

Aligning Services with Needs: Complexity Tiering for Children with Chronic and Complex Conditions

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Project overview

- 9-month project, funded by LPFCH
- Collaborating sites:
 - University of Colorado
 - Family Voices
 - MassGeneral Hospital for Children
 - Boston Children's Hospital
- Goal: Characterize the state of “risk tiering” for children, and make recommendations for policy and practice

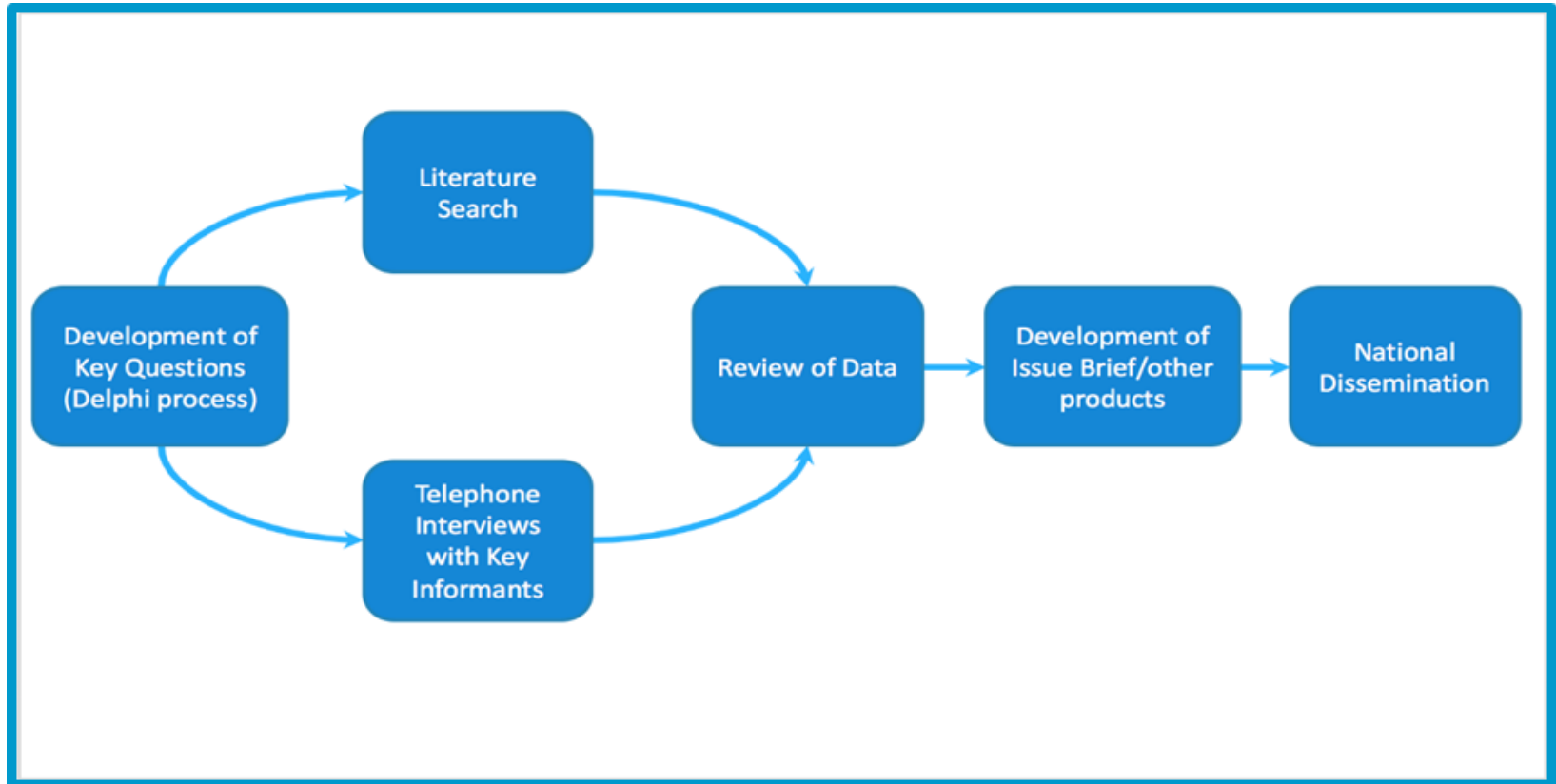
Why do this?

- Children and youth with special health care needs are a growing population (19% and increasing)
- Children with the 1% of most complex needs account for 1/3 of pediatric health care costs
- New practice and payment models need to predict and plan for **resource needs and costs**

Tiering

- Working definition: use of **risk stratification** methods to group children according to intensity of health care utilization and care coordination needs
- Groups children using past data about utilization (diagnoses), predicted needs
- Beginning to be used by clinical systems, in adults more than children
- Use by payers is likely soon

What we did



Working group (n=19)

- Pediatric practice, research, policy experts
- Quality/measurement experts
- Payment experts
- Family experts

Key questions

- What are relationships among **medical** costs, **social** determinants (SDH) and **behavioral** health (BH) in tiering?
- How do these **vary** between children and adults, and how can they inform policy recommendations?
- What **measures** currently exist to make tiering effective for care models and payment?
- What are **roles** of care team members, parents and payers in developing service plans guided by tiering?

Key questions (2)

- How are SDH and BH needs being **integrated** into services informed by tiering?
- How do integrating BH and SDH data into models improve “fit” and **prediction** of need?
- What is the current state of **policy and payment** for providing services and coordination oriented to medical needs, SDH and BH needs?
- How can tiering models be **financed across public coverage** sources? What trends might help or hinder meeting child and family needs?

What we found

- The field is very new for children
- Key questions difficult to answer given currently available data
- Key informant interviews (n=17) much more fruitful than literature reviews (200+ articles searched, 30 useful articles)

Current practices

- Many tiering systems based on diagnosis patterns; not in widespread use
- Typically 4 tiers in a pyramid shape:
 - Lowest tier (70%): healthy children
 - Highest tier (>1%): highly complex
 - High variability among those in middle tiers
- Largely unknown to families
- Social determinants and behavioral health diagnoses not typically included
- Adult systems do not work well for kids: differences in epidemiology of chronic conditions

Current innovations

- Used mainly for care coordination planning within large health systems
- Population-based tiering (1 or 2 centers): tiering groups as opposed to individuals
- Not currently used for payment except at fringes (e.g. PMPM for complex children)
- Few to no measures exist to gauge success of tiering

Incorporating social and behavioral health

- Data typically separate (BH) or absent (SDH)
- Stakeholders: care coordination and service needs highly dependent on BH and SDH needs
- Great need for integration of data
- Great need for integration of services
 - Service needs are different from those generated by medical conditions
- Conceptual models exist in a few systems; implementation just starting

Payer perspective

- Tiering most useful in systems where total cost is important
- Needs and costs variable over time: difficult to measure impact of tiering
- Most useful for population resource planning



Family Perspectives

- Families not typically included or informed in discussions of payment approaches such as tiering
- Tiering has most value in matching medical services with needs, but not to create rigid guidelines; individualization is important
- Tiering derives cost data mainly from costs within medical systems (medical, behavioral); not likely to include community based costs (such as home adaptations, respite care, assistive technology) that are essential to whole child/family wellness

Family Recommendations

- To incorporate family perspectives in tiering discussions – turn to family led organizations
- Discussions at this systems level need family leaders who have systems level experience, peer support, access/capacity to gather perspectives across many families in many parts of the country
- Such family perspectives will provide unique value to designing systems change
- Family-to-Family organizations in every state and DC, connected nationally and designed to train families, can gather broad input and spread information widely

Recommendations

- Accurate data, integrated across medical, behavioral and social determinants, that reflect children's needs
- Transparency in use of data
 - To inform resource allocation
 - To inform payment
- Engagement of family leaders as full partners at all levels of decision-making
- Measure development to reflect accuracy, usability, and outcomes

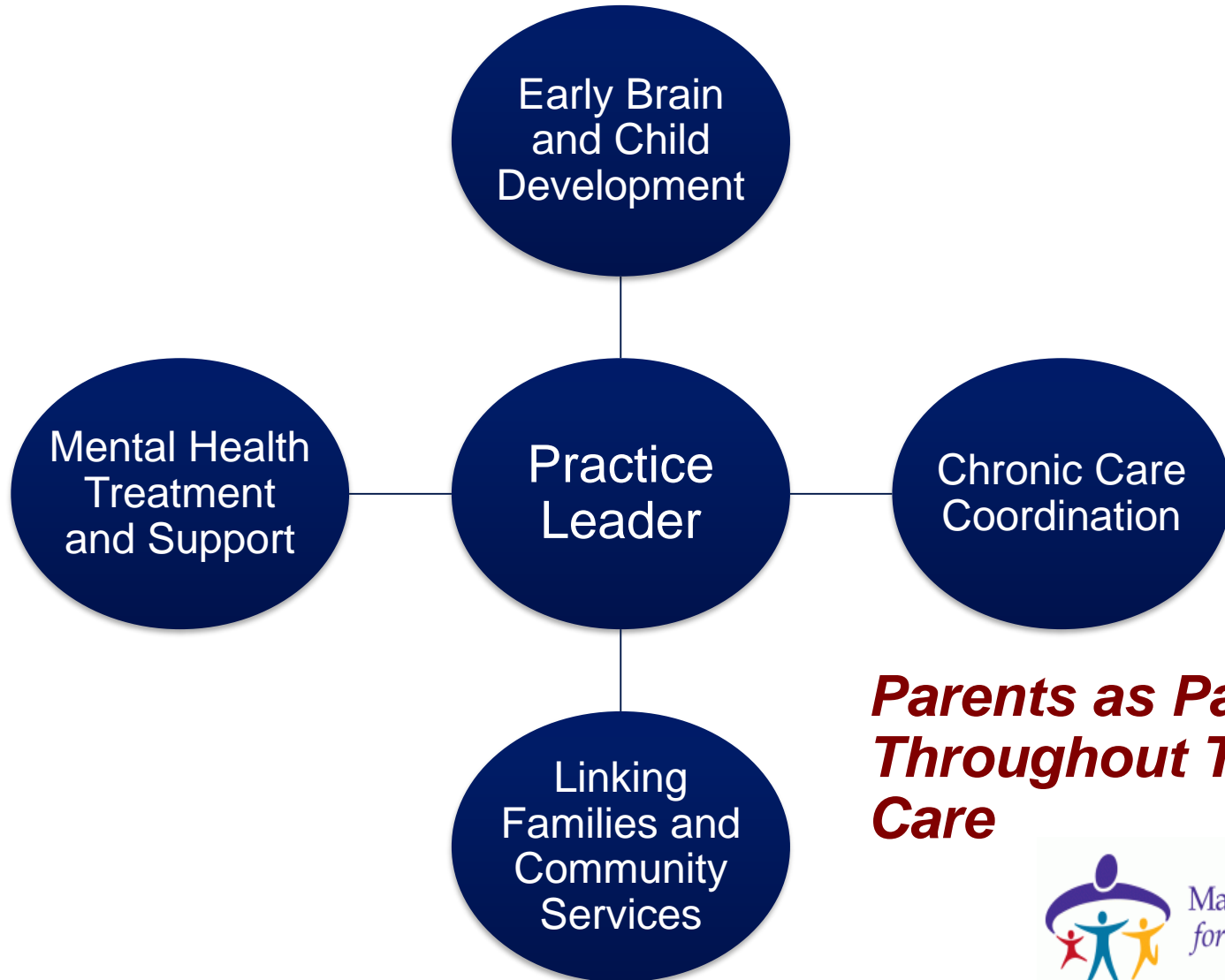
Recommendations

- Periodic reassessment of tiering methodologies
 - To reflect children's needs
 - To reflect needs of “middle tiers”
- Research:
 - How well tiering predicts needs over time, especially at transition points
 - Linkages between methods, use, and outcomes

Growth of Population Health

- Helps:
 - Identification of specific population needs
 - Development of organized teams and provider groups to meet those needs
 - *Examples: Pregnant women, apparently healthy children, CYSHCN, CMC; various adult populations*
- Tiering can be key tool to aid population health
- Growth of teams also aids population health

Team Care in the Pediatric Medical Home



***Parents as Partners
Throughout Team
Care***



Behavioral Health Integration

- High rates of co-morbid mental health and substance use disorders among CYSHCN and CMC
- Current systems that separate mental and physical health
 - Limit access to appropriate services
 - Lower outcomes
- Integration critical
- Tiering systems will be more effective if they include behavioral health co-morbidities

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Questions?

Today's webinar slides and recording will be posted online

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