AUCD/CDC RTOI: Helping Family Physicians Improve Developmental Screening

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PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Improve developmental surveillance and screening by PCPs

Enhance communication between PCPs and Early Intervention

Increase referrals to Early Intervention

Background

Act Early Campaign Analysis

- FPs reported less knowledge/skills re: developmt'l screening/referral³
- Many children in rural areas see FPs
- Traditional change strategies have limited impact on physician behavior 6-11
- Solberg's theory of practice change points to multifaceted change strategy⁵

FPs' Developmental Screening Knowledge/Strategies

More FPs:³

- Believe autism can't be diagnosed <18 months</p>
- Rely on informal checklists not structured tools
- Are unaware of validated parent- completed screening instruments
- Advocate a wait-and-see approach
- Don't know about EI or have misperceptions
- Problems are not unique to FPs!⁴

Traditional Practice Improvement Strategies Don't Work Well

Most traditional change strategies <u>used alone</u> have limited effects on changing clinician behavior and improving patient

outcomes

Сс	ochrane-Effective Practice and Organization of Care
CME ⁶	
Mixed	interactive & didactic CME ⁶
Printeo	educational materials ⁷
Audit a	nd Feedback ⁸
Educat	ional outreach visits (detailing) ⁹
Tailore	d interventions ¹⁰
Pav-fo	r-performance ¹¹

Solberg's Conceptual Framework for Practice Improvement⁵





PROJECT OVERVIEW

	Phase I (Dec 'o8 to Dec 'o9)	Phase II (Mar '09 to Nov '10)
Summary	Needs Assessment	In-Office QI (quasi-experimental)
Participants	OK-PRN* members	12 FPs in a rural county**
Recruitment	Listserve Announcement/ Emails/Faxes/Calls	Word of mouth thru other projects
Strategies	Online Questionnaire re: knowledge, beliefs, barriers, current practices	 Academic detailing Pre/Post Chart audit/feedback Practice facilitation HIT support Local Learning Collaboratives Policy Change Care Coordination

*OK-PRN-OK Physician Resource & Research Network (~230 FPs across state) **Original plan (see changes in later slides)

Our Methods Related to Solberg's Change Theory



Policy Change and Care Coordination

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2 year project With no cost of funding sourc	– 10/08 to 11/10;12 practices extension and another e, went thru 6/11	 HIT support Local Learning Collaboratives Policy Change Care Coordination

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Chart Audit/Feedback

- WHO: PEA
- WHEN: Baseline (pre) and 9 months (post)
 HOW:
 - PEA (or office staff member) pulled charts
 - PEA abstracted charts (~1-1¹/2 days)
 - Project staff compiled data; PEA fed back to office

Chart Audits

- Pulled all charts of 8-40 mo olds with at least one EPSDT or WCC coded visit in the 3 mos preceding audit day
- Abstracted the first 50 charts in each of 3 age groups: 9, 18, and 30 (or 24) months
- Recorded de-identified data in Excel
- Took no identifiable PHI out of offices
- Next...a note on age ranges

Developmental Surveillance Developmental (and Autism) Screening



AAP Screening Guidelines Age Definition for Project

Well Child Check	Age Range Allowed	Screening Instrument
9-Month	8 mos o days — 10 mos 31 days	ASQ
18-Month	17 mos o days – 21 mos 31 days	ASQ, MCHAT
24/30-Month	22 mos o days – 33 mos 31 days	ASQ, MCHAT

Chart Audit Data Recorded

Variable	Definition
Age in months at most recent WCC	Calculated with Excel
Dates of all WCC to age 3y (6-40 mos)	mm/dd/yyyy
Surveillance?	1-4 scale (checked boxes on informal milestone list or noted parent concerns regarding child's development or behavior)
Medical referral?	N=0,Y=1
Mental/Developmental referral?	N=0,Y=1
Screening tool (PEDS or ASQ)?	N=0,Y=1
At which WCC did child have ASQ?	4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 24, 30, 36 mo
Child ever id'd as at risk for poor dev?	N=0,Y=1
At what age was the child identified as 'at-risk' for poor developmental outcomes?	At birth=1, Not documented in chart=2 Or if other than 1 or 2, age recorded in months in Excel spreadsheet

Chart Audit Data Recorded

Variable	Definition		
What course of action took place after the child was identified as 'at- risk'?	Planned F/U for 'at-risk' issue at later visit =1 Child referred for treatment=2 Referral made but parent declined=3 Child referred for further assessment=4 Child referred to SoonerStart (EI) =5 Child referred to the Early Child Education, (Head Start or local school district) =6 No E/U care or referral document in chart =7		
Was information received from the referral agency and documented in the chart?	N=0, Y=1 If Yes, indicate: Rec'd assessment report =1 Rec'd treatment report=2 Not eligible for services=3 Other=4 (specify)		
M-CHAT according to guidelines?	Age in months screening was conducted		
M-CHAT follow-up questions?	N=0,Y=1		

Practice Facilitation

WHO: PEA

WHEN: Ongoing (# visits varies widely between practices)
 HOW:

- PEA scheduled with office staff
- PEA built "back door access" relationships to
 - Understand office microsystem (change barriers & facilitators)
 - Be credible to use motivational interviewing /adult learning theory-based techniques to foster change
- WHY:
 - Objective observer can identify resistance to change
 - Translating change skills to office gradually = sustainability

HIT Support



WHO: PI and PEAHOW:

"We have lots of information technology. We just don't have any information."

- Helped implement IT resources (e.g. EHR-, or webversions of DB screening tools, etc.)
- Built OK info site www.medhomeportal.org
- Worked to create a 2-way communication process (fax-back referral form and ABCD3 project...more later)¹²
- Gave access to OK-PRN's list-serve discussions

RESULTS

Practice Locations Relative to Population Centers



Participating PCPs

Recruit'g Wave	County	Hospital/ Self Own	Practice Type	Clinicians in office	PCPs in project	Study #	PEA Support Intensity
0-1	Canadian	Hospital	FM	1MD, 1 PA	1 FM MD	11	*
0-2	Canadian	Self	Peds	2 MDs	2 Peds MDs	12	*
0-2	Canadian	Self	Peds	1 MD, 1 NP	1 Peds MD	13	*
1	Canadian	Self	FM	ıMD	1 FM MD	1	****
2	Garfield	Self	Peds	3 MDs	1 Peds MD	2	****
2	Logan	Self	Med- Peds	2 MDs, 1 NP	2 MP MDs 1 MP NP	3 (Analyzed as 1)	****
2	Grady	Self	Mullti specialty	5 FP, 1Card, 1Surg, 1OB, 1IM, 1Ophth, 2 Ortho, 1 PMR, 2 Ped, 1 Ped NP	2 Peds MDs 1 Peds NP	4, 5 6	**
2	Jackson	Hospital	Peds	1 MD, 1 NP	1 Peds MD 1 Peds NP	7 8	**
2	Murray	Self	FM	1DO	1 FM DO	9	**
2	Oklahoma	Self	Peds	1 MD	1 Peds MD	10	*****

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Results

Group A N=3 Intensive PEA support	Baseline N (%)	9 months N (%)	Significance
Developmental Surveillance	(90.5)	(97.7)	p <0.0001**
ASQ or PEDS @ 3 ages	(0)	149/250 (50)	p <0.0001**
MCHAT @ 2 ages	(0)	(0)	N/A

Group B N=3 Limited PEA support	Baseline N (%)	9 months N (%)	Significance
Developmental Surveillance	55/349 (15.8)	121/363 (34.2)	0.0022*
ASQ or PEDS @ 3 ages	0/349 (0)	4/363 (1.7)	ns**
MCHAT @ 2 ages	(0)	(0)	N/A

*X² (parametric) **Fisher Exact Test (non-parametric)

Results

- At baseline, no practices adhered to AAP screening guidelines
- Practices with > PEA support in 9-mo period increased use of surveillance and tools
- Practices were unable to implement > 1 tool in 9-month intervention period
- PEA support was not associated with a change in referral documentation/results rec'd

Discussion

- Lessons learned:
 - Recruiting FPs in 1 county was challenging
 - Need to plan longer period for recruitment (EHR, flu season, employee turnover, etc.)
 - Needed >2 people to accomplish scope of work
 - Intent does not always equal capacity to change; need a measure of practice readiness

Discussion

Limitations:

- Quasi-experimental, possible that other factors besides PEA is reason improvement occurred
- We planned to include a family advisory component but ultimately had to not do so as our our capacity was exceeded

Recommendations for Future Direction

- ABCD-3 Project (Commonwealth/NASHP)
 - In last year of 3-year project
 - OK is one of 5 grantees (IL, AK, OR, MN)
 - Created Web Portal used to send referrals from PCPs to EI and EI info back to PCP
 - 4 county teams, 1 state-level team
 - Medicaid, EI, Child Guidance (at risk EI), Sooner SUCCESS (care coordinators/navigators), Family-to-Family, PEAs, PCPs

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- Pam Newell
- Elaine Stageberg

My new "short bosses"



QUESTIONS?

OUTLINE

BACKGROUND	 Epidemiologic & practice trends/AAP guides Practice Change Theory & our methods
METHODS	 Phase I-Needs Assessment Phase II-In office QI intervention
PHASE I RESULTS	 Needs Assessment results
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Poorly Integrated Systems-Silos





Expecting practices to solve the silo problem unilaterally is untenable



Our Intervention Mapped to Solberg's Change Theory



How our methods relate to Solberg's Change Theory



Needs Assessment

Purpose: Use results to

- Tailor content of educational materials
- Raise FPs' awareness
- Advertise in-office phase
- Methods
 - Developed & revised questionnaire re: FP's screening & referral to EI/ECE
 - Recruited from ~200 FP members of OK-PRN with Listserve Announcements/Emails/Faxes/Calls

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	N or %
Response Rate (96/161)	59.6%
Total OK-PRN Listserve Members	161
Total responses	96
FPs who do not see children under 3	44/96
Questionnaires with large amount of missing data	2/96
Questionnaires analyzed	50

Gender	Ν	%
Female	37	73.1
Male	13	26.9
Age (yrs)	Ν	%
31-40	13	25.8
41 – 50	9	18.0
51-60	20	39.3
61-70	7	14.2
71 – 90	1	2.7

Specialty	Ν	%
FP	42	81.8
IM	3	6.7
Peds	3	6.7
Med-Peds	2	4.8
Degree	Ν	%
APRN	2	4.6
DO	4	8.5
MD	42	81.5
PA	1	2.7
Other *	1	2.7

*MBA, MPH, PhD, MS/MA

Setting	Ν	%	
Academic	14	28	
Clinic	36	72	
Location	Ν	%	
Suburban	19	37	
Urban	17	34	
Rural	14	29	



Needs Assessment Results-Beliefs:

Agree or Strongly Agree	Ν	%
PCPs receive sufficient training to identify kids o-5 with:		
•Developmental delay	19	36.5
•Autism	12	23.1
PCPs should be expected to identify kids o-5 with:		
•Developmental delay	37	71.2
•Autism	36	69.3
Early ID is important b/c earlier intervention = better outcomes		
•Developmental delay	37	71.1
•Autism	34	65.3
Strategies I now use allow me to recognize as early as possible		
•Developmental delay	22	42.3
•Autism	11	21.1

Percent who Agree or Strongly Agree that factor is a barrier to use of standardized screening tool





Reasons not referring to Early Intervention/Child Guidance



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AAP Practice Guidelines

- AAP recommends
 - Developmental "surveillance"

at all well-child visits¹

Developmental screening tool

9, 18, and 30 (or 24) months 1

Autism screening tool

18 and 24 months²

Practices and Timeline

	Туре	County	Specialty	Recruited	Pre-Data	Post/Int-Data
lection ding	Rural	Canadian	FM	Dec 'o8	Dec 'o8	Aug 'og (post)
		Canadian	FM	March 'o9	June 'og	
Col		Garfield	Peds	April 'og	June 'og	Jan '10 (int)
)ata Pro		Logan	Med-Peds	May 'og	Aug 'og	
	Urban	Oklahoma	FM	Aug 'og	N/A	
	Туре	County	Specialty	Recruited	Pre-Data	Progress
Ч	Rural	Garfield	FM	March ` 09	Sep 'og	
ecti ing		Canadian	FM (NPs)	May 'og	Delayed	
Coll ginr		Murray	FM	Nov 'og	Feb '10	planned
Data		Jackson	Peds	Dec 'o9	Jan '10	partial
		Jackson	Peds (NP)	Dec '09	Jan '10	partial
		Grady	FM	Dec '09	Jan '10	partial

Care Coordination

- WHO: Community Care Coordinator (in another project)
- WHEN: Throughout (# of visits varies between practices)
- HOW:
 - Coordinator is shared between practices
 - Like PEAs, initial task is trust/relationship building
- WHY:
 - Medical homes tasked with this but lack the resources
 - Daunting task for offices to keep up with everchanging community resources