



**OPHA**  
**October 13, 2014**

**Reducing Health Disparities  
in Underserved Neighborhoods  
through the  
Interprofessional Care Access Network (I-CAN)**

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# Presentation Outline

- Project Overview & Community/Academic Interventions
- Methods & Data Collection
- Time One Analysis
- Lessons Learned

# Purpose of I-CAN

- Expand partnerships between OHSU, neighborhood clinics, and community service agencies.
- Create a collaborative model for clinical practice and interprofessional education.
- Improve access to local health care services for the uninsured, isolated, or medically vulnerable.
- Address *Triple Aim* goals: improve outcomes, reduce cost, increase satisfaction.

# Academic Partners

- OHSU School of Nursing
- OHSU School of Medicine
- OHSU Global Health Center
- OHSU/OSU College of Pharmacy
- OHSU School of Dentistry



# Structure of I-CAN NCAPPs

## Neighborhood Collaboratives for Academic-Practice Partnership



People in the neighborhood



Health care organizations



Community service agencies



Academic partners

# Our I-CAN NCAPP Partners

## Old Town Portland

Central City Concern

Macdonald Center

Neighborhood House

## West Medford

La Clinica del Valle

St. Vincent de Paul

Family Nurturing Center

## Southwest Portland

OHSU Richmond Clinic

Asian Health and Services

Lutheran Community Services NW

OHSU Russell Street Dental Clinic



# Three Neighborhoods, Three Populations



## Old Town Portland

Mental health needs, low-income, homeless, disabled, veterans, elders



## West Medford

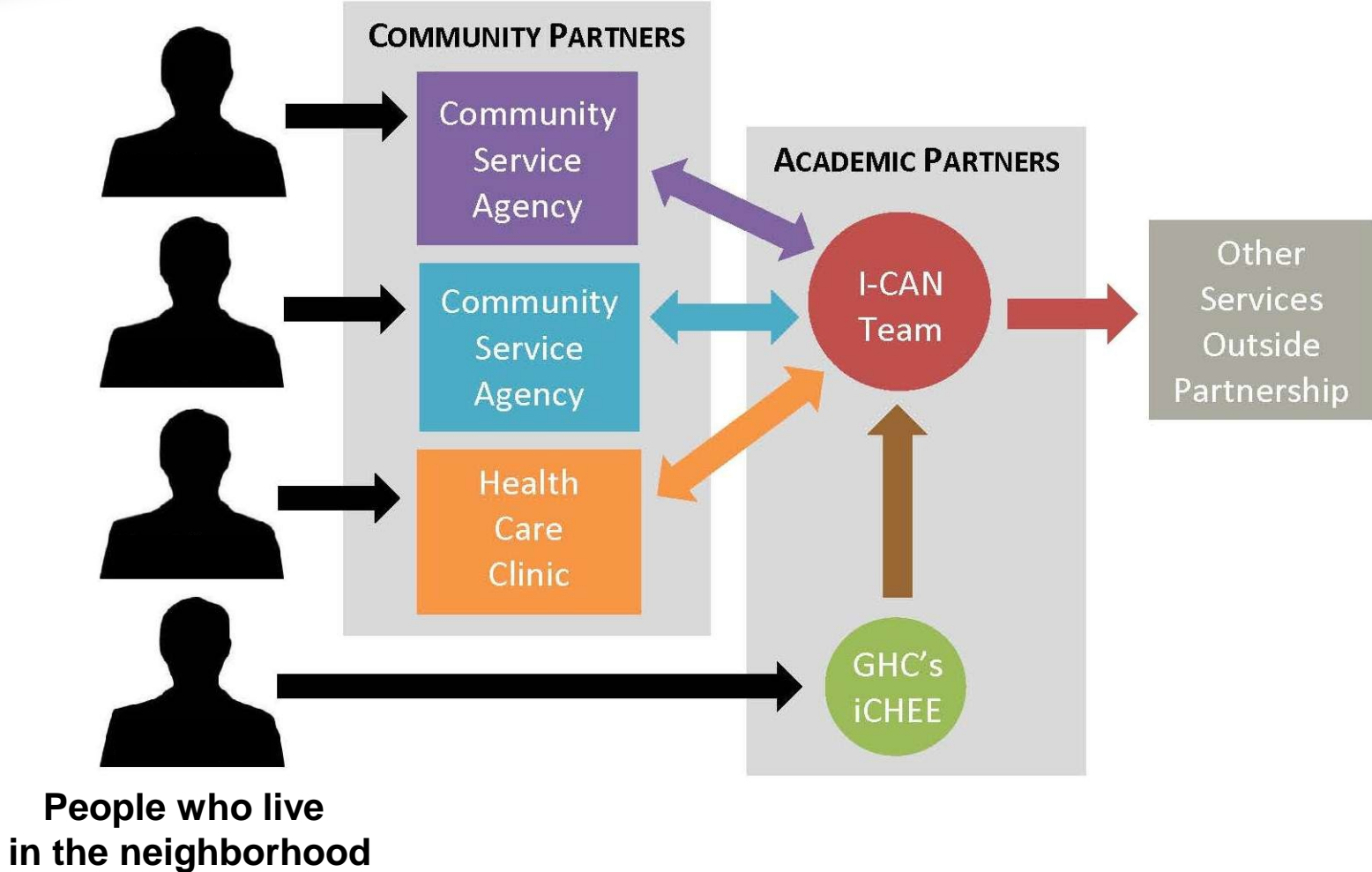
Low-income, homeless, families, Hispanic immigrants and seasonal workers



## Southeast Portland

Immigrants and refugees from Sub-Saharan Africa, Eastern Europe, and Asia

# I-CAN Neighborhood Collaboratives: Care Management Process





# I-CAN Care Management (CM) and Follow Up

## NCAPP agencies identify most vulnerable clients

- Two or more non-acute EMS calls in the last 6 months
  - More than three missed appointments in the last 6 months
  - No primary care home
  - No health care insurance
  - More than 10 medications
  - Older than 60 without stable housing
- 
- Families with children without stable housing
  - Five or more unexcused school absences for children
  - Signs of child negligence
  - More than one family member with a disabling chronic illness
  - Developmentally delayed parent(s)



# I-CAN Care Management (CM) and Follow Up

Nurse Faculty-in-Residence (FIR) coordinate interprofessional student teams



# Aggregate Health Outcomes

## Short-Term Client Outcome Measures

Increased number of clients with **health insurance**, **primary care homes**, & **stable housing**.

## Long-Term Client Outcome Measures



Reduced **EMS calls**, **ED visits**, and **hospitalizations**, and increased **satisfaction** with health care services.

# I-CAN Team Measurement Tools

## Clients

- Intake Form (Baseline & 12<sup>th</sup> visit)
- *Patient Health Questionnaire (PSQ-9)*
- *WHO Quality of Life*

## Community Partners

- Team Satisfaction Survey
- *Assessment of Interprofessional Team Collaboration Scale*

## Grant Team

- Team Satisfaction Survey
- *Team Development Measure*

## Student Teams

- Student Satisfaction Surveys
- *Collaboration and Satisfaction with Care Decisions*



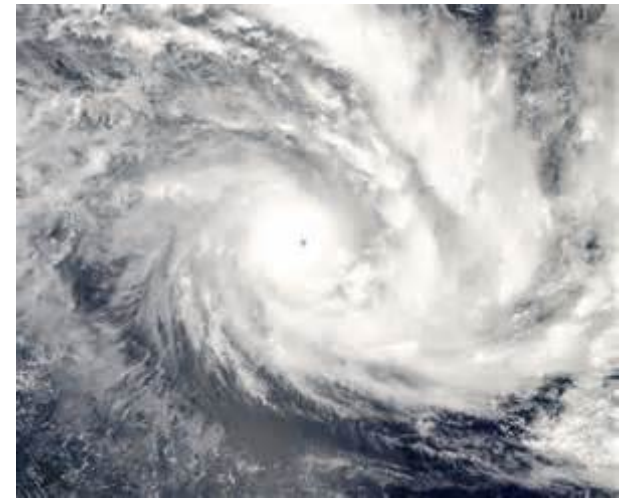
# Churn/Stabilization Indices

**Churn: In the last 6 months, how often have you**

- Called or visited a health care provider?
- Called 911?
- Visited the emergency room?
- Been hospitalized?

**Stabilization:**

- Health insurance
- Monthly income
- Employment
- Social support
- Food security
- Healthcare appointments





# Learning from Time One

## Old Town, Portland



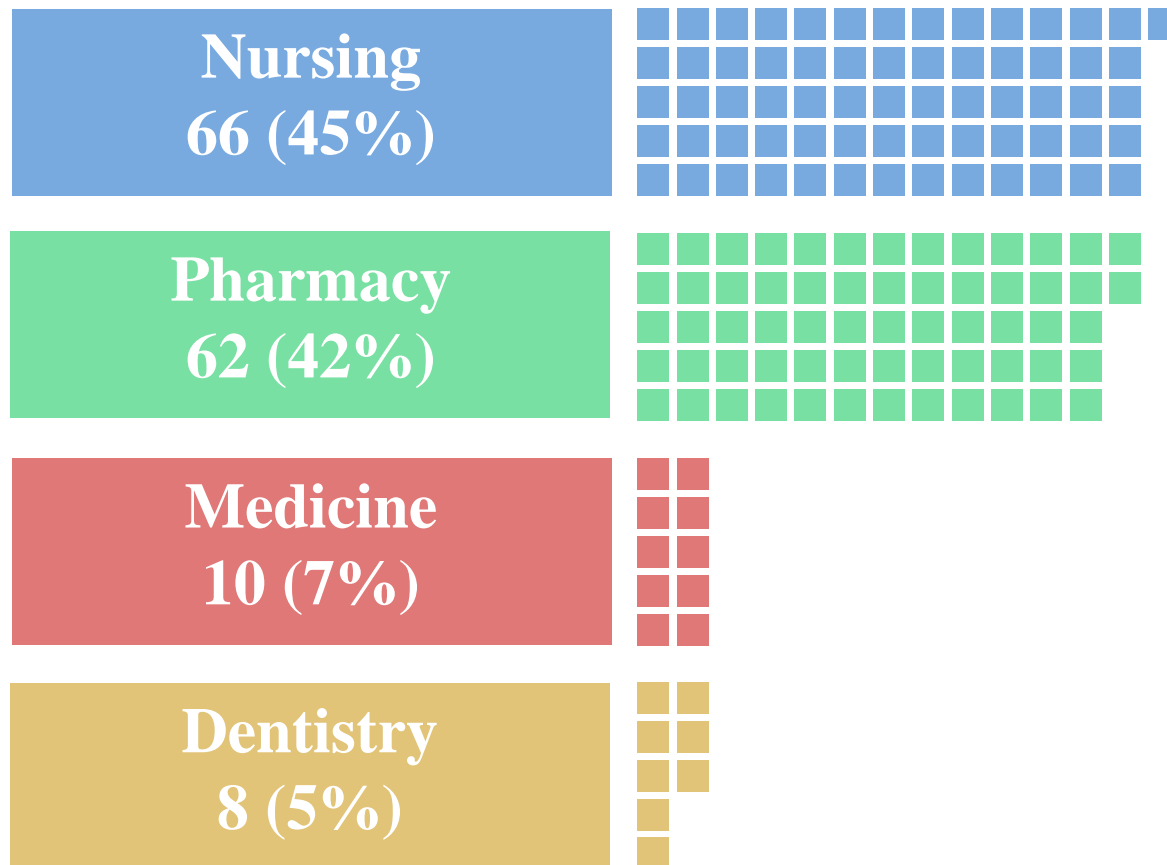
## West Medford

# Time One I-CAN Evaluation Data

- 57 clients referred from 6 agencies
- 5 school terms (June 2013 – May 2014)
- Over 600 administrative & service visits
- 11 clients with follow-up assessments
- 8 clients with complete pre/post data



# Number of Students Participating (n=146)





# Client Demographics (n=57)

**Gender:** Male 47.2 %  
Female 46.7 %

**Age:** 20-39 year : 14.8 %  
40-64 year: 7.7 %  
65-69 year: 68.3 %  
70-79 year: 7.0 %

**Language:** English 49 %  
Spanish 18 %  
Other 29 %

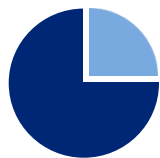
**Education:** 36.7% 12 years or less  
58.9 % 13-16 years

# Health Literacy & Health Care Need



At initial assessment, clients are unable to identify the name or purpose of **25-50%** of their medications.

On a scale of 0-100, clients rate their overall **quality of life at just 59.**



**Three-quarters** of clients report problems with pain, mobility, and performing their daily activities.

# High Utilization of Health Care

In the **six-month period** prior to working with I-CAN:



**57%**

of clients visited the **emergency department** at least once



**38%**

of clients were admitted to the **hospital** at least once



**37%**

of clients used **emergency medical services** at least once



**18%**

of clients visited the ED **three or more times**

# Meeting Clients Where They Are

**Nearly half** of client visits take place in the home, compared to an agency or clinic.



The average client visit is **83 minutes.**



# Primary Care, Housing, & Insurance

At time of referral, clients have poor access to care and experience high instability.



**44%**

of clients  
lack a  
primary  
care home



**37%**

of clients  
lack  
stable  
housing



**27%**

of clients  
lack  
health  
insurance

# Client Centered Health Goals



**52%**

of visits include interactions about **seeing a provider**



**51%**

of visits include interactions about **housing**



**35%**

of visits include interactions about **health insurance**

# Examples of Client Barriers

*Picked up an application for Habitat for Humanity, but... has not been able to fill it out*

*Client's medications (about 50 small bottles with white lids) are in a large bowl...*

*Still does not like his living situation, but has not had additional fights with neighbors.*

*It's been 20 years since last dental visit... but could not provide us with his insurance information*

*Legs "feel like 100 lbs each".... not taking pills regularly and does not know which is the Lasix or Potassium*

*Did not know that her home health services had been discontinued due to noncompliance*

*...did not show up .... for our planned meeting at 2:30 pm...*

*Still struggles to find enough food. ...teeth are sensitive and ... prohibit him from eating some food items.*

# Examples of Client Goals

*Client slept out last night. He is interested in getting help to get housed.*

*Competent in his ability to use his glucometer and self administer insulin.*

*Wanting his house to be cleaner.*

*Interested in pursuing care from Old Town clinic...care will help with consistent access to food and issues concerning funds for buying food.*

*A small fridge from Goodwill that he states costs around \$60*

*Attend TPI birth certificate assistance program for use in obtaining government ID required for apartment rental.*

*Strong desire for more independence via an electric wheelchair, and is waiting to hear about insurance.*

*Help to find a couch that pulls out into a bed and a medical marijuana card.*



# Cost Avoidance Impact ( n= 11)



- 4 of 8 clients were hospitalized less frequently
- 4 of 8 clients visited the ED less frequently
- 2 of 6 clients called EMS less frequently than the previous 6 months

# I-CAN Evaluation Lessons Learned so far...

- **Significant barriers** to data collection
  - Time
  - Complexity of social determinants
  - Relationships
  - Student rotations
- **Measurement** limitations
  - Reliable & valid community measures
  - Consistent data collection
  - Interventions take time

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**Thank You!**

**I-CAN**

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