilizing" is displayed. It features a colorful graphic of people and the CURIS logo. The slide also includes the SkillPath logo and the text "Cultivating Health Center Operations".
- Footer:** At the bottom, there are navigation links for "Request Support" and "12:05pm Eastern", along with "Session Support Profile Options Windows" and the Digitell logo.



# mission/vision

We are a **group** practice, **empowering** patients to partner with staff for an **unparalleled** healthcare experience. Through **integrated** teams in a learning environment, we deliver high **quality**, affordable **care** to **every** patient during all stages of **life**.

105,056 33,445 337 13

Visits

Community Members  
Served Annually

Employees

Practice Sites

### Payor Mix



### Who We Serve

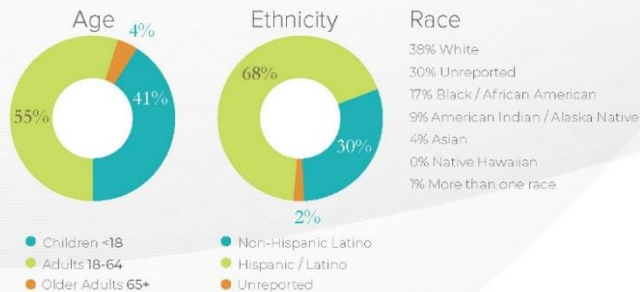


## Maryland WIC

Better Nutrition Brighter Future

We served  
**29,947**  
WIC Participants.

Our Breastfeeding  
initiation rate was  
**88.2%**  
the highest in the  
state of Maryland.

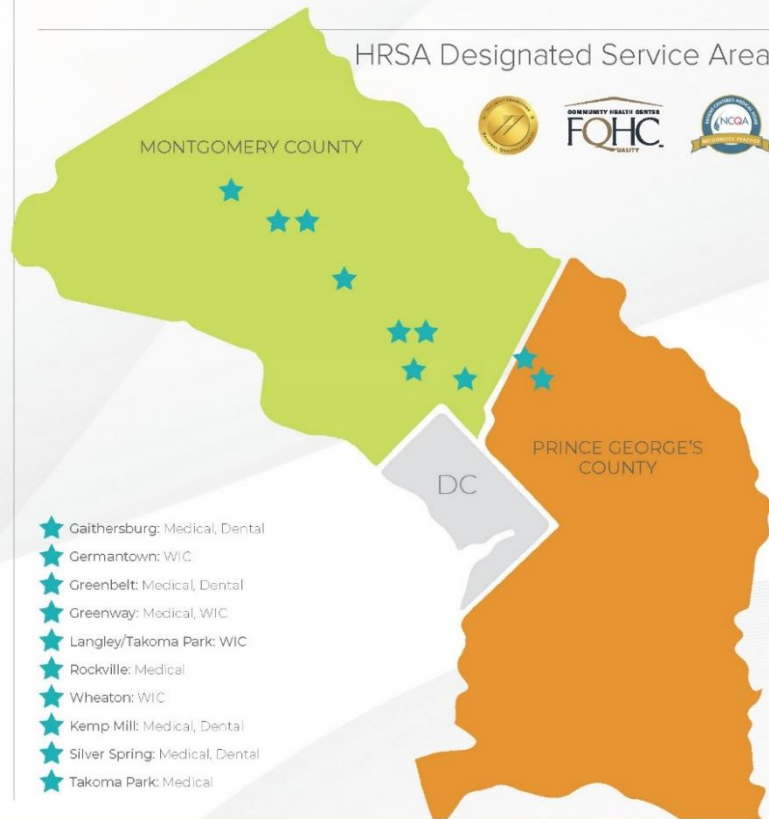


66% of our patients best served in a language other than English

### Visits by Service



### HRSA Designated Service Area



# Centering<sup>®</sup>

# Centering

**CenteringPregnancy** is an innovative model of group prenatal care that integrates individual health assessments and interactive education on prenatal and infant care topics. CenteringPregnancy brings together a group of 8 to 12 patients in close gestational age to receive care together in ten two-hour sessions over a six-month period.

**CenteringParenting** picks up right where **CenteringPregnancy** leaves off – after delivery, groups of 6-8 moms and babies gather together for the first two years of the infant’s lives to continue the interactive learning, health assessments, and community building fostered in CenteringPregnancy.



In 2015, CCI’s prenatal team launched CenteringPregnancy. CCI is one of four accredited Centering® sites in Maryland and the only accredited site in Prince George’s County by the Centering Healthcare Institute®.

# Centering: Outcomes

## Mothers who Received Early Prenatal Care

**54.7%** Prince George's County Black, non-Hispanic/Hispanic

**67%** CCI Centering Patients

## Live Births Born Preterm

**10.8%** Prince George's County

**6.8%** CCI Centering Patients

## Low Birth Weight

**9.8%** Prince George's County

**5.5%** CCI Centering Patients



# COVID-19



# COVID-19

- **COVID in Maryland**

- **On March 5<sup>th</sup>**, Larry Hogan, the Governor of Maryland, reported the first three confirmed COVID-19 cases in Montgomery County.
- **On March 9<sup>th</sup>**, Prince George's County Executive Angela Alsobrooks announced the first three positive cases in Prince George's County.
- **Week of March 16<sup>th</sup>** CCI began working to establish its telehealth program to ensure patients had continuous access to services.
- **On March 17<sup>th</sup>**, a single-day 54% increase in confirmed COVID-19 cases. The following two weeks, the number increased by 523.8%.

- **The need for services**

- Important to try to maintain normal operating procedure due to the high volume of high-risk patients, no shows, and lack of County operated services

- **Pre-COVID: Where we were with Telehealth**



How?

# Centering

- **Technology Platforms**
  - Zoom vs. Doxy
- **Team Engagement**
- **Piloting semi virtual care with the October & November Cohorts**
  - Purchased 25 fetal dopplers, blood pressure cuffs, and weight scales



# COVID Centering Cohorts

- **March 2020:** 6 active cohorts at the start of COVID
- **April 2020:** 2 hybrid cohorts
  - Brought in only for pertinent visits
  - Patient alternated telemedicine sessions and in person sessions.
- **April 2020:** 4 cohorts transitioned to one-one visits with providers and then would have a video session for their “circle up” time.
  - Initially, video sessions would be on the following week from the one to one appointments. It was expressed by providers having video sessions on same day as one-one would be more manageable.
  - Adjusted: now have 1:1 sessions in the am and the video session in the afternoon from 1pm-2pm.



# Technology Training: Staff & Patients

- **Staff**

- Zoom Overview
- Leveraged outside training

- **Patients**

- Created handouts
- MAs and CHW played an intricate role in assisting patients with downloading and learning how to log into zoom
- PR staff assisting with outreaching to patients to get onto session
- Recently added the MCH Programs Coordinator to be the Zoom facilitator to handle all technical issues with zoom



# Challenges

# Challenges

- **Technology**

- Patient connection
- Site ability to connect

- **Scheduling**

- Video sessions on alternating days proved tiresome and difficult to keep up with on all ends.
- Coordination of the videos and scheduling troublesome with the new virtual format- sometimes team members not on the same page
- Patients not being scheduled on the days they should



Successes!



# Successes

- **Incentives in a virtual format**
  - Instead incentivizing the in-person appointment we now incentivize the video sessions to increase attendance and participation
- **Virtual group participation**
  - Increased group participation max amount of participants on one session to date 10!!!
- **Provider by in**
  - Push on the providers end to encourage patients to join virtual groups has been successful. Providers know the benefits.



Lidia Cabrera Hernandez, a member of the CenteringPregnancy July Cohort, expressed that she was really happy with the video session. She states she was able to stay home without having to go outside during the pandemic.

She loved that everyone had an opportunity to speak and respected each other time to talk.

She expressed that “everything was great. There is nothing I would say needs to change. I enjoyed it all.”

# Lessons Learned

# Lessons Learned

- **Technology**
  - Invest in microphones and speakers
- **Messaging to Patients**
  - Creating a “how to” guide for Zoom
  - Stressing the importance of attending video sessions
- **Incentivizing patients**
- **Let go of perfection**





“Many times what we perceive as an error or failure is actually a gift. And eventually we find that lessons learned from that discouraging experience prove to be of great worth.”

— **Richelle E. Goodrich**

# Transitioning Comprehensive Diabetes Care during COVID-19

Presented By: Kaely Burgess

# Objectives

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- Provide a background of HMC's Diabetes management program
- Provide actionable steps to implement sustainable process improvement
- How to use a population health management and analytics system to respond to Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) data
- Discuss the process for transitioning diabetes care during COVID-19

# Health Ministries Clinic

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*To promote and improve the quality of life by providing integrated healthcare services to the entire community in the name and spirit of Christ.*

- FQHC for Harvey County, KS
  - Operates 4 Locations
- Services Provided:
  - Medical
  - Dental
  - Behavioral Health
  - Pharmacy
  - Various Assistive Services





# Background

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- Grant for pilot project in 2019
  - Sunflower Health Plan
  - Community Care Network of Kansas
- Initial target—Hispanic patients with diabetes
  - Services were available to all patients
- Provide comprehensive diabetes care with an emphasis on SDOH



**COMMUNITY CARE  
NETWORK OF KANSAS**  
Health. Equity. Justice.



**sunflower  
health plan**™

# Goals for Project

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- HMC would provide
  - Educational opportunities
  - Clinic-based coaching
  - Behavioral and process changes to achieve measurable improvement
- Process transformation included
  - Integration of evidence-based, best practices into clinic workflow
  - Educational opportunities
  - Launch and utilization of a SDOH collection tool

# Hiring

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- Initial Request for Proposal—Community Health Worker (CHW)
  - “The CHW will establish relationships with the target population, identify barriers, coach patients to manage their diabetes, and help them access resources. The CHW will also provide for related staff education, and help design changes in workflow that will support evidence-based practices to improve outcomes.”
- Nurse
  - Bilingual
  - Knowledge of the community

# Steps for Implementation

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- Referral Workflow
  - Warm Hand-off
- Care Coordination
  - Develop a integrated and collaborative relationship
- Develop education format
  - Tailoring education to patient
    - Not just giving patients general folder
    - Making changes specific to patient (i.e., taking culture into account, habits, etc.)
- Implementing SDOH screening

# SDOH

- “Medical care is estimated to account for only 10-20 percent of the modifiable contributors to healthy outcomes for a population.”
- PRAPARE
- Action Plan—Determine how to best accomplish task, and potential barriers to broader implementation
- Gather data



Social Determinants of Health Action Plan

Health Ministries Clinic

# Leveraging Data

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- Azara—Data Reporting & Visualization System “DRVS”
  - Access data in a quick and efficient manner
  - Build Scorecards, Data Sets, Cohorts, etc.
- Notifications in Pre-Visit Planning
  - Required for Maintenance of Diabetes
  - SDOH identified

# Data Sets

DM SDOH Grant Scorecard. ⓘ

REPORT FILTER ⋮ 📌

PERIOD: 2019 | BASELINE PERIOD: None | PATIENT DIAGNOSES: All Patient Diagnoses | COHORT: Hispanic Diabetic Pa... | PAYER GROUPS: All Payer Groups

+ Add Filter 🗑️ 🔄 Update

REPORT CARE GAPS

GROUPING: Ethnicity | REPORT FORMAT: Scorecard

Hispanic/Latino

| MEASURE   | RESULT | NUMERATOR | DENOMINATOR | EXCLUSIONS |
|---|--------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| ① Diabetes BP < 140/90  | 73.2%  | 134       | 183         | 0          |
| ① Statin Therapy Diabetes Ages 40-75 (CMS 347v3 Breakout)       | 65.7%  | 67        | 102         | 2          |
| ① Diabetes Foot Exam (NQF 0056)                                 | 54.1%  | 99        | 183         | 0          |
| ① Diabetes Eye Exam (NQF 0055)                                  | 32.2%  | 59        | 183         | 0          |
| ① Diabetes Urine Protein Screening (NQF 0062)                   | 83.1%  | 152       | 183         | 0          |
| ① Diabetes A1c > 9 or Untested (CMS 122v8)                      | 26.2%  | 48        | 183         | 0          |
| ① Diabetes A1c Tested in the past 6 months (CMS 122v8 Modified) | 69.9%  | 128       | 183         | 0          |
| ① Diabetes A1c Tested in the past year (CMS 122v8 Modified)     | 92.9%  | 170       | 183         | 0          |
| ① Social Determinants of Health Assessment Done                 | 5.4%   | 10        | 184         | 0          |

PERIOD: 2019  
 RENDERING PROVIDER: All Rendering Provid...  
 ETHNICITY: All Ethnicity

+ Add Filter  Update

Total Diabetic Patents

1,410

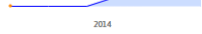
Pts w/ Diabetes



DM Active Patient, No Visit

347

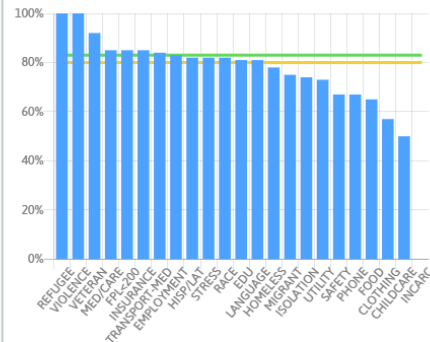
Pts without Qualifying Encounter in past 12 months



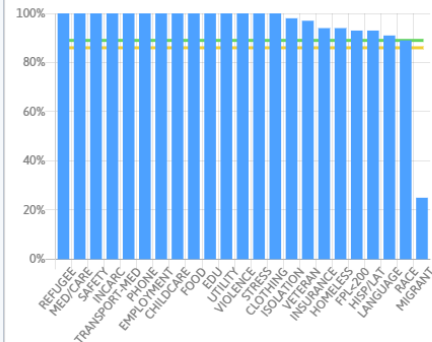
No-Show

| SERVICE LINE      | RESULT | NUM | DENOM  |
|-------------------|--------|-----|--------|
| Behavioral Health | 0.0%   | 0   | 8      |
| Dental            | 25.0%  | 1   | 4      |
| Ignore            | 5.0%   | 583 | 11,631 |
| Primary Care      | 1.4%   | 8   | 583    |
| Specialty         | 0.0%   | 0   | 1      |

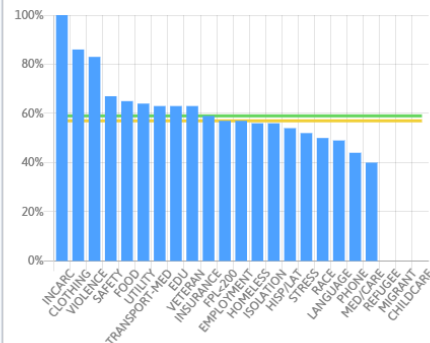
Microalbumin by SDOH



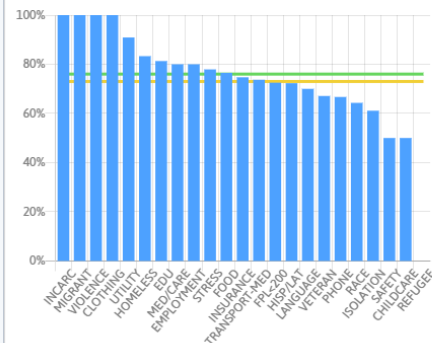
A1C by SDOH



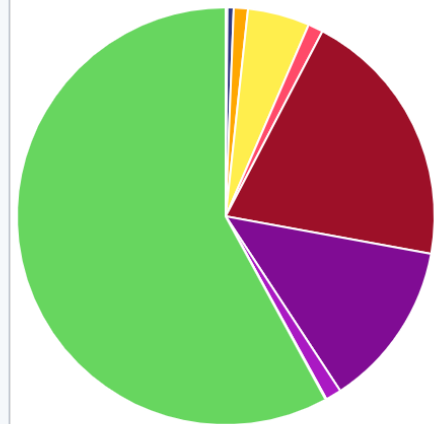
LDL by SDOH (<130)



Blood Pressure SDOH



DM By SDOH



■ CHILDCARE ■ CLOTHING ■ EDU ■ EMPLOYMENT ■ FOOD  
■ FPL<200 ■ HISP/LAT ■ HOMELESS ■ INCARC ■ INSURANCE



# Health Outcomes

*Outcomes are based on target population for project.*

| Measure   | Initial | End   |
|---|---------|-------|
| Diabetes: Eye Exam  | 21.4%   | 54.8% |
| Diabetes: Foot Exam   | 12.5%   | 52.0% |
| Diabetes: HbA1c Poor Control (>9%) (Inverse Measure)  | 100%    | 87.1% |
| Diabetes: HbA1c Testing   | 10.7%   | 83.9% |
| Diabetes: Medical Attention for Nephropathy   | 32.1%   | 80.7% |
| Controlling High Blood Pressure   | 0.0%    | 0.00% |
| Diabetes Screening for people with Schizophrenia/Bipolar who are antipsychotic medications        | 0.0%    | 87.5% |
| Weight assessment and counseling for nutrition and physical activity for children and adolescents | 0.0%    | 49.2% |
| Gather SDOH Data  | 0       | 334   |

*Goal was a 5% improvement for all measures*

# Stories

- 48-year old Hispanic female:
  - Spoke only Spanish
  - Uninsured
  - Family history of diabetes
  - Overweight
- HMC Provided:
  - Counseling and resources in her native language
- Patient was able to:
  - Reduce her A1c level from 10.5% to 6.4% in 3½ months
  - Resolve hyperglycemic symptoms
  - Reduce diabetes medications from twice a day to once a day



# Stories

- 65-year-old Caucasian Male
  - Insured
  - No family history of diabetes
  - Numerous chronic conditions
  - “noncompliance for years”
- HMC Provided:
  - Tailored resources
  - Education about using blood glucose to make decisions regarding diet/exercise.
- Patient was able to:
  - Reduce A1c level from 9.8% to 7.6% in 4½ months
  - Reduce CMP glucose level from 334 to 148 in 4½ months
  - Control his blood pressure



# Intersection of Health and Social Determinants

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- Relationship between overall health and life factors is crucial
- Account for patient's lifestyle to make lasting change

# COVID-19

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- Patient Visits reduced by 30% at worst point
- Highest number of no-shows and cancelations less than 24 hours for Diabetes Management appointments
- Telehealth/Phone appointments became necessity

# Program Considerations

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Engage patients in a meaningful way



Address SDOH



Preventative care is not being neglected

# TeleVisits—COVID-19

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- March 2020
  - Previously no telehealth utilization
  - Maintain access, while also keeping patients safe
- Barriers
  - Not all patients had reliable internet connectivity
    - Endemic issue to service area
  - Way that telehealth is part of EHR, can only be tied to provider visits
  - What type of visit is appropriate for a Televisit.

# Solution

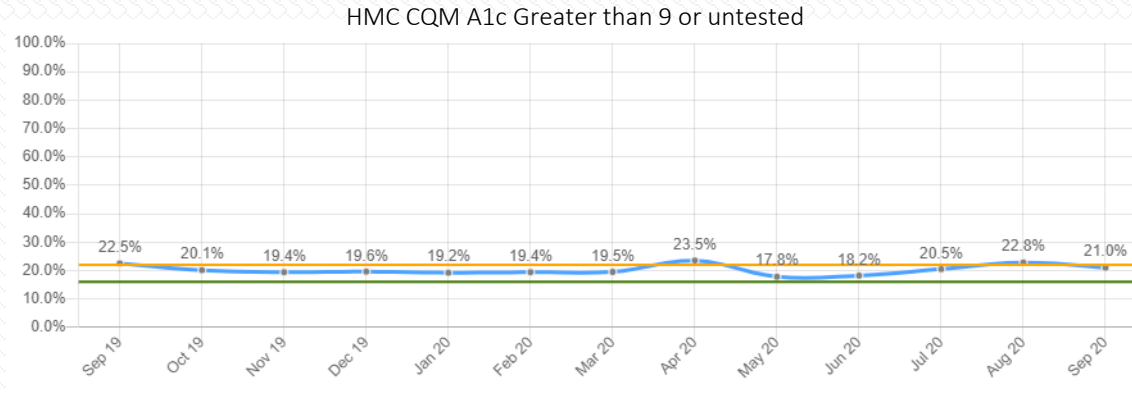
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- 2 Software options for telehealth
  - 1 tied to EHR
  - 1 is separate program
- Other is separate software (available to non-providers)
- Phone Counseling
- In-person visits



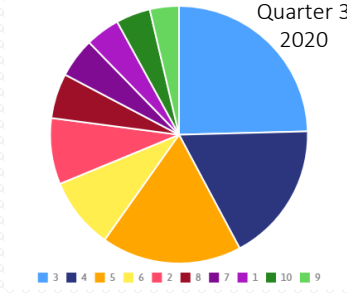
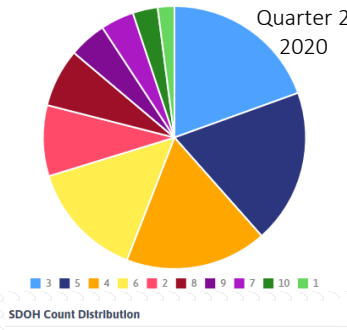
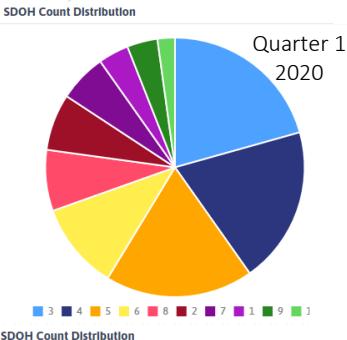
# Maintaining Patient Care

- Patient symptoms
- Focus on still getting lab work, especially for A1c's



# Changes for Patients—SDOH

- Expected to see significant difference in scores
- Saw significant changes in type of patient needs
  - Anxiety
  - Isolation
  - Food Access (using up resources)
- Insurance
- Increase in patients calling into the Health Center



# Continuing Care

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- Telehealth continued to be offered
- Alternative appointments offered (ex. phone)

# Lessons Learned

Addressing patients health is not the responsibility of one person

Facilitating a high level of communication is crucial

Explore alternative avenues to provide care

One size does not fit all

# Contact Information



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