

Empowerment Through Engagement: Assertive Community Treatment (ACT)



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Learning Objectives

At the end of the session, participants will have an increased ability to:

- Understand who might benefit from Assertive Community Treatment (ACT)
- Articulate at least three core principles ACT services
- Describe at least three services delivered by an ACT team











Introduction and Overview









Behavioral Health Administration

Case Study - Michael



- 33-year-old male
- Diagnosed with Schizoaffective disorder
- Co-occurring Substance Use Disorder
- History of non-adherence with meds
- Two years of college
- First psychotic break in sophomore year
- Housing insecurity stays with parents when on meds, otherwise street homeless
- Intelligent, interested in mechanics, enjoys rock music









History of ACT

- Started in 1972, in Wisconsin
- Designed to assist adults with Serious Mental Illness (SMI) maintain the gains achieved on inpatient units when discharged into the community
- Attempted to replicate 24/7 availability of inpatient services
- Outcomes
 - "High-fidelity" ACT result in fewer hospitalizations, increased housing stability, and higher client and family satisfaction
 - Reduced inpatient hospitalization days and emergency room visits
 - Improved quality of life, fewer symptoms, and increased social functioning







SAMHSA Definition of ACT

- Multidisciplinary team
- Community based
- Time-unlimited
- Designed for individuals with Serious Mental Illness who experience or at risk for concurrent substance use, frequent hospitalization, homelessness, involvement with the criminal legal system, and psychiatric crises
- Evidence Based Practice
- Primary goal is to help achieve recovery through community treatment, rehabilitation and support













What is an Evidence-Based Practice (EBP)



- A systematic process of applying or translating research findings in daily patient care practices and clinical decision-making
- Integrating best available evidence with clinical knowledge and expertise, while considering patients' unique needs and personal preferences
- Aim of EBP is to remove subjective opinion, unfounded beliefs, or bias from decisions and actions
- Objective, balanced, and responsible use of current research and best available data to guide policy and practice decisions, such that outcomes are improved







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ACT EBP

- Widely recognized and effective EBP for the treatment of SMI
- Within the ACT model, additional EBP's include
 - Care Coordination
 - Integrated Dual Disorder Treatment (IDDT)
 - Supported Employment (SE)
 - Family Psychoeducation (Family PE)
 - Wellness Self Management (WSM)
 - Motivational Interviewing
 - Harm Reduction





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ACT Model of Care









Distinguishing Features



- Engagement as an outcome
- 24/7 availability to divert crisis
- Community-based
- Care comes to the individual at a time & location convenient to them
- Every member of the multidisciplinary team is involved in the individual's care
- A minimum of six contacts per month, by multiple team members
- In vivo advocacy and support
- Medication adherence/sobriety are not precursors to care











ACT Core Principles

- Client voice and choice
- Individualized
- Strengths based
- Recovery focused
- Trauma informed
- Team based
- Natural and chosen supports
- Evidence-based

- Collaboration
- Community based
- Assertive outreach
- Unconditional
- Nonjudgemental
- Outcome based
- Flexible
- Culturally and linguistically competent







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Behavioral Healt



Exercise #1

True or False:

At least 50% of ACT services must be provided in the ACT team office.



True or False:

ACT recipients meet with multiple ACT team members throughout the course of a month.











Exercise #1 Answers

False ACT services are intended to be provided in the community.



True

ACT recipients are not 'assigned' to one ACT team member's caseload. Instead, within a month, ACT recipients work with many team members, which may include social workers, nurses, psychiatrists, and peer recovery specialists, among others.











Recovery-Focused Care

- ACT promotes self-determination and respects consumers as experts in their own right
- For care to be "recovery-focused", certain elements need to be present
 - The belief that people can recover from mental health conditions, substance use disorders and personal trauma
 - Allows individuals to direct their own care
 - Incorporates all elements of a person's wellbeing
 - Emphasizes hope, social inclusion and the basic rights of citizenship













Key Features of the Recovery Model



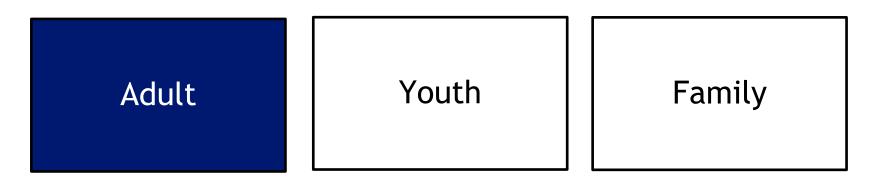


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Types of ACT Teams





Permanent Housing (PHACT)











Outreach and Engagement Approach

- Assertive and ongoing
- Community based
- Flexible
- Varied approaches
- Comprehensive assessment
 - Wholistic
 - In-vivo
 - Strength based
 - Multidisciplinary











Person Centered Recovery Plan

- Individual
- Strengths based
- Psychoeducation and support
- A *wholistic approach* to services which may include
 - Wellness self management
 - Crisis planning
 - Medication management
 - Housing support
 - Money management
 - Peer support
 - Education and employment
 - Family support
 - Substance use recovery services











Multidisciplinary Team



- Social Worker
- Psychiatrist
- Nurse
- Substance Abuse Counselor
- Mental Health Professional
- Employment Specialist
- Housing Specialist
- Peer Specialist
- Benefits & Entitlements Specialist









Target Population









ACT Target Population

- ACT developed to meet the complex needs of individuals with SMI who also experience continuous high service needs
 - Repeated or long-term hospitalizations
 - Crisis service use
 - Challenges with role functioning
 - Maintaining housing
 - Employment
 - Social relationships
 - Justice involved













Eligibility

Clients may be referred to ACT by their current psychiatric provider, therapist, or case manager

- Clients 18 years +
- Diagnosed with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) with major symptoms currently present
- Priority given to people with schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders or bipolar disorder
- · Clients with primary diagnosis of substance use, personality disorder or significant developmental impairment are not appropriate for ACT
- Two + hospitalizations in the last 12 months for diagnosed SMI
- · Having failed traditional outpatient services, secondary to SMI









Other Contributing Factors

- · Intractable, persistent and pervasive symptoms of psychosis
- High utilizer of the ER system
- Difficulty meeting basic survival needs independently in community
- · High risk of criminal involvement due to SMI
- High risk of homelessness due to SMI
- Ratings of 2 or 3 (Moderate to Severe) for at least 4 of the 6 assessment items on the Locus Assessment
- Necessity for supervised/inpatient living environment due to SMI







Back to Michael

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Exercise #2

- How might you engage Michael?
- What assertive outreach efforts would you embrace?











ACT Fidelity









ACT Fidelity

- Evaluation of how faithfully an ACT program adheres to best practice elements
- Examines if program is implementing essential components of ACT effectively
- Assessment helps guide efforts to improve and enhance the quality of ACT implementation











Tool for Measurement of ACT (TMACT)



- TMACT used to assess ACT program fidelity and guide higher quality ACT
- Developed by University of North Carolina Center for Excellence in Community Mental Health
- TMACT assesses
 - Flexible and individualized application of resources
 - Team approach to treatment delivery
 - Recovery-oriented services as the focus of care









TMACT Scoring Elements

Operations

- Enrollment
- Team approach
- Team meetings
- Program size
- Priority populations
- Client recruitment
- Admission/retention
- Transitions
- Hospital decisions

Core | Specialist

- Core team
- Specialist team
- Core Practices

EBPs | Person Centered Planning

- Engagement
- Intensity/frequency
- Co-Occurring needs
- Education
- Employment
- Supportive housing
- Wellness Management
- Natural supports
- Crisis



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References & Resources

- SAMHSA: Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) Evidence Based Practices (EBP) KIT <u>https://www.samhsa.gov/resource/ebp/assertive-community-treatment-act-evidence-based-practices-ebp-kit</u>
- SAMHSA: Maintaining Fidelity to ACT: Current Issues and Innovations in Implementation <u>chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://store.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/pep2</u> <u>3-06-05-003.pdf</u>
- Assertive community treatment: An evidence-based practice and its continuing evolution. APA PsycNet American Psychological Association. <u>https://psycnet.apa.org/record/2012-34406-013</u>
- More about the TMACT UNC Center for Excellence in Community Mental Health <u>https://www.med.unc.edu/psych/cecmh/education-and-training/unc-institute-for-best-</u> <u>practices/assertive-community-treatment-act/tool-for-measurement-of-act-tmact/more-about-the-</u> <u>tmact/</u>
- Monroe-DeVita, M., Moser, L.L. & Teague, G.B. (2013). The tool for measurement of assertive community treatment (TMACT). In M. P. McGovern, G. J. McHugo, R. E. Drake, G. R. Bond, & M. R. Merrens. (Eds.), Implementing evidence-based practices in behavioral health. Center City, MN: Hazelden. <u>chrome-</u>

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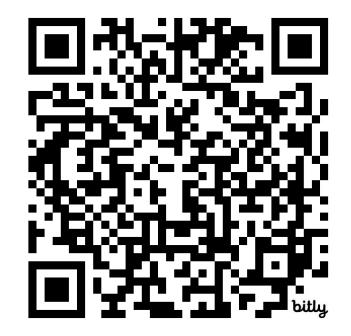








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https://bit.ly/bhprovidertrainingsurvey











Appendix A: Additional Resources



Office Hours are offered on the last Friday of every month (through September 2024) at noon MT! Please visit the <u>HCPF Safety Net</u> <u>Landing Page</u> for details & registration information.

Join the Listserv to receive notifications of trainings, technical assistance, and other stakeholder engagement opportunities: Register Here

Visit the website for details on upcoming training topics and announcements, training recordings and presentation decks, FAQs and more: <u>https://hcpf.colorado.gov/safetynetproviders</u>

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