

Database & Methods Cyberseminar Series

Assessing Outpatient Utilization with VA Data

February 6, 2017

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Database & Methods Cyberseminar Series

Informational seminars to help VA researchers understand how to use VA and non-VA data in research and quality improvement

Topics

- Application of VA and non-VA data to research and quality improvement questions
- Limitations of secondary data use
- Resources to support VA data use





FY '17 Database & Methods Schedule

First Monday of the month* | 1:00pm-2:00pm ET

Visit our Education page for more information & registration links.

www.virec.research.va.gov

That Worlday of the month 1.00pm 2.00pm 21			
Date	Topic		
10/3/16	Overview of VA Data & Research Uses		
11/7/2016	Requesting Access to VA Data		
12/5/2016	Healthcare Utilization with MedSAS & CDW		
1/9/2017	VA Medicare Data (VA/CMS)		
2/6/2017	Assessing Outpatient Utilization with VA Data		
3/6/2017	Mortality Ascertainment & Cause of Death		
4/3/2017	Assessing Race & Ethnicity		
6/5/2017	Pharmacy Data		
7/10/2017*	CAPRI/VistAWeb for EHR Access		
8/7/2017	Comorbidity Measures Using VA and CMS Data		
8/21/2017	Advanced Topics in Comorbidity Measures		
9/11/2017*	CDW microbiology, lab, & pharmacy domains		



^{*}Schedule shifts by one week in event of VA holiday.



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Poll #1: Your role as a data user

What is your role in the VA?

- Research investigator/PI
- Data manager, analyst, or programmer
- Project coordinator
- Other please describe via the Q&A function



Today's Topics

- Introduction
- Where to start with VA outpatient data sources
- Brief Overview of Medical SAS & CDW & Medicare outpatient datasets
- Examples of research focused on outpatient care
- Resources on VA outpatient datasets

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Introduction

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Learning Objectives

By the end of this cyberseminar, attendees will:

- Understand concepts about outpatient care measurement and data choices
- Understand basic content and organization of key VA outpatient data
- Appreciate the value of non-VA data sources to characterize outpatient use
- Know where to find resources about VA outpatient data

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Ascertaining Outpatient Care Depends on Your Focus

Frequency

How many encounters with primary care provider (PCP) per year?

Temporal relationship to inpatient care

Time to follow-up surgical appointment?

Type of setting/provider

- PCP encounter? Lab?
- Chemotherapy? Group counseling?

Purpose of encounter

- Diagnoses treated (ICD9/10)
- Procedures performed (CPT)



Data Sources for Assessing Outpatient Care

Best data sources depend on your focus:

National Sources

- Corporate Data Warehouse (CDW)
- National Patient Care Dataset (NPCD)/MEDSAS Outpatient Data
- VA/CMS Outpatient Datasets

Other sources

- Veterans Health Information Systems and Technology Architecture (VistA)/Computerized Patient Record System (CPRS)
- Non-VA Community Care/Fee-basis
- Managerial Cost Accounting (MCA) National Data Extracts
- Surgery Data
- Pharmacy Data

Today's Topics

- Introduction
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- Brief Overview of Medical SAS & CDW outpatient data
- Examples of research focused on outpatient care
- Resources on VA outpatient datasets

Poll #2: Your experience with MedSAS Datasets

How would you rate your overall knowledge of the VA Medical SAS (MedSAS) datasets?

1 Never Used MedSAS Datasets

2

3

4

5 Frequently used MedSAS



What are the MedSAS Outpatient datasets?

- Outpatient encounter information
- Care delivered at all VA facilities and some non-VA facilities paid for by VA
- Contain data for a small percentage of non-Veterans who received care in a VA facility

Examples of Outpatient Services You will Find in MEDSAS

Top 15 Clinic Stops in MedSAS Visit FY16 File

Outpatient Service	Stop Code #	Count
Laboratory	108	11,913,003
Primary Care	323	10,322,281
Tele Primary Care	338	5,823,381
Mental Health Clinic Individual	502	4,925,466
Telephone Triage	103	2,185,344
Audiology	203	1,876,337
Optometry	408	1,727,172
Telephone/Ancillary	147	1,695,192
Physical Therapy	205	1,595,220
Clinical Pharmacy	160	1,581,623
Dental	180	1,504,839
Emergency Dept.	130	1,417,030
Podiatry	411	1,256,514
Ophthalmology	407	1,118,318
X-Ray	105	1,047,992 _{2/3/20}

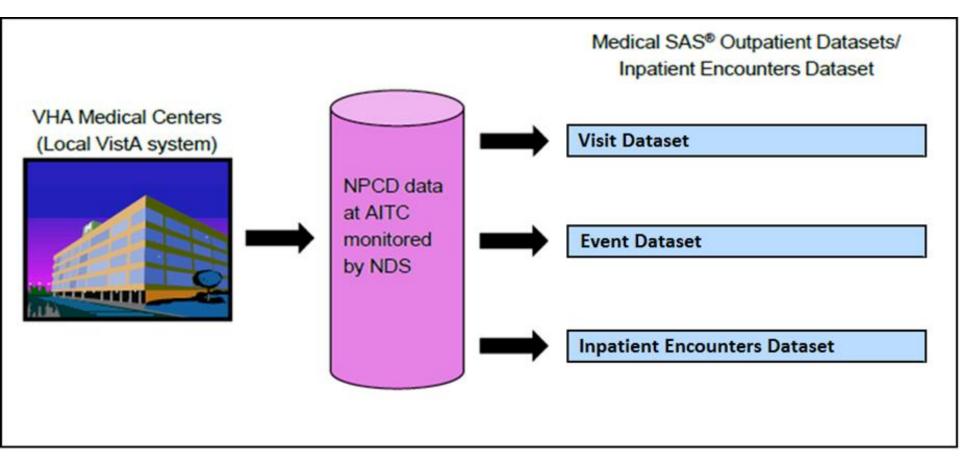
Outpatient Services You Might Not Expect Yet May Need to Consider in Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria

- Employee/Occupational Health
- Care via Telephone
- Rehab & Treatment Programs
 - Residential Rehabilitation Treatment Program (RRTP)
 - Psychosocial Rehabilitation
 - Substance Abuse or Mental Health Day Treatment
- Non-medical care
 - Chaplain
 - Assistance for special populations
 - HUD/VASH (housing assistance for homeless)
 - Veterans Justice Outreach
 - Incarcerated Vets Reentry
 - Vocational Assistance & Compensated Work Therapy (CWT)

MedSAS Technical Details

- Data steward: National Data Systems (NDS)
- Hosted on mainframe computer at the Austin Information Technology Center (AITC)
- Fiscal year files; also available on a quarterly basis
 - Researchers advised to use annual, closed-out datasets
- Common element: patient identifier (scrambled SSN)

VA Data Flow to the MEDSAS Outpatient Datasets



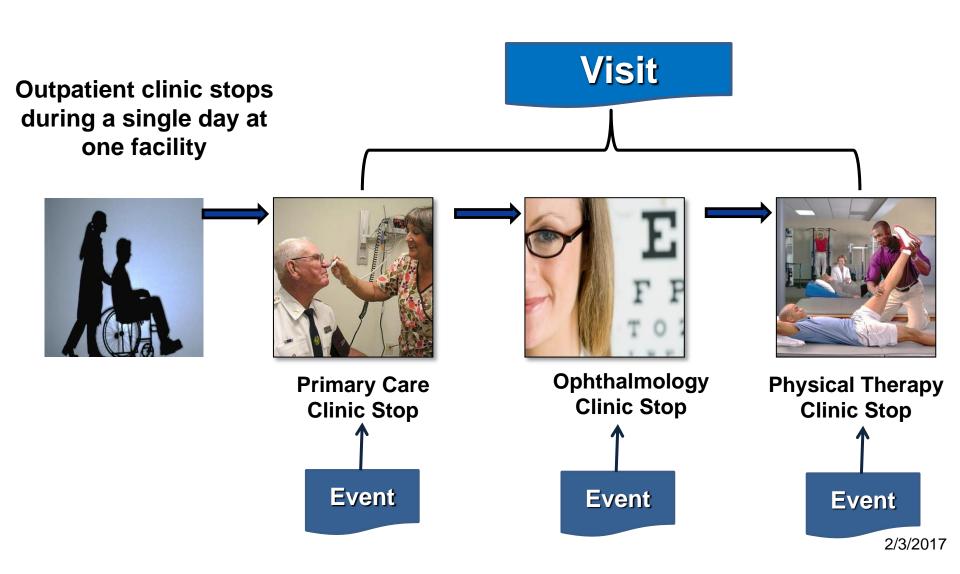
Acronyms:

Austin Information Technology Center (AITC)
National Data Systems (NDS)
National Patient Care Database (NPCD)

MedSAS Outpatient Datasets Summary

File	Information Provided
Visit	Reports services provided to a patient in a 24-hour period at a single facility
Event	Provides information about individual outpatient encounters
Inpatient Encounters	Provides information about professional services received during inpatient stay

MedSAS Visit vs. Event File



Assessing Diagnoses

Outpatient Event (SE) & Inpatient Encounters (IE) files:

- Up to 10 diagnoses per record
- ICD-10-CM system of codes (as of first qtr. 2016)

DXLSF:

Primary Diagnosis for Encounter

DXF2-DXF10:

Secondary Diagnoses

Assessing Procedures

Outpatient Event (SE) & Inpatient Encounters (IE) files:

- Up to 20 procedures per record
- CPT-4 system of codes



CPT1-CPT20*:

- Services and procedures performed by a provider
- Repetition allowed
- * (Number of procedure code variables changed from 15 to 20 in FY2005)

Assessing Provider Type

Outpatient Event (SE) & Inpatient Encounters (IE) files:

- Up to 10 provider types per record
- CMS Provider Classification System

PROV1-PROV10:

- Provider types and areas of specialization
- Providers not extracted in any particular order PROV1 not necessarily the primary provider

Peer-Reviewed Publications Using MedSAS Data

- Best, W. R., Khuri, S. F., Phelan, M., Hur, K., Henderson, W. G., Demakis, J. G., & Daley, J. (2002). Identifying patient preoperative risk factors and postoperative adverse events in administrative databases: Results from the Department of Veterans Affairs National Surgical Quality Improvement Program. *Journal of the American College of Surgeons*, 194(3), 257-266.
- Carlson, K. F., Nugent, S. M., & Grill, J. (2010). Accuracy of external cause-of-injury coding in VA polytrauma patient discharge records. *Journal of Rehabilitation Research and Development*, *47*(8), 689.
- Smith, B. M., Evans, C. T., Ullrich, P., Burns, S., Guihan, M., Miskevics, S., & ... Weaver, F. M. (2010). Using VA data for research in persons with spinal cord injuries and disorders: Lessons from SCI QUERI. *Journal of Rehabilitation Research & Development*, *47*(8), 679-688.
- Sohn, M. W., Zhang, H., Arnold, N., Stroupe, K., Taylor, B. C., Wilt, T. J., & Hynes, D. M. (2006). Transition to the new race/ethnicity data collection standards in the Department of Veterans Affairs. *Population Health Metrics*, *4*(1), 7.
- Swarztrauber, K., Anau, J. & Peters, D. (2005). Identifying and distinguishing cases of parkinsonism and Parkinson's disease using ICD-9 CM codes and pharmacy data. *Movement Disorders*, *20*(8), 964-970.

Poll #3: Your experience with CDW Datasets

How would you rate your overall knowledge of the CDW?

1 Never Used CDW

2

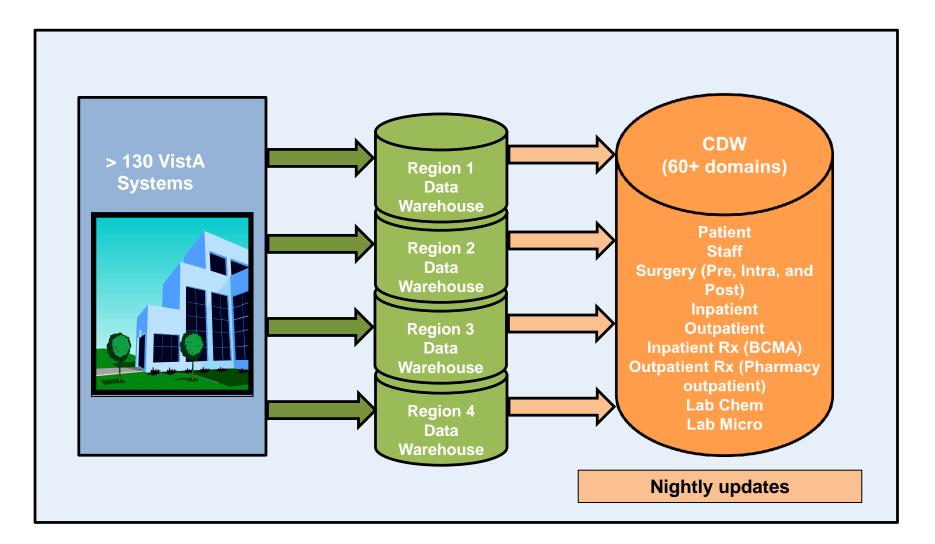
3

4

5 Frequently used CDW



CDW Origin & Content



Details of outpatient encounters, outpatient visits and inpatient encounters

- Appointment location
- Diagnosis
- Procedure
- Problems reported by patients
- Exams and tests performed

CDW Outpatient Data

- Data housed on Microsoft SQL server and can be queried using SQL language
- Data organized by domains
- Includes care delivered at all VA facilities and some non-VA facilities paid for by VA
- Contains very small percentage of non-Veterans who received care in a VA facility

Ascertaining Outpatient Use with CDW



VHA Corporate Data Warehouse (CDW) Outpatient 2.1 Domain Discrete Value Frequencies

About This Workbook

This workbook provides frequencies for fields with discrete values in the Outpatient 2.1 domain fact tables in the Corporate Data Warehouse (CDW). The information is presented by available fiscal years based on the Partition Key Date field in each table. The available fiscal years vary by table.

Select the fact table name from the list below to access a spreadsheet where you can view frequencies for discrete fields from the table. Table descriptions and field definitions are available from the MetaData Report on CDW's SharePoint site, https://vaww.dwh.cdw.portal.va.gov/metadata/default.aspx.

Schema	Table	Partition Key Date		
Outpat	ProblemList	EnteredDate		
Outpat	VDiagnosis	VisitDateTime		
Outpat	VExam	VisitDateTime		
Outpat	Visit	VisitDateTime		
Outpat	VPatientEd	VisitDateTime		
Outpat	VProcedure	VisitDateTime		
Outpat	VProcedureCPTModifier	VisitDateTime		
Outpat	VProcedureDiagnosis	VisitDateTime		
Outpat	VProvider	VProviderDateTime		
Outpat	VSkinTest	VisitDateTime		
Outpat	VSkinTestDiagnosis	VisitDateTime		

Terms Used in this Workbook

Domain	In CDW, the term domain refers to a grouping of tables that all contain information on the same topical area.		
Schema	This refers to the organization of data; it is usually depicted as a blueprint of the manner in which the database is constructed. In CDW, the prefix of a table name is also referred to as schema.		
Fact Table	Tables that hold substantive data about the topic of interest and include sensitive information		
Partition Koy Nato	The partition key date is a field which is used to subdivide the underlying table into manageable portions for queries. In this workbook, we use partition key date to create the fiscal year.		

Assessing Diagnoses Using CDW

Need to Join SQL tables within the Outpatient Domain to produce the output:

- Create a temporary table (#outpat) from the outpat.visit table
- 2. Joins in diagnoses, icd10 codes and code descriptions—use WHERE clause to limit variables of interest
- Use good SQL coding practices to narrow queries!

Assessing Outpatient Diagnoses in CDW

```
SELECT TOP 10 c.ICD10Code , d.ICD10Description,

count (*) as CNTOfDiagnosis

FROM #Outpat as a

INNER JOIN CDWWork.Outpat.VDiagnosis as b ON a VisitSID = b.VisitSID

INNER JOIN CDWWork.Dim.ICD10 as c ON b.ICD10SID = c.ICD10SID

INNER JOIN CDWWork.Dim.ICD10DescriptionVersion as d ON c.ICD10SID = d.ICD10SID

WHERE b.PrimarySecondary like 'P'

GROUP BY c.ICD10Code , d.ICD10Description

ORDER BY CNTOfDiagnosis DESC ;
```

ICD10Code	ICD10Description	CNTOfDiagnosis	
Z13.9	ENCOUNTER FOR SCREENING, UNSPECIFIED	4,511	
Z51.81	ENCOUNTER FOR THERAPEUTIC DRUG LEVEL MONITORING	3,420	
Z71.89	OTHER SPECIFIED COUNSELING	3,166	
F43.12	POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER, CHRONIC	2,988	
H54.8	LEGAL BLINDNESS, AS DEFINED IN USA	2,917	
110.	ESSENTIAL (PRIMARY) HYPERTENSION	2,435	
Z71.9	COUNSELING, UNSPECIFIED	2,309	
Z51.89	ENCOUNTER FOR OTHER SPECIFIED AFTERCARE	1,847	
E11.9	TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS WITHOUT COMPLICATIONS	1,755	
N18.6	END STAGE RENAL DISEASE	1,444	

<u>Factbook</u>

VIReC Factbook

Corporate Data Warehouse (CDW)
Outpatient 2.1 Domain
September 2016

http://vaww.virec.research.va.gov/CDW/Factbook/FB-CDW-Outpatient-Domain.pdf page140

Assessing Provider Type Using CDW

ProviderType	Classifica tion	AreaOfSpeciali zation	VACo de	X12Co de	SpecialtyC ode
Agencies	Х	•		X	
Allopathic & Osteopathic Physicians	Х	X	X	X	Χ
Allopathic and Osteopathic Physicians	X	X	X	X	X
Ambulatory Health Care Facilities	X	X	X	X	
Behavioral Health & Social Service Providers	X	X	Χ	X	X
Behavioral Health and Social Service	X	X	X	X	
Behavioral Health and Social Service Providers	Х	X	Χ	Х	X
Chiropractic Providers	Х	Х	X	X	Х
Dental Providers	X	X	X	X	Х
Dental Service			Χ		
Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Pharmacy				X	
Dietary and Nutritional Service	Х	X	X	X	
Dietary and Nutritional Service Providers	X	X	Χ	X	X
Emergency Medical Service	X		X	X	-11100
Factbook Vice Providers	X		Χ	X	

VIReC Factbook

Corporate Data Warehouse (CDW) Outpatient 2.1 Domain September 2016 http://vaww.virec.research.va.gov/CDW/Factbook/FB-CDW-Outpatient-Domain.pdf page149

Peer-Reviewed Publications Using CDW Data

- Fihn, S. D., Francis, J., Clancy, C., Nielson, C., Nelson, K., Rumsfeld, J., ... & Graham, G. L. (2014). Insights from advanced analytics at the Veterans Health Administration. *Health Affairs*, *33*(7), 1203-1211.
- Goetz, M. B., Hoang, T., Kan, V. L., Rimland, D., & Rodriguez-Barradas, M. (2014). Development and validation of an algorithm to identify patients newly diagnosed with HIV infection from electronic health records. *AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses*, 30(7), 626-633.
- Perrin, R. A., & Bollinger, M. J. (2010). VHA Corporate Data Warehouse height and weight data: opportunities and challenges for health services research. *Journal of Rehabilitation Research and Development*, *47*(8), 739.
- Price, L. E., Shea, K., & Gephart, S. (2015). The Veterans Affairs's Corporate Data Warehouse: Uses and Implications for Nursing Research and Practice. *Nursing Administration Quarterly*, 39(4), 311-318.
- Wang, L., Porter, B., Maynard, C., Evans, G., Bryson, C., Sun, H., ... & Nielson, C. (2013). Predicting risk of hospitalization or death among patients receiving primary care in the Veterans Health Administration. *Medical Care*, *51*(4), 368-373.

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- Where to start with VA outpatient data sources
- Brief Overview of Medical SAS & CDW & Medicare outpatient datasets
- Examples of research focused on outpatient care
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Examples of VA Research Using Outpatient Data

Research Example 1: Elderly veterans with dual eligibility for VA and Medicare services: Where do they obtain a colonoscopy?

Research Example 2: Ambulatory medical follow-up in the year after surgery and subsequent survival in a national cohort of Veterans Health Administration surgical patients

Research Example 3: Prevalence of clinically recognized alcohol and other substance use disorders among VA outpatients with unhealthy alcohol use identified by routine alcohol screening

Research Example 1: Malhorta, A., Vaughan-Sarrazin, M., & Rosenthal, G. E. (2015). Elderly veterans with dual eligibility for VA and Medicare services: Where do they obtain a colonoscopy?. *The American Journal of Managed Care*, *21*(4), e264.

CLINICAL

Elderly Veterans With Dual Eligibility for VA and Medicare Services: Where Do They Obtain a Colonoscopy?

Ashish Malhotra, MD, MS; Mary Vaughan-Sarrazin, PhD; and Gary E. Rosenthal, MD

he Veterans Health Administration (VA) is the largest integrated healthcare system in the United States. In addition to having VA healthcare eligibility, a significant proportion of veterans are also eligible for healthcare benefits through private insurers, Medicare, Medicaid, or other government programs. While such dual eligibility may disrupt continuity of care, it also provides veterans with increased choices, flexibility, and access to care. The greater access may be particularly germane for certain types of specialty care, which may only be available in larger VA medical centers, and not through most VA community based efficiency.

The failure to account for out-of-system healthcare utilization by veterans poses challenges to effective care coordination. Out-of-system utilization may also lead to inaccurate assessments of the overall quality of care received by veterans, and to inaccurate estimates of the cost and efficiency of the VA and Medicare in general. Therefore, it is important to understand the overall utilization of services by veterans and their patterns of use of VA and non-VA services.

Although prior studies have assessed factors impacting the use of VA and non-VA inpatient and outpatient services by veterans, "e little research has examined how veterans use these 2 types of care to obtain outpatient procedures such as colonoscopy." Thus, the current study examines how older veterans who are dually eligible for VA and Medicare benefits use VA and non-VA providers to obtain an outpatient colonoscopy. In addition to determining where veterans obtain a colonoscopy, the study sought to identify factors related to the use of VA and non-VA care, and to determine the degree to which the use of colonoscopy by VA and non-VA providers varies according to important clinical factors such as age.

METHODS

Data Sources

Study data were derived from 4 administrative data sources. The VA Outpatient Care File (OPC) contains ad-

ABSTRACT

Objectives: To examine the receipt of colonoscopy through the Veterans Health Administration (VA) or through Medicare by older veterans who are dually enrolled.

Study Design: Retrospective cohort study.

Methods: The VA Outpatient Care Files and Medicare Enrollment Files were used to identify 1,060,523 patients 85 years and older in 1s of the 22 Veterare Integrated Service Networks nationally, who had 2 or more VA primary care visits in 2009 and who were simultaneously enrolled in Medicare. VA and Medicare files were used to identify the receipt of an outpatient colonoscopy. Patients were categorized as receiving care in community-based outpatient clinics (CBOCs) (n = 601,337, 57%) or VA medical centers (n = 428,186,43%) based on where most patient-centered encounters occurred. Analyses used multinomial legistic regression to identify patient characteristics related to the odds of receiving a ecolonoscopy at the VA or through Medicare.

Results: Patients had a mean age of 78.0 (SD – 20) years; 89% were male, 89% were white, and 21% resided in a rural location. Overall, 100,600 (8.4%) patients underwent outpatient colenascopy either through the VA (n = 33,600; 95.5%) or Medicare providers ne 65,716; 65.5%). The adjusted odds of receiving a colonoscopy from Medicare providers were higher (Pe.2001) for patients who were male, white, receiving primary care at CBOCs, and for residents of an urban location. The receipt of colonoscopy through the VA decreased dramatically by age; for example, the odds of colonoscopy by the VA in patients aged >85 years and 80 to 84 years, relative to patients aged 65 to 68 years, rever 0.26 and 0.13, respectively. In contrast, the receipt of colonoscopy through the VA in patients aged 55 to 68 years, were 0.26 and 0.13, respectively. In contrast, the receipt of colonoscopy through Medicare did not decline as markedly with age.

Conclusions: In a national analysis of the receipt of an outpation colonoscopy by older veterars, more veterans received their colonoscopies through CMS than through the VA. The use of colonoscopy within the VA was found to be more concordant with age-related practice oxidiations.

Am J Manag Care. 2015;21(4):e264-e270

APRIL 2015

Objectives:

- To determine whether colonoscopies received by older, dually-enrolled Veterans in FY 2009 were provided by VHA or by Medicare
- To identify factors related to use of VA vs. non-VA colonoscopies
- To determine clinical factors that predict if a colonoscopy was provided by a VA or non-VA provider

Design: Retrospective cohort study

Constructs:

Receipt of colonoscopy, as performed or reimbursed by VA, or as reimbursed by Medicare

Data Sources: MedSAS and Other Sources

MedSAS

 Administrative records for encounters at all VA clinics (data elements described in next slide)

Other Sources

VA Fee-based program

 Data on encounters provided outside the VA health system paid for by the VA

Medicare Beneficiary Summary File

Medicare enrollment

Carrier Standard Analytic File (Part B)

Claims for services outside the VA, reimbursed by Medicare

Data sources merged using scrambled SSN

Cohort Identification

Eligible population drawn from 1.5 million VA patients in 15 Veterans Integrated Service Networks (VISNs)

Inclusion:

- 65 or older
- Had ≥ 2 visits to a VA primary care provider during FY 2009

Exclusion:

- Not enrolled in Medicare Parts A and B at the beginning of year
- Enrolled in Medicare HMO

Study Variables

CPT codes for colonoscopy (performed or reimbursed by the VA, or reimbursed by Medicare in FY 2010)

 Colonoscopies not performed for diagnosis were identified using a previously published algorithm (El-Serag et al., 2006).

Type of primary care VA clinic where patient received care

- VA Medical Center (VAMC), or
- Community-based outpatient center (CBOC)

El-Serag HB, Petersen L, Hampel H, Richardson P, Cooper G. (2006) The use of screening colonoscopy for patients cared for by the Department of Veterans Affairs. *Arch Intern Med.*,166(20):2202-2208.

Research Example 1: Malhorta, Vaughan-Sarrazin, & Rosenthal (2015)

Table 1. Receipt of Colonoscopy Through the VA or Medicare by Dually Eligible Veterans According to Demographic and Clinical Characteristics

Characteristics	No Colonoscopy (n=961,207)	Colonoscopy (VA or Medicare) (n=99,316)	Colonoscopy Through VA (n=33,600)	Colonoscopy Through Medicare (n=65,716)
Mean age in yrs (±SD)	77.1 (7.1)	75.0 (6.2)	72.8 (5.7)	76.1 (6.1)
Age (years)				
65-69	174,574 (18.1)	22,620 (22.8)	11,788 (35.0)	10,832 (16.5)
70-74	190,855 (19.8)	25,247(25.4)	9,664 (28.7)	15,583 (23.7)
75-79	229,832 (23.9)	27,046 (27.2)	7,695 (22.9)	19,361 (29.5)
80-84	198,351 (20.5)	16,576 (16.7)	3,234 (9.6)	13,342 (20.3)
≥85	167,595 (17.4)	7,817 (7.9)	1,219 (3.6)	6598 (10.0)
Male (%)	941,180 (97.9)	97,669 (98.3)	33,020 (98.2)	64,649 (98.4)
Number of screening colonoscopies (%)	NA	73,164 (73.4%)	26,997 (80.3%)	46,167 (70.2%)



Assessing full complement of outpatient care may require multiple data sources

Research Example 2: Schonberger, R. B., Dai, F., Brandt, C., & Burg, M. M. (2015). Ambulatory medical follow-up in the year after surgery and subsequent survival in a national cohort of Veterans Health Administration surgical patients. *Journal of Cardiothoracic and Vascular Anesthesia, 30* (3), 671-679.



Journal of Cardiothoracic and Vascular Anesthesia



Volume 30, Issue 3, June 2016, Pages 671-679

7963||

Original Article

Ambulatory Medical Follow-Up in the Year After Surgery and Subsequent Survival in a National Cohort of Veterans Health Administration Surgical Patients

Robert B. Schonberger, MD, MHS^{*} ♣ M, Feng Dai, PhD^{*,†,‡}, Cynthia Brandt, MD, MPH^{*,‡}, Matthew M. Burg, PhD^{*,§,} ∥

Retrospective cohort study.

Setting

US Veterans Hospitals.

Participants

The study included adults who received surgical care in any Veterans Health Administration facility from 2006 to 2011 who were discharged within 10 days of surgery and who survived for at least 1 year postoperatively

Interventions

None.

Measurements and Main Results

The association between the receipt of nonsurgical ambulatory medical care during the first postoperative year and the hazard of death during postsurgical year 2 was measured. Among 236,200 veterans, 93.2% received a nonsurgical medical follow-up visit in postsurgical year 1; of those, 5.1% died during postsurgical year 2. This

Objective: To evaluate the association between medical follow-up during the first year following surgery and survival during the second post-surgical year.

Design: Retrospective cohort study

Constructs:

- Perioperative assessment
- Postoperative outcome

Data Source: Corporate Data Warehouse

Cohort:

- Patients who had at least one surgery between 2006-2011
- Additionally were discharged 10 days after surgery
- And survived 365 days after surgery

Variables used in regression analysis:

- Type of surgery
- American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) Physical Status score
- ICD-9-CM
- Body Mass Index
- Date of death occurring 2 years after surgery

Outpatient Services Assessed Using MEDSAS

Outpatient Service	Stop Code		
Cardiology	303		
Diabetes	306		
Endocrinology	305		
Geriatric primary care	350		
Hypertension	309		
Primary care	323		
Pulmonology	312		
Women's clinic	322		

Table 1. Patient Characteristics Stratified by Visit Status No Visit

219, 942 (93.1%)

62.4 (11.7)

	<u>, </u>	
Variable	Follow up Visit n (%) or Mean (SD)	

Total (n)

Age (yr)

Surgical service

Cardiac surgery

General surgery

Gynecology

Ophthalmology

Oral surgery

Orthopedics

Podiatry

Urology

Other

Plastic surgery

Thoracic surgery

Vascular surgery

Ear, nose and throat

Neurosurgery/spine

116 (0.7%) 756 (4.7%)

806 (5%)

1,137 (7%)

152 (0.9%)

171 (1.1%)

3,466 (21.3%)

293 (1.8%)

398 (2.5%)

260 (1.6%)

281 (1.7%)

2,314 (14.2%)

1,263 (7.8%)

4,845 (29.8%)

50,009 (22.7%) 2,778 (1.3%) 17,714 (8.1%) 1,204 (0.6%) 1,004 (0.5%) 45,914 (20.9%) 3,328 (1.5%)

n (%) or Mean (SD)

16,258

56.7 (16.1)

15,453 (7 %)

9,474 (4.3%)

2, 914 (1.3%)

3,409 (1.6%)

10.046 (4.6%)

29,749 (13.5%)

26,946 (12.3%)

Total

n (%) or Mean (SD)

236,200

62.0 (12.2)

15,569 (6.6%)

10,230 (4.3%)

54,854 (23.3%)

3,584 (1.5%)

1,356 (0.6%)

1,175 (0.5%)

49,380 (20.9%)

3,621 (1.5%)

3,312 (1.4%)

3,669 (1.6%)

10,327 (4.4%)

32,063 (13.6%)

28,209 (11.9%)

18,851 (8%)

Research Example 3: Williams, E. C., Rubinsky, A. D., Lapham, G. T., Chavez, L. J., Rittmueller, S. E., Hawkins, E. J., ... & Bradley, K. A. (2013). Prevalence of clinically recognized alcohol and other substance use disorders among VA outpatients with unhealthy alcohol use identified by routine alcohol screening. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, *135*, 95-103.



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Drug and Alcohol Dependence

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/drugalcdep



Prevalence of clinically recognized alcohol and other substance use disorders among VA outpatients with unhealthy alcohol use identified by routine alcohol screening*

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The purpose of routine alcohol screening is to identify patients who may benefit from brief intervention, but patients who also have alcohol and other substance use disorders (AUD/SUD) likely require more intensive interventions. This study sought to determine the prevalence of clinically documented AUD/SUD among VA outpatients with unhealthy alcohol use identified by routine screening.

Methods: VA patients 18–90 years who screened positive for unhealthy alcohol use (AUDIT-C≥3 women: ≥4 men) and were randomly selected for quality improvement standardized medical record review (6)06–6/10) were included. Gender-stratified prevalences of clinically documented AUDISUD (diagnossis of AUD, SUD, or alcohol-specific medical conditions, or VA specialty addictions treatment on the date of or 365 days prior to screening) were estimated and compared across AUDIT-C risk groups, and then repeated across groups further stratified by age.

Conclusions: One-quarter of all patients with unhealthy alcohol use, and a majority of those with the highest alcohol screening scores, had clinically recognized AUD/SUD. Healthcare systems implementing evidence-based alcohol-related care should be prepared to offer more intensive interventions and/or effective pharmacotherapies for these patients.

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1. Introduction

Unhealthy alcohol use ranges from drinking above recommended limits to meeting diagnostic criteria for alcohol use disorders (Saitz, 2005b). Multiple trials have demonstrated the efficacy of brief interventions for reducing drinking among primary care patients with unhealthy alcohol use (Kaner et al., 2007). While patients with unhealthy alcohol use (Kaner et al., 2007). While patients with unhealthy alcohol use (Kaner et al., 2007). While patients with unhealthy alcohol use brief interventions via population-based alcohol screening most trials subsequently excluded patients with alcohol or other substance use disorders (Guth et al., 2008). Therefore, although alcohol screening and brief intervention are recommended by the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (Jonas et al., 2012) and together

Objective: To determine the prevalence of clinically documented alcohol and other substance use disorders among VA outpatients with previously documented unhealthy alcohol use

Design: Cross-sectional retrospective cohort study

Population: VA outpatients with clinical or administrative documentation of unhealthy alcohol use

Construct: Alcohol and/or substance abuse disorder, as determined by scores on the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test Consumption (AUDIT-C)

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Research Example 3: Williams, E. C. et al. (2013)

Cohort Identification

The cohort was selected from a national sample of outpatients randomly selected for standardized record review by the **External Peer Review Program (EPRP)**.

Inclusion criteria:

- VA outpatient visit 13-24 months prior to the date of the medical record review
- Had an outpatient visit in the month immediately preceding EPRP record review
- Screened positively for unhealthy alcohol use, as defined by scores on the AUDIT-C (≥ 3 points for women; ≥ 4 points for men)

Research Example 3: Williams et al. (2013)

Study Variables

<u>ICD-9-CM diagnosis</u> of any of the following on the date of or 365 days prior to alcohol screening:

- Alcohol use disorder (diagnosis for abuse or dependence)
- Alcohol-specific medical diagnosis (including Intoxication, withdrawal, alcoholic cardiomyopathy, alcoholic polyneuropathy, alcoholic gastritis, alcoholic liver disease, alcoholic dementia, alcoholic toxicity)
- Non-alcohol substance use disorder (including cannabis, hallucinogen, sedative, opioid, cocaine or amphetamine use or dependence)

Outpatient Visit to VA specialty addiction treatment

Positive scores for unhealthy alcohol use, as documented on the (AUDIT-C)

Research Example 3: Williams et al. (2013)

Table 3

Gender-specific prevalence of clinically documented alcohol and other substance use disorders among VA outpatients who screened positive for unhealthy alcohol use between 2006 and 2008: stratified by age groups.

	Female (n = 8484)		Male (n = 54,913)	
	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alcohol use di				
18-25	14	(9-19)	20	(18-21)
25-34	19	(17-22)	24	(23-25)
35-49	29	(27-30)	40	(39-41)
50-64	20	(19-22)	36	(35-36)
65-90	6	(4-7)	10	(10-11)
Non-alcohol su	ubstance use di	isorder		
18-25	6	(2-9)	5	(4-6)
25-34	8	(6-9)	8	(7-8)
35-49	12	(11-13)	19	(18-20)
50-64	7	(6-8)	10	(10-11)
65-90	О		1	(1-1)
Alcohol-specif	ic medical diag	nosis		
18-25	1	(0-2)	1	(0-1)
25-34	2	(1-3)	2	(1-2)
35-49	5	(4-6)	9	(8-9)
50-64	4	(3-5)	7	(7-7)
65-90	1	(0-2)	1	(1-2)
VA specialty a	ddictions treat	ment		
18-25	7	(3-10)	6	(5-7)
25-34	9	(8-11)	9	(8-10)
35-49	15	(14-17)	23	(22-24)
50-64	9	(8-10)	14	(13-14)
65-90	2	(1-3)	2	(1-2)
Any clinically	documented al	cohol or other substa	ance use disord	ler ^a
18-25	17	(12-23)	21	(19-23)
25-34	23	(20-25)	26	(25-28)
35-49	32	(30-33)	43	(42-45)
50-64	23	(22-24)	38	(38-39)
65-90	6	(4-8)	11	(11-11)

a Primary study outcome: documentation of any alcohol use disorder, any alcohol-specific medical diagnosis, any non-alcohol substance use disorder, or any documented VA specialty addictions treatment.

Used diagnosis information from the visit data in MEDSAS
Outpatient data

Used specific outpatient treatment clinic type in MEDSAS Outpatient data

Today's Topics

Introduction

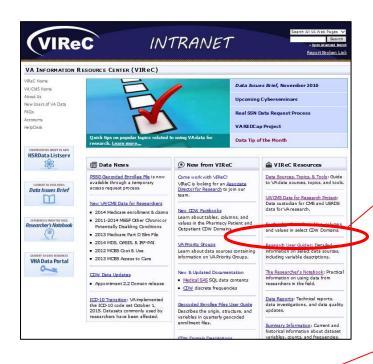
- Where to start with VA outpatient data sources
- Brief Overview of Medical SAS & CDW & Medicare outpatient datasets
- Examples of research focused on outpatient care
- Resources on VA outpatient datasets

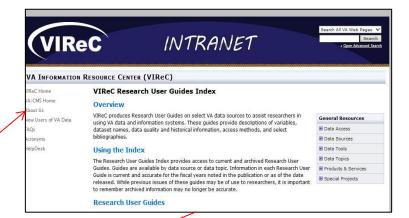
Resources

VIReC Research User Guides (RUGS)



MedSAS Research User Guide





Medical SAS Datasets

VIReC Research User Guide: Fiscal Year 2014 VHA Medical SAS Inpatient Datasets, 2nd Edition

Published: November 2015

♣ Abstract

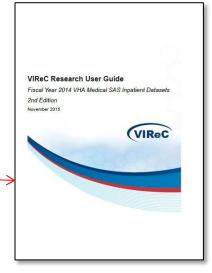
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Encounters Dataset

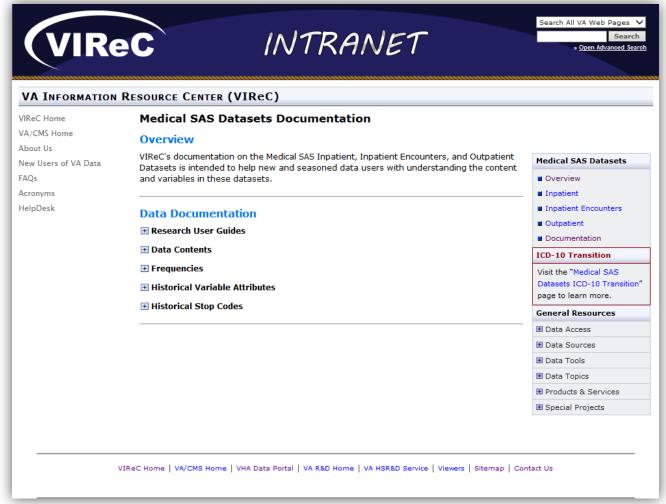
Published: May 2015

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MedSAS Data Documentation



http://vaww.virec.research.va.gov/MedSAS/Documentation.htm (VA Intranet)

Report Broken Link

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VHA Data Portal: Data Sources







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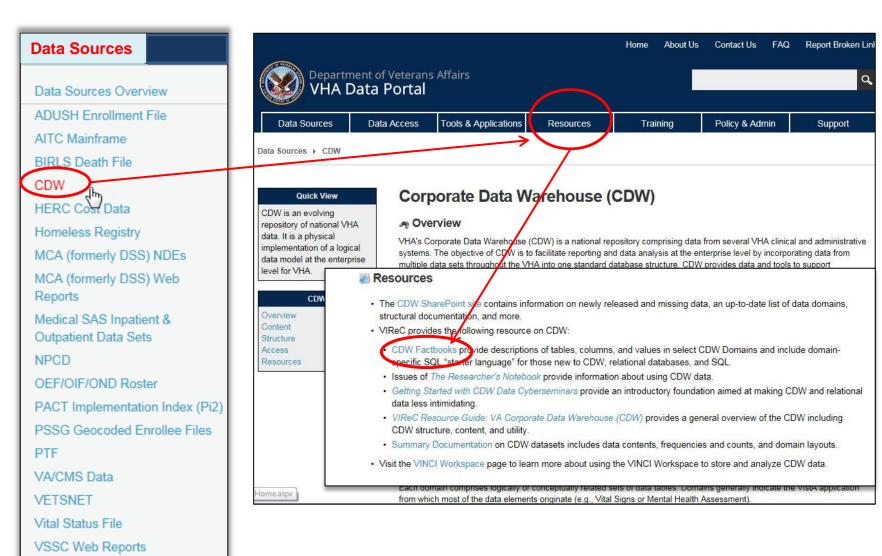
Data Management and Access Plan (DMAP)

Effective January 1, 2018, all applications for VA-ORD funding are required to include a Data Management and Access Plan (DMAP) in the proposal. Applicants are encouraged to work with the local VA research office in order to describe the DMAP in an application, and for implementation of the plan. The DMAP will be evaluated as an unscored element in the scientific peer review, and any issues will be addressed administratively.

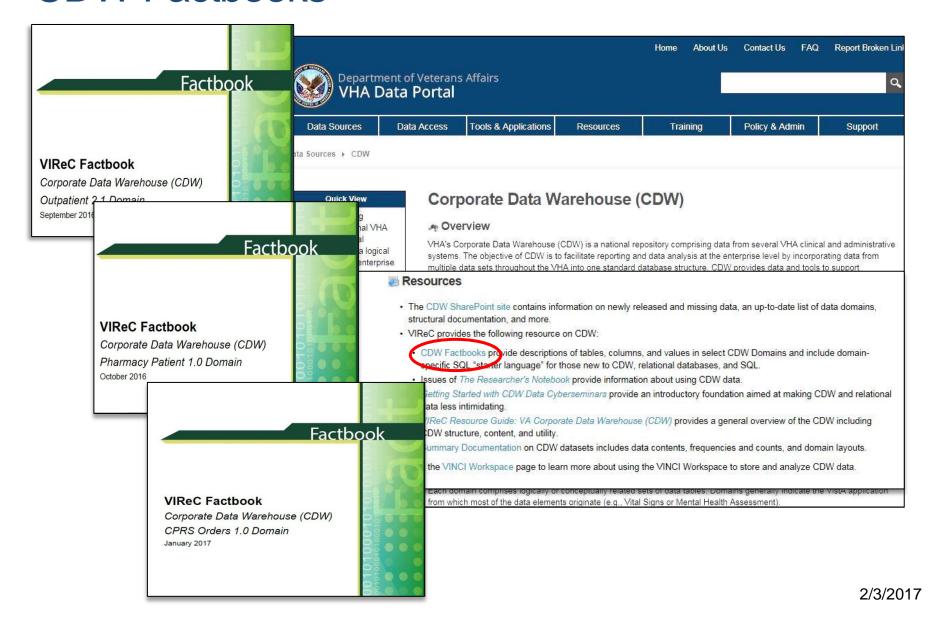
VistAWeb Access for Medical Advisory Opinions

As of July 1, 2016, access to VistAWeb for Medical Advisory Opinions (MAO) reviews do not expire after 60 days. Access will also be granted nationally to all 1243/3/2011

VHA Data Portal: Resources



CDW Factbooks



Quick Guide: Resources for Using VA Data

http://vaww.virec.research.va.gov/Toolkit/QG-Resources-for-Using-VA-Data.pdf (VA Intranet)

VIReC: http://vaww.virec.research.va.gov/Index.htm (VA Intranet)

VIReC Cyberseminars: http://www.virec.research.va.gov/Resources/Cyberseminars.asp

VHA Data Portal: http://vaww.vhadataportal.med.va.gov/Home.aspx (VA Intranet)

VINCI: http://vaww.vinci.med.va.gov/vincicentral/ (VA Intranet)

Health Economics Resource Center (HERC): http://vaww.herc.research.va.gov (VA Intranet)

CDW: https://vaww.cdw.va.gov/Pages/CDWHome.aspx (VA Intranet)

Archived cyberseminar: What can the HSR&D Resource Centers do for you? http://www.hsrd.research.va.gov/for_researchers/cyber_seminars/archives/video_archive.cfm?SessionID=101

VIReC Options for Specific Questions

HSRData Listserv

- Community knowledge sharing
- ~1,200 VA data users
- Researchers, operations, data stewards, managers
- Subscribe by visiting
 http://vaww.virec.research.va.gov/Support/H
 SRData-L.htm (VA Intranet)



HelpDesk

Individualized support



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Next session: March 6, 2017 1 pm Eastern



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