Nurse-Managed Clinics: Improving Access, Expanding Clinical Sites, Optimizing EHR Use and **Ensuring Sustainability**



Slide 2

UT Nursing Clinical Enterprise Mission: **Consistent With Systems Approach Health Home Model**

- ntegrate research/discovery, teaching/learning, and practice/engagement and policy to enhance the well-being of the local to global community
- Provide excellent learning experiences for our students while serving our community
- Ensure accessible, continuous, compassionate, coordinated and culturally proficient care



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The Health Home A Health Home is: "A systemic approach to provide comprehensive primary care that facilitates partnerships between individual patients, and their personal providers, and when appropriate, the patient's family." Purpose of Health Home: 1. Improve access to and continuity of health care 2. Reduce health disparities among the underserved communities 3. Increase the utilization of preventive screenings 4. Increase participation in age-appropriate vaccinations 5. Reduce risk of preventable emergency rooms visit and/or hospitalizations 6. Improve continuity of health care delivery that results in meaningful health improvement and reduce fragmented care





Slide 5



Slide 6



Purpose

- •Design an integrated, innovative, accessible, high quality, patient and family-centered sustainable model of Nurse-led care
- •Create learning, research, and practice collaboratories for nursing and other students and faculty in the Health Science disciplines
- •Provide excellent learning experiences for our students while building and sustaining our university community partnerships

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Nurse-Managed Clinic Innovations Electronic Health Records – GE Centricity (Indiana), EPIC (UTHSC San Antonio)

- Clinic Design
- Cost and Value Analysis
- · Population Management
- Rural and Urban Healthcare Delivery
- Medication Reconciliation and Safety
- Continuous Quality Improvement
- Public Health Quality Improvement
- Simulation in Primary Care

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Performance Outcome Measures

•Evidence-based, Valuedriven Care

Patient Safety

•Quality of Care •Cost

Patient Satisfaction

•EHR •Self-care Support and *Developmental Outcomes

•Care Coordination and Tracking

•ER Diversion

•Patient Flow/Wait times •Needlesticks

•Referral for Hospitalization



Slide 9

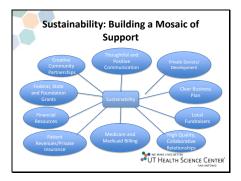
Key Elements for Long-Term Sustainability

- Patient and Family Centered Model
- Integrated model of discovery, learning, and engagement
- Diverse Financial Resources (Medicare/Medicaid, private) insurance, donors, federal state and foundation funding)
- Human Resources (Critical)
- Administrative and faculty support
- Quality, collaborative relationships
- Thoughtful and positive communication
- Clear business plan
- Creative broad partnerships: Communities, industries, and multiple disciplines

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Slide 10



Patient-Centered Medical Home

The patient-centered medical home (PCMH) includes:

- the fundamental tenets of primary care: first contact access, comprehensiveness, integration/coordination, relationships involving sustained partnership;
 new ways of organizing practice;
 development of practices internal capabilities;
 related health care system and reimbursement changes.

All of these are focused on improving the health of whole people, families, communities and populations, and on increasing the value of healthcare.

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PCMH VALUES

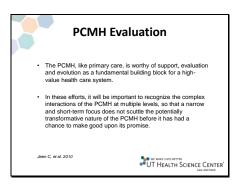
The value of the fundamental tenets of primary care is well established. This value includes:

- Higher health care quality, better whole-person and population health, lower cost and reduced inequalities compared to healthcare systems not based on primary care.
- The needed practice organizational and health care system change aspects of the PCMH are still evolving in highly related ways.
- The PCMH will continue to evolve as evidence comes in from hundreds of demonstrations and experiments ongoing around the country, and as the local and larger healthcare systems change.



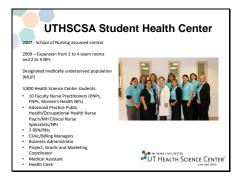
PCMH MEASURES Measuring the PCMH involves the following: Giving primacy to the core tenets of primary care Assessing practice and system changes that are hypothesized to provide added value Assessing development of practices' core processes and adaptive reserve Assessing integration with more functional healthcare system and community resources

Slide 14





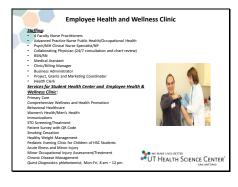
Slide 16



Slide 17

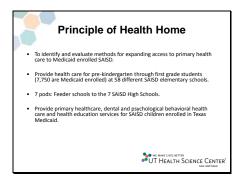






Slide 20





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Health Home Population: Early Head Start and Head Start Programs are required to perform health screenings on each enrolled child. A Health Home designation must be made for the enrolled child. Over 3,000 San Antonio children enrolled in Avance Early Head Start and Family Service Association (FSA) and Avance Head Start need screenings and Health Home confirmation. Second target population: 7,750 Pre-K through second grade children enrolled in the San Antonio Independent School District (proposal currently under review). UT HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER LOW HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER LOW MATCHING Slide 23 **Health Home Partnership** UTHSCSA School of Nursing, Community Pediatrics, Dental School, Behavioral Health, and Sub-specialties City of San Antonio Mayor's Office Early Head Start / Head Start - Avance - Family Services Association Healy Murphy Alternative High School and Child Care Center San Antonio Independent School District (SAISD) Harlandale Independent School District Metro Health District – San Antonio Public Health Dept. WE MAKE LIVES BETTER UT HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER Slide 24 **Key Components:** Texas Workforce Commission Training/Education Pediatric nursing faculty as educators Training for child development staff/Bexar and surrounding county; 10 week certification course for childcare providers Head Start Health Home Statutorily required screenings School nurses Pediatric Nurse Practitioners Interdisciplinary Healthcare team Model for the city, region, state and beyond - \$5 million under review

- San Antonio Independent School District (SAISD)

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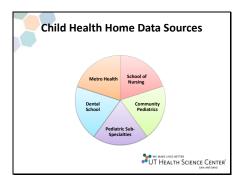


Slide 26





Slide 28





Improving Lead Related Knowledge Among Health Care Providers in South Texas Lia Chreland RN, MN, IBCLC, Andrea Bendt PRD, Vicus German MD, RD, & Andrey Scott PRD Presented in his 27th Annual Measonation Heapth Peaser Conference Washington CC, July 22, 2010						
Purpose: To design and			Pre/Post-test :	Scores		Method: Physicians and nurses (Nn-448) responded to a 10 item lead
administer an inter-professional lead education program for San Antonio physicians and nurses and to compare pretest/bostlest		N	Protest Mean (SD)	Posttest Mean (SD)	P Value	knowledge pretest followed by a one- hour presentation focused on lead poisoning prevention. After the
knowledge.	RN	259	6.66 (1.60)	8.23 (1.36)	<.001	presentation, the 10 item postest was administered. Open-ended questions were added to assess the most useful information and reactions
Background: Elevated lead levels in children are associated with cognitive deficiencies, learning disorders, and	Nurse Practitioner	23	6.78 (1.28)	8.78 (1.04)	<.001	most useful information and reactions to the presentation.
behavioral problems. Nationally, Hispanic children under 5 years of age	08/Gyn.	27	7.57 (1.20)	8.73 (.99)	<.001	Results: While both nurses and physicians demonstrated significant
have higher lead levels than non- Hispanic whites. One of the most common sources of lead exposure is	Peda	100			<.001	increases in knowledge scores, the increase for nurses was almost double that observed in physicians.
deteriorating land bissed paint and dust often found in homes built give to 1978. Many of Sam Antonio's Hispanic children resides in neighborhoods with old housing. Due to these risk factors, it is essentified that healthcase providers in Sam Antonio are knowledgeable shout lead exposure and prevention.				1		Discussion: While all providers should be knowledgeable about lead, rurness are likely to perform the initial sowering for lead related with first sowering for lead related with factors. Therefore, nurses must possess sufficient knowledge about had exposure and prevention to ensure patient well-being.
Funded by the Department of Housing and Littan Development					JT HEA	NES BETTER ALTH SCIENCE CENTER [®] SAN ANTONIO

Opportunity for Growth EHR implementation grant funding resulting from the HITECH Act HRSA grant received to support EHR – Health Home Linkage – "Go Live" September 2011 Comparative Effectiveness Research Funding from AHRQ Expansion of UTHSCSA interprofessional health care provider educational programs and associated opportunities for funding

Slide 32



