

# Super Utilizers and the Center for Integrative Medicine Model

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# Terms

**Super Utilizer SU**- person with greater than 10 visits to SH system ED's in one year

**System Super Utilizer (SSU)**- person with greater than 10 visits to any ED in one year

**Primary Psych**- patient who's use of the ED revolves around their psychiatric diagnosis

**Primary Medical**- patient who's use of the ED revolves around their medical issues

**Primary SUD**- patient who's use of the ED revolves around their substance use issues

**Direct Cost**- money actually paid for the patient

# Subtypes of Super Utilizers

- ❑ The “pre” Super Utilizer
  - ❑ Unborn children of mothers with unstable SUD/MI
  
- ❑ The ED Super Utilizer
  - ❑ Patients in the ED greater than 10 x year
  
- ❑ The Ambulatory Complicated Medical Patient
  - ❑ Patients with poorly controlled medical conditions who live outside a long-term care facility
  - ❑ Moderate to low ED use, but high admission and testing rate
  
- ❑ The Non-Ambulatory Complicated Medical Patient
  - ❑ Permanently in a LTC facility

# “Pre” Super Utilizer

- High cost of care secondary to needed NICU stay
  - \$3500/day
  
- CPS, Foster Care and Judiciary involvement
  - Difficult to calculate total cost
  
- Coordinated care and BIO-Psycho-Social intervention with aggressive outpatient SUD and MI treatment significantly decrease total cost of care

# ED Super Utilizer

- SU's
  - 950 individuals per year
  - 20,000 visits per year
  - \$50,000,000 in direct cost per year (includes MH/SUD treatment)
  
- SSU's
  - 2000 individuals per year (Kent County)
  - 35,000 visits per year
  - \$87,500,000 in direct cost per year (includes MH/SUD treatment)
  
- State wide extrapolation based on population
  - 29,000 individuals per year
  - 600,000 ED visits per year (total state ED visits 4,493,665, 455/1000 pts)
  - \$1,500,000,000 in direct cost per year (includes MH/SUD treatment)

# The Break Down of ED Super Utilizer

- 10-19 visits per year
  - Mostly medical
  - 70% are transient HFUs (1 year only)
  
- 20-29 visits per year
  - Mostly combination of medical, SUD and Psych
  - However, trends toward SUD
  - 85% are consistent HFUs (more than 1 out of every 4 years)
  
- 30 or greater visits per year
  - Mostly psychiatric
  - 95% are consistent HFUs (more than 1 out of every 4 years)

# ED Super Utilizers

- ❑ Assertive ED policies on opioid use for Super Utilizers
- ❑ ED Screening and referral ± brief intervention
- ❑ Ambulatory ICU intervention (short term)
- ❑ Ambulatory ICU intervention (medical home)
- ❑ Focus factory approach to disease state
- ❑ Housing, transportation, food and communication
- ❑ New payment models needed

# Ambulatory Complicated Medical SU

- ❑ CHF, COPD, Diabetes, Sickle-Cell, chronic pain, MI and SUD
- ❑ Greater than 3 admits per year
- ❑ Housing, transportation, food and disease education are issues
- ❑ Fired from PCP's not trained in complicated social disease
- ❑ Camden Coalition like programs, Community Hub
  - ❑ Evaluation in hospital and use aggressive home based wrap around services
- ❑ Ambulatory ICU (medical home model)

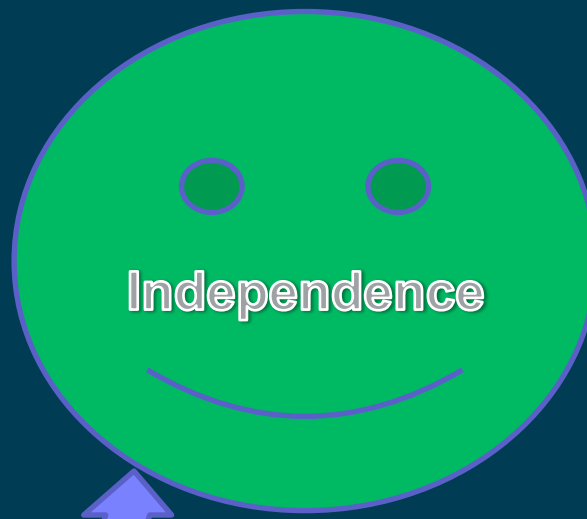
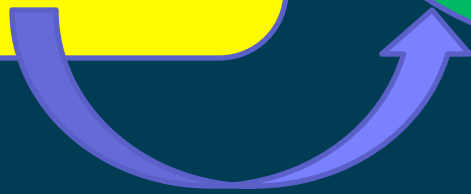
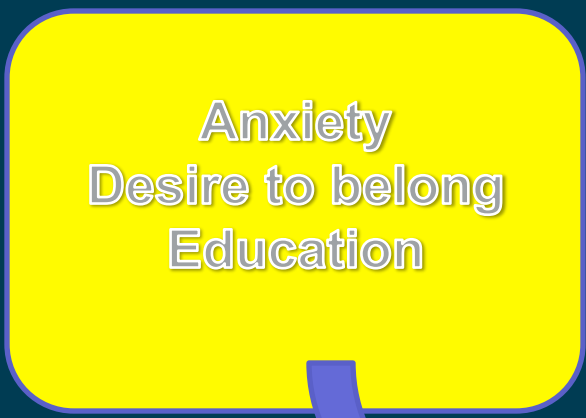
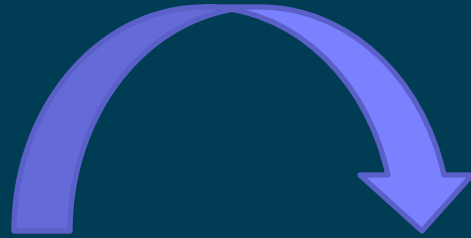


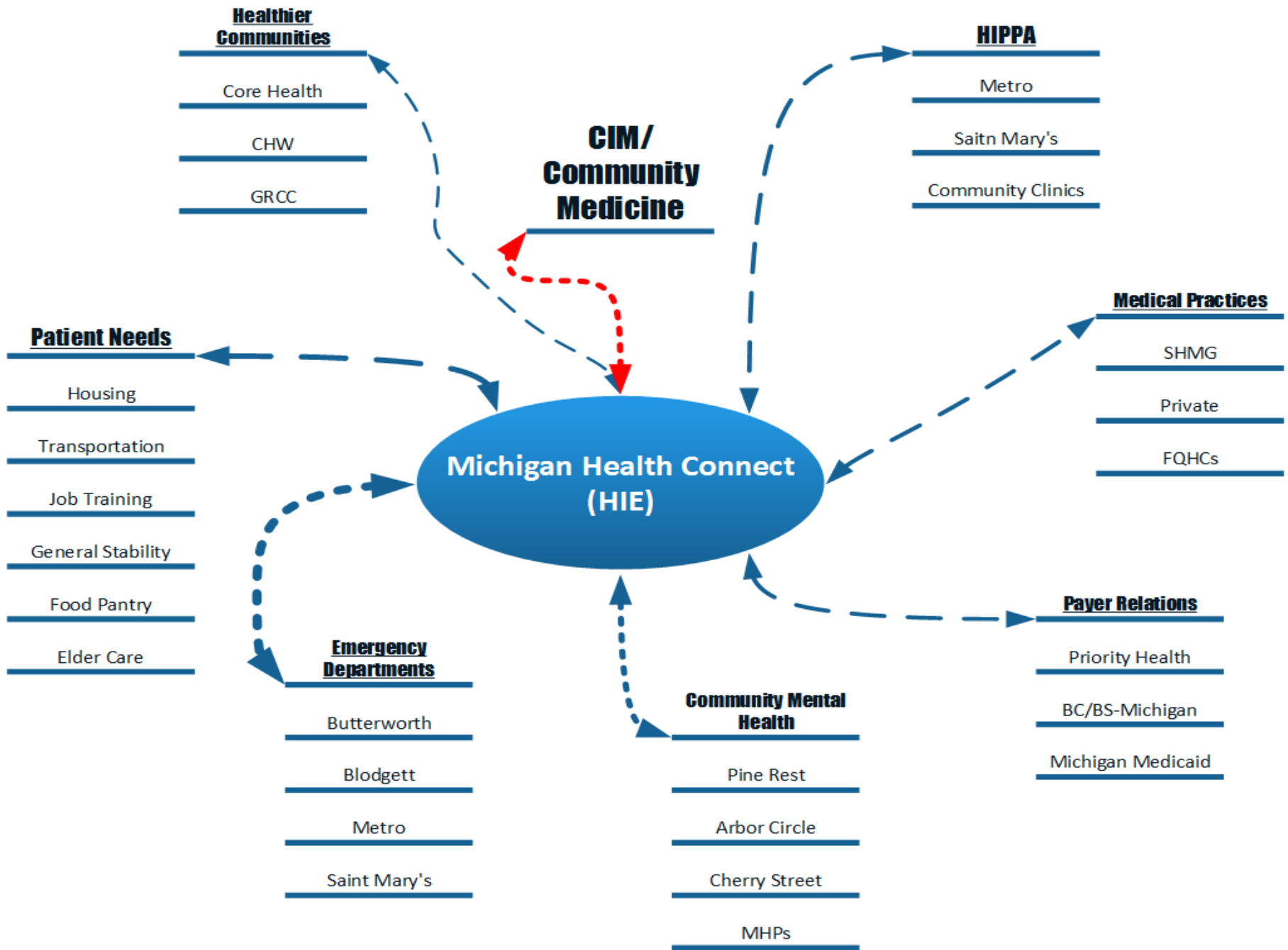
# Non-Ambulatory Complicated Medical SU

- ❑ Dementia, Elder-care, Ventilated and Poly-trauma (mostly SUD related)
- ❑ Aggressive end of life decision making
  - ❑ Living will
  - ❑ Family education
- ❑ Relatively fixed cost unless patient transferred home with care
- ❑ Can decrease hospital admissions with better infection control and educated power of attorney

# Common SU traits

- ❑ The diagnosis of destitution
  - ❑ Lack of housing, transportation, nutrition, education and safety
- ❑ SUD
  - ❑ This includes all forms contributing to current medical issues (tobacco, alcohol, MJ, opioid etc.)
- ❑ Mental Illness including exposure to early life trauma
  - ❑ Rarely identified or treated in an evidence based fashion
- ❑ Poor coping skills and little to no support system





# What Next?

- ❑ Truly Integrated behavioral and medical care
- ❑ Payment System Reform
- ❑ Payment coverage for increased value-added service lines
- ❑ Standards of care for the treatment of MI and SUD
- ❑ A cohesive non-punitive, evidence based approach to the diagnosis of destitution
- ❑ Robust performance and quality measures that show improved function and/or ROI