

Wisconsin Department of Health Services

Children's Long-Term Support
Functional Screen (CLTS FS) Online Course

Module 4: Mental Health



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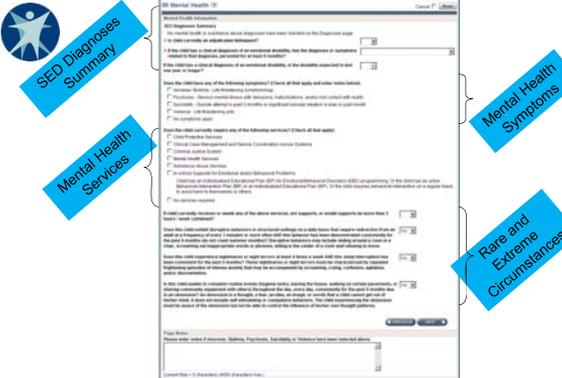


Module 4: Mental Health

- 4.1 Severe Emotional Disorders Diagnoses Summary
- 4.2 Is Child Currently an Adjudicated Delinquent?
- 4.3 Duration of Diagnosed Emotional Disability
- 4.4 Mental Health Symptoms and Minimum Frequency
- 4.5 Mental Health Services
- 4.6 Rare and Extreme Conditions

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SED Diagnoses Summary

Mental Health Services

Mental Health Symptoms

Rare and Extreme Circumstances

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 **4.2 Is Child Currently an Adjudicated Delinquent?**

* Is child currently an adjudicated delinquent?

- Currently or within the past year: is or has the child been under supervision of the juvenile or adult justice system?
- Avoids cost shifting from the Department of Justice to the Family Support Program.
- Do not include court orders for treatment or a Child in Need of Protective Services (CHIPS) petition (Chapter 48 of Wisconsin State Statute).
- Refer to instructions for more detail.



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 **4.3 Duration of Diagnosed Emotional Disability**

* If the child has a clinical diagnosis of an emotional disability, has the diagnosis or symptoms related to that diagnosis, persisted for at least 6 months?

If the child has a clinical diagnosis of an emotional disability, is the disability expected to last one year or longer?

- Yes, No, or Child does not have an emotional disability.
- Required question.
- Expected to last? When you don't have evidence to the contrary, check "Yes."
- Complete the page if child has needs in this area although he or she does not currently have a mental health diagnosis.



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 **4.3 Duration of Diagnosed Emotional Disability, Continued**

- Autism Spectrum Disorders, Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD) and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) are mental health diagnoses.
- Diagnoses checked on Diagnoses page are listed at the top of this page.
- Symptoms around for a long time prior to recent diagnosis.
- Acute episodes do not count.

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4.3 Duration of Diagnosed Emotional Disability, Continued

Examples:

- Child with cerebral palsy, Down syndrome, cancer, etc.
- Child with bipolar disorder and seizure disorder
- Child diagnosed with autism two months ago but had symptoms for past two years
- Child who had his or her first psychotic break last week

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4.4 Mental Health Symptoms Minimum Frequency

• Does the child have any of the following symptoms? (Check all that apply and enter notes below)

- Anorexia / Bulimia - Life threatening symptomology
- Psychosis - Serious mental illness with delusions, hallucinations, and/or lost contact with reality
- Suicidality - Suicide attempt in past 3 months or significant suicidal ideation or plan in past month
- Violence - Life threatening acts
- No symptoms apply

Frequency (any of the following):

1. Child currently has symptoms as defined.
2. Child had the symptoms as defined within the past three months.
3. Child had the symptoms as defined at least twice in the past year.



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4.4 Mental Health Symptoms Minimum Frequency, Continued

- Anorexia or Bulimia: Life-threatening symptomology
Effects of eating disorders must include at least one of the following:
 - Malnutrition diagnosed by a physician.
 - Electrolyte imbalances diagnosed by a physician. Electrolytes are body salts like sodium, potassium and chloride.
 - Body weight or development below twentieth percentile due to the eating disorder, as determined by a physician.

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4.4 Mental Health Symptoms Minimum Frequency, Continued

Psychosis: serious mental illness with delusions or hallucinations

- Delusion: a belief that is pathological (the result of an illness or illness process) and is held despite evidence to the contrary
- Hallucination: a perception in the absence of a stimulus
- Not intended for children with autism who appear to be in their own world or socially isolated

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4.4 Mental Health Symptoms Minimum Frequency, Continued

Suicidality: suicide attempt in past three months or significant suicidal ideation or plan in past month

- Different frequency as stated
- Difference between cutting and suicide
- Not checked for vague statements of teenage frustration with life (“I wish I was dead” or “If you don’t give me what I want I’m going to kill myself”)

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4.4 Mental Health Symptoms Minimum Frequency, Continued

Violence: life-threatening acts

- Acts that endanger another person's life. This includes life-threatening acts involve one of the following:
 - Cause the other person to require hospitalization (does not include an ER visit)
 - Use of weapons against someone (for example, gun, knife, chains, switch blade)
 - Arson (purposeful fire setting) or bomb threats
- Aggressive or offensive behaviors on the Behavior page





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4.5 Mental Health Services



Does the child currently require any of the following services? (Check all that apply)

- Clinical Case Management and Service Coordination Across Systems
- Criminal Justice System
- Mental Health Services (check all that apply):
 - Psychiatric Medication checks with Psychiatrist or other Physician
 - Counseling Sessions with Psychologist or Licensed Clinical Social Worker
 - Inpatient Psychiatric Treatment
 - Day Treatment - either partial or full day
 - Behavioral Treatment for Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders under the supervision of a mental health professional
 - In Home Psychotherapy under the supervision of a mental health professional
- Substance Abuse Services
- In-school Supports for Emotional and/or Behavioral Problems
 - Child has an Individualized Educational Plan (IEP) for Emotional/Behavioral Disorders (EBD) programming, Or the child has an active Behavioral Intervention Plan (BIP) in an Individualized Educational Plan (IEP), Or the child requires behavioral intervention on a regular basis to avoid harm to themselves or others.
- No services required

- Clinical Case Management and Service Coordination Across Systems
 - For Mental Health Services—not Developmental Disability Services
- Criminal Justice System (juvenile or adult)

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4.5 Mental Health Services, Continued

- Mental Health Services
 - Psychiatric Medication checks with Psychiatrist or other Physician
 - Counseling Sessions with Psychologist or Licensed Clinical Social Worker
 - Inpatient Psychiatric Treatment 
 - Day Treatment – either partial or full day
 - Behavioral Treatment for Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders under the supervision of a mental health professional
 - In Home Psychotherapy under the supervision of a mental health professional

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4.5 Mental Health Services, Continued

- Substance Abuse Services
 - Day treatment or outpatient services
- In-school Supports for Emotional and/or Behavioral Problems
 - Individualized Education Program (IEP) for Emotional and Behavioral Disorders (EBD)
 - Behavior Intervention Plan (BIP)
 - Requires intervention at least three times per week
 - Not for attention seeking, off-task behaviors, or focusing issues

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4.5 Mental Health Services, Continued

- Child requires services but does not necessarily receive.
- The professional recommendation must be made within the past year.
- It cannot be solely based on parental desire for services.
- If the parent or child has refused to access recommended services for over 12 months, then this recommendation is considered no longer valid.

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4.5 Mental Health Services, Continued

If child currently receives or needs any of the above services, are supports, or would supports be more than 3 hours / week combined?

- Required if services are selected
- Count all hours of receiving or required
- Examples:
 - Intensive in-home therapy for autism
 - In-school supports with an active Behavior Intervention Plan
 - In-school supports for occasional counseling
 - Monthly appointment with psychiatrist

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4.6 Rare, Extreme Conditions: *Disruptive Behaviors*

Does this child exhibit disruptive behaviors in structured settings on a daily basis that require redirection from an adult at a frequency of every 3 minutes or more often AND this behavior has been demonstrated consistently for the past 6 months (do not count summer months)? Disruptive behaviors may include sliding around a room in a chair, screaming out inappropriate words or phrases, sitting in the center of a room and refusing to move.

- Extremely rare situations.
- Frequency of this disruptive behavior occurs “every 3 minutes or more often” all day, every day.
- If a child has been removed from the regular classroom due to this behavior, then check “No” unless he or she also exhibits disruptive behaviors of this same intense frequency in alternative classrooms or school settings.



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4.6 Rare, Extreme Conditions:
Nightmares or Night Terrors

Does this child experience nightmares or night terrors at least 4 times a week AND this sleep interruption has been consistent for the past 6 months? These nightmares or night terrors must be characterized by repeated frightening episodes of intense anxiety that may be accompanied by screaming, crying, confusion, agitation, and/or disorientation. No

- All children might have nightmares or even an occasional night terror.
- Consider intensity and frequency.
- Frequency: at least four nights a week for six months.



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4.6 Rare, Extreme Conditions:
Obsessions

Is this child unable to complete routine events (hygiene tasks, leaving the house, walking on certain pavements, or sharing community equipment with others) throughout the day, every day, consistently for the past 6 months due to an obsession? An obsession is a thought, a fear, an idea, an image, or words that a child cannot get out of his/her mind. It does not include self stimulating or compulsive behaviors. The child experiencing the obsession must be aware of the obsession but not be able to control the influence of his/her own thought patterns. No

- Diagnosis of a severe obsessive-compulsive disorder or severe anxiety disorder.
- Does not apply to a child with sensory needs that cause him or her to engage in repetitive behaviors.
- Child must be aware of the obsession but unable to control the influence of thought patterns.

"I have to identify a thought as obsessive compulsive, and then I have to ignore it; But sometimes I don't realise until too late, and when I know I'm meant to distract myself I can't". Man, 23, OCD sufferer



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**End of Module 4:
Mental Health**
