PCORI Suicide Prevention Portfolio

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PATIENT-CENTERED OUTCOMES RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Agenda

I. About PCORI

II. Comparative Clinical Effectiveness Research (CER)

III. Patient and Stakeholder Engagement

IV. Suicide Prevention tPFA Overview

Today's Presenter

Meghana Aruru, PhD
Program Officer

*Healthcare Delivery & Disparities Research
Patient-Centered Outcomes Research
Institute (PCORI)*

I.

About PCORI

About PCORI

- An independent research institute re-authorized by Congress in 2019 and governed by 23-member Board of Governors (21 stakeholders + AHRQ Director + NIH Director) representing the entire healthcare community

- Funds comparative effectiveness research (CER) that engages patients and other stakeholders throughout the research process

- Seeks answers to real-world questions about what works best for patients based on their circumstances and concerns

PCORI's Mission

PCORI helps people make informed health care decisions, and improves health care delivery and outcomes, by funding **comparative effectiveness research** that is guided by **patients, caregivers, providers, and the broader health care community,** and that produces **high integrity, evidence-based information.**

II.

Comparative Clinical Effectiveness Research (CER)

Research PCORI Supports

- PCORI supports research that will provide reliable, useful information to help people make informed healthcare decisions and improve healthcare delivery and outcomes.

- Patients, caregivers, clinicians, and other healthcare stakeholders guide the research we fund.

- Patient-centered outcomes research, PCOR, is a type of comparative clinical effectiveness research, or CER.

- PCORI's funded work includes both randomized controlled trials and well-designed observational studies. PCORI also funds research that addresses how to improve the methods for conducting PCOR.

Comparative Clinical Effectiveness Research (CER)

- CER compares the effectiveness of two or more interventions or approaches to health care, examining their risks and benefits.
    - Comparing two or more interventions distinguishes CER from other types of clinical research. It can both validate a particular intervention and identify which treatments best meet a certain population's needs.
- CER findings assist clinicians, patients, and other stakeholders in making informed decisions that improve health care.
- PCORI is interested in CER that examines:
    - Strategies for prevention, screening, diagnosis, treatment, or management of clinical conditions
    - Methods to improve delivery of care
    - Interventions to reduce or eliminate disparities in health and health care
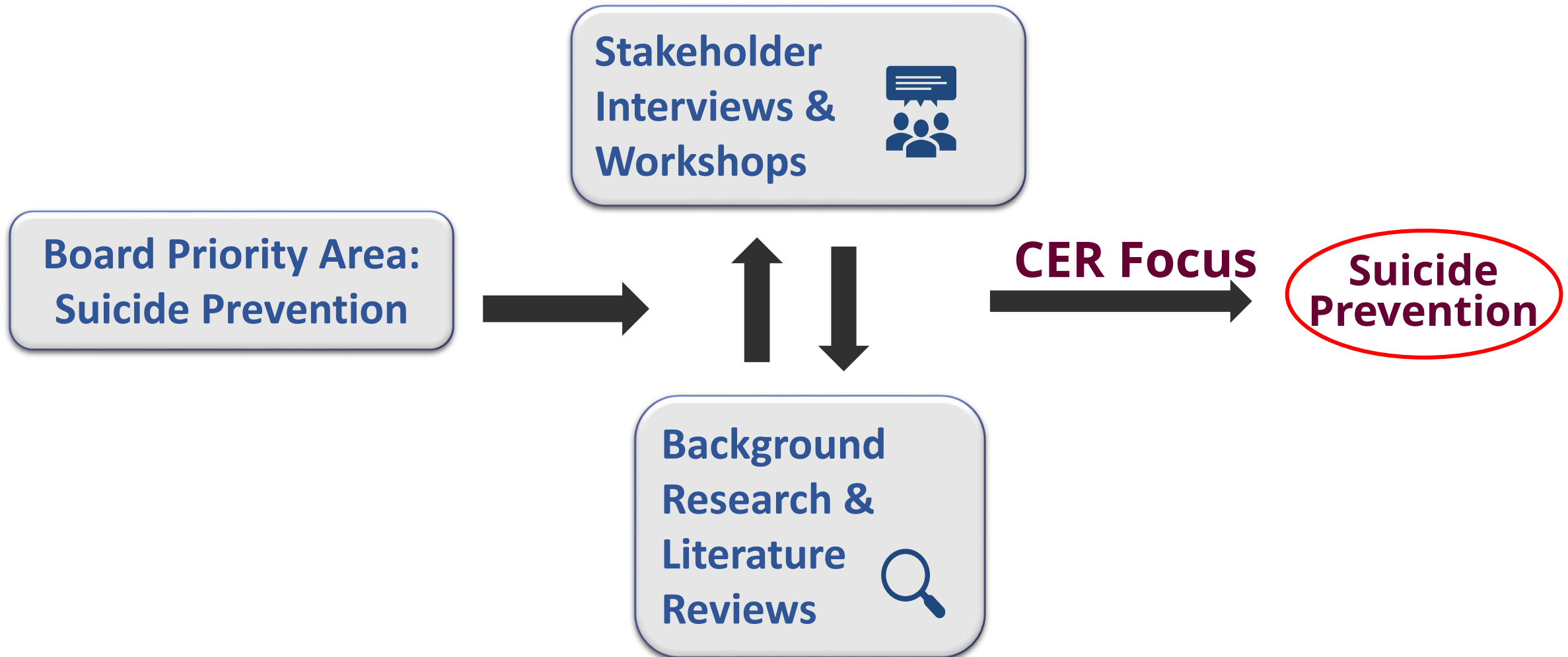   - Health communication techniques

III.

Patient & Stakeholder Engagement

Who Are Our Stakeholders?

Payers

Clinicians

Caregivers/Family Members

Purchasers

Policy Makers

Patients/Consumers

Industry

Hospitals/Health Systems

Training Institutions

Patient/Caregiver Advocacy Organizations

PCORI's Stakeholder-Driven Process for CER

Board Priority Area: Suicide Prevention

Stakeholder Interviews & Workshops

Background Research & Literature Reviews

CER Focus

Suicide Prevention

New Engagement Efforts at PCORI

https://research-teams.pcori.org/

PCORI website provides information and resources for successful research in multi-stakeholder teams

Key highlights:

- Building effective multi-stakeholder teams
- Best practices in multi-stakeholder team science
- Leading and contributing to team decisions
- Solving challenges and barriers to teamwork
- Best practices in engaging stakeholders

Examples of Engagement in PCORI-funded awards – Suicide Prevention

- [All Hands on Deck: Community Convening to Improve Research on Veteran Suicide Prevention](#)
  - Facilitate discussions with 200 stakeholders (veterans, significant others, mental health providers, researchers) to design engagement strategies in veteran suicide prevention research

- [Determining the Efficacy and Scope of Gender-Specific Behavioral Health Screening Tools](#)
  - Convene a panel of front-line experts, community-based organizations, patient advocacy organizations, faith-based organizations to identify males at-risk for suicide

- [Surviving Suicide: Convening Lived-Experience & Research to Improve Patient-Centered Outcomes](#)
  - Incorporating people with lived experience (PWLE) of suicide as partners in creating better research
  - User survey of at least 200 PWLE and at least 20 PWLE to be convened
  - Purposeful inclusion of diverse groups including LGBTQ+ community, young adults, indigenous people, African Americans

Examples of Engagement in PCORI-funded awards – Suicide Prevention

TransFORWARD: A Statewide Transgender-Powered Research Collaborative in Texas

28-person Research Engagement Advisory Council to lead collaborative network development across all 8 Texas regions to connect clinicians and researchers to transgender communities.
Train 10 transgender people and 10 medical providers/researchers in each region.

Priority Setting to Improve Health Outcomes: Autistic Adults and Other Stakeholders Engage Together (AASET)

Community Council (CC) formed of self-advocate adults with autism and their families; with a governance structure, a plan for measuring engagement, and established priorities for outcomes and interventions of a future PCOR/CER. These outputs occur through social media and face-to-face conferences.
Ensure 2,500 transgender people are recruited into the PRIDE Study.

IV.

Suicide Prevention tPFA Overview

Targeted PFA Overview

- **Targeted PFA released Cycle 3 2020 Funding Cycle PCORI Funding Announcement - Suicide Prevention: Brief Interventions for Youth**

- Announcement opened on September 1, 2020, and Full applications were due on Tuesday, January 12, 2021, by 5:00 p.m. ET.

- What is the comparative effectiveness of different evidence-based and/or widely used brief interventions to reduce suicidality and improve outcomes for youth ages 15 to 24?

  Interested in
  - Culturally adapted approaches for underserved populations with increased rates of suicidality (LGBTQ, American Indian/Native Alaskan, Black, Latina, rural, individuals with disabilities)
  - Multi-component approaches (outreach, screening, identification, brief intervention, care coordination, follow up)
  - Large studies allowing for Heterogeneity of Treatment Effects (HTE)
  - Smaller studies focusing on subgroups

Cultural Adaptation

Cultural Adaptation (cultural centering, tailoring) of interventions is associated with improved outcomes

- Should address barriers for, and be endorsed by, target population
- May include specific elements (language, icons, family involvement, rituals); specific settings or staff; involvement of people with lived experience; telehealth (apps, text-based, web-based, phone call, video calls); other
- May compare adaptation approaches, adapted vs non-adapted interventions

Studies Funded

Youth Partners in Care for Suicide Prevention (YPIC-SP)
Compare two evidence-based interventions for reducing suicide attempts and improving outcomes for youth presenting to EDs with suicidal episodes: (a) Safety-Acute(A), a crisis therapy session in the ED focused on enhancing safety; and (b) SAFETY-A + Coping Long-term with Active Suicide Program (CLASP), comprised of brief therapeutic follow-up contacts after discharge from the ED/hospital.

Engagement: Community Partnered Participatory Research (CPPR) approach

A Comparison of Two Brief Suicide Prevention Interventions Tailored for Youth on the Autism Spectrum
Compare two suicide prevention strategies tailored for autistic individuals: the Safety Plan Intervention tailored for autistic youth (SPI-ASD) and SPI-ASD plus structured follow-up care (SPI-ASD+).

Engagement:
Research team includes autism and suicide prevention researchers, clinicians, and autistic individuals and their families.
Multi-Stakeholder Advisory Board of autistic individuals, family members, clinicians, public health leaders, and representatives from healthcare insurance organizations, autism advocacy organizations, and suicide prevention organizations.

Studies Funded

Preventing Suicide among Sexual and Gender Diverse Young Adults in Primary Care in Texas

Compare two interventions:

- Suicidal Teens Accessing Treatment after an ED Visit (STAT-ED), which helps youth stay safe and seek help after going to the emergency room. The intervention also connects youth with mental health care. The team will make changes to this intervention to use it in primary care.
- Youth-Nominated Support Team for Suicidal Adolescents (YST-II) connects youth with mental health services but also involves connecting youth with a support person to help them. The youth will pick the support person and the study team will train that person on how to help.

Engagement: Builds on PCORI-funded TransFOWARD project which focuses on the health of transgender and gender-diverse people in Texas.

Studies Funded

Comparative Effectiveness of Two Culturally Centered Suicide Interventions for Alaska Native Youth

Compare two interventions:

- Qungasvik (Tools for Life) Prevention (QP) model as a brief intervention for AN youth
- QP + Motivational Interviewing Social Network intervention (MISN)

Engagement:

Long-term commitment to community-based participatory research with AI/AN populations focused on elimination of health disparities and solutions to prevent suicide.

Tribal Oversight Groups to guide in planning and conducting the study and disseminating study results.

Engage regional "wellness teams" as stakeholders and collaborators in the research process

PLACER award -

[Large Pragmatic Trial to Prevent Suicide Attempts, Deaths in Moderate-to-High Risk Youth](#)

Feasibility phase: 18 months. Plan study to compare two approaches to suicide prevention:

Stepped care: Three levels of services to teens, depending on their level of risk.
Medium-risk teens offered monthly phone check-ins;
Medium-high risk teens offered a chance to work with a therapist to create and use safety plans
Highest level of risk offered DBT group therapy for six months
Zero Suicide

PLACER award

Engagement:

- Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR) framework
- Inclusion of stakeholders in developing research plan and results dissemination
- Stakeholder Advisory Board
- Ongoing feedback and monitoring

Thank you