Community Reintegration for Adults with Serious Mental Illness

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Prototypes

Location:

- ▶Pasadena, CA
- ► Serves Los Angeles County
- ▶Other facilities in El Monte, Los Angeles, Oxnard, Pomona, and Tustin

Population served:

- ►Individuals with serious mental illness (SMI)
- ► Low-socioeconomic status and receiving MediCal
- ► Homeless and incarcerated
- ► Whole families

Programs Offered

- ► Occupational Therapy (OT)
- ► Outpatient and Intensive Outpatient
- ► Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Program
- ► Children's Services
- ▶Wellness Center
- ► CalWORKs and Employment
- ► Nursing and medication services

Needs Assessment

Community Reintegration

- Daily routine
- Coping skills
- Community connections

Data Collection

- Decreased attention
- Decreased comprehension
- ▶ Relevance

Program Description

Purpose:

To support successful occupational participation and community reintegration through the following:

- ► Reforming occupational identities
- ▶ Promoting healthy habits and routines
- ►Increasing leisure engagement
- ► Supporting social participation
- ► Adoption or resumption of roles
- ►Improving community access

Description:

- ►6-week program
- ► Outpatient Wellness Center group
- ► Occupation-based and holistic approach
- ► Frequent community outings

Program Modules:

- Resilience
- 1. Engagement and Resources
- 2. Leisure exploration
- 3. Leisure Participation

4. Accessing Community

5. Budgeting and nutrition

6. Meal Preparation and Hygiene

Literature Review

Scope of the Problem:

- ▶47.6 million in the United States experience mental illness (McCance-Katz, 2019)
 - ▶57% do not receive treatment
- ▶11.3 million in the United States experience SMI
 - ▶36% do not receive treatment
- ▶20.3 million in the United States experience SUD
- ▶90% do not receive treatment
- ▶From 2002 to 2003, mental illness was estimated to cost \$300 billion annually (Reeves et al., 2011)

Community Reintegration:

- ►SMI typically results in compromised wellbeing, poor physical health, occupational imbalance and unmet occupational needs (Milbourn et al., 2017)
- ▶ Recovery is often measured by the ability to integrate into the community, resume roles and engage in health-promoting occupations (Gibson et al., 2011)

Role of OT

- ►Occupation-based interventions produce "better outcomes in all performance areas and social participation than programs with general expectations" (D'Amico et al., 2018)
- ▶ Psychoeducation, occupation-based, cognitive skills, life skills and social skills interventions increase occupational performance (D'Amico et al., 2018)
- ► Unique definition of recovery including the creation of meaning in midst of symptoms (Gibson et al., 2011)

Gaps and Limitations:

- ►Low-quality evidence to support interventions (D'Amico et
- ► Lack of longitudinal studies to demonstrate long-term effectiveness of OT interventions

Theoretical Foundation

- ► Model of Human Occupation (Kielhofner, 2008)
- ►Kawa Model (Iwama, 2006)
- ▶ Transtheoretical Model of Behavior Change (Prochaska & Velicer, 1997)

Learning Objectives

- ►Increase knowledge
- ►Improve clinical skills
- ► Effectively gather data
- **▶**Communicate effectively

Deliverables

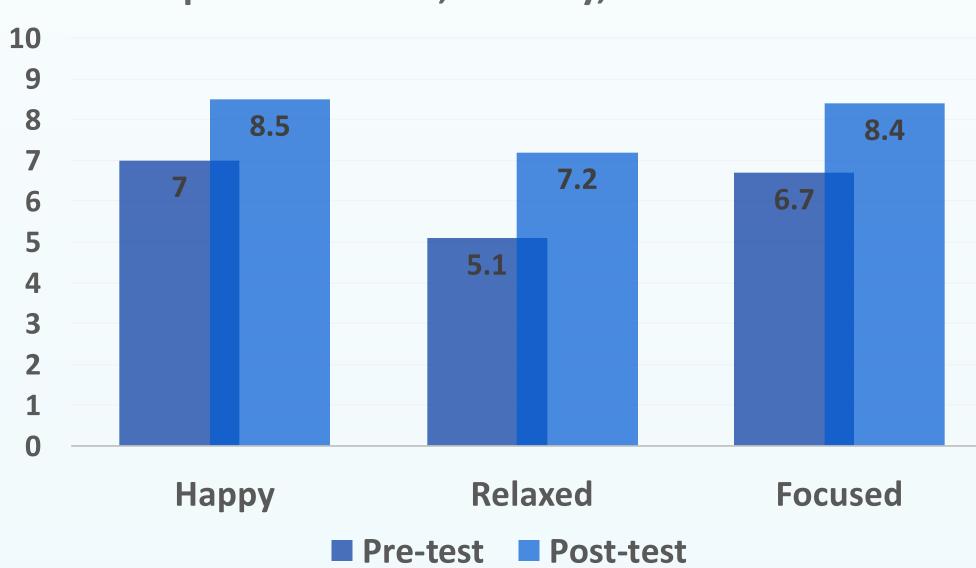
- ▶ Program manual and lesson plan
- ► Client worksheets
- ▶ Presentation on program outcomes

Outcomes



Quantitative Data





Discussion

Client Reported Improvements:

- ▶Engagement in novel and preferred occupations and utilizing group resources
- ▶ Feeling more calm, relaxed and focused
- ►Increased leisure participation
- ► Confidence taking public transpiration, accessing community resources, and engaging in social situations
- ► Social participation, community engagement and service
- ▶ Developing friendships, being helpful to one another

Findings support the role of OT in mental health and the success of an occupation-based community reintegration group

Implications for OT

- ▶ Demonstrates the value of OT in mental health
- ►Occupation-based programming promotes successful community reintegration and occupational engagement
- ►Occupation is effective as a means and end to promote recovery from mental illness
- ►Increased occupational performance improves self-efficacy
- ►Increased occupational engagement reduces stress and dysfunction by promoting health, well-being and quality of life

Limitations and Future Directions

Limitations

- ►Open group
- ►Irregular attendance
- ►Insufficient data collection

Group Attendance

Number of Sessions



Future Directions

- ► Development of additional modules
- ▶ Development of an assessment or screening tool
- ▶Implement program with a closed group
- ► Use of standardized assessments
- ▶ Focus on inpatient, intensive outpatient, or substance use disorder programs

Conclusion

- ▶ Serious mental illness often results in occupational dysfunction and imbalance, homelessness, the deterioration of health and social isolation
- ▶These effects negatively impact the individual as well as the community they are isolated from
- ►Occupational therapists are well equipped to address this negative impact through occupation-based interventions
- ▶Occupation is effective as a means and end to help clients fulfill roles, develop a new identity based around health-promoting occupations and meaningfully reintegrate into their communities

References

Available upon request

Acknowledgements

Thanks to Dr. Billock for her mentorship and input in the formation and implementation of this capstone project. Thanks to Prototypes, Dr. Heymann, and Samantha Sangana for hosting the Doctoral Experiential Internship (DEI). Lastly, thanks to Dr. Friberg for her time and support while planning this project.