START Adolescent Health Project

This survey is being used to understand your practice and ways we can meet your needs. There is no right answer. We are using the information provided to identify the best ways we can support you in this project. If you don't know an answer, give your best guess. If a question does not seem applicable to you, leave the answer blank.

All responses on this survey are CONFIDENTIAL. PLEASE DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME ON THIS SURVEY.

General Questions about You and Your Practice

1. What is your role in this practice? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

DO Practitioner Assistant CNA Coordinator Specify: Specify: 1 Q 2 Q 3 Q 4 Q 5 Q 6 Q 7 Q 8 Q	MD/	Nurse	Physician	MA/	Nurse	Care	Administrator	Other
¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸	DO	Practitioner	Assistant	CNA		Coordinator	Specify:	Specify:
		² 🗖	³ 🗖	⁴ □	5	⁶ □	7	8

2. Which practice are you from?

Practice/ SBHC 1	Practice/ SBHC 2	Other (please specify):
	² 🗖	

3. What you most excited to learn about today?

Substance Abuse

The next set of questions are about substance abuse in adolescents.

4. In your estimation, what percentage of your adolescent patient population experiences substance abuse?

<10%	11-20%	21-30%	31-40%	>40%
¹	²	3	4	5 🗖

5. Please state how much you agree with the following statements¹:

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
a. Discussing substance abuse with my adolescent patients could prevent future health problems			³ 🗖	4	5
 Talking with an adolescent patient about alcohol/drug use is unlikely to make a difference in his/her substance use behavior 		²	tnership	4	5
c. Treatment for substance abuse/dependence is effective	1	2	³ 🗖	4	5
d. The age of first alcohol use is correlated with lifetime alcohol dependency		² 🗖	³ 🗖	4	5

6. How strongly do you agree or disagree that the following are **barriers** to you identifying, treating and referring your adolescent patients with substance abuse? ^{1, 2}

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
a. Lack of training in identifying adolescents at risk for substance abuse		2	3	4	5
 b. Unfamiliarity with applicable screening instruments for substance abuse in the context of well-child care 		2	3	4	5 🗖
c. Unfamiliarity with scoring applicable screening instruments for substance abuse in the context of well-child care	¹ 🗖	² 🗖	³ 🗖	4	5
d. Lack of confidence in my ability to diagnose substance abuse		² 🗖	³ 🗖	4	5
 Lack of training in the treatment of children/adolescents with substance abuse 		2	3 🗖	4	5 🗖
f. Lack of knowledge about providers in the community to refer for adolescent substance abuse		2	3 🗖	4	5
 g. Lack of competent/qualified providers to refer adolescents with substance abuse 		2	3	4	5 🗖
 Long waiting periods to see the adolescents referred for substance abuse 		2	³ 🗖	4	5 🗖

7. How strongly do you agree or disagree that the following are **barriers** to you identifying, treating and referring your adolescent patients with substance abuse? ^{1, 2}

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
a. Inadequate reimbursement for conducting screening during a routine well-child visit		2	³ 🗖	4	5
b. Inadequate reimbursement for treating substance abuse		² 🗖	³ 🗖	4	5
 c. Unfamiliarity with CPT codes that reimburse for treating substance abuse in adolescents 		²	³ 🗖	4	5

8. How strongly do you agree or disagree that the following are **barriers** to you identifying, treating and referring your adolescent patients with substance abuse?^{1, 2}

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
a. Time limitations during a well-child visit	¹ 🗖	2	³ 🗖	4	5
 b. Concern that discussing substance abuse with my adolescent patients will damage my rapport with these patients 		2	3 🗖	4	5 🗖
c. Concern that the parents of adolescent patients will be offended if they learn that I suggested a substance abuse referral for their adolescent child ³		² 🗖	³ 🗖	4 🗖	5 🗖
d. Concern about protecting the confidentiality of my adolescent patients ³		2	3 🗖	4 🗖	5 🗖

The next questions ask about referrals for adolescents experiencing substance abuse:

9. When you refer a pediatric patient for substance abuse, how often does the following occur?⁴

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
a. You receive a report back from the provider/ organization		2	3	4	5 🗖
b. The report back you receive contains all relevant health information	on¹₽e	dia ² µic	³ 🗖	4	5 🗖
c. The information you receive is timely; that is, it is available provide the state of the stat	oveme	ent ² Bar	tneschip	4	5 🗖

Depression

The next set of questions are about depression in adolescents.

10. In your estimation, what percentage of your adolescent patient population experiences depression?

<10%	11-20%	21-30%	31-40%	>40%
1	²	³ 🗖	4	5

11.	Please state how much you agree v	Please state how much you agree with the following statements ^{1, 2}						
		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree		
	iscussing depression with my adolescent patients could revent future health problems		2	3	4	5		
	alking with an adolescent patient about depression is unlikely on make a difference in the severity of their depression	¹ 🗖	2	³ 🗖	4	5		
c. T	reatment for depression is effective		² 🗖	³ 🗖	4	5		
	bout half of cases of major depression are missed when creening is performed <u>without</u> using a validated tool		2	3 🗖	4	5		

The next questions ask about barriers to identifying, treating, and referring for depression.

12. How strongly do you agree or disagree that the following are **barriers** to you identifying, treating and referring your adolescent patients with **depression**? ^{1, 2}

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
a. Lack of training in identifying adolescents at risk for depression	1	²	³ 🗖	4	5
b. Unfamiliarity with applicable screening instruments for depression in the context of well-child care	1	2	³ 🗖	4	5 🗖
c. Unfamiliarity with <i>scoring</i> applicable <i>screening</i> instruments for depression in the context of well-child care	¹ 🗖	² 🗖	3 🗖	4	5 🗖
d. Lack of confidence in my ability to diagnose depression		² 🗖	³ 🗖	4	5
e. Lack of training in the treatment of children/adolescents with depression	¹ 🗖	2	3	4	5 🗖
f. Lack of knowledge about providers in the community to refer for adolescent depression	¹ 🗖	² 🗖	³ 🗖	4	5 🗖
 g. Lack of competent/qualified providers to refer adolescents with depression 	¹ 🗖	2	3	4	5 🗖
h. Long waiting periods to see the adolescents referred for depression	1	2	³ 🗖	4	5 🗖

13. How strongly do you agree or disagree that the following are **barriers** to you identifying, treating and referring your adolescent patients with **depression**? ^{1, 2}

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
a. Inadequate reimbursement for conducting screening during a routine well-child visit	1	² 🗖	³ 🗖	4	5
b. Inadequate reimbursement for treating depression		2	³ 🗖	4	5
c. Unfamiliarity with CPT codes that reimburse for treating depression in adolescents		2	³ 🗖	4	5 🗖

14. How strongly do you agree or disagree that the following are **barriers** to you identifying, treating and referring adolescent patients with **depression**? ^{1, 2}

Impr	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
a. Time limitations during a well-child visit	1	2	³ 🗖	4	5 🗖
 b. Concern that discussing depression with my adolescent patients will damage my rapport with these patients 	¹ 🗖	2	³ 🗖	4	5 🗖
c. Concern that the parents of adolescent patients will be offended if they learn that I suggested a referral for depression for their adolescent child ³		2	3	4 🗖	5 🗖
d. Concern about protecting the confidentiality of my adolescent patients ³		² □	3	4	5

The next questions ask about referrals for adolescents experiencing depression.

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		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
a.	You receive a report back for the provider/ organization		²	3	4	5 🗖
b.	The report back you receive contains all relevant health information		² 🗖	³ 🗖	4	5 🗖
c.	The information you receive is timely, that is it is available when needed		² 🗖	³ 🗖	4	5

Your Practice

These last questions are about your practice in general.

16. Please indicate **your level of agreement** with the following statements:

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
a. Leadership strongly supports practice change efforts. ⁴		2	3	4	5
b. Leadership demands or requires practice change efforts. 4		2	3 🗖	4	5
c. It is hard to get things to change in our practice. ⁴		2	3 🗖	4	5 🗖
d. It's hard to make any changes in our practice / team because we are so busy seeing patients. ⁵		²	³ 🗖	4	5 🗖
e. The primary care providers in our practice / team very frequently feel overwhelmed by work demands. ⁵		2	³ 🗖	4	5 🗖
f. The staff members in our practice / team very frequently feel overwhelmed by work demands. ⁵		²	³ 🗖	4	5 🗖
g. People in our practice actively seek new ways to improve how we do things. ⁵		2	³ 🗖	4	5 🗖
 My practice encourages everyone (front office staff, clinical staff, nurses, and clinicians) to share ideas 		2	³ 🗖	4	5 🗖
k. Patient care is coordinated well among physicians, nurses, and clinic staff within our practice ⁷		2	³ 🗖	4	5 🗖

1	7. Using your own definition of "burnout", please check ONE of the following: ⁸	
	I enjoy my work. I have no symptoms of burnout.	
	Occasionally I'm under stress at work, but I don't feel burned out.	²
	I have one or more symptoms of burnout, such as physical or emotional exhaustion.	³ 🗖
	The symptoms of burnout that I'm experiencing won't go away. I think about frustrations at work a lot.	⁴ 🗖
	I feel completely burned out and often wonder if I can go on.	5

Oregon Pediatric Improvement Partnership

Thank you for your participation!!

⁷ University of Chicago's Provider Experience Survey

⁸ Rohland, B.M. (2004). Validation of a single-item measure of burnout against the Maslach Burnout Inventory among physicians. *Stress and Health*, 20:75-79.

¹ SBIRT Attitudes and Behaviors Survey.

² American Academy of Pediatrics, Periodic Survey #59, 2005.

³ JCHD Provider Survey: Chlamydia screening (adapted);

http://www.prevent.org/data/files/ncc/jackson%20county%20provider%20survey.pdf

⁴ 2009 International Survey of Primary Doctors

⁵ Ohman-Strickland, P.A. et al. (2007) Measuring Organizational Attributes of Primary Care Practices: Development of a New Instrument. *Health Research and Educational Trust*, 43: 1257-1273

⁶ The Commonwealth Fund and the University of Chicago. Provider Experience Survey.