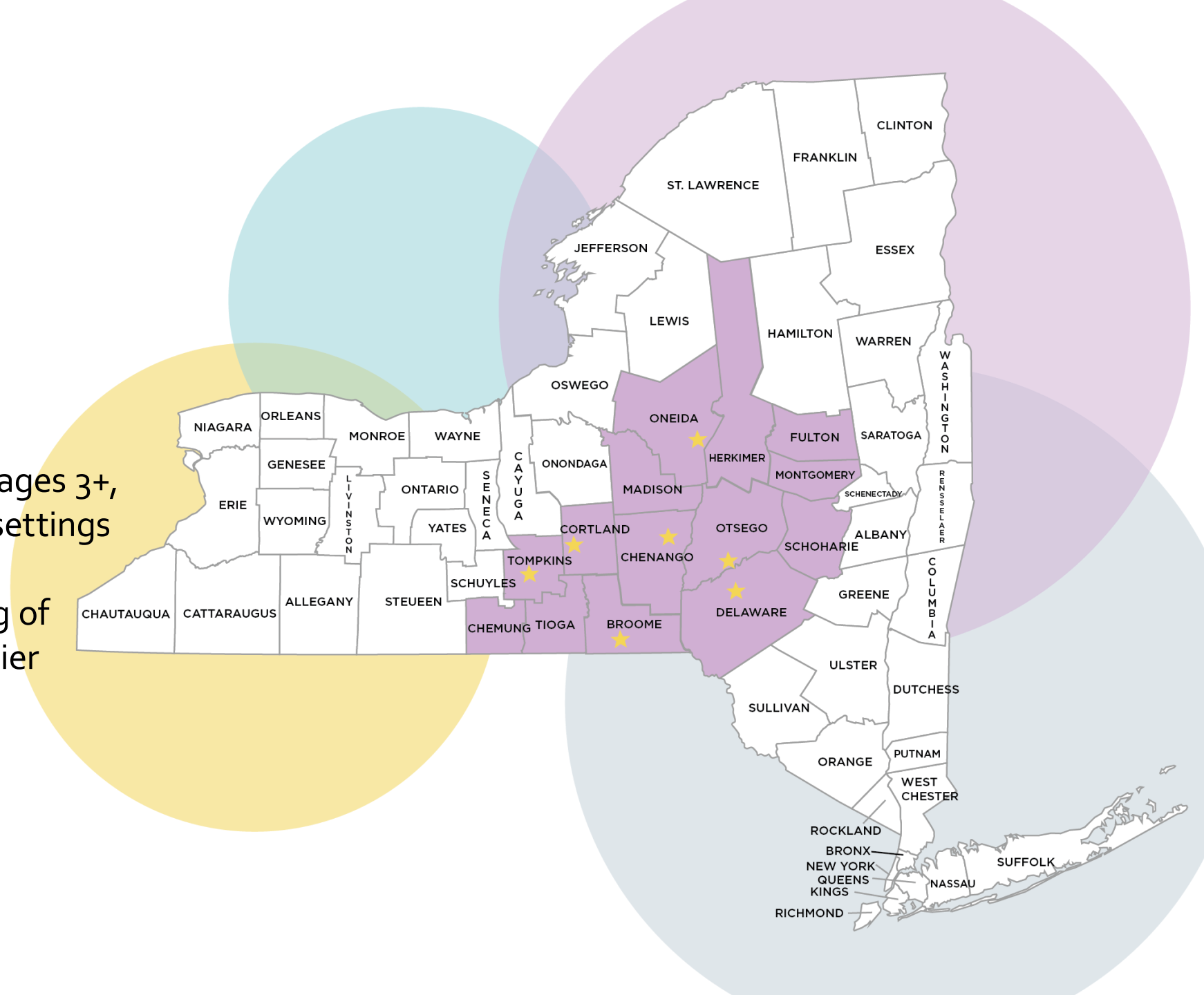




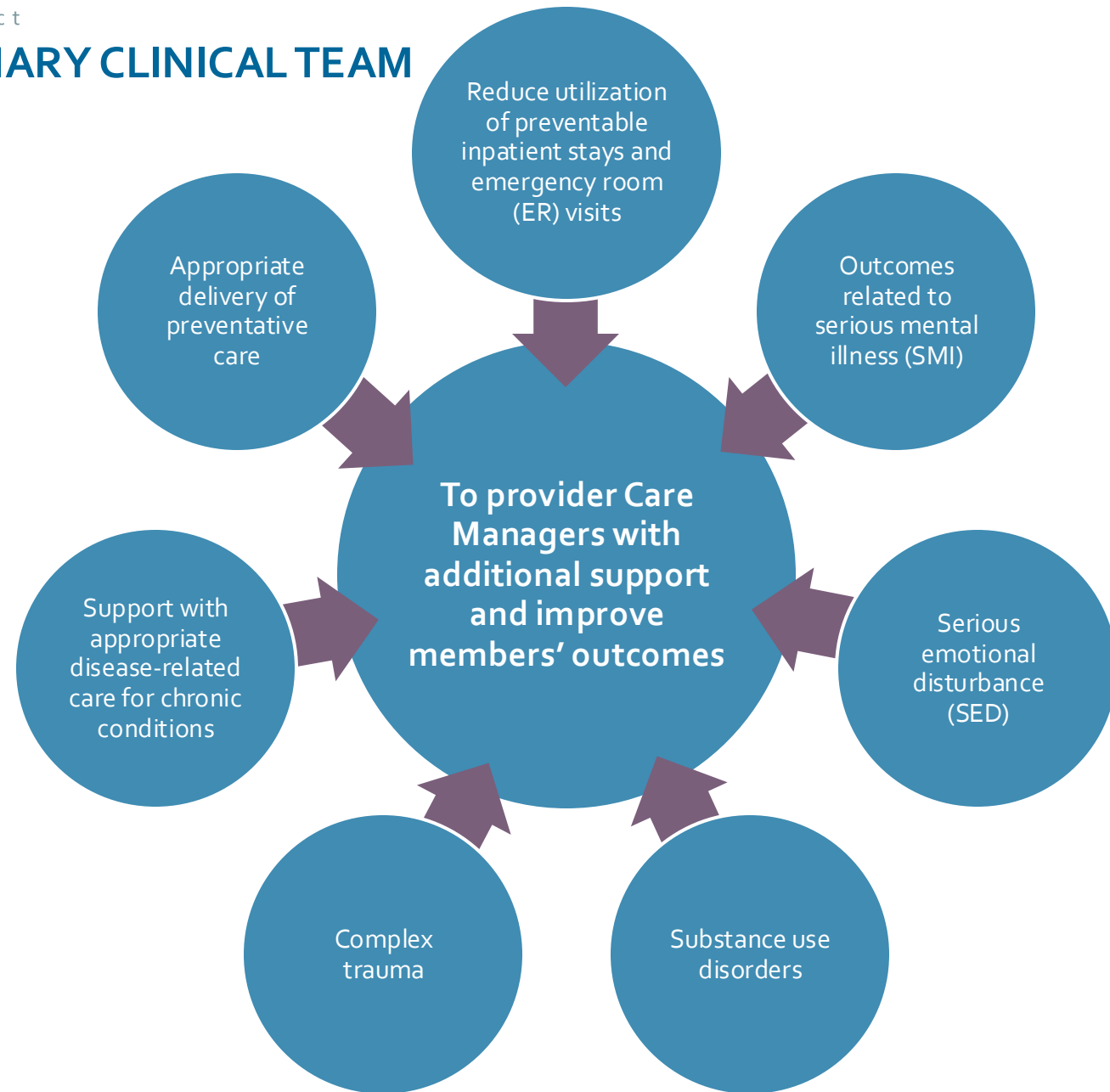
Innovative Interdisciplinary Clinical Team (ICT): A Data-Driven Model for Improving Outcomes for People with I/DD and Complex Needs

WHO WE ARE

- Smallest Care Coordination Organization by design
- 1,350 members
- Serve individuals with I/DD, ages 3+, in community and certified settings
- Territory primarily consisting of rural areas in the Southern Tier



INTERDISCIPLINARY CLINICAL TEAM



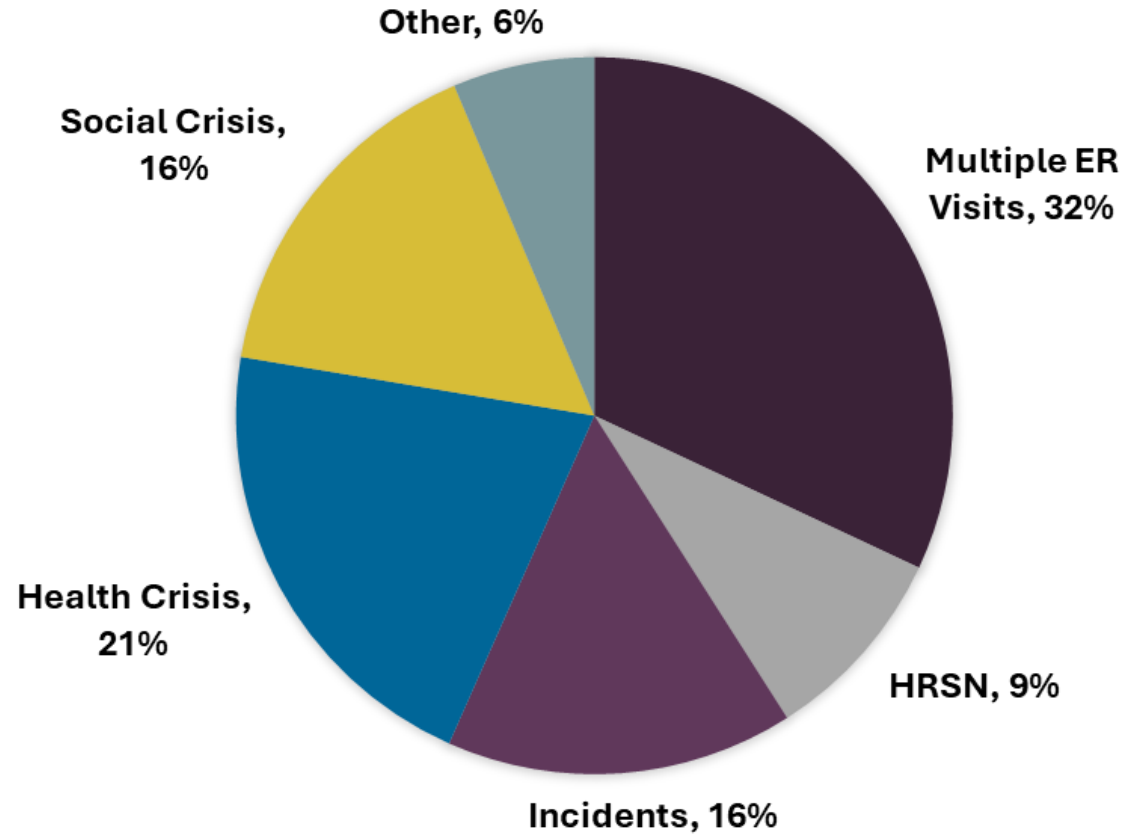
REASONS FOR REVIEW

Emergency Room Visits	Avoidable / Preventable Inpatient stay	Acts of harm to self or others
Mental Health Crisis	Complex Needs or Current Crisis	Change in baseline behavior
Inadequate Social Determinants of Health	Part 625 Event/Situations	Pregnancy

ICT CASE CONFERENCE

- 16% of STC population reviewed since implementation
- 80% of reviews are adults, 20% children

REASON FOR ICT REVIEW



COLLABORATIVE DISCUSSION

- Focus on member's goals
- Ensure health and safety
- Cross-System Collaboration
- Communication with Inter-disciplinary Team (IDT)
 - Medical providers
 - Specialists
 - Mental Health Professionals
 - OPWDD
 - School
 - Family / Natural Supports
- Exploration of community resources
 - Support groups
 - Opportunities for socialization
 - Wellness/Religious groups
- Proactive Planning
 - Transition planning
 - End-of-life care
 - Anticipate needs
 - Self-Directed Services



SED

Experience

OMH

OASAS

OCFS

NYS Education



OPWDD Housing and Family Support Services Contracts

Speech Therapist

Member of the I/DD population

Experience as a Direct Support Professional

Respite

Comm Hab

SDS

Res Hab

Employment

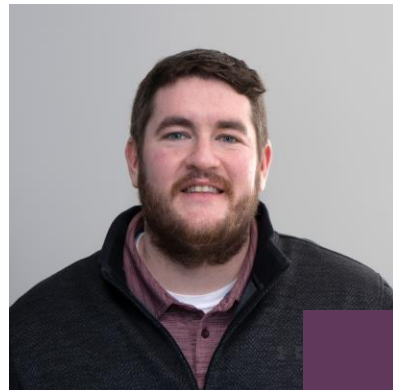
Clinical

DayHab

Applied Behavioral Analysis



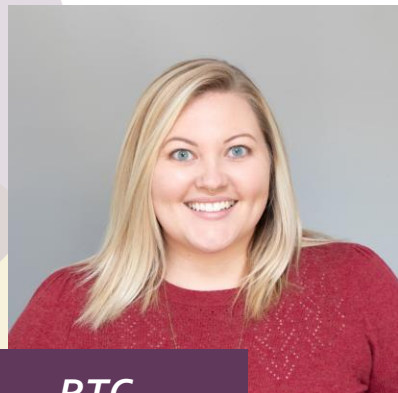
Registered Nurse



Family member with I/DD



Credentialed Alcohol and Substance Abuse Counselor



RTC Experience



Licensed Master Social Work



Special Olympics coach

3-MONTH RE-REVIEW

- Progress on ICT recommendations
- Are the concerns resolved?
- Are there any new concerns?
- Possible next steps and additional recommendations
- Are more intensive team meetings needed?

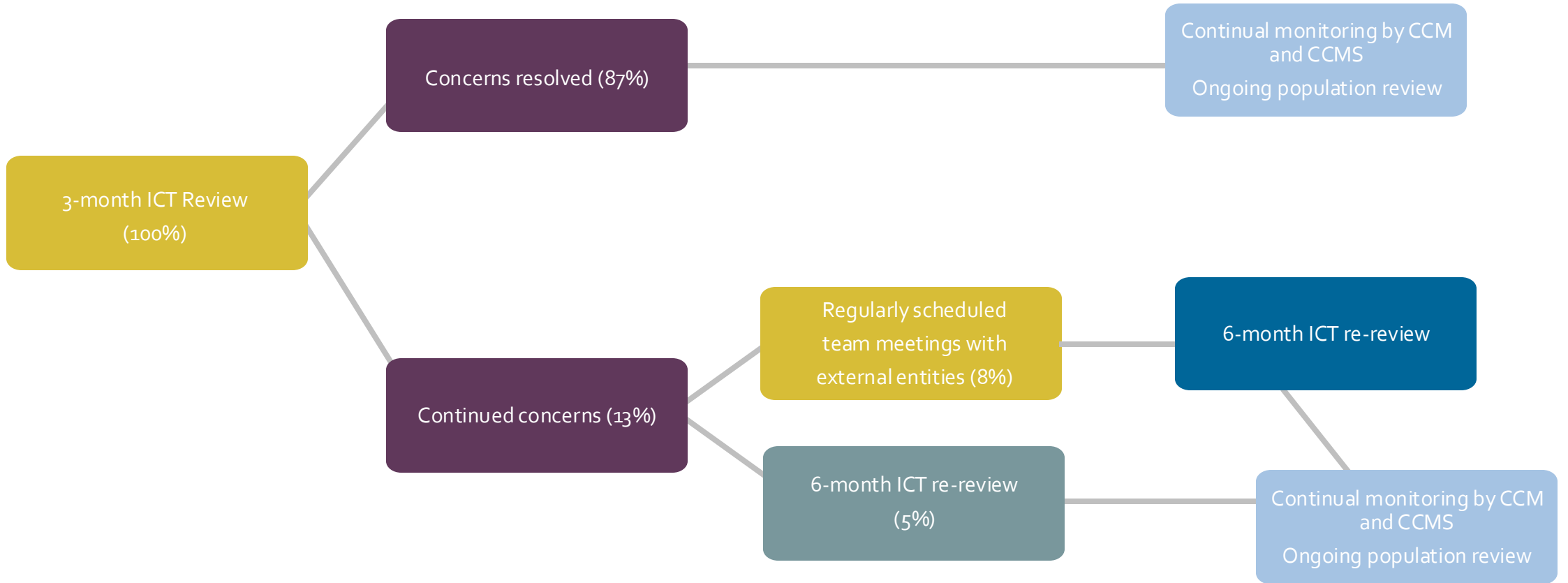


CRISIS INTERVENTION TEAM

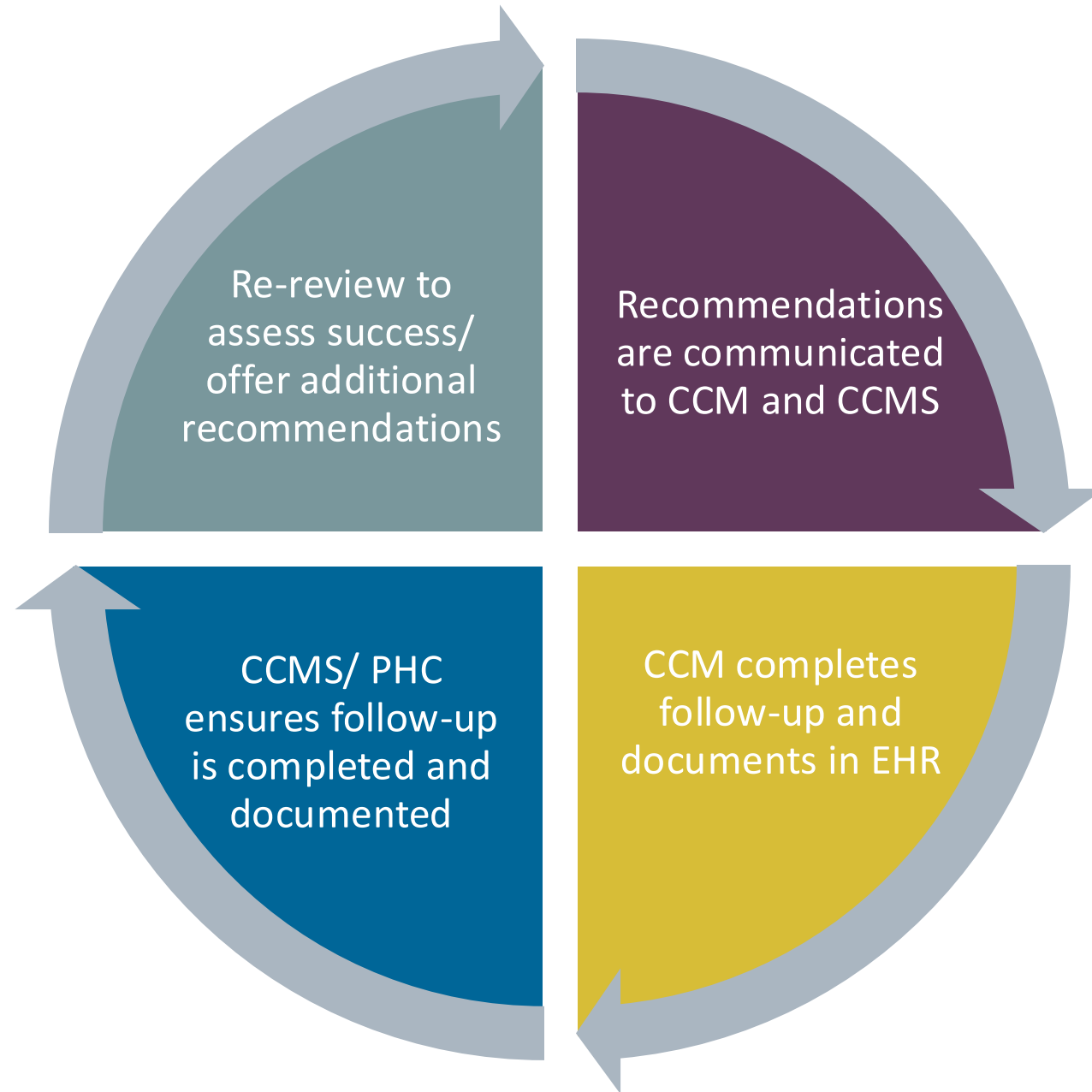
- What is CIT?
- When is it helpful?
- When is it necessary?
- Who is involved?
- Who takes the lead and coordinates?
- How often does it happen?
- How long is each meeting?



ICT TIMELINE



ICT PROCESS





**34
Years
Old**

Probation

Forensic

Medication

**Inconsistent
follow
through with
services**

MH
Services

Blindness
in one eye

Cerebral
Palsy

Mobile
Crisis

**Multiple
Diagnoses**

ADHD

Police
Dept

**Excessive
use of
emergency
services**

Anxiety

Some family
involvement

90+/
year

Social
struggles

Mild ID

**Limited
supports**

**History of
homelessness**

Suicidal
ideation

CSIDD

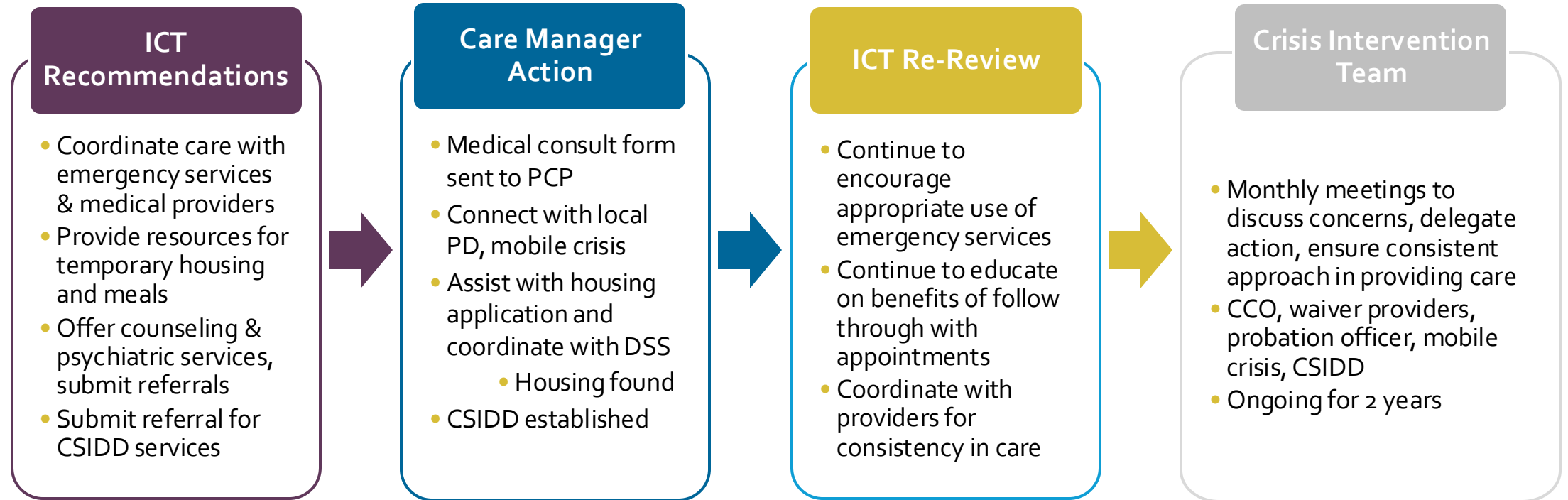
DHWOW

ER
visits

Comm
Hab

Often not
emergent
needs

CASE EXAMPLE #1



TODAY

- Maintaining own apartment
- Receiving mental health support
 - Compliant with injectable medications
- Completed probation
- Increased consistency with established services and supports
- CSIDD no longer needed
- Drastic decrease in inappropriate use of emergency services
- Discontinued CIT meetings

ER Usage, Enrollment - Current

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Jan	-	1	9	3	2
Feb	-	5	11	4	2
Mar	-	3	14	2	0
Apr	0	2	2	6	
May	1	8	6	0	
June	2	10	4	4	
July	0	10	16	2	
Aug	1	16	7	0	
Sept	3	12	4	1	
Oct	2	11	3	0	
Nov	4	10	9	0	
Dec	1	7	6	3	
TOTAL	14	95	91	25	4



**22
Years
Old**

Transfer
from
another
CCO

**Mild
Intellectual
Disability**

ADHD

**Mood
Disorder**

**Inability to
care for self
and home**

Needs
prompting
for personal
hygiene

Struggles to
maintain
cleanliness
in home

Prefers to
stay at local
warming
shelter

Threats of
eviction

Interested
in
residential
opportunity

Suicidal
ideation

~10/
month

ER
Visits

**Safety
Concerns**

Responds
to local
fire calls

No
training

Struggles
with social
interactions

History of
physical
altercations

Inappropriate
intimate
actions and
relationships

Wellness
Court
Resource
Coordinator

Services

APS
Rep
Payee

Comm
Hab

DHWOW

Left at DSS
at 21

Adopted

**Lack of
Natural
Supports**

Needs are
met in jail

On
probation

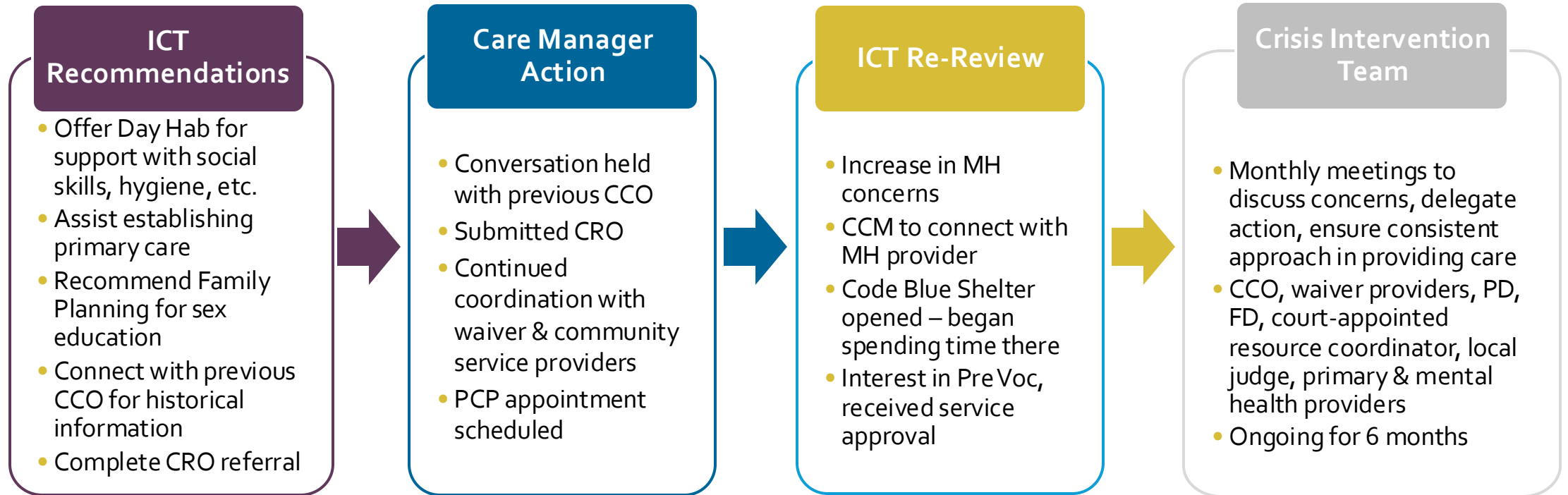
Disorderly
Conduct

**Forensic
Involvement**

History of
arrests and
incarceration

Trespassing

CASE EXAMPLE #2



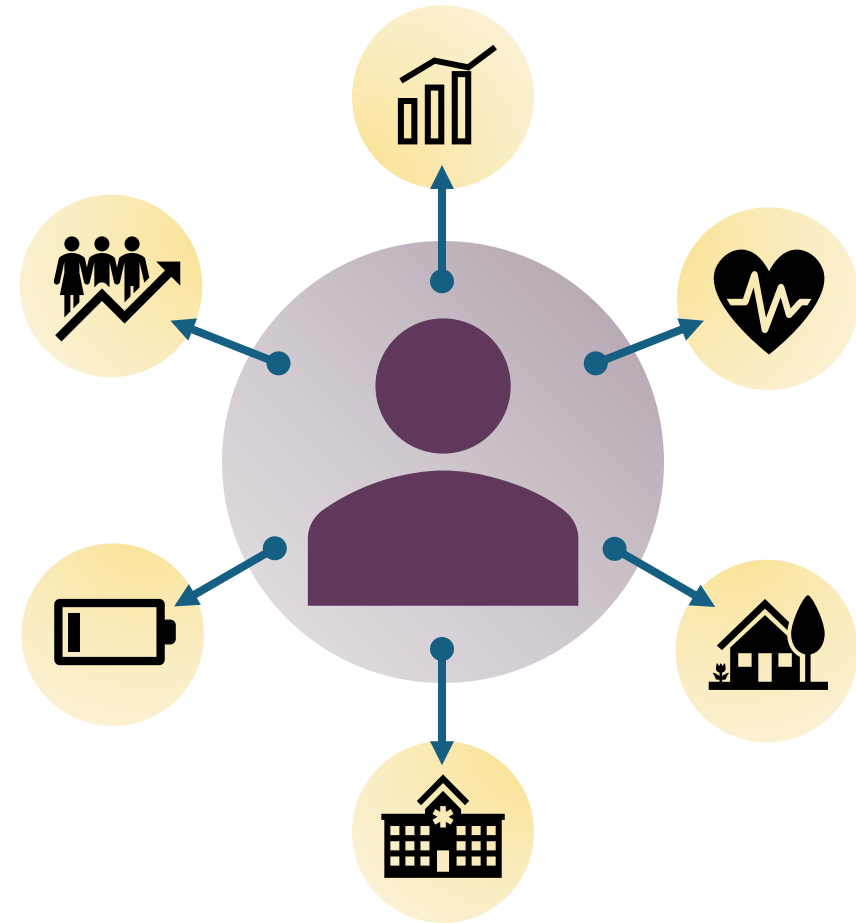
TODAY

- Ongoing concerns of involvement with fire calls, but continued communication with Fire Dept & Police Dept
- Decrease in ER visits
- Landlord has agreed not to evict due to team involvement and efforts to find alternative housing
- Has been accepted, and is planning to move, into a group home
- Housing intake scheduled for 4/16/2026

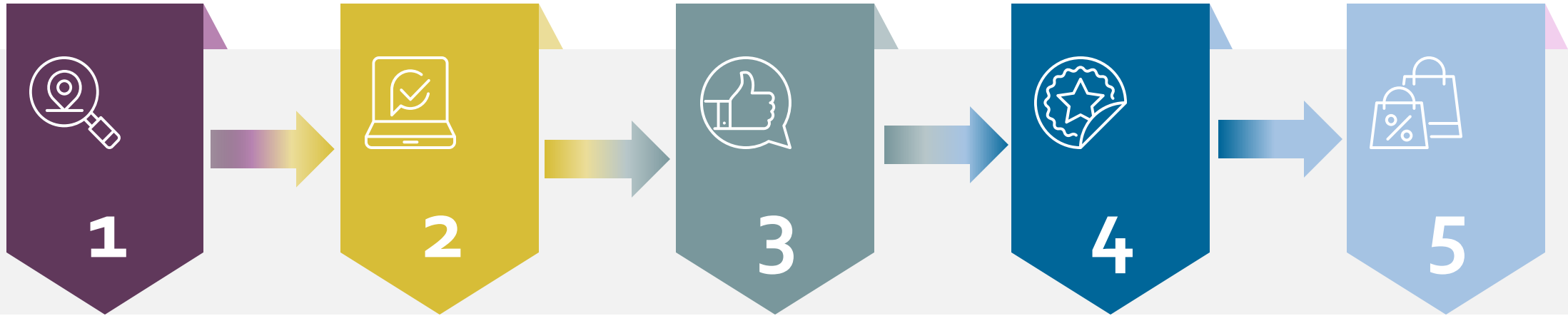


ANALYZING PATTERNS, TRENDS, AND RISK INDICATORS

- Utilization patterns
- Clinical and behavioral indicators
 - Social determinants of health
- Event situations
- Care gaps and service access
- Risk stratification
- Can we use the data to predict future support needs?



DATA ANALYSIS - METHODOLOGY



Obtain Data

Log E-HRSN responses into EHR.

Track ER visits & hospitalizations from RHIO alerts.

Compile Data

E-HRSN survey questions were separated in 6 categories: Mental Health, Physical Health, Alcohol and Substance Usage/Abuse, Support, Safety, and Living Security and Conditions.

Organize Data

E-HRSN responses were converted to a scoring system based on concerns. Hospital Visits were grouped by category of ICD-10 code Intellectual Disabilities, Neurodevelopment Disorders, Nervous System Disorders, Cerebral Palsy, Epilepsy, and Unknown.

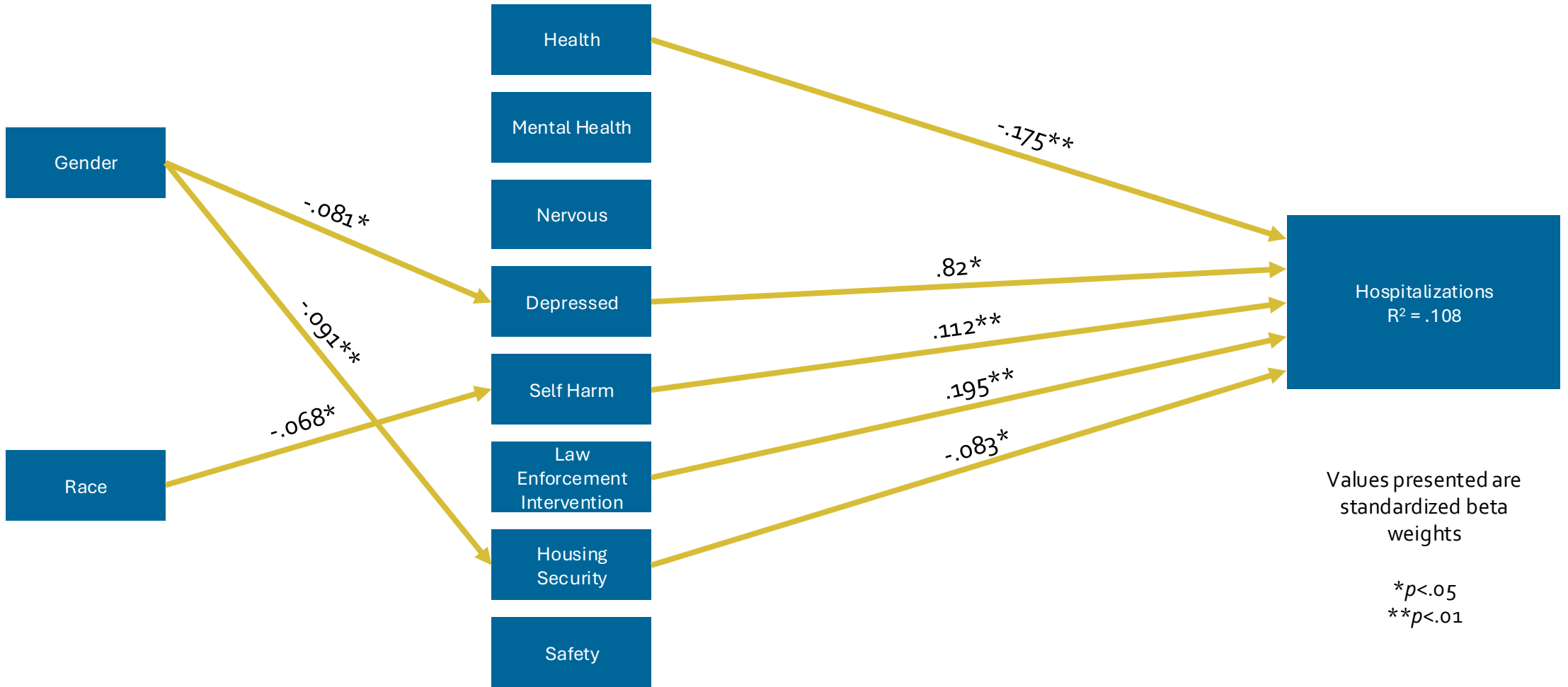
Identify Scoring System

Scoring System was used for groups of questions to determine severity of 1 or more "red flags" identified. Higher scores indicated either a greater frequency of occurrence for a specific red flag or a combination of several red flags combined.

Analyze Data

Analyzed each strata of population to hospitalizations.

PREDICTIVE ANALYSIS



Values presented are standardized beta weights

* $p < .05$
** $p < .01$

SYSTEM LEVEL IMPACTS

Reduce High-Cost Utilization

Decrease avoidable ER visits and hospitalizations

Improve Care Coordination

Break down silos and create clear communication pathways between providers

Resource Allocation

Ensures high-needs members receive appropriate attention and supports staff to reduce burnout and turnover

Standardize Best Practices

Promotes consistent approaches to complex cases and strengthens overall quality of care

Informed Interventions

With population data trended and accumulated, develop improved interventions, including training and education for staff, members, and families

Gap Analysis

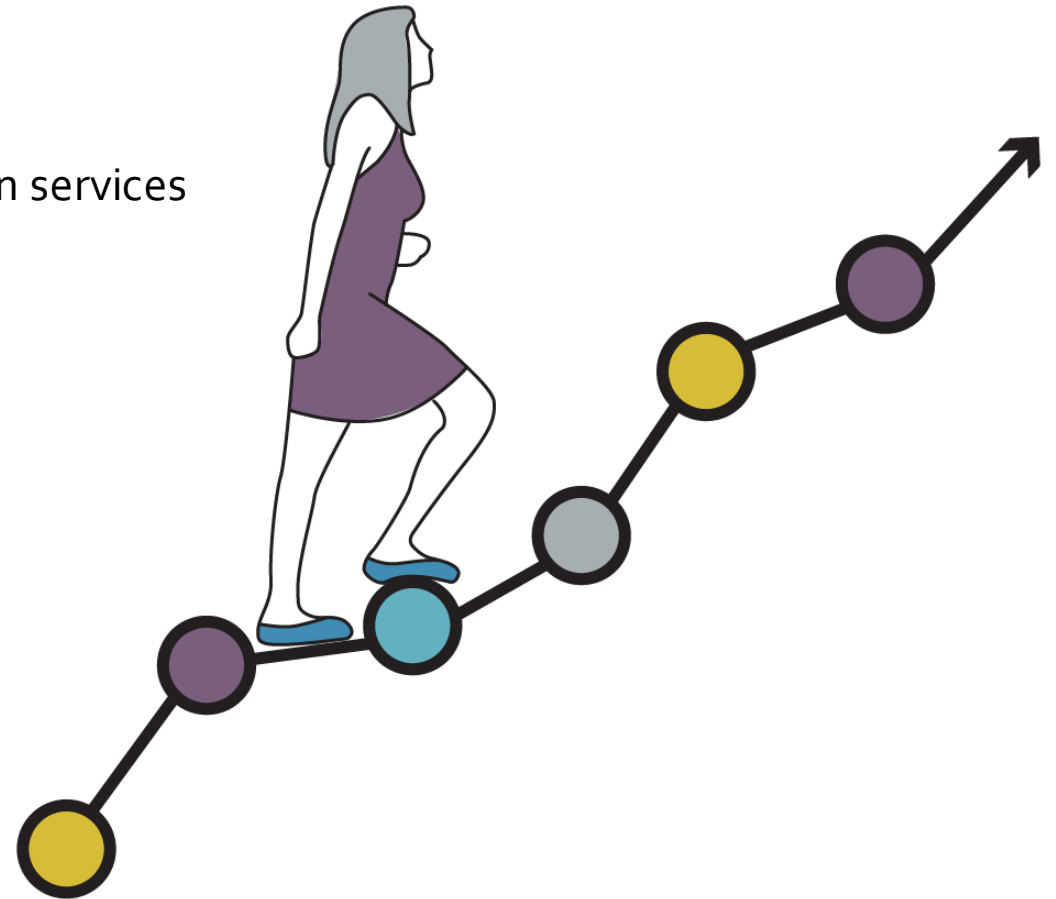
Identify trends to provide to OPWDD and community-based organizations to support system improvements

Fulfill STC Mission

We know our region and *each unique community* within it. We take pride in building dynamic personal relationships that connect people with intellectual and developmental disabilities to the *highest quality services* in the Southern Tier. Each partnership *empowers* each person we serve to realize their potential and lead the *healthiest life possible*.

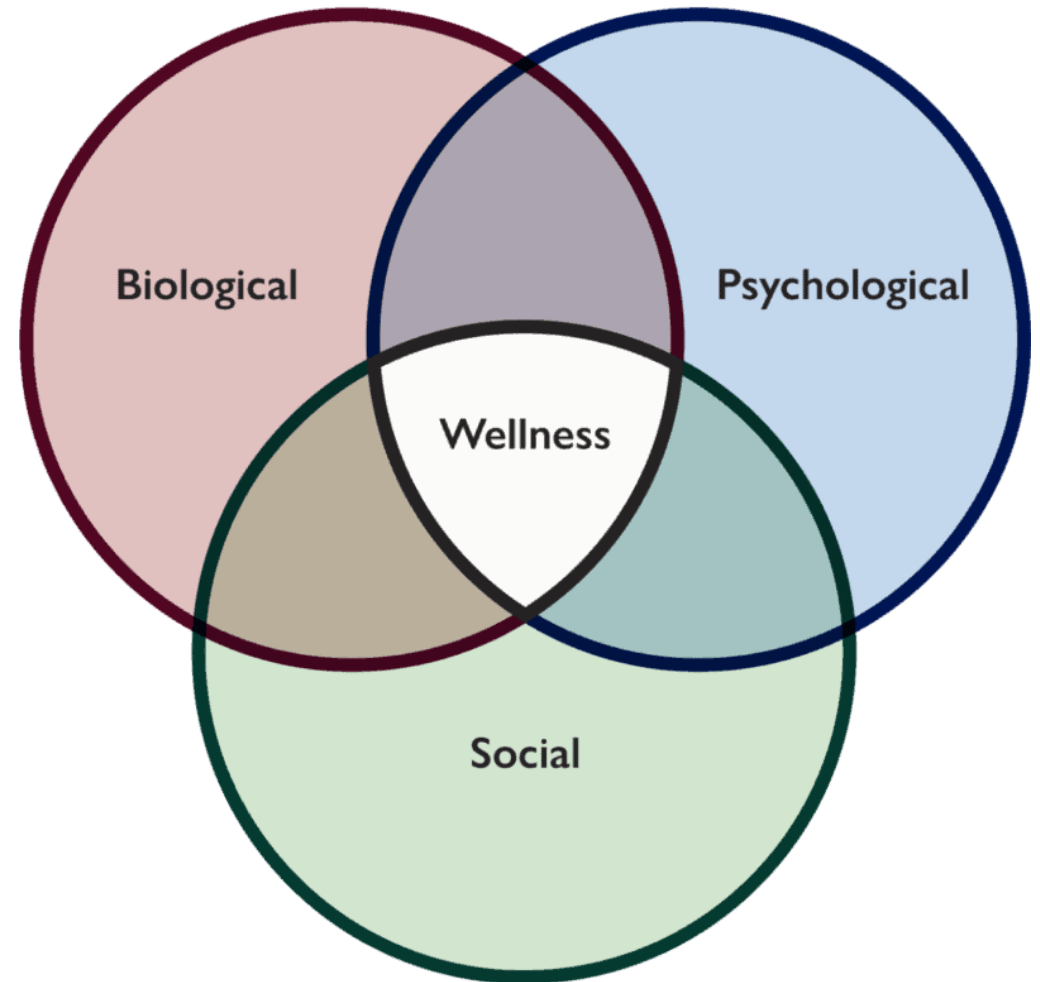
IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

- Poor communication across providers – silos between services
- Lack of role clarity
- Inconsistent referrals to ICT
- Limited time & staff capacity
- Lack of follow-through on action items
- Data limitations or underuse
- Resistance to change
- Resource gaps in the system
- Maintaining a person-centered approach



WHY A CLINICAL TEAM APPROACH WORKS

- Move beyond basic service coordination to fully integrated supports
- Increase network and relationship building with community providers
- Improve resource allocation in staff shortages
- Stronger behavioral and clinical outcomes
- Crisis prevention and response systems
- Enhanced compliance and quality assurance
- Family & caregiver engagement
- Reduce burnout and staff turnover



Questions?

