



The **patient-centered medical home (PCMH) model** envisions healthcare that is focused on the needs of patients. The Rapid Assessment for Adolescent Preventive Services (RAAPS) is a vital part of that vision for adolescents.

### **The RAAPS meets NCQA PCMH Key Components of...**

- **Enhance Access and Continuity**
  - Time-efficient, electronic, web-based application
  - Age-appropriate and youth-friendly
  - Culturally and linguistically appropriate, language survey was completed in is reportable
- **Identify and Manage Patient Populations**
  - RAAPS is part of the comprehensive health assessment: RAAPS screens behaviors affecting health; is a standardized teen developmental and depression screening tool
  - Status of tobacco use in your teen population can be accessed quickly and easily
  - Data from the RAAPS can be easily accessed to remind patients of services needed for preventive care related to risky behaviors and can be used to monitor trends, set program goals, and evaluate effectiveness in reducing risky behaviors.
- **Plan and Manage Care**
  - RAAPS is evidence-based<sup>1</sup> identifying risk behaviors contributing most to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality among adolescents<sup>2</sup>. Strategies that focus on early detection and prevention of risk behaviors are essential to promoting and improving the health of the adolescent population<sup>3</sup>.
  - The RAAPS screens for unhealthy behaviors (related to nutrition, physical activity, injury and violence, sexual behaviors), substance use and mental health.
  - RAAPS provides an individualized written plan of care for patients for reducing risky behaviors
- **Provide Support and Community Resources & Track and Coordinate Care**
  - RAAPS offers an electronic referral and tracking mechanism which may be used across the health care continuum.
- **Measure and Improve Performance**
  - RAAPS pre-populated reports measure adolescent preventive care needs and effectiveness of care provided to reduce risky behaviors; data can be stratified by vulnerable populations to assess disparities.

1. [www.raaps.org/publications\\_presentations.php\\_vision.php](http://www.raaps.org/publications_presentations.php_vision.php)

2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance, U.S. 2009. Surveillance Summaries, [06/04/2010]. MMWR 2010;59(No. SS-5).

3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Adolescent and School Health; Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau, Office of Adolescent Health; National Adolescent Health Information Center, University of California, San Francisco. *Improving the Health of Adolescents & Young Adults: A Guide for States and Communities*. Atlanta, GA: 2004.