Home Visiting: Ensuring access to a continuum of safe, high-quality, patientcentered care

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Home Visiting

- Bridges across clinical services (perinatal to pediatric) & links clinical with community
- Results in better patient experience and better outcomes (pregnancy, birth & infant/child)
- Based upon a trusting relationship between pregnant/parenting woman & home visitor
 - Perceived as caring & competent
 - Person-centered, tailored, practical education that builds on assets & enhances self-efficacy
 - Sufficient time (1hr/ HV) & duration (weeklymonthly visits from prenatal to age 2 or 3

Home Visiting

- Home visitors help mothers understand what to do, when to do it, and why
- Mothers believe it is important to do and that they are capable of successfully doing it
- Replacing drama with emotional selfregulation & reaction with reflection improves capacity to plan & follow-through
- Benefits of home visiting are broad: school readiness to economic self-sufficiency

Evidence-Based Home Visiting

- 14 models meet HomVee Criteria for MIECHV
 - 1 high or moderate quality study (RCT or quasiexperimental design with acceptable attrition rate)
 - 2 or more favorable, statistically significant impact in 2 different domains OR
 - 2 or more high or moderate quality studies
 - 1 or more or more favorable statistically significant impact in the same domain
 - HomVee includes if measures are primary or secondary & if impact last at least 1 year

Home Visiting

- Healthier outcomes for mother & child-2 models
 - Healthy child outcomes (examples from RCTs)
 - Reduced preterm births (NFP)
 - Reduced low birth weight (HFNY; greater impact for firsttime mother <19 yrs)
 - Increased breastfeed initiation (NFP)
 - Fewer ER visits (NFP)
 - Reduced child maltreatment (NFP & HFNY if prior CPS)
 - Infant/child mortality (NFP approaches significance)
 - Healthy pregnancies (examples from RCTs)
 - Reduced kidney infection & yeast infections (NFP)
 - Reduced pregnancy induced hypertension (NFP)
 - Improved nutrition & use of WIC vouchers (NFP)
 - Optimal pregnancy & birth spacing; fewer pregnancies (NFP)

Home Visiting Barriers

- Home visiting is not reaching its full potential to improve birth outcomes and reduce infant mortality and morbidity
 - Home visiting must start prenatally, but it is not required of all HV models
 - Results are variable because programs lack consistency in what happens during home visits and qualifications of home visitors
 - Eligibility criteria for effective model programs and competition among home visiting programs results in duplication of effort &/or gaps in service
 - Engagement and retention is a challenge for all home visiting programs

- To achieve optimal potential, evidence-based home visiting (EBHV)needs to:
 - Expand to serve a significant segment of the birthing population
 - Begin prenatally and continue until the child is 2 or 3 years old
 - Be more closely linked with health care providers

- I 00 % federal Medicaid reimbursement for EBHV models that:
 - Visit prenatally to age 2 or 3 AND
 - Serve primiparous & multiparous pregnant women
 - AND are closely linked to health care providers

 Give financial incentives to primary care providers, hospitals and FQHCs that offer EBHV for prenatal and pediatric patients and meet specific requirements to ensure continuity and patient-centered care

 Send a Provider Letter to health care providers of prenatal & pediatric care about the benefits of referring to & collaborating with EBHV, with copies to national offices of home visiting model programs

 Establish a Home Visiting Advisory Committee (or assign an existing committee) to develop details necessary to implement the above recommendations and/or develop additional recommendations to expand EBHV and link EBHV more closely with health care providers.