

Step Up for Children Entering Foster Care: Enhancing Communication and Comprehensive Care

Vermont Child Health Improvement Program

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Questions to Ponder

- 1. The AAP recommends that children entering foster care receive a Health Screening within 7 days, a Comprehensive Health Assessment within 30 days, and follow-up with an enhanced health supervision schedule:
 - True
 - False
 - I didn't know the AAP had recommendations
- 2. A child entering foster care who has no diagnosed medical problems would not be considered a Child with Special Health Needs:
 - True
 - False
 - I'm not sure
- 3. I know exactly how my practice is notified when a patient enters foster care:
 - True
 - False
 - N/A
- 4. I know who the Fostering Healthy Families Nurse in my District is:
 - True
 - False



Objectives

- Be knowledgeable about the AAP Guidelines for Health Care for Children in Foster Care
 - Initial Health Screening
 - Comprehensive Health Assessment
 - Enhanced Well Visit Schedule
- Understand how Children/Adolescents entering Foster Care are Children with Special Health Needs (CHSN)
- Be aware of the communication chain when a child enters foster care
- Think about what changes you can make in your own office systems



What is the challenge? Case 1

A 3-year-old girl, last seen in your office 1.5 years ago is brought in by foster family who has had her for 2 weeks for a "check-up." On exam she has terrible dentition but otherwise appears healthy. The records that you do have show that she has had episodes of wheezing and was prescribed Albuterol. When asked more about her medical status and trauma history, foster family has minimal information.



What is the challenge? Case 2

A 5-year-old boy, new to your practice is brought in for a check-up after being placed in foster care over the weekend. He is on ADHD medications, is minimally verbal and has bruising over his forehead, arms and legs. His foster family states that he hasn't been on any medications since in their care and he "seems fine."



Questions

- Do the children need immunizations?
- Do they need a Rx for medications?
- What lead to their placement in foster care? Is there a trauma history that needs to be addressed?
- Does the child need more of a workup for abuse?
- Will the child be staying in my practice so I can see her in follow-up?

TEN-4-FACES p Bruising Clinical Decision Rule for Children < 4 Years of Age

When is bruising concerning for abuse in children <4 years of age? If bruising in any of the three components (Regions, Infants, Patterns) is present without a reasonable explanation, strongly consider evaluating for child abuse and/or consulting with an expert in child abuse.

Ten Ten Ten Torso | Ears | Neck







FACES

Frenulum
Angle of Jaw
Cheeks (fleshy part)
Eyelids
Subconjunctivae

REGIONS

4 months and younger



Any bruise, anywhere

INFANTS

Patterned bruising







PATTERNS

See the signs

Unexplained bruises in these areas most often result from physical assault.

TEN-4-FACESp is not to diagnose abuse but to function as a screening tool to improve the recognition of potentially abused children with bruising who require further evaluation.

facesp

Ann & Robert H. Lurie
Children's Hospital of Chicago



TEN-4-FACESp was developed and validated by Dr. Mary Clyde Pierce and colleagues. It is published and available for FREE download at luriechildrens.org/ten-4-facesp.

Interviews

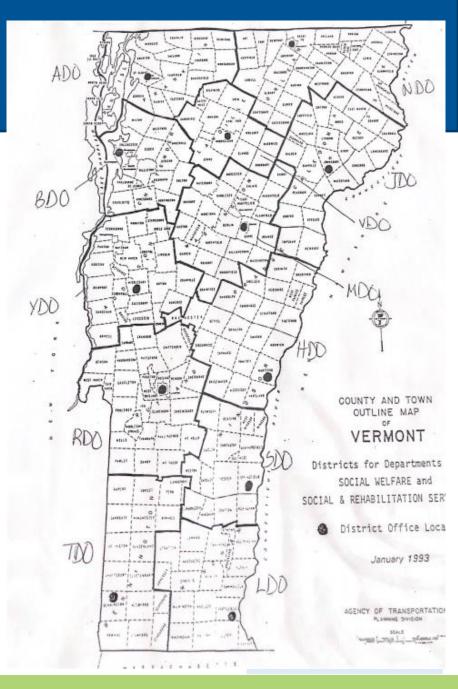
- Phone interview with 1-2 pediatric providers per DCF district performed October – December 2020
- Total of 14 interviews
- Both pointed and open-ended questions about their experiences caring for children in foster care
- Developed RedCap database and analyzed the data in a qualitative and quantitative manner



Kelly Finnegan MD Child Abuse Fellow Kemp Center, Denver Children's Hospital



Patrick Duff MD
Primary Care
Timberlane Pediatrics



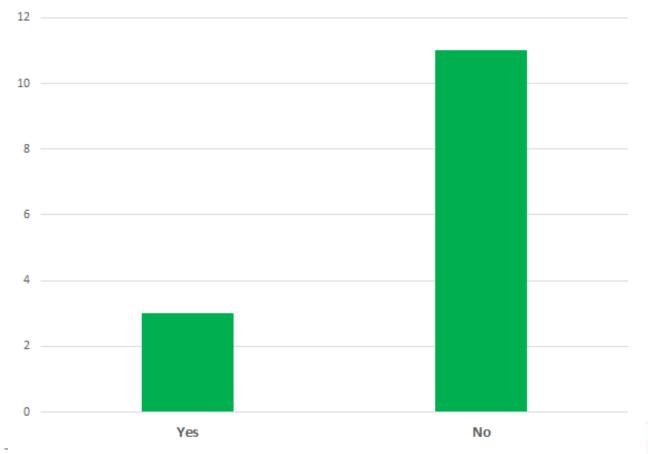
Results

Notification

"We typically get a letter with the patient's name, who the guardian is, the caseworker, etc."

"...in some cases the practice isn't even aware of how long they have been in care."

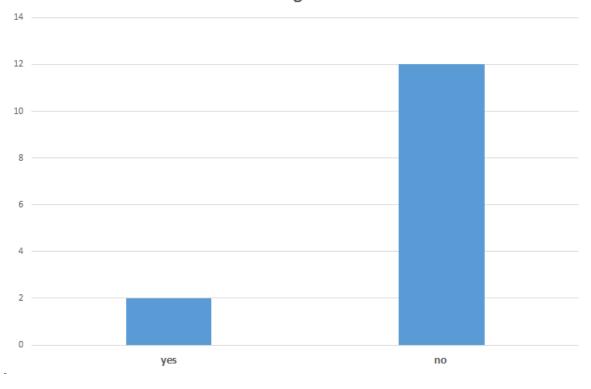
Is your practice notified when an established patient enters foster care

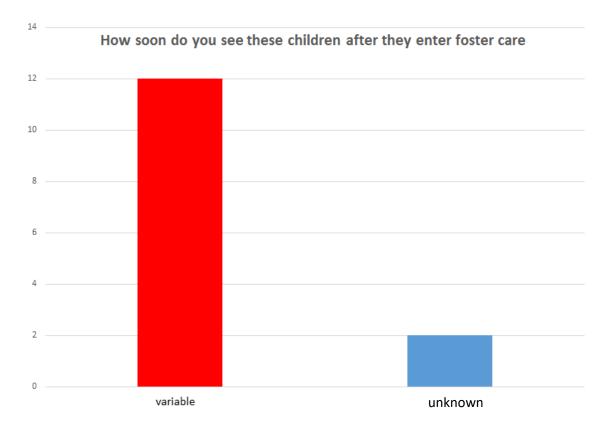




Results

Are there guidelines/policies/protocols that you follow when assessing these children



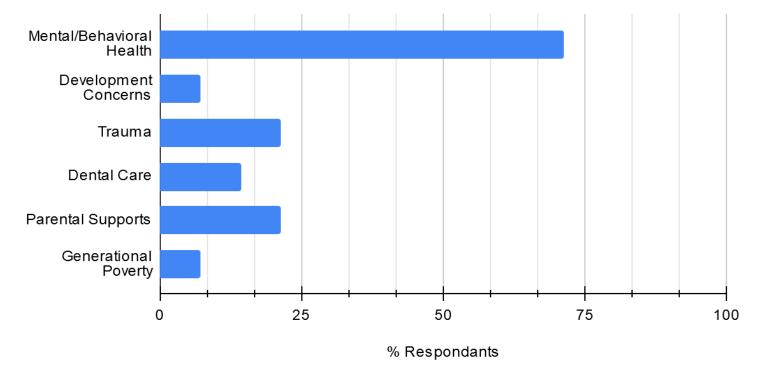




Results

"Mental health may take months" -"Mental health is the most difficult to get into" - "Mental health and developmental services are much harder to line up" - "Mental health support is very challenging" - "It is easy to refer for medical services. Mental/behavioral health referrals are much harder." -"Mental health for peds can be difficult to set up" - "Mental health is the hardest to get a hold of" - "difficult for **psych or** developmental referrals, easy for medical specialists" - "Access to mental health is challenging as always is with all patients. Sometimes easier when really engaged by social worker/DCF." - "Mental health and **behavioral health** are more difficult to obtain as they usually are."

What do you feel is the most pressing issue facing this population?





Challenges

- Scheduling
- Interaction with PCP, initial visit, how frequent, consistent provider
- Sometimes we don't know what the trauma(s) is
- Practice of trauma informed care
- Need multi-disciplinary teams
 - Child care/schools
 - DCF
 - Medical

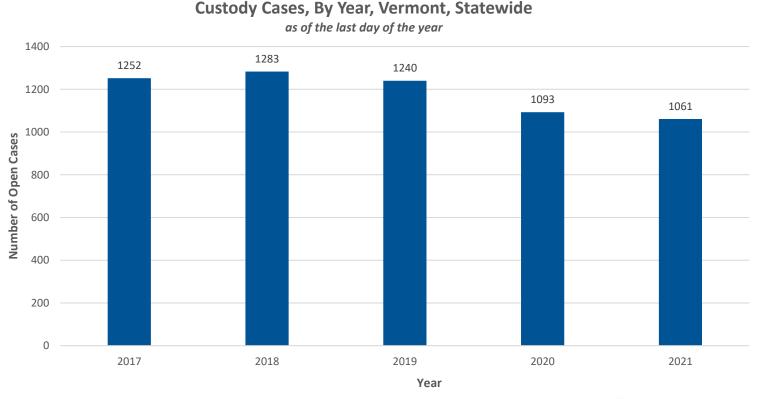


On any day in the U.S......

- On 9/30/2018, there were 437,283 children in the foster care system
 - 262,956 entered foster care
 - 250,103 exited foster care
- Reasons for entry into foster care:
 - Neglect 62%
 - Parental substance use 36%
 - Poor coping skills of caregiver 14%
 - Physical abuse 13%
 - Inadequate housing 10%
 - Other (less than 10% each): child behavior problems, parental incarceration, parental alcoholism, abandonment, sexual abuse, child disability/complex medical problem, relinquishment, parental death, child alcohol and other substance use

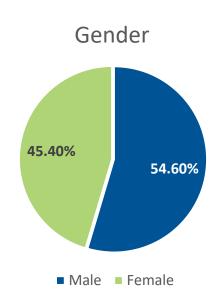
How many VT children are in custody?

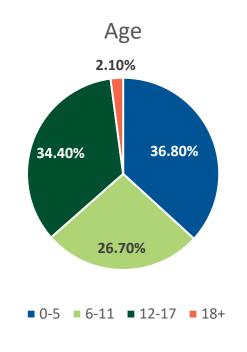
- On 12/31/2019:
- 1,240 children in custody
 - 628 entered
 - 808 exited

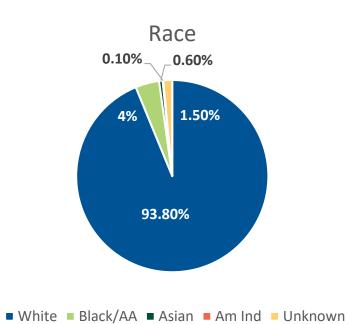


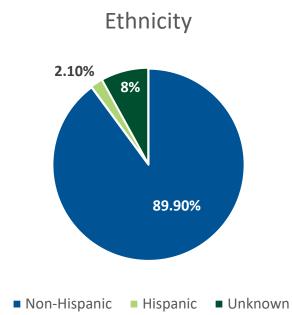


Vermont Demographics: Age, Race, Ethnicity









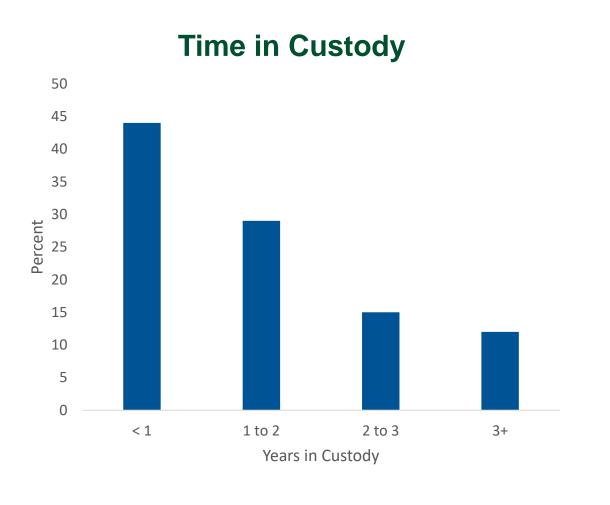


Entry Placement for VT Children

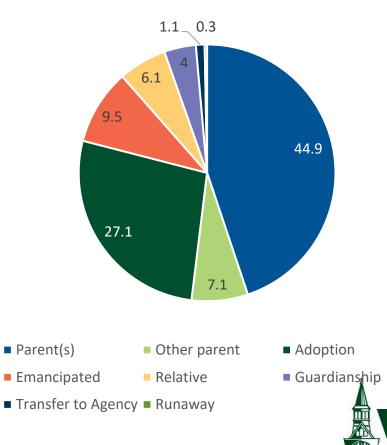
- Non-relative foster care 47%
- Relative 27%
- Institution 15%
- Group home 7%
- Adoptive home 3%
- Parent 1%



Time in Custody & Exit Placement



Exit Placement



UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT LARNER COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

Children in Foster Care are Children with Special Health Needs

Health Problem	Percent of Foster Care Population	
Chronic medical problem	35-60%	
Medically fragile or complex	11%	
Mental health challenges	80% of children > 4 years	
Developmental delay	60% of children < 5 years	
Educational problems/special education	45%	
Significant dental disease	35%	
Family relationship problems	100%	



AAP Guidelines

POLICY STATEMENT Organizational Principles to Guide and Define the Child Health Care System and/or Improve the Health of all Children

> American Academy of Pediatrics



DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN®

Health Care Issues for Children and Adolescents in Foster Care and Kinship Care

COUNCIL ON FOSTER CARE, ADOPTION, AND KINSHIP CARE, COMMITTEE ON ADOLESCENCE, and COUNCIL ON EARLY CHILDHOOD

1 and adolescents who enter foster care often do so with complicated ious medical, mental health, developmental, oral health, and

abstract

TECHNICAL REPORT



Health Care Issues for Children and Adolescents in Foster Care and Kinship Care

Moira A. Szilagyi, MD, PhD, David S. Rosen, MD, MPH, David Rubin, MD, MSCE, Sarah Zlotnik, MSW, MSPH, the COUNCIL ON FOSTER CARE, ADOPTION, AND KINSHIP CARE, the COMMITTEE ON ADOLESCENCE and the COUNCIL ON EARLY CHILDHOOD

abstract

Children and adolescents involved with child welfare, especially those w



AAP Recommendations

Initial Health Screening

• Within 72 hours (within 24 hours for some)

Comprehensive Health Assessment

- Within 30 days
- Follow Up Visit

Enhanced Health Supervision Schedule



Initial Health Screening ≤ 72 hours

Purpose

Identify health conditions requiring prompt attention: acute/chronic illness, child abuse/neglect, mental health disturbance, pregnancy

Identify health conditions important in making placement decisions

Identify significant behavior issues important in making placement decisions



Initial Health Screening: Components

- Review of health information
- Review of trauma history and referral
- Review of symptoms
- Symptom-targeted exam
- Identify health conditions important in making placement decisions
- Adolescent health screen: pregnancy, STI testing

- Child abuse screen: growth parameters, vitals, skin, joints/ extremities, external genitalia
- Developmental surveillance or screen
- Mental health screen: suicidality, homicidality, violent behaviors, trauma exposures



Initial Health Screening: Actions

✓ Appropriate treatment and referral

Communication with caseworker

Anticipatory guidance related to transition into foster care, parenting the traumatized child, specific health issues



Comprehensive Health Assessment ≤ 30 days

Purpose:

Review available health information

Identify acute and chronic health conditions

Identify developmental and mental health conditions

Trauma assessment

Develop an individualized treatment plan



Components of Comprehensive Health Assessment

- Review of available health information including trauma history
- Review of systems
- Complete physical exam
- Child abuse and neglect screen
- Family planning and sexual safety counseling for adolescents
- Developmental screen and referral for evaluation

- Mental health screen and referral for evaluation
- Adolescent health survey
- Review of school performance
- Immunization review
- Dental screen and referral
- Hearing and vision screening
- HIV risk assessment



Components of Comprehensive Health Assessment

Laboratory studies

- HIV infection,
- hepatitis B and C
- tuberculosis
- pregnancy test
- lead exposure
- iron deficiency

Anticipatory guidance

- counseling around transition issues
- positive parenting strategies
- the effects of childhood trauma



Comprehensive Health Assessment: Actions

- ✓ Appropriate treatment and referral (mental health, developmental, educational, dental)
- Communication with caseworker
- Anticipatory guidance particularly around parenting traumatized child
- ✓ Schedule follow-up visit in 30-60 days
 - Assess adjustment to foster care/support for foster family
 - Monitor for abuse/neglect
 - Follow up on initial plans for medical, dental, mental health



Enhanced Well Visit Schedule

- Foster parent support and education
- Frequent monitoring for impact of transitions, visitation, ongoing adaptation to placement
- Address emerging problems: behavioral, emotional, developmental, educational

Birth-6 Months: Monthly

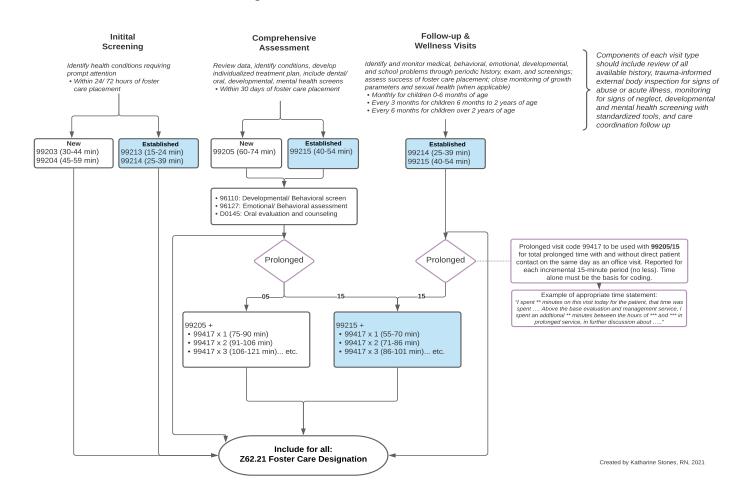
6-24 Months: Every 3 Months

2-21 Years: Every 6 Months



CPT Coding for Children in Foster Care *DRAFT*

CPT Coding for Children in Foster Care





Search for Strengths: Circle of Courage





We are Vermont Strong!

All Hands on Deck to tackle the problem!

- VCHIP: Pilot with DCF, MCH nurses, Pediatric Practices
 - Rutland District/ Community Health Pediatrics Rutland
 - Bennington District/ SVMC Pediatrics
- Kay Stones DNPc, RN: NP working on her Doctorate at UVM: Improving Provider & Nurse Knowledge of Timeline Recommendations for Pediatric Patients in Foster Care
 - Berlin Peds, Lakeside Peds, Timberlane Peds
- CMS Affinity Group: Improving Timely Health Care for Children and Youth in Foster Care
 - VT one of 12 states
 - DVHA and DCF are co-leaders
 - VCHIP and MCH participating



VT Data – How are we doing?

Office Visits in the first 30 Days in Custody: 2019

Age	Number of Children	ANY Office Encounter	Health Supervision Visit	At Least One ED Visit
<1	113	82 %	56%	13%
1-4	179	53%	17%	15%
5-11	197	37%	11%	10%
12-17	230	30%	2%	18%
TOTAL	719	45%	17%	14%



Barriers to Timely Medical Care

Pediatric Primary Care Clinics

DCF

Adhere to a different set of regulations

Root Causes to Insufficient **Guideline Adherence**

Providers unaware of guidelines

(state law, not AAP guidelines) Scheduling staff unaware of guidelines

> Do not consistently block schedules for urgent add-ons

Do not use EHR flagging systems to indicate scheduling or special health needs

May have difficulty locating or finding transportation to clinic

Many practices lack care coordinators or staff with capacity to manage scheduling and care team communication details

May have difficulty finding time to attend appointments

Do not always call pediatric offices right away to schedule appointments

Do not always identify foster care status over phone Unaware of guidelines or need to

inform pediatrician

Do not consistently inform foster families of any scheduling recommendations

> Do not consistently assist foster families with scheduling

Often do not have complete health histories or records of complex health issues on hand

May be relocated away from medical home

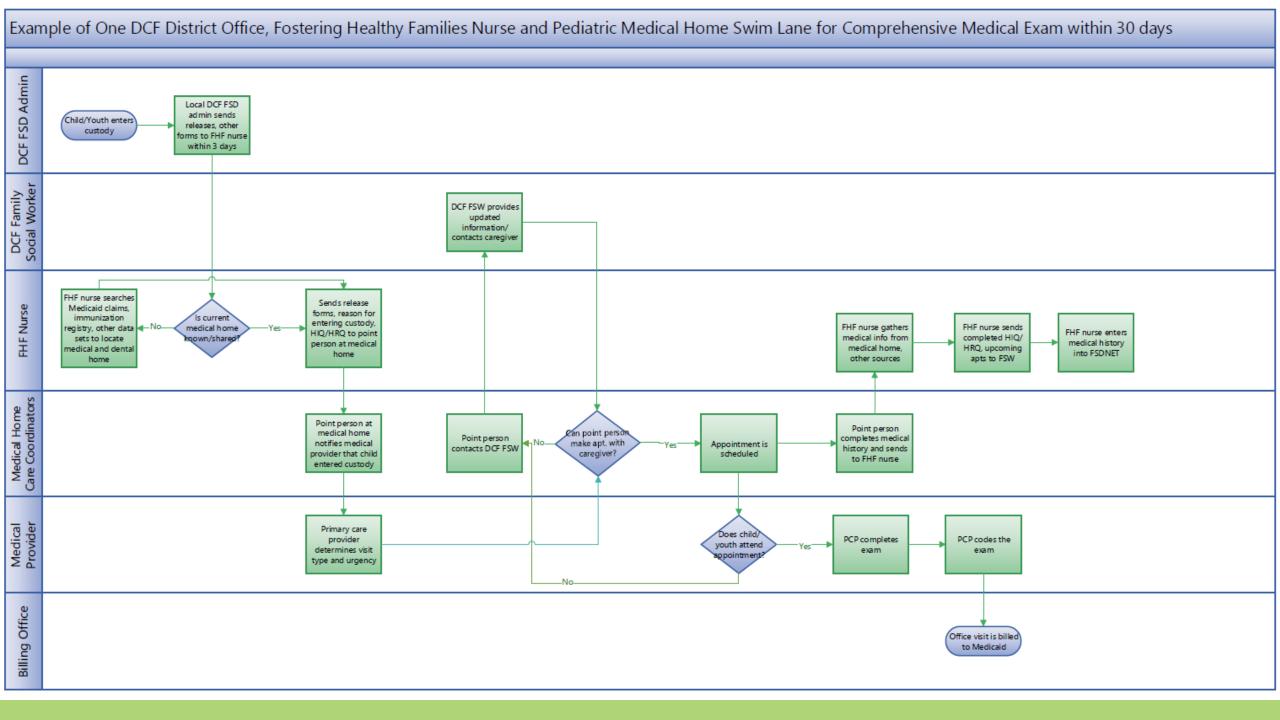
initial appointments

May be relocated multiple times

Foster Parents

Patients in **Foster Care** Patients in foster care do not receive medical assessments at recommended intervals





Fostering Healthy Families Program

- Purpose
 - is to improve the health outcomes of children in state custody
 - Collaboration between Public Health Nurse, Family Services Division (DCF) and Medical Providers is critical to success

- How it works in Rutland County
- Successes



Maternal Child Health Coordinators (FHF Nurses)

Barre

Deborah.Sanguinetti@vermont.gov

Bennington

 Adrianna.Tomasi@vermont.gov (802) 447-6402

Brattleboro

 Debra.Kitzmiller@vermont.gov (802) 251-2102

Burlington

 Alysha.Magnant@vermont.gov (802) 951-0066

Middlebury

 Holly.Laramee@vermont.gov (802) 388-5746

Morrisville

 Wendy.Hubbard@vermont.gov (802) 888-1353

Newport

- Open position- temporarily contact the St. Johnsbury office
- Renee.Fuller@vermont.gov (802) 751-0184

Rutland

 Jennifer.Wedin@Vermont.gov (802) 786-5104

St. Albans

 Heather.Simkins@vermont.gov (802) 527-5576

St. Johnsbury

Renee.Fuller@vermont.gov (802) 751-0184

Springfield

• <u>Sarah.Orr@vermont.gov</u> (802) 289-0591

White River Junction

 Pat.Ralston@vermont.gov (802) 281-5023



Suggestions from the Pilot Sites

- It's imperative to obtain the reason for entering custody from DCF!
- A case review with the provider prior to the appointment is very important. Many children had a lapse in care, so helpful to review outstanding needs.
- A weekly reminder email from the MCH Nurse to the practice helps streamline the process of allotting time, collecting info and filling out the forms.
- After the appointment, expect to have multiple points of contact with the foster parent/DCF worker for follow up, particularly since
 change of placements are common and referrals were generated from the comprehensive exam. Contacting any specialist to ensure
 they have all the contact info/placement letter, etc.
- Schedule the appointment when the social worker is available; to follow up on social/emotional needs, and for care coordination to
 follow up on any previous outstanding referrals.
- Helpful to contact the DCF worker and the foster parent/caregiver to obtain and share medical information. Cannot assume that any or all parties have information.
- "Teamwork makes the dream work"!!



Feedback from Foster Parents

I always try to get a physical or checkup within a week or so, and what I often get from the doctor's office is "they've already had a physical and insurance won't pay for another one"

If I had not been a seasoned foster parent, I would not have been able to navigate the medical services

Confidentiality! Questions being asked at the front desk – calling the patient a "foster child", confirming your address loudly, so others in the waiting area can hear - training around foster care for medical homes

Prescription meds often don't come with kids. Not sure of the process of transferring prescriptions, but it can be very time consuming for foster parents

Providers aren't always aware that prescriptions can be written for things such as: vitamins, diapers, incontinence products, which are all covered by Medicaid

Not all providers recognize and/or understand the purpose of the medical authorization form



Office Systems: What Can Work in VT?

Enhance Communication

• Local DCF office, MCH Nurse, consider "Foster Care Champion"/point person in your office

Office Protocols for Patients in Foster Care

• Consider flagging charts, automatically making appointment within 30 days, prioritize calls from foster parents, always use Foster Care code Z62.21

Identify & Fill Gaps

• Knowledge of AAP Guidelines, trauma informed care for office staff, referrals for mental and dental health

Recognize Your Strengths!

• Knowledge & relationships with patients & families, embedded care coordinator, co-located mental health services

What Can YOU Do by Next Tuesday?

What would YOU be willing to try? Chat in the # for all that apply.

- 1. Review the AAP Guidelines https://publications.aap.org/pediatrics/article/136/4/e1142/73872/Health-Care-lssues-for-Children-and-Adolescents-in?searchresult=1
- 2. Start using the code Z62.21 as a secondary diagnosis for all patients in foster care
- 3. Talk with my office staff and find out what they do when they discover a patient has come into custody
- 4. Contact my district MCH nurse and ask about their protocol when a patient of ours comes into custody
- 5. Plan to see my next patient who enters foster care within 30 days for a Comprehensive Health Assessment



Help is Available!

Child Safe Team Program- Childprotectionteam@uvmhealth.org

- James Metz, MD
- Tracey Wagner, RN, MSCN, CPN
- Mary-Ellen Longwood, MSW

Individual Practice Coaching through VCHIP

- Contact VCHIP (<u>Jill.Davis@med.uvm.edu</u>) if you are interested in:
 - individualized coaching to look at your office systems
 - improving communication
 - access to webinars

VT Child Psychiatry Access Program (CPAP)



Thanks!

- VT Department for Children and Families
- VT Department of Maternal & Child Health
- Pilot sites- DCF Districts, Pediatric Practices and FHF Nurses
- DVHA/Medicaid
- Kay Stones
- VCHIP Project Director Jill Davis



References

Health Care Issues for Children and Adolescents in Foster Care and Kinship Care - AAP Policy Statement https://publications.aap.org/pediatrics/article/136/4/e1131/73819/Health-Care-Issues-for-Children-and-Adolescents-in

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Pediatrician Guidance in Supporting Families of Children who are Adopted, Fostered, or in Kinship Care https://publications.aap.org/pediatrics/article/146/6/e2020034629/33590/Pediatrician-Guidance-in-Supporting-Families-of

Jee, S. H. & Szilagyi, M. A. (2021). Comprehensive health care for children in foster care. *UpToDate*. <a href="https://www-uptodate-com.ezproxy.uvm.edu/contents/comprehensive-health-care-for-children-in-foster-care-decomposition-decomposition-health-care-for-children-in-foster-care-decomposition-health-care-for-children-in-foster-care-decomposition-health-care-for-children-in-foster-care-decomposition-health-care-for-children-in-foster-care-decomposition-health-care-for-children-in-foster-care-decomposition-health-care-for-children-in-foster-care-decomposition-health-care-for-children-in-foster-care-decomposition-health-care-for-children-in-foster-care-decomposition-health-care-for-children-in-foster-care-decomposition-health-care-for-children-in-foster-care-decomposition-health-care-for-children-in-foster-care-decomposition-health-care-for-children-in-foster-care-decomposition-health-care-for-children-in-foster-care-decomposition-health-care-for-children-in-foster-care-decomposition-health-care-for-children-in-foster-care-decomposition-health-care-for-children-in-foster-care-decomposition-health-care-decomposition-health-care-decomposition-health-care-decomposition-health-care-decomposition-health-care-decomposition-health-care-decomposition-health-care-decomposition-health-care-decomposition-health-care-decomposition-health-care-decomposition-health-care-decomposition-health-care-decomposition-health-care-decomposition-health-care-decomposition-health-care-decomposition-health-care-decomposition-health-care-decomposition-health-care-decomposition-health-care-decomposition-health-care-decomposition-health-care-decomposition-health-health-care-decomposition-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-health-h



Questions?

