

Identifying and Channeling Patients for Depression Care Management

■ eAppendix Table. Correlates of Positive Patient Health Questionnaire 2 (PHQ-2) Screens at Medicare Domain Assessment Tool 2 (mDAT2) Based on Logistic Regression Analysis Among 12,372 Participants^a

Dependent Variable: 1 if positive PHQ-2	Coefficient (SE)	z Score	P value (95% confidence interval)
Intercept	3.709 (0.911)	4.07	<.001 (1.923 to 5.495)
Age at mDAT2	-0.152 (0.026)	-5.75	<.001 (-0.204 to -0.100)
Age squared	0.001 (0.000)	4.35	<.001 (0.000 to 0.001)
Male sex (female sex omitted)	-0.294 (0.070)	-4.21	<.001 (-0.430 to -0.157)
Hierarchical Condition Category risk score	0.038 (0.042)	0.89	.372 (-0.045 to 0.121)
Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services hierarchical risk designation			
High risk (low risk omitted)	0.563 (0.146)	3.85	<.001 (0.276 to 0.850)
Medium risk	0.279 (0.094)	2.97	.003 (0.095 to 0.463)
Medicare Health Support program eligibility			
Diabetes mellitus	0.098 (0.110)	0.90	.370 (-0.117 to 0.313)
Congestive heart failure	0.024 (0.091)	0.26	.795 (-0.155 to 0.203)
Race/ethnicity			
Black (white omitted)	-0.300 (0.155)	-1.94	.053 (-0.603 to 0.003)
Hispanic	0.187 (0.236)	0.79	.430 (-0.277 to 0.650)
Other	0.493 (0.317)	1.56	.119 (-0.128 to 1.115)
PHQ-2 administered by mail	0.880 (0.082)	10.79	<.001 (0.720 to 1.040)
^a Limited to mDAT2s administered by telephone (n = 10,617) or mail (n = 1755). For telephone administration, actual positive PHQ-2 screens were 6.58% (6.54% predicted, adjusting for covariates). For mail administration, actual positive PHQ-2 screens were 13.62% (14.13% predicted, adjusting for covariates).			