### Beyond Hospital Doors: Nutaqsiivik

A Model Perinatal Outreach & Support Program for High Social Risk Native Women

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### Mission and Vision

- To improve the post-neonatal infant mortality rate for Anchorage Native infants
- Anchorage Native high social risk childbearing-age families will have access to the support and services they need to create safe home environments, strengthen their families, and move toward self-reliance

### Creativity is the Key

- Meet clients "where they are at" (figuratively and literally!)
- Measure success as small changes in behaviors
- Advocate for clients with "systems" and don't be afraid to ask agencies "why..?"
- Non-judgmental actions and attitudes earn client's trust

- In 1993, the death rate for Alaska Native infants in the post-neonatal period (28 days through one year of age) was 3X higher than other Alaska infant population groups
- Participated in a Community-Wide Learning Collaborative (Institute for Healthcare Improvement - Boston)

- A review of 27 Anchorage Native infant deaths identified how the system identified socially high risk pregnant women
- Flow charts led to points where gaps existed
- A standardized social risk tool was developed and has been in use since 1994
- The Nutaqsiivik Program began with no new resources

- Existing staff were re-directed to begin pilot project "one-stop" concept clinic and home visiting services
- Tracking "Days between Deaths" has given us a short cycle measurement of infant mortality

### **Program Goals**

- To promote safe home environments for high social risk infants
- To provide client-centered, risk-based interventions that will support the high social risk family in their efforts to move toward self-reliance
- To increase Alaska Native Medical Center's responsiveness to high social risk families

- To increase Anchorage community partnerships and awareness of the Nutaqsiivik Program's goals and activities
- To collect data and information to determine the nature and extent of need among high social risk Native families in Anchorage for program planning and evaluation

- Foundation theory borrowed from the business world, used Quality Improvement techniques such as short cycle interventions
- PDCA (Plan-Do-Check-Act)
- Constant re-assessment of program activities
- Database with information regarding risk profiles of 1000+ infants and mothers

### Social Risk Criteria

- Homelessness
- Current or recent DFYS involvement
- Positive urine drug screen for mother or infant
- Recent or current domestic violence
- Maternal substance abuse during pregnancy or at risk for relapse after pregnancy
- Current maternal psychiatric disorder or depression
- Lack of prenatal care or onset in 3rd trimester or inconsistent prenatal care
- FAS/FAE or otherwise cognitively impaired mother
- Age 16 or under
- History of SIDS
- History of childhood sexual abuse
- Worrisome parenting behaviors observed

### **Current Services**

- High social risk pregnant women identified
- Referrals from wide variety of sources
- Home visitation begins after client accepts services, frequency based on family needs
- Home-based birth control consultation and administration
- Continual medical and social service coordination

- Transportation assistance to medical/social appointments
- Synagis administration in the home
- Immunizations in the home
- Intra and inter agency coordination of services and problem solving
- Support and advocacy
- Extensive case management for first year of life
- Individual case review every 90 days with physician advisor

- Average number of days between deaths has gone from a pre-project baseline of 55 to 111
- There is a continuing need for family support and services after the first year of life for approximately 1/3 of the families

# Nutaqsiivik spin-off activities derived from ongoing data evaluation:

- Teen Health Clinic
- Campus-wide domestic violence initiative
- Improved cognitive assessment system

#### **Trends**

- 1/3 of the Anchorage Native perinatal clients meet criteria for high social risk (approximately 150 families per year)
- Basic needs are often unmet (food, shelter, safety)
- The social isolation identified found to be striking
- Clients time orientation differed from the system that is trying to serve them

## A case review conducted in a one year period identified:

- 18% of the Nutaqsiivik mothers were FAS/FAE or otherwise cognitively impaired
- Mental health services were needed by 61% (only 16% receiving treatment)
- Substance treatment was needed by 33% (only 10% receiving treatment)
- 60% reported a lack of safe childcare

- Pregnancy prevention services must be easily accessible and on-going
- Establish a clear mechanism for the diagnosis of cognitively impaired mothers
- Be creative about outreach and homebased health services
- Find ways to remove barriers to substance and mental health treatment

### Strategies That Work For Us

- Seek to understand the client's point of view
- Let them tell their story
- Be an active listener
- Each client is unique and wants consideration of their unique needs
- Be tenacious in your commitment to being flexible

### Why Systems Fail the High Social Risk Client

- Inflexible entry points/intake opportunities create barriers
- Intake processes often miss the needs of cognitively impaired clients
- "Long" wait to enter treatment and delays in service delivery create situations where needs for shelter, food and safety may become higher priority
- Lack of transportation and child care is a recurring theme... Be aware of this

### THE BOTTOM LINE?

- "Systems" fail to serve the hard-toreach client when they are at a "reachable moment" so we lose them...figure out when that moment is and be there with a service they can accept
- Nutaqsiivik clients receive services in ALL of our programs
- BE CREATIVE AND WILLING TO CHANGE HOW YOU PROVIDE YOUR SERVICE...