

# "Why didn't I think of that? And other quips worth pondering."

CTIP Mental Health Integration Coordinator, SCDHHS

QTIP Learning Collaborative, August 2021

# AAP's Mental Health Toolkit Categories Framework for QTIP's MH Activities

**Community Resources** 

Health Care Financing

Support for Children and Families

Clinical Information Systems/Delivery Systems Redesign

**Decision Support for Clinicians** 



## "Let's Overlay the AAP's Mental Health Toolkit Categories with the AAP's Trauma Care Resources" ~ Kristine H.

#### **Community Resources**

#### Health Care Financing

#### Support for Children and Families

#### Clinical Information Systems/Delivery Systems Redesign

#### **Decision Support for** Clinicians

POLICY STATEMENT Organizational Principles to Guide and Define the Child Health Care System and/ or Improve the Health of all Children



Preventing Childhood Toxic Stress: Partnering With Families and Communities to Promote Relational Health

Andrew Gamer, MD, PhD, FAAP, A Michael Yogman, MD, FAAP, A COMMITTEE ON PSYCHOSOCIAL ASPECTS OF CHILD AND FAMILY HEALTH, SECTION ON DEVELOPMENTAL AND BEHAVIORAL PEDIATRICS. COUNCIL ON EARLY CHILDHOOD

e safe, stable, and nurturing relationships (SSNRs) that and huild resilience, nediatric care is on the cusp of a at could reprioritize clinical activities, rewrite research Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, \*Combridge Hospital, ign our collective advocacy. Driving this e advances in developmental sciences as they inform nding of how early life experiences, both nurturing iologically embedded and influence outcomes in and economic stability across the life snan. This tement on childhood toxic stress acknowledges a ntial adversities and reaffirms the benefits of an ental model for understanding the childhood origins of disease and wellness. It also endorses a paradigm shift health because SSNRs not only buffer childhood occurs but also promote the capacities needed to be ture. To translate this relational health framework into enerative research, and public policy, the entire nity needs to adopt a public health approach that

ortners in Redigtnics, Westlake, Ohio: <sup>3</sup> School of Medicine, Case Combridge Massachusetts and <sup>4</sup>Harvard Medical School

document, took the lead in reconciling the numerous edits. rments, and suggestions made by many expert reviewers, and de significant contributions to the manuscript; Dr Yogman made significant contributions to the manuscript, and of authors

cademy of Pediatrics and its Board of Directors. All authors have lied conflict of interest statements with the American Academy of ediatrics. Any conflicts have been resolved through a process d by the Board of Directors. The American Academy of

from expertise and resources of liaisons and internal (AAP) and

POLICY STATEMENT Guidance for the Clinician in Rendering Pediatric Care



DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN

#### Trauma-Informed Care in Child Health Systems

James Duffee, MD, MPH, FAAP, Moira Szilagyi, MD, PhD, FAAP, Heather Forkey, MD, FAAP, Erin T. Kelly, MD, FAAP, FACP, COUNCIL ON COMMUNITY PEDIATRICS, COUNCIL ON FOSTER CARE, ADOPTION, AND KINSHIP CARE, COUNCIL ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, COMMITTEE ON PSYCHOSOCIAL ASPECTS OF CHILD AND FAMILY HEALTH

derstanding the lifelong effects of early childhood fied the need for an organized strategy to identify hildren, adolescents, and families who may be at responses. Trauma-informed care (TIC) in child alizes the biological evidence of toxic stress with ment and resilience to enhance health care the effects of trauma. The resulting pediatric health promotes and restores resilience in children and with families to support relational health, and rauma among pediatric health care clinicians. This nmarizes what policy makers, legislators, and ions need to consider in terms of infrastructure cial support to facilitate the integration of TIC diatric points of care. The accompanying clinical elements of TIC in the direct care of children, ilies and covers the spectrum from prevention to mendations in this statement and the clinical American Academy of Pediatrics policies that special populations (such as children and or kinship care, in immigrant and refugee families, ss families) and are congruent with American s policies and technical reports concerning the

ns in the promotion of lifelong health

Medicine, Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio; <sup>b</sup>Divisions of General ental-Behavioral Pediatrics. Department of Pediatrics. Department of Pediatrics, University of Massachusetts Medical chool, Worcester, Massachusetts: and <sup>d</sup>Ambulatory Health Service

proceptualizing, writing, and revising the manuscript and sidering input from all reviewers and the Board of Directors

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Bring Out the Best in Your Children

Helping shape your children's behavior is a key part of being a parent. It can be difficult as well as rewarding. While at times it can be challenging, a few key



American Academy of Pediatrics

When Things Aren't Perfect: Caring for Yourself and Your Children

American Academy of Pediatrics

Addressing Adverse Childhood Experiences and Other Types of Trauma in the Primary Care Setting



Adverse Childhood Experiences and the Lifelong Consequences of Trauma



The Medical Home Approach to Identifying and Responding to Exposure to Trauma



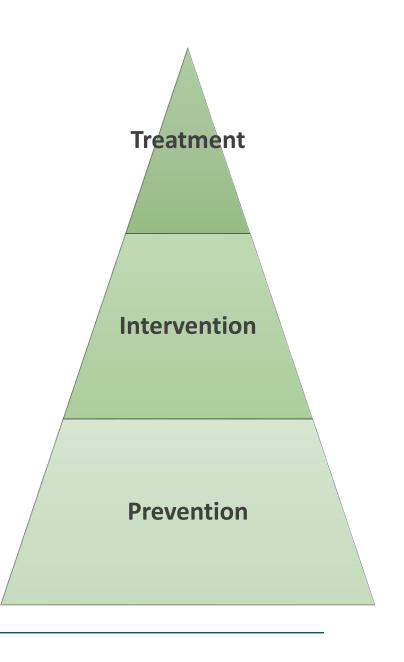
Protecting Physician Wellness: Working With Children Affected by Traumatic Events



## QTIP Community Visit Questions:

- 1. What do you do?
- 2. Who do you do it for?
- 3. How do we get the right kids and families to you?
- 4. How do we share appropriate information if we share kids?

BUT NOW: Who do we <u>not even know</u> that we need to know?





How do we get paid for our work?

When referring, what needs to be shared so the other provider can be paid for their work?

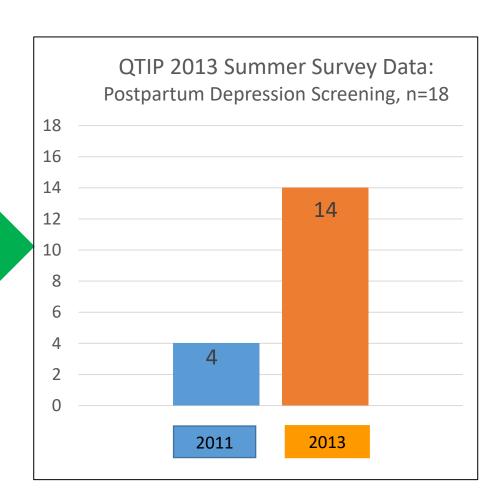
How is this working?

# "We need a grown-up." ~Kristine H.

"If Mama ain't happy ain't nobody happy..."

**Postpartum Depression Screening At Sandhills Pediatrics** 

**QTIP Learning Collaborative January 2013** 







# Bring Out the Best in Your Children

Helping shape your children's behavior is a key part of being a parent. It can be difficult as well as rewarding. While at times it can be challenging, a few key principles can help.



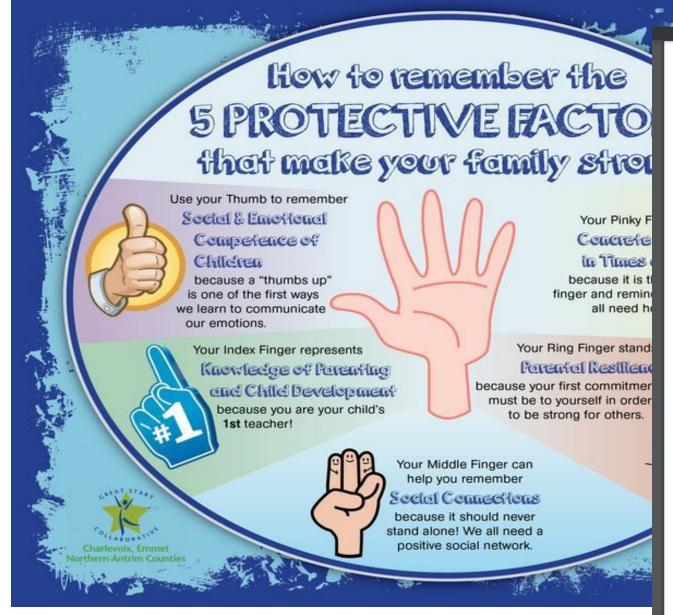
"Sometimes you have to be the grown up." ~Kristine H.

#### **KEY CONCEPTS**



- Model behaviors you would like to see in your children.
- 2 Notice good behavior and praise it.
- 3 Understand where your children are developmentally.
- 4 Set clear and realistic expectations for your children that are developmentally appropriate.
- 5 Build structure and routines in your children's day.
- 6 Use discipline strategies to guide and teach instead of punish.
- 7 Be calm and consistent, when disciplining your children.
- 8 Understand that a child's negative behaviors have benefited them in some way in the past.
- 9 Use repetition to continually reinforce good behavior.
- Be prepared—anticipate and plan for situations and your children's behavior.
- 11 Remain cool, calm, and collected.





https://www.thefyi.org/infographic-remember-5-protective-factors-make-family-strong/



# The Three

#### Reassure

Let child know they are safe. This should be said with words. hugs and safe spaces in the home.



#### Return to Routine

Routines for meals, bedtime, household schedules all help children to know what to expect.





### Regulate

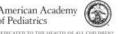
Skills to calm self: belly breathing, stretching, relaxation

Skills to name feelings: colors of emotions, words for feelings

Skills for managing emotions









https://downloads.aap.org/AAP/PDF/3%20Rs%20AAP.pdf%20FINAL.pdf



Addressing Adverse
Childhood Experiences
and Other Types of Trauma
in the Primary Care Setting

### Assessing Readiness to Change

...The Pre-Process...

"The 4-step process is framed with 4 questions.

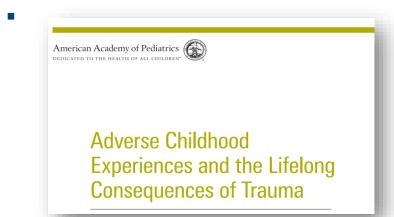
- 1. Why are we looking at this issue?
- 2. What are we looking for?
- 3. How do we find it?
- 4. What do we do once we have found it?"

# "He has to protest." ~ Aunt Sharon



# **Assessing Readiness to Change...**

1. Why are we looking at this issue?



- 2. What are we looking for?
  - Who should we assess and when? Target patients? Parents?

- 3. How do we find it?
  - How will we ask? If we use a questionnaire...? If we use direct interview...? How/should we document?

- 4. What do we do once we have found it?
  - Prepare to respond. What staff will facilitate? What community players need to be on-board?

How many PDSA cycles is this? This is QI.



# In crisis? **Text HOPE4SC** to 741741. Free, 24/7, confidential support by text. **CRISIS TEXT LINE**

# Crisis Text Line Data

36,000 Calls Attributed to SC callers from January 2020- March 2021\*

SC, compared to other states,

ranking texts by main issue:

#3 Depression

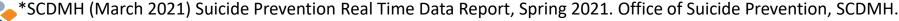
#3 Gender/Sexual Identity

#6 Grief

#6 Relationships

#9 Bullying





## "Good Luck with that." ~ Will H.



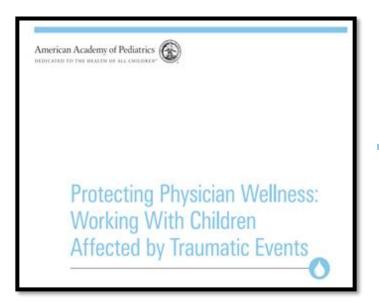
The Medical Home
Approach to Identifying
and Responding to
Exposure to Trauma

Pediatricians have a role to play in the identification of trauma and providing an

#### Somatic Complaints and Physical Exams:

- Is this trauma related?
  - Thorough history and review of symptoms, behavioral responses, school functioning and development, and assessment
- If trauma is identified, respond to the family unit:
  - With empathy, information, and support
  - Provide trauma informed anticipatory guidance
  - Check in with parents about coping and selfcare
- If trauma is identified, respond to the symptomatic child:
  - Consider medications and referrals to trauma informed therapies





#### The Practice Environment:

- Train staff to understand secondary traumatic stress
- Balance patient caseloads
- Make the space to process and provide support

#### **Individual Response:**

- Assess your own Protective Factors
- Prioritize supportive relationships
- Participate in interests outside of work
- Seek support
- And sometimes...advocate for practice changes





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for returning your survey by the <u>original</u> deadline.



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