



The High Priority Project:

An ETE Pilot

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Question: What can an MCO do to promote viral suppression?



- Background:
 - Medicaid HIV care in NY has been a remarkable success. VNSNY SelectHealth has a VLS of 81%. We can do better.
- Some assumptions
 - Care is centered on a patient and provider
 - Providers must be compensated for care-coordination activities between or in the absence of visits.
 - Data sharing, real time communication vital.

Program Design and Rationale



- **Stratify members** identified by NYS match using visit, pharmacy and lab data:

1. Lost to follow up.
2. Marginally engaged.
3. Engaged (often suppressed).

- **Interventions:**

- Group 1 (**LOST**)
 - Review case with provider.
 - Field outreach by peers.
 - Home medical visit by NP
- Group 2 (**MARGINAL**)
 - Review case with provider.
 - Referral to local adherence services.
 - Adherence education by peers.
- Group 3 (**ENGAGED**)
 - Confirm status with provider.
 - Monitor adherence lapse.

Outreach Strategies



CHOICESM
Health Plans

Bringing Peer Navigators & Medical Providers
to the Hard to Reach Individual



CHOICESM
Health Plans

Outreach Case 1



- 29 year old gay AA male with 1 PCP visit in the last 18 months
- **“I can’t go downtown. People will know I am sick”**
 - CD4 in double digits, unsuppressed VL
 - Non adherent to refilled HIV regimen
 - Several hospitalizations in last year
 - First seen by Peer and medical outreach team during hospitalization after numerous attempts at home visit.....

Outreach Case 2



- 40 year old AA female living in the Bronx with her 9 year old daughter
- HIV > 12 years
- CD4 of 12 18 months ago
- VL 300,000 +
- 6 months later, > 12 home and escorted visits back to her PCP by Peers, 2 home visits by outreach NP.....

Challenges and Opportunities

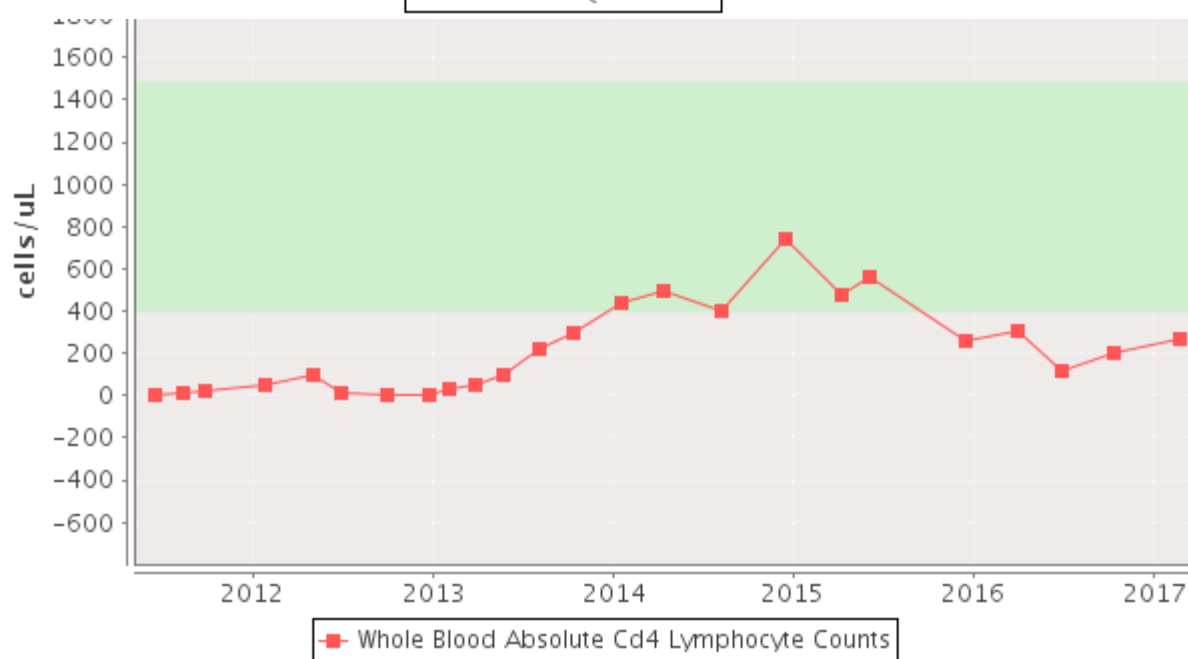
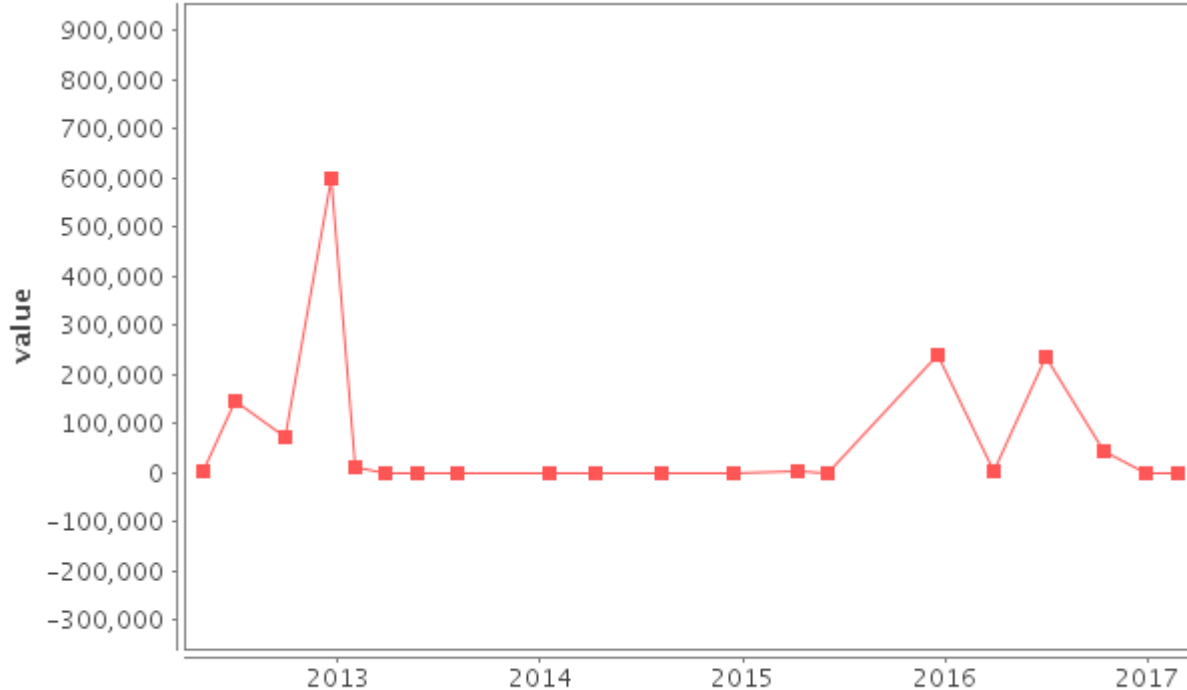


- Context of our Challenges:
 - How we measure progress
 - How we think about success
 - Peer and agency/subcontractor supervision
 - The public vs. the individual burden of HIV
 - Labor intensive
 - Efficacy
 - Reproducibility

ETE Data issues: More is More



- Single viral load each year cant distinguish a short adherence lapse or “blip” from a prolonged pattern of poor engagement/adherence.
- NYS should provide plans with all viral load data on their members.
- CD4 trend over time also helpful in identifying those most in need of engagement.



Random cohort entry/exit at low level viremia



Viral load Bucket	Range	Proportion remaining in cohort
V 2	200-999	35%
V 3	1000-9999	48%
V 4-5	>10,000	51%

High Priority Project Provider Case Conferences



Subcontract with Major Providers

per capita payment of \$40 per month for each member on ETE roster

\$20 for monthly report of lab and PCP visit

\$10 for each of two case conferences

Implementation Issues

requires amending provider contracts or initiating new ones;

sometimes delayed by other contract issues.

need to identify appropriate staff, schedule etc.

Case Conferences: Early experience



Program launched 10/16 covering 3 major DACs.

Findings:

Most lost to follow ups confirmed; some new contact data.

Non-progressors over-represented and mis-classified as “lost”.

Several members mis-assigned to DAC in plan database.

Real-time lab/visit data allows restratification since State data) and most plan data is aging.

Unmet psychosocial needs identified.

Future directions



- PCP involvement on complex cases needed. How?
- Health Home involvement ???
- Adherence interventions:
 - MCO report ARV refill rate to PCP.
 - More aggressive use of on site pharmacies.
 - Expanded availability and use of other adherence interventions
 - Pillbox pickup
 - Home delivery
 - Center DOT
 - Home DOT