

VA



U.S. Department
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A Team-Based Intervention for Distress Behaviors in Dementia: Lessons Learned in VA Community Living Centers

Kim Curyto, PhD
Western NY VA Healthcare System
Center for Integrated Healthcare

Michele J. Karel, PhD, ABPP
National Mental Health Director, Geriatric Mental Health
Office of Mental Health and Suicide Prevention

Advisory Council on Alzheimer's Research, Care and Services
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STAR-VA INTERVENTION AND TRAINING PROGRAM



STAR-VA¹ is a person-centered, interdisciplinary, behavioral approach to managing challenging behaviors among CLC² residents with dementia



A CLC Mental Health (MH) Professional (“Behavioral Coordinator”) and Registered Nurse (“Nurse Champion”) work with entire team, including direct care staff



Four core components
1. Realistic expectations
2. Effective communication
3. ABC³ problem-solving
4. Pleasant events



Training Program:
Competitive site selection process
Intensive virtual workshop, 6 months of consultation, competency based



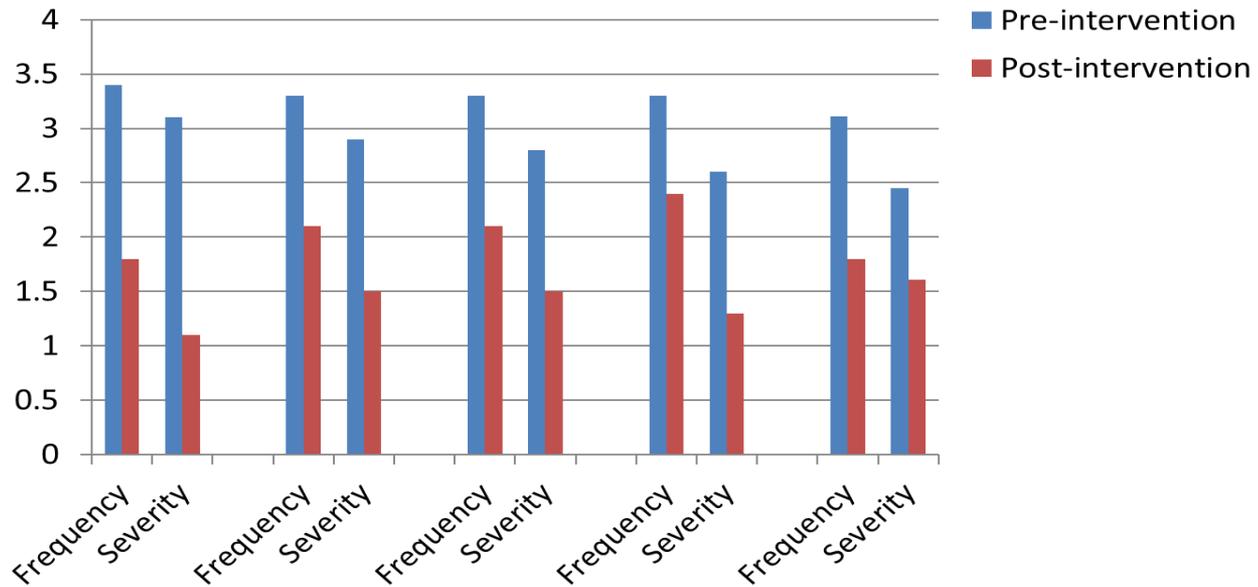
2010: Pilot program
2013-2018: *Annual training* - 17-23 sites/year
95/134 CLCs trained at least once
Retraining
2014-2018: 41 CLCs, 9 retrained 2X

¹Adapted from Staff Training in Assisted Living Residences (STAR; Teri et al., 2005); ²Community Living Center; ³Activator-Behavior-Consequence



STAR-VA TRAINING PROGRAM EVALUATION OUTCOMES

- Pre-post clinical outcomes for STAR-VA Veteran cases, 2013-17
 - Significantly decreased frequency, severity of target behaviors



- Significantly decreased symptoms of depression, anxiety, agitation
- Increased self-reported confidence among trainees



FURTHER EVALUATION NEEDED

- Positive training program outcomes; however...sustaining a new care approach is challenging
 - E.g., staff turnover, teamwork challenges, resistance to new approaches, time, varying leadership priorities
 - Many facilities requesting retraining – not sustainable
 - Facilitators and barriers to local program sustainment?
- Need for evaluation of program impact on key system outcomes
 - Challenges given national roll-out, no controlled study
 - STAR-VA evaluation grant





PARTNERED QUERI EVALUATION: TEAM AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Kim Curyto, PhD

Kevin McConeghy, PharmD, MS

Jennifer Sullivan, PhD

Jenefer M. Jedele, PhD, MSc

David Mohr, PhD

Orna Intrator, PhD

Laura O. Wray, PhD

Jim Rudolph, MD

Vince Mor, PhD

Mark Kunik, MD

Jennifer Mach, MD, MPH

Linh Dang, MSc

Omonyêlé L. Adjognon, ScM

Jacqueline Pendergast, BS

April Eaker, BA

Kelly Vance, MD

Ilse Wiechers, MD

Michele J. Karel, PhD, ABPP

Lisa Minor, RN, MSSL

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QUERI
VA Quality Enhancement Research Initiative



PARTNERED QUERI EVALUATION: AIMS

Develop and validate

Aim 1: Develop and validate a **quality indicator** for monitoring the prevalence of Distress Behaviors in Dementia (DBD), using Minimum Data Set (MDS) items, validated by STAR-VA measures

Evaluate

Aim 2: Evaluate the **longitudinal impact** of STAR-VA by comparing site and resident outcomes at trained and untrained CLCs on DBD, psychotropic use, staff injuries

Examine

Aim 3: **Examine variations** in the sustained implementation of STAR-VA using qualitative methods with a purposeful sample of trained CLCs using Knowledge Reservoir (KR) domains

Goal

Goal: Use outcomes to develop a strategy to implement and evaluate a **tailored intervention** to support CLC teams **in sustaining STAR-VA/positive outcomes**



AIM 1: DEVELOP MDS 3.0 DISTRESS BEHAVIOR IN DEMENTIA INDICATOR

- MDS behavior items factor analysis result in two internally consistent factors:
 - Distress Behavior in Dementia Indicator (DBDI)
 - Wandering scale
- MDS Distress Behavior in Dementia Indicator (DBDI) is:
 - significantly related across administrations when given closer in time
 - significantly related to validated measures (Cohen-Mansfield Agitation Inventory) as predicted
 - sensitive to change





MDS 3.0 DISTRESS BEHAVIOR IN DEMENTIA INDICATOR (DBDI)



IF I4200 Alzheimer's Disease or I4800 Dementia, THEN ADD:



E0200A Physical behavior symptoms directed toward others	0-3
E0200B Verbal behavior symptoms directed toward others	0-3
E0200C Other behavior symptoms not directed toward others	0-3
E0800 Rejection of Care	0-3



E0500A Put the resident at risk of physical illness/injury	0,1
E0500B Significantly interfere with the resident's care	0,1
E0500C Significantly interfere with the resident's participation in activities/social interaction	0,1



E0600A Put others at significant risk of injury	0,1
E0600B Significantly intrude on the privacy or activity of others	0,1
E0600C Significantly disrupt care or living environment	0,1



Total Score

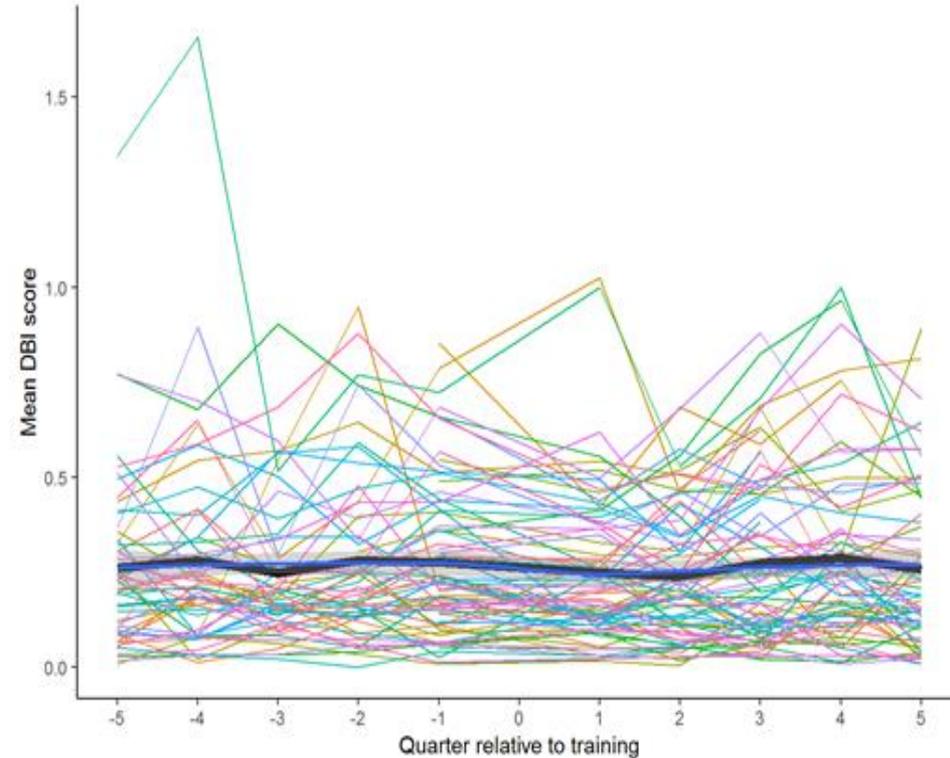
0-18



AIM 2: IMPACT ON MDS 3.0 DISTRESS BEHAVIOR IN DEMENTIA INDICATOR

STAR-VA impact on MDS DBDI:

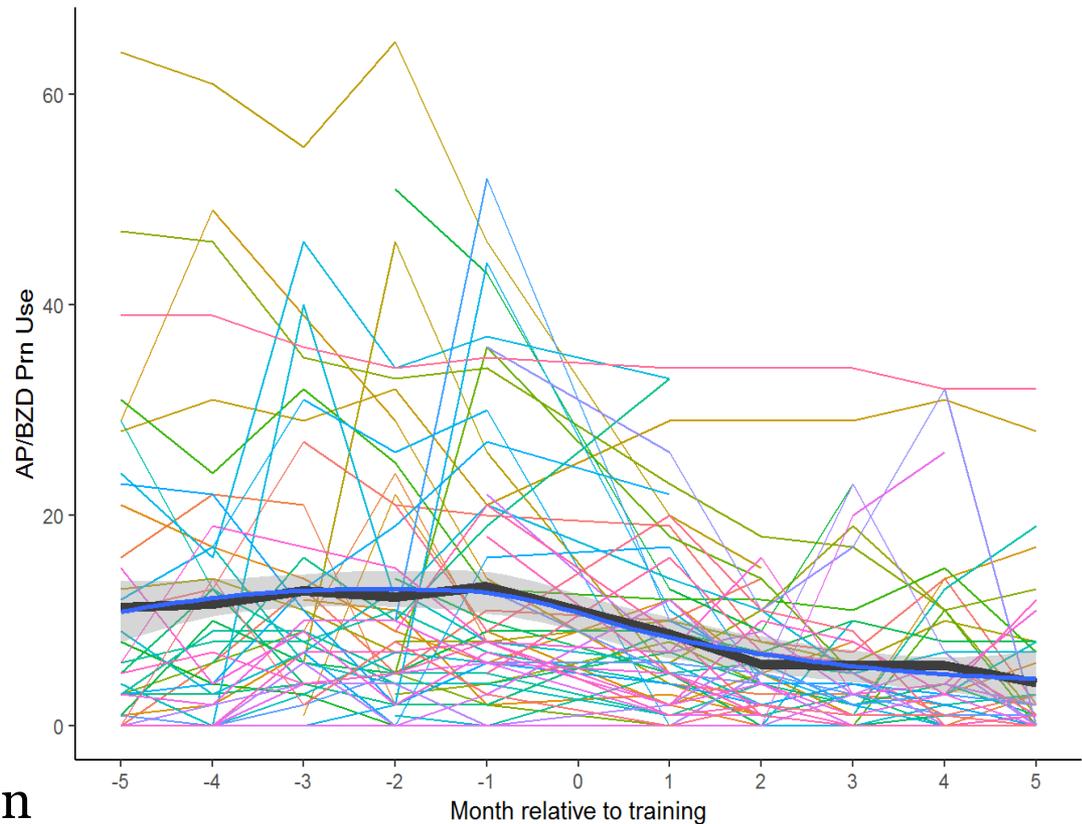
- MDS DBDI decreased from pre- to post-intervention
- No significant difference over time in routine MDS DBDI for STAR-VA cases compared to eligible residents at untrained CLCs
 - Routine CLC administration of MDS DBDI records fewer behaviors compared with STAR-VA administered DBDI
 - Missing data, misaligned assessments
 - Little change captured over time





AIM 2: IMPACT ON PSYCHOTROPIC PRESCRIBING

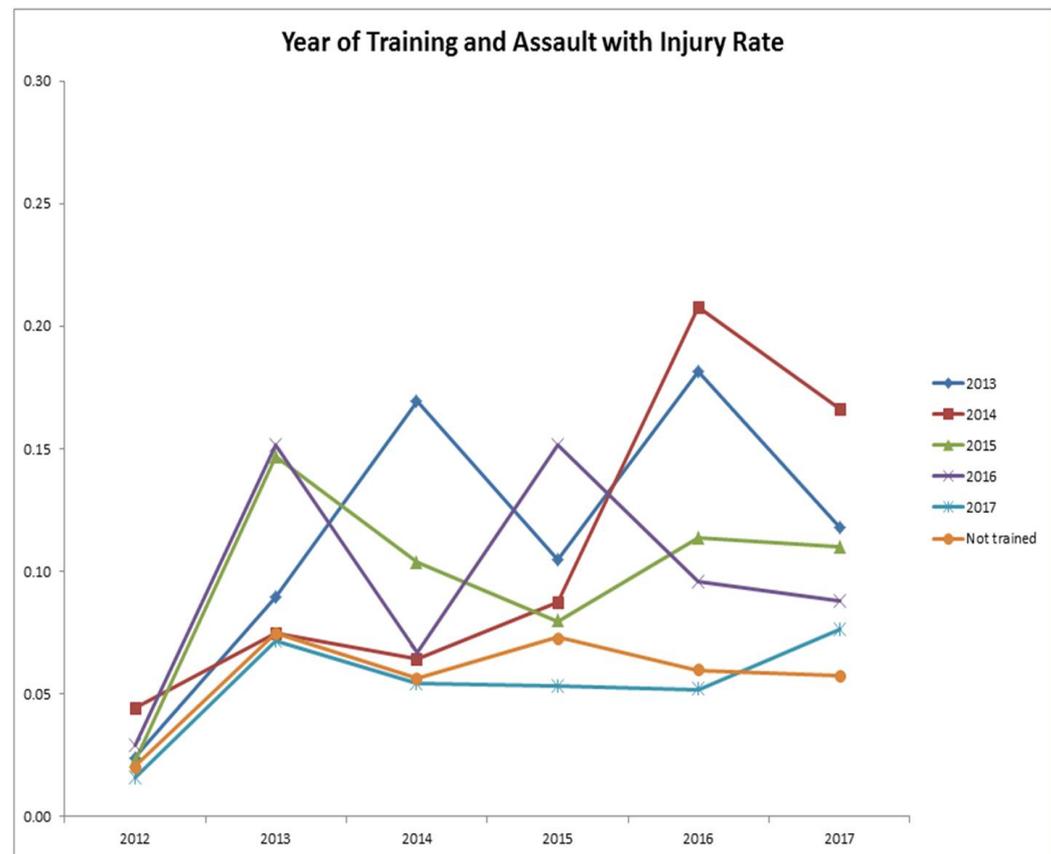
- Compared training cases to matched comparison residents at untrained CLCs, accounting for baseline medication use and other factors
- Significant decrease in dose equivalents of as-needed antipsychotic and benzodiazepine meds prescribed for agitation/anxiety in STAR-VA cases (figure) versus comparisons
- Less significant decreases in total antipsychotic and benzodiazepine medication dose equivalents for STAR-VA cases and overall for CLCs trained compared with untrained CLCs





AIM 2: IMPACT ON CLC STAFF INJURY RATES

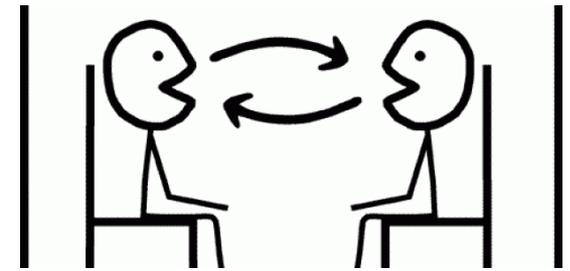
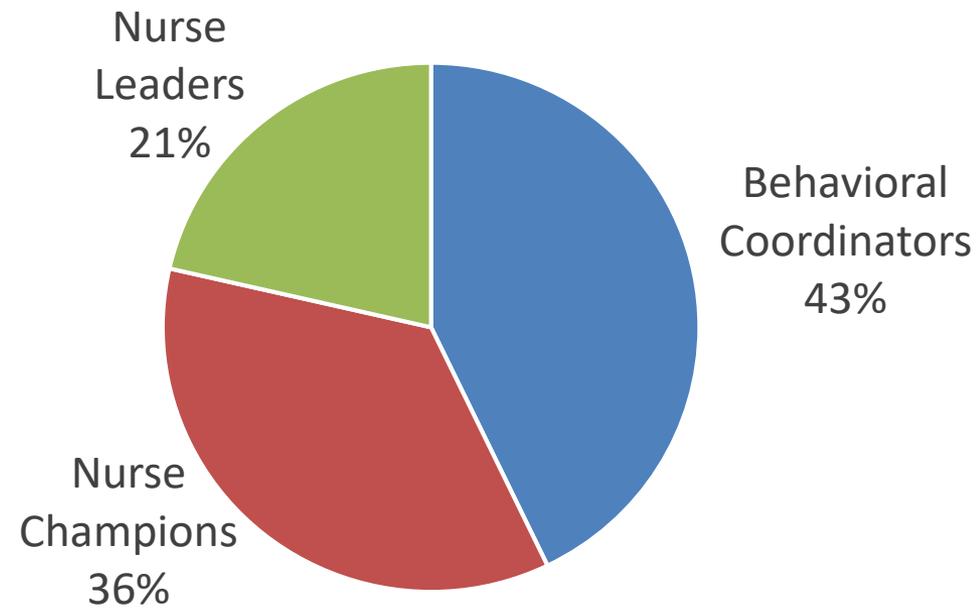
- Compare staff injury rates due to assault in CLCs that completed STAR-VA training relative to untrained CLCs, accounting for baseline staff injury rates and other factors
- STAR-VA CLCs start with higher rates of staff injury, disruptive behavior reports, DBDI, prevalence of dementia, depression, anxiety, ADC and MH FTE
- Assault with staff injury rates significantly decrease the year of and following completion of STAR-VA training, compared to CLCs not trained





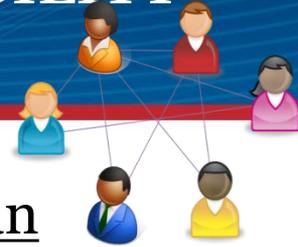
AIM 3: VARIATION IN SUSTAINMENT INTERVIEW SAMPLE

- 20 CLCs recruited
- 39 interviews conducted from Dec 2018-June 2019
 - 42 respondents
- STAR-VA sustainment
 - 30% fully sustained implementation
 - 65% somewhat to mostly sustained implementation
 - 5% very little





AIM 3: KNOWLEDGE RESERVOIR SUSTAINABILITY FRAMEWORK



- “Sustainable change refers to the continual presence in an organization of all or most of the practices/ activities of an intervention or program” (p. 89)
- “Organizational memory refers to the storage of embodiment of knowledge in various knowledge reservoirs within the organization...the ability of an organization to sustain new initiatives, to institutionalize the initiatives in the organization’s standard operating procedures and to ‘routine’ the initiatives to make them a permanent component of the organization” (p. 90)

Verani, T., Lemieux-Charles, L., Davis, D. A., & Berta, W. (2009). Sustaining change: Once evidence-based practices are transferred, what then? *Longwoods Review*, 6, 89-96.



KNOWLEDGE RESERVOIR SUSTAINMENT FRAMEWORK

Knowledge Reservoir	Definition
People	Organizational members carry information about organization best practices, who knows what, past experience, knowledge from social network, etc.
Relationships	Relationships between people, how organizational members interact
Organizational Information Space/Tools	Physical and temporal space that allows for organizational members to share information with each other (e.g., emails, conference room)
Structure of Performance	Roles (expectations of individuals, correct behaviors), reporting relationships and departmental or project responsibilities



KNOWLEDGE RESERVOIR SUSTAINMENT FRAMEWORK

Knowledge Reservoir	Definition
Routines and Procedures	Usual routines members use to do their work, standard operating procedures
Artifacts and Policies	Documents such as policies and procedures, documenting systems, information technology, reports, educational manuals, etc.
Culture	Values, beliefs and attitudes that get reflected in stories, language, behavior and interactions, organizational priorities



AIM 3: USEFULNESS/HELPFULNESS



For Staff

- Provided structure and framework
- Supported understanding of dementia-related behaviors, actions
- Promoted staff well-being
- Increased collaboration within the team

"it gave me guidance how to address and deal with behavior problems. It was a learning process for me... it really allows me to structure some of the way in which we can incorporate these behavioral interventions"

For Veterans

- Reduced anxiety
- Reduced difficult behaviors
- Reduced the need for prescribed medication

"listening to residents really helps lower anxiety, it gives them something to do in these situations where they feel helpless and having that intervention reduces their [anxiety], it makes for a more pleasant environment "

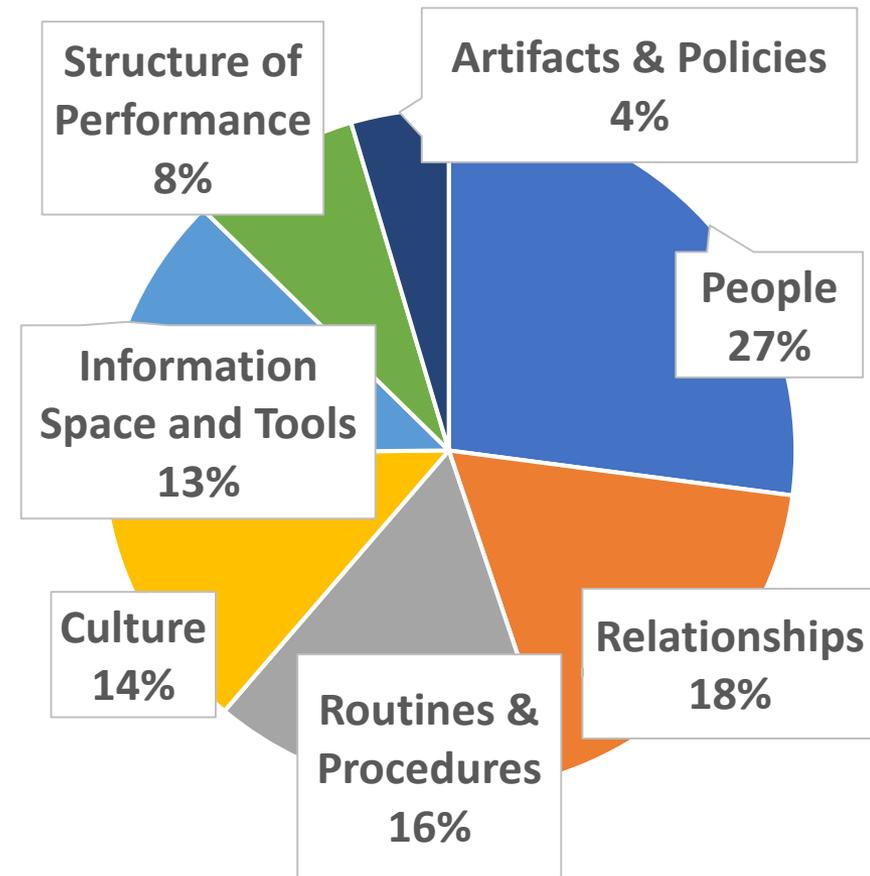
"I have seen a tremendous decline in behaviors...once [staff were] more educated on dementia and its expectations and those behaviors, things started getting better and we have come a long, long way"

"When STAR-VA is no longer a tool, staff turn to medication"



AIM 3: VARIATIONS IN SUSTAINED IMPLEMENTATION OF STAR-VA

- Qualitative analysis of interview data using the knowledge reservoir (KR) framework for EBP sustainability
- Common themes supporting sustained implementation:
 - People – champions, leaders, direct care workers, the whole team
 - Relationships – team meetings, 1:1 in the moment discussions
 - Routines and Procedures – routine meetings, trainings, documentation
 - Culture – commitment to person-centered care, relative priority, collaborative team





AIM 3: BARRIERS AND FACILITATORS TO SUSTAINED STAR-VA IMPLEMENTATION

Key Barriers

- Staff turnover, workload, burnout
- Relationship and teamwork challenges
- Limited, inconsistent leader support
- Inconsistent documentation, training
- Low/mixed staff buy-in and ownership
- Unsupportive/competing culture
- Not integrated into performance expectations or policies

Key Facilitators

- Strong passionate BC and NC team
- The whole team involved
- Regular teamwork and open communication, e.g. meetings, rounds, huddles
- Consistent leader support
- Routine documentation, integration of STAR-VA into care plans
- Staff buy in, enthusiasm, pride
- Supportive, person centered culture
- Integrated into performance expectations, policies, staff recognition



SUSTAINING STAR-VA QUERI: SUMMARY



STAR-VA implemented more often in CLCs with higher rates of dementia, MH diagnoses, DBDI, disruptive behavior reports, staff injuries

Teams view STAR-VA useful and helpful

MDS Distress Behavior in Dementia Indicator (DBDI) is reliable, valid, and sensitive to change

- Routine MDS DBDI under-reports and not aligned with timing of intervention

STAR-VA results in significant decreases in staff injuries and use of as-needed antipsychotic and benzodiazepine medications

- STAR-VA does not impact current routine behavior measures

Relationships, People, Routines and Procedures, Information Sharing, and Culture are key to sustainability

Matching barriers to strategies based on expert consensus – needs assessment, implementation blueprint, network weaving



STAR-VA PROGRAM: NEXT STEPS



- Use MDS DBDI to provide routine feedback to CLC teams to guide care (supplement with more frequent assessment)
- Develop STAR-VA sustained implementation guide and checklist
 - Readiness assessment, implementation steps, sustainment strategies
- Encourage teams to select and track Quality Improvement (QI) outcomes
- Partner with ongoing CLC QI/teamwork initiative
 - Engage and empower direct care staff
 - Use huddles for communication, problem-solving
- Foster supportive leadership and work culture
 - Champion succession planning, ongoing consultation
 - Regional communities of practice





STAR-VA RESOURCES



For information about STAR-VA, including link to the intervention manual, citations, and an on-line broadcast providing a program orientation, see:

https://www.mentalhealth.va.gov/healthcare-providers/docs/STAR-VA_Overview.pdf

Points of contact:

Kimberly.Curyto@va.gov

Michele.Karel@va.gov



QUESTIONS

