

# Beating the Odds: The Road to Success One Move At A Time

**Alicia Beatty, Philadelphia**

**Felicia Rodriguez, Chicago**

**Betty Cabrera, Dallas**

**Ivy Turnbull, New York**

# Objectives

By the end of this session you will be able to:

1. Develop strategies that take the next step to review existing clinical measures and create innovative approaches to improve access and retention in care.
2. Demonstrate that non-clinical interventions support medical outcomes that ultimately result in better health outcomes.
3. Demonstrate through group participation at least three examples that showcase methods to develop non-clinical interventions.

# Beating the Odds Talk Show Format



# Who We Are

## Brooklyn, New York Kings County Hospital Center Alliance for Family Education Care and Treatment (*KCHC-AFFECT*)

- Funded in 1989 under Title IV of the Ryan White CARE Act as a Pediatric demonstration project-formerly the Brooklyn Pediatric AIDS Network
- One of the largest providers of health care to persons with HIV disease in Brooklyn, New York
- Approximately 7,000 visits per year are for the outpatient management of HIV disease
- Provides a comprehensive continuum of primary medical care and supportive services to 1300 clients-approximately 49% are HIV+ women. Established a Prenatal Care Collaborative to address the needs of HIV+ pregnant women 15-44 and their families

## Chicago, Illinois

### Adolescent Medicine at CORE(*AMAC*)

- The Division of Adolescent Medicine at Stroger Hospital of Cook County has been providing comprehensive services to youth ages 12-24 since 1988
- In 1994 Adolescent Medicine acquired its first SPNS grant to generate a Model of Care that identifies HIV positive youth and engages them in care
- Stroger continues to be largest single provider of comprehensive primary and specialty care for HIV infected youth in the Midwest
- AMAC provides care to high risk youth in a large urban city. 223 youth received services as part of the Ryan White Part D grant in 2009

# Who We Are

## Dallas, Texas Dallas Family Access Network

- Began as a demonstration project at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center under the Department of General Pediatrics in 1989 it is the lead agency of the network.
- The network 's *mission* is to increase access to healthcare and social services for HIV impacted families through coordinated efforts within our family-centered model.
- Dallas FAN offers primary medical care and support services to approximately 2,400 clients. This reflects 1,516 women, 275 children, 56 youth and 558 affected family members. model

## Philadelphia, Pennsylvania The Circle of Care

- The only Part D program within a Title X agency – a department of the Family Planning Council since 1989.
- Built on a vision of integrated and consumer centered services responsive to the priorities of individuals and families affected by HIV.
- HIV positive women, children, adolescents and partners. Clients are primarily African American 75%, Latino 15% Caucasian 9%.
- A network of 15 funded and 12 unfunded partners providing clinical and social service for 2,223 consumers including 1,467 infected or exposed individuals.



# Family Centered Care

- Engage HIV positive women, their children, their intimate partners, their family members and their extended support network as active participants in the care process.
- Provide support, not only to the index client, but also the client's defined support system to improve self-sufficiency.
- Provide culturally appropriate services that are responsive to the needs of the family.
- Encourage HIV positive women and their support systems to determine their needs and make decisions concerning care and services.
- Continuity of care is maintained regardless of change in family

# Overview

- **The Synergy between Clinical and Non-Clinical Measures**
  - Non-Clinical deals with the reality of a client's life beyond the HIV status.
  - HIV is often “not the #1 priority for the client”
  - Brings about Holistic care
  - Streamlines and enhances care

# Moving forward with quality:

- **Move 1: Identify the Problem**
- **Move 2: Set your “Goal”**
- **Move 3: Select your “ Measures & Indicators”**
- **Move 4: Develop your “Plan ”**



# HOT TOPIC

## Peer “FIXERS”



# HOT TOPIC

## Access to Care From Criminal Justice System



# HOT TOPIC

## Running Program for HIV+ Female Adolescents



# HOT TOPIC

## Access to Medicine For HIV Exposed Infants on Weekends

# HOT TOPIC

## Creating a non-clinical improvement process



# Move 1: Create a problem statement:

Example:

Non-Network hospitals were unaware of “new” resources to secure ZDV prescriptions in the community.

## Move 2: Develop a goal (s)

Example:

- Increase awareness at Non-Network hospitals about the “New” opportunity to secure ZDV for newborns upon discharge from hospitals
- Reduce the number of HIV+ mothers who could not secure ZDV medicine for their newborns on the weekend

# Move 3: Create your measures and indicators

## Example Process Measure

Increase knowledge of Non-Network providers about the **new** pharmacy resource that stocks ZDV

## Example Indicator

### ■ Numerator:

# of hospitals where the new pharmacy contact information is easy for staff to locate

### ■ Denominator:

9 Non-Network hospitals who delivered HIV+ women in last 2 years



# Move 3: Create you measures and indicators, cont

## Example Outcome Measure

Increase # of HIV+ women securing ZDV for their newborns with 24 hrs after discharge

## Example Indicator

### ■ Numerator:

# of women who were able to secure the meds for the newborns in 24 hours after discharge

### ■ Denominator:

# of mother baby pairs that delivered at non-Network hospitals within the last 2 years

# Move 4: Develop the plan

Start small:

- PDSA cycle

# Group Activity

- Monopoly – (our version)
- Discuss non-clinical services and the improvements that impacts retention in care

# Small Group Activity

## Create a non-clinical improvement

- Problem
- Goal
- Measures & Indicators
- Develop the Plan



# Thank You!

