

SPARC IOP Multi-Family Group

SPARC

The Suicide Prevention and Resilience at Children's (SPARC) program is an evidence-based, Intensive Outpatient Program (IOP) focusing on reducing risk for self-harm and suicidal thoughts and behaviors.

 Goal of SPARC is to prepare teen and ensure safety for outpatient care



Agenda

- Introduce SPARC Team
- General Overview
- Psychoeducation: Family Wellness
- Family Skills: Communication and DEAR MAN
- Take Home Message/Questions
- Reasons for Living



SPARC TEAM

Clinical Programming

Graham J. Emslie, MD

Betsy Kennard, PsyD

Kristin Wolfe, LPC, PhD

Jessica King, PhD

Clinical Therapists

Amanda Taylor, LPC

Remy Nadelman, LCSW

Leah Norstrud, LPC-S

Mehak Gupta, LPC

Leah Cherner, LPC

Jess Wright, PsyD

Rebecca Wildman, Psychology Intern

ED Liaison

TBD

Care Coordinator

Phoebe Noel, LCSW

Nurses

Doug Fudge RN

Recreation Therapist

Katie Derouin, CTRS

Ambulatory Service Rep

Bobbette Steptoe



General Information

CONTACT US

SPARC Care Coordinator:

214-456-3600

Outpatient Psychiatry:

214-456-5900

Please contact us if unable to attend scheduled appointments.

Attendance is important

AFTER HOURS EMERGENCY CONTACT

214-456-7000

This is the main number for Children's Health. Please let the operator know that you need to reach the SPARC on-call provider. The operator will give the on-call staff the message, and we will get back to you within about 20-30 minutes. If you need more immediate attention, you may call 911 or go to your nearest emergency department.



Parent and Teen Responsibilities

Teen:

- Teen Group Therapy:
 - Monday and Thursday
 - 8:30-11:30 am
 - 1:00-4:00 pm
 - Tuesday and Friday
 - 8:30-11:30 am
 - Average length 4-6 weeks
 - Revolving group
- Multifamily Group:
 - Wednesday 3:00-6:00pm
 - Scheduled in advance
- Individual and Family Therapy:
 - Weekly individual therapy is required for this program
 - Family therapy is available as needed

Parent:

- Multifamily Group:
 - Wednesday 3:00-6:00pm
 - Scheduled in advance
- Parent Group:
 - Friday (virtual)
 - 12:00-1:00pm
- Individual and Family Therapy:
 - Weekly individual therapy is required for this program
 - Family therapy is available as needed



SPARC Skills

- Reasons for Living: Identify and recall reasons for living to feel more hopeful and less helpless in crisis situations and during other times of distress
- Mindfulness: Focus awareness on the present moment, while calmly acknowledging and accepting feelings, thoughts, and bodily sensations
- Behavioral Activation: Recognize mood states and how engaging in pleasant activities can improve mood
- Problem-Solving: FLIP the problem to look at all sides of the situation to identify solutions and develop a plan for tackling difficulties
- Emotional Regulation: Identify emotions and techniques to manage negative emotions
- Distress Tolerance: Goal is to survive the stressful situation without resorting to unhelpful behaviors



SPARC Skills

- Walking the Middle Path: All people have unique qualities and points of view, and that it is important to avoid "all" or "nothing" thinking or extreme beliefs
- Socialization and Support: Expand social network of support, by improving family communication, finding positive peer support, and increasing family and community resources
- Interpersonal Effectiveness: Relationships can be stressful at times; when and how to be assertive and how to use effective communication and negotiation strategies
- Positive Affect: Strategies for activating and maintaining positive emotional states by engaging in pleasant activities or recalling positive events
- Wellness/Relapse Prevention: Wellness is one of the key ingredients in prevention future suicidal thoughts. Identify and focus on strengths and to add tools to increase periods of feeling and behaving "well."



Home Safety

- One way to support your child at this time is to lock up any potentially dangerous items
- A member of the SPARC IOP team will review these recommendations specific to your home and family
- Work with your child to address safety and their belongings
- Take the same precautions in the homes of close friends and family, as needed

Providing Support

- It is important to support your child by increasing the level of supervision and spending time together
- Parents should monitor all medications used in the home at this time



Preparing for Outpatient Care

- Outpatient care planning begins at start of program
 - List of community providers can be provided by Care Coordinator
 - Appointments with outpatient providers must be setup prior to finishing the program
 - Final group date will be discussed with assigned SPARC therapist
- Contact new provider(s) ASAP!



Continuation of Treatment

Staying in treatment is key!

- We recommend 6 months to 1 year of treatment after graduating the SPARC IOP
- Role of SPARC IOP after graduation
 - If you have questions after group completion, please feel free to call your SPARC IOP therapist or care coordinator.
 - Booster sessions

You may receive a survey in the mail from National Research Corporation, asking for feedback on your SPARC treatment. We appreciate you taking time to complete this survey to help us continue to improve the treatment we provide!





Psychoeducation for Families: Family Wellness

Objectives

- Understanding Wellness and Family Wellness
- How can a family improve their wellness



Wellness

- It is easy to focus on what is going wrong!
- Instead...
 - Focus on strengths, because that is what will help you move forward!
 - Teen
 - Parents
 - Family
 - Focus on wellness, with hopes of living life to the fullest!



Family Wellness



Questions?







Family Skill Building: Week B

Family Skill Building

Agenda:

- 1. Communication problems are common in all families!
- 2. Learn about what types of communication patterns that are in your family and learn new ways to manage them
- 3. What families can do to improve
 - Identify problem communication habits
 - Listen and validate
 - DEAR MAN skill



Family Communication





	Problem Communication Habits	Positive Communication Habits		
•	Accusing, blaming happens")		Make "I" statements ("I feel when	
	Using sarcasm		Make communication direct, using a neutral voice	
	Put downs, name calling, shaming		Accepting responsibility; "I" statements	
	Interrupting		Listening quietly	
	Lecturing, preaching, moralizing		Identify the problem; be brief	
	Criticizing		Identifying the positive; collaborate on solutions	
	Telling others what they think and feel		Asking people what they think and feel	
	Getting off topic		Catching self and returning to the problem	
	Dwelling on the past		Sticking to the present and future (suggesting change to correct past problems)	
	Monopolizing the conversation		Taking turns making brief statements	
	Threatening		Suggesting alternative solutions	
	Clamming up; not responding		Reflecting; validating, expressing both negative and positive feelings	
	Using "the silent treatment"		Negotiating a later time to talk, when everyone has "cooled off"	
	Not paying attention; looking at cell phone		Give full attention to the conversation, or request to talk at a time when you will be able to focus	
	Being passive-aggressive		Being clear and assertive in communication style	



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Problem Communication Habits	Positive Communication Habits					
Accusing, blaming	•			when		
Using sarcasm	0	Make communication direct, using a neutral voice				
Put downs, name calling, shaming	0	Accepting responsibility; "I" statements				
Interrupting	0	Listening quietly				
Lecturing, preaching, moralizing		Identify the problem; be brief				
Criticizing	•	Identifying the positive; collaborate on solutions				
Telling others what they think and feel	0	Asking people what they think and feel				
Getting off topic	•	Catching self and returning to the problem				
Dwelling on the past	•		S-44.0 F.4.4 S.0 G.7 (1997) S. 5.5 (S.1.1.2) S. 6.4 (S.1.4.4) S. 6.4 (S.1.4.4) S. 5.4 (S.1.4.4) S. 6.4 (S.1.4			
Monopolizing the conversation	0	Taking to	urns making brief sta	atements		
Threatening	0	Suggesting alternative solutions				
Clamming up; not responding	•		•	ssing both negative		
Using "the silent treatment"	0	Negotiating a later time to talk, when everyone has "cooled off"				
Not paying attention; looking at cell phone	0	Give full attention to the conversation, or request to talk at a time when you will be able to focus				
Being passive-aggressive	0	Being clear and assertive in communication style				
	Using sarcasm Put downs, name calling, shaming Interrupting Lecturing, preaching, moralizing Criticizing Telling others what they think and feel Getting off topic Dwelling on the past Monopolizing the conversation Threatening Clamming up; not responding Using "the silent treatment" Not paying attention; looking at cell phone	Accusing, blaming Using sarcasm Put downs, name calling, shaming Interrupting Lecturing, preaching, moralizing Criticizing Telling others what they think and feel Getting off topic Dwelling on the past Monopolizing the conversation Threatening Clamming up; not responding Using "the silent treatment" Not paying attention; looking at cell phone	Accusing, blaming Using sarcasm Make covoice Put downs, name calling, shaming Interrupting Lecturing, preaching, moralizing Criticizing Telling others what they think and feel Getting off topic Dwelling on the past Monopolizing the conversation Threatening Clamming up; not responding Using "the silent treatment" Not paying attention; looking at cell phone Make "I" happens Identifying Clamtifying Catching Catching Catching Catching Catching Reflecting And pos Negotiat has "cool Negotiat has "cool Negotiat has "cool Not paying attention; looking at cell phone Give full to talk at	Accusing, blaming Bake "I" statements ("I feel happens") Wake communication direct, voice Put downs, name calling, shaming Interrupting Lecturing, preaching, moralizing Criticizing Telling others what they think and feel Dwelling on the past Dwelling on the past Catching self and returning to change to correct past problem. Threatening Clamming up; not responding Using "the silent treatment" Not paying attention; looking at cell phone Make "I" statements ("I feel happens") Make communication direct, voice Accepting responsibility; "I" Listening quietly Listening quietles Listening quietles Listening quietles Listening quietles Listening quietles Listening quietles Li		





Communication: Meeting your Objectives





Asking for What You Want Respectfully: DEAR MAN

Describe: Stick to the facts.

Express: Your feelings using "I" statements ("I feel..." "I would

like...") Stay away from "you should..."

Ask for you want or say "no" clearly. Remember the other

person cannot read your mind.

Reinforce: Reward (reinforce) the person ahead of time by explaining

the positive effects of getting what you want.

<u>M</u>indful: Keep your focus on what you want, avoiding distractions.

Appear confident: Make eye contact, use a confident tone of voice.

Negotiate: Be willing to GIVE TO GET. Offer alternative solutions to

the problem.

Role Play 1

Parent wants teen to come home earlier from a planned night out; teen wants to stay out later.

- Group 1: Play Teen
- Group 2: Play Parent(s)



Role Play 2

Teen wants alone time; parent wants teen to join family for a family night.

- Group 1: Play Teen
- Group 2: Play Parent(s)



Take home message for today

- What are the main points we learned today?
- How can these be applied in your family?
- Practice Assignment? Choose 2:
 - Create a family motto
 - Pick an S to work on
 - Pick a pleasant activity to do as a family
 - Focus on one problem communication behavior by pairing with positive alternative



Reason for Living?



