

Workshop Estonia 4th of June 2014

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- Developed by Dr. Howard Liddle at the University of Miami (Fla.)
- Research has been done through the University of Miami under Dr. Liddle
- Since 2004 European research (INCANT)





Multidimensional Family Therapy (MDFT)

- Evidence Based Model of therapy for use at the Intensive Outpatient Level of Care with the substance abusing adolescent population
- MDFT is a Multi-systemic approach that includes all areas of the adolescent's life
- MDFT services are able to be provided in the home, office, school, community, placement or other sites





Goals of MDFT

- Improve communication among family members
- Strengthen the bond between the adolescent and at least one parent/caregiver
- Reduce risk behaviors
- Increase pro-social activities
- Decrease substance abuse
- Increase school attendance
- Improve school performance





Target population

- 11 up to 19+ year old adolescents
- Effectiveness has been shown in various ethnic, socio-economic, and cultural groups
- Males and females benefit equally from the model
- No difference between voluntary or mandatory treatment



MDFT in the Netherlands:



Outpatient treatment

After stay in residential setting

Prevention of residential placement

During detention





Criteria for admission in the program

- 11-19+ years of age
- Multiple problem behavior, like significant issues of delinquency, substance abuse, behavior problems or conduct disorder and internalizing problems
- At least one family member willing to participate in treatment on a regular (weekly) basis





Level of care

- The client's needs are too high for regular
 Outpatient counseling but do not meet criteria for Inpatient Care
- Inpatient determination may be made during treatment
- Aftercare could be either Outpatient D/A or Family Based MH depending on the issues





Role of the therapist

- Instill hope in the family and repair relationships between parent and child
- Facilitate change in the family structure
- Work the 4 areas (adolescent, parent, family and extra familiar)
- Encourage utilization of available strengths
- Promote developmentally appropriate thinking
- Educate parents and teens about high risk behaviors
- Empower parents and teens for life after treatment





Case management is provided on a weekly basis or more, depending on the needs of the family

- Case management is designed to help remove barriers that impede the progress of therapy
- Typically tangible and community orientated
- Provide support at court hearings, doctor appointments, and link with services
- Case management also assists with job searches and helps the family navigate the many systems involved in their lives





On-call and after hours crisis

- Access to MDFT on-call service is provided to all clients after office hours (no 9-17-mentality)
- Rotating cell phone between clinicians
- Provides support and guidance for all family members involved in services
- Refers to emergency services when needed



Process of therapy



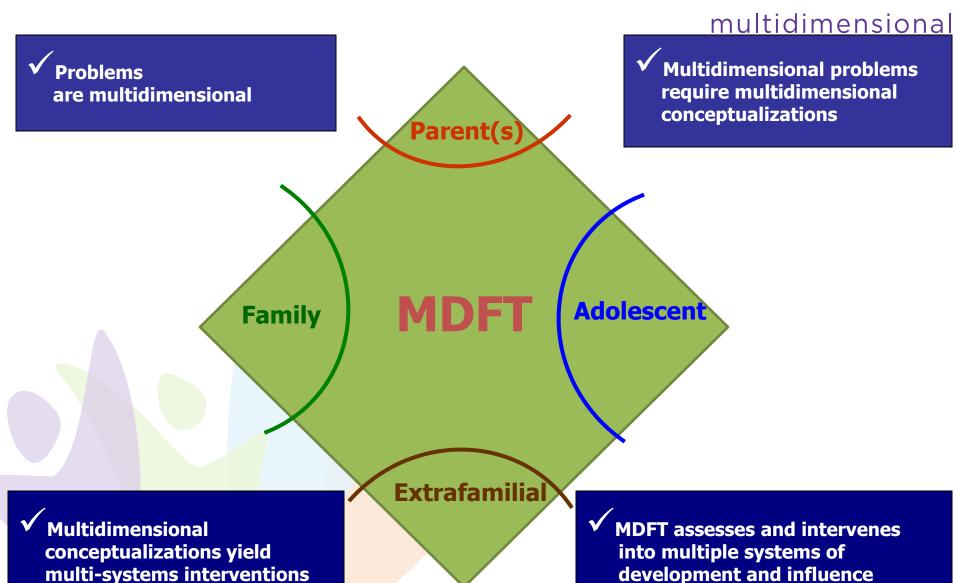
4 Domains of Treatment

- 1. Adolescent
- 2. Parent
- 3. Family
- 4. Extra-Familial



Components and Logic of MDFT Approach





Adolescent



- Identified patient in treatment
- Treatment focuses on reducing at risk behaviors and improving relationships between the adolescent and the family
- Individual sessions address difficulties in school, with family, legal problems, and relationship problems
- Motivation is enhanced during the individual sessions
- Skills and techniques are taught and practiced in these sessions
- Preparation for family sessions



Parent



- Increase feelings of love and commitment
- Reduce "burn-out" (due to previous treatment or continual problems)
- Improve parental functioning and parenting skills
- Improve parental communication
- Educate parents on developmentally appropriate behavior/expectations and maladaptive behaviors
- Empower parents and prepare for family sessions



Parent



Role of the parent

- Parents are the key to successful therapy
- Parents are equally focused on in-treatment
- Changes in the parents' well being and parenting practices lead to better outcomes
- Correlation between improved communication between child and parent and decrease in high risk behaviors



| Family



- Focus on events in the family and improving family relationships and communication
- Past events are explored to the extent that they presently cause problems in the family
- Enactments are used to facilitate communication between family members and improve communication skills



Extra-Familial



Any other person or entity involved with the family

- MDFT team often acts as advocate with other agencies
- MDFT team provides clinical direction and clinical recommendations
- At times court testimony is needed
- Empowers client and family to work with other services
 - Encourages client involvement in pro-social activity



| Treatment goals



- Treatment goals for the adolescent
- Goals for the parents
- Goals for the family
- Goals for systems outside the family



| Treatment goals adolescent



- Reduction of problem behaviour, such as criminality, substance abuse, truancy, co-morbidity
- Dealing with aggression, etc.
- Improving self esteem
- Better arrangements with school/ work/peers/authorities/leisure time



| Goals parents



- A more appropriate parenting style
- Strengthening parenting skills: house rules
- Parents cooperating as 'a team'
- Referral of parents to get treatment for their own problems



| Goals family



- The family supports the youth in his/her individual development
- Family = learning environment
- Improvement of relation patterns between family members
- Psycho-education (bringing youth and parents up to date)



| Stages of treatment



Stage 1: Assessment, Alliance Building and Motivation

- Comprehensive assessment of problem areas and untapped strengths
- Strong therapeutic relationships are established with all family members and influential extrafamilial individuals involved
- The family "buys in to" treatment



| Stages of treatment



Stage 2 Working the goals/Requiring changes

- This is the time when attempts at change are made
- Changes are attempted at multiple levels of the system (individual, family, etc.) as determined in Stage 1
- Usually the most intensive part of treatment
- The therapist continues to assess strengths and needs during this time



| Stages of treatment



Stage 3 Seal the Changes and Exit

- Secure the changes that have been made
- Prepare the adolescent and family for their next stage of development using knowledge and skills learned in treatment
- Aftercare plans are made at this time



Discharge



Successful discharge

- Clients are considered successfully discharged when high risk behaviors are reduced, family functioning has increased, or when the client is transferred to a more appropriate level of care
- A transfer to a higher level of care can be a success



Drug screens



- Not used for punitive purposes
- Used to monitor progress
- Therapist uses positive screens as an opportunity for clinical intervention
 - Identify what prompted use and improve skills to avoid further positives
 - Therapist encourages disclosure by adolescent to parents



Strength of the model



- Fills treatment gaps and increases access to treatment
- Addresses issues in all areas of the adolescent's life, as well as the needs of the parents
- Can work with transitional age youth
- Strengthens agency relationships with other systems/providers
- Allows for in-depth assessment process with multiple sources of information and direct observation
- Flexibility in meeting the families' needs
- Improved access to other needed services
- Families are empowered to navigate services following treatment
- Daily involvement with school personnel
- MDFT-therapists really like doing MDFT, although the model is protocolised it gives therapists flexibility



Gain



- Recommended outcome tool in the Netherlands/Europe
- Webbased
- MDFT works for multiple problem behavior.



The culture shock?



- MDFT different in Europe than in the USA?
- MDFT different between European countries?
- MDFT different between the Netherlands and Estonia?

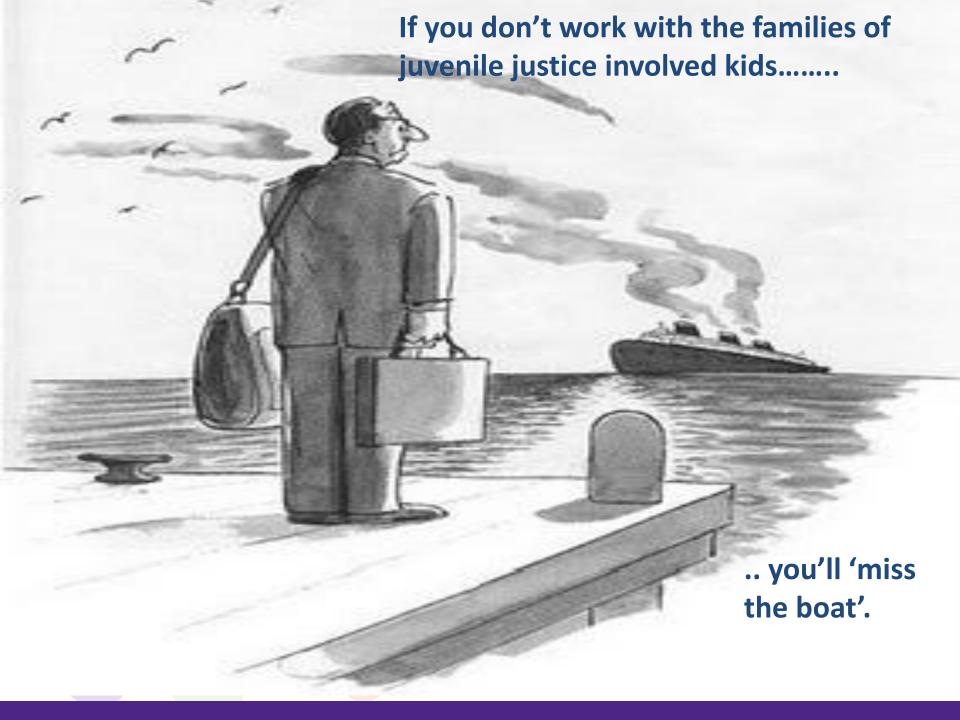


More Information



- SAMHSA www.modelprograms.samhsa.gov/pdfs/model/multi.pdf
- University of Miami http://www.med.miami.edu/ctrada/x64.xml
- NIDA http://www.nida.nih.gov/BTDP/Effective/Liddle.html
- NPR
 http://www.npr.org/programs/atc/features/2003/mar/treating_teens/miami_treatment_program.pdf
- APA http://www.apa.org/VIDEOS/4310853a.html
- EMCCDA
- www.MDFT.nl
- www.MDFT.org





Questions





