EMS Focus

A Collaborative Federal Webinar Series



Working Together: How 988, Crisis Response, and EMS Can Improve Community Care







Today's Panelists





Kate Elkins, Moderator National Highway Traffic Safety Administration **Richard McKeon**, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration



Today's Panelists



Kimberly Behounek, Gunnison Valley Health



Jodie Chinn, Gunnison Regional 911 Authority



Sean Caffrey, National EMS Management Association



Dan Gerard, International Association of EMS Chiefs



Office of EMS' Mission



Reduce death & disability



Provide leadership & coordination to the EMS community



Assess, plan, develop, & promote comprehensive, evidence-based emergency medical services & 911 systems



National 911 Program

Convene

Resources

□Grant program







988 Goals & Near-term Activities (set in Fall 2021)

SAMHSA Goals

Strengthen and enhance Lifeline

2 Transform and strengthen broader crisis care continuum

Near-term Activities

Federal planning and convening

Operational readiness of the Lifeline network



Messaging and public communication



Foundation for comprehensive crisis services





- □ July 16 marks our country's transition to 988
- 988 offers 24/7 access to trained counselors
- Investment of unprecedented federal resources in scaling up crisis centers
- **Substantial increase in the number of Lifeline calls, chats, and texts answered**
- Long-term success of 988 depends heavily on collaboration between states, territories, and the federal government



SAMHSA's Vision for Crisis Services

Horizon 1: Crisis contact centers¹ "Someone to talk to"

90%+ of all 988 contacts answered in-state [by 2023]²

Horizon 2: Mobile crisis services¹ "Someone to respond"

80%+ of individuals have access to rapid crisis response [by 2025]

Horizon 3: Stabilization services¹

"A safe place for help"

80%+ of individuals have access to community-based crisis care [by 2027]

1. Inclusive of intake, engagement, and follow-up

EMS Focus

2. Proportion may differ with chat/text vs. calls; "contacts answered" is defined as connected with a trained responder



SAMHSA'S Vision for Crisis Services





What is the Crisis Now Model?

Call Center Hub

> Mobile Crisis

Crisis Facilities





"Air Traffic Control" Crisis Call Center Hub connects and ensures timely access and data



Crisis Call Hub





Mobile Crisis/Community Crisis Partnerships

Mobile crisis programs share goals of:

Meeting individuals in community environments for rapid triage	Helping individuals in crisis to experience relief quickly	Providing appropriate support while avoiding LE involvement and ED use	Examples: Georgia, Arizona, Connecticut	Co-responder models	Funding -85% FMAP, MHBG
---	--	---	--	------------------------	----------------------------



Evaluations of Lifeline Effectiveness

Seriously suicidal individuals call the Lifeline

Significant decreases in callers' reports of intent to die, hopelessness, and psychological pain over the course of the call

55% of callers at imminent risk did not require emergency rescue by the end of the call and 19% collaborated with emergency rescue

Almost 90% of those who received follow up calls felt the calls helped them not kill themselves



Snapshot of 988 External Partners





988 and 911 Activities

Regular meetings with OEMS			
Calls with 911/EMS/police stakeholders			
Co-sponsorship agreement			
Community of Practice (Vibrant)			
Police Academy (PRA)			
Required activity in State 988 grants			
Incorporation into Crisis Mapping in 30 locations			
National Emergency Number Association 911/988 work group			
Digital Service Sprint on 988/911 coordination			



Snapshot of 988 Achievements (Fall 2021 – Present)

Messaging & Public Communication

Created 988 partner toolkit with corresponding webinars hosted for 1000s+ partners

Conducting national level news media interviews and events to educate about 988

Participating in national partner webinars to educate about 988 messaging Established 988 jobs webpage to expand 988 workforce

Coordinated robust state and local partner engagement

Launched formative research with the Action Alliance for Suicide Prevention



Snapshot of 988 Achievements





Mental Health Crisis Response Units – Overview

- NorCal Crisis Mental Health Response Unit
 - SuccessChallenges
- Calls/Outcomes
- Needs Analysis
 - □ Community
 - Paramedic education

- □ Selection
- Resilience
- I Training
- Operations
- Finance



Transport Results by Time Period

Transport Results Prior to and With Alameda CARE Team For Reporting Period December 16 – January 15

Prior to ACT



• Prior to Care Team

EMS Focus

- 48 calls during this period
- 25% of responses were transports
- 2% of responses went to psych facility
- 38 clients total involuntarily committed

With ACT



- After Implementation of Care Team
 - 44 calls during this period
 - 27% of responses were transports
 - 0% of responses went to psych facility
 - 13 clients total involuntarily committed



Mental Health Crisis Response Units

Needs Analysis

- Community
- Paramedic education







Gap Analysis

EMT

- \Box 1 2 hours of classroom instruction
- □ 15 20 pages in the average EMT textbook on behavioral health emergencies
- No clinical experience

Paramedic

- □ 3 4 hours of classroom instruction
- □ 20 30 pages in the average paramedic textbook on behavioral health emergencies
- No clinical experience

LCSW

- □ 6-7 years of education (a bachelor's and a master's MSW)
- Includes clinical rotations



Mental Health Crisis Response Units

Selection

Police Officer

Psychiatrist/psychologist/LCSW

Resilience		
Training		
Operations		
Finance		



Introduction to Rural Mobile Crisis Response







Gunnison and Hinsdale Counties



Case on National



Gunnison County	Hinsdale County
3,260 Square Miles	1,123 Square Miles
16,918 Population	788 Population
Tourism, Education & Agriculture	Tourism & Agriculture
1 Critical Access Hospital	
Shared 9-1-1 Center	
5 Law Enforcement Agencies	1 Law Enforcement Agency
3 Fire Districts	1 Fire District
2 Ambulance Services	1 Ambulance Service





- **Noticeable increase in mental health ci**
- □ Lack of resources to treat behavioral cris
- Lack of training for 911 and EMS persor







How We Got Here

- **G** Failure to provide timely acute crisis intervention
- **Consistent repeat callers**/patients
- Change in public expectation around public safety response to those in crisis







Integration of Mobile Crisis into the Emergency Services System

First Responder & Mental Health Professional collaboration:

- Collaboration meetings between behavioral health professionals, GVH, Law Enforcement, EMS, and 911 communications
- Determined the best solution for caring for our community members experiencing a mental health crisis

Brainstorming sessions:

- What we wanted the response to look like
- Funding options
- Interoperability





Integration of Mobile Crisis into the Emergency Services System

D Policy and procedures created through the 911 Authority for:

- How to handle incoming mental health calls
- □ Colorado Crisis Services line (988)
- □ Mobile crisis dispatch
- Use of mobile crisis response team in police and EMS incidents
- GVH Mobile Crisis became a user agency with the Gunnison Regional 911 Authority

Dispatched similarly as other emergency services agencies





Gunnison Valley Health (GVH) – Mobile Crisis Services

GVH started offering mobile crisis services July 1, 2021. Why?

Community stakeholders wanted a locally-operated service provider who sent a behavioral health staff to scene.

What is unique?

We have no turf wars on scene! We have buy-in at all levels in our community. Everyone on scene knows their scope of practice to have the best outcome for the patient.

GVH sends a master's-level clinician...

... or a person one year from graduation in a master's program to scene.



GVH – Mobile Crisis Services

If we need a mental health transport or hold on scene, either law enforcement signs or licensed providers come to the scene. In 2019 and 2020, GVH saw a

200% increase

in behavioral health admissions to our ED. Patients at the GVH ED can wait 2-6 hours to see a telehealth provider for assessment.

Result:

- Frustrated client
- Large ED visit bill
- No connection to local services



Year One Mobile Crisis Data





Gunnison Valley Health – Case Study

INCIDENT

- 911 call to local hotel, 47-year-old female known to law enforcement for two years, prior refusals of medical care via EMS.
 - Chief complaint severe abdominal pain. Statements of "I am going to die. God knows why and how. I have stomach cancer."
- Refusal to leave hotel room. Doesn't work. Does have food delivered to hotel and a room paid for monthly.
- Denial to enter room results in many calls ending in no action taken.

Patient doesn't let hotel staff in room to change linens or towels. Patient is observed to be losing weight between mobile crisis contacts.

OUTCOME

Female law enforcement officer patient has relationship with coached patient out of room while mobile clinician was listening for possible emergency transport (M.5). No evidence of substance use. Placed on M.5 with EMS transport to ED. Patient refused labs. Placed on M1 and secured placement without labs which is atypical. Our assessment, history and collateral proved grave disability and psychiatric diagnosis.

LESSONS LEARNED

Patient made accusations: "You are going to rape me if I get on the ambulance." Clinician rode along for safety. GVH EMS called to ED for abdominal pain. Clinician gave nurse from ambulance M.5 and a ligature resistant room was prepped versus admitting to a non-ligature resistant room. Clinician contacted EMS Captain for education on M.5 and acknowledged needing to communicate to EMS worker riding with patient the one who drove.



Impact Statements from EMS Chiefs

"The Gunnison Valley health mobile crisis response team has been a great benefit to our community and addressing the issues of those who suffer from mental health related problems.

The Crested Butte Fire Protection District remains committed to supporting the efforts of the mobile crisis response team so that we are providing a patient centric model that provides a path to care based upon the actual needs of the community and its members."



 Robert Weisbaum NRP, FP-C, MPO EMS & Fire Chief, Crested Butte Fire Protection District





Impact Statements from EMS Chiefs

"Behavioral Health 911 calls have rapidly risen in the last half decade and have skyrocketed through the COVID-19 Crisis. **Mobile crisis provides a rapid and safe intervention.**



Since the inception of Mobile Crisis in the Gunnison Valley, EMS and law enforcement rely heavily on their services. Unnecessary trips to the emergency department, extremely costly medical bills and sometimes even jail can be completely avoided.

It's hard to imagine a world without Mobile Crisis now that their amazing service has taken root in our region."



— CJ Malcolm NRP, FP-C, Chief of Emergency Services Gunnison Valley Health



Questions?

Please submit questions through the webinar platform

Kate Elkins • katherine.elkins@dot.gov

Richard McKeon • richard.mckeon@samhsa.hhs.gov

Jodie Chinn • jchinn@gunnisonco.gov

Kimberly Behounek • kbehounek@gvh-colorado.org

Sean Caffrey • scaffrey@cbfpd.org

Dan Gerard • daniel.gerard@post.harvard.edu



Thank You

