

SMART-CHATS

Developing Effective Physical Health Goals
and Health Action Plans



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Agenda

- Brief overview of chronic disease
- Concepts of self-management, activation, motivational interviewing, behavior change, goal-setting, and brief action planning
- Model for developing a physical health goal/health action plan in collaboration with the healthcare home member – and ideally their CPRC staff
- Examples of Action Planning



Chronic Disease Prevalence

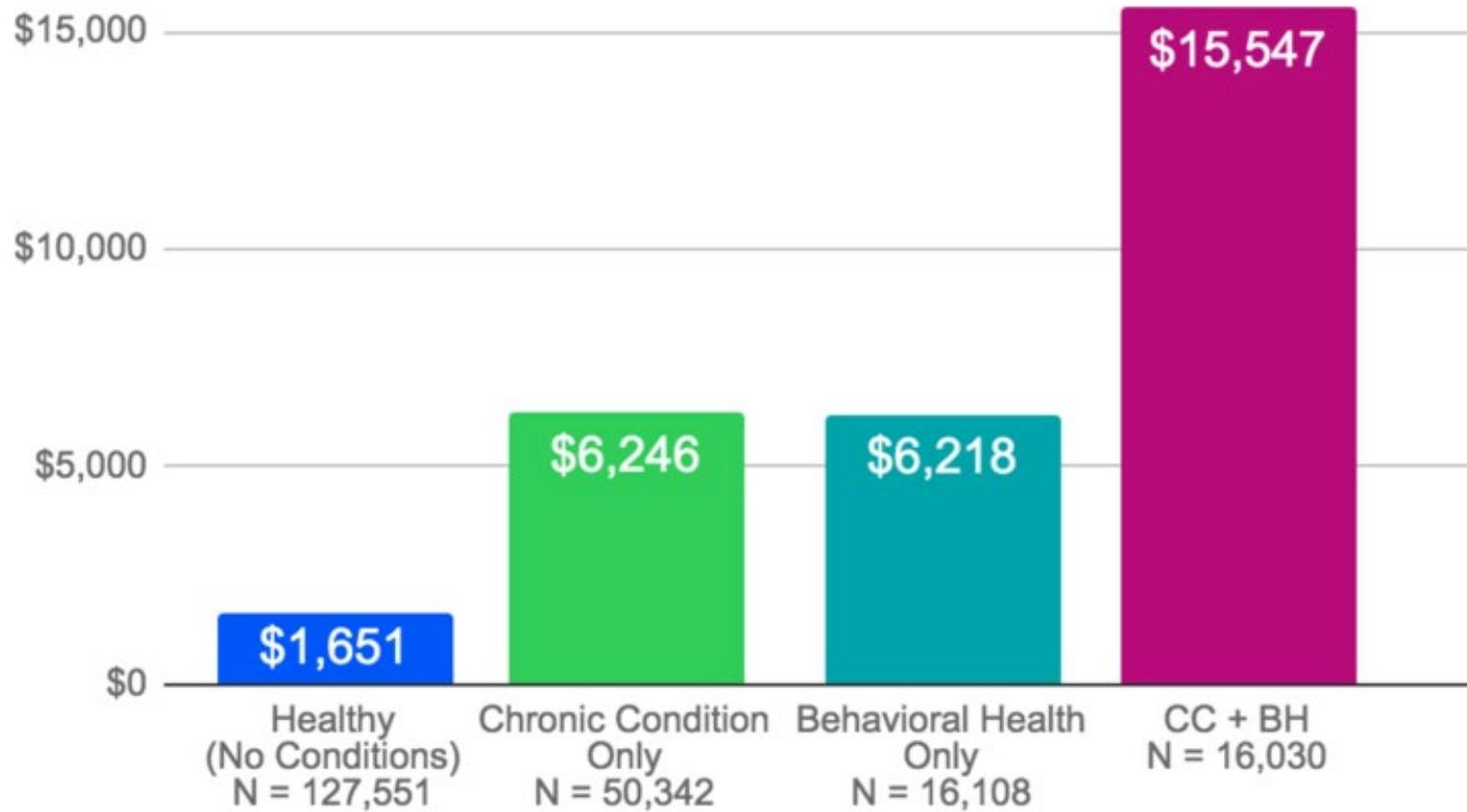


Chronic Disease Prevalence

- 7 out of 10 top leading causes of death are due to chronic diseases
- Treating chronic diseases accounts for 90% of the nation's healthcare costs (CDC)
- People with chronic diseases have a lower quality of life
- The majority of persons enrolled in the Behavioral Health Healthcare Home in Missouri have multiple chronic health conditions that require collaborative self-management*



Costs: 1 + 1 = 3



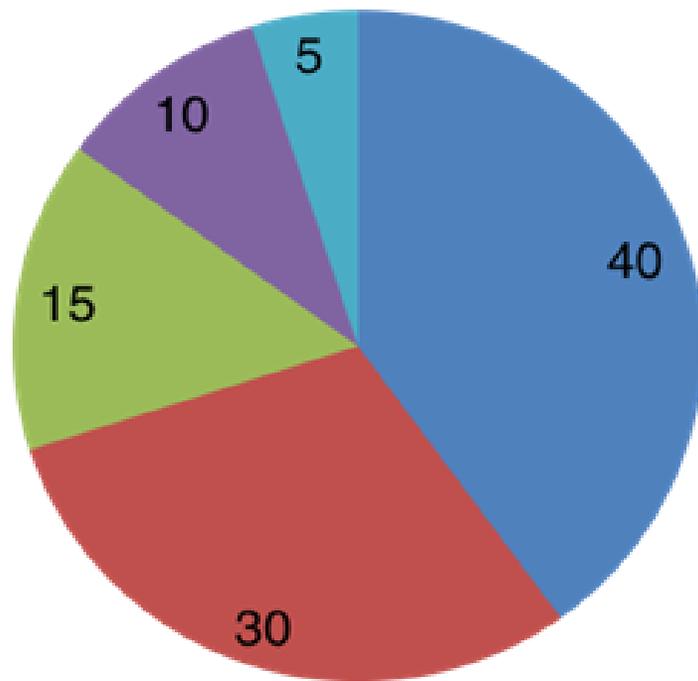
Key Lifestyle Risks

- Tobacco Use/Secondhand Smoke
 - Poor Nutrition
 - Lack of Physical Activity
 - Excessive Alcohol use
-
- Persons with behavioral health diagnoses have a higher prevalence of engaging in these behaviors - and have additional risk factors



Factors Impacting Health

Proportional Contribution

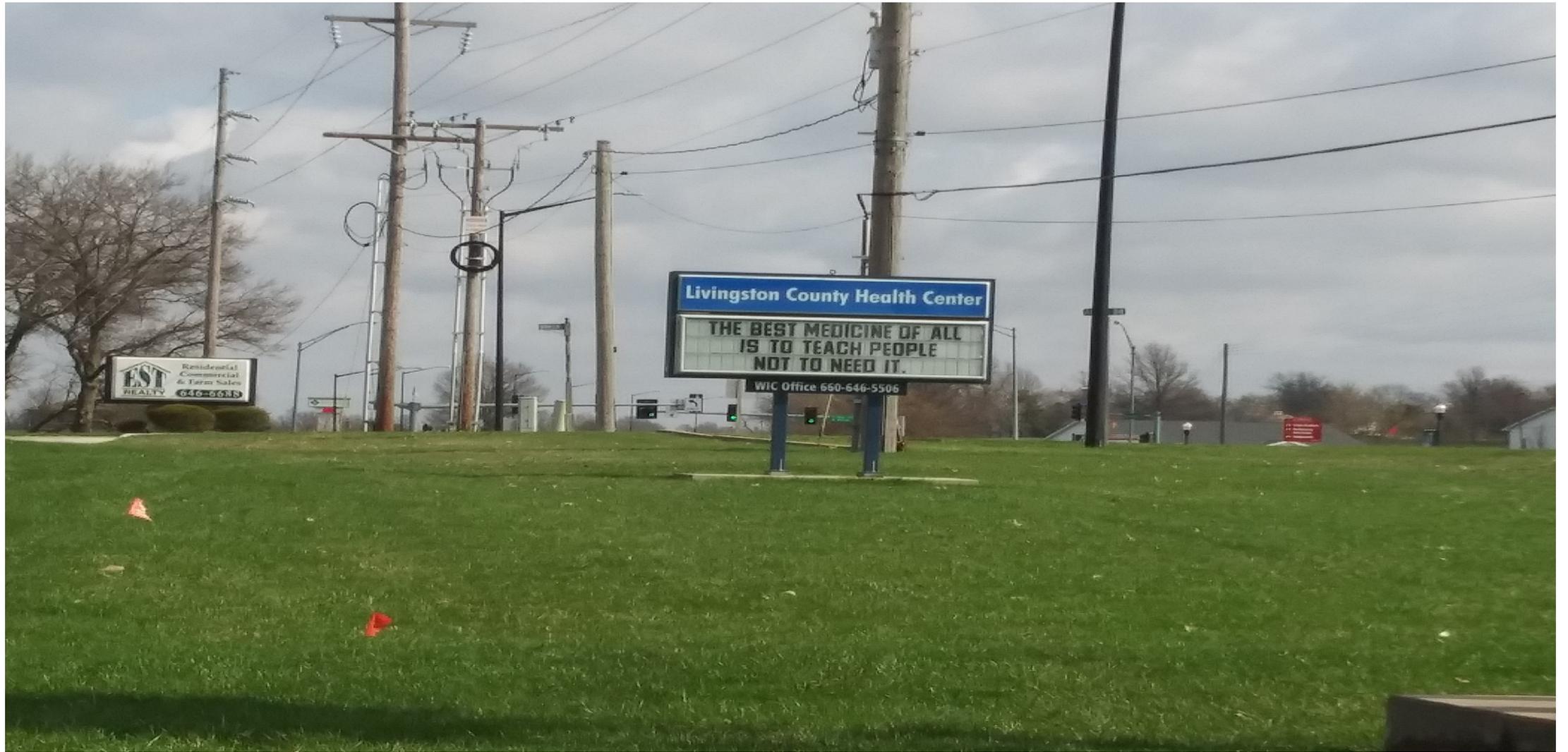


- Behavioral Patterns
- Genetic Predisposition
- Social Circumstances
- Health Care
- Environmental exposure

Primary Care Model

- Our country's predominant model of Primary Care was designed to treat acute problems, not chronic conditions
- Given the prevalence of Chronic Diseases, Primary Care practices are shifting focus to the treatment of patients with chronic illnesses
- Medications alone do not typically lead to the best outcomes possible for chronic conditions; patient's play a large role in determining their outcomes
- The best system is one that *improves* health, not just *manages* conditions





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Managing a Chronic Condition

- There is no way around managing a chronic condition
 - Choosing to do nothing is one way of managing
 - This can lead to progression of the illness and often leads to other symptoms and diseases
 - Medication only is another way
 - Positively managing is learning how to function to the highest level possible, given the chronic condition by:
 - Seeing a Primary Care or Specialty Provider regularly
 - Taking part in treatments available
 - Being proactive in day-to-day management by learning strategies
 - Controlling one's own life instead of allowing the illness to control it
 - Referred to as Self-Management



Self-Management

- Many patients want to make changes that will improve their health, but they need support
- A major component of treating chronic illness is supporting patients in self-management of their conditions
- Self-management is different than traditional patient education
- In addition to providing education, self-management involves engaging patients in making behavioral changes and create appropriate action plans based on their level of activation



Engagement

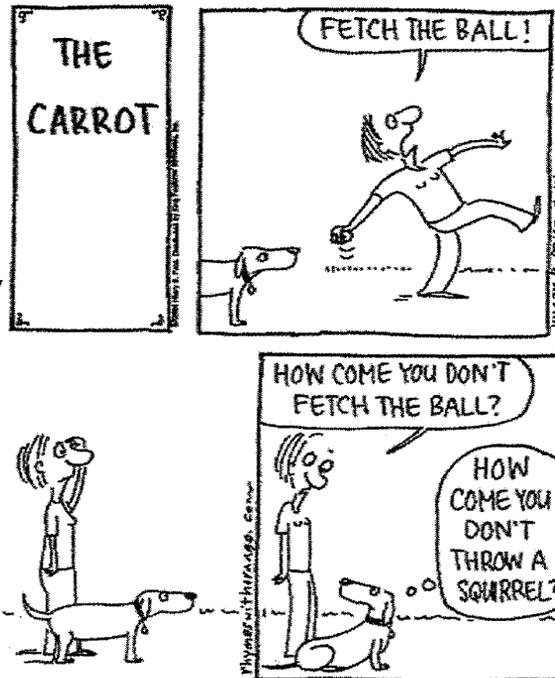
- “Patient experience” is a popular term and has been a part of the Triple Aim - now the Quadruple Aim
- To achieve the best outcomes, it’s important for people to be engaged in their own care
- Low levels of patient engagement can present a challenge
- “Patient Engagement” is an umbrella term that includes patient activation



Activation

The Art of Activation/Self Care

- Built on trust
- Starts with the consumer's strengths
- Based on *Stage of Recovery*
- In synch with consumer's own recovery goals and personal preferences
- Exploration of the best self care/activation tools is done by the consumer themselves often in partnership with a trusted other (especially in the early stages of recovery)



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Activation

- Patient Activation is different than patient engagement
- Understanding their role in the care process
- Having the motivation, knowledge, skills, and ability to take action to manage their healthcare
- Can be measured
 - Patient Activation Measure (PAM)
 - Patient Health Engagement Scale
- Has shown success in low-income, underserved communities



Activation

- PAM - 4 levels of activation
- 13 items that have statements on confidence, beliefs, knowledge, and skills about managing one's health
- Determining the level is a critically important step
- Some Patient Centered Medical Homes are using the level of activation as a “vital sign”



Activation

- Tailoring coaching to the person's activation level has been shown to improve outcomes
- Activation level is changeable - developmental
- Behaviors encouraged for each action level - or based on data indicating what is realistic at each stage
- Asking people to do things they could succeed at in order to build confidence



Activation

- Level 1:
 - Person may be disengaged, or overwhelmed and unprepared to play a role in their own health
 - ***“My Doctor is in charge of my health”***
 - Corresponds to the Pre-Contemplative Stage
 - **Action: build self-awareness and understanding of behavior patterns. Provide education**
 - Clinician-led patient education can drive activation levels



Activation

- Level 2:
 - Person may lack knowledge and confidence - becoming aware but still struggling
 - ***“I could do more”***
 - Corresponds to the Contemplation/Preparation Stage
 - **Action: implement small changes to existing behavior**



Activation

- Level 3:
 - Person has been taking action
 - ***“I’m part of my healthcare team”***
 - Corresponds to the Action Stage
- **Action: adoption of new behaviors/development of problem-solving skills**



Activation

- Level 4:
 - Person is maintaining behaviors and pushing further
 - ***“I’m my own advocate”***
 - Corresponds to the Maintenance Stage
 - **Action: relapse prevention and handling new situations as they arise**



Activation

- Higher activated people are:
 - More likely to receive preventative care
 - Less likely to smoke
 - Less likely to have a high BMI
 - Less likely to use the ED or have been hospitalized



Self-Management/Chronic Care Models

- 5 A's Behavior Change Model
- Motivational Interviewing
- Teach-back method
- Ask-tell-ask
- Patient Activation
- Brief Action Planning**
- Goal-Setting with confidence scaling



Self-Management/Chronic Care Models

- Stanford Model
- Whole Health Action Management (WHAM)
- Wellness Recovery Action Plan (WRAP)
- Self-Management Education (SME)

- The trend is towards patient-centered chronic care management vs a condition-centric model
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z6Rdut9rew8&list=PLv rp9iOILTQaIGDI85dhLUE7F8jf5qCZz&index=7&t=0s>



Goal-Setting for Success

- Tailor to level of activation/readiness for change
- Keep in mind the principles and practice of *Motivational Interviewing*
 - Partnership with the patient vs a prescription for change
 - Resist the urge to give advice or examples
 - Elicit ideas from them using open-ended questions
 - The ultimate choice to change resides with the patient
 - Roll with resistance*



SMART Goals - Expanded

- **S** - **S**pecific, **S**mall, **S**tage-Matched
- **M** – **M**easurable, **M**onitor-able
- **A** - **A**chievable, **A**ccountable
- **R** - **R**elevant, **R**ealistic, **R**eadiness
- **T** - **T**imely, **T**ime-Specific

- **C**- **C**onfidence, **C**alls for Action
- **H** - **H**ope-filled, **H**elper (to monitor and to follow-up)
- **A** - **A**dds Something, **P**ositively Stated
- **T** - **T**weakable
- **S** - **S**alutes **S**uccess



SMART CHATS -> Action Plans

- My Health Action Plan - the client can fill it in – assist if needed – client to take with them
- From that you will have the health goal for the treatment plan/wellness plan
 - I will walk my dog for 20 minutes in my neighborhood at least 3 days/week after dinner
 - I will drink one glass of water with each meal at least three days/week



Action Planning

- Brief Action Planning Model
- Goal is to assist an individual to create an action plan for a self-management behavior they feel confident that they can achieve
- Evidence-informed
- Integrates principles of MI with goal setting and action planning concepts from self-management support, self-efficacy, and behavior change literature



Action Planning

- Two evidenced-based constructs from behavior change literature:
 - Action planning - has been shown to mediate the intention-behavior relationship thus increasing the likelihood that the person's intentions will lead to actual behavior change
 - Self-efficacy – this is the person's confidence in their ability to enact a behavior. There is a strong relationship between self-efficacy and the adoption of healthy behaviors
- Three parts: eliciting a goal, scaling for confidence, and monitoring and follow-up



My Health Action Plan: Eliciting a Focus Area

- Ideally done after their health screen
- “Now that we’ve talked about your health, is there any area of your health you would to focus on for the next week or two?”
- “We’ve been talking about your diabetes, is there anything you would like to do for that?”
- Although technically a closed question, it can generate discussion about change
- Encourages the client to see themselves as engaged in their own health



My Health Action Plan: Eliciting a Focus Area

- Have an idea
 - Use the elements of SMART CHATS to turn into an Action Plan
- Not Sure
 - Ask permission to share with them some examples (Other client examples or the Menu) If they are able to choose, proceed as above
- No - or – Not at this time
 - “It sounds like you’re not ready/interested to make a plan for your health right now – can I check back in with you”
 - Can enlist the assistance of their CPRC Staff to use MI
 - Can ask permission to share educational material with them
 - Roll with “resistance”



My Health Action Plan: Scaling for Confidence

- “On a scale of 1-10, with 10 being the most confident, how sure do you feel that you can carry out your plan?”
- Assesses self-efficacy and facilitates discussion about potential barriers
- If below a “7”, collaboratively explore ways to improve confidence
- Recognize that low confidence is greater than no confidence
- If the client has no ideas, ask permission to share some examples from other clients
- May also want to consider scaling for readiness and importance



My Health Action Plan: Monitoring and Follow-Up

- Ask about how they can track or monitor – offer assistance or work with their CPRC staff if they need a chart or some other form of tracking; may want to consider digital assistance (smart phone apps, etc.)
- Ask who they can enlist to be their helper or supporter
- Discuss how they will tweak their plan, if needed
- Arrange for follow-up - either by you or their CPRC staff
 - Encourages reflection on barriers as well as successes
 - Presents an opportunity to tweak the plan vs giving up on it



Action Plan Examples

- <https://cepc.ucsf.edu/action-plans-video> 6
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r8-O0Q6hkiw> 5:39
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w0n-f6qyG54> BAP
4:41



Questions/Discussion

Inspire Hope. Promote Wellness.



Resources

- <https://www.cdc.gov/learnmorefeelbetter/index.htm>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity/activepeoplehealthynation/index.html>
- <https://www.selfmanagementresource.com/>
- <https://med.stanford.edu/coordinatedcare/better-choices--better-health.html>
- <https://healthy.kaiserpermanente.org/health-wellness/health-encyclopedia/he.personal-action-plan.zx3175>



Resources

- <https://www.chronicdisease.org/>
- <https://health.gov/>
- <https://www.insigniahealth.com/products/pam-survey>
- <https://www.mdedge.com/jcomjournal/article/147101/endocrinology/brief-action-planning-facilitate-behavior-change-and>
- <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19514801>
- <https://www.integration.samhsa.gov/health-wellness/wham>



Resources

- <https://mentalhealthrecovery.com/> WRAP