



SAMHSA-HRSA Center for Integrated Health Solutions

PBHCI Medical Staff Summit

Lori Raney MD

John Kern MD, Laurie Carrier MD

Grantee Meeting

August 13, 2014

NATIONAL COUNCIL
FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH
MENTAL HEALTH FIRST AID
Healthy Minds. Strong Communities.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
SAMHSA
www.samhsa.gov • 1-877-SAMHSA-1 (1-877-766-4772)

www.integration.samhsa.gov

Outline

Morning

- How we got here
- PBHCI Requirements
- RAND Evaluations
- Recommendations
- Other Emerging Models
- Population Management
- Roles for Psychiatric Medical Teams
- Culture of Integration
- PCP – Psychiatric Provider Partnership

Afternoon

Psychiatric – review common disorders with Laurie Carrier, MD

PCP – Review psychotropic medications with Lori Raney, MD

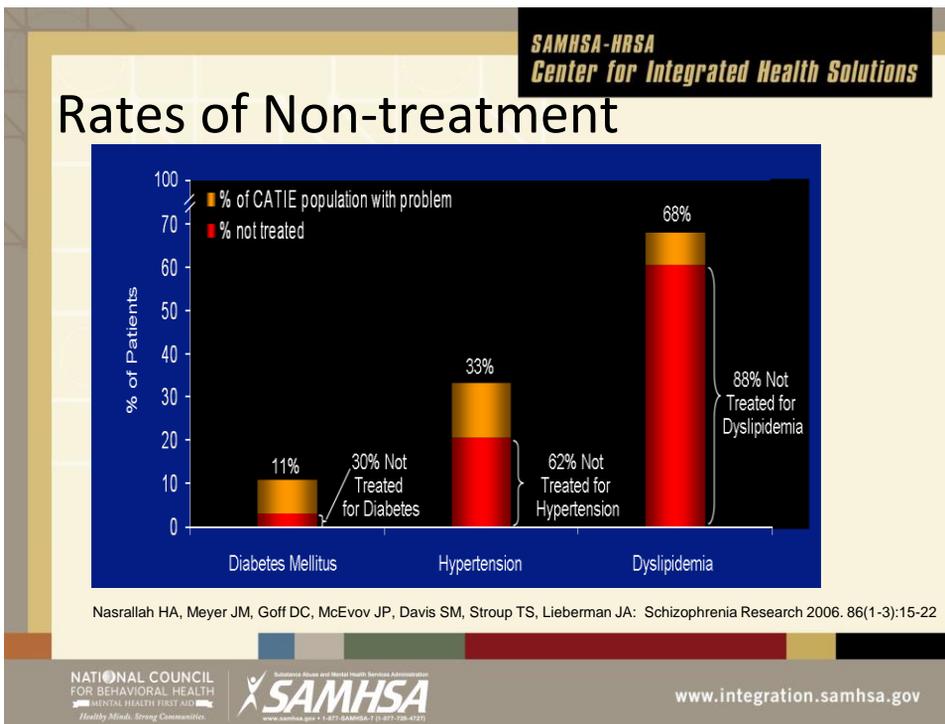
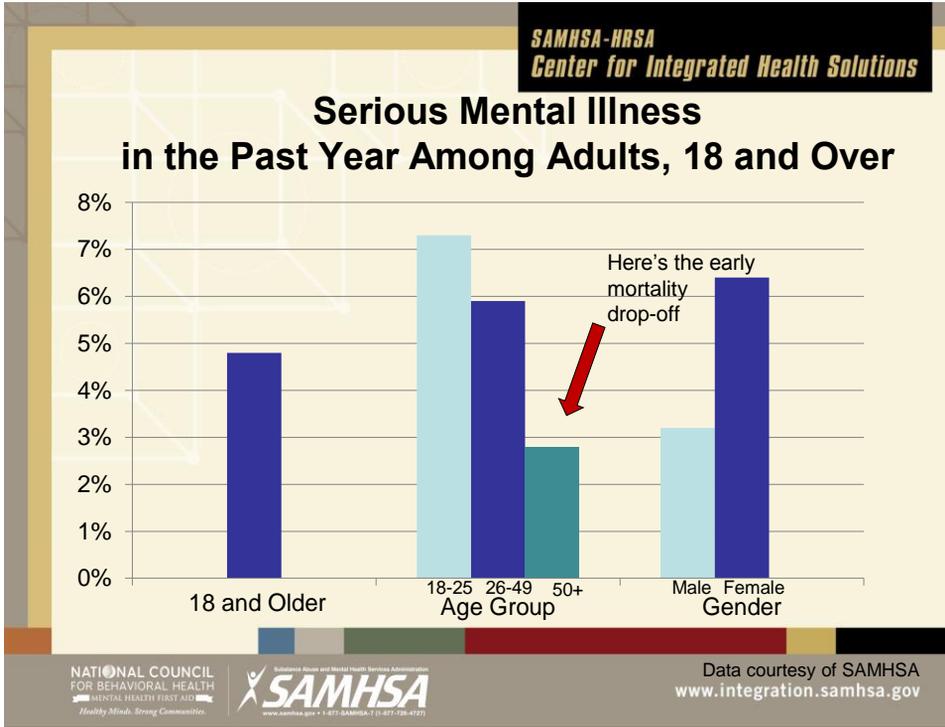
Group Discussion – Roles and EBPs

**SAMHSA-HRSA
Center for Integrated Health Solutions**

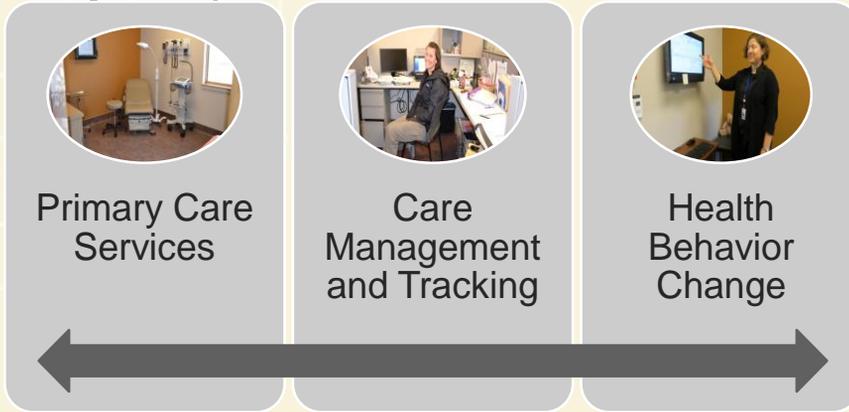
NATIONAL COUNCIL
FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH
MENTAL HEALTH FIRST AID
Healthy Minds. Strong Communities.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
SAMHSA
www.samhsa.gov • 1-877-SAMHSA-1 (1-877-766-4772)

www.integration.samhsa.gov

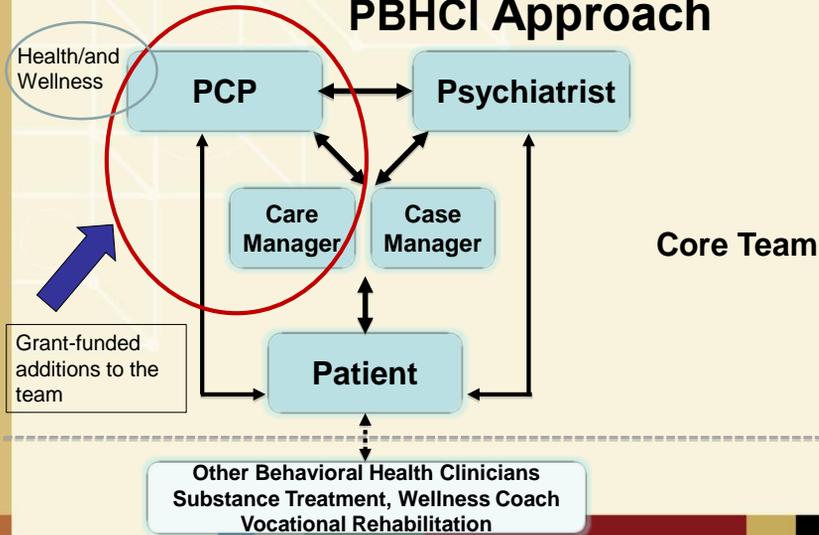


Programs Generally Contain 3 Major Components:



Kern, in *Integrated Care: Working at the Interface of Primary Care and Behavioral Health*
Lori E. Raney, MD, editor. American Psychiatric Publishing, publication Sept 2014

PBHCI Approach



**SAMHSA-HRSA
Center for Integrated Health Solutions**

Four Core Features- Required

Screening/referral for necessary PC prevention and treatment, including screening/assessment/treatment and referral for hypertension, obesity, smoking, and substance abuse.

Developing a registry/tracking system for all PC needs and outcomes for consumers with SMI.

Care management, understood as individualized, person-centered planning and coordination to increase patient participation and follow-up with all PC screening, assessment, and treatment services

Incorporation of prevention and wellness support services, including nutrition consultation, health education and literacy, peer specialists, and self-help/management programs, into individualized wellness plans for each person receiving services through the grant.

NATIONAL COUNCIL
FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH
MENTAL HEALTH FIRST AID
Healthy Minds. Strong Communities.

SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
www.samhsa.gov • 1-877-SAMHSA-1 (1-877-764-6728)

www.integration.samhsa.gov

**SAMHSA-HRSA
Center for Integrated Health Solutions**

Six “Optional Strategies”

Undertake regular screening and registry tracking/outcome measurement at the time of psychiatric visits for all individuals receiving psychotropic medications.

Co-locate medical nurse practitioners (NPs)/PC physicians in BH facilities whose charge is to provide routine PC services.

Identify a PC supervising physician within the full-scope health care home to provide consultation on complex health issues for the psychiatrist, medical NPs, and/or nurse care manager.

Embed nurse care managers within the PC team working in the BH setting to support specific individuals (i.e., those with significantly elevated levels of glucose, lipids, blood pressure (BP), and weight/body mass index [BMI]).

Use evidence-based practices (EBPs) in clinical preventive services developed to improve the health status of the general population, adapting these practices for use in the BH system.

Create wellness programs that utilize proven methods/materials developed for engaging individuals in managing their health conditions

NATIONAL COUNCIL
FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH
MENTAL HEALTH FIRST AID
Healthy Minds. Strong Communities.

SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
www.samhsa.gov • 1-877-SAMHSA-1 (1-877-764-6728)

www.integration.samhsa.gov

SAMHSA-HRSA
Center for Integrated Health Solutions

Integrating Primary Care Into Community Behavioral Health Settings: Programs and Early Implementation Experiences

Deborah M. Scharf, Ph.D.
Nicole K. Eberhart, Ph.D.
Nicole Schmidt, M.A.
Christine A. Vaughan, Ph.D.
Trina Dutta, M.P.P., M.P.H.
Harold Alan Pincus, M.D.
M. Audrey Burnam, Ph.D.

- Registries not simple to construct – data gathering difficult
- Recruiting and retaining qualified staff -Primary care provider turnover
- Patient recruitment
- Space and licenses to do primary care

Sharf DM, et al. *Psychiatric Services*. 2013;64(7):660-665

NATIONAL COUNCIL
FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH
MENTAL HEALTH FIRST AID
Healthy Minds. Strong Communities.

SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
www.samhsa.gov • 1-877-SAMHSA • 1-877-766-4772

www.integration.samhsa.gov

SAMHSA-HRSA
Center for Integrated Health Solutions

PCPs who are a “good fit” for this work

- Flexible, sense of humor
- Adapts well to behavioral health environment
- Likes working with patients with mental illnesses – compassion and passion
- Enjoys being part of a team – no lone rangers
- Want to make a difference in a health disparity group
- Prefer to use data to drive care including utilizing a “treat-to-target” approach to meet goals

“My observations are that the key variable is a seasoned/experienced, confident provider who may not fully understand but isn't frightened or put off by issues of mental illness - we've had multiple folks fitting this description who have functioned very well in behavioral health-based primary care clinics.”

- **PCP Curriculum soon available at CIHS**

NATIONAL COUNCIL
FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH
MENTAL HEALTH FIRST AID
Healthy Minds. Strong Communities.

SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
www.samhsa.gov • 1-877-SAMHSA • 1-877-766-4772

www.integration.samhsa.gov

SAMHSA-HRSA
Center for Integrated Health Solutions

EVALUATION OF THE SAMHSA PRIMARY AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CARE INTEGRATION (PBHCI) GRANT PROGRAM:

FINAL REPORT

- Integrated systems of various kinds created
- Limited use of Evidence Based Practices for smoking, obesity in particular
- Not able to identify centers which functioned best
- Small clinical evaluation did not show significant effect on physical health.

Scharf, et al. 2013 Report to HHS. <http://aspe.hhs.gov/daltcp/reports/2013/PBHClfr.shtm>

NATIONAL COUNCIL
FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH
MENTAL HEALTH FIRST AID
Healthy Minds. Strong Communities.

SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
www.samhsa.gov • 1-877-SAMHSA-1 (1-877-766-4772)

www.integration.samhsa.gov

11

SAMHSA-HRSA
Center for Integrated Health Solutions

PBHCI Clinical Outcomes – N of 3, 12 months

FIGURE 5.1. Change Trends in Case-Mix Adjusted Physical Health Indicators, Separately and Combined for Intervention/Control-Site Pairs

	Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3	Combined
SBP	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
DBP	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green
BMI	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
TC	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green +
HDL-C	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow +
LDL-C	Green	Yellow	Green	Green +
FPG	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green
A1c	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow
Trig	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Smok	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red

NOTES: Green favors PBHCI, Orange shows no advantage for PBHCI or controls, and Red favors controls. A plus sign indicates a statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$) for analyses of the "at risk" sample.

NATIONAL COUNCIL
FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH
MENTAL HEALTH FIRST AID
Healthy Minds. Strong Communities.

SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
www.samhsa.gov • 1-877-SAMHSA-1 (1-877-766-4772)

www.integration.samhsa.gov

RAND Recommendations

Needs Assessment - include systematic efforts to understand the types and extent of consumer physical health care needs, preferences, attitudes, and beliefs about integrated care; barriers anticipated, number of clients in need of care, etc

Improve Program performance through continuous quality improvement initiatives – use data to drive care, PDSA cycles

Use Evidence-based practices and measure fidelity to the practice if appropriate

Provide ongoing education to staff about the primary care services being offered to improve recruitment into the program

Hire staff that are a good fit for Integrated Care

Effects of Interventions to Reduce Risks of CVD – *Small Changes Can Have Significant Impact*

Blood cholesterol

- 10% ↓ = 30% ↓ in CVD (200-180)

High blood pressure (> 140 SBP or 90 DBP)

- ~ 6 mm Hg ↓ = 16% ↓ in CVD; 42% ↓ in stroke

Diabetes (HbA1c > 7)

- 1% point ↓ HbA1c = 21% decrease in DM related deaths, 14% decrease in MI, 37% decrease in microvascular complications

Cigarette smoking cessation

- ~ 50% ↓ in CVD

Maintenance of ideal body weight (BMI = 18.5-25)

- 35%-55% ↓ in CVD
- 5 – 10 % decrease can lead to “clinically significant” changes

Maintenance of active lifestyle (~30-min walk daily)

- 35%-55% ↓ in CVD

Stratton, et al. *BMJ* 2000
Hennekens CH. *Circulation* 1998;97:1095-1102.
Rich-Edwards JW, et al. *N Engl J Med* 1995;332:1758-1766.
Bassuk SS, Manson JE. *J Appl Physiol* 2005;99:1193-1204

PCARE

Primary Care Access, Referral and Evaluation

- PCARE study: Nurse *care managers* provided communication and advocacy to overcome barriers to primary medical care.
 - Intervention group received more
 - recommended preventive services,
 - higher proportion of evidence-based services for cardiometabolic conditions,
 - more likely to have a primary care provider (71.2% versus 51.9%).
 - *Reduction in Framingham Cardiovascular Risk Index score in intervention group:*
6.9% compared to usual care 9.8%

Druss BG, et al. *Am J Psychiatry*. 2010;167(2):151-159

Care Management

- Facilitates patient engagement
- Identification and targeting of high-risk individuals
- Monitoring of health status and adherence – tracking outcomes in registries
- Staff and patient education
- Development of treatment guidelines
- Individualized planning with patients
- Tracks care transitions

Health Promotion Implementation Resource Guide: Implementation Ready Health Promotion Programs for Weight Loss

Intervention	Author	Design	Duration	Report Clinical Signif	Results
RENEW	Brown (2011)	RCT	6 months		4.4 lbs wt loss
SIMPLE	Jean-Baptiste (2007)	RCT	16 weeks	✓	6.4 lbs wt loss
In SHAPE	Bartels (In Press)	RCT	12 months	✓	49% \geq 5% wt loss <i>or</i> clin significant fitness
Behavioral Therapy	Brar (2005)	RCT	14 weeks	✓	27% with \geq 5% wt loss
HEALTH	Mangurian (2012)	Comp	14 weeks	✓	24% with \geq 5% wt loss
Lifestyle Intervention	Wu et al (2008)	RCT	12 weeks		3-10 lbs wt loss
DART	McKibbin (2006)	RCT	24 weeks		5 lbs wt loss
Behavioral Wt-Loss Intervention	Daumit (2011)	Pre-Post	6 months		4.5 lbs wt loss
Eli Lilly Solutions For Wellness	Industry Supported	5 Pre-Post 3 RCTs	12 weeks		0.1-8.7 lbs wt loss

¹Recovery Through Nutrition and Exercise for Wt Loss, ²Simplified Intervention to Modify Physical Activity, ³Lifestyle, Eating Behavior, Healthy Eating and Activity in Latinos Treated in the Heights

18

Lifestyle Modification: ACHIEVE

RCT (n= 291)

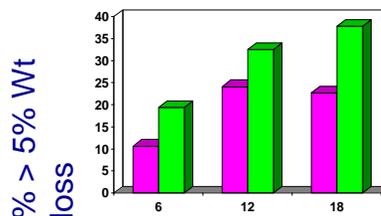
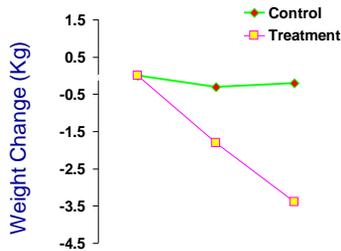
SMI patients in rehab
programs

18 months: individual +
group exercise and
nutrition

57% with schizophrenia;
82% on SGA

Baseline BMI = 36.3

37.8% lost >5% IBW
(compared to 22.7% of
control, p = 0.0009)



Daumit GL et al. N Engl J Med 2013; 368: 1594-1602

Behavioral Weight Loss Interventions



Most likely to be effective:

Longer duration (24 weeks)
Manualized
Combined education and physical activity
Both nutrition and physical exercise
Evidence-based (proven effective by RCTs)



Less likely to be successful:

Briefer duration interventions
General wellness or health promotion education only
Non-intensive, unstructured, or non-manualized interventions

Bartels S, et al. SAMHSA-HRSA Center for Integrated Health Solutions, 2012

Self Management

Programs designed to help people gain self-confidence in their ability to control their symptoms and explore how their health problems affect their lives

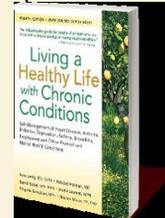
Stanford Self-Management Program

6 weeks, co-lead

Topics: dealing with emotions, exercise, nutrition medications, communication, decision making

Using Peers:

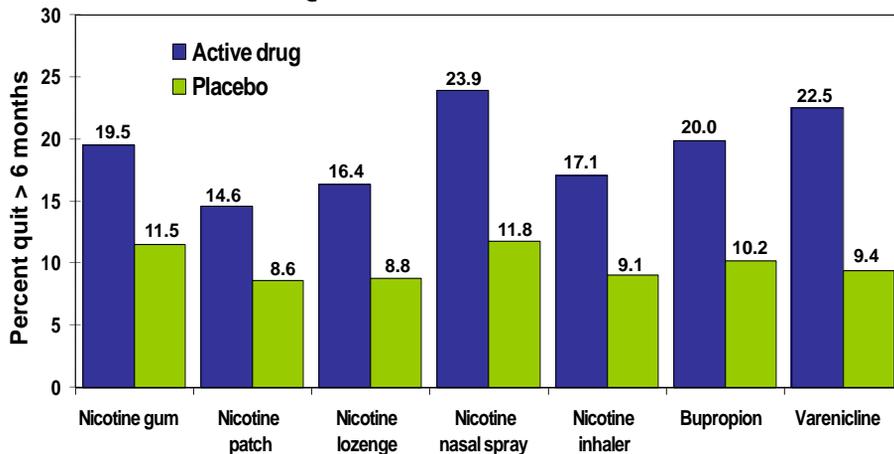
- HARP – Health and Recovery Peer Program – manualized, 6 session, peer led – improved activation
Schizophrenia Research
[Volume 118, Issues 1-3](#), Pgs 264-270 2010
- WHAM – Whole Health Action Management
www.samhsa.gov/health-wellness/wham (not EBP)



ASSIST: Ready to Quit

FDA Approved Pharmacotherapy

LONG-TERM QUIT RATES



Silagy et al. (2004). *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*; Hughes et al., (2004). *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*;
Gonzales et al., (2006). *JAMA* and Jorenby et al., (2006). *JAMA*

Management for specific SMI diagnoses

Major Depression

- NRT, Bupropion, Varenicline: Good evidence of long term abstinence

(Thomas 2013, Gierisch 2012, Hughes 2007)

Schizophrenia

- NRT: Insufficient data
- Bupropion: Good evidence of long term abstinence
- Varenicline: Early evidence for but unclear at 6 m

(Gibbons 2013, Tsoi 2013)

Bipolar Disorder

- NRT, Bupropion, Varenicline: Insufficient data
 - case reports of mania, 2 retrospective studies of smokers with mental illness (some with bipolar) showed safety

(Stapleton 2008, McClure 2010, George 2012)

Nonfasting Labs

Table 1

Recommended screening guidelines and frequency for adults taking second-generation antipsychotics^a

Parameter ^b	Measurement Method	Abnormal cutoff	Measurement period					
			Baseline	4 weeks	8 weeks	12 weeks	Every 3 months	Annually
Medical or family history	Interview	na	✓					✓
Weight (BMI)	Office	>7% weight gain over baseline OR $\geq 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Waist circumference	Office	Men: 40 inches; women: 35 inches	✓					✓
Blood pressure ^c	Office	$\geq 140/90 \text{ mmHg}$	✓			✓		✓
Nonfasting HBA1c or random plasma glucose ^{d,e}	Venipuncture	Diabetes, $\geq 6.5\%$; prediabetes, $\geq 5.7\%$; OR diabetes, $\geq 200 \text{ mg/dl}$; prediabetes, $\geq 140 \text{ mg/dl}$	✓			✓		✓
Nonfasting TC and HDL (non-HDL=TC-HDL) ^{e,f}	Venipuncture	Non-HDL, $\geq 220 \text{ mg/dl}$; OR 10-year risk, $\geq 7.5\%$ ^g	✓			✓		✓

^a Unless noted, guidelines are unchanged from the 2004 screening guidelines issued jointly by the American Diabetes Association and the American Psychiatric Association.

^b BMI, body mass index (kg/m^2); TC, total cholesterol; HDL, high-density lipoprotein

^c Criteria for diagnosis require two measurements collected at least 1 week apart with the subject in an upright position measured over the brachial artery at the level of the heart.

^d American Diabetes Association updated classification of diabetes diagnosis and screening (15). Criteria for diagnosis require two samples collected via venipuncture on separate days. HBA1c, glycated hemoglobin.

^e Venipuncture is the preferred method of diagnosis. Finger-stick point-of-care testing has not been validated, and results should be interpreted with caution or verified with venipuncture.

^f American College of Cardiology and American Heart Association updated guideline on screening and diagnosis of dyslipidemia (13)

^g Risk calculators are available online (23).

Vanderlip, et al Nonfasting Screening for Cardiovascular Risk Among Individuals Taking Second Generation Antipsychotics. Psychiatric Services, Vol. 65 No. 5. 573 - 576

SAMHSA-HRSA
Center for Integrated Health Solutions

Daily Huddles

Plan for changes in the workflow, manage crises before they arise

Share details of care being provided by individual members so you have a more comprehensive picture of the patient

Who needs rescreening?

Who is not improving?



Decide if labs, reports, etc are available and who needs extra intervention

Check for openings - might be able to get someone in?

NATIONAL COUNCIL
FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH
FOR MENTAL HEALTH FIRST AID
Healthy Minds. Strong Communities.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
SAMHSA
www.samhsa.gov • 1-877-SAMHSA (1-877-782-4373)

www.integration.samhsa.gov

**SAMHSA-HRSA
Center for Integrated Health Solutions**

Blending 3 Data Streams: Dashboard

Date Given	Medication	Dose
08/06/2012	buspirone 10 mg Tab	1 bid
04/23/2012	fluoxetine 20 mg Cap	3 qam
02/07/2012	amitriptyline 25 mg Tab	1 hs
05/30/2012	Difunisal 500 MG TABS	1 po Bid
05/30/2012	FLUoxetine HCl 60 MG TABS	1 po qd
05/30/2012	BusPIRone HCl 10 MG TABS	1 po qd
05/30/2012	AmLODIPine Besylate 5 MG T...	1 po qd

Carelogic

Intergy
"Sage"

Patient
Tools

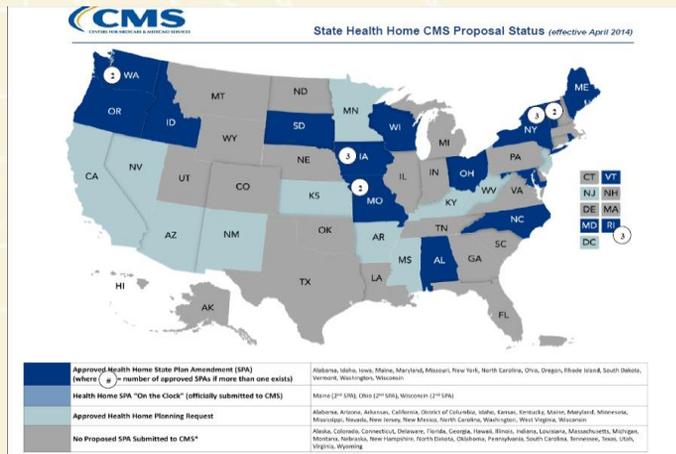
NATIONAL COUNCIL
FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH
MENTAL HEALTH FIRST AID
Healthy Minds. Strong Communities.

SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
www.samhsa.gov • 1-877-SAMHSA-7 (1-877-782-4772)

www.integration.samhsa.gov

**SAMHSA-HRSA
Center for Integrated Health Solutions**

2703 Medicaid State Plan Amendments



NATIONAL COUNCIL
FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH
MENTAL HEALTH FIRST AID
Healthy Minds. Strong Communities.

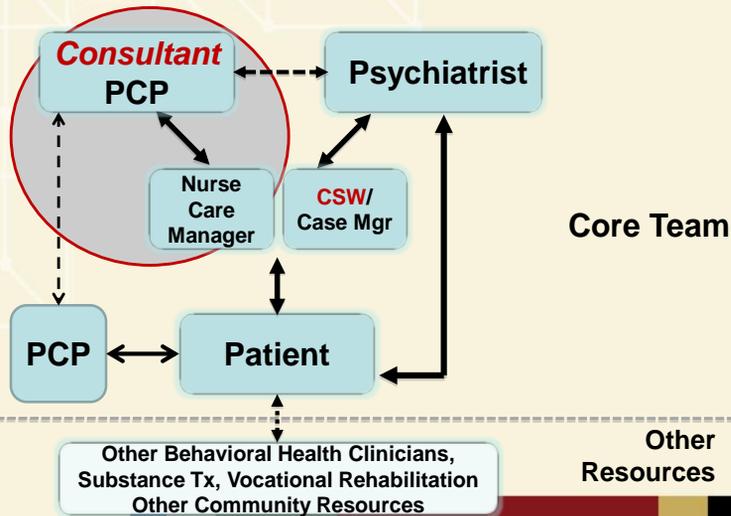
SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
www.samhsa.gov • 1-877-SAMHSA-7 (1-877-782-4772)

www.integration.samhsa.gov

Six Required Services (no Primary Care)



Health Home Team – Missouri, Ohio

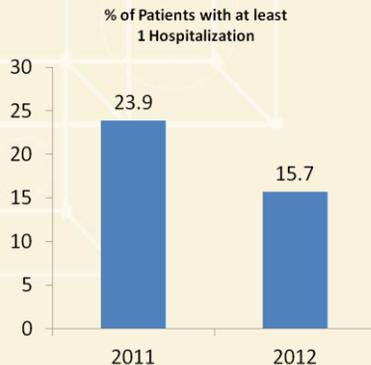


Consultant PCP Duties

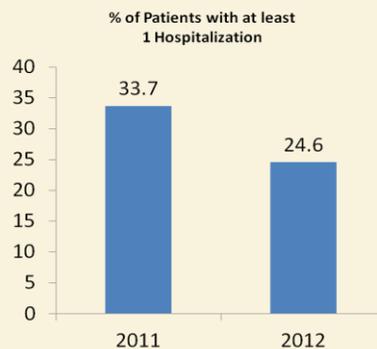
1. Case Consultation – Care managers, psychiatric providers, etc
2. Collaboration with staff/outside providers
3. Population management
4. Education – medical and non-medical



Outcomes Reducing Hospitalization



Primary Care Health Homes



CMHC Healthcare Homes

HOME (Health Outcomes Management and Evaluation) Study

- 300 patients with SMI and at least one chronic condition: DM, HTN, Dyslipidemia, Heart Disease
- Randomized usual care or intervention
- Partner with FQHC on site
- “Integrated Care Community” (ICC) will provide care for both the index cardiometabolic conditions and common acute and chronic comorbidities
- Medical outcomes and budget analysis

Druss, NIMH funded. <http://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01228032>

Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics (CBHC)

Excellence in Mental Health Act – passed March 31, 2014

Scope:

Screenings and Monitoring of Key Health Indicators and Risk

Care Management

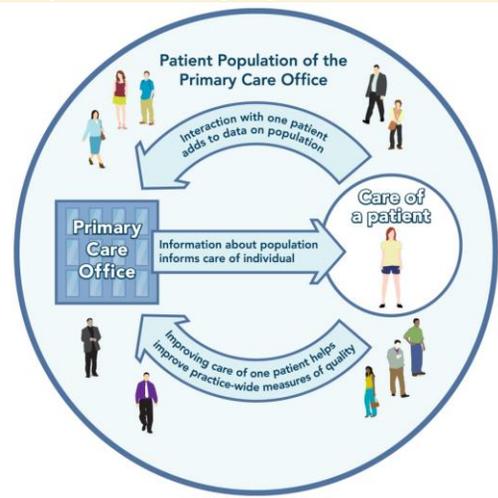
Partnerships with FQHCs for physical health

Evidence-Based Practices

Robust evaluation of 8 pilots – Start date Sept 2015

Bidirectional connection: between the individual patient and practice population

- Interaction with one patient adds to data on a population
- Information about a population informs care of the individual patient.
- Improving care of one patient helps improve measures of quality and long-term patient outcomes across a practice's patient population



Population-based Care: Analyzing Aggregate Data

Identify high risk individuals in need of immediate attention

Select chronic disease, cohort of consumers and interventions most likely to have the greatest effect on improving the management of chronic disease

Choose the initiative most likely to have significant impact and use to focus educational efforts

(EMR, payment, pharmacy data, registries, etc)

Metrics – HEDIS

CL ID	Description	Flagged	OK	% Flagged	% OK	Goal	Var
DM01	Use of inhaled corticosteroid medications by persons with a history of COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) or Asthma.	54	48	52.94	47.06	70	-22.94
DM02	Use of ARB (angiotensin II receptor blockers) or ACEI (angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors) medications by persons with a history of CHF (congestive heart failure).	6	8	42.86	57.14	70	-12.86
DM03	Use of beta-blocker medications by persons with a history of CHF (congestive heart failure).	8	6	57.14	42.86	70	-27.14
DM04	Use of statin medications by persons with a history of CAD (coronary artery disease).	12	5	70.59	29.41	70	-40.59
DM05	Use of H2A (histamine 2-receptor antagonists) or PPI (proton pump inhibitors) medications for no more than 8 weeks by persons with a history of GERD (gastro-esophageal reflux disease).	73	81	47.40	52.60	50	2.60
DM06	Presence of a fasting lipid profile within the past 12 months for patients with CAD (coronary artery disease).	12	5	70.59	29.41	70	-40.59
DM07	Presence of a DRE (dilated retinal exam) within the past 12 months for patients with diabetes mellitus.	75	51	59.52	40.48	70	-29.52
DM08	Presence of a urinary microalbumin test within the past 12 months for patients with diabetes mellitus.	103	23	81.75	18.25	70	-51.75
DM09	Presence of at least 2 hemoglobin A1C tests within the past 12 months for patients with diabetes mellitus.	81	45	64.29	35.71	70	-34.29
DM10	Presence of a fasting lipid profile within past 12 months for patients with diabetes mellitus.	80	46	63.49	36.51	70	-33.49

Registry Example: Diabetes

Flowsheet - Diabetic Flowsheet

Date	05/15/2012	04/27/2012	01/25/2012	10/24/2011	07/22/2011	05/20/2011	01/07/2011	12/01/2010	10/05/2010
HEMOGLOBIN A1C	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.4			5.8	
Microalb/Creat Ratio		6.9			5.6				
Triglycerides	172	182			111		128		185
HDL Cholesterol	27	26			31		28		28
LDL Cholesterol Calc	57	53			65		46		104
Cholesterol, Total	118	115			118		100		169
LDL/HDL Ratio	2.1	2.0			2.1		1.6		3.7
VLDL Cholesterol Cal	34	36			22		26		37
Blood Pressure	136/84	152/86	140/86: 13...	122/78	130/78: 13...	124/77			122/70
Weight	275.40 lbs	275 lbs	277.80 lbs	278 lbs	280.60 lbs	279.60 lbs			286.60 lbs
FOOT EXAM PERFORMED									
FLU VACCINE, (3 yrs & older, Medicare)				Performed...				Performed...	
PNEUMOCOCCAL VACCINE						Performed...			
ZOSTER VACC, SC									

**SAMHSA-HRSA
Center for Integrated Health Solutions**

	DIABETES DATA						
	ALL PROVIDERS	Provider A	Provider B	Provider C	Provider D	Provider E	All providers Aug-08
DM Pt's A1c <7.0, GOAL 40%	48%	51%	41%	43%	61%	0%	47%
DM Pt's A1c <9.0, GOAL 68%	75%	80%	72%	78%	70%	100%	
DM Pt's, BP <130/80, GOAL 25%	35%	41%	32%	47%	21%	0%	
DM Pt's, LDL <100 mg/dl, GOAL 36%	42%	42%	44%	35%	42%	100%	27%
DM Pt's Annual Dilated Eye exam, GOAL 40%	7%	9%	3%	4%	9%	100%	0%
DM Pt's Annual Foot Exam, GOAL 80%	96%	93%	95%	100%	91%	100%	24%
DM Pt's Annual Nephropathy, GOAL 80%	95%	93%	92%	100%	94%	100%	24%
DM Pt's Smoking Status documented and/or advised Treatment, GOAL 80%	93%	96%	92%	96%	94%	100%	55%

**SAMHSA-HRSA
Center for Integrated Health Solutions**

Roles for Psychiatrists

Co-Management

- Each provider has their own caseload
- PCP manages all medical problems
- Psychiatrist manages all mental health problems
- Work together to re-enforce treatment plans
- Psychiatrist screens for medical problems
- Same site or different
- Facilitated referral

Manage with Primary Care Consult

- Psychiatrist works with a nurse care manager
- Manages a caseload of patients for BOTH mental health and basic medical problems
- Utilize protocols from PCP
- PCP available for consultation and stepped care as needed
- Outside PCP care continued

Comprehensive Management

- Typically dually trained psychiatrist
- One provider manages both medical and mental health problems
- Limited number of providers have this expertise

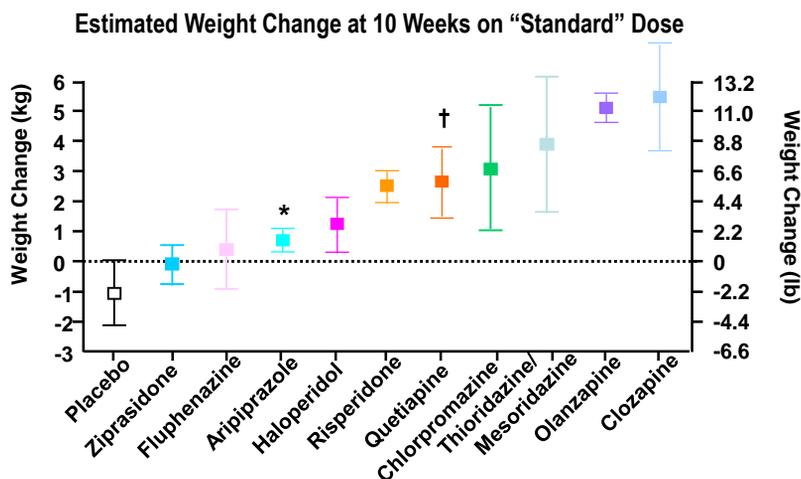
All psychiatrists are responsible for “not making people sicker”

What can Psychiatrists Do to Improve the Health Status of SMI population?

- Minimizing metabolic effects of psychotropic medications
- Screening for cardiometabolic risk factors – APA/ADA 2004 guidelines
- Counseling for lifestyle issues
- Treating some basic medical conditions?
- **Attention to *all* medical conditions**

40

Mean Weight Change With Antipsychotic Medications



*4–6 week pooled data (Marder SR et al. *Schizophr Res.* 2003;1;61:123-36; †6-week data adapted from Allison DB, Mentore JL, Heo M, et al. *Am J Psychiatry.* 1999;156:1686-1696; Jones AM et al. ACNP; 1999.

SAMHSA-NRSA
Center for Integrated Health Solutions

ADA/APA Screening Guidelines for Second Generation Antipsychotics

	Baseline	4 wks	8 wks	12 wks	Annually
Review Personal / Family history of illness	X				X
Weight (BMI)	X	X	X	X	X
Waist Circumference	X			X	X
Blood Pressure	X			X	X
Fasting Plasma Glucose	X			X	X
Fasting Lipid Profile	X			X	X

American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists, North American Association for the Study of Obesity:
Consensus development conference on antipsychotic drugs and obesity and diabetes. Diabetes Care 2004;
27:596-601

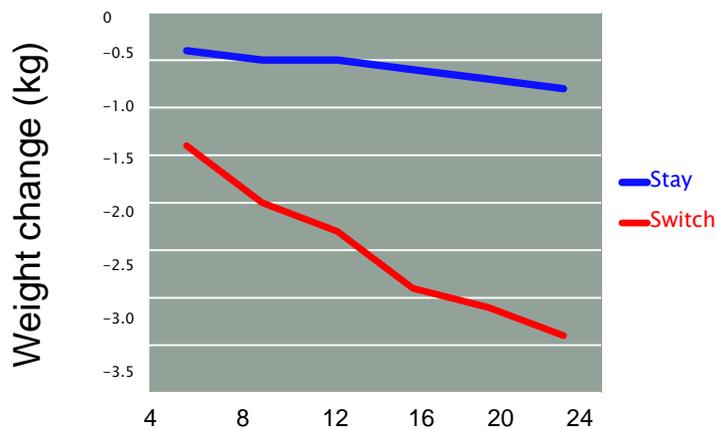
NATIONAL COUNCIL
FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH
MENTAL HEALTH FIRST AID
Healthy Minds. Strong Communities.

SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
www.samhsa.gov • 1-877-SAMHSA • 1-877-764-4721

www.integration.samhsa.gov

42

Switch to Reduce Metabolic Risk (CAMP)



Stroup TS, et al. Am J Psychiatry 2011; 168: 947-956

Psychiatrists Prescribing SGAs

Agents with higher cardiometabolic risk were prescribed to over 75% of individuals with cardiometabolic disorders

- *Efficacy
- *Less sedation/more sedation
- *Patient preference
- Low incidence of extra pyramidal symptoms
- Low incidence of tardive dyskinesia
- Cannot tolerate alternatives

Hermes, et al. Prescription of Second Generation Antipsychotics: Responding to Treatment Risk in Real World Practice, *Psychiatric Services* Vol 64, No 3, 2013

PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES

psychiatryonline

From: **Cigarette Smoking Among Persons With Schizophrenia or Bipolar Disorder in Routine Clinical Settings, 1999–2011**

Psychiatric Services. 2013;64(1):44-50. doi:10.1176/appi.ps.201200143

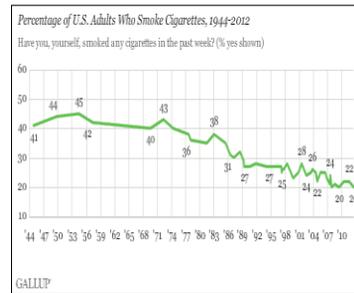
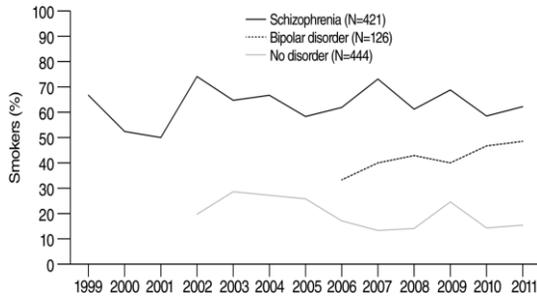


Figure Legend:

Percentage of smokers by diagnostic group and year of enrollment^{a,b}Data are not shown for the bipolar disorder sample prior to 2007 or for the control group (no psychiatric illness) for 2004 because N<10 for each of these years for these groups. Number of persons in each of the other groups, by year, follows. For schizophrenia: 1999, 15; 2000, 21; 2001, 10; 2002, 27; 2003, 34; 2004, 15; 2005, 48; 2006, 21; 2007, 26; 2008, 49; 2009, 77; 2010, 41; 2011, 37. For bipolar disorder: 2007, 15; 2008, 14; 2009, 20; 2010, 30; 2011, 33. For the no-disorder control group: 2002, 71; 2003, 28; 2005, 66; 2006, 35; 2007, 45; 2008, 64; 2009, 61; 2010, 35; 2011, 39

Tobacco Cessation and Psychiatrists

- Smoking contributes to half the deaths in SMI population, DSM V diagnosis
- Psychiatrists counsel patients less frequently regarding cessation – <15% vs 90% for PCPs
- Education issue? Reluctance? Belief not interested in quitting?

Partnerships with PCPs could be helpful

Treatment

Existing treatments are effective in patients with SMI, and do not worsen psychiatric symptoms

- Varenicline most effective
- Can mix patches and bupropion
- Can smoke with patches – FDA changed package insert 2013
- Initiate cessation inpatient
- Start NRT 2 weeks before quit date

Previous

Drug Facts Labeling

Warnings

Do not use.

- If you continue to smoke, chew tobacco, use snuff, or use a different NRT product or other nicotine-containing products

Directions

- Stop smoking completely when you begin using the NRT product
- It is important to complete treatment. Stop using the NRT product at the end of a specified number of weeks. If you still feel the need to use the NRT product, talk to your doctor

Current

Drug Facts Labeling

Warnings

None.

- The "Do not use" statement has been removed.

Directions

- Begin using the NRT product on your quit day
- It is important to complete treatment. If you feel you need to use the NRT product for a longer period to keep from smoking, talk to your healthcare provider

Psychiatrists Treating Some Common Medical Conditions

Joint APA/AMP Position Statement
Courses
Standards
PCP Collaboration
Prevention in Psychiatry –
McCarron, et al Fall 2014



Anti- Hypertensive Dosing Guideline

1st LINE: Thiazide Diuretics Unless have CHF, DM, Chronic Kidney Dz	HCTZ 12.5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg (max) Chlorthalidone 25 mg (max)	QD dosing, Check electrolytes 4-6 weeks, then q 3 mos, then annually Add second agent if partial response \$ 4 list - both
2nd LINE: ACE Inhibitors 1 st line for above dx	Lisinopril 5mg, 10 mg Enalapril 2.5mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg	Start at 5-10 mg/day and titrate up to as much 40 mg per day. Check electrolytes 8-10 weeks. Stop if CR > 2.5 Once a day, dry cough, elev CR, angiodema, facial swelling, do not use in pregnancy \$ 4 list
3rd LINE: Calcium Channel Blockers	Amlodipine 2.5 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg (max) Nifedipine LA 30 mg, 60 mg, (max 90 mg)	Very potent, if adding as 3 rd agent call PCP first! can cause peripheral edema
4th LINE: Beta Blockers	Metoprolol succinate (XL) 25, 50, 100, 200 (200 mg max)	Once a day, Do not give if Pulse <55, 25 – 100 mg/day usual, can go to max 200 mg
** Remember BP 139/89 is fine for all patients	Adjust meds q 2 weeks, follow q 3-6 mos once stable	If K+ falls below nl and BP responding, add 10 meq K+ up to total dose 20 mg

**SAMHSA-NRSA
Center for Integrated Health Solutions**

Two Cultures, One Patient

PRIMARY CARE

- Continuity is goal
- Empathy and compassion
- Data shared
- Large panels
- Flexible scheduling
- Fast Paced
- Time is independent
- Flexible Boundaries
- Treatment External (labs, x-ray, etc)
- Patient not responsible for illness
- 24 hour communication
- Saved lives
- Disease management

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

- Termination is goal – “discharge”
- Professional distance
- Data private
- Small panels
- Fixed scheduling
- Slower pace
- Time is dependent – “50 min hour”
- Firm Boundaries
- Relationship with provider IS tx
- Patient responsible for participating
- Mutual accountability
- Meaningful lives
- Recovery model

**NATIONAL COUNCIL
FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH**
MENTAL HEALTH FIRST AID
Healthy Minds. Strong Communities.

SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
www.samhsa.gov • 1-877-SAMHSA-1 (1-877-782-4751)

www.integration.samhsa.gov

PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES

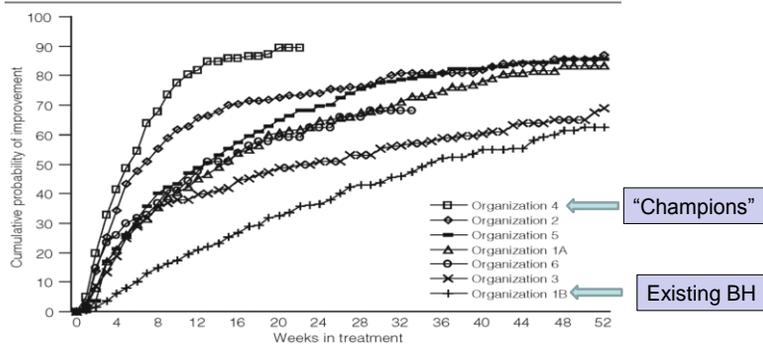
psychiatryonline

From: Implementation of Collaborative Depression Management at Community-Based Primary Care Clinics: An Evaluation

Psychiatric Services. 2011;62(9):1047-1053. doi:10.1176/appi.ps.62.9.1047

Figure 1

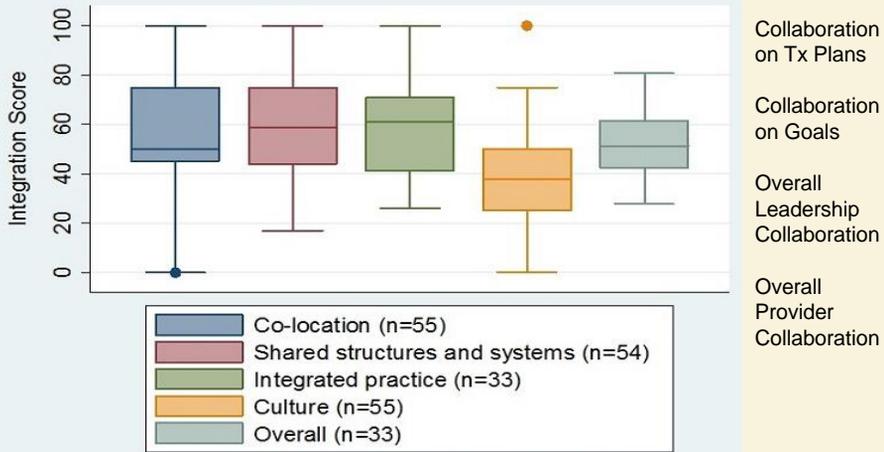
Estimated time elapsed between initial assessment and improvement of depression during the first year of treatment at six organizations^a



^a Estimates were truncated when ten or fewer patients remained in treatment at each site.

Figure Legend:
Estimated time elapsed between initial assessment and improvement of depression during the first year of treatment at six organizations

Integration Scores for 53 PBHCI Grantees



Culture Data

TABLE 3.5 (continued)

Dimension	Services	Level Details	Level of Integration N (%)			Missing
			High	Med	Low	
Culture ^d	PC-BH collaboration on treatment plans	High: More than 80% of respondents describe collaboration on treatment plans as "close" or "usual" Med: 50%-80% describe collaboration as above Low: Less than 50%	1 (2)	10 (18)	42 (76)	2 (4)
	PC-BH collaboration on consumer goals	High: PC and BH work together on specific goals for more than 75% of PBHCI consumers Med: For 50%-75% of consumers Low: For less than 50% of consumers	11 (20)	34 (62)	10 (18)	0 (0)
	Overall PC-BH leadership collaboration	High: More than 80% of respondents report no challenges related to PC-BH leadership shared decisionmaking Med: 50%-80% Low: Less than 50% report no barrier	14 (25)	23 (42)	18 (33)	0 (0)
	Overall PC-BH provider collaboration	High: more than 80% of respondents report no challenges related to PC-BH provider shared decisionmaking Med: 50%-80% Low: Less than 50% report no barrier	14 (25)	18 (33)	23 (42)	0 (0)

Principles of Team-Based Health Care

Principles

Shared goals
Clear roles
Mutual trust
Effective communication
Measurable processes and outcomes

Personality Traits

Honesty
Discipline
Creativity
Humility
Curiosity

Mitchell, et al 2012, Institute of Medicine, Washington, DC.
www.iom.edu/tbc

Elements of High Functioning Integrated Care Teams

- Leadership and organizational commitment to integrated care
- Time and energy for team development
- Team processes worked out to foster integration
- Commitment to outcomes

Lardieri, Lasky, Raney 2014:
<http://www.integration.samhsa.gov/workforce/team-members>

**SAMHSA-HRSA
Center for Integrated Health Solutions**

PCP ROLES	PSYCHIATRIST ROLES
Establish Priorities with Data	Medical Leadership
Education	Shared Medical Oversight
Develop Collaborative Relationships	Collaboration with other Team Members in Comprehensive Care Management
Case Consultation	

Missouri Physician Summits
2012 and 2013



NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH
MENTAL HEALTH FIRST AID
Healthy Minds. Strong Communities.

SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
www.samhsa.gov • 1-877-SAMHSA-1 (1-877-789-4774)

www.integration.samhsa.gov

**SAMHSA-HRSA
Center for Integrated Health Solutions**

END



NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH
MENTAL HEALTH FIRST AID
Healthy Minds. Strong Communities.

SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
www.samhsa.gov • 1-877-SAMHSA-1 (1-877-789-4774)

www.integration.samhsa.gov