

## Mental Health Issues in Nursing Homes

I'm glad you asked....



## I'm glad you asked...

Susan Wehry, M.D.

Associate Professor of Psychiatry, College of Medicine, University of Vermont Consultant, State of Vermont's Mental Health and Aging Initiative

in conjunction with NYS Long Term Care Ombudsman Annual Training Conference, Saratoga Springs, N.Y

October 31 – November 2, 2001



## Topics

- Communication skills
- Mental health evaluations
- Behavioral units
- Case review



## Topics

- Communication skills
  - talking to residents who have
    - Mood Disorders
    - Psychosis
    - Dementia



## Recognition Depression

- "I feel blue"
- "I feel tired all the time"
- "Nothing matters"

- "I don't enjoy things anymore"
- "I don't want to live anymore"
- "I want to kill myself"



## Depression

- Low energy
- Poor appetite
- Poor sleep
- Poor concentration

- Be irritable
- Be slow to answer questions
- Be forgetful
- Move slowly



## Depression:

- The Young Old
  - Sad mood
  - Sleep
  - Appetite
  - Pessimism
  - Hopelessness
  - Thoughts of death or suicide

- The Old Old
  - Irritability
  - Sleep
  - Somatic
    - headache, gastrointestinal disturbances
  - ↓ interest in ADLs
  - Fatigue
  - Anxiety

## Delusional Depression

- Somatic delusion
  - body odor
  - misshapen or ugly body parts
  - dysfunctional organs
- Persecutory delusion
  - of being cheated, threatened, poisoned, followed, drugged
  - often hostile
  - may → violence

## Communication Skills Depression: What helps

- Active listening
- Empathy/Hope
  - "I know you feel this way now, but you won't always"
- Notify the care team
- Try to engage
  - "Come to \_\_\_\_\_ with me today"



## Depression: What doesn't help

- False cheer
  - "Its not so bad"
  - "Cheer up"
  - "Put on a happy face"

- Personal philosophy
  - "There are people here worse off than you"
  - "You should be glad your children visit"



## Depression

- How to respond to delusions
  - Sympathize with the concern
  - Reassure
  - Don't rationalize or argue



- Euphoria or irritability
- Mood lability or instability
- Rapid, pressured speech
- Sleeplessness
- Grandiosity
- Hypersexuality

## Communication skills Mania: What helps

Containment of behavior

Sleep

Mental health referral



schizophrenia, early and late onset

delusional disorders (paranoid)



## Recognition Schizophrenia

- Disorganized thoughts
- Hallucinations
- Delusions
- Self-neglect
- Chronicity
- Movement disorders

## Communication skills Schizophrenia

- Anxious around other people
- Difficulty organizing thoughts
- Trouble paying attention
- Movement disorders



Reach out

- Accept on own terms
  - Look past the symptoms
- Sympathize with concerns
- Don't argue or rationalize

## Communication skills Schizophrenia

Reassure

- Stand where you can be seen
  - Do not approach from behind
- Avoid unsolicited touch

Present only one idea at a time



# **Recognition**Dementia

- Amnesia
- Aphasia
- Agnosia
- Apraxia

- Personality \( \psi \)
- Behavioral disturbances
- Psychosis



## Communication skills Dementia

- Speak slowly and simply
  - Do not expect a quick response
- Clarify
- Stand where you can be seen
  - Do not approach from behind
- Sustain eye contact



# Communication skills Dementia

- Use gentle touch
- Use gestures and visual cues or aids
  - Do not use gestures which threaten
- Communicate often
  - Avoid a constant stream
- Use the same words



# Communication skills Dementia

- Present only one idea at a time
- Cue the person
  - Avoid questions whenever possible
- Use short sentences, simple messages
- Discuss concrete actions and objects



### The mental health evaluation

- PASRR
- MDS
- Screening for depression
- Screening for cognitive impairment
- Psychiatric Consultation



### Aids to identification

- OBRA-1987: Nursing Home Reform Act
  - Screening for mental illness → PASARR
    - Prior to placement
    - Changed mental status
  - Assessment → RAI



### **PASRR**

- Schizophrenia
- Mood disorders
- Paranoia
- Severe panic or other anxiety
- Somatoform disorders
- Personality
- Other psychotic
- Any mental disorders that would lead to chronic disability EXCEPT Alzheimer's Disease



### **PASRR**

- Insure physical/medical need is present
- What mental health services needed
- Nursing home must
  - Carry out recommendations
  - Provided Specialized mental health services
- Not best database but worth reviewing

### Resident Assessment Instrument

MDS + RAPS + Utilization
 Guidelines



#### MDS/RAPS

- Minimum Data Set > 500 items
  - Clinical focus
  - Records health status
    - Including neuropsychiatric diagnoses
  - Functional status

- RAPS (Resident Assessment Protocols)
  - Further assessment of clinical issues triggered (identified) by MDS



### Quality Indicators

- HCFA has identified 30 QIs
- 12 are of interest in mental health
  - Prevalence of problem behaviors
  - Prevalence of sxs of depression
  - Prevalence of untreated depression
  - Prevalence of various medications
  - Prevalence of daily restraints and
  - Prevalence of little or no activity



### Mental health evaluation

- Local mental health authority
- Consultation
  - Multidisciplinary team
    - RN, Psychiatrist, Social Worker
    - Expertise in aging AND mental health
    - Follow-up
- Primary Care M.D. implements



### The mental health evaluation

Take a complete history

Complete a physical and mental exam

Rule out medical causes



### The mental health evaluation

- Rule out adverse drug reactions
- Identify co-occurring problems
- Recommend treatment
  - Non-pharmacologic
    - Environmental
    - Behavior modification
  - Medication

## Non-pharmacologic Interventions

- Common behaviors
  - Wandering
  - Rummaging, Pillaging, Hoarding
  - Agitation
  - Aggression
  - Isolation
  - Unwanted sexual expression



### Behavioral disturbances

Agitation

Aggression

Wandering



### Behavioral disturbances

any diagnosis

most common consult

"make it stop"



### A word about behavior...

- All behavior has meaning
- Attempt to communicate
  - Express a need or a feeling:
- Effect a change
  - Start or Stop!
- Easier to change ours than others
- Whose problem is it?



## First steps

- Is there a pattern?
- What is being communicated?
- Is it a problem? Whose?
- What needs to change?



### Wandering

- Non-purposeful
  - Boredom
  - Restlessness
  - Feeling lost
  - Releasing energy
  - Medication side effect (akithesia)

- Purposeful
  - "I want out"

Searching



### What helps

- Adjust medication
- A good pair of shoes
- Walking with the person
- Keeping halls free of clutter
- Nightlights
- Frequent reassurance
- Distraction



## Agitation

Slapping thighs

Clapping

Yelling

Screaming

Self-referred

Something is wrong with me

Do something!



## Agitation

- Common causes
  - Pain
  - Constipation
  - Discomfort
  - Infection
  - Drugs
  - Hearing loss



## What helps?

- Making sense of the communication
- Address the underlying problem
- Medication
  - Antipsychotics
  - Antidepressants
  - Mood stabilizers
  - Avoid benzodiazepines



## Aggression

- Hitting out
- Kicking
- Pinching
- Biting
- Threatening
- Swearing

Other referred

Something is wrong with you

STOP! Leave me alone



## Aggression

- Common causes
  - Fear
  - Anxiety
  - Frustration
  - Medications
  - Sensory loss
  - Crowded or noisy environments
  - Abrupt, tense or impatient staff



### What helps?

- Making sense of the communication
- Address the underlying problem
- Stop doing what you're doing
- Back away

- Stay calm
- Distract
- Communicate in soft, low voice
- Give directions slowly, one at a time



#### What doesn't help

Operant conditioning with negative reinforcement

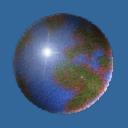
Inconsistency

Scolding

"Behavioral units?"



# Remember The only behavior we can really ever change is our own



## Putting it all together...

Case review