

FIT Supervision Intensive

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(You could be here)



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FIT Supervision Intensive

Goal for the Day:

**Learn the FIT
Supervision Model**

FIT Supervision Training

“An agency that has a FIT culture embraces feedback at all levels. Clients, clinicians and management give and receive feedback and are open and transparent.

Everyone involved uses feedback and has access to outcomes. In a FIT culture, FIT is a normal and routine part of everyday practice.”



[illegible]

FIT clinical supervision focuses on integration of outcome and alliance measurement into practice and identifying and addressing “at risk” cases.

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Administrative supervision means providing the infrastructure for:

- Clinicians administer the measures correctly
- Barriers are identified and solutions explored and implemented;
- Compliance with FIT practice and principles is uniform across clinicians and programs.

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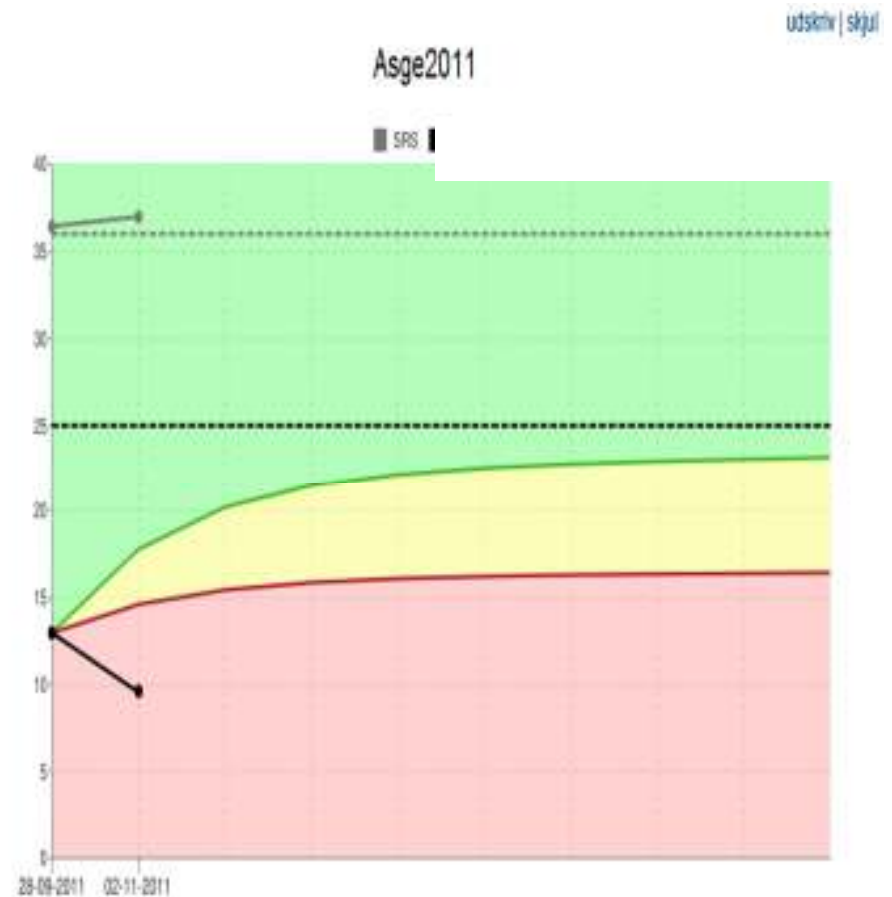


Cases of Concern

Trajectories of Change

- Computer-generated “trajectories of change”:

- *Uses a normative database to plot client-specific trajectories;*
- *Depicts the amount of change in scores needed to be attributable to treatment and predictive of eventual success.*



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SUMMARY

ORS Above cut-off:

- Encourage supervisee to explore the client's reasons for seeking help.
- If client is mandated suggest supervisee ask client to fill out the ORS as if they were the referrer
- If client seeking help for a specific problem, encourage supervisee to focus on addressing that problem and avoid depth –oriented & exploratory strategies
- If high score is not associated with a particular presenting complaint or an external mandate to seek services, encourage the supervisee to clarify the purpose of therapy and avoid engaging the client in a potentially counter-therapeutic or harmful service.

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SUMMARY

Lack of Progress on ORS:

- Lack of progress on ORS is associated with:
 - Higher no-show and drop out rates
 - Continued provision of ineffective services
- Review all cases showing deterioration or underperforming In the first 3 to 4 sessions, work with supervisee to generate ideas about adjusting the alliance
- By sessions 6 to 7, encourage the exploration of adjusting the treatment:
 - frequency of sessions
 - intensity of treatment
 - Additional elements
- By weeks 8 to 10, suggest supervisee explore whether a referral to another provider, treatment type, or setting is advisable.

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SUMMARY

High and flat ORS scores:

- Are the pattern of scores an indication that maximum progress has been achieved? If so, suggest:
 - working with the client to develop a plan to maintain gains after termination
 - talking with the client about decreasing the dose and intensity of services (i.e., spreading out sessions)
- Are the ORS no longer capturing the client's sense of well-being and progress? If so, encourage supervisee to help clients “recalibrate” the scale

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SUMMARY

ORS scores decrease over time or “Bleeding” after a period of progress:

Take immediate action to alter services in order to avoid drop out or a risk of negative or null outcome, including:

- Discussing the deteriorating scores with the client;
- Identifying and addressing any problems in the therapeutic alliance
- Inviting a colleague or supervisor to join the session
- Considering other service and support options (e.g., another service provider, different dose or intensity, alternative treatment approach, etc.).

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SUMMARY

Alliance score below clinical cut off and declining over time:

- 25 percent or fewer clients score below the SRS cut-off score of 36.
- The lower the score, the stronger the indication is of a problem in the therapeutic relationship.

Supervisors should:

- Ask the clinician if the alliance scores were directly addressed with the client
- Explore the clinician's reactions to client feedback about the alliance and stay alert to potential discomfort the clinician may have with negative feedback
- Suggest that the clinician explore some changes in the treatment method in collaboration with the client if the low SRS scores are coupled with a lack of improvement in outcomes by the third session
- Encourage the clinician to consider consulting with the rest of the team if they have not already done so
- Consider changing therapists if the poor SRS scores are accompanied by a lack of improvement in outcomes by the sixth visit
- Monitor client progress carefully.

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SUMMARY

ORS score suddenly drops after a period of progress (Ditching):

- Often attributable to external circumstances outside of the client's and/or therapist's control.
- Most often such downturns resolve quickly, returning to prior levels of functioning within a session or two
- Supervisors should encourage therapists to continue with treatment as usual rather than making the downturn a topic of treatment.

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SUMMARY

Fluctuating or see saw scores:

- Up and down movements can be attributable to:
 - Clients not following the directions when completing ORS
 - Normal variation in nonclinical levels of functioning, typical of everyday life
 - An expression of a life with large, dramatic, sudden changes in functioning
 - Ineffective treatment.
 - Each of these circumstances
- Carries risk of clients feeling disempowered over time and/or dropping out of services.

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SUMMARY

Fluctuating or see saw scores:

- Insure that the clinician read the directions for completing the ORS together with the client
- Encourage clinician to check that the client still understands how to complete the ORS
- Suggest working to increase the length of time between sessions to minimize the needlessly extending services and risking discouragement and/or dropout.
- Also encourage a shift in focus of to aftercare planning

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SUMMARY

Alliance scores are perfect (40) minimal change on ORS:

Perfect scores may or may not mean there is a problem with the alliance

- ask the clinician if the alliance scores were directly addressed with the client
- explore the clinician's reactions to client feedback about the alliance and stay alert to potential discomfort the clinician may have with negative feedback
- When perfect SRS scores are coupled with a lack of improvement in outcomes encourage the clinician to consider consulting with the rest of the team if they have not already done so
- consider changing therapists if lack of improvement in outcomes by the sixth visit
- monitor client progress carefully.

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Basic Client Information First

- *Name*
- *Age*
- *Gender*
- *Relationship status /Family*
- *Work / Education*
- *Referral source (Who is concerned?)*
- *Treatment start*
- *Current treatment (including drugs)*
- *Previous treatment*
- *Abuse*
- *Reason for seeking treatment*



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- Making progress?
- Treading water?
- Deteriorating?
- Done?

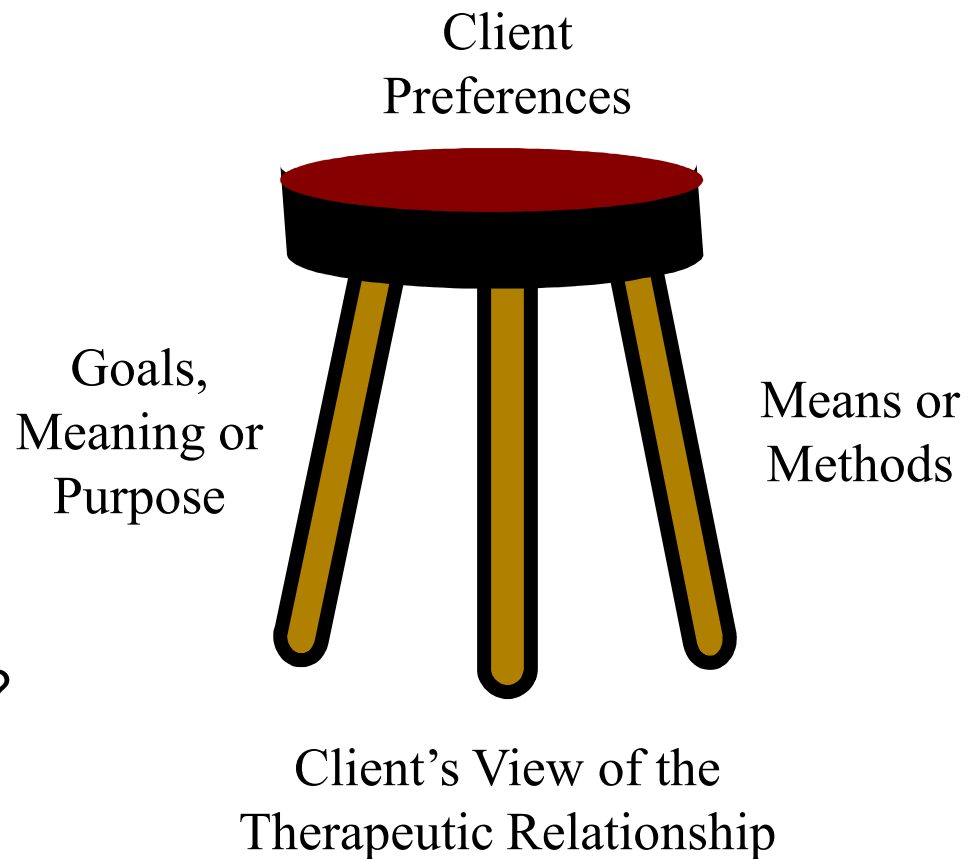


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- Does the client have a stated goal for treatment and if so what is it?
- Does the client have specific ideas about how he/she can reach the goals?
- Does the client have wishes or expectations regarding the role of the therapist? (i.e. looking for an expert, looking for someone to listen and provide support and feedback?)
- Does the client express preferences about the therapy or the relationship with the therapist? (i.e. religion, gender, methods)

The Alliance Stool in Supervision



FIT Supervision

Reflecting Team



1. Focus the reflections on the elements of the therapeutic alliance.
2. Speak in a positive/affirmative language
3. Tentative hypothesis
4. Short / sequential reflections

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- Clinician not using language of FIT or measures;
- Clinician not able to describe how measures are introduced or integrated;
- No-show or drop-out rates are high (contextual to work site);
- Long-term therapy without progress;
- SRS scores reflect problems in alliance;
- Clinician views process as just more paperwork;
- Use of the measures seems perfunctory;
- Effect size is consistently lower than norm for site.