





Barriers to Engagement

Distrust

Past negative experiences, systemic oppression

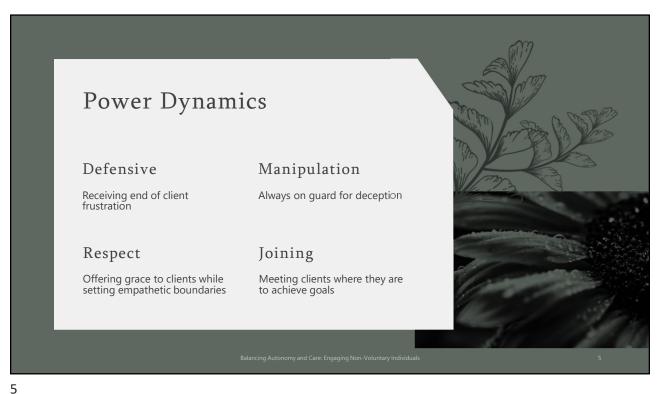
Defense mechanisms, survival instincts

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A mismatch on goals and outcomes

Legal, financial, and emotional considerations

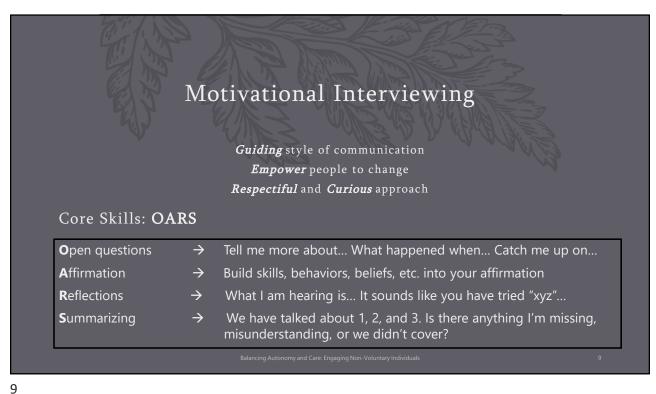
Legal, financial, and emotional considerations

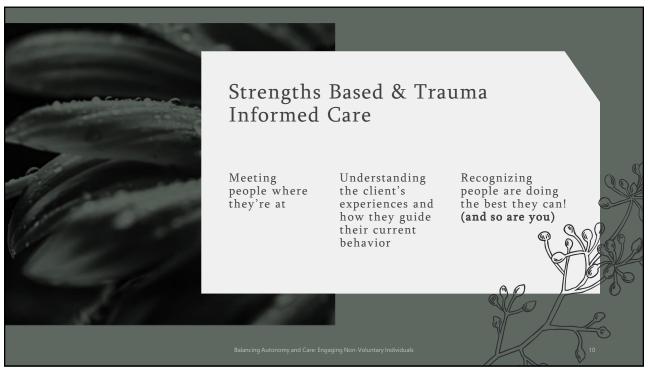












Case Study

A 10-year-old (Jay) with cystic fibrosis has been in the hospital for about 1 week and it is anticipated he will need to stay for a few more weeks due to complications. He has been in foster care with his paternal grandmother, Judy, however, his mother, Kayla, gained full custody again last month. During this stay, Kayla has only been up every other day for about an hour at a time. Judy visits regularly and states she has not been getting along with Kayla since she regained custody because she does not approve of her parenting. Kayla is also on probation from a drug charge and has to meet their requirements and maintain sobriety.

Balancing Autonomy and Care: Engaging Non-Voluntary Individuals

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What does care look like in this case?

Choice

What does Kayla have control over?

- "Avoiding the situation may actually be giving you less control."
- "What is important to you as a parent?"

Appropriate boundaries with family?

- "Tell me more about how you advocate for yourself and Jay."
- "How would you feel successful in this transition home?"

Taking Sides

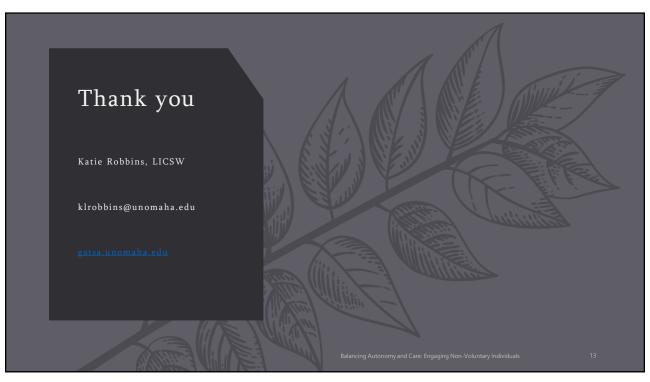
Judy may have some good points and is feeling (naturally) protective.

- "Our goal is to make sure Jay's needs are met. You have done a great job caring for him and it's clear you want to make sure that continues."
- "It sounds like it has been difficult for you in this transition of Jay going back with Kayla. What do you think is going well so far?"

Setting Jay up for Success

• "Both of you are so important for Jay's happiness and health. Keeping that in mind, when would you feel comfortable asking or offering help?

Balancing Autonomy and Care: Engaging Non-Voluntary Individuals



Motivational Interviewing

Core Elements

- Partnership (Collaboration/Engaging)
 - o People are the experts of their lives; we can help support and guide change
- Evocation (Empowerment)
 - People have the resources for change within themselves; we help find the 'why' and support success
- Acceptance (Nonjudgmental)
 - o We seek to understand and respect the right to self-determination
- Compassion (Advocate)
 - o We promote and prioritize the welfare and wellbeing of those we work with

Core Processes

- Engaging
 - o Listening, reflecting, celebrating strengths, self-determination
- Focusing
 - Shared purpose, goal setting, direct conversations about change
- Evoking
 - o The 'why' of change, identifying the 'change talk'
- Planning
 - Develop a plan, the 'how' of change

Core Skills (OARS)

- Open Questions
 - Seek to understand what the person already knows
- Affirmation
 - Recognize strengths, efforts, and successes
- Reflections
 - Active listening, rephrasing, repeating, showing empathy
- Summarizing
 - Shared understanding, highlighting key points

Motivational Interviewing

Praise vs Affirmation

- It's great you made it to your appointment (Praise)
- You being here today shows your commitment to your child and their health (affirmation)

Supporting Change Talk

- What would you be willing to do?
- How could you improve...?
- What worries do you have about...?
- How would you like things to be different?
- Tell me why this feels possible for you now.

Decisional Balance

- Barriers and Benefits of current practice/behavior and new practice/behavior
 - o Can offer educational insight as appropriate

Importance and Confidence Rulers

- On a scale of 1-10, how important is your (change goal) to you?
- On a scale of 1-10, how confident are you in yourself to follow through with (change goal)?
- Why are you at ____ and not zero?
- What might happen that could move you from ____ to a higher score?