



HEALTH STATUS AND CO-OCCURRING CONDITIONS

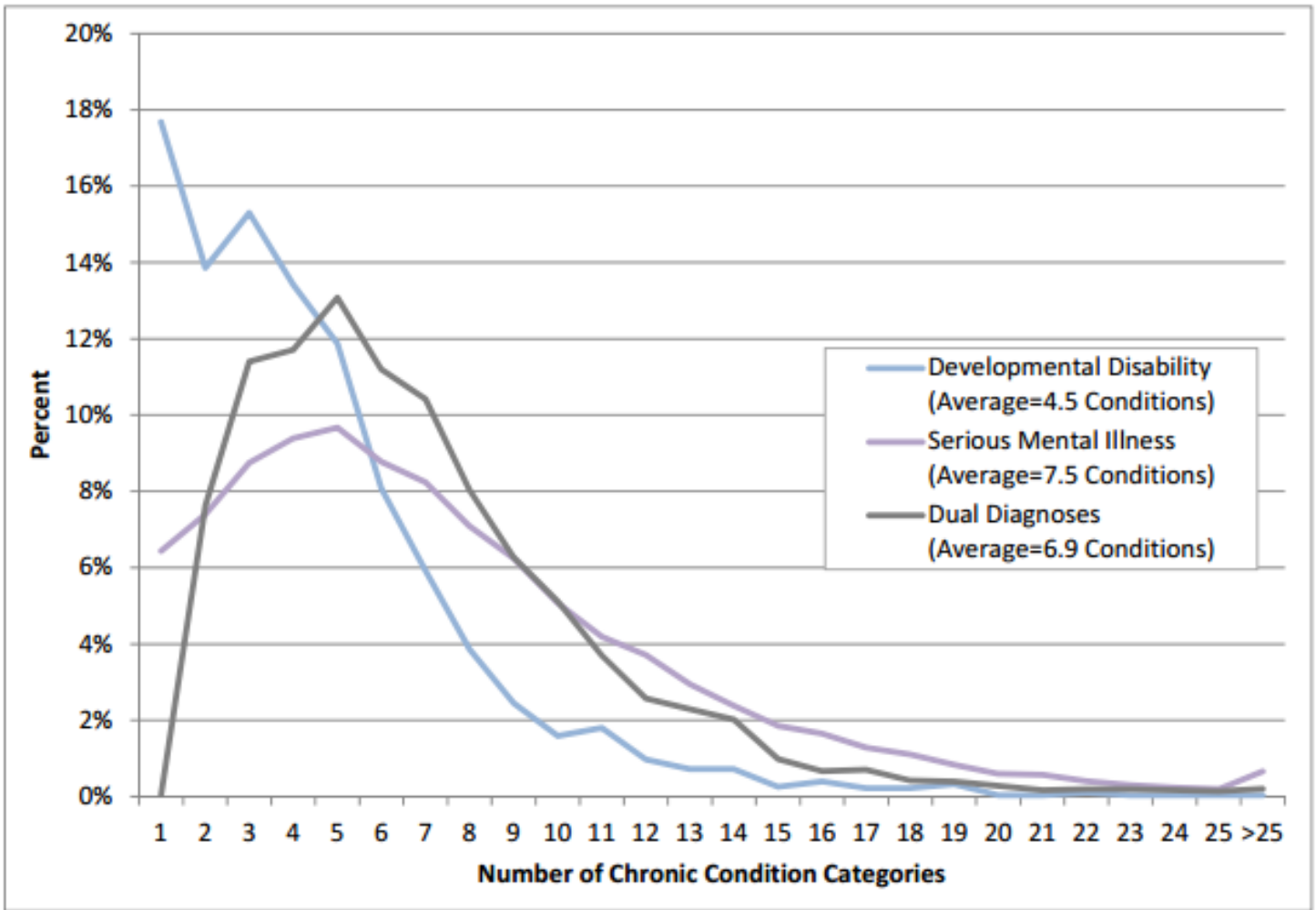
Stakeholder 298 Workgroup

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Behavioral Health & Developmental Disabilities

Prevalence of Chronic Conditions within the PIHP population, 10/1/08 to 9/30/2010¹



On average, consumers with DD had 4.5 conditions; about 18 percent had only one chronic condition and about 72 percent had five or fewer chronic conditions. SMI consumers had the highest average number of conditions (7.5) among the three disability groups. Consumers with dual diagnoses had an average of 6.9 conditions, while nearly half (47 percent) had three to six chronic conditions.

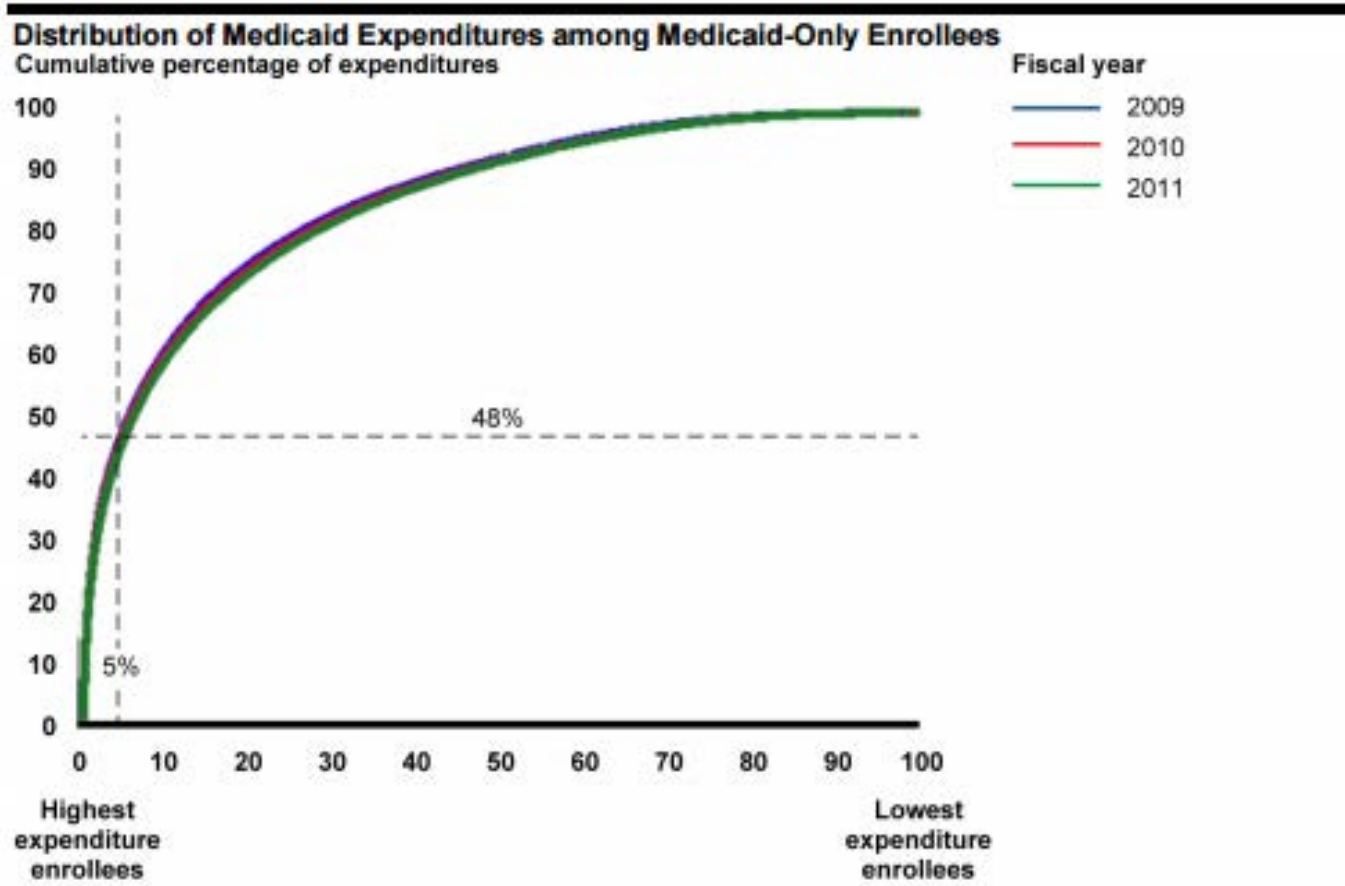
¹ Michigan Department of Community Health, Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities Administration, 2010-2011 Coordination of Care/Medical Services Utilization Focused Study Report, March, 2012

After a list of chronic conditions was generated for each disability group, an HSAG clinician narrowed the list down to two commonly shared chronic conditions. This step was important because some of the chronic conditions listed might be disability conditions or conditions resulting from the treatment of disability conditions by pharmaceutical means. Table 3-6 (below) lists the top 10 chronic condition categories for each disability group.²

Table 3-6—Top 10 Chronic Condition Categories by Disability Type		
Developmental Disability	Serious Mental Illness	Dual Diagnoses
Development Disorders	Mood Disorders	Developmental Disorders
Paralysis	Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Disorders	Mood Disorders
Genitourinary Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	Essential Hypertension	Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Disorders
Epilepsy; Convulsions	Anxiety Disorders	Anxiety Disorders
Disorders of Lipid Metabolism	Screening and History of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Codes	Attention-Deficit, Conduct, and Disruptive Behavior Disorders
Essential Hypertension	Disorders of Lipid Metabolism	Disorders of Lipid Metabolism
Other Congenital Anomalies	Diabetes Mellitus without Complication	Essential Hypertension
Thyroid Disorders	Other Nervous System Disorders	Disorders Usually Diagnosed in Infancy, Childhood, or Adolescence
Other Upper Respiratory Disease	Asthma	Thyroid Disorders
Other Nutritional; Endocrine; and Metabolic Disorders	Substance-Related Disorders	Epilepsy; Convulsions

² Michigan Department of Community Health, Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities Administration, 2010-2011 Coordination of Care/Medical Services Utilization Focused Study Report, March, 2012

A 2015 study issued by the US Government Accountability Office found that the most expensive 5% of Medicaid-only enrollees accounted for almost half of expenditures for this population.³



In FY2011, almost 90% of these Medicaid-only enrollees in Michigan were disabled.

Table 5: Percentage of High-Expenditure Medicaid-Only Enrollees in Different Eligibility Groups, Fiscal Year 2011

State	Percentage of high-expenditure Medicaid-only enrollees				
	Child	Adult	Aged	Disabled	Unknown
Michigan	4.66	4.19	2.20	87.99	0.97
Nationwide ^c	14.87	16.56	2.16	63.51	2.90
Highest	42.79	38.39	4.99	95.33	34.12
Lowest	1.29	2.62	0.00	39.13	0.08

Source: GAO analysis of data from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. | GAO-15-460

³ GAO, High-Expenditure Medicaid Enrollees, GAO-15-460 (Washington, D.C.: May 2015)

FY11 prevalence of co-occurring conditions or services among Medicaid-only enrollees with high expenditures, and all Medicaid-only enrollees.⁴

Table 2: Percentage of High-Expenditure and All Medicaid-Only Enrollees with Certain Co-Occurring Conditions or Services in Fiscal Year 2011

Condition or service	Percentage of high-expenditure Medicaid-only enrollees with this condition or service who also had . . .							
	Asthma	Diabetes	HIV/AIDS	Mental health conditions	Substance abuse	Delivery or childbirth	Long-term care residence	None of the other conditions or services
Asthma	—	24.46	3.90	65.11	29.14	6.50	7.37	17.05
Diabetes	18.49	—	2.57	52.41	23.86	3.15	12.70	29.67
HIV/AIDS	17.89	15.57	—	48.13	39.43	2.12	7.52	28.95
Mental health conditions	17.57	18.71	2.83	—	26.73	4.02	11.85	42.94
Substance abuse	20.84	22.57	6.14	70.83	—	4.52	10.23	15.56
Delivery or childbirth	9.28	5.94	0.66	21.29	9.03	—	0.48	66.04
Long-term care residence	12.53	28.59	2.79	74.71	24.35	0.57	—	14.14
Condition or service	Percentage of all Medicaid-only enrollees with this condition or service who also had . . .							
	Asthma	Diabetes	HIV/AIDS	Mental health conditions	Substance abuse	Delivery or childbirth	Long-term care residence	None of the other conditions or services
Asthma	—	6.08	0.67	28.28	9.04	5.69	1.32	61.37
Diabetes	11.69	—	1.10	32.06	14.13	3.82	6.28	51.95
HIV/AIDS	14.35	12.31	—	38.77	31.97	3.39	6.10	37.76
Mental health conditions	11.92	7.03	0.76	—	15.20	3.81	4.06	65.92
Substance abuse	12.90	10.48	2.12	51.41	—	5.14	3.83	37.35
Delivery or childbirth	5.30	1.85	0.15	8.41	3.36	—	0.10	84.47
Long-term care residence	7.48	18.58	1.61	54.75	15.27	0.64	—	35.24

Source: GAO analysis of data from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. | GAO-15-460

Notes: High-expenditure Medicaid-only enrollees were defined as the 5 percent with the highest expenditures within each state. Data were from all states and the District of Columbia, except Florida and Maine.

⁴ GAO, High-Expenditure Medicaid Enrollees, GAO-15-460 (Washington, D.C.: May 2015)

Among Michigan beneficiaries receiving services from a PIHP while continuously enrolled in a Medicaid Health Plan during FY2011, the most common physical health care reasons for inpatient stays are displayed below.⁵

Top Ten Reasons for Inpatient Visits for Physical Health Care (2011)

MI	127: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and bronchiectasis (3.6%)	242: Poisoning by other medications and drugs (3.6%)	50: Diabetes mellitus with complications (3.4%)	128: Asthma (3.3%)	2: Septicemia (except in labor) (3.2%)	241: Poisoning by psychotropic agents (3.1%)	197: Skin and subcutaneous tissue infections (3.0%)	122: Pneumonia (except that caused by tuberculosis or sexually transmitted disease) (2.9%)	83: Epilepsy; convulsions (2.8%)	152: Pancreatic disorders (not diabetes) (2.4%)
DD	83: Epilepsy; convulsions (12.0%)	2: Septicemia (except in labor) (8.2%)	122: Pneumonia (except that caused by tuberculosis or sexually transmitted disease) (6.9%)	145: Intestinal obstruction without hernia (6.1%)	50: Diabetes mellitus with complications (3.8%)	129: Aspiration pneumonitis; food/vomitus (3.6%)	237: Complication of device; implant or graft (3.4%)	197: Skin and subcutaneous tissue infections (3.2%)	159: Urinary tract infections (2.5%)	55: Fluid and electrolyte disorders (2.5%)
MI/DD	2: Septicemia (except in labor) (9.7%)	83: Epilepsy; convulsions (8.7%)	61: Sickle cell anemia (5.2%)	50: Diabetes mellitus with complications (4.2%)	145: Intestinal obstruction without hernia (3.5%)	149: Biliary tract disease (3.1%)	95: Other nervous system disorders (3.1%)	237: Complication of device; implant or graft (2.8%)	122: Pneumonia (except that caused by tuberculosis or sexually transmitted disease) (2.4%)	129: Aspiration pneumonitis; food/vomitus (2.4%)
SA/MI	242: Poisoning by other medications and drugs (5.1%)	128: Asthma (4.1%)	241: Poisoning by psychotropic agents (4.1%)	197: Skin and subcutaneous tissue infections (3.4%)	127: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and bronchiectasis (3.3%)	122: Pneumonia (except that caused by tuberculosis or sexually transmitted disease) (3.1%)	83: Epilepsy; convulsions (2.8%)	152: Pancreatic disorders (not diabetes) (2.7%)	2: Septicemia (except in labor) (2.7%)	50: Diabetes mellitus with complications (2.4%)
SA Only	197: Skin and subcutaneous tissue infections (5.0%)	127: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and bronchiectasis (4.2%)	195: Other complications of birth; puerperium affecting management of mother (3.9%)	181: Other complications of pregnancy (3.9%)	189: Previous C-section (3.4%)	50: Diabetes mellitus with complications (3.3%)	2: Septicemia (except in labor) (3.0%)	128: Asthma (2.7%)	122: Pneumonia (except that caused by tuberculosis or sexually transmitted disease) (2.4%)	152: Pancreatic disorders (not diabetes) (2.2%)

⁵ Haines, K. & Keisling, B., Michigan Department of Community Health, Data Related to Physical and Mental Health Care, June, 2013