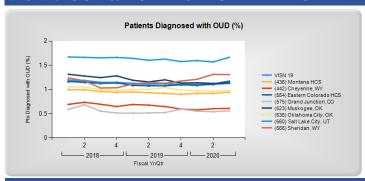


## Welcome to the VIP Initiative

#### **AUGUST 2020**

## An IDEAS -VISN 19 Service and Research Collaborative

### VISN 19 OUD & BUP DASHBOARD REPORT



			Bup Prescribers			Bup Patients		
VISN	Station	June	July	Change	June	July	Change	
VISN 19	(436) Montana HCS	7	6	-1	36	29	-7	
	(442) Cheyenne, WY	2	3	1	12	15	3	
	(554) Eastern Colorado HCS	15	20	5	120	120	0	
	(575) Grand Junction, CO	2	2	0	5	5	0	
	(623) Muskogee, OK	8	6	-2	58	54	-4	
	(635) Oklahoma City, OK	6	7	1	92	95	3	
	(660) Salt Lake City, UT	23	31	8	143	146	3	

#### HALF & HALF MOUD -WAIVER TRAINING

# HALF & HALF MOUD –WAIVER TRAINING SEPTEMBER 4<sup>TH</sup>, 12 PM-4:30 PM MDT

#### PRESENTED BY DR. ADAM GORDON MD, MPH, DFASAM

A 4-HOUR REMOTE TRAINING FOR MEDICAL PROVIDERS TO BEGIN QUAL IFYING FOR A MOUD-WAIVER TO PRESCRIBE AND DISPENSE BUPRENORPHINE. PARTICIPANTS WI L L BE EMAI LED THE L INK TO COMPLETE THE OTHER 4 HOURS ONL INE. NPS AND PAS MUST COMPLETE AN ADDITIONAL 16 HOUR COURSE WHICH CAN BE FOUND HERE.

**Joint Accreditation Statement:** In support of improving patient care, this activity has been planned and implemented by the American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry and the University of Utah School of Medicine. American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry is jointly accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME), the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE), and the American Nurses Credentialing Center (ANCC) to provide continuing education for the healthcare team.

Physician Designation Statement: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry designates this Other activity (one portion of this course is an independent online activity and another portion of this course is a live face-to-face educational exchange with a clinical expert trained to present this material) for a maximum of 8 (eight) AMA PRA Category 1 Credits<sup>TM</sup>. Physicians should claim only the credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

Funding for this initiative was made possible (in part) by grant no. 1H79T1081968 from SAMHSA. The views expressed in written conference materials or publications and by speakers and moderators do not necessarily reflect the official policies of the Department of Health and Human Services; nor does mention of trade names, commercial practices, or organizations imply endorsement by the U.S. Government For registration details email Matthew.Dungan1@va.gov

#### VIP RESULTS: Two Year VIP Patient Census and Consultations

#### Consult mechanism established in November 2018

- Empanelment (VIP1)
- Consultation (VIP2)
  - Visit
  - · Longitudinal care
  - E-consultation

#### VIP 1: Empanelment to date

When VIP began, its founding providers brought with them a cohort of 212 patients. In the nearly 2 years that followed, 816 patients were empaneled to VIP clinics. For the past six months, the VIP Initiative receives, on average, nearly 24 consults a month, of which, nearly 7 consults a month are for e-consultation and non-empanelment consultations. The care received in VIP is more frequent and intensive than in other PACT environments: VIP patients average five primary care visits annually (median=4, interquartile range=1-7) compared to fewer than two primary care visits annually for non-VIP primary care patients. Moreover, many VIP visits involve interdisciplinary collaboration: many patients are seen in co-located, serial visits during a treatment encounter and some patients have face-to-face visits collaboratively with multiple VIP Initiative providers. While the census continues to grow, VIPs ability to deliver intended results remains conditional on the capacity of the VIP team to address these complex needs

### **VIP 2: Consults to date (since November)**

- 1-2 new consults a week (soft roll out) from ER, Mental Health, Addiction Services, Homeless, CBOCs
- E-consults several dozen face to face and consultation

### **Publication**

Kertesz SG, Manhapra A, Gordon AJ. Nonconsensual Dose Reduction Mandates are Not Justified Clinically or Ethically: An Analysis. *J Law Med Ethics*. 2020;48(2):259-267. doi:10.1177/1073110520935337