

Community Health Workers in Primary Care

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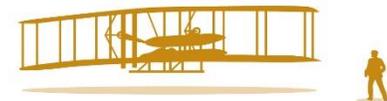
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CHW Education

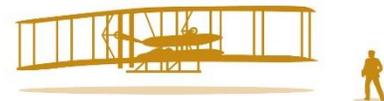
In the foundational *National Community Health Workers Advisor Study*, 1998, core competencies for CHWs included:

- bridge gaps between communities and health care system
- provide culturally appropriate and accessible health information
- ensure people get needed services
- provide informal counseling and support
- advocate for individuals and communities
- provide direct services
- build individual and community capacity



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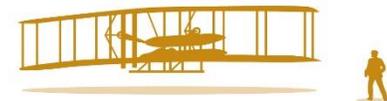
CHW Education

Six states have enacted legislation codifying CHW training/education/certification/continuing education/curriculum:

- Massachusetts
- Minnesota
- Ohio
- Oregon
- Texas
- Washington, D.C



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CHW Education in Ohio

Ohio, building on these competencies has established a CHW certification course of study which requires 100 hours of classroom and 130 hours of clinical experience.

New programs are authorized through the Ohio Board of Nursing, and competencies are articulated in the Ohio Revised Code.

Currently, nine community colleges and universities and two non-profit organizations are authorized by the Ohio Board of Nursing to offer CHW certification education/training.



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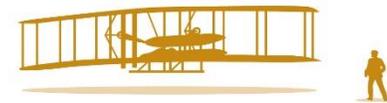
CHW Education in Ohio

Ohio Board of Nursing Authorized CHW Certificate Programs

Community Colleges	Colleges and Universities	Non-Profit Organizations
Cincinnati State Technical and Community College	Chatfield College	Care Coordination Systems
Cuyahoga Community College	Christ College of Nursing and Health Sciences	Cleveland Institute of Community Health
Mercy College of Ohio	Cleveland State University	
North Central Community College	Ohio State University	
	Northeast Ohio Medical University	



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Impact of CHW Intervention, selected meta-analysis

Swider, D. M. (2001)	19 studies analyzed	CHW intervention effective in: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased proper use of follow-up and screening services• Increased patient knowledge in health maintenance and prevention• Improved patient health status• Improved positive changes in patient behavior
Gibbons, M.C., & Tyus, N.C. (2007)	12 studies analyzed	CHW intervention effective in: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improved patient health outcomes
Viswanathan, et. al. (2010)	53 studies analyzed	CHW intervention effective in: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improved patient knowledge• Improved patient behavior• Improved patient outcomes• Improved health care utilization
Hunt, Grant, & Appel. (2011)	16 studies analyzed	CHW intervention effective in: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Decreased patient HbA1C levels• Improved patient self management of disease



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CHWs in Primary Care Ambulatory Settings in Ohio

With support from the Ohio Colleges of Medicine Government Resource Center, MEDTAPP program, Wright State University piloted integrating CHWs into primary care teams in ambulatory care settings.

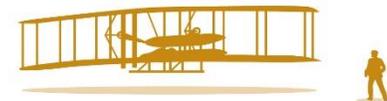
Results from first year demonstrated that CHW intervention was related to:

- Increased utilization of pre-natal care resources
- Increased utilization of follow-up care after abnormal pap
- Increased rate of HPV vaccination
- Increased utilization of community based services related to social determinants of health, i.e., food, housing, transportation, employment, behavioral health, dementia care and disability services
- Improved transitions in care



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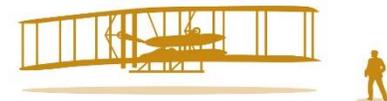
CHWs in Primary Care Ambulatory Settings in Ohio

Moving forward, to demonstrate both clinical and quality outcomes related to CHWs integrated into ambulatory care teams, CHWs are working in

- Federal Qualified Health Centers
- Large primary care practices
- Hospital based asthma clinic for children
- HIV/AIDS practice
- Behavioral health program



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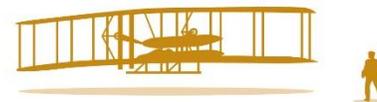
Financing CHWs in Primary Care Ambulatory Settings

Funding mechanisms for the current projects include both grant funding and enhanced Medicaid and Medicare reimbursement.

Moving forward the Affordable Care Act provides opportunities for Medicaid reimbursement for CHW services.



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Financing CHWs in Primary Care Ambulatory Settings

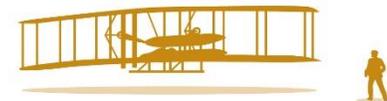
Provisions of the Affordable Care Act

- “ACA has increased access to preventive health services under Medicaid and implementing regulations have clarified that states may designate non-licensed providers (i.e. CHWs) to provide preventive services.”
- “ACA offers state Medicaid programs to create health homes for beneficiaries living with chronic illness and several states have taken opportunity to design plans that explicitly include or reference CHWs.”

<http://www.chlpi.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/ACA-Opportunities-for-CHWsFINAL-8-12.pdf>



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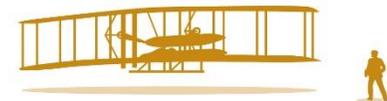


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QUESTIONS?



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