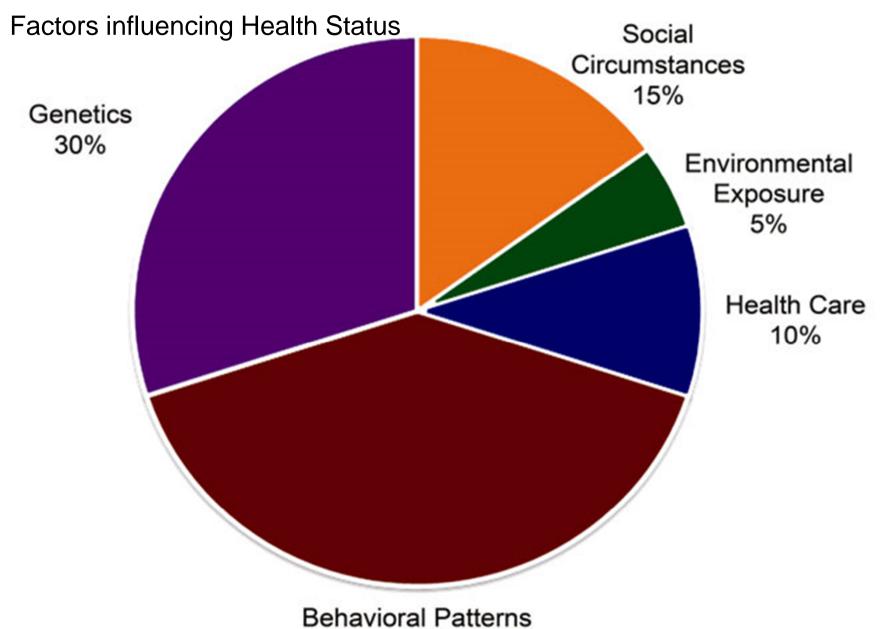




Health and Human Services Committee • February 11, 2014
Harry Chen, MD, Commissioner of Health

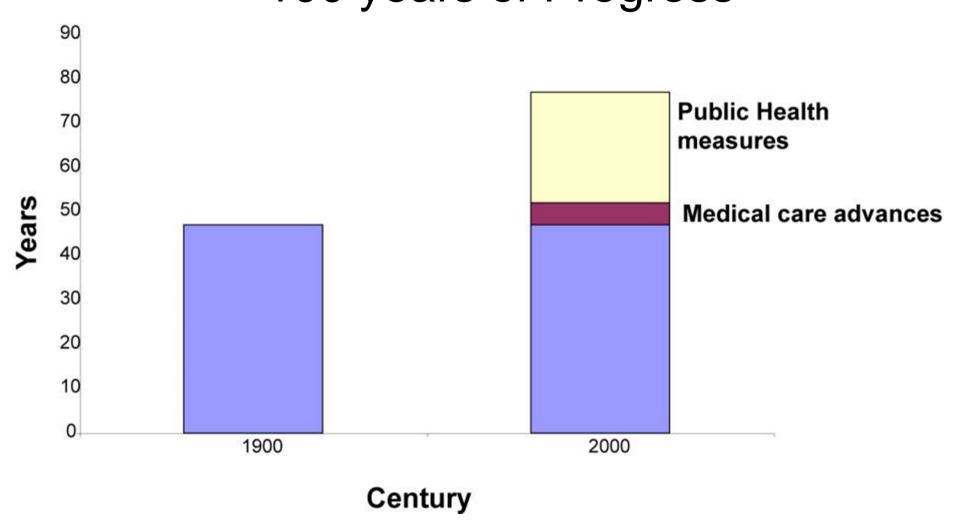
Determinants of Health



40%

Source: N Engl J Med 2007;357:1221-8.

Improvements in Longevity 100 years of Progress



Factors that Affect Health

Smallest Impact

Counseling & Education

Clinical Interventions

Long-lasting
Protective Interventions

Largest Impact Changing the Context to make individuals' default decisions healthy

Socioeconomic Factors

Examples

Condoms, eat healthy be physically active

Rx for high blood pressure, high cholesterol

Immunizations, brief intervention, cessation treatment, colonoscopy

Fluoridation, 0g trans fat, iodization, smokefree laws, tobacco tax

Poverty, education, housing, inequality

CDC

Public health keeps kids healthy and communities strong

Public health and prevention programs in your community:



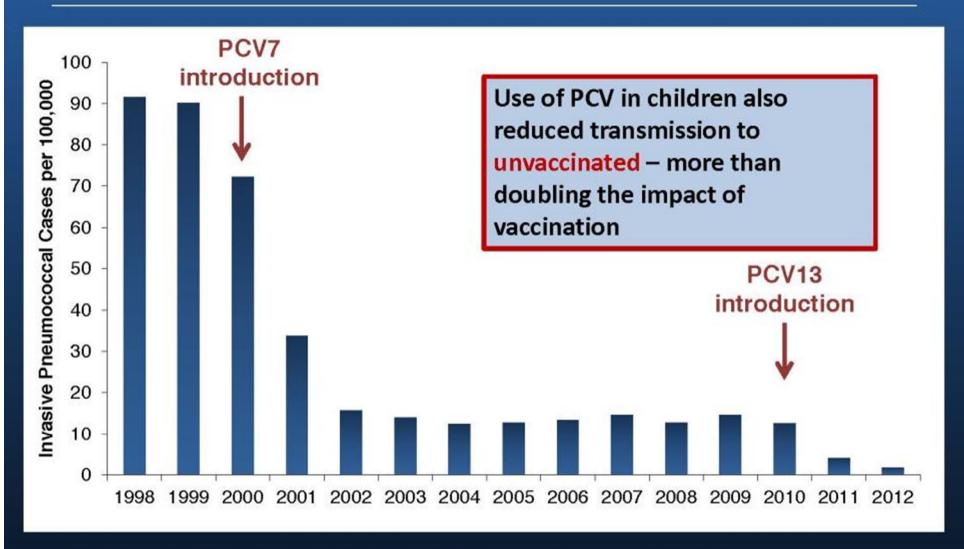
Public health saves lives For each 10 percent increase in local public health spending: Infant deaths Cardiovascular Cancer deaths Diabetes deaths decrease deaths decrease decrease decrease Seatbelt use reduces serious injuries and death in car crashes by 19% In the 20th century, the U.S. Rates continue to drop reduced the rate of adults in 2010, 19% of adults who smoke from 42% in smoked. 1965 to 25% in 1997. 1965 2010

Childhood vaccines save lives and money

Almost 20 million cases of disease prevented and 42,000 lives saved each year

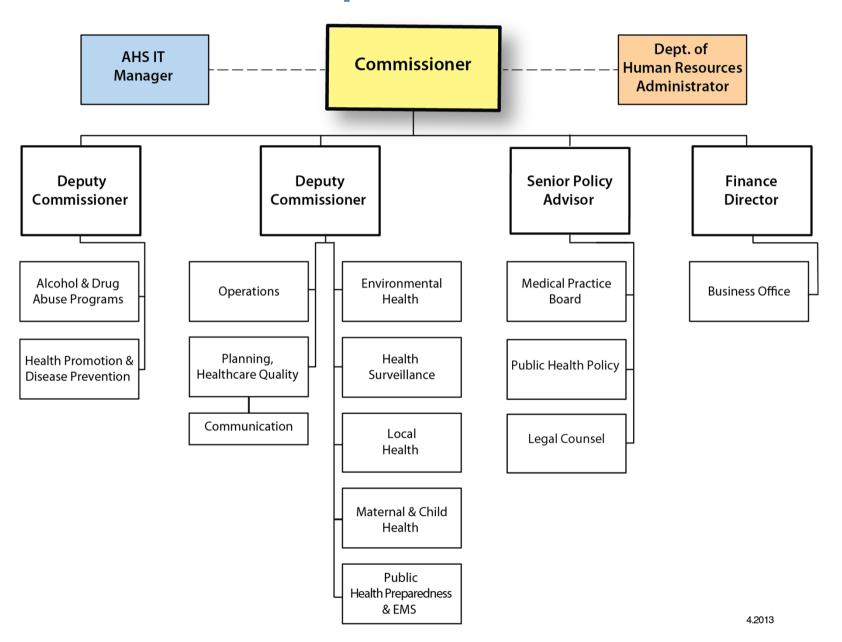
	Direct medical costs (\$ millions)	Societal costs (both direct and indirect) (\$ millions)	
Costs averted	\$20,300	\$76,000	
Program costs	\$6,700	\$7,500	
Cost savings (net present value)	\$13,600 \$68,900		
Benefit-cost ratio (ROI)	\$3 saved for every \$1 spent	\$10 saved for every \$1 spent	

Protecting children from serious disease through 1st and 2nd generation pneumococcal conjugate vaccines (PCV)



CDC

Vermont Department of Health



12 Local Offices

Barre

Bennington

Brattleboro

Burlington

Middlebury

Morrisville

Newport

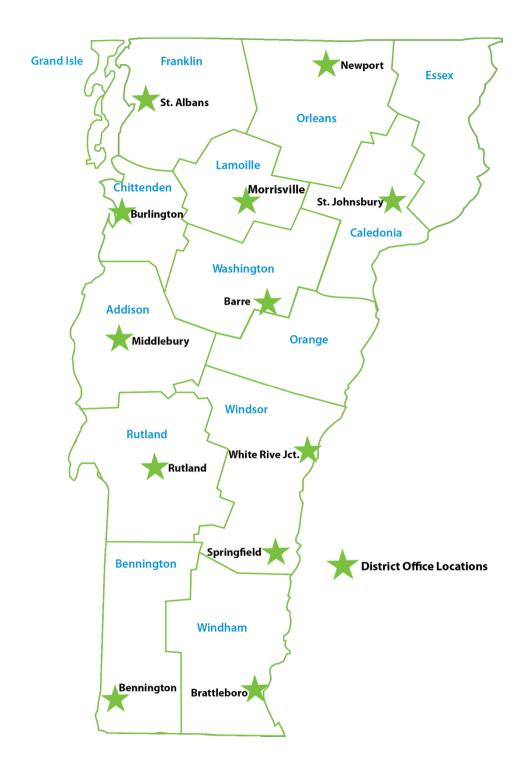
Rutland

St. Albans

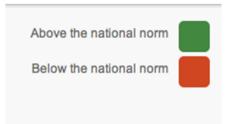
St. Johnsbury

Springfield

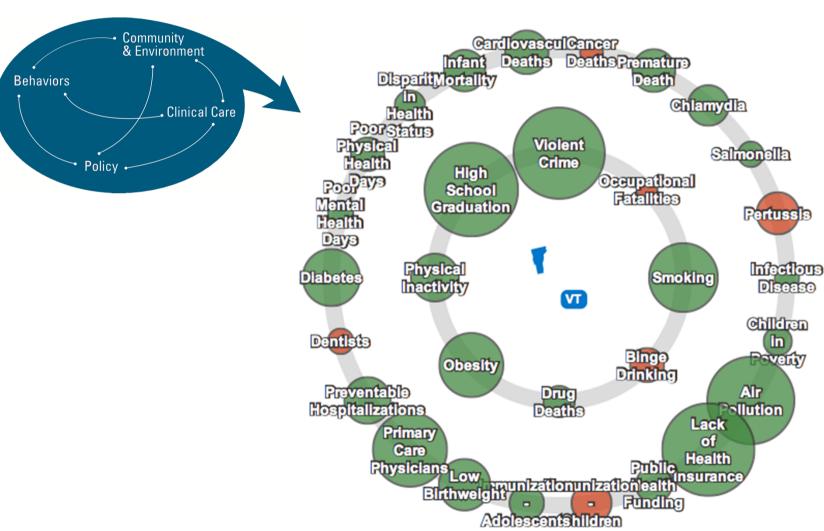
White River Junction



Vermont is now the 2nd healthiest state.







We are confronting addiction.

- One of five states awarded \$9.9 M grant to train providers to identify young adults at risk for substance abuse and intervene early
- \$3.8 M grant awarded to expand and improve substance abuse treatment for youth
- Care Alliance for Opioid Addiction Hub & Spoke medication-assisted therapy model goes statewide
- Partnership for Success funded substance abuse community prevention in 6 regions of the state

We promote health actions to prevent disease.

- □ Launched It's OK to Ask childhood immunization web/social media/marketing campaign
- Shared stories of Vermonters eating healthier
 and getting active in Make Your Moment Now
 web/social media/marketing campaign
- Reinvented tobacco counter-marketing and more than doubled calls to Vermont Quitline
- Promoted **049** message to health care providers and young women = drink '0' alcohol '4' the '9' months of pregnancy

We track and inform about public health.

- Healthy Vermonters 2020 data toolkit, State
 Health Improvement Plan and performance
 dashboard went live on web
- Drinking water data added to Environmental Public Health Tracking portal, giving Vermonters the power to check on quality of water supplied by 100 community water systems serving 400,000
- □ Tick Tracker & Blue-Green Algae Tracker maps crowd-sourced reports of ticks and algae blooms

We respond to health emergencies.

- Led multi-agency response to pesticide misuse in Rutland area homes
- 300+ Vermonters participated in blood draw study to learn more about Eastern equine encephalitis
- □ First state to use Epi Info 7 electronic data collection tool to get information from partners in outbreaks and events used during hospital communication drill, norovirus outbreak, EEE study

State Health Improvement Plan • 2013-2017

















Public Dashboard – selected measures

□ http://healthvermont.gov/hv2020/index.aspx

Vermont Department of Health

WIC - The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children Most Successful PH Program over the past 50 years

What is WIC?

- Public health nutrition program for lower income women and children under age 5
- Provides nutrition counseling, breastfeeding promotion and support, referrals to health and social services and specific nutritious foods

Budget

Annual budget - \$13 million, \$9 million for food, \$4 million for services (100% federal)

Program Results

- Women who participate in WIC have a lower risk of preterm delivery and low birth weight babies
- WIC participation improves cognitive development in children
- Exclusive breastfeeding reduces lifelong risk of obesity and many other chronic diseases

Reach

In 2013, 22,000 Vermonters participated in WIC for at least part of the year

Preventive Reproductive Health

Comprehensive Family Planning Services

\$2.5 M

- Grants to Planned Parenthood of Northern New England
 - Title X, Access Plan (Global Commitment), SSBG
- □ Serves 15,000 men, women, and youth annually
- □ 71% of patients utilizing highly/moderately effective birth control methods

Personal Responsibility Education Program

\$250,000

- Grants to teen serving organizations for evidence-based (Reducing the Risk) teen pregnancy prevention
- □ Increase in knowledge, attitude, and skill
- □ 830 youth served since 2012

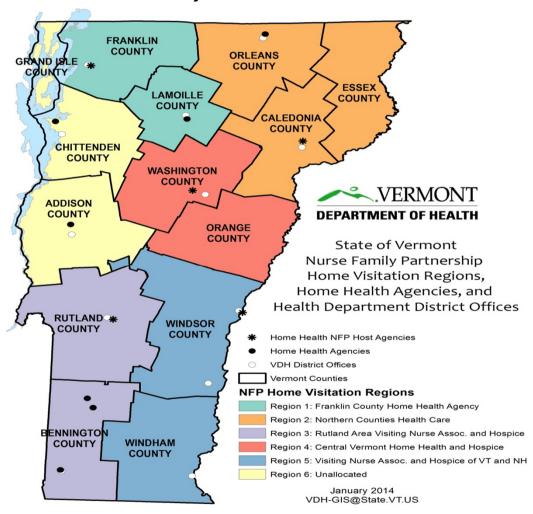
Pregnancy Intention Screening: One Key Question

Quality improvement in family practice: contraception & preconception
 health counseling
 Vermont Department of Health

Prevention through Nurse Family Partnership

- An evidenced-based, nurse-led, home visiting program for low income 1st time pregnant moms through the child's second birthday.
- Program goals are to improve: pregnancy outcomes, child health and development, and economic self-sufficiency.
- 114 families are currently enrolled in the program with the capacity to serve 170. With the start of 2 new regions the capacity will increase to 270.
- Estimated cost in VT is \$5,800 per family per year. The RAND corporation concluded that the program returns \$2.88 5.70 for each dollar invested in program per year.
- Program includes Nurses doing screening, referrals, and follow up for:
 Smoking, Alcohol and Drug use, Intimate Partner Violence (IPV), Maternal Depression and Childhood Developmental Delays.
- Positive screens for enrolled VT families: Depression 56%, IPV 35%,
 Tobacco use 46%, Drug use 8%, alcohol use 3% and Developmental delays 11%.

Nurse Family Partnership Program Currently in 11 of 14 counties



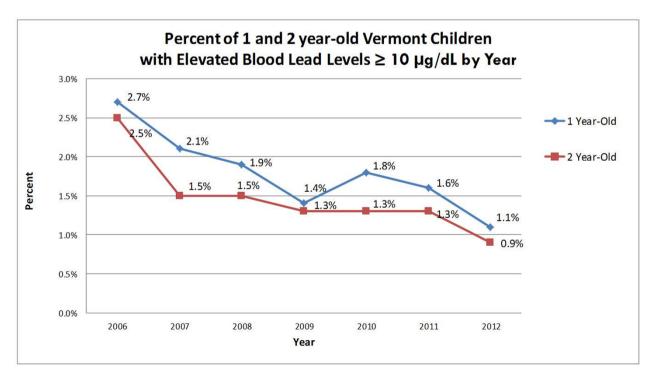
Environmental Health Prevention Efforts

Healthy Homes Lead Poisoning Prevention

- 12 district offices work with the community and offer lead and healthy homes prevention information
- Healthy home visits to children with an elevated blood lead level

Radon Prevention

Offers free radon test kits (1,383 sent in 2013)



Tobacco Quit Services: Recent Success

Vermont Quitline (1-800-QUIT-NOW) Total Calls

Yearly average for 2004 - 2012

Web Performance Report

Period:	Jan 2013 Visits	Jan 2014 Visits
All	6,860	16,628
Mobile	1,032	6,440



- For each year between 2004 and 2012, the average number of calls was 1,567.
- In 2013, there were **3,193 calls** more than double any year in program's history.
- In its first month, the new website www.802Quits.com increased visits by 158% over the same month in 2013.

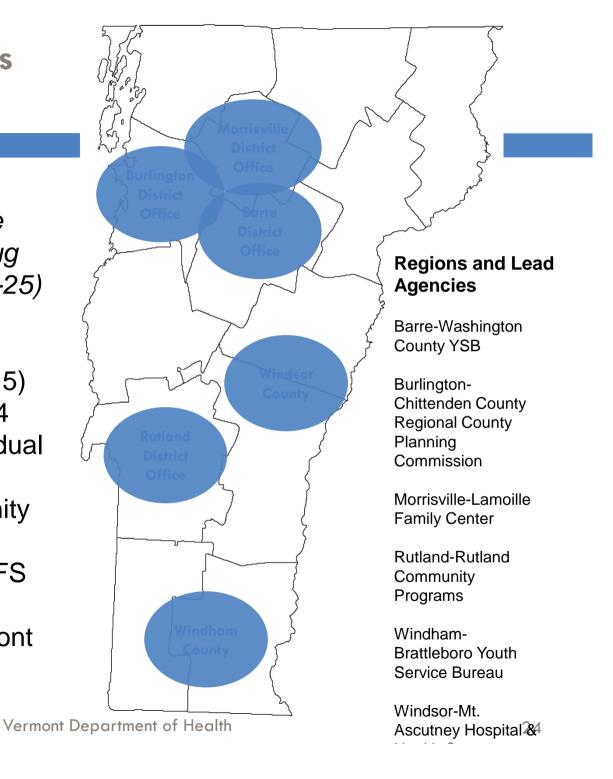
Partnership for Success (PFS)

PFS Goals:

Reduce underage and binge drinking and prescription drug misuse and abuse (ages 12-25)

Overview:

- 3-year grant (9/12 to 10/15)
- Total funding: \$3,565, 584
- Environmental and individual based-strategies
- Partnership with community partners
- Estimated exposure to PFS strategies: 359,205 individuals (66% of Vermont population)



Healthy Community Design

Planning and designing communities that make it easier for people to live healthy lives.

Healthy Community Design:

- Enhances access to healthy food, clean air & water
- Improves mental health and safety
- Increases physical activity
- Supports zoning to reduce alcohol/tobacco
- Builds social equity and sense of community



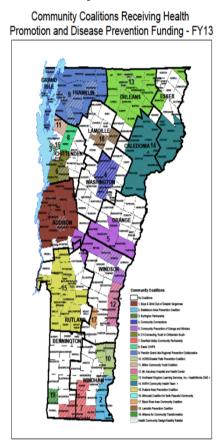






Combined Community Grants

Obesity Prevention Program's Healthy Community Design Strategies



Strategy	Coalitions	Towns	Vermonters Impacted
Increase Mixed Used Development	4	8	75,680
Improve Bicycle and/or Pedestrian access	10	15	121,519
Improve Parks, Recreation & Open Space	8	20	122,045
Increase Access to Healthy Food	8	17	129,556

Accomplishments 2013

Hyde Park: Improvements increase biking & pedestrian safety.

Fairfield: Upgraded Recreation Trail includes mile markers.

Milton: Revitalized Farmers Market with \$5 coupons to low-

income for fresh fruits & vegetables.

Mt. Ascutney: Albert Bridge School open for community use

for recreation off-school hours.

- The Guide to Community Preventive Service strong and sufficient evidence.
- CDC's MMWR report "Recommended Community Strategies and Measurements to Prevent Obesity in the United States."





New Public Health Laboratory

- □ Projected move by October 2014
- Construction in progress and within construction timeframe
- Third party certification for BSL3 lab for verification of systems
- □ New Lab equipment in progress for purchase

Domestic Violence

- Governor's task force for the prevention of domestic and sexual violence recommended development of a statewide plan
- \$15,000 will complement existing CDC funded rape prevention grant
- Funds will be granted to the Network for Prevention and Domestic Violence to conduct focus groups to find out what messages and programs would be most effective and to build the statewide plan

Vaccine Purchasing Program

- VT has always had universal vaccine purchasing program
- □ In 2013, insurers provided for 52% (\$7.3 million) of all vaccine purchased from CDC
- Overall cost to vaccinate children has increased and purchasing off federal contract offers cost savings
- □ Savings as a result of this program are 14%-63% higher for pediatric vaccines and 31% 66% higher for adult vaccines

Substance Abuse Services – The DVHA/ADAP Connection





Substance Abuse Services Have Historically Been Funded Through Federal Grants

- Pre 1981 Funded with a variety of federal categorical grants
- 1981 Grants consolidated to a federal mental health and substance abuse block grant
- 1992 Mental health and substance abuse block grants were separated
- □ Funds services across the full continuum of care
 - Prevention intervention treatment recovery
 - Treatment for uninsured individuals



In Vermont

- The Single State Authority (ADAP) was established to accept federal block grant funding
- There has been a substance abuse Medicaid carve out for more than 20 years
 - Treatment services for Medicaid recipients
 - Outpatient/Intensive Outpatient
 - Residential treatment services
 - Medication Assisted Therapy (Hubs)

What Does ADAP Do for the Substance Abuse System?

- Leadership throughout the continuum of care
- Provide guidance for integrating substance abuse services within other State programs
- □ Issue grants and contracts to purchase services
- Approval of treatment preferred providers
- Clinical oversight of care within the preferred provider system
- □ Licensure of alcohol and drug counselors



DVHA Funded Services

- Provides a very wide range of services to Medicaid eligible individuals. Substance abuse is a subset of the total system.
 - Substance abuse treatment services
 - Hospital-based services
 - Physician services (spokes)
 - Pharmacy (buprenorphine)
 - Specialty substance abuse coordination services
 - Team care program
 - Spoke staff program



How does the funding integrate?

DVHA Funding

DVHA Substance
Abuse Treatment
Provided by
Physicians, Hospitals,
Private Practitioners.
Prescription and Lab
Costs

ADAP Medicaid-Carve Out –

Services Provided by Preferred Providers: OP/IOP, MAT, Residential

\$16.6 million

\$25.0 million

\$11.7 million

ADAP Funding

Prevention, Schools, Court Programs, Recovery Services

Treatment for uninsured at Preferred Providers: OP/IOP, MAT, Residential

CY2013 Actual Expenditures

"Hub and Spoke Model"



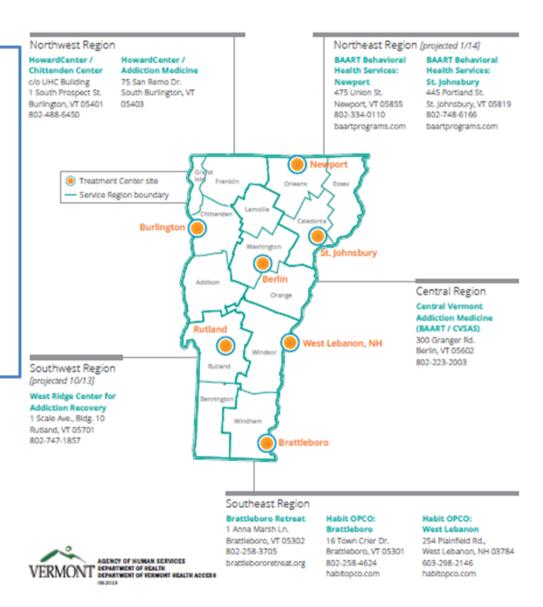
Treatment Center Service Regions

Goals

- + An established physician-led medical home
- + A single MAT prescriber
- + A pharmacy home
- + Access to existing Community
 Health Teams
- + Access to Hub or Spoke nurses and clinicians
- + Linkages between Hubs and primary care Spoke providers in their areas

Vermont Agency of Human Services
Oversight and Collaboration







Looking into the Future

- □ Expect demand for treatment to increase
 - SBIRT grant
 - DVHA Initiation and Engagement Performance Improvement Project
 - Continued growth of the opioid treatment system
- □ Continued need to work closely
 - Care coordination modelling
 - Funding mechanism improvements