

LAMMHA - Collaborative Care Flyer

- **The Collaborative Care Model (CoCM) is more effective than usual care^{1,2}, including in the perinatal population^{3,4}.**
 - Collaborative gets *twice* as many patients better than usual care, including co-located specialty behavioral health care¹
 - About 50% for CoCM and 25% for usual care
 - Collaborative gets patients better *faster* than usual care
 - **Time to depression remission with Collaborative Care is 86 days versus 614 days with usual care⁵**
 - Over “90 randomized controlled trials have shown the Collaborative Care model (CoCM) to be more effective than usual care for patients with depression, anxiety, and other behavioral health conditions. CoCM is also shown to be highly effective in treating co-morbid mental health and physical conditions such as cancer, diabetes, and HIV”^{2,6}
 - Collaborative care is effective across multiple patient populations, including racial and ethnic minority groups, perinatal populations, populations in under-resourced communities, and even perinatal populations in under-resourced communities⁶

- **How is CoCM different than usual care, including co-located specialty BH care?**
 - Short answer: it involves a team (PCP, Behavioral Health Care Manager, and Psychiatric Consultant), as well as several activities that are not included in traditional community mental health
 - More detailed answer: Key Components of Collaborative Care
 - *Patient-centered team care*: Physical and behavioral health are co-located, but unlike usual care, CoCM is provided by a team of providers communicating with each other and using a shared care plan, instead of working in silos. This way, patients don’t have duplicate assessments and see multiple prescribers for medication changes. This increases patient engagement, which can lead to better outcomes and a better patient experience⁷
 - *Population-based care*: “Care team shares a defined group of patients tracked in a registry to ensure no one falls through the cracks. Practices track and reach out to patients who are not improving, and mental health specialists provide caseload-focused consultation, not just ad-hoc advice”⁷
 - *Measurement-based treatment to target*: “Each patient’s care plan clearly articulates personal goals and clinical outcomes that are routinely measured by evidence-based tools like the PHQ-9 Depression Scale. Treatments are actively changed if patients are not improving as expected until the clinical goals are achieved”⁷
 - *Evidence-based care*: “Patients are offered treatments with credible research evidence to support their efficacy in treating the target condition”⁴. These include a variety of evidence-based brief interventions and medications
 - *NOTE: Collaborative care without psychotherapy or medications is a form of evidence-based care all by itself. Activities such as care team collaboration, systematic caseload review, proactive outreach and follow-up, and regular symptom monitoring using validated scales can improve patient outcomes⁷*

- **Reimbursement**

- Collaborative Care is on the fee schedule in Medi-Cal, Medicare, and is covered by most commercial health plans. FQHCs can receive their PPS if they can demonstrate that they have Collaborative Care elements in place. One of the goals of LAMMHA is to support your team with the economics of implementing Collaborative Care. ⁸
- **Patient and provider satisfaction**
 - Patients prefer to receive their behavioral health care in primary care and perinatal settings, rather than specialty care settings⁹
 - Patients receiving CoCM report more satisfaction than with usual care^{1,10}
 - Providers prefer CoCM to usual care^{11,12}
- **Why not refer to specialty behavioral health care?**
 - Less than 10% of Medicaid/Medicare patients follow through on referrals to specialty behavioral health care. ¹³
- **The [University of Washington Dept of Psychiatry](#) and [AIMS Center](#) have extensive experience working with FQHCs to implement CoCM.**

References

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