

Improving Population Mental Health Impact The Role of Primary Care Integration

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Learning Objectives

- Define how intervention reach and effect size relate to population health impact
- Describe the components of effective primary care mental health integration models

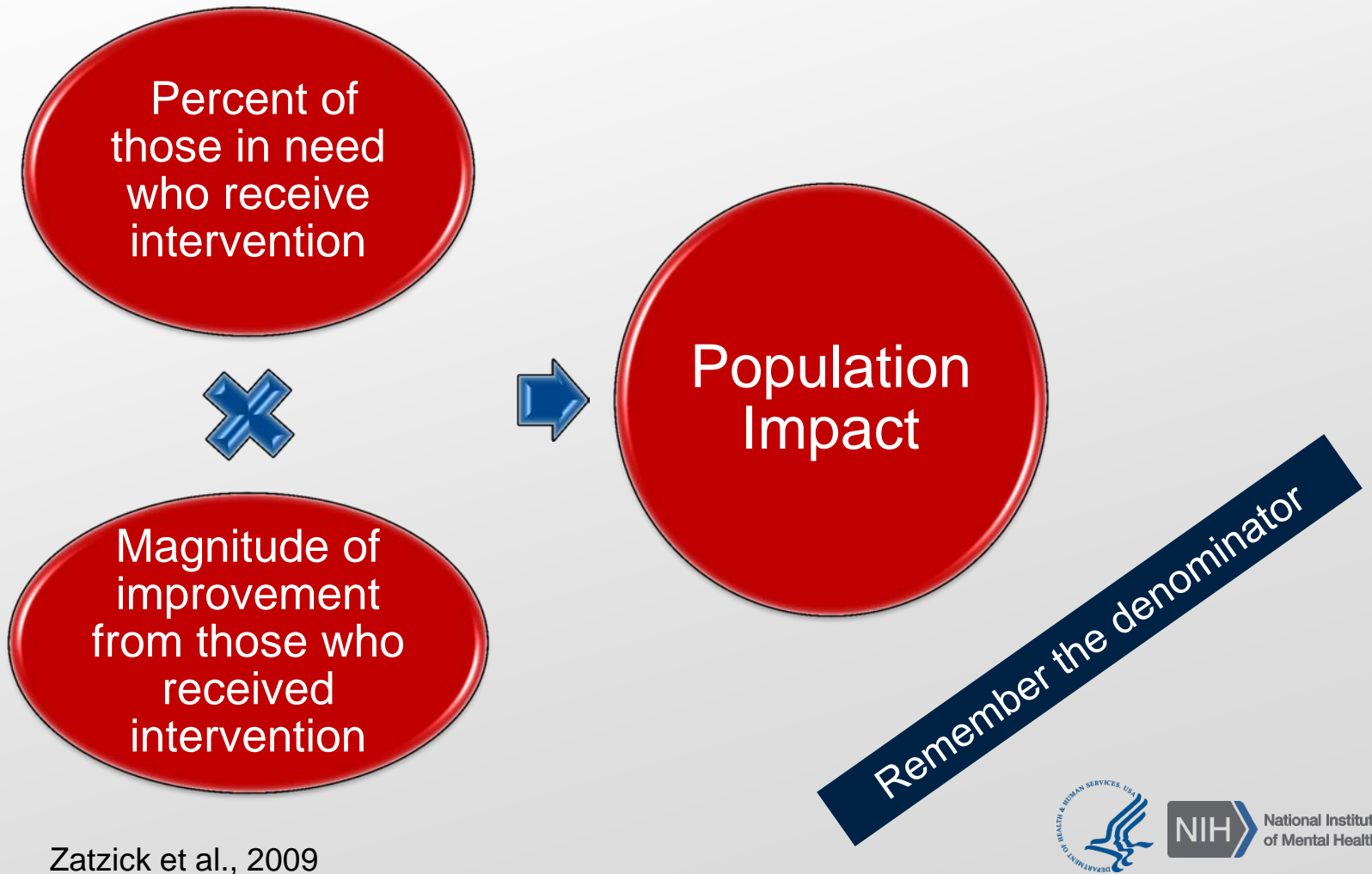
Overview

- Why Reach Matters
- Reach & Primary Care
- Mental Health Integration Components
- Making It Work

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Population Impact



A Tale of Two Trials

	CBT	Collaborative Care
Target Population	10,000	10,000
Reach	27	1762
PTSD Prevention	50%	7%
Impact (cases prevented)	13.5	123.3

Reach and effectiveness are needed to impact a population.



Better Known Examples of Reach and Health Impact

Flouride treatment of water supply
and improved dentition

Speed limit reductions & deaths
due to motor vehicle accidents

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Example of Mental Health in the Military

- ★ Approaching 3 million American men & women have deployed & returned since 9/11
- ★ Depression & anxiety disorders are common after combat deployment (e.g., Tanielian et al, RAND, 2008)
- ★ Most service members with disorder do not receive adequate mental health services (e.g., Hoge et al, Psychiatr Serv, 2014)
- ★ Half or less of those receiving services obtain minimally adequate care (e.g., Tanielian et al, RAND, 2008)
- ★ Stigma and barriers reduce or delay access to needed care (e.g., Hoge et al, N Engl J Med, 2004)

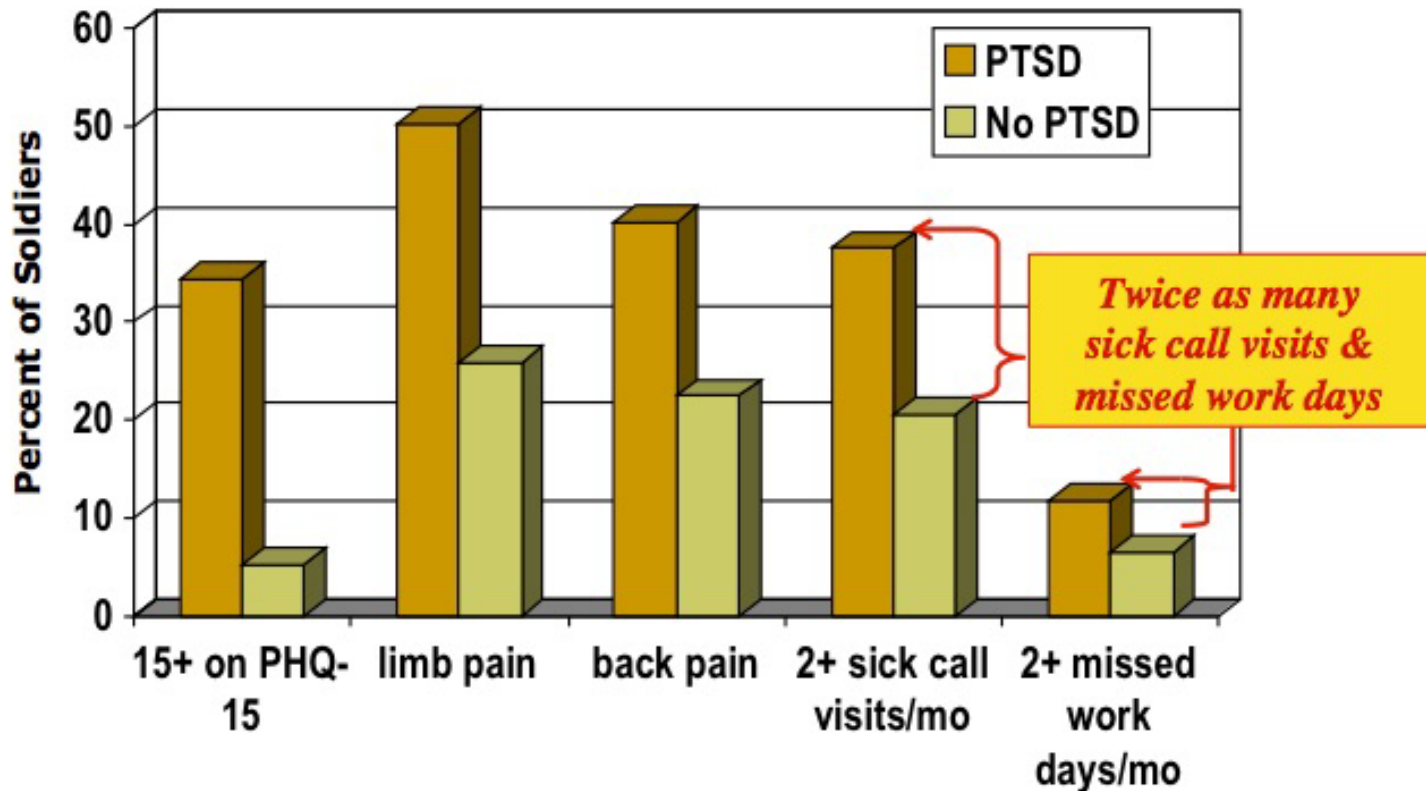


STEPS UP

Stepped enhancement of
PTSD services using primary care

PTSD, physical symptoms, primary care utilization & absenteeism

2,863 Iraq War returnees one-year post-deployment



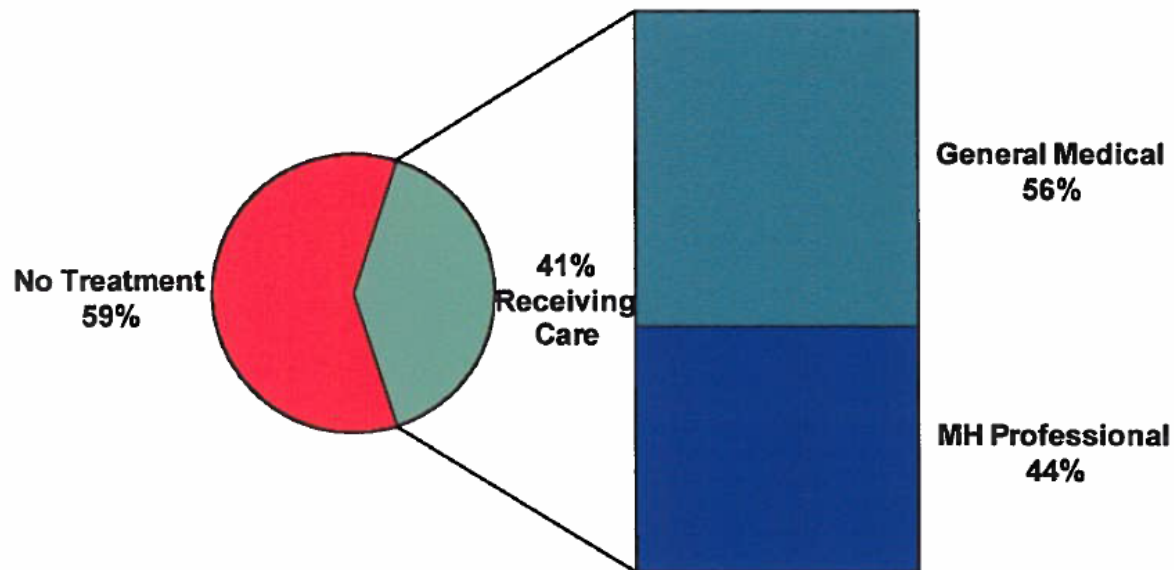
Hoge et al, *Am J Psychiatr*, 2007

STEPS UP

Stepped enhancement of PTSD services using primary care



Primary Care is the 'De Facto' Mental Health System

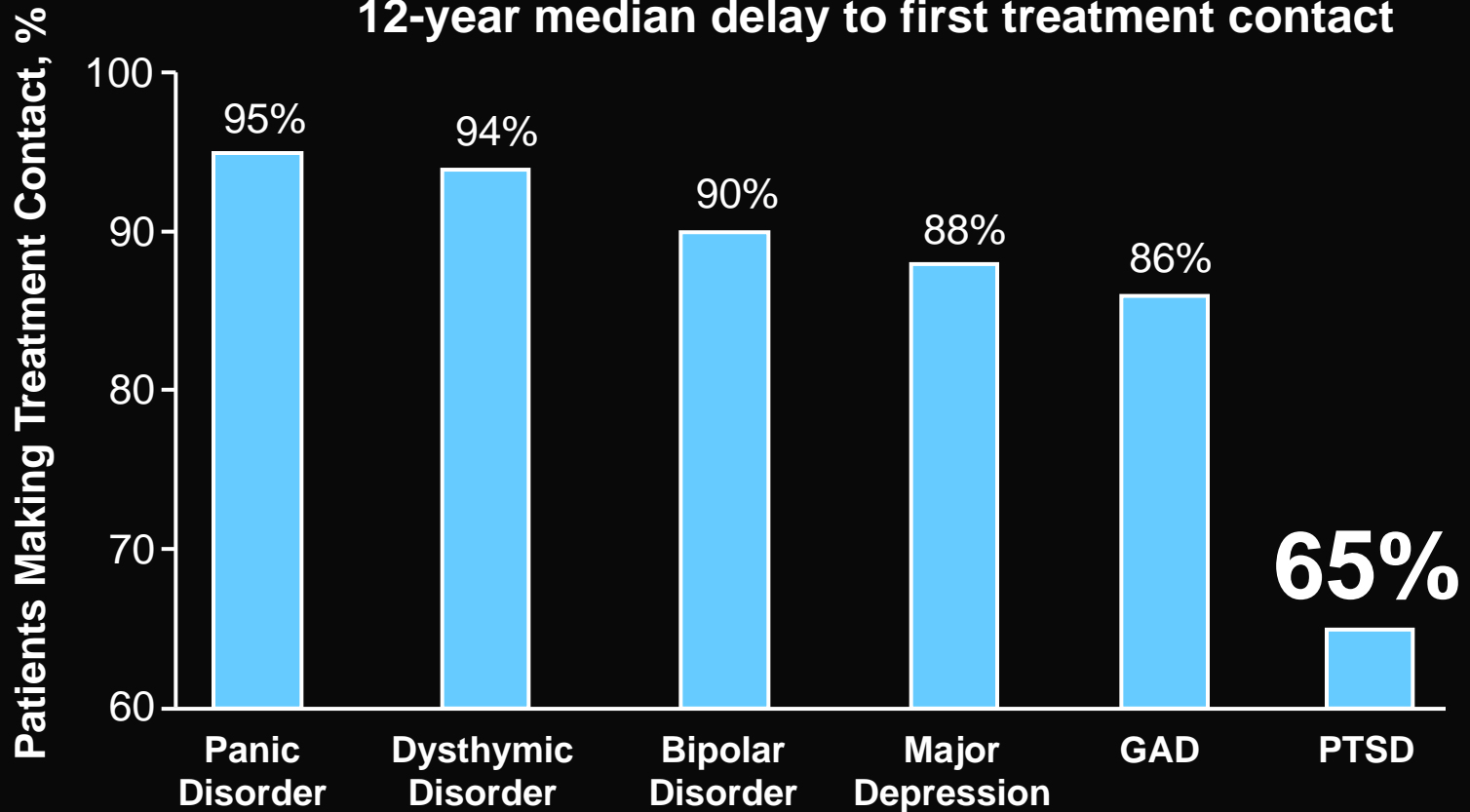


Wang P, et al., Twelve-Month Use of Mental Health Services in the United States, Arch Gen Psychiatry, 62, June 2005

Systems & Access for PTSD

Lifetime Probability of Treatment Contact

7% contact within year of PTSD onset and
12-year median delay to first treatment contact



GAD, generalized anxiety disorder.

Wang PS, et al. *Arch Gen Psychiatry*. 2005;62:603-613.

How Can We Improve Mental Health Service Reach?

- Increase the reach of effective treatments
- Intensify efforts to engage those with needs
- Maximize continuity once treatment is initiated

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Collaborative care for depression and anxiety problems

Archer J, Bower P, Gilbody S, Lovell K, Richards D, Gask L, Dickens C, Coventry P

- seventy-nine RCTs met criteria for inclusion
- 24,308 participants

“Collaborative care is associated with significant improvement in depression and anxiety outcomes compared with usual care, and represents a useful addition to clinical pathways for adult patients with depression and anxiety.”

Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2012 Oct 17;10:CD006525. doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD006525.pub2.



Primary care and collaborative mental health care - Randomized controlled trial evidence

- ★ **Depression and anxiety** (e.g., Archer et al, Cochrane, 2012)
- ★ **Suicidal ideation and depression** (e.g., Bruce et al, JAMA, 2004)
- ★ **Depression & chronic illnesses** (e.g., Katon, et al, N Engl J Med, 2010)
- ★ **Chronic pain** (e.g., Kroenke et al, JAMA, 2015)
- ★ **Somatic symptoms & related syndromes**
(e.g., Smith et al, Arch Gen Psychiatry, 1995)
- ★ **Dementia and their caregivers** (Callahan et al, JAMA 2006)
- ★ **Hazardous alcohol use among men**
(e.g., Kane, et al, Drug Alcohol Rev, 2009)
- ★ **Mixed results for PTSD** (Fortney et al, Arch Gen Psychiatry, 2010, Schnurr et al, J Gen Intern Med, 2013, Meredith et al, J Gen Intern Med, 2016)



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Stepped enhancement of
PTSD services using primary care

What is Collaborative Care?

“Collaborative Care is a specific type of integrated care that operationalizes the principles of the chronic care model (E. Wagner, 2001) to improve access to evidence based mental health treatments for primary care patients.”

2015 American Psychiatric Association/Academy of Psychosomatic Medicine
Report on Dissemination of Integrated Care.

Principles of Collaborative Care



Patient-Centered Collaboration. Primary care and mental health providers collaborate effectively using shared care plans.



Population-Based Care. A defined group of patients is tracked in a registry so that no one falls through the cracks.



Treatment to Target. Progress is measured regularly and treatments are actively changed until clinical goals are achieved.



Evidence-Based Care. Providers use treatments that have research evidence for effectiveness.



Accountable Care. Providers are accountable and reimbursed for quality of care and clinical outcomes, not just volume of care.

BUT: not all programs are effective.

Approaches that don't work:

- Screening without adequate treatment
- Referral to specialty care without close coordination: 50 % fall through the cracks
- Co-located behavioral health specialists without effective oversight or evidence-based treatments
- Lack of accountability: patients 'fall through the cracks' or stay on ineffective treatment for too long.

RESPECT-Mil

Re-Engineering Systems of Primary Care Treatment in the Military

Defense Centers of Excellence for Psychological Health & TBI

Office of The Surgeon General, Army

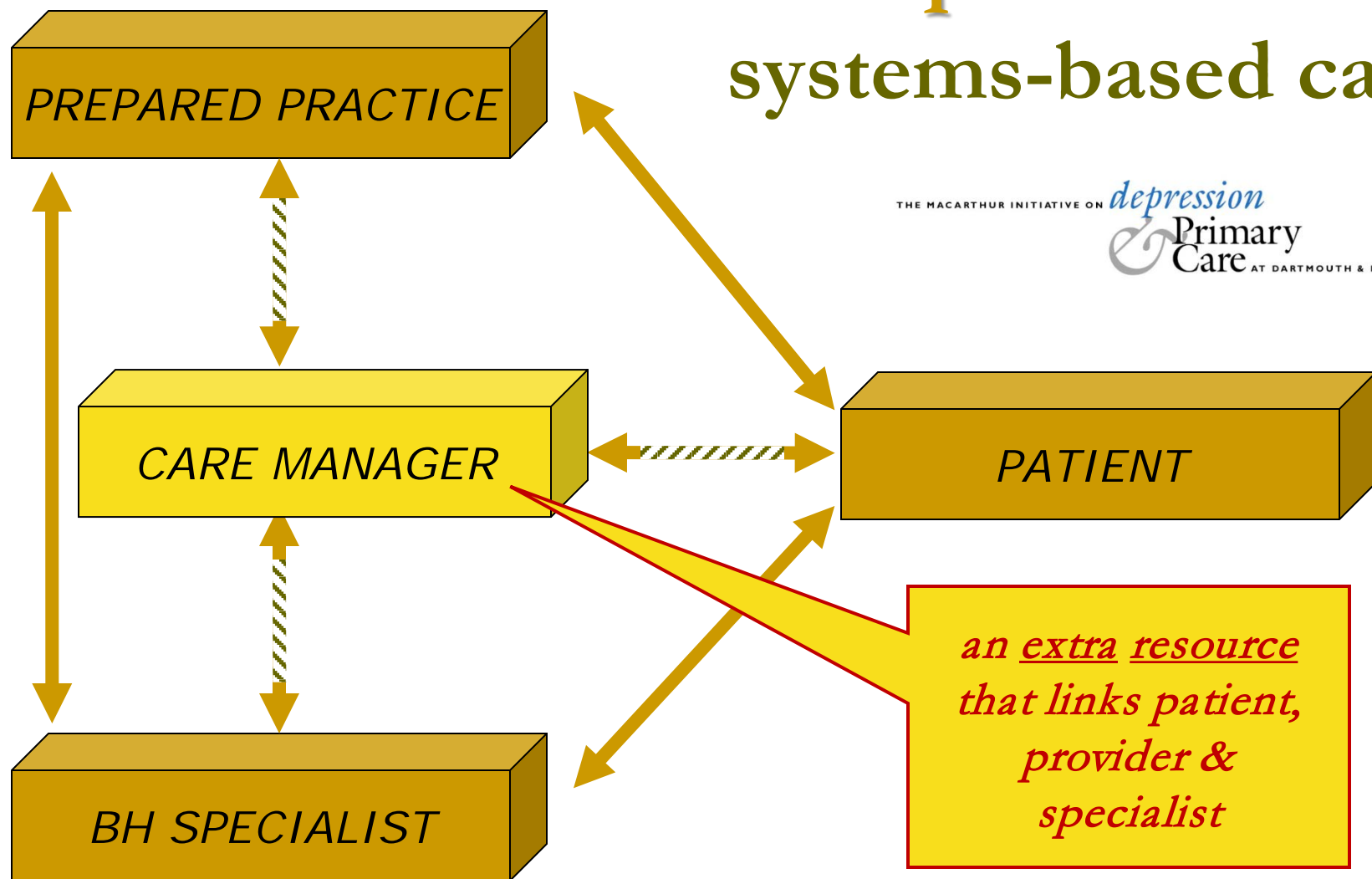
Deployment Health Clinical Center

Uniformed Services University

3CM[®]



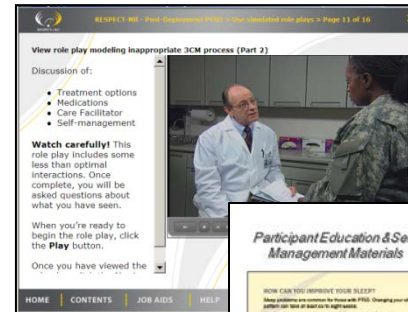
3 Component Model systems-based care



RESPECT-Mil

Evidence-based systems approach to PTSD & depression care

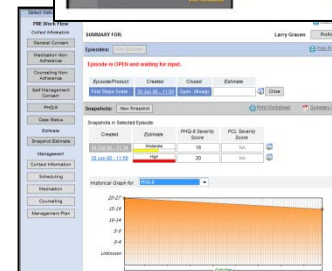
- ★ Codified hardcopy manuals
- ★ Web-based provider training
- ★ Military self-help materials
- ★ PHQ-9 and PTSD Checklist used to monitor outcome
- ★ Uses 'FIRST-STEPS' web registry to track treatment effects in real time
- ★ 97 worldwide Primary Care clinics
- ★ Screening for PTSD and depression rose from 2.5% to 93% of PC visits
- ★ ~3.5M visits screened (2007-2013)



Provider Web Training



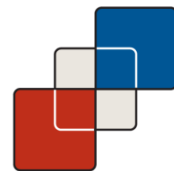
Patient Self-Help materials



Web-Based Care Management Support & Benchmark Metric Reporting

Implementing Collaborative Primary Care for PTSD and Depression in the Military Health System

A Pragmatic Randomized Trial with Cost & Qualitative Analyses

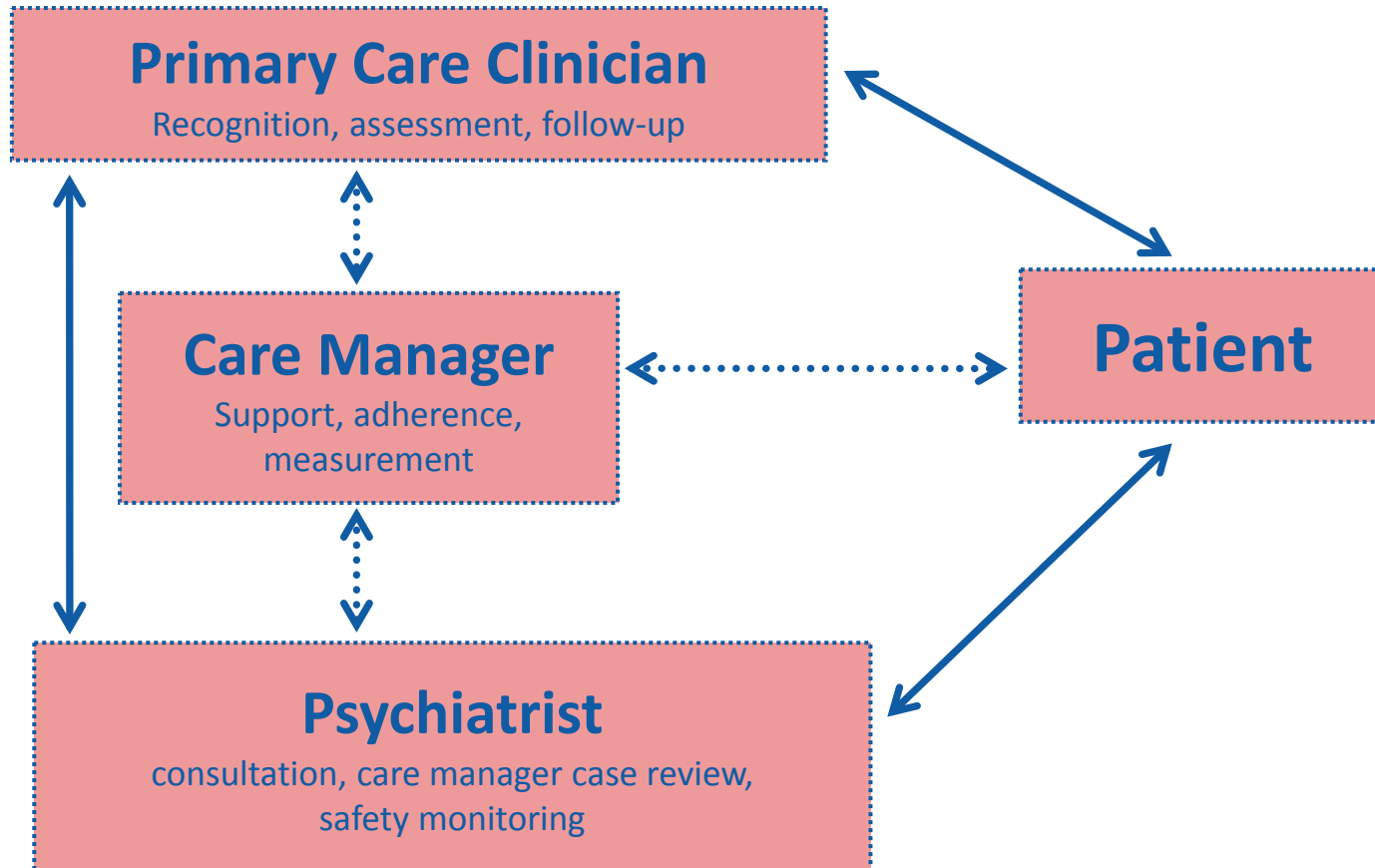


STEPS UP

Stepped enhancement of
PTSD services using primary care

Charles C. Engel, Lisa Jaycox, and Terri Tanielian
for the STEPS-UP Trial Team

“Three Component” integration model



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Stepped enhancement of
PTSD services using primary care

Oxman et al, Psychosomatics, 2002

Intervention Description

STEPS-UP Adds...

1. Central assistance to maximize model fidelity and scalability and to extend hours and resources for clinics
 - ☆ central program implementation assistance
 - ☆ centrally assisted care management for difficult or mobile patients
 - ☆ centrally delivered phone therapy approach
 - ☆ central program psychiatrist completes weekly case reviews with nurse care managers
2. Ongoing care manager training in engagement to maximize duration and continuity of follow-up
 - ☆ motivational interviewing
 - ☆ behavioral activation
 - ☆ problem solving therapy



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Intervention Description

STEPS-UP Adds...

3. Stepped psychosocial treatment options for primary care
 - ☆ web-based, nurse assisted self-administered CBT
 - ☆ phone-based CBT with flexible, modularized delivery sequence
 - ☆ face-to-face brief therapy with a mental health specialist working in primary care

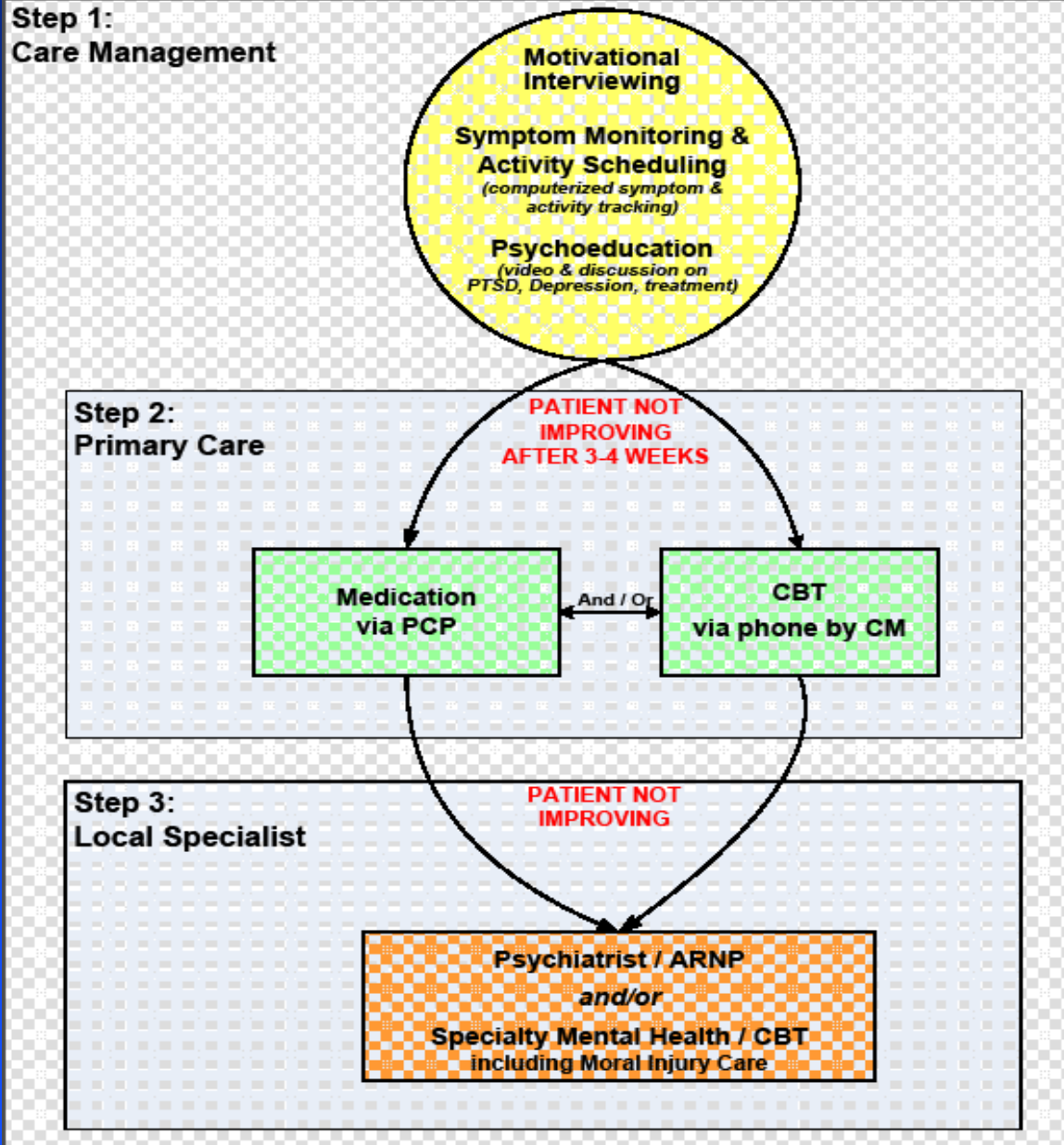
4. Population emphasis bolstered with web-based decision support
 - ☆ produces registries that stratify risk and monitor outcomes
 - ☆ supports timely stepping of care for non-response
 - ☆ speeds time to treatment
 - ☆ increases treatment duration and continuity



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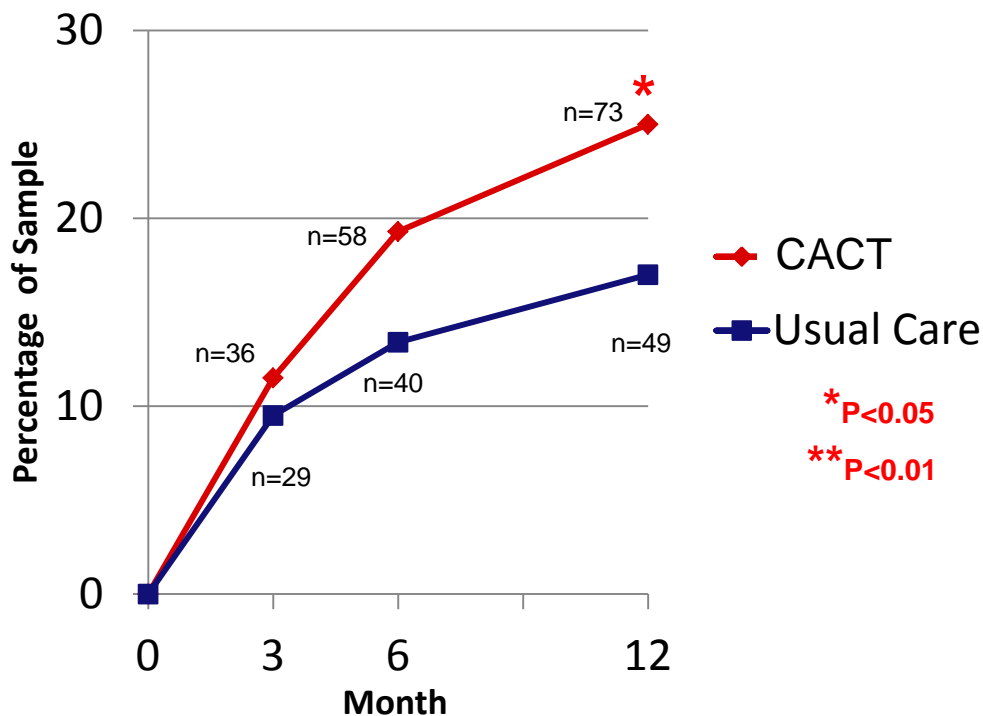
STEPS-UP Three Step Intervention Protocol Targeting PTSD and Depression



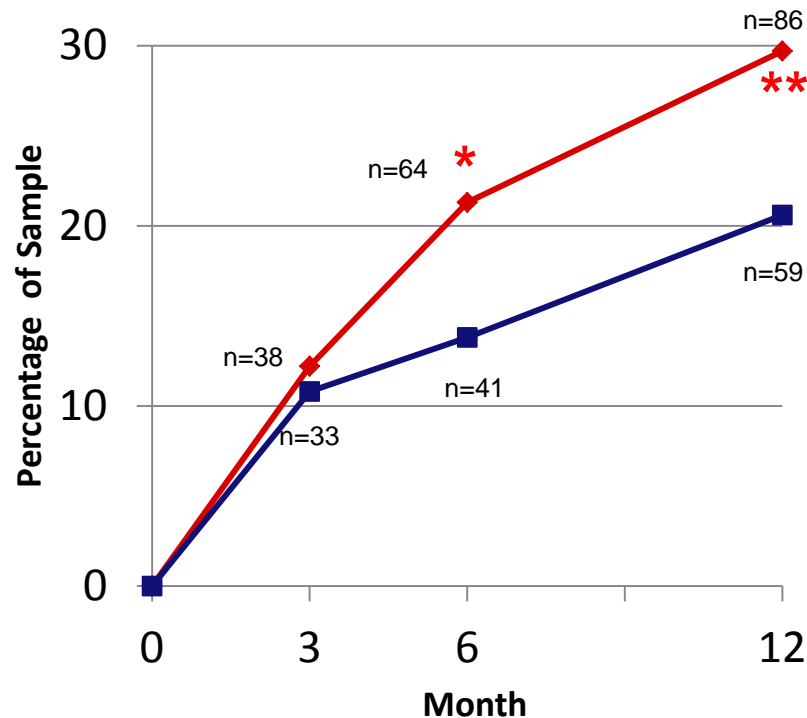
	<i>Usual Care</i>	<i>CACT</i>
Implementation	installation responsibility	central assist: clinical services and implementation
Clinical Screening	PTSD depression	PTSD depression alcohol mania
Nurse Case Management	local	local central
Stepped Care	psychoactive medications	psychoactive medications psychosocial therapies
Online Self Management	no	yes
Health IT Support	clinical status	clinical status panel registry
Measurement-based Care	yes	yes
Psychiatrist Case Review	installation assist	central assist
Primary Care-based Mental Health Specialist	yes	yes

CACT improvements in depression & PTSD were clinically significant

PTSD ≥50%



Depression ≥50%

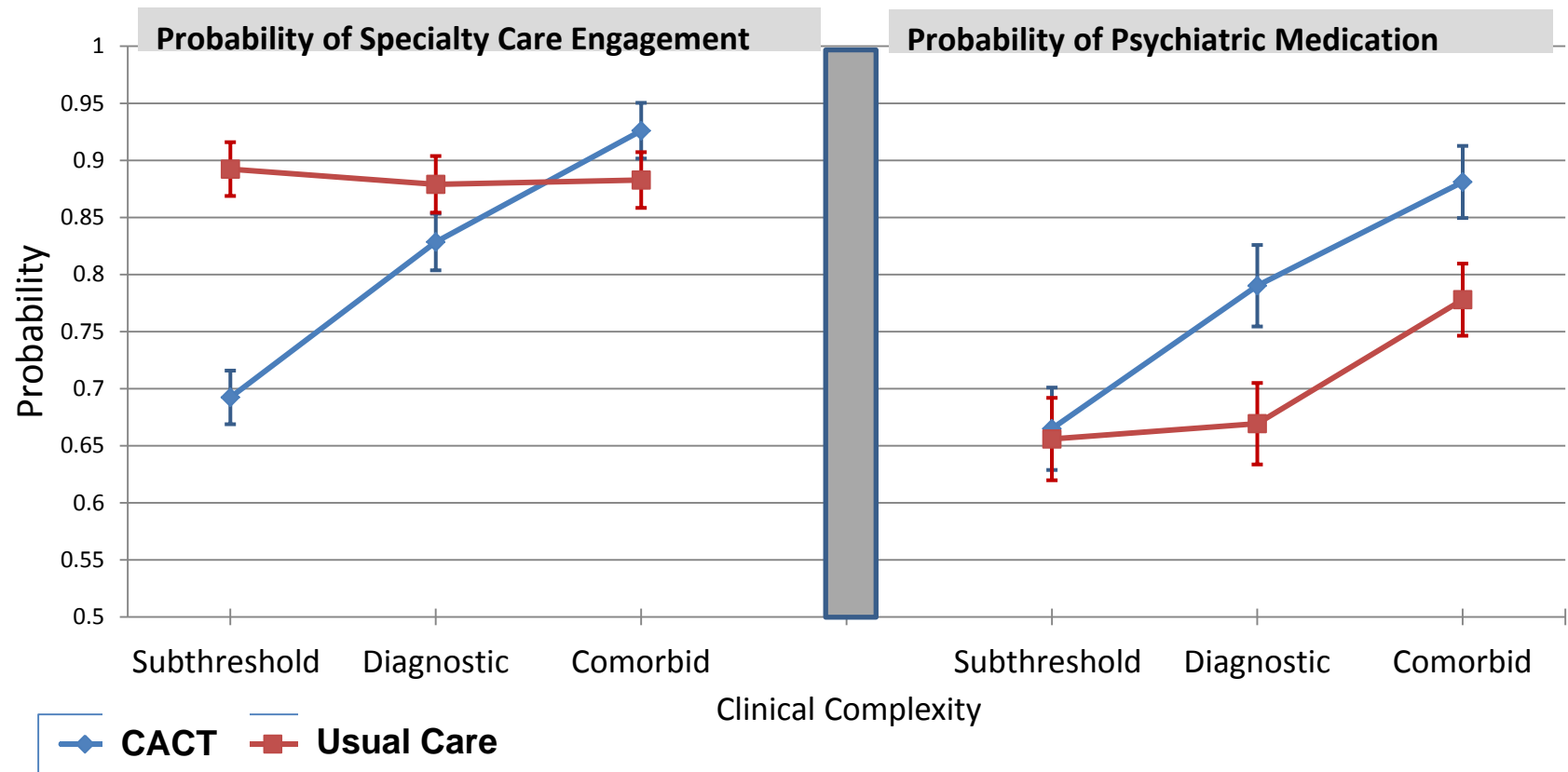


PTSD	12-Month NNT	Depression
12.5 (95% CI, 6.9 – 71.9)	“Number Needed to Treat”	11.1 (95% CI, 6.2 – 50.5)

>50% Improvement, PTSD	Odds Ratio (95% CI)
0-3 Months	1.25 (0.74, 2.09)
0-6 Months	1.55 (0.99, 2.40)
0-12 Months	1.62 (1.08, 2.43)

>50% Improvement, Depression	Odds Ratio (95% CI)
0-3 Months	1.14 (0.70, 1.88)
0-6 Months	1.70 (1.11, 2.61)
0-12 Months	1.65 (1.13, 2.42)

CACT linked to improved matching of complexity to specialist referral & med management



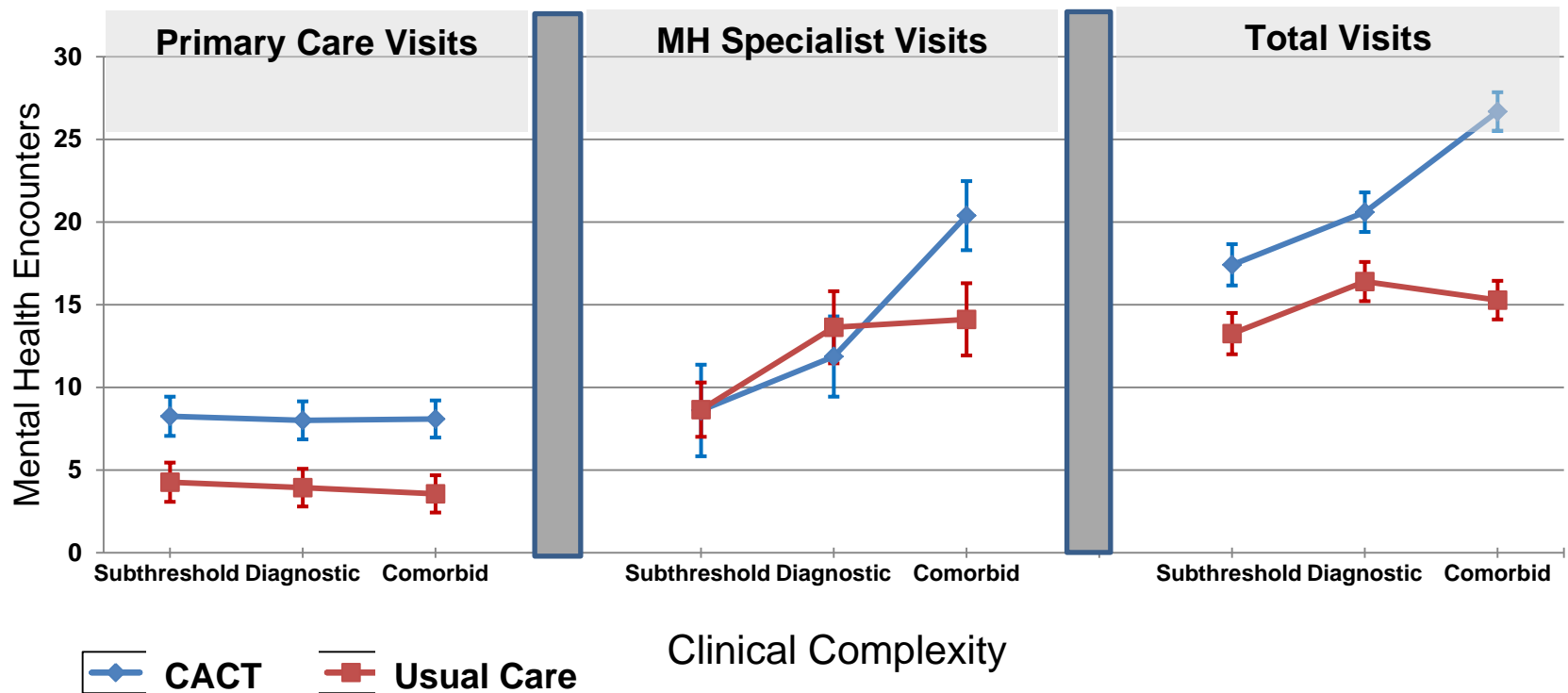
Belsher et al, Med Care, 2016



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CACT linked to greater number of visits across primary and specialty care

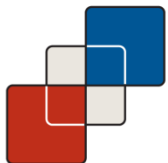
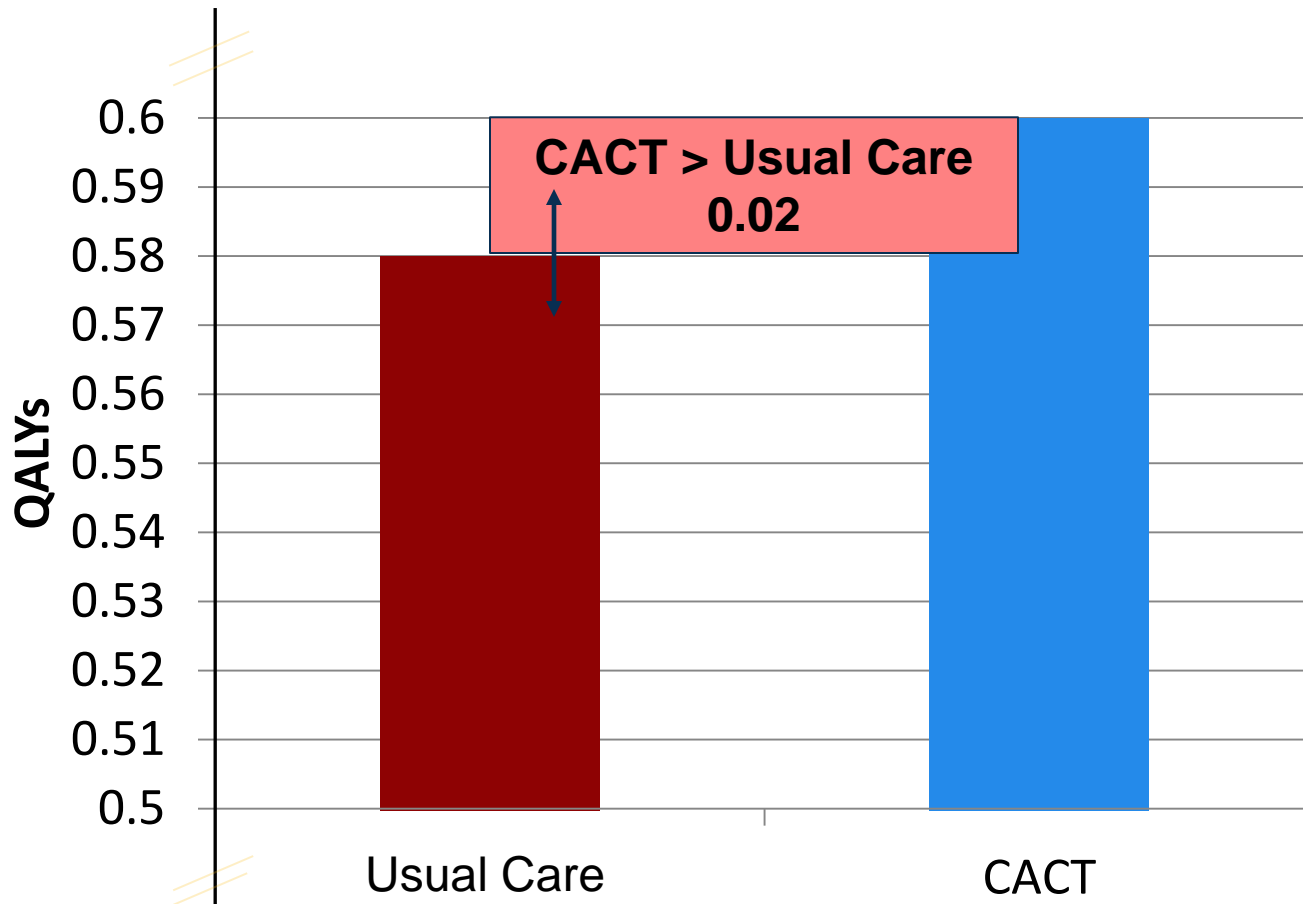


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Stepped enhancement of PTSD services using primary care

Belsher et al, Med Care, 2016

12-month participant QALYs*

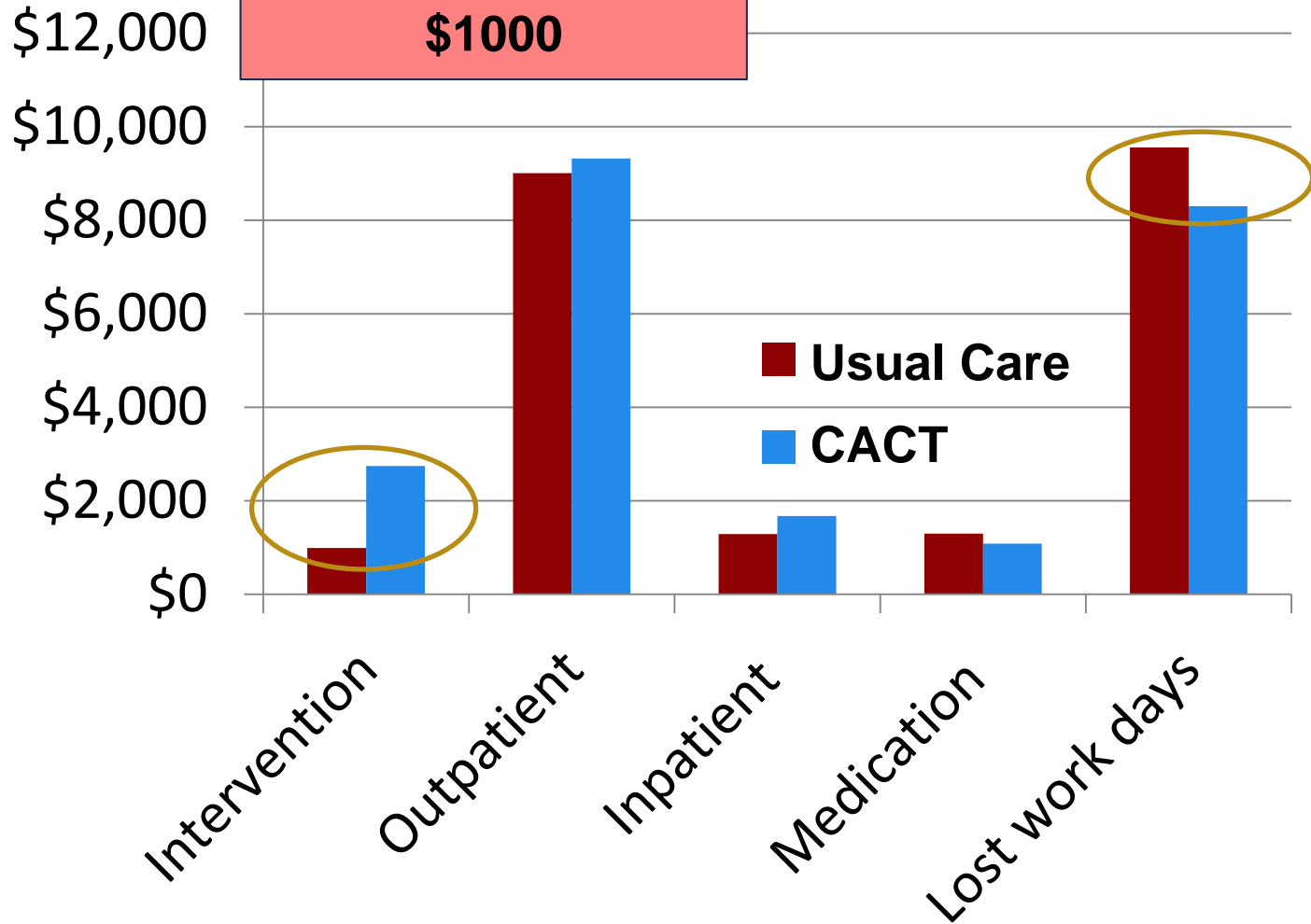


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* from SF-12 converted to SF-6D

**12 month costs
CACT > Usual Care**



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Results were sensitive to our decision to include productivity costs...

Perspective	Δ Cost	Δ QALY	ICER
Health Care	\$2200	0.02	\$110,000 per QALY
Societal	\$1000	0.02	\$50,000 per QALY



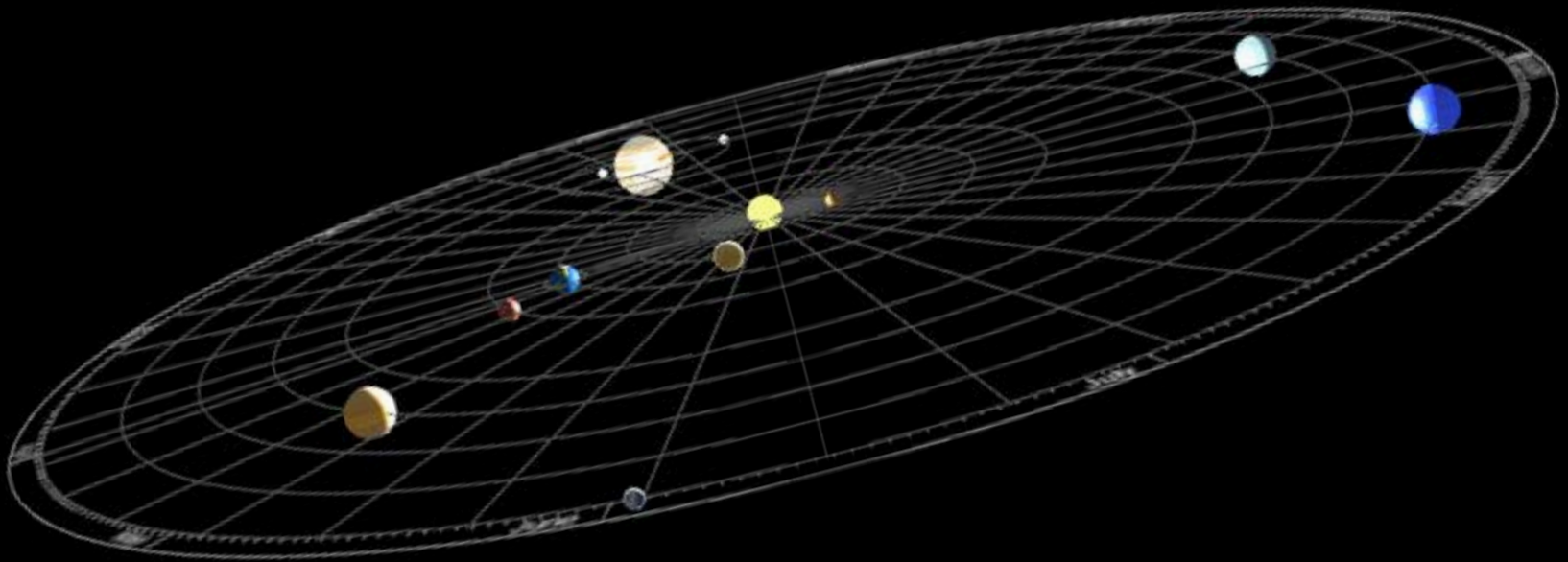
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Core Elements of Collaborative Care

- Behavioral health case management
- Self management support
- Measurement-based care
- Population registries
- Stepped care
- Routine psychiatrist case review
- Remote/central implementation assistance

Central Assistance Helps Practices Remain In Orbit



Research

JAMA Intern Med. 2016;176(7):948-956. doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2016.2402
Published online June 13, 2016.

Original Investigation

Centrally Assisted Collaborative Telecare for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Depression Among Military Personnel Attending Primary Care A Randomized Clinical Trial

Charles C. Engel, MD; Lisa H. Jaycox, PhD; Michael C. Freed, PhD; Robert M. Bray, PhD; Donald Brambilla, PhD; Douglas Zatzick, MD; Brett Litz, PhD; Terri Tanielian, MA; Laura A. Novak, BS; Marian E. Lane, PhD; Bradley E. Belsher, PhD; Kristine L. Rae Olmsted, MSPH; Daniel P. Evatt, PhD; Russ Vandermaas-Peeler, MS; Jürgen Unützer, MD; Wayne J. Katon, MD[†]



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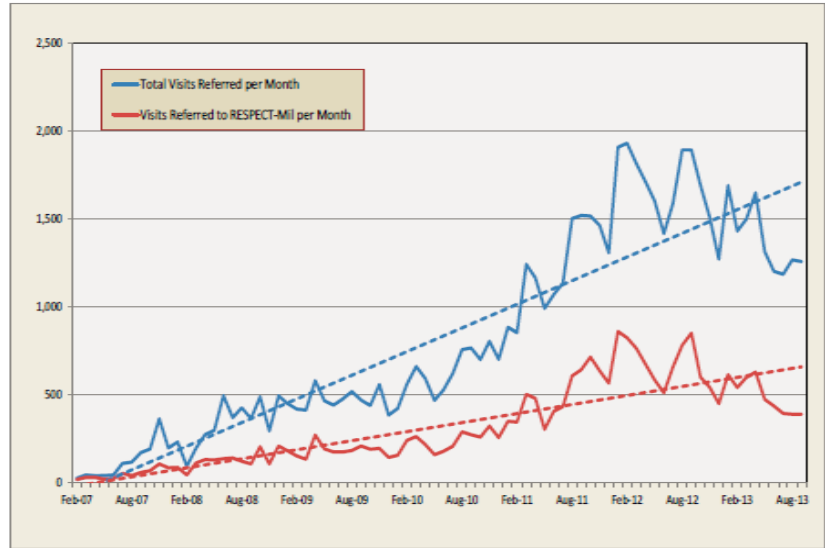
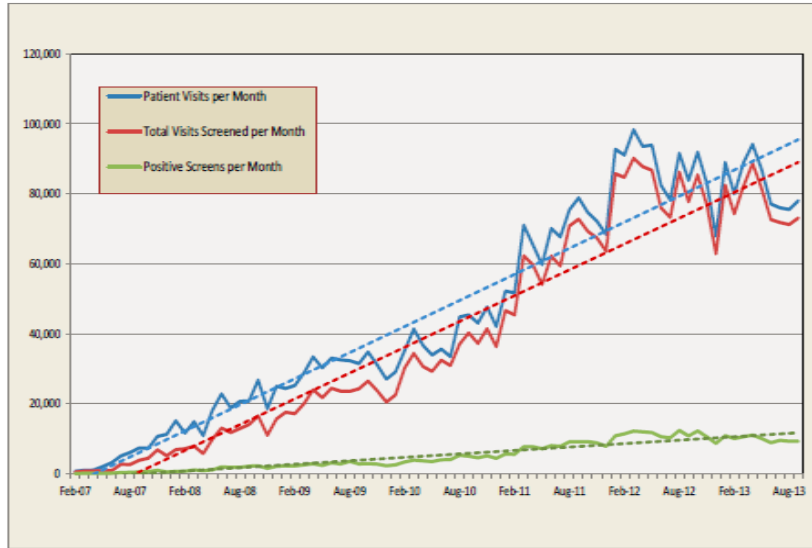
"The picture's pretty bleak, gentlemen. ... The world's climates are changing, the mammals are taking over, and we all have a brain about the size of a walnut."

**How do we evolve into
mammals?**

Or

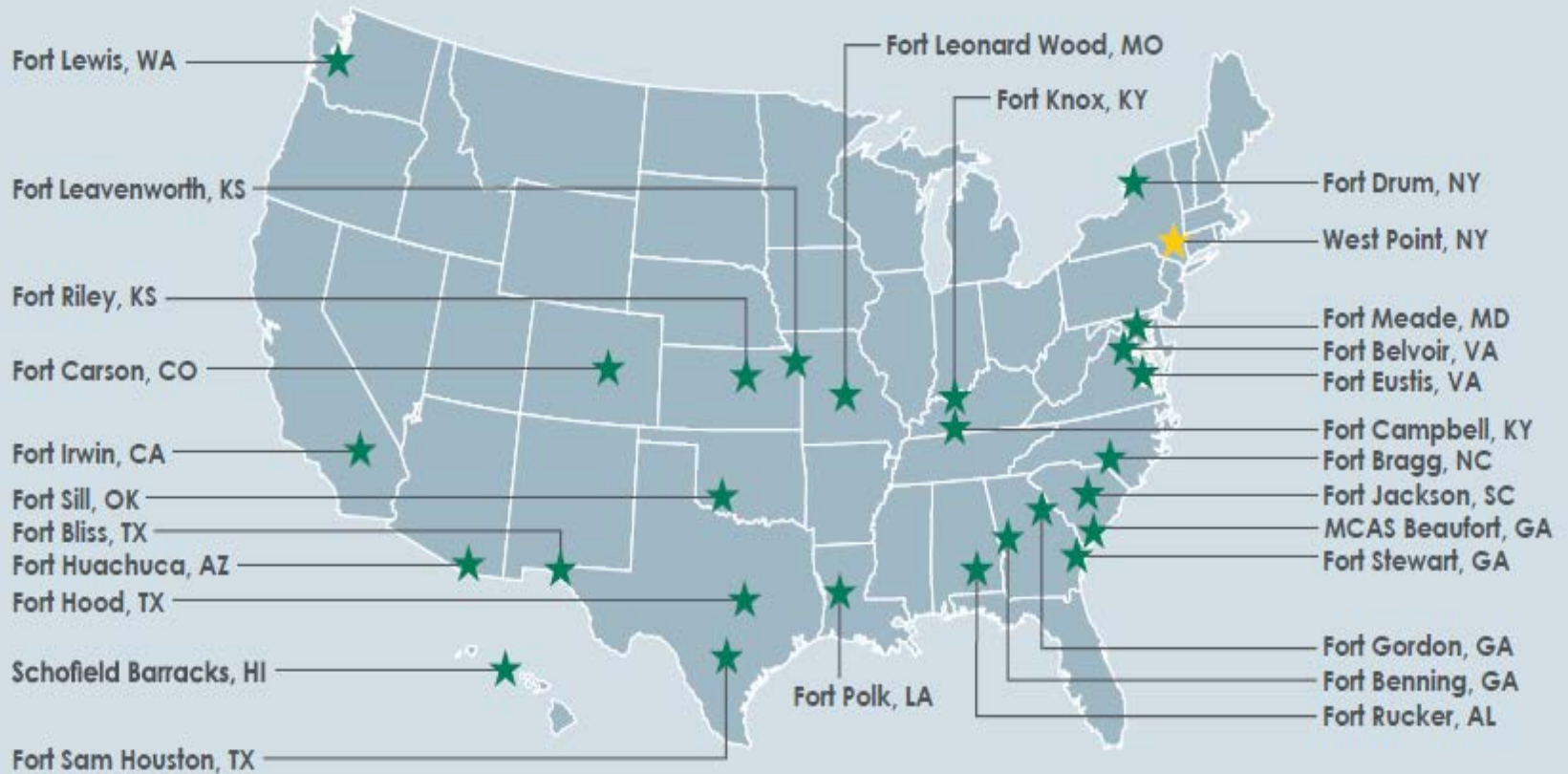
How can we truly implement
effective “integrated care”?

Scaling



Indicator	Feasibility Study	September 2013
# Clinics	1	108
# Installations	1	40
# Patient Visits Screened	4,159	3,238,810
# of Positive Screens	404 (9.7%)	424,042 (13.1%)
# Referred to RESPECT-Mil	80 (19.8%)	65,863 (15.5%)
Engagement Rate	56.7%	65.3%

RESPECT-MIL WORLDWIDE SITES



★ Fully Implemented Sites ★ Partially Implemented Sites

RESPECT-Mil

Implementation Approach

- ★ Micro: Clinic level implementation
- ★ Meso: Site level implementation (R-SIT)
- ★ Macro: Program implementation (R-MIT)

As of September 30, 2013, the Patient Centered Medical Home - Behavioral Health initiative is/was:
 - Carrying out and reporting on screening for behavioral health conditions at 35 of 41 targeted installations.
 - Conducting behavioral health care facilitation activities at 38 of 41 targeted installations.

Program Scale (Key Statistics)

Number of primary care visits thru participating clinics:	988,436
Number of primary care visits screened:	923,083
Number of screened primary care visits screening positive for Depression and/or PTSD:	121,577
Number of screened primary care visits diagnosed with Depression and/or PTSD:	57,458
Number of screened primary care visits endorsing positive suicidal ideation:	4,950
Number of screened primary care visits referred (includes declines) for BH services:	26,244

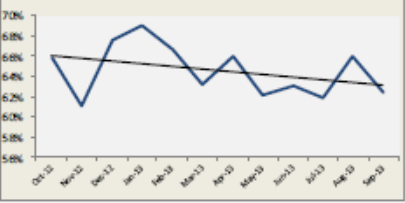
Screening Rate



Program Average: 93.39%
Unweighted Installation Average: 92.39%
Installation Range: 80.03% - 100.00%
Installation Standard Deviation: 5.56%

Highest Performing Installations		Lowest Performing Installations	
Vilseck	100.00%	M CAS Beaufort	83.93%
Ft. Campbell	99.19%	Ft. Belvoir	82.64%
Ft. Leavenworth	99.02%	Ft. Drum	81.87%
Ft. Stewart	98.93%	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	81.62%
Yongman	98.84%	Camp Casey	80.93%

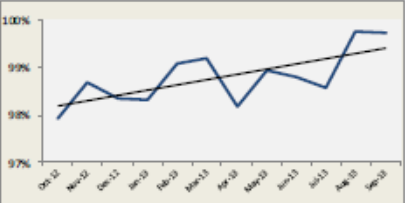
Accepted Referral Rate



Program Average: 64.62%
Unweighted Installation Average: 64.88%
Installation Range: 35.00% - 100.00%
Installation Standard Deviation: 14.98%

Highest Performing Installations		Lowest Performing Installations	
Ft. Buchanan	100.00%	Ft. Riley	47.83%
Vilseck	100.00%	Ft. Meade	46.19%
Ft. Benning	88.89%	Ft. Sill	43.84%
Ft. Rucker	81.25%	Wiesbaden	42.86%
Ft. Leavenworth	75.00%	Ft. Walneright	35.00%

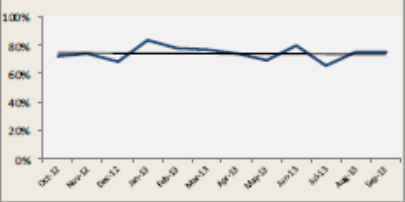
Suicide Risk Documentation Rate



Program Average: 98.77%
Unweighted Installation Average: 98.30%
Installation Range: 70.59% - 100.00%
Installation Standard Deviation: 5.20%

Highest Performing Installations		Lowest Performing Installations	
Bamberg	100.00%	Ft. Drum	94.67%
Baumholder	100.00%	Vilseck	94.12%
Camp Casey	100.00%	Ft. Rucker	93.22%
Ft. Belvoir	100.00%	Ft. Sill	88.66%
Ft. Benning	100.00%	Parris Island	70.59%

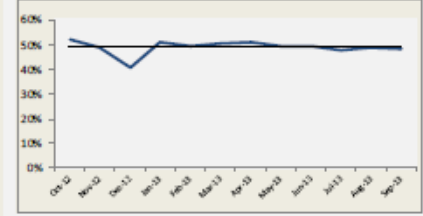
Rate of Initial Contact within 14 Days



Program Average: 74.41%
Unweighted Installation Average: 75.48%
Installation Range: 60.00% - 100.00%
Installation Standard Deviation: 8.37%

Highest Performing Installations		Lowest Performing Installations	
Ft. Carson	100.00%	Joint Base Langley-Etatis	88.16%
Schwinfurt	100.00%	Schofield Barracks	87.31%
Kitterbach	85.71%	Camp Casey	86.67%
Ft. Drum	83.33%	Ft. Gordon	82.50%
Ft. Rucker	82.6%	Joint Base San Antonio	80.00%

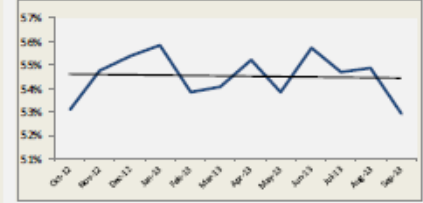
Monthly Case Contact Rate



Program Average: 48.89%
Unweighted Installation Average: 45.36%
Installation Range: 0.00% - 96.91%
Installation Standard Deviation: 21.34%

Highest Performing Installations		Lowest Performing Installations	
Ft. Buchanan	96.91%	Joint Base Langley-Etatis	0.00%
Ft. Stewart	73.24%	Yongman	2.37%
Camp Casey	68.06%	Baumholder	0.00%
Ft. Rucker	66.92%	Ft. Belvoir	0.00%
Ft. Gordon	65.90%	Vioerza	0.00%

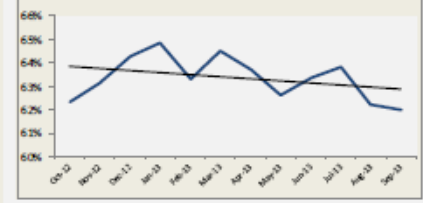
Depression Improvement Rate



Program Average: 54.54%
Unweighted Installation Average: 57.61%
Installation Range: 21.95% - 100.00%
Installation Standard Deviation: 15.41%

Highest Performing Installations		Lowest Performing Installations	
Baumholder	100.00%	Ft. Walneright	38.28%
Joint Base Langley-Etatis	91.37%	Ft. Rucker	37.39%
Joint Base San Antonio	81.54%	Wiesbaden	37.36%
Parris Island	77.2%	Ft. Huachuca	36.25%
Yongman	76.32%	Ft. Jackson	21.95%

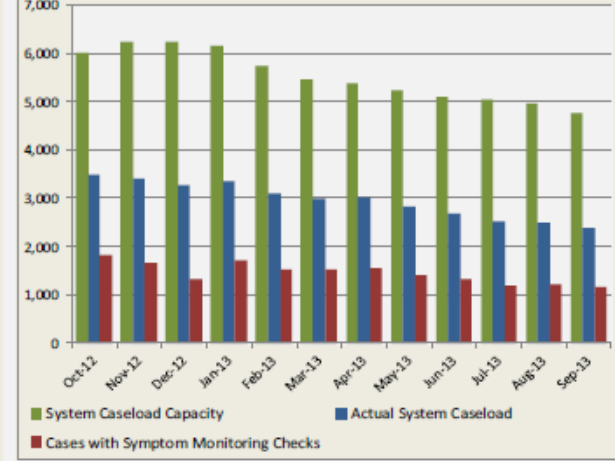
PTSD Improvement Rate



Program Average: 63.38%
Unweighted Installation Average: 65.34%
Installation Range: 33.33% - 100.00%
Installation Standard Deviation: 13.51%

Highest Performing Installations		Lowest Performing Installations	
Baumholder	100.00%	Wiesbaden	51.69%
Joint Base Langley-Etatis	96.39%	Ft. Rucker	51.15%
Joint Base San Antonio	86.57%	Camp Casey	50.00%
Vilseck	82.65%	Bamberg	43.48%
Parris Island	62.15%	Vioerza	33.33%

Care Facilitation Capacity & Load



Caseload & Activity Metrics

Average # of BHCs/Month:	79
Average BHC Monthly Caseload:	37
Average BHC Monthly Caseload with Symptom Monitoring Checks:	18
Average Monthly Unused System Capacity:	47%
Number of Installations where Average Monthly BHC Caseload is:	
Above Targeted Range:	2
Within Targeted Range:	3
Below Targeted Range:	35

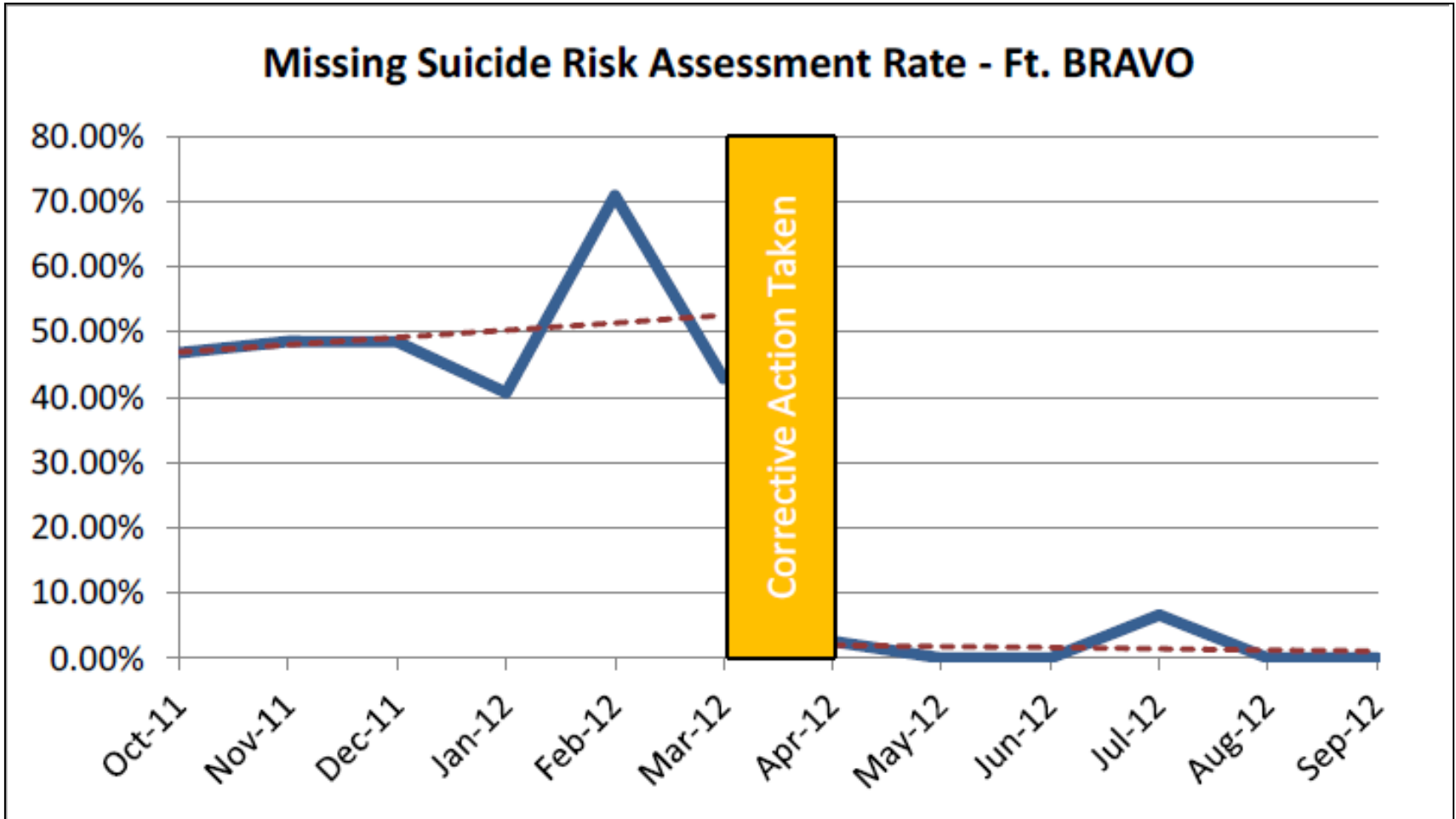
Recommended caseload for Behavioral Health Care Facilitators (BHC) is between 60 and 80 active patients.
System Capacity estimated at 70 active cases per BHC

Benefits of Central Assistance

Suicide Assessment Monitoring

- ★ Performed semi-annual monthly centralized monitoring of missed primary care suicide assessments by site
- ★ Discovered one high volume installation that performed poorly
- ★ RSIT notification, site visit, command brief
- ★ Increased frequency of monitor to monthly

Program Monitoring



STEPS UP

Stepped enhancement of
PTSD services using primary care

10 Key Organizational Practices

1. Formalized Partnerships (Co-location?)*
2. Population Management /Predictive Modeling*
3. Effective Communication*
4. Care Management with Relentless Follow-Up*
5. Clinical Registries for Tracking and Coordination*
6. Decision Support for Measurement-Based/Stepped Care*
7. Access to Evidence-Based Psychosocial Services
8. Self-Management as Part of a Recovery Framework*
9. Link with Community Services/Resources*
10. Data-Driven Quality Measurement and Improvement*

* = Health Information Technology-sensitive practice

Dissemination

- **In the Civilian Health System**
 - **Capacity**
 - **Fidelity**
 - **Coordination**
 - **Incentives**
 - **Accountability**
 - **Culture!**

Summary Points

- Collaborative care is a systems approach to behavioral health care integration
- Goal is to improve the routine the quality and outcomes of behavioral health care in medical settings
- Trials to date suggest that greater emphasis on psychosocial intervention may lead to improved outcomes
- Exclusive intervention focus in improving medication prescribing and greater sample heterogeneity appears to reduce intervention effect

Behavioral Health Integration Extends the Reach of Evidence-based Treatment



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Thank You!

Questions?

Charles Engel

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