

Agenda Topic / Presenter	Presentation	Discussion	Action
<p>II. Recognitions and Introductions (Cont.) - Dr. Margarita de la Garza-Graham</p>	<p>Dr. Hudson received a Bachelor's of Science degree in genetics and cellular biology from the University of Georgia. He attended medical school at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine where he also completed his medical residency in internal medicine and pediatrics. Additionally, he received a Masters of Public Health degree in epidemiology and specialized in adult infectious diseases at the University of North Carolina Gillings School of Global Public Health. Dr. Hudson has been honored as an assistant professor of Internal Medicine and Infectious Diseases at the Dell Medical School at the University of Texas in Austin. He practices and teaches at Dell Seton Medical Center and within Community Care in Austin.</p> <p>Dr. Mills received a Bachelor's of Science degree with honors in medical technology, a Masters of Science degree in anatomy, and a Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine degree from Michigan State University. Dr. Mills also received a Masters of Public Health degree from the University of Michigan. He completed his residency at the United States Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks Air Force base in San Antonio, Texas. Dr. Mills is a member and past president of the American Osteopathic Board of Preventive Medicine and a lifetime member of the United States Army Society of Flight Surgeons and the Vietnam Helicopter Pilots Association. Among his many professional honors and awards, Dr. Mills was designated as the "founding father" of Correctional Medicine by the American Osteopathic College of Occupational and Preventive Medicine in 2010 and a Distinguished Fellow in 2013. Currently, he is an associate professor and medical director of Correctional Programs at the University of North Texas Health Science Center in Fort Worth. He also served with the United States Army from 1967-1970 and 1987-1989 where he was decorated with 27 air medals, including the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Meritorious Service medal.</p> <p>Dr. de la Garza-Graham next called on Dr. Cynthia Jumper on behalf of Dr. Denise DeShields to recognize the retirement of Dr. Brian Tucker, Dental Director at TTUHSC on December 31, 2017.</p>	<p>Dr. de la Garza-Graham asked Dr. Hudson if he wanted to tell the committee more about himself.</p> <p>Dr. Hudson stated that Dr. de la Garza-Graham summed up his professional background. Dr. Hudson thanked the committee and said that it is a privilege and honor to be here to serve the state as a relatively new arrival.</p> <p>Dr. de la Garza-Graham welcomed Dr. Mills. Dr. de la Garza-Graham also thanked Dr. Mills for his service and asked Dr. Mills if he wanted to speak.</p> <p>Dr. Mills stated that it was an honor to be here.</p>	

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<p>II. Recognitions and Introductions (Cont.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr. Cynthia Jumper on behalf of Dr. Denise DeShields 	<p>Dr. Jumper informed the committee that Dr. DeShields was unable to attend the meeting. Dr. DeShields wrote a heartfelt commentary that Dr. Jumper read to the committee.</p> <p>Dr. DeShields wrote that today we celebrate the illustrious 27 year career of Dr. Brian Tucker, Texas Tech CMHC Dental Director. Dr. Tucker completed his undergraduate studies at West Texas State where he obtained a Bachelor's of Science in Biology and a Bachelor's of Science in Nursing. He began his career as an operation room technician and then became an operation room nurse. He subsequently attended the Baylor College of Dentistry and came to Texas Tech and CMHC after 11 years in private practice on March 26, 1990. He was not only instrumental in opening the Clements Unit in Amarillo but all Texas Tech units as he traveled tirelessly across the vast expanses of West Texas. Over the past 27 years, Dr. Tucker's management of the Texas Tech Dental Program has been flawless as evidenced by the dental access to care 1, 2, and 3 with nearly perfect scores.</p> <p>He also established an elaborate metric based productivity and reporting system, and improved the quality of dental care that has been provided to the offenders in West Texas. He was a positive force on the Joint Dental Working Group, leading the group to establish their charter, as well as being a champion for the electronic health record and the implementation of digital dental radiology. Dr. Tucker has constantly and passionately championed for quality, timely, and accessible dental care throughout his tenure. However, Dr. Tucker was more than a dentist.</p> <p>He is a constant advocate for positive change and for quality improvement, a crusader for always doing what is right in all disciplines and not only dental.</p> <p>He has always been an active, prepared, and informed participant in regional and statewide Pharmacy and Therapeutics, Infection Control, Policy and Procedure, System Leadership, and Peer Review Committees. He is not only a talented educator, providing several presentations at National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC),</p>		

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<p>III. Approval of Consent Items</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr. Margarita de la Garza-Graham <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approval of Excused Absences - Approval of CMHCC Meeting Minutes – September 20, 2017 - Approval of TDCJ Health Services Monitoring Report - University Medical Directors Reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TTUHSC - UTMB - Summaries of CMHCC Joint Committee/ Work Groups Activities 	<p>Dr. de la Garza-Graham stated that the following five consent items would be voted on as a single action:</p> <p>The first consent item was the approval of excused absences-hearing none; she moved onto the second consent item.</p> <p>The second consent item was the approval of the CMHCC meeting minutes from the September 20, 2017 meeting. Dr. de la Garza-Graham asked if there were any corrections, deletions or comments-hearing none; Dr. de la Garza-Graham moved onto the third consent item.</p> <p>The third consent item was the approval of TDCJ Health Services Monitoring Report and there was no comments or discussion of these reports.</p> <p>The fourth consent item was the approval of the University Medical Directors Report. There were no comments or discussion of these reports.</p> <p>The fifth consent item was the approval of the summaries of CMHCC Joint Committee/Work Groups Activities. There was no comments or discussion of these reports.</p> <p>Dr. de la Garza-Graham then called for a motion to approve the consent items.</p>		
<p>IV. Update on Financial Reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ron Steffa 	<p>Dr. de la Garza-Graham next called on Mr. Ron Steffa to present the financial report.</p> <p>Mr. Steffa reported on statistics for the Fourth Quarter of Fiscal Year (FY) 2017, as submitted to the Legislative Budget Board (LBB). The report was submitted in accordance with the General Appropriations Act, Article V, Rider 47.</p>		<p>Dr. Raimer made a motion to approve all consent items, and Dr. Jumper seconded the motion which prevailed by unanimous vote.</p>

Agenda Topic / Presenter	Presentation	Discussion	Action
<p>IV. Update on Financial Reports (Cont.) - Ron Steffa</p>	<p>Unit and psychiatric care expenses represent the majority of health care cost at \$351 million or 52 percent of total expenses; hospital and clinical care accounted for \$250 million or 37 percent; and pharmacy services were at \$68.8 million or 10 percent of the total expenses. The average daily census within the incarceration setting had a slight decrease compared to the Fourth Quarter of FY 2016 by 0.3%.</p> <p>The offender population age 55 and over had a 5.4% increase with an average daily census of 16,825 through the Fourth Quarter of FY 2016 compared to 17,727 through the Fourth Quarter of FY 2017.</p> <p>Mr. Steffa reported on the unit and psychiatric care revenues of \$360 million and \$351 million of expenditures giving a surplus of \$9.3 million in the strategy.</p> <p>The unit and psychiatric care expenses represent the majority of total health care costs at \$351 million or 52%, hospital and clinical care at \$250 million or 37%, and pharmacy services at \$68.8 million or 10% of total expenditures.</p> <p>Mr. Steffa reported on hospital and clinical care revenues of \$213 million and expenditures of \$250 million leaving a shortfall of \$37.5 million in the strategy.</p> <p>Managed health care pharmacy revenues of \$63 million and expenditures of \$68.8 million leaving a shortfall of \$5.6 million in the strategy.</p> <p>Mr. Steffa next reported on the details for the combined summary for both universities. For the year in totality, there was a shortfall of \$33.7 million for FY 2017. FY 2017 spend forward to cover the shortfall in FY 2016 were received, and the LBB approved to move FY 2017 monies to cover FY 2016 monies in the amount of \$48 million. Excess health care fees were collected above the required amount totaling \$265 thousand. The requested supplemental of \$80 million was applied leaving a net difference to date of \$1.5 million. The UTMB final FY 2017 Hospital Cost Reconciliation report will</p>	<p>Dr. Linthicum asked Mr. Steffa if the amount totaling \$265 thousand was the health care services cost fee.</p> <p>Mr. Steffa responded yes. The annual health care fee charged to the offenders required to be collected is \$2 million which is a part of the appropriations. Any amount above that is appropriated to us to offset health care costs.</p>	

Agenda Topic / Presenter	Presentation	Discussion	Action
<p>IV. Update on Financial Reports (Cont.) - Ron Steffa</p>	<p>be ready to report between January and February 2018 timeframe to show the final results for the end of the year.</p> <p>Mr. Steffa next reported on the TDCJ CMHC annual trending data FY 2011-FY 2017 giving 7 years of information by the strategies as they are found in the General Appropriations Act.</p> <p>The unit and psychiatric care between FY 2016 and FY 2017 on the unit side was a 7% increase and a 3.8% increase for psychiatric.</p> <p>The hospital and clinical care annual trending showed the changes over the years for West Texas Regional Medical Facility (RMF), Hospital Galveston, and Community Hospitals. Comparing FY 2016 and FY 2017 showed a decrease in overall costs for community hospitals at approximately 3.4%, Hospital Galveston increased slightly to 4.3%, and West Texas RMF decreased slightly at 3.5%. Overall, there was a cost increase in hospital and clinical care of 1.5%.</p>	<p>Dr. Linthicum asked Mr. Steffa does the other \$2 million go back to general revenue.</p> <p>Mr. Steffa responded no. The amount of \$2 million is included in the appropriations.</p> <p>Dr. Linthicum asked Mr. Steffa if he could explain to the two new CMHCC members that West Texas RMF is not in fact a hospital but a part of the Montford Unit.</p> <p>Mr. Steffa responded yes. The West Texas RMF technically is not a hospital; however, the West Texas RMF has a higher level of acuity of services that they provide. It historically has been funded in the hospital strategy. We are appropriated through the General Appropriations Act. Monies for correctional managed care is in the three strategies: unit and psychiatric care, hospital and clinical care, and pharmacy services. West Texas RMF is a unit based facility that is funded in the hospital strategy.</p> <p>Dr. Linthicum clarified that West Texas RMF is a part of the Montford Unit.</p> <p>Mr. Steffa agreed with Dr. Linthicum adding that West Texas RMF is unique in that perspective.</p> <p>Dr. Mills asked Mr. Steffa if a better breakdown could be given to explain the \$72.7 million for</p>	

Agenda Topic / Presenter	Presentation	Discussion	Action
<p>IV. Update on Financial Reports (Cont.) - Ron Steffa</p>		<p>community hospitals to show which units the patients came from with patient demographics.</p> <p>Dr. Linthicum responded yes. There are quarterly meetings with each university. UTMB does daily hospital reports that details how many patients are offsite every day. UTMB has provider network of approximately 148 hospitals that they cover. Texas Tech provider network covers approximately 49 hospitals. Dr. Linthicum further added that a list of hospitals that are utilized can be provided as well as snapshots of how many patients are seen offsite at community hospitals.</p> <p>Dr. Mills stated that his concern is about if anything can be done to make sure that the inmates who are at risk for being hospitalized move closer to university facilities.</p> <p>Dr. Linthicum stated there is a utilization review management system in place. Dr. Ojo, Chief Medical Officer at Hospital Galveston, and his staff work closely with the provider network to move patients in, preferentially to the prison hospital in Galveston when it is necessary.</p> <p>Dr. Linthicum stated that there is a similar utilization review management system in West Texas with Dr. DeShields and her staff where patients are moved to access the university medical center in Lubbock. Dr. Linthicum added that attention is paid closely to this issue.</p> <p>Dr. Linthicum further added that the financial compensation for these hospitals were outlined in statute. Dr. Linthicum asked Mr. Steffa to explain about Rider 47.</p> <p>Mr. Steffa responded yes. Rider 47 is in the General Appropriations Act that specifies for</p>	

Agenda Topic / Presenter	Presentation	Discussion	Action
<p>IV. Update on Financial Reports (Cont.) - Ron Steffa</p>		<p>community hospitals that payments shall be at 100% of their Medicare rate unless an exception has been requested and approved by the Legislative Budget Board (LBB). There are some hospitals that have requested a rate above 100% when that went into effect.</p> <p>Mr. Steffa stated that the universities that contracted with the hospitals had negotiated rates. When Rider 47 came into place, those rates went to 100% of Medicare for those hospitals that were not accepting this. The universities then looked for alternate hospitals. The hospitals said no and that they would not accept 100% of Medicare. They looked for an alternative hospital to see if one was available that would accept 100% of Medicare. If so, we would go with that hospital. In some cases, the distance of the hospital would cause additional travel. However, it was deemed that it would be necessary to contract for those services at those hospitals. A request was made to the LBB for them to approve over the 100% of the Medicare rate. The hospitals are reimbursed at the Medicare rate or at their approved percent of Medicare.</p> <p>Mr. Steffa explained that this is done on the reimbursement side. The utilization review management system looks at the volume and determines where the patients go as well as utilizing Hospital Galveston that UTMB has.</p> <p>Dr. Raimer stated that one of the things that UTMB has tried to do over the years is to take patients with certain chronic diseases who require immediate hospitalizations, whether someone is on chemotherapy, have chronic liver disease, or have congested heart failure. First, we try to group these patients into clusters at units that have expertise in taking care of their</p>	

Agenda Topic / Presenter	Presentation	Discussion	Action
<p>IV. Update on Financial Reports (Cont.)</p>		<p>diseases at a higher level. Secondly, we try to move them close to a hospital if they need to be hospitalized.</p> <p>Dr. Raimer informed the committee that one practice that both medical directors, Dr. DeShields and Dr. Murray, have done is relegate to the individual units and the regional medical centers more training and expertise in their staff. Some are performing paracentesis on patients with liver failure to keep these patients out of the hospital.</p> <p>Dr. Raimer stated that we have been trying to continue this practice. It is a good opportunity to look at some of the areas that were suggested and with Dr. Mills experience in Corrections to see if there are other opportunities for improvement. Many improvements are being done as much as possible at the local units to keep patients from being transferred offsite because of the security issues. We have worked really well with TDCJ when the offenders are offsite in a non-secure facility, and the security requirements of a correctional officer increases quickly. We try to send as many patients as we can to the regional medical facilities or to Hospital Galveston where it is secure.</p> <p>Dr. Linthicum stated that a medical hub system was created for offenders. Every unit has a medical mission, and we know the level of care that each unit can provide. We create centers of clinical excellence on various units. The regional medical facilities are the centers for providing a multitude of services. In addition to that, we have created medical hubs where offenders are actually diverted for evaluation. The offenders are physically triaged and assessed, and a decision is made whether or not to send them to an emergency room. Through</p>	

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<p>IV. Update on Financial Reports (Cont.) - Ron Steffa</p>	<p>Mr. Steffa continued the report on the hospital and clinical care costs. Between FY 2016 and FY 2017, there was a decrease in volume in community hospitals of approximately 4% overall.</p> <p>Mr. Steffa reported on the annual trending data for pharmacy. Between FY 2016 and FY 2017, there was an increase of approximately 6.9% for pharmaceuticals and a 3.1% increase for pharmaceuticals operations.</p> <p>Mr. Steffa next reported on the annual trending data for the average daily population that served. The average daily population has decreased between FY 2011 to FY 2016 to approximately 6,500 offenders or 4.2% in the population being served. Mr. Steffa noted that for next year the East Texas Treatment Facility would be added to the UTMB contract that was health care provided through the contract with a private vendor. There will be an increase in the population because of this additional facility being on the Correctional Managed Health Care.</p> <p>Mr. Steffa reported on the cost per day charts that showed pharmaceuticals cost per patient per day increase of 7.6% between FY 2016 and FY 2017. Overall, cost per day increased to 5.1% of \$12.55 in FY 2017.</p>	<p>that process, approximately 70-75% of offenders are actually returned to their units of assignment and never go offsite.</p> <p>Dr. Linthicum stated that we have a lot of specialized populations and centers of clinical excellence where offenders are cohorted in order to deliver services more effectively and to access tertiary care more efficiently.</p> <p>Dr. Murray stated that trending down is good as it relates to the population decrease seen in FY 2016. However, one of the points of discussion today have been the growth of offenders aged 55 and older.</p> <p>Mr. Steffa responded that a decrease has not been seen specifically in the age group 55 and older. As that age group continues to grow, it is suspected at some point to plateau and level off. However, it has been growing for a while.</p> <p>Dr. Linthicum added that the facilities closed did not have many geriatric offenders. The reason why the population decreased is because four units were closed this past Legislative Session.</p>	

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<p>IV. Update on Financial Reports (Cont.)</p>		<p>Dr. Raimer asked Dr. Linthicum what area of cancer care has seen a fairly dramatic rise in cost.</p> <p>Dr. Linthicum responded the standard of care has changed as it relates to cancer medications and treatments. There were four transplants at one time this year and stem cell transplants continue to rise.</p> <p>Dr. Murray responded that age is driving more patients to having a diagnosis of cancer. The treatment has changed. More and more the standard of care is moving towards stem cell transplants and other forms of therapy that historically have not been covered in the benefit plan. The total number of stem cell transplants through the last fiscal year is approximately 6, and this number keeps rising.</p> <p>Dr. Linthicum added that almost every month an offender has been sent to MD Anderson for a stem cell transplant.</p> <p>Dr. Murray stated that looking at the trend in pharmaceuticals, cancer is becoming a chronic disease given some of the newer drugs. Some of the newer drugs have great promises and great results, but they also have great costs being chronic medications. The trend in spending in terms of pharmaceutical cost and hospital care, given that there is not going to be a change in the age demographics is still an issue that we all have to continue to address. More detailed information will need to be given about the growth of some of the disease states, and the related costs.</p>	

Agenda Topic / Presenter	Presentation	Discussion	Action
<p>IV. Update on Financial Reports (Cont.)</p>		<p>Dr. Raimer suggested that at some point when dealing with an increasing number of transplants, it would be good to go to the entity providing the transplants to ask for a discount on the prices.</p> <p>Dr. Linthicum stated that MD Anderson is used exclusively for transplants but unsure about Texas Tech. Texas Tech probably uses UMC for transplants, but they have a smaller number.</p> <p>Dr. Jumper stated that Texas Tech used to perform transplants at UMC and had a good cost break. Texas Tech closed their stem cell unit because of two competing transplant programs in Lubbock. The numbers were small. The larger stem cell transplant programs in Lubbock has stayed in the private sector, and Texas Tech has approached this private vendor several times. The staff says yes but the medical directors says no. They are not willing to do stem cell transplants on TDCJ offenders; therefore the offenders are being transferred to the UTMB sector.</p> <p>Dr. Jumper also stated that they will try to go back to the private sector in Lubbock to see if they will take TDCJ patients again.</p> <p>Dr. Murray stated that UTMB does not always get Texas Tech high acuity patients because the cost of care is less expensive there. UTMB was going to shift from MD Anderson to a West Texas provider but it did not materialize. UTMB always shop around for the next best deal and it would be helpful to get better rates from MD Anderson.</p>	

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<p>IV. Update on Financial Reports (Cont.)</p> <p>V. Summaries of Critical Correctional Health Care Personnel Vacancies</p> <p>- Dr. Lannette Linthicum</p>	<p>Dr. de la Garza-Graham then called on Dr. Linthicum to begin the presentation of the TDCJ's Critical Correctional Health Care Personnel Vacancies.</p> <p>Dr. Linthicum informed the committee that she would introduce key health care staff throughout the presentation to Dr. Hudson and Dr. Mills.</p> <p>Dr. Linthicum first introduced Chris Black-Edwards RN, BSN TDCJ Chief Nursing Officer to update the committee on vacancies in her department.</p> <p>Dr. Linthicum reported on the Investigator II position in the Patient Liaison Program at the Stiles unit and asked Ms. Black-Edwards what was the status of this position.</p>	<p>Dr. Raimer stated that we tend to lump all cancers into the older people aged 55 and older. A number of patients this year have been ages less than 50 who had leukemia and some of these cancers are shifted to the younger people.</p> <p>Dr. Linthicum agreed with Dr. Raimer, and she added that there has been a number of younger leukemia and lymphoma patients.</p> <p>Ms. Black-Edwards gave the report on vacant positions in her department. She updated the committee on which positions had been interviewed and are in the clearance process awaiting a background check.</p> <p>Dr. Linthicum stated that the Hilltop Unit was shut down during the hiring freeze, and Texas Tech stepped in to assist with the correspondences.</p> <p>Dr. Linthicum also stated that the Patient Liaison Program answers all patient health care complaints whether it comes from third-parties, patient advocacy groups, inmate families, lawyers, and legislators. These are the positions that interview the offenders and review the medical records in order to respond to the complaints.</p> <p>Ms. Black-Edwards responded that the position is closed. The applications are being reviewed and interviews will be scheduled.</p>	

Agenda Topic / Presenter	Presentation	Discussion	Action
V. Summaries of Critical Correctional Health Care Personnel Vacancies (Cont.) - Dr. Owen Murray	<p>Connaughton, UTMB CMC Chief Financial Officer, Mr. Ryan Micks UTMB CMC Director of Legislative Affairs, Dr. Billy Horton, UTMB CMC Dental Director, Dr. Jessica Khan, UTMB CMC Infectious Disease Physician, and Mr. Anthony Williams, UTMB CMC Associate Vice President of Outpatient Services.</p> <p>Dr. Murray reported that UTMB vacancies remain unchanged, and the senior leadership staff positions remain stable.</p>		
VI. Medical Director's Updates - TDCJ – Health Services Division FY 2017 Fourth Quarter Report -Dr. Lannette Linthicum - Capital Assets Monitoring - Dental Quality Review Audit	<p>Dr. de la Garza-Graham then called on Dr. Linthicum to present the TDCJ Medical Director's Report.</p> <p>Dr. Linthicum began by explaining that the TDCJ Medical Director's report focuses on the Fourth Quarter FY 2017 (June, July and August 2017). During this quarter, Operational Review Audits (ORAs) were conducted at the following 9 facilities: Formby, Hobby, Kegans Intermediate Sanction Facility (ISF), Marlin, Montford (PSYCH/RMF), Pack, Polunsky, Wallace, and Wheeler. Dr. Linthicum referenced the 6 items found to be most frequently below the 80 percent compliance, and corrective actions have been requested on all of these items.</p> <p>Dr. Linthicum reported that the Fixed Assets Contract Monitoring officer audited the same 9 facilities listed above for ORA's during the Fourth Quarter of FY 2017 and all 9 facilities were within the required compliance range. The Capital Assets Monitoring Program continues to do very well.</p> <p>Dr. Linthicum reported that the Dental Quality Review Audits conducted by Dr. Hirsch were done at 11 facilities. Item 20 was the item found to be the most frequently below the 80 percent threshold. Item 20 requires that if panoramic radiographs were taken during in-processing (intake) that they be currently available at the facility. Corrective actions were requested. Dr. Linthicum explained that there are 24 intake units and on a yearly basis there are approximately 70,000 intakes a year.</p>	<p>Dr. de la Garza-Graham asked Dr. Linthicum to explain the meaning of the 80 percent threshold level to the new CHMCC members.</p> <p>Dr. Linthicum responded the 80 percent threshold was arbitrarily set by the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee at the inception of the program. The goal threshold is of course 100 percent compliance level. However, UTMB, Texas Tech, and TDCJ</p>	

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<p>VI. Medical Director's Updates (Cont.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grievances and Patient Liaison Correspondence - Quality Improvement (QI) Access to Care Audit - Office of Public Health 	<p>Dr. Linthicum introduced Ms. Myra Walker, BSN, RN, TDCJ Chief of the Office of Professional Standards Patient Liaison Program. Dr. Linthicum then reported that the Office of Professional Standards operates the Family Hotline, the Patient Liaison Program (PLP), Step II Medical Grievance Program, and Sick Call Request Verification Audit process. During the Fourth Quarter, the PLP and the Step II Medical Grievance received 4,389 correspondences. The PLP received 3,094 correspondences and Step II Grievance received 1,295. There were 248 Action Requests generated. The percentage of sustained Step II Medical grievances from UTMB was seven percent and eight percent for TTUHSC.</p> <p>There were 18 Sick Call Request Verification Audits conducted on 17 facilities. A total of 153 indicators were reviewed and 9 of the indicators fell below 80 percent compliance. Corrective actions were requested.</p> <p>Dr. Linthicum continued by explaining that the Office of Public Health conducts surveillance for infectious and communicable diseases within TDCJ as well as reporting to the Department of State Health Services (DSHS). During the Fourth Quarter, there were 16,600 intake HIV tests performed. Of those tested, 197 offenders were newly identified as having HIV infection. During the same time period, there were 9,193 pre-release tests performed with none found to be HIV positive. For this quarter, 13 new AIDS cases were identified.</p> <p>There were 624 cases of Hepatitis C identified for the Fourth Quarter FY 2017.</p> <p>124 cases of suspected Syphilis were reported. 66 cases required treatment or retreatment.</p>	<p>agreed that 80 percent compliance level would be acceptable or satisfactory. Corrective actions are requested if the threshold falls below the 80 percent compliance range.</p>	

Agenda Topic / Presenter	Presentation	Discussion	Action
<p>VI. Medical Director's Updates (Cont.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Office of Mental Health Monitoring & Liaison 	<p>Millington are the co-chairs. 113 deaths were reviewed during the months of June, July, and August of 2017. Of those 113 deaths, 6 were referred to peer review committees. 4 cases were referred to provider peer review and 2 cases were referred to nursing and provider peer review.</p> <p>Dr. Linthicum next provided a summary of the activities performed by the Office of Mental Health Monitoring & Liaison (OMHM&L) during the Fourth Quarter of FY 2017. Administrative Segregation (Ad Seg) audits were conducted on 16 facilities. 2,138 offenders were observed, 2,701 were interviewed, and one offender was referred to the university providers for further evaluation. Access to Care (ATC) for mental health ATC four and five were met at 100 percent at 15 of the 16 facilities.</p> <p>The OMHM&L also monitors all instances of compelled psychoactive medication to offenders to ensure that we have followed appropriate procedures for documentation purposes. Compelled psychoactive medications are only done at the outpatient psychiatric units. For the Fourth Quarter FY 2017, 53 instances of compelled psychoactive medication administration occurred. There were 11 instances at Montford, 32 at Skyview, 9 at Jester IV, and one at the Bill Clements unit. All units were 100 percent compliant.</p> <p>The Intake Mental Health Evaluation audit conducted by OMHM&L is designed to provide reasonable assurance that offenders coming in at intake are identified as having a potential mental health need and receive a Mental Health Evaluation within 14 days of identification. Audits were conducted at 28 intake facilities and 26 facilities identified incoming offenders in need of Mental Health Evaluations. 20 of the 26 facilities met or exceeded the 80 percent compliance for completing Mental Health Evaluations within 14 days of identified need.</p>	<p>Dr. Linthicum informed the committee that the corrections mental health population is constantly being talked about and that prisons are said to have become the de facto mental health hospitals. TDCJ has 2,000 inpatient psychiatric beds; 605 male offenders are cohorted on one unit that have developmental disabilities, 100 female offenders in the developmental disability program at the Crain unit, and approximately 24,000 offenders are on the outpatient mental health caseload. The mental health patients keep coming into the Texas criminal justice system. This is an area of diminishing resources and bed capacity.</p>	

Agenda Topic / Presenter	Presentation	Discussion	Action
<p>VI. Medical Director's Updates (Cont.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Office of the Health Services Liaison - Accreditation - Biomedical Research Projects - Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center - Dr. Cynthia Jumper on behalf of Dr. Denise DeShields - University of Texas Medical Branch - Dr. Owen Murray 	<p>Dr. Linthicum reported that the Office of Health Services Liaison (HSL) conducted 164 hospital and 43 infirmary discharge audits. UTMB had 45 deficiencies identified and 6 from TTUHSC identified for the hospital discharge audits. UTMB had 7 deficiencies identified and TTUHSC had 1 for the infirmary discharge audits.</p> <p>Dr. Linthicum reported that the ACA Summer Congress of Corrections was held in St. Louis, Missouri on August 18-22, 2017. During this conference, the following facilities were represented: Byrd, Clements, Daniel, Formby/Wheeler, Jester Complex, Ramsey, Roach, Skyview/Hodge, Smith, and Wynne. TDCJ has the Golden Eagle Award which means that all aspects of the agency are fully accredited.</p> <p>Dr. Linthicum reported on the summary of active and pending biomedical research projects as reported by the TDCJ Executive Services. The CID has 28 active and 6 pending biomedical research projects. The Health Services Division has 8 active and 4 pending biomedical research projects.</p> <p>Dr. de la Garza-Graham thanked Dr. Linthicum then called on Dr. Jumper to present the report for TTUHSC.</p> <p>Dr. Jumper reported that there were no updates on the percentage end.</p> <p>Dr. de la Garza-Graham thanked Dr. Jumper and then called on Dr. Murray to present the report for UTMB.</p> <p>Dr. Murray reported that there were no further updates.</p>	<p>The last TDCJ inpatient psychiatric facility built was the Montford unit in 1995. In terms of going forward with the Legislative Action Plan, another inpatient psychiatric facility will have to be considered.</p>	

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<p>VII. Disease Management Guideline and Policy Presentation Hepatitis C Chronic (Revision) - Dr. Stephanie Zepeda</p>	<p>Dr. Zepeda reported on the Hepatitis C Policy and Program.</p> <p>The Hepatitis C Workgroup is a multidisciplinary team with representatives from UTMB, Texas Tech, and TDCJ. The Hepatitis C disease management guideline was approved by the Joint Pharmacy & Therapeutics Committee in November.</p> <p>The rationale for policy changes is due to the FDA approval of the new oral direct acting antivirals (DAAs). National guidelines no longer recommend dual therapy with peginterferon plus ribavirin (PEG/RBV), PEG/RBV plus boceprevir or telaprevir, or PEG as part of an oral regimen with DAAs. The new therapies have a higher cure rate of approximately 95% for the healthier patients, shorter duration of treatment at 12 weeks instead of 6 to 12 months, and are better tolerated. However, the new therapies are more expensive.</p> <p>Chronic hepatitis C is a significant burden in the United States (U.S.). There is an increase in prevalence with an increase in age, and a substantially higher burden in the prison and jail population. The prevalence rates is 1-1.5% for the U.S. population and 12.3% for the TDCJ population. The genotype distribution mirrors the U.S. general population with the majority of patients having genotype 1.</p> <p>Chronic hepatitis C also has a significant economic burden. The American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases (AASLD) conducted a study that reported medical costs to double over the next 20 years, and the death rates to triple. The rationale for treatment is starting to be seen in the TDCJ population. In FY 2017, 12.8% of the TDCJ drug budget cost was approximately \$6.9 million. This percent will continue to rise as the infrastructure for treating these complex patients continues to grow.</p> <p>Dr. Zepeda reported that treating hepatitis C protects the public. Patients in state prisons are expected to return to the community and over 67,000 offenders were released from TDCJ in FY 2016. Achieving a cure has been shown to prevent disease progression, development of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), deaths, and leads to long-term cost savings.</p>	<p>Dr. Linthicum stated that this is a diagnosed prevalence. A TDCJ seroprevalence study was conducted with the University of Texas Health Sciences Center at Houston, and the Texas Department of Health in 2001 that demonstrated 30% of the incoming offenders to TDCJ are infected with Hepatitis C. The 12.3% is the actual diagnosed prevalence rate.</p>	

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<p>VII. Disease Management Guideline and Policy Presentation Hepatitis C Chronic (Revision) (Cont.) - Dr. Stephanie Zepeda</p>	<p>Dr. Zepeda next reported on the trend of TDCJ population with end stage liver disease. These are patients with ascites and hepatic encephalopathy. Hepatitis is the third leading cause of death in state prisons, and the majority of TDCJ patients have chronic hepatitis C.</p> <p>Dr. Zepeda reported on the trend of TDCJ liver cancer deaths. The trend continues to rise but there was a downtick in 2016.</p> <p>Dr. Zepeda next reported on the policy changes. Dr. Zepeda clarified how patients would be treated once therapy was finished and considered clinically cured. Patients that are asymptomatic would be discharged from the hepatitis C chronic care clinic. Patients with end stage liver disease, such as cirrhosis or abnormal liver function tests, will be kept in the hepatitis C chronic care clinic. These patients will also continue to be followed by the UTMB virology team.</p> <p>Dr. Zepeda reported that Epclusa is now used for all genotypes. However, Mavyret for chronic kidney disease stages 4 and 5, and Vosevi for patients who are treatment experienced are other agents that may be used. Both of these agents are significantly expensive and their use will be limited.</p> <p>Dr. Zepeda next reported on the cost of these drugs compared to the UTMB and Texas Tech sectors. UTMB incremental cost treating 400 patients for hepatitis C is approximately \$8.7 million. This cost is a projection based on the assumption that these patients will receive 12 weeks of Epculsa therapy.</p>	<p>Dr. Linthicum asked Dr. Zepeda what will be done about the alert code for patients being discharged out of the of hepatitis C chronic care program.</p> <p>Dr. Jessica Khan responded that there is a new alert code that says hepatitis B or C result.</p> <p>Dr. Linthicum stated that an inquiry was received from Senate Finance regarding why Mavyret was not being used in TDCJ. It was explained that it was more expensive than the other agents.</p> <p>Dr. Linthicum also stated that UTMB uses 340B pricing versus Texas Tech, and asked Dr. Zepeda to clarify the pricing for the two new CMHCC members.</p> <p>Dr. Zepeda responded that UTMB qualifies for the federal 340B discount program through its eligibility as a disproportionate share hospital. This is one of the benefits of the relationship that Correctional Managed Health Care has with</p>	

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<p>VII. Disease Management Guideline and Policy Presentation Hepatitis C Chronic (Revision) (Cont.)</p> <p>- Dr. Stephanie Zepeda</p>	<p>Dr. Zepeda next reported on the patient management strategy. 18,399 patients have been identified with chronic hepatitis C. 4,554 patients meet priority criteria including F3-F4 fibrosis, co-infection with HIV, and, or extra-hepatic manifestations. The sickest patients are treated first and then other patients will be treated according to acuity.</p> <p>Dr. Zepeda continued to report on the patient management strategy. Patients will continue to be treated in the UTMB sector to maximize 340B savings. Patient caseload will be managed directly by the UTMB virology team through Dr. Khan. Patients receiving treatment are moved to centers of excellence where the nursing staff, and the primary care providers have been trained on how to manage these patients. The centers of excellence ensure that these patients are closely monitored, adherent to therapy in order to avoid resistance, and prevent therapy disruptions. The centers of excellence for male offenders are at Stiles, Jester III, and Dominguez unit. The centers of excellence for female offenders are at Young and Woodman unit.</p> <p>Dr. Zepeda next reported on the outcomes of the current hepatitis C program. In March 2017, the preferred DAA therapy changed with Epclusa replacing Harvoni. In September 2015, Correctional Managed Health Care began</p>	<p>UTMB. Sub-ceiling 340B pricing is actively negotiated, and the Epculsa price is lower than the 340B price. The Epculsa price is a sub-ceiling contracted price that was negotiated by UTMB Pharmacy Services office.</p> <p>Dr. Linthicum stated that the 340B Epculsa price is outstanding compared to what other Department of Corrections are paying.</p> <p>Dr. Jumper stated that these costs are not incurred at Texas Tech because they do not treat them. 340B savings are maximized by UTMB, and Texas Tech does not incur these costs.</p>	

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<p>VII. Disease Management Guideline and Policy Presentation Hepatitis C Chronic (Revision) (Cont.) - Dr. Stephanie Zepeda</p>	<p>the use of these new DAA oral regimens. 282 patients have been started on therapy.</p> <p>105 patients are midcourse or awaiting outcome assessment 12 weeks after completing therapy. Through the Fourth Quarter of FY 2017, 177 patients are on therapy long enough to achieve cure. 18 patients are deceased, released, or discontinued treatment. 1 patient refused the final viral load at the end of treatment. 24 patients failed treatment. 134 patients approximately 84.8%, achieved cure.</p>		
<p>- Dr. Margarita de la Garza-Graham</p>	<p>Dr. de la Garza-Graham then called for a motion to approve the revisions of the Hepatitis C Policy and Program.</p>		<p>Dr. Jumper made a motion to approve the revisions of the Hepatitis C Policy and Program, and Dr. Raimer seconded the motion which prevailed by unanimous vote.</p>
<p>VIII. Public Comments - Dr. Margarita de la Garza-Graham</p>	<p>Dr. de la Garza-Graham noted that in accordance with the CMHCC policy, during each meeting the public is given the opportunity to express comments- hearing none; she then acknowledged Dr. Raimer to make an announcement to the committee.</p> <p>Dr. de la Garza-Graham next acknowledged Dr. Jumper to make an announcement to the committee.</p>	<p>Dr. Raimer announced that UTMB continues to work with the Legislative Delegation and others from Texas regarding the 340B pricing. There is a move by large pharma to remove the 340B program entirely which would cost UTMB approximately \$119 million a year. This would be a huge increase to the Correctional Managed Health Care budget. The Governor's Office has been notified about this and UTMB has received help.</p> <p>Dr. Jumper introduced Mr. Will Rodriguez, Texas Tech Senior Managing Director, and Dr. Barbara Beadles, Texas Tech Mental Health Director to the two new CMHCC members.</p>	
<p>IX. Adjourn</p>	<p>Dr. de la Garza-Graham then called for a motion to adjourn the meeting.</p>		<p>Dr. Linthicum made a motion to adjourn the meeting, and Dr. Jumper seconded the motion which prevailed by unanimous vote.</p>

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	<p>Dr. de la Garza-Graham thanked everyone for their attendance and adjourned the meeting. Dr. de la Garza-Graham announced that the next CMHCC meeting is scheduled for March 20, 2018 in Dallas Texas.</p> <p>The meeting was adjourned at 11:33 a.m.</p>		


Margarita de la Garza-Graham, M.D., Chairperson
Correctional Managed Health Care Committee

3-20-18
Date