

TUESDAY, JULY 28th – THURSDAY, AUGUST 6th

Ongoing

Poster Presentations

Virtual Poster Hall

Audit-Feedback to Improve Data Capture of New Healthcare Services: Implications for Implementation Evaluation and Research

 Authors: Rendelle Bolton, ENRM VA Medical Center, Brandeis U. Heller School for Social Policy & Management Justeen Hyde, ENRM VA Medical Center, Boston University School of Medicine Hannah Gelman, VA Puget Sound Health Care System Eileen Dryden, ENRM VA Medical Center Kelly Dvorin, ENRM VA Medical Center Juliet Wu, ENRM VA Medical Center
Steven Zeliadt, VA Puget Sound Health Care System, University of Washington Barbara Bokhour, ENRM VA Medical Center

Research Objective: Health services researchers routinely rely on national databases constructed from electronic health and billing records to study healthcare cost, utilization, and outcomes. As organizations adopt new programs and initiatives, high quality data capture is crucial for understanding implementation and effectiveness. One such initiative being implemented in the Veterans Health Administration (VHA) is Whole Health (WH), which adds new peer-based programming, skill-building classes, integrative medicine, and patient-centered communication. Effective capture of WH services requires documentation and application of new coding to clinical records. Yet, interviews from an ongoing evaluation of WH highlighted inconsistencies in coding despite national guidelines. Therefore, as part of a large mixed-methods implementation evaluation, we used audit-feedback methodology to inform improvement in WH data capture and coding at 18 VHA facilities implementing WH.

Cervical Cancer Treatment Initiation and Survival: The Role of Residential Proximity to Cancer Care

Authors: Peivin Hung, University of South Carolina

Whitney Zahnd, University of South Carolina Heather Brandt, University of South Carolina Swann Adams, University of South Carolina Shiyi Wang, Yale School of Public Health Jan Eberth, University of South Carolina

Research Objective: To examine the role of driving time to cancer providers on survival and days to cancer treatment initiation for cervical cancer patients.

Contraindications to Kidney Transplantation: Variation in Nephrologists' Practices and Nephrologist Training Vintage

Authors: Adam Wilk, Emory University Rollins School of Public Health

Kelsey Drewry, Emory University Rollins School of Public Health

Cam Escoffery, Emory University

Janice Lea, Emory University School of Medicine

Stephen Pastan, Emory University School of Medicine, Emory Transplant Center

Rachel Patzer, Emory Health Services Research Center

Research Objective: Less than 15% of the 125,000 Americans diagnosed with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) each year receive the condition's only curative treatment, kidney transplantation, or are placed on a kidney transplant waitlist within one year of diagnosis. When deciding whether to refer a patient for transplant evaluation (or determine the patient will be ineligible), nephrologists may apply patient evaluation criteria differently based on their exposure to different evidence and best practices during fellowships and early years in practice. Informed by the literatures on physician decision-making and technology adoption, we tested whether restrictiveness in applying evaluation criteria (i.e., more often interpreting them as contraindications versus minor concerns) is greater among older nephrologists.



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Poster Presentations (continued)

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Disparities in Access to Cancer Care Facilities and Colorectal Cancer Care Outcomes in South Carolina

Authors: Peiyin Hung, University of South Carolina

Whitney Zahnd, University of South Carolina

Songyuan Deng, University of South Carolina Arnold School of Public Health Shi-Yi Wang, Yale School of Public Health Jan Eberth, University of South Carolina

Research Objective: To investigate the driving times to cancer providers among colorectal cancer patients in South Carolina and how driving times to the nearest and treating cancer facilities were associated with survival and days to cancer treatment initiation.

Disparities in Evidence-Based Cervical Cancer Screening in Younger and Middle-Aged Women: By Disability and Race-Ethnicity

Authors: Preeti Zanwar, Texas A&M University, Thomas Jefferson University Willi Horner-Johnson, Oregon Health & Science University Melinda Davis, Oregon Health & Science University Ana Quinones, Oregon Health & Science University

Research Objective: Prior research has noted disparities between women with and without disabilities in the receipt of timely screening for cervical cancer. However, no study has evaluated how these disparities may differ by race and ethnicity. Our purpose was to evaluate disparities in compliance with U.S. Preventive Services Task Force guidelines for pap testing in age-eligible women at the intersection of disability and race/ethnicity.

Does a Healthy Behaviors Program Reduce Emergency Department Utilization? Findings from Iowa's Medicaid Expansion

Authors: Brad Wright, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill **Natoshia Askelson, University of Iowa** Monica Ahrens, University of Iowa Elizabeth Momany, University of Iowa Peter Damiano, University of Iowa

Research Objective: Since 2005, Iowa operated IowaCare—a Medicaid waiver program for categorically ineligible individuals with incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL). In 2014, most IowaCare enrollees were transitioned to Iowa's waiver-based Medicaid expansion, which also created a Healthy Behaviors Program (HBP), designed to promote personal responsibility and reduce Medicaid spending. Under the HBP, Medicaid enrollees must pay monthly premiums unless they complete an annual wellness exam and health risk assessment (HRA). We investigated the relationship between completing HBP requirements and emergency department (ED) utilization.

Impact of VHA's Whole Health System of Care on Opioid Use

Authors: Jamie Douglasi, VA Puget Sound Health Care System Hannah Gelmani, VA Puget Sound Health Care System Piper Williams, VA Eastern Colorado Health Care System Melanie Whittington, VA Eastern Colorado Health Care System Barbara Bokhour, ENRM VA Medical Center Stephanie Taylor, University of California Los Angeles Fielding School of Public Health Steven Zeliadt, VA Puget Sound Health Care System

Research Objective: A major component of VHA's response to the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act, the Whole Health System of Care (WHS), is part of an effort to address pain management and help reduce opioid use among Veterans. WHS is a patient-centered approach to care, focusing on designing care around Veterans' personal health goals and increasing access to Complementary and Integrative Health (CIH) services. This study aims to assess how the use of WHS services being broadly implemented at 18 pilot sites affects opioid use, and to develop methods to assess individual pain management initiatives in the context of widespread changes in pain care across VHA.



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Poster Presentations (continued)

Virtual Poster Hall

Implicit Bias in the Clinical and Learning Environment: Evaluation of a Brief Course for Clinical Teaching Faculty

Authors: Janice Sabin, University of Washington Grace Geunther, University of Washington

Davis Patterson, University of Washington School of Medicine

India Ornelas, University of Washington

Bianca Frogner, University of Washington Center for Health Workforce Studies

Research Objective: We evaluated how exposure to a customized E-Learning course, developed in response to medical student concerns about faculty knowledge of implicit bias, *Implicit Bias in the Clinical and Learning Environment*, impacts provider bias awareness, communication, and development of anti-bias strategies. Topics included: the history of racism in medicine, social determinants of health, the science of implicit bias, evidence of implicit bias in health care, and strategies to mitigate the impact of implicit bias. To measure impact of the course, we used a pre- and post-test design to assess bias awareness, communication, and development of anti-bias strategies after taking the course. We also assessed providers' baseline implicit race and gender bias.

It's Not Just "Foofoo Magic": Patient Perspectives on Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy to Enhance Post-Surgical Pain Management

Authors: Kendra Stewart Steffensmeier, Veterans Rural Health Resource Center - Iowa City, Center for Access and

Delivery Research and Evaluation (CADRE) Jennifer Van Tiem, Veterans Rural Health Resource Center – Iowa City, Center for Access and Delivery Research and Evaluation (CADRE)

Mandy Conrad, University of Iowa College of Education

Ashlie Obrecht, University of Iowa College of Education

Mark Vander Weg, Center for Access and Delivery Research and Evaluation (CADRE), University of Iowa, Carver College of Medicine

Katherine Hadlandsmyth, Veterans Rural Health Resource Center – Iowa City, University of Iowa, Carver College of Medicine

Research Objective: Telephone cognitive behavioral therapy (TCBT) is a four-session intervention delivered prior to and following surgery in order to improve patients' outcomes involving persistent pain, poor functioning, and prolonged opioid use. We conducted a qualitative evaluation to identify patients' perceived impact and acceptance of TCBT.

Qualitative Analysis of a Depression Care Study in Vietnam: Implementation Barriers, Solutions, and Implications

Authors: Kristina Phan, CUNY Graduate School of Public Health and Health Policy Catherine Dinh-Le, CUNY Graduate School of Public Health and Health Policy Victoria Ngo, CUNY Graduate School of Public Health and Health Policy

Research Objective: Depression is one of the most economically and socially crippling health conditions for lowerand middle-income countries (LMIC) such as Vietnam. To address the cycle of depression and poverty, we implemented "LIFE-DM", an integrated depression and microfinance group intervention for economically disadvantaged women with depression. Due to the shortage of mental health providers in the country, we supported task-shifting of depression care to primary care providers and community health workers (CHWs) at Community Health Stations (CHS) in two provinces. While the program was found to be effective, providers reported challenges in implementation. This qualitative study explored barriers and solutions in implementing LIFE-DM to inform the scale-up of depression care in Vietnam and other LMIC.



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Reducing Cervical Cancer Disparities By County Poverty: The Role of HPV Vaccination

Authors: Jennifer Spencer, Dana Farber Cancer Center, Harvard TH Chan School of Public Health Noel Brewer, Lineberger Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill Justin Trogdon, Lineberger Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill Morris Weinberger, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Tamara Coyne-Beasley, University of Alabama at Birmingham Stephanie Wheeler, Lineberger Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of North Carolina-

Chapel Hill

Research Objective: Eliminating cervical cancer as a public health problem is likely in the coming decades, yet inequities may delay this achievement in some areas of the US. We sought to evaluate whether human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination will reduce existing disparities in cervical cancer incidence between high- and low-poverty counties in the US.

Rural Providers' Perspectives on Barriers to Implementing Specialty Chronic Pain Care through Telehealth: Implications for Hospital Management

Authors: Jess Indresano, VA Puget Sound Health Care System Steven Zeliadt, VA Puget Sound Health Care System

Jessica Chen, VA Puget Sound Health Care System

Research Objective: Ensuring patients have access to specialty pain care is a priority for the U.S. Veterans Health Administration (VA), which necessitates use of telehealth for patients in rural areas. In 2019, the VA implemented a telehealth program, TelePain, to deliver some aspects of specialty pain care (e.g., cognitive behavioral therapy, mindfulness meditation, exercise) from urban facilities to rural clinics. This study examined gaps in existing pain care, how telehealth could be offered, and perceived barriers and facilitators to integrating specialty providers via telehealth.

The Roles of Clinical Evidence and Other Providers in De-Implementing Low Value Care

Authors: Chris Gillespie, Department of Veterans Affairs Krysttel Stryczek, VA Northeast Ohio Healthcare System George Sayre, Seattle-Denver Center of Innovation (COIN) Toral Parikh, VA Puget Sound Healthcare System Christine Hartmann, Center for Healthcare Organization and Implementation Research (CHOIR) Megan McCullough, Center for Healthcare Organization and Implementation Research (CHOIR) **Steven Zeliadt, VA Puget Sound Healthcare System** David Au, VA Puget Sound Healthcare System Christian Helfrich, VA Puget Sound Healthcare System

Research Objective: Although efforts to reduce low-value care have attempted to raise awareness about the risks and harms from low-value care, relatively little research has assessed provider awareness of specific low-value practices and what factors influence it. While many studies have assessed clinicians' general perspectives on low-value care and efforts to de-implement, little research has assessed providers' perspectives about specific low-value practices in the context of active de-implementation projects. We sought to understand providers' awareness of the evidence about specific low-value practices and factors influencing efforts to de-implement them.



TUESDAY, AUGUST 4TH

2:30 – 3:30 PM ET

Podium Presentation

Call for Abstracts Session

A Controlled Trial of Dissemination and Implementation of a Cardiovascular Risk Reduction Strategy in Small Primary Care Practices

Authors: Samuel Cykert, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Thomas Keyserling, University of North Carolina School of Medicine

Darren DeWalt, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Michael Phgnone, University of Texas at Austin, Dell Medical School

Crystal Cene, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Justin Trogdon, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Gillings School of Global Public Health

Research Objective: Cardiovascular disease (CVD) remains the leading cause of death in the U.S. and is particularly devastating in the Southeastern United States. Despite evidence-based approaches that can reduce CVD risk, adoption of effective therapies remains slow. The Heart Health Now (HHN) Study was designed to evaluate the effect of combining practice facilitation with an electronic health record derived, population management dashboard based on Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease (ASCVD) 10-year risk scores on reducing risk for patients at high baseline risk.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5TH

3:30 – 4:30 PM ET	Podium Presentation	Call for Abstracts Session

Whole Health System of Care Improves Health and Well-Being and Reduces Opioid Use for Veterans with Chronic Pain

Authors: Barbara Bokhour, ENRM VA Medical Center; Boston University School of Public Health Hannah Gelman, VA Puget Sound Health Care System Lauren Gaj, ENRM VA Medical Center Eva Thomas, VA Puget Sound Health Care System Anna Barker, ENRM VA Medical Center Melanie Whittington, University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus; VA E. Colorado Health Care System Jamie Douglas, VA Puget Sound Health Care System Rian Defaccio, VA Puget Sound Health Care System Stephanie Taylor, UCLA Fielding School of Public Health; VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System **Steven Zeliadt, VA Puget Sound Health Care System**; University of Washington

Research Objective: VHA is piloting the Whole Health System of Care (WHS) at 18 sites to shift care from a disease-focused 'find-it, fix-it' model to one driven by patients' personal health goals, to foster patient self-management, and improve well-being. As part of the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act VHA initiated a demonstration program in 18 VA Medical Centers to implement WHS. We report on its impact on Veterans.