A Stepped Wedge Cluster Randomized Trial to Implement and Evaluate a Family Caregiver Skills Training Program (iHI-FIVES) in Veterans Affairs Healthcare System (VAHCS): Implementation Outcomes

Courtney Harold Van Houtven, PhD

Professor and Research Career Scientist

Department of Population Health Sciences Duke University School of Medicine





Informal Caregiving: The "Gap"

26.4 million unpaid caregivers in US

Consequences: caregiver burnout and strain

<10% of caregivers report getting the training they need

Implementation Science

If we **know** that expanding evidence-based caregiver trainings within health systems is one promising avenue to increase supports to caregivers, how do we integrate this into **practice**?



Image: https://activeagingrt.ca/bridging-the-know-do-gap-in-research/

Implementation Science: Research Methods



Proctor EK et al, 2009; Proctor EK et all 2011

The Intervention: iHI-FIVES

- Group training for unpaid caregivers of Veterans of all eras, all conditions:
 - 4 interactive classes and optional training topics delivered by social work clinicians
 - Focuses on psychological (coping), support seeking, and clinical (hands-on) skills
- RCT (Durham, NC; 2013-2016) shown to improve^{*}:



Caregiver's experience of VA care at 6 months and at 12 months and Veteran's experience at 12 months



Caregiver feelings of isolation



Veteran days at home in the community at 12 months (9% more)

There is little evidence on **implementation outcomes** of caregiver interventions within health care systems

Objectives:



Assess the implementation of iHI-FIVES delivered in 8 Veterans Affairs hospitals (65 clinicians trained in intervention)



Evaluate whether a team collaboration implementation strategy (CONNECT) improves implementation outcomes of penetration and fidelity

Implementation Strategies

Replicating Effective Programs (REP): *All 8 sites*

Balance fidelity and adaptation

Tailor to local condition

CONNECT: Half randomized Promote team function and readiness for change

Interactive sessions for delivery staff

Replicating Effective Programs

selecting

intervention



Maintenance and Evolution

• e.g. preparing the intervention for sustainability

Centers for Disease Control; Kilbourne et al. 2007; Kind et al. 2016

CONNECT Team Strategy

Based on complexity science, intervention designed to improve delivery team connection, communication, and interactive problem solving

4 randomly selected sites received:

- CONNECT session (2 hrs):
 - Facilitated in-person:
 - CONNECT & Learn training
 - Relationship mapping (individual and groups)
- Follow-up activities (1 hr):
 - \circ Mentoring call



Implementation Framework

Environmental Context

Facility complexity Organizational climate Historical performance Support for innovation: policies, practices, procedures

CONNECT

Team Processes

Leadership Communication Decision-making

Team Characteristics

Size Composition Norms/routines Role Differentiation Cohesion

Clinical Program Characteristics Job design Task complexity, diversity Task clarity Uncertainty Interdependence

REP

ONNEC

Implementation Outcomes Penetration Fidelity Cost

Program Outcomes

VA Service Unit

- Length of hospital stay
- Wait times for physical therapy

Patient/Caregiver

- Functional status
- Quality of life

Wang et al., 2018

Study Design (April 2018-Oct 2020)



Eligible Veterans with Unpaid Caregivers

Baseline Characteristics	Total (n=898)
Male Gender, %	855 <i>,</i> 95%
Age, mean (SD)	76.5, (11.9)
Marital status, %	
Married	511, 62.9%
Never married	44, 5.4%
Divorced/separated	158, 19.4%
Widowed	98, 12.1%
Unknown	2, 0.2%
Race, %	
White	649, 76.2%
Black	161, 18.9%
Multiple Races/Other	42, 4.9%
Unknown	46, 5.1%
Ethnicity, %	
Hispanic/Latino(a)	25, 3.1%
Unknown	23, 2.8%
Rural resident	296, 36.4%
NOSOS score, median [IQR]	2.05 [0.91, 3.87]

Implementation Outcomes

 % of eligible caregivers enrolled in training out of those Veterans referred to home health services confirmed to have an caregiver % of training rounds in which sites delivered the full training curriculum (all 4 classes) out of training rounds expected (2 per 6-month interval)

Penetration



Fidelity



Results

Penetration - % eligible caregivers enrolled in training

Fidelity - % training rounds in which sites delivered full curriculum



Results by Stepped Wedge Design



CONNECT Did Not Enhance Implementation Outcomes

1 Fidelity was generally high with all sites delivering at least one round of training.

Penetration varied over time and by site. Qualitative data may help explain reasons for variation in penetration across all intervals.

Captain Obvious

Implementation Science can insure systematic scaling of programs and increases ability to evaluate effects.

In our case adding CONNECT did not lead to better implementation outcomes and was costly, though sites liked the training. Now we know!

Future Directions

- Evaluating iHI-FIVES impact on Veteran days at home (8 sites)
- Collaborating with operational partners to expand training nationally to all 150 VA hospitals (so far, 97 total hospitals implementing)



Acknowledgements

- Cynthia J. Coffman, PhD
- Janet M. Grubber, MSPH
- Kasey Decosimo, MPH
- Josh D'Adolf, MSW
- Caitlin Sullivan, MS
- Matthew Tucker BA
- Rebecca Bruening, MA, MPH
- Nina Sperber, PhD
- Karen M Stechuchak, MS
- Megan Shepherd-Banigan, PhD

- Nathan Boucher, DrPH
- Jessica Ma, MD
- Cathleen Colon-Emeric, MD
- George L. Jackson, PhD, MHA
- Teresa M. Damush, PhD
- Leah Christensen, MSW
- Virginia Wang, PhD
- Kelli D. Allen, PhD
- Susan N. Hastings, MD, MHS

We thank the Durham VA Veteran and Caregiver Research Engagement Panel (VETRep) for their input and review of the iHI-FIVES training curriculum, as well as the caregivers who participated in the study and their Veterans. We also like to thank additional members of the research team who supported iHI-FIVES administration and data collection: Lesa Powell, Katina Morris, Cassie Meyer, and Nadya Majette Elliott.

This work was funded by the United States (U.S.) Department of Veterans Affairs Quality Enhancement Research Initiative (QUE-16-170) and by the Center of Innovation to Accelerate Discovery and Practice Transformation (CIN 13-410) at the Durham VA Health Care System. iHI-FIVES was implemented at participating sites as a clinical program; evaluation was approved as human subjects research by the Durham VA Institutional Review Board (protocol #02040). ClincalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT03474380.

Thank You!

courtney.vanhoutven@duke.edu

@chvanhoutven





