ATSH Virtual Learning Session 3: SBIRT Breakout



Introductions



Today's Speakers



David Tian, MD, MPP
Interim Chief, Division of Primary Care
Attending Physician, Buprenorphine Induction Clinic
Department of Internal Medicine, Highland Hospital, Alameda
Health System



Wendi Vierra, PhD
Director of Operations – Behavioral Health
Neighborhood Healthcare

Disclosures

Speakers have no financial disclosure or conflicts of interest with the topic or material in this presentation.

Screening



How are you screening in your clinic and how has that changed during COVID?



Helping More People Access Care for Substance Use

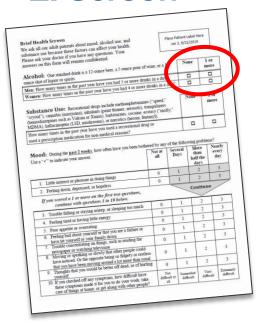
Together, we can:

Of the **21 million** people in the United States who need treatment for substance use disorders...

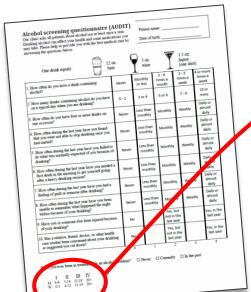


Only 1 out of 10 got the needed treatment! We can do better.

1. Screen



2. Assess



3. Treat!

- Behavioral Interventions
- Medications
- Support



Pre-COVID Screening Workflow

Patient Service Representative

- Gives Behavioral Health Screening form to all patients who speak English and Spanish at registration, at every visit.
- If single-question screening question alcohol and/or other substance use is positive, PSR provides **AUDIT** and/or **DAST** forms to patient.

Medical Assistant

- Receives screening forms completed during registration.
- If any forms are missing, medical assistant provides initial screening form, AUDIT, and/or DAST to patient.
- Enters screening results into Epic under the Rooming function.
- Leaves screening forms on top of keyboard for provider review, on top of Staying Healthy Assessment.

Provider

- Reviews screening results on paper forms and/or Epic This Visit tab.
- Assesses and responds to screening results independently or in partnership with integrated behavioral health team.

COVID-19 Impacts on Screening

Patient Service Representative

- Gives Behavioral Health Screening form to all patients who speak
 English and Spanish at registration, at every visit.
- If single-question screening question alcohol and/or other substance use is positive, PSR provides AUDIT and/or DAST forms to patient.

- Staffing limitations
- Patients no longer physically present to complete forms
- Patients do not routinely speak to PSRs

Medical Assistant

- Receives screening forms completed during registration.
- If any forms are missing, medical assistant provides initial screening form, AUDIT, and/or DAST to patient.
- Enters screening results into Epic under the Rooming function.
- Leaves screening forms on top of keyboard for provider review, on top of Staying Healthy Assessment.

- Staffing limitations
- Asynchronous confirmation workflow 3 days before visit
- Lack of standard work for positive screens (e.g. suicidality on PHQ-9)
- Health IT issues re: how to document pre-visit screening

Provider

- Reviews screening results on paper forms and/or Epic This Visit tab.
- Assesses and responds to screening results independently or in partnership with integrated behavioral health team.

- Providers not trained to screen and enter results
- Time constraints of visit given less team-based approach
- BH warm handoff team is remote, not always available

<u>S</u>creening

Question	Considerations
Which screening and diagnostic tools?	 Single-item screening questions vs. Longer screening tools Which substances are screened for? Are certain tools mandated by quality metrics (e.g. PRIME 1.1.1)? Language appropriateness of screening tools for clinic population
When is screening performed?	 Before in-person or telehealth visits During in-person or telehealth visits
Who does performs screening?	 Self-administered via questionnaire or portal Staff-administered during pre-visit work (e.g. registration clerk) Staff-administered during visit (e.g. medical assistant, provider) How are results documented and communicated?

Screening for SBIRT

- AUDT (Alcohol) and DAST (Drugs), at Intake & Annually for all patients >18; PHQ2/9 for all patients >12
- PCP provides WHO or referral to SBIRT
- SBIRT team completes additional GPRA screening
- SBIRT covers BH counseling for unfunded patients
- eSBIRT covers counseling, medications for one year, 4 PCP visits, and labs for unfunded patients



Government Performance Results Act (GPRA)

- Required for State Opioid program grantees
- Provides in depth information for treatment team on:
 - SES; Justice System Involvement; Social connectedness; Detailed Drug/Alcohol Use; Family and Living Conditions; Extended Family Military Service; Violence and Trauma History; Detailed Mental and Physical Health Problems
- Interview may take up to 45 minutes
- Treatment options are collaborated with patient and referrals made



Brief Intervention



What do Brief Interventions look like in your clinic?





Brief Intervention for SBIRT

AUDIT

- Zone I low risk Zone II risky Zone III harmful Zone IV likely dependent
- Zones II-IV provide education handouts and brief counseling
- Zone IV referral for specialty treatment

DAST

 Zone I – Healthy Zone II – Risky (education) Zone III – Harmful (brief counseling with possible referral for treatment) Zone IV – Severe (referral for specialty treatment)

PHQ

 Any positive score receives educational handout with basic suggestions to feel better and assessment with BHC for treatment options

Brief Intervention

Studies have shown no consistent effects of screening for drug use, and many studies were not conducted in the primary care setting. Thus, the BI and RT steps of SBIRT require some consideration.

Question	Considerations
Who performs the brief intervention?	 Screening clinician vs. integrated BH staff vs. others What tools are there for counseling? For harm reduction?
What is the duration of intervention?	How brief is a "brief" intervention?How many contacts should there be?
What is the best follow-up interval?	 Especially for those not interested in making a change or receiving treatment, how soon should follow-up be? With whom?

Referral to Treatment



Referral to Treatment

Question	Considerations
Where is substance use treatment centered?	 Instead or in addition to referring to specialty care, can treatment be provided within primary care? (SBIT, not SBIRT) Can treatment be coordinated with navigation (e.g. CA Bridge SUN)?
Who is on the treatment team?	 If in primary care: Primary care provider, behavioral health clinician, substance use counselor, and/or psychiatrist? If in specialty care: How are co-management and communication structured?
What treatment modalities are used?	 Do local substance use treatment organizations support or promote the use of medications for addiction treatment (MAT)?

Referrals to Treatment for SBIRT

- Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT)
- Psychiatry
- BH Counseling
- Social Determinants of Health
- SA IOP, SA RTC

What's getting in the way of the Referral Process?





- If we know all the elements of SBIRT, why do we have challenges systematizing them?
- What implementation challenges have you faced:
 - Strength of the literature
 - Stigma, language and literacy
 - Time/bandwidth/training of providers and staff
 - Patients not accurately self-reporting
- ---> What about COVID-19?

Discussion

— SBIRT During COVID

- Safety protocol: assessment, triage, masking, cleaning/disinfecting, social distancing, testing
- Providers need to learn empathic skills
- 90% are telephonic visits
- Doxy.Me for video visits
 - Challenges with bandwidth, technology
- Patients without phones come to clinic
- Universal screening has dropped
- GPRA screenings have stopped
- Many staff have been repurposed
- BH Referrals being made directly, bypassing SBIRT Team



Summary: SBIRT During COVID-19

- There is a tremendous treatment gap for substance use disorders
- SBIRT is an approach utilized in many primary care settings to identify patients with risky substance use or substance use disorders
- Even if screening (S) works, there is poor evidence that brief interventions
 (BI) and referral to treatment (RT) work for non-treatment-seeking patients
- COVID-19 has changed standard SBIRT workflows tremendously
- Organizations have an opportunity to deliberately consider each step of SBIRT to adapt them to COVID-19 and maximize success, especially given limitations in efficacy data

Questions?



Next Steps



The breakout room will close at 1:50 pm and you'll be automatically sent back to the main Zoom room



Please fill out the poll/survey



Thank you!



Appendix



SBIRT Considerations

Screening	Brief Intervention	Referral to Treatment
Which screening and diagnostic tools?	Who performs the brief intervention?	Where is substance use treatment centered?
When is screening performed?	What is the duration of intervention?	Who is on the treatment team?
Who does performs screening?	What is the best follow-up interval?	What treatment philosophies or modalities are used?

Screening Tool Resources

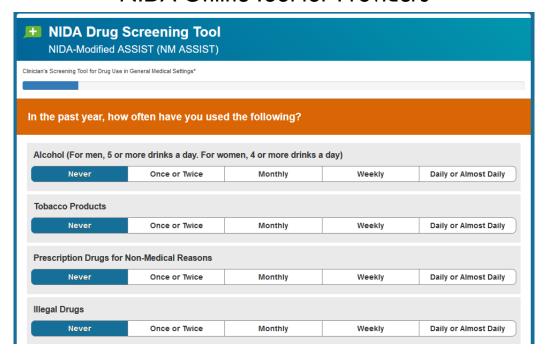
NIDA: Overview of Evidence-Based Tools

Choose evidence-based screening tools and assessment resource materials

		Substance type Patient age		How tool is administered		
Tool	Alcohol	Drugs	Adults	Adolescents	Self- administered	Clinician- administered
			Screens			
Screening to Brief Intervention (S2BI)	х	х		х	х	x
Brief Screener for Alcohol, Tobacco, and other Drugs (BSTAD)	х	х		х	х	х
Tobacco, Alcohol, Prescription medication, and other Substance use (TAPS)	х	х	х		х	х
NIDA Drug Use Screening Tool: Quick Screen (NMASSIST)	х	х	х	See APA Adapted NM ASSIST tools	See APA Adapted NM ASSIST tools	х
Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test-C (AUDIT-C (PDF, 41KB))	x		х		x	х
Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT (PDF, 233KB))	х		х			х
Doploid Risk Tool (PDF, 168KB)		х	х		х	
CAGE-AID (PDF, 30KB)	х	х	х			x
B CAGE (PDF, 14KB) ✓	х		х			x
Helping Patients Who Drink Too Much: A Clinician's Guide (NIAAA)	х		х			х
Alcohol Screening and Brief Intervention for Youth: A Practitioner's Guide (NIAAA)	х			x		х

https://www.drugabuse.gov/nidamed-medicalhealth-professionals/screening-toolsresources/chart-screening-tools

NIDA Online Tool for Providers



https://www.drugabuse.gov/nmassist/

Screening Tool Resources



Screening tools in many languages

http://www.sbirtoregon.org/screening-forms/



https://www.thenationalcouncil.org/consultingservices/screening-brief-intervention-and-referral-treatment/

AHS Screening Forms

Brief Health Screen

We ask all our adult patients about mood, alcohol use, and substance use because these factors can affect your health. Please ask your doctor if you have any questions. Your answers on this form will remain confidential.

Place Patient Label Here ver 2, 8/22/2019

Alcohol: One standard drink is a 12-ounce beer, a 5 ounce po	ur of wine, or a 1.5	None	1 or more	
				١,
Men: How many times in the past year have you had 5 or mor	nore drinks in a day?			
Men: How many times in the past year have you had 4 or a Women: How many times in the past year have you had 4 or a				_

Substance Use: Recreational drugs include methamphetamines ("speed," "crystal"), cannabis (marijuana), inhalants (paint thinner, aerosols), tranquilizers (benzodiazepines such as Valium or Xanax), barbiturates, cocaine, ecstasy ("molly," benzodiazepines such as Valium or Xonax), or narcotics (heroin, fentanyl).	None	l or more
MDMA), hallucinogens (LSD, industrosida), hallucino		
How many times in the past year limit of the		

Mood: During the past 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by any of the following problems?

Mood: During the <u>past 2 weeks</u> , how often have you been bot Use a "√" to indicate your answer.	Not at all	Several Days	More than half the days	Nearly every day
Little interest or pleasure in doing things	0	1	2	3
2. Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless			Continu	e /

If you scor

down, depression,		Conti
red a 1 or more on the first two questions,		00
rea a 1 or more real at 10 below.		\rightarrow
turtue man 1	0 1	1 2

continue with questions 5 to 20	^	1	2	3	
 Trouble falling or staying asleep, or sleeping too much 	0		2	3	1
Feeling tired or having little energy	0	1		2	1
	0	1	2	3	1
Poor appetite or overeating Feeling bad about yourself or that you are a failure or	0	1	2	3	١
have let yourself or your fairing device as reading the	0	1	2	3	
Moving or speaking so slowly that other people could Moving or speaking so slowly that other people could	0	1	2	3	
have noticed. Or the opposite being so ladgest that you have been moving around a lot more than usual 9. Thoughts that you would be better off dead, or of hurting	0	1	2	3	
yourself 10. If you checked off any symptoms, how difficult have these symptoms made it for you to do your work, take care of things at home, or get along with other people?	Not difficult at all	Somewhat difficult	Very difficult	Extremely difficult	

Single Item Screening Question for Alcohol Use



Single Item Screening Question for Other Substance Use



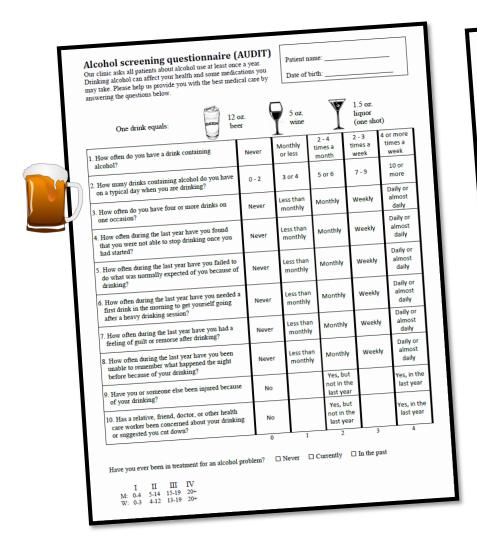


PHQ-2 for Depressive **Symptoms**

Remaining PHQ-9 **Questions Following**

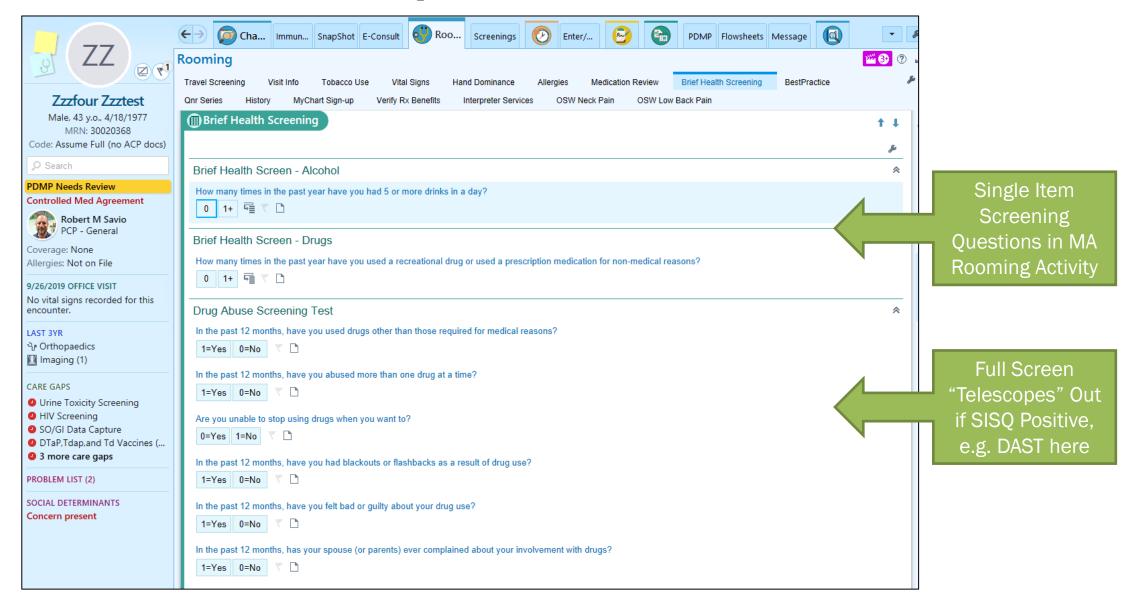


AHS Screening Forms



rug Screening Questionnaire (DAST) ing drugs can affect your health and some medications in may take. Please help us provide you with the best dical care by answering the questions below.		
□ methamphetamines (speed, crystal) □ cocaine □ cannabis (marijuana, pot) □ narcotics (heroin, oxyy □ inhalants (paint thinner, aerosol, glue) □ hallucinogens (LSD, r □ tranquilizers (valium) □ other		
How often have you used these drugs? ☐ Monthly or less ☐ Weekl		Yes
1. Have you used drugs other than those required for medical reasons?	No	Yes
2. Do you abuse more than one drug at a time?	No	Yes
Are you unable to stop using drugs when you want to?	No	Yes
4. Have you ever had blackouts or flashbacks as a result of drug use?	No	Yes
Do you ever feel bad or guilty about your drug use? Does your spouse (or parents) ever complain about your involver.	nent No	Yes
6. Does your spouse (or parents) ever comparents with drugs?	No	Yes
7. Have you neglected your family because of your use of drugs?	No	Yes
8. Have you engaged in illegal activities in order to obtain drugs? 9. Have you ever experienced withdrawal symptoms (felt sick) when the property of the pr	nen you No	Yes
9. Have you ever experienced withdraward 5000 stopped taking drugs? 10. Have you have benefits, convulsions, bleeding)?	e.g. No	Yes
10. Have you had medical problems as a resulting memory loss, hepatitis, convulsions, bleeding)?	0	1
Have you ever injected drugs?	lays Yes, more to	T III IV

AHS Epic Build for SBIRT



AHS Epic Build for SBIRT



SBIRT for Drug Use: Controversy

USPSTF issues Grade B recommendation in June **2020** for universal screening for adults 18 and older

JAMA. 2020;323(22):2301-2309. doi:10.1001/jama.2020.8020

JAMA | US Preventive Services Task Force | RECOMMENDATION STATEMENT US Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation Statement

US Preventive Services Task Force

IMPORTANCE An estimated 12% of adults 18 years or older and 8% of adolescents aged 12 to

17 years report unhealthy use of prescription or illegal drugs in the US. OBJECTIVE To update its 2008 recommendation, the USPSTF commissioned reviews of the Editorial page 2263

Related article page 2310 and JAMA Patient Page page 2350

Audio and Supplemental

VS

There is very scant evidence that screening, even if it works, helps patients who aren't treatment-seeking.

/AMA. 2020;323(22):2263-2265. doi:10.1001/jama.2019.20152

Screening for Unhealthy Drug Use

Neither an Unreasonable Idea Nor an Evidence-Based Practice

illegal or medications not

In this issue of JAMA, the US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) presents a Recommendation Statement 1 and an accompanying Evidence Review² on screening for unhealthy drug use. "Unhealthy drug

Related articles pages 2301 and 2310 and JAMA Patient use" refers to drugs that are

that demonstrate efficacy among those screened screened, or among a screen-identified populatio as indicated in the current Recommendation Stat USPSTF commissioned 2 systematic evidence revi

Implementation Challenges

- Inconsistent screening / Inconsistent referrals
- PCP have extremely limited time / MAs forget to refer
- Lack of education/training
- Perceived lack of effectiveness & Lack of outcome research to support efficacy of program
- Length of GPRA
- Stigma
- Language and literacy
- Accurate self-reported use
- Patients are not requesting treatment when we screen
- eSBIRT program threatened by State program cuts
- COVID



Future Variables Impacting SBIRT

- Social Distancing Requirements
 - Limit number of patients in lobby
 - Limited offices available as PCP's are using BH offices to social distance
 - State program budget cuts
- Research to support efficacy and impact of SBIRT treatment outcomes
 - Low treatment rates
 - Low anti-relapse medication prescriptions