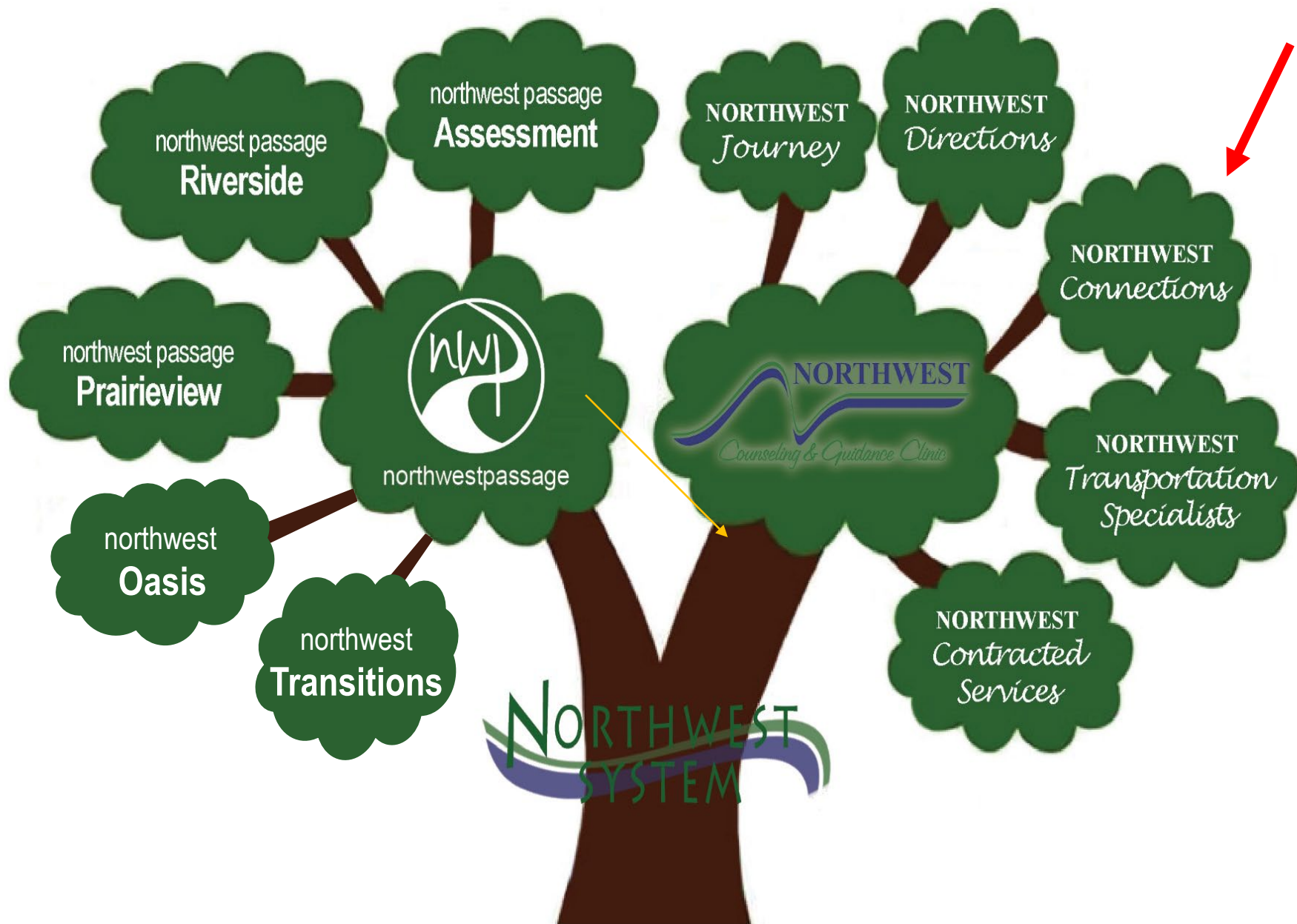




Emergency Mental Health Services

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NORTHWEST CONNECTIONS

- NWC contracts with 34 counties within Wisconsin to provide DHS 34 crisis services, via telephone and local mobile teams.
- Partner collaboratively with counties which creates opportunities to maximize the use of local resources.

OUR HISTORY

- Began first providing telephone crisis services in 2000.
- Further developed crisis programming in January of 2005, as part of a four-county grant initiative.
- Expansion continued after 2009 when 51.15 was changed to include the need for co-authorization of an ED (law enforcement no longer could determine this independently)



GOALS & FOCUS

- Reduce the amount of suicide attempts and suicide deaths.
- Apply the least restrictive intervention to meet the individual's need.
- Utilize the continuum of resources available within the individual's community (which varies SIGNIFICANTLY).

- Engage people in their own crisis planning and development of their natural supports.
- Reduce the number of unnecessary Emergency Detentions.
- Address the needs of people early on to prevent unnecessary costs to the individual, family and the county system.

YOUTH IN CRISIS

- The amount of youth receiving crisis services has grown considerably.
 - The age range has dropped quite low
- Two typical types of presentations:
 - Behavioral
 - Significant mental illness

OPTIONS FOR INTERVENTIONS

- Community Support Plan with parents or other adult support
- Youth crisis bed
- Voluntary inpatient behavioral health hospitalization
- Involuntary (Emergency Detention) inpatient behavioral health hospitalization.

OBSTACLES

- Myths about the purpose and scope of inpatient behavioral health hospitalization
 - Purpose is for immediate safety and stabilization (generally with medications) and discharge.
 - If the individual already has an outpatient psychiatrist the inpatient psychiatrist may not make any medication changes as they believe the outpatient psychiatrist knows the individual best.
 - Therapy will focus on basic coping skills – when they will be discharging soon the providers cannot delve into all of the underlying causes of what is leading the youth to be in crisis.
 - This is truly the role of outpatient therapy
 - The myths (even held by other professionals) can lead to anger, confusion and feeling as if "no one" is helping.

OBSTACLES, CONT.

Community Support Plan with parents:

- ☐ Parents are overwhelmed, scared, exhausted
- ☐ Parents are indifferent
- ☐ Are parents capable/willing to do what we are asking of them?

Youth Crisis Bed:

- There are not enough to make them accessible to the majority of Wisconsin families
- Lack of staffing
- Transportation: families do not feel safe transporting, money for this like gas and meals (depending on the distance)

OBSTACLE, CONT.

- Inpatient Behavioral Health Hospitalization (voluntary or involuntary):
 - Lack of available beds
 - Leads to emergency detentions since WMHI cannot refuse the ED
 - Far out of home community = inability for parents to have face to face contact with their child and the treatment staff.
 - Very unlikely to be beneficial to youth when the primary presentation is due to behavior.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

- Enhance availability of Crisis Stabilization Facilities for youth.
- Not only the general number of these facilities, but the age range they accept.
- Develop a psychiatric residential facility that focuses solely on the youth with severe mental illness rather than combining these youth in facilities with youth where the primary presentation is behavioral.
- Requirements for providers that parents/caregivers are provided the option to have more in-depth learning opportunities about youth and mental health and a separate track regarding youth where the primary presentation is behavioral.