Engaging Primary Care and Prevention: Four Case Studies

 Lessons learned from four communities that engaged in whirlwind, 6-month pilot projects to increase connections between primary care and local prevention efforts.



Goal of the Project.....

To develop capacity to work with primary care providers for the purpose of integrating and expanding capacity to offer prevention services to clients served in a primary health care setting.



Goal of the Project.....

- The integration of health care and prevention is essential to the reduction of costs for health care in America.
 - Integrating medical resources and community prevention will reduce demand for services and improve health outcomes.
 - DBHR is committed to ensuring the prevention field is ready for participation in the future of Health Care Reform.



This two part project offered

 \$25,000 through a competitive process to four (4) PRI coalitions. Six month projects supporting the development and documentation of innovative connections and strategies between Coalitions and PHCP.

• \$3,000 to recruit Primary Health Care Providers (PHCP) to join Prevention Redesign Initiative (PRI) Coalitions and participate in at least one media engagement or public presentation as spokesperson for the Coalition by the completion of the grant on July 31, 2012.





- Chelan County Wenatchee Coalition Renee Hunter
- Okanogan County Okanogan Community Coalition - Megan Azzano & Andi Ervin
- Snohomish County Darrington Prevention
 Intervention Community Coalition Joe Neigel
- Whatcom County Shuksan PRI Coalition Joe Fuller & Geoff Morgan





Four Demonstration Projects were conducted

Wenatchee Substance Abuse Coalition

Darrington Prevention Intervention Community Coalition

Shuksan Community Network

Okanogan County Community Coalition



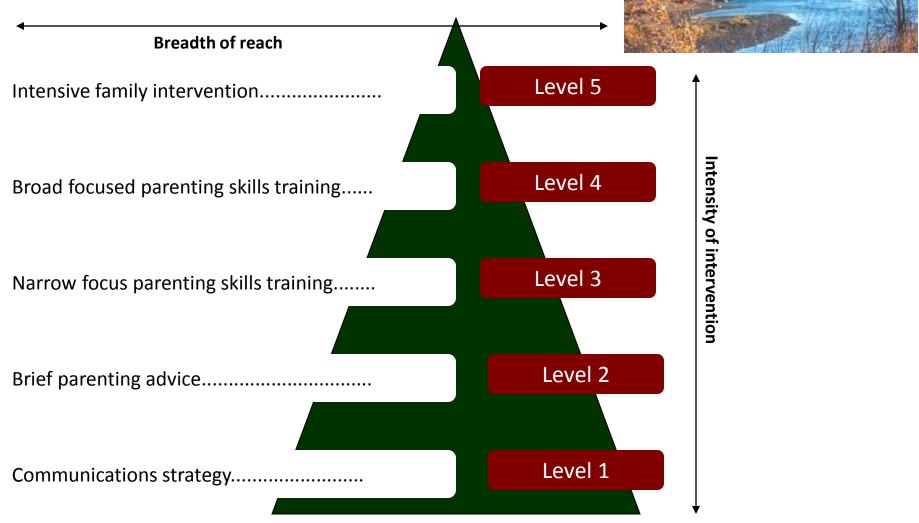
- Okanogan County
- Rural and Remote (County population 40,000)

 Most services centralized in Omak (population 4,700)





Omak Triple P What is Triple P?





Focus of Triple P

- Self-sufficiency
- Self-efficacy
- Self-management
- Personal Agency
- Problem solving

No more – no less

Providing parents with support ~ in the dosage they need ~ is cost effective and efficient





Why Triple P?

- Identified in September 2011 by the Coalition's ACE Subcommittee as a program of interest.
 - Data indicating reduction in child maltreatment and out of home placement.
 - Exploratory efforts to retain funding began during the next 6 months (led by Public Defender and CPS Supervisor).

Triple P identified as a potentially sustainable prevention program

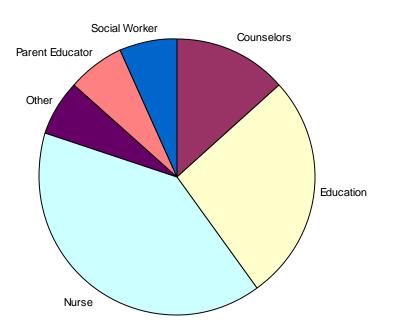


- 18 people participated in the 2-day Triple P Training.
- 9 of those participants were Primary Health Care Providers
- Fifteen Omak Triple P practitioners completed the accreditation process to be recognized by Triple P America as "Accredited Primary Care Triple P Practitioners" on May 9 and 10.
- We have retained 14 accredited practioners we lost one when she relocated out of the area

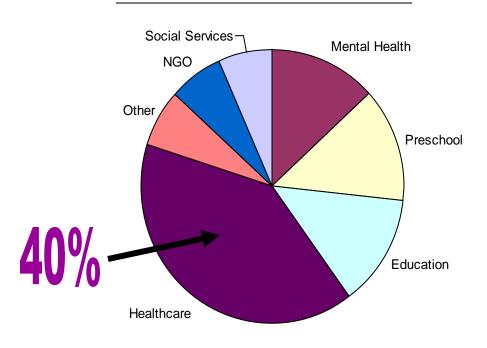


Who was trained?

Prof. Category



Agency Type





Successes

- Agency administrators willing to identify "correct" people for training
- Agency administrators willing to explore options for full implementation.
- Good participation in both training and accreditation
- •13 different agencies sent staff for training
- •Community Support "buy-in"

Barriers

- Funding: Training is EXPENSIVE!
- Parents often need higher level of services than Primary Care Triple P
- •Capacity within organizations to deliver the program
- •Did I say FUNDING?

Omak Triple P Where are we now?



•Omak is one of 3 pilot communities in a new DBHR-funded Triple P demonstration project levels 1-4

Includes training for...

- ✓ PHCP from Family Health Centers (Level 2/3)
- ✓ Additional Level 2/3 training for para-professionals
- ✓ More intense Level 4 Practitioners

Omak Triple P Most exciting part...:



Potential development of evaluation tool to be used for local evaluation of efficacy.



Capacity built within community

Billing codes established by Healthcare Authority!

Demonstration Project #2 Wenatchee Substance Abuse Coalition

Physicians Partner for Prevention:

- •Secured drop-boxes for disposal of unused prescription and over-the-counter medications.
- •User-friendly brochures, developed in English and Spanish, for local medical providers to give patients when prescribing opiate medication.



Accomplishments

- •69 pounds of medications were received on "Take Back Day" in April 2012.
- •The Drop Boxes are on back order due to the Colorado fires.
- •Brochures were printed in English with information about the location of the drop boxes. Progress is being made toward printing brochures in Spanish.



Accomplishments

- •Public service announcements are ready to announce the placement of the "Lock Boxes".
- •Presentation will be made to local dentists at their September meeting requesting they distribute brochures to patients when they prescribe opiate medications.



Lessons Learned and Recommendations

- Select a focus that is a shared interest to both parties.
- •Plans to place the "Drop-Boxes" at local hospital and clinic failed when Coalition discovered DEA rule: (insert Law here)



Lessons Learned and Recommendations

- •Be a good partner.
- •Be on time and get to the point.
- Be flexible on your needs and timelines.
- Be organized and ready to present.
- •Respond ASAP when contacted by PHCPs.





Demonstration Project #3 Shuksan Community Network

Bridges to Health Initiative:

•Trainings:

- -Motivational Interviewing
- –Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)
- -Resilience and Prevention
- -Community Resources

•Focus Groups:

-training attendees assess "what they would do differently based on the information from the training?"

•Integrated Response:

—implemented to share information between primary care providers/school/prevention

•Patient Screening:

—in the PHC clinic using an ACE focused risk and behavioral screening tool



•	panic reactions	2.5 fold increase
•	anxiety	4
•	depressed affect	3.6
•	hallucinations	2.7
•	sleep disturbance	2.1
•	smoking	1.8
•	alcoholism	7.2
•	illicit drug use	4.5
•	injected drug use	11.1
•	perpetrating intimate	5.5
	partner violence	

 Also, 1.1% lifetime prevalence of at least one suicide attempt (no ACE's) compared to 35.2% for those who reported seven or more ACEs.





Adverse Childhood Experiences:

—Ten total training events on topics of ACEs, Resilience, and Prevention & Community Resources

Highlight:

- ACE training with Dr. Felitti on the "Impact of ACE's"
- ACEs training with Dr. Felitti on "What's Next?"
 - 81 in attendance/12 primary care

Motivational Interviewing (July 21st)

- Stephanie Ballasiotes w/ 16 yrs. MI training
 - 15 in attendance/4 primary care
- Total Training Events = 11 reported in PBPS
- Total # Trained = 245 (25 primary care)





- •Dr. Felitti's knowledge and experience as a physician provided a unique ability to discuss applying the ACE information directly in a clinical setting.
- •Dr Felitti shared that while many believe this requires a lengthy discussion about childhood trauma, most of it can be accomplished within 1-3 minutes. The key question to the client is "how has this affected your health later in life?"
- •Kaiser physicians appreciated understanding 'root causes' of many clients' health problems. This allowed them look beyond treating a physical symptom resulting from a deeper issue of trauma.



Focus Groups

- **Six focus** groups found many common themes, including:
 - Use of ACE study results enhance the ability for discuss crosssystems approaches and dialogue among a variety of partners and disciplines.
 - ACE screening results, even within training events, affirmed the impact they have on individuals. They are also common and 'most of us' have them. On a professional level, this helps to reduce the judgment that 'it's just them.' Results also highlighted the need for prevention and the need to work together.
 - Categorical thinking around mental health and physical health has created a distinct line between the two. ACE information is helping to reshape how health is framed, and to illustrating the clear connection between them both.





- Opportunities to expand upon work surrounding ACEs opens the door for new partnerships and resources. Much interest has been generated and is turning into action.
- Enormous pressure exists on health care providers, causing difficulties for them to partner outside of their own field.
- In previous training events Dr. Anda effectively showed the impact of ACEs on larger public health perspective. Dr. Felitti provided a unique view on how the information can be applied on an individual level, and in a clinical setting. Our community now has an improved understanding of the macro and micro impacts.



System Response

The response demonstrates how the Coalition, Clinic, and School all contribute to and benefit from an improved functioning of the system that ultimately benefits individuals being served.











System Response & Benefits

	Coalition	School	Clinic
Clinic	Offers the coalition: Collected information about the targeted population, including ACE score results and summary Better understanding and profile of the community (for use in strategic planning, service implementation, and assessment)	Offers the school: Referrals of high risk parents to school-based services Client information with school personnel if a release has been obtained (i.e., behavioral health unit) An additional point of referral of high risk parents to substance abuse services and services (in turn reducing youth risks)	Offers themselves: Ability to utilize results from screening data to better understand their clients and their needs Opportunity to create appropriate internal changes to better serve clients, and to explore additional external resources for referral Ability to leverage new resources using new data
School	Offers the coalition: Information about student behaviors (HYS data, internal screens, etc.) Information about student and parent trends Awareness of identified gaps in available service Ongoing participation in coalition meetings	Offers themselves: Better understanding of individual student needs Better understanding of school climate and student population needs Increased effectiveness in planning, service delivery, and evaluation Increases ability to leverage additional resources	Offers the clinic: An opportunity to engage clients in dialogue about risk behaviors (including substance abuse, ACEs), because the school is now a resource for referral Coordinate services where releases can be obtained to support student and family needs Reduce likelihood clients will return for 'unnecessary visits' by working with high risk parents/youth Encourages parents to talk to their medical providers about their ACE scores
Coalition	Offers themselves: Increased ability to offer community-based services meeting identified needs Better coordination of services, also by reducing identified gaps in service Increased ability to leverage additional resources	Offers the school: Training opportunities (ACEs/MI/other prevention topics) Updates on available community- bases services (Strengthening Families Program, mentoring, etc.) that can be provided to parents and students Support to the P.I. through regular communication and coordination Data analysis (ACE scores, HYS data, etc.) Technical Assistance	Offers the clinic: Data analysis (ACE scores/comparison data of BRFSS, HYS, etc.) Technical Assistance Training opportunities (ACEsMI/other prevention topics) Better coordination of services to achieve better client outcomes





- A handful of screening/evaluation tools were reviewed to see of the possible use or adaptation.
- During his visit, Dr. Felitti provided a 15-page screening tool that is used in his Obesity clinic at Kaiser, and with success.





Possible Impact on Health Care <u>Providers</u>

- 35% reduction in doctor office visits during the year subsequent to evaluation
 - 11% reduction in Emergency Department
 (ED) visits and a
 - 3% reduction in hospitalizations (Felitti VJ. Unpublished data, Kaiser Permanente Medical Care Program, San Diego, 1978, 1980, 1998).



ACE Questions

Prior to your 18th birthday:

Did a parent or other adult in the household **often** swear at you, insult you, put you down, or humiliate you <u>or</u> act in a way that made you afraid that you might be physically hurt?

Did a parent or other adult in the household **often** push, grab, slap, or throw something at you <u>or</u> ever hit you so hard that you had marks or were injured?

Did an adult or person at least 5 years older than you **ever** touch or fondle you or have you touch their body in a sexual way **or** try to or actually have oral, anal, or vaginal sex with you?

Did you **often** feel that no one in your family loved you or thought you were important or special <u>or</u> your family didn't look out for each other, feel close to each other, or support each other?

Did you **often** feel that you didn't have enough to eat, had to wear dirty clothes, and had no one to protect you <u>or</u> your parents were too drunk or high to take care of you or take you to the doctor if you needed it?

Were your parents ever separated or divorced?

Was your mother or stepmother **often** pushed, grabbed, slapped, or had something thrown at her <u>or</u> **sometimes or often** kicked, bitten, hit with a fist, or hit with something hard <u>or</u> **ever** repeatedly hit over at least a few minutes or threatened with a gun or knife?

Did you live with anyone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic <u>or</u> who used street drugs?

Was a household member depressed or mentally ill <u>or</u> did a household member attempt suicide?

Did a household member go to prison?



- Directions for engaging, screening, and supporting clients
- Can be initiated and driven from clinic or school point of contact

ACE Screening Protocols & Response

This questionaire is to be filled out by adults in the waiting room. Clients turn it into designated staff and the second and the commerciation shows the information, and an encourage and mutations. Curves that are designed This questionnaire is to be filled out by adults in the waiting room. Clients turn it into designated staff and has a 5-minute conversation about the information and to answer any operation. Survey staff can defound that survey cover sheet prior to their filling it out. cligably a poster that says "what I four Act Store was considered to the survey Coulder that says "what I four Act Store have many integrated with reasoninhits." will be surveyed on which reasoninhits and has surveyed to the survey Coulder Legislated for where the staff

et —includes responses to these "frequently asked questions"

- on this is a survey being conducted by WPCN and WCHO in partnership with ICHC What are ACEs?
- How do they relate to my health? What does this "score" tell me about me?
- Why is Interfaith conducting this survey?
- Will anyone know my "ACE score?"
- What will happen with the results of the survey?

yinat we rappen wan the resum or the survey?
If have any questions or want to talk with Jomeone about this survey, who would I contact? Page 2 - charts of ACE Study results so that clients have examples of the health risks associated with ACEs After cations this out survey

Survey staff member will be available to answer questions

- Surrey Hatt memoer wo be available to Answer Questions

 When turned (i), 5 minute conversation about effects and what impact do you feel those Is there other information you would like?
- Individual Response (Clinic & School)

- Satis Discuss with patients the impact of ACEs on health and that "most of us" have ACEs. pages and papers the impact or ACES on health and that 'most or us' na Administer Screening tool where clients share number and profile of ACES
- Automates to entire toor where coems share number and profite or acces

 OSCUES Now this has impacted your health, your life perspective? How might this have impacted

 Oscurs Automatics? Makes stress can you seafure in your life you? What are virus homes for virus. costics) now the risk impacted your feeting, your tife perspectiver, now fright this have impact your parenting? What stress can you reduce in your life now? What are your hopes for your including?
- Criticizers

 Provide information on how to talk with achools and other providers about your score Provide mormation on now to tak with schools and other providers about your source in facestary, refer to achool and community-based services for additional support and provide the state of the schools of the schools

- disage.

 Work with parents, youth, and families referred from clinic.
- Work with parents, youth, and families reterred from one connect youth and parents to community-based services (parenting programs, mentoring, etc., as any controls). The coalision, will provide resules updates about services and opportunities available. Connect youth and parents to community-based services (parenting programs, mentoring, etc., as appropriate). The coalition will provide regular updates about services and opportunities available to per time amore sections.

 Where appropriate, get releases with clinic to coordinate services (i.e., behavioral health unit)
- doced or me school setting o parents will be trained to talk to medical providers, counselors, and other service providers



Tools & Resources ACE Fact Sheet and School & Community Resources





• Number of screenings: 50 completed (7/11/12 and 7/16/12)

• Number of referrals: 48 (to community or school resources)

• Families co-served: N/A-outside of school year

Average ACE score: 4

ACE range (low-high): 0-10

• Gender: 30% Male & 70% Female

• Age:

• 38% 18-35 years old

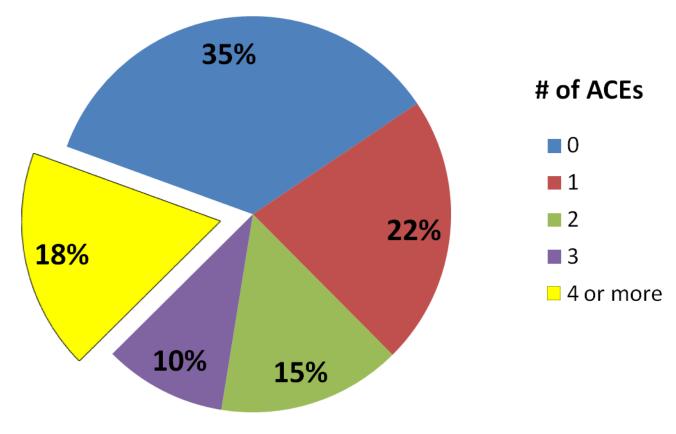
• 36% 36-45 years old

• 20% 46-60 years old

• 6% over 60 years old



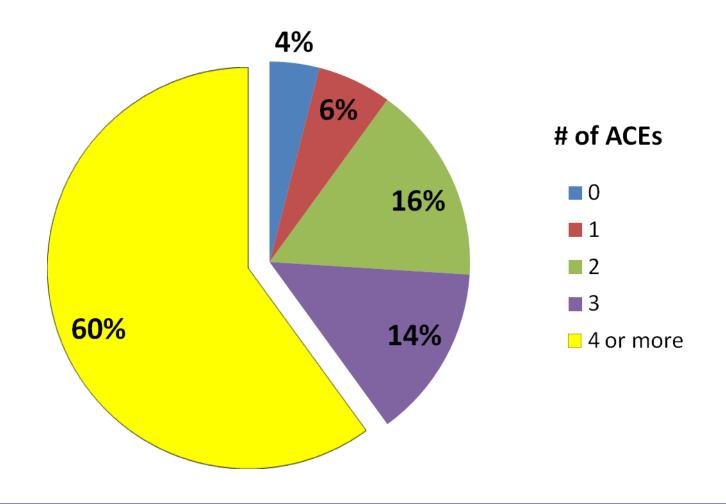
ACE Dosage among Washington State Adults (by percentage)





Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

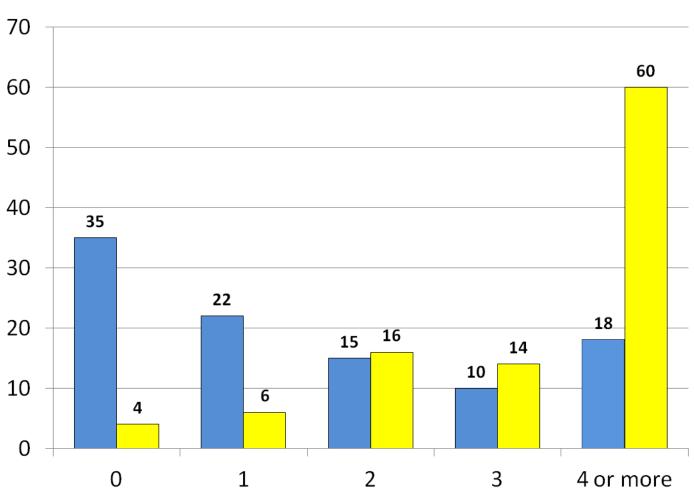
ACE Dosage among Interfaith Clients (by percentage)





ACEs: WA Adults and Interfaith







Type of ACE Experienced

Family Dysfunction

			Interfaith	% Above
	STATE*	Whatcom*	Patients	State
Substance Abuse	35%	33%	70%	+35%
Parental Separation/	27%	25%	60%	+33%
Divorce	2/%	25%	60%	+33%
Mental Illness	24%	26%	56%	+32%
Battered Mother/DV	17%	15%	32%	+15%
Criminal Behavior	7%	5%	22%	+15%

Abuse

			Interfaith	% Above
	STATE*	Whatcom*	Patients	State
Psychological	35%	33%	72%	+37%
Physical	18%	17%	46%	+28%
Sexual	13%	15%	38%	+25%

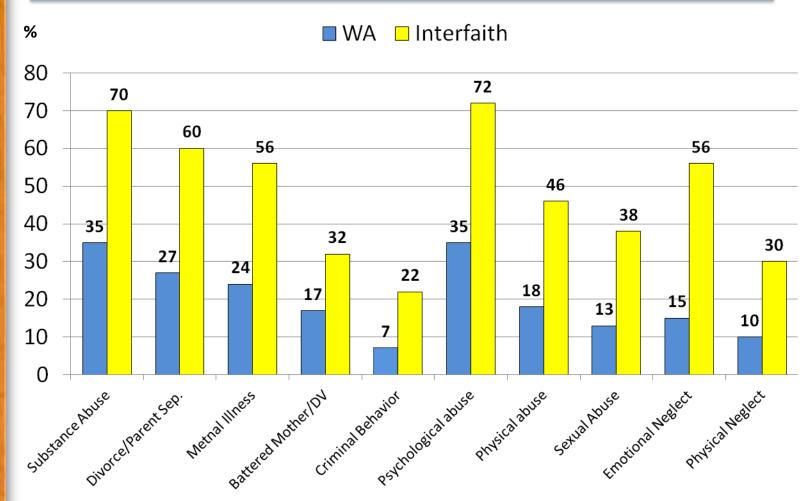
Neglect

			Interfaith	% Above
	STATE*	Whatcom	Patients	State
Emotional	15%		56%	+41%
Physical	10%		30%	+20%

*Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)



Type of ACE Experienced WA Adults and Interfaith Patients (by percentage)







- Relationships take time to develop
- Training can reframe the problem/solution and unite professionals across disciplines to build a <u>common language</u>
- The structure of the primary care system may not allow for broad change in a short time (payment structure also needs to be addressed)
- Identify changes that can be made within the current structure that allows clinic staff to work 'smarter and not harder'





- Incentives (training opportunities and funding) can help increase participation from the care providers
- We did not achieve the full level of participation we had anticipated. We were competing with significant pressures the clinic faced in health care reform
- Make sure that you have the right staff to make the project happen. While the director may be needed for authority purposes, other key staff are needed for 'buy-in'



Lessons Learned and Recommendations

- Learn about the clinic's service delivery system, their funding and time restrictions, and agency goals and objectives. This can help align services and support efforts that improve their work and their outcomes.
- Understand the differences between the Medical Model, Public Health Model, and various prevention models, including the Strategic Prevention Framework.
- PHCPs limited time with patients is always a concern. This can be alleviated, in part, through training. The result will also be found in a more accurate diagnosis.





Efforts to **Continue** in the Future:

- Continue the to engage professionals and the larger community in the ACEs Network
- Interfaith- using project information to help in integrating maternal health services
- Administer HYS Off-Year Survey with ACEs and school climate questions
- Explore applications of ACE data on a client level and population level
- CHIP –project information will support the Comprehensive Behavioral Health Improvement Plan
 - Health Dept. and St. Joseph Hospital facilitate with WAHA, Interfaith,
 Whatcom Comm. Foundation, etc.
 - ACEs and Substance Abuse have been identified as the primary focus of the plan





Efforts to **Continue** in the Future:

- Use collected ACE data in ongoing planning with the PRI in the Shuksan community
- Foster the BHAP relationship
- Additional training to health care providers, school staff, parents, and the larger community
- Increase consumer likelihood of engaging their physician in discussions about the impact of ACEs on their health
- Continued collection and analysis of ACE information from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
- Continue developing partnerships with the medical community and recruit additional representatives for ongoing coalition meetings, as well as for strategic efforts



Future Goals

Efforts to **Begin** in the Future:

- Long-term (work into medical record at Interfaith and other providers)
- Partner with home-visiting nurses at the Health Department and encourage them to integrate ACE-related screening and discussion into the Nurse Family Partnership
- Expand efforts to collect ACE information that would allow for site comparisons over time and an improved profile of the community



Darrington Prevention Intervention Community Coalition



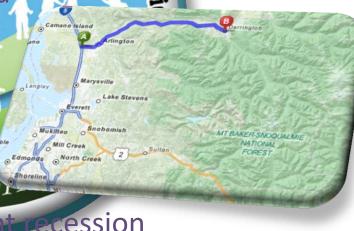


Darrington Prevention Intervention Community Coalition

Context

- Darrington is a frontier town located in the Cascad foothills of northern Snohomish County

 They have a 30 mile driveway called Highway 530 **Seated** in the Cascade
- Community has experienced sharp economic decline along with the downturn in the timber industry beginning in the 1990's and continuing throught. 2019 the housing bust and current recession







Darrington Prevention Intervention Community Coalition

People

- Community composition primarily Caucasian with some Sauk-Suiattle.
- Social standing significantly based on family longevity in the community, with many residents able to claim "founding family" status.
- Strong Tar Heel culture stretching back to turn of the 20th century "Tar Heel Picnics"
- View others as outsiders
 "Flat Landers" tending
 to disregard their views







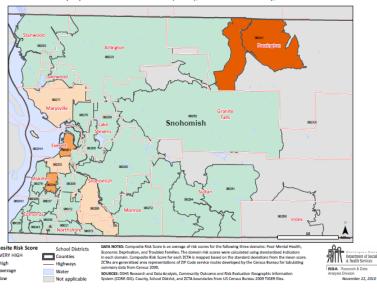
Darrington Prevention Intervention Community Coalition

Need

 Darrington was identified by data as one of Snohomish County's most at-risk communities

Composite Risk Score

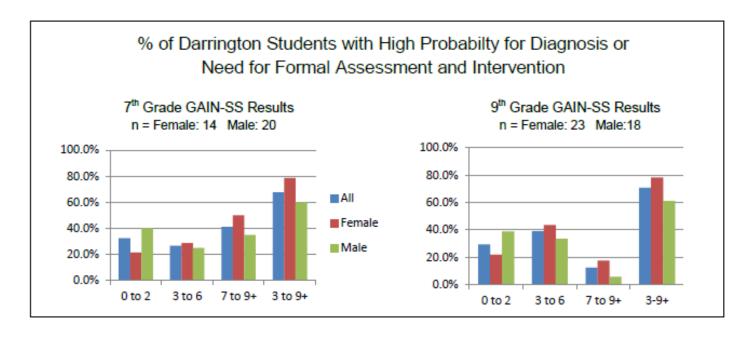
by Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA), Snohomish County, 2009







Darrington Prevention Intervention Community Coalition



- The evidence based GAIN-SS (past year version) is designed to identify individuals who are likely to have a substance use or mental health disorder and who should be referred for further assessment or intervention.
- 68% of all 7th graders and 71% of all 9th graders demonstrated need for formal assessment or intervention.





Darrington Prevention Intervention Community Coalition

Primary Care Integration

 The Coalition worked with Dr. Gary Schillhammer, Darrington's lone physician, to develop a proposal in response to the SPE solicitation from the State.



 Dr. Schillhammer was very concerned with how youth accessed prevention and healthcare information in the community, as well as the reliability of the information they were getting.







Darrington Prevention Intervention Community Coalition

Proposal

- DPICC's proposal was crafted to coordinate
 Darrington's youth serving organizations away from symptom-driven and reactive care, toward protection-building proactive and preventative behavioral interventions.
- The project focuses on health information technology and physician accessibility to achieve an integration of prevention practices across community healthcare domains.





Darrington Prevention Intervention Community Coalition

Three Prongs

- Teen Clinic: Establishing a school-based teen clinic, called the Well Aware Center, where youth had free access to medical consultation.
- Web Presence: Developing a locally relevant wellness web and mobile device site where teens could explore reliable health care information and interact with Darrington Clinic staff anonymously.
- Screening: Best practice physician screening tool called the Rapid Assessment for Adolescent Preventative Services (RAAPS), to direct the physician's work





Darrington Prevention Intervention Community Coalition

Teen Clinic: Wellness + Awareness = Well Aware

- The Well Aware Center is staffed by Nurse Practitioner Shannon Thom from the Darrington Clinic.
- The Center is open each Thursday from 2-4pm. 2-3pm for scheduled appointments. 3-4pm for drop-ins.
- Uses technology to engage students and validate health messages
- Favors healthcare consultation over provision





Mission

Core set of Values



Darrington Prevention Intervention Community Coalition

Accomplishments

- Found space on School District property mid-year.
- Over 70 youth served in just 4 months
- Individual and group consultation provided in addition to assessment and referral
- 14 follow-up referrals were made to the primary care clinic, with no costs passed on to youth or families
- The demonstration project literally saved lives









Darrington Prevention Intervention Community Coalition

RAAPS Screening

- For youth accessing Well Aware Center
- Developed at the University of Michigan
- Identifies behaviors that put youth at highest risk for serious injury, premature death, and academic and social problems
- Can be completed on Clinic Ipac

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Darrington Prevention Intervention Community Coalition

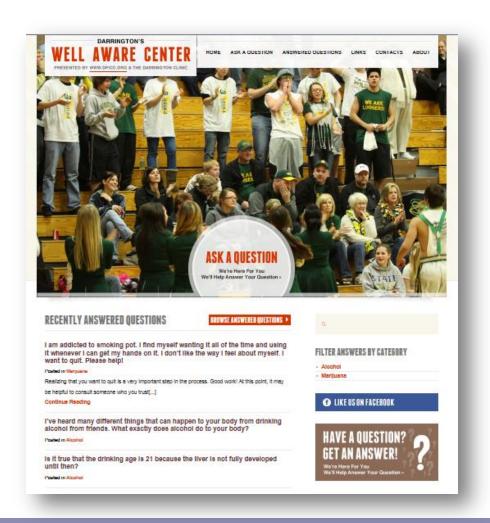
www.darringtonwellaware.com

- Darrington Youth Coalition served as primary consultants to the development of the site.
- Optimized for web and mobile devices
- The idea is to provide reliable information to local youth searching for answers to health questions, and to give them a mechanism to ask difficult questions without fear of judgment
- Our intent is to move youth in need of intervention from anonymity to face-to-face contact at the Well Aware Center or the Darrington Clinic.





Darrington Prevention Intervention Community Coalition





Vision Mission

Core set of Values



Darrington Prevention Intervention Community Coalition

Where we stand TODAY

- Funding for the project expired five weeks ago, on July 31, 2012.
- HOWEVER All of the players involved with the project recognize the value in continuing it.
- Darrington Clinic will continue to make Shannon Thom available each Thursday afternoon.
- School District will continue to promote the service and provide space for the Well Aware Center
- Cascade Valley Hospitals has offered grant writing support for the program





Darrington Prevention Intervention Community Coalition

Where we stand TODAY

- Clinic staff will operate the website and update it regularly.
- County will continue to provide 3g service for Ipads and access to electronic RAAPS database.
- RAAPS database available throughout 2012-2013 school year.







Darrington Prevention Intervention Community Coalition

Local Lessons Learned

- Implementing innovative programs with quality takes time.
- School Superintendents are busy and trusting. Make sure they read and understand everything you're proposing.
- Everything that can go wrong... might. Partners change, time marches on, community culture will impact your efforts, bureaucracy happens and crossagency collaboration takes time to work through. Did I mention time?







Darrington Prevention Intervention Community Coalition

General Lessons Learned

- Technology is an important tool with which to engage youth. Anecdotally, our Nurse Practitioner cited its novelty, flexibility and cultural relevance as benefits.
- Liability and insurance were concerns for the School District and Darrington Clinic.
- Doctors are not contractors.
 - A Doctor's participation is based on the perceived value of your project weighed against their sense and vision for how to help the community.
 - The PHCP assumes a certain level of political, social, and business risk for participating in a project like this.





Darrington Prevention Intervention Community Coalition

Recommendations

- Develop a referral network: ensure that youth serving professionals in the community, including teachers and counselors, understand how and when to refer youth.
- Use technology to engage youth.
- Use a combination of scheduled appointments and walk-ins to maximize the time of the PHCP.
- PHCP requires a liaison at the school for scheduling, promotion and "norming," or making students feel safe accessing the assigned PHCP.
- Ensure you have enough time for quality.





Darrington Prevention Intervention Community Coalition

Questions?



Darrington Prevention Intervention Community Coalition

Questions?





Part 2 Incentive Projects (\$3,000)

Goal: Develop capacity to integrate substance abuse prevention with primary health care providers.

To be successful the Coalition needed to:

- Ensure the identified Primary Health Care Provider attended 2/3 of the general Coalition meetings between February and July 2012.
- Ensure the PHCP participated in a media interview/engagement or public presentations in support of the goals of the Coalition.





Wenatchee Substance
Abuse Coalition

Darrington
Prevention/Intervention
Community Coalition

Shuksan Community Network

Okanogan County
Community Coalition

Port Townsend Coalition

Franklin/Pierce Youth First

Vashon Alliance to Reduce Substance Abuse



Participating Coalitions/Project Managers

- King County Vashon Alliance to Reduce Substance Abuse (VARSA) – Luke McQuillin and Jackie Berganio
- Pierce County Franklin Pierce Youth First Renee Tinder
- Jefferson County Port Townsend Coalition Kelly Matlock
- Chelan County Wenatchee Coalition Renee Hunter
- Okanogan County Okanogan Community Coalition Megan Azzano & Andi Ervin
- Snohomish County Darrington Prevention Intervention Community Coalition - Joe Neigel
- Whatcom County Shuksan PRI Coalition Joe Fuller & Geoff Morgan



Accomplishments

Public Presentations by Primary Health Care Providers included:

Thanks to the Vashon Alliance to Reduce Substance Abuse's PHCP "Teen drug and alcohol use: Take a stand," appeared in the July 3, 2012 issue of the Vashon-Maury Island Beachcomber, http://www.vashonbeachcomber.com/opinion/

PHCP for Omak Coalition presented a radio program on "Healthline" for two local radio stations. Topics included prescription drug abuse, misuse, and the coalition's local prevention efforts.



Accomplishments

Public Presentations cont:

presentation was made to the Garfield Business Association to promote the Franklin/Pierce Youth First Coalition and it's work.

Presentation made before health, prevention, and social service professionals highlighting the Shuksan Comm. Network profile sheet, a snapshot of current activities and services and an open invitation to participate in the coalition. She also shared her experience as a coalition member.



Accomplishments

 PHCP for Okanogan County Community Coalition was recently elected to the Coalitions Executive Board.



Incentive Projects (\$3,000)

Lessons Learned

- Schedules for meetings are key in engaging PHCPs in coalition work.
- First listen to PHCPs concerns about substance abuse and how in impacts their patients.



Overall Considerations for these Grant Projects

Now is the time for the field to ensure that substance abuse prevention providers find ways to support community-based health centers and be familiar with the medical context in which they operate and bill for services.

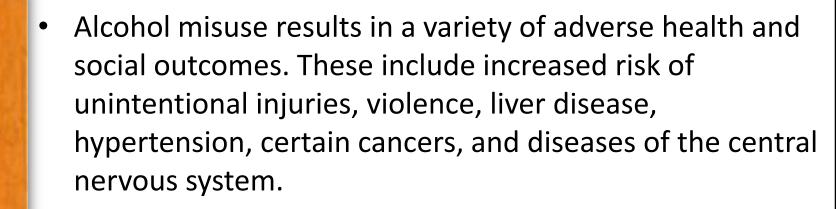
 At a minimum, provide referral information and inservices to staff on substance abuse prevention programs and services that serve their patients.





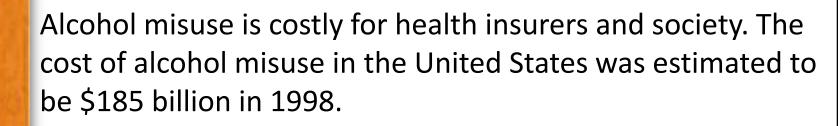
- From A Purchaser's Guide to Clinical Preventive Services: Moving Science into Coverage March 2006
 - Alcohol misuse contributes to illnesses and injuries and is the third most common behavior-related cause of death in the United States.
 - Alcohol misuse was associated with 75,000 deaths and 2.3 million years of potential life lost (30 years per premature death) in 2001.





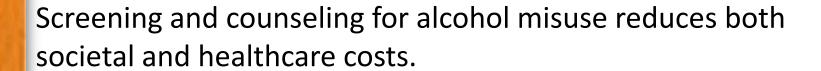
- Alcohol misuse is associated with high costs to employers in the form of increased absenteeism, decreased productivity and lost productivity, and increased employer-sponsored healthcare expenditures.
- Overall, 15.3% of U.S. workers report using or being impaired by alcohol at work at least one time during the previous year, including 9% of workers who report being hung over at work.





- •About \$16 billion of this amount was spent on medical care for alcohol-related complications (not including fetal alcohol syndrome [FAS]),
- •\$7.5 billion was spent on specialty alcohol treatment services, and
- •\$2.9 billion was spent on FAS treatment.
- •The remaining costs (\$134) billion were due to lost productivity.





- •Each \$1 invested in screening and brief counseling interventions saves approximately \$4 in healthcare costs.
- Coverage for screening and brief counseling is currently offered by only 20% of employer-sponsored health plans, despite the fact that such services are among the most cost-effective clinical preventive services and have a proven impact on health outcomes.

http://www.businessgrouphealth.org/benefitstopics/topics/purchasers/fullguide.pdf

