Comprehensive ADHD Care

Keeping Kids In School

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Is Incarceration a Pediatric Health Outcome?

United States is the World's Leading Jailer

Prisoners per 100,000 Population - 2006

School failure is a primary risk factor for negative social outcomes

The average high school dropout will cost taxpayers over $292,000 in lower tax revenues, higher cash and in-kind transfer costs, and imposed incarceration costs relative to an average high school graduate.

Center for Labor Market Studies
Northeastern University
Boston, Massachusetts
October 2009
School-To-Prison Pipeline
Problem: Standard AAP guidelines did not address CHC Populations

J Health Care Poor Underserved. 2006 May;17(2):302-27.

Implementing ADHD guidelines in primary care: does one size fit all?

Leslie LK, Stallone KA, Weckerly J, McDaniel AL, Monn A.

Children in community clinics (58.3%) were more likely to report public insurance (p<.001), diverse ethnic backgrounds (p=.003), low household incomes (p<.001), single parent households (p=.009), and to screen positive for Oppositional Defiant Disorder/Conduct Disorder (p=.027). They were also more likely to have experienced socio-environmental stressors (p<.001) including foster care, homelessness, parental drug use, and domestic violence.. Open-ended interviews with clinicians confirmed these findings and revealed a need for tailoring of implementation strategies to more closely fit the needs of children and families cared for in public sector settings.
## Resources

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<td>Problem Solving (Longitudinal)</td>
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<td>Defect of incentive model- “I’ll give you $5 to stop having a fever”</td>
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Process Changes

- Internal referral process-E based
- Physician interview of parent-20 minutes
- Social Work Interview + Case Management-40 minutes
- Physician Child Interview and Feedback-30 minutes
What have we learned about our population?

- Ages 5-9: 17
- Ages 10-14: 9
- Ages 15+: 2
- Male: Female = 22:6; about 4:1
- Dropout 3, Incomplete 2
- ADHD -11 (4 better, 3 refused meds, 4 titration)
- ADHD/Comorbidity -4
- Psychosocial-3
- Referral/other Axis 1 diagnosis-5
- Rule of Thirds: 2/3 ADHD, 1/3 other
- Follow-up/psychosocial issues/Coordination: 24/28
Challenges

Cross Discipline Collaboration-

Substantially different training/orientation
Measurement Focus
Preferred Tools
Retention
Long term outcomes?

- School Performance
- Grade Retention
- Vanderbilt Scores
- Disciplinary Procedures

- *We can give a lot of kids a shot at a better school career. We need social resolve to commit to care coordination.*
System Questions

• What Behavioral Health Skills are necessary to effectively manage complex patients in CHC’s in an ACO environment?
• How do we advocate for those resources and build them into programs?
• How do providers retool to succeed in this environment?
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References available on request

Thanks for the Opportunity