

Use of technology for care coordination initiatives for patients with mental health issues: a systematic literature review

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Abstract: This systematic literature review investigates the use of technology for the coordination and management of mental health care with an emphasis on outcomes. Searches of MEDLINE/PubMed, Scopus, and EMBASE were conducted between January 1, 2003, and January 4, 2018, to identify articles that assessed patient outcomes associated with care coordination, evaluated technology to improve care, or discussed management of mental health care using technology. A total of 21 articles were included in a qualitative review based on the recommendations set forth by the PRISMA statement. Among the various health technologies, electronic health records were most commonly used for care coordination, with primary care being the most frequent setting. Care coordination was shown to provide easier patient access to health care providers and to improve communication between caregiver and patient, especially in cases where geographic location or distance is a challenge. Barriers to coordinated care included, but were not limited to, insufficient funding for health information technology, deficient reimbursement plans, limited access to technologies, cultural barriers, and underperforming electronic health record templates. In conclusion, many studies showed the benefit of coordinated and collaborative care through the use of technology; however, further research and development efforts are needed to continue technological innovation for advanced patient care.

Keywords: serious mental illness, schizophrenia, depression, collaborative care, behavioral health, health information technology

Plain language summary

Use of technology is rapidly changing the health care landscape. In the field of mental health particularly, technology has the potential to overcome some of the barriers currently experienced by the inadequate and overburdened mental health care system in the United States. A systematic review of selected studies published between January 2003 and January 2018 was conducted to investigate the value of using technology for care coordination/collaborative care in mental health. Multiple studies have reported on the use of technologies such as electronic health records (EHRs), telemedicine, and Web-based communication for coordinating care, most frequently in primary care and community health centers. Among the various mental health conditions, coordinated care has most frequently been implemented for individuals with depression. Benefits of technology-based care coordination were evident across many areas, including screening, scheduling assessments, accessing patient information, facilitating communications, and improving treatment compliance. However, integration of technology into routine mental health care continues to remain challenging because of barriers including, but not limited to, cost, access, and usability of health technology. Although overall findings for collaborative care models have been encouraging, few studies have reported integration of technology into care models.

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Further studies are needed to realize the potential of technology in improving collaborative care for individuals with mental health disorders.

Introduction

Mental and behavioral health issues are leading causes of disability in adults,^{1,2} with depression being the leading cause of disability and suicide.³ The treatment of patients with mental health conditions is an ongoing challenge that requires novel approaches. According to the 2017 National Council for Behavioral Health report, the number of practicing psychiatrists is declining, and by 2025, the demand may exceed supply by 6,090–15,600 psychiatrists.⁴ It is well known that mental health care in the United States tends to be fragmented and inadequate for maintaining continuity of care, thereby impairing patient quality of life and potentially contributing to the high health care costs.⁵ Mental health conditions can adversely affect adherence to therapy and associated medical outcomes,⁶ further underscoring the need for a concerted effort among a patient's various care providers. One approach to addressing these challenges has been to use coordinated care, which involves active organization of patient care and information sharing among all care participants.⁷ Collaborative care has been shown to be effective at reducing symptoms and improving patient satisfaction with treatment,^{8–10} with particular benefits for patients with depression or substance abuse.^{6,11}

One example of a well-studied collaborative care model was developed as part of the Improving Mood – Promoting Access to Collaborative Treatment (IMPACT) study.⁸ Recognizing the need for a more comprehensive approach to the management of depression among older adults, the IMPACT investigators conducted a randomized trial of comprehensive vs usual care across 18 primary care clinics in the United States. The IMPACT program was based on prior evidence-based models, collectively promoting collaboration (among primary care physicians, specialists, and patients), personalized treatment plans, follow-up and outcomes assessment by a depression care manager, targeted referrals to specialists, and stepped care protocols. Patients randomized to usual care were to use their discretion in selecting any available primary care and specialist services. With a 12-month follow-up, the results showed that comprehensive care resulted in higher rates of antidepressant and psychotherapy use, greater satisfaction with care, significantly lower depression severity scores, and increased treatment response and complete remission rates. Additionally, the estimated cost was modest, at US\$533 per patient for 1 year.

The published experience with the IMPACT program for managing older adults with depression did not specify the type of technology used to facilitate the coordination of care among providers and between providers and patients, but it preceded the advent and widespread use of smart phones and other digital technology that has substantial potential to enhance patient monitoring and support ongoing communication. For example, telemedicine technology has been shown to improve outcomes in patients with depression who receive care from small primary care clinics that lack on-site specialized psychiatric services.¹² Results from the Clinical and Cost-Effectiveness of Collaborative Care for Depression in UK Primary Care Trial also show the benefits of a care coordination approach in patients with mental health conditions.¹⁰ The objective of this multicenter, randomized controlled trial was to compare the effectiveness of collaborative care vs care as usual (CAU) in patients (n=581) with moderate to severe depression. Collaborative care was associated with a significant improvement in depression scores at 4 months compared with CAU, with benefits persisting through the 12-month follow-up.

A variety of technologies have been examined for their use in achieving interdisciplinary communication and coordination of care. Telemedicine aims to improve patient health through the use of real-time interactive communication between physicians and patients at distant sites using audio, video, or other electronic equipment.¹³ EHRs can promote coordinated care by allowing clinicians to readily update patient health information and distribute it to other authorized providers in disparate care settings.¹⁴ Web-based communication tools can aid in collaborative decision making and patient-provider communication by offering a means for patients to establish goals, view test results and medications, and identify care team members.¹⁵ The agent-based simulation model was designed to help represent the complex modes of engagement between patients and care providers (the agents) and medical and social ecosystems and has been used to test and predict the effects of care coordination approaches.¹⁶

Given the growing digitalization of health care and need for thoughtful and informed technology integration in mental health care, this systematic literature review was undertaken to evaluate the published literature regarding the role of technology as part of a care coordination approach compared with CAU in patients with mental health conditions. Specific objectives included determination of which technologies are being evaluated for their use as part of a coordinated care approach, how such technologies are being implemented,

and benefits and barriers to these approaches for patients with mental health conditions compared with CAU.

Materials and methods

Information sources and literature search

This systematic literature review was conducted based on recommendations outlined by the PRISMA statement.¹⁷ Searches of MEDLINE/PubMed, Scopus, and EMBASE were used to identify articles published between January 1, 2003, and January 4, 2018. The initial search was conducted with an end date of May 20, 2015; subsequent to delays, updated searches were performed with end dates of January 10, 2017, and January 4, 2018. The search terms were derived from examination of known publications on the topic and iterative test searches to evaluate success in identifying known publications with minimal false positives. The following search terms were used: (“mental health” OR “mental healthcare” OR “psychiatric health” OR “psychiatric healthcare” OR “behavioral health” OR “behavioural health” OR “behavioral healthcare” OR “behavioural healthcare”) AND “technology” AND (“care coordination” OR “integrated care” OR “collaborative care” OR “care collaboration” OR “care integration” OR “coordinated care” OR “patient registries” OR “population health management”) AND (Electronic Health Record OR Disease management OR Health home OR Person Centered Medical Home OR Behavioral Health Home).

Article selection and data extraction

Inclusion criteria for the initial search were English-language articles providing data (preliminary or pilot data were not subject to exclusion) on outcomes associated with use of technology as part of a care coordination program in the care of patients with mental health issues, including, but not limited to, behavioral health, substance abuse, and high-risk populations. Exclusion criteria were congress abstract, review/opinion paper, lack of reporting on mental or behavioral health, and lack of inclusion of technology for care coordination intervention. Screeners used an Excel spreadsheet designed for this review that included exclusion criteria as drop-downs.

Following initial database searches, duplicates were removed, and the title and abstract of each retrieved article were screened against the inclusion and exclusion criteria by two randomly assigned authors. A third author screened articles for which assessments were discordant. Articles that passed this initial screening step then underwent full-text review against the same inclusion and exclusion criteria by all authors. Data were extracted using a spreadsheet prepopulated

with the categories of information to be extracted. This was accomplished by two reviewers, one of whom extracted key data (eg, mental health diagnosis, location of study, patient population, type of technology, and type of care coordination center) and one of whom verified the extracted data, with any disagreements reconciled via discussion.

Results

Study selection

Study identification, screening, and eligibility are summarized in Figure 1. In total, literature database searches retrieved 254 articles; after removing 68 duplicates, 186 articles were screened. During screening, 151 articles were excluded, resulting in 35 full-text articles that were assessed for eligibility. A total of 14 studies were excluded during full-text review, and the remaining 21 articles were included in the qualitative synthesis (Figure 1).

Study characteristics

Overall, eight studies identified barriers to coordinated care^{18–25} (Table 1), and 13 studies^{9,12,16,26–35} (Table 2) did not specifically mention challenges facing care coordination, five of which^{9,12,18,34,35} were specifically designed to compare the collaborative care model to CAU (Table 2). Mental health illnesses addressed in the reviewed articles included dementia (n=2),^{18,27} suicide (n=1),²⁸ substance abuse (n=4),^{22,24,28,31} posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD; n=2),^{32,33} schizophrenia (n=1),³² anxiety (n=1),³⁵ and depression, the most prevalent mental health condition assessed for collaborative care (n=9).^{9,12,18,20,26–28,34,35}

Technologies and health care models to implement coordination of care

The majority of studies used health information technologies to coordinate care among patients and providers, including computer cognitive behavior therapy,³⁵ agent-based simulation modeling,¹⁶ density mapping technology,²⁷ telemedicine,^{12,26,32,33} and Internet Web-based communication.^{9,18,20,24,25} EHRs were the most common health information technology used.^{12,18,19,21–23,26,29,30} A single study used the Aging Brain Care Medical Home model to facilitate care coordination.¹⁸

Care coordination setting

A variety of health care centers were used to assist collaborative care efforts. The majority of care coordination took place within primary care centers (n=8),^{9,19,22,25,28,31,34,35} followed by community health centers (n=4),^{19,21,22,31} the veterans

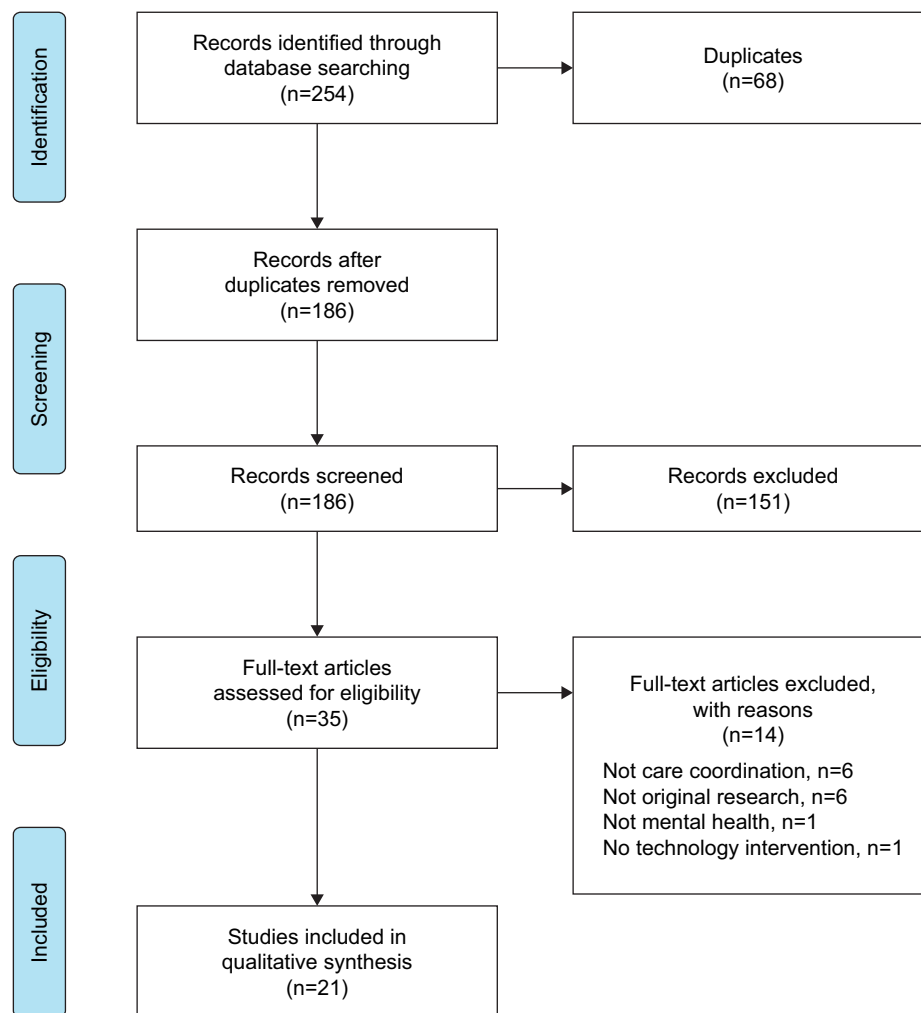


Figure 1 Flow diagram of selected studies.

integrated health care system (n=5),^{12,26,30,32,33} the correctional health system,²⁹ and independent living facilities.²⁷ Seven studies examined coordinated care in rural areas.^{9,12,22,24,26,31,32} One study¹⁶ did not specify a care coordination setting.

Benefits of care coordination technologies

EHRs were the most commonly assessed technology for care coordination (n=9).^{12,18,19,21–23,26,29,30} In a survey of 101 collaborative care offices, 95% of primary care physicians and 87% of mental health clinicians used EHRs.²³ Across three studies, the identified advantages of using EHRs included increased shared access of patient information between providers;²² high satisfaction with billing, scheduling, and screening for mental health;²³ and utility in promoting human rights for patients with mental illness in the correctional system.²⁹ A single study showed the utility of touch screen technology with wireless tablet computers for mental health screening.²⁸ Assessing mental

illness and suicidality among youth with tablets and Web-based computer services allowed 74% of youth reporting suicidal thoughts (n=152/205) to be triaged on the same day for a mental health evaluation, with 65% receiving mental health service within 6 months.²⁸ A single study observed that compliance with an injury-specific template use by correctional health care providers increased by 25% when EHRs were modified, allowing more accurate injury surveillance in prisons.²⁹ A retrospective case-by-case study demonstrated the benefits of density-mapping technology to coordinate mental health assessments and interventions using motion density mapping and infrared motion sensors in patients with dementia.²⁷ In an agent-based simulation model, the inclusion of care coordination across medical and social systems (with an increase in patient handoff success rate between providers that ranged from 5%–15%) resulted in increased rates of compliance with medication by 3.5%–5.5% and patient appointment by 3%–12%.¹⁶

Table 1 Characteristics of studies that identified barriers to care coordination

Reference	Study objective/goal	Diagnosis	Type of center involved in care coordination	Technology used to facilitate care coordination/specific technology used	Findings	Barriers
Callahan et al ¹⁸	Describe the experience in accomplishing a collaborative care program for dementia and late-life depression in a primary care setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dementia Depression 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aging Brain Care Medical Home Nurse practitioner with interdisciplinary team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIT Laptop with wireless access to Internet and intranet, EHRs, Web-based tracking system, telephone/e-mail system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patients in intervention group more likely to rate their primary care as very good or excellent Patients had far fewer neuropsychiatric symptoms at 12 months Significant improvement in distress of caregivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of financial resources, space constraints, patient flow, cultural barriers Many times other chronic conditions among adults take priority over mental health
Cifuentes et al ¹⁹	Focus on use and challenges of existing EHR systems to deliver integrated care and the HIT solutions that emerged in the process	Emotional/behavioral problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary care clinics Community mental health centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIT EHRs 	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EHRs generally lack features essential to support key shared care plan templates for behavioral and primary care integration Tablets not interoperable with EHRs Two separate EHRs for primary care and behavioral health lead to duplicate documentation
Fortney et al ²⁰	Inform the design of future informatics systems that support the chronic care model	Depression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depression Chronic Care model Depression care managers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIT Web-based clinical decision support system (NetDSS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NetDSS facilitates identification of new trials, treatment phases, and outcome milestones such as nonadherence, treatment response, remission, and relapse Assists in patient registry, encounter scheduling, clinical decision support, and progress notes Provides evidence-based depression care management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NetDSS does not support multiple chronic illnesses Patients with comorbid psychiatric conditions remain a challenge Future clinical information systems need to be designed around the needs of patients instead of treatments for specific illnesses
Jones and Ku ²²	Understand to what extent integrated care is occurring for health center patients with behavioral health conditions	Mental health and substance abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community-based health center Primary care centers 	EHRs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical and behavioral health providers at most health centers shared access to patient information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restrictions on same-day billing for medical and behavioral health services Staffing costs and health information technology implementation costs
Jones and Wittie ²¹	Understand the interaction between community-based federal- and state-level initiatives supporting HIT adoption to inform future policy	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community health centers (Beacon vs non-Beacon) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIT EHRs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health centers in Beacon communities were more likely to have an EHR system installed and in use compared with health centers not located in Beacon communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of infrastructure investment at the community level for interoperable HIT care coordination

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued)

Reference	Study objective/goal	Diagnosis	Type of center involved in care coordination	Technology used to facilitate care coordination/specific technology used	Findings	Barriers
Reitz et al ²³	Report the effects of EHRs in primary care settings with integrated behavior health services and physician satisfaction with these EHRs	NA	Collaborative Family Healthcare Association	EHR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of EHRs with basic quality and safety features, and use of advanced HIT functionalities to exchange health information grew faster in Beacon health centers • Long-term efficiency and a more complete record • High satisfaction with EHR billing, scheduling, interdisciplinary communication, documenting, and screening for mental health • EHRs brought more value to interdisciplinary communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of reimbursement and IT technical support • Initial time consumption, steep learning curves, and difficult-to-navigate templated notes • Lack of chronic illness registries and confidentiality • Poor satisfaction with screening for mental illness
Wodarski and Green ²⁴	Use Internet-based interventions to provide substance abuse information with feedback on individual drug patterns, prevention, treatment intervention, and referrals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substance abuse • Mental health disorders 	Regional mental health system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIT • Internet-based intervention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol and drug use declined significantly • The number of participants on parole or probation fell significantly over the course of the program • Decrease in the number of days patients experienced serious depression 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patients had limited access to technology (computers) • Poor internet connection in rural setting
Zeman et al ²⁵	Evaluate an automated behavioral health assessment instrument for feasibility, acceptability, utility, and longer-term sustainability in urban primary care settings from the perspectives of physicians and patients	NA	Primary care clinics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal digital assistant • Web-based computerized behavioral health assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncertainty regarding what types of devices to use (computer vs tablet, etc) • Lack of patient engagement and willingness to take a psychiatric assessment in the primary care setting 	

Abbreviations: EHR, electronic health record; HIT, health information technology; IT, information technology; NA, not applicable; NetDSS, Net Decision Support System.

Table 2 Characteristics of studies not identifying barriers to care coordination

Reference	Study objective/goal	Diagnosis	Type of center involved in care coordination	Technology used to facilitate care coordination/specific technology used	Findings
Fortney et al ²⁶	Compare processes and outcomes among patients with depression treated at intervention and matched control sites and determine whether the intervention was cost-effective in routine practice	Depression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VA health care system Community-based outpatient clinic PCPs, depression nurse care manager, an off-site psychiatrist, telepsychiatrist 	Telemedicine (telephone, interactive video, EMRs, and Internet)	NA
Galambos et al ²⁷	Detection of early illness and clinical management of behavioral health issues using sensor systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dementia Depression 	Independent living facility	Density-mapping technology (passive sensor system, passive infrared motion sensors to capture events as people move around their home) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screening technology Wireless tablet computers 	Density map changes can help prompt health care providers to conduct mental health assessments and intervene to prevent or delay changes in mental health status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Even when adolescents knew a physician would see their answers, they still disclosed suicidal thoughts when screened in a primary care setting Web-based computerized suicide screening helps facilitate rapid contact with a social worker, triage the case, and then connect at-risk patients to a specialty mental health care system
Gardner et al ²⁸	Use a computerized screening system for youth to detect suicidal thinking and coordinate care between a primary care center and a behavioral health network to help examine factors that might explain which at-risk youths received mental health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depression Suicide Injury risk Substance abuse 	Primary care centers		
Glowa-Kollisch et al ²⁹	Use EHRs to gather enough data to detect vulnerability among patients who can be subjected to abuse or neglect and promote human rights in the correctional health setting to help link cases of abuse and/or violence	Mental illness	Correctional health system	EHR with custom templates for injury, mental health encounters, drug and alcohol withdrawal, and mental health discharge	EHR allows the promotion of human rights by detecting vulnerable populations and reporting on adverse outcomes
Kalton et al ¹⁶	Simulate real-world examples of coordinating care across larger systems for patients with serious mental illnesses	Serious and persistent mental illness	NA	Agent-based simulation model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simulation of coordinated care demonstrated improvement in patient transfer between providers (handoff success) Improvement in patient medication adherence The use of an agent-based simulation model helps represent complex ways in which patients engage with medical and social ecosystems

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued)

Reference	Study objective/goal	Diagnosis	Type of center involved in care coordination	Technology used to facilitate care coordination/specific technology used	Findings
Pomerantz et al ³⁰	Use the open-access model (ie, all patients receive care on a walk-in rather than scheduled basis) to incorporate mental health care to primary care systems and provide full spectrum mental health advice at the first visit	Mental health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VA medical center Community primary care center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EHR Portable electronic touch pad 	NA
Quanbeck et al ³¹	Describe a protocol to evaluate the implementation of an e-Health integrated communication technology (Seva) within primary care centers	Substance abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community health centers Primary care centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobile health technology TES, a Web- and mobile-based curriculum for addiction treatment Smart phone EHR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using Seva in a manner that promotes integrative care will financially benefit federally qualified health centers Mobile technology to support the treatment of substance use disorders provides a cost-effective means to improve the lives of patients with drug and alcohol problems High patient satisfaction and acceptance using technology without difficulty Improved perception of physical and social functioning
Ryan et al ³²	Improve care coordination with the use of technology as a tool to reduce health care use in a population of high-risk veterans with high-cost treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chronic conditions PTSD Schizophrenia Mental health Traumatic brain injury PTSD 	Veterans integrated service network of hospitals and community primary care centers	Telemedicine (audio/video units, video phones, personal computers with Internet access, Polaroid cameras)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High patient satisfaction and acceptance using technology without difficulty Improved perception of physical and social functioning
Siddharthan ³³	Provide medical care coordination to veterans with war-related injuries distantly; help improve quality of care while reducing the use of the VA health system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VA center Advanced nurse practitioner 	Telehealth rehabilitation	NA	NA
Studies designed to compare collaborative care vs CAU					
Fortney et al ^{1,2}	Adapt the collaborative care model for small primary care practices without on-site psychiatrists	Depression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VA community-based outpatient clinics PCPs Consult telepsychiatrists Depression nurse care manager Off-site supervisor psychiatrist 	Telemedicine technologies (eg, telephone, interactive video, electronic medical records, and Internet)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful collaborative care models can be implemented using primary care clinics lacking on-site psychiatrists Collaborative care provided significant improvements to medication adherence, depression severity, mental health status, and quality of life Target-driven collaborative care for major depression in small primary care practices can be very effective
Huibregts et al ⁹	Establish effectiveness of a target-driven collaborative care model for major depression	Depression	Primary care clinic	Web-based decision aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target-driven collaborative care for major depression in small primary care practices can be very effective

<p>using a Web-based decision aid and consultant psychiatrist to enhance the efforts of health care professionals in small-scale primary care practices</p> <p>Test intervention effectiveness of the RAINBOW trial to evaluate the cost-effectiveness and implementation potential of an integrated, technology-enhanced, collaborative care model for treating adults with obesity and depression in primary care</p> <p>Test the effectiveness of providing CCBT and ISG embedded within a collaborative care intervention</p>	<p>• Web-based tracking and decision aid algorithm with follow-up by psychiatrist is promising</p> <p>A video program for weight loss with collaborative depression care was successfully integrated while leveraging low-cost, wide-reaching health information technologies</p>	<p>Health information technology (Fitbit pedometer, Fitbit website, or mobile application and log using MyFitnessPal, which the coach can use to monitor progress and videos)</p> <p>CCBT via personal computer or smartphone</p>	<p>• Obesity</p> <p>• Depression</p> <p>• Primary care clinic</p>
<p>Ma et al.³⁴</p>	<p>• Depression</p> <p>• Anxiety</p>	<p>Primary care clinic</p> <p>• Primary care clinic</p> <p>• Care manager</p>	<p>Significant increase in mood and anxiety symptoms for CCBT vs CAU</p>
<p>Rollman et al.³⁵</p>	<p>• Depression</p> <p>• Anxiety</p>	<p>Primary care clinic</p> <p>• Care manager</p>	<p>Significant increase in mood and anxiety symptoms for CCBT vs CAU</p>

Abbreviations: CCBT, computer cognitive behavior therapy; EHR, electronic health record; EMR, electronic medical record; ISG, Internet support group; NA, not applicable; PCP, primary care physician; PTSD, posttraumatic stress disorder; RAINBOW, Research Aimed at Improving Both Mood and Weight; TES, therapeutic education system; VA, Veterans Affairs; CAU, care as usual.

The benefits of facilitating coordinated care over a distance using telemedicine technologies was shown in several studies ($n=4$).^{12,26,32,33} A study of distant telemedicine-based collaborative care for depression management found that patients receiving collaborative care ($n=177$) were more adherent at 6 months (OR, 2.1; $P=0.04$) and 12 months (OR, 2.7; $P=0.01$) and more satisfied at both time points (6 months: OR, 1.8 [$P=0.01$]; 12 months: OR, 1.7 [$P=0.03$]) when compared with CAU ($n=218$).¹² Implementing care coordination using a Web-based tracking and decision aid for major depression in primary care centers also showed favorable outcomes; collaborative care ($n=101$) was more effective for achieving treatment response (50% reduction in depressive symptom score) than CAU ($n=49$) at 3 months (OR, 5.2 [95% CI, 1.41–16.09]) and 9 months (OR, 5.6 [95% CI, 1.40–22.58]).⁹

Care coordination among the military veteran population was examined in six studies.^{12,24,26,30,32,33} Among the veterans involved in a study of individualized telemedicine technology, 94% reported satisfaction with their technology device at 12 months, and 88% reported improved communication with their health care provider.³² Coordinated care for veterans with substance abuse via Internet-based interventions showed a decrease in days of alcohol use from 2.8 to 1.5 days ($P=0.038$); patients on parole, from 42% to 30% ($P=0.005$); and duration of depression, from 11.6 to 8.2 days ($P=0.024$) during the program.²⁴ Integrating mental health care within a primary care facility using technology to coordinate care for patient assessment was shown to be effective for veterans, with 75% of referred patients receiving all of their treatments within the primary care clinic itself; reducing new appointment wait times, improving adherence to evidence-based treatments for depression, and increasing patient satisfaction.³⁰

Barriers to using technology in care coordination

The implementation of coordinated care for mental health continues to face challenges, especially related to cost, usability, and integration of EHRs. Eight studies identified barriers to implementing care coordination (Table 1),^{18–25} these barriers were related to provider setting ($n=7$)^{18–23,25} and patient engagement ($n=3$).^{18,24,25}

The challenges to implementing technology in coordinated care as a result of barriers within a provider setting included lack of financial resources and investments for health information technology ($n=2$),^{18,21} inadequate reimbursements ($n=2$),^{21,22} and poor EHR templates.¹⁹ Two studies

mentioned the poor interdisciplinary integration of EHRs and their steep learning curves.^{19,23} In an observational, cross-case comparative study of 11 health care centers, Cifuentes et al found many challenges to integrating EHRs, including lack of templates supporting shared care plans between primary and behavioral health providers, limited interoperability between EHRs and tablet devices, and double documentation with duplicate data entry for practices using two different EHRs.¹⁹ Zeman et al described similar experiences when implementing computerized behavioral health assessment in four primary clinics.²⁵ Challenges related to technology included determining what type of technology to use for assessments and software version issues between devices.²⁵ In an Assessment of Behavioral Health Services survey evaluating integrated care, of the 390 health center responses, only one in five (20%) reported joint conferences, and co-management of care between primary and behavioral health staff was reported in only 35% of institutions.²² The barriers to patient engagement in other studies included limited access to technologies and poor Internet connections (n=1),²⁴ along with cultural barriers¹⁸ and lack of patient willingness and engagement in completing psychiatric evaluations (n=1).²⁵

Benefits of care coordination technology for specific mental health conditions

Fortney et al enrolled a large patient population (n=395), 82% of whom reported major depression, to evaluate telemedicine-enhanced collaborative care for depression management in a rural setting.²⁶ As mentioned previously, those randomized to telemedicine-enhanced care had better medication adherence and better outcomes at the 6- and 12-month time points when compared with CAU.¹² In a separate article, the development of a Web-based decision aid was proposed with the goal of facilitating coordinated care by enhancing patient registries, patient scheduling, and clinical decisions for patient encounters with automated progress note generation.²⁰ Results from a randomized controlled trial of collaborative care delivered by telephone and coordinated through EHRs demonstrated favorable outcomes in highly anxious patients. At the 12-month follow-up, patients who received this intervention (n=250) had improved mental health-related quality of life (effect size [ES], 0.38 [95% CI, 0.13–0.63]; $P=0.003$), improved anxiety (ES, 0.30 [0.05–0.55]; $P=0.02$), and improved mood (ES, 0.45 [0.19–0.71]; $P=0.001$) when compared with CAU (n=79).³⁵ In an observational study over 36 months, use of a distant Internet-based monitoring program found that patients with traumatic brain injury and

PTSD reported more frustration and poorer independence than those with traumatic brain injury alone.³³

The implementation of a technology-supported collaborative care program for patients with Alzheimer's dementia disease (n=153) led to patients having fewer symptoms at 12 months and rating their primary physician more favorably when compared with CAU.¹⁸ For patients with substance abuse disorders, coordination of care in federally qualified health centers was proposed, with the goals of eHealth integrated technology via mobile devices improving the cost-effectiveness of treatment and the lives of these patients.³¹ Furthermore, using health information technology for patients with substance abuse was shown to markedly decrease the need for outpatient treatment ($P=0.001$) at the 6-month follow-up.²⁴ Wodarski and Green reported that a program that incorporated text or e-mail reminders and communications, online counseling and recovery support, and virtual community and peer support was effective in improving outcomes for patients with substance abuse problems in a rural community.²⁴ A two-arm randomized controlled study of adults with comorbid depression and obesity (target n=404) showed increased weight loss and reduced depression severity in patients receiving integrated care via health monitoring, including Fitbit and mobile devices, compared with CAU.³⁴

Discussion

This literature review has identified both benefits and challenges to implementing technology for care coordination for patients with mental health conditions. The application of technology helps fill a gap in communication between health care providers and allows patients more comfort in disclosing their mental health issues.²⁸ By integrating mental health care and technologies, a collaborative approach can allow physicians structured patient assessment, improved patient care, and increased monitoring of patient health. Studies of coordinated care vs CAU have shown that coordinated mental health care and implementation of technology allow patients to be more involved in their health care decisions and have greater control of their treatment and progress, especially for depressive disorder.^{8,9} Moreover, the use of technology to facilitate coordinated care can result in greater adherence to guidelines and standards by health care providers when compared with CAU.

Establishing coordinated care with technology for patients at high risk, including individuals who are in prison and veterans, can be of added value to address mental health in these demographics. People in prisons face a high degree

of morbidity related to mental illness, including psychosis, depression, anxiety, substance abuse, and PTSD.³⁶ With nearly 10 million imprisoned individuals worldwide, one in seven faces a mental illness, increasing their chances for suicide, violence, self-harm, and victimization. Additionally, there remains a lack of psychopharmacologic research in treatment outcomes for this patient group.³⁷ Patients with mental illness tend to face high rates of incarceration,³⁸ and implementing health information technology to correctional health systems with modified EHR templates can help identify vulnerable patients in this setting and allow enhanced documentation of their mental health and injuries while protecting their human rights.²⁹ The veteran population similarly requires attention, and the RAND Center for Military Health Policy Research reports that 18.5% of returning military personnel meet the criteria for PTSD or depression and 19.5% face traumatic brain injury. This figure estimates that nearly 600,000 veterans returning from active duty may be experiencing mental health issues. Moreover, there remains a gap in patient care for this group because 50% of patients who meet the criteria for mental health illness do not receive treatment or do not seek care. Of those receiving care, only half receive adequate treatment, and there remains lack of health monitoring, placing a high burden of cost on the health system.³⁹

The application of technology can be especially beneficial for populations living in rural areas that lack adequate access to mental health care. The US Department of Health and Human Services has identified 4,000 underserved areas without adequate mental health professionals,⁴⁰ which is substantial considering that depression and anxiety affect 2.6 million and 1.1 million rural patients, respectively.⁴¹

A notable barrier to care coordination has been the financial constraints associated with investing in the technology needed to strengthen a facility's ability to coordinate care,¹⁸ particularly in rural areas where patients have limited access to computers, laptops, and adequate Internet connection.²⁴ Federal initiatives like the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act of 2009⁴² and added financial assistance to community health centers have resulted in increased and faster adoption of health information technology like EHRs.²¹

As observed throughout this review, primary care facilities are the most prevalent centers in organizing collaborative care efforts and therefore are vital for care coordination of mental health conditions. The rate of mental health diagnosis and treatment among primary care physicians has increased for children and adults.³⁸ Furthermore, examination of

primary care centers finds that patients with depression tend to have persistent symptoms despite adequate treatment from their primary care physician. By increasing education and frequency of visits by a psychiatrist, collaborative care can increase a patient's medication adherence, improve their quality of life,⁴³ and improve their mental health status and depression symptomology.⁴⁴

This systematic review showed a number of research gaps. The majority of studies identified focused on EHRs to coordinate care, and our review suggests a knowledge gap regarding newer e-health technologies such as mobile devices and cell phone apps to facilitate coordinated care. New technologies, including mobile devices and cell phone applications, can be of added value for modern day coordinated care and clinical decision-making efforts.⁴⁵ Given the broad range of mental health illnesses, there were limited articles found to encompass the full range of disease pathology to collaborate coordinated care, with a majority of articles focusing on depression. Other potentially serious mental health conditions that could benefit from collaborative care outside of depression include eating disorders, anxiety disorders, psychotic disorders, personality disorders, and obsessive-compulsive disorders. Many studies focused on EHRs, but several studies also focused on telemedicine to coordinate care. Although these modes of collaborative care are useful, there is a need for greater inclusion of and research into new wearable device technology, including accelerometers, gyroscopes, smart fabrics,⁴⁶ and health monitors. The nearly US\$25 billion global market for digital health technologies⁴⁷ such as mobile health apps and biometric sensors reflects the growing influence of technology on modern medicine. With the global shift toward digitalization, it is important for clinicians to take an active role in evaluating health care technologies with respect to their ability to provide effective coordinated care and optimize treatment outcomes for their patients.

Our systematic review had several limitations. The search was limited to articles written in English; potentially relevant articles published in other languages were not captured. The selected studies could not be directly compared because of varying designs, endpoints, and attitude evaluation methods. A broader definition of type of technology or center could facilitate comparisons. In addition, comparisons were limited owing to varying technologies and differing mental health diseases. This review did not attempt to assess or evaluate the efficacy for any disease technology but rather provided an overview of the technologies and quality of research available in addressing coordinated care for mental health patients.

Conclusion

This literature review has demonstrated that although many studies have reported positive findings in collaborative care models, limited studies refer to new digital technologies to coordinate care for patients with mental health conditions. Primary care centers remain strategic partners in the health care system for collaborative care initiatives, especially in managing care coordination for mental health. The overall use of technology has shown positive strides in management of mental health care, and technology can be used not only for collaborative efforts but also to help patients with medication adherence and chronic disease management. Advances and portability of technologies will further enhance the positive efforts of care coordination.

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Disclosure

Erin Falconer is an employee of ODH, Inc.; David Kho was an employee of ODH, Inc. at the time the work was done. John P Docherty is an employee of Otsuka America Pharmaceutical, Inc. The authors report no other conflicts of interest in this work.

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