STATE OF IOWA DEPARTMENT OF Health and Human services

Health Home Learning Collaborative

Person-Centered Thinking

11/20/2023

This training is a collaborative effort between the Managed Care Organizations and Iowa Medicaid

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Logistics

- Mute your line
- Do not put this training on hold
- Attendance and engagement are expected
- Type questions as you like and they will be addressed at the end of the training.

Learning Objectives for Person-Centered Thinking

Participants will learn thePhilosophy of

- Definition of
- Importance of
- Principles of
- Types of Tools

Philosophy



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PERSON CENTERED PLANNING IS AN ONGOING PROBLEM-SOLVING PROCESS USED TO HELP MEMBERS PLAN FOR THEIR FUTURE MEMBER-DRIVEN PROCESS WHICH INCLUDES PEOPLE WHO THE MEMBER WANTS INVOLVED IN THE PLANNING PROCESS STRENGTHS-BASED DEVELOPMENT, LANGUAGE, AND WRITING COMMITMENT TO THE MEMBER BY THE TEAM

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Connection and Balance are KEY

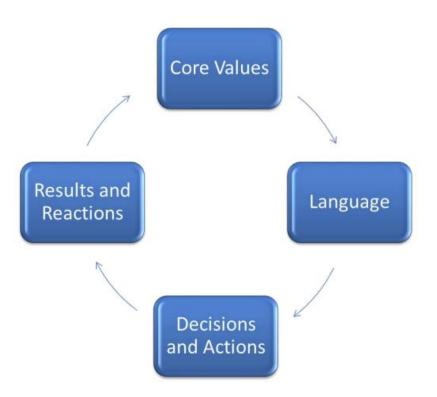
Important TO:

- Makes you fulfilled, satisfied, content, comforted, happy
- Status/Control
- Relationships
- Things you like
 - Activities
 - People
 - Rhythm pace of life
 - Rituals/routines

Important FOR:

- Daily routines
- Safety
- Health
- Free from fear
- Prevention of illness
- Treatment of illness/medical conditions
- Promotion of wellness

Person-Centered System



Leads to a Person-Centered System



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Why Person-Centered Planning

- Members feel respected
- Engages members in their own health care
- Improves overall care
- Utilizes strength-based philosophy



It's the right thing to do!!!



Principles Of Person-Centered Planning

Personalized

Coordinated

Enabling

The person is treated with dignity, compassion and respect



Five Person-Centered Planning Competency Domains

- I. Strengths Based, Culturally Informed, Whole Person-Focused
- 2. Cultivating Connections Inside the System and Out
- 3. Rights, Choice , and Control
- 4. Partnership, Teamwork, Communication, and Facilitation
- 5. Documentation, Implementation, and Monitoring



I. Strengths Based, Culturally Informed, Whole Person-Focused

Demonstrates self-awareness.

- Learns about the persons cultural and linguistic preferences and experiences of trauma.
- Supports goal discovery, visioning and self-direction.
- Conveys high expectations of meaningful outcomes.
- Helps the person discover or rediscover themselves.

2. Cultivating Connections: Inside the System and Out

- Understanding the system and supports a person may choose to access and makes referrals a needed.
- Understanding of different issues related to different populations e.g., elderly, mental health, brain injury or cognitive impairment.
- Promoting connections valued to the person and what matters most to them.
- All supports take an active role in developing and executing the person centered plan.
- Supporting, creating and or maintaining a meaningful life in the community as part of a fundamental human right and not something that is earned.

3. Rights, Choice, and Control

- I.All people are presumed to have the capacity and right to actively participate in the planning process.
- 2. Understands the concepts of dignity of risk and right to fail. (exceptions of emergency situations)
- 3. Provides information about rights in services such as conflict free case management. Free from discrimination from both within the service system and the community at large.
- 4. Supporting people to advocate for themselves (and / for them) when their voice is not being heard during the process.
- 5. Practices supported decision when it comes to decisions about their life such as restrictions and guardianship.
- 6. Knowing how to understand abuse, neglect and exploitation.

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4. Partnership, Teamwork, Facilitation, and Coordination

- Understands person-first vs. identity- first language.
- Respects input for the planning meeting, including who is invited, location and time.
- Meet one-on-one or a team meeting in a respectful and professional manner (start on time, full attention) and ensures the persons preferences shape the process.
- Ensures all team members contribute and the persons voice is heard and is priority.
- Is able to facilitate agreement, or respectful disagreement with all team members. Able to use conflict resolution techniques.
- Keeps the person's desired life goals and outcomes in focus.

5. Person-Centered Plan Documentation, Implementation, and Monitoring

- Ensures strengths, interests, and talents are in the plan and its implementation.
- Uses the person's preferred name, pronouns, language throughout meeting process.
- Uses clear language and uses person's own words.
- Documents all services and supports (paid and unpaid) to support in achieving goals.
- Collects ongoing feedback from the person and supports on goals progress and concerns.
- Monitors plan to ensure services are delivered with the person's preferences and in accordance with type, scope, amount, duration, and frequency as stated in the plan.

Respect

Need to get to know the member

Recognize their qualitiesOwn values

Own beliefs

Own boundaries

Own perspectives



Dignity

- Communicating respectfully
- Listen to what they say
- Use their input
- Maintain dignity and avoid embarrassment or shaming



Why.....

- Person is at the center
 - Live the life they want
 - Celebrate things
 - Aspire to improve
 - Change what's not working



Person-Centered Approach

Talk with member instead of about them.

Plan and brainstorm with member.

Support the individual rather than service/organization.

Focus on abilities and skills.



Traditional Care Vs. Person-Centered Care

| Traditional Care | Person-Centered |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Deficit Based | Strength-based |
| Focused on fixing problems | Focused on supporting in learning skills |
| Professional make decisions | Person makes decisions |
| Control: is with professionals | Control: partnership/shared decision making |
| Goals decided for | Driven by individual's goals |
| Stabilization is result | |
| Fit person and treatment into program | Quality of life |
| | Individualized programming |

Person-Centered Planning Tools



Assessments

Comprehensive Assessment Social History (CASH)

Level of Care Utilization System (LOCUS)

 Child and Adolescent Level of Care Utilization System (CALOUS)

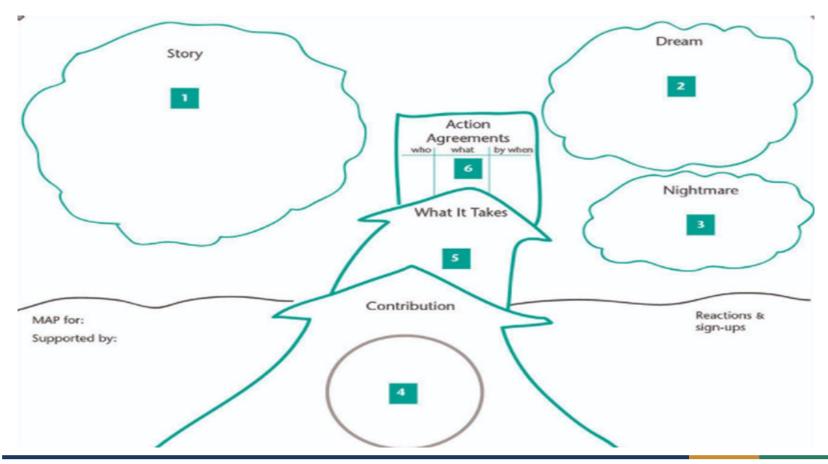
InterRAI-ChYMH



MAPS (Making Action Plans)

- Way to get to know the person in schools, communities and life
- Process to help share their life story
- Explores their dreams and honors their dreams
- Key questions asked/reviewed
 - History
 - Dream
 - Nightmare
 - Strengths
 - Needs

MAPS Example



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PATH (Planning Alternative Tomorrow with Hope)

- Planning and problem-solving strategy
- Looks at the dream and plans backwards to the present
- Focuses on ideals, values, passions and dreams
- Outcomes
 - Shared vision
 - Commitment to invest
 - Sense of how to accomplish

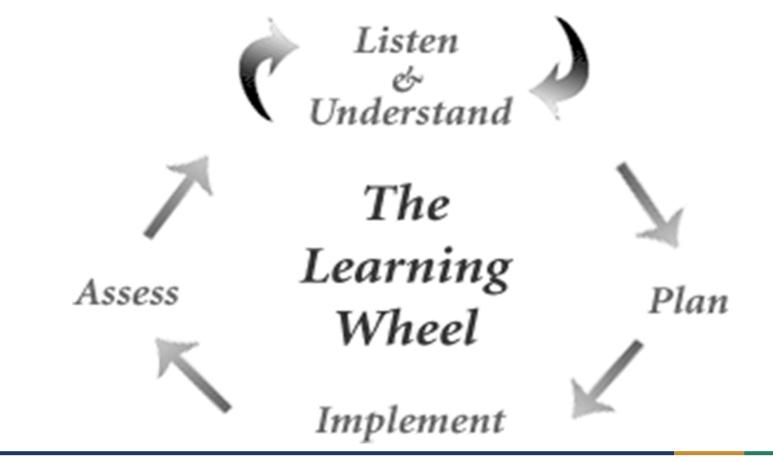
Essential Lifestyle Planning

 Discover what is important to person and what others need to know to support the person

 Requires the perspective of others, their stories about good and bad days and what they like and admire about the person

Involves listening to and understanding the individual

Learning Wheel





Personal Futures Planning (PFP)

Process for team to plan for next stage

Focus on future

Components include:

- Strength and interests
- Dream for the future
- Important people in their life
- Resources available
- Challenges or obstacles



Group Action Planning (GAP)

5 components

- Inviting support
- Creating Connections
- Envisioning great expectations
- Solving problems
- Celebrating success

Wellness Recovery Action Plan (WRAP)

 Focus on prevention and wellness for physical, mental health and life issues

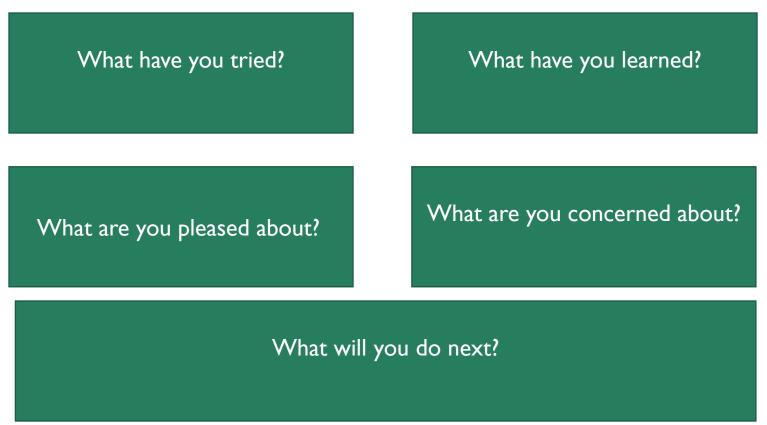
 Goal is to get well, stay well and live their life the way they want

Recovery Concepts

- Hope
- Personal Responsibility
- Education
- Self Advocacy
- Support

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4+1 Questions

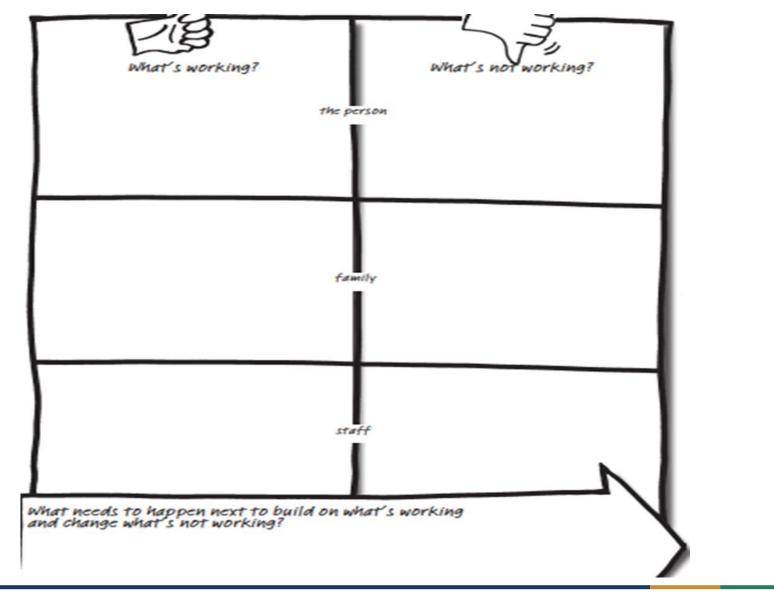




Working & Not Working

• Way to see where the team is aligned and different

 Once differences are identified, then you have a starting point to help get realigned



HHS INVA

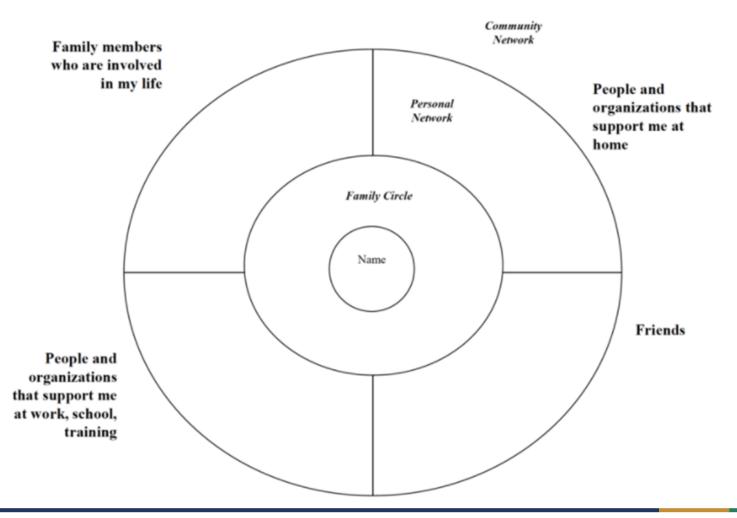
Relationship Maps

Identify the people in the person's life and their importance

• The person is always in the center of the circle



Person-Centered Planning Relationship Map



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Routines & Rituals

Routines

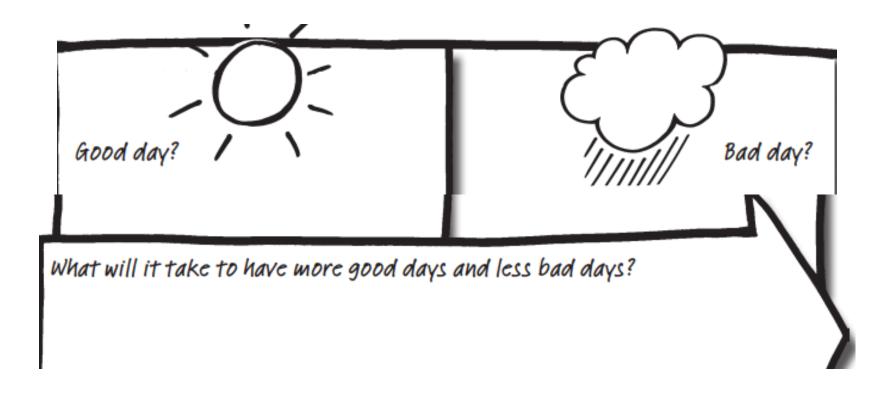
- Do without thinking
- Don't require focus
- Include going to work, preparing for bedtime, etc.

Rituals

- Meaningful activities
- Often require us to focus
- Purpose can be for relaxation, enjoyment, nourishment, etc.



Good Day / Bad Day





Learning Log

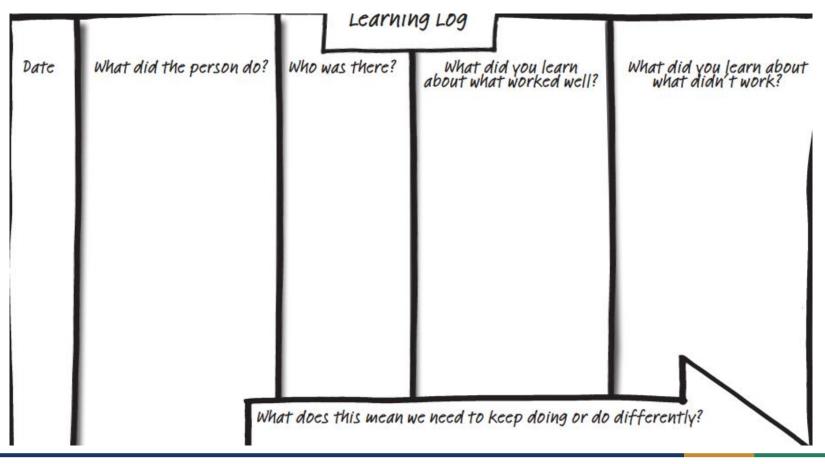
Capture learning as it happens

Not a behavior plan

Assists with planning while supporting the member



Learning Log



Resources

The Learning Community for Person-Centered Planning

<u>https://www.tlcpcp.com</u>

Medicaid - Person Centered Service Planning – Steps to Creating a Statewide Person-Centered Service Planning System April 2019

 <u>Steps to Creating a Statewide Person-Centered Service Planning System Slide Deck</u> (medicaid.gov)

Medicaid - Person Centered Service Planning System-Wide Person-Centered Planning May 2016

Slide I (medicaid.gov)

Person-Centered Service Plan – Chapter 90

https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/ACO/chapter/441.90.pdf

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) Person-Centered service plan for each individual receiving Medicaid HCBS

<u>https://youtu.be/ARVcTFeJSP0</u>

Accend Services

<u>http://wwwaccendservices.com</u>

