# Improving the Quality of Services in Residential Treatment Centers: A Consultative Model Thomas Pavkov, Ph.D. Purdue University Calumet Ira Lourie, M.D. Consultant

### Why the reviews? County director hearing anecdotal evidence of questionable treatment practices used in congregate care facilities Over \$40 million in county resources being directed to residential treatment with little oversight Concerns related to capacity of local office to monitor treatment practices Concerns related to the length of stay in congregate care

### Review Methodology I Random sampling of 20 percent of cases for review Introductory overview of agency Interviews with clinical staff Interviews with direct care staff Interviews with children

# Review Methodology II Review of records Treatment plans Progress notes Medication logs/nursing notes Evaluations/assessments Exit Summary Report Summary of findings Technical assistance provided related to best/evidence-based practice

### Review Methodology III Written report drafted by consultative review team members Summarized findings Written technical assistance provided for required plan of correction Report reviewed and forwarded to provider by child welfare office

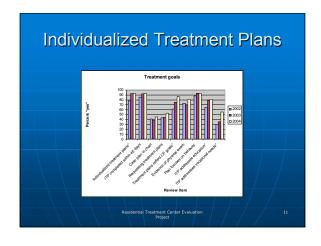
# Early findings I Reviewer visits to one facility found that the psychiatric diagnosis of children was posted on their bedroom door In another early visit, reviewers found the facility with complete lack of supervision as most of the staff were at an in-house training

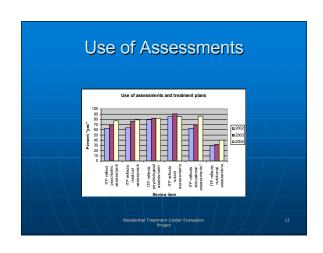
# ■ Questionable medication practices throughout the provider system • Psychotropic medications being stored on window sills in bright daylight • Adult dosages of psychotropic medications being given to children as young as 9 years old • Unsecured medications • Lack of required blood monitoring for some prescribed medications

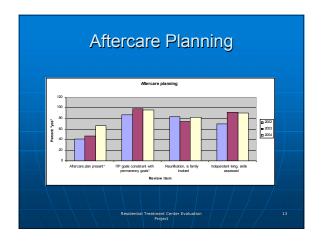
### Early Findings III Reviewers noted questionable disciplinary procedures Lack of justified use of mechanical restraints Excessive use of prolonged isolation and lack of adequate documentation Humiliating disciplinary practices Staring at the wall in the hall for 24 hours

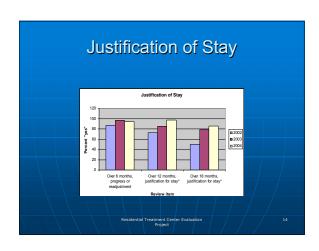
### Early Findings IV Lack of coordinated care by many providers in the system Scheduled therapies Inadequate progress notes Many facilities did not keep progress notes Lack of advocacy related to educational needs IDEA services not provided Lack of family engagement

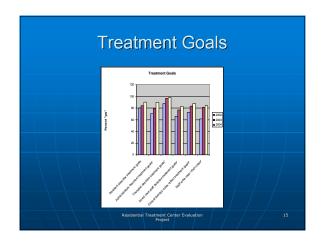
# Early findings V General lack of sophistication around confidentiality issues Notations in chart listing names of other residents Staff sharing information about residents to other residents Length of stay Reviewers noted that usual length of stay was usually at least a year with some being as long as four plus years

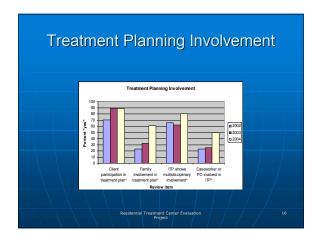


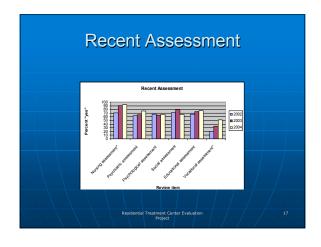


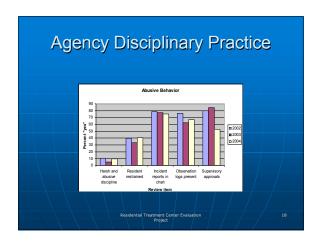


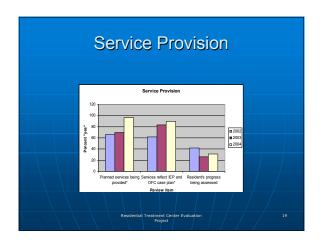


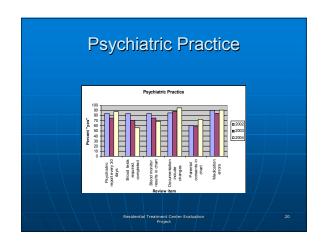


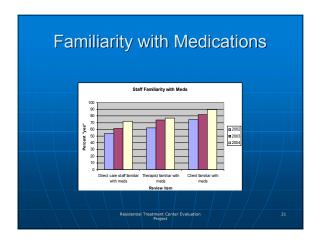


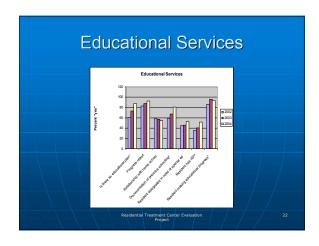












## Where are we now? | Generally improved processes around medication use and psychiatric practice Specific language inserted into contract related to psychotropic medication use Use of institutional pharmacies by providers Professionalization of medical services within facilities Staff training about medications Issues continue to persist related to parental consent and blood level monitoring

# Where are we now? II Improved treatment process Most providers now complete scheduled therapies Most providers have developed a means to document the treatment process through their use of progress notes Treatment planning has improved and has become more multi-disciplinary and family inclusive

### Where are we now? III Increased congruence between case plans and treatment plans Increased PO and FCM involvement Reduction in prolonged stays without justification...length of stay less of an issue Agencies are now addressing educational needs more consistently Increased advocacy Working more closely with their local educational systems

### Continued Challenges I Persistent occurrence of abusive practice by providers Persistent problems with medication errors/documentation and lack of blood monitoring Increased PO and FCM involvement in treatment planning Case plans Treatment plan reviews

### Continued Challenges II Improved educational services for children in congregate care facilities Procurement of IDEA services Accredited schools Transition planning to home schools Improved vocational services Vocational assessment for youth over age 16 Provision of vocational opportunities Jobs Skill certification Linkage to college and continued support

# Continued Challenges III Continued/improved capacity of placing agencies to monitor service practice Creation of feedback loops that enable problem solving Enhancing the skills of staff to monitor quality issues Training of new staff related to quality assurance processes Establishing uniform processes around unusual incident reporting Capacity to assist provider organizations in making necessary changes

### Use of decision support guidelines to support appropriate placement recommendations Using CANS data appropriately Making treatment recommendations based upon clinical presentation Family engagement Increased levels of family involvement especially in reunification cases New treatment modalities that support the development of caregiver capacity

## Next Steps Challenge policymakers in Indiana to implement a quality assurance approach across the entire state Conduct a review of all 50 states to determine the quality assurance approaches implemented in each state