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**Methods**

The study was a prospective observational cohort study. SCC patients were identified using the electronic health record (EHR). Patients were enrolled in SCC if they had one or more visits to the primary care clinic and met the eligibility criteria. The control group was matched on demographic and clinical characteristics to the SCC group using a propensity score matching algorithm. The control group was selected from patients who had visited the same primary care clinic but had not enrolled in SCC.

**Primary Outcomes**

- Change in Patient Activation Measure (PAM) at initial visit and at 6 months after enrollment
- Change in SBP and HbA1c from initial visit to average of follow-up visits (3-15 months after initial) for SCC patients

**Secondary Outcomes**

- Change in other clinical parameters (e.g., diabetes control, hypertension control)
- Change in health care utilization
- Change in patient satisfaction

**Results**

- SCC patients had a significant increase in PAM (57% of SCC patients had a significant increase in PAM).
- Patients experienced significant improvements in SBP and HbA1c relative to control.
- SCC appears to improve patient activation, as well as clinical outcomes such as SBP and HbA1c improvement relative to control.

**Conclusions**

SCC appears to improve patient activation, as well as clinical outcomes such as SBP and HbA1c improvement relative to control.