



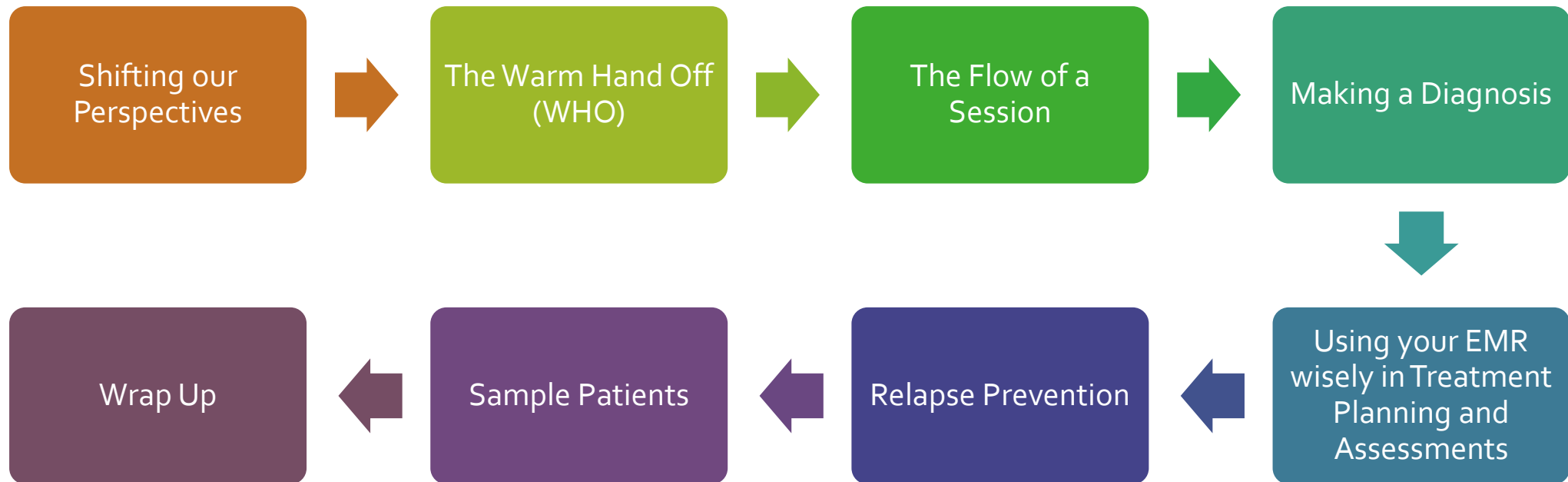
PCBH 2:

GETTING STARTED
WITH PCBH

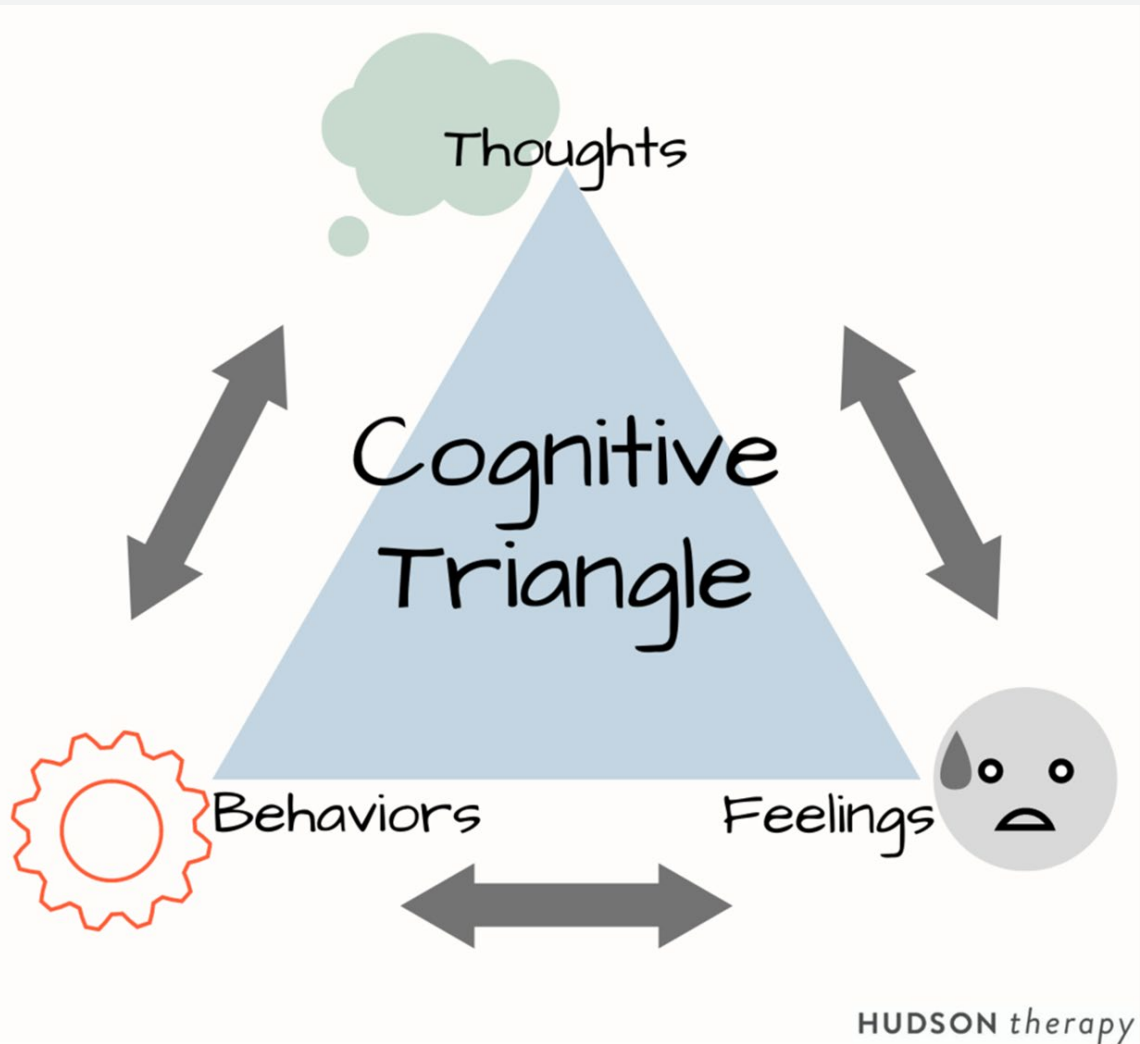
Jamie VanderLinden, LCSW, LAC

Southwest Montana Community Health Center

Setting the Stage:



A Perspective Shift



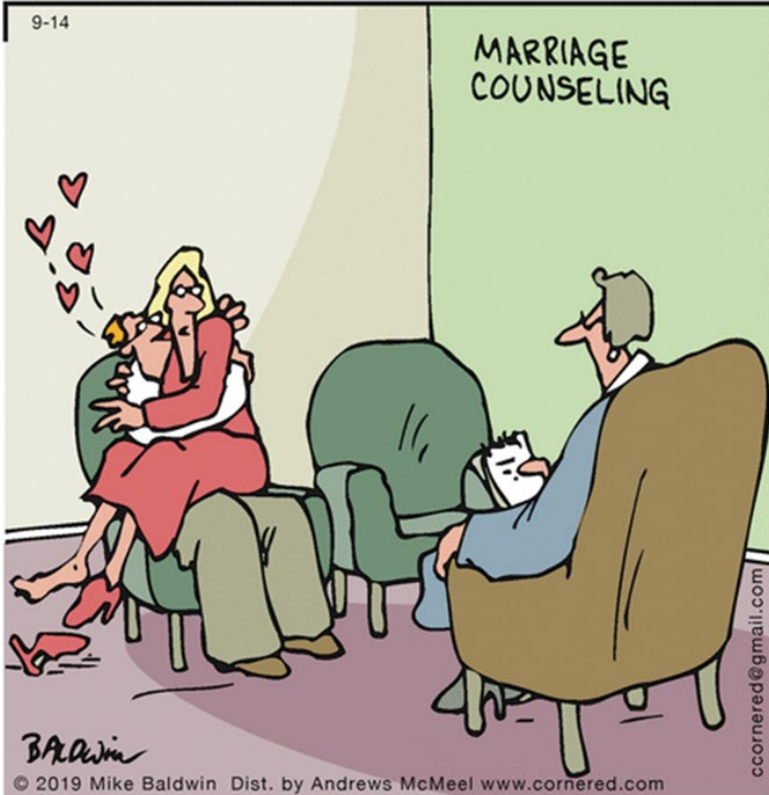
- Collaborate with the Primary Care Team to improve overall health and wellbeing through targeted behavioral interventions
- Reduce hospitalizations and cost of healthcare
- Reduce bias of receiving mental health and substance use services
- Improve patient functioning regardless of situations and mental or physical health
- Touch as many lives as possible quickly and efficiently using best practices for Primary Care Behavioral Health

Warm Hand Off

- Initial face-to-face in real time while in the office for another reason or a walk-in patient
- Introduced as a member of the Care Team – no long rapport building
- BH Provider may be interrupted from another session to meet with patients for warm hand off at any time
- **Quick 5-7 min**
 - Introduction to PCBH Model
 - Discuss what screening means if one is given (symptoms of...) or reason for hand off
 - Communicate behavioral health as holistic and team approach
 - Quick assessment of problem and brief intervention – could be your only opportunity! I tend to teach Distress Tolerance or negative self-talk in WHO's.
 - Make an appt. if they are willing
- Close the loop with referring team member or provider

Cornered

by Mike Baldwin




“He’s been like this ever since we got your bill.”

Targeted Therapy

- Appointments are scheduled at 30 minutes but take as long as they take
- There is no preset number of sessions – sessions are scheduled as therapeutically needed
- Patient are never “discharged” in Primary Care

Flow of the Sessions

1. Snapshot of life – Love, Work, Play, Health
 - a) Throughout session
 2. Presenting Problem – Trigger, Time, Trajectory
 3. Targeted Discussion
 - a) What do they want to be different?
 - b) What is important to them?
 - c) What have they already tried? Did it work?
 - d) What has been the cost?
 - e) How will they know things are better?
 4. Intervention
 5. Action Steps – Rate likelihood to complete.
 6. Was this helpful? Would you like to reschedule?
- 

Diagnoses

- Life context – Work, Love, Play, Health
- Presenting Problem – Reason for Engaging
- Trigger, Time, Trajectory
- Information already in medical chart from the team
- Diagnose based on what you know
 - As you know more, you can make adjustments to your diagnosis, just like the PCP does as they learn more about symptoms.



"I LIKE HOW YOU KEEP THINGS SIMPLE."

Utilize Your Team and EMR

- Set up your smart phrases to auto drop into assessments and patient care plans.
- The team has gathered the medical info, substance use info, med list, family history, medical goals, etc.
- Assessments do not have to be done in the first appointment and sometimes, not at all.
- Type as little as possible!

Medical History and Current Medication

Patient Active Problem List

Diagnosis

- Diabetes (HCC-CMS)
- Contusion, foot
- Depression
- Hypertension
- Tobacco dependence
- Pain medication agreement
- Depressive disorder due to another medical condition, with depressive features
- Inadequate housing
- Posttraumatic stress disorder

Current Outpatient Medications

Medication	Sig	Dispense	Refill
• beclomethasone dipropionate (QVAR) 80 mcg/actuation inhaler	Inhale 2 Puffs into the lungs 2 (two) times daily	1 Inhaler	1
• benazepril-hydrochlorothiazide (LOTENSIN HCT) 20-25 mg per tablet	Take 1 Tab by mouth once daily	30 Tab	0
• etonogestrel (NEXPLANON) 68 mg implant	68 mg by subdermal route every 3 (three) years.	1 Each	0
• insulin aspart (NOVOLOG) 100 unit/mL injection	Inject into the skin 3 (three) times daily before meals. Inject as per sliding scale for mealtime coverage. BG = 0-149 = 0		

Date: _____

Purpose: Depression can occur multiple times during a person's lifetime. The purpose of a relapse prevention plan is to help you understand your own personal warning signs. These warning signs are specific to each person and can help you identify when depression may be starting to return so you can get help sooner – before the symptoms get bad. The other purpose of a relapse prevention plan is to help remind you what has worked for you to feel better. Both of these put YOU in charge!

Instructions: 1. Fill out this form with your care manager. 2. Put it where you'll come across it on a regular basis. 3. Use the PHQ-9 on the back to self-assess yourself. 4. If you see signs of returning depression, use your prevention plan.

Maintenance medications

1. _____; _____ tablet(s) of _____ mg _____ Take at least until _____
2. _____; _____ tablet(s) of _____ mg _____ Take at least until _____
3. _____; _____ tablet(s) of _____ mg _____ Take at least until _____
4. _____; _____ tablet(s) of _____ mg _____ Take at least until _____

Call your primary care provider or your care manager with any questions (see contact information below).

Other treatments

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Personal warning signs

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Things that help me feel better

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

If symptoms return, contact: _____

Primary Care Provider: _____ Phone: _____ Email: _____
Care Manager: _____ Phone: _____ Email: _____


Relapse Prevention Plan:

GOAL:

Teach the patient to notice the problem (or any problem) returning, to manage it, and to call if they need to.


Case Example:

52 YO Male

- WHO from PCP in 2018 for anxiety after motorcycle accident and housing insecurity. 14 Sessions. Started with anxiety and evolved to discussing childhood trauma and managing anger.
 - Called to schedule in 2020. 9 sessions. Managing anger and difficult emotions, especially at work. Was continually being let go from work for anger management problems.
 - Called to schedule in 2022. 7 sessions. Grief – death of father. Had reoccurrence in anxiety and isolating behaviors.
- 


Case Example:

55 YO Female

- WHO from float nurse in 2015. 2 sessions. Family stress having just moved to Montana with her husband and 2 adult sons who are on the Spectrum.
 - WHO from float nurse in 2018. 12 sessions. New medical diagnosis and anxiety related to this. Reviewed what worked before and Value-Based Action.
 - WHO from float nurse in 2021. 7 Sessions. Anxiety related to providing foster care to her step-grandchildren. Parenting Strategies, Stress Reduction, Boundaries.
 - Saw in waiting room in 2023 and requested appointment due to medical diagnosis and anxiety. 2 sessions practicing Value-Based Action.
- 

Case Example:

21 YO Male

- Referred through hospital for suicide attempt and housing insecurity-not established
 - Expressed he “didn’t know why” he came
 - Described long history of childhood trauma and housing insecurity throughout life
 - History of depression and abuse
 - Never been to therapy
 - 27 on PHQ and 21 on GAD
- 

Keys to Happiness in PCBH

Treat every session – including the WHO – like it could be all they need.

Be the kindest, most available person in the building. Even when you don't want to be.

Normalize BH Services. Say "hi" to patients you see in the halls or waiting room. You are just another provider in the building!

Teach patients relapse prevention – normalize reoccurrence, using coping skills, or reaching out for another appointment.

Let your schedule be open – anyone in your organization can direct schedule!

When your patient has a need, meet it right that moment! Engage your whole team while the patient is still in the room with you.

*QUESTIONS,
COMMENTS,
CONCERNS?*



Do all the good YOU CAN.

BY all the means ●
..... you can.

IN ALL THE WAYS YOU CAN.

IN ALL THE PLACES
===== YOU CAN.

At all the times YOU CAN.

To **ALL THE PEOPLE**

AS LONG you can.
=====

● as you ever can.

john wesley

*WHAT'S YOUR
WORLDVIEW?*

References I love:

- The Big Book of ACT Metaphors
 - Jill Stoddard and Niloofar Afari
- Anything by Russ Harris
- Anything by Patti and Kirk or David Bauchmann and Bridget Beachy