Using Transdisciplinary Knowledge to Implement Evidence-Based Practices with Support from Client-Level Outcome Measures

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Introduction

- Social work researchers, used to complex systems with focus on change (Brekke, 2012), are well positioned to link research and practice (Nurius & Kemp, 2012).
- Partnering with allied professions strengthens translational research (Nurius & Kemp) to improve lives of individuals.



Need for Transdisciplinary Research & Practice

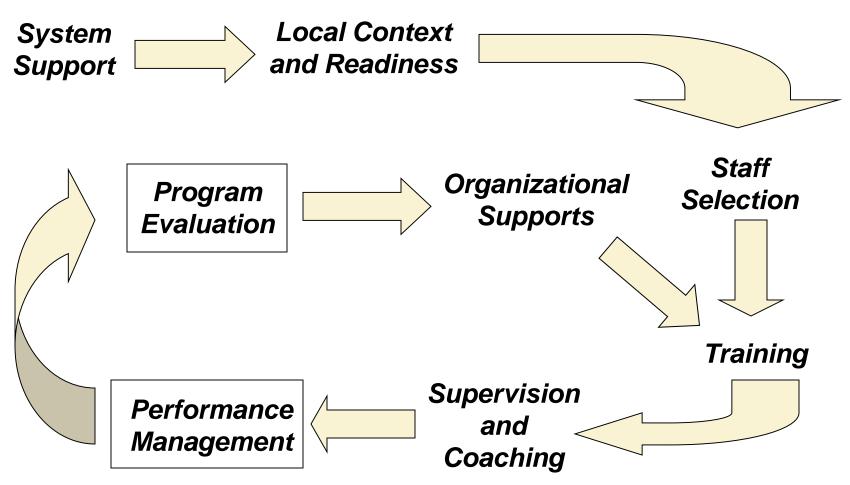
• The gap between evidence-based practice (EBP) and usual community mental health services exemplifies need for transdisciplinary theory and research to improve practice (Beidas, et al., 2013; Commission on Mental Health, 2003).

Implementation Science

- •Implementation of an EBP is a complex, incremental process (Fixsen, 2005).
- •After fitting an innovation (EBP) to an identified need, the innovation is modified to fit the organization; structures are altered (Rogers, 2003).
- •Implementation theory and research support using client-level outcomes in public settings as a strategy to implement EBPs (Raghavan, Bright, and Shadoin, 2008; Torrey, Bond, McHugo, & Swain, 2012).
- •To be effective, EBPs and outcome measures must be integrated into public system requirements, agency protocols, and every-day practice.



Implementation of an EBP High Fidelity Requires...



National Implementation Research Network (NIRN, Fixsen et al., 2005)

System-wide Outcome Measures Support Implementation of EBPs

 Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS, Lyons, 2009) and the Adult Needs and Strength Assessment (ANSA, Lyons) outcome measures

 Client-level outcome measures support decisions, monitor progress, and help improve services (Lyons).





Communimetric Tools (Lyons, 2009)

CANS & ANSA:

- Functional Assessments
- 0-3 points rating scale
- Common Language across service systems
- Total Clinical Outcome Management (TCOM) Processes
- Copyright: Praed Foundation, 1999

Domains:

- Life Functioning
- Strengths
- Behavioral Health
- Risks
- Caretaker Strengths & Needs
- Acculturation

Using Assessment Information

"DCS is still working on the service mapping process but that we plan to use the CANS in combination with other assessment tools and information gathered from the DCS case management system."

(IN Department of Child Services, 2/2014)

 Map identified needs to EBPS to support referral decisions

 Partnership with state child welfare agency to map CANS information to EBPS.

Example: Mapping Plan



Child Parent Psychotherapy

(CPP, Liberman, Van Horn, & Ippen, 2005)

CANS Screening Items	Exclusions	Other Considerations
Adjustment to Trauma (2,3) AND Sexual Abuse OR Domestic Violence OR Traumatic Grief	Older Youth Parents not available	Caregiver Parents Involved Depression Trauma History Trauma Symptoms
OR Disaster OR Terrorism OR Complex Trauma		Child Ages Birth to 6 Trauma Exposure Developmental Functioning

"Mapping" Process

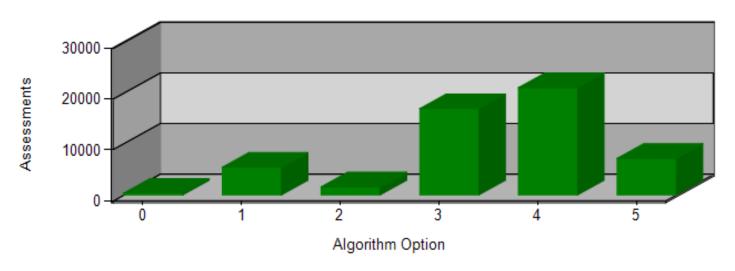
- For whom was service intended? Who benefits? (Literature Review)
- Talk to purveyor of practice & experts.
- Cross walk identified CANS or ANSA needs, strengths, and relevant information (age, etc.) with EBP
- Create decision model (algorithm)
- Trial with clinical review
- Implement with support of technology
- Monitor and use information to improve practice
- Refine algorithm

Behavioral Health Decision Model Recommendations

7/1/2013 and 3/31/2014 Initial Assessments Only (n=52,777)

0	No Recommendation	332	< 1%
1	Outpatient	5,460	10%
2	Outpatient with Occasional Case Management	1,576	3%
3	Supportive Community Based Services	17,029	32%
4	Intensive Community Based Treatment and Support	21,168	40%
5	Intensive Community Based: Assertive Community Treatment (ACT, Mancini, et al., 2009)	7,212	14%

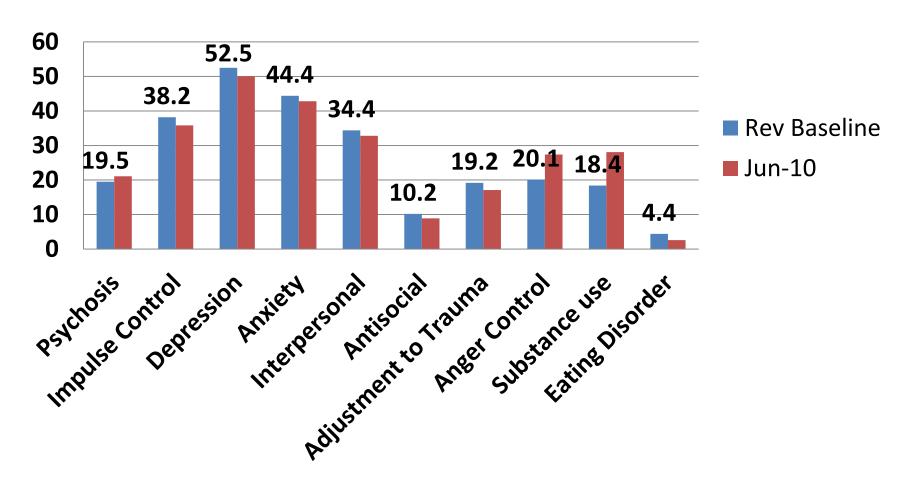
ANSA Comprehensive - ANSA Behavioral Health



Report from DMHA's DARMHA 4/22/2014

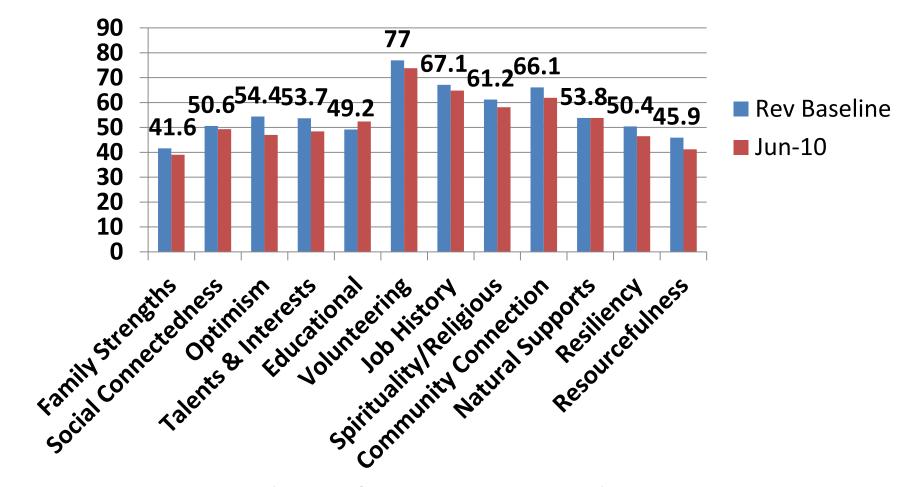


Percentage of Actionable Behavioral Health Symptoms for Young Adults (n = 1164, duration = 12 months)



(Israel, Lyons, Walton, & Friedman, 2013; Walton, Clark, Kim, & Haber, 2013)

Percentage Buildable/Identifiable Strengths for Young Adults (n=1164, duration = 12 months)



(Walton, Clark, Kim, & Haber, 2013)





Challenges

- Purveyors often claim
 EBPs are effective for wide range of needs.
- Algorithm may be linked to policy; need resources to monitor and adjust.
- Workforce Development
- Technology Development

Lessons Learned

- Transdisciplinary and cross-system partnerships enrich knowledge, quality of research and application in practice.
- Translational research to improve human services is enriched through such partnerships.

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