

NAEMS: Workshop on Workforce Challenges Across the Behavioral Health Continuum

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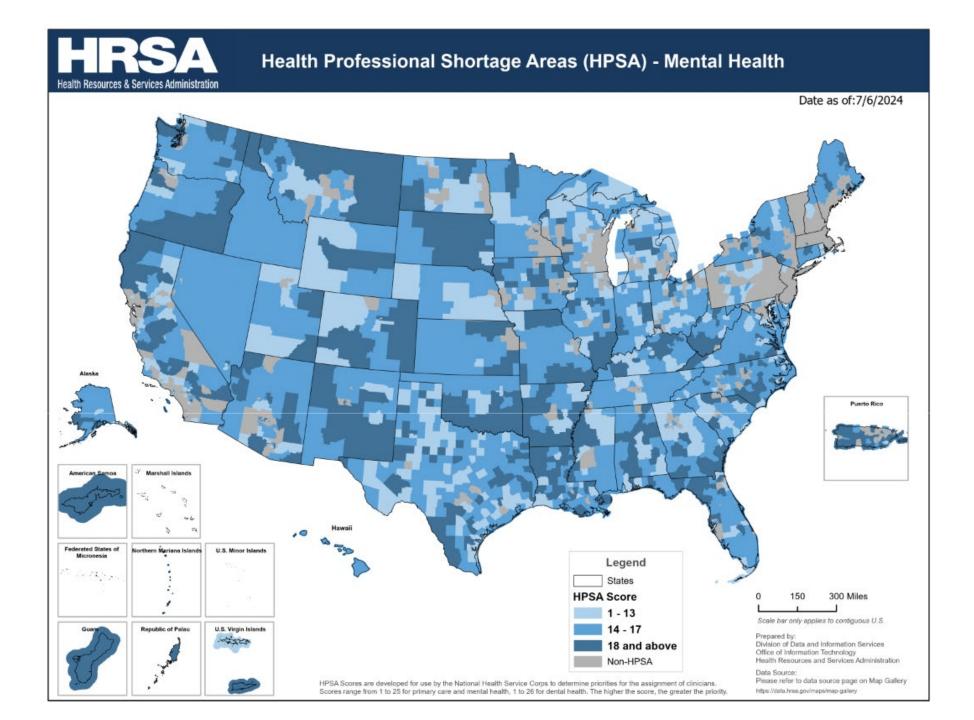
Disclosures

No conflicts of interest to disclose

Overview

- Workforce Issues and Challenges
 - Shortages
 - Training
 - Regulations: Licensure, scope of practice (state based);
 - Reimbursement
 - Focus on Return on Investment (ROI),
 billable services
- Examples
 - Peer support providers
 - Advanced practice RNs: Nurse Practitioners, Psychiatric Nurse Practitioners
- Current workforce crises
 - Opioid use treatment (Medication for Opioid Use Disorder (MOUD)
 - Shortages; recruitment, retention

- Scores range from 1-25
- Multiple factors go into scoring
- Darker blue=higher score
- The higher the score, the higher the priority
- HPSA scores
 used for
 funding
 workforce
 stipends, loan
 repayment, etc



Examples of Worker Contributions, and Challenges: Peer Support Specialists

- Provide behavioral health support services to persons with mental health or substance use disorders during treatment and recovery; assist with housing, employment, individual and group support meetings, post incarceration or hospitalization, etc ^{1,2}
- Unique connection to clients through lived experience
- Growth in employment in behavioral health teams
- Training and certification varies by state
- Certification and for billing for services- low take up on billing to date: Regulations vary

¹Chapman SA, Blash LK, Mayer K, Spetz, J. Emerging roles for peer providers in mental health and substance use disorders. AmJ Prev Med 2018:54(6S3):S267-S274

²Gaiser MG, Buche JL, Wayment CC, Schoebel V, Smith JE, Chapman SA, Beck AJ. A Systematic Review of the Roles and Contributions of Peer Providers in the Behavioral Health Workforce. Am J Prev Med. 2021 10; 61(4):e203-e210. PMID: 34175172

Workforce Challenges- Peer Support Specialists

Employment

- Supply and demand data are lacking
- Few states track level of employment after training
- Work is often part time; low wages
- Reentry into workforce important component to recovery

Roles and Settings

- Stigma of lived experience continues
- Acceptance from professional workforce varies
- Less development of integrated/new roles
- Lack of career development opportunities

There is Evidence of the Contributions of Peers

- A Systematic Review of the Roles and Contributions of Peer Providers in the Behavioral Health Workforce, Gaiser et al Am J Prev Med. 2021 10; 61(4):e203-e210. PMID: 34175172
 - 23 articles assessing peer-provided services were included. Peers were employed most frequently in mental healthcare roles in the Department of Veterans Affairs, hospital, and community health facilities
 - 14 studies observed significant clinical improvements in participants' social functioning, quality of life, patient activation, and behavioral health
- Mental Health America Evidence for Peer Support May 2019
 - https://www.mhanational.org/sites/default/files/Evidence%20for%20Peer%20Support%20M ay%202019.pdf
- UCSF
 - Small pilot study suggests a positive financial contribution from peer provider services billing
 - https://healthworkforce.ucsf.edu/sites/healthworkforce.ucsf.edu/files/HWRC_Research%20
 Brief_Financial%20Contribution%20Peer%20Providers_March%202022.pdf

Who are Psychiatric Mental Health Nurse Practitioners (PMHNPs) and their Practice?: 4 state study of Scope of Practice

- Psychiatric assessment & medication management most common role functions
- Full practice authority states (2 states) Restricted practice (2 states) Regulation
 - More freedom to develop nursing-based models of care
 - Ability to join panel for multiple types of payors
 - More PMHNPs in leadership
- Restricted states
 - Expense of MD collaborator & difficulty with collaboration arrangements a significant impediment to private practice
 - Understanding of NP regulations very mixed

PMHNPs Challenges

- Data and understanding of role is limited in some areas and settings
- Role and practice
 - Evidence of more practice in rural and underserved areas if supervision available

Challenges

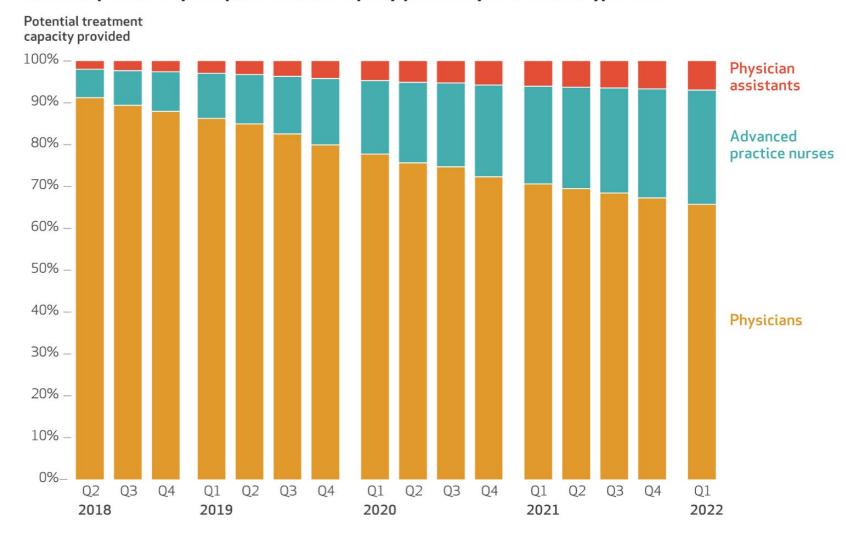
- Scope of practice regulations
 - Differences in practice seen if full practice states
- Supervision costs
- Employer-based restrictions

Nurse Practitioner Engagement in Medications for Opioid Use Disorders: Qualitative and Quantitative Studies

- Opioid crisis: wait times for treatment: Current workforce crisis
- Prescribers: NPs can contribution to the treatment workforce
- Waiver process, although DEA requirement eliminated, there are still some training and credential requirements for prescribers

Nurse practitioners a growing source of MOUD providers with treatment capacity

Percent of potential buprenorphine treatment capacity provided by each clinician type, 2018-22



SOURCE Authors' tabulations from Drug Enforcement Agency Registrant Files, 2018 Q2–2022 Q1. **NOTE** Potential buprenorphine treatment capacity is defined in the exhibit 4 notes.

Qualitative Findings: 4 state study

- Clinicians and health care leaders identified the holistic nature of nursing education and practice as an asset to their involvement in OUD treatment
- State regulations re: MD collaboration not well understood by MDs, NPs and agency leaders
- Regulations other than SOP can impact ability of NPs to obtain and use MAT waivers
- Stigma regarding OUD and MAT specifically is a barrier to NPs pursuing waivers and to patients seeking treatment.
- Cohesion of state leaders around the opioid crisis can be an important facilitator

Summary of Behavioral Health Workforce Issues

- Structural barriers to grow the workforce
- Behavioral health education programs
 - Faculty shortages, preceptor shortages
 - Lack of awareness of careers
 - Stipends needed for clinical training hours
- Stigma of working in mental health and substance use
- Professional regulation
- Separation of systems, financing, clinical sites

