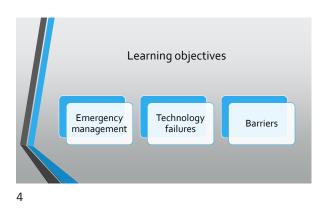
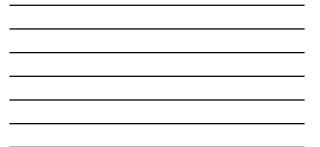


### Telehealth Learning Series: Tuesdays, 5-7 PM

May 12: Introduction to Telemental Health May 19: Preparing your office for Telemental Health May 26: Client selection, intake, and assessment in Telemental Health June 2: Clinical engagement in Telemental Health June 9: Emergencies, disruptions and pitfalls in Telemental Health June 16: Risk Management in Telemental Health Register @ NWATTC website









### Disclaimers

During a technology presentation, technology will fail Offer best practice recommendations based on clinical work, literature review and regulatory experience Identifying personal best practices and guidance in developing area

#### Disclaimers

Always review state regulations Consult with your own legal counsel Consult with your risk management coverage I do not provide legal advice nor clinical advice

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# Agenda: Emergencies and pitfalls

Managing clinical emergencies remotely Technology failures Other pitfalls Document transfer, payment, insurance

#### The balance

Brief review Deep dives Your questions answered On demand prior classes



#### 10



# Operational definitions

Telemental Health (TMH): The provision of any mental health service using telecommunication technologies

Synonymous with videoconferencing

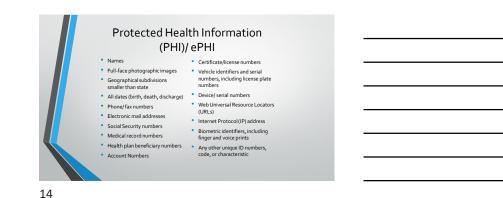
#### HIPAA

Health Information Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA):

Federal law (*Pub.L.* 104-191, 100 Stat. 1936, enacted August 21, 1996) that aims to make it easier for people to keep health insurance, protect the confidentiality and security of healthcare information and help the healthcare industry control administrative costs HIPAA Privacy Rule

HIPAA Security Rule

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Business Associates Agreement (BAA)



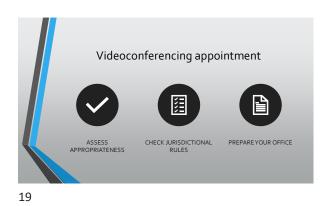
Contract between HIPAA covered entity and HIPAA Business Associate (BA) that is used to protect personal health information (PHI) in accordance with HIPAA guidelines.

# Emergencies

Psychiatric emergencies Self harm, violence Medical emergencies Reporting Technology interruptions











# Emergency management

Completed suicide 10<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death in US 50% involve firearms 90% present to healthcare within weeks/ months Diverse literature

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# Emergency management

Clinical assessment Environmental assessment Care assessment

# Emergency management

Standardized screening measures Thorough intake

Past behaviors, hospitalization

Informed consent

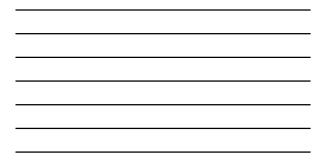
Symptoms assessment, monitoring

25















# Publications on TMH emergencies

Shore, Hilty, & Yellowlees (2007) Turvey et al (2013) Luxton et al (2012)

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#### Research

Research on between session safety management TMH manages emergencies safely Research on home environments, clinic TMH often the standard of care between sessions

32

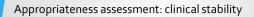
### Appropriateness assessment

Your willingness to manage remote emergencies Your scope of practice Assessment in your practice

### Appropriateness assessment

General TMH appropriateness themes, baseline/ ongoing Access to care, barriers Diagnosis, interest in modality **Clinical stability, history of emergencies** 

34



Prior treatment history Reaction to modality Risk factors for self harm

35

### Appropriateness assessment

Appropriateness of environment Availability of private space/ technology Safety of space DV, exposure to violence, others

#### Informed consent

Discuss benefits and risks of modality, including: Potential for diminished emergency response Jurisdictional reporting rules

37

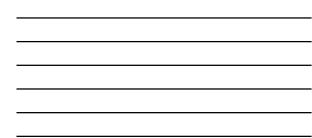
#### Informed consent

Review specifics of mandated reporting Review specifics of reaction to suicidal/violent ideation Introduce your assessment practices

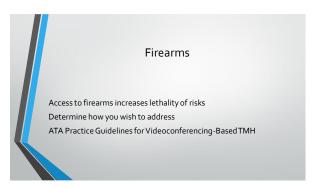
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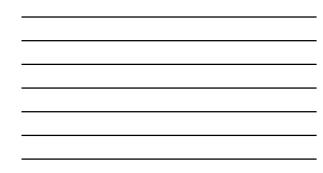
# Clinician safety

Telehealth increases clinician safety May increase willingness to manage emergencies Carefully consider impacts on rapport

43















# Treatment planning

Ethical abandonment When there is no good referral Investment in advance Broad v. focused outreach

50

# Vignette: Dr. Blue

Treats clients with dual diagnosis Wants to serve client who has traveled across state borders History of violent ideation

## Considerations

Review current state temporary practice guidance ASPPB website Examine differences in reporting requirements Discuss with client Consider formal assessment

#### 52



# Emergency planning

"Tipping point," your algorithm Consider use of evidence-based assessment measures SAMSHA resources









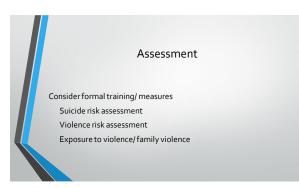










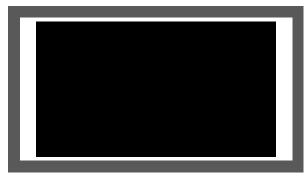






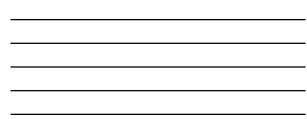












Domestic Violence and telehealth

Part of appropriateness assessment Safety of environment History Jurisdictional rules

68

#### Domestic Violence and telehealth

Complex option Privacy, confidentiality Connection to combat isolation



Technologies to support

Variability in reliability, quality Not a substitute for intervention Try in advance

71

# Telehealth support

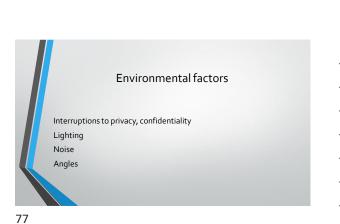
National Suicide Prevention Hotline Crisis Connections Veterans Crisis Line Trevor Support Center



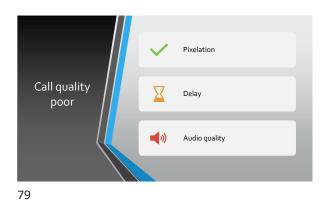




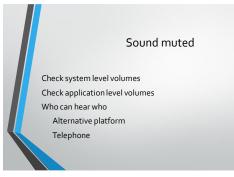














Vignette: Dr. Pink

Providing therapy to client for relapse prevention Clients becomes upset Hangs up

83

# Considerations

Client history Agreed upon plan Support person Context



The little things...

Power source Internet online Support person When in doubt, restart

86

#### Document transfer

Use of inappropriate method Not received Real time reporting, screen share Investment in easy method of document transfer

# Payment

Payment method HIPAA permits Integration Nonpayment Cards on file, associated fees









Opportunity to learn about Caring Letters program Post-crisis suicide prevention program Research supported



# Emergency response and COVID-19

Initial data to suggest increase in suicidal ideation Impact on risk factors Isolation, treatment availability Domestic violence

Interpersonal violence

