

Brain Injury Advisory Committee Meeting
May 21, 2021

WHODAS, 1915i coverage, New Treatment Campus

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## 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



## NDSH critical component of DHS public service delivery



## North Dakota State Hospital Admissions



```
Legend (2019 patient data)
    - 41% - Private hospitals
    - 24% -Local admissions
    - 17% - SUD residential
    -12% -Jails
    6% - Forensics and sex offenders
```

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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## Outdated，unsafe treatment space creates challenges



》P Poorly designed patient care space
》）Building structure prevents natural light and open space
》Long，dark hallways limit line－of－site
＞）Co－located with a prison furthering stigma and confusion
＞P 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 There is $\$ 148 \mathrm{M}$ of deferred maintenance needed to replace outdated mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems before catastrophic failure
> We will need to fund $\$ 48 \mathrm{M}$ 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
》D Deficiencies jeopardize patient care and staff safety

## Urgent action needed before system failure occurs

Id，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
＞$\$ 10 \mathrm{M}$ 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
$-50 \%$

Hospital stays
reduced nearly 4 days

Reduced nurse turnover to
7\%

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

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


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

Improved patient care meter＊$=$
40\％

》）New plant services quonset
＞）Transfer or demolish remaining buildings


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
Improved patient care meter* =
$25 \%$
»Transfer or demolish remaining buildings


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

## Option D

》Deferred maintenance costs
》 Staff inefficiencies
＂Costly to build and costly to stay put
» Costs to continue－staff and energy
》 System replacement

NORTH
Human Services
Be Legendary."'

