Peer Support to Reduce Cardiovascular Risk among Women Veterans

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Poll Question #1

• Did you get the 150 minutes of moderate-vigorous physical activity recommended for optimal heart health in the last week?
  • Yes
  • No
  • What is physical activity?
Poll Question #2

• What is your experience with peer support?
  • I’ve never heard of it
  • I’ve heard of it but that is about it
  • I’ve provided peer support
  • I have received peer support
  • I’ve provided and received peer support
CDA Objectives

• What?
• How?
• What do we need to know?
CDA Objectives

- **What** are we trying to improve? Cardiovascular Disease among women Veterans

- **How** do we want to do it? Using peer support to promote heart healthy behaviors

- **What do we need to know?**
  - What is the best way to use peer support to promote heart health among a growing women Veteran population?
  - Does peer support for women Veterans in this context need to be tailored by gender?
Exhibit 1A. Number of Women and Men Veteran VHA Patients, FY00-FY15

Key: FY - Fiscal Year; VHA - Veterans Health Administration
Notes: Findings portray Veteran VHA patients, not the entire Veteran population. See Technical Appendix.
Source: WHEI Master Database, FY00-FY15

Frayne et al. Sourcebook 4. 2018
Exhibit 1.D. Age Distribution of Women Veteran VHA Patients, FY00-FY15

Key: FY - Fiscal Year; VHA - Veterans Health Administration
Notes: Findings portray Veteran VHA patients, not the entire Veteran population. See Technical Appendix.
Cohort: Women Veteran VHA patients with non-missing ages 18-110 years (inclusive). FY00: N=159,728; FY05: N=231,885; FY10: N=317,087; FY15: N=439,615.
Source: WHEI Master Database, FY00-FY15
76% at risk for CVD

Frayne et al. Sourcebook 4. 2018; Maher et al, 2017
32% have a CVD condition

Frayne et al. Sourcebook 4. 2018; Maher et al, 2017
At Risk Heart Disease

Frayne et al. Sourcebook 4. 2018
Development of at least 1 CVD risk factor after separation

Haskell et al. 2017
Women Veterans have greater prevalence of certain CVD risk factors than Men Veterans
Women Veterans have greater prevalence of certain CVD risk factors than Men Veterans
Compared to Men, Women Veterans:
• Less likely to be married
• Less likely to have someone attend a doctor’s visit with them and help track medications
• More likely to live alone after age 45 years
• High rates of homelessness

Frayne. 2006; Washington 2010; Goldstein 2017
Low levels of social support
• Increased cardiovascular risk factors
• Poor cardiovascular outcomes

Pantell. 2013; Garfarov 2013; Freidmann 2006
Peer Support

Individuals of similar sociocultural background and/or health condition experience providing assistance to another

Non-hierarchical, flexible, accessible

Supplements formal health system services

Dennis 2003
Models of Peer Support

Support groups (professional-led or peer led)
Peer coaches
Patient navigators
Consumer Providers
  ex: VA Peer Support Specialists
Reciprocal Peer Support
Peer Support in VA

• Peer support specialists improve patient empowerment, facilitate engagement, improve recovery orientation
  • (Barber 2008, Hamilton 2013, Moskowitz 2013)
• Greater reduction in Hgb A1c vs nursing support
  • (Heisler, 2010)
• Greater reduction in Hgb A1c vs financial incentives or usual care
  • (Long et al, 2012)
• Greater weight loss among Veterans with serious mental illness
  • (Young, 2017)
• Feasible and well-received for CPAP adherence support
  • (Parthasarathy, 2013)
• Feasible and promising for delivering pain self-management
  • (Matthias, 2015)
Peer support literature in the VA predominantly or exclusively male

CVD risk reduction behaviors are not gender specific

Women Veterans have expressed preferences for gender specific care

Kimerling et al, 2015; Bean-Mayberry et al, 2006
But do we need gender-tailored peer support programs to decrease CVD risk? If so, how might they be tailored by gender?
Risk Factors
Environmental Factors
Definition & Design
Proof of Concept & Pilot
Efficacy & Effectiveness
Implementation

Boyington et al, 2013
Understanding women veterans’ preference for peer support interventions to promote heart healthy behaviors: a qualitative study

Goldstein, Zullig, Oddone, Andrews, Grewe, Danus, Heisler, Bastian, Voils. Preventive Medicine Reports. 2018
Aimed to explore:

1) Women Veterans’ previous experiences with social support and peer support
2) Perceived barriers and facilitators to participation in peer support interventions
3) Women Veterans’ preferred features for peer support interventions designed to support heart healthy behaviors
Methods/Sample

• 25 Semi-structured, telephone-based interviews with women Veterans who had at least one risk factor for CVD
  • Patients in the Durham VA women’s Health Clinic
  • Age 35-64 years (mean 50.2)
  • 48% VA care only
  • 9 (36%) live alone
  • 11 (44%) employed

• Conventional content analysis
Trust

Engagement
Compatibility

Need for
Accountability
and Motivation

Other
Trust

Need to build comfort and familiarity with a peer support partner

Engagement Compatibility

Translation to Intervention:

- Early relationship building activities
- Conduct initial meetings in-person and transition to non-face to face communication after trust is built
- Incorporate trauma-informed care concepts

Need for Accountability and Motivation

Other
Trust

Important to share common health goals and a similar level of commitment to behavior change with a peer partner

Engagement Compatibility

Translation to Intervention:
• Use peer matching criteria that incorporates similar behavior change goals
• Assess engagement/commitment to behavior change at outset of interventions

Need for Accountability and Motivation

Other
Trust

Engagement Compatibility

Need for Accountability and Motivation

Other

Provision of accountability by a peer partner seen as valuable

Translation to Intervention:

• Provide feedback about progress towards goals
• Encourage pro-active, regular contact in peer support relationship
Different people have different levels of readiness to engage.

Translation to Intervention:
- Flexible intervention design
- Consider gender-specific groups
Many women identified as helpers; peer support resonated with sense of altruism

Translation to Intervention:
• Highlight opportunity to help others during recruitment
• Use mutual peer support model
Risk Factors
Environmental Factors

Definition & Design → Proof of Concept & Pilot → Efficacy & Effectiveness → Implementation

Tailoring and Heart Health Buddies Pilot
Published Literature

- Multiple risk factors
- Low social support
- Peer support among Veterans

Preliminary Findings

- WV-users of VHA at particularly high risk of CVD
- Preferences for Gender-specific care and PTSD at higher risk
- Building trust is important
- Need for accountability
- Altrusim/self as helper
Published Literature
• Multiple risk factors
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Mentor Experience
• Peer studies
• CVD risk reduction
• Trials

Veteran input
• Didactic content
• Peer matching criteria
• Intervention name
Published Literature

- Multiple risk factors
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Preliminary Findings

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Behavior Change Technique

Review Health Consequences
Instruction on performing behavior

Social support
Social comparison
Model desired behavior change

Mentor Experience

- Peer studies
- CVD risk reduction
- Trials

Veteran input

- Didactic content
- Peer matching criteria
- Intervention name

Goal Setting
Prompt Barrier Identification
Encourage self-monitoring
General encouragement
Problem solving

Michie et al. 2013
Expert-led Group Sessions
- Behavior Change Technique
  - Review Health Consequences
  - Instruction on performing behavior
Reciprocal Peer Partners
- Social support
- Social comparison
- Model desired behavior change
Peer Coach
- Goal Setting
- Prompt Barrier Identification
- Encourage self-monitoring
- General encouragement
- Problem solving

Michie et al. 2013
Pilot Aims

1) Examine the feasibility and acceptability of a 12-week hybrid peer coach-reciprocal peer support intervention for Veterans at risk for CVD

2) Explore gender differences in feasibility/acceptability of new hybrid peer support model
Additional Peer Coach Support As Needed

Weekly Reciprocal Peer Partner Calls

Interactive Group Sessions

Baseline Assessment

Baseline Week 2 Week 4 Week 6 Week 8 Week 10 Week 12

Outcomes Assessment
Activities to date

• 3 peer coaches enrolled (2 men, 1 woman)
• 10 reciprocal peer support partners (5 men, 5 women)
• Conducted 2 group sessions
• Text message reminders re: communication with partner
• Activity monitor provided to patients

Planned analysis

• Feasibility & acceptability
• Quantitative and qualitative
• Gender-based differences
Risk Factors
Environmental Factors

Definition & Design → Proof of Concept & Pilot → Efficacy & Effectiveness → Implementation

Next Steps
Thank you, thank you, thank you!!

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