

THE HEALTH LEADERSHIP PROGRAM AT DUKE

Innovative Models of Care A Brief Review

The New York Academy of Medicine has developed a set of common themes and strategies (they call them synergies) that have been used in collaborations between medicine and public health as summarized in this brief review (<http://cues.nyam.org/pubhlth/epg/html/synergies.html>). Following each synergy, we listed a few links to examples that we encourage you to look over as you prepare to attend the Health Leadership Program.

Synergy 1: Improving health care by coordinating medical care with individual-level support services.

A broad array of services are arranged that go beyond the usual medical care and include services related to other determinants of health such as transportation, translation, child care, social services, health education and outreach.

Examples:

Montfiore Community Based Health Centers:

<http://www.montefiore.org/about/community/index.html>

Durham Community Health Network:

<http://communityhealth.mc.duke.edu/ComProjects/CAAccess.htm>

Just for Us <http://communityhealth.mc.duke.edu/ComProjects/Elderly.htm>

Synergy 2: Improving access to care by establishing frameworks to provide care for the un- or underinsured.

This would include free clinics or referrals for free or reduced care for indigent patients.

Examples:

Medical Care for Children Partnership, Fairfax, VA

<http://www.co.fairfax.va.us/partnerships/mccp.htm>

Jaxcare, Jacksonville, Florida

www.jaxcare.org/jaxcare_provider_brochure.pdf

LATCH: Latino Access to Coordinated Healthcare:

<http://communityhealth.mc.duke.edu/ComProjects/LATCH.htm>

Synergy 3: Improving the quality and cost-effectiveness of care by applying a population perspective to medical practice.

Population perspectives are applied to medical practice to improve quality and cost-effectiveness.

Examples:

Healthwise Success Stories

<http://hwinfo.healthwise.org/healthwise/items/document/e0226.pdf>

Working with Communities to Improve Health; J. Lloyd Michener, MD; Community and Family Medicine, Duke University Medical Center; Association of Departments of Family Medicine, San Diego, CA; February 20, 2004.

<http://cfm.mc.duke.edu/presentations.asp>

Synergy 4: Using clinical practice to identify and address community health problems.

“...partners design and/or implement *community-wide information systems that incorporate clinical data* from hospitals, laboratories, or office-based practices.”

Examples:

TOP information system for Medicaid beneficiaries to share information among a consortium of government and private community-based care providers.

<http://dmi-www.mc.duke.edu/DCMWeb/Projects/TOP.htm>

Visionshare, rural Minnesota

<http://www.visionshareinc.com/press-release-jun-4-2002.htm>

Synergy 5: Strengthening health promotion and health protection by mobilizing community campaigns

Collaborations tackle the underlying issues related to health such as violence, tobacco use, diet and physical activity. They may entail community health assessments, public education campaigns, changes in laws or regulations, or multifaceted interventions.

Examples:

Parent Empowerment program, Child abuse and neglect, Montefiore Medical Center, NY

<http://www.tgcgrantproposals.com/cgi-bin/fullResult.asp?purchNum=HHS-01-011>

SELF Improvement Program: <http://communityhealth.mc.duke.edu/ComProjects/kbrself.htm>

Synergy 6: Shaping the future direction of the health system by collaborating around health system policy, health professions training and multidisciplinary health-related research.

Partners may focus on policies for: the uninsured, provider payment, insurance benefits, quality of medical, regional organization of health care services or facilities, and organization and financing of public health services.

Examples of policy related work:

Center for studying health system change <http://www.hschange.com/>

Health Research Policy and Systems <http://www.health-policy-systems.com/home/>

Examples of educational programs:

Easy Breathing: a multidisciplinary educational program in chronic disease management for patients with asthma <http://communityhealth.mc.duke.edu/ED/EasyBreath.htm>

Master of Health Sciences in Clinical Leadership:

<http://communityhealth.mc.duke.edu/ED/ClinicalLead.htm>

Examples of multidisciplinary health related research:

<http://cues.nyam.org/cgi-bin/php.cgi/publth/database/indexsearch.phtml>

Lasker, RD, Abramson, DM, Freedman, GR. Pocket Guide to Cases of Medicine and Public Health Collaboration, NYAM 1998. <http://www.cacsh.org/mphguide.html>