WELCOME Addiction Medicine ECHO Clinic



The session will begin promptly at 12 pm.



Please <u>mute</u> the audio on your device.



Sessions take place

Thursday on the 2^{cd}

and 4th week of the month.



Please connect your <u>camera</u>.

Need technical assistance? Call 907.729.2622 or text your phone number into the chat.









Recording

We will record the **didactic portion** of every session. After the session, the didactic portion of this clinic will be available on the ANTHC Addiction Medicine ECHO page.

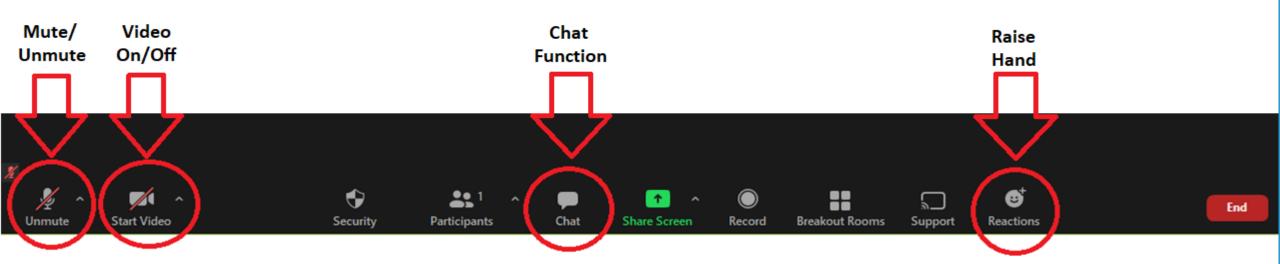
By participating in this clinic you are consenting to be recorded.

If you do not wish to be recorded, please email behavioralhealth@anthc.org at least one week prior to the ECHO Clinic you plan to attend.

Some Helpful Tips

- Please mute microphone when not speaking
- Use chat function
- Position webcam effectively
- ► Test both audio & video

Need technical assistance? Use the chat function or call 907-317-5209



ANTHC Clinical ECHO Series

Approved Provider Statements:



In support of improving patient care, Alaska Native Medical Center (ANMC) is jointly accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME), the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE), and the American Nurses Credentialing Center (ANCC), to provide continuing education for the healthcare team.

Contact Hours:

ANMC designates this activity for a maximum of 25 contact hours, including 12 total pharmacotherapeutics contact hours, commensurate with participation.

Financial Disclosures:

None of the presenters and planners for this educational activity have any relevant relationship(s) to disclose with ineligible companies whose primary business is producing, marketing, selling, re-selling, or distributing healthcare products used by or on patients.

Approved for 1 CHAP CE

Conflict of Interest Disclosures:

None of the presenters and planners for this educational activity have any relevant relationship(s) to disclose with ineligible companies whose primary business is producing, marketing, selling, re-selling, or distributing healthcare products used by or on patients.

Requirements for Successful Completion:

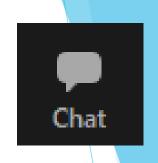
To receive CE credit be sure you are included in attendance record as directed by the facilitator/session moderator, and complete the course evaluation or post session survey via this link: https://forms.gle/QhwCeGTf4zLNwpBX7

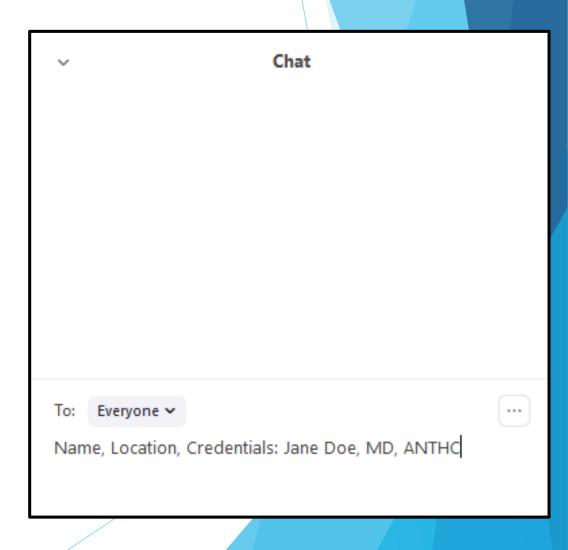
For more information contact Jennifer Fielder at ilfielder@anthc.org or (907) 729-1387

Introductions

Addiction Medicine ECHO

- Please introduce yourself in the chat :
 - Name
 - Location
 - Profession/Credentials
 - Note: The chat will be saved as our attendance record for continuing education credits.





Motivational Interviewing (a brief introduction)

Cody Chipp, Ph.D., Licensed Psychologist ANTHC Behavioral Health

Slides adapted from Lucía Grauman Neander, Ph.D.

Conflict of Interest Disclosure

N/A

Objectives

- ☐ Participants will be able to describe the Stages of Behavior Change Model
- ☐ Participants will be able to describe the spirit of Motivational Interviewing (MI)
- ☐ Participants will be able to describe at least one-skill to support behavior change

After this presentation- YOU WILL NOT BE AN EXPERT IN MI

Agenda



STAGES OF CHANGE



REASONS INDIVIDUALS DO NOT CHANGE



TECHNIQUES FOR MOTIVATING CHANGE

Behavior Change

Reasons why behavior change does not occur

Advantages outweigh the disadvantages

Shame

Low self-esteem

Low confidence

Previous failure

Mental Health

Lack of information

Modeled for them by family

Lack of Resources

Do not know where to acquire the necessary resources

Struggle with problem solving

Nagging/Harassment from others

Stages of Change



PRE-CONTEMPLATION

NOT YET
CONSIDERING
CHANGE



CONTEMPLATION

THINKING
ABOUT MAKING
A CHANGE



PREPARATION

PLANNING THE CHANGE



ACTION

MAKING THE CHANGE



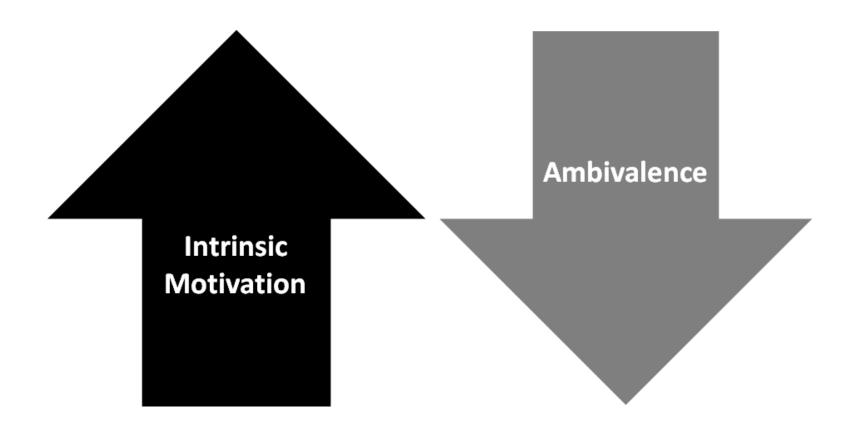
MAINTENANCE

CONTINUING
WITH THE
CHANGE

Motivational Interviewing

The Spirit

What makes Helpers Helpful – Video from Bill Miller (creator of MI) https://vimeo.com/506809278



Motivational Interviewing



Collaborative Relationship



Dual-Expertise Relationship



Respecting Patient Autonomy

Provider-Patient Relationship

Motivational Interviewing

Specific Interventions/Skills



When a provider's approach does not match the patient's stage of change, the product is **RESISTANCE**

Corresponding Tasks





SHOW UNDERSTANDING; RAISE AWARENESS



CONTEMPLATION

RESOLVE AMBIVALENCE



PREPARATION

IDENTIFY CHANGE STRATEGIES



ACTION

INCREASE SELF-EFFICACY; REINFORCE



MAINTENANCE

REINFORCE PATIENT'S
SUCCESS; DEVELOP
NEW SKILLS

(Prochaska & Norcross, 2001)



Respect Patient Autonomy

Resist Righting Reflex



Provide Factual Information

Review Recommended Limits





Explore Events that Brought Patient to Appointment



Listen for Change Talk

I wish...

I would like...

It would be better...



Use Screening Measure to Begin the Conversation

"I noticed you marked a five for question three. Would you mind telling me more about that?"



Ask Permission

"Would you mind if we discussed how you feel about [behavior]?"



Use Readiness/Confidence Ruler

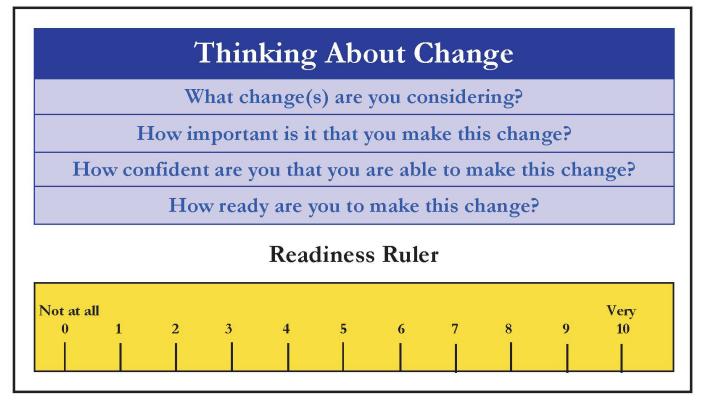
On a scale of 1-10 how ready (confident) are you to change?

How come you chose a 6 and not a 3?

What would help to increase your 6 to an 8?

Contemplation

Readiness Ruler



- •How come you chose a 6 and not a 3?
- •What would it take to get you from a 6 to an 8?

https://ct.counseling.org/2015/09/sbirt-identifying-and-managing-risky-substance-use/



Offer Menu of Options



Identify and Lower Barriers



Help with Goal Setting

Specific

Measurable

Attainable

Realistic

Timely

Preparation



Provide Positive Reinforcement

Action & Maintenance

Relapse



Frame Reoccurrence as Learning Opportunity & Normalizing it and how easy it is to relapse when trying to make a change



Explore Antecedents



Instill Hope



Maintain Supportive Contact

Relapse

Summary

Motivational interviewing is a set of skills and spirit of how you interact with patients

- Respecting patient choice (and not pushing them)
- Meeting them where they are at
- Gently and respectfully trying to highlight their own motivations to change
- Do what we can to help them be successful in the planning, execution, and maintenance of their change

References

Compendium of MI Research:

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=%22motivational+interviewing%22

Prochaska, J. O., & DiClemente, C. C. (1983). Stages and processes of self-change of smoking: Toward an integrative model of change. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, *51*(3), 390–395. https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-006X.51.3.390

Prochaska, J.O., DiClemente, C.C., & Norcross, J.C. (1992). In search of how people change: Applications to the addictive behaviors. *American Psychologist*, 47, 1102-1114. PMID: 1329589.

Prochaska J.O., & Norcross, J.C. (2001). Stages of change. *Psychotherapy, 38,* 443-449.

Thank You

Cody Chipp, Ph.D.

ANTHC Behavioral Health clchipp@anthc.org





Stages of Change & Corresponding Strategies

PRE- CONTEMPLATION	 Gather History Educate clients about health risks related to lifestyle Instill hope by providing information about the changes in health through lifestyle change Find motivators for change Identify strengths that assist with change
CONTEMPLATION	 Explore positive and negative aspects of the lifestyle choice under consideration Help clients appreciate the discrepancy between goals and concerns and lifestyle choices Use reflective listening to help clients recognize discrepancy Nudge the balance in the direction of change
PREPARATION	 Assess the commitment to change Offer a menu of choices and strategies (self-help groups, professional help, medication, online resources, referrals, etc.) Identify supports, barriers, resistance, and obstacles to change
ACTION	 Identify any unexpected hurdles Learn and practice coping strategies Track progress Identify new sources of support
MAINTENANCE	 Continue to track gains associated with lifestyle change Identify people, places, and things that could pose triggers to relapse Assist clients in building skills to prevent relapse Continue to update the relapse prevention plan as needed

Encouraging Motivation to Change Am I Doing this Right?

- 1. Oo I listen more than I talk?
 - Or am I talking more than I listen?
- Do I keep myself sensitive and open to this person's issues, whatever they may be?
 - Or am I talking about what I think the problem is?
- Do I invite this person to talk about and explore his/her own ideas for change?
 - Or am I jumping to conclusions and possible solutions?
- ✓ Do I encourage this person to talk about his/her reasons for not changing?
 - Or am I forcing him/her to talk only about
- 5. V Do I ask permission to give my feedback? Or am I presuming that my ideas are what he/she really needs to hear?
- 6. V Do I reassure this person that ambivalence to change is normal?
 - Or am I telling him/her to take action and push ahead for a solution?
- 7. V Do I help this person identify successes and challenges from his/her past and relate them to present change efforts?
 - Or am I encouraging him/her to ignore or get stuck on old stories?
- 8. V Do I seek to understand this person?
 - Or am I spending a lot of time trying to convince him/her to understand me and my ideas?
- Do I summarize for this person what I am
 - Or am I just summarizing what I think?
- Do I value this person's opinion more than my
 - Or am I giving more value to my viewpoint?
- ✓ Do I remind myself that this person is capable of making his/her own choices?
 - Or am I assuming that he/she is not capable of making good choices?

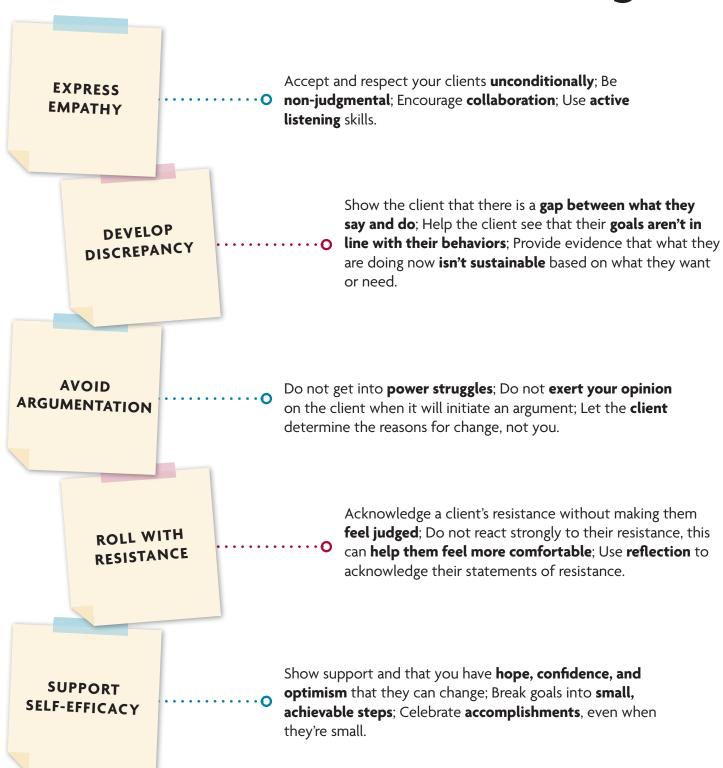
www.centerforebp.case.edu

01/2022 PAGE 2





5 Points of Motivational Interviewing







4 OARS of Motivational Interviewing

OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS

- Cannot be answered with a yes or a no
- Keep the conversation flowing
- Allow the client to set the direction of the conversation

"I understand you have some concerns about your drinking, can you tell me about them?"

AFFIRMATIONS

- Are a statement about a client's strengths
- Improve self-efficacy
- Build rapport and improve client confidence

"Sounds like this is really challenging. No wonder you feel overwhelmed. I appreciate that it took a lot of courage for you to discuss your drinking today. You appear to be really resilient to have coped with these difficulties in the past."

REFLECTIVE LISTENING

- Is listening with intention
- Accurately repeats what they've said and how they feel
- Demonstrates your attention
- Makes sure you understand what your client has said or how they feel

"What I hear you say is..."

SUMMARIZE

- Reinforces what has been said
- Shows you have been listening carefully
- Prepares the client to move on to the next step, session, or topic
- Highlights important parts of a discussion
- Can change the direction of a conversation that is stuck or going in an unhelpful direction

"If it's okay with you, I'd like to check that I understand everything we've been discussing so far..."





DARN Questions for Motivational Interviewing

THE MORE CLIENTS TALK ABOUT CHANGE, THE MORE LIKELY THEY ARE TO CHANGE.

There are questions you can ask about their **DESIRES**, **ABILITIES**, **REASONS**, and **NEEDS** that will prompt clients to talk about change in a way that will increase their success.

DESIRE

If you could change one thing about yourself, what would it be?

If there is a small part of you that would like to be different, what does that part want?

What kind of life do you eventually want for yourself and/or your family?

How does this [insert problem behavior] fit into that life?

ABILITY

If you decided you wanted to change this, how would you go about it?

If you decided you wanted to change this, how confident are you that you could succeed?

If you decided you wanted to change this, what, if anything, might get in your way?

When there have been occasions you were able to stop or decrease use, how were you able to do this?

REASON

If you can imagine yourself succeeding eventually, how might your life improve if you did?

If you did want to change this, how might this benefit you or your family?

What do you imagine people who succeed at this, say about their lives after they've succeeded?

Do you know anyone who has succeeded at this? What do they say or do?

NEED

You've mentioned what you like about [insert problem behavior]. What is the down side of it?

If you were to continue in the same way and look down the road, what do you see?

If you don't change this, what's at stake, what do you have to lose?

What would your family say they worry about?

Down the road, what would be some signs that would cause you to reconsider changing?

What are the best and worst case scenarios about how this could play out?

Case Presentation

Project ECHO's goal is to protect patient privacy

- To help Project ECHO accomplish that goal, please only display or say information that doesn't identify a patient or that cannot be linked to a patient.
- References: For a complete list of protected information under HIPAA, please visit www.hipaa.com

Thank you for joining us today.

We appreciate your participation and hope to see you at the NEXT ECHO Session:

April 28, 2022 from 12pm -1 PM

You will be receiving a follow up survey that we hope you will complete to help us improve. If you are requesting continuing education credits, you will be required to complete the survey to receive your CMEs.

Way dankoo ganalch ob every nb dilyana. Tra Auyanag. Joansidanaghhalek anaghhalek Der Mey parsee. uyanaa waahdah. Survalchéesh. tsin'aen maaseer igamsiqanaghhalek • quyanaa • quyanaa • 9un quyan qaĝaasakung quyanaa chin'an igamsiganaghhalek. quyana • • háw'aa gunyeseebeo háw'aa tsin'aen baasee mansi, • tsin'aen dogidinh つかか OOMUROTEN 64hronne malchéesh OOANS VEW eeliekio JUIPIOOR qagaasakun Junalek Junalek OOHILAOO Co. 211