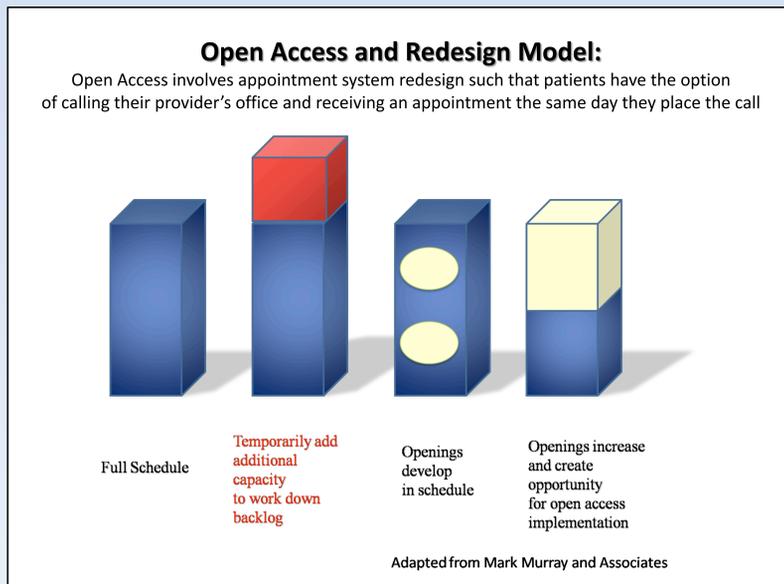


## Objectives

- To comprehend how an Open Access and Redesign model functions, and how this model can be applied in Community Health Centers to improve efficiency
- To identify the necessary steps required to implement Access and Redesign in a Community Health Center and to clarify how to execute those steps
- To create a “toolkit” which provides instructions, resources, and examples pertaining to Access and Redesign implementation
- To provide a systematic process that a Community Health Center can utilize to improve quality of care for patients and to create a more effective system for providers



## Background

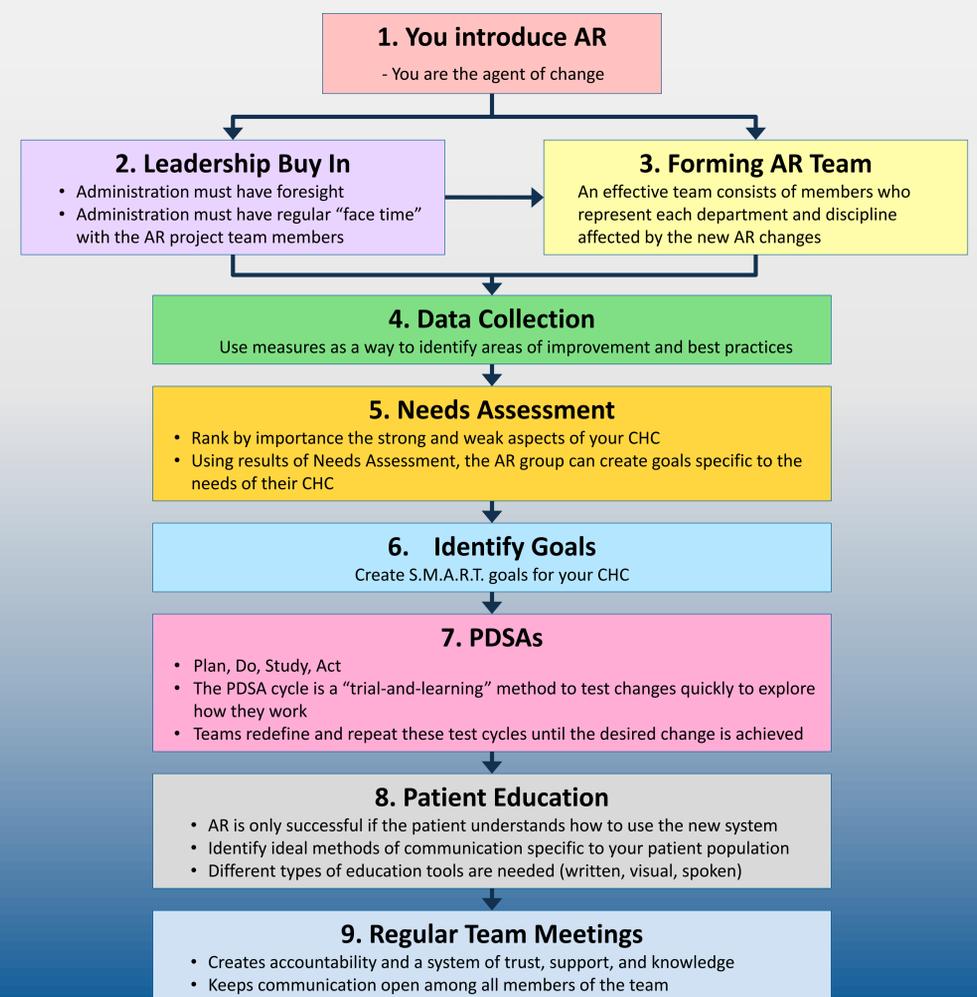
- The Access and Redesign (AR) model is a solution to a growing problem in the health care system. With the American population nearing 300 million, there is a large population that needs to be taken care of by a finite population of providers (physicians, dentists, PAs, APRNs).
- This AR model proposes that a patient receive an appointment with his provider when he wants it. These visits are efficient for both patient and provider, and there is no wait time for patients.
- AR is a relatively new concept to community health centers, but when properly implemented can be beneficial from both the patient and provider’s perspectives.
- The purpose of this project is two-fold: to identify the series of steps required for a Community Health Center (CHC) to begin AR, and to compile resources within an easy-to-use guide that can be used by any CHC beginning its own AR project.

## Methods

- We performed a literary review of web-based research, current publications and previous AR projects in order to develop a strong foundation and understanding of the costs and benefits of implementing access and redesign in a Community Health Center (CHC) setting.
- We conducted interviews with executive leadership, providers, quality managers and other members of previous AR teams at different CHCs in order to discuss:
  - Their process of implementing AR
  - Barriers and best practices of AR
  - Suggestions for improvement
  - Factors to consider as a CHC
- As we reviewed the feedback from the interviews, we noticed recurrent patterns of questions and concerns common to every CHC beginning AR. We identified the need for an easy-access, step-by-step guide for CHCs to use when beginning an AR project at their center.
- We systematically created a step-by-step manual that could be used by any individual to create and bring AR to their community health center.

## Results

### The Nine Steps to Successfully Implementing Access and Redesign



## Conclusions

- The Nine Steps to Successfully Implementing Access and Redesign incorporate accepted theories and best practices of AR in a CHC setting.
- This manual provides CHCs with an outline of necessary measures and common challenges identified by researchers and CHCs with previous experience in AR.
- This guide equips CHCs interested in starting AR, with data collection tools, resources and references useful for developing goals and establishing strategies necessary for a successful AR project.
- The Nine Steps to Successfully Implementing Access and Redesign manual and flow chart offer a standardized approach to AR.
- By using a standardized implementation process, CHCs will be able to use a common AR language when discussing their AR project progress and objectives.

## Considerations for Future Work

- Introduce manual and flow chart to several CHCs as they begin their AR projects
- Assist AR teams at their respective CHCs with compiling and comparing preliminary data as they undergo implementation of AR
- Interview all disciplines in each CHC team to identify how the manual could be rewritten to better serve each type of team member
- Additionally, interview departments (i.e. pediatrics, dental, women’s health) interested in adapting the AR module to fit their specialties
- Use feedback from these interviews and site visits to revise and rework manual and flow chart
- Compile a “Best Practices” AR Resource Manual to share information and successes across CHCs

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