

EBP

EMBED:

PRAGMATIC TRIAL OF USER-CENTERED CLINICAL DECISION SUPPORT TO IMPLEMENT EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT-INITIATED BUPRENORPHINE FOR OPIOID USE DISORDER

B O S T O N 2021

OCTOBER 25-28, 2021

TED Melnick



Yale University School of Medicine







"This is part of emergency medicine now!"

The opioid crisis

- Overdose deaths soared to 93K in 2020 (70K opioid)
- >2M Americans have OUD

Medication treatment gaps

Less than 1 in 5 receive medication treatment ED as critical access point

- 5% mortality 1 yr after overdose
- ED OUD visits still rising

BUP-initiation in the ED

LEGAL ACTION

- Safe & doubles engagement in treatment
- Multiple barriers to adoption

Acad Emerg Med, 2021; NY Times, 2021; SAMHSA, 2020; Drug Alcohol Depend, 2016; Ann Intern Med, 2018; JAMA, 2015; NEJM, 2018

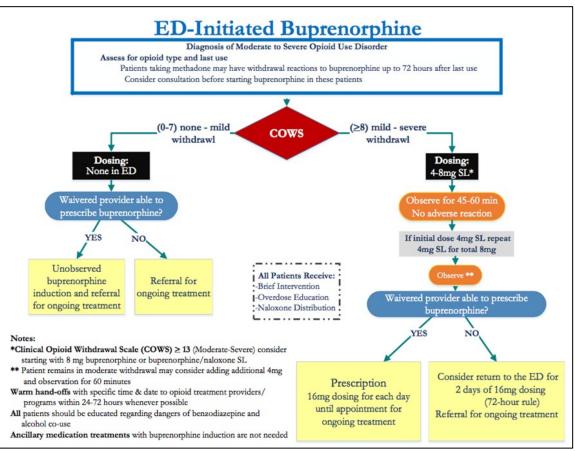




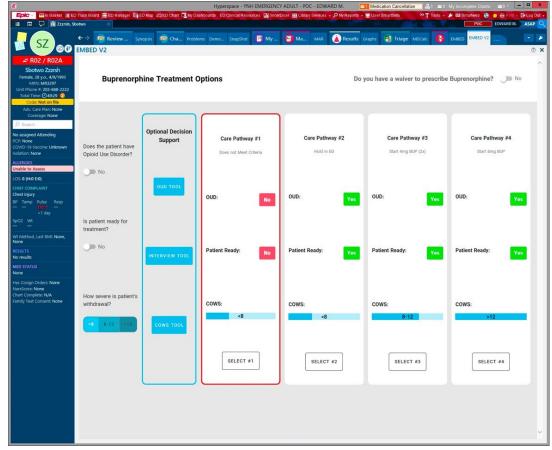


User-centered design to simplify the process...

From a complicated, unfamiliar practice...



...to a simple, automated application



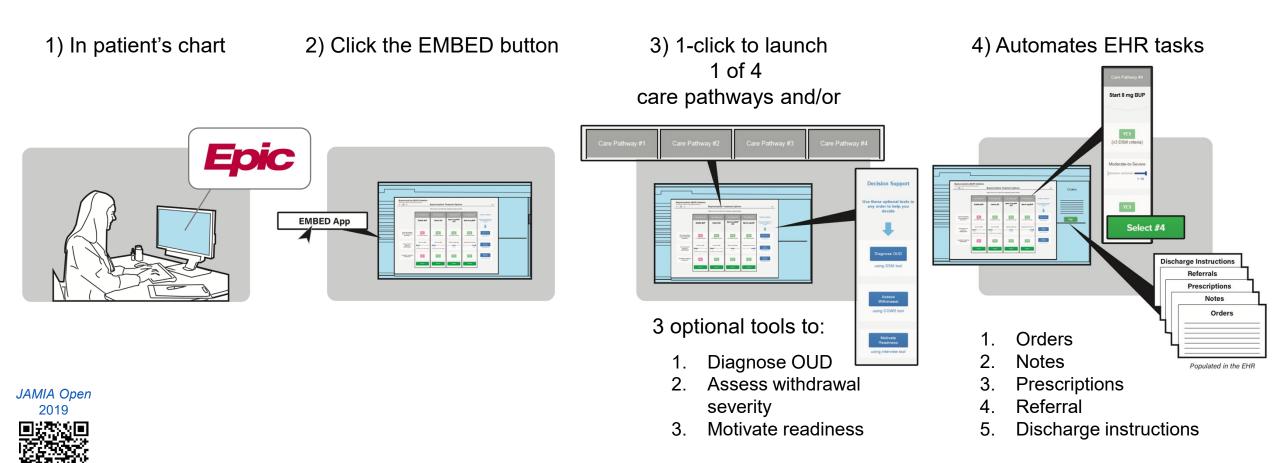
JMIR HF, 2019







Automated workflow, never leaving the EHR





Methods

- **18-month** pragmatic, parallel, group randomized trial
- 18 EDs in 5 healthcare systems
- Allocation: 1:1 ratio to intervention & usual care arms with stratified covariate constrained randomization

		
I	ntervention Group: 9 Emergency Departments	
	Control Group: 9 Emergency Departments	
	Ongoing Data Collection	
•		
	18-month trial	
Nov 2019		May 2021

- Participants: adult ED OUD patients meeting predetermined EHR phenotype & attending emergency physicians caring for them
- Control visits with attendings who practiced at both intervention & control sites excluded
- Intervention: CDS to support diagnosis & withdrawal assessment, motivate readiness & automate orders, notes, Rx, AVS, referral
- Outcomes: primary, initiation of BUP in ED; secondary, RE-AIM implementation outcome framework



Trial Registration NCT03658642



EHR Phenotype. JMIR Med Inform, 2019





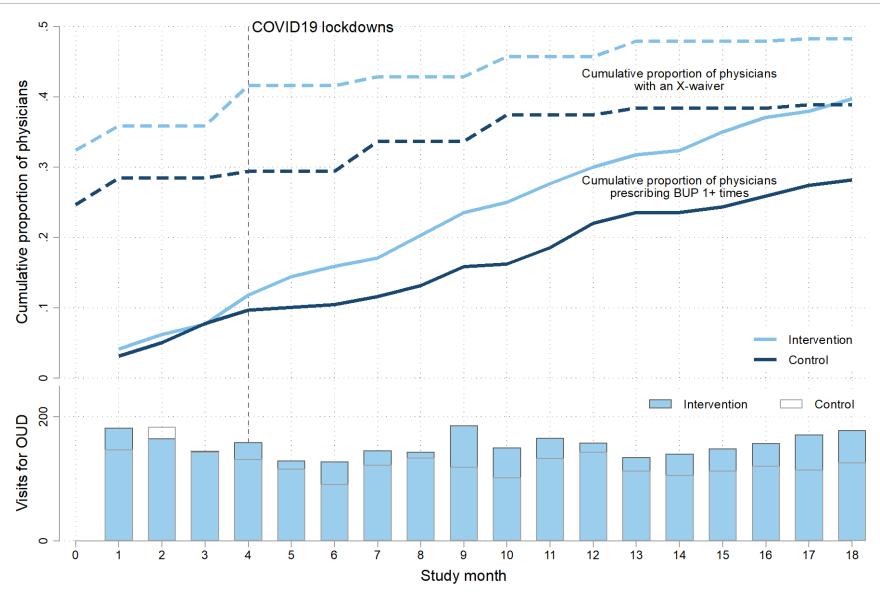


- 1,413,693 ED visits (775,873 intervention, 637,820 control) assessed for eligibility
- 5,047 OUD patients (2,787 intervention, 2,260 controls); 599 attendings (340 intervention, 259 control)
 No difference in physician age or gender
- 37/340 intervention attendings initiated BUP 46 times after launching EMBED

Outcomes	Counts		Unadjusted		Adjusted**	
	Intervention N (%)	Control N (%)	Effect size OR (95% CI)	<i>p</i> -value	Effect size OR (95% CI)	<i>p</i> -value
Patients with BUP initiated*	233 (8.4)	193(8.5)	1.23 (0.57, 2.68)	0.59	1.17 (0.64, 2.14)	0.60
Unique attendings who initiated BUP	135 (39.7)	78 (30.1)	1.53 (1.08, 2.15)	0.02	1.86 (1.15, 3.00)	0.01
Attendings who obtained X- waiver during trial	50 (14.7)	30 (11.6)	1.33 (0.80, 2.20)	0.28	1.31 (0.69, 2.48)	0.42
Physician rate of BUP initiation per 100 OUD patients	9.2(7.7, 10.8)	7.6 (6.2, 9.2)	RR: 1.21 (0.93, 1.57)	0.15	1.14(0.90,1.44)	0.29



Temporal Trends



Take home points

- Higher proportion of intervention physicians waivered and who adopted practice of ED initiation of BUP
- Waivered proportion increased at same rate across study arms
- Adoption of of ED initiation of BUP grew faster in intervention arm, diverging





Adoption of ED-initiation of BUP

- Patient level: no change, limitations of data collection (e.g., methadone not in EHR)
- Physician level: EMBED intervention increased adoption
- Unobservable innovations may fail to diffuse or diffuse slowly. To accelerate adoption of this life-saving practice, we must:
 - Embrace treating addiction as part of routine emergency care
 - Implement user-centered CDS with automated EHR workflows to facilitate adoption of this complex, unfamiliar practice
 Parameters of a typical diffusion study

