

# *Community Supports Webinar Series*

## **CONNECTING THE DOTS**

*How to Co-Manage an  
Individual with Complex Health  
Needs*

*June 21, 2023*





# *AGENDA*

- Welcome and Introductions
- Learning Objectives
- Part A: Building Relationships with Individuals with Complex Needs
- Part B: Co-Managing with the Enhanced Care Management providers
- Appendix

# *Welcome and Housekeeping*



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**Participants are automatically MUTED. Please communicate via the chat**



**If we are unable to address your questions in today's webinar, we will address your questions in an upcoming forum**

# *WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS*



**Edward Mariscal**  
**Director, Public Programs and LTSS**

# *Today's Presenters*



**Rachel Johnson-Yates, MA, LMHC, LAC**  
**Health Management Associates**



**Patrina Croisdale, MSW**  
**Partners in Care Foundation**



**Jeanene Smith, MD, MPH**  
**Health Management Associates**





# *Learning Objectives*

## **Build Relationships with Individuals with Complex Needs**

- 1. Describe two examples of the types of individuals that a Community Supports (CS) provider may be asked to serve.**
- 2. Describe one or two types of techniques to defuse situations as well as work with the individuals.**
- 3. Discuss how Community Supports providers can make referrals to Enhanced Care Management (ECM) for individuals with complex needs they may already serve.**

## **Co-manage with ECM Providers**

- 1. Describe the varied roles of Community Health Workers in working with individuals with complex health needs.**
- 2. Describe the role of Community Supports providers in contributing to the ECM person-centered care planning.**



## *Part A*

# *Building Relationships with Individuals with Complex Needs*



# *Enhanced Care Management (ECM) is focused on Individuals with Complex Needs*

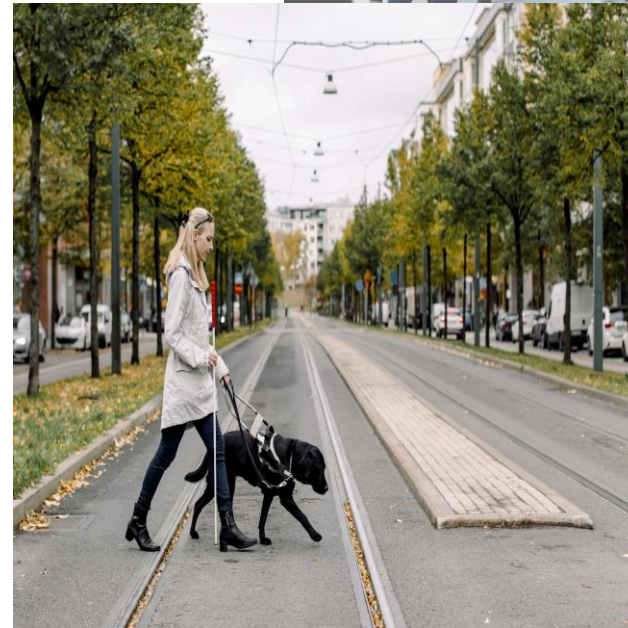
## **Who are Individuals with Complex Needs?**

- **Complex Physical Health Issues**
- **Complex Behavioral Health Issues**
- **Multiple Social Health-Related Needs**
- **Combinations of all the above**

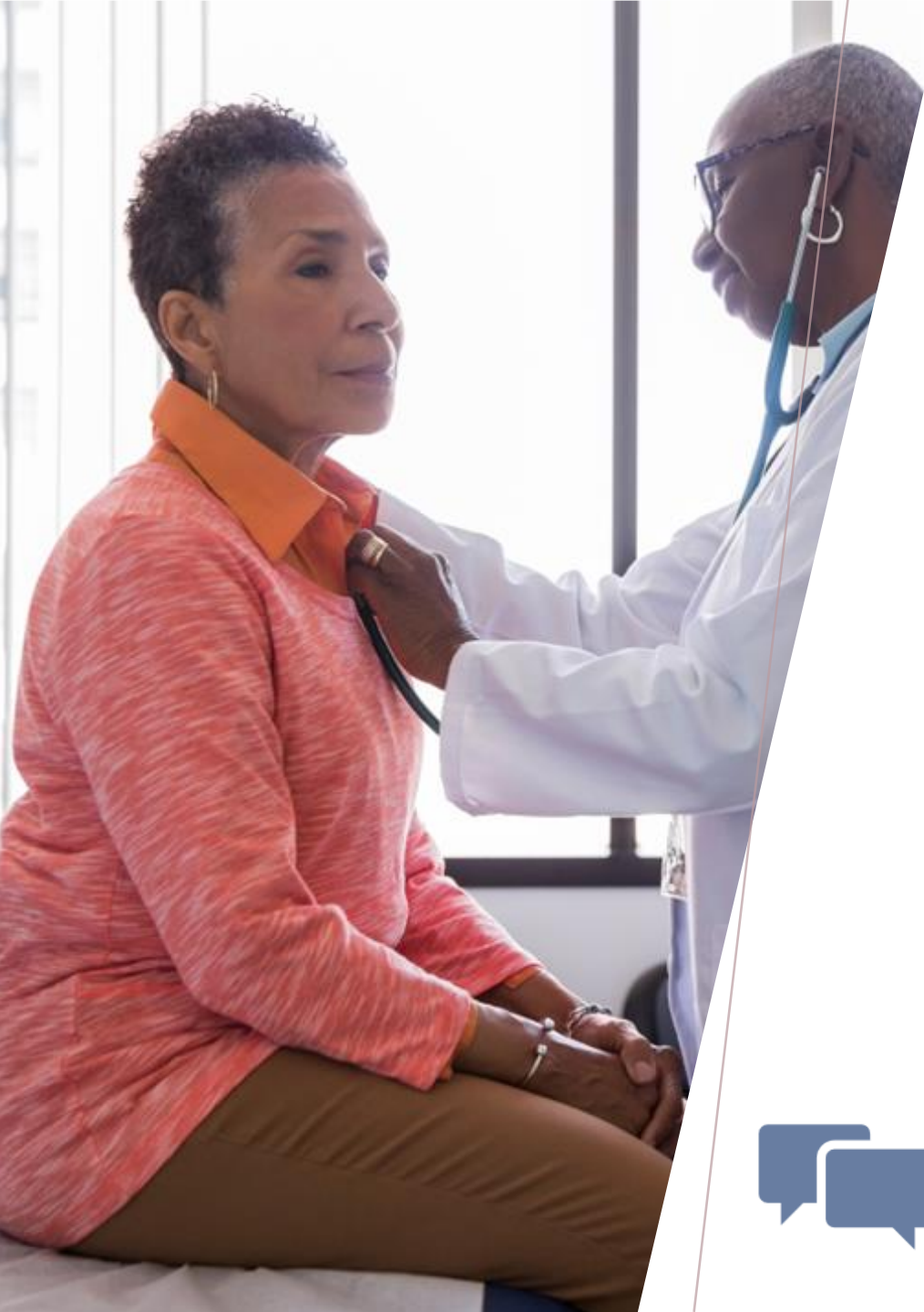
**May engage with several different delivery systems to access care; may use the crisis services or the emergency room frequently.**

**They are at high risk of requiring frequent hospitalization, institutionalization and other higher cost services.**

**They interact with a variety of social service agencies and other support entities in addition to the ECM program such as child welfare, county specialty mental health system, long-term services and supports (LTSS), and/or the justice system.**







## *Rosie – an individual with complex needs*

1. **Has a complex trauma history and has been diagnosed with Bipolar Disorder and Alcohol Use Disorder**
  - Does not like her most recent mental health medication so she stopped taking it
  - No current treatment for her SUD
2. **Has Diabetes**
3. **Likes to work but struggles to maintain employment when symptoms return**
4. **Becomes overstimulated in crowded/loud spaces**
5. **Just lost her job due to missing work from diabetes complications, and having an emotional outburst toward a customer when she returned to work**
6. **Must find employment quickly in order to maintain housing**





# *Care Coordination*

- **Care coordination can be challenging for those with complex needs**
- **Enhanced Care Management serves as the quarterback for the gameplan**
- **Community Support Providers offer the concrete resources the client may need**
- **Care coordination ensures that all aspects of the client's health are being considered:**
  - **Physical health**
  - **Mental health**
  - **SUD**
  - **Housing**
  - **Financial stability**
  - **Other**



# *Considerations*

- People with complex needs have many, complex stressors that they are juggling
  - These may affect behavior and stress management
- Assume Trauma
  - 95% of those seeking treatment for SUD report a trauma history<sup>1</sup>
  - 90% of people with SMI report a trauma history<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>[Childhood trauma among individuals with co-morbid substance use and post traumatic stress disorder - PMC \(nih.gov\)](#)

<sup>2</sup>[The Effects of Disaster on People with Severe Mental Illness - PTSD: National Center for PTSD \(va.gov\)](#)



# *Why do we escalate?*

- **What types of things do you consider to be stressful?**
- **What types of things do your clients consider to be stressful?**





# *Emotional Escalation*

## WHY?

- We feel threatened
- We feel out of control
- We feel angry, afraid, confused, or overwhelmed
- There is a high level of subjective discomfort
- We have been hurt
- Trust is disrupted
- We are experiencing a trauma trigger that may or may not be within our awareness

## WHAT?

- Pacing
- Agitation
- Shouting at others
- Crying
- Isolation
- Return to use
- Panic Attack
- Sense of Urgency

# *De-escalation*

- Be mindful of personal space
  - The amount of space we all need is different and changes according to situation
  - Always maintain *at least* an arm's length from a person who is exhibiting signs of anxiety
- Be aware that your voice is a part of perception of individual space
  - If a person is already activated, volume of voice will escalate the situation.



# *DE-ESCALATION*

- Be Aware of Body Position
- Hard eye contact can be triggering and intimidating
- Eye-to-Eye and Toe-to-Toe positions often trigger fight-or-flight reactions
- It's best to be at an angle or off to the side with an agitated person
- Sit in a quiet space if you are able.







# *DE-ESCALATION*

- Set Boundaries as Needed for Safety
  - If a client becomes belligerent, defensive or disruptive, establish limits and directives clearly and concisely.
    - There are peaks and valleys in intensity- boundaries should be communicated in the valleys
- When setting limits, offer simple, clear choices and consequences to the acting-out
  - “I want to help you figure this out, but we have to stop yelling so I can better understand.”
- If you are feeling activated, step away

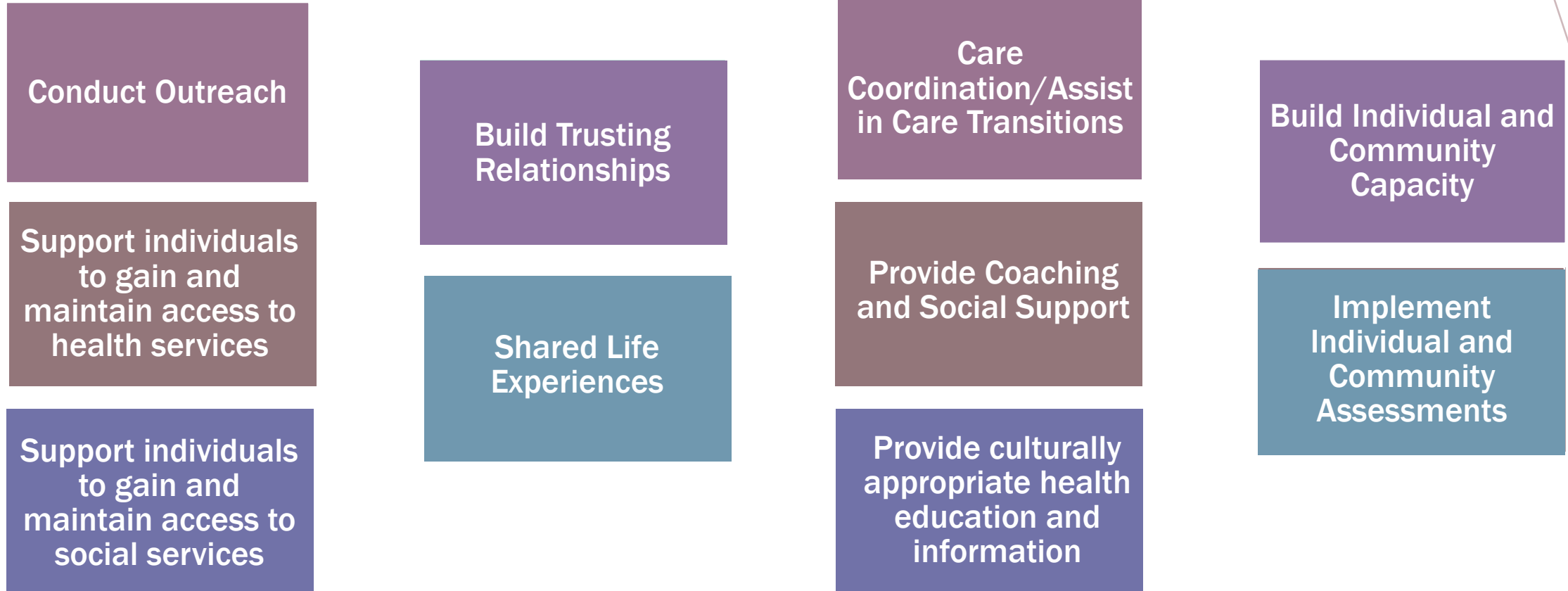


## *Part B*

# *Co-Manage with ECM providers the Individuals with Complex Needs*



# *Community Health Workers: Wide Range of Roles to Co-Manage and Engage the Individual with Complex Needs*



[From: Advancing California's Community Health Worker & Promotor Workforce in Medi-Cal \(chcf.org\)](http://chcf.org)



# *Engaging Individuals with Complex Needs through Community Health Workers*

- The ECM or the individuals' managed health plan may have a CHW engaged with the person and their family already.
  - The CHW will have built trust with the individual so connecting with the CHW first, ahead of outreach by the Community Support provider, can lead to a successful warm hand-off and more understanding of the individual/family/caregivers.
- Alternatively, the Community Support provider may have been working with the individual already or plans to outreach to the individual via an CHW.
  - Keeping the ECM care manager/coordinator connected to that CHW will help in care planning, and supporting in-home education, home visits, health promotion/prevention activities or other activities they could collaborate on.

# *ECM person-centered care planning: Role of Community Support provider*

The ECM provider is responsible to incorporate clinical and non-clinical resources and needs into the development of a member's care plan. They need to work with the member to assess risks, needs, goals, and preferences.

The Care Plan's focus is broad and includes:

- Physical and developmental health
- Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder
- Community-based Long-Term Service and Supports
- Oral Health
- Palliative Care
- Trauma-Informed Care
- Necessary Community-based and social services
- Housing and other Community Supports
- Social Determinants of Health

***All the Community Support Providers are important links for the ECM provider in care planning***



# *Support to the Individual with Complex Needs' Person-Centered Care Planning*

**Community Support Providers can play many roles in support of the Care Plan in collaboration with the ECM provider.**

**Examples include:**

- *The housing case managers, meal delivery drivers, volunteers, etc. are providing valuable 'wrap-around' care that complements the clinical side of care*
- *Can engage in wellness discussions with harder-to-reach individuals who may not be traditionally engaged with the healthcare system*
- *Can engage and provide support to the caregivers of individuals with complex needs who are playing a critical role in keeping someone healthy*
- *Participate in case conferences*
- *Regular communication with the individual's ECM Care Manager/Care Coordinator*



## *Care Planning- Role of CS provider*

- **If you or your staff have worked with ECM providers or managed care plans on Care Planning, how have you contributed?**
  - **Provided input to the ECM manager on services provided or other input for the care plan?**
  - **Provided education or coaching to the individual?**
  - **Attended a case/care conference?**
  - **Coordinated with the ECM or managed care plans' Community Health Workers**
  - **Other ways?**



# A Mission-Driven Organization

## Our Mission

Partners shapes the evolving health system by developing and spreading high-value models of community-based care and self-management



# *PARTNERS IN CARE FOUNDATION: THE SOCIAL DETERMINANTS INNOVATORS*

- Our work serves as a bridge between medical care and what a person accomplishes in their own home.
- We manage the gaps in non-medical care that affect a person's recovery and overall health.
- We represent a California network of community-based organizations (CBOs)—Partners at Home.

**The result is happier, healthier people cared for, at lower expense, in their own homes**





# ADDRESSING SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH THROUGH COLLABORATIVE STRATEGIES



**Partner**  
with  
hospitals, skilled  
nursing  
facilities,  
physicians  
& health plans



**Focus**  
The home



**Payers**

- Medi-Cal
- Medicare
- Private health plans



**New Directions**  
transforming  
Medicare and  
Medi-Cal

# ECM's Seven Core Services

Outreach &  
Engagement

Comprehensive  
assessment and care  
management plan

Enhanced  
Coordination of Care

Health Promotion

Comprehensive  
Transitional Care

Member and Family  
Supports

Coordination of a  
referral to community  
and social support  
services

# *ECM IMPLEMENTATION BEST PRACTICES – SETTING UP A STRONG FOUNDATION*

- Identifying your strengths as an ECM Provider – What makes you unique?
- Developing a plan to leverage your strengths during ECM implementation
- Hiring best practices – Lead Care Manager/Care Coordinator/CHW models
  - Geographical Locations
  - Language
  - Diversity – Lived experience, education, etc.
- Identifying subject matter experts on your team
  - *Partners* Innovation – Navigator Roles
- Partnerships are key



A black rotary telephone is shown in the lower-left corner of the slide, resting on a wooden surface. The telephone is a classic model with a circular dial and a handset. The background of the slide is dark, and the text is white, creating a high-contrast look.

# *OUTREACH & ENGAGEMENT: ENGAGING A HARD-TO- REACH POPULATION*

- Telephonic Outreach (Go above and beyond minimum requirements when possible)
  - *Partners Innovation: Engagement Center*
- Letters
  - Information Packets (people on the fence with engagement)
- Leverage Technology
  - Text Campaigns
  - Email
  - Telehealth Video Platforms
- Utilization of Software Platforms
  - HMIS
  - CHIP
  - LANES
  - Collective Medical
- Street Outreach
  - Bring Incentives
  - Remember Safety
- Use different times/days/people for outreach



# *CARE PLAN DEVELOPMENT & IMPLEMENTATION – CREATIVE STRATEGIES FOR SUCCESS*

- *Partners* innovative approaches to care coordination
  - Community-based model of care – Meeting participants in their homes or the community
  - Formal partnerships with providers– SNF's, Hospitals, Medical Groups, Housing, Managed Care Plans, FQHC Clinics, etc.
  - Meeting ECM participants where they are – Combining traditional service delivery approaches with the latest technology and innovations
  - Using current events to guide care coordination and conversations
    - Natural Disasters
    - Pandemic
    - Critical incidents in the community
    - Tragedies in the participants life

## Key Takeaway

- Creativity & Patience



# *ECM AS A “GATEWAY” SAFETY NET PROGRAM – BRIDGING GAPS IN CARE*

Thinking of ECM as “Medium Term Support Services”

- Partnering with short-term programs (health education workshops, health coaching, etc.)
- Partnering with Long Term Support Service (LTSS) Waiver Programs



# *EXAMINING LESSONS LEARNED*

- Remember: YOU are the experts in ECM
- Data is critical in examining the outcomes and success of ECM – Gather as much as you can and start early
- Zoom In – Sit in on case conferencing, learn participant’s stories, understand the experience of your staff in the field
- Zoom Out – Look for trends in the data, think critically about what quality improvements are needed along the way and refine your approach with time
- Identify barriers and gaps within ECM – Policy, structure, workflows, etc.
- Advocate & Partner – We are in this together
- Remember your mission – Personally, as a team, and ECM as a whole



# *Wrap Up*

**Community Support providers are an integral part of the success of the Enhanced Care Management program and improve the lives of individuals with complex needs –**

- **Can appreciate that some individuals have multiple complex health and social needs – and need to engage with both the health care system and the social service and community supports**
- **Can defuse tough situations and be safe**
- **Can connect individuals and their families with the ECM program and other community supports**
- **Can build strong relationships and support engagement with the individual**
- **Can participate in care planning to ensure it is person-centered**





# *THANK YOU!!!! Before You Go...*

Please Complete the Evaluation of Today's Session

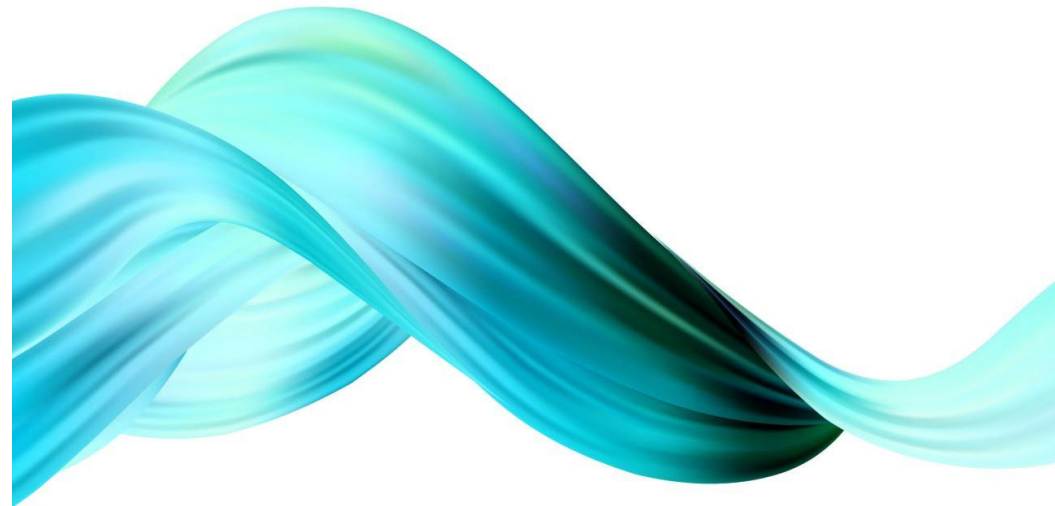
**Complete the pop-up questions on  
your screen!**

Save the Date!!!! July 19, 10 am

The next Webinar will be on "Working with individuals with Substance Use Disorders within the Community Supports model."

# *GLOSSARY OF TERMS*

- CS – Community Supports
- DC - Discharge
- EAA – Environmental Accessibility Adaptions
- ECM – Enhanced Care Management
- HHSS – Homeless and Housing Support Services
- HMIS – Homeless Management Information System
- HUD – Housing and Urban Development
- MCP – Managed Care Plan
- PCP – Primary Care Provider



## *RESOURCES/LINKS*

- CS Policy Guide: <https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/Documents/MCQMD/DHCS-Community-Supports-Policy-Guide.pdf>
- CalAIM for Providers:  
[https://www.healthnet.com/content/healthnet/en\\_us/providers/support/calaim-resources.html](https://www.healthnet.com/content/healthnet/en_us/providers/support/calaim-resources.html)
- CalAIM for Members:  
[https://www.healthnet.com/content/healthnet/en\\_us/members/medi-cal/calaim-resources.html](https://www.healthnet.com/content/healthnet/en_us/members/medi-cal/calaim-resources.html)

# *TO CONTACT PARTNERS IN CARE*

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