

Brain Injury Advisory Committee Meeting

May 21, 2021

WHODAS, 1915i coverage, New Treatment Campus *Rosalie Etherington, State Hospital Superintendent, Chief Clinics Officer*



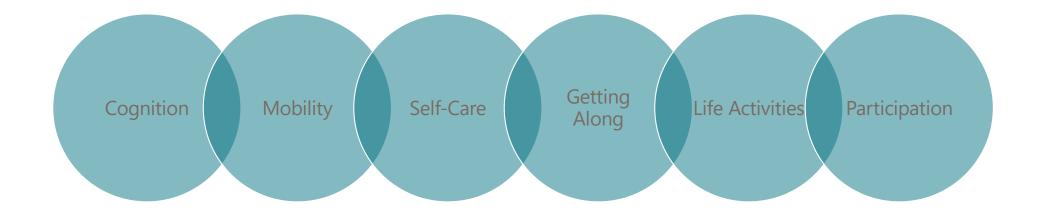
WHODAS (world health organization disability assessment scale)

WHAT IS IT

WHY USE IT

WHY DIAGNOSIS ISN'T ENOUGH

WHODAS – What it Measures?



Why Does it Seem So Hard?



New Measures

New is often scary New things takes practice What if the WHODAS is wrong?



Left Out

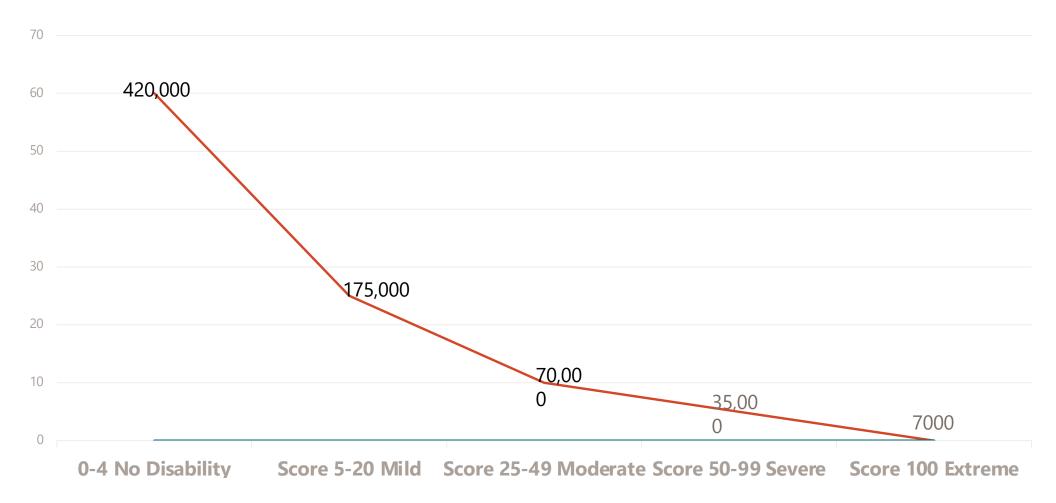
WHODAS may leave some out But how do we assess youth? What if a person doesn't quality?

\$

Financial Uncertainty

How to become a provider? Will Medicaid pay? Will it be enough?

ND Population Distribution of Disability Severity



What Next



Brain Injury Diagnoses Conundrum

- Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM)
- International Classification of Diseases (ICD)
- F02.80 and F02.81 too restrictive due to sub-codes
- F03.90 and F03.91 flexible and exhaustive



Courtyard

F



Why a new



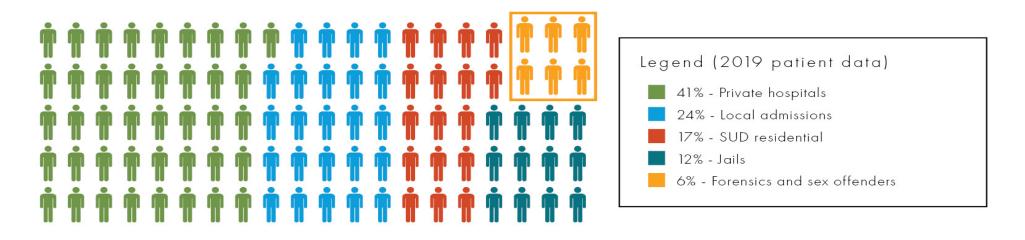




NDSH critical component of DHS public service delivery



North Dakota State Hospital Admissions



Private Hospitals and local referrals are the primary sources of inpatient admissions

North Dakota has outpaced area states in expanding private, local hospital beds and establishing crisis stabilization facilities

	ND	MN	MT	SD	WY
State Hospital Inpatient Beds	100	846	174	213	201
State Hospital Beds per 100,000	14	15	17	25	34
Community Stabilization Facilities	8*	6	5	1	1
Private Hospital Contracts	6	0	0	0	0

*In all 8 regions of the State

Outdated, unsafe treatment space creates challenges

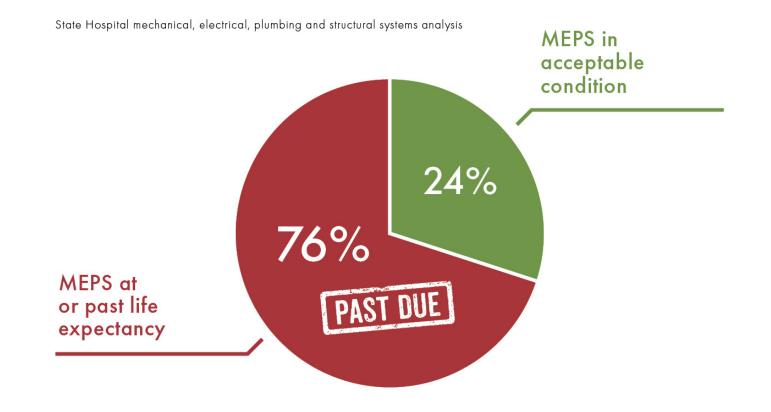




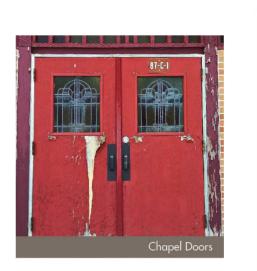


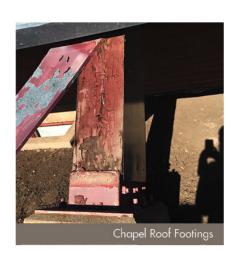
- » Poorly designed patient care space
- ≫ Long, dark hallways limit line-of-site
- » Patient care units have unchangeable, unsafe features

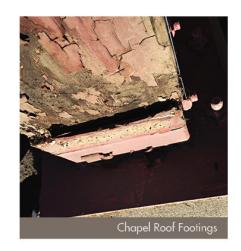
Mechanical, electrical, plumbing and structural systems In degraded state and past useful life expectancy



Deferred maintenance funds insufficient to meet demand

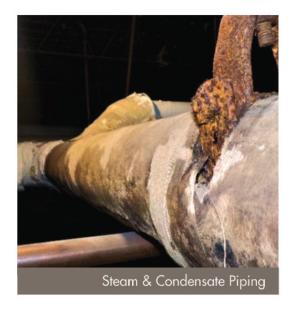






- >> We are making ongoing, costly infrastructure repairs to multiple old buildings even to those we don't use to prevent unsafe campus conditions
- There is \$148M of deferred maintenance needed to replace outdated mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems before catastrophic failure
- >> We will need to fund \$48M of deferred maintenance for the 2021-2023 biennium to keep the current buildings up to safety and operational standards and eliminate the risk of major systems failure
- » Deficiencies jeopardize patient care and staff safety

Urgent action needed before system failure occurs





Steam & Condensate Piping



Steam & Condensate Piping

Old, costly, inefficient buildings drain taxpayer dollars that would be better allocated toward patient care



- » Additional \$728,868 annually for centralized powerplant
- » Additional \$2,122,024.92 annually for patient care FTE
- \$2,276,845 demolition costs for abandoned or condemned buildings
- » \$6,112,500 deferred maintenance costs
- » \$10M mechanical and electrical upgrades required

The age, layout and deteriorated conditions of the campus also create accreditation difficulties

- » Distance between buildings slows emergency response
- » Old architecture limits use of wireless safety communication
- » No dedicated regulatory compliant space for violent patients
- » Air handling systems require updating to meet Ashrae Standards
- Electrical life safety panels require updating to meet life safety standards

Healing architecture has a positive impact on patient outcomes and patient and staff safety

Patient and staff satisfaction +25%

Patient aggression

reduced nearly 4 days

Reduced nurse turnover to

7%

(National average turnover rate for nurses = 20%)

See reference sources, page 35

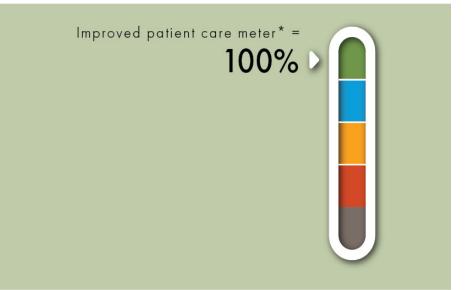
Option A creates a one-building treatment campus, with new residential units and an outpatient clinic contributing to the greatest improvement in patient care

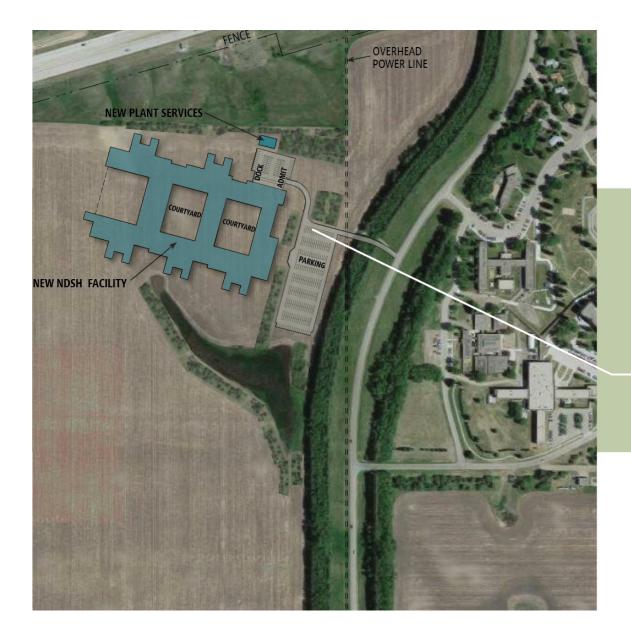
Option A

- » Construct new behavioral health facility
- » Construct new plant services quonset
- » Transfer or demolish existing buildings

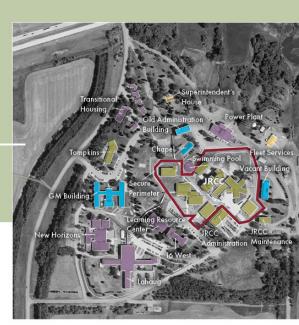
Features

- » New patient care facility
- » New residential units
- » New outpatient clinic





- Existing NDSH buildings to be vacated and transferred to JRCC
- Existing NDSH buildings to be demolished (NDSH is evaluating the demolition of these buildings in a separate study)
- Existing NDSH buildings to remain
- Existing NDSH buildings to be renovated
- Existing JRCC buildings
- New construction

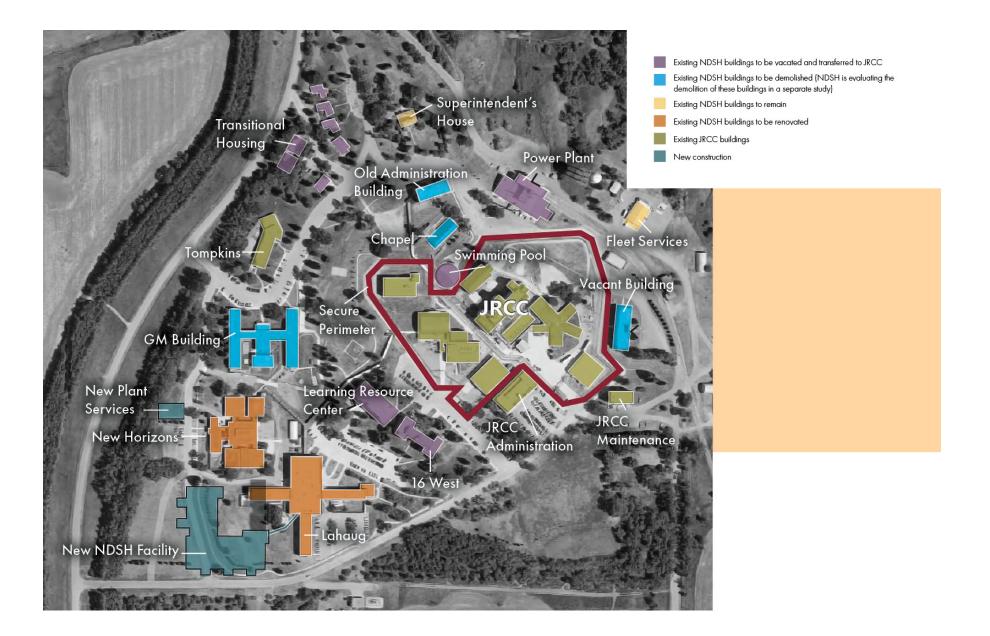


Option B limits the scope of a new facility, relying on renovations of Lahaug and New Horizons buildings. As a result, improvement to patient care also is limited

Option B

- » New limited scope NDSH facility, new limited scope inpatient facility
- » Renovate Lahaug building for residential services
- » Renovate New Horizons building for outpatient services
- » New plant services quonset
- » Transfer or demolish remaining buildings

Improved patient care meter* = 40% D



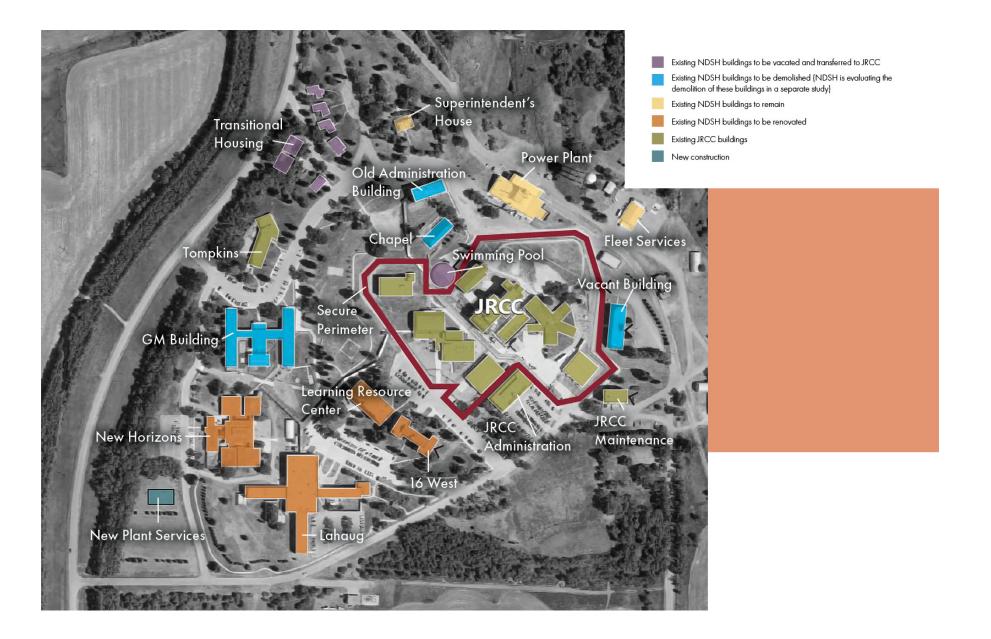
Option C focuses on renovation for all patient areas and delivers the least impact toward improving care levels

Option C

- » Renovate Lahaug building for inpatient services
- » Renovate New Horizons building for residential services
- » Renovate Learning Resource Center (LRC) for outpatient services and administration
- » Renovate 16 West for South Central Human Service Center
- » New plant service quonset
- » Transfer or demolish remaining buildings

Improved patient care meter* =

25%



Option D is to remain in the current situation and continue to pay deferred maintenance costs



