

Research Development



Longitudinal Study of Returning OEF/OIF Veterans

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VISN 17 Center of Excellence for Research on Returning War Veterans

> Central Texas Veterans Health Care System (CTVHCS)

Goals of VISN 17 Center of Excellence



- Conduct useful state-of-the-art research on the assessment and treatment of mental health problems in returning war veterans and their families
- Develop best practices for these veterans and their families
- Disseminate results of the research to build a standard of evidence-based practice
- Provide training to current and future generations of mental health providers
- Disseminate results nationally and internationally

Why is This Study Important?



- Central Texas has the largest concentration of returning OEF/OIF Veterans in the United States
 - 16,567 cumulative unique patients
 - (Oct 2001 Nov 2008)
- Many OEF/OIF Veterans experience potentiallytraumatic events while fulfilling their day-to-day responsibilities in theatre
- Whereas the majority of OEF/OIF Veterans will experience few significant long-term consequences from their deployment, there is growing evidence that many will experience difficulties readjusting to postwar life

How Are OEF/OIF Veterans Affected?



- Best estimates for OEF/OIF Veterans:
 - 12-20% will develop Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
 - 14-15% will experience significant depression
 - 24-35% will drink more than intended
 - 15% will experience at least some cognitive difficulties associated with Mild Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)
- Little is known about individual and environmental variables that influence *risk* and *resilience* for the development of mental health disorders or patterns of *recovery* and *relapse* within this important population

Project S.E.R.V.E. Primary Research Mission



- 1. Identify factors associated with expression (*risk*) or absence (*resilience*) of symptoms for:
 - PTSD
 - Substance Use Disorders (SUD)
 - Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) and suicide
 - Co-Occurring Conditions (e.g., PTSD-SUD, impact of TBI)
- 2. Explore patterns of change in symptom expression over time (i.e., *relapse* and *recovery*)
- 3. Test biopsychosocial factors associated with the development and expression of PTSD, MDD & SUD



Research administration Line Development



Research Development

Implementing Routine Alcohol Screening and Brief Alcohol Counseling in VA

- Katharine Bradley, MD, MPH
- Investigator, NW HSR&D Center of Excellence, VA Puget Sound
- Co-Clinical Coordinator, Substance use disorders QUERI
- Associate Professor of Medicine, University of Washington
- Funding: VA HSR&D, VA QUERI, RWJ Foundation and NIAAA
- Special thanks to VA Office of Quality and Performance for data sharing





The VA leads other health care organizations in:

- Routine screening for unhealthy drinking
- Brief alcohol counseling

Result of partnership between:

- VA Research
- VA Office of Quality and Performance
- VA Office of Mental Health Services

The Evidence



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Unhealthy Drinking is...

- Common
- Under-recognized







The Evidence



Research

Brief Alcohol Counseling...

- 5-15 minutes
- Decreases unhealthy drinking
- Improves health outcomes

....But is rarely implemented in most health care systems

Screening for Unhealthy Drinking 1996



Goal in 1996: find a quick way to...

- Identify patients with unhealthy drinking
- Measure the extent of risk
- Measure changes in risk over time

Brief Alcohol Screen: AUDIT-C



AUDIT-C

- 3 questions
- Validated in VA and non-VA patients
- 0-12 points reflects severity

Pilot testing

- VA Puget Sound 1998-2002
- VAs Computerized Patient Record System (CPRS)
- Automatic scoring



2003: Office of Quality and Performance

 Goal: Implement evidence-based alcohol screening and counseling

Alcohol Screening



Resea

2004 – New VA Performance Measure

- Required screening for unhealthy drinking
- National dissemination of clinical reminder
 - Prompted providers to screen
 - Automatically scored
- AUDIT-C completed 1.5 million times Year 1
- 93% screened nationwide

Brief Alcohol Counseling

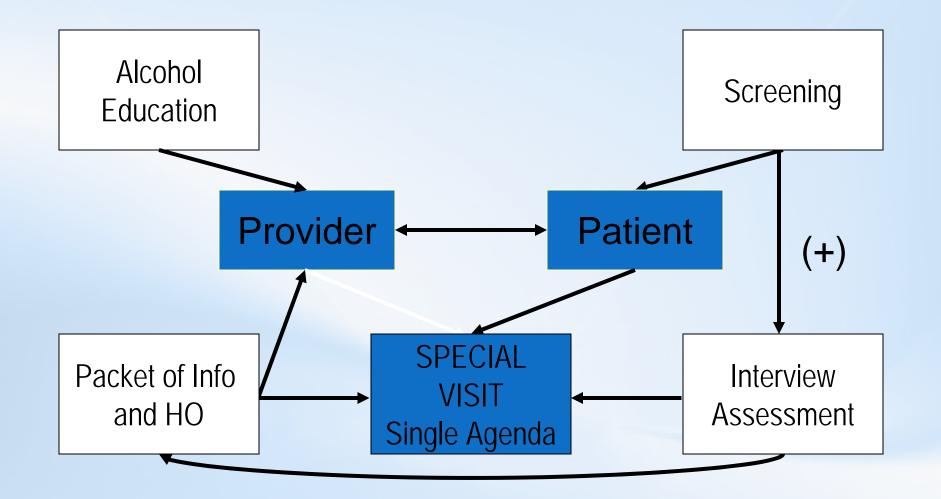


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Implementation challenging

- Screening alone is insufficient
- Efforts to implement outside VA disappointing
- WHO: counseling 10% considered "excellent"

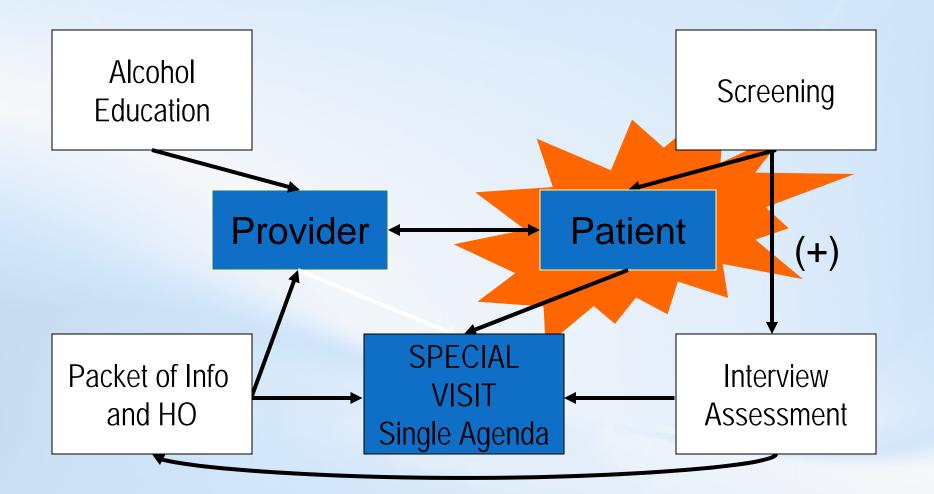
Trials of Brief Alcohol Counseling 🥹



Veterans Health Administration

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Trials of Brief Alcohol Counseling 🥹

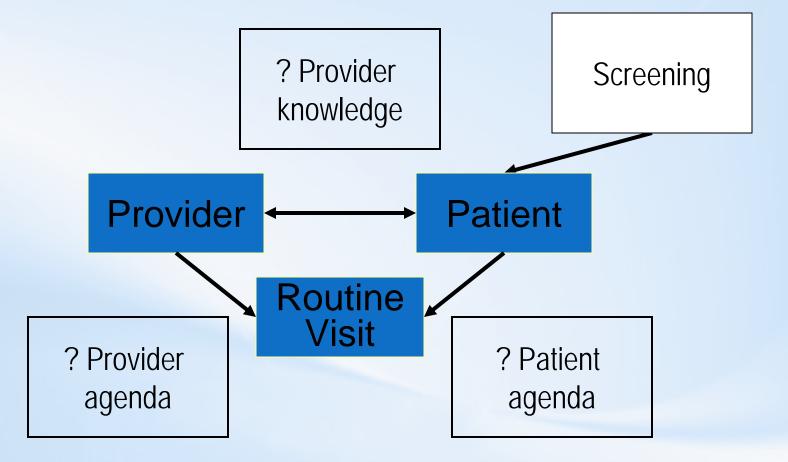


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Clinical Reminder for Brief Alcohol Counseling



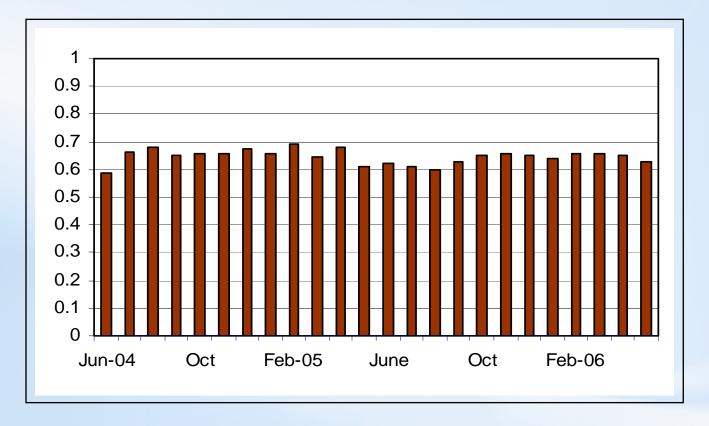
Clinical Reminder for Brief Alcohol Counseling

- Developed in 2002-2003
- In Computerized Patient Record System (CPRS)
- Triggered by positive AUDIT-C screen
- Prompts providers to offer counseling
- Offers decision support
- Facilitates documentation
- Pilot-tested at 2 facilities 2003-2006

Clinical Reminder for Brief Alcohol Counseling



Pilot Study at Distant VA Facility 2004-2006





Patients with brief alcohol counseling documented with the reminder were more likely to resolve unhealthy drinking!

National Implementation of Brief Alcohol Counseling



Recent Collaboration

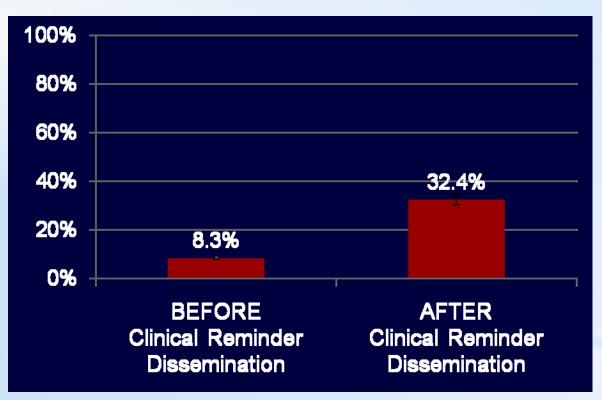
- Office of Quality & Performance
- Office of Mental Health Services
- 206 Develop measures
- New performance measure (Fall 2007)
- Dissemination of reminder (January 2008)

Documented Brief Alcohol Counseling: Performance Measure Criteria*



Among Patients with Unhealthy Drinking: % with Brief Alcohol Counseling

Consistent with Performance Measure *

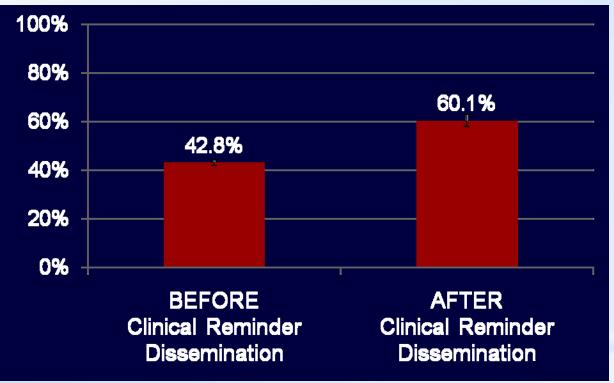


* VA Office of Quality and Performance Data

Any Brief Alcohol Counseling or Referral*



Among Patients with Unhealthy Drinking: % with ANY Documented Brief Alcohol Counseling or Referral



* VA Office of Quality and Performance Data

Ongoing Quality Improvement



- Web-based interventions for OIF/OEF veterans
- Electronic performance monitoring
- Improving the quality of brief alcohol counseling
- Evaluating patient outcomes
- Interventions for patients who do not respond

Resea

Research Team & Collaborators



- D. Kivlahan
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Epidemiologic Approaches to Improving Veterans' Mental Health

Kathy Magruder, M.P.H., Ph.D. Research Health Scientist Ralph H. Johnson VAMC

And

Professor Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences Medical University of South Carolina Charleston SC



Resear

Preventing suicide among Veterans

- 1. Suicidality: Clinical correlates and Preference-Weighted Health Status (recently completed)
- 2. Patient and Provider Outcomes of e-Learning Training in CAMS (beginning)

Health & mental health of Vietnam-era Veterans

- 1. A Twin Study of the Course and Consequences of PTSD in Vietnam Era Veterans (beginning)
- 2. Women Vietnam Veterans Study (planning)

Suicidality: Clinical Correlates & Preference-Weighted Health Status



PI: K. Magruder

VA HSR&D SHP 08-160

- Determine the relationship of patient level characteristics and patterns of service use to suicidality in VA primary care patients
- Evaluate the preference-weighted health status of veterans with and without suicidality

Suicidality: Clinical Correlates & Preference-Weighted Health Status



Methods

VA HSR&D SHP 08-160

- Cross-sectional study of 884 primary care patients from 4 VAMCs
- Suicidality measured by standard scale from MINI

Key Findings

- 8.7% positive for suicidality
- Older veterans (65+) least likely to be suicidal (5.9%); Middle aged veterans (50-64) most likely to be suicidal (11.8%)
- 30% of suicidal veterans had not used any mental health services
- Suicidal veterans had higher rates of:
 - Opioid prescription fills (but *not* non-opioid pain prescription fills)
 - Diagnoses associated with chest pain and musculoskeletal pain
 - Psychiatric illnesses
- Both pain & depression contributed separately to suicidality

Patient & Provider Outcomes of e-Learning Training in CAMS



PI: K. Magruder

VA HSR&D EDU 08-424

- Refine a CAMS e-learning course that covers the same material and meets the same learning objectives of CAMS in-person training
- 2. Test the effectiveness of CAMS e-learning vs. CAMS in-person and a concurrent non-intervention control in terms of:
 a) Provider evaluation and behavior
 b) Patient outcomes
- 3. Assess factors that facilitate or inhibit adoption of CAMS through e-learning or inperson



Innovation and Value to VA

- 1. Suicidality is a major issue for veterans; mental health professionals frequently lack competence and confidence in dealing with suicidal patients
- 2. Tests innovative, efficient method of teaching important clinical management guidelines for adult learners
- 3. More providers can be trained with e-learning and at a faster rate than in-person training
- 4. Updated materials and booster sessions can be broadly and rapidly disseminated
- 5. Will evaluate not only changes in provider knowledge, but also changes in patient outcomes

A Twin Study of the Course & Consequences of PTSD in Vietnam Era Veterans



<u>Principal Proponents:</u> J. Goldberg K. Magruder



- 1. Estimate the longitudinal course and current prevalence of PTSD
- 2. Identify the relationships between the longitudinal course of PTSD and:
 - -Current physical health
 - -Current mental health
 - -Current functional status
 - -Current disability

A Twin Study of the Course & Consequences of PTSD in Vietnam Era Veterans



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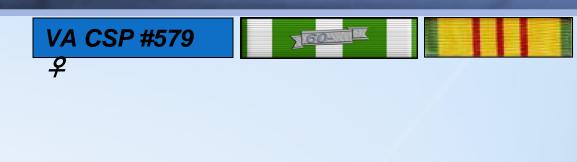
Innovation and Value to VA

- 1. In non-treatment seeking veterans:
 - a) Establish longitudinal course and current prevalence of PTSD 45-55 years after service
 - b) Establish functioning and disability levels related to PTSD 45-55 years after service
- 2. Will provide data to help plan for treatment needs for Vietnam Era male veterans as they age.
- 3. Can compare mental health of Vietnam Era male veterans to similar aged males in U.S. population.

Women Vietnam Veterans Study



<u>Planning Committee</u> <u>Principal Proponents:</u> H. Kang A. Kilborne K. Magruder

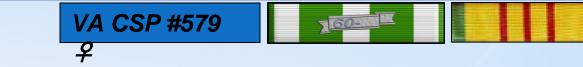


Comparing women who served in the Vietnam Theater to women who served elsewhere:

- 1. Determine the prevalence of lifetime and current psychiatric conditions including PTSD
- 2. Determine physical health status
- 3. Determine the level of current disability

Women Vietnam Veterans Study





Innovation and Value to VA

1. In non-treatment seeking women veterans:

-Establish current and lifetime prevalence of PTSD 45-55 years after service

-Establish functioning and disability levels 45-55 years after service

- 2. Provide data to plan for treatment needs for Vietnam Era female veterans as they age
- By studying Vietnam veteran women, will complete our understanding of health and mental health outcomes related to service in Vietnam
- 4. Can compare mental health of Vietnam Era female veterans to similar aged females in U.S. population



Research Development

VA Research: Improving Veterans' Lives Thank You

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Veterans Health Administration

Suicide Prevention Outreach Strategy

Dr. Victor S. Wahby May 1, 2009







Dioramas







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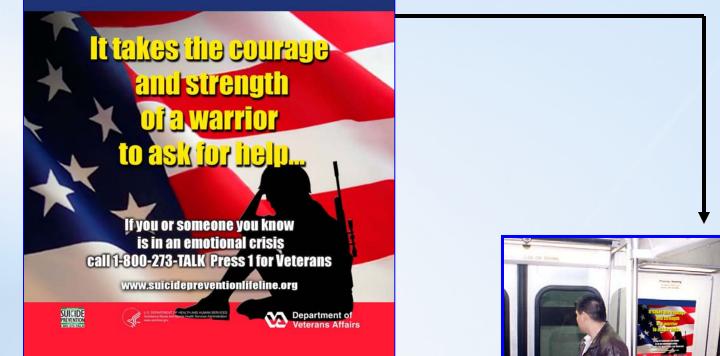


Bus Tail Lights









Metro Car Cards





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Bumper Magnets







Patient Poster



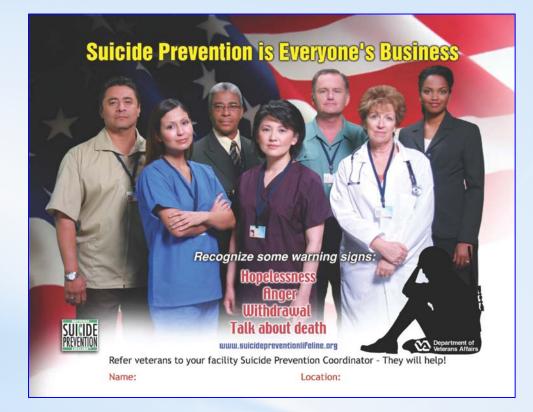




Patient Poster



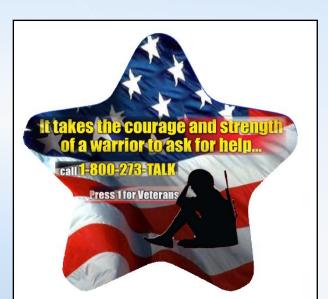
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Employee Poster







Stress Ball



Key Ring



Sugar-Free Candy







3-Panel Exhibit 8' x 10'



Vertical Window Shade



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