Motivational Interviewing: Changing the Conversation

BC Nephrology Days 2010

October 7, 2010 Vancouver, BC

Cristine Urquhart, MSW, RSW Change Talk Associates

How ready, willing and able are you to be here today?

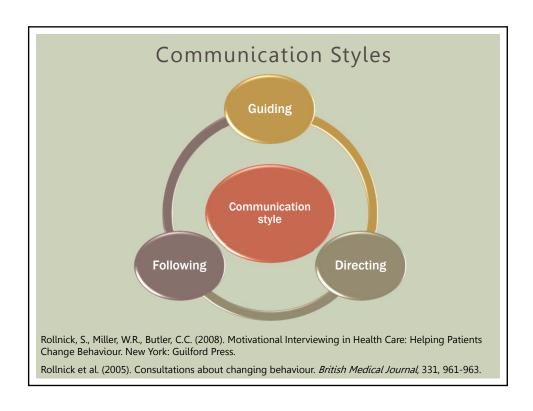
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Not at all Totally

Definition of Motivational Interviewing (MI)

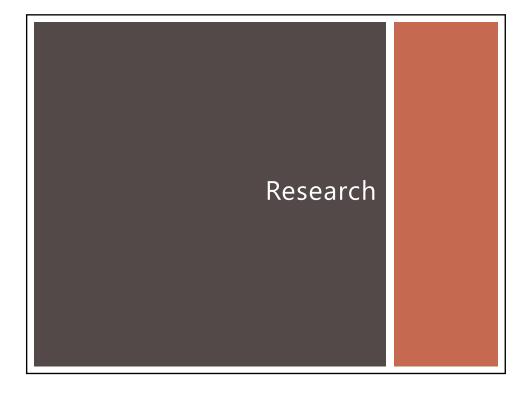
MI is a

- collaborative
- person-centered
- form of guiding
- to elicit and strengthen motivation for change.

Miller, W.R. & Rollnick, S. (2009). Ten things that motivational interviewing is not. *Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapy*, 37, 129-140.



Research
 Understanding Change
 Key components
 Skills & Strategies
 System Integration



Motivational Interviewing

Drs. William Miller and Stephen Rollnick

First described by Dr. Miller in 1983 as a brief intervention for problem drinking

Over 200 clinical trials

Approx. 1000 publications on the MI website www.motivationalinterview.org

For more research see www.motivationalinterview.org

Clinical Populations & Ongoing MI Research

Effective in supporting positive change in a number of health areas including:

- Nutrition
- Exercise
- Mental health
- Substance use
- Chronic disease management and prevention
- Maternal and child health (FASD prevention)
- Adolescents & high risk behaviours
- Cardiovascular health
- Medication adherence
- Probation
- Dentistry

Rollnick et al., 2008

Research Indicates that MI is:

- A brief intervention
- Effective in supporting patient engagement, retention and completion of treatment
- Shown to outperform traditional advice giving
- Learnable
- Effective cross-culturally
- Measurable
- Complimentary to other treatment approaches

Rubak et al. (2005). Motivational Interviewing: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *British Journal of General Practice*, April, 305-312.

Hettema, J., Steele, J., Miller, W.R. (2005). Motivational Interviewing. *Annual Review of Clinical Psychology*, 1, 91-111.

Review of MI in Promoting Health Behaviours

37 articles reviewed:

- diet and exercise (24): increased self-efficacy, physical activity, fruit and veggie; decreased caloric intake, BMI
- diabetes (9): increased control glucose levels, physical activity, self-efficacy; decreased weight
- dental health(4): increased caries prevention, keeping dental appointments

Martins, R. K. & McNeil, D.W. (2009). Review of Motivational Interviewing in promoting health behaviours. *Clinical Psychology Review*, 29, 283–293.

Self-Management: Barriers & Facilitators for Patients on CHD

- Barrier: Lack of motivation noted as most common psychological barrier to fluid restriction adherence for patient on chronic hemodialysis
- Facilitator: Respect for autonomy and belief that patients are personally responsible for their own fluid intake and capable of self-restriction

Smith et. al. (2010). Patient perspectives on fluid management in chronic hemodialysis. *Journal of Renal Nutrition*, 20(5), 334-341.

Self-Management, MI & CKD

- RCT to assess improvement in CKD Stage 3 &4 patients' self-management using a multifactorial, nurse-driven intervention including MI
- Emphasis on reducing cardiovascular risk
- 5 year f/u

van Zuilen, A.D. et.al. (2008). MASTERPLAN: study of the role of nurse practitioners in a multifactorial intervention to reduce cardiovascular risk in chronic kidney disease patients. *Journal of Nephrology*, 21, 261-267.

Childhood Obesity and MI

Dr. Ken Resnicow, University of Michigan School of Public Health

Developing evidenced-based intervention models to assist primary care practitioners to treat their overweight pediatric patients.



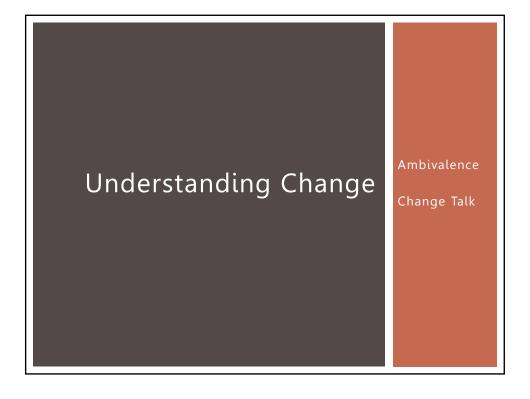
http://chcr.umich.edu/what_we_do/projects/project.2009-0701.2076357698/projects_page?status=active

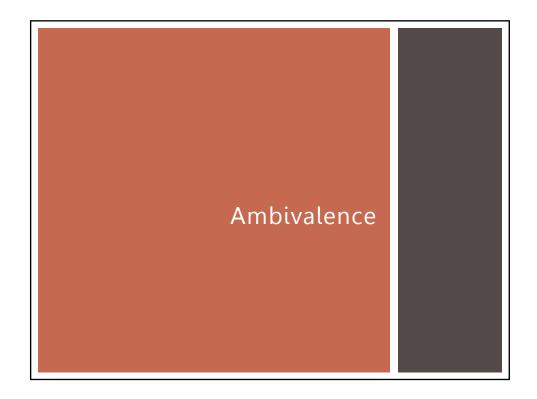
What are the Limits?

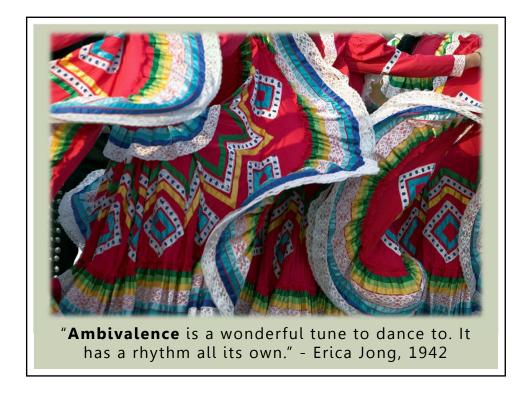
"Everything to everybody and nothing to no one."
(Moyers, 2008, MINT Forum, Albuquerque, NM)

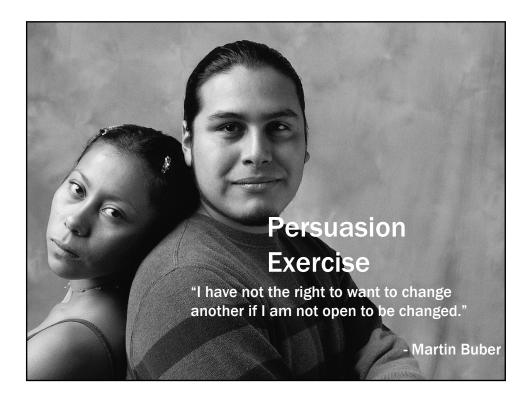
Not a panacea

Those already ready for change









You would think . . .

- that knowing you will eventually need a transplant, you would do everything necessary to stay as healthy as possible, for as long as possible
- that having had a heart attack would be enough to persuade you to quit smoking, change your diet, exercise more and take your medication

What do we do to try to make people change?

Give them **Insight** - if you can just make people *see*, then they will change

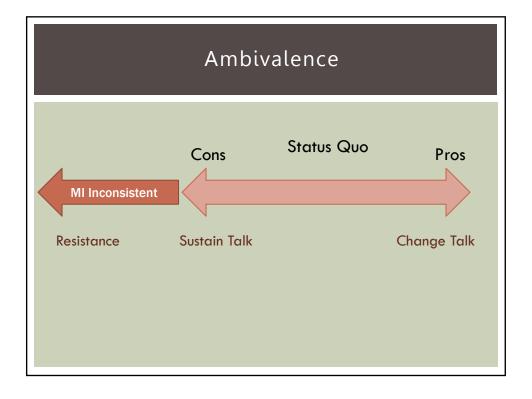
Give them **Knowledge** - if people just *know* enough, then they will change

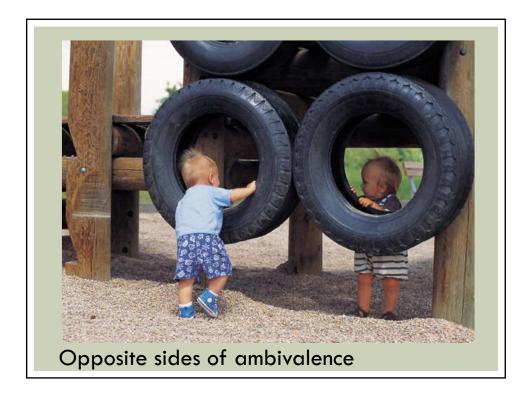
Give them **Skills** - if you can just teach people *how* to change, then they will do it

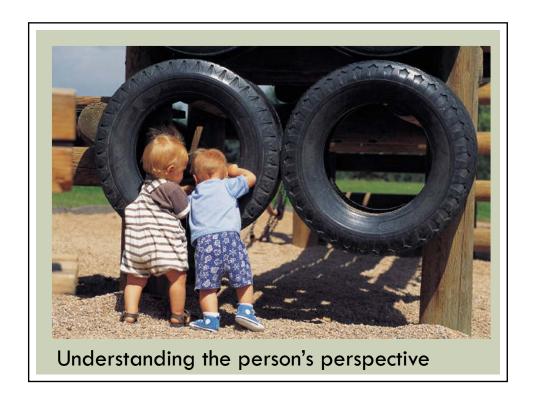
Give them **Hell** - if you can just make people feel *bad or afraid* enough, they will change

In MI, lack of change is not denial, stubbornness, or stupidity but often... **Ambivalence**.

Ambivalence is when you feel two ways about something.







Decisional Balance Target Behaviour: Limiting Fluid Intake		
No Change	Benefits Eat what I want (don't have to worry about salt) Make own decisions Not thirsty Feel normal with friends	Costs Hard to breathe Lectured each time I come for treatment Don't feel well even after treatment Weight gain
Change	 Benefits Feel better overall Reduce weight gain Dialysis runs are easier and sometimes shorter Able to go back to work 	Costs Constantly reminded of how sick I am Impact on family – eat/drink differently Tired of feeling different Exhausted by all of the rules Cost of special diet

The Myth of the Unmotivated Person

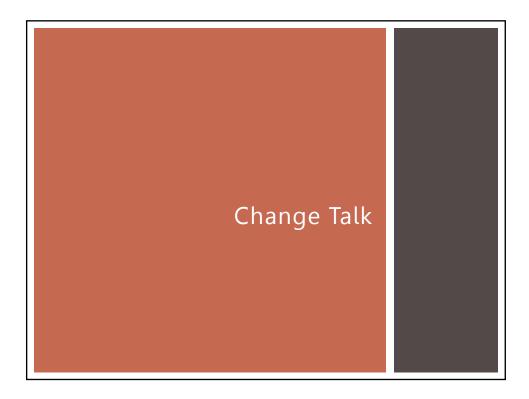
- No person is completely unmotivated
- When we argue one side, the person takes the other
- Service providers influence motivation for change
- Resistance happens in relationship

Rollnick, S., Miller, W.R., Butler, C.C. (2008). Motivational Interviewing in Health Care: Helping Patients Change Behaviour. New York: Guilford Press.

A Shift in Thinking...

Shift from: "Why isn't this person motivated?"

To: "For what is this person motivated?"



What we say about change influences whether or not it will happen.

Who will tell the truth?

"Do you swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?"

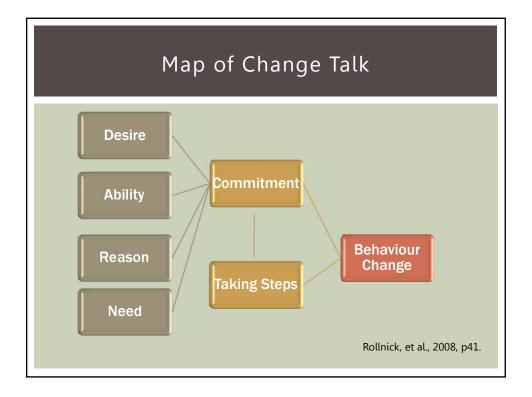
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"I want to."

"I could."

"I have good reason."

"I need to."
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"I will."



Research Shows:

- Commitment language is predictive of behaviour change
- Clinicians can purposefully influence clients/patients to speak more favourably about the possibility of change

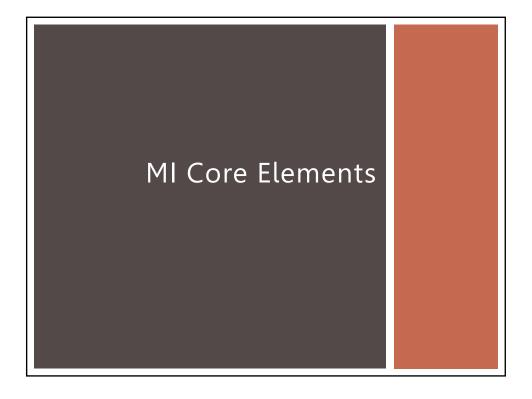
Amrhein et al. (2003). Client commitment language during motivational interviewing predicts drug use outcomes. *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 71, 862-878.

Glynn, L.H. & Moyers, T.B. (2010). Chasing the talk: The clinician's role in evoking client language about change. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 39, 65-70.

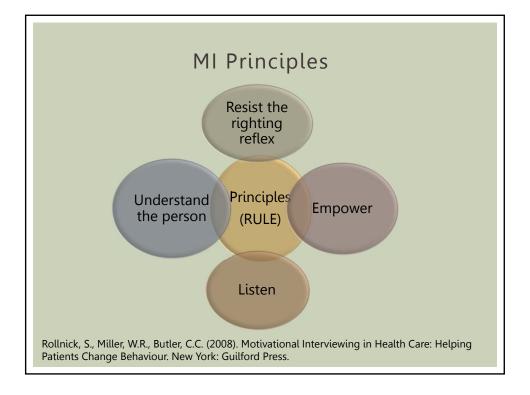
Change Talk or Sustain Talk?

Identify the following statements as change talk or sustain talk.

- 1. "I wish I didn't feel so sick all of the time."
- 2. "My friends and I go to McDonald's for lunch a couple times a week."
- 3. "I will be around for my grandchildren."





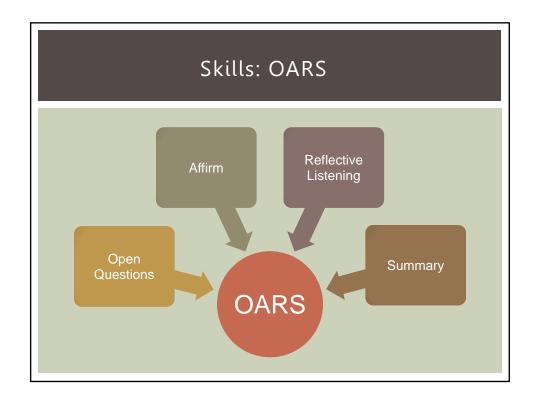


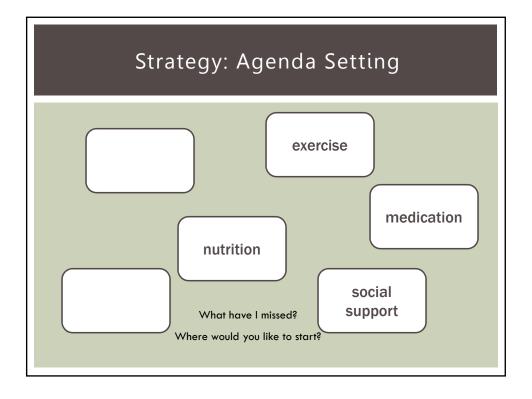
4 Fundamental Processes in MI

- Engaging the relational foundation, listening to understand
- Guiding strategic focusing, finding a goal
- Evoking with an identified change goal, evoke, respond, and summarize Change Talk
- Planning the bridge to change

Miller & Rollnick. (June 8, 2010). What's new since MI-2? Second International Conference on Motivational Interviewing. Stockholm, Sweden.



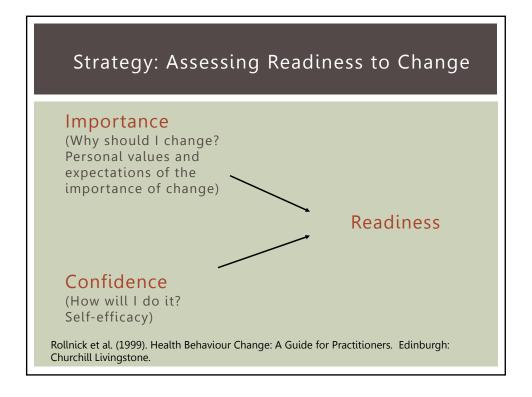




DVD Clips

Segment 5: Agenda Setting - How not to do it. Segment 7: Agenda Setting - How to do it.

Health Behaviour Change. (2001). Cardiff University, Cardiff. To order please see the Jeff Allison Training Consultancy website: www.jeffallison.co.uk



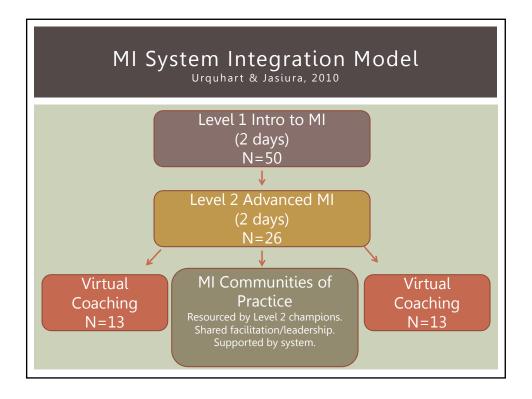
Importance & Confidence Think about something real to you that you want to change, should change, need to change, but haven't done it yet. Now consider the following questions...

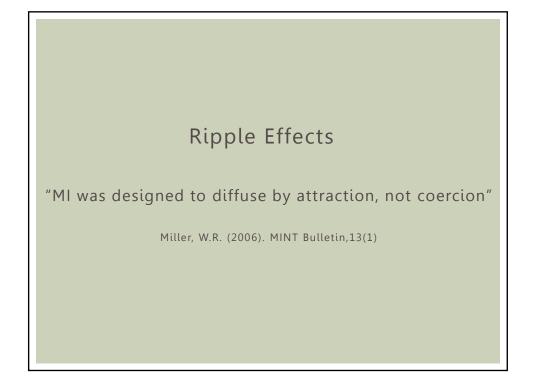
System Integration

Four Levels of MI Training

- Awareness Building (1-3 hrs)
- Knowledge-focused training (6-10 hrs)
- Skills-based training (14-16 hrs)
- Abilities training (coaching and feedback)

Motivational Interviewing Assessment: Supervisory Tools for Enhancing Proficiency. (MIA-STEP) www.motivationalinterview.org





Supporting Integrated Care

Motivational Interviewing can support health systems deliver integrated care:

Passive patients Active participants

Expert Collaborator

Siloed services Integrated care

Anstiss, T. (2009). Motivational interviewing in primary care. *Journal of Clinical Psychology in Medical Settings*. DOI 10.1007/s10880-009-9155-x

Upcoming UBC MI Courses

- November 5,6, 2010, Intro to MI in Health Care
- February 4,5, 2011, Intro to MI in Health Care
- April 15,16, 2011, Advanced MI in Health Care

A supportive, compassionate, empathic practitioner is the most effective in inspiring change.

Rollnick, et al, 2008

Contact Information

Change Talk Associates

Cristine Urquhart Frances Jasiura

curquhart@changetalk.ca fjasiura@changetalk.ca

604.716.6685 250.306.7117

www.changetalk.ca