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Comprehensive integrated psychiatric assessment

Student Name

Institution

Course Name & Number

Instructor

Due Date

Comprehensive integrated psychiatric assessment

What did the practitioner do well? In what areas can the practitioner improve?

A review of YMH Boston (2013) reveals four areas in which the practitioner did well. Firstly, she acted professionally in her manner of dressing, demeanor and composure. Secondly, she watched for the verbal and non-verbal cues presented by the client. Also, the practitioner sat and spoke directly to the client thereby capturing his attention and cognitive status. Thirdly, she recapped the main points to ensure a better understanding of the client and explore the root cause. Finally, the interview was conducted in a private room that allowed the client to open up (Sadock, B., Sadock, V. & Ruiz, 2015).

Still, the practitioner could do well with the introduction. She should have warmed up the client for the interview with an introduction and casual conversation instead of jumping to the main point as was the case (Sadock, B., Sadock, V. & Ruiz, 2015).

At this point in the clinical interview, do you have any compelling concerns? If so, what are they?

The lack of an introduction to set the mood for the assessment is a compelling concern. The practitioner should introduce herself to give a good impression. In addition, the self-introduction sets a positive tone for the assessment (Srinath et al., 2019).

What would be your next question, and why?

Question: Have you talked to anyone about the breakup and suicide ideation?

This question is necessary to determine whether the client understands there is a problem and he is actively seeking a solution. If the answer is 'YES', then the client is likely to be more receptive to the psychiatric intervention. However, if the answer is 'NO', then the client is unlikely to be receptive to the psychiatric intervention (Sadock, B., Sadock, V. & Ruiz, 2015).

Explain why a thorough psychiatric assessment of a child/adolescent is important.

A psychiatric assessment is important for helping the practitioner to understand what is causing the mental health concern. There are two main causes of mental health concerns: neurological illness, and/or a medical condition that is affecting the mental health.

Ascertaining the exact cause of the psychiatric concern is important for presenting an accurate diagnosis that facilitates management and treatment efforts (Thapar et al., 2018).

Describe two different symptom rating scales that would be appropriate to use during the psychiatric assessment of a child/adolescent.

Two symptom rating scales can be used. Firstly, the Child and Adolescent Service Intensity Instrument (CASII), a standardized scale that determines the appropriate level of service intensity that the child/adolescent needs. Secondly, the Early Childhood Service Intensity Instrument (ECSII), a standardized tool that determines the intensity of services needed for children and adolescents. The two instruments are important for guiding treatment planning and monitoring the treatment outcomes in community-based and clinical settings. CASII assesses the service intensity across six dimensions of: risk of harm, functional status, co-occurring conditions, recovery environment, resilience/response to services, and involvement in services. ECSII acts as the foundation for a system of care approach that is culturally sensitive, recognizes individual strength, supports intensive care coordination, and providing a broad service array that includes clinical services and natural support (American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, 2021).

Describe two psychiatric treatment options for children and adolescents that may not be used when treating adults.

Two psychiatric treatment options can be used for children and adolescents, but not used for adults. Firstly, play therapy that involves using games, drawings, dolls, puppets, blocks and toys to help the child/adolescent recognize, identify and verbalize feelings. Observing how the child uses the play materials and the associated patterns or themes help in

understanding the prevailing problem (Steen, 2017). Secondly, acceptance and commitment therapy (ACT) that would help the child/adolescent understand and accept inner emotions. ACT helps the client to use deeper understanding of emotional struggle to commit to moving forward in a positive manner (Whittingham & Coyne, 2019).

Explain the role parents/guardians play in assessment.

The parents play an important role. While the practitioner is the expert in the process of psychiatric care provision, the parents are the experts on the child and can provide important information helping in better understanding the child (Thapar et al., 2018).

References

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