

March 8, 2022





TBI TARC is supported by contract number HHSP233201500119I from the U.S. Administration for Community Living, Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, D.C. 20201

#### Welcome



#### **Shawn Callaway**

Project Officer

Administration for Community Living



#### **Elizabeth Leef**

Project Officer

Administration for Community Living

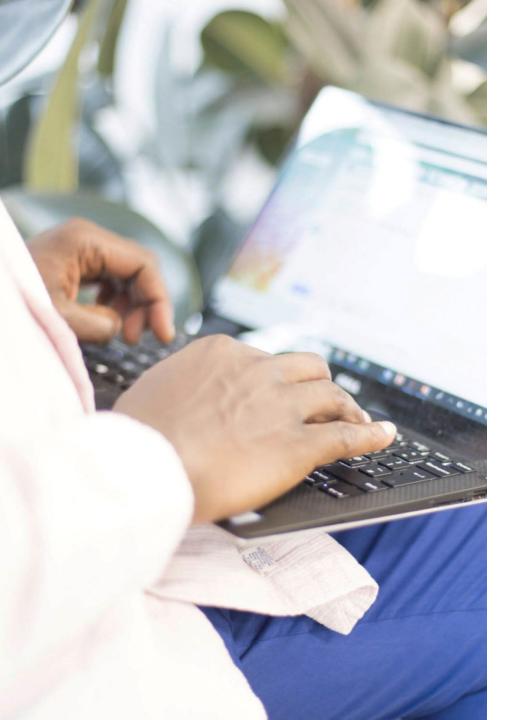






#### Webinar Logistics

- Participants will be in listen-only mode during the webinar. Please use the **chat** feature in Zoom to post questions and communicate with the hosts.
- During specific times in the webinar, we will have opportunity to respond to questions that have been entered into chat.



#### Feedback and Follow-Up

- After the webinar, you can send follow-up questions and feedback to <a href="mailto:tbitarc@hsri.org">tbitarc@hsri.org</a>
   (Please note: This email address will not be monitored during the webinar.)
- A recording, including a pdf version of the slides, will be available on the ACL website (acl.gov)

#### Who's Here?



#### "In what role(s) do you self-identify? Select all that apply."

- Person with a traumatic brain injury (TBI) or other disability
- 2. Family member or friend of a person with a TBI or other disability
- 3. Self-advocate / advocate
- 4. Peer-specialist / peer-mentor

- 5. Social worker, counselor, or care manager
- 6. Researcher / analyst
- 7. Service provider organization employee
- 8. Government employee (federal, state, tribal, or municipal)



#### Meet Our Speaker



**Alison Barkoff** 

Principal Deputy Administrator

Administration for Community Living

#### Session 1-4 Facilitators



**Maria Crowley** 

**NASHIA** 



**Judy Dettmer** 

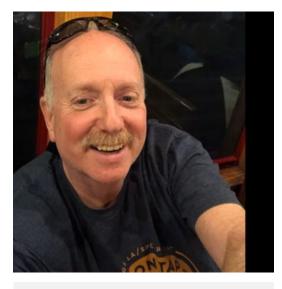
**NASHIA** 

#### TBI Technical Assistance & Resource Center (TBI TARC)

- Managed by the Human Services Research Institute in partnership with the National Association of State Head Injury Administrators (NASHIA)
- Provides:
  - Technical assistance and support to TBI SPP grantees and funded partners
  - Resources to other stakeholders –
     including other states, policymakers,
     providers, people with lived
     experience with TBI and their family
     members
  - Logistical support to ACL



#### **Session 1 Speakers**



Clifford Hymowitz

BI Survivor/Advocate

TBI Advisory Board and Leadership Group (TAL-Group)



#### **Kelly Lang**

BI Survivor, Caregiver & Former Board Member

TAL-Group



#### Maria Martinez

BI Survivor/Advocate

TAL-Group



#### **Carole Starr**

TBI Survivor, Speaker, Author & Advocate

TAL-Group

#### **Survivor Experiences on Boards**

- Describe your best experience as a brain injury survivor serving on a board/committee/task force.
  - ➤ What worked?
- Describe your worst experience as a brain injury survivor serving on a board/committee/task force.
  - ➤ What didn't work?

#### Recruitment/Retention

- As a brain injury survivor, what would be your advice for boards looking for more survivors?
- As a brain injury survivor, why do you stay on a board versus leave?

#### **Advice for Board Chairs**

 What's one piece of advice you have for board chairs?

#### **Engagement Strategies for Survivors**



This guide is a resource for individuals with brain injury to be fully participating board members. It was developed by the TBI Advisory and Leadership (TAL) group to serve as a companion document to the

Traumatic Brain Injury Advisory Board Toolkit available at

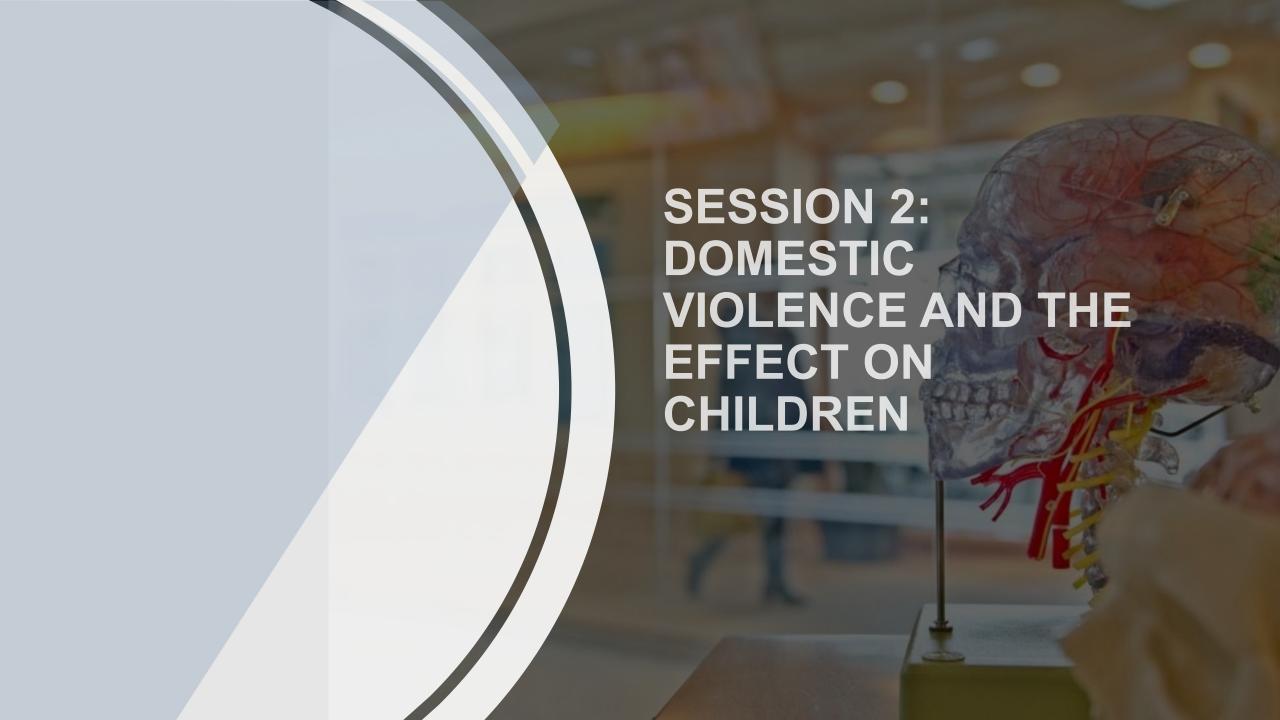
https://acl.gov/sites/default/files/programs/2021-07/Traumatic%20Brain%20Injury%20Advisory%20Board%20Toolkit.pdf

#### The guide is available at:

https://acl.gov/sites/default/files/programs/2021-09/TBITARC EngagementStrategiesForSurvivors Final Accessible.pdf

#### QUESTIONS: SURVIVOR ENGAGEMENT STRATEGIES





#### Session 2 Speakers



Monica A. Lichi

Ohio Valley Center for Brain Injury Prevention and Rehabilitation, The Ohio State University Wexner Medical Center



Rachel Ramirez

Center on Partner-Inflicted Brain Injury

### Ohio Brain Injury Program



Brain Injury & Domestic Violence in Ohio: A Relationship Story

Monica Lichi, MS, MBA, CCRP





John Corrigan, PhD



Monica Lichi, MS, MBA



Brei Miller, MA, AT, CSCS



Beth Windisch, LISW-S



Amy Lawson, RN, MSN

#### **Our Team**









#### Collaboration



Ohio Brain Injury Advisory
Committee



Ohio Domestic Violence Network
Steering Committee /
Community of Practice

# Alone we can do so little; together we can do so much. - Helen Keller



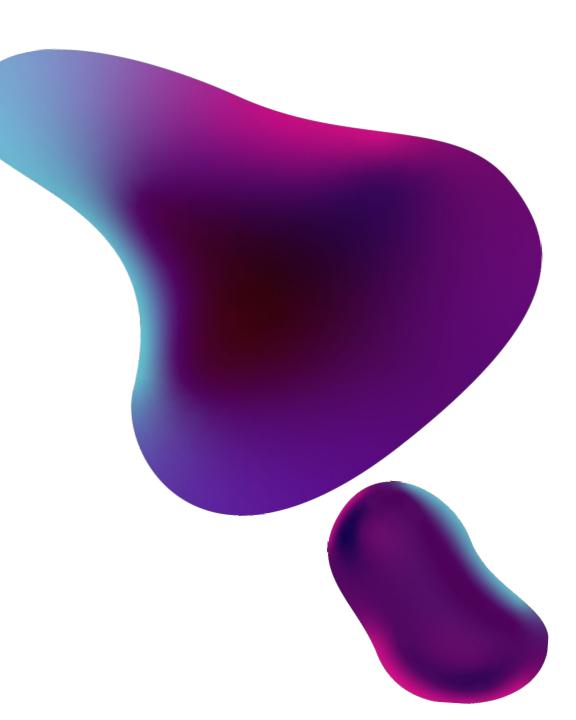






### Domestic Violence and Children

Rachel Ramirez, LISW-S

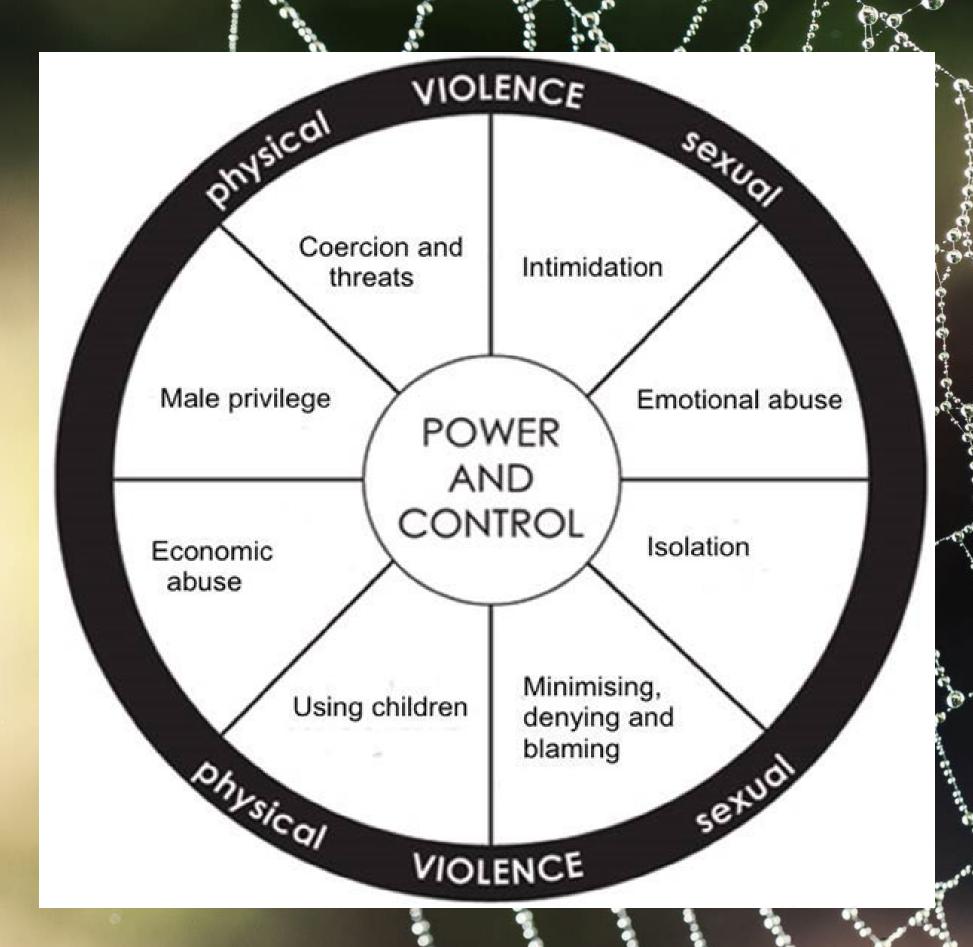


#### Domestic Violence

A web of coercive behaviors that are hard to identify until an adult is trapped







More versions of the power and control wheel available at:

https://www.theduluthmodel.org/wheel-gallery/



Abusers intentionally harm the abused parent and children in the home



Abusers also sabotage the victim's parenting and their relationship with children

Victims often blame themselves for how their children have been impacted



## A survivor shares her reflections







# CHILDREN IMPACT

Victim parent safety and child safety are almost always inseparable, and the victim parent is key to resilience and recovery for children.

### Children are involved in multiple ways

- Get hurt
- See
- Hear
- Intervene
- See the aftermath
- Are told about it



# Every child's experience with domestic violence is as unique as they are.

### Use three lenses: Development Resilience Trauma



**Nature** 

+

Nurture

+

Experiences

Developmental Outcomes

#### Resilience

The capacity to recover quickly from difficulties.

Adapting well in the face of adversity.



# DV causes toxic and traumatic stress to victims and children

Ohio Domestic Violence Network Resource: Experiencing Trauma Affects Our Children

This resource is available in a variety of formats and languages on the ODVN website: https://www.odvn.org/order-printmaterials/

When a partner hurts their spouse or partner by causing fear, threats and injury in the relationship; this partner is also hurting their babies, children and teens by putting them in the midst of the threats and harm. They don't create a sense of co-parenting either.

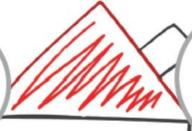
These upsetting and on-going experiences likely create chronic stress, trauma and traumatic responses for the kids and their parent victimized by this type of hurting. Traumatic responses often show up in kid's behavior. But they might not be noticed because their trauma reactions often look disruptive and perhaps disrespectful or they may be really quiet or clingy.

Living with or visiting a parent who batters and hurts puts children on high alert. Trauma causes people to be on high alert throughout the day and night for what could happen to them next.

## **Experiencing Trauma Affects Our**

## **Thoughts**

Children & teens may think the fighting. hurting & yelling is their fault. They may think every family has this kind of hurt happening. They may think, "If I could do better this wouldn't happen." They may blame the parent who gets hurt. They just want the hurting to stop.



## Feelings

Kids who witness hurting in their family experience many feelings like sad & mad that this is happening; quilt that they can't stop it, very worried about when something scary will happen again, ofroid of being hurt, and overprotective of their siblings, pets and parent. They feel confused by the hurtful parent's twisting of love and fear.



## Physical Sensations

Feelings show up in our bodies too. This is true for everyone. Kids that have lived with a parent who hurts may stress cry more, have headaches or stomach aches, and feel shaky, fidgety or jumpy. They may have nightmares, throw-up or feel dizzy, and some cover their ears from sounds. Lots of thoughts race through their heads and so it's hard to stay focused.



## Coping

All kids find ways to cope during their stress and worry. Their actions and choices are survival skills developed in the midst of living with a parent who hurts their family. Their behaviors may show up as disruptive or disrespectful or overprotective. This is most likely linked to the abuse they have watched or heard.

## Behaviors

Babies, children and teens may be jumpy, startle easily, have difficult behaviors, cry a lot, be grumpy and irritable, have difficulty sitting still and can't fall or stay asleep. Some may be guiet, shy or clingy and regress back to sucking thumbs or wetting their beds or clothes.

> Children and teens show resiliency through these difficult times, especially when a caring adult provides care, comfort, lets them know they matter and this hurting is not their fault.



It matters that you have come to stay here with your children. We are here to support you in comforting your children. Take a look on the back for ideas to support your children that help him or her to feel safer. Ohio Domestic Violence Network Resource: Play. Move. Imagine. I Matter! I Belong! (Youth Journal)

This resource is available on the ODVN website: <a href="https://www.odvn.org/order-print-materials/">https://www.odvn.org/order-print-materials/</a>

You, as their caring parent, taking the time to try these suggestions, can help regulate their behavior and reactions to things in the present moments.

## Rocking & Swinging

Take some time to rock your babies and children or go to the playground and swing. The back and forth repeating motion of rocking is so soothing and calms children.

## **Humming & Singing**

Singing or humming also has been shown to increase the feelings of goodness and control. Picking a favorite family song to sing together to build a stronger connection is a wonderful way to teach healthy coping to your children.

## Playing

Every child and teen needs time to play. Moving and playing lets the body heal and gets rid of stress stored inside their bodies, especially when upsetting things have happened to them.

Playing on Floor – Giving younger kids daily times to play on the floor with you where they have your attention is an amazing way to offer your kids support, care and love. This restores a sense of calm in your family.

## Sleeping, Eating & Drinking Water

Hungry and tired kids become irritable and have trouble listening, which in turn makes parenting more challenging. It's important every day to feed a child healthy food, make sure they get enough water, and have plenty of rest because it helps manage the many feelings they are experiencing. It also regulates their blood glucose levels so their behavior stays more even.

## Breathing

Your breath is your anchor to regulating emotions, shifting moods, and feeling calmer. Stress can cause us to breathe in a rapid way. Practice breathing with your children & teens many times a day. This helps kids learn to manage their sensations and feelings. Breathing in slowly through your nose and out through your mouth 4 or 5 times lowers blood pressure, slows heart rate and brings kids back to a sense of control..

## Emotional & Physical Safety Planning With Children &

Teens

hurting that you've all been through.

If your child or teen needs support when they feel overwhelmed by too much or because of the changes, then making a plan for your child might help. If you are concerned or would like more ideas please know advocates are here to talk with you and your kids. We can also offer community referrals for extra support or counseling too.

## Singing Hugs Floring Sensing Se

## Create & Keep Basic Routines

Having routines or doing the same thing each morning and night creates a sense of safety and consistency. This is important because the abusive person has always changed the rules and disrupted routines.

## Inspire Hope & Joy

Kids need built back up after living with an abusive parent who has caused hurt for all of you. Finding the little joys in your day can encourage children to use their strength this way too. Kids like to be helpful. Praise them when they are pitching in!

## **Catch Them Doing Good**

Some parents think it's spoiling them but in fact it helps them to feel safer and

calmer inside their bodies. Please stick with it! It's going to take time to heal the

Finding times to support your children and catch them doing the right thing can go a long way in guiding your children and teens. So much of what they heard before leaving was filled with cruelty and mixed messages. Children and teens can benefit from such positivity and hope.

## Give Hugs & Calm Responses

When domestic violence has happened in a family, hands and harsh words have so often caused hurting. Kids can feel safer with positive attention filled with hugs and peaceful responses from their caring parent.

## Talk With Your Babies, Children & Teens

Kids need to hear from you, their caring parent that you understand upsetting things have changed their family. When each of you has been through fear, isolation and everchanging rules, you can talk with them about what they worry about most, and what they miss most. You can praise them for being brave through all of this even though each child may have mixed feelings about leaving.

## Music & Dance

When times are demanding, get your kids to moving in the right direction by using music, dancing or marching. You'll create a positive feeling which brings laughter too! It can be easier on you then time outs and taking away things. Building kids up and showing them that you can create fun while expecting them to listen, works during times of change and loss.

## You and each of your children deserve respect, kindness and safety in your lives!

This publication was supported by a Victim of Crime Act (VOCA) grant award administered by the Ohio Attorney General's Office.

Victims of federal crimes will be served. Provided by The Ohio Domestic Violence Network's Youth Institute. Contact soniaf@odvn.org





An advanced service provision approach providing guidance and tools to raise awareness on brain injury





CONNECT•ACKNOWLEDGE RESPOND•EVALUATE

## Trauma-informed

toolbox to help you raise awareness on brain injury caused by violence





CONNECT with survivors by forming genuine and healthy relationships



ACKNOWLEDGE that head trauma and mental health challenges are common, provide information and education to survivors, and identify short and long term physical, cognitive, and emotional consequences,



**RESPOND** by accommodating needs related to traumatic brain injury, strangulation and mental health challenges, and provide effective, accessible referrals and advocacy for individuals who need additional care



**EVALUATE** accommodations and referrals and touch base regularly to see if adjustments need to be made

## CARE tools at www.odvn.org





Rachel Ramirez, LISW-S

Founder and Director

The Center on

Partner-Inflicted Brain Injury

rachelr@odvn.org



## QUESTIONS: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND THE EFFECT ON CHILDREN



## BREAK 1

## Up Next:

- Session 3: Effective Partnerships with Behavioral Health
- Session 4: Strategies for Using and Leveraging Data





Alabama Department of Rehabilitation Services and Alabama Department of Mental Health

# EFFECTIVE TBI PARTNERSHIPS WITH BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

## Meet our Presenters





KIMBERLY G. BOSWELL

COMMISSIONER
ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH

## Meet our Presenters (cont.)



April B. Turner, MS, CRC
State Head Injury Coordinator
Alabama Department of Rehabilitation Services



# ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION SERVICES TBI PROGRAM STRUCTURE









ADRS TBI Navigation Program- Helpline/Referral Line

ADRS Adult TBI Program (ICBM)

**ADRS Vocational Rehabilitation Service** 

ADRS Children's Rehabilitation Service

ADRS State of Alabama Independent Living Program & Waivers

Alabama Head Injury Foundation

## ALABAMA CORE TBI SERVICE SYSTEM

## ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH STRUCTURE

## ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH

## **Call for Services**

## **ADVOCACY**

1-800-367-0955

## **AUTISM**

1-800-499-1816

## DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY

1-800-361-4491

## MENTAL ILLNESS

1-800-367-0955

## PEER SUPPORT

1-800-832-0952

## **SUBSTANCE USE**

1-844-307-1760

www.mh.alabama.gov

## HOW DID THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN ADRS-TBI PROGRAM AND ADMH BEGIN?

## WHY WOULD ADMH WANT TO PARTNER WITH THE TBI PROGRAM?

# WHY DOES ADMH BELIEVE THE PARTNERSHIP IS IMPORTANT?

## STRATEGIES FOR PARTNERSHIP FOR OTHER STATES TO TAKE BACK TO THEIR TBI AND MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

## ADRS TBI PROGRAM-DOORS THAT OPENED AFTER PARTNERING

# THE TBI/BEHAVIORAL HEALTH LEADERSHIP TEAM

# FINDING PREVALENCE: SCREENING, TRAINING & DISSEMINATING FINDINGS

## Screening for TBI in Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder Settings

- · Mental health and substance use disorder (SUD) providers are likely unknowingly serving individuals with traumatic brain injury (TBI).
- The prevalence of TBI among those seen in behavioral health settings is unknown.
- partnered to determine the need for and feasibility of screening for TBI in mental health settings and to examine the scope of TBI among mental health and SUD consumers.

## What we did:

- · Mental Health Advisory TBI Workgroup formed
- · Pilot sites selected

186 people screened

47%

90%

22-59 years old

62%

Uninsured

· TBI screening data form developed

46%

Non-Caucasian

36%

Veteran

- · Screening conducted (Sept 2020 Mar 2021)
- · Follow-up survey with screening employees (Apr 2021)

- East Alabama Mental Health Center (MCH) Chemical Addictions Program
- · East Alabama MHC Outpatient Clinic
- Spectracare
- Bryce Hospital

## History of TBI was associated with.

- Coanitive Disorder
- · Personality Disorder

## Drug Use

- · Over the Counter Drugs · Cocaine

- Medications
- · Mood Stabilizers
- concussion

headache

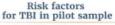
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head trauma

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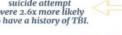
Nearly 1 in 3 screened positive for TBI





- Severe mental illness and medications used to treat those illnesses
- NOT gender In general population, men are 2x more likely than women to have history of TBI

## Those with a suicide attempt were 2.6x more likely to have a history of TBL.





Those diagnosed with a trauma disorder were 1.14x more likely to have a history of TBI.

Screening for TBI in behavioral health settings should be routine









## Screening for TBI in behavioral health settings should be routine

- · High prevalence of TBI among those screened (32%)
- This is 3x more than in the general population in developed countries
- EAMH Chemical Addictions Program had more people screen positive for TBI than other pilot sites



therapists and all held a Master's degree

Ware owere their facility treated

individuals with head injuries

Reported their facilty intake does

not currently include head injury



## Screening Tools

Ohio State University (OSU online screener training What if There's A TBI?' online video training

67% completed OSU training 12% were trained by another employee on OSU screener 75% completed "What if..."

Almost all screeners thought both trainings were helpful

## Support and Training



Unsure if they have support they need to work with head injury survivors

omewhat disagree they currently have the updated training needed work with head injury survivors





Do not know next step in treatment if their patient screens postive for previous head injury

Were not aware of State of Alabama's TBI Helpline

Were not aware of behavioral

those with TBI at their facility





- > Almost all thought screener questions were easy to understand
- > Most thought adding the screener questions to their current intake would be easy

What did not work in screening process

. Wasn't clear if medical chart could be used for info

. Questions were repetitive if no history of head injury

· Not enough time for screening process

· Patients struggled to remember details

. Questions that were too specific



46%

COVID-19 did affect the number of individuals that could be screened, but did not affect the way individuals were screened



## What worked in screening process

- · Meeting with clients individually
- · Meeting with clients face-to-face
- · Quiet area for screening
- Yes/No questions
- . Questions that are easy to understand
- · Check boxes
- . General, not specific, head injury causes/ages

Implementation of a TBI screening tool in behavioral health settings is feasible. Pilot testing was successful in spite of COVID-19. Data pages were mostly complete and captured key TBI information with minimal training necessary

Additional mental health staff training . Focus on patients with severe mental illness, history of suicide, and/or history of addiction . Establish ADMH's definition of head injury/TBI/acquired brain injury · Statewide implentation of TBI screening tools · Guidance on next steps after TBI

Future Directions

Create TBI Navigation System to assist with TBI education · Develop short, effective training on TBI, defintion and resources . Distribute TBI screening tools along with training for next steps . Explore/expand best practices for those with severe head injury in MH/SUD setting · Establish policy on screening, identification, and definition of head injuries within ADMH . Create TBI peer/caregiver support/mentorship program







ACL Federal/State Partnership Traumatic Brain Injury Grant 2019-2021. This project was supported, in part, by grant number 902BSG0044-01-00 from US Administration for Community Living, Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC, 20201, Grantees undertaking projects with government spansarship are encouraged to express freely their findings and conclusions. Points of view or opinions do not therefore, necessarily represent official ACL policy.

The Screening for TBI in Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder Settings infographic. This was created as a tool to demonstrate Alabama's pilot study findings related to screening, supports and recommendations. It can be downloaded here: http://www.alabamatbi.org/uploads/1/3/8/3/13834569/admh pilot study findings 2021-compressed.pdf

## PARTNERING GOING FORWARD





## FREE TRAININGS FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH STAFF

## Traumatic Brain Injury & Behavioral Health

## Traumatic Brain Injury Definition

Traumatic Brain Injury is a common neurological condition that results from an external force to the head that alters normal brain function.

The four lobes of the brain include: Frontal, Temporal, Parietal and Occipital Regions.

Once there is enough force to the head from a blow, shake or blast, the brain can jiggle like Jell-o within the skull to cause bruising, bleeding, swelling and/or lack of oxygen to the brain.

The TBI requirement of an external force clearly separates it from other acquired brain injuries that occur after birth such as stroke, tumor, anoxia, or

TBI Facts... Effects from a TBI may be temporary or permanent. No two brain injuries are alike. Male incidence is 2 to 1 versus female and after the 1<sup>st</sup> TBI, the chance of having a 2<sup>nd</sup> TBI is 3X greater.

## **Causes of Traumatic Brain Injuries:**

- Falls in Younger Children and Older Adults
- Vehicle & Recreational Boarding Accidents
- Intimate Partner Violence
- Sports-Related Injuries
- Combat Injuries
- Shaken Baby Syndrome/Child Abuse
- · Near Drownings
- · Gang Violence/Criminal Activities
- · Firearms/Gun Shots
- Overdose/Strangulation

## Severity

TBI varies greatly in severity based on the effect on brain function. Alteration in function can range from a brief, temporary disruption in thinking such as being dazed or confused, to being in a coma during which the brain is not able to respond to pain or other strong stimuli. All levels require recovery after a hospital discharge.

Toll Free TBI Helpline 1-888-879-4706

## The classifications of TBI include 3 Levels:

- Mild (also known as concussion, occurs in 80% of head injuries)
- 2. Moderate (10-13% of head injuries)
- 3. Severe (8-10% of head injuries)

## Effects of TBI

Lasting effects of a TBI depend on whether there are multiple injuries, at what age they occur, and whether the individual already has another source of compromise to brain function.

Effects can be temporary, and others can be permanent.

## Neurobehavioral Effects may include:

## Thinking and Processing Effects:

- Memory Loss
- · Problem-Solving or Reasoning
- Comprehension
- · Impaired Judgment
- Language/Aphasia
- New Learning

## Sensory Effects:

- · Sensitivities to Light, Noise, Hot and Cold
- Hearing and Vision Impairments
- Diminished Taste or Smell

## Physical Effects:

- Extreme Fatigue
- Headaches
- Sleep Disturbance
- Seizures
- Balance/Coordination
- · Weakness on One Side/Paralysis
- Slurred or Impediment in Speech



## Behavioral Effects:

- New Onset or Increased Depression/Anxiety
- Impatience/Impulse Control (short fuse)
- Increased Self-Focus
- Socially Inappropriate Behaviors/Expressive Language
- · Aggression or Agitation
- Perseveration (stuck on a word, item or subject)
- · Irritability or Frustration
- Social Isolation
- · Difficulty Initiating
- · Unrelated Laughter or Crying
- Lack of Awareness of Excessive Talking or Personal Boundaries

## Behavioral Health Treatment for Individuals with TBI

There is a need to recognize individuals with a problematic history of TBI. A diagnosis of TBI should not undermine an individual's ability to participate in or benefit from common treatments.

If a behavioral health provider is TBI informed and engaged from the start - appropriate referrals, accommodations and treatment will follow.

Extensive Expertise is not required to make simple adjustments or accommodations in treatment. Simple adjustments depend on a previous diagnosis, preinjury functioning, severity, and after-effects of each injury.

All Behavioral Health services should begin with a brief TBI Screener Questionnaire. Allow yourself time to consider the effects from the head injury or injuries and which simple accommodations are to be made before the treatment begins.

## Considerations in Treatment:

- Unintentional multiple missed appointments and non-compliance
- Need for repeated instructions to ensure comprehension
- Focusing on deficits
- Extreme fatigue and processing overload
- Lack of emotion or flat affect does not equal lack of interest
- · Increased sensitivity to common medications

## Considerations in Treatment (contd.):

- Unintentional low motivation and noncommitment to change
- Large amounts of group work or memorization of multiple steps

## To achieve better results, A Treatment Plan should address:

- 1. A Daily Schedule
- 2. Cognitive Activity
- 3. Medication Review
- 4. Sleep
- Nutrition
- 6. A Supportive Environment

## TBI Protocols or a TBI Gold Standard in Treatment should include:

- A Brief Screener or questionnaire that asks about History of Head Injuries
- Simple Accommodations for
- Neurobehavioral Effects
- A Holistic Approach for dual diagnosis and co-occurring conditions
- 4. Creation of person-centered supports
- Supports to increase TBI Self-Advocacy by including location and utilization of TBI State Programs, TBI Specialists, Advocacy Organizations, and /or Peer Specialists.

For TBI Screener Information and TBI Information & Support, contact: http://www.alabamatbi.org/





Alabama Department of REHABILITATION SERVICES

ACL Federal/State Partnership Traumatic Brain Injury Grant 2019-2021.

This replicatives supported, in part, by grant number 90285004-01-00 from US Administration for Community Using, Department of Fealth and Human Services, Washington, D.C. 20001. Grantees undertaking projects with povernment spensorship are encouraged to express freely their findings and conclusions. Paints of view or opinions do not, therefore, necessarily represent official Act, policy.

Alabama's TBI and Behavioral Health Handout for state Mental Health system providers and staff. It can be downloaded here: <a href="http://www.alabamatbi.org/mental-health.html">http://www.alabamatbi.org/mental-health.html</a>

FOR MORE INFORMATION

WWW.ALABAMATBI.ORG
WWW.REHAB.ALABAMA.GOV/TBI
WWW.MH.ALABAMA.GOV

## QUESTIONS: EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIPS WITH BEHAVIORAL HEALTH





## Session 4 Speakers



**Chris Miller** 

Director

Virginia Department of Aging and Rehabilitative Services, Brain Injury Services Coordination Unit



**Matthew Breiding** 

Team Lead

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Injury Prevention

## Registry Data (slide 1 of 2)

- Outreach
  - In partnership with the Brain Injury Association of Virginia
  - Return rate of approximately 3%
- How else can we use this data?
  - To prepare federal grant application
  - To analyze geographic, demographic, transition or other trends
  - To provide preliminary information for legislative action
  - To compare with other data sources

## Registry Data (slide 2 of 2)

From the Virginia Trauma Registry

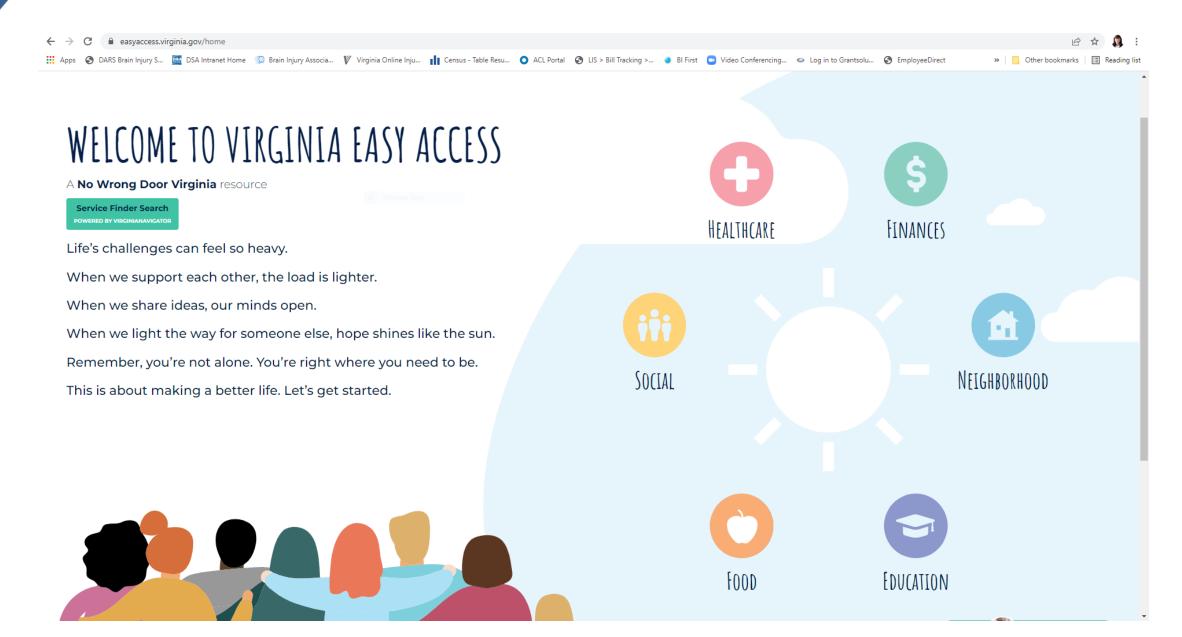
Table 2. Number of patients with brain injury by GCS severity level and year, 2018-2020, Virginia

Year	GCS 3-8	GCS 9-12	GCS 13-15	Missing	Total
2018	859	340	6,615	1,006	8,820
2019	903	323	6,842	799	8,867
2020	979	325	6,678	720	8,702
Total	2,741	988	20,135	2,525	26,389

## No Wrong Door Partnership

- Embedding modified OSU TBI Screening questions into NWD
- Tags to identify BI resources better access for customers + better data from the system
- Where do people live who are and who are not looking for BI information
- What else are they looking for?
- Track referrals from provider to provider
- Individuals with BI also able to self-refer
- Social Isolation and social determinants of health

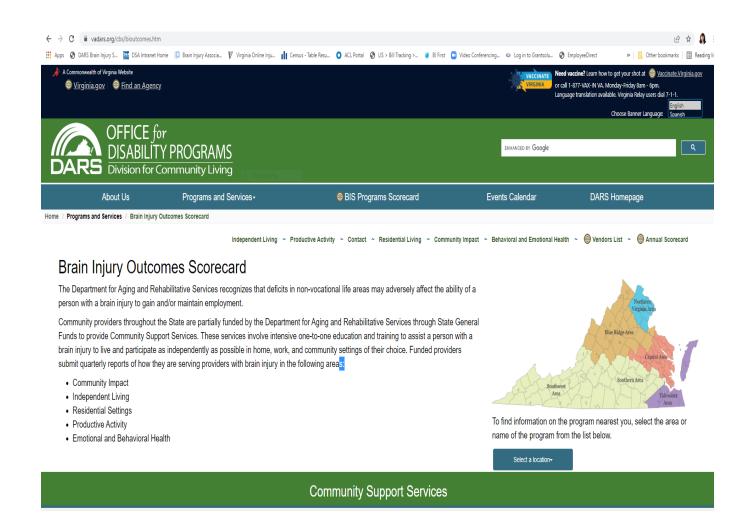
## No Wrong Door Easy Access



## Shared Outcomes (slide 1 of 2)

Current Brain
Injury Scorecard
Measures aren't
relevant

Measures aren't clearly defined



## Shared Outcomes (slide 2 of 2)

- Over 3 years all 8 state-funded Case Management and Clubhouse/Day Support programs will develop individual logic models and outcome measurement plans
- DARS and the 8 programs will then create a set of shared outcome measures on which all will keep data
- Outcomes to be shared at the state and regional level on the BI Dashboard
- Opportunities for federal, state, and local funding, program development, and policy development

## Virginia's Plan for Data Sharing

"Data by itself is rich, but not a complete picture. There are still gaps. So we make a lot of presumptions that may not be accurate. Sharing data across agencies, systems, or programs fills in those gaps and develops a complete picture from which good decisions can be made to benefit people living with traumatic brain injury."

Amol Karmarkar PhD.

Virginia Commonwealth University
TBI Model Systems

### The Goal of the Data Plan



- Data is siloed across state agencies and community organizations
- Can we build connections that will help improve access to services and service delivery?
- How would more complete data impact decision making by statewide agencies?

#### The data plan will help to:

- Draft a more accurate picture of services needed after brain injury and the methods used to distribute those services.
- Help establish an outline for communication between statewide agencies concerned with the outcomes and services for individuals after traumatic brain injury.
- Eliminate health disparities in access to care for individuals with TBI
- Evaluate the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

## A Look At Existing Databases

Name	Agency	Inclusion Criteria	Unique ID <sup>a</sup>	TBI ID	Short-term Outcome	Long-term Outcome
Virginia Statewide Trauma Registry (VSTR)	VDH	-Trauma admissions	-Name -Address -MRN	ICD9/10 AIS	-Discharge Disposition -Death Status -Complications	None
All-Payer Claims Database (APCD)	VHI	-All Medicare claims -~40% Private insurance claims	None	ICD9/10	-Complications	Info on follow-up inpatient/outpatient visits to be determined
VCU Traumatic Brain Injury Model System (VCU- TBIMS)	VCU NIDILRR	-Inpatient Rehab -Informed Consent	-Name -Address -MRN	TBIMS study definition (below)	-Discharge Disposition -FIM/Care Tool -DRS at discharge	Neuropsych Employment Psychosocial Functional Rehospitalizations
RSA-911	DOE	Administrative determination	-Name -Address -DOB	Self-report	None	Employment
Brain Injury Association of Virginia (BIAV)	BIAV	Clients	-Name -Address -DOB	Self-report	None	Information request

## Data Sharing to Improve Brain Injury Services Summit

#### **Next Steps - Ideas for Integration and Harmonization**

- Who has data related to brain injury and how are they using it?
- How could sharing it improve access and services?
- What is the first step?



# TBI State Partnership Program Data Workgroup

## Participating States

- Alaska
- Alabama
- California
- Colorado
- Idaho
- lowa
- Maryland
- Nebraska
- Ohio
- Rhode Island
- Virginia

## Potential Workgroup Focus Areas

- Improving registry use for outreach
- Tracking services after hospitalization
- Analysis of data in NWD systems
- Using registry data for social determinants of health
- Developing shared measures across states i.e. developing a set of BRFSS questions to be used by all states

# Best Practices for Using TBI Registries to Connect People to Services



Prepared by the National Association of State Head Injury Administrators Maria Crowley, MA, CRC Director, Professional Development

> For the Administration for Community Living TBI State Partnership Grant Workgroup on Using Data to Connect People to Services

> > April 202:

This project was supported, in part by Funding Announcement number HHS-2018-ACL-AOD-TBSG-0281, from the U.S. Administration for Community Living, Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, D.C.





#### This guide includes:

- A history and purpose of TBI registries
- An overview of the systems using data to connect individuals with TBI to services
- Core elements and practices for development and support of a TBI data registry
- Common barriers that states face to obtain meaningful and accurate data
- An assessment of questions asked (data collected) by state registries across the US
- Other useful sources of data

# QUESTIONS: STRATEGIES FOR USING AND LEVERAGING DATA



## BREAK 2

#### Up Next:

- Federal Partners Update
- Wrap-up





### Session 5 Facilitator



Rebeccah Wolfkiel

Executive Director

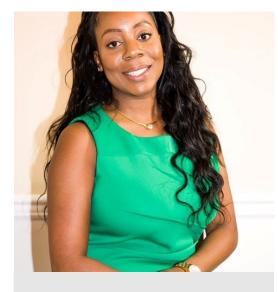
National Association of State Head Injury Administrators

## Session 5 Speakers



**Donna Bethge** 

Administration for Community Living



**Nsini Umoh** 

National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke



**Genevieve Berry** 

Mountain Plains Mental Health Technology Transfer Center, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

## **QUESTIONS: FEDERAL PARTNERS UPDATE**



## Real-Time Evaluation Questions

- Please take a moment to respond to these seven evaluation questions to help us deliver high-quality TBI TARC webinars
- If you have suggestions on how we might improve TBI TARC webinars, or if you have ideas or requests for future webinar topics, please send us a note at <u>TBITARC@hsri.org</u>

### Real-Time Evaluation Questions (cont.)

- Overall, how would you rate the quality of this webinar?
- 2. How well did the webinar meet your expectations?
- 3. Do you think the webinar was too long, too short, or about right?
- 4. How likely are you to use this information in your work or day-to-day activities?
- 5. How likely are you to share the recording of this webinar or the PDF slides with colleagues, people you provide services to, or friends?

### Thank You

The Traumatic Brain Injury Technical Assistance and Resources Center (TBI TARC) is an initiative from the Administration for Community Living that helps TBI State Partnership Program grantees promote access to integrated, coordinated services and supports for people who have sustained a TBI, their families, and their caregivers. The Center also provides a variety of resources to non-grantee states, people affected by brain injury, policymakers, and providers.



