



**Evidence-based Mental Health
Practices for Older Adults:
Transforming the System of Care**

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Presentation Overview

- The Context and Problem
- What Works
- Implementation Challenges
- Moving Forward: Examples from the Field



Context & Problem

- Dramatic growth of aging population
- Major direct and indirect impact on health outcomes, service use, and cost
- We know treatments that work, but these are not reaching those in need
- Mismatch between need and investment in knowledge dissemination and service coverage



Two Populations - Different Needs, Different Approaches

- Aging SMI - history of institutionalization; aging in the state mental health system
- Elders with acute episodes - e.g., late onset depression - show up in HCBS

- Present different needs to the System



Severe Mental Illness in Older Adults

- Rapid growth projected (Jeste, et al., 1999)
- Lack of community living skills associated with nursing home and high cost services (Bartels 1999)
- Lack of Rehabilitation Interventions
- High Medical Comorbidity (Goldman 1999)
- Poor Health Care and Increased Mortality (Druss 2001)



Projected Growth in Older Adults with Mental Illness

- Population aged 65+ will increase from 20 million in 1970 to 70 million in 2030
- Older adults with mental illness will increase from 4 million in 1970 to 15 million in 2030



Mental Disorders in Older Adults

- Alzheimer's and other memory disorders (30-40% complicated by depression or psychosis)
- Depression, anxiety disorders, alcohol misuse
- Suicide, highest rate: age 75+



Depression Associated with Poor Health Outcomes

- Poor outcomes
 - Hip fractures
 - Myocardial infarction
 - Cancer (Penninx et al. 2001; Evans 1999)
- Increased mortality rates
 - Myocardial infarction (Frasure-Smith 1995)
 - Long term Care Institutionalization (Rovner 1991)



Suicide in Older Adults

- 65+: highest suicide rate of any age group
- 85+: twice the national average (CDC 1999)
- Older people: 13% of population, 19% of suicides (Hoyert 1999)
- Peak suicide rates:
 - Increases continuously for men
 - Peaks at midlife, then declines for women
- 1/3 of older men visited primary care physician in the week before completing suicide; 70% within the prior month



Under-recognition?

Uncapher & Arian, 1999 JAGS

- 98% of PCPs recognized depression
- 95% recognized suicidal statement
- Only 30% said the statement was serious (compared with 98% who said younger patient was serious)
- Only 40% said they'd refer to treatment



Unmet Need for Community Treatment

- < 3% of older adults receive outpatient mental health treatment by specialty mental health providers (Olfson, et al., 1996)
- Only 1/3 of older persons living in the community and in need of mental health services receive them



Poor Care Quality for Older Persons with Mental Disorders

- Increased risk for inappropriate medication treatment (Bartels, et al., 2002)
 - > 1 in 5 older persons given an inappropriate prescription (Zhan 2001)
- Less likely to be treated with psychotherapy (Bartels et al., 1997)
- Lower quality of general health care and associated increased mortality (Druss 2001)



Nursing Facilities

- Primary provider of institutional-based care for older persons with mental disorders
- 65-80% of NF residents have a diagnosable mental disorder
- Most common disorders:
 - Dementia
 - Depression -- up to 44% (Teresi et al., 2001)
 - Anxiety and Psychotic Disorders - 8% (Phillips & Spry 2000)



Unmet Mental Health Service Needs in Nursing Facilities

- Over one month: 5% of residents with mental illness received services (Burns, et al., 1993)
- Over one year: 19% in need of mental health services receive them
 - Least likely: Oldest and most physically impaired (Smyer et al., 1994)
- Services most likely to be provided include medication management and case consultation (Linkins, et al, in press, Psych Srvcs.)



Summary

- Comorbid depression and medical conditions are common in older adults
 - Associated with worse health outcomes
 - Greater use and costs of medications
 - Greater use and costs of health services
 - Medical outpatient visits, emergency visits, and hospitalizations
- Growing unmet need for MH services as people are aging in place in the community



We Know What Works

- Integrated and coordinated services (e.g., mental health and primary care; mental health and home & community based services) and Outreach Models
- Evidence-based therapies (e.g., for depression, alcohol misuse, agitation associated with dementia)



Evidence-Based Treatments

- Systematic Reviews of the Highest Levels of Evidence for Geriatric Mental Health Interventions and Services:
 - 26 Meta-analyses
 - 8 Systematic evidence-based reviews
 - 12 Expert consensus statements

Bartels SJ, Dums AR, Oxman TE, Schneider LS, Areán PA, Alexopoulos GS, Jeste DV. Psychiatric Services, 53, 53:1419-1431, 2002



What's the Problem?: Implementation Challenges

Gap between Effective Treatment and Those in Need

- **System Barriers:** Fragmentation across systems, especially integration of behavioral health in primary and long term care systems
- **Financial Barriers:** Mismatch of covered services and treatment advances (e.g., EBPs) in Long-term and Community-based Care



Gap between Effective Treatment and Those in Need (cont.)

- **Workforce & Training Barriers:**
Traditional academic approaches lack training in geriatric mental health - need to change provider behaviors and attitudes (e.g., ageism & cultural competence)
- **Consumer Barriers:** Stigma and lack of education/understanding re: mental health



System Issues

Service Delivery System for Older Persons is Fragmented/Uncoordinated

- Primary Care
- Hospitals (including Discharge Planners)
- Nursing Facilities
- Assisted Living
- Home Care
- Adult Day Health Care
- Aging Network Services
- Specialty Mental Health
- Family Caregivers



Coordination between SMHA and SUA Lacking

- Inter-agency partnerships difficult to develop without sustained support - on both State and local levels
- Fragmentation due to separate funding streams



Limited Coordination: Community Mental Health & Other Providers

- Community Mental Health Services
 - Under-serve older persons
 - Lack staff trained to address medical needs
 - Often lack age-appropriate services
- Primary Care and Long-term Care are the most common providers of mental health services for elders, yet there is limited coordination with community mental health



Financing Issues

Financing: Medicare

- Medicare: Lack of mental health parity
- Requires 50% contribution from clients for outpatient mental health services
- Requires psychiatrist on staff
- Covers limited array of mental health services



State Mental Health Programs Increasingly Rely on Medicaid

- Between 1987 and 2001, the percentage of State Mental Health Authority budgets funded by Medicaid rose from less than 40% to more than 60%
- Medicaid now accounts for 18% of state psych. hospital revenue, and 24% community mental health center revenue



Many square peg/round hole problems applying Medicaid to mental health

- Collision of **paradigms** -- health insurance vs. public health (public good)
- Tension over **services** - medical model vs. holistic services
- Stringent eligibility levels - excludes many elders
- Restrictive licensure and billing policies - creates burden/barriers for mental health providers



Medicaid Challenge: Restrictive Reimbursement Policies

- Coverage often doesn't cover full array of services needed (e.g., case management, outreach)
- Billing same day primary care - mental health not allowed
- Rates insufficient to sustain complex programs (e.g., psychosocial rehabilitation, involving assessment, treatment plan development, individual/group psychotherapy, client-centered consultation)
- Complex mental health interventions - all components not covered



Service Coverage

- Services needed by older adults are often not reimbursed:
 - Failed face-to-face contacts with clients (outreach/engagement)
 - Services delivered by telephone
 - Transportation
 - Education



Workforce and Training Issues

Lack of Knowledge about Geriatric Mental Health

- Primary care providers
- Nursing facility, residential care, home care staff
- Mental health providers: workforce shortage of geriatric psychiatrists and psychologists
- Ageism among providers: belief that mental health issues are “normal” aging conditions



Common complaints about MH system by non-MH providers (Areal, et al., in press)

- Mental health system is “The black hole”
- “not enough communication with MH”
- “There must be a shortage of MH providers. I can never find anyone to take my patients”
- “No ready access to consultation”
- Inflexibility: “Three strikes, you’re out” mentality of some psychotherapists



Consumer Issues

Stigma Concerns

Alvidrez & Arian, 2002, IJPM

- Losing their rights
- Provider won't understand needs
- Worried what others would think (family, friends, and service providers)
- Don't want to take more pills
- Depression not seen as "serious" enough to seek treatment, especially from MH professional



Service Use Patterns

- Very unlikely to be seen in specialty mental health settings
- Majority tend to seek care or be treated in ambulatory medicine



Barriers to Seeking Specialty Mental Health

- Stigma concerns & issues of cultural competence
- Seeking services in non-mental health settings (e.g., primary care)
- Under-recognition by providers
- Insurance/Coverage Issues
- Availability of preferred treatments



Research on Older Minority Treatment Preferences

Arean et al., 2002 The Gerontologist

- Prefer talking to Primary Care Provider
- 50% will work with nurse or social worker
- Very few would use group-based services
- Tendency to not want medication management
- Majority will engage in individual counseling



Preference for Individual Psychotherapy/Counseling

- 50% of African Americans state a preference for counseling services (*Cooper-Patrick, 1999*)
- 75% of low-income elderly say they would use individual counseling (*Areán and Alvidrez, 2002*).
- 56% of older, minority primary care patients prefer psychotherapy (*Areán, Gum, Tang, Unutzer*)



Moving Forward: Examples from the Field

Examples of Strategies that Work

- Aging & Disability Research Centers
- Integrated MH & Primary Care Services
- Mental health training, consultation, and treatment in residential care facilities



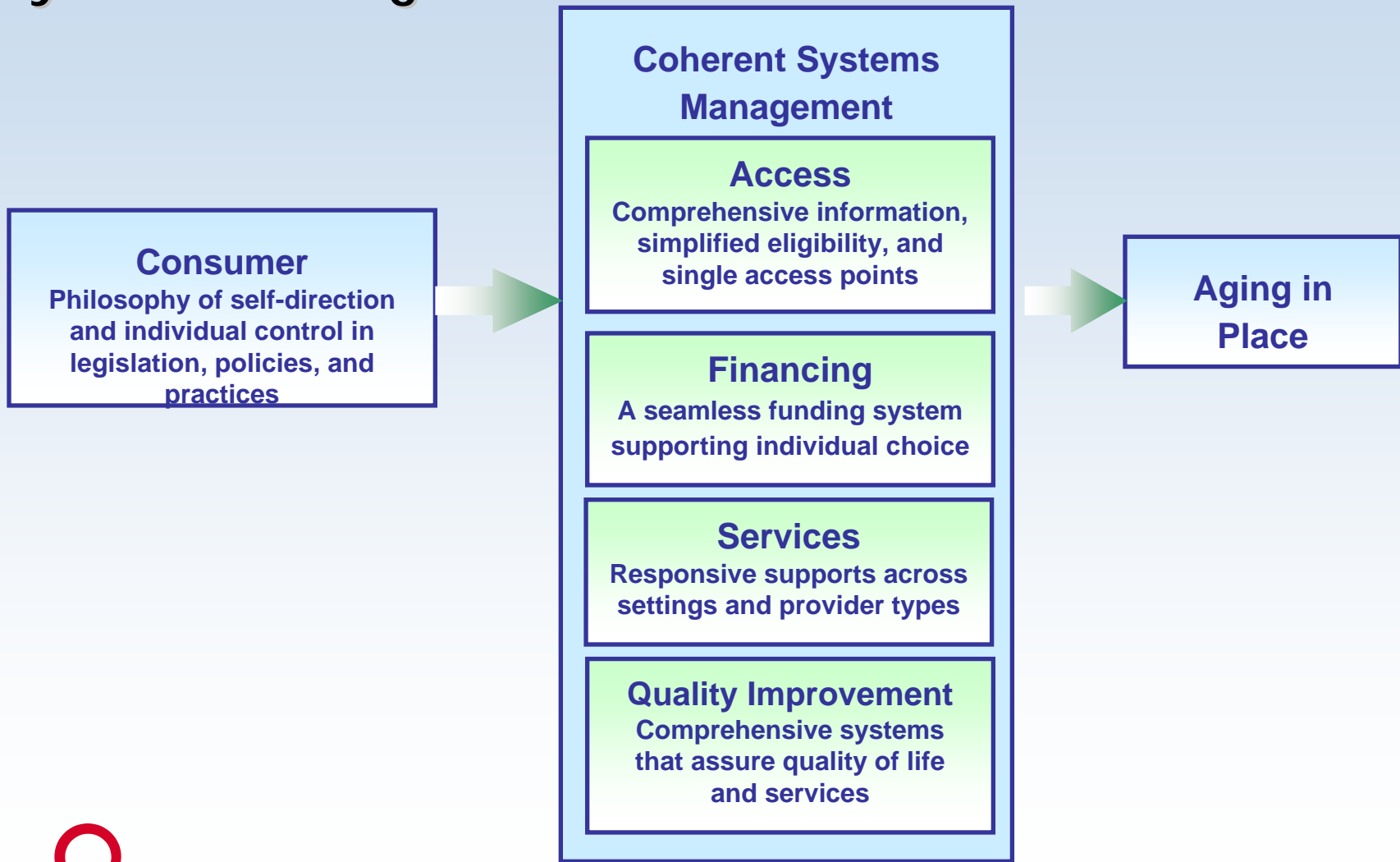
Common Goals of these Strategies

- Focus on enhancing service access & quality
- Create linkages across systems, organizations, and providers
- Consumer-centered, emphasize involvement
- Establish a foundation/structure for implementing Evidence-Based clinical treatments, such as Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) or Problem Solving Therapy (PST)



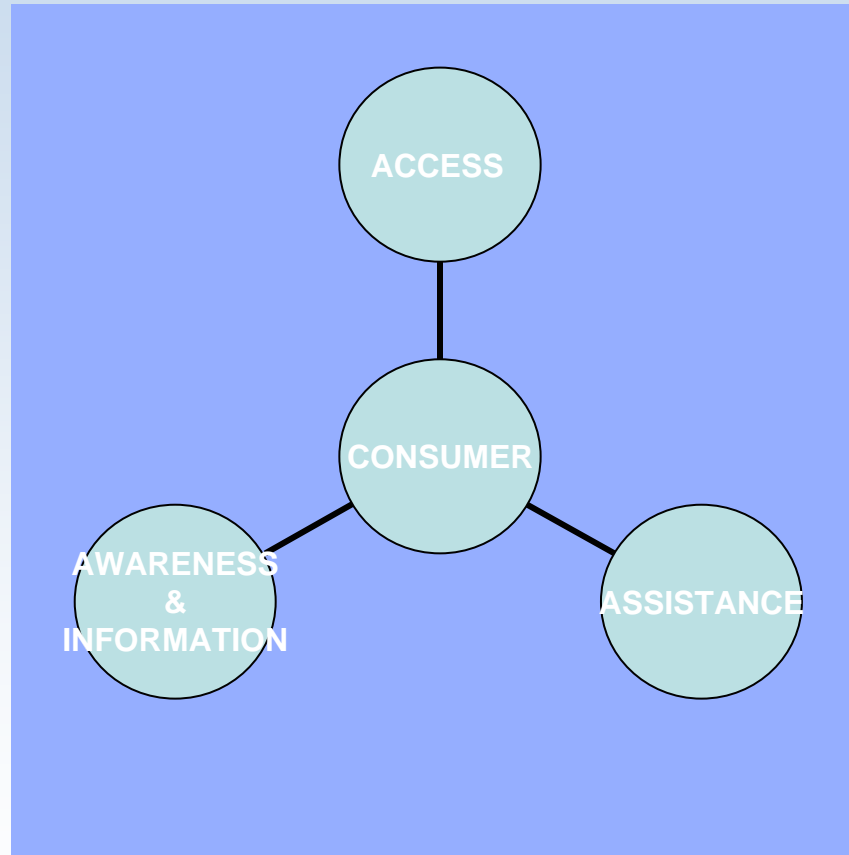
Aging and Disability Resource Centers - Systems Change Strategy

Aging and Disability Resource Centers: Systems Change Vision



Functions/Services of an ADRC

- **Awareness & Information**
 - Public Education
 - Information on Options
- **Assistance**
 - Benefits Counseling
 - Employment Options Counseling
 - Referral
 - Crisis Intervention
- **Access**
 - Private Pay Services
 - Comprehensive Assessment
 - Medicaid Financial Eligibility Determination
 - One-Stop Access to all public programs



Goals ADRC Program

- Create partnerships among the Aging Network, Medicaid, and other State Agencies to implement consumer-directed care (some states including mental health)
- Increase visibility of long term support within state government
- Promote meaningful involvement of consumers & other stakeholders



Lessons Learned: Wisconsin's 6 Year Experience

- Be willing to give up organizational turf to work as team and to put clients first
- Recognize staff training needs:
 - Customer service orientation
 - Ability to work with different "systems" and consumers
 - What consumer direction really means
- Don't reinvent wheel - leverage existing community resources and agency experience from both public and private sectors



Lessons Learned from Wisconsin Experience (cont.)

- Adopt a civic process and develop state & local partnerships
 - Public and private sector integration
- Leverage other grants at State & local level
 - Real Choice Systems Change, AoA Family Caregiver, HUD, Medicaid Infrastructure Grants, etc.
- Emphasize performance monitoring & flexibility to ensure program improvement
- Establish attainable short term goals and objectives but keep sight of the long term goals



Integration of MH and Primary Care - System & Organizational Change Strategy

Integrated Mental Health in Primary Care

- Recent national studies are informing clinicians and policy makers on optimal strategies for integrating mental health in primary care for older persons
 - PRISMe (SAMHSA)
 - PROSPECT (NIMH)
 - IMPACT (Hartford Foundation)



PRISMe

- 11 sites throughout US
- Older primary care patients 65+
- Depression, anxiety, alcohol misuse.
- Integrated care versus enhanced referral



SAMHSA



The LEWIN GROUP

Key Integrated Model Features

- Primary care based interventions - MH services co-located in primary care setting
- Collaborative, multidisciplinary care
- Shared clinical information systems
- Cross-training of Staff - primarily medical, but also administrative in screening for MI and substance misuse



PRISMe Findings

- Far better access to services with integrated care (*Bartels et al, 2003*)
- Far greater participation in services with integrated care
- Issues of stigma diminished among providers and clients



Engagement Rates by Intervention and Ethnicity

	White		African American	
	Referral	Integrated	Referral	Integrated
<i>% Engaged</i>	46%	66%	11%	77%
<i>Days to first visit</i>	63	22	63	31



Lessons Learned: What you need to integrate MH in Primary Care

- Leadership - often administrative and physician champion
- Clinical information system
- Care management, augmenting MH services
- Staff benefit from team approach - shared responsibility for clients with complex needs - show them evidence of results



Steps to Integrating

- Determine what you have and what you need
- Cost/benefits of retraining existing staff rather than hiring new
- Identify an opinion leader (Administrative and Physician Champions)
- Quality improvement/Performance monitoring - be flexible, learn along the way, and measure outcomes



Cross Training Staff: Lessons Learned

- Good, detailed manual
- Lots and lots of supervision
- Start with open-minded trainees (or risk takers)
- Frequent availability for consultation
- Some exposure to mental health is nice, but not required



MH Training, Consultation, and Treatment in Residential Care Facilities: Workforce Strategy

Senior Behavioral Health Services

- Treatment model for delivering services to older adults in residential facilities through:
 - Training for providers and front-line staff to identify and treat depression and agitation
 - Promoting collaboration among mental health, medicine, social work, and assisted living staff to implement evidence-based treatments



Agency & Staff Training:

- Dementia
 - Defining and Diagnosing Dementing Illness
 - Medication Management for Dementia and Depression
 - Creating Restraint Free Environments in the Management of Agitation in Dementia
- Depression
 - Diagnosing Depression in older adults
 - Problem Solving Therapy for Depression
- Tracking, measuring, and monitoring clinical outcomes



Training is Essential

- Trainings in these areas can improve:
 - staff knowledge and attitudes
 - self-efficacy
 - job satisfaction
- Resulting in:
 - Improved quality of direct care to residents
 - More frequent and effective collaboration with other professionals involved in resident's care



Organizational Fit: “*Lessons Learned*”

- Organizational “readiness”
 - Is the service a match with current mission of the organization?
 - Does leadership in the organization have the expertise to support the clinical team?
 - What knowledge/skills are needed by staff within the organization for successful implementation?
 - *Training PRECEEDS implementation!!!!*



Other Information Sources for Locally Developed Model Programs

“Promoting Older Adult Health through Aging Network Partnerships”

- Education and prevention
- Outreach
- Screening, referral, intervention, and treatment
- Service improvement through coalitions and teams

SAMHSA & NCOA (2002). *Promoting Older Adult Health: Aging Network Partnerships to Address Medication, Alcohol, and Mental Health Problems* (DHHS Publication No. MS 02-3628).



Vision and Values for Improving Services

- Enhance independent functioning
- Aging in place
- Quality of life
- Home and community-based alternatives
- Integrated care
- Quality medical care
- Rehabilitation
- Recovery
- Access to mental health services (parity) and needed medications (drug benefit)
- Aging with dignity
- Support of meaningful activities
- Community integration
- The "right" to evidence-based treatments



Benefits of EBPs and Practice Guidelines

- Standardize and facilitate education
- Decrease variation in practice
- Raise the standard of care
- Stimulate additional research
- Encourage funding - measurable outcomes, evidence of effectiveness
- Consumer and family education, can help reduce stigma



When you know a thing, to hold that you know it;
and when you do not know a thing, to allow that you
do not know it - this is knowledge.

Confucius, *The Confucian Analects*



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