

# behavioral health information technology coordination act

**behavioral health information technology coordination act** represents a significant legislative effort aimed at enhancing the integration and coordination of health information technology within the behavioral health sector. This act addresses the critical need for improved data sharing, interoperability, and technological advancement to support mental health and substance abuse treatment services. With the growing importance of digital health records and telehealth, the behavioral health information technology coordination act plays a pivotal role in bridging gaps between healthcare providers, improving patient outcomes, and ensuring compliance with federal health IT standards. This article delves into the background, objectives, provisions, and anticipated impacts of the act. Additionally, it explores how the legislation supports innovation in behavioral health technology and the challenges involved in its implementation. The discussion will provide a comprehensive overview relevant to policymakers, healthcare providers, and IT professionals engaged in behavioral health services.

- Background and Purpose of the Behavioral Health Information Technology Coordination Act
- Key Provisions and Legislative Framework
- Impact on Behavioral Health Care Delivery
- Advancements in Health IT for Behavioral Health
- Challenges and Considerations in Implementation

## Background and Purpose of the Behavioral Health Information Technology Coordination Act

The behavioral health information technology coordination act was developed in response to the increasing recognition that behavioral health services require specialized attention within the broader health information technology framework. Behavioral health encompasses mental health and substance use disorders, areas historically underserved by traditional health IT initiatives. The act aims to enhance data interoperability, facilitate secure information exchange, and promote coordinated care models tailored to behavioral health needs. By aligning behavioral health IT systems with national health IT objectives, this legislation seeks to overcome fragmentation and improve clinical decision-making. Additionally, it supports federal efforts to reduce healthcare costs and improve quality through better use of technology in behavioral health settings.

## Historical Context and Legislative Genesis

Prior to the enactment of the behavioral health information technology coordination act, behavioral health providers often faced obstacles in accessing and sharing electronic health records. Fragmented

systems and limited funding for health IT adoption created barriers to integrated care. The act emerged as part of broader healthcare reform initiatives emphasizing the importance of health IT interoperability, including the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (HITECH) Act. Recognizing the unique challenges in behavioral health, legislators introduced this act to ensure that mental health and substance use disorder providers could fully participate in and benefit from health IT advancements.

## **Objectives of the Act**

The primary objectives of the behavioral health information technology coordination act include:

- Improving coordination among behavioral health providers through standardized health IT systems
- Enhancing the security and privacy of behavioral health information
- Facilitating data sharing between behavioral health and general healthcare providers
- Supporting the adoption of electronic health records (EHRs) specific to behavioral health
- Encouraging innovation and research in behavioral health technology solutions

## **Key Provisions and Legislative Framework**

The behavioral health information technology coordination act establishes a structured approach to advancing health IT in behavioral health through regulatory guidance, funding mechanisms, and stakeholder engagement. It mandates collaboration between federal health agencies, behavioral health organizations, and technology developers to create interoperable and user-friendly systems. The act also outlines compliance requirements to safeguard patient information, reflecting federal privacy laws such as HIPAA and 42 CFR Part 2, which specifically protect substance use disorder treatment records.

## **Federal Agency Roles and Responsibilities**

The act assigns specific roles to agencies such as the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), and the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC). These agencies are tasked with:

- Developing standards and certification criteria for behavioral health IT systems
- Coordinating federal investments to support health IT infrastructure in behavioral health settings
- Providing technical assistance and training to behavioral health providers

- Monitoring progress and evaluating the impact of health IT implementation on behavioral health outcomes

## **Funding and Incentives**

The act includes provisions to allocate federal funds aimed at incentivizing the adoption and meaningful use of behavioral health electronic health records. Financial support is targeted at smaller providers and community-based organizations that traditionally face resource limitations. Incentives also encourage integration of behavioral health data with primary care and other medical services to promote whole-person care.

## **Impact on Behavioral Health Care Delivery**

The implementation of the behavioral health information technology coordination act is expected to transform behavioral health care delivery by fostering improved communication, care coordination, and patient engagement. Enhanced interoperability enables providers to access comprehensive patient histories, reducing duplication of services and minimizing medication errors. Additionally, the act facilitates real-time data exchange that supports crisis intervention and continuity of care across multiple settings.

## **Improved Care Coordination**

By enabling seamless data sharing between behavioral health specialists, primary care providers, and social service agencies, the act promotes integrated care models. This coordinated approach helps identify co-occurring conditions, ensures appropriate referrals, and supports collaborative treatment planning.

## **Patient Privacy and Confidentiality**

The behavioral health information technology coordination act emphasizes strict adherence to privacy regulations, recognizing the sensitive nature of behavioral health data. It mandates robust security measures and access controls, ensuring that patient information is protected while allowing authorized providers to access necessary data for treatment purposes.

## **Advancements in Health IT for Behavioral Health**

The act encourages the development and deployment of innovative health IT solutions tailored to behavioral health needs. This includes specialized electronic health record systems, telehealth platforms, and data analytics tools designed to improve diagnosis, treatment, and monitoring of behavioral health conditions.

## **Electronic Health Records (EHRs) Tailored to Behavioral Health**

Behavioral health providers benefit from EHR systems customized to capture relevant clinical data such as mental health assessments, substance use histories, and psychosocial information. These systems improve documentation accuracy and support evidence-based treatment interventions.

## **Telebehavioral Health Technologies**

Telehealth advancements supported by the act enable remote behavioral health services, increasing access for underserved populations and rural communities. Secure video conferencing, virtual therapy sessions, and mobile health applications are integral components of this technological evolution.

## **Data Analytics and Population Health Management**

The act promotes the use of data analytics to identify trends, measure treatment outcomes, and allocate resources effectively. Population health management tools assist providers and policymakers in addressing behavioral health disparities and improving community health.

## **Challenges and Considerations in Implementation**

Despite its benefits, the behavioral health information technology coordination act faces several challenges in execution. These include technological barriers, workforce training needs, and concerns around data privacy and interoperability standards. Addressing these issues is crucial to realizing the full potential of health IT in behavioral health services.

## **Technological and Infrastructure Barriers**

Many behavioral health providers, especially smaller clinics and community organizations, lack the technical infrastructure and resources to adopt advanced health IT systems. The act's funding provisions aim to mitigate these barriers but require sustained investment and support.

## **Workforce Training and Adoption**

Effective utilization of behavioral health IT depends on workforce competency. Training programs and technical assistance are necessary to equip providers with skills to use new technologies efficiently, ensuring high-quality care delivery.

## **Data Privacy and Interoperability Challenges**

Protecting sensitive behavioral health information while enabling interoperability remains complex. The act promotes adherence to privacy laws but navigating the balance between data sharing and confidentiality requires continuous oversight and policy refinement.

## **Summary of Key Implementation Considerations**

- Ensuring equitable access to health IT resources across diverse behavioral health providers
- Developing uniform standards for data exchange and security
- Fostering collaboration among stakeholders to address technical and regulatory challenges
- Promoting ongoing evaluation and quality improvement initiatives

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What is the Behavioral Health Information Technology Coordination Act?**

The Behavioral Health Information Technology Coordination Act is proposed legislation aimed at improving the coordination and integration of behavioral health information technology systems to enhance care delivery and data sharing.

### **What are the main goals of the Behavioral Health Information Technology Coordination Act?**

The main goals include promoting interoperability of behavioral health IT systems, improving data sharing among providers, enhancing patient care coordination, and supporting the adoption of advanced health IT in behavioral health settings.

### **Why is coordination of behavioral health IT important?**

Coordination is important to ensure seamless sharing of patient information between behavioral health providers and other healthcare sectors, which can lead to better treatment outcomes, reduce duplication, and improve overall healthcare efficiency.

### **How does the Behavioral Health Information Technology Coordination Act impact mental health providers?**

It encourages mental health providers to adopt interoperable IT systems and participate in data sharing initiatives, which can improve care coordination and facilitate more comprehensive patient treatment plans.

### **Does the act provide funding for behavioral health IT improvements?**

The act typically includes provisions for grants and financial support to help behavioral health

organizations implement and upgrade their information technology systems to meet interoperability standards.

## **How does this act affect patient privacy and data security?**

The act emphasizes maintaining patient privacy and data security by aligning with existing healthcare privacy laws such as HIPAA, ensuring that behavioral health information is protected during electronic exchange.

## **What role does the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC) play in this act?**

The ONC is tasked with overseeing the development and implementation of standards and policies to facilitate behavioral health IT coordination and interoperability under the act.

## **How will behavioral health IT coordination improve patient outcomes?**

Improved coordination allows providers to access comprehensive patient data, enabling more accurate diagnoses, timely interventions, and integrated treatment plans, which collectively enhance patient outcomes.

## **Is the Behavioral Health Information Technology Coordination Act part of a larger health IT strategy?**

Yes, it complements broader federal initiatives aimed at advancing health IT infrastructure, including the 21st Century Cures Act and efforts to promote interoperability across all areas of healthcare.

## **How can behavioral health organizations prepare for compliance with this act?**

Organizations can prepare by investing in interoperable electronic health record systems, training staff on data sharing protocols, and establishing policies that comply with federal health IT standards and privacy regulations.

## **Additional Resources**

### *1. Behavioral Health Information Technology Coordination Act: A Comprehensive Guide*

This book provides an in-depth overview of the Behavioral Health Information Technology Coordination Act, exploring its legislative background and objectives. It discusses how the Act aims to improve the integration and coordination of behavioral health data through advanced IT systems. The guide also covers best practices for implementation and compliance for healthcare providers.

### *2. Integrating Behavioral Health and IT Systems: Strategies Under the Coordination Act*

Focusing on practical strategies, this book explains how healthcare organizations can effectively integrate behavioral health services with information technology frameworks. It highlights case

studies demonstrating successful coordination efforts influenced by the Behavioral Health Information Technology Coordination Act. Readers will gain insights into overcoming common challenges in data sharing and privacy.

### *3. Health IT and Behavioral Health: Policy, Practice, and the Coordination Act*

This title examines the intersection of health IT policy and behavioral health services, detailing the implications of the Coordination Act on practice. It offers a policy analysis and evaluates how the Act supports improved patient outcomes through enhanced data interoperability. The book is ideal for policymakers, healthcare administrators, and IT professionals.

### *4. Electronic Health Records and Behavioral Health: Leveraging the Coordination Act*

Focusing specifically on electronic health records (EHRs), this book addresses how the Coordination Act facilitates better behavioral health data management. It discusses technological advancements, compliance requirements, and workflow integration for behavioral health providers. The book also covers patient privacy concerns and ways to ensure secure data exchange.

### *5. Data Privacy and Security in Behavioral Health IT Coordination*

This book delves into the critical aspects of data privacy and cybersecurity within the framework of the Behavioral Health Information Technology Coordination Act. It provides guidelines for protecting sensitive behavioral health information while fostering data sharing for coordinated care. The text includes legal considerations and technology solutions to maintain confidentiality.

### *6. Behavioral Health Information Technology: Implementation Challenges and Solutions*

Highlighting the real-world challenges faced during the implementation of behavioral health IT systems, this book offers practical solutions aligned with the Coordination Act's goals. Topics include funding, stakeholder engagement, and technology adoption hurdles. It serves as a resource for healthcare leaders driving IT projects in behavioral health settings.

### *7. Interoperability and Behavioral Health: Advances Through the Coordination Act*

This title explores the concept of interoperability in behavioral health IT and how the Coordination Act promotes seamless data exchange between different healthcare entities. It discusses technical standards, data formats, and integration techniques that enhance care coordination. The book is suited for IT developers, clinicians, and health information managers.

### *8. Behavioral Health IT Policy and Future Directions Post-Coordination Act*

Offering a forward-looking perspective, this book analyzes the future landscape of behavioral health IT policy following the enactment of the Coordination Act. It examines emerging trends, potential legislative updates, and innovations in technology that will shape behavioral health services. The book encourages proactive adaptation to evolving regulatory environments.

### *9. Patient-Centered Care and Behavioral Health IT Coordination*

This book emphasizes the role of behavioral health IT coordination in promoting patient-centered care models. It discusses how the Coordination Act supports personalized treatment plans through better data integration and communication among providers. The narrative includes patient engagement strategies and the impact of technology on health outcomes.

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**behavioral health information technology coordination act: Behavioral Healthcare and Technology** Lisa A. Marsch, Sarah Elizabeth Lord, Jesse Dallery, 2015 This book defines the state of scientific research focused on the development, experimental evaluation, and effective implementation of technology-based (web, mobile) therapeutic tools targeting behavioral health. Written by an expert interdisciplinary group of authors, Behavioral Healthcare and Technology defines the opportunity for science-based technology to transform models of behavioral healthcare.

**behavioral health information technology coordination act: A Common Struggle** Patrick J. Kennedy, Stephen Fried, 2016-09-13 **\*\*New York Times Bestseller\*\*** Patrick J. Kennedy, the former congressman and youngest child of Senator Ted Kennedy, details his personal and political battle with mental illness and addiction, exploring mental health care's history in the country alongside his and every family's private struggles. On May 5, 2006, the New York Times ran two stories, "Patrick Kennedy Crashes Car into Capitol Barrier" and then, several hours later, "Patrick Kennedy Says He'll Seek Help for Addiction." It was the first time that the popular Rhode Island congressman had publicly disclosed his addiction to prescription painkillers, the true extent of his struggle with bipolar disorder and his plan to immediately seek treatment. That could have been the end of his career, but instead it was the beginning. Since then, Kennedy has become the nation's leading advocate for mental health and substance abuse care, research and policy both in and out of Congress. And ever since passing the landmark Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act--and after the death of his father, leaving Congress--he has been changing the dialogue that surrounds all brain diseases. A Common Struggle weaves together Kennedy's private and professional narratives, echoing Kennedy's philosophy that for him, the personal is political and the political personal. Focusing on the years from his 'coming out' about suffering from bipolar disorder and addiction to the present day, the book examines Kennedy's journey toward recovery and reflects on Americans' propensity to treat mental illnesses as family secrets. Beyond his own story, though, Kennedy creates a roadmap for equality in the mental health community, and outlines a bold plan for the future of mental health policy. Written with award-winning healthcare journalist and best-selling author Stephen Fried, A Common Struggle is both a cry for empathy and a call to action.

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**behavioral health information technology coordination act:** *Integrated Behavioral Health in Primary Care* Mary R. Talen, Aimee Burke Valeras, 2013-06-04 Contributed by experts who've developed integrative healthcare initiatives with strengths in the areas of policy and principles, organizational systems, or clinical practice. These contributors will illustrate the concepts and describe the nuts and bolts of their integration initiatives. In the conclusion of each section, the editors will construct a template to systematically evaluate these essential elements. This template will organize the information to help stakeholders compare and contrast the strengths, resources, limitations and challenges of how each model meets the vision of integrative healthcare. In the concluding section the information in the preceding sections connects to provide a coherent synopsis of the common themes and practices, from the macro to micro levels of care, which foster successful integration of the medical and psychosocial systems.

**behavioral health information technology coordination act:** *Case Management and Care Coordination* Janet Treadwell, Rebecca Perez, Debbie Stubbs, Jeanne W. McAllister, Susan Stern,



Ruth Buzi, 2014-07-29 New collaborative models of health care service delivery are contributing to quality and cost improvements, especially in treating children and families. At the same time, deficits in communication between systems sharing patients can not only lead to confusion and waste, but also to increased risk of harm. Case Management and Care Coordination offers an evidence-based framework, best practices, and clinical common sense to meet this ongoing challenge. Focusing on families of children with chronic health issues, it outlines the processes of case management and care coordination, clarifies the roles and responsibilities of team members, and models streamlined, patient-centered service delivery. This analysis cuts through much of the complexity of case management while emphasizing collaboration, flexibility, and advocacy in pursuing best outcomes for patients. And as an extra dimension of usefulness, the book is accessible to lay readers, empowering families to make informed decisions and have a more active role in their own care. Included in the coverage: Essential skills for integrated case management. Children and youth with special health care needs. Transitional care and case management settings for children and families. Case management and home visitation programs. Managed care and care coordination. Technology and care coordination. Effectively illustrating the possibilities and potential of health care reform, Case Management and Care Coordination is an essential resource for pediatricians and health care professionals, as well as for families of children with special health care needs.

**behavioral health information technology coordination act: Risk Management in the Behavioral Health Professions** Frederic G. Reamer, 2023-05-23 Risk Management in the Behavioral Health Professions is a comprehensive handbook for mental health and social service providers on prevention of malpractice lawsuits and licensing-board complaints. Frederic G. Reamer draws on his extensive firsthand experience as an expert witness in litigation and licensing-board cases throughout the United States to give readers an insider's view of practical risk-management strategies. He provides in-depth discussion of common risk areas and steps practitioners can take to protect clients and themselves. Key topics include confidentiality and privileged communication; service delivery, including informed consent, assessment, boundary issues, suicide risk management, and use of technology; impaired practitioners; supervision and consultation; documentation; deception and fraud; and interruption and termination of services. Reamer offers pragmatic advice about how to respond to a lawsuit or licensing-board complaint. He emphasizes the challenges and risks related to remote service provision, especially during public health crises and pandemics. The book includes sample risk-management forms and templates as well as extensive case examples that illustrate fundamental risk-management concepts. Designed for behavioral health professionals including social workers, psychologists, mental health counselors, marriage and family therapists, psychiatrists, and substance use disorder treatment counselors, this book is an indispensable resource on how to navigate challenging ethics and risk-management issues.

**behavioral health information technology coordination act: Health Informatics** Salvatore Volpe, 2022-07-29 True wellness innovation requires the recruitment of multi-disciplinary participants. This book breaks the mold with examples from healthcare experts and other professionals who have leveraged informatics to better the lives of their constituents. — Jason Helgerson, Founder & CEO, Helgerson Solutions Group LLC Developed for those training in academic centers as well as for those already out in the field, this book looks at how attorneys, behavioral health experts, business development experts, chief information officers, chief medical officers, chief nursing information officers, consumer advocates, cryptographic experts, futurists, geneticists, informaticists, managed care executives, nurses, pharmacists, physicians, public health professionals, software developers, systems security officers, and workforce experts are collaborating on a team-based, IT-enabled approach to improve healthcare.

**behavioral health information technology coordination act: Health Information Technology for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, An Issue of Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Clinics of North America** Barry Sarvet, John Torous, 2016-11-15 This issue of Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Clinics, edited by Drs. Barry Sarvet and John Torous, will cover the spectrum of Health Information Technology and its role in Child and Adolescent Psychiatry. Topics

covered include, but are not limited to Transformational Impact of Health IT on Clinical Practice; Strategies for Leveraging Health Information Technology for Improving Quality of Care; Provider-to-Provider Communication and Coordination of Care; Health Information Technology in Child Psychiatry Education and Training; The Use of Patient Portals, Privacy and Security Issues; Mobile Health Interventions for Psychiatric Conditions in Children; Use of Internet Based and Mobile Health Applications; and the Economic Aspects of Health Information Technology.

**behavioral health information technology coordination act: Cases on Healthcare Information Technology for Patient Care Management** Sarnikar, Surendra, Bennett, Dorine, Gaynor, Mark, 2012-12-31 Health care organizations have made investments in health information technologies such as electronic health records, health information exchanges, and many more, which have increased the importance of Health Information Technology studies. Cases on Healthcare Information Technology for Patient Care Management highlights the importance of understanding the potential challenges and lessons learned from past technology implementations. This comprehensive collection of case studies aims to help improve the understanding of the process as well as challenges faced and lessons learned through implementation of health information technologies.

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**behavioral health information technology coordination act: United States Statutes at Large, V. 113, Pts. 1-3** National Archives and Records Administration, Office of the Federal Register, 2001-11-19 United States Statutes at Large, Containing the Laws and Concurrent Resolutions Enacted During the First Session of the One Hundred Sixth Congress of the United States of America, 1999, and Proclamations, V. 113 in Three Parts. Spine title reads: United States Statutes at Large, 106th Congress, 1st Session, 1999, V. 113, Pt. 1-3, Public Laws. Includes Public Laws 106-1 through 106-170. 106th Congress, 1st Session. 3 volumes, sold as a set. United States Statutes at Large contains all public and private laws and concurrent resolutions enacted during a session of Congress, plus reorganization plans, proposed and ratified amendments to the Constitution, and proclamations by the President, with finding aids including legislative history, subject index, and Laws Affected Tables; arrangement is chronological by approval date in each category; by law, these volumes are legal evidence (1 U.S.C. 112); only the general and permanent laws are codified (arranged by subject in titles) in the United States Code.

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**behavioral health information technology coordination act: COLLABORATE(R) for Professional Case Management** Teresa Treiger, Ellen Fink-Samnick, 2015-04-15 This book is about the progressive improvement of case management beyond that which it exists to that of a practice specialty focused on professionalism and collegiality across all practice settings. Our desire to produce a framework for such practice began when we connected several years ago. It was a result of a dialogue; the sharing of our stories and experiences. Separately, we were already passionate about and committed to case management excellence. Together, our vision coalesced to form this competency-based framework for advancing case management captured by an acronym which defined the essence of professional practice---COLLABORATE. We spent hours discussing the implications of a perceived epidemic involving less than productive interactions between individuals working under the title of case manager with consumers, providers, and clinical colleagues. These accumulated experiences heightened our commitment to lead much-needed change. Our conversation endured over many months as we realized a shared: Respect for case management's rich heritage in healthcare, across professional disciplines and practice settings; Concern for those factors which devalue case management's professional standing; Agreement that while the practice

of case management transcends many representative professional disciplines and educational levels, each stakeholder continues to cling to their respective stake in the ground; and Belief of the importance for case management to move from advanced practice to profession once and for all. COLLABORATE was borne from a vision; the mandate to solidify a foundation for case management practice which combines unique action-oriented competencies, transcends professional disciplines, crosses over practice settings, and recognizes educational levels. The ultimate focus is on improving the client's health care experience through the promotion of effective transdisciplinary collaboration. COLLABORATE recognizes the hierarchy of competencies and practice behaviors defined by the educational levels of all professionals engaged; associate, bachelors, masters and doctoral degrees across practice disciplines. Through this approach, every qualified health and human service professional has a valued place setting at case management's ever-expanding table. Each of the competencies are presented as mutually exclusive and uniquely defined however, all are complementary and call on the practitioner to conduct work processes in a wholly integrated manner. While appearing in order for the acronym's sake, they are not necessarily sequential. Ultimately, case management is an iterative process. When united in a comprehensive and strategic effort, the COLLABORATE competencies comprise a purpose-driven, powerful case management paradigm. The agility of this model extends to use of key concepts that include both action-oriented verbs and nouns, which are significant elements in any professional case management endeavor. To date, case management practice models have been driven by care setting and/or business priorities. Unfortunately, this exclusivity has contributed to a lack of practice consistency due to shifting organizational and regulatory priorities. However, this is only one reason for a fragmented case management identity. COLLABORATE recognizes and leverages these important influencers as critical to successful practice and quality client outcomes. Interprofessional education and teamwork are beginning to emerge as the means to facilitate relationship-building in the workplace. Through this approach, health care practitioners absorb the theoretical underpinning of intentionally work together in a mutually respectful manner which acknowledges the value of expertise of each care team stakeholder. This educational approach provides the opportunity to engage in clinical practice that incorporates the professional standards to which we hold ourselves accountable. Innovative and emerging care coordination models, defined by evidence-based initiatives, appear across the industry. Each promotes attention to interprofessional practice in order to achieve quality patient-centered care. Herein lies an opportunity to demonstrate the value drawn from diverse expertise of case managers comprising the collective workforce. However a critical prefacing stage of this endeavor involves defining a core practice paradigm highlighting case management as a profession. The diverse and complex nature of population health mandates that case management intervene from an interprofessional and collaborative stance. While inherent value is derived from the variety of disciplines, this advanced model unifies case management's unique identity. Now is the time to define and adopt a competence-based model for professional case management. COLLABORATE provides this framework. This text is presented in four sections: Section 1: Historical validation of why this practice paradigm is critical for case management to advance to a profession; Section 2: Presentation of the COLLABORATE paradigm, with a chapter devoted to each distinct competency and the key elements; Section 3: Practical application of the book's content for use by the individual case manager and at the organizational level; and The Epilogue: Summarizes the COLLABORATE approach in a forward-looking context. For the reader with limited time, reviewing Section 2 provides the substantive meat associated with each of the competencies. Our ultimate desire is that the COLLABORATE approach provides an impetus for all stakeholders (e.g., practitioners, educational institutions, professional organizations) to take the necessary steps toward unified practice in order to facilitate the transition of case management considered as a task-driven job to its recognition as being a purpose-driven profession. The book provides a historical validation of why this new practice paradigm is critical for case management to advance as a profession; presents the COLLABORATE paradigm, with a chapter devoted to each distinct competency and the key elements; and covers the practical application of the book's content by

individual case managers, and at the organizational level.

**behavioral health information technology coordination act:** *Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations for 2010* United States. Congress. House. Committee on Appropriations. Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies, 2009

**behavioral health information technology coordination act:** *Social Work and Integrated Health Care* Victoria Stanhope, Shulamith Lala Ashenberg Straussner, 2018 This book provides a comprehensive view of the critical issues for social workers regarding the integration of primary care and behavioral health care. It discusses integrated health care settings, interprofessional practice, new roles for social workers, and describes key evidence-based practices such as screening, person-centered care planning, motivational interviewing and wellness self-management.

**behavioral health information technology coordination act:** *Health Information Technology - E-Book* Nadinia A. Davis, Melissa LaCour, 2014-03-27 Reflecting emerging trends in today's health information management, *Health Information Technology*, 3rd Edition covers everything from electronic health records and collecting healthcare data to coding and compliance. It prepares you for a role as a Registered Health Information Technician, one in which you not only file and keep accurate records but serve as a healthcare analyst who translates data into useful, quality information that can control costs and further research. This edition includes new full-color illustrations and easy access to definitions of daunting terms and acronyms. Written by expert educators Nadinia Davis and Melissa LaCour, this book also offers invaluable preparation for the HIT certification exam. Workbook exercises in the book help you review and apply key concepts immediately after you've studied the core topics. Clear writing style and easy reading level makes reading and studying more time-efficient. Chapter learning objectives help you prepare for the credentialing exam by corresponding to the American Health Information Management Association's (AHIMA) domains and subdomains of the Health Information Technology (HIT) curriculum. A separate Confidentiality and Compliance chapter covers HIPAA privacy regulations. Job descriptions in every chapter offer a broad view of the field and show career options following graduation and certification. Student resources on the Evolve companion website include sample paper forms and provide an interactive learning environment. NEW! Full-color illustrations aid comprehension and help you visualize concepts. UPDATED information accurately depicts today's technology, including records processing in the EHR and hybrid environments, digital storage concerns, information systems implementation, and security issues, including HITECH's impact on HIPAA regulations. NEW! Glossary terms and definitions plus acronyms/abbreviations in the margins provide easy access to definitions of key vocabulary and confusing abbreviations. NEW! Go Tos in the margins cross-reference the textbook by specific chapters. NEW Coding boxes in the margins provide examples of common code sets. Over 100 NEW vocabulary terms and definitions ensure that the material is current and comprehensive. NEW Patient Care Perspective and Career Tips at the end of chapters include examples of important HIM activities in patient care and customer service.

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