



SAMHSA-HRSA Center for Integrated Health Solutions

Making Apps and Web-based Tools Part of Your Integrated Behavioral Health Team

August 21, 2014

NATIONAL COUNCIL
FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH
MENTAL HEALTH FIRST AID
Healthy Minds. Strong Communities.

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8/21/2014



SAMHSA-HRSA Center for Integrated Health Solutions



**Rose Felipe
(webinar moderator)**

SAMHSA-HRSA Center for Integrated Health
Solutions, Associate
National Council for Behavioral Health

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- You can also ensure your system is prepared to host this webinar by clicking on the question mark button in the upper right corner of your player and clicking test my system now.

Test my system now

Operating System	Passed	Windows 7 Your operating system is ready to go!
Browser	Passed	Google Chrome 33 Your browser is ready to go!
Bandwidth	Passed	Your connection speed is approximately: 4.513 Kbps Your current bandwidth connection is ready to go!
Media Playback Test	Passed	▶ Playing (APP)
Slide Display Test	Passed	Your system is ready to go!
Advanced info	User Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/33.0.1750.117 Safari/537.36 Tech info: Windows 7 Google Chrome 33 BW: 4.513 Kbps APP v: 12.0.0 WMP v: Not installed or disabled IP: 98.141.87.70 HSA: 173.228.128.167 Soutain Plus: 1820 x 1080 Compatibility Mode: Enabled: NA Cookies: Enabled: Yes Click here for the advanced system test Time: The Feb 27 16:23:17 GMT+00:00 2014	

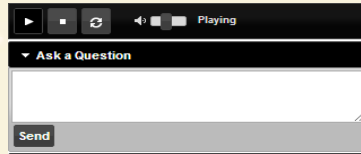
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Center for Integrated Health Solutions**



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During today's webinar:

Hear how one health center uses new behavioral HIT patient engagement tools in their integrated behavioral health care services. An HIT expert will review the technologies available to primary care providers, how to ensure IT tools support your clinical outcomes goals, and tips for implementing them into your clinic workflow.

- Learn the variety of behavioral HIT clinical support tools available for primary care practices
- Learn potential benefits to support patient care between office visits
- Gain insights on how one clinic implemented a tool into their integrated behavioral health services
- Obtain strategies for supporting implementation of HIT into the clinical workflow

Today's Speakers

- **Laura M. Galbreath, MPP**
Director, SAMHSA-HRSA Center for Integrated Health Solutions (CIHS)
- **Brian Feit (Welcome Remarks from HRSA)**
Public health analyst in HIV/AIDS Bureau's Technical Assistance Branch and HRSA's National HIV/AIDS Training and Technical Assistance Program
- **Chantelle Thomas, PhD**
Behavioral Health Consultant, Health Psychologist, Access Community Health Care Center, Clinical Assistant Professor, Department of Family Medicine, University of Wisconsin
- **Lisa A. Marsch, PhD**
Director, Center for Technology and Behavioral Health, Director, Dartmouth Psychiatric Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth College

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**SAMHSA-HRSA
Center for Integrated
Health Solutions**

Brian Feit

Public health analyst in HIV/AIDS Bureau's
Technical Assistance Branch and HRSA's
National HIV/AIDS Training and Technical
Assistance Program

Clinical applications for technology tools in primary care settings: Integrating Seva

Chantelle Thomas, PhD
Behavioral Health Consultant, Health Psychologist
Access Community Health Care Center, Clinical Assistant Professor,
Department of Family Medicine,
University of Wisconsin

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Chantelle Thomas, PhD
*Behavioral Health Consultant, Access
Community Health Center, Madison,
WI*

Dr. Chantelle Thomas has been employed with Access Community Health Care Centers, a Federally Qualified Health Center, as a Behavioral Health Consultant for over five years. She is passionate about working with the under-served and is tasked with the management of specialty populations within the organization. She has been the lead consultant in the Health Promotions Clinic at Access, developed for the purpose of treating dual diagnosis individuals within the primary care setting. Dr. Thomas has over twelve years of experience working with dual diagnosis populations in both residential and outpatient treatment settings. She also provides training for medical residents through the Department of Family Medicine at the University of Wisconsin Hospital & Clinics in Madison, Wisconsin.

Objectives

- Discuss organization setting & infrastructure
- Describe the role of integrated behavioral health staff
- Discuss challenges inherent to treating dual diagnosis in primary care setting
- Describe SEVA system, relevance, recruitment, & integration into clinic work flow
- Explore Lessons learned

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Clinic Statistics

- Approximately 80,000 patient visits annually ~10,000 BHC
- Last year we served 23,000 residents in Dane County
- Population based care model
- Four full-time psychologist, 2 part-time psychologists, 2 full-time social workers, 1 part-time SW, 2 post doctoral fellows, & range of interns/practicum students
- Six visits scheduled daily per clinic- 60-70% are handoffs
- Visit lengths range from 15 to 25 minutes

Behavioral Health Consultants (BHCs)

- We are not a substance abuse treatment facility
- Staff are trained as generalists (pediatrics through geriatrics)
- Staff training: behavioral analysis, CBT, behavior modification, motivational interviewing
- Internal Training - semi-annual training seminars
- Health Promotions Clinic - for more complex patients
- Awareness of referrals for more specialty Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (AODA) community treatment options: residential/outpatient treatment

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Role of BHC

- Assess severity of the substance use disorder
- What level of care is appropriate - Can this patient be safely managed in primary care?
- What are the treatment options based on insurance?
- What is the patient motivated for or willing to consider in terms of change? Non judgmental present-focused motivational enhancement.
- What co-morbid mental health diagnosis may be impacting patient's ability seek out or engage with treatment

Access Hallways

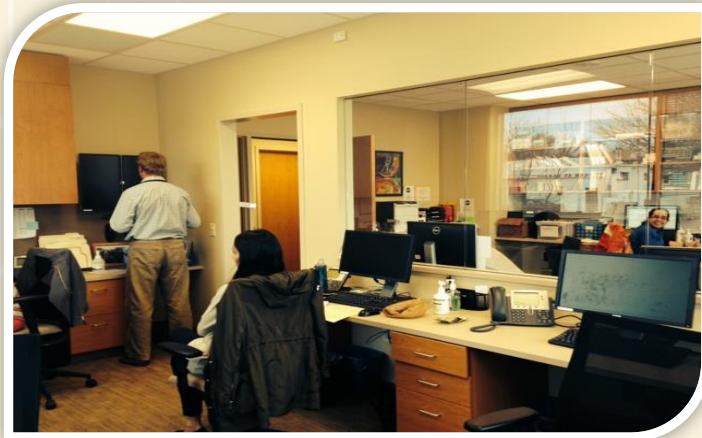


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Provider, BHC, & Triage



Transparency



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Behavioral Health Consultation



New Room Design



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Electronic Medical Record

- All BHC visits (includes psychiatric consult visits) are visible to all providers within the University of Wisconsin System
- Includes UW Hospital, UW Urgent Cares, Physical Therapy, Occupational Therapy, Pain Clinics, UW Specialty Clinics (Medical specialty), Bariatric, Neuropsychology, Health Psychology, AODA treatment, Nutrition, Dietician
- Psychiatric and psychotherapy notes from outside agencies within the UW system require “break the glass” function
- Informed consent acquired prior to meeting with BHC

Why do we need more?

- Limited community treatment options are further limited by insurance
- Nature of patient population: high levels of psychosocial stress, practical/financial barriers, severity of mental health symptoms, and isolation
- Available treatment options require patients consistently follow through or be comfortable with group modalities.
- Population based care requires more sophisticated outlets for case management

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SEVA ~ selfless caring

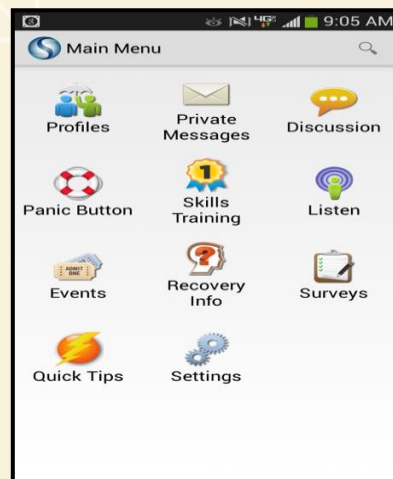
- Smart phone application developed by University of Wisconsin, School of Engineering, Center for Health Enhancement Studies
- Utilizes innovative technology to assist substance abusing patients across three federally qualified health care centers (Montana, Wisconsin, & New York)
- Smart phone application previously used for patients following residential treatment now being implemented across the country
- Provides psycho-education skills development pertaining to relapse prevention, cognitive behavioral therapy, & harm reduction – (TES)
- Creates a virtual online recovery community for patients

Therapeutic Education System - TES

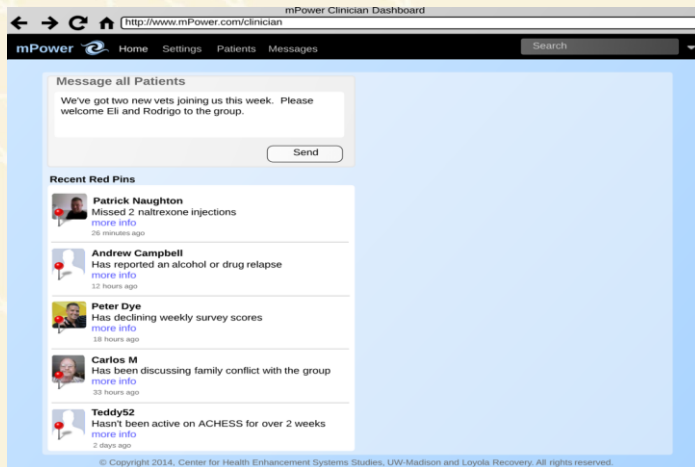
- Self-directed, web-based behavioral intervention for substance use disorders (licensed by HealthSim, LLC)
- Built into the SEVA application (skills training)
- Addresses broad array of skills and behavior designed to help substance abusing individuals stop their substance use, gain life skills, and establish new, healthy, and adaptive behaviors

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SEVA - Patient Screen

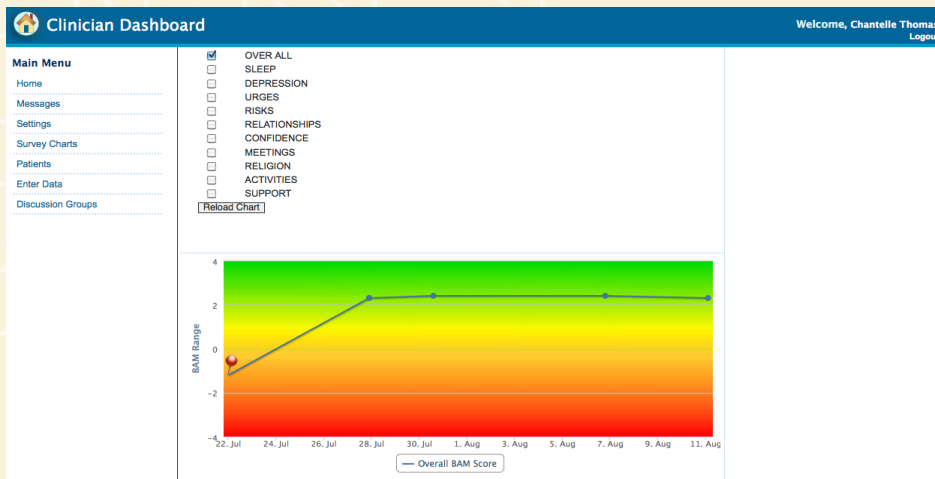


Clinician Dashboard



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Clinician Dashboard



Brief Addiction Monitor Scale

- Philadelphia Veterans' Administration Medical Center (Cacciola, Alterman, DePhilippis, Drapkin, Valadez, Fala, Oslin, & McKay, 2012)
- Risk Factors: Scale is composed of Cravings, Physical Health, Sleep, Mood, Risky situations, Family/social problems
- Protective Factors: Scale is composed of Self-efficacy, Self-help behaviors, Religion/spirituality, Work/school participation, Adequate Income, Sober support
- Prediction for relapse risk is calculated based on the ratio of risk to protective factors

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Notification Settings

ard Welcome, Chantelle Thomas
Logout

Default red pin settings for all Chantelle Thomas's patients Select a user from drop down to view default red pin settings

Select User:

Event	Include as red pin	Email alert	Event	Include as red pin	Email alert
Alcohol or drug relapse	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Alcohol or drug relapse	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weekly survey decline (in weeks) <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="Δ"/> <input type="text" value="V"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Weekly survey decline (in weeks) <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="Δ"/> <input type="text" value="V"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A-CHESS inactivity (in weeks) <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="Δ"/> <input type="text" value="V"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	A-CHESS inactivity (in weeks) <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="Δ"/> <input type="text" value="V"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mixed naltrexone injection (in dose) <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="Δ"/> <input type="text" value="V"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed naltrexone injection (in dose) <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="Δ"/> <input type="text" value="V"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Semantic analysis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Semantic analysis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased craving	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Increased craving	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Emergency room visit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Emergency room visit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arrest	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Arrest	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Detox admission	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Detox admission	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Tailored for each patient

Event	Include as red pin	Email alert
Alcohol or drug relapse	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weekly survey decline (in weeks) <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="button" value="▲"/> <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A-CHES inactivity (in weeks) <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="button" value="▲"/> <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mixed naltrexone injection (in dose) <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="button" value="▲"/> <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Semantic analysis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased craving	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Emergency room visit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arrest	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Detox admission	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

submit

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Current Recruitment

- Goal is to ultimately recruit 100 patients, 30 currently enrolled
- Recruiting patients with varied ranges of substance use disorders, mental health sx, & psychosocial instability
- System will include patients that are and are not abstinent
- Patients are being referred by behavioral health team and also from medical providers
- Efforts to engage hard to reach patients are paired with existing medical provider visits

Tracking & Clinic Workflow

- Keeping provider efficiency at the forefront
- A tool creating more work for providers ceases to be useful
- Important to consider how a technology tool can help patients while helping providers to use their time with patients more efficiently
- Patient charts and relevant SEVA information is reviewed prior to meeting with patients on the day of clinic
- System typically accessed by providers to: 1) gather relevant clinical information and/or 2) for case management

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Health Promotions in Morning Huddle



Case Examples

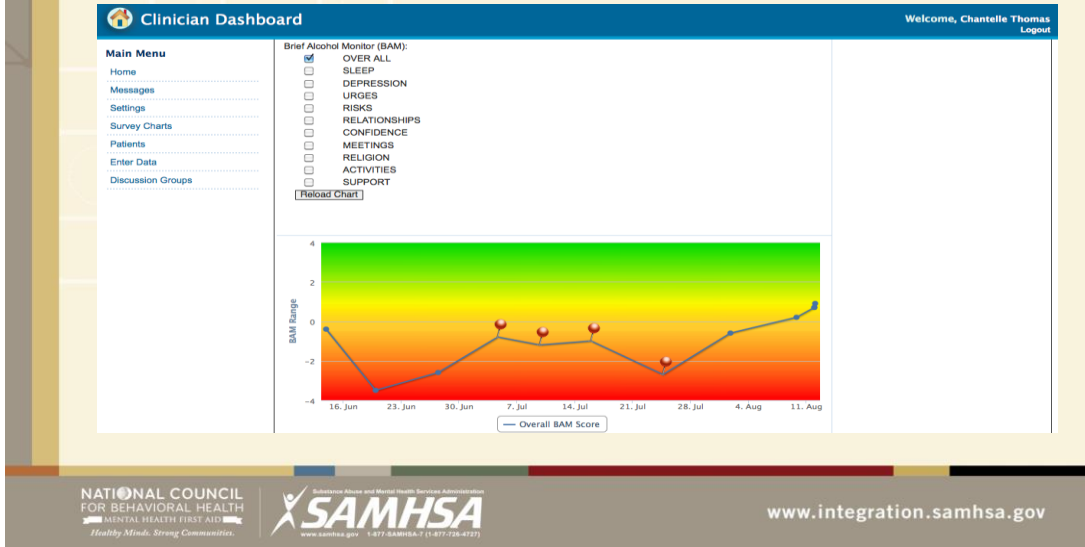
- Several patients with high risk factors can be tracked even when not presenting or directly communicating with the clinic or providers
- Frequent relapsing can be monitored for patients who on medications that carry implications for risk
- Patients with severe substance use disorders & chaotic interpersonal circumstances are found to more frequently use the system (vs. stable patients)

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Example # 1

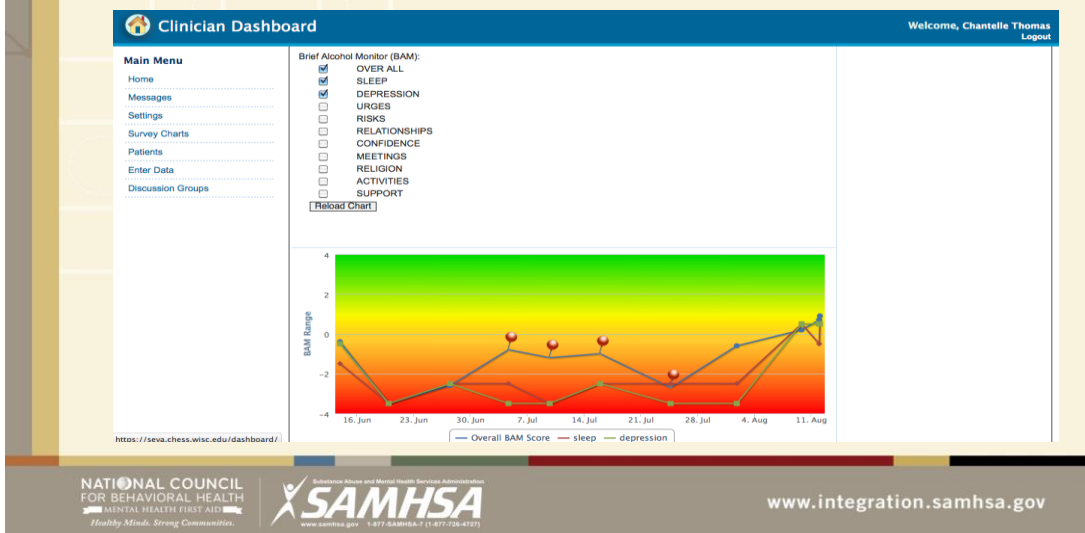
- 43 year old Caucasian female
- Bipolar I Disorder
- Severe substance use disorder - crack and marijuana dependence
- Severe complex trauma history with active Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) symptoms
- Unemployed – reliant on others for financial support
- Unable to follow through with treatment outside clinic despite multiple referral attempts

BAM General Score



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BAM Scales Separated

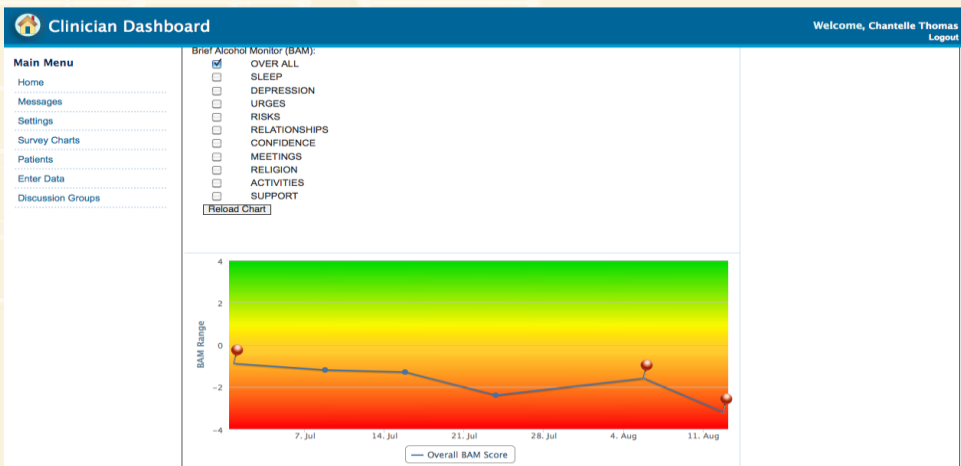


Example # 2

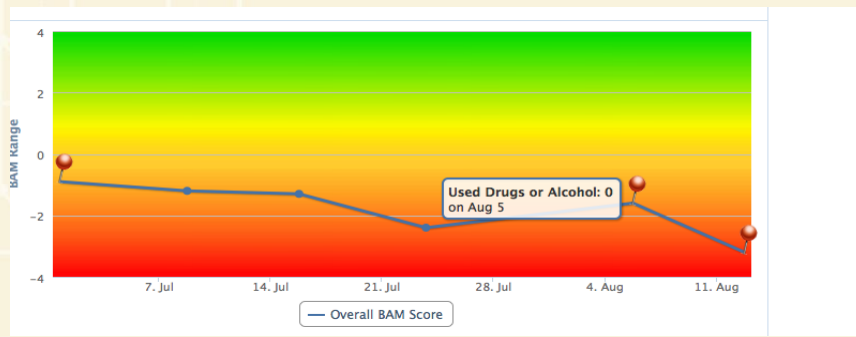
- 25 year old African-American Male
- Unemployed & homeless
- Co-morbid depressive disorder
- Heroin dependent
- Two children under the age of three
- Placed on Suboxone provisionally needing close monitoring

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BAM Score



Tracking Relapse

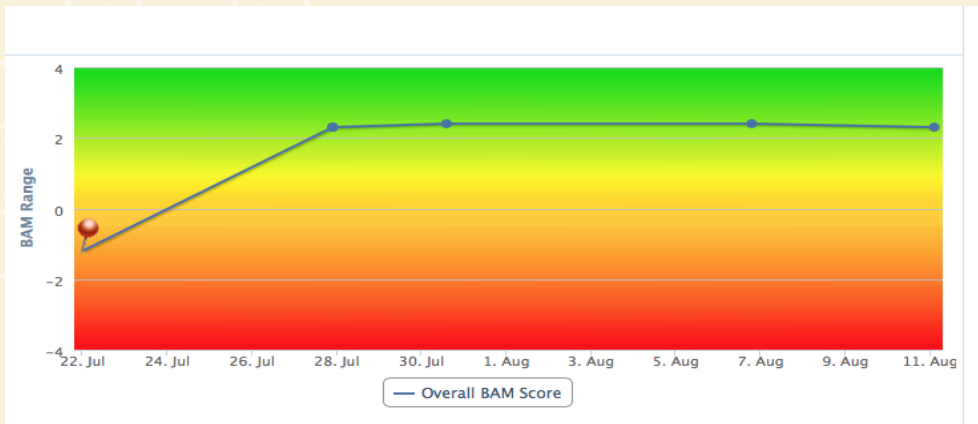


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Example # 3

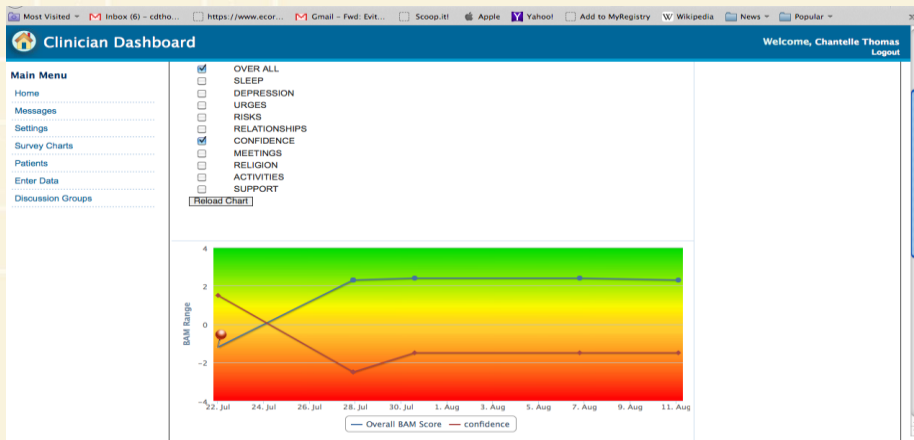
- 36 year old caucasian male
- Severe alcohol use disorder with anti-social and narcissistic traits
- Seven inpatient hospital admissions between February & June
- Declined services at community health treatment center for being "too severe"
- Episodes of psychosis and homicidal and suicidal ideation while intoxicated and in withdrawal

Risk for Relapse

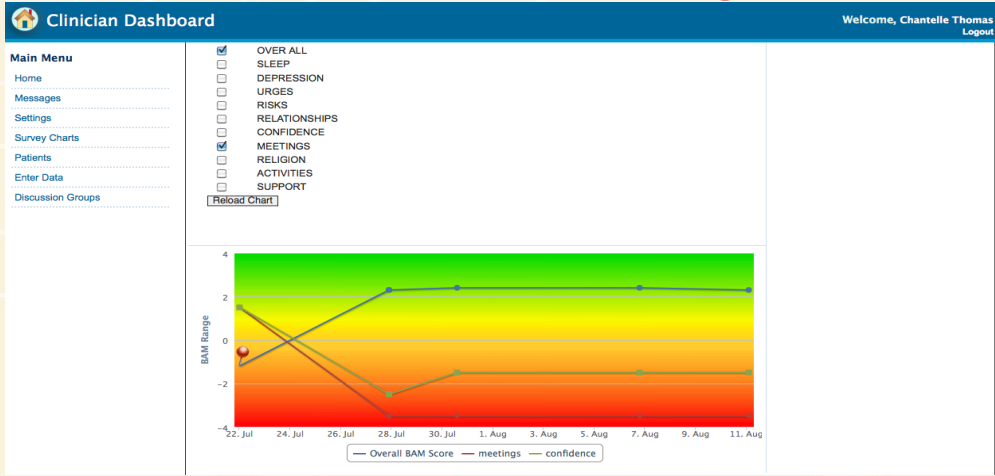


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Confidence Scale



Confidence vs Meetings



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Lessons Learned

- Prioritization of relevant medical provider needs
- Ensuring informed consent -clarifying what will be documented in the medical record with patients directly
- Streamlining tools to easily fit within clinic flow
- Ensuring that technology tools are compatible with existing electronic medical record system
- Ensuring ease of access prior to patient contact

Technology-based Behavioral Health Therapeutic Tools: Integration into Practice

Lisa A. Marsch, PhD,
Director, Dartmouth Center for Technology and Behavioral Health
Director, Dartmouth Psychiatric Research Center
Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth College
HealthSim, LLC

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Lisa A. Marsch, Ph.D.

Director, Center for Technology and Behavioral Health, Director, Dartmouth Psychiatric Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth College

The Center for Technology and Behavioral Health is a national P30 “Center of Excellence” supported by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), composed of an interdisciplinary research and development group focused on the systematic application of state-of-the-science technologies to the delivery of substance abuse treatment and related behavioral health issues (including HIV prevention and mental health). Dr. Marsch has led a line of research focused on the development and evaluation of technology-based interventions targeting substance abuse treatment, as well as HIV prevention, mental health, and other areas of behavioral health. These technology-based therapeutic tools reflect an integration of science-based behavioral interventions with evidence-based informational technologies. This research has provided novel empirical information regarding the role that technology may play in improving the prevention and treatment of substance use disorders and other behavioral health issues by improving quality of care, access to care, and treatment outcomes, while reducing costs of care.

Disclosure

- Affiliation with HealthSim, LLC, a small business that develops/deploys technology-based behavioral health tools

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Promise of Applying Technology to Behavioral Health

- The digital landscape of **Internet and mobile technologies** has transformed our society, (e.g., in finance, retail, travel, and social relations).
- Technologies can also enable **new models of behavioral health care** both within and outside of formal systems of care, while increasing the **quality** and **reach of care** and reducing costs.
- They may include applications for **clinical populations** (e.g., substance use, mental health, medication-taking) as well as **prevention/wellness promotion** (e.g., “quantified self movement” of behavioral tracking to increase self-knowledge via data)

Promise of Applying Technology to Health

- Technology offers considerable promise for impacting the **spectrum of health and wellness**, ranging from assessment, prevention, treatment, recovery support, and care coordination
- **Assessment and Monitoring Tools:** increase standardization and accuracy of data collection, in a wide array of settings, in real time
- **Interventions:** e.g., prevention interventions; behavior therapies; self-learning and self-management tools (skills training, goal setting/tracking, behavior change)
- Therapeutic support for individuals, families, and clinicians
- Engage consumers and a care network of their choosing (e.g., decision support systems, social media)
- Expand reach of clinicians

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Promise of Applying Technology to Health

- **Reach:** Offer great promise for enabling the widespread dissemination of evidence-based interventions targeting health behavior.
- **Quality:** Deliver care with fidelity, ensuring delivery of empirically-supported care
- **Personalization:** Responsive to each individual's profile of needs, preferences, culture, level of cognitive functioning, etc.
- **Engagement:** Offer the potential to enable individuals (and optionally an extended support network) to play leading roles in their own care management.

Promise of Applying Technology to Health

- Enable **on-demand access** to “just in time” therapeutic support via electronic devices, delivered anytime/anywhere
- Can **prevent costly escalation** of health-related problems and unnecessary healthcare utilization.
- **Reduce stigma and barriers/disparities** in access to care endemic to many traditional care models
- **Increase service capacity of systems of care** (ability to treat a much larger number of clients with the same number of clinicians)
- Considerable **population-level significance** due to the large unmet behavioral health needs

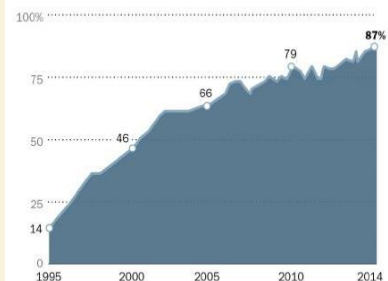
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Ubiquity of Technology

- Access to the Internet and mobile devices has been growing at extraordinary rates.
- Over 90% of individuals worldwide have access to mobile phone services, totaling about **6.8 billion mobile phone subscriptions worldwide**.
- There are over 1.4 billion **smartphones** in the world, and smartphone access is expected to triple globally to **5.6 billion by 2019**.
- Internet and mobile access is also high and growing among **even the most traditionally underserved and vulnerable populations**

Internet use, 1995-2014

% of American adults who use the internet, over time



Source: Pew Research Center surveys, 1995-2014.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Promise of Applying Technology to Behavioral Health

Research has demonstrated that technology-based behavioral health tools (if developed well and in collaboration with the target audience):

- Can be **highly useful** and **acceptable** to diverse populations
- Have a large impact on **health behavior** and **health outcomes**
- Can produce **outcomes comparable to**, or **better than**, **clinicians**
- Increase **quality**, **reach**, and **personalization** of care
- Can be **cost-effective**
- Can be **responsive to individuals'** health behavior trajectory over time

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Prevalence and Significance of Behavioral Health Disorders

Mental health and substance use disorders are common

- Approx. 1 in 4 to 1 in 5 adults are diagnosable with ≥ 1 mental health disorders
- Approx. 1 in 10 adults are diagnosable with ≥ 1 substance use disorders

Persons with behavioral health disorders are among the most frequent and costliest utilizers of health care services.

- Overall annual economic cost of mental health disorders estimated at over \$300 billion (increased from \$35 billion in 1996)
- WHO estimates that mental illness accounts for more disability in developed countries than other groups of illnesses (including cancer and heart disease)

The Role of Behavioral Health in Chronic Disease Management

Behavioral Health Disorders are highly prevalent among Clinical Populations with Chronic Physical Health Conditions

(approx. 133 million Americans, accounting for over 75% of health care costs)

- e.g., Persons with diabetes have 40-72% incidence of depression; 50% incidence anxiety

All chronic physical health conditions diseases require health behavior change, and the course and treatment of chronic diseases are frequently complicated by behavioral health problems

- Lower quality of life, poorer response to treatment, worse medical and psychiatric outcomes, higher mortality and higher costs of care.
- e.g., when depression co-occurs with diabetes, health care costs increase by 50-75%.

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The Role of Behavioral Health in Chronic Disease Management

- Under the Affordable Care Act (ACA), health care settings that have traditionally focused on physical health conditions (e.g., primary care) must now also offer care for substance use and mental health disorders.
- As a result of this confluence of factors, there is a tremendous and **growing need to care for behavioral health care** in health care settings that do not currently have sufficient capacity to meet this need.

Unprecedented Opportunities for Effective and Cost-effective Technology-based Solutions

- Technology offers great promise for helping to realize the **integration of behavioral and physical health** in a manner that increases quality of care while containing costs.
- Mobile communication technologies that embrace the behavioral dimensions of multiple chronic-condition care can dramatically decrease barriers to successful management.
- Health information and communication technologies may **transform health care service delivery models**.

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Implementation of Technology-based Therapeutic Tools

- Technology-based therapeutic tools may be **deployed via numerous flexible models** (e.g., treatment of substance use disorders).
- They may be used along with more traditional models of intervention delivery (e.g., offered as an **adjunct** to substance abuse treatment).
- In this **clinician-extender” model**, clinicians have the opportunity to extend their reach (e.g., supplement to clinician-delivered therapy, pharmacological treatments, etc.)

Implementation of Technology-based Therapeutic Tools

- Alternatively, these therapeutic tools may **replace a portion of typical client-clinician interaction**.
- This may allow a treatment program to **treat more clients** with the same number of clinicians and/or free-up clinicians to have **more time to spend with clients in need of more intensive care**.

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Implementation of Technology-based Therapeutic Tools

- These tools may also be offered as **stand-alone interventions**.
- This may be particularly relevant in rural or other settings where access to care may be limited or for individuals who do not wish to engage in traditional models of care.

(e.g., 90% of persons with substance use and/or mental health disorders are not in treatment)

The Therapeutic Education System (TES) as an exemplar


- **Therapeutic Education System (TES)** is an **interactive, behavioral therapy intervention** for substance use disorders.
- Central focus on **skills training** (e.g., problem solving, coping, communication, decision-making, stress management, goal setting, managing negative moods) and maintaining healthy, reinforcing activities
- Employs **informational technologies of demonstrated effectiveness**
- Available on **multiple platforms** (including web-based desktop computers, Android smartphones, iPhones, iPads, etc.).

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Sample Screens from TES

Press the module name below to launch that module.

- Module 1: Alcohol, Drug Use and Communication Skills
- Module 2: Analyze Your Own Behavior Chain
- Module 3: Attentive Listening
- Module 4: Challenging Automatic Thoughts
- Module 5: Giving and Receiving Compliments
- Module 6: HIV and AIDS
- Module 7: How to Express Oneself Assertively



Seemingly Irrelevant Decisions (SIDs)





Behavior Chains

Triggers — Behavior — Consequences

In addition, looking at what happens as a result of a specific behavior can help you identify Consequences of the behavior, both positive and negative. This may serve to increase or decrease the behavior in the future.

What Have You Decided to Do or Not Do This Weekend?



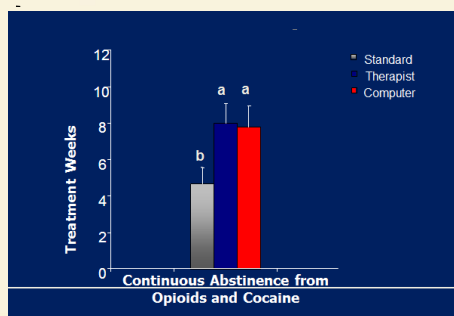
Findings from Scientific Research

- When TES replaces clinician-delivered behavioral therapy, TES is **as effective** as evidence-based behavioral therapy delivered by **therapists**.
- When TES **partially substitutes for**, or is added as a supplement to, standard community-based behavioral treatment, it **improves treatment outcomes** (as much as **doubles abstinence rates**).
- TES has been shown to be **cost-effective** and **reduce downstream medical costs**.

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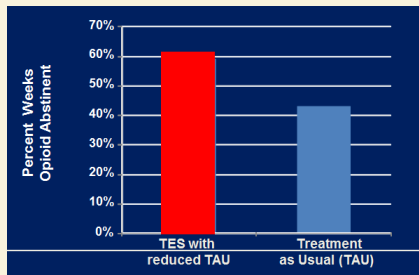
Partial Replacement Model in Specialty Addiction Treatment – Efficacy Trial

- A NIDA-funded randomized, controlled trial (n=135)
- TES is **as efficacious** as comparable evidence-based, clinician-delivered therapy and **better than** standard treatment in promoting objectively-verified drug abstinence among individuals in outpatient buprenorphine treatment (*Bickel, Marsch et al., 2008*)



Partial Replacement Model in Addiction Specialty Treatment – Effectiveness Trial

- NIDA-funded trial (n=160; 12 month evaluation) demonstrated TES **enhances abstinence rates** in outpatient addiction treatment when TES **substitutes** for part of standard counseling (Marsch, 2013)
- **A similar effect observed in CTN Trial**



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Partial Replacement Model in Addiction Specialty Treatment – Effectiveness Trial

- Data from the same trial showed that participants with **low cognitive functioning, high anxiety, high ambivalence about treatment and heavy alcohol use at treatment entry** had better outcomes when receiving TES as part of treatment vs. standard treatment.
- **Technology-based interventions may be useful in minimizing the impact of specific risk factors** on treatment outcome.

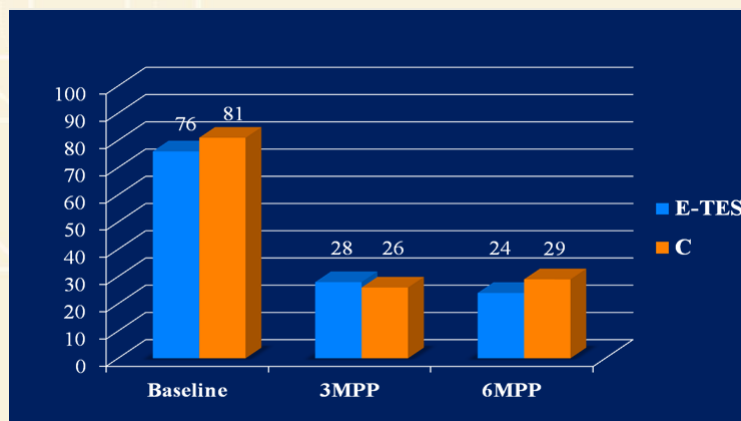
(Acosta, Marsch et al., 2012; Kim et al., Under Review)

Multi-Site Evaluation of TES in prisons: Comparative Effectiveness

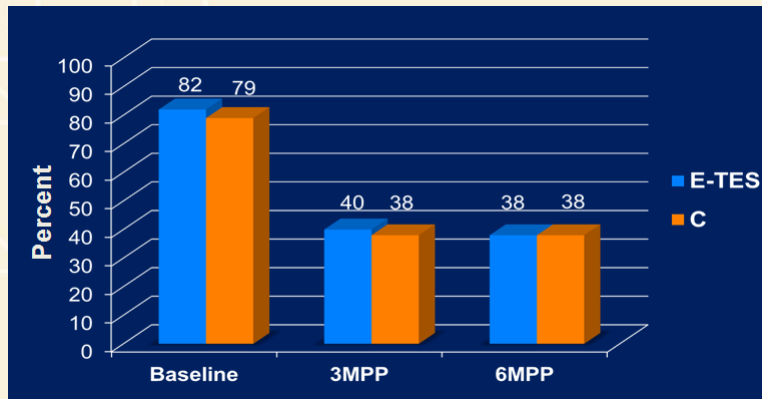
- Employed random assignment of male and female inmates with substance use disorders (N=513) to **(E) TES (N=258)**, or **(C) Clinician-Delivered Care (N=255)** across 10 sites in 4 research centers linked to the NIDA-funded CJDATS network (in CO, WA, PA and KY).
- The prospective, longitudinal study design consisted of three assessment points —baseline and 3- and 6- months post prison release.

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Illegal Drug Use



Criminal Activity

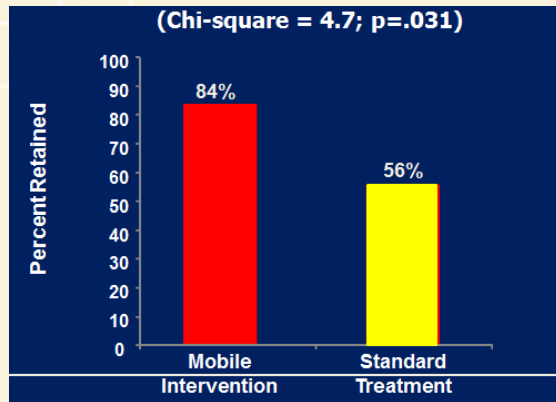


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Example of a Mobile Psychosocial Intervention as an Adjunct to Care

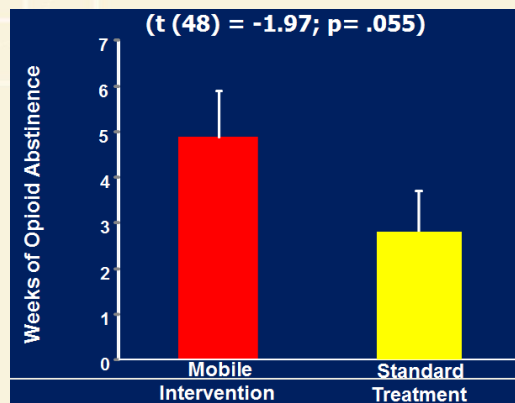
- Random assignment of 50 new intakes in outpatient addiction treatment to: (1) standard care or (2) mobile phone/web-based psychosocial treatment for 12 weeks
- The mobile intervention demonstrated **good feasibility and acceptability**: Participants typically maintained their mobile phones for the duration of the treatment, used the mobile program and reported high levels of acceptability of the program (e.g., how useful, how easy to use, etc.).
- **Qualitative data** indicate that several participants reported using the mobile phone-based intervention during times of heightened risk for drug use.

Treatment Retention Mobile Psychosocial Treatment



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Objectively Measured Opioid Abstinence Mobile Psychosocial Treatment



**Paving the Way to Successful Implementation:
Identifying and Addressing Barriers**

Barrier	Solutions
<p>Accessibility <i>"Customer base is primarily indigent and 90% report not having access to a computer, a smartphone or the internet in their living environment"...getting service reception in remote rural areas is an issue"</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use technology appropriate to context, population • Utilize community resources • Develop technology on multiple platforms
<p>Privacy/Security <i>"Biggest barrier is protection of confidential information...The rules need to catch up to technology growth"</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technologists and behavioral health experts work collaboratively to enhance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Authentication: intended person? - Training regarding use and protection of information

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**Paving the Way to Successful Implementation:
Identifying and Addressing Barriers**

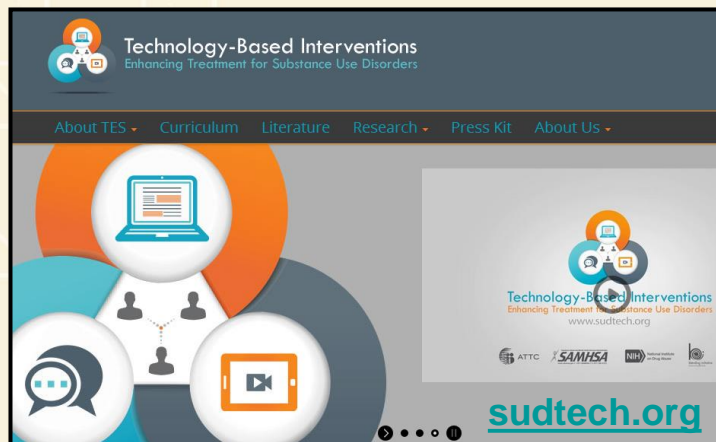
Barrier	Solutions
<p>Need for Knowledge/Skills-building <i>"...I think there is no real knowledge or understanding about how technology could be used in treatment"</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate information about technologies and related research in meaningful ways to consumers, care providers, payers, and policy makers • Train all end-user groups • Provide easily accessible, ongoing technical assistance
<p>Attitudes/Prior Experience <i>"Technology-based tools place a chasm of mistrust between client and therapist...There is a need for healthy boundaries and I would not want my clients to be able to contact me via smart phone any time of day or week...we are still accountable"</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify supporters to promote buy-in • Implement early pilot demonstration • Allow for feedback from all stakeholders based on a clear process and outcome metrics

Paving the Way to Successful Implementation: Identifying and Addressing Barriers

Barrier	Solutions
<p>Funding/Costs <i>"We continue to purchase workstations...to meet the demands of staff growth...there is not enough money to address other technology needs"</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrate short- and long-term value-added <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost effectiveness, comparative effectiveness research Disseminate results to all stakeholders
<p>Billing/Reimbursement <i>"Treatment using new technologies is often not covered under fee for service"</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement demonstrations of programs with various payers to determine maximum outcome in relation to fiscal impact

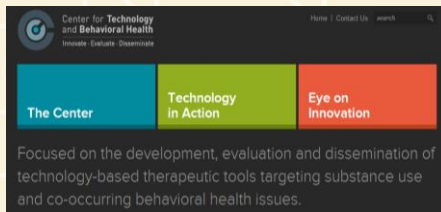
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SAMHSA/NIDA Technology Blending Product



Center for Technology and Behavioral Health

P30 “Center of Excellence”
funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse



www.c4tbh.org

- Enhance quality, pace of achievement, and impact of innovative scientific research focused on the development, evaluation, and dissemination of technology-based therapeutic tools
- Harness existing and emerging technologies with effective learning and intervention strategies
- Transform the delivery of evidence-based behavioral health care

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SAMHSA Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) on Technology and Behavioral Health

IN PRESS!

- Part 1: A Practical Guide for the Provision of Behavioral Health Services
- Part 2: An Implementation Guide for Behavioral Health Program Administrators
- Part 3: A Review of the Literature (online literature review that links to select abstracts and a bibliography)



Center for **Technology**
and **Behavioral Health**
Innovate · Evaluate · Disseminate

Online Survey of Technology Adoption

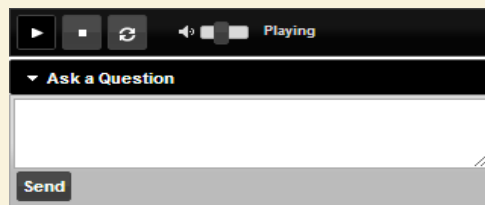
Your input will assist us in better understanding the use of technology to enhance behavioral health care.

https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/CTBH_SAMHSA

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For More Information & Resources

Visit www.integration.samhsa.gov or
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