

## UPDATE ON COLLABORATIVE CARE IN HAWAII – 2020 DATA

Stephen B. Kemble, MD

Past President, Hawaii Medical Association  
Assistant Clinical Professor of Medicine, JABSOM  
Assistant Clinical Professor of Psychiatry, JABSOM

ECHO Program

January 26, 2021, 12-1 PM

UH Tower 426

1

## Disclosure

- I am employed by Queen's Medical Group and work in Queen Emma Clinic
- No other financial conflicts of interest to disclose.

2

## Collaborative Care Team

- Currently for Queen's employed and QCIPN PCP's
- Four psychiatrists – 1-2 hours per week each, including one child and one geriatric psychiatrist, plus psych resident
- 3 FT LCSW care managers, 2 social work assistants, and 2 SW interns
  - Weekly team meeting with care managers
  - Notes in common EHR to PCP and care team
  - Occasional phone calls with care manager or PCP as needed
- Care managers –
  - Meet with PCP and patient via Webex or phone, often with other caregivers as well
  - Full behavioral health history and assessment, case summaries
  - Regular phone follow-up with patient and PCP
    - track progress (anxiety and depression scales)
    - provide counseling to keep patient engaged in treatment

3

## Financing QCIPN Collaborative Care

- Grant from QCIPN, effectively a **global operating budget** with all professionals paid with salaries (no FFS)
- Services made available to **all PCPs who are Queen's employed or affiliated** via QCIPN
- Program set up as **community resource**, no charge to PCP or patient
- Services **independent of health insurance status**
- **Cost of one "module" ~ \$160,000 per year:**
  - 2 hours psychiatrist time
  - 1 FTE LCSW care manager
  - Some admin and IT support
  - **Covers about 80% of mental health care needs for ~15 full-time primary care practices.**

4

## Primary Care network

- We have trained 117 PCPs and APRNs, plus 2 neurologists in the Collaborative Care Model.
- We cover Oahu and Big Island, and Molokai just started
- We are training/have trained 6 SNFs (5 Oahu and 1 Kona), but 2 have dropped out, 2 more coming on. Active sites are using telehealth to run Interdisciplinary Team meetings.
- Close collaboration with Queen's geriatric team, especially for SNFs.

5

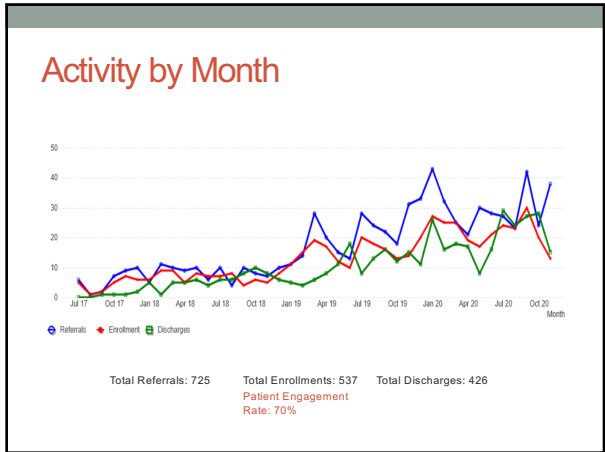
## Evaluating Efficacy of Collaborative Care

- Access to care when needed?
- Patient engagement rate?
- Improvement in target symptoms (e.g. depression or anxiety)?
- Compared to direct referral to community mental health practitioner?
- Compared to co-located care (psychiatrist or other mental health professional hired within primary care practice)?
- Intangibles – with or without data on patient improvement:
  - PCP satisfaction? Caregiver satisfaction? Confidence that patient is managed appropriately?

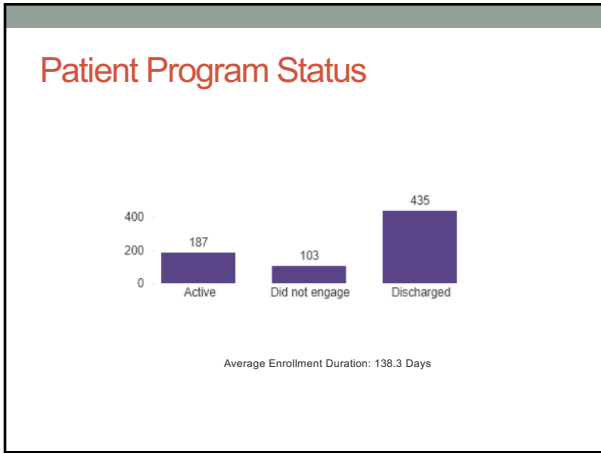
6

## QCIPN Collaborative Care Data Through December 2020

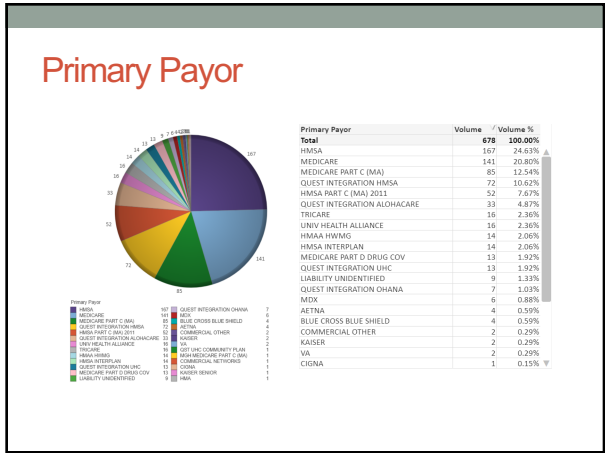
7



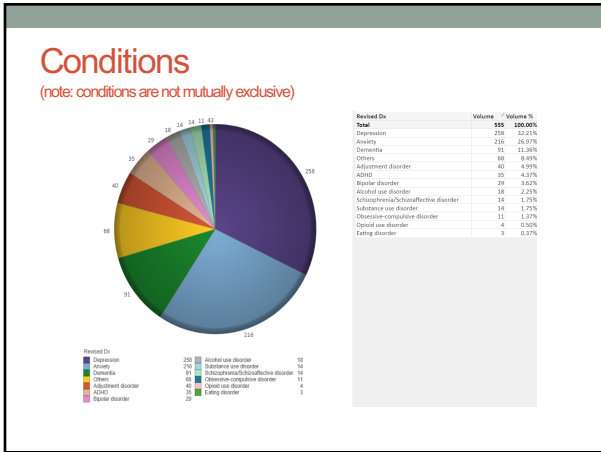
8



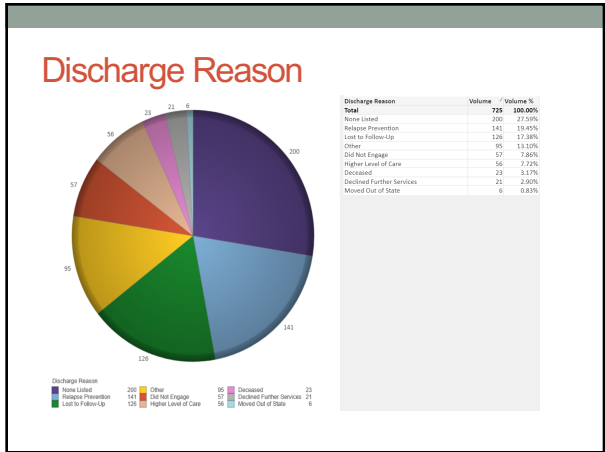
9



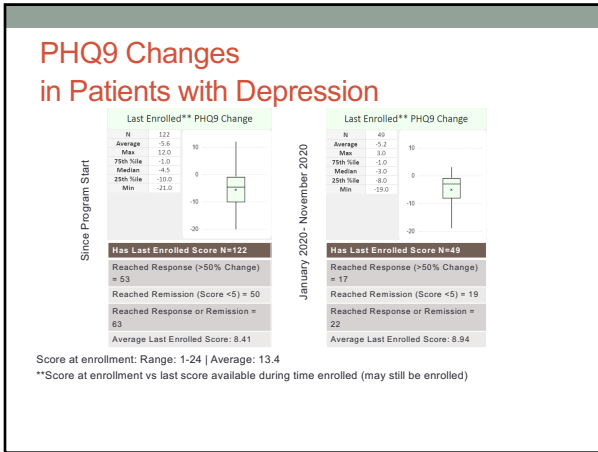
10



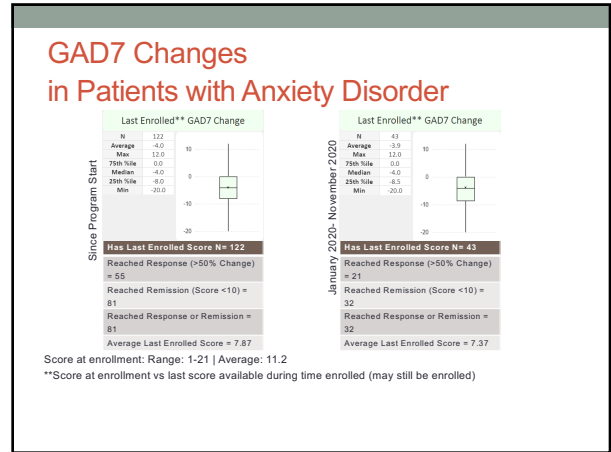
11



12



13



14

### Co-located care (CoL) vs Collaborative Care Model (CoCM)

Comparison of Collaborative Care and Colocation Treatment for Patients With Clinically Significant Depression Symptoms in Primary Care. Blackmore et al. Psychiatric Services. Nov 2018.

- Primary care patients with PHQ-9  $\geq$  10
- Engagement in study: 43% - 240/541 patients
  - (118 CoCM, 122 CoL)
- Outcome - reduction in PHQ-9 scores at 12 weeks:
  - CoL: 14% $\downarrow$  in PHQ-9
  - CoCM: 33% $\downarrow$  in PHQ-9

15

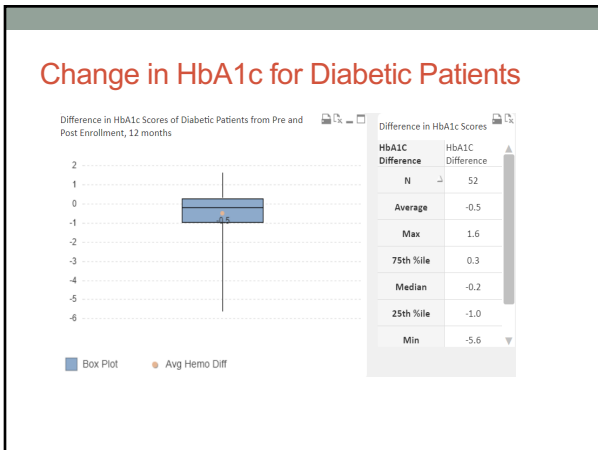
### Primary Care Treatment of Depression

Response, Partial Response, and Nonresponse in Primary Care Treatment of Depression  
 Corey-Lisle, Nash et. Al. Archives of Internal Medicine, June 14, 2014

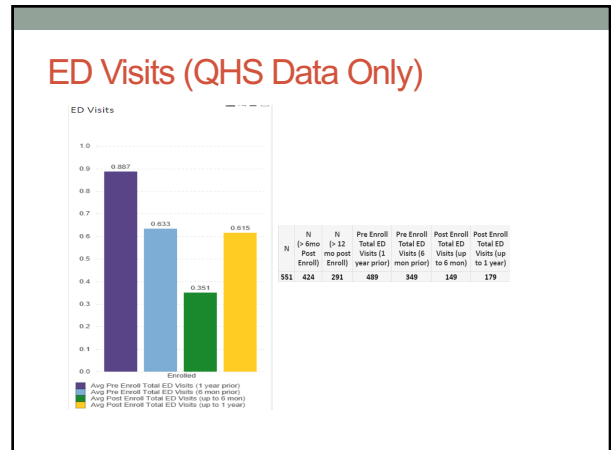
- Enrolled (E) = 688,
- Completed 6-month Evaluations (C) = 482 (70% engagement)
- Dropped out/failed to engage = 206 (30%)
- Remitters: 109 (22.6% of C, 15.8% of E) (Queen's - 40%)
- Partial responders: 152 (31.5% of C, 22.1% of E)
- Response or remission: 54% of C, 37.9% of E (Queen's - 52%)
- Non-responders = 45% of C
- Failures – non-responders plus dropouts = 59% of E

Our Queen's program has 74% engagement rate.

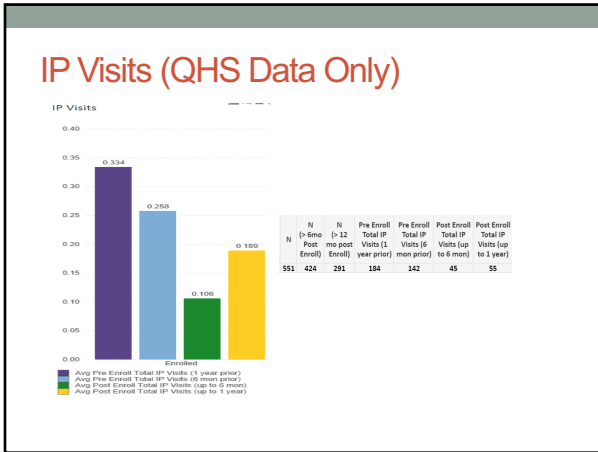
16



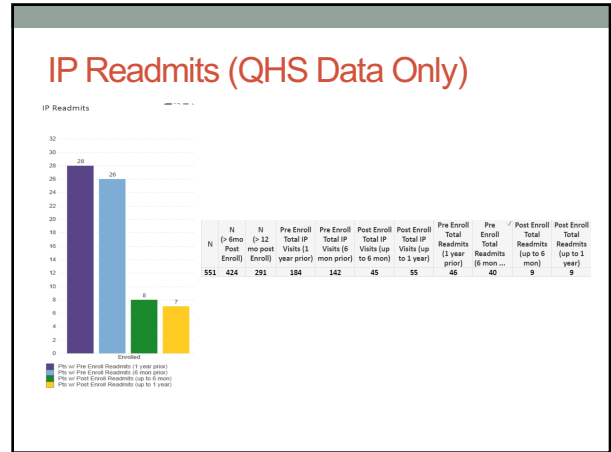
17



18



19



20

- ### Collaborative Care Financing Options
- Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services:
    - PCP bills with G codes for "episode of care"
    - PCP is supposed to use part of payment to fund psychiatrist and care managers
    - No insurer in Hawaii has made this work yet
  - Psychotherapy by community practitioners (FFS)
  - Non fee-for-service funding streams:
    - Accountable Care Organizations
    - Capitated systems
    - Grants
    - Public insurance
  - AIMS Center and APA offer technical support

21

- ### Evaluating Efficacy of Collaborative Care
- Access to care when needed?
  - Patient engagement rate?
  - Improvement in target symptoms (e.g. depression or anxiety)?
  - Compared to direct referral to community mental health practitioner?
  - Compared to co-located care (psychiatrist or other mental health professional hired within primary care practice)?
  - Intangibles – with or without data on patient improvement:
    - PCP satisfaction? Caregiver satisfaction? Confidence that patient is managed appropriately?

22

### Case Demonstration

- Riki Hong and Dr. Kemble will conduct an actual follow-up consultation for the group.

23