



Essential Workforce: Integrating Community Health Workers into Primary Care Homes

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March 2015**

Today's Discussion

- ▶ The continuum of services that Community Health Workers (CHWs) can provide in a primary care home
- ▶ Benefits and challenges of integrating CHWs into the primary care team
- ▶ Strategies for recruitment, training, supervision, and retention of CHWs as members of the primary care team

Benton County Health Services

- ▶ Benton County Health Department
- ▶ Community Health Centers of Benton and Linn Counties
- ▶ Federally Qualified Health Centers, Migrant Health Centers
 - Four clinic sites
 - Two of them School-Based Health Centers
- ▶ All four are “Tier 3 Patient-Centered Primary Care Homes”



Let me tell you a story...

▶ Carmen

- 67 year old Latina, monolingual Spanish speaker
- Diagnosed with diabetes in Mexico, Winter 2012
- Relocated from Mexico to Oregon to live with adult children
- Established care at CHC March 2012

▶ Uncontrolled Diabetes

- HbA1c at 9.7
- Glucose readings from 58-500

▶ At risk for depression

- Expressed feeling like a burden to her adult children

Carmen...

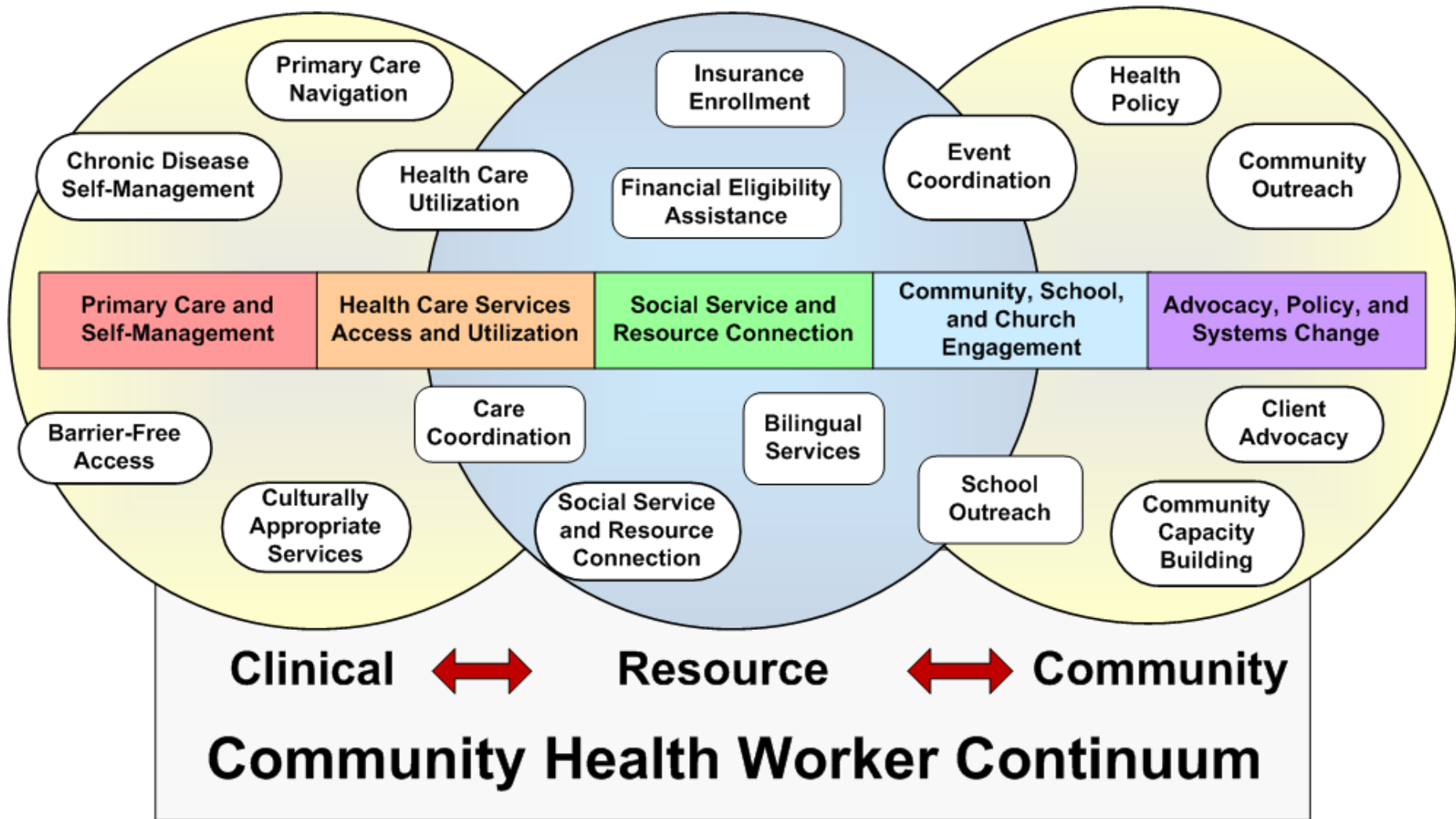
- ▶ Took Diabetes Education Class at local hospital
 - English only, used telephone interpretation
 - Hard to hear, hard to understand
- ▶ Provider concerned about communication challenges
 - Multiple family members involved in care
 - Carmen lived with one daughter, but a different daughter came with her to appointments
- ▶ Provider was seeing Carmen every 2 weeks for a 40-minute appointment...
- ▶ But diabetes was still uncontrolled

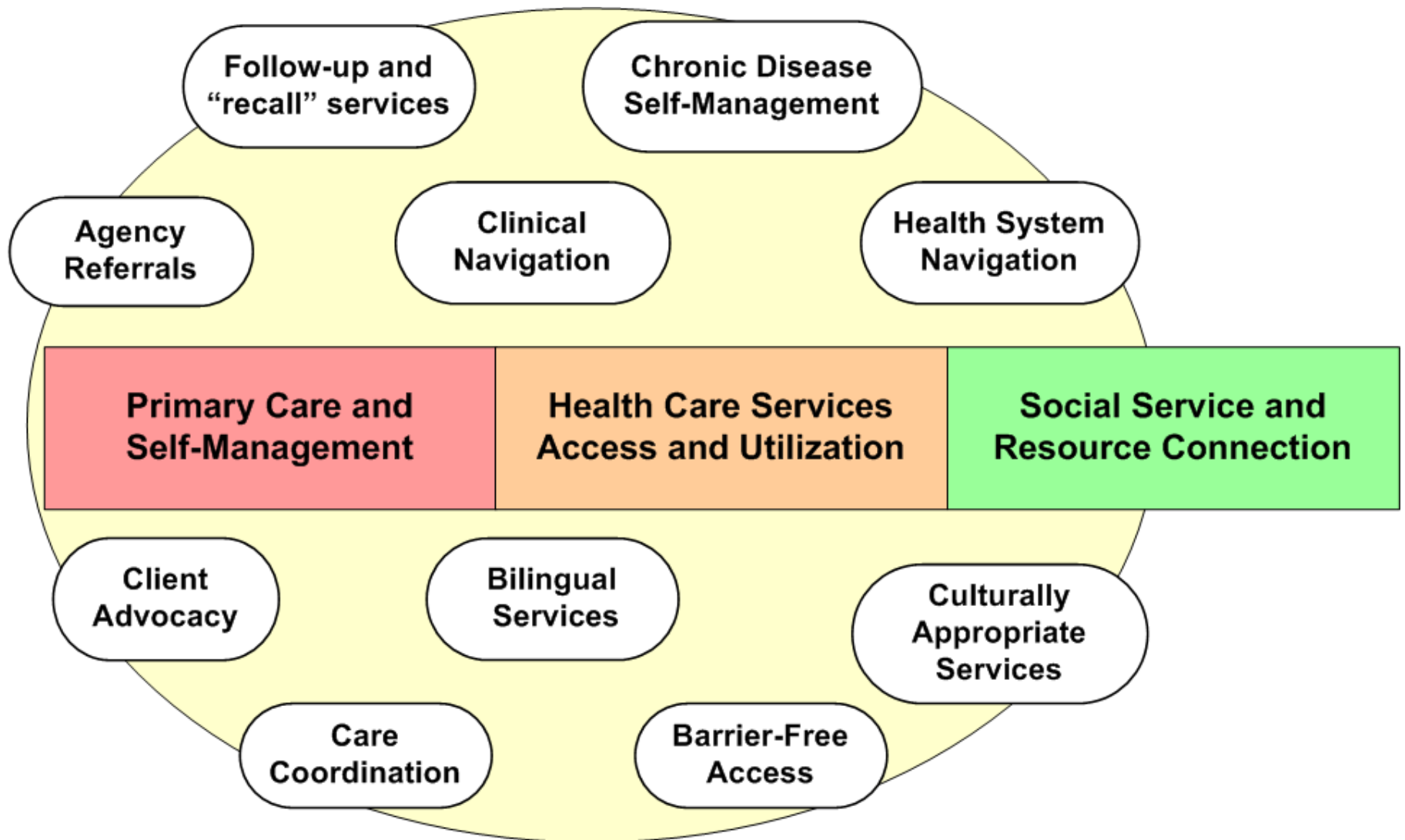
“Health Navigator” Program

- ▶ Began in 2008 with one grant-funded, part-time Community Health Worker / “Navigator”

Today...

- ▶ 16 Community Health Workers (CHWs) who work as “health navigators” (HNs)
 - ▶ 13 bilingual-bicultural Spanish
 - ▶ 3 monolingual English
- ▶ Provide a variety of services across the continuum:





**“Clinical”
Community Health Worker Continuum**

Community Health Worker: Clinical Roles

- ▶ Integral member of the care team
- ▶ Help clients navigate the healthcare system
- ▶ Utilization of services
 - Clinical system navigation
 - Care coordination
 - Patient advocacy
- ▶ Can provide
 - Chronic disease prevention
 - Self-management education and support
 - Nutrition and exercise coaching

Clinical CHWs and Pt. Centered Medical Homes

Integrated Behavioral Health

- Education
- Chronic disease self-management
- Diet and exercise
- Tobacco cessation
- Stress management
- Mental Health services

Team-Based Care

- Ongoing coordination with Primary Care Team
- Charting
- Identify best teaching methods
- Contributes to needs assessment
- Has input into action plan
- Clinical procedures

Panel Management

- Chart review
- Review of blood sugars
- Schedule lab and provider appointments
- Telephone contacts
 - Triage
 - Answer questions
- Medication adherence and refills

Barrier-Free Access

- Assist with Internal and external referrals
- Assist with social services
- Assist with transitions between providers and phases of care
- Filling out medical forms
- Transportation assistance
- Interpretation services

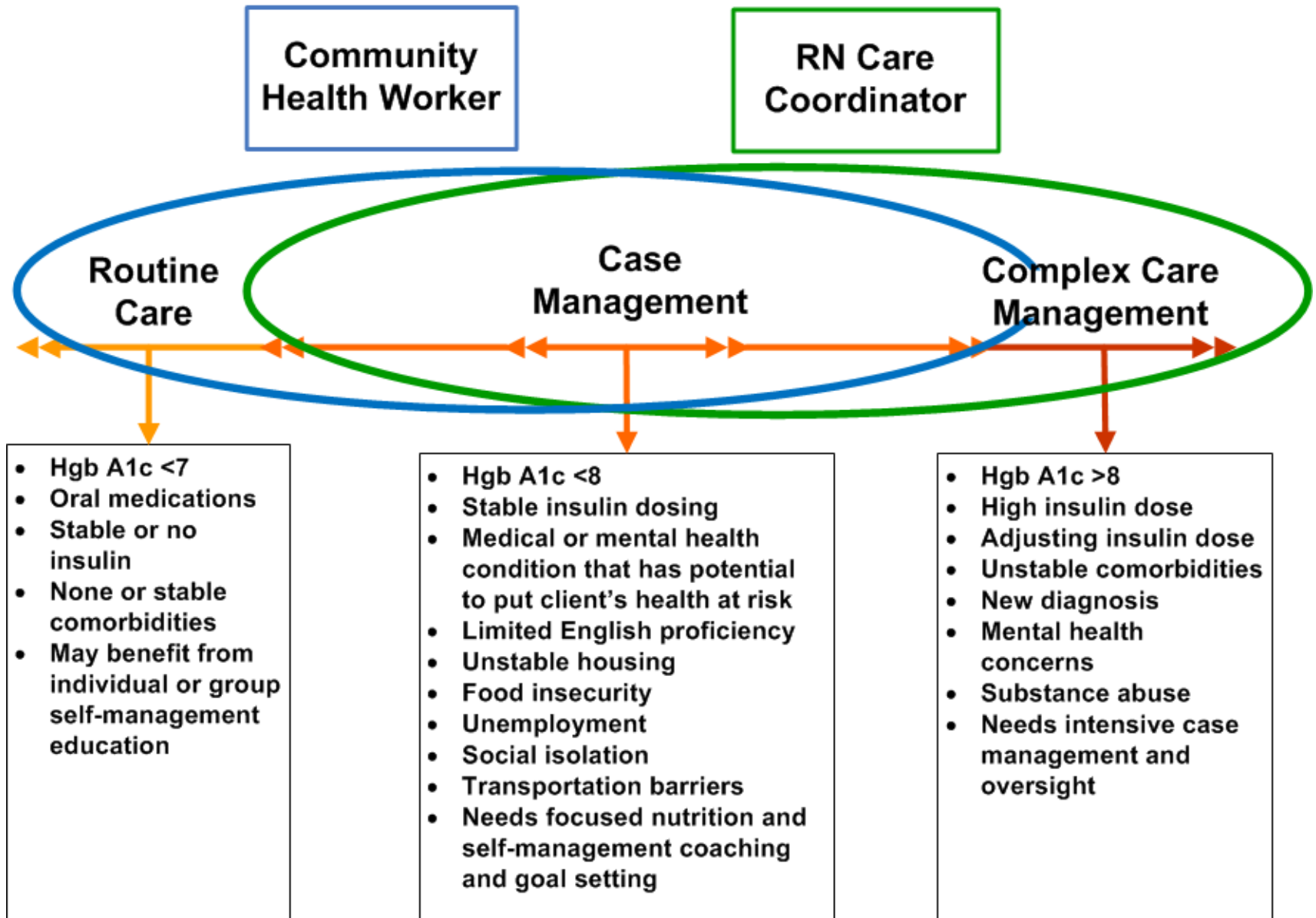
Customer-Driven Care

- Social-Cultural competency
- “Cultural Broker”
- Increased health literacy
- Increased “patient activation” and empowerment
- Personal relationship building
- Models advocacy for self and family

Integration into Care Team

- ▶ Direct connection and pairing with RN Care Coordinator
- ▶ Best use of skills for each worker
- ▶ Each practicing at the “top of skill set”
- ▶ Each has a role to play in the care coordination/case management of clients
- ▶ Best scenario includes a “loop-back” between CHW, RN, and primary care providers to ensure all parties informed

Level of Care Matrix



Define the “case load”

- ▶ Must decide what role the CHW will play
 - Social service and resource connection?
 - Self-management education?
 - Some of both?
- ▶ CHW can't be all things to all care teams/providers/patients
 - ▶ Need to limit the possibilities to keep the job manageable
- ▶ What patients will the CHW work with?

Different possible scenarios

- ▶ **1 CHW to 1 Provider**

- CHW/RN work with all patients on provider panel

- ▶ **1 CHW to 1 Care Team:**

- CHW/RN work with all of the patients referred to him/her by all of the providers on a care team

- ▶ **1 CHW to 1 Chronic Disease type**

- CHW/RN work with all patients in a practice with the identified chronic disease

➡ Still need to define the scope of the CHW role

➡ Important to use a care matrix of some kind to provide structure and keep workload manageable

Referrals to CHWs

- ▶ A good idea to have referrals coming through a “gatekeeper” such as the RN
 - Very easy to overwhelm CHW if receiving many referrals from different providers
- ▶ How will referrals be sent?
 - Can be as simple as an inbasket in EHR
- ▶ Need to track referral so all parties know progress
 - CHW must keep RN and Provider “in the loop” and let them know when referral has been closed
 - **This is important step in building trust in CHW**

Documentation in EHR

- ▶ All CHWs document in our EHR (“OCHIN”)
- ▶ Chart using an interim note
 - Non-billable encounter
- ▶ Also use telephone encounters
- ▶ Each encounter is routed back to the RN and provider to “close the loop” so that care team is fully informed
 - This has really increased the trust between providers and CHWs
- ▶ All “touches” are documented and reportable in OCHIN

CHWs do NOT give advice...

- ▶ Our CHWs are carefully trained in their role
- ▶ They provide resources, linkages, connections, self-management education
- ▶ They assist patient to make their own goals
- ▶ If patient asks CHW “What do you think I should do?” or “What is wrong with me?” the CHW knows to say:

“It sounds like you have a question that needs to be answered by your nurse/provider. Let me see if I can find/call her...”

CHW on the Care Team: Benefits

- ▶ Increased connection to patients
 - Improved communication between patient and provider
 - “Someone who looks...talks...IS... like me”
- ▶ Increased patient engagement and “activation”
 - Higher likelihood of adherence to self-management goals and protocol
- ▶ CHW able to address barriers to care
 - Patient may be more open to sharing what those barriers are
 - Transportation, language, culture, finances

CHW on the Care Team: Challenges

- ▶ Difficult to gain provider trust in “unlicensed personnel”
 - “We just don’t know what those navigators do...”
 - Have to be diligent and have a consistent presence
 - CHW needs a strong champion on the Care Team
- ▶ Learning to handle a large workload once trust is established and the referrals start coming in
 - Every Care Team will want their own CHW!

Recruitment Challenges

- ▶ HR Practices
 - Online postings and applications
 - Confusing paperwork
- ▶ Minimum qualifications
 - CHW may have trouble meeting education or job experience requirements
- ▶ Position description development
- ▶ Potential barriers related to
 - Language
 - Clinical position will need to be bilingual and biliterate
 - Limited familiarity with systems

Recruitment Strategies

- ▶ Consider:
 - Alternate application formats
 - Using “...or equivalent life experience” and volunteer work as alternative to years of employment, education, or degree
- ▶ Write broad position descriptions
 - But think carefully about what roles you want the CHW to perform and what skills or training will be needed
- ▶ Traditional interview structure may be intimidating
 - Consider having key community member or liaison on interview panel

CHW Training Needs

- ▶ Currently no national training standard or curriculum
- ▶ Agency must be willing (and have the expertise) to train new CHWs in their role
- ▶ Not like hiring a new RN or an MA – clinical CHWs probably won't come to you with a certain set of knowledge and skills
- ▶ We spend at least 3 months intensively training new CHW staff
 - And another 3-6 months adding in trainings as needed and available

CHW Training Topics

- ▶ HIPAA, Ethics
- ▶ Disease-specific education
- ▶ Self-management and coaching
- ▶ Motivational interviewing and stages of change
- ▶ Case management, care coordination, and system navigation
- ▶ Popular education
- ▶ Health literacy
- ▶ Health promotion
- ▶ Outreach and mobilization
- ▶ And much, much more....

Supervision Needs

- ▶ Supervision needs will be determined by type of program
- ▶ Clinical CHW program will need licensed supervisor
 - RN or other provider
- ▶ Outreach or enrollment program will need health promotion or health navigation supervisor
 - Ideally, supervisor has experience with targeted community outreach and understands the role of outreach
 - May also need direct connection with licensed provider or health educator

Unique Supervision Needs

- ▶ CHW may not be familiar with bureaucratic systems
 - May need extra coaching and longer training or probation period
- ▶ Cultural differences and power differentials
 - CHWs may not be comfortable telling supervisor that they don't understand or that they have a problem
 - Supervisor may not want to listen to suggestions from CHWs or may have unrealistic expectations
- ▶ **Organization needs to train/coach both CHWs and agency staff**

Retention Challenges

- ▶ Clinical setting and personnel unfamiliar with CHWs
 - Mistrust of “non-licensed personnel”
 - A clinic champion is essential for success
- ▶ CHWs may not feel valued for the unique skills they bring
 - May be relegated to interpretation or transportation
- ▶ Unending community need
 - Leads to burnout
- ▶ CHW programs tend to be grant-funded and limited duration
 - Grant ends, so does the CHW position
 - **This will ruin a clinical program and make it harder to restart**

Retention Strategies

- ▶ Embed CHW positions into stable clinic funding
- ▶ Commit to training both CHWs and clinical staff
- ▶ Create clinic culture where CHWs are equal members of primary care team
- ▶ Professional Development
 - Provide CHWs with opportunities for leadership, advancement, and promotion within clinic
- ▶ Be willing and prepared to advocate for CHW staff

Remember Carmen?

- ▶ Began working with bilingual, bicultural **Community Health Worker** to provide care coordination, extended diabetes self-management education and support
- ▶ CHW attended office visits
 - Used teach-back methods to ensure that Carmen understood and agreed to plan of care
- ▶ Patient engagement and education
 - Engaged daughter who lives with Carmen regarding treatment plan
 - Referred Carmen to *Tomando Control de su Salud* - Chronic Disease Self-Management workshops
 - Attended with daughter who lived with her
 - Carmen's positive feedback resulted in son and daughter-in-law attending another *TC* workshop

Carmen...

- ▶ Culturally appropriate adaptations
 - Created health literacy appropriate monitoring instructions and glucose recording spreadsheet
 - Addressed dietary needs and requirements in culturally appropriate ways
- ▶ Phone follow up calls for additional outreach and engagement
 - Reduced need for extended office visit
 - Provider available to see other patients
- ▶ Coordinated care with other services
 - Dental van, women's health

Carmen - Results

- ▶ Within 3 months, Carmen reported improved health status and greater confidence
- ▶ Adult children know more about her disease and are more understanding and supportive of her needs
- ▶ Glucose readings more stable
 - Ranging between 110 and 180
 - HbA1c at 7.6 (dropped from 9.7 in 3 months)
- ▶ Decreased risk for depression
- ▶ Expressed to CHW that she “is enjoying her life now”

Conclusion:
CHWs
can and should be an
integral member
of your Primary Care Team!

Questions?

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Thank You!

