Module One
Project ECHO Zika
(Extension for Community Healthcare Outcomes)
‘Building Capacity for Primary Care providers’
**History of Project ECHO**

- Developed to treat HCV in New Mexico
- HCV in New Mexico
  - Estimated number was greater than 28,000
  - In 2004, less than 5% had been treated
- Barriers to Treatment
  - Long wait lists
  - Rural location
  - Complex treatment
GOAL

• Develop capacity to safely and effectively treat HCV in all areas of New Mexico
• Develop a model to treat complex diseases in rural locations and developing countries
**Hub and Spoke Model**

- Spoke Clinic #1
- Spoke Clinic #2
- Spoke Clinic #3
- Spoke Clinic #4
Multidisciplinary Team of Specialists at the Academic Medical Center comprise the ‘HUB’

Remote and rural clinicians join via webcam or phone and are the ‘SPOKES’
**FORCE MULTIPLIER**

- ECHO creates self-sustaining organizations that freely share knowledge about a health condition to improve access to quality and cost effective care.

  - **Disease Management Model**
    - Improve quality; reduce variety; standardized and share best practices

  - **Teams**
    - Experts provide recommendations and present didactics
    - Learners present cases and participate in case-based learning

  - **Technology (videoconference, internet)**
    - Facilitates face-to-face consultation and didactic
    - PCPs learn and do with their own patients
    - Unlike telemedicine, this is not a doctor-patient relationship
**Telemedicine vs. Telementoring**

- Direct patient care
- Smaller number of patients served in one clinic
- Provides care within a medical home

- No patient
- Larger number of patients touched in one clinic
- Builds capacity of primary care doctors
**Benefits**

- **Providers**
  - No cost CME and CEU, access to multi-specialists
  - Increase professional satisfaction
  - Medical home concept is maintained
  - Become confident in treating a health condition
  - Engage in QI initiatives

- **Patients**
  - Access to high quality, culturally-effective care within the medical home
  - Close to home
  - By someone they trust (their primary care provider)
  - Patient satisfaction
PROJECT ECHO MEETS PEDIATRICS
LEVERAGING ECHO TO ACCELERATE THE AAP MISSION

- Access / Improved Child Health
- Primary Care
- Innovation / New Technology
HOUSE KEEPING RULES

- Please do not identify the patients either by name or by providing too much context.

- If you do recognize a patient or hear a patient name, please adhere to HIPPA guidelines.

- Due to the nature of how medications are adopted for pediatric epilepsy, we will mention off label use of medications and will attempt to identify those times.

- Please ask questions. Questions will help everyone.

- Let’s have some fun!
ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS/REPRESENTATION

- Jennifer Bolden-Pitre, MA, JD/ Family Perspective/Family to Family Networks
- Manda Hall, MD/ Title V/Maternal and Child Health
- Philip Heine, MD/ Maternal-Fetal Medicine/Obstetrics/Gynecology
- Amy Houtrow, MD, PhD, MPH, FAAP/ Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation
- Susan L Hyman, MD FAAP/ Developmental and Behavioral Medicine
- Yvonne (Bonnie) Maldonado, MD, FAAP/ Infectious Diseases
- Scott Needle, MD, FAAP/ Primary Care/Disaster Preparedness
- Edwin Trevathan, MD, MPH, FAAP/ Neurology
- Ronald Yee, MD, MBA, FAAFP/ Federally Qualified Health Centers
- Fernando Ysern, MD, FAAP/ Pediatrics in Puerto Rico
Faculty Members/Representation

- James Bale, MD, FAAP/Neurology
- Steve Caddle, MD, FAAP/Primary Care
- Margaret Fisher, MD, FAAP/Infectious Disease/Disaster Preparedness
- Deliana Garcia, MD/Migrant Clinicians Network
- Dixie Griffin, MD, FAAP/Primary Care
- Abigail Kroening, MD, FAAP/Developmental/Behavioral Pediatrics
- Ana Medina, MD, FAAP/Pediatrics in Puerto Rico
- Marilyn Ruiz/Family Perspective
- Perry Sheffield, MD, FAAP/Public and Environmental Health
- Neil Silverman, MD/Obstetrics and Gynecology
- Marcia Tartarella, MD/Ophthalmology
COURSE OUTLINE

• 8 week session
• 15 minutes of didactics
• 45 minutes of case presentations
WHAT’S NEXT?

Module Two: History and Incidence of Zika virus