

Agency Priority Goal Action Plan

Veteran Suicide Prevention

Goal Leaders:

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Fiscal Year 2018, Quarter 4

Overview

Goal Statement

- The Veterans Health Administration (VHA) will proactively identify and provide interventions for at-risk Veterans, both those using VHA care and those using other care systems, to prevent suicide and overdose death.
 VHA will increase the use of interventions for Veterans at-risk for suicide through the use of predictive modeling and enhanced engagement strategies.
 - By September 30, 2019, the percent of Veterans targeted through predictive modeling algorithms within the VHA system that receive core recommended interventions will increase to 90% from the baseline of 57%. September 30, 2018, value: 78%.
 - By September 30, 2019, VA has partnered with Health and Human Services (HHS)/Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and 17 cities in a "Mayor's Challenge" to develop community plans to end Veteran suicide outside the VHA system. September 30, 2018, value: 24 cities.

Overview

Challenge

- While interventions to reduce the likelihood of suicide and overdose have been developed, they do no good unless they reach the people who need them at the right time.
- Opportunity
 - VA is using advanced analytics combined with clinical interventions to identify people most likely in need of preventive intervention and connect them with services.
 - Within VA, we mine electronic medical record data to identify patients at greatest risk of overdose or suicide events or death. Computer systems are used to provide lists of patients estimated to be at high risk paired with key information about the patient's clinical case and suggestions for interventions to address risks. Clinicians and care coordinators use these computer systems to target clinical interventions and outreach to those with high estimated risk.
 - To help Veterans not enrolled in VA care, we are examining data to identify the Veteran populations at greatest risk and the organizations with which they engage. Partnering with Health and Human Services/SAMHSA and 17 cities through the Mayor's Challenge, VA is working collaboratively based on data to develop community action plans to end Veteran suicide.

- Goal Structure for Targeting Patients <u>Receiving</u> VA Health Care:
 - Within VA, efforts to target interventions to high risk patients focus on use of two predictive models:
 - Recovery Engagement and Coordination for Health Veterans Enhanced Treatment (REACH VET), which identifies patients at statistical risk of death by suicide in the next month; and
 - 2. The Stratification Tool for Opioid Risk Mitigation (STORM), which identifies patients at statistical risk of overdose or suicide-related health care events or death in the next year.
 - Patients identified as within the top risk tier at their facility based on the REACH VET model are expected to receive a care review and outreach intervention from a personally assigned care provider.
 - Patients receiving opioid prescriptions who are identified as very high risk based on the STORM model are expected to receive guideline recommended risk mitigation interventions, including written informed consent, Prescription Drug Monitoring Program checks, and urine drug screening.

Strategies for Targeting Patients <u>Receiving</u> VA Health Care:

- Improve clinical implementation of core recommended interventions for patients predicted to be at high risk of suicide or overdose.
- Improve predictive models to more reliably and accurately identify Veterans at risk.
- Enhance data systems to enable more complex data mining and analysis and higher performance clinical decision support systems.
- Expand clinical capacity for provision of risk intervention through the Mental Health Hiring Initiative and restructuring of care practices.

- Goal Structure for Targeting Veterans <u>Not Receiving</u> VA Health Care:
 - Veteran suicide is an important public health issue impacting Veterans and communities nationally. Of Veterans who die by suicide, 70% are not recently engaged in VHA health care. Ending Veteran suicide will take coordinated, bundled, up stream approaches that fit the unique needs and opportunities within communities and are beyond the scope of VA alone.
 - SAMHSA is uniquely positioned and empowered to work directly with states and communities to address suicide. We have partnered with SAMHSA to host a Mayor's Challenge aimed at developing local action plans focused on ending Veteran suicide.

Strategies for Targeting Veterans <u>Not Receiving</u> VA Health Care:

- As part of the Mayor's Challenge, we will develop community strategic action plans that can be implemented at the local level to end Veteran suicide.
 - Integrate Veteran suicide prevention into the values, culture, leadership, and work of a broad range of organizations and programs with a role in supporting suicide prevention activities.
 - Establish effective, sustainable, and collaborative suicide prevention programs for Veterans at the national, state/territorial, tribal, and local levels.
 - Pursue and sustain public-private partnerships to advance Veterans suicide prevention.
 - Develop, implement, and evaluate communication efforts designed to reach Veterans.

• Summary of Progress – July – September 2018 (1 of 2)

- VA continues to expand Suicide Prevention programming to benefit all Veterans
 - In June 2018, VA released the National Strategy to Prevent Veteran Suicide
- Key indicators are on target:
 - The Mayor's Challenge launched in seven initial cities and is expanded to 24 cities
 - Cities: Albuquerque, NM; Atlanta, GA; Austin, TX; Billings, MT; Charlotte, NC; Clarksville, TN; Columbus, OH; Detroit, MI; Helena, MT; Hillsborough County, FL; Houston, TX; Jacksonville, FL; Kansas City, MO; Las Vegas, NV; Los Angeles, CA; Manchester, NH; Oklahoma City, OK; phoenix, AZ; Reno, NV; Richmond, VA; Suffolk County, NY; Topeka, KS; Tulsa, OK; Warwick, RI
 - Overall State level partnerships are being developed
 - VA is hiring additional mental health clinicians to serve Veterans in need
 - Goal is 1000 FTE by end of June 2019
 - Net Mental Health staff hired tracked monthly

Summary of Progress – July – September 2018 (2 of 2)

- VA continues to expand Suicide Prevention programming to benefit all Veterans
- Key indicators are on target:
 - VA is steadily increasing the clinical use of predictive analytics
 - Predictive analytics are utilized as part of the STORM and REACH-VET clinical programs throughout the VHA.
 - Predictive analytics are being continuously improved
 - VHA has multiple initiatives aimed at developing additional predictors
 - Partnering with DoD to incorporate relevant DoD information as predictors and to develop novel outreach focused predictive analytics in support of Presidential Executive Order 13822.

Key Milestones (1 of 5)

• Improve clinical implementation of core recommended interventions for Veterans predicted to be at high risk of suicide or overdose

Milestone Summary							
Key Milestones	Milestone Due	Milestone	Change	Owner	Anticipated Barriers or Other Issues Related to Milestone		
	Date	Status	from Last		Completion		
			Quarter				
Provide guidance and tools on models of care	March, 2018 and	On Track		OMHSP	None at this time.		
delivery using predictive model-based targeting	on-going						
of at risk patients							
	March, 2018 and	On Track		OMHSP	Competing priorities for technical assistance staff may		
facilitation to VA health care systems to improve	on-going				limit available resources		
implementation of practices							
Develop and disseminate provider educational	April, 2018 and	On Track		OMHSP	None at this time		
materials and programs on recommended	on-going						
interventions							
Provide implementation monitoring tools to help	June, 2018 and	On Track		OMHSP	None at this time.		
facilities track and trouble-shoot practice	on-going						
implementation							

Key Milestones (2 of 5)

• Improve predictive models to more reliably and accurately identify Veterans at risk

Milestone Summary							
Key Milestones	Milestone Due Date	Milestone Status	Change from Last Quarter	Owner	Anticipated Barriers or Other Issues Related to Milestone Completion		
Update REACH VET model on more recent outcome data	Sept, 2018 and on-going	On Track		OMHSP	REACH-VET model was updated through 2015. Additional updates are planned.		
Update STORM model on more recent outcome data	June, 2018 and on-going	On Track		OMHSP	STORM model was updated through 2014. Additional updates are planned.		
Define and calculate new candidate predictors for REACH VET and STORM models	Sept, 2018 and on-going	On Track		OMHSP	New candidate predictors defined and calculated. Additional updates are planned.		
Recode REACH VET and STORM decision- support systems to utilize updated models	Dec, 2018	Minor Delay, In Progress	Jan, 2019		Implementation is currently being planned and executed. Minor delay to allow appropriate programming and VAMC implementation roll out.		

Key Milestones (3 of 5)

• Enhance data systems to enable more complex data mining and analysis and higher performance clinical decision support systems

Milestone Summary						
Key Milestones	Milestone Due Date	Milestone Status	Change from Last Quarter	Owner	Anticipated Barriers or Other Issues Related to Milestone Completion	
Develop a cloud-based development and reporting platform for VA decision-support systems	Sept, 2018	Complete		OIT	Authority secured. Updates ongoing	
Migrate REACH VET and STORM to the cloud- based platform	June 30, 2018	Complete		OMHSP	Platform ready.	
Develop a platform for data analysis and decision support processing on the Dept of Energy supercomputer	Sept, 2018	Minor Delay, In Progress	Jan, 2018	OMHSP	Technically complex multi-agency effort may create additional barriers to overcome. Data is being provided nightly to Dept of Energy with data return being finalized.	
Incorporate newly derived data elements from the supercomputer environment into VA suicide prevention decision support systems	March 2019	On Track		OMHSP	Technically complex multi-agency effort may create additional barriers to overcome	

Key Milestones (4 of 5)

• Expand clinical capacity for provision of risk intervention through the MH Hiring Initiative and restructuring of care practices.

Milestone Summary						
Key Milestones	Milestone	Milestone	Change	Owner	Anticipated Barriers or Other Issues Related to Milestone	
	Due Date	Status	from Last		Completion	
			Quarter			
Provide strategic planning support for facilities	Feb, 2018	Complete		OMHSP	None at this time.	
to guide mental health and suicide prevention						
team staffing plans						
Provide technical assistance to facilities with	Feb, 2018	On Track		OMHSP	Competing priorities for technical assistance staff may	
recruitment and retention challenges	and on-going				limit available resources	
Monitor progress towards net gain of 1000 MH	Feb, 2018	On Track		OMHSP	As of June 30, 2018, 709 net Mental Health FTE have been	
Full Time Equivalent (FTE), with focus, on SPT,	and on-going				hired	
PCMHI, and outpatient clinical FTE						

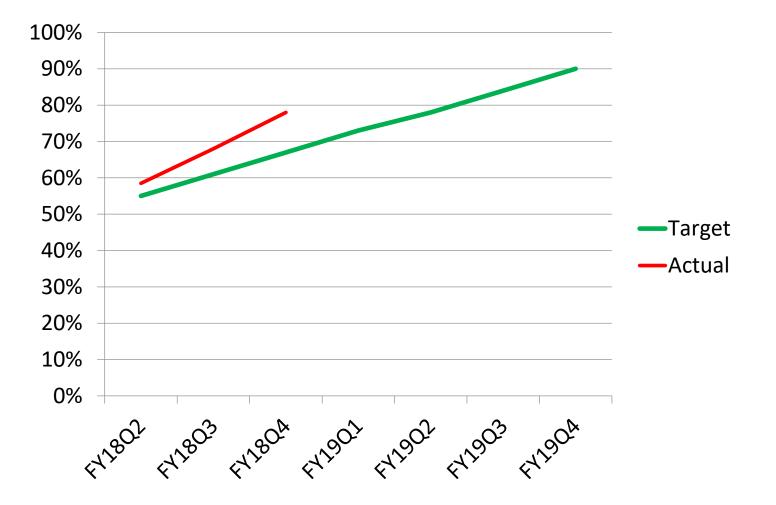
Key Milestones (5 of 5)

• As part of the Mayor's Challenge develop community strategic action plans that can be implemented at the local level to end Veteran suicide for all Veterans.

Milestone Summary							
Key Milestones	Milestone Due Date	Milestone Status	Change from Last Quarter	Owner	Anticipated Barriers or Other Issues Related to Milestone Completion		
Select initial 7 cities	January 2018	Complete		OMHSP	None at this time.		
Conduct Policy Academy for city teams	March 2018	Complete		OMHSP	None at this time.		
Develop community specific plans to end suicide	March 2018- June 2018	Complete		OMHSP	None at this time.		
Implement plans and submit follow up reports	March - August 2018	Complete		OMHSP	Initial plans implemented and reports complete. Overall implementation is continuously improved and ongoing.		
Launch second wave of cities in the Challenge	June 2018 and ongoing	On Track		OMHSP	24 cities selected		
	February 2019	On Track		OMHSP	Delayed start may impact completion		

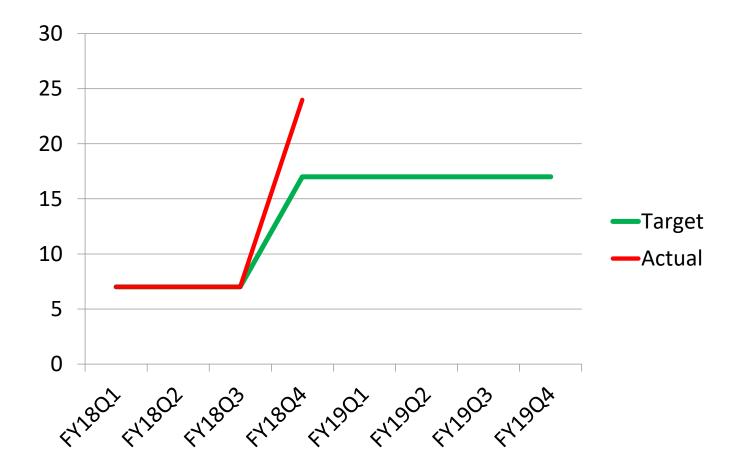
Key Indicators

Percent of Veterans targeted through predictive modeling algorithms within the VHA system that receive core recommended interventions



Key Indicators

of cities partnering as part of the Mayor's Challenge to develop community plans to end Veteran suicide outside the VHA system



Data Accuracy and Reliability (1 of 2)

Data on whether targeted patient populations receive recommended interventions are based on data elements within the VA Corporate Data Warehouse (CDW). Data from CDW is extracted nightly from the VA's Electronic Health Record (EHR), and includes information entered by clinicians regarding the care delivered to Veterans during health care encounters. This includes prescriptions written, procedures conducted and diagnoses treated. VA has on-going data quality validations underway to ensure proper data transmission and accuracy of the data tables.

However, data is limited by accuracy and completeness of clinical coding; if clinicians make errors in documenting care in the medical record (e.g. picking an incorrect diagnostic code or procedure code in their data entry), the database will reflect those errors. Likewise, some interventions are supposed to be documented in the EHR using specific structured notes or documentation templates.

If care is delivered but documented using generic clinical notes, these interventions may not be identified in the data warehouse. VHA employs clinical coding experts that work with clinical staff to improve clinical coding, and provides trainings to encourage use of standardized documentation practices to mitigate these data limitations.

Data Accuracy and Reliability (2 of 2)

High risk patients are identified using predictive models developed on VA data. Information on the validation and limitations of these models have been published:

Kessler, R.C., Hwang, I., Hoffmire, C.A., McCarthy, J.F., Petukhova, M.V., Rosellini, A.J., Sampson, N.A., Schneider, A.L., Bradley, P.A., Katz, I.R., Thompson, C., & Bossarte, R.M. (2017, September). Developing a practical suicide risk prediction model for targeting highrisk patients in the Veterans Health Administration. *International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research, 26*(3). doi: 10.1002/mpr.1575.

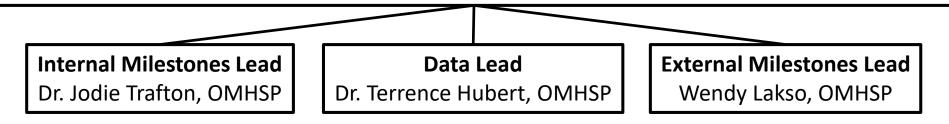
McCarthy, J.F., Bossarte, R.M., Katz, I.R., Thompson, C., Kemp, J., Hannemann, C.M., Nielson, C., & Schoenbaum, M. (2015, September). Predictive modeling and concentration of the risk of suicide: Implications for preventive interventions in the US Department of Veterans Affairs. *American Journal of Public Health*, *105*(*9*), 1935-1942. doi: 10.2105/ajph.2015.302737.

Oliva, E.M., Bowe, T., Tavakoli, S., Martins, S., Lewis, E.T., Paik, M., Wiechers, I., Henderson, P., Harvey, M., Avoundjian, T., Medhanie, A., & Trafton, J.A. (2017, February). Development and applications of the Veterans Health Administration's Stratification Tool for Opioid Risk Mitigation (STORM) to improve opioid safety and prevent overdose and suicide. *Psychological Services*, 14(1), 34-49. doi: 10.1037/ser0000099.

Leadership



Dr. David Carroll, Executive Director, Office of Mental Health and Suicide Prevention (OMHSP) Dr. Keita Franklin, Director for Suicide Prevention, OMHSP



Additional Information

Contributing Programs

Organizations:

Cities participating in the Mayor's Challenge

Regulations:

• Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016

Policies:

- VHA Directive 1306, Querying State Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs
- VHA Directive 1005, Informed Consent for Long-term Opioid therapy for Pain
- VHA Handbook 1160, Uniform Mental Health Services

Other Federal Activities:

- Health and Human Services/SAMHSA
- Department of Defense
- Department of Energy
- Department of Homeland Security

Additional Information

Stakeholder / Congressional Consultations

- Congressional consultations
- The Veteran
- Veteran Service Organizations
- Community Partners