Web-Based Certificate in Integrated Behavioral Health and Primary Care Pediatric & Adult Track

Spring 2017

Definitions:

“Live coursework” consists of interactive lectures viewed online from a home or work computer. All participants in the program log on at the same time and view the live streaming lecture and PowerPoint presentation. You can see the instructors, but they can’t see you. During live coursework, participants have instant access to the instructors for questions and comments via chat bar.

“Self-paced coursework” consists of pre-recorded podcasts and web modules. Participants can view these materials at any time during the term.

“Small group videoconferences” are part of the live coursework component, and consist of meetings with classmates. At appointed times, participants are invited to enter the online videoconferences and discuss course materials and projects with their peers. Each participant can see and hear their small group of five to seven peers, and can be seen and heard by them. In certain cases, participants from the same agency meet together in person during these times in lieu of entering a videoconference.
### SCHEDULE OF LIVE SESSIONS

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<th>Day</th>
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### TIMED AGENDA: LIVE COURSEWORK

*Note: All times listed below are in the Eastern time zone*

**Friday March 10, 2017**
11:00-1:00, J. Capobianco, “Introduction to Bidirectional Integrated Care”
1:00-1:30, Lunch
1:30-2:30, J. Capobianco, “Introduction to Bidirectional Integrated Care” ct’d
2:30-3:30, A. Lapidos & M. Duprey, Small Group Videoconference - "Intros & IPAT”

**Tuesday March 14, 2017**
5:30-7:30, M. Duprey, “Pediatric Integrated Health Care Model”
7:30-8:30, D. Lee, “Role of the Behavioral Health Consultant”

Wednesday March 15, 2017
5:30-7:30, K. Reynolds, “Primary Behavioral Health”

Tuesday March 28, 2017
5:30-7:30, C. Bares, “Social Determinants of Health”
7:30-8:30, S. Bobak, “ADHD”

Friday March 31, 2017
11:00-12:00, K. Reynolds, “Billing for Integrated Health”
12:00-12:30, Lunch
12:30-1:30, M. Scalera, “SBIRT”
1:30-3:30, M. Ruffolo, “Cognitive-Behavioral Approaches”

Wednesday April 19, 2017
5:30-7:30, S. Wiland, “Motivational Enhancement I”

Tuesday April 25, 2017
5:30-6:30, E. Attisha, “Pediatric Asthma”
6:30-7:30, J. Salerno, “Teen Sexual Health”
7:30-8:30, D. Córdova, “Substance Abuse”

Wednesday May 3, 2017
5:30-7:30, S. Wiland, “Motivational Enhancement II”

Friday May 5, 2017
11:00-12:00, TBD, “Affordable Care Act”
12:00-1:00, J. Firn, “Ethics”
1:00-1:30, Lunch
1:30-2:30, A. Lapidos & M. Duprey, Small Group Videoconference - “Ethics”
2:30-3:30, M. Duprey, “Basics of Integrated Health Implementation”

Tuesday May 9, 2017
5:30-7:00, J. Henry, “Trauma”
7:00-8:30, K. Rogalski, “Depression”

Wednesday May 10, 2017
5:30-7:30, A. Lapidos, “Living Well With Pain: The ACT Approach”

Tuesday May 16, 2017
5:30-7:30, M. Ruffolo, “Interventions”
7:30-8:30, J. Lane, “Adolescent Medical Homes”
Friday May 19, 2017
11:00-12:00, D. Córdova, “Culturally Responsive Practice”
12:00-1:00, L. Bryan-Podvin, “Telepsychiatric Consultation”
1:00-1:30, Lunch
1:30-2:30, A. Lapidos, “Provider Mindfulness: The ACT Approach”
2:30-3:30, A. Lapidos & M. Duprey, Small Group Videoconference - “Mindfulness”

**SELF-PACED COURSEWORK**

*Video Lectures:*
L. Raney, “Integrated Primary Care & BH Consultation”
M. Ruffolo, “Biopsychosocial Assessment”
C. Dahlem, “Medical Aspects of Behavioral Health”
D. Furgeson, “Oral Health for Collaborative Care”
K. Harmes, “Patient-Centered Medical Homes”
J. Hopper, “Prescription Drug Abuse”
P. Pfeiffer, “Primary Care Psychopharmacology”
C. Rheingans, “Affordable Care Act”
P. Robinson, “ACT in Primary Care”
L. Biggs, “DD/Autism”
J. Salerno, “Teen Suicide”
R. Rienecke, “Eating Disorders”
T. Doll, “School-Based Health Centers”
K. Rogalski, “Anxiety”
M. Kaems, “Registries”
COURSE DESCRIPTIONS: SHARED CURRICULUM

Introduction to Integrated Behavioral Health and Primary Care

In this module, participants will learn about the nature and implications of integrated care, and will become fluent in the key terms that have come to describe it. Topics will include key public policies affecting the integrated care movement, including the Affordable Care Act; successful models of integrated care; population health management and health disparities; and ethical challenges and opportunities in integrated care. The transition to integrated care will be framed as a paradigm shift from disease-oriented to recovery-oriented service delivery, resulting in new opportunities and challenges, and direct implications for consumers and their families.

Learning Objectives:
1. Explain the difference between colocation and integration.
2. State three key features of the Affordable Care Act related to integrated health.
3. Compare and contrast interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary teams.
4. Identify level of integration based on standard model that is used in current workplace and determine what changes can further integrate practice.
5. Identify at least three social determinants of health.
6. Identify at least two ethical challenges to integrated health practice.
7. Address/resolve common ethical challenges in integrated health practice.

Integrated Health Systems and Implementation

In this module, participants will obtain knowledge and skills related to the implementation of integrated care services. Implementation of integrated team-based collaborative care presents challenges and opportunities for providers and managers, with significant implications for access to care and patient satisfaction. Topics include basics of integrated health implementation; telepsychiatric consultation; culturally responsive practice; Patient Centered Medical Home recognition; oral health for collaborative care; and provider mindfulness and self-care.

Learning Objectives:
1. Develop skills to hire and train staff in integrated health practice.
2. Implement an organizational self-assessment for cultural responsiveness.
3. Describe components of telepsychiatry.
4. Explain how provider mindfulness and self-care relate to workforce challenges such as burnout prevention.
5. List three features of primary prevention of oral diseases such as dental caries.
6. Determine current level of Patient Centered Medical Home (PCMH) development in the practice setting.
7. Identify key entities and access key resources involved in PCMH certification.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS: PEDIATRIC CURRICULUM

Foundations of Pediatric Integrated Health Care

Although "pediatrics" describes the age range from birth through 18 years of age, children develop through a number of distinct developmental, psychological, and social stages. The Pediatric track explores how to address the most common issues of these stages using a pediatric integrated health model of care. Topics include an introduction to the model, the role of the pediatric behavioral health consultant, pediatric social determinants of health, and interventions in the medical setting.

Learning Objectives:
1. Use the Pediatric Integrated Health Care four-quadrant model to determine level of care needs for patients.
2. Provide an example of the Pediatric Integrated Health Care model.
3. Be able to serve in the role of behavioral health consultant in pediatric integrated health care.
4. Identify at least five social determinants of health related to working with children and adolescents.
5. Use a population health model to develop programs or interventions for children and adolescents.

Pediatric Interventions

As the health care system is transformed from non-integrated to integrated, many services and interventions can be provided directly to the pediatric population as well as their parents in the medical clinic. Although many clinicians know typical child and adolescent diagnoses from a clinical perspective, this module helps participants develop an integrated understanding of typical topics that may present in the medical setting. Topics include ADHD, pediatric asthma, DD-autism, anxiety, depression, trauma, and adverse childhood experiences.

Learning Objectives:
1. Identify recommended evidence-based treatment options for ADHD in pediatric primary care.
2. Identify two primary causes of pediatric asthma.
3. Teach patients, stakeholders, and community about the impact of pediatric trauma on health.
4. Identify symptoms of trauma in a primary care setting.
7. Identify a need for further assessment for developmental disabilities.
Adolescence

Many adolescents are required to attend at least one physician appointment a year, presenting an annual opportunity to engage them in management of their own health care and in the detection and early intervention of risky behaviors which can have lifelong consequences. Adolescents can be best engaged in self-management when their unique social, developmental, physical and psychological needs are considered. Topics include adolescent-centered medical homes, adolescent sexual health, substance abuse, suicide, eating disorders, and school-based health centers.

Learning Objectives:
1. Identify and normalize developmental considerations in adolescent sexual health.
2. Be able to tailor a physical environment to become a developmentally-appropriate and engaging adolescent medical home.
3. Apply two prevention and/or intervention strategies for pediatric substance abuse.
4. Identify two causes of adolescent suicide.
5. Identify three symptoms which of an eating disorder that likely present in healthcare settings.
6. Identify at least one law related specifically to adolescent health care that are used in a school-based health center.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS: ADULT CURRICULUM

Bidirectional Integrated Care

In this module, participants will build upon their knowledge of integrated care implementation in adult healthcare settings. Topics will include the Wagner Chronic Care Model; collaborative care; stepped care; care coordination; and billing in integrated health environments. Participants will learn the "care coordination standard" for integrated primary care and discover new roles in primary care for the behavioral health consultant.

Learning Objectives:
1. Define the collaborative care model, and identify the particular model used in their current clinical practice.
2. Identify and be able to educate patients about health behaviors underlying common physical health presenting problems in their clinical practice.
3. Describe the care coordination standard.
4. Identify 2 billing codes that can further integrated care.
Assessment in Integrated Care

Initial and follow-up assessments play a critical role in effective integrated care. This course addresses free-form interviews such as biopsychosocial-spiritual assessment, structured screening tools such as the PHQ-9 and the AUDIT-C, and mixed assessment and intervention models such as SBIRT. The strengths, weaknesses, benefits, and limitations of common assessment tools in integrated health environments are reviewed.

Learning Objectives:
1. **Conduct a biopsychosocial-spiritual interview in a fast-paced integrated care setting.**
2. List 4 common screening tools and assess their strengths and weaknesses
3. List the evidence-based components of Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) for addicted populations.

Behavioral Intervention in Integrated Care

Common elements often form the basis of evidence-based behavioral health interventions. This course teaches and reviews behavioral intervention skills relevant to everyday clinical practice across disciplines and practice settings. Brief interventions around motivational enhancement, psychoeducation, cognitive restructuring, mindfulness, and values-based behavior change can help promote adaptive health behaviors in support of improved wellness. There is a strong emphasis on feasible brief interventions in a fast-paced clinical context and on adapting interventions to each consumer’s unique biopsychosocial, socioeconomic, and cultural context.

Learning Objectives:
1. **Apply Motivational Enhancement in integrated health settings.**
2. **Use Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy in integrated health settings.**
3. **Use Acceptance and Commitment Therapy in integrated health settings.**
4. Define and recognize "change talk."
5. **Define and apply "reflective listening."**
6. State the demographic health disparities facing people living with serious and persistent mental illness.
7. State the role of integrated primary care service delivery in remediating health disparities facing people living with serious and persistent mental illness.
8. **Define and apply "cognitive restructuring."**
9. **Engage in self-assessment in clinical practice.**

Biomedical Aspects of Integrated Care

Many presenting medical problems are deeply influenced by health behaviors, and a growing body of evidence suggests that mental health consumers, especially those with serious mental illnesses or substance use disorders, are faced with a broad range of physical health disparities. In this
module, participants will deepen their understanding of bidirectional integrated care for medical issues such as diabetes and obesity, and behavioral health issues such as substance use disorders and depression. This courses emphasizes the medical sequelae commonly associated with behavioral health diagnoses and psychotropic medications. There are special sections on primary care psychopharmacology and prescription drug abuse.

Learning Objectives:
1. State the demographic health disparities facing people living with serious and persistent mental illness.
2. State the role of integrated primary care service delivery in remediating these disparities.
3. **Explain 3 factors leading to over-prescription of opioid medications and apply 2 strategies to counteract them.**
4. List the 3 most common psychiatric medications prescribed in primary care and their uses, contraindications, and potential side-effects.