GETTING EXPERIENTIAL ACROSS THE SCREEN: ADAPTING ACT FOR THE VIDEO TELEHEALTH MODALITY

Erika M Shearer, PhD Alycia S. Zink, PhD Lauren Hollrah, PsyD

VA Puget Sound Health Care System – American Lake Division

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

We <u>DO NOT</u> have a financial interest/arrangement or affiliation with one or more organizations that could be perceived as a real or apparent conflict of interest in the context of the subject of this presentation.





LET'S GET PRESENT

AGENDA



Describe considerations for adapting experiential exercises.



Demonstrate and practice telehealth adaptations to common experiential exercises.



Strategize around remaining barriers to engaging in experiential work via the telehealth modality.

DEFINING TELEHEALTH

Telehealth involves the use of information technology to securely exchange health information and provide health care services¹.

Eliminates barriers to care:

- Travel time
- Distance
- Expense
- Lack of local providers with specialized or culturally competent training²

Improves access for rural clients or clients experiencing significant pain or disability that interfere with appointment attendance³.

For the purposes of this workshop we will be focusing on synchronous video-based teleconferencing.

ACT VIA TELEHEALTH

Support for and satisfaction with provision of ACT via

- Video-based telehealth
 - chronic pain¹, social anxiety disorder², and trichotillomania³
- Web-based interventions
 - chronic pain^{4,5,6}, depression^{7,8}, eating regulation⁹, general mental health¹⁰, general self-help¹¹, sickle cell disease¹², smoking cessation¹³, social anxiety disorder¹⁴, tinnitus¹⁵, and trauma¹⁶.
- Mobile apps
 - coping with HIV¹⁷, depression¹⁸, eating regulation¹⁹, mental well-being²⁰, smoking cessation²¹
- Telephone-based care
 - health behavior change²², smoking cessation^{23, 24, 25}

1HERBERT ET AL., 2017; ²YUEN ET AL., 2013; ³LEE, HAEGET, LEVIN, ONG, & TWOHIG, 2018; ⁴CENTER, 2014; ⁵LIN, LUKING, EBERT, BURHMAN, ANDERSSON, & BAUMEISTER, 2014; ⁶TROMPETTER ET AL., 2015; ⁷LAPPALAINEN ET AL., 2014; ⁸RASANEN, LAPPALAINEN, MUOTKA, TOLVANEN, & LAPPALAINEN, 2016; ⁹BOUCHER ET AL., 2016; ¹⁰VISKOVICH & PAKENHAM, 2018; ¹¹LEVIN, PISTORELLO, HAYES, & SEELEY, 2014; ¹²CHENG ET AL., 2016; ¹³BRICKER ET AL., 2013; ¹⁴IVANOVA ET AL., 2016; ¹⁵HESSER ET AL., 2012; ¹⁶FIORILLO, MCLEAN, PISTORELLO, HAYES, FOLLETTE, 2016; ¹⁷ISHOLA & CHIPPS, 2015; ¹⁸KAIPAINEN, VALKKYNEN, KILKKU, 2017; ¹⁹JARVELA-REIJONEN ET AL., 2018; ²⁰LI, 2018; ²¹BRICKER ET AL., 2014; ²²DINDO, VAN LEIW, & ARCH, 2017; ²³BRICKER ET AL., 2010, ²³BRICKER ET AL., 2013, ²⁴BRICKER ET AL., 2014, ²⁵HERNANDEZ-LOPEZ ET AL., 2009

POLL





Bottom line: consider the function of the experiential exercise



Know the technological capabilities of your platform/bandwidth.

ACT VIA TELEHEALTH ADAPTATIONS



Budget time to plan your teleadaptations

Mindfulness – just do it!

Take advantage of the patient's space (e.g., data, physical exercises)

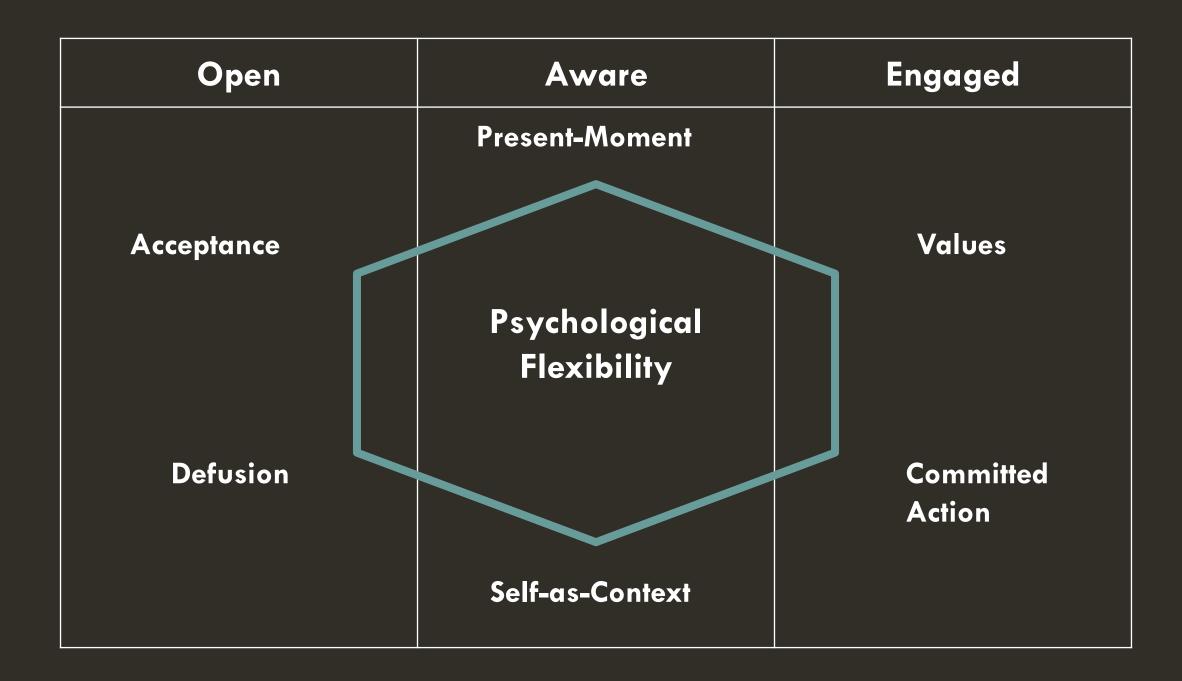
Set the "tone" of the session

Metaphors – no adaptation needed.



Whiteboards, diagrams, worksheets, pictures, videos, etc.

ACT VIA TELEHEALTH ADAPTATIONS (CONTINUED)



DEVELOPING OPENNESS: ACCEPTANCE AND DEFUSION

Most exercises are fair game:

Quicksand Person in the hole

Exploring workability of current coping strategies

95% vs 5% if you aren't willing to have it you have got it

perfect anxiety detection machine don't think about vanilla ice cream

what are the numbers fall in love

feel happy now willingness volume

lemon saliva

finding a place to sit leaves on a stream

separate thought and thinker, emotion from feeler

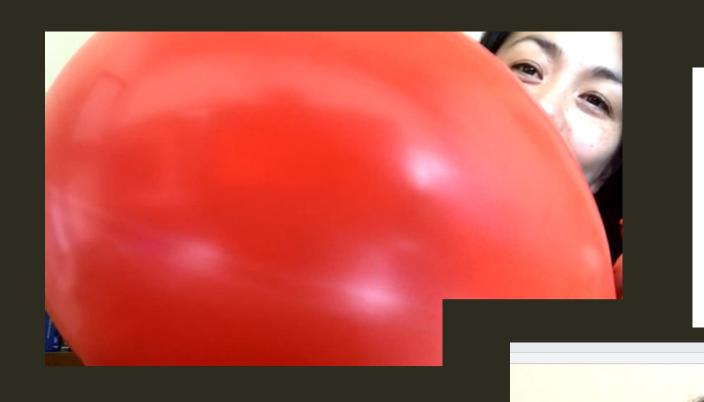
DEVELOPING OPENNESS: ACCEPTANCE AND DEFUSION (CONT)

Exercises that may require adaptation or replacement:

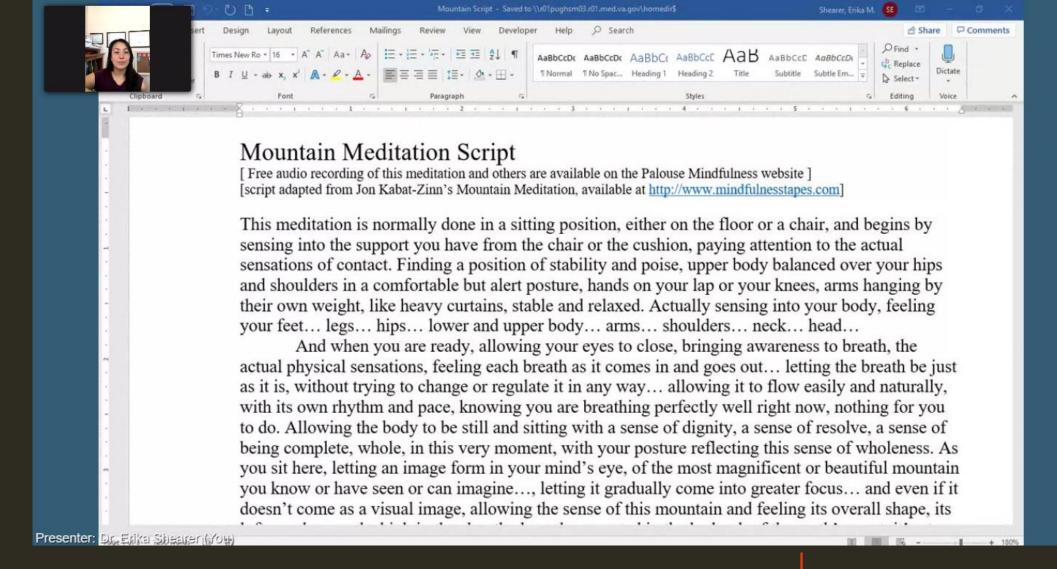
- Eyes on
 - Eyes on with a mirror
 - Being willingly out of breath (from "Get out of Your Mind and into your Life" workbook)
- Tug of war
 - Rope demo
 - Holding up the Wall (Wyatt Evans adaptation of Tug-of-War)
- Take your mind for a walk
 - Seated "take your mind for a walk" while reading or writing.

Example: Pain vs Suffering

Example: Take your mind for a walk







TELE-FIED: TAKE YOUR MIND FOR A WALK

DEVELOPING AWARENESS: PRESENT-MOMENT AND SELF-AS-CONTEXT

Mindfulness exercises are typically fair game

Mindful eating/drinking/etc. may require planning or adaptation.

Most exercises do not need to be changed:

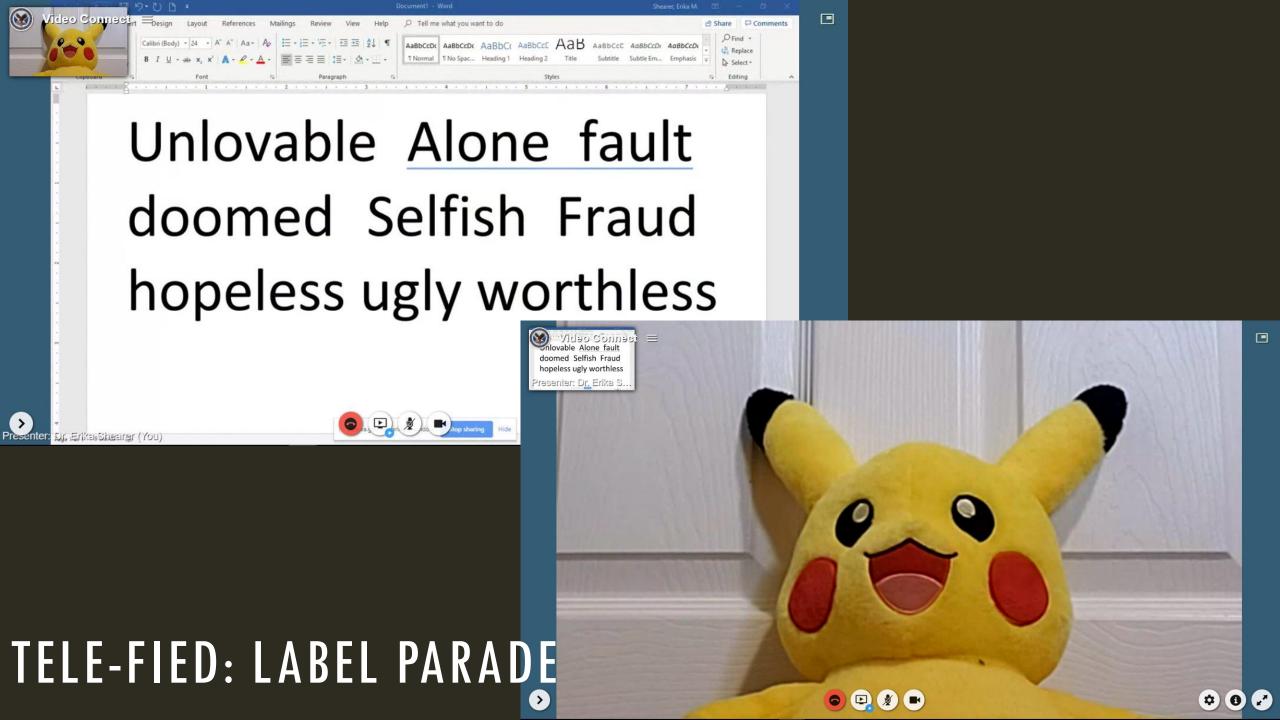
Continuous "you"; physicalizing; holding the conceptualized self; tin can monster; pain vs suffering

Exercises that may require adaptation or replacement:

Label parade: preparation or share screen adaptation

Example: Label Parade





DEVELOPING ENGAGEMENT: VALUES AND COMMITTED ACTION

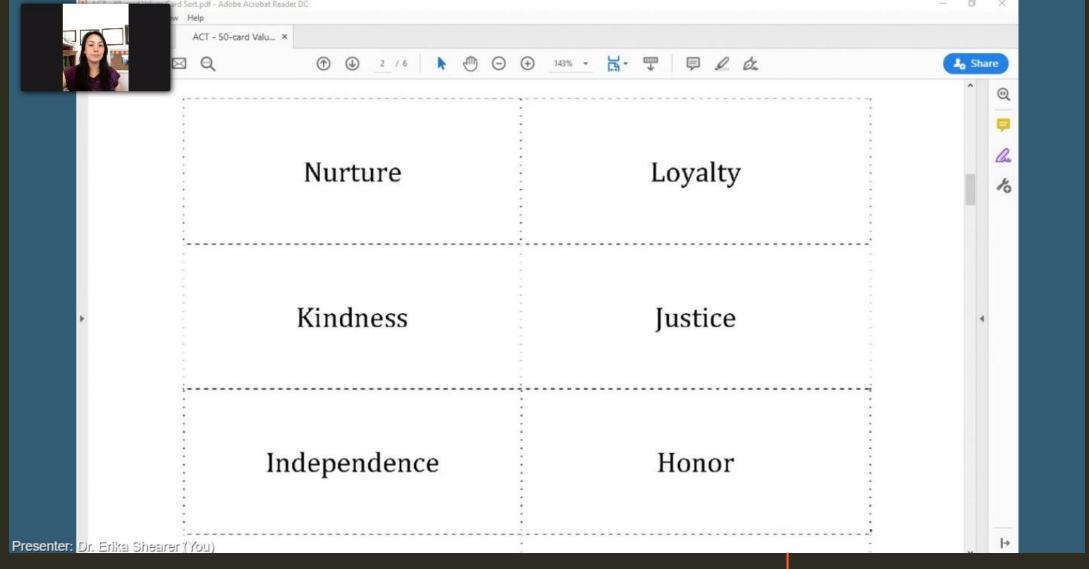
Most exercises are fair game:

what would it say on your tombstone; funeral/retirement party/80th birthday; choice and moment by moment choosing; coke versus 7-up; two-sided coin; process versus outcome; a life selected; willingness question; child

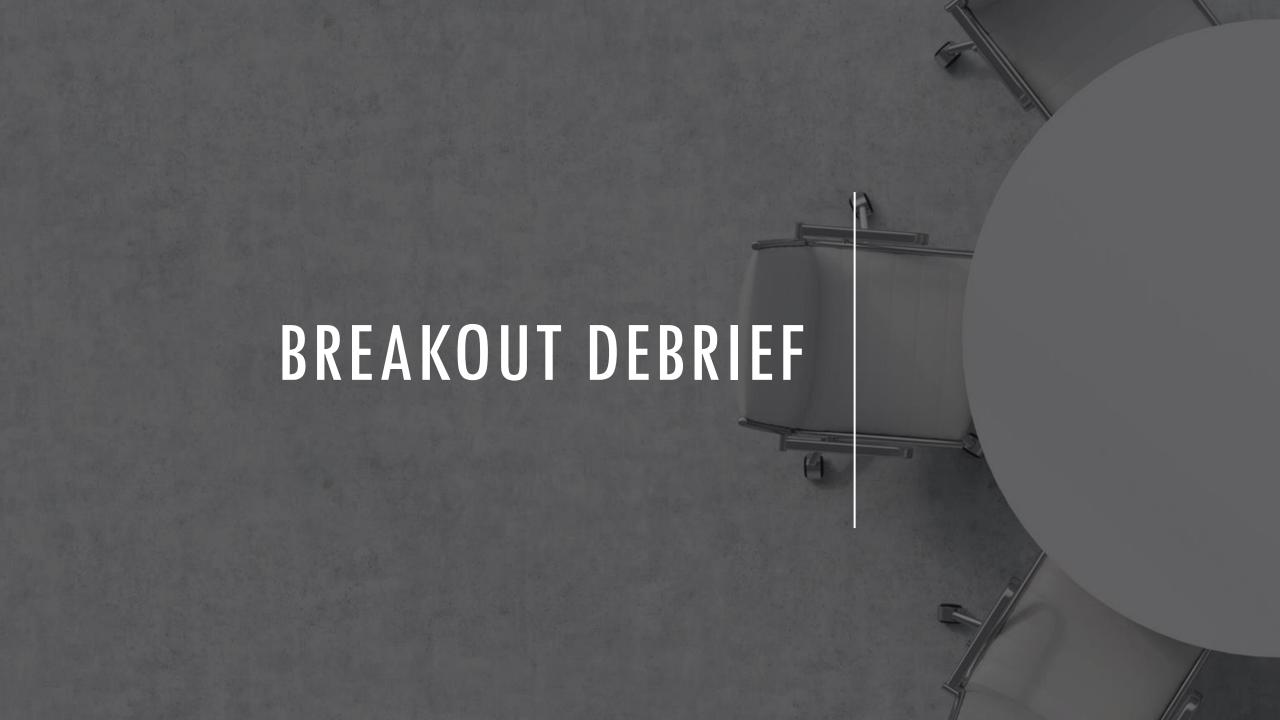
Exercises that may require adaptation/replacement/preparation:

- Values Card Sort
- ACT: accept, choose, take action have printed card mailed to client.

Example: Values Card Sort



TELE-FIED: VALUES CARD SORT



Addressing remaining barriers and concerns.

WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO TELE-FY?

THANK YOU!

ADDITIONAL SLIDES FOR YOUR REFERENCE

Feel free to contact us with any additional questions, concerns, or ideas!

THE NEED FOR TELEHEALTH

Many clients who live in rural settings – or who have mobility limitations – do not have access to empirically supported psychotherapies.

Avoidance can play a role

 Patients with PTSD, anxiety, depression, and/or chronic pain may avoid crowds, government institutions for treatment, driving, etc.

Certain populations may prefer telehealth

- Sexual trauma survivors who do not feel comfortable in certain settings or around specific gender-identified individuals.
- Clients who experienced hate crimes and/or discrimination.
- Clients in small towns who know local providers personally.
- Clients who have physical limitations and experience difficulty leaving home.
- Clients who are caregivers.

TELEHEALTH IS AN EFFECTIVE PLATFORM FOR DELIVERING CARE

Produces results comparable to in-person mental health care with respect to assessment, treatment outcomes, therapeutic relationship, retention, and both client and provider satisfaction^{1, 2}.

Has been found to offer unique benefits when compared to in-person treatment, including increased disclosure in session ³, improved access to services, convenience, flexibility, and potential cost savings ².

Is an effective, well-accepted, and cost-effective platform to deliver evidence-based psychotherapy (EBP) to clients that may not otherwise be able to access such treatment⁴.

In specific, three studies examining ACT via video-based telehealth 4,5,6

A BRIEF NOTE ABOUT PLATFORMS

Defer to your practice, clinic, facility, etc. with regard to supported platforms and procedures

- Ensure HIPAA-compliant option for meeting via video-based teleconferencing
- Some have additional features
 - Chat, sending materials, sharing screens, camera tracking and presenter options, muting, disconnecting participants

ORIENTING PATIENTS TO TELEHEALTH

Consider discussing the following items during your first virtual session:

- Confirm privacy
 - Enlist clients as advocate for their own privacy and confidentiality
- Confirm address and verify phone numbers
- Discuss and document emergency plan
- Review confidentiality
- Review risks and benefits of telehealth
- Review nature of service, limitations
 - Establish clear boundaries of use
- Discuss secure messaging/how to contact

ROLE PLAY VIDEOS

HOMEWORK & DISSEMINATING MATERIALS



Defer to your practice, clinic, facility, etc. with regard to supported platforms and procedures.



Ensure HIPAA-compliant option for sending and receiving digital materials



Can also send packet, workbook, etc. via mail