



The Long-term Challenges of an Outpatient Mental Health Program: Does a Structured Approach Work?

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Outline of Presentation

- Background of bio-psychosocial needs of HIVinfected youth
- Objectives
- Bio-psychosocial Assessment Program (BAP)
- Results
- Summary
- Conclusions
- Questions and Answers





Background

- Developmental, biological, psychological challenges compete with HIV-infected youth's:
 - Desire for autonomy
 - Independence
 - Concrete thinking
 - Self-efficacy
- Mental health difficulties
 - increase during adolescence and young adulthood
- Contributes to poorer medication adherence, sexual and substance use behaviors, and adverse mental health outcomes¹
- Guidelines for the care of HIV-infected individuals include annual mental health screens²
- 1. Nichols, Bethel, Garvie et al., 2013
- 2. New York State Aids Institute, 2012





Objectives

In Perinatally Acquired HIV Youth:

- 1. Describe a Bio-psychosocial Assessment Program
- 2. To identify mental health needs of HIV-infected youth in an outpatient clinic
- 3. Identify differences between the use of structured assessments versus clinical diagnostic approaches





Bio-psychosocial Assessment Program (BAP)

Ryan White funded empirically guided, tailored mental health assessment and referral program, providing comprehensive mental health screenings:

- Youth ages 6-24 years
- 4 components to complete annual assessment
- Data collection began in 2008 in the Pediatric Infectious Diseases Clinic at NYU/Bellevue Hospital Center, New York, NY
- NYU IRB approved R#: 06-959



BAP Goals

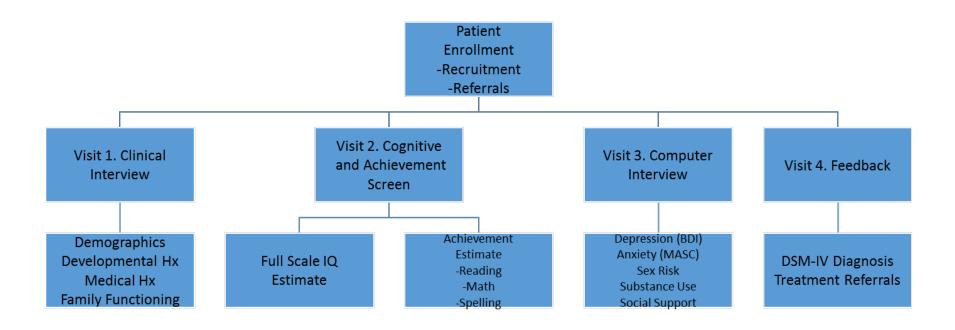
Goals achieved by:

- 1. Evaluating the youth's cognitive, emotional, academic functioning, sexual risk behavior, and substance use
- 2. Providing tailored treatment and mental health referrals to address identified problems
- 3. Offering feedback sessions covering the youth's diagnosis, treatment recommendations, and academic performance to youth/caregivers, following the assessments





BAP Implementation







Procedures

- Annual Assessments
 - Semi-structured clinical interviews were conducted
 - Psychosocial data was collected via ACASI
 - Feedback sessions included the results and treatment recommendations:
 - need for individual psychotherapy,
 - social skills group,
 - psychopharmacology intervention,
 - school remediation,
 - vocational & career preparation,
 - referral for social work services etc.





Results: Table 1. Demographics of Enrolled Youth (n=98)

Age	Range = 8-33	Mean = 22.65	SD = 4.16
		N	%
HIV Status	Infected		100
Gender	Female	55	45
Gender	Male	66	55
Ethnicity	African American	56	46
Ethnicity	Hispanic	56	46
Ethnicity	White	6	5
Ethnicity	Native American/Other	3	2





Table 2. Completed BAP (n=98)

Year	N	%
1	71	72
2	41	42
3	23	23
4	10	10





Table 3. Participant Status (2016)

Variable	N	%
Still active	56	57.1
Moved out of state	13	13.3
Lost to Care	24	24.5
Deceased	5	5.1
Total	98	100





Table 4. Cognitive and Achievement Functioning - Year 1

Measure	Infected Mean	Percentile Rank
WASI IQ Estimate (n=93)	88.3 (n=69)	21 st
Verbal Estimate (n=92)	89.8 (n=68)	23 rd
Performance Estimate (n=92)	89.5 (n=68)	23 rd
WRAT Reading (n=86)	91.0 (n=66)	27 th
WRAT Math (n=86)	83.2 (n=66)	18 th
WRAT Spelling (n=86)	87.7 (n=66)	19 th





Table 5. Psychosocial Trends – Year 1

Variables	Mean	SD	Range
Depression BDI	8.7	9.0	0-33
Anxiety MASC (exclude BAI)	45.5	10.3	27-70
Sex Risk Total # partners	2.3	10.4	*0-60
Substance use Current # using	.1	.4	0-2
Social Support	3.7	1.0	1-5





Bar Graph - Primary Diagnoses

Primary Diagnoses

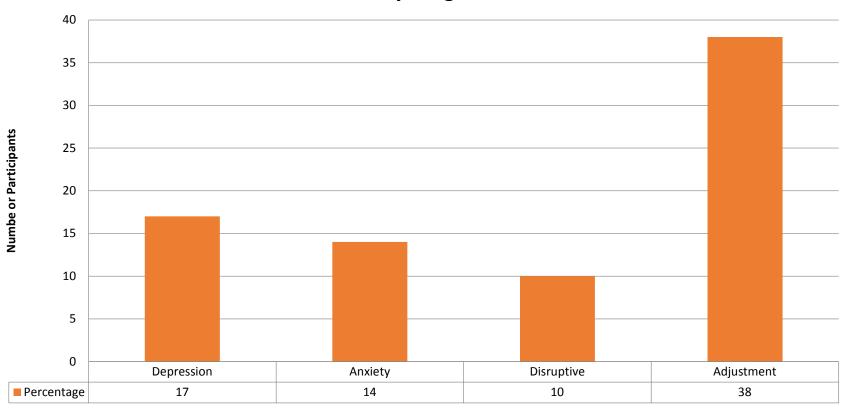






Table 6.

Depression and Anxiety Measures vs. Clinical Assessment

Year	Number of inconsistent	Percentage (%)
	responses	
1	35	76
2	14	66
3	11	65





Table 7. Revision of the BAP

Variable	Original BAP (2008 – 2013)	Revised BAP (2014 - 2016)
 Clinical Interview Demographic & Medical History Family Functioning DSM-Diagnosis Medication Assessment Sleep/Appetite SI/HI 	X X X X X	X X X X X
Cognitive & Achievement Screen - WASI - WRAT	X X	X -
Psychosocial MeasuresDepression , Anxiety, PTSDSubstance UseVocational	X X -	X X X





Summary Results

 Cognitive and Psychosocial Measures are stable over time

- Cognitive and Psychosocial Measures do not meet criteria for clinical significance
- Multiple choice measures of depression and anxiety less sensitive than clinician assessment in this population





Conclusions

- Hard to retain youth in a clinical mental health program over time
- Structured tests not always sensitive in identifying cognitive & psychosocial problems
- Traditional IQ measures not sensitive in this clinical HIV-infected population
- Clinical assessment needed to continue to supplement traditional test results.
- Need to identify the utility of more focused neuro-cognitive measures



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Treatment as a result of the BAP

- 98 participants received mental health treatment from 2008 – 2013 as a result of their participation in the BAP
- Treatment included individual psychotherapy to address their needs
- 95 participants received mental health services or treatment from 2014 – 2016, which included individual psychotherapy

