UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

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CREATING OPTIONS FOR VETERANS' EXPEDITED RECOVERY (COVER) COMMISSION

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OPEN SESSION

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TUESDAY JULY 24, 2018

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The Commission met in the South American A/B Room of the Capital Hilton, 1001 16th Street, Washington, D.C., at 1:15 p.m., Jake Leinenkugel, Chair, presiding.

PRESENT

- JAKE LEINENKUGEL, Chair; Senior White House Advisor, Veterans Administration
- THOMAS E. BEEMAN, Ph.D., Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy
 - (Ret), Co-Chair; Executive in Residence, The University of Pennsylvania Health System
- COLONEL MATTHEW F. AMIDON, USMCR, Director, Military Service Initiative, George W. Bush Institute
- WAYNE JONAS, M.D., Executive Director, Samueli Integrative Health Programs
- JAMIL S. KHAN, U.S. Marine Corps (Ret)
- SHIRA MAGUEN, Ph.D., Mental Health Director of the OEF/OIF Integrated Care Clinic, San Francisco VA Medical Center
- JOHN M. ROSE, Captain, U.S. Navy (Ret), Board Member, National Alliance on Mental

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ALSO PRESENT

- SHEILA HICKMAN, Designated Federal Official SHANNON BEATTIE, MPH, Senior Project Analyst, Sigma Health Consulting, LLC
- LUIS CARRILLO, VHA Administrative Support
- FERNANDA CARRION, Junior Project Analyst, Sigma Health Consulting, LLC
- ALICIA CARRIQUIRY, Ph.D., National Academy of Medicine; Iowa State University
- YESSENIA CASTILLO, Senior Consultant, Sigma Health Consulting, LLC
- KRISTIANN DICKSON, VA Support Team Project Manager; Alternate DFO
- BETH ENGILES, Senior Manager, Sigma Health Consulting, LLC
- TRACY GAUDET, M.D., Executive Director, National
 - Office of Patient Centered Care and Cultural Transformation, Veterans Health Administration
- LAURA McMAHON, Contracting Officer Representative; Alternate DFO
- FRANCES MURPHY, M.D., MPH, President and CEO, Sigma Health Consulting, LLC
- STACEY POLLACK, Ph.D., Alternate DFO
- KAVITHA P. REDDY, M.D., Emergency Medicine/Integrative Medicine Whole Health System Clinical Director, VA STL HealthCare System
- BETH TAYLOR, DHA, RN, NEA-BC, Deputy ADUSH for Clinical Operations, Veterans Health Administration
- WENDY TENHULA, Ph.D., Director of Innovation and
 - Collaboration, Office of Mental Health and Suicide Prevention, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
- DREW TROJANOWSKI, Special Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy ALISON WHITEHEAD, Alternate DFO

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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1 P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

1:17 p.m.

MS. HICKMAN: Good afternoon. My name is Sheila Hickman. Again, I'm serving as the Designated Federal Officer for this meeting today. This is day one of the first meeting of Creating Options for Veterans' Expedited Recovery Commission, or COVER.

The COVER Commission was established as required by Section 931 of the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016, Public Law 114-198, and operated under the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended by 5 USC Appendix 2.

Public notice of this meeting was given in The Federal Register on July 15th, 2018. This session from 12:00 to 4:45 is open to the public.

Please note that we have three signin sheets, one for members of the public in
attendance at this meeting and another for
those who wish to make public comment at this

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meeting, and one for participants on the phone. For those on the phone, we will take this information at the scheduled breaks as needed, as people may dial in during the course of the meeting.

In addition to speaking during the public comment period, members of the public may also submit written comments.

This meeting will be chaired by Mr.

Thomas Jake Leinenkugel.

While in session during the and meeting of this Committee, members of the public are asked not to make comments during briefings the or during commissioner Questions and comments from the discussions. public must be made during the public comment period.

Minutes of this meeting are being taken, and anything said during the meeting or submitted in writing before, during, or immediately after the meeting will be available to the public. This meeting is on the record.

1	In closing, to summarize, public
2	notice for this meeting was published in The
3	Federal Register. A DFO is present. A quorum
4	of the COVER is present and in person. An
5	approved agenda for the meeting has been
6	established, and the meeting will adhere to
7	this agenda.
8	Anything said during the meeting is
9	on the record. During the break, I will ask
10	individuals on the phone to record their names.
11	Before this meeting begins, does
12	anyone have any questions about what I have
13	just said?
14	These preliminary statements now
15	concluded, I now invite the COVER chair, Jake
16	Leinenkugel, to call the meeting to order.
17	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: This first
18	session of the COVER public meeting is now in
19	order.
20	And with that, I would like to
21	invite Dr. Taylor to join us today. Let me
22	give you a brief background on Dr. Beth Taylor.

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joined the Department of Veterans Affairs in 1996 as an Associate Director for Patient Care Services and Nurses Executive in Saginaw, continued to Michigan. She serve in executive role in several VA facilities as well several special-focus detail assignments. as In 2013, Dr. Taylor assumed the role Director, Workforce and Leadership, for the VHA Office of Nursing Services, and became the Deputy Assistant Deputy Under Secretary for Clinical Operations on April 2nd, 2018.

Taylor received a bachelor science in nursing from Indiana University, a master in business administration from Saginaw Valley State University, and a doctor of health administration from Central Michigan In addition, she holds a graduate University. certificate in international health from Central Michigan University and is certified as a nurse executive advanced. She longstanding member is of the American Organization οf Nurse Executives and

1 | Theta Tau International.

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So, let's welcome Dr. Beth Taylor.

(Applause.)

DR. TAYLOR: Thank you very much. My charge this afternoon was in a short period of time to give a 50,000-foot view of VHA, and I would propose that it's going to be more like a 100,000-foot view of VHA, given the breadth and scope of our agency and the number of great programs that we have for our veterans. So, in this short period of time, I'll give little history and give you a little bit background of some of our core and foundational services, some of the priorities that we have as a Department, and some of our foci as VHA.

Before I get into discussing the top five priorities for the agency, it's important to recognize that the agency consists of three different Administrations: Veterans Benefits Administration, Veterans Cemetery, our National Cemeteries, and, of course, the largest, Veterans Health Administration.

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Veterans Benefits, as the name implies, is to identify the eligibility for any veterans relating anywhere from healthcare to home loans, unemployment benefits, and the like.

Veterans Cemetery Administration dates back to 1862. In the middle of the Civil War, President Lincoln determined that we needed to dedicate some ground to the men who had been casualties of the war at that time. We started out with seven cemeteries, seven National Cemeteries for our Civil War soldiers. Today we have 136 cemeteries and greater than 4 million Americans are currently buried in our National Cemeteries.

also qo back to VHA's roots the Civil Tn President Lincoln's War. second inaugural address in early March of 1865, he strongly about the spoke very need responsibility to ensure that we take care of our Civil War soldiers. To that end, President Lincoln signed into law to establish a National

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Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. The first home was in Augusta, Maine, and it was for the Union troops.

Also, in that inaugural address in 1865, he challenged us "to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow, and his orphan". In 1959, those words became VA's motto.

In 1988, President Reagan made VA a Cabinet-level Department, and today VHA operates one of the largest healthcare systems in the world.

of In agency-level terms our priorities, you see five before you, the first of which is to provide greater choice to our veterans for their healthcare. VHA and VA is committed to ensuring that our veterans partner they make decisions for their with us as healthcare and those decisions that work best for them and for their families.

A couple of recent Acts over the last four years has assisted us in the funding

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of identifying non-VA providers to assist us in providing those choices in care. In 2014, the VA Choice and Accountability Act, VACA, or the Choice Act, was signed into law. That provided funding focused on improving access to care for non-VA providers. In 2018, the VA Mission Act expanded funding for private healthcare options caregiver support and the in such areas as Medical Foster Home. And President Trump signed that into law on June 6th of this year.

Modernizing is our systems our second priority. We believe that veterans and the VA employee needs technological systems to help us deliver high-quality care and that we need to stay on top of technological advances. The electronic health record is the cornerstone of VA's modernization efforts. Some of our core goals under modernization include: to stabilize and streamline our core processes and our IT platforms. We want to eliminate our material weaknesses, focusing on cybersecurity and risk management. We want to introduce new

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capabilities that drive improved outcomes, such as community care, My HealtheVet, electronic scheduling, and electronic benefits delivery.

And as part of VA's commitment to put resources and services and all technologies available to reduce veterans' suicide, VA has recently launched an innovative program called REACH VET. Recent research, as you will hear much more about this afternoon and in other presentations, recent research suggests that 20 veterans die each day by suicide and veterans are at a greater risk of suicide than the general public, although not all veterans are involved in VA care.

Using predictive model, which а REACH VET is, we analyze existing data from veterans' health records to identify those at statistically-elevated risk for suicide, hospitalization, illness, or other adverse outcomes. This predictive modeling allows VA to provide preemptive care and support veterans even before they get into acute crises.

Our third priority in VA is to focus
resources more efficiently. We believe it's
essential that veterans and our taxpayers know
that we are focusing and have confidence in our
focus on resources to ensure that we have the
best value for our veterans and that our
veterans receive the care that they need; that
they receive quality care; that they receive
timely care, and at the point of care that is
most effective for them. To that end, we've
identified core and foundational services,
those things that we do very well, that we're
best in class in, and those services that are
absolutely fundamental to any healthcare
system.

Timeliness of services. We believe that some veterans are still waiting too long for care or services, but we track that every month and we track that very closely in terms of our access. For as an example, in February, 96 percent of appointments occurred within 30 days of the clinically-indicated date or the

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veteran's preferred date; 84.9 percent were completed within seven days, and 21 percent were completed within the same day.

In a 12-month period this past year, VHA and the Choice contractors created over 3.7 million authorizations for veterans to receive care in the private sector. So, we believe that timeliness of services is not only the services that we provide within our healthcare system, but as we partner with the private sector and other private sector agencies, and our community partners.

Finally, preventing suicide is topic clinical priority for VA. Ι said earlier, and you'll hear much more about this this afternoon, 20 veterans die by suicide each day, and, to us, this is unacceptable. Suicide prevention is our highest clinical priority, and we believe it's a national health crisis, that we need to partner with our government and private partnerships to ensure that we create a web and a net that supports veterans and others

in their time of crisis.

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Moving on to VHA, our mission is to honor America's providing veterans by exceptional healthcare that improves their well-being. health and We do have four statutory missions. Obviously, healthcare is our primary mission, but I want to touch on the three others.

Education and training is а significant mission that VA has participated in for quite some time. It is our responsibility to focus on preparing the next generation of healthcare professionals to ensure that we have a trained and ever-ready group of clinicians that can provide healthcare not only to our veterans, but to our nation. This mission is accomplished through our coordinated efforts affiliated academic institutions all with across the country.

For fiscal year 2017, just to give you a few statistics, as evidence of our dedication to this mission, we trained over 800

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dental residents and students just in fiscal year 2017, over 43,000 physician residents, 27,000 25,000 medical residents, nursing students, and, in total, nearly 123,000 health professional trainees, including physical therapists, social work, respiratory therapists, registered dieticians, and healthcare administrator trainees as well.

Our third statutory mission is research. VA has a very long and rich history contributions to healthcare and the of its healthcare industry. A few examples of VA's contributions to healthcare include: the first effective treatments decisive trials for of tuberculosis; the demonstration of the lifesaving value of treatment of hypertension; the development of the concept of CT scanning; discovery development the and of radioimmunoassay facilitating measurements of previously impossible precision; cooperative studies proving the efficacy of psychoactive drugs in stabilizing psychiatric disorders; the

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demonstration of the relationship between smoking and lung cancer, leading to the initial warnings and the report of the Surgeon General smoking; development of practical on а implantable cardiac pacemaker; development the LUKE/DEKA advanced prosthetic arm and the powered ankle/foot prostheses; the development the the nicotine patch; work liver of on transplantation, and Dr. DeBakey's work on cardiovascular surgery, just to name a few.

final Our mission is that of The Office of Emergency emergency management. Management is the program office for the VHA that provides а comprehensive emergency management program. In emergency an national disaster, this office coordinates essential VA emergency medical responses support services at the local, regional, national levels to ensure the health and safety not only of our veterans, but of our communities.

The VA staff participate in

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facility, community, and regional disaster preparation drills, and hundreds of VA staff have been deployed to disaster areas to assist with providing care to individuals, both veterans and community members.

This map is a depiction of our 18 Regions. You can see how we're divided across the country and how we organize our care by Regions. We start with Maine and Puerto Rico to the east, and we stretch all the way to Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, and American Samoa in the west. So, quite a huge geography that we cover.

This is an overview of the VA sites We do have 171 medical centers, but of care. also have extended care and VA Community Living Centers, or CLCs. These programs provide not only nursing home care, but also provide specialty services such as rehab, hospice, palliative care, and geropsych care.

We have Health Care Centers, Multi-Specialty Community-Based Outpatient Clinics,

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or CBOCs as we call them, Primary Care Community-Based Outpatient Clinics, or CBOCs, Vet Centers, and Mobile Vet Centers. So, all in all, there's 1700 points of contact across the nation for our veterans to connect with VA and to connect for care.

As you may be sensing, we're moving from a hospital-centric system, where we expect the veterans to come to the hospital for care the hospital clinics for care, and healthcare system that is actually veteran-facing. We in want to be the communities. We have to have technologies that connect with veterans where they are, so they receive the healthcare can that's most convenient to them, that's closest to them, and that will meet their needs.

A few vital statistics for VHA. And again, this is for fiscal year 2017. We have 9.12 million enrollees, almost 6.3 million unique veterans. So, you'll notice that not everyone who enrolls in VHA care actually is a

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patient in VA. Almost 84.2 million outpatient visits last year, 577,000 hospital discharges, 146 million prescriptions that were filled, and 727,000 patients receiving care via telehealth.

of We're very proud our VA workforce. VA is one of the largest civilian employers in the federal government and one of the largest healthcare employers in the world. As you can see on the screen, we have 327,000plus total VHA employees, about a third of which, about 30 percent of which are veterans serving veterans.

We are one of the largest employers of physicians in the world with 25,000 employed physicians, and we have over 95,000 employed nursing personnel, Registered Nurses, nurse practitioners, Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetists, LPNs, and Certified Nursing Assistants.

As I mentioned earlier, we have identified both core services and foundational services. This is a list that is a menu that

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you might see at any healthcare system across the country. There's a couple of the services here that are our core services that I just want to mention.

Care management has become increasingly important, as our veterans have options for aspects of their care, and as we partner more robustly with our continue to community and other federal agencies. Coordinating that care and ensure we capture every episode of care in a single health record continuing challenge will be а as move forward with our modernization efforts.

The other core health service that I want to mention -- and I know that you'll be hearing more about the mental health aspects of little bit -services our core in а but. healthcare is women's another area to highlight. Women currently make up 10 percent the veteran population in the U.S., and population nearly half of that is of reproductive age. Ιt is the largest or

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fastest-growing subgroup of our veteran population, so one that we feel as though we need to pay close attention to, to ensure we the needs of that veteran population, meet particularly when it comes to women veterans who seeking assistance with fertility are issues and maternity care.

foundational services Our are services that VA provides that the private not. These specialized sector may are healthcare services that are uniquely related healthcare veterans' needs and veterans' healthcare experiences. And these are really some of the areas where I think VA really shines and sets our self apart as a national There's a couple that I would like to agency. highlight for you.

which is the Blind One of Rehab We have a hub-and-spoke approach to Services. providing blind rehabilitation with 13 hub nationally. sites This is а residential with various program that assists veterans

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levels of loss of sight and assists them in developing successful strategies to ensure that they are safe in their daily life.

Veterans come as residents and they receive coaching in everything from managing money to navigating indoor and outdoor spaces, traveling, cooking, work on the computer, managing a new iPhone, and various arts and crafts, such as woodworking.

And the facility that Ι most recently worked at, we did have a blind rehab and to watch some of the veterans program, enjoy woodworking and using а circular without vision is really something to watch. But this is the type of coaching and services that blind rehab provides.

Environmental exposure is another area of work that VA provides that's unique to our healthcare system. Our veterans are exposed to agents depending on when and where they served, from Agent Orange to exposure related to burn pits. The VHA is attuned to

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these unique exposures and monitors patients for healthcare issues related to such.

Our prosthetics and sensory aids is another area in which we really believe that we This service that shine. is а provides everything from service dogs to robotic arms, from low-vision devices, as I just mentioned in the blind rehab programs, to exoskeletons for our spinal cord injury and disease patients; wheelchairs and crutches. Our VHA prosthetic service covers a wide array of devices helping veterans to live full lives that maximize their mobility and their function.

And finally, I would like to spinal cord injury and disease highlight our have 24 spinal cord injury and program. We disease centers around the country, again, hub-and-spoke approach to connect veterans with the care and the specialists that they need. We provide them annual physicals. We help veterans with acute injuries as well as chronic injuries, have very full detailed and and

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programs, again, to help them navigate with their injury and be as mobile as they wish to be.

Finally, connected health. VA is aligning virtual care technologies to create a unified experience for veterans across all VA patient-facing technologies. Again, this links up with the VA priority of modernization, and there's a few of the virtual care technologies that we have listed here.

The clinical video telehealth is a service telehealth that health uses informatics, disease management, and telehealth technologies to target care and case management to improve access to care and improving the health of our veterans. Telehealth changes the where healthcare location services are routinely provided and, again, gets it close to the veterans or in the veteran's home.

Home telehealth actually uses devices that are placed in the home using phone lines or modems. That helps patients and their

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care providers monitor chronic conditions such as congestive heart failure and diabetes and supports patients managing those diseases as they stay within the comfort of their home.

Store and forward telehealth is technology used primarily in dermatology, radiology, and for the treatment of diabetic retinopathy. This telehealth technology involves the acquisition and storing of clinical information, be it data, images, sounds, or videos, that's then forwarded to or retrieved bv another site for clinical to comparison and evaluation in the treatment of veterans.

Our tele-mental health leverages the expert mental health providers that may not otherwise be available locally to the veteran. We're doing more in telehealth than any other healthcare system and connecting mental health providers to areas where mental health providers are difficult to recruit or this area of healthcare may not be available. It is a

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key priority for our tele-mental health services.

Mobile health. Mobile health aims improve health of veterans by providing to technologies that expand clinical care beyond the traditional office visits. Again, we want to get the healthcare out to where the veterans are in the veteran-facing. VA recognizes that mobile health is an emerging and essential element of healthcare and is dedicated to up-to-date technologies providing the to enhance these veteran experiences.

Мγ HealtheVet is а portal that veterans use to schedule appointments, to fill prescriptions, review their healthcare records, and access their personal health information. In addition, on this portal, they have the ability to perform secure messaging. This allows the veterans at any point in the day, whenever it's convenient to them, to pose questions to their healthcare team, email to experiences about they're having or give

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updates to their providers or nurses. They can also receive health educational material through this secure messaging.

We also have SCAN-ECHO. This is an acronym that stands for Specialty Care Access Network-Extension for Community Healthcare Outcomes. SCAN-ECHO uses dedicated video teleconferencing to simultaneously link several primary care providers, many of whom are in the rural areas, with those specialists that are in that same service area. The goals of this technology are to leverage telehealth to allow specialists from tertiary medical centers support providers in less-complex or rural areas.

We have found that it decreases the cost of veteran travel and the necessity for veteran travel to a facility for care. It improves access to specialty care. It improves veteran and provider satisfaction, and it increases provider knowledge, competencies, and professional training in those rural areas or

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where specialty services are not available.

VA now has an app store. You will find access to dozens of apps, including those created specifically for veterans and healthcare professionals. You can download an app on imaging. You can download an app that assists you in managing your chronic conditions. But this is a whole app store now that we have for some of our veterans that really enjoy being able to manage their care via their own personal devices.

finally, we have VA Point Service Kiosks. That link allows veterans to check in for their appointments as they come into their clinic. They review and update addresses, phone numbers, their and email They can update their own next of addresses. kin, their insurance information, their information, and they can review their prescriptions and allergy information before they go in to meet with their provider. They can also view and print upcoming appointments.

1	So, we have quite an array of technologies that
2	we're using to connect with our veterans at a
3	point that's convenient to them.
4	So, finally, I'd like to thank you
5	for agreeing to serve on this Commission and
6	for the work that you are about to embark on.
7	We know that we, as an agency, will benefit
8	and, most importantly, our veterans will
9	benefit from the work that you all will do.
LO	Thank you so much.
L1	(Applause.)
L2	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Any questions of
L3	Beth at this point?
L4	DR. KHAN: Jamil Khan.
L5	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Jamil, use the
L6	mic, please.
L7	DR. KHAN: My question pertains to
L8	the pharmacy. At present, I get 14 medications
L9	mailed to me, and sometimes they come in 14
20	different packages. Each package has large
21	documentation attached to it. I've been taking
22	those medications for the last 15 to 20 years

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Why cannot we stop the additional paper that comes with it? And it's too expensive to send 14 packages that can be mailed in one package. My recommendation is we should use the Pridecare model and save this extra money being wasted by the VA.

Thank you.

DR. TAYLOR: Thank you so much.

Thank you for that comment. We'll take that back.

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: It's a good opportunity because we're talking about streamlining and modernization. So, I mean, that fits right into Jamil's question.

Anybody else at this point? Because have a comment and then a question or two that I think are pertinent. Let me start with This is something the comment. that Ι Beth, thank think you very much presenting this -- this is just good background information that we all need to have access to, because this is the transformation to the new

1	VA right now, is the way I look at it. These
2	are the things that have to happen and be
3	implemented in order for us to move from World
4	War II type of veterans service and care to the
5	new future, as we like to term it. And this is
6	really just starting.
7	You said something, Beth, about
8	REACH VET, unless I did not pick that up right.
9	But it was when you were talking about the
10	predictive modeling of potential suicide. Was
11	I correct in REACH VET? And can you explain a
12	little bit more about REACH VET or what it is
13	and what stage it's in right now?
14	DR. TAYLOR: Thank you for that
15	question.
16	It's in a relatively early stage.
17	And some of the folks with Mental Health, you
18	know, from the Mental Health Service may be
19	able to speak more in more detail to this. But
20	it is a predictive modeling.
21	Suicide is very complex, and a lot

of patients that report that they are not

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suicidal do, indeed, commit suicide. We know that there are a lot of life events that are linked to suicide, to veterans committing suicide. It may be the loss of a spouse. It may be the loss of a job. It may be financial crisis.

So, how do we use the predictive modeling tools to look at the entire veteran's healthcare and see if we can predict, whether they say they're suicidal or not, whether we can predict people that are at greater risk for suicide? So, it is in a fairly early stage of development.

Anything, Wendy, you might add to that?

DR. TENHULA: I would just add, going with the idea that suicide is always multifactorial, and, oftentimes, I think the majority -- I don't remember the exact numbers, but can get them for you -- the majority of individuals, veterans who die by suicide who are in our healthcare system didn't endorse

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suicidality at their last doctor's visit, were not identified as high risk for suicide based on clinical factors.

And so, we knew we needed to look beyond that and look broadly. And so, we took a huge database looking at veterans who had been suicidal and had died by suicide, and used that to develop, to look at which risk factors go into or which factors go into increasing someone's risk, and could we be more proactive identifying those veterans who are about And if we identify them at risk, risk? proactive about reaching out to them and intervening, and helping connect them with care, if they need care, but haven't yet sought care, or help them determine if there are other factors that are impacting their lives. Can we jump in and help with services in those arenas as well?

As Dr. Taylor said, it's in relatively early implementation stages. We're evaluating the effectiveness of it as we go and

1	have some early results that I think we could
2	get for you, as far as looking at the
3	effectiveness of the program.
4	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Thank you very
5	much.
6	I have a request, and I'm going to
7	drive people crazy with this screen, because
8	I'm going to ask to go back to Beth's slide. I
9	would like us all to take a look at slide 9, I
10	think it was. I should have stopped you at
11	that time, Beth, but you were on a roll. So, I
12	didn't want to break it.
13	Let's see if that's the right slide.
14	DR. TAYLOR: The core health
15	services?
16	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Yes. It is. In
17	the headline there is something that I jotted
18	down. Go back to the headline. Because I
19	think it's going to be, it is relevant for this
20	Commission.
21	The VA ensures that all eligible
22	veterans have access to all the healthcare

services necessary to promote, preserve, and restore their health. And to me, it was -- Matt and I were walking over for lunch, and I think, Matt, this sort of hit home on the statements that we were bantering back and forth.

We need to have outcomes for our veterans to get better. That's the key success that we owe our veterans. If they are damaged, ill, sick, wounded, scarred, how do we get to promote, preserve, and restore their health?

So, I only bring that up as I'm editorializing, I think, a statement that we should use as a charge at some point for all of us to reflect going forward, seeing this is meeting No. 1 for us. I think that's critical for us to remember, especially under mental health, which we are certainly gauged to tackle here.

We really need to get to, are we restoring them for being productive citizens or productive soldiers once again? So, I think I

just like that headline, and I wanted to bring that to everybody's attention.

I know I'm taking up some time here, but I wanted everybody to have a little bit of clarity to your connected health, because it's going to blend into things where we're going. And again, it's so great to see, and I've been able to sit in for 18 months now, and there's been great progress made on telehealth.

I saw tele-mental health used for the first time, I want the Commission to know, in my hometown of 15,000 people with a little CBOC in Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin connected to a psychiatrist in Minneapolis. And the three veterans that had appointments that day were all under the age of 40, and that surprised me that they were willing to do, in a private, little room, that they felt comfortable with it.

And I was given permission to talk to one of them because he agreed. And he said it's made a world of difference. But the first

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step that he had to have was a connection with a real person. And I wondered, is that the way it is with everybody that is going through some sort of struggles? And he said there was a definite connection with four visits -- and I think this is key -- with the same doctor, where he felt comfortable in getting into a booth and looking through a screen, talking with that doctor.

But it was the "aha" moment for me, that there's two things here. Can we get to that comfort level, that touchpoint where they feel they've made progress or a connection, as I call it, a true connection? And then, can we do this on an expanded basis in the rural communities, which I think there are some great Whether needs? it's in Arizona, Montana, northern Wisconsin, or Alaska, they're all But we miss so many veterans. rural.

My last point. You have a veteran population -- we talked about it briefly this morning -- but we need to, as a Commission,

1	have clarification because you brought up
2	something important. There's 9 million
3	enrolled veterans in VA care right now. When
4	you say "uniques," the 6.2 uniques, those are
5	the ones that you is as the VA services, am I
6	correct in that, Beth?
7	DR. TAYLOR: Correct.
8	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: So, there's 2.8
9	that are either getting their care elsewhere or
10	not getting care.
11	DR. TAYLOR: Yes.
12	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: But do we know
13	if they're getting care or need care?
14	DR. TAYLOR: I don't think for all
15	of them we know.
16	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Yes, that's
17	probably the right answer. And it bothers us,
18	I think, as commissioners, that we have that
19	subset that we don't know. And I'm talking
20	about mental health. And then, we have a whole
21	15 million others that we don't know.
22	And part of this Commission, as we

1	all know now, is we are tasked for trying to
2	find out, if we can, just about every single
3	one of them. Are they at risk? Do they have
4	mental health needs?
5	And so, I think just from the VA's
6	standard and I would talk to the Secretary
7	about this because we struggled for 18
8	months, when I was actively involved, in
9	getting clear numbers and knowing for certain
10	within plus or minus 1 percent of our veteran
11	population, of what type of care they're
12	getting.
13	And I know there's a lot of new
14	technology. You've listed it. And it's going
15	to make a difference. It will take some time.
16	There's also this Medallia
17	application, I believe, that Lynda Davis' group
18	is bringing in that the commissioners should be
19	aware of. And I think at some point Lynda's
20	coming in, or somebody, to talk about that,
21	yes.

So, it's important, and I'm saying

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1	all of this because there's been great strides
2	made. That's No. 1. But No. 2 is we still
3	have gaps, and we're going to be asking from
4	this Commission my guess is these
5	commissioners are going to be saying, "Let's
6	narrow the gaps."
7	DR. TAYLOR: We still have work to
8	do, yes, sir.
9	DR. JONAS: So, let me just build on
10	that with a couple of specific questions. I
11	understand there's a new EHR joint DoD/VA
12	electronic health record that's supposed to
13	come out next year, is that correct?
14	DR. TAYLOR: Yes. There is a group
15	that is working on that. I know that my boss
16	has a meeting coming up, I think in two weeks,
17	where they're going to spend the entire week
18	talking with Cerner and talking about the EHR.
19	DR. JONAS: Yes, it's a Cerner-based
20	thing.
21	Are we going to see some of that?
22	Because that sort of is kind of important for

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managed. I know in the civilian sector it's built around can we get payment, not around patient-centeredness. We know that. The question is, how is this one built?

So, a related question really is, is there a model? The very first task we were asked to do is to evaluate the efficacy of the evidence-based therapy model. And is there a VA therapy model? I mean, the predictive model is one you just mentioned for suicide. Most chronic disease, to my knowledge, is complex and multifactorial. So, it requires some kind of predictive components of it, if it is really going to be managed in the way that you've just described up there, Jake.

And so, you mentioned several times a hub-and-spoke model. That's another model. Is that changing? Are we still maintaining that in the VA? Are we going to a network model? What is the model? And are we going to find out about that?

1	DR. TAYLOR: Well, I think the short
2	answer is you're probably going to learn more
3	about that over the successive presentations.
4	But I think it also depends on some of the
5	specific programs. The hub-and-spoke model for
6	some of our super-specialized programs, like
7	spinal cord injury and disease like blind
8	rehab, really do work. The folks for blind
9	rehab actually fly into places like Tucson from
10	Salt Lake, from Albuquerque, New Mexico, and
11	spend a few weeks there and get the resources
12	they need, the prosthetic devices they need,
13	and then, go back.
14	I think the predictive modeling,
15	though, for issues such as suicide is a very
16	important model that we need to work on.
17	And I don't know, Wendy, if you have
18	any other comments on the modeling specific to
19	mental health services that may be of value to
20	answer the question.
21	DR. TENHULA: I would agree that

probably you're going to learn more there.

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my mind, the model we use needs to be tailored to the individual needs of the veteran, of each veteran. So, how we approach their care, whether it's through a hub-and-spoke model of telehealth or a hub-and-spoke model of blind rehab, will depend on what the individual needs of the veteran are. And I'll talk when I talk a little bit more about some of the approaches we use in mental health, too, that may help start giving you some information that will be helpful.

DR. BEEMAN: Taylor, Ι Dr. you're not a health economist, but do you how much money the VA is spending on mental health other things? services versus It's my in the civilian contention that sector we underspend. In fact, the insurance companies are set up to minimize the access of patients. And the question I have, how much are we spending vis-a-vis the civilian sector? Two, is that enough? And three, are there things that we're doing that we don't need to

1	do that we could stop, so that we could fund
2	properly the mental health services that we
3	want to provide?
4	DR. TAYLOR: Thank you.
5	I think that ties in with the VA
6	priority of focusing our resources to be most
7	effective and focusing in our resources on
8	those things that are going to be most
9	important for us to address with our veterans.
10	In terms of the actual cost, I don't
11	have that data for you, but it's something that
12	I believe that we can get for this Commission,
13	if you're interested in such. So, I've made a
14	note of it here and would be happy to bring
15	back that information to your group.
16	Thank you so much for the question.
17	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Anybody else on
18	the Commission with questions at this time?
19	Jack?
20	MR. ROSE: Yes. Just a question
21	with respect to mental health. We've had the
22	question about how much funding is coming at

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mental health. The area of research which is so critical in mental health, what percentage of research right now is being directed towards mental health and improving it?

Thank you.

DR. TENHULA: That's a great question that we could get for you. I don't know.

I haven't been introduced yet, but
I'm Wendy Tenhula from the Office of Mental
Health and Suicide Prevention. We work very
closely with our Office of Research and
Development to help establish the research
priorities when it comes to mental health.

It is, I can say, having been in the VA system for quite a while, it is a much larger percentage than it used to be, and there is a strong investment in VA research in mental health and in suicide prevention. And we can get you, absolutely can qet you more information on that and more details on priority.

1	And I hope that you all will be
2	hearing in more detail over the course of your
3	work about VA's research. Dr. Taylor mentioned
4	VA's research efforts, and in mental health
5	it's been so critical to innovations and
6	changes.
7	MR. ROSE: Thank you very much.
8	And another thing, with the
9	different programs that are going on, I think
10	the Commission here will also be interested in
11	the timelines that we're dealing with. You
12	know, it's one thing to say that it's in our
13	top priority, but what is the actual time right
14	now that we expect to achieve those priorities?
15	Okay?
16	Thank you.
17	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Thank you so
18	much. It's nice having you with us today.
19	DR. TAYLOR: Thank you.
20	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: We'll probably
21	have you back or we'll come and see you at some
22	point in time.

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DR. TAYLOR: I'd love it. I'd love

it. Thank you.

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: At least as a

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: At least as a subgroup.

And I have the opportunity to present Wendy, who's already commented a few times during this meeting.

Wendy, I'm trying to find your sheet here. So, I'll get to it. Oh, no, I've got it. We're all getting used to these binders, okay, for the first time.

(Laughter.)

LEINENKUGEL: I CHAIR have the privilege to introduce Dr. Wendy Tenhula. Dr. Tenhula is the Director of Innovation and Collaboration in the Office of Mental Health and Suicide Prevention at the VA. She oversees Health our Mental Centers of Excellence, including the National Center for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and programs that address women's mental health; also, families and the effects of military sexual trauma.

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also leads coordination with the United States

Department of Defense and the Substance Abuse

and Mental Health Services Administration on

mental health issues and oversees the VA's

national award-winning Make the Connection

Outreach Campaign.

As clinical psychologist, Dr. Tenhula has extensive expertise in psychological interventions, the cognitive effects of schizophrenia, vocational rehabilitation, and campaigns to reduce the stigma associated with seeking mental Her research has been published in treatment. multiple articles and books.

She's earned her bachelor's degree in psychology at Vanderbilt University and a doctor of clinical psychology at Northwestern University. She's completed her internship and postdoctoral fellowship Hennepin at the County Medical Center in Minneapolis, and second fellowship year in the Department Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences at Stanford

1	University School of Medicine. She has been
2	with the Department of Veterans Affairs now for
3	18 years.
4	Dr. Tenhula, thank you so much for
5	being with us today.
6	DR. TENHULA: Thank you. Thank you.
7	Sorry, I'm trying to be practical before I even
8	get started. How long should I plan on? I
9	know we didn't get started on time. I don't
10	want to take
11	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: We're fresh
12	right now. This group needs to hear from you,
13	Dr. Tenhula.
14	DR. TENHULA: Okay. Okay.
15	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: So, I will be
16	the judge if you're starting to go a little
17	long.
18	DR. TENHULA: Okay. Give me the
19	hook whenever you're ready to give me the hook.
20	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: I will be the
21	hook, yes.
22	(Laughter.)

		DR.	TENHUL	A:	Tha	nk	you	•	Tha	nks,
Mr.	Lein	ıenkugel	, and	than	ık yo	ou t	:O 6	each	of	you
for	agre	eing to	serve	on t	this	Con	nmis	sion	•	It's
real	ly	importa	nt woi	ck a	.nd	I á	appr	ecia	te	the
oppo	rtun	ity.								

Dr. Taylor said she was going to talk at about 100,000 feet. I'll probably take you down to like 45,000 feet maybe on mental health.

And then, I know that at your next meeting you already have on the agenda Dr. David Carroll to go into even more depth on VA's mental healthcare. So, think of this as just an appetizer, a high-level sort of overview.

It really is a pleasure to be here. I'm honored to work in VA mental health, as Mr. Leinenkugel said, for the last 18 years in VA and various aspects of our mental healthcare system. Our office, the Office of Mental Health and Suicide Prevention, stands ready to help this Commission do their work, whether

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it's providing follow-up information for your questions, providing documents, reports, any work that we've done that we can share to help you all as you are doing your work. We are standing by ready to help.

Can I have the clicker? That's good. There we go. Okay.

So, this is what I want to touch on. Like I said, you'll hear more in-depth from Dr. Carroll at the August meeting and have additional discussion, and I'll be happy to take your questions back to him, so that he can be even more prepared to answer them when he comes.

I'll give you a high-level, sort of general overview, a snapshot of VA mental I wanted to try to highlight a few health. think areas where Ι there are some unique aspects to VA's mental healthcare system versus the private sector mental healthcare system, and that I thought would be of interest to you as you're sort of launching into your work.

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So, I'll touch on each of the areas here on this list, and I hope that will give you sort of a flavor of VA mental health services and some of the things we do, and some of the things we do that are unique.

VA provides a full continuum of mental healthcare from outpatient to residential and inpatient mental health services. They are recovery-oriented, back to that idea of living the fullest life that you can live and the fullest life in ways that you want to live it. Veteran-centered and evidence-based. So, there's a lot packed into that phrase, all of which I think is really important.

part of that full continuum of care, we have immediate crisis intervention and 24/7, 365 support available days through the Veterans Crisis Line. And that's available by phone, online through the computer, and by texting on your mobile phone, healthcare in different across the system

setting.

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So, we don't just think about mental health if someone comes to a mental health clinic. We proactively screen for depression and post-traumatic stress disorder and problematic alcohol use in primary care and across our health system.

Taylor touched a little bit on some of t.he connected care and of uses technology specific to mental health. We have several web and mobile tools that help connect veterans and their families to mental health I'll talk a little bit about resources. least one of those later, but there's more; there's a lot there.

thing Ι mention And one want to that's unique to VA is the use of peer specialist. We have about 11000 peer specialists working in our system right now that really provide unique opportunities to engage veterans in care. So, our peer specialists are veterans themselves who

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themselves experienced mental health challenges and really are wonderful assets to our system. In fact, the mission that Dr. Taylor mentioned offers us the opportunity to expand the use of peer specialists, not just in mental health clinics, but in primary care clinics as well. So, we're excited about that.

I will also, just going back to one Taylor's slides, note that, of the 11 foundational services listed on that one slide, four of them are specifically related to mental And I'll show you, too, a little bit about what percentage of our care is mental healthcare, but specifically in our foundational services. Military sexual trauma related post-traumatic and care, stress readjustment disorder. counseling, and substance use disorder care, all sort of fall within our mental health realm. So, obviously, it's a big part of what we do. The short way of saying what I'm trying to say is that mental health is a big part of what we do in our VA healthcare system.

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lines, Along those we have seen demand for VA health services go up. In fiscal year 2017, VA provided mental health treatment to more than 1.7 million veterans, and that increased by 80 percent from FY 2006 to FY And that's an increase that's more than three times the increase that we've seen across all of VA care. So, we're seeing more of an increase in demand for mental healthcare than we are -- we are seeing an overall increase in demand for VA healthcare. We're seeing more of an increase for mental health.

And just another way of saying that back in 2006, about 20 percent of people is, VA for their healthcare who came to were receiving mental health services, and last year that was about 28 percent. So, I think, Dr. back to Beeman, that goes your question a little about how much of the care we are providing is mental healthcare. It's a pretty big chunk of what we're doing.

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I'm pushing the wrong button. I'm going to push my microphone button instead of my slide button.

The next thing I just want to touch on, again going back to what Dr. Taylor was saying about access to care, VA has undertaken extensive efforts to improve access to mental healthcare. And that includes access initially. So, when someone realizes that they might need mental healthcare and they want to somebody for that first get in to see appointment, but also we have to think about sustained access to care. So, can someone get full course of, if what they need is psychotherapy, can they not just get in the door for their first appointment, but can they get in the door for weekly appointments for the period of time that they need that care? And so, we need to think about sort of the whole access picture.

I just want to highlight a couple of things in the access realm. Also, we

intentionally put access to high-quality care
because we don't want to just provide access.
If we can get someone in the door for an
appointment, it's important that we get them in
the door for an appointment for good-quality
care that's going to be effective and helpful
for them, not just that we can check a box and
say we got them in for an appointment, right?

And so, a couple of things to point out. By the end of 2016, all VA medical centers attested to being able to provide sameday access for mental healthcare. So, if someone comes in and they have an urgent mental health need, they will receive immediate, sameday attention from a healthcare professional at that medical center or the CBOC, the Community-Based Outpatient Clinic, that they present to.

And I will also talk about a little bit more one of the ways that we have improved access to mental healthcare is through integrating mental health providers into our primary care settings. And open access is a

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key principle of primary care-mental health That is, if someone is there integration. seeing their primary care physician, and the primary care physician identifies mental health need, being able to do a warm handoff right away to a mental health provider is part the model of primary care-mental health integration that is, I think, unique to VA's integrated sort of full continuum of care, being part of the system like we are. So, I wanted to mention that.

Two other quick things to highlight is expanding access to those with other than honorable discharges and the recent Executive Order, signed by the President in January, that access for service members who enhances are transitioning from active duty. Those are two populations that we know are in various ways at risk for adverse outcomes, and we want to make sure that we are paying attention to their and providing services as appropriate. needs So, those are two specific populations that we

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have been focusing on in terms of access to care.

continuing thinking of about Sort access to high-quality care, and thinking about how do we know what the quality is, we have a number of different -- and I wanted to include this specifically because I think you all might be interested in some of the data from these Again, as part of being an integrated sources. system, we are able to tap into a huge amount of data data quality and use that for improvement.

So, we have the Strategic Analytics for Improvement and Learning, or SAIL. And the mental health SAIL domain has three components to it: an experience of care -- so, when a veteran comes to VA for mental healthcare, what is their experience of care like and how do we measure that? -- population coverage and continuity of care. So, those are the three sort of subdomains that we look at under SAIL that are related to mental health.

The Veterans' Outcomes Assessment is
a phone interview going back to your point,
Mr. Leinenkugel, about outcomes looking at
outcomes for individuals who are new to mental
healthcare. So, when they initiate mental
healthcare, we follow up with them within two
weeks after their initial appointment, and
then, three months later. And we're looking at
mental health outcomes, symptoms and
functioning and how are they doing, and whether
they've continued. And then, we can crosswalk
that with our administrative data and look at
their utilization of care, et cetera. So,
that's the Veterans' Outcome Assessment.

The Veteran Satisfaction Survey is more geared towards understanding veterans' experiences of recent mental healthcare, not necessarily when they're just brand-new to care, but across the time that they receive care.

And then, we also have an Annual Mental Health Provider Survey where we look at

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the experience of the mental health professionals that are working in the VA system.

So, those are some sources of data that we use for continuous quality improvement in our VA mental healthcare system.

Ι also just want to mention, in ensuring that we're offering highterms of quality care, we have -- and I mentioned this a little bit already -- specialized programs to address the needs of specific populations, some of which are listed here. We offer training in evidence-based treatments for mental healthcare. As of a couple of months ago, more 12,700 VA mental health clinicians had than been trained in evidence-based psychotherapies, with about 8500 of that in either prolonged exposure or cognitive processing therapy, which for are the two treatments post-traumatic stress disorder that have the strongest So, we are really investing in evidence base. health professionals our mental and their

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training, and making sure that what they can offer to veterans is based on the best evidence that we have.

We have implemented team-based which mental healthcare, really promotes veteran-centered care. It allows us to better coordinate care. Ιt allows teams, interdisciplinary teams, to communicate better with each other. We have found t.hat. it. improves veterans' engagement in care and also things for staff, like job improves our satisfaction and engagement and communication, as well as increasing access to care.

also want to mention our Mental Centers of Excellence. Health We have 10 MIRECCs they're called, Mental Illness Research Education and Clinical Centers, and six depending seven, on how you count, Centers of Excellence in the realm of mental health. They each have a specific and distinct Each of 16 mission. those centers has specific and distinct mission and are really

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hubs of innovation for our system. They all combined mission of doing have a research, providing education, and developing innovative clinical programs, and testing innovative clinical programs. And so, they are a real, I think, jewel in our crown of VA does when it comes to mental health.

I work closely with them, and I know you guys have already reached out to a couple, the support staff have already reached out to a couple of our centers and gathered some information. So, they wealth of are information, and I'm sure will continue to be so for your work.

I also want to mention -- it's not just tooting horns external our own reviews of VA's mental healthcare generally find that VA care is equal to or better than care that's available in the community. And I understand that you will be hearing more about the National Academy of Medicine evaluation, which is thing. the most recent So, I'm

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thrilled that you're going to be hearing more about that in detail. So, I won't go into detail here, but I think it's always helpful, not just for us to look at ourselves, look at what we're doing, but what do other people think of what we're doing?

All right. And so, I promised I would highlight just a few things that I think are more specific, but I think relevant to your work and unique to VA. One is the primary care-mental health integration. VA really is seen as a national leader in this area. that means, as I mentioned, is that we have are embedded mental health providers who in settings. Ιt allows primary care to proactively screen. It allows us to identify and address mental health concerns as early on as possible. allows us to identify and Ιt address mental health concerns for people who might not to walk down the hall to the mental health clinic, but might talk to their primary care doctor.

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We know that а lot of mental healthcare is provided in primary care, and it better equips our primary care providers to provide that care. It reduces wait times. As the principles mentioned, one of of our PC-MHI program is to have open access. And it gives us a doorway to engaging people who might need more extensive mental healthcare, to try to get them moving in that direction.

And I think it's important, back to talking about suicide, to note that, according to the CDC, 54 percent of people who died by suicide did not have a known mental health condition. And about 40 percent of our own patients, veterans, who are seen in VA who died by suicide did not have a known mental health diagnosis or mental health treatment in the previous year, but they were being seen in So, it's really important, I think, for us VA. to make sure that our primary care providers are well-equipped to address the full range of challenges that veterans come to them with and

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to try to help identify if someone is at risk, because a lot of people who are at risk are not being seen in mental health and don't have an identified mental health condition.

All right. Ι want to also just mention measurement-based care. That's an initiative that we've undertaken over the last couple of years whereby we use veterans' selfreported outcome really measures to individualize and improve mental healthcare. And it's very veteran-centered. It's evidencebased.

The idea is to collect, share, and act. That's our sort of quick and easy way to collect self-report it. We veterans' measures, both at the beginning of treatment regular intervals as and. then, at part of It gives us objective -- we their treatment. reliable, validated measures that use are relevant to the type of difficulties a person is having.

We share those results with the

veteran. So, right there in the session, talk
to them, show them, graph their progress, or
lack of progress, and then, use that to make
changes and make decisions about treatment and
make decisions about when someone is ready to
move on to less-intensive treatment, might need
more intensive treatment, when a treatment is
or isn't working. And it really allows us to
empower veterans as partners in their care and
use data and use information to provide the
best care we can. So, it's an exciting
initiative that we have underway.

I keep reaching for the mic button.

I will turn off my mic at some point instead of advancing my slides. I need to put the microphone, the thing over here. Okay. Sorry.

So, just moving on, I want to just talk briefly about tele-mental health again, amplifying something that Dr. Taylor said about how much we have increased the use of telemental health in our system. In fiscal year 2017, we provided tele-mental health services

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to more than 151,000 veterans, and that was more than 473,000 sessions.

Then, the red bar there shows the number of encounters or appointments, and the blue bar shows the number of patients, the number of veterans who received those services.

And the hub-and-spoke model is something we use for tele-mental health as well. We have tele-mental health providers that are located at one place, and they can work with patients who are at various places around the country, including telehealth to the home as well as to other VA locations.

I'm going to shift gears real Okay. quickly and mention suicide prevention our efforts. As we have talked about, this is a major priority for VA to address veteran public suicide. We are taking а health approach to veteran suicide. The idea is that suicide prevention is everybody's business. Suicide is preventable. And we know that the majority of veterans who have died by suicide

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haven't come to VA, at least not recently, for care.

help And need to reach so, we veterans and their families wherever they are. We need to build community engagement. to change the conversation around suicide. We need to continue to develop innovative strategies for prevention and continue the work that we're doing within our VA healthcare Because we also know that, while the system. suicide have been going up rates of country overall, and rates for veterans have been going up overall, the rates for veterans who are in VA care are not going up as quickly the rates for veterans who are not in VA They are still going up. It's still care. happening that there's an increase, but it's not going up as quickly for veterans who are in So, we need to do all these other VA care. things and we need to keep providing aoog mental healthcare and good care within system as well.

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Just to quickly mention some of the key suicide prevention goals that are directly in line with what I was just saying: the mobilized action nationwide; this idea t.hat. prevention suicide is everyone's business; expanding universal prevention initiatives. That means, in a public health model, universal prevention is prevention strategy а that's applied to everyone, not just those who are in specialty treatment and not just those who are identified at risk, but everyone.

Working closely with DoD and working closely on timely data reporting. We need to be able to see if change is happening. If we are making changes in our system, we need to be able to tell if that's making a difference.

innovation. Fostering Again, public health research strategy. Educating veteran communities about lethal means safety, and going back to the idea of access to proactive mental health support and treatment, and with a particular focus with partners in

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the community on veterans transitioning from service. So, those are some of the key focus areas or key holes related to our suicide prevention efforts.

mentioned before the Ι Veterans Crisis Line is available 24/7. The Veterans Crisis Line gets about 2,000 calls a day and, from a call, can initiate, can make a referral at every VA medical center there Suicide Prevention Coordinators, and the Veterans Crisis Line can link someone with the Prevention Coordinator Suicide to aet linked into in care, and an emergency situation, can initiate what we call a rescue, or can contact law enforcement and have someone immediately go to the person and try to intervene right away. So, I just wanted to mention that.

the last thing And then, I'11 mention, we've talked a little bit about how we all need to reach veterans and how many veterans are not in our care. One way in which

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we've worked on doing this within the mental health realm is through outreach.

The Make the Connection Campaign is VA's mental health public awareness and outreach campaign intended to connect veterans and their friends and family with information -- with each other, first foremost -- with information and resources and help them identify, if they need help, how can they get in for help. We realize that there is still a stigma that veterans and their families associate with seeking mental healthcare.

The Make the Connection Campaign really highlights the strengths of veterans that have sought support. It features veterans themselves telling their stories of own difficulties they've faced and what has helped them, and what they have done to have healthier and happier lives. They're really incredibly powerful and courageous stories, and it's It's through social media. online resource. The last data that I looked at, the Make the

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Connection website had had about 15 million visitors to the website. About 59 million of the videos had been viewed by visitors to the website.

Facebook Our page for Make the featured Connection was by Facebook the as fastest-growing government or military sector Facebook page, and it has over 3 million likes, think is the right word. I'm totally technologically not savvy.

And the reach of the public service announcements and things like that, it just goes directly to what you were saying about needing to reach all veterans and encourage those who are having difficulty to help them understand that there are resources available, that there are effective treatments available, if they need treatment, and better understand how and where to reach out for support. So, I just wanted to mention that because I think it is relevant to some of the conversation.

And I think that was the last thing

1	that I wanted to mention. So, quick snapshot,
2	45,000 did I hit 45,000-ish feet?
3	(Laughter.)
4	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: I'd say 30,000.
5	(Laughter.)
6	DR. TENHULA: Thirty? Okay. And
7	have you any questions?
8	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: We're going to
9	have a quick questions for you.
10	DR. TENHULA: Great.
11	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: And if I can,
12	I'll start.
13	This is going to go Dr. Carroll, who
14	will be coming in next month. But it will be
15	on the record, and I don't expect you to have
16	the answer because I have not heard the correct
17	answer for 18 months. But we need to find out
18	the answer because you have an integrated,
19	connected healthcare system now within VA
20	dealing with mental health along with primary
21	care. And you have a name for it and an
22	acronym.

1	And I know it does work in certain
2	VAs because I've seen it where the primary care
3	doctor made sure that a patient did not leave
4	until she saw, due to a stress situation that
5	she had, a mental healthcare provider, which
6	was fantastic.
7	Three things. No. 1, what's the
8	true number of clinicians that the VA currently
9	has open? Whether it's doctors, nurses, PAs,
10	it doesn't matter. What is the exact number by
11	table of organization that are not currently
12	filled?
13	No. 2
14	DR. TENHULA: I'm sorry, that are
15	not currently filled? So, vacancies?
16	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Vacancies,
17	correct.
18	DR. TENHULA: Okay.
19	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: And I'm saying
20	this for a reason.
21	Two, what are the mental health
22	vacancies that are open, both on the clinician

and systemwide shortage?

And then, three, it should be from the VA leadership -- certainly Dr. Carroll, I would think, would come back with, what is the right number? Because the TO might not be the right number.

So, I would that, by next month, we would be able to have some clarity for that. Because I can't imagine how you have a great primary care-mental health integration if you have 30,000 shortages, as have been bantered around in the press and on the Hill for the last 18 months, without the VA properly responding.

So, it's on record now for us to find out and get the exact number through this Commission, so that we have clarity going forward to see if there is a true gap and how we are going to resource that gap or repurpose dollars from other programs, as Commissioner Beeman brought up earlier. So, I think these are the right type of things that we, as a

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Commission, need to start asking the questions and getting the answers to, so that we can come up with the proper recommendations.

But both of your presentations were absolutely spot-on from the 100,000-foot, 80,000, down to 35,000. And we're going to get down to ground level. That's where the Commission needs to be.

So, next? Wayne, did you have something?

Yes, Ι DR. JONAS: just actually, to add onto that a bit. I think it's in the same theme. I mean, just simple math. Ιf 80 percent, or three times the service 1006, since as demand has gone up have the resources, given that you have such system -- it sounds like you have one of the top mental health systems anywhere -have those resources gone up proportionately? So, was it one-to-one during that period of time? Or is there a relative deficit now? just building on your question here.

1	DR. TENHULA: So, I can say and
2	we can provide more I don't have the exact
3	numbers off the top of my head. I can say that
4	mental health staffing during that time has
5	gone up. So, I showed you the demand curve of
6	how many more patients we're seeing and how
7	many more visits. Mental health staffing has
8	gone up during that period, but it has not kept
9	pace.
10	DR. JONAS: It has not kept up?
11	DR. TENHULA: It has not gone up
12	one-for-one with how much demand there's been.
13	DR. JONAS: So, there is a relative
14	deficit?
15	DR. TENHULA: So, there is a
16	relative
17	DR. JONAS: Yes.
18	DR. TENHULA: It has not gone up at
19	the same rate. DR. JONAS: It
20	doesn't match, right.
21	DR. TENHULA: The staffing has not,
22	but it has gone up.

1	DR. JONAS: Have you evaluated the
2	peer-to-peer system? I mean, is there some
3	hard data on how that's impacted quality,
4	access, outreach, mental health, any of the
5	other outcome parameters in some way?
6	That's a model, by the way.
7	DR. TENHULA: Yes.
8	DR. JONAS: I'm interesting in
9	models, as you know.
10	DR. TENHULA: That is a model. That
11	is one of the models.
12	There is good evidence to suggest
13	that it does improve engagement and does
14	improve satisfaction with care. And we are in
15	the process of evaluating some of the
16	components of the peer specialist program, but
17	haven't done a comprehensive evaluation.
18	DR. JONAS: Yes. Okay. My last
19	question is, given that you have such a robust
20	mental healthcare system and there is a
21	movement now to try to increase the access into
22	civilian populations, which I presume many of

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which will not be as good, is there a problem there? For example, is there a need to kind of map out and create some top examples of what needs to happen if civilian groups get in?

Many of the mental healthcare is

Many of the mental healthcare is very similar to what goes on in community health centers. And you, having been at one of the best civilian community health centers, Hennepin County, how does that compare to that?

DR. TENHULA: It was an amazing

DR. JONAS: Yes.

experience.

DR. TENHULA: You're right.

So, we've tried to address that. I'm will fully answer not sure this But one of the things that we've question. tried to do, for example, is create training and education that is available for free and provide free continuing education credits for civilian providers on topics such as military culture competence, military culture training, on various aspects of suicide prevention that

1 are evidence-based.

And so, we've tried to do what we can to make it possible or make it easy for civilian providers to learn as much as they can, if they are going to serve our veteran population. So, it's not a complete answer to your question, but --

DR. JONAS: What I'm trying to get at, is the quality going to go down as the access in the civilian goes up?

DR. TENHULA: I think it's something we need -- we need to be able to look at that for sure. That's a great question.

DR. KHAN: I would like to give you feedback. I don't want to hear another veteran committing suicide. So, one of the quickest solutions within the budget is provide those who are flagged with a push-button technology.

Evidence-based confirms that where the veteran was reached the last minute, there were a large number of successful prevention.

And this push-button should not be answered by

1	a call center. It should be answered by a
2	qualified clinician. It will save lives.
3	I mean, you know, as a veteran, my
4	heart goes out for the individual who is so far
5	gone. And you can spend millions of dollars
6	for cosmetic changes. It's not going to give
7	you results than the one I'm giving you.
8	When somebody falls down and says,
9	"I need help," that individual who has so much
10	hopeless let's say Jamil, and I'm standing
11	on the San Francisco bridge to jump. But, if I
12	have that technology, there's a point, a 1-
13	percent chance that I may push it. And I hear
14	your voice and you tell me, "Jamil, go ahead
15	and jump, but wait five minutes." And you
16	start talking to me. Last-minute changes have
17	occurred in people's lives.
18	So, I want to go on the record
19	asking the VA to invest into that technology.
20	It is available now.
21	Thank you very much.
22	DR. BEEMAN: Dr. Tenhula, I

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appreciated your presentation. Just a couple of comments.

I have heard it said that 70 percent of those patients presenting themselves would physicians benefit care from mental health services. Clearly, you are seeing more of those patients. But, as we have embedded mental health providers in primary care practices, the number of referrals is just skyrocketing, which creates a tremendous demand on the mental health provider.

applaud your efforts to train look at alternative of and kinds veterans providers, but I think that that's something we should be prepared to answer. And that is, from an educational standpoint, what do we have to do as a nation to assure that mental health, which is now getting much more of a viewing point, what do we have to do to make sure that we have the right kinds of providers and train the right kinds of providers?

This has got a long tail on it.

What worries me, as the private sector gets into the business as well, we're going to create a tremendous shortage. We may not be able in government to meet or compete for the professionals because they have more money to spend perhaps. How are we going to meet that demand? So, we have to be prepared, I think, to answer that question.

Thank you.

MR. ROSE: If I may, to follow up on that, too, and then, all at once, because I think out in the civilian sector there is a definite shortage in the mental health profession.

And I applaud the VA for having the wherewithal to do what you all do. But, as we start sharing between the VA and the civilian side, the civilian side is not necessarily going to be able to help us out because they're just not there. The resources aren't there.

DR. TENHULA: That's a good point and something that is really important to look

at and be mindful of. The shortage of mental
health professionals, the gap demand, between
need and professional services available isn't
a problem that's unique to VA. It's our mental
healthcare system in our country is lacking
providers.
Thank you.

MR. ROSE: And if I may, just one more on your family program. I know I have done some work with the National Alliance on Mental Illness, and their family-to-family program has been fantastic. And I believe the VA is going along similar. Is that correct? It works?

DR. TENHULA: Yes. We have an agreement with NAMI to do the family-to-family education program at VA medical centers.

MR. ROSE: It works?

DR. TENHULA: Yes.

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: I don't want you ruining Dr. Carroll's nice vacation in Germany and pinging him immediately with those three

requests from the Commission. But I bet you some staff members can start working on that for him.

DR. TENHULA: I promise that we will not bother him with it until after he returns from his vacation.

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Doctors, thank you both. It's been very beneficial for this Commission to have both of you onboard for our first public session today. And thank you for your time and your efforts with working with veterans in all cases. Thank you.

(Applause.)

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Because we got so frisky with the pertinent questions, we're about 30 minutes behind. So, what I'm going to do is make the chairman's statement that there will be no formal break. So, if you need a bio break, we're all educated and old enough to do that by ourselves. And we'll take notes if you're missing for a few minutes or if you have an emergency call. So, we're going to press

1	forward and move on to the next presentation.
2	We have three very prominent ladies
3	in front of us, and I'm not going to read each
4	of their bios because that would cut in another
5	10 or 12 minutes because they're extensive.
6	But I've gotten to know them and I
7	know the quality of work they do. I have been
8	able to participate in the things that I spoke
9	to some of our commissioners about earlier this
10	morning in our closed session, about Tracy
11	Gaudet, and certainly Alison Whitehead is
12	working with us as well, and also with working
13	with Tracy and the team, and also could be at
14	the ready. So, we're looking forward to this
15	presentation, and the floor is now yours.
16	DR. GAUDET: Great. Thank you. We
17	appreciate the skipped bios. We're happy to
18	provide details
19	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Well, they're
20	awesome bios and we have all of them.
21	DR. GAUDET: Very happy to provide
	1 1

any details you want after the session.

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I'm Tracy Gaudet. Very honored to meet all of you, and I'm very excited, we all are, about the Commission and the opportunity before us, the VA and the nation actually.

So, we want to talk to you all about the work we're doing in whole health, and I'll describe what that is. But I just wanted to tee that up by saying what I'm sure you already know. But have such а tremendous we opportunity right now to not only like kind of break through an old way of thinking about sickness and disease, and really get to optimal health and well-being, and do that not only for our veterans, and model it in the VA, but model it for the nation.

And I think your leadership and this Commission can help us do that. So, I just wanted to put that upfront and say we're thrilled and we are at your beck and call in any way, shape, or form across the 18 months, or whatever the timeline is, of your very important work.

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I thought maybe we should do this or something, the three of us.

(Laughter.)

DR. GAUDET: But we're going to present to you. I want to start the vision. Because I left academic medicine, a long career in academic medicine, to join the VA because of the opportunity to really catapult VA healthcare in directions that the VA has the vision for.

And I'm not going to spend a lot of but I want to ground us in the fact of know, what all which is we our current healthcare paradigm is very broken. There is tremendous data on cost, on outcomes, you name You know, we spend so much more in this it. nation on healthcare, and we get very poor We're 37th in life expectancy, as an outcomes. example.

And everybody knows this is not sustainable. Everyone in the nation is calling for a massive transformation in how we think

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about health.	We know it's s	omehow related to
helping people	take charge of	their health and
well-being, bec	ause 75 percent	of costs are due
to chronic con	nditions that	are affected by
people's choices	s.	

The problem -- and I should say I'm a physician; I'm trained as a physician, obstetrician/gynecologist. I'm trained in the And the problem that we have is medical model. that the system of care we have is not actually designed to optimize people's health and well-It's not what the system is set up for. really diagnose It's to up and disease, and that's important. We're not should saying we throw that out, by stretch, but we're saying it is not adequate. And it's why we have these huge gaps that we have.

Can you be my like Vanna White and pass those out? Okay.

We've been working in the VA to say, how could we do healthcare in a completely

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different way? And this I'm passing out because you can see this model in the first -- if you open up that little handout, you can see it a little bit better than on this slide.

And we have been working with this model -- we call it the whole health approach -- for many years now. We stood up our office in 2011.

And the characteristics at the the person at the center is really critical. And that from the comes understanding that, you know what, we start in healthcare with the person's chief complaint. We start with their problem. We don't start with who they are. And so, of course, they're not going to be engaged. So, we start with who you are.

Actually, it used to say "you" in that little center. And I was at the Fayetteville, North Carolina, VA, and there was a homeless veteran who was holding this thing

up. And he said, "This put me back in my life again." And I went, oh, why does it say "you"? It should say "me". So, it says "me" now.

The concept of mindful awareness is around the center of that. And I would like to say a word about that, and then, give you a 60-second experience.

The concept is, whether we're talking about the space between, as you so eloquently said, Dr. Kahn -- is it "Doctor"? I don't know everybody's official titles.

DR. KHAN: Jamil.

DR. GAUDET: Jamil. Thank you. The moment between the thought of jumping over the bridge and the action, if we just could put space between the thought and the action, just a moment, there's an opportunity to change the outcome, right?

So, the concept of mindful awareness is teaching veterans -- and veterans love this and get this -- just to take a moment and tune into the state, whether it's the state of their

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depression, whether it's the state of their impulse to end their life, whether it's, oh, something practical like tuning into, oh, Ι have pain right now; it's at a level Т wasn't really noticing it because Ι don't usually pay attention until it's a 9. But, oh, if pay attention now, I could be more proactive about my health and well-being.

So, that concept of mindfulness and awareness is a skill that we're teaching, and it interfaces with all of those areas of green. And all of the areas of green are self-care. It spans everything from relationships to work, to stress, to nutrition, to surroundings, And all of those elements we know are cetera. so critical to someone's health and well-being. It's the majority of the model. And yet, our healthcare delivery system is actually focused only on the blue, on the professional care, right? So, how do we begin to shift that? Ιt really requires that we change the conversation.

Two quick stories I wanted to tell to demonstrate what this approach looks like. One is a story that Jeff Milligan, who is now a Network Director, told when he was the facility Director in Dallas. And he tells the story of a gentleman, a veteran, who was a patient, an outpatient veteran in their primary care clinic who committed suicide. And he tells it very eloquently and beautifully.

But he talks about learning about that gentleman and his life and his story. And what was surprising is that he was a diabetic. He was hypertensive. His blood pressure was great. His sugars were great. The primary care team was devastating. They thought they knew this gentleman well. They had no idea that he was suffering. They felt personally responsible and guilty.

And the reality is, they did everything right. They did everything right in our current system. You know, they asked all the questions they were supposed to ask. They

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checked all the boxes. But we're asking the wrong questions and missing people's suffering.

So, one of the things, on the second page of that handout you will see we have these scales now that we're doing. call Ι them vitality signs, which are simply asking people to say, on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is miserable and 5 is great, how are you feeling mentally and emotionally? How are you feeling physically? How is it to live your life, miserable to great?

if And asking those we were finding suffering questions, we would be places where we don't even know it exists right because the system isn't set up to ask those things. And that's really, really important.

I'll give you one other illustration, how teaching people to change the conversation can change everything. And this is a story that a physician in Boston, Jackie Spencer, shared and gave us permission to

share.

She was in a busy clinic, seeing her patients. An OEF-OIF veteran comes in who she had seen a couple of times before. She said, this big, burly guy, and he comes in and he's got knee pain. Chief complaint, knee pain.

And she said, "I'm doing my thing.

I'm going down the list. I'm setting him up

with his referrals for his knee pain." Then,

she said, "I looked over at his whole health

review systems," this thing. And she said, "I

noticed when it came to his relationships and

his sleep, he scored, like he self-assessed

miserable."

She said, "So I stopped what I was doing and I said, `Hey, you know, I notice miserable on these areas.'" And she said he just broke down, and she said, "He cried like no one I had ever even seen cry before." And this gentleman was suffering with horrible PTSD and his whole life was falling apart. And she said, "I would have missed the whole thing

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because I was doing the knee pain. He came in with knee pain.

there thousand So, are а illustrations of, changing the as we're conversation and we're teaching people to do that, and we're teaching veterans to do that, and clinicians to do that, everything shift. And it's really quite powerful.

So, we went from saying, okay, this is the right construct, but how do we deliver this, right? Because the current system, like I said, is not set up to do this. So, being clinicians -- and I take full responsibility for this error -- we said, "We'll just shove into primary care," right? Because that's what we do.

So, we said, okay, we're going to focus on this treat bucket. And now, when people come to their visits, and primary care visits in particular, we're going to train clinicians in this approach and we're going to do all of this in the clinic.

1	So, you guys are looking at me like,
2	"Yeah, I can tell you that wouldn't work."
3	Right?
4	(Laughter.)
5	I mean, it's not a bad concept, but
6	there's too much to do in the clinic. So, the
7	burden in the clinic got worse. We're like
8	this is not working.
9	And then, I have to just tell you,
10	really quickly, this one story. Because in the
11	VA people like to mandate things. I am not a
12	fan of mandating, but it's a common thing.
13	So, one of the networks says, oh,
14	we're supposed to find out what people
15	really what really matters to them in their
16	life; we're changing the conversation.
17	So, he mandated do you know this
18	story? he mandated that every veteran will
19	be asked this question. So now, this mandate
20	goes out, and there's clerks checking the
21	veterans in for their appointments. "What

really matters to you?"

1 | (Laughter.)

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DR. GAUDET: And the veteran is like, "What?"

So, you can see this doesn't work.

So, we got a little -- not "we," our office -- the field. All of the innovation, all of the great stuff happens in the field.

We just observe it, support it, remove the barriers, and help systemize it.

So, we said, ah, the field said, you let's co-create in parallel to the clinical entities well-being programs that are equip people to take designed to these aspects of their well-being, because that doesn't even belong only in the clinic. And you'll hear in a minute how this is actually working.

And that was really an important breakthrough, that it wasn't just doing it differently in the clinic; it was actually reconfiguring what healthcare is and how we deliver it. And if, in addition to clinical

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care, we have well-being programs that are focused on equipping people, that's a big deal. We're going to connect it with their personal health plan.

That's really working. It really works when veterans are already engaged. But the majority of us are not particularly engaged in our health and well-being unless we have an event that forces that.

So, we said, ah, there's a third part of this whole health system and it is the empower piece. It is, how do we help people explore what really matters to them in their life and actually link their health and their healthcare to that, right?

what finding So now, we're are amazing stories -- and I'm going to let Kavitha tell some of them -- of people discovering what they want to live for and doing that with peers, not with clinicians, doing that with really bringing family members, and that forward to this is what I want my health and

1	life for. And now, they're empowering. Then,
2	they get the skills they need in the well-being
3	programs and, then, they have clinical care
4	that's aligned, too.
5	So, this is a really radical if
6	I'm doing what I want to do effectively in
7	these few minutes, it's to help communicate
8	this is a radical redesign of what healthcare
9	this. This is way different than the current
10	dominant paradigm in American medicine, and the
11	VA is putting this into action and leading the
12	way.
13	And with that, I'm going to let
14	Alison tell you practically what that looks
15	like.
16	MS. WHITEHEAD: All right. Well,
17	thank you for that nice setup.
18	So, I just wanted to mention, too, I
19	think in the mail-outs you maybe received the
20	entire CARA legislation, which is huge.
21	Section 931, which is the COVER Commission, is
22	one of those very important pieces.

And then, two other sections that I'll just mention. You can do some nighttime reading of the full legislation. But Sections 932 and 933 are also under Subtitle C. And so, what those do, they mandate the expansion of integrative health, education, research, and clinical care.

So, Section 932 is actually a plan that was to be developed and provided for the VA Secretary on how we would go about doing that, which we've already completed. And I think that may have also been a read-ahead. And if you don't already have it, we can get that for you.

And then, also, Section 933 -- and Kavitha will get a little bit more into this on one of our later slides -- was the mandate for no fewer than 15 three-year pilot sites to expand complementary and integrative health. But, just as Dr. Gaudet was talking about, we can't really just plot integrative health into the medical center by itself. We really need

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the sort of systems approach of how to do that.

And so, those are our whole health system flagship sites, which we'll talk a little bit more about. And also, I think in Tab O in your binders is a whole list of the flagship sites, in case you're curious where those are.

So, the next few slides will go over education, research, complementary and integrative health approach, support, and then, also, the flagship sites.

We've talked a little bit today just about VA's sort of long traditional of education tailored for professional staff meet the unique needs of our veteran And so, as VHA makes this effort population. towards a whole health systems approach for care, this paradigm shift really requires education training and for our staff, veterans, for the integration of whole health and integrative health into care and treatment planning.

So, as such, while our office has

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been working on the different components of whole health and that system, we also have an arm of our team that's solely focused on whole health education. And so, up on this slide I have some of our current and planned practices.

In fiscal year 2018, we had 58 national whole health education offerings which were delivered to our flagship sites. Some of those include: Whole Health in Your Practice, Whole Health in Your Life, Whole Health for Pain and Suffering, Eating for Whole Health, Whole Health Coaching, Whole Health Facilitated Groups, Taking Charge of My Life and Health, and also, a Whole Health Partner Course, training of peers. So, there's a whole lot going on with this transformation. And I think in fiscal year '18 alone, we actually had trained about 3500 employees in whole health, which is pretty exciting.

Also, on top of that, with our flagship sites, we know that we can't just do all of this training nationally. So, we need

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folks who are locally at the medical centers. We have identified two whole health flagship site education champions at each of our 18 flagship sites. They're there to really help train and deliver local trainings at each of our flagship sites.

So, that is the current practice. For our planned practice coming up in fiscal '19, have planned 119 national year we educational offerings. We also will have 46 offerings flagship sites. at our So, the flagship sites essentially, any of requested to have these different trainings that I mentioned will be able to host those at those sites.

Some of our new whole health education initiatives, which we'll be able to get more information for you as they're being developed, but a Whole Health for Mental Health Course, which I think we're going to be trying to pilot two of those courses in fiscal year '19, in collaboration, of course, with the

Office of Mental Health. And also, our Whole Health Supervisors Course for the supervisors we have onsite for our whole health partners and facilitators.

And then, something else that Mr. Leinenkugel had mentioned earlier today, which is battlefield acupuncture. So, with our Whole Health for Pain and Suffering Courses, we're actually training clinicians to be able to provide battlefield acupuncture or regular acupuncture as a part, sort of an add-on to those trainings.

Our facility education champions are going to be delivering local courses using various curricula from our Whole Health 101, Whole Health in Your Life, and Whole Health in Your Practice.

And then, another exciting program that we're working on right now with some of our subject matter experts is VA CALM. And that's a mindfulness facilitator/instructor training that each of those flagship sites will

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be able to send a couple of folks to be trained, so that they can, then, be leading mindfulness meditation at their sites.

And this next year, as I mentioned, we'll have 119 national educational offerings, which is very exciting. So, that's up from 71 previously, 39 in fiscal year '17, 26 offerings in fiscal year '16, and 21 in fiscal year '15.

Some of those will include, for clinical offerings of clinical staff, Whole Health in Your Practice; Whole Health for Pain and Suffering, which I mentioned; Whole Health for Mental Health, so those pilots, and then, also, Employee Whole Health Consultations. Some of our non-clinical offerings include: Health Coaching, the Whole Health Whole Facilitated Groups, and Whole Health Partner trainings.

In addition, we have a number of online resources as well. So, there is the option for employees to take trainings on their own online. We also have a Whole Health

1	Library. And so, we can send you the link to
2	that. You can also just Google "VA Whole
3	Health Library". This is open to the public.
4	It's a whole bunch of different educational
5	materials and courses, all the courses I
6	mentioned. If you want to know more about it,
7	a whole lot of information on there for you to
8	take a look at.
9	We've also been developing and
10	updating veteran-facing materials on there as
11	well, so that they can go online and learn a
12	little bit more.
13	And then, just continued ongoing
14	training and mentoring of our VA education
15	champions.
16	So, we were asked, in preparation
17	for this briefing, to also talk a little bit
18	about gaps and recommendations. It's always
19	hard to even a take a look at yourself and try
20	to identify gaps in the work that you're doing.

whole health education program, a couple of

So, while we have a really strong

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things that we're noticing or getting requests for from the different facilities is the need for more facility-level training for large employee populations. And so, VA medical have also asked for the centers train-theprograms, so that they can not trainer offer education at a local level, but also train instructors at a local level as well.

And also, there's been a request for more integrative health approach provider training. So, like I mentioned with VFA, that's one example, but just taking a look into that in terms of additional types of trainings that we could provide.

So, some of the recommendations that we are looking at for our plan practice going into the future is, in fiscal year '20, to offer a train-the-trainer course for whole health facilitators and whole health partners. Really continue to work to make national whole health offerings flexible and customizable at the local level. Continue to help standardize

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whole health education as well to keep away from slippage. And then, Ι mentioned, as integrative enhancing health trainings to include additional integrative health battlefield approaches beyond just our acupuncture. So, looking into the practicality of maybe mindfulness training, yoga training, tai chi training, things like that, inside of VA.

Then, with that, I'll hand it over to Kavitha to talk about research.

DR. REDDY: Thank you, Alison.

I might go to the next slide.

So, as Alison mentioned, CARA asked us to greatly expand the delivery of education, but also to look at research of complementary and integrative health, especially as it pertains to our patients with mental health illness, chronic pain, substance use disorder. And so, I really am excited to share with you some of the research that's happening now and some of the planned research going forward.

There's an \$81 million collaborative between DoD, VA, and NIH, actually, and multiple studies being done looking at CIH and pain management. Seven of those are being done within VA.

Additionally, our HSR&D is looking at how do we use these complementary and integrative approaches. If it's a part of a whole health system where we're really looking at patient engagement and activation, is that going to be far superior than just delivering acupuncture or just delivering chiropractic, where we're asking people to still come into the facility and be rather passive in their approaches? So, that is kicking off now.

We are looking at CHI for PTSD.

Recently, in 2016, we had a state-of-the-art meeting where we looked at specifically non-pharmacologic approaches to pain, a very successful meeting, and those recommendations have recently been published as well in The Journal of Internal Medicine.

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We have evidence-based synthesis program reports on several CIH reports. These are quite useful in educating our providers and when and where to use these approaches in a personalized health plan with their patients. And we plan to be doing ones on hypnosis, biofeedback, and guided imagery. So, we'll have a really robust library of those reports, and we can share those with you at a future date as well.

recently, brought And most we together 60 researchers for over а summit on CHI -- this was internal and external researchers -- and really were diving into CIH for pain, mental health, and well-being. We have several recommendations that came out there, and we're working very closely with the Office of Research and Development, who has received all of these recommendations quite well. So, we're excited going forward really partner further with Mental Health and the Office of Pain Management to look at some

1	of those recommendations that came out of that
2	summit.
3	Additionally and I'm going to
4	talk a little bit further about this when we
5	actually talk about the flagship sites we
6	have an entire evaluation strategy for the
7	flagship sites where we are looking at
8	outcomes. And I heard that come up quite a bit
9	earlier today, and I'll share exactly what
LO	those outcomes are. But we are looking at
L1	well-being, engagement, activation, and their
L2	quality of life.
L3	So, I mean, if asked to look for a
L4	gap, honestly, we feel really happy about the
L5	direction research is moving, and we will
L6	continue to further create stronger
L7	collaborations with Mental Health, so we can
L8	look at specifically CIH in mental health.
L9	So, I'll hand it back to you to talk

this for a full day. So, I'll try to keep it

MS. WHITEHEAD: I could talk about

about CIH.

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brief. I'm very passionate about integrative health.

And it's really a core component of our whole health system model, and I think we've come a really long way over the past -- even just since I've been with the office the past few years, but definitely since our office had started.

In terms of current practice, the group within our office that I work for is the Integrative Health Coordinating Center. And so, we were stood up within the office in 2014, based out of VA leadership desire for there really to be this coordinated effort around integrative health approaches. In talking to colleagues, I think early 2000s, maybe before t.hat. there had been bits and pieces of happening different integrative health at facilities, but really sort of a grassroots approach.

And for those of you who have worked in the healthcare setting outside of VA -- and

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with colleagues outside of VA, this is something that is sort of new outside the VA as well. So, I think we've done a lot.

In fiscal year 2015, an internal VA survey showed that about 93 percent of the medical centers offered at least one type of integrative health approach, although that was not necessarily consistent across VA in terms of what was provided.

And then, more recently, a survey of approximately 1200 veterans on the use of, and in, complementary and integrative health showed that approximately 52 percent of those veterans had used any type of integrative health approach in the past year, which thought was very excited. The top two reasons for use, which may not be a surprise, was pain reduction and, then, also, stress and relaxation. And some of the more frequentlyused approaches, based on that survey, were massage, chiropractic care, mindfulness, yoga.

The first bullet up there under current practice, VHA Directive 1137, the Provision of Complementary and Integrative Health, so that's something that our office had been working on for quite a long time.

And also, around the same time, at the direction of the VA Under Secretary for Health, in 2016, we formed an advisory group that would help to evaluate and advise on which integrative health approaches, so evidence-based approaches, should be moved forward in the VHA and in what timeframe.

So, this group is made of subject matter experts from various program offices, including Mental Health, Pain Management, and others. And so, I'm mentioning that group because they're really an instrumental part of which of the integrative health approaches under Directive 1137 are considered part of the VA medical benefits package.

And so, approaches on our List 1, which I'll name in just a moment, must be

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provided through VA onsite via telehealth or in the community as part of the medical benefits So, these integrative health package. approaches have to meet the definition of basic as described in the medical benefits care package, and must be in accordance with generally-accepted standards of medical practice, and as we heard earlier, to promote, preserve, and restore health.

So, this group of subject matter experts has really helped us. So, it's not Kavitha in the and I sitting office integrative health approaches deciding what should be part of the medical benefits package, to make those decisions, and then, take that up to our National Leadership Committee at VA for signoff as well.

So, the current List 1 approaches include: acupuncture, biofeedback, clinical hypnosis, guided imagery, massage, meditation, tai chi, and yoga. So, you might think, oh, well, there's all these other approaches. Even

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in the legislation, it lists a whole long list of different potential approaches for this group to look at.

And iust one side note that. on like been Things chiropractic care have mandated at VA for a long time. So, we did not need to re-approve them. It doesn't mean that they're not happening or can't happen. They iust did not need to be defined in the Complementary and Integrative Health Directive.

I know in August I think we're going to hear a lot more from physical medicine and rehab, recreation therapy, arts therapy, a lot of those other types of services, which are certainly a part of our whole health system. Again, they just did not need to be called out in our Integrative Health Directive because they've already been approved and are already being implemented across VA.

So, there's a lot of support and infrastructure that needs to be developed and happen to be able to implement these

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integrative health approaches, which are new within the U.S. healthcare system in general, not just VA. So, a lot of what we've been doing currently or recently is building that business infrastructure to put into place a mechanism, for example, to be able to track these approaches.

I know you're all very interested in It's hard to collect data on procedures data. if the procedure codes and the U.S. healthcare system in general don't exist. So, developing sort of our workarounds using the CPT procedure codes that do exist and, then, also, some of our internal VA mechanisms, fourcodes, clinic codes, character stop note titles, health factors, to be able to really take a good look at what we're doing related to integrative health and utilization.

At the same time, I had mentioned briefly an internal survey that was done in fiscal year 2015. We're working closely with VA researchers on a complementary and

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integrative health environmental scan, sort of an internal survey looking at what integrative health approaches are being done across the board, by what types of providers. And I think that survey is actually closing the end of this month. So, hopefully, in the next few months we'll have some preliminary data that we can share on that as well.

Just a few other things that we've been working on related to integrative health approaches. One issue that we had seen was integrative being able hire health to development providers. So, the of qualification standards, minimum proficiencies. For example, in February, we just had published qualification standard for Licensed а Acupuncturist. So, can now hire we Developing nationallyacupuncturists at VA. classified position descriptions for things like yoga instructors and tai chi instructors, so that those types of providers can also be hired at VA.

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So, we have various subject matter experts across the field helping with that.

So, with the development of minimum proficiencies, position descriptions, qualifications, standards, et cetera.

And then, also, something else that we knew was very important was to really work with building a VISN infrastructure for whole health. So, we have a whole health network We also have a group -- and this sponsors. Opioid actually came out of the Safety Initiative but have VISN-level ___ we complementary and integrative health points of contact on each of the VISN-level pain management committees. We, our office meets with them on a monthly basis. So, they're sort of part of that infrastructure and liaison to the field.

A couple of other things that we're working on, which I wasn't sure whether to put them in the current or planned practice, but expansion of integrative health through tele-

whole health. So, we've heard a lot about telehealth and telemedicine earlier today. We've been working a lot around that with the Office of Telehealth, the Office of Rural Health, and various subject matter experts.

To go on to our planned practice, really just continuing to grow each of our List 1 approaches due to supporting evidence that we've been being able to collect, and, also, developing new qualification standards as needed to help support the field. For example, we're working on a qualification standard for massage therapy right now. So, that will open up more of an availability for facilities to be able to hire Licensed Massage Therapists.

I had mentioned the potential training of integrative health approaches for current VA staff. So, our VA CALM training, the mindfulness training is one way that we're doing that.

And just really continuing to reinforce that integrative health should not be

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just a standalone service or program, but really integrated into this whole health system of care.

And then, again, as I mentioned, the of continued expansion integrated health through tele-whole health; also, through the use of volunteers. So, one of the groups that I work closely with is Voluntary Services. We 300,000-something VA employees, but have think there is also around 70,000, or some very large number, of volunteers. And we have a lot of folks who provide yoga or tai chi, things like that, that really interested in are providing this at VA on a volunteer basis, which is really exciting.

And then, also, something else is just the community partnerships, so partnering with groups in the community. For example, we have a national VA-YMCA MOU. You hear space is an issue. So, getting creative. Some of our sites will hold their groups, their peer groups, maybe their health coaching, something

like that, can be held in a different space. So, it's a lot of local MOAs are being developed between VA and YMCA, as an example, but there's other partnerships happening as well.

Then, again, looking a little bit at gaps and recommendations, one thing that we're working on, but that continues to be a gap, and something that we will continue to work on, I think, for a while, is just the consistent use of our new integrative health and whole health coding and tracking infrastructure. It's something that we're continuing to refine and revise, and it just takes time for the adoption of that.

And one of our recommendations going forward, I guess for ourselves, is really to align resources to support our VISNs, or our Veteran Integrated Service Networks, and local medical facilities to ensure the appropriate tracking of CIH approaches and, also, the appropriate delivery of approaches.

1	And now, I'll hand it over to
2	Kavitha, and she'll give you a little bit more
3	of the details of the flagship sites.
4	DR. REDDY: Okay. Thanks, Alison.
5	I'm really happy to talk about this.
6	I'm quite passionate about it. We are
7	deploying a system that I think really speaks
8	to what we're talking about here today. You
9	cannot treat the mind without looking at the
10	body. You can't treat the body without looking
11	at the mind. And that is what whole health is.
12	In October of 2017, we launched
13	these 18 flagship sites in each VISN. I work
14	at one of those flagship sites in St. Louis,
15	Missouri. So, I'm going to share some of our
16	higher-level current and planned practice. And
17	then, I just want to share some firsthand
18	testimony to you as well.
19	Right now, we have those 18 sites
20	launching, and we've had learning
21	collaboratives following the Institute for
22	Healthcare Improvement's Model for

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Collabora	tive	Learn	ing,	in	which	n we	come
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can evalu	ate th	nat imp	lement	atio	n cons	sister	ntly.

mentioned Again, Ι that we are looking at outcomes. We tying those are outcomes to the stage of implementation, so we look actually can have good at what's happening.

Some of those outcomes we're looking at are sense of life meaning and purpose. We're using validated tools to measure this. in healthcare Engagement management, qoal setting, perceived improvement in health and well-being, experience of pain, and healing relationships. I'm happy to share all of the tools we're actually using at a later time.

We really want to deploy this model over the next three years -- we're already deep

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into FY18, so the next two years after that -- touching at least 30 percent of unique veterans in each flagship hospital, so that we can really see, does this generate the outcomes we're looking for, does it generate a return on investment, and looking at these quality-of-life measures.

But the idea is that we are trying to transform the system where every veteran has a personal health plan and that looks at their social determinants of health. It looks at their meaning and purpose. It catches that suffering that Tracy was talking about.

Ι mean, I think all οf us are recounting stories of patients that we've maybe missed those diagnoses in. Ι have own personal ones, and they haunt you. And you also can maybe even think about your own family that's maybe struggled through those kinds of situations and the healthcare system maybe didn't answer to them.

So, in my mind, the flagships are

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really trying to look at how do we comprehensively look at our patients. And all these disorders. then, that helps treat That helps treat all the illnesses that we're speaking of today.

Before I get to the gaps and risks,

I just want to tell you about what's happening
in real time. From this theory and this model,
we're talking about what's actually happening
at the flagships.

We are bringing in more veterans now we're de-stigmatizing mental We're bringing them in saying, we want to focus on your well-being. We want to find out why be healthy. maybe want to And the gentleman is telling me that he wants to hunt squirrels in the forest. I am in Missouri. So, just keep that in mind. Or the person that says he just wants to get down on the ground to work on his motorcycles. You find what it is that they want to work for and you start uncover a lot of the backstory, right, things

that they didn't want to share.

So, a few examples of patients already that we see we're helping. I had a young gentleman that came in that really did not trust the VA system at all. His issue was actually abdominal pain, lot of abdominal pain. CT scans negative. Scopes negative. Labs all fine.

Well, he came in finally to talk to me after talking to a primary care provider, a GI specialist, really going to different people. And he said, "I heard that whole health is happening here. I really want to look for a way to manage my abdominal pain."

Well, after we actually uncovered and went through this personal health inventory and uncovered his story, you find this long history of physical abuse from his father from a young age. Then, alcohol abuse, a sense of perfectionism that created a lot of trouble in the service. And you start to uncover mental health issues that were actually being seen by

us as physical complaints.

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And this is where it's missed, right? If he comes into an appointment, it's just seen as the physical complaint. You don't realize that he's struggling with depression and anxiety, a job he can't handle, a family that's overwhelming, and all the while he has to support that, right, as a young father.

point being, there is So, mУ generation of folks that want to be seen this They want healthcare delivered this way. way. They want to look at how nutrition helps them. non-pharmacologic They look at want to approaches.

And most importantly, we take the stigma away. People experience anxiety and depression. We have to normalize that it's okay to talk about it.

That's one example. I have another young female who her story is about wanting to jump off the Jefferson Barracks Bridge every time she drives over it going over the

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Mississippi. And she somehow came to us and started to work on her pain, her nutrition, her migraines. And slowly, we uncover a military sexual trauma that actually was feeding into a lot of her behavioral choices.

here we are a later, Now year Ι think you've actually heard from her in different panels, maybe some folks here. She says now she can go days without even thinking about that suicidal tendency. I mean, that's progress she hadn't had in years. Again, I'm sharing a couple of examples of success we're already seeing.

And if you can't hear it in mУ voice, what that's also doing is helping the burnout of our employees. Because I was there and I have seen it all around me. You talk about same-day access with staffing shortages. seeing burnout. And You're when that compassion isn't there for patients because you're burned out, you've got a problem again. So, here we're talking about creating a system

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where employees are starting to feel incredible about what they're doing now and fulfilled.

And so, I don't want to forget that there is a whole workforce in the whole health system that's built on peers. These are their delivering care to fellow veterans veterans in a group format. That could be peer support specialists as coaches. It could be peers that are volunteering to run groups and let their fellow veterans have space and time to talk about what's important to them. But, this is another part way, workforce that we're creating to support this system.

And I think, finally, I just want to say community collaboration is a huge piece of this puzzle, too. We are actively in the YMCAs. We have a community churches reaching out to us. We have vet centers, ESOs. So, I think this is really about getting out into those communities and rebuilding that trust again.

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If I could say one thing for the
group here about the recommendation, it is I
can't say enough about how this feels like the
way forward. And if that's the case, then we
really have to align resources to develop this.
And that needs to come from all levels of
leadership, the highest levels to the program
offices, to the facilities, to our direct
supervisors.
So, that's the recommendation.
I'll turn it back over to you,
Tracy.
DR. GAUDET: Yes. And in closing,
before we get to your questions, I did want to
draw your attention. These are just a few
headlines. Have you ever done one of those

These are real headlines, you guys.

"Imagine,

exercises where it's like a visioning thing and

successful, like what would the headline be?"

if

Like I am so blown away by these.

so the people, if there is

you're

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

they

Hello?

say,

Just

really

1	anyone on the phone, can follow this:
2	Columbia, Missouri, "More than
3	medicine. Veterans hospital takes wellness
4	approach to combat veterans' health problems."
5	Tomah go, Tomah, right,
6	Jake? Tomah VA. "Whole health program gives
7	options to veterans."
8	Tampa, Florida. "VA-YMCA team up to
9	boost veterans' health."
10	Clarksburg, West Virginia.
11	"Staff/patients embrace Whole Health Initiative
12	at Clarksburg VA."
13	Iron Mountain, Michigan. "VA
14	hospital/associated clinics offering holistic
15	approach to care."
16	Insider VA. "VA uses whole health
17	to prevent veteran suicide."
18	West LA. "Warrior pose: On the
19	front lines of VA's wellness transformation."
20	Boston, Mass. "VA turns to
21	alternative pain treatments amid opioid
22	crisis."

And I also added that we were very
fortunate to have the opportunity recently to
present an invited presentation to the Giving
Pledge. And the participants of that group
included Bill Gates, Warren Buffet, Richard
Branson. This was the only healthcare
presentation made to that group. Because they,
too, understand how huge of a transformation
this is, and that the public sector and the
nation can learn from what the VA is doing in
this. So, it's very exciting.

Our vision is that veterans committed their lives, their health, their well-being -- and I know many of you are veterans -- to mission success in defense of our country. And now, we want to help veterans be mission-ready for their lives, optimizing their health in service of what matters to them.

And when we think ourselves about how we know what success is, it's so amazing when veterans achieve outcomes that they never

even envisioned possible. And it's not only
young, healthy veterans, it's all across the
spectrum. It's as pertinent at the end of life
as every place in between. And then, oh, guess
what? By the way, clinical outcomes improve
and costs decrease.

So, we are thrilled to be able to share with you the vision and the work that's happening in this.

And we'll turn it back to you, Jake, for questions and conversation.

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Well, Doctors, thank you so much.

The first time I met you, Tracy, and you did this presentation over a year ago, it was transformational for me. And then, I watched your approach and the team, whether it was Alison, Kavitha, and then, getting down to work with you in Tampa, it's changed me. So, I have a very biased view of what this is. And I refer to it, as I did earlier in the meeting, of sitting on a ham sandwich and starving to

1 death.

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But I am also one that advocated -- Tracy, you won't be cheering me now -- for mandating this.

(Laughter.)

DR. GAUDET: Oh. Well, I support you mandating it.

(Laughter.)

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: You hit on something at your end that I know commissioners are going to, hopefully, raise, but it does come down to resourcing repurposing dollars and taking the senior VA to realize that ham sandwich leaders at while we are so-called starving to death. I think that that has come previously. It was an "aha" moment for your entire group this past year.

I would say that you have the best momentum -- and I'm making a statement for the record on that right now -- because there is substance behind this. I mean, I could tell

stories like Kavitha has just in my short amount of time. So, I'm excited about this.

I'm going to defer to the rest of the commissioners for follow-up and let them use their time. But we will all, either together collectively or at least when we do our subgroups, we will all touch whole health and see it in practice, because I think that will be a mandatory statement that I would make to the commissioners, that they definitely see this in reality, live time, and in color.

DR. BEEMAN: First of all, I applaud all of your efforts. And I have a little story and, then, a comment to make. And please don't take the comment the wrong way, because I think there's an opportunity within the comment.

You have an awful lot going on. So, the first thing that I would ask is, is it too much? As I was listening, my mind was just spinning with all of the things you're trying to accomplish.

And one of the things that I've

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found out, and here's the story: when I was in Lancaster, we had a Medicaid problem, as we do in most of the states. There wasn't enough money to go around. So, we decided to really thought focus on what we were the most intractable patients, and picked 400 we patients. We found that those 400 patients used 50 percent of the resources.

So, we hired a little extra staff. We created patient navigators that really were the go-to people. And we were able to reduce the emergency department admissions by well over 50 percent and hospital admissions close to 70 or 80 percent, and we saved all of this money, none of which came to us. It all went back to the state. Actually, it went to the managed care payers, which was kind of ironic.

The reason I mention that is that, in creating that extraordinary experience every time for those really difficult patients, we started to create the extraordinary experience and extrapolate that. And so, as I listen to

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you say, you know, the primary physicians can't be that navigator. It's got to be somebody else in the continuum. And it sounds like you've got them, but maybe you need navigator codify more the kind of that you're going to have.

And the other thing that Ι just wanted to share with you -- and this is not a criticism, but just a suggestion -- when I was running track in high school, my coach said, "You know what? Don't look at the person that's running next to you. Every time you do, Tom, you come in second and you watch his butt go over the finish line. Run your own race."

I hear a lot of us in VA comparing ourselves to the civilian. "We're better this. We're better at that. We do this really No one cares. well." What you want to do is let's our own race. Let's be so run extraordinary that those 9 million veterans, the 3 million that don't come to us choose us because we're so extraordinary.

And so, there's an awful lot that happens in this private side that's better than we can ever provide. And there's so much more here. Because I think that what we're doing is so noble, and we're ennobled by our patients and the special bond that we have with them, that we don't have to compare ourselves with them. Does that make sense?

So, it's not a criticism. It's like I hear it a lot, and I sit on a board with the local VA in Philadelphia, and they're always saying that. And I'm like, "But why? Because we don't need to say that." We need to be so incredibly good at what we do in our unique mission that we don't have to worry about what they're doing. Learn from them, but we don't have to compare ourselves to them.

Thank you.

DR. GAUDET: Well, and I appreciate those comments very much and agree with that.

I'll just quickly respond to your first question about, are we trying to do too much?

I'm an impatient person by nature, but on my team we've coined the phrase "death by enthusiasm."

(Laughter.)

DR. GAUDET: But I will say, I was hired by the VA to stand up this effort in 2011. So, sometimes I look at it and go, "Man, it's taking so long." But not really, because it needs big system transformation.

And I will say, we were, I believe, very strategic about how we went about this. In other words, we helped defined a lot of external thought leaders and internal thought leaders. What is that future state? What are the qualities of that future state, et cetera?

But we didn't begin to know how to implement it, and we did not want to do that from the top-down because that fails every time. So, we really, over these years, have resourced innovation in the field, learned, observed, evolved the model, created education to advance what we know. And it has been a

rather strategic evolution, to the point where
now we at least have a consistent model, which
is done and we'll still learn and grow. But we
know enough to say, these we believe are the
core elements of this transformational
approach, so that we can now look at this
consistently.

And I worried about the VA workforce because I know how burned out everyone is, how low morale is. And I thought, oh, my gosh, is this going to be one more damned thing that they have to do and it's going to feel like a drain? And it's the opposite. It is restoring morale and passion and pride.

So, we do need to pay attention to that because we can do the death by enthusiasm thing. And I appreciate the observation. Thank you.

DR. JONAS: I have four questions, and these aren't all for you, but I want to get them out there because I think we need to hear from somebody about these.

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Boy, Tom, I sure wish that we could do that, and I hope you take his advice. Don't listen to me. Do exactly what he said.

And you're going to be compared.

You're absolutely going to be compared. So,

let's figure out how we're doing comparing and

what the measuring stick is.

know that you've built in you've listed some of those things, but I throw out a couple of questions about how would you create a good measuring stick for we're trying to do here. And this is evaluation component. You've done evidencebased mapping. We need to have evidence-based looks at what mapping that matters to the Otherwise, conflict patient. the we get between evidence-based medicine and personcentered care, veteran-centered care. And they often conflict. Okay.

So, we've got to figure out how to do that better. And so, that's a methodology issue. We need to figure out how to do that.

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Maybe your evidence bubbles, which VA has sort of created, and is doing great, can be expanded and built upon, so you can truly get comparative effectiveness research.

I'11 give you an example. Pain, pain medicine. Okay. They've said, okay, use non-pharmacological approaches. Okay. Well, how does that compare to using pharmacological We have no information about that approaches? in terms of cost, quality, outcome, et cetera. We have individual silos, but no comparative effectiveness component. Let's get the VA to You're the only one that really has do that. the data that can do that, in my opinion. Well, maybe not the only one; there's a few others that might be able to do it. So, that would be No. 1.

I would be interested to know if there are any civilian models out there that are doing something comparable and, if so, could we possibly gather some of them and actually look at that within this Commission?

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I mean, are there some systems out there that are trying to shift the incentive model and the model of delivery on its head, so it's team and it is а truly primary care-based model, not that primary care physicians delivering it, but it's a primary care-based model? And that would be, I think, helpful for some comparison component.

Finally, boy, we hope we learn about the electronic medical record because I've heard it's going to be rolled out in the next two years. I use the one in the DoD now. It's called AHLTA, but everybody in the system calls it "HAHLTA," okay, because it is so cumbersome. It's not friendly to anybody, the patient or the provider, et cetera.

And I know that some systems have had to actually redesign the electronic medical record because they could not find or execute on a commercial one that actually wasn't about payment in some way. And so, I hope we can get some information about that in those areas.

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Then, finally, I just want say had congratulations. Wе some of the top leaders in the VA just before you at our closed meeting, and they all mentioned complementary integrative medicine, and every single it's like, okay, maybe we're getting there in those areas. So, you've been doing some communication in those good areas. So, congratulations on that.

DR. GAUDET: And if I could just add on the record, I am really grateful that you're interested in the electronic health record. the experts, obviously, but are not Ι briefed on that as a part of the Leadership Council last week. And we were told in that briefing that VA will have the opportunity to shift and define the content of that health record, which I think is paramount, because we can do all of this we want, and if it's not in the record so, Ι appreciate that the Commission is interested in that question because I think it would be very critical.

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Sorry.

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Anybody else on the Commission for any of the doctors at this point? Ladies, I want to thank you so much for your efforts.

There is one. Oh, thanks, Shira.

DR. MAGUEN: One more quickly.

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Thank you.

DR. MAGUEN: Sorry to get in just under the wire.

But I wanted to just ask about, you know, one of the things that we've really been dealing with a lot at our medical center is people will request certain things and want massage therapy, et cetera, but there is no way the to get that approved in current system under certain -- I quess, when it's requested at certain parts of the medical center, it's not able to be approved. And so, I'm not sure. It seems like there's also a gap between these services being offered and available and which approval process for veterans can

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actually get those services

1	actually get those services.									
2	So, I would love to hear a little									
3	bit more about that and what you guys see for									
4	the future.									

DR. REDDY: Okay. So, I'll start off by saying, absolutely. And I think when you look at these approaches in isolation, that's what happens when it's just an approach. " I just want chiropractic." "I just want massage therapy."

So, one of the things the flagship sites are really looking at is, how do we offer this as a part of a personal health plan with coaching, with motivational interviewing, that this is one piece of the plan? there's a danger when it is just the approach.

But, second of all, we have looked at what literature does exist to create some national recommendations for frequency and duration of offering those approaches, so that there's at least a standard across the country for that. Οf course, we're working

1	community care. We don't have a lot of updates
2	on that yet, on ways to be able to provide this
3	in the communities when those resources don't
4	exist.
5	And so, I'll start there. And if
6	you want to add to that?
7	MS. WHITEHEAD: No, that was
8	similar, yes, to what I was going to say.
9	We're still kind of working on that. As
10	Kavitha mentioned, just the duration and
11	frequency guidance for massage, for
12	acupuncture, we know we're going to have to
13	develop this for some of those other approaches
14	that I mentioned as well, as we begin to really
15	start implementing them.
16	And we do have a national program
17	lead for acupuncture, and we now have one for
18	massage as well. Luckily, it's not just me
19	having to come up with this guidance on my own.
20	So, it's we're continuing to work on it, yes.
21	DR. MAGUEN: I will also say that

what's been really neat is that some of our

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primary care doctors have been trained in battlefield acupuncture. And so, we're actually seeing that they're able to get release time to do it onsite and have seen incredible results, too. So, Ι think that we're starting to kind of think about how can we work it into some of the staff that already have there, which has been helpful, but we can't quite get that for whole health within every one of the domains.

LEINENKUGEL: Thank CHAIR you so much, Shira. Alison and Kavitha and Tracy, see all of you, again, great to and great, also, to see you making tremendous headway with whole health within the VA system. personally believe it's the future. I think that you are leading in it right now, without really knowing who the true competitors are. But I think it's something that, when you see it in practice, when we all see it in practice the veteran after and, then, talk to veteran has been exposed to what you have in

your toolbox, and whether or not it's enough or it's too much, you're figuring that out right now. And that's been just a delight to see. We, as commissioners, will be participating in the next 18 months to see more of it. But thank you all for your efforts.

(Applause.)

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: At this time, let's take a 2- or 3-minute stretch.

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 3:47 p.m. and resumed at 3:57 p.m.)

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Alicia, I'm going to begin, because I think that I want to start out with just a couple of the headlines here.

And thank you so much for coming before the Commission, this being our first public session. And it's very important for what you're going to present to us today, for us to get the context into what is taking place.

1	Dr. Alicia Carriquiry is a
2	distinguished professor of liberal arts and
3	sciences and professor of statistics at Iowa
4	State University. She also holds the
5	president's chair in statistics and is director
6	of the Center of Statistics and Applications in
7	Forensics Evidence, an NIST Center of
8	Excellence.
9	She was elected member of the
10	National Academy of Medicine and a fellow of
11	AAAS. She is also an elected member of the
12	International Statistical Institute, a fellow
13	of the American Statistical Association, so she
14	is one heck of a statistician, is what Alicia
15	is.
16	(Laughter.)
17	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: But it's all
18	about mathematics, bioinformatics. She's
19	worked on animal genetics and also has done a
20	lot of sponsored research through the Iowa
21	State University.

Born in Uruguay, where she graduated

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as an engineer in 1982. After coming to the United States, she received the M.S. in animal science from the University of Illinois, and also in statistics. Of course you did in statistics. And a Ph.D. in statistics and animal genetics in 1989. Both at Iowa State.

Welcome and thank you so much, Alicia.

DR. CARRIQUIRY: Thank you so much for having me. I am very pleased to tell you about the work we did in the context of this four-year-long study. The committee members and myself became best friends. Sixteen inperson meetings. This was а really important study. congressionally We were mandated to evaluate the Department of Veterans in particular the mental health Affairs, and services, focusing on the quality and quantity of the mental health services the veterans received, but also on the barriers and facilitators to access.

And the hope was that we would

1	understand why some veterans do not use the
2	VA.
3	And among those that use the VA, what do they
4	think about the services they receive?
5	So this is the formal statement of
6	task. I've already said several of the things
7	that are there. The focus was on veterans from
8	OEF, OIF, and OND. And the way the committee
9	was tasked to meet its goal was to collect a
10	lot of different evidence.
11	So we not only reviewed the
12	literature until the committee's until 2017,
13	so I think we ended up at the end of 2017. We
14	visited all 31 VISNs, several providers in each
15	one of the VISNs. We obtained a lot of
16	information from the VA itself, many of the
17	surveys they use on their veterans, on their
18	participants. And more importantly, we
19	collected our own data.
20	So, the committee designed and
21	filled in a survey that is representative of

the veteran population of OEF, OIF, and OND.

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We ended up	intervi	ewing or	ver 3,00	0 vetera	ns.			
As I said,	this is	a rep	resentat	ive samp	le.			
So, the cor	clusions	we	or the	results	we			
draw from	these	particu	ılar v	eterans	we			
interviewed	can be	extended	to the	populat	ion			
of veterans themselves.								

Please stop me if you have any questions along the way.

This was the committee members. had the honor of chairing this committee, but the rest of the members of the committee was a distinguished mix of veterans. psychiatrists, psychologists, psychiatric nurses, sociologists, several statisticians, I There was a lot of data that we should say. were dealing with. And I think the diversity in the committee was very beneficial in terms of coming up with a report that I believe has a lot of very good information.

So, as I said before, the approach that we took was to collect all the available information. So, survey of veterans, site

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visits, information from -- and during the site visits, I should say, we talked to as people as possible. We talked to veterans that used the VA. We talked to veterans that didn't We talked to family members. use the VA. We talked to community providers. We talked to VA providers at all levels. And so I think those pretty intense visits were and we got information from all sides.

Yes?

MR. ROSE: Just a quick question. How did you reach the people that were not seeing the VA?

DR. CARRIQUIRY: That is a very good question. And that's difficult very а population to reach. So, we relied a whole lot on VSOs and other community organizations. We did a bit of a -- we contacted many of those organizations ahead of time in each of the places we were going to visit and requested that they communicate with veterans that they know are not using the VA so that we would have

1	access	to	them.	And	it	was	hard.

And we, of course, managed to interview many more users of the VA than non-users of the VA, but we did have a pretty healthy sample of non-users. So, that was the hard part.

We obtained a lot of information from the VA itself. So, many of the surveys and other information that the committee requested. And, of course, we did a very thorough review of the literature.

All this information was synthesized. Combined where possible. We tried to look at each of the topics in which we were focusing and bring in all the information we had.

So, if you look at the report, for each topic we have what the literature says, what the data suggests, what the VA thinks is happening, and what the site visits revealed. Site visits, of course, are more anecdotal, but some of this anecdotal information is really

interesting.

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developed some findings We and conclusions and have a list of recommendations. don't know how much you know about National Academy of Sciences process, but these reports are called consensus reports. So, once the report is finalized, the entire committee needs to sign off on the report.

That's a very powerful statement. It means that this very diverse group of professionals agrees with the findings and the recommendations.

And then the report goes out for a thorough review. So, in this particular case, something like 16 it went out to external from all The committee reviewers areas. doesn't know who the reviewers are, of course. And these reviewers came back with about 90 pages of comments and request for changes and We tried to be responsive to the on. reviewer's comments. And what you see there is the final version of that report.

1	So, what are some of the key
2	findings? I think we had some interesting
3	findings.
4	Number one is that there is a
5	substantial unmet need but I think that's
6	not news for mental health services among
7	the OEF, OIF, and OND population.
8	Interestingly, about half of the veterans that
9	were surveyed by the committee who may have a
10	need for mental care services do not use the VA
11	or any other mental health provider. So,
12	neither the VA nor the private sector. And
13	that's because most of them are not even aware
14	that they have a mental health need.
15	So we found that among you know,
16	those are people that are hard to reach, right?
17	They don't think they need help. And
18	therefore, they're not going to be seeking
19	help. And so that was a very interesting
20	finding.

The other finding was that there's several barriers for access. But the number

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one, by a mile and a half, barrier to access is the clumsy transition between DoD care and VA care. The transition of veterans from the care they received while on active duty to, you know, entering into the VA system is a huge barrier.

The process is burdensome. The veterans get lost in the shuffle. You know, they receive information from the VA before separate, but they get this information they when they're about to separate. They don't want to hear anything. They just want to get out of there.

And so this information on how to access care at the VA is probably not provided at the best of times. And so many of the veterans that do not use the VA system don't do so because they simply don't know how to navigate it.

And so that's -- I think it's going to be reflected back in our recommendations. That was our number one recommendation, to try

and, you know, sort of marry those two systems so that there's a seamless transition between DoD care to VA care.

One of the other things that we found that was kind of interesting is that veterans that have support from family members, from friends, tend to do much better than veterans that do not have such support.

So, reaching these, you know, reaching the larger community around the veterans is a good way to ensure that veterans will not only seek services but also stick with the services. So that was one of the big facilitators that we found.

And some of the barriers, aside from the fact that navigating the VA initially is very difficult, are things such as, you know, things that are as mundane as transportation challenges, employment concerns, stigma, the fear of stigma.

For example, we find that many of the veterans that live in rural areas, for

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example, sometimes have to dedicate an entire day to come for a visit of the VA. Two hours in a bus from somewhere. Then the visit. Then two hours back in the bus. This is a real deterrent to seek care.

Employment concerns are pretty real.

Many of the veterans end up employed in the private sector in security sectors, police.

And being diagnosed with a mental health issue for them may mean, or they think it may mean, employment issues, problems.

The ability to own and carry guns is a big concern of veterans. Many veterans do not seek care because they think that might lead to a loss of a permit to carry and own guns, also to loss of contact with or custody their children, of concerns about loss of medical, disability benefits. There's issues that have very little to do with the quality of care that the VA provides, and a lot with the environment in which veterans operate.

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This said, once a veteran is in the in general VA system, the reports are very positive. So, veterans have a very well, let me -- many veterans report a very the good experience with VA mental health services. They wish they could get more of it and they could get it faster. But once they get it, they really like it.

They report the fact that there's a wide variety of services they can access. that their records going trust are be They like the fact private and confidential. that it's possible integrate primary to healthcare with mental healthcare at the VA, something that is very difficult to do in the private sector.

There's exceptions, of course. But they are satisfied with the staff's skill and expertise, and oftentimes with the services they get from staff like, you know, schedulers and these kinds of people.

There's many complaints, too, of

1	course. But, overall, that's what the data
2	suggested.
3	So some of the other key findings
4	that we report on is that even though many
5	veterans do receive very high quality mental
6	healthcare from the VA, there's a lot of
7	unevenness in the system.
8	So, not all VA providers are the
9	same quality. There's some underperforming
10	there's underperforming facilities within the
11	VA system.
12	Which is not surprising. Most oftentimes due
13	to staffing challenges, physical infrastructure
14	that in some locations is really subpar.
15	And, you know, all of this leads to
16	challenges in providing timely care to the
17	veterans, and, in particular, on staying
18	faithful to evidence-based services that
19	require, for example, repeated visits at
20	certain intervals and so on.
21	Like it was noted before, there's
22	burnout and job-related stress among VA staff

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at all levels. Medical staff, administrative staff. And that contributes to high turn ver. And part of the issue is that many of these individuals are carrying out tasks that are simply not what they should be doing. So you find clinicians doing a lot of administration. You find administrators doing things that, you know, they were not expecting they would have to do.

We found, one of our big conclusions in the committee the was that care that veterans received in the VA is generally least comparable, but typically superior in quality to the mental healthcare that is provided in the public sector and in other non-VA public sectors.

And in fact, the VA has some foci of absolute excellence in the area of mental healthcare. There is really -- this is the largest mental healthcare provider in probably the world; certainly, in the United States.

It has enormous advantages in that

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the VA, of course, is also a teaching institution. So you have the research paired with clinical practice. There is a quick transition from research to practice in many of the different types of care that the veterans receive.

There's, like we said before, this ability to integrate primary healthcare with mental healthcare that is very difficult to do in many other places. And of course there's the culture. One of the things that veterans very much appreciate is the fact that in the VA they find themselves, you know, among their tribe. So, there's other veterans. There's a lot of providers that are themselves veterans. And this is something that veterans really appreciate a whole lot.

MR. ROSE: One more quick. Back to burnout. Did caseload play into that?

DR. CARRIQUIRY: Yes. And that's the other thing that -- yes, caseload plays into that. Everything plays into that.

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The fact that, for example, a clinician doesn't have the facilities to carry out small group sessions. Or doesn't have, you know, the staff to take good records and has to be typing himself or herself while listening to a patient. All of those things contribute to burnout.

There's a lot of unevenness in the There's some providers in the system. VA, within the VA system that doing are just fantastically well. And there's other providers that are underperforming, for reasons. Some of it has to do with staffing.

There's a lot of -- there has been a lot of attempts to coordinate activities with other community providers. And there's some formal programs -- for example, the Veterans This all good. Choice Programs. is The committee all in favor of the VA was coordinating services with community providers. But, of course, there's this issue that all community providers are not within the VA.

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So, the controls, the quality for VA providers, control that goes on it doesn't really go on for providers outside of the VA. So there's an issue about making sure that the quality of care that veterans receive outside of the VA, but with the blessing of the VA, if you will, is really the type of care that the veterans would have received in the VA.

So, high quality, evidence-based, patient-centered. Though there's this issue with, you know, those things do not necessarily complement each other.

So it's very important to -- so, one of the findings, of course, a conclusion is that there's a lot of opportunities to improve the mental healthcare that's provided by the VA. And perhaps one of the most important recommendations is ensuring consistency and predictability of high quality care across the entire system. And then I have some ideas on how that might be -- I don't, my committee has

1	some ideas on how that might be carried out.
2	So the number one recommendation was
3	to encourage the VA to set a very lofty goal of
4	becoming a high reliability provider of high
5	quality mental health services throughout the
6	entire system within three to five years.
7	In the report, there's many
8	different parts to this one recommendation, but
9	it has to do with removing as many barriers to
10	access as possible; soliciting information
11	systemwide from patients, from providers, from
12	the community, from the staff, about what needs
13	to be done; evaluating service improvement
14	programs such as MyVA. How is that working?
15	Addressing workforce issues. In
16	particular and there's another
17	recommendation about that in particular,
18	trying to make the hiring system more agile.
19	It's very difficult sometimes to hire people
20	into the VA.
21	Continue integrating the services of

non-mental healthcare providers with the VA

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1	healthcare providers. Again, making sure that
2	quality is maintained even outside of the VA
3	system.
4	Facility and infrastructure needs,
5	things such as parking spaces is important.
6	The need, for example, to have,
7	sometimes, separated facilities for men and
8	women. Women sometimes feel threatened if they
9	have to be in the same waiting room as men. So
10	this kind of infrastructure improvements are
11	important.
12	I'll say some more about this, but
13	the use of virtual care technologies, including
14	telehealth and internet-based technologies.
15	This is a very promising activity and is likely
16	to help resolve several problems. And I'll
17	talk a little bit about that in a minute.
18	Deployment and use of evidence
19	practices. Increasing the use of AVPs through
20	efficient and scalable training procedures.

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research gaps and other priorities.

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The VA needs to eliminate barriers to accessing mental healthcare. Some of those are going to be easy to do. Some of those are going to be very difficult to do.

Engaging the family or the circle of friends of VAs into the care that the veterans receive is clearly something that's beneficial. barriers, like, for There's some example, distance that can be addressed using things such as telemedicine. Staffing problems can also be addressed, perhaps, using virtual care, telemedicine. So, there's many of addressed barriers that need to be before veterans will participate more fully in the VA.

talked about this already. So, examine how the facilities interface with community resources. And there's some very many good examples. But the best practices and the quality control needs to be extended to non-VA providers that participate in these agreements.

One should ensure that the diverse

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patient population receives accessible, high quality, integrated mental healthcare services. The needs, for example, of women veterans, minority veterans, LGBT veterans, are not the same as the needs for, you know, a straight male veteran.

This, of course, is the first time when a very large proportion of women veterans were deployed. These were mothers of young children. Sometimes you had both mother and father deployed. These stresses are really -these stresses that the are new population is under, and those stresses require a specific type of care.

The homeless veteran population is another population that is sometimes So there's a underserved. need t.o -of course, most of the homeless is Vietnam-era veterans, not necessarily the OIF, OEF, and OND veterans. But, nonetheless, this is а population that is underserved, and agreements such as those that exist between VA and the

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housing authority to find housing for these veterans is really important.

As the VA gets additional staff, it would be great if the VA keeps in mind that veterans much prefer to be cared for by fellow veterans who understand the military culture, understand where they've been and where they're coming from. So maintaining a diversity in the provider population is also very important for the veterans.

Hiring is an issue in the VA at some levels. So, of the recommendations. one sometimes the hiring process is very long and convoluted and by the time an offer is made to a professional, the professional has already for been working, you know, six months somewhere else. And so making the system more agile is important.

And so one recommendation is to explore whether every mental healthcare worker, at all levels, can be brought under this Title 38 that alleviates -- that makes the hiring

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process much more flexible and easy to get through.

facilities, again, The talked we about the physical plant and the human There's a need for alignment. resources. not saying that more resources are not needed, but the resources that do exist need to be better aligned with the type of outcome the VA wishes to achieve.

And there's a strong need to lessen clerical administrative and burden on the quality of fidelity clinicians. Improve This has to do with -- you know, treatment. whether you can provide the treatment as you should depends on not only staffing but also availability of facilities. the And, of course, more adherence to clinical practice quidelines.

One of the things that the VA is extraordinarily good at is developing new technology and implementing new technology. So the VA should leverage its existing health

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technology infrastructure and top of the line expertise in telehealth and virtual care -- there's nobody better than the VA in terms of virtual care and telehealth -- to achieve many things.

Number one, by scaling up the amount of care that is provided at a distance, would be possible, for example, to alleviate transportation problems for veterans that live in rural areas. Ιt might be possible staffing shortages in alleviate some other A clinician that is providing care at a distance doesn't have to be sitting in the same VISN as the patient that's receiving that care.

there's a possibility of, you So making this expertise more uniform know, through the entire system. Telehealth is also very beneficial for those veterans that really feel uncomfortable in crowed situations, that do not want to visit crowed waiting areas. So there's a lot of promise in terms of expanding the use of telehealth, I think.

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	And,	final	ly,	I tł	nink	thi	is is	the
last reco	ommendat	tion.	The	VA	shou	ıld	take	this
opportuni	ty to	lead	the	nat	ion	in	term	s of
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So, the VA collects a lot of information. So, there's many, many, many, things that are measured in the VA, but most of those have to do with process. So the VA has a lot of process indicators, not so many outcome indicators.

And so one of the recommendations is that the VA seriously think about developing a healthcare robust portfolio of mental indicators that performance measures, outcome rolled out, implemented be can be can maintained.

in the business And Ι am not of recommending, you know, bringing business the National Academies, but I think that а perfect consensus study would be, what are affective outcome indicators? How do you

1	measure what you want to measure? How do you
2	track? And furthermore, how do you put them
3	into practice to improve the services that the
4	veterans get?
5	So, I just wanted to put that bug in
6	your ear. I think this is a very important
7	topic that deserves some attention. So that's
8	all I had to say.
9	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: That was great.
10	Thanks, Alicia. I've got a number of things.
11	But I'll defer while some others ask a couple
12	of questions.
13	DR. CARRIQUIRY: Sorry, before we do
14	that, I'm at your disposal. So if you have any
15	questions as you do your work and so is the
16	committee. Any of the members of the committee
17	would be happy to talk with you.
18	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: No one wants to
19	go before me? Really? Okay. I'll go.
20	I get the subset of what I call "the
21	long war" participants, where they're at 17
22	years now from the War on Terror. Or I like to

1	refer to it as really 27 years, since 1991.
2	So, it's become a long war. I get
3	that subset. But I also would go back to the
4	VA and to the people on the study and say, what
5	does that group really represent within the VA
6	ecosystem of veterans currently using the VA?
7	And I wonder if that was ever addressed.
8	DR. CARRIQUIRY: In terms of
9	proportions?
10	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Proportions.
11	DR. CARRIQUIRY: It's definitely not
12	the majority of the veterans that use the VA.
13	So the lion's share of VA users is Vietnam
14	veterans, or Vietnam-era veterans, definitely.
15	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: And so, clarify
16	for us why this group was so important for
17	reviewing the mental health of the VA system at
18	that time.
19	DR. CARRIQUIRY: I think this group
20	was very important for several reasons. Number
21	one, like you say, this is the longest conflict
22	that the U.S. has been involved in. This was

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the first time that women were deployed in large numbers. The all-volunteer Army, what happened was that these poor guys were deployed multiple times for very long periods.

And so there were very specific -know, there stressors that you were were present for this particular generation of veterans that may not have been present for demand for others. And the mental services just exploded. And so, you know, the VA found itself with an additional two million people seeking mental healthcare coming back And so I think that's part of from these wars. the trigger.

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: I wanted to hear you clarify that so we all have that distinct understanding as to why that subset group of veterans was used.

There's a couple of things that were on the recommendations that I think we, as commissioners, will take a look at deeply. And a couple that jumped out at me personally were,

1	when you say veterans like to be cared by
2	veterans, there's no question about that.
3	You hear that anecdotally. And then
4	when you're out in a center and you see a
5	veteran who served with another veteran,
6	whether they're providing care or just a peer
7	counseling session, is dynamite. It's money in
8	the bank.
9	And you and your team brought that
10	up. There are things that we're going to talk
11	about as a Commission that should be outcomes
12	of this.
13	So when did this complete? When did this study
14	complete? And when did the recommendations go
15	to the VA?
16	DR. CARRIQUIRY: This study
17	completed in December of last year. And the
18	report was published in January of this year.
19	So, I believe towards the end of January. I'm
20	almost sure it was towards the end of January.
21	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Yeah. And just
22	from my recollection, I've heard bits and

1	pieces of this, but not to the clarity that you
2	just presented in a very clear, short amount of
3	time.
4	So that's interesting that eight
5	months have gone by. And I would surmise that
6	somebody has this, whether it's one of the
7	doctors that was going to report to us next
8	month, or has already reported, that they're
9	well aware of it. And Drew, as an adviser,
10	sitting in the back room, just came in. And I
11	know that you are aware of this as well.
12	Correct, Drew?
13	MR. TROJANOWSKI: One hundred
14	percent.
15	DR. CARRIQUIRY: Let me say, in the
16	VA's defense, this report came out when there
17	was a lot of turnover in the VA. You know,
18	leadership changes and lots of things going on.
19	So it may not have received it was probably
20	not
21	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: That's more than
22	fair, Alicia. Two points for the

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commissioners. Because it's going to come up before us. Again, it's another ham sandwich that we're sitting on and we're starving to death. They're ICTs. And if you're in the military, you know what an ICT is. It's that medic, corpsman, doc, it's that individual that went down to San Antonio -- I believe that's where they're all trained, if I remember -- and got distinct training, trauma training.

mean, these men and women can perform battlefield tracheotomies and whole bunch of stuff. Yet it's hard as heck for them to get into the VA. In most cases that door is slammed. So, that needs to come to this. Because you know how many are getting 10,500 year? Over being out every are separated from the military every year.

Do you know how many we have in our ICT program that's been going on for over five years? Seventy-three. And we have what's called a clinician shortage in the VA. So, I bring that up because you brought it up with

your other recommendation on hiring, which was Title 38. And that actually is part of the solution. There's no question.

So, I only bring that up for the sense of urgency from this Commission going forward, that we have a couple of big things just on day one that I think we can further explore and make recommendations on as well.

Tom, do you have something?

DR. BEEMAN: I have a question. And I know it's not directly relevant to your study. But I'm curious if you've heard of any studies about resiliency training in the DoD and whether or not any of the services employ it and are effective, then, in mitigating some of the mental health requirements when they get out.

And then secondly, just anecdotally, I remember in particular, I won't -- I'll cite the service I thought did a great job. The Marine Corps, when we were treating PTSD and TBI patients, were part of the care process.

So, the sergeant and the platoon lieutenant
would come to the center and be part of both
the admission process, but also the discharge
process. In a lot of the other services it
seemed as though the warriors were on their
own.

And I'm curious whether or not there's any data that says, you know, if we could remediate some of this before it becomes a problem by giving proper training, by making sure that it's a holistic thing, maybe the tail-end wouldn't be as big.

DR. CARRIQUIRY: You know, this is another very interesting point. So, talking about the stigma, many of the things, many of the veterans report that they hesitate to seek care because they go to their superior and their superior says, "Man up." You know, "Don't be a wimp."

And so that's one of -- I'm not saying that this is everywhere, but we have heard reports from veterans that say, "I don't

1	get support from my superiors to seek mental
2	healthcare."
3	So that's another one. I'm not sure
4	about the resilience training. I don't really
5	know how to answer that question.
6	DR. KHAN: If I may add, to the
7	Marine Corps side of the house. My son served
8	for five years. He came back from Afghanistan.
9	He was a different individual altogether. And
10	that was about seven years ago.
11	At that time, prior to discharge, he
12	was in San Diego. For six months he had to go
13	through becoming a civilian. And they pounded
14	on him, pounded on him that you have to seek.
15	On top of it, me being a combat veteran, I made
16	sure that he was prepared to come home. And I
17	knew he was not. However, the system took care
18	of him.
19	DR. CARRIQUIRY: Yes. So, your son
20	had the benefit of having a supportive family.
21	This is one of the biggest facilitators to
22	seeking and keeping mental healthcare among

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	veterans.

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There are a lot of veterans that do receive this from their type of support community, the service, or what have you. the vast majority of them don't. I shouldn't say the vast majority of them. There's a sizeable proportion of veterans that fall through the cracks between DoD and VA.

So they become civilians and they don't know how to reenter, you know, how to get into the VA system. I think that's a big thing to address.

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Alicia, real quick. And I'm going turn it over to Wayne.

Just so I don't forget Wayne that's a -- I'm on Medicare now.

You talked about underperforming VAs. Is that data available for a who, when, where and why they were underperforming? You must have a list some place.

DR. CARRIQUIRY: Yes. We don't have a list, but the VA does. So, one of the things

1	that we did as a committee was, after each site
2	visit, we wrote a report. We didn't write a
3	report that said this clinician is a disaster.
4	We wrote a report that said, you know, we have
5	found these issues in this facility and these
6	things could be improved. And so on and so
7	forth.
8	And so those reports, they were
9	pretty short, three or four pages each, were
10	submitted to VA by the contractor, not by us.
11	Not by the Committee, but by Westat, who was
12	the contractor that worked with the Committee.
13	So they exist.
14	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: My question is,
15	I'm looking around at people that support us.
16	Can we find access to that? We need to start
17	building some quantitative data points here.
18	DR. CARRIQUIRY: So the people that
19	you should contact, my staff, so, Laura and
20	Abby. They would yeah.
21	(Off-microphone comments.)
22	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Okay. Last

follow-up and then Wayne. What were the main
reasons that your group of individuals found
that veterans said we're getting great mental
healthcare or we're getting adequate mental
healthcare? What were the main drivers? Was
it the type of therapy? Was it the drug
therapy? Was it the counseling?
DR. CARRIQUIRY: It was really
interesting. They complained about the types
of therapy. They complained about the access.
They complained about many other things. Yet,
they rated the VA care very highly.
I think it was a combination of they
felt comfortable in this environment that was
sort of familiar with them. They felt that the
professionals who were frazzled and overworked
were still caring and were very capable. They
felt that the quality of the care they received
was very high, even though they wanted more of
it.
And so it was a combination. I
think that it's a love/hate relationship I

1	think that the veterans have with the VA.
2	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Yeah. That's
3	fair enough.
4	DR. JONAS: I'll just add one more
5	data access issue. And perhaps this is it.
6	You know, we're going to be asked, and have
7	been asked, to look at preferences and
8	experiences in those areas. And I imagine you
9	have some of that data. So, it might be good
10	to actually see if we can get some of that
11	information.
12	DR. CARRIQUIRY: Yes.
13	DR. JONAS: Because that may be a
14	source. I'll just, you know, add onto that.
15	Because that's not easy to get. And it sounds
16	like you did a very thorough assessment of what
17	was going on.
18	(Simultaneous speaking.)
19	DR. JONAS: So it would be really
20	great to look at that. And I'll look through
21	the report and if there are back reports that
22	get into that.

1	I'm interested in if you looked at
2	the flip side of stigma. Which is the
3	disability system.
4	DR. CARRIQUIRY: The what, sir?
5	DR. JONAS: Disability system.
6	Because mental health disability is something
7	that is available now. I see patients in the
8	military. Mostly active duty. And many of
9	them are getting ready to get out. And some of
10	them have had a few years. Some of them have
11	had, you know, they're getting up towards
12	retirement age.
13	And so I have conversations with
14	almost all of them about what their goals are,
15	what their purpose is in coming and in getting
16	therapy. And some of them, even though there's
17	clear evidence-based approaches that could help
18	them get better, don't have those goals,
19	because they're about to get out and they want
20	to make sure that their benefits are not
21	impaired.
22	Can you talk a little bit about

that?

DR. CARRIQUIRY: Oh, yeah. So that was another big reason for veterans maybe to come in the door, but then not continue with the treatment, because they didn't want to be cured. Because if they were cured, you know, or graduate, I don't know how you say this, because of the loss of benefits.

So many of them said, you know, sorry, I cannot continue coming, because if you say that I'm okay, I'm going to be losing this benefit, the other benefit, and the other benefit.

I don't know what the solution for that is, to be honest with you. But, yes, there was a very large number of veterans that said that. Yeah.

DR. JONAS: I guess the other thing, too, I would love to have some assessment of how to better organize. I think there are, what, 20,000 organizations in the country that are here to help veterans.

1	DR. CARRIQUIRY: Yeah.
2	DR. JONAS: How many? Fifty
3	thousand?
4	DR. CARRIQUIRY: I have no idea.
5	But
6	(Off-microphone comments.)
7	DR. JONAS: Forty-five thousand.
8	That's right Okay, sorry. There's a boatload.
9	DR. CARRIQUIRY: There's a boat load
10	of them, yeah.
11	DR. JONAS: Forty-thousand coded.
12	Coded, but nobody really knows. I mean, talk
13	about sitting on a ham sandwich while we're
13 14	about sitting on a ham sandwich while we're starving. If we could somehow help manage that
14	
14 15	starving. If we could somehow help manage that
14 15 16	starving. If we could somehow help manage that in a way that assured quality.
	starving. If we could somehow help manage that in a way that assured quality. DR. CARRIQUIRY: Yeah.
14 15 16 17	starving. If we could somehow help manage that in a way that assured quality. DR. CARRIQUIRY: Yeah. DR. JONAS: They're in the
14 15 16 17 18	starving. If we could somehow help manage that in a way that assured quality. DR. CARRIQUIRY: Yeah. DR. JONAS: They're in the communities. I mean, and this is community
14 15 16 17 18	starving. If we could somehow help manage that in a way that assured quality. DR. CARRIQUIRY: Yeah. DR. JONAS: They're in the communities. I mean, and this is community access. So you have a whole thing on, you

1	hanging fruit in that area. Is there a map of
2	how to do it so that these ICTs, once they get
3	in and now are helping, can actually get that?
4	DR. CARRIQUIRY: You know, I don't
5	know if there's a map. But if I was in charge
6	of doing that, the first thing I would do is go
7	to the Vet Centers. People forget that the Vet
8	Centers are part of the VA. They think of the
9	Vet Centers as something else.
10	The Vet Centers are the most
11	effective means to attract veterans to the VA.
12	They are typically staffed by veterans.
13	Occasionally they have a clinician, but not
14	always. There's providers there that know how
15	to direct the traffic and tell the veterans to
16	go here or there.
17	And those are also people that know
18	the lay of the land in their community. So I
19	think the Vet Centers is the nucleus. This is
20	the center from which you then can expand
21	elsewhere.

ROSE:

I think

MR.

22

just another

1	comment there. Another comment, and that is, I			
2	don't care if it's a substance abuse problem or			
3	if it's a mental health issue. And you look at			
4	the spectrum and how a person goes through			
5	that.			
6	And you start out with the dark days. I mean			
7	generally a lot of people may have to bottom			
8	out before they seek that help.			
9	But the second critical step is			
10	acceptance of that problem before they go for			
11	treatment. And that, in many cases, is a			
12	difficult nut to crack. It really is. For			
13	whatever reason. Whether it be stigma, whether			
14	it be family, whether it be cultural.			
15	But that's a huge piece. And I			
16	think it's very important. Because before you			
17	have that acceptance, you're not going to get			
18	the treatment. You're not going to go for			
19	coping. And you're not going to get on with			
20	your life. So I think we all have to be aware			
21	of that, too.			

DR. CARRIQUIRY: That was one of the

22

1	striking findings. Right? So, we screened			
2	about 8,000 veterans using the usual screeners			
3	for substance abuse, PTSD, and depression, and			
4	all these other things. And among the ones			
5	that we screened and did appear this is not			
6	a diagnostic, obviously. It's just a screener.			
7	But those that did appear to have a			
8	mental health thing, about half of them didn't			
9	even know it. And so, you know, that's about a			
10	million veterans if you expand out the numbers.			
11	And that is a population that,			
12	you're absolutely correct, is going to be very			
13	difficult to reach because they are not seeking			
14	care.			
15	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Anything else?			
16	(No response.)			
17	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Alicia, thank			
18	you so much for that. It was very helpful for			
19	us. And it gives us another perspective to			
20	work off of, and some more data points to			
21	collect. So thank you.			
22	DR. CARRIQUIRY: Thank you so much.			

1	Good luck with your work. And if you need any				
2	more information, you know where to find me.				
3	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: We will. Thank				
4	you very much.				
5	(Applause.)				
6	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: With that,				
7	commissioners, I'd like to say that we got back				
8	on time. Thanks to, I think, Alicia. And no				
9	formalized bio-break.				
10	(Laughter.)				
11	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Also, this, in				
12	my opinion, wrapping up the day, this was a				
13	great day. This is an historic day from the				
14	seven of us in this U-shaped environment right				
15	now.				
16	Our goal 18 months from now is to				
17	make historic recommendations for the				
18	improvement of veterans' mental healthcare				
19	throughout the VA.				
20	And also, I think, a larger				
21	outcropping of that, seeing that this is now				
22	exposed on a national level, nationwide, with				

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our general population, that once again, we'll be taking the lead, and should be taking the lead, as far as making sure that at least our veteran subset of our general population is living up to the promise that various groups, including our whole health has put up on the screen today, that we have a commitment to our veterans.

And they also have a commitment back. And that is to, with the healthcare and the great clinical care that we provide them, that they get better. And we provide the tools for them to get better.

So, I'm just very proud to be part of this Commission. I thank you for being all in on day one. Day two is, again, going to be a very interesting day. We're going to have Fran present a lot tomorrow with the background and also give us that she has, a clearer direction. We're going to spend, then, talking the entire afternoon about our outcomes, how we're going to work together,

1	what product we're going to actually produce,			
2	how we're going to get there and work as, what			
3	I call a team, rather than just a generalized			
4	commission.			
5	So I thank you. And one piece of			
6	administrative knowledge. We have a great			
7	place for dinner tonight. It's an historic			
8	place on a historic day. Why not? It's the			
9	Old Ebbitt Grill. It's the oldest bar, pub,			
10	eatery, I think, in D.C. And it's where a lot			
11	of legislation was either won or lost. And in			
12	most cases it was won, I think, over a beer or			
13	a gin martini, depending on the era.			
14	(Laughter.)			
15	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: But it will be a			
16	great time there this evening, just to break			
17	bread with each of you and relax a little bit.			
18	And then we'll get on with day two tomorrow.			
19	(Whereupon, the above-entitled			
20	matter went off the record at 4:51 p.m.)			
21				

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Jaks Leinenkugel

Thomas "Jake" Leinenkugel Chairman, Cover Commission

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

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CREATING OPTIONS FOR VETERANS' EXPEDITED RECOVERY (COVER) COMMISSION

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OPEN SESSION

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WEDNESDAY
JULY 25, 2018

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The Commission met in the South American A/B Room of the Capital Hilton, 1001 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., at 8:00 a.m., Thomas Jacob Leinenkugel, Chair, presiding.

PRESENT

- THOMAS JACOB LEINENKUGEL, Chair; Senior White House Advisor-VA
- THOMAS E. BEEMAN, Ph.D., Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy
 - (Ret), Co-Chair; Executive in Residence, The University of Pennsylvania Health System
- COLONEL MATTHEW F. AMIDON, USMCR, Director, Military Service Initiative, George W. Bush Institute
- WAYNE JONAS, M.D., Executive Director, Samueli Integrative Health Programs
- JAMIL S. KHAN, U.S. Marine Corps (Ret)
- SHIRA MAGUEN, Ph.D., Mental Health Director of the OEF/OIF Integrated Care Clinic, San Francisco VA Medical Center
- JOHN M. ROSE, Captain, U.S. Navy (Ret), Board Member, National Alliance on Mental

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ALSO PRESENT

- SHEILA HICKMAN, Designated Federal Official SHANNON BEATTIE, MPH, Senior Project Analyst, Sigma Health Consulting, LLC
- LUIS CARRILLO, VHA Administrative Support
- FERNANDA CARRION, Junior Project Analyst, Sigma Health Consulting, LLC
- YESSENIA CASTILLO, Senior Consultant, Sigma Health Consulting, LLC
- KRISTIANN DICKSON, VA Support Team Project Manager; Alternate DFO
- BETH ENGILES, Senior Manager, Sigma Health Consulting, LLC
- HEATHER KELLY, Ph.D., American Psychological Association
- LAURA McMAHON, Contracting Officer Representative; Alternate DFO
- FRANCES MURPHY, M.D., MPH, President and CEO, Sigma Health Consulting, LLC
- PETER O'ROURKE, Acting Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs
- STACEY POLLACK, Ph.D., Alternate DFO
- ERIC RODGERS, RN, FNP, Ph.D., BC, Director, Evidence Based Practice Program, Office of Quality, Safety & Value, Veterans Health Administration
- PAULA SCHNURR, Ph.D., Executive Director,
 National Center for Posttraumatic Stress
 Disorder
- DREW TROJANOWSKI, Special Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
- ALISON WHITEHEAD, Alternate DFO

Thomas "Jake" Leinenkugel 4
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P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

8:05 a.m.

Okay, good morning and MS. HICKMAN: welcome to Day Two of the COVER meeting. I'm to read the opening statement this going morning for the Designated Federal Officer.

Good morning. My name is Sheila Hickman. I am serving as the Designated Federal Officer for this meeting today. is Day Two of the first meeting of Creating Options for Veterans' Expedited Recovery Commission, or COVER.

The COVER Commission was established as required by Section 931 of the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016, Public Law 114-198 and operated under the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, 5 USC Appendix 2.

Public notice of this meeting was given in the Federal Register on July 15th, This morning's session from 8:00 a.m. to 2018. 12:00 p.m. is open to the public. Please note

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that we have three sign-in sheets, one for members of the public in attendance at this meeting, and another for those who wish to make a public comment at this meeting, and one for those participants on the phone. We'll also have one that we'll move around for the commissioners to sign also.

In addition to speaking during the public comment period, members of the public may also submit written comments. This meeting will be chaired by Mr. Jake Leinenkugel while in session, and during the meeting of this committee, members of the public are asked not make comments during briefings discussions. commissioner Questions and comments from the public must be made during the public comment period.

Minutes of the meeting are being taken, and anything said during the meeting or submitted in writing before, during, or immediately after the meeting will be available to the public. This meeting is on the record.

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In closing, to summarize, public notice of this meeting was published in the Federal Register; a DFO is present; a quorum of the COVER is present and in person; and an approved agenda for the meeting has been established and the meeting will adhere to this agenda. Anything said during the meeting is on the record.

During this break, I will ask individuals on the phone to record their names. Before the meeting begins, does anyone have any questions about what I have just said?

No? The primary statements are now concluded, and I now invite the COVER Chair, Jake Leinenkugel, to call the meeting to order.

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Thank you, Day Two of the COVER Commission is now Sheila. called to order, and I would like to welcome the commissioners back after a very interesting getting-to-know-each-other, and first-day importance session, and also the οf this commission that not only has the eyes of the

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White House, the Hill, now VSOs, from a few that have pinged me over the last 24 hours, and also members of the general public.

So I think, going forward from what we saw yesterday presented and what our charge is with the COVER Commission, we're going to see a lot more activity and responses back to what our mission is.

So if I may, let's spend a brief time just doing an open review between the commissioners to get up to speed on what was covered yesterday, because it was a jam-packed day, and there are a lot of things we need to get in front of us, get comfortable with, as far as knowing what the VA has done in the past, what they're currently doing, and what the future VA is going to look like as far as caring for the mental health of our Veterans and our Veteran population.

So we certainly started out with why here as commissioners, we're all and the importance of the Comprehensive Addiction and

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Recovery Act, which is the CARA Act, signed in 2016. Our charge from that act, which is about seven pages towards the end of the CARA really legislation, Sections 931, that everybody went over in detail yesterday, we'll conclude today with basic sign-offs and workouts of each commissioner being assigned certain sections that the co-Chair, Tom Beeman, and I, will work with to develop with all the commissioners and get actively involved prior to the next month's meeting.

So we had a lot of great people in yesterday, as far as giving us our charge as far as the background that the VA and the current health care, health care services within VHA, a broad overview of the mental health.

We also had the VA whole-health system and complementary and integrated health care, that we ended the afternoon with yesterday, along with the presentation on the National Academy of Medicine Study, which we

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all found to be very interesting, and also discovered that this was just released, I believe, as of January of this year, and a lot of the findings, I think, will become very relevant to portions of what we're going to be talking about when you're looking at the COVER Act for what we need to really be working into for the next 18 months.

So just so the general public knows, this commission began yesterday, and we have an 18-month period to complete this. So if you're looking at a calendar, you're going out until about December of 2019, which seems like a long ways away.

As the commissioners discussed yesterday, we've been involved in doing some of these things in the past, and we know that that's a very condensed period of time to do all of the items that are requested of us, to uncover and then make suggestions to make sure, again, that the VA has the proper resources, that the VA has the proper tools and mechanisms

in place, has the proper people in place; that the VA possibly needs to reconsider their approaches in mental health care, and we're going to look at what some of those approaches may be to assist in making recommendations and suggestions in that report out December of 2019.

So I think that basically concludes the recap of the major subjects that we started to tackle yesterday, so I wanted to transition immediately into the commissioners at this point, with their personal comments. As a reminder, these directional microphones are very simple to work; all you have to do is, like me, I have to remember to press the button.

Also, please put the microphone right in front of you, because they are directional, and if you lean back, we're going to lose a little bit of sound, and we want to make sure we capture everything for the transcription of all notes and meeting minutes.

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So at this time I'm going to open it to the commissioners. If you have any insights into your point of view as to, number one, reason for being on the COVER Commission; number two, the scope of the COVER Commission and what was covered yesterday, and an overview of the presenters. I think it would give all of us and the general public a feel for the depth of what we did on Day One.

DR. BEEMAN: Thank you, Mr. Tom Beeman, I'm delighted to be a Chairman. member of the commission. When I was in active duty in the Navy, I had the privilege of being Assistant Deputy Surgeon General in command of the National Intrepid Center of Excellence as it opened. That gave me an opportunity to see some of the challenges we have in treating our warriors and the commitment that we have, and really the moral obligation and the ennobling of our work to serve these incredible women and men.

What I was impressed about yesterday

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was not only the scope of the work, which seems daunting when you start, but I was impressed by the level of knowledge that the VA leadership has in this area, and really the many programs that are already extant.

I think the opportunity here is for the largest health care system arguably in the world to help set a standard for the way mental health is done throughout the world, particularly throughout the United States. So I think that this commission has an opportunity to work with the VA to put a stake in the ground and say, This is the way people should be cared for in mental health services.

We know as a nation we've really underserved that community, and now is an opportunity to really double down and to look at it and to really take our resources and marshal them to do the right thing for the people that we serve. Thank you.

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Thank you, Tom.

I think that was a great synopsis. Anybody

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else at this point?

COLONEL AMIDON: Mr. Chair, good morning. Matt Amidon from the George W. Bush Institute. I as well am deeply honored to be a part of this. I think I agree with you, Mr. Beeman, that not only is this the moral thing to do, but this is a national security imperative, because as we treat our Veterans, this is a direct plumb line back to the quality of an all-volunteer force.

Additionally, this is an issue of global competitiveness as we optimize our returning Veterans and their families, we can certainly leverage them as the national assets that they are. So I was very, very impressed with the VA presentations yesterday. I, too, agree that this is a wonderful platform to define and articulate what right can look like.

My question and challenge would then be, how do we distribute what that right looks like to a nation of effort, considering that perhaps the majority of our Veterans are not

partaking of VA health care? Can we be the exemplar, but ensure that that exemplar is distributed to others who can capture those best practices?

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Yes, thank you so much, Matt. I think that, again, the general public needs to know a very important thing that you just said, and that is that the majority of Veterans do not use VA mental care or VA health care in general.

I think the number that we heard yesterday is correct, because I've heard it for 18 months now: Out of the 22 million American Veterans alive in America, highest all-time ever, only nine million of them are enrolled, and 6.2 million of them are unique users. So when you're doing the math on that, you're looking at about 70 percent that are not getting or obtaining VA care.

Then I want to jump on what you just said, Matt, on top of what Tom just said. From what we've seen -- and I think I've known and

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felt for the last 18 months -- when the Veterans get VA care, that subgroup of about 30 percent of the total population, really enjoy and like that care in most cases. I think that's a big thing that is missed in today's conversation as a whole.

That being said, I think that both you and Tom gave a real good synopsis of yesterday, but I would like that each commissioner to put themselves on record for their purpose for being, and also, yesterday's sessions.

MR. ROSE: Mr. Chairman, Jack Rose. I think this is a tremendous opportunity and truly an honor to be part of this commission. As a Navy Veteran myself, and as a mental health advocate, we need to go forward in this area.

It's truly something that we need to look at, the whole person, the whole healing process; it's not just medication. beyond that. Therapy is extremely important,

but you need to get into some of the different, holistic types of approaches that have been truly effective.

We have seen examples in the VA right now where this is working. So I think we need to expand on that, and as a commission, I think part of our charter, we need to really look at it, and we need to be true stewards of the resources that we have. Truly, as we go forward, the VA can lead the charge on this; they really can.

They have a huge amount of assets, resources, truly professionals. They have a real base of mental health professionals, and they have a source for those professionals. These need to be used really for the benefit of our Veterans. We owe it to our Veterans for their entire lives, and I think it's just a tremendous opportunity to make this happen. Thank you.

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Thank you very much, Jack.

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DR. JONAS: Yes, thanks. It is a great honor to be on this commission and to contribute to try and do right by our Veterans. It is the military and the Veterans that actually allow us to enjoy the freedoms and the great country that we live in here. They sign an obligation when they sign up, and they defend the country. We have an obligation to return that to them, and this is part of fulfilling that obligation.

I think in addition to that -- it's been stated -- I think we have an opportunity here to reset health care in the U.S. in general, and I think we need to do that. We know, for example, that in the United States, we spend over twice as much as any other country on health care, and the costs are going up to where they're unsustainable.

Twenty-five percent of our GNP may be spent by 2025 if the current inflation rate occurs. In addition to that, the value is going down. The main outcomes, if you look at

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the general outcomes across the population, population health outcomes are declining over the last 30 years. So we're not getting value for what we're paying in health care in general.

So to simply say that we need to cover more of what we're doing is not the answer. We have to do it differently, and I think that some of the examples that we saw yesterday illustrate the direction that we need to go in order to do it differently.

As Jack said, we need to have a more whole-person model. Most of health comes from outside the health care, so we have to have a system that reaches out into that community and changes people's lives, and then links that back with prevention, chronic disease management. Only that type of thing will be able to sufficiently address mental health issues, pain and opioid epidemic issues that we have today.

So I think this commission has an

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opportunity to reset health care in general, and if we do it right for the VA and the community, then we'll do it right for the nation. So it's a great honor to be able to contribute to that.

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Thank you, Wayne. Very good point. Shira?

DR. MAGUEN: Thank you. First of all, it's an absolute honor to be a part of this. As someone who has worn both a clinical hat, a research hat, and a training hat in the VA system for many years now, I'm very honored to be part of this. I also feel that the VA has really been a leader in leading the mental health charge for our Veterans and have been so impressed with what I have seen. I'm excited to bring that to the commission and kind of dig into the details.

I also agree that the direction that we're going is so exciting. I really loved the whole-health movement transformations that I have seen, working in the system, and how

that's really made a big impact. I think that this commission really has a chance now to impact how we move forward, and I'm also very confident, from what I've heard from the commissioners so far, that we each bring a really unique piece to this and can contribute in ways, as a whole, that can transform how we move forward.

So I'm thrilled to be a part of this and look forward to working with all of you on this really important work.

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Thank you so much, Shira, very well stated. Jamil?

DR. KHAN: Mr. Chairman and fellow commissioners, as a user of the VA, I've been, as we call it in our language, in the foxholes. One of the things that I have so far missed from any briefers, and I would like to stress it, is the Keep it Simple, Sir principle.

We have to look at the basics. One of the basics in the VA is why the Veterans are not getting in there, and one of the major

difficulties is getting the disability rating. The voices you hear who are saying we are great, the majority of them are those who are 100 percent disabled, or 70 percent plus. They are treated like royalty in the VA system.

But those 70 percent who are not coming in, they are rated 10 or less than 10 percent. That rating system needs to be fixed, and I think this is a venue where we can decide on things we are going to do to bring those Veterans back into our holy ground. We need to give them the opportunity to do it. So that rating system needs to be fixed. That's the biggest flaw within the VA. Thank you, sir.

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Thank you, Jamil. Now that you've got a broad scope from the general public's standpoint as to the commissioners and the various backgrounds and opinions and fact-based upbringing that we've had in various other jobs and commitments, whether it's on a clinician side or a business side, that first and foremost, we do care about

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Veterans. In most cases, we are all Veterans, and we have, as Wayne and Tom and everyone has stated, along with Matt, we have a charge to the nation that anybody who has served in uniform for this country, we have the absolute first and foremost reason for making sure they get the best quality care with quality outcomes.

This commission is really focusing on the mental health, and when you look at the broad-based and evidence-based things that the Veterans are being treated with now, as Jack brought up, there is whole host of а alternative therapies that are being explored, in some cases by the VA right now, ahead of the general public in a health-care basis.

But more importantly, there's a lot of other things that we need to raise that should be either researched, looked at, debated, or discussed as being holistic or different type of approaches towards Because it's not just the mental health of the

Veterans, we're seeing this as a national issue. As Wayne and Tom stated, and Matt again, and certainly Shira from the clinical side -- we know that this has a broader implication, not just to Veterans, but to the health care of the general public.

So that being said, I think we had a real good overview of what happened yesterday, the perspectives from the commissioners, giving everybody a sense for who we are and how serious we take our duties and the charge of the COVER Commission.

So we are going to move on to the first presentation today, which is extremely relevant because it's really charge one of the COVER Commission, taking a hard look at what is the current integrated -- or, I'm sorry, the current evidence-based approaches that are used and implemented within the VA for Veterans' mental health care.

We have two great people on board today that are going to be presenting, and it's

Eric Rodgers and also Paula Schnurr. Again, we have their bios, but just for the general public's sense, I want to put on record their backgrounds because they have terrific backgrounds. They are great folks, and they are going to give us the overview of evidence-based.

That being said, let me introduce Eric Rodgers first, who has over 40 years of experience in nursing. He is currently the director of the VHA Evidence-based Practice Program, Office of Quality, Safety, and Value. In this position, he is responsible for the policy, program planning, and carrying out of the VA and DoD evidence-based clinical practice guideline program for both VHA and DoD facilities. He is also a VA primary-care provider and a University of Colorado faculty practice provider.

His past military and civilian positions include chief nurse executive, regional director for a large non-profit health

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practice, system, private research care director, company commander, nursing faculty, nursing education director, and staff nurse. He is one heck of a nurse. So thank you, Eric, for being on board.

And at this time, Dr. Paula Schnurr Paula is the executive director of as well. the National Center for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and previously served as deputy executive director of the Center since 1989. She is a professor of psychiatry at the Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth and editor of the Clinician's Trauma Update Online.

her Ph.D. in She received experimental psychology at Dartmouth in 1984 and then completed a post-doctoral fellowship in the department of psychiatry at Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth.

She has a lot of other things in this great bio, but the main thing is her most current grants are comparative effectiveness trial of prolonged exposure and cognitive

processing therapy and a validation of the primary care PTS screen for DSM-5.

So nice to have the balance between Dr. Eric Rodgers and Dr. Paula Schnurr with us today.

DR. RODGERS: Well, good morning, and thank you, Mr. Chairman and commissioners. I do appreciate this opportunity to give you the overview about the VA and DoD evidence-based practice, clinical practice guideline development program. Great introduction, I appreciate that.

A little bit more, I've been with the VA system now -- this is my 21st year as of this month, and as you can tell from my bio, I'm an Army Veteran myself, having served enlisted as a combat medic and eventually switching sides and becoming a Nurse Corps officer. So I always keep that perspective in my daily work that it's the Veterans that we are caring for, and I understand that.

I've been with the Evidence-based

Practice Program under Quality, Safety, and Value for the last seven years, so I'm going to proceed with the presentation. I am not an expert in mental health services, which is why we have the expertise of Dr. Schnurr.

DR. SCHNURR: Well, that was a terrific introduction. I wish my mother had heard it. Just a little bit of extra background, the National Center for PTSD is a center of excellence in research, education, consultation, in the Department of Veterans Affairs. We are congressionally mandated, and we are celebrating our 29th birthday this month.

I want to say that Dr. McGuinn is one of our graduates. She trained with us, and I'm very proud of the impact that we've had on the system, and I'm also grateful for the opportunity to be here today.

My particular interest is in studying the treatment of PTSD, functional outcomes in PTSD, and especially designing

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trials for non-pharmacologic interventions such as complementary and integrative health practices.

So Dr. Rodgers will give you an overview of the Evidence-based Practice Program, and then I'll talk about the PTSD guideline because I was one of the VA champions for that guideline.

DR. RODGERS: Thank you. I have to figure out the control. Thank you.

I'm mentioned, going As we to provide the overview for our Evidence-based Practice Program, speak about how we got our start and our partnership with Department of Defense, give you an overview of how the -what our process is and development and the that we in rigor undertake the evidence reviews.

Since the focus of this commission is on mental health, we will also speak to our most recent updates related to mental health practice guidelines, and then some examples for

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integrative health recommendations from the PTSD guideline.

The joint VA and Department of Defense clinical practice guideline program was in 1998, and we've had stood up meaningful partnership with DoD ever since The first clinical practice guidelines were actually developed in the VA in 1996, and it was a cardiology/congestive heart failure guideline, and it was so well received nationally that the VA decided that it would do more in terms of guidelines, and by 1998 had entered into a partnership with the Department of Defense.

Our goal with clinical practice guidelines is to improve the overall health of our beneficiaries by using evidence-based practices, and it has been shown since -- studies since -- in the 1990s that evidence-based practice does reduce variations in care and does optimize outcomes.

So our guidelines are specifically

designed to improve the overall quality of care and health management for both our Veterans health and military health care systems. We have a governing body known as the VA/DoD Evidence-based Practice Work Group that oversees the guideline development process and reports to the Health Executive Council.

As I mentioned, our governing body is the Evidence-based Practice Work Group. I'm going to put up a slide here that represents the work group members. But, you know, they're -- it's comprised of experts in their field from both the VA and the Department of Defense. On the VA side, they are appointed by the Under Secretary for Health, and on the DoD side of the house by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs.

I won't read the names that you can see there, but the types of offices that are represented kind of covers the gamut of what you would expect within health care.

So the governing body solicits and

prioritizes the guidelines to be developed as well as to be updated, and the guidelines are updated roughly every five years. And that's consistent with the Institute of Medicine's standards for trustworthy guidelines, which we do follow.

Our guidelines do have oversight and peer review process in place, and I'll go into more detail with that, and as I mentioned, we do report to the Health Executive Committee.

So to speak more to the actual development process, once a guideline has been identified either for new development or for update, we identify what we call champions and other professional organizations. We refer to them as chairs, guideline chairs, but we call them champions. But we have champions from both the VA and from the Department of Defense, and our interdisciplinary teams are fairly evenly distributed between VA and DoD.

Most of our guideline groups -- it varies, depending on the guideline and the

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expertise needed, but usually it's around 20 people, 10 from -- we tried for 10 from each side, however that varies a little bit because we want to make sure that we get the correct disciplines represented on our guidelines.

All of our guidelines, as I said, are interdisciplinary. We always have primary care; we always have nursing; we always have pharmacy; we always have social work. And then the additional team members, it depends on what the guideline is. We often will have chaplains, chiropractors, we've had chiropractors on some of our guidelines. had acupuncturists on some of our guidelines. health for mental have Οf course, we psychiatrists and psychologists, so we make sure that it's well represented.

We do follow very strict conflict of interest disclosure. Every member is asked to fill out a conflict of interest form at multiple times throughout the guideline process. And at many of our meetings, we do a

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verbal acknowledgment of conflicts of interest as well. And we do not just go by what they We -- these are -- we do independent tell us. verifications for conflicts of interest on all of our work group members, and we require that our champions be -- have no conflicts of interest.

The work group itself, once it's formed, defines what the scope of the clinical practice guideline should be, and they develop the key questions. The key questions are very important because they define the parameters of the evidence review that will be undertaken for the evidence.

Simultaneously, we also conduct Veteran and patient focus groups to get their input into the guideline and what is important to them from a patient perspective, and -because we want to include that to make sure that during the key question development phase, because again, like I said, that's what defines what we're looking for in the evidence. And so

we don't want to miss something that the Veterans feel are important. We want to make sure that that's included in the literature search.

Once we have a focus group, they stay involved in the process. They provide that input during the key question development process, but then later on when we get to the draft process, they are sent the draft for review and for input back to us. And primarily their focus is did we address the items that they had identified that were important to them.

We use a third-party independent -actually use a contract company to do the
guideline development itself, and they use a
third-party independent for the evidence
review. Currently, that's with ECRI. I don't
know how familiar the commissioners are with
ECRI, but it's a very large and well-known
evidence review company. And actually they
were one of -- I believe one of the first to be

identified by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality as a quality evidence review organization.

They've been around about 50 years and actually do a lot of work with Health and Human Services, CMS, NIH, so they've got a good reputation.

It takes several months to do the evidence review. They apply the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force criteria in looking at the quality of the studies for the review and give a rating to that.

Ultimately, the work group comes together in a face-to-face meeting for three and a half days where they then -- the work group members themselves review that evidence and then apply a second level of rating to the evidence in order to come up with -- ECRI determines the, we'll say, the quality of the studies, individual studies, and then the work group ends up rating the strength of the aggregate of the studies to come up with the

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recommendations.

Obviously, it goes through several draft components before we have a final product. One of the things that we're proud of is that the VA/DoD guidelines, when they started back in 1998, included an algorithm in all of their guidelines, and that had not been done previously.

Now you see more and more of that happening, but that was sort of a first for the guideline community. And all of our providers' feedback that we get is that they really appreciate the algorithms. It makes it much easier for them to follow.

It goes through an iterative draft review process and drafts. Once it's ready, it goes out what we call internally. We send it out on both the VA side and the Department of Defense side to multiple providers. Actually on the VA side we send it out widely to basically all of our providers in our system. But it's -- that's done through the chain to

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the VISNs and the medical directors and chiefs of staff to distribute out to their providers.

But we have a website that they can go to and provide feedback on the guideline. It's open for varying periods of time. Again, all of that feedback is addressed by the work group members, and any changes made to the recommendations are done so based, again, solely on the evidence.

We may get feedback that, oh, I always do it this way. But if the current evidence doesn't support doing it that way, we're going to say so. But all the feedback is addressed.

Once we have that cleaned up and ready, it then goes out again to the same people internally, but now we also send it externally to various professional organizations, individuals outside of our systems that are clearly recognized as experts in the field. And, again, they have that same opportunity to provide that feedback. And,

again, it is all addressed, and changes made are solely based -- have to be supported by the evidence.

Once the work group feels that they have a final product, then it is presented to the VA/DoD Evidence-Based Practice Work Group, that governing body for review, and it does get presented and hopefully approved. And I say hopefully because it is not an automatic. Oftentimes, the governing body work group will have additional comments that they feel need to be addressed. We've actually had instances where a guideline was not approved. So it's not an automatic.

And then in addition to the clinical practice guideline itself, we develop tools to help with the implementation. The guideline itself is usually 150, 180 pages. We'll come up with a clinician summary that's 30-some pages, a little more manageable, as well as a patient summary so that -- and it's written so that -- for the important components that the

patients value, and have told us this is what they need to know about whatever the disease is that they're dealing with. This is usually two, maybe four pages at the most. And then we also develop a pocket card for quick and easy reference.

This is just to let you know of our recent updates related to mental health. The Major Depressive Disorder guideline was updated and released in 2016, the Substance Use Disorder in 2015, and, most recently, the PTSD guideline in 2017.

Then the Patients at Risk for Suicide was originally published in 2013, and we currently have a work group in progress right now doing the update. In fact, they had their face-to-face where they looked at -- went over all the evidence just last week. So like I said, it's in progress. It's anticipated to be completed in January of 2019.

And I guess I should have, you know -- we do updates every five years unless the

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evidence -- there's significant evidence to warrant an update sooner. Also, to do an update it takes us about 12 months from start to finish on an update, and for a brand-new guideline I'm going to say 18 to 24 months. It used to be 24 months, but we've gotten it down real close to 18 months now, and most of that time is consumed by the evidence reviews. And then related to mental health is our Opioid Therapy for Chronic Pain, which was just updated in 2017.

And now I'm going to turn it over to Dr. Schnurr.

DR. SCHNURR: Thank you, Eric. So as I mentioned earlier, I was one of the cochampions for the PTSD guideline. I'm also a member of the Evidence-Based Practice Work Group, so it's given me additional insight into the process.

The PTSD guideline was revised from a prior format in which consensus was used along with evidence. It has become a best

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practice around the world in the development of guidelines to base guidelines on evidence, and when there isn't evidence to say that there isn't evidence one way or another.

So the PTSD guideline had to get pruned, essentially, from over 200 -- I think 220-some recommendations, we came down to 40 evidence-based recommendations. This is actually better for all the stakeholders because Vets get better information about the evidence, providers get better information about the evidence, and it's a lot easier to use the guidelines. It's also a lot easier to defend the recommendations because it's based on evidence review and not the opinion of a bunch of people in a room.

So because of the commission's focus on complementary and integrative health, I just wanted to mention a few things that are particular to the guideline. I'm glad to take questions about broader details.

The first bullet that's listed here

is about treatments that are not necessarily complementary, but they're different, such as repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation. That's actually an FDA-approved treatment for treatment-resistant depression.

ECT, again, an approved treatment; hyperbaric oxygen therapy, which is actually quite a controversial treatment; stellate ganglion block, likewise, and vagal nerve stimulation. The evidence for treating PTSD for all of these is insufficient right now.

Also the evidence is insufficient for acupuncture. There's been some work, but the body of evidence is quite small, and the quality of the evidence is not sufficient to make a recommendation yes or no.

And by the way, Eric didn't say this, but the way the guidelines grade evidence is to make a strong recommendation, a recommend, or a weaker recommendation, a suggest, and you can recommend for or against, or suggest for or against. In the PTSD

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guideline, because we were aware that there were many treatments that have advocates of people who are using the treatments, we used insufficient evidence ratings for those kind of treatments to ensure that users would know that we don't know one way or the other.

So going on and looking at the complementary and integrative health practices, we found the evidence was also insufficient for meditation, including mindfulness, which happens to be the most widely practiced type of meditation for PTSD in VA. Yoga and mantra meditation -- there's a new study published on mantra that was favorable, and so it's possible in the next guideline that we would see that evidence differently.

So, Eric, do you want me to sum it up?

So the practice guidelines are a foundational component of our evidence-based practice program. What we've tried to provide here is a sense of the process and the rigor.

I think we really do stand on an international footing in terms of the quality of our guidelines.

Our recent diabetes guideline was rated in a JAMA article as one of the top guidelines. There's some controversy about the guidelines for managing diabetes, and the VA/DoD guideline has been receiving very good press. That's produced by the same process as the other guidelines.

The hope of the guidelines is that evidence -- that mental health treatment is improved by using evidence-based practices and reducing unwarranted variation in care, as well as optimizing patient-centered outcomes. So guidelines are not mandates. It's important to understand that these are not thou shalt kind of recommendations.

But they are suggestions for how to practice. The guidelines all heavily emphasize the importance of taking patient preferences and values into account, considering resources

and other factors that tailor the care to the 1 individual within the body of evidence. 2 And so we suggest that you may want 3 to review the recent CPG recommendations on 4 PTSD and depression and other mental health 5 disorders to inform the commission's work. 6 7 Thank you, and now I guess we'll take questions. 8 9 CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Thank you 10 much, doctors. That was an excellent overview and gives us a lot of follow up. 11 12 I've got a couple of pages, 13

I've got a couple of pages, so I don't want to be the lead on this because it's going to lead into, I think, directionally where we need to go as the COVER Commission.

DR. BEEMAN: Doctors, just two quick questions. Are there any complementary treatments that have met the rigorous criteria of the clinical practice guidelines?

DR. SCHNURR: Not in any PTSD guideline that exists. I'm not aware of whether there are any for other mental health

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conditions, but for -- that are prevalent in Veterans, but the UK guidelines, the Australian guidelines, the American Psychological Association, and the VA guidelines, none of them have found the evidence sufficient yet.

Can I just say it's also challenging, and much of this work is not as rigorous as it needs to be because it's hard to study something for which you essentially can't have a placebo.

Drugs are easier to study. They have their own challenges. This happens to be a particular passion of mine. I love the challenge of trying to figure this out, but the problem is that often this work is threatened by the possibility that placebo effects can account for the findings.

And so there are really good people in the field now, with much more rigorous studies ongoing, but to the best of my knowledge -- and I'm speaking now as a scientist, not a representative for VA -- the

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DR. BEEMAN: Sure. I had one other question: Nowhere yet have we mentioned the fact that mental illness impacts families as well, so it's not just the warrior who has the mental health issue, it's the family. Is family therapy any part of the guideline of treatments for PTSD that you've seen?

SCHNURR: DR. We do have recommendation around couples therapy. We recognize the importance of this, because PTSD affects everyone in the life of a person who has PTSD. But the evidence is also insufficient for couples therapy or family therapy at this time.

DR. RODGERS: And I would just like to clarify, it's not related to therapy, but when we do the focus groups, we do include family members as well. So we do take that into consideration.

DR. BEEMAN: Just to comment for Jack: What I had wanted to get on record

earlier is that I think, because mental illness impacts not just the warrior but the families and by extension, the community, I think it's really important as we talk about our findings over time, that we don't discount the import of family.

I think, Dr. Schnurr, your answer that it doesn't have evidence yet. We anecdotally know that including the family, that this helps the family. There are certain things about complementary medicine that may not be able to be scientifically proven, but may have anecdotal evidence that helps us. Otherwise, it's going to be hard for us to talk about any complementary medicine if it can't be proven. Thank you.

DR. SCHNURR: May I comment, because I actually believe that we can prove a lot. Even for the challenging complementary treatments that the commission is studying, it just hasn't been done to a great extent yet.

There's just excellent ongoing work

that I think will be much more definitive in the coming years. I actually don't believe it's -- it's challenging to study, but it's not impossible to study, and we will have much better evidence.

MR. ROSE: Thank you. To whoever would like to answer this: As far as a mental health advocate, the mental illness is very difficult, one, to diagnose. So you're dealing with one here with PTSD, and there's not enough evidence base to qualify some of these complementary treatments.

Is there any way you can try to fast-track some of these? They have proven -- I don't know, maybe it's anecdotally, but some of this stuff really works.

If you've got every five years that you're looking at this, and it takes about a year to do it -- I know it's a huge process that you have to go through. But this is really critical for mental health, and that's the purpose, that's why we're here.

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I don't know. I don't know if you have any comment on that. Thank you.

DR. SCHNURR: I think I would say that I'm not the right person to answer a question about fast-tracking. That would be a question that would fall more into the VA or DoD research spheres. But I can say to the best that I know, there's a lot activity going on now, and the next few years should have, as I was saying before, much more definitive information.

DR. JONAS: Thank you very much for that great overview and the system you've built, which I think is fabulous. I've seen it from the inside and the outside, and I think you've applied the National Academy of Medicine's principles for guidelines even better than they have, in my opinion, so it's really great.

Just a couple of questions, I know, having been involved in this process for a while, so I know -- is there any training,

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especially for the patient input? The fact that you have the patient input on multiple levels is fabulous, but the dynamic, as you know, in many of these groups can be quite touchy. There's a power dynamic, there's an expertise dynamic, there's а personality dynamic, if some people dominate.

Any work on trying to create a process that sort of enhances the patient input a little bit better to balance those issues?

DR. RODGERS: Good question, thank you. Yes and no, is the answer. Yes, we have thought about that. At the moment, we haven't figured out a way to actually make that work, One is that in from multiple standpoints. order to do that, you kind of have to maintain a cadre of patients, and that becomes quite expensive.

Then the other is that under current law, we would have to have no way to cover their reimbursement for traveling to conduct some of the work that we do.

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The way that we've addressed this is that we go to them for our focus groups, and while it's not extensive, we do some preliminary kind of education with them in terms of laying out the expectations and the ground work.

We explain to them what a clinical practice guideline is and what it isn't before we start, and we do have interview guides that we follow to get at the important points from a scientific standpoint, but at the same time obtaining their perspectives in what they value as important.

I didn't go into great detail, but that second phase is called a grade methodology process, and significantly incorporated is both the patient preference and the provider preference. Those have significant value, and they are weighted within the grading of the system for the evidence.

So those can help to either raise the level of a rating or actually lower the

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level of a rating. That's why it's a yes and a no that we've addressed it.

DR. JONAS: Thank you very much, and I encourage you to keep working on that. It's a great challenge. I think the grade is a great advance in what used to be done in these areas, which is just like, Well, if it's not at the top of the hierarchy in a random, doubleblind, placebo, multi-center, clinical trial, then it's insufficient, and that still tends to be the approach.

The levels of sufficient, insufficient -- I'm glad that you're putting things into sort of insufficient evidence, even though one could say, gee, hyperbaric oxygen, for example, in my opinion, there's plenty of evidence that shows that it does not work, so you put it in the insufficient evidence.

But there is this sort of tension between the effectiveness and efficacy of research, efficacy usually being counted as more rigorous, because they look at randomized

control trials, theoretical components of a placebo, etc., to try to determine an effectiveness, which don't work out there in a more heterogenous environment in populations.

So working on coming up with models that can incorporate those assessments, I think, is important, especially when we now know that two-thirds of what has been proven in top randomized control trials can't be replicated, even when it's published in top journals in those areas.

I'm wondering if you've applied this approach to -- what we've been charged with here is to look at models of care. It's so much of what is provided in these guidelines are individual treatments, because it's easy to do the research on that.

So we end up with these laundry lists of, this works, that doesn't work, etc., when in real life, what I do in my practice and what most clinicians and patients do is, they go through a whole process of treatment in

setting guidelines, and that's how process guidelines are often set up. But we're not sure if those will actually work, if those models work, and I know it's a challenge to do that.

Have you thought of maybe coming up with some creative ways to evaluate models of care and visualizing all of the treatments on sort of a similar map to allow decision-making within practice, looking at evidence-based grounding?

DR. SCHNURR: I think that one's for me. The short answer is yes, we have thought of this, but the work in PTSD has focused primarily on collaborative care in primary care settings. So integrating mental health care into the primary care setting, creating stepcare models where lower-intensity care is delivered in primary care if a patient is not too severe, and then moving the patient along the continuum -- that evidence is still mixed. In fact, I did the first randomized trial of

collaborative care for PTSD, and we found it changed the care, but it didn't improve outcomes.

A study that was done in the DoD found more modest improvements in outcomes, and I think the challenge we're seeing by studying models of care is that the effectiveness of the models depends on the care that's provided within that model. Right now the most effective treatments we have in our toolbox for treating PTSD are selected psychotherapies.

There's a number of them, patients have a choice of things that they we do. Essentially, psychotherapies that focus on processing the traumatic event in some way seem to be the most effective. So a model of care that ultimately doesn't lead to that as an option is less likely to have a large effect.

In fact, the guideline recommends these trauma-focused psychotherapies as the first line of treatment over medication and other types of psychotherapies, some of which

are also suggested.

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Thank you. DR. JONAS: Just one more question, if you will, so surgery is used in interventional studies, injections, surgery, a lot of things were used a lot for chronic Is there sufficient evidence to show pain. that those actually work or reduce pain chronically, or are useful in mitigating the opioid issues, using the criteria that approach? Has a guideline or evaluation been done on interventional studies like that, that are a key part of chronic pain management?

DR. SCHNURR: I think that is something I can't comment on, given my expertise. I don't know your process for finding parking lot questions, but that would go beyond my knowledge.

DR. JONAS: It's opioids also, so it often comes into opioid management. It's a non-pharmacological approach. I didn't see it on the list. I'm just wondering.

DR. RODGERS: I do know that when

the opioid guideline was updated, that was
among the key questions that was looked at. I
apologize. Off the top of my head, I can't
necessarily tell you exactly what the ultimate
recommendations were that ended up in the
guideline, but I do know I remember it being
part of the key question development. I car
get that answer for you.

DR. MURPHY: One of the examples we took at were interventions for low back pain.

DR. RODGERS: What she was saying, if you didn't hear her, our low back pain guideline did include that in interventional and looked at complementary medicine treatments as well. So I'd just have to look at the guideline to let you know.

DR. JONAS: I don't think they included surgery in that. I would consider it a non-pharmacological approach, and just wondered where it fits into your evaluation approach for these areas.

DR. RODGERS: I do know we had an

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interventional surgeon that was one of the champions.

DR. JONAS: And I wondered, was there a CAM person on the surgery one? A non-pharm person? There must have been.

one final question is Just the application of the guidelines -- so often, it's difficult to get the application the quidelines. Clinicians don't necessarily use them, patients don't sometimes understand them or care about them, and the appropriateness of applying them is another whole discipline, and I'm just wondering if that's something that you've looked at in the VA, in terms of the appropriateness of the use of the guidelines. Are they out there being used? Are they benefitting people if they are used? any evaluation of that?

DR. RODGERS: Currently the only way that we have to evaluate that is what I can call indirect measures. We keep striving for that. Electronic health records, where they

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are implemented, make it easier to track and monitor and be able to assess the direct outcomes on them.

Right now they look at indirect measures. Pharmacy is a good example where, every guideline that comes out and we're recommendation alternative therapies instead, then we should be seeing a decrease in the use of whatever that particular medication might be.

Our hyperlipidemia guideline is a good example of that. We still recommend the use of statins, but the practice at the time was that everyone was going on high-dose statins, yet the evidence showed that you received no better benefit at high doses than you did at a moderate dose.

So when that guideline came out, we saw a significant decrease in the high dose ranges of our statin usage and the coinciding money saved. That was quite significant. So that's an example.

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But we're always looking and talking about how else we can get this in front of the provider where it's used. So besides our publication of these, we've tried to be creative, and we've turned to partnering with Epocrates, who is now placing our guidelines on their mobile app platform, which we know a lot of clinicians utilize. It's right in their pocket. We're strongly advertising that with our providers, that that's another place they can go to get it rather than try to pull it off the computer or get a hard copy of it.

We also know that our providers look at these other journals, so the Annals of Internal Medicine has committed that they want to publish all of our guidelines, and so every time we do a guideline update, it gets published in the Annals. That way we know our providers, both on the VA and DoD side will look at that, possibly before they'll look at something that comes out from us. So we try to be creative in getting it out there in front of

people.

We also have a study that's about to kick off a survey, again, trying to get at that answer, asking the providers, are they using them? How are they using them? What do they want from us that would improve their utilization of it? Hopefully, that will come out in the next couple of months.

DR. JONAS: I just want to commend you on this work. This is the heart and soul of determining what works and what doesn't work, which is what we all want to make decisions about. So you're doing fabulous work. Keep it up, and I just want to make sure the commission realizes that this is a thing that we should clearly focus on in terms of that. So thank you very much for your efforts.

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: There's no question that you bring a lot to the excitement of the commissioners at this point, and this is going to continue for the next 18 months. It's a good opportunity to be on record as Tom

started, and Wayne, and Jack at this point.

So I want to go on record with two things: number one, what Tom stated, I'm more in that camp. I think we're moving too slow. This commission was put together and was asked to be part of a law two years ago, and it took us two years to get to this portion. That's way too slow, because we are losing 20 Veterans a day.

And to what Jack said, I firmly believe, because I've dealt with two families now that have had Veterans commit suicide. It impacts the family, and in many cases, the community, especially if it's a small community.

That being said, we have a sense of urgency as commissioners to come up with recommendations, and I will tell you that I love the procedures. You have a very disciplined approach. There has to be that, but there also has to be a sense of urgency to some of the things that you stated, and I don't

think there is, and that's my opinion.

Whether they're complementary, whether we think they work or not, there's a group of Veterans and a group of advocates that believe they do, and I'll give you two instances.

HBOT: There are two large groups in the United States right now trying to prove that it does help, even if it is a select group of Veterans. I have heard their stories, I've seen them in person. We will bring those up in front of the commissioners. Does it work on a whole? I don't know. I don't know anything about except what they told me. There's different levels of pressure, there's different variations to the treatment, so there is no what you're trying to do here, set guidelines and standards.

If there is a piece of evidence that maybe at a 2.2 pressure over a 40-minute period sustained over seven weeks, there's an 80 percent improvement. I don't think they've

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gotten there yet, but there's that possibility.

Another group -- let's face it -- is medical cannabis, not recreational, but medical. I think we're doing an injustice, I think that our largest VSOs have stated through their membership that over 90 percent American Legion, which is two million strong, Veterans are advocating that we at least take a look at research within the VA, which I don't think we're doing. To me, that makes no sense. It's a plant, it's an herb. I'm not advocating for recreational use at all.

But from this commission, we need to look at every variation of complementary type of care under what we had yesterday, whole health. I know I'm editorializing a little bit, but I want to at least get it on the public record that these are things that I think we need to start taking a look at, along with -- what are a couple of the other ones? I talked know, Paula, you about ECT and repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation

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that had some other groups that said that was really helping me.

So when I look at it in the context, I look at it as a toolbox and a toolkit. Are we going to at least give the opportunity for what Veterans, in our subset of Commission is, to have an expanded toolbox to do evidence-based studies, to see if it does work, rather than doing incremental one-offs, whether it's done by the Army in conjunction with a broader DoD, and maybe VA being brought in at some point?

I think that you need to, since you're on this guidelines approach, to maybe be some advocates, or maybe it needs to come from the top, from the Secretary of the VA and the Secretary of DoD to make some of these statements. We'll take that as a next step from out group as well.

My last point is, from an evidencebased practice, and I would think both of you have had these occurrences or situations, just

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give us a sense for how Veterans are being treated today. Let me give you two scenarios, because they're both true; they are scenarios that I am aware of.

A woman Veteran, after two years, discloses that she's had major ongoing sexual trauma during her four-year enlistment. She is now homeless. She has a child, and she has nowhere to go. A VA person actually approached her during a homeless stand down. How, under your guidelines, would she be treated today, once she came into the VA?

DR. SCHNURR: Well, if she were receiving guideline-concordant care, she would have a comprehensive evaluation that would go beyond just the diagnosis of PTSD, but that would look at the whole person, her social circumstances, and help determine the hierarchy of needs that she has.

With guideline-concordant care, there would be shared decision-making, some collaboration between the patient and the

provider or providers that are involved to help determine the best course of action for her.

We would be recommending, as I mentioned, if PTSD is the primary thing to treat at that time, we'd be recommending, according to the guideline, some kind of trauma-focused psychotherapy. If that's not what she wanted, we -- sorry?

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: If you would, please, just describe psychotherapy and a psychotherapy session. I have no idea what that means.

DR. SCHNURR: Okay. So I'm also, for the record, not a clinician. I was trained as an experimental psychologist. But I've been hanging around with very smart clinicians, and I'll look to Shira to correct me with anything that I say.

But in psychotherapy, I mentioned the word collaboration. Essentially what you've got is a patient and a therapist talking about the issues that are relevant to the

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patient. Now, in good psychotherapy, no matter what kind it is, there's exploration at the outset to understand the person and their context and clarify what they want to get out of the therapy.

In the most effective therapies, people typically would learn skills and tools for understanding their thoughts and their feelings. To me psychotherapy is one of the most natural treatments around, because all you're doing is helping a person learn some skills to heal themselves.

So in the case of PTSD, I think what we're doing is treating a person who is stuck, whose natural recovery has failed and helping that person get back on their feet. The different theoretical approaches ultimately come down to enabling the person to change how they think and feel.

There may be exercises; there may be what is called homework, even, in some therapies to go out and do some activities.

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Some therapies are just about the talking. But essentially what you're doing through this process is helping the person get back on track.

Now, that's my non-clinician view of what psychotherapy is, and Shira, if you want to add anything to I've said, I welcome that.

DR. MAGUEN: And I'm also very happy to work with the commissioners to do a presentation on the different types of evidence-based therapies in a very concise way, if we decide that's what we want to do.

I agree; in particular, when someone is homeless, we would really focus on the primary needs first, to really make sure that the person is in a stable environment. Sometimes it's very hard for people who are moving from place to place or don't have a stable base to do the kind of work that is needed for recovery.

So I think that really laying that groundwork first and working on some basic

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skills that can help the person just cope with the day-to-day stresses is really important in a case like that.

From there I think that some traumaprocessing work can happen over time. But I
think, in terms of the nitty-gritty, again, I
can go over that with the commissioners later
about what those therapies would be.

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Let me provide the outcome. This individual lives in Phoenix, Arizona, and this lady went from being homeless with a child on the streets, had no family to turn to, because she did not want to actually bring it to the attention of her family or friends.

It was a VA nurse, during a homeless stand down, who found her and took her in. She went through psychotherapy, went through what I call a partnership and collaboration with the Arizona Coalition, who the VA nurse also brought in. They are very close to the Phoenix VA.

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So it was a collaborative effort in getting her re-established for bringing her self-esteem back to where it needed to be, and right now she's part of the Arizona Coalition, working with the Phoenix VA, and it's one of those success stories.

Let me bring up number two now, and then I'll be finished. A male Veteran who comes in finally discloses that he has slept well for the last 18 months. He has night sweats, tremors, temper. He has lost his family, and is by himself, because his friends can't stand being with him, and he can't relate to family and friends. He walks into a northern Wisconsin VA. How is that person -- I think I can ask you, Shira. How are they handled in a situation like that, using our evidence-based practices?

DR. MAGUEN: This individual just feels disconnected; that sounds like that's a key issue that they're presenting with, this disconnection from many sources, feeling really

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alone and isolated. Is that right, just to clarify?

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Yes, and also he could not get out of the trauma that he witnessed in combat.

DR. MAGUEN: I think, in addition to our evidence-based treatments, psychotherapies in particular, cognitive processing therapy, prolonged exposure therapy, I think that what we now have in our VA system is peers who can really assist with that isolation.

I think for a lot of people who come in with that perspective, really feeling disconnected, feeling hopeless, feeling like they are really struggling with even wanting to move forward in a lot of cases -- we've talked about suicide here, as well. I think that the key is that we use a multimodal approach with a person like this.

So it's not only about getting them into psychotherapy, but this person might not even be ready or willing to engage in that kind

of care. So I think that using the resources that we have available, using the peer support network, I've seen incredible work done with motivational interviewing or the motivation to engage in care, so to speak, where peers can come in and say, Look, I have gone through this. I know what you're going through, and here's what helped me. Lets' talk through this.

I think that's something that we really want to leverage with those types of Veterans. Again, when we're talking about and thinking about systems of care, we have to use all of the resources available.

I've also seen incredible work done with -- if we think about the whole-health model, spiritual leaders too, which we have available to us at the VA. For some people, that loss of faith, depending on what that person saw in combat, we want to leverage those resources too.

So having the person be able to think about how their spiritual outlook

fit into this, and connecting them not only with one mode, but connecting them with our system of multimodal care to get the person engaged and ready move forward with any care.

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: I did this exercise for a reason. What a great response, and I think what you just described is the new type of care. This happened in 2010, eight years ago, and the person was given two different doses of drugs to include an opioid, because he did have pain, and a benzo to help anxiety and sleep.

So he became a wreck, and so he disconnected from the VA, and was found by the local police, and actually went into treatment. But you have to remember, this was eight years ago.

What has helped this individual turn off all of his drugs was medical cannabinoid oils. So that actually flipped the switch for him in his case, because he probably never had the opportunity to receive the type of

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evidence-based care, and what I would call a little bit of integrated holistic care at the same time, and peer counseling, which we talked about yesterday.

So I sort of tricked it up here just to get a response, to let you know that I think the VA has come a long way in eight years. That's number one; that's the news flash.

But there are people still out there from a consistency basis, and you talk about guidelines that we may be missing, that aren't getting the same consistent type of approach on a medical-based, evidence-care background.

So bring that only for up consideration from commissioners and experiencing this in the last 18 months again, my time within the VA, and some of the anecdotal stories that I pull from that; those were sort of the a-ha moments of how we need to do things differently, quicker, faster.

We have to have a sense of urgency. To do guidelines and evidence-based takes time.

So I think as commissioners, we need to ask ourselves, are we willing, 18 months from now or even before, to make some bold recommendations prior, to move things along, faster, or evidence-based trials, testing, for our Veterans' toolbox?

So I just wanted to give you my sense of where I'm at, and Jack, you probably want to add something.

MR. ROSE: Thank you, sir. One thing: Everybody in this room is different. Each Veteran is different, so I think the approach -- and maybe it's not all going to be evidence-based -- but you have a basic starting point.

And then as the individual comes in, will it be possible to provide that individual with something that works? What works for Matt may not work for Wayne. They're both Veterans, they've both got PTSD, and I think we can all agree, when you're talking about mental illness, behavioral health, it's not an easy

thing to diagnose.

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I'm not a clinician, I'm not therapist or a psychologist, but just as family member, it's very difficult. So if we can have our folks who are in the field who are treating the follow who is coming or the woman who is coming in with a few more things to be able to help her out, I think that goes a long way. I don't know how it can fit into the system, but I believe it works.

DR. RODGERS: Thank you, and we totally agree with that, and that's why our guidelines say that that's what they are; they're guidelines. As Dr. Schnurr eloquently said earlier, they are not Thou Shall.

We recognize that every patient, every Veteran is an individual. Every provider is an individual, and their expertise and treatments that they might offer vary from provider to provider, as well. So they are are based quides follow that to on the evidence. The evidence says that this is the

best available treatment; however, we allow for that flexibility for the individual.

We recognize that the best treatment for them may not work at all, and that you may have to do something different, and the guidelines allow for that flexibility so that we don't come along and say you're a bad person because you didn't do the letter of the guideline. It was never intended to be the letter.

DR. SCHNURR: If I could just emphasize that the best guidelines clearly indicate that one size does not fit all, and that the individual patient with mental health disorder, physical disorder, needs to be evaluated.

I can say, at least for the PTSD work group, we talked a lot about this, and we tried to write it into the guideline's DNA so that people would understand the importance of, on the one hand, understanding the best evidence and the recommendations, along with

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ensuring that the individual's needs, preferences, and such, were respected.

DR. JONAS: I think in the spirit of urgency and the fact that we have a system that is very rigid and structured, appropriately so -- developed over many, many years because of problems that have occurred by not applying evidence-based practice or not applying research -- that maybe a new paradigm and even how we do evidence to delivery needs to be accelerated, such as evidence-informed patientcentered care that maybe is defined a little differently than evidence-based guidelines in those areas.

I urge the VA to see if they can't accelerate the application of the kind of person-centered care we've talked about, because I daresay spiritual care and cannabis oil probably isn't in the guidelines, but it helped these people. So how do we do that without abandoning evidence?

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Dr. Schnurr and

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Dr.	Rode	gers,	thar	ık yo	ou s	so m	uch.	You're
proba	ably	going	to	hear	bac	k fro	om us.	We're
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Stone	e, Dr	. Clan	су,	Dr. M	leyer	; we	need yo	ou to be
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We look at this as a partnership for Veterans and for the VA going forward, so we're all in this together. It's not adversarial; you're providing the knowledge-based, what's happening today, and your future outlook as well. So thank you so much for taking the time to be with us today.

DR. SCHNURR: And I'll say thank you. We're very glad to assist the commission.

(Applause.)

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Commissioners, we have a 15-minute break, so please use it, and I'll see you back in 14 minutes.

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 9:34 a.m. and resumed at 9:57 a.m.)

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CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: I'm going to add one admin item at this point in time. I will be leaving to head downstairs to get the Acting Secretary, Peter O'Rourke, probably in the next 35 minutes.

Security will give me a call. So, during Fran's presentation, when you see me leave, I'll be right back with the Acting Secretary.

But at this time we have Frances Murphy, Dr. Frances Murphy. Who was in the background yesterday, because she has a significant role as far as support as well.

But she also has had a distinguished career and terrific background. So, if I may, let me read a little bit about Dr. Frances Murphy.

No need? Well, you're going to get it. You've had a distinguished career, Fran, as a health care executive, Board Certified Neurologist, and a United States Air Force Veteran.

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Dr. Murphy currently services as

President and CEO of Sigma Health Consulting, a

woman Veteran owned small business.

Congratulations.

Dr. Murphy is a senior health care executive with extensive experience in managing, operating, and transforming large programs in health care organizations.

Her experience is diverse. And covers the wide range of activities encompassed by the federal health care market.

This experience results in a unique ability to understand the global picture while being expert and knowledgeable about technical and scientific methodology in a rapidly evolving environment, which we're certainly in.

Dr. Murphy's current work has been focused on evidence-based medicine, patient-centered care, and mental health policy and program evaluations. She published numerous peer reviewed publications, book chapters, and reports.

And has had over a 20-year career working in the Department of Veteran Affairs at VA Medical Centers during neurological care, research, and education, as well as in the VA Central Office as a senior executive.

Welcome Dr. Fran Murphy. Fran?

DR. MURPHY: Well, thank you. Okay.

I'm technologically challenged on a good day.

So, having red to me means it's off.

But, anyway, so thank you very much.

I'm delighted that Sigma was chosen as the

Veteran owned small business to support your activities.

And we have a great staff who you've met this week. This presentation is going to be a little bit different then some of the ones you've had so far.

Because it's really focusing on what your charge is. And how we can begin to move towards getting you the information that you're going to use to make your decisions and recommendations.

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I thank Dr. Rodgers and Dr. Schnurr for providing the great background in the evidence-based practice programs. Because I think that is at least a good model to get you the kinds of information that you can use.

And to begin deciding what the evidence is that complementary and integrative health treatments are effective.

So, with that, the aims of this session are to really review the part of your charge that is related to conducting an evidence-based review. To describe the proposed time line and the process for doing an evidence-based review for you.

And to tee up a couple of decisions that we need to make sooner rather than later. You've got an 18-month period to complete your charge.

And in order to get there, we're going to have to begin relatively quickly in addressing some of the issues.

So, I'd like to discuss with you the

L	potential scope for your evidence-based review.
2	Some proposed key questions.
3	And hopefully, get your endorsement
l l	of some of those issues. So that we can move
5	forward and begin the work.
5	So, this is okay. This is part

of the charge. But, I thought we had swapped out this slide.

So, you are charged to examine the available research on complementary and integrated health treatments for mental health.

And identify the potential benefits and including this list of therapies in treatment for Veterans who have mental health diagnosis.

So let's talk about how we can potentially address that issue. So, what is a proposed approach to conducting an evidence-based review to make that charge?

And I'd like to answer a couple of questions for you. Why, what, when and how?

So, why? Well, your charge is to examine evidence-based treatment models used by

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VA for treating mental health conditions of Veterans.

And then to make decisions about what the potential benefits are of including complementary integrative and health treatments.

We've heard from the evidence-based practice folks that they do those analysis about evidence-based practice. And they've included some key questions about complementary and integrative health.

But many of the guidelines, the evidence reviews are several years old. And so they need to be updated.

We heard yesterday from the Office of Patient Centered Care. And they gave a very inspiring presentation about their passion for whole health and VA's implementation of that.

What was missing, in my view, is the fact that so far, neither the state of the art conference or the evidence reviews have really looked at the specific issue of mental health 1 conditions.

And what the effectiveness is of the complementary and integrative health interventions in addressing whether mental health outcomes and patient centered outcomes for those individuals, are improved.

And that's really your charge. So, what are we going to do?

Well, we're going to do an evidence-based review for you. And the what is, an evidence-based review is a process that allows you to systematically look at the research, which you are tasked to do by the legislation.

And to make sure that you're gathering all of the relevant information.

We're not going to cherry-pick certain studies.

We're going to have an objective systematic process that minimizes the impact of any bias or errors. And to allow us to give you the information about what the evidence is, so that you can make relevant decisions.

The decisions are yours. Your

support staff are going to gather the evidence for you.

So, what about the question of when? Well, let's look at a potential time line. The star on this -- this Gantt chart or time line, is where we are now.

We've been working for several months with the VA staff in trying to structure this meeting. And to help make some early progress on issues like the evidence-based review and the survey, which we'll talk about next.

And in order to complete the evidence-based review or the system map review for you to be able to make decisions, we need to begin relatively quickly.

And that's why I'd like to get your endorsement for the scope of the review. And the key questions, if possible, sooner rather than later. Today, if that is possible.

So, what's the process for the evidence-based review? These are the steps

that were on that time line.

As you heard from Dr. Rodgers and Dr. Schnurr, defining the scope of what you're going to look at is the first step. Then you develop key questions.

And the key questions are designed to make sure that we have a common understanding of what your priorities are. And what kind of research you want us to gather.

And the key questions really give us the opportunity to objectively and clearly define all of the different aspects of a search for the literature.

We'll then begin to review the studies that come back from that search. Including an abstract screening, a full tech screening, and then do a report on the evidence for you.

So, one proposed scope for the Commission's review is that since you're primarily interested in Veterans, we really should be looking at all adults over the age of

18.

So the research we'll be gathering are -- will exclude children. But include all adult patients.

Now one of the options you have is to say, well no, I only want to see military and Veteran studies. I would recommend that you not do that.

Because I think the literature is relatively small. And I think in this case, the literature on any adult will inform your evidence-based decisions about the effectiveness of the potential interventions.

I'd also suggest that your charge says that you're to concentrate on mental health conditions. And to look at VA's evidence-based treatment models, and how they might be incorporated into those models.

So the conditions that I think are highest priority for you are post-traumatic stress disorder, major depressive disorder, substance use disorder, including alcohol and

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opioid use disorder, and suicidal behaviors.

There was some discussion yesterday about pain and stress as interest of the Commission. And I think that one of the slides that was shown on the clinical practice guidelines was the opioid therapy for chronic pain guidelines.

And the way the guidelines usually handle issues of associated conditions, or comorbidities, is that we'll focus on the primary condition.

And then within the guideline there may be a warm handoff to say, some of the guidelines related to pain is in this guideline and the recommendations reside there.

I believe it's outside of your charge to do a primary study of pain. But that's obviously a matter of discussion for this group.

At this point I'd like to stop and maybe get your feedback on this proposed scope.

And some of your thoughts about what your

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priorities are and how we can organize the work going forward.

Is that okay Mr. Chairman?

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Fran, that's perfect. And I think it's an opportunity for us to ask a couple of questions of Fran.

Because we are talking scope here. We are talking a compressed amount of time in that 18 months like we started the meeting off with.

So please, interject at this point.

I think it's critical that all of us have a point of view.

DR. MURPHY: So, and if I could, I'll just add that one of the things I should have said when I brought up the time line slide is that the more conditions we include, the more key questions there are, the longer time it takes to actually gather and review that literature.

So, if we enlarge the scope, we're likely not to meet your 18-month time line.

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CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Yeah. You and I had this side discussion at the end of yesterday. So, I'll start.

And there was the question about pain. And I am a true believer, again, as a lay person, but just from my 18 months of experience in dealing with Veterans throughout the country, that there is a direct correlation with pain, opioid abuse, and potential suicide.

So that's where I'm at. I mean, we're going to be looking at opioid use disorder. Me not being a doctor, is smart enough to realize that if you're on opioids, you obviously have some pain.

So, if it's a disorder, I just put my lay person mind onto the subject saying that pain must be very much involved in this directly or indirectly.

My point of view only.

DR. BEEMAN: Jake, I'm not going to disagree with you because I'm not a clinician.

On the other hand, I want to agree with Dr.

1	Murphy on this one.
2	I think that there's a cause and
3	effect. You know, I think that you take
4	opioids because you have the pain.
5	I mean, there's a lot of pain and
6	stress in the overall environment. And I think
7	if we studied all of it, we would be here the
8	rest of our lives.
9	I like the compactness of this.
10	Understanding that, you know, knowing about
11	pain and knowing what are the precipitating
12	factors, why people get suicidal ideation and
13	everything, is a result of some of these other
14	factors.
15	Where because I don't and I
16	could be wrong, I don't look at alcohol use as
17	exactly the same as pain. I look at alcohol
18	use as a result of pain and stress.
19	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: My point
20	exactly. I concur.
21	DR. BEEMAN: Okay.

DR. MAGUEN: You know, one of the

things that I think has been the elephant in the room is just the tremendous comorbidity that exists. That we see on the ground.

And so, I think that, you know, for me some of these complementary and integrative treatments, so for example if someone comes to me and they have PTSD and they also have chronic pain and substance use disorder, I think that all of those things we need to look at together in order to develop the best treatment plan.

And so just jumping ahead for example, even if we're evaluating acupuncture for this person. So the evidence for pain and acupuncture is a lot stronger than for PTSD. Which is insufficient evidence as we've just heard.

And so, it's -- unless we look at the whole clinical picture, sometimes it's very hard to make those determinations.

And so, I'll just -- I don't have a definitive thought about yes or no yet. But I

1	think I just want to put that out there.
2	That it's often times, the rates of
3	comorbidity are so high that even if we're not
4	looking at it, we're looking at it indirectly.
5	DR. JONAS: I want to concur with
6	that. I see patients with chronic pain every
7	week.
8	And the only reason they might not
9	have a comorbidity is because I haven't asked
10	them. Okay.
11	At least in my population. And in
12	those areas. And I think very often, people
13	with things that we're dealing with in mental
14	health will come in with pain as the primary
15	complaint.
16	Especially in primary care. And
17	then we'll go down the path of treating that
18	pain without actually getting at the underlying
19	issues.
20	And then that creates problems. It

even causes harm. I guess my question would

be, is it redundant?

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Hasn't this already been done? And 1 if it's already been done, then why would we 2 repeat it? 3 On the other hand, if it's already 4 been done, we can just build on that. 5 So it 6 shouldn't require a whole lot more work. 7 So, that would be a couple -- and.

DR. MURPHY: So maybe, and I haven't practiced clinical neurology for a long time. But I used to run a headache clinic.

And a lot of my clinical practice was in the borderlands between, you know, neurology pain and mental health.

And I would just say that even though you may have a patient who has a significant pain problem, if the primary diagnosis is one of the four or five conditions slide, you listed on the structure the treatment plan so that you're addressing both the primary and secondary diagnosis.

But the treatments are different. And your tasking is to determine whether the

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complementary and integrative health treatments are effective in improving the mental health outcomes.

That doesn't mean that we can't look at what has been done by VA in the state of the art conference and other information that's been gathered by OP -- by the Office of Patient Centered Care, and incorporate, you know, this holistic model.

In fact, I would recommend that you do that. But, that work is, you know, related but preferable to your charge.

DR. JONAS: So, I'd say we need -we don't have to repeat that work. But I think
we need to make it a core part of what's
presented.

Because we're going to have to take that into context. So, at least, I mean, if there are major updates that are required, then that's different.

But if we at least see what that information is as part of what's presented as

you go into these areas.

I will can -- I will make a prediction that you'll go through the entire review for these conditions for complementary and integrative medicine practices, individual practices.

And by the way, we're also asked to talk about models. Even more difficult.

And we will end up in the insufficient evidence for everything in those areas. That's probably what will happen.

So we need to go beyond that to really do the acceleration that Jake and others described about in an earlier conference.

DR. MURPHY: And if the Commission wants to deliberate on the issue of pain further, what I can suggest is that if you could give us your decision that at least for mental health conditions, these are the issues that you'd like us to cover, we can begin this portion of the evidence review once we get the key questions set.

And we can always add other issues later after you've had a chance to look at the information gathered on pain by other parts of the VA organization.

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Fran, I think you're headed right where we need to be going.

And number one, thanks for teeing up this slide.

Because this does define the scope.

And I think that it hits everything that Tom,
you agreed when you first saw this, right?

And the rest of the Commissioners as well, I think, are pretty good with that at this point.

To what Wayne just said, there should be some sort of studies and correlation. Especially out of opioids that you should be able to provide us by next month's meeting.

And I would say try it. You're going to have a lot more support from this Administration and from this Acting Secretary then before, Fran.

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1	So, there will be a sense of urgency
2	behind this.
3	DR. MURPHY: Okay. Back up
4	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Fran, if you
5	could, talk more into the microphone a little
6	bit. Thank you.
7	DR. MURPHY: I'm not red. I was
8	off.
9	(Laughter.)
10	DR. MURPHY: So, this is the
11	legislatively mandated group of what they're
12	calling complementary and integrative health
13	interventions.
14	I will tell you that some of these
15	things are really not usually considered in
16	that bucket of integrative health or
17	complementary therapies.
18	And I'll just point out things like
19	the HBOT, hyperbaric oxygen therapy, and trans

cran -- transcranial magnetic stimulation.

Those are a little bit, you know, different

then some of the other integrative health

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treatments.

And I wonder what your thoughts are?
We'll cover all of these. But it also says
other therapies that the Commission determines
are appropriate for study.

Were there other issues that were of particular interest to you? Under yoga, we cover yoga and tai chi.

Under meditation, would be meditation and mindfulness and other forms of meditation. But other things that are not on that list that are of very high priority for you?

DR. BEEMAN: I had talked to Jake about putting this on the record. So, I just want to just mention something.

I think family therapy, which I know is an accepted therapy. But is also part of a holistic treatment system, should be part of this.

And I would just make a comment. Nine years ago when the National Intrepid

Center of Excellence was put into place by the DoD, the Fisher Family donated 65 million dollars, or raised 65 million dollars to help the government get this started.

For the past nine years, they've been accepting about one or two patients a day. So typically they have about 30 patients at any one time, in what is really basically a 30-day intensive outpatient program.

Almost all of these therapies, with the exception of equine and HBOT, is -- are used there. And so they have nine years worth of data.

It's populated by neurologists, internists, psychiatrists, podiatrists, radiologists, they have chaplains and a whole host of other folks.

And in addition to that too, they do virtual reality. Where they have experts that can recreate the events.

I'm not sure nine years into it what the data's suggesting. But they might make --

might have some very helpful information for your research into this for us.

To say, yeah, you know what, we've been using this for nine years. This is what we're finding. These are the results.

I can say that the patients they took were mild to moderate. They did not take the really intractable kinds of patients.

And they've had both men and women in the thing. So, maybe something to look at if you haven't done that already.

But, I just wanted to put a word in for the family therapy piece. Because I think all of these treatments are enhanced by the ability to have the shared experience within the context of family.

Thank you.

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Well, I'll make my pitch one more time. Yes, medical cannabis, synthetic cannabinoids needs to be included.

And will be included, at least from the Chairman's perspective. But I think Shira

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also agreed with me.

That there's been some things going on. Even within the VA or with some VA doctors.

There are large groups of Veterans across America right now, one group that I will bring in, the Veterans Cannabis Project Group, with five Veteran heroes.

They're people that went and served multiple times. And came back and got their doctorates from either Harvard or Yale.

I mean, they're -- you would not expect them to be looking at cannabinoids. But they're very much involved. That being one.

Hyperbaric oxygen treatment. There are two large groups that have pinged to me for the past 12 to 13 months. They're becoming much more proactive.

They're gaining resonance on the Hill and also in states. So, whether or not we think that treatment works or has any evidence based to it at this point in time, it is not

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relevant to me.

I think it needs to be explored, because I did listen to Veterans that have gone through different pressure treatments over various periods of times at different depth levels, per se, which is pressure.

That absolutely swear by it. Got off all of their opioids. Have less pain. Clearer thinking, et cetera.

So, it's all anecdotal. But at least it's something that's up there. And it's been put up there for a reason when this law was written two years ago.

DR. JONAS: Yeah. I'd like some time to look over this list. Instead of sealing it down right here.

I think the big risk, number one, is that we get into the this for that. Everything becomes therapy, a component.

And you go down the laundry list like this. And our first charge is actually looking at models of care.

And this won't allow us to look at models of care if we're simply looking at the components.

I think you're getting at it with family therapy. I mean, that's a system, a model of care.

We've seen several models of care already yesterday. A lot of them were described.

The one, I think, that has the greatest interest is this whole person, integrative health model. Which is a very different way of delivering the same kind of care that incorporates some of these and some of the conventional stuff.

That's why it's called integrative.

And so we should look at those models of care

and what evidence do we have for that.

Or gaps. What gaps are in those areas? So, I think we -- that would be number one in my opinion. Instead of just adding to this list.

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1	With that said, I would add to the
2	list. And I agree with you completely that
3	cannabis, medical cannabis needs to be up
4	there.
5	I think hyperbaric oxygen needs to
6	be looked at because of the issues that have
7	emerged since the last reviews.
8	I think spiritual care is a key
9	issue. And there's various forms of doing that.
10	Especially for PTSD.
11	There's retreats for example. Some
12	of which have been studied and shown profound
13	changes that occur through a therapeutic
14	treating group.
15	Many of those are run by chaplains
16	outside. So, spiritual care is a key
17	component.

I think that -- I don't know if you pulled off the transcranial electromagnetic stuff. But there's a wider category, it's called CES, cranial electrical stimulation.

There was a review in the Annals

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online.

L	just a few months ago about that. And I think
2	that ought to be on there.
3	Transcranial is a subset of that
1	But there are FDA, I don't know if they're
5	approved or not, but you can certainly buy then

And the FDA has at least partly blessed things like Fisher devices and things like that. That, you know, for depression, for insomnia, for, you know, things like that.

So I think those ought to be looked at. If you talk to the nurses, they will describe, and the Hague Report had this on VA use, of things like therapeutic touch, healing touch for example.

It's a bioenergy type of practice that nurses deliver. And there are certifications for it.

There's been some randomized control trials on that. And we should look at that. And then osteopathic aspect.

I know chiropractic is considered

already there. And so is off the list. But osteopathic manipulation, cranial especially and others, is used for these areas. And so should be on the list.

 $\label{eq:And then I'd like to look at it} % \begin{center} \beg$

DR. MURPHY: Thanks.

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Thanks Wayne.

And I have Sheila taking some notes. And she added those as well. Thank you.

DR. MURPHY: And we'll be going back to Sheila with questions about, you know, how far we can go. Because it affects, you know, how many people we need to put on this.

DR. JONAS: That's fine.

DR. MAGUEN: And just to add to the models, you know, one thing that we should do too, is there are eight modalities that whole health recommends too.

So we should look at the list, this list and compare it to that list to make sure we're hitting all of those issues as well.

1	DR. MURPHY: I'll ask Allison to
2	help us with that.
3	MR. ROSE: Mr. Chairman, I also
4	would recommend what my fellow Commissioners
5	and lady have recommended here. We're at the
6	start.
7	We need to take a little bit of time
8	until we shoot out of the gate. I don't know.
9	And I don't know how it's going to
LO	impact. I hope it won't impact, I mean, we
11	have a deadline.
L2	That's it. We got to make that
L3	deadline. Thank you.
L4	COLONEL AMIDON: Mr. Chair as well.
L5	I just want to make sure in the search for the
L6	perfect we don't forego the effort that could
L7	start right now.
L8	So given that there's a list right
L9	here, I suggest we move forward sufficiently to
20	do so.
21	Secondly, I just wanted to make sure

I understand the assumptions and the terms.

1	You're going to look for formal study output in
2	support of this?
3	DR. MURPHY: We should go over this.
4	COLONEL AMIDON: Okay. Well, then
5	my question being then is, I know within each
6	one of these, as an example, of organizations
7	out there doing the work that are attempting to
8	capture data, but haven't formalized data
9	output yet.
10	And in doing so, I think I know of
11	two cannabis studies ongoing right now. And I
12	would like to recognize one of the public
13	members in attendance today if I could, Mr.
14	Chair.
15	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Please.
16	COLONEL AMIDON: Dr. Heather Kelly
17	from the APA. Thank you so much for being
18	here.
19	And I just wanted to say, Dr. Kelly

And in addition, her new portfolio

since 1998 has served as a senior lobbyist in

APA's Science Government Relations Office.

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includes advocating for the mental health and well-being of military personnel, Veterans and their families. And communities that have been supporting this, psychologists that serve those who served.

So, it's very nice to have a professional organization in attendance today. Thank you so much.

DR. MURPHY: So, to answer your question, we're going to be looking to gather the published literature for you.

We -- you know, you can certainly look at non-published work from either the NICOE or other organizations.

But really to determine whether these treatments are effective, you've got to go through a formal process. And part of that process, after we've developed the scope, is developing the key questions.

And those key questions will guide the review process and give all of us an understanding of what your objectives and

1	priorities are.
2	So I'd like to walk you through that
3	next step. And we've done the
4	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Fran, could I
5	interject for just a minute and give you a ter
6	minute break while I bring in the Acting
7	Secretary?
8	We have him scheduled for 10:30.
9	DR. MURPHY: I assumed that I'm
.0	stopping here. He takes over, and I'll finish
.1	when he stops.
.2	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Perfectly. Let
L3	me get Mr. Peter O'Rourke.
L4	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
L5	matter went off the record at 10:31
.6	a.m. and resumed at 10:35 a.m.)
.7	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: All right, we
L8	are back in session after that five minute
.9	break.
20	This is a public session, so we are
21	on the record. There are public observers.

And, I have the opportunity at this

point to introduce a friend of mine that we've gotten to know over the last 19 months.

Peter O'Rourke brings a highly diverse skill set in transformation, innovation and leadership honed by over 27 years of demanding fields and challenges.

He served in the military as a Navy enlisted plane captain, an Air Force officer and logistician.

He is a Lean Six Sigma Master Black Belt and has held positions in consulting in government service including service as Senior Policy Advisor, Congressional Staffer and Executive Director for nonprofits focused on generating support for federal government efficiency.

Peter has served as the VA Chief of Staff from February 16, 2018 to May 29, 2018. And, in that short period, I can tell you he helped oversee the Department through the appointment of Acting Secretary Robert Wilkie, now to be Secretary Robert Wilkie.

And, was instrumental in finalizi							zing		
VA's ele	ectro	onic healt		th	record m		odernizat:		tion
contract	as	well	as	wor	king	with	th	e W	hite
House,	Cong	gress	and		Veterans			service	
organizations to		secure		the	passage		of	the	
landmark VA Mission Act.									

Prior to becoming VA Chief of Staff,
O'Rourke served as the first Executive Director
for the VA's Office of Accountability and
Whistleblower Protection.

And, in that position, he established and led this new office to which is the first of its kind in federal government.

In this role, he quickly became a trusted advisor to many leaders throughout the Department on accountability and culture issues.

Mr. O'Rourke is a 1998 graduate from the University of Tennessee and United States Air Force Institute of Technology in 2005.

At this time, it's my pleasure to introduce my friend and Acting Secretary, Mr.

Peter O'Rourke to the Commission.

(APPLAUSE)

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: You do know that you have to turn this on.

MR. O'ROURKE: Is it red now? Okay, good. Red usually means stop, which for me, talking I should stop.

No, thanks, Jake, I appreciate that.

I bring greetings from the incoming Secretary,

Mr. Wilkie who, all indications are, he'll be
sworn in on Monday, so that's -- we're all
excited about that and especially me.

Being an Acting Secretary is a great honor from the President to fill that gap, I guess you could call between the times. But, I can fully appreciate what it means to run an organization with the scale, the geographic scope and everything else that goes along with the serving Veterans.

So, it's, like I said, been an honor, but I am very much looking forward to supporting our new Secretary as he transitions

in and continues on the good work that we've started here that I know that you all will -- are beginning today and will continue to do.

It's an area that we all are familiar with and I think has probably touched us in a lot of different ways.

Prior to this -- prior to these jobs, I'm sure throughout our life, I'll tell you one quick story that is pretty recent for me and, for me, is probably going to be a very informative one.

I got a chance to speak with folks at DAV at their convention a couple weeks ago and prepared the speech and, you know, go through all that and you're hitting the points about the different DAV's a lot focused on, you know, claims processing and things like that.

So it was good to highlight some of the good work that folks at the Veterans' Benefits Administration is doing and highlight that with that with this group and talk through some of those issues.

But, one of the things that I talked about in the speech and I'll the story, I wasn't really prepared, I mean, I knew the issues, I had looked into the suicide statistics and all those things. In fact, I had gotten the full brief on the new CDC stats a couple weeks ago and they're heartbreaking, wrenching.

I mean, it's what we would expect being human. But, what I also didn't realize when I became the Acting Secretary was the alert message on suicides that happen on VA campuses. They come direct pretty much the day of. I'll see those and read the initial details and then get the follow up and stuff like that.

And, the Thursday prior to -- the speech was Saturday morning, Thursday prior I had gotten the one notice about a 77-year-old Veteran who had attempted suicide and I don't really even want to have to go and do the follow up to find out if he was ultimately

1 successful.

But, he had made a good effort, I guess is the way to put that.

And then, Friday, got the second one of an 86-year-old Veteran who was successful in suicide.

I remember getting the first one of those roughly a few days into this job and I remember being very engaged in the sense of wanting to know the story, what was going through this person's head.

You know, they had just walked out of the VA, walked to the parking lot, took their life. What was going on? What was their diagnosis? Looking for insight, looking for a reason, which I think is probably everybody's reaction when they get into this. Why? You know, answer that question for me.

And, so, got those two emails

Thursday and Friday and it kind of just weighed

on me. And, you know, the speech was good, I

had practiced it a few times.

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But, I woke up Saturday just thinking, you know, you've got to say something about this.

So, I ad libbed a little bit at the end of the speech and really used a friend of mine who's a 86 -- or an 80-year-old Veteran who I've known for quite a long time and talked about Ed.

You know, Ed and I talk roughly at least once a week, share a few emails. So, we're in constant contact.

He's gone through a couple bouts of prostate cancer, some of other stuff. But, he's still kicking. He's an old Marine so he's not going to get taken out that easy.

But, it's always getting with him.

And, he's gone through a couple periods where,
you know, it's just weighed on him a lot. And,
you know, we've had some good conversations,
just kind of being a friend kind of thing.

And, he's got plenty of folks to talk to, too. But, it was that engagement.

So, I encouraged the folks there not to follow my example but, just, you know, they all know people like that and that are struggling or could be struggling, just reaching out to them and kind of just ended it there. It was kind of clumsy, but it was just ad libbed, but it was what was on my heart at the time.

And, Garry Augustine, who's the National Director for them, comes to me at lunch, we had lunch with Chairman Roe and so, he wanted to pass on to me that, evidently, there was a Veteran in the crowd, a mother who was notified that her 32-year-old son had committed suicide.

And so, of course, he tells me this story and he said how they, you know, had some mental folks there from the local VMC and took care of her and they were, you know, just concerned about her. But, you know, basically, he was highlighting how she was getting taken care of.

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	Of course, I felt like absolute
crap.	You know, I figured, well, tore open a
wound	that was probably pretty fresh for this
lady.	You know, I just felt like crap.
	And, I said, really? I mean, and I

told him that, I said, man I feel bad now for even bringing that up.

He goes, no, no, she got the call after your speech. Literally about an hour after the speech wrapped up about -- probably about 9:45, 10:00, sometime between 10:00 and 12:00, she got a call that her son had committed suicide.

Both were deployed -- had been -had deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan, both were Veterans.

So, it still felt just as bad, but it was -- it really kind of highlighted that stuff happens and for reasons that we're still struggling to understand.

So, that leads into the work that you all are doing both on the therapy side but

also to help us, you know, promote from our perspective, I guess, from the VA on how we can do more, what we can do effectively, how we can get the word out.

I don't know how to tell these stories other than just to tell them and encourage folks to do everything they can.

I know there are scientific things we can do. We can be smart about things, we can look at data.

I guess from the layperson's standpoint, from my perspective, it's just, you know, how do you engage with people on the frequency that you do it and those things.

I don't think those are solutions.

I think that's just a reaction to it and kind people on emotionally driven human nature stuff.

So, anyway, so that was -- that part of it getting into the important work that you all will be doing, I can communicate a few things.

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One, you have a 100 percent support from leadership of the VA. Unquestioning, unqualified. I mean, it is whatever you all need to do this work, you're going to get.

We all take this -- I know Mr. -I'll speak for Mr. Wilkie and the rest of the
leadership team. I mean, this is always top of
mind for us and probably the most frustrating
thing that's top of mind because this is
something that we don't -- that we struggle
with, especially after learning that, you know,
really suicide rates haven't changed.

Mental health struggles across the Department while we invest in it, we work, we try to hire, we do all these things, still, you know, it's a battle that keeps going.

So, you have that support.

As we, you know, change, which is inevitable in any organization this size, we want to make sure that we're cognizant of what you learn and what your recommendations are.

So, I can also tell you that, I

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guess, Boomer can attest to this, one of the things that we changed at least when I got here and I'll make the strong recommendation to Mr. Wilkie is that we, as a leadership team, as a Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Chief of Staff, you know, those are a leadership review your findings and, frankly, review them uncoordinated, or whatever you want to call it, unconcurred on.

I'd like to know exactly what you saying. I don't need guys are an administration to Vet it for me. So, I'll encourage Mr. Wilkie to do the same thing. think he'll be right on board with that.

So, I want you all to have the assurance that your recommendations, your your feedback, whatever form that comments, takes comes to us directly.

We'll still have the concurrence all that good stuff, process and that's appropriate and proper. But, at the end of the day, these are hard decisions that have very

real consequences. So, you all deserve to have those hears unfiltered.

So, and participation with these meetings. I mean, I know Jake and I know how aggressive he is, so I will not set myself up to coming to every single one of them, but I promise to be to as many of them as I possibly can. And, I know Mr. Wilkie will feel the same way as well as the rest of the team.

So, you will get the support from us that you need. And, if you ever don't just let us know.

With that, I would love to hear any questions you all have, anything you want me to pass on to the new Secretary? Any comments? Any feelings? I'm open to listen.

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Mr. Acting Secretary, if I may, let me start with my Co-Chair, Mr. Tom Beeman. I already introduced him, but, Tom, very briefly, in 30 seconds or less, an overview for Peter, if you will, on your background and why you're part of the

Commission?

Then we'll go around the table.

There's actually, Mr. Acting Secretary, there

are eight out of the ten designated spots

filled at this time. We have a quorum.

I can tell you from yesterday's meeting, this is a very active, proactive group. It will be stimulating and I was so happy to hear of the approach that you have and that Secretary -- Incoming Secretary Wilkie will have.

And, my intent, even though I'm not mandated, only by letter after 60 days of meeting, was to give you a brief overview of whether or not we're receiving the proper support, not only from the VA, but any other agencies or governments departments that need to provide us materials in a quick, responsive way.

I told Dr. Stone yesterday that, because of his VHA duties, that I would be giving him a monthly, if not weekly, briefly on

	Thomas danc Bernemager
1	if there are any roadblocks or barriers and if
2	he could deal with those and he immediately
3	said, absolutely. And, I plan to do the same
4	with you and the Secretary.
5	DR. BEEMAN: Tom Beeman, glad to
6	have you here, sir.
7	I'm a 27-year Veteran of health
8	care. I've been a CEO of Health System for the
9	last 27 years or so. I'm with Penn Medicine.
10	I was also the Assistant Deputy
11	Surgeon General for the Navy. So, I'm a
12	retired two star.

And, I was the first Commander of the National Intrepid Center of Excellence which really has helped inform my work.

DR. MAGUEN: Hi, so glad to have you here. I'm Shira Maguen. I'm working at the San Francisco VA.

I am a clinician, a researcher and also do training for our trainees, both psychiatry and psychology.

I'm a clinical psychologist by

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1	training and have been in the VA since 2001.
2	So, really glad to be part of this. And, an
3	open invitation to come visit us.
4	(OFF MICROPHONE COMMENTS)
5	MR. ROSE: Good morning, sir. My
6	name's Jack Rose and I'm a 26-year Veteran with
7	the Navy. And, I've been involved also from
8	Wisconsin.
9	And, a mental health advocate. And,
10	I've been involved with the National Alliance
11	on Mental Illness here since probably 18 years.
12	And, I look forward to supporting
13	this Commission. And, thank you very much for
14	the opportunity.
15	DR. KHAN: Jamil Khan, United States
16	Marine.
17	(OFF MICROPHONE COMMENTS)
18	COLONEL AMIDON: Good morning, sir,
19	Matt Amidon, U.S. Marine as well.
20	(OFF MICROPHONE COMMENTS)
21	COLONEL AMIDON: I wasn't down in

Dallas, no, sir. I was actually out on

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1	military duty and this is why this is near and
2	dear to my heart.
3	On the last drill weekend less than
4	a week ago, we had a memorial service for a
5	young Marine who decided to take his own life

And so, it's deeply meaningful to me. But, you have a chance to hear about what we do at the Military Service Initiative.

And, I think we uniquely exist to the benefit of this Commission at the intersection of public and private and provider and consumer. And so, can be an important broker in this effort. And, I'm deeply honored to be here.

Thank you.

in the barracks in Fort Worth.

DR. JONAS: I'm starting to feel lonely here, I'm Wayne Jonas, United States Army.

(LAUGHTER)

DR. JONAS: So, and I think the only physician on the panel actually. I'm a primary

care doc. I still see patients at Fort Belvoir which is a purple suited training program actually up there.

And, one of the biggest primary care training programs in the DoD anyway.

And, also have a long history of research at Walter Reed, NIH, Uniformed Services University.

I now run a foundation that supports

Veteran area, DoD areas in the area of whole

person and integrative health. And, I practice

that in the military hospital near here.

And, so, really would like to see -just so supportive of what Jake's doing and the
Commission is doing to try to accelerate care,
not only for our Veterans, for our nation which
deeply needs this.

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: So, I think you can see, Mr. Acting Secretary, that this is just a solid group and we're going to add to this group over the next 30 days as well.

There is a person I want to

introduce you to that's in the bullpen right now warning up and not officially vetted. So, when we're walking out the door, I'll bring out this person to introduce him to you.

That being said, thank you so much for everything that you have done for your 19 months of being within the VA.

And, I want to tell the group this.

Peter O'Rourke was the quiet one when I first

came in in January of 2017. And, found out to

be the smartest one and the hardest worker.

As he told me, I may not be the smartest person that you brought in, Jake, but I'll be the hardest worker. And, he was that.

And, I gave Peter two assignments, and he completed both of them. And, one assignment was to get the Veteran ID card off the ground that was languishing, again, for two and a half years with nobody taking ownership and The Hill demanding for the VA to finally take action.

Peter took action and did it within

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six months. I have my card. I know Veterans that are receiving their cards. They think it's the best thing since VA health care.

Even though it gives them a 10 percent discount at various stores, but thank you for that.

And also, setting up and watching him set up the Office of Accountability and Whistleblower Protection is a well-kept secret within the 15 mile radius of Washington, D.C.

And, the people that he brought in and how he has done a great job at bringing in some of the best and brightest to set this office up. He is fantastic.

And, you've got to remember, it's just starting. And, I think it's going to be a best practice in years to come and Peter O'Rourke is the one with the thumb print on that.

So, Peter, thanks for your service and thanks for being a fantastic Acting Secretary to calm the waters over this period

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			the	VA	on	the	right	mission	track
2	agai	n.							

And, this Commission, as the COVER Commission, is very much a part of where we're going to be going in the future with health care.

Thank you, sir.

MR. O'ROURKE: I don't know if I calmed the waters as Acting Secretary, but I definitely stirred up the waters a little bit.

(LAUGHTER)

MR. O'ROURKE: But, that needed to be done. So, no, I appreciate that, thanks.

Any questions from anybody? I know it's still probably new, but anything you want me to take back? I'm more than happy to do that.

DR. JONAS: I'm sorry, I didn't mean to -- I don't mean to jump in here too quickly, but I did have a very specific question, but I need to tell you why I am asking this.

So, I was down at the St. Louis VA

about two months ago looking at their whole health program doing a deep dive in there.

And, there was a Veteran panel they had set up, using varies panels to look at.

One of the Veterans, long hair, tattooed, former Marine guy, okay, had -- was coming in for his back pain. And, he had chronic back pain, had multiple interventions and treatments, still had chronic back pain.

He met with a peer to peer counselor, okay, and did a personalized health plan which is what they are doing down there, we're interested in.

He got a personalized health plan and the peer said, why don't you come over to the yoga class with me? He said, yoga? Are you kidding me? No, just come on over, we'll try it out.

He started the yoga class, his pain improved and then he said something that just startled everybody in the room. He said, yoga saved my life.

And, I said, what do you mean? And, he said, I thought about suicide every single day before this class and I would never tell anybody about it because I know what happens when you tell them that. Okay?

And, we were just stunned. Okay? We're going to get an evidence review that is likely going to say, yoga does -- there's insufficient evidence to use yoga for PTSD. Okay?

So, my question to you is, how are we going to -- how is the VA and the nation going to determine value on investment? And, I use that term specifically over return on investment because we're looking at value which has to hit at something.

And, Drew yesterday put me in touch with a great study done in 2007 where they looked at designs of health care around that.

And, as someone who's going to be looking at accountability, how are we going to actually measure the accountability issue when

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it comes to value on investment for something like that?

MR. O'ROURKE: So, there's yoga, there's hyperbaric, there's -- and these are things that I'm new to. I'm not a clinician, obviously, but I've heard those and you see the stories.

And, I've talked to Congressmen that

-- and women that have their opinions about

things with -- that are light on the scientific

data side.

I think this Commission is going to go very far with providing us the qualified reasons why we should do these, maybe not the quantified.

And, I relate that back a little bit to what we're doing in benefits, actually. Because we do the buddy statements and things like that. I mean, when there was no record, when there's those, we've expanded to provide different methods of justification or different methods of validation of those verification of

them.

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I don't know what the answer is, but I know that getting a group like this together to start advocating for it in an organized way, not an average see from the outside in saying, you know, hey, this is great, it's the only thing that worked, you know, take Vitamin E all day, you'll be fine sort of thing.

More recognizing what the effect of long term war is, because we can't quantify that either, by the way. Right? I mean, I haven't seen a study. We see anecdotal type things, things like well, what really happens.

I mean, if we want to go back in history and look at the Spartans or we want to go back and, you know, Greek and Roman history, I'm sure we could, you know, come up with stories about the long term effect or go back to World War I, which ever.

At the end of the day, it's more of the organizations, plural, so it's us and DoD and by association, the rest of the federal

government saying, let's just be honest about this with ourselves.

What is our mission really going to be? What are we truly going to do for Veterans and what are we not? Are we going to encourage them to go do things or are we going to mandate it, i.e., fund it for them?

So, I think those are the harder questions that we really have to look at. And, I mean, we have this debate right now with the presumptions and, you know, types of health care, things that we're going to take care of.

So, I think those are open questions for good conversation for debate for as much evidence as we can find and then we just really taking our Veterans for who they are, what they are and then just dealing with that and making this really focused.

Because, for the one Marine that yoga, you know, he admitted it, we'd probably have ten people that wouldn't admit to that.

And, then, a few others say, no, I didn't even

think about that at all.

And, half of those like the yoga and half of them say, no, I'd never do that.

I mean, there's going to be a lot of variance in that. And, at the end of the day, if it's a personal lifestyle choice kind of thing that's going to help them, I think we should encourage all good type things.

I mean, if we can define that it's good, of course, we encourage it. Of course, that's a cop out answer, right, because it's not, okay, yes, but are you going to fund it? Are you going to make it a benefit?

And, that's -- then we start crossing lines into other broader conversations of exactly what benefits are we going to provide and is it, you know, earned in that? We'll leave that for later on.

I think what work that you guys are doing are going to help us with the validation of, yes, these are things we should do.

I mean, I sat with the folks from

Columbia that are developing the equine therapy handbook, you know, the actual observable, you know, responses to that and how should we do it.

And, I'm pretty sure they probably just kind of skipped over that. Can we actually say, playing with horses is going to, you know, do X, Y and Z? Or just result in X?

And then, kind of just jump to, it's like, hey, it's observable. It's kind of like what we are -- we have puppies now in the lobby every month. I hope it's every month, because that's what we all kind of decided to.

Not because we have a scientific study that says playing with puppies is great, but anybody can walk in the lobby on the day that the puppies are in the lobby and realize, oh my gosh, the morale of all of our employees at VA just went through the roof.

Now, that may have only lasted for about ten minutes. As soon as they got in the elevator and got stuck there for a few minutes.

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But, for that brief moment, those puppies made their day.

I think it was the same thing we observed with horses and everything else.

I mean, there's things that we just know. Do we need to study them to death and 25 years later realize that, yes, this is something we should have been doing for the last 50?

I mean, that's for us to provide reasoned arguments and as much qualified or quantified data that we can and then let politicians decide what they're going to fund or not, what we can encourage.

Because, I can encourage a Veteran, hey, go play with some puppies, go ride a horse. And then, maybe find a charity that'll help them do that or find other methods for them to get that done.

If we know these are good things to do, then that's things we can probably get out through our systems and we can start doing

this.

We're a pretty scaled up organization. So, if we just say, hey, this would be a great thing for a Veteran service organization to help us do, I mean, that's where kind of the experience for the Veteran ID card came in is, yes, we had a funding problem with that and that's what was the major roadblock.

Because we connected over our own internal roadblocks we set up, whether they were the way we were trained to develop the solution or just the legal part of it. And, it was just -- we just can't do it.

And, I said, well, let's just find somebody else to pay for it. And, we did that.

And, I had -- I still have attorneys that yell at me because I -- you can't do that, you have to charge the Veteran. Because, it actually says we are supposed to charge the Veteran for that?

And, of course, when Jake and I saw

it, I was just like, this is absolutely insane.

I'm not going to ask somebody to pay for a 10

percent discount. I mean, it was just ridiculous.

So, when we had somebody from the private sector who said, yes, sure, we'll pay for that. Okay, let's do that.

And, the Secretary has those flexibilities that has that flexibility to accept in kind and in cash to do things for Veterans. There's a process for doing that, let's just do that.

So, I think we have more solutions than we give ourselves credit for for some of this that we get stuck on the science sometimes. And, I don't mean to offend anybody that does that.

I mean, but, we do, right? We get, you know, the paralysis by analysis kind of thing. It's, you know, funny consultant type thing. But we do that sometimes with solutions is we just don't want to sometimes get there.

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We're I think what you guys are
going to be promoting is let's just get there,
let's just do it and we'll figure it out.
DR. JONAS: That's wonderful, thank
you.

If we were to point in the direction of here's some outcomes that everybody wants, you know, something along lines going, could --would that help the VA and sort of build a flexible system that could say, all right, let's innovate. We can look at all kinds of innovative programs that might get at those outcomes as long as you show you're getting those outcomes.

Is that something that the VA is -MR. O'ROURKE: I would much rather
go to The Hill to advocate for a million
dollars to try something that we really think
are going to work than hide hundreds of
millions dollars under things that I didn't
realize we wasted money on.

I'd rather be intentional with it

and just say, yes, I'm going to go spend this money on this. I don't know if I'm going to get the exact outcomes, but I think it's going to be good for Veterans. I don't know a politician that wouldn't buy into that.

It's good transparency and, frankly, it's a great argument. It's a whole lot more interesting to talk about than some of the other things we have to advocate for for money. It's much more fun than an IT project, I know that.

MR. ROSE: Sir, if I may, along with this cross item that had come up, if we can look at it like increasing what we have in our toolbox to help the Vets and in lieu of costs that we might have spent on something else, I don't know, if we could just give it a little bit broader range.

MR. O'ROURKE: Yes, when we figure that part out, as narrow as that is, then we have found the Holy Grail of arguments on that.

I think the metaphor on the toolbox,

though, what's interesting and what I found in the little bit of traveling around that I have is that our VA folks probably do that to spite us.

Because, if they see something that works, they're usually are going to do it.

Now, that's the good part about some of the independence of the way we're structured and also there's some negatives to that as well.

So, I think if we focus on that as really the drive, the initiative for these things, there's putting more in, some of these we'll want to mandate, right, and that will kind of cross us into that, well, okay, if you're going to mandate it, you better pay for it kind of thing.

We have lots of unfunded mandates anyway. So, I don't really usually buy that as an argument.

It's going to be compliance and accountability for those things. We can find the money usually to do them. And, usually,

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some of this stuff, I mean, yoga, I'm sorry, my wife does like a bar class. It's, you know, \$10 a class. I mean, we're not talking about huge --

I mean, I'm -- well, I should back I mean, we're the federal government, we can find a way to make yoga really expensive, I'm sure. But --

(LAUGHTER)

MR. O'ROURKE: -- maybe we can, you know, just farm that out and let the private sector do the yoga stuff and we just encourage them, maybe give a little, you know, way to do that.

But, I remember when we had the first chiropractor at Wright-Patterson, it was hilarious just talking to him about how his whole thing was working.

Because he was the brand new thing at the time and, you know, you all are more familiar with the history of chiropracting than I am. But, it was just interesting to hear his

travails and just trying to say, hey, I really think this can help people and, you know, and just --

And, we was there for six months and they booted him out. I don't know what happened. I'm sure they brought him back at some point. This was a while back. But, it was interesting.

DR. BEEMAN: Just a comment, sir.

I mentioned this to Jake earlier and I hope it doesn't offend Dr. Jonas at all, but I think we might be on the same wavelength. And, I'm speaking as a person from a major research institution having done my Doctoral work at another one.

And so, and that is, is it possible that the skepticism that appropriately characterizes modern medical science has led to cynicism when it comes to complimentary medicine?

Because, modern medicine is reductive, modern science is reductive and,

really, what we're talking about is more holistic.

So, it's almost impossible to prove some of this stuff except anecdotally. And, I think that that's what you were saying, Dr. Jonas, is that, you know, we see stuff and it works.

You know, all you need to do is get on a horse and realize that the worst headache in the whole world is cured within about five minutes because you start riding and you become one with the animal.

I do that all the time, that's how I reduce my stress. But, I can't scientifically prove that other than I know that it happens.

So, I'm glad to hear that you're open to that because I think there's a lot of things that we can do that treat people as human beings.

And, this goes back to one anecdote

I have to tell you. I went to see physiatrist

and a neurosurgeon about my back pain, my lower

1	back pain. And, he said, you know what? You
2	don't need surgery, you need yoga.
3	So, I went home, I told my wife.
4	She said, I've been telling you. And, I did
5	yoga for about a month, no back pain. I
6	haven't had back pain in at least five years.
7	And so, no intervention, no real
8	cost to the system, maybe a little personal
9	cost.
10	So, I think there's a lot of
11	opportunity, but we just have to really grab it
12	and put it out there.
13	MR. O'ROURKE: You said something
14	that struck me and it's just for conversation.
15	So, treating the whole person as a
16	human being. When was the last time we did
17	that in DoD? We tend to do the exact opposite.
18	Right?
19	I mean, you're an instrument. So,
20	it is really a huge culture change. And, for

the person, right? I mean, they're used to

that, that we all grew up in that kind of

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culture.

And now, we're coming to the VA asking people, you know, treat me as a human being. There's a cultural part of that, the change over.

And, what you brought out, and I'll let you guys fight that one out, but the reductive or not. But, it really is that your willingness or your ability to say, oh okay, I'll try that.

Or, is that what you even really want? Or do you want somebody just to listen to you? I'm in pain both physically, maybe mentally. I'm frustrated with life.

One of the things I have struggled with here, and especially -- and it kind of goes back to the story about the older Veterans, everybody has, and maybe this is just a person that already has this sort of mental image when they hear about a Veteran suicide. And, I guarantee it's not an 86-year-old person unless you're familiar with the statistics.

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Usually, you think, oh, it's some, you know, I watched a movie and it's some kid that got back from Iraq and just can't deal with life, comes back and kills himself. That's the --

You know, or we've put him on meds and that's the kind of thing.

I've thought about this and, okay, somebody serves four years, six years, they get out, they go on with life.

They hit 42 and life kind of crashed in. They go through a mid-life crisis, whatever else, financial difficulties, whatever and then they consider suicide.

Completely decoupled from their service. I mean, this has nothing to do with -- I say that, maybe it's over simplification, but I mean, there's been enough time that's passed between their, you know, maybe they reflect back on that, but it wasn't enough trauma during that period that they were having those issues right after.

But, there's still one thing about
them that makes them unique, at least from our
perspective, they're still a Veteran. So, do 1
care about that person that has that Veterar
who's mental health issues are not related to
necessarily something I can pull a string or
back to their service?

But, they're still a Veteran, they're still suffering. Do they come to us for -- do they come to us? Do they go to somebody else? Do we not have an equity in that person at that point?

You know, that part of it kind of plays into that, you know, somebody offers you -- it's not surgery, it's not drugs, whatever. Hey, go do yoga, go ride a horse, do those things.

Maybe that's not what they want to hear right then. I want somebody to listen to me, I want somebody to help me, my life's falling apart.

How do we recognize those things?

Or are we just focused on, well, your back pain, okay, you can get surgery, you've got a bulging -- oh you can do this, here's your options and then that's -- we just walk away from that, we just focus on that.

Which leads to just like what you said, I mean, I made a decision to go do yoga then a month later, I don't have the pain. Whereas, you could have just -- I'm sure you could have gone to other doctors who would have said, sure, come on we'll do laser surgery, we'll do some kind of surgery, something to you.

So, it's that mental state on some of those scenarios that are interesting to think through because, I don't know where all these folks are coming from.

And, that maybe the bigger picture is really determining where they're coming from and getting them into the right kind of care that they may need, that kind of stuff.

I don't know if even we're, as an

	THOMAS DAKE DETHERAUGET 139
1	organization, our science, we're flexible
2	enough to do that.
3	Those are some of the things I would
4	love to start having a better understanding on
5	or maybe I'm just, you know, don't read enough
6	journals or something.
7	But, those are the kind of things
8	that I hope we're smarter on through this
9	process.
10	DR. JONAS: Sir, thank you for that
11	answer. I'm totally on board with what you
12	just said, I'd like to talk to you more about
13	that.

MR. O'ROURKE: Good thing you're in the same room.

DR. JONAS: You know, I want to take a bit of an issue with something you just said about whole person care.

So, I practice in the DoD, I've seen folks working in the VA. They are taking care of whole people every single day. We are taking mind, body, spirit care every single

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day. Okay?

But, we're doing it in a system that makes it really, really hard to do. And, that's the biggest -- that is the reason that the 50 percent of primary care folks, nurses, et cetera, are burning out. Okay?

We need to create it so it's easy to do. We need somehow an accountability ruler that says, as long as you hit these milestones in terms of quality, costs and outcomes, you can have the flexibility to do it through any path because we need multiple paths.

We need somehow to structure our system in a way that it brings in the evidence, but isn't tied to it as the only thing that's going to get paid for.

We need to somehow get an innovative model that allows for the whole person care to work better for what people are trying to do every single day, in my opinion.

So, can you bring an accountability ruler?

MR. O'ROURKE: Yes, I mean, I just ask why? I mean, why don't we have that system? If everybody's doing it, right, so here's the part that I just way over simplify, look at it, if that's the -- not if, but that's the case, why has there been no substantive reaction by the rest of the system?

The measurement system of that, you know, the payment system, what all those others are? Or, do we really just have two factions fighting against each other so would limit us in some places we don't actually do all that.

That's what I would lead to, typically an organization, right, if you're producing something a certain way, the rest of the organization eventually has to be forced into or is forced into some sort of alignment whether it's completely ineffective, whether it's whatever else, I mean, but you'll see something.

It's just you can't twist two gears two different ways and not sheer all the nubs

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off and finally you just have two things spinning.

that's I'm kind So, what of wondering is, you know, what is those actions we can take as this leadership management, you know, our systems to align with that, if that's truly what we're doing, or is there not enough consistency there that don't see we the evidence coming out of that naturally. I mean, just overwhelmingly coming out and seeing it.

And, that's probably part of the struggles of all that anyway when you look at something that's hard to quantify, easy to qualify and so you just -- you're always warring between those two types of data.

I mean, I can tell you how I feel, I can't measure it for you. Right? I mean, well, one day I say it's my daughter suffers from migraines. Sometimes it's three times, sometimes it's seven. I'm always wondering, you're 16, is there something else going on? I mean, did you friend just call and piss you off

1	so now you're at a six? But, it's not really
2	due to your pain?
3	I don't know those things so I just
4	sort of usually step back and let it work and
5	just be supportive and kind of try to create a
6	cocoon around it.
7	I don't know if that's sort of the
8	same reaction we're doing as an organization
9	around some of the efforts. I don't know, I'll
10	just things, put that in the list of things
11	I don't know.
12	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Jamil?
13	DR. KHAN: So, first of all,
14	personal thanks.
15	MR. O'ROURKE: It's good to see you
16	again.
17	DR. KHAN: For getting those cards.
18	No, I have another request to you
19	and this has to do specifically with the
20	suicide prevention.
21	In the system, those that we have

flagged that we know who are high risk, we

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should be able to issue them a push card, the technology that exists today.

It can be procured from the same funding like you did for the cards.

(OFF MICROPHONE COMMENTS)

DR. KHAN: Yes, sir. Yes, sir.

Because, if Jamil has that, and let's say I'm one of those people who are ready to do it. There is a very much possibility that before I do it, I'll push it to say a last word to someone.

And, it should be answered not by a call center, it should be answered qualified technician who knows I'm ready to jump the San Francisco Bridge.

And, he says, Jamil, wait two more minutes. I mean, you're going to jump, let's talk about it.

present, evidence Αt based has shown, not with this push card, but wherever there was an intervention, they had a high success rate.

So, my request to you is, get the push buttons out.

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Well, if anybody can get it done, it's going to be this guy right here.

MR. O'ROURKE: I mean, I've talked to the Amazon guys that have the -- we've been talking specifically in that context. But, the technology is there, the crisis line, you're right, it's a call center. And, we do track the number of interventions that they do and how many times we call out for register help, those kind of things.

My only -- and I agree in principle in all that. It's my concern, at least from this perspective, is having the capability and the resolution -- the capability to do the resolution on that to make sure that we don't get ourselves into where --

well, in an area we're already nationwide shortage and can I provide that capability with a reasonable belief that, you

1	know, within five seconds somebody's going to
2	pick up the call, it's going to be that kind of
3	interaction giving our number?
4	Or is there another way to find that
5	solution that distributes that out to the
6	providers that are out there that do those kind
7	of services?
8	That's kind of the struggle with an

That's kind of the struggle with an organization this size and with a population this size, frankly.

DR. KHAN: Sir, you don't do that.

The Jamil Khan, the Marine asked for this. He will, I'm sure, make this out.

MR. O'ROURKE: This is the forum. I mean, it's part of the recommendations. We can have those conversations. I know we've talked to Mr. Gates about other things.

DR. KHAN: So, the second thing I'm thinking of is the Choice Program. In the Choice Program, we started with regionally. The VA handled it itself.

Then, it became too big, so went out

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and found a contractor that was Health Net. 1 MR. O'ROURKE: Two of the, but yes. 2 DR. KHAN: Yes, sir. The Health Net 3 has done some good, but a lot of bad. The bad 4 stuff gave the VA a bad name to all Veterans 5 who otherwise were coming to the VA. 6 7 You know, once they get the bad name, unfortunately, it takes a long time to 8 9 get a good name back. But, recently, there are VA Medical 10 Centers, I'm from Wisconsin, and medical center 11 12 in Madison, they arrange my choice appointment 13 with a provider and they paid directly to the So, we have no issues. provider. 14 I think it's coming from the ground. 15 Marines like me asking you, don't bring me a 16 third-party in there just let me take --17 Veterans take care of Veterans. 18

MR. O'ROURKE: So, I mean, it's a broader issue. Yes, that's just a broad issue. I noted there's some things that make that much more complicated than it may seem.

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And, success in one area, unfortunately, is not indicative of the whole system.

There's work to be done, there's balances to be made between that and where we're going to go. But, I would rather find the best solution in that case.

The one that you described for a couple of things, service good, cost very high. And, we would say we'll spend whatever we need to spend, but when it means not being able to do other services because we're going to pay that bill, I think we have to look for the best solution in those and make them work.

I mean, you're right. I mean, that's prefaced by that we -- I think we go back, we weren't doing that great before we had a choice. So, we had different places, individual places that did it a little better based on factors.

But, overall, we -- there was a reason why we went to the choice thing, there's

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a reason why we went to third-parties. And
then, there's a reason why we're coming back
from that and there's reasons why we're going
to go back to it, just doing it the right way
managing it the right way and the cost savings
you can get from that don't outweigh any lack
of service, but we need to be better competent
on how we execute those kind of contracts.

Health Net will not be our contractor for very good reasons, although the DoD will be dealing with Health Net because that is now their new contractor, but I'll leave that to them. Maybe they can do a better job managing the contract than we did.

So, but that's noted, but I don't -I think we'll just have to continue that
conversation for a little while I think.

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: You know, Mr. Secretary, it was nice, not only for you to be here, but we scheduled you for a half an hour and it's been an hour now.

MR. O'ROURKE: So, Meredith is

1	screaming at me right now?
2	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: And, we could
3	ask questions all day of you. And, we welcome
4	you back at any time.
5	MR. O'ROURKE: Okay.
6	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: And, whatever
7	high profile role you're going to have in

high profile role you're going to have in serving Veterans, but Peter, thanks for being a friend. Thanks for taking the time to come in front of the Commissioners of the COVER Commission. And, thanks for always being supportive of our requests and needs.

Thank you very much, sir.

(APPLAUSE)

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 11:22 a.m. and resumed at 11:35 a.m.)

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: I'm not going to apologize because it's always great to have an Acting Secretary or a VA leader in front of the Commission on the time.

DR. MURPHY: No apologies necessary.

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I'm sure that that was more valuable to the Commission than --

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: But, you right in the heart of something that's very necessary and will be an outcome that we will discussion and doing action on this afternoon as well.

So, by closure of the day 2 session, we will have at least key people in alignment as far as how we're going to go about and approach the work effort and then the type of support that we're going to request from you and your staff.

DR. MURPHY: Give me the opportunity to take a slight diversion. I just want to respond to something the Commissioners have said.

So, to give a low back pain example, and I and my trusty computer while everyone else was talking with the Acting Secretary, pulled up the low back pain guideline. want to tell you what the recommendation is.

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It is that they suggest the use of mindfulness-based stress reduction, clinician directed exercise, spinal manipulation and mobilization, acupuncture, pilates, yoga and tai chi for the treatment of chronic low back pain.

And, they had specific key question about models and recommended a team approach including an interdisciplinary rehab team that included a holistic approach with biopsychosocial modeling.

So, you know, the guideline process, I think, works pretty well. Now, it's based on what the literature has published. of the important work at places like NICoE may not have gotten into the literature yet.

But, where there's literature, I think, you know, VA has tried to pull in a lot of the things that this Commission is interested in.

And, that's, you know, one of the pain related guidelines and I think they did a

1 | nice job.

DR. MAGUEN: If I can just add to that, I think one of the things you're highlighting is let's not replicate what's already been done. And, I think that that's a really key point.

I think that if we think about it that way, you bring to the table, look, I don't need to duplicate this work because we have good evidence here that this was done rigorously. Let's not, you know, waste time and duplicate work.

So, I think that that's, from my perspective, really important.

DR. JONAS: So, let's start with that recommendation around pain because we don't want to forget about pain. Right? It's a key issue around opioids, but not necessarily request that you replicate it. But, let's make sure we don't lose it.

DR. MURPHY: So, after we, you know, really nail down the scope, we're going to

start with what we had. And, once we nail down the scope, the next big piece is determining what your priority key questions are.

Because, they really begin to drive the search criteria and the systematic review.

So, remember that we said that we would start with PTSD, major depressive disorder, opioid use disorder, alcohol use disorder and suicide prevention. Five mental health conditions.

And, each of them needs three key questions. So, for adults with PTSD, are complimentary and integrative health treatments effective as monotherapy for improving mental health outcomes?

Meaning, no other therapy, only the complimentary and integrative health.

I think we're unlikely to find a lot of studies like that. But, if it works against placebo, then we've got a great recommendation based on the strength of the evidence.

The other two questions that I'd

like to propose to you is, for PTSD, are complimentary and integrative health treatments effective as adjunctive therapy?

And, we have to look separately at pharmacotherapy and at psychotherapy and psychosocial intervention.

So, those are the three questions and we would do the same thing for major depressive disorder, opioid use disorder, alcohol use disorder and suicide prevention.

So, that's a proposal. Let's go look at then what you do next in fleshing out some of these issues.

So, based on the key questions, we developed statements about the PICO(TS). We defined the population of interest, the intervention, what we're going to compare it to, the outcomes and, if relevant, the timing of the studies and the settings of the studies.

So, here is an example of a PICO(TS) table, population intervention. comparator, outcome, timing, setting that fills in all of

that stuff.

So, the population of interest, as we said, was adults 18 years or older with a PTSD diagnosis.

We've got the list from the legislation which we can potentially add to based on your input as the interventions and the -- since this is the monotherapy question, it's compared against either wait list or placebo.

The outcomes are the outcomes that the PTSD Work Group for the guideline determined were their outcomes of interest.

And, we'll look at at least a 60-day follow up to see whether the outcome -- the improved outcomes persist and we'll look at overall primary care, specialty care and mental health clinic care.

So, that's sort of the way we would fill that in.

We can go on, that's just a reminder of our population. Here are the interventions.

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So, for monotherapy, we've got a list of interventions.

And then, for an adjunct therapy, you're going to look as your primary intervention at pharmacotherapy plus that list above and then psychotherapy plus that list.

And, what we did in the pharmacotherapy and the psychotherapy was we pulled out the evidence based-treatments from the guidelines.

So, we have the treatments that were determined to be effective in each of those guidelines.

When we look at the comparators, to slightly different, they're going be depending on whether we're looking at it adjunctive or at monotherapy.

So, for -- as we said, for the monotherapy question, if it's primary list of therapy, wait placebo, for the comparisons and adjunct, you're going to look at pharmacotherapy alone or psychotherapy alone.

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And, here are some of the outcomes that have been determined by a panel of experts to be the important outcomes for each of the conditions that we're tasked by you to study.

So, rather than give you a headache looking at this incredible detail, what I would ask is that you, as a Commission, think about whether you want to set up subcommittees to oversee the evidence-based review and some of the other tasks that you want to carry out and we can work specifically to make sure that the PICO(TS) statements are exactly what you want to drive your literature review.

And, with that, I'd like to stop and open to questions. I know that I went through that really quickly, but we'll come back and talk about it later.

And then, I'd like to move to this survey if we could.

So, Mr. Chairman, are there question?

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Please go back to your PICO(TS) slide, if you would, that initial slide.

And, you did condense about eight slides into ten minutes. These are things that I think all of us as Commissioners want. I personally as the Chairman and I know that the Co-Chair would want to see, you know, this in a format.

So, again, once MAX is up, it'd be a great MAX entry point for us. But, we need this today because we are going to start to do the segmentation work led by myself and Tom as far as subgrouping, call it subcommittees, but how we're going to work.

And then, you know, is this the right model? Well, you've got it set up so I would imagine and assume that it should be.

It doesn't necessarily mean we have to stick rigidly to it. But, at least use it as a guideline while we do the subgrouping of our work.

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1	DR. MURPHY: Sorry, we have actually
2	developed the PICO(TS) statements and the
3	tables for each of the conditions and each of
4	the three key questions. So, we can give you
5	that blown out document to give you all of the
6	detail.
7	But, for brevity of presentation, we
8	didn't put all of those into the slides.
9	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: You did it the
10	right way, Fran.
11	I'm just saying, though, as backup -
12	-
13	DR. MURPHY: Yes.
14	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: give us the
15	rest of the backup
16	DR. MURPHY: Absolutely.
17	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: with the
18	detail behind it and then we can work off of
19	that from the subgroup or subcommittee basis.
20	And, I think it'll give us a real

good start in getting into the meat and the

layering of what the Commissioners need to come

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1	up with the solution basis and recommendations
2	at the conclusion of the Commission.
3	But, at the same time, I look at
4	these as working documents going forward. This
5	is where the Commissioners will talk, whether
6	it be telephonically or within subgroups first,
7	which I highly recommend to get clarity.
8	And, also, I would say get consensus
9	if possible from the subcommittees before
10	bringing the work forward to the Committee.
11	So, I know I'm getting ahead of
12	myself, but this is a, I think, a real good
13	template for us to take a hard look at and it's

template for us to take a hard look at and it's something that is already there from the evidence-based work that you've done, Fran.

Everybody else agree to that?

(NO AUDIBLE RESPONSE)

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: So, I think -yes, go ahead, Wayne.

DR. JONAS: Just ask a couple particular questions, it seemed to be, and I guess if we have a subcommittee, then we can

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1 talk about them.

But, I wouldn't -- you did put comparator which is wait list and placebo. I wouldn't exclude those that are comparators to others.

There are some studies in which the comparator is another treatment. It's not a wait list or a placebo, it's an actually active treatment and you're trying to do comparators.

So, I'd make sure we include those.

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: I see that, yes, because I think I agree with you on that.

DR. JONAS: Well, so, there are some of these -- some of -- there are studies where some of these complimentary approaches have been directly compared to another treatment. Okay? Not a wait list or a placebo, but another active treatment like psychotherapy or some other treatment.

So, I just want to make sure those are included in the study, but it wasn't as an out on there. I assume you would.

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1	DR. MURPHY: We can make those
2	changes.
3	DR. JONAS: The 60 days, why 60
4	days? I mean, a lot drugs for depression are
5	measured at 30 days. I know that FDA doesn't
6	like that and a lot of people don't like it
7	because people take them for longer.
8	But, that's the usual standard, or
9	at least for depression drugs. So, why 60
10	days?
11	DR. MURPHY: I'd like to see some
12	persistence of the effect. You also, especially
13	for some of these conditions, like to give
14	enough time, for instance, in the major
15	depressive disorder, pharmacotherapy comparison
16	takes a number of weeks for the drugs to become
17	active.
18	DR. JONAS: Yes.
19	DR. MURPHY: But, again, we can
20	DR. JONAS: I would encourage us to
21	do that.

DR. MURPHY: -- open for discussion.

DR. MAGUEN: That was something that stood out to me, too. I think that one of the challenges of the work that we're all about to do together, too, is that a lot of these studies probably, like, for example, evidence based treatment for PTSD is 12 weeks.

So, I would just suggest maybe looking to, if there's a pre and post, maybe we can think about time line a little together because I think it's a complex question.

I agree with you, what you're saying, we want long enough so that there's an exposure and a pre/post. But, the exact time line, I think, we might rule out studies that we want to look at that have a shorter time line.

DR. MURPHY: I think as long as you say at least X, we can always look at a year follow-up. But, you want to set some minimum time.

So, if the study is done a week

after and you know that your pharmacotherapy is not going to be active at that time, then it may not be a good study. It will be a very low quality study.

So, you're really looking at ways to define your inclusion criteria and your exclusion criteria.

But, again, we can work on that together.

DR. MAGUEN: Yes, I totally agree with that. I think we might, again, when we're thinking about that, just in thinking about some of the nuance, we might want to be more lenient when we look at just studies that have — are looking at, you know, a CIH as primary versus CIH as secondary because there — we might want to get sort of our hands around more studies in that number one category.

So, thank you.

DR. BEEMAN: Just an observation.

We're calling it monotherapy and I think it's instructive. In reality, complimentary and

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L	integrated	medicine	goes	with	some	thing	else
2	Right?						
3		Complimen	tary	means	it	compl	iment
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Complimentary means it compliments something. Integrated means that it integrates with something.

So, it may be instructive that in a -- that one of these complimentary therapies actually works on its own, then it might not be called complimentary anymore. Right?

It would be just non-pharmacologically based therapy or something.

DR. MURPHY: I --

DR. BEEMAN: I don't know, I'm just trying to get my head around it because I'm guessing, at the end of the day, this is going to be an easier sell for the VA if we say, these are approved complimentary therapies. They are in no way supposed to, you know, yes, replace, thank you, I'm to think of a more difficult word, but it's replace traditional therapies, you know.

But, maybe it's that this

complimentar	ry therapy	can help	us m	itigate	the
amount of	pharmacolog	gy that	we're	using	and
all. Does t	that make se	ense?			

DR. MURPHY: Yes, I'm with you. So, the reason I thought the three questions were important is that if you only at adjunct, we may get criticized by some of the advocates for transcranial magnetic stimulation and HBOT.

So, I think structuring it so that you look at it as -- and, remember, the recommendation from the PTSD guideline that was an example, was, you know, those treatments were not -- had insufficient evidence as a primary therapy. That was their term for monotherapy.

DR. JONAS: I think that's right.

I'd like to just have a language issue that I think what you described like around the pain assessment, that was very helpful, okay, in terms of framing this.

So, something similar to that would be good. That's evidence, that's what I call

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evidence informed approach as opposed to what we heard earlier which is the evidence based definition, so evidence informed. Okay?

And so, because they have said, even

-- we heard in the evidence based that there's
insufficient evidence, that's their language,
boom, end of story. Okay?

But, the recommendations for pain were we recommend you consider these into the guidelines. So, that's a little bit different, that's evidence informed practice. And, that may not go in your review process, but it should go in the contextualization that the Commission puts into this.

But, something that may affect your workload here is that it would be great to know the context around this, especially around What are the current effects sizes for pain. established, proven therapies for PTSD, depression, et cetera, the drugs, the psychotherapy?

What kind of effect size and

evidence levels do previous reviews, not yours, say you get in that? So that we at least have the context in which we're looking at these other therapies.

DR. MURPHY: So, full disclosure, I was the physician facilitator for the guidelines that we're talking about. So, I sat through the entire process, you know, worked -- Erica's one of my clients. Dr. Rodgers and Paula was the Chair of the PTSD Committee.

They went through, in detail, and they used the same process for both the low back pain guideline and the PTSD guideline.

The criteria for grading the recommendations is exactly the same. And so, the difference is based on the quality of the evidence, not on the process.

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Thank you, Fran.

That's stage one of two stages that you have to present today. So, if you don't mind, could you move on to the recommended approaches and considerations to satisfy the patient centered

1	survey COVER requirement number one?
2	DR. MURPHY: So, while
3	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Or duty to, I'm
4	sorry.
5	DR. MURPHY: While we're waiting for
6	the slides to come up, I'm going to take a
7	similar approach. I'm going to truncate this
8	discussion, but ask you for your advice and
9	decision on the key issue, which is what
LO	options should we look at and how the survey
1	should be carried out?
L2	So, if we could go to the first
L3	slide?
L4	Let me first show you what the
L5	legislation says about the need to conduct a
L6	patient centered survey, and that is their
L7	term, patient survey within each VISN.
L8	Now, you saw the map of the 18 VISNs
L9	that exist across the country. So, we need to
20	collect information from each of those areas.
21	And, we need to collect very

specific information about the experience of

Veterans	with	the	Department	of V	Veterans'					
Affairs	when	seeking	g assistance	e for	mental					
health issues.										

So, what is the experience of Veterans?

Some of that, we can get from doing data analysis. But, VA does a Veteran satisfaction survey that's called the SHEP. And, that is done so that you can get information about patients who have received mental health care in each VISN.

And, in some cases, if we collected the information over a long enough period of time, we may even be able to say something about the experience of Veterans and their satisfaction with that care at a medical center level or a health care system level.

So, that's one option.

The other thing is, we heard yesterday that the National Academy of Medicine did look at experience of Veterans with -- who screened positive for mental health conditions

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and	they	y looked	at	both	men	tal	healt	th,	VA
menta	al	health	users	and	d fo	or t	he	seco	ond
quest	cion	, they al	so lo	oked	at tl	he ex	perie	ence	of
OIF/C	DEF	Veterans	who	had	not	used	VA	ment	al
healt	ch ca	are.							

So, that helps us, and their focus groups and qualitative site visit information helps us with those, too, potentially.

There are also -- we're also asked to look at the preference of Veterans regarding available mental health treatments. And, that's a little bit more difficult.

What do Veterans believe is -- are most effective for them?

As well as, what do Veterans feel with respect to complimentary and integrative health therapies?

We've looked for existing surveys to help us answer those two questions. And, have not really found adequate data sources at this point.

We believe that the prevalence

question about what medication is prescribed to Veterans in mental health is a question that is best answered by querying the pharmacy benefits management database and looking at the clinical data warehouse so we can, with the help of the Office of Mental Health and Suicide Prevention, get access to that data and do that analysis for you.

I don't think that that's a survey question, but I'd be happy to discuss that.

The other issue is the outreach efforts of the Secretary. Again, if I were designing a study, I would want to collect that information from the VA.

We might ask in a survey whether any of the Veterans who are responding have participated in an outreach effort.

But, I think we can get a good sense of what VA does to outreach to Veterans with mental health issues including things like attending the transition assistance program, discharge briefings, going to stand downs,

participating in the PDHA and PDHRA activities as people fill out screeners and get, you know, as they redeploy from a combat theater.

So, there are a number of things that we know that VA is doing. And, we collect the information about what the outreach efforts consist of.

Now, let me go on to the next slide.

So, we really have three options, at a minimum. We can utilize exclusively existing qualitative and quantitative data sources to satisfy one or more of the Commission requirements.

But, as I've told you, there will be gaps if we do that.

We can design and conduct a patient centered web based survey to gather that information.

Or, we can use a combination of both, you know, using the existing data sources where they are available and then designing a survey to fill the gaps that are not covered by

the other information that we have.

We've talked a little bit about the Paperwork Reduction Act. It is a law, VA must comply. And, if we choose anything other than option one, which is using the existing data sources, we invoke this Act.

So, let me say a little bit about that very quickly.

The Paperwork Reduction Act triggers

-- is triggered when VA wants to conduct any
information collection from ten or more members
of the public. The Veterans are the public,
they're not government employees.

So, when you want to obtain that information, either by asking identical questions or identical reporting, record keeping and, if you want to write a report on it, a publication, it triggers this Act, ten or more, total for your entire activity.

Now, that process, after you've developed your survey instrument, you submit it to the Office of Management and Budget and they

go through a complex approval process, often coming back and asking a lot of questions and asking you to change some parts of your questionnaire.

And that can take six months to a year. So, it really impacts the time line for the Commission.

The good news is, that there is an expedited review process. We will have to work with OMB to see if they will let us use that.

If that's true, we could get approval, once we have a questionnaire to put before them, we could get concurrence from them within 60 days potentially.

Now, I don't think we can say that there will be public harm if they -- we go through the normal clearance process or this is an unanticipated event. But, maybe criteria number three is.

Because we will not meet the statutory deadline if we have to do this. So, I'm going to leave that up to all of you.

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But, I think we -- what we need to determine together is, which of these options you want to invoke.

So, here's some potential challenges. There are information gaps and so, if you decide to use only existing data sources, you will not experience of get Veterans who use non-Department facilities and providers. And, won't we get good information about the preferences of or experience of Veterans with complimentary and integrated health treatments.

If you pursue a new survey, then we've got to deal with the expedited review process or the routine review process.

So, the next step is to understand the existing data sources, evaluate what gaps there are, and I've given you my opinion about what the biggest ones are and then, choose an approach to meeting the requirements.

And, I'd like to stop there and answer any questions.

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If you look at some of the appendix slides, we go through, in detail, each of the charges and tell you where we have found information. And so, that's there for us to look at in more detail at a later time, but I don't want to hold up your lunch going through that detail.

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Go ahead, Jack.

MR. ROSE: Mr. Chairman, just a question on option What kind of one. reliability are we going to get from that option and what percentage of the Veterans will be touched?

DR. MURPHY: So, each of the data sources is different. We heard from the National Academy of Medicine that they started with a population of almost 9,000 Veterans across the country covering every VISN. But, it's only OIF/OEF/OND.

Now, they did say in their report that there were some Veterans who were from earlier eras that got included in their site

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visit reports, but we don't know how many.

The Veteran satisfaction survey, the SHEP survey is very reliable. It's the same type of survey that the private sector uses with their HCAHPS survey. They are Veteran —they are patient satisfaction surveys that CMS requires. So, we'll have a comparison with private sector.

And, that covers the entire nation and all eras of Veterans that give you -- that have accessed mental health care in VA.

So, I think that's a really valuable source of information.

So, it depends on the population of interest. Then we have other research studies and I -- Paul Schnurr was instrumental in collecting the surveys and questionnaires that have been done by the National Center for PTSD. So, those would be focused on PTSD.

So, we've got these niche issues, some are small surveys, some are large and broad. But, there isn't a single or a

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combination of these surveys that actually helps us with each and every one of charges.

DR. MAGUEN: That's really helpful.

I have just a quick question that But, the VSS may or may not be possible. survey that's already happening, is it possible to add questions to that? No? Okay, that was one thought. That would have been lovely. that would have been an easy way for us to --

DR. MURPHY: Well, I don't think so. We can ask that --

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: What is that survey?

DR. MURPHY: -- specifically.

DR. MAGUEN: So, it's a survey that's already being done by the VA and would reach the people -- a lot of the people that we want to reach and specifically, if we add some CIH questions, that would, you know, prevent us from having to go through the whole Paperwork Act because it's already happening.

1	DR. MURPHY: So, remember, that OME
2	every time you add a question, they want to
3	re-review it. So, that triggers the Paperwork
4	Reduction Act also.
5	DR. MAGUEN: Oh, it does? Okay.
6	DR. MURPHY: Yes, unfortunately.
7	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: We're going to -
8	- I'll give you my opinion on all of this.
9	We're going to battle OMB. Okay?
10	This is a very important Commission.
11	Everybody on The Hill realizes that, the
12	President realizes that, SVAC realizes that,
13	HVAC realizes that. Everybody in this room
14	came in as Commissioners realizes that.

One of the things that we want to do is streamline and modernize this government. And, if you're going to have hurdles and barriers such as OMB saying that this is a very important Commission, but we are going to delay you for 18 months while you go through the hurdles.

We need to stop that, or, at the

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very least, as a Commission, make a recommendation that OMB, in this case, should, at the minimum, expedite our requests. That's first and foremost.

Secondly, is I think that this is the right approach right here. Before we jump that shark, take a deep breath this afternoon, we'll make some assignments that Tom and I will agree to and, seeing that you have the survey, I will help out with that as well because I have strong opinions on this, as I'm already stating.

But, we need to understand what those existing gaps are because we have a charge, as easy as it was when they wrote the bill to put that in, we know how difficult it's going to be to obtain the necessary information as requested.

Probably more so for those Veterans that are outside the VA, without question. Right?

So, that will be the biggest hurdle

that we will discuss. Because, I and everyone that has spoken as Commissioners, realize that there's a gap that exists with connecting to all Veterans, Right, and obtaining their feedback on their health care and, certainly, mental health care.

And, there's the large group of Veterans that don't receive care.

I don't have a clue today how to reach all of them, but we need to either source that out. We have the capability and the budget to do that, bring in experts and list consultants to at least help us jump the shark. Right?

So, I think that will be, use what Fran is presenting here, let's understand the existing gaps. Let's evaluate those gaps and then choose and approach which may or may not be up there right now. We may build our own approach based on what I just said.

And, is it going to impact the scope? No. Will it impact the time line?

1 Possibly.

And, that would have to be one of those immediate call outs which we are charged with after our first 30 days after our first meeting.

So, I just spoke to Sheila and said, highlight this one because this is going to be something that we're going to need leverage, whether it's POTUS, SVAC, HVAC to circumvent OMB restrictions.

DR. MURPHY: And, I would ask that you maybe think about the survey in broad terms. So, it doesn't have to be a, you know, a web based survey. It could be that you want to meet with groups of Veterans in focus groups while you're out doing your site visits where you might be able to recruit both VA users and non-users.

So, it could be either at qualitative face to face information gathering or --

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Well, Fran, I'll

interject and I'll tell you what we're missing.

First of all, we're missing the VSOs, even though they represent 6 million Veterans out of the 22, that's still a significant group.

So, we need to activate this afternoon how are we going to bring in the VSOs in to become active partners for the survey? First and foremost.

And, also, at some point, inclusion into at least become public participants in the open sessions. So, that's number one.

Number two is we always forget to talk about state, county, local Veteran services. We talked about it yesterday for the Veterans Centers. There's a whole resource out there as there is at the VA right now.

There are people within OPIA that this is how they should be helping us as maybe inclusion with the subcommittee or as consultants, unpaid consultants because they're already being paid.

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But, there's people out there that know how to jump that shark, or at least will have some ideas.

And, are we going to get to a 100 percent? No. Remember, we all said, I think we agreed to the 80 percent principle or at least I threw that out there, maybe you don't.

But, this is the meaty one I think that is going to cause us issues. It's fretting Fran and the SIGNA group because it is a big, big thing that we need to at least respond to within 30 days as a call out that there could be some issues in us getting to a good, what I call solid base sampling of the two Veteran groups, the mental health group within VA and those questions specifically that we need to answer that were on the other pages.

And, the same with the other group that are outside the VA, the much larger group.

So, I just throw that out there. I think that once we get to this afternoon, and once we start working on this before August

meeting.

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Another group or another person I did not mention is Lynda Davis, the Veteran Experience Officer at VA, a wonderful resource. Fran knows her. She has Medallia that's up and running now. And Medallia can ping that Veteran once they are days visit at the VA -- VHA was completed. How was your care?

And, I don't know how specific it is, but Lynda's coming in on August, so maybe we ping her prior to this to get a little more background while we're doing the further survey work as a subgroup.

DR. BEEMAN: Jumping this shark is a new one to me.

(LAUGHTER)

DR. BEEMAN: Skinning the cat is something I'm used to, but jumping the shark sounds a lot more dangerous.

(LAUGHTER)

DR. BEEMAN: I think --

(OFF MICROPHONE COMMENTS)

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DR. BEEMAN: I think we need to use the existing data sources as much as possible because there's an awful lot of data out there. It just seems to make sense to me that we would use it, to not ask the same question over again.

Having -- and that does identify the gaps.

And then, the question that I would have is, I think qualitative sometimes is more effective than quantitative. And, the question might be is, in each VSO could you get nine people and let them run it and basically say, we need you as partners so you guys are going to have to just -- could you identify nine people and ask this question set.

But, in addition, ask any other question that you want to find out. Because, I actually this it's sometimes better to hear from a small group of people that has a chance to interact than it does for people on an -answering on a computer, yes, yes, yes, yes.

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So, that might get us around the paperwork thing because it would be within, you know, it would be each VSO putting in for nine people.

Just a thought.

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: I like your thinking because you own this one.

(LAUGHTER)

(LAUGHIER)

DR. MURPHY: So, we do patient focus groups, as Eric said, with the clinical practice guidelines. And, went to OMB we saying, in general, we want to ask these -this set of questions and then it's only different, depending on what the underlying condition is and they wouldn't give him approval.

So, we're stuck doing patient focus groups with nine Veterans for each guideline.

PARTICIPANT: We've got to jump that shark now.

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Shark --

PARTICIPANT: It sounds like a whole

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1 shark.

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(LAUGHTER)

MR. ROSE: Mr. Chairman, just on the VSO and back, looking at Kenosha County, small.

Okay? Made the call yesterday, right now, we've got 13,500.

I had requested how many of the 13,500 are getting VA care at this point? Now, I don't know if that's how far you want to, you know, drill down to this or if we already know that answer at a state level. I ask the question, do we know?

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: Jack, what exactly is your question? I mean, do we know what? Do we know the amount of Veterans --

MR. ROSE: Yes.

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: -- by county?

MR. ROSE: Yes.

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: By -- it all depends on the state from what I know. So, I'm not part of the state, Tribal group of OPIA, but their resources are as in depth as yours.

board.

1	They know exactly by most counties, and most
2	states
3	MR. ROSE: Right.
4	CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: the
5	population of Veterans. But, it's all over the

It could be off by 6,000 in Kenosha County because 6,000 of them may have moved to LA and Phoenix since the last time they took a count.

And, it is a changing demographic.

Arizona's done the best work to date that I'm aware of that has tracked down every Vet and is now paying attention to transitioning Veterans and where they're locating and going.

And also, following up with the type of care or non-care that they're receiving.

So, I think Drew alluded to Arizona yesterday being his home state with the suicide prevention and what the Arizona coalition has done and how they partnered with the state, with the counties and with the various tribes,

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and they've got a dozen tribes out there. And they're very proactive.

But, again, it took nine years for them to get there.

I would say from what you and I and Jamil know with the State of Wisconsin, the county VSOs and the county executive directors do a fairly good job. But, I'll bet you that their data and their numbers are not up to date, would be my guess.

DR. JONAS: I'd just like to support your thought about focus groups. I mean, experience and preference are qualitative issues. Okay?

So, they may lend themselves more to qualitative research methods and there are valid ways of doing qualitative research to get to saturation where you've got 80 percent or more of what the issues are.

And, in sometimes, collected even better than having a checklist on a survey.

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: A couple of

things I'm just thinking real quick here with
working the solution which Commissioners always
do and you're trying to get to an answer right
away.
So, again, let me throw out a couple
of other things.
This is going to be the challenging

This is going to be the challenging one, but I like the direction that Tom stated with qualitative. I like the focus group because I know these can be done because they're being done on an ongoing basis.

And, American Legion has the capability to do them quite well.

 $\label{eq:continuous_sum} \mbox{I'm not sure, but I think DVA does,}$ $\mbox{DAV as well.}$

So, I mean, those groups probably can help us out in the next 30 days.

And, making a decision based on Fran's next step, maybe that becomes the new approach that we use.

And, again, I think we would have to send back and SVAC and HVAC because this law,

it was written by the people on The Hill. I think there was 36 folks that signed on to care.

And, we would have to back and actually either make a clarify point saying, this is the reality. And, I don't know what reality is at this, except that there's some barriers. That I do know.

The other thing is there it might be cost to get to those other 9 million Veterans not using VA or 14 million Veterans not using VA health care.

So, are there other means and methods to do this? The answer is yes, there are.

So, I think this will be a very interesting exercise, probably not just for a subgroup but for all of us to collectively think about and then come back by August so this may very well be our first opportunity for a teleconference call prior to the August meeting. So, I'll throw that to Sheila and the

1 work group as well.

Where, by the time we leave this afternoon, we may have three items that we're going to talk about on the teleconference call. So, I'm sort of jumping ahead here.

Working this afternoon's project based off of this. But, it's perfect timing, I think, because we do need to leave here going with not only how are we going to work, but what are we going to work on? Then, who's going to be accountable and responsible for the outcomes back to the rest of the Commission? I think that's a fair statement, would all the Commissioners agree?

(NO AUDIBLE RESPONSE)

CHAIR LEINENKUGEL: That said, thank you very much, Fran, because we could debate with you all day long but we're going to break for lunch and we'll think of more things by the end of this session.

So, let me say this has been great.

It's been a great day and a half, again, my

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perspective.

We're going to go into the final phase of our first meeting which will be a closed session. But, I want to make sure we have enough time for everybody to make personal calls, do things and we sort of truncated that yesterday.

So, let's give ourselves until 1:30, that's an hour and ten minutes and I'm going to give that because I would like us to work diligently from 1:30 until 4:00.

And then, try to conclude everything by 4:00 on how we're going to work. And, then, to see if there's any summation items or any points of contention that need to be raised from a 4:00 until 4:30 time frame.

And, it'll give Sheila, as the DFO, time with her group to start to process things of do outs of what we're going to need to do in the next 30 days prior to our August meeting.

Then, we'll talk about the August meeting and then, hopefully, we'll all depart

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	Thomas "Jake" Leinenkugel 217
1	here with smiles on our faces at 4:30 this
2	afternoon.
3	Good plan? Let's see if we can
4	execute it.
5	Thanks.
6	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
7	matter went off the record at 12:22 p.m.)
8	
9	

XJake Leinenkugel
Thomas (Jake) Leinenkugel
Chairman, COVER Commission

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