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Pediatric Integrated Behavioral Health in Primary Care: Preventing Mental Health Disorders in Later Life

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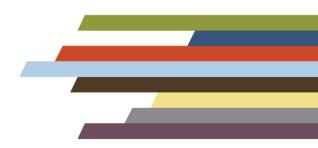
University of Nebraska Medical Center

Disclaimer

• Joseph Evans and Holly Roberts have no financial, personal, or professional conflicts of interest in this training titled "*Pediatric Integrated Behavioral Health in Primary Care: Preventing Mental Health Disorders in Later Life*"

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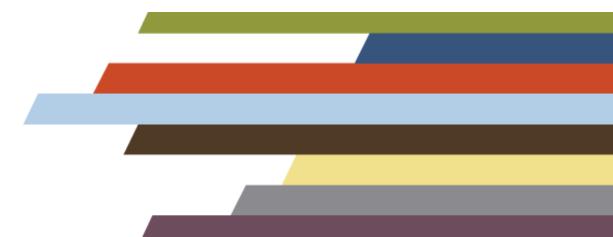
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Introduction to MHTTC and Opportunities for Training

New to Integrated Behavioral Health?: A Primer for Students and Those New to the Field



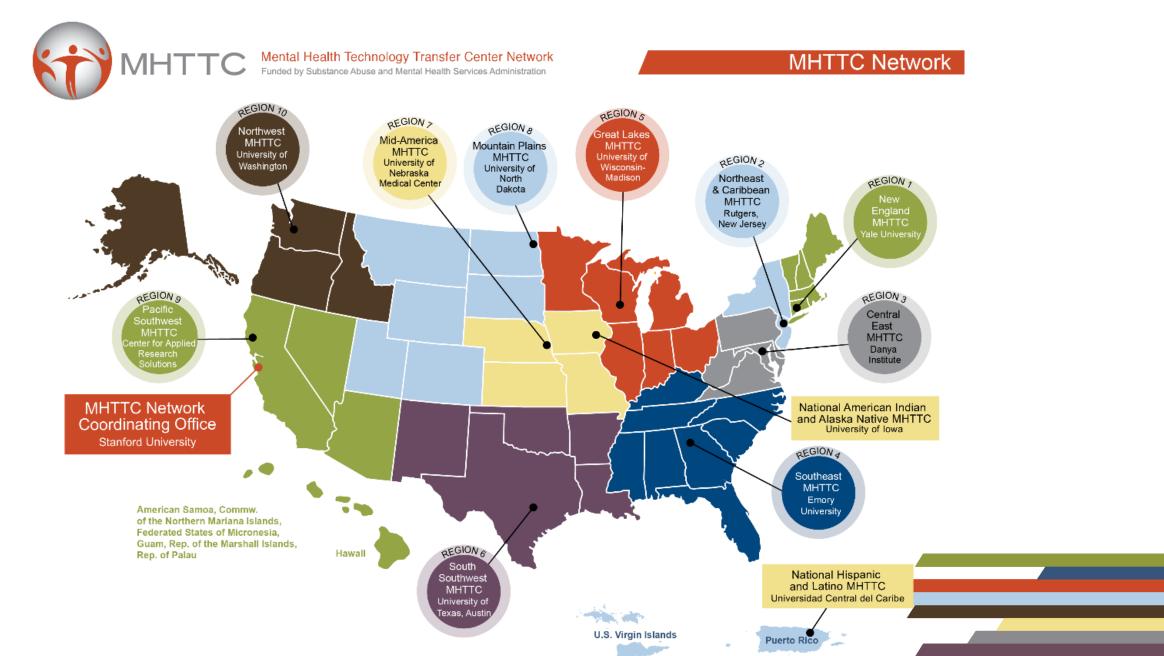
What is the Mid-America MHTTC?

- Funded by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (Grant number: H79SM081769).
- 5-year grant of \$3.7 million.
- Awarded to the Behavioral Health Education Center of Nebraska (BHECN) at University of Nebraska Medical Center.

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- Serves to align mental health systems and professional competencies with evidence based practices.
- Operates in Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas.
- Provides free training and technical assistance on a variety of topics germane to effective mental health practice.

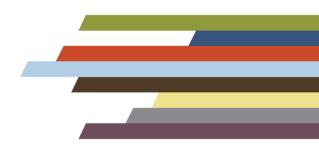
Where is the Mid-America MHTTC located?



Evaluation and Follow-up

- At the end of this session, you will be asked to complete a brief evaluation.
- Because this event is federally funded, we are required to ask about participants' satisfaction with our trainings.

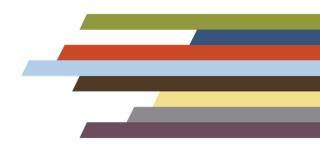


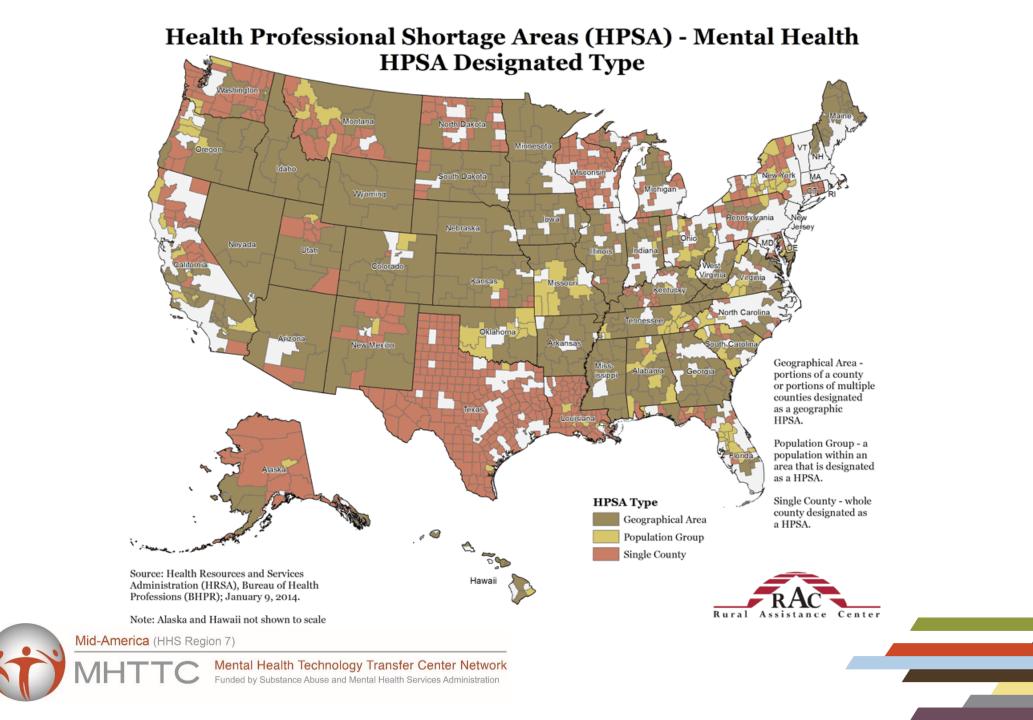


Presentation Outline

- 1) Introduction to Mid-America MHTTC
- 2) Childhood Origination of Behavior Disorders.
- 3) Defining a Model of Integrated Pediatric Behavioral Health in Primary Care
- 4) Research and Program Evaluation Results
- 5) Q and A







Behavioral Health Problem Origination

- 20% of children/youth have a need for mental health services but only one-third receive help.
- Over 75% of mental health disorders begin in childhood.
- Parents initially go to their PCP for child-adolescent behavior problems
- Schools are where many BH problems are identified and treated

What Parents Expect!!!!



What Parents Sometimes Get!!!



What Parents Sometimes Get!!! Also In Little Girls



Without Treatment, What Parents Sometimes Create - In Teens!!!



Behavioral Disorders presenting in Pediatric & Fam Med Primary Care

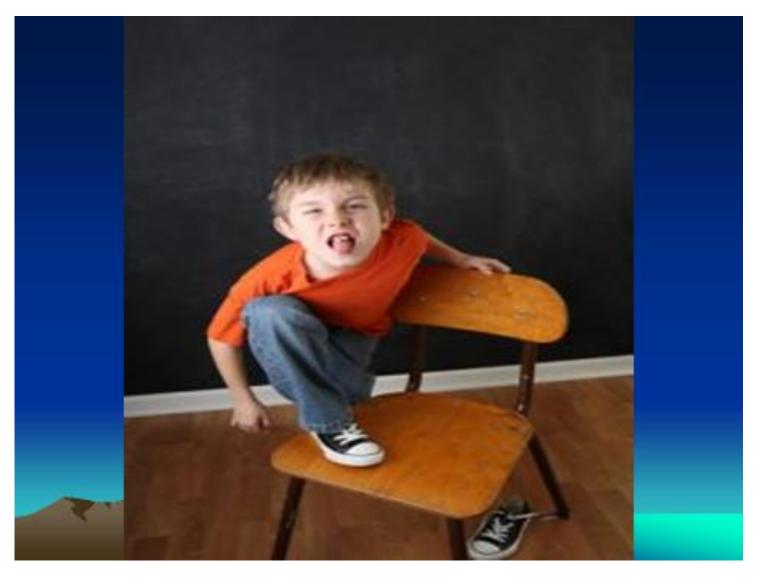
- Attention Deficit Hyperactivity
 Disorder
- Oppositional, defiant, aggressive and destructive behaviors
- Academic and school behavior problems
- Anxiety and Depression
- Chronic pain
- Adherence with medical treatment
- Developmental disabilities including autism

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- Elimination problems including enuresis, encopresis and toilet training.
- Fears and phobias
- Feeding problems
- Obsessions and compulsions
- Sleep problems including bedtime resistance, night-time awakening and sleep/wake schedule problems.
- Psychoeducational assessment and school consultation
- Tic and habit disorders

Oppositional Defiant Disorder



Who Ate My Snickers???



ADHD-Hyperactive/Impulsive



Academic Problems



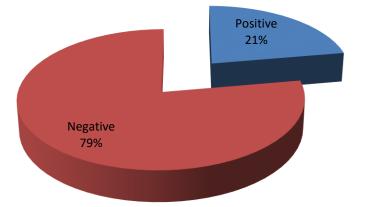
Conduct Disorder

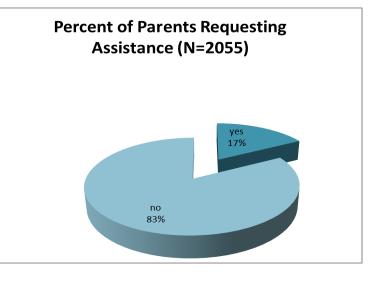




Child & Adolescent Screenings (36 months data) in Primary Care

Childhood Behavioral Screening N=5389





Screening Results	Positive
All Ages (3-18)	
Total (any disorder)	21%
ADHD - Inattentive	9%
ADHD - Hyperactive	7%
Combined	5%
Oppositional Defiant	9%
Conduct Disorder	3%
Anxiety/Depression	6%
Would Like Help	14.5%

Effects of Untreated ADHD

Systematic review of 351 articles on ADHD:

For 9 major categories: academic, antisocial behavior, driving, nonmedicinal drug use/addictive behavior, obesity, occupation, services use, self-esteem, and social functioning, the following broad trends emerged:

- (1) without treatment, people with ADHD had poorer long-term outcomes in all categories compared with people without ADHD, and
- (2) treatment for ADHD improved long-term outcomes compared with untreated ADHD, although not usually to normal levels.

<u>Shaw, M., et al. BMC Med</u>. 2012; 10: 99.Published online 2012 Sep 4. doi: <u>10.1186/1741-7015-10-99</u>

Effects of Untreated ADHD

- School Drop Out
- Driving Accidents
- Unemployment/Underemployment
- Divorce
- Unwanted pregnancies
- Poor social functioning

EFFECTS OF Enuresis on SELF-ESTEEM

Self esteem threatened by:

- Parental Disapproval
- Detection and teasing
- Repeated failure
- Leads to sense of isolation

Poor self-esteem in childhood:

- Complicates a variety of common problems
- Represents another problem to be addressed



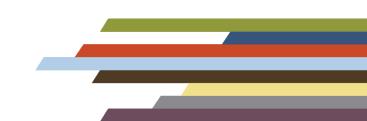
Bedwetters Anonymous



One Solution: Integrated BH in Pediatric Primary Care

- Provides improved access for patients, families, primary care providers, and behavioral health clinicians.
- Provides improved assessment and treatment for patients and families
- Optimizes mental and physical health outcomes by integrating physical and behavioral care.
- Reduces stigma.



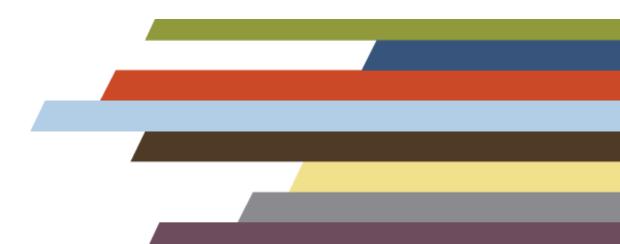


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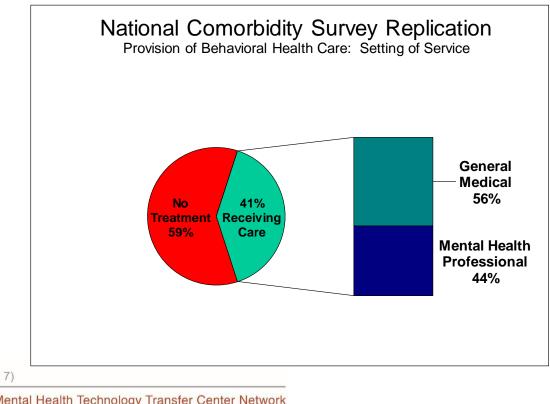
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Why Integrated Care?



Why Integrated Behavioral Health in PC?

• Physicians are "de facto" mental health providers



Source: Wang P et al. Arch Gen Psychiatry, 2005: 62. Adapted from Katon, Rundell, Unützer, Academy of PSM Integrated Behavioral Health 2014



Unmet Behavioral Health Needs

67% of individuals with a behavioral health disorder do not

get behavioral health treatment¹

- **30-50% of referrals to behavioral health from primary care don't make first appt**^{2,3}
- Two-thirds of primary care physicians reported not being able

to access outpatient behavioral health for their patients⁴ due to:

- Shortages of mental health care providers
- Health plan barriers
- Lack of coverage or inadequate coverage
- Depression goes undetected in >50% of primary care patients⁵
- Only 20-40% of patients improve substantially in 6 months

without specialty assistance⁶

Sources: ¹Kessler et al., NEJM. 2005;352:515-23. ²Fisher & Ransom, Arch Intern Med. 1997;6:324-333. ³Hoge et al., JAMA. 2006;95:1023-1032. ⁴Cunningham, Health Affairs. 2009; 3:w490-w501. ⁵Mitchell et al. Lancet, 2009; 374:609-619. ⁶Schulberg et al. Arch Gen Psych. 1996; 53:913-919

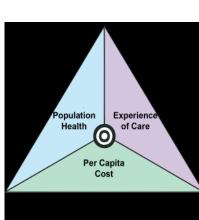


Six Reasons *Why* Behavioral Health Should be Part of the Primary Care Medical Home

- 1. High prevalence of behavioral health problems in primary care (needing long-term follow-up)
- 2. High burden of behavioral health in primary care
- 3. High cost of unmet behavioral health needs
- 4. Lower cost when behavioral health needs are met
- 5. Better health outcomes
- 6. Improved satisfaction

the map to PCMH success...

Behavioral health integration achieves the triple aim.







Triple Aim

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BH Integration in Primary Care



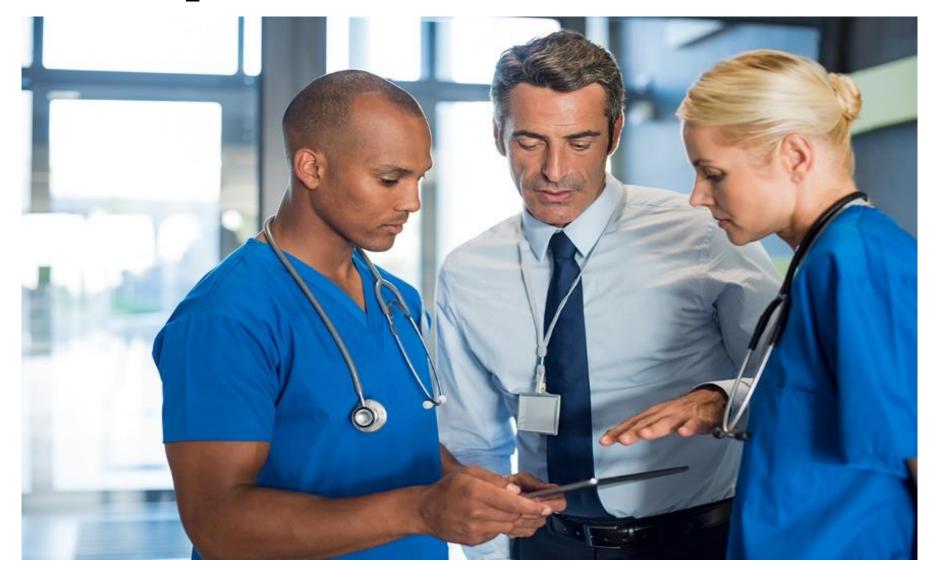
Integrated Behavioral Health in Pediatric Primary Care

Our Pediatric IBH Definition:

- Provision of BH care within a primary health care setting Integration of behavioral and physical health care services
- Preventive and first line interventions for common behavioral/mental health problems presenting in primary care practices
- Frequent Informal collaborations and "warm hand offs"
- Knowledge when and how to refer for most severe cases



Example: Consultation Skills



Family Therapy



BH Integration Champion

• Doc Pic¹



Integration of Behavioral Health into Primary Care Practice

Advantages for Patients:

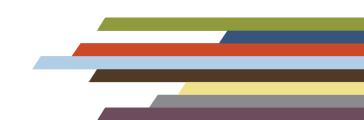
- Ready Access to BH Care
- Convenience: All Health Care (Physical & Behavioral) provided in a patient's "Medical Home"
- Reduced Stigma
- Comfort in the trusted Medical environment
- Patients receive more units of service from trained BH professionals



Integration of Behavioral Health into Primary Care Practice

- Advantages for Physicians:
- Physicians have a "ready" referral source
- Docs can triage most "needy" patients/hand off
- Coordinated care is possible
- Patients are seen "in" the practice reduces stigma
- Saves Physician time
- ===→15-20% MORE PRIMARY CARE PRACTICE PRODUCTIVITY!





BH Treatment in PC

80-85% BH Tx in PC by Physician and BH provider

10-15% Referral & Community Tx

5% Specialty Care



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Primary Care Experience

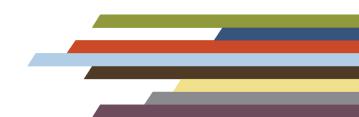




The Primary Care Experience

- 1. See patients in exam rooms
- 2. Hallway consultations with physicians/staff
- 3. On the spot consults with patients directly
- 4. Continuing education talks to physicians/staff (and community providers)
- 5. Provide training to a variety of students
- 6. Systems change within the primary care setting
- 7. Community involvement (hospitals, schools, MH agencies)





Clinic Room



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Behavioral Health Clinics in Underserved Areas (Note: Loan Repayment eligible)

Kearney (27,000) Clinic

Columbus (21,000) Pediatrics

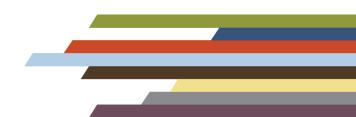
Crawford (900) Legend Buttes Clinic



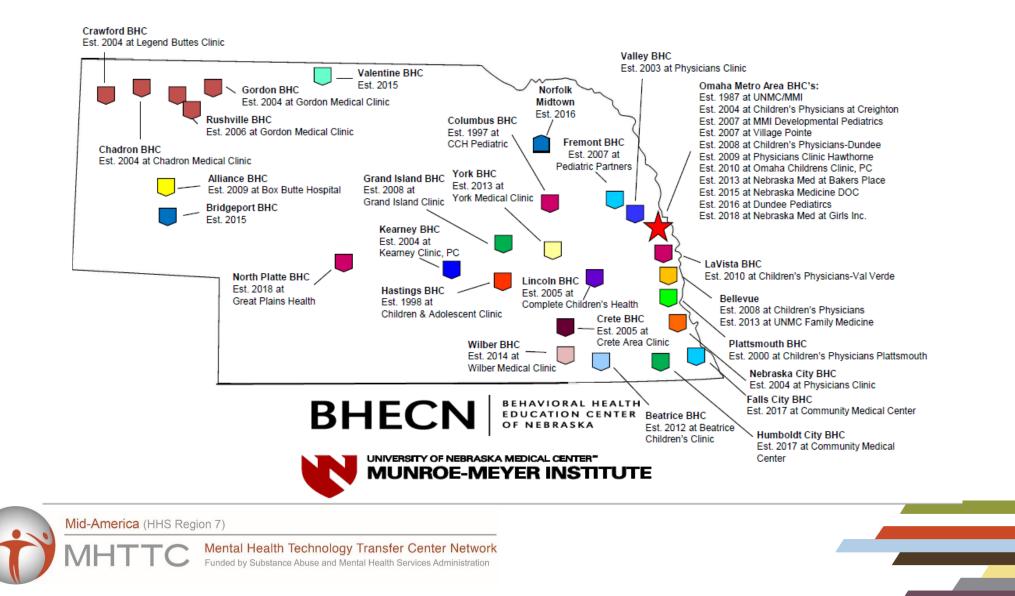








Munroe-Meyer Institute Department of Psychology Behavioral Health Clinics



Barriers to Integrated Behavioral Health in Primary Care

- Lack of graduate training programs with an integrated care emphasis
- Few trained IBH Supervisors
- Transition from traditional BH care to brief, targeted interventions
- Convincing PCPS that integrated care is value-added
- Start-up costs

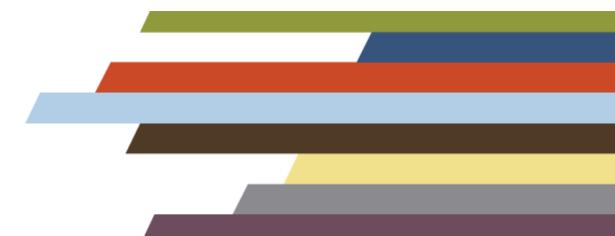
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Training and Business Models for Integrated Care

New to Integrated Behavioral Health?: A Primer for Students and Those New to the Field

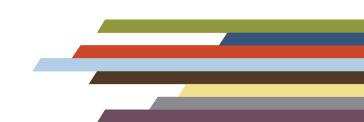


Treatment Approach

Treatment Approach

- Behavioral Health Clinic employs an active, practical, brief and empirically-based approach to treatment.
- Usually both the child and parents attend all sessions.
- During the first session, parents are interviewed to determine the nature of the problem and a potential course of treatment.
- Additional sessions are usually scheduled weekly, then every other week.
- The number of sessions depends upon the nature and severity of the problem, but a total of four to ten visits is common.
- Average is 4-5 sessions



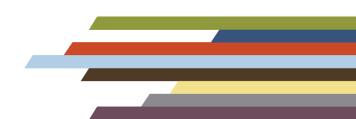


Training in Competencies for Integrated BH

Core Competency Clusters (McDaniel; Palermo; Hofses) with 54 sub-areas (Hofses):

- Science
- Professionalism
- Interpersonal
- Application
- Education
- Systems

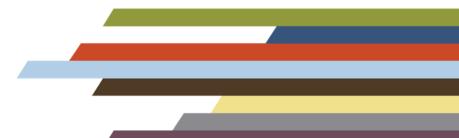




- Module 1: Integration of Behavioral Health into Primary Care: Opportunities
- Module 2: Family Engagement in Developmental Monitoring and Screening
- Module 3: Working with Schools:
 - Negotiating the Special Education System
- Module 4: Basic Considerations in Selecting Discipline for Children



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Module 5: Child & Adolescent Anxiety Disorders

Module 6: Cognitive-Behavior Therapy

Module 7: Youth Involved with the Juvenile Justice System 101 for Integrated Behavioral Health Professionals

Module 8: Motivational Interviewing

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- Module 9: Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD)
- Module 10: Crisis Management in Primary Care
- Module 11: Behavioral Health

Screening in Primary Care

Module 12: ADHD

Module 13: Adolescent Discipline

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☐ Module 14: Encopresis

Module 15: Classroom Strategies for Behavioral Health Management

Module 16: Psychopharmacology

□ Module 17: Enuresis

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□ Module 18: Telehealth

□ <u>Module 19: The Business of Behavioral Health Care</u>

□ <u>Module 20: Multiculturalism in Behavioral Health</u>

Module 21: SBIRT: Screening and Brief Intervention for Substance Use in Primary Care

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Training in Essentials for IBH

- Communicate frequently and provide feedback on patients' progress to the referring provider(s)
- Keep hallway consultations short
- Encourage warm hand-offs
- Provide brief copy of notes
- Be available for warm hand-offs and/or consults

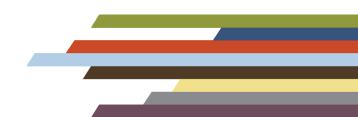


Training in Essentials for IBH

- Use exam rooms (NOT distant conference rooms or offices)
- Provide hallway consultation
- Enter sessions with the PCP to consult as needed for behavior
- Ask physicians into sessions regarding meds (needs &/or reductions)
- Suggest presentations over lunch on behavioral health topics
- Be involved in the primary care experience

This looks very different than practicing in a stand alone clinic!!!

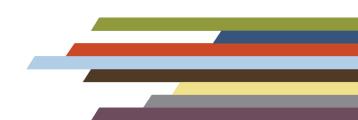




Business Models for Integrated Care

- Employed by Clinic
- Independent Practice
- Contractual Practice
- Partnership

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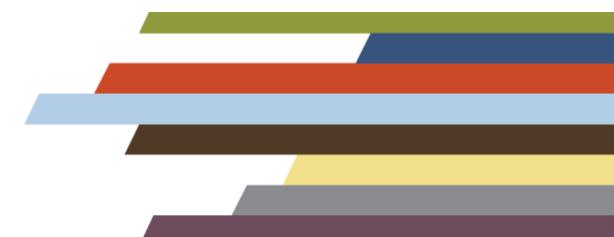
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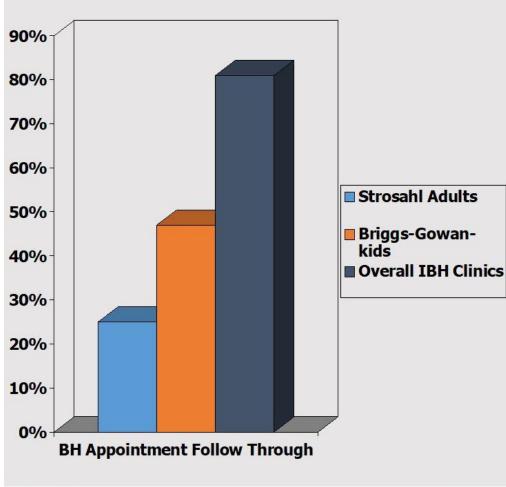
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Research and Program Evaluation

New to Integrated Behavioral Health?: A Primer for Students and Those New to the Field



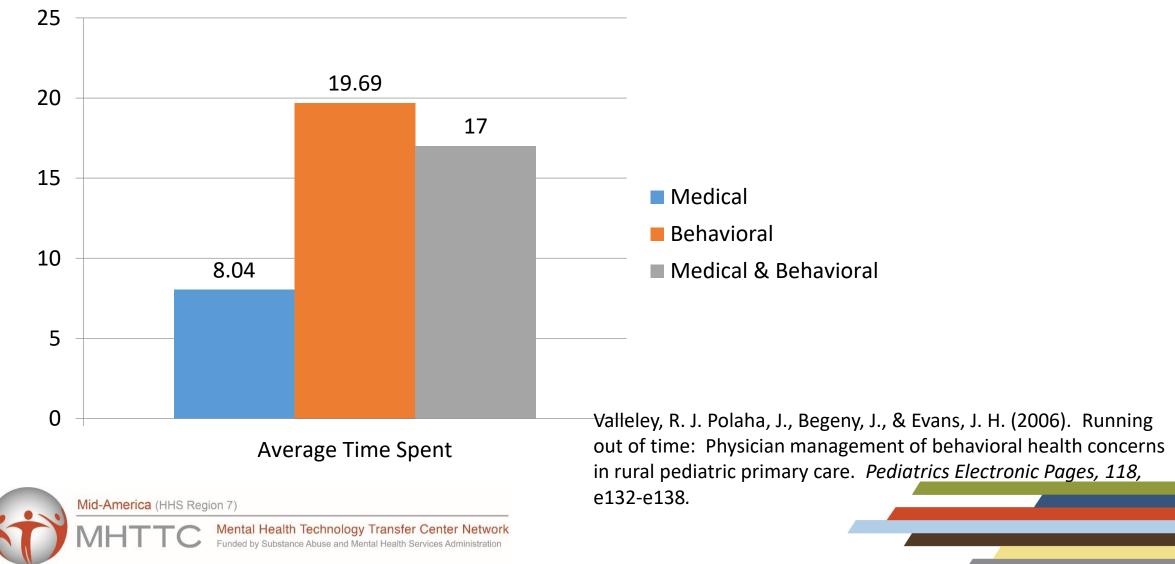
Show Rates for Initial Appointments



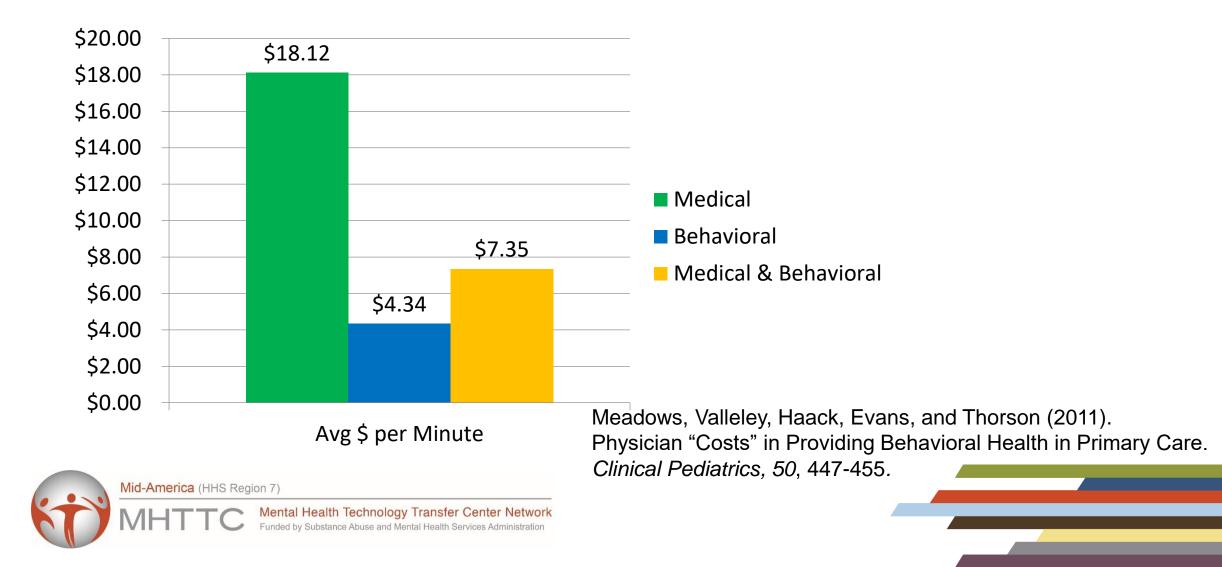


Mental Health Technology Transfer Center Network Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Valleley, R.J., Kosse, S., Schemm, A., Foster, N., Evans, J., & Polaha, J. (2007). Integrated Care for Children in Rural Communities: An Examination of Patient Attendance to Behavioral Health Services. *Families, Systems, & Health, 25,* 323-332.

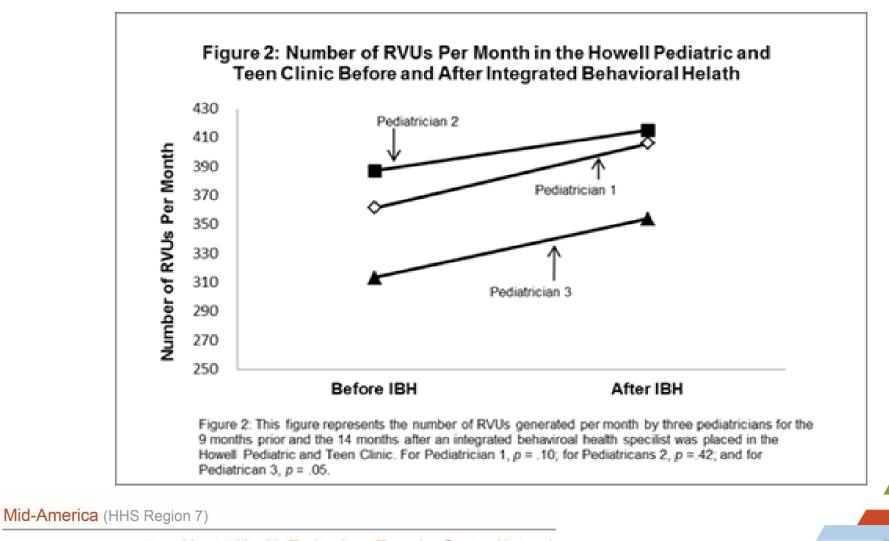
Physician Time Spent in Minutes



Physician Reimbursement in Minutes



Clinician Time Usage: University of Michigan Integrated BH Project

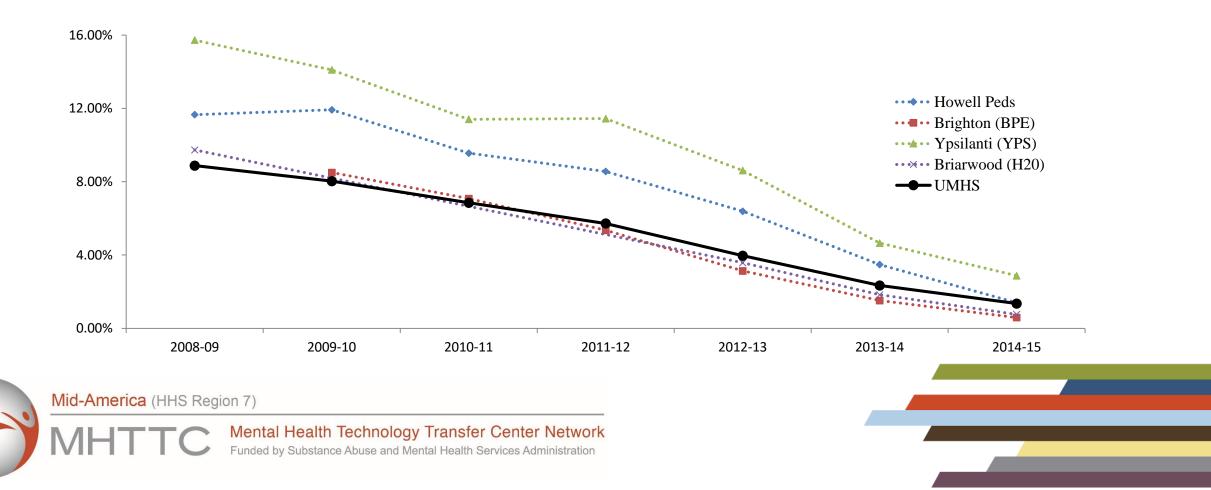


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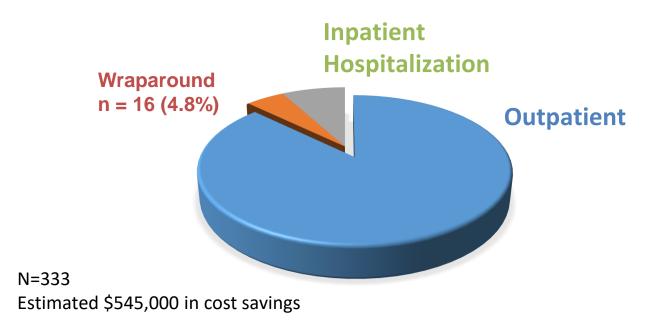
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QI/Program Evaluation – U Michigan

Percentage of patients ages 2-5 who were prescribed a stimulant, anti-psychotic, or anti-depressant



BH Provider Crisis Evaluations - Geisinger Health Systems (PA)



Physician Satisfaction of Integrated Behavioral Health in PC

- Physicians who have adopted an integrated model of care report strong agreement that this type of model helps to improve factors such as:
 - Quality and continuity of care for their patients
 - Time that it allows them to spend on medical issues
 - Cost
 - Follow-up
 - Confidence with identification/management of problems
 - Reduced stigma for their patients.

Hine, Grennan, Menousek, Robertson, Valleley, & Evans. (2016). Physician Satisfaction with Integrated Behavioral Health in Pediatric Primary Care: Consistency Across Rural and Urban Settings. *Journal of Primary Care and Community Health*. 1-5.

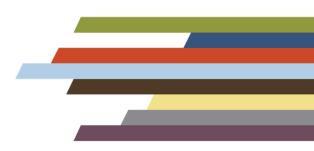
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Integrated BH Care: Next Steps

More training is available:

- Graduate Coursework ala Div 38 Health Psychology
- Internships in Integrated BH (e.g., CHOP, VCU, Michigan, MMI)
- Post-graduate Fellowships (e.g., Geisinger, OHSC)
- Certificate Training MHTTC
- Intensive Pre-service Training
- Continuing Education MHTTC





Mid-America Mental Health Technology Transfer Center (MHTTC)

Requests for training access and/or technical assistance can be directed to:

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