# Advancing Innovation and Team-Based Care to Address Maternal Health Disparities

Wednesday, May 22nd 1 - 2 pm ET





#### **Facilitators**



Meghan Erkel, MPH (she/her) Senior Program Manager



Cindy Selmi (she/her) Executive Director





# **Continuing Education Credits**



In support of improving patient care, Moses/Weitzman Health System and its Weitzman Institute is jointly accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME), the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE), and the American Nurses Credentialing Center (ANCC), to provide continuing education for the healthcare team.

Access your certificate right after the webinar by finishing the evaluation, or access the comprehensive certificate in Summer 2024.





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#### **Health Outreach Partners**

#### WWW.OUTREACH-PARTNERS.ORG

WE SUPPORT HEALTH OUTREACH PROGRAMS by providing training, consultation, and timely resources.

#### OUR MISSION IS TO BUILD STRONG, EFFECTIVE, AND SUSTAINABLE HEALTH OUTREACH

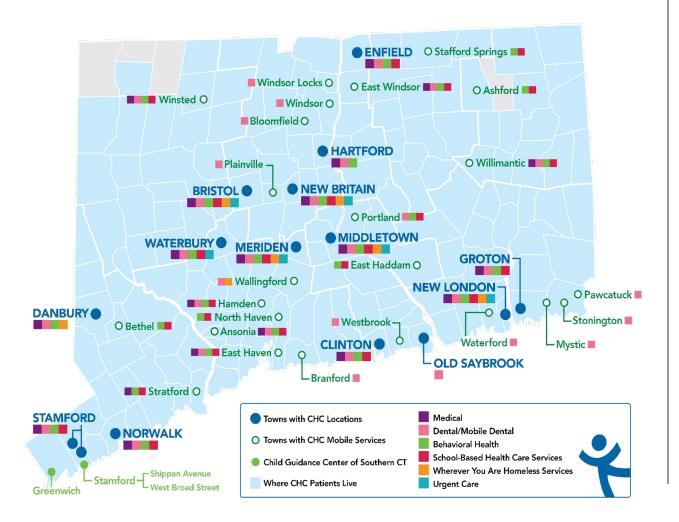
**MODELS** by partnering with local community-based organizations across the country in order to improve the quality of life of low-income, vulnerable and underserved populations.

**WE SERVE** Community Health Centers, Primary Care Associations, and Safety-net Health Organization



# Commun**t**ty Health Center, Inc.

#### Locations and Service Sites in Connecticut



#### **CHC Profile:**

Founded: May 1, 1972

Staff: ~1,200

Total Patients Served: 102,275

Clinical Sites across CT: 19

SBHCs across CT: 180+

Students & Residents/year: 390

Three Foundational Pillars:

1. Clinical Excellence

2. Research & Development

Training the Next Generation

6





# National Training and Technical Assistance Partners Clinical Workforce Development

Provides free training and technical assistance to health centers across the nation through national webinars, learning collaboratives, activity sessions, trainings, research, publications, etc.

#### **Team-Based Care**



- Fundamentals of Comprehensive Care
- Advancing Team-Based Care

#### Training the Next Generation



- Postgraduate Residency and Fellowship Training
- Health Professions Training

#### **Emerging Issue**



HIV Prevention

#### Advancing Health Equity



Preparedness for Emergencies and Environmental Impacts on Health



#### Agenda



- Introduction to Maternal Mental Health
- Innovative Examples from the Field:
  - Implementing Screening for Maternal Mental Health
  - Blue Skies Program
- Panel Q&A

#### **Learning Objectives**

By the end of this webinar, participants will be able to:

- Discuss the maternal mental health crisis in the United States, and how maternal mental health disorders are the leading cause of pregnancy-related deaths
- Understand the importance of screening for mental health among new and expecting mothers
- Incorporate innovative whole-child, whole-family approaches to public health interventions and programs to tackle maternal health disparities.





#### **Maternal Mental Health**

- Maternal mental health, also known as perinatal mental health, refers to a mother's/birthing person's emotional, social, and mental well-being during pregnancy, after having a new baby, adopting, or experiencing pregnancy/infant loss.
- Maternal Mental Health disorders include:
  - Perinatal or postpartum mood disorder
  - Perinatal or postpartum anxiety disorder
  - Perinatal or postpartum psychosis
  - Perinatal or postpartum obsessivecompulsive disorder (OCD)





# Maternal Mental Health Disorders are the Leading cause of Pregnancy-Related Deaths

 About one in five mothers / birthing people\* suffers from maternal mental health (also known as "perinatal mood and anxiety disorders")

According to the CDC, 1 in 8 women experience postpartum depression, and 50% of them are untreated.<sup>2</sup>

 Untreated perinatal mood and anxiety disorders in the U.S. have financial<sup>3</sup> and multigenerational consequences<sup>4</sup>





- I. American Hospital Association, Maternal Mental Health.
- 2. Bauman BL, Ko JY, Cox S, et al. Vital Signs: Postpartum Depressive Symptoms and Provider Discussions About Perinatal Depression United States, 2018. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2020;69:575–581. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6919a2
  - Luca, D. L., Garlow, N., Staatz, C., Margiotta, C., & Zivin, K. (2019, April). Societal Costs of Untreated Perinatal Mood and Anxiety Disorders in the United States. Mathematica.
- Mekawi Y, Ishiekwene MN, Jimenez AN, Ware M, Carter SE, Stenson AF, Jovanovic T, Bradley-Davino B, Powers A. Intergenerational Transmission of Depression: Examining the Roles of Racism and Trauma Among Black Mothers and Youth. J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry. 2023 Oct;62(10):1147-1156. doi: 10.1016/j.jaac.2023.04.016. Epub 2023 Jun 14. PMID: 37328141; PMCID: PMC10543601.

#### Why it Matters

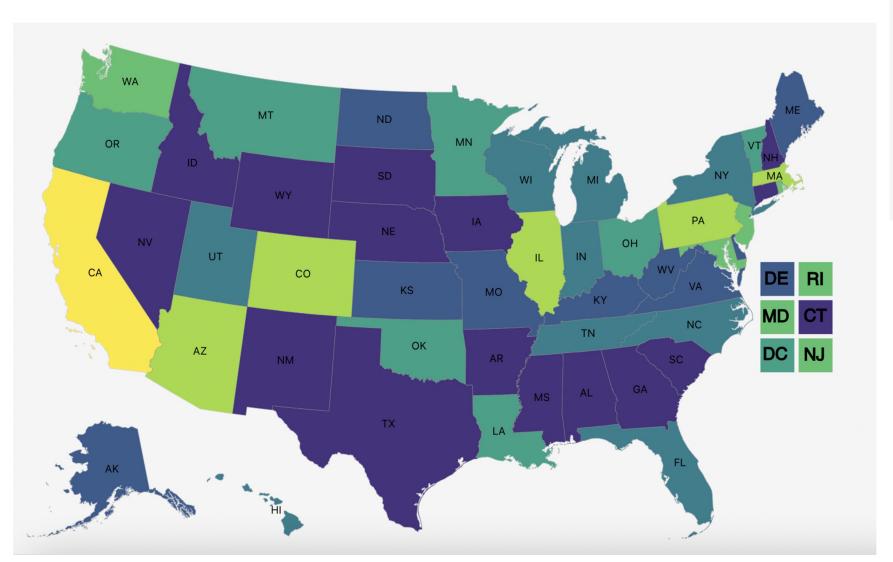
#### Less than 15% of women receive treatment for maternal depression:

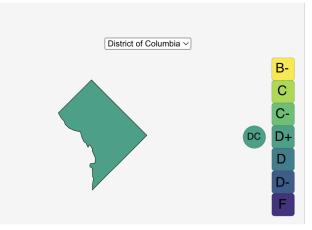
- 15% receive treatment for postpartum depression
- 13% receive treatment for depression during pregnancy
- Less than 9% receive adequate treatment

#### Maternal mental health is associated with:

- obstetric physical health complications (increased risk of pre-eclampsia, postpartum hemorrhage, preterm birth, and stillbirth)
- fetal growth restriction & low birth weight
- postnatal complications, poorer maternal and infant bonding
- early childhood development (cognitive, language, and behavioral development)
- relationships with their partner

# The US is failing to adequately support Maternal Mental Health

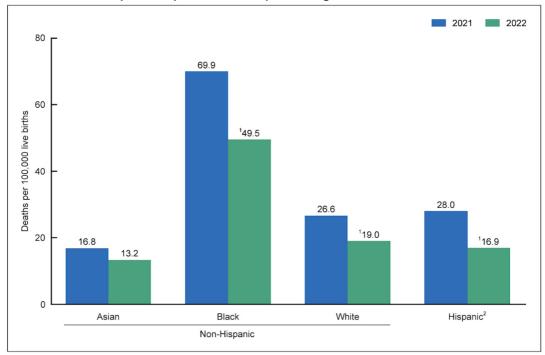




The Policy Center for Maternal Mental Health. (2023, May). Inaugural Maternal Mental Health State Report Card (2023). 3 https://www.2020mom.org/state-report-cards

## People of Color have an increased risk for MMH Disorders

#### Maternal mortality rate, by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 2021 and 2022



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Statistically significant decrease from previous year (p < 0.05).

- Up to 40% of Black and Latina moms suffer from postpartum depression (PPD), twice the rate of their White counterparts (1)
- Latina and Black women are 57% and 41%, respectively, less likely to start treatment for maternal depression than White women (2)
- According to the Maternal Mental Health Leadership Alliance (MMLA), over 50 percent of postpartum depression cases experienced by BIPOC go underreported (3)

#### Sources:

- Howell, E. A., Mora, P. A., Horowitz, C. R., & Leventhal, H. (2005). Racial and ethnic differences in factors associated with early postpartum depressive symptoms. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 105(6), 1442–1450. https://doi.org/10.1097/01.AOG.0000164050.34126.37
- 2. Kozhimannil, K. B., Trinacty, C. M., Busch, A. B., Huskamp, H. A., & Adams, A. S. (2011). Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Postpartum Depression Care Among Low-Income Women. Psychiatric Services, 62(6), 619–625. https://doi.org/10.1176/ps.62.6.pss6206\_0619

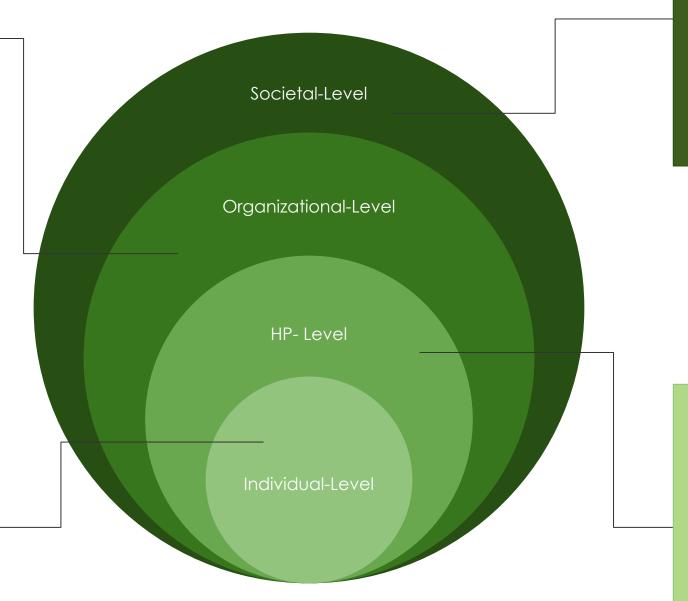
<sup>2</sup>Hispanic people may be of any race. NOTE: Race groups are single race.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, mortality data files.

- Screening/Assessment
- Lack of collaboration across services
- Childcare Facilities
- Community
   Partnerships
- Continuity of Care
- Accessibility

- Deciding to consult (fear, stigma, shame)
- Recognition of symptoms
- Access to care (travel cost, lack of childcare, and timing of services)

#### **Factors & Barriers**



- Stigma
- Maternal Norms ("good mom")
- Cultural norms
- Systemic
   Racism/Discrimination
- SDOH

- HCP being dismissive or normalizing symptoms
- HCP not recognizing help-seeking
- HCP appearing too busy/the way care is delivered

Webb R, Uddin N, Constantinou G, Ford E, Easter A, Shakespeare J, Hann A, Roberts N, Alderdice F, Sinesi A, Coates R, Hogg S, Ayers S; MATRIx Study Team. Meta-review of the barriers and facilitators to women accessing perinatal mental healthcare. BMJ Open. 2023 Jul 20;13(7):e066703. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2022-066703. PMID: 37474171; PMCID: PMC10360426.

#### **Programmatic & Policy Concerns**

- Including Fathers/Partners into Care
- Addressing Social Drivers of Health (SDOH) barriers to care:
  - Transportation
  - Access to Childcare
  - Language Access
  - Access to nutritious foods & physical activity opportunities
- Increase diversity in the workforce
- Training on mental health
- Innovative programs that include whole-child, whole-family approaches

Biden-Harris Administration's <u>Blueprint for</u>
Addressing the Maternal Health Crisis, a
whole-government approach to
combatting maternal mortality and
morbidity

 A Maternal Mental Health Hotline: Free, confidential, 24/7 mental health support for moms and their families before, during, and after pregnancy. Includes English & Spanish speaking counselor plus translators in 60+ languages.

Call or text us at 1-833-TLC-MAMA (1-833-852-6262)

# **Guest Speakers**



Misha Taherbhai, MPH

Manager, Quality Improvement & Data
Maternal, Paternal, Child and Adolescent Health
(MPCAH)
Public Health Department
Alameda County Health



Angela Polk, MA, LMFT, IECMH,

Blue Skies Mental Wellness Team Maternal, Paternal, Child and Adolescent Health Family Health Services Division Alameda County Public Health Department

## **Objectives**



- 1. Overview the ACPHD Maternal, Paternal, Child Health Unit and Starting Out Strong SOC
- 2. Importance of MH screening and follow-up with clients
- 3. Approach to screening documentation, reporting, and Quality Improvement
- 4. WIC Depression Screening Project
- 5. Challenges & areas of opportunity

Misha Taherbhai, MPH



- 1. Overview of the Blue Skies Mental Wellness Team
- 2. PMADs and interventions
- 3. Care Coordination/Case Management
- 4. Case studies, success story

Angela Polk, MA, LMFT, IECMH, BHII





## What We Do

# Starting Out Strong

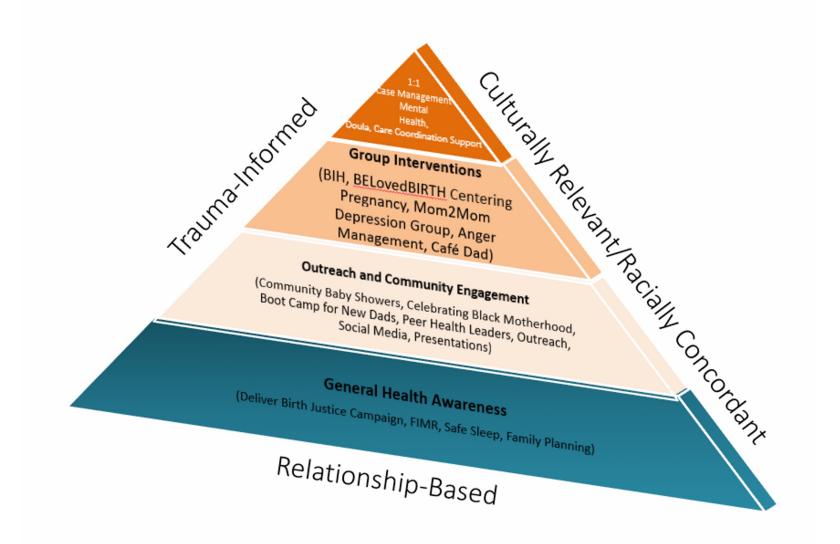
Partnering with families for healthy babies and communities

- ☐ System Of Care 14 Home Visiting/direct service Programs
- ☐ Comprehensive needs assessment and family goal setting
- ☐ Screening and monitoringdepression, substance use, IPV, child development
- ☐ Counseling and support

- □ Parent education and support using evidenced based and informed curriculums
- ☐ Linkages, Referrals, Ensuring Access
- ☐ Case management
  Advocacy
  Accompaniment to
  court appearances,
  social and health care
  services
- Mental health services- brief treatment and pretreatment services

Startingoutstrong.info

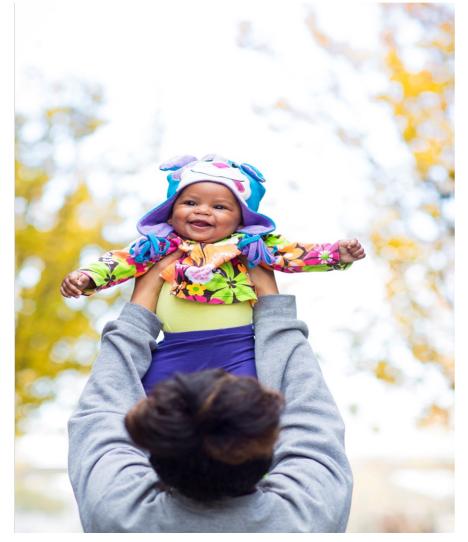
# MPCAH/Starting Out Strong Menu of Supports



## Importance of Mental Health Screenings

Starting Out Strong home visitors are uniquely positioned to initiate mental health interventions during the prenatal and postpartum phases through:

- □Regular in person and/or telehealth visits with clients during the perinatal periods
- Periodic assessment on clients' psychosocial risk factors
- □Timely referrals to mental health treatments and supports



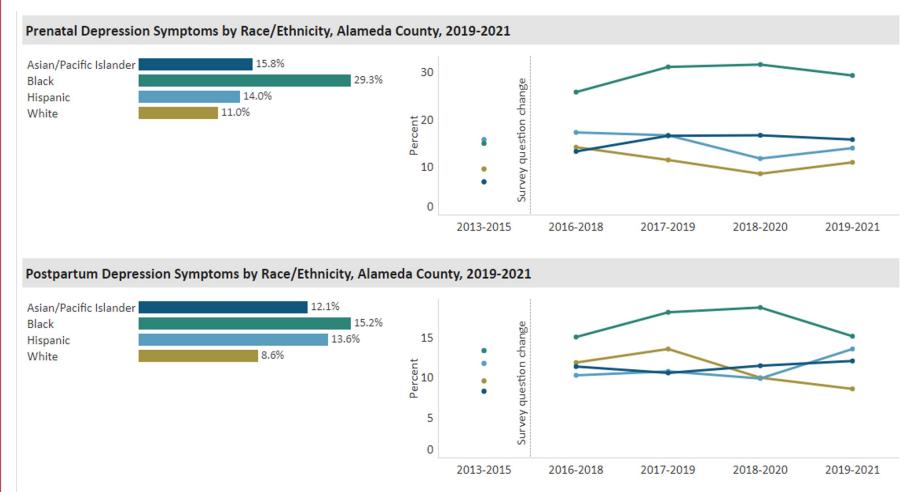


#### **Protocols and Documentation**

- A minimum screening standard for all home visiting programs
- Administration of MH screening at Intake (within first 2-4 visits)
- Administration of MH screening prenatally and at 6-month intervals thereafter
- Documentation of screening, results, and outcome in database within 48 hours of administration
- Clients who score positive are referred for further treatment
- On the Horizon Improvements in protocol
  - Moving from the EPDS to PHQ-9
  - Inclusion of Additional screening time points (6 weeks postpartum, Infancy 4 months, Infancy 6 months, Child 12 months, and at 6 month intervals thereafter



## Perinatal Depression By Race/Ethnicity



Starting Out Strong Clients (CY 2023, Service Data)

■87% of clients are
Black/African American
or Hispanic/Latinx

27% of clients
screened positive (at least one time) on a validated depression screen [EPDS and/or PHQ-9]

Source: Program CMSs, CY 2023

Source: CDPH MCAH Dashboards https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CFH/DMCAH/surveillance/Pages/Maternal-Mental-Health.aspx



## **Results Based Accountability**

MH Screenings, Follow Up, and Treatment is a quality improvement and evaluation measure across all programs monitored regularly

	Quantity	Quality
Effort	How much did we do?  •# of children screened for developmental delay  •# of children referred for developmental delay  •# of parents screened for depression  •# of parents referred for positive depression screening  •# of women who received a Reproductive Life Plan  •# of children breastfed and/or sleep safely	<ul> <li>How well did we do it?</li> <li>% of served children (at least 6 months) who received a developmental screening</li> <li>% of served parents (at least 6 months) who received depression screening</li> <li>% of positive clients who were provided with a referral (for developmental delay or depression)</li> </ul>
Effect	Is any one better off?  •#/% children 6-11 months breastfed for at least 6 months  ("sustained breastfeeding") = Behavioral Change  •#/% of referred clients who accessed services (for depression/mental health and/or developmental delay) = Circumstance Change-Attitude  Opinion  •#/% of women who do not went to get pregnant in the next year who are on consistent birth control = BC  •#/% of children 0-6 months who sleep in safe sleep environment (Alone-Back-Crib) = BC-AO	

Most recent RBA results showed:

- □ Improvement in screening rates from 87% to 94%
- ☐ Improvement in referral uptake from 61% to 84%

## **External Accountability**

- Mental Health screenings and referrals incorporated into workplans for multiple funders/programs:
  - HRSA's Healthy Start Grant
    - Maternal Mortality / Morbidity Supplement –
       Improving outcomes through MH interventions
  - □Title V / MCAH Scope of Work
  - Accreditation Standards
    - □ HFA/Prevent Child Abuse America Accreditation
- Leads to continuous improvement in practice and data collection





# WIC Perinatal Depression Screening Project

Preventative screening program at 5 WIC sites in AC

- □ Born out of a FIMR (fetal loss and infant death) case
- □ WIC sites asking for a MH support group for participants
- □ Collaborative project between WIC and Starting Out Strong to support participants at risk for depression/PMADs

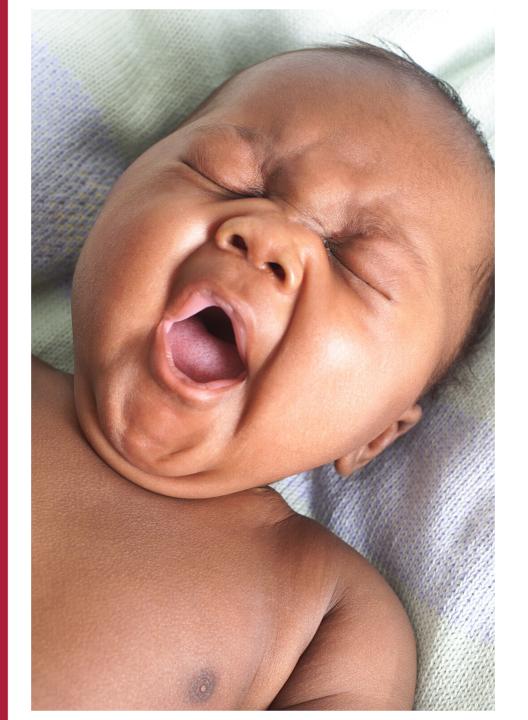
#### **Screening Process**

- □ WIC staff text participants electronic screening to clients
- Results pushed into EXCEL spreadsheet (using Power Automate)
- All positive participants are offered a referral to Starting Out Strong
- Those with suicidal ideation strongly encouraged to participate in a call to a crisis center (made jointly with WIC staff)

English (United States) **WIC Depression Screening** (PHQ-9) We would like to know how you are feeling! During pregnancy and after birth, many women feel sad, worried, or emotional. Some of these feelings are normal, but if they interfere with your ability to care for yourself or your family, there are resources available to help! These responses will be kept confidential and secure. \* Required 1. First name: \* Enter your answer 2. Last name: \*

(8/1/2023 – 1/31/2024): 1741 clients were screened with a total of 2074 screenings





## Challenges

- Administering depression screenings to dads
- Mental Health literacy
- Stigma of Mental Health
- Improving data quality and documentation
  - Integrated database to enhance care coordination

#### **Blue Skies Mental Wellness Team Services**



Public Health Department

#### **Our Mission**

- To provide consultation, clinical case management and brief therapy interventions for home visiting programs with open and active cases for pregnant and postpartum women
- □ To offer support where mother/father/children ages 0-2 have mental health concerns, complex psycho-social needs or barriers to receiving mental health interventions
- To maximize family access to receiving mental health supports through the county's existing service delivery options by providing program linkages for counseling-therapy and other interventions to support overall healthy development

#### **Parent and Child Mental Health**

- □ Parents with PMADs (Perinatal Mood & Anxiety Disorders) have:
  - Impaired positive parenting practices
  - □ Difficulty reading infant cues
  - Difficulty meeting the social/emotional needs of their children
  - □ Poor attachment with children
  - □ Higher risk for maternal and infant mortality
- Children of parents with depression and anxiety:
  - Experience emotional and behavioral dysregulation
  - ☐ Have difficulty with attention and memory
  - At risk for developmental delays

At risk for psychiatric disorders in childhood and Source: Encyclopedia on Early Childhood Development, Parent and Child Mental Health and Home Visiting



## **Our Support Interventions Include**

Therapeutic Assessment
Strategies including
EPDS, PHQ-9, ASQ,
GAD-7 and other
psycho-social
assessments

Brief therapy – Dyadic (parent/child) therapy focus

Case Review Team and consultation meetings among care team

Specialty Topic
Trainings (Substance
Use, Intimate Partner
Violence)

Substance Abuse
Assessment and
Treatment Linkage
Support

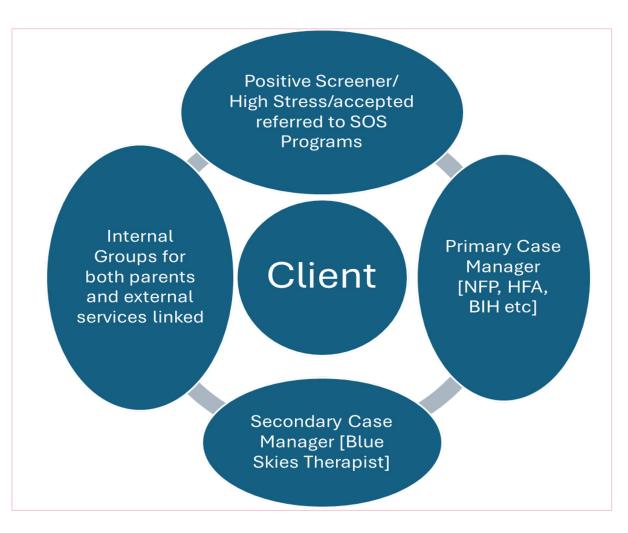
Mom To Mom (Mothers and Babies Course - Depression Management Group)



## We do this by:

- Referrals with a positive screen
- Providing brief assessments
- Building a therapeutic alliance through home visiting and telehealth services (6 months – year)
- Setting treatment goals that include clinical case management strategies
- Providing brief therapy with moms, dads and young children
- Referring & linking clients to needed therapeutic resources and sustained treatment

# **Team Based Care**



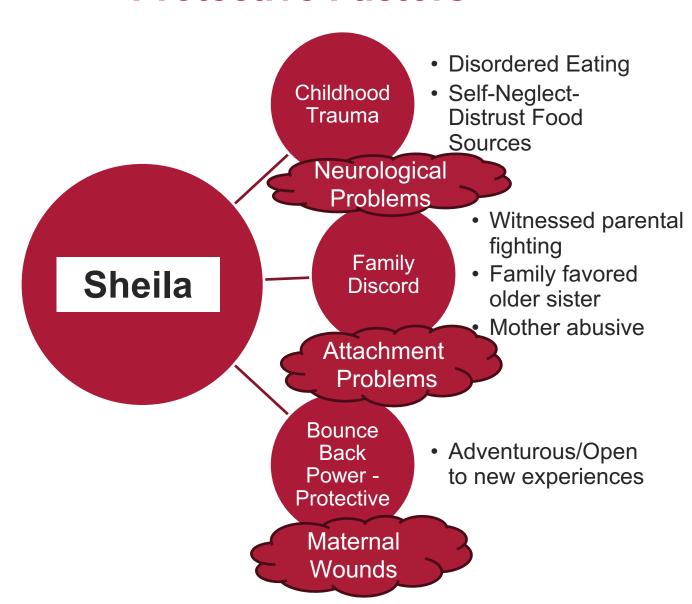


# Case Study: Efficacy of Team-Based Interventions Protective Factors

Nuclear Family Love – Angels in Nursery – Protective Factors

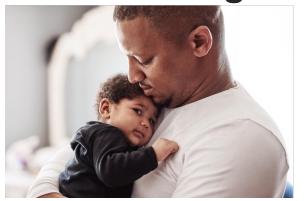
Recent Grief –
Loving New
Mother-inlaw/Loving Father
died – Angels in
Nursery –
Protective Factors

SOS/CBO Teams – Protective Factors



#### Team-Based Work Is Best To Build Strong Family Bonds

Collaborative strategies address mental health and the psychosocial, cultural, societal, and economic stressors that negatively affect our clients in our system of care











# Q&A





#### Contact

#### **Health Outreach Partners**

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