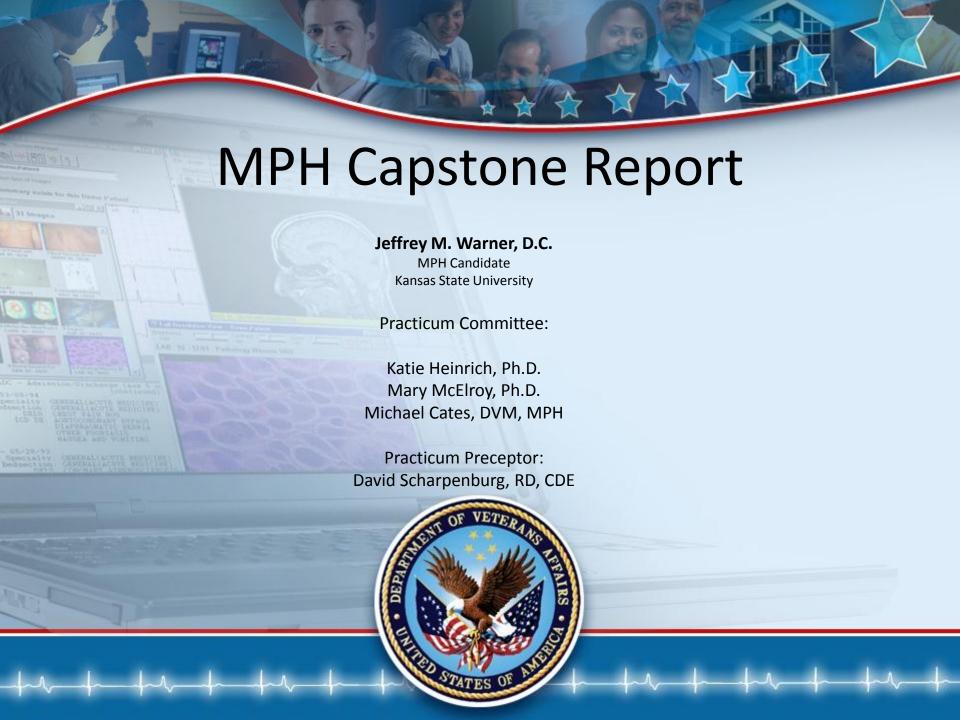


Colmery – O'Neil VA Medical Center, Topeka, Kansas June 2012 – October 2012 Jeffrey M. Warner, D.C.





Presentation Outline

Intro

- National Veteran
 Administration (VA) stats
- Topeka VA stats
- MOVE! 101

Project

- Goals
- Social Ecological Interventions
- Daily Activities

Data/Results

- Change in referrals
- Patient visit average (PVA)
- Average weight loss
- Correlation between number of classes attended and weight loss

Discussion – Public Health Relevance

Questions



Veteran Population

Military Veterans at a glance:

- 22.7 million vets
- 1.84 million female
- Population is declining and will do so until 2036
- Stats show that up to 74% of patients seeking care at VA facilities are overweight or obese!
- Physical Activity is similar to general population with few exceptions:
 - Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
 - Higher musculoskeletal injuries



Veteran Population Served by VA Nationally **

- 8,570,000 vets served by VHA in fiscal 2011
- -91.9% male
- 79.9% white
- Median age = 60
- Fastest growing sector is 20-29 years old (OIF/OEF)
- 92% high school graduates, 26% bachelor degree
- 82% home ownership rate

Veteran Population Served by VA Nationally **

2,999,950 (35%) of patients served in 2011 had BMI of 30 or greater!



Veteran Population Served by Topeka VA **

- 37,020 vets served in 2011
- Average age is 60
- Predominately white (80%)
- 12,500 have obesity diagnosis (33.77%)
 - Since 2006, 875 vets have been referred to MOVE!
 in Topeka (7%)



Topeka VA Resources

- VA staff of 1,744 and volunteer pool of 601
- 407,139 outpatient visits in 2011
- \$262,000,000 Topeka VA budget in 2011
- Walk score of 57 according to www.walkscore.com

Veterans' PA Level

- Littman (2009) Veterans vs. non-Vets
 - Inactivity 16.2% vs. 20.5%
 - Meeting PA recommendations 46% vs. 42%
 - Va users vs. non-VA Vets inactivity 20.8% vs 14.7%
- DeVries (2001) found veteran PA levels similar to general population
- Peterson (2004) used a six minute walking test to compare PA capacity in older Veterans to their non-Vet peers. They found no significant difference







MOVE!® WEIGHT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

is a national weight management program designed by the VHA National Center for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention (NCP), a part of the Office of Patient Care Services, to help veterans lose weight, keep it off and improve their health.





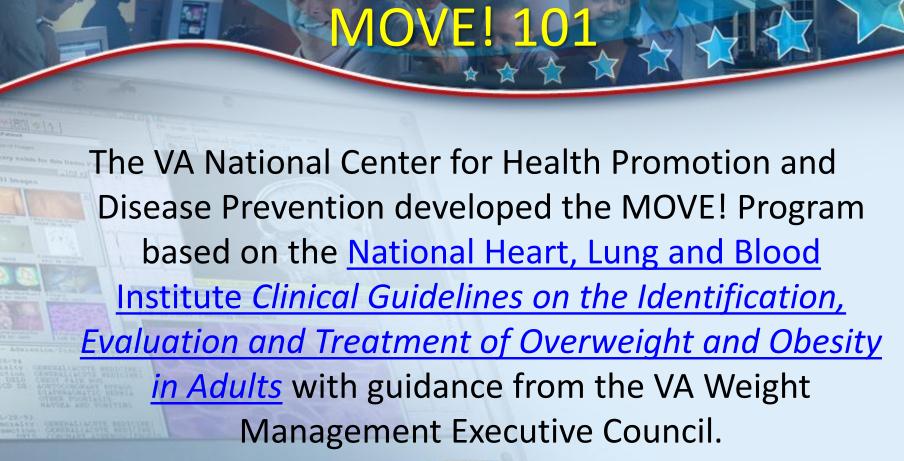


- MOVE! = Managing Overweight/Obesity in Veterans Everywhere
- MOVE! is Congressionally mandated and federally funded but implementation is at the discretion of local VA facilities



MOVE! 101

- Implemented in 2006
- Free pedometers provided to vets in program
- 18.6% of participants lost more than 5% of body weight over two year period, compared to 12.5% of control group (Kahwati 2011).
- Successful implementation associated with an "innovation champion" and institutional readiness for change (Weiner 2011).







MOVE! combines nutrition, physical activity and behavioral health components

Group education format is most common

TeleMOVE! and web-based MOVE! are options for participation

Practicum Objectives

This project utilized a Social Ecological Framework to:

- 1. Increase the referral rate to MOVE!
- 2. Increase patient compliance rates once enrolled
- 3. Remove possible barriers to participation
- 4. Increase weight loss success!



Policy Community Organization Interpersonal Weekly MOVE, Intrapersonal MOVE! and WoW! - Internal Group format · Increase scope of Supportstone facilitates social marketing broadcasting classes classes to primary care dept. to renote clinics - Follow up phone calls . Increase Participation of ternale vess to justify more Improve VA Derformance nedsures to Justify funding for Moves solves - Implementation of WoW! - Volunteers from Rotary, Knights of Columbus, VFW, DAV help with walking club and other MOVE! activities - Allow all medical staff, not just physicians, to refer to MOVE!

MPH Capstone Project Logic Model Jeffrey M. Warner

Inputs Activities Outputs Outcomes -VA Preceptor - David -Assist with weekly MOVE! group classes -Number of vets who attend first -Increase in referral rate Scharpenburg, R.D. -Teach MOVE! classes when needed MOVE! class to MOVE! - Number of vets who attend more -Weigh-in patients prior to each class -Increase in participants' MOVE! instructors than one class - MOVE! participants -Develop survey to assess VA physicians' perceived ability to lose - VA medical staff perceptions of obesity -Number of participants who weight - MOVE! class material - Evaluate referral process and simplify if decrease abdominal circumference - Number of patients who possible - Number of VA physicians who lost weight during - Attend MOVE! administrative meetings refer to MOVE! program and participate in national MOVE! -Positive patient teleconferences experience during MOVE! - Establish a women-only MOVE! program program with the VA's Dept. of -Increase in vets Women's' Health perception of social and institutional support when losing weight

Impact

- To increase the reported 8% MOVE! usage rate among eligible Veterans at the Topeka VA.
- -To lower the 35% obesity rate among the Veteran population
- To offer the MOVE! program to 100% of eligible patients

Daily Activities

Tuesdays:

- Program marketing
- Curriculum development
- National MOVE! conference calls
- Collaboration with VA Women's Health Dept. on women-only MOVE! program (WOW!) development



Daily Activities

Thursdays:

- MOVE! class
- Data gathering
- Stakeholder meetings
- Participant outreach (calls, emails)





Project Evaluation

This project began in June of 2012 and concluded in November of 2012.

- Two full eight week MOVE! cycles were included
- Evaluation of my impact will be based on comparison of these two cycles with the eight week cycle that ended in May 2012.



MOVE! Evaluation

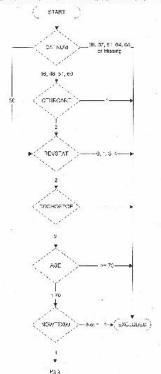
	Measure Mnemonic	Concept Measured	How Measured	Calculation	National Goals
1	MOV5	BMI screening and offering MOVE!	Chart review	(# offered MOVE!/# who would benefit) x 100	100%
	MOV6	Basic Participation in MOVE!	Chart review	(# with one MOVE! visit in last year/# who would benefit) x 100	Running 9% nationally, local goals of 15-30% increase
A VELLEY VILLEY	MOV7	Intense and sustained participation in MOVE!	DSS Data	(# with intense AND sustained care/# of new patients)	Running 13% nationally, goal to increase by 15% locally



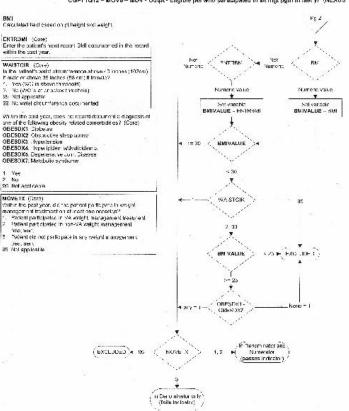
MOVE! Evaluation (MOV6)

GGPI 1Q12 - MOV6 - MOV - Outpt - Eligible pts who participated in wtimgt pgm in last yr (NEXUS_WT)





CGPI 1Q12 - MOV6 - MOV - Outpt - Eligible pts who participated in wt mgt pgm in last yr (NEXUS WT)



Baseline Data

E	Baseline	MOVE! Session	Total Participants	New Participants
warte.	4/5/2012	1	5	5
I	4/12/2012	2	2	
	4/19/2012	3	3	
100	4/26/2012	4	3	1
	5/3/2012	5	3	
of the last	5/10/2012	6	2	
XLD TX	5/17/2012	7	2	
N/S	5/24/2012	8	2	
	Totals		22	6



MOVE! Cycle 1 Data

	Cycle 1 Dates	MOVE! Session	Total Participants	New Participants
	6/7/2012	1	7	7
1	6/14/2012	2	4	1
15	6/21/2012	3	8	2
100	6/28/2012	4	5	1
	7/5/2012	5	4	
in v	7/12/2012	6	9	3
N TOL	7/19/2012	7	5	2
	7/26/2012	8	5	
A CO	Cycle 1 Totals		47	16



MOVE! Cycle 2 Data

	Cycle 2 Dates	MOVE! Session	Total Participants	New Participants
- la	8/2/2012	1	12	12
1	8/9/2012	2	3	
15	8/16/2012	3	12	
6	8/23/2012	4	12	
	9/6/2012	5	11	3
te v	9/13/2012	6	9	
NA STATES	9/20/2012	7	14	3
() () () () () () () () () ()	9/27/2012	8	14	
	Cycle 2 Totals		87	18



Comparison of Attendance **Comparison of Attendance** ■ Baseline Cycle 1 Cycle 2 Cycle 2 Cycle 1 Baseline Session

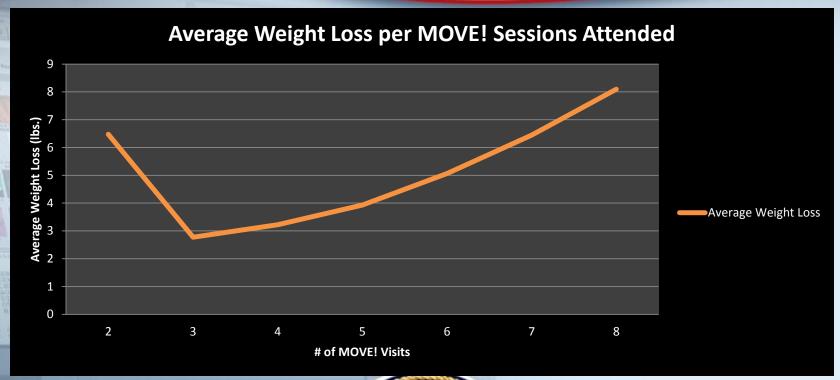
Criteria For Data Inclusion

- Medical record must contain starting and ending weight
- Veteran must have attended two or more MOVE! classes

30 out of 40 possible data points met these criteria



Correlation Between Weight loss and Glasses Attended



Correlation between 3 or more classes attended and average weight loss = 0.9781



P-value = 0.0004 (p<0.05) Indicates the correlation is significant and highly unlikely to be due to chance



- Average # of classes attended = 5.2
- Average weight loss during MOVE! = 5.31 lbs.
- Average % of body weight lost = 2.00%
- 25 out of 30 included participants lost some weight
- Largest 8 week loss = 29.6 lbs. (9.26%)



Women-Only MOVE! (WOW!)

Women comprise less than 10% of VHA population

- VA performance measures (MOV5, MOV6, MOV7) analyze data disproportionately from males and females (About 35% of evaluation data from females)
- Are there barriers to female participation in MOVE!?

Barriers to Female Participation



- High rate of sexual trauma history
- Family obligations
- Younger than male vet population

WOW! (Women's Only Wellness)



- Conducted at Women's Health Clinic
- Taught by female instructors
- Stronger emphasis on emotional aspects of weight loss
- First 8 week session began on November 6th, 2012

Public Health Relevance

Assessment

Barriers were identified and removed

- Physician referral eliminated
- Creation of WOW! to increase female participation

Program outcomes measured locally and found to be consistent with national standards



Public Health Relevance

Assurance

A Social Ecological approach increased visibility of MOVE! to stakeholders and veterans

Ensure that obese vets were linked to VA services to combat their condition

MOVE! classes provide vets with the knowledge and self-efficacy to achieve their weight loss goals



Public Health Relevance

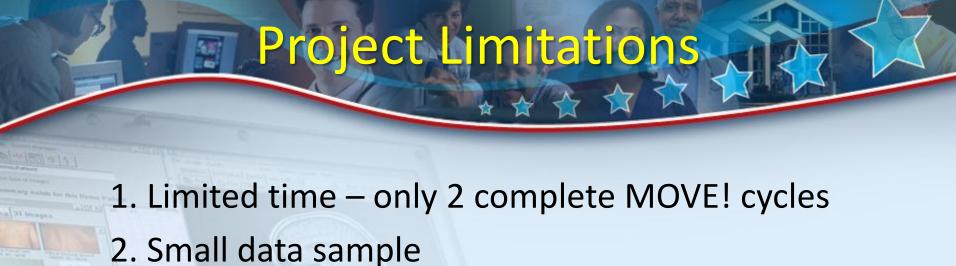
Policy Development

Shifting VA demographics require new approaches to implementing programs (MOVE! / WOW!)

Enforcement of VA directives requiring MOVE! referral for all vets who qualify

Facility "willingness to change" was key to policy success in this project





- 3. Lack of control over data entry into VA medical record system
- 4. Backlog of MOVE!23 questionnaires not entered since January 2012 – prevented analysis of perceived barriers to weight loss

Future Considerations

MOVE!23 Questionnaire – Great resource for public health practitioners

http://www.move.va.gov/move23.asp

Presence of a "Program Champion" appears to increase veterans' perceived support from VA, which is consistent with the literature (Weiner 2011).

Future Considerations

Longer duration interventions appear to produce greater weight loss success (close to 1:1 ratio of pounds lost vs. classes attended)

Increasing organizational support (follow-up calls) appears to increase veteran participation



Future Considerations

If WOW! is able to attract a significant number of female participants, policies facilitating the creation of genderspecific VA programs need to be addressed.



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