



Working together to improve health care quality, outcomes, and affordability in Washington State.

First Episode Psychosis 2025

Contents

Glossary 3

Executive Summary 4

Stakeholder Specific Guidelines 6

 Primary Care Settings 6

 Behavioral Health Agencies 9

 Behavioral Health Agencies: Coordinated Specialty Care Teams 11

 Hospital Systems 13

 Health Plans 15

 Employers..... 17

 Washington Health Care Authority 18

 Washington Department of Health..... 19

 Schools 19

 Academic Institutions..... 19

Towards Statewide Coverage 20

Background 22

 Early Identification and Treatment 24

 Cost Effectiveness..... 25

 Equity in First Episode Psychosis..... 26

 Measurement..... 27

 Words Matter: Language Considerations for People Experiencing Psychosis 29

 Other Resources..... 30

Appendices..... 32

 Appendix A. Bree Collaborative Members..... 32

 Appendix B. First Episode Psychosis Charter & Roster 33

 Appendix C. Literature Review 36

 Appendix D. Considerations for Differential Diagnosis of First Episode of Psychosis 37

Locations 40

References..... 40

Glossary

- **Anosognosia:** a condition where the person is unaware of their own mental health condition or unable to perceive their condition accurately.ⁱ
- **Coordinated Specialty Care (CSC):** A multicomponent, evidence-based, early intervention service for individuals experiencing a first episode of psychosis (FEP) that can improve their quality of life and social and clinical outcomes.ⁱⁱ
- **Duration of Untreated Psychosis (DUP):** time elapsing between onset of psychosis and initiation of appropriate treatment (e.g., CSC)ⁱⁱⁱ
- **Fee-for-Service:** separate payment to healthcare providers for each medical service rendered to an individual. Often applied to traditional Medicaid, to distinguish it from Medicare managed-care plans and alternative payment models (APMs)^{iv}
- **First Episode Psychosis (FEP):** an initial “episode” of psychosis, with critical opportunity for early intervention
- **Long-acting injectables (LAIs):** medications administered via injection providing coverage for a period ranging from weeks-months. LAIs may support consistency with medication and lower risk of adverse outcomes for individuals experiencing a first episode of psychosis^v
- **Psychosis:** a collection of symptoms that affect the mind, where there has been some loss of contact with reality. During an episode of psychosis, a person’s thoughts and perceptions are disrupted and they may have difficulty recognizing what is real and what is not.^{vi}
- **Psychotic Disorder:** any number of severe mental health disorders, characterized by specific symptoms such as delusions, hallucinations, markedly disorganized speech ,thought or behavior. Examples include schizophrenia, schizophreniform disorder, schizoaffective disorder, delusional disorder, brief psychotic disorder, and psychotic disorders due to substance (substance-induced psychotic disorder); NOTE: this report acknowledges that folks experiencing substance-induced psychotic disorders should generally receive treatment for their underlying substance use as cause of psychotic symptoms.
- **Warm Handoff:** transfer of care between two members of the health care team, where the handoff occurs in front of the individual and their support system. Transparent handoff of care allows for individuals and families to hear what is said and engages individuals and families in communication, giving them the opportunity to clarify or correct information or to ask questions about their care.^{vii}

Executive Summary

People living with any of a complex spectrum of psychotic disorders benefit from early detection and early intervention. There is a critical window in which timely care after onset of initial symptoms can improve outcomes and quality of life and may even prevent transition to a first episode of psychosis (FEP). The World Health Organization recommends intervention within 90 days from symptom onset.

Coordinated Specialty Care (CSC) is the gold standard of early intervention for psychosis. Recommended by the American Psychiatric Association (APA), CSC is a recovery-oriented, multidisciplinary team-based approach to treating first episode psychosis. The CSC model is collaborative, uses shared decision-making to support treatment and recovery goals, and tailors treatment to the unique needs and preferences of people experiencing psychosis and their support system to optimize behavioral and physical health. The components of CSC include:

- Individual and/or group psychotherapy
- Family education and support
- Case management
- Medication management
- Supported employment and education services
- Peer support services¹

These components must be provided by the same team through a coordinated approach requiring specific training in CSC. CSC is the most effective intervention for adolescents and younger adults experiencing a first episode psychosis, and is associated with improved quality of life, improved clinical outcomes, and economic benefits to both the family system and the health care system. Recovery is possible!

The workgroup recognizes improvement in outcomes for people with first episode psychosis will require coordinated effort across systems within and outside the medical system. This report and guidelines, while comprehensive, is not exhaustive of all actors, strategies, and roles within our broader community that contribute to high quality of care and supporting people experiencing first episode psychosis and their families/support systems. The first episode psychosis workgroup of the Bree Collaborative has elected to prioritize the following focus areas for the report and guidelines. **Please read the Executive Summary, Stakeholder Guidelines and Background sections for a full understanding of the report.**

Focus Area	Components
Early Detection & Rapid Access	• Early detection of signs of symptoms of psychosis • Streamlined and rapid referral to Coordinated Specialty Care (CSC) • Community engagement and education
Treatment	• Promoting equitable access to CSC statewide • Evidence-based components of CSC including medication

¹ The Washington-based New Journeys model includes peer support services.

	management, family education and support, case management, supported employment and education, and peer support • Special considerations for people concurrently using substance or with IDD/autism spectrum disorder • Long-acting injectable second generation antipsychotic medications
Transitions of Care	• Multidisciplinary coordination • Active involvement of family/support systems in relapse prevention

Stakeholder Specific Guidelines

Primary Care Settings

Early Detection & Rapid Access

- **Know the signs and symptoms of psychosis**, how to ask questions about psychosis, and when to refer. See Allied Professionals Toolkit [here](#). Peak age of onset occurs between 12-35 years of age, with women often experiencing their first episode of psychosis later in life than men, especially after age 40.^{viii}
 - **Physical symptoms:** insomnia/hypersomnia, poor food intake, complaints without clear physical etiology, bizarre behavior with no clear purpose, inappropriate affect, catatonia, neurological abnormalities
 - **Psychological symptoms:** hallucinations, delusions (including paranoia), disorganized thoughts/speech/behavior, anosognosia (lack of insight into illness)
 - **Cognitive impairment:** impairments in executive functioning and verbal processing, often preceding psychiatric symptoms
- **Educate providers on coordinated specialty care (CSC)** and appropriate referral within 1 week of identifying concerns. ([Get Early Psychosis Care | Washington State Center of Excellence in Early Psychosis](#)). **If CSC is unavailable, still refer to available psychiatric specialty care.**
- **Build rapport and trust with individuals and their support system.** See this [toolkit](#) and other resources for further details.
 - Use motivational interviewing (MI) and other evidence-based communication techniques
 - Understand an individual's definition of their concerns and use their terms in conversation
 - Encourage support system, community health workers, and other relevant individuals (e.g., school professionals) to participate in planning and goal setting conversations, with consent
 - Use trauma-informed, nonjudgmental and non-stigmatizing [language](#). See [Words Matter](#) in our report.
 - Ask about and prioritize individual-identified treatment goals
 - Include a trained interpreter as part of the care team when appropriate.
- **A subset of people experiencing a first episode of psychosis may lack medical decisional capacity.** Consider a formal assessment of capacity when someone is experiencing cognitive impairment, and/or when decisions are considered high risk, extreme difference in the magnitude of risks and benefits, and when a person's decisions are inconsistent with previous decisions.

- **Consider psychiatric consultation and using validated assessment tools** ([MacArthur Competence Assessment Tool](#)) for evaluating decisional capacity. Consider input from the person's family/support system.
- **Involve family/support system in treatment planning and relapse prevention planning** with consent, especially if the person is experiencing lack of insight into illness
 - **Consider Mental Health Advance Directive as appropriate.** See most updated recommendations [here](#).
- **Screen using validated tool** (e.g., Prodromal Questionnaire – Brief ([PQ-B](#)), [PRIME](#)) if there are concerns of potential psychosis. See allied professionals [toolkit](#).
 - For anyone with a positive screen, recommend further assessment by a qualified mental health professional (e.g., refer to a CSC program, such as [New Journeys](#))
- **Screen for comorbid conditions using validated tools** (e.g., depression, anxiety)
- **Always assess risk for suicide, violence and ability to care for self adequately.** In the case of elevated risk, refer to [Bree Collaborative's Suicide Care Guidelines](#) and other evidence-based guidelines for further guidance.
 - If safety is a concern, engage in safety planning and involve natural supports, as much as possible. Consider hospitalization or residential care if risk is elevated.
 - Consider calling mobile crisis unit to respond on site, to provide early intervention from a mental health professional. If no team is available, consider recommending a visit to a crisis care center or psychiatric emergency department.
- **Seek psychiatric consultation** (e.g., [UW Psychiatric Consult Line](#), [Seattle Children's Partnership Access Line](#)) as needed
- **Refer to behavioral health organizations with CSC programs**
 - Provide access to regularly updated directory of CSC programs in your areas to clinicians. New Journeys locations can be found [here](#).
 - Refer through warm handoffs whenever possible. Encourage in-person/joint meetings with CSC intake staff.

Treatment

- **Concurrently with referral to CSC, rule out other causes of suspected psychosis,**^{ix} such as medical (neurological, endocrine, metabolic, autoimmune) or substance related (intoxication, withdrawal, medication side effects).
- **For individuals experiencing active psychosis, do not delay use of antipsychotic medication.**
 - To select an appropriate medication, solicit input from the individual, review past records and history of side effects, and consider sustainability of medication
 - Initiate on lowest possible dose, considering individual characteristics
 - Consider benefit of long-acting injectable (LAI) antipsychotic medication as appropriate

- Communicate that treatment with medications may take weeks to months to see full benefits
- Troubleshoot common barriers to medication adherence (e.g., medication schedule, schedule recurring appointments)
- Monitor symptoms through early and frequent assessment (e.g., within first 2 weeks of starting new medication, monthly until stabilization)
- **If considering changes to antipsychotic medications**, consider individual report, collateral information, clinical observation, assessment and consultation with psychiatry.
- **Monitor for side effects of antipsychotic medications**
 - When starting new medication or adjusting dose, follow up within 1 week at minimum for acute side effects (e.g., extrapyramidal symptoms, sedation, etc.)
 - Take baseline measurements and continue monitoring, including but not limited to:
 - Weight and body mass index (BMI) at every visit for 6 months, at least quarterly thereafter
 - Hemoglobin A1c, fasting blood glucose (FBG) and lipid panel 4 months after initiating treatment, annually thereafter
 - Pregnancy testing for people of childbearing potential
 - Electrocardiogram (EKG) before treatment and with dose changes for appropriate medications.
 - Offer monitoring through telehealth/virtual contact
 - Teach support system/family how to monitor for side effects, and instructions for how to support seeking help as needed. Involve family/support system as person experiencing psychosis allows.
 - Continue to co-manage medical side effects of antipsychotic medication as needed once engaged in CSC.
- **Provide physical activity and nutrition counseling** to maintain metabolic health
- **Include LAIs on formulary** and incorporate into treatment workflows

Transitions of Care

- **Communicate regularly with CSC team/psychiatric providers** to align management approaches and increased support during transitions of care
- If transitioning to receiving behavioral health care within primary care, **review guidelines below for behavioral health agencies**

Behavioral Health Agencies

Early Identification & Rapid Access

- **Provide training for all frontline providers** to recognize early warning signs and initiate appropriate referrals
- **Train behavioral health clinicians** on signs and symptoms of psychosis, importance of early intervention, early detection, initial management steps and referral process within 1 week of concern to coordinated specialty care (CSC). **If CSC is unavailable, still refer to available psychiatric specialty care.**
 - **Physical symptoms:** insomnia/hypersomnia, poor food intake, complaints without clear physical etiology, bizarre behavior with no clear purpose, inappropriate affect, catatonia, neurological abnormalities
 - **Psychological symptoms:** hallucinations, delusions (including paranoia), disorganized thoughts/speech/behavior, anosognosia (lack of insight into illness)
 - **Cognitive impairment:** impairments in executive functioning and verbal processing, often preceding psychiatric symptoms
- **Build rapport and trust with people experiencing psychosis and their support system**
 - Use motivational interviewing (MI) and other evidence-based communication techniques
 - Understand an individual's definition of their concerns and use their terms in conversation
 - Encourage support system, community health workers, and other relevant individuals (e.g., school professionals) to participate in planning and goal setting conversations, with consent
 - Use trauma-informed, nonjudgmental and non-stigmatizing [language](#). See [Words Matter](#) in our report.
 - Ask about and prioritize individual-identified treatment goals
 - Include a trained interpreter as part of the care team when appropriate.
- **A subset of people experiencing a first episode of psychosis lack medical decisional capacity.** Consider a formal assessment of capacity when someone is experiencing cognitive impairment, and/or when decisions are considered high risk, extreme difference in the magnitude of risks and benefits, and when a person's decisions are inconsistent with previous decisions.
 - **Consider psychiatric provider consultation and using validated assessment tools ([MacArthur Competence Assessment Tool](#))** for evaluating decisional capacity. Consider input from the person's family/support system.
- **Coordinate care with primary care provider and/or other providers**
- **Involve family/support system in treatment planning and relapse prevention planning** with consent, especially if the person is experiencing lack of insight into illness

- **Consider Mental Health Advance Directive as appropriate.** See most updated recommendations [here](#).
- **For people with suspected psychosis, screen with validated short screening tools** by professionals trained in their use (e.g., [PQ-B](#)) and refer to CSC as appropriate
- **Screen for comorbid conditions using validated tools** by professionals trained in their use (e.g., depression, anxiety)
- **Discuss treatment options**, prioritizing individual preferences and considering barriers to treatment (e.g., transportation, cost, etc.).
- **Provide recovery-oriented psychoeducation** about importance of early intervention (better outcomes and long-term functioning).
- **Refer to CSC, using warm handoffs** whenever possible.

Treatment

- **Consider starting CSC program.** CSC is a coordinated approach requiring CSC training and opportunity for ongoing consultation. Review and follow guidelines for CSC programs if building a CSC team.
- **If unable to access coordinated specialty care, deliver and/or refer out for core elements with available staff and resources.** CSC programs offer the gold-standard of care, but components offered individually can still positively impact quality of life, symptoms, and functioning. Components include the following:
 - Psychiatric care and medication management
 - Physical activity, nutrition and sleep
 - Individual and/or group therapy
 - Family/support system education
 - Education and employment support
 - Case management
 - New Journeys teams include peer support services
- **Provide integrated care for people experiencing psychosis and substance use disorders.**
 - At a minimum, provide dedicated care coordination between coordinated specialty care teams and other involved physical and behavioral health team professionals.
- **Medication management considerations**
 - Initiate on lowest effective dose of antipsychotics
 - Titrate slowly over days to minimize side effects, and continuously monitor for side effects
 - Discuss with the individual whether a long-acting injectable (LAI) medication might be appropriate or preferred
 - Include LAIs on formulary and incorporated into treatment workflows

- Train prescribers and care teams on LAI administration, shared decision-making, and side effect monitoring
- **When caring for people with co-occurring substance use disorders**
 - Uncover whether symptoms are related to primary psychotic condition or related to underlying substance use, or both
 - Offer evidence-based treatments for both conditions concurrently within CSC teams ideally.
 - Consider severity and type of substance use when prescribing medication for psychosis. Substances, especially alcohol, may alter metabolism, decrease effectiveness or increase risk for side effects of prescribed medication. **However, substance-induced psychosis should be treated with substance use disorder services. Engage psychiatric consultation for any concern identifying underlying cause of psychosis.**
 - Discuss risks and potential interactions between substances and prescribed medication when appropriate
 - If substance use services are not available within agency/teams, coordinate care between substance use professionals and other members of the behavioral healthcare team,
 - Consider if higher intensity of care is needed (e.g., assertive community treatment (ACT))
- **When caring for people with co-occurring autism spectrum disorder and psychosis**
 - Uncover whether symptoms are related to a primary psychotic condition or related to individual autism spectrum disorder
 - For individuals with co-occurring autism, ensure intellectual functioning will allow for engagement in CSC components and needs are not better met by developmental disabilities agency (DDA) services
 - When DDA is involved, strong coordination with DDA and mental health services is recommended

Behavioral Health Agencies: Coordinated Specialty Care Teams

Early Detection & Rapid Access

- **Engage organizations in the community** such as schools, community-based organizations, universities/colleges, primary care offices, correctional facilities, crisis care providers and other behavioral health providers in the region in the importance of early intervention and in community education on basic signs and symptoms of prodromal and acute psychosis, and that recovery is possible
- **Standardize the processing of referrals to minimize delays in care**

Treatment

- **Meet the core functions of coordinated specialty care through a collaborative multidisciplinary coordinated approach** (including help with medications, family education and support, personalized therapy, supported employment and supported education, peer support, case management, and/or nursing care and health coaching) including:
 - Access to clinical providers with specialized training in first episode psychosis.
 - Maintain a “no wrong door,” policy for referrals
 - Easy entrance to the first episode psychosis program through active outreach and engagement
 - Provision of services in home, community and clinic settings as needed
 - Acute care during or following a psychiatric crisis
 - Transition to lower intensity services with the coordinated specialty care team or discharge to regular care as appropriate, depending on an individual’s level of symptomatic and functional recovery
 - Integrated measurement-based care and other data-driven practices to monitor symptoms and inform treatment planning
- **Work alongside primary care and other providers to rule out other suspected causes of psychosis,**^x such as medical (neurological, endocrine, metabolic, autoimmune) or substance related (intoxication, withdrawal, medication side effects).
- **Integrate and co-locate care for common co-occurring conditions,** such as substance use.
- **Incorporate culturally adapted practices** as able. See resources for cultural adaptation (e.g., [Delivering Culturally Competent FEP](#)). Incorporate, as appropriate, principles of the Cultural Formulation Interview or other cultural adaptations of tools into assessments.
- **Do not exclude individuals with co-occurring substance use and a primary psychotic disorder from age-appropriate behavioral healthcare for psychosis** because of their substance use, and vice versa.

Transitions of Care:

- **Utilize standardized transition criteria:**
 - Significant improvement from baseline appointment as indicated by overall wellbeing and measurement-informed care with standardized tools (e.g., CAPE-P15)
 - Has met some of their identified recovery goals
 - Engaged in meaningful activities (e.g., school, employment)
 - Increased socialization
- **Begin discussing transitions early** (at entry) and communicate clearly about treatment timeline
- **Co-create transition and relapse prevention plan,** including early warning signs, specific action steps and relevant contacts. Coordinate with primary care and services to address health-related social needs.

- Facilitate direct introductions to receiving providers
- Arrange for as needed consultation with receiving providers post-transition
- **Identify and mitigate non-medical barriers** (e.g., transportation to appointments, insurance coverage)
- **Reconcile medications** prior to transition
- **Continue to provide services** (e.g., psychotherapy) **as needed post-transition**

Hospital Systems

Early Identification & Rapid Access

- **Know the signs and symptoms of psychosis, how to ask questions about psychosis, and when to refer.** See Allied Professionals Toolkit [here](#). Peak age of onset occurs between 12-35 years of age, with women often experiencing their first episode of psychosis at older ages.^{xi}
 - **Physical symptoms:** insomnia/hypersomnia, poor food intake, complaints without clear physical etiology, bizarre behavior with no clear purpose, inappropriate affect, catatonia, neurological abnormalities
 - **Psychological symptoms:** hallucinations, delusions (including paranoia), disorganized thoughts/speech/behavior, anosognosia (lack of insight into illness)
 - **Cognitive impairment:** impairments in executive functioning and verbal processing, often preceding psychiatric symptoms
- **Build rapport and trust with individuals and their support system.** See this [toolkit](#) and other resources for further details.
 - Use motivational interviewing (MI) and other evidence-based communication techniques
 - Understand an individual's definition of their concerns and use their terms in conversation
 - Encourage support system, community health workers, and other relevant individuals (e.g., school professionals) to participate in planning and goal setting conversations, with consent
 - Use trauma-informed, nonjudgmental and non-stigmatizing [language](#). See [Words Matter](#) in our report.
 - Ask about and prioritize individual-identified treatment goals
 - Include a trained interpreter as part of the care team when appropriate
- Follow evidence-informed principles for individuals experiencing acute psychosis^{xii}, including:
 - **Systematically assessing safety and urgency of symptoms**
 - **Using least restrictive means of care**
 - **Consulting psychiatry for support in determining underlying cause of psychosis related symptoms**
- **Refer to behavioral health organizations with CSC programs**

- Provide access to regularly updated directory of CSC programs in your areas to clinicians. New Journeys locations can be found [here](#).
- Refer through warm handoffs whenever possible. Encourage in-person/joint meetings with CSC intake staff.

Transitions in Care

- **Maintain directory of coordinated specialty care programs in the state.** See [here](#) for current New Journey's programs.
- **Allow coordinated specialty care team members to visit potential referred individuals** while still in hospital, and use warm handoffs whenever possible
- **Develop a clear discharge plan** in collaboration with individuals and with involvement of their family/support systems with consent.
- **Review and reconcile medications** with the individual and their support system before discharge
- **Create a relapse prevention plan with individuals and their family/support systems**, including when and who to contact for help after discharge. Coordinate with established outpatient mental health clinicians after admission to inform about previous responses to treatment and other relevant information for relapse prevention
- **Send aftercare summaries to outpatient care providers** within 3 days of discharge

Health Plans

- Read [Toward Statewide Coverage](#)

Early Detection & Rapid Access

- **Create an internal system to flag members** that receive a new diagnosis of schizophrenia spectrum disorder or psychotic disorders.
- **Route to case management team** for outreach and connection to coordinated specialty care (CSC) resources
- **Outreach to member within 1 week after discharge** for first hospitalization psychiatric concern to offer support in connecting to care. Encourage follow up appointments to be made before discharge.
- **Maintain and publish a list of CSC providers within network** easily accessible to members within time and distance standards
- **Train member-facing staff in therapeutic communication approaches** (e.g., trauma-informed care, motivational interviewing) and non-stigmatizing, person-first language

Treatment

- **Move towards alternative payment model structure that supports sustainable multidisciplinary team-based CSC.** (e.g., per member per month (PMPM) + encounter team-based rate, tied to quality metrics like psychiatric hospitalizations and emergency room visits, etc.)
 - CSC core components include diagnosis and evaluation of medical and behavioral health conditions, medication management, individual and group psychotherapy, family psychoeducation, supported employment and education, peer support services, case management and outreach
 - **Incorporate and use team-based case rate and per encounter rate for CSC (e.g., HCPCS billing codes)**
 - **H2040:** Coordinated specialty care, team-based, for first episode psychosis, per month
 - **H2041:** Coordinated specialty care, team-based, for first episode psychosis, per encounter.
 - **Establish an attestation process for agencies outside of the New Journeys network with a CSC team.** Consider reviewing written standards for CSC programs (e.g., EASA, OnTrack).
 - Ensure fidelity monitoring is available to meet basic standards of CSC teams
 - **Move towards offering incentives for reducing adverse outcomes** (e.g., psychiatric hospitalizations, psychiatric emergency room visits) as part of alternative payment arrangements for CSC providers

- Provide clear and accessible instructions on billing for CSC teams
- **Provide coverage for evidence-based treatments for individuals that experience psychotic symptoms but do not qualify for CSC**, including but not limited to psychological interventions, such as cognitive behavioral therapy and pharmacological interventions, for co-occurring concerns (e.g., antidepressants, mood stabilizers, etc.)
- **Minimize prior authorization and cost-sharing for second-generation antipsychotics**, including long-acting injectable medications, as a first line therapy for FEP.
- **Once enrolled in CSC, minimize prior authorization for continuous access to program** through a minimum of 6 months or until meeting criteria for transition.

Transitions of Care

- **Outreach to members and provide system navigation supports** such as care navigators or family liaisons to assist individuals and families in understanding options, overcoming barriers and connecting efficiently with CSC and other needed services.
- **Support individuals and their support system/family in identifying and scheduling with a primary care provider** before and during transition to post-FEP psychiatric care
- Support access to specialty consultations as needed after transition to lower acuity of care

Employers

- Read [Toward Statewide Coverage](#)
- **Promote workplace accommodations** that are easily accessible (e.g., flexible work arrangements, working from home/telecommuting, flexible break schedule, private/quiet space for rest, reduced distractions or noise in work area, etc.)
- **Provide access to employee resources groups/support groups** for people experiencing FEP and their families
- **Provide leave policies covering time off** to attend to behavioral health concerns of dependents

Early Detection & Rapid Access

- **Ensure employee assistance program (EAP) benefit vendors receive training in signs and symptoms of psychosis** and a referral pathway to specialty behavioral health services (coordinated specialty care (CSC) programs)
- **Ensure plan vendor provides system navigation supports** for to assist in understanding treatment options and connecting efficiently with CSC and other needed services.
- **Develop/adapt protocols for responding to mental health crises** in the workplace that use evidence-based practices.

Treatment

- **Ensure CSC is explicitly covered under vendor benefits** through a sustainable team-based model that is available to all covered members and dependents
- **Ensure covered CSC teams are trained through New Journeys or verified by health insurance vendor** to provide CSC

Transitions of Care

- **Partner with supported education, supported employment (individual placement and support (IPS)) services** and other vocational support services to offer employment opportunities as able

Washington Health Care Authority

Early Detection & Rapid Access

- **Continue to invest in/partner with other state agencies, academic institutions and other relevant organizations to promote early psychosis awareness campaign** with goal of increasing public and health provider awareness of first episode psychosis signs and symptoms and importance of early intervention
- **Consider partnering with OSPI to develop standardized education and recommended pathway** for school nurses and counselors to refer students to coordinated specialty care
- **Consider development of or partnering with other state agencies to develop continuing education-accredited courses** for mental health professionals and primary care professionals on recognizing signs and symptoms of psychosis, appropriate diagnostic assessment, and referral to specialty behavioral health care.
- **Explore opportunities to improve continuity of care across access points across settings of care for people experiencing psychosis** (e.g., services for people at clinical high risk for psychosis, CSC, step-down care from CSC)
- **Incorporate FEP care as a priority area for value-based purchasing** and state program benefit design.

Treatment

- **Explore opportunities to better address unique needs of individuals experiencing FEP and substance use, IDD and/or ASD**, including adapting/adopting educational material for clinicians (e.g., EASA)
- **Explore opportunities to advance payor coverage of occupational therapy integrated with counseling**, and occupational skill building, for individuals experiencing FEP
- Continue to provide **technical assistance and guidance to CSC teams for billing**

Transitions of Care

- **Advocate for further development of services to provide full continuum of care for people with intensive behavioral health needs.** (e.g., services for people at clinical high risk for psychosis, CSC, step-down care from CSC)
- **Encourage culturally specific and trauma-informed behavioral health CSC services**, such as through training and educational resources that are appropriate for communities that are at risk of being underserved (e.g., tribal communities, rural communities, racial and ethnically diverse communities, etc.)
- **Coordinate with other referral databases** ([Children's Mental Health Referral Line](#), [PAL](#), [988](#), other state databases) **to provide a directory of CSC programs and regions where services are available**

Washington Department of Health

Early Detection & Rapid Access

- **Promote broad awareness campaigns** to reduce stigma and increase recognition of early psychosis warning signs, in conjunction with subject matter experts and community

Schools

Early Detection & Rapid Access

- **Educate teachers, counselors, school nurses and other relevant staff** on importance of early intervention for people experiencing psychosis and early signs of psychosis relevant to school context, including:
 - Withdrawal, changes in academic performance, and unusual experiences
 - Overt symptoms include hearing things that aren't there, delusional or confused thinking, appearing distracted by internal stimuli, and sudden changes in behavior
 - Anxiety and depression in addition to sleep disturbances and/or withdrawal from activities
- **Actively reach out to family/support system** to offer resources and support, especially if the student is experiencing concerning symptoms and poor insight into potential illness
- **Develop pathways for referral to coordinated specialty care (CSC) programs** for students with concern for potential psychosis.
- **Consider requiring continuing education** related to psychosis for school nurses and licensed mental health staff.
- **Consider including a broad mental health in-service** for high school teachers that includes information about psychosis

Academic Institutions

- **Implement measures to support students who experience a first episode of psychosis** while in college with academic and administrative accommodations, addressing on-campus stigma against mental health concerns, and preparing campus counseling and healthcare staff to identify and engage students with early psychosis. See [here](#).
- **Consider monitoring and intervening on collegiate activities that can worsen or trigger mental health concerns** (e.g., hazing)
- Review practices in the Allied Professionals Toolkit [here](#).

Towards Statewide Coverage

The workgroup endorses a bundled payment model regardless of payor that covers cost of program operation and service delivery. Reimbursement models should shift focus from productivity (fee-for-service model) to meeting the needs of each individual and their support system, improving engagement, outcomes and experience.

Many components of the CSC model are not covered through traditional fee-for-service reimbursement methodologies (e.g., peer support, supported education and employment, education and outreach), further described below in **Table 1** from the Meadows Mental Health Policy Institute.

Table 1. Meadows Mental Health Policy Institute – Fee For Service Models ^{xiii}		
Practitioner	Service	Fee-for-service Bill Code & Description
Team leader	• Team leader • Indirect costs of supervision of and coordinating multi-disciplinary team • Team staffing, including unlicensed practitioners • Extraordinary training, supervision, and certification costs • Non-billable face-to-face professional services, including collateral contacts, travel associated with community-based services, daily team meetings, outreach, telephone calls, screening before intake, and extraordinary documentation related to certification	• H0023 – engagement and outreach, non-billable
Psychiatrist/Prescriber	• Pharmacotherapy • Primary care coordination	• 99214 – Level 4 established office visit
Licensed Certified Social Worker (LCSW)/ Certified Drug and Alcohol Counselor	• Individual and group psychotherapy	• 90837 – Psychotherapy, per 60 minutes • 90853 – Group therapy, per session • 90846 – Family therapy, per 60 minutes
Master's / Bachelor's Level Professional / Nurse / Peer	• Psychoeducation and support • Case management	• H0036 – Community psychiatric supportive treatment, face-to-face, per 15 minutes • T1016 – Case management, per 15 minutes • H0038 – Self-help/peer services, per 15 minutes
Educational or Vocational Specialist	• Individualized assessments, training, and supports integrated with treatment to achieve or maintain educational or vocational success	• N/A – Typically not reimbursed by commercial plans, although existing national codes such as H2024 – Supported Employment per diem, and H2023 –Supported Employment per 15 minutes, can be utilized. Medicaid and Vocational Rehabilitation have paid for these services in particular situations.

Coordinated specialty care when delivered to fidelity has been shown to reduce overall healthcare costs by preventing hospitalizations, improving functional outcomes and promoting recovery, even with heterogenous service delivery models.^{xiv} In the foundational Recovery After an Initial Schizophrenic Episode (RAISE) study, those enrolled in CSC had significantly lower inpatient service utilization and more engagement in school or work, translating into direct and indirect cost savings.^{xv} An economic analysis of the New York statewide CSC program estimated that every dollar invested saved \$1.40 in reduced hospitalization and improved productivity over time.^{xvi} Another economic evaluation of a Connecticut-based CSC program found reduced cost at 6 months and 12 months after enrollment from reduced hospitalizations and crisis service utilization, although findings were not statistically significant.^{xvii}

The New Journeys teams in Washington receive a team-based rate to serve people experiencing psychosis who have Medicaid coverage. To provide more comprehensive coverage than strict fee-for-service methodologies, the Coordinated Specialty Program through Washington State Medicaid (New Journey's) is currently reimbursed through the team-based rate that is calculated based on the utilization of services and cost of the team. Teams are paid for based on a tiered rate, with a higher tier 1 reimbursement rate for the first 6 months of service provision and a lower tier 2 reimbursement rate for the next 7-24 months. Many teams still use grant funding to fill gaps in covering the cost of providing care.

Another example that has seen success in commercial insurance plans is a per member per month case rate combined with an encounter rate for people with 5 or fewer encounters for the initial months. Then the team transitions to just the encounter case rate after that, shown below. To ensure fidelity to the model, teams receive training and fidelity monitoring from a center of excellence in early psychosis.

CSC should be covered through a reimbursement method that encompasses the services, staff and overhead, and for a minimum of two years. While initial studies showed that CSC was effective at a time period of 2 years, there is some evidence to support that outcomes improve when CSC is provided for longer periods of time (e.g., 3-5 years) – transition out of CSC should depend on the individual and their family's readiness for graduation from the program and transition to lower level of service acuity, instead of a predetermined length of time.

Initial Treatment	Maintenance
PMPM Monthly Case Rate Procedure Code H2040 Coordinated specialty care team-based for first episode psychosis, per month Minimum of 6 encounters or more per month	Encounter Case Rate Proposed procedure code: H2041, Coordinated specialty care, team-based, for first episode psychosis, per encounter
Encounter Case Rate	

Proposed procedure code: H2041, Coordinated specialty care, team-based, for first episode psychosis, per encounter
Minimum programmatic requirement for submitting an encounter defined in the manual

Minimum programmatic requirement for submitting an encounter defined in the manual

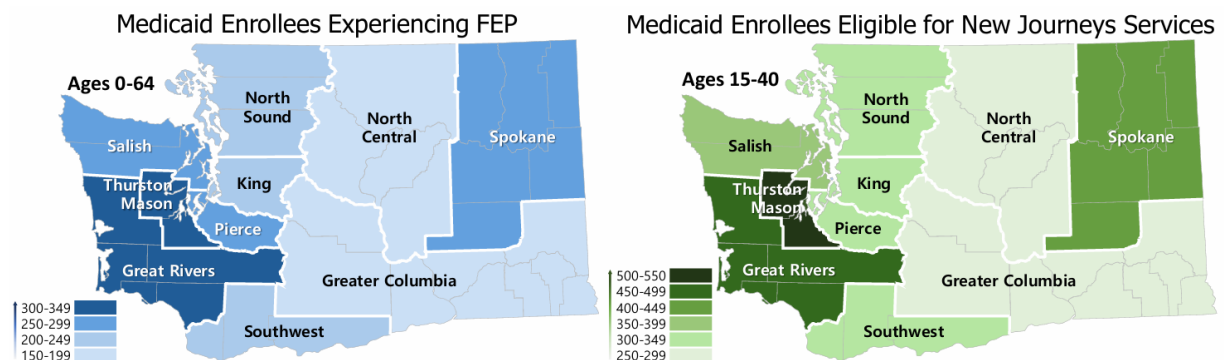
Background

In Washington in 2023 alone, over 4,000 Medicaid enrollees experienced their first episode of psychosis.^{xviii} Based on Medicaid claims data from Washington state, some Washington communities experience a higher burden of psychosis, including those with intellectual disabilities or autism spectrum disorders and those dually enrolled in Medicare and Medicaid coverage. These differences may reflect a combination of social, health system and individual factors that influence risk and detection. Estimated annual incidence for Medicaid enrollees based on SFY2023 is depicted in the diagram below

Primary Psychiatric causes of psychosis	Other disorders where symptoms of psychosis can occur (secondary psychosis)
• Schizophrenia • Schizoaffective disorder • Schizophreniform disorder • Brief psychotic disorder • Delusional disorder	• Posttraumatic stress disorder • Dissociative identity disorder • Personality disorders: paranoid, schizotypal, schizoid, borderline personality disorder • Eating disorders: anorexia nervosa • Delirium/altered mental status • Mood disorder: bipolar disorder or • major depressive disorder with psychotic symptoms

Estimated Annual Incidence Rates among the Medicaid Population

SFY 2023, by Apple Health managed care region per 100,000 eligible Medicaid enrollees



Psychosis symptoms and conditions are experienced on a spectrum, and do not present in the same ways from individual to individual. Most individuals who experience early warning signs or have sub-threshold symptoms do not progress to experience full psychosis – only approximately 15% of those with clinical high-risk for psychosis transition to experiencing psychosis within 1 year, and up to 30% in 4 years.^{xx} Those with attenuated positive symptoms (e.g., sub-threshold hallucinatory experiences) may not progress to experiencing full psychosis, but meet criteria for other behavioral health concerns (e.g., anxiety, mood disorder, personality disorders, trauma-related conditions).

While CSC is the gold standard of care for people with FEP due to a primary diagnosis of a psychotic condition, many people experience psychosis not caused by or related to a psychotic condition. Consider below alternate treatment considerations for those with psychosis not caused by a primary psychotic concern or with psychosis-like symptoms without experiencing an episode of psychosis:

Population Impacted	Evidence-based Treatment Recommendation
Age 15-40 Primary diagnosis of a psychotic disorder (including depression or bipolar with psychotic features) IQ>70 Not induced by substance use or medical cause	Coordinated Specialty Care (<i>e.g., New Journeys in Washington</i>)
Late Onset Psychosis (40+) and Very-Late Onset Psychosis (45+) ^{xxi}	First step is elimination of possible causes of secondary psychotic symptoms • Medications • Neurological disorders • Delirium • Substance intoxication/withdrawals contributing to/exacerbating psychosis If psychotic symptoms are due to primary psychotic disorder, combination pharmacotherapy and psychosocial modalities are recommended. Caution in prescribing antipsychotics in elderly is advised.
Substance-induced psychosis	Treat underlying substance use, often also with psychiatry but CSC is not established to serve those with psychosis secondary to substance use
Psychosis due to a medical condition	Treat underlying medical conditions (e.g., delirium)
Postpartum psychosis	Refer to Obstetrician (and psychiatrist as needed) Postpartum psychosis has a separate etiology, recommended care model, and evidence-based treatments
Psychosis-like symptoms caused by intellectual disability (IDD) or autism spectrum disorder (ASD)	Evidence-based therapy specific to needs of patients with IDD or ASD, including therapies such as applied behavioral analysis (ABA). Patients with a primary psychotic condition and co-occurring ASD should still receive CSC as they are able to engage with it.

Psychosis-like symptoms caused by post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) or obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD)	Evidence-based therapy specific to needs of patient with PTSD or OCD. Those experiencing psychosis should receive acute treatment for symptoms and then transition to treatment for underlying PTSD or OCD
Chronic psychosis	Transition to a chronic specialty behavioral healthcare (PACT/ACT team)
Clinical High Risk for Psychosis ^{xxii}	Those at risk for psychosis, including those experiencing initial symptoms without meeting the threshold for psychosis, may benefit from similar components such as cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), and treatment for co-occurring concerns (e.g., depression, anxiety) If best plan of treatment unclear, consult a psychiatric provider.

Early Identification and Treatment

Once an individual is experiencing psychosis, it is critical to reduce the duration of untreated psychosis (DUP) as much as possible. **The earlier a person accesses treatment, the better their outcomes.** Individuals with psychosis are often first identified in settings outside the medical system. Family and friends are often the first to notice early warning signs and symptoms of people with psychosis. Settings like schools, youth programs, pediatricians/primary care providers, inpatient facilities, emergency rooms, crisis services and jail systems are areas where individuals might first interact before accessing treatment. To support decreasing the duration of untreated psychosis, individuals working in these systems should understand the emerging signs and symptoms of psychosis and have the knowledge of where to refer individuals to seek care.

The next step once someone has been identified is to connect them with a provider that can meet their needs. For those with primary psychosis, coordinated specialty care (CSC) is the recommended, evidence-based recovery oriented team approach to treating early psychosis, promoting easy access to care and shared decision-making among specialists, the person experiencing psychosis and family members.^{xxiii} Compared to usual care, CSC is more effective at reducing symptoms, improving quality of life, and increasing involvement in work or school.

Tenets of Coordinated Specialty Care Model

- **Individual and/or group psychotherapy:** evidence-based cognitive or behavioral therapy to reduce symptoms and improve functioning
- **Family education and support:** outreach and education to help families support members with FEP. Families are involved regardless of client age with consent of client.
- **Case management:** coordination with other medical and behavioral health services to support access to needed medical, educational, social and other services
- **Medication management:** prescribing and monitoring medications to help manage symptoms and improve functioning
- **Supported employment and education services:** skill-building and support to achieve and maintain educational and vocational functioning which may include services such as

educational coaching, tutoring, and/or developing accommodations (504 plan, IEP) with schools

The Washington State specific program (**New Journeys**) also includes peer support services and a registered nurse care manager as core services. Read more about New Journey's team roles and responsibilities [here](#).

Streamlining Early Detection and Centralizing Assessment

Given the importance of reducing duration of untreated psychosis, early detection and referral to appropriate treatment for each person living with psychosis is critical. Fragmented systems of care lead to multiple referrals, delays in recognition and assessment, and therefore longer duration of untreated psychosis.^{xxiv} Those who experience psychosis or psychosis-like symptoms may also seek help at a wide variety of locations, including school, primary care, at home with family or in other community settings. However, those with psychosis may not have insight into their symptoms (anosognosia) and not seek support or help. Therefore, providers and professionals that work with adolescents and young adults should be familiar with the signs and symptoms of psychosis, know where to refer, why it is critical to refer individuals and/or families exhibiting concerns to CSC programs, and how to have care conversations through evidence-informed techniques that can improve insight through a no-wrong-door approach. Widespread awareness and shared responsibility is imperative to identify people experiencing a true first episode of psychosis. Large, coordinated care systems across the world set high standards for the duration between first symptoms and engaging in early intervention, such as the National Health Service's benchmark of engaging in treatment within the first 2 weeks.^{xxv}

The state should prioritize streamlined assessment by a qualified behavioral health professional and referral for all those with symptoms that could be due to a first episode of psychosis, and other strategies that will reduce the duration of untreated psychosis. **A centralized statewide program is one way suggested by the workgroup to reduce duration of untreated psychosis at a system level,** leveraging telehealth and data collection technologies to reach individuals across the state with gold-standard assessment practices and collect high quality data to inform improvements in systems of care for people with psychosis.

Cost Effectiveness

Schizophrenia accounts for 3rd most years lived with disability (YLD) among mental health and substance use disorders in the United States.^{xxvi} People who experience schizophrenia-spectrum disorders experience shortened life expectancy,^{xxvii} an increased risk of comorbid substance use, homelessness, and incarceration all of which may impact increases risk of mortality.^{xxviii} Use of second-generation anti-psychotic medications and lower hospitalization rates are associated with lower mortality. The estimated economic burden to the United States in 2019 from schizophrenia

was \$343.2 billion, including \$62.3 billion in direct health care costs and \$35 billion in indirect health care costs.^{xxxix}

A systematic literature review by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) found that 14 out of 15 studies concluded that early psychosis intervention services, including CSC, are cost-effective.^{xxx} The primary sources of cost savings were reduced inpatient hospitalizations, emergency room visits, and other healthcare costs. For instance, individuals receiving early intervention services had lower hospital admission rates and shorter hospital stays compared to those receiving standard care. These findings underscore the economic benefits of CSC programs in reducing high-cost adverse outcomes.

The costs associated with providing CSC vary from state to state but are comparable to other chronic disease treatments and well below some other specialty services (e.g., cancer chemotherapy treatment).^{xxxi} The Recovery After an Initial Schizophrenia Episode (RAISE) Early Treatment Program (ETP) evaluated the Navigate model of coordinated specialty care. The incremental cost-effectiveness ratio was \$12,081 per standard deviation of improvement on the Quality of Life Scale, with a 94% probability of being cost-effective at a \$40,000 per quality-adjusted life year (QALY) threshold.^{xxxii} Another example showed a reduction in unnecessary hospitalizations and emergency room visits, finding a difference in cost in the 1,000's between participants and non-participants in CSC.^{xxxiii}

These and more studies highlight cost effectiveness of CSC< demonstrating investment in multidisciplinary teams reduce overall healthcare utilization costs and improve quality of life and recovery for those impacted by FEP.

Read more about the benefits to providing CSC [here](#), and [here](#).

Equity in First Episode Psychosis

Addressing health equity is central to improving outcomes for individuals experiencing an FEP. Psychotic disorders disproportionately affect socially and economically marginalized groups, including racial and ethnic minorities, immigrants, and people with low socioeconomic status,^{xxxiv} who often face barriers to timely access and engagement in care.^{xxxv} These disparities contribute to delays in treatment initiation (DUP) which is strongly linked to poorer clinical and functional outcomes.^{xxxvi} CSC programs are designed to provide whole-person care for those with FEP, but often do not adequately meet the needs of all communities they are serving. For example, black individuals are diagnosed with schizophrenia-spectrum disorders at higher rates than other groups likely due to bias in diagnosis and environmental stressors.^{ix} Culture also influences the perspective and interpretation of experience with illness and symptoms, and where and who to seek help from;

the culture of the clinicians providing treatment also influences treatment for people from different communities.

Health equity in FEP care also involves addressing structural and systemic barriers. For example, people from historically underserved racial and ethnic groups are more likely to engage in treatment through coercive pathways such as hospitalization or law enforcement contact rather than voluntary outpatient services.^{xxxvii} These inequities reinforce cycles of stigma, mistrust, and disengagement from care. Programs that incorporate community outreach, culturally adapted psychoeducation, and family support have been shown to improve engagement and reduce disparities in access.^{xxxviii} Equity-centered strategies not only enhance patient-centered care but also strengthen trust between mental health systems and their community. Addressing equity through early, comprehensive care reduces the likelihood of hospitalization, incarceration, and unemployment.^{xxxix} Embedding health equity into CSC models ensures that the benefits of early intervention are not solely found among those with more access to resources.

To center equity in the delivery of care for FEP, delivery systems and Washington state agencies should address inequities across the spectrum of care through targeted, tailored outreach, policies promoting parity in mental health care and financial coverage, integrating culturally affirming and competent care practices that support all individuals and families, translating materials to make them culturally and linguistically appropriate, providing easy and integrated access to translation services, and partnering with communities and advocates to redesign care delivery to better meet the needs of people and families impacted.

Measurement

Outcomes measurement should span clinical indicators, functional recovery and engagement with care, as well as process metrics. Coordinated specialty care programs require intensive fidelity monitoring to ensure adherence to program component and delivery aspects. This fidelity monitoring is often conducted by highly trained researchers through rigorous data collection, site visits and other activities. Plans and employers can rely on this fidelity monitoring to be sure their members and/or employees are receiving the highest quality of care.

The workgroup has identified several priorities in measurement that are further defined in the evaluation framework:

- Decreasing average time between age at first contact with mental health system and age at intake; decrease variation between age at first contact with mental health system and age at intake.
- Decrease duration of untreated psychosis (DUP)

- Measures of individual experience for people with first episode of psychosis
- Increase number of referrals to a concordant program (CSC) made and received
- Increase the number of access points for CSC across the state
- Improvement in the Follow up after hospitalization for a mental illness ([FUH](#))
- Increase in commercial coverage of CSC program

Please review the Evaluation Framework for further details on evaluating impact of implementing these guidelines and for monitoring quality of care

Words Matter: Language Considerations for People Experiencing Psychosis

Using non stigmatizing language is essential when supporting individuals experiencing a first episode of psychosis (FEP). Words matter deeply; respectful, person-centered communication not only reduces shame and isolation but also fosters trust and willingness to engage in care. By describing symptoms and experiences without labels or judgment, clinicians and caregivers acknowledge the individual as more than a diagnosis, emphasizing strengths, potential for recovery, and the uniqueness of each individuals journey. This approach creates a safe environment where open dialogue and collaboration can thrive, laying the foundation for effective shared decision-making and holistic support.

Consider the below language when working with people experiencing psychosis:

Stigmatizing Language (Avoid)	Non-stigmatizing Language (Use)
Schizophrenic	Person experiencing psychosis/individual living with schizophrenia
Crazy / insane	Having unusual experiences/experiencing distressing symptoms
Patient is noncompliant	Has concerns about treatment / prefers another approach
Mentally ill person	Person with a mental health concern
Delusional / hallucinating	Describing perceptions that differ from others/experiencing altered perceptions
Refuses treatment	Is considering options/is not ready for treatment at this time
Chronic psychotic	Living with ongoing symptoms/experiencing long-term distress

Reference guidelines for language considerations when working with people experiencing psychosis and other behavioral health concerns:

- National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) [Language Matters: Shaping Mental Health Discussions with NAMI's Schizophrenia and Psychosis Lexicon Guide](#): This guide shares accepted terms, terms that may be acceptable and terminology to avoid. It is geared towards clinicians as well as the public to create a broader understanding and consensus on language considerations for people experiencing schizophrenia and psychosis.
- SAMHSA [Stigma and Language: The Power of Perceptions and Understanding | SAMHSA](#)

Other Resources

Caregiver/Family Support

[988](#): free hotline that connects to a trained crisis counselor via phone, text or online chat. Available 24/7 to support those thinking about suicide, concerned about substance use, worried about loved ones or in need of emotional support.

Click [HERE](#) to reach 988. Reach 988 through an online chat [HERE](#).

[Washington Center for Excellence in Early Psychosis](#) (CEEP): the WA-CEEP is a center of excellence that helps people who may be experiencing psychosis and their families/support systems decide if treatment is right for them, and get connected to gold-standard care options.

[NAMI](#): National Alliance on Mental Illness – largest grassroots mental health organization, provides support, services and advocacy for families of and people living with mental illness in the US. NAMI provides **support groups**, **educational information**, a free [help-line](#) for those experiencing mental illness, **resource directories**, and many other services.

[New Journeys](#): New Journeys is the Washington-based Medicaid-funded coordinated specialty care program. They have several resources to support families of and people experiencing first episode of psychosis, including local crisis lines, educational material and an online initial assessment for folks who may be experiencing symptoms. Visit their website [here](#).

[Psychosis REACH](#): Psychosis REACH is training that offers concrete, evidence-based skills for relatives and friends of individuals with psychotic disorders to better care for and relate to their loved ones. It takes proven psychotherapy for people with schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT), and modifies it to the needs of caregivers. Read more about it [here](#).

[Hearing Voices Network](#): national charity organizing peer-run organizations and support groups that provide community for those who hear voices, see visions or have other unusual sensory experiences. They offer several groups for people no matter where they live, including for students, parent peer support groups, women-focused groups, and others.

[King County Crisis Care Centers](#): Crisis care centers are walk-in, 24/7 urgent care centers for a wide range of mental health or substance use challenges, regardless of insurance status. The first center, [Connections Kirkland](#), is open as of this reports publication, and the centers are meant to be somewhere safe to go in the event someone is experiencing a behavioral health crisis. See more [here](#).

Coordinated Specialty Care Program Examples

[New Journeys](#) (WA Based)

- Find policy, program and procedure manual [here](#)

NAVIGATE

- Find the program information and manual [here](#)

OnTrackNY

- Find program information [here](#)
- Find peer specialist manual [here](#)
- Find manual on delivering culturally competent care [here](#)

EASA: Early Assessment and Support Alliance (Oregon)

- Training, tools and resources can be found [here](#)
- Specific trainings for providers on working with individuals with intellectual disabilities (IDD) can be found [here](#).

Primary Care Setting Resources

- [Psychosisscreening.org](#): educational resources, workflows, language guides, and more for primary care settings
- New Journey's [Presentation for Primary Care Providers](#)
- Center for Excellence in Psychosis [Allied Health Professional Guide](#)

Workplace Accommodations

See the Department of Labor standards on workplace accommodations for employees with psychiatric disabilities [here](#).

Medical Necessity Criteria

Level of Care Utilization System (LOCUS) and Child and Adolescent Level of Care Utilization System (CALOCUS) provide standardized tools to identify appropriate level of service intensity needed for adults as well as children and adolescents and their families. Recently, AACAP and AACF have unified the CALOCUS with the Child and Adolescent Service Intensity Instrument (CASII) into a single instrument (CALOCUS-CASII) to guide ongoing service provision, treatment planning and outcome monitoring in all settings.

To learn more about and access the LOCUS and CALOCUS-CASII, see [here](#) and [here](#).

Academic Institutions

[Back to School: Toolkits to Support the Full Inclusion of Students with Early Psychosis in Higher Education](#): a comprehensive toolkit for academic staff and administrators on integrating and including students with psychosis and other mental health concerns. The toolkit covers recognition of signs of distress and engaging students with early psychosis, accommodations that should be provided at the academic, administrative and campus level, examples of successful implementation, and tools to support increased awareness among students, staff and others.

Appendices

Appendix A. Bree Collaborative Members

Name	Title	Organization
June Altaras, MN, NEA-BC, RN	Executive Vice President, Chief Quality, Safety and Nursing Officer	MultiCare Health System
Colleen Daly, PhD	Director, Global Occupational Health, Safety and Research	Microsoft
Jake Berman, MD MPH	Medical Director for Population Health Integration	UW Medicine and UWM Primary Care and Population Health
Gary Franklin, MD, MPH	Medical Director	Washington State Department of Labor and Industries
Colin Fields, MD, AAHIVS	Medical Director, Government Relations & Public Policy	Kaiser Permanente
Darcy Jaffe, MN, ARNP, NE-BC, FACHE	Senior Vice President, Safety & Quality	Washington State Hospital Association
Norifumi Kamo, MD, MPP	Internal Medicine	Virginia Mason Franciscan Health
Kristina Petsas, MD MBA MLS	Market Chief Medical Officer, Employer & Individual	UnitedHealthcare
Greg Marchand	Director, Benefits & Policy and Strategy	The Boeing Company
Carl Olden, MD	Family Physician	Pacific Crest Family Medicine, Yakima
Nicole Saint Clair, MD	Executive Medical Director	Regence BlueShield
Mary Kay O'Neill, MD, MBA	Partner	Mercer
Susanne Quistgaard, MD	Medical Director, Provider Strategies	Premiera Blue Cross
Emily Transue, MD, MHA (Chair)	Chief Clinical Officer	Comagine Health
Judy Zerzan-Thul, MD, MPH	Chief Medical Officer	Washington State Health Care Authority

Appendix B. First Episode Psychosis Charter & Roster

The Bree Collaborative Draft First Episode Psychosis Charter and Roster

Problem Statement

Psychosis involves “... some loss of contact with reality... [where] a person's thoughts and perceptions are disrupted...[and they] may have difficulty recognizing [what is] real and [unreal]”^{xi} that can be part of a variety of diagnoses including schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and depression. Psychosis impacts ~3/100 people at some time in their life and 100,000 people over 21 years old annually nationwide.^{xli} However, only about 10-15% of people experiencing their first episode of psychosis receive an evidence-based coordinated specialty care model.^{xlii} The best practice is intervention within the first three months of symptom onset that decreases psychosis duration, probability of recurrence, lifetime cost, and improves quality of life. In Washington State, over 4,300 people with Medicaid received their first psychotic disorder diagnosis in 2021, with an estimated incidence of 235/100,000 Medicaid enrollees annually.^{xliii} Incongruent coverage between public and private payors creates barriers to access for people on private or employer-sponsored plans.

Aim

To improve access to and use of evidence-based coordinated specialty care across Washington State for people experiencing first episode psychosis.

Purpose

To propose evidence-informed guidelines to the full Bree Collaborative on practical methods for improvement of access to coordinated specialty care models, including:

- Barriers and facilitators to spreading/improving coverage (public and private) of existing evidence-based model/practices
- Identifying evidence-based care models and practices for first episode psychosis in Washington state
- Best practices for people transitioning out of the coordinated specialty care model
- Reimbursement models to support early detection and intervention for psychosis
- Standardization of screening and outreach process across a variety of settings for rapid access to coordinated specialty care
- Addressing barriers leading to population-level gaps in care or inequities in outcomes
- Special considerations (concurrent substance use, neurodiverse)
- Where able, improving capacity to provide coordinated specialty care in the state (e.g., expanding New Journey’s teams)
- Other areas, as indicated

Out of Scope

- Chronic psychosis, persistent psychotic disorder
- Others as identified by the workgroup

Duties & Functions

The workgroup will:

- Research evidence- and expert-opinion informed guidelines and best practices (emerging and established).
- Consult relevant professional associations and other stakeholder organizations and subject matter experts for feedback, as appropriate.
- Meet for approximately nine months, as needed.
- Provide updates at Bree Collaborative meetings.
- Post draft report(s) on the Bree Collaborative website for public comment prior to sending report to the Bree Collaborative for approval and adoption.
- Present findings and recommendations in a report.
- Recommend data-driven and practical implementation strategies including metrics or a process for measurement. *(can also be included in evaluation framework)*
- Create and oversee subsequent subgroups to help carry out the work, as needed.
- Revise this charter as necessary based on scope of work.

Meetings

The workgroup will hold meetings as necessary. Less than the full workgroup may convene to: gather and discuss information; conduct research; analyze relevant issues and facts; or draft recommendations for the deliberation of the full workgroup. A quorum shall be a simple majority and shall be required to accept and approve recommendations to send to the Bree Collaborative.

Bree Collaborative staff will conduct meetings, arrange for the recording of each meeting, and distribute meeting agendas and other materials prior to each meeting. Additional workgroup members may be added at the discretion of the Bree Collaborative director.

Name	Title	Organization
Darcy Jaffe, ARNP (chair)	Senior Vice President for Safety and Quality	WSHA
Rebecca (Becky) Daughtry, LICSW, CMHS	First Episode Psychosis Program and Policy Manager	HCA
Kim Moore, MD	VP Medical Operations	Virginia Mason Franciscan Health
Anne Marie Patterson, NP	Family Psychiatric Nurse Practitioner	Behavioral Health Resources, Thurston, Mason & Grays Harbor
Rebekah Woods, LMFT, CMHS	Children and Youth Crisis Services Program Manager	KC Behavioral Health and Recovery Division
Lauren Farmer, LMFT, CMHS	Director of Children, Youth, and Family Services	Behavioral Health Resources - Olympia

Libby Hein, LMHC	Director of Behavioral Health	Molina
Brian Allender, MD	Chief Medical Officer	King County Behavioral Health and Recovery Division
Tobias Dang, MD	Medical Director, Mental Health and Wellness, Psychiatrist	Kaiser Permanente
Ryan Robertson, CHPQ	Director, Clinical Excellence	WSHA
Stephanie Giannandrea, MD	Psychiatrist	Confluence
Dixie Weber, MSN	Public Health Consultant	Department of Health
Carolyn Brenner, MD	Outpatient Behavioral Health Medical Director, Psychiatrist	Harborview Medical Center
Christina Warner, MD	Attending Psychiatrist Psychiatry and Behavioral Medicine	Seattle Children's Hospital
Tawnya Christiansen, MD	Behavioral Health Medical Director	Community Health Plan of Washington
Oladunni Oluwoye, PhD	Associate Professor	Washington State University
Maria Monroe-DaVita, PhD	Director Associate Professor	Washington State Center of Excellence in Early Psychosis University of Washington School of Medicine
Cammie Perretta, MSW, LICSW	New Journey's Program Director Trainer Assistant Professor	Washington State Center of Excellence in Early Psychosis
Delika Steele	Health Policy Analyst	Washington Office of the Insurance Commissioner
Chris DeCou, PhD	Director of Global Behavioral Health	Amazon
Chivonne Mraz, LCSW	Manager of Behavioral Health	Regence Blue Shield
Lucinda Sanchez, LICSW	New Journeys Program Manager	Comprehensive Healthcare
Sarah Kopelovich, PhD	Associate Professor	Washington State Center of Excellence in Early Psychosis University of Washington School of Medicine
Greg Jones, DNP, PMHNP, CPC	Administrator and Clinical Supervisor of Peer Services	Lucid Living
Sunny Lovin, MSW, LICSW	Director of Outpatient Behavioral Health	Harborview Medical Center

Appendix C. Literature Review

Source	Guidelines
AHRQ	Treatments of Schizophrenia in Adults: A Systematic Review (2017) Psychosocial Interventions for Adults With Schizophrenia: An Overview and Update of Systematic Reviews (2022)
Cochrane Collection	Cognitive behavioral therapy added to standard care for first episode and recent-onset psychosis (2024) Specialised early intervention teams for recent-onset psychosis (2020) Specialised early intervention teams (extended time) for recent-onset psychosis (2020) Interventions for prodromal stage of psychosis (2019) Pharmacological treatment for psychotic depression (2021)
Specialty Society Guidelines (via Guideline Clearing House)	American Psychiatric Association: Practice Guideline for the Treatment of Patients with Schizophrenia (2020) Department of Veteran Affairs and Department of Defense: Clinical Practice Guidelines for Management of First Episode Psychosis and Schizophrenia (2023) National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (UK): Psychosis and schizophrenia in children and young people: recognition and management (2016) National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (UK): Psychosis and schizophrenia in adults: prevention and management (2020) National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (UK): Coexisting severe mental illness (psychosis) and substance misuse: assessment and management in healthcare settings (2020)
Health Technology Assessment Program	N/A
Center for Disease Control	N/A
Institute for Clinical and Economic Review	Schizophrenia: An assessment of xanomeline tartrate/trospium chloride (KarXT) (2024)
BMJ Clinical Evidence Systematic Overview	Managing the acute psychotic episode (2007)
Veterans Administration Evidence-based Synthesis Program	Interventions to Improve Pharmacological Adherence Among Adults with Psychotic Spectrum Disorders, Bipolar Disorder and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (2015)

Appendix D. Considerations for Differential Diagnosis of First Episode of Psychosis

When a person presents for an assessment and is not experiencing overt symptoms of psychosis, it can be challenging to perform a differential diagnosis. A person may experience symptoms that could be attributed to any number of conditions. Psychiatric conditions that may present with similar signs and symptoms among young people include autism spectrum disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder and post-traumatic stress disorder. People with psychosis may also experience autism, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and/or post-traumatic stress disorder, so clinicians should consider that possibility in assessment, diagnosis and treatment recommendations. Practical considerations to distinguish between conditions is provided below, but it is imperative that a trained psycho-diagnostician conducts a formal assessment to support the differential diagnosis:

Autism Spectrum Disorder

Typically, symptoms of ASD appear much earlier in childhood compared to early adulthood for psychosis. Specific speech patterns (tangential, stereotyped or speech restricted to topics of interest) are more characteristic of ASD than psychosis, and people with ASD typically do not experience overt hallucinations or delusions. However, clear distinction between the two is still not always present with rigorous assessment, and a transdiagnostic approach to providing services may be most appropriate.

Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder

Symptoms of OCD and psychosis can overlap – obsessions and compulsions may present similar to delusional beliefs and avoidance behaviors. However, the content of the belief could potentially help in distinguishing between OCD and psychosis, (e.g., contamination versus persecution or grandiosity), intrusiveness and the ability of a person to retain their understanding of the belief's excessive nature can be a clue. Also, ritualistic and repetitive behaviors may indicate OCD compared to psychosis.

Post-traumatic Stress Disorder

PTSD is a condition characterized by an extended period of symptoms (at least one month of mood alteration, avoidance, etc.) after experiencing a traumatic event. Many people with psychosis have a history of trauma (up to 73%). Many symptoms may overlap or coincide, but some distinguishing features may be present. Symptoms that are specific to the traumatic event may be more related to PTSD, such as hypervigilance or content of hallucinations. Timing of symptom onset or exacerbation may indicate its relation to either PTSD or psychosis as well – symptoms occurring after an event may be more indicative of PTSD than those that were not particularly linked temporally.

Assessment tools are available for clinicians to identify psychosis risk syndromes, first episode psychosis and psychotic-spectrum disorders. The table below was adapted from a review of diagnostic processes for psychosis:

Table A. Assessment Tools

Many of these assessments require training and minimum credentials to administer, score and interpret. Please refer to instruction manuals before using them in clinical practice.

Note: many of these assessment tools will only produce valid findings among help-seeking individuals – those who are inclined to deny or minimize symptoms may require more thorough clinical assessment from a specialist.

Assessment Type	Instrument	Abbreviation	Description
Psychosis-risk and first-episode psychosis diagnosis	Structured Interview for Psychosis- risk Syndromes	SIPS	Trained rater-administered semi-structured interviews to assess psychosis-risk symptoms and syndromes and first-episode psychosis
	Comprehensive Assessment of At-Risk Mental States	CAARMS	
	Positive Symptoms and Diagnostic Criteria for the CAARMS Harmonized with the SIPS	PSYCHS	
Basic symptom assessment	Bonn Scale for the Assessment of Basic Symptoms	BSABS	Trained rater-administered semi-structured interviews to assess “basic symptoms” which can be associated with psychosis risk, active psychosis, and residual states of psychosis
	Schizophrenia Proneness Instrument	SPI	
Psychotic-spectrum assessment	Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-5 Disorders	SCID-5	Trained rater-administered semi-structured interviews to assess diagnostic criteria for psychotic and other psychiatric disorders in adults (SCID-5; SADS) and youth (K-SADS)
	Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia	SADS	
	Kiddle Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia for School-aged Children	K-SADS	
Psychosis-risk	Prodromal Questionnaire-Brief Version	PQ-B	Example self-report screening questionnaires for psychosis risk (among others)
	PRIME Screen-Revised	PS-R	

	Youth Psychosis At-Risk Questionnaire	YPARQ	
	The Early Psychosis Screener	EPS-26	

While the lengthy, clinical assessments (SIPS, SCID-5) are the gold standard to identify individuals at risk for or experiencing psychosis, there are several barriers to using them in daily clinical practice. They require extensive training to perform, and time to complete. Employing indicated screening in outpatient primary care or behavioral health contexts using shorter, less complex tools can provide some initial guidance to indicate need for further assessment while directing individuals to the most appropriate care. This needs to be accompanied with the understanding that these scales may not be able to differentiate between those at risk for psychosis and those experiencing overt psychotic symptoms, and many are not currently cross-culturally validated. Best practice is always to get consultation and referral to more specialized psychiatric care.

Table B. Diagnostic Assessment for First Episode Psychosis^{xliv}

Domain	Components
Physical Exam	detailed neurologic exam and a complete mental status exam, with the following areas of focus: mood and affect, thought process and content (including an evaluation of delusions, abnormal perceptions, suicidal and homicidal ideation, and insight), and a cognitive exam.
Medical History	review of head injury, seizures, cerebrovascular disease, sexually transmitted infections, and new or worsening headaches. Collateral history from relatives is recommended.
Laboratory/Imaging	CBC CMP Thyroid function tests Urine toxicology Parathyroid hormone, Ca Vit B12 Folate Niacin Based on clinical suspicion, testing for HIV infection and hepatitis C, as well as brain neuroimaging (e.g., CT or MRI), should be considered as part of the initial work-up.

Locations

[Locations | New Journeys](#)

References

-
- ⁱ National Alliance on Mental Illness. (n.d.). Anosognosia. <https://www.nami.org/About-Mental-Illness/Common-with-Mental-Illness/Anosognosia/>
- ⁱⁱ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2023). Coordinated specialty care for first episode psychosis: Costs and financing strategies (HHS Publication No. PEP23-01-00-003). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. <https://library.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/pep23-01-00-003.pdf>
- ⁱⁱⁱ Conus, P., Berk, M., Macneil, C., & Polari, A. (2009). Duration of untreated psychosis: What are we talking about? *Acta Neuropsychiatrica*, 21(3), 106-108. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1601-5215.2009.00380.x>
- ^{iv} Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. (2022, August 12). *Fee-for-service health insurance*. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/sources-definitions/fee-for-service-health-insurance.htm>
- ^v National Alliance on Mental Illness. (n.d.). Long-acting injectables (LAIs). Retrieved September 16, 2025, from <https://www.nami.org/about-mental-illness/treatments/mental-health-medications/long-acting-injectables-lais/>
- ^{vi} National Institute of Mental Health. (2023). Understanding psychosis (NIH Publication No. 23-MH-8110). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. <https://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/publications/understanding-psychosis>
- ^{vii} Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. (2017, April 19). Warm handoff: Intervention. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
- ^{viii} Culbert, K. M., Thakkar, K. N., & Klump, K. L. (2022). Risk for midlife psychosis in women: Critical gaps and opportunities in exploring perimenopause and ovarian hormones as mechanisms of risk. *Psychological Medicine*, 52(9), 1612-1620. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291722001143>
- ^{ix} Skikic, M., & Arriola, J. A. (2020). First episode psychosis medical workup: Evidence-informed recommendations and introduction to a clinically guided approach. *Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Clinics of North America*, 29(1), 15–28. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chc.2019.08.010>
- ^x Skikic, M., & Arriola, J. A. (2020). First episode psychosis medical workup: Evidence-informed recommendations and introduction to a clinically guided approach. *Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Clinics of North America*, 29(1), 15–28. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chc.2019.08.010>
- ^{xi} Culbert, K. M., Thakkar, K. N., & Klump, K. L. (2022). Risk for midlife psychosis in women: Critical gaps and opportunities in exploring perimenopause and ovarian hormones as mechanisms of risk. *Psychological Medicine*, 52(9), 1612-1620. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291722001143>
- ^{xii} Wilson, M. P., Hamrick, E., Stiebel, V., & Nordstrom, K. (2023). Contemporary practices for medical evaluation of the psychiatric patient in the emergency department. *FOCUS*, 21(1), 28-34. <https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.focus.20220063>
- ^{xiii} Jackson, B., Sternbach, K., Dixon, L., & et al. (2020, January). Payment strategies for Coordinated Specialty Care (CSC) [Report]. Meadows Mental Health Policy Institute. <https://mmhpi.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/CoordinatedSpecialtyCare-PaymentStrategies.pdf>
- ^{xiv} Shields, G.E., Buck, D., Varese, F. et al. A review of economic evaluations of health care for people at risk of psychosis and for first-episode psychosis. *BMC Psychiatry* 22, 126 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12888-022-03769-7>
- ^{xv} Kane, J. M., Robinson, D. G., Schooler, N. R., et al. (2016). Comprehensive versus usual community care for first-episode psychosis: 2-year outcomes from the NIMH RAISE Early Treatment Program. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 173(4), 362–372. <https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.ajp.2015.15050632>

-
- ^{xvi} Goldman, H. H., Morrissey, J. P., Ridgely, M. S., et al. (2019). Economic Impact of the OnTrackNY Program. *Psychiatric Services*, 70(1), 21–26. <https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.ps.201800237>
- ^{xvii} Murphy SM, Kucukgoncu S, Bao Y, Li F, Tek C, Breitborde NJK, Guloksuz S, Phutane VH, Ozkan B, Pollard JM, Cahill JD, Woods SW, Cole RA, Schoenbaum M, Srihari VH. An Economic Evaluation of Coordinated Specialty Care (CSC) Services for First-Episode Psychosis in the U.S. Public Sector. *J Ment Health Policy Econ*. 2018 Sep 1;21(3):123-130. PMID: 30530872; PMCID: PMC6314808.
- ^{xviii} Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis Division. (2025, February). First episode psychosis: Estimating annual incidence using administrative data in SFY 2023 (RDA Report No. 3-62). Author. Retrieved August 27, 2025, from <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/rda/reports/research-3-62.pdf>
- ^{xix} Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis Division. (2025, February). First episode psychosis: Estimating annual incidence using administrative data in SFY 2023 (RDA Report No. 3-62). Author. Retrieved August 27, 2025, from <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/rda/reports/research-3-62.pdf>
- ^{xx} Lundin, N. B., Blouin, A. M., Cowan, H. R., Moe, A. M., Wastler, H. M., & Breitborde, N. J. K. (2024). Identification of psychosis risk and diagnosis of first-episode psychosis: Advice for clinicians. *Psychology Research and Behavior Management*, 17, 1365–1383. <https://doi.org/10.2147/PRBM.S423865>
- ^{xxi} Tampi DJ. Psychotic disorders in late life: a narrative review. *Ther Adv Psychopharmacol*. 2019 Oct 16;9:2045125319882798. doi: 10.1177/2045125319882798. PMID: 31662846; PMCID: PMC6796200
- ^{xxii} Poletti, M., Pelizza, L., Preti, A., & Raballo, A. (2024). Clinical high-risk for psychosis (CHR-P) circa 2024: Synoptic analysis and synthesis of contemporary treatment guidelines. *Asian Journal of Psychiatry*, 100, 104142. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajp.2024.104142>
- ^{xxiii} Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2023). *Coordinated specialty care for first episode psychosis: Costs and financing strategies* (HHS Publication No. PEP23-01-00-003). Rockville, MD: Author. Retrieved August 27, 2025, from <https://library.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/pep23-01-00-003.pdf>
- ^{xxiv} Marino L, Scodes J, Ngo H, Nossel I, Bello I, Wall M, Dixon L. Determinants of pathways to care among young adults with early psychosis entering a coordinated specialty care program. *Early Interv Psychiatry*. 2020 Oct;14(5):544-552. doi: 10.1111/eip.12877. Epub 2019 Sep 10. PMID: 31502409.
- ^{xxv} NHS England. (n.d.). *Awareness of first episode of psychosis*. Retrieved September 15, 2025, from <https://www.england.nhs.uk/east-of-england/information-for-professionals/clinical-networks/our-networks/mental-health-and-dementia/awareness-of-first-episode-of-psychosis/>
- ^{xxvi} [Global incidence, prevalence, years lived with disability \(YLDs\), disability-adjusted life-years \(DALYs\), and healthy life expectancy \(HALE\) for 371 diseases and injuries in 204 countries and territories and 811 subnational locations, 1990–2021: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2021 - The Lancet](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajp.2024.104142)
- ^{xxvii} Popa AV, Ifteni PI, Țăbian D, Petric PS, Teodorescu A. What is behind the 17-year life expectancy gap between individuals with schizophrenia and the general population? *Schizophrenia (Heidelb)*. 2025 Aug 29;11(1):117. doi: 10.1038/s41537-025-00667-1. PMID: 40883322; PMCID: PMC12397424.
- ^{xxviii} Correll CU, Solmi M, Croatto G, Schneider LK, Rohani-Montez SC, Fairley L, Smith N, Bitter I, Gorwood P, Taipale H, Tiihonen J. Mortality in people with schizophrenia: a systematic review and meta-analysis of relative risk and aggravating or attenuating factors. *World Psychiatry*. 2022 Jun;21(2):248-271. doi: 10.1002/wps.20994. PMID: 35524619; PMCID: PMC9077617.
- ^{xxix} Kadakia A, Catillon M, Fan Q, Williams GR, Marden JR, Anderson A, Kirson N, Dembek C. The Economic Burden of Schizophrenia in the United States. *J Clin Psychiatry*. 2022 Oct 10;83(6):22m14458. doi: 10.4088/JCP.22m14458. PMID: 36244006.
- ^{xxx} Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2023). *Cost-effectiveness of coordinated specialty care for first-episode psychosis: Evidence review*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. <https://library.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/pep23-01-00-003.pdf>
- ^{xxxi} https://nri-inc.org/media/1558/nri_csc_smart_investment.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com

-
- xxxii Dixon, L. B., Goldberg, R. W., Iannone, V. N., Lucksted, A., McFarlane, W. R., Stewart, B., & Lehman, A. F. (2015). Implementing coordinated specialty care for first-episode psychosis: The RAISE Connection Program. *Psychiatric Services*, 66(7), 691–698. <https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.ps.201400413>
- xxxiii Murphy, S. M., Kucukgoncu, S., Bao, Y., Li, F., Tek, C., Breitborde, N. J. K., Guloksuz, S., Phutane, V. H., Ozkan, B., Pollard, J. M., Cahill, J. D., Woods, S. W., Cole, R. A., Schoenbaum, M., & Srihari, V. H. (2018). An economic evaluation of coordinated specialty care (CSC) services for first-episode psychosis in the U.S. public sector. *Journal of Mental Health Policy and Economics*, 21(3), 123–130. <https://doi.org/10.2929/jmhpe.21.3.123>
- xxxiv Oluwoye, O., Stokes, B., Luca, N., Kriegel, L., Dyck, D., Chwastiak, L., & McDonell, M. (2018). Racial-ethnic disparities in first-episode psychosis: A systematic review of treatment retention. *Schizophrenia Research*, 197, 30–37. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.schres.2017.11.039>
- xxxv Kane, J. M., Robinson, D. G., Schooler, N. R., Mueser, K. T., Penn, D. L., Rosenheck, R. A., Addington, J., Brunette, M. F., Correll, C. U., Estroff, S. E., Marcy, P., Robinson, J., Meyer-Kalos, P. S., Gottlieb, J. D., Glynn, S. M., Lynde, D. W., Pipes, R., Kurian, B. T., Miller, A. L., ... Heinssen, R. K. (2016). Comprehensive versus usual community care for first-episode psychosis: 2-year outcomes from the NIMH RAISE Early Treatment Program. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 173(4), 362–372. <https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.ajp.2015.15050632>
- xxxvi Penttälä, M., Jääskeläinen, E., Hirvonen, N., Isohanni, M., & Miettunen, J. (2014). Duration of untreated psychosis as predictor of long-term outcome in schizophrenia: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *The British Journal of Psychiatry*, 205(2), 88–94. <https://doi.org/10.1192/bjp.bp.113.127753>
- xxxvii Oluwoye, O., Kriegel, L., Alcover, K. C., McPherson, C., Kim, S., McDonell, M. G., & McClellan, J. M. (2021). Pathways to care for first-episode psychosis: Racial-ethnic disparities and treatment delays. *Psychiatric Services*, 72(6), 677–684. <https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.ps.202000127>
- xxxviii Cabassa LJ, Camacho D, Vélez-Grau CM, Stefancic A. Peer-based health interventions for people with serious mental illness: A systematic literature review. *J Psychiatr Res*. 2017 Jan;84:80-89. doi: 10.1016/j.jpsychires.2016.09.021. Epub 2016 Sep 21. PMID: 27701013.
- xxxix Murphy SM, Kucukgoncu S, Bao Y, Li F, Tek C, Breitborde NJK, Guloksuz S, Phutane VH, Ozkan B, Pollard JM, Cahill JD, Woods SW, Cole RA, Schoenbaum M, Srihari VH. An Economic Evaluation of Coordinated Specialty Care (CSC) Services for First-Episode Psychosis in the U.S. Public Sector. *J Ment Health Policy Econ*. 2018 Sep 1;21(3):123-130. PMID: 30530872; PMCID: PMC6314808.
- xl National Institute of Mental Health. (n.d.). *Understanding psychosis*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Retrieved November 27, 2024, from <https://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/publications/understanding-psychosis>
- xli National Alliance on Mental Illness. (n.d.). *Psychosis*. Retrieved November 27, 2024, from <https://www.nami.org/About-Mental-Illness/Mental-Health-Conditions/Psychosis/>
- xlii National Alliance on Mental Illness. (2024). *Scaling coordinated specialty care for first episode psychosis: Insights from a national impact model*. Retrieved from <https://www.nami.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/Scaling-CSC-for-FEP-Insights-from-a-National-Impact-Model.pdf>
- xliii Washington State Department of Social and Health Services. (n.d.). *Behavioral health benefits of supported employment: Impacts of individual placement and support programs on Medicaid recipients with severe mental illness*. Retrieved from <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/rda/reports/research-3-54.pdf>
- xliv Griswold, K. S., Del Regno, P. A., & Berger, R. C. (2015, June 15). Recognition and differential diagnosis of psychosis in primary care. *American Family Physician*, 91(12), 856–863. Retrieved August 27, 2025, from <https://www.aafp.org/pubs/afp/issues/2015/0615/p856.html>