

# Impact of delivering electronic, same-day patient-reported outcomes assessment results on HIV care providers' medical record documentation and referral patterns

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## INTRODUCTION & AIMS

- In an academic-based HIV clinic setting, patient-reported outcomes (PROs) have improved provider identification and referrals of depression, suicidal ideation, substance use, and medication adherence.
- As part of a larger evaluation study (PROgress Study) assessing the impact and acceptability of PROs in routine HIV care, we evaluated the impact of delivering summarized PRO results to HIV care providers on their clinical documentation and referrals at 2 North American HIV outpatient clinics: a hospital-based clinic in Toronto, ON, Canada and a community-based HIV care clinic in Ft. Pierce, FL. US

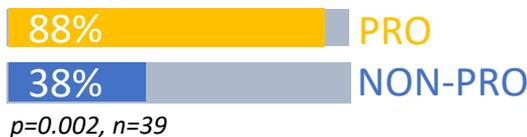
## METHODS

- Patients with HIV (PWH) self administered an electronic PRO assessment of clinical domains on iPad tablets prior to their routine care visit.
- An initial cohort of patients was administered PROs without delivery of results to providers. For the second cohort, results were delivered.
- Chart review analysts matched endorsement of symptoms/health behaviors/satisfaction with medication in the PROs to chart notes from that date.
- Analysts also matched to evidence of referrals for specific domains.
- We compared proportions of documentations/referrals by domain between the pre- and post-delivery compared using Fisher's Exact test.

## RESULTS

Of 1632 completing PROs, we analyzed charts from n=596 PWH (200 pre-results delivery, 396 post). Compared to pre-delivery period, providers with PRO information were statistically more likely to document:

### Suicidal ideation when endorsed



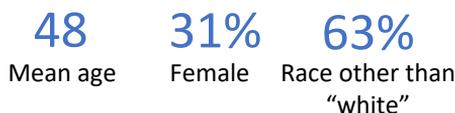
### Anxiety



### Mental health referral



## Reflected overall clinic populations



Other notable increases that did not reach statistical significance, but merit further investigation include:

- Depression (increased from 43% to 58%,  $p=.08, n=160$ ).
- Dissatisfaction with ART medication (43% to 58%,  $p=.09, n=151$ )
- Having experienced psychological violence (7% to 31%;  $p=.17, n=31$ ),

## CONCLUSION

PRO assessments appear valuable for identifying suicidal ideation and anxiety in community health care settings, and show promise for identifying other issues such as psychological violence, ART dissatisfaction, and depression.

This work was made possible with funding support from ViiV Healthcare.

1-Univ. of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA; 2-ViiV Healthcare, U.K.; 3-St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, ON, Canada; 4-Midway Specialty Care, Ft. Pierce, FL, USA; 5-Ontario HIV Treatment Network, Canada