

# Putting the “RT” in SBIRT: Piloting Specialty Video Consultation in Primary Care



International Network on Brief  
Interventions for Alcohol & Other Drugs  
(INEBRIA)

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## Partners

KP Northern California Addiction Medicine

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# Overview

**Background and Context**

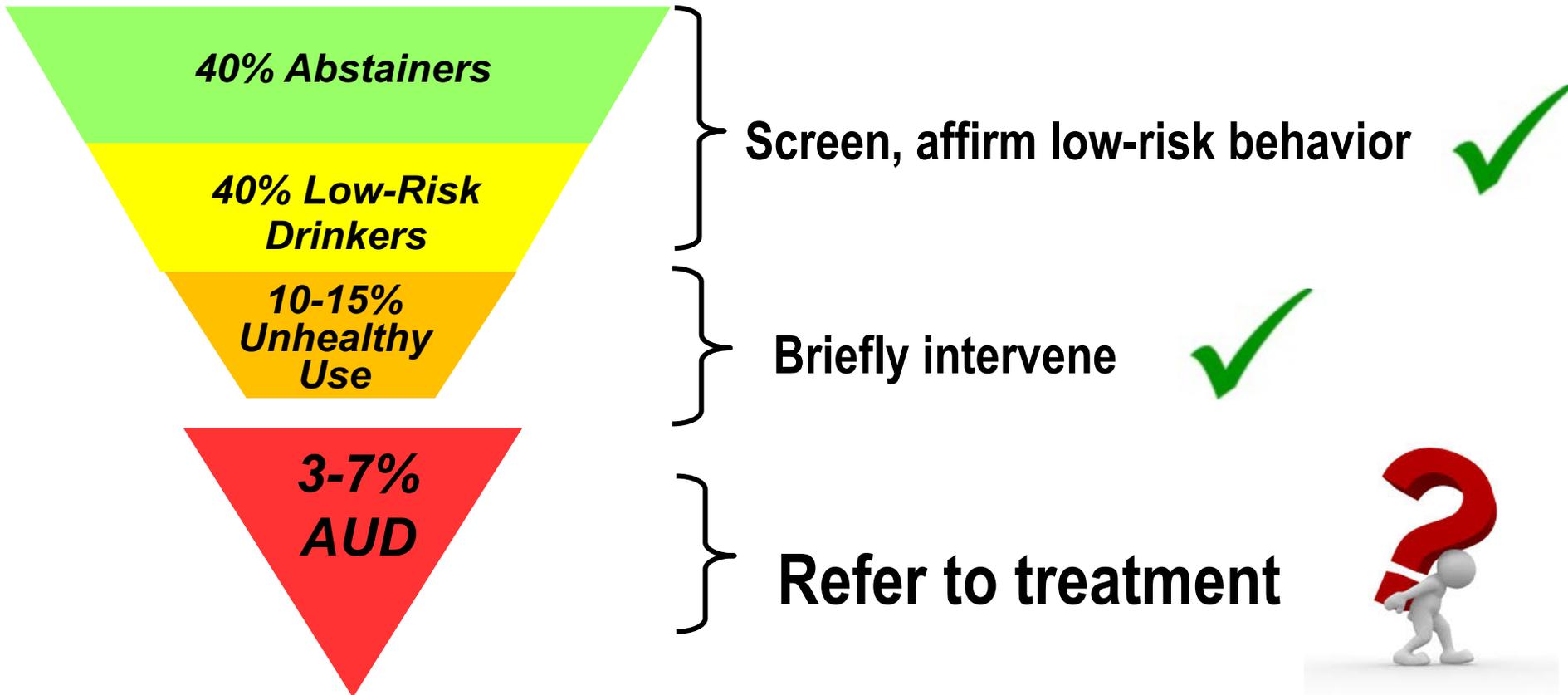
**Pilot – Goals and Methods**

**Findings – Feasibility**

**Implications and Next Steps**

# Background and Context

# SBIRT for Alcohol Use in Primary Care



# Missing link: Specialty Care Initiation

- Limited/no evidence that SBIRT increases AUD *treatment*
  - *Glass et al. (2015), Jonas et al. (2012), Saitz (2010)*
- Patient, provider, and system-level barriers
  - *Cucciare et al. (2015)*

Pressing clinical need: How to link primary care patients with appropriate levels of care?

# Feasibility Pilot – Goals and Methods

# Focus: Patients who...

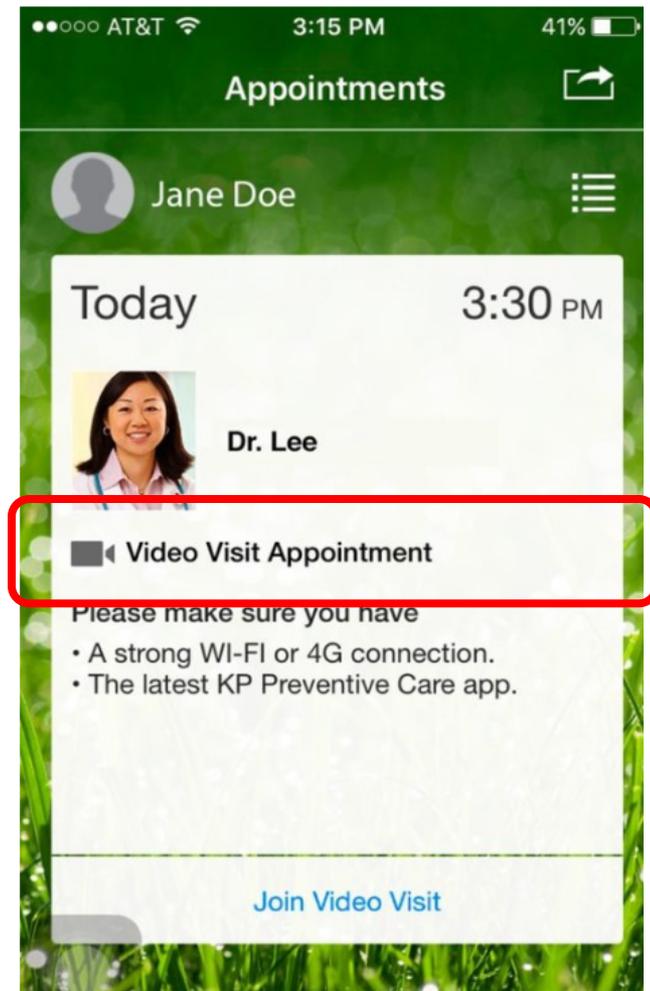
- *Experience significant alcohol problems*
- *Need more than brief intervention*
- *Not connecting to specialty treatment – e.g. MD doesn't refer, patient refuses, specialty outreach fails, patient no-shows*



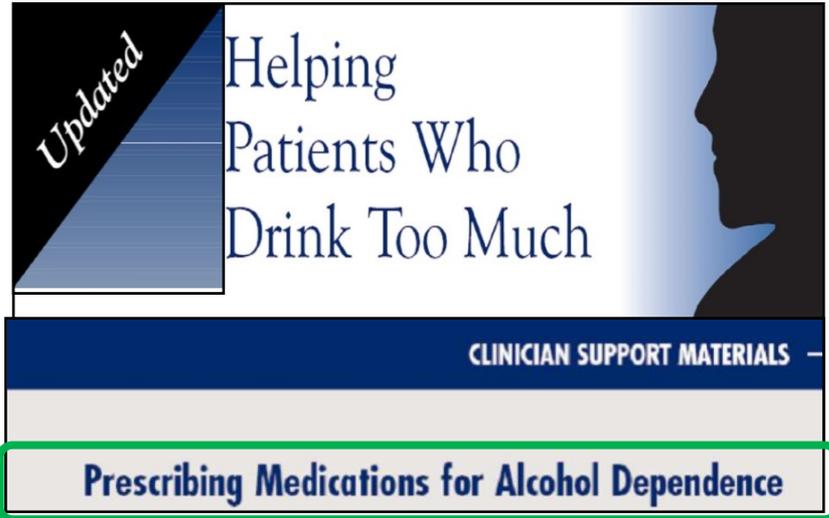
# Concept: Leverage KP video technology to...

## *Lower barriers to treatment*

- *Provide a live, face-to-face [link](#) to specialty care via 2-way video in the primary care exam room*
- *Expand treatment [options](#)*



# Expanding the Menu of Treatment Options



*“Medications are **underused** in the treatment of alcohol use disorder.”*

*“Considerable research evidence and consensus among experts support the use of pharmacologic treatments **in primary care settings.**”*

SAMHSA & NIAAA, 2015

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Medication for the Treatment of Alcohol Use Disorder: A Brief Guide. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 15-4907. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2015.

# Setting: KP Oakland Medical Center



- Large adult primary care population: **114,162 patients age 18+** seen in 2015
- Diverse, urban membership: race/ethnicity, cultural/linguistic, geographic, SES
- **128 primary care physicians** in 9 clinics, located in 3 medical office buildings
- Specialty treatment located across town

# Specialty Video Consults in Primary Care

## ■ Pilot Goal

- Identify barriers/facilitators to implementing a **regional resource**

## ■ Timeline

- 15 months (Jan. 2017 through March 2018)

## ■ Specialty consultants

- 5 addiction medicine physicians
- 3 nurse practitioners

# Implementation Activities

*Collaborated with stakeholders to....*

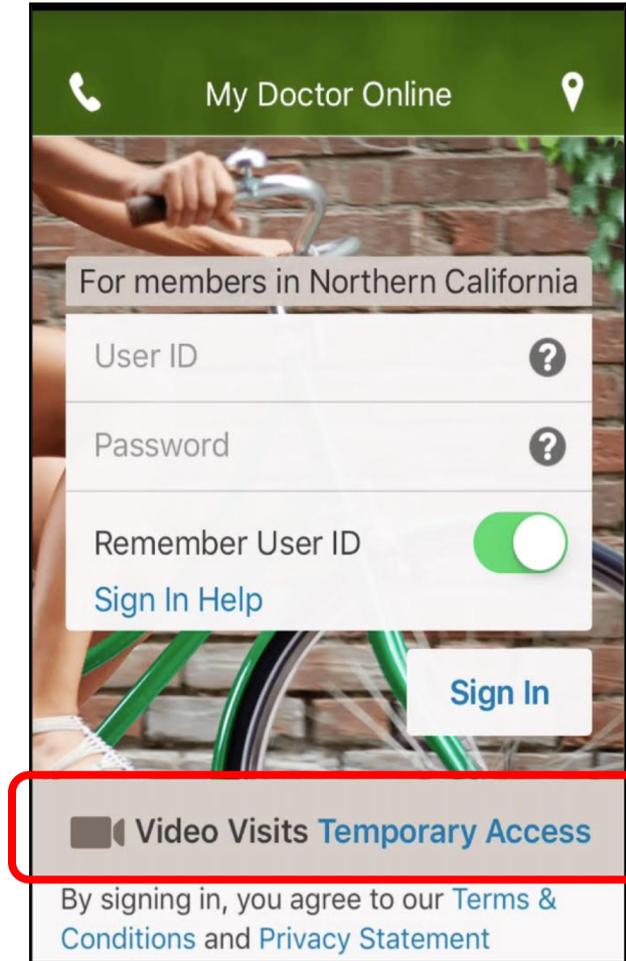
- ✓ Develop clinician workflows
- ✓ Train and support on-call specialists
- ✓ Train and support primary care physicians (1.5-hour lunchtime training for each clinic)
- ✓ Deploy 1 iPad per clinic
- ✓ Provide technical assistance throughout

# Physician Workflow

## Request: Physician iPhone



## Consult: Clinic iPad



# Measures

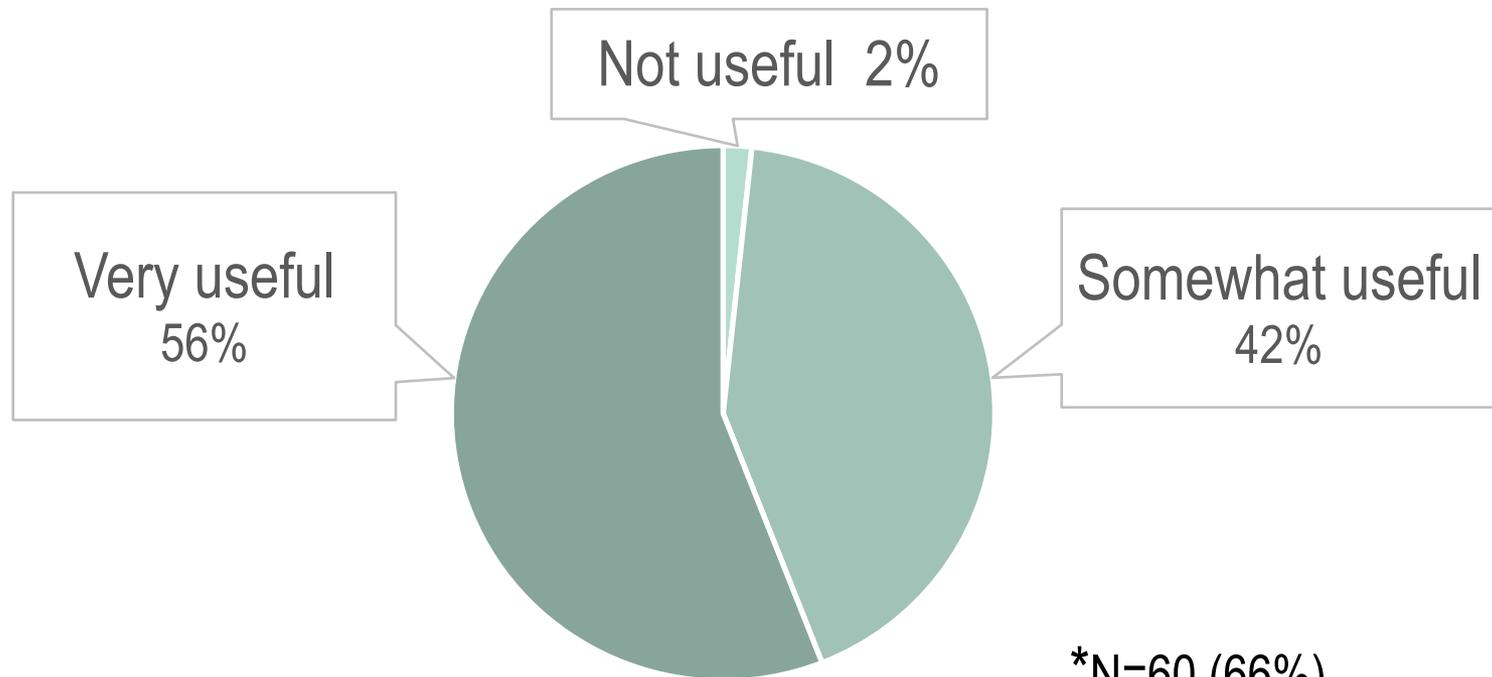
- Training attendance, evaluations
- Consult service utilization
- Physician experience survey
- Electronic health record

# Results – Successes and Challenges

# Physician Trainings

Attendees: 91 (79%)

## Useful to your practice?\*



# Utilization

- **Attempts:** 52, by 33 physicians (26% of all physicians)
- **Successful consults:** 32, by 27 physicians (62% success rate)

# Challenges

- Consultant **availability** (competing priorities)
- **Technology** (57% of consults - e.g., audio/video lag, freezing)
- **Time** (average consult: 24 minutes, range: 9-50)

# Patient Vignettes

*41yo white female, social work intern, 3 etoh-related emergency visits in prior 7 months. Consultant provided motivational interviewing (MI) to patient, coached physician to Rx naltrexone, did telephone med check at 1 week, and communicated next steps to physician.*

*60yo white male, in longtime recovery, sought anti-craving medication to protect sobriety during a vacation with his grown daughter. Consultant Rx'd 2-week supply, which patient picked up at pharmacy immediately after doctor visit.*

*34yo African-American female, 2 months postpartum, history of major depression, drinking heavily. Consultant coached physician to Rx antidepressant, did MI with patient and scheduled follow-up telephone call to explore etoh treatment options.*

# Physician Experience Survey

On a scale of 1-10....	Weighted Avg.
To what extent were video consults a <b>valuable</b> service? (1=not /10=extremely)	6.9
How difficult/easy was it to use was the CDRP video consult <b>technology</b> ? (1=difficult/10=easy)	5.8

\*n=33 physicians who attempted a consult, completion rate: 58%

**Would you use this service if the technology improved and a consultant were always available?**

**17 Yes, 1 No**

# What was most useful about the service?

- 50% referenced **immediacy** (“Immediate connection, able to jump on someone's motivation in the moment”)
- Other responses included...
  - **Bridging a gap** in Tx options (“Offering care to patients who could not or would not directly engage with addiction treatment”)
  - **Continuity** of care (“follow-up plan created between patient and CDRP [specialist]”)
  - “**Med** recommendations”

# What would make it more useful?

- 50% referenced **time**
  - “Just need practice to reduce time”
  - “It took too long!! I dread how long it takes”
- Other suggestions focused on...
  - **Technology** (“less cumbersome interface”)
  - Consistent, immediate consultant **availability**
  - **Flexibility** (additional ways to communicate, besides video)
  - More **reminders** to use the service

# Medications prescribed to treat alcohol use disorder (AUD)\*

	Oakland patients diagnosed with AUD in primary care (N=818)	Patients receiving a video consult (N=32)	P-value
Acamprosate	16 (0.2%)	0 (0%)	1
Naltrexone	47 (5.8%)	11 (34.4%)	<.0001

\*March 1, 2017 through January 31, 2018

# Specialty Treatment Initiation

	<b>Oakland patients – Usual Care referrals* (N=210)</b>	<b>Patients receiving a video consult† (N=32)</b>
Initiation (1+ visit within 14 days)	38 (18%)	12 (38%)

\*January 1, 2018 through August 30, 2018  
†March 1, 2017 through February 28, 2018

# Implications and Next Steps

- Evidence for PCP adoption/acceptance and increased use of medications
- Larger-scale study with dedicated, centralized staff and upgraded, more flexible technology/communication options
- Multisite study will measure...
  - cost-effectiveness
  - prescriptions filled/refilled
  - specialty treatment referral/engagement
  - clinical outcomes

*Thank you!*

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