ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# A Randomized Trial to Improve the Quality of Treatment for Panic and Generalized Anxiety Disorders in Primary Care

*Bruce L. Rollman, MD, MPH; Bea Herbeck Belnap, DrBiolHum; Sati Mazumdar, PhD; Patricia R. Houck, MSH; Fang Zhu, MS; William Gardner, PhD; Charles F. Reynolds III, MD; Herbert C. Schulberg, PhD; M. Katherine Shear, MD*

**Context:** Panic disorder and generalized anxiety disorder are prevalent in primary care, associated with poor functional outcomes, and are often unrecognized and ineffectively treated by primary care physicians.

**Objective:** To examine whether telephone-based collaborative care for panic and generalized anxiety disorders improves clinical and functional outcomes more than the usual care provided by primary care physicians.

**Design:** Randomized controlled trial.

**Setting:** Four Pittsburgh area primary care practices linked by a common electronic medical record system.

**Patients:** A total of 191 adults aged 18 to 64 years with panic and/or generalized anxiety disorder who were recruited from July 2000 to April 2002.

**Intervention:** Patients were randomly assigned to a telephone-based care management intervention (n=116) or to notification alone of the anxiety disorder to patients and their physicians (usual care, n=75). The intervention involved non–mental health professionals who provided patients with psychoeducation, assessed preferences for guideline-based care, monitored treatment responses, and informed physicians of their patients' care preferences and progress via an electronic medical record system under the direction of study investigators.

**Main Outcome Measures:** Independent blinded assessments of anxiety and depressive symptoms, mental health-related quality of life, and employment status at baseline, 2-, 4-, 8-, and 12-month follow-up.

**Results:** At 12-month follow-up, intervention patients reported reduced anxiety (effect size [ES], 0.33-0.38; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.04 to 0.67; $P \leq .02$) and depressive symptoms (ES, 0.35; 95% CI, 0.25-0.46; $P=.03$); improved mental health-related quality of life (ES, 0.39; 95% CI, 0.10 to 0.68; $P=.01$); and larger improvements relative to baseline in hours worked per week (5.7; 95% CI, 0.1 to 11.3; $P=.05$) and fewer work days absent in the past month (–2.6; 95% CI, –4.8 to –0.3; $P=.03$) than usual care patients. If working at baseline, more intervention patients than usual care patients remained working at 12-month follow-up (94% vs 79% [15% absolute difference, 0.7%-28.6%]; $P=.04$).

**Conclusions:** Telephone-based collaborative care for panic disorder and generalized anxiety disorder is more effective than usual care at improving anxiety symptoms, health-related quality of life, and work-related outcomes.

*Arch Gen Psychiatry. 2005;62:1332-1341*

**Author Affiliations:** Division of General Internal Medicine, Center for Research on Health Care (Drs Rollman and Belnap), Department of Psychiatry (Drs Reynolds, Shear, and Ms Houck), University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, and Department of Biostatistics, University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health (Dr Mazumdar and Ms Zhu), Pittsburgh, Pa; Children's Research Institute and Department of Pediatrics, Ohio State University, Columbus (Dr Gardner); Department of Psychiatry, Weill Medical College, Cornell University, White Plains, NY (Dr Schulberg).

ANXIETY DISORDERS ARE prevalent in primary care practice and associated with substantial reductions in health-related quality of life.[1-3] Over 30 million Americans have suffered from an anxiety disorder at some point in their lives, and approximately 12% to 22% of primary care patients present to physicians with symptoms of distress related to anxiety.[4,5] Moreover, they tend to use expensive medical resources such as emergency departments and hospitals at higher rates than the general population.[6-10] The annual direct and indirect costs in the United States associated with anxiety disorders have been estimated at over $42 billion, 10% of which represents indirect workplace costs.[11]

Among the anxiety disorders commonly encountered in primary care, panic disorder (PD) and generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) create the largest burden of morbidity.[12,13] They have a prevalence of 4% to 6%[14-17] and 5% to 19%,[17-19] respectively, and are often chronic in nature. Unfortunately, patients with 1 or both of these conditions experience poorer than expected clinical outcomes despite the availability of efficacious treatments that primary care physicians (PCPs) could provide.[20-26] Possible explanations for poor outcomes include multiple somatic symptoms that dominate patients' concerns[27]; patient resistance to a psychiatric diagnosis and its associated stigma[28]; provider unfamiliarity with guideline-based treatments[29]; insufficient patient adherence with care recommenda-



©2005 American Medical Association. All rights reserved.
Downloaded From: http://archpsyc.jamanetwork.com/ on 01/21/2017

tions; and the structure of primary care itself which focuses on acute episodic care.[30]

Given the benefits of actively treating PD and GAD, we considered Wagner's chronic care model[30] as a paradigm of treatment. It suggests that clinical outcomes can be substantially improved by including active, sustained follow-up by a nonphysician health professional who adheres to an evidence-based treatment protocol under the supervision of a PCP with specialty back-up when necessary.[31-33] The effectiveness of this collaborative care strategy has been shown in primary care settings for depression,[34] congestive heart failure,[35] diabetes,[36] and asthma.[37] However, few studies have investigated this strategy's effectiveness at treating an anxiety disorder.[21,38] Both focused on patients with PD and provided no information on employment patterns or utilization of health services.

We conducted an effectiveness trial and hypothesized that collaborative care for PD and GAD could improve outcomes that are meaningful to patients, providers, health care plans, and employers compared with usual care outcomes for these conditions. Our intervention combined several previously tested elements, but never combined for treatment of anxiety disorders. These factors included the following: (1) screening patients for PD and GAD with the Primary Care Evaluation of Mental Disorders (PRIME-MD) rapid interview procedure[39]; (2) informing patients' PCPs of the diagnosis(es) and confirming their agreement with it via an interactive electronic medical record (EMR) system[40]; (3) utilizing centralized anxiety care managers to provide telephone follow-up care[41]; and (4) assessing patients' treatment preferences for guided use of a self-management workbook[42,43] and/or pharmacotherapy in collaboration with their PCPs and within a protocol supervised by a mental health specialist.[44]

## METHODS

### STUDY SETTINGS

This research was conducted at 4 primary care practices administered by the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, implementing a protocol approved by the institutional review board of the university. They included the university's main urban faculty practice staffed by board-certified internists, and 2 suburban and 1 rural practice each staffed by nonacademic family practitioners. The practices shared a common EMR (EpicCare, Madison, Wis) whereby physicians obtained instant access to their patients' medical information via computer terminals placed in each examination room. This EMR also facilitated physician and staff communications through an internal e-mail system.

### PARTICIPANTS

#### Primary Care Physicians

Study investigators presented highlights of our treatment algorithm at a 1-hour journal club conference and then met individually with PCPs to discuss the study. Twenty-seven physicians (100%) subsequently provided informed consent to enroll their patients.

#### Primary Care Patients

Between July 2000 and April 2002, we used the brief self-administered Patient Questionnaire portion of the PRIME-MD[39] to screen consecutive patients aged 18 to 64 years for the presence of anxiety symptoms on days a research assistant was stationed at the practice site. If a patient screened positive and had (1) no dementia, psychotic illness, or unstable medical condition; (2) 2 or fewer positive responses on the Patient Questionnaire's CAGE (an acronym indicating Cut down on drinking; Annoyed by complaints about drinking; Guilty about drinking; had an Eye-opener first thing in the morning) alcohol screening questionnaire[45]; and (3) no language or other communication barrier, then the research assistant asked for his/her written consent to administer the PRIME-MD Anxiety Module to determine whether the patient met *DSM-IV* criteria for PD and/or GAD.[39]

If the patient met criteria for PD and/or GAD, the research assistant confirmed that the patient (1) was not receiving treatment from a mental health professional; (2) had no history of bipolar disorder; and (3) had no plans to leave the study practice within the following year. If these conditions were confirmed, the research assistant attempted to obtain the patient's signed informed consent to participate further upon confirmation of protocol eligibility. Afterwards, a trained assessor telephoned the patient to ascertain the presence of at least moderate levels of anxiety severity as defined by a score of 14 or higher on the 14-item structured interview guide for the Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (SIGH-A)[46] and if so, to administer our baseline assessment battery.

Within 8 months after we commenced recruitment, we obtained institutional review board approval to modify our protocol to administer both the SIGH-A and the 7-item Panic Disorder Severity Scale (PDSS)[47] to all patients as we found the SIGH-A insufficiently sensitive to detect significant elevations of panic symptoms. Thus, all protocol-eligible patients with PD scored 7 or higher on the PDSS or had GAD alone or comorbid with PD and scored 14 or higher on the SIGH-A.

### ELECTRONIC NOTIFICATION OF THE ANXIETY DIAGNOSIS PROCEDURE

We notified the patient's PCP of the finding of PD and/or GAD on the PRIME-MD by means of an interactive e-mail alert (flag) generated through the EMR system and an electronic letter signed by the investigators. The messages also encouraged the physician to follow up with the patient to determine whether treatment was required. If the physician indicated agreement with the PRIME-MD, then a researcher entered the specific anxiety disorder into that patient's electronic problem list. Based on prior reports concerning the efficacy of information feedback interventions to clinicians,[40,48,49] we did not expect notification alone to produce significant and lasting clinical improvements.

### RANDOMIZATION PROCEDURE

A statistician prepared computer-generated random assignment sequences. They allocated patients in a 3:2 ratio to either the intervention or the usual care group to permit sufficient sample sizes for analyses should physicians frequently disagree with the PRIME-MD. These sequences were produced in randomly set block sizes of 25 or 30, written on cards, and placed in opaque, sequentially numbered, sealed envelopes. The statistician opened an envelope following both the baseline assessment and physician agreement with the PRIME-MD. Since randomization was by patient, physicians cared for patients in both study arms. Given the nature of our intervention, neither patients nor PCPs were blinded to the treatment arm to which the patient had been randomized.



©2005 American Medical Association. All rights reserved.
Downloaded From: http://archpsyc.jamanetwork.com/ on 01/21/2017

## USUAL CARE

For ethical reasons[50] we informed usual care patients of their anxiety condition both orally and in a written letter signed by the investigators, and provided them a disorder-specific brochure on their anxiety diagnosis. However, we did not provide these patients or their physicians with any additional patient-specific treatment advice.

## INTERVENTION

We deliberately chose nonbehavioral health specialists—1 with an undergraduate degree in psychology and the other with a master's degree in communication disorders—as our care managers to increase the generalizability of our methods to nonresearch settings. As described elsewhere,[44] our 2 care managers telephoned each intervention patient to conduct a detailed mental health assessment, provide basic psychoeducation about PD and GAD as appropriate, and assess the patient's treatment preferences for his/her anxiety disorder. Patients could choose any combination of the following treatment components: (1) a workbook designed to impart self-management skills for managing PD[42] or GAD[43] with care manager follow-up to review lesson plans; (2) a guideline-based trial of anxiolytic pharmacotherapy, primarily a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor or serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor, selected according to our treatment algorithm by patient preference, prior use, insurance coverage, and adjusted per patient response; or (3) referral to a community mental health specialist in keeping with the patient's insurance coverage.

We (B.L.R., M.K.S., C.F.R., and B.H.B.) conducted weekly 60- to 75-minute case review sessions at which the care managers typically presented all new intervention patients and follow-up on ongoing cases. To efficiently focus these sessions, we developed an electronic registry (Microsoft Access; Microsoft Corp, Redmond, Wash) which could identify the following: (1) all new patients followed by those whose anxiety symptom scores had not declined by 50% or greater from baseline; (2) individuals that the care manager contacted within a recent study period (eg, 2 weeks); and (3) all intervention patients to track the full cohort's progress.

We typically recommended a trial of pharmacotherapy or a dosage adjustment when the patient was symptomatically anxious and interested or already using pharmacotherapy. In these cases, we advised the care manager to recommend a specific medication name and dosage to the PCP and patient. We also made similarly specific suggestions to the doctor to change to a different anxiolytic when the patient demonstrated little response, and recommended referral to a mental health specialist in cases where the patient had either a poor recovery, complex psychosocial issues (eg, impending divorce), or where there was diagnostic uncertainty (eg, bipolar disorder).

Following the case review sessions, the care manager forwarded patient-specific guideline-based treatment recommendations to the patient's PCP via EMR for their consideration, and subsequently telephoned the patient at regular intervals to promote adherence with treatment recommendations and assess clinical response. The care manager also informed the physician of his/her patient's progress, recommended modifications in the treatment regimen, and offered other assistance as indicated. For example, depending on the patient's clinical response and treatment preferences, the care manager might recommend a mental health specialist consult, offer to assist in arranging the referral, and ascertain the patient's adherence with this recommendation. However, the physician was always free to accept or reject these recommendations. Additionally, the care manager referred patients to specific relevant sections in the workbooks and reviewed these lesson plans during the follow-up telephone contacts to confirm that patients understood the text and could perform the relevant exercises, if any.

## DATA SAFETY MONITORING

Approximately once per month, the project coordinator (B.H.B.) and principal investigator (B.L.R.) reviewed a report generated on patients whose SIGH-A, PDSS, or Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HRS-D) score exceeded 25% of their baseline score on a recent, blinded, follow-up assessment. They reviewed each patient's electronic medical record and alerted his or her physician via EMR to this finding if the clinical situation warranted (eg, no scheduled follow-up appointment). Furthermore, whenever an assessor or care manager uncovered suicidality, we immediately notified a patient's physician and a study psychiatrist provided treatment advice.

## ASSESSMENTS

We conducted telephone assessments at baseline, 2, 4, 8, and 12 months following recruitment. We used videotapes, manuals, and practice interviews to train our assessors who were blinded to a patient's randomization status. The assessors were instructed to remind the patient at the start of each follow-up call not to divulge whether he or she had been in contact with our care managers or whether he or she was using our workbooks. Patients were reimbursed $20 for each completed assessment and $50 for our 12-month follow-up assessment ($130 total).

At baseline, we assessed self-reported sociodemographic status; determined mental and physical health-related quality of life using the mental and physical component summary scores of the 12-item Medical Outcomes Study Short Form (SF-12 MCS and SF-12 PCS, respectively)[51]; determined the presence of major depression using the PRIME-MD[39]; and determined the severity of depressive symptoms using the 17-item HRS-D.[52] We assessed self-reported pharmacotherapy and mental health specialty visits, emergency department usage, hospitalization for any cause, and employment status at each telephone follow-up assessment. The number of care manager contacts and workbook use was calculated using the care managers' electronic registry. A study nurse abstracted each patient's electronic medical record to determine the number of office visits and telephone contacts that each patient had with his/her PCP over their course of follow-up. Our primary outcome was anxiety symptoms as assessed by the SIGH-A. Secondary outcomes included panic symptoms as measured by the PDSS, mental health-related quality of life, depressive symptoms, health services utilization, and employment status over the 12-month period of study enrollment.

## STATISTICAL ANALYSES

Using criteria employed by Barlow et al[23] and Roy-Byrne et al,[21] we defined a 40% reduction from the baseline level of anxiety symptoms as a significant treatment response. Thus, we required a sample size of at least 190 patients to detect a 30% group difference (60% vs 30%) in the proportion of randomized patients experiencing a 40% or greater reduction in symptoms on the SIGH-A, assuming a 2-tailed $\alpha = .05$, $\beta = .10$, 15% patient attrition, and allocation of intervention and usual care patients in a ratio of 3:2.

We present baseline data on sociodemographic status, type of anxiety diagnosis, symptom severity, functional status, and current treatment for an anxiety disorder grouped by intervention status. We compared baseline sociodemographic, diagnostic, symptom severity, functional status, and treatment for



©2005 American Medical Association. All rights reserved.
Downloaded From: http://archpsyc.jamanetwork.com/ on 01/21/2017

an anxiety disorder by intervention status using *t* tests for continuous data and c2 analyses for categorical data.

We employed random regression models to account for between subject variations and to permit inclusion of patients with 1 or more missing follow-up assessments in order to examine the impact of the intervention on our continuous measures for anxiety and health-related quality of life.[53] We also adjusted for the effects of the possible resolution of depression by using HRS-D in the random regression models as a time-dependent covariate that was measured during follow-up assessments. In these models, intercept and time were considered as random effects and group, group × time interaction, and HRS-D scores were considered as fixed.

The usual missing at random assumption was tested by a thorough investigation of the reasons for dropouts, a sensitivity analysis using the test for missing completely at random mechanism,[54] and a parametric test for the possibility of data not missing at random.[55,56] These missing values consisted of dropouts from the study and intermittently missing visits (subjects returned at a later follow-up point). The reasons for dropouts at different follow-up points did not indicate any relationship with the observed values of any of the 3 outcome variables. Moreover, the missing completely at random test[54] was satisfied for the SF-12 MCS measure and the results of the random regression analysis for the SIGH-A measure was similar in a sensitivity analysis using a logistic dropout model that included no effect of the previous outcome (missing completely at random), the effect of the previous outcome (missing at random), and the effect for a current, possibly unobserved outcome (not missing at random).[55,56] These results supported our likelihood-based ignorable method for random regression modeling used in the SAS statistical program (SAS version 8.2; SAS Institute Inc, Cary, NC).

The primary test of our intervention's impact on patient outcomes was the interaction of intervention groups by time. We calculated absolute differences in scores and the effect sizes of our intervention compared with usual care at the 12-month follow-up. The 40% reductions at 12-month follow-up from the baseline levels of anxiety symptoms were calculated from the fitted random regression models using the estimated scores. We included all randomized patients in our intent-to-treat outcome analyses with 95% confidence intervals (CI).

Given the specificity of the PDSS for assessing panic symptoms, we repeated our primary outcome analyses on anxiety subgroups. Since few patients had PD alone on the PRIME-MD, we included those with comorbid GAD in our analysis of patients with PD. We used Wilcoxon nonparametric rank sum tests to examine differences in health services utilization between treatment conditions given the nonnormal underlying distribution of our data. All analyses were performed with SAS statistical software.

## RESULTS

### PATIENT RECRUITMENT AND FOLLOW-UP

Patient recruitment data are shown in **Figure 1**. Overall, 59% (170 of 288) of those who met criteria for GAD on the PRIME-MD scored 14 or higher on the SIGH-A, and 68% (106 of 155) of those who met criteria for PD scored 7 or higher on the PDSS.[57] We randomized 191 patients to either our intervention or usual care control condition, and these study groups were similar on all baseline characteristics (**Table 1**). Later, 2 patients (1%) died of nonsuicide causes and 21 patients (12%) withdrew from our protocol (16 [14%] intervention and 5 [7%] usual care; $P = .35$). Of the 191 patients, 135 (71%), 128 (67%), 125 (65%), and 143 (75%) completed their 2-, 4-, 8-, and 12-month follow-up assessments, respectively. Overall, 90% (172 of 191) completed 1 or more follow-up assessments and these patterns did not differ by study arm.

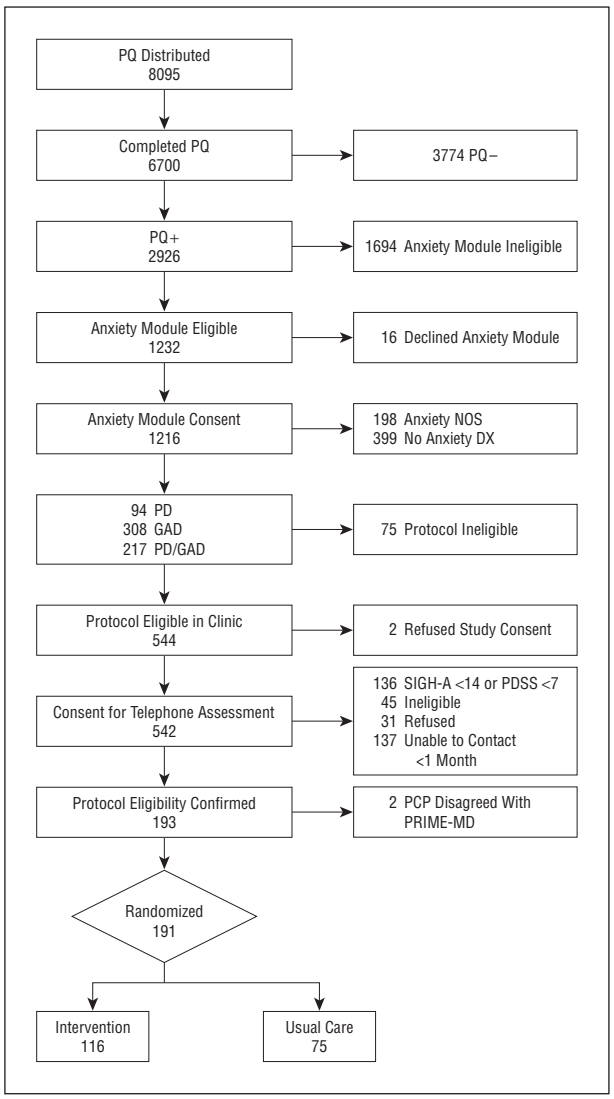


**Figure 1.** Recruitment. DX indicates diagnosis; GAD, generalized anxiety disorder; NOS, not otherwise specified; PD, panic disorder; PDSS, Panic Disorder Severity Scale; PQ, Primary Care Evaluation of Mental Disorders (PRIME-MD) Patient Questionnaire; SIGH-A, structured interview guide for the Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale.

### CARE PROCESSES FOLLOWING STUDY RECRUITMENT

During the first 6 months following study enrollment, intervention patients had a median of 7 care manager telephone contacts (range, 0-25) and 79% had 3 or more contacts (**Table 2**). Eighty percent of patients accepted the anxiety self-management workbook. Of these, the care manager made 3 or more registry notations regarding workbook use for 82% (76 of 93) of these patients. Although intervention patients self-reported a higher rate of pharmacotherapy usage for a mental health problem



©2005 American Medical Association. All rights reserved.
Downloaded From: http://archpsyc.jamanetwork.com/ on 01/21/2017

**Table 1. Baseline Sociodemographic and Clinical Characteristics by Intervention Status**

| | Overall (N = 191) | Intervention (n = 116) | Usual Care (n = 75) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mean age (SD), y | 44.2 (10.7) | 43.9 (11.3) | 44.6 (9.7) |
| Female, No. (%) | 155 (81) | 97 (84) | 58 (77) |
| Caucasian, No. (%) | 182 (95) | 109 (94) | 73 (97) |
| >High school education, No. (%) | 123 (64) | 72 (62) | 51 (68) |
| Marital status, No. (%) | | | |
| Single | 24 (13) | 15 (13) | 9 (12) |
| Married | 140 (74) | 84 (73) | 56 (77) |
| Separated/divorced/widowed | 24 (13) | 16 (14) | 8 (11) |
| Working, part-time or full-time, No. (%) | 113 (60)* | 64 (56) | 49 (68) |
| Study site, No. (%)† | | | |
| Urban academic (13 PCPs) | 27 (14) | 15 (13) | 12 (16) |
| Suburban A (6 PCPs) | 24 (13) | 17 (15) | 7 (9) |
| Suburban B (7 PCPs) | 82 (43) | 49 (42) | 33 (44) |
| Rural (7 PCPs) | 58 (30) | 35 (30) | 23 (31) |
| PRIME-MD diagnosis, No. (%) | | | |
| GAD | 80 (42) | 48 (41) | 32 (43) |
| PD | 20 (10) | 12 (10) | 8 (11) |
| PD/GAD | 91 (48) | 56 (48) | 35 (47) |
| Major depression | 108 (57) | 69 (59) | 39 (52) |
| Mean SIGH-A (SD)‡** | 20.3 (6.4) | 20.1 (6.4) | 20.6 (6.4) |
| Mean PDSS (SD)§** | 8.5 (6.0) | 8.4 (6.0) | 8.5 (6.1) |
| Mean HRS-D (SD)‖** | 17.4 (6.5) | 17.4 (6.6) | 17.3 (6.5) |
| Mean SF-12 MCS (SD)¶†† | 30.3 (9.5) | 30.6 (8.8) | 29.9 (10.5) |
| Mean SF-12 PCS (SD)#†† | 44.3 (11.9) | 43.8 (11.8) | 45.1 (12.1) |

Abbreviations: GAD, generalized anxiety disorder; HRS-D, Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression; PCPs, primary care physicians; PD, panic disorder; PDSS, Panic Disorder Severity Scale; PRIME-MD, Primary Care Evaluation of Mental Disorders; SF-12 MCS, Medical Outcomes Study Short Form Mental Component Scale; SF-12 PCS, Medical Outcomes Study Short Form Physical Component Scale; SIGH-A, structured interview guide for the Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale.

*N = 187

†Patients were recruited from the practices of 27 PCPs. Of these, 4 traveled to 2 study practices and 1 traveled to 3 practices.

‡Range, 0-56.

§Range, 0-28; n = 168.

‖Range, 0-52; n = 161.

¶Range, 0-100; n = 190.

#Range, 0-100; n = 190.

**Higher scores indicate more severe symptoms.

††Higher scores indicate better health-related quality of life.

at 2-month follow-up than usual care patients (65% vs 41%; $P=.006$), it did not differ at our other follow-up assessment points. Furthermore, the proportion of patients who self-reported visiting a mental health specialist also did not differ by treatment assignment.

## MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES

**Figure 2** shows the longitudinal course of anxiety symptoms and mental health-related quality of life. Compared with usual care patients, intervention patients reported a greater reduction in anxiety symptoms (group × time interaction) on the SIGH-A ($P=.03$) and PDSS ($P=.02$), and increased mental health-related quality of life on the SF-12 MCS ($P=.03$). Thirteen usual care patients missed their 8-month follow-up visits, but completed a 2-month or a 4-month assessment. Their 12-month scores were similar to their 2-month and 4-month follow-up scores, whichever of the 2 were available. Therefore, we attributed the observed increase in mean SIGH-A and PDSS scores for usual care patients from 8 to 12 months of follow-up and lower mean scores observed at 8-month follow-up to these missing assessments. We performed additional random regression analyses using time as a class variable to explain this apparent nonlinearity in the trend and found similar effect sizes.

As shown in **Table 3**, our intervention produced a small-to-moderate effect size improvement in 12-month scores on the SIGH-A (effect size [ES], 0.38; 95% CI, 0.09-0.67), PDSS (ES, 0.33; 95% CI, 0.04-0.62), and SF-12 MCS (ES, 0.39; 95% CI, 0.10-0.68), and a moderate effect size improvement for panic symptoms on the PDSS (ES, 0.57; 95% CI, 0.18-0.96) among those with PD or PD/GAD. However, we observed no differential effect from our intervention on either SIGH-A or SF-12 MCS scores for those with GAD alone. Our intervention also had a similar impact on the proportions of patients who experienced a 40% or greater decline in anxiety symptoms from baseline (eg, SIGH-A full cohort 65.5% vs 34.7%; $P=.001$) (**Table 4**).

## IMPACT OF INTERVENTION ON DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS

Compared with usual care patients, intervention patients experienced greater reductions in 12-month HRS-D scores (ES, 0.35; 95% CI, 0.25-0.46) (Table 3) and they were more likely to experience a 40% or greater decline in depressive symptoms from baseline ($P<.001$)(Table 4).

## IMPACT OF INTERVENTION ON HEALTH SERVICES UTILIZATION

Intervention and usual care patients had similar rates of office and telephone contacts with their PCPs over the 1-year course of follow-up (**Table 5**). Although these rates did not differ by intervention status or across study sites, a sizable minority of study patients either visited an emergency department (41.6%; 79 of 190) or were hospitalized (20.5%; 39 of 190) over the course of follow-up. Furthermore, usual care patients were more likely to report 2 or more visits to an emergency department compared with intervention patients (23.0 vs 11.2%; $P=.03$).

## IMPACT OF INTERVENTION ON EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Of the 143 patients who completed a 12-month follow-up assessment, those randomized to the intervention reported an absolute improvement of 5.7 more hours worked per week ($P=.05$) and 2.6 fewer work days absent in the past month ($P=.03$) from baseline than those randomized to usual care (**Table 6**). Of the 91 patients who were employed at baseline and completed a 12-month follow-up assessment, intervention patients were also more likely than usual care patients to: remain working (94% vs 79%; $P=.04$); work more hours per week (40.5 vs 31.7; $P=.03$); and report fewer



©2005 American Medical Association. All rights reserved.
Downloaded From: http://archpsyc.jamanetwork.com/ on 01/21/2017

**Table 2. Care Processes Following Study Recruitment by Randomization Status**

| | Intervention (n = 116) | Usual Care (n = 75) | Difference (95% CI) | *P* Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Median (range) care manager contacts, 6 mo* | 7 (0-25) | N/A | . . . | . . . |
| Median (range) care manager contacts, 12 mo* | 12 (0-41) | N/A | . . . | . . . |
| 3 or more care manager contacts, first 6 mo, % (No.)* | 79.3 (92) | N/A | . . . | . . . |
| Workbook requested, % (No.)* | 80.2 (93) | N/A | . . . | . . . |
| 3 or more mentions of workbook by care manager, % (No.)* | 65.5 (76) | N/A | . . . | . . . |
| On SSRI/SNRI pharmacotherapy, at baseline, % (No.)† | 36.2 (42) | 40.0 (30) | –3.8 (–18.0 to 10.3) | .60 |
| Months on pharmacotherapy for a mental health problem, % (No.)‡ | | | | |
| 2 | 65.4 (53/81) | 41.5 (22/53) | 23.9 (7.1 to 40.8) | .006 |
| 4 | 67.1 (51/76) | 55.1 (27/49) | 12.0 (–5.5 to 29.5) | .18 |
| 8 | 65.3 (49/75) | 65.3 (32/49) | 0.0 (–17.1 to 17.2) | >.99 |
| 12 | 76.5 (62/81) | 65.6 (40/61) | 10.9 (–4.1 to 26.0) | .15 |
| Mental health specialty visit | 17.9 (19/106) | 26.0 (19/73) | –8.1 (–20.5 to 4.3) | .19 |

Abbreviations: See Tables 1 and 2.
*As determined by care managers' electronic registry.
†As determined by chart abstraction.
‡As determined by patient self-report.

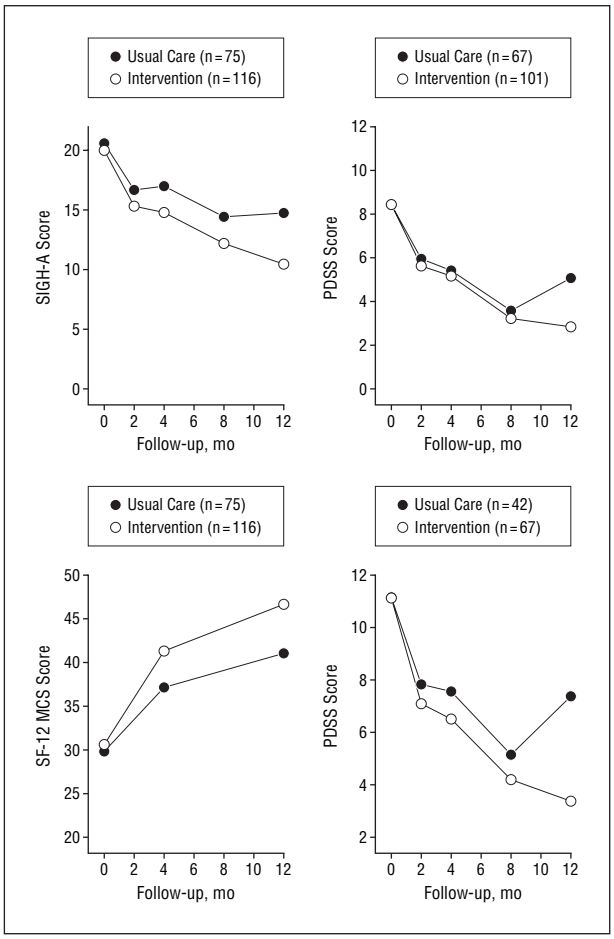


**Figure 2.** Observed main outcomes by intervention status. At 12 months, random regression group × time interactions were statistically significant for the following (clockwise from top left): structured interview guide for the Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (SIGH-A) ($P$=.03); Panic Disorder Severity Scale (PDSS)—full cohort ($P$=.02); PDSS—only patients with panic disorder or panic disorder/generalized anxiety disorder ($P$=.003); and SF-12 mental component summary score (SF-12 MCS) ($P$=.03).

work days absent in the past month (1.1 vs 2.7; $P$=.05) at 12-month follow-up.

**Table 3. Point Changes in Symptoms and Effect Sizes at 12-Month Follow-up***

| | Point Change Intervention vs Usual Care (95% CI)* | Effect Size (95% CI)* | *P* Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| SIGH-A, full cohort | –3.6 (–6.4 to –0.8) | 0.38 (0.09 to 0.67) | .01 |
| PDSS, full cohort | –1.8 (–3.7 to –0.2) | 0.33 (0.04 to 0.62) | .02 |
| HRS-D, full cohort | –2.6 (–0.3 to –4.8) | 0.35 (0.25 to 0.46) | .03 |
| SF-12 MCS, full cohort | 5.8 (1.5 to 10.1) | 0.39 (0.10 to 0.68) | .01 |
| SF-12 PCS, full cohort | 0.1 (–3.8 to 3.6) | 0.01 (–0.28 to 0.30) | .96 |
| PDSS, PD, or PD/GAD only† | –3.3 (–5.5 to –1.1) | 0.57 (0.18 to 0.96) | .004 |
| SF-12 MCS, PD, or PD/GAD† | 7.1 (1.7- to 12.5) | 0.50 (0.11 to 0.89) | .01 |
| SIGH-A, GAD only‡ | –1.1 (–5.0 to 2.7) | 0.25 (–0.21 to 0.70) | .57 |
| SF-12 MCS, GAD only‡ | 3.8 (–3.4 to 11.0) | 0.24 (–0.21 to 0.69) | .30 |

Abbreviations: See Tables 1 and 2.
*Values are estimated point changes calculated using random regression analysis.
†Intervention n = 68, usual care n = 43.
‡Intervention n = 48, usual care n = 32.

## COMMENT

Compared with the outcomes achieved by PCPs' usual care for PD and GAD, our telephone-based collaborative care intervention significantly reduced anxiety and depressive symptoms, improved mental health-related quality of life, and improved employment patterns over the 12-month course of follow-up. These favorable outcomes were achieved without increasing the number of physician contacts by patients compared with our usual care control condition.

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first reported use of a collaborative care strategy that (1) addressed GAD either alone or comorbid with PD; (2) relied exclusively on telephone contacts with patients by non–mental health professionals; (3) utilized an ambulatory EMR system to facilitate communications be-



©2005 American Medical Association. All rights reserved.
Downloaded From: http://archpsyc.jamanetwork.com/ on 01/21/2017

**Table 4. Proportions Achieving ≥40% Decline From Baseline Levels of Anxiety or Mood Symptoms at 12-Month Follow-up**

| Measure | Proportion Achieving ≥40% Decline From Baseline Level* | | Difference* (95% CI) | *P* Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Intervention (n = 116) | Usual Care (n = 75) | | |
| SIGH-A, full cohort | 65.5 | 34.7 | 30.8 (17.0 to 44.7) | <.001 |
| SIGH-A, GAD only | 54.2 | 46.9 | 7.3 (–15.0 to 29.6) | .52 |
| PDSS, full cohort | 94.0 | 73.3 | 20.7 (9.7 to 31.5) | <.001 |
| PDSS, PD, or PD/GAD only | 92.7 | 60.5 | 32.2 (15.5 to 48.9) | <.001 |
| HRS-D, full cohort | 74.1 | 45.3 | 28.5 (15.0 to 42.6) | <.001 |

Abbreviations: See Tables 1 and 2.
*Percentages calculated using estimated scores generated by random regression analysis.

**Table 5. Health Services Utilization at 12-Month Follow-up**

| | Intervention (n = 116) | Usual Care (n = 75) | Difference (95% CI) | *P* Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Median (range) office PCP* contacts†‡ | 5 (1 to 23) | 6 (0 to 20) | –1 (–2.0 to 2.5) | .16 |
| Median (range) telephone PCP* contacts†‡ | 1 (0 to 17) | 1 (0 to 13) | 0 (–7.4 to 4.4) | .95 |
| Median (range) of total PCP* contacts†‡ | 6 (1 to 34) | 7 (0 to 31) | –1 (–2.0 to 0.0) | .25 |
| 3 or more PCP* contacts, first 6 mo, % (No.) ‡ | 63.8 (74/116) | 69.3 (52/75) | –1.7 (–15.4 to 11.9) | .84 |
| Median (range) emergency department visits§ | 0 (0 to 6) | 0 (0 to 4) | 0 (0 to 0) | .83 |
| ≥1 emergency department visit, % (No.)§ | 43.1 (50/116) | 39.2 (29/74) | 3.9 (–10.4 to 18.2) | .59 |
| ≥2 emergency department visits, % (No.)§ | 11.2 (13/116) | 23.0 (17/74) | –11.8 (–22.9 to –0.6) | .03 |
| Median (range) hospitalization§ | 0 (0 to 4) | 0 (0 to 6) | 0 (0 to 0) | .39 |
| ≥1 hospitalization, % (No.)§ | 22.4 (26/116) | 17.6 (13/74) | 4.8 (–6.7 to 16.4) | .42 |
| ≥2 hospitalizations, % (No.)§ | 1.7 (2/116) | 2.7 (2/74) | 1.0 (–5.4 to 3.4) | .51 |

Abbreviations: See Tables 1 and 2.
*PCP refers to contacts the patient had with his/her primary care physician, excluding patient contacts made for a medication refill, bloodwork draw, flu shot, etc, for which they did not necessarily see or directly interact with their primary care physician.
†Intervention, n = 108, usual care, n = 74.
‡As determined by chart abstraction.
§As determined by patient self-report.

tween centrally located care managers and geographically dispersed PCPs at several practice locations; and (4) reported work outcomes. Our intervention strategy was less successful at reducing anxiety symptoms or improving health-related quality of life among patients with GAD alone. Nevertheless, its feasibility, effectiveness, and convenience for physicians has implications for dissemination across other large health care systems, and rural and urban inner city settings lacking sufficient mental health specialty coverage.[58] Indeed, although our care managers used an EMR system to rapidly communicate with physicians, it was not essential to our intervention as they could have communicated with physicians via mailed letter, telephone, or fax.

This report also quantifies the adverse impact of PD and GAD on primary care patients' health-related quality of life, health services utilization, and work-related outcomes. While responder bias could have possibly influenced our study findings on measures of anxiety and health-related quality of life, particularly at 12-month follow-up, the improved employment patterns among intervention patients and their reduced emergency department usage argues against this. Rather, we speculate that our observed outcome differences stemmed from our care managers' engagement with patients, guided use of the anxiety workbooks, and feedback to patients' PCPs, given that there was little differential usage of pharmacotherapy or mental health specialty visits between study arms. Furthermore, symptom differences between study arms increased over time, thereby suggesting that treating anxiety disorders takes time, patience, and relationship building.

Our study adds to prior findings about the effectiveness of collaborative care at improving clinical outcomes for an anxiety disorder. Roy-Byrne et al[21] randomized 115 primary care patients with PD to either (1) their physicians' usual care; or (2) an educational videotape and brochure followed by in-person and telephone contacts with a study psychiatrist who prescribed a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor free of charge, and forwarded typed consultation notes to patients' physicians. At the 12-month follow-up, 80% of intervention patients vs 59% of usual care patients experienced a 40% or greater reduction in PDSS baseline score ($P = .05$). Our patients with PD had similar 12-month follow-up outcomes, but they obtained their pharmacotherapy through their insurance coverage and our non–mental health professional care managers never met face-to-face with any study patient.



©2005 American Medical Association. All rights reserved.
Downloaded From: http://archpsyc.jamanetwork.com/ on 01/21/2017

**Table 6. Employment Status Among Those Who Completed a 12-Month Assessment**

| All Who Completed a 12-Month Assessment | Intervention (n = 82) | Usual Care (n = 61) | Difference* (95% CI) | *P* Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Worked at baseline, % (No.) | 59 (48/81) | 70 (43/61) | 11 (–4.4 to 26.9) | .15 |
| Worked at 12-month follow-up, % (No.) | 67 (55/82) | 62 (38/61) | 5 (–11.1 to 20.6) | .59 |
| Change in hours worked/week, baseline to 12-month follow-up (SD) | +4.1 (14.0) | –1.6 (19.7) | 5.7 (0.1 to 11.3) | .05 |
| Change in work days absent in past month, baseline to 12-month follow-up (SD) | –0.8 (6.5) | +1.8 (7.0) | –2.6 (–4.8 to –0.3) | .03 |
| **Only Those Who Worked at Baseline** | **Intervention (n = 48)** | **Usual Care (n = 43)** | **Difference* (95% CI)** | ***P* Value** |
| Hours worked/week at baseline, % (No; SD) | 39.1 (47; 14.4) | 37.0 (42; 13.8) | 2.2 (–3.7 to 8.1) | .46 |
| Worked at 12-mo follow-up, % (No.) | 94 (45/48) | 79 (34/43) | 15 (0.7 to 28.6) | .04 |
| Hours worked/week at 12 mo follow-up, % (No.; SD) | 40.5 (48; 17.8) | 31.7 (42; 20.6) | 8.8 (0.8 to 16.9) | .03 |
| Change in hours worked/week, baseline to 12-month follow-up, % (No.; SD) | +1.3 (48; 13.0) | –5.3 (42; 20.7) | 6.6 (–0.6 to 13.8) | .07 |
| Work days absent in past month, at baseline, % (No.; SD) | 2.1 (48; 4.1) | 1.4 (42; 3.2) | 0.8 (–0.8 to 2.3) | .33 |
| Work days absent in past month, at 12 month follow-up, % (No.; SD) | 1.1 (48; 1.7) | 2.7 (42; 5.2) | 1.6 (0.0 to 3.2) | .05 |
| Change in work days absent in past month, baseline to 12-month follow-up, % (No.; SD) | –1.1 (48; 4.5) | +1.3 (42; 5.3) | 2.3 (0.3 to 4.4) | .03 |
| **Only Those Who Did Not Work at Baseline** | **Intervention (n = 33)** | **Usual Care (n = 18)** | **Difference* (95% CI)** | ***P* Value** |
| Worked at 12-mo follow-up, % (No.) | 30 (10/33) | 22 (4/18) | 8 (–16.7 to 32.9) | .54 |
| Hours worked/week at 12-month follow-up, % (No.; SD) | 26.4 (10; 16.3) | 27.0 (4; 20.0) | –0.6 (–22.9 to 21.7) | .95 |

Abbreviations: See Tables 1 and 2.
*Absolute difference.

In another study, Roy-Byrne et al[38] randomized 232 primary care patients with PD to either a structured 6-session face-to-face course of cognitive behavioral therapy with telephone-delivered follow-up booster sessions and pharmacotherapy, or to usual care. Unlike our protocol, they recruited patients exclusively from a university setting and utilized masters- and doctoral-level behavioral health specialists. Roy-Byrne et al reported 12-month follow-up improvements on selected measures of anxiety and depressive symptoms (eg, Anxiety Sensitivity Index ES, 0.43; $P<.001$), but no significant intergroup differences at this time point in mental health-related quality of life (SF-12 MCS ES, 0.12; $P=.28$) and rates of anxiolytic pharmacotherapy (eg, 54% vs 52%).

We are unaware of prior reports linking successful treatment of an anxiety disorder within the primary care sector to any employment outcome. However, our findings can be compared with those of Schoenbaum et al,[59] who reported a 5% absolute improvement in employment at 2-year follow-up, and Rost et al,[60] who reported a 28% reduction in absenteeism at 2-year follow-up among consistently employed primary care patients receiving collaborative care for depression. Our findings support the business case model for implementing collaborative care strategies for PD and GAD in primary care settings. Still, we caution that additional studies are required to (1) clarify whether the greater absolute improvement in employment and reduction in absenteeism seen in our trial compared with other reports was attributable to differences in the population studied, our intervention strategy, or some other variable; (2) examine the impact of our intervention on work productivity[61]; and (3) confirm our results.

Our study has several limitations potentially affecting the generalizability of our findings. First, we stationed dedicated patient recruiters in study practice reception rooms to administer, score, and collect the PRIME-MD. Although acceptable within the context of a research study where obtaining signed informed consent is required, such case identification procedures may not generalize to routine practice. Second, we were unable to complete a blinded telephone assessment for 25% to 33% of randomized subjects at each follow-up interval. However, our follow-up assessment rates did not differ by study arm and met statistical criteria for missing at random. Furthermore, we conducted a detailed review of dropout reasons and found no relationship between them and subject outcomes. Third, anxious individuals commonly self-medicate their symptoms with alcohol,[62,63] but we deliberately excluded patients at high risk of an alcohol use disorder. Fourth, we lacked detailed claims data to confirm patients' self-reported use of mental health specialists, accurately estimate the cost of our intervention, or calculate any potential cost offset. Although we estimate these costs to resemble those for telephone-based collaborative care for depression[41,64] and the $301 median total outpatient cost per treated patient with PD reported by Katon and Roy-Byrne et al,[65] our cost reductions may be even more favorable since we did not employ costly nurses or mental



©2005 American Medical Association. All rights reserved.
Downloaded From: http://archpsyc.jamanetwork.com/ on 01/21/2017

health professionals to deliver our intervention. Fifth, we administered a simple measure of employment status rather than one of the more advanced sophisticated instruments presently available.[61,66] Sixth, the same physicians cared for patients in both treatment arms. Yet, despite the potential for a spillover effect that could have diminished outcome differences between study arms, our intervention strategy consistently generated a small to medium effect size[67] across our main outcome measures that resembled the 0.33 (95% CI, 0.16-0.49) pooled effect size for 24 depression disease management programs.[68] Finally, our findings may apply only to Caucasians who comprised 95% of the study patients.

In summary, our telephone-based collaborative care strategy for delivering guideline-based care for PD and GAD significantly improved a broad range of anxiety, depression, mental health-related quality of life, and employment outcome measures at the 12-month follow-up. Moreover, the intervention was effective within naturalistic practice conditions. Although refinements to our treatment strategy are necessary to enhance its efficacy, particularly for patients with generalized anxiety disorder alone, our findings have key implications for other large health care systems, employers, and rural and urban inner city settings presently lacking mental health specialists. The attention devoted in recent years to improving the quality of primary care for depression through collaborative care strategies similar to ours may also raise awareness among health plans, insurers, and employers for the need to implement effective treatment strategies for these conditions that are highly comorbid with depression and overlap in their pharmacotherapy.

**Submitted for Publication:** February 11, 2005; final revision received May 25, 2005; accepted June 3, 2005.
**Correspondence:** Bruce L. Rollman, MD, MPH, 230 McKee Pl, Suite 600, Pittsburgh, PA 15213 (rollmanbl@upmc.edu).
**Funding/Support:** This work was supported by the National Institute of Mental Health grant R01 MH09421.
**Previous Presentation:** This study was presented in part at the Society for General Internal Medicine's 27th Annual Meeting; May 13, 2004; Chicago, Ill.
**Acknowledgment:** We gratefully acknowledge assistance with manuscript preparation by Jessica Minydzak; the methodologic and statistical input of Barbara Hanusa, PhD, in the conceptual stage of our study and at the start of our trial; Terry Sefcik who provided data management expertise throughout the study; Grant Shevchik, MD, site principal investigator at our 3 non–university-affiliated study practices who provided access to his fellow primary care physicians and their patients; and Wishwa N. Kapoor, MD, site principal investigator at our university-affiliated study practice and for his steady support throughout the project.

## REFERENCES

1. Stein MB, Barrett-Connor E. Quality of life in older adults receiving medications for anxiety, depression, or insomnia: findings from a community-based study. *Am J Geriatr Psychiatry*. 2002;10:568-574.
2. Lane D, Carroll D, Ring C, Beevers DG, Lip GY. Mortality and quality of life 12 months after myocardial infarction: effects of depression and anxiety. *Psychosom Med*. 2001;63:221-230.
3. Cass AR, Volk RJ, Nease DE Jr. Health-related quality of life in primary care patients with recognized and unrecognized mood and anxiety disorders. *Int J Psychiatry Med*. 1999;29:293-309.
4. Regier DA, Boyd JH, Burke JD Jr, Rae DS, Myers JK, Kramer M, Robins LN, George LK, Karno M, Locke BZ. One-month prevalence of mental disorders in the United States based on five Epidemiologic Catchment Area sites. *Arch Gen Psychiatry*. 1988;45:977-986.
5. Leon AC, Portera L, Weissman MM. The social costs of anxiety disorders. *Br J Psychiatry Suppl*. April 1995:19-22.
6. Jones GN, Ames SC, Jeffries SK, Scarinci IC, Brantley PJ. Utilization of medical services and quality of life among low-income patients with generalized anxiety disorder attending primary care clinics. *Int J Psychiatry Med*. 2001;31:183-198.
7. Roy-Byrne PP, Stein MB, Russo J, Mercier E, Thomas R, McQuaid J, Katon WJ, Craske MG, Bystritsky A, Sherbourne CD. Panic disorder in the primary care setting: comorbidity, disability, service utilization, and treatment. *J Clin Psychiatry*. 1999;60:492-499.
8. Klerman GL, Weissman MM, Ouellette R, Johnson J, Greenwald S. Panic attacks in the community: social morbidity and health care utilization. *JAMA*. 1991;265:742-746.
9. Simon G, Ormel J, VonKorff M, Barlow W. Health care costs associated with depressive and anxiety disorders in primary care. *Am J Psychiatry*. 1995;152:352-357.
10. Katon W, Von Korff M, Lin E, Lipscomb P, Russo J, Wagner E, Polk E. Distressed high utilizers of medical care: *DSM-III-R* diagnoses and treatment needs. *Gen Hosp Psychiatry*. 1990;12:355-362.
11. Greenberg PE, Sisitsky T, Kessler RC, Finkelstein SN, Berndt ER, Davidson JR, Ballenger JC, Fyer AJ. The economic burden of anxiety disorders in the 1990s. *J Clin Psychiatry*. 1999;60:427-435.
12. Spitzer RL, Kroenke K, Linzer M, Hahn SR, Williams JB, deGruy FV 3rd, Brody D, Davies M. Health-related quality of life in primary care patients with mental disorders: results from the PRIME-MD 1000 Study. *JAMA*. 1995;274:1511-1517.
13. Massion AO, Warshaw MG, Keller MB. Quality of life and psychiatric morbidity in panic disorder and generalized anxiety disorder. *Am J Psychiatry*. 1993;150:600-607.
14. Leon AC, Olfson M, Broadhead WE, Barrett JE, Blacklow RS, Keller MB, Higgins ES, Weissman MM. Prevalence of mental disorders in primary care: implications for screening. *Arch Fam Med*. 1995;4:857-861.
15. Shear MK, Schulberg HC. Anxiety disorders in primary care. *Bull Menninger Clin*. 1995;59(2 Suppl A):A73-A85.
16. Tiemens BG, Ormel J, Simon GE. Occurrence, recognition, and outcome of psychological disorders in primary care. *Am J Psychiatry*. 1996;153:636-644.
17. Kessler RC, McGonagle KA, Zhao S, Nelson CB, Hughes M, Eshleman S, Wittchen HU, Kendler KS. Lifetime and 12-month prevalence of *DSM-III-R* psychiatric disorders in the United States: results from the National Comorbidity Survey. *Arch Gen Psychiatry*. 1994;51:8-19.
18. Wittchen HU, Zhao S, Kessler RC, Eaton WW. *DSM-III-R* generalized anxiety disorder in the National Comorbidity Survey. *Arch Gen Psychiatry*. 1994;51:355-364.
19. Sherbourne CD, Jackson CA, Meredith LS, Camp P, Wells KB. Prevalence of comorbid anxiety disorders in primary care outpatients. *Arch Fam Med*. 1996;5:27-34.
20. Gorman JM. Treatment of generalized anxiety disorder. *J Clin Psychiatry*. 2002;63(Suppl 8):17-23.
21. Roy-Byrne PP, Katon W, Cowley DS, Russo J. A randomized effectiveness trial of collaborative care for patients with panic disorder in primary care. *Arch Gen Psychiatry*. 2001;58:869-876.
22. Katz IR, Reynolds CF III, Alexopoulos GS, Hackett D. Venlafaxine ER as a treatment for generalized anxiety disorder in older adults: pooled analysis of five randomized placebo-controlled clinical trials. *J Am Geriatr Soc*. 2002;50:18-25.
23. Barlow DH, Gorman JM, Shear MK, Woods SW. Cognitive-behavioral therapy, imipramine, or their combination for panic disorder: a randomized controlled trial. *JAMA*. 2000;283:2529-2536.
24. Schweizer E, Rickels K. Strategies for treatment of generalized anxiety in the primary care setting. *J Clin Psychiatry*. 1997;58(Suppl 3):27-31. Discussion 32-33.
25. American Psychiatric Association. *Practice Guideline for Treatment of Patients with Panic Disorder and Related Anxiety Disorders*. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association; 1998.
26. Stein MB, Sherbourne CD, Craske MG, Means-Christensen A, Bystritsky A, Katon W, Sullivan G, Roy-Byrne PP. Quality of care for primary care patients with anxiety disorders. *Am J Psychiatry*. 2004;161:2230-2237.



©2005 American Medical Association. All rights reserved.
Downloaded From: http://archpsyc.jamanetwork.com/ on 01/21/2017

27. Rost K, Nutting P, Smith J, Coyne JC, Cooper-Patrick L, Rubenstein L. The role of competing demands in the treatment provided primary care patients with major depression. *Arch Fam Med*. 2000;9:150-154.
28. Rost K, Smith R, Matthews DB, Guise B. The deliberate misdiagnosis of major depression in primary care. *Arch Fam Med*. 1994;3:333-337.
29. Schulberg HC, McClelland M, Coulehan JL, Block M, Werner G. Psychiatric decision making in family practice. *Gen Hosp Psychiatry*. 1986;8:1-6.
30. Wagner EH, Austin BT, Von Korff M. Organizing care for patients with chronic illness. *Milbank Q*. 1996;74:511-544.
31. Von Korff M, Gruman J, Schaefer J, Curry SJ, Wagner EH. Collaborative management of chronic illness: essential elements. *Ann Intern Med*. 1997;127:1097-1102.
32. Wagner EH. More than a case manager. *Ann Intern Med*. 1998;129:654-656.
33. Katon W, Von Korff M, Lin E, Simon G. Rethinking practitioner roles in chronic illness: the specialist, primary care physician, and the practice nurse. *Gen Hosp Psychiatry*. 2001;23:138-144.
34. Neumeyer-Gromen A, Lampert T, Stark K, Kallischnigg G. Disease management programs for depression: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Med Care*. 2004;42:1211-1221.
35. Rich MW, Beckham V, Wittenberg C, Leven CL, Freedland KE, Carney RM. A multidisciplinary intervention to prevent the readmission of elderly patients with congestive heart failure. *N Engl J Med*. 1995;333:1190-1195.
36. Aubert RF, Herman WH, Waters J, Moore W, Sutton D, Peterson BL, Bailey CM, Koplan JP. Nurse case management to improve glycemic control in diabetic patients in a health maintenance organization: a randomized controlled trial. *Ann Intern Med*. 1998;129:605-612.
37. Delaronde S. Using case management to increase antiinflammatory medication use among a managed care population with asthma. *J Asthma*. 2002;39:55-63.
38. Roy-Byrne PP, Craske MG, Stein MB, Sullivan G, Bystritsky A, Katon W, Golinelli D, Sherbourne CD. A randomized effectiveness trial of cognitive-behavioral therapy and medication for primary care panic disorder. *Arch Gen Psychiatry*. 2005;62:290-298.
39. Spitzer RL, Williams JB, Kroenke K, Linzer M, deGruy FV 3rd, Hahn SR, Brody D, Johnson JG. Utility of a new procedure for diagnosing mental disorders in primary care: the PRIME-MD 1000 study. *JAMA*. 1994;272:1749-1756.
40. Rollman BL, Hanusa BH, Lowe HJ, Gilbert T, Kapoor WN, Schulberg HC. A randomized trial using computerized decision support to improve the quality of treatment for major depression in primary care. *J Gen Intern Med*. 2002;17:493-503.
41. Simon GE, VonKorff M, Rutter C, Wagner E. Randomised trial of monitoring, feedback, and management of care by telephone to improve treatment of depression in primary care. *BMJ*. 2000;320:550-554.
42. Craske M, Barlow D. Mastery of your anxiety and panic for primary care. In: *Mastery of Your Anxiety and Panic*. 3rd ed. San Antonio, Tex: Psychological Corp; 1999.
43. Craske MG, Barlow DH, O'Leary TA. *Mastery of Your Anxiety and Worry, Client Workbook*. San Antonio, Tex: Psychological Corp, Harcort Brace and Co; 1992.
44. Rollman BL, Herbeck Belnap B, Reynolds C, Schulberg H, Shear M. A contemporary protocol for the treatment of panic and generalized anxiety in primary care. *Gen Hosp Psychiatry*. 2003;25:74-82.
45. Ewing JA. Detecting alcoholism: the CAGE questionnaire. *JAMA*. 1984;252:1905-1907.
46. Shear MK, Vander Bilt J, Rucci P, Endicott J, Lydiard B, Otto MW, Pollack MH, Chandler L, Williams J, Ali A, Frank DM. Reliability and validity of a structured interview guide for the Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (SIGH-A). *Depress Anxiety*. 2001;13:166-178.
47. Shear MK, Brown TA, Barlow DH, Money R, Sholomskas DE, Woods SW, Gorman JM, Papp LA. Multicenter collaborative panic disorder severity scale. *Am J Psychiatry*. 1997;154:1571-1575.
48. Mathias SD, Fifer SK, Mazonson PD, Lubeck DP, Buesching DP, Patrick DL. Necessary but not sufficient: the effect of screening and feedback on outcomes of primary care patients with untreated anxiety. *J Gen Intern Med*. 1994;9:606-615.
49. Schulberg HC, Block MR, Madonia MJ, Scott CP, Lave JR, Rodriguez E, Coulehan JL. The usual care of major depression in primary care practice. *Arch Fam Med*. 1997;6:334-339.
50. Degenholtz HB, Parker LS, Reynolds CF. Trial design and informed consent for a clinic-based study with a treatment as usual control arm. *Ethics Behav*. 2002;12:43-62.
51. Ware J Jr, Kosinski M, Keller SD. A 12-Item Short-Form Health Survey: construction of scales and preliminary tests of reliability and validity. *Med Care*. 1996;34:220-233.
52. Hamilton M. The Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression. In: Sartorius N, Bant T, eds. *Assessment of Depression*. New York, NY: Springer-Verlag; 1986:143-152.
53. Gibbons RD, Hedeker D, Elkin I, Waternaux C, Kraemer HC, Greenhouse JB, Shea MT, Imber SD, Sotsky SM, Watkins JT. Some conceptual and statistical issues in analysis of longitudinal psychiatric data: application to the NIMH treatment of Depression Collaborative Research Program dataset. *Arch Gen Psychiatry*. 1993;50:739-750.
54. Little R. A test of missing completely at random for multivariate data with missing values. *J Am Stat Assoc*. 1988;83:1198-1202.
55. Molenberghs G, Thijs H, Jansen I, Beunckens C, Kenward MG, Mallinckrodt C, Carroll RJ. Analyzing incomplete longitudinal clinical trial data. *Biostatistics*. 2004;5:445-464.
56. Smith D, Robertson W. PJ D. *Oswald: Object-oriented software for the analysis of longitudinal data in S'*. Lancaster, LA1 4YF United Kingdom: University of Lancaster; 1996. Technical Report MA 96/192.
57. Rollman BL, Belnap BH, Mazumdar S, Zhu F, Kroenke K, Schulberg HC, Shear MK. Symptomatic severity of PRIME-MD diagnosed episodes of panic and generalized anxiety disorder in primary care. *J Gen Intern Med*. 2005;20:623-628.
58. Balas EA, Jaffrey F, Kuperman GJ, Boren SA, Brown GD, Pinciroli F, Mitchell JA. Electronic communication with patients: evaluation of distance medicine technology. *JAMA*. 1997;278:152-159.
59. Schoenbaum M, Unutzer J, Sherbourne C, Duan N, Rubenstein LV, Miranda J, Meredith LS, Carney MF, Wells K. Cost-effectiveness of practice-initiated quality improvement for depression: results of a randomized controlled trial. *JAMA*. 2001;286:1325-1330.
60. Rost K, Smith JL, Dickinson M. The effect of improving primary care depression management on employee absenteeism and productivity: a randomized trial. *Med Care*. 2004;42:1202-1210.
61. Kessler RC, Barber C, Beck A, Berglund P, Cleary PD, McKenas D, Pronk N, Simon G, Stang P, Ustun TB, Wang P. The World Health Organization Health and Work Performance Questionnaire (HPQ). *J Occup Environ Med*. 2003;45:156-174.
62. Olfson M, Shea S, Feder A, Fuentes M, Nomura Y, Gameroff M, Weissman MM. Prevalence of anxiety, depression, and substance use disorders in an urban general medicine practice. *Arch Fam Med*. 2000;9:876-883.
63. Swendsen JD, Merikangas KR, Canino GJ, Kessler RC, Rubio-Stipec M, Angst J. The comorbidity of alcoholism with anxiety and depressive disorders in four geographic communities. *Compr Psychiatry*. 1998;39:176-184.
64. Simon GE, Katon WJ, VonKorff M, Unutzer J, Lin EH, Walker EA, Bush T, Rutter C, Ludman E. Cost-effectiveness of a collaborative care program for primary care patients with persistent depression. *Am J Psychiatry*. 2001;158:1638-1644.
65. Katon WJ, Roy-Byrne P, Russo J, Cowley D. Cost-effectiveness and cost offset of a collaborative care intervention for primary care patients with panic disorder. *Arch Gen Psychiatry*. 2002;59:1098-1104.
66. Stewart WF, Ricci JA, Chee E, Hahn SR, Morganstein D. Cost of lost productive work time among US workers with depression. *JAMA*. 2003;289:3135-3144.
67. Hays RD, Woolley JM. The concept of clinically meaningful difference in health-related quality-of-life research: how meaningful is it? *Pharmacoeconomics*. 2000;18:419-423.
68. Badamgarav E, Weingarten SR, Henning JM, Knight K, Hasselblad V, Gano A Jr, Ofman JJ. Effectiveness of disease management programs in depression: a systematic review. *Am J Psychiatry*. 2003;160:2080-2090.



©2005 American Medical Association. All rights reserved.
Downloaded From: http://archpsyc.jamanetwork.com/ on 01/21/2017