Tools for use in an integrated, community-based mental health system of care: An Introduction and Reference Guide

For External Distribution





CONTACT

Please note that these tools are only one part of planning and implementing an integrated mental health program. If you want to learn more about Partners in Health's community-based mental health work, are interested in training materials, or wish to adapt a specific tool, please contact the Partners In Health Cross-Site Mental Health Team at xsitementalhealth@pih.org.

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OVERVIEW

Mental Health System of Care at Zanmi Lasante

Zanmi Lasante (ZL) has worked in Haiti for over 25 years and is the largest nongovernment health care provider in the country, serving an area of 1.3 million people with a staff of more than 5,200. Zanmi Lasante operates clinics and hospitals at 11 sites in the Central Plateau and Lower Artibonite valley, and began providing initial mental health services in 2005 to patients with HIV and tuberculosis. When Haiti was struck by a devastating earthquake in 2010, ZL became involved in building a system for mental health care. In 2012, ZL/PIH received a \$1,497,095 CAD grant from Grand Challenges Canada (GCC) to develop a mental health system of care that would be integrated into existing services across all 11 facilities.

Between 2013 and 2015, ZL iteratively created and piloted training curricula, job aids, and clinical tools across different disorder care pathways tailored to various providers (physicians, nurses, psychologists/social workers, and community health workers). These materials build on the World Health Organization's mhGAP Intervention Guide and provide a replicable set of implementation steps that can be adapted to settings lacking formal mental health services.

In the ZL mental health system of care, care is given through a task-sharing model in which providers collaborate across the continuum of care. In conjunction with this work, the ZL Mental Health Team has developed a system of sustained clinical supervision for providers and an MEQ system for mental health data collection and quality improvement. ZL has made enormous gains in developing local capacity to deliver safe, effective, and culturally sound mental health services. Providers across the ZL catchment area are now able to screen and provide treatments for depression, epilepsy, psychotic disorders and child and adolescent mental health problems. With the continued support of Grand Challenges Canada, work to strengthen this system and expand services is ongoing.

What's In This Document?

This document outlines the tools that were created during the development of Zanmi Lasante's community-based mental health care system. These evidence-based tools have been created for the Haitian context, and are currently available in both English and French/Haitian Creole at this time.

We have created this document to outline the tools for other audiences, both at Zanmi Lasante partner sites and other organizations, who may be interested in creating their own community-based system of mental health care. After a thoughtful and iterative development process, we believe that the same basic service package and tools outlined here can be utilized, with appropriate adaptation, in other locations and contexts.

How Should I Use this Document?

The Table of Contents organizes the tools by disorder care pathway:

- 1. Depression
- 2. Epilepsy
- 3. Agitation, Delirium and Psychosis
- 4. Child and Adolescent Mental Health

You can refer to each section to find a list of the tools used by ZL providers to screen, manage and treat patients with that disorder. The page numbers in the list indicate which page the tools are found within the online PDF (please note that there are no page numbers on the forms themselves). Please click the page number to go directly to the form. Note that some tools are listed in multiple sections, as some clinical tools are used across disorders.

Each section also contains a chart that gives a brief description of each tool and indicates which provider should use that tool. Following the list of all tools and charts, you will find the tools themselves. The tools are separated out by disorder.

Please note that:

- 1. Each tool description reflects its current use in Haiti, and that a tool's use elsewhere or by a different provider will require adaptation to that context and that provider.
- 2. Because there are some tools that are used across several disorder care pathways, you will see the same tool repeated under different disorder sections.
- 3. The tools found in this document are similar to the tools found in the annex of the disorder and provider-specific training manuals, which are available via Dropbox. If you do not have access to these training manuals, they are available upon request from Sarah Coleman (scoleman@pih.org). However, this document contains the most up-to-date tools. The tools in the curricula and training manuals have not been updated since their publication and printing, while some of the tools in this document have been updated. Please refer to the tools in this document for adaptation and use, as they represent the tools being used at Zanmi Lasante at this time.

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Training Materials:

Facilitator and participant manuals and PowerPoint slides were created to train each of the following cadres on Depression: Physicians, Nurses, Psychologists/ Social Workers, and Community Health Workers. These manuals and slides are not included in this document but are available via Dropbox. If you do not have access to these materials through Dropbox, please contact Sarah Coleman at scoleman@pih.org to request any training materials.

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^{*}While this tool is not found in the training materials for Depression, it is recommended for use for this disorder.

Tool	Disorder Care Pathway that Uses the Tool	Description of Tool	Used by Physicians	Used by Psychologists / Social Workers	Used by Nurses	Used by Community Health Workers
CHW Follow-up Form	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A form that community health workers complete during the each follow-up visit with a community member diagnosed with a mental disorder.				х
CHW Initial Visit Form	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A form that community health workers complete during the first visit with a patient diagnosed with a mental disorder.				х
CHW Referral Form	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A form that community health workers complete when referring a patient suspected of having a mental disorder to a psychologist at their local health center.				х
Clinical Global Impressions Scale (CGI)	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A tool to determine the severity, level of improvement, and medication side effects of a patient's mental illness; to be completed each patient visit. Can be administered every 1 week.		x		
Community Education Activity Checklist	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A checklist to assist community health workers in identifying the elements that contribute to a successful community education activity.				x
Community Health Worker Patient Encounter Form	Depression	A flow chart/form for community health workers to use when they encounter a new, suspected case of depression.				х
Depression Checklist	Depression	A checklist to inform the responsibilities around depression identification, treatment and management.	х	х	х	х
Initial Mental Health Evaluation Form	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A form to evaluate patients that are suspected of having a mental health problem, for use during their first visit.	х	х		
Medication Card for Depression	Depression	A card to reference when prescribing medication.	х	х		
Mental Health Follow-Up Form	Depression; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A form to evaluate and record a patient's evolution, for use at each follow-up visit.		х		
Nurse Inpatient Encounter Form	Depression	A flow chart/form for nurses working in the inpatient ward to use when they encounter a new, suspected case of depression.			х	

Tool	Disorder Care Pathway that Uses the Tool	Description of Tool	Used by Physicians	Used by Psychologists / Social Workers	Used by Nurses	Used by Community Health Workers
Nurse Outpatient Encounter Form	Depression	A flow chart/form for nurses working in the outpatient clinic to use when they encounter a new, suspected case of depression.			x	
Physician Patient Encounter Form	Depression	A flow chart/form for physicians to use when they encounter a new, suspected case of depression.	x			
Psychologist/Social Worker Patient Encounter Form	Depression	A flow chart/form for psychologists and social workers to use when they encounter a new, suspected case of depression.		х		
Request for Consultation Form	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A referral form for internal hospital use, from a non-mental health provider to a mental health provider.	х	x	X	
Safety Plan	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A worksheet outlining a safety plan for a suicidal patient; to be completed collaboratively by a psychologist/social worker and the patient.		x		
Suicidality Screening Instrument**	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	An instrument for providers to screen patients for active or passive suicidal ideation, if patient is determined to be at risk.		х		
Suicidality Treatment Guidelines	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A form to guide providers in their treatment of a patient with active or passive suicidal ideation, depending on level of risk as determined by the Suicidality Screening Instrument.		х		
World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule (WHODAS)	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A tool to measure the level of functionality of a person with mental health problems. Can be completed every month.		х		
ZLDSI	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child and Adolescent Mental Health	ZLDSI: Zanmi Lasante Depression Screening Identification tool; used to screen patients for depression in Haitian Creole. Can be administered every two weeks.	х	х	х	х

^{**} This tool may be considered for use by other providers, too.

EPILEPSY

Training Materials:

Facilitator and participant manuals and PowerPoint slides were created to train each of the following cadres on Epilepsy: Physicians, Nurses, Psychologists/ Social Workers, and Community Health Workers. These manuals and slides are not included in this document but are available via Dropbox. If you do not have access to these materials through Dropbox, please contact Sarah Coleman at scoleman@pih.org to request any training materials.

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^{*}While this tool is not found in the training materials for Epilepsy, it is recommended for use for this disorder.

Tool	Disorder Care Pathway that Uses the Tool	Description of Tool	Used by Physicians	Used by Psychologists / Social Workers	Used by Nurses	Used by Community Health Workers
CHW Follow-up Form	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A form that community health workers complete during the each follow-up visit with a community member diagnosed with a mental disorder.				х
CHW Initial Visit Form	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A form that community health workers complete during the first visit with a patient diagnosed with a mental disorder.				x
CHW Referral Form	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A form that community health workers complete when referring a patient suspected of having a mental disorder to a psychologist at their local health center.				x
Clinical Global Impressions Scale (CGI)	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A tool to determine the severity, level of improvement, and medication side effects of a patient's mental illness; to be completed each patient visit. Can be administered every 1 week.		х		
Community Education Activity Checklist	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A checklist to assist community health workers in identifying the elements that contribute to a successful community education activity.				х
Epilepsy Checklist	Epilepsy	A checklist to inform the responsibilities around epilepsy identification, treatment and management.	х	х	х	х
Epilepsy Education Cards	Epilepsy	Cards that use images and text to describe the cause, prognosis and treatment of epilepsy; to be used during community education sessions and home visits.				х
Epilepsy Follow-Up Form	Epilepsy	A form to evaluate and record a patient's epilepsy evolution, for use at each follow-up visit.	х	х		
Initial Evaluation of Epilepsy	Epilepsy	A form to evaluate patients that are suspected of having epilepsy, for use during their initial visit.	Х	Х		
Guide for Medication Titration in Patients with Epilepsy	Epilepsy	A card to reference when considering an increase or decrease in anti-epileptic medication.	х			
Initial Mental Health Evaluation Form	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A form to evaluate patients that are suspected of having a mental health problem, for use during their first visit.	х	х		

Tool	Disorder Care Pathway that Uses the Tool	Description of Tool	Used by Physicians	Used by Psychologists / Social Workers	Used by Nurses	Used by Community Health Workers
Medication Card for Epilepsy	Epilepsy	A card to reference when prescribing medication.	х	х		
Request for Consultation Form	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A referral form for internal hospital use, from a non-mental health provider to a mental health provider.	х	х	х	
Safety Plan	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A worksheet outlining a safety plan for a suicidal patient; to be completed collaboratively by a psychologist/social worker and the patient.		х		
Stigma Assessment Activity for Epilepsy	Epilepsy	A tool to measure community members' stigma towards people with epilepsy; to be used during community education sessions.				x
Suicidality Screening Instrument**	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	An instrument for providers to screen patients for active or passive suicidal ideation, if patient is determined to be at risk.		х		
Suicidality Treatment Guidelines	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A form to guide providers in their treatment of a patient with active or passive suicidal ideation, depending on level of risk as determined by the Suicidality Screening Instrument.		х		
World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule (WHODAS)	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A tool to measure the level of functionality of a person with mental health problems. Can be completed every month.		х		
ZLDSI	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child and Adolescent Mental Health	ZLDSI: Zanmi Lasante Depression Screening Identification tool; used to screen patients for depression in Haitian Creole. Can be administered every two weeks.	х	х	х	х

^{**} This tool may be considered for use by other providers, too.

AGITATION, DELIRIUM AND PSYCHOSIS

Training Materials:

Facilitator and participant manuals and PowerPoint slides were created to train each of the following cadres on Agitation, Delirium, and Psychosis: Physicians, Nurses, Psychologists/ Social Workers, and Community Health Workers. These manuals and slides are not included in this document but are available via Dropbox. If you do not have access to these materials through Dropbox, please contact Sarah Coleman at scoleman@pih.org to request any training materials.

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^{*}While this tool is not found in the training materials for Agitation, Delirium and Psychosis, it is recommended for use for this disorder.

Tool	Disorder Care Pathway that Uses the Tool	Description of Tool	Used by Physicians	Used by Psychologists / Social Workers	Used by Nurses	Used by Community Health Workers
Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale (AIMS)	Psychosis	A form to record and score the results from the AIMS Examination.	х			
Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale (AIMS) Examination Procedure	Psychosis	A set of directions to guide physicians in correctly performing the Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale procedure with a patient.	x			
Agitated Patient Protocol	Psychosis	A protocol outlining the steps to take when confronted with a patient that is agitated, delirious or psychotic.	х	х	х	
Agitation, Delirium and Psychosis Checklist	Psychosis	A checklist to inform the responsibilities around psychosis identification, treatment and management for physicians, nurses, psychologists/social workers, and community health workers.	x	х	х	х
Agitation, Delirium and Psychosis Form	Psychosis	A form to complete when evaluating an agitated patient; this form helps determine if the cause of agitation is a medical problem, or potential mental health problem.	х			
CHW Follow-up Form	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A form that community health workers complete during the each follow-up visit with a community member diagnosed with a mental disorder.				х
CHW Initial Visit Form	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A form that community health workers complete during the first visit with a patient diagnosed with a mental disorder.				х
CHW Referral Form	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A form that community health workers complete when referring a patient suspected of having a mental disorder to a psychologist at their local health center.				х
Clinical Global Impressions Scale (CGI)	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A tool to determine the severity, level of improvement, and medication side effects of a patient's mental illness; to be completed each patient visit. Can be administered every 1 week.		х		
Community Education Activity Checklist	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A checklist to assist community health workers in identifying the elements that contribute to a successful community education activity.				х

Tool	Disorder Care Pathway that Uses the Tool	Description of Tool	Used by Physicians	Used by Psychologists / Social Workers	Used by Nurses	Used by Community Health Workers
Initial Mental Health Evaluation Form	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A form to evaluate patients that are suspected of having a mental health problem, for use during their first visit.	х	х		
Medical Evaluation Protocol for Agitation, Delirium and Psychosis	Psychosis	A protocol outlining the medical assessment steps needed to determine if a patient is delirious due to a medical problem or psychosis.	х			
Medication Card for Agitation, Delirium and Psychosis	Psychosis	A card to reference when prescribing medication.	x	x		
Mental Health Follow-Up Form	Depression; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A form to evaluate and record a patient's evolution, for use at each follow-up visit.		х		
Psychiatric Differential Diagnosis Information Sheet	Psychosis	An outline of DSM IV criteria for severe mental disorders; to be used to assist with diagnosis during clinical sessions with patients.		х		
Psychosis Care Pathway	Psychosis	A diagram demonstrating the collaboration between the four cadres of healthcare providers when working with a patient that is agitated, delirious or psychotic.	х	х	х	х
Psychosis Education Cards	Psychosis	Cards that use images and text to describe the cause, prognosis and treatment of psychosis; to be used during community education sessions and home visits.				х
Request for Consultation Form	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A referral form for internal hospital use, from a non-mental health provider to a mental health provider.	х	х	х	
Safety Plan	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A worksheet outlining a safety plan for a suicidal patient; to be completed collaboratively by a psychologist/social worker and the patient.		х		
Stigma Assessment Activity for Psychosis	Psychosis	A tool to measure community members' stigma towards people with psychosis; to be used during community education sessions.				х
Suicidality Screening Instrument**	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	An instrument for providers to screen patients for active or passive suicidal ideation, if patient is determined to be at risk.		x		

Tool	Disorder Care Pathway that Uses the Tool	Description of Tool	Used by Physicians	Used by Psychologists / Social Workers	Used by Nurses	Used by Community Health Workers
Suicidality Treatment	Depression; Epilepsy;	A form to guide providers in their treatment of a				
Guidelines	Psychosis;	patient with active or passive suicidal ideation,		х		
	Child & Adolescent	depending on level of risk as determined by the				
	Mental Health	Suicidality Screening Instrument.				
World Health	Depression; Epilepsy;	A tool to measure the level of functionality of a				
Organization Disability	Psychosis;	person with mental health problems. Can be				
Assessment Schedule	Child & Adolescent	completed every month.		Х		
(WHODAS)	Mental Health					
ZLDSI	Depression; Epilepsy;	ZLDSI: Zanmi Lasante Depression Screening				
	Psychosis; Child and	Identification tool; used to screen patients for	×	x	X	x
	Adolescent Mental	depression in Haitian Creole. Can be	^	^	^	^
	Health	administered every two weeks.				

^{**} This tool may be considered for use by other providers, too.

CHILD AND ADOLESCENT MENTAL HEALTH

Training Materials:

Facilitator and participant manuals and PowerPoint slides were created to train Psychologists on Child and Adolescent Mental Health. These manuals and slides are not included in this document but are available via Dropbox. If you do not have access to these materials through Dropbox, please contact Sarah Coleman at scoleman@pih.org to request any training materials.

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^{*}While this tool is not found in the training materials for Child & Adolescent Mental Health, it is recommended for use for this disorder.

Tool	Disorder Care Pathway that Uses the Tool	Description of Tool	Used by Physicians	Used by Psychologists / Social Workers	Used by Nurses	Used by Community Health Workers
CES-D	Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A self-assessment to screen for depression; to be administered to adolescents suspected of having depression.		х		
CHW Follow-up Form	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A form that community health workers complete during the each follow-up visit with a community member diagnosed with a mental disorder.				x
CHW Initial Visit Form	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A form that community health workers complete during the first visit with a patient diagnosed with a mental disorder.				х
CHW Referral Form	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A form that community health workers complete when referring a patient suspected of having a mental disorder to a psychologist at their local health center.				x
Clinical Global Impressions Scale (CGI)	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A tool to determine the severity, level of improvement, and medication side effects of a patient's mental illness; to be completed each patient visit. Can be administered every 1 week.		х		
Community Education Activity Checklist	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A checklist to assist community health workers in identifying the elements that contribute to a successful community education activity.				x
Initial Mental Health Evaluation Form	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A form to evaluate patients that are suspected of having a mental health problem, for use during their first visit.	х	х		
Mental Health Follow- Up Form	Depression; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A form to evaluate and record a patient's evolution, for use at each follow-up visit.		х		
Request for Consultation Form	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A referral form for internal hospital use, from a non- mental health provider to a mental health provider.	х	х	x	
Safety Plan	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A worksheet outlining a safety plan for a suicidal patient; to be completed collaboratively by a psychologist/social worker and the patient.		х		

Tool	Disorder Care Pathway that Uses the Tool	Description of Tool	Used by Physicians	Used by Psychologists / Social Workers	Used by Nurses	Used by Community Health Workers
Suicidality Screening Instrument**	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	An instrument for providers to screen patients for active or passive suicidal ideation, if patient is determined to be at risk.		х		
Suicidality Treatment Guidelines	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A form to guide providers in their treatment of a patient with active or passive suicidal ideation, depending on level of risk as determined by the Suicidality Screening Instrument.		х		
World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule (WHODAS)	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child & Adolescent Mental Health	A tool to measure the level of functionality of a person with mental health problems. Can be completed every month.		х		
ZLDSI	Depression; Epilepsy; Psychosis; Child and Adolescent Mental Health	ZLDSI: Zanmi Lasante Depression Screening Identification tool; used to screen patients for depression in Haitian Creole. Can be administered every two weeks.	х	х	х	х

^{**} This tool may be considered for use by other providers, too.

DEPRESSION

Tool	s f	or use in an	integrated	l, community-based	d mental	healt	h system o	f care
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Partners In Health	Visit Date: /	Chart Number:
Department of Mental Health & Psychosocial Services Patient Follow-up Form – Community Health Workers	DD MM YYYY	Visit Number:
Patients' Demographic Data	What did you observe?	
Name:		
Nickname:		
Last Name:		
Sex: M F		
Address:	Is it Urgent? Yes No	
	Seizure	
Phone Number:	Thinking about suicide	
Date of Birth: DD/MM/YYYY	Thinking about harming o	others
Age:		
How do you think the patient is feeling?	What did you do:	
Patient is better now Patient is doing worse	Check symptoms Same day therapy session	Ask if patient is out of medication
Patient is the same	Give advice Relaxation	Yes No Patient is not on medication
Patient is the same Psychoeducation	Give advice	No Patient is not
	Give advice Relaxation	No Patient is not on medication
Psychoeducation Explain the illness to the patient Give him/her hope Give him/her the sick role Encourage the patient to participate in activities that makes	Give advice Relaxation Did you: Bring patient to hospital? Send patient to hospital? Encourage the family?	No Patient is not on medication Did you use the ZLDSI? Yes No What is the ZLDSI Score:
Psychoeducation Explain the illness to the patient Give him/her hope Give him/her the sick role Encourage the patient to participate in activities that makes him/her happy	Give advice Relaxation Did you: Bring patient to hospital? Send patient to hospital? Encourage the family?	No Patient is not on medication Did you use the ZLDSI? Yes No What is the ZLDSI Score:
Psychoeducation Explain the illness to the patient Give him/her hope Give him/her the sick role Encourage the patient to participate in activities that makes him/her happy	Give advice Relaxation Did you: Bring patient to hospital? Send patient to hospital? Encourage the family?	No Patient is not on medication Did you use the ZLDSI? Yes No What is the ZLDSI Score:

Partners	Visit Date:	Chart Number:
Partners In Health	///	
Department of Mental Health & Psychosocial Services Initial Visit Patient Form – Community Health Workers		
Patients' Demographic Data	What did you observe?	
Name:		
Nickname:		
Sex: M F		
Address:	Is it a urgent matter that needs	immediate attention? Yes No
	Seizure	
Phone:	Thinking about suicide	
Date of Birth: DD/MM/YYYY	Thinking about harming oth	ners
Age:		
Which illness do you think the patient suffers from?	What did you do:	
Anxiety	Check symptoms	Ask if patient is out of medication
Psychosis	Same day therapy session	Yes
Epilepsy	Give advice	No
Depression	Relaxation	Patient is not on medication
Psychoeducation	Did you:	Did you use the ZLDSI form?
Explain the illness to the patient	Bring patient to hospital?	Yes
Give him/her hope	Send patient to hospital?	□No
Give him/her the sick role	Encourage the family?	
Encourage the patient to participate in activities that makes him/her happy	Encourage the patient?	What is the ZLDSI Score: / 39
What are some other problems that the patients' family say he/s	she have?	
Name of CHW		

Partners In Health Department of Mental Health & Psychosocial Services Referral Form – Community Health Workers	Ž	Visit Date:/ _DD MM	/ _{YYYY}	Thomonde Cange Hinche Lascahobas	Belladère St Marc Petite Rivière Verrettes	Boucan Carre Cerca La Source Mirebalais
Patients' Demographic Data		Reason for th	Reason for the Referral			
Name:		Why are you	referring th	e patient?	Is it Urgent? Y	es No
Nickname:					Seizure	
Last Name:			71.001.0		Thinking about suicide	
Sex: M F		Epilepsy	n – ZLDSI S	core	Thinking about	harming others
Address:		Seizure				
		Psychosis				
Phone:		Is the person t	taking any	medications?		
Date of Birth: DD/MM/YYYY		Yes I	No			
Age:		If Yes, Specify	If Yes, Specify:			
Who do you refer the patient to:						
	ealth Workers					
Information on the person who referred the patient:						
Name:	Phone:	it.	Address:			
I VAITIC.	i none.		Audiess:			
Last Name:						
Nickname:						



CLINICAL GLOBAL IMPRESSIONS SCALE Date: Psychologist / SW: _____ Patient ID: Age: _____ Male/ Female (circle one) Phone #1: _____ Phone #2: Session#: District: Date recieved patient info: _____ I. Severity of Illness Considering your total clinical experience with this particular population, how mentally ill has the patient been over the past 7 days? Tip: Compare relative to your past experience with patients who have the same diagnosis considering your total clinical experience with this population. 0 = Not assessed 1 = Normal, not at all ill. Symptoms of disorder have not been present in the past seven days. 2 = Borderline mentally ill. Subtle or suspected symptoms within the past seven days. No definable impact on behavior or function. 3 = Mildly ill.Clearly established symptoms causing minimal, if any, distress or difficulty in social or occupational function. 4 = Moderately ill. Overt symptoms causing noticeable, but modest, functional impairment or distress. There is evidence of functional interference in multiple settings. Some symptoms may warrant medication. 5 = Markedly ill. Intrusive symptoms that distinctly impair social or occupational function or cause intrusive levels of distress. Functional interference due to symptoms is obvious to others. 6 = Severely ill. Disruptive pathology; behavior and function are frequently influenced by symptoms. Dysfunction may require assistance from others. 7 = Among the most extremely ill patients. Pathology drastically interferes in many life functions. Patient may need to be hospitalized. Rating

(Number 0–7)

II. Improvement

Compared to the patient's baseline condition before treatment, how much has the patient changed?

Tips:

For initial evaluation: if the patient has been in treatment previously, rate CGI Improvement based on the history and compared to the patient's condition prior to treatment. Otherwise, leave blank.

Progress Notes: Rate improvement by comparing the current condition to the patient's condition at the initiation of the current treatment plan. Assess how much the patient's illness has changed relative to a baseline state at the beginning of the treatment plan based on the first evaluation. Rate total improvement whether or not in your judgment it is due to treatment.

0 = Not assessed

1 = Very much improved.

Nearly all better; good level of functioning; minimal symptoms; represents a very substantial change.

2 = Much improved.

Notably better with significant reduction of symptoms; increase in the level of functioning but some symptoms remain.

3 = Minimally improved.

Slightly better with little or no clinically meaningful reduction of symptoms. May represent very little change in basic clinical status, level of care, or functional capacity.

4 = No change.

Symptoms remain essentially unchanged.

5 = Minimally worse.

Slightly worse but may not be clinically meaningful; may represent very little change in basic clinical status or functional capacity.

6 = Much worse.

Clinically significant increase in symptoms and diminished functioning.

7 = Very much worse.

Severe exacerbation of symptoms and loss of functioning.

Rating	
(Number 0–7)	

III. Side Effects

Select the terms that best describe the degree of side effects of medication treatment.

- 0 = None
- 1 = Do not significantly interfere with patient's functioning.
- 2 = Significantly interfere with patient's functioning.
- 3 = Outweighs therapeutic effects with patient's functioning.

Rating	
(Number 0–3)	

12.10.15

COMMUNITY EDUCATION ACTIVITY (CEA) CHECKLIST



Guidelines:

- CHWs conduct CEAs once a month.
- CEAs are approximately 1–3 hours long.
- Local leaders will announce the sessions on the appropriate day; CHWs will conduct sessions at a place where people are gathered (church, school, etc.).
- CHWs will record information about the CEAs on the Stigma Reduction Form and attendance sheet.
- CHWs should arrange water, snacks and soda for participants.
- CHWs should use visuals such as Community Education Cards and the participant handbook as much as possible during the sessions.

S	Steps:
	☐ Introduce yourself to the group.
	☐ Explain the goal of the meeting and introduce the main subject.
	☐ Assess the baseline knowledge of the subject (through asking the audience general questions).
	☐ Use Community Education Cards and the participant handbook to provide key information about the main subject.
	☐ Define the disease.
	☐ Explain symptoms with concrete examples.
	☐ Explain how the disease develops, if it is contagious, prevention methods, where and how to be treated, and recovery.
	☐ Assess community members' understanding of stigma and discrimination through the Stigma Assessment Activity before giving information, and again after.
	\square Explain the damage that stigma and discrimination can cause to families and communities.
	☐ Allow participants to ask questions throughout the presentation.
	☐ Continuously ask questions to assess understanding. Give a small incentive to participants who answer correctly.
	☐ Remind participants that if they or anyone they know are facing any of the topics being discussed, they should speak to the CHW. The CHW can give a referral to the hospital or other experts.
	☐ Distribute the snack, such as soda or cookies.
	☐ If time allows, practice a specific skill:

☐ Practice doing a consultation, completing the referral form, using the ZLDSI, etc.

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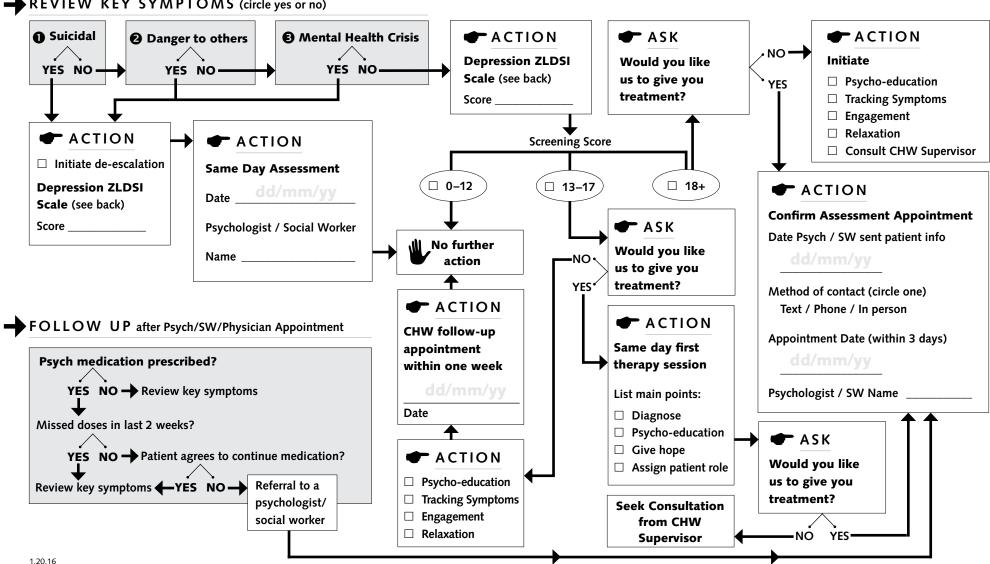
CHW PATIENT ENCOUNTER FORM

Date ____ dd/mm/yy



Age _____ Male / Female (circle one) Town _____ CHW _____ Phone #1 _____ District _____ Patient ID Phone #2 Session #

REVIEW KEY SYMPTOMS (circle yes or no)



DEPRESSION CHECKLIST

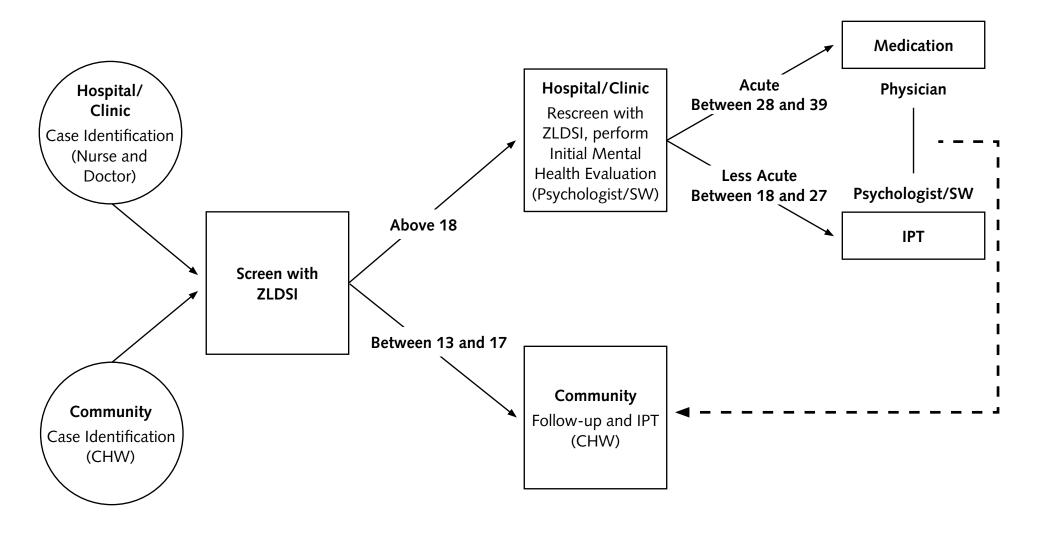


CHW	PSYCHOLOGIST/SW	NURSES	PHYSICIANS
Initial Evaluation	Initial Evaluation	Initial Evaluation	Initial Evaluation
 □ Document with Initial Visit Form. □ Determine triage/referral □ If suicidal, initiate de-escalation, accompany patient to see psychologist immediately. □ If ZLDSI>13; or concern for suicidal ideation, psychosis, or epilepsy, refer patient to psychologist. □ If ZLDSI<13, manage in community. □ Ask patient/family to give psychologist Referral Form. □ Begin basic IPT (giving hope, naming and explaining illness). □ Provide psychoeducation. □ Give ZLDSI and Initial Visit Form to psychologist. 	 □ Review Depression Checklist with CHW/nurse to track care. □ Document with Initial Mental Health Evaluation form. Use CHW/nurse input. □ To diagnose depression, consider ZLDSI score, suicidality, and mania. □ Consult physician for suicidal ideation, epilepsy/ other medical problems, psychosis, or severe depression. Accompany patient and present information to physician in person. □ Track physician care with Depression Checklist. □ Do psychoeducation. Check medication supply. □ Determine CHW role: follow up and support/education for moderate/severe depression or transfer to CHW for mild depression. □ Schedule proper follow-up (with psychologist, CHW, physician). □ Enter patient into registry. File ZLDSI, complete checklist/Patient Encounter Form. 	 Identify patients at risk for depression and check for depression symptoms in nursing protocol. Decide referral to physician or psychologist, based on depression symptom score. Take vital signs and check for headache, abdominal pain, and high blood pressure; contact physician if any are present. Document in Nurse Inpatient Encounter Form for depression, as well as patient dossier. Based on referral process, provide psychoeducation and support to patient and family. 	 □ Review Initial Mental Health Evaluation with psychologist/SW. □ For suicidal patients, work with psychologist/SW to determine risk and to ensure safety plan. □ Do medical evaluation separate from mental health evaluation. □ Based on ZLDSI score, suicidal ideation, and severity of depression symptoms, decide whether to prescribe. Choose fluoxetine or amitripyline based on symptoms, age, comorbidity. □ Provide psychoeducation about medication. □ Ensure follow-up with psychologist/SW. □ Document evaluation and plan in Initial Mental Health Evaluation.

DEPRESSION CHECKLIST







^{*}Administer the ZLDSI once every two weeks.

INITIAL MENTAL HEALTH EVALUATION





Record Number:	EMR Number:	Date: / /
Site :		
Surname:	Given Name:	Nickname:
Sex: M F	Date of Birth (Day/Month/)	/ear): / / Age:
Referred by:		
Address:		
		Telephone:
Religion:	Marital Status:	
Name of Emergency Contact:		Relation:
Address:		Telephone:
Name of Provider:		
Name of Community Health Worker/T		
Chief Complaint (in the patient's own		

History of Present Illness (Date of symptom onset, precipitants, course, any prior treatment):

PSYCHIATRIC REVIEW OF SYSTEMS

DEPRESSION	MANIA	ANXIETY	PSYCHOSIS
Have you felt sad or lost interest in things for a two week period?	Did you feel very happy for any reason in the last few days?	Are you a worrier?What do you worry about?	Do you hear things like voices that other people don't hear?
Do you feel like you've lost interest in everything or only in some things?	Did you get angry more often in the last few days?	Are you experiencing: □ Panic attacks □ Fear of crowded places □ Sleep problems □ Difficulty concentrating □ Fatigue	Do you see things that other people don't see?
Zanmi Lasante Depression Symptom Inventory (ZLDSI): /39	Do you: □ Have any difficulties of staying attentive? □ Speak of things that you shouldn't? □ Feel like you're worth more than before? □ Have a racing thoughts going through your head? □ Have an increase in activities? □ Sleep less? □ Talk without ceasing?	□ Irritability □ Muscle tension □ Restlessness • Do you often experience any 4 of these problems such as: □ increased in heartbeat □ breathlessness □ sweating □ trembling □ fear; fear of losing control; fear of becoming crazy; fear of death □ feeling dizzy □ feel like you're losing consciousness	 Do you feel that people are conspiring to harm you – even people whom you don't know? Are the voices in your head controlling your thought process?

		SUICIDE			VIOLENCE/HOMICIDE						
		Have you ever thought of causing harm to yourself or committing suicide in the past? What about now?				Do you now or have you ever thought about harming others? Have you ever gotten into fights, quarrels or harmed someone else?					
		Ide	eation		Attempts		Ideation			Acts	
Past		Yes	☐ No	[Yes	No	Yes No			Yes No	
Present		Yes	□No	[Yes	No	Yes	□No		Yes No	
If yes, explair	f yes, explain										
Do you have	Do you have a plan? 🗌 Yes 🔲 No Are there guns or other weapons in the household? 🗍 Yes 🗍 No										
				SU	JBSTANCE AE	BUSE					
Do you use	any of the fo	llowing?		,		·			,		
	В	eer	Home Brev	N	Liquor		Tobacco	Marijua	ana	Cod	caine
Past	[[
Present	[
If yes, explair	f yes, explain quantity, first use, last use:										
Need to cut down? Annoyed or angered by others who comment on your use? Guilty about using? In order to function properly, do you need to take that substance before starting your day?											
	TRAUMA										
Did you eve	Did you ever experience a trauma, such as physical, sexual, or emotional abuse, that is impacting your current functioning?										
	Physical	E	motional		Sexual	Re-ex	kperiencing	Hyperarou	ısal	Avoid	dance
Past											
Present			Ш								
If yes, explair	If yes, explain:										
Do you feel s	afe in your c	urrent envi	ronment?								

PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS

PAIN	WHOLE BODY	HEAD/EARS/EYES/NOSE/ THROAT	NECK	
☐ Are you experiencing pain in your body?	Is there a change in your:	☐ Sight problems?	☐ Stiffness of the neck?	
	□Weight?	☐Hearing problems?		
	□Thirst?	□Voice change?		
	□ Fever?	□ Dizziness?		
		☐Gum and teeth status?		
		☐ Difficulty swallowing?		
BREATHING	HEART/ARTERIES	DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	SKIN	
☐ Are you having problems breathing?	☐ Do you have an increased heartbeat?	□Heart burn?	□Any changes in your skin?	
□Are you coughing?	☐ Having chest pain?	□Gastric Reflux?		
☐ Do you cough out blood or find blood in your snot?	☐Any swelling?	□Vomiting?		
or find blood in your shot:		□Constipation, diarrhea, gas?		
MUSCLES	APPENDAGES (HANDS AND FEET)	GENITALS/URINATION	NEUROLOGICAL	
☐ Are they stiff?	□ Swollen?	□Do you have any STDs causing discharge (more than usual) in your	□Any numbness?	
☐ Swollen?		genitals? How much? How often?	☐ Uncontrolled movements?	
□ Reddened?		□Any problems when urinating (pain, amount/color of urine, blood in urine)?		

PAST PSYCHIATRIC HISTORY

NAME OF THE ILLNESS	HOSPITALISATION/ HOME TREATMENT	MEDICATION				
None	None	None				
Psychiatric Family History:						
Past Medical History and Active Medical	Problems					
Head Injury:	Last Date Of Menstruatio	n: / /				
Loss Of Consciousness:	Loss Of Consciousness: Other Things:					
Medication/Allergies/Side Effects:						
Medical Family History:						
Social/Cultural History (include childhood family configuration, urban or rural setting, level of education, romantic relationships, and occupation or other means of financial support):						
Legal Problems:						

PHYSICAL EXAM (PHYSICIAN)

Vital Signs:					
HEENT:					
Chest/Lungs:					
Cardio-vascular:					
Genitals:					
Skin:					
Cranial nerves II to XII I Motor: Pronator drift: Sensory:		pecify			
			Babinsky		
			Nose finger test		
Romberg	(Sait	Heel toe walk test		
MENTAL STATUS	EXAM well groomed	disheveled	overdressed, elabora	te	
Appearance	well groothed	distreveled	overaressed, clabora		
Orientation	□ O x 3	disoriented to time	disoriented to place	disoriented to person	
Behavior	☐ WNL ☐ tics	retardation	agitation	tremor	
Speech	WNL	slowed	pressured	slurred	
Mood					
Affect	euthymic irritable congruent with speech content	dysphoric suspicious incongruent with speech content	euphoric labile other:	anxious flat	

MENTAL STATUS EXAM CONTINUED

Thought Process	☐ linear☐ loose associations	tangential	perseverative	□ illogical
Thought Content	WNL persistent preoccup suicidal ideation homicidal ideati Delusions: none Perceptual Disturba none	on paranoid ances/Hallucination auditory		ory gustatory
Insight:	poor limited	good		
Judgment/Impulse Control:	poor limited	good		
BIOPSYCHOSOG	CIAL FORMULATI	ON (including p	atient's strengths and copin	g strategies):
DIAGNOSIS:				
Axis I:				
PLAN:				
Psychological Treatme	nt Plan			
Treatment Goals				
2. Goal:				
3. Goal:				

Intervention					
Interpersonal Psych	notherapy (IPT)	Medication		Behavioral A	Activation
Psychoeducation		Parent/Family Supporti	ve Therapy	Other	
Relaxation Training	, ,	Supportive Psychothera	ару		
Grief Support		Parent Skills Training			
Frequency					
Once per week	Bi-weekly	Once per month			
Number of Sessions:					
4–6 sessions	6–8 sessions	8–10 sessions	10–12 ses	sions	
Primary Clinician:			Appoi	intment Date:	_//
Referrals					
CHW					
Name:			Appoi	intment Date:	_//
			• • •		
Social Worker					
Name:			Appoi	intment Date:	_//
Reason for Referral:					
Other Plan: (follow-u	p with family, etc.)				
FOLLOW-UP Psychiatric Medication	n				
Medication	Dose	Frequency	Quantit	tv	Refill Date
Risperidone		Troquency		-)	
Haloperidol					
Diazepam					
Carbamazepine					
Valporic Acid					
Other:	_				
Hospitalization:					
Date of Admission:	/ /				
Reason for Admission:					

MEDICATION CARD FOR DEPRESSION



		FLUOXETINE	AMITRIPTYLINE	
		Antidepressant, SSRI: depression, anxiety	Tricyclic antidepressant: depression, anxiety, migraine,	
		Use for: depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder	neuropathic pain Use for: depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, migraines, neuropathic pain	
DO NOT USE IF		Manic	 Manic, cardiac arrhythmia Caution in elderly; caution if patient is suicidal as fatal in overdose 	
MUST CONSUMENTAL HEAD		Prior history of mania, heart condition	Prior history of mania, heart condition	
Starting Dose	(Adult)	Dosing Forms: 20 mg capsulesDosage: Start with 20 mg every morning	 Dosing forms: 25 mg tablets Dosage: Start with 25 mg at bedtime Typical maintenance dosage: 50-75 mg daily 	
"Step" of Upti	tration	If necessary, increase by 20 mg increments each month until a maximum of 80 mg daily.	If necessary, increase by 25 mg increments every two weeks until a maximum of 200 mg daily.	
Maximum Dos	se	80 mg	300 mg	
Toxicities *If rash, stop medication and return to hospital	Serious	Special warning: serotonin syndrome may occur for 4-6 weeks	Special warnings: less well tolerated than Fluoxetine. Risk of death in overdose. High risk of arrhythmias and sudden death due to prolonged QT interval and also high risk of myocardial infarction. For patients over 40 years, we must obtain the history of symptoms of arrhythmia, disorders of the cardiac conduction system, diseases of the coronary arteries and make an electrocardiac examination before starting treatment.	
	Serotonin Syndrome Common	Mostly this is because of the use of two serotonin drugs simultaneously eg. SSRI's such as fluoxetine, carbamazepine, tramadol, amitriptyline, pentazocine, lithium or cocaine. It can happen when increasing the dose of a single drug, such as fluoxetine. Symptoms may include at least three of the following: restlessness, ataxia, diaphoresis, diarrhea, hyperreflexia, change in mental state, myoclonus, tremor, or hyperthermia. Need to distinguish between the serotonin syndrome and neuroleptic malignant syndrome that is characterized by rigidity and slowed movements. Treatment: to stop serotonin medications, use ice, antipyretic drugs, fans in case of fever, and rehydration if the patient is dehydrated. Treat other vital sign abnormalities as needed. • Agitation • Drowsiness • Dizziness • Sedation • Dry Mouth		
		 Drowsiness Headache Nausea Insomnia Sexual Dysfunction (which can decrease after a few weeks) 	 Blurred Vision Constipation Urinary Retention Tachycardia Confusion Delirium (especially among the elderly) 	
Tapering/ Discontinuing If there is a life-threatening/ toxic side effect, stop immediately.		Taper gradually over 2 or more weeks. Antidepressant withdrawal syndrome can include insomnia, anxiety, irritability, nausea, headache.		
Breastfeeding		Safety unknown; caution advised.	Probably safe; caution advised.	

Partners In Health		File Number:		Location:	
Department of Mental Health & Psychosocial Services		EMR Number:		Date: / /	
Mental Health Follow-U	o Form				
Name of CHW:		Number of visits	: 1	Date of last visit:/	/
		Patients' Demogr	raphic Data		
Name:		Ni	ckname:		
Last Name:					
Sex: M F					
Address:					
Change in phone number:	Yes No				
Date of Birth: DD/MM/YYY	Υ	Aş	ge:		
1. Initial Diagnosis					
Initial Diagnosis:					
Contacts since the last visit:	_				
Patient Parent	Family Me	edication CHW	Other		
2. Evolution: (Comment on modifying factors, and co		vation and improvement,	location, quality, sev	rerity, duration, schedule, co	ontext,
3. Ongoing psychotherapy	(Progress)				
ZLDSI score for depression (if present):				
Date of last menstrual perio	d: DD/MM/YYYY				
Current medications Yes	s No				
Medication/s		Dose/Freq Sid	de Effects	Comments	
			Yes No	Inc	
			Yes No	Inc	
			Yes No	Inc	
			Yes No	Inc	
4. Mental Status Examination	on				
General appearance wnl	Yes No	Mood disorder	Yes No	Danger to self, suicidal	Yes No
Speech wnl	Yes No	Poor introspection	Yes No	Danger to others	Yes No
Behavior wnl	Yes No	Thought process wnl	Yes No	Anxiety, phobia	Yes No
Muscle tone and strength	Yes No	Thought content wnl	Yes No	Poor judgement	Yes No
Cognitive function wnl	Yes No	Affect wnl	Yes No	, ,	
Observations from the men					
2 250. Vacions from the filen	Howell chailille				

5. Positive results from the physical examination/labs (PHYSICIANS):				
6. Diagnosis (DSM-IV):				
7. Response to recent interventions:				
8. Interventions in the current session (I), Future treatment plan (P)				
Interpersonal therapy, session # Active listening Reinforcement of alliance Discuss medication Review social activities Identify family roles Behavioral regulation This is to be the second of				
Work on communication I raining for self-control				
Psychoeducation Explore collilicts				
Work on resources Cognitive intervention Work on a plan of change Sensory response				
Discuss issues of protection Therapeutic plan/social activities Plan/review progress				
Evaluation/Safety planning Cognitive behavioral therapy Collaborate with other clinicians				
Relaxation Other				
Acupuncture				
9. Intervention of Social Worker				
10. Other recommendations (if necessary)				
To. Other recommendations (in necessary)				
11. Plan				
Plan discussed with patient and he (she) approves: Yes If No, explain:				
Name of the person completing the evaluation: Date: Date:				

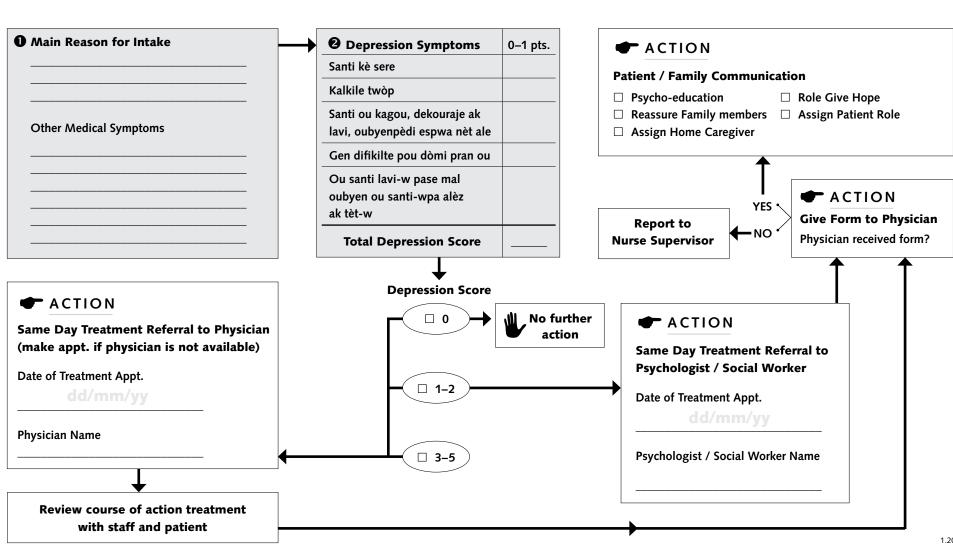
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NURSE INPATIENT ENCOUNTER FORM

Date				



Name	Age	Town
Psychologist / SW	Male / Female (circle one)	District
CHW Referrer	Phone #1	Session #
Patient ID	Phone #2	Date received patient info



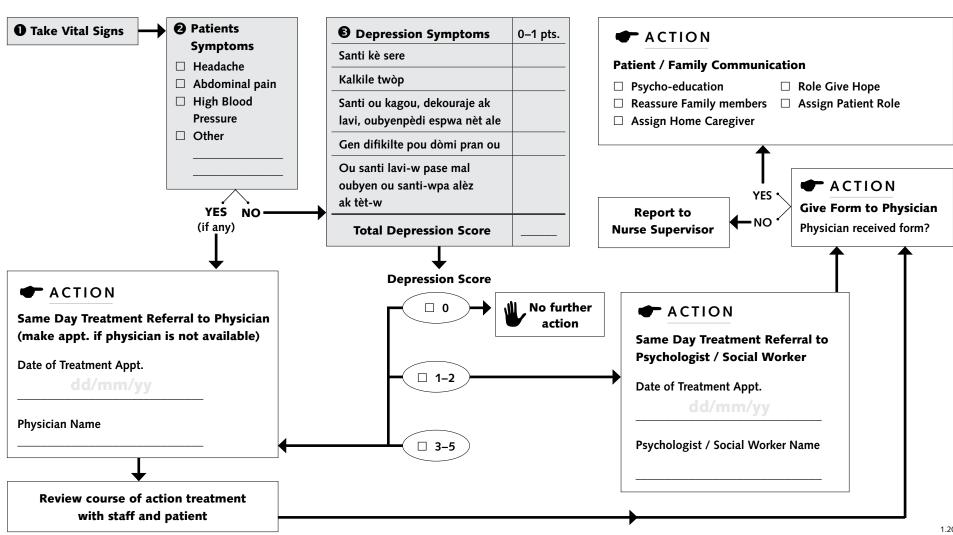
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NURSE OUTPATIENT ENCOUNTER FORM

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Date		647	 JJ	



Name	Age	Town
Psychologist / SW	Male / Female (circle one)	District
CHW Referrer	Phone #1	Session #
Patient ID	Phone #2	Date received patient info

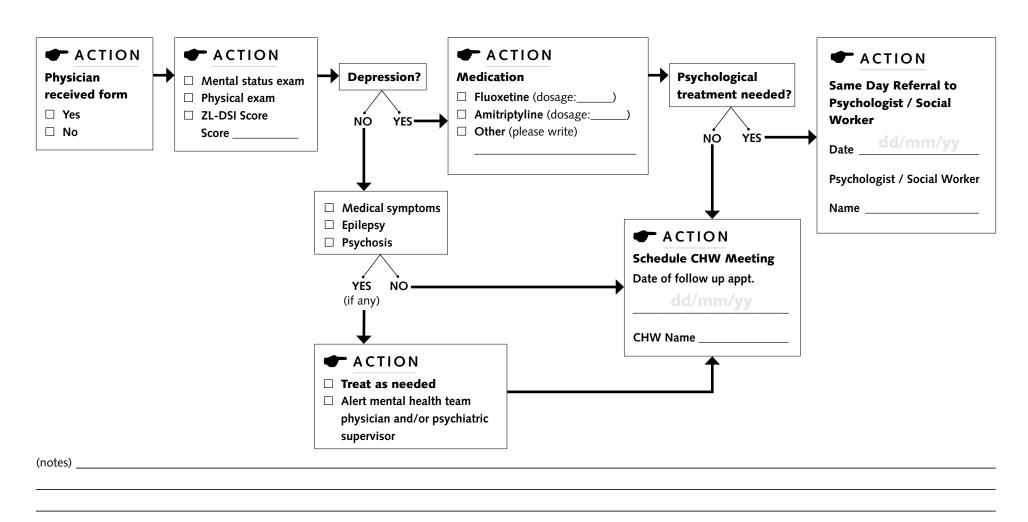


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PHYSICIAN PATIENT ENCOUNTER FORM

Date _____dd/mm/yy





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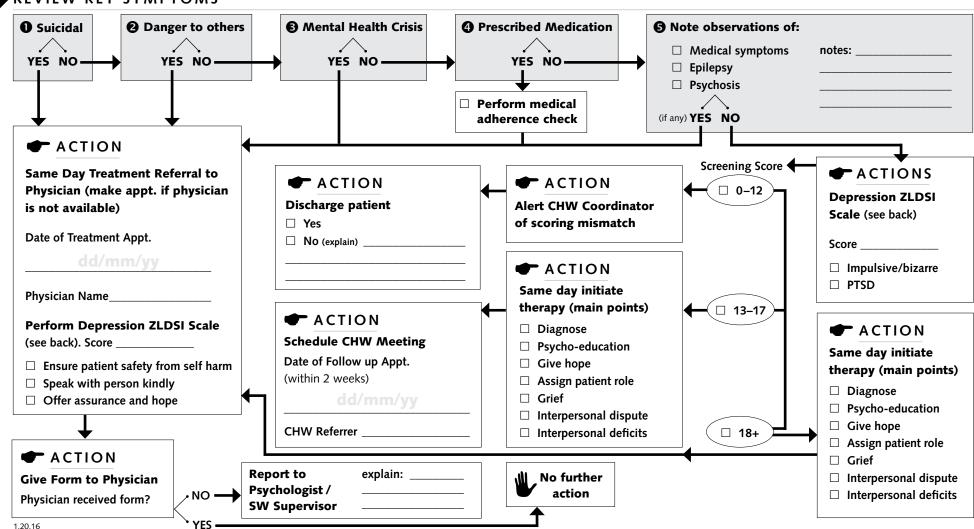
PSYCH/SOCIAL WORKER PATIENT ENCOUNTER FORM

Date		



Name	Age	Town
Psychologist / SW	Male / Female (circle one)	District
CHW Referrer	Phone #1	Session #
Patient ID	Phone #2	Date received patient info

REVIEW KEY SYMPTOMS



MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SERVICES REQUEST FOR CONSULTATION FORM



Date:	Referring Provider:	Recipient (Provider):
	e:	
Patient Information		
First Name:	Nickname:	Last Name:
Dossier Number:	Date of Birth:	Sex:
Telephone:		
•		
Principal Symptoms	:	
Reasons/Diagnost	ic Impressions:	Services requested:
 Psychological 	•	Psychological Evaluation
Sexual abuse		Psychotherapies
Suicide attem	pt	Grief, supportive
Psychiatric em	nergency	Interpersonal therapy
Mental confus	sion	 Psychotraumatology
Psychosis/bip	olar disorder	Counseling
Behavioral dis	orders	Pre-Operative
Somatoform of	disorders	Post-Operative
Affective diso	rders	• Post-test
• Enuresis		• Follow-up
Encopres	sis	Adherence
Learning disor	rder	Pre-HAART
Mental retard	ation	• Other:
 Addiction 		IMPORTANT HISTORY:
Epilepsy		
 Depression 		
Depression ar		
• Other:		
Signature of referrin	g provider:	
Mental health provide	der that received the referral:	
Date of receipt:		Time:
Remarks:		
Signature:		

ZANMI LASANTE — MENTAL HEALTH SAFETY PLAN



STEP 1 Warning signs that a crisis is developing (such as thoug	ghts, images, moods, situations, behavior):
1	2
3	4
5	
STEP 2 Internal coping strategies – activities that I can do with relaxation techniques:	out others to distract myself from my problems, such as
1	2
3	4
5	6
STEP 3 People and social environments that offer distractions a	and support:
Name	_ Telephone
Name	Telephone
Name	_ Telephone
Where	_ Where
Step 4 People I can ask to help me:	
Name	_ Telephone
Name	_ Telephone
Name	_ Telephone
STEP 5 Professionals and agencies I can contact during a crisis:	:
Community Health Worker	_ Telephone
Ajan Sante	Telephone
Social Worker	Telephone
Psychologist	Telephone
Doctor	Telephone
Spiritual Healer	Telephone
Emergency Room/Hospital	Telephone
STEP 6 Making the environment safe:	
	W.C. II U stars when the in a cricic
I, and one thing more important to me than anything else	•
	, that will help me me is

ZANMI LASANTE — MENTAL HEALTH SUICIDALITY SCREENING INSTRUMENT



LEVEL REACHED	IN THE PAST TWO WEEKS? IN THE PAST YE				
1. Passive	□ No □ Yes	□ No □ Yes			
Ask: Do you have any thoughts of ending your life, even if they are not clear in your mind?	Description:				
Possible Response: I think about it from time to time, but I've never acted upon itI would make my family feel too badGod would not forgive me					
2. Non-Specific Active	□ No □ Yes	□ No □ Yes			
Ask: Do you want to die? Do you often think or talk about death?	Description:				
Possible Response: desire/wish to be deadprefer to be deadthink frequently/talk about deathGod would rather have me					
3. Methods but no Intent to Act	□ No □ Yes	□ No □ Yes			
Ask: If you would do it, how would you do it?	Description:				
Possible Response: bleach, pesticide, herbicide, battery acid, hang themselves, medication overdose, stop taking medication, a knife, a gun					
4. Intent to Act	□ No □ Yes	□ No □ Yes			
Ask: Do you intend to act on these thoughts?	Description:				
Possible Response: I will kill myself but I do not know when I do not think I can do so nowbut it's too much for me, I cannot yet					
5. Planification	□ No □ Yes	□ No □ Yes			
Ask: Have you started planning the details about how you will kill yourself?	Description:				
Danger Signs: there is a sudden change in attitude, withdraws from everything; not interested in anything; say: "when I am not here anymore"; seeks to implement the plan, write a note (on paper).					
6. Attempted	□ No □ Yes	□ No □ Yes			
Ask: Have you tried to do something that could hasten the end of your life? Have you stopped preserving your life, like not eating and not taking medication?	Description:				
Danger Signs: Realized did not want to die after the attempt failed, but it often gets worse again after a few days; might have some injuries or marks.					
Low: Current = 0 Past = 0	Total "yes" in past two weeks	Total "yes" in past year			
Medium: Current = 1–2 yes OR Past = 1 or more yes	two weeks				
High: Current = 3 or more yes OR Past = 3 or more yes					

ZANMI LASANTE — MENTAL HEALTH SUICIDALITY TREATMENT GUIDELINES



Provider:	Location:	Date: / /							
Last Name: _	First Name: Nickname:	File #:							
	For ALL Patients								
Act									
Act	1. Ensure that the environment will be private, safe and non-threatening.								
	2. Begin the process of ensuring that the patient will be able to access necessary medication.								
	3. Always work with the patient to develop a Safety Plan.								
Say	4. Use the patient's name often, give hope, insist that there are other options intent to help.	s, and declare your							
	5. Start IPT and collect IP inventory.								
	6. Provide psychoeducation about depression, suicidality, psychopharmacolog ZL resources.	gy, therapy and							
	7. Identify specific current supports and potentially welcome supports (e.g. n. (Write this on the copy of your Safety Plan, on the back side).	eighbors, clergy).							
Contact	8. Always contact at least one person close to the patient to support and mo	nitor them.							
	9. Contact as many of the current and potential supports as a patient will per	mit							
	You should utilize the clergy early and heavily for supporting, home monitoring patients	e visiting, and							
	 When involving anyone, ensure that you preserve confidentiality if poss 	ible and define these:							
	1. Depression, suicidality								
	2. The needs of such patients								
	3. How others can help								
	4. How others can hurt								
Team	10. Consult and involve colleagues to help. Social Worker Psychologist Community Health Worker Do	ctor							
Follow Up	11. If the patient has a higher risk level, continue to the guidelines below .								

ZANMI LASANTE — MENTAL HEALTH SUICIDALITY TREATMENT GUIDELINES

		For patients wi	th MEDIUM risk, include	these additional aspects ir	n your care.				
Act	1.	1. Maintain a high index of suspicion for understatement and concealed ideation. Be sure of your assessment.							
Say	2.	. Ascertain what caused the ideation to increase in seriousness and specificity and/or what caused it to occur.							
	3.	Seek agreement or at least acceptance that individuals in that patient's milieu may need to be notified explicitly.							
Contact	4.	Close family sho	uld be informed quickly ar	nd explicitly of the patient'	s suicidality.				
Team	5.	At least one soci low risk.	al worker and psychologis	t should cooperate closely	on all cases with greater than				
Follow Up	6.	•	um risk, schedule follow-u risk, continue to the guide	•	Time				
		For patients	with HIGH risk, include th	ese additional aspects in y	our care.				
Act	1.	Ensure safety and calm. Remove potential weapons. Obtain help and apply physical/chemical restraint if necessary.							
	2.	Seek to admit par	tient to the emergency roor	n or another service with be	eds for at least 24 hours.				
	3.	Determine who	will be available to watch t	the patient and when so th	nat they are not left unattended.				
		Name	Time	Name	Time				
		Mana	Time	Name	Time				
		Name		IVAINE					
					Time				
Say	4.	Name	Time		Time				
Say	4. 5.	Name Despite the pote preserve dignity.	Time Time ntial necessity of negating states are stated as a state of the state of t	Name	as much as possible to				
		Despite the pote preserve dignity. Any and all acce confidentiality he	ntial necessity of negating sessible individuals from the ere).	Namethe patient's autonomy, do	as much as possible to ustified in breaching				
	5.	Despite the pote preserve dignity. Any and all acce confidentiality he Any and all pote	Timential necessity of negating sible individuals from the ere).	Namethe patient's autonomy, do	Time as much as possible to ustified in breaching ergy, Freemason).				
Contact	5. 6.	Despite the pote preserve dignity. Any and all acce confidentiality he Any and all pote MD: Make sure re (especially pain).	ntial necessity of negating sible individuals from the ere). ntially influential individuals of attempt has been made	Namethe patient's autonomy, do patient's milieu (you are justient) and rule out reme	Time as much as possible to ustified in breaching ergy, Freemason).				
Contact Team Follow	5. 6. 7.	Despite the pote preserve dignity. Any and all acce confidentiality he Any and all pote MD: Make sure respecially pain). Any available clin can be as well.	ntial necessity of negating sible individuals from the ere). ntially influential individual no attempt has been made nical staff can be called up	Namethe patient's autonomy, do patient's milieu (you are justient) and rule out reme	Time o as much as possible to ustified in breaching ergy, Freemason). ediable organic processes if necessary, other patients				
Contact	5.6.7.8.	Despite the pote preserve dignity. Any and all acce confidentiality he Any and all pote MD: Make sure re (especially pain). Any available clin can be as well.	ntial necessity of negating sissible individuals from the ere). ntially influential individual no attempt has been made nical staff can be called up	Namethe patient's autonomy, do patient's milieu (you are justient's milieu (you are justient), and rule out remedent to help in monitoring -	Time o as much as possible to ustified in breaching ergy, Freemason). ediable organic processes if necessary, other patients				

1.20.16

12

Interview

Section 3 Preamble

Say to respondent:

The interview is about difficulties people have because of health conditions.

Hand flashcard #1 to respondent

By health condition I mean diseases or illnesses, or other health problems that may be short or long lasting; injuries; mental or emotional problems; and problems with alcohol or drugs.

Remember to keep all of your health problems in mind as you answer the questions. When I ask you about difficulties in doing an activity think about...

Point to flashcard #1

- · Increased effort
- Discomfort or pain
- Slowness
- Changes in the way you do the activity.

When answering, I'd like you to think back over the past 30 days. I would also like you to answer these questions thinking about how much difficulty you have had, on average, over the past 30 days, while doing the activity as you usually do it.

Hand flashcard #2 to respondent

Use this scale when responding.

Read scale aloud:

None, mild, moderate, severe, extreme or cannot do.

Ensure that the respondent can easily see flashcards #1 and #2 throughout the interview Please continue to next page...

12

Interview

Section 4 Core questions

Show flashcard #2

In the past 30 days, how much difficulty did you have in:		None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extreme or cannot do
S1	Standing for long periods such as 30 minutes?	1	2	3	4	5
S2	Taking care of your <u>household</u> responsibilities?	1	2	3	4	5
S3	Learning a new task, for example, learning how to get to a new place?	1	2	3	4	5
S4	How much of a problem did you have joining in community activities (for example, festivities, religious or other activities) in the same way as anyone else can?	1	2	3	4	5
S5	How much have <u>you</u> been <u>emotionally</u> <u>affected</u> by your health problems?	1	2	3	4	5

In the past 30 days, how much difficulty did you have in:		None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extreme or cannot do
S6	Concentrating on doing something for ten minutes?	1	2	3	4	5
S7	Walking a long distance such as a kilometre [or equivalent]?	1	2	3	4	5
S8	Washing your whole body?	1	2	3	4	5
S9	Getting dressed?	1	2	3	4	5
S10	Dealing with people you do not know?	1	2	3	4	5
S11	Maintaining a friendship?	1	2	3	4	5
S12	Your day-to-day work/school?	1	2	3	4	5

H1	Overall, in the past 30 days, <u>how many days</u> were these difficulties present?	Record number of days
H2	In the past 30 days, for how many days were you totally unable to carry out your usual activities or work because of any health condition?	Record number of days
H3	In the past 30 days, not counting the days that you were totally unable, for how many days did you <u>cut back</u> or <u>reduce</u> your usual activities or work because of any health condition?	Record number of days

This concludes our interview. Thank you for participating.



Health conditions:

- Diseases, illnesses or other health problems
- Injuries
- Mental or emotional problems
- Problems with alcohol
- Problems with drugs

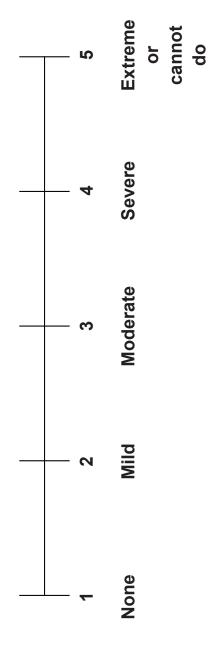
Having difficulty with an activity means:

- Increased effort
- Discomfort or pain
- Slowness
- Changes in the way you do the activity

Think about the past 30 days only.

WHODAS 2.0

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION DISABILITY ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE 2.0





* ZANMI LASANTE DEPRESSION SYMPTOM INVENTORY (ZLDSI)



Date dd/mm/yy

	Pandan 15 jou ki sòt pase la yo, konbyen fwa yon nan pwoblèm sa yo te fatige ou ?	Di tou	Konbyen fwa yon nan pwoblèm sa yo te fatige ou ?	Pandan kèk jou (1–5 jou)	Plis pase yon semèn (6–9 jou)	Preske chak jou (10–15 jou)		
1	Santi ou de la la.	0	_	1	2	3		
2	Santi kè sere.	0		1	2	3		
3	Kalkile twòp.	0		1	2	3		
4	Kriye oubyen anvi kriye	0		1	2	3		
5	Santi anyen preske pa enterese ou.	0	_	1	2	3		
6	Santi ou kagou, dekouraje ak lavi, oubyen pèdi espwa nèt ale.	0	_	1	2	3		
7	Gen difikilte pou dòmi pran ou.	0	_	1	2	3		
8	Santi ou fatige oubyen ou manke fòs.	0		1	2	3		
9	Ou pa gen apeti.	0		1	2	3		
10	Ou santi lavi-w pase mal oubyen ou santi-w pa alèz ak tèt-w.	0	_	1	2	3		
11	Fè mouvman oubyen pale tèlman dousman, menm lòt moun wè sa.	0	_	1	2	3		
12	Ou di nan tèt ou: Pito-w te mouri, oubyen ou gen lide pou fè tèt-w mal.	0	_	1	2	3		
13	Gen difikilte pou rete dòmi jouk li jou.	0	_	1	2	3		
	Totals (+) (+)							

EPILEPSY

Tools for use	in an inte	egrated, co	ommunity	/-based	mental	health s	ystem o	of care

Partners In Health	Visit Date: /	Chart Number:
Department of Mental Health & Psychosocial Services Patient Follow-up Form – Community Health Workers	DD MM YYYY	Visit Number:
Patients' Demographic Data	What did you observe?	
Name:		
Nickname:		
Last Name:		
Sex: M F		
Address:	Is it Urgent? Yes No	
	Seizure	
Phone Number:	Thinking about suicide	
Date of Birth: DD/MM/YYYY	Thinking about harming c	others
Age:		
How do you think the patient is feeling?	What did you do:	
Patient is better now Patient is doing worse	Check symptoms Same day therapy session	Ask if patient is out of medication
Patient is the same	Give advice Relaxation	Yes No Patient is not on medication
Patient is the same Psychoeducation	Give advice	No Patient is not
	Give advice Relaxation	No Patient is not on medication
Psychoeducation Explain the illness to the patient Give him/her hope Give him/her the sick role Encourage the patient to participate in activities that makes	Give advice Relaxation Did you: Bring patient to hospital? Send patient to hospital? Encourage the family?	No Patient is not on medication Did you use the ZLDSI? Yes No What is the ZLDSI Score:
Psychoeducation Explain the illness to the patient Give him/her hope Give him/her the sick role Encourage the patient to participate in activities that makes him/her happy	Give advice Relaxation Did you: Bring patient to hospital? Send patient to hospital? Encourage the family?	No Patient is not on medication Did you use the ZLDSI? Yes No What is the ZLDSI Score:
Psychoeducation Explain the illness to the patient Give him/her hope Give him/her the sick role Encourage the patient to participate in activities that makes him/her happy	Give advice Relaxation Did you: Bring patient to hospital? Send patient to hospital? Encourage the family?	No Patient is not on medication Did you use the ZLDSI? Yes No What is the ZLDSI Score:

Partners	Visit Date:	Chart Number:
Partners In Health	///	
Department of Mental Health & Psychosocial Services Initial Visit Patient Form – Community Health Workers		
Patients' Demographic Data	What did you observe?	
Name:		
Nickname:		
Sex: M F		
Address:	Is it a urgent matter that needs	immediate attention? Yes No
	Seizure	
Phone:	Thinking about suicide	
Date of Birth: DD/MM/YYYY	Thinking about harming oth	ners
Age:		
Which illness do you think the patient suffers from?	What did you do:	
Anxiety	Check symptoms	Ask if patient is out of medication
Psychosis	Same day therapy session	Yes
Epilepsy	Give advice	No
Depression	Relaxation	Patient is not on medication
Psychoeducation	Did you:	Did you use the ZLDSI form?
Explain the illness to the patient	Bring patient to hospital?	Yes
Give him/her hope	Send patient to hospital?	□No
Give him/her the sick role	Encourage the family?	
Encourage the patient to participate in activities that makes him/her happy	Encourage the patient?	What is the ZLDSI Score: / 39
What are some other problems that the patients' family say he/	she have?	
Name of CHW		

Partners In Health Department of Mental Health & Psychosocial Services Referral Form – Community Health Workers	ķ.	Visit Date:/ _DD MM	/ _{YYYY}	Thomonde Cange Hinche Lascahobas	Belladère St Marc Petite Rivière Verrettes	Boucan Carre Cerca La Source Mirebalais
Patients' Demographic Data		Reason for th	e Referral			
Name:		Why are you	referring th	e patient?	Is it Urgent? Y	es No
Nickname:					Seizure	
Last Name:			71.001.0		Thinking about	suicide
Sex: M F		Epilepsy	n – ZLDSI S	core	Thinking about harming others	
Address:		Seizure				
		Psychosis				
Phone:		Is the person	taking any	medications?		
Date of Birth: DD/MM/YYYY		Yes I	No			
Age:		If Yes, Specify	If Yes, Specify:			
Who do you refer the patient to:						
Zanmi Lasante						
Information on the person who referred the patient:						
Name:	Phone:		Address:			
Last Name:						
Nickname:						



CLINICAL GLOBAL IMPRESSIONS SCALE Date: Psychologist / SW: _____ Patient ID: Age: _____ Male/ Female (circle one) Phone #1: _____ Phone #2: Session#: District: Date recieved patient info: _____ I. Severity of Illness Considering your total clinical experience with this particular population, how mentally ill has the patient been over the past 7 days? Tip: Compare relative to your past experience with patients who have the same diagnosis considering your total clinical experience with this population. 0 = Not assessed 1 = Normal, not at all ill. Symptoms of disorder have not been present in the past seven days. 2 = Borderline mentally ill. Subtle or suspected symptoms within the past seven days. No definable impact on behavior or function. 3 = Mildly ill.Clearly established symptoms causing minimal, if any, distress or difficulty in social or occupational function. 4 = Moderately ill. Overt symptoms causing noticeable, but modest, functional impairment or distress. There is evidence of functional interference in multiple settings. Some symptoms may warrant medication. 5 = Markedly ill. Intrusive symptoms that distinctly impair social or occupational function or cause intrusive levels of distress. Functional interference due to symptoms is obvious to others. 6 = Severely ill. Disruptive pathology; behavior and function are frequently influenced by symptoms. Dysfunction may require assistance from others. 7 = Among the most extremely ill patients. Pathology drastically interferes in many life functions. Patient may need to be hospitalized. Rating

(Number 0–7)

II. Improvement

Compared to the patient's baseline condition before treatment, how much has the patient changed?

Tips:

For initial evaluation: if the patient has been in treatment previously, rate CGI Improvement based on the history and compared to the patient's condition prior to treatment. Otherwise, leave blank.

Progress Notes: Rate improvement by comparing the current condition to the patient's condition at the initiation of the current treatment plan. Assess how much the patient's illness has changed relative to a baseline state at the beginning of the treatment plan based on the first evaluation. Rate total improvement whether or not in your judgment it is due to treatment.

0 = Not assessed

1 = Very much improved.

Nearly all better; good level of functioning; minimal symptoms; represents a very substantial change.

2 = Much improved.

Notably better with significant reduction of symptoms; increase in the level of functioning but some symptoms remain.

3 = Minimally improved.

Slightly better with little or no clinically meaningful reduction of symptoms. May represent very little change in basic clinical status, level of care, or functional capacity.

4 = No change.

Symptoms remain essentially unchanged.

5 = Minimally worse.

Slightly worse but may not be clinically meaningful; may represent very little change in basic clinical status or functional capacity.

6 = Much worse.

Clinically significant increase in symptoms and diminished functioning.

7 = Very much worse.

Severe exacerbation of symptoms and loss of functioning.

Rating	
(Number 0–7)	

III. Side Effects

Select the terms that best describe the degree of side effects of medication treatment.

- 0 = None
- 1 = Do not significantly interfere with patient's functioning.
- 2 = Significantly interfere with patient's functioning.
- 3 = Outweighs therapeutic effects with patient's functioning.

Rating	
(Number 0–3)	

12.10.15

COMMUNITY EDUCATION ACTIVITY (CEA) CHECKLIST



Guidelines:

- CHWs conduct CEAs once a month.
- CEAs are approximately 1–3 hours long.
- Local leaders will announce the sessions on the appropriate day; CHWs will conduct sessions at a place where people are gathered (church, school, etc.).
- CHWs will record information about the CEAs on the Stigma Reduction Form and attendance sheet.
- CHWs should arrange water, snacks and soda for participants.
- CHWs should use visuals such as Community Education Cards and the participant handbook as much as possible during the sessions.

S	Steps:
	□ Introduce yourself to the group.
	☐ Explain the goal of the meeting and introduce the main subject.
	☐ Assess the baseline knowledge of the subject (through asking the audience general questions).
	☐ Use Community Education Cards and the participant handbook to provide key information about the main subject.
	☐ Define the disease.
	☐ Explain symptoms with concrete examples.
	☐ Explain how the disease develops, if it is contagious, prevention methods, where and how to be treated, and recovery.
	☐ Assess community members' understanding of stigma and discrimination through the Stigma Assessment Activity before giving information, and again after.
	\square Explain the damage that stigma and discrimination can cause to families and communities.
	☐ Allow participants to ask questions throughout the presentation.
	☐ Continuously ask questions to assess understanding. Give a small incentive to participants who answer correctly.
	☐ Remind participants that if they or anyone they know are facing any of the topics being discussed, they should speak to the CHW. The CHW can give a referral to the hospital or other experts.
	☐ Distribute the snack, such as soda or cookies.
	☐ If time allows, practice a specific skill:

☐ Practice doing a consultation, completing the referral form, using the ZLDSI, etc.

EPILEPSY CHECKLIST

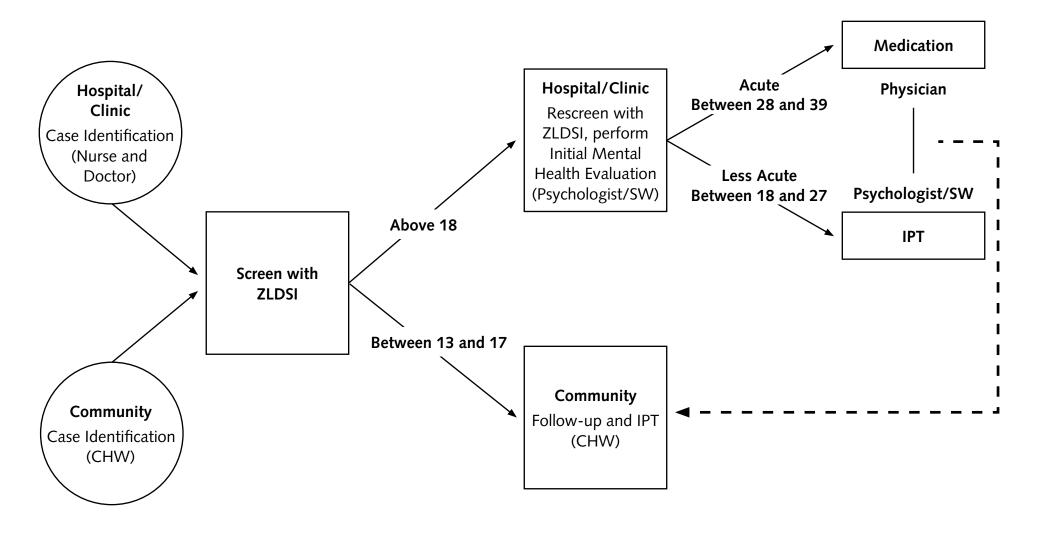


CHW	PSYCHOLOGIST/SW	NURSES	PHYSICIANS
Patient Has Not Been Evaluated By Clinician	Initial Evaluation	Initial Evaluation	Initial Evaluation
☐ If emergency (seizure, suicidal ideation), accompany patient to clinic immediately.	☐ Do Epilepsy Checklist with CHW/nurse to track care and get input.	☐ For seizing/status epilepticus patient, follow emergency protocol.	☐ For seizing/status epilepticus patients, follow emergency protocol.
 □ Initiate de-escalation for suicidal ideation. □ Document with Intial Visit Form. □ Do ZLDSI and check for psychological comorbidities. □ Ask patient/family to give psychologist Referral Form. □ Provide psychoeducation. □ Give ZLDSI and Intial Visit Form to psychologist. 	 □ Complete Initial Mental Health Evaluation Form. Do ZLDSI, diagnose mental health comorbidities. □ Begin Epilepsy Intake Form. □ Schedule follow-up with psychologist/ SW and physician within 2 weeks for seizure management. □ Accompany patient to see the physician; physicians must see all epilepsy and suicidal cases. □ Track physician care with Epilepsy Checklist. □ Help physician give psychoeducation to patient and family. □ Plan follow-up with CHW. □ Enter patient into registry. File ZLDSI, complete checklist. 	 ☐ If no emergency, identify patients who may have epilepsy. ☐ Provide proper nursing care. ☐ Check depression symptoms in nursing protocol. ☐ Refer patient to physician (Epilepsy Intake Form) and psychologist (Initial Mental Health Evaluation Form). Inform psychologist if patient has risk for depression. ☐ Facilitate collaboration between physician and psychologist. ☐ If confirmed seizure, provide psychoeducation. ☐ Prior to discharge, ensure patient has appointments scheduled with psychologist/SW and physician. 	 □ Consult with psychologist/SW and review information from Epilepsy Intake Form and Initial Mental Health Evaluation Form. □ Document information in Epilepsy Intake and mental health forms. □ Do full medical evaluation, including physical exam, neurological exam, and labs. □ If epilepsy, choose medication based on type of seizure, gender, and childbearing status. □ Provide enough medication to last until next appointment. □ Provide psychoeducation. □ Ensure care has been coordinated with psychologist.

EPILEPSY CHECKLIST

CHW	PSYCHOLOGIST/SW	NURSES	PHYSICIANS
Patient Has Been Evaluated By Clinician	Follow-Up Evaluation	Ongoing Care	Follow-Up Evaluation
☐ If emergency (rash, seizure, suicidality), accompany patient to	☐ Document in Epilepsy Follow-Up form. ☐ Do ZLDSI and check for mental health		☐ For status epilepticus patients, follow emergency protocol.
clinic immediately. Initiate de-escalation for suicidal ideation.	comorbidities. Document in appropriate mental health form. □ Check if seizure frequency is decreasing.		☐ Consult with psychologist/SW, review information from Epilepsy Follow-Up Form and mental health forms.
☐ Document with Follow-Up Forms.	☐ Check for medication compliance and		☐ Document in Epilepsy Follow-Up Form.
☐ Do ZLDSI, check for psychological comorbidities.	side effects, especially rash. □ Check if patient has enough medication.		☐ Determine whether seizure frequency is decreasing.
☐ Determine whether seizure frequency is decreasing	☐ Provide psychoeducation.		☐ Check compliance and side effects to see if patient is tolerating medication.
☐ Check for compliance and side effects, especially rash.	☐ Accompany patient to see physician; physicians must see all epilepsy, severe depression and suicidal cases.		☐ Perform physical exam and neurological exam.
☐ Check to see if patient has enough medication.	☐ Track physician care with epilepsy checklist form.		☐ Adjust medication if necessary. Use Medication Card.
☐ Provide psychoeducation.	☐ Plan follow-up with CHW		☐ Provide psychoeducation.
☐ Ensure patient has follow-up with psychologist.	□ Enter patient into registry. File ZLDSI, complete checklist.		☐ Ensure care has been coordinated with psychologist/SW. Return forms
☐ Give ZLDSI and Follow-Up Form to psychologist.	·		to psychologist/SW.





^{*}Administer the ZLDSI once every two weeks.

Card #1: What to do when someone is having a seizure



Card #1: What to do when someone is having a seizure

If you see someone you suspect is having a seizure:

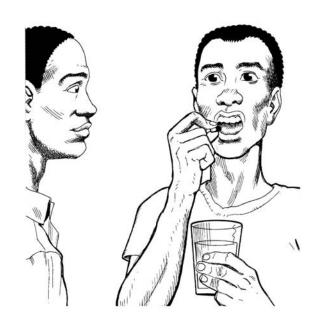
- Turn them onro their side
- Do not put anything in their mouth
- Remove any nearby objects that could be dangerous
- Put something soft under their head

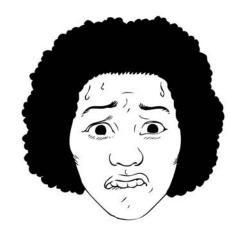
In addition, do this:

- Do not leave the person alone.
- Patients must visit the clinic / hospital immediately if it is the first time they ave had a seizure. A person's first seizure can be a life-threatening illness. Please refer to Session 3 for more information about how to evaluate the case and prioritize severity.
- Find family or close neighbors to help.
- Always treat people with kindness and tenderness.

Card #2: Key Epilepsy Messages







Card #2: Key Epilepsy Messages

- People suffering from epilepsy can live a full and healthy life by following proper treatment recommended by psychologists and physicians.
- It is important to follow the proper treatment to control seizures.
 - Ask people with epilepsy, "How did the doctor tell you to take medication?" Encourage patients to take their medication as the doctors say.
 - Remind patients to keep appointments so they can have enough medicine without running out.
 - Patients should see a doctor or psychologist if the seizures worsen or if the medication produces side effects (see Card 4).
- **Epilepsy is not a punishment.** People have it when the brain does not work as it should, and it is a disease like any other disease. There are treatments for it, as there are for other diseases like hypertension.

Note: Before seeing patients, the psychologist must tell the CHW exactly how patients should be taking medication so the CHW can confirm this. Psychologists are responsible for documenting the drug name, exact dose to take, and how to take it; and must provide this information to the CHW.

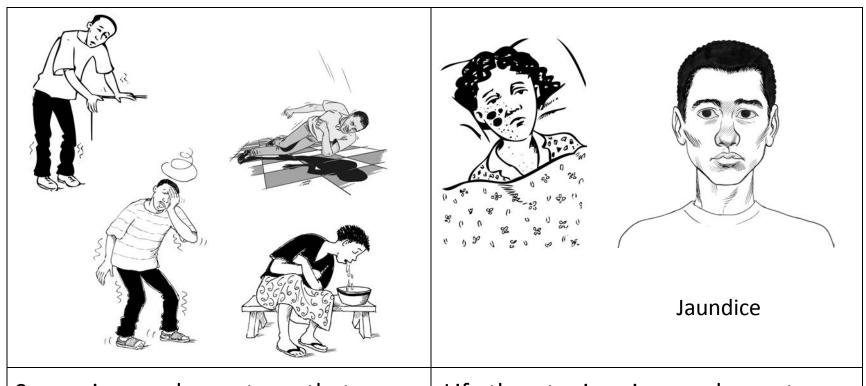
Card #3: Activities that Patients Suffering from Epilepsy Should Avoid



Card #3: Activities that Patients Suffering from Epilepsy Should Avoid

- People with epilepsy should not participate in activities by themselves
 before being seizure-free for 6 months 1 year. If they participate in these
 activities during a period of uncontrolled seizures, this can be dangerous.
 Explain that doctors will tell them when it safe to participate in such
 activities again:
 - Driving
 - Swimming / bathing by themselves
 - Being near a fire
 - Work or playing in high places

Card #4: Medication Side Effects



Some signs and symptoms that are uncomfortable but not life-threatening.

Life threatening signs and symptoms. If you have these signs and symptoms, notify your CHW, stop taking your epilepsy medication and go to the hospital immediately.

Card #4: Medication Side Effects

Some signs and symptoms that may be uncomfortable but are not life-threatening.	Life threatening signs and symptoms. If you have these signs and symptoms, notify your CHW, stop taking your epilepsy medication and go to the hospital immediately.
 Drowsiness Slowed thinking Dizziness Lack of balance 	 Skin changes that begin after starting an epilepsy medication. Liver problems (eye and skin turns yellow).

Card #5: Epilepsy During Pregnancy

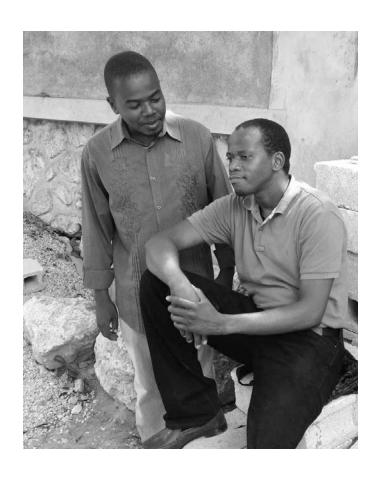


Card #5: Epilepsy During Pregnancy

It is very dangerous for a woman to have a seizure during pregnancy.

- Women suffering from epilepsy who plan to become pregnant should talk with a doctor to determine the type of medication and dose to take.
- Women who have epilepsy and become pregnant should continue taking medication for their epilepsy.
- Pregnant women with epilepsy are likely to have pre-eclampsia (high blood pressure) during the third trimester of pregnancy and should go to the hospital immediately.

Card #6: Psychoeducation for *Unconfirmed* Epilepsy Cases





Card #6: Psychoeducation for *Unconfirmed* Epilepsy Cases

(discuss these key points with community members who may have epilepsy, but has not yet been confirmed by a physician)

- I do not know if you have epilepsy or not. But I work with many people who have epilepsy, and after receiving treatment and medication, they have made great progress. They feel better and their life has improved.
- Sometimes people might think that spirits make people sick. But I have seen many people who work with a psychologist and a physician and have improved.
- Maybe you went to a traditional healer or have already sought treatment for this disease. But maybe if you visit a psychologist and a physician, you will get better.
- I do not know if you have epilepsy. But it is important to go to the hospital because this disease can get worse if you do not receive treatment.
- I'm here to support and help you. I'm here to help you meet with a psychologist and a physician. After you meet with them, I am here to support you.

Partners	ZL ID:		Provider Name:			
In Health	Date:DD / _MM Contact:		Visit Number:			
Department of Mental Health	Last name:					
& Psychosocial Services Follow-Up Form – Epilepsy	Nickname:					
ronow-op ronn = Lpnepsy	First Name:					
	Telephone:					
	Zone:					
	Sex: M F Age:					
Patient History						
How many times in the past mor	·	es? None	/month			
Date of last seizure:DD /			<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
Hospitalized since the last seizure	?		Yes	☐ No		
If yes, was it due to a seizure?						
Yes No						
Has the patient returned to basel	ine functioning?		Yes	∐ No		
Check the boxes:						
Work Family Sch	ool Interpersonal relation	onsnips				
Missed dose of medication since						
If yes, why?	iast visit?		∐ Yes	∐ No		
I	ne Incomprehension	Demotivation				
Drug toxicity Other						
_ , _	adjection?					
Side effects from anti-epileptic m If yes:	edication?	Severe/Intolerable	Moderate	☐ None		
l <u> </u>	Difficulties at school					
Oversedation Dizziness						
Cognitive slowing Beha						
Current Anti-epileptic Medicatio		Morning	Noon	Night		
Phenobarbital (50 mg)		mg	mg	mg		
Phenytoin (100mg)		mg	mg	mg		
Valproic Acid (250mg)		mg	mg	mg		
Carbamazepine (200mg)		mg	mg	mg		
Other:		mg	mg	mg		
Current Other Medications						
	ions? Tyes Tho List	t:				
Other non anti-epileptic medications?						
Previous History						
Comorbidities:						
Symptoms:						
Changes in physical exam:						
Changes in neurological exam:						
	If female:	Family planning?	Yes	□No		
			Пио			

Other Symptoms						
Depression, psychosis, anxiety, suicidal ideation		Yes	□No			
Which:						
ZLDSI Score:						
Follow up with psychologist ?	Yes	No	Referral			
Plan						
Change in medication (refer to mhGAP and the medication car	rd)?	Yes	□No			
If yes:		_				
☐ Dose increase ☐ Dose decrease ☐ Add medication						
Down-titrate medication						
New Regimen (if changed)						
New Anti-epileptic Medication	Morning	Noon	Night			
Phenobarbital (50 mg)	mg	mg	mg			
Phenytoin (100mg)	mg	mg	mg			
☐ Valproic Acid (250mg)	mg	mg	mg			
Carbamazepine (200mg)	mg	mg	mg			
Other:	mg	mg	mg			
For women of childbearing age	or pregnant, folic acid?	Yes	□No			
Does the patient have enough medica	ation until the next visit?	Yes	□No			
Labs at baseline and three months.						
If stable at three months, test in six months. If lab results rema			significantly of it the			
number of blood cells or platelets decreases in blood count, sto	op the medicine to avoid s	erious toxicity.				
Hepatic panel CBC						
Psychoeducation: Take medication daily, even if seizures stop. Discontinue medication immediately if skin rash develops. Avoid dangerous activities (bathing/swimming along, working close to fire, driving, etc).						
Next visit:DD /MM /YYYY						
Next lab exam:DD /MM /YYYY		Signature of physician				

Partners	of provider:				
In Health	Date: / / Contact:				
Mental Health Clinic	Last Name:	Visit Number:			
Initial Evaluation of Epilepsy	Nickname:				
minar Evaluation of Ephiopsy	First Name:				
	Telephone:				
🗖	Sex: M F Age:				
1. Episode Characteristics	hospital other clinic other	Ц	CHW		
•	tiont				
A. During an episode, does the pa	tuent.	Eall		<u></u>	
	Locales	Fall	☐ Yes	∐ No	
		nsciousness	Yes	∐ No	
	Abnormal	movements	Yes	∐ No	
	Been incontinent (ur	ine or stool)	Yes	☐ No	
	Injuries durir	g the event	Yes	□No	
		Bite tongue	Yes	□No	
	Stare off and is u	nresponsive	Yes	□No	
Have lip	smacking, mumbling, picking at clothes or other a	utomatisms	Yes	□No	
		Rigidity	Yes	□No	
		Shake	Yes	□No	
	If yes: Is the shaking only on, or start or	n, one side?	Yes	No	
(Circle One) Eyes closed	Eyes open If open: Deviates to one side	Rolls back	ward Str	aight ahead	
	Answers the call	of his name	Yes	☐ No	
B. After the episodes					
	Is the patient confuse	d or sleepy?	Yes	□No	
An aura	before the crisis (feelings of fear, smells / sounds,	confusion)?	Yes	□No	
C. How long are typical episodes?	min sec				
2. History of the Episode					
A. Age at first episode: ye	ears				
	st month has the patient had an episode? year), number of total episodes in lifetime:		des		
C. Trigger: Alcohol Fever		<u> </u>			
D. Does the patient present alarm			Yes	No	
E. Dizziness, sweating, palpitations, vision loss, feelings of fear, strange smell?					
F. Date of last episode: /	_/				
G. Normal between episodes?			Yes	□No	
If not: cephalalgia moto	or weakness 🔲 developmental delay				
3. Potential Predisposing Factors					
A. Did seizures develop after a ma	ujor trauma?	Physical	Yes	No	
		Emotional	Yes	☐ No	
	Sexual	Yes	П		

B. Before the episodes occurred, the patient had:		
Infection of the nervous system (meningitis, cerebral malaria)	Yes	☐ No
Sickle cell anemia	Yes	☐ No
Trauma/head surgery	Yes	□No
Toxic products (pesticides, insecticides)	Yes	□No
Stroke	Yes	□No
Taking a new medication	 Yes	No
Which new medication?		
C. Is the patient consuming alcohol or other drugs?	Yes	□No
If yes: homebrew liters/day beer/rum bottles/day other:		In the
4 Modical History		past
A. Has the patient been treated for tuberculosis?		
·	Yes	∐ No
B. Has the patient been treated for diabetes?	Yes	∐ No
C. Has the patient been treated for heart disease?	Yes	∐ No
D. Children: birth history Spontaneous cry at birth	Yes	☐ No
Premature	Yes	☐ No
Birth trauma	Yes	☐ No
Family history of epilepsy or convulsions?	Yes	□No
Psychiatric disorders: Anxiety	Yes	□No
Psychotrauma	Yes	□No
Other:		
E. If the patient is a woman between 15 and 45 years: Does she use a contraception method?	Yes	□No
Is she pregnant?	Yes	□No
F. HIV status	Positive	Negative
Date of last test: / /		Unknown
If positive: last CD4 date / / Is the patient in the ZL HIV program?	Yes	— □ No
5. Medication		
A. Has the patient taken epilepsy medication?	Yes	□No
If yes, which? phenobarbital phenytoin carbamazepine valproic acid		
other		
B. Is the patient currently taking medication for epilepsy?	Yes	□No
If yes, dose:		
C. Are there any side effects?	Yes	☐ No
If yes, explain:		
D. Allergies to medication	Yes	☐ No
If yes, explain:		
6. Physical Exam (MD ONLY)		
Vital Signs BP: kg Height: cm		
Children < 3 years, head circumference: cm		

Normal			Abnormal					
General	good app	oearance	'		wasting distressed birth defects			
					If so, what:			
Neuro	□ normal i	mental state	<u> </u>		mental retardation			
		eye movem			confusion			
	l <u>—</u>	•		4 logs	=	al speaking		
	normal strength in face, arms and legs normal and symmetric reflexes				l <u>—</u>	, -		
	l <u> </u>	-			=	al ocular movements	المدال المال	.1
		coordinatior	1		l <u>—</u>	rms/legs If weakness:	leπ rigr	π
	🔲 normal į	gait			abnorm			
					l <u>—</u>	I: asymmetric hyp	ertonic 🔝 h	iypotonic
					l '	ordination		
					abnorm	· ·		
					other _			
Heart	steady p	ace [steady brea	thing	☐ breathle	ess		
Other								
7. Psychom	7. Psychomotor Development							
		Evaluation			Identified	development problems		ent able to to school?
Gross Moto	or		normal	not normal			Yes	□ No
Visual - Fine Motor normal		normal	not			If not, how has he been	unable to	
Language		not normal			go this past			
Socialization	n/Adaption		normal	not normal				
8. Has the	patient previ	ously been	tested?					
	•		ate			Results		
Blood test		/	/	NFS:	VS:	Blood Sugar:	Others:	
Liver/renal fu	unction tests	/						
lonogram								
EEG		/						
CT scan		/						
Other		/						
	mpressions			l .				
Summary								
Are the sym	nptoms typica	al of epileps	y?				Yes	No
Possible etic	ology							
Diagn	ostic:		Epil	epsy		Not E	pilepsy	•
		Dartial	seizure or foc			syncope	-	
		= '	lized tonic-clo			non-epileptic psycho	ogenic seizure	9
		_ `	arily generaliz		izure	unprecise diagnosis	- 0 0 001Ear	-
			lized seizures:	•				
		_ `			-			_

10. Plan (MD ONLY)						
Medication Mini-Card	Phenobarbital (PB)	Phenytoin (PHT)	Carbamazepine (CBZ)	Valproic Acid (VPA)		
First line	(Broad spectrum)	(Broad spectrum)	 Partial seizures (and including secondarily generalized) Pregnant women 	 Absence seizures in children, and generalized idiopathic epilepsy Patients with HIV and seizures 		
Not recommended for	Pregnant womenAbsence seizures	Patients with liver disease	 Absence seizures Other generalized idiopathic epileptic syndromes 	 Pregnant women/ women of child-bearing age Patients with liver disease 		
Anti-epileption	medications	Morning	Afternoon	Night		
Phenobarbital (50 m	g)	mg	mg	mg		
Phenytoin (100mg)		mg	mg	mg		
☐ Valproic acid (250mg	g)	mg	mg	mg		
Carbamazepine (200		mg	mg	mg		
Other medication		Interact	ions with anti-epileptics	Yes No		
Adjustments to other anti-epileptic medications if necessary Yes						
For women 15–45 years old Begin 4 mg folic acid daily Talk about contraception with the patient. If the patient is interested in contraception, prescribe contraception. PB/PHT/CBZ decreases the effectiveness of oral contraceptive; barrier method is necessary to prevent it. Discuss if the patient plans to become pregnant						
Lab tests HIV, RPR (age of onset > 20) B-HCG Hepatic function panel Complete blood count (CBC) Other						
Referral						
Refer to the CHW, obligatorily Name of CHW Refer to Mental Health if necessary Refer to EEG if necessary Refer to head scan if necessary						
Psychoeducation: Teach the patient: Take medication every day, even if seizures continue. Stop medication immediately if a rash develops. Avoid hazardous activities (swimming/swimming alone, working near a fire, driving, etc.)						
Date of appointment / / Other:						
11. Disposition						
☐ RDV: / /	Other:			.		
Names and signatures of 1. Name	of providers	Discipline	D	oate / /		
2. Name		Discipline	D	oate / /		
3. Name	Pate / /					

GUIDE FOR MEDICATION TITRATION IN PATIENTS WITH EPILEPSY



At each meeting with the patient, ask and document:

- Does the patient take the medication every day?
- What is the frequency of seizures?
 - Does the patient have side effects? (vertigo, unsteadiness, drowsiness)?
 - Does the patient need to see a psychologist for psychological/psychiatric problems?

Every woman on antiepileptics must take folic acid (4 mg)

Patient suffers from seizures. NOT on medication

- Determine cause (if possible; e.g. CT scan in adults)
- · Begin the medication at the starting dose
- · Psychoeducation of patient and family
 - Importance of taking medication every day
 - Discontinue the medication immediately and return to the hospital
 - Help (not bathe/swim alone, not work near fire, no driving, etc).
 - If there is a seizure, the patient should be placed on their side, nothing in their mouth, go to the hospital when finished
- The patient should be seen again a month after starting a new antiepileptic

If the patient does not have a reduction in seizure frequency (or only a minimal decrease), and has no intolerable side effects, and takes medication daily

- Increase dose by a "step"
- · Review in a month
- · Verify the CBC and LFTs between 6 months to a year, and sodium if taking carbamazepine

Continue titration until seizures are controlled



If untolerable side effects prevent daily functioning of the patient:

AND/OR

No significant reduction in seizure frequency at the maximum dose (or maximum tolerated due to side effects)

- · Add a second medication at its starting dose
- · Decrease the first medication slowly by steps indicated on the Epilepsy Medication Card.

If patients at the maximum dosage with significant decrease in seizure frequency, but not completely, has no side effects and takes medication daily:

OR

Partial control of seizures but patient cannot tolerate dose increase because of side effects:

- · Add a second medication at the starting dose
- · Continue the two drugs together
- Follow up in a month

If seizures are well controlled with medication:

- Follow up in three months.
- If still no convulsions, you may see the patient at six month intervals (but earlier if there is a increase in frequency of seizures).
- Verify CBC and LFTs between 6 months and 1 year.

Patient with two medications

If the patient does not have a reduction in seizure frequency (or only a minimal decrease) and no intolerable side effects, and takes both drugs every day:

- Increase the second medication by one "step"
- If the first medication partially decreases the seizures, continue both medications
- If the first medication had no effects on the frequency of seizures, reduce the first medication by steps according to the Epilepsy Medication Card.
- Follow up in a month.

Continue titration of second medication until seizures are under control

If seizures are well controlled with two medications:

- Follow up in three months
- If still no convulsions, you can see patient at 6 months (or if there is a seizure)
- · Verify CBC and LFTs between 6 months and 1 year

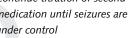


If still with frequent seizures at maximum dose of two medications and seizures are not controlled:

- Is there a cause that has not been treated (alcoholism, neurocysticercosis)?
- · Consider alternative diagnosis to epilepsy
- · Consider consultation with a specialist

If seizure-free for two years, you can consider reducing the original drug in stages with the Epilepsy Medication Card but during the reduction the patient should not drive, etc.

• If seizures return, begin medication (reoccurrence risk: 40% and above at the time of medication termination).





INITIAL MENTAL HEALTH EVALUATION





Record Number:	EMR Number:	Date: / /
Site :		
Surname:	Given Name:	Nickname:
Sex: M F	Date of Birth (Day/Month/)	/ear): / / Age:
Referred by:		
Address:		
		Telephone:
Religion:	Marital Status:	
Name of Emergency Contact:		Relation:
Address:		Telephone:
Name of Provider:		
Name of Community Health Worker/T		
Chief Complaint (in the patient's own		

History of Present Illness (Date of symptom onset, precipitants, course, any prior treatment):

PSYCHIATRIC REVIEW OF SYSTEMS

DEPRESSION	MANIA	ANXIETY	PSYCHOSIS
Have you felt sad or lost interest in things for a two week period?	Did you feel very happy for any reason in the last few days?	Are you a worrier?	Do you hear things like voices that other people don't hear?
		What do you worry about?	
Do you feel like you've lost interest in everything or only in some things?	Did you get angry more often in the last few days?	• Are you experiencing: □ Panic attacks	Do you see things that other people don't see?
		☐ Fear of crowded places	
		☐ Sleep problems	
		☐ Difficulty concentrating	
		□Fatigue	
		☐ Irritability	Do you feel that people are conspiring to harm you
		☐Muscle tension	– even people whom you don't know?
Zanmi Lasante Depression	■ Do you: □ Have any difficulties of	□Restlessness	
Symptom Inventory (ZLDSI): /39	staying attentive? ☐ Speak of things that you	Do you often experience any 4 of these problems	
	shouldn't?	such as: □increased in heartbeat	
	☐ Feel like you're worth more than before?	□ breathlessness	
	☐ Have a racing thoughts	□sweating	Are the voices in your
	going through your head?	□trembling	head controlling your thought process?
	☐ Have an increase in activities?	☐ fear; fear of losing control; fear of	
	☐ Sleep less?	becoming crazy; fear of death	
	□Talk without ceasing?	☐ feeling dizzy	
		☐ feel like you're losing consciousness	

		SUICIDE				VIOLENCE/HOMICIDE					
		Have you ever thought of causing harm to yourself or committing suicide in the past? What about now?				Do you now or have you ever thought about harming others? Have you ever gotten into fights, quarrels or harmed someone else?					
		Ide	ation		Attempts		Ideation Acts				
Past		Yes	☐ No	[Yes 🔲	No	Yes	□No		Yes [□No
Present		Yes	□No	[Yes 🔲	No	Yes	□No		Yes [□No
If yes, explain	1										
Do you have	a pian? [] Yi	es 🔛 No	Are th	ere gi	uns or other v	weapor	is in the hous	senold? [] Y	es	No	
				SL	JBSTANCE AE	BUSE					
Do you use	any of the fo	llowing?									
	В	eer	Home Brev	v	Liquor		Tobacco	Marijua	ana	Cod	caine
Past	[
Present] [
If yes, explain	quantity, firs	st use, last	use:								
Need to cut down? Annoyed or angered by others who comment on your use? Guilty about using? In order to function properly, do you need to take that substance before starting your day?											
					TRAUMA						
Did you eve	•		· · ·	cal, se	exual, or emot						
	Physical	E	motional		Sexual	Re-ex	kperiencing	Hyperarou	ısal	Avoid	dance
Past										Г	
Present											
If yes, explain	1:										
Do you feel s	afe in your cu	urrent envi	ronment?								

PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS

PAIN	WHOLE BODY	HEAD/EARS/EYES/NOSE/ THROAT	NECK
☐ Are you experiencing pain in your body?	Is there a change in your:	☐ Sight problems?	☐ Stiffness of the neck?
	□Weight?	☐Hearing problems?	
	□Thirst?	□Voice change?	
	□ Fever?	□ Dizziness?	
		☐Gum and teeth status?	
		☐ Difficulty swallowing?	
BREATHING	HEART/ARTERIES	DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	SKIN
☐ Are you having problems breathing?	☐ Do you have an increased heartbeat?	□Heart burn?	□Any changes in your skin?
□Are you coughing?	☐ Having chest pain?	□Gastric Reflux?	
☐ Do you cough out blood or find blood in your snot?	☐Any swelling?	□Vomiting?	
or find blood in your shot:		□Constipation, diarrhea, gas?	
MUSCLES	APPENDAGES (HANDS AND FEET)	GENITALS/URINATION	NEUROLOGICAL
☐ Are they stiff?	□ Swollen?	□Do you have any STDs causing discharge (more than usual) in your	□Any numbness?
☐ Swollen?		genitals? How much? How often?	☐ Uncontrolled movements?
□ Reddened?		□Any problems when urinating (pain, amount/color of urine, blood in urine)?	

PAST PSYCHIATRIC HISTORY

NAME OF THE ILLNESS	HOSPITALISATION/ HOME MEDICATION TREATMENT					
None	None	None				
Psychiatric Family History:						
Past Medical History and Active Medical	Problems					
Head Injury:	Last Date Of Menstruatio	n: / /				
Loss Of Consciousness:	Other Things:					
Medication/Allergies/Side Effects:						
Medical Family History:						
Social/Cultural History (include childhood family configuration, urban or rural setting, level of education, romantic relationships, and occupation or other means of financial support):						
Legal Problems:						

PHYSICAL EXAM (PHYSICIAN)

Vital Signs:					
HEENT:					
Chest/Lungs:					
Cardio-vascular:					
Genitals:					
Skin:					
Cranial nerves II to XII I Motor: Pronator drift: Sensory:		pecify			
			Nose finger test		
			Heel toe walk test		
MENTAL STATUS	EXAM				
General Appearance	well groomed	disheveled	overdressed, elabora	te	
Orientation	□ O x 3	disoriented to time	disoriented to place	disoriented to person	
Behavior	☐ WNL ☐ tics	retardation	agitation	tremor	
Speech	WNL	slowed	pressured	slurred	
Mood					
Affect	euthymic irritable congruent with speech content	dysphoric suspicious incongruent with speech content	euphoric labile other:	anxious flat	

MENTAL STATUS EXAM CONTINUED

Thought Process	☐ linear☐ loose associations	tangential	perseverativ	e 🔲 illogical
Thought Content	WNL persistent preoccup suicidal ideation homicidal ideati Delusions: none Perceptual Disturba none	on paranoid ances/Hallucination auditory	_ • _	r: tory
Insight:	poor limited	good		
Judgment/Impulse Control:	poor limited	good		
BIOPSYCHOSOG	CIAL FORMULATI	ON (including p	atient's strengths and cop	ing strategies):
DIAGNOSIS:				
Axis I:				
PLAN:				
Psychological Treatme	nt Plan			
Treatment Goals				
2. Goal:				
3. Goal:				

Intervention					
Interpersonal Psych	notherapy (IPT)	Medication		Behavioral A	Activation
Psychoeducation		Parent/Family Supportion	ve Therapy	Other	
Relaxation Training	, ,	Supportive Psychothera	ру		
Grief Support		Parent Skills Training			
Frequency					
Once per week	Bi-weekly	Once per month			
Number of Sessions:					
4–6 sessions	6–8 sessions	8–10 sessions	10–12 ses	sions	
Primary Clinician:			Appoi	intment Date:	_//
Referrals					
CHW					
Name:			Appoi	intment Date:	_//
			• •		
Social Worker					
Name:			Appoi	intment Date:	_//
Reason for Referral: _					
Other Plan: (follow-u	p with family, etc.)				
FOLLOW-UP Psychiatric Medication	n				
Medication	Dose	Frequency	Quantit	ty	Refill Date
Risperidone				,	
Haloperidol					
Diazepam					
Carbamazepine					
Valporic Acid					
Other:	_				
Hospitalization:					
Date of Admission:	/ /				
Reason for Admission:					

MEDICATION CARD FOR EPILEPSY



		PHENC	BARBITOL	PHEN	YTOIN	CARBAN	MAZEPINE	VALI	PROATE
DO NOT USE IF		Women of child-bearing age		Liver disease		Absence seizures		Women of child-bearing age Liver disease	
First Line Dosing		(Broad spectrum)				Partial seizures Women of child-bearing age		Absence seizures Idiopathic generalized epilepsy	
		Once daily (best a sedative effects)	at night due to	Once daily (best at night due to sedative effects)		Twice to three time	Twice to three times daily		Twice daily
		Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child
Starting Dose		60 mg daily	3 mg/kg daily	300 mg daily	5 mg/kg daily	200 mg twice daily	5 mg/kg (divided: 2.5mg/ kg twice daily)	200–250 mg twice daily	15mg/kg/day (divided: 7.5 mg/ kg twice daily)
"Step" of Uptitration (Amount to increase total daily dose each month) Maximum Dose		30 mg daily	2 mg/kg daily	50 mg daily	2–5 mg/kg daily	200 mg total daily	5–10 mg/kg (total) daily	250–500mg (total) daily	5–15 mg/kg daily (total)
						If appears to stop vincrease dose by or	vorking at 6 weeks, ne step	(as needed/as tolerated)	
		180 mg daily	6–8 mg/kg daily	400-600 mg daily	8-10 mg/kg/day (max: 300 mg/ day)	1400–1600 mg daily (total; divided into 3 doses/day)	10–30 mg/kg (divided: 15 mg/ kg daily)	2000–2500 mg (total) daily (divided into 2 doses/day)	60 mg/kg/day
Toxicities	Serious		r failure, blood count a ne can also cause hypo		patient must be told	to stop medication im	nmediately and return	n to hospital.	
	Common	All: Fatigue, d Valproate also	lizziness, nausea/vomi causes tremors.	ing, incoordination, d	louble vision				
Monitoring		LFTs, CBC		LFTs, CBC		LFTs, CBC, Sodium		LFTs, CBC	
Tapering *If rash, stop immediately and return to hospital		Reduce by steps above every 4 weeks Reduce by steps ab 2–4 weeks		ove every	Reduce by steps above every 2–4 weeks		Reduce by steps above every 2–4 weeks		
Effect on Oral Con	traceptives	Decreases efficac	у	Decreases efficacy		Decreases efficacy		No effect	
Women of Child-B	earing Age		 Discuss importance of contraceptive use Folic acid 4 mg daily 						
In Pregnancy			patient already on folic acid 4 mg seizures, may need	Second choice if patient does not respond to carbamazepine, cannot tolerate it, or is not available.		First choice		Do not initiate. If patient already taking, make sure on folic acid 4mg daily; If increased seizures, may need higher dose.	
		 If increased se Give Vitamin	FOR ALL PREGNANT WOMEN: If increased seizures during pregnancy, may need higher dose. Give Vitamin K prior to delivery to prevent hemorrhagic disease of the newborn. Give folic acid 4 mg daily through pregnancy						
AEDS and ARVs				Patients receiving p require a lopinavir/ increase of about 5 unchanged serum of	ritonavir dosage 0% to maintain			Patients receiving require a zidovudi to maintain uncha zidovudine concer	ne dosage reduction nged serum

MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SERVICES REQUEST FOR CONSULTATION FORM



Date:	Referring Provider:	Recipient (Provider):
	e:	
Patient Information		
First Name:	Nickname:	Last Name:
Dossier Number:	Date of Birth:	Sex:
Telephone:		
•		
Principal Symptoms	:	
Reasons/Diagnost	ic Impressions:	Services requested:
 Psychological 	•	Psychological Evaluation
Sexual abuse		Psychotherapies
Suicide attem	pt	Grief, supportive
Psychiatric em	nergency	Interpersonal therapy
Mental confus	sion	 Psychotraumatology
Psychosis/bip	olar disorder	Counseling
Behavioral dis	orders	Pre-Operative
Somatoform of	disorders	Post-Operative
Affective diso	rders	• Post-test
• Enuresis		• Follow-up
Encopres	sis	Adherence
Learning disor	rder	Pre-HAART
Mental retard	ation	• Other:
 Addiction 		IMPORTANT HISTORY:
Epilepsy		
 Depression 		
Depression ar		
• Other:		
Signature of referrin	g provider:	
Mental health provide	der that received the referral:	
Date of receipt:		Time:
Remarks:		
Signature:		

ZANMI LASANTE — MENTAL HEALTH SAFETY PLAN



STEP 1 Warning signs that a crisis is developing (such	
1	
3	
5	6
STEP 2 Internal coping strategies – activities that I car relaxation techniques:	n do without others to distract myself from my problems, such as
1	2
3	4
5	6
STEP 3 People and social environments that offer dist	ractions and support:
Name	Telephone
Name	Telephone
Name	Telephone
Where	Where
Step 4 People I can ask to help me:	
Name	Telephone
Name	Telephone
Name	Telephone
STEP 5 Professionals and agencies I can contact durin	g a crisis:
Community Health Worker	Telephone
Ajan Sante	Telephone
Social Worker	Telephone
Psychologist	Telephone
Doctor	Telephone
Spiritual Healer	Telephone
Emergency Room/Hospital	Telephone
STEP 6 Making the environment safe:	•
TIEF O IVIANIIS LIC CHVITOHITICHE SAIG.	
,	: If follow the stans when I'm in a crisis
	, will follow the steps when I'm in a crisis, hing else that will help me live is

STIGMA ASSESSMENT ACTIVITY



Sadrak is eight years old. Sometimes he falls and his body becomes stiff. After that, his entire body shakes for a minute or so. He forgets what happens and wants to sleep. Since he was two years old, he has experienced these types of events intermittently.

PART 1						
	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree			
People choose to live like this and can change if they want						
The problem is that he has a weak mind or little brain						
This problem is not really a medical problem						
This person is dangerous						
It is best to avoid people with problems like this so you can avoid having the same problem						
You never can tell what a person acting like this will do						
If I had a problem like this, I wouldn't tell anyone						
I would not like to work with someone with this problem						
I would not choose this person as a leader						

PART 2						
	Yes	No				
Would you like to be the neighbor of this person?						
Would you like to spend time with or date this person?						
Would you like to develop a friendship with this person?						
Would like to work closely with this person?						
Would you like it if someone like that married a member of your family?						

ZANMI LASANTE — MENTAL HEALTH SUICIDALITY SCREENING INSTRUMENT



LEVEL REACHED	IN THE PAST TWO WEEKS?	IN THE PAST YEAR?
1. Passive	□ No □ Yes	□ No □ Yes
Ask: Do you have any thoughts of ending your life, even if they are not clear in your mind?	Description:	
Possible Response: I think about it from time to time, but I've never acted upon itI would make my family feel too badGod would not forgive me		
2. Non-Specific Active	□ No □ Yes	□ No □ Yes
Ask: Do you want to die? Do you often think or talk about death?	Description:	
Possible Response: desire/wish to be deadprefer to be deadthink frequently/talk about deathGod would rather have me		
3. Methods but no Intent to Act	□ No □ Yes	□ No □ Yes
Ask: If you would do it, how would you do it?	Description:	
Possible Response: bleach, pesticide, herbicide, battery acid, hang themselves, medication overdose, stop taking medication, a knife, a gun		
4. Intent to Act	□ No □ Yes	□ No □ Yes
Ask: Do you intend to act on these thoughts?	Description:	
Possible Response: I will kill myself but I do not know when I do not think I can do so nowbut it's too much for me, I cannot yet		
5. Planification	□ No □ Yes	□ No □ Yes
Ask: Have you started planning the details about how you will kill yourself?	Description:	
Danger Signs: there is a sudden change in attitude, withdraws from everything; not interested in anything; say: "when I am not here anymore"; seeks to implement the plan, write a note (on paper).		
6. Attempted	□ No □ Yes	□ No □ Yes
Ask: Have you tried to do something that could hasten the end of your life? Have you stopped preserving your life, like not eating and not taking medication?	Description:	
Danger Signs: Realized did not want to die after the attempt failed, but it often gets worse again after a few days; might have some injuries or marks.		
Low: Current = 0 Past = 0	Total "yes" in past two weeks	Total "yes" in past year
Medium: Current = 1–2 yes OR Past = 1 or more yes	two weeks	
High: Current = 3 or more yes OR Past = 3 or more yes		

ZANMI LASANTE — MENTAL HEALTH SUICIDALITY TREATMENT GUIDELINES



Provider:	Location:	Date: / /
Last Name: _	First Name: Nickname:	File #:
	For ALL Patients	
Act		
Act	1. Ensure that the environment will be private, safe and non-threatening.	
	2. Begin the process of ensuring that the patient will be able to access necess	ary medication.
	3. Always work with the patient to develop a Safety Plan.	
Say	4. Use the patient's name often, give hope, insist that there are other options intent to help.	s, and declare your
	5. Start IPT and collect IP inventory.	
	6. Provide psychoeducation about depression, suicidality, psychopharmacolog ZL resources.	gy, therapy and
	7. Identify specific current supports and potentially welcome supports (e.g. n. (Write this on the copy of your Safety Plan, on the back side).	eighbors, clergy).
Contact	8. Always contact at least one person close to the patient to support and mo	nitor them.
	9. Contact as many of the current and potential supports as a patient will per	mit
	You should utilize the clergy early and heavily for supporting, home monitoring patients	e visiting, and
	 When involving anyone, ensure that you preserve confidentiality if poss 	ible and define these:
	1. Depression, suicidality	
	2. The needs of such patients	
	3. How others can help	
	4. How others can hurt	
Team	10. Consult and involve colleagues to help. Social Worker Psychologist Community Health Worker Do	ctor
Follow Up	11. If the patient has a higher risk level, continue to the guidelines below .	

ZANMI LASANTE — MENTAL HEALTH SUICIDALITY TREATMENT GUIDELINES

		For patients wi	th MEDIUM risk, include	these additional aspects ir	n your care.	
Act	Maintain a high index of suspicion for understatement and concealed ideation. Be sure of your assessment.					
Say	2.	2. Ascertain what caused the ideation to increase in seriousness and specificity and/or what caused it to occur.				
	3.	Seek agreement or at least acceptance that individuals in that patient's milieu may need to be notified explicitly.				
Contact	4.	Close family sho	uld be informed quickly ar	nd explicitly of the patient'	s suicidality.	
Team	5.	At least one soci low risk.	al worker and psychologis	t should cooperate closely	on all cases with greater than	
Follow Up	6. If the patient is medium risk, schedule follow-up within 7 days. Date Time If the patient is high risk, continue to the guidelines below .					
		For patients	with HIGH risk, include th	ese additional aspects in y	our care.	
Act	1.	Ensure safety an restraint if neces		weapons. Obtain help and	apply physical/chemical	
	2.	Seek to admit par	tient to the emergency roor	n or another service with be	eds for at least 24 hours.	
	3.	Determine who	will be available to watch t	the patient and when so th	nat they are not left unattended.	
		Name	Time	Name	Time	
		Mana	Time	Name	Time	
		Name		IVAINE		
					Time	
Say	4.	Name	Time		Time	
Say	4. 5.	Name Despite the pote preserve dignity.	Time Time ntial necessity of negating states are stated as a state of the state of t	Name	as much as possible to	
		Despite the pote preserve dignity. Any and all acce confidentiality he	ntial necessity of negating sessible individuals from the ere).	Namethe patient's autonomy, do	as much as possible to ustified in breaching	
	5.	Despite the pote preserve dignity. Any and all acce confidentiality he Any and all pote	Timential necessity of negating sible individuals from the ere).	Namethe patient's autonomy, do	Time as much as possible to ustified in breaching ergy, Freemason).	
Contact	5. 6.	Despite the pote preserve dignity. Any and all acce confidentiality he Any and all pote MD: Make sure re (especially pain).	ntial necessity of negating sible individuals from the ere). ntially influential individuals of attempt has been made	Namethe patient's autonomy, do patient's milieu (you are justient) and rule out reme	Time as much as possible to ustified in breaching ergy, Freemason).	
Contact Team Follow	5. 6. 7.	Despite the pote preserve dignity. Any and all acce confidentiality he Any and all pote MD: Make sure respecially pain). Any available clin can be as well.	ntial necessity of negating sible individuals from the ere). ntially influential individual no attempt has been made nical staff can be called up	Namethe patient's autonomy, do patient's milieu (you are justient) and rule out reme	Time o as much as possible to ustified in breaching ergy, Freemason). ediable organic processes if necessary, other patients	
Contact	5.6.7.8.	Despite the pote preserve dignity. Any and all acce confidentiality he Any and all pote MD: Make sure re (especially pain). Any available clin can be as well.	ntial necessity of negating sissible individuals from the ere). ntially influential individual no attempt has been made nical staff can be called up	Namethe patient's autonomy, do patient's milieu (you are justient's milieu (you are justient), and rule out remedent to help in monitoring -	Time o as much as possible to ustified in breaching ergy, Freemason). ediable organic processes if necessary, other patients	

1.20.16

12

Interview

Section 3 Preamble

Say to respondent:

The interview is about difficulties people have because of health conditions.

Hand flashcard #1 to respondent

By health condition I mean diseases or illnesses, or other health problems that may be short or long lasting; injuries; mental or emotional problems; and problems with alcohol or drugs.

Remember to keep all of your health problems in mind as you answer the questions. When I ask you about difficulties in doing an activity think about...

Point to flashcard #1

- · Increased effort
- Discomfort or pain
- Slowness
- Changes in the way you do the activity.

When answering, I'd like you to think back over the past 30 days. I would also like you to answer these questions thinking about how much difficulty you have had, on average, over the past 30 days, while doing the activity as you <u>usually</u> do it.

Hand flashcard #2 to respondent

Use this scale when responding.

Read scale aloud:

None, mild, moderate, severe, extreme or cannot do.

Ensure that the respondent can easily see flashcards #1 and #2 throughout the interview Please continue to next page...

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Interview

Section 4 Core questions

Show flashcard #2

In the past 30 days, how much difficulty did you have in:		None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extreme or cannot do
S1	Standing for long periods such as 30 minutes?	1	2	3	4	5
S2	Taking care of your <u>household</u> responsibilities?	1	2	3	4	5
S3	Learning a new task, for example, learning how to get to a new place?	1	2	3	4	5
S4	How much of a problem did you have joining in community activities (for example, festivities, religious or other activities) in the same way as anyone else can?	1	2	3	4	5
S5	How much have <u>you</u> been <u>emotionally</u> <u>affected</u> by your health problems?	1	2	3	4	5

In the past 30 days, how much difficulty did you have in:		None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extreme or cannot do
S6	Concentrating on doing something for ten minutes?	1	2	3	4	5
S7	Walking a long distance such as a kilometre [or equivalent]?	1	2	3	4	5
S8	Washing your whole body?	1	2	3	4	5
S9	Getting dressed?	1	2	3	4	5
S10	Dealing with people you do not know?	1	2	3	4	5
S11	Maintaining a friendship?	1	2	3	4	5
S12	Your day-to-day work/school?	1	2	3	4	5

H1	Overall, in the past 30 days, <u>how many days</u> were these difficulties present?	Record number of days
H2	In the past 30 days, for how many days were you totally unable to carry out your usual activities or work because of any health condition?	Record number of days
H3	In the past 30 days, not counting the days that you were totally unable, for how many days did you <u>cut back</u> or <u>reduce</u> your usual activities or work because of any health condition?	Record number of days

This concludes our interview. Thank you for participating.



Health conditions:

- Diseases, illnesses or other health problems
- Injuries
- Mental or emotional problems
- Problems with alcohol
- Problems with drugs

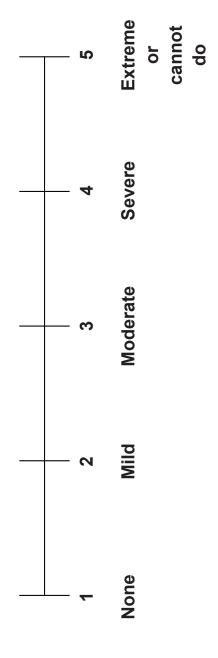
Having difficulty with an activity means:

- Increased effort
- Discomfort or pain
- Slowness
- Changes in the way you do the activity

Think about the past 30 days only.

WHODAS 2.0

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION DISABILITY ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE 2.0





* ZANMI LASANTE DEPRESSION SYMPTOM INVENTORY (ZLDSI)



Date dd/mm/yy

	Pandan 15 jou ki sòt pase la yo, konbyen fwa yon nan pwoblèm sa yo te fatige ou ?	Di tou	Konbyen fwa yon nan pwoblèm sa yo te fatige ou ?	Pandan kèk jou (1–5 jou)	Plis pase yon semèn (6–9 jou)	Preske chak jou (10–15 jou)
1	Santi ou de la la.	0	_	1	2	3
2	Santi kè sere.	0	_	1	2	3
3	Kalkile twòp.	0	_	1	2	3
4	Kriye oubyen anvi kriye	0	_	1	2	3
5	Santi anyen preske pa enterese ou.	0	_	1	2	3
6	Santi ou kagou, dekouraje ak lavi, oubyen pèdi espwa nèt ale.	0	_	1	2	3
7	Gen difikilte pou dòmi pran ou.	0	_	1	2	3
8	Santi ou fatige oubyen ou manke fòs.	0	_	1	2	3
9	Ou pa gen apeti.	0		1	2	3
10	Ou santi lavi-w pase mal oubyen ou santi-w pa alèz ak tèt-w.	0	_	1	2	3
11	Fè mouvman oubyen pale tèlman dousman, menm lòt moun wè sa.	0	_	1	2	3
12	Ou di nan tèt ou: Pito-w te mouri, oubyen ou gen lide pou fè tèt-w mal.	0	_	1	2	3
13	Gen difikilte pou rete dòmi jouk li jou.	0	_	1	2	3
		(-	+) (+	+)		

AGITATION, DELIRIUM, AND PSYCHOSIS

Tools for use in an integrated, community-based mental health system of care



ABNORMAL INVOLUNTARY MOVEMENT SCALE (AIMS)



Pat	tient's Name:	Date:	do	l/mm	/yy		_
	ovider's Name:						
CU	IRRENT MEDICATIONS AND TOTAL MG/DAY						
Medication #1: Total mg/Day: Medication #2:		ication #2:		Total n	ng/Day	:	
IN:	STRUCTIONS: COMPLETE THE EXAMINATION PROCEDURE B	EFORE ENTERING THESE	RATI	NGS.			
Facia	al and Oral Movements	-	None, Normal	Minimal (may be extreme normal)		rate	
1.	Muscles of Facial Expression e.g., movements of forehead, eyebrows, periorbital area, cheeks; inclusmiling, grimacing		None O	Minim be ext	₽ <u>i</u> ¥	Moderate &	D 4
2.	Lips and Perioral Area e.g., puckering, pouting, smacking	Į.	1 0	1	1 2	3	4
3.	Jaw e.g., biting, clenching, chewing, mouth opening, lateral movement	Ţ	0	1	1 2	3	4
4.	Tongue Rate only increases in movement both in and out of mouth, NOT inabi		1 0	1	1 2	3	4
Extre	emity Movements						
5.	Upper (arms, wrists, hands, fingers) Include choreic movements (i.e., rapid, objectively purposeless, irregul athetoid movements (i.e., slow, irregular, complex, serpentine). DO N (i.e., repetitive, regular, rhythmic)	lar, spontaneous);	1 0	1	1 2	1 3	4
6.	Lower (legs, knees, ankles, toes) e.g., lateral knee movement, foot tapping, heel dropping, foot squirm eversion of foot		0	1	2	3	4
Trunk	k Movements						
7.	Neck, shoulders, hips e.g., rocking, twisting, squirming, pelvic gyrations	[1 0	1	Q 2	3	4
sc	ORING:						
• 9	Score the highest amplitude or frequency in a movement on the $0-4$ scale,	not the average;					
• /	A POSITIVE AIMS EXAMINATION IS A SCORE OF 2 IN TWO OR MORE M	OVEMENTS or a SCORE OF 3	3 OR 4	4 IN A S	INGLE 1	MOVEME	ENT
• [Do not sum the scores: e.g. a patient who has scores 1 in four movements D	OOES NOT have a positive AIA	MS scc	ore of 4.			
Over	all Severity						
8.	Severity of abnormal movements	Ţ	1 0	1	2	3	4
9.	Incapacitation due to abnormal movements	Ţ	0	1	2	3	4
			No Awareness	Aware, No Distress	Aware, Mild Distress	Aware, Moderate Distress	Aware, Severe Distress
10.	Patient's awareness of abnormal movements (rate only patient		1 0	< △ □ 1	\square 2	□ 3	4 □ 4
Dent	al Status						
	Current problems with teeth and/or dentures?	[Yes	□No			
	Does patient usually wear dentures?			□No			
Comr	ments:						
Exam	iner's Signature	Next Exam Da	ate				



AIMS EXAMINATION PROCEDURE

SHOULD BE COMPLETED BEFORE ENTERING THE RATINGS ON THE AIMS FORM

Either before or after completing the Examination Procedure, observe the patient unobtrusively at rest (e.g. in waiting room).

The chair to be used in this examination should be a hard, firm one without arms.

- **1.** Ask patient whether there is anything in his/her mouth (i.e., gum, candy, etc.) and if there is, to remove it.
- **2.** Ask patient about the current condition of his/her teeth. Ask patient if he/she wears dentures. Do teeth or dentures bother patient now?
- **3.** Ask patient whether he/she notices any movements in mouth, face, hands, or feet. If yes, ask to describe and to what extent they currently bother patient or interfere with his/her activities.
- **4.** Have patient sit in chair with hands on knees, legs slightly apart, and feet flat on floor. (Look at entire body for movements while in this position).
- **5.** Ask patient to sit with hands hanging unsupported. If male, between legs, if female, and wearing a dress, hanging over knees. (Observe hands and other body areas.)
- **6.** Ask patient to open mouth. (Observe tongue at rest within mouth.) Do this twice.
- **7.** Ask patient to protrude tongue. (Observe abnormalities of tongue movement.)
- *Ask patient to tap thumb, with each finger, as rapidly as possible for 10–15 seconds: separately with right hand, then with left hand. (Observe facial and leg movements.)
- **9.** Flex and extend patient's left and right arms, one at a time. (Note any rigidity and rate it.)
- **10.** Ask patient to stand up. (Observe in profile. Observe all body areas again, hips included.)
- **11.** *Ask patient to extend both arms outstretched in front with palms down. (Observe trunk, legs, and mouth.)
- **12.** *Have patient walk a few paces, turn, and walk back to chair. (Observe hands and gait.) Do this twice.

^{*}Activated movements.

AGITATED PATIENT PROTOCOL



THROUGHOUT VISIT: Assessment

- **REFER** to Medical Evaluation Protocols for Agitation, Delirium and Psychosis
- **RECORD** on Agitation, Delirium and Psychosis Form

Remember:

- Safety: talk first, do not medicate first
- Medical Health: vital signs, physical exam, mental status, exam to assess for delirium, labs and studies
- Mental Health: take history
- Follow-Up: contact psychologist/social worker

STEP 1: Determine level of agitation by observing patient behavior

MILD Agitation

- $\hfill \square$ wringing/tapping of hands
- □ pacing, moving restlessly
- ☐ frequent requests/demands
- □ loud or rapid speech
- low frustration tolerance

MODERATE Agitation

- verbal threats
- yelling/cursing
- does not respond to verbal redirection
- does not respond to increased staff presence

SEVERE Agitation

- destroying property
- physical aggression (e.g., hitting, kicking, biting)
- self-injurious behavior (e.g., biting hand, head banging)



STEP 2: Manage agitation

1. Manage Behavior/Environment

- ☐ Use calm voice, simple language, soft voice, slow movements
- ☐ Ask "How can I help?" and problem solve with patient; be empathic
- ☐ Remove potentially harmful objects from area
- lacktriangle Ask about hunger/thirst
- Decrease stimulation/arrange 1:1
- Offer verbal support and understanding
- □ Allow the patient to show anger/frustration
- □ Calm staff
- ☐ If agitation due to delirium, consider Haldol 1– 2 mg PO; not in elderly

1. Manage Behavior/Environment

- 2. Consider ORAL Medications
- ☐ Offer PO medications first if (Haldol 5 mg + diphenhydramine 50 mg OR Diazepam 10 mg)
- ☐ If patient refuses PO, give IM medications (Haldol 5 mg + diphenhydramine 25 mg OR Diazepam 10 mg)
- □ Wait 30 minutes; if patient remains agitated, can give ½ the original dose
- Use Medication Card to monitor side effects

- 1. Manage Behavior/Environment
- 2. Consider ORAL Medications
- 3. Consider INTRAMUSCULAR Medications
- ☐ Haldol 5 –10 mg IM + diphenhydramine 25 mg IM OR diazepam 10 mg IM
- ☐ Wait 30 minutes; if patient remains agitated, can re-dose with ½ the original dose
- ☐ Use Medication Card to monitor side effects
- ☐ Debrief with staff
- ☐ Consult mental health team if etiology is psychiatric

SAFETY FIRST!

- Do not see the patient alone (ask for security). Remain calm. Remember that patients do not suddenly become violent; their behavior occurs along a spectrum.
- Maintain safe physical distance from patient. Do not allow exit to be blocked. Keep large furniture between you and patient.
- Remove all objects that can be used to harm (needles, sharp objects, other small objects). Check whether patient has a history of violence or substance abuse.
- Talking to patient is safe and effective. Do not yell. Keep your voice calm, quiet, and friendly.
- Make eye contact to show you care about the patient.
 Show sympathy and empathy ("I understand you are scared, but I am here to help. I will not hurt you.")



▼ AGITATION, DELIRIUM AND PSYCHOSIS CHECKLIST

Date ___dd/mm/yy



CHW	PSYCHOLOGIST/SOCIAL WORKER	NURSES	PHYSICIAN		
AGITATED PATIENT	AGITATED PATIENT	AGITATED PATIENT	AGITATED PATIENT		
☐ Accompany patient to emergency room immediately	Accompany patient to emergency roomRefer to the Agitated Patient Protocol; support nurse and physician	☐ Alert either psychologist/social worker	☐ Alert either psychologist/social worker ☐ Follow Agitated Patient Protocol to determine		
INITIAL EVALUATION (ONCE CALM)	Collect information from patient and family	☐ Accompany patient to emergency room	level of agitation and to prescribe medication if necessary		
 If suicidal/violent, accompany patient and family to the clinic immediately 	 Arrange 1:1 if needed Remain at bedside until patient is stable Follow patient 2x/day, give phone number to patient's family & nurse/physician 	□ Refer to Agitated Patient Protocol□ Manage environment	 Continue medical evaluation: physical/neuro exam, vital signs, lab tests Use Medication Card to monitor antipsychotic 		
 Decrease risk and reinforce safety if risk for suicide or violence 	medical care provided by nurse/MD	☐ Talk to patient; support family☐ Do vital signs ASAP	side effects (consider EKG, fluids) Document in Agitated Patient Form		
☐ Complete the Initial Visit Form	☐ Give patient/family psychoeducation and support	☐ Prepare oral and IM medications	Document in Agitated Patient Form		
☐ Use the ZLDSI	☐ Assess & manage socioeconomic burden of illness	if needed	INITIAL EVALUATION (ONCE CALM)		
☐ Do psychoeducation	☐ Proceed to initial evaluation (once calm)	☐ Arrange 1:1 if needed	☐ Review Initial Mental Health Evaluation		
☐ Give the Referral Form and Initial Visit Form to psychologist/SW	INITIAL EVALUATION (ONCE CALM)	Monitor antipsychotic side effects, report to physician	Form with psychologist/SW to diagnose delirium/medical illness or mental disorder		
FOLLOW-UP ☐ If suicidal/violent, accompany	☐ Complete Psychosis Checklist with CHW/nurse ☐ Complete ZLDSI	Continue to follow patient closely (at least every 15 min check)	☐ Do complete medical evaluation: vital signs, physical/neuro exam, lab tests. Use Medical Evaluation Protocol for Agitation, Delirium		
patient and family to the clinic immediately Decrease risk and reinforce safety	☐ Document in Initial Mental Health Evaluation Form ☐ Speak with patient and TWO family members & review physician's Agitated Patient Form to complete initial mental health evaluation	 Assist doctor in medical evaluation and care (vital signs, lab tests, EKG, fluids) 	and Psychosis If patient has a psychotic disorder or delirium, use Medication Card to dose Do baseline AIMS exam		
if risk for suicide or violence	☐ Ensure vitals, weight, and labs are checked	 Provide psychoeducation and support to patient and family 			
☐ Document with the Mental Health Follow-Up Form	 Accompany patient to see physician (sees all psychotic, suicidal, violent cases) Help physician follow checklist Make preliminary diagnosis of delirium/medical illness or mental illness with the physician 	☐ Document all work in nursing forms	☐ Document everything in Initial Mental Health Evaluation Form		
☐ Use the ZLDSI☐ Do psychoeducation		INITIAL EVALUATION (ONCE CALM)	Provide medication to last until next apptDo psychoeducation about medication		
☐ Give the Referral Form and Initial Visit Form to psychologist/SW	☐ If patient needs medical care, coordinate with physicians, if patient has psychotic disorder, schedule follow-up within one week	☐ Determine whether patient may be psychotic	☐ Plan follow-up with psychologist/SW		
☐ Do follow-up of patient in	☐ Do psychoeducation and support related to medication and psychosis	☐ Accompany patient to see	FOLLOW-UP		
the community (check patient adherence, side effects,	☐ Complete CGI/WHODAS, Registry, Checklist	psychologist/SW; support collaboration with physician	Review the Mental Health Follow-Up Form with psychologist/SW to see if patient is improving		
encourage patients to do follow-ups)	FOLLOW-UP	☐ If psychosis is diagnosed, provide psychoeducation and support	☐ Do physical/neuro exam		
	☐ Use Mental Health Follow-Up Form☐ See whether patient is improving (check mental status exam, functioning,	☐ Before discharge, ensure the patient has a follow-up appt with	☐ Check weight/vitals each visit; lab tests and AIMS every 6 months		
	patient and family report)	psychologist/SW	☐ Use Medication Card to check for side effects and to adjust dose as needed		
	☐ Check medication compliance, side effects☐ Ensure vitals, weight, and labs are checked	FOLLOW-UP	☐ Provide medication to last until next appt		
	 Accompany patient to see physician; help physician follow Agitation, Delirium and Psychosis Checklist 	☐ Do vital signs, weight at each visit☐ Check labs when necessary	☐ Discuss discontinuation of antipsychotic with Mental Health team		
	☐ Plan follow-up for 1–2 weeks; coordinate with CHW	☐ Document in Mental Health	☐ Document properly in Mental Health Follow-Up Form		
	☐ Do psychoeducation and support for medication and psychosis	Follow-Up Form	☐ Do psychoeducation about medication		
	☐ Complete CGI/WHODAS, Registry, Agitation, Delirium and Psychosis Checklist		☐ Plan follow-up with psychologist/SW		



AGITATION, DELIRIUM AND PSYCHOSIS FORM



Patient Name:	Sex:	Phone:	Provider:		Date: dd/mm/yy	
1. SAFETY (USE AGITATED PATIENT PRO	OTOCOL)					
Patient is: ☐ Not Agitated (But appears ps: History of Violence: ☐ No ☐ Yes: Descri When	be violent be	ehavior				
☐ Manage Behavior/Environment Complete	-		Does patient need a			
2. MEDICAL HEALTH (USE MEDICAL EV	/ALUATION	N PROTOCOL)			
Vital Signs: Temp: Pulse: E	3P: F	RR: O2	Weight:			
Physical Exam			Neurological Exam			
HEENT: ☐ Normal ☐ Abnormal	:	_	Cranial Nerves:	☐ Normal ☐	Abnormal:	
Cardiac:	:	_	Motor Strength:	☐ Normal ☐	Abnormal:	
Pulmonary:	:	_	Sensory:	☐ Normal ☐	Abnormal:	
Abdominal:	:	_	Reflexes:	☐ Normal ☐	Abnormal:	
Skin/Extremities: \square Normal \square Abnormal	:	_	Gait/Coordination:	☐ Normal ☐	Abnormal:	
Mental Status Exam			Laboratory Tests Or	dered		
☐ Alert ☐ Sleepy ☐ Unable to Arouse			☐ Hemogram	☐ CD4	Hepatic Panel	
Thought Process: $\ \square$ Normal $\ \square$ Confused	:		☐ RPR	☐ TB	☐ Renal Panel	
Can Follow Simple Commands: $\ \square$ No $\ \square$	Yes		☐ HIV	Urinalysis	Malaria	
Hallucinations:			Family History of M	ental Illness:	☐ No ☐ Yes	
Orientation: Person 🗖 No 📮 Yes			Medical History:	HIV/AIDS (C	D4:) 🚨 TB	
Place 🗖 No 🗖 Yes			☐ HTN ☐ Head In	njury (with loss	of consciousness)	
Time/Date ☐ No ☐ Yes			☐ Epilepsy ☐ Dementia ☐ Other:			
Friend/Family Member ☐ No ☐ Yes			Alcohol Use: ☐ No ☐ Yes: ☐ Daily?			
Current medications (names and doses):			Drug Use: 🔲 No	☐ Yes:		
Delirium						
☐ Disturbance of consciousness with reduce	-					
☐ A change in cognition or the development established or evolving dementia.	t of a percep	tual disturbance	(hallucinations) that i	s not better acc	counted for by a preexisting,	
☐ The disturbance develops over a short per	riod of time (usually hours to	days) and fluctuates	during the day		
☐ There is evidence from the history, physical consequences of a general medical condition.	ion.	·		ırbance is cause	ed by the direct physiological	
□ No □ Yes (Patient must meet all four	criteria abov	e to make diagi	nosis)			
3. MENTAL HEALTH						
History of mental illness: ☐ No ☐ Yes:_						
Has the patient gone to M&K/Beudet/other						
Is this the first episode of agitation? \Box No	Yes:		History of suicide at	tempt: 🖵 No	☐ Yes:	
Post-Ictal Psychosis: ☐ No ☐ Yes (episod Antipsychotic Medication (Use Agitated Pat	_			•		
☐ Risperidone: ☐ Halope	eridol:		☐ Other: D	iphenhydramin	e:	
4. FOLLOWUP						
☐ Psychologist contacted about patient						
Presumed Etiology of Agitation/Psychosis:	☐ Medical P	roblem/Deliriun	n:	☐ Mental Hea	lth Problem:	
Has Haloperidol been given?: No Ye			given			
Notes:	_					

Partners In Health	Visit Date: /	Chart Number:	
Department of Mental Health & Psychosocial Services Patient Follow-up Form – Community Health Workers	DD MM YYYY	Visit Number:	
Patients' Demographic Data	What did you observe?		
Name:			
Nickname:			
Last Name:			
Sex: M F			
Address:	Is it Urgent? Yes No		
	Seizure		
Phone Number:	Thinking about suicide		
Date of Birth: DD/MM/YYYY	Thinking about harming o	others	
Age:			
How do you think the patient is feeling?	What did you do:		
Patient is better now Patient is doing worse	Check symptoms Same day therapy session	Ask if patient is out of medication	
Patient is the same	Give advice Relaxation	Yes No Patient is not on medication	
Patient is the same Psychoeducation	Give advice	No Patient is not	
	Give advice Relaxation	No Patient is not on medication	
Psychoeducation Explain the illness to the patient Give him/her hope Give him/her the sick role Encourage the patient to participate in activities that makes	Give advice Relaxation Did you: Bring patient to hospital? Send patient to hospital? Encourage the family?	No Patient is not on medication Did you use the ZLDSI? Yes No What is the ZLDSI Score:	
Psychoeducation Explain the illness to the patient Give him/her hope Give him/her the sick role Encourage the patient to participate in activities that makes him/her happy	Give advice Relaxation Did you: Bring patient to hospital? Send patient to hospital? Encourage the family?	No Patient is not on medication Did you use the ZLDSI? Yes No What is the ZLDSI Score:	
Psychoeducation Explain the illness to the patient Give him/her hope Give him/her the sick role Encourage the patient to participate in activities that makes him/her happy	Give advice Relaxation Did you: Bring patient to hospital? Send patient to hospital? Encourage the family?	No Patient is not on medication Did you use the ZLDSI? Yes No What is the ZLDSI Score:	

▶ Partners	Visit Date:	Chart Number:
Partners In Health	///	
Department of Mental Health & Psychosocial Services Initial Visit Patient Form – Community Health Workers		
Patients' Demographic Data	What did you observe?	
Name:		
Nickname:		
Sex: M F		
Address:	Is it a urgent matter that needs	immediate attention? Yes No
	Seizure	
Phone:	Thinking about suicide	
Date of Birth: DD/MM/YYYY	Thinking about harming oth	ners
Age:		
Which illness do you think the patient suffers from?	What did you do:	
Anxiety	Check symptoms	Ask if patient is out of medication
Psychosis	Same day therapy session	Yes
Epilepsy	Give advice	No
Depression	Relaxation	Patient is not on medication
Psychoeducation	Did you:	Did you use the ZLDSI form?
Explain the illness to the patient	Bring patient to hospital?	Yes
Give him/her hope	Send patient to hospital?	□No
Give him/her the sick role	Encourage the family?	
Encourage the patient to participate in activities that makes him/her happy	Encourage the patient?	What is the ZLDSI Score: / 39
What are some other problems that the patients' family say he/s	she have?	
Name of CHW		

Partners In Health Department of Mental Health & Psychosocial Services Referral Form – Community Health Workers	Ž	Visit Date:/ _DD MM	/ _{YYYY}	Thomonde Cange Hinche Lascahobas	Belladère St Marc Petite Rivière Verrettes	Boucan Carre Cerca La Source Mirebalais
Patients' Demographic Data		Reason for th	e Referral			
Name:		Why are you	referring th	e patient?	Is it Urgent? Y	es No
Nickname:					Seizure	
Last Name:			71.001.0		Thinking about	: suicide
Sex: M F		Epilepsy	n – ZLDSI S	core	Thinking about	harming others
Address:		Seizure				
		Psychosis				
Phone:		Is the person t	taking any	medications?		
Date of Birth: DD/MM/YYYY		Yes I	No			
Age:		If Yes, Specify:				
Who do you refer the patient to:						
Who do you refer the patient to: Zanmi Lasante						
Information on the person who referred the patient:						
Name:	Phone:	it.	Address:			
I VAITIC.	i none.		Audiess:			
Last Name:						
Nickname:						



CLINICAL GLOBAL IMPRESSIONS SCALE Date: Psychologist / SW: _____ Patient ID: Age: _____ Male/ Female (circle one) Phone #1: _____ Phone #2: Session#: District: Date recieved patient info: _____ I. Severity of Illness Considering your total clinical experience with this particular population, how mentally ill has the patient been over the past 7 days? Tip: Compare relative to your past experience with patients who have the same diagnosis considering your total clinical experience with this population. 0 = Not assessed 1 = Normal, not at all ill. Symptoms of disorder have not been present in the past seven days. 2 = Borderline mentally ill. Subtle or suspected symptoms within the past seven days. No definable impact on behavior or function. 3 = Mildly ill.Clearly established symptoms causing minimal, if any, distress or difficulty in social or occupational function. 4 = Moderately ill. Overt symptoms causing noticeable, but modest, functional impairment or distress. There is evidence of functional interference in multiple settings. Some symptoms may warrant medication. 5 = Markedly ill. Intrusive symptoms that distinctly impair social or occupational function or cause intrusive levels of distress. Functional interference due to symptoms is obvious to others. 6 = Severely ill. Disruptive pathology; behavior and function are frequently influenced by symptoms. Dysfunction may require assistance from others. 7 = Among the most extremely ill patients. Pathology drastically interferes in many life functions. Patient may need to be hospitalized. Rating

(Number 0–7)

II. Improvement

Compared to the patient's baseline condition before treatment, how much has the patient changed?

Tips:

For initial evaluation: if the patient has been in treatment previously, rate CGI Improvement based on the history and compared to the patient's condition prior to treatment. Otherwise, leave blank.

Progress Notes: Rate improvement by comparing the current condition to the patient's condition at the initiation of the current treatment plan. Assess how much the patient's illness has changed relative to a baseline state at the beginning of the treatment plan based on the first evaluation. Rate total improvement whether or not in your judgment it is due to treatment.

0 = Not assessed

1 = Very much improved.

Nearly all better; good level of functioning; minimal symptoms; represents a very substantial change.

2 = Much improved.

Notably better with significant reduction of symptoms; increase in the level of functioning but some symptoms remain.

3 = Minimally improved.

Slightly better with little or no clinically meaningful reduction of symptoms. May represent very little change in basic clinical status, level of care, or functional capacity.

4 = No change.

Symptoms remain essentially unchanged.

5 = Minimally worse.

Slightly worse but may not be clinically meaningful; may represent very little change in basic clinical status or functional capacity.

6 = Much worse.

Clinically significant increase in symptoms and diminished functioning.

7 = Very much worse.

Severe exacerbation of symptoms and loss of functioning.

Rating	
(Number 0–7)	

III. Side Effects

Select the terms that best describe the degree of side effects of medication treatment.

- 0 = None
- 1 = Do not significantly interfere with patient's functioning.
- 2 = Significantly interfere with patient's functioning.
- 3 = Outweighs therapeutic effects with patient's functioning.

Rating	
Number 0–3)	

12.10.15

COMMUNITY EDUCATION ACTIVITY (CEA) CHECKLIST



Guidelines:

Steps:

- CHWs conduct CEAs once a month.
- CEAs are approximately 1–3 hours long.
- Local leaders will announce the sessions on the appropriate day; CHWs will conduct sessions at a place where people are gathered (church, school, etc.).
- CHWs will record information about the CEAs on the Stigma Reduction Form and attendance sheet.
- CHWs should arrange water, snacks and soda for participants.
- CHWs should use visuals such as Community Education Cards and the participant handbook as much as possible during the sessions.

•	
	Introduce yourself to the group.
	Explain the goal of the meeting and introduce the main subject.
	Assess the baseline knowledge of the subject (through asking the audience general questions).
	Use Community Education Cards and the participant handbook to provide key information about the main subject.
	☐ Define the disease.
	☐ Explain symptoms with concrete examples.
	☐ Explain how the disease develops, if it is contagious, prevention methods, where and how to be treated, and recovery.
	Assess community members' understanding of stigma and discrimination through the Stigma Assessment Activity before giving information, and again after.
	Explain the damage that stigma and discrimination can cause to families and communities.
	Allow participants to ask questions throughout the presentation.
	Continuously ask questions to assess understanding. Give a small incentive to participants who answer correctly.
	Remind participants that if they or anyone they know are facing any of the topics being discussed, they should speak to the CHW. The CHW can give a referral to the hospital or other experts.
	Distribute the snack, such as soda or cookies.

☐ Practice doing a consultation, completing the referral form, using the ZLDSI, etc.

☐ If time allows, practice a specific skill:

INITIAL MENTAL HEALTH EVALUATION





Record Number:	EMR Number:	Date: / /
Site :		
Surname:	Given Name:	Nickname:
Sex: M F	Date of Birth (Day/Month/)	Year): / / Age:
Referred by:		
Address:		
		Telephone:
Religion:	Marital Status:	
Name of Emergency Contact:		Relation:
Address:		Telephone:
Name of Provider:		
Name of Community Health Worker/T		
Chief Complaint (in the patient's own		

History of Present Illness (Date of symptom onset, precipitants, course, any prior treatment):

PSYCHIATRIC REVIEW OF SYSTEMS

DEPRESSION	MANIA	ANXIETY	PSYCHOSIS
Have you felt sad or lost interest in things for a two week period?	Did you feel very happy for any reason in the last few days?	Are you a worrier?	Do you hear things like voices that other people don't hear?
		What do you worry about?	
Do you feel like you've lost interest in everything or only in some things?	Did you get angry more often in the last few days?	• Are you experiencing: □ Panic attacks	Do you see things that other people don't see?
		☐ Fear of crowded places	
		☐ Sleep problems	
		☐ Difficulty concentrating	
		□Fatigue	
		☐ Irritability	Do you feel that people are conspiring to harm you
		☐Muscle tension	– even people whom you don't know?
Zanmi Lasante Depression	■ Do you: □ Have any difficulties of	□Restlessness	
Symptom Inventory (ZLDSI): /39	staying attentive? ☐ Speak of things that you	Do you often experience any 4 of these problems	
	shouldn't?	such as: □increased in heartbeat	
	☐ Feel like you're worth more than before?	□ breathlessness	
	☐ Have a racing thoughts	□sweating	Are the voices in your
	going through your head?	□trembling	head controlling your thought process?
	☐ Have an increase in activities?	☐ fear; fear of losing control; fear of	
	☐ Sleep less?	becoming crazy; fear of death	
	□Talk without ceasing?	☐ feeling dizzy	
		☐ feel like you're losing consciousness	

		SUICIDE			VIOLENCE/HOMICIDE			
	yourse	yourself or committing suicide in the past?			Do you now or have you ever thought about harming others? Have you ever gotten into fights, quarrels or harmed someone else?			
		Ideation	Attempts		Idea	tion	Acts	
Past		Yes No	Yes I	No	Yes	□No		Yes No
Present		Yes No	Yes I	No	Yes	□No		Yes No
If yes, explain								
Do you have a pla	Do you have a plan? Yes No Are there guns or other weapons in the household? Yes No							
			SUBSTANCE AB	BUSE				
Do you use any	of the following	g?						
	Beer	Home Brev	v Liquor		Tobacco	Marijua	ana	Cocaine
Past								
Present								
If yes, explain qua	antity, first use,	last use:						
Need to cut down? Annoyed or angered by others who comment on your use? Guilty about using? In order to function properly, do you need to take that substance before starting your day?								
			TRAUMA					
'	·		cal, sexual, or emot			, ,		
	Physical	Emotional	Sexual	Re-ex	kperiencing	Hyperarou	ısal	Avoidance
Past								
Present			Ш					
If yes, explain:								
Do you feel safe i	in your current	environment?						

PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS

PAIN	WHOLE BODY	HEAD/EARS/EYES/NOSE/ THROAT	NECK
☐ Are you experiencing pain in your body?	Is there a change in your:	☐ Sight problems?	☐ Stiffness of the neck?
	□Weight?	☐Hearing problems?	
	□Thirst?	□Voice change?	
	□ Fever?	□ Dizziness?	
		☐Gum and teeth status?	
		□ Difficulty swallowing?	
BREATHING	HEART/ARTERIES	DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	SKIN
☐ Are you having problems breathing?	☐ Do you have an increased heartbeat?	□Heart burn?	□ Any changes in your skin?
□Are you coughing?	□ Having chest pain?	□ Gastric Reflux?	
☐ Do you cough out blood or find blood in your snot?	□Any swelling?	□Vomiting?	
or find blood in your shot:		□Constipation, diarrhea, gas?	
MUSCLES	APPENDAGES (HANDS AND FEET)	GENITALS/URINATION	NEUROLOGICAL
☐ Are they stiff?	□ Swollen?	□Do you have any STDs causing discharge (more than usual) in your	□ Any numbness?
☐ Swollen?		genitals? How much? How often?	☐ Uncontrolled movements?
□ Reddened?		□Any problems when urinating (pain, amount/color of urine, blood in urine)?	

PAST PSYCHIATRIC HISTORY

NAME OF THE ILLNESS	HOSPITALISATION/ HOME TREATMENT	MEDICATION			
None	None	None			
Psychiatric Family History:					
Past Medical History and Active Medical	Problems				
Head Injury:	Last Date Of Menstruatio	n: / /			
Loss Of Consciousness:	Other Things:				
Medication/Allergies/Side Effects:					
Medical Family History:					
Social/Cultural History (include childhood family configuration, urban or rural setting, level of education, romantic relationships, and occupation or other means of financial support):					
Legal Problems:					

PHYSICAL EXAM (PHYSICIAN)

Vital Signs:				
HEENT:				
Chest/Lungs:				
Cardio-vascular:				
Genitals:				
Skin:				
Cranial nerves II to XII I Motor: Pronator drift: Sensory:		pecify		
Reflexes: DTR				
			Nose finger test	
			Heel toe walk test	
MENTAL STATUS	EXAM			
General Appearance	well groomed	disheveled	overdressed, elabora	te
Orientation	□ O x 3	disoriented to time	disoriented to place	disoriented to person
Behavior	☐ WNL ☐ tics	retardation	agitation	tremor tremor
Speech	WNL	slowed	pressured	slurred
Mood				
Affect	euthymic irritable congruent with speech content	dysphoric suspicious incongruent with speech content	euphoric labile other:	anxious flat

MENTAL STATUS EXAM CONTINUED

Thought Process	□ linear □ tangential □ perseverative □ illogical □ loose associations □
Thought Content	WNL
Insight:	poor limited good
Judgment/Impulse Control:	poor limited good
BIOPSYCHOSO	CIAL FORMULATION (including patient's strengths and coping strategies):
DIAGNOSIS:	
Axis I:	
Axis II:	
Axis III:	
Axis IV:	
PLAN:	
Psychological Treatme	nt Plan
Treatment Goals	
3 Coal:	

Intervention					
Interpersonal Psych	notherapy (IPT)	Medication		Behavioral A	Activation
Psychoeducation		Parent/Family Supporti	ve Therapy	Other	
Relaxation Training	, ,	Supportive Psychothera	ару		
Grief Support		Parent Skills Training			
Frequency					
Once per week	Bi-weekly	Once per month			
Number of Sessions:					
4–6 sessions	6–8 sessions	8–10 sessions	10–12 ses	sions	
Primary Clinician:			Appoi	intment Date:	_//
Referrals					
CHW					
Name:			Appoi	intment Date:	_//
			• • •		
Social Worker					
Name:			Appoi	intment Date:	_//
Reason for Referral:					
Other Plan: (follow-u	p with family, etc.)				
FOLLOW-UP Psychiatric Medication	n				
Medication	Dose	Frequency	Quantit	tv	Refill Date
Risperidone		Troquency		-)	
Haloperidol					
Diazepam					
Carbamazepine					
Valporic Acid					
Other:	_				
Hospitalization:					
Date of Admission:	/ /				
Reason for Admission:					

MEDICAL EVALUATION PROTOCOLS FOR AGITATION, DELIRIUM AND PSYCHOSIS SUMMARY

PROTOCOL IN A CLINIC/HOSPITAL SETTING



STEP 1a: Is Person Agitated? STEP 1b: Determine Level of Agitation and Manage Patient is considered agitated if they are any of • Refer to Agitated Patient Protocol to guide agitation the following: management depending on symptoms and severity • Violent, aggressive • Use calm voice · Yelling, threatening • Give verbal support YES_ Decrease stimuli • Manic, delusional (has untrue, fixed beliefs) Ask, "How can I help?" Hallucinating · Acutely paranoid Alert staff • Wringing of hands, pacing, tapping hand · Keep yourself safe · Rapid speech, raising voice • Use WHO mhGAP (p.74) for Self-Harm/Suicide Assessment • Frequent requests, low frustration tolerance if necessary NO THEN STEP 2: Perform Medical Assessment (See Box 1, REFER to and RECORD information on Agitated Patient Form, including): • Safety: talk first, do not medicate first • Medical Health: take vital signs, physical exam, mental status exam to assess for delirium

Box 1: Standard Medical Evaluation for Agitation/Delirium/Psychosis

- Brief History
 - Medical History
 - Alcohol/substance abuse
 - Current medications
 - History of mental illness
- · Vital signs, physical exam
- · Neurological Exam
- Mental Status Exam
 - Orientation
 - Alertness
 - Confusion

Box 2: Delirium

- 1. Disturbance of consciousness; reduced ability to focus, sustain or shift attention.
- A change in cognition or the development of a perceptual disturbance (hallucinations) that is not due to a preexisting, established or evolving dementia.
- 3. The disturbance develops over a short period of time (usually hours to days) and fluctuates during the day
- 4. There is evidence from the history, physical examination or laboratory findings that the disturbance is caused by the direct physiological consequences of a general medical condition.

YES |

See Page 2 for continuation of Medical Assessment

NO

Abnormal mental status

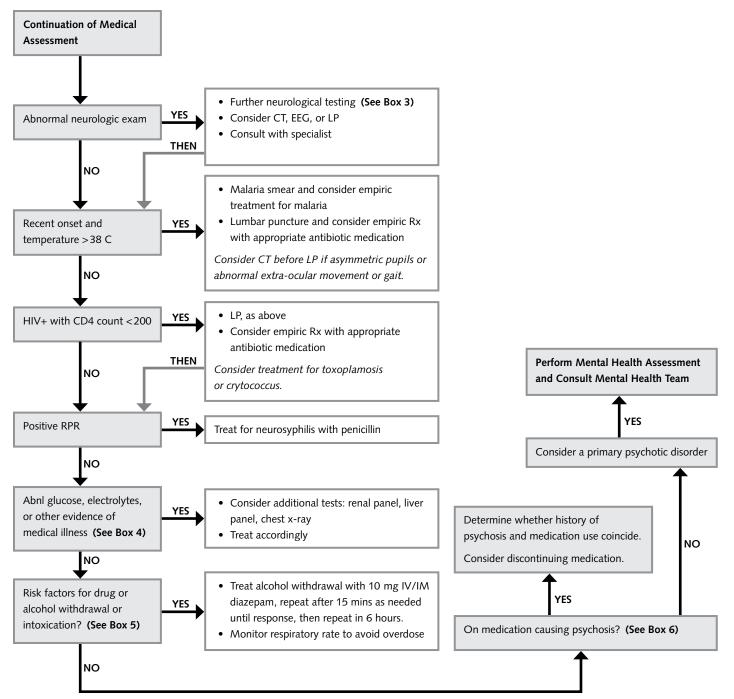
exam or meets criteria for

delirium (See Box 2)

• Mental Health: take history

• Follow-Up: contact psychologist

- Continue evaluation and treatment of underlying medical condition.
- Consider low-dose antipsychotic for delirium (see medication card)
- Consult mental health team/psychologist



Box 3: Neurological Conditions that Cause or Contribute to Psychosis

- · Tertiary syphilis
- Encephilitis
- Dementia (HIV, Alzheimers)
- Parkinsons
- Brain tumors or other mass lesions (TB, lymphoma, toxoplasmosis)

Box 4: Common Systemic Conditions that can Cause/Contribute to Psychosis

- Malaria
- Electrolyte abnormalities (sodium, calcium)
- Malnutrition, thiamine deficiency
- · Thyroid disease
- Alcohol withdrawal
- Hypoxia

Box 5: Alcohol Withdrawal

- History of heavy alcohol use (last drink 24–28 hours prior to symptoms)
- · Severe alcohol withdrawal:
 - Within a few hours: withdrawal tremors, nausea, vomiting, sweating, anxiety
 - Within a few days: hallucinations, seizures, fever, disorientation, hypertension

Box 6: Medications that can Cause/Contribute to Psychosis

- Corticosteriods
- Cycloserine
- Isoniazid, Efavirenz
- Corticosteroids
- Phenobarbital
- High doses of anti-cholinergic medication

1.20.16

MEDICATION CARD FOR AGITATION, DELIRIUM, AND PSYCHOSIS



	RISPERIDONE	HALOPERIDOL	DIAZEPAM	CARBAMAZEPINE	VALPROATE
	1st Choice: "Atypical" Antipsychotic/Mood stabilizer Use for: Psychosis (with or without mania)	2nd Choice: "Typical" Antipsychotic/Mood stabilizer Use for: Aggressive or violent psychosis (with or without mania)	Benzodiazepine Use for: Alcohol withdrawal, acute agitation with or without anti-psychotic	3rd Choice: Mood stabilizer <u>Do not prescribe without</u> <u>consulting mental health team</u> Use for: Mania without psychosis	4th choice: Mood stabilizer <u>Do not prescribe without</u> <u>consulting mental health team</u> Use for: Mania without psychosis (longstanding aggression or violence in males)
DO NOT USE IF	Caution if child/adolescent	 Prior history of dystonia on antipsychotic medication Children (18 or younger) 	 Patient is delirious Pregnant/breastfeeding women Children (18 or younger) Elderly (65 or older) 	Blood disorderEpilepsy: Absence seizuresCaution if child	 Women of child-bearing age/pregnant women Liver disease Caution if child
MUST CONSULT MENTAL HEALTH TEAM	 For psychosis due to dementia (increased risk of death) Children 18 or younger Pregnant women 	For psychosis due to dementia (increased risk of death)Pregnant women		For treatment of all mental illness (excluding epilepsy) Pregnant or breastfeeding women	For treatment of all mental illness (excluding epilepsy)
Starting Dose (Adult)	Take at night due to sedative effects Bipolar/Psychosis – 0.5–1 mg Delirium – 0.25–0.5 mg	 Take at night due to sedative effects Bipolar/Psychosis Moderate sxs: 0.5-2.5 mg Severe sxs: 2.5-5 mg Always prescribe diphenhydramine 25-50 mg daily with haloperidol Delirium: 0.5-2.5 mg at night (Consider low-dose of risperidone first) Aggressive/Violent Patients: See Agitated Patient Protocol 	See Agitated Patient Protocol for guidelines regarding use.	200 mg twice daily	200–250 mg twice daily *Patients receiving valproic acid may require a zidovudine dosage reduction to maintain unchanged serum zidovudine concentrations
"Step" of uptitration	Antipsychotics require 4–6 weeks to reach full effect. If there are safety concerns, physicians can increase doses more quickly (every 3–7 days) by 0.5 mg increments. Delirium: increase by 0.25 mg increments.	Antipsychotics require 4–6 weeks to reach full effect. If there are safety concerns, physicians can increase doses more quickly (every 3–7 days) by 2.5 mg increments.	See Agitated Patient Protocol for guidelines regarding use.	200 mg total daily	250–500 mg total daily
Maximum Dose	2 mg Doses above 2 mg daily must be reviewed with the mental health team.	10 mg Doses above 10 mg daily must be reviewed with the mental health team.	10 mg Doses above 10 mg daily must be reviewed with the mental health team.	800 mg (for mental illness) Doses above 800 mg must be reviewed with the mental health team.	1000 mg (for mental illness) Doses above 1000 mg must be reviewed with the mental health team.

		RISPERIDONE	HALOPERIDOL	DIAZEPAM	CARBAMAZEPINE	VALPROATE
Toxicities *If rash, stop medication and return to hospital	Serious	Dystonia (especially of pharynx, eyes, no Tardive Dyskinesia (permanent), Akathir arrhythmia leading to torsades des point	sia (restlessness), Diabetes, Cardiac	Risk of Seizure if diazepam withdrawn without taper after regular use at higher dose	Rash, liver failure, decreased white blood count (Carbamazepine can cause hyponatremia) (Valproate can cause serious birth defects in pregnancy)	
	Common	 Sedation Weight Gain Lactation Amenorrhea Enuresis (for boys) 	 Sedation Heavy tongue Stiffness Arrhythmia (for patients receiving more than 10 mg daily) 	Sedation Dependence (should not be given for long periods of time)	Fatigue, dizziness, nausea/vomi (Carbamazepine decreases effic Valproate causes tremor)	ting, incoordination, double vision acy of oral contraceptives;
Monitoring	5	Baseline: AIMS, weight, fasting glucose, hemogram, hepatic panel (if available) Every visit: weight, vital signs Every 6 months: AIMS, fasting glucose, hepatic panel, hemogram	 Baseline: AIMS, weight, fasting glucose, hemogram, hepatic panel (if available) Every visit: weight, vital signs Every 6 months: AIMS, fasting glucose, hepatic panel, hemogram 	Monitor for signs of sedation Monitor for dependence (need for increased dose to achieve same effect)	LFTs, CBC, Sodium	Weight gain, LFTs, CBC HIV patients receiving valproic acid may require a zidovudine dosage reductin to maintain unchanged serum zidovudine concentrations.
Tapering/ Discontinuing If there is a life- threatening/toxic side effect, stop immediately.		 Consult with the mental health team before tapering medication. Some patients may need to continue risperidone indefinitely. If the patient has other significant side effects, consider decreasing the dose slowly (by 0.25-0.5 mg increments) and monitoring closely. Can also consider changing to haloperidol. 	Consult with the mental health team before tapering medication. Some patients may need to continue haloperidol indefinitely. If the patient has other significant side effects, consider decreasing the dose slowly (by 2.5 mg increments) and monitoring closely. Can also consider changing to risperidone.	 Only used for the management of agitated/violent patients and alcohol withdrawal. It should not be continued for more than several days. 	Reduce by steps above every 2–4 weeks.	Reduce by steps above every 2–4 weeks.
		 For delirium, stop the medication after For chronic psychosis due to mental improvement in symptoms and has medication. For acute psychosis due to mental illumedication after patient is symptomental. 	Illness: if the patient is showing to major side effects, do not stop the ness: consider slowly tapering the			
Breastfeedi	ing	Do not prescribe to pregnant or breastfeeding patients without consulting with the mental health team; give folic acid 4 mg QD through pregnancy.	Do not prescribe to pregnant or breastfeeding patients without consulting with the mental health team; give folic acid 4 mg QD through pregnancy.	Contraindicated	Do not prescribe (for mental illness) to pregnant or breastfeeding patients without consulting the mental health team; give folic acid 4 mg QD through pregnancy.	Do not initiate. If already on, make sure taking 4 mg folic acid QD.

TREATMENT FOR ANTIPSYCHOTIC MEDICATION SIDE EFFECTS

		ESP (EXTRAPYRAM	MIDAL SYMTOMS)	TARDIVE DYSKINESIA	NEUROLEPTIC MALIGNANT	
		ACUTE DYSTONIA	AKATHISIA		SYNDROME (NMS)	
Manifestation		Muscle rigidity (potentially including: eye muscles, throat, neck, tongue, back) EMERGENCY	Psychomotor restlessness	Involuntary orofacial movements (may be permanent)	Confusion, delirium, stiffness (like a lead pipe), sweating, hyperpyrexia, autonomic instability, drooling, elevated WBC, elevated CPK, death	
Treatment		Diphenhydramine 50–75 mg IM or PO daily Several liters of IV or PO fluids daily	Propranolol 10–20 mg TID Can also decrease the dose of medication	Discontinue neuroleptic or lower dose Consider Vitamin C (500–1000 mg/d) + Vitamin E (1200–1600 IU/d)	Discontinue offending medication. Medical evaluation and support (consider IV fluids) Hospitalize Consider dopamine agonists or dantrolene to improve outcome.	
Toxicities	Serious	Anaphylaxis, anemia, arrhythmia	Arrhythmia, bronchospasm, Stevens- Johnson syndrome			
	Common	Drowsiness, dizziness, headache, dry mouth, tachycardia, constipation, blurred vision	Fatigue, dizziness, nausea, depression, insomnia			

Partners In Health		File Number:		Location:	
Department of Mental H Psychosocial Services	ealth &	EMR Number:		Date: / /	
Mental Health Follow-U	o Form				
Name of CHW:		Number of visits	: 1	Date of last visit:/	/
		Patients' Demogr	aphic Data		
Name:		Ni	ckname:		
Last Name:					
Sex: M F					
Address:					
Change in phone number:	Yes No				
Date of Birth: DD/MM/YYY	Υ	Aş	ge:		
1. Initial Diagnosis					
Initial Diagnosis:					
Contacts since the last visit:	_				
Patient Parent	Family Me	edication CHW	Other		
2. Evolution: (Comment on modifying factors, and co		vation and improvement,	location, quality, sev	rerity, duration, schedule, co	ontext,
3. Ongoing psychotherapy	(Progress)				
ZLDSI score for depression (if present):				
Date of last menstrual perio	d: DD/MM/YYYY				
Current medications Yes	s No				
Medication/s		Dose/Freq Sid	de Effects	Comments	
			Yes No	Inc	
			Yes No	Inc	
			Yes No	Inc	
			Yes No	Inc	
4. Mental Status Examination	on				
General appearance wnl	Yes No	Mood disorder	Yes No	Danger to self, suicidal	Yes No
Speech wnl	Yes No	Poor introspection	Yes No	Danger to others	Yes No
Behavior wnl	Yes No	Thought process wnl	Yes No	Anxiety, phobia	Yes No
Muscle tone and strength	Yes No	Thought content wnl	Yes No	Poor judgement	Yes No
Cognitive function wnl	Yes No	Affect wnl	Yes No	, ,	
Observations from the men					
- 230. Vacions from the filen	Howell chailille				

5. Positive results from the physical examination/labs (PHYSICIANS):					
6. Diagnosis (DSM-IV):					
7. Response to recent interventions:					
8. Interventions in the current session (I), Future treatment plan (P)					
Interpersonal therapy, session # Active listening Reinforcement of alliance Discuss medication Review social activities Identify family roles Behavioral regulation This is a family of the second sequence of the sequence of the second sequence of the sequence of the second sequence of the second sequence of the sequence of the second seq					
Work on communication I raining for self-control					
Psychoeducation Explore connicts					
Work on resources Cognitive intervention Work on a plan of change Sensory response					
Discuss issues of protection Therapeutic plan/social activities Plan/review progress					
Evaluation/Safety planning Cognitive behavioral therapy Collaborate with other clinicians					
Relaxation Other					
Acupuncture					
9. Intervention of Social Worker					
10. Other recommendations (if necessary)					
To. Other recommendations (if necessary)					
11. Plan					
Plan discussed with patient and he (she) approves: Yes If No, explain:					
Name of the person completing the evaluation: Date:					

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS INFORMATION SHEET FOR SEVERE MENTAL DISORDERS



CONDITION	SYMPTOMS	DIAGNOSTIC HINTS	GENERAL MANAGEMENT				
	Medical Symptoms or Psychosis Caused by Medical Conditions						
Delirium	New onset abnormal mental status	 Abnormal physical exam, vital signs or laboratory studies Abnormal mental status examination 	 Seek medical source of illness Follow Medical Evaluation Protocol for Agitation, Delirium 				
Psychotic Disorder Due to a General Medical Condition	Psychosis is the direct physiological consequence of a medical condition	Psychotic symptomsEvidence of a contributing medical illness	and Psychosis				
Substance-Induced Psychotic Disorder	Prominent hallucinations or delusions	Evidence of recent substance intoxication or withdrawal					
Post-Partum Psychosis	New onset psychosis in a female following childbirth	Recent childbirth					
	Mental Health Related Symptoms that	t are not Psychosis					
Transient hallucinations	Anomalous experiences, may occur in a person in a state of good mental and physical health, even in the apparent absence of a trigger (stress, fatigue, intoxication, etc.)	Common in children and youth	Ensure safety of patient: assess for self-harm Seek to understand				
Acute stress, anxiety, and trauma-related problems	Stress and traumatic experiences can result in unusual sensory and perceptual experiences that can mimic psychosis	Significant trauma history	patient's explanatory model, and to assess internal level of distress				
Conversion Disorder	Usually in response to stress, a person can develop blindness, paralysis, or other nervous system (neurologic) symptoms that cannot be explained by medical evaluation	Identification of stressorPoor insight into emotional stressors	Obtain Biopsychosocial history Identify potential				
Obsessive- compulsive disorder	Excessive thoughts (obsessions) that can lead to repetitive behaviors (compulsions), with a potential component of disordered thinking	Specific area of focus	stressors • Consult traditional healer if currently				
Autism spectrum disorders	A serious developmental disorder that impairs the ability to communicate and interact	Longstanding history of unstable interpersonal relationships	involved in management				
Personality Disorder	A deeply ingrained and maladaptive pattern of behavior of a specified kind, typically manifest by the time one reaches adolescence and causing long-term difficulties in personal relationships or in functioning in society	 Longstanding history of unstable interpersonal relationships Poor insight 					

CONDITION	SYMPTOMS	DIAGNOSTIC HINTS	GENERAL MANAGEMENT			
	Episodic Psychosis or Mania					
Depression with psychotic features (Mood Disorder, depressed)	A primary depression with psychotic symptoms.	Depressive symptoms before psychotic symptoms	Ensure safety of patient: assess for self-harm Seek to understand			
Bipolar Disorder (Mood Disorder, manic or depressed)	Marked by alternating periods of elation and depression; some develop mania without depression, others can develop hypomania with depression	Period of mania, or hypomania with depression	patient's explanatory model, and to assess internal level of distress			
Brief psychotic disorder (less than one month)	A sudden, short-term episode of psychotic thinking and behavior which occurs with a stressful event; can be informed by social and cultural factors	Person returns to functioning	Obtain Biopsychosocial history Identify potential			
Schizophreniform Disorder (Schizophrenia symptoms 1-6 months)	Symptoms of schizophrenia are present for a significant portion of the time within a 1-month period, but signs of disruption are not present for the full six months required for the diagnosis of schizophrenia	Do not make diagnosis of Schizophrenia if symptoms are less than 6 months	stressors Consult traditional healer if currently involved in management			
Psychosis Not Otherwise Specified (NOS)	Psychotic symptoms about which there is inadequate information to make a diagnosis	Examples include: psychosis of a few days or weeks duration, post-partum psychosis, and situations in which diagnosis is unclear	 Consider co-morbid mental health diagnoses. Both depression and psychosis are treated with distinct medications Antidepressant medications (fluoxetine, amitryptiline) can cause mania in a person with Bipolar Disorder 			

CONDITION	CVARTONS	DIA CALOSTIC LUNTS	CENERAL MANAGEMENT
CONDITION	SYMPTOMS Continue Brushosia	DIAGNOSTIC HINTS	GENERAL MANAGEMENT
Cabizanbrania	Continous Psychosis		• Engues safatu of
Schizophrenia (greater than 6 months)	DSM 5 criteria¹ Two (or more) of the following, each present for a significant portion of time during a 1-month period. At least one of these must be (1), (2), or (3): 1. Delusions 2. Hallucinations 3. Disorganized speech 4. Grossly disorganized or catatonic behavior 5. Negative symptoms, i.e., affective flattening, alogia, or avolition Note: Only one of the above symptoms is required if delusions are bizarre or hallucinations consist of a voice keeping up a running commentary on the person's behavior or thoughts or two or more voices are conversing with each other Social/occupational dysfunction: For a significant portion of the time since the onset of the disturbance, one or more major areas of functioning, such as work, interpersonal relations, or self-care, are markedly below the level achieved before the onset. Duration: Continuous signs of the disturbance persist for at least 6 months. This 6-month period must include at least 1 month of symptoms and may include periods of prodromal or residual symptoms. Exclusions: • Schizoaffective and mood disorder exclusion • Substance/general medical condition exclusion • Pervasive developmental disorder- the additional diagnosis of schizophrenia is made only if prominent delusions or hallucinations, in addition to the other required symptoms of schizophrenia, are also present for at least	Consider age at onset Consider prodromal period before onset of initial symptoms	 Ensure safety of patient: assess for self-harm Seek to understand patient's explanatory model, and to assess internal level of distress Obtain Biopsychosocial history Identify potential stressors Take conservative approach to medication Consult traditional healer if currently involved in management Consider co-morbid mental health diagnoses
Delusional	Associated with one or more nonbizarre	Delusion is usually	
disorder (plausible, circumscribed delusions)	delusions of thinking such as expressing beliefs that can occur in real life, provided no other symptoms of schizophrenia are present	realistic	

¹ DSM-5 Diagnostic criteria for schizophrenia. American Psychiatric Association: *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders, fifth edition*, Washington, DC, 2013, American Psychiatric Association.

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PSYCHOSIS CARE PATHWAY

CASE IDENTIFICATION

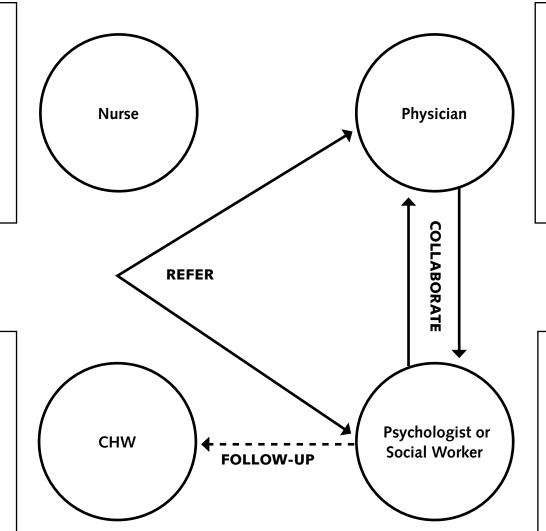
AND REFERRAL



Manage agitated patient

- · Identify and refer
- Coordinate care
- Psychoeducation

EVALUATION, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT



- Manage agitated patient
- Evaluation, diagnosis, and treatment
- Medication management
- Coordinated care with psychologist/SW
- Psychoeducation

- Identify, triage, and refer
- Psychoeducation
- Follow-up
- Community activities

- Manage agitated patient
- Evaluation, diagnosis, and treatment
- Coordinate care with physician and CHW
- Psychoeducation
- MEQ/checklist

What does psychosis look like?



Seeing things that are not there



Hearing voices



Speaking to oneself



Not taking care of self

Identification of Psychosis

What are the thinking signs of psychosis?

- strange thoughts about people harming him/her, about having great powers
- thinks that mind is being controlled
- cannot think well
- thinking/speaking does not make sense

What are the other signs of psychosis?

- speaking a lot/speaking too little/speaking to oneself
- hears a voice telling him/her what to do
- sees things that are not there

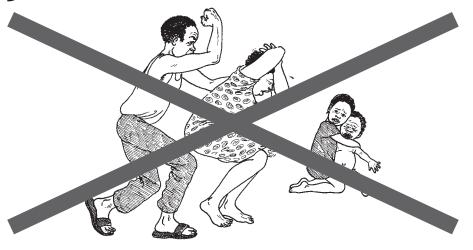
What are the functioning signs of psychosis?

- unable to go to school/work
- does not take care of self (bathing, eating)
- does not take care of children/family
- does not do other activities (go to church, work the land)
- isolated from family
- being alone

What is psychosis?



Psychosis is not a punishment, a curse, or spirit possession – it is a medical emergency!



Do not tie up, beat, or burn someone who might have psychosis.



Find friends and neighbors to help.

Unconfirmed Case of Psychosis

- Psychosis is not a punishment, a curse, or spirit possession.
- It is not contagious.
- Psychosis/agitation is a medical emergency that must be treated immediately.
- Do not blame the person. Do not challenge the person.
- Treat the individual kindly and with respect.
- Do not tie up, beat, or burn the person.
- Avoid crowds/noise.
- SAFETY: Never leave the person alone or with children/other vulnerable individuals. Remove dangerous objects.
- Find family members and neighbors who can help.

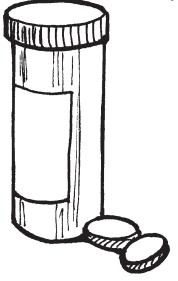
How to care for someone with psychosis



Psychosis affects the whole family.



Share information with the psychologist/social worker.

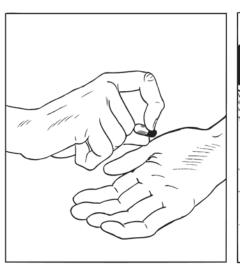


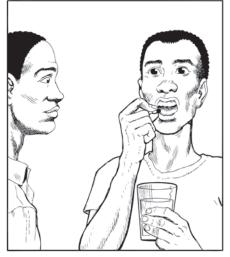
Taking medication is important.

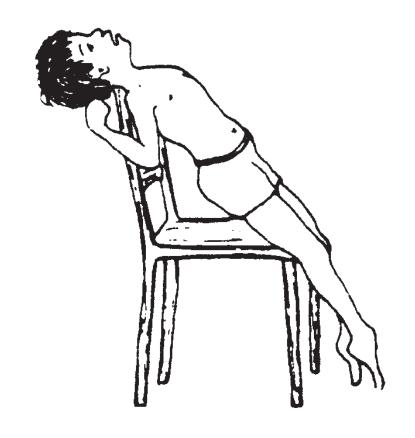
Confirmed Diagnosis of Psychosis (Visit 1)

- Give psychoeducation messages about medication.
- Check adherence to the medication; check for side effects of medication.
- Check follow-up with psychologist/social worker and physician.
- Ask families to share all information with psychologist/social worker.
- Check the impact of the illness on the family.
- If there is enough time, proceed to the psychoeducation messages for Visit 2.

Taking medication and potential side effects







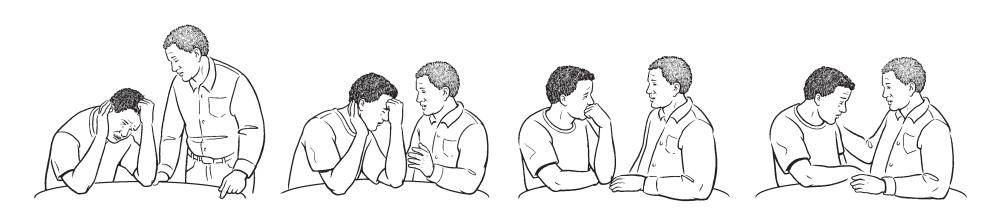
The medication that the patient is taking for psychosis can have secondary effects.

Medication can have dangerous side effects.

Medication

- Patients must take medications everyday, exactly as the doctor prescribed.
- Families must choose one person in the family to be responsible for keeping medication and for giving it to the patient.
- A family member must watch the patient take the pill and swallow it.
- If the patient refuses medication, the family must take the patient to see the psychologist and physician.
- Medications for psychosis can take weeks, even months to work.
- If the family member becomes pregnant or is breastfeeding, take her to the psychologist/doctor immediately but do not stop the medication.
- Families should tell the psychologist and physician about side effects.
- Dangerous side effects include:
 - Muscle rigidity (potentially including: eye muscles, throat, neck, tongue, back).
 - Confusion, delirium, stiffness (rigidity), sweating, hyperpyrexia, autonomic instability, drooling; death.
 - Rashes, jaundice.

Continue adherence and follow up



There is treatment for people with mental illness.



A supportive family environment will help the patient.

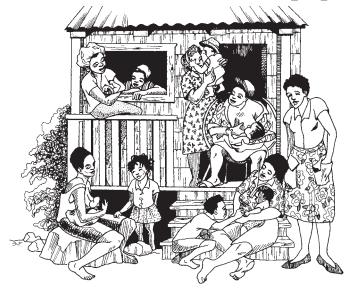


It's important to adhere to medication.

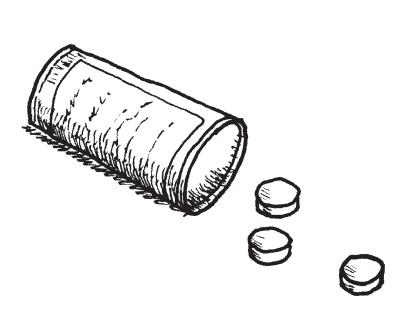
Confirmed Diagnosis (Visit 2)

- Check adherence to the medication; check for side effects of medication.
- Check follow-up with psychologist and physician.
- Separate the illness from the person.
- Give hope about the illness.
- Challenge hope and helplessness by explaining to family what they can do to help the patient.
- Discuss with the family how to create a supportive environment.
- Discuss the role of the family in supporting the patient's treatment (medication, appointment, activities, daily schedule).

Continuous support of patient and family



Continue a supportive environment.



Continue supporting the patient's treatment.



Follow up with physician and psychologist/social worker.



Identify family/neighbors who can help.

Stable or Improved

- Check adherence to the medication; check for side effects of medication.
- Check follow-up with psychologist and physician.
- Check whether family has identified other family/neighbors who can help.
- Check whether family has created a supportive environment at home.
- Check whether the family is supporting the patient's treatment.
- Plan relapse prevention drill.

Relapse prevention drill

Prevent Relapse:



Suicide



Psychosis

Relapse Prevention Drill

RELAPSE PREVENTION DRILL
1. Name four things family can do to prevent illness:
a.
b.
c. d.
2. List four signs your family member may be getting sick again:
a.
b.
C.
d.
3. What is your plan if the patient stops taking medication?
4. What is your plan if the patient becomes agitated/violent?
5. Which people will help you with this plan?
Take the patient to the clinic/hospital
Take care of the children
Other people who will help:
a.
b.

MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SERVICES REQUEST FOR CONSULTATION FORM



Date:	Referring Provider:	Recipient (Provider):
	e:	
Patient Information		
First Name:	Nickname:	Last Name:
Dossier Number:	Date of Birth:	Sex:
Telephone:		
•		
Principal Symptoms	:	
Reasons/Diagnost	ic Impressions:	Services requested:
 Psychological 	•	Psychological Evaluation
Sexual abuse		Psychotherapies
Suicide attem	pt	Grief, supportive
Psychiatric em	nergency	Interpersonal therapy
Mental confus	sion	 Psychotraumatology
Psychosis/bip	olar disorder	Counseling
Behavioral dis	orders	Pre-Operative
Somatoform of	disorders	Post-Operative
Affective diso	rders	• Post-test
• Enuresis		• Follow-up
Encopres	sis	Adherence
Learning disor	rder	Pre-HAART
Mental retard	ation	• Other:
 Addiction 		IMPORTANT HISTORY:
Epilepsy		
 Depression 		
Depression ar		
• Other:		
Signature of referrin	g provider:	
Mental health provide	der that received the referral:	
Date of receipt:		Time:
Remarks:		
Signature:		

ZANMI LASANTE — MENTAL HEALTH SAFETY PLAN



STEP 1 Warning signs that a crisis is developing (such as thoug	ghts, images, moods, situations, behavior):
1	2
3	4
5	
STEP 2 Internal coping strategies – activities that I can do with relaxation techniques:	out others to distract myself from my problems, such as
1	2
3	4
5	6
STEP 3 People and social environments that offer distractions a	and support:
Name	_ Telephone
Name	Telephone
Name	_ Telephone
Where	_ Where
Step 4 People I can ask to help me:	
Name	_ Telephone
Name	_ Telephone
Name	_ Telephone
STEP 5 Professionals and agencies I can contact during a crisis:	:
Community Health Worker	_ Telephone
Ajan Sante	Telephone
Social Worker	Telephone
Psychologist	Telephone
Doctor	Telephone
Spiritual Healer	Telephone
Emergency Room/Hospital	Telephone
STEP 6 Making the environment safe:	
	W.C. II U stars when the in a cricic
I, and one thing more important to me than anything else	•
	, that will help me me is

STIGMA ASSESSMENT ACTIVITY



Sadrak is a 22 year old man. He is terrified of the dark and refuses to sleep alone at night. He believes that someone is coming to get him the minute that he shuts his eyes and because of that Sadrak always sleeps with a knife under his pillow. Ever since the age of 17 Sadrak has shown signs of a mental illness. He often sees and hears things that are not present and spends majority of his day talking to himself or throwing rocks at people. Because of that, Sadrak doesn't have any friends and everyone in the community is afraid of him.

PART 1					
	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree		
People choose to live like this and can change if they want					
The problem is that he has a weak mind or little brain					
This problem is not really a medical problem					
This person is dangerous					
It is best to avoid people with problems like this so you can avoid having the same problem					
You never can tell what a person acting like this will do					
If I had a problem like this, I wouldn't tell anyone					
I would not like to work with someone with this problem					
I would not choose this person as a leader					

PART 2					
	Yes	No			
Would you like to be the neighbor of this person?					
Would you like to spend time with or date this person?					
Would you like to develop a friendship with this person?					
Would like to work closely with this person?					
Would you like it if someone like that married a member of your family?					

ZANMI LASANTE — MENTAL HEALTH SUICIDALITY SCREENING INSTRUMENT



LEVEL REACHED	IN THE PAST TWO WEEKS?	IN THE PAST YEAR?		
1. Passive	□ No □ Yes	□ No □ Yes		
Ask: Do you have any thoughts of ending your life, even if they are not clear in your mind?	Description:			
Possible Response: I think about it from time to time, but I've never acted upon itI would make my family feel too badGod would not forgive me				
2. Non-Specific Active	□ No □ Yes	□ No □ Yes		
Ask: Do you want to die? Do you often think or talk about death?	Description:			
Possible Response: desire/wish to be deadprefer to be deadthink frequently/talk about deathGod would rather have me				
3. Methods but no Intent to Act	□ No □ Yes	□ No □ Yes		
Ask: If you would do it, how would you do it?	Description:			
Possible Response: bleach, pesticide, herbicide, battery acid, hang themselves, medication overdose, stop taking medication, a knife, a gun				
4. Intent to Act	□ No □ Yes	□ No □ Yes		
Ask: Do you intend to act on these thoughts?	Description:			
Possible Response: I will kill myself but I do not know when I do not think I can do so nowbut it's too much for me, I cannot yet				
5. Planification	□ No □ Yes	□ No □ Yes		
Ask: Have you started planning the details about how you will kill yourself?	Description:			
Danger Signs: there is a sudden change in attitude, withdraws from everything; not interested in anything; say: "when I am not here anymore"; seeks to implement the plan, write a note (on paper).				
6. Attempted	□ No □ Yes	□ No □ Yes		
Ask: Have you tried to do something that could hasten the end of your life? Have you stopped preserving your life, like not eating and not taking medication?	Description:			
Danger Signs: Realized did not want to die after the attempt failed, but it often gets worse again after a few days; might have some injuries or marks.				
Low: Current = 0 Past = 0	Total "yes" in past two weeks	Total "yes" in past year		
Medium: Current = 1–2 yes OR Past = 1 or more yes	two weeks			
High: Current = 3 or more yes OR Past = 3 or more yes				

ZANMI LASANTE — MENTAL HEALTH SUICIDALITY TREATMENT GUIDELINES



Provider:	Location:	Date: / /
Last Name: _	First Name: Nickname:	File #:
	For ALL Patients	
Act		
Act	1. Ensure that the environment will be private, safe and non-threatening.	
	2. Begin the process of ensuring that the patient will be able to access necess	ary medication.
	3. Always work with the patient to develop a Safety Plan.	
Say	4. Use the patient's name often, give hope, insist that there are other options intent to help.	s, and declare your
	5. Start IPT and collect IP inventory.	
	6. Provide psychoeducation about depression, suicidality, psychopharmacolog ZL resources.	gy, therapy and
	7. Identify specific current supports and potentially welcome supports (e.g. n. (Write this on the copy of your Safety Plan, on the back side).	eighbors, clergy).
Contact	8. Always contact at least one person close to the patient to support and mo	nitor them.
	9. Contact as many of the current and potential supports as a patient will per	mit
	You should utilize the clergy early and heavily for supporting, home monitoring patients	e visiting, and
	 When involving anyone, ensure that you preserve confidentiality if poss 	ible and define these:
	1. Depression, suicidality	
	2. The needs of such patients	
	3. How others can help	
	4. How others can hurt	
Team	10. Consult and involve colleagues to help. Social Worker Psychologist Community Health Worker Do	ctor
Follow Up	11. If the patient has a higher risk level, continue to the guidelines below .	

ZANMI LASANTE — MENTAL HEALTH SUICIDALITY TREATMENT GUIDELINES

		For patients wi	th MEDIUM risk, include	these additional aspects ir	n your care.		
Act	Maintain a high index of suspicion for understatement and concealed ideation. Be sure of your assessment.						
Say	2.	2. Ascertain what caused the ideation to increase in seriousness and specificity and/or what caused it to occur.					
	3.	Seek agreement notified explicitly		t individuals in that patient	s's milieu may need to be		
Contact	4.	Close family sho	uld be informed quickly ar	nd explicitly of the patient'	s suicidality.		
Team	5.	At least one soci low risk.	al worker and psychologis	t should cooperate closely	on all cases with greater than		
Follow Up	6.	•	um risk, schedule follow-u risk, continue to the guide	•	Time		
		For patients	with HIGH risk, include th	ese additional aspects in y	our care.		
Act	1.	Ensure safety an restraint if neces		weapons. Obtain help and	apply physical/chemical		
	2.	Seek to admit par	tient to the emergency roor	n or another service with be	eds for at least 24 hours.		
	3.	Determine who	will be available to watch t	the patient and when so th	nat they are not left unattended.		
		Name	Time	Name	Time		
		Mana	Time	Name	Time		
		Name		IVAINE			
					Time		
Say	4.	Name	Time		Time		
Say	4. 5.	Name Despite the pote preserve dignity.	Time Time ntial necessity of negating states are stated as a state of the state of t	Name	as much as possible to		
		Despite the pote preserve dignity. Any and all acce confidentiality he	ntial necessity of negating sessible individuals from the ere).	Namethe patient's autonomy, do	as much as possible to ustified in breaching		
	5.	Despite the pote preserve dignity. Any and all acce confidentiality he Any and all pote	Timential necessity of negating sible individuals from the ere).	Namethe patient's autonomy, do	Time as much as possible to ustified in breaching ergy, Freemason).		
Contact	5. 6.	Despite the pote preserve dignity. Any and all acce confidentiality he Any and all pote MD: Make sure re (especially pain).	ntial necessity of negating sible individuals from the ere). ntially influential individuals of attempt has been made	Namethe patient's autonomy, do patient's milieu (you are justient) and rule out reme	Time as much as possible to ustified in breaching ergy, Freemason).		
Contact Team Follow	5. 6. 7.	Despite the pote preserve dignity. Any and all acce confidentiality he Any and all pote MD: Make sure respecially pain). Any available clin can be as well.	ntial necessity of negating sible individuals from the ere). ntially influential individual no attempt has been made nical staff can be called up	Namethe patient's autonomy, do patient's milieu (you are justient) and rule out reme	Time o as much as possible to ustified in breaching ergy, Freemason). ediable organic processes if necessary, other patients		
Contact	5.6.7.8.	Despite the pote preserve dignity. Any and all acce confidentiality he Any and all pote MD: Make sure re (especially pain). Any available clin can be as well.	ntial necessity of negating sissible individuals from the ere). ntially influential individual no attempt has been made nical staff can be called up	Namethe patient's autonomy, do patient's milieu (you are justient's milieu (you are justient), and rule out remedent to help in monitoring -	Time o as much as possible to ustified in breaching ergy, Freemason). ediable organic processes if necessary, other patients		

1.20.16

12

Interview

Section 3 Preamble

Say to respondent:

The interview is about difficulties people have because of health conditions.

Hand flashcard #1 to respondent

By health condition I mean diseases or illnesses, or other health problems that may be short or long lasting; injuries; mental or emotional problems; and problems with alcohol or drugs.

Remember to keep all of your health problems in mind as you answer the questions. When I ask you about difficulties in doing an activity think about...

Point to flashcard #1

- · Increased effort
- Discomfort or pain
- Slowness
- Changes in the way you do the activity.

When answering, I'd like you to think back over the past 30 days. I would also like you to answer these questions thinking about how much difficulty you have had, on average, over the past 30 days, while doing the activity as you <u>usually</u> do it.

Hand flashcard #2 to respondent

Use this scale when responding.

Read scale aloud:

None, mild, moderate, severe, extreme or cannot do.

Ensure that the respondent can easily see flashcards #1 and #2 throughout the interview Please continue to next page...

12 Interview

Section 4 Core questions

Show flashcard #2

In the past 30 days, how much difficulty did you have in:		None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extreme or cannot do
S1	Standing for long periods such as 30 minutes?	1	2	3	4	5
S2	Taking care of your <u>household</u> responsibilities?	1	2	3	4	5
S3	Learning a new task, for example, learning how to get to a new place?	1	2	3	4	5
S4	How much of a problem did you have joining in community activities (for example, festivities, religious or other activities) in the same way as anyone else can?	1	2	3	4	5
S5	How much have <u>you</u> been <u>emotionally</u> <u>affected</u> by your health problems?	1	2	3	4	5

In the past 30 days, how much difficulty did you have in:		None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extreme or cannot do
S6	Concentrating on doing something for ten minutes?	1	2	3	4	5
S7	Walking a long distance such as a kilometre [or equivalent]?	1	2	3	4	5
S8	Washing your whole body?	1	2	3	4	5
S9	Getting dressed?	1	2	3	4	5
S10	Dealing with people you do not know?	1	2	3	4	5
S11	Maintaining a friendship?	1	2	3	4	5
S12	Your day-to-day work/school?	1	2	3	4	5

H1	Overall, in the past 30 days, <u>how many days</u> were these difficulties present?	Record number of days
H2	In the past 30 days, for how many days were you totally unable to carry out your usual activities or work because of any health condition?	Record number of days
H3	In the past 30 days, not counting the days that you were totally unable, for how many days did you <u>cut back</u> or <u>reduce</u> your usual activities or work because of any health condition?	Record number of days

This concludes our interview. Thank you for participating.



Health conditions:

- Diseases, illnesses or other health problems
- Injuries
- Mental or emotional problems
- Problems with alcohol
- Problems with drugs

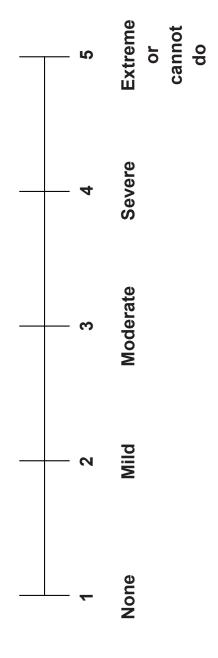
Having difficulty with an activity means:

- Increased effort
- Discomfort or pain
- Slowness
- Changes in the way you do the activity

Think about the past 30 days only.

WHODAS 2.0

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION DISABILITY ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE 2.0





* ZANMI LASANTE DEPRESSION SYMPTOM INVENTORY (ZLDSI)



Date dd/mm/yy

	Pandan 15 jou ki sòt pase la yo, konbyen fwa yon nan pwoblèm sa yo te fatige ou ?	Di tou	Konbyen fwa yon nan pwoblèm sa yo te fatige ou ?	Pandan kèk jou (1–5 jou)	Plis pase yon semèn (6–9 jou)	Preske chak jou (10–15 jou)
1	Santi ou de la la.	0	_	1	2	3
2	Santi kè sere.	0		1	2	3
3	Kalkile twòp.	0		1	2	3
4	Kriye oubyen anvi kriye	0		1	2	3
5	Santi anyen preske pa enterese ou.	0	_	1	2	3
6	Santi ou kagou, dekouraje ak lavi, oubyen pèdi espwa nèt ale.	0	_	1	2	3
7	Gen difikilte pou dòmi pran ou.	0	_	1	2	3
8	Santi ou fatige oubyen ou manke fòs.	0		1	2	3
9	Ou pa gen apeti.	0		1	2	3
10	Ou santi lavi-w pase mal oubyen ou santi-w pa alèz ak tèt-w.	0	_	1	2	3
11	Fè mouvman oubyen pale tèlman dousman, menm lòt moun wè sa.	0	_	1	2	3
12	Ou di nan tèt ou: Pito-w te mouri, oubyen ou gen lide pou fè tèt-w mal.	0	_	1	2	3
13	Gen difikilte pou rete dòmi jouk li jou.	0	_	1	2	3
			Totals	(-	+) (+	+)

CHILD AND ADOLESCENT MENTAL HEALTH

Tools for use in an integrated, community-based mental health system of care

CES-D



INSTRUCTIONS: Below is a list of some of the ways you may have felt or behaved. Please indicate how often you have felt this way during the past week: (check one box on each line).

	Rarely or none of the time (less than 1 day)	Some or a little of the time (1 – 2 days)	Occasionally or a moderate amount of time (3 – 4 days)	All of the time (5 – 7 days)	Score – <u>Adult Use</u> <u>Only</u> (1 – 4)
1. I was bothered by things that usually don't bother me.	1 🔲	2 🔲	3 🔲	4 🔲	
2. I did not feel like eating; my appetite was poor.	1 🗆	2 🔲	3 🔲	4 🔲	
3. I felt that I could not shake off the blues even with help from my family.	1 🗆	2 🗆	3	4 🗆	
4. I felt that I was just as good as other people.	4 🔲	3 🔲	2 🔲	1 🗆	
5. I had trouble keeping my mind on what I was doing.	1 🔲	2 🔲	3 🔲	4 🔲	
6. I felt depressed.	1 🗆	2	з 🔲	4	
7. I felt that everything I did was an effort.	1 🔲	2 🔲	3 🔲	4 🔲	
8. I felt hopeful about the future.	4	3 🔲	2	1 🔲	
9. I thought my life had been a failure.	1 🔲	2 🔲	3 🔲	4 🗆	
10. I felt fearful.	1 🔲	2	3 🔲	4	
11. My sleep was restless.	1 🔲	2	3 🔲	4 🔲	
12. I was happy.	4	3 🔲	2 🔲	1 🔲	
13. I talked less than usual.	1 🔲	2 🔲	3 🔲	4 🔲	
14. I felt lonely.	1 🔲	2 🔲	3 🔲	4 🔲	
15. People were unfriendly.	1 🔲	2 🔲	3 🔲	4 🔲	
16. I enjoyed life.	4	3 🔲	2 🔲	1 🔲	
17. I had crying spells.	1 🔲	2 🔲	3 🔲	4 🔲	
18. I felt sad.	1 🔲	2	3 🔲	4 🔲	
19. I felt that people disliked me.	1 🔲	2 🔲	3 🔲	4 🔲	
20. I could not "get going".	1 🔲	2 🔲	3 🔲	4 🔲	
				Total (out of 80)	



CLINICAL GLOBAL IMPRESSIONS SCALE Date: ____ Psychologist / SW: _____ Patient ID: Age: _____ Male/ Female (circle one) Phone #1: _____ Phone #2: Session#: District: Date recieved patient info: _____ I. Severity of Illness Considering your total clinical experience with this particular population, how mentally ill has the patient been over the past 7 days? Tip: Compare relative to your past experience with patients who have the same diagnosis considering your total clinical experience with this population. 0 = Not assessed 1 = Normal, not at all ill. Symptoms of disorder have not been present in the past seven days. 2 = Borderline mentally ill. Subtle or suspected symptoms within the past seven days. No definable impact on behavior or function. 3 = Mildly ill.Clearly established symptoms causing minimal, if any, distress or difficulty in social or occupational function. 4 = Moderately ill. Overt symptoms causing noticeable, but modest, functional impairment or distress. There is evidence of functional interference in multiple settings. Some symptoms may warrant medication. 5 = Markedly ill. Intrusive symptoms that distinctly impair social or occupational function or cause intrusive levels of distress. Functional interference due to symptoms is obvious to others. 6 = Severely ill. Disruptive pathology; behavior and function are frequently influenced by symptoms. Dysfunction may require assistance from others. 7 = Among the most extremely ill patients. Pathology drastically interferes in many life functions. Patient may need to be hospitalized. Rating

(Number 0–7)

II. Improvement

Compared to the patient's baseline condition before treatment, how much has the patient changed?

Tips:

For initial evaluation: if the patient has been in treatment previously, rate CGI Improvement based on the history and compared to the patient's condition prior to treatment. Otherwise, leave blank.

Progress Notes: Rate improvement by comparing the current condition to the patient's condition at the initiation of the current treatment plan. Assess how much the patient's illness has changed relative to a baseline state at the beginning of the treatment plan based on the first evaluation. Rate total improvement whether or not in your judgment it is due to treatment.

0 = Not assessed

1 = Very much improved.

Nearly all better; good level of functioning; minimal symptoms; represents a very substantial change.

2 = Much improved.

Notably better with significant reduction of symptoms; increase in the level of functioning but some symptoms remain.

3 = Minimally improved.

Slightly better with little or no clinically meaningful reduction of symptoms. May represent very little change in basic clinical status, level of care, or functional capacity.

4 = No change.

Symptoms remain essentially unchanged.

5 = Minimally worse.

Slightly worse but may not be clinically meaningful; may represent very little change in basic clinical status or functional capacity.

6 = Much worse.

Clinically significant increase in symptoms and diminished functioning.

7 = Very much worse.

Severe exacerbation of symptoms and loss of functioning.

Rating	
(Number 0–7)	

III. Side Effects

Select the terms that best describe the degree of side effects of medication treatment.

- 0 = None
- 1 = Do not significantly interfere with patient's functioning.
- 2 = Significantly interfere with patient's functioning.
- 3 = Outweighs therapeutic effects with patient's functioning.

Rating	
(Number 0–3)	

12.10.15

INITIAL MENTAL HEALTH EVALUATION





Record Number:	EMR Number:	Date: / /
Site :		
Surname:	Given Name:	Nickname:
Sex: M F	Date of Birth (Day/Month/)	/ear): / / Age:
Referred by:		
Address:		
		Telephone:
Religion:	Marital Status:	
Name of Emergency Contact:		Relation:
Address:		Telephone:
Name of Provider:		
Name of Community Health Worker/T		
Chief Complaint (in the patient's own		

History of Present Illness (Date of symptom onset, precipitants, course, any prior treatment):

PSYCHIATRIC REVIEW OF SYSTEMS

DEPRESSION	MANIA	ANXIETY	PSYCHOSIS
Have you felt sad or lost interest in things for a two week period?	Did you feel very happy for any reason in the last few days?	Are you a worrier?What do you worry about?	Do you hear things like voices that other people don't hear?
Do you feel like you've lost interest in everything or only in some things?	Did you get angry more often in the last few days?	Are you experiencing: □ Panic attacks □ Fear of crowded places □ Sleep problems □ Difficulty concentrating □ Fatigue	Do you see things that other people don't see?
Zanmi Lasante Depression Symptom Inventory (ZLDSI): /39	Do you: □ Have any difficulties of staying attentive? □ Speak of things that you shouldn't? □ Feel like you're worth more than before? □ Have a racing thoughts going through your head? □ Have an increase in activities? □ Sleep less? □ Talk without ceasing?	☐ Irritability ☐ Muscle tension ☐ Restlessness • Do you often experience any 4 of these problems such as: ☐ increased in heartbeat ☐ breathlessness ☐ sweating ☐ trembling ☐ fear; fear of losing control; fear of becoming crazy; fear of death ☐ feeling dizzy ☐ feel like you're losing consciousness	 Do you feel that people are conspiring to harm you – even people whom you don't know? Are the voices in your head controlling your thought process?

			SUI	CIDE		SUICIDE			VIOLENCE/HOMICIDE			
		Have you ever thought of causing harm to yourself or committing suicide in the past? What about now?				Do you now or have you ever thought about harming others? Have you ever gotten into fights, quarrels or harmed someone else?						
		lde	ation		Attempts		Idea	deation		Acts		
Past		Yes	☐ No	[Yes 🔲	No	Yes	□No	□ No □ Yes		□No	
Present		Yes	□No	[Yes 🔲	No	Yes	□No		Yes No		
If yes, explain	1											
Do you have	Do you have a plan? Yes No Are there guns or other weapons in the household? Yes No											
				SL	JBSTANCE AE	BUSE						
Do you use	any of the fo	llowing?										
	В	eer	Home Brev	v	Liquor		Tobacco	Marijua	ana	Cod	caine	
Past	[
Present] [
If yes, explain	quantity, firs	st use, last	use:									
Need to cut down? Annoyed or angered by others who comment on your use? Guilty about using? In order to function properly, do you need to take that substance before starting your day?												
					TRAUMA							
Did you eve	•		· · ·	cal, se	exual, or emot							
	Physical	E	motional		Sexual	Re-ex	kperiencing	Hyperarou	ısal	Avoid	dance	
Past										Г		
Present												
If yes, explain	1:											
Do you feel safe in your current environment?												

PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS

PAIN	WHOLE BODY	HEAD/EARS/EYES/NOSE/ THROAT	NECK
☐ Are you experiencing pain in your body?	Is there a change in your:	☐ Sight problems?	☐ Stiffness of the neck?
	□Weight?	☐Hearing problems?	
	□Thirst?	□Voice change?	
	□ Fever?	□ Dizziness?	
		☐Gum and teeth status?	
		☐ Difficulty swallowing?	
BREATHING	HEART/ARTERIES	DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	SKIN
☐ Are you having problems breathing?	☐ Do you have an increased heartbeat?	□Heart burn?	□Any changes in your skin?
□Are you coughing?	☐ Having chest pain?	□Gastric Reflux?	
☐ Do you cough out blood or find blood in your snot?	☐Any swelling?	□Vomiting?	
or find blood in your shot:		□Constipation, diarrhea, gas?	
MUSCLES	APPENDAGES (HANDS AND FEET)	GENITALS/URINATION	NEUROLOGICAL
☐ Are they stiff?	□ Swollen?	□Do you have any STDs causing discharge (more than usual) in your	□Any numbness?
☐ Swollen?		genitals? How much? How often?	☐ Uncontrolled movements?
□ Reddened?		□Any problems when urinating (pain, amount/color of urine, blood in urine)?	

PAST PSYCHIATRIC HISTORY

NAME OF THE ILLNESS	HOSPITALISATION/ HOME TREATMENT	MEDICATION			
None	None	None			
Psychiatric Family History:					
Past Medical History and Active Medical	Problems				
Head Injury:	Last Date Of Menstruatio	n: / /			
Loss Of Consciousness:	Other Things:				
Medication/Allergies/Side Effects:					
Medical Family History:					
Social/Cultural History (include childhood family configuration, urban or rural setting, level of education, romantic relationships, and occupation or other means of financial support):					
Legal Problems:					

PHYSICAL EXAM (PHYSICIAN)

Vital Signs:					
HEENT:					
Chest/Lungs:					
Cardio-vascular:					
Genitals:					
Skin:					
Cranial nerves II to XII I Motor: Pronator drift: Sensory:		pecify			
			Babinsky		
			Nose finger test		
			Heel toe walk test		
MENTAL STATUS	EXAM				
General Appearance	well groomed	disheveled	overdressed, elabora	te	
Orientation	□ O x 3	disoriented to time	disoriented to place	disoriented to person	
Behavior	☐ WNL ☐ tics	retardation	agitation	tremor	
Speech	WNL	slowed	pressured	slurred	
Mood					
Affect	euthymic irritable congruent with speech content	dysphoric suspicious incongruent with speech content	euphoric labile other:	anxious flat	

MENTAL STATUS EXAM CONTINUED

Thought Process	☐ linear☐ loose associations	tangential	perseverativ	e 🔲 illogical
Thought Content	WNL persistent preoccup suicidal ideation homicidal ideati Delusions: none Perceptual Disturba none	on paranoid ances/Hallucination auditory	_ •	r: tory
Insight:	poor limited	good		
Judgment/Impulse Control:	poor limited	good		
BIOPSYCHOSOG	CIAL FORMULATI	ON (including p	atient's strengths and cop	ing strategies):
DIAGNOSIS:				
Axis I:				
PLAN:				
Psychological Treatme	nt Plan			
Treatment Goals				
2. Goal:				
3. Goal:				

Intervention					
Interpersonal Psych	notherapy (IPT)	Medication		Behavioral A	Activation
Psychoeducation		Parent/Family Supportion	ve Therapy	Other	
Relaxation Training	, ,	Supportive Psychothera	ру		
Grief Support		Parent Skills Training			
Frequency					
Once per week	Bi-weekly	Once per month			
Number of Sessions:					
4–6 sessions	6–8 sessions	8–10 sessions	10–12 ses	sions	
Primary Clinician:			Appoi	intment Date:	_//
Referrals					
CHW					
Name:			Appoi	intment Date:	_//
			• •		
Social Worker					
Name:			Appoi	intment Date:	_//
Reason for Referral: _					
Other Plan: (follow-u	p with family, etc.)				
FOLLOW-UP Psychiatric Medication	n				
Medication	Dose	Frequency	Quantit	ty	Refill Date
Risperidone				,	
Haloperidol					
Diazepam					
Carbamazepine					
Valporic Acid					
Other:	_				
Hospitalization:					
Date of Admission:	/ /				
Reason for Admission:					

Partners In Health		File Number:		Location:	
Department of Mental H Psychosocial Services	ealth &	EMR Number:		Date: / /	
Mental Health Follow-U	o Form				
Name of CHW:		Number of visits	: 1	Date of last visit:/	/
		Patients' Demogr	raphic Data		
Name:		Ni	ckname:		
Last Name:					
Sex: M F					
Address:					
Change in phone number:	Yes No				
Date of Birth: DD/MM/YYY	Υ	Aş	ge:		
1. Initial Diagnosis					
Initial Diagnosis:					
Contacts since the last visit:	_				
Patient Parent	Family Me	edication CHW	Other		
2. Evolution: (Comment on modifying factors, and co		vation and improvement,	location, quality, sev	rerity, duration, schedule, co	ontext,
3. Ongoing psychotherapy	(Progress)				
ZLDSI score for depression (if present):				
Date of last menstrual perio	d: DD/MM/YYYY				
Current medications Yes	s No				
Medication/s		Dose/Freq Sid	de Effects	Comments	
			Yes No	Inc	
			Yes No	Inc	
			Yes No	Inc	
			Yes No	Inc	
4. Mental Status Examination	on				
General appearance wnl	Yes No	Mood disorder	Yes No	Danger to self, suicidal	Yes No
Speech wnl	Yes No	Poor introspection	Yes No	Danger to others	Yes No
Behavior wnl	Yes No	Thought process wnl	Yes No	Anxiety, phobia	Yes No
Muscle tone and strength	Yes No	Thought content wnl	Yes No	Poor judgement	Yes No
Cognitive function wnl	Yes No	Affect wnl	Yes No	, ,	
Observations from the men					
- 230. Vacions from the filen	Howell chailille				

5. Positive results from the physical examination/labs (PHYSICIANS):				
6. Diagnosis (DSM-IV):				
7. Response to recent interventions:				
8. Interventions in the current session (I), Future treatment plan (P)				
Interpersonal therapy, session # Active listening Reinforcement of alliance Discuss medication Review social activities Identify family roles Behavioral regulation This is a family family roles				
Work on communication I raining for self-control				
Psychoeducation Explore connicts				
Work on resources Cognitive intervention Work on a plan of change Sensory response				
Discuss issues of protection Therapeutic plan/social activities Plan/review progress				
Evaluation/Safety planning Cognitive behavioral therapy Collaborate with other clinicians				
Relaxation Other				
Acupuncture				
9. Intervention of Social Worker				
10. Other recommendations (if necessary)				
To. Other recommendations (if necessary)				
11. Plan				
Plan discussed with patient and he (she) approves: Yes If No, explain:				
Name of the person completing the evaluation: Date:				

MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SERVICES REQUEST FOR CONSULTATION FORM



Date:	Referring Provider:	Recipient (Provider):
	e:	
Patient Information		
First Name:	Nickname:	Last Name:
Dossier Number:	Date of Birth:	Sex:
Telephone:		
•		
Principal Symptoms	:	
Reasons/Diagnost	ic Impressions:	Services requested:
 Psychological 	•	Psychological Evaluation
Sexual abuse		Psychotherapies
Suicide attem	pt	Grief, supportive
Psychiatric em	nergency	Interpersonal therapy
Mental confus	sion	 Psychotraumatology
Psychosis/bip	olar disorder	Counseling
Behavioral dis	orders	Pre-Operative
Somatoform of	disorders	Post-Operative
Affective diso	rders	• Post-test
• Enuresis		• Follow-up
Encopres	sis	Adherence
Learning disor	rder	Pre-HAART
Mental retard	ation	• Other:
 Addiction 		IMPORTANT HISTORY:
Epilepsy		
 Depression 		
Depression ar		
• Other:		
Signature of referrin	g provider:	
Mental health provide	der that received the referral:	
Date of receipt:		Time:
Remarks:		
Signature:		

ZANMI LASANTE — MENTAL HEALTH SAFETY PLAN



STEP 1 Warning signs that a crisis is developing (such	
1	
3	
5	6
Internal coping strategies – activities that I car relaxation techniques:	n do without others to distract myself from my problems, such as
1	2
3	4
5	6
STEP 3 People and social environments that offer dist	tractions and support:
Name	Telephone
Name	Telephone
Name	Telephone
Where	Where
Step 4 People I can ask to help me:	
Name	Telephone
Name	Telephone
Name	Telephone
STEP 5 Professionals and agencies I can contact durin	ıg a crisis:
Community Health Worker	Telephone
Ajan Sante	Telephone
Social Worker	Telephone
Psychologist	Telephone
Doctor	Telephone
Spiritual Healer	Telephone
Emergency Room/Hospital	Telephone
STEP 6 Making the environment safe:	
TIEF O MIANING THE CHANGE THE SAIC.	
,	!!! fallow the stone when I'm in a crisis
	, will follow the steps when I'm in a crisis, hing else that will help me live is

ZANMI LASANTE — MENTAL HEALTH SUICIDALITY SCREENING INSTRUMENT



LEVEL REACHED	IN THE PAST TWO WEEKS?	IN THE PAST YEAR?
1. Passive	□ No □ Yes	□ No □ Yes
Ask: Do you have any thoughts of ending your life, even if they are not clear in your mind?	Description:	
Possible Response: I think about it from time to time, but I've never acted upon itI would make my family feel too badGod would not forgive me		
2. Non-Specific Active	□ No □ Yes	□ No □ Yes
Ask: Do you want to die? Do you often think or talk about death?	Description:	
Possible Response: desire/wish to be deadprefer to be deadthink frequently/talk about deathGod would rather have me		
3. Methods but no Intent to Act	□ No □ Yes	□ No □ Yes
Ask: If you would do it, how would you do it?	Description:	
Possible Response: bleach, pesticide, herbicide, battery acid, hang themselves, medication overdose, stop taking medication, a knife, a gun		
4. Intent to Act	□ No □ Yes	□ No □ Yes
Ask: Do you intend to act on these thoughts?	Description:	
Possible Response: I will kill myself but I do not know when I do not think I can do so nowbut it's too much for me, I cannot yet		
5. Planification	□ No □ Yes	□ No □ Yes
Ask: Have you started planning the details about how you will kill yourself?	Description:	
Danger Signs: there is a sudden change in attitude, withdraws from everything; not interested in anything; say: "when I am not here anymore"; seeks to implement the plan, write a note (on paper).		
6. Attempted	□ No □ Yes	□ No □ Yes
Ask: Have you tried to do something that could hasten the end of your life? Have you stopped preserving your life, like not eating and not taking medication?	Description:	
Danger Signs: Realized did not want to die after the attempt failed, but it often gets worse again after a few days; might have some injuries or marks.		
Low: Current = 0 Past = 0	Total "yes" in past two weeks	Total "yes" in past year
Medium: Current = 1–2 yes OR Past = 1 or more yes	two weeks	
High: Current = 3 or more yes OR Past = 3 or more yes		

ZANMI LASANTE — MENTAL HEALTH SUICIDALITY TREATMENT GUIDELINES



Provider:	Location:	Date: / /
Last Name: _	First Name: Nickname:	File #:
	For ALL Patients	
Act		
Act	1. Ensure that the environment will be private, safe and non-threatening.	
	2. Begin the process of ensuring that the patient will be able to access necess	ary medication.
	3. Always work with the patient to develop a Safety Plan.	
Say	4. Use the patient's name often, give hope, insist that there are other options intent to help.	s, and declare your
	5. Start IPT and collect IP inventory.	
	6. Provide psychoeducation about depression, suicidality, psychopharmacolog ZL resources.	gy, therapy and
	7. Identify specific current supports and potentially welcome supports (e.g. n. (Write this on the copy of your Safety Plan, on the back side).	eighbors, clergy).
Contact	8. Always contact at least one person close to the patient to support and mo	nitor them.
	9. Contact as many of the current and potential supports as a patient will per	mit
	You should utilize the clergy early and heavily for supporting, home monitoring patients	e visiting, and
	 When involving anyone, ensure that you preserve confidentiality if poss 	ible and define these:
	1. Depression, suicidality	
	2. The needs of such patients	
	3. How others can help	
	4. How others can hurt	
Team	10. Consult and involve colleagues to help. Social Worker Psychologist Community Health Worker Do	ctor
Follow Up	11. If the patient has a higher risk level, continue to the guidelines below .	

ZANMI LASANTE — MENTAL HEALTH SUICIDALITY TREATMENT GUIDELINES

		For patients wi	th MEDIUM risk, include	these additional aspects ir	າ your care.		
Act	1.	1. Maintain a high index of suspicion for understatement and concealed ideation. Be sure of your assessment.					
Say	2.	Ascertain what caused the ideation to increase in seriousness and specificity and/or what caused it to occur.					
	3.	Seek agreement or at least acceptance that individuals in that patient's milieu may need to be notified explicitly.					
Contact	4.	4. Close family should be informed quickly and explicitly of the patient's suicidality.					
Team	5.	At least one soci low risk.	al worker and psychologis	t should cooperate closely	on all cases with greater than		
Follow Up	6.	•	um risk, schedule follow-u risk, continue to the guide	•	Time		
		For patients	with HIGH risk, include th	ese additional aspects in y	our care.		
Act	1.	Ensure safety an restraint if neces		weapons. Obtain help and	apply physical/chemical		
	2.	Seek to admit par	tient to the emergency roor	n or another service with be	eds for at least 24 hours.		
	3.	Determine who	will be available to watch t	the patient and when so th	nat they are not left unattended.		
		Name	Time	Name	Time		
		Mana	Time	Name	Time		
		Name		IVAINE			
					Time		
Say	4.	Name	Time		Time		
Say	4. 5.	Name Despite the pote preserve dignity.	Time Time ntial necessity of negating states are stated as a state of the state of t	Name	as much as possible to		
		Despite the pote preserve dignity. Any and all acce confidentiality he	ntial necessity of negating sessible individuals from the ere).	Namethe patient's autonomy, do	as much as possible to ustified in breaching		
	5.	Despite the pote preserve dignity. Any and all acce confidentiality he Any and all pote	Timential necessity of negating sible individuals from the ere).	Namethe patient's autonomy, do	Time as much as possible to ustified in breaching ergy, Freemason).		
Contact	5. 6.	Despite the pote preserve dignity. Any and all acce confidentiality he Any and all pote MD: Make sure re (especially pain).	ntial necessity of negating sible individuals from the ere). ntially influential individuals of attempt has been made	Namethe patient's autonomy, do patient's milieu (you are justient) and rule out reme	Time as much as possible to ustified in breaching ergy, Freemason).		
Contact Team Follow	5.6.7.	Despite the pote preserve dignity. Any and all acce confidentiality he Any and all pote MD: Make sure respecially pain). Any available clin can be as well.	ntial necessity of negating sible individuals from the ere). ntially influential individual no attempt has been made nical staff can be called up	Namethe patient's autonomy, do patient's milieu (you are justient) and rule out reme	Time o as much as possible to ustified in breaching ergy, Freemason). ediable organic processes if necessary, other patients		
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1.20.16

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Interview

Section 3 Preamble

Say to respondent:

The interview is about difficulties people have because of health conditions.

Hand flashcard #1 to respondent

By health condition I mean diseases or illnesses, or other health problems that may be short or long lasting; injuries; mental or emotional problems; and problems with alcohol or drugs.

Remember to keep all of your health problems in mind as you answer the questions. When I ask you about difficulties in doing an activity think about...

Point to flashcard #1

- · Increased effort
- Discomfort or pain
- Slowness
- Changes in the way you do the activity.

When answering, I'd like you to think back over the past 30 days. I would also like you to answer these questions thinking about how much difficulty you have had, on average, over the past 30 days, while doing the activity as you <u>usually</u> do it.

Hand flashcard #2 to respondent

Use this scale when responding.

Read scale aloud:

None, mild, moderate, severe, extreme or cannot do.

Ensure that the respondent can easily see flashcards #1 and #2 throughout the interview Please continue to next page...

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Interview

Section 4 Core questions

Show flashcard #2

In the past 30 days, how much difficulty did you have in:		None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extreme or cannot do
S1	Standing for long periods such as 30 minutes?	1	2	3	4	5
S2	Taking care of your <u>household</u> responsibilities?	1	2	3	4	5
S3	Learning a new task, for example, learning how to get to a new place?	1	2	3	4	5
S4	How much of a problem did you have joining in community activities (for example, festivities, religious or other activities) in the same way as anyone else can?	1	2	3	4	5
S5	How much have <u>you</u> been <u>emotionally</u> <u>affected</u> by your health problems?	1	2	3	4	5

In the past 30 days, how much difficulty did you have in:		None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extreme or cannot do
S6	Concentrating on doing something for ten minutes?	1	2	3	4	5
S7	Walking a long distance such as a kilometre [or equivalent]?	1	2	3	4	5
S8	Washing your whole body?	1	2	3	4	5
S9	Getting dressed?	1	2	3	4	5
S10	Dealing with people you do not know?	1	2	3	4	5
S11	Maintaining a friendship?	1	2	3	4	5
S12	Your day-to-day work/school?	1	2	3	4	5

H1	Overall, in the past 30 days, <u>how many days</u> were these difficulties present?	Record number of days
H2	In the past 30 days, for how many days were you totally unable to carry out your usual activities or work because of any health condition?	Record number of days
H3	In the past 30 days, not counting the days that you were totally unable, for how many days did you <u>cut back</u> or <u>reduce</u> your usual activities or work because of any health condition?	Record number of days

This concludes our interview. Thank you for participating.



Health conditions:

- Diseases, illnesses or other health problems
- Injuries
- Mental or emotional problems
- Problems with alcohol
- Problems with drugs

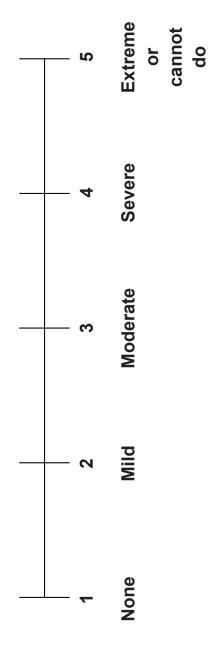
Having difficulty with an activity means:

- Increased effort
- Discomfort or pain
- Slowness
- Changes in the way you do the activity

Think about the past 30 days only.

WHODAS 2.0

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION DISABILITY ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE 2.0





* ZANMI LASANTE DEPRESSION SYMPTOM INVENTORY (ZLDSI)



Date dd/mm/yy

	Pandan 15 jou ki sòt pase la yo, konbyen fwa yon nan pwoblèm sa yo te fatige ou ?	Di tou	Konbyen fwa yon nan pwoblèm sa yo te fatige ou ?	Pandan kèk jou (1–5 jou)	Plis pase yon semèn (6–9 jou)	Preske chak jou (10–15 jou)
1	Santi ou de la la.	0	_	1	2	3
2	Santi kè sere.	0	_	1	2	3
3	Kalkile twòp.	0	_	1	2	3
4	Kriye oubyen anvi kriye	0	_	1	2	3
5	Santi anyen preske pa enterese ou.	0	_	1	2	3
6	Santi ou kagou, dekouraje ak lavi, oubyen pèdi espwa nèt ale.	0	_	1	2	3
7	Gen difikilte pou dòmi pran ou.	0	_	1	2	3
8	Santi ou fatige oubyen ou manke fòs.	0	_	1	2	3
9	Ou pa gen apeti.	0	_	1	2	3
10	Ou santi lavi-w pase mal oubyen ou santi-w pa alèz ak tèt-w.	0	_	1	2	3
11	Fè mouvman oubyen pale tèlman dousman, menm lòt moun wè sa.	0	_	1	2	3
12	Ou di nan tèt ou: Pito-w te mouri, oubyen ou gen lide pou fè tèt-w mal.	0	_	1	2	3
13	Gen difikilte pou rete dòmi jouk li jou.	0	_	1	2	3
			Totals	(-	+) (+	+)

(=) ZLDSI Score