





Outcome definitions and risk thresholds for prevention programs (the case of suicide attempt prevention)

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UH2 AT007755 – Pragmatic trial of population-based programs to prevent suicide attempt







Agenda

- Background on screening for risk of suicidal behavior
- Identifying suicidal behavior from health system electronic records
- Self-reported suicidal ideation as a screening test
- Selecting the right risk threshold for preventive intervention
- Improving sensitivity







Background: Suicide and suicide attempt

- 10th ranked cause of death in US (38,000/yr)
- 600,000 ED visits and 200,000 hospitalizations each year







Three levels of prevention for suicidal behavior

- Universal (primary) Moderate evidence for reducing access to lethal means (e.g. bridge barriers)
- Selective (secondary) NOTHING
- Indicated (tertiary) Moderate evidence for clinical interventions following suicide attempt







Key ingredients for implementing and evaluating selective prevention:

Feasible and accurate screening test

Accurate assessment of population-level outcomes







Identifying suicide attempts from claims/EMR data

E-code (cause of injury code)

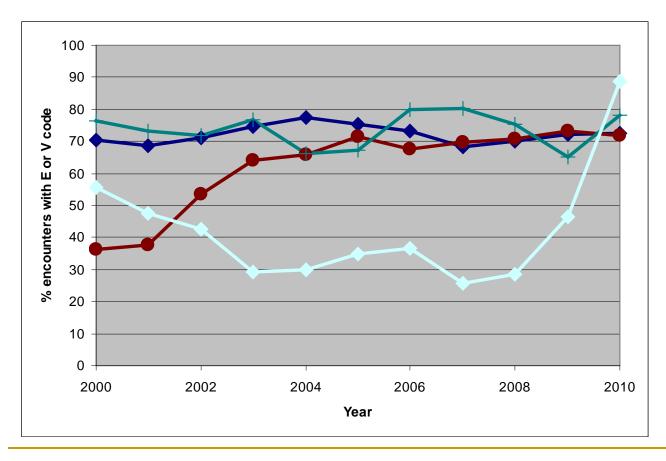
- Definite self-inflicted injury (E950)
- Possible self-inflicted injury (E980)







Any E code in injury/poisoning encounters









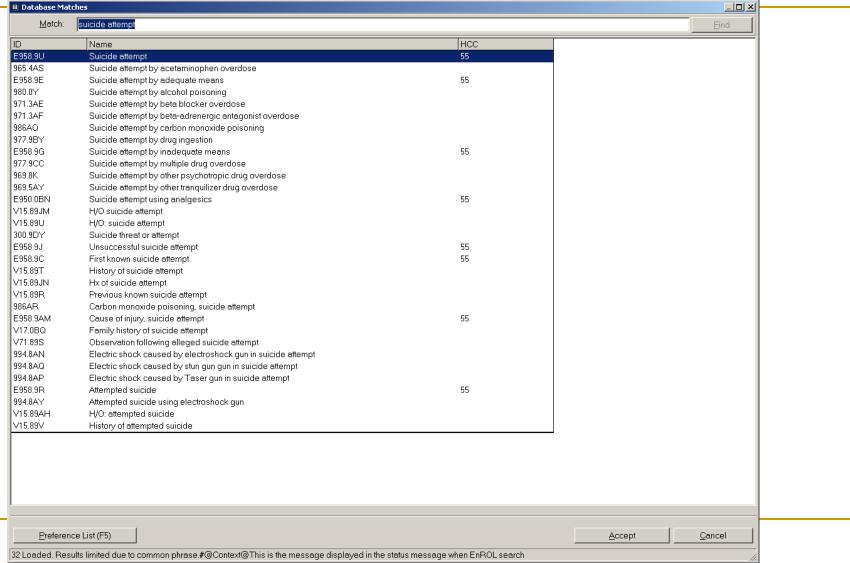
Definite and possible self-inflicted injury diagnoses at potential sites in 2010 (rates per thousand)

Definite (E950)	0.62	0.64	0.76
Possible (E980)	0.31	0.30	0.39
Either	0.89	0.91	1.02





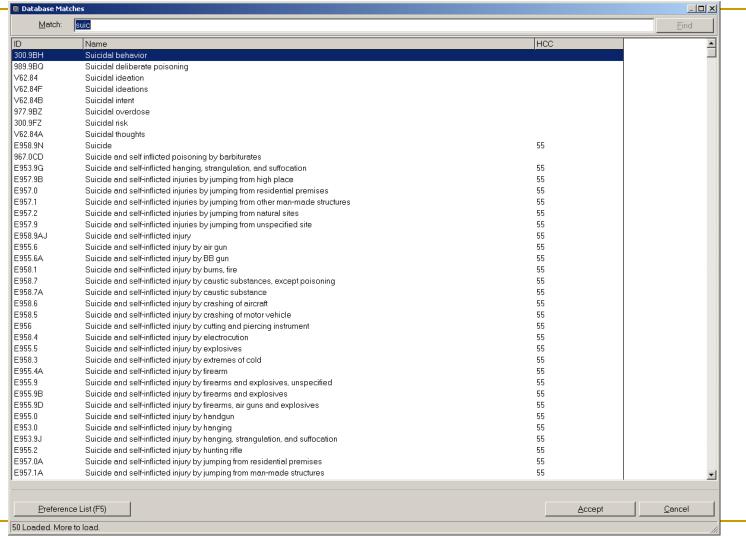


















Identifying suicide attempts from claims/EMR data

- E-code (cause of injury code)
 - Definite self-inflicted injury (E950)
 - Possible self-inflicted injury (E980)
- V-code (V62.84) for suicidal ideation
- Telephone consulting nurse encounters with complaint of "suicide attempt"







PPV of specific criteria for identifying suicide attempts

	% of All Incidents Identified	Documented self-inflicted injury with suicidal intent	Documented self-inflicted injury w/o suicidal intent	Possible self-inflicted injury	No documentation of self-inflicted injury
Definite self-inflicted injury (E950-E958)	55%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Possible self-inflicted injury (E980-E988)	29%	70%	10%	10%	10%
Injury/poisoning plus V62.84	7%	71%	8%	12%	9%
Phone encounter for "Suicide Attempt"	9%	88%	0%	0%	12%
Weighted Average for All Criteria		88%	3%	4%	5%







To do at other study sites:

- Assess use of V62.84 codes in injury/poisoning encounters
- ? Investigate complaint coding for telephone consulting nurse encounters
- Review sample of full-text records to assess
 PPV or case confirmation rate







General lessons:

- Examine consistency across time and place
- Understand the technical and social environments where data are created







Next question:

Do we have an accurate test or procedure for identifying outpatients at increased risk of suicide attempt?







Screening for suicide risk

- Some evidence that self-report measures agree with clinical assessments
- But no evidence that self-report measures predict behavior
- USPSTF does not recommend screening







PHQ9 depression questionnaire

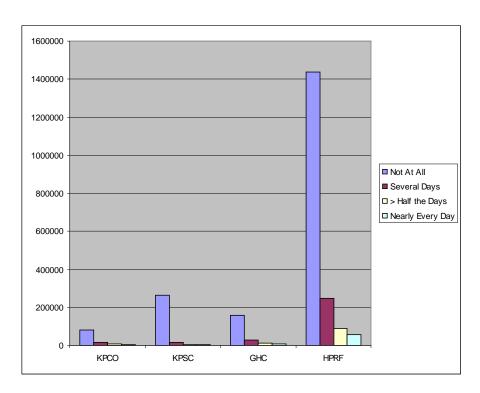
- "Industry standard" outcome measure for depression care
- Recommended for all depression care visits in large health care systems
- Item 9 asks about "Thoughts you would be better of dead or thoughts of hurting yourself in some way"

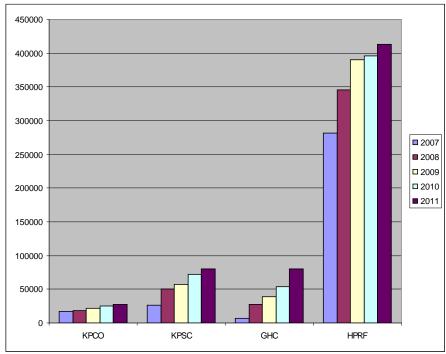






Trends in use of PHQ9



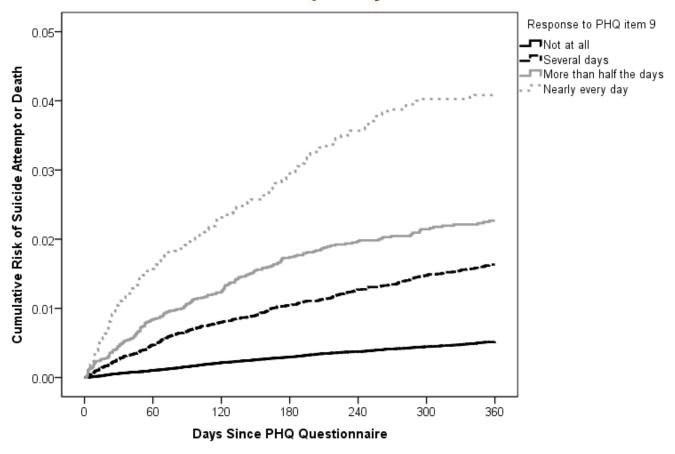








Risk of suicide attempt by PHQ Item 9 score

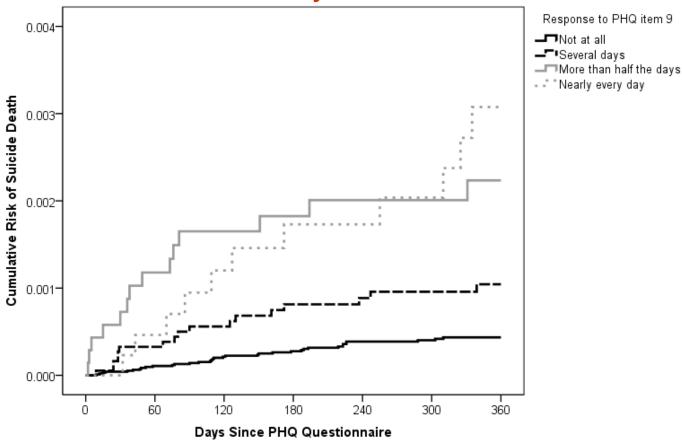








Risk of suicide death by PHQ Item 9 score









Balancing PPV against Sensitivity: Score on PHQ Item 9

	% of observations	Simple risk	% of attempts	Sensitivity if >=	PPV if >=
0	77%	0.6%	47%	100%	0.9%
1	14%	1.6%	22%	53%	1.8%
2	5%	2.2%	15%	31%	3.0%
3	4%	4.1%	16%	16%	4.1%

Could we do better?







PHQ ITEM 9 SCORE		
Not at all	1	1
Several days	2.8	2.1
More than half the days	4.1	2.7
Nearly every day	6.4	3.9
FEMALE		1.1
AGE		
13 thru 17		1
18 thru 29		0.6
30 thru 44		0.4
45 thru 64		0.3
65 or older		0.1
HISTORY OF SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT		1.8
HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALIZATION		3.9
TOTAL SCORE FOR PHQ ITEMS 1 THRU 8		
0 thru 4 (minimal)		1
5 thru 9 (mild)		1.2
10 thru 14 (moderate)		1.3
15 or more (severe)		1.6







Balancing PPV against Sensitivity: "Seat of the pants" risk score

- •0 to 3 points for score on PHQ item 9
- •1 point for history of MH specialty treatment
- •2 points for history of inpatient MH treatment
- •1 point for score on PHQ items 1 thru 8 >= 20

Range 0 to 7







Balancing PPV against Sensitivity: Using Risk Score

Risk Score*	% of observations	Simple risk	% of attempts	Sensitivity if >=	PPV if >=
0	31.8%	0.2%	7.6%	100%	0.9%
1	41.7%	0.6%	28.8%	92.4%	1.2%
2	11.9%	1.2%	15.0%	63.6%	2.2%
3	8.5%	2.3%	20.9%	48.6%	3.0%
4	3.7%	3.5%	14.1%	27.7%	4.1%
5	1.7%	4.0%	7.5%	13.6%	5.1%
6	0.4%	8.1%	3.7%	6.1%	7.9%
7	0.3%	7.7%	2.4%	2.4%	7.7%







NNT according to risk level in usual care (assuming 25% relative risk reduction)

Risk in control group	Risk in intervention group	NNT to prevent one suicide attempt	Total sample needed for 80% power
1%	0.75%	400	42,000
2%	1.5%	200	21,500
4%	3%	100	11,500
8%	6%	50	5,000
20%	15%	20	1800

How do we select a threshold?







Cost acceptability criterion for selecting risk threshold

- Incremental cost per person
- Number needed to treat to avoid one event
- Willingness to pay to avoid one event

NNT = WTP / Cost per person







Selecting a willingness-to-pay threshold

- Direct health services cost for ER or inpatient treatment for suicide attempt = \$8000
- No existing estimates of indirect cost (lost productivity, family burden, etc). Assume \$1600







Anticipated cost of prevention programs:

- Risk assessment and care management intervention
 - Assume average of 6 outreach contacts over 1 year
 - Assume 60% of contacts by online messaging (\$12 each) and 40% by phone (\$28 each)
 - Estimated per-person cost = \$110
- Emotion regulation skills training program
 - Assume average of 4 outreach contacts over 1 year
 - Assume 60% of contacts by online messaging (\$12 each)
 and 40% by phone (\$28 each)
 - Estimated per-person cost = \$75







Therefore:

NNT threshold = WTP / Cost per person

= \$9600 / \$75 to \$110

= 87 to 128







Risk score threshold based on WTP threshold

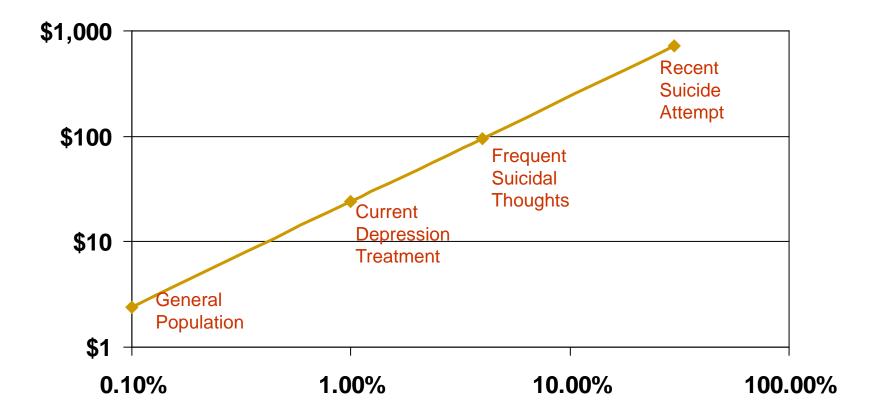
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Summary: Intervention cost threshold by risk level









Sensitivity seems the bigger problem

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7	0.3%	7.7%	2.4%	2.4%	7.7%







Suicide attempts soon after completing PHQ9

	Any Suicide Attempt				
Item 9 Score	# of PHQ Questionnaires	Within 7 Days	Within 15 Days	Within 30 Days	
Not at all	159,234	21	43	82	
Several days	29,910	22	43	70	
More than half the days	10,864	20	28	59	
Nearly every day	7257	20	40	84	
Total	207,265	83	154	295	







Suicide attempts soon after completing PHQ9

Unexpected

	Any Suicide Attempt				
Item 9 Score	# of PHQ				
	Questionnaires	Days	Days	Days	
Not at all	159,234	21	43	82	
Several days	29,910	22	43	70	
More than half the days	10,864	20	28	59	
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Expected







Unexpected vs. "expected" suicide attempts

No difference in:

- Age
- Sex
- Site of care (primary care vs. specalty mental health)

Less severe depression (measured by other items of PHQ depression scale)

Still to look at: race/ethnicity, violent vs. nonviolent suicide attempts

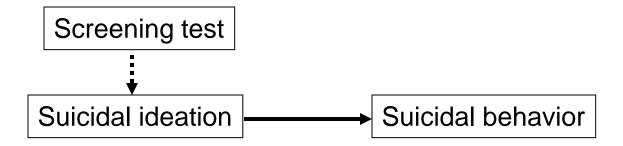






Two reasons for low sensitivity:

1) Our test does not detect suicidal ideation



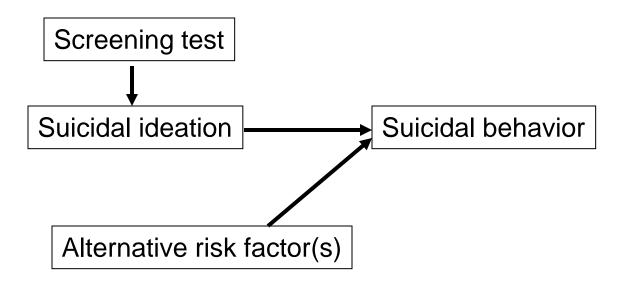






Two reasons for low sensitivity:

2) There is another causal pathway









Could we identify "covert" suicidal thoughts?

Nock et al, *Psychol Sci.* 2010 Apr;21(4):511-7

Implicit Association Test (IAT) measuring automatic (but unconscious) Associations between "self" and "death" predicted 6-fold higher risk of subsequent suicide attempt among people seeking treatment in a psychiatric emergency department.







Exploring alternative causal pathways

Possible add-on study:

- Prospective identification of "unexpected" suicide attempts
- Interview soon after event to assess:
 - Suicidal ideation prior to event
 - Preparatory actions
 - Intent







Closing thought: Acting despite uncertainty

- We need more sensitive measures of risk
- We can only evaluate those measures in very large samples (200,000 or more)
- This is only possible if measures are implemented by large health systems
- But those measures may prove inaccurate
- This requires a different relationship between research and practice