CAPTURING A CRISIS MASSACHUSETTS BEHAVIORAL HEALTH BOARDING METRICS MAR Health & Hospital Association

A Weekly Report from the Massachusetts Health & Hospital Association

The Current Behavioral Health Crisis

Behavioral Health (BH) boarding occurs when a patient must wait in an emergency department (ED) or medical-surgical floor until a BH bed is available. While boarding was a major issue for Massachusetts patients and hospitals before the pandemic, the effects of COVID-19 and increasing workforce shortages have worsened the situation and intensified the behavioral health crisis.

For years, the behavioral health system in Massachusetts and nationally has struggled with serious challenges relating to patient access, inadequate reimbursement, and workforce vacancies. The long-term effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and increased need for BH services continue to exacerbate these issues. Healthcare providers are also seeing a rising acuity of patients' behavioral health presentations, making the challenges facing the behavioral health system – including the paucity of clinical and support staff – more complex. EDs and medical-surgical units were not designed to handle the long-term needs of acute behavioral health patients, yet these settings now serve as the last available refuge for patients as they await appropriate placement.

This report examines both weekly and trending data from Massachusetts acute care hospitals on the number of behavioral health patients who are waiting for a psychiatric evaluation or who have had an evaluation and are awaiting a bed. The information is further broken down by patient age, and geographic region, and effect on staffed ED bed capacity.

Addressing the behavioral health boarding challenge will require a coordinated effort to:

1. increase physical capacity;

2. bolster and expand the entire behavioral healthcare workforce, including entry level mental health worker positions, as well as nurses, social workers, psychiatrists, and more; and

3. ensure the financial stability of behavioral health units and facilities.

Through partnership with the Executive Office of Health and Human Services and the state legislature, the inpatient psychiatric system added nearly 450 new inpatient psychiatric beds in 2021 and 2022, including both in psychiatric units at acute care hospitals and in freestanding psychiatric facilities, with additional beds to come in 2023. But fully staffing existing and newly licensed beds is a considerable barrier to opening new or expanded services. Much more needs to be done to ensure behavioral health patients have access to needed care, in particular by increasing the pipeline of staff, improving retention, and ensuring the sustainability of services.

Identified solutions to address the remaining behavioral health challenges include:

Ensuring hospitals are reimbursed for the care they provide to behavioral health patients accessing care in the ED, including commercial coverage for BH crisis evaluations and services provided to patients while they board. This provides facilities with the staffing and programmatic resources needed to care for those patients.

Continued development of the behavioral health workforce pipeline across all positions, including the use of American Rescue Plan Act funds in the Behavioral Health Trust Fund.

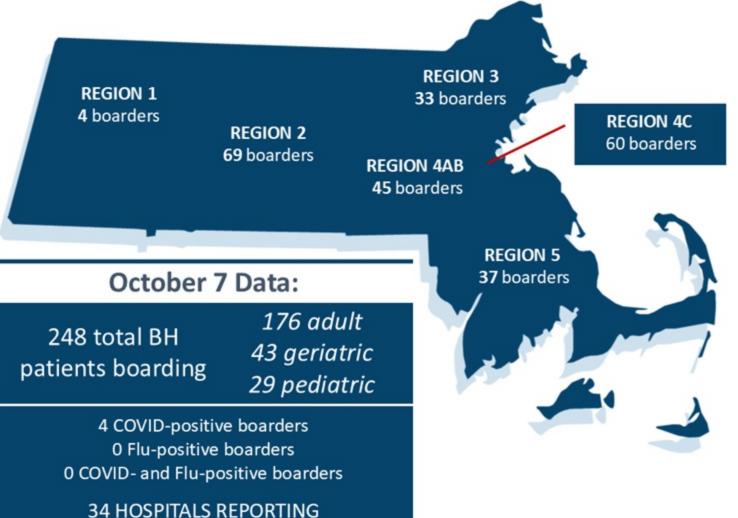
Creation of a Behavioral Health Rate Task Force to evaluate ways to ensure the financial stability of behavioral health units and facilities, and to allow behavioral health providers to pay their workforce adequate salaries.

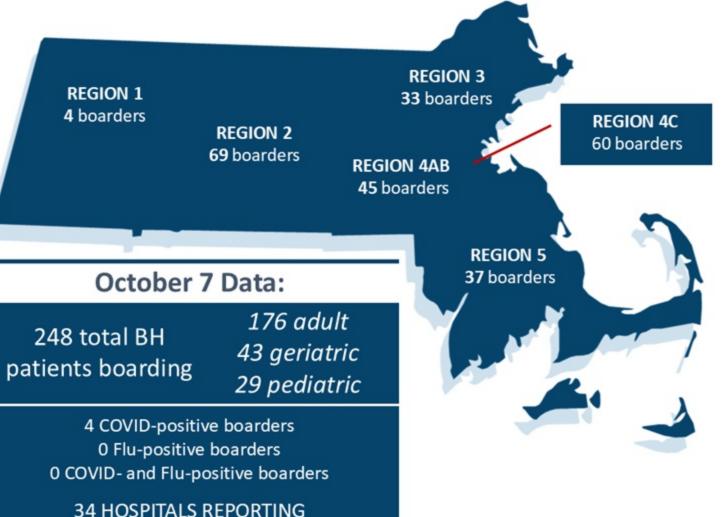
Prohibiting clinical denials due to an administrative or technical defect in a claim, and requiring coverage of all medically necessary mental health services.

Reducing continuum of care challenges that create bottlenecks in the behavioral health system and limit patient access to needed services. Solutions include expanding availability of continuing care services, post-acute care transitions, community wraparound services, and congregate care programs.

Addressing administrative barriers such as Determination of Need requirements for providers expanding BH services, and insurance prior authorization/notification processes for providers.

MHA will continue to work collaboratively with its members, our partners in the behavioral health space, and the state to improve behavioral healthcare in these areas.







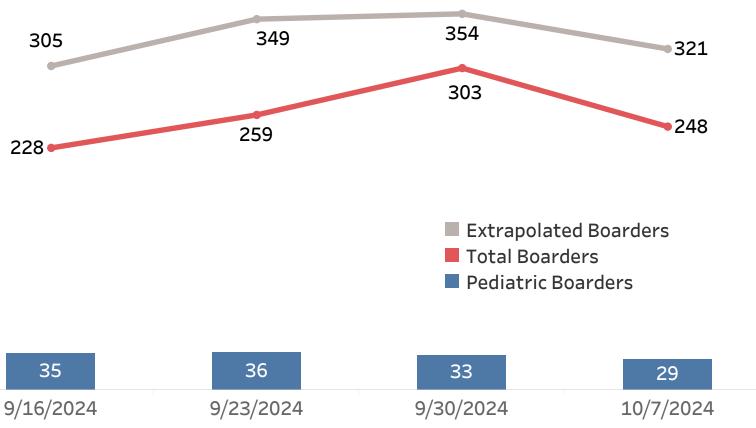
350

300

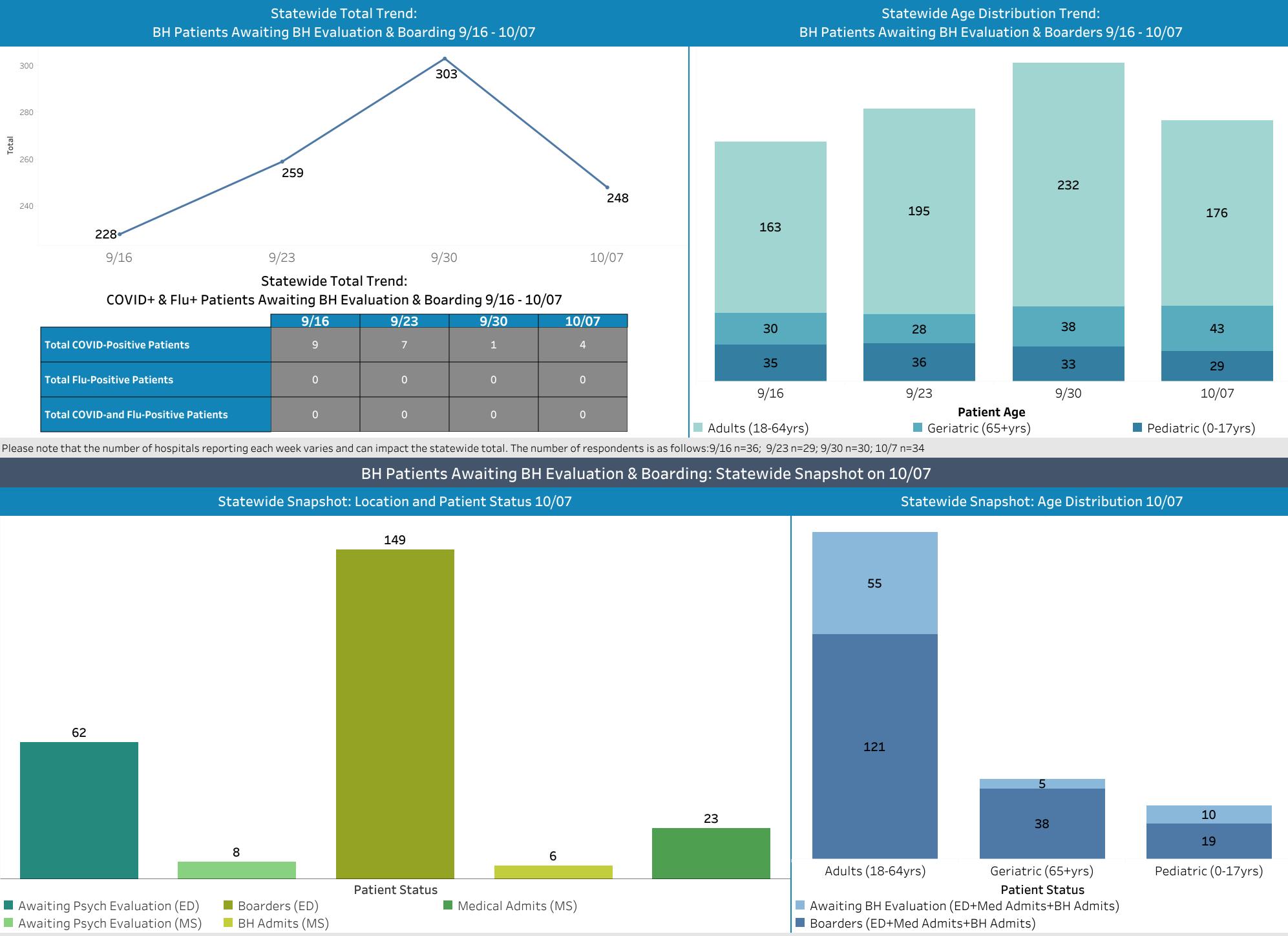
The extrapolated total boarders line calculates the projected total number of boarders in a given week by including non-respondent hospitals' average number of boarders from its previous three weeks of submitted data. Pediatric numbers do not include extrapolated data for non-respondents.

Statewide Total Trend:

All Boarders, Pediatric Boarders, and Extrapolated Total Boarders (Including Non-Respondents) 9/16 - 10/07



Behavioral Health (BH) Patients Awaiting BH Evaluation & Boarding: Statewide Trend 9/16 - 10/07

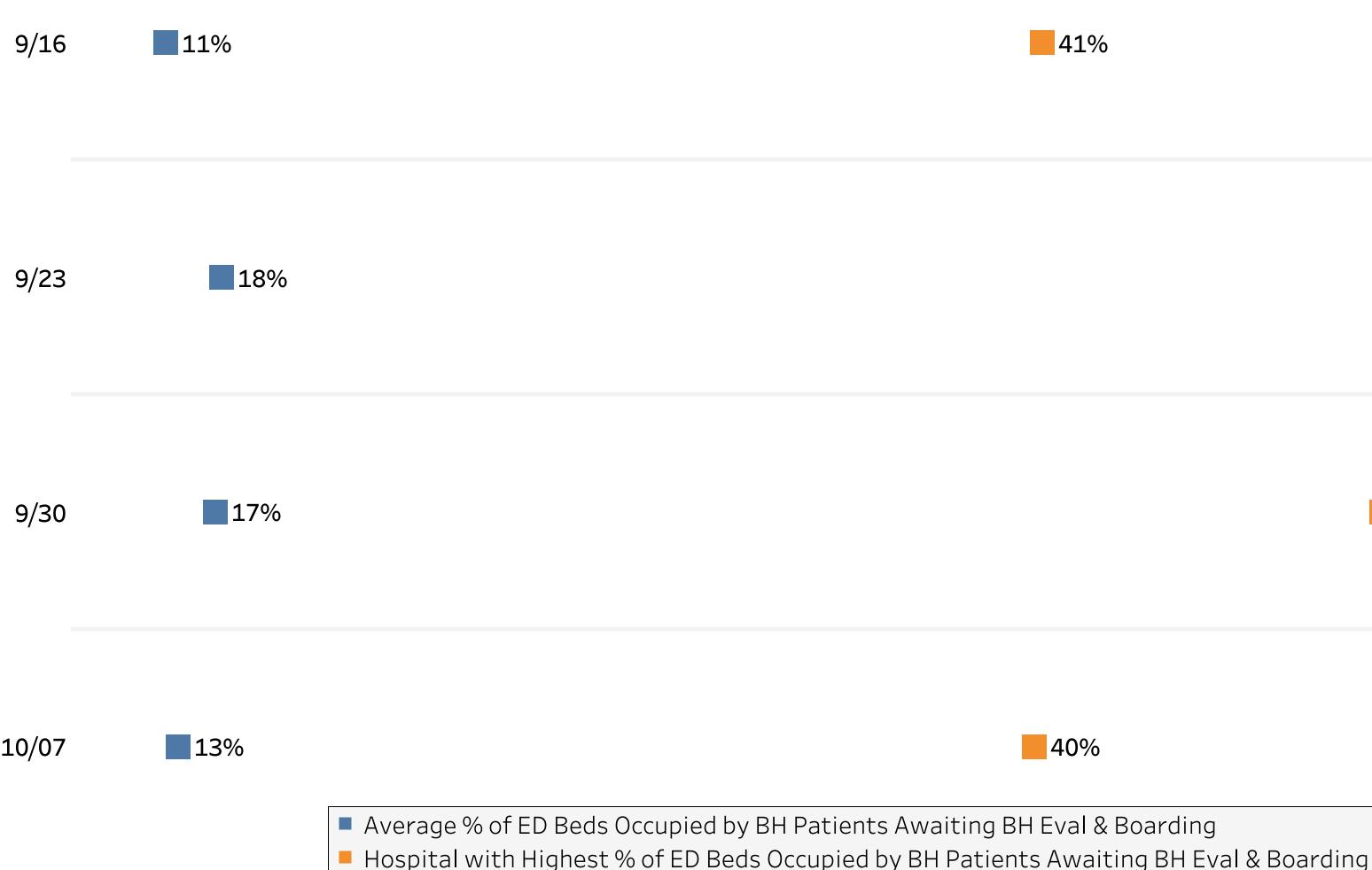


Psych = Psychiatric; Geri = Geriatric; Pedi = Pediatric. Please see page 7 for detailed notes, definitions, and categorizations.

BH Patients Awaiting BH Evaluation & Boarding In Emergency Departments: Shown as Percentage of ED Staffed Beds

For the chart below, the blue square represents the average percentage of BH patients awaiting BH evaluation and boarding in the Emergency Department across reporting hospitals statewide as a percentage of reporting hospitals' staffed ED Beds. The orange square represents the hospital with the highest percentage of its staffed ED bed capacity occupied by BH patients awaiting BH evaluation and boarding in the ED. The number of staffed ED beds was obtained using data entered by each hospital into the Massachusetts Department of Public Health's (MDPH) WebEOC (Emergency Operations Center) system as part of daily COVID reporting. This data reflects the number of ED staffed beds for the previous week and is used to estimate the ED occupancy. This chart does not include patients boarding or awaiting a BH evaluation on a medical-surgical floor.

BH Patients Awaiting BH Evaluation & Boarding in the ED as % of Staffed ED Bed Capacity: Statewide Average and Highest Individual Hospital 9/16 - 10/07

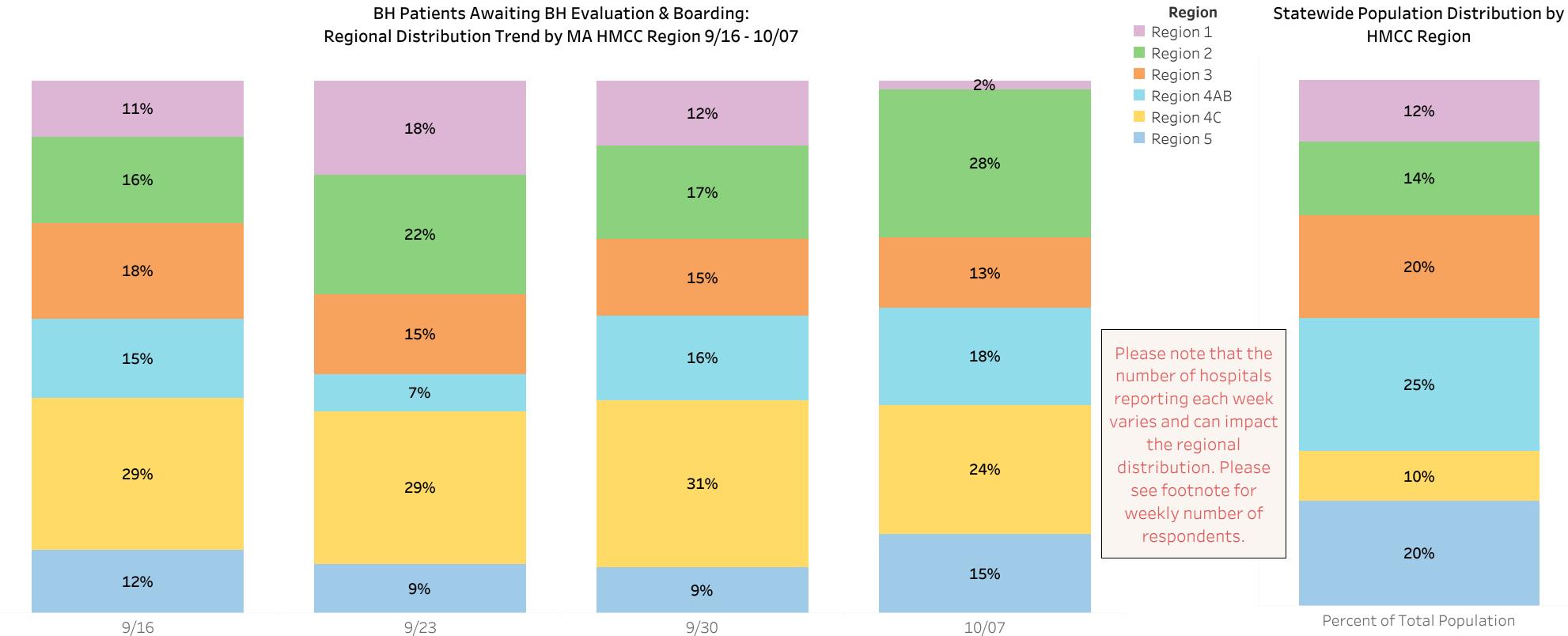


41%

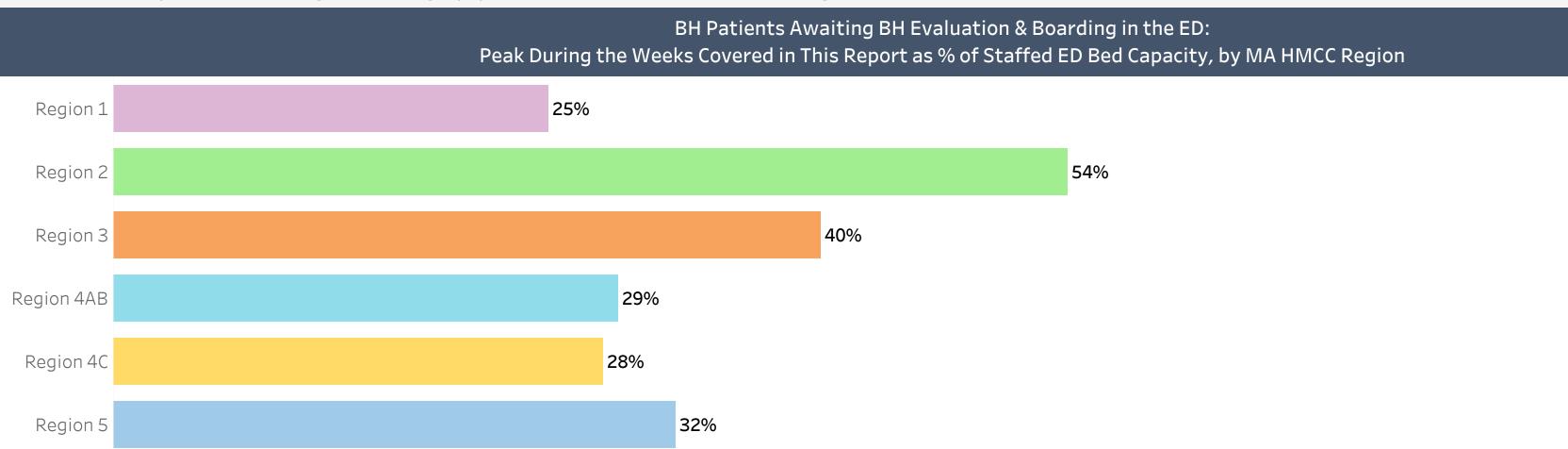
68%



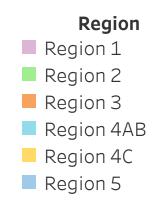
BH Patients Awaiting BH Evaluation & Boarding:



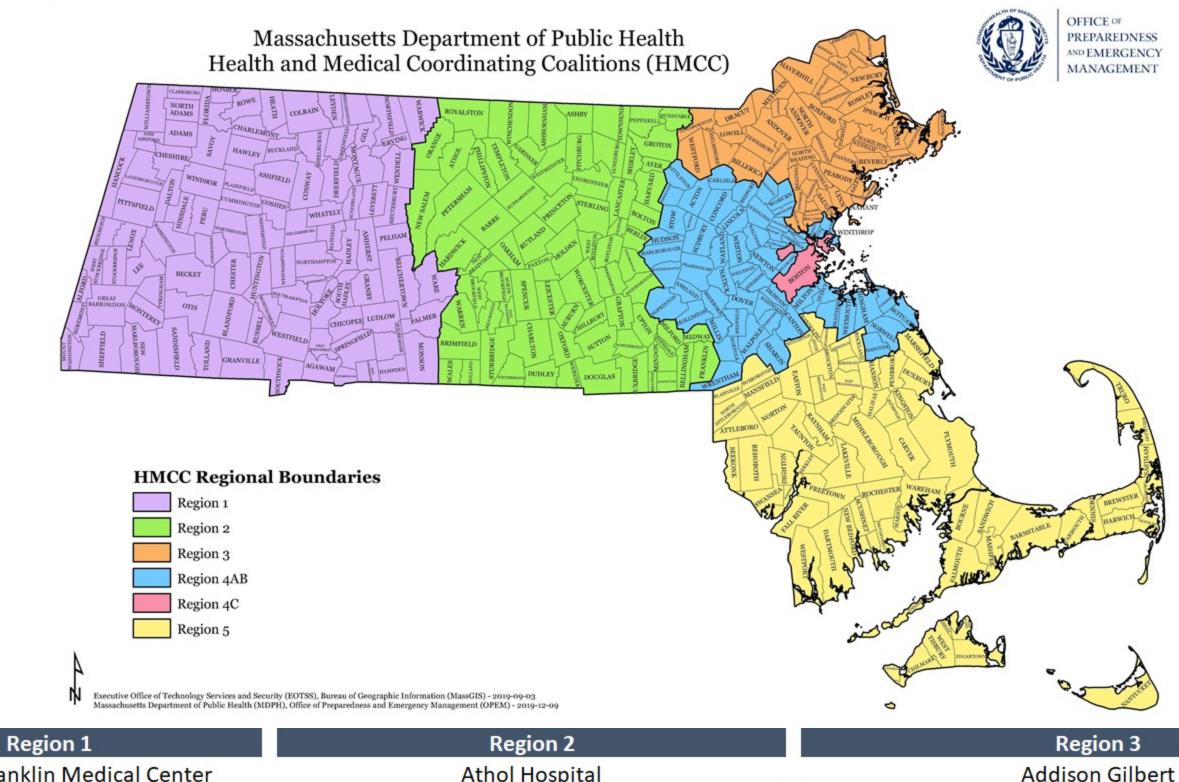
For each of the regions below, the peak percentage of BH patients awaiting psych evaluation and boarding in the Emergency Department (for the weeks covered in this report) is shown as a percentage of that region's staffed ED bed capacity. This calcuation is meant to illustrate the highest burden of ED Boarding for that region for the weeks covered in this report. The number of staffed ED beds was obtained using data entered by each hospital into the Massachusetts Department of Public Health's (MDPH) WebEOC (Emergency Operations Center) system as part of daily COVID reporting. This chart does not include patients boarding or awaiting a psychiatric evaluation on a medical-surgical floor.



Please note that the number of hospitals reporting each week varies and can impact the statewide total. The number of respondents is as follows: 9/16 n=36; 9/23 n=29; 9/30 n=30; 10/7 n=34



MA Health and Medical Coordinating Coalition (HMCC) Regions



Baystate Franklin Medical Center Baystate Medical Center Baystate Noble Hospital Baystate Wing Hospital **Berkshire Medical Center Cooley Dickinson Hospital Fairview Hospital** Holyoke Medical Center Mercy Medical Center

Region 4AB

- Beth Israel Deaconess Hospital-Needham Beth Israel Deaconess Hospital-Milton Cambridge Health Alliance **Emerson Hospital** Lahey Hospital & Medical Center MetroWest Medical Center Mount Auburn Hospital Newton-Wellesley Hospital South Shore Hospital UMass Memorial Marlborough Hospital Winchester Hospital
- Athol Hospital Harrington Hospital Heywood Hospital Milford Regional Medical Center Nashoba Valley Medical Center Saint Vincent Hospital UMass Memorial HealthAlliance-Clinton Hospital **UMass Memorial Medical Center**

Region 4C

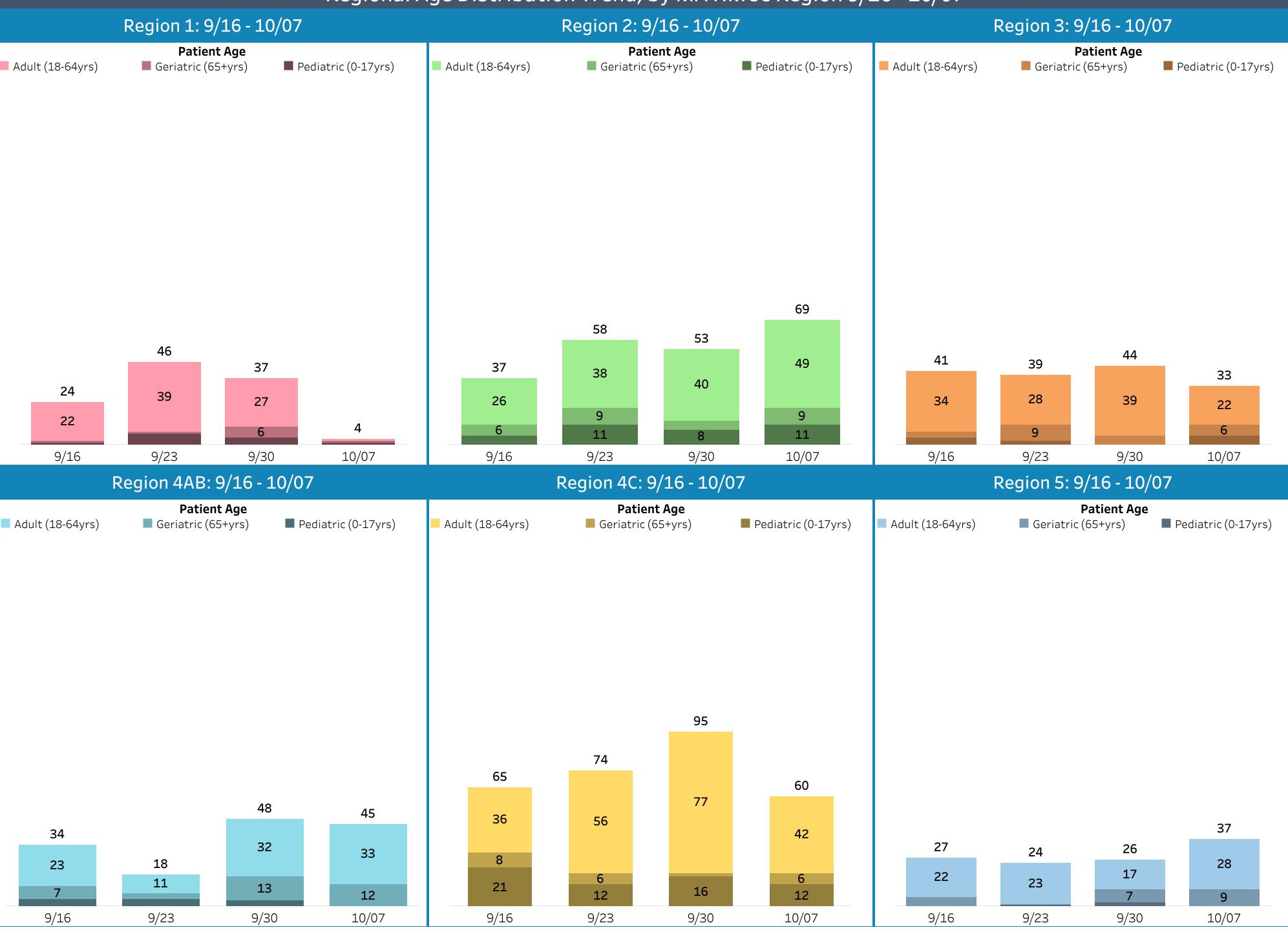
Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center **Boston Children's Hospital Boston Medical Center** Brigham and Women's Faulkner Hospital Brigham and Women's Hospital Massachusetts General Hospital Steward Carney Hospital Steward St. Elizabeth's Medical Center **Tufts Medical Center**

Addison Gilbert Anna Jaques Hospital **Beverly Hospital** Lawrence General Hospital Lowell General Hospital MelroseWakefield Hospital North Shore Medical Center Steward Holy Family Hospital

Region 5

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Beth Israel Deaconess Hospital-Plymouth
Cape Cod Hospital
Falmouth Hospital
Martha's Vineyard Hospital
Morton Hospital and Medical Center
Nantucket Cottage Hospital
Signature Healthcare Brockton Hospital
Southcoast Hospitals Group - Charlton Memorial Hospital
Southcoast Hospitals Group - St. Luke's Hospital
Southcoast Hospitals Group - Tobey Hospital
Steward Good Samaritan Medical Center
Steward Saint Anne's Hospital
Sturdy Memorial Hospital

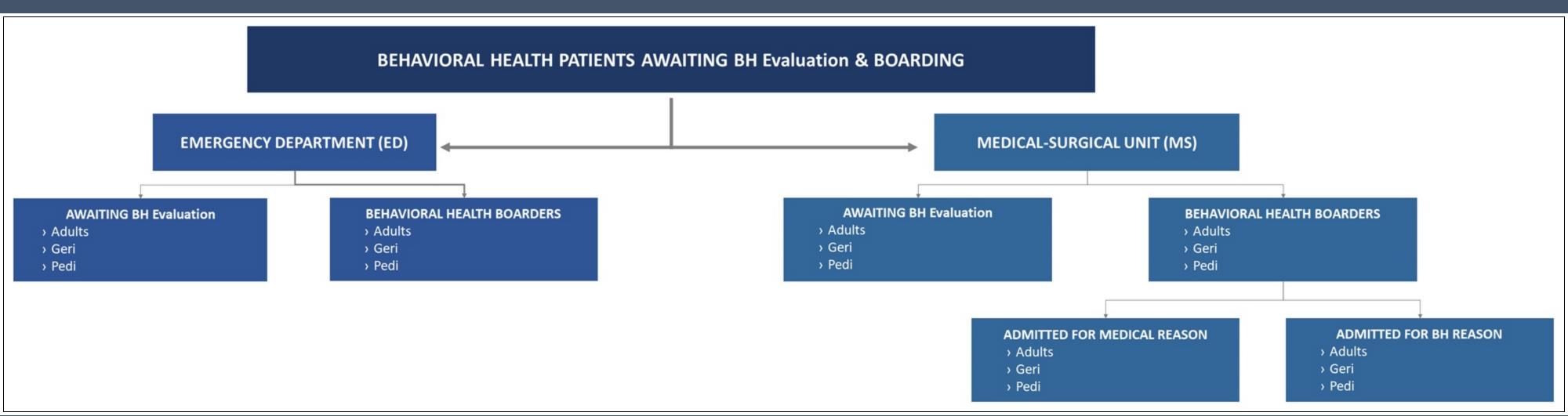
BH Patients Awaiting BH Evaluation & Boarding: Regional Age Distribution Trend, by MA HMCC Region 9/16 - 10/07



Please note that the number of hospitals reporting each week varies and can impact the statewide total. The number of respondents is as follows: 9/16 n=36; 9/23 n=29; 9/30 n=30; 10/7 n=34

Notes and Definitions

Overview Chart



Survey Template

Data Submission					
Date:					
A. Waiting to be seen Patients in either the ED or Medical Surgical (MS) unit that are awaiting BH evaluation. Note: A and B are mutually exclusive.	Adult (18 to 64yrs)	Geri (65+yrs)	Pedi (under 18 yrs)		
In ED, awaiting BH evaluation ED	,			Data Me	tric
Admitted to MS bed for medical reasons, awaiting BH evaluation *M				ED	
				MS	
B. TOTAL Boarders/Bed Search Patients					tion
Patients that have been evaluated but are awaiting a BH IP bed either in the same hospital or a different hospital.	Adult	Geri	Pedi	Awaiting BH Evalua	tion .
Note: A and B are mutually exclusive.		(65+yrs)	(under 18 yrs)	Awaiting BH Evalua	tion
Awaiting BH bed in ED ED				Awaiting bh Evalua	tion
Medically cleared BH boarders outside of the ED, boarding on MS floor for non clinical reasons ONLY, awaiting BH bed *M	*****				
Admitted for primary medical reason, now resolved, awaiting BH bed *M	S			Boarders	
***C. Total number of patients with only **confirmed COVID-19	Adult	Geri	Pedi	Boarders - ED	
Note: C, D, and E are mutually exclusive.	(18 to 64yrs)	(65+yrs)	(under 18 yrs)	bounders Eb	
In ED, awaiting BH evaluation or awaiting BH Bed ED	>				
Admitted to or boarding in MS bed and awaiting BH evaluation or BH bed *M	S				
				Boarders - BH Admi	ts MS
***D. Total number of patients with only confirmed Flu.	Adult	Geri	Pedi		
Note: C, D, and E are mutually exclusive.	(18 to 64yrs)	(65+yrs)	(under 18 yrs)	Boarders - Medical	Adm
In ED, awaiting BH evaluation or awaiting BH Bed ED	>			Boarders - Medical	Aum
Admitted to or boarding in MS bed and awaiting BH evaluation or BH bed *M	S				
	Adult	Geri	Pedi		
***E. Total number of patients with both confirmed **COVID-19 and Flu					
***E. Total number of patients with <u>both</u> confirmed **COVID-19 <u>and</u> Flu Note: C, D, and E are mutually exclusive.	(18 to 64yrs)	(65+yrs)	(under 18 yrs)		
	(18 to 64yrs)	(65+yrs)	(under 18 yrs)		

Metric Definitions

	Definition
	Emergency Department
	Medical Surgical Unit
n - ED	Patients in the ED unit that are awaiting a BH evaluation.
n - MS	Patients in the MS unit that have been admitted to an MS bed for medical reasons and are awaiting BH evaluation.
	All patients that have had a BH evaluation and are awaiting a bed are considered BH boarders regardless of duration.
	Patients in the ED that have been evaluated but are awaiting a BH inpatient bed either in the same hospital or a different hospital.
	Patients that are medically cleared BH boarders outside of the ED, boarding on an MS
IS	floor for nonclinical reasons only, and awaiting a BH inpatient bed either in the same or different hospital.
nits MS	Patients that have been admitted for primary medical reason that is now resolved and are awaiting a BH inpatient bed either in the same hospital or a different hospital.