Person-Centered Care in Nursing Facilities: How to Make it Work

February 13, 2024 | 2 - 3 p.m. EST



Today's Event Host

Nikki Harris, MA, CBHC-BS COE-NF TRAINING AND EDUCATION LEAD

For the past 20 years, Nikki has provided program implementation, development, management, external and internal trainings, policy development, quality assurance, and managed training coordination and technical support throughout the southeast region.

Previously, she served as the program manager for the Division of Behavioral Health and Substance Use Services within the South Carolina Department of Corrections.

She has a B.A. in psychology from the University of South Carolina, a M.A. in counseling from Webster University and is a certified behavioral specialist.





Presenter

Diana Padilla, MCPC, CARC, CASAC-T RESEARCH PROJECT MANAGER

Diana has worked in the behavioral health industry for more than 24 years and her vast experience includes service provision to diverse communities with substance use, HIV/HCV, trauma and stress, and other psychosocial conditions.

In her capacity as a research project manager, she develops curriculum and is a senior staff trainer for the Northeast & Caribbean Addiction Technology Transfer Center, (NeC ATTC).

Diana's areas of expertise include culturally and linguistically responsive services, trauma-informed care, community disparities, racial stigma, social determinants of health and more.





"What's meaningful to our patients trumps anything medical that we can offer."

Mikkael A. Sekeres, MD, The Power of a Meaningful Moment, New York Times, May 8, 2018



"Integrated health care services delivered in a setting and manner that is responsive to individuals and their goals, values and preferences, in a system that supports good provider-patient communication and empowers individuals receiving care and providers to make effective care plans together." (CMS)

• With respect and empathy, PCC is also an approach that nursing home staff can use to engage residents in their own wellness process and address health related barriers including substance use.

CMS.gov, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Person Centered Care, https://www.cms.gov/priorities/innovation/key-concept/person-centered-care Conceptualizing patient-centered care for substance use disorder treatment: findings from a systematic scoping review. Subst Abuse Treat Prev Policy 14, 37 (2019). https://doi.org/10.1186/s13011-019-0227-0



Nursing home care provides critical comprehensive care for residents with acute or long-term health conditions.

Person centered care, (PCC) particularly in nursing home care speaks to how those services are coordinated to meet the medical and rehabilitation needs of the resident.

In 2023, amongst long-term nursing home residents, 83.1% were 65 years or older, with 16.9% under age 65.

National Center for Health Statistics, Vital and Health Statistics, May 2022, Post-acute and Long-term Care Providers and Services Users in the United States, 2017–2018, Vital and Health Statistics, Series 3, Number 47 (cdc.gov)



Increasing Risk Patterns Among Aging Population

- Research indicates that older Medicare recipients with opioid use disorder (OUD) have entered nursing home care at higher rates compared to nonsubstance related hospitalizations, (26% vs 22%).
- According to the CDC, alcohol related deaths for adults increased to over 18% from 2019 to 2020.
- Deaths for the same cohort involving synthetic opioids increased by 53% between 2019 and 2020.

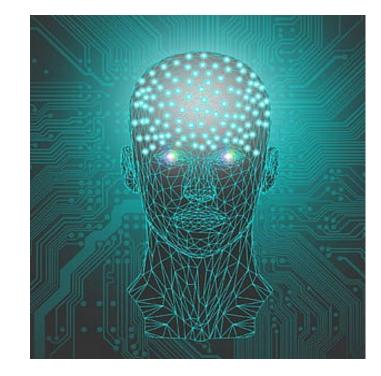


Yang M, Beiting KJ, Levine S. Barriers to Care for Nursing Home Residents With Substance Use Disorders: A Qualitative Study. J Addict Med. 2023 Mar-Apr 01;17(2):155-162. doi: 10.1097/ADM.0000000000001061. Epub 2022 Aug 30. PMID: 36044314., CDC, Drug & Alcohol Deaths on the Rise Among Older Americans, November 2022, Drug & Alcohol Deaths on the Rise Among Older Americans (cdc.gov)



Substance Use Disorder (SUD): A Brain Disease

- Substance use disorder is a cluster of cognitive, behavioral, and physiological symptoms indicating continued use of the substance despite significant substancerelated problems.
- Chronic substance use rewires the neurological pathways of the brain and diminishes the capacity of the person to stop using substances and prompts to use more.







One study conducted with nursing home staff (nursing directors, physicians, administrators, etc.) found inconsistencies regarding substance use knowledge and protocols.

Three themes were identified:



- Staff preparedness
- Staff perceptions of addiction
- Overall lack of resources

Yang M, Beiting KJ, Levine S. Barriers to Care for Nursing Home Residents With Substance Use Disorders: A Qualitative Study. J Addict Med. 2023 Mar-Apr 01;17(2):155-162. doi: 10.1097/ADM.00000000001061. Epub 2022 Aug 30. PMID: 36044314.

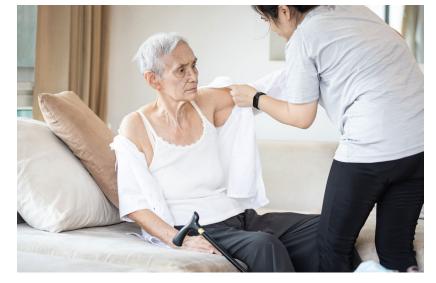
Challenges to Addressing Substance Use In Nursing Facilities

- Nursing home residents may not be screened for substance use.
- Substance use symptoms in older individuals may be misinterpreted as age related conditions.
- Adults with substance use disorder (SUD) at times, maybe denied admission to residential nursing home care.
- Nursing schools do not routinely teach about substance use disorders (SUD).



Research surveys indicate that some nursing home staff perceptions of people with substance use disorders can include:

- Residents with SUD are time intensive
- Residents with substance use history are manipulative and aggressive
- o Unpredictable
- o Challenging
- o Deceptive





Let's Experiment!

Night and

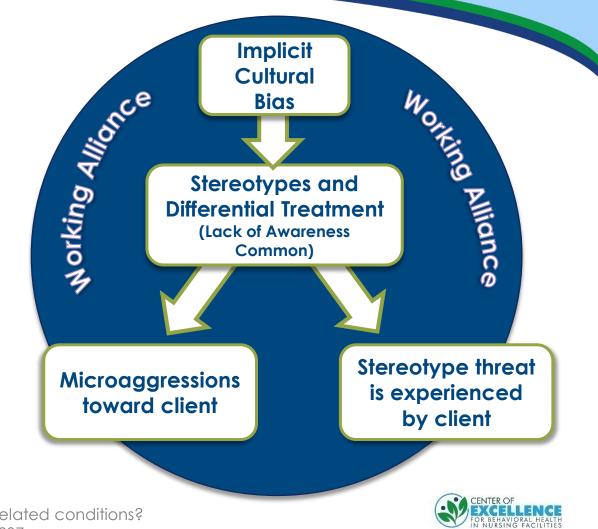
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Study About Behavioral Health Bias

Mental health and substance use disorder professionals were more likely to judge and agree to disciplinary actions toward clients referred to as "substance abusers," as opposed to a person with a substance use disorder.

Mental health practitioners were less likely to believe that clients deserved treatment when referred to as a "substance abuser."



Kelly JF, Westerhoff CM. Does it matter how we refer to individuals with substance-related conditions? a randomized study of two commonly used terms. Int J Drug Policy. 2010;21(3):202-207

The reality is, all moments of human decision-making are susceptible to the influence of implicit bias; whether positive or negative, those biases have grave affects on outcomes in all sectors of our society.

The Ohio State University, Mitigating Implicit Bias in Health Care, https://u.osu.edu/breakingbias/why-implicit-bias-matters/



The Unconscious Mind



- Automatic brain (automatic processing) overrides your conscious intentions of impartiality.
- Limbic system sorts information into categories, the mind fills in gaps when we receive only partial information.
- Collectively, these processes called schemas, form the 'frame' or "frame of reference," that help us interpret and respond to the world around us.



Perception Institute, Research Science & Perception, Implicit Bias, https://perception.org/research/implicit-bias/

"The good news is that individuals, once educated on the science of implicit bias, can impact those biases."

- Our developed unconscious bias and attitudes can be "unlearned," and new mental associations can replace them.
- Going forward use an equity lens.



- Recognize that implicit bias is in you through a lifetime of conditioning and experiences that have helped to develop latent negative attitudes and stereotypes toward people of color.
- Know that implicit bias adversely affects decision making, even if you don't set out to intentionally discriminate against anyone.
- Take measures to identify and assess your own implicit bias that manifests in your profession, practices, and decision making.



Cultural humility involves acknowledging oneself as a learner (humility) when it comes to understanding another's perspective (culture).

Humility (humble):

Not proud or arrogant; modest; courteously respectful

Culture (individual):

Beliefs, systems of language, communication, and practices



Cultural Humility as a Strategy

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) defines cultural humility as "a lifelong process of self-reflection and self-critique whereby the individual not only learns about another's culture, but one starts with an examination of her/his own beliefs and cultural identities."

- 1. Self-reflection and life-long learning
- 2. Patient focused interviewing and care
- 3. Cultural humility requires historical awareness
- 4. Community based care and advocacy



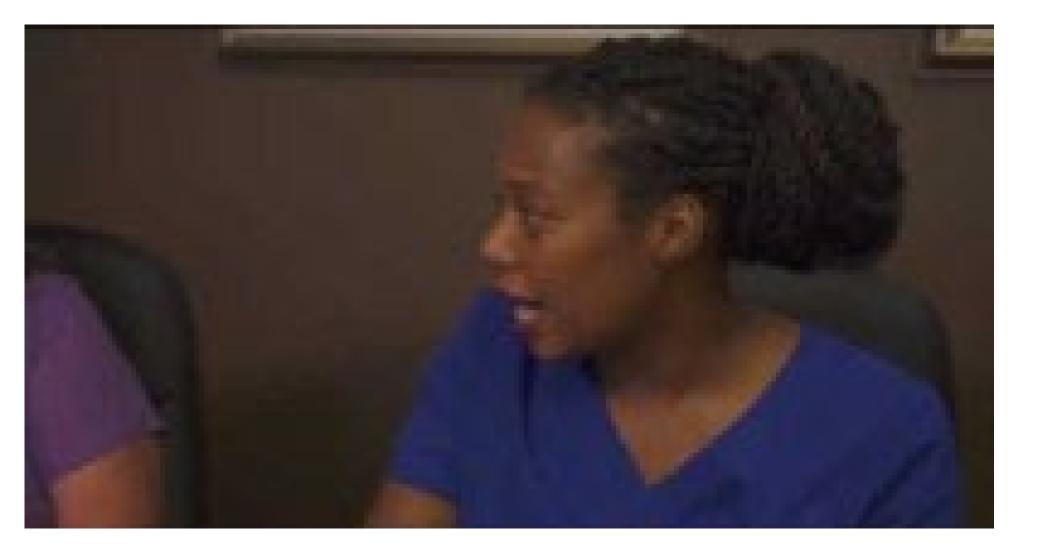
American Psychological Association, Reflections on Humility, 2013, Reflections on cultural humility (apa.org)

Putting the Nursing Home Resident with SUD First

- "PCC means treating residents as equal partners in the business of healing; it is personalized, coordinated and enabling."
- Recognizes the capacities of people with SUD to actively participate in improving their own health and increase treatment adherence.



https://youtu.be/MTSLUgkND4M?si=KmKBlzuwdBOwBFo_







- Preferred language and meaning within context
- Use **OARS** for person centered communication
 - Open-ended Questions
 - Affirmations
 - Reflective Listening
 - Summaries





4 C's of Person-Centered Care

- Care: Integrate the resident's perspectives, needs and desires
- **Culture:** Consider the resident's cultural views, capacity, and resources.
- **Communication:** Preferred resident language, transparency and recovery-oriented terms.
- **Collaboration:** Partner with resident in decision making regarding substance use and recovery supports.

Person-Centered Care and Its Importance to Nursing Homes, July 2021, Person-Centered Care and Its Importance to Nursing Homes - for ppt.pdf



PCC for Nursing Home Residents with Substance Use

- Engage resident in understanding health issues and substance use impact.
- Provide pros and cons of different treatment options.
- Support resident in their decision to seek substance use disorder treatment or not, potential harm reduction options, (brief intervention).
- Support residents to implement resident decisions regarding their substance use.

Bradley KA, Kivlahan DR. Bringing patient-centered care to patients with alcohol use disorders. JAMA. 2014 May 14;311(18):1861-2. doi: 10.1001/jama.2014.3629. PMID: 24825640; PMCID: PMC4097878.



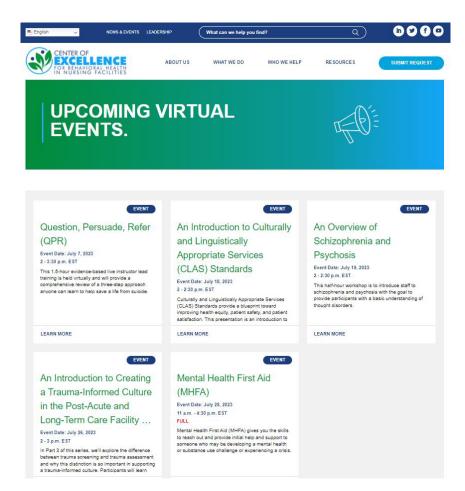


Questions ?



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www.youtube.com/channel/UCgnRi9EFB9rXApnIUwS09sw

Contact us:

For more information or to request assistance, we can be reached by phone at

1-844-314-1433 or by email at <u>coeinfo@allianthealth.org</u>.

Visit the website:

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