## South Louisiana Community Health Summit

**Session 3 Presentation** 

Ryan Bosch, MD





## Start with the Session Question...

"How to predict high risk individuals and proactively identify health issues (related to COVID19)?"

## First, establish a Common View of Risk.

- √ know more about your customers
- √ know more about your communities
- ✓ Know more about the available resources

Then, deliver precise, effective, cost-efficient care.

### Social Risk Drives Variation in COVID care

What's happening in your community?

Who is at risk?

How are SDOH risks driving access, utilization, and outcomes?







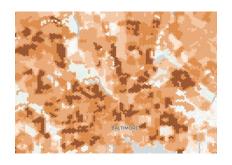
Amongst the Pandemic, now more than ever, we know that social risk is the largest driver of health.

If we're going to improve outcomes and resource allocation, we need a scalable way to identify who is at risk and then act with precision to drive measurable outcomes.

## Assessing COVID-19 Risk

#### **Community-Level**

COVID-19 Social Susceptibility Index



#### **Community Factors:**

- Age Distribution
- Community Disease Burden
- Crowding
- Economic Stress
- Exposure Potential
- Infrastructure

Individual-Level, Longitudinal

**COVID-19 Vulnerability Index** 



#### **Individual Factors:**

- Age
- Chronic Disease Burden
- Community COVID-19 SSI
- SDOH Risk Exposure

#### **Common Risk Scale**

1 = Little to no risk

2 = Low risk

3 = Moderate risk

4 = High risk

5 = Severe risk

Individual-Level, Time-Bound

**COVID-19 Positive Screen** 



#### **Individual Factors:**

• Presence or absence of virus

## Risk Factors Among Vulnerable Populations



**Vulnerable Populations** 

Vulnerable populations are at a greater risk for poor outcomes during the COVID-19 pandemic

#### **RISK FACTORS**



Underlying chronic health conditions



Social Determinants of Health



Frequent utilization of healthcare resources



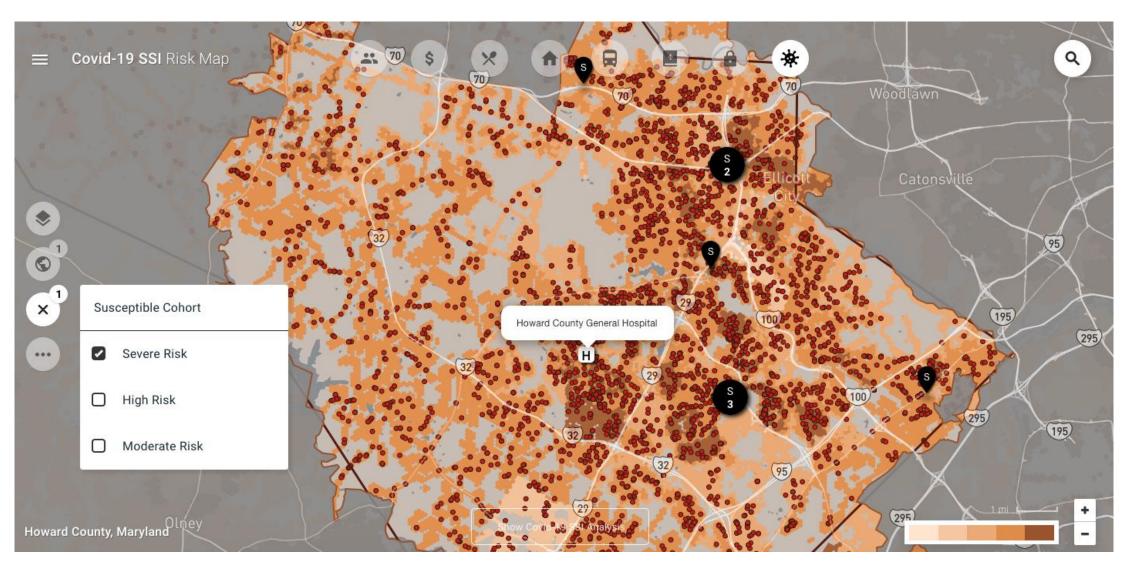
Barriers to following public health measures (e.g. social distancing, self-isolation) or seeking care, such as lack of permanent housing, economic necessity, or fear of deportation, etc.

Higher risk of COVID-19 morbidity and mortality

Higher burden on healthcare resources, when capacity is needed the most

Resource planning to address specific needs

## Common View of Risk, Resources and At-Risk Individuals



# Coordinated Response to ensure Resources provided to Populations at Greatest Risk

~6 M
Total residents

~2.6 M
On Medicare or Medicaid

~900K

**Elevated risk individuals identified** 

~150K

**High-risk individuals identified** 



Health Departments and LHICS to reach out to high risk communities and individuals



Health Systems and Primary Care Practices to reach out to high risk attributed members



Managed Care Organizations to reach out to high risk attributed members

## Providing Targeted Resources to Vulnerable Populations

Testing and Manage-in-place Teams







#### **Homeless Population**

#### **6K HOMELESS IN THE STATE**

- Homeless 1.6x relative risk of death to general population historically
- Estimated rate of current undiagnosed COVID infection
   40%
- Homeless shelters don't have clinical teams or ability to socially distance at all

#### **Elderly in Congregated Housing**

## 641 ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES IN THE STATE

- Congregate settings known to source of heavy outbreaks and poor outcomes in other states
- Older adults, 65 years and older, make up to 27% of total COVID related deaths
- At best, this population today is getting remote outreach

## Individuals with No Healthcare Access

#### **36K UNINSURED IN STATE**

- Many are non-English speakers who are missing the public education campaigns
- Often essential workers
- Often live in overcrowded residential spaces
- Often lack means of transportation for clinics or drive through testing centers