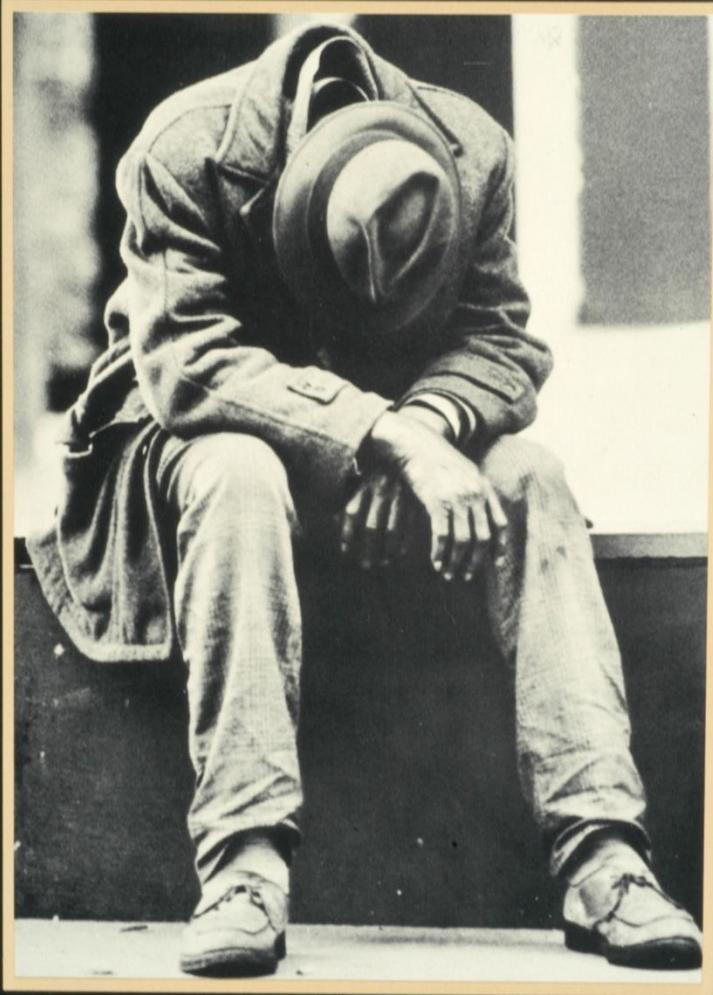


The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
and
The Pew Memorial Trust



Health Care for the Homeless Program
Co-Sponsored by the
U.S. Conference of Mayors

BHCHP Basic Goals 1984

- Establish a health services care delivery model to provide continuity of care from **shelter** and **street** to **hospital**;
- Provide care through multidisciplinary outreach **teams**;
- Establish the capacity to meet the needs of homeless individuals for home-type **respite care**

BHCHP Service Delivery Model

- glue between shelters and teaching hospitals/CHCs
 - bridge medicine and public health
- multidisciplinary family and adult teams (MD/NP/PA/RN)
 - 2 hospital clinics (BMC, MGH)
 - clinics in 70 shelter and outreach sites
 - 104 beds of respite care at McInnis House
 - EMR since 1996
 - 19 MD, 3 DMD, 40 NP/PA, 60 RN
 - PHS Section 330(h), stand-alone HCH
 - annual budget \$45M, 80% from Medicaid/care
 - 13,000 men, women, and children served in 2013





MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT

429 Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis among the Homeless — Boston
 432 Update: Paint, Cadmium, and Monohalomethanes in the Workplace
 440 Influenza — United States, 1984-1985 Season

Printed and distributed by the Massachusetts Medical Society, publishers of *The New England Journal of Medicine*

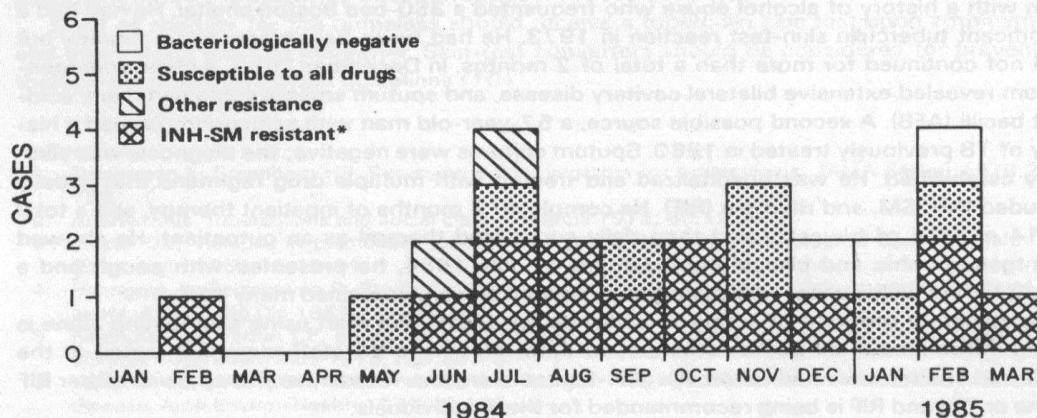
Epidemiologic Notes and Reports

Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis among the Homeless — Boston

In the period February 1984-March 1985, 26 confirmed cases of tuberculosis (TB) were reported among homeless people in Boston (Figure 1). All 26 cases have been associated with three large shelters. The estimated total population of homeless people in Boston is 6,000. Nineteen of the 26 cases were counted in 1984; this represents an incidence of 316.7 per 100,000, a greater than sixfold increase over the 1983 case rate of approximately 50.0/100,000. By comparison, the TB case rate for the rest of Boston in 1984 was 19.0/100,000, and the rate for Massachusetts excluding Boston was 4.8/100,000.

The outbreak was recognized because of reports among the homeless of a number of TB cases due to multiresistant organisms. As a result of this recognition, a screening program using Mantoux tuberculin skin tests, chest roentgenograms, and sputum examinations was

FIGURE 1. Reported tuberculosis cases among homeless persons, by month of report — Boston, Massachusetts, 1984-1985



*Isoniazid and streptomycin resistant.





Pine Street Inn



City of Boston Annual Census, 12/13/2004

- Among 3,944 homeless individuals identified on a single night census
- 888 (22%) in medical/mental health facilities
 - 14 emergency departments
 - 286 medical hospitals
 - 84 medical respite beds (McInnis House)
 - 225 detox
 - 279 mental health hospitals/inpatient programs

BHCHP and ED High Utilizers

Boston, 2005

- **Boston Medical Center** **23/25 (92%)**
(Boston University Medical School)
- **New England Medical Center** **14/25 (56%)**
(Tufts Medical School)
- **Massachusetts General Hospital** **16/25 (64%)**
(Harvard Medical School)

Hospitals and Homeless Persons: What are the numbers??

**14,200 BHCHP adult patients seen in 2004-5 matched
with Partners Healthcare database:**

3,283 common patients

2,090 (15%) at MGH

1,148 (8%) at BWH

(only 259 at both MGH and BWH)





Barbara M. McInnis Ho

THE
BARBARA M. MCINNIS
HOUSE







ISAN TAWKEET PLACE

CARY W. AKINS PAVILION

BHCHP



Utilization of Medical Services by the Cohort, 1999-2003 (N = 119)

- Emergency Room Visits 18,384













MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

VALET
PARKING

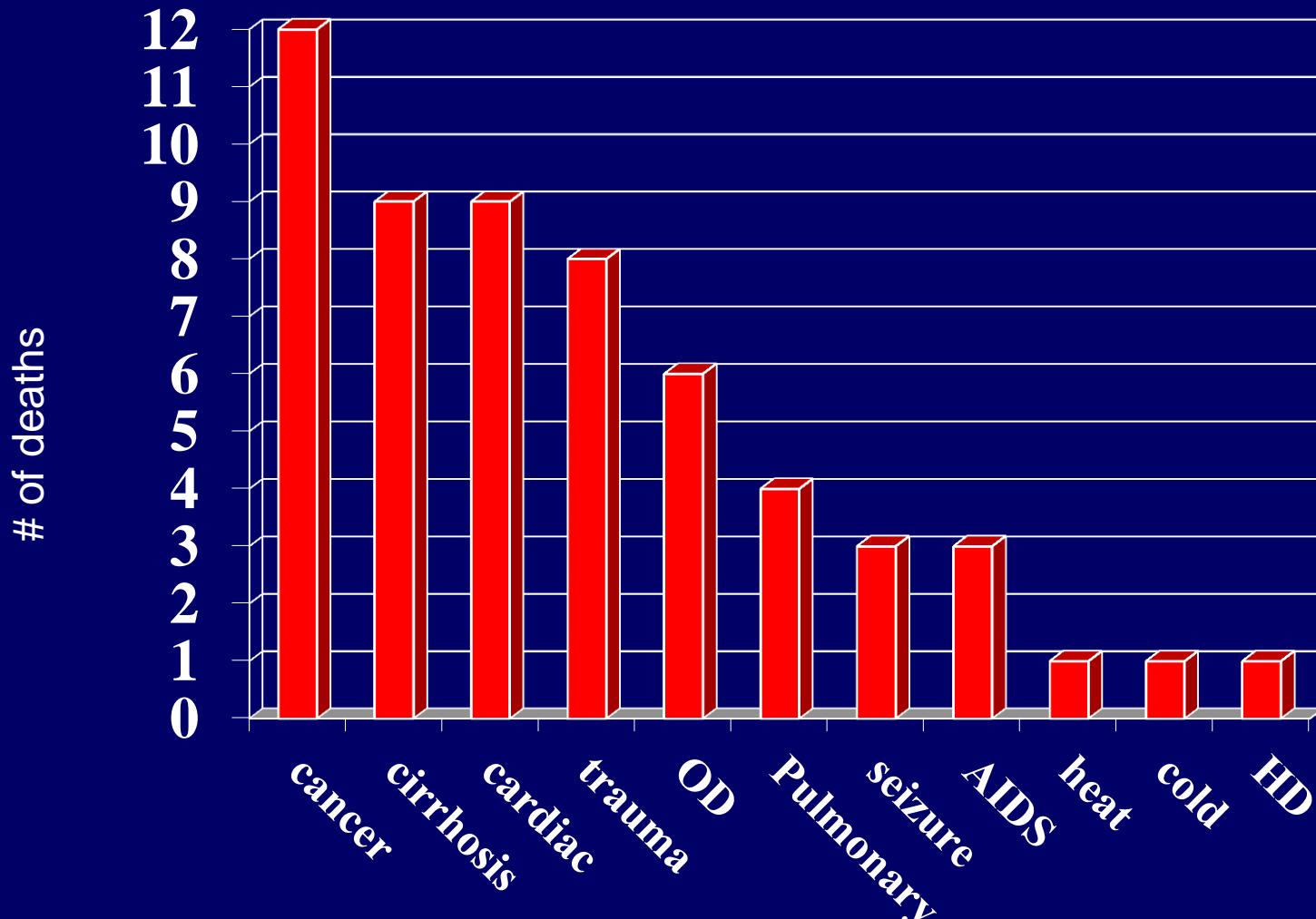


12 Years Later: Whereabouts of Original Street Cohort 01/01/2012 (N = 119)

• Deceased	59 (50%)	• Housed	35 (29%)
• Nursing Home	9 (8%)	• Streets	6 (4%)
• Incarcerated	1 (1%)	• Unknown/LTFU	7 (5%)
• Shelter	2 (2%)		

Causes of Death

N = 59





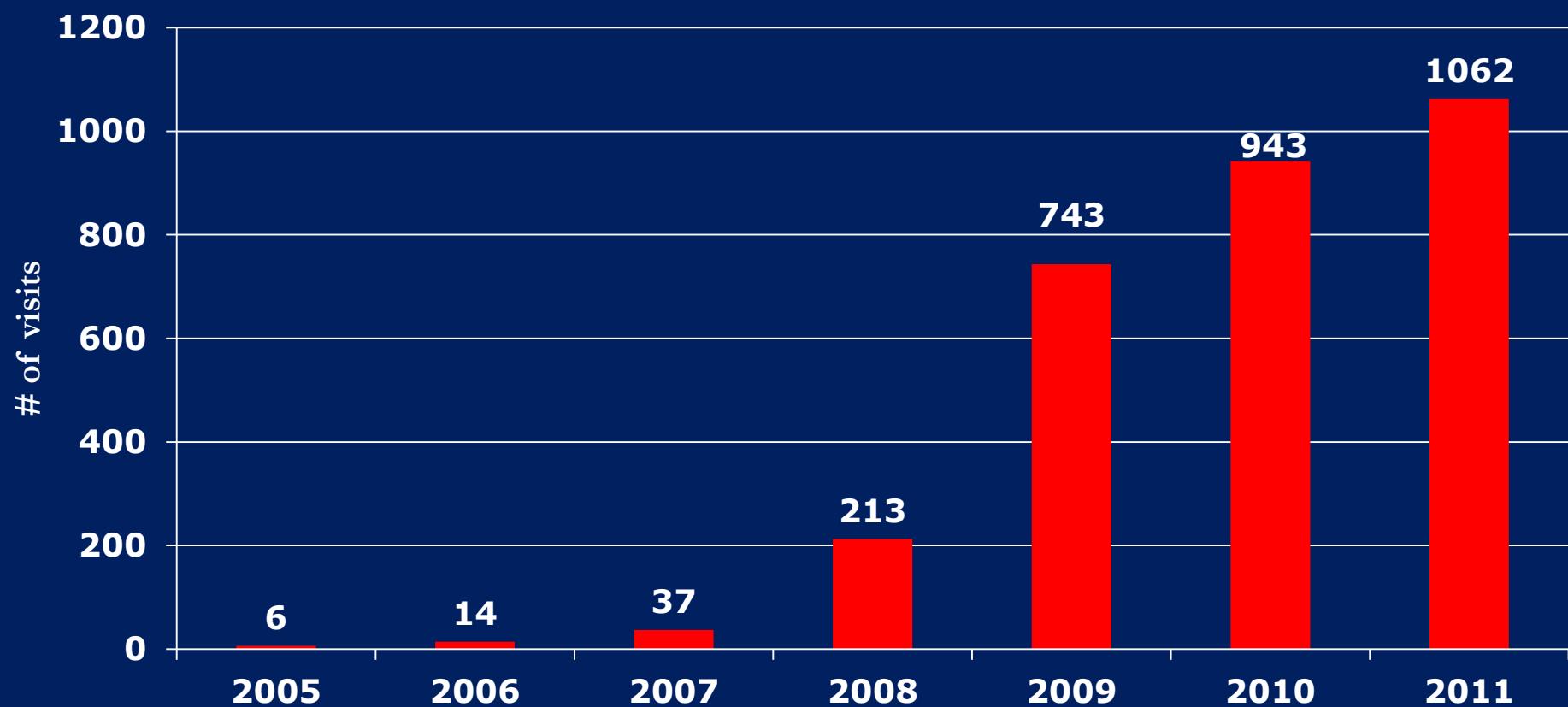






Street Team House Calls

2005-2011



*255 unique patients in 3,018 home visits





9-14-'96



