



camh Centre for Addiction
and Mental Health

Handling Public Mental Health Issues

Ontario Library Association Super Conference
January 27th, 2016

CRISIS... “An opportunity
riding on a dangerous wind...”
(poetic interpretation)

机危

+

+ Core program beliefs

- “There is only one corner of the universe you can be certain of improving and that’s your own self.”

Aldous Huxley

- “Crisis intervention with others, despite what it often feels like, is a privilege. The greater the struggle, the greater the potential exists for truly making a difference.”

Philip E. Perry

+ Program goal

- To assist staff in developing core competencies during *rapidly changing situations* and in providing professional customer service in responding to public mental health issues.

+ Program sections

1. Setting the stage: program orientation
2. Trauma Informed Care
3. Self awareness and self management
4. De-escalation strategies and skills
5. Team interventions
6. Debriefing, continuous learning and self-care strategies
7. Reflection, integration and new learning goals

+ Section one: Setting the Stage

- Overview of the program
- Community building, hopes, avoids & learning goals: agenda revisions and agreements
- Ground rules and creating a safe learning environment
- Reflective practice approach to adult learning and adult education
- Housekeeping issues

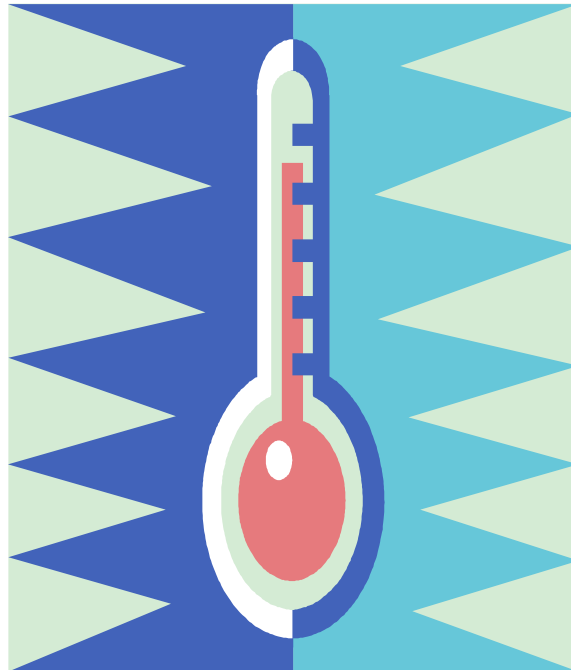
+ Find a partner and check-in:

1 5 10

Scale Your....

Energy

Motivation



Stress

Distraction



+ Daily checking in and checking out practices

- Brief workplace preparatory and venting sessions directly related to maintaining professional authenticity, accountability, trust, team communication, and a balance between work and home
- A Check-in and Check-out process is not a group or individual counselling or therapy

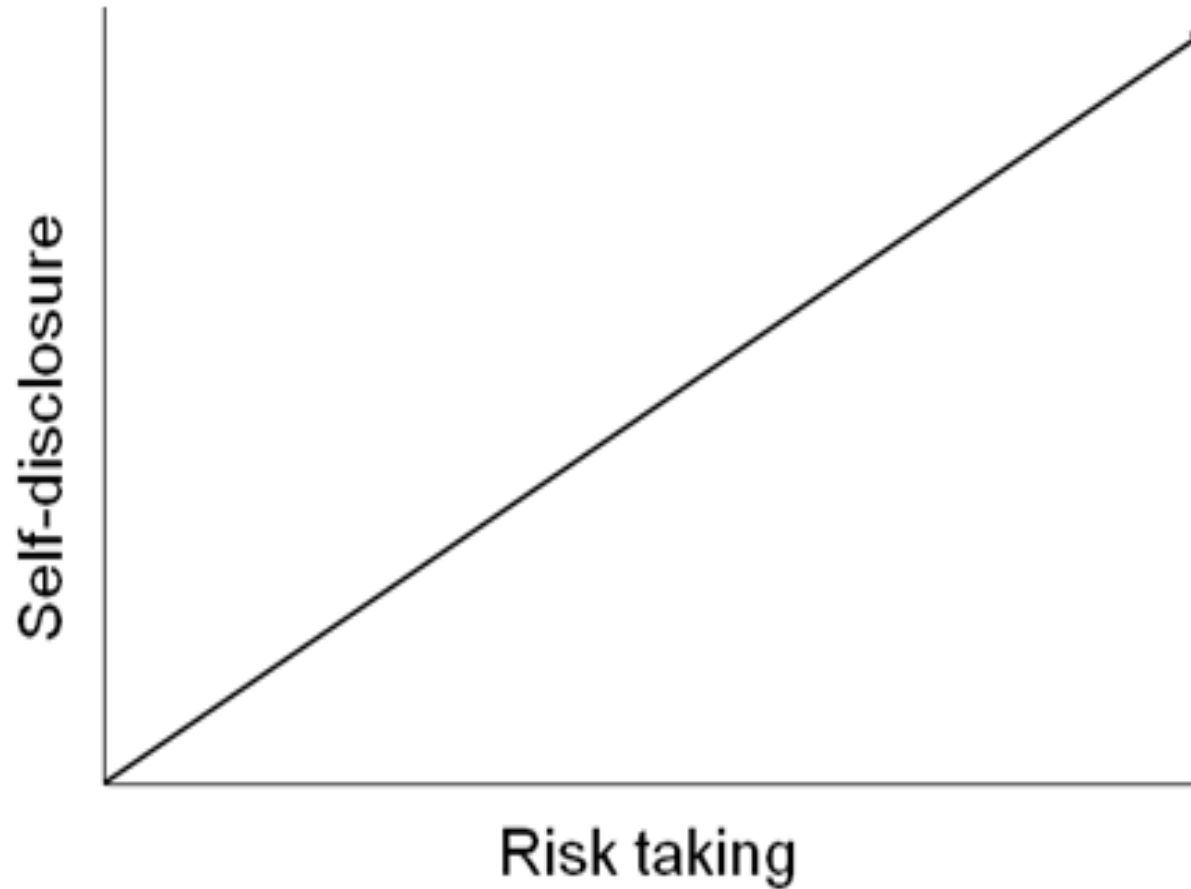
Hopes, avoids and learning goals for success

- With your group discuss:
 - One thing we hope to learn about
- + ■ Please Use The Coloured Sticky Note Sheets To Capture Your Goal For Success

+ Operating norms for safety and mutual respect

- Everyone participates in his/her own way
- Confidentiality is maintained
- We value and honour diversity
- Everyone has the right to pass
- Facilitators stay in a position of respect to self and others
- We commit not to violate each other
- Everybody is encouraged to speak for him/herself
- We all bring wisdom
- Watch jargon
- Have fun while learning!

+ Subjective units of disclosure



Section Two: Mental Health & Trauma-Informed Care

- Background on Trauma-Informed Care
- What the evidence and data tell us
- Universal precautions
- Reflection and process of this section

+ Psychological Trauma

“Psychological trauma is an affliction of the powerless”

*Judith Herman, Trauma & Recovery
(1992)*

+ Types of trauma resulting in serious problems

- Are *interpersonal in nature*; intentional, prolonged, repeated, severe
- Sexual abuse, physical abuse, severe neglect, emotional abuse
- Witnessing violence, repeated abandonment, sudden and traumatic Loss

(Terr, 1991; Giller, 1999, Felitti, 1998)

+ What does the prevalence data tell us?

- The majority of adults and children in psychiatric treatment settings have trauma histories (90%) (Goodman, Rosenberg et al., 1997; Mueser et al., 1998)
- 75% of women and men in substance abuse treatment report abuse and trauma histories (SAMHSA/CSAT, 2000)
- 97% of homeless women with mental illness experienced severe physical and/or sexual abuse, (Goodman, Dutton et al., 1997)

+ The perceptions of aggression vs fear

Feedback and observations at CAMH conclude that:

- a) the body language and verbal cues for anger and aggression, closely resemble those of fear and terror.

- b) staff who engage clients on the basis that they are experiencing **fear**, not anger, report **greater success** in de-escalation, in empathic rapport, and reduced future episodes of *acting-out* and *acting-in* (self harm) behaviours.

+ Recommended overall approach

We need to presume the mental health/addiction clients we serve have a history of traumatic stress and exercise “**universal precautions**”

(Hodas, 2004)

Section three: self awareness and self management strategies

- Personal triggers
- Non-Verbal Communication:
 - Proxemics (space), Kinesics (body language) and Haptics (touch)
- Holistic self management and De-personalizing strategies
- + ■ The mind and body are one: grounding and centering techniques
- Reflection and process of this section



“Know thyself”

- Socrates, 469-399 BCE

+

Self awareness

“Defuse yourself before you attempt to defuse others.”

- Dale Tremble and Fred Van Fleet –
(Defusing Hostility)

“Anger is a tool for change when it challenges us to become more of an expert on the self and less of an expert on others.”

-Harriet Lerner
(The Dance of Anger)

+ Activity: personal triggers self-awareness exercise

- Gather in groups of 3-4 people
- Discuss the questions on Personal Triggers
- Be prepared to have one of the group report out on the *highlights* of your discussions

(10 minutes)

+ The proxemic challenge reflection

- What did I learn about myself and personal space after experiencing the Proxemic Challenge?
- Make self reflection notes for yourself on the activity at the end of your manual for the Proxemic Challenge

(5 minutes)

+Non-verbal communication

The Attending Presentation

- **Body Language is non-threatening** and demonstrates support and confidence
- **An “interviewers” presentation**
- **Personal Space is respectful** and does not violate the others space
- **Eye Contact is a "soft gaze"** with the “eyes of an eagle, not the glare of a hawk” (1st Nations Elder Vern Harper)

Non-verbal communication

- Responsiveness to verbal and non-verbal cues, critical distance, and balance
- Hands are open and visible
- Can use the “wrist clutch” to assist in self management and biofeedback

+

+ Para-verbal communication

- **Tone** (empathic – patient - concerned vs. uncaring – impatient - sarcastic)
- **Volume** (modulated – appropriate vs. (too low or too loud))
- **Cadence** (reflective –patient - responsive vs. to rapid – staccato – condescending slow)

+ The mind and body are one

Mindfulness Breathing Activities to manage
adrenalin, enhance cognition and ground
oneself

- Box Breathing
- Stack Breathing

Mindfulness Body Activities to locate stress and
release tension

- Body Scanning Tension Release
- “Shake it out”

+ Self management and de-personalization strategies

- Take the next 5 minutes to identify the top 2-3 ways you currently manage your own reactions to personal triggers, stress, or challenges in your work

Reflect, pair, share

- Find a partner
- Reflect on one thing you learned during the last section of the program
- **Only one minute each!**

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+ Section four: de-escalation strategies and skills

- Factors influencing crisis and anger
- The crisis de-escalation spiral strategies
 - *Matching strategies activity*
- Small Group Simulation observation
 - Competencies rubric
- Reflection and process of this section

+ Factors influencing crisis and anger

- Environment
- History
- Beliefs
- Stress
- Communication Skills
- Self Talk

+ The art of crisis intervention

"Clearly, most crisis intervention training formulas, when applied prescriptively or methodically, diminish our brilliance and restrict our creativity"

- Philip Perry, 1990

+ Communication skills

Empathic and active listening skills

“Be the mirror (empathic), not the sponge (sympathetic)”

- **Attending body language**
- **Reflection of feeling**
- **Paraphrasing of content**
- **Summarizing: feelings and content**

+ The 3 R's of communication

■ Recognize

- acknowledge is an concern

■ Respond

- by engaging to assist

■ Refer

- to a supervisor or outside assistance

+ The crisis de-escalation spiral “matching activity”

■ A dynamic and responsive resource for how to:

- Defuse yourself first
- Assess,never guess
- Let the client/person guide you

+ How to help someone going through a mental health crisis

- Listen actively, empathically & non-judgmentally
- Give reassurance & information regarding their request
- Assess for risk of suicide or harm and refer

Only if appropriate, you may

- Encourage appropriate professional help
- Encourage self-help and other support strategies

+ Centering, grounding and managing body stress

The 3 minute breathing space

+ Reflect, pair, share

- Find a partner
- Reflect on one thing you learned during the last section of the program
- **Only one minute each!**

+ Section five: team interventions and principles

- Effective Crisis Response Teams
- Roles and Responsibilities
- Team Simulation Exercise
- Debriefing the Simulation - “learning from what just happened here”
 - For support
 - For prevention strategies and learning
- Giving each other Performance Feedback
- Reflection and Process of this Section

Successful crisis teams

- Have been **trained and practice** skills together
- **Trust** each other and have transparent communication with each other
- Leave egos out of the process, and **focus on being effective together** vs.
 - who is right or wrong,
 - + ■ who wins or loses,
 - what should or shouldn't be happening
- Believe excellence in practice **invites feedback on performance** and knows no defensiveness

+ Team intervention: crisis roles and responsibilities

- Intervention leader & back-up intervention leader
- Crisis or situation manager
- Security personnel
- Administrative managers and leaders
- Supporting team members
- Arriving team members from other areas
- New hires
- can Students and/or volunteers

+ Team tasks activity

- **Group one: intervention leader and back-up staff:**
 - Best choice and qualities
 - Roles of Intervention Leader and the Back-up staff

- **Group Two: Crisis or Situation Manager**
 - Best choice and qualities
 - Roles of Crisis Manager

- **Group Three: Other Staff Roles**
 - Security personnel
 - Other staff in **your department or area**
 - **Administrative leadership**
 - Arriving staff from **other areas**
 - new hires
 - Students and/or volunteers

+ The Tag-team and triangulation body positions approach

The switching of roles can be used, with the “touch-in” and “tap-out”, if

- the person escalates and targets the intervention leader as “the problem” or
- the staff member becomes triggered by the client, or
- a more appropriate staff is identified during the crisis, or
- They need to tap themselves out

Triangulation means that staff supporting the Intervention Leader are behind her/him, not beside or in front.

Goal of simulation training

- To gain some requisite confidence and competence when attempting to engage an individual who is beginning to escalate and lose rational control.
 - How do I stay centered and fully present with the client?
 - How can I reduce my heart rate?
 - How can I maintain a problem-solving orientation?
 - How do I assist the client to re-direct or channel the energy in the crisis towards productive ends?
- + ■ How can I stay in a neutral position as a *compassionate witness* and not a *co-sufferer*?

+ Team simulation

Ground rules

- Simulations are about PRACTICE not Performance
- Simulations are “real” (colleagues are taking risks in front of their peers)
- Time Out? OK!
- Coaching? OK, but invited, and not advice or critique
- “Client” in role(s) must not fake resistance
- Profanity Alert! (no Racism, Homophobia or Sexism)
- Ends when:
 - Resolved or defused
 - Impasse
 - Had enough!
- Must be debriefed

+ Setting up the simulation

Scenario development

- Client profile, “Standardized Client”
- What is the context – where, when and why
- Identify who is the team working on this scenario
- Intervention Leader, Back up, Crisis Manager
- Identify Co-clients and observers (role clarification)
- Intensity Level 1 10?
- Profanity?
- No racism, homophobic statements, sexism

+ Debriefing mock code simulations questions

- What did you do that was effective?
- What was your intent with the client?
- How did you demonstrate this intent?
- What questions do you have?
- Performance Feedback from “Clients and Observers”
- What, if anything, might you change?

Performance feedback

- Recognition: What you did that was highly effective
 - What you did or said
 - What impact I observed or heard
 - What did you see or think?
 - What now....

- Developmental: What are areas for growth
 - What you did or said
 - What impact I observed or heard
 - What did you see or think?
 - What now....

+

+ Reflect, pair, share

- Find a partner
- Recall a real story in your life that holds some strong feels for you, positive and/or negative
- **Only one minute each!**

+ Section six: debriefing, self care and continuous learning

- Daily Check-in and Check-out
- Immediate staff “Debriefing”
- Weekly or Monthly Team Debriefing
- Self Care Strategies

The goals of debriefing

- to provide an immediate process to ensure that everyone is safe and supported
- to document sufficiently to be helpful with later analysis
- to prevent future crisis
- + ■ to reverse or minimize the negative effects of the crisis

+ The goals of immediate staff debriefing

- to provide an immediate process to ensure that everyone is safe and supported
- to “check-in” with involved staff, clients/ service users and witnesses to the event, and return the area and activities to pre-crisis milieu
- to document sufficiently to be helpful with later analysis

+ Goals of the weekly or monthly team debriefing

- Inter-professional collaboration
- Patterns and trends identification
- Policy and Procedure implications
- Training and skills issues are surfaced

+ Self care strategies and EAP

- Sleep
- Nutrition
- Exercise
- Personal time
- What strategies do you currently use to maintain your vitality, resiliency and zest, in working with people in crisis?
- Employee Assistance Program (EAP)

Balance theory and new learning

■ 5- 10 minutes

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+ Reflect, pair, share

- Find a partner
- Reflect on one thing you learned during the last section of the program or on the day?
- **Only one minute each!**

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Questions and comments

+ Contact information

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