

Supplementary Material

Article Title: Telehealth Collaborative Care Led by Clinical Pharmacists for People With Psychosis or Bipolar Disorder: A Propensity Weighted Comparison With Usual Psychiatric Care

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LIST OF SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL FOR THE ARTICLE

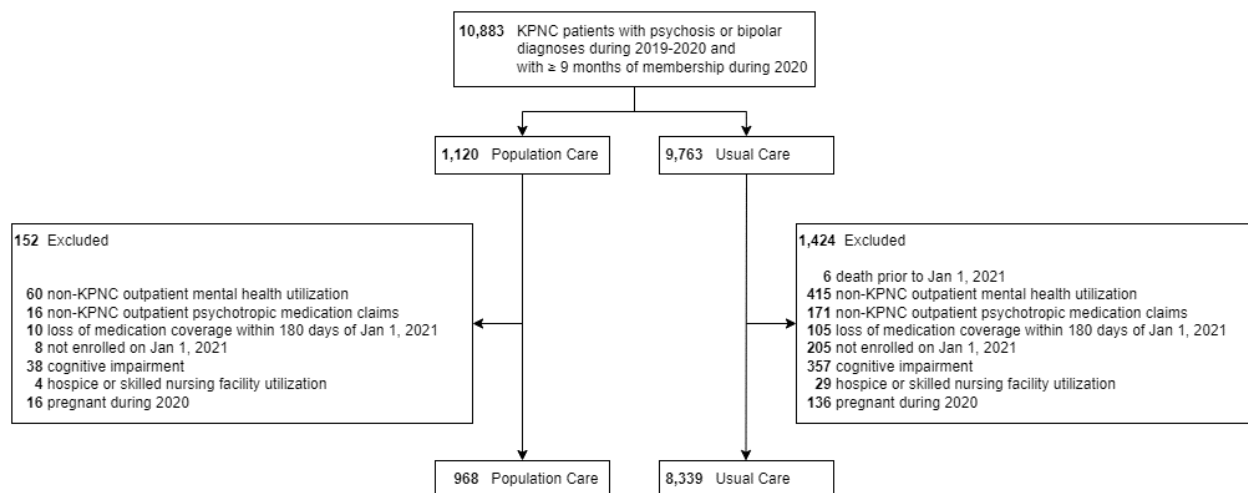
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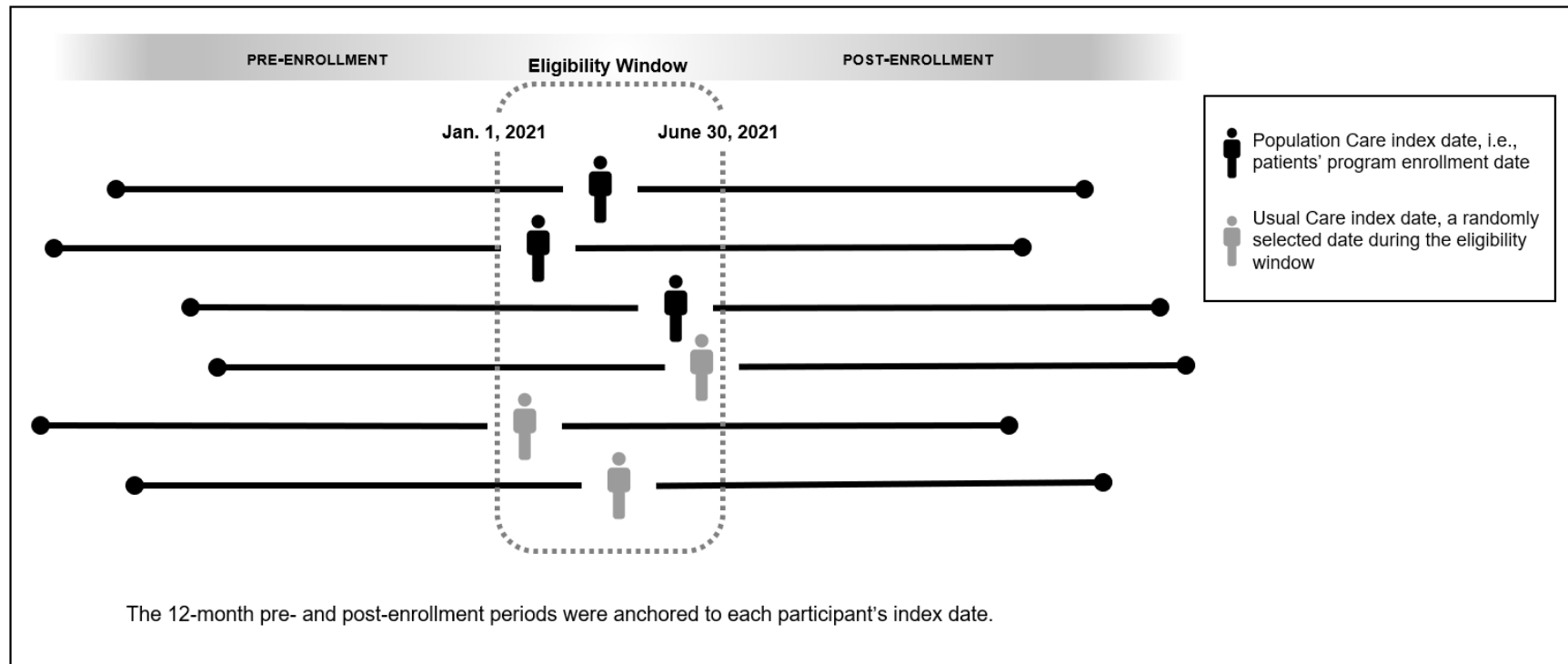
SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE 1. Participant Flow



Abbreviations: KPNC, Kaiser Permanente Northern California; SNF, skilled nursing facility.
 Note: psychosis ICD-10-CM diagnosis codes: F06.0, F06.2, F20.*, F23, F25.0, F25.1, F29;
 bipolar ICD-10-CM diagnosis codes: F30.*, F31.*

SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE 2. Study Timeline



High Dimensional Propensity Score (HDPS) Methods

We used the HDPS algorithm as implemented in the Pharmacoepidemiology Toolbox SAS macro to identify 300 empirical covariates and selected the top 100 covariates based on their association with treatment.¹ We generated the HDPS using a logistic regression model that included 18 *a priori* variables (see below) and the top 100 empirically selected variables. Candidate predictors for the HDPS algorithm included all ICD-10 diagnosis codes from inpatient and outpatient encounters and procedure codes in the 2 years prior to enrollment, all generic names of outpatient prescriptions filled at KPNC pharmacies in the 1 year prior to enrollment, and all outpatient departments visited in the 1 year prior to enrollment. The HDPS algorithm takes p data elements (e.g., diagnosis codes), uses prevalence to choose n candidate empirical covariates, and prioritizes the top k covariates based on a selected metric (e.g., Bross formula² or association with treatment).

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 1. *A Priori* Variables Used in HDPS Model

Variable	Measure Details
Age at index date	< 35, 35-49, 50-64, 65+ years
Sex	Female, not female
Race/ethnicity	Non-Hispanic Black, Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic White, other/multiracial/unknown
Insurance type	Medicaid, Medicare, Commercial, Other
Non-English language preference	Yes, no
Mental health condition	Schizophrenia, Schizoaffective disorder, Bipolar I disorder, Bipolar II disorder, and Psychotic disorder
Most recent mental health visit year	Calendar year
Most recent mental health visit month	Numeric calendar month
Most recent smoking status	Current, former, never, missing
Most recent body mass index (kg/m ²)	<18.5, 18.5–24.9, 25.0–29.9, ≥ 30.0, missing
Neighborhood deprivation index based on geocoded census data ³	Quartiles of the overall distribution, missing
Charlson comorbidity score	Based on Charlson et al. ⁴
Emergency department visits, past-year	0, 1, ≥ 2
Outpatient visits, past-year	0, 1, 2-5, ≥ 6
Inpatient visits, past-year	0, 1, ≥ 2
Psychiatrist visit, past-year	Any, none
Psychotropic medication adherence	Optimal (medication possession ratio ≥ 0.8) ^{5,6} , suboptimal
Glycemic or lipid laboratory result, past-year	Any, none
Blood pressure measurement, past-year in-person or virtual care	Any, none

References Cited in Supplement

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