Wisconsin Public Psychiatry Network Teleconference (WPPNT)

• This teleconference is brought to you by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS), Division of Care and Treatment Services, Bureau of Prevention Treatment and Recovery and the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Department of Psychiatry.

• Use of information contained in this presentation may require express authority from a third party.
WPPNT Reminders

• Call 877-820-7831 before 11:00 a.m.
• Enter passcode 107633#, when prompted.
• Questions may be asked, if time allows.
• To ask a question, press *6 on your phone to un-mute yourself. *6 to remote.
Objectives

Participants will:
• Learn the history of how and why the tool was created.
• Explore ways to use the tool as a personal recovery guide.
• Explore ways to use the tool to influence recovery planning with a treatment team.
Wellness

• You have something that you believe is meaningful to do during the day.
• You have at least one someone to laugh with and pour your heart out to.
• You find some joy in life and have fun now and again.
• You see that you have choices.

Source: Dr. Patricia Deegan
Wellness

• You like yourself.
• You take calculated risk now and again.
• You recognize that there are some things about life that cannot be changed, at least in the short term.
• You have found a place in the world and feel reasonably good about it.

Source: Dr. Patricia Deegan
Wellness

• When you feel bad, you are able to make yourself feel better and ask for help when you need it.
• When others feel bad or need help, you give when asked.

SOURCE: Dr. Patricia Deegan
Wisconsin Recovery Thermometer

• Developed by a team at the Wisconsin Department of Health Services in response to consumer requests
• Tested by people in recovery from both mental health and substance use disorders
Wisconsin Recovery Thermometer

Wisconsin-specific person-centered recovery measure for mental health or co-occurring mental health and substance use recovery
Why was it developed?

• Policymakers, researchers, clinicians, and consumers have identified general attributes of recovery.
• By definition, recovery is person-specific and difficult to measure.
• There was a need for a tool based on Wisconsin consumer input.
Why was it developed?

• Person-centeredness and self-determination are key principles.
• Persons from different walks of life will differ in their perception of what is most important to their own recovery.
• A tool that reflects recovery in Wisconsin was most important.
People Dislike

• A recent study published in “The Psychiatric Bulletin” found that some of the more well-known recovery tools are not popular with people in recovery.

• These recovery tools are long, time consuming, and sometimes considered intrusive.
People Like

• A 12-question form versus longer forms
• Person-first language
• Tool to measure life satisfaction, not treatment satisfaction
Tools Reviewed

• More than 40 existing recovery and related questionnaires were reviewed.
• Recovery definitions from the Comprehensive Community Services program, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, and Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) also were reviewed.
Goal

• A person must be able to experience and learn from choices, decisions, and actions.
• Recovery-oriented mental health and co-occurring services come alongside people and assist them in developing the capacity to self-direct their recovery.
The team developed 39 questions and items associated with SAMHSA’s four recovery groupings. These questions and items were tested through an online survey sent to over 400 people in recovery. They ranked the importance and relevance of the questions to their recovery journey.
Results

• Survey results were used to finalize the questions used on the Wisconsin Recovery Thermometer.
• The result is a brief, easy-to-use tool to gauge the quality of a person’s recovery and life areas.
• The tool helps identify what needs attention in the recovery process.
Recovery-oriented principles, including person-centered care plans and self-determination, lead to positive outcomes among persons receiving services.

Source: Dr. Janis Tondora
Evidence

• 46 percent fewer emergency room visits
• 53 percent fewer psychiatric and medical inpatient days
• 42 percent lower mental health outpatient costs
• 51 percent increase in persons employed
SAMHSA Recovery Principles

• Health
• Home
• Purpose
• Community
Health and Home

• Health: Self-managing one’s health and well-being and making informed, healthy choices that support physical and emotional well-being
• Home: Having a stable and safe place to live
Purpose

• Participating in meaningful daily activities, such as a job, school, volunteerism, family caretaking, or creative endeavors
• Having the independence and resources to participate in society
Community

Engaging in relationships and social networks that provide support, friendship, love, and hope
Aspects of Recovery

Pick the component that most resonates for you.
• What does it this look like in your daily life?
• What about someone you support?
Support Staff

• This tool is developed for the person seeking recovery.
• Staff associated with person-centered, recovery-oriented services may introduce the tool or be given a copy for the purpose of recovery planning and support.
Suggestions for Use

• Individual item readings rated less than seven may need attention to increase satisfaction in that area.
• Individual item readings rated more than seven are ones to build upon.
Strengths-Based

• For people seeking recovery, self-determination is a large part of the inspiration and motivation for recovery.
• Internal motivation for recovery aligns better with human needs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Life Areas</th>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>#</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Feeling physically healthy</td>
<td>LOW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 HIGH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Taking care of myself and managing my day-to-day life</td>
<td>LOW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 HIGH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Having a safe, comfortable place to live that is supportive of my recovery</td>
<td>LOW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 HIGH</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Having meaningful relationships</td>
<td>LOW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 HIGH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Being honest with myself</td>
<td>LOW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 HIGH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Getting the services and supports I need</td>
<td>LOW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 HIGH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Feeling emotionally well</td>
<td>LOW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 HIGH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Doing things to help myself in my recovery</td>
<td>LOW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 HIGH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Having control over important decisions in my life</td>
<td>LOW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 HIGH</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Having a job, school, volunteering, taking care of my family or other activities that give meaning and purpose to my life</td>
<td>LOW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 HIGH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Feeling hopeful about my future</td>
<td>LOW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 HIGH</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Knowing when I need to seek help and when I can handle things myself</td>
<td>LOW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 HIGH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Feeling that my life has value and worth</td>
<td>LOW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 HIGH</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>14. Coming back and keep trying when there are setbacks</td>
<td>LOW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 HIGH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Making choices that are healthy for me</td>
<td>LOW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 HIGH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reading Summary (total reading between 0 and 150)

www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/recovery
Practice Using the Tool

• Consider at least three of the questions on the Wisconsin Recovery Thermometer.
• Share your thoughts on a question.
• Think about how you might move your scale and what kind of supports might assist you.
Use Frequently

• Are there certain times of the year where you see patterns?
• How might this tool assist in managing your recovery process?
Using the Tool

• How might you use this information to get support from a team?
• How could you use this information to support another person?
Example

Cheryl scored a three on the area of “having a safe, comfortable place to live that is supportive of my recovery.”

• How would having a low score in this area affect other areas of Cheryl’s recovery?
• What are some ideas to move this score from a three to a goal of seven?
Big Questions

• What are you going to do (with good supports) to move life forward?
• How might you support a person who’s using this tool to guide their recovery?
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