

Speaker Disclosure

The speaker has no interests to disclose

Learning Objectives

- 1) Understand the importance of expanding the network of providers identifying and intervening with youth experiencing suicidality.
- Describe a suicide care pathway and evidence- informed practices to implement for patients at-risk for suicide in outpatient medical settings.
- 3) Describe implementation considerations when screening for suicide in an outpatient setting.
 4) Describe preliminary results from the Pathway to Suicide Prevention in
- Describe preliminary results from the Pathway to Suicide Prevention in Primary Care Program



PARTNERS FOR CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH

PCMH is a center focused on improving the youth mental and behavioral health system in Colorado.

PCMH works to identify, scale, and sustain best practices to help connect youth and families to effective mental health treatment and, ultimately, save lives.



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Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death among youth ages 10-24 in the United States.(CDC WISQARS¹)

80%

Up to 80% of adolescents visited a healthcare provider within a year prior to their death by suicide. (Ahmedani, 2014²)

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PATHWAY TO SUICIDE PREVENTION IN PRIMARY CARE

Evidence-informed program based in the Zero Suicide framework

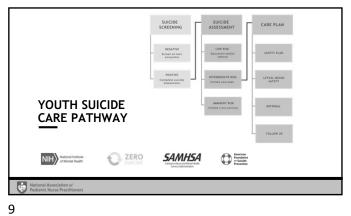
Provides training, consultation, and implementation support to pediatric and family medicine clinics in Colorado

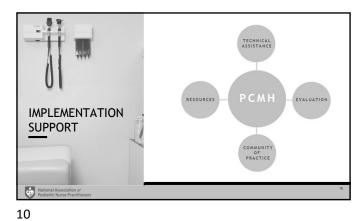
Supported through funding from the University of Colorado School of Medicine and Children's Hospital Colorado

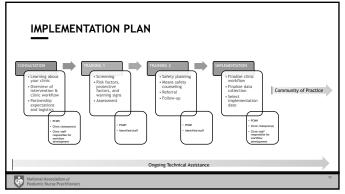


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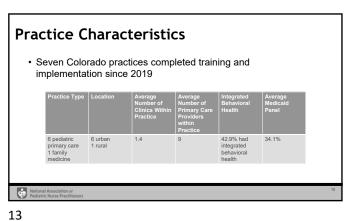
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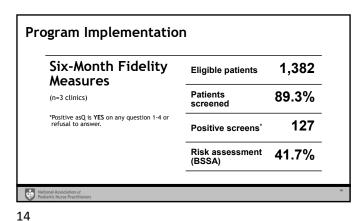


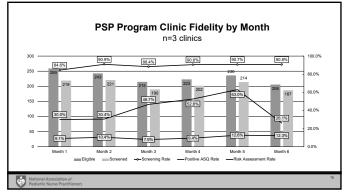


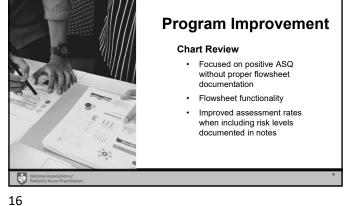












Next Steps

- We will continue recruiting new practices into the program
- · Integrate feedback from youth focus
- We recently received a grant through the NIMH to investigate:
 - Differences between training only and training plus practice facilitation
 - Patient-level outcomes
- Quarterly ECHO Trainings
 - April 16th



STAY UPDATED If you are interested in getting involved, email us at info@pcmh.org

Join our newsletter here: https://pcmh.org/pcp-newsletter/



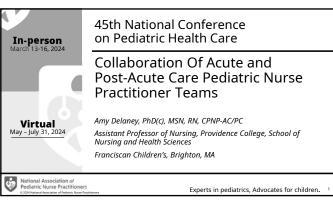
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Questions?

References

- 1) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) [online]. (2012-2021) [cited 2024 January 5]. Available from URI: www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars
 2) Ahmedani, B. K., Simon, G. E., Stewart, C., Beck, A., Waltzfelder, B. E., Rossom, R., Lynch, F., Owen-Smith, A., Hunkeler, E. M., Whiteside, U., Operskalski, B. H., Coffey, M. J., & Solberg, L. I. (2014). Health care contacts in the year before suicide death. Journal of general internal medicine, 29(6), 870–877. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11606-014-2767-3



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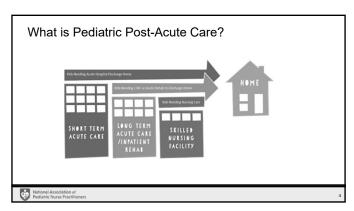
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Learning Objectives

- Describe services and care delivery that is provided in pediatric postacute care settings
- Identify approaches to improve care continuity between acute and post-acute care settings for pediatric patients with high medical complexity
- Discuss challenges and future directions of care coordination with transitions of care for high risk, complex pediatric patients





Criteria for Settings Post Hospital Admission

- •Long-term Acute Care: Patients must have <u>ongoing inpatient level of care</u> need and require <u>daily evaluation by a provider</u>. This can be respiratory weaning, nutrition, IV medication, wound healing, monitoring during medication wean
- •Inpatient Rehabilitation: Patients must have a <u>prognosis for improvement</u> in areas of self care, mobility, safety, communication, cognition and behavior and have the potential to participate in <u>3 hours of therapies</u> per day.
- ***Skilled Nursing Facility:** patients must need <u>skilled nursing care to</u> manage observe and evaluate the care. <u>Patients do not need daily evaluation by a provider.</u>



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At discharge from post acute care infants are less medically complex and less fragile (Singh et al 2018)

Admission Goal	Goal Identified	Fully Achieved
Parental education	71%	88%
Full PO feeds	66%	82%
Ventilator Wean	40%	57%
Oxygen Wean	40%	79%

 Singh, S, Parvez, B., Banquet, A., & Kase, J.A. (2018). Habilitation of very preterm infants at a Post Acute Care inpatient Rehabilitatic (PACIR) centre after neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) discharge, Developmental Neurorehabilitation, 22 (1), 53-60. DOI: 10.1080/17518423.2018.1437841

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Inpatient Pulmonary "Habilitation"

Types of conditions

- · Chronic lung disease from prematurity
- . Tracheal Bronchomalacia
- . Subglottic stenosis
- . Sleep Apnea
- . Neuromuscular diseases,
- · Acute on chronic respiratory disease
- · Respiratory Failure
- . Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia



Goals of care: Wean support when possible, teach knowledge and skills for parents to care for child at home, acclimatization to BiPaP, clinical stability and growth and nutrition



Types of Conditions: Inpatient Pediatric

Traumatic Brain Injury

Orthopedic Conditions and Injuries

- Brain Tumor
- Encephalitis
- Stroke
- Meningitis
- Guillain-Barre Syndrome
- Neuromuscular Disorder

Rehabilita

Goals of Care: Make progress strength, mobility, balance self care and function, Reintegration to community and school, safe discharge

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Inpatient Medic

- · Wound healing
- · Hardware infection
- · Short Gut
- Multiple congenital anomalies
- Trauma
- · Pre and post Transplant
- · Severe pneumonia



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Pediatric Nurse Practitioners

Multidisciplinary Plans/Communication Amongst PNP Team and Family

- Medical team, Respiratory therapy, Physical therapy, Occupational therapy, Speech therapy, Nutrition, Social work, Patient/family advocate, Care management, Child life, Psychology
- · Multidisciplinary rounds weekly
- · Transition meetings
- · Patient care coordination meetings
- Discharge planning meetings
- · Admission meetings from intake liaison
- · Outpatient appointments

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APRN Team in Post-Acute Care at Franciscan Children's

- 7 full time primary APRNs
- Per diem-5 APRNs
- Coverage: 7 days/week (Monday-Friday: 8am-6 pm, Weekends: 7 am-2 pm)
- Morning Family Centered Rounds daily (MDR once/week/unit)
- Teaching/Lunch and Learns
- PACT team, Shared Governance Model
- · Collaboration with APRN teams at acute care centers

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Goals of Transfer of Care between APRN teams

- Continuation of trach/vent management and working towards appropriate home settings
- Diuretic management
- · Sedation wean
- Rehab services: PT, OT, Speech
- Teaching: medical equipment (trach/vent/BIPAP and enteral feeding tubes), medication, chronic disease management
- Family support
- Interstage/Inter-admission planned stays (i.e. organ transplant)

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Strength of APRN partnership

- Strong communication
- · Identify needs of nursing and medical staff
- Education for Franciscan's staff (nursing, multidisciplinary and medical staff)
- Able to provide family continuity of care and family-centered goals

National Association of Pediatric Nurse Practitioners CHALLENGES in Post-Acute Care: Pediatric Post-Acute Hospital Care: Striving for Identity and Value (O'Brien, JE, Berry, J, Dumas, H, 2015)

- PACH admit children from acute care hospitals and provide long-term (>25 days average LOS) inpatient care for children
- Estimate: 36 in 21 states and Washington, DC
- Majority "stand alone" and no affiliation with tertiary medical center (<50% are affiliated with acute acre children's hospital or adult facility)
- Reports indicate that cost of providing PACH is less than cost of acute care/ICU care, BUT reimbursement lower
- In setting of capacity constraints, PACH relieve pressure for those requiring active rehabilitation, weaning from technology/medications, care > or = 1 chronic condition

O'Brien, JE, Berry, J, Dumas, H (2015), Pediatric Post-Acute Hospital Care: Striving for Identity and Value, Hospital Pediatrics, 5 (10), p.548-551. DOI: 10.1542/hpeds.2015-0133.

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Future Directions

- Research Gap
- Payor Systems
- Affiliations
- Education



Questions?

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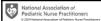
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45th National Conference on Pediatric Health Care

Don't take a NAPNAP on Pediatric Mental Health Care Access (PMHCA) Programs

Lindsay J. Ward MS, BSN, CPNP-PC, IBCLC Taylor Swing, DNP, BSN, CPNP-PC



Experts in pediatrics, Advocates for children.

Speaker Disclosure

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- This project is supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) of the US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) as part of an award totaling \$1,700,000 with no percentage financed with nongovernmental sources. The contents are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official views of, nor an endorsement by, HRSA, HHS or the US Government.



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Learning Objectives

By the conclusion of the presentation the attendee will be able to:

- Understand how PMHCA programs support primary care providers
- \bullet Describe how the planned PMHCA program intervention:
 - Increased awareness
 - Provided education and training to healthcare stakeholders
 - Strengthened healthcare interprofessional partnerships
 - Sustained interest in MD's PMHCA program
 - Built capacity to support mental healthcare needs of pediatric patients



Maryland's PMHCA Program "MD BHIPP"

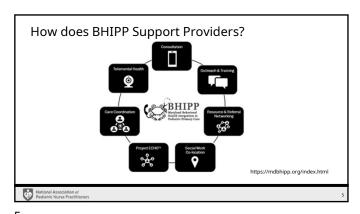
- Promotes Behavioral Health Integration in Pediatric Primary Care (BHIPP)
- Goal: Early identification, diagnosis, treatment, and referral
- $\bullet \ \ {\it Funded by the Maryland Department of Health, \ Behavioral \ Health \ Administration}$
- · Partnership between
 - University of Maryland School of Medicine
 - Johns Hopkins School of Medicine
 - Salisbury University
 - Morgan State University



https://mdbhipp.org/index.html

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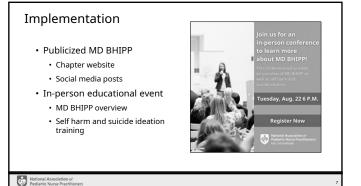


"BHIPP to Pediatric Mental Health" Project Goals

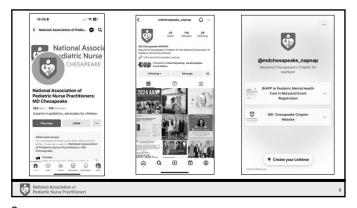
- Increase awareness about MD BHIPP
- Increase utilization of MD BHIPP
- Enhance our collaborative relationship with MD BHIPP
- Increase provider comfort, knowledge and clinical competency in treatment of common pediatric mental health disorders

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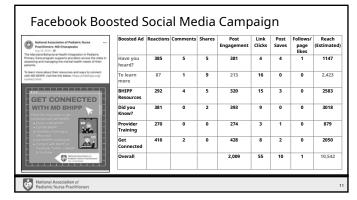
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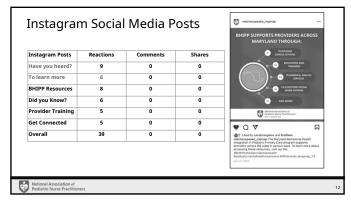


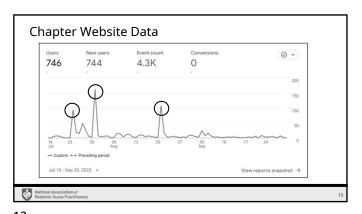




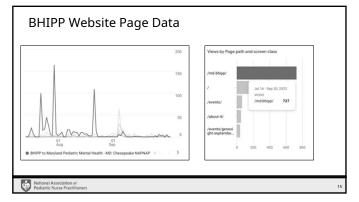


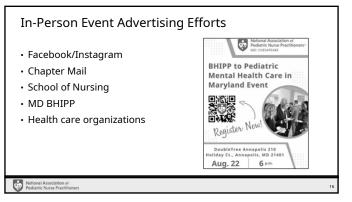


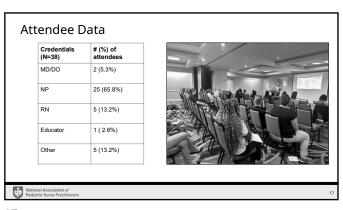


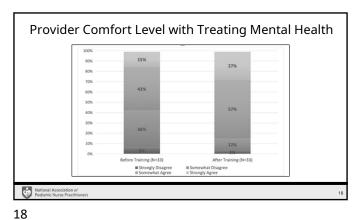


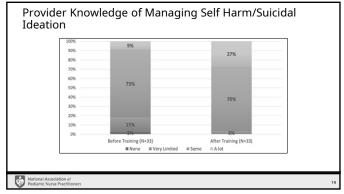
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	BHIPP to Maryland Pediatric					
1	Mental Health - MD: Chesapeake NAPNAP	727	600	1.21	10s	2,335
2	homepage - MD: Chesapeake NAPNAP	301	174	1.73	19s	952

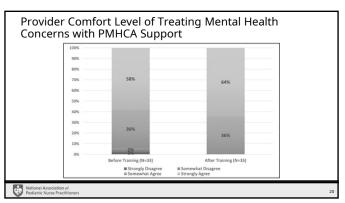


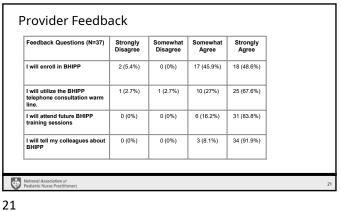


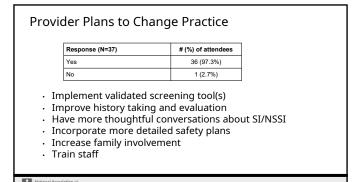


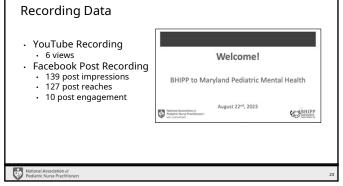














PMCHA Awareness Program Conclusions

- Increased awareness
- Provided education and training to healthcare stakeholders
- Strengthened healthcare interprofessional partnerships
- Sustained continued awareness of MD's PMHCA program
- Built capacity to support mental healthcare needs of pediatric patients



References and Acknowledgements

- References
 Maryland Department of Health. (n.d.). Maryland Behavioral Health Integration in Pediatric Primary Care. MD BHIPP. https://mdbhipp.org/
- Acknowledgements
 Maryland BHIPP
 NAPNAP National Chapter
 MD Health Care Stakeholders
 MD Chesapeake Chapter Members