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## Strategies for Funding Coordinated Specialty Care Initiatives

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## Implementation of Coordinated Specialty Care for First Episode Psychosis in U.S. Community Mental Health Clinics:

*Background and lessons for leaders and funders*

**Mary F. Brunette, MD**



## RAISE-ETP: Executive Committee

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>John Kane</b><br>– Principle Investigator | <b>The Zucker Hillside Hospital (ZHH)</b> |
| Delbert Robinson                             | ZHH                                       |
| Nina Schooler                                | SUNY Downstate                            |
| Jean Addington                               | University of Calgary                     |
| Christoph Correll                            | ZHH                                       |
| Sue Estroff                                  | UNC                                       |
| Kim Mueser                                   | Boston University                         |
| David Penn                                   | UNC                                       |
| Robert Rosenheck                             | Yale University                           |
| Mary Brunette                                | Dartmouth University                      |
| Jim Robinson                                 | Nathan Kline Institute                    |
| Patricia Marcy                               | ZHH – Project Director                    |



- **Key Consultants:**

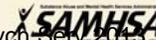
- NIMH Principal collaborators: Robert Heissen, Susan Azrin, Amy Goldstein
- Tom Tenhave and Andy Leon assisted in designing the trial.
- Robert Gibbons, Don Hedeker and Hendricks Brown reviewed the data analytic plan.
- Haiqun Lin led the analysis.



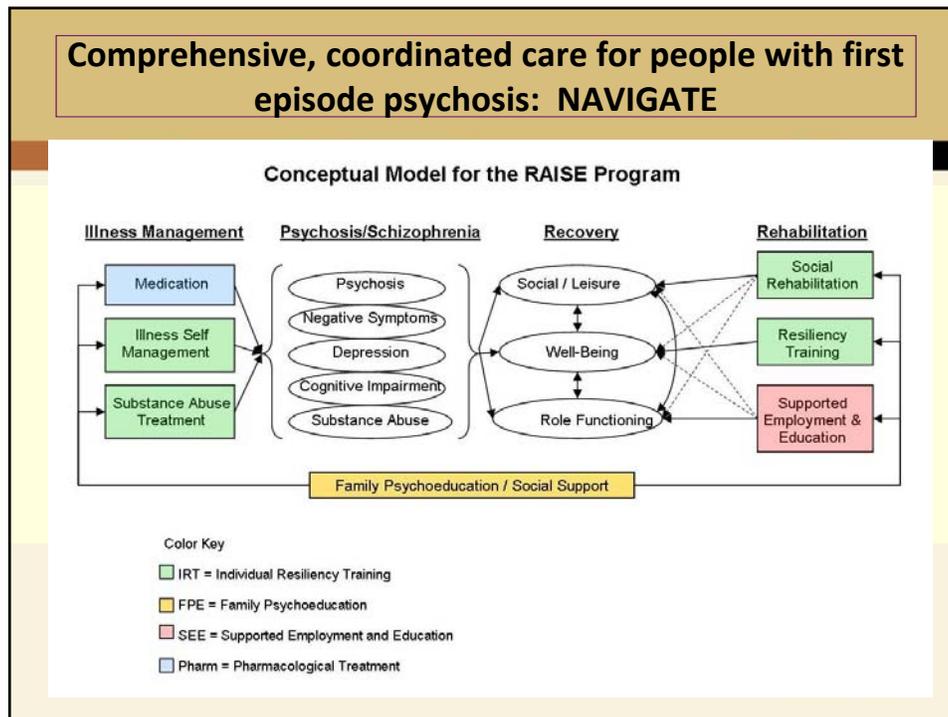
## Coordinated Specialty Care

- **Goal: Early intervention to change the course of schizophrenia**
- **NAVIGATE Team-based care – 4 key components**
  - **Medication treatment** (Psychiatrist/Advance Nurse Practitioner)
  - **Individual resiliency training** (IRT; Individual therapist)
  - **Supported Employment and Education** (SEE; Supported employment specialist worker)
  - **Family Psychoeducation** (Family therapist)
- Weekly team meetings, coordinated treatment planning, strong communication & coordination
- Outreach to engage people into service; linkages with hospital psych units and other community organizations

Mueser et al, Psych Serv 2015; Addington et al, Psych Serv 2013



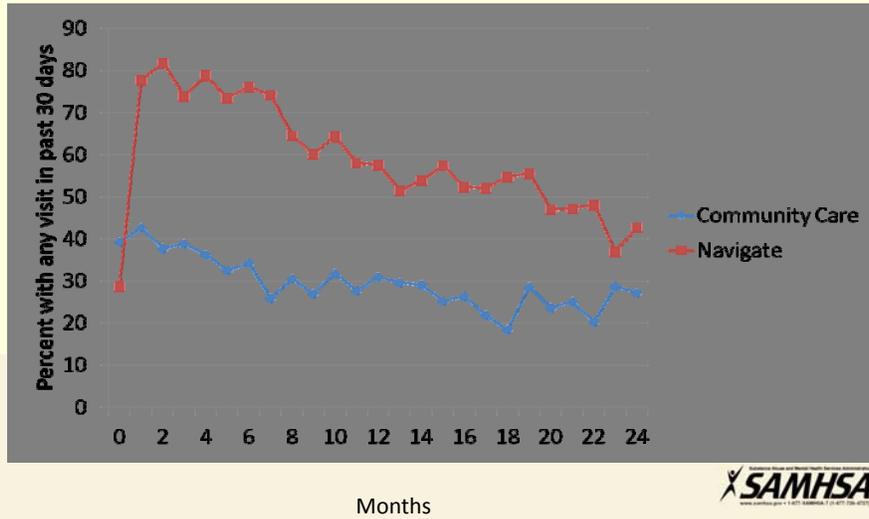
## Comprehensive, coordinated care for people with first episode psychosis: NAVIGATE



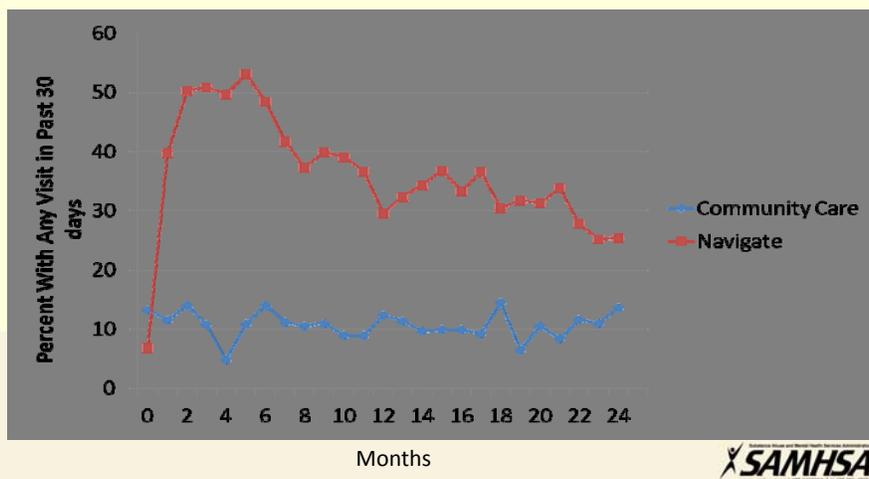
## RAISE ETP Study: NAVIGATE vs. community care

- Cluster randomized trial at 34 community mental health sites in 21 states
- Community mental health centers volunteered and could enroll if they:
  - Provided schizophrenia treatment but NOT specialized FEP treatment
  - Were interested in providing FEP treatment using their current reimbursement context
  - Had staff who could provide NAVIGATE components given training and support
- CMHCs provided either NAVIGATE or their usual community care
- Research staff assessed participants with FEP for 2 years

### Have You Had Individual Sessions With a Mental Health Provider Who Helps You Work on Your Goals and Look Positively Towards the Future? (%)

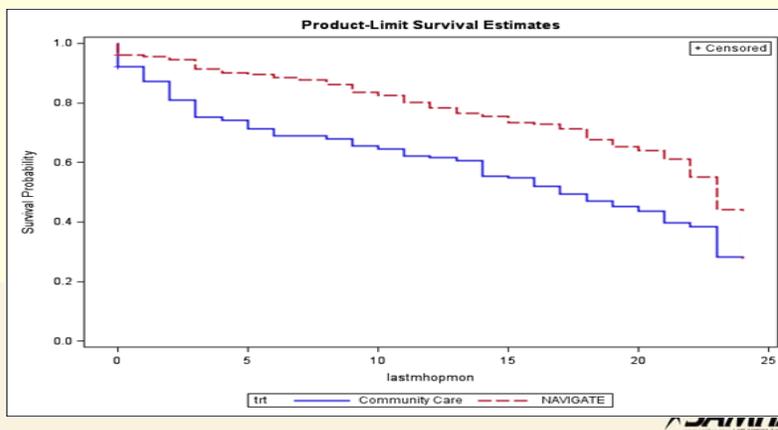


### Have You Met With a Person Who is Helping You Get a Job in the Community or Furthering Your Education? (%)

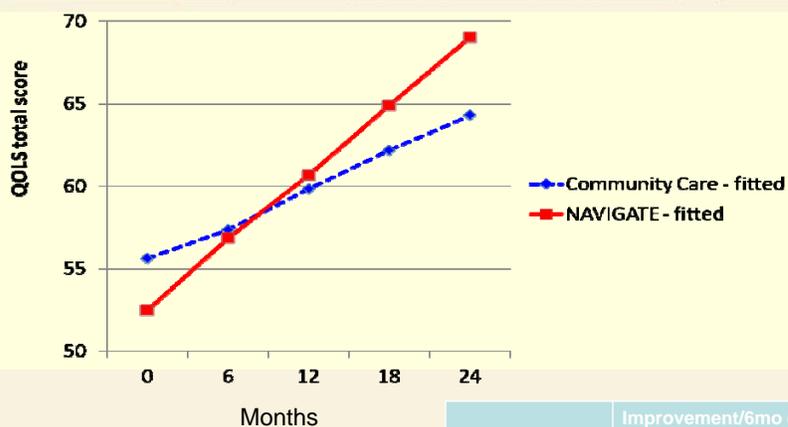


## NAVIGATE Participants Stayed in Treatment Longer

**Time to Last Mental Health Visit**  
(Difference between treatments,  $p=0.009$ )



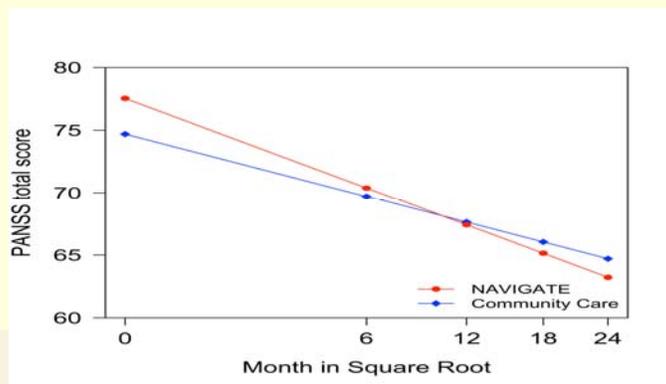
## Quality of Life Improved



Group by time interaction ( $p= 0.046$ )  
Cohen's  $d = 0.257$

|                | Improvement/6mo (SE) |
|----------------|----------------------|
| Community Care | 2.359 (0.473)        |
| NAVIGATE       | 3.565 (0.379)        |
| Difference     | 1.206 (0.606)        |

## Symptoms Improved



PANSS Total Score ( $p < 0.02$ )



## Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research

- *Intervention characteristics*
  - Evidence strength and quality; complexity; adaptability and relative advantage; costs
- *Individual characteristics*
  - Knowledge, competence, self-efficacy; attitude and stage of change; personal attributes – values and professional identity
- *Organizational characteristics*
  - Structure and workforce, culture, implementation climate, readiness
- *Outer setting*
  - MH authority leadership & engagement, attitudes & advocacy by service users
- *Implementation process*
  - Timelines, collaboration and support of stakeholders, skills of workers, quality monitoring and evaluation



## Implementation stages and activities

(Moullin et al 2015; Menear & Briand 2014; Kilbourne 2007; Torrey 2001)

| STAGE              | ACTIVITIES  |
|--------------------|---|
| Planning           | Identify: need; effective practice; barriers; logical service organizations, leaders, and funders<br>Stakeholder engagement and consensus building  |
| Pre-Implementation | Select implementation working group & leader<br>Learn model of care<br>Develop training, supervision plan, educational materials<br>Identify workflow needs and address them<br>Hire or identify staff<br>Identify funding, reimbursement strategies, incentives<br>Develop supporting contracts, policies, legislation |
| Implementation     | Kickoff meeting<br>Train and supervise staff<br>Measure and track fidelity to model of care<br>Measure and track outcomes<br>Utilize technical assistance to overcome barriers  |
| Maintenance        | Ensure model fidelity while addressing organizational needs<br>Identify and address sustainability barriers   |

## Capacity for NAVIGATE and FEP treatment in U.S. mental health system



### Brief summary:

- **20% of screened organizations decided they did not have capacity to implement coordinated FEP care**
- **80% had at least basic capacity for FEP service delivery**



## CMHC Capacity for FEP Care

### Good capacity if training provided

- *Basic psychosocial rehabilitation*
- *Medication management*
- *Psychotherapy*
- *Family therapy*

### Variable capacity needing attention

- *Case management*
- *Community-based skills training*
- *Supported employment and education*
- *Team meetings for team-based care*
- *Clinical supervision*
- *Referral relationships*



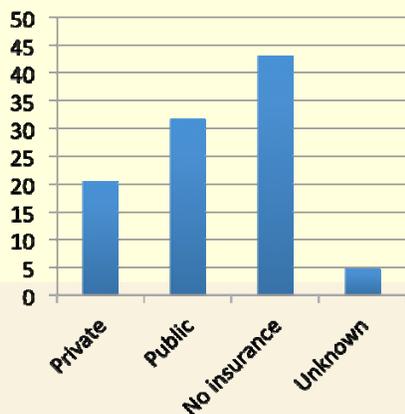
## 5 key areas in U.S. public mental health system need attention

- *Funding & reimbursement for people who were **uninsured and privately insured** varied across organizations*
- *Capacity to engage target population through **outreach and partnership** with other organizations*
- *Capacity for **team based care** with supported time to coordinate and plan care*
- *Capacity for **Supported Employment and Education** varied across states and organizations*
- *Access to **rehabilitation** services (including case management, Supported Employment & Education) to people whose illnesses are not yet chronically disabling*



## Reimbursements for FEP services in CMHCs – RAISE-ETP data

**Insurance status at  
baseline in RAISE ETP**



- **Variation in:**
  - Sources of compensation for people without insurance (70.6% RAISE-ETP sites had govt source of funds for uninsured)
  - Willingness to seek reimbursement from private insurances
- **ACA young adult provision & Medicaid expansion will help in some states**



## Capacity to engage target population through outreach and partnership

- Median duration of untreated psychosis (DUP) = 74 wks; 68% had DUP > 6 months
  - Addington et al 2014
- Advantage of NAVIGATE manifested in those with DUP < mean
- Suggests we should facilitate and expedite pathways to care to reduce duration of untreated psychosis



## Outreach and partnership

- **Organization-level outreach and partnerships to identify first episode psychosis patients**
  - *Outreach not typical CMHC activity*
- **State level public health efforts to education**
  - *Public health departments do not typically target schizophrenia*



## Capacity for team based care with supported time to coordinate and plan care

- **Build into processes of care**
- **Team-based care planning may/may not be part of organizational culture, system quality metrics, and reimbursement goals**
- **Separate Medicaid billing code up to state programs**
  - *– 24% of organizations used direct reimbursement; others built this into cost of care*
- **Capitated Medicaid plans may provide flexibility**



## Capacity for Supported Employment & Education

- **All RAISE ETP sites were willing to provide SEE;**
  - *65% said they had Medicaid reimbursement for it,*
  - *Actual capacity varied widely based on state and organizational reimbursement arrangements and priorities*
- **SE can be funded under Medicaid (fed \$ with state match)**
- **SE can also be funded under**
  - *Vocational Rehabilitation*
  - *State designated funds*



## Access to rehabilitation services (including case management, SE) for FEP patients

- **Medical model vs. rehabilitation model**
- **Private insurances may not pay for rehabilitation and team-based care**
- **State Medicaid programs have varying rules for access to rehabilitation services**
- **States now have the option to include FEP services by definition through 1915i waivers**



## Summary

- **Coordinated specialty care** for first episode psychosis improves outcomes and may prevent disability
- **Several areas** are important when considering **implementation and funding**
  - Capacity to tap various insurance types
  - Capacity to care for those without insurance
  - Capacity for team-based care
  - Capacity for outreach to engage the target population as early as possible
  - Access to rehabilitation services
  - Access to supported employment and education



Interesting in implementing NAVIGATE?

[www.navigateconsultants.org](http://www.navigateconsultants.org)

Susan Gingerich, Training Coordinator

[navigate.info@gmail.com](mailto:navigate.info@gmail.com).





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## Financing First Episode Psychosis Services

**Howard H. Goldman, MD, PhD**  
Univ. of Maryland School of Medicine  
Baltimore



## ACA benefits for FEP

- Youth up to 26 years old can remain on parental private insurance
- No insurance denial for pre-existing conditions
- Medicaid eligibility is no longer tied to already disabled individuals on SSI
- State Medicaid plans can be modified to cover FEP services, including case management and supported employment and education



## ACA limitations for FEP

- **Private insurance and some State Medicaid plans will not cover all FEP services**
- **Not all States will expand Medicaid**
- **Even those States that do expand Medicaid may not cover all services in their Medicaid plan and may not supplement those services with State and local resources**



## How Have FEP Programs Done It?

- **Opportunism**
- **Maximize insurance where available**
- **Cross-subsidies**
- **Small numbers – write off bad debt**
- **Public coverage for insurance short-fall**



## How Will New Programs Do It?

- **Block grant supplement**
  - *Fund services directly*
  - *Fund training infrastructure and consultation*
- **Medicaid expansions**
- **Medicaid plan amendments using 1915i**
- **Flexing private benefits**
- **ACOs and other new sources**
- **New financing schemes (Tom McGuire)**



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Paying for Early Interventions in Psychoses:  
A Three-Part Model

VERITAS

Richard G. Frank, Ph.D.  
Sherry A. Glied, Ph.D.  
Thomas G. McGuire, Ph.D.

## Motivation and Challenges

- Sustainability requires moving beyond ad hoc “cobbled together” funding sources
- Payment system should be compatible with payer experience, encourage provider participation, and generate appropriate incentives
- Needs to support identification, engagement and treatment of a highly heterogeneous population
- First versions will likely need to be substantially modified with experience



## Three-Part Financing Model

- 1) “Prospective” per-case payment made conditional upon patient engagement -- target right patients, should feature risk adjustment;
- 2) Per-service payment – pay at *less than* (not a typo) marginal cost;
- 3) Payment based on outcomes – start simple and put little weight until experience accumulates; engagement, avoidance of hospitalization, criminal justice involvement;
- Seek patient group, provider and payer input to design
- Broadly gets incentives right (all you can hope for); flexible -- can and should be modified with experience.



## Implementation

- **Evolving weights: start with least-risk, familiar FFS payments close to covering cost, little weight on prospective/outcomes**
- **This will maximize participation but be weak on cost control and outcome incentives – buff these up over time with experience from RAISE and elsewhere**
- **Use experience in existing programs to guide initial calibration; enlist input from stakeholders**
- **Challenge particularly with private payers is meshing with benefit design/covered services**



## Final Comments

- **A chance to put into place payment system consistent with innovative program goals**
- **Not an “answer” but an approach that offers a flexible starting point with built-in ability to evolve in response to experience**
- **Paper available (free!) on *Psychiatric Services* Website**



**Questions?**

