The Medical Home in 2012

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Faculty

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Traditional Morbidities of Children

- · Infectious diseases
- Prematurity
- Birth defects
- Chronic medical illness
- Developmental disabilities
- Unintentional injury
- Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)

New Morbidities of Children

- · Child abuse and neglect
- · Early dental caries
- Obesity
- Mental health disorders of children
- School failure
- Adolescent pregnancy
- HIV and AIDS

New Morbidities of Children

- Substance abuse including tobacco
- Juvenile crime/violence

Changing Contours of Primary Care

- Increased rates of chronic conditions
 - -Asthma, obesity, mental health
- Greater responsibility for mental health problems in children and youth
- Bright Futures attention to ways to enhance growth and development

Changing Contours of Primary Care

- Increased demand for quality measurement
- · Liability concerns

What Is a Medical Home (circa 1967)?

- AAP introduced the medical home concept in 1967
 - Initially referring to a central location for archiving a child's medical record

What Is a Medical Home (2012)?

- An approach to providing health care services in a high-quality, comprehensive, and cost-effective manner
- Provision of care through a primary care physician through partnership with other allied health care professionals and the family

What Is a Medical Home (2012)?

- Acts in best interest of children and youth to achieve maximum family potential
- Many notions tested among children and youth with special health care needs – but principles and characteristics apply broadly to all children/families

Medical Home Definition

- Primary care
- Family-centered partnership
- Community-based, interdisciplinary approach to care
- · Care that is:
 - Accessible, family-centered,
 coordinated, compassionate,
 continuous, and culturally effective

Medical Home Definition

- Preventive, acute, and chronic care
- Quality improvement

Integrated Health System

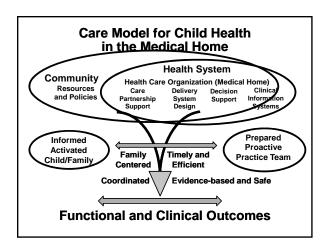
- · Patients and families
- · Primary care physicians
- Specialists and subspecialists
- · Hospitals and healthcare facilities
- Public health
- Community

The Medical Home and Community Service System

- Children and families receive services from many community sources
 - -Education
 - -Recreation
 - -Transportation
 - -Others

The Medical Home and Community Service System

 Medical home helps to coordinate key health – related services



Joint Principles of the Patient-Centered Medical Home

- American Academy of Pediatrics
- American Academy of Family Physicians
- American College of Physicians
- American Osteopathic Association

Medical Home Joint Principles

- · Personal physician
- Physician-directed medical practice
- Whole person orientation
- · Care is coordinated and/or integrated
- Quality and safety are hallmarks of a medical home

Medical Home Joint Principles

- · Enhanced access to care
- Payment appropriately recognizes the added value

Medical Home Joint Principles: Pediatric Preamble

- Family-centered care
- · Community-based system of care
- Transitions
- Value

Key Elements of the Medical Home Model

- Patient registries, with severity assessment
- · Standards and ways to use them
 - -Templates, smart forms
- Comprehensive medical records
 - -EHRs

Key Elements of the Medical Home Model

- Patient education and information
- Patient and family participation in decisions
- Coordination of care
- Clinical teamwork

Proven Benefits of a Medical Home

- Increased patient and family satisfaction
- · Improved quality
- Efficient use of limited resources
- · Reduced health disparities
- Improved professional satisfaction

NCQA: Patient-Centered Medical Home Measurement and Recognition

- Access and communication
- Patient tracking and registries
- Care management
- Patient self-management
- Electronic prescribing

NCQA: Patient-Centered Medical Home Measurement and Recognition

- Test-tracking
- · Referral-tracking
- · Performance reporting and improving
- Enhanced electronic communications

Payor Engagement

- · Nationally:
 - -Commercial insurers conducting demonstration pilots to measure efficiencies through reward systems
 - Medicaid programs are refining their primary care case management programs

Payor Engagement

- In Alabama:
 - Blue Cross Blue Shield has conducted 14 practice pilots, including pediatrics, family medicine, internal medicine
 - Alabama Medicaid Agency has created Patient Care Networks to compliment its existing Patient First program

Payor Engagement

 Our Chapter and other providers have served as advisors to both of these projects along the way