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UNRAVELING THE MODELS, THE FOCI, AND THE OUTCOME MEASURES THAT BEDEVIL YOU

Initial Forays

- Do you measure outcomes now?
- If not, why not?
- Have the different levels of government been helpful to you in this area?
- If not, why not?
- What help do you need today?
- Where do you want to be in a year?

Early Outcome Model–1970s

- **Disease → Intervention → Clinical Outcomes**
 - Outcomes:
 - Change in Disease Status
 - Change in Symptoms Associated with Disease

Extended Early Outcome Model— 1980s

- **Disease → Intervention → Clinical Outcomes
→ Disability Outcomes (Including Duration
of Disability)**
 - Outcomes:
 - Activities of Daily Living (ADLs)
 - Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs)
 - Social Functioning
 - Cognitive Impairment

Recovery-Oriented Outcome Model–2000s

- **Disease → Intervention → Clinical Outcomes → Disability Outcomes → Community Outcomes (Including Recovery)**
 - Outcomes:
 - Supported Housing
 - Supported Employment
 - Social Support Network
 - Other Support Services

Affordable Care Act of 2010

- Reaffirmed the earlier work on outcomes.
- Made a major conceptual advance: Instead of disease being the starting point, disease is now the ending point.
- Thus, the underlying model has become more complex.

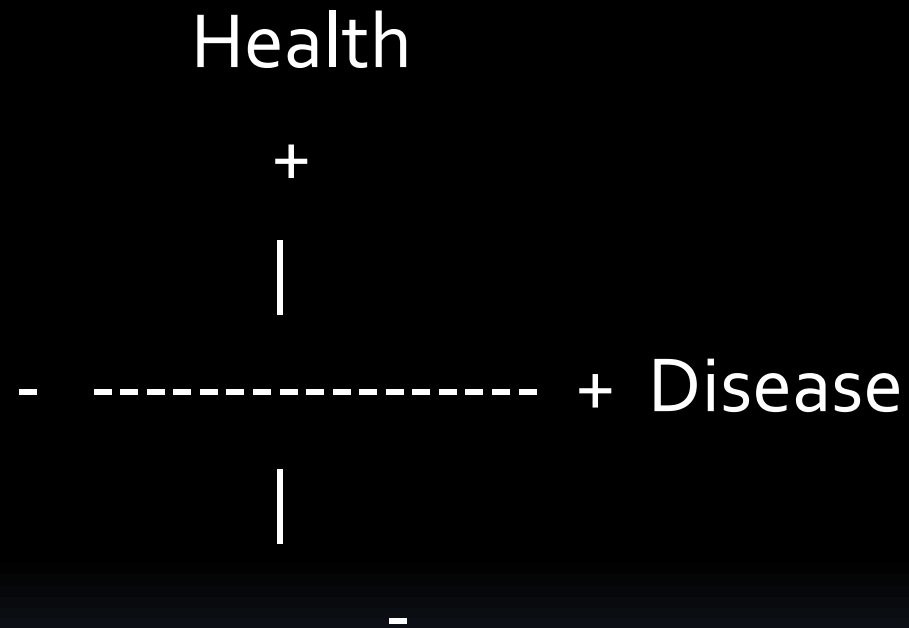
Prevention and Promotion “Outcome” Model–2010+

- **Social and Physical Determinants of Health**
→ **Prevention and Promotion Interventions**
→ **Health Status** → **Disease Status** →
 - Outcomes:
 - Does the person maintain a good health status?
 - Did the disease occur?
 - Was the disease onset delayed?

Add Some New Concepts

- Positive Health
- Positive Mental Health
- Resilience

Introduce a New Model



Fully Integrated Outcome Model— Post 2010

- **Social and Physical Determinants of Health
→ Health Status 1 → Prevention and
Promotion Interventions → Health Status 2
(Resilience) → Disease Onset → Treatment
Interventions → Clinical and Functional
Outcomes → Community Outcomes
(Recovery) → Health Status 3**

Implications of the New Outcome Model

- In addition to the clinic, your interventions will now need to include work with communities and populations.
- Your very first question will be how you can change the social and physical determinants of health.
- Your second question will concern what are your disease prevention interventions and what are your health promotion interventions.
- Your third question will concern whether you have been able to delay or prevent the onset of disease.

Implications of the New Outcome Model Continued

- Your fourth question will be whether your intervention altered the course of the disease—clinically, functionally, and in the community.
- Your fifth question will be about the person's current health status going forward, including their adaptation in the community.

Front End Measures

- Leading Health Indicators – upstream factors that can influence the timing and onset of downstream illness. Areas include:
 - Social Determinants of Health
 - Environmental Determinants: Natural and Built Environment
 - Healthy and Active Lifestyle
 - Mental Health
 - Tobacco Use

Front End Measures Continued

- Substance Abuse (other than tobacco)
- Injury and Violence
- Responsible Sexual Behavior
- Maternal, Infant, and Child Health
- Oral Health
- Clinical Preventive Services
- Access to Care Services

Upstream Outcome Measures – Health Status 1, 2, 3

- Measures Under Development:
 - CDC Well-Being (Perception of Self)
 - CDC Health-Related Quality of Life (Perception of Self in Relation to the Environment)
- Roughly speaking, these measures reflect resilience.

Intermediate Outcome Measures

- Administrative Measures:
 - Identification of Condition
 - Initiation of Care
 - Engagement in Care
- Consumer Measures
 - Access to Care
 - Quality of Care
 - Outcome of Care

Downstream Outcome Measures

- National Outcome Measurement System (NOMS)
 - ▣ Life in the Community (Housing, Job, Social Network, Care Network)
- Recovery Measure (Under Development)

Special Topics in Outcomes

- Mortality Associated with Behavioral Conditions
 - ▣ First goal, increase the number of years a person actually lives.
 - ▣ Second goal, increase the quality of those years.
- Two approaches that receive very little attention in the US: DALYs and QALYs.

Special Topics in Outcomes

- Changes in our approach to evaluation
 - Traditional: t1 to t2
 - Modern: Continuous Data Collection using Electronic Health Records
 - Traditional: Logic Model for Evaluation
 - Modern: “Drivers”

Special Topics in Outcomes

- Things that can help in your work:
 - Form a learning community locally or in NJAMHAA
 - Get some benchmarks from others and find out how you can do better.

New Foray...

- What are you going to do tomorrow about measuring outcomes?

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