



Need for Care Integration for Children with Special Health Care Needs: Focus on Children with Medical Complexity

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Anna Maria Padlan
Division of Services for Children with Special Health Needs
Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB)

Vision: Healthy Communities, Healthy People



Outline

- Maternal and Child Health Bureau Overview
- Division of Services for Children with Special Health Needs (DSCSHN)
- Guiding Frameworks
- DSCSHN programs: Spotlight on Children with Medical Complexity
- Moving towards Care Integration: Care Coordination, Telehealth
- Wrap up



Health Resources & Services Administration



Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)

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 - Office of Civil Rights, Diversity, and Inclusion
 - Office of Federal Assistance Management
 - Office of Global Health
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 - Office of Planning, Analysis, and Evaluation
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 - HIV/AIDS Bureau
 - Maternal and Child Health Bureau**



HRSA's Maternal and Child Health Bureau

- **Mission:** To improve the health and well-being of America's mothers, children, and families.
- **Vision:** An America where all mothers, children, and families are thriving and reach their full potential.



Maternal and Child Health Bureau Strategic Plan

MCHB MISSION

To improve the health and well-being of America's mothers, children, and families.

MCHB VISION

An America where all mothers, children, and families are thriving and reach their full potential.

GOAL 1

Assure **access** to high-quality and equitable health services to optimize health and well-being for all MCH populations.

GOAL 2

Achieve **health equity** for MCH populations.

GOAL 3

Strengthen **public health capacity and workforce** for MCH.

GOAL 4

Maximize **impact** through leadership, partnership, and stewardship.



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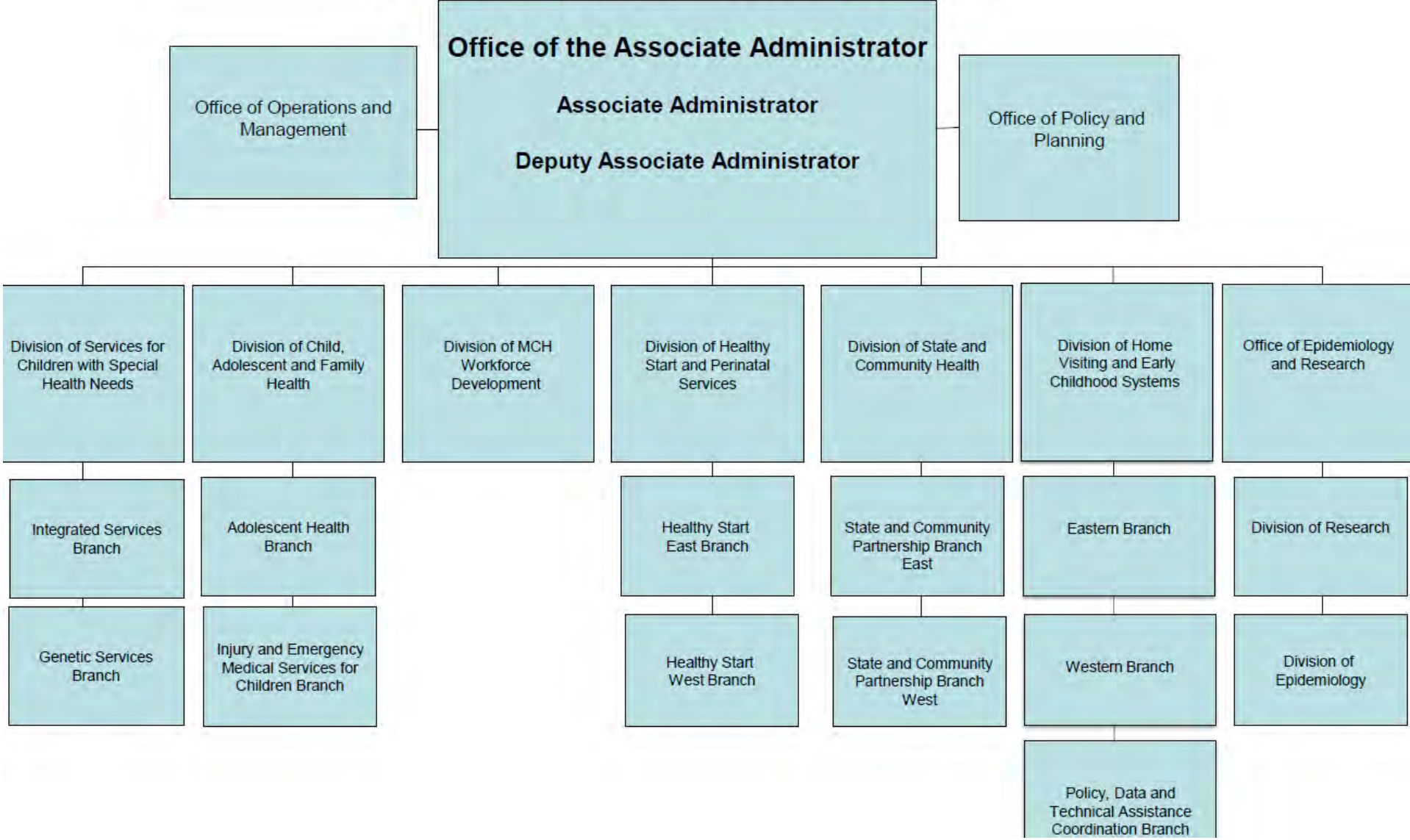
GOAL 4

Maximize **impact** through leadership, partnership, and stewardship.

- **Objective 1.1.** Monitor and improve equitable **access to a continuum** of high-quality prevention, early intervention, and treatment services that address medical and social determinants of health across the life course.
- **Objective 1.2.** Strengthen state- and community-based comprehensive **systems of care** for MCH populations that equitably improve well-being.
- **Objective 1.3.** Ensure **family and consumer leadership** and partnership in efforts to improve health and strengthen MCH systems of care.
- **Objective 1.4.** Accelerate implementation and adoption of **preventive services** in medical homes and other settings for MCH populations.
- **Objective 1.5.** Support access to medical homes with **team-based, coordinated approaches to primary care** for MCH populations.



Maternal and Child Health Bureau



DSCSHN: Who are we?

- Mission: To improve access to systems of services for children and youth with special health care needs (CYSHCN) and their families across the life course
- Vision: Optimal health and quality of life for all CYSHCN and their families
- Purpose: To provide national leadership and resources to expand, strengthen, and improve the quality and equity of systems of care for CYSHCN and their families



DSCSHN: Who do we serve?

Children or youth who have or are at increased risk for a chronic physical, developmental, behavioral, or emotional condition and who also require health and related services or a type or amount beyond that required for children generally.

- Nearly 20% of U.S. children under age 18 years have a special health care need
- One in five U.S. families has a child or youth with a special health care need
- Services needed from multiple systems: health care, public health, education, mental health, and social services



DSCSHN Program Snapshot

Systems

Advancing systems of services

Family/Professional partnership

Children with medical complexity

Research network

Screening

Newborn hearing screen

Newborn screening

Genetics

Environmental health

Vision Screening

Condition-specific

Hemophilia

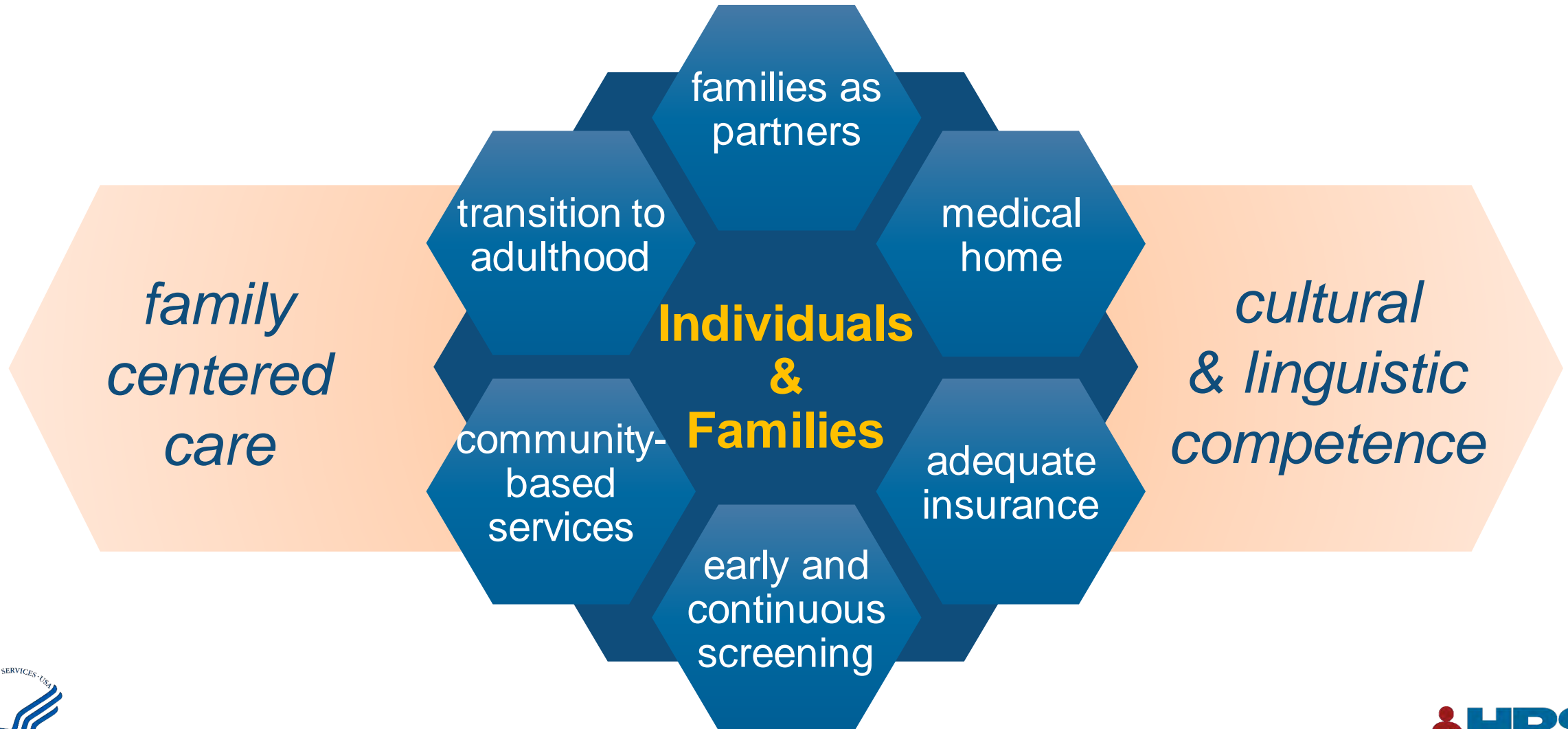
Sickle Cell

Thalassemia

Epilepsy

Autism

DSCSHN: Six Core Systems Outcomes



DSCSHN: Why we need to better serve CYSHCN

- 2017-2018 National Survey of Children's Health estimates only 13.9% of CYSHCN received all six components of a well-functioning system of care.
- While nearly all CYSHCN (95.8%) were insured at the time of the survey, only 62.3% were reported to be adequately and continuously insured throughout the year.
- Less than half of CYSHCN (42.7%) had a medical home.
- One in three CYSHCN needed health care provided at home and/or health care coordinated on a weekly basis.

Children with Special Health Care Needs NSCH Data Brief July 2020



DSCSHN: How can we better serve CYSHCN?

- *A Blueprint for Change: Guiding Principles for Advancing the System of Services for Children and Youth with Special Health Care Needs (CYSHCN) and Families* (final version estimated release: Spring/Summer 2022)
- Guide strategic direction for the field over the next 10-15 years
- Develop actionable vision and goals at the community, state, and federal level:
 - Health Equity
 - Family Well-being and Quality of Life
 - Access to Services
 - Financing of Services

DSCSHN: How can we better serve CYSHCN?

- Care Integration – The seamless provision of health care services across the care continuum¹
- Who should be engaged
 - Health care providers, including primary and specialty care (pediatric and adult), behavioral health, oral health, palliative care, educators, social services, home care support, therapists, etc.
- Why should we integrate care
 - Improve the quality of life and well being of CYSHCN and their families
 - Time and cost effectiveness for families and providers
 - CYSHCN are living longer
 - System of care is fragmented, especially for children with medical complexity (CMC)

1 Kuo DZ, McAllister JW, Rossignol L, Turchi RM, Stille CJ. Care Coordination for Children With Medical Complexity: Whose Care Is It, Anyway? Pediatrics. 2018 Mar;141(Suppl 3):S224-S232. doi: 10.1542/peds.2017-1284G. PMID: 29496973.



Need for Care Integration: Care Map

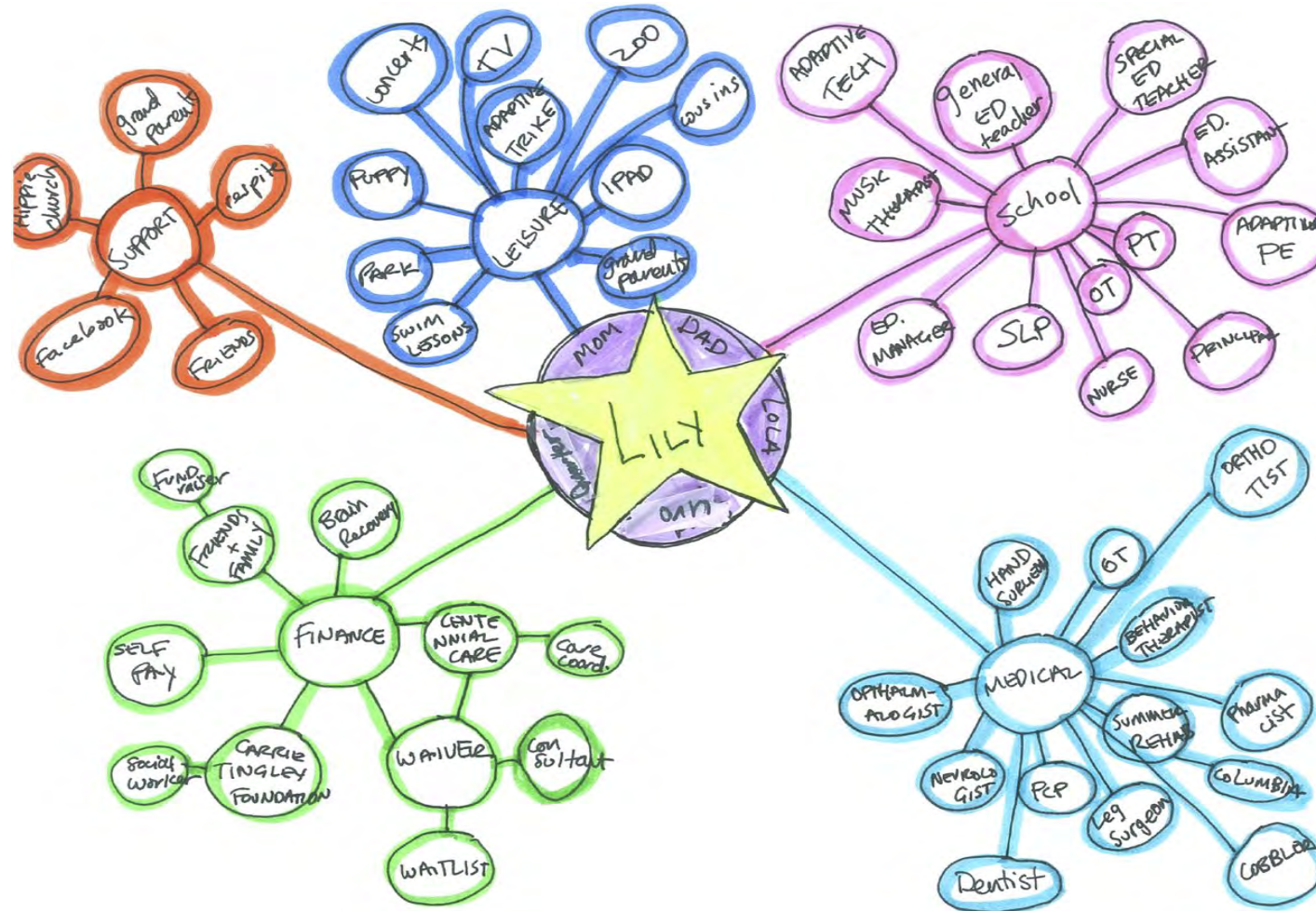


Image Source: Kuo DZ, McAllister JW, Rossignol L, Turchi RM, Stille CJ. Care Coordination for Children With Medical Complexity: Whose Care Is It, Anyway? Pediatrics. 2018 Mar;141(Suppl 3):S224-S232. doi: 10.1542/peds.2017-1284G. PMID: 29496973.



Need for Care Integration: COVID-19 Pandemic

- Home care support
 - Home care providers – availability and capability
 - Access to supplies
 - Payment/reimbursement of services
- Access to Therapy
 - Equipment is in the schools
 - Therapy via telehealth

Care Integration vs Care Coordination

- Care Integration
 - Provision of health care services across the care continuum
 - System level
 - Difficult to achieve
- Care Coordination²
 - Patient and family-centered
 - Assessment-driven
 - Team-based
 - Enhance the care giving capabilities of families
 - Family partnership
 - Needs to be effective to achieve care integration



2 Patient- and Family-Centered Care Coordination: A Framework for Integrating Care for Children and Youth Across Multiple Systems
COUNCIL ON CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES and MEDICAL HOME IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT ADVISORY COMMITTEE Pediatrics May
2014, 133 (5) e1451-e1460; DOI: 10.1542/peds.2014-0318

Collaborative Improvement and Innovation Network to Advance Care for Children with Medical Complexity

- Goal: improve the quality of life for children with medical complexity, the well-being of their families, and the cost effectiveness of their care
- CMC CoIN partners include Title V, Medicaid, families/caregivers of CMC, pediatric primary and specialty care providers, leaders of health care delivery systems/children's hospitals
- Ten state teams (AL, CO, IN, KY, MA, MN, OR, TX, WA, WI)
- Project focus areas include care coordination, supporting rural care with telemedicine and virtual care teams, transition, innovative partnerships, and testing of innovative payment models
- Family partnership is at the center



CMC CoIN Care Coordination

- Examples of care coordination
 - Family Engagement/Partnership at all levels of the CMC CoIN
 - Get to Know Me Forms and Goal Cards
 - Pediatric to Adult Care Transition (PACT) Workbook
 - Per member per month agreement with an Managed Care Organization to provide service coordination
 - Care Coordination Academy

CMC CoIN Care Coordination

- Lessons Learned/Challenges
 - Payment/reimbursement for care coordinators
 - Compensating families for providing home care support
 - Workforce development and training to support care coordinators
 - Transition from pediatric to adult providers
 - Incorporating telehealth as a means to provide care

Telehealth as a Strategy for Care Coordination

- Provide care/support during the COVID-19 pandemic
- Strengthen family/provider partnerships
- Support care in rural or underserved areas, or areas where there is a shortage of CYSHCN/CMC specialists
- Support CYSHCN/CMC home caregivers

Incorporating Telehealth to care for CYSHCN: CMC CoIIN

- Lessons Learned
 - Opportunity to see CYSHCN/CMC in their home environment
 - Less travel time for the families
 - Ability to gather multiple providers from different systems at one time
- Barriers/Challenges
 - Equipment required and bandwidth of families and/or providers
 - Payments/reimbursement for using telehealth vs in-person visits
 - Knowing when a child should come into the office and when a telehealth visit will be sufficient

Questions?



Resources

- MCHB/Division of Services for Children with Special Health Needs <https://mchb.hrsa.gov/maternal-child-health-topics/children-and-youth-special-health-needs>
- Children with Special Health Care Needs NSCH Data Brief July 2020 <https://mchb.hrsa.gov/sites/default/files/mchb/Data/NSCH/nsch-cshcn-data-brief.pdf>
- CoIIN to Advance Care for CMC <https://ciswh.org/project/coiin-cmc>
- Pediatric to Adult Care Transition (PACT) Workbook https://ciswh.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Transition_workbook_revised_v4_pdf.pdf
- National Resource Center for Patient/Family-Centered Medical Home <https://medicalhomeinfo.aap.org/Pages/default.aspx>
- Title V Block Grant <https://mchb.hrsa.gov/maternal-child-health-initiatives/title-v-maternal-and-child-health-services-block-grant-program>



Contact Information

Anna Maria Padlan

Public Health Analyst

Division of Services for Children with Special Health Needs, MCHB

Telephone: (301) 443-1737

Email: APadlan@hrsa.gov



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