The American Academy of Pediatrics Pediatric Research in Office Settings (PROS) Network Update

Building Evidence for Better Child Health through Primary Care

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American Academy of Pediatrics



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Disclosures

• I am a consultant to the American Academy of Pediatrics for my work with PROS.



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- PROS current studies receiving funding from:
 - Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)
 - National Cancer Institute (NCI)
 - National Heart, Lung, Blood Institute (NHLBI)
 - National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)
 - Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute (PCORI)



Mission

The mission of PROS is to improve the health of children and enhance primary care practice by conducting and fostering national collaborative practice-based research.



Great Reasons to Do Research in Primary Care Practices





Sutton's Law: that's where most patients and problems are!



Practices are the best place to study the prevention of health problems



Practices are a good place to study problems *over time*



Clinical data which details decision making and the care delivered resides in practices







PROS Accomplishments and Updates



>40 completed studies

5 current NIH R01 studies

1 current PCORI project

>120 peer-reviewed publications

>400 unique practices participated in at least one PROS study since 2010

>20,000 individual study participants (children, teens, parents, and clinicians) since 2010



Joining PROS: What's in it for Pediatric Clinicians?

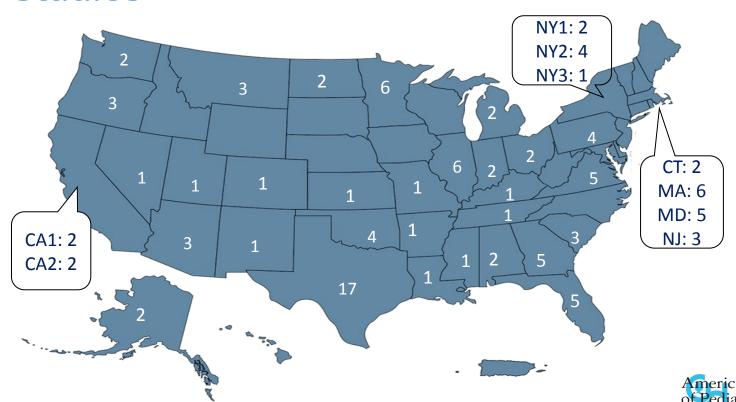
94% valued contributing to the advancement of knowledge and practice

72% intellectual stimulation

53% camaraderie with local and national colleagues



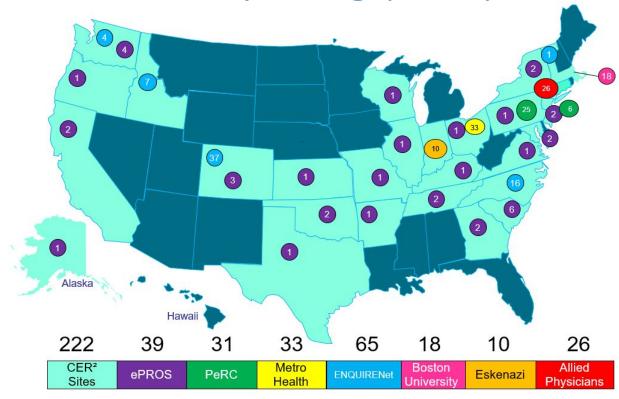
Unique Practices (n=120) in Current PROS Studies



Comparative Effectiveness Research through Collaborative Electronic Reporting (CER²)

- 222 Practice Sites
- 27 States
- 2,119 Pediatricians and Nurse Practitioners
- >2 Million Covered Lives
- · ...and growing!





Current Studies







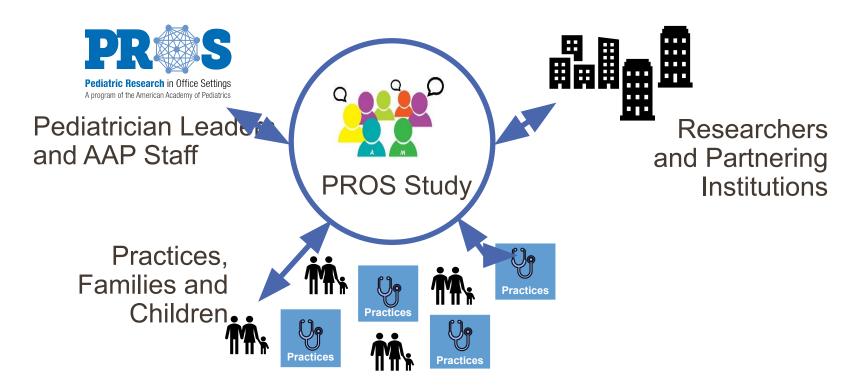






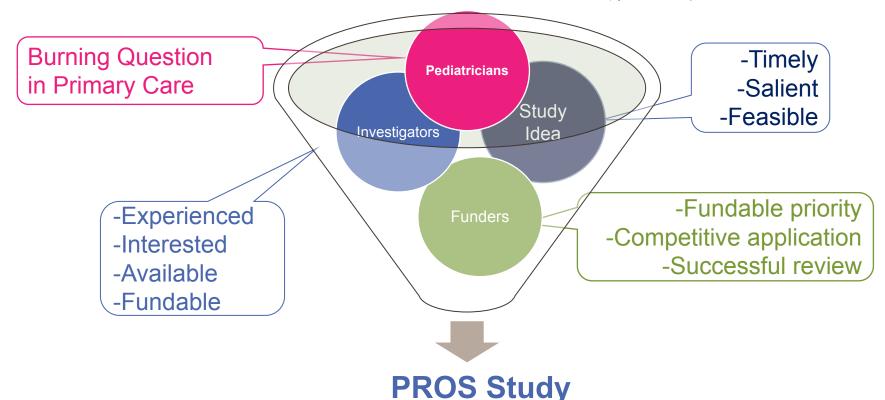
Why is PROS Special?





What Makes a Project Good for PR





- PROS Core operations are funded by the US Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) Maternal Child Health Bureau (MCHB) and AAP
- PROS research is externally funded: e.g.: National Institutes of Health: large 4–5-year randomized trials; CDC, etc.
- · Grant dollars cover work at prime academic institution and multiple sites; a portion of the total award comes to PROS
- PROS is a cost center meaning that the work PROS does on a project needs to be supported by grant dollars.





Benefits to Child Health of Practice-Based Research in Primary Care

Management and Outcomes of Care of Fever in Early Infancy

Objectives:

- 1. To characterize the management and clinical outcomes of fever in infants
- To develop a clinical prediction model for the identification of bacteremia/bacterial meningitis, and
- 3. To compare the accuracy of various strategies.



N=537 practitioners from PROS



44 states, DC and PR



3066 infants $(\leq 3 \text{ months})$



38+ C



Feb 1995- Apr 1998



Management and Outcomes of Care of Fever in Early Infancy

Conclusion:

"Pediatric Clinicians in the United States use individualized clinical judgment in treating febrile infants. In this study, relying on current clinical guidelines would not have improved care but have resulted in more hospitalizations and laboratory testing."



Clinical Practice Guideline: Evaluation and Management of Well-Appearing Febrile Infants 8 to 60 Days Old

Robert H. Pantell, MD, FAAP,⁸ Kenneth B. Roberts, MD, FAAP,⁶ William G. Adams, MD, FAAP,⁶ Benard P. Dreyer, MD, FAAP,^d Nathan Kuppermann, MD, MPH, FAAP, FACEP,⁸ Sean T. O'Leary, MD, MPH, FAAP,^f Kymika Okechukwu, MPA,^g Charles R. Woods Jr, MD, MS, FAAP^h SUBCOMMITTEE ON FEBRILE INFANTS

June 2021



DIALOGUE AROUND RESPIRATORY ILLNESS TREATMENT (DART) OBJECTIVE



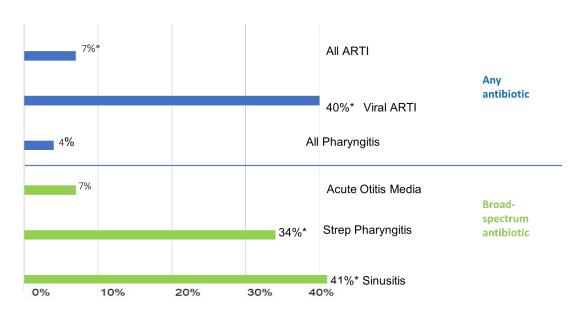
 Does educational training on antibiotic prescribing and communication paired with individualized provider prescribing feedback reduce antibiotic use during childhood Acute Respiratory Tract Infection (ARTI) visits?



Primary outcome:

The intervention group reduced antibiotic use and sustained the reduction in the follow-up period.

Decrease in antibiotic prescribing following a clinician training and feedback program



ARTI = acute respiratory tract infection; Strep = streptococcal * Indicates statistical significance

Chart from AAP NEWS, Research Update, October 2020



STOP-HPV: Communications Skills Training to Improve Vaccination Outcomes

- Human papillomavirus (HPV) causes over 600,000 cases of cancer worldwide each year
- HPV vaccine is safe and very effective, but uptake remains low
 - In the US, 54% of adolescents are up-to-date for the HPV vaccine, far below the 80% target
- Every day that HPV vaccination rates are 50-60% instead of 90%:
 - 10 girls in the US will eventually develop cervical cancer
 - >8 boys and >2 girls in US will eventually develop oropharyngeal cancer
- Strategies to improve clinician communication may reduce vaccine hesitancy and boost vaccination rates



The Communication Intervention: 3 Online Modules

Module	Content		
Module 1 An Effective Approach	Burden of HPV Cancers		
	Importance of HPV vaccine		
	An effective recommendation: Same way, same day		
	Answering common questions		
	Resources for the practice		
Module 2 Your Confident Recommendation	Review of Module 1		
	Involving the office staff		
	Answering more common questions- safety, sexuality, others		
	Resources for the practice		
Module 3 Talking with Parents Who Hesitate	4 common groups of parents (with respect to HPV vaccine)		
	Common scenarios of hesitant parents		
	Using motivational interviewing strategies		
	Supporting yourself and your colleagues		
	Resources for the practice		

The Communication Intervention: Weekly Quick Tips

Practice what you've learned from the STOP-HPV module with a colleague. Then use it with parents.

Are you giving the HPV recommendation from the Module 1-same way, same day as other vaccines? "Sam needs 3 vaccines TODAY: Tdap, HPV, and meningitis."

HPV vaccine is as safe as all other vaccines you give (>12-year US track record of safety).

STOP-HPV: Almost everyone will be infected with HPV at some time. Do providers in your group think HPV vaccine is only important for "high-risk" kids?

Why vaccinate at 11-12 years? Because HPV vaccine works better at a younger age.

It is safe to vaccinate during acute visits. An adolescent's cold, sore throat, diarrhea, etc. won't increase the risk of a vaccine side effect.



Results: Impact of Training on the % of Missed Vaccination Opportunities

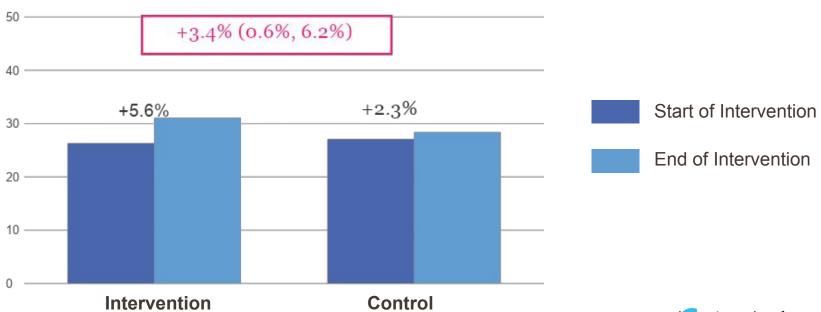
Visit Type	Baseline Period	Intervention Period	Percentage Point Change in MOs (95% CI)
Intervention	57.5%	48.7%	-8.8%
Control	55.0%	53.0%	-2.0%
Intervention vs			-6.8%
Control Groups			(-9.7%, -3.9%)

6.8% fewer missed opportunities for vaccine initiation at preventive visits



% Teens Who Received Initial HPV Dose At Start vs End of Intervention Period

3.4% more teens received the initial HPV dose





Studies Adapted for non-English Speakers









Projects in Development

<u>Telemedicine Integrated into Pediatric Primary Care (TIPP-C)</u>

- Overarching goal: Identify actionable strategies for promoting the use of telemedicine within primary care in ways that improve child health and health equity.
- If funded, PCC practices will be needed in late 2022/early 2023

NIH <u>RE</u>searching <u>COV</u>ID to <u>E</u>nhance <u>R</u>ecovery (RECOVER)

- Overarching goal: to rapidly improve understanding of recovery after SARS-CoV-2 infection and to prevent and treat Post-Acute Sequelae of SARS-CoV-2 (PASC).
- Practices expected to be needed in late 2022/early 2023

Health literacy and outpatient medication prescribing

Suicide prevention through primary care



How to Join PROS

Who Can Join?

Practices

 Practices must provide a full range of direct Pediatric and/or adolescent patient primary care (including preventive services) to an active panel of patients. Each participating practice must include a current AAP member—but that member does not need to join PROS themselves.

Individuals

 Physicians, nurse practitioners, or physician assistants who provide a full range of direct pediatric and/or adolescent patient primary care (including preventive services) in a PROS practice to an active panel of patients.

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Summary



- Primary care is increasingly recognized as a foundation of pediatric care, but practice is changing
- Research from primary care practice is uniquely positioned to influence the future of pediatric care
- PROS studies have already influenced care guidelines and practice in many ways
- Many find that joining PROS answers a higher calling, mitigating burnout and bolstering career satisfaction
- We welcome you to contact us and to help build the future of primary care



Thank you!

Questions? Fiks@chop.edu

