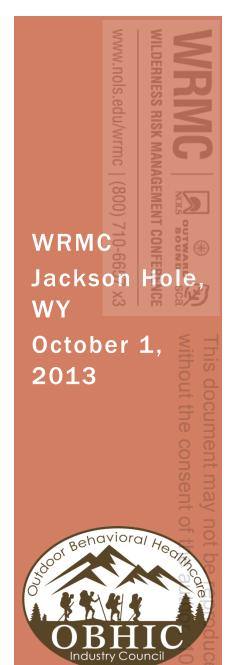
RISK MANAGEMENT IN OUTDOOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE

WHAT DO THEY MEAN TO ME?



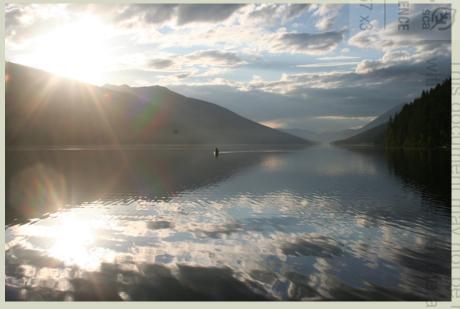
College of Health and Human Services

Stephen Javorski PhD ABD



OVERVIEW

- Incident Rate Trends in 2012
- Incident Frequencies
- Comparisons to National Data
- Current and future management practices



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OUTDOOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE

The prescriptive use of wilderness experiences provided by mental health professionals to meet the therapeutic needs of clients.





Vew Vision PARTICIPATING West Coast **PROGRAMS**





















CAN YOU KEEP MY CHILD SAFE?



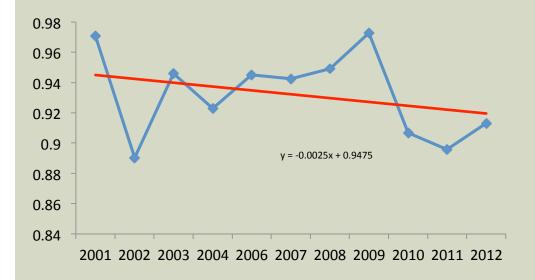
ww.nols.edu/wrmc | (800) 710-6657

Photo:
Noire River
QC

Canada

OBHIC COMPLETION RATE

OBHIC Completion Rate

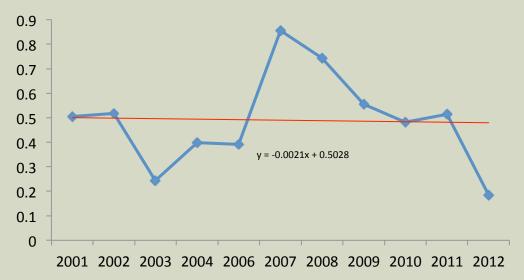


- 1450 total clients
- 1350 completed treatment (91.3%)
- 11 programs
- 80,856 client field days
- 40, 870 guide field days

(800) 710-6657 x3



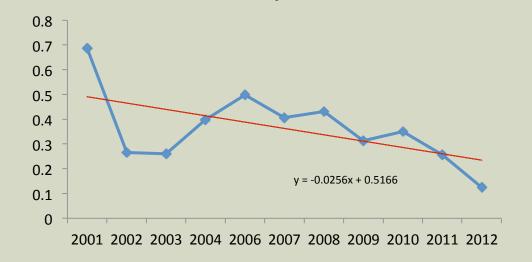
OBHIC client injuries per thousand field days



- 13 level 1 injuries
- 2 level 2 injuries
- All-time low injury rate of 0.186 per 1000 client field days

OBHIC ILLNESS RATE

OBHIC client illnesses per thousand field days



- 6 level 1 illnesses
- 4 level 2 illnesses
- All-time low Illness rate of 0.124 per 1000 client field days

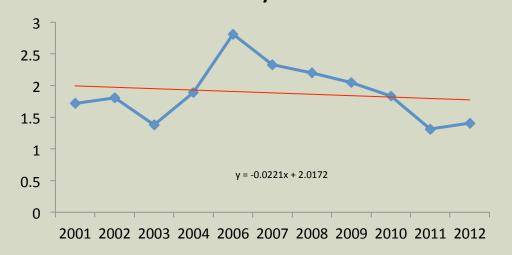
(800) 710-6657 x3

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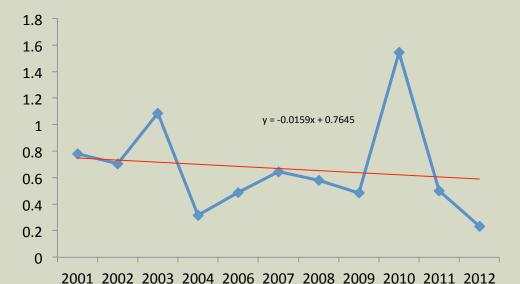
OBHRC therapeutic holds per 1000 field days



- 74 level 1 holds
- 40 level 2 holds
- Overall hold rate of 1.41 per 1000 client field days

OBHIC RUNAWAY RATE

OBHRC runaways per thousand field days



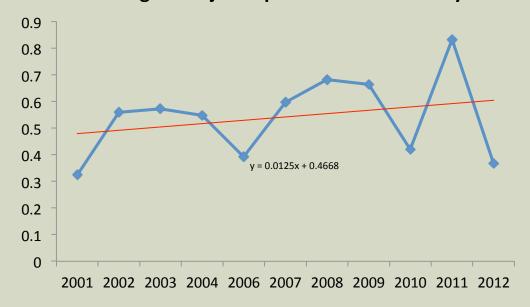
- 18 level 1 runaways
- 1 level 2 runaway
- All-time low runaway rate of 0.235 per 1000 client field days

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GEMENT CONFERENCE (800) 710-6657 x3

WARD SCS

OBHRC guide injuries per thousand field days



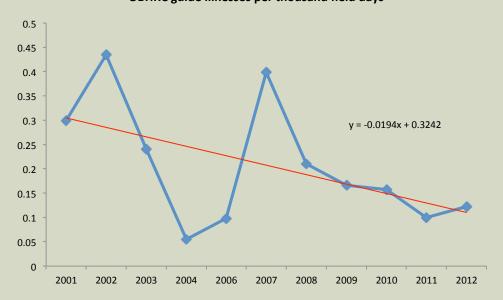
- 13 level 1 injuries
- 2 level 2 injuries
- Guide injury rate of 0.367 per 1000 client field days

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ARD SCA

OBHRC guide illnesses per thousand field days



- 5 level 1 illnesses
- 0 level 2 illnesses
- Guide injury rate of 0.122 per 1000 client field days

WHEN ARE INCIDENTS OCCURRING?



WILDERNIESS RISK MANAG







Photo:
Bonnet
Plume River
YT
Canada

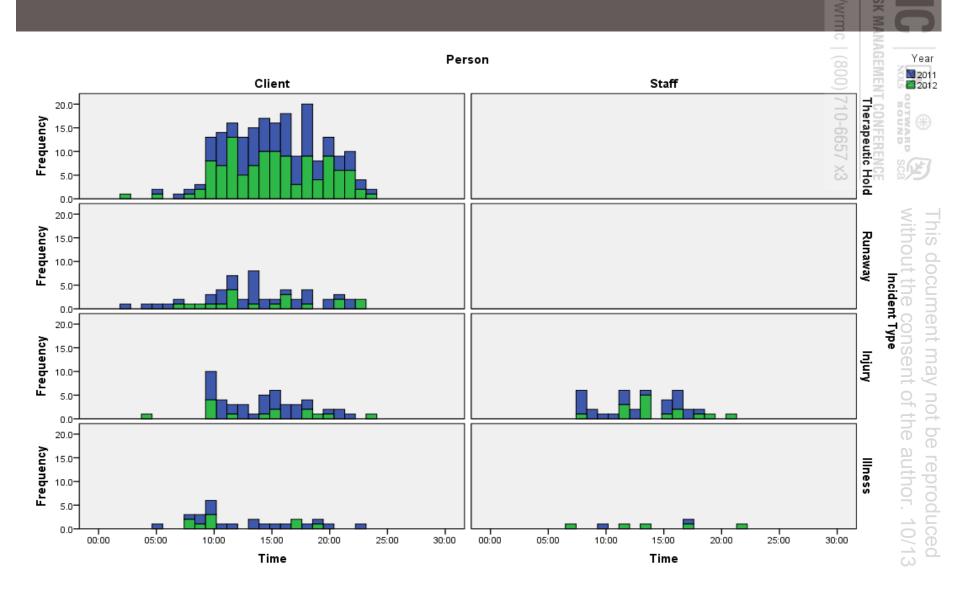
CLIENT INCIDENTS BY ACTIVITY (N = 323)

			(800) 7	٥
	1 st	2 nd	3rd 10-6	₩#
Therapeutic Holds (n = 193)	Transition Time (35%)	Hiking (11.2%)	In Camp (7.2%)	This do
Runaways (n = 54)	Hiking (22%)	Transition Time (20.4%)	Sleeping (13%)	the conse
Injuries (n = 49)	Hiking (46.9%)	Transition Time (22.4%)	Cooking, Group, Using Tool, In Camp (4.1% each)	ay not be re
Illnesses (n = 26)	Hiking (34.6%)	Meal Time (15.4%)	Sleeping, In Camp (11.5% each)	eproduced thor 10/13

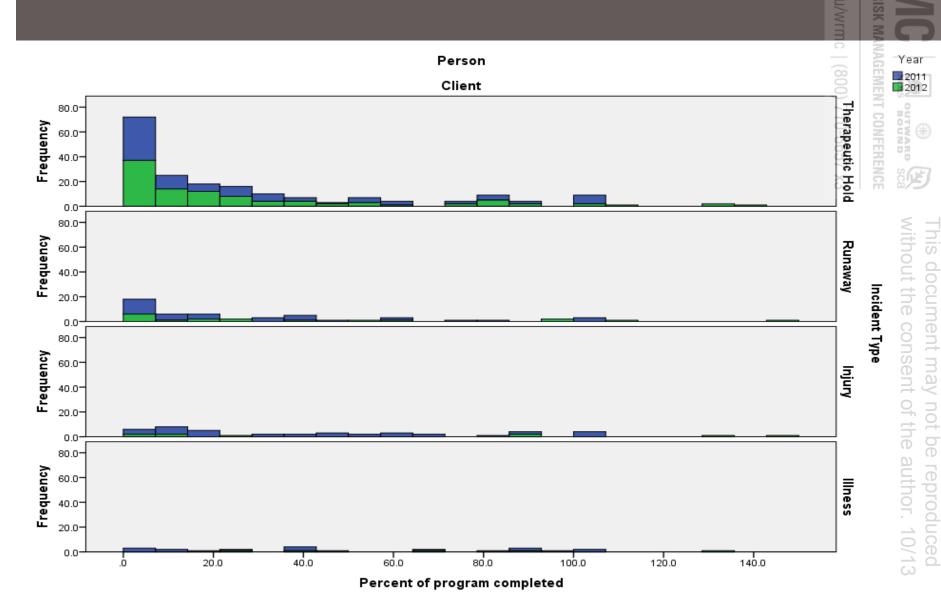
GUIDE INCIDENTS BY ACTIVITY (N=48)

			erence 657 x3
	1 st	2 nd	3rd 3rd
Injuries $n = 40$	Hiking (35%)	Transition Time (12.5%)	Driving (10%)
Illnesses n=8	In Camp (50%	Hiking (37.5%)	Rock Climbing (12.5%)
			מתווכ

INCIDENTS BY TIME OF DAY



INCIDENTS BY PROGRAM COMPLETION



MOST COMMON INJURY/ILLNESS TYPE

Client

- Injury (n = 15)
 - Athletic injury to ankle
- Illness (n = 10)
 - Viral/GI

Guide

- Injury (n = 14)
 - Direct Trauma/athletic injuries
- Illness (5)
 - No pattern yet







OBHIC DATA IN NATIONAL CONTEXT



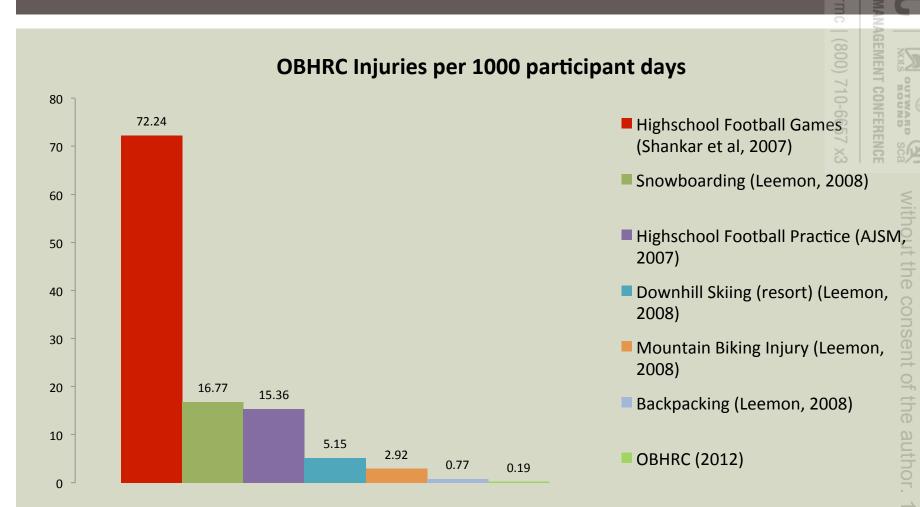




Photo:
Hess River
YT
Canada

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OBHIC INJURY RATE VS COMMON ACTIVITIES



THE TAKE HOME

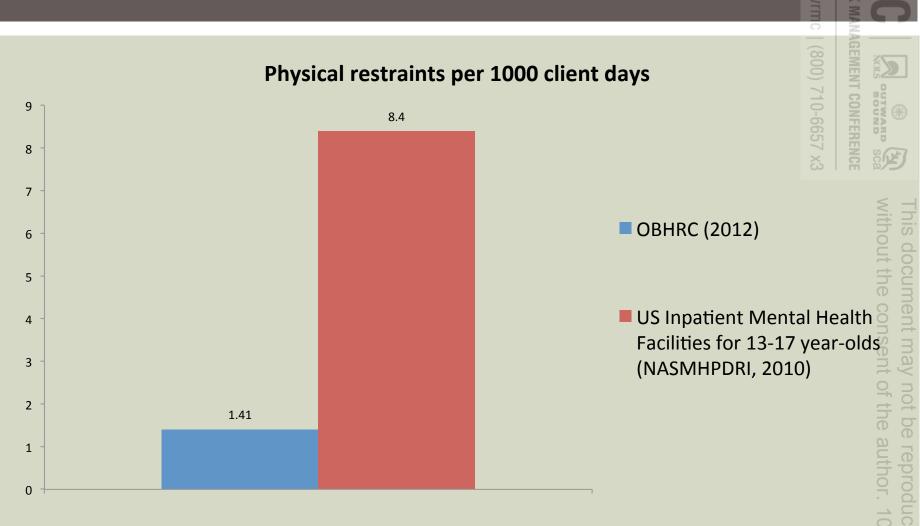
The average US adolescent is more than twice as likely as an OBHIC program participant to visit an emergency room for an injury.



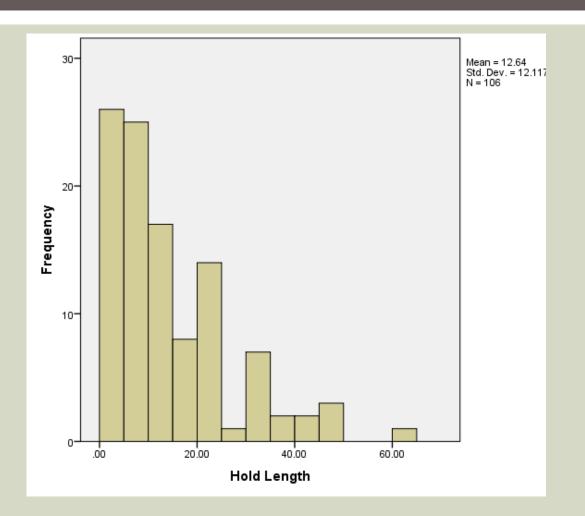




OBHIC THERAPEUTIC HOLDS VS NATIONAL DATA



NEW INFORMATION IN 2012

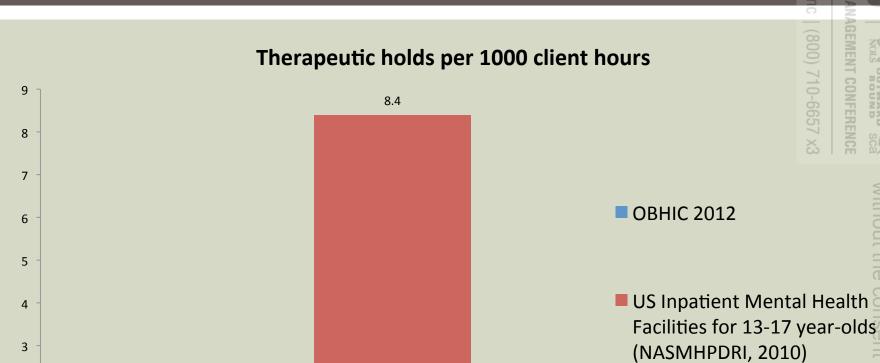


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ACTUAL DIRECT COMPARISON



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SUMMARY

- All-time low client injury, illness, and runaway rates in 2012
- Average US adolescents are more than twice as likely to visit an emergency for an injury as OBHIC program participants
- OBHIC clients exposed to 539.5 times less time in therapeutic hold than US adolescents in inpatient treatment
- Move to online incident reporting will allow us to link incidents to client outcomes and demographics

Find 3 people around you, and discuss:

Given the data on the relationship between activities, time of day, and percentage of program completion at the time of incidents, what would you do to reduce exposure of clients to holds, injuries, illnesses, and runaways?

HOW ARE PROGRAMS MANAGING RISK?







Photo:
Sangri Di author Christo
Range, CO

without the consent of

- INAONING INCIDENTS
- Dramatic reduction in incident rates after:
 - Initial incident monitoring started (1998)
 - Incident details reports (2011)



WILDERNESS RISK MANA





- Can be done in real time or delayed
- Link to outcomes research
- Provided by <u>Outcome Tools</u>



- Educate staff and students about:
 - Known correlates of injury occurrence
 - Proper equipment use
 - Travel technique
 - Self Care and nutrition
- Involve students in risk-related decision making

CURRENT STRATEGIES TO REDUCE EXPOSURE TO CLIENT INJURIES

- Familiarize staff with protocol addressing:
 - Nutrition/hydration
 - Supervision rations
 - Equipment inspection
 - Impact of weather/emotional/behavioral status on route selection
- It is an injury until a medical professional says otherwise
- Progression of challenge to support therapeutic relationship

DRAWING ON THE DATA

- Increase structure in the morning
- Ensure training is consistent with incident trends and across staff members
- Include equipment checks as part of morning routine
- Track impact of weather/temperature on injury rate
- Increase supervision during transition times

REDUCING RUNAWAY ATTEMPTS

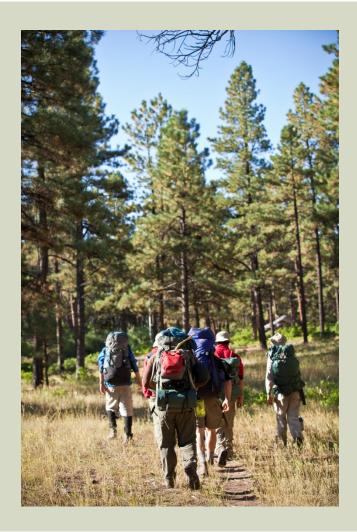
- Staff training
 - Data driven
 - Relationship Building
- Increased structure early on
- Emphasis on group development







REDUCING RUNAWAYS



- Train staff in verbal de-escalation
- Creating double bind statements
- Client screening
- Orientation
- Technology

Increase structure early in program

Increase focus on development of therapeutic alliance

Most runaways occur early in the program

- In-service for field staff on related skills
- Connect clients with staff ahead of intake

CURRENT STRATEGIES TO REDUCE HOLD USE

- Client Screening
- PCS/CPI Training for staff
- Staff team communication protocol
- Giving students information and choice
- Focus on relationship Building

DRAWING FROM THE DATA

- Greater focus on rapport building early
- Increase focus on verbal aspects of PCS training
- More inclusive intake/ hiring processes
- Longer, honest orientation period (escorts)



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REDUCING EXPOSURE TO ILLNESS

- Client Screening
- Detailed personal hygiene training
- Healthy diet
- Isolating sick staff
- Med/foot checks



DRAWING FROM THE DATA



- Hand washing
- Protocol for gear checks/deep cleans
- Accessible medical staff
- It's an illness until a medical professional says otherwise







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Email me, or go to: