

Building a Care Management Model for Chronic Conditions: Diabetes Intervention for Chicago's Medically Underserved

Revised From Presentation at American Public Health Association Annual Meeting, November 2006

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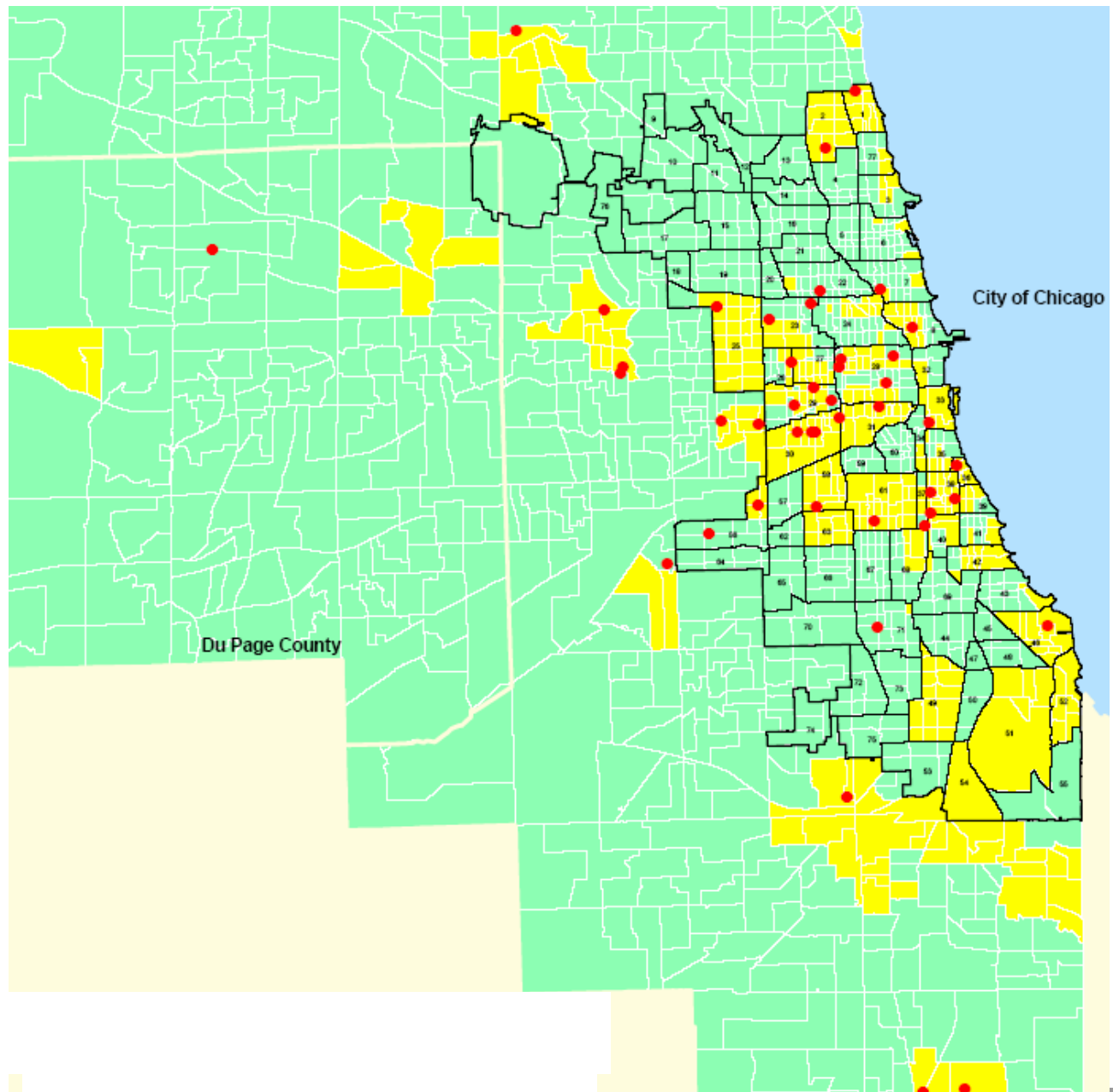
Overview

- **ACCESS**
- **Vision and Plan for Improvement**
- **Tools and Resources**
- **Case Study**
- **Lessons Learned, New Needs & Next Steps**



**Access Community Health
Network (ACCESS) is the
largest network of FQHCs in
the nation.**





Caring. Committed. Connected.

Quick Facts:

- 200,000 Unique Patients served per year
- 47 Ambulatory Health Centers
- 10,500 Type 2 Diabetics
- 11,000 Asthmatics
- 45% Medicaid, 25% Uninsured (Self-Pay)

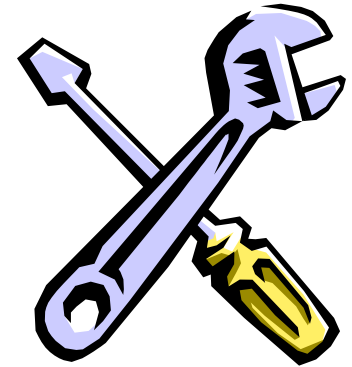


Supporting Our Chronic Disease Initiatives:

- Centers for Disease Control
- Lloyd A. Fry Foundation
- Humana, Inc. Chicago Benefits
- Michael Reese Health Trust
- Washington Square Health Foundation



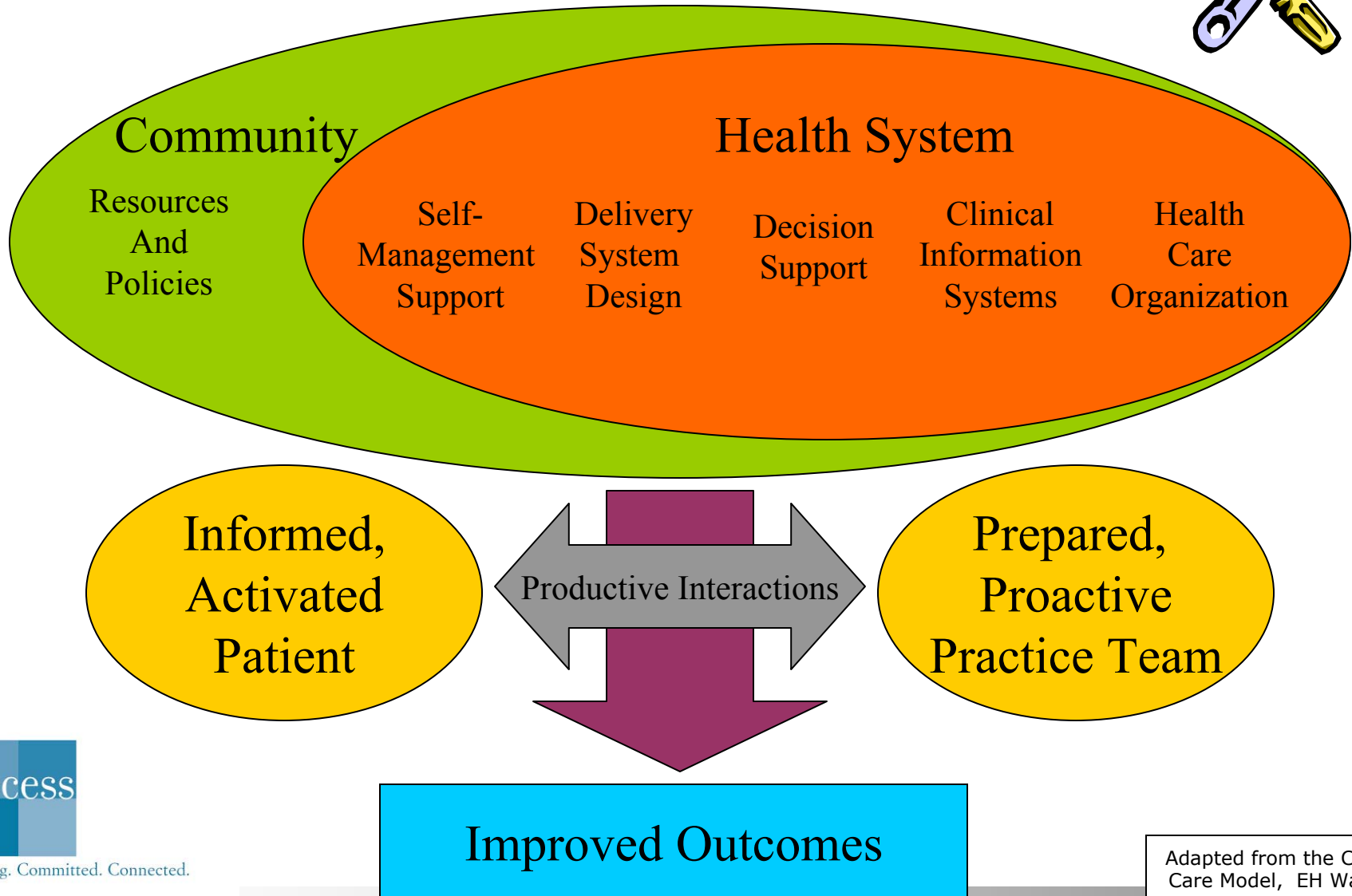
Our Tools for Change



- Quality Models
- Focus on data to drive improvement
- New “Quality Procedures” to assess prevention and health promotion
- Financial model



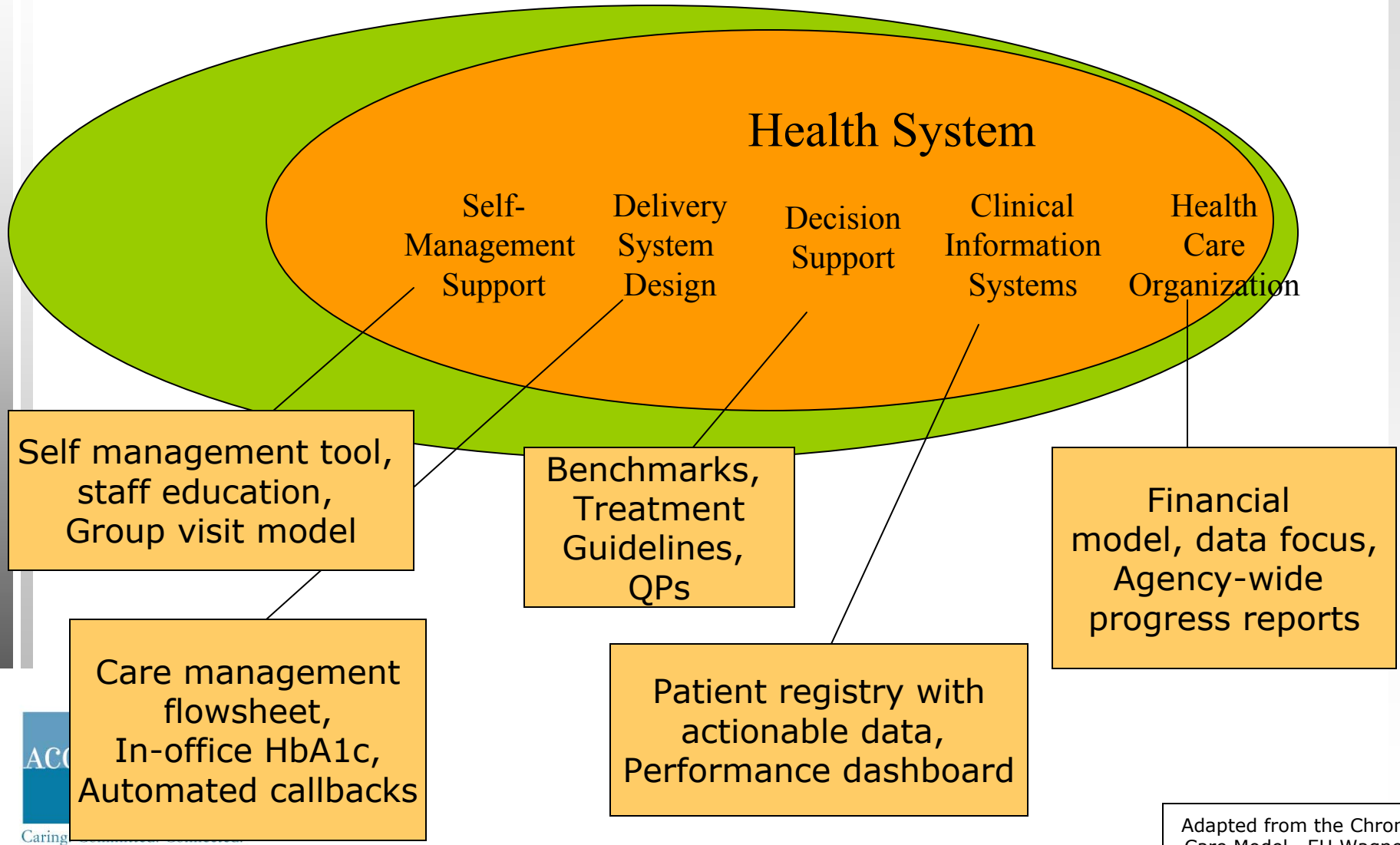
Quality Model: Chronic Care



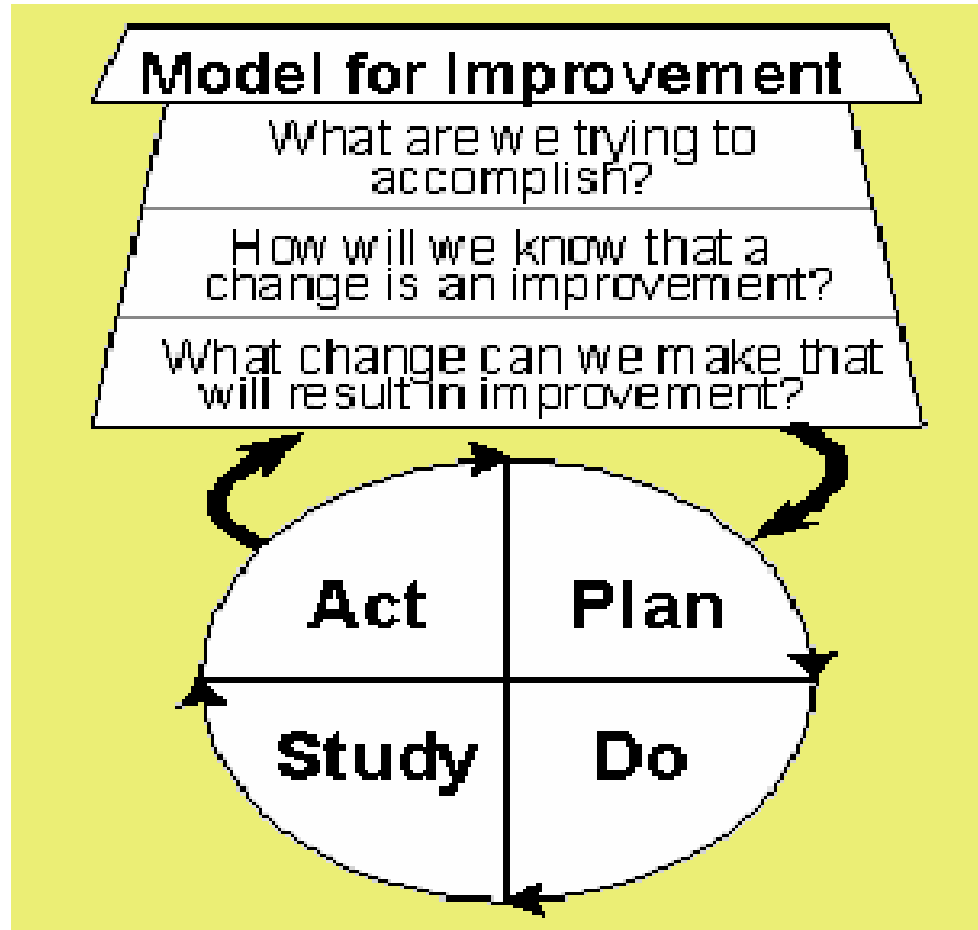
Caring. Committed. Connected.

Adapted from the Chronic Care Model, EH Wagner, ACP-ASIM

Rollout Model: Diabetes



Quality Model: PDSA



Quality Procedures (QPs)



- Counseling and screening interventions
- Based on USTF Guidelines for Preventive Care and Healthy People 2010
- Tailored to health and literacy needs
- Shift from acute to prevention & management
- Standard tools



Sample Quality Procedure: Foot Exam

Can the patient see the bottom of their feet? _____

Is the patient wearing improperly fitting footwear? _____

***Note level of sensation in circles**

+ = Can feel 5.07 filament

- = Can't feel 5.07 filament



Draw in: Callus _____ Pre-Ulcer/Ulcer _____ (note width/depth in cm.)
 And Label: Skin Condition with **R-Redness** **D-Discoloration** **M-Macccration** **Y-Dryness**

Risk Category:	
_____ 0	No loss of protective sensation
_____ 1	Loss of protective sensation
_____ 2	Loss of protective sensation with high pressure (callus/deformity) or poor circulation
_____ 3	History of planar ulceration or <u>neuropathic fracture (Charcot foot)</u>



Financial Model

- Increased revenue based on encounters
- Targeted grants to support program launch
- Providers have a base salary plus a credit for each outpatient visit
- Provider incentive for each Quality Procedure



Data Feedback Dashboard

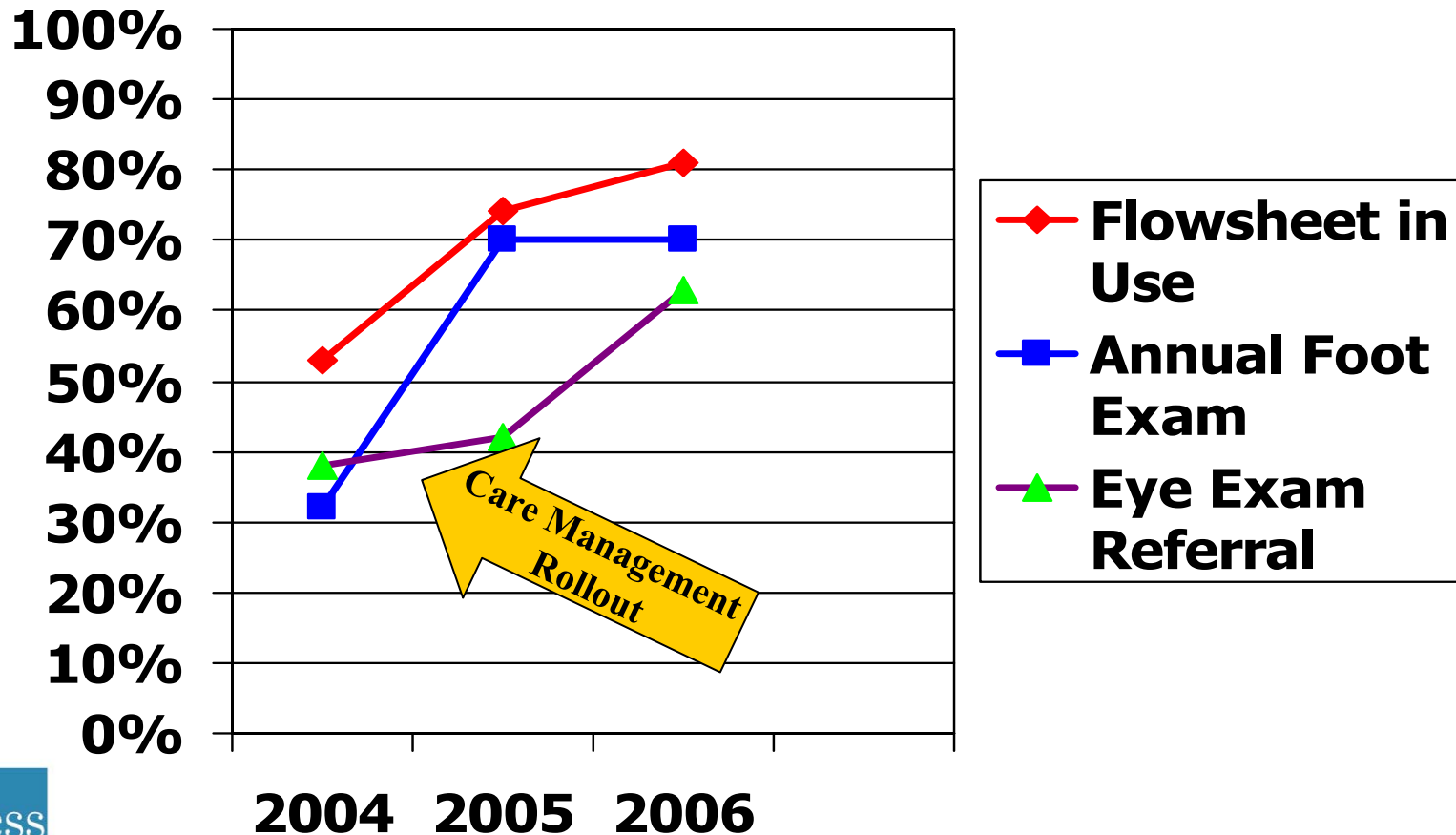


Sample Health Center		ALL	Sample Health Center		QI Goal	Variance	
D i a b e t e s M e a s u r e s	Indicator	2005 Actual	n	%	2005 Goal		
	Annual lipid profile	95%	31	100%	95%	5%	
	Annual ophthalmology referral	64%	13	72%	75%	-3%	
	Completed ophthalmology referral in last 12 mo	56%	3	100%	50%	50%	★
	Diabetes:HbA1c: once in the past 6 months	88%	5	100%	85%	15%	★
	Diabetic flowchart	80%	5	100%	70%	30%	★
	Diabetic foot exam in last 12 months	58%	14	50%	65%	-15%	
	Diabetic self-management counseling in last 12 months	77%	14	83%	70%	13%	★

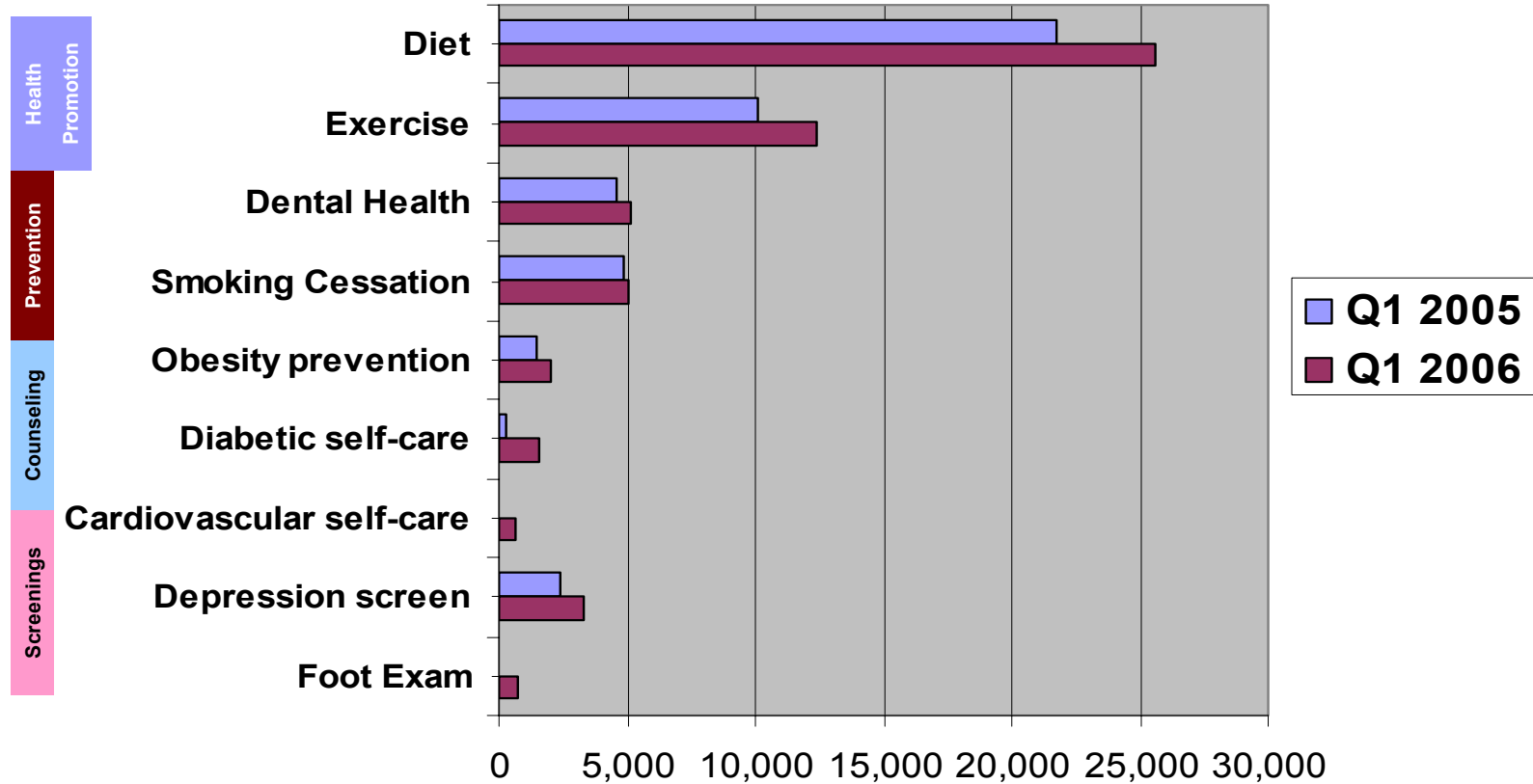
RESULTS!



Diabetes: Selected Results



Tracking and Analysis: Quality Procedures



Revenue Model

	Year 1	Year 2
Revenue		
Increased visits	168,500	114,750
Start-up Grants	200,000	75,000
Expense		
Personnel	125,000	75,000
Supplies	34,000	35,700
Net Income-Expense	209,500	79,050



Key Learnings

- Demonstrated improvement
- Engage staff and patient as part of the team
- Embrace simple solutions
- Data feedback to point of care



Replicating Success: Key Elements

- The right tools
- Buy-in and rewards
- Timely data feedback
- Staff participation, orientation and support
- Support of decision-makers

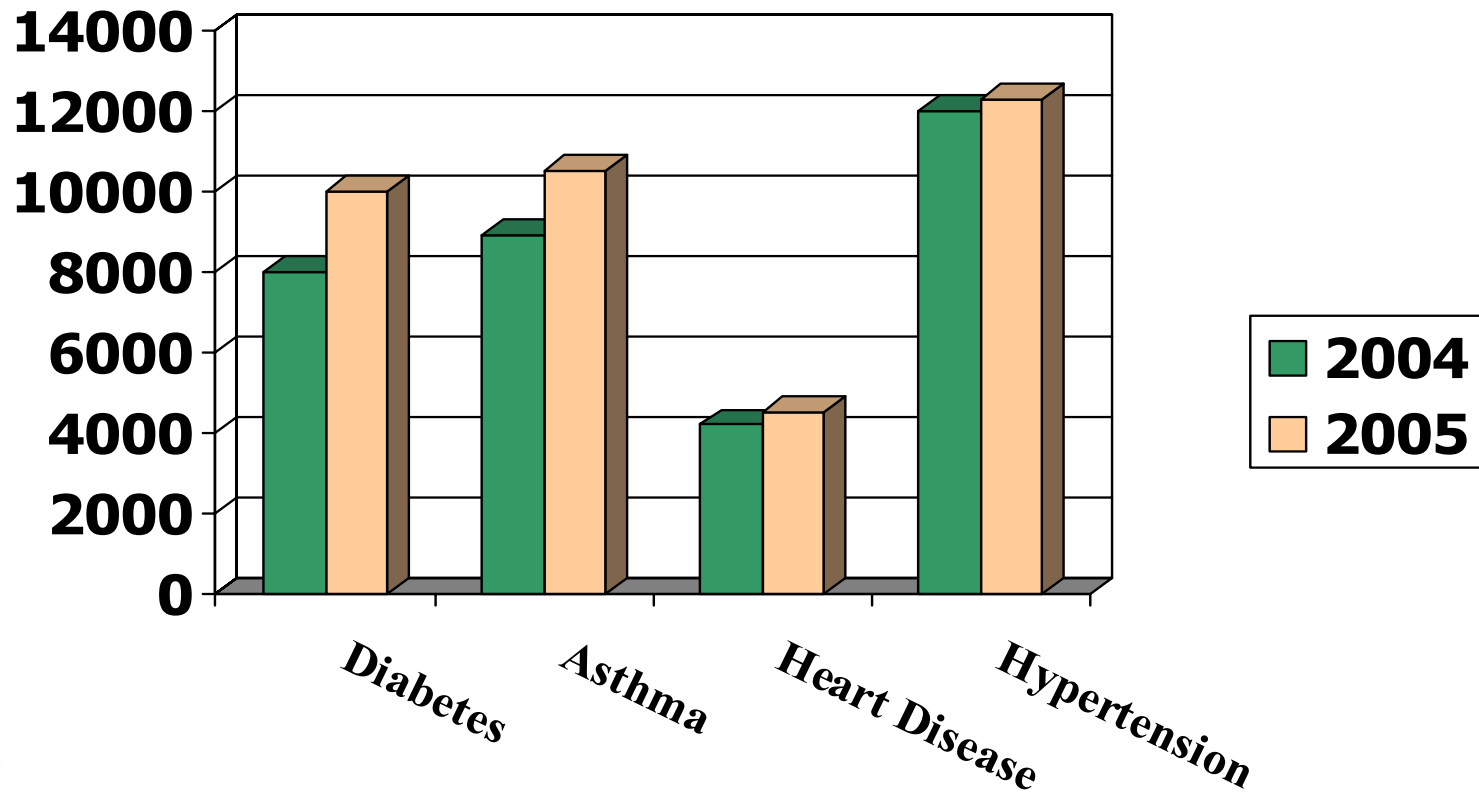


Lessons Learned: Other Impacts

- Improved screening = more patients identified
- Infrastructure for care is critical
- Focus on diabetes is not enough



Where Are We Now: More Patients With Chronic Illness



Thinking Ahead: the next strategic plan

Focus Areas:

- Quality Processes
- Infrastructure
- Continuum of High Quality Care



Thank you

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