Implementing Guidelines for IBT in Conjunction with CMS Regulations

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Introduction: The AMA house delegates announced obesity as a disease and stated that it required a range of medical interventions to advance its treatment and prevention. Along with this, the CDC has reported that obesity rates have increased dramatically in the U.S. and it is now considered an epidemic. In the Medicare population alone, over 30% of people are obese. Efforts have been made to increase preventative measures on obesity since the Affordable Care Act listed it as one of the top 10 essential health benefits. IBT or intensive behavioral therapy is one of the new services now being offered to Medicare patients. As of November 29, 2011 Medicare now covers IBT for obesity, defined as a BMI of 30kg/m² or greater for the prevention or early detection of illnesses and disabilities. IBT consist of the following:

• Screening for obesity in adults using measurements for BMI
• Dietary (nutritional) assessment
• Intense behavioral counseling and behavioral therapy to promote sustained weight loss through high intensity interventions on diet and exercise
• IBT is based off the 5 A’s approach adopted by the United Preventative Services Task Force and Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services for obesity counseling. Primary care physicians will preform it.

Plan: IBT is a year long program, its schedule consist of Face to Face weekly visits for the 1st 6 month. It then moves to face to face visits every other week for months 2-6, and for months 7-12 visits are once a month. This constitutes a total of 20 visits in the year. In order for the patient to continue with the IBT program, they must lose a total of 6.6lbs in the first 6 months. Although a complete time line has been developed, there are no uniform guidelines or resources on how a primary care physician should conduct IBT and what exactly should be targeted at each visit.

3 Year Timeline
1st year: Create Universal guidelines for IBT and assemble tools/handouts to use during each IBT session
2nd year: Partner with Primary Care Physician and run a pilot study using Universal IBT Guidelines and tools/handouts
3rd year: Collect data and analyze, implement into capstone project

| Table 1. The 5 As Approach Adopted by the USPSTF and CMS in Obesity Counseling |
|------------------|------------------|
| Assess | Ask about and assess behavioral health risk (s) and factors affecting choice of behavior change goals and methods |
| Advise | Give clear, specific, and personalized behavior change advice (including information about personal health harms/risks associated with obesity) |
| Agree | Collaboratively select appropriate treatment goals and methods based on the patient’s interest in and willingness to change behavior |
| Assist | Using behavior change techniques (self help or counseling), aid the patient in achieving agreed-upon goals by supporting the skills, confidence, and social and environmental supports for behavior change, supplemented with additional medical interventions when appropriate |
| Arrange | Schedule follow-up appointments (in person or by telephone) to provide ongoing surveillance and support and to adjust the treatment plan as needed, including referral to more intense or specialized treatment |

CMS Centers for Medicaid & Medicare Services; USPSTF United States Preventative Services Task Force

Act / Conclusions: A completed guideline to conducting IBT was created along with labeled and organized tools/handouts sheet. The tools/handout sheet contains the list of resources to be used during each IBT session. Included in the handout is quality of life survey specifically OQL S3P6. This is to be given to patients at the 1st visit, 14th visit, and the 20th visit. This will be scored and used to determine if their quality of life has improved as a result of the IBT pilot study. This data will then be analyzed to determine if the guidelines have a significant impact on weight loss for the patient as well as improve their quality of life. Obesity has become a serious health issues and it is imperative that the healthcare system create sustainable improvements to combating this issue.

Ways to improve: After extensive research some concerns and challenges have been identified with the Medicare obesity benefit.
• Weight loss intervention differs in older and younger adults, yet the benefit of IBT relies predominately on data collected from interventional studies on younger people.
• BMI is not the most accurate measure to identify obesity.

Proposals to overcome shortcomings:
• Obesity treatment should focus on improving quality of life, physical function, and mitigating muscle and bone loss rather than focusing solely on weight loss.
• Weight circumference or waist-hip ratio should be considered as additional anthropometric measures in ascertaining obesity.

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Literature cited:


