Where We’re Going

• Structure of Public Health in Illinois
• What Public Health Brings to Managed Care
  • Some Similarities and Differences
  • Some Public Health Theory
  • Some Public Health Practice
  • Some Intangible Benefits
  • Some Possible Future Directions
• What Local Health Departments Need from Medicaid Managed Care
• Next Steps
Structure of Public Health

• Illinois Department of Public Health
  • Related State Agencies
• Local Health Departments
  • Local Networks
• Public-Private Partnership
Local Health Departments
Four Basic Strategies

• Health Protection
• Communicable Disease Control
• Promoting Health
• Preparing for Emergencies
10 Major Achievements of the 20th Century

- Immunizations
- Motor Vehicle Safety
- Workplace Safety
- Control of Infectious Disease
- Declines in Deaths from Heart Disease and Stroke
- Safe and Healthier Foods
- Healthier Mothers and Babies
- Family Planning
- Fluoridation of Drinking Water
- Tobacco as a Health Hazard
## Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1950</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>Pneumonia (all forms) and influenza</strong></td>
<td>Diseases of the heart</td>
<td>Heart disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tuberculosis (all forms)</td>
<td>Malignant neoplasms</td>
<td>Cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Diarrhea, enteritis, and ulceration of the intestine</td>
<td>Vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system</td>
<td>Cerebrovascular disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Diseases of the heart</td>
<td>Accidents</td>
<td>Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Intracranial lesions of vascular origin</td>
<td>Certain diseases of early infancy</td>
<td>Unintentional Injuries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nephritis (all forms)</td>
<td><strong>Influenza and pneumonia, except pneumonia of the newborn</strong></td>
<td>Diabetes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>All accidents</td>
<td>Tuberculosis, all forms</td>
<td>Pneumonia and influenza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cancer and other malignant tumors</td>
<td>General arteriosclerosis</td>
<td>Alzheimer’s Disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Senility</td>
<td>Chronic and unspecified nephritis and other renal sclerosis</td>
<td>Kidney disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Diphtheria</td>
<td>Diabetes mellitus</td>
<td>Septicemia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average Life Expectancy</strong></td>
<td>49 years and 3 months</td>
<td>68 years and 1 month</td>
<td>76 years and 10 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What Public Health Brings to MedicaidManaged Care

Common Ground
Similarities

• Improvement of Population Health
• Epidemiology
• Evidence-Based Practice
• Prevention
• Primary Care / Patient-Centered Medical Home
• Low-Income Populations and the Social Determinants of Health
Differences

• What We Mean by “Population Health”
• Central Point of Responsibility and Accountability
• Organized Community Action
• Prevention, Not Treatment
• Police Power
The Challenge

• Reimbursement for clinical services and case management provided to Medicaid beneficiaries
The Opportunity

• Integration of Public Health and Primary Care
• Significant Improvements in Population Health
What Local Health Departments Bring to Medicaid Managed Care

Public Health Theory
Why Should Society Care About the Health of Its Members?

• Economic Reasons

• Moral Reasons

• Fiscal Reasons
Mission of Public Health

• The mission of public health is: “the fulfillment of society’s interest in assuring conditions in which people can be healthy.” – IOM, 1988, pg. 40
The Population Health Perspective
When Does a Health Problem Become a *Public Health* Problem?

- Health Impact
  - Prevalence
  - Incidence
  - Seriousness
- Ability to Prevent, Control, or Treat
- Effectiveness and Efficiency of Coordinated Community Effort
Epidemiology

• Epidemiology is the study of the distribution and determinants of health-related states or events in specified populations, and the application of this study to the control of health problems.

• Study
• Distribution
• Determinants
• Health
• States or Events
• Specified Population
• Application
The Concept of Prevention

• Primary Prevention
• Secondary Prevention
• Tertiary Prevention
Prevention and the Natural History of Disease

“Making the Healthy Choice the Easy Choice”

Health Impact Pyramid


Core Functions of Public Health

• Assessment
• Policy Development
• Assurance
What Local Health Departments Bring to Medicaid Managed Care

Public Health Practice
Three Examples

• Infectious Disease
• Maternal and Child Health
• Chronic Disease
Vaccines for Children

• Purpose
• CDC Requirements
• Relationship with PCMHs
• HEDIS Measure on Childhood Immunization
Infectious Disease

- Prevention (Regulation and Inspection, and other strategies)
- Screening
- Reportable Diseases
- Outbreak Investigation
- Contact Tracing
- Police Power
Maternal and Child Health

- Women
- Infants
- Pre-School
- Children
- Adolescents
- Children with Special Health Care Needs
- Families
MCH and Clinical Services

• Family Planning
• Newborn Screening and High-Risk Follow-Up
• Immunization
• Developmental Screening
• Childhood Lead Poisoning
• Oral Health
• School Health
• Teen Pregnancy Prevention / Teen Parent Support
• Breast and Cervical Cancer
MCH HEDIS Measures

• Well-Child Visits in the First 15 Months of Life
• Well-Child Visits in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Years of Life
• HPV for Female Adolescents
• Chlamydia Screening in Women
• Timeliness of Prenatal and Postpartum Care
• Weight Assessment and Counseling for Nutrition and Physical Activity for Children and Adolescents
• Breast Cancer Screening
• Cervical Cancer Screening
Preventing Low Birthweight

• Family Planning
• Family Case Management, Better Birth Outcomes, and Healthy Start
• Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)
• Regionalized Perinatal Care
Case Management / Home Visiting and Care Coordination
Case Management and Care Coordination: Similarities

• Assessment
• Participatory Care Plan Development
• Education
• Referral
• Advocacy
• Follow-Up and Re-assessment
Case Management and Care Coordination: Differences

- Scope
- Setting
Very Low Birth Rate: Medicaid Eligible Infants
1997 - 2009

- WIC & FCM
- Medicaid Only
The 10 Leading Causes of Death
(Illinois Residents, Provisional, 2010)

• Heart Disease (23,876)
• Malignant Neoplasms (23,121)
• Cerebrovascular Disease (5,047)
• Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (5,042)
• Unintentional Injury (3,611)

• Alzheimer’s Disease (2,876)
• Nephritis (2,507)
• Diabetes Mellitus (2,429)
• Influenza and Pneumonia (2,097)
• Septicemia (1,759)

Chronic Disease Prevention and Management

• Policy, Systems and Environmental Approaches For:
  • Improved Nutrition and Physical Activity
  • Tobacco Cessation
• Self-Management Education
Policy, Systems, and Environmental Strategies

- **Policy**: laws, regulations, rules, protocols, procedures designed to guide or influence behavior.

- **Systems**: change that impacts all elements (including the social norms) of an organization, institution, or system.

- **Environmental**: physical, social, or economic factors designed to influence people’s practices and behaviors.
Collaborating in Chronic Disease

- Diabetes Primary Prevention
- Diabetes and Chronic Disease Self-Management Education (e.g., the Stanford University curricula)
- Asthma
- Hypertension
What Local Health Departments Bring to Medicaid Managed Care

Intangible Benefits
Some Intangibles

• Expertise in Community Health and Prevention
• Decades of Experience
• Trusted Community Provider
• Community Leadership
• Mission and Commitment to Improve Population Health
• Historic Partnership: Public Health and Medicaid as Public Investments
Possible Future Collaborations

- Health Education
- Public Health Nursing
- Policy, System, and Environmental Approaches
- Community Assessment and Intervention
What Local Health Departments Need from Medicaid Managed Care
What Local Health Departments Need from Medicaid Managed Care

• Panel Membership
• Reimbursement
• Electronic Information Exchange
• Coordination between Primary Care and Public Health
• Partnership in Community Health Planning and Improvement
Challenges in Collaborating

• Payment for Beneficiaries Who Go Out of Area or Out of Network
• Jurisdictions With Beneficiaries but Without Providers
• Developing a Public Health Specialist in Each MCO
Next Steps

- Meet and Set a Time
- Identify and Develop a Public Health Specialist
- Negotiate Agreements
- IPHA, IDHFS, IDPH, and IDHS Collaborating To Solve Problems
Contact Information

Ralph Schubert
Director of Public Policy
Illinois Public Health Association
223 South Third Street
Springfield, Illinois 62701
(217) 522-5687
rschubert@ipha.com
www.ipha.com