

## Collaborative primary care for depression with comorbid medical conditions (general adult population) Adult Mental Health: Depression

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2019. Literature review updated December 2016.

Current estimates replace old estimates. Numbers will change over time as a result of model inputs and monetization methods.

The WSIPP benefit-cost analysis examines, on an apples-to-apples basis, the monetary value of programs or policies to determine whether the benefits from the program exceed its costs. WSIPP's research approach to identifying evidence-based programs and policies has three main steps. First, we determine "what works" (and what does not work) to improve outcomes using a statistical technique called meta-analysis. Second, we calculate whether the benefits of a program exceed its costs. Third, we estimate the risk of investing in a program by testing the sensitivity of our results. For more detail on our methods, see our [Technical Documentation](#).

**Program Description:** Collaborative primary care integrates behavioral health into the primary care setting to treat adult patients with all levels of depression (i.e. major or minor depression or dysthymia) and comorbid health conditions including diabetes, heart disease, acute coronary syndrome, hypertension, or stroke. In the collaborative care model, a care manager coordinates with a primary care provider and behavioral health care providers to develop and implement measurement-based treatment plans for individual patients. Care managers can be mental health providers (e.g. psychologists) or non-behavioral health specialists (e.g. registered nurses or social workers). Programs included in this review were intended for adult populations, age 18 and over. All programs were implemented in primary care settings, where patients received collaborative care for 3 to 12 months.

We report separate results for collaborative primary care programs for depression among older adults with comorbid medical conditions.

### Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

#### Benefits to:

Taxpayers	\$2,448	Benefit to cost ratio	\$7.52
Participants	\$3,862	Benefits minus costs	\$6,439
Others	\$943	Chance the program will produce	
Indirect	\$173	benefits greater than the costs	100 %
<b>Total benefits</b>	<b>\$7,427</b>		
<b>Net program cost</b>	<b>(\$988)</b>		
<b>Benefits minus cost</b>	<b>\$6,439</b>		

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2018). The chance the benefits exceed the costs are derived from a Monte Carlo risk analysis. The details on this, as well as the economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our [Technical Documentation](#).

## Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Treatment age	No. of effect sizes	Treatment N	Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis						Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)	
				First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated			ES	p-value
				ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age		
Blood sugar (HbA1c) <sup>^</sup>	58	2	242	-0.151	0.163	59	n/a	n/a	n/a	-0.151	0.354
Global functioning <sup>^</sup>	58	3	684	-0.157	0.084	59	n/a	n/a	n/a	-0.157	0.061
LDL cholesterol <sup>^</sup>	58	1	98	-0.185	0.220	59	n/a	n/a	n/a	-0.185	0.400
Major depressive disorder	58	12	1616	-0.357	0.050	59	-0.186	0.061	61	-0.357	0.001
Systolic blood pressure <sup>^</sup>	58	2	133	-0.274	0.178	59	n/a	n/a	n/a	-0.274	0.125

<sup>^</sup>WSIPP's benefit-cost model does not monetize this outcome.

Meta-analysis is a statistical method to combine the results from separate studies on a program, policy, or topic in order to estimate its effect on an outcome. WSIPP systematically evaluates all credible evaluations we can locate on each topic. The outcomes measured are the types of program impacts that were measured in the research literature (for example, crime or educational attainment). Treatment N represents the total number of individuals or units in the treatment group across the included studies.

An effect size (ES) is a standard metric that summarizes the degree to which a program or policy affects a measured outcome. If the effect size is positive, the outcome increases. If the effect size is negative, the outcome decreases.

Adjusted effect sizes are used to calculate the benefits from our benefit cost model. WSIPP may adjust effect sizes based on methodological characteristics of the study. For example, we may adjust effect sizes when a study has a weak research design or when the program developer is involved in the research. The magnitude of these adjustments varies depending on the topic area.

WSIPP may also adjust the second ES measurement. Research shows the magnitude of some effect sizes decrease over time. For those effect sizes, we estimate outcome-based adjustments which we apply between the first time ES is estimated and the second time ES is estimated. We also report the unadjusted effect size to show the effect sizes before any adjustments have been made. More details about these adjustments can be found in our [Technical Documentation](#).

## Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates Per Participant

Affected outcome:	Resulting benefits: <sup>1</sup>	Benefits accrue to:				
		Taxpayers	Participants	Others <sup>2</sup>	Indirect <sup>3</sup>	Total
Major depressive disorder	Labor market earnings associated with major depression	\$1,533	\$3,600	\$0	\$0	\$5,133
Major depressive disorder	Health care associated with major depression	\$914	\$258	\$943	\$457	\$2,573
Major depressive disorder	Mortality associated with depression	\$1	\$3	\$0	\$210	\$215
Program cost	Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$494)	(\$494)
<b>Totals</b>		<b>\$2,448</b>	<b>\$3,862</b>	<b>\$943</b>	<b>\$173</b>	<b>\$7,427</b>

<sup>1</sup>In addition to the outcomes measured in the meta-analysis table, WSIPP measures benefits and costs estimated from other outcomes associated with those reported in the evaluation literature. For example, empirical research demonstrates that high school graduation leads to reduced crime. These associated measures provide a more complete picture of the detailed costs and benefits of the program.

<sup>2</sup>"Others" includes benefits to people other than taxpayers and participants. Depending on the program, it could include reductions in crime victimization, the economic benefits from a more educated workforce, and the benefits from employer-paid health insurance.

<sup>3</sup>"Indirect benefits" includes estimates of the net changes in the value of a statistical life and net changes in the deadweight costs of taxation.

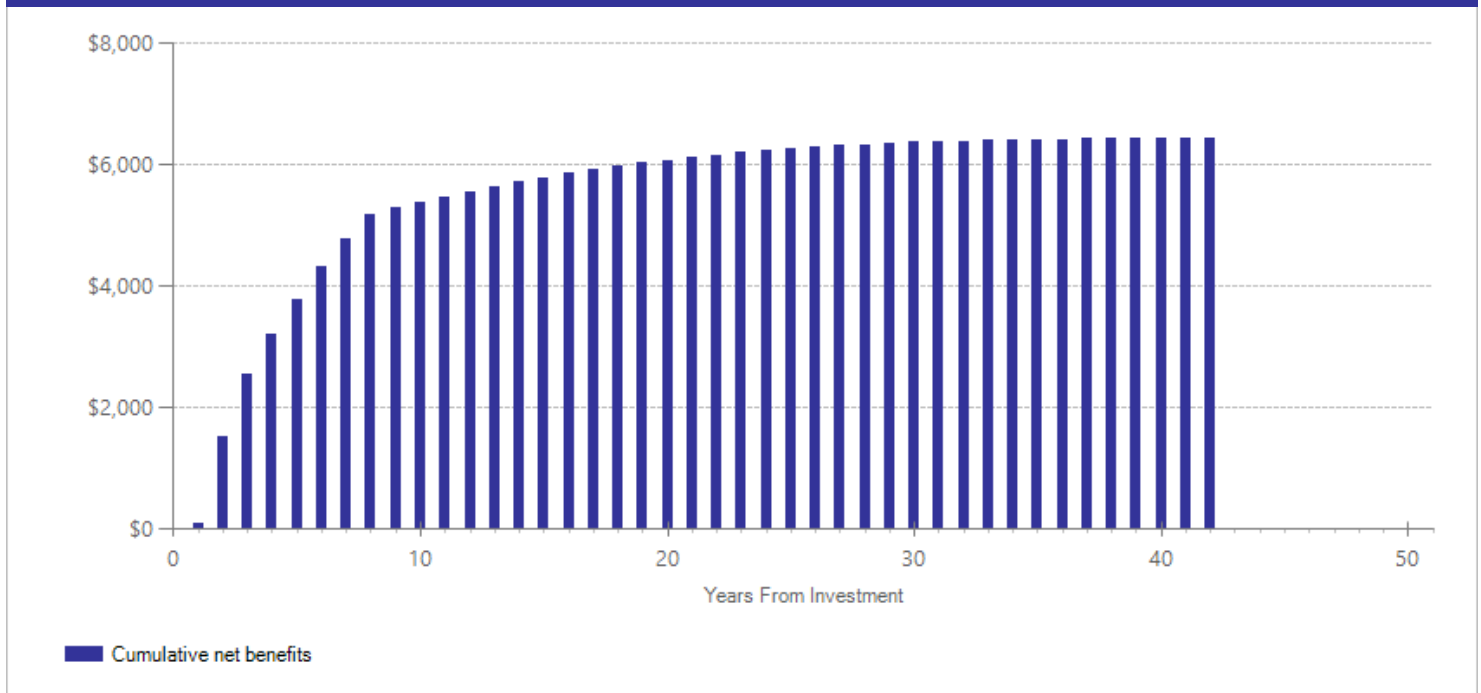
## Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	\$938	2016	Present value of net program costs (in 2018 dollars)	(\$988)
Comparison costs	\$0	2016	Cost range (+ or -)	15 %

Treatment cost estimates for this program reflect costs beyond treatment as usual. When available, we use the average cost of the program reported by the studies, weighted by treatment sample sizes. Average program costs were obtained from Davidson et al. (2013), Ell et al. (2010), Katon et al. (2010), and Katon et al. (2004).

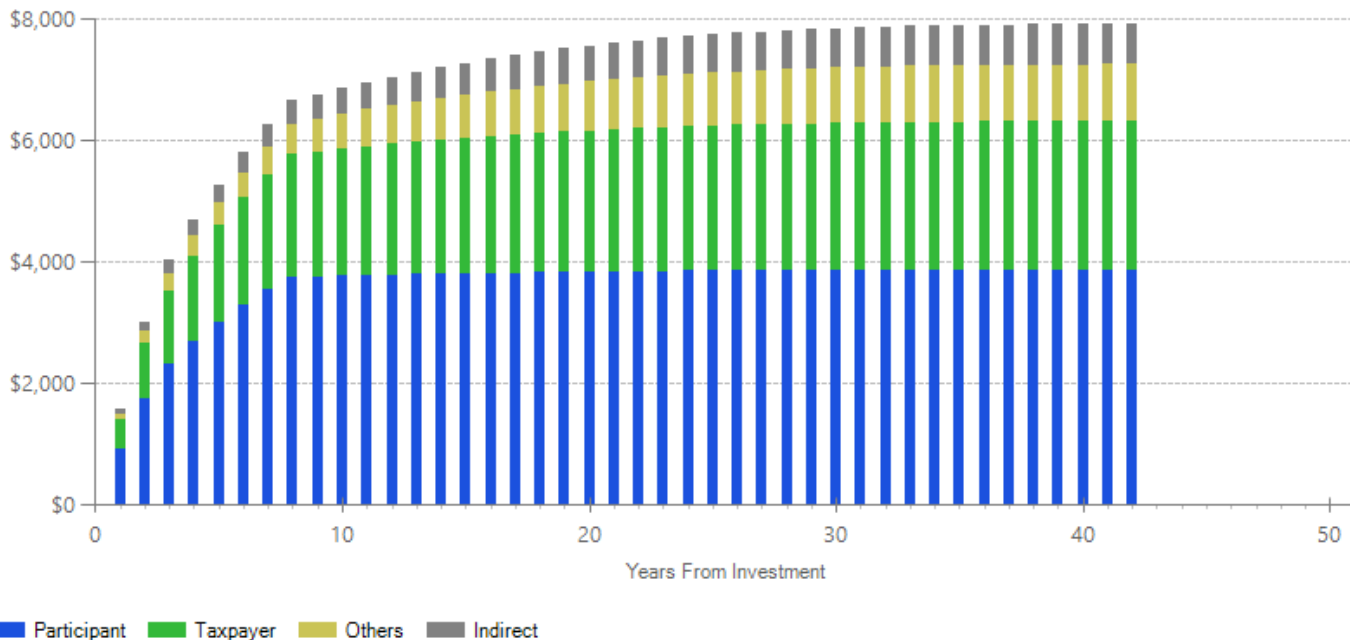
The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta-analysis. The cost range reported above reflects potential variation or uncertainty in the cost estimate; more detail can be found in our [Technical Documentation](#).

## Benefits Minus Costs Over Time (Cumulative Discounted Dollars)



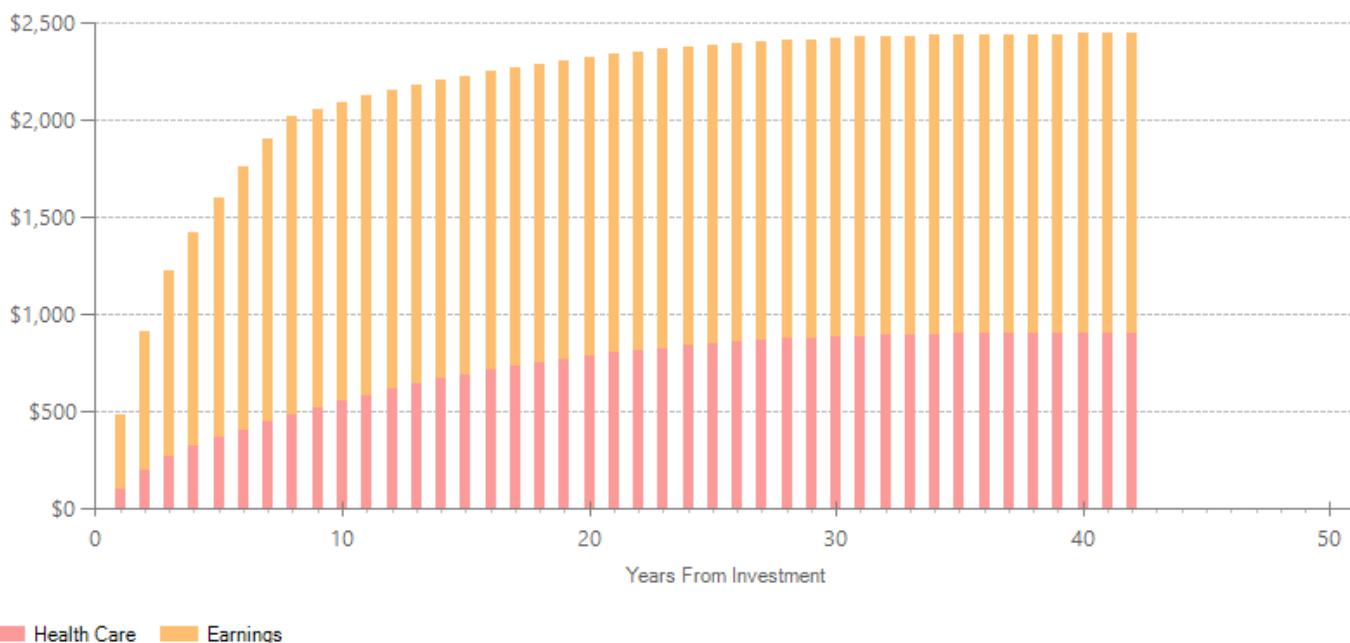
The graph above illustrates the estimated cumulative net benefits per-participant for the first fifty years beyond the initial investment in the program. We present these cash flows in discounted dollars. If the dollars are negative (bars below \$0 line), the cumulative benefits do not outweigh the cost of the program up to that point in time. The program breaks even when the dollars reach \$0. At this point, the total benefits to participants, taxpayers, and others, are equal to the cost of the program. If the dollars are above \$0, the benefits of the program exceed the initial investment.

## Benefits by Perspective Over Time (Cumulative Discounted Dollars)



The graph above illustrates the breakdown of the estimated cumulative benefits (not including program costs) per-participant for the first fifty years beyond the initial investment in the program. These cash flows provide a breakdown of the classification of dollars over time into four perspectives: taxpayer, participant, others, and indirect. "Taxpayers" includes expected savings to government and expected increases in tax revenue. "Participants" includes expected increases in earnings and expenditures for items such as health care and college tuition. "Others" includes benefits to people other than taxpayers and participants. Depending on the program, it could include reductions in crime victimization, the economic benefits from a more educated workforce, and the benefits from employer-paid health insurance. "Indirect benefits" includes estimates of the changes in the value of a statistical life and changes in the deadweight costs of taxation. If a section of the bar is below the \$0 line, the program is creating a negative benefit, meaning a loss of value from that perspective.

## Taxpayer Benefits by Source of Value Over Time (Cumulative Discounted Dollars)



The graph above focuses on the subset of estimated cumulative benefits that accrue to taxpayers. The cash flows are divided into the source of the value.

## Citations Used in the Meta-Analysis

- Bogner, H.R., de Vries, H.F., Kaye, E. M., & Morales, K.H. (2013). Pilot trial of a licensed practical nurse intervention for hypertension and depression. *Family Medicine, 45*(5), 323-329.
- Coventry, P., Lovell, K., Dickens, C., Bower, P., Chew-Graham, C., McElvenny, D., . . . Gask, L. (2015). Integrated primary care for patients with mental and physical multimorbidity: cluster randomized controlled trial of collaborative care for patients with depression comorbid with diabetes or cardiovascular disease. *BMJ, 350*, h638.
- Davidson, K.W., Rieckmann, N., Clemow, L., Schwartz, J. E., Shimbo, D., Medina, V., . . . Burg, M.M. (2010). Enhanced depression care for patients with acute coronary syndrome and persistent depressive symptoms: Coronary psychosocial evaluation studies randomized controlled trial. *Archives of Internal Medicine, 170*(7), 600-608.
- Davidson, K. W., Bigger, J. T., Burg, M. M., Duer-Hefeje, J., Medina, V., Newman, J. D., . . . Vaccarino, V. (2013). Centralized, stepped, patient preference-based treatment for patients with post-acute coronary syndrome depression: CODIACS vanguard randomized controlled trial. *JAMA Internal Medicine, 173*(11), 997-1004.
- Ell, K., Katon, W., Xie, B., Lee, P. J., Kapetanovic, S., Guterman, J., & Chou, C. P. (2010). Collaborative care management of major depression among low-income, predominantly Hispanic subjects with diabetes: A randomized controlled trial. *Diabetes Care, 33*(4), 706-713.
- Katon, W., Russo, J., Lin, E. H., Schmittdiel, J., Ciechanowski, P., Ludman, E., . . . Von Korff, M. (2012). Cost-effectiveness of a multicondition collaborative care intervention: a randomized controlled trial. *Archives of General Psychiatry, 69*(5), 506-514.
- Katon, W.J., Von Korff, M., Lin, E. H., Simon, G., Ludman, E., Russo, J., . . . Bush, T. (2004). The Pathways Study: A randomized trial of collaborative care in patients with diabetes and depression. *Archives of General Psychiatry, 61*(10), 1042-1049.
- Katon, W.J., Lin, E.H., Von, K.M., Ciechanowski, P., Ludman, E. J., Young, B., . . . McCulloch, D. (2010). Collaborative care for patients with depression and chronic illnesses. *The New England Journal of Medicine, 363*(27), 2611-2620.
- Morgan, M.A.J., Coates, M.J., Dunbar, J.A., Schlicht, K., Reddy, P., & Fuller, J. (2013). The TrueBlue model of collaborative care using practice nurses as case managers for depression alongside diabetes or heart disease: A randomised trial. *British Medical Journal Open, 3*(1).
- Rollman, B.L., Belnap, B.H., LeMenager, M.S., Mazumdar, S., Houck, P.R., Counihan, P.J., . . . Reynolds, C.F. (2009). Telephone-delivered collaborative care for treating post-CABG depression: A randomized controlled trial. *JAMA : The Journal of the American Medical Association, 302*(19), 2095-2103.
- Simon, G.E., Katon, W.J., Lin, E.H., Rutter, C., Manning, W.G., Von, K.M., . . . Young, B.A. (2007). Cost-effectiveness of systematic depression treatment among people with diabetes mellitus. *Archives of General Psychiatry, 64*(1), 65-72.
- Vera, M., Perez-Pedrogo, C., Huertas, S.E., Reyes-Rabanillo, M.L., Juarbe, D., Huertas, A., . . . Chaplin, W. (2010). Collaborative care for depressed patients with chronic medical conditions: A randomized trial in Puerto Rico. *Psychiatric Services, 61*(2), 144-150.
- Williams, L.S., Kroenke, K., Bakas, T., Plue, L.D., Brizendine, E., Tu, W., & Hendrie, H. (2007). Care management of poststroke depression: A randomized, controlled trial. *Stroke, 38*(3), 998-1003.
- Wu, B., Jin, H., Vidyanti, I., Lee, P.J., Ell, K., & Wu, S. (2014). Collaborative depression care among Latino patients in diabetes disease management, Los Angeles, 2011-2013. *Preventing Chronic Disease, 11*, E148.

For further information, contact:  
(360) 664-9800, [institute@wsipp.wa.gov](mailto:institute@wsipp.wa.gov)

Printed on 05-19-2021



### Washington State Institute for Public Policy

The Washington State Legislature created the Washington State Institute for Public Policy in 1983. A Board of Directors—representing the legislature, the governor, and public universities—governs WSIPP and guides the development of all activities. WSIPP's mission is to carry out practical research, at legislative direction, on issues of importance to Washington State.