Integrating Health
First Steps in Joining Physical and Behavioral Health

Department of Social Services PCMH Presentation
Hosted by
Community Health Network of CT, Inc.
Featured Programs in this Webinar

Enhanced Care Clinic
  presented by Lois Berkowitz, Psy.D

Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT)
  presented by Alyse Chin, MSW

ACCESS Mental Health CT
  presented by Elizabeth Garrigan, LPC
Learning Objectives

- Explain why behavioral health is an important element to incorporate in the Person-Centered Medical Home (PCMH)
- Define the Joint Principles of a PCMH
- Define behavioral health and integration
- Identify available resources to support behavioral health integration in your practice
CT Medicaid Structure

- Connecticut Medicaid and the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) is known as the HUSKY Health program.
- Each Administrative Services Organization (ASO) provides oversight assistance for the Department using a person-centered approach: Medical (CHNCT), Behavioral Health (ValueOptions CT), Dental (Benecare), and NEMT (LogistiCare).
- DSS has integrated all of these programs into one unit to increase integration among all ASOs.
- Medicaid supports integration of medical and behavioral health because a high incidence of beneficiaries have co-morbid physical and behavioral health conditions and need support in developing integrated goal-oriented, person-centered plans of care.
- This structure joins medical, behavioral, and non-medical services (such as non-emergency medical transportation) to create innovative local systems of care and support that provide better value over time.
Where Integration is Happening

Joint Principles: Integrating Behavioral Health Care into the Patient-Centered Medical Home

- The Patient-Centered Medical Home (PCMH) is an improved approach to providing comprehensive primary care.

- The Joint Principles of a PCMH were formulated and endorsed in 2007 and defined the characteristics of a PCMH.

- Incorporation of behavioral health care has not always been included when a practice is transformed into a PCMH.
In March 2014, a complementary set of Joint Principles was reviewed and endorsed by a number of Family Medicine and Primary Care Organizations, including the Collaborative Family Health Association (CFHA) and the American Psychological Association (APA).

It follows the original 2007 Joint Principles but addresses the behavioral health elements that need to be incorporated in the PCMH model.
### Joint Principles (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Joint Principles</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal Physician</td>
<td>Every patient has a personal physician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physician-Directed Medical Practice</td>
<td>The physician acts through facilitative leadership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole Person Orientation</td>
<td>Includes the behavioral together with the physical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care Coordinated and Integrated</td>
<td>Sharing of information and shared responsibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality and Safety Goals</td>
<td>Include behavioral health clinicians in the patient’s care planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhanced Access</td>
<td>Patient access to behavioral health care resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments</td>
<td>Payment structure incorporates behavioral health and primary care</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Changes for 2014 PCMH NCQA Standards

- Identify high risk patients who may benefit from care management through a comprehensive health assessment, and use evidence-based guidelines to plan and manage their care.
  - Social determinants of health
  - Behavioral health conditions
  - High cost/utilization
  - Poorly controlled or complex conditions

- Maintain agreements with and incorporate behavioral health care providers within the practice site.

- Improve clinical quality of care, efficiency, and patient experience for vulnerable patients.
DSS Behavioral Health Measures for Person-Centered Medical Home (PCMH)

- **Pediatric Measure** - Developmental screening in the first three years of life with three age groups (ages 1, 2, and 3)

- **Adult Measure** - Percentage of adults given a new psychiatric diagnosis, and medication, by a PCP who received a follow-up visit within 30 days

If you are interested in the DSS Person-Centered Medical Home program, visit [www.ct.gov/husky](http://www.ct.gov/husky) to find more information regarding eligibility and program requirements.
Behavioral Health & Integration Defined

- **Behavioral Health** – an umbrella term for care that addresses any behavioral problems impacting health, including mental health and substance abuse conditions, health behaviors (including their contribution to chronic medical illnesses), life stressors and crises, stress-related physical symptoms, and ineffective patterns of healthcare utilization.

- **Integrated Behavioral Health Care** – provided by a practice team of primary care and behavioral health clinicians, working together with patients and families, using a systematic and cost-effective approach to provide patient-centered care for a defined population.

- The job of all types of care settings, performed by clinicians and health coaches of various disciplines or training.

A Language Lexicon for Practice Use

- Purpose of developing a framework of language/terms – to promote the use of an effective and consistent common clinical language across healthcare provider disciplines for the delivery of integrated whole person care as directed by a personal healthcare provider.

- A patient’s practice care team is comprised of primary care and behavioral health clinicians practicing collaborative and evidence-based care to mobilize expertise in identifying and meeting the needs of individual patients, families, and situations. Patients and families are members of the care team and involved in decision making and creating patient-centered treatment plans that meet the patient’s needs, values, and preferences.

- A collaborative medical and behavioral health culture provides ongoing formal clinical care team training in role, relationship, and team-building strategies.
Triage and identification of patient behavioral and medical needs include a patient **tracking system** for **care coordination** of common chronic and complex illnesses.

Integrated care uses a **systematic** clinical care approach emphasizing **unified** and **shared** care plans that provide for **continuous quality improvement** and **measurement** of effective treatment of care goals and outcomes.

Integrated behavioral and primary care is supported by the **local community**, **population**, and the **individuals** seeking care.

Practice/clinic **office processes**, **management**, and **leadership** to support integrated behavioral and medical care services will move toward a **sustainable** and successful model of care, patient experience, and affordability – **The Triple Aim**.
Consultative Model
- Psychiatrists and other behavioral health clinicians see patients for consultations in their offices – away from primary care

Co-located Model
- Psychiatrist and behavioral health clinicians see patients in primary care settings

Collaborative Model
- Psychiatrist and behavioral health clinicians provide caseload consultation about primary care patients; they work closely with primary care providers (PCPs) and other primary care-based behavioral health providers (BHP)

Source: http://uwaims.org
Levels of Primary Care and Behavioral Health Collaboration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Levels</th>
<th>Collaborative Efforts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 1: Minimal collaboration</td>
<td>Healthcare professionals work at different locations, do not integrate their services, and have little communication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2: Basic collaboration from a distance</td>
<td>Healthcare professionals still practice in separate locations and do not integrate their services, but they do communicate more frequently.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 3: Basic collaboration on-site</td>
<td>Healthcare professionals co-locate services, but they do not integrate their services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 4: Close collaboration in a partly-integrated system</td>
<td>Healthcare professionals co-locate services and integrate some of their systems, including coordinated treatment plans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 5: Close collaboration in a fully-integrated system</td>
<td>Healthcare providers co-locate, have integrated systems, and provide seamless services.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: American Psychologist. Vol. 69, No. 4, 377-387
Psychologists and behavioral health clinicians can provide services in a primary care setting. For billing purposes, DSS defines a behavioral health clinician as a licensed clinical social worker (LCSW), licensed marital and family therapist (LMFT), licensed alcohol and drug counselor (LADC), or licensed professional counselor (LPC). Behavioral health providers must operate within their scope of practice to bill for the following services:

- Diagnostic interviews
- Individual therapy sessions
- Family therapy
- Group psychotherapy
- Biofeedback
- Developmental screens
- Smoking cessation counseling

The licensed practitioner enrolls in Medicaid (CMAP) as a member of the primary care medical group and submits claims by the licensed behavioral health professional, not the physician.
Behavioral Health Services Covered in Primary Care

A Primary Care Provider (PCP) can bill for:

Developmental and Behavioral Health Screening

96110 (e.g., developmental milestone survey, speech and language delay screen) with scoring and documentation, per standardized instrument; as of 01/01/2015 used exclusively for developmental milestone screening

96127 (NEW) as of 01/01/2015 for brief emotional/behavioral assessment with scoring and documentation, per standardized instrument; used exclusively for behavioral health screening

See Provider Bulletin 2014-91:

Smoking Cessation Services

99406  Smoking and tobacco cessation counseling visit; intermediate, greater than 3 minutes and up to 10 minutes

99407  Intensive, greater than 10 minutes

99412  Smoking cessation group counseling; used when group meets for or exceeds 45 minutes

See Provider Bulletin 2013-65:
Behavioral Health Clinician Services in a Primary Care Setting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Max Fee</th>
<th>Effective Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>90853</td>
<td>Group psychotherapy</td>
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<tr>
<td>90875</td>
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<td>90876</td>
<td>Psychophysiological therapy</td>
<td>78.43</td>
<td>1/1/2012</td>
<td>12/31/2299</td>
<td>Y</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Contact ValueOptions at 1.877.552.8247 for all prior authorizations (PA). For all other licensed professional fees, refer to [www.ctdssmap.com](http://www.ctdssmap.com).
# Behavioral Health Clinician Services in a Primary Care Setting

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>90853</td>
<td>Group psychotherapy</td>
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<tr>
<td>90875</td>
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<td>90876</td>
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<td>90880</td>
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<tr>
<td>96127</td>
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<td>12/31/2299</td>
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<tr>
<td>99406</td>
<td>Behav chng smoking 3-10 m</td>
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<td>1/1/2015</td>
<td>12/31/2299</td>
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<tr>
<td>99407</td>
<td>Behav chng smoking &gt; 10 m</td>
<td>8.81</td>
<td>1/1/2015</td>
<td>12/31/2299</td>
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</tbody>
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<td>0359T</td>
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<tr>
<td>H2014</td>
<td>Skills Training and Development</td>
<td>9.88</td>
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<td>Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>T1016</td>
<td>Case Management</td>
<td>10.50</td>
<td>1/1/2012</td>
<td>12/31/2299</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Effective January 1, 2015**

Code 0359T is covered for individuals under age 21 with autism when assessed by a licensed psychologist and/or a licensed clinical social worker. Codes H0031, H0032, and H2014 are covered for individuals under age 21 with autism when assessed by licensed psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, licensed marital and family therapists, licensed professional counselors, and/or board certified behavior analysts.

Please contact ValueOptions at 1.877.552.8247 for all prior authorizations (PA). For all HUSKY Health benefit plans, **T1016** is only payable for clients under age 19.
Resources for Primary Care

Featured Programs

Enhanced Care Clinic
Lois Berkowitz, Psy.D

Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment
Alyse Chin, MSW

ACCESS Mental Health CT
Elizabeth Garrigan, LPC
Enhanced Care Clinics (ECCs) are specially-designated outpatient clinics that provide routine outpatient services.

Services include, but are not limited to, individual therapy, group therapy, family therapy, and medication management.

ECCs receive higher Medicaid reimbursements for meeting certain requirements:

- Timely access
- Collaboration with primary care
- Screening, assessment, and treatment of co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders
Since the implementation of the ECCs, there has been significant improvement in timely access to outpatient appointments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter</th>
<th>Emergent</th>
<th>Urgent</th>
<th>Routine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q3 '12</td>
<td>97.10%</td>
<td>87.13%</td>
<td>99.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4 '12</td>
<td>98.46%</td>
<td>89.66%</td>
<td>98.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1 '13</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>85.84%</td>
<td>98.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2 '13</td>
<td>98.89%</td>
<td>87.04%</td>
<td>99.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3 '13</td>
<td>97.96%</td>
<td>90.20%</td>
<td>99.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4 '13</td>
<td>98.80%</td>
<td>98.98%</td>
<td>97.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1 '14</td>
<td>98.85%</td>
<td>98.11%</td>
<td>98.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2 '14</td>
<td>98.78%</td>
<td>99.00%</td>
<td>97.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3 '14</td>
<td>88.64%</td>
<td>95.92%</td>
<td>99.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Enhanced Care Clinics (ECC)

ECC coordination and collaboration with primary care includes:

- MOUs with at least two local primary care practices
- Communication guidelines that support ECC and PCP co-management of behavioral health and physical health disorders
- Designation of parties responsible for coordinating necessary medical and behavioral health services
- Potential referral of stable ECC patients to PCPs for ongoing medication management
Enhanced Care Clinics Statewide

A comprehensive list of ECCs can be found at www.ctbhp.com.
The Connecticut Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (CT SBIRT) Program

The CT SBIRT Program seeks to significantly increase identification and treatment of adults, ages 18 and older, who are at-risk for substance misuse. The CT SBIRT Program is a Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT) funded public-private partnership that includes:

- The Connecticut Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS) – providing leadership and management;
- The Community Health Center Association of Connecticut (CHCACT) – collaborating with Federally Qualified Healthcare Centers (FQHCs) to ensure access to high-quality services;
- Nine (9) FQHCs – primary care implementation sites; DMHAS Military Support Program as well as other public and private providers; and
- The University of Connecticut Health Center (UCHC) – providing program evaluation and operating and managing the CT SBIRT Training Institute.
The CT SBIRT Program uses evidence-based practices for the following modalities:

- Routine Screening with validated instrument, The ASSIST;
- Brief Intervention using manual-guided procedures recommended by the World Health Organization;
- Brief Treatment protocols modeled on a CSAT clinical trial;
- Differential Assessment utilizing standardized diagnostic instruments; and
- Referral to Treatment based on American Society of Addiction Medicine (2001) criteria.
FREE Resources Available from the CT SBIRT Training Institute

- Screening tool to assess substance misuse;

- Training in Screening (how to use the tool), and how to conduct a Brief Intervention session to help reduce or discontinue risky use;

- Referral resources to Brief Treatment or other substance abuse treatment programs;

- Technical support to maintain quality of the intervention; and

- Technical support to embed and sustain SBIRT services in your practice.
Other Services in Primary Care Setting

Following CT Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment (CT SBIRT) Program training for Physician, Advanced Practice Registered Nurse, or Physician Assistant these codes may be billed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure Code</th>
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<th>Max Fee</th>
<th>Effective Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99408</td>
<td>Alcohol and/or substance (other than tobacco) abuse structured screening (e.g., AUDIT, DAST), and Brief Intervention (SBIRT) services; 15 to 30 minutes</td>
<td>22.40</td>
<td>1/01/2014</td>
<td>12/31/2299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99409</td>
<td>Greater than 30 minutes</td>
<td>43.01</td>
<td>1/01/2014</td>
<td>12/31/2299</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CT SBIRT Program Outcome Data

Reduction in Days of Substance Use in the Past 30 Days*

* Based on a random sample of 190 SBIRT patients who screened positive for at-risk substance use at intake and received a Brief Intervention.

Data reported was collected from FQHCs in the SBIRT partnership between February 1, 2012 and December 9, 2014.

WEBSITE: http://www.ct.gov/dmhas/ctsbirt
Alyse.Chin@ct.gov Project Director, DMHAS
ACCESS Mental Health

- Statewide program offering free consultative services to PCPs seeking assistance in treating youth under the age of 19 years with behavioral health concerns, regardless of insurance.

- Specialists are often available immediately, but always reachable within 30 minutes of the initial call, Monday through Friday, 9 am to 5 pm.

- Program offers ongoing education about pediatric mental health assessment and treatment.

- Program can provide assistance with finding community behavioral health services.

- Where indicated, the program can give a one-time diagnostic assessment and treatment recommendations to assist the child and family being cared for within the medical home.
ACCESS Mental Health

The ACCESS Mental Health program consists of 3 expert pediatric behavioral health consultation teams:

- Hartford Hospital, Wheeler Clinic, and Yale Child Study Center

- Each Hub Team includes:
  - child and adolescent psychiatrist,
  - behavioral health clinician,
  - program coordinator, and
  - family peer specialist.
ACCESS Mental Health

- Hartford Hospital 855.561.7135
- Wheeler Clinic, Inc. 855.631.9835
- Yale Child Study Center 844.751.8955
ACCESS Mental Health

For further information, go to: www.accessmhct.com

Webinar: “ACCESS Mental Health CT: Meet the Hub Teams”
https://www.fuzemeeting.com/replay_meeting/2b7e000a/6699414
Selected Resources

- Connecticut Behavioral Health Partnership: [http://www.ctbhp.com](http://www.ctbhp.com)

- Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services: [http://www.ct.gov/dmhas/site/default.asp](http://www.ct.gov/dmhas/site/default.asp)

- ACCESS Mental Health: [www.accessmhct.com](http://www.accessmhct.com)

- Enhanced Care Clinics – ValueOptions CT: [http://www.ctbhp.com/providers/prv_enhancedcare.htm](http://www.ctbhp.com/providers/prv_enhancedcare.htm)

- CT SBIRT – Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment: [http://www.ct.gov/dmhas/ctsbirt](http://www.ct.gov/dmhas/ctsbirt)
Selected Resources

- AHRQ Academy for Integrating Behavioral Health and Primary Care: [http://integrationacademy.ahrq.gov/](http://integrationacademy.ahrq.gov/)

- AIMS CENTER: [http://aims.uw.edu/](http://aims.uw.edu/)

- Center for Integrated Primary Care: [http://www.umassmed.edu/cipc/](http://www.umassmed.edu/cipc/)

- Collaborative Family Healthcare Association: [www.cfha.net](http://www.cfha.net)

- Evolving Models of Behavioral Health Integration in primary Care; Milbank Memorial Fund 2010: [http://www.milbank.org](http://www.milbank.org)
Selected Resources

- Lexicon for Behavioral Health and Primary Care Integration; AHRQ 2013:
  http://integrationacademy.ahrq.gov/sites/default/files/Lexicon.pdf

- National Alliance on Mental Illness; Integrating Mental Health & Pediatric Primary Care Resource Center:
  http://www.nami.org

- SAMHSA/HRSA Center for Integrated Health Solutions:
  http://www.integration.samhsa.gov
Case Studies and Videos

- Case Study: Colorado’s **Advancing Care Together**:

- Video: AIMS CENTER’s “**Daniel’s Story: An Introduction to Collaborative Care**”:
  [http://aims.uw.edu/daniels-story-introduction-collaborative-care](http://aims.uw.edu/daniels-story-introduction-collaborative-care)

- Webinars: University of Colorado’s Department of Family Medicine’s **Policy Channel**:
  [http://www.youtube.com/CUDFMPolicyChannel](http://www.youtube.com/CUDFMPolicyChannel)

- PCPCC Online Resource: **Successful Examples of Integrated Models**:
  [http://www.pcpcc.org/content/successful-examples-integrated-models](http://www.pcpcc.org/content/successful-examples-integrated-models)
“Daniel’s Story: An Introduction to Collaborative Care”

http://vimeo.com/92195974
Questions/Comments