

## **Sample Issue Briefs**

### **Medical Home Issue Brief**

#### Statistical Information

- Diabetes
  - Prevalence - Map & Table
  - Death Rate per 100,000 - Map & Table
- Heart Disease
  - Prevalence per 100,000 - Map & Table
- Obesity
  - Adult Overweight/Obesity - Map & Table

### **Uninsured Issue Brief**

#### Statistical Information

- Health Coverage: Total Population - Map & Table
- Nonelderly (0-64) - Map & Table
- Children (0-18) - Map & Table

### **Medical Liability**

#### Statistical Information

- 2006 State-by State Rate Survey

**PATIENT-CENTERED MEDICAL HOME  
Restructuring Medicaid/SCHIP  
to Emphasize Care Coordination and Prevention**

The **(STATE)** Chapter of the American College of Physicians (ACP), **(STATE'S)** largest medical specialty organization representing **(#####)** physicians of internal medicine and medical students, urges the **(STATE LEGISLATURE/GENERAL ASSEMBLY)** to reform our health care delivery system (Medicaid and SCHIP) to emphasize prevention, care coordination, health information technology, and quality. This new model of care is called the patient-centered medical home and has been proven to improve patient care and reduce health care costs.

**(STATE) CHRONIC CONDITION FACTS**

Chronic Condition	Health Statistic
Diabetes	Prevalence _____; death rate per 100,000 _____
Heart Disease	Death rate per 100,000 _____
Asthma	Percent of adults _____ %
Obesity	Adult overweight/obesity rate _____

Source: Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation ([www.statehealthfacts.org](http://www.statehealthfacts.org))

Treatment for individuals with the most prevalent chronic conditions account for billions of dollars annually. According to the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), more than 4 million hospitalizations potentially could be prevented each year by improving the quality of primary care, enhancing patients' access to effective treatments, and getting more Americans to adopt healthy behaviors. Billions of dollars could also be saved by avoiding the need to hospitalize patients for health problems that, in most cases, can be prevented or if already present, kept stable by high-quality care in physicians' offices.

These potential savings are based on AHRQ's estimate that hospitals spend on care for preventable conditions in adults:

- Uncontrolled diabetes without complications (\$201 million).
- Short-term diabetes complications such as hypoglycemia (\$764 million).
- Long-term diabetes complications such as kidney damage (\$2.6 billion).
- Diabetes related foot or leg amputations.
- Congestive heart failure (\$8.3 billion).
- Asthma (\$1.4 billion).
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (\$3.4 billion).

These estimates are also based on spending for pediatric conditions:

- Short-term diabetes complications (\$61 million).
- Asthma (\$326 million).

Studies from across the globe have validated the medical home delivery model. Examples from the U.S. Veterans Administration (VA) medical care system transformation, states such as North Carolina and Louisiana, foreign nations such as Denmark and other areas indicate that