

An Orientation to the MAPS Problem-Solving Counseling Intervention to Promote ART Adherence

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Outline

- Adherence and Problem Solving
- Delivery of MAPS
- Case Examples for Discussion

Introduction

- Antiretroviral therapy is life-saving

 Needs to be continuous/lifelong
- "Drugs don't work in people who don't take them"-Koop
 - -Non-adherence is normal behavior
 - Perfect adherence is unrealistic

Fluidity of Adherence Barriers

- Barriers not universal
 - -Depend on setting
 - -Depend on person
- Multiple barriers per individual
- Different barriers for:
 - **–Different doses**
 - **–Different time-periods**

Risk Factors (I)

- Active substance abuse
 - -Not past use
- Regimen Characteristics
 - -Frequency of dosing
 - -# of pills
 - Adverse drug effects (perceived or actual)

Risk Factors (II)

Psychobehavioral factors

- -Depression
- -Lack of social support
- -Stigma/lack of disclosure of status
- -Low health literacy
- -Chaotic lifestyle/competing demands



Defining the Problem



Brainstorm



Decision re: Plan



Implement Plan



Assessment and Modification



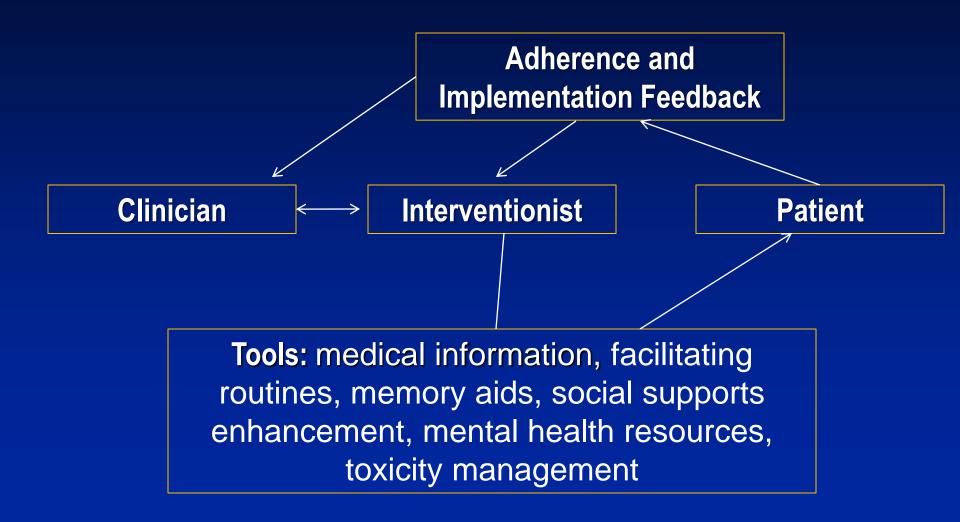
Problem Solving Therapy vs. Treatment

 Therapy requires training -Many sessions -Patients need motivation –Added burden of homework. Treatment -Goal is just solving problems -Problem solver is part of team

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Conceptual Framework



Delivery of Intervention

- Initial visit
 - -Duration 60-90 min
- 3 monthly follow-up visits with adherence feedback

-Duration 45-60 min

- Weekly phone calls for 3 mo
 Duration 5-20 min
- Monthly refill calls for 1 yr – Duration 1-5 min

Administer Baseline Screening

Assessment of adherence barriers

Knowledge of regimen
Knowledge of desirable adherence
Plans if doses missed (if available)
Depression (CESD)
Substance Use (AUDIT, ASSIST)

Map Out Typical Day

Need 'zeitgebers'

- -Time posts in daily life
- Suggested list: wake time, ablutions, meals, TV shows, bedtime
- Query separately about w/e
- Use as potential tether for reminders

Getting Started

 Rapport building key -Admit adherence is difficult Identify barriers -Review screening results -Ask open-ended question » Acknowledge there are issues that only they know about » "What do you think might get in the way of taking your meds?"

Medication Nuts and Bolts

- Names, doses, restrictions
- <u>Expected</u> & <u>feared</u> side effects
- Plans for missed doses
- Explain meaning of adherence
 - **–Desired amount**
 - –Give concrete details (missing more than 2 doses a month means <95%)</p>
 - -No safe amount of misses
 - -May still have success if missing

Generating Other Barrier List

- If unable to generate list, do not brainstorm for barriers
- Offer potential list if needed
 - Side effects of Medication
 - Forget to take meds
 - Busy schedule
 - Too many pills to take at different times
 - Embarrassed to take meds
 - Afraid someone will find out I am taking HIV meds

Step-1: Merge Barrier Lists

- Combine those identified by screening and by patient
- Acknowledge shared agenda

Step 2-Brainstorm

- Generate list of solutions for each barrier
 - -What would your best friend / hero do?
 - -What would you tell me to do?
 - -What would a child do?
 - -What would the craziest person you know do?

Step 3-Select Solution for Each

 Joint input by patient and interventionist

-Listen to their reasoning for picks

-Give advice to what's practical

Don't go overboard!

-Limit # of barriers to 4-5 to be practical

-Pick one or two solutions for each

Set them up for success

–Do what's doable to build confidence

Step 4: Implementation

- Discuss plans for implenting chosen solutions
- Give encouragement
- Give practical advice for implementation

Step 5-Monitoring & Feedback

- Assess for implementation
- Assess for appeal
- Assess for adherence success
 - –Use objective measures (e.g., MEMS in MAPS trial, Pharmacy refill in real world)

November 2011

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
		1 2	2 2	3 2	4 2	5 1
6 2	7 2	8 2	9 2	10 2	11 1	12 2
13 1	14 2	15 2	16 2	17 2	18 1	19 1
20 2	21 2	22 2	23 2	24 2	25 1	26 2
27 2	28 2	29 2	30 1			

JANUARY/FEBRUARY

Days with medication, Days late for refill

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Subsequent Visits: Iterate Steps

- Assess what works & continue
- Assess what doesn't
 - -Go back to list
 - -If needed, go back to brainstorming
- If new issues arise
 - -Restart process for new barrier

Questions about principles and process?

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Patient 1

- 42 yo female
- Experienced
 - -2 prior regimens
 - -Failure due to non-adherence
- Regular weekday schedule
- Weekend acknowledged misses

-Why might weekends be hard?

Patient 1 Resolution

- Identified churchgoing as disruptive to routine
 - –Did not suggest change religion ③
 - -Changed time of AM dose
 - Approached provider who she feared would not allow it

Patient 2

- 20 yo MSM
 - -Recently dx'd
- No disclosure
- What problems does this create?
- What solutions can you offer?

Patient 2 Resolution

 Utilize interventionist as social support

-Someone to talk to

Hiding of meds

-"Cover story"-HTN, DM

-Timing of taking to avoid others

Your chance to present tough cases!

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Resources

MAPS paper

Gross R, Bellamy S, Chapman J, et al.: Managed Problem Solving for Antiretroviral Therapy Adherence: A Randomized Trial <u>JAMA Internal</u> <u>Medicine</u> Page: 1-7, Jan 2013.

MAPS manual URL

http://www.med.upenn.edu/cceb/maps-form.shtml