Journal of Clinical and Translational Science

www.cambridge.org/cts

Research Article

Cite this article: Munger Clary HM, Alexander HB, Gesell S, Wan M, Conner KR, O'Donovan C, Boggs J, Robles C, Sam M, Christopher J, Marini C, and Snively BM. Implementing electronic health record-based anxiety and depression screening in an epilepsy clinic: Theory-based implementation strategy and pre-post quantitative outcomes using Reach, Effectiveness, Adoption, Implementation, and Maintenance. *Journal of Clinical and Translational Science* **9**: e108, 1–12. doi: 10.1017/cts.2025.74

Received: 23 December 2024
Revised: 28 March 2025
Accepted: 8 April 2025

Keywords:
Psychiatric comorbidity; mental health; seizures; epilepsy quality measures; quality of life

Corresponding author:
H.M. Munger Clary;
Email: hmungerc@wakehealth.edu

© The Author(s), 2025. Published by Cambridge University Press on behalf of Association for Clinical and Translational Science. This is an Open Access article, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial licence (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/), which permits non-commercial re-use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original article is properly cited. The written permission of Cambridge University Press must be obtained prior to any commercial use.

Implementing electronic health record-based anxiety and depression screening in an epilepsy clinic: Theory-based implementation strategy and pre-post quantitative outcomes using Reach, Effectiveness, Adoption, Implementation, and Maintenance

Heidi M. Munger Clary[1], Halley B. Alexander[1], Sabina Gesell[2], Mingyu Wan[3], Kelly R. Conner[1,4], Cormac O'Donovan[1], Jane Boggs[1], Christian Robles[1], Maria Sam[1], Jerryl Christopher[5], Christina Marini[6] and Beverly M. Snively[5]

[1]Department of Neurology, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, USA; [2]Department of Social Sciences and Health Policy, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, USA; [3]Neuroscience Graduate Program, Wake Forest University, USA; [4]Department of Physician Assistant Studies, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, USA; [5]Department of Biostatistics and Data Science, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, USA and [6]Department of Neurology, New York University Grossman School of Medicine, USA

Abstract

Introduction: Anxiety and depression in epilepsy are common and impactful. Screening with validated measures at every epilepsy visit is a quality measure, yet screening remains limited due to time constraints. *Methods:* This study aimed to develop an implementation strategy for anxiety and depression screening at an epilepsy center and evaluate it in a pre-post design with RE-AIM (Reach, Effectiveness, Adoption, Implementation, and Maintenance). Guided by the Capability, Opportunity, Motivation-Behavior behavior change wheel framework, the strategy incorporated electronic health record tools and support staff activation of electronic screeners during visit check-in. Outcomes were evaluated over five months post-implementation and compared with two 3-month pre-implementation timeframes. *Results:* Post-implementation, 29.2% of 943 visits met the anxiety and depression screening quality measure, a significant increase from 12.6% immediately pre-implementation ($p < 0.0001$) and 6.28% before any screening interventions ($p < 0.0001$). Patients who completed electronic screeners post-implementation were younger than non-completers (mean 39.3 vs. 43.4 years, $p = 0.001$) and more likely to be white than other race/ethnicity categories ($p = 0.002$). There was substantial variability in screening rates among clinic staff (0–80% for support staff, 10.1–55.3% for providers), with higher screening among neurology support staff than temporary staff. Only 0.23% of post-implementation visits had screeners initiated but left incomplete. A shift to virtual visits during COVID-19 complicated Maintenance. *Conclusions:* This framework-based implementation strategy effectively increased screening rates by epilepsy specialists, though challenges remain, including variability across clinic team members and lower reach among older and non-white patients. This study describes a feasible strategy for epilepsy centers to use for improved performance on an American Academy of Neurology quality measure (depression and anxiety screening for patients with epilepsy).

Introduction

Anxiety and depression are common and impactful in epilepsy, yet under-recognized and undertreated. Individuals with epilepsy have 2–5 times higher risk of lifetime anxiety or depression than the general population [1,2], with increased risk before and after epilepsy diagnosis [3]. Among epilepsy samples, up to 50% have clinically relevant anxiety or depression symptoms on screeners at a given time [4,5]. Anxiety and depression are greater independent predictors of poor quality of life than seizure frequency and are associated with more severe epilepsy, medication side effects, cognitive concerns, increased healthcare costs, and mortality [6–11]. Despite this, surveys distributed to leading epileptologists by the American Epilepsy Society and international care professionals by the International League Against Epilepsy indicated only 10–23% screen using validated measures, and limited time is a key barrier [12,13]. Without standardized instruments, symptoms are often unrecognized [14], and substantial literature indicates most people with mental health problems and epilepsy are not treated [15].

The American Academy of Neurology (AAN) recognized the importance of screening with validated instruments by introducing the depression and anxiety screening for patients with epilepsy measure, requiring anxiety and depression screening at every visit [16]. This is still recommended as a quality measure for epilepsy care. While this and other consensus statements support anxiety and depression screening [17,18], there remains a paucity of literature on implementation strategies for epilepsy clinics. Implementation science utilizing behavior change theories and evaluation frameworks to develop and assess strategies can support implementation success and provide generalizable practical knowledge. Electronic health record (EHR)-based strategies involving support staff and patient screening self-completion may increase uptake and overcome time-related barriers [19].

In the present study, a strategy for implementing clinic support staff-facilitated, EHR-based anxiety and depression screening in an epilepsy clinic was developed using the Capability, Opportunity, Motivation-Behavior (COM-B) behavior change wheel framework [20]. This strategy was incorporated into a comprehensive epilepsy clinic and a pre-post evaluation was conducted using RE-AIM (Reach, Effectiveness, Adoption, Implementation, and Maintenance) [21], with primary outcome effectiveness (visit proportion meeting depression and anxiety quality measure).

Materials and methods

Ethics and design

This is a pre-post implementation study of EHR-based data at a single site. IRB approval was with waiver of informed consent for implementation evaluation, which was an exploratory objective of a parent study (NCT03879525). Additional pre-implementation timeframes were evaluated by analyzing data collected from preexisting approved IRB protocols, also with waiver of informed consent. Waivers were approved because data collection was minimal risk, involved no research-specific patient interactions (only retrospective collection of routine care data), and obtaining consent was impracticable. Data handling involved careful procedures to maintain confidentiality.

Setting

This study was conducted in the adult-focused clinic of an academic tertiary care epilepsy center in the Southeastern United States with six epileptologists and one epilepsy-focused physician assistant. Support staff included: certified medical assistants (CMAs) with primary responsibility to room patients before visits; telephone triage nurses who sometimes roomed patients; and float pool staff (primarily CMAs) from other departments intermittently assigned to room neurology patients. The epilepsy clinic was a designated section of a large multispecialty tertiary neurology clinic with shared staff. Pre-implementation clinic rooming involved calling patients from the waiting room, obtaining vitals, moving to a visit room for medication/allergy verification, mandated screening such as fall risk, and alerting providers that a patient is ready before departing the clinic room, where the patient awaited provider arrival.

Screening instruments (evidence-based intervention)

The Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7 (GAD-7) and Neurological Disorders Depression Inventory-Epilepsy (NDDI-E) are freely available, validated in epilepsy and multiple languages, widely recommended for use in epilepsy, and meet the AAN depression and anxiety screening epilepsy quality measure [13,16,22–24]. The original GAD-7 validation suggested scores ≥10 detect generalized anxiety disorder, and scores 0–4 are considered normal, with 5–9, 10–14, and 15–21 indicating mild, moderate, and severe anxiety, respectively [25]. Scores on the NDDI-E (epilepsy-specific depression scale), range 6–24, with original validation cutoff >15 for detecting major depressive episodes [24]; recent meta-analyses suggest >13 may be optimal [26]. The NDDI-E item addressing passive suicidality ("I'd be better off dead") is validated as a suicidality screener (responses 3: sometimes or 4: always or often screening positive) [27]. Quality of life was assessed using the Quality of Life in Epilepsy-10 (QOLIE-10), with scores ranging 0–100 (higher scores indicate better quality of life) [28]. This instrument is feasible in practice and meets the AAN quality of life assessment for patients with epilepsy quality measure [16,29].

Implementation strategy

The implementation strategy was developed using the Capability, Opportunity, Motivation-Behavior system (COM-B), Behavior Change Wheel Framework [20]. Preliminary decisions to focus on enhanced EHR features and incorporating them into existing support staff-driven rooming/check-in were informed by the epilepsy center's prior experience using research staff to conduct screening outside the EHR (during a pilot study involving 3 physicians), existing survey data on time-related barriers to depression and anxiety screening [13], and stakeholder input from epilepsy providers, psychiatrists, clinic staff and administration. Strategies such as using iPads upon arrival with front desk staff were considered but not compatible with existing clinic policies. Epilepsy provider stakeholder input was also informed by experience using existing EHR tools, including flowsheet-based versions of validated anxiety, depression, and quality of life instruments obtained via practice-based research network participation [30]. These required manual entry by the provider during interview-based instrument administration or following patient self-completion on paper.

The implementation strategy focused on support staff/CMA behavior and was developed by mapping barriers to the COM-B framework and identifying aligned intervention functions of the behavior change wheel for strategy development (Table 1). ***Strategy 1, Enhanced EHR features*** included enabling patient self-completion of questionnaires on clinic computers at end of check-in while awaiting provider arrival. Questionnaire activation involved support staff clicking a link to activate secure patient portal questionnaire entry on clinic computers, with results filing directly into the EHR. Using these electronic questionnaires required a step to attach them to clinic encounters prior to visits. This was accomplished manually by a graduate student during the post-implementation evaluation, but there was potential for future automation. The order of questionnaire presentation was dictated by EHR system settings, which the study team and collaborating EHR analysts were unable to change. Questionnaire presentation had the following sequence: QOLIE-10, GAD-7, NDDI-E. The other implementation strategy components were: ***Strategy 2, Clinic support staff education/training*** and ***Strategy 3, Posted guides and reference materials*** (Table 1). The hands-on support staff education session (Strategy 2) was delivered to core CMAs with primary patient rooming responsibility and nurses who

https://doi.org/10.1017/cts.2025.74 Published online by Cambridge University Press

https://doi.org/10.1017/cts.2025.74 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Table 1. Implementation strategy for anxiety and depression screening

Barriers/potential barriers targeted	COM-B domain	Intervention function	Behavioral change technique	Mode of delivery
Implementation strategy 1: Enhanced electronic health record features				
• need to switch from widescreen view to traditional view to access questionnaires	Physical opportunity	Enablement	-Restructuring the physical environment	-create epilepsy instruments compatible with EHR widescreen view prior to implementation
• time pressure in clinic for CMAs	Automatic motivation	Environmental restructuring	-Restructuring the physical environment	-screener launch requiring 4 or fewer clicks
• potential concern that physicians may not utilize the screening results	Automatic & reflective motivation	Education, environmental restructuring	-Shaping knowledge, -Restructuring the physical environment	-provide education from physician demonstrating use of screening results & provider tools & alerts
Implementation strategy 2: Clinic support staff education/training				
• lack of knowledge of how to activate questionnaires	Psychological capability	Training	-Demonstration of the behavior -Behavioral practice	-demonstration followed by hands-on practice with screening tool for each support staff member and bidirectional conversation to introduce tool
• discomfort discussing emotional health • pessimism about potential intervention impact • fear of recognizing potential suicidality	Psychological capability Reflective motivation Automatic motivation	Training Education Persuasion	-Instruction on behavior -Information about emotional & health consequences -Credible source	-in-person training session conducted by physician also with didactic component: content on impact and prevalence of mental health issues in epilepsy, potential benefit of recognizing and managing anxiety/depression, tools and resources available for neurologists to address suicidality
Implementation strategy 3: Posted guides/quick references/computer signs				
• trouble remembering series of clicks to activate questionnaire	Psychological capability	Training	-Instruction on behavior	-in-person training (strategy 2) -laminated handouts with step-by step tips to activate questionnaires for staff & in exam rooms -rooming guide instructions for float pool staff -reminder signs on epilepsy clinic computer monitors: Remember epilepsy questionnaires
• breaking habit to leave room after checking medications	Psychological capability	Training	-Comparing behavior: demonstration	
• lack of reminders to activate screening questionnaires	Automatic motivation	Environment restructuring	-Prompts/cues	

Note: COM-B: Capability, Opportunity, Motivation-Behavior framework [20].

worked in the same area, while Strategy 3 features were available to other support staff intermittently rooming epilepsy patients.

While the implementation strategy's primary focus was to support staff behavior to facilitate screening, tools, and education were also delivered to epilepsy providers, who all agreed to the support staff-focused implementation strategy in clinic. Providers attended a brief live education session and received printed reference materials on relevant epilepsy quality measures and how to activate EHR questionnaires, SmartLinks to pull anxiety and depression scores into notes, bright coloring to highlight positive screens or passive suicidality, a pop-up alert for positive suicidality screen, and training and tools for responding to suicidality. Suicidality tools included a handout with scripting and a process to evaluate for active suicidality and respond, along with a smart phrase for developing action plans for passive suicidality [31]. While providers were informed of the implementation strategy and provided education and resources, the implementation strategy focused on support staff. Providers did not receive specific instructions regarding what to do if patients did not complete screening instruments when a provider was ready to see a patient.

Evaluation

A RE-AIM-based [21] evaluation plan was developed (Table 2). When relevant, 3 months before implementation (*immediate pre-implementation*) was compared with 5 months after implementation (*post-implementation*). To assess effectiveness, reach, and provider-level adoption, another 3 consecutive months pre-implementation timeframe, *prior to any screening intervention* was also examined; this was prior to any dedicated screening intervention (paper screeners available in clinic only). All completed visits in the adult-focused epilepsy clinic were included for each timeframe.

Reach was evaluated by characterizing demographics of individuals who completed both anxiety and depression screeners and testing for differences between screening completers and non-completers. Anxiety and depression scores among screened individuals were calculated. The primary **Effectiveness** outcome **(primary outcome)** was the proportion of completed clinic visits with both anxiety and depression screening completed, thus meeting the depression and anxiety screening for patients with epilepsy quality measure [16]. Proportion of visits with anxiety, depression, and quality of life instruments completed was also calculated separately. Each of these endpoints was calculated for *immediate pre-implementation* and *post-implementation,* and all but quality of life were calculated *prior to any screening intervention* (quality of life data was not collected under the relevant protocol). The primary effectiveness outcome was also calculated during a limited pilot of maximal screening attempts for consecutive visits among 3 epileptologists (*maximal screening pilot*). The *maximal screening pilot* was conducted by research assistants for pragmatic trial recruitment and clinical care [32,33], concluding >3 months before *immediate pre-implementation*.

Adoption was evaluated at provider and support staff levels, as the proportion of visits meeting the depression and anxiety screening quality measure *post-implementation*, and for providers during *immediate pre-implementation* and *prior to any screening implementation*. While the main implementation strategy focus was on support staff, provider adoption was important, both because provider behavior had potential to impact screening completion, and because quality measures are calculated at the provider level. Process measures included grouping support staff by neurology staff vs. float pool, by profession (CMA vs. nursing), by rooming volume, and by attendance at hands-on training (Strategy 2). Informal observations and retrospective reflections regarding provider and support staff behavior were also collected from participating study authors. **Implementation** was evaluated as the proportion of questionnaires initiated in clinic/left incomplete compared to completed. Process measures included whether duplicate instances of instruments were completed, proportion of visits with questionnaires attached to encounters, and method of questionnaire completion (manual EHR entry

Table 2. Evaluation plan

Assessment Indicators: mostly EHR-based quantitative data	
Reach	–compare demographic characteristics among screening completers vs. non-completers *post-implementation*, in *immediate pre-implementation,* and *prior to any screening implementation* –compare anxiety & depression scale score characteristics among those screened in *immediate pre-implementation* and *prior to any screening implementation* vs. *post-implementation*
Effectiveness	–assess effectiveness endpoints (**depression and anxiety screening for patients with epilepsy quality measure met, primary**; anxiety screening completed; depression screening completed; QOL assessment complete) *post-implementation* and compare to prior timeframes: 1. ***immediate pre-implementation*** (primary control timeframe): three consecutive months immediately prior to implementation across the entire clinic Anxiety and depression screening only: 2. *prior to any screening implementation* (secondary control timeframe): three consecutive months prior to any systematic screening interventions at the center 3. *maximal screening pilot:* consecutive visits among subset of 3 physicians when extra staff (research coordinators) conducted screening on iPads
Adoption	–assess epilepsy provider-level proportion of patient visits meeting depression/ anxiety screening quality measure during *post implementation* vs. *immediate pre-implementation* control and *prior to any screening implementation* control –assess support staff-level proportion of patient visits meeting depression/ anxiety screening quality measure *post-implementation*. Examine by clinic staff characteristics (permanent staff versus float pool, nurse or medical assistant) and whether staff participated in implementation strategy education/ training session. –informal observations of epilepsy provider and support staff behavior
Implementation	–assess proportion of anxiety and depression screening questionnaires initiated in the health record versus completed overall, and per patient [how often duplicates of the same screeners were completed if initiated] –examine questionnaire availability in the EHR visits –examine questionnaire completion by order of presentation in the EHR tool
Maintenance	–epilepsy provider agreement to ongoing automated attachment of instruments to all clinic visits *(other maintenance evaluation plans not feasible due to COVID-19 related virtual visit transition)*

Note: QOL, Quality of life.

https://doi.org/10.1017/cts.2025.74 Published online by Cambridge University Press

versus electronic questionnaires). Although at the time of project conception, there was intention to evaluate **Maintenance** over one year following *post-implementation*, this was not done due to transition to nearly 100% virtual visits during *post-implementation*, because of COVID-19. These virtual visits had no support staff role in the workflow and thus disrupted support-staff-based elements of the implementation strategy. However, the questionnaires attached to visits for the clinic-based implementation strategy were available in the patient portal where patients logged in for video visits. These questionnaires could be completed before visits by patients who noticed the questionnaire section in patient portal.

Data collection, implementation timeline

Data for *immediate pre-implementation* and *post-implementation* was extracted from the Epic Clarity database by experienced programmers and verified by the study team. The implementation strategy was developed in 2019, with some limited piloting of electronic screening questionnaires available across some providers prior to full implementation (overlapping in part with *immediate pre-implementation*). Support staff and provider training was completed the first week of December 2019 and questionnaire in-clinic launch strategy was initiated on December 12, 2019, with questionnaire tools attached to EHR encounters and prompts present in epilepsy clinic rooms. Resources for float pool staff were disseminated on December 16, 2019 and in-person support for clinic team members was offered on December 17, 2019 (first high-volume clinic during *post-implementation*). For analysis, *post-implementation* spanned December 12, 2019–May 14, 2020. Within *post-implementation*, by March 24, 2020 nearly all clinic visits became virtual due to COVID-19. While support staff questionnaire activation was no longer possible and support staff had no role in virtual visit workflow, questionnaires were still attached to virtual visits and were accessible to patients previsit within the patient portal, and other EHR tools remained available.

Preliminary implementation monitoring conducted in 2020 focused on effectiveness, implementation, and adoption during post-implementation. Duration of post-implementation monitoring and data analysis was determined by parent study duration [34], and an *immediate pre-implementation* timeframe lasting 3 months was felt to be sufficient to account for month-to-month variability in individual provider clinic volumes and provide an adequate sample size. Final data extraction and full analysis including *immediate pre-implementation* (Sept 12, 2019–Dec 11, 2019) was completed in 2023–2024. Data had been manually collected from the EHR for additional pre-implementation comparison timeframes and deposited in REDCap databases. Specifically, data was collected on consecutive completed epilepsy clinic visits during 3 months in 2017 *prior to any screening implementation*, and among 3 physicians during the 2018–2019 *maximal screening pilot*. Some analyses for *prior to any screening implementation* were conducted in 2025.

Statistical analysis

Distributions were examined and descriptive statistics were generated for pre-implementation and post-implementation timeframes using SAS version 9.4. *Post-implementation* was further subdivided into *clinic post-implementation* (December 12, 2019–March 23, 2020) and *virtual post-implementation* (March 24, 2020–May 14, 2020). Chi-square and Wilcoxon rank-sum tests were conducted to compare demographics among individuals completing quality measure-satisfying depression and anxiety screening versus non-completers and to compare quality measure attainment rates pre- and post-implementation. Two-sample t-tests were used to compare mean GAD-7 and NDDI-E scores during *immediate pre-implementation* and *prior to any screening implementation* with *post-implementation*. P values <0.05 were considered statistically significant.

Results

Sample characteristics

Immediate pre-implementation included 546 completed visits (1258 scheduled, 632 canceled, 78 no-shows, 2 initiated but incomplete visits). *Post-implementation* included 943 completed visits (2335 scheduled, 1276 canceled, 113 no-shows, and 3 incomplete). Canceled visits include those canceled weeks to months ahead of time due to provider inpatient service and cancelations due to pandemic-related shutdowns. Of 943 completed *post-implementation* visits, 631 occurred during *clinic post-implementation*, with 312 during *virtual post-implementation*. The other comparison timeframes had 573 consecutive visits over 3 months *prior to any screening implementation*, then 1152 consecutive visits across 3 epileptologists in the *maximal screening pilot*. There were 30 support staff who roomed patients during *post-implementation*, including 4 core CMAs primarily rooming epilepsy patients, 8 neurology CMAs with other primary responsibilities, 3 nurses, and 15 float pool staff.

Reach

Table 3 demonstrates demographics of individuals who completed anxiety and depression screening during *prior to any screening implementation, immediate pre-implementation,* and *post-implementation* vs. those who did not receive screening. *Post-implementation*, older individuals and non-white or Hispanic patients were significantly less likely to be screened than younger or white individuals. While not statistically significant, the age and race/ethnicity patterns were similar during *immediate pre-implementation* (Table 3). Anxiety and depression scores were higher among individuals screened during both pre-implementation timeframes than *post-implementation* (Table 4), but differences were only statistically significant for *prior to any screening implementation* (GAD-7: $p < 0.001$, NDDI-E: $p = 0.0053$; *immediate pre-implementation* GAD-7: $p = 0.058$, NDDI-E: $p = 0.16$).

Effectiveness

During *immediate pre-implementation*, 12.6% of completed visits (95% CI 10.1%–15.7%) met the depression and anxiety screening quality measure, with both GAD-7 and NDDI-E completed (hereafter screening completion, Table 5). Screening completion increased significantly to 29.2% *post-implementation* (CI 26.4%–32.1%, $p < 0.0001$), and *clinic post-implementation* had higher screening completion than *virtual post-implementation* (32.6% vs. 22.1%). Quality of life measurement increased substantially *post-implementation* compared to *immediate pre-implementation* (Table 5). Among the *post-implementation* visits with questionnaires successfully attached to the EHR and thus fully available for support staff-initiated screening (878 visits), screening completion was 31.3%.

During *prior to any screening implementation*, GAD-7 and NDDI-E were completed for 6.28% (36 of 573) consecutive

https://doi.org/10.1017/cts.2025.74 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Table 3. Reach: pre- and post-implementation instrument completion by patient demographics

Characteristic	Overall	Non-completers	Completers	P value*
Prior to any screening implementation				
	N = 573	*N* = 537	*N* = 36	
Age, years (N = 569,534,35)	42 ± 17 [41,44]	42 ± 17 [41,44]	42 ± 15 [36,47]	0.93
<20-29	174 (31%)	164 (31%)	10 (29%)	
30–49	197 (35)	185 (35)	12 (34)	
50–69	159 (28)	147 (28)	12 (34)	
70–80+	39 (6.9)	38 (7.1)	1 (2.9)	
Female	323 (56%)	301 (56%)	22 (61%)	0.55
Race-ethnicity				0.31**
Non-Hispanic Black	100 (17%)	95 (18%)	5 (14%)	
Non-Hispanic white	438 (76)	408 (76)	30 (83)	
Hispanic	20 (3.5)	20 (3.7)	0	
Other or unknown	15 (2.6)	14 (2.6)	1 (2.8)	
Immediate pre-implementation				
	N = 546	*N* = 477	*N* = 69	
Age, years	43 ± 17 [42,44]	43 ± 17 [42,45]	41 ± 17 [37,45]	0.33
<20–29	165 (30%)	138 (29%)	27 (39%)	
30–49	179 (33)	161 (34)	18 (26)	
50–69	152 (28)	134 (28)	18 (26)	
70–80+	50 (9.2)	44 (9.2)	6 (8.7)	
Female	277 (51%)	238 (50%)	39 (57%)	0.30
Race-ethnicity				0.081**
Non-Hispanic Black	96 (18%)	86 (18%)	10 (14%)	
Non-Hispanic white	422 (77%)	363 (76%)	59 (86%)	
Hispanic	15 (2.8%)	15 (3.1%)	0 (0%)	
Other or unknown	13 (2.4%)	13 (2.7%)	0 (0%)	
Post-Implementation				
	N = 943	*N* = 668	*N* = 275	
Age, years	42 ± 18 [41,43]	43 ± 18 [42,45]	39 ± 16 [37,41]	0.0047
<20–29	309 (33%)	203 (30%)	106 (39%)	
30–49	307 (33)	218 (33)	89 (32)	
50–69	252 (27)	180 (27)	72 (26)	
70–80+	75 (8.0)	67 (10)	8 (2.9)	
Female	532 (56%)	369 (55%)	163 (59%)	0.26
Race-ethnicity				0.0022
Non-Hispanic Black	177 (19%)	143 (21%)	34 (12%)	
Non-Hispanic white	703 (75%)	475 (71%)	228 (83%)	
Hispanic	39 (4.1%)	30 (4.5%)	9 (3.3%)	
Other or unknown	24 (2.6%)	20 (3.0%)	4 (1.5%)	

Note: GAD-7 and NDDI-E completion status: both completed (quality measure met) versus not both. Count (column %), mean±SD, and [95% Confidence Interval]. *Wilcoxon rank sum and chi-square tests for comparison of completer and non-completer groups. **Non-Hispanic white versus all other groups.

https://doi.org/10.1017/cts.2025.74 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Table 4. Reach: pre- and post-implementation group-level depression and anxiety scores among instrument completers

	Prior to any screening implementation	*Immediate pre-implementation*	*Post-implementation*	*Clinic post-implementation*	*Virtual post-implementation*
	N = 36	*N* = 69	*N* = 275	*N* = 206	*N* = 69
Anxiety (GAD-7)	9.9 ± 6.2 [7.8,12.0]	7.2 ± 6.6 [5.7,8.8]	5.7 ± 5.6 [5.1,6.4]	5.9 ± 5.7 [5.1,6.7]	5.2 ± 5.5 [3.9,6.5]
Anxiety score severity					
Normal (0-4)	28%(10)	43% (30)	49% (136)	48% (99)	54% (37)
Mild (5-9)	19%(7)	20% (14)	30% (82)	30% (61)	30% (21)
Moderate (10-14)	28%(10)	17% (12)	10% (28)	11% (23)	7.3% (5)
Severe (15-21)	25% (9)	19% (13)	11% (29)	11% (23)	8.7% (6)
Depression (NDDI-E)	14.2 ± 4.2 [12.7,15.6]	12.9 ± 5.1 [11.7,14.1]	12.0 ± 4.4 [11.5,12.6]	12.1 ± 4.4 [11.5,12.7]	11.9 ± 4.5 [10.8,13.0]
NDDI-E score>13	58%(21)	49% (34)	35% (95)	35% (73)	32% (22)
NDDI-E score>15	39%(14)	36% (25)	23% (63)	23% (48)	22% (15)
Positive passive suicidality screen (NDDI-E item 4 response 3 or 4)		12% (8)	8.7% (24)	7.8% (16)	12% (8)
Quality of Life (QOLIE-10)		68.5 ± 23.5 [58.8,78.2]	72.9 ± 20.0 [70.5,75.4]	72.8 ± 19.6 [70.1,75.5]	73.4 ± 21.4 [67.9,78.9]

Note: Mean±SD [95% Confidence Interval] or % (N); Instrument completers were defined as individuals having completed both the GAD-7 instrument and NDDI-E. Timeframes: *prior to any screening implementation:* March 1, 2017-May 31, 2017; *immediate pre-implementation*: Sept 12,2019-Dec 11, 2019; *post-implementation* Dec 12, 2019-May 14, 2020; *clinic post-implementation* Dec 12, 2019-March 24, 2020; *virtual post-implementation* March 25, 2020-May 14, 2020. Total N for the QOLIE-10: *Immediate pre-implementation*, 25; *Post-implementation*, 265; *Clinic post-implementation*, 206; *Virtual post-implementation*, 61. QOLIE-10 and item level responses on NDDI-E were not collected during *prior to any screening implementation.*

Table 5. Effectiveness of implementation strategy: instrument completion, quality measure attainment

% Completed/achieved (N)	*Prior to any screening implementation*	*Immediate pre-implementation*	*Post-implementation*	*Clinic post-implementation*	*Virtual post-implementation*
Total completed visits overall *N* = 2,062	*N* = 573	*N* = 546	*N* = 943	*N* = 631	*N* = 312
Depression & anxiety screening quality measure achieved? (primary outcome)	6.3% (36)	12.6% (69)	29.2% (275)	32.6% (206)	22.1% (69)
Anxiety (GAD-7)	6.8% (39)	13.0% (71)	29.6% (279)	33.1% (209)	22.4% (70)
Depression (NDDI-E)	6.8% (39)	12.8% (70)	29.3% (276)	32.8% (207)	22.1% (69)
Quality of life (QOLIE-10)		4.95% (27)	30.8% (290)	36.0% (227)	20.2% (63)

Note: depression & anxiety screening quality measure was achieved if both the anxiety and depression screening instruments were completed. QOLIE-10 was not collected during *prior to any screening implementation.*

patients (CI 4.57%–8.58%). *Post-implementation* screening completion was significantly higher than this alternative control period ($p < 0.0001$). During the *maximal screening pilot* (research staff member dedicated to approaching patients for screening right after clinic staff check-in), of 1152 completed visits, staff approached 1012 individuals to attempt screening, and 884 completed anxiety and depression screening (76.7%). Among those approached and not screened, only 9 refused screening (0.89%), but 119 (11.8%) were not screened due to cognitive impairment, both of which are allowable exclusions for the quality measure, resulting in measure attainment for 884/1024 (86.3%).

Adoption

At both individual provider and support staff levels, there was substantial variability in screening completion. Provider-level screening completion is summarized in Table 6, with *immediate pre-implementation* screening completion rates ranging from 0 to 66%. The 4 providers with highest *immediate pre-implementation* screening rates had some screenings completed via EHR questionnaires (thus in part reflecting pre-piloting of EHR questionnaire component of the implementation strategy). *Post-implementation*, individual rates ranged 10–54%, with most providers having higher screening completion *post-implementation* than during *immediate pre-implementation*. Also, nearly all epilepsy providers had higher screening rates during *clinic post-implementation* than *virtual post-implementation*. During *prior to any screening implementation*, individual provider screening completion varied from 0 to 18%, with 3 providers having screening completion of 0%, two<5%, and two over 10%. In this timeframe, five of seven providers were the same as during *immediate pre-implementation* and *post-implementation*, but two were distinct individuals.

https://doi.org/10.1017/cts.2025.74 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Table 6. Adoption: provider and certified medical assistant (CMA)/Nurse-level instrument completion

% depression & anxiety quality measure met (N)	*Immediate pre-implementation*	*Post-implementation*	*Clinic post-implementation*	*Virtual post-implementation*
Providers (overall N)				
Provider 1 (350)	5.5% (8)	47.1% (96)	*56.0% (70)*	*32.9% (26)*
Provider 2 (278)	5.1% (6)	33.5% (54)	*38.5% (37)*	*26.2% (17)*
Provider 3 (275)	21.5% (14)	15.2% (54)	*16.7% (26)*	*11.1% (6)*
Provider 4 (225)	1.2% (1)	10.1% (14)	*8.7% (8)*	*12.8% (6)*
Provider 5 (122)	0% (0)	25.3% (19)	*28.2% (11)*	*22.2% (8)*
Provider 6 (120)	66.0% (33)	54.3% (38)	*61.4% (35)*	*23.1% (3)*
Provider 7 (119)	20.0% (7)	26.2% (22)	*28.8% (19)*	*16.7% (3)*
CMAs/nursing staff completing check-in				
Core CMAs who received training		34.7% (155/447)	*35.4% (153/432)*	*13.3% (2/15)*
Neurology CMAs with other roles/no training		31.9% (29/91)	*33.7% (29/86)*	*0% (0/5)*
Float pool staff/no training		15.9% (7/44)	*15.9% (7/44)*	*N/A no visits*
Nurses who received training		53.6% (15/28)	*53.6% (15/28)*	*N/A no visits*

Note: CMA/nursing staff level data during *virtual post-implementation* reflects the small number of in-person clinic visits conducted during that timeframe.

Post-implementation screening completion was highest for nurses and lowest for float pool (Table 6), and completion among individual support staff ranged 0–80%. Considering individual completion rates and check-in visit volume, nurses had 44–75% completion (4–16 visits per nurse), core CMAs had 32–40% completion (45–174 visits per CMA), other neurology CMAs had 0–46% completion (5–39 visits per CMA), and float pool had 0–80% completion (1–16 visits per staff member). The support staff-directed training session (Strategy 2) was attended by all nurses and core CMAs, with overall screening completion rate of 35.8% versus 26.7% among those who did not receive training but had access to posted guides/reminders and the float pool rooming document (Strategy 3).

Distribution of support staff type was examined across providers. Among different providers, 36.0%–60.5% of visits were roomed by core CMAs, 6.7–14% by other neurology CMAs, 1.0–5.7% by neurology nurses, and 1.3%–7.2% by float pool staff. Providers with high and low screening completion were represented at either end of these ranges for different support staff groups. Questionnaire attachment to visits also varied by provider, with GAD/NDDI-E attachment ranging 87.8%–97.1% across providers. The two providers having highest provider-level *post-implementation* screening completion had the two highest proportions of assigned questionnaires, and the provider with lowest quality measure attainment had the lowest proportion of questionnaire-assigned visits.

Informal observations of provider and support staff behavior during *post-implementation* included varied provider instruction directly to support staff: instructing them not to activate screeners for their patients, or not to activate screeners if the provider is ready to see a patient, or asking support staff to activate screeners for patients if screening had been missed. Some providers asked for electronic tools to indicate if a patient declined screening or screening was not appropriate due to cognitive limitations. Modification of EHR tools and support staff re-training to enable this was not feasible before COVID-19-related virtual visit transition. Some providers attached questionnaires to visits if they found this had not been done before a visit. In a retrospective post-implementation discussion among providers regarding factors they recall influencing screening completion, providers varied in their expectations for screening completion. For example, multiple providers stated if patients were roomed late relative to their scheduled visit time, they would interrupt patients who had initiated questionnaires and start the provider portion of the visit, and some stated they would interrupt if it seemed patients were taking a long time to complete screeners, while others indicated they would wait for screener completion regardless of timing. Some providers recalled support staff would often ask if they desired screening to be done for individual patients, regardless of whether arrival was on-time or delayed.

Implementation

During *immediate pre-implementation*, 40% of visits had questionnaires assigned (instrument pre-piloting), with 37.7% of screening completed via EHR questionnaire (26/69). The remainder were documented via manual provider entry into the EHR. All *post-implementation* screening completions were via EHR questionnaires, except one duplicate entry described below.

During *post-implementation*, 878 of 943 completed visits (93.1%) had GAD-7 and NDDI-E questionnaires attached, while 873 had QOLIE-10 attached (92.6%). Of these attached questionnaires, only 2 visits (0.23%) had initiated but incomplete GAD-7, and 0 NDDI-Es were initiated but incomplete. Five visits (0.5%) had initiated but incomplete QOLIE-10. Fourteen visits had QOLIE-10 completion only, with neither GAD-7 nor NDDI-E completed. Duplicate instrument completion was observed for one visit during *immediate pre-implementation* and one *post-implementation*. In each case, the provider manually entered the second score.

Maintenance

While evaluation of maintenance was not formally conducted because it would not be meaningful after COVID-related transition to virtual visits with no support staff role in visit check-in, at end of *post-implementation* all epilepsy center providers (100%, 7/7)

https://doi.org/10.1017/cts.2025.74 Published online by Cambridge University Press

agreed to ongoing automated attachment of GAD-7, NDDI-E, and QOLIE-10 for all adult epilepsy clinic visits. This practice has been sustained for more than 4 years.

Discussion

This theory-based implementation strategy for anxiety and depression screening using existing staff in an epilepsy clinic significantly increased quality measure attainment overall and for most providers, but a large screening gap remained. Not surprisingly, the strategy did not achieve screening levels transiently attained in a subset of the practice via a labor-intensive *maximal screening pilot* (using an extra research staff member, not sustainable for practical use). Reach of anxiety and depression screening was biased toward younger patients and whites/non-Hispanics post-implementation. Significant provider and support staff-level variability occurred, with better performance observed among support staff with highest implementation strategy exposure.

This work is a notable addition to the epilepsy mental health screening literature in employing a theory-based implementation strategy and framework-based evaluation, and by incorporating the strategy using only existing clinical staff, requiring minimal staff time (≤ 4 clicks to activate questionnaires) and using scalable automatable EHR features. While a notable screening gap remained, screening rates nearly doubled *post-implementation* compared to *immediate pre-implementation* (which likely had artificially elevated screening due to electronic tool pre-piloting). This increase in screening is clinically relevant, as it would result in >200 additional screenings per year in this clinic, and thus increase opportunities to close treatment gaps for numerous individuals with anxiety and/or depression. Further, screening more than quadrupled compared to *prior to any screening implementation*, so the potential impact of this strategy may be higher in some settings.

This COM-B, behavior change wheel-based implementation strategy represents a more realistic real-world clinical care circumstance than prior epilepsy screening publications, and screening completion of close to one-third of visits during *clinic post-implementation* is similar to some prior publications when accounting for all epilepsy visits. Previously published work on anxiety and depression screening or quality of life assessment in epilepsy required additional staff time (usually research staff) or resources such as iPads or external apps, and these studies reported anxiety/depression screening or quality of life completion rates of 31.6%, 44.8%, and 62.7% [5,29,35]. Further, most prior epilepsy efforts involved screeners completed outside the EHR, requiring provider review on paper/subsequent scanning into the EHR [29,33,35–37]. The most successful EHR-based screening effort of these involved sending screening questionnaires in the EHR portal 48 hours before a visit, then a reminder call with screening-specific reminder [5]. Layered approaches such as this and others [19] in which a series of methods are used to screen individuals who initially do not complete screening initially may be needed to close screening gaps.

Our analysis demonstrated screening completers *post-implementation* were younger and more likely to be white/non-Hispanic than non-completers, which highlights the importance of future approaches to enhance equity in screening implementation strategies. This finding is consistent with prior general population literature indicating older adults were less likely to be assessed [38] and may align with literature suggesting mental health stigma may impact minoritized populations more than whites [39], contributing to reduced screening. Unconscious biases of providers and clinical staff could also play a role, along with age-aligned preferences/comfort with electronic interfaces for screening. Another potential contributor that could not be assessed in our analysis is distribution of cognitive impairment by age and race/ethnicity, as health disparities may be associated with more severe neurological disease and higher chance of cognitive impairment that would obviate screening. Future work should include data collection on inability to complete screening due to cognitive impairment. Future efforts to enhance equity could include briefer scales which have been evaluated in epilepsy [40] and may enhance reach to elderly patients [41]. Requiring all staff and providers to take implicit bias tests for race and age, such as the Implicit Association Test https://implicit.harvard.edu/implicit/takeatest.html, and participate in a facilitated debriefing session could provide the opportunity to reflect on how staff/providers can take responsibility for mitigating bias. Also, efforts to address social or cultural barriers to care [42] and incorporating collaborative care or other integrated mental health care models could be beneficial for future work [43,44].

Provider-level variability in screening was observed in prior literature [45,46] and not surprising given variability across providers in this group dating back to at least the 2017, and since the implementation strategy focused primarily on support staff. Variability across providers likely reflects varied practice styles and individual provider-level barriers, and may partly reflect implementation factors such as provider overlap with higher-versus-lower-completing support staff and questionnaire attachment proportion. This implementation strategy did not address literature-documented provider barriers to screening such as provider knowledge around screening and mental health management, or lack of referral resources (other than for suicidality) [12,13,31,38,47,48].

Informal observations during *post-implementation*, questionnaire completion patterns, and provider retrospective reflection on the implementation experience also suggest clinic visit timing-related factors contribute to provider variability (such as whether a given provider's clinic flow accommodates time for screener completion between support staff check-in and provider arrival). While the implementation strategy attempted to address provider time-related barriers to screening via support-staff-initiated screening, it did require time for patients to answer questionnaires after visit check-in, and some providers stated that this time for screening was a prominent barrier if visits were already running late. Further, informal observations and higher rates of completion for the first questionnaire in the series (QOLIE-10) suggest delay to complete instruments likely influenced screening. While data specifically on timing of patient arrival relative to scheduled visit time and time from check-in to provider portion of the visit was not available for this analysis, future studies would benefit from this type of data collection. The potential need for providers to spend additional visit time addressing positive screens and initiating management was not addressed by this implementation strategy, nor was potential concern that screening results might reflect falsely elevated symptoms if completed on the clinic computer, akin to elevated blood pressure readings due to "white coat syndrome." Future implementation strategies would benefit from more comprehensive attention to provider-level barriers, targeting providers more directly in implementation and incorporating successful strategies from non-neurology settings [49,50]. Further, data collection and analysis related to provider tools such as use of

https://doi.org/10.1017/cts.2025.74 Published online by Cambridge University Press

smart phrases for managing suicidality and provider action in response to passive suicidality screening alerts would be beneficial in future work.

Support staff variability in screener completion was most marked among staff who did not receive the Strategy 2 education/training session (0–80% among those who did not receive Strategy 2 versus 32–75%). Mean screening completion was higher among staff based in neurology, who presumably had the most exposure to Strategy 3 and who may have prior knowledge regarding anxiety and depression screening in epilepsy and its importance. These patterns likely suggest some impact of implementation strategy components but highlight a need for refined strategies incorporating more support staff input. Provider preferences and their communication with support staff as identified via informal observation and provider reflection may have influenced support staff behavior; this is important to explore in refining future strategies. Future work would likely benefit from additional COM-B/behavior change wheel-aligned strategy components, including monitoring and feedback, which were considered for this implementation strategy but not feasible (technical limitations on timing of data availability preventing rapid feedback, and COVID-19 disruption).

The purpose of scientifically evaluating implementation is to reduce the gap between what we know works (or fails to work) and what we do in routine practice. The key clinical implications of this study are: (1) Screening rates can increase through simple implementation strategies using existing staff and automatable EHR features. (2) To close the screening gap more fully, it is important to enable iterative enhancements in the implementation strategy targeting additional barriers and facilitators identified during initial implementation and to reinforce strategy components. (3) Strategies to comprehensively address provider time-based barriers to screening are needed, including workflow considerations such as promoting pre-visit screener completion and time-saving tools and resources for providers to address positive screens.

Limitations

This study had limitations, including COVID-19-pandemic-related disruption in clinic scheduling and workflow which limited evaluation of Maintenance, prevented implementation strategy refresher training, and interrupted plans to add feedback and otherwise refine the implementation strategy. One benefit of COVID disruptions was the observation that a substantial portion of patients self-completed screeners prior to virtual visits in the patient portal. The transition to portal-based video visits also likely increased patient engagement with the patient portal prior to visits, facilitating portal-based screening. This suggests some of the screening gap may be addressed by facilitating patient self-completion of questionnaires prior to visits, aligned with subsequent published epilepsy data [5].

Additional limitations include single epilepsy center design, which may limit generalizability, though a strength of this study setting is providers representing a full spectrum of perspectives on mental health management of epilepsy, ranging from antidepressant nonprescribing to advocating for neurologists to manage mental health. The provider-level data indeed demonstrated significant variability across epilepsy providers, potentially reflecting these varied perspectives and strengthening generalizability. Variability at provider and support staff levels is likely driven by multiple factors (measured and unmeasured) that could not be fully controlled, including distribution of support staff across providers, patient arrival time/rooming time relative to visit time, visit type (new vs. follow-up) and questionnaire attachment. The distribution of support staff and questionnaire attachments were reviewed, and while these factors may partially explain provider-level variability, they are unlikely to fully account for the observed differences. Finally, this implementation strategy and analysis were limited to individuals who completed their epilepsy clinic visits, though patients in need of mental health screening and management may be more likely to miss visits [33].

Conclusion and future directions

This theory-informed implementation strategy for anxiety and depression screening in an epilepsy center and RE-AIM-based evaluation demonstrated increased screening using EHR-based tools and clinic support staff questionnaire activation. However, future work to address time-related barriers to screening/disruption of clinic workflow, enhance equity of screening reach, and evaluate and address persistent barriers to screening is needed. Strategies utilizing ultra-brief screening instruments, fostering pre-visit screening self-completion, and integrated care strategies addressing both screening and management are promising future approaches to address some of the key lessons from this evaluation.

Acknowledgements. The authors would like to acknowledge Jianyi Li and Rachel Croxton for data collection support, Nancy Lawlor for study regulatory support, Amy Ayler for electronic health record technical support, and Paneeni Lohana for preliminary abstract copyediting.

Author contributions. Conception and design of the work: HMC, BS, and SG; collection or contribution of data: HBA, KC, COD, JB, MS, CR, MW, and HMC; contributions of analysis tools or expertise BS, JC, and SG; conduct and interpretation of analysis: BS, JC, HMC, SG, JB, and HBA; and drafting of the manuscript: HMC, CM, and BS, among other critical intellectual contributions. Corresponding author HMC takes responsibility for the manuscript as a whole.

Funding statement. This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health grants KL2TR001421, UL1TR001420, and R25NS088248. Early development of some EHR-based tools adapted for this study was supported by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality under award number R01HS24057. The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the NIH.

Competing interests. Heidi M. Munger Clary has received research grants from NIH, Department of Defense, and Duke Endowment for projects on anxiety and depression screening and integrated care models in epilepsy, she serves on the American Academy of Neurology Epilepsy Quality Measurement Workgroup, and she serves as Co-Chair of the International League Against Epilepsy's Integrated Mental Healthcare Pathways Task Force. Jane Boggs reports research support from Jazz, Biohaven, UCB, and Neurona. The other authors have no conflicts of interest to disclose.

References

1. **Fiest KM, Dykeman J, Patten SB, *et al.*** Depression in epilepsy: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Neurology*. 2013;**80**(6):590–599. doi: 10.1212/WNL.0b013e31827b1ae0.
2. **Rai D, Kerr MP, McManus S, Jordanova V, Lewis G, Brugha TS.** Epilepsy and psychiatric comorbidity: a nationally representative population-based study. *Epilepsia*. 2012;**53**(6):1095–1103. doi: 10.1111/j.1528-1167.2012.03500.x.
3. **Hesdorffer DC, Ishihara L, Mynepalli L, Webb DJ, Weil J, Hauser WA.** Epilepsy, suicidality, and psychiatric disorders: a bidirectional association. *Ann Neurol*. 2012;**72**(2):184–191. doi: 10.1002/ana.23601.

4 **Munger Clary HM, Snively BM, Hamberger MJ.** Anxiety is common and independently associated with clinical features of epilepsy. *Epilepsy Behav*. 2018;**85**:64–71. doi: 10.1016/j.yebeh.2018.05.024.

5. **Fox J, Wood MF, Phillips SE, *et al.*** Enhanced rates of detection and treatment of depression and anxiety disorders among adult patients with epilepsy using automated EMR-based screening. *Epilepsy Behav*. 2021;**123**:108259. doi: 10.1016/j.yebeh.2021.108259.

6. **Hamilton KT, Anderson CT, Dahodwala N, *et al.*** Utilization of care among drug resistant epilepsy patients with symptoms of anxiety and depression. *Seizure*. 2014;**23**(3):196–200. doi: 10.1016/j.seizure.2013.11.012.

7. **Petrovski S, Szoeke CE, Jones NC, *et al.*** Neuropsychiatric symptomatology predicts seizure recurrence in newly treated patients. *Neurology*. 2010;**75**(11):1015–1021. doi: 10.1212/WNL.0b013e3181f25b16.

8. **Kanner AM, Barry JJ, Gilliam F, Hermann B, Meador KJ.** Depressive and anxiety disorders in epilepsy: do they differ in their potential to worsen common antiepileptic drug-related adverse events? *Epilepsia*. 2012;**53**(6):1104–1108. doi: 10.1111/j.1528-1167.2012.03488.x.

9. **Fazel S, Wolf A, Langstrom N, Newton CR, Lichtenstein P.** Premature mortality in epilepsy and the role of psychiatric comorbidity: a total population study. *Lancet*. 2013;**382**(9905):1646–1654. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60899-5.

10. **Au A, Leung P, Kwok A, Li P, Lui C, Chan J.** Subjective memory and mood of Hong Kong Chinese adults with epilepsy. *Epilepsy Behav*. 2006;**9**(1):68–72. doi: 10.1016/j.yebeh.2006.04.004.

11. **Kwan P, Yu E, Leung H, Leon T, Mychaskiw MA.** Association of subjective anxiety, depression, and sleep disturbance with quality-of-life ratings in adults with epilepsy. *Epilepsia*. 2009;**50**(5):1059–1066. doi: 10.1111/j.1528-1167.2008.01938.x.

12. **Gandy M, Modi AC, Wagner JL, *et al.*** Managing depression and anxiety in people with epilepsy: a survey of epilepsy health professionals by the ILAE psychology task force. *Epilepsia Open*. 2021;**6**(1):127–139. doi: 10.1002/epi4.12455.

13. **Bermeo-Ovalle A.** Psychiatric comorbidities in Epilepsy: we learned to recognize them; it is time to start treating them. *Epilepsy Currents*. 2016;**16**(4):270–272, doi: Doi 10.5698/1535-7511-16.4.270.

14. **Scott AJ, Sharpe L, Hunt C, Gandy M.** Anxiety and depressive disorders in people with epilepsy: a meta-analysis. *Epilepsia*. 2017;**58**(6):973–982. doi: 10.1111/epi.13769.

15. **Scott AJ, Sharpe L, Thayer Z, *et al.*** How frequently is anxiety and depression identified and treated in hospital and community samples of adults with epilepsy? *Epilepsy Behav*. 2021;**115**:107703. doi: 10.1016/j.yebeh.2020.107703.

16. **Patel AD, Baca C, Franklin G, *et al.*** Quality improvement in neurology: Epilepsy quality measurement Set 2017 update. *Neurology*. 2018;**91**(18):829–836. doi: 10.1212/WNL.0000000000006425.

17. **Kerr MP, Mensah S, Besag F, *et al.*** International consensus clinical practice statements for the treatment of neuropsychiatric conditions associated with epilepsy. *Epilepsia*. 2011;**52**(11):2133–2138. doi: 10.1111/j.1528-1167.2011.03276.x.

18. **Valente KD, Reilly C, Carvalho RM, *et al.*** Consensus-based recommendations for the diagnosis and treatment of anxiety and depression in children and adolescents with epilepsy: a report from the psychiatric pediatric issues task force of the international league against epilepsy. *Epilepsia*. 2024;**65**(11):3155–3185. doi: 10.1111/epi.18116.

19. **Satre DD, Anderson AN, Leibowitz AS, *et al.*** Implementing electronic substance use disorder and depression and anxiety screening and behavioral interventions in primary care clinics serving people with HIV: protocol for the promoting access to care engagement (PACE) trial. *Contemp Clin Trials*. 2019;**84**:105833. doi: 10.1016/j.cct.2019.105833.

20. **Michie S, van Stralen MM, West R.** The behaviour change wheel: a new method for characterising and designing behaviour change interventions. *Implement Sci*. 2011;**6**(1):42. doi: 10.1186/1748-5908-6-42.

21. **Glasgow RE, Harden SM, Gaglio B.** RE-AIM planning and evaluation framework: adapting to new science and practice with a 20-year review. *Front Public Health*. 2019;**7**:64. doi: 10.3389/fpubh.2019.00064.

22 **Munger Clary HM, Salpekar JA.** Should adult neurologists play a role in the management of the most common psychiatric comorbidities? Practical considerations. *Epilepsy Behav*. 2019;**98**:309–313. doi: 10.1016/j.yebeh.2018.10.020.

23. **Wang Z, Luo Z, Li S, Luo Z, Wang Z.** Anxiety screening tools in people with epilepsy: a systematic review of validated tools. *Epilepsy Behav*. 2019;**99**:106392. doi: 10.1016/j.yebeh.2019.06.035.

24. **Gilliam FG, Barry JJ, Hermann BP, Meador KJ, Vahle V, Kanner AM.** Rapid detection of major depression in epilepsy: a multicentre study. *Lancet Neurol*. 2006;**5**(5):399–405. doi: 10.1016/S1474-4422(06)70415-X.

25. **Spitzer RL, Kroenke K, Williams JB, Lowe B.** A brief measure for assessing generalized anxiety disorder: the GAD-7. *Arch Intern Med*. 2006;**166**(10):1092–1097. doi: 10.1001/archinte.166.10.1092.

26. **Kim DH, Kim YS, Yang TW, Kwon OY.** Optimal cutoff score of the neurological disorders depression inventory for Epilepsy (NDDI-e) for detecting major depressive disorder: a meta-analysis. *Epilepsy Behav*. 2019;**92**:61–70. doi: 10.1016/j.yebeh.2018.12.006.

27. **Mula M, McGonigal A, Micoulaud-Franchi JA, May TW, Labudda K, Brandt C.** Validation of rapid suicidality screening in epilepsy using the NDDIE. *Epilepsia*. 2016;**57**(6):949–955. doi: 10.1111/epi.13373.

28. **Jones FJS, Ezzeddine FL, Herman ST, Buchhalter J, Fureman B, Moura L.** A feasibility assessment of functioning and quality-of-life patient-reported outcome measures in adult epilepsy clinics: a systematic review. *Epilepsy Behav*. 2020;**102**:106704. doi: 10.1016/j.yebeh.2019.106704.

29. **Moura LMVR, Schwamm E, Moura Junior V, *et al.*** Feasibility of the collection of patient-reported outcomes in an ambulatory neurology clinic. *Neurology*. 2016;**87**(23):2435–2442. doi: 10.1212/wnl.0000000000003409.

30. **Narayanan J, Dobrin S, Choi J, *et al.*** Structured clinical documentation in the electronic medical record to improve quality and to support practice-based research in epilepsy. *Epilepsia*. 2017;**58**(1):68–76. doi: 10.1111/epi.13607.

31. **Giambarberi L, Munger Clary H.** Suicide and Epilepsy, *Curr Neurol Neurosci Rep*. 2022;**22**:441–450. doi: 10.1007/s11910-022-01206-6.

32. **Munger Clary HM, Croxton RD, Allan J, *et al.*** Who is willing to participate in research? A screening model for an anxiety and depression trial in the epilepsy clinic. *Epilepsy Behav*. 2020;**104**:106907. doi: 10.1016/j.yebeh.2020.106907.

33. **Ongchuan Martin S, Sadeghifar F, Snively BM, *et al.*** Positive anxiety or depression screen despite ongoing antidepressant prescription in people with epilepsy: a large cross-sectional analysis. *Epilepsy Behav Rep*. 2022;**20**:100572. doi: 10.1016/j.ebr.2022.100572.

34 **Munger Clary HM, Snively BM, Topaloglu U, *et al.*** Patient-reported outcomes via electronic health record portal versus telephone: a pragmatic randomized pilot trial of anxiety or depression symptoms in epilepsy. *JAMIA Open*. 2022;**5**(4):ooac052. doi: 10.1093/jamiaopen/ooac052.

35. **Syed MJ, Marawar R, Basha MM, Zutshi D.** NeuroMeasures-implementation of a web-based, real-time quality metric tool to improve provider practices in an Epilepsy clinic. *Neurol Clin Pract*. 2022;**12**(6):e143–e153. doi: 10.1212/CPJ.0000000000200080.

36. **Friedman DE, Kung DH, Laowattana S, Kass JS, Hrachovy RA, Levin HS.** Identifying depression in epilepsy in a busy clinical setting is enhanced with systematic screening. *Seizure*. 2009;**18**(6):429–433. doi: 10.1016/j.seizure.2009.03.001.

37. **Lim KS, Wong KY, Chee YC, *et al.*** Feasibility of psychological screening in a tertiary epilepsy clinic. *Epilepsy Behav*. 2023;**148**:109455. doi: 10.1016/j.yebeh.2023.109455.

38. **Willborn RJ, Barnacle M, Maack B, Petry N, Werremeyer A, Strand MA.** Use of the 9-item patient health questionnaire for depression assessment in primary care patients with Type 2 Diabetes. *J Psychosoc Nurs Ment Health Serv*. 2016;**54**(1):56–63. doi: 10.3928/02793695-20151109-01.

39. **Sanchez K, Eghaneyan BH, Trivedi MH.** Depression screening and education: options to reduce barriers to treatment (DESEO): protocol for an educational intervention study. *BMC Health Serv Res*. 2016;**16**(1):322. doi: 10.1186/s12913-016-1575-3.

40 **Munger Clary HM, Wan M, Conner K, *et al.*** Examining brief and ultra-brief anxiety and depression screening methods in a real-world epilepsy clinic sample. *Epilepsy Behav*. 2021;**118**:107943. doi: 10.1016/j.yebeh.2021.107943.

41. **Pomeroy IM, Clark CR, Philp I.** The effectiveness of very short scales for depression screening in elderly medical patients. *Int J Geriatr Psychiatry*. 2001;**16**(3):321–326. doi: 10.1002/gps.344.
42. **Lee-Tauler SY, Eun J, Corbett D, Collins PY.** A systematic review of interventions to improve initiation of mental health care among racial-ethnic minority groups. *Psychiatr Serv*. 2018;**69**(6):628–647. doi: 10.1176/appi.ps.201700382.
43. **Jackson-Triche ME, Unutzer J, Wells KB.** Achieving mental health equity: collaborative care. *Psychiatr Clin North Am*. 2020;**43**(3):501–510. doi: 10.1016/j.psc.2020.05.008.
44. **Alves-Bradford JM, Trinh NH, Bath E, Coombs A, Mangurian C.** Mental health equity in the twenty-first century: setting the stage. *Psychiatr Clin North Am*. 2020;**43**(3):415–428. doi: 10.1016/j.psc.2020.05.001.
45. **Beaulac J, Edwards J, Steele A.** Formative evaluation of practice changes for managing depression within a shared care model in primary care. *Prim Health Care Res Dev*. 2017;**18**(01):50–63. doi: 10.1017/S1463423616000323.
46. **Mello MJ, Becker SJ, Bromberg J, Baird J, Zonfrillo MR, Spirito A.** Implementing alcohol misuse SBIRT in a national cohort of pediatric trauma centers-a type III hybrid effectiveness-implementation trial. *Implement Sci*. 2018;**13**(1):35. doi: 10.1186/s13012-018-0725-x.
47. **Henry TL, Schmidt S, M. B.** Lund, etal, improving depression screening in underserved populations in a large urban academic primary care center: a provider-centered analysis and approach. *Am J Med Qual*. 2020;**35**(4):315–322. doi: 10.1177/1062860619884639.
48. **Phoosuwan N, Lundberg PC.** Knowledge, attitude and self-efficacy program intended to improve public health professionals' ability to identify and manage perinatal depressive symptoms: a quasi-experimental study. *BMC Public Health*. 2020;**20**(1):1926. doi: 10.1186/s12889-020-10086-9.
49. **D'Amico LN, Hanania H, Lee LT.** Enhancing provider mental health screening in primary care: a quality improvement project. *J Dr Nurs Pract*. 2023;**16**(3):196–204. doi: 10.1891/JDNP-2022-0042.
50. **Powell BJ, Proctor EK, Glass JE.** A systematic review of strategies for implementing empirically supported mental health interventions. *Res Soc Work Pract*. 2014;**24**(2):192–212. doi: 10.1177/1049731513505778.

https://doi.org/10.1017/cts.2025.74 Published online by Cambridge University Press