

# Improving Care Through Workforce Innovation

March 27, 2013

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CALIFORNIA  
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California  
Improvement  
Network

Better Ideas  
for Chronic  
Disease Care

# Today's Speakers

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Chair, The Grand-Aides Foundation



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# LEVERAGING TOMORROW'S HEALTH WORKFORCE:

A new model of health care delivery  
improving access to care at lower cost



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**CHCF**  
March 2013

**Grand-Aides®**

# A GRAND-AIDE



- ⊕ A Grand-Aide has had some prior medical training, who is then trained with a **specified curriculum for an additional 200 hours in medical care** to be an extender for a nurse, nurse practitioner or physician.
  - ÷ If CNA or CMA, functions under state certification
- ⊕ A Grand-Aide is paid

# GRAND-AIDES AND COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS



	GRAND-AIDES	CHW PROMOTORAS NAVIGATORS
ORIENTATION	Primarily medical	Primarily social work
STATE CERTIFICATION	CNA, CMA	Only Texas
FUNCTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary care and chronic disease protocols</li> <li>• Home visits with telemedicine</li> <li>• Adherence with medical regimen                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medication</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Referrals to programs</li> <li>• Translation</li> <li>• Improve community services</li> <li>• Community advocacy</li> </ul>
SUPERVISION	Every encounter	None
EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consistent                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 200 hours</li> <li>• 400-page manual</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Variation in length and content</li> </ul>

# GRAND-AIDES: THE GOALS



1. To achieve **access to appropriate health care providers** and to **free professionals to do only what they can do** by leveraging well-trained laypeople.
2. To “**decongest**” emergency departments, clinics and hospitals of people who could be cared for at home.
  - **25-50% reduction in**
    - **Unneeded ED and primary care visits**
    - **Hospital readmissions**
3. To **educate patients and intervene** in preventive and self-care.
4. To **improve efficiency and “bend the cost curve”** with more affordable care.
5. To **create jobs** and enhance the lives of mature adults.

# WHAT DOES A GRAND-AIDE DO?



- ⊕ Grand-Aides functions:
  1. Transitional or chronic care
  2. Palliative care
  3. Primary care
  4. Maternal-infant care
  5. School-based care
- ⊕ Each addresses preventive care and intervention as well as appropriate social issues

# THE TRANSITION / CHRONIC CARE GRAND-AIDE



- ⊕ Grand-Aide and supervisor meet patient in hospital (or clinic)
- ⊕ Home visits daily for the first week and then decreasing over first 30 days...90 days...
  - ÷ Adherence with entire discharge plan
    - Medication adherence
    - Diet (food labels)
    - Use of technology
  - ÷ Medication reconciliation
  - ÷ Warning signs



# THE TRANSITION / CHRONIC CARE GRAND-AIDE



- ⊕ Grand-Aides have protocols (questionnaires) specific to the chronic disease.
  - ÷ Portable telemedicine to communicate with the supervisor regarding patient signs and symptoms

# THE TRANSITION / CHRONIC CARE GRAND-AIDE GOALS



1. Improved health process measures and outcomes
2. Reduction in 30-day readmissions by 25% to 50% (35%)
3. Reduced Length of Stay for all admissions (including readmissions)
4. Leverage: Six Grand-Aides to one supervisor
  - Approximately 100 patients / Grand-Aide / year
5. Reduced cost
6. High patient and family satisfaction

# THE PRIMARY CARE GRAND-AIDE



- ⊕ Grand-Aides function as a part of a primary care team, e.g. a "Patient Centered Medical Home" to help care for adults and children.
- ⊕ Grand-Aides
  - ÷ Meet the patient / family in the clinic
  - ÷ Arrange to make a home visit to get to know the family
  - ÷ When a member of one of these families calls, the Grand-Aide asks a series of questions in a "protocol" for a primary care condition
  - ÷ There are protocols for over 20 conditions that can be modified to fit local practice

# PRIMARY CARE GRAND-AIDE PROTOCOLS



- |                               |                              |  |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Abdominal pain - Adult     | 11. Cough                    | 22. Joint pain, swelling                     |
| 2. Abdominal pain - Child     | 12. Diaper rash              | 23. Nausea – Vomiting – Adult                |
| 3. Abrasion                   | 13. Diarrhea – Adult         | 24. Nausea – Vomiting – Child                |
| 4. Back pain                  | 14. Diarrhea – Child         | 25. Rash – Adult                             |
| 5. Breathing problems – Adult | 15. Earache, Drainage        | 26. Rash – Child                             |
| 6. Breathing problems - Child | 16. Excessive crying, infant | 27. Sore throat                              |
| 7. Breast feeding             | 17. Fever – Adult            | 28. Spitting up, infant                      |
| 8. Chest pain                 | 18. Fever – Child            | 29. Urinary – frequency, difficulty, painful |
| 9. Common cold                | 19. Headache                 |  |
| 10. Constipation              | 20. Indigestion              |  |
|                               | 21. Insect bite              |  |

# THE PRIMARY CARE GRAND-AIDE



## ⊕ Grand-Aide

### ÷ Receives instructions from the supervisor to either:

- Send the patient to the emergency department
- Send the patient to the clinic
- Have the patient stay home (with specific home remedies – e.g. Tylenol)
- Have the Grand-Aide make a home visit and use portable telemedicine to put the patient on video with the supervisor – who may then view a physical finding (e.g. rash)

# DATA ON PRIMARY CARE GRAND-AIDES

Health Affairs, May 2012



- ⊕ Clinic – Houston – FQHC Medicaid
  - ÷ 62% of visits potentially cared for by Grand-Aide and Nurse Supervisor
    - Top 5: Rash, fever, congestion, earache, cough
- ⊕ Emergency Department – Rural Virginia – Medicaid
  - ÷ 74% of visits fit Grand-Aides diagnoses
    - Top 5: Earache, congestion, cough, rash, pharyngitis
- ⊕ Expense
  - ÷ Fully allocated Grand-Aides cost \$15-20 per call / visit
  - ÷ Medicaid payment
    - Clinic visit \$56-\$200
    - Emergency department \$175-\$425

# PRIMARY CARE GRAND-AIDE PREVENTIVE CARE & INTERVENTION



- ⊕ Grand-Aides also make home visits for
  - ÷ Primary prevention – and efficiency
    - Early recognition and management of primary care conditions
    - Schedule preventive visits and tests
    - Reduce “no-shows”
  - ÷ Secondary prevention – and “intervention”
    - Adherence to medical regimen
      - Intensive home visits with telemedicine

# THE PRIMARY CARE GRAND-AIDE GOALS



1. Help patients who have non-serious primary care problems to stay at home
  - Outstanding outcomes
  - Less time / travel away from home
2. Reduced unnecessary emergency department visits
3. Reduced unnecessary clinic visits
4. Leveraged six Grand-Aides to one supervisor
  - Approximately 150-300 patients per Grand-Aide
5. Reduced cost
6. High patient and family satisfaction



# WHAT GRAND-AIDES DO AND DO NOT DO



1. There is no assessment by the Grand-Aide and no delegation of decision-making.
2. The Grand-Aide is supervised directly by the nurse before every phone call is completed.
3. Every home visit connects the patient and the nurse on video.
4. The Grand-Aide asks yes/no questions and transmits them verbatim to the nurse.

# WHAT GRAND-AIDES DO AND DO NOT DO



5. The Grand-Aide reinforces only what the nurse told the patient to do.
6. At no time is the Grand-Aide involved in suggesting or dispensing prescription medication.
7. The nurse involves the physician in the same way as current practice.

# TRAINING



- ⊕ A standardized curriculum has been developed for the United States and has been adapted for use around the world.
- ⊕ Training uses a "train the trainers" model, where the Grand-Aides Foundation trains the supervisors of the Grand-Aides and the supervisors train the Grand-Aides.
- ⊕ A web-based teaching and learning platform is under development that will be used to teach supervisors and Grand-Aides.
- ⊕ While Grand-Aides are under close supervision, liability requires either exemption (associated with some federal clinics around the world) or malpractice coverage similar to a CNA as part of the hospital, clinic, or health system's general liability coverage.

# SUPERVISOR TRAINING



- ⊕ US: either Nurse Practitioners (or Advanced Practice nurses) or Registered Nurses
- ⊕ Internationally: Physicians or nurses
- ⊕ **Supervisor training duration is approximately four days**
- ⊕ Curriculum:
  - ÷ Specifics of the Grand-Aides program and protocols
  - ÷ Practical aspects of teaching adults

# GRAND-AIDES TRAINING



- ⊕ Prior medical training is required
  - ÷ For states offering certification, Certified Nurse Aide or Certified Community Health Worker
- ⊕ **Grand-Aides training duration is approximately 200 hours (6-8 weeks)**
- ⊕ Curriculum:
  - ÷ Specifics of the Grand-Aides program
  - ÷ Basic medical knowledge and protocols
  - ÷ Disease-specific knowledge and protocols
  - ÷ Preceptorship in the clinic, hospital, and home visits (depending upon the type of Grand-Aide)

# US LOCATIONS



## ⊕ PRIMARY CARE

- ⊕ Scott and White
- ⊕ Houston - Texas Medicaid
- ⊕ Dallas
- ⊕ Norfolk

- ⊕ Boston
- ⊕ Houston
- ⊕ New York
- ⊕ San Juan

- ⊕ Service Employees International Union
- ⊕ Medicaid HMO: Texas, Hawaii, New York, Puerto Rico
- ⊕ UHC, BCBS

## ⊕ TRANSITIONAL / CHRONIC

- ⊕ Methodist – Houston
- ⊕ Mt. Sinai – New York
- ⊕ RWJ
- ⊕ Scott and White
- ⊕ Temple
- ⊕ UCLA
- ⊕ UVA
- ⊕ Vanderbilt
- ⊕ Veteran's Administration

- ⊕ Ann Arbor
- ⊕ Boston
- ⊕ Chicago
- ⊕ Dallas
- ⊕ Detroit
- ⊕ Jacksonville
- ⊕ New Orleans
- ⊕ San Diego
- ⊕ St. Louis

# INTERNATIONAL LOCATIONS



- ✦ Indonesia
- ✦ Bangladesh
  
- ✦ China (Beijing & Hong Kong)
- ✦ France
- ✦ Italy
- ✦ Jamaica
- ✦ Malaysia
- ✦ Myanmar
- ✦ Panama
- ✦ Singapore
- ✦ South Africa
- ✦ Spain
- ✦ St. Kitts
- ✦ United Kingdom

# GRAND-AIDES FOUNDATION

## SCOPE OF WORK



- ⊕ Development of concept applied to the institution
  - ✦ Determination of how Grand-Aides can fit into the current and projected systems of workforce and workflow
- ⊕ Modification of all training materials and protocols to fit the institution's practice
- ⊕ Provision of all manuals and training materials
- ⊕ Visits: Visits by the Foundation for strategy, operations, protocol development, training the trainers, training the administrators, providers and staff at each site
- ⊕ Formal assessment beginning at three months and then every six months
- ⊕ Weekly, then biweekly, then monthly telephone follow-up for each program
  - ✦ Telephone consultation as needed by program
  - ✦ Immediate 24/7 for emergencies
- ⊕ Initial certification of the supervisors and Grand-Aides
- ⊕ Recertification at years 2 and 3
- ⊕ At the end of the agreement, complete assessment of program and recommendations for future



# A NEW MODEL OF HEALTH CARE DELIVERY WITH PERSONALIZED CARE AT LOWER COST



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