Social Determinants of Health; Screening and then what?

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Disclosure

I have the following disclosure: I have a financial relationship with the manufacturer of a commercial product and/or provider of commercial services discussed in this CME activity:

I am one of the creators of CHADIS

I <u>do not</u> intend to discuss an unapproved/investigational use of a commercial product/device/medication in my presentation.

AAP Recommended Pediatric Screening and Assessment for Social Determinants of Health

"Poverty and Child Health" added to Agenda for Children by AAP in 2013 with mediators of known adverse outcomes for children including:

Parental Depression

Smoking

Addiction

Intimate Partner Violence

Food Insecurity

Harsh Punishment

(Racism

Poverty

Homelessness)

SDoH in the Age of COVID

- Even viruses are not equal opportunity
- Low income, often people of color:
 - Work on the front lines
 - Live in crowded homes or are homeless
 - Have less access to health care and testing
 - Have no sick leave or personal leave
 - Ride public transportation
 - Employed in jobs that cannot telework
 - Have employers less concerned for safety e.g. PPE
 - Are less likely to have internet access for work, schooling, information
 - Have more obesity and chronic conditions that increase COVID risk

Social Determinants of Health

- Past-
 - ACEs
 - Trauma
- Present-
 - More stressors, risks
 - Fewer protective factors

Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) Outcome Studies

- Chronic Stress/Trauma associated with long term health problems (ACE study)
 - ACE outcomes with graded dose dependent response:
 - Adverse behaviors: e.g., smoking; substance use; early sex
 - Future violence
 - Unintended pregnancies
 - Adverse health: suicide, depression, obesity, heart disease, liver disease
 - Early death (6 ACE = 20 years)
 - Up to 40% of early deaths

Evidence for Mechanisms

- Gene-environment interaction can affect lifelong behavior, development, and health.
 - Animal Studies: varying nurturing affects neural functioning and later cognition, stress response and psychopathologic behavior with epigenetic (methylation, histones) DNA changes without affecting DNA sequence;
 - Even stress to the fetus has effects on later stress reactivity of the offspring and in subsequent generations

Early Stress: Neurophysiologic & Neuropathologic Changes

- · Low birth weight
- Early postnatal exposure to maternal stress future reactivity to stress; altering the developing neural circuits controlling neuroendocrine responses (e.g., the HPA Axis).
 - Can affect brain architecture esp. those high in steroid receptors
 - include more anxiety related hyperactivation of amygdala changes
 - less control as a result of PFC atrophy
 - impaired memory and mood control as a consequence of hippocampal reduction
 - affects regulating stress physiology, learning new skills, and developing the capacity to make healthy adaptations to future adversity

TOXIC STRESS = ACE

- "the excessive or prolonged activation of the physiologic stress response systems in the absence of the buffering protection afforded by stable, responsive relationships."
 - Not just the adversity per se but absence of buffering
 - Produces "biological memories"
- Examples: Child abuse or neglect, parental substance abuse, maternal depression, racial discrimination



ACEs experienced by Parent before age 18 Adverse Childhood Experiences

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) [Remove these responses]

Submitted 3/7/17 by Alice Andrews (Mother)

Question	Response
Did a parent or any adult in the household often or very often Swear at you, insult you, put you down, or humiliate you? or Act in a way that made you think that you might be physically hurt?	Yes
Did a parent or other adult in the household often or very often Push, grab, slap, or throw something at you? or Ever hit you so hard that you had marks or were njured?	No
Did an adult or person at least 5 years older than you everTouch or fondle you or have you touch their body in a sexual way? or Attempt or actually have oral, anal, or vaginal intercourse with you?	No
Did you often or very often feel that No one in your family loved you or thought you were important or special? or Your family didn't look out for each other, feel close to each other, or support each other?	No
Did you often or very often feel that You didn't have enough to eat, had to wear dirty clothes, and had no one to protect you? or Your parents were too drunk or high to take care of you or take you to the doctor if you needed it?	No
Was a biological parent ever lost to you through divorce, abandonment, or other reason?	Yes
Was your mother or stepmother: Often or very often pushed, grabbed, slapped, or had something thrown at her? or Sometimes, often, or very often kicked, bitten, hit with a fist, or hit with something hard? or Ever repeatedly hit at least a few minutes or threatened with a gun or knife?	Yes
Did you ever live with anyone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic or used street drugs?	No
Was a household member depressed or mentally ill or did a household member attempt suicide?	No
Did a household member go to prison?	Yes

ACEs experienced by child ACE-Q from Center for Youth Wellness

- 10 standard ACE items
- 7 additional environmental stresses
- Forms:
 - Parent report about child
 - Parent report about teen
 - Teen self-report
- Two views of results: one without details or events, one with

ACE-Q from Center for Youth Wellness Standard ACE items

Questionnaire for: Ace Respondent

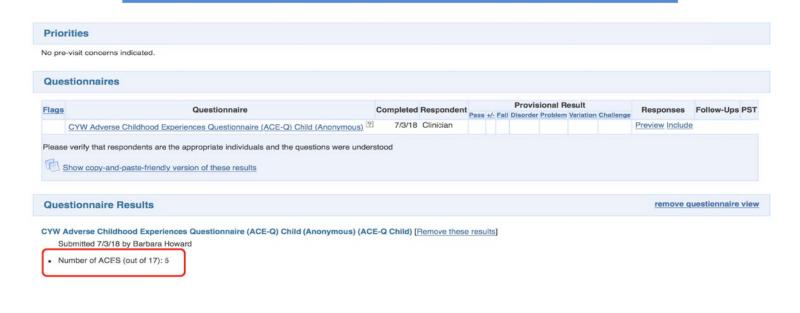
	0 = no	1 = yes
Your child's parents or guardians were separated or divorced.		•
Your child lived with a household member who served time in jail or prison.	•	
Your child lived with a household member who was depressed, mentally ill or attempted suicide.		•
Your child saw or heard household members hurt or threaten to hurt each other.	•	
A household member swore at, insulted, humiliated, or put down your child in a way that scared your child OR a household member acted in a way that made your child afraid that s/he might be physically hurt.	•	
Someone touched your child's private parts or asked your child to touch their private parts in a sexual way.	•	
More than once, your child went without food, clothing, a place to live, or had no one to protect her/him.	•	
Someone pushed, grabbed, slapped or threw something at your child OR your child was hit so hard that your child was injured or had marks.	•	
Your child lived with someone who had a problem with drinking or using drugs.		
Your child often felt unsupported, unloved and/or unprotected.	•	

ACE-Q from Center for Youth Wellness Environmental items

Questionnaire for: Ace Respondent

	0 = no	1 = yes
Your child was in foster care.	•	0
Your child experienced harassment or bullying at school.	•	
Your child lived with a parent or guardian who died.	•	0
Your child was separated from her/his primary caregiver through deportation or immigration.	•	
Your child had a serious medical procedure or life threatening illness.	•	С
Your child often saw or heard violence in the neighborhood or in her/his school neighborhood.		•
Your child was often treated badly because of race, sexual orientation, place of birth, disability or religion.		

ACE-Q CYW Alternative Results Views #1. Not showing experiences. Score only



ACE-Q CYW Alternative Views #2. Showing experiences



Then What?

Helping Chart a Positive Parenting Course

- Parent's Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE)
 - AAP recommended Pre-visit screen
- Parent's Positive Childhood Experiences (PCE)
- Connecting past to present as needed
- Teleprompter of suggested language for helping them decide what they wish to create for their child
 - Option for sharing a pictoral illustration of concepts
- Best at 2 4 weeks of age

Positive Childhood Experiences

Positive Childhood Experiences [Remove these responses]

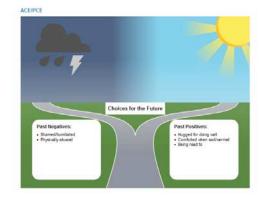
Submitted 3/7/17 by Alice Andrews (Mother)

Question	Response
Growing up, would you say your relationship with your biological mother was:	Good
Growing up, would you say your relationship with your biological father was:	Nonexistent
How often did someone give you a hug when you did something well or when you were very good?	Often
How often were you told how great you were?	Sometimes
When I was little, a grown-up would sing songs to me.	Definitely True
When I was little, other people helped my mother and father take care of me and they seemed to love me.	Not Sure
I've heard that when I was an infant someone in my family enjoyed playing with me, and I enjoyed it, too.	Probably True
When I was a child, there were relatives in my family who made me feel better if I was sad or worried.	Not Sure
When I was a child, there were grown-ups who would read stories to me.	Probably Not Tru

Adverse Childhood Experiences/Positive Childhood Experiences - ACE/PCE

Helps conversation to reflect on parent's own adverse and positive childhood experiences.

- Are any "still bothering"?
- Graphic for shared decisions
- Hints for clinician
- Resources automatically appear
 in Care Portal, available to print
- Patient text/email reminders of resources, parenting goals



Current Social Determinants of Health

Sample of Social Determinants of Health Questionnaires

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE)

Adverse Childhood Experiences and Positive Childhood Experiences (ACE/PCE)

PEARLS

Potential Stressors

PRAPARE: Protocol for Responding to and Assessing Patient Assets, Risks, and Experiences (PRAPARE)

PRAPARE Lite

Protective Factors Survey (PFS)

SCC Psycho Social

SEEK Plus Safe Environment for Every Kid (SEEK Plus)

The Hunger Vital Sign

NCCARE360

Partner Violence Screen

HITS, HITS-P

Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD- 2,7)

Depression tools

Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS)
Family Assessment of Safety and Stress (FASS Plus)
PRIME-MD PHQ-2 (PHQ-2)

Substance tools

Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test—Consumption (AUDIT-C)

CRAFFT+N

Table 1. All Screening Tools – SEEK, FASS, MSPSS, PVS, Potential Stressors (PS), PRAPARE, HVS

	SEEK +	FASS +		PVS	PRAPARE	
	SEEK Plus	FASS Plus	MSPSS	+ PS	+ HVS	
	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Total
Risk Factor	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	Count
Parental Depression	412 (2%)	1014 (8%)	-	-	-	1426
Parental Substance Use	56 (3%)	1538 (13%)	-	-	-	1594
Parental Stress	695 (2%)	410 (3%)	-	2986 (6%)	87 (1%)	4178
Harsh Punishment	335 (1%)	180 (2%)	-	219 (<1%)	-	734
Intimate Partner Violence	46 (<1%)	296 (3%)	-	2292 (6%)	15 (<1%)	2649
Food Insecurity	304 (<1%)	360 (3%)	-	-	1468 (12%)	2132
Low Social Support	-	-	15748 (28%)	-	91 (1%)	15839
Lack Access to Healthcare	-	-	-	-	37 (<1%)	37
Separation or Divorce	-	-	-	1216 (3%)	-	1216
Financial Problems	-	2	-	2719 (6%)	63 (<1%)	2782
Unemployment	-	-		1717 (4%)	228 (2%)	1945
Incarceration	-	-	-	-	9 (<1%)	9
Refugee	-	-	-	-	12 (<1%)	12
Housing Problems	-	2	-	617 (1%)	66 (<1%)	683
Neighborhood Safety	-	-	-	412 (1%)	-	412
		To	tal Number o	f Questionna	ire Submissio	ns: 138,1

Trauma Care Tools

Connecticut Trauma Screener - Caregiver Report (CTS - Caregiver Report)

Connecticut Trauma Screener - Child Report (CTS - Child Report)

CHADIS 0-3: Life Events

Potential Stressors

DIPA PTSD

DIPA RAD/Disinhibited Social Engagement Disorder

^{*}Count refers to number of diagnoses made by the screening tools

Then what?

- Trauma informed care
 - Entire team is sensitive to the fact that behavior during care may be due to trauma
 - Consider the patient with the lens of:

Not "What is wrong with you" rather

"What happened to you?"

- Determine current safety
- Provide nonjudgmental support and listening
- Ask "How much is this still bothering you now?"
- Be ready with mental health referrals
- Referrals
- Tracking and Follow Up

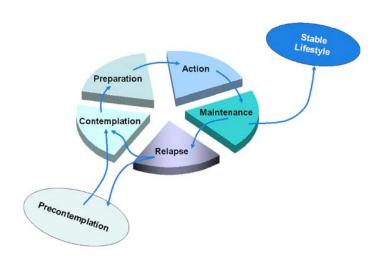
Referral resources

- Local Social Worker
- Health Leads
- Aunt Bertha
- United Way
- Help Me Grow
- NCCARE360
- UniteUS
- Keep your own list

Motivational Interviewing (MI)

- Talking to individuals in a way that helps them explore and resolve their ambivalence about making a behavior change
 - Focus: being empathetic, nonjudgmental, and supportive—which helps individuals express their own reasons for change and take responsibility for their own behavior
 - Evidence for positive health behavior change around substance abuse, oral health and diet and exercise
- Uses specific techniques:
 - asking open-ended questions
 - asking permission
 - reflective and empathic listening
 - sharing the agenda setting
 - eliciting pros and cons of change
 - providing information using the elicit-provide-elicit technique
 - inquiring about the importance and confidence of making a change
 - summarizing the conversation

Stages of Change: Prochasta



Challenges to use of MI in Primary Care

- Expectation of appropriate topics for the visit
- Training
- Time

CHADIS for Social Determinants of Health (SDoH)

- Validated SDoH screens to use in the course of regular care visits
- Reliable patient entered data
- Standard format of structured data
- Needs assessment done per patient, per system, per state
- Clinician patient-specific guidance on Motivational Interview to encourage getting help
- Local agency listings sent automatically to patient Care Portal
- One click referral with option of online consent
- Follow up on needs being met by scheduled patient reminder text or email
- Useful for Value Based Payments
- Data for negotiated rates and Population Health

CHADIS: A Clinical Process Support System

Pre-Visit

 Data collection from patients, parents and teachers using >600 tools, including all recommended by AAP

Visit:

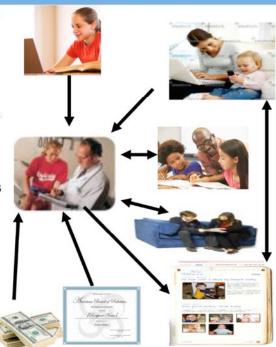
- Moment of care decision support for clinicians
- Scored results
- Graphics
- Patient Specific Templates
- Documentation assistance
- Referral & Tracking

Post-visit:

- For Patients
 - Patient Education in MemoryBook Care Portal
 - Monitoring for tracking outcomes
 - Patient-specific resources
- For Clinicians
 - Clinician education
 - QI feedback with MOC-4 credits
 - Automated result charting

The CHADIS Solution

- Parent and teen separately take pre-visit online questionnaires
- Clinician reviews results, can share graphics with family
- Clinician may use decision support for documentation; "teleprompters"; treatment plans
- Clinician may select handouts, resources from links that go to Care Portal or print
- Clinician may exchange findings with school or mental health provider online
- Education materials automatically populate MemoryBook Care Portal
- Clinician bills insurance, earns Board credits



Comprehensive Library of Questionnaires + Custom (e.g. of > 600)

INFANT & YOUNG CHILD

- Ages & Stages Questionnaires* Third Ed.
- (ASQ-3")
 Modified Checklist for Autism in Toddlers (M-CHAT) & Follow-up Family Medical History
- Infant Development Inventory (IDI)
- ASQ:Socioemotional-2

SCHOOL AGE

- Pediatric Symptom Checklist (17 items)
- Vanderbilt Parent Revised
- Vanderbilt Follow-up, Parent Informant
- CHADIS DSM 5
- Strengths & Difficulties Questionnaires & FA
- SCARED: Parent and Child
- CBCL

ADOLESCENT

- Pediatric Symptom Checklist Youth
- Patient Health Questionnaire 2, 9, A
- Kutcher Adolescent Depression Scale
- CES-DC (depression)
- CHAMPS (Adolescent Risk Behaviors)

TEACHER DATA

- Vanderbilt Teacher Revised & Follow Up
- School Intervention Questionnaire

QUALITY MONITORING

Provider-level Promoting Healthy Development Survey

GENERAL HEALTH

- CHADIS Visit Priorities
- Early Periodic Screening Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT)
- Family Cardiac History
- Safety & Guidance Topics (Bright Futures)
- Brenner FIT (Obesity and Nutrition)
- PACCI, ACT and others (Asthma monitoring)

FAMILY / ENVIRONMENT

- Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale
 McMaster Family Assessment Device, General Functioning Scale
- Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE)
- Partner Violence Screen
- Safe Environment for Every Kid (SEEK)
- Adverse and Positive Childhood Experiences
- Family Assessment of Safety & Stress (SEEK+)

ADULT HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

- Falls Risk
- AUDIT
- PRAPARE
- International Prostate Screen
- 200 mental health tools

Patient Input Options- Device & Language







Tablet



Smartphone

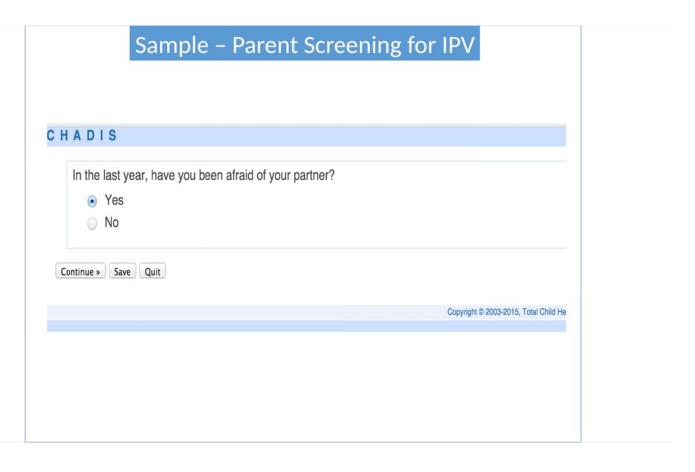
- -Patient choose language- English, Spanish, French, others by request
- -Clinicians see results in English (can see in language used as well)

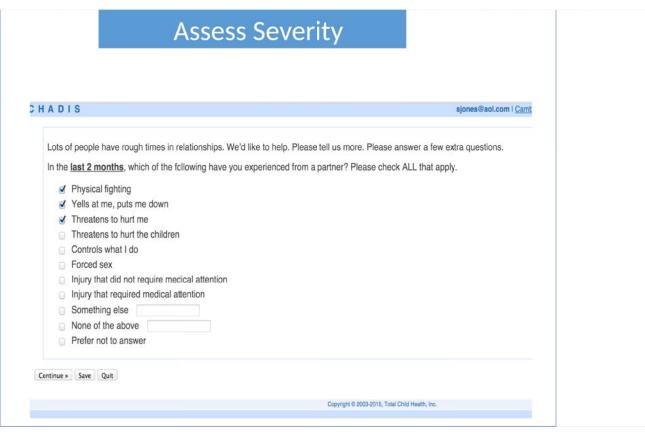
Help <u>Addressing</u> Parental Risk and other Social <u>Determinants of Health</u>

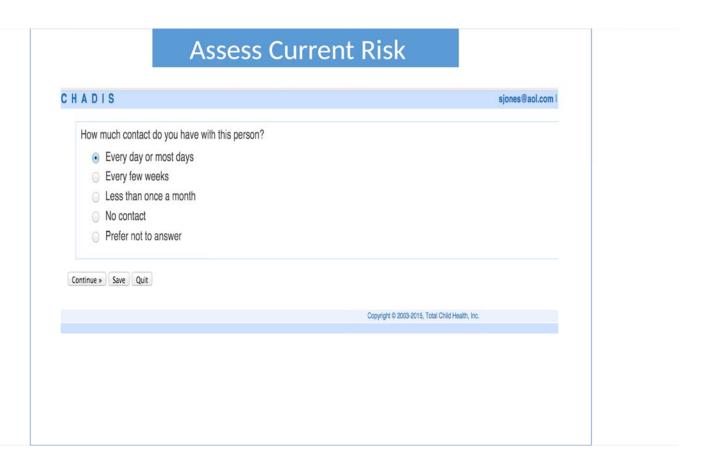
- FASS PLUS (adapted from SEEK (Safe Environment for Every Kid))
- CHADIS provides the FASS Plus questionnaire and Patient Specific Template (PST) that has 14 items covering:
 - Food insecurity
 - Parental depression
 - Parental substance use
 - Life Stress
 - Harsh Punishment
 - Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)
- Two positive randomized trials in primary care pediatrics showed the effectiveness of the SEEK (Dubowitz, et. al.)
- SEEK has a top rating for strength of evidence in preventing child abuse from the California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse (CEBC)

Family Stress Patient Specific Template

- Prepopulated template of guidelines
- Links to graphics for shared decisions
- Provides teleprompter suggested Motivational Interviewing to motivate action
- Automatically creates summary report which can be uploaded
- Sends educational materials to family's Care Portal automatically or by clinician selection
- Quick print option to allow MA/Nurse to generate and print parent handouts and decision support

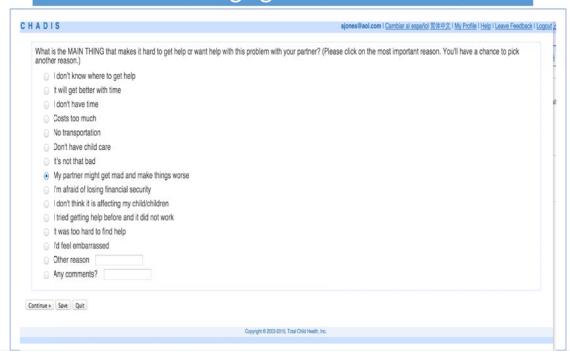




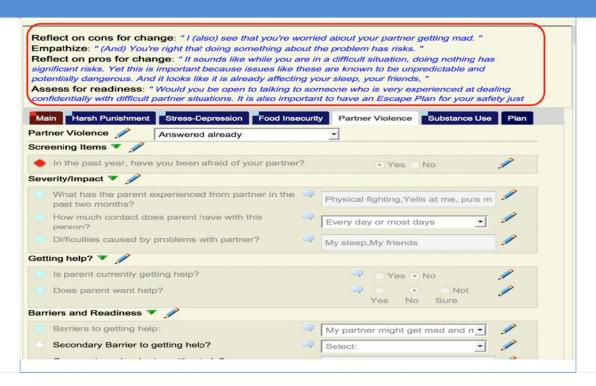


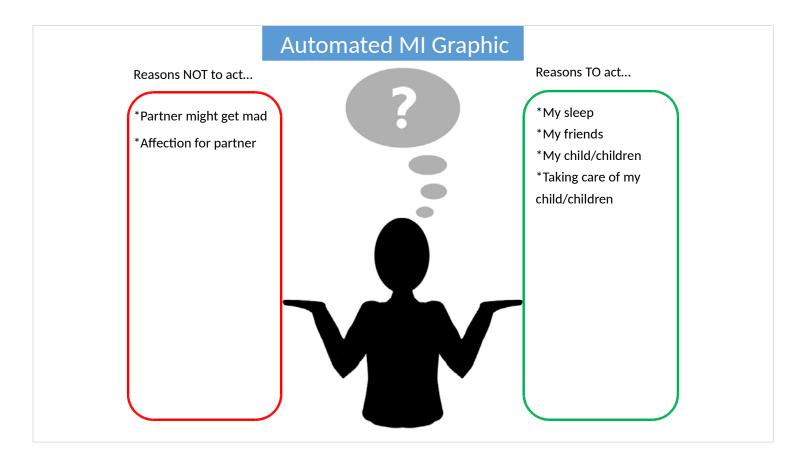


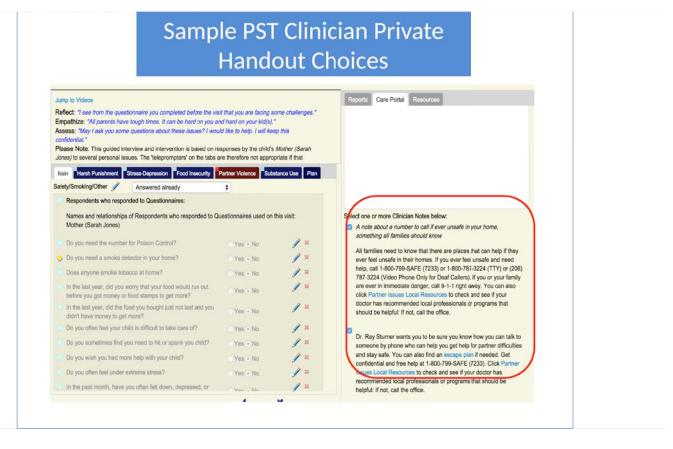
If not wanting help, asks barriers and readiness "if things got worse"



Sample PST Teleprompter for MI-style Discussion During Visit







Printable Handout for Parents

Chadis - PST Care Portal Handout

Patient: Sam A. Jones aged 2 years Last Updated: Fri Feb 27 07:40:10 EST 2015 Doctor: Ray Sturner (30) Boothbay (109)

Dear Caregiver/Guardian of Sam A. Jones: All of the resources and notes listed below, including links to further information, can be accessed through the CHADIS website. It is in the same place where you take questionnaires. Log on to www.CHADIS.com, click 'Go' next to your child's name, and click on 'Go' below 'Memory Book/Care Portal'. Explore the 'Visit Notes' and 'Resources' tabs on your Memory Book/Care Portal page.

Care Portal Visit Notes:

- Dr. Ray Sturner wants you to be sure you know how you cat talk to someone by phone who can help you get help for partner difficulties and stay safe. You can also find an escape plan if needed. Get confidential and free help at 1-800-799-SAFE (7233). Click Partner Issues Local Resources to check and see if your doctor has recommended local professionals or programs that should be helpful: If not, call the office.
- A note about a number to call if ever unsafe in your home, something all families should know

All families need to know that there are places that can help if they ever feel unsafe in their homes. If you ever feel unsafe and need help, call 1-800-799-SAFE (7233) or 1-800-787-3224 (TTY) or (206) 787-3224 (Video Phone Only for Deaf Callers). If you or your family are ever in immediate danger, call 9-1-1 right away. You can also click Partner Issues Local Resources to check and see if your doctor has recommended local professionals or programs that should be helpful: If not, call the office.

Resources:

- Szfety Plan For Victims Parent
 SEFK Partner Issues Handout
 http://resources.childhealthcare.org/resources/seek_partner.pdf

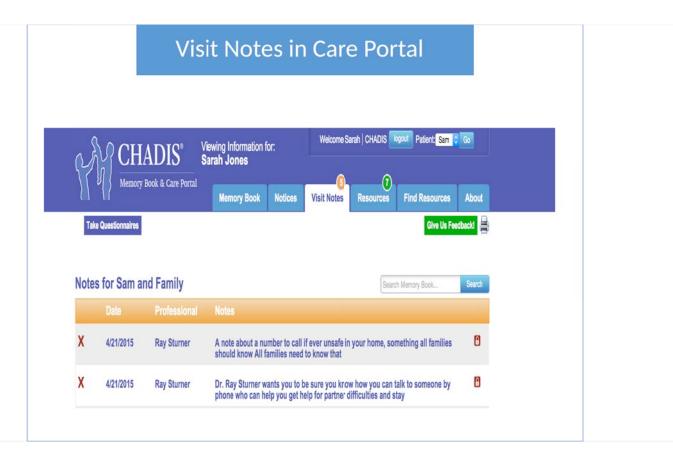
Domestic Violence

Do you feel safe in your current relationship? If not, you may be a victim of domestic violence.

Domestic violence is when one person hurts another person in a relationship.It can cause health problems - now and in the future. It can also harm your child's emotional and physical health.

Individual MemoryBook/Care Portal for Education & Alerts





Patient-specific suggestions from links

Note from Barbara Howard

Close

You reported that in the past month you have felt very little interest or pleasure in things you

used to enjoy. Many people go through periods of feeling this way. There are some steps you can take to help yourself improve how you feel.

For instance, pushing yourself to spend a little time each day doing something you used to enjoy could help improve how you feel.

Click here to read about more strategies you can try. Often times, people need outside help to help them find joy in life again. A good place to start is talking to your doctors and getting referrals for a mental health professional.

Click Parental Depression Local Resources to check and see if your doctor has recommended local professionals or programs that should be helpful: If not, call the office.

OK

Handouts view/print from link

Getting Help with Feeling Sad, Down, or Depressed: For Parents

Most people have times in their lives when they feel sad, down, or depressed. Sometimes these feelings pass over time and sometimes they develop into a depression problem that requires outside help. If you are struggling with feeling sad, down or depressed, there are things you can do. Do not be afraid to ask for outside help if needed. Depression is a treatable problem and you do not need to be embarrassed about it or suffer alone. It is so important to take care of yourself and is hard to be a good parent if you feel bad. Below if some information that may help you.

Things you can try right away to help yourself feel better:

- Get exercise. Moving your body releases chemicals in your brain that help make you feel good. Even if you cannot spend a lot of time exercising, try to at least go for a walk every day.

 • Eat healthy food and avoid lots of carbohydrates, sugar, and greasy foods.
- Get out and do enjoyable things. Have time each week to do things you enjoy (or once enjoyed). Schedule fun activities in advance and push yourself to do
 them. Think about how you feel after doing an enjoyable activity compared to how you feel sitting at home alone.
- · Confide in and talk to someone you trust, like a friend or family member.
- Ask far help from someone you trust with things that are causing you stress (for example, ask someone to pick your kids up from school or help with errands)

Signs you may need outside help from a professional:

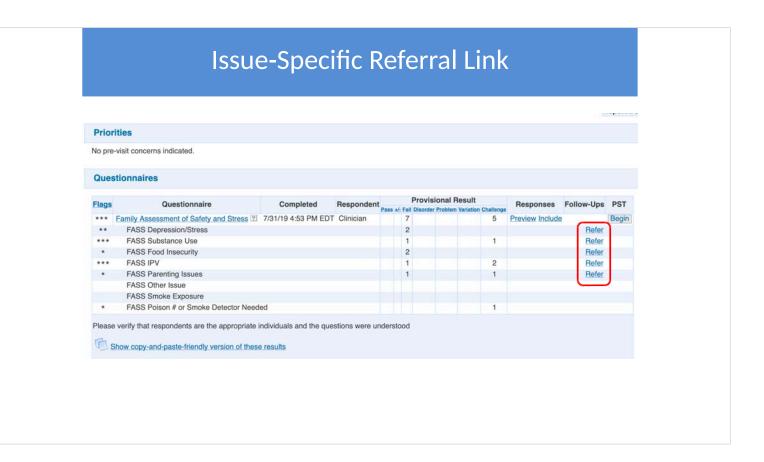
- · You feel sad most of the time
- · You have problems with sleeping too much or not enough
- You do not feel like eating or eat more than normal
- . You feel tired all the time
- You have lost interest in things you used to like
- . You have a hard time concentrating, thinking, or making decisions
- You think about hurting yourself or want to die

- A good place to start is talking to your doctor who can help you find a mental health professional.
- Cognitive-behavior therapy is an effective form of therapy to treat depression. When finding a therapist, find one that is trained in cognitive-behavior therapy.
 There are medications that can help with depression, talk to your doctor about this option.

Referral and Care Coordination Tools

- Refer the pediatric patient and family members to medical providers or community agencies receiving providers have approval to reach out to the patients
- Send and receive referrals by email
- · Document parent/guardian consent for referral (verbal or
- Share CHADIS reports, comments, status-of-service updates
- · Automatic notifications regarding ongoing referrals





Referral Fax form Prepopulated with:

Create Referral

Office
Referring clinician
Fax for Infants and
Toddlers
Reason for Referral
from screen
Patient name
Contact Name
Contact phone
Contact Email

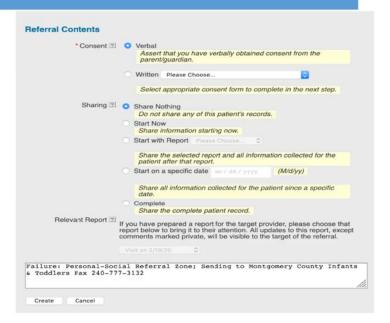
These can be edited, if needed

Referral Sender * Referring Office * Boothbay * Howard, Barbara *

Referral Fax form Prepopulated with:

Default Verbal consent Default to not share records Default message of reason for referral

These can be edited, if needed



Fax Cover Sheet

Patient/Family Referral from CHADIS

The following is information about a patient being referred to your practi Instructions and contact information for CHADIS can be found at the bott

Referring Provider / Practice

Boothbay a a, MD 21210 US

Reason for Referral

Alan ASQ Contact: mom ASQ Phone: 1239874587 Email: dad@KidASQ.org

The referring provider has obtained written permission for you to contact the individual being referred by phone or email. A copy of the consent form appears at the end of this message.

view this patient in CHADIS, you'll need to visit the URL below and enter this referral code:

The URL for entering your referral code is:

https://testing.chadis.com/t/s/rf

For your convenience, the QR code above can be used to go right to CHADIS and enter your referral code. You may be asked to login to CHADIS if you are not already logged-in on your device.

If you have any questions about CHADIS, please contact CHADIS at support@chadis.com.

Thank you for assisting us in caring for this individual, Barbara Howard, c/o CHADIS

This message was sent by CHADIS on behalf of Barbara Howard. For more information about CHADIS, please visit http://www.chadis.com/

Included Consent Form

Have parent type in name to sign

Maryland Infants & Toddlers Consent Form

Parent/Guardian Consent to Release Information for Maryland Infants & Toddlers Services:

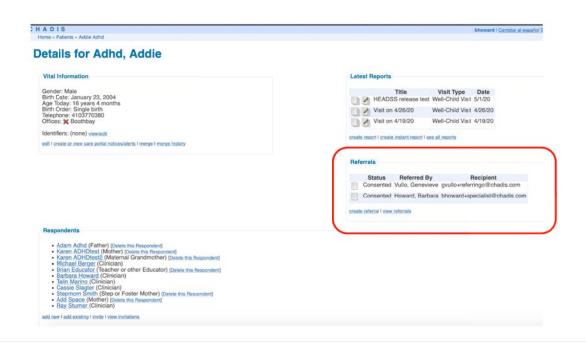
I, __mom ASQ__(Parent or Guardian Name), give my permission for my pediatric health care provider,

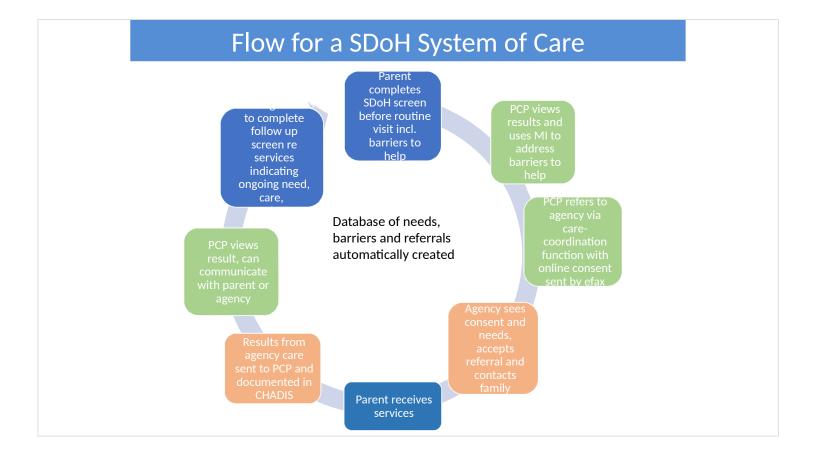
__Barbara Howard__(Doctor Name) and the Maryland Infants and Toddlers Program to share and

communicate any and all pertinent information regarding my child __Alan ASQ__(Child Name).



Status of Referral





CHADIS Complements Telehealth

Pre-visit

- Collects patient data online from home
 - Comprehensive evidence-based tools
 - Positive results can trigger follow on tools
- Allows triage for earlier intervention or in person visits
- Documentation created for report
- · Request for input from others by email initiated by patient or office

Within Visit- Free text clinician input; Graphics of results to share over teleconference

Post visit and Between visit

- Educational handouts, and patient-specific resources sent to Care Portal with SMS or email alert that they have been provided
- Private portal for teens
- Clinician can send private notes to Care Portal
- Schedule questionnaires to be assigned at any interval for monitoring
- eFax referrals directly from CHADIS

Tracking Registry

Positive cases for Ages & Stages Questionnaires®

Patient ID	Doctor	Patient	Date	Diagnosis
25863	Howard, Barbara	Suppressed	2008-11-22	Child does not talk like peers: He doe not seem to converse. He will answe factual questions but when we try to engage him in conversation, it is more difficult for him.
965	Kasych, Kevin	Suppressed	2008-11-06	Child does not talk like peers: little behind on speech, but is making muc progress
4151	Kumar, Gaurav	Suppressed	2008-11-05	Child does not talk like peers: I think her expressive language is slowly emerging. She is labeling items more but she mostly uses words that begin with AU.
10649	Silver-Isenstadt, Ari	Suppressed	2008-12-29	Child age outside limit for 6 month ASQ
24862	Silver-Isenstadt, Ari	Suppressed	2008-11-05	Positive screen for fine motor delay (out score <= 30.7); Score: 10
24862	Silver-Isenstadt, Ari	Suppressed	2008-11-05	Positive screen for personal-social delay (cut score <= 38.7); Score: 35
24838	Silver-Isenstadt, Ari	Suppressed	2008-11-05	Child's feet not flat when helped to stand: She will try to stand, but not flat footed
3733	Silver-Isenstadt, Ari	Suppressed	2008-11-03	Positive screen for personal-social delay (cut score <= 20.1); Score: 5
2154	Silver-Isenstadt, Ari	Suppressed	2008-11-02	Positive screen for problem solving delay (cut score <= 25.2); Score: 25
2562	Silver-Isenstadt, Ari	Suppressed	2008-11-16	Positive screen for communication delay (cut score <= 34.5); Score: 30
2562	Silver-Isenstadt, Ari	Suppressed	2008-11-16	Child does not talk like peers: We think he is behind.
2562	Silver-Isenstadt, Ari	Suppressed	2008-11-16	Parent cannot understand most of what child save:
2562	Silver-Isenstadt, Ari	Suppressed	2008-11-16	Child does not walk, run, climb like peers: He doesn't run.
25066	Silver-Isenstadt, Ari	Suppressed	2008-11-10	Positive screen for communication delay (cut score <= 36.7); Score: 35

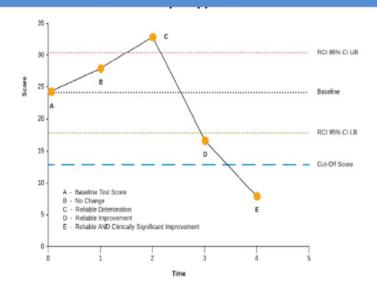
Family Stressors Change over Time

Problem	No->Yes	No->No	Yes->Yes	Yes->No
Food Insecurity	32 (.45%)	7015 (98.39%)	23 (.32%)	60 (.84%)
Child Problems	324 (4.54%)	6015 (84.36%)	330 (4.63%)	461 (6.47%)
Depression	173 (2.43%)	6551 (91.88%)	88 (1.23%)	318 (4.46%)
Partner Violence	27 (.38%)	7073 (99.2%)	8 (.11%)	22 (.31%)
Alcohol/Drug Problems	17 (.24%)	7076 (99.24%)	4 (.06%)	33 (.46%)
Extreme Stress	234 (3.28%)	6437 (90.28%)	166 (2.33%)	293 (4.11%)
Any Problem	472 (6.62%)	5435 (76.23%)	534 (7.49%)	689 (9.66%)

Change in Problem Count (All Ages)

Delta Count	8	Percent
-4	9	0.13%
-3	56	0.79%
-2	155	2.17%
-1	594	8.33%
О	5720	80.22%
1	489	6.86%
2	90	1.26%
3	13	0.18%
4	2	0.03%
6	2	0.03

Reliable Control Charts for QI & Research



Relevant Billing Codes

CPT Code	Definition	Examples	Ave. Payment (natnl sample of 1000 pediatricians*)
96110	Developmental Screening with scoring; documentation per standardized instrument	ASQ-3; M-CHAT	\$10.04*
96127	Brief emotional/behavioral assessment with scoring; documentation per standardized instrument	Vanderbilt; PHQ-9; PSC	\$6.32*
96160	Health risk of patient fbo patient	CRAFFT; ACT	\$4.15*
96161	Health risk for caregiver fbo patient	EPDS; SEEK	\$4.51*
96111	Standardized Diagnostic assessment by clinician	CARS	\$97.48*
94664	Demonstration and/or evaluation of inhaler techniques	Asthma Inhaler video	\$15.41 (limited data)
99091	Monitoring between visits with consent of patient during a visit	Range of requirements not yet well defined	no data yet