

Problem

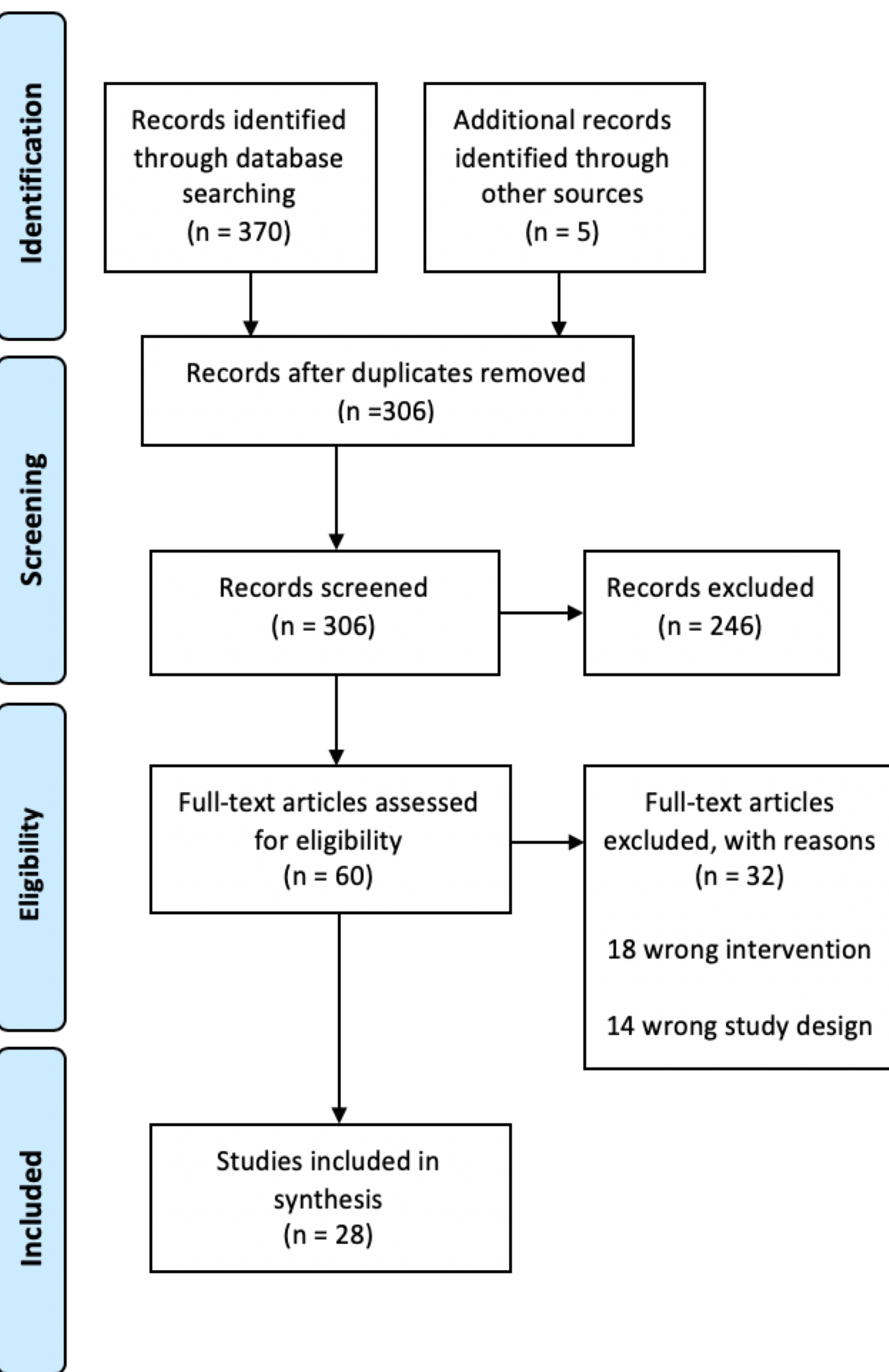
1 in 6 children nationwide have a diagnosable mental health problem, but almost 50% are not receiving treatment (Whitney & Peterson, 2019). One contributor to this gap is the small size and unequal distribution of the mental health workforce (Kim, 2003). Primary care providers offer a practical alternative to the specialty care gap. However, they often lack time and training to manage these concerns in their practices (Horwitz et al., 2015)

Purpose

The goal of the Child Psychiatry Access Program (CPAP) is to build PCP's capacity to manage mental health problems. The purpose of this systematic review was to understand how CPAP's have been evaluated in the literature, including what research designs have been employed, what outcomes have been evaluated, and what tools and data sources have been used to assess outcomes.

Methods

- Searched PubMed, PsychInfo, CINAHL electronic databases
- All articles independently evaluated by the authors based on pre-determined inclusion/exclusion criteria
- *Inclusion criteria:* 1) evaluation of a CPAP in peer-review journal, 2) published in English
- *Exclusion criteria:* 1) psychiatric consultation not provided by CPAP, 2) direct psychiatric care to patient without provider consultation, 3) did not pertain to care of children, 4) published as conference abstract or book chapter only



Results

State and CPAP Name Lead Author, Publication Year	Study design	Evaluation metrics of CPAP							
		CPAP Usage (n=24)	PCP Satisfaction (n=14)	PCP confidence (n=9)	Practice Change (n=6)	Patient Outcomes (n=3)	Insurance Outcomes (n=2)	Family Satisfaction (n=1)	Other Outcomes (n=1)
Arkansas Psych TLC Castro, 2011	Observational: Cross Sectional	X							
Multi-state Hobbs Knutson, 2014A	Observational: Cross Sectional	X							
Maryland BHIPP Harrison, 2016	Case Study	X							
Maryland BHIPP Arora, 2017	Qualitative	X							
Maryland BHIPP Platt, 2017	Observational: Cross- Sectional	X							X
Massachusetts TCPS Connor, 2006	Observational: Cross-Sectional	X				X			
Massachusetts MCPAP Sarvet, 2010	Observational: Cross-Sectional	X	X						
Massachusetts MCPAP Sarvet, 2011	Observational: Case Report	X							
Massachusetts MCPAP Dvir, 2012	Observational: Cross-Sectional							X	
Massachusetts MCPAP Sheldrick, 2012	Observational: Cross Sectional	X	X						
Massachusetts MCPAP Hobbs Knutson, 2014B	Observational: Cross Sectional	X							
Massachusetts MCPAP Straus, 2014	Observational: Cross Sectional	X	X						
Massachusetts MCPAP Van Cleave, 2015	Observational: Cross-Sectional	X							
Massachusetts MCPAP Pidano, 2016	Observational: Cross Sectional	X	X	X	X				
Massachusetts MCPAP Sarvet, 2017	Qualitative with reported state data	X	X						
Massachusetts MCPAP Van Cleave, 2018	Mixed Methods	X	X	X	X				
Massachusetts BHLC Walter, 2018	Observational: Cross- Sectional	X	X	X					
Michigan MC3 Malas, 2018	Observational: Cross- Sectional		X	X	X				
Michigan MC3 Marcus, 2017	Program Report	X		X					
Michigan MC3 Marcus, 2019	Program Report	X	X						
Minnesota PAL Archbold, 2015	Program Report	X	X	X					
Nationwide Stein, 2019	Quasi-Experimental					X			
New York Project TEACH Kerker, 2015	Quasi-Experimental				X				
New York CAP PC Kaye, 2017	Observational: Cross-Sectional	X	X	X					
New York Project TEACH Gadomski, 2014	Qualitative	X	X	X	X	X			
Washington PAL Hilt, 2013	Observational: Cross Sectional	X	X		X		X		
Washington/Wyoming PAL Barclay, 2015	Observational: Cross-Sectional	X							
Wyoming PAL Hilt, 2015	Observational: Cross-Sectional	X	X	X			X		

Conclusions

Current evaluations of CPAPs focus primarily on service usage and provider satisfaction. Few studies have examined the impact of CPAP services on patients, families, or health systems. No randomized controlled trials of CPAP services have been conducted to date. Future studies should focus on evaluating the broader impacts of CPAPs and employing more rigorous research designs.

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