

Project mHEALTH[^]

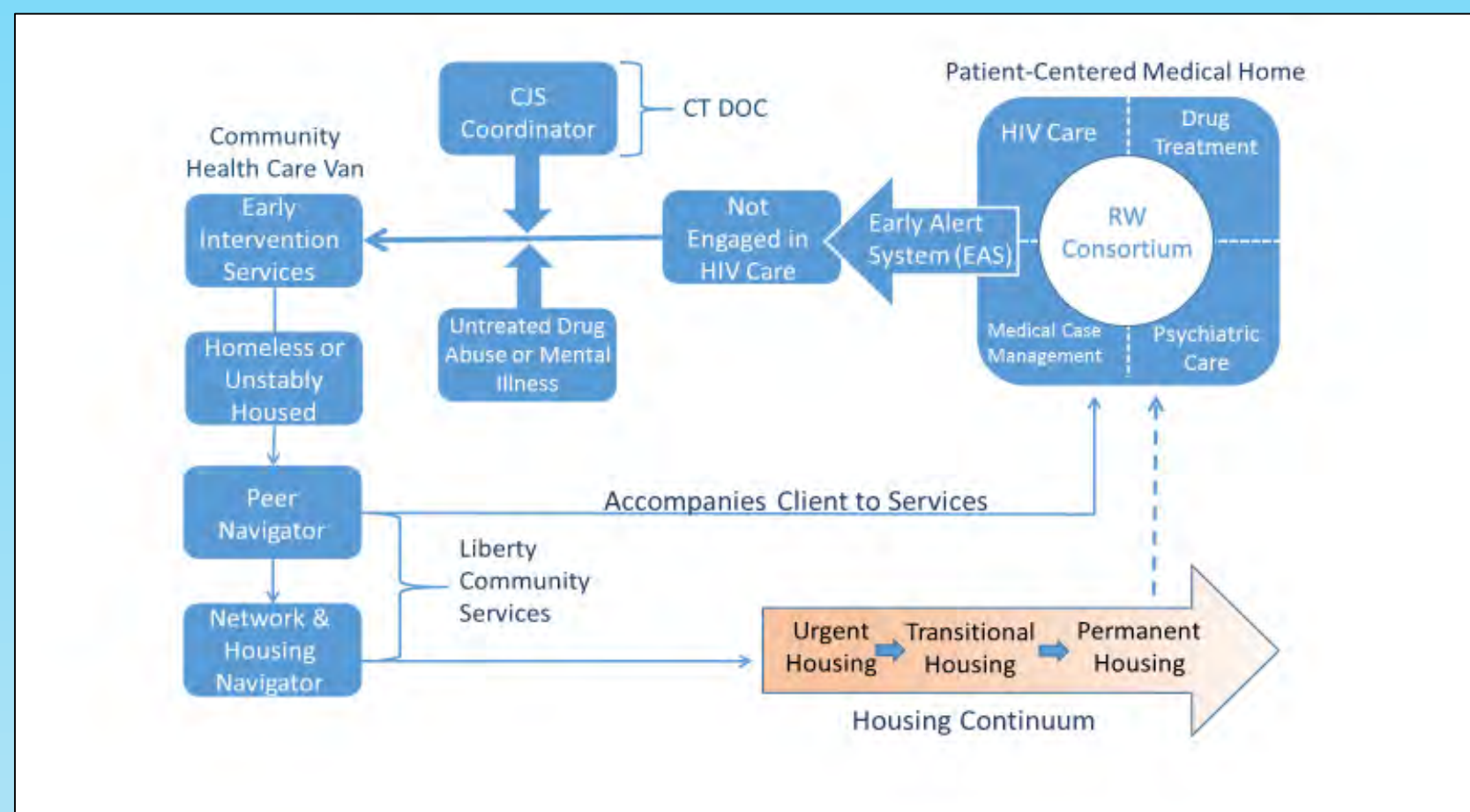
Yale University – Liberty Community Services – CT Department of Correction



[^]Medical Home Engagement and Aligning Lifestyles and Transitions from Homelessness

Model description

- Patient-centered medical home without walls in New Haven
- Providing primary care, behavioral health, case management, and housing services
- Mobile medical clinic is main hub for services
- Collaborate with Liberty Community Services (housing provider) and CT Department of Correction

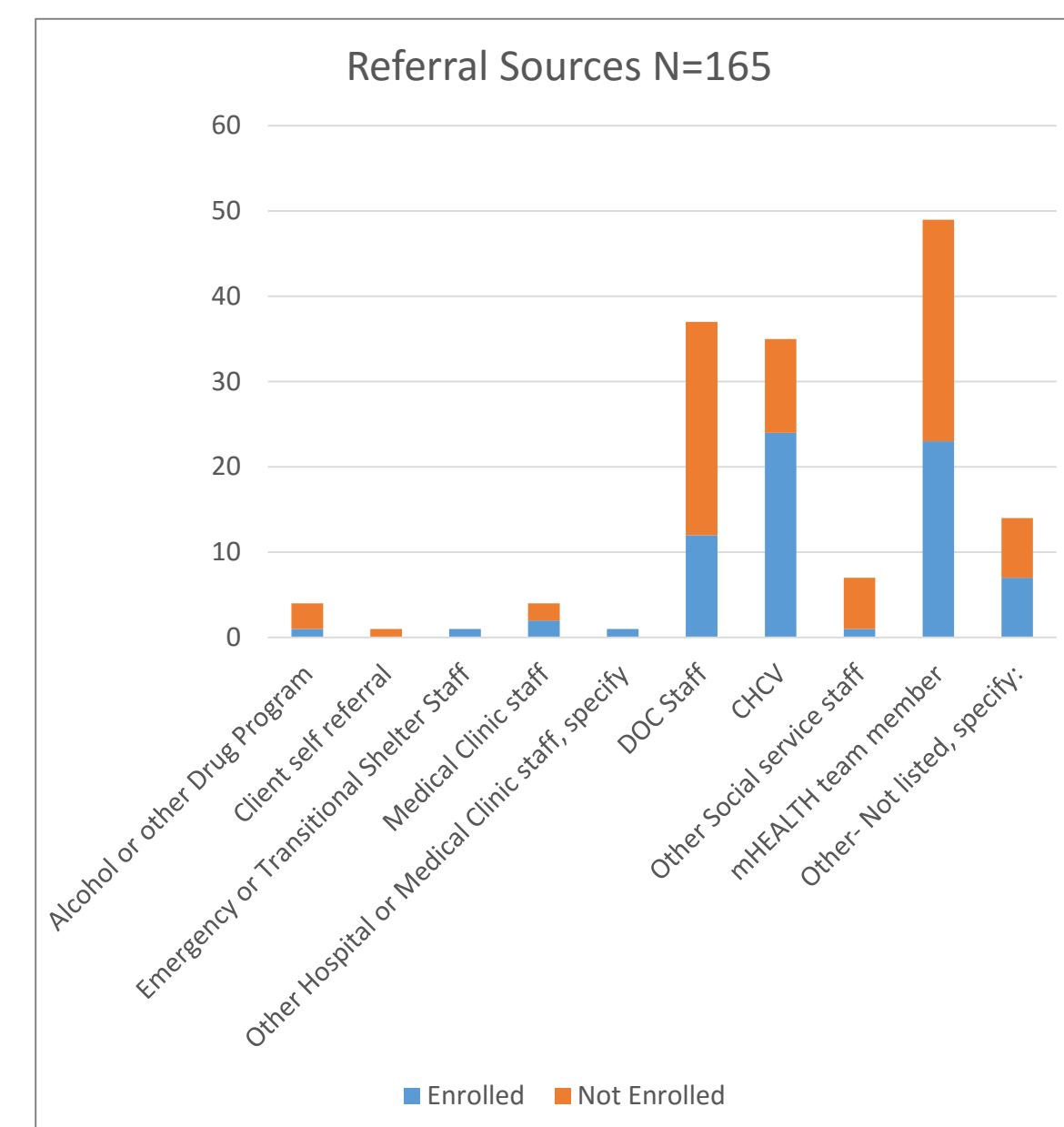


Results (n=79)

- Average age 48 years
- 61% Male
- 60% Black
- 27% Hispanic
- 99% Retention at 6 months
- 90% Retention at 12 months
- 53% Homeless for more than 1 year
- Average length of homeless: 10 years
- 96% ever been in jail
- 86% ever been in prison

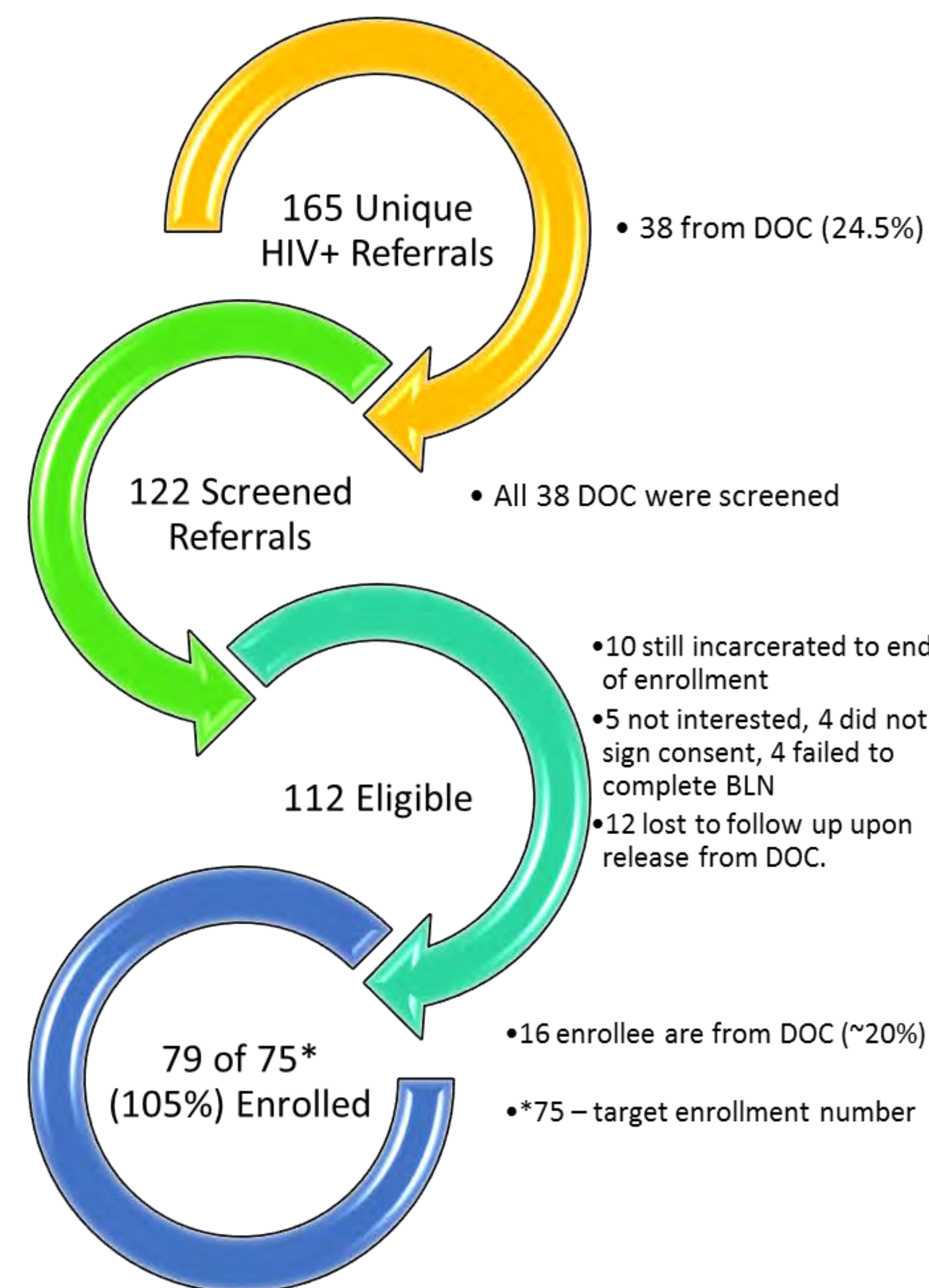
Outcomes:

- 75% Virally suppressed at 6 month
- 75% Housed at 18 months



Baseline Characteristic	(N=79)
Age (mean (STD))	47.9 (10.0)
Gender	
Male	48 (60.8%)
Female	26 (32.9%)
Trans M->F	4 (5.1%)
Trans F->M	1 (1.3%)
Race	
Black/African American	47 (59.5%)
White	17 (21.5%)
Other	15 (18%)
Hispanic or Latino	21 (26.6%)
Ever Been in Jail	76 (96.2%)
Jail Past Year	40 (52.6%)
Ever Been in Prison	68 (86.1%)
Prison Past Year	32 (47.1%)
Current Housing Status	
First time homeless in past 3 years	19 (24.1%)
2-3 episodes in past 3 years	12 (15.2%)
At least 4 episodes in past 3 years	6 (7.6%)
Continuously homeless or unstably housed for a year or more	42 (53.2%)
On Medicaid Insurance	69 (87%)
Education Less than High School	37 (47%)
Employment status	
Not Working	43 (54.4%)
Disabled/Retired	34 (43%)
Where stayed last night:	
Doubling up (staying with friends or family, couch surfer)	28 (35.4%)
Transitional housing or residential treatment program	23 (29.1%)
Shelter	11 (13.9%)
Other (street, car, hospital, rehab center)	17 (21.6%)
Average length of time being homeless	9.8 years
Length of Time Since Had Housing for 1 Year or more	69 (87.3%)
Three top reasons for becoming Homeless	
Drug or Alcohol Addiction	60 (75.9%)
Unable to Pay Rent/Mortgage	39 (49.4%)
Incarceration	35 (44.3%)
Health care Utilization	
Average time living with HIV	17.6 Years
Has a health-care provider	74 (94%)
Seen a health-care provider in past 12 months	73 (92%)
Mean ER visits last 6 months	2
Mean ER visits for Mental Health last 6 months	1 (n=40)
Case management	
Has a case manager	55 (69.6%)
Has an HIV case manager	43 (78.2%)
Has a housing case manager	11 (20%)
Risk factors	
Ever injected drugs	42 (53.1%)
CESD score greater than or equal to 10	53 (67.1%)
VR-12 mean PCS (STDV)	41.6 (11.4)
VR-12 mean MCS (STDV)	38.4 (14.5)

Findings



Preliminary Results for VL suppression (<200)

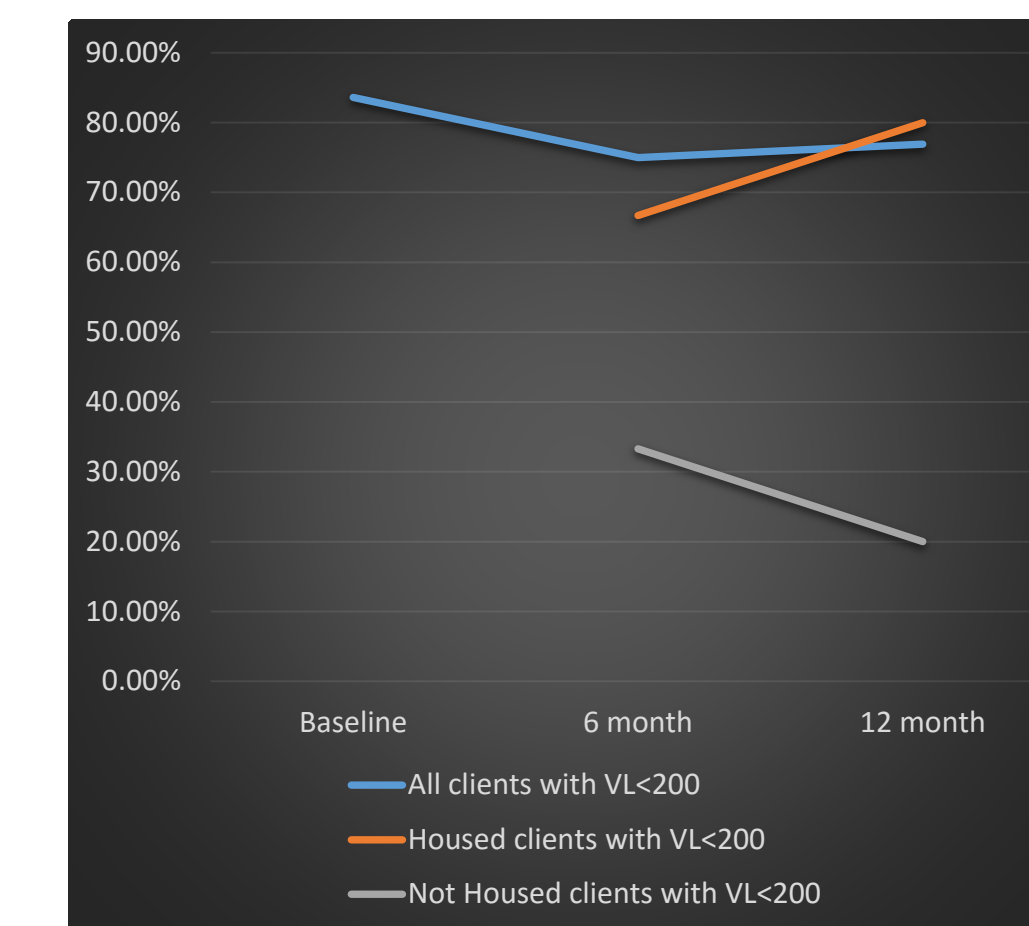
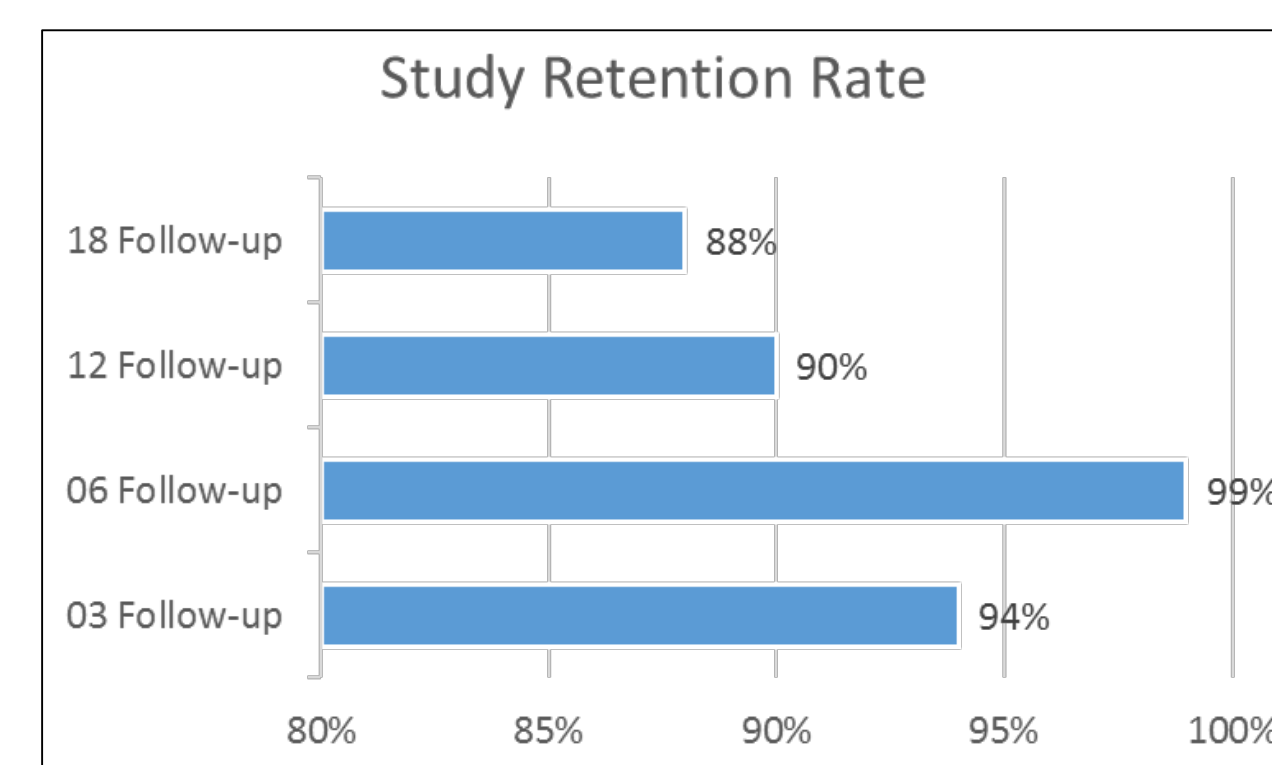
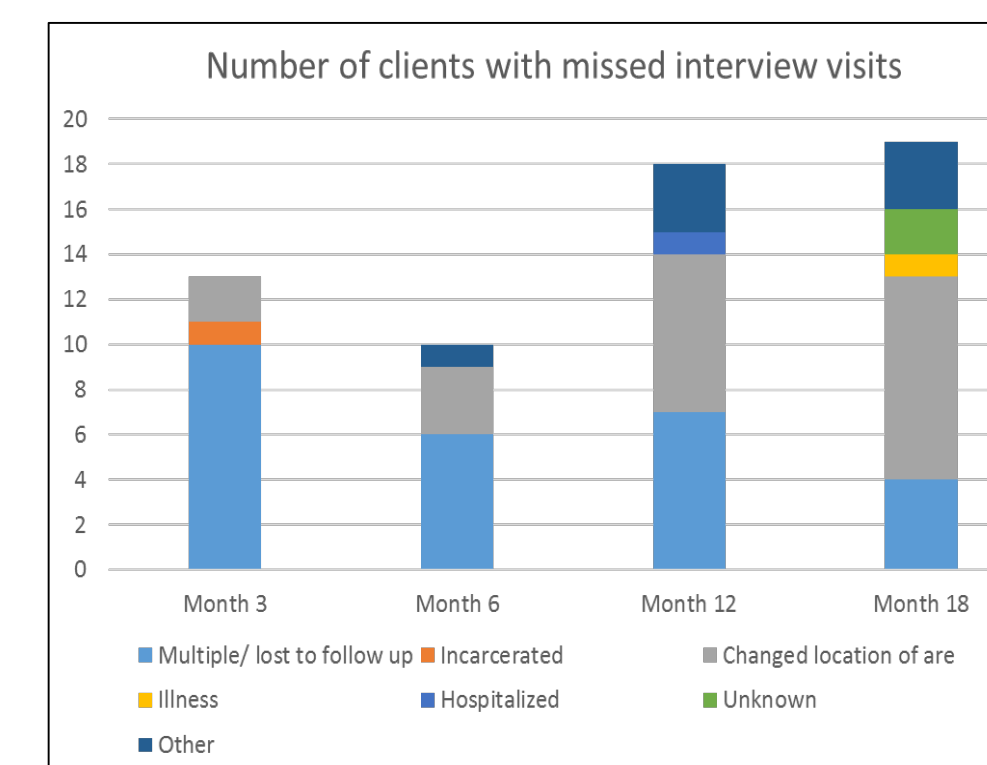
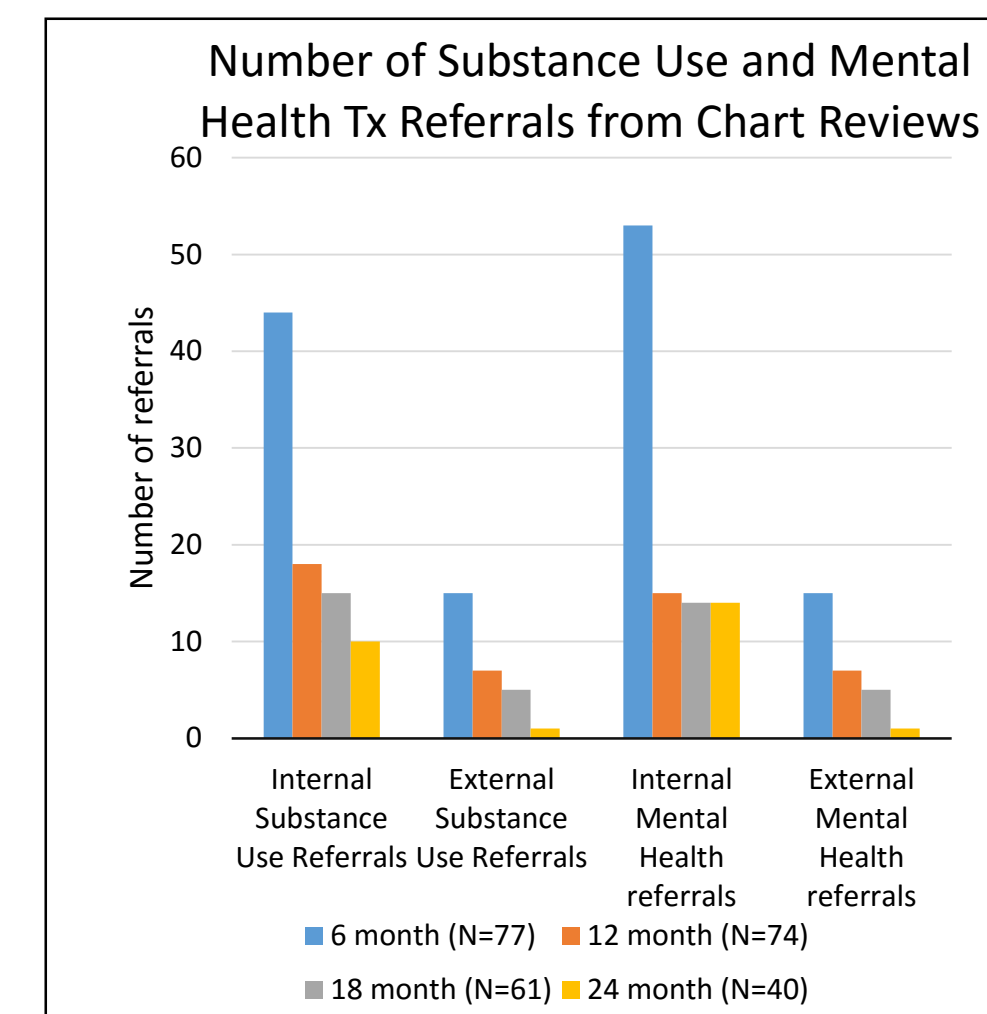
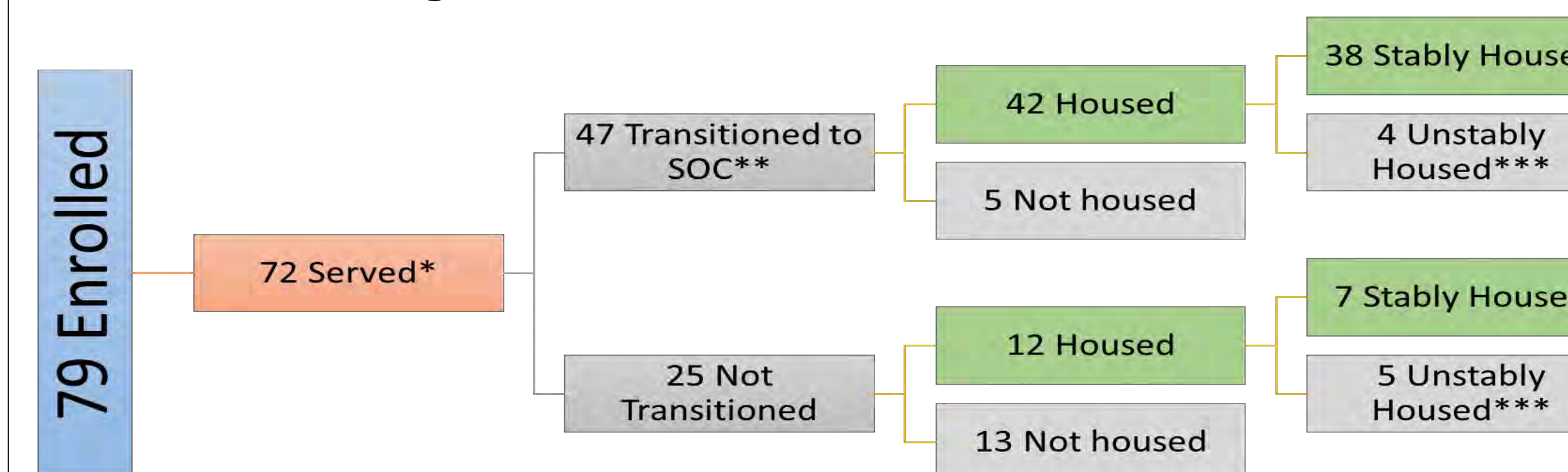


Chart Review Data since enrollment (N=76):
 * 73 clients with Mental Health Diagnosis
 → 44 Depression Diagnosis
 → 8 Anxiety Diagnosis
 → 25 Mood Disorder Diagnosis
 * 66 clients with Substance Use Diagnosis



Housing Outcomes



*Reasons for not being served/engaged by housing NN/PN included: Death (n=1), moving out of area (n=3), Lost to follow up (n=2), Incarceration (n=1)
 **Transitioned clients are those who no longer required direct case management from NN or PN provided by LCS. SOC = standard of Care
 ***Reasons included: Lost security deposit (n=1), Incarceration (n=2), Non-payment of rent (n=3), Discharge from program, relapse (n=1), not specified (n=2).

Challenges

- Complex clients with multiple needs: mental illness, substance use disorders, criminal justice history, homeless, living with HIV
- HUD definitions of chronic homelessness, including considering incarceration as "housing"
- Difficult to engage clients in care
- Multiple competing needs (eg, keeping medical appointments, filling prescriptions, adherence to medication regimens)
- Relapse to drug/alcohol use
- Reincarceration
- Lack of social support

Successes

- Built relationship with housing provider, Liberty Community Services
- Enhanced collaboration with CT Department of Correction
- Leveraged personal community relationships to access care
- Initiated electronic medical record for comprehensive patient care
- Engaged clients in HIV care
- Successfully housed 54 clients
- Near perfect retention rates
- Continuation of program despite reincarceration

Sustainability

- Additional grant support from SAMHSA
- Initiated billing for primary care and behavioral health services
- Maintained relationships with Ryan White Continuum providers
- Leveraged funding for creative housing solutions

Acknowledgments

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	N (%) – average# referrals
Internal Substance Abuse Treatment Referral	35 (64%) - 5
External Substance Abuse Treatment Referral	12 (22%) - 3

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# of clients with reported	N (%) – average# referrals made
Internal Mental Health Treatment Referrals	42 (76%) - 3
External Mental Health Treatment Referrals	16 (29%) - 3
Prescribed Psychiatric Medication in past 6 months	37 (67%)

	Prior to enrollment (N/average)	Post enrollment (N/average)
CD4 count	44/563	51/575
VRL count	30/4918	47/2667

	Accessing care past 6 month (N/ average # visits)
HIV primary care medical visits	54/4
Case management visits	55/2

# of clients	N (%)
Screened for HCV	54 (98%)
Prescribed prophylaxis since enrollment	8 (15%)
Prescribed ART past 6 months	51 (93%)
With ER Visit Documented in Chart	32 (58%)
With In-Patient Hospital Stay Documented in Chart	22 (40%)