# Tips & Techniques for Supporting Residents with Mental Illness in Senior Housing

Marsha Frankel, LICSW JF&CS

Caren Silverlieb, MMHS JCHE





#### **Objectives**

 Be able to identify three behavioral symptoms of mental illness in older adults

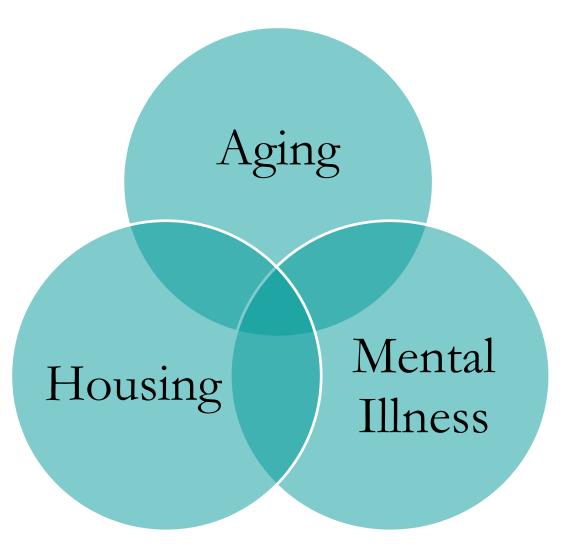
 Know the components of developing a plan to address behavioral concerns

Identify new tools for working with challenging residents





### The Challenge





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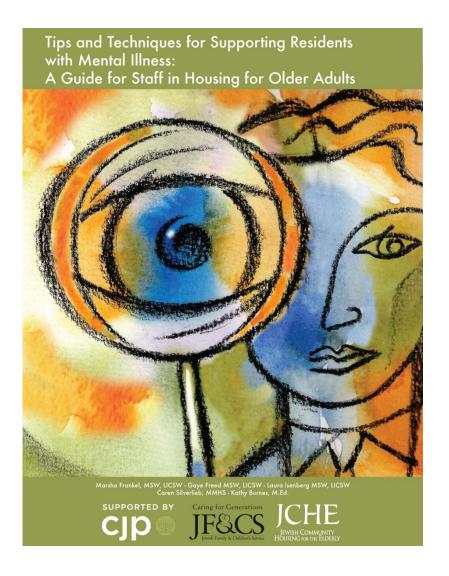


#### Mental Illness in Senior Housing

- Community dwelling elders have a 10-16% depression rate; assisted livings and nursing homes have 40%
- 50% of seniors diagnosed with depression also have significant anxiety
- Older adults (especially men) in the US have one of the highest suicide rate of any age group
- Approximately 20% of older adults are substance abusers and the number is growing







 Tips and Techniques for Supporting Residents with Mental Illness: A Guide for Staff in Housing for Older Adults

Download at no cost: jche.org/guide





# "The ART Team" At Risk Tenants

- Resident Services Administrator
- Compliance
- Assistant manager
- Resident Service Coordinator
- Maintenance
- Receptionist







# Planning

- Identify problem behavior (be specific)- ABC approach: Antecedent-Behavior-Consequences
- What's been tried? What's worked? What hasn't?
- Sources of support
- Who-what-when of intervention
- Monitor progress. Adjust the plan

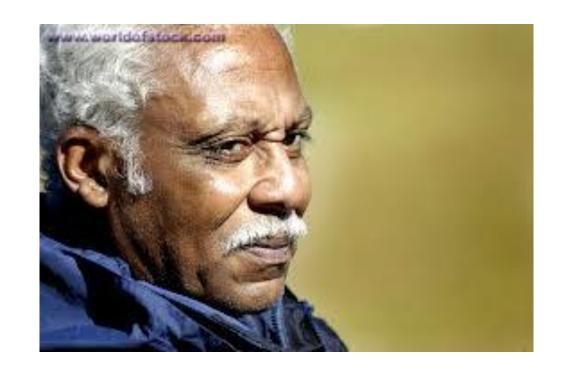




# The End is in the Beginning

#### **Assessment**

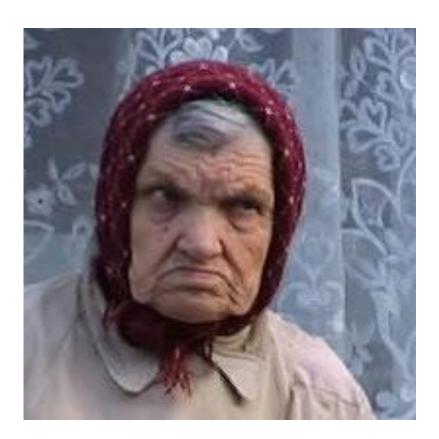
- Appearance
- Speech
- Physical
- Eye Contact
- Mood
- Cognition







#### Two Women

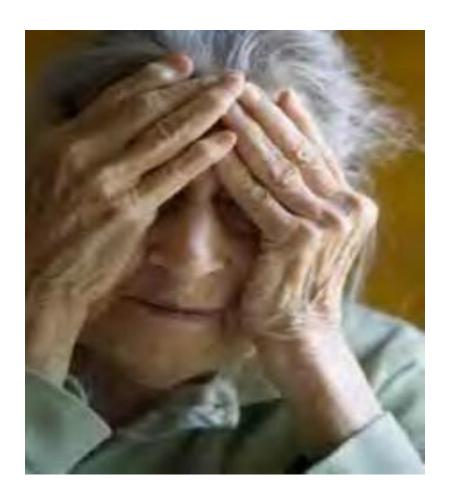








#### Dementia







#### Dementia Plus

Approximately \_\_% experience depression 40%

■ Up to \_\_% show signs of anxiety 70%

Approximately \_\_% of people with advanced dementias have psychotic symptoms

More than \_\_% of those with Alzheimer's disease display psychotic symptoms at some point





#### **Dilemmas**

Safety vs. Autonomy

Impact on the community

Family dynamics

No family

When is it time for an alternative setting?





# Depression

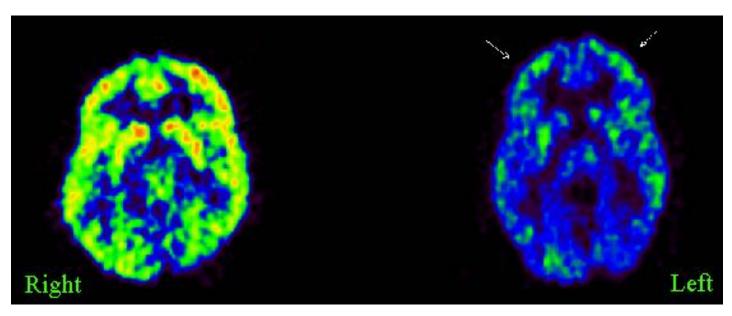
# Joe







# Depression is a Biological Illness



Non-Depressed Brain

Depressed Brain

Reprinted from Mark George, MD
Biological Psychiatry Branch, Division of Intramural Research Programs, NIMH,
1993





Adherence to medical treatment

Recovery from medical illness

Quality of life

Function and selfcare

Social relationships





**Isolation** 

Use of health services

Risk of suicide and overall mortality







#### Guidelines for Screening

- Start where the resident is: use his/her words and style of communication.
- Express concern, caring, and a belief that no one should suffer needlessly.
- Ask direct questions.







### Guidelines for Screening

- Acknowledge how hard it is to admit depression and to seek help.
- Hold out hope! Express your belief that the situation can improve.
- Remind them that depression is a medical illness and not a character flaw; educate.



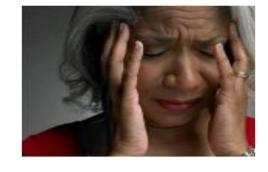


#### Suicide in Older Adults



Depression is the # 1 risk factor for people who die by suicide

High rates of death by suicide occur in older adults





Suicide among older adults may be under reported by as much as 40%





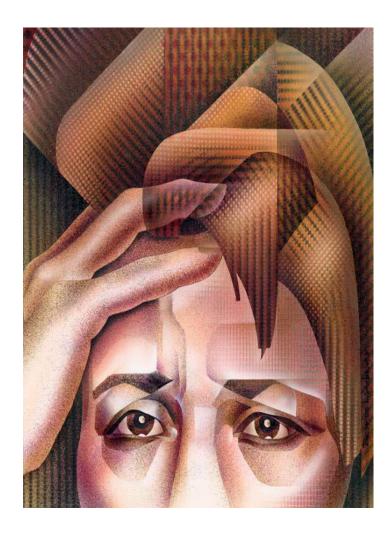
## Personality Disorders







# **Anxiety Disorders**





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## Hoarding

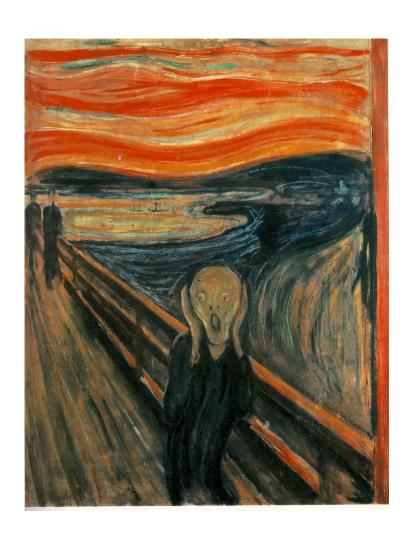
- DSM 5: "Persistent difficulty discarding or parting with possessions, regardless of their actual value."
- Can you bathe in the bathroom?
- Can you cook in the kitchen?
- Can you sleep on the bed?





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### **Psychosis**



- Up to 23% of all older adults will experience psychotic symptoms
- Dementia is the main cause in elders
- Visual and auditory deficits play a role

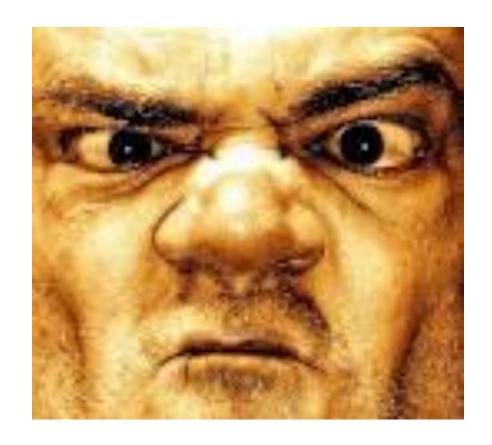




## Identifying Potential Psychosis

#### Look for changes in:

- Social functioning
- Cognition
- Mood
- Thought content
- Alcohol/drug use







# Identifying Potential Psychosis

#### Look for evidence of:

- Poor personal hygiene
- Delusional or bewildered mood
- Abstract or vague speech
- Sudden outbursts of anger or irritation





#### Paranoia

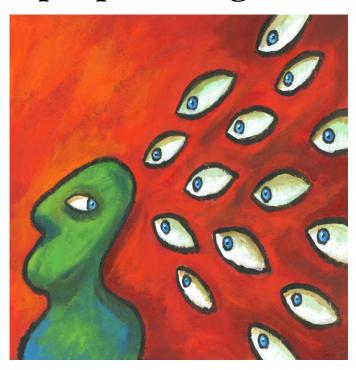
- More than 12% of people with dementia experience paranoid symptoms
- Causes distress for elder and caregivers
- Can be an acute mental status change
- Ranges from increased suspiciousness to persecutory delusions





#### Paranoia

 Paranoia – a form of psychosis characterized by organized delusions of persecution (e.g. thinking people are against them).



- People who suffer from paranoia are often isolated and feel that they can not depend on anyone.
- Can represent a sudden change in the way a resident is behaving.







# Just because you're paranoid, doesn't mean they aren't after you!

Caring for Generations

JEGG

Jewish Family & Children's Service

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# Speaking with Someone with Paranoia

- Use simple sentences
- Be as clear as possible
- Have the resident restate what you have said
- State what your perceptions are while acknowledging the resident may feel differently





# Speaking with Someone with Paranoia

- Anticipate triggers
- Try to have positive interactions not based on her/his symptoms
- Acknowledge her/his strengths and the positives she/he offers





#### **Delusion**



- A false belief firmly held to despite evidence to the contrary.
- Must be a belief NOT ordinarily accepted by other members of the person's culture.





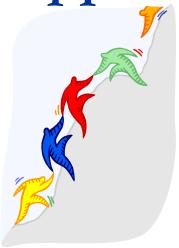
#### Delusions: Questions to Consider

- Is the resident at risk because of the delusion?
- Does it disturb the resident or others?
- How severe are the symptoms? Can she/he be redirected?
- Has she/he acted on them? Level of impulsivity?
- Impact on ADL's? Socialization? Reality testing? Mood?





# Tough cases require a team approach







#### Joan Site **Public** Rep MH **Health** Clinician Nurse Free **Police** Care Manager Mrs. K **RSC** MD **Residents Maintenance** Reduced **Hospice** Fee Caring for Generations **Attorney** Jewish Family & Children's Service



#### Conclusion

It Takes a Village

Collaboration: identifying internal and community

partners

Seek support

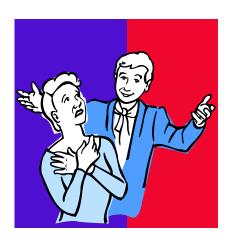








#### Questions



# Role Playing



