| Stage Based Decision Guidelines for ACT/IDDT | | | | | | | |
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| Engagement Stage | Stag the client <u>in crisis</u> ? If so, what needs to be done to <u>manage the</u> <u>acute crisis?</u> Intervene if person is an imminent danger to themselves or others Decrease emotional distress by helping to reduce symptoms and/or crisis inducing circumstances | ge Based Decision G Is the client <u>accessing</u> <u>needed services</u>? Are we planning and providing adequate <u>outreach</u> to ensure needed services are being delivered? | iuidelines for ACT/I Does the client have basic needs addressed? If not, what do we need to be doing to address those needs? Have we learned what needs the client would like to address? (so as not to be forcing our own opinions about this upon them) | DDT Do we have a trusting relationship with the client? If not, what needs to be done so that we get one? Begin to develop a rapport via regular contact with the person (use multiple team members if/when possible) Be curious yet sensitive, find out about this person's story and perspective | Have we gathered enough information in our <u>assessment</u> about the history and interactive course of disorders? If not, what do we need to learn more about and how can we learn it? Elicit description of a typical day | | |

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| Early Motivation Stage | Stag Do we know <u>what</u> <u>matters</u> (values and goals) to the person? If not, that's the conversation If so, the conversation becomes "what's getting in the way of what matters to you and what helps you get what matters to you?" | Will the person <u>discuss</u> their use, mental health and/or other concerns with the team? Elicit, listen to, and acknowledge the aspects of substance use or other issues that the person enjoys Payoff Matrix | buidelines for ACT/I Do the team and the individual <u>agree on</u> <u>direction?</u> Ask permission to address the topic of change Listen for and learn the person's perceptions of the problem Explore the meaning of the events that | DDT Can a discussion of change occur? • Provide encouragement and support; instill hope and a sense of possibility and to rebuild a positive self-image • Assesses readiness/ confidence in their ability to make positive | Continue: • Outreach • Assistance w/ Basic Needs • Assessment • Non Judgmental interactions • Instilling Hope and Optimism • Compassion and Concern • Roll with resistance • OARS | |
| | Avoid Common Traps (Expert, Premature Focus, Arguing for Change, Labeling, Question/Answer, Blaming/Shaming) Values Card Sort (For those who struggle to verbalize this) | Explore willingness to develop a Crisis Plan | events that brought the person to treatment or the results of previous treatments Normalize ambivalence | Invite positive changes Invite the person to attend motivational groups that are non-threatening and which do not insist on commitment to change Offer to engage individual's support network | Trauma sensitive interactions Avoid directive interventions | |

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| Late Motivation Stage | Has the person been able to narrow or clearly <u>describe</u> <u>his/her needs and</u> <u>priorities?</u> If not, help them prioritize their needs and what it is that they most want or need to address If so, look for opportunities to develop discrepancy between their current behavior, and achieving their personal goals and priorities Normalize ambivalence | Has the person considered or offered any of <u>their own</u> <u>ideas</u> about how they would like to approach their priorities, needs and goals? Elicit suggestions and ideas from the person that reflect their own considerations about how they would like to approach their priorities, needs and goals | Is the person accessing potentially helpful groups or other resources offered by the team? Help them to explore groups and other treatment options that they feel could assist them Show the "menu" of available helping resources If the person was not previously willing or able to attend group, invite again Explore interest in and facilitate access to peer support groups | Is the person interested in learning more about mental health and/or substance abuse? • Offer education/ information to help them acquire knowledge to inform decisions about mental health, substance use, medication, lifestyle, etc. | Remember to: Ask permission before providing information, suggestions, or options Elicit and reinforce change talk Consolidate commitment | |

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| Early Active Treatment Stage | Does the person have critical/necessary Collaborate with the individual to teach, practice and monitor recovery skills which may include: Identifying internal and external triggers/cues Managing cravings Managing unhelpful thoughts and emotions Communication Relaxation Managing high risk situations Ensure a plan for continued contact with the team in the event of a slip or return to use | What is the role of pharmacotherapy for this person? Support use of medications known to be effective for MH symptoms and medications known to be effective for cravings & urges to use Explore any persistent "noncompliant" behavior and whether this is lingering ambivalence or dissatisfaction with treatment | Is the person capable of <u>understanding</u> <u>defense mechanisms</u> and how they use them? (A person's recognition of important discrepancies in their lives is too uncomfortable a state to remain in for long, and unless change has begun, they can retreat to using defenses such as minimizing or rationalizing to decrease the discomfort) • Offer education and exercises designed to help the client reduce defense mechanisms that perpetuate the addictive process | Is the person <u>linked</u> to recovery support <u>communities</u>? Does the person need help to understand and navigate self help supports? Refer to self-help support groups and peer support (Does the team have familiarity w/ local groups, as well as group content/structure etc?) Identify positive social supports Prepare clients to understand that uncomfortable moments are a normal part of the recovery process | Does the person have a <u>recovery plan</u>? Develop a written recovery plan and Behavioral Health Advance Directives Address perceived and realistic consequences changing lifestyles Identify & lower barriers to change by anticipating possible family, health, system problems, (e.g. finances, child care, work, transportation or other potential barriers problems) Help the person anticipate and navigate unexpected obstacles | |

| | Stag | ge Based Decision G | iuidelines for ACT/I | DDT | |
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| Late Active Treatment Stage | Are there persistent challenges and/or threats to recovery present? Is the team offering support by facilitating "troubleshooting" conversations? Has the person secured a self- help support "sponsor" or are they making effective use of other recovery mentoring? Would attention to a specific skill in groups or otherwise (assertiveness coaching, etc) minimize threats to stability? | Is the person experiencing emotional barriers to life in recovery? Has the team adequately helped the individual reconcile issues of grief and loss? Has the team assisted with adjustments to sober/stable living? Has symptom management for mental health been adequately addressed? If present, is the person ready for trauma to be addressed? | Is the person getting adequate positive feedback and reinforcement? Provide positive feedback on success; encourage continued use and practice of learned skills and strategies for maintaining recovery Has the team explored competing reinforcers with the client? (*A competing reinforcer is anything that clients enjoy that is or can become a healthy alternative to drugs or alcohol as a source of satisfaction.) | Would the person benefit from a <u>less</u> <u>restrictive or less</u> <u>intensive level of</u> <u>care?</u> Revisit step-down criteria to establish most appropriate level of care Explore future transition to lower level of care | Maintain <u>supportive</u> <u>contact</u> |

| continued success been developed?pursuing meaningful life activity beyond treatmentare there opportunities for the person to contributeupdating or otherwise?contact• Assist person in• Explore hopesto the recovery of to the recovery of• Contact• Contact | Stage Based Decision Guidelines for ACT/IDDT | | | | | | | |
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| Relapse Prevention Stage(*Note that some teams refer to this using different terms, like Recovery Plan, Personal Plan, Success Plan or Relapse Prevention Plan. The aim of all of them remains the same.)• Help the person trust in their own decision-making ability and take more and more responsibility for their life (and the aforementioned hopes and dreams)• Alumni activity • Peer support• Called a supervision plan. The aim of all of them remains the same.)• Help the person trust in their own decision-making ability and take more and more responsibility for their life (and the aforementioned hopes and dreams)• Alumni activity • Peer support• Explore, plan and activate steps towards the individual's priorities• Alumni activity • Peer support | = | <u>continued success</u> <u>been developed?</u> Assist person in crafting a plan (*Note that some teams refer to this using different terms, like Recovery Plan, Personal Plan, Success Plan or Relapse Prevention Plan. The aim of all of them remains the | pursuing meaningful life activity beyond treatment Explore hopes and dreams Help the person trust in their own decision-making ability and take more and more responsibility for their life (and the aforementioned hopes and dreams) Explore, plan and activate steps towards the individual's | are there opportunities for the person to <u>contribute</u> <u>to the recovery of</u> <u>others</u> ? • Alumni activity | updating or | Maintain <u>supportive</u> contact | | |