

1




2



3

Family-Centered Care

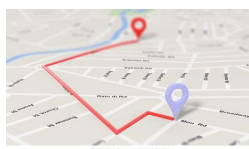
- The importance of family-centered care
 - Emotional Support
 - Skill Development
 - Collaboration & Communication
 - Continuity of Care
- Empowering families to support their child



4

Behavior is Communication

- All behavior is communication; it has a form & a function
- Crisis behavior is needy behavior
- All behavior, no matter how disturbing or unpleasant, serves a purpose
- There are three common functions of behavior: communication, self-regulation, or self-entertainment



5

Effective Interventions to Maintain a Safe Environment

6

Addressing Form & Function

- Meet our patients where they are at mentally and cognitively
- Assess behavior to determine what the patient needs
- Have strategies to intervene with all forms of behavior
- Utilize the resources around us to support ourselves, peers, patients, & families



7

Functions of Behavior

Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Behavior can be used to communicate a message• The person could be trying to obtain something; gain attention; avoid an undesirable task or event; express a strong emotion; protest about change in routine; etc.
Self-Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Behavior can be used to adjust one's arousal level.• The person is responding to their own biological needs rather than communicating a need to you.
Self-Entertainment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Behavior can be used to occupy oneself during unstructured time or when bored.

8

Effective Interventions to Maintain a Safe Environment

- Early detection
- Crisis de-escalation techniques
- Environmental modifications for safety
- Supporting children in distress



9


Effectively Contribute to Team Interventions



10

Effectively Contribute to Team Interventions


- The role of child life specialists in interdisciplinary teams
- Communication and collaboration
- Coordinating care for optimal support



11

Interruption Versus Reduction

<p>Behavior Interruption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stopping an undesirable behavior as it occurs. • Short-term strategy • Distraction, redirection, or setting clear limits & boundaries. • Goal: to prevent harm and create a physically safe environment • Does not address the function <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Behavior will likely reoccur 	<p>Behavior Reduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreasing the frequency and intensity • Involves identifying the function <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementing targeted interventions - Teaching alternatives • Aims to promote long-term change and emotional well-being
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12

The Crisis Cycle



13

The Crisis Cycle

- Stages of the crisis cycle
- Warning signs & triggers
- Tailoring interventions to each stage
- Preventing escalation & promoting recovery

14


Growth Opportunities



15

Post-Crisis Recovery

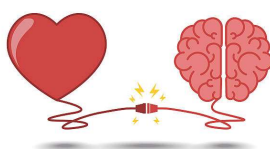
- Processing the experience
- Identifying strengths & challenges
- Understanding triggers & warning signs
- Developing coping strategies
- Building trust
- Strengthening therapeutic relationships



16

The S.T.E.P. Model

- **Stop it.** Intervene to stop the behavior
- **Tolerate it.** Allow the behavior to continue, focusing on other more severe behavior(s)
- **Encourage or permit it.** Reinforce the productive or positive behavior(s)
- **Prevent it.** Teach new skills to prevent & change unproductive behavior(s)



17



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18
