Cross-Diagnostic Psychosocial Assessment and Intervention Flow Chart

Engagement and assessment

Stabilize and address any safety concerns. Build trust. Establish and maintain a therapeutic alliance. Maintain an environment with a traumainformed care approach.

Assess for symptom changes and changes to social circumstances. Address social factors that contribute to or may worsen a symptom. Do so either immediately or by referral, depending on the urgency and severity.

Be aware of barriers to treatment. Problem solve for those barriers. If there is a guardian, involve them in all treatment-related decisions. Incorporate patient supports in treatment care plan.

· Patient-centered, and

• Responsive to emerging needs.

Planning and intervention

•	 B. Choose interventions that: Have demonstrated effectiveness in the treatment of the disorder, and Can assist in meeting patient goals. 		C. Develop a crisis plan.	D. Consider medications if necessary.
	Wraparound intervention or support programs for those with a diagnosis of a serious mental illness include: • Early Assessment and Support Alliance (EASA) for youth or young adults who experience psychotic symptoms. • Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) for adults.	Other psychosocial interventions. This includes: Psychoeducation Interpersonal social rhythm therapy Cognitive behavioral therapy Supported housing Social skills training Peer-delivered services Case management Occupational therapy Supported employment Substance abuse	Create a crisis plan with the patient, guardian and supports.	 Refer to the medication algorithm, or Contact the Oregon Psychiatric Access Line (OPAL) for prescribing provider consultation: 503-346-1000
		Co-occurring disorders	Ensure that treatment care planning is:	

treatment



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