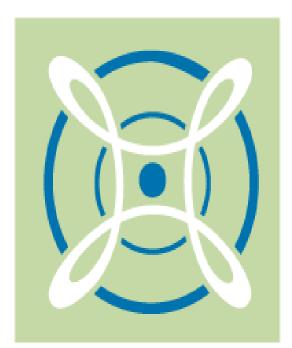
New approaches for improving access to pain self-management support

John D. Piette, PhD Professor of Public Health and Internal Medicine Director, Center for Managing Chronic Disease University of Michigan School of Public Health jpiette@umich.edu



THE CENTER FOR MANAGING CHRONIC DISEASE

Putting People at the Center of Solutions

The Center for Managing Chronic Disease

<u>What we do</u>: Build the capacity for effective chronic disease management, especially for the most vulnerable members of our communities

<u>**How we do it:</u>** Conduct innovative research and disseminate results that change policy, practice and peoples' lives</u>

<u>Who we serve</u>: People with chronic disease and those who help them

Who we partner with: Health systems, government, community organizations, and private funders



Why Chronic Pain?

43% of US adults live with chronic pain.

Annual costs of pain in the U.S. are staggering

\$11.6 - \$12.7 billion	Days work missed
\$95.2 - \$96.5 billion	Hours work lost

\$190.6 - \$226.3 billion Lower wages

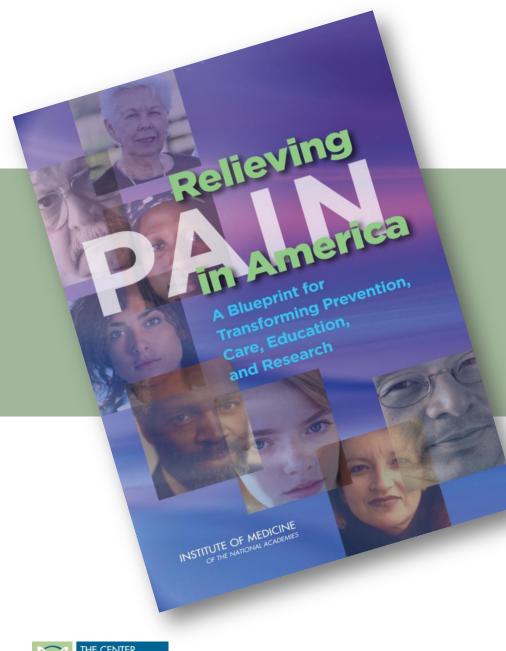
\$261 - \$300 billion Cost of health care

Gaskin, D.J., & Richard, P. (2011). The Economic Costs of Pain in the United States. In IOM (Institute of Medicine), *Relieving Pain in America: A Blueprint for Transforming Prevention, Care, Education and Research*, Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

5













"Need to Foster a Cultural Transformation"

Pain is a national challenge

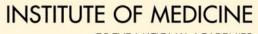
- All people are at risk for pain
- Pain is a uniquely individual, subjective experience

Comprehensive and interdisciplinary (biopsychosocial) approaches are the most important and effective

Care is difficult to obtain because of structural barriers

<u>A transformation is needed</u> to better prevent, assess, treat, and understand pain

The Committee's report offers a blueprint



OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES

Advising the nation / Improving health

Seeing pain through new eyes

Functional Activities

- Physical functioning
- Ability to perform activities of daily living
- Sleep disturbances
- > Work
- ➢ Recreation

Social Consequences

Marital/family relations
 Intimacy/sexual activity
 Social isolation

Psychological Problems

- Depression
- > Anxiety,
- > Anger
- Loss of self-esteem

Financial Consequences

- Healthcare costs
- Disability
- Lost Workdays

Over time, negative thoughts, beliefs, and behaviors related to pain can become resistant to change.

Thoughts

My pain is going to kill me

This is never going to end

I'm worthless to my family

I'm disabled

There is nothing I can do for myself

I'm a bad husband and provider

If I move it, I'll make it worse

Behaviors

Staying in bed all day Staying away from friends Decreasing activities that have the potential to increase pain Taking more medication than prescribed

What is Self-Management?

- Skill-based treatment
- Informed by the biopsychosocial model
- Effective^{1,2}
- Low risk
- Consistent with care for other chronic condition



(1)Hoffman, Papas, Chatkoff & Kerns(2007). *Health Psychol*, *26*, 1-9. (2) Ostelo et al.(2005). *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*.

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) has moderate to large effects in reducing pain-related interference



See: Hoffman, Papas, Chatkoff & Kerns (2007). *Health Psychol*, 26, 1-9; and Ostelo et al. (2005). *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*,

Four interrelated phases of CBT

(1) Reconceptualization of chronic pain as chronic disease with symptoms that are manageable

(2) emphasis on learning a pain self-management approach

(3) Skills acquisition - behavioral activation and learning adaptive cognitive and behavioral pain coping skills

(4) Maintenance, relapse prevention, and problem-solving

Typical Course of Pain CBT

Rationale for Treatment

PMR & Visual Imagery

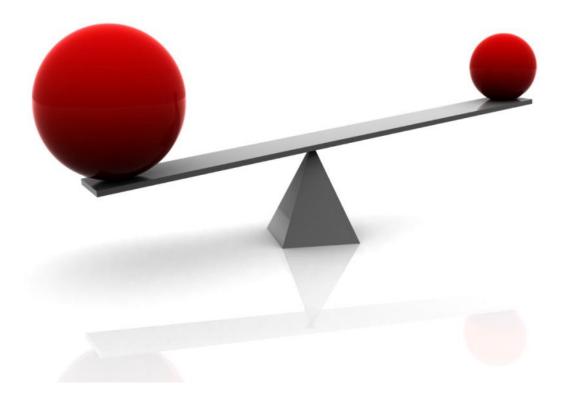
Cognitive Errors

Theories of Pain, Breathing

Time-Based Activity Pacing

Pleasant Activity Scheduling

- Session 1:
- Session 2:
- Session 3:
- Session 4:
- Session 5:
- **Cognitive Restructuring** Session 6: Stress Management
- Session 7:
- Session 8:
- Session 9:
- Anger Management
- Session 10: Sleep Hygiene
- Session 11: **Relapse prevention**

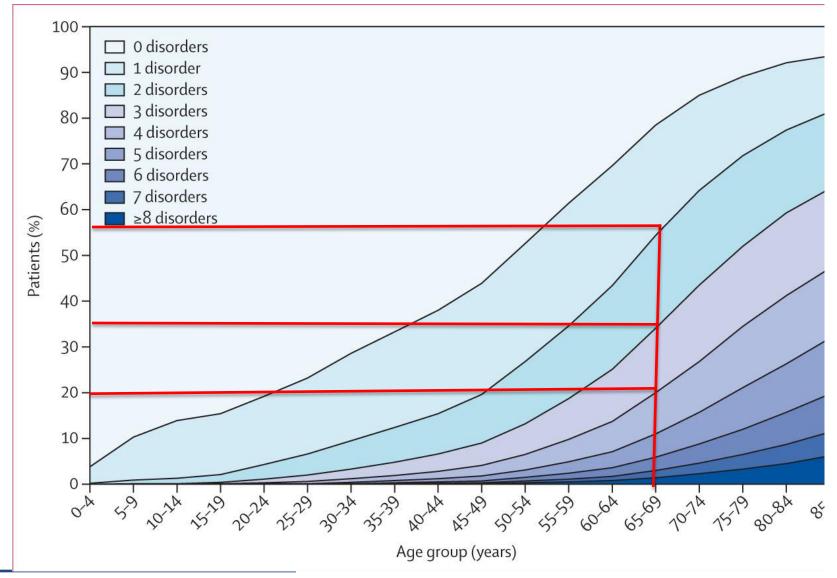


Many patients need more help than clinicians can ever realistically provide during standard encounters.

Rubenstein LV et al. Improving care for depression: there's no free lunch. Annals of Internal Medicine 2006;145:544-546.

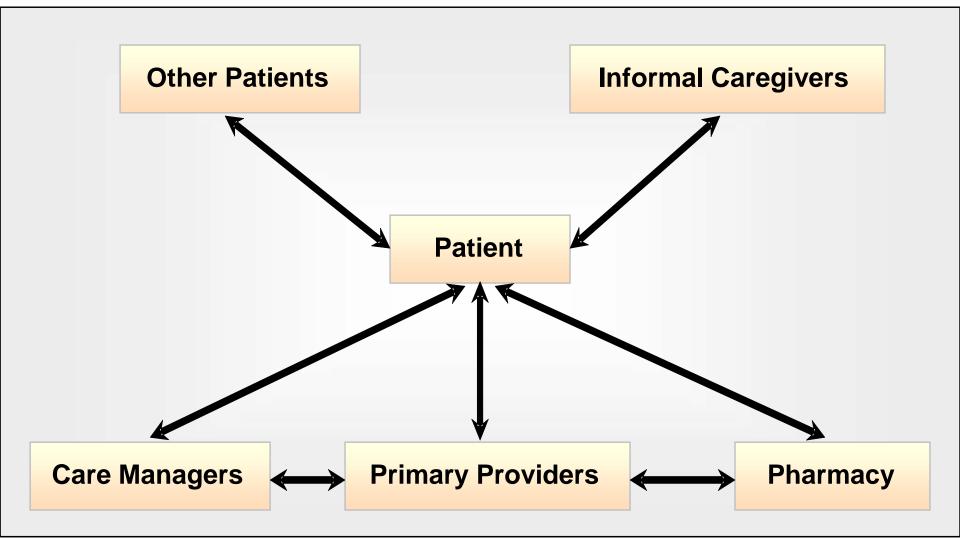
Dobscha SK et al. Depression decision support in primary care: a cluster randomized trial. Annals of Internal Medicine 2006;145:477+.

Multimorbidity and Aging



Barnett K, et al. Lancet 2012;380:37-43.

Focus of CMCD interventions for improving chronic disease management



Veterans Walk to Beat Back Pain



Basic Back Care refresher

Your walking goal

for today is 3300 steps.

Report an illness or injury

Maria

Home

♥ Forums

· F.A.Q.

Logout

Getting started
 Download software

Profile
 Basic Back Care

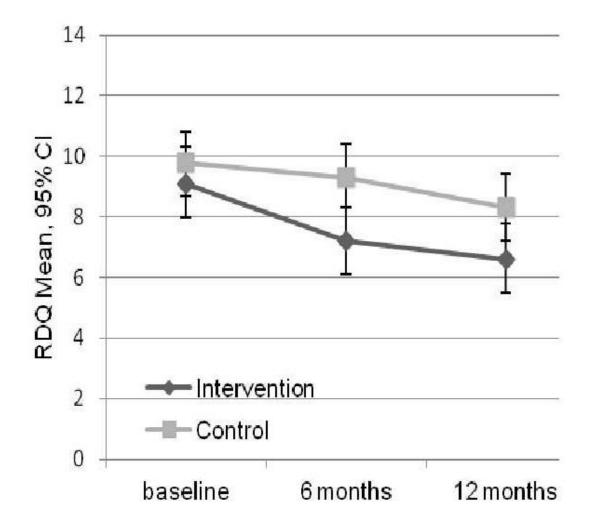
Questions or

concerns



- Are you missing any of the handouts from the Basic Back Care class? Are you interested in seeing the handouts in full color?
- We have many of the handouts from the Basic Back Care class available below. You will need

Changes in Pain Related Functioning

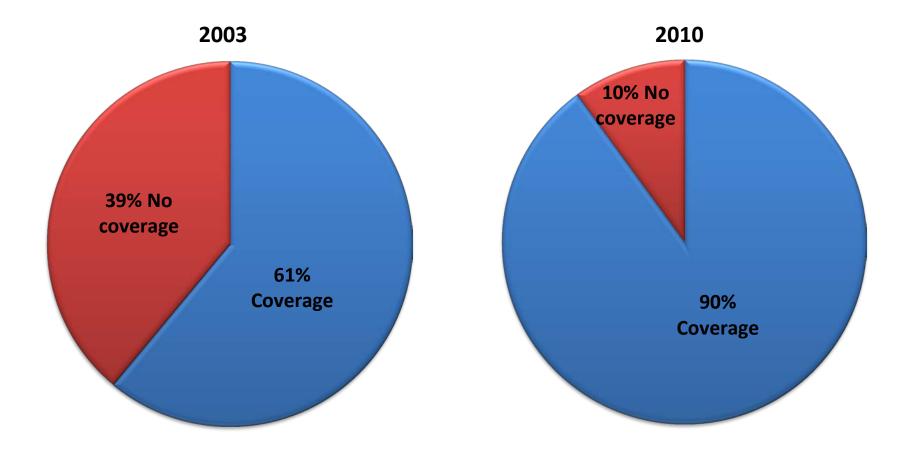


Krein SL, et al. A randomized trial of a pedometer-based internet mediated intervention for patient\$8 with chronic low back pain. Journal of Medical Internet Research 2013;15(8):e181+.

From E-Health...

.....to M-Health

Percentage of world population with cellphone coverage



ITU World Telecommunication /ICT Indicators database

Special devices



Smartphones



Automated calls (IVR)



Text messages (SMS)

Ampor#* No se olvide! Es importante tomar sus medicamentos cada dia!





Back

Special devices



Smartphones



Automated calls (IVR)



Text messages (SMS)

Ampor#* No se olvide! Es importante tomar sus medicamentos cada dia!





Back

An Examination of 26,168 Hamilton Depression Rating Scale Scores Administered via Interactive Voice Response Across 17 Randomized Clinical Trials

Heidi K. Moore, PhD,* James C. Mundt, PhD,* Jack G. Modell, MD,† Heidi E. Rodrigues, BS,‡¶ David J. DeBrota, MD,§ James J. Jefferson, MD,* and John H. Greist, MD*

Feasibility and validation of a computer-automated Columbia-Suicide severity rating scale using interactive voice response technology $\stackrel{\text{\tiny{\scale}}}{\to}$

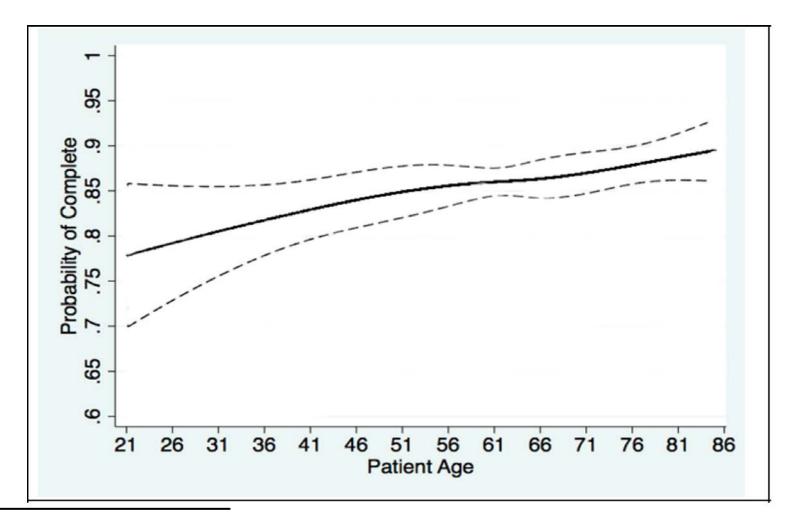
James C. Mundt^a, John H. Greist^{a,b,*}, Alan J. Gelenberg^{a,b}, David J. Katzelnick^{a,b}, James W. Jefferson^{a,b}, Jack G. Modell^c

^a Healthcare Technology Systems, Inc., 7617 Mineral Point Road, Ste. 300, Madison, WI 53717, USA

^b University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI, USA

^cGlaxoSmithKline, Inc., Research Triangle Park, NC, USA

Patient Engagement Rates are High for 2000+ Patients with a Variety of Chronic Diseases



<u>Piette JD</u>, Rosland Am, Marinec NS, Striplin D, Bernstein SJ, Silveira MJ. Engagement in automated patient monitoring and self-management support calls: experience with a thousand chronically-ill patients. Medical Care 2013.



Randomized non-inferiority trial of IVR-based CBT versus face to face CBT for chronic low back pain

Eligibility

- Numerical Rating Scale score of 4+
- Pain for at least 3 months
- Ability to walk at least one block
- Absence of dementia or serious mental illness
- Touchtone telephone
- No surgical interventions for pain during trial

Face to Face CBT

IVR CBT

10 weekly sessions \leftarrow 10 weekly sessions

Assigned steps goals - Assigned steps goals

Daily IVR reporting for therapist session feedback Daily IVR reporting for weekly pre-recorded feedback

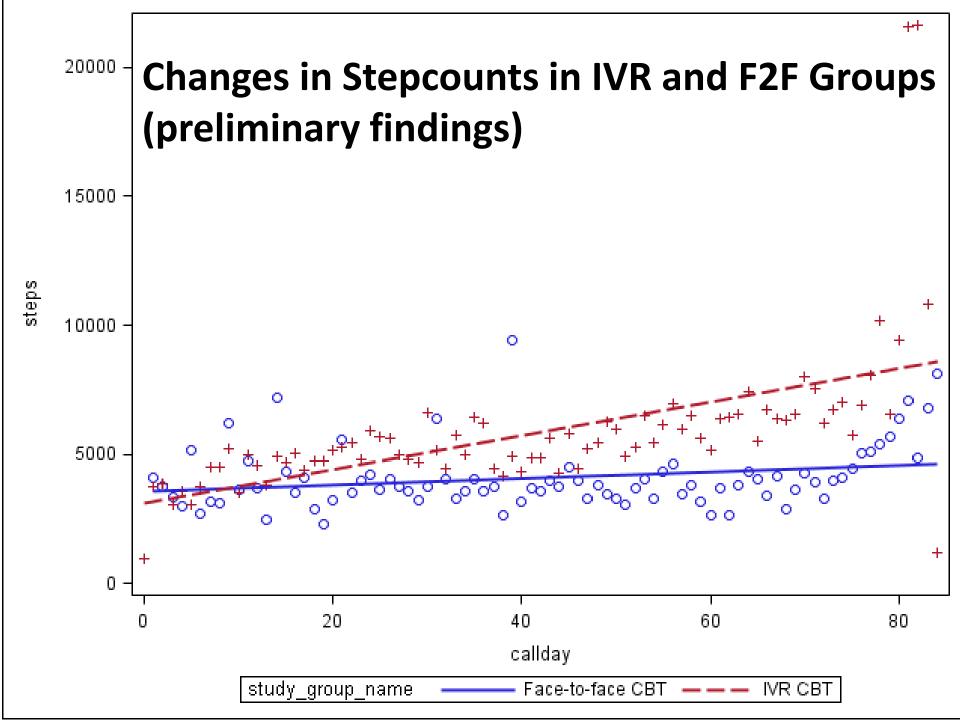
IVR Assessment

Daily

- Average pain intensity that day (NRS)
- Skill practice rating
- Sleep duration and quality
- Activity (steps)
- Catastrophizing

Weekly

- Proactive assessment of activity-related AEs
- Medication changes
- Free choice goal and rating
- Continued use of prior skills

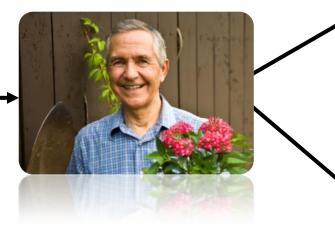


CarePartner Program: Function

Patient receives a call from the system and reports information
regarding their health. Based on the responses, the patient receives information to improve their self-care.

 Clinic receives alerts
 about the patients' worrisome signs and symptoms.





Family member or friend receives an email, IVR call, or SMS with updates on the patient's status.



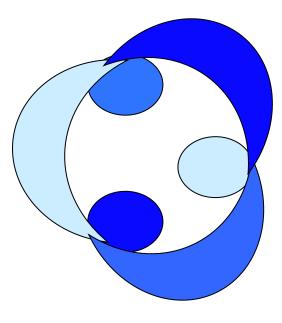
31





CarePartner Programs Have Been Implemented for Patients with a Variety of Conditions

- Heart failure
- Cancer chemotherapy
- Chronic pain
- Diabetes
- Hypertension
- Post hospital transitional care
- Depression
- Decompensated cirrhosis
- Adrenal cancer
- Patients with depression post stroke



Sample monitoring item

Many people have difficulty taking their medicine exactly as prescribed by their doctor. How often would you say you took your diabetes medicine exactly as prescribed this past week?

> If you always ..., please press "1" ...most of the time... press "2" ...sometimes... press "3" ...rarely or never... press "4".

Sample Patient Feedback

I'm sorry to hear that you are having problems taking your medications. If it is hard for you to remember to take them, consider getting a weekly pill box. Also, think about ways you can remind yourself to take your medicine by making it part of your routine. For some people, it helps to put their medicine right next to their toothbrush or next to their coffee pot so they see it the same time every day.

Sample CarePartner Feedback

CarePartner message:

PROBLEM: Your partner reported that [he/she] has not been taking their medications as prescribed by their doctor.

WHAT IT MEANS: Medication is an important part of the treatment for depression. Your partner may be having side effects or have some other reason for not taking his/her medications.

HOW YOU CAN HELP: Please call your partner to discuss this. Try to understand why he/she is not taking their medications as prescribed. It may help to remind your partner that medications for depression need to be taken every day for several weeks for them to work, and patients should keep taking them to prevent worsening symptoms even if they are feeling better. If your partner is having side effects, please encourage him/her to talk to his/her doctor as there are usually ways to minimize side effects.

Patient message:

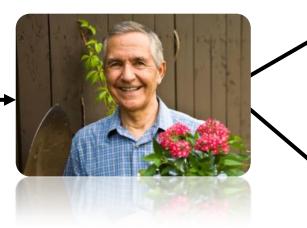
I'm sorry to hear that you are having problems taking your medications. If it is hard for you to remember to take them, consider getting a weekly pill box. Also, think about ways you can remind yourself to take your medicine by making it part of your routine. For some people, it helps to put their medicine right next to their toothbrush or next to their coffee pot so they see it the same time every day.

CarePartner Program: Function

Patient receives a call from the system and reports information regarding their health. Based on the responses, the patient receives information to improve their self-care.

Clinic receives alerts
 about the patients' worrisome signs and symptoms.

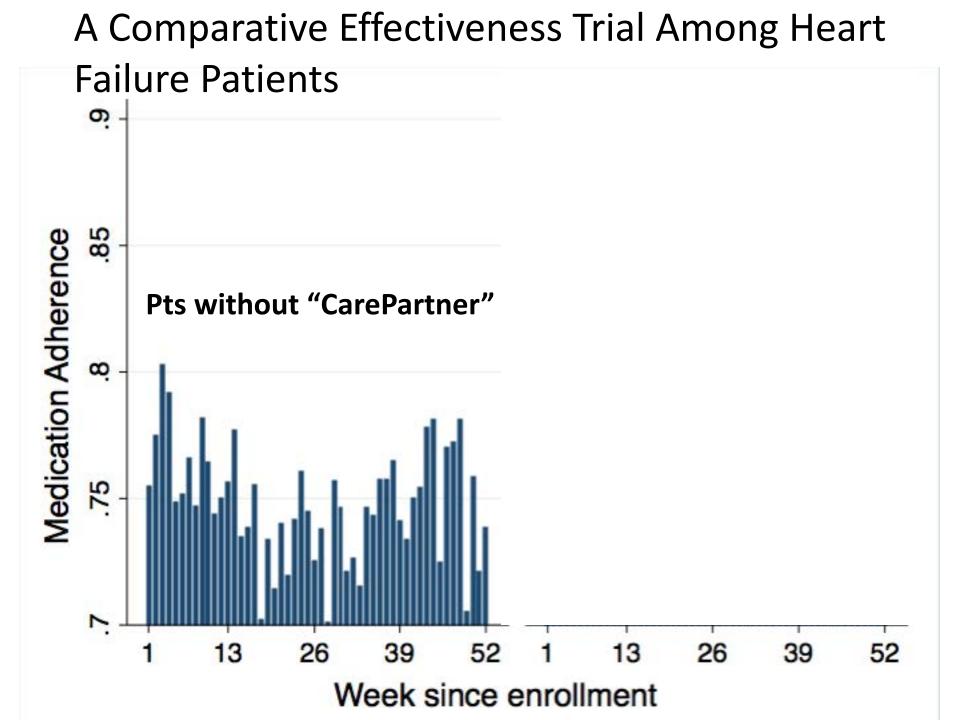


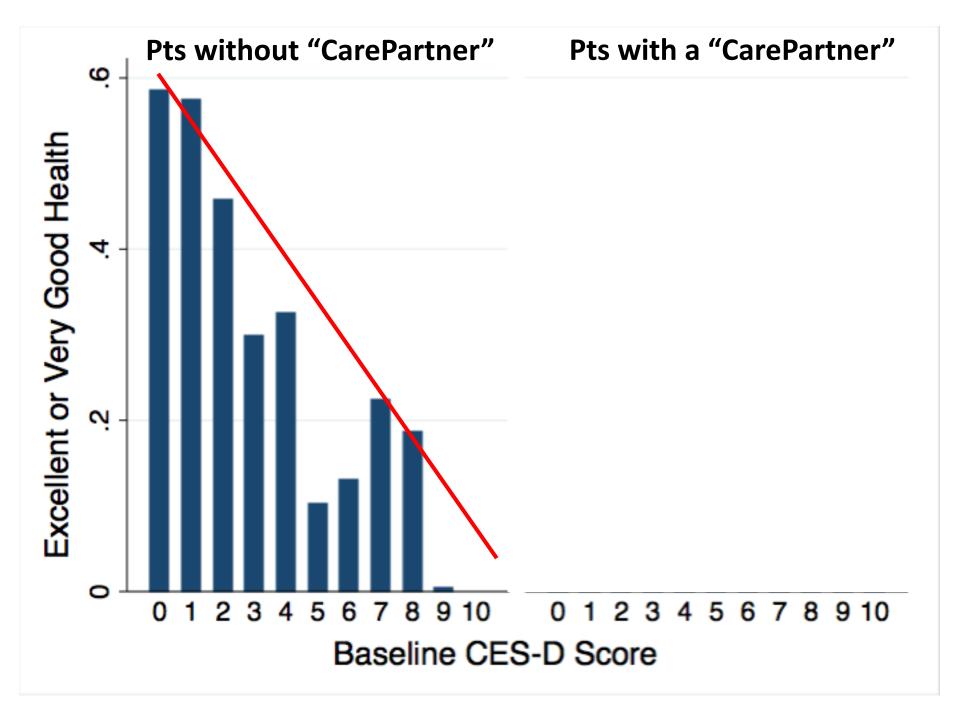


Family member or friend receives an email, IVR call, or SMS with updates on the patient's status.







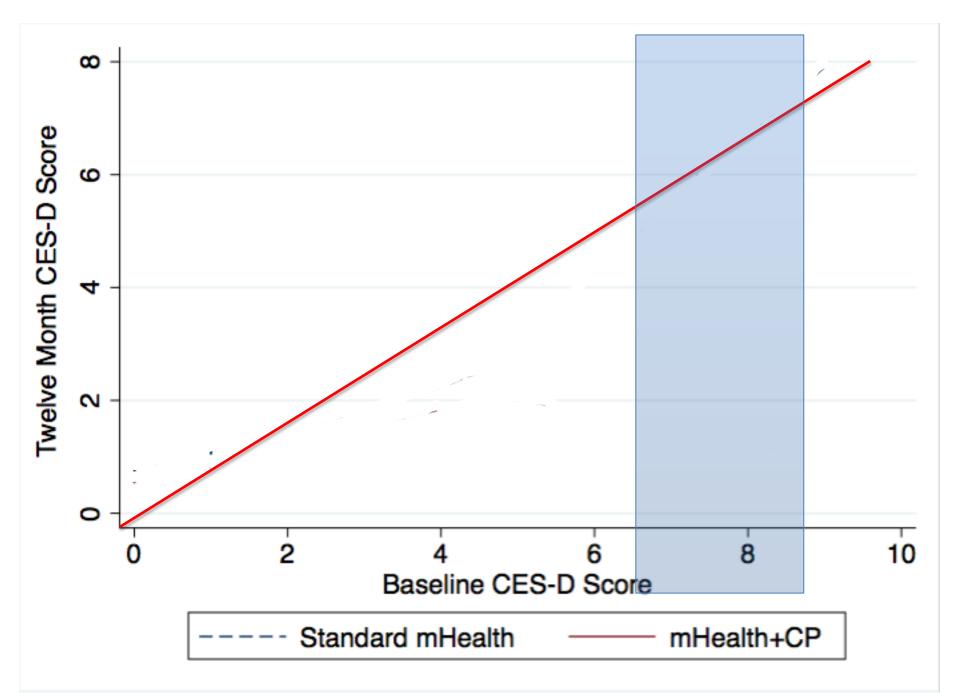




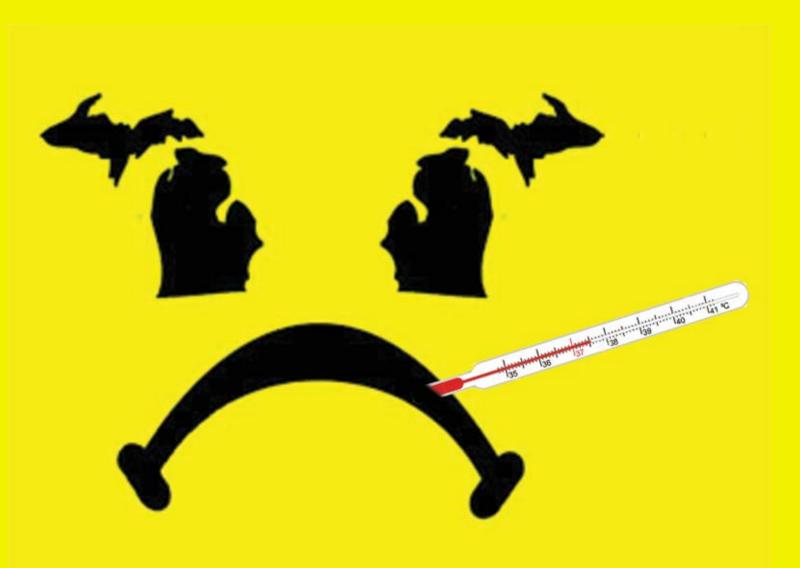
Caregivers felt less

burden

T



Curing Pilot-itis in Michigan



MULTI-CHANNEL EXAMPLE:

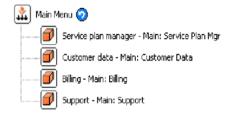
MENU-DRIVEN NAVIGATION

Please make your choice: Service plan manager, customer data, billing, or support.

IVR (Voice/DTMF)



Mobile Web



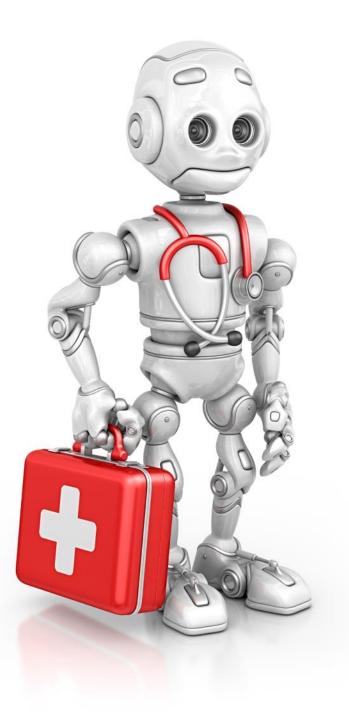


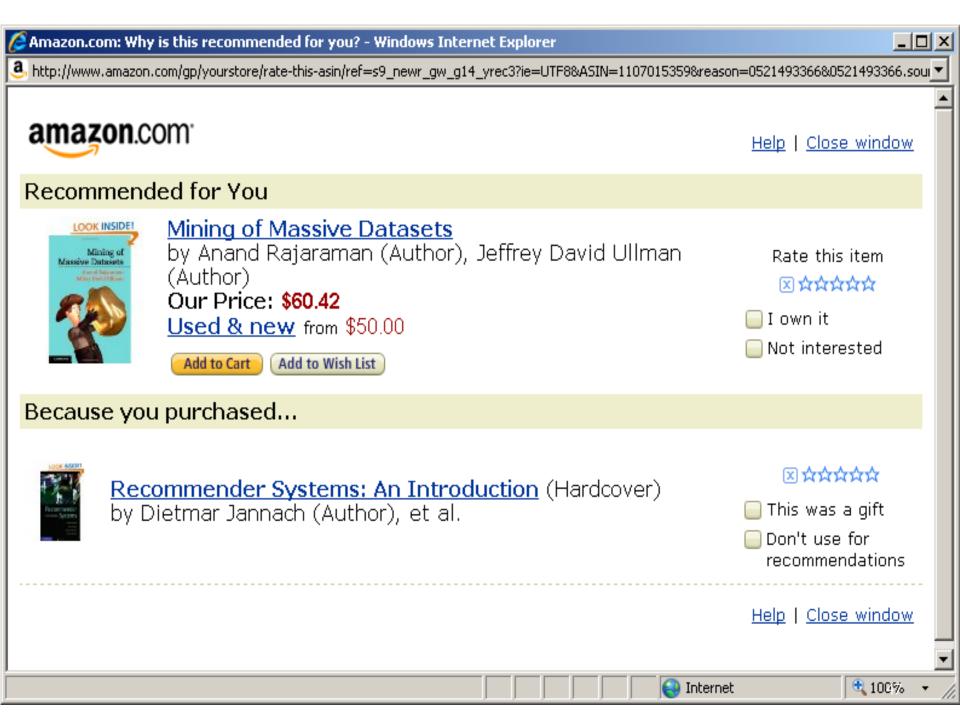
Text (USSD / SMS / IM)

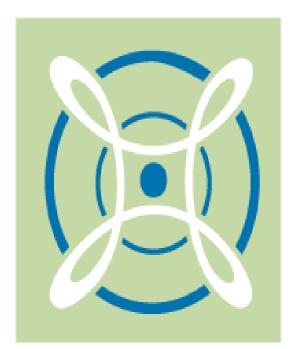












THE CENTER FOR MANAGING CHRONIC DISEASE

Putting People at the Center of Solutions

Thank you! Questions?