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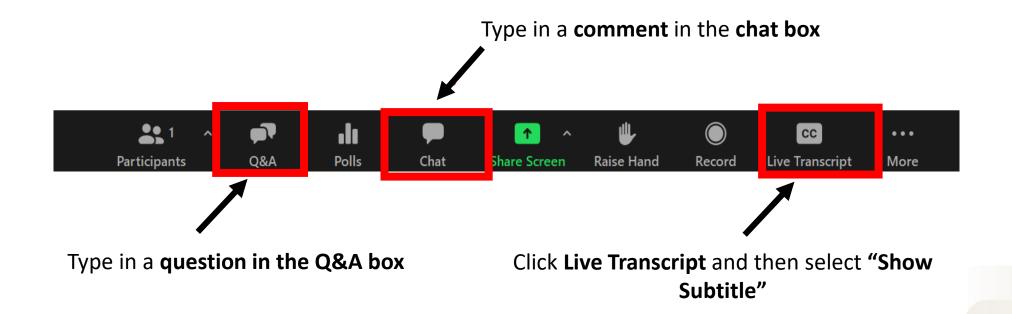
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CoE-IHS Webinar: Advancing Measurement-Informed Care (MIC) in Community Behavioral Health

Tuesday, January 30, 2024 12-1pm ET

CENTER OF EXCELLENCE for Integrated Health Solutions

Questions, Comments & Closed Captioning





Disclaimer

The views, opinions, and content expressed in this presentation do not necessarily reflect the views, opinions, or policies of the Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS), the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).



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www.samhsa.gov



Speakers



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Learning Objectives

After this webinar, participants will be able to:

- **Describe** the current state of measurement in health care and how it applies to integrated behavioral health.
- **Explain** the benefits of measurement informed care (MIC), including aligning measures across purposes such as care quality, accountability, and sustainability goals within integrated care settings.
- Understand two tiers of measures for MIC in behavioral health care, one each for diagnosis-specific and transdiagnostic measures.
- Review and assess tier 1 measure alignment with local needs and payer priorities and consider tier
 2 measures for future testing.



Why Measurement Now?

Improved care quality

- Service-user education, health literacy, treatment adherence, shared decision-making
- Clinician attention and responsivity to symptom changes (e.g., treatment to target)
- Data availability to support population-based care
- Increased care value from improved integration w/ general medicine, efficiencies from data review
- Improved clinical outcomes from improved response and remission rates
- Improved sustainability of care
 - Reimbursement opportunities for direct billing and value-based programs
 - Behavioral health value proposition
 - Data to support accreditation requirements
- Illustrated impact of care

Source: What gets measured gets done: How mental health agencies can leverage measurement-based care





National Council Supports Advances in Behavioral Health Measurement



It also recognizes that measures and practices must reflect whole-person (integrated), contextual, biopsychosocial, and cultural approaches.

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Barriers to Measurement in Behavioral Health



Feasibility



Clinician Issues



Service User Issues



Environment and Culture

Sources:

- Improving measurement-based care implementation
- Implementing Measurement-based Care in Behavioral Health
- Measurement-Based Care Implementation Challenges & Opportunities in Real-World Practice

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Expert Panel and Interested Party Consultation

- 12 experts
- Specialties
 - ✓ Addiction
 - ✓ Admin, research, policy
 - ✓ Clinical care
 - ✓ Integrated care
 - ✓ Primary care
 - ✓ Psychology
 - ✓ Psychiatry
 - ✓ Quality measurement
 - ✓ Social work
 - ✓ And more!



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Measurement-Informed Care (MIC)

- An approach to healthcare that integrates the regular use of patient-reported outcome
 measures (PROMs) and other clinical outcome measures to inform treatment decisions and
 monitor progress over time.
- Repeated, systematic use of validated measures that are utilized at clinical encounters frequently enough to inform decision-making about treatment.
- Used in conjunction with multiple factors to arrive at individualized treatment plans and continually optimized outcomes.

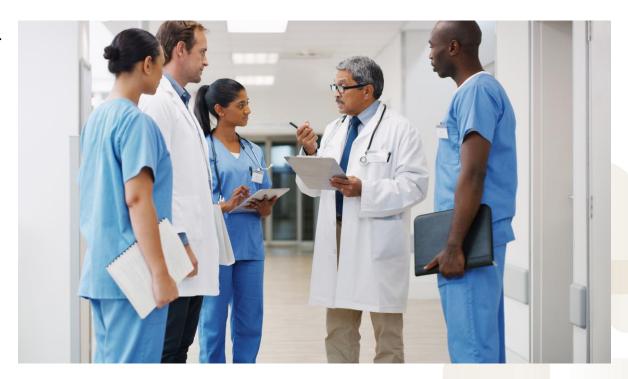
Source: Effects of Routine Feedback to Clinicians on Mental Health Outcomes





Principles of MIC

- 1. Measurement is essential to treatment decision-making.
- Measurement alone is not sufficient as a sole process for making treatment decisions.
- 3. Measurement errors can occur due to the subjective nature of measurement tools.
- 4. Measurement must be done in the context of health literacy and equity considerations to ensure service users understand the meaning, purpose and utility of treatments.



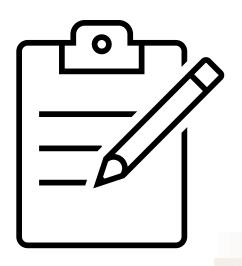
Source: Impact of Low Health Literacy on Patients' Health Outcomes

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MIC Components

To engage in MIC:

- Use reliable and valid tools
- 2. Repeated measurements at clinically meaningful, regular intervals
- 3. Service-user-reported outcomes and/or biometric indicators
- 4. Alongside many sources of information
 - o e.g., service-user preferences, social driver needs, culture, quality of life and functional needs/goals, family support, health literacy, etc.
- 5. To make treatment decisions to support clinical progress, such as the need for changes to the treatment plan, and as
- 6. Indications of accountability and efficiency of care.



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To be sustainable...

MIC must
Align
Competing
Priorities

Quality Care & Improvement

Fiscal

Regulatory Compliance

Administrative Efforts

Resource Allocation Access to Care

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What Measures?

National Council Research Project



Goal:

Direct the concepts and content for consideration that will improve and align behavioral health MIC with the Healthcare Effectiveness Data Information Set (HEDIS) and other measures endorsement bodies.

Methods:

- Literature and measures review
- Expert panel process
- Input from interested parties, including many of you.

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Measure Inventory Sources

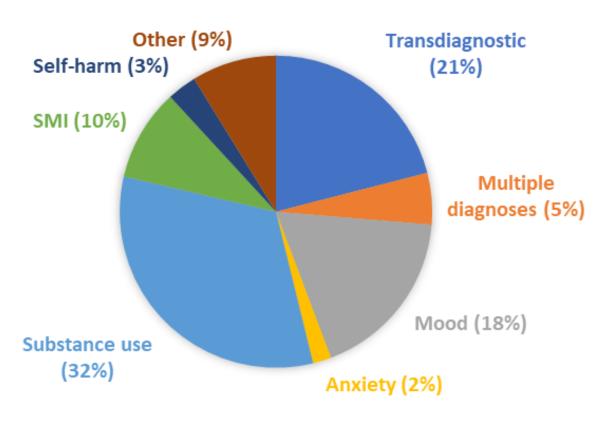
- Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics (CCBHCs)
- Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems (CAHPS)
- Medicaid Innovation Accelerator Program (IAP)
- Mental and Behavioral Health Registry (MBHR)
- National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA)
- National Outcome Measures (NOMs)
- National Quality Form (NQF)
- Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System (PROMIS)
- Personal Outcome Measures (POMs)
- Quality Payment Program (QPP)
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
- World Health Organization (WHO)





Measures Review

MEASURES PER CONDITION TYPE



Total unduplicated: 215

Medicaid / CCBHC: 32

Outcome: 105

Process: 110

Source: Summary of measures reviewed in all inventory sources, listed on previous slide





Endorsed Measures Do Not Meet Measurement Demands

Few measures were:

- Clinically meaningful
 - Sensitive to change
 - Clear cut-offs
- Well-suited for repeated use
- Client report
- Low burden
- Useful across populations
- Easy to calculate



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Expert Panel Recommendations





Outcome-focused

Patient self-report

Low burden

Sensitive to change



If you add, focus on:

Transdiagnostic measures
Functional measures

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Two-Tier Solution to MIC

Tier One: Best of the Current Endorsed Set



CCBHC and/or Medicaid endorsed



Identifying, improving and promoting the best measures already in use





Tier 1 Measures Criteria

Inclusion

- Required reporting for Medicaid or CCBHC
- Measures highly prevalent conditions screened and assessed in primary care
- Outcome focused
- User self-report scales or biometric indicator
- Low burden (≤15 items)
- Sensitive to clinical change
- Psychometrically sound (reliable, valid)

- Scales with established norms and clinical severity thresholds
- Adult
- Outpatient
- Suitable for community behavioral health
- Free and in the public domain
- Eligible for reimbursement

Exclusion

- Process focused
- Epidemiological (counts only)





Tier 1 Measures

Name	Specs	Source	Items	Proposed Modifications
Depression response/ remission at 6 months	% adults w/ MD or dysthymia who reached response (PH-9 50% reduction) or remission (PHQ-9 <5) in 6 months (+/- 60 days after an index event.	APA- MBHR, NCQA	10	Monthly assessment; Consider categorical cut-point for response; Episode-based time interval should be revised to last score in calendar year
Anxiety response at 6 months	% adults with anxiety disorder who demonstrated response to treatment (GAD-7 <25% than at index event) at six months (+/- 60 days) after an index event.	APA- MBHR	8	As above.
Alcohol use disorder outcome response	% adults who reported problems w/ drinking alcohol (AUDIT-C, DAST, TAPS etc.) and demonstrated response to treatment at 3 months (+/- 60 days after index visit.	APA- MBHR	3	Consider categorical cut point to indicate alcohol treatment response indicating drinking within NIAAA (or other) safe limits.

Tier 1 Measures (cont.)

Name	Specs	Source	Items	Proposed Modifications
Comprehensive Diabetes Care for Ppl w/ SMI: HbA1c Poor Control (>9.0%)	Adults w/ 1(+) acute inpatient visit or 2 outpatient visits for schizophrenia or bipolar I disorder, or at least 1 inpatient visit for major depression during the measurement year <i>and</i> diabetes (type 1 and type 2) and whose HbA1c > 9.0%, missing or not tested.	Medicaid (Adult Core Set 2022); ASPE	1	Align HBA1c outcome w/ NCQA diabetes screening of bipolar and schizophrenia patients receiving atypical antipsychotic meds; Freq of assessment is 2(+)/year when stable at target; frequency is greater at 2-3 months when HBA1c not at target.
Comp. Diabetes Care for Ppl W/ SMI: Blood Pressure Control (<140/90 mm Hg)	Adults w/ 1(+) acute inpatient visit or 2 outpatient visits for schizophrenia or bipolar I disorder, or 1(+) inpatient visit for major depression during the measurement year <i>and</i> diabetes (type 1 and type 2) and whose most recent blood pressure screening result was <140/90mm Hg.	NQF	1	Cut point could be updated with new guidance (130/65 mm Hg).
Diabetes Monitoring for Ppl w/ Diabetes and Schizophrenia	Adults 18-64 years of age with schizophrenia and diabetes who had both an LDL-C test and an HbA1c test during the measurement year.	NCQA, APA-ADA	2	Create outcome consistent w/ the recommendations of the joint consensus APA/ADA statement on antipsychotic medication; Create a cut point to indicate LDL-C treatment response

Tier Two: Transdiagnostic Options

- Transdiagnostic, functional outcomes
- For concepts significant enough to warrant regular screening
- Indicative of savings and quality

CONCEPTS for which appropriate measures should be identified or developed

Examples

• Functioning, Quality of Life, Chronic Disease Self-Management, Experience of Care



Tier 2 Measures Criteria

- Transdiagnostic (i.e., informative for clinical care across diagnoses)
- Outcome focused
- Patient self-report
- Low burden (≤ 20 items)
- Sensitive to change
- Suitable for adult community behavioral health





Tier Two Examples

Concept	Candidate Scale(s)	Cost	Items	Modifications
Disease Self- Management	PAM scores at 12 Months (Hibbard et al., 2004)	Free for research only	10 or 13	Reassess every 3 months. Specify target change in score (e.g., move up one level).
Functioning	PROMIS v1.2 – Global Health Physical 2a and PROMIS Scale v1.2 – Global Health Mental 2a (Hays et al., 2017)	Free	4	Create categorical cut point to indicate treatment response. Reassess every three months.
Goal Attainment	Goal Attainment Scaling (GAS)(NCQA, 2023).	Free	2	Format for unsupported patient self-report.
Patient Experience of Care	CAHPS Experience of Care and Health Outcomes (ECHO) (AHRQ, 2004)	Free	31, or individual subscales	Shorten scale or limit to particular subscales.
Quality of Life	WHODAS 2.0 (Ustün et al., 2010)	Free	12	Create categorical cut point to indicate treatment response. Reassess every 3 months. Limit reporting to select domains.
Recovery	Hearth Hope Index (HHI) (Nayeri et al., 2020)	Free	12	Create a more stable factor solution

Recommendations for MIC Implementation by National Council Member Organizations

- Behavioral health provider organizations should **use both Tier 1 and Tier 2 measures** in discussions with payers, prioritizing their quality efforts around Tier 1 and pilot testing Tier 2 measures.
- Phased implementation:
 - Low-resourced organizations can start with Tier 1 measures (many may already be in place).
 - Focus on those that payers recognize/value.
 - Better-resourced organizations can choose a Tier 1 and 2 measures
 - Select Tier 2 measures that you're already using
 - Solicit input from interested parties including service users, clinicians, and payers.
 - Disseminate findings from pilot studies/CQI efforts when possible.
- Utilize technical assistance.
 - Contact the National Council for a list of available resources, including MIC report



New MIC Report

Advancing Measurement-informed Care in Community Behavioral Health

Authors: Henry Chung, MD, Deborah Scharf, PhD, Joe Parks, MD, Jeff Capobianco, PhD, Vamika Mann, MA, Alexandra Plante, MA, and Sarah Neil, PhD

Corresponding Author: Henry Chung, HChung@Montefiore.org

Coming soon!



References

- Effects of Routine Feedback to Clinicians on Mental Health Outcomes
- Improving measurement-based care implementation
- Implementing Measurement-based Care in Behavioral Health
- Measurement-Based Care Implementation Challenges & Opportunities in Real-World Practice
- What gets measured gets done: How mental health agencies can leverage measurement-based care

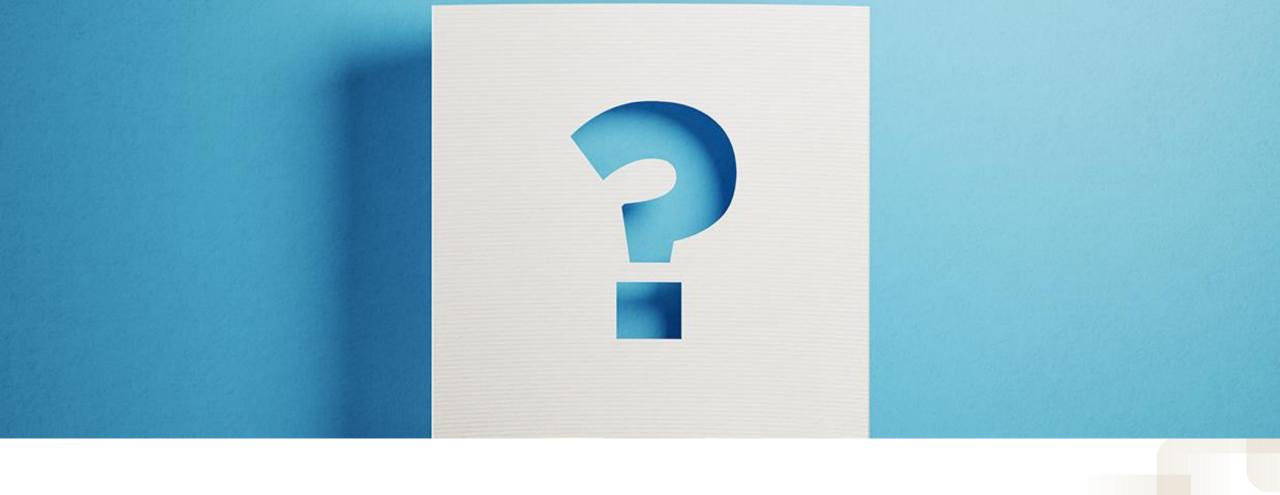
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End-of-Session Poll Questions

See pop up box for **poll questions**.







Questions and Discussion

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Upcoming Events & Helpful Links



Feb 15

From 12-1pm ET

Equity in Action Session

Register Here

Feb 29

From 2-3 pm ET

CoE Webinar:
Pediatric
Integration
Webinar Series#4

Young Adults Integration Opportunities

Register Here

Subscribe for Center of Excellence Updates

Subscribe Here

Relias On-Demand Training

Learn More

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New ECHO Opportunity — Support Youth in Rural Settings





Submit ECHO
Application



Kicking off in late February, this **six-session ECHO** learning collaborative will feature **didactic presentations and case discussions related to the following:**

- Session 1: Trends in Whole Person Health Among Youth in Rural Communities
- Session 2: Providing Integrated Care Among Youth in Rural Communities
- Session 3: Enhancing Safety Among Youth in Integrated Care Services
- Session 4: Community Partnerships (with Faith-based and Spiritual Settings, Schools, other Community Groups) and Family Supports
- Session 5: Youth and Provider Lived Experiences: Receiving Health Care Services
- Session 6: Strategies for Supporting Health Providers and Addressing Workforce
- Challenges
- Session 7: Trends in Whole Person Health Among Youth in Rural Communities

Apply by Fri, Feb 2, 2024

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CHAT WITH AN EXPERT!

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Submit a Request!

Thank You

Questions?

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