The Chronic Care Model: Past, Present and Future

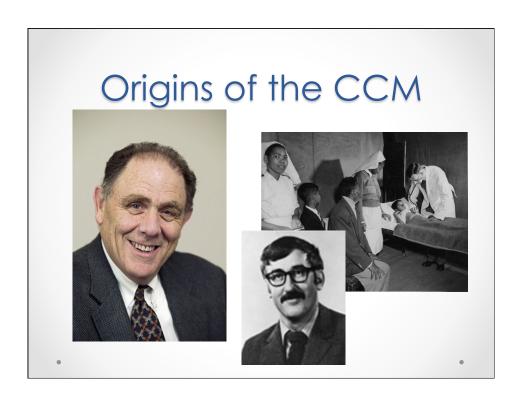
10 Jan 2012 Connie Davis, MN, ARNP cld@conniedavis.ca

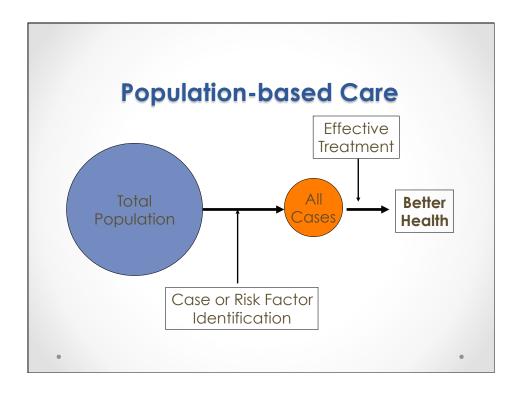
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Presentation Objectives

- Describe the origins of the Chronic Chronic Care Model (CCM)
- Describe current use of the CCM
- Consider how to use the CCM at the state level

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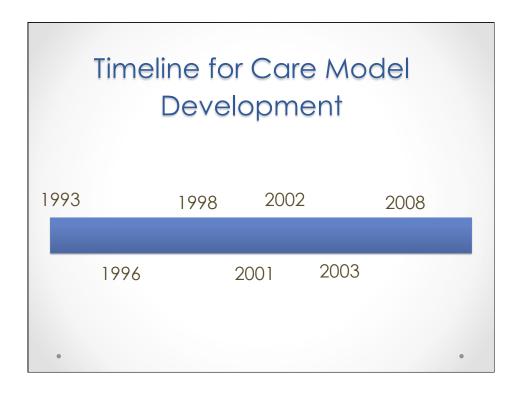


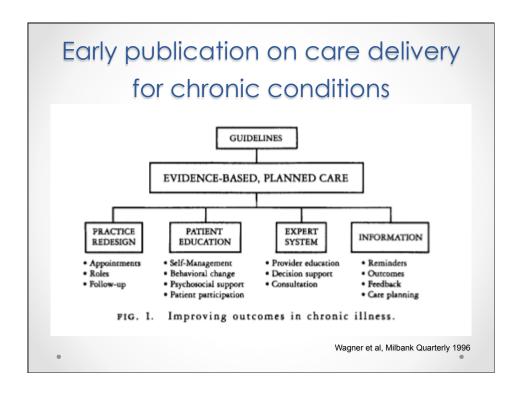
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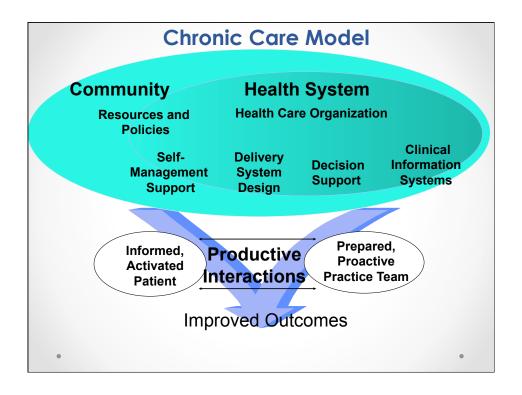
Model Development 1993 --

- Initial experience at GHC
- Literature review
- RWJF Chronic Illness Meeting -- Seattle
- Review and revision by advisory committee of 40 members (32 active participants)
- Interviews with 72 nominated "best practices", site visits to selected group
- Model applied with diabetes, depression, asthma, CHF, CVD, arthritis, geriatrics, prevention
- Translated and adapted

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Self-management support

- Help patients understand their important role in managing their health
- Use effective self-management support strategies that include goal setting, action planning, problem solving and follow up.
- Organize internal and external resources to provide ongoing self-management support to patients.

Delivery System Design

- Develop a multidisciplinary team that optimizes the role of each member in clinic & community
- Use planned interactions to support evidence-based care
- Provide clinical case management services for complex patients
- Ensure regular follow-up by the care team
- Give care that patients understand and that fits with their cultural background
- Improve efficiencies and access

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Decision support

- Embed evidence-based guidelines into daily clinical practice
- Share evidence-based guidelines and information with patients to encourage their participation
- Use proven provider education methods
- Integrate specialist expertise and primary care

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Clinical Information System

- Identify relevant subpopulations for proactive care
- Facilitate individual patient care planning
- Provide timely automated reminders for providers and patients
- Share information with patients and providers to coordinate care
- Monitor performance of the team and care system
- Use data at the point of care

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Health Care Organization

- Visibly support improvement at all levels of the organization, beginning with the senior leader
- Promote effective improvement strategies aimed at comprehensive system change
- Develop agreements that facilitate care coordination within and across organizations
- Create an optimal "Medical Home" that is the center of the healthcare system
- Develop workforce to support transformation

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Community

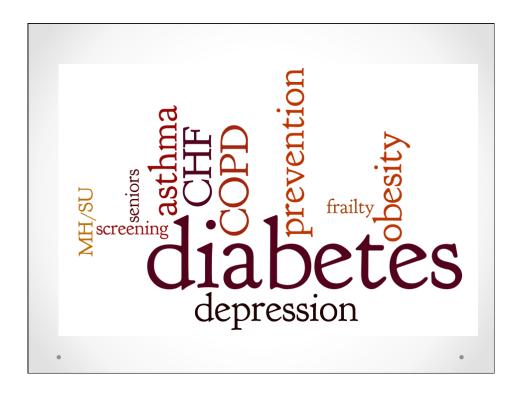
- Encourage patients to participate in effective community programs
- Form partnerships with community organizations to support and develop interventions that fill gaps in needed services
- Advocate for policies to improve patient care and confidence
- Promote community involvement in strategic planning and improvement activities
- Understand and fix access barriers to interactions/ relationships over time

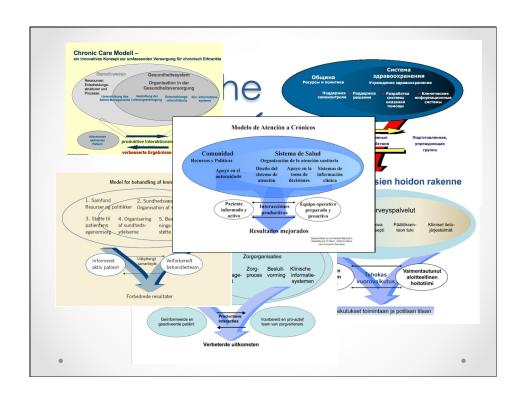
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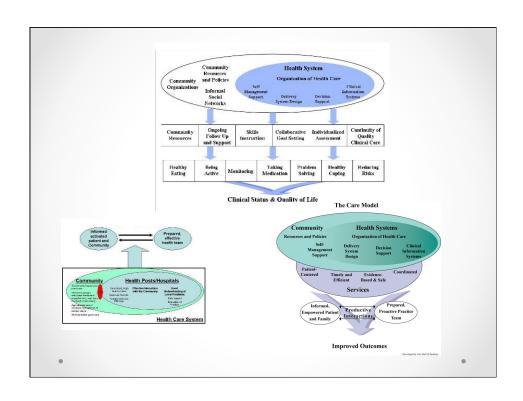
What's it look like for a person?

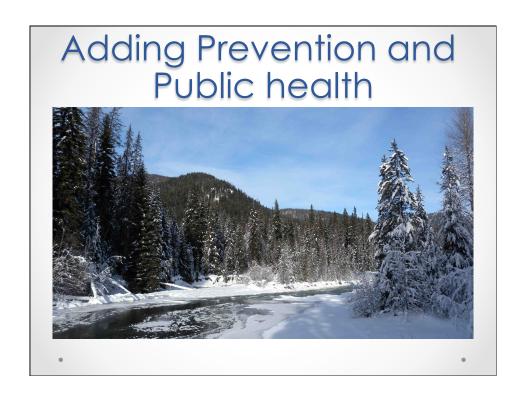


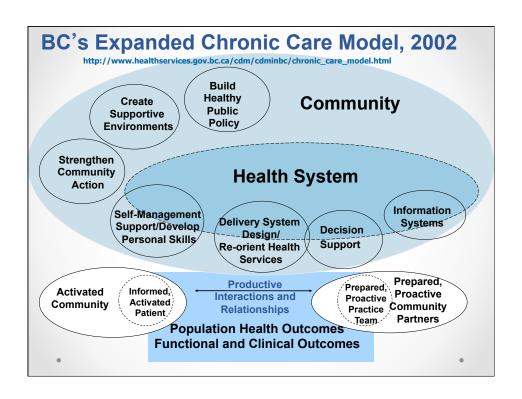
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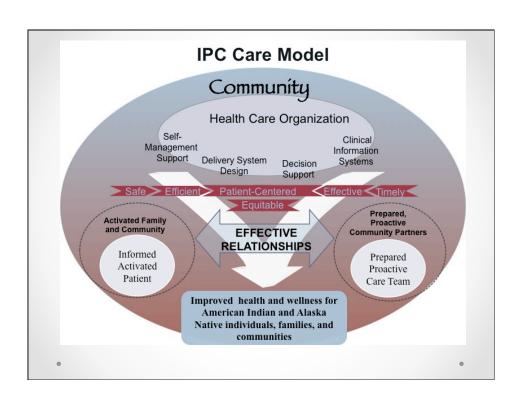




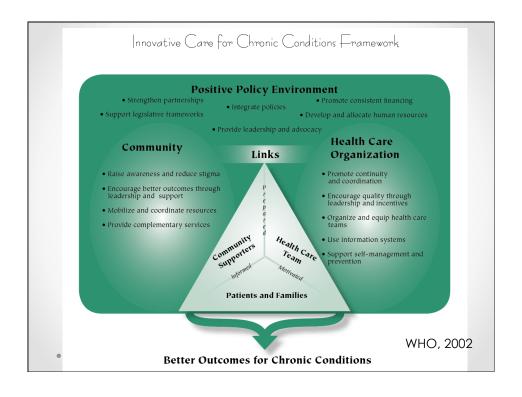


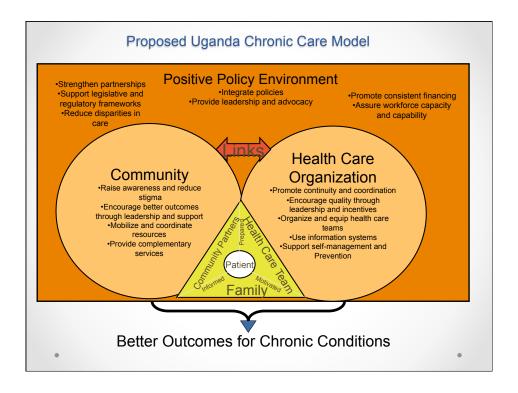












Evidence in Support of the CCM

- Cochrane diabetes review (Renders et al, 2001) supported four clinical elements
- Bodenheimer et al review (JAMA, 2002) used case studies and review of 39 studies
- Coleman et al (Health Affairs, 2009) studies referring to CCM since 2000
- Improving Chronic Illness Care Evaluation www.rand.org/health/projects/icice.html
- Assessment of Chronic Illness Care (Bonomi et al, Health Services Research, 2002)
- Patient Assessment of Chronic Illness Care (Glasgow et al, Medical Care, 2005)

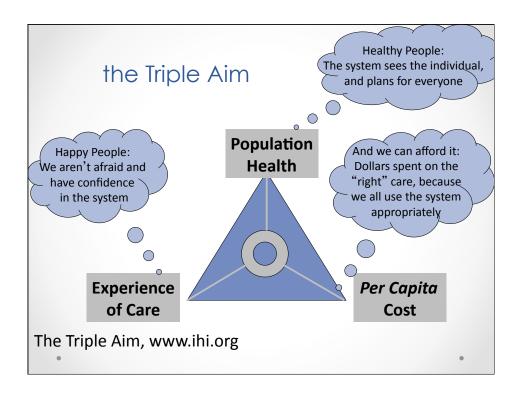
Where did the medical home come from?

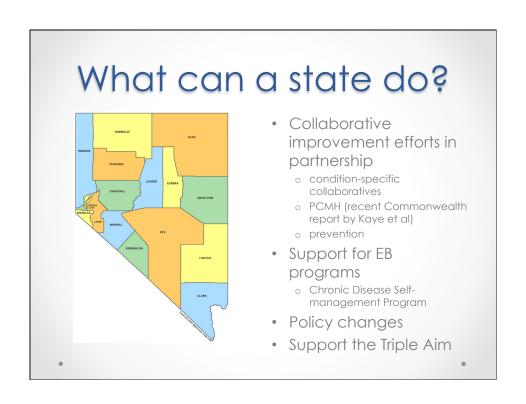
| Dates | redesign activity | other events in health care |
|-----------|---|---|
| 1960-1969 | medical home for ill children, POMR, EHR | PC named, NPs & PAs, Medicare & Medicaid |
| 1970-1979 | Primary Care Research Groups, SGIM | NCI, NIA, Managed Care, VA amb. care |
| 1980-1989 | AHCPR PC PBR | USPSTF |
| 1990-1999 | IHI's IDCOP, CCM, Microsystems, IPFCC | RVUs, hospitalists, determinants of hIth |
| 2000-2009 | AAFP promotes MH, joint principles, demos | Medicare part D |

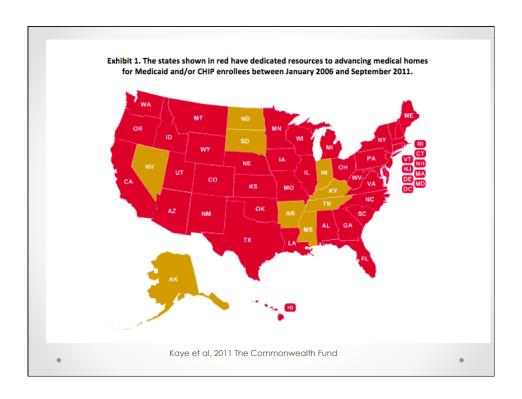
Kilo & Wasson, Health Affairs, 2010, Practice Redesign and the Patient-Centered Medical Home: History, Promises and Challenges

Model Amalgamation
IDCOP

INTERACTION RELIABILITY VITALITY
Open Ocommunication Management Research and Development Research and Development Management Research and Development Research Development Research Research







Is geographic improvement possible?

Indiana

- Health Commissioner and Medicaid Director to improve care for 80,000 chronically ill Medicaid recipients
- State leadership and money creating a Medicaid care system
- Statewide Collaborative Program PLUS
 - -call center
 - -community-based nurse care managers linked to practices
 - -statewide Web-based patient registry
 - -registry updated with claims data
 - -collaboratives
 - -embedded RCT
- Reported cost-savings to the Governor
- courtesy of Mike Hindmarsh hindsighthealthcare@rogers.com

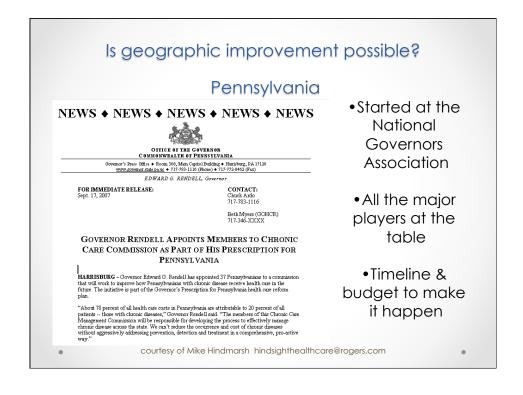
Is geographic improvement possible?

North Carolina

- State leadership and money has created a visionary Medicaid care system
- Measurement system, Guidelines, Physician networks, Care Managers, Collaboratives
- Financial rewards for participating
- Early results promising
- Plans to extend to include all patients regardless of insurance coverage

courtesy of Mike Hindmarsh hindsighthealthcare@rogers.com

Is geographic improvement possible? Washington State Health Alliance Diabetes Surveillance HOT TOPICS Regional Collaboratives Standard guidelines & payment Upcoming Events reform Laid groundwork for PSHA courtesy of Mike Hindmarsh hindsighthealthcare@rogers.com



Questions?

Resources

- www.improvingchroniccare.org
- www.commonwealthfund.org

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Thank you!



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