



Northwest (HHS Region 10)



Addiction Technology Transfer Center Network Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration



Northwest ATTC presents:

The Six Building Blocks: A Team-Based Approach to Improving Chronic Pain Management in Primary Care Clinics

- Got questions? Type them into the chat box at any time and they will be answered at the end of the presentation. Participants are automatically muted during this presentation.
- An ADA-compliant recording of this presentation and the slides will be made available on our website at: <u>http://attcnetwork.org/northwest</u>





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The Six Building Blocks Program

A Team-Based Approach to Improving Chronic Pain Management in Primary Care Clinics

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- What is the Six Building Blocks Program & Why is it Needed?
- The Six Building Blocks Program and its response during the COVID-19 pandemic
- Connection between behavioral health, addiction management services, and the Six Building Blocks
- Six Building Blocks support for primary care providers in offering medication treatment for opioid use disorder
- Disseminating the Six BBs
- Learning from you how might the Six BBs program interface with your organization?



Audience Poll!

Six Building Blocks Team



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Why Six Building Blocks? Chronic Pain & Opioids in Primary Care

- •Most opioids are prescribed by primary care providers.
- •We are unlikely to address this iatrogenic epidemic without addressing the source.

Chen JH, Humphreys K, Shah NH, Lembke A. Distribution of opioids by different types of Medicare prescribers. JAMA Intern Med. 2016;176:259–61.

]	Family practice	161.1		15312091	
	Internal medicine	122.0		12785839	
	Nurse practitioner	55.0		4 081 282	
	Physician assistant	57.4		3 0 8 9 0 2 2	
Orthopedic surgery		134.2	2	2 622 297	
Physical medicine and rehabilitation		348.2	2	314358	
Anesthesiology		484.2	2	120474	
Interventional pain management		1124.	9 20	097 975	
Emergency medicine		51.0	17	67 183	
Pain management		921.1	125	1822	
General practice		110.0	988 9	926	
Rheumatology 203.3		866 1	866 103		
General surgery		46.2	797 57	73	
	Neurology	64.4	785 38	81	
Dentist		8.4	72873	35	
Hematology/oncology		84.9	62374	8	
	Geriatric medicine	207.7	378 203		
	Urology	35.8	353 845		
	Neurosurgery	106.3	345 643		
	Podiatry	20.6	257759		
Orals	surgery (dentists only)	51.2	252 329		
	Nephrology	27.1	205 643	Claims per	
	Medical oncology	74.2	186712	prescriber type	
	Cardiology	8.4	185 092	Total claims	
	Otolaryngology	15.3	136 418		
		L 100 1	0 000 1 000 000	100 000 000	
Claims, No.					



Prescription Opioid Morphine Milligram Equivalents Dispensed 1992-2017



SOURCE: IQVIA's Institute for Human Data Science



•Chronic non-cancer pain affects more people in the United States than...

- 4 X Diabetes
- 6 X Cardiovascular disease
- •9 X Cancer
- Opioid related deaths are 45% higher in rural areas than non-rural (National Rural Health Assoc. 2016)



130AMERICANS

die every day from an opioid overdose that includes prescription opioids and heroin





The Six Building Blocks derive from observations of approaches taken among **20 primary** care practices across the U.S. that were identified as having exemplar, team-based clinical innovations



Learning from Effective Ambulatory Practices (LEAP) study: <u>http://www.jabfm.org/content/30/1/44.full#abstract-1</u>

The Six Building Blocks



Leadership & consensus

Demonstrate leadership support and build organizationwide consensus to prioritize more selective and cautious opioid prescribing.



Planned, patient-centered visits

Prepare and plan for the clinic visits of all patients on long-term opioid therapy. Support patient-centered, empathic communication for care of patients on longterm opioid therapy.



Policies, patient agreements, & workflows

Revise, align, and implement clinic policies, patient agreements, and workflows for health care team members to improve opioid prescribing and care of patients with chronic pain.



Tracking & monitoring patient care

Implement proactive population management before, during, and between clinic visits of all patients on longterm opioid therapy.



Caring for complex patients

Develop policies and resources to ensure that patients who develop opioid use disorder and/or who need mental/behavioral health resources are identified and provided with appropriate care, either in the care setting or by outside referral.



Measuring success

Continuously monitor progress and improve with experience.

https://www.jabfm.org/content/30/1/44

The Six Building Blocks Program Study

Six rural-serving primary care organizations with 20 clinic locations



Support provided along the way

- Clinic-wide Kickoff to facilitate discussions on the Six Building Blocks self-assessment
- Ongoing guidance from a Practice Coach to support the opioid improvement team in developing and implementing action plans
- Monthly shared learning calls at which all clinics share lessons learned and help problem-solve challenges
- Provision of resources: policy, patient agreement, workflows, tracking approaches, patient education, etc.
- Clinical education through UW TelePain



"I feel like our patients are safer and there's less disruption in the practice."

-Physician

The number of patients using long-term opioid therapy (LtOT) and the proportion on high dose opioids decreased



http://www.annfammed.org/content/17/4/319.long



Improved Work Life

- Increased confidence and comfort in caring for patients with chronic pain
- Increased collaboration and teamwork across the clinic
- Decreased stress in providing care to patients using long-term opioid therapy
- Improved relationships with patients using long-term opioid therapy
 - Seeing patients were receptive to change
 - ✓ Fewer negative interactions

Explore this website to learn more:

www.improvingopioidcare.org

HOME 6 BUILD	DING BLOCKS SELF-ASSESSMENT IMPLEMENTAT	ION GUIDE HELPFUL RESOURCES	
	COVID-19 RESOURCES ABOUT US	5	
Click here for resources appli	Six Building Blocks A Team-Based Approach to Improving Opioid Managen cable during the COVID-19 outbreak.	nent in Primary Care	
What are the Six Buildir		E What will you find on this	
Blocks? The Six Building Blocks program w developed by the University of Washington Department of Family Medicine and Kaiser Permanente Washington Health Research Instit	who is interested in improving the care of patients using long-term opioid therapy, such as:	website? This website introduces the Six Building Blocks, provides tools and resources for improving care, and offers implementation guidance. Click "start here" to begin by learning more about	SCAN ME
provides an evidence-based qualit improvement roadmap to help pri care teams implement effective, guideline-driven care for their chro pain and long-term opioid	y • practice coaches mary • quality improvement personnel • clinicians and staff	the Six Building Blocks.	
therapy patients.			



Audience Poll!

Chronic pain can usually be managed without an in-person visit

To protect patients and health care workers, most visits for chronic pain can be conducted virtually, ideally by live two-way video, alternately by telephone.

Exceptions to consider:

- Dose escalation
- Transitions from acute to subacute, subacute to chronic pain
- Urgent new pain complaints

Virtual visits have potential advantages:

- Insight into a patient's home setting
- Some with a history of traumatic events may be more comfortable
- Fewer access barriers (e.g., transportation, shorter time off work)

Most patient assessments can be conducted remotely

Commonly Used Assessments:

- PEG: Pain, Enjoyment, General Activity
- PHQ-9: Depression
- GAD-7: Anxiety
- PC-PTSD: Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
- PDMP: Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

Implementation Strategies:

- Send to the patient before the visit through EHR patient portal
- Have a medical assistant conduct these assessments by phone before the visit
- Conduct the assessments during the visit
- Use usual workflow for checking PDMP before the visit





Managing pain and prescribing opioid medications during the pandemic

- Increased risk of dose-escalation, pain flare-ups, diversion, and abuse due to disruption and social isolation
- Expect flares of PTSD, anxiety, and/or depression which contribute to a pain flare

Consider pro-active outreach to chronic pain patients to provide support and anticipate exacerbations.

Managing pain and prescribing opioid medications during the pandemic

Reduced access to non-pharmacological pain care modalities (e.g., physical therapy).



In general, this should not be a reason to initiate opioid therapy or escalate opioid dose.

 Alternate non-pharmacologic self-management strategies should be pursued instead.

Opioid medication should not be abruptly discontinued or tapered quickly unless there are immediate safety concerns.

Consider slowing or taking a pause in a taper regimen.



Consider delaying routine scheduled UDT during the time of a public health emergency unless you have concerns about diversion or other safety concerns.

If you feel it is critical to conduct a UDT with a patient during the pandemic:

- Ask the patient to come to the lab for the UDT only
- Conduct a UDT or saliva-based drug test remotely via a live, two-way telehealth appointment





Evidence-based non-opioid treatments such as physical therapy, acupuncture, and behavioral therapy play a crucial role in managing chronic pain.

- Have a conversation with each patient to weigh the risk of COVID-19 exposure with the benefits that may come from in-person treatments.
- Encourage continuation of behavioral therapy remotely.
- Advise patients that this might be an ideal time to explore alternative treatment methods including yoga, meditation, and self-/app-guided therapies.





PTSD Coach: PTSD Coach assists individuals with chronic pain who experienced trauma to learn about, track, and manage symptoms. <u>https://www.ptsd.va.gov/public/materials/apps/ptsdcoach.asp</u>

Breathe2Relax: This stress management app trains on the "belly breathing" technique. It provides breathing exercises to learn and practice the breathing technique. <u>http://t2health.dcoe.mil/apps/breathe2relax</u>

Headspace: Meditation app. The Basics course of this app is free and teaches the fundamental techniques of meditation and mindfulness.

https://www.headspace.com/headspace-meditation-app

Stop Breathe Think: This app supports you with checking in with your emotions, and then recommends short, guided meditations, yoga, and acupressure videos. <u>https://www.stopbreathethink.com/</u>

The Three Minute Breathing Space: This 3-minute practice is great to use in the middle of the day, with stressful situations as they arise. Available as a handout, app, and recording. <u>http://franticworld.com/the-three-minute-breathing-space-meditation-is-now-free-to-download/</u>



It is a stressful time, stress responses are more likely from:

- People aged 65 and older
- People with chronic diseases who are at a higher risk for COVID-19
- People who are part of the critical infrastructure
- People who have mental health conditions, including problems with substance abuse

Stress responses may look like:

- Fear and worry about personal health or that of loved ones
- Changes in sleep or eating patterns
- Worsening chronic health problems
- Increased use of alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs





Factually communicate COVID-19 risks to patients and how to reduce their risk of exposure.

Encourage patients to:

- Take breaks from the media
- Take extra care of their body, such as eating healthy, exercising, getting enough sleep, and avoiding alcohol and drugs
- Develop self-care plans compatible with social distancing/shelter-inplace orders
- Find ways to connect with other people
- Take time to participate in enjoyable activities

Prolonged stress and self-isolation can increase risks for self-harm and reactivation of PTSD.

Consider increasing the frequency with which you conduct anxiety, depression, and PTSD screens, such as <u>PHQ</u>, <u>GAD-7</u>, or <u>PC-PTSD</u>.



Audience Poll!

The Six Building Blocks Program, Behavioral Health Resources, and Addiction Treatment

•Strong relationship between chronic non-cancer pain & mental and behavioral health

- •The Six Building Blocks promotes recognition of Opioid Use Disorder (OUD)
- •The Six Building Blocks as an "on-ramp" to offering medication treatment for OUD



Many connections between chronic pain and mental/behavioral health conditions





Develop policies and resources to ensure that patients who develop opioid use disorder and/or who need mental/behavioral health resources are identified and provided with appropriate care, either in the care setting or by outside referral.

- Over 50% of patients with chronic pain have comorbid depression or anxiety related disorders
- •Patients with chronic pain have prevalence rates as high as 25% for substance use disorders.
- Behavioral health (BH) care services for chronic pain improve multiple patient-centered outcomes
- Many primary care settings do not have access to integrated BH



• By implementing a comprehensive reliable approach to opioid medication management, many providers began to recognize signs of opioid misuse and abuse leading to a diagnosis of Opioid Use Disorder.

 In some settings, the lack of access to local addiction services resulted in some providers pursuing an X waiver to prescribe buprenorphine.



The Six BBs team is currently working on a Buprenorphine Initiation Checklist for Clinics

We are currently developing a buprenorphine treatment program for opioid use disorder in primary care.

- Staffing
- Training
- Billing
- Supporting Clinicians
- Psychosocial treatment and recovery support services
- Urine drug testing
- Mitigating diversion
- Administration





Disseminating the Six Building Blocks

Clinics are at different stages of development in creating chronic pain and opioid management programs:

Full Six Building Blocks Program	Comprehensive 9-15 month program
Six Building Blocks Consult	Facilitated 6BBs self-assessment with a recommended action plan, and connection to supporting resources.
Technical Assistance (TA)	Ad-hoc support and TA in opioid management areas
Targeted Education	Educational opportunities in opioid management areas
Intro to the Six Building Blocks	Introduction to the Six Building Blocks approach and tour of website resources to support opioid management improvements.
Shared Learning Calls	Periodic, facilitated, and shared learning calls between clinics engaged in opioid management improvement work.

Spreading the Six Building Blocks Program

- We offer our menu of options with direct coaching to practices across Washington state through a contract with the Washington Department of Health
- We contract with organizations (e.g., Accountable Community of Health) to work with practices in their geographic regions
- We provide consultation through the Opioid Response Network to practices nationally
- We worked with Abt Associates to develop <u>a Six</u> <u>Building Blocks Self-Service How To Guide</u>



https://www.jabfm.org/content/32/5/715.abstract?etoc



- Who could join? QI personnel or an external facilitator with QI skills and experience
- What will they learn? How to coach clinics through the Six Building Blocks Program
 - Introductory webinar with Six Building Blocks leadership team
 - Virtual Training Sessions
 - Learning Modules
 - Shared Learning Calls
 - Mentorship, support, technical assistance, and ad-hoc guidance from the Six Building Blocks leadership team



How might the Six Building Blocks interface with your organization? Your region? Your state?





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gracias cảm ơn bạn 쇠카페져 고맙습니다 salamat благодарю вас 谢谢 شكرا جزيلا Dziękuję Ci Thank ευχαριστώ quyana tack גְּשְּהְאָרָאָרָ धन्यवाद danke YOU. asante grazie hík'พu? merci ี תודה obrigado ขอบคุณ ありがとうございました спасибі mahalo