Michigan Center for Rural Health

IREACH – Rural Veterans







Improving Rural Enrollment, Access, and Health in Rural Veterans

(I-REACH Rural Veterans)

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What I-REACH Does

- Promotes "Asking the Question" "Have You Served?"
 - Screening during intake.
- Assists facilities and providers in joining the VA Community. Care Network, through Optum.
- Coordinates the U.P. Together With Veterans Program.
- Promotes other agency programs.





Veteran Population & Access to Benefits

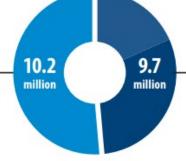
United States

20.7
Million Veterans





Veterans that do not receive VA benefits or services.



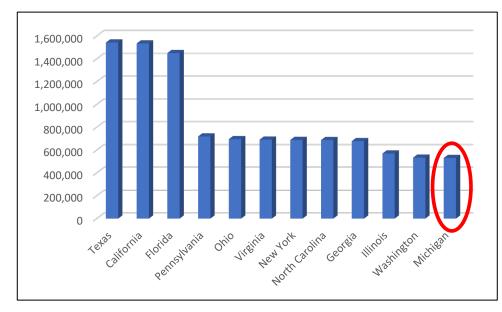
Veterans that **use at least one** VA benefit or service.

Females

Of these, about **6 million** Veterans receive VA health care (about **30%** of all U.S. Veterans).

Of the approximately 20 million Veterans in the U.S., less than 10 million receive one or more benefits or services from VA. Of these, approximately 6 million receive VA health care

State of Michigan



Michigan has one of the largest Veteran populations in the country, ranking 12th in 2021 with over 530,000 Veterans

Over 372,000 had not received treatment at a VA facility in 2022 (71%)



"Have You Served?" Screening during intake

- Less than 50% of Veterans are connected to all their earned military benefits. Awareness and how to get started are largest barriers.
- Connection to benefits <u>saves lives and</u> <u>improves quality of life</u>; we need help identifying those who have served.
- A national movement, aligns with SAMHSA and VA programs (Governors Challenge), promoted by the American Academy of Nursing.





How to Ask

• "Have you served?" versus "Are you a Veteran?" is the preferred method as it enables those who do not feel comfortable or don't identify as a Veteran to be recognized.

 Even better: "Have you or a member of your household ever served in the military?"





Ask the Question

"Have You Served?"

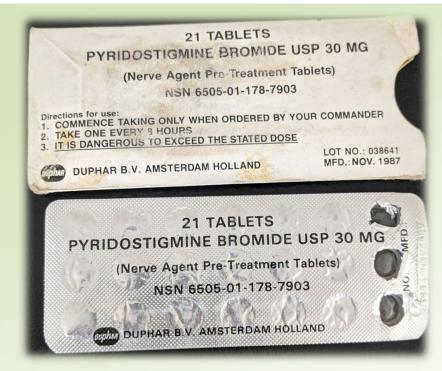
It's the right thing to do

"Have You Served?" Screening during intake

Veterans have unique health care needs, disease patterns, experiences and cultural backgrounds.

More likely than non-veterans to have:

- Toxic exposures: Agent Orange, contaminated water, burn pits, asbestos, radiation, etc.
- Diabetes, ALS, chronic pain, moral injury, and adverse childhood experiences (increases risk for PTS and suicide), etc.
- Vaccines and/or exposure to hepatitis A & B, rabies, typhoid, cholera, yellow fever, anthrax, smallpox, malaria, botulinum toxoid, meningitis, PB, etc., etc.,





Screening during intake / Presumptive Conditions

Post-traumatic osteoarthritis

Heart disease or hypertensive

vascular disease

Psychosis

Any of the anxiety states

Dysthymic disorder (or

depressive neurosis)

Organic residuals of frostbite

Stroke and the residual effects

Osteoporosis, when the

Veteran has posttraumatic

stress disorder

Beriberi (including beriberi

heart disease)

Chronic dysentery

Helminthiasis

Malnutrition

(including optic atrophy)

Pellagra

Other nutritional deficiencies

Irritable bowel syndrome

Peptic ulcer disease

Peripheral neuropathy

Cirrhosis of the liver

Avitaminosis

Osteoporosis

AL amyloidosis

B-cell leukemia

Chronic lymphocytic

leukemia

Multiple myeloma

Type 2 diabetes

Hodgkin's disease

Ischemic heart disease

(including but not limited

to, coronary artery

disease and

atherosclerotic

cardiovascular disease)

Non-Hodgkin's

lymphoma

Parkinson's disease

Parkinsonism

Prostate cancer

Respiratory cancers

Soft-tissue sarcoma (not

including osteosarcoma,

chondrosarcoma,

Kaposi's sarcoma or

mesothelioma)

Bladder cancer

Hypothyroidism

Hypertension

Monoclonal gammopathy of

underdetermined

significance (MGUS)

Acute and subacute

peripheral neuropathy

Chloracne or other similar

acneform disease

Porphyria cutanea tarda



Screening during intake / Presumptive Conditions

Atomic Veterans exposed to

ionizing radiation

Participated in atmospheric

nuclear testing

All forms of leukemia, except

chronic lymphocytic

leukemia

Thyroid cancer

Breast cancer

Pharynx cancer

Esophagus cancer

Stomach cancer

Small intestine cancer

Pancreatic cancer

Bile ducts cancer

Gall bladder cancer

Salivary gland cancer

Urinary tract cancer

Brain cancer

Bone cancer

Lung cancer

Colon cancer

Ovary cancer

Bronchioloalveolar

carcinoma

Multiple myeloma

Lymphomas, other than

Hodgkin's disease

Primary liver cancer, except if

there are indications of

cirrhosis or hepatitis B

Chronic fatigue syndrome

Fibromyalgia

Irritable bowel syndrome

Fatigue

Skin symptoms

Headaches

Muscle pain

Joint pain

Neurological or

neuropsychological

symptoms

Symptoms involving the

upper or lower respiratory

system

Sleep disturbance

Gastrointestinal symptoms

Cardiovascular symptoms

Weight loss

Menstrual disorders

Brucellosis

Campylobacter jejuni

Coxiella burnetii (Q fever)

Nontyphoid Salmonella

Shigella

West Nile virus

Malaria

Mycobacterium tuberculosis

Visceral leishmaniasis



Screening during intake / Presumptive Conditions

Squamous cell carcinoma

of the larynx

Squamous cell carcinoma

of the trachea

Adenocarcinoma of the

trachea

Salivary gland-type

tumors of the trachea

Adenosquamous

carcinoma of the lung

Large cell carcinoma of

the lung

Salivary gland-type

tumors of the lung

Sarcomatoid carcinoma of

the lung

Typical and atypical carcinoid

of the lung

Brain cancer

Gastrointestinal cancer of

any type

Glioblastoma

Head cancer of any type

Kidney cancer

Lymphatic cancer of any type

Lymphoma of any type

Melanoma

Neck cancer of any type

Pancreatic cancer

Reproductive cancer of any

type

Respiratory cancer of any

type

Asthma that was diagnosed

after service

Chronic bronchitis

Chronic obstructive

pulmonary disease (COPD)

Updated October 2022



"Have You Served?" Screening during intake

Promise to Address Comprehensive Toxics Act of 2022 (PACT Act)

- A new law, and the most significant expansion and extension of Veteran benefits, eligibility, and care in more than 30 years.
- Previously not eligible / denied may now be eligible for VA benefits.
- Could benefit nearly a third of U.S. veterans and their families, including an estimated 150,000-200,000 in Michigan.



Success Stories!!

A woman 92 years young was asked, and she acknowledged being a Veteran. She was referred to the VA and received assistance with her in-home care needs.

A man in hospice care with lung cancer was asked. He served in the Navy and was exposed to asbestos. He had not applied for disability from the VA. He was connected to the local Veteran Service Officer and filed a claim. After he passed, his widow received a pension based on this disability.

An older woman was asked, and she acknowledged being a military widow. The provider helped her access health insurance coverage to use services at the VA Medical Center, saving her a precious \$300 a month.





"Have you or member of your household ever served in the military?"

Participate in the VA Community Care Network

- ❖ Over 1/2 of all Veterans are enrolled in VA healthcare.
 - Over 1/3 receive care via VA Community Care Network
 - Not all qualify for VA care.
- More in-network providers are needed (through Optum)
 - VA is short-handed.
 - Distance to the nearest VA provider can be a barrier.



Join the VA Community Care Network (CCN)

- ❖ VA MISSION Act of 2018 established the Veterans Community Care Program (VCCP).
 - VA can purchase health care services from community.
- VA is improving relations with community providers.
- VA CCN addresses previous challenges, including claims processing and billing.





Join the VA Community Care Network (CCN)

- CCN is VA's network of community providers built and managed by Optum.
- CCN works better than VA's previous networks.
- Improved customer service between VA and the Third-Party Administrator, which is now Optum.



Support / Sponsor and Join U.P. Together With Veterans

- * Rural Veteran suicide prevention program.
 - Encouraging participation in healthcare and well-being activities.
 - Organizing events for Veterans, their families and their caregivers.









Connecting service members, Veterans, their families, and their caregivers with care services and well-being activities



Help us improve Veterans access to healthcare



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Improving Rural Enrollment, Access, and Health in Rural Veterans (I-REACH Rural Veterans)







Trinity Health Shelby

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Military and Veterans Health Program MilVet

Why?

How?

What does it look like?

What did we experience?



The Warrior Community and Disease Burden



CONDITIONS OF MILITARY SERVICE ARE DEBILITATING

Environment, stress, toxins, combat, variable OSHA protections, and other conditions transform the "healthiest of the healthy" into the "most chronically sick."



MULTIPLE DEPLOYMENTS & IMPROVED BATTLEFIELD MEDICINE...

have increased the numbers of survivors, chronic conditions, and co-morbidities (multiple chronic conditions).

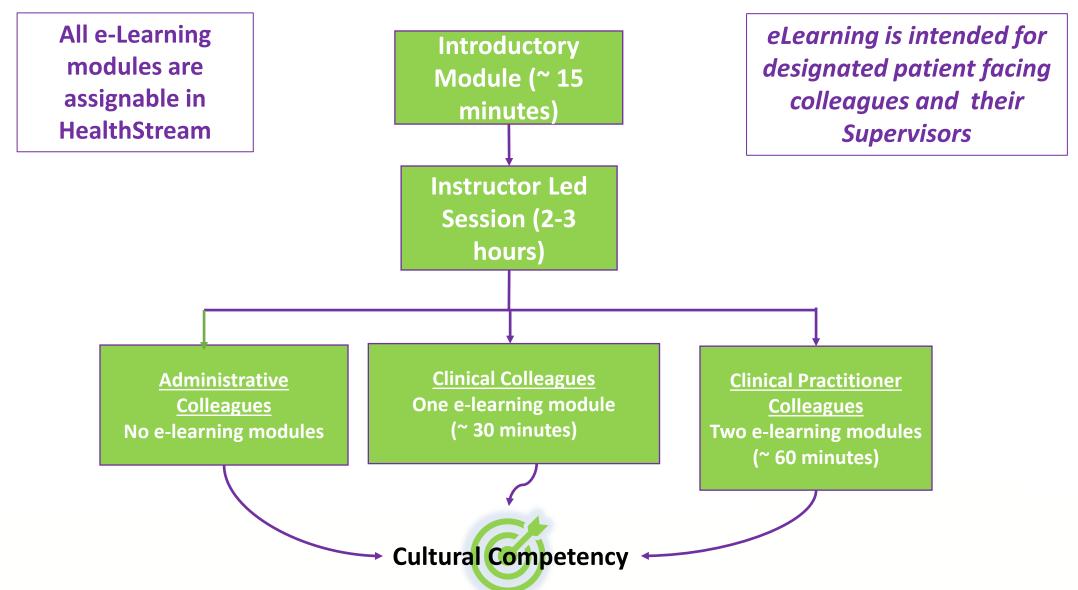


FAMILIES ARE NOT SPARED

They too, are less healthy relative to the general population.



MILVET CULTURAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS



Military Service Flags, Banners Displayed in Lobbies



Standardized MilVet Program Marketing Materials







What have we experienced because of the MilVet program.

The Staff have a better appreciation for the veteran's and their families.

The Veterans and families feel recognized.

Providers are more aware of the fact this population has risks for chronic illness.

The veteran staff are recognized and can connect with the veteran patients.

We have more open discussions with the VA system at all levels.



Questions?

Comments?



Oscar G Johnson Healthcare System







COMPACT Act

Eligible individuals in suicidal crisis can go to any VA or any community health care facility for emergency health care and VA will pay for it. Including:

- Transportation costs
- Inpatient or crisis residential care for up to 30 days
- Outpatient care for up to 90 days, including social work.

COMPACT Act

Eligible individuals, regardless of VA enrollment status, are:

- Veterans discharged or released from active duty after more than 24 months of active service under conditions other than dishonorable.
- Former members of the armed forces, including reserve service members, who served more than 100 days under a combat exclusion or in support of a contingency operation and were discharged under conditions other than dishonorable.
- Former members of the armed forces who were the victim of Military Sexual Trauma.

Maintaining Internal Systems and Strengthening Integrated Outside Networks

- Streamlining and Improving Community Care
- Establishing a new Urgent Care Benefit
- Expanding Caregiver Eligibility
- Strengthening VA's Workforce
- Strengthens VA's Infrastructure

MISSION ACT

Eligibility criteria and final standards were based on VA's analysis of best practices both in government and in the private sector and tailored to the needs of our Veteran patients.

The criteria include:

- Veterans must receive approval from VA prior to obtaining care from a community provider in most circumstances.
- Veterans must either be enrolled in VA health care and have used VA care or VA community care within the last 24 months.
- Eligibility for community care will continue to be dependent upon a Veteran's individual health care needs or circumstances.
- VA staff members generally make all eligibility determinations.
- Veterans will usually have the option to receive care at a VA medical facility regardless of their eligibility for community care.

MISSION ACT

6 Community Care eligibility criteria established by MISSION Act:

- Required care or services are not offered at the VA
- Care or services not provided within designated access standards
- Grandfathered eligibility from Veterans Choice Program
- Lack of full-service medical facility in a state, i.e., New Hampshire
- Care or services are non-compliant with VA's standards for quality
- Best medical interest of the Veteran.

^{*}Meeting any one of the six eligibility criteria is sufficient to be referred to a community provider—a Veteran does not have to meet all six of them to be eligible.

Urgent Care and Emergency Care

- https://www.va.gov/find-locations
- Visit local urgent care facilities Non-life threatening
- Visit local emergency facilities Life threatening
 - Please make sure you or your emergency provider contacts the national call center within 72 hours.
 - 1-(844) 724-7842 (844-72HRVHA)
 - VHAEmergencyNotification@va.gov
 - https://EmergencyCareReporting.CommunityCare.va.gov

All Other care outside of Urgent Care and Emergency Care requires pre-authorization.

Scenario:

Veteran comes into your ER with a sprained knee. The provider stabilizes the Veteran, but wants the Veteran to follow up with orthopedics.

- a. Make an internal referral to orthopedics, the VA will cover it.
- b. Send a Request for Additional Services (VA form 10-10172).

Referral questions call:

Iron Mountain 906-774-3300 ext. 34422

Battle Creek 269-223-5011

Saginaw 989-497-2500 ext. 12716

Ann Arbor 734-222-8936

Detroit 313-576-1000 ext. 63183

Billing questions call:

(877) 881-7618

Veteran Guidance and complaints call:

- Iron Mountain (906) 774-3300 ext. 34400
- Battle Creek (269) 223-5007
- Saginaw (989) 497-2500 ext. 13012
- Ann Arbor (734) 222-8936 ext. 27100
- Detroit (313) 576-1000 ext. 64718







