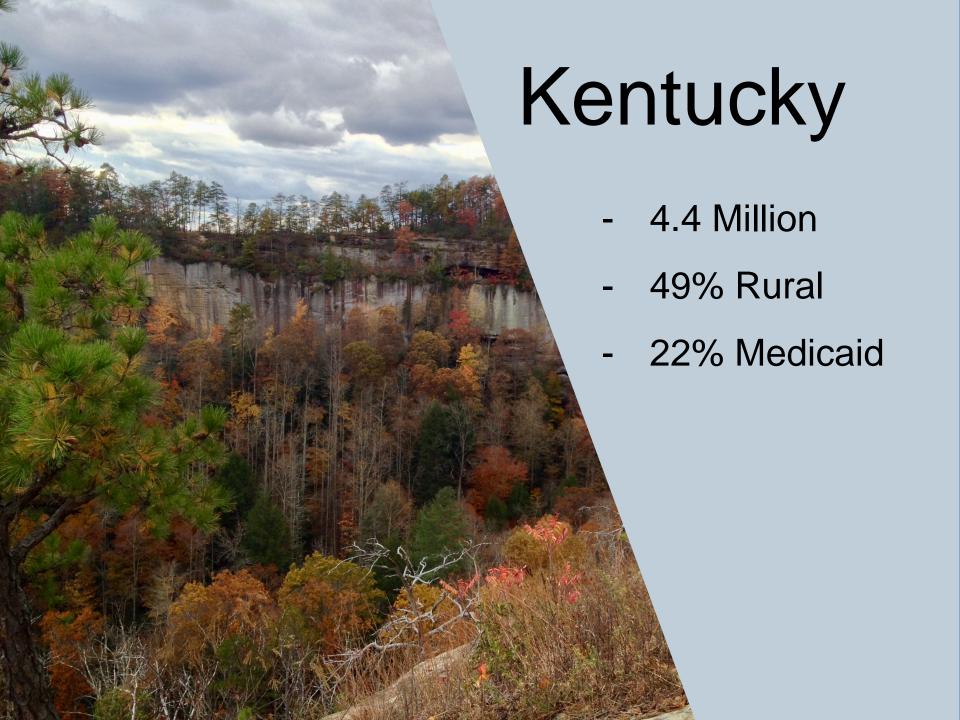
Establishing Quality and Outcome Standards for Opioid Use Disorder Treatment; HEALing Communities

Katherine Marks PhD





House Bill 124 Mandate

Comprehensive review and revision of state licensure standards

Develop outcome measurement system Establish conditions necessary for reimbursement



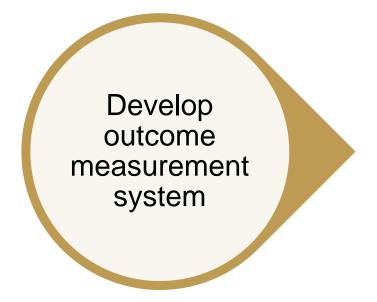
House Bill 124 Mandate

Comprehensive review and revision of state licensure standards

- Structured based on ASAM levels of care
- Medically monitored inpatient withdrawal management
- ASAM multidimensional assessment
- Ambulatory withdrawal management
- Enhanced licensure standards
- ✓ Trauma-informed care practices



House Bill 124 Mandate





Measurement Levels

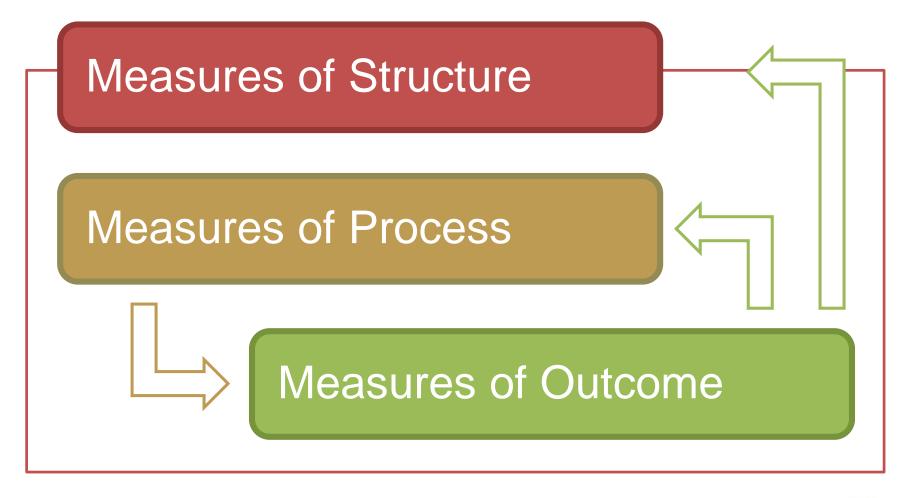
Measures of Structure

Measures of Process

Measures of Outcome

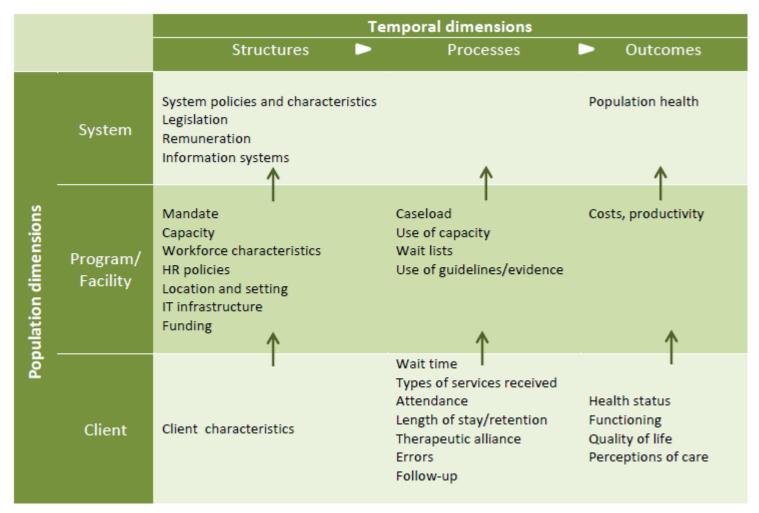


Measurement Levels





Measurement Dimensions





SUD Measurement Development

AMA Physician Consortium for Performance Improvement Pharmacy Quality Alliance

The Washington Circle

Joint Commission

National Quality Forum

CMS

SAMHSA

NIAAA

National Committee for Quality Assurance

NIDA

ASAM

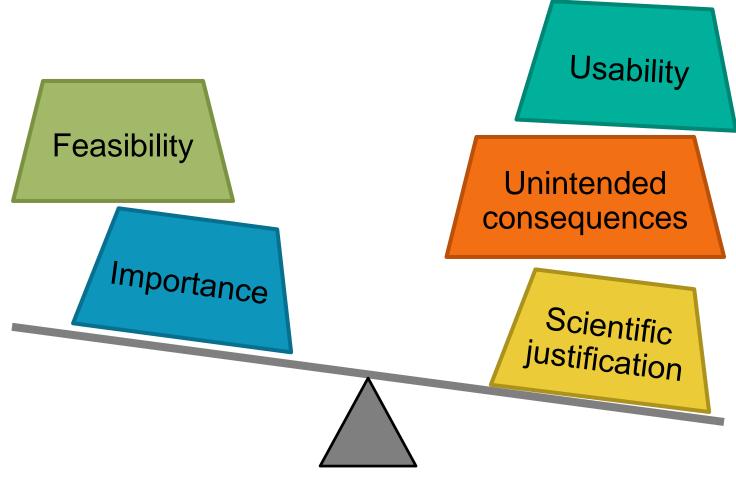
Shatterproof

Federal Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

Network for the Improvement of Addiction Treatment



Measure Selection





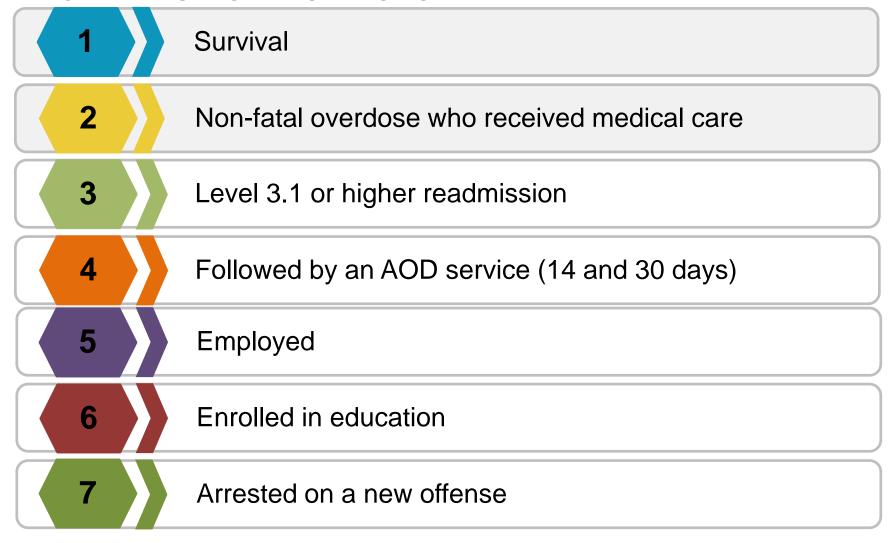
Program/Facility Dimensions

	Structure	Process	Outcomes
Measures:	 Level of care Location Licensed capacity Workforce qualifications and characteristics HR policies IT infrastructure Payer sources Training policies 	 Operating capacity Time from assessment to treatment Days on waitlist Screening and assessment instruments EBPs 	
Data Sources:	Licensure & CertificationsSurveyMonitoring and compliance reviews		

Client Dimensions

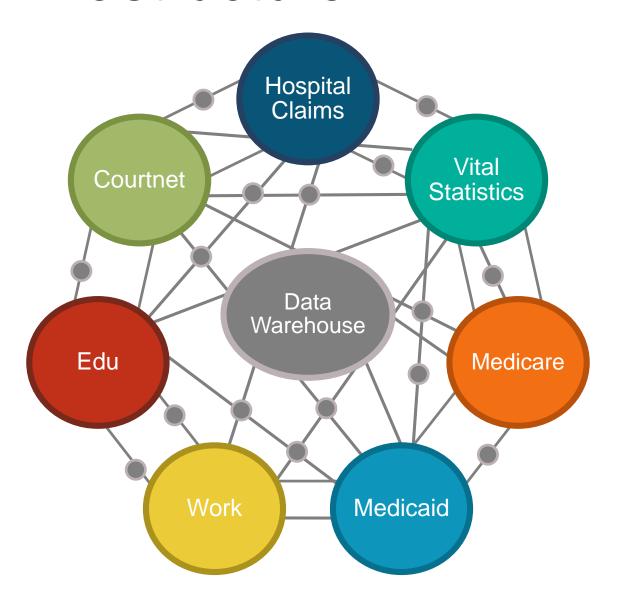
	Structure	Process	Outcome
Measures:	Client characteristics	 Wait time Services received Length of stay Reason for discharge Discharge follow-up and services 	 Recovery Capital Human Social Physical Cultural Perceptions of care
Data Sources:	Administrative dSurvey	ata	

Selected Residential Outcomes: Administrative Data



30 days, 6 months 12 months

Data Infrastructure





Non-Fatal OD Following Discharge

Residential Provider	Beneficiaries	OD Claim Within 30 Days		OD Claim 31 days to 6 months	
	#	#	%	#	%
А					
В					
С					
D					
Е					



Non-Fatal OD Following Discharge

Residential Provider	Beneficiaries	OD Claim Within 30 Days		OD Claim 31 days to 6 months	
	#	#	%	#	%
А	874				
В	132				
С	66				
D	1055				
Е	39				



Non-Fatal OD Following Discharge

Residential Provider	Beneficiaries	OD Claim Within 30 Days		OD Claim 31 days to 6 months	
	#	#	%	#	%
А	874	10	1.1	28	3.2
В	132	0	0	0	0
С	66	0	9	1	1.5
D	1055	29	2.7	59	5.6
Е	39	0	0	2	5.1

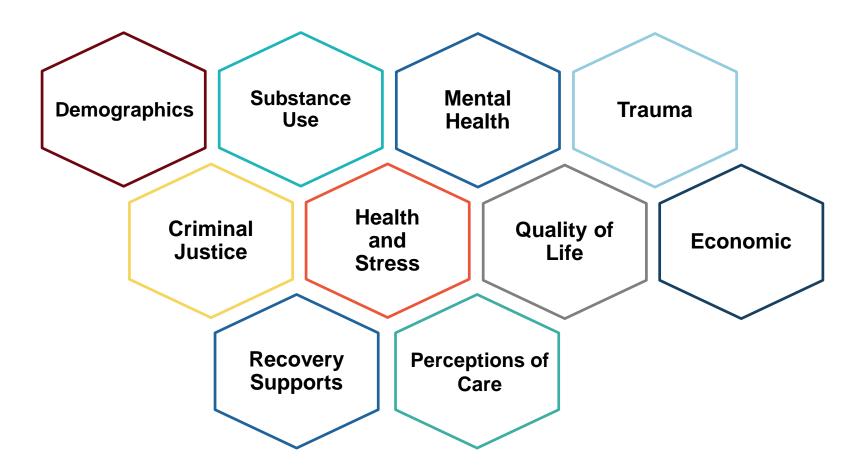


Residential Provider Outcomes

Provider	Survival (6-month)	Non-fatal OD (6-month)	Re-Admit (6-month)	Follow-up BH service (30-days)
Α	96.8%	3%	31%	49%
В	100%	0%	33%	42%
С	98.5%	2%	29%	64%
D	94.4%	5%	19%	45%
E	94.9%	6%	44%	64%

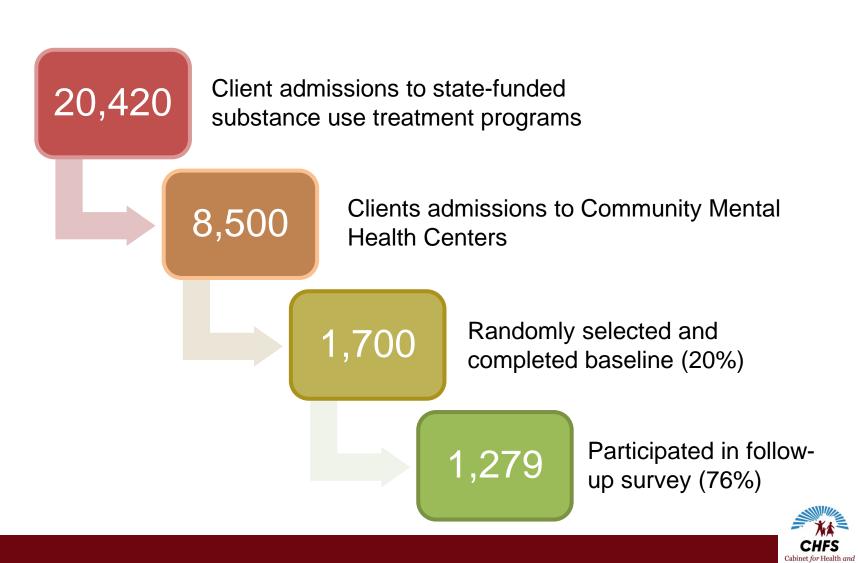


Outcomes: Client Self-Report





Kentucky Treatment Outcomes Study



Past-30-day Recovery Supports

Compared to intake, significantly more individuals reported they had attended mutual help recovery group meetings in the past 30 days at follow-up and had more people they could count on for support.



ATTENDING MUTUAL HELP RECOVERY MEETING IN THE PAST 30 DAYS ***

at intake

at follow-up

WHAT WILL BE MOST USEFUL IN STAYING OFF DRUGS/ALCOHOL AT INTAKE AND FOLLOW-UP

INTAKE

FOLLOW-UP













children employment

support from

family

mutual help recovery group

support from family

faith or religion

KTOS clients were satisfied with the overall program service and agreed that:

*** p < .001; statistically significant difference from intake to follow-up.

Program Satisfaction

Clients felt safe while in the program

At follow-up, clients were asked to rate their level of satisfaction with the treatment program on a scale from 1 (worst treatment imaginable) to 10 (best treatment).





The client was encouraged to talk about and decide their program goals



Clients felt better about themselves as a result of treatment



Staff helped them obtain information so they could take charge of managing their drug/alcohol problems



Even if they had other choices, they would go to the same treatment program again if they needed to



The client received all the services needed from involvement in the program

Program-Specific Reports

	Structure	Process	Outcome
Program	Provider		
Client	Intake Interview	Intake & 45-day Satisfaction Survey	Follow-Up Interview & Administrative data



After Substance Abuse Treatment OUTCOME STUDY FACT SHEET DRAFT - 2019

entuckians benefit from substance abuse treatment in multiple ways: reducing their substance use, increasing their employment, reducing mental health problems, decreasing their involvement with the criminal justice system, and increasing their recovery supports. Below are treatment outcomes for a sample of 50 clients who participated in the Independence House treatment program between July 2014 and June 2017 and then completed a follow-up interview about 12 months later.

Significant reductions in past-6-month

Substance Use and Mental Health Problems



REPORTED ANY ILLEGAL DRUG USE***

at intake at follow-up



REPORTED OPIOID

at intake

MET STUDY

CRITERIA FOR

ANXIETY***

at follow-up



HEROIN USE***

MET STUDY CRITERIA FOR

COMORBID DEPRESSION

AND ANXIETY"

at intake | at follow-up



at intake

at follow-up



66% at intake at follow-up

at follow-up

at intake

at follow-up

REPORTED SUICIDAL IDEATION AND/OR

ATTEMPTS'

at intake

at follow-up

Significant reductions in past-6-month

Economic Indicators



CURRENTLY HOMELESS'

at intake

at follow-up



REPORTED DIFFICULTY MEETING BASIC LIVING NEEDS^a

at intake at follow-up

REPORTED DIFFICULTY MEETING HEALTH CARE NEEDS'

at follow-up

Significant improvements in past-30-day

Recovery Supports and Program Satisfaction



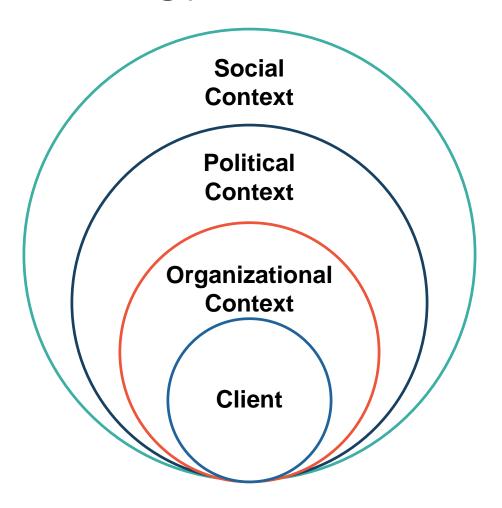
Attended mutual help recovery support meetings (e.g., AA, NA) in the past 30 days at follow-up



86% of clients were very satisfied with the treatment program

- "p < .05, ""p < .001
- * Not a significant change
- . Misuse of opioids other than heroin, including prescription opiates, methadone, and buprenorphine-naloxone
- Amphetamine, methamphetamine, Ecstasy, Ritalin.

Policy-Ecology Framework







HEALing Communities STUDY

PI: Sharon L. Walsh, Ph.D.

Co-I: Katie Marks, Ph.D.

University of Kentucky



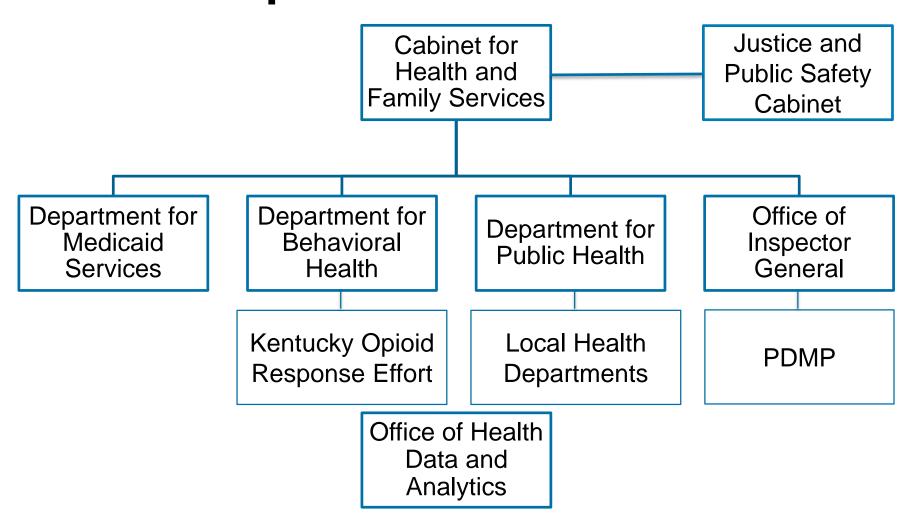
HEALing Communities Study (HCS)

 A partnership with the NIH, NIDA, and SAMHSA

- \$87 million was awarded to the University of Kentucky
- Other institutions funded:
 - Columbia University, NY
 - Boston Medical Center, MA
 - The Ohio State University, OH

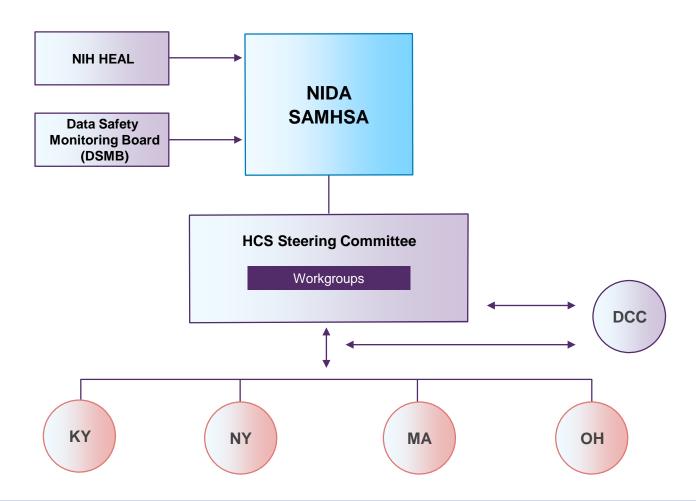


KY HCS & State Government Partnerships





HCS Organizational Structure





Aim and Primary Outcome

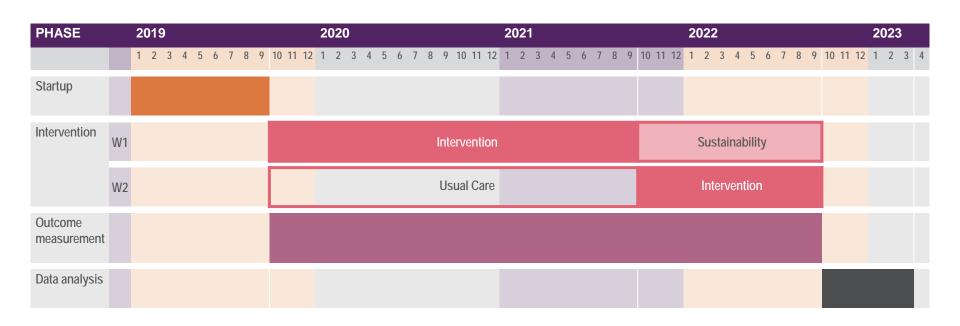
 Test the impact of the Communities that Heal intervention:

A community-engaged intervention that produces a comprehensive, data-driven community response plan to deploy evidence-based practices across multiple sectors

 Reduce opioid-related overdose deaths by 40% over 3 years within 67 highly affected communities in KY, MA, NY, and OH



HEALing Communities Study: Design & Timeline

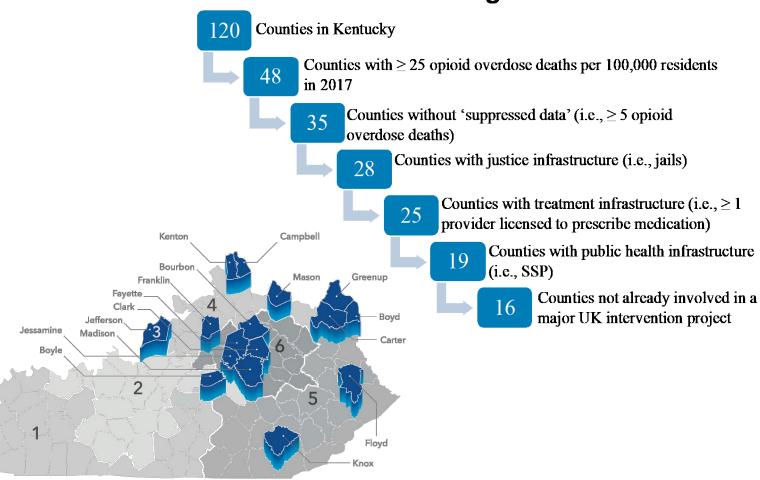


- Multisite, parallel-arm, cluster randomized waitlist-controlled trial
- Evaluating the impact of the CTH intervention compared to usual care

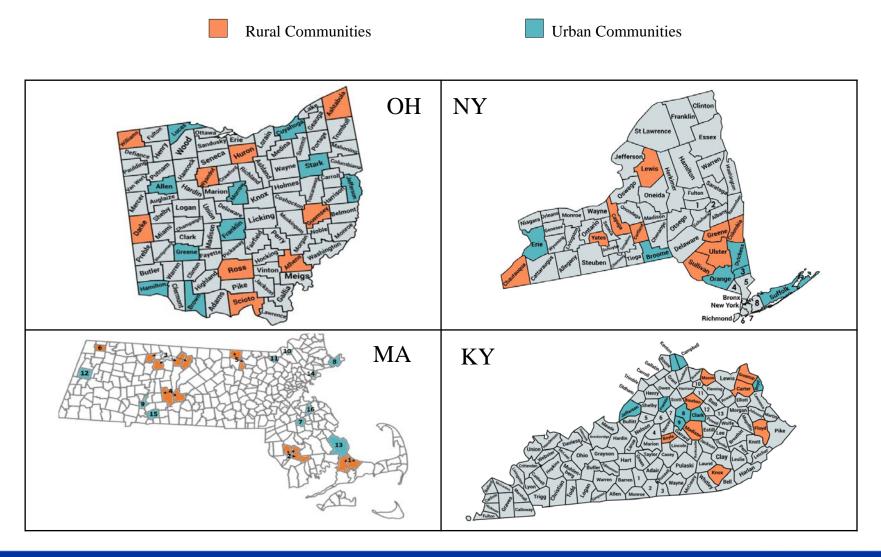


HEALING COMMUNITIES STUDY: KENTUCKY

County Selection and How Data was used to Inform Design



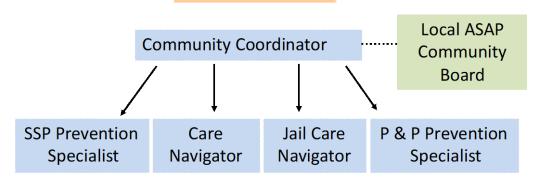
HEALING COMMUNITIES STUDY SITES





KY Care Navigation

HCS Care Teams



- Develop an integrated care network within the local community, reach those at highest risk and increase access to evidence-based care
- Can help overcome historical silos in substance use disorder care
- Opportunity to collect data on effectiveness of community navigation models



For more information:

 https://www.nih.gov/researchtraining/medical-research-initiatives/healinitiative/healing-communities-study

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