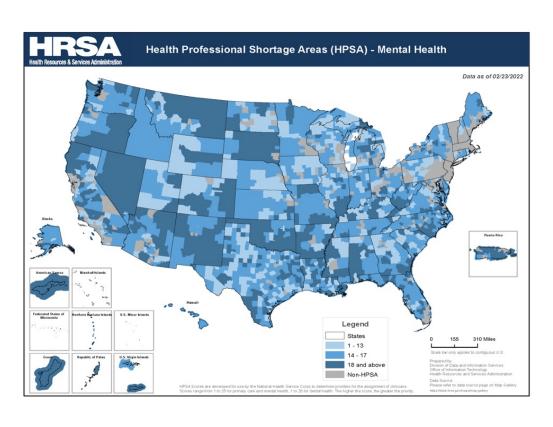




Telehealth Implementation of Trauma-Focused Treatment for Underserved Youth in Low-Resourced Contexts in the U.S. and Puerto Rico

Regan Stewart, PhD Rosaura Orengo-Aguayo, PhD Medical University of South Carolina The development of this presentation was supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) as part of the National Telehealth Center of Excellence Award (U66 RH31458) and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Agency (SAMHSA) of HHS as part of the National Child Traumatic Stress Network Initiative Award (1H79SM085079) and the Mental Health Awareness Training Award (1H79SM081934). The contents are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official views of, nor an endorsement, by HRSA, SAMHSA, HHS, or the U.S. Government.

Disparities in Access to Mental Health Care



Very few receive services

- People don't get the services they need: Less than 1/2 of individuals with mental health problems are estimated to receive needed services (NAMI, 2021)
- Significant disparities exist for mental health access for ethnic minorities and rural populations

Even fewer complete services

- High premature termination in community treatment
 - 28%-75% depending on the study (de Haan et al., 2013)
- Hispanic and African American children are at greater risk for treatment dropout (Pellerin et al., 2010)
- Attrition rates in office-based TF-CBT are still a problem (25-50%) (Cohen et al., 2011; Olfson et al., 2009, Scheeringa et al., 2011; Sprang et al., 2012)



The Bottom Line:

We are only serving the tip of the iceberg!



Is telehealth effective? Is telehealth as good as in-person therapy?



Effective in the U.S. & globally¹



High satisfaction^{2,3}



As effective as in-person treatment²



Standard of care is the same as in-person treatment⁴

- 1. Acharibasam, J. & Wynn, R. (2018). Telemental Health in Low-and Middle Income Countries: A systematic review. International Journal of Telemedicine and Applications, 1-10.
- 2. Barshur, R., Shannon, G., Barshur, N., & Yellowlees, P. (2016). The empirical evidence for telemedicine interventions in mental disorders. Telemedicine and e-Health, 22, 1-27.
- 3. Whealin, J., King, L., Shore, P., & Spira, J. (2017). Diverse veterans' pre-and post-intervention perceptions of home telemental health for posttraumatic stress disorder delivered via tablet. International Journal of Psychiatry in Medicine, 52, 3-20.
- 4. American Psychological Associations. (2013). Guidelines for the practice of telepsychology. American Psychologist, 68, 791-800.

Trauma Treatment via Telehealth for Adults



Prolonged Exposure

- Clinic-based (Gros et al., 2011; Strachan et al., 2012; Tuerk et al., 2010)
- Home-based (Gros et al., 2011; Strachan et al., 2012; Tuerk et al., 2010)



Cognitive Processing Therapy

• Home-based (Maieritsch et al., 2016; Moreland et al., 2015)



Meta-Analysis

Telehealth treatment for PTSD symptoms is effective (Sloan et al., 2011)

Trauma Treatment via Telehealth for Children

Evidence-Based Treatment Protocols with Published Telehealth Studies



Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT)



Parent Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT)

Other Evidence-Based Treatment Protocols

Child and Family Traumatic Stress Intervention (CFTSI)
Alternatives for Families Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (AF-CBT)
Problematic Sexual Behavior Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (PSB-CBT)

MUSC Telehealth Outreach Program for Traumatic Stress (2015)

- Established 2015
- Evidence-based trauma-focused treatment via telehealth for children across SC
- Goal of increasing access to care for populations that are underserved by officebased mental healthcare programs
 - Especially, rural populations, and racial/ethnic minorities
- School-based & home-based



How does it work?

HIPAA compliant videoconference software

Use of laptop computer or tablet

Private location at school or home

Referrals from school staff members, children's advocacy centers, law enforcement, child welfare agencies, etc.

Weekly therapy visits (TF-CBT) & psychiatric medication management as needed

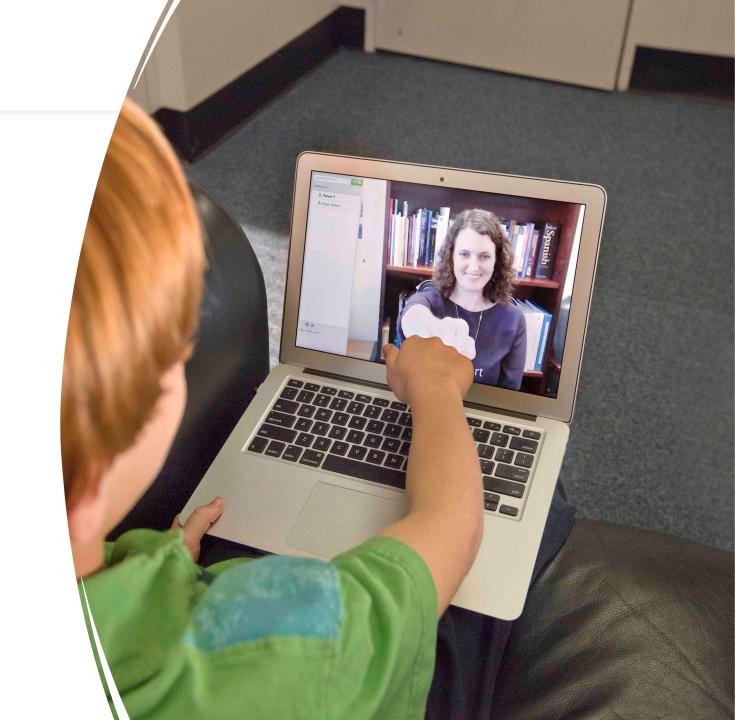
Access to interpreter services





TOP-TS Clinic

- Small training clinic
 - Multidisciplinary team: psychology interns, MSW, MD
- Approximately 500 visits per year
 - 70% school-based
 - 30% home-based



Program Evaluation/Outcome Data

- Over 3,700 visits with over 400 clients in 14 counties in South Carolina to date (30% of all counties in SC)
- 60% school-based, 30% home-based, 10% combination
- 85% treatment completion rate
- The first ever studies documenting the feasibility, safety, and effectiveness of telehealth delivery of child trauma treatment are published by our team at MUSC

Bottom line: Telehealth for child trauma treatment is feasible and it works!

TF-CBT Via Telehealth Pilot Study Participants and Context

70 children participated in the pilot study

19%



81%



Ages 7 to 18 (*M*=12.73; *SD*=3.34)

88.6% Racial/Ethnic Minorities

- 58.6% Hispanic
- 30% African American

34%

Received TF-CBT in Spanish

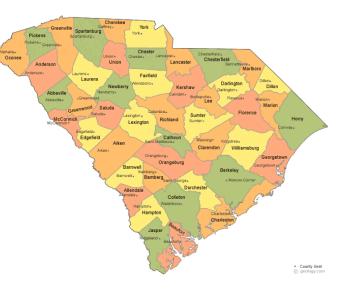
7 Underserved Communities In South Carolina



63% School-based



34% Home-Based



TF-CBT Via Telehealth Pilot Study Results

62 of 70 completed all components of TF-CBT (88.6%)



Vs. 25-60%

Typical completion rate for TF-CBT in studies in the United States



96.8% of children

No longer had PTSD after completing telehealth TF-CBT



81% of caregivers

Participated in TF-CBT with their child



Kids got better (effect size=2.42)



High caregiver satisfaction

¹ Stewart, R.W., Orengo-Aguayo, R., Young, J., Wallace, M., Cohen, J., Mannarino, T., & de Arellano, M.A. (2020). Feasibility and Effectiveness of a Telehealth Service Delivery Model for Treating Childhood Posttraumatic Stress: A Community-Based, Open Pilot Trial of Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy. *Journal of Psychotherapy Integration*, 30(2), 274-289. http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/int0000225

High Caregiver Satisfaction



100% satisfied with telehealth



86% said telehealth equipment was easy to use



100% said level of rapport with therapist was as good as in-person



100% would recommend telehealth to a family member or friend.

Villalobos, B.T., <u>Dueweke</u>, A., Orengo-Aguayo, R., & Stewart, R.W. (2023) Patient Perceptions of Trauma-Focused Telemental Health Services Using the Telehealth Satisfaction Questionnaire (TSQ). *Psychological Services 20*(1), 107-121.

Expansion of the TOP-TS Program (2017)

 AND THEN....we receive several other grants and additional funding to expand the program







Help, I'm New to Telehealth! - Requests for Training (2018-2019)

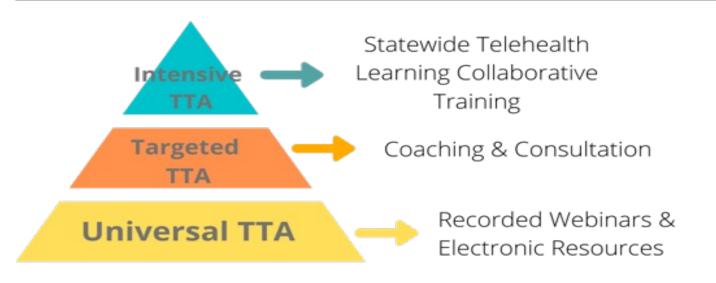
- Calls & emails from across the country
- Telehealth webinars & presentations





TOP-TS Expands: Education, Training, and Technical Assistance

3-Tiered System of Education, Training & Technical Assistance (TTA)



 The TOP-TS team has trained over 7,000 individuals in telehealth delivery of evidence-based trauma-informed practices in 23 U.S. states/territories and 3 countries since 2019.

TOP-TS Expands to a Consortium - North Dakota

First Children's Advocacy Centers that TOP trained (2018-2019)



After 2 years of working with ND, they started working with us in a train-the-trainer model



Telehealth Outreach Program Consortium is Created

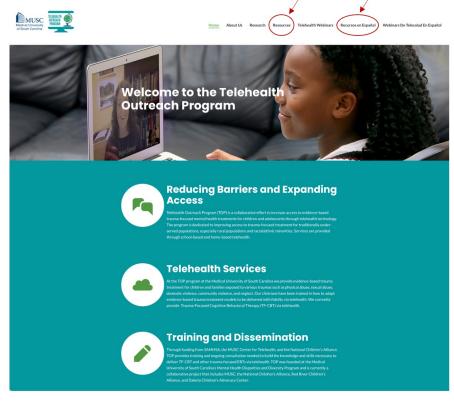




Making a Difference
No Matter the Distance

COVID-19 Pandemic Increased Demand for Telehealth (2020)

- Significant increase in requests for training and resources
- Created website to share resources
- Applied for additional grant funding to expand training & technical assistance



Videos & Fact Sheets for Caregivers & Therapists

 Worked with National Children's Alliance to create fact sheets & brief animated videos about benefits of telemental health (English & Spanish)

For Caregivers



For Therapists







TOP-TS Expands to Puerto Rico (2019)

- Collaboration between MUSC, Puerto Rico Department of Education, University of Puerto Rico Medical Sciences Campus, Albizu University-Mayagüez Campus
- Created the first school-based telepsychiatry consultation program in Puerto Rico
- 5 under-served schools in the Mayagüez region of Puerto Rico







Significant Events Impacting Puerto Rico





Sept 2017 Hurricanes Irma y María



Jan-Feb 2020 Earthquakes & Aftershocks

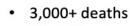


March 2020- Ongoing COVID 19 Pandemic



2021-Ongoing Energy Crisis





- 90+ billion in damages
- Lack of access to food, water, shelter, communications
- School Closures
- · Delay in aid



- Destruction of infrastructure
- School Closures
- New type of disaster
- Uncertainty and fear



- New type of disaster
- Daily impact on routines, economy, health, life
- School Closures
- Disparities in access to mental/physical healthcare and education



- Impacts healthcare, education, well-being
- Decaying infrastructure
- Mismanagement on behalf of sole energy company in PR (i.e., Luma)

Project Goals









Partner with Puerto Rico's Largest Managed Behavioral Health Organization (MBHO) to listen and see how we could help

training and implementation materials for the Puerto Rican context

Train Puerto Rican
mental health
providers in TF-CBT
and provide ongoing
implementation
support

evaluate feasibility
of implementation
and effectiveness of
TF-CBT in the Puerto
Rican context

This work was supported by a **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration**, **National Child Traumatic Stress Network**, **Category III grant (1U79SM063224)**. The funding agency had no role in the study design, collection, analysis, or writing of the manuscript. We thank our Puerto Rican partners and all our collaborators who made this work possible. Together we can change the world, one child at a time.

Implementation Timeline

Partnership & Tailoring Based on Needs

APS Healthcare, largest Managed Behavioral Health Organization (MBHO) in PR + MUSC team



Training of 15 Psychologists

In TF-CBT with cultural and linguistic tailoring based on Needs Assessment & Partnerships Meetings







Technical Assistance and Consultation

With implementation, fidelity to the model, metrics, consultation calls, adaptation of protocols, shift to telehealth when pandemic started



~18 Months

Participants and Context

•56 children participated in the pilot study

52%



48%



Ages 5 to 18 (*M*=10.75; *SD*=3.43)

100%

Puerto Rican Sample

98%

Received TF-CBT in Spanish



Started as
Office-Based Services



Transitioned to Telehealth

89.6% of active cases successfully transitioned within 1 month of pandemic



Types of Index Traumas



Index Trauma (N=56)	#	%
Traumatic loss/grief	12	21.4
Sexual Abuse	11	19.6
Domestic Violence	10	17.9
Hurricane Maria	7	12.5
Physical Abuse	7	12.5
Earthquakes	4	7.1
Community Violence	2	3.6
Severe Bullying	2	3.6
Other	5	8.9

Note: Four patients reported being unable to decide between two index traumas (both were counted).

9 out of 10

Endorsed Polyvictimization

4

Average # of Traumas (SD=2.23; Range: 1-9)

TF-CBT Pilot Implementation

•36 of 56 completed all components of TF-CBT (64%)

5 unable to transition to telehealth (no equipment, internet, or preferred to wait for in person services)

2 left treatment (moved)

2 left treatment (medical reasons/hospitalization)

11 left treatment for unknown reasons (likely due to pandemic-related stressors)



Vs. 40-60%

Typical completion rate for TF-CBT in studies in the US

Vs. 86%

Completion rate for TF-CBT pilot in El Salvador



6 out of 10 children

Completed all components of TF-CBT



100% of caregivers

Participated in TF-CBT with their child



18 Sessions

(average for child/teens)

13 Sessions

(average for caregivers)

PTSD Results Pre/Post TF-CBT: Did Children Get Better?

Metrics	Before M (SD) N = 56		After M (SD) N = 56	
	Child	Caregiver	Child	Caregiver
CPSS-5 (>31 Clinically Significant for PTSD)	33.13 (12.70)	34.67 (14.30)	11.90*** (9.24)	10.78*** (8.95)





Large Effect
Youth report

d=1.32



Large Effect
Caregiver report
d=1.85

Note: CPSS-5= Child Posttraumatic Stress Scale for DSM-5 (Spanish version)
***P<0.001

Depression and Anxiety Results Pre/Post TF-CBT: Did Children Get Better?

Metric	Before M (SD) N = 56		After M (SD) N = 56	
RCADS-R (T-Score >70, elevated)	Child	Caregiver	Child	Caregiver
Depression	57.30 (12.36)	67.42 (12.81)	42.30*** (9.83)	51.61*** (11.99)
Anxiety	56.17 (11.75)	65.97 (13.79)	40.40*** (7.38)	50.44*** (10.09)





Large Effects Youth report **Depression** d=1.32Anxiety d=1.18



Large Effects Caregiver report **Depression** d=1.28**Anxiety** d=1.26

TF-CBT Puerto Rico Pilot Conclusions

- Feasible to train Puerto Rican mental health providers to fidelity on the TF-CBT model
- •Feasible to implement TF-CBT within the largest MBHO in the island
- Clinically significant and large effects pre to post on PTSD, Depression and Anxiety outcomes via child and caregiver report
- •Comparable treatment completion rates to US-based TF-CBT trials
- **Feasible to implement** TF-CBT both via office-based and telehealth services but access to equipment and internet and implementation support is crucial

TF-CBT was <u>feasible</u>, <u>acceptable</u> and <u>effective</u> in Puerto Rico despite significant disasters and hardships affecting the island before and during the project.

First School-Based Telepsychiatry Clinic in Puerto Rico: Culebra, PR (2023)









- First school-based telehealth site in Puerto Rico
- Connecting to psychiatrists in San Juan, PR to Culebra, PR

TOP-TS Expands to Colombia

- Collaboration between MUSC and Fundación Los Pisingos starting in January of 2019 at the The Annual San Diego International Conference on Child and Family Maltreatment.
- Re-connected in 2020 during pandemic to provide training and technical assistance with telehealth
- Now Colombia has its first ever child-focused telemental health program in the country!







Lessons Learned along the Way

- 1. Listen to your partners and follow the need
- 2. Team up (e.g., North Dakota team and PR team)
- **3. Address barriers** as they show up (e.g., Ipad & hotspot loaner program/telehealth boxes)
- 4. If there isn't a resource, **create it and share it** (e.g., telehealthfortrauma.com/ webinars/ bilingual resources)
- **5. Equitable access** to broadband internet and telehealth equipment is the greatest challenge of the future of telehealth implementation. We must work collaboratively to address these disparities in access.
- 6. Partnerships with schools are crucial for successful telehealth programs
- 7. Its ok if things don't work out (at first)... some of our most successful initiatives faced roadblocks for 2-3 years...**persistence is key**

What our TOP-TS team can offer you!

The mission of the *Telehealth Outreach Program for Traumatic Stress (TOP-TS)* is for children & families to have access to evidence-based trauma services regardless of location, SES, or language.

TOP-TS will provide expert guidance to <u>educate</u>, <u>train</u> and <u>support</u> the mental health workforce in best practices for implementation of TF-CBT via telehealth to better reach underserved children/families in the mainland United States and Puerto Rico.

We will provide:

- 1. Training & Technical Assistance
- 2. Resources
- 3. Ongoing consultation



3-Tiered System of Education, Training & Technical Assistance (TTA) Statewide Telehealth Learning Collaborative Training Targeted TTA Coaching & Consultation

Contact Us:

Universal TTA

Recorded Webinars &

stewartr@musc.edu
orengoaa@musc.edu
https://telehealthfortrauma.com

Telehealth Centers of Excellence

TOP-TS Publications

- 1. Ros-Demarize, R., Orengo-Aguayo, R., & Stewart, R.W. (2022). Telesalud mental con niños y adolecentes [Telehealth with children and adolescents]. In J.J. Martí Noguera (Ed). *Manual de Telesalud Mental: Tecnologías Digitales en la Práctica Clínica* [Telemental Health Manual: Digital Technologies in Clinical Practice]. Pirámide.
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- 10.Stewart, R.W., Orengo-Aguayo, R., Gilmore, A.K., & de Arellano, M. (2017). Addressing barriers to care among Hispanic youth: Telehealth delivery of Trauma-Focused Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy. *The Behavior Therapist, 40(3),* 112-118. PMID: 28670047.
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