Empowering Women and Providers for Improved Care of Urinary Incontinence: EMPOWER Study

Project Overview: The EMPOWER project will assess effectiveness in treatment for women with urinary incontinence (UI) comparing three study arms. The first arm will consist of usual care; the second arm will add nurse navigation; and the third arm will involve usual care, nurse navigation, and the UI CeCe mobile app, an interactive artificial intelligence-based conversation platform.

Nurse navigators will help guide participants in their UI management efforts in the second and third intervention arms. In the third intervention arm, patients will additionally interact with CeCe daily through texting and scripted responses to educate patients and collect data on patient progress. All patients will receive printed educational resources and complete electronic questionnaires.

Project ECHO, a model for bringing best practices to primary care practitioners, will be employed to increase the workforce capacity of primary care providers (PCPs) and nurse navigators, in order to increase provider education and empowerment related to treating UI. The series is comprised of eight weekly one-hour sessions facilitated by a team of experts and will include short didactic presentations followed by participant-led case examples.

Characteristics of the Primary Care Systems and Patients Served:
The target patient service population includes women aged 18+ years who receive outpatient primary care services from the University Hospitals Primary Care Institute (PCI) integrated network of 109 outpatient primary care practices. PCI is owned and operated by University Hospitals Health System (UHHS), UH Medical Practices (UHMP) in a 16-county geographic service area subdivided into six patient care regions. Among all practices, 73 percent are located in urban settings, 15 percent in suburban, and 12 percent in rural areas.

Approximately 14 percent of established PCI patients are African American. Across communities served by the practice sites, the proportion of children in poverty (an indicator of socioeconomic status) ranges from 8-25 percent on a county-level. Compared to the UHHS catchment region, the PCI female population has a larger proportion of elderly aged 65+ (41% vs. 24%), obesity (54% vs 31%), and diabetes (16% vs. 12%). All the women receiving care from PCI are insured through commercial (59%) or public insurance (Medicare or Medicaid).

Goal
This project will implement the EMPOWER program across a large network of primary care practices and create an evidence-based patient-centered care pathway. The project aims to assess the impact of the EMPOWER intervention on outcomes important to patients as well as provider knowledge and confidence.
Aims

1. Assess outcomes to patients (compared with usual care).
2. Assess provider knowledge and confidence, practice workflow, and satisfaction among providers and staff.
3. Assess barriers and facilitators to adoption of projects addressing UI and the implementation of the EMPOWER interventions.

Evaluation Overview

The EMPOWER study evaluation plan is guided by the RE-AIM model, using mixed methods to assess intervention Reach, Effectiveness, Adoption, Implementation, and Maintenance with examination of inner and outer contextual factors using the Practical Robust Implementation and Sustainability Model (PRISM). The evaluation follows phased implementation of a cluster randomized trial (clusters defined as primary care practices) where randomization occurs across the three study arms. Three phases, each containing cohorts from the three study arms, will be rolled out consecutively across the project. The following constructs will be captured: reach, representativeness, program fidelity, office staff education, education and empowerment of PCPs, nurse navigation activities, and usage of CeCe.

Data sources include electronic medical records (EMR), nurse navigator logs, training attendance sheets, fidelity checklists, monthly site surveys (assessing implementation process and levels of provider knowledge and confidence), Project ECHO surveys, and patient symptom and satisfaction surveys at baseline and post intervention.

Semi-structured interviews will also be conducted with the lead provider and project manager at up to 45 offices including participating sites as well as those that opt-out of participating in the program. Questions will assess barriers and facilitators to adoption of projects addressing UI and the implementation of this project specifically.

Notable Features

- The EMPOWER study underscores the importance of understanding patient-related and practice-related barriers to incorporating management of UI in the primary care setting.
- The project will foster patient education-empowerment impact through direct interaction with nurse navigators and artificial intelligence, CeCe.
- The project team is conducting large-scale screening, using a multilevel (patient, provider, and system) approach, and working within an integrated health care system.

“EMPOWER addresses barriers to diagnosing and managing urinary incontinence in the primary care setting utilizing large-scale screening, empowering patients to discuss UI with providers, training providers, facilitating care through nurse navigation, and engaging patients in self-management of UI through a mobile ‘chatbot.’ Ours is a sustainable, technology-based approach to an often overlooked but important problem which affects millions of American women. As our project name implies, we will empower women to seek the treatment which best meets their individual needs.”

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