

Progress & Promise: Profiles in Interprofessional Health Training to Deliver Patient-Centered Primary Care

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AGENDA

- 3:03-3:08pm ET Introductions & Housekeeping
- 3:08 3:25pm Presenter 1: Marci Nielsen
 - Development of Report & Training Database
 - 7 Champion Programs
 - Lessons Learned
- 3:25 3:45pm Presenter 2: Barbara Brandt
 - National Center for IPE
 - Defining the "Nexus"
 - Lessons Learned & Recommendations
- **3:45-3:58pm** Q&A with Audience
- 3:58-4:00pm Closing Remarks



Co-Sponsors / Reviewers











Federation of Associations of Schools of the Health Professions







Acknowledgements

- Report Reviewers: Timi Agar Barwick, Cynthia Belar, Barbara Brandt, Stacy Collins, Jessica Holmes, Stanley Kozakowski, Scott Shipman
- PCPCC Education & Training: Co-Chairs Bill Warning & Cynthia Belar; Task Force Members
- Database Submission Reviewers: Cynthia Belar, Amy Dawson, Susan Day, Melissa Gillooly, Margaret Tomecki, Manisha Verma
- Writers: Stephen Pelletier & Christa Cerra
- Editor & Design: Jennifer Salopek & Elizabeth Jones
- Project Lead: Tara Hacker



Defining the Medical Home

The medical home is an approach to primary care that is:

Person-Centered

Supports patients and families in managing decisions and care plans

Comprehensive

Whole-person care provided by a team

Coordinated

Care is organized across the 'medical neighborhood'

Committed to Quality and Safety

Maximizes use of health IT, decision support and other tools

Accessible

Care is delivered with short waiting times, 24/7 access and extended in-person hours



Interprofessional Education – Recent Years

2009: Interprofessional Education Collaborative (IPEC) Formed by AACN, AACOM, AACP, AAMC, ADEA, ASPH

2010: WHO Released Framework for Action on Interprofessional Education and Collaborative Practice

2011: IPEC Releases Report on Core Competencies for Interprofessional Collaborative Practice

2011: PCPCC's Education & Training Task Force Formed

2012: PCPCC's Task Force Develops 16 Training Competencies & National Survey

2013: PCPCC's Patient-Centered Primary Care Training Database Launched

2014: PCPCC Releases Report on 7 Profiles of Interprofessional Training for Primary Care

Patient-Centered

COLLABORATIVE

PCPCC's Education & Training Task Force

Purpose & Background

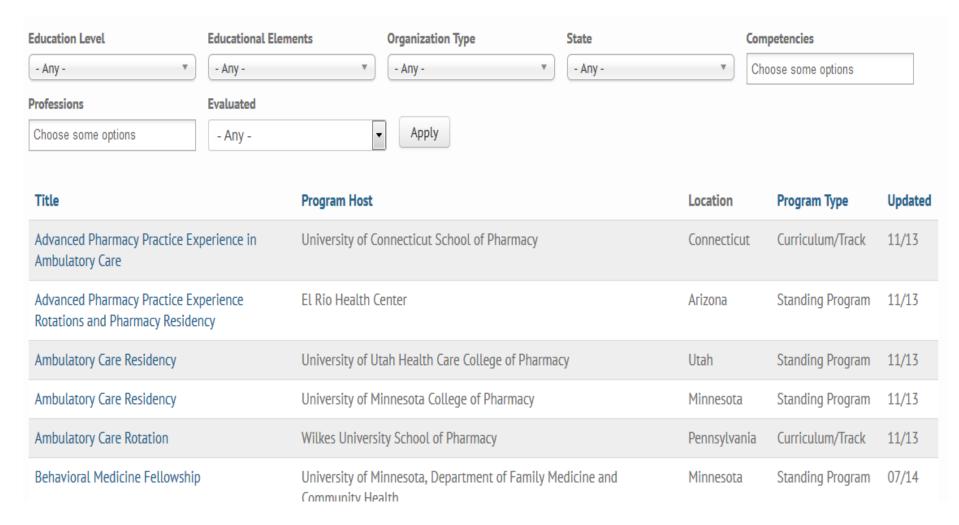
 Created in 2012 to build a rich collection of primary care residency and health professional training programs that incorporate advanced practices in primary care and the patient-centered medical home.

Activities

- Compiled a list of workforce competencies to help prepare professionals across disciplines and skill levels for practicing effectively the PCMH.
- Surveyed 100+ training programs across the country (Spring 2013) on best practices and competencies of collaborative patient-centered primary care.
- In December 2013, launched an online searchable database of innovative residency and health professional training programs. Regularly updated with new programs (130+ programs currently).
- In December 2014, released a publication on interprofessional training for team-based primary care featuring 7 program case studies. Patient-Centered



Patient-Centered Primary Care Training Database: Features 130+ searchable programs





PCPCC's New Report on Interprofessional Training

Download at www.pcpcc.org

PROGRESS
AND PROMISE:

Profiles in Interprofessional Health Training to Deliver Patient-Centered Primary Care





Seven Champion Programs

- Harbor-UCLA Family Medicine: Transforming Primary Care & Faculty Development Fellowship
- New Mexico State University: Counseling Psychology PhD Program
- Northwestern McGaw Family Medicine Residency: Teaching Health Center
- San Francisco VA Medical Center: Center of Excellence in Primary Care Education
- University of Oklahoma: College of Pharmacy
- University of South Carolina School of Medicine: I³ Population Health Collaborative (NC, SC, VA)
- University of Texas at Austin: School of Social Work



Team-Based Primary Care Training Competencies

Developed in 2011 by PCPCC's Education & Training Task Force

Patient-Centered Care Competencies

Advocacy for patient-centered integrated care

Cultural sensitivity & competence in culturally appropriate practice

Development of effective, caring relationships with patients

Patient-centered care planning, including collaborative decision-making & patient self-management

Coordinated Care Competencies

Care coordination for comprehensive care of patient & family in the community

Health information technology, including e-communications with patients & other providers

Interprofessionalism & interdisciplinary team collaboration

Team leadership

Comprehensive Care Competencies

Assessment of biopsychosocial needs across the lifespan

Population-based approaches to health care delivery

Risk identification

Accessible Care Competencies

Promotion of appropriate access to care (e.g., group appointments, open scheduling)

Care Quality & Safety Competencies

Assessment of patient outcomes

Business models for patient-centered integrated care

Evidence-based practice

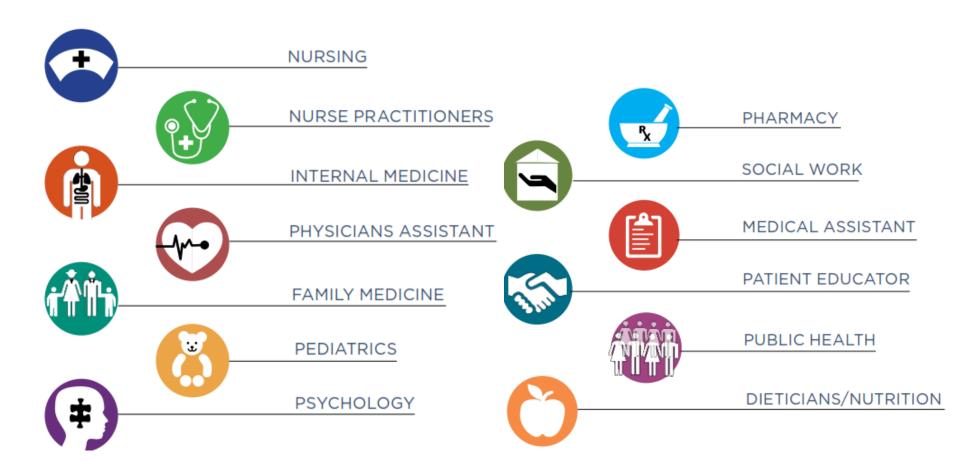
Quality improvement methods, including assessment of patient-experience for use in practice-based improvement efforts

Vast Majority of 16 Competencies Met by 7 Programs

	H-UCLA	I ³ PHC	NMSU	NM FMR	OU	SF VAMC	UTA
eam-Based Primary Care Competencies Trained							
atient-Centered Care Competencies	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Advocacy for patient-centered integrated care	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Cultural sensitivity & competence in culturally appropriate practice	•		•	•	•	•	•
Development of effective, caring relationships with patients	•		•	•	•	•	•
Patient-centered care planning, including collaborative decision-making & patient self-management	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
omprehensive Care Competencies	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Assessment of biopsychosocial needs across the lifespan			•			•	•
Population-based approaches to health care delivery	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Risk identification		•	•	•	•	•	•
oordinated Care Competencies	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Care coordination for comprehensive care of patient & family in the community	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Health information technology, including e-communications with patients & other providers	•		•	•	•	•	•
Interprofessionalism & interdisciplinary team collaboration	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Team leadership	•	•		•	•	•	•
ccessible Care Competencies	•	•	ln progress	•	•	•	•
Promotion of appropriate access to care (e.g., group appointments, open scheduling)	•	•	In progress	•	•	•	•
are Quality & Safety Competencies	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Assessment of patient outcomes	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Business models for patient-centered integrated care	•				•		
Evidence-based practice	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Quality improvement methods, including assessment of patient-experience for use in practice-based improvement efforts	•	•	ln progress	•	•	•	•



Professions Trained by Programs





New Mexico State University Counseling Psychology PhD Program



Location: Las Cruces, NM



Provider/Practice Type: Family Medicine Residency, Primary Care Facility, Health Professions Shortage Area



Patients: Predominantly Hispanic & uninsured



Program Graduates (2004-2014):











 Masters Students (33 Social Work, 10 Public Health, 4 Pharmacy)



UT-Austin School of Social Work Integrated Behavioral Health Scholars Program



Location: Austin, TX



Provider/Practice Type: FQHC



Patients: Adults with mental illness; chronically ill & homoloss: Spanish

chronically ill & homeless; Spanishspeaking low-income families



Program Participants (2012-2015): 19

Masters Students (Social Work)





University of Oklahoma College of Pharmacy Integrating Pharmacists into the Delivery of Primary Care







Provider/Practice Type: Family Medical

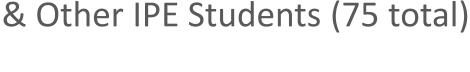
Center, Tier 3 PCMH, Primary Care Practice



Patients: 60% Medicaid, 15% Medicare; many indigent, minority and/or foreign



Program Participants (to date): Pharmacy









San Francisco VA Medical Center:

Center of Excellence in Primary Care Education



Location: San Francisco, CA

Provider/Practice Type: VA Medical Center



Patients: Veterans (all ages & socioeconomics)

Program Participants:



Core Trainees (183 total): IM, NP, Pharmacy,
 Social Work, Psychology, Nutrition



Additional Trainees (49 total): Podiatry,
 Optometry, Psychiatry









I³ Population Health Collaborative

North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia



Location: NC, SC, VA (and now FL)



Provider/Practice Type: Tri-state



Learning Collaborative of 27





Program Participants: Residents and



faculty physicians (>1,120)









Northwestern McGaw Family Medicine Residency

Teaching Health Center: Team-Based Care Curriculum







Provider/Practice Type: Teaching

Health Center, FQHC



Patients: 84% Hispanic, 8% African

American, 97% below 200% FPL



Program Participants: FM residents

(8/yr), Social work interns (2-3/yr), Advance practicum psychology externs



(1-2/yr)



Harbor-UCLA Family Medicine:

Transforming Primary Care & Faculty Development Fellowship







Location: Harbor City, CA

Provider/Practice Type: Family Health

Center (ambulatory practice site)

Patients: 51% Latino, 20% African American, 46% uninsured (Southwestern LA County)

Program Participants: Fellows (3-6/yr; following graduation from a primary care residency)



Program Hallmarks of Excellence

- Focus on Patient-Centered Care: collaborative decision-making; patient self-management; group appointments; open scheduling; advocates for PCMH
- Cultural Sensitivity & Community Focus: sensitivity & culturally appropriate competencies; designed to meet patient needs specific to the community; neighborhood-based

Program Hallmarks of Excellence, cont...

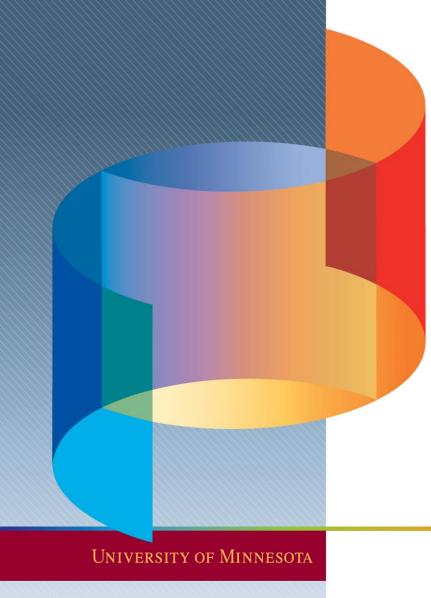
- Continuous Improvement: trainees design and execute practice-based improvements
- Dispersed Team Leadership: shared leadership among teams; learning guided by various professionals
- Integrating Behavioral Health: role of BH professionals increasingly recognized as integral component of team care

Opportunities for Improvement

- Insufficient Resources, Challenging Logistics: lack of time and money; scheduling barriers across professions; staff turnover
- Outdated Financial Models: many grant funded; fiscal practices not updated to reflect realities of practicing in a PCMH
- Incomplete Patient Integration: patients not yet fully integrated into the design and administration of teams or health professions education systems
- Technology's Promise Unfulfilled: use of population-based data not yet routine and varies across training programs

Opportunities for Improvement, cont...

- Lack of Standard, Meaningful Measures: most measures
 of progress and success typically more anecdotal than
 data-driven
- Blurry Relationship to Patient Outcomes: don't yet have good measures for patient outcomes
- Student Engagement: at-times difficult to engage students on team-based care concepts due to preference for learning clinical competencies
- Varying Potential for Scaling & Replicability: expressed successes unique to circumstances (e.g., academic and community partners); scaling possible with right mix of resources available



Thinking and Acting Differently at the Nexus

Barbara Brandt, PhD
Director, National Center and
Associate Vice President for Education,
University of Minnesota

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 Christa Cerra, DNP-FNP, University of Minnesota School of Nursing graduate, currently the University of Pittsburgh

Topics

- The National Center involvement
- What is the "Nexus" Interprofessional Education
- What we learned
- Recommendations

Process

- Seven PCMHs selected by PCPCC
- National Center participated in interviews to learn:
 - Presence of interprofessional education
 - Nexus alignment of IPE with clinical practice redesign
- What are characteristics of sites that display both, as reported in the interviews?
- Articulate themes to inform new development

Characteristics of the Patient Centered Medical Home (PCMH)

- A team-based health care delivery model
- Continuous care to populations of patients with the goal of obtaining maximized health outcomes
- An approach to providing comprehensive primary care for children, youth and adults
- Shift care from acute to ambulatory/community settings
- Care coordination essential, requiring additional resources
 - Health information technology
 - Appropriately trained staff to provide coordinated care
 - Workforce redesign
- Reduce costs

Interprofessional Education (IPE)

Interprofessional education "occurs when two or more professions learn with, about, and from each other to enable effective collaboration and improve health outcomes."

Adapted from:

The Centre for the Advancement of Interprofessional Education, UK, 1987

World Health Organization, Framework for Action on Interprofessional Education and Collaborative Practice, 2010.

Our vision for health

Transformed Health System: Our Vision



- Improving quality of experience for people, families, communities and learners
- Sharing responsibility for achieving health outcomes and improving education
- Reducing cost and adding value in health care delivery and education

Interprofessional Collaborative Practice

Interprofessional (or collaborative) care "occurs when multiple health workers and students from different professional backgrounds provide comprehensive health services by working with patients, their families, carers (caregivers), and communities to deliver the highest quality of care across settings."

Framework for Action on Interprofessional Education and Collaborative Practice, WHO 2010

Elements of the Nexus

- Integrate clinical practice and education in new ways,
- Partner with patients, families and communities,
- Strive to achieve the Triple Aim in both health care and education (cost, quality, and populations),
- Incorporate students and residents into the interprofessional team in meaningful ways,
- Create a shared resource model to achieve goals, and
- Encourage leadership in all aspects of the partnership.

Three Programs

University of Oklahoma, College of Pharmacy

San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center

New Mexico State University, Counseling Psychology PhD Program

Refined Definition of the Nexus

"Clinical practices in transforming systems that partner with health professions education programs

think and act differently

learning organizations that support continuous professional development

while educating the next generation of health professionals"

Characteristics

- Sharing a vision
- The patient-centered curriculum
- Innovation for culture change
- Spontaneous team leaders
- Benefits of the Nexus to the PCMH
- Benefits of the Nexus to students and residents

Sharing a Vision

- An extraordinary commitment to workforce development between PCMH and partner health professions education program
- Able to articulate common purpose and strategies to address significant barriers:
 - Understand and meet each partner's needs and perspectives
 - Bridge culture to create new one
 - Significant face-to-face time, often unpaid
 - Builds relationships, trust and working appreciation for one another

The Patient-Centered Curriculum

- Start with the patient in mind: not clinical practice or health professional education program
- Being PCMH helps with relevant educational program
- Successful strategies:
 - Needs of patient, then incorporate learner
 - Shared decision-making partnership with patients
 - Explicitly role models the needs and wants of patients for all learners

Innovation for Culture Change

Explicitly articulated:

- Essential role of site champions
- A commitment to a fundamental cultural shift away from a traditional, hierarchical model to a more innovative, teambased approach
- Critical to transformation of clinical practice
- Teaching/learning strategies to learn in practice how to function in teams
- Small changes add up

Spontaneous Team Leaders

- Shift to patient-centered curriculum
- Role of collaboration and conflict resolution skills
- Promotes leadership no matter which profession or whether clinician, student or resident
- Naturally learning new skills in practice

Benefits of the Nexus to the PCMH

- Benefits to the whole site, including clinicians and staff
- Students and residents bring new ideas about interprofessional education and collaborative practice
- Students asking "tough questions" about efficient and effective patient care

Benefits of the Nexus to Students and Residents

- Intentionally trained in skills needed in practice
- More "collaboration-ready" and confident
- Marketable skills
- Prepared for practice in underserved areas
- Learn to address barriers to practice

Practical Take Homes

Engage in dialogue with your sites and others. Explore:

- what is working
- gaps in practice
- barriers to progress

Start with the patient in mind

Strengthen the Nexus:

- identify and engage in opportunities for partnership
- design for practice and education model around principles of PCMH

Significant commitment to a shared vision that benefits all

Join the IPECP Community

Create a profile: www.nexusipe.org

Add a resource: www.nexusipe.org/resource-exchange

Start a conversation: www.nexusipe.org/forum

Go social: www.twitter.com/nexusipe

Contact Information



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