

Task Force Subgroup Report: VISN 1 Mental Health

VA New Hampshire VISION 2025 Task Force Louis Trevisan, MD VISN 1 MH Director 10/31/17



Membership

- Louis Trevisan, MD VISN 1 MH Service Line Director
- John Riley, HSS VISN 1 MH
- John Bradley, MD Boston VA Chief of Psychiatry
- Robert Tilton, PhD Providence MH
- Shara Katsos, LICSW VISN 1 Deputy Homeless Coordinator
- Darla French, HSS Connecticut VA MH
- Claire Tenny, MD Manchester MH Director
- Jess Dewyngaert, RN Manchester MH Supervisor
- Robert Mottola, LICSW Manchester MH Supervisor
- Anita Erazo Upton, PhD Manchester MH Supervisor

Process

- Site visits completed: 9/19
- Staff listening sessions completed: 9/19 CBOC's participated via conference call
- Frequency: The Committee met twice a week for 4 weeks
- Other resources considered:
 - VA's memo on Uniform Services for Mental Health
 - Mental Health Guide to construction of mental Health
 - VISN 1 DSS was a great help

Process Data Reviewed

- Care in the Community for inpatient psychiatry
 - Focusing on Bed Days of Care and Cost
- Psychiatric and Substance Use admissions to other VA facilities
- Inpatient Mental Health Psychosocial Rehabilitation
 Treatment Programs at VA facilities close to Manchester
 - Bed Days of Care and Average Length of Stay

Process Data Reviewed

- Outpatient Mental Health Care, homeless, substance abuse and Work therapy visits between 2015 and 2025
- Cost of Community Care for Outpatient Services:
 - Mental Health = \$500
 - Psychotherapy = \$7,500



Background Information

Mental Health Services Primer

- Inpatient
- Residential
- Intensive Outpatient (IOP)
- Outpatient:
 - General Mental Health (GMH, team-based care)
 - Subspecialty: PTSD, Substance Use Disorder (SUD)
- PC-MH Integration
- Community-based services
 - Homeless (ranging outreach to residential; e.g., Safe Haven)
 - MH Intensive Case Management (MHICM)
- Recovery/Wellness: Peer support, Work therapy

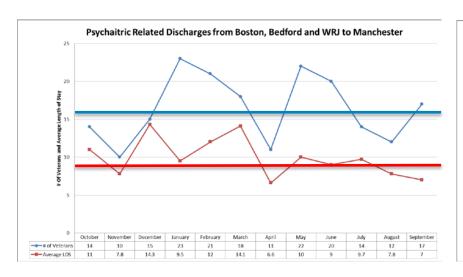
Manchester Current State

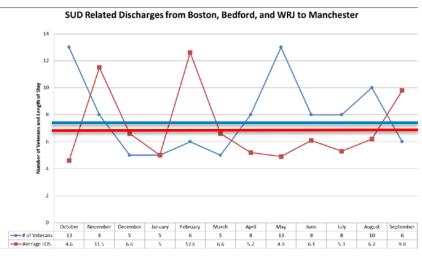
- Inpatient
- Residential
- Intensive Outpatient (IOP)
- Outpatient:
 - General Mental Health (GMH, team-based care)
 - Subspecialty: PTSD, Substance Use Disorder
- PC-MH Integration
- Community-based services
 - Homeless (ranging outreach to residential; e.g., Safe Haven)
 - MH Intensive Case Management (MHICM)
- Recovery/Wellness: Peer support, Work Therapy
- Space Gap
- Limited MH resources in the community in NH
- Rurality
- Reliance on external VAs (WRJ, Bedford, Boston)

Inpatient Referral Patterns to other VAs

Manchester Veterans sent to Bedford, Boston or WRJ for <u>Psychiatric</u> issue

Manchester Veterans sent to Bedford, Boston or WRJ for <u>Detox or Substance</u> <u>related</u> issues





Workload Projections

Mental Health Outpatient in Manchester	2015 Visits	2025 Visits	% Change
Amb Mental Hlth: Homeless	3313	4021	21.37
Amb Mental Hlth: Mental Health Clinic	13238	16535	24.91
Amb Mental Hlth: Mental Health Clinic - Psychotherapy	12408	14275	15.05
Amb Mental Hlth: Substance Abuse Clinic	4775	4906	2.74
Amb Mental Hlth: Work Therapy	562	502	-10.68

Options Considered

- 1. <u>All In-House Model</u> Keep all services in house Inpatient through Community-based services
- 2. <u>Contract Managed Care Model</u> Contract all additional services (i.e., not covered by current MH services in Manchester). Example: Acute Care psychiatric and SUD detox admissions, IOP/SUD day program, MHICM across the state, and residential continuity of care PTSD program services out of Manchester.
- **3.** <u>Hybrid Model</u> Mixture of on-site service expansion and off-site service delivery (lease or contract) via community partnerships

Option 1: In-House

- Right-size outpatient space and staff for projected demand
- Add 12- bed inpatient service for acute MH and Detox
- Add Residential Rehabilitation Treatment Program (RRTP)
- Intensive Outpatient Program
- 20 bed Lodging unit
- Expand PC-MH Integration for growth projection
- Add Mental Health Intensive Care Management (MHICM) for 10 Veterans in local area

Option 1 Pros & Cons

Pros:

- MH care at Manchester would be comprehensive (one stop shopping)
- Easier referral process between levels of care
- Easier coordination of care
- All care delivered by the VA
- Opportunity to attract academic affiliation

Cons:

- Transportation barriers for Veterans outside the Manchester area
- Length of time to build new facility
- Difficulty recruiting
- Highest construction & staffing cost
- Once built, less flexibility to adapt to changing needs

Option 2: Buy Expanded services from Community

- At Manchester: Right-size outpatient space
- Examples of services purchased:
 - 12 bed inpatient unit
 - IOP
 - MHICM
 - PTSD Residential Program
 - Wellness/Recovery Program
- The VA would create Care Management Teams to interface with the community resources purchased

Option 2 Pros & Cons

Pros:

- Lowest construction cost
- Care Management Team to interface with the community provider
- Potentially less travel for Veterans from rural areas to Manchester
- Increase VA presence in the community
- Community-based programs exist in the community

Cons:

- Cost of contracts difficult to forecast
- Availability of community inpatient treatment beds
- Coordination between VA and multiple community providers
- Not all care provided by VA
- Contracting can be challenging
- Timely payment through the VA payment system

Option 3: Hybrid

- Keep on site:
 - Right-size outpatient space in Manchester
 - 23 Hour Observation Beds
- Community:
 - Acute Inpatient beds in partnership with a local private hospital
 - Homeless/Substance Abuse lodging (Safe Haven)
 - Northern tier lease RRTP
- Either On-site or in Community:
 - PC-MH Integration
 - RRTP
 - Wellness/Recovery Program
 - MHICM
 - IOP
 - 20 Bed Lodging unit
 - Ambulatory Detox services
- Public/Private venture with local private hospital

Option 3 Pros & Cons

Pros:

- Moderately increases VA presence in the community
- Moderate scope for on-site construction; can initiate some programs sooner
- The footprint and extent of MH services are more flexible moving forward.
- Staffing may be easier to execute

Cons:

- Cost of contracts difficult to forecast
- Availability of community inpatient treatment beds
- Coordination between VA and community providers
- Not all care provided by VA
- Contracting can be challenging
- Timely payment through the VA payment system