Health Plan Performance Improvement Project (PIP)

PIP Title: Improving Rates for (1) Initiation and Engagement of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse or Dependence Treatment (IET), (2) Follow-Up After Emergency Department Visit for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse or Dependence (FUA), and (3) Pharmacotherapy for Opioid Use Disorder (POD)

PIP Implementation Period: January 1, 2021-December 31, 2021

Submission Dates:

	Report Year 2021
Version 1	12/10/2021
Version 2	12/31/2021

MCO Contact Information

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Attestation

Plan Name: UnitedHealthcare
Title of Project: Improving Rates for (1) Initiation and Engagement of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse or Dependence Treatment (IET), (2) Follow-Up After Emergency Department Visit for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse or Dependence (FUA), and (3) Pharmacotherapy for Opioid Use Disorder (POD)

The undersigned approve this PIP and assure involvement in the PIP throughout the course of the project.

Medical Director signature: 
First and last name: Julie Morial, MD
Date: 12/31/2021

CEO signature: 
First and last name: Karl Lirette
Date: 12/31/2021

Quality Director signature: 
First and last name: Deborah Junot
Date: 12/31/2021

IS Director signature (if applicable): _____
First and last name:
Date:

Updates to the PIP

For Interim and Final Reports Only: Report all changes in methodology and/or data collection from initial proposal submission in the table below.
[EXAMPLES INCLUDE: ADDED NEW INTERVENTIONS, ADDED A NEW SURVEY, CHANGE IN INDICATOR DEFINITION OR DATA COLLECTION, DEVIATED FROM HEDIS® SPECIFICATIONS, REDUCED SAMPLE SIZE(S)]

Table 1: Updates to PIP

Change	Date of change	Area of change	Brief Description of change
Change 1	2/5/2021	☐ Project Topic ☒ Methodology ☒ Barrier Analysis / Intervention ☒ Other	• Added the HEDIS® POD measure to the Project Topic • Added ATLAS SUD treatment locator as an educational intervention • Added education around MAT and Naloxone kits to targeted urban/rural Eds • Added meetings with outpatient providers and EDs to capture additional barriers and address potential future interventions • Abandoned sponsor DEAx waiver training intervention • Added promotion of PCSS free online MAT training • Modified ITMs for Intervention #4 • Updated Driver Diagram
Change 2	12/10/2021	☒ Project Topic ☐ Methodology ☒ Barrier Analysis / Intervention ☐ Other	• Added the HEDIS® POD measure to the Abstract section • Modified peer support intervention (#7) and corresponding ITMs • Removed MAT Taskforce intervention • Indicators 2, 5, & 8 targets increased due to meeting prior quality compass percentiles
Change 3		☐ Project Topic ☐ Methodology ☐ Barrier Analysis / Intervention ☐ Other	
Change 4		☐ Project Topic ☐ Methodology	

		☐ Barrier Analysis / Intervention ☐ Other	

Abstract

For Final Report submission only. Do not exceed 1 page.

Provide a high-level summary of the PIP, including the project topic and rationale (include baseline and benchmark data), objectives, description of the methodology and interventions, results and major conclusions of the project, and next steps.

Title of Project: Improving Rates for Initiation and Engagement of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse or Dependence Treatment (IET), for Follow-Up after ED Visit for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse/Dependence (FUA) and Pharmacotherapy for Opioid Use Disorder (POD).

Rationale for Project: According to the American Psychiatric Association, there are more deaths, illnesses, and disabilities from substance abuse than from any other preventable health condition. Treatment of medical problems caused by substance use and abuse places a huge burden on the health care system (Schneider Institute 2001). The IET, FUA and POD PIP topic addresses our member needs due to the prevalence of alcohol and other drug dependence among both our adolescent and adult population. Louisiana's drug-poisoning death rate showed a statistically significant increase of 14.7% from 2015 to 2016 (CDC, 2017). The opioid-related overdose death rate in Louisiana has more than doubled over the past five years, from 3.7 per 100,000 persons in 2012 to 7.7 in 2016 (NIH, 2018). Although the plan showed some improvement from the 2018 to 2019 calendar year, there was still room for improvement based on the 2019 NCQA National Percentiles – particularly regarding the FUA measure. Additional baseline and benchmark data can be found in Table 5.

Aim: The aim of the project was to improve both the total rate of initiation and the total rate of engagement for alcohol and other drug abuse or dependence treatment (AOD) in members ages 13 years and older with a new AOD diagnosis, increase the rate of Follow-Up after an emergency department visit for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse/Dependence, as well as increase the rate of new opioid use disorder (OUD) pharmacotherapy events with OUD pharmacotherapy for 180 or more days among members age 16 and older with a diagnosis of OUD

Objectives:

1. Conduct provider training to expand the workforce for treatment initiation and follow-up, and encourage provider enrollment in training programs,
2. Link primary care providers for youth and adults to resources from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Resources for Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT),
3. Partner with hospital emergency departments to improve timely initiation and engagement in treatment,
4. Provide enhanced member care coordination,
5. Other interventions as informed by the MCOs' barrier analyses they will conduct as part of the PIP process.

Methodology: The performance indicators for the study align with the HEDIS Volume 2 Technical Specifications for 2021 IET, FUA and POD measures. For the IET and FUA measures, the eligible population includes members 13 years and older as of December 31 of the measurement year. For the POD measure, the eligible population includes members 16 years or older as of December 31 of the measurement year. For the IET measure, there are sub-measures for both initiation and engagement in treatment, including alcohol abuse/dependence, opioid abuse/dependence, and other drug abuse/dependence. For the FUA measure, sub-measures include 7- and 30-day follow-up adherence.

Interventions:

- Enhanced provider education through provider engagement activities, free continuing education credits, and direct doctor-to-doctor outreach in order to increase knowledge of both first line medical and behavioral health providers around SUD and SAMHSA best practices.
- Developed enhanced materials for case management to increase member engagement and knowledge around SUD diagnoses and treatment.
- Increased member outreach and advocacy for members involved in MAT or with a history of non-compliance with care through focused care advocacy program and pharmacy outreach initiatives to increase member engagement and motivation for treatment.
- Provided education to providers, case management, and utilization management to increase knowledge of appropriate Vivitrol administration and prior authorization in order to decrease member barriers to accessing medications.

Results:

There were no performance indicators that met the target rate for the project. There was an increase in the performance indicators from baseline through interim II to the final measure period for Initiation and Engagement of AOD Treatment for Opioid Abuse or Dependence (IET) and the 30-day follow-up after ED visit for alcohol and other drug abuse/dependence (FUA) rates. The Initiation of AOD Treatment for Opioid Abuse and Dependence (IET) performance indicator final measure rate was 66.97, which was the highest rate reported in the project for this measure. The final measure rate was 8.74 percentage points higher than the baseline measure rate of 58.23, 6.88 percentage points higher than the interim I measure rate of 60.09, and 0.12 percentage points higher than the interim II measure rate of 66.85. The Engagement of AOD Treatment for Opioid Abuse and Dependence (IET) performance indicator final measure rate was 33.44, which was the highest rate reported in the project for this measure. The final measure rate was 8.99 percentage points higher than the baseline measure rate of 24.45, 3.30 percentage points higher than the interim I measure rate of 30.14, and 1.31 percentage points higher than the interim II measure rate of 32.13. The 30-day follow-up after ED visit for alcohol and other drug abuse/dependence (FUA) performance indicator final measure rate was 12.15, which was the highest rate reported in the project for this measure. The final measure rate was 1.69 percentage points higher than the baseline measure rate of 10.46, 0.44 percentage points higher than the interim I measure rate of 11.71, and 0.36 percentage points higher than the interim II measure rate of 11.79. The remaining measures saw increases from baseline through interim II measure rates; however, they saw a drop in their final measure rates at the time of this report. Sustained improvement will be further evaluated when the full data is available as the final data in this report is only available through 10/21/2021.

Conclusion:

The overall goal of the project was to improve member initiation and engagement for substance use disorder treatment, improve member follow-up after an emergency department visit for a substance use disorder diagnosis, and improve pharmacotherapy use for opioid use disorder. Despite not meeting rate goals for the study period, the study did appear to achieve some success through the interventions implemented, as well as the initiation of some future interventions in the final measurement year.

Although some interventions were delayed due to COVID-19 and weather disasters, there were some successes in provider education and engagement. Targeted education around appropriate screening, resources, and referrals led to increases in the use of SBIRT with providers. Member adherence to recommended therapy while being prescribed MAT medications remained steady during the study period. There was a notable increase in the number of members who followed up after an ED visit for a SUD diagnosis

during 2020 but noted decreases in 2021 were possibly due to COVID-19 and weather disasters requiring members to prioritize more immediate needs over treatment follow-up. The member materials have not been widely used within the tracking measures but may have had some other positive benefits across the state. Peer support providers and continued case management services have been added for additional member support and engagement. While some interventions may have made traction, a full year of data is needed to make definitive conclusions.

Next Steps:

Regarding next steps, the plan will continue to expand provider education by finalizing and promoting provider education materials and trainings, such as our on-demand ASAM and HEDIS trainings, in multidisciplinary settings. This will also include enhancing presentation materials to include provider-specific actionable information, current state and enterprise initiatives, and education/training opportunities. Quality staff will continue to meet with case management staff to ensure member engagement materials are developed and revamped as needed. The plan is also exploring several medical behavioral integrated programs that can do in person outreach to address various population health needs and provide treatment in place.

Project Topic

To be completed upon Proposal submission. Do not exceed 2 pages.

Describe Project Topic and Rationale for Topic Selection

- **Describe how PIP Topic addresses your member needs and why it is important to your members:**

Alcohol and other Drug dependence is common across many age groups and is a cause of morbidity, mortality, and decreased productivity. There is strong evidence that treatment for AOD dependence can improve health, productivity, and social outcomes, and can save millions of dollars on health care and related costs (NCQA, 2018). According to the American Psychiatric Association, there are more deaths, illnesses, and disabilities from substance abuse than from any other preventable health condition. Treatment of medical problems caused by substance use and abuse places a huge burden on the health care system (Schneider Institute 2001).

The IET, FUA and POD PIP topics address our member needs due to the prevalence of alcohol and other drug dependence among both our adolescent and adult population. Louisiana's drug-poisoning death rate showed a statistically significant increase of 14.7% from 2015 to 2016 (CDC, 2017). Prescription and illicit opioids are the prime drivers of drug overdose deaths in the U.S. (CDC, 2017). The opioid-related overdose death rate in Louisiana has more than doubled over the past five years, from 3.7 per 100,000 persons in 2012 to 7.7 in 2016 (NIH, 2018). Prior to 2012, the primary driver of opioid-related overdose deaths was prescription opioids. Since 2012, the number of heroin-related deaths trended sharply upward to exceed that of prescription opioid-related deaths in 2016 (149 vs. 124, respectively; NIH, 2018). The overdose crisis has been interpreted as "an epidemic of poor access to care" (Wakeman and Barnett, 2018), with close to 80% of Americans with opioid use disorder lacking treatment (Saloner and Karthikeyan, 2015).

UnitedHealthcare Community Plan of Louisiana completed several analyses surrounding the members who fall into the Initiation and Engagement of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse or Dependence Treatment (IET) HEDIS ® measure, as well as Follow-Up After Emergency Department Visit for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse or Dependence (FUA). The tables referenced below can be found in Appendix F.

The following trends were noted from the data:

- IET Initiation noncompliance rates for members ages 13-17 were slightly higher than those of adult members (47.74% vs 43.92%) (Appendix F: Table 1). The highest rate of non-compliance for both initiation and engagement was ages 13-17 with engagement of alcohol treatment (86.79%), however, there are much higher volumes of adult members in each category of the IET measures compared to the 13-17 age group.
- For adults in the IET measure, the highest rate of noncompliance for initiation and engagement was for the engagement of alcohol treatment at 83.28% (Appendix F: Table 1).
- The sub measure with the lowest rate of noncompliance in both initiation and engagement measures was adult initiation of opioid treatment (33.15%) (Appendix F: Table 1).

- The region with the highest rate of noncompliance for initiation for adolescents was Imperial Calcasieu Human Services Authority (90.91%), while the region with the highest rate of noncompliance for adults was Northwest Louisiana HSD (54.36%) (Appendix F: Table 2).
- For engagement, the highest rate of noncompliance for the 13-17 population was Imperial Calcasieu Human Services Authority (100%) (Appendix F: Table 3). South Central Louisiana Human Services Authority (84.06%) had the highest rate of noncompliance for adults.
- The FUA measure has much lower denominators than the IET measure, with very few adolescents falling into the measure (Appendix F: Table 1 and Table 4).
- Adolescents had a higher noncompliance rate for both the 7 day and 30-day FUA measure (100%) (Appendix F: Table 4).
- For the FUA 7-day measure, no regions had any compliant members for ages 13-17 (Appendix F: Table 5). Central Louisiana Human Services District had the highest rate of noncompliance for adults (98.41%).
- For the 30-day FUA measure, no regions had any compliant members for ages 13-17 (Appendix F: Table 6). Central Louisiana Human Services District had the highest rate of noncompliance for adults in the measure (93.65%).
- (Appendix F: Tables 7-10) focus on the special healthcare needs populations within Louisiana. The top 10 parishes with the highest incidences of pregnancy, comorbid conditions, ER utilization and IP utilization are broken out. The data analysis suggests that there are patterns of membership in certain areas of the state, including East Baton Rouge, Orleans, Jefferson, Caddo, Terrebonne, Saint Tammany, Lafayette, Livingston, Calcasieu, and Ouachita parishes.

- **Describe high-volume or high-risk conditions addressed:**

  This PIP will focus on the initiation and engagement of treatment for alcohol, opioids, and other substances with both the adolescent (13-17) population and the adult (18+) population, follow-up after emergency department visit for alcohol and other drug abuse or dependence and adherence to pharmacotherapy treatment. The data summary suggests interventions should be focused on members using opioids and alcohol, as well as the adolescent population.

- **Describe current research support for topic (e.g., clinical guidelines/standards):**

  Several studies conducted by The National Center for Biotechnology Information (a part of the United States National Library of Medicine, which is a branch of the National Institute of Health) indicate that treatment and engagement are recognized as important benchmarks on the path to recovery from substance use disorders. Early withdrawal from treatment tends to lead to relapse, indicating ongoing engagement in treatment is the most successful indicator of remission.

  An additional study from the National Institute of Health and the US Department of Veterans Affairs examined the patient-level associations between the Health Plan Employer Data and Information Set (HEDIS) substance use disorder (SUD) treatment engagement quality indicator and improvements in clinical outcomes. Administrative and survey data from 2,789 US Department of Veterans Affairs SUD patients were used to estimate the effects of meeting the HEDIS engagement criterion on improvements in Addiction Severity Index Alcohol, Drug, and Legal composite scores. Patients meeting

the engagement indicator improved significantly more in all domains than patients who did not engage, and the relationship was stronger for alcohol and legal outcomes for patients seen in outpatient settings.

- **Explain why there is opportunity for MCO improvement in this area (must include baseline and if available, statewide average/benchmarks):**

  The following table summarizes the plan performance for the baseline year, in comparison with NCQA Quality Compass benchmarks.

Table 2: HEDIS® Measures and Benchmarks

Measure	UHCCPLA HEDIS® 2020	Next Quality Compass HEDIS® 2020 Benchmark	Difference
Alcohol abuse/dependence: Initiation of AOD	49.04	49.57 (90th)	-0.53
Alcohol abuse/dependence: Engagement of AOD	15.05	16.68 (90th)	-1.63
Opioid abuse/dependence: Initiation of AOD	60.09	62.66 (66.67th)	-2.57
Opioid abuse/dependence: Engagement of AOD	30.14	35.96 (66.67th)	-5.82
Total: Initiation of AOD	50.19	52.52 (95th)	-2.33
Total: Engagement of AOD	17.96	18.62 (75th)	-0.66
FUA 30-day measure	11.71	14.66 (33.33rd)	-2.95
FUA 7-day measure	7.48	9.77 (33.33rd)	-2.29
Pharmacotherapy for Opioid Use Disorder (POD)	19.54	n/a*	n/a

*HEDIS® Quality Compass Benchmarks have not been established for the Pharmacotherapy for Opioid Use Disorder

- For total initiation, our rate was 50.19, which was slightly below the 2020 NCQA quality compass 90th percentile of 52.52.
- For total engagement, our rate was 17.96, which was above the 2020 NCQA quality compass 66.67th percentile of 17.08.
- For alcohol initiation, our rate was 49.04, which was slightly below the 2020 NCQA quality compass 90th percentile of 49.57.
- For alcohol engagement, our rate was 15.05, which was above the 2020 NCQA quality compass 75th percentile of 14.25.
- For opioid initiation, our rate was 60.09, which was above the 2020 NCQA quality compass 50th percentile of 58.7.
- For opioid engagement, our rate was 30.14, which was above the 2020 NCQA quality compass 50th percentile of 28.95.

- For the FUA 7-day measure, our rate was 7.48, which was above the 2020 NCQA quality compass 25th percentile of 7.09.
- For the FUA 30-day measure, our rate was 11.71, which was above the 2019 NCQA quality compass 25th percentile of 10.91.
- For the POD measure, our rate was 19.54. This was the first year for this measure and there have not been Quality Compass benchmarks established for POD.

Aims, Objectives and Goals

Healthy Louisiana PIP Aim: The overall aim is to improve the rate of Initiation and Engagement of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse or Dependence Treatment (IET; HEDIS 2020) and to improve the rates for Follow-Up After Emergency Department Visit for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse or Dependence (FUA; HEDIS 2020), as well as Pharmacotherapy for Opioid Use Disorder (POD) by implementing enhanced interventions to test the change concepts indicated in the Driver Diagram (Appendix D) to achieve the following **objectives**:

1. Conduct provider training to expand the workforce for treatment initiation, follow-up, and continuity of pharmacotherapy for Opioid Use Disorder (POD), and encourage provider enrollment in the following training programs:
    - The ASAM National Practice Guideline For the Treatment of Opioid Use Disorder, 2020 Focused Update (hard copy + web-based learning)
    - Treatment of Opioid Use Disorder Course (includes training for the waiver to prescribe buprenorphine) - American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM); Targeted providers to include PCPs, pediatricians, obstetricians, ER physicians, FQHC and urgent care providers.
    - Fundamentals of Addiction Medicine (ASAM); Targeted providers to include psychiatrists, pediatricians, LMHPs, PCPs, obstetricians, ER physicians, FQHC and urgent care providers.
    - The ASAM Criteria Course for appropriate levels of care; Targeted providers to include LMHPs, PCPs, pediatricians, obstetricians, ER physicians, FQHC and urgent care providers
    - ASAM Motivational Interviewing Workshop; Targeted providers to include LMHPs, PCPs, pediatricians, obstetricians, ER physicians, FQHC and urgent care providers
2. Link primary care providers for youth and adults to resources from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Resources for Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) (https://www.samhsa.gov/sbirt/resources), and encourage primary care conduct of SBIRT for youth and adults; Targeted providers to include pediatricians, LMHPs, PCPs, obstetricians, ER physicians, FQHC and urgent care providers.
3. Partner with hospitals/EDs to improve timely initiation and engagement in treatment (e.g., MCO liaisons, hospital initiatives, ED protocols); and
4. Provide MCO enhanced care coordination (e.g., behavioral health integration, case management, improved communication between MCO UM and CM for earlier notification of hospitalization, improved discharge planning practices and support, such as recovery coaches, and coordinate with pharmacists).
5. Other interventions as informed by the MCOs' barrier analyses they will conduct as part of the PIP process.

Table 3: Goals

Indicators	Baseline Rate Measurement Period: 1/1/18-12/31/18	Interim I Rate Measurement Period: 1/1/19-12/31/19	Interim II Rate Measurement Period: 1/1/20-12/31/20*	Target Rate[2]	Rationale for Target Rate[3]
Indicator #1. Initiation of AOD Treatment: Total groups, Alcohol abuse or depende diagnosis cohort	N: 1687 D: 3897 R: 43.29	N: 2024 D: 4127 R: 49.04	N: 2190 D: 3929 R: 55.74	R: 58.53	5 percentage point improvement (2020 measure exceeds Quality Compass 95th percentile)
Indicator #2. Initiation of AOD Treatment: Total groups, Opioid abuse, or depende diagnosis cohort	N: 1405 D: 2413 R: 58.23	N: 1641 D: 2731 R: 60.09	N: 1704 D: 2549 R: 66.85	R: 69.62	Next Quality Compass benchmark (90th)
Indicator #3. Initiation of AOD Treatment: Total groups, Total diagnosis cohort	N: 5865 D: 12842 R: 45.67	N: 6634 D: 13218 R: 50.19	N: 7053 D: 13090 R: 53.88	R: 54.93	Next Quality Compass benchmark (95th)
Indicator #4. Engagement of AOD Treatment: Total age groups, Alcohol abuse or dependence diagnosis cohort	N: 497 D: 3897 R: 12.75	N: 621 D: 4127 R: 15.05	N: 655 D: 3929 R: 16.67	R: 21.37	Next Quality Compass benchmark (95th)
Indicator #5. Engagement of AOD Treatment: Total age groups, Opioid abuse, or dependence diagnosis cohort	N: 590 D: 2413 R: 24.45	N: 823 D: 2731 R: 30.14	N: 819 D: 2549 R: 32.13	R: 35.96	Next Quality Compass benchmark (66.67th)
Indicator #6. Engagement of AOD Treatment: Total age groups, Total diagnosis cohort	N: 1986 D: 12842 R: 15.46	N: 2374 D: 13218 R: 17.96	N: 2521 D: 13090 R: 19.26	R: 23.53	Next Quality Compass benchmark (90th)
Indicator #7. The percentage of emergency department (ED) visits for members 13 years of age and older with a principal diagnosis of alcohol or other drug (AOD) abuse or dependence, who had a follow-up visit for AOD within 7 days of the ED visit	N: 231 D: 2208 R: 10.46	N: 252 D: 2152 R: 11.71	N: 188 D: 2316 R: 8.12	R: 12.73	Next Quality Compass benchmark (50th)

Indicators	Baseline Rate Measurement Period: 1/1/18-12/31/18	Interim I Rate Measurement Period: 1/1/19-12/31/19	Interim II Rate Measurement Period: 1/1/20-12/31/20*	Target Rate[2]	Rationale for Target Rate[3]
Indicator #8. The percentage of emergency department (ED) visits for members 13 years of age and older with a principal diagnosis of alcohol or other drug (AOD) abuse or dependence, who had a follow-up visit for AOD within 30 days of the ED visit	N: 151 D: 2208 R: 6.84	N: 161 D: 2152 R: 7.48	N: 273 D: 2316 R: 11.79	R: 14.66	Next Quality Compass benchmark (33.33rd)
Indicator #9: The percentage of new opioid use disorder (OUD) pharmacotherapy events with OUD pharmacotherapy for 180 or more days among members age 16 and older with a diagnosis of OUD.	N: n/a D: n/a R: n/a	N: 348 D: 1781 R: 19.54	N: 932 D: 2773 R: 33.61	R: 38.61	5 percentage point improvement

[1] Baseline rate: the MCO-specific rate that reflects the year prior to when PIP interventions are initiated.
[2] Upon subsequent evaluation of performance indicator rates, consideration should be given to improving the target rate if it has been met or exceeded at that time.
[3] Indicate the source of the final goal (e.g., NCQA Quality Compass) and/or the method used to establish the target rate (e.g., 95% confidence interval).

*Claims data was only available through 11/13/2020

Methodology

To be completed upon Proposal submission.

Performance Indicators (See HEDIS Volume 2 Technical Specifications for MY 2020-2021 IET, FUA and POD measures)

Table 4: Performance Indicators[1]

Indicator	Description	Data Source	Eligible Population Specification	Exclusion Criteria	Numerator Specification	Denominator Specification
Indicator #1 (HEDIS IET)	**Initiation of AOD Treatment: Total age groups, Alcohol abuse or dependence diagnosis cohort**	Administrative Claims Data	Members 13 years or older as of December 31 of the measurement year with a new episode of Alcohol abuse or dependence during the intake period. Members must be enrolled for 60 days before the index episode start date through 47 days after the index episode start date, with no gaps in enrollment.	Test for Negative Diagnosis History: Exclude members who had a claim/ encounter with a diagnosis of AOD abuse or dependence (AOD Abuse and Dependence Value Set), AOD medication treatment (AOD Medication Treatment Value Set) or an alcohol or opioid dependency treatment medication dispensing event (Alcohol Use Disorder Treatment Medications List; Opioid Use Disorder Treatment Medications List) during the 60 days (2 months) before the IESD. Members in hospice	The number of members from the eligible population who initiate treatment through an inpatient AOD admission, outpatient visit, intensive outpatient encounter or partial hospitalization, telehealth, or medication treatment within 14 days of the diagnosis	The eligible population minus exclusions

Indicator	Description	Data Source	Eligible Population Specification	Exclusion Criteria	Numerator Specification	Denominator Specification
Indicator #2 (HEDIS IET)	**Initiation of AOD Treatment: Total age groups, Opioid abuse, or dependence diagnosis cohort**	Administrative Claims Data	Members 13 years or older as of December 31 of the measurement year with a new episode of Opioid abuse or dependence during the intake period. Members must be enrolled for 60 days before the index episode start date through 47 days after the index episode start date, with no gaps in enrollment.	Test for Negative Diagnosis History: Exclude members who had a claim/ encounter with a diagnosis of AOD abuse or dependence (AOD Abuse and Dependence Value Set), AOD medication treatment (AOD Medication Treatment Value Set) or an alcohol or opioid dependency treatment medication dispensing event (Alcohol Use Disorder Treatment Medications List; Opioid Use Disorder Treatment Medications List) during the 60 days (2 months) before the IESD. Members in hospice	The number of members from the eligible population who initiate treatment through an inpatient AOD admission, outpatient visit, intensive outpatient encounter or partial hospitalization, telehealth, or medication treatment within 14 days of the diagnosis	The eligible population minus exclusions

Indicator	Description	Data Source	Eligible Population Specification	Exclusion Criteria	Numerator Specification	Denominator Specification
Indicator #3 (HEDIS IET)	**Initiation of AOD Treatment: Total age groups, Total diagnosis cohort**	Administrative Claims Data	Members 13 years or older as of December 31 of the measurement year with a new episode of any alcohol or other drug abuse or dependence during the intake period. Members must be enrolled for 60 days before the index episode start date through 47 days after the index episode start date, with no gaps in enrollment.	Test for Negative Diagnosis History: Exclude members who had a claim/ encounter with a diagnosis of AOD abuse or dependence (AOD Abuse and Dependence Value Set), AOD medication treatment (AOD Medication Treatment Value Set) or an alcohol or opioid dependency treatment medication dispensing event (Alcohol Use Disorder Treatment Medications List; Opioid Use Disorder Treatment Medications List) during the 60 days (2 months) before the IESD. Members in hospice	The number of members from the eligible population who initiate treatment through an inpatient AOD admission, outpatient visit, intensive outpatient encounter or partial hospitalization, telehealth, or medication treatment within 14 days of the diagnosis	The eligible population minus exclusions

Indicator	Description	Data Source	Eligible Population Specification	Exclusion Criteria	Numerator Specification	Denominator Specification
Indicator #4 (HEDIS IET)	**Engagement of AOD Treatment: Total age groups, Alcohol abuse or dependence diagnosis cohort**	Administrative Claims Data	Members 13 years or older as of December 31 of the measurement year with a new episode of Alcohol abuse or dependence during the intake period. Members must be enrolled for 60 days before the index episode start date through 47 days after the index episode start date, with no gaps in enrollment.	Test for Negative Diagnosis History: Exclude members who had a claim/ encounter with a diagnosis of AOD abuse or dependence (AOD Abuse and Dependence Value Set), AOD medication treatment (AOD Medication Treatment Value Set) or an alcohol or opioid dependency treatment medication dispensing event (Alcohol Use Disorder Treatment Medications List; Opioid Use Disorder Treatment Medications List) during the 60 days (2 months) before the IESD. Members in hospice	The number of members from the eligible population who initiated treatment and who were engaged in AOD treatment within 34 days of the initiation visit, as evidenced by at least two additional qualified substance use disorder treatment encounters in addition to the qualified initiation encounter.	The eligible population minus exclusions

Indicator	Description	Data Source	Eligible Population Specification	Exclusion Criteria	Numerator Specification	Denominator Specification
Indicator #5 (HEDIS IET)	**Engagement of AOD Treatment: Total age groups, Opioid abuse, or dependence diagnosis cohort**	Administrative Claims Data	Members 13 years or older as of December 31 of the measurement year with a new episode of Opioid abuse or dependence during the intake period. Members must be enrolled for 60 days before the index episode start date through 47 days after the index episode start date, with no gaps in enrollment.	Test for Negative Diagnosis History: Exclude members who had a claim/ encounter with a diagnosis of AOD abuse or dependence (AOD Abuse and Dependence Value Set), AOD medication treatment (AOD Medication Treatment Value Set) or an alcohol or opioid dependency treatment medication dispensing event (Alcohol Use Disorder Treatment Medications List; Opioid Use Disorder Treatment Medications List) during the 60 days (2 months) before the IESD. Members in hospice	The number of members from the eligible population who initiated treatment and who were engaged in AOD treatment within 34 days of the initiation visit, as evidenced by at least two additional qualified substance use disorder treatment encounters in addition to the qualified initiation encounter.	The eligible population minus exclusions

Indicator	Description	Data Source	Eligible Population Specification	Exclusion Criteria	Numerator Specification	Denominator Specification
Indicator #6 (HEDIS IET)	**Engagement of AOD Treatment: Total age groups, Total diagnosis cohort**	Administrative Claims Data	Members 13 years or older as of December 31 of the measurement year with a new episode of Alcohol or other drug abuse or dependence during the intake period. Members must be enrolled for 60 days before the index episode start date through 47 days after the index episode start date, with no gaps in enrollment.	Test for Negative Diagnosis History: Exclude members who had a claim/ encounter with a diagnosis of AOD abuse or dependence (AOD Abuse and Dependence Value Set), AOD medication treatment (AOD Medication Treatment Value Set) or an alcohol or opioid dependency treatment medication dispensing event (Alcohol Use Disorder Treatment Medications List; Opioid Use Disorder Treatment Medications List) during the 60 days (2 months) before the IESD. Members in hospice	The number of members from the eligible population who initiated treatment and who were engaged in AOD treatment within 34 days of the initiation visit, as evidenced by at least two additional qualified substance use disorder treatment encounters in addition to the qualified initiation encounter.	The eligible population minus exclusions

Indicator	Description	Data Source	Eligible Population Specification	Exclusion Criteria	Numerator Specification	Denominator Specification
Indicator #7 (HEDIS FUA)	**The percentage of emergency department (ED) visits for members 13 years of age and older with a principal diagnosis of alcohol or other drug (AOD) abuse or dependence, who had a follow-up visit for AOD within 7 days of the ED visit**	Administrative Claims Data	Members 13 years or older with an ED visit including a principle diagnosis of AOD abuse of dependence. Members must have continuous enrollment through 30 days after the visit and no gaps in enrollment.	ED visits that result in an inpatient stay or admission to an inpatient care setting. Members in hospice.	The number of members from the eligible population who received follow-up within 7 days of the emergency department visit.	The eligible population minus exclusions
Indicator #8 (HEDIS FUA)	**The percentage of emergency department (ED) visits for members 13 years of age and older with a principal diagnosis of alcohol or other drug (AOD) abuse or dependence, who had a follow-up visit for AOD within 30 days of the ED visit**	Administrative Claims Data	Administrative Claims Data	Members 13 years or older with an ED visit including a principle diagnosis of AOD abuse of dependence. Members must have continuous enrollment through 30 days after the visit and no gaps in enrollment.	ED visits that result in an inpatient stay or admission to an inpatient care setting. Members in hospice.	The number of members from the eligible population who received follow-up within 30 days of the emergency department visit.
Indicator #9 (HEDIS POD)	**The percentage of new opioid use disorder (OUD) pharmacotherapy events with OUD pharmacotherapy for 180 or more days among members age 16 and older with a diagnosis of OUD.**	Administrative Claims Data	Members 16 years and older with any diagnosis of opioid use disorder with an OUD dispensing event. Members must have continuous enrollment 31 days prior, and 179 days after, the treatment period start date.	Members with an inpatient stay of eight or more days during the treatment period. An OUD dispensing event within 31 days prior to the OUD treatment period being measured.	OUD treatment periods with no gaps in treatment of 8 or more consecutive calendar days from the start and end of OUD treatment episodes.	The eligible population minus exclusions

1. **HEDIS Indicators: If using a HEDIS measure, specify the HEDIS reporting year used and reference the HEDIS Volume 2 Technical Specifications (e.g., measure name(s)). It is not necessary to provide the entire specification. A summary of the indicator statement, and criteria for the eligible population, denominator, numerator, and any exclusions are sufficient. Describe any modifications being made to the HEDIS specification, e.g., change in age range.**

Data Collection and Analysis Procedures

Is the entire eligible population being targeted by PIP interventions? Yes

Sampling Procedures

If sampling was employed (for targeting interventions, medical record review, or survey distribution, for instance), the sampling methodology should consider the required sample size, specify the true (or estimated) frequency of the event, the confidence level to be used, and the margin of error that will be acceptable.

- **Describe sampling methodology:**

No sampling was used for the study.

Data Collection

Describe who will collect the performance indicator and intervention tracking measure data (using staff titles and qualifications), when they will perform collection, and data collection tools used (abstraction tools, software, surveys, etc.). If a survey is used, indicate survey method (phone, mail, face-to-face), the number of surveys distributed and completed, and the follow-up attempts to increase response rate.

- **Describe data collection:**

Data for this study is collected administratively only, electronically, using extraction software. The parameters for extraction come directly from the Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS®) measure for Initiation and Engagement of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse or Dependence Treatment (IET), Follow-up After Emergency Department Visit for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse or Dependence (FUA) and Pharmacotherapy for Opioid Use Disorder (POD). These data extracts are already in place in order to track and trend all HEDIS® measures throughout the year.

*See Appendix H: Data Collection algorithm

Validity and Reliability

Describe efforts used to ensure performance indicator and intervention tracking measure data validity and reliability. For medical record abstraction, describe abstractor training, inter-rater reliability (IRR) testing, quality monitoring, and edits in the data entry tool. For surveys, indicate if the survey instrument has been validated. For administrative data, describe validation that has occurred, methods to address missing data and audits that have been conducted.

- **Describe validity and reliability:**

The data collection process is audited by specific NCQA certified auditors. The auditors perform a review of UHC's transaction systems and data analysis procedures, examine computer programs to confirm adherence to NCQA specifications, interview key process representatives, examine select transactions including claims, and benchmark the performance rates for each measure against normative data.

**See Appendix G: HEDIS ® Certification of Med measures

Data Analysis

*Explain the data analysis procedures and, if statistical testing is conducted, specify the procedures used (note that hypothesis testing should only be used to test significant differences between **independent** samples; for instance, differences between health outcomes among sub-populations within the baseline period is appropriate).Describe the methods that will be used to analyze data, whether measurements will be compared to prior results or similar studies, and if results will be compared among regions, provider sites, or other subsets or benchmarks. Indicate when data analysis will be performed (monthly, quarterly, etc.).*
Describe how plan will interpret improvement relative to goal.
Describe how the plan will monitor intervention tracking measures (ITMs) for ongoing quality improvement (e.g., stagnating or worsening quarterly ITM trends will trigger barrier/root cause analysis, with findings used to inform modifications to interventions).

- **Describe data analysis procedures:**

Methods to analyze data include a review of baseline results, as well as comparison with the results of the collaborating MCOs, as aggregated for the project. HEDIS® rates were also compared to the national Quality Compass® benchmarks. The indicator results will be calculated according to the study indicator specifications and then compared to the goals and benchmarks for each indicator.

- **Describe how plan will interpret improvement relative to goal:**

  Improvement will be interpreted in terms of the extent to which the target rates are met for each sub-measure, as indicated in the results table.

- **Describe how plan will monitor ITMs for ongoing QI:**

  Methods used to analyze the ITM data will include a review of all intervention tracking measures and drill down on any stagnating measures with the multi-disciplinary team in order to determine how interventions may need to be adjusted to increase efficacy.

PIP Timeline

Report the measurement data collections periods below.
Baseline Measurement Period (IET):
Start date: 1/1/2018
End date: 12/31/2018

Interim I Measurement Period (IET and FUA)
Start date: 1/1/2019
End date: 12/31/2019

Interim II Measurement Period (IET, FUA and POD)
Start date: 1/1/2020
End date: 12/31/2020

Final Measurement Period:
Start date: 1/1/2021
End date: 12/31/2021

Submission of 1st Quarterly Status Report for Intervention Period from 1/1/21-3/31/21 Due: 4/30/2021
Submission of 2nd Quarterly Status Report for Intervention Period from 4/1/21-6/30/21 Due: 7/31/2021
Submission of 3rd Quarterly Status Report for Intervention Period from 7/1/21-9/30/21 Due: 10/31/2021

First Year PIP Interventions (New or Enhanced) Initiated: 1/1/2019
Second Year PIP Interventions (New or Enhanced) Initiated: 1/1/2020
Third Year PIP Interventions (New or Enhanced) Initiated: 1/1/2021

Submission of IET/FUA/POD Draft Report with CY 2021 data due: 12/10/2021

Submission of IET/FUA/POD Draft Report with CY 2021 data due: 12/31/2021

Barrier Analysis, Interventions, and Monitoring

Table 5: Alignment of Barriers, Interventions and Tracking Measures

Barrier 1: First line medical providers lack of engagement/knowledge/training in engaging SUD patients, screening, triage and referral procedures, and SUD treatment continuum of care. **Method of barrier identification: LDH guidance, direct feedback from providers and multi-disciplinary MCO staff discussion. Provider feedback obtained via discussions with clinical practice consultants.** **The providers involved in the barrier analysis discussion included several physicians (5 pediatric clinics and 3 adult primary care practices). Physician feedback often included a lack of knowledge on where to refer members, including those that accept Medicaid, are willing to treat children or will address pain management issues. Additional barriers included transportation issues, especially in rural areas where providers might be farther away from members. Providers also reported members are not always ready to admit they have a substance use issue or seek treatment and may be non-compliant with recommendations.**		**2020**				**2021**			
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**
Intervention #1 to address barrier: Enhanced provider education, including information on MAT, SBIRT, the engagement of members with SUD diagnoses, and appropriate level of care	Intervention #1 tracking measure: ITM 1A: N: The total number of in-	ITM 1A: N: 0 D: 5941 R: 0% ITM 1B: N: 0	ITM 1A: N: 0 D: 5997 R: 0% ITM 1B: N: 0	ITM 1A: N: 57 D: 6021 R: 0.95% ITM 1B: N: 5	ITM 1A: N: 64 D: 6295 R: 1.02% ITM 1B: N: 2	ITM 1A: N: 152 D: 6687 R: 2.27% ITM 1B: N: 0	ITM 1A: N: 48 D: 5571 R: 0.86% ITM 1B: N: 0	ITM 1A: N: 47 D: 6486 R: 0.72% ITM 1B: N: 0	ITM 1A: N: 16 D: 6486 R: 0.25% ITM 1B: N: 0

referral. Examples of provider engagement activities to include joint operations committees, activities with the PCP association, provider expos, break-out sessions, webinars, online based courses, ED leadership meetings. Targeted providers to include LMHPs, PCPs, pediatricians, obstetricians, ER physicians, FQHC and urgent care providers. Planned Start Date: 2/1/2020 Actual Start Date: 9/3/2020	network providers educated D: The total number of providers in-network ITM 1B: N: The number of providers that completed the free motivation interviewing or Care Philosophy training through MCO continuing education portal D: The total number of providers in network ITM 1C: N: The number of providers that billed an SBIRT screening for members 13 years of age and older billed/paid, by provider type D: The number of providers, by provider type	D: 5941 R: 0% ITM 1C: N: 15 D: 5941 R: 0.25% Provider Use of SBIRT by State Category ED 0/61 (0%) Primary Care 5/750 (0.70%) Urgent Care 0/4 (0%) Pediatricians 2/194 (1.03%) OB/GYN 4/193 (2.07%) Other 4/5941 (0.07%) There were a total of 350 claims for SBIRT in Q1 2020 by 16 different providers.	D: 5997 R: 0% ITM 1C: N: 17 D: 5997 R: 0.28% Provider Use of SBIRT by State Category ED 0/57 (0%) Primary Care 5/749 (0.67%) Urgent Care 0/4 (0%) Pediatricians 3/196 (1.53%) OB/GYN 5/197 (2.54%) Other 4/4794 (0.08%) There were a total of 576 claims for SBIRT in Q2 2020 by 17 different providers.	D: 6021 R: 0.08% ITM 1C: N:22 D:6021 R: 0.37% Provider Use of SBIRT by State Category ED 0/63 (0%) Primary Care 8/756 (1.06%) Urgent Care 0/3 (0%) Pediatricians 2/193 (1.04%) OB/GYN 4/195 (2.05%) Other 8/4811 (0.17%) There were a total of 1200 claims for SBIRT in Q3 2020 by 22 different providers.	D: 6295 R: .03% ITM 1C: N: 16 D: 6295 R: 0.25% Provider Use of SBIRT by State Category ED 0/63 (0%) Primary Care 3/793 (0.38%) Urgent Care 0/5 (0%) Pediatricians 1/206 (0.49%) Obs 3/209 (1.44%) Other 9/5019 (0.18%) There were a total of 510 claims for SBIRT by 16 different providers	D: 6687 R: 0% ITM 1C: N: 20 D: 6687 R: 0.30% Provider Use of SBIRT by State Category ED 0/106(0%) Primary Care 6/772 (0.78%) Urgent Care 0/4 (0%) Pediatricians 2/209 (0.96%) Obs 3/190 (1.58%) Other 9/5406 (0.17%) There were a total of 804 claims for SBIRT in Q1 2021 by 20 different providers	D: 5571 R: 0% ITM 1C: N: 24 D: 5571 R: 0.43% Provider Use of SBIRT by State Category ED 0/66 (0%) Primary Care 8/788 (1.02%) Urgent Care 0/3 (0%) Pediatricians 1/205 (0.49%) Obs 3/201 (1.49%) Other 12/4308 (0.28%) There were a total of 714 claims for SBIRT in Q2 2021 by 24 different providers	D: 6486 R: 0% ITM 1C: N: 26 D: 6486 R: 0.40% Provider Use of SBIRT by State Category ED 0/62 (0%) Primary Care 4/767 (0.52%) Urgent Care 0/5 (0%) Pediatricians 2/201 (1.00%) Obs 3/201 (1.49%) Other 17/5250 (0.32%) There were a total of 650 claims for SBIRT in Q3 2021 by 26 different providers	D: 6486 R: 0% ITM 1C: N: 21 D: 6486 R: 0.32% Provider Use of SBIRT by State Category ED 0/62 (0%) Primary Care 5/767 (0.65%) Urgent Care 0/5 (0%) Pediatricians 1/201 (0.50%) Obs 3/201 (1.49%) Other 12/5250 (0.23%) There were a total of 361 claims for SBIRT in Q4 2021 by 21 different providers:

Intervention #2 to address barrier: Distribute electronically ATLAS, the free, on-line SUD Treatment Locator at https://www.treatmentatlas.org/ to all first line medical and behavioral health providers Planned Start Date: 2/1/2021 Actual Start Date: 4/1/2021	Intervention #2 tracking measure: N: The total number of in-network providers who received education on ATLAS D: The total number of in-network providers	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A (Intervention not started in Q1 2021)	N: 3801 D: 5571 R: 68.23%	N: 224 D: 6486 R: 3.45%	N: 16 D: 6486 R: 0.25%
Intervention #3 to address barrier: Promote the use of Providers Clinical Support System (PCSS) free online training https://pcssnow.org/education-training/ Planned Start Date: 2/1/2021 Actual Start Date: 4/1/2021	N: The total number of in-network prescribers who received education on PCCS D: The total number of in-network prescribers in network	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A (Intervention not started in Q1 2021)	N: 3801 D: 5571 R: 68.23%	N: 224 D: 6486 R: 3.45%	N: 16 D: 6486 R: 0.25%
Barrier 2: Statewide lack of MAT prescribers and limited prescriber knowledge of local psychosocial treatment resources **Method of barrier identification: LDH guidance, direct feedback from providers, and multi-disciplinary MCO staff discussion. Provider feedback obtained via discussions with clinical practice consultants (see above summary).**		**2020**				**2021**			
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**

Intervention #4 to address barrier: Identify MAT prescribers with lower compliance rates of engaging members in psychosocial treatment and provide targeted education that includes information on MAT best practices, motivational interviewing, and additional resources. Planned Start Date: 3/1/2020 Actual Start Date: 8/5/2020	Intervention #4 tracking measure: N: The number of members prescribed buprenorphine that have had a therapy encounter D: The number of members prescribed buprenorphine	N: 683 D: 3184 R: 21.45%	N: 694 D: 3437 R: 20.19%	N: 834 D: 3709 R: 22.49%	N: 675 D: 3330 R: 20.27%	N: 865 D: 3692 R: 23.43%	N:1006 D: 3877 R: 25.95%	N: 1002 D: 3907 R: 25.65%	N: 732 D: 3589 R: 20.40%
Intervention #5 to address barrier: Educate and link area EDs with specialized SUD programming, which provide medication and psychosocial components of care, as well as comprehensive evaluation and referral to appropriate level of care. Specific focus on Florida Parishes and Metropolitan districts, based analysis of POD measure and overdose data (see tables 12 – 14 in Appendix H) Planned Start Date: 3/1/2020 Actual Start Date: 9/3/2020	Intervention #5 tracking measure: ITM 5A: N: The total number of members who had a claim that included any SUD diagnosis in positions 1-9 within 30 days of the qualified ED visit D: The total number of members who in Florida Parishes &/or Metropolitan Districts received an ED visit with a SUD diagnosis ITM 5B:	ITM 5A: N: 301 (23 telehealth – 7.64%) D: 950 R: 31.68% ITM 5B: N: 281 D: 745 R: 37.72% ITM 5C: N/A – New intervention eff 01/01/2021	ITM 5A: N: 227 (35 telehealth – 15.42%) D: 899 R: 25.25% ITM 5B: N: 206 D: 670 R: 30.75% ITM 5C: N/A – New intervention eff 01/01/2021	ITM 5A: N: 417 (77 telehealth – 18.47%) D: 1093 R: 38.15% ITM 5B: N: 380 D: 835 R: 45.51% ITM 5C: N/A – New intervention eff 01/01/2021	ITM 5A: N: 212 (17 telehealth – (8.02%) D: 499 R: 42.48% ITM 5B: N: 194 D: 368 R: 52.72% ITM 5C: N/A – New intervention eff 01/01/2021	ITM 5A: N: 172 (43 telehealth – (25.00%) D: 690 R: 24.93% ITM 5B: N: 151 D: 532 R: 28.38% ITM 5C: N: 177 D: 9074 R: 1.95%	ITM 5A: N: 80 (18 telehealth – (22.50%) D: 303 R: 26.40% ITM 5B: N: 71 D: 227 R: 31.28% ITM 5C: N: 253 D: 10,558 R: 2.40%	ITM 5A: N: 72 (20 telehealth – (27.78%) D: 291 R: 24.74% ITM 5B: N: 58 D: 204 R: 28.43% ITM 5C: N: 173 D: 11.595 R: 1.49%	ITM 5A: N: 22 (8 telehealth – (36.36%) D: 150 R: 14.67% ITM 5B: N: 1 D: 8 R: 12.50% ITM 5C: N: 77 D: 5250 R: 1.47%

	N: The total number of members with co-occurring mental health disorder who had a claim that included any SUD diagnosis in positions 1-9 for any SUD service within 30 days of the qualified ED visit D: The total number of members in Florida Parishes &/or Metropolitan Districts with co-occurring mental health disorder who received an ED visit with a SUD diagnosis ITM 5C: N: The total number of members who received an ED visit with an overdose dx D: The total number of members in Florida Parishes &/or Metropolitan Districts who received an ED visit								
Barrier 3: Special Healthcare Needs (SHCN) eligible subpopulations pose unique		**2020**				**2021**			
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**

communications and motivation challenges to engagement in case management. **Method of barrier identification: LDH guidance, direct feedback from case management interaction with members and multi-disciplinary MCO staff discussion. Member feedback obtained from case management interaction with members who has substance use diagnoses.** **The quality team completed a drill down on ten members involved in case management to gather common member barriers to successful engagement in substance use disorder treatment. Common barriers mainly included social determinants of health, such as homelessness, financial issues, limited supports, legal issues, and vocational challenges. Additional barriers to success included co-occurring conditions, such as mental health and medical diagnoses.**									
Intervention #6 to address barrier: Develop member facing materials to increase member engagement with SUD treatment, as well as engagement with case management. Material to include information on SUD helpline and MAT. Planned Start Date: 3/1/2020 Actual Start Date: 4/1/2020	Intervention #6 tracking measure: N: The number of members with a primary SUD diagnosis engaged in UHC case management who received the targeted education D: The number of members with a primary SUD diagnosis engaged in UHC case management	N: 0 D: 314 R: 0%	N: 17 D: 300 R: 5.67%	N: 26 D: 470 R: 5.53%	N: 12 D: 392 R: 3.06%	N: 18 D: 364 R: 4.95%	N: 16 D: 386 R: 4.15%	N: 16 D: 415 R: 3.86%	N: 16 D: 177 R: 9.04%

Intervention #7 to address barrier: Increase statewide availability of peer support programs to provide additional treatment and support options to members with SUD diagnoses. Planned Start Date: 4/1/2020 Actual Start Date: 11/1/2020 Educate providers, case management, and utilization management to increase use of peer support services to provide additional treatment and support options to members with SUD diagnoses. Planned Start Date: 4/1/2021 Actual Start Date: 4/1/2021	Intervention #7 tracking measure: N: Number of parishes with peer support availability D: Total number of parishes N: Total number of eligible members in the denominator stratified by contracted peer support provider D: Total number of unduplicated members who received at least one peer support service from a contracted peer support provider (per claims data)	N: 1 D: 64 R: 1.56% N/A – New intervention eff 04/01/2021	N: 1 D: 64 R: 1.56% N/A – New intervention eff 04/01/2021	N: 1 D: 64 R: 1.56% N/A – New intervention eff 04/01/2021	N: 26 D: 64 R: 40.63% N/A – New intervention eff 04/01/2021	N: 64 D: 64 R: 100% N/A – New intervention eff 04/01/2021	N/A as intervention was changed eff 04/01/2021 N: 0 D: 0 R: 0%	N/A as intervention was changed eff 04/01/2021 N: 0 D: 0 R: 0%	N/A as intervention was changed eff 04/01/2021 N: 0 D: 0 R: 0%
Intervention #8 to address barrier: Provide enhanced case management services through the Focused Care Advocacy program, which targets members that have had three or more admissions in a six-month period and a total cost of 50k in the last 12 months. These members will get specialized staffing and will receive more intensive focus to	Intervention #8 tracking measure: ITM 8A: N: The total number of members successfully outreached face to face D: The total number of	ITM 8A: N: 7 D: 44 R: 15.91% ITM 8B: N: 30 D: 44 R: 68.18%	ITM 8A: N: 0 D: 46 R: 0% ITM 8B: N: 24 D: 46 R: 52.17%	ITM 8A: N: 0 D: 50 R: 0% ITM 8B: N: 23 D: 50 R: 46.00%	ITM 8A: N: 0 D: 38 R: 0 ITM 8B: N: 25 D: 38 R: 65.79%	ITM 8A: N: 0 D: 4 R: 0% ITM 8B: N: 3 D: 4 R: 75.00%	ITM 8A: N: 0 D: 8 R: 0% ITM 8B: N: 7 D: 8 R: 87.50%	ITM 8A: N: 0 D: 35 R: 0% ITM 8B: N: 19 D: 35 R: 54.29%	ITM 8A: N: 0 D: 25 R: 0% ITM 8B: N: 9 D: 25 R: 36.00%

identify the barriers that are impeding them from engaging in care. Planned Start Date: 1/1/2020 Actual Start Date: 1/1/2020	members in the Focused Care Advocacy program ITM 8B: N: The total number of members that successfully outreached via phone D: The total number of members in the Focused Care Advocacy program								
Barrier 4: Members may have difficulty with medication adherence due to prior authorization requirements. **Method of barrier identification: Information from LDH, multi-disciplinary MCO staff discussion, pharmacy claims analysis and feedback from staff involved with the justice involved case management program.**		**2020**				**2021**			
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**
Intervention #9 to address barrier: Provide MAT education to providers, case management, and utilization management to increase knowledge of appropriate Vivitrol administration and prior authorization. Planned Start Date: 7/1/2020 Actual Start Date: 5/18/2020	Intervention #9 tracking measure: N: The total number of denied claims for Vivitrol D: The total number of Vivitrol claims	N: 153 D: 314 R: 48.73% (inverse measure)	N: 120 D: 346 R: 34.68%	N: 99 D: 313 R: 31.63%	N: 98 D: 236 R: 41.53%	N: 189 D: 377 R: 50.13%	N: 62 D: 255 R: 24.31%	N: 147 D: 305 R: 48.20%	N: 120 D: 238 R: 50.42%

Results

To be completed upon Proposal/Baseline and Final Report submissions. The results section should present project findings related to performance indicators. ***Do not*** interpret the results in this section.

Table 6: Results

Indicator	**Baseline** Measure period: 1/1/18-12/31/18	**Interim I** Measure period: 1/1/19-12/31/19	**Interim II** Measure period: 1/1/20-12/31/20	**Final Measure period:** 1/1/21-10/21/21 ***preliminary pending final HEDIS 2021 rates**	**Target Rate[1]**
Indicator #1. Initiation of AOD Treatment: Total age groups, Alcohol abuse or dependence diagnosis cohort	N: 1687 D: 3897 R: 43.29	N: 2024 D: 4127 R: 49.04	N: 2190 D: 3929 R: 55.74	N: 1979 D: 3861 R: 51.26	Rate: 58.53 5 percentage point improvement
Indicator #2. Initiation of AOD Treatment: Total age groups, Opioid abuse, or dependence diagnosis cohort	N: 1405 D: 2413 R: 58.23	N: 1641 D: 2731 R: 60.09	N: 1704 D: 2549 R: 66.85	N: 1612 D: 2407 R: 66.97	Rate: 69.62 Next Quality Compass benchmark (90th)
Indicator #3. Initiation of AOD Treatment: Total age groups, Total diagnosis cohort	N: 5865 D: 12842 R: 45.67	N: 6634 D: 13218 R: 50.19	N: 7053 D: 13090 R: 53.88	N: 6386 D: 12629 R: 50.57	Rate: 54.93 Next Quality Compass benchmark (95th)
Indicator #4. Engagement of AOD Treatment: Total age groups, Alcohol abuse or dependence diagnosis cohort	N: 497 D: 3897 R: 12.75	N: 621 D: 4127 R: 15.05	N: 655 D: 3929 R: 16.67	N: 538 D: 3861 R: 13.93	Rate: 21.37 Next Quality Compass benchmark (95th)
Indicator #5. Engagement of AOD Treatment: Total age groups, Opioid abuse, or dependence diagnosis cohort	N: 590 D: 2413 R: 24.45	N: 823 D: 2731 R: 30.14	N: 819 D: 2549 R: 32.13	N: 805 D: 2407 R: 33.44	Rate: 35.96 Next Quality Compass benchmark (66.67th)
Indicator #6. Engagement of AOD Treatment: Total age groups, Total diagnosis cohort	N: 1986 D: 12842 R: 15.46	N: 2374 D: 13218 R: 17.96	N: 2521 D: 13090 R: 19.26	N: 2165 D: 12629 R: 17.14	Rate: 23.53 Next Quality Compass benchmark (90th)

Indicator	**Baseline** Measure period: 1/1/18-12/31/18	**Interim I** Measure period: 1/1/19-12/31/19	**Interim II** Measure period: 1/1/20-12/31/20	**Final Measure period:** 1/1/21-10/21/21 ***preliminary pending final HEDIS 2021 rates**	**Target Rate**[1]
Indicator #7. The percentage of emergency department (ED) visits for members 13 years of age and older with a principal diagnosis of alcohol or other drug (AOD) abuse or dependence, who had a follow-up visit for AOD within 7 days of the ED visit	N: 151 D: 2208 R: 6.84	N: 161 D: 2152 R: 7.48	N: 188 D: 2316 R: 8.12	N: 142 D: 1951 R: 7.28	Rate: 12.73 Next Quality Compass benchmark (50th)
Indicator #8. The percentage of emergency department (ED) visits for members 13 years of age and older with a principal diagnosis of alcohol or other drug (AOD) abuse or dependence, who had a follow-up visit for AOD within 30 days of the ED visit	N: 231 D: 2208 R: 10.46	N: 252 D: 2152 R: 11.71	N: 273 D: 2316 R: 11.79	N: 237 D: 1951 R: 12.15	Rate: 14.66 Next Quality Compass benchmark (33.33rd)
Indicator #9: The percentage of new opioid use disorder (OUD) pharmacotherapy events with OUD pharmacotherapy for 180 or more days among members age 16 and older with a diagnosis of OUD.	N: n/a D: n/a R: n/a	N: 348 D: 1781 R: 19.54	N: 932 D: 2773 R: 33.60	N: 604 D: 3159 R: 19.12	Rate: 38.61 5 percentage point improvement

[1] Upon subsequent evaluation of quarterly rates, consideration should be given to improving the target rate if it has been met or exceeded at that time.

*Claims only available through 10/21/2021

The below graphs show trends of the performance indicators quarter over quarter for calendar years 2020 and 2021. Results for Q4 2021 were not reported given that the quarter is not complete at the time of this report. Highlights of rate trends are discussed in the following discussion section. These are quarterly cumulative rates.

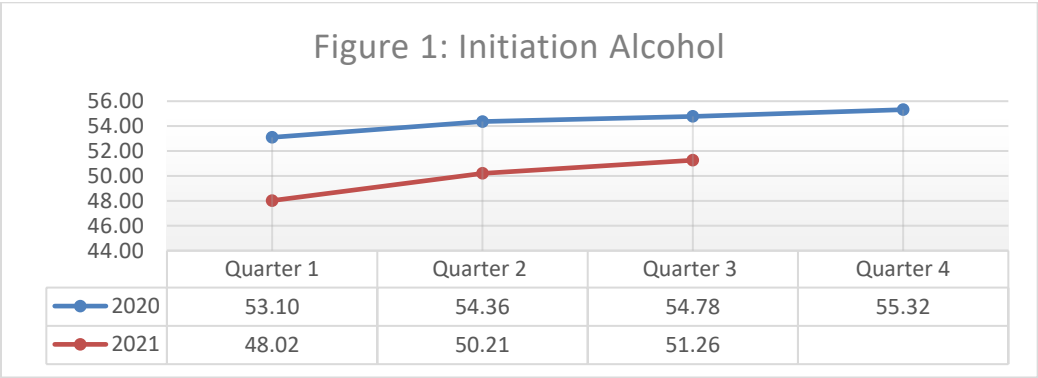
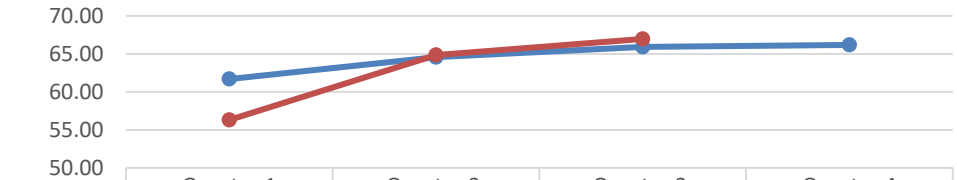
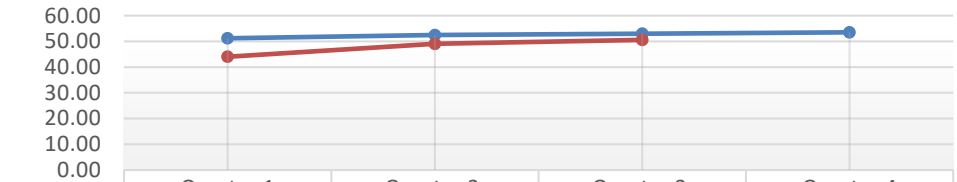


Figure 2: Initiation Opioid



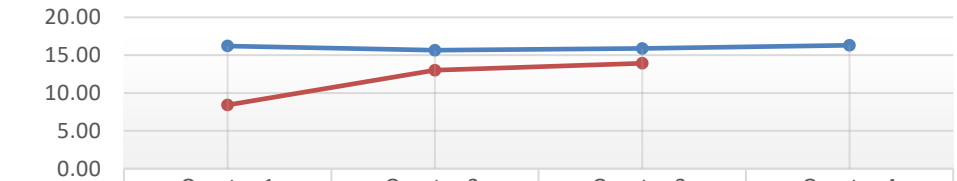
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
2020	61.69	64.57	65.91	66.18
2021	56.31	64.85	66.97	

Figure 3: Initiation Total



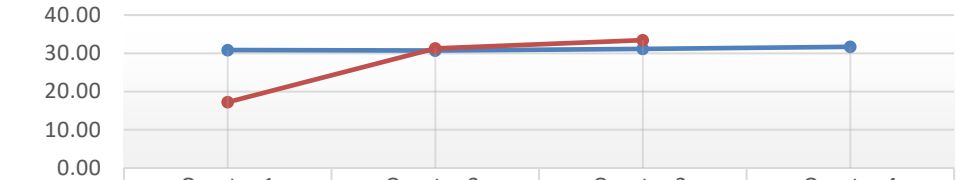
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
2020	51.20	52.45	52.98	53.51
2021	44.02	49.05	50.57	

Figure 4: Engagement Alcohol

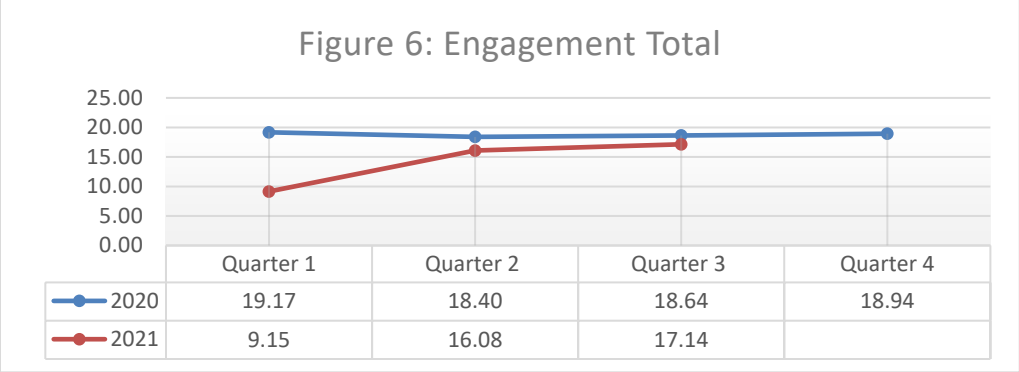


	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
2020	16.22	15.66	15.89	16.31
2021	8.42	13.01	13.93	

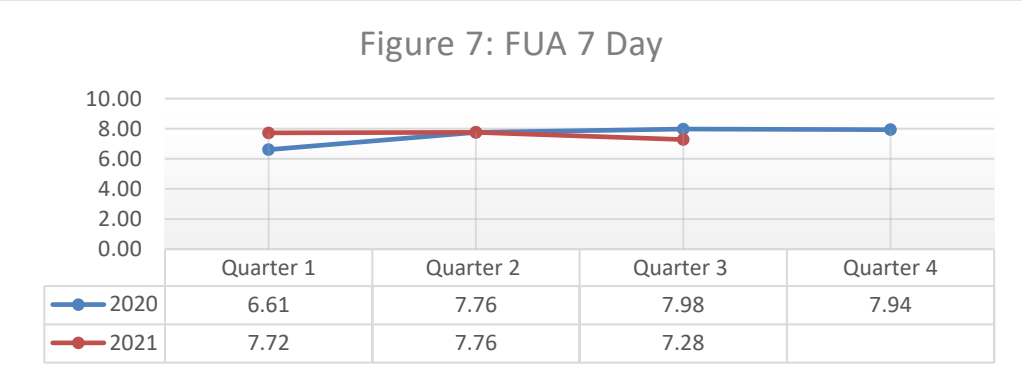
Figure 5: Engagement Opioid



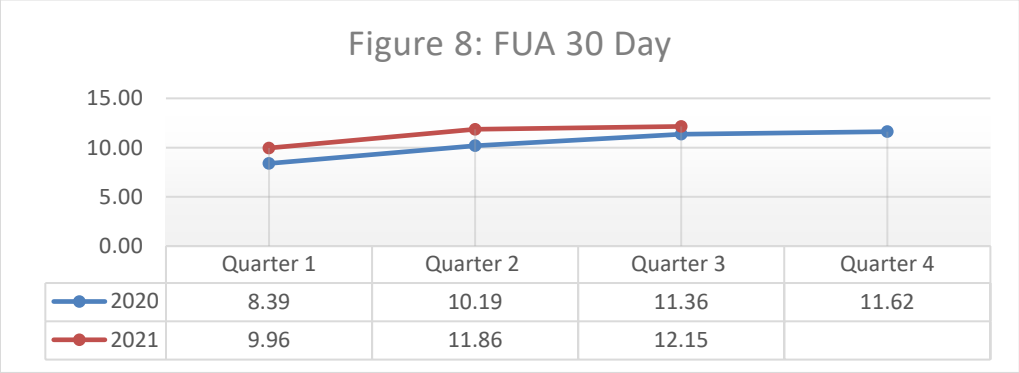
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
2020	30.84	30.73	31.16	31.70
2021	17.23	31.30	33.44	



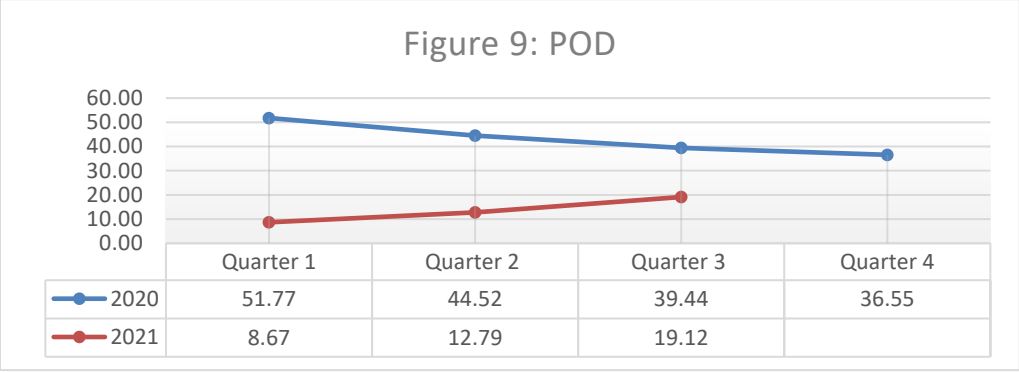
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
2020	19.17	18.40	18.64	18.94
2021	9.15	16.08	17.14	



	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
2020	6.61	7.76	7.98	7.94
2021	7.72	7.76	7.28	



	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
2020	8.39	10.19	11.36	11.62
2021	9.96	11.86	12.15	



	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
2020	51.77	44.52	39.44	36.55
2021	8.67	12.79	19.12	

Discussion

To be completed upon Interim/Final Report submission. The discussion section is for explanation and interpretation of the results.

Discussion of Results

- **Interpret the performance indicator rates for each measurement period,** i.e., describe whether rates improved or declined between baseline and interim, between interim and final and between baseline and final measurement periods.

  The overall goal of the project was to improve member initiation and engagement for substance use disorder treatment, improve member follow-up after an emergency department visit for a substance use disorder diagnosis, as well as improve pharmacotherapy use for opioid use disorder. Key indicators chosen for the study were Initiation and Engagement of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse or Dependence Treatment (IET) HEDIS rates, Follow-Up after ED Visit for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse/Dependence (FUA) HEDIS rates, and Pharmacotherapy for Opioid Use Disorder (POD) HEDIS rates. Target rates for these measurements were determined using the 2020 NCQA® quality compass percentiles, as 2021 NCQA® quality compass did not become available until September 2021.

  There were no performance indicators that met the target rate for the project. There was an increase in the performance indicators from baseline through interim II to the final measure period for Initiation and Engagement of AOD Treatment for Opioid Abuse or Dependence (IET) and the 30-day follow-up after ED visit for alcohol and other drug abuse/dependence (FUA) rates. The Initiation of AOD Treatment for Opioid Abuse and Dependence (IET) performance indicator final measure rate was 66.97, which was the highest rate reported in the project for this measure. The final measure rate was 8.74 percentage points higher than the baseline measure rate of 58.23, 6.88 percentage points higher than the interim I measure rate of 60.09, and 0.12 percentage points higher than the interim II measure rate of 66.85. The Engagement of AOD Treatment for Opioid Abuse and Dependence (IET) performance indicator final measure rate was 33.44, which was the highest rate reported in the project for this measure. The final measure rate was 8.99 percentage points higher than the baseline measure rate of 24.45, 3.30 percentage points higher than the interim I measure rate of 30.14, and 1.31 percentage points higher than the interim II measure rate of 32.13. The 30-day follow-up after ED visit for alcohol and other drug abuse/dependence (FUA) performance indicator final measure rate was 12.15, which was the highest rate reported in the project for this measure. The final measure rate was 1.69 percentage points higher than the baseline measure rate of 10.46, 0.44 percentage points higher than the interim I measure rate of 11.71, and 0.36 percentage points higher than the interim II measure rate of 11.79. The remaining measures saw increases from baseline through interim II measure rates; however, they saw a drop in their final measure rates at the time of this report. Sustained improvement will be further evaluated when the full data is available as data is only available through 10/21/2021.

  Looking specifically at the 2021 final measurement period, the total initiation rate had slight growth over the final measurement period starting at 44% and increasing to 50% in Q3 2021 (Figure 3: Initiation Total). The total engagement rate had more growth over the final measurement period almost doubling from 9% in Q1 2021 to 17% in Q3 2021 (Figure 6: Engagement Total). The FUA rates showed minimal variability over the course of the final measurement period. FUA 7-day rates began around 7.7% in Q1 2021 and decreased to 7.3% at the end of Q3 2021 (Figure 7: FUA 7 Day). FUA 30-day rates began close to 10% in Q1 2021 and increased to 12% at the end of Q3 2021 (Figure 8: FUA 30 Day). The POD rate showed a steady increase

over the final measurement period starting at almost 9% in Q1 2021 and increasing to 19% in Q3 2021 (Figure 9: POD). Q4 2021 data is not included as this report is being generated within the quarter and claims are incomplete and not finalized.

The baseline rate for total initiation was just above the 2019 NCQA® quality compass 66th percentile, at 45.67%. The goal for this measure was set at the 2020 NCQA® quality compass 95th percentile (54.93%), which was 9.26 percentage points above the baseline rate. The final rate for total initiation fell below the 2020 NCQA® quality compass 95th percentile, at 50.57%, which was 4.36 percentage points below goal but 4.90 percentage points over the baseline rate. While the HEDIS year is not complete, we appear to be on track to meet the 2020 NCQA® 90th percentile (52.52%), needing an additional 1.95 percentage points to attain this goal. In comparison, the final measure period rate fell 3.56 percentage points below the updated 2021 NCQA® 90th percentile of 54.13%.

The baseline rate for total engagement was just above the 2019 NCQA® quality compass 50th percentile, at 15.46%. The goal for this measure was the 2020 NCQA® quality compass 90th percentile (23.53%), which was 8.07 percentage points above the baseline rate. The final rate for total engagement fell below the 2020 NCQA® quality compass 90th percentile, at 17.14%, which was 6.39 percentage points below goal but 1.68 percentage points over the baseline rate. While the HEDIS year is not complete, we appear to be on track to meet the 2020 NCQA® 75th percentile of 18.62%, needing an additional 1.48 percentage points to attain this goal. In comparison, the final measure period rate fell 0.62 percentage points below the updated 2021 NCQA® 75th percentile of 17.76%.

For the FUA measures, the baseline rate for 7-day follow-up fell just above the 2019 NCQA® quality compass 25th percentile at 6.84%. The goal for this measure was the 2020 NCQA® quality compass 50th percentile (13.36%), which was 6.52 percentage points above the baseline rate. The final rate for 7-day post emergency room follow-up fell below the 2020 NCQA® quality compass 50th percentile, at 7.28%, which was 6.08 percentage points below goal but 0.44 percentage points over the baseline rate. While the HEDIS year is not complete, we appear to be on track to meet the 2020 NCQA® quality compass 33.33rd percentile of 9.77 %, needing an additional 2.49 percentage points to attain this goal. In comparison, the final rate fell 0.18 percentage points above the updated 2021 NCQA® quality compass 25th percentile of 7.10%.

For the FUA measures, the baseline rate for 30-day follow-up fell just below the 2019 NCQA® quality compass 25th percentile at 10.46%. The goal for this measure was the 2020 NCQA® quality compass 50th percentile (21.31%), which was 10.85 percentage points above the baseline rate, over double the baseline rate. The final rate for 30-day post emergency room follow-up fell below the 2020 NCQA® quality compass 50th percentile, at 12.15%, which was 9.16 percentage points below goal but 1.69 percentage points over the baseline rate. While the HEDIS year is not complete, we appear to be on track to meet the 2020 NCQA® quality compass 33.33rd percentile of 14.66, needing an additional 2.51 percentage points to attain this goal. In comparison, the final rate fell 1.40 percentage points above the updated 2021 NCQA® quality compass 25th percentile of 10.75%.

For the POD measure, the interim II rate fell below the 2021 NCQA® quality compass 66.67th percentile at 33.60%. The goal for this measure was the 2021 NCQA® quality compass 90th percentile (43.60%), which was 10 percentage points above the interim II rate. The final rate fell below the 2021 NCQA® quality compass 90th percentile at 19.12%, which was 24.48 percentage points below goal. While the HEDIS year is not complete, we appear to be on track to meet the 2021 NCQA® quality compass 25th percentile of 22.98, needing an additional 3.86 percentage points to attain this goal. In comparison, the final rate fell 4.34 percentage points above the updated 2021 NCQA® quality compass 10th percentile of 14.78%

- **Explain and interpret the results by reviewing the degree to which objectives and goals were achieved.** Use your ITM data to support your interpretations**.**

  Intervention tracking measures were identified that were thought to be feasible ways to target key areas that may improve outcomes with member engagement and follow-up with SUD treatment. Although some interventions experienced notable limitations due to COVID-19 and other natural disasters throughout the study period, there were some preliminary improvements in rates (pending Q4 2021 complete data). Barriers were identified through direct feedback from providers and members, as well as from internal staff direct interactions and guidance from The Louisiana Department of Health.

  One specific area we identified through our barrier analysis was to conduct provider education on the assessment, triage and referral of members with substance use disorders. This education included information on Medication Assisted Treatment and SBIRT, as well as levels of care and regional resources. The intervention included a PowerPoint presentation that was delivered by a licensed clinical social worker from the quality department and behavioral health medical director. This deck was presented in several ways, including via a statewide provider townhall, breakout sessions with several federally qualified health clinics, and through virtual provider expos. Additionally, provider facing flyers were disseminated to encourage participation in additional training via the provider education site, which offers courses that include motivational interviewing and addiction/trauma informed care.

  In evaluating the ITM data, we noted a steady decline in the number of providers that chose to utilize the independent virtual learning platforms for courses as well an engage in in person virtual presentations, which could be due to COVID-19 as well as natural disasters that impacted the state. Additionally, there was an increase in the number of providers billing SBIRT claims quarter over quarter for Q1-Q3 in 2020 and 2021. While SBIRT is one tool that can be used by providers to identify and refer individuals to SUD treatment, we realize there is work happening by providers to ensure members are appropriately identified and referred, but this may not be reflected in claims. We noted that some providers are screening for SUD but do this utilizing standard E & M billing codes and do not submit a separate SBIRT claim code, therefore, our data may not truly reflect the work happening through our providers specific to SUD screening.

  To impact provider's ability to have access to referral resources, we added an ITM to distribute information for ATLAS, the free online SUD treatment locator website. Materials were developed and distributed to providers in a variety of multidisciplinary settings and methods. We had a strong push at the beginning of the intervention and saw a steady decline in the number of providers that received the educational materials quarter over quarter. This could potentially be due to an attempt to limit provider abrasion with repeated communications. We will continue to evaluate and plan for another mass communication at the start of the new year.

  We changed the ITM related to DEA X waivered providers and began to promote the use of the Providers Clinical Support System (PCSS). As with the ATLAS promotion, materials were developed and distributed to providers in a variety of multidisciplinary settings and methods. We had a strong push at the beginning of the intervention and saw a steady decline in the number of providers that received the educational materials quarter over quarter. This could potentially be due to an attempt to limit provider abrasion with repeated communications. We will continue to evaluate and plan for another mass communication at the start of the new year.

Our fourth ITM tracked the number of members who were prescribed buprenorphine and receiving psychosocial/therapeutic services. This measure was based on both pharmacy and encounter claims data. We provided targeted education to those prescribers that were the highest volume with the lowest adherence rates, which included physician to physician outreach and educational information on SAMHSA best practice guidelines and other additional trainings available. We saw a steady increase quarter over quarter in 2020 and 2021.

We also noted through our barrier analysis that an ITM to focus on education and outreach to emergency rooms may help to promote SBIRT and appropriate SUD screening and referral for our members. We decided to track this using claims-based data on the number of members who had a follow-up appointment with any SUD diagnosis on diagnoses 1-9, rather than use the FUA technical specifications that only consider the primary diagnosis. The FUA numerator technical specifications are very concentrated and exact and may not fully represent the scope at which some of the members are getting care, due to the principle diagnosis requirements. This limits the picture of what services members are receiving for SUD related diagnoses since that may not be coded as the primary diagnosis. We were attempting to get a broader idea of what members are getting care, but the primary diagnosis on the claim may not be the SUD diagnosis (could be a MH diagnosis). For example, if a member with dual diagnoses attends a primarily mental health related appointment that also addresses their substance use disorder, this encounter would not count towards the FUA numerator. In this same instance, it would count for our numerator for this ITM if there was a SUD diagnosis listed on the claim, even if it was not primary. In addition, starting in Q1 2021 after some additional feedback and analysis, we identified 2 specific parishes and targeted facilities in those parishes for this ITM.

We also wanted to analyze if those members with a co-occurring behavioral health diagnosis had better rates of follow-up than those with a SUD diagnosis only as well as assess the number of members with an overdose diagnosis that had an emergency department visit. Initially, we saw an increase in sub-measures 5A and 5B from Q1 2021 to Q2 2021; however, both rates decreased from Q2 2021 to Q3 2021. ITM 5A decreased by 1.66 percentage points while ITM 5B decreased by 2.88 percentage points. We also saw an increase from Q2 2021 to Q3 2021 in the rate of use in which members were using telemedicine for visits following an ED visit (5.28 percentage points), which could be a result of COVID-19 as well as the natural disasters that impacted the state. Although this measure appears like the FUA HEDIS measure, the main difference is that diagnoses must match up exactly on claims for both the ED visit and the follow-up visit to be counted in the HEDIS measure. For this intervention tracking measure, we wanted to measure how many members had any SUD service after their ED visit, not necessarily just encounters that mirrored the ED diagnoses.

Through our MAT-ED VBC initiative, we were able to engage one of the targeted ED's individually and have been working with them as they develop a program to initiate MAT in the emergency room as well as a process for expedited follow-up appointment to assist with overall treatment compliance. We have also worked to complete agreements with an outpatient provider in the state to offer comprehensive array of SUD treatment and wrap-around service. In addition, we worked in conjunction with ASAM, to develop an on-demand training, which offers an overview of opioid use disorder, evidence-based treatment solutions and education on identifying and managing members with opioid use disorder in the emergency department. We will continue to work on finalizing all aspects of this initiative and continue to promote the established trainings as we continue our ongoing collaboration on how we can better support them in working with our members.

Another area of focus for the study was related to our case management program. We developed an ITM to track the number of members who received specialized educational material from case

management. This material included pertinent helpline contacts and information normalizing substance use disorders to decrease the stigma associated with seeking treatment and increase member engagement. Although the volume of members receiving the education was low, this educational material is being used with both provider and member facing staff across the state. Use of the tool saw a decrease from Q1 2021 to Q2 2021 before leveling off for the remaining quarters in 2021, but this may have not been the most accurate way to determine if new materials were being successfully shared with members. Many of our members are difficult to find as the addresses and phone numbers available are often incorrect, which was further compounded by the events of the study period, mainly the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the natural disasters that impacted the state. Quality staff will continue to meet with case management staff into next year to explore barriers to this intervention, as well as explore other needs case management staff may have in order to better engage members.

Our next ITM related directly to member engagement and decrease of stigma was to increase the availability of peer support services. As we were able to achieve a rate of 100% given that all provider contracts were completed at the end of Q1 2021, we changed this ITM to reflect actual use of the newly contracted programs. We saw no usage of newly contracted program due to existing grants/billing opportunities offered to newly contracted providers. We also learned through conversations with the newly contracted providers that these practices identified staffing/resource concerns in being able to fully implement peer support contracts in their respective practices. As we go into the new year, we will continue to monitor claims related to peer support billing. We will also evaluate whether additional tools/materials are necessary for providers and/or staff that can provide education about peer support services through direct Utilization/Case Management and Network/Provider Relations feedback/input. In addition, we will continue to collaboration with our network/provider relations partners to solicit and address barriers identified by contracted peer support programs.

Another area of focus for the study was related to enhancing our case management program. We developed an ITM to track how members were engaged with case management, specifically members who met criteria and are enrolled in our focused care advocacy program. As previously thought, telephonic case management contacts had a higher volume than face to face contacts in all quarters. Face to face visits were prohibited since Q2 2020 due to COVID-19. While this was valuable information, there may be a more useful way to gather data around the focused case advocacy program in the future, such as how this affects their engagement in SUD treatment or effects on total cost of care.

The last ITM we tracked was related to the education we provided to providers and staff around MAT medication administration and authorization, with a focus on Vivitrol due to a reported issue around medications being denied through retail pharmacies. This issue was initially identified specifically to those members with justice involvement and transitioning back to the community, however, it was determined that a system wide intervention may also decrease barriers to members. We saw a decrease from Q1 2021 to Q2 2021 however saw an increase of almost double from Q2 2021 to Q3 2021 of 23.89 percentage points. We partnered with pharmacy and provider relations/network to provide education in Q3 2021 and will continue to monitor the percentage of denied claims to determine if additional training sessions are needed.

Impacts of COVID-19 and the natural disasters throughout 2021 can be seen throughout several interventions in this study. What we have learned given these impacts is that there is a need for innovative strategies to address the needs of the members included in this study. Many of the traditional interventions were not able to be fully effectuated given the limitations enacted due to COVID-19 and the natural disasters that have impacted the state, demonstrated by a fluctuation of rates in all interventions, with gains

and returns throughout the year. Although this is the final portion of this study, we have had several interventions that have been in progress throughout the study and the impacts from these interventions on rates should be seen next year.

- **What factors were associated with success or failure?** For example, in response to stagnating or declining ITM rates, describe any findings from the barrier analysis triggered by lack of intervention progress, and how those findings were used to inform modifications to interventions.

  Interventions were in place for a limited amount of time, which could have affected their efficacy over the course of the project. Additionally, some interventions could not be fully implemented due to both internal and external delays and are still in process. Results of intervention tracking measures and interventions were reviewed in multi-disciplinary work group meetings to address any stagnation or declining rates. Some factors associated with limited success included impacts and limitations on communication and interactions with providers and members due to the COVID-19 pandemic as well as devastating weather events in the state.

- **PIP Highlights,** i.e., highlight 1-2 most effective member interventions and 1-2 most effective provider interventions, and support with both quantitative ITM data and qualitative member/provider feedback data

  One effective member intervention was our member outreach through our Focused Care Advocacy program. Our Focused Care Advocacy program targets members who have had three or more admissions in a six-month period and a total cost of care of 50k in the last 12 months. Implemented in January 2002, members enrolled in this program receive specialized staffing with our medical directors, as well as a more intensive focus on their treatment needs in order to identify barriers that imped their engagement in treatment with the members receiving face to face as well as telephonic outreach. The program had a strong start in Q1 2020 enrolling a total of 44 members, with 30 out of the 44 members being successfully outreached via phone (68.18%) and 7 out of the 44 members being successfully outreached via face-to-face contact (15.91%). COVID-19 and several natural disasters significantly impacted the progress of this intervention starting in Q2 2020. For the safety of our members and staff, we ceased face to face outreach in the community. We also have had to take into consideration that members have had to prioritize other more immediate needs over treatment follow-up as a result of the pandemic and natural disasters. These shifts in the program's original focus can be seen in the results for ITM 8. In addition to having no results for ITM 8A, for ITM 8B, although rates have improved quarter over quarter, we saw a reduction in the number of members in both the numerator and denominator when comparing 2020 to 2021. Q1 2020 saw 30 successful telephonic outreaches for a rate of 68.18% compared to 3 successful telephonic outreaches in Q1 2021 for a rate of 75%. Q2 2020 saw 24 successful telephonic outreaches for a rate of 52.17% compared to 7 successful telephonic outreaches in Q2 2022. Q3 2020 saw 23 successful telephonic outreaches for a rate of 46% compared to 19 successful telephonic outreached for a rate of 54.29%. Q4 2020 saw 25 successful telephonic outreached for a rate of 65.79% compared to 9 successful telephonic outreached in Q2021 for a rate of 36%. Although based on the number of successful outreaches and rates it could be seen this intervention was not successful. The fact that this intervention has continued despite the impacts of the pandemic and natural disasters demonstrates a certain level of success. We will continue to collaborate with our case management team into 2022 to assess when face to face outreach can be restarted as well as evaluate ways to increase overall member identification and enrollment into the Focused Care Advocacy program.

  One effective provider intervention that was implemented throughout this project was providing provider education, including training related to the use of the Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) screening tool. "SBIRT is a comprehensive, integrated, public health approach to

the delivery of early intervention and treatment services for persons with substance use disorders, as well as those who are at risk of developing these disorders. Primary care centers, hospital emergency rooms, trauma centers, and other community settings provide opportunities for early intervention with at-risk substance users before more severe consequences occur. Screening quickly assesses the severity of substance use and identifies the appropriate level of treatment. Brief intervention focuses on increasing insight and awareness regarding substance use and motivation toward behavioral change. Referral to treatment provides those identified as needing more extensive treatment with access to specialty care" (SAMHSA, 2020). Training was provided in joint operation committee meetings with PCP groups, provider expos, and mailings. Feedback in those joint operation committee meetings was positive with providers citing the reminders, as well as the specifics around billing procedures helpful. Although the rates for the ITM 1B were low quarter over quarter when compared to our overall total of network providers, we did see an increase in the total number of providers who billed the approved SBIRT codes quarter over quarter for 2020 and 2021. In Q1 2020, there were a total of 16 providers who billed an approved SBIRT code compared to 20 total providers in Q1 2021, which was a 25% increase. Q2 2020 had a total of 17 providers that billed compared to 20 providers in Q2 2021, which was a 17.65% increase. Q3 2020 had a total of 22 providers that billed compared to 26 in Q3 2021, which was an 18.18% increase. Q4 2020 had a total of 16 providers that billed compared to 21 in Q4 2021, which was a 31.25% increase and the largest percent increase throughout the project. We are in the process of revamping our current SBIRT training materials with plans to continue to promote this screening resource, as well as other resources and training materials, into 2022.

Limitations

As in any population health study, there are study design limitations for a PIP. Address the limitations of your project design, i.e., challenges identified when conducting the PIP (e.g., accuracy of administrative measures that are specified using diagnosis or procedure codes are limited to the extent that providers and coders enter the correct codes; accuracy of hybrid measures specified using chart review findings are limited to the extent that documentation addresses all services provided).

- **Were there any factors that may pose a threat to the internal validity the findings?**
  Definition and examples: internal validity means that the data are measuring what they were intended to measure. For instance, if the PIP data source was meant to capture all children 5-11 years of age with an asthma diagnosis, but instead the PIP data source omitted some children due to inaccurate ICD-10 coding, there is an internal validity problem.

  Initially, factors included typical claims lag that can last up to 90 calendar days and can impact the final HEDIS rates, which were the key indicators for this study. A full evaluation of the impact of interventions could be determined until final HEDIS rates were completed.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- **Were there any threats to the external validity the findings?**
  Definition and examples: external validity describes the extent that findings can be applied or generalized to the larger/entire member population, e.g., a sample that was not randomly selected from the eligible population or that includes too many/too few members from a certain subpopulation (e.g., under-representation from a certain region).

Lower rates in the final quarterly measurement could be attributed to claims only being available through 10/21/2021. This does not consider claims that may be submitted later or are still processing. Quality Compass rates are based on a full calendar year of data, which is not available at this time.

- **Describe any data collection challenges.**
  Definition and examples: data collection challenges include low survey response rates, low medical record retrieval rates, difficulty in retrieving claims data, or difficulty tracking case management interventions.

  The use of HEDIS rates for indicators prevents an accurate determination on the overall effectiveness of interventions, due to reporting lags in the data and claims lags.

  Results must be interpreted with some caution due to several factors including the short timeframe for the study, the data lags around HEDIS and claims, and the key indicators used to determine efficacy being reliant on an entire year's worth of data. The ability to draw true conclusions around the data cannot be determined to be final.

Next Steps

This section is completed for the Final Report. For each intervention, summarize lessons learned, system-level changes made and/or planned, and outline next steps for ongoing improvement beyond the PIP timeframe.

Table 7: Next Steps

Description of Intervention and tracking measure	Lessons Learned	System-Level Changes Made and/or Planned	Next Steps
Intervention 1: Enhanced provider education, including information on MAT, SBIRT, the engagement of members with SUD diagnoses, and appropriate level of care referral. Examples of provider engagement activities to include joint operations committees, activities with the PCP association, provider expos, break-out sessions, webinars, online based courses, ED leadership meetings. Targeted providers to include LMHPs, PCPs, pediatricians, obstetricians, ER physicians, FQHC and urgent care providers. Intervention tracking measures: A. The percentage of providers that received the SUD deck presentation B. The percentage of providers that completed the online training C. The percentage of providers that submitted SBIRT claims	Provider engagement for new material was limited due to COVID-19 pandemic and natural disasters. Providers are not utilizing SBIRT billing codes	In process of revamping SBIRT training that will be included in all provider facing interactions/trainings. In process of revamping methods by which to promote existing education which also included several units of CEU credit in all provider facing interactions/training. In process of enhancing presentation materials to include provider-specific actionable information, current state and enterprise initiatives, and education/training opportunities. Promotion of on demand ASAM module, which offers an overview of opioid use disorder, evidence-based treatment solutions and education on identifying and managing members with opioid use disorder in the emergency department. Promotion of on demand Behavioral Health Identification, Treatment and Referrals in Primary Care, which offers HEDIS related trainings that discusses best practices for the integration of behavioral care into a primary care setting.	Finalize and promote provider education materials in multidisciplinary settings. Continued collaboration with network/provider relation teams to promote ASAM on-demand training. Continued collaboration with network/provider relation teams to promote HEDIS on-demand training.
Intervention 2: Distribute electronically ATLAS, the free, on SUD Treatment Locator at https://www.treatmentatlas.org/ to all first lin medical and behavioral health providers.	Expressed need by ED staff for viable post Emergency Department discharge Outpatient follow-up options for	Flyers marketing the resource were shared with multidisciplinary staff, as well as sent out in network wide bulletins. This information	Continue promotion of education materials in multidisciplinary settings.

Intervention tracking measure: The percentage of providers that received ATLAS education	Substance Use Disorders to ensure short timeframes from induction to follow-up appointment for better retention.	was also posted on both the behavioral health and medical provider websites.	
Intervention 3: Promote the use of Providers Clinical Support System (PCSS) free online training: https://pcssnow.org/education-training/. Intervention tracking measure: The percentage of providers that received PCSS education	A need to increase the number of eligible practitioners that can administer, dispense, and prescribe buprenorphine which can assist in the expansion of available Medicated Assisted Treatment options.	Flyers marketing the resource were shared with multidisciplinary staff, as well as sent out in network wide bulletins. This information was also posted on both the behavioral health and medical provider websites.	Continue promotion of education materials in multidisciplinary settings.
Intervention 4: Identify MAT prescribers with lower compliance rates of engaging members in psychosocial treatment and provide targeted education that includes information on MAT best practices and additional resources Intervention tracking measure: The percentage of members were prescribed buprenorphine and had a therap encounter	Although prescribers appeared to be aware of best practices around MAT medications, few prescribers required psychosocial treatment (although most did recommend this component of treatment). There is no process in place to hold either prescribers or members to the psychosocial component of treatment.	Evaluate current and the need for additional tools/materials used to provide education for MAT prescribers on best practices for MAT treatment. Effectuation of targeted value-based contracts (VBC) throughout the state with targeted outpatient groups to offer incentives for closing care gaps	Collaborate with BH Executive Director and Provider Relations/Network to evaluate current and the need for additional tools/materials used to provide education for MAT prescribers on best practices for MAT treatment. Continue effectuation of targeted outpatient VBC contracts throughout the state.
Intervention 5: Educate and link area EDs with specialized SUD programming, which provide medication and psychosocial components of care, as well as comprehensive evaluation and referral to appropriate level of care. Specific focus on Florida Parishes and Metropolitan districts, based analysis of POD measure and overdose data. Intervention tracking measure: A. The percentage of members that had a claim for any SUD related service in the 30 days following their diagnosis B. The percentage of members with a co-occurring mental health diagnosis that had a claim for any SUD related service in the 30 days following their diagnosis C: The percentage of members who received an ED visit with an overdose diagnosis	ED staff have limited bandwidth for training/educational materials. Lack of knowledge about MAT as a treatment option. Expressed need by ED staff for viable post Emergency Department discharge Outpatient follow-up options for Substance Use Disorders to ensure short timeframes from induction to follow-up appointment for better retention Reportedly no infrastructure to complete induction and/or schedule follow-up currently exist in	Promotion of on demand ASAM module, which offers an overview of opioid use disorder, evidence-based treatment solutions and education on identifying and managing members with opioid use disorder in the emergency department. Effectuation of provider agreements with Eleanor Health, which provides a comprehensive array of SUD treatment and wrap-around services as well as coordination with physical health providers to offer physical and virtual treatment referral options. Refine ED Navigator process which will continue to review daily ER admission	Continued collaboration with network/provider relation teams to promote ASAM on-demand training. Finalize provider agreement with Eleanor Health allowing for proactive outreach to members to aid in service linkage activities. Physical Health ED Navigator to work in tandem with Eleanor Health resources to assist EDs in securing appropriate SUD treatment. Continue MAT-ED VBC implementation with expected go-live in January 2022.

	the ED.	feeds and work with Eleanor Health when referral assistance is required. Fully implement MAT ED VBC initiative with LCMC in order to support MAT initiation in ED as well as ensure warm hand offs at time of ED discharge.	
Intervention 6: Develop member facing materials to increase member engagement with SUD treatment, as well as engagement with case management. Material to include information on SUD helpline and MAT. Intervention tracking measure: The percentage of members with a primary SUD diagnosis who received the targeted education and were enrolled in case management.	Due to limitations in face to face contact due to COVID-19 crisis and natural disasters, this information continued to be provided via phone during part of the study and may not have been as effective.	Discussions with case management leadership to discuss barriers to use of current materials and brainstorm whether there is a need to revamp/retire current materials and/or develop new materials/modes to provide the information.	Evaluate additional tools/materials that can be used to engage members in SUD treatment through direct Case Management feedback/input.
Intervention 7: Educate providers, case management, and utilization management to increase use of p support services to provide additional treatn and support options to members with SUD diagnoses. Intervention tracking measure: The percentage of members that received at least one peer support service from a contracted peer support provider	Low to no usage of newly contracted program due to existing grants/billing opportunities offered to contracted providers. Contracted providers identified staffing/resource concerns in being able to fully implement peer support contracts in their respective practices.	Planned ongoing outreach with contracted peer support providers to address identified barriers and encourage use of new contracts. Continued education and promotion of peer support service to providers and members via case management and utilization management teams.	Continued monitoring claims related to peer support billing. Evaluate whether additional tools/materials are necessary for providers and/or staff that can provide education about peer support services through direct Utilization/Case Management and Network/Provider Relations feedback/input. Collaboration with network/provider relations to solicit and address barriers identified by contracted peer support programs.
Intervention 8: Provide enhanced case management services through the Focused Care Advocacy program, which targets members that have had three or more admissions in a six-month per and a total cost of 50k in the last 12 months. These members will get specialized staffing and will receive more intensive focus to identify the barriers that are impeding them from engaging in care. Intervention tracking measure:	Members were difficult to reach face to face due to COVID-19 and natural disasters, such as hurricanes, and had more immediate case management needs (i.e., housing support, financial resources, food).	Ongoing recruitment efforts by Case Management leadership team to increase the number Case Managers available for telephonic and eventually face to face case management services. Monitoring environmental factors (i.e., pandemic infection rates) in order to determine a timeframe to	Continue internal recruitment efforts by Case Management leadership team as well as develop a plan to return to face to face case management services. Complete agreements with provider groups, like Eleanor Health, that can provide a comprehensive array of SUD treatment and wrap-around services. These provider

A. The percentage of members in the program who were successfully contacted face to face. B. The percentage of members in the program who were successfully contacted by phone		return to face-to-face case management engagement.	groups can also complete proactive outreach as well as provide services in a variety of settings (virtual, brick and mortar, in the community).
Intervention 9: Provide education to providers, case management, and utilization management to increase knowledge of appropriate Vivitrol administration and prior authorization. Intervention tracking measure: The percentage of denied claims for Vivitrol.	Providers were not aware of the prior authorization requirement for Vivitrol.	Discussion with pharmacy and provider relations on education that can be provided to high denial provider cohorts to educate on the appropriate prior authorization requirements.	Drill down on specific denial data to determine if there is any opportunity to target education to specific member or provider cohorts. Collaborate with provider advocacy/network to educate providers with high denial rates.

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The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) is an annual survey sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). The survey is the primary source of information on the use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco in the civilian, noninstitutionalized
population of the United States aged 12 years old or older, and also includes mental health issues and mental health service utilization for adolescents aged 12 to 17 and adults aged 18 or older. Conducted by the Federal Government since 1971, the survey collects data by administering questionnaires to a representative sample of the population through face-to-face interviews at their place of residence. The data used in this report are based on information obtained from approximately 67,500 individuals aged 12 or older per year in the United States. Additional information about NSDUH is available at http://www.samhsa.gov/data/population-data-nsduh.

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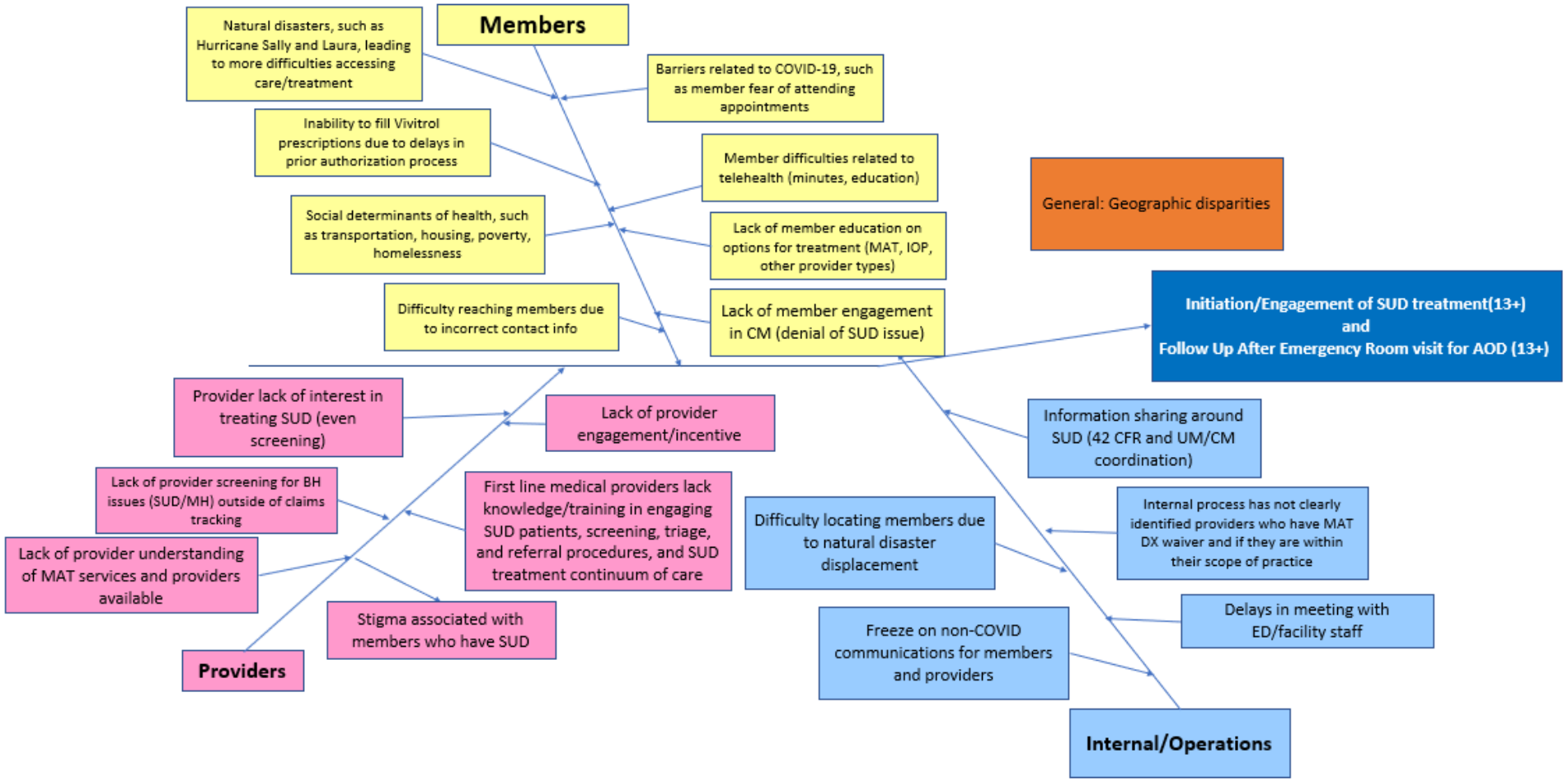
Glossary of PIP Terms

Table 8: PIP Terms

PIP Term	Also Known as…	Purpose	Definition
Aim	• Purpose	To state what the MCO is trying to accomplish by implementing their PIP.	An aim clearly articulates the goal or objective of the work being performed for the PIP. It describes the desired outcome. The Aim answers the questions "How much improvement, to what, for whom, and by when?"
Barrier	• Obstacle • Hurdle • Roadblock	To inform meaningful and specific intervention development addressing members, providers, and MCO staff.	Barriers are obstacles that need to be overcome in order for the MCO to be successful in reaching the PIP Aim or target goals. The root cause (s) of barriers should be identified so that interventions can be developed to overcome these barriers and produce improvement for members/providers/MCOs. A barrier analysis should include analyses of both quantitative (e.g., MCO claims data) and qualitative (such as surveys, access and availability data or focus groups and interviews) data as well as a review of published literature where appropriate to root out the issues preventing implementation of interventions.
Baseline rate	• Starting point	To evaluate the MCO's performance in the year prior to implementation of the PIP.	The baseline rate refers to the rate of performance of a given indicator in the year prior to PIP implementation. The baseline rate must be measured for the period before PIP interventions begin.
Benchmark rate	• Standard • Gauge	To establish a comparison standard against which the MCO can evaluate its own performance.	The benchmark rate refers to a standard that the MCO aims to meet or exceed during the PIP period. For example, this rate can be obtained from the statewide average, or Quality Compass.
Goal	• Target • Aspiration	To establish a desired level of performance.	A goal is a measurable target that is realistic relative to baseline performance, yet ambitious, and that is directly tied to the PIP aim and objectives.
Intervention tracking measure	• Process Measure	To gauge the effectiveness of interventions (on a quarterly or monthly basis).	Intervention tracking measures are monthly or quarterly measures of the success of, or barriers to, each intervention, and are used to show where changes in PIP

PIP Term	Also Known as…	Purpose	Definition
			interventions might be necessary to improve success rates on an ongoing basis.
Limitation	• Challenges • Constraints • Problems	To reveal challenges faced by the MCO, and the MCO's ability to conduct a valid PIP.	Limitations are challenges encountered by the MCO when conducting the PIP that might impact the validity of results. Examples include difficulty collecting/ analyzing data, or lack of resources / insufficient nurses for chart abstraction.
Performance indicator	• Indicator • Performance Measure (terminology used in HEDIS) • Outcome measure	To measure or gauge health care performance improvement (on a yearly basis).	Performance indicators evaluate the success of a PIP annually. They are a valid and measurable gauge, for example, of improvement in health care status, delivery processes, or access.
Objective	• Intention	To state how the MCO intends to accomplish their aim.	Objectives describe the intervention approaches the MCO plans to implement in order to reach its goal(s).

Appendix A: Fishbone (Cause and Effect) Diagram



Appendix B: Priority Matrix

Which of the Root Causes Are . . .	Very Important	Less Important
Very Feasible to Address	Lack of member knowledge regarding options for SUD treatment Lack of member engagement in CM Lack of provider knowledge and interest on SUD screening, referral process, and SUD treatment options Internal process to identify DEA X waivered MAT providers Targeting geographic areas Member difficulty filling Vivitrol prescriptions Member difficulties related to telehealth	Delays in meeting with facility staff
Less Feasible to Address	Social determinants of health Member inaccurate contact info Information sharing around SUD Ensuring MAT prescribers follow best practices Natural disasters and COVID-19 related barriers to care Stigma around SUD treatment for members/providers	Provider incentive for engagement

Appendix C: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) Diagram

	Positives	Negatives
INTERNAL ***under your control***	***build on*** **STRENGTHS** ***Examples:*** Strong program for members involved in the department of corrections Historical data confirms members who are actively engaged with CM have higher rates of initiation and engagement Provider educational materials have been effective in raising awareness and knowledge around appropriate assessment, triage, and referral of SUD	***minimize*** **WEAKNESSES** ***Examples:*** Communication between UM/CM Data limitations around ADT feeds
EXTERNAL ***not under your control, but can impact your work***	***pursue*** **OPPORTUNITIES** ***Examples:*** Provider engagement with education Member engagement with case management Provider engagement with case management	***protect from*** **THREATS** ***Examples:*** Difficulties engaging with ER staff/facilities ITMs/performance indicators are based on administrative data and will be lagged, making it difficult to reassess the impact of interventions throughout a study with a brief measurement period COVID-19 related complications, as well as natural disaster effects leading to inability to provide face to face case management and limited provider contact

Appendix D: Driver Diagram

Aim	Primary Drivers	Secondary Drivers	Change Concepts	MCO-identified Enhanced Interventions to test Change Concepts
1. Improve the rates for Initiation of and Engagement in Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse or Dependence Treatment to the next highest Quality Compass percentile (or by 10 percentage points) 2. Improve the rates for Follow-Up After Emergency Department Visit for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse or Dependence to the next highest Quality compass percentile (or by 10 percentage points)	Provider barriers encountered with IET Barriers encountered by hospitals with FUA and IET First-line medical provider knowledge: PCPs: youth, adult, OB/Gyn ED providers	Process issues internal and external to providers Internal and external barriers - Understanding Stages of Change and motivational interviewing for SUD -SBIRT training: adult, youth -ASAM criteria for level of care/transitions in care training - MAT waiver-training and local SUD treatment resources - Staff and providers may not be aware of the IET and FUA timeline specifications	MCOs conduct focus groups with provider organizations to understand the barriers to IET/FUA and POD as viewed by providers. MCOs conduct FUA-specific focus groups with EDs- both urban and rural as the rural EDs may have more challenges with less staff; and also collaborate with LHA. Implement innovative approaches for training providers in (SBIRT) Adult and Adolescent specific screening, brief intervention, triage, and referral to ASAM evaluations in first-line medical settings. - Prompt ASAM level of care evaluations/referral to treatment for those members presenting at the ED/inpatient with SUD overdoses. - First-line medical provider education supporting screening, brief intervention, and referral (Stages of Change, motivational interviewing, knowledge of available treatment/services/providers)	Enhanced provider education, including information on MAT, SBIRT, the engagement of members with SUD diagnoses, and appropriate level of care referral. Examples of provider engagement activities to include joint operations committees, activities with the PCP association, provider expos, break-out sessions, webinars, online based courses, ED leadership meetings. Targeted providers to include LMHPs, PCPs, pediatricians, obstetricians, ER physicians, FQHC and urgent care providers. Distribute electronically ATLAS, the free, on-line SUD Treatment Locator at https://www.treatmentatlas.org/ to all first line medical and behavioral health providers Conduct meetings with providers (outpatient and urban/rural ED facilities) to obtain feedback on other barriers impacting member engagement from their perspective. Incorporate any new

Aim	Primary Drivers	Secondary Drivers	Change Concepts	MCO-identified Enhanced Interventions to test Change Concepts
				interventions based on new/different barriers identified. **Provide education to high volume hospital ER depts around the use and referrals to MAT providers as well as the distribution of naloxone kits as an OD prevention method. Special focus in parishes with high overdose and low compliance rates (Florida and Metropolitan District parishes).**
			Waiver training to increase MAT prescribers statewide, especially in rural areas	~~Sponsor DEA X waiver training for providers~~ Promote the use of Providers Clinical Support System (PCSS) free online training https://pcssnow.org/education-training/
			Implement innovative statewide intervention to increase MAT prescriber knowledge of local evidence-based psychosocial treatment resources and referral procedures to higher levels of care	**Identify MAT prescribers with lower compliance rates of engaging members in psychosocial treatment and provide targeted education that includes information on MAT best practices and additional resources**
			Conduct separate focus groups with urban and rural ED Directors to better understand process challenges from the provider perspective	**Provide education to high volume hospital ER depts around the use and referrals to MAT providers as well as the distribution of naloxone kits as an OD prevention method. Special focus in parishes with**

Aim	Primary Drivers	Secondary Drivers	Change Concepts	MCO-identified Enhanced Interventions to test Change Concepts
				high overdose and low compliance rates (Florida and Metropolitan District parishes).
3. Improve the rates for the percentage of new opioid use disorder (OUD) pharmaco-therapy events with OUD pharmacotherapy for 180 or more days among members age 16 and older with a diagnosis of OUD to the next highest Quality compass percentile (or by 10 percentage points)	Member Engagement: Youth, adult, all SUD involved SHCN subpopulations eligible for CM: Geographic disparities in opioid, benzodiazepine, and stimulant poisoning rates – New Orleans metro; North-shore; Metro Baton Rouge; Terrebonne, Rapides, Calcasieu, Lafayette, and Caddo OUDs increasing Pts' ambivalence toward medication adherence	-Members in Pre-Contemplation Stage of Change Vulnerability of SHCN sub-populations -SDOH impeding service delivery Prescribers' lack of knowledge/skills/referrals: 1. Importance of therapeutic rapport 2. Motivational Interviewing techniques to interact with Pts 3. Importance of concurrent psychosocial treatment with a SUD treatment provider. 4. Importance of peer support for Pts and family members Identifying/Treating co-morbid SUD and MH conditions	SHCN Case Management: Implement innovative approaches to conduct motivational interviewing techniques, with increased face-to-face engagement with members (Recovery coaches, Life coaches BH advocates, etc.)	Develop member facing materials to increase general member engagement with SUD treatment, as well as engagement with case management. Material to include information on SUD helpline and MAT. Increase statewide availability of peer support programs to provide additional treatment and support options to members with SUD diagnoses. Target members who have been engaged in MAT treatment and are showing as recently non-compliant to ensure they have the appropriate linkage to providers to continue medication. Provide enhanced case management services through the Focused Care Advocacy program, which targets members that have had three or more admissions in a six-month period and a total cost of 50k in the last 12 months. These members will get specialized staffing and will receive more intensive focus to identify the barriers that are

Aim	Primary Drivers	Secondary Drivers	Change Concepts	MCO-identified Enhanced Interventions to test Change Concepts
		Integrating primary care		impeding them from engaging in care. Provide education to providers, case management, and utilization management to increase knowledge of appropriate Vivitrol administration and prior authorization.
			Recovery coaches, Life coaches, BH advocates, case management contact with Pts Consider implementing PIP interventions in these areas. Medication prompting services Educating prescribers Include pharmacists in outreach when dispensing Value of long-acting MAT formulations Consider collocating OUD MAT and HCV treatment where feasible. Measuring percentages of members receiving concurrent MAT and psychosocial SUD treatment. Measuring percentages of those with OUD/MH being concurrently treated for both OUD and MH.	Provide education to high volume hospital ER depts around the use and referrals to MAT providers as well as the distribution of naloxone kits as an OD prevention method. Special focus in parishes with high overdose and low compliance rates (Florida and Metropolitan District parishes). Provide enhanced case management services through the Focused Care Advocacy program, which targets members that have had three or more admissions in a six-month period and a total cost of 50k in the last 12 months. These members will get specialized staffing and will receive more intensive focus to identify the barriers that are impeding them from engaging in care.

Aim	Primary Drivers	Secondary Drivers	Change Concepts	MCO-identified Enhanced Interventions to test Change Concepts
				Provide education to providers, case management, and utilization management to increase knowledge of appropriate Vivitrol administration and prior authorization.

Appendix E: Plan-Do-Study-Act Worksheet

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Pilot Testing</th><th>Measurement #1</th><th>Measurement #2</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Intervention #1: Provide education to providers, case management, and utilization management to increase knowledge of appropriate Vivitrol administration and prior authorization.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Plan: Document the plan for conducting the intervention.</td><td>Who:
Education was provided to internal staff members, including both member and provider facing staff.

What:
The training included common barriers for both providers and members surrounding Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT), as well as indications for the various types of MAT available in the state. There was a focus on Naltrexone due to the barrier that members were having with prior authorizations in retail pharmacies.

When:
Trainings were offered on three separate occasions to accommodate for staff schedules (May 18, May 20, June 5).

Where:
Trainings were provided via WebEx with reference materials available following the training.

Prediction:
Through increasing staff knowledge and awareness of the appropriate indications and administration of MAT medications, member barriers to filling MAT medications will decrease (specifically Naltrexone).

Data Collection:</td><td>Numerator:
The total number of denied claims for Vivitrol due to no prior authorization

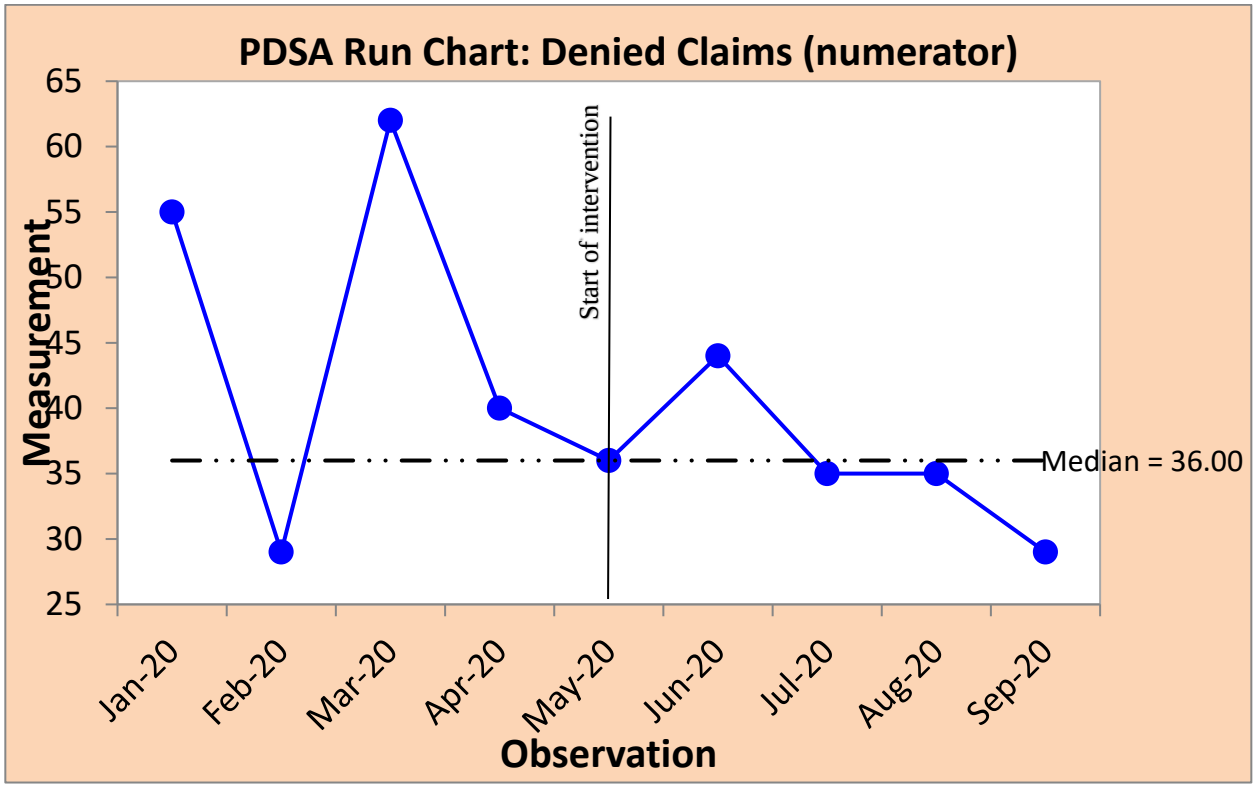
Denominator:
The total number of Vivitrol claims

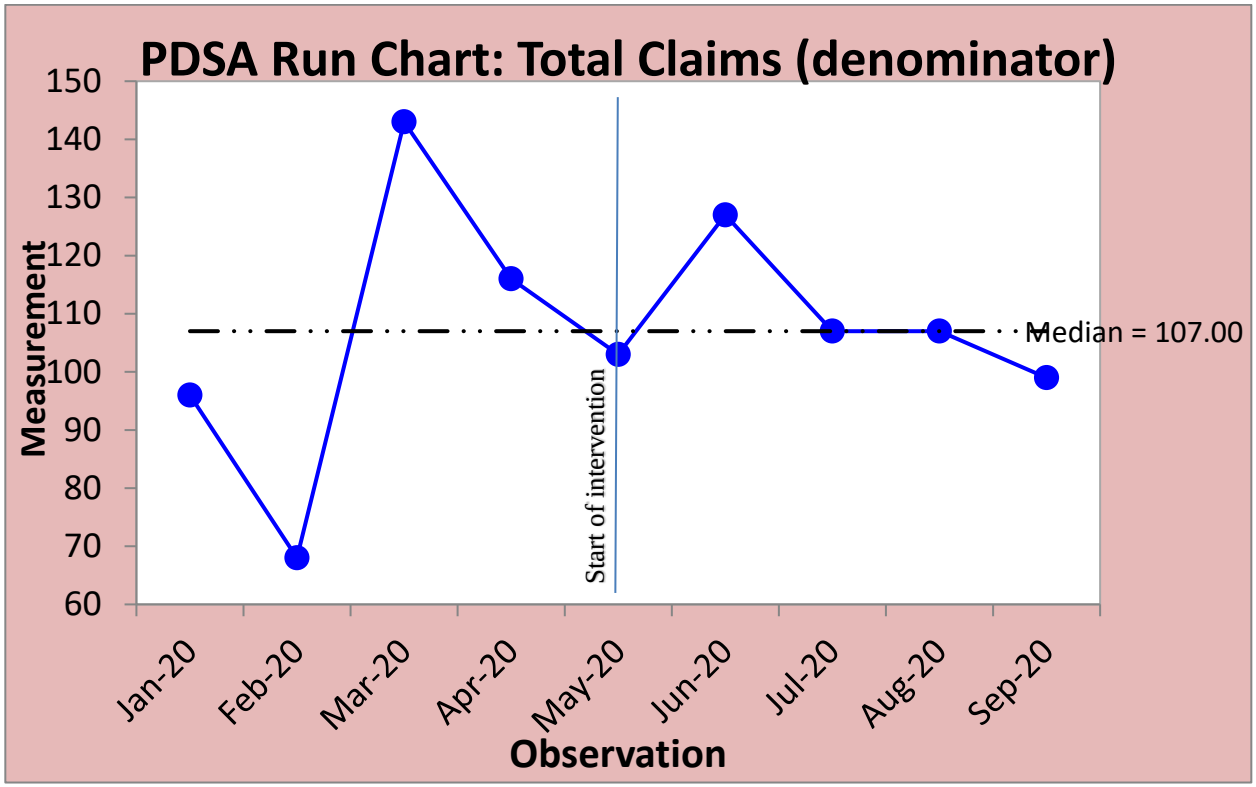
<table><tr><th>Month</th><th>Rejected</th><th>Total</th><th>Rate</th></tr><tr><td>Jan-20</td><td>55</td><td>96</td><td>57.29%</td></tr><tr><td>Feb-20</td><td>29</td><td>68</td><td>42.65%</td></tr><tr><td>Mar-20</td><td>62</td><td>143</td><td>43.36%</td></tr><tr><td>Apr-20</td><td>40</td><td>116</td><td>34.48%</td></tr><tr><td>May-20</td><td>36</td><td>103</td><td>34.95%</td></tr><tr><td>Jun-20</td><td>44</td><td>127</td><td>34.65%</td></tr></table></td><td>Numerator:
The total number of denied claims for Vivitrol due to no prior authorization

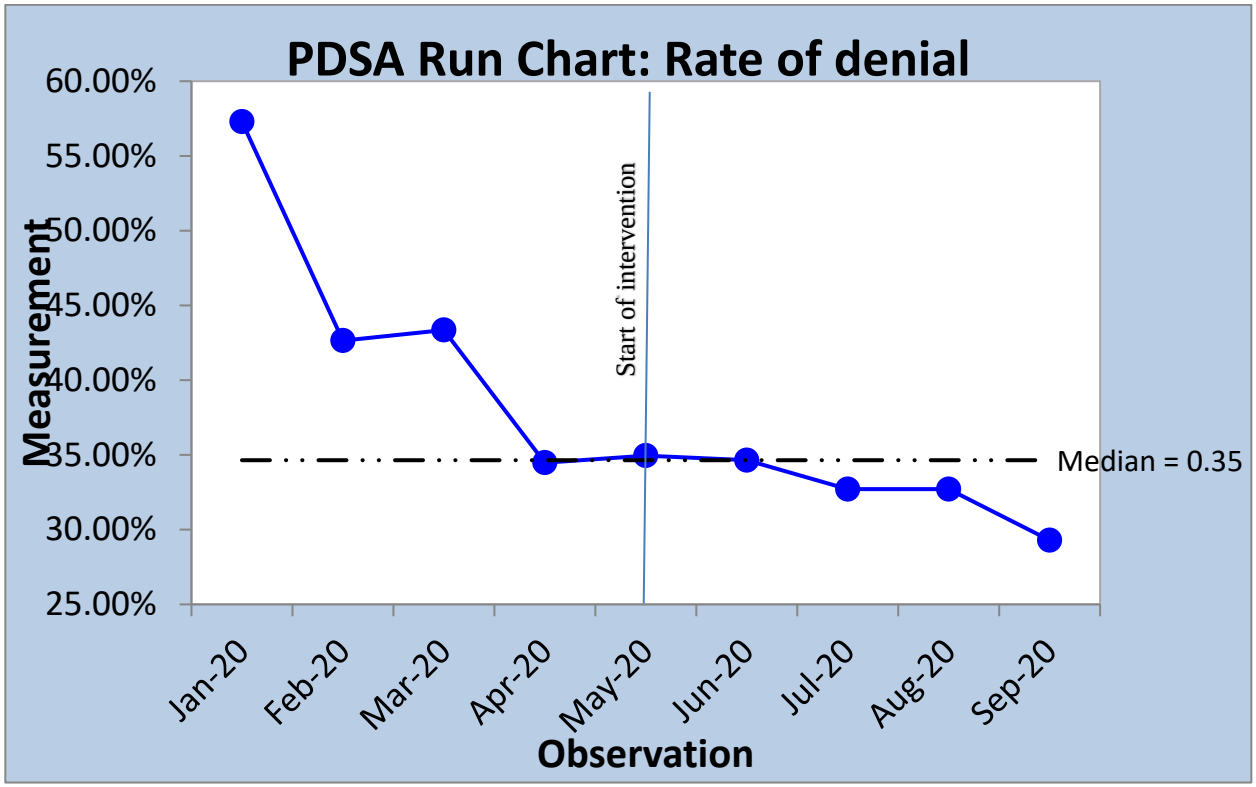
Denominator:
The total number of Vivitrol claims

<table><tr><th>Month</th><th>Paid</th><th>Rejected</th><th>Total</th><th>Rate</th></tr><tr><td>Jul-20</td><td>72</td><td>35</td><td>107</td><td>32.71%</td></tr><tr><td>Aug-20</td><td>72</td><td>35</td><td>107</td><td>32.71%</td></tr><tr><td>Sep-20</td><td>70</td><td>29</td><td>99</td><td>29.29%</td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>

Do: Document implementation of the intervention.	• Training was offered to staff on three occasions throughout May and June. Over 100 staff members attended the training. Data was collected on the number of naltrexone prescriptions that were denied based on prior authorization issues.	•	•
Study: Document what you learned from the study of your work to this point, including impact on secondary drivers.	• The education of member and provider facing staff appeared to have a positive effect on the number of denials, as the rate decreased following the intervention implementation. Staff also responded positively to the training. This directly impacted the secondary driver related to barriers for members accessing medication.	•	•
Act: Document how you will improve the plan for the subsequent phase of your work based on the study and analysis of the intervention.	• Going forward, the denial rate will continue to be monitored to ensure rates do not rebound. Additional trainings will be offered if needed, to account for new staff and any changes in authorization processes. Additional data analysis will be completed if the rate stagnates to determine if any susceptible subpopulations or providers need to be targeted as well.	•	•


PDSA Run Chart: Denied Claims (numerator)
Measurement
65
60
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
Start of intervention
Median = 36.00
Jan-20
Feb-20
Mar-20
Apr-20
May-20
Jun-20
Jul-20
Aug-20
Sep-20
Observation


PDSA Run Chart: Total Claims (denominator)
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
Measurement
Median = 107.00
Start of intervention
Jan-20
Feb-20
Mar-20
Apr-20
May-20
Jun-20
Jul-20
Aug-20
Sep-20
Observation



Intervention #2: Provide enhanced case management services through Focused Care Advocacy program, which targets members that have a certain threshold of utilization and care cost. These members receive specialized staffing and more intensive focus on identifying barriers that impede them from engaging in treatment.

Plan: Document the plan for conducting the intervention.

Who:
Health plan leadership will identify members with complex behavioral health needs in order to engage them in a new case management program regardless of the opt decision of the member. The aim is to engage members through various member and system focused avenues including partnerships with internal and external parties, such as the member, the internal utilization and case management teams, other providers and family members/supports. Members can still be involved in the program if they do not agree to active case management services, however, only the internal portion of the program will be utilized (i.e., increased staffing and team collaboration).

What:
Members involved in the Focused Care Advocacy program will receive additional staffing and case management outreach to address barriers to engagement in treatment. Additionally, this program focuses on decreasing total cost of care, as well as ER and inpatient utilization. Members in this program are expected to have a higher rate of adherence to treatment, including medication and follow-up visits.

When:
This program ramped up in January 2020.

Where:
Members across the state will be considered for the Focused Care Advocacy program.

Prediction:
This enhanced case management program will increase rates of engagement for members (i.e., IET HEDIS ® rates) with complex behavioral health needs, including members with substance use disorder, as well as decrease ER utilization. Decreased utilization of emergency departments may have a positive effect on the Follow-up After Emergency Room Visit for a Substance Use Disorder (FUA) measure.

Measure for test period	General Population	FCA population
IET Initiation	52.45%	70.38%
IET Engagement	18.40%	29.63%
FUA 30	10.19%	20%
FUA 7	7.67%	6.67%

	Data Collection: Case management will track the number of members involved in the FCA program. Data analysts will gather IET and FUA HEDIS® data. Quality staff will review the HEDIS ® data to determine if members involved in the FCA program have a higher compliance rate regarding the IET and FUA indicators.		
Do: Document implementation of the intervention.	• There were 90 members involved in the FCA program during the test period, which lasted from January 1, 2020, to June 30, 2020. Of the members in the FCA program, 36 of them fell into the IET or FUA measure.	•	•
Study: Document what you learned from the study of your work to this point, including impact on secondary drivers.	• There were very few members in the FCA program that fell into the IET or FUA measures. Since this program has a focus on decreasing ED utilization, that may have had an impact on the number of members in the FUA measure. Although this program may have had a positive impact on overall rates, it is unlikely due to the low number of members that were included in either measure. The members involved in FCA showed a higher rate of compliance for the three of four performance indicators being tracked for this test (IET initiation, IET engagement, FUA 30-day measure). This may indicate that if these services are expanded, it could have a positive impact on those measures overall.	•	•
Act: Document how you will improve the plan for the subsequent phase of your work based on the study and analysis of the intervention.	• The FCA program is currently being evaluated to include members that may not meet the previously determined utilization/cost of care thresholds. Expansion of this program could have a positive impact on future IET and FUA rates.	•	•

Appendix F: Rationale data

Table 1: IET - Age Group Breakout by Sub measure

	Age Group					
	13 - 17			**18+**		
	Total mbrs	***Non-compliant #***	***Noncompliant %***	***Total mbrs***	***Non-compliant #***	***Noncompliant %***
Initiation of AOD Treatment total (unique)	**421**	**201**	47.74%	**14,837**	**6,516**	43.92%
Initiation of AOD treatment: Other	365	175	47.95%	8,415	3,958	47.04%
Initiation of AOD treatment: Opioid	3	1	33.33%	2,546	844	33.15%
Initiation of AOD treatment: Alcohol	53	25	47.17%	3,876	1,714	44.22%
Engagement of AOD Treatment total (unique)	**421**	**360**	85.51%	**14,837**	**11,896**	80.18%
Engagement of AOD treatment: Other	365	312	85.48%	8,415	6,940	82.47%
Engagement of AOD treatment: Opioid	3	2	66.67%	2,546	1,728	67.87%
Engagement of AOD treatment: Alcohol	53	46	86.79%	3,876	3,228	83.28%

Source: 2020 Measurement Year MLD, claims runout through 11/13/2020

Table 2: IET – Regional Breakout by Age and Sub measure (Initiation)

Region						
	13 - 17			18+		
District & Sub-measure	***Total mbrs****	***Non-compliant #***	***Non-compliant %***	***Total mbrs****	***Non-compliant #***	***Non-compliant %***
Initiation of AOD Treatment	**397**	**196**	**49.37%**	**12693**	**5841**	**46.02%**
Capital Area Human Services District (CAHSD)	65	30	46.15%	2021	860	42.55%
Acadiana Human Services District (AAHSD)	49	19	38.78%	1530	666	43.53%
Metropolitan Human Services District (MHSD)	44	19	43.18%	1402	662	47.22%
South Central Louisiana Human Services Authority (SCLHSA)	54	37	68.52%	1380	709	51.38%
Florida Parishes Human Services Authority (FPHSA)	40	16	40.00%	1394	559	40.10%
Northwest Louisiana Human Services District (NLHSD)	43	25	58.14%	1788	972	54.36%

Jefferson Parish Human Services Authority (JPHSA)	33	16	48.48%	903	397	43.96%
Northeast Delta Human Services Authority (NEDHSA)	30	13	43.33%	965	440	45.60%
Imperial Calcasieu Human Services Authority (ImCal)	11	10	90.91%	506	233	46.05%
Central Louisiana Human Services District (CLSHD)	26	9	34.62%	732	310	42.35%
out of state address	2	2	100%	72	33	45.83%

Source: 2020 Measurement Year MLD, claims runout through 11/13/2020
**Data is restricted to unique IET Initiation members; members in more than one IET subcategory are only counted once*

Table 3: IET – Regional Breakout by Age and Sub measure (Engagement)

Region						
	13 - 17			**18+**		
District & Sub-measure	***Total mbrs****	***Non-compliant #***	***Noncompliant %***	***Total mbrs****	***Non-compliant #***	***Noncompliant %***
Engagement of AOD Treatment	***397***	***343***	***86.40%***	***12693***	***10226***	***80.56%***
Capital Area Human Services District (CAHSD)	*65*	*55*	*84.62%*	*2021*	*1602*	*79.27%*

Acadiana Human Services District (AAHSD)	*49*	*42*	*85.71%*	*1530*	*1245*	*81.37%*
Metropolitan Human Services District (MHSD)	*44*	*40*	*90.91%*	*1402*	*1161*	*82.81%*
South Central Louisiana Human Services Authority (SCLHSA)	*54*	*50*	*92.59%*	*1380*	*1160*	*84.06%*
Florida Parishes Human Services Authority (FPHSA)	*40*	*35*	*87.50%*	*1394*	*1095*	*78.55%*
Northwest Louisiana Human Services District (NLHSD)	*43*	*36*	*83.72%*	*1788*	*1492*	*83.45%*
Jefferson Parish Human Services Authority (JPHSA)	*33*	*30*	*90.91%*	*903*	*722*	*79.96%*
Northeast Delta Human Services Authority (NEDHSA)	*30*	*23*	*76.67%*	*965*	*729*	*75.54%*
Imperial Calcasieu Human Services Authority (ImCal)	*11*	*11*	*100%*	*506*	*403*	*79.64%*

Central Louisiana Human Services District (CLSHD)	*26*	*19*	*73.08%*	*732*	*555*	*75.82%*
out of state address	*2*	*2*	*100%*	*72*	*62*	*86.11%*

Source: 2020 Measurement Year MLD, claims runout through 11/13/2020
** Data is restricted to unique IET Engagement members; members in more than one IET subcategory are only counted once*

Table 4: FUA breakdown by Age

	Age Group					
	13 - 17			**18+**		
	Total mbrs	***Non-compliant #***	***Noncompliant %***	***Total mbrs***	***Non-compliant #***	***Noncompliant %***
7-day follow-up	**57**	**57**	**100%**	2,259	2,071	91.68%
30-day follow-up	57	57	**100%**	2,259	1,986	87.92%

Source: 2020 Measurement Year MLD, claims runout through 11/13/2020

Table 5: FUA breakdown by Age and Region (7-day measure)

District & Sub-measure	13 - 17			18+		
	Total mbrs	*Non-compliant #*	*Noncompliant %*	*Total mbrs*	*Non-compliant #*	*Noncompliant %*
7-day follow-up	**57**	**57**	**100%**	**2259**	**2071**	**92%**
Capital Area Human Services District (CAHSD)	13	13	100%	321	283	88%
Acadiana Human Services District (AAHSD)	10	10	100%	290	273	94%
Metropolitan Human Services District (MHSD)	5	5	100%	330	304	92%
South Central Louisiana Human Services Authority (SCLHSA)	6	6	100%	269	252	94%
Florida Parishes Human Services Authority (FPHSA)	5	5	100%	239	220	92%
Northwest Louisiana Human Services District (NLHSD)	3	3	100%	206	187	91%

Jefferson Parish Human Services Authority (JPHSA)	4	4	100%	187	172	92%
Northeast Delta Human Services Authority (NEDHSA)	4	4	100%	165	149	90%
Imperial Calcasieu Human Services Authority (ImCal)	1	1	100%	106	95	90%
Central Louisiana Human Services District (CLSHD)	6	6	100%	126	124	98%
out of state address	0	0	n/a	20	12	60%

Source: 2020 Measurement Year MLD, claims runout through 11/13/2020

Table 6: FUA breakdown by Age and Region (30-day measure)

	13 - 17			18+		
District & Sub-measure	***Total mbrs***	***Non-compliant #***	***Noncompliant %***	***Total mbrs***	***Non-compliant #***	***Noncompliant %***
30-day follow-up	**57**	**57**	***100%***	***2259***	***1986***	***88%***
Capital Area Human Services District (CAHSD)	13	13	*100%*	*321*	*274*	*85%*

Acadiana Human Services District (AAHSD)	10	10	*100%*	*290*	*265*	*91%*
Metropolitan Human Services District (MHSD)	5	5	*100%*	*330*	*286*	*87%*
South Central Louisiana Human Services Authority (SCLHSA)	6	6	*100%*	*269*	*246*	*91%*
Florida Parishes Human Services Authority (FPHSA)	5	5	*100%*	*239*	*212*	*89%*
Northwest Louisiana Human Services District (NLHSD)	3	3	*100%*	*206*	*180*	*87%*
Jefferson Parish Human Services Authority (JPHSA)	4	4	*100%*	*187*	*158*	*84%*
Northeast Delta Human Services Authority (NEDHSA)	4	4	*100%*	*165*	*141*	*85%*
Imperial Calcasieu Human Services Authority (ImCal)	1	1	*100%*	*106*	*94*	*89%*

Central Louisiana Human Services District (CLSHD)	6	6	*100%*	*126*	*118*	*94%*
out of state address	0	0	*#DIV/0!*	*20*	*12*	*60%*

Source: 2020 Measurement Year MLD, claims runout through 11/13/2020

Table 7: Parishes with the highest number of ED visits (subset, members with a primary SUD diagnosis; January 1, 2019 - December 31, 2019)
**Tables 7-10

Parish	*# of ER visits (5,979 unique mbrs had at least 1 ER visit in 2019)
ORLEANS (1,039)	7317
EAST BATON ROUGE (1,021)	5338
JEFFERSON (839)	4171
CADDO (584)	3038
TERREBONNE (469)	2688
LAFAYETTE (385)	2411
LIVINGSTON (465)	2254
SAINT TAMMANY (494)	2094
CALCASIEU (313)	1914
OUACHITA (370)	1911
Grand Total	**33136**

Table 8: Parishes with the highest number of IP visits (subset, members with a primary SUD diagnosis; January 1, 2019 - December 31, 2019)

District & County	*Total # of IP admits (3,082 unique mbrs had at least

	1 IP MH stay in 2019)
EAST BATON ROUGE (604)	1648
ORLEANS (505)	1562
JEFFERSON (440)	1158
LAFAYETTE (214)	703
LIVINGSTON (256)	685
SAINT TAMMANY (266)	673
CADDO (256)	653
TERREBONNE (200)	601
CALCASIEU (167)	494
OUACHITA (174)	431
Grand Total	**8608**

Table 9: Parishes with the highest number of pregnant women (subset, members with a primary SUD diagnosis; January 1, 2019 - December 31, 2019)

District & County	# Pregnant (unique mbrs)
EAST BATON ROUGE	68
OUACHITA	46
LIVINGSTON	34
JEFFERSON	36
CADDO	40
ORLEANS	34
TERREBONNE	30
LAFAYETTE	18
SAINT TAMMANY	26
CALCASIEU	11
Grand Total	**343**

Table 10: Parishes with the highest number of members with co-morbidities (subset, members with a primary SUD diagnosis; January 1, 2019 - December 31, 2019)

District & County	# with MH/SUD co-occurring dx (unique mbrs)
EAST BATON ROUGE	633
ORLEANS	589
JEFFERSON	550
CADDO	376
TERREBONNE	352
SAINT TAMMANY	321
LAFAYETTE	278
LIVINGSTON	266
CALCASIEU	207
OUACHITA	208
Grand Total	**3780**

Table 11: Summary of susceptible subpopulations in state requested target areas (subset, members with a primary SUD diagnosis; January 1, 2019 - December 31, 2019)

District & County	*# of ER visits	*Total # of IP admits (based off prim dx)	# with comorbid prim dx	# Pregnant	# with HIV DX	# with DD prim
Capital Area Human Services District (CAHSD)	**6636**	**2034**	**1061**	**102**	**63**	**0**
ASCENSION	1298	386	217	27	2	0
EAST BATON ROUGE	5338	1648	844	75	61	0
Florida Parishes Human Services Authority (FPHSA)	**5641**	**1684**	**960**	**83**	**12**	**2**
LIVINGSTON	2254	685	351	45	3	2
SAINT TAMMANY	2094	673	419	31	6	0
TANGIPAHOA	1293	326	190	7	3	0
Metropolitan Human Services District (MHSD)	**8128**	**1819**	**910**	**53**	**59**	**3**
ORLEANS	7317	1562	761	39	57	3
SAINT BERNARD	811	257	149	14	2	0
Jefferson Parish Human Services Authority (JPHSA)	**4166**	**1156**	**711**	**43**	**19**	**0**
JEFFERSON	4166	1156	711	43	19	0
Northwest Louisiana Human Services District (NLHSD)	**3038**	**653**	**449**	**42**	**17**	**1**
CADDO	3038	653	449	42	17	1
South Central Louisiana Human Services Authority (SCLHSA)	**2688**	**601**	**446**	**37**	**4**	**0**
TERREBONNE	2688	601	446	37	4	0

Imperial Calcasieu Human Services Authority (ImCal)	**1914**	**494**	**266**	**13**	**4**	**1**
CALCASIEU	1914	494	266	13	4	1
Central Louisiana Human Services District (CLSHD)	**1581**	**387**	**230**	**14**	**3**	**1**
RAPIDES	1581	387	230	14	3	1
Grand Total	**33792**	**8828**	**5033**	**387**	**181**	**8**

Table 12: Summary of 2020 calendar year overdose prevalence by district (January 1, 2020 – November 30, 2020)

District & Substance OD'd on	# of overdoses	% Of grand total	# that went Inpatient after OD
Florida Parishes Human Services Authority (FPHSA)	**401**	**18.84%**	**137**
Metropolitan Human Services District (MHSD)	**373**	**17.53%**	**95**
Capital Area Human Services District (CAHSD)	**315**	**14.80%**	**120**
Jefferson Parish Human Services Authority (JPHSA)	**257**	**12.08%**	**63**
Acadiana Human Services District (AAHSD)	**216**	**10.15%**	**83**
South Central Louisiana Human Services Authority (SCLHSA)	**208**	**9.77%**	**60**
Northwest Louisiana Human Services District (NLHSD)	**102**	**4.79%**	**41**
Central Louisiana Human Services District (CLSHD)	**94**	**4.42%**	**42**
Northeast Delta Human Services Authority (NEDHSA)	**90**	**4.23%**	**42**
Imperial Calcasieu Human Services Authority (ImCal)	**65**	**3.05%**	**23**
out of state	**7**	**0.33%**	**4**
Grand Total	**2128**	**100.00%**	**710**

Table 13: Summary of 2020 calendar year overdoes prevalence by drug type (January 1, 2020 – November 30, 2020)

Jan 1 - Nov 30, 2020

Substances	# of overdoses	% Of grand total	# that went Inpatient after OD
Heroin	769	36.14%	155
Opioid	541	25.42%	155
Benzodiazepines	202	9.49%	110
Amphetamines	193	9.07%	87
Unspecified Substance	130	6.11%	68
Cannabis	92	4.32%	12
Sedative-Hypnotic	78	3.67%	51
Cocaine	63	2.96%	39
Alcohol	32	1.50%	20
Muscle Relaxant	12	0.56%	9
Ecstasy	11	0.52%	
Psychodysleptics	3	0.14%	2

Barbiturates	2	0.09%	2
Grand Total	**2128**	**100.00%**	**710**

Table 14: Summary of POD measure analysis

Summary **(July 19 - June 20 timeperiod for this measure)**	# of members	Compliance rate
Total # of members in measure (2384 unique mbrs)	2773	33.61%
Highest compliance rate is Northwest Louisiana Human Services District	141	56.03%
Lowest compliance rate is Florida Parishes Human Services Authority	511	23.29%
Parish with most mbrs in measure - Jefferson	436	37.16%
Out of 10 parishes with most mbrs in measure, SAINT BERNARD has the highest compliance rate	155	41.94%
Out of 10 parishes with most mbrs in measure, Saint Tammany has the lowest compliance rate	217	18.43%
44% of mbrs in measure are between 30 - 40 yrs old	1238	32.23%
All other age groups	1535	34.72%
Majority of mbrs in measure are 16-64 yo	2766	33.62%
Age with most mbrs in measure is 34	154	29.22%
Members **with** MH DX between July 2019 - June 20 (1627 unique mbrs) 69% of mbrs in measure	1919	28.82%
Members with NO MH DX between July 2019 - June 20	854	44.38%

Attachment G: HEDIS® Certification of Med Measures

NCQA Measure Certification[SM]

Certification Report for Cognizant Technology Solutions U.S. Corporation

CERTIFICATION OUTCOME

Date of Certification Report	April 6, 2018
Name of Product Containing Certified Measures	ClaimSphere™ QaaS
Version of HEDIS Technical Specifications	HEDIS 2018
Vendor ID (for IDSS XML)	14087

MEASURE DETAIL

MEASURE		STATUS	DATE	UNIQUE IDENTIFIER
ABA	Adult BMI Assessment	PASS	11/20/2017	8117ae4e-39b9-1eac-77e6-34ece0a7353d
WCC	Weight Assessment and Counseling for Nutrition and Physical Activity for Children/Adolescents	PASS	11/20/2017	badfdfc8-eb93-fdb9-56e7-b7f69037a445
CIS	Childhood Immunization Status	PASS	12/05/2017	1409f3ac-64e7-e835-be1c-cf869ce1f7cc
IMA	Immunizations for Adolescents	PASS	11/22/2017	6933d1df-dd38-ba91-f17d-2e3ea94f3b5e
LSC	Lead Screening in Children	PASS	12/05/2017	933d0a14-f9e6-3eaf-8386-55dfd397cb82
BCS	Breast Cancer Screening	PASS	12/15/2017	42053ff2-b3dd-dcb5-1624-feb9c02f0839
CCS	Cervical Cancer Screening	PASS	11/20/2017	bdd290c1-bdcd-62a7-726c-a12d887aaf97
COL	Colorectal Cancer Screening	PASS	11/22/2017	76184208-d2d4-95c5-7427-f40d85379534
CHL	Chlamydia Screening in Women	PASS	12/26/2017	6ca1b11f-6c18-ae3d-afa6-a4828c089c37
COA	Care for Older Adults	PASS	12/06/2017	3067eed8-1a67-630a-6040-57420984c1a5
CWP	Appropriate Testing for Children with Pharyngitis	PASS	12/18/2017	14b22a08-5b5b-f79a-47bf-b8cae580bba0
SPR	Use of Spirometry Testing in the Assessment and Diagnosis of COPD	PASS	01/10/2018	4ee11abc-7ded-b7b3-9ca9-7548ee73da14
PCE	Pharmacotherapy Management of COPD Exacerbation	PASS	12/18/2017	2ba4f38f-dc0c-d16d-ec36-a92810d83212

MEASURE		STATUS	DATE	UNIQUE IDENTIFIER
MMA	Medication Management for People with Asthma	PASS	12/22/2017	09566534-70cc-3e63-e9ae-76c6c4ee496d
AMR	Asthma Medication Ratio	PASS	12/22/2017	596df43f-bda8-6f53-21db-13b23745c131
CBP	Controlling High Blood Pressure	PASS	11/21/2017	e5bdf69f-7cb6-a30b-c8ac-3b3dc63c55c5
PBH	Persistence of Beta-Blocker Treatment After a Heart Attack	PASS	01/04/2018	c33683a0-2ac1-b83f-bc9b-aabe693b7c8d
SPC	Statin Therapy for Patients with Cardiovascular Disease	PASS	01/22/2018	20883146-b0a0-c10a-1f53-6098dd8f2eeb
CDC	Comprehensive Diabetes Care	PASS	11/24/2017	e15fc8ba-d211-591a-d3f9-00596c02d304
SPD	Statin Therapy for Patients with Diabetes	PASS	01/22/2018	d467d4bd-83af-8039-003b-60b3b6eb1504
ART	Disease-Modifying Anti-Rheumatic Drug Therapy in Rheumatoid Arthritis	PASS	12/12/2017	02c89cf1-6518-bce6-bc71-fd52f91e6cef
OMW	Osteoporosis Management in Women Who Had a Fracture	PASS	12/18/2017	ae045dcf-459a-ba37-86e5-105101de042a
AMM	Antidepressant Medication Management	PASS	12/17/2017	a1a6807d-8234-fbf2-e1b5-ddba3fe1d33a
ADD	Follow-Up Care for Children Prescribed ADHD Medication	PASS	01/24/2018	1f30646e-2791-f1b2-20c4-646c4afe7b33
FUH	Follow-Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness	PASS	02/08/2018	80d6b8e4-3422-fe22-25e1-dde2218b159b
FUM	Follow-Up After Emergency Department Visit for Mental Illness	PASS	02/07/2018	3821e709-47b7-8796-cf24-e2c4cc12be19
FUA	Follow-Up After Emergency Department Visit for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse or Dependence	PASS	02/07/2018	9bacef5b-6b7c-a2ff-ff5a-40ac64e34df2
SSD	Diabetes Screening for People with Schizophrenia or Bipolar Disorder Who Are Using Antipsychotic Medications	PASS	01/24/2018	7724ff7c-ac68-d5e7-fb23-2697684f3397
SMD	Diabetes Monitoring for People with Diabetes and Schizophrenia	PASS	02/01/2018	e3a848bc-c428-a0cd-ee0b-1ebf68dbb0e7
SMC	Cardiovascular Monitoring for People with Cardiovascular Diseases and Schizophrenia	PASS	01/25/2018	060b83ae-bda9-4ac7-042a-a23baba5050a
SAA	Adherence to Antipsychotic Medications for Individuals with Schizophrenia	PASS	02/03/2018	ee835bc4-5758-eace-ef93-11195db82e60
APM	Metabolic Monitoring for Children and Adolescents on Antipsychotics	PASS	01/20/2018	5c744af1-6cde-34d3-1c07-b8e8f98542a5
MPM	Annual Monitoring for Patients on Persistent Medications	PASS	12/17/2017	2f2662a0-f91f-7032-faf6-8929a06645de
MRP	Medication Reconciliation Post-Discharge	PASS	12/05/2017	2a155cc5-f144-70e0-4c46-a686c2e7731f
TRC	Transitions of Care	PASS	11/22/2017	d7d8a849-b21c-f61a-7a91-8e323bfb98aa
FMC	Follow-Up After Emergency Department Visit for People with High-Risk Multiple Chronic Conditions	PASS	02/08/2018	a443f5f9-49da-81cc-c1fc-3627735cba88
NCS	Non-Recommended Cervical Cancer Screening in Adolescent Females	PASS	12/12/2017	af1484b9-ad58-8e74-8a5f-394e01c59813
PSA	Non-Recommended PSA-Based Screening in Older Men	PASS	01/23/2018	2df2c13b-6b0e-41fd-53ee-c81906fa1140
URI	Appropriate Treatment for Children with Upper Respiratory Infection	PASS	12/18/2017	987cb0a3-24d3-73a5-36d4-6b5afab214eb
AAB	Avoidance of Antibiotic Treatment in Adults with Acute Bronchitis	PASS	12/14/2017	76f34598-cf3e-f389-7642-2bb9a6cfa00e
LBP	Use of Imaging Studies for Low Back Pain	PASS	01/17/2018	d4d2d7f0-ed8a-17bf-f9bb-ba559b939d5e
APC	Use of Multiple Concurrent Antipsychotics in Children and Adolescents	PASS	02/03/2018	69c4eec8-df6d-ed75-164e-ee6747aa9ce3
DDE	Potentially Harmful Drug-Disease Interactions in the Elderly	PASS	01/17/2018	13c01962-b222-e4d3-25fc-3ee6098abc8c
DAE	Use of High-Risk Medications in the Elderly	PASS	01/04/2018	d9d825f1-59a2-8103-c8aa-8c5ec884bbf6
UOD	Use of Opioids at High Dosage	PASS	02/06/2018	20b24bb1-e72a-a42a-76a1-a69fb61f5e94
UOP	Use of Opioids from Multiple Providers	PASS	02/07/2018	95cfdf77-06e9-c286-74bd-a4608662ea68
AAP	Adults' Access to Preventive/Ambulatory Health Services	PASS	12/14/2017	9acdda1a-6e9f-c445-ec36-78f2a1bf8e22
CAP	Children and Adolescents' Access to Primary Care Practitioners	PASS	12/12/2017	0f4b0d6d-87cd-9123-acae-83f0c08a0aaa

MEASURE		STATUS	DATE	UNIQUE IDENTIFIER
ADV	Annual Dental Visit	PASS	11/29/2017	37e89b23-ace7-002b-7c1b-8ab9b4b354d1
IET	Initiation and Engagement of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse or Dependence Treatment	PASS	01/29/2018	cff1f1ba-1fb8-6426-8e42-f595d88c0c12
PPC	Prenatal and Postpartum Care	PASS	11/22/2017	65f17b71-08ba-8b60-f083-afc0a3f19dba
APP	Use of First-Line Psychosocial Care for Children and Adolescents on Antipsychotics	PASS	02/06/2018	3963f61f-4a27-5b49-2c87-c7f8d4cdca03
W15	Well-Child Visits in the First 15 Months of Life	PASS	11/20/2017	4911a355-5192-080a-91b2-2e1c67480d11
W34	Well-Child Visits in the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Years of Life	PASS	12/05/2017	a034b887-07f7-64e8-5a36-6e7a4037d376
AWC	Adolescent Well-Care Visits	PASS	11/18/2017	7f48135a-aed8-ca2b-4b1c-5bd53a4904f4
FSP	Frequency of Selected Procedures	PASS	01/25/2018	4d3b9790-0a99-e298-656e-f319f1608fa5
AMB	Ambulatory Care	PASS	01/20/2018	960434ad-09ec-09c0-0768-f5d0fb38a80e
IPU	Inpatient Utilization—General Hospital/Acute Care	PASS	01/27/2018	7c0bc52f-a206-0b35-ab89-572b78179d03
IAD	Identification of Alcohol and Other Drug Services	PASS	02/08/2018	dcca4ce8-8186-6e4c-356e-2921f5206209
MPT	Mental Health Utilization	PASS	01/29/2018	5265f31c-dd2c-b528-c04c-6e09fd62df53
ABX	Antibiotic Utilization	PASS	01/25/2018	eb18a498-3af3-28f3-cf77-3dd45f4ad5b9
HAI	Standardized Healthcare-Associated Infection Ratio	PASS	02/08/2018	85c0f0eb-7614-53c1-352d-5990f706073b
PCR	Plan All-Cause Readmissions	PASS	04/05/2018	2c0ac691-f4c8-cea7-dd49-b09c33ef6da1
AHU	Acute Hospital Utilization	PASS	04/05/2018	baada2ba-2290-fb80-4e85-09259796d25e
EDU	Emergency Department Utilization	PASS	04/05/2018	67f0b19b-e09a-6244-f7fb-9111cb654476
HPC	Hospitalization for Potentially Preventable Complications	PASS	04/05/2018	25e4fef7-b1c9-b9a3-96a5-76b02d0e4676
ENP	Enrollment by Product Line	PASS	01/05/2018	468a79bb-723c-9cde-209f-0ddb952febf4
EBS	Enrollment by State	PASS	12/15/2017	f38e035d-fd5b-fd96-73d3-72807b9ed3f5
LDM	Language Diversity of Membership	PASS	12/15/2017	29c48487-ba3a-76da-70ab-aecbf548eb62
RDM	Race/Ethnicity Diversity of Membership	PASS	12/15/2017	00c42db6-239a-0513-861b-67725d763910
TLM	Total Membership	PASS	12/15/2017	3d87d326-85bf-d66d-9f55-708bde742cce
CPA	CAHPS 5.0H Adult Survey Layout	PASS	11/21/2017	7a82a48c-1ae0-9fa6-9007-b797e2218cfb
CPC	CAHPS 5.0H Child Survey Layout	PASS	11/21/2017	8218e0b2-ec3e-e3f1-b93b-eed4da6096a0
CCC	Children with Chronic Conditions Layout	PASS	11/21/2017	eb5ffcb7-fcaa-dcaa-a6ec-2862f0a6a1f2
DSF	Depression Screening and Follow-Up for Adolescents and Adults	PASS	02/09/2018	92ff1cd0-2165-fbdd-7e4d-e563dd0093fe
DMS	Utilization of the PHQ-9 to Monitor Depression Symptoms for Adolescents and Adults	PASS	02/08/2018	5042be47-5517-6127-3a45-450f2e0c8b8a
DRR	Depression Remission or Response for Adolescents and Adults	PASS	02/09/2018	76033a16-7ba3-3f7a-64a9-fd0f77d6b3f5
ASF	Unhealthy Alcohol Use Screening and Follow-Up	PASS	02/10/2018	6ad6514a-93f9-839a-e2b0-878c0f656195
PVC	Pneumococcal Vaccination Coverage for Older Adults	PASS	02/10/2018	fe461ccd-6bbe-5421-04d1-ffdf8f0208b4
PDC	Proportion of Days Covered: 3 Rates	PASS	12/26/2017	78120c81-caa5-8eee-029b-6865f263d250
QHP	Qualified Health Plan Enrollee Experience Survey	PASS	11/22/2017	d64e7970-b401-523d-82a4-035aa23d9806
Systematic Sampling		PASS	12/01/2017	2fdc0650-f8dc-8542-7688-82c7b4d0db12

If you have questions about information in this report, contact Suzanne Porter, Director, Measure Validation at 202-955-5127 or porter@ncqa.org.
For more information about NCQA FMeasure Certification, go to: http://www.ncqa.org/hedis-quality-measurement/data-reporting-services/quality-measure-certification

Attachment H: Data Collection Algorithm