





UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO ANSCHUTZ MEDICAL CAMPUS

Behavioral Telehealth Visits in Colorado Pre and Post COVID-19 Pandemic

Qinxiao Wu

Mentors: Reina Doyle, MPH, Dr. Bruno Anthony, PhD

The Psychiatry Undergraduate Research Program and Learning Experience (PURPLE), Department of Psychiatry, University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus ,Partners For Children's Mental Health

Telehealth

- Telehealth is a form of health services that allow patients to connect with professionals regardless of distance
- It was not widely spread before the pandemic because of federal policies surrounding interstate licensure, prescriptions, reimbursements of doctors, and privacy (Shaver, 2022).
- Prior to the pandemic, telehealth accounted for less than 1% of all outpatient visits but at the peak, it represented nearly 13% (Lo et al., 2022).
- In Colorado, mental health visits were the highest, amassing 31% of all telehealth visits. (CIVHC APCD)

Objective 9

Identify the effects of increased telehealth usage on rural and urban counties in Colorado to identify areas of high need and resource shortages.

Rural vs Urban?

Rural areas are defined as having less than 500 people per square mile or places with less than 2,500 people.

- U.S. Census Bureau



Research Question

How did the increased usage of telehealth affect rural communities in Colorado?

Research Question

How did the increased usage of telehealth affect rural communities in Colorado?

Hypothesis

There will be a greater per capita increase of telehealth visits for rural communities compared to urban areas.

Datasets

CIVHC APCD

December 2017 - July 2020

Includes: payer, provider types, diagnoses, and geographic variations.

*Taken from all payer claims

Datasets

CIVHC APCD

December 2017 - July 2020

Includes: payer, provider types, diagnoses, and geographic variations.

*Taken from all payer claims

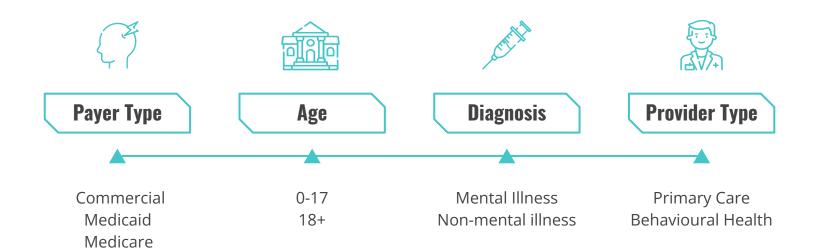
CDPHE

2019

Includes: types of behavioural health providers, and geographic locations.

*Taken from surveys

Quantitative Methods



Qualitative Methods

Interviews

 Conducted with two licensed professional counselors to learn more about personal experiences with telehealth.

Results

292,287

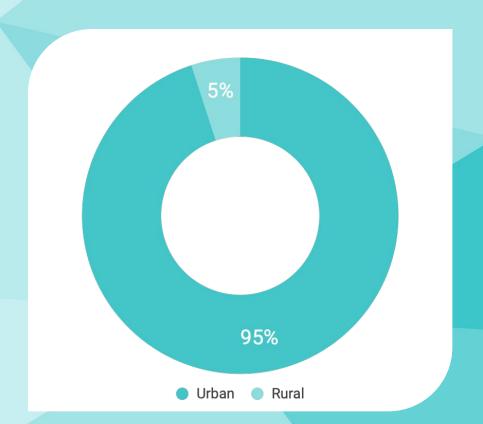
Total number of **urban** mental health telehealth visits



14,708

Total number of **rural** mental health telehealth visits





Results

6,223

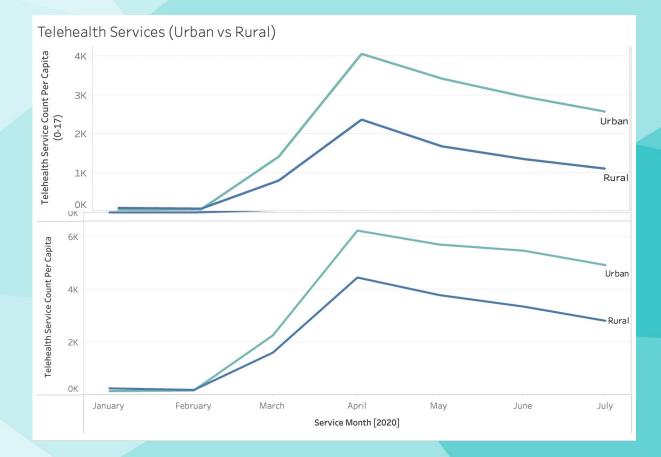
Per capita number of **urban** mental health telehealth visits



4,446

Per capita number of **rural** mental health telehealth visits

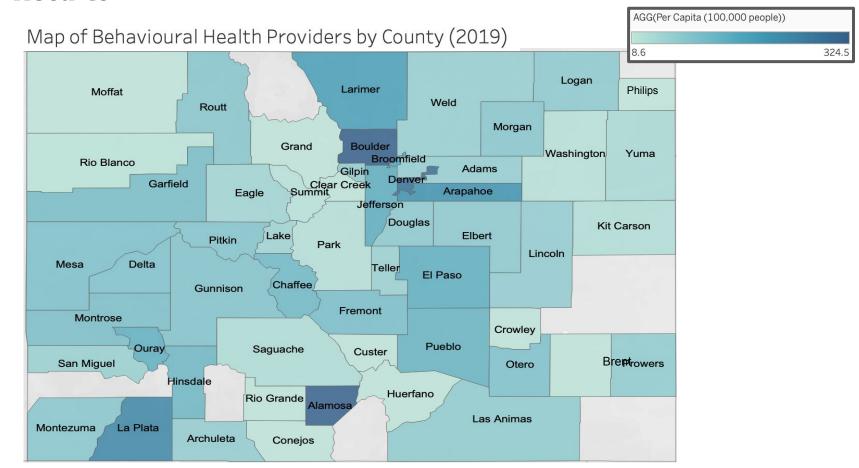




"Chronic health issues are best treated by telehealth because it takes longer to build rapport.

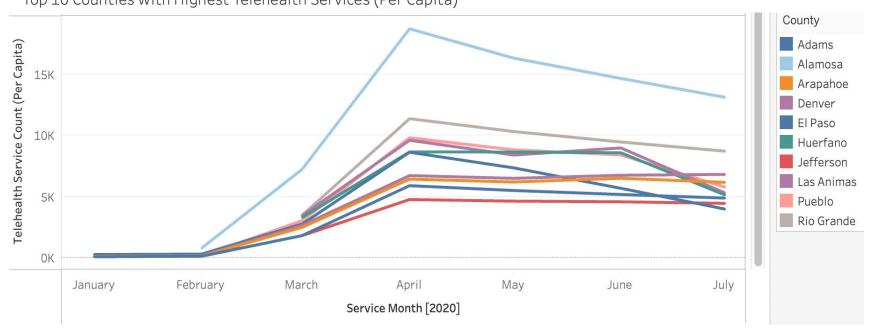
— Participant 1

Results



Results

Top 10 Counties with Highest Telehealth Services (Per Capita)



"While most clinical services can be conducted normally, play therapy can't be effectively conducted through telehealth."

— Participant 2

Discussion

- While the number of rural services did not increase as much as urban services, they increased significantly in proportion to population
- Important takeaways from qualitative interviews:
 - Telehealth is still beneficial post pandemic
 - The main barriers to telehealth are still there
 - Adolescents and older benefit more from telehealth services than young children

Limitations



All Payer Claims Data

Does not include out of pocket payers



Limited Timeline

Little data, didn't capture whole pandemic



Number of Interviewees

Only 2 behavioural health providers due to time constraints

Future Directions

Repeated Visits



02 ►

Ethnic Backgrounds

Outpatient Referrals





Specific Diagnosis

Acknowledgements

Thank you to those who supported the PURPLE program!

Dr. Ron-Li, Chair of PMHI

Dr. Neill Epperson, Chair of Department of Psychiatry

Dr. Dominic Martinez, Dir. Office of Inclusion and Outreach, CCTSI

PURPLE mentors

Big thanks to:

Emmaley Perks, Director PURPLE Program

Lily Luo, Assistant Director PURPLE Program

Shanna Trott, PURPLE Program
Coordinator

Faculty Members

Special thanks to:

Dr. Bruno Anthony

Reina Doyle

The PCMH Team

Participant 1: Tripti Sharma, LPC

Participant 2: Stephanie DeJesus Ayala, MS, LPCC

References

- 1. Holloway, S. (n.d.). Health Access Branch Data Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.
- 2. Telehealth Service Analysis. (2021). Retrieved July 12, 2022, from https://www.civhc.org/covid-19/telehealth-services-analysis/.
- 3. New telehealth analysis shows visits in Colorado were on the rise Pre-COVID. CIVHC.org. (2020, August 26). Retrieved August 12, 2022, from https://www.civhc.org/2020/08/25/new-telehealth-analysis-shows-visits-in-colorado-were-on-the-rise-pre-covid/
- 4. Justin Lo, M. R. F. @matthew_t_rae on T., & 2022, M. (2022, March 22). Telehealth has played an outsized role meeting mental health needs during the COVID-19 pandemic. KFF. Retrieved August 12, 2022, from https://www.kff.org/coronavirus-covid-19/issue-brief/telehealth-has-played-an-outsized-role-meeting-mental-health-n eeds-during-the-covid-19-pandemic/
- 5. Shaver, J. (2022, April 25). *The state of telehealth before and after the COVID-19 pandemic*. Primary Care. Retrieved August 12, 2022, from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9035352/
- 6. What is rural? USDA ERS What is Rural? (n.d.). Retrieved August 12, 2022, from https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/rural-classifications/what-is-rural.aspx

THANKS!

Questions?