

ACG/LGS REGIONAL
POSTGRADUATE COURSE

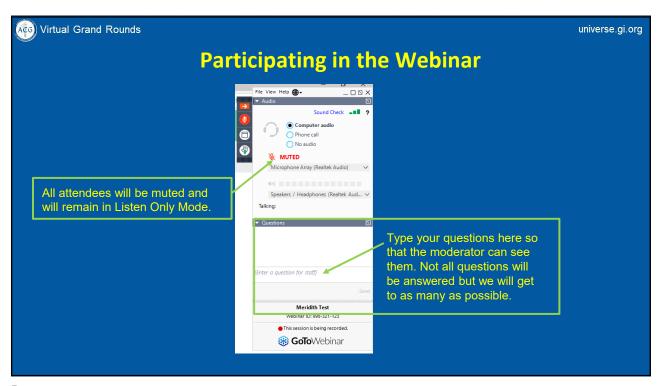
FEBRUARY 24-26, 2023 | HILTON RIVERSIDE HOTEL
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

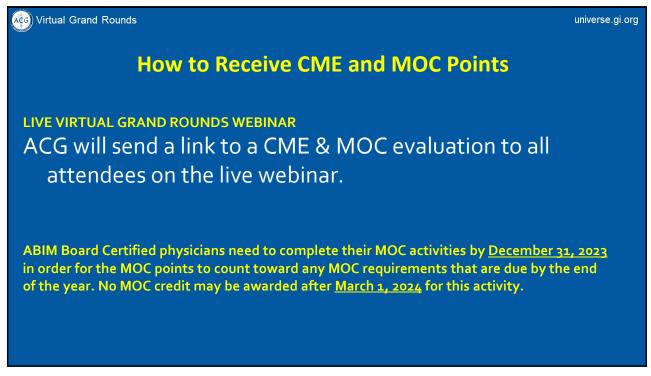
Register online: meetings.gi.org

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MOC QUESTION

If you plan to claim MOC Points for this activity, you will be asked to: Please list specific changes you will make in your practice as a result of the information you received from this activity.

Include specific strategies or changes that you plan to implement.

THESE ANSWERS WILL BE REVIEWED.

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ACG Virtual Grand Rounds

Join us for upcoming Virtual Grand Rounds!







Week 5 -Thursday, February 2, 2023
Exploring Gender Diversity in GI
Faculty: Asmeen Bhatt, MD, PhD, FACG;
Millie D. Long, MD, MPH, FACG; And Allison R. Schulman, MD, MPH
At Noon and 8pm Eastern





Week 5 – Thursday, February 9, 2023
Liver Cancer Update and Review for the Gastroenterologist
Faculty: Ayse Aytaman, MD, FACG
Moderator: Janice Jou, MD
At Noon and 8pm Eastern

Visit gi.org/ACGVGR to Register







Technology-Enabled Solutions Elevate GI Patient Care



Megan E. Riehl, PsyD
Assistant Professor of Medicine
University of Michigan

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Objectives

- Provide a brief overview of the growth of technology-enabled solutions in the treatment of chronic GI conditions.
- Review what patients want out of their GI care and how resilience can determine disease self-management behavior.
- Review the significance of not using technology as a single point solution (e.g. prescribing an "app") but leveraging technology/technology-enabled solutions to ensure patients receive truly integrated care.



Virtual Grand Rounds

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Terminology

- mHealth = mobile health
- eHealth = health care provided electronically, via the internet
- ePRO = electronic patient reported outcome
- DTx = digital therapeutics
 - "evidence-based behavioral treatments delivered online that can increase accessibility and effectiveness of healthcare."
 - Expected to have a \$7.1 billion (USD) global value by 2025
- Digital Health = all technologies that engage a patient in their health and well-being
 - mHealth, telehealth (i.e. telehealth), smart devices, sensors and wearables, DTx, health information technology, certain virtual reality (VR), certain artificial intelligence (AI) products and personalized medicine

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Let's talk

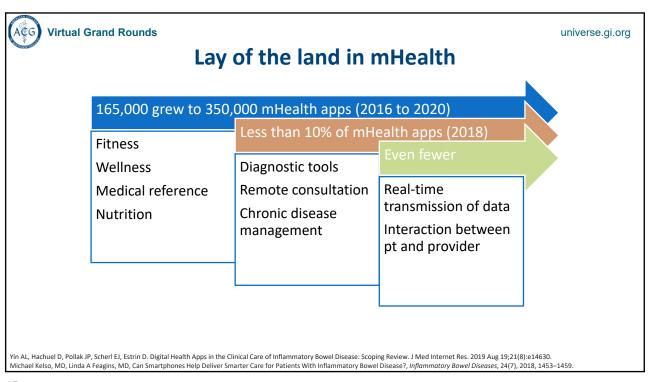


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Evolving health care with technology

- Patients who use apps to monitor their medical conditions
 - · Felt more secure about their condition
 - · Participated in their health more
 - Felt like they were well taken care of outside of the clinical setting
- Use of mobile health apps were associated with
 - Decreases in costs
 - Increases in convenience, productivity and efficiency

Wang J, Wang Y, Wei C, Yao NA, Yuan A, Shan Y, et al. Smartphone interventions for long-term health management of chronic diseases: an integrative review. Telemed J E Health. 2014;20(6):570-83. Ventola CL. Mobile devices and apps for health care professionals: uses and benefits. Pt. 2014;39(5):356-64.





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The cautions of fast-moving products

- The majority of mHealth apps commercially available
 - · Not evidence-based
 - · Lack clinical validation
 - · Have limited professional medical involvement
- 16% (9 of 56) were developed by GI or IBD patients alone.

Michael Kelso, MD, Linda A Feagins, MD, Can Smartphones Help Deliver Smarter Care for Patients With Inflammatory Bowel Disease?, Inflammatory Bowel Diseases, 24(7), 2018, 1453–1450

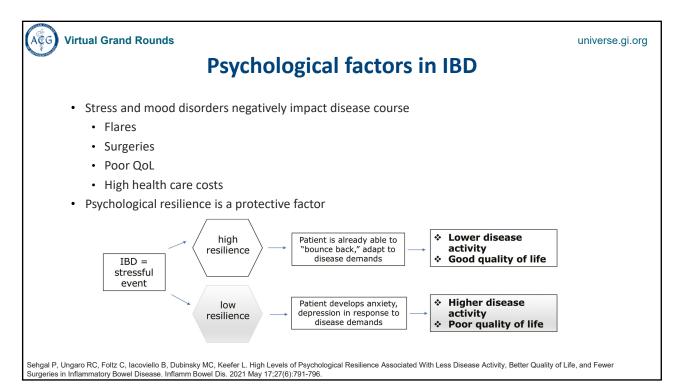


Potential benefits of smartphone use in the care of IBD patients

Patient education on disease and management
Remote disease monitoring
Symptom tracking
Medication adherence tracking
Dietary logs
Earlier interventions based on tracked data
Alerts to medical team if symptoms not on track
Improved adherence (alarms/reminders)
Improved self-management/patient empowerment
Online support network

Michael Kelso, MD, Linda A Feagins, MD, Can Smartphones Help Deliver Smarter Care for Patients With Inflammatory Bowel Disease?, Inflammatory Bowel Diseases, 24(7), 2018, 1453–1459.

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Empowering through resilience

Resilience is a modifiable trait that is responsive to behavioral interventions, with resiliencebuilding therapies associated with improved physical health and well-being.



Chmitorz A, Kunzler A, Helmreich I, Tüscher O, Kalisch R, Kubiak T, Wessa M, Lieb K. Intervention studies to foster resilience - A systematic review and proposal for a resilience framework in future intervention studies. Clin Psychol Rev. 2018 Feb;59:78-100.

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Considerations for the patient and provider

- What are you hoping to accomplish with use of digital health?
- Is this a safe and quality product?
- Will the patient and provider share information?



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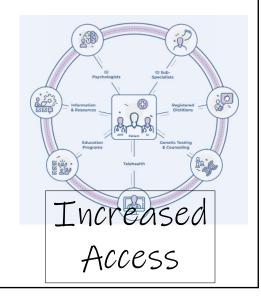


Brain-gut behavioral therapies

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- · Self-management programs
- GI cognitive behavioral therapy (GI-CBT)
- · Gut-directed hypnotherapy
- · Mindfulness-based interventions
- Psychodynamic interpersonal therapy

Scalable solutions for integrative care



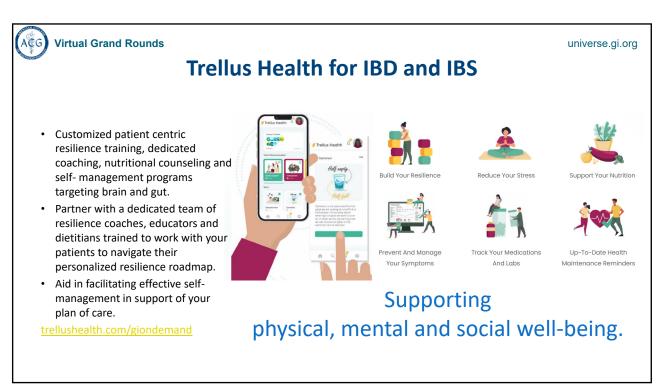
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Self management and education

- Webinars delivered by expert GI psychologists on a variety of topics and GI conditions for patients.
- A free benefit for ACG members:
- · Appropriate for GI patients who:
 - · Want to learn more about their GI condition
 - Are waiting for access to a GI mental health provider
 - Want to work with a vetted GI Dietitian
 - Are not yet appropriate for BGBTs but will benefit from educational support
 - Are interested in high quality, digital therapeutics





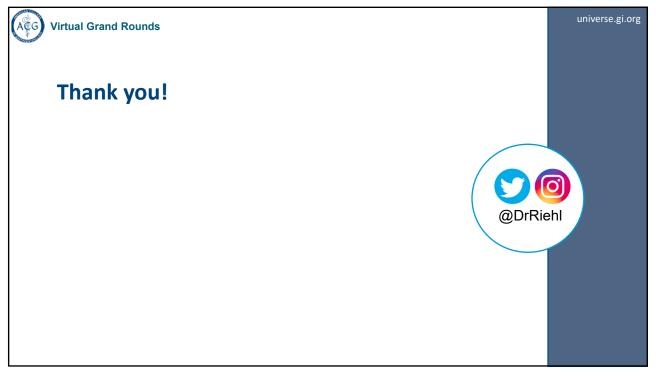




Key Take Aways

- IBD (and IBS) care is complex and often most beneficial to the patient when approached from an integrative perspective.
- Access to evidence-based behavioral health care is limited.
- Technology enabled solutions can support patients and providers!
 - Learn more about resilience-based behavioral health program, Trellus Health here: trellushealth.com/giondemand

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Common Barriers To the Implementation of Optimal Disease Outcomes in Inflammatory Bowel Disease: The Challenges to Moving Forward



David T. Rubin, MD, FACG

Joseph B. Kirsner Professor of Medicine Professor of Pathology Chief, Section of Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Nutrition University of Chicago



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Inflammatory Bowel Disease

- Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis
- Chronic intestinal inflammation
- No medical cure
- 3.1 million Americans
- Incidence and prevalence rising
- Co-existing mental health disorders
- Treatments have evolved considerably
- Surgery and hospitalization is frequently needed
- · Disability occurs



Goals and Preferred Outcomes in IBD

- Sustained remission
- No hospitalization or ER visits
- Avoidance of corticosteroids
- Avoidance of surgery or repeat surgery
- High level/unencumbered personal and professional functioning
- · Affordable healthcare



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Changes in IBD Care Over Time



THEN

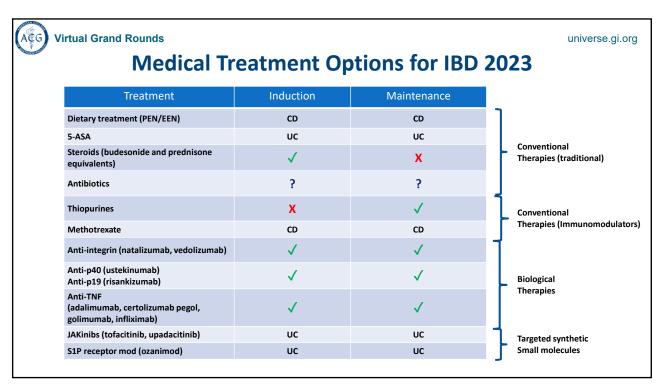
Crisis Care Symptom-based Limited Treatment options

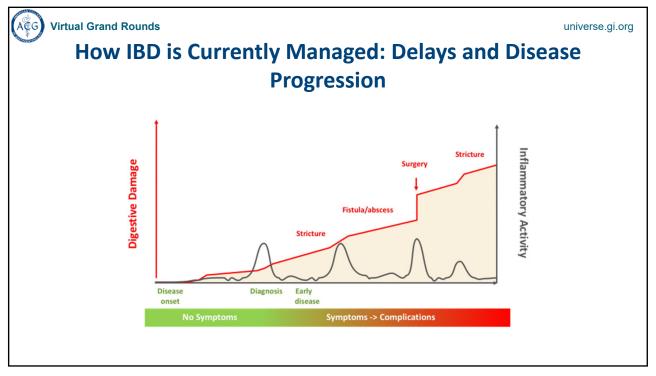
NOW

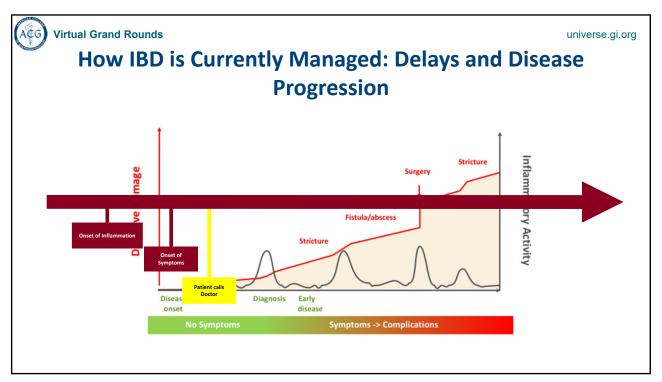
Advances in science
Chronic care model
Multiple treatment options
Prevention strategies
Multi-disciplinary care
Quality of care Initiatives
Patient satisfaction measures
Dramatic rise in costs of care
Growth of insurance companies/third party payors

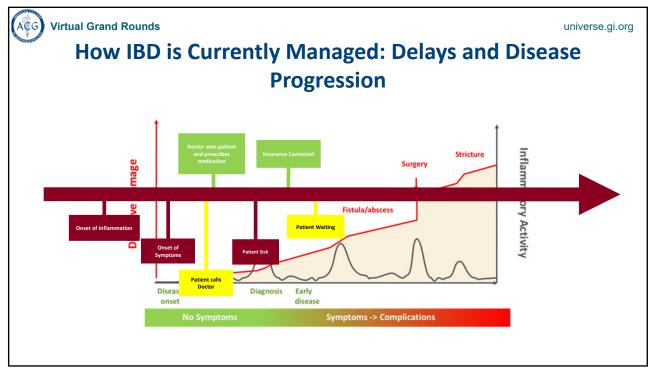
TIME

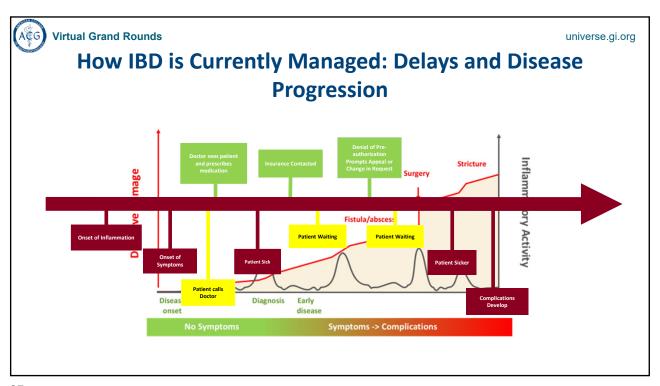


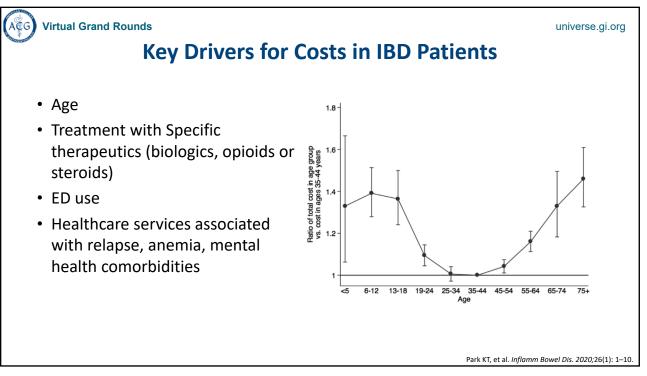


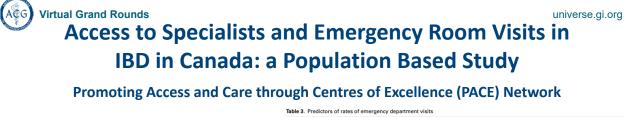






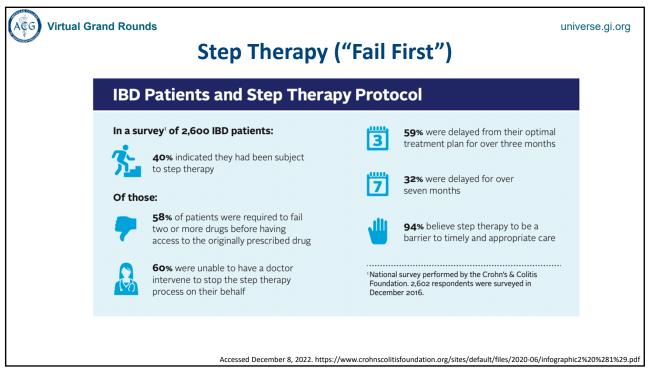






- Poor access to outpatient IBD specialists contributes to IBDrelated emergency department visits
- Greater access to gastroenterologists was associated with lower risks of visits to the ER

	Predictors of emergency department visits Multivariable Poisson regression	
	Model 1 Incidence rate ratio [95% CI]	Model 2 Incidence Rate Ratio [95% CI
Regional access to gastroenterologists		
Low	ref	n/a
Moderate	0.78 [0.75-0.82]	n/a
High	0.74 [0.69-0.80]	n/a
Region-wide implementation of NICS		
Low	n/a	ref
Not Low	n/a	0.78 [0.75-0.81]
Mean attained age [SD]	0.96 [0.96-0.97]	0.96 [0.96-0.97]
Sex		
Female	0.92 [0.90-0.93]	0.92 [0.90-0.93]
Male	ref	ref
IBD diagnosis		
Crohn's disease	2.12 [2.03-2.22]	2.12 [2.03-2.22]
Ulcerative colitis	0.90 [0.86-0.94]	0.90 [0.86-0.94]
IBD-inclassified	ref	ref
Neighborhood income		
Bottom quintile	1.24 [1.20-1.28]	1.24 [1.20-1.28]
2nd quintile	1.14 [1.11-1.18]	1.14 [1.11-1.18]
3rd quintile	0.98 [0.95-1.01]	0.98 [0.95-1.01]
4th quintile	0.91 [0.88-0.94]	0.91 [0.88-0.94]
Top quintile	ref	ref
Comorbidity [ADG] score		
0-5	0.50 [0.49-0.51]	0.50 [0.49-0.51]
6-9	0.92 [0.90-0.95]	0.92 [0.90-0.95]
10+	ref	ref





Days from Initial Request to Receiving Determination From Insurance



	Total (n=1693)		Approved (n=1640)	p-value
Prior Authorization, median (IQR)	11 (6-20)	28 (16-48)	9 (5-16)	<0.001
First Level Appeal, median (IQR)	29 (17-48)	44 (27-79)	27 (15-43)	< 0.001
Second Level Appeal, median (IQR)	51 (27-84)	45 (26-83)	59 (29-93)	0.564
External Review Request, median (IQR)	73 (28-98)	107 (86-127)	64 (26-79)	0.027

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Crohn's and Colitis Foundation of America **National Survey of Healthcare Access in Inflammatory Bowel Disease**

CROHN'S & COLITIS
FOUNDATION OF AMERICA

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Rubin DT, et al. Inflamm Bowel Dis. 2017;23(2):224-232



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TABLE 2. Reasons Identified for Delaying Health Care (Total n=3646)

	% (n)
Delaying care	
Reported delaying care (of those who answered)	25.4 (897)
Rationale patient identified (were able to select more than one)	
Cost	48.0 (431)
Unable to get an appointment soon enough	31.7 (284)
Not enough time due to scheduling priorities	31.8 (285)
The doctor's office/clinic was not open when you could get there	8.2 (74)
Unable to get through on the telephone	7.4 (66)
On arrival, you have to wait too long to see the doctor	6.8 (61)
No transportation available	4.7 (42)

TABLE 3. How Patients with IBD Save Money and Delay Care (n=1305); Number of Respondents Who Identified Each Reason

Way to Save Money	N (%)
Skipped medication	317 (25.2)
Took less medicine	375 (29.8)
Delayed filling a prescription	445 (35.3)
Asked your doctor for a lower cost medication	524 (41.6)
Purchased prescription drugs from another country	81 (6.4)
Used alternative therapies (other than those prescribed)	177 (14.0)
Delayed an appointment with health care provider	596 (47.3)
Declined/delayed medical test	440 (34.9)

Rubin DT, et al. Inflamm Bowel Dis. 2017;23(2):224-232.

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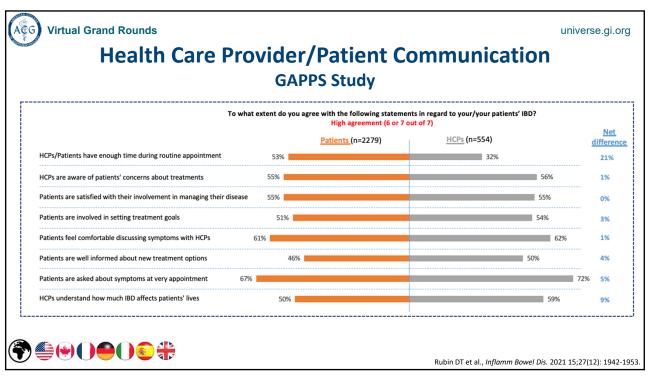
Inflammatory Bowel Diseases, 2021, 27, 1942–1953 DOI: 10.1093/ibd/izab006 Advance access publication 29 January 2021 Original Research Articles - Clinical

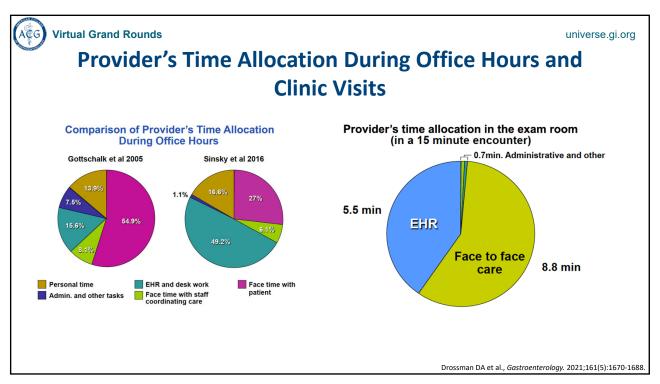


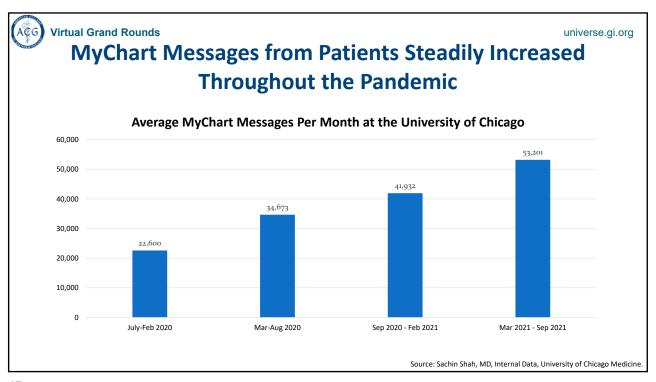
International Perspectives on Management of Inflammatory Bowel Disease: Opinion Differences and Similarities Between Patients and Physicians From the IBD GAPPS Survey

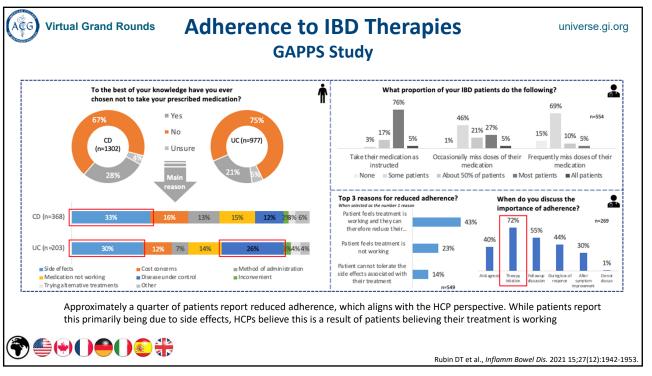
David T Rubin, MD,*© Charles Sninsky, MD,† Britta Siegmund, MD,† © Miquel Sans, MD,† Ailsa Hart, PhD,¶ Brian Bressler, MD,† Yoram Bouhnik, PhD,** Alessandro Armuzzi, PhD,†† and Anita Afzali, MD‡†

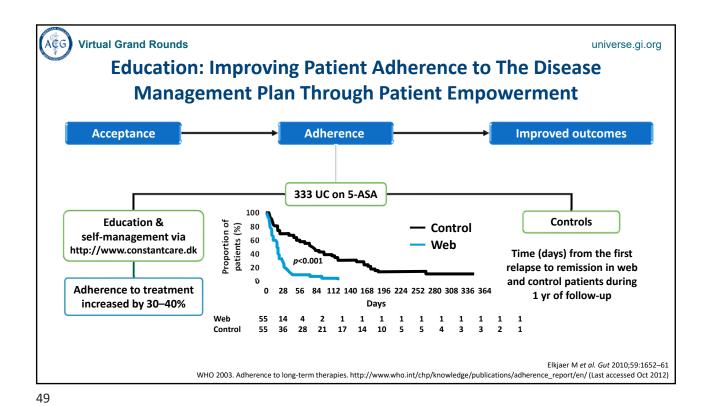












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Barrier in Delivery of Care: Problems to Solve

Problems

- · Delays in diagnosis
- · Delays in scheduling
- Insurance company delays in preauthorizations and re-authorizations
- Uncertain timing of assessment of therapy efficacy
- · Patient:Provider disconnects

Potential Solutions

- · Education of doctors and nurses: TODAY!
- · Talk to your patients about goals and expectations
- Ask about affordability of therapy
- Reimbursement for appropriate services and multi-disciplinary high value care
- Specialty pharmacies, public advocacy, legislation against Step Care
- Point of care testing, remote monitoring
- · Digital solutions



The IBD Care Bill of Rights: Update 2023

- 1. Patients should have informed providers who make the diagnosis quickly
- 2. Patients should have access to expert care and second opinions
- 3. Patients and providers should understand the goals of management and a systematic, thoughtful approach to relapse or loss of response
- 4. There must be adequate support for an engaged and collaborative multidisciplinary team
- 5. There must be appropriate education of available treatment options and shared decision making between patients and their primary IBD providers
- 6. The care of IBD must be affordable for the individual and for our society
- 7. Patients and providers must have access to needed therapies in a timely manner
- 8. There must be an appropriate, transparent and expedited appeals process for decisions by payers
- 9. Patients should have appropriate accommodation for their condition at school, at work and in public spaces
- 10.Patients and providers must have ample support for meaningful research into better treatments and cures of IBD

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#IBDBillofRights

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