

Senate Bill 626 (2025) Perinatal Health Screenings and Treatment

Analysis at a Glance

as amended on 3/24/2025

Bill Summary

Senate Bill (SB) 626 would require coverage for the diagnosis and treatment of perinatal mental health conditions, including:



- At least 1 FDA-approved medication and at least 1 digital therapeutic for perinatal mental health
- Perinatal-period case management and care coordination
- Screening for a perinatal mental health condition following ACOG guidelines

Insurance Subject to the Mandate

SB 626 would apply to the health insurance of approximately 24.1 million enrollees (63% of all Californians)



CDI and DMHC-Regulated (Commercial and CalPERS)



Medi-Cal
(DMHC Regulated)



Federally-Regulated (Medicare, self-insured, etc.)

Benefit Coverage

At baseline, 3% of enrollees have coverage for an FDA-approved medication and 2% have coverage for an FDA-approved digital therapeutic for perinatal mental health conditions.



CHBRP: California Health Benefits Review Program

CDI: California Department of Insurance

DMHC: California Department of Managed Health Care

FDA: Food and Drug Administration
PMPM: Per member per month
PTSD: Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
OCD: Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder
SSRI: Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor

Context

The perinatal period is the duration of a pregnancy plus 12 months after the pregnancy has ended.

Perinatal mental health conditions can include depression, postpartum psychosis, anxiety disorders, bipolar disorder, PTSD, and OCD.

Psychotherapy and pharmacotherapy are both often used to treat patients with mental health conditions during pregnancy.

Medical Effectiveness



- Some evidence that FDA-approved medication is clinically effective at treating severe postpartum depression, but not enough research to determine if it is more effective than SSRIs
- Not enough research to determine if FDA-approved digital therapeutics are effective for treating postpartum depression
- Not enough research to determine whether screening for perinatal depression improves health outcomes
- Conflicting evidence that care coordination and case management improve health outcomes

Utilization & Public Health Impacts

CHBRP estimates
postmandate utilization will
increase by the following
number of enrollees:

- FDA-approved medication: 328
- FDA-approved digital therapeutic: 5,402
- Screenings: 37,581

CHBRP predicts no short-term public health impacts at the state level, but future long-term impacts are possible.

Cost Impacts

SB 626 would increase total net annual expenditures by \$9,842,000 or 0.01% for enrollees in DMHC-regulated plans and CDI-regulated policies. SB 626 would increase PMPM premiums by a range of \$0.0132 for small group CDI policies to \$0.0467 for large group DMHC plans.