

Behavioral Health Service and Supports Array Continuum Dictionary

1. 24/7 Hour Behavioral Health Hotline – A continuously available toll-free telephonic triage hotline staffed by a qualified mental health professional for the use of screening and/or making referrals to behavioral health services.
2. Aftercare Program and Discharge Planning – Services and supports for youth recently discharged for hospital and residential placements.
3. Applied Behavior Analysis –the process of systematically applying interventions to improve socially significant behaviors to a meaningful degree, and to demonstrate that the interventions employed are responsible for the improvement in behavior.
4. Awareness Campaign/Community Outreach – A comprehensive effort that includes multiple components (messaging, grassroots outreach, media relations, etc.) to help engage key audiences to reach a specific goal or call to action.
5. Behavioral Health Assessment - Gathering information and engaging in a process with the client to establish or rule out the existence of co-occurring disorder or service need and to work with the client to develop a treatment and service plan.
6. Behavioral Health Intensive Outpatient Program – an alternative to inpatient hospitalization or partial hospitalization for mental health and substance use disorders that must offer a multi-modal, multi-disciplinary structured outpatient treatment program that is significantly more intensive than individual, group, and family therapies.
7. Behavioral Health Screening – Gathering of information to determine the likelihood that a person has a mental health, substance use, or co-occurring disorder, the purpose of which is to establish the need for an in-depth assessment.
8. Caregiver Education (schools, childcare centers, PCPs) – Training and instruction for individuals who provide education, care, and/or supervision to participants. Includes instruction about treatment regimens and other services included in the client’s service plan, use of equipment specified in the service plan, and includes updates as necessary to safely maintain the participant in the school, childcare, or adult care setting.
9. Collateral Contact – A behavioral health consultation or meeting with a parent, legal representative, school personnel or other person with custodial control or supervision of the youth related to treatment goals and objectives.

10. Community Support Associate – person who provides the support necessary to allow individuals with mental illnesses to live with maximum independence in the community. Activities are intended to assure successful community living through utilization of skills training as identified in the individual service plan such as hygiene, meal preparation, medication adherence, self-monitoring of symptoms and side effects, emotional regulation skills, crisis coping skills, and developing and enhancing interpersonal skills.
11. Crisis intervention/Stabilization – a therapeutic intervention provided for the purpose of immediately reducing or eliminating risk of physical or emotional harm to the client, or others. This service shall be provided as an immediate relief to the presenting problem or threat. It must be followed by non-crisis service referral as appropriate. It must be provided in a face-to-face, one-on-one encounter between the provider and the client.
12. Day Treatment – a non-residential, intensive treatment program, typically delivered in a school-like setting designed for children/youth under the age of 21 who have a mental health, substance use, or co-occurring mental health and substance use disorder, and who are at high risk of out-of-home placement due to behavioral health issues. Intensive coordination/linkage with schools and/or other child-serving agencies is included.
13. Diagnostic, Interview, and Evaluation – Gathering of information from the client and/or family members and significant others by a qualified mental health professional for the purposes of making a behavioral health diagnosis.
14. Drug Screen – Laboratory analysis of specimens for presence of alcohol and/or other drugs.
15. Emergency Shelter – means a group home or similar homelike facility that provides temporary or emergency care for children and has adequate staff and services to meet the needs of each resident child.
16. Facilitated Referrals – Referral and related activities (such as scheduling appointments for the individual) to help the eligible individual obtain needed services including activities that help link the individual with medical, social, educational providers, or other programs and services that are capable of providing needed services to address identified needs and achieve goals specified in the care plan.
17. Family Functioning Assessment - includes evaluation of factors such as family history, domestic violence, substance abuse, mental health, chronic health problems, and poverty. In addition, the family's strengths and protective factors are assessed to identify resources that can support the family's ability to meet its needs.
18. Family therapy – a face to face encounter between the therapist and the client and one or more members of a client's family to address issues interfering with the relational functioning of the family and improve interpersonal relationships within the home environment.

19. Family Training and Education -Training and instruction regarding parenting skills and treatment regimens to safely maintain the participant at home. Counseling must be aimed at assisting the unpaid caregiver in meeting the needs of the participant.
20. Flexible Funds (IFBSS) – Funds for a short term non-billable service for youth at risk of removal, in foster care or adoptive placement, or at risk of hospitalization or other congregate care, the purpose of which is to stabilize the youth in a family setting such as a birth home, foster or adoptive home.
21. Group therapy – an encounter between the therapist and a group of unrelated persons that focuses on the psychological needs of the clients and centers on goals such as building and maintaining healthy relationships, personal goal setting, and the exercise of personal judgment.
22. Health Risk Assessments – Comprehensive assessment and periodic reassessment of individual needs, to determine the need for any medical, educational, social or other services.
23. High Fidelity Wrap Around –an intensive, individualized care planning and management process which aims to achieve positive outcomes for children and youth who are experiencing behavioral health concerns by providing a structured, creative, and individualized team planning process that, compared to traditional treatment planning, results in plans that are more effective and more relevant to the child/youth and family.
24. Independent Living Program –means a planned program that is licensed by the cabinet and designed to teach a child age sixteen (16) or older life skills that enable a child to become self-sufficient.
25. Individual therapy – a face-to-face encounter between a therapist and client that is provided in accordance with a client’s treatment plan and is aimed at the reduction of adverse symptoms and improved functioning.
26. Inpatient Behavioral Health Treatment –medically managed, 24 hour acute care to stabilize a psychiatric episode with or without the presence of a co-occurring substance use disorder or a substance induced disorder requiring medical detoxification. Provides a full range of services and provides for the treatment of a variety of mental illnesses.

27. Intensive Children's Services – Individual, family, group, collateral therapeutic services, could be in school, community, home, etc. More frequent than typical outpatient treatment.
28. Medical and Ambulatory Detox – means a program using approved controlled substances in continually reducing dosages over a period of time for the purpose of relieving or reducing withdrawal symptoms.
29. Medication Assisted Treatment – Any opioid addiction treatment that includes a U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved medication for the detoxification or maintenance treatment of opioid addiction (e.g. methadone) along with counseling and other supports, including urine drug screen.
30. Medication Management – medication administration and management including observation for adverse reactions, response or lack of response to medication, and informing the participant about their medications.
31. Mobile Crisis - a face-to-face therapeutic intervention provided in the community for the purpose of reducing or eliminating the risk of physical or emotional harm to the client or others and as an immediate relief to the presenting problem or threat. It includes an immediate evaluation, triage and access to acute behavioral health services including treatment and supports to effect symptom reduction, harm reduction or to safely transition a person in an acute crisis to the appropriate, least restrictive level of care. Services are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year.
32. Neuropsychological Evaluation – an assessment of how one's brain functions, which indirectly yields information about the structural and functional integrity of the brain. Involves an interview and the administration of tests.
33. Non-Medical Detoxification – the detoxification from the approved controlled substance for the safety and well-being of the client, other clients, and staff of the narcotic treatment program.
34. Partial Hospitalization – An organized intensive treatment program offering less than 24 hour daily care, available 5-7 days per week as an alternative to inpatient treatment which provides a stable therapeutic environment which provides a stable therapeutic environment for the comprehensive assessment, diagnosis and treatment of severe emotional disabilities.
35. Peer, Youth and Family Support – assistance provided by trained supporters who have experienced a mental health, substance use, or co-occurring mental health and substance use disorder to others sharing a similar mental health, substance use, or co-occurring mental health and substance use disorder, in order to bring about a desired social or personal change and

promote socialization, recovery, self-advocacy, preservation and enhancement of community living skills.

36. Primary Care Based Behavioral Health Services – Behavioral Health Services that are provided to participants by a primary care physician. Includes screening and biological intervention.
37. Psychiatric Evaluation – An evaluation, accompanied by subsequent interpretation and biological intervention if needed, based on behaviors present in relation to physical, genetic, environmental, social, cognitive, emotional and educational parts that may be affected as a result of these behaviors.
38. Psychiatric Hospitalization - time limited, medically supervised programs that offer comprehensive, therapeutically intensive, coordinated, and structured clinical services.
39. Psycho-education - an intervention that combines education and other activities such as counseling and supportive interventions.
40. Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facilities level 1 (ages 6-21) – a live-in health care facility providing therapy for behavioral health.
41. Psychological Testing – Psycho diagnostic assessment of personality, psychopathology, emotionality and intellectual abilities with interpretation and report.
42. Residential Crisis Stabilization - Short term mental health treatment available and accessible 24 hours per day, 7 days per week in a structured community based homelike therapeutic environment as a prevent of or step down from inpatient, psychiatric residential treatment, or residential treatment care. Includes an assessment of the individuals need for further care and likely results in a referral to an appropriate program or service.
43. Residential Private Child Care (non PRTF) –any institution or group home providing residential care on a twenty-four (24) hour basis to children, not related by blood, adoption, or marriage to the person maintaining the facility, other than an institution or group home certified by an appropriate agency as operated primarily for educational or medical purposes, or a residential program operated or contracted by the Department of Juvenile Justice that maintains accreditation, or obtains accreditation within two (2) years of opening from a nationally recognized accrediting organization
44. Residential Substance Abuse Treatment –residential treatment (24 hour/day) that may be short-term or long-term for the purposes of providing intensive treatment and skills building, in a

structured and supportive environment, to assist individuals (children and adults) to obtain abstinence and enter into alcohol/drug addiction recovery.

45. Respite – Services provided to participants unable to care for themselves that are furnished on a short-term basis because of the absence or need for relief of those persons who normally provide care for the participant.
46. Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) – early intervention approach that targets individuals with non-dependent substance use consisting of screening an individual for risky substance use behaviors using standardized screening tools, engaging the individual in a short conversation providing feedback and advice, and providing a referral to brief therapy or additional treatment to the individual who screens in need of additional services.
47. Service Planning/case management – Development (and periodic revision) of a specific care plan that is based on the information collected from the participant.
48. Special Services including Autism, Sexually reactive, Brain Injury, Eating Disorders, or Other Special Hospital based – Specialized hospital based programs designed to specifically meet the treatment needs of kids with certain challenges.
49. Substance use disorder assessment - Gathering information and engaging in a process with the client to establish or rule out the existence of a substance use or co-occurring disorder or service need and to work with the client to develop a treatment and service plan.
50. Substance Use Disorders Intensive Outpatient Program – an alternative to inpatient hospitalization or partial hospitalization for substance use disorders that must offer a multi-modal, multi-disciplinary structured outpatient treatment program that is significantly more intensive than individual, group, and family therapies.
51. Substance use disorder screening - Gathering of information to determine the likelihood that a person has a substance use or co-occurring disorder, the purpose of which is to establish the need for an in-depth assessment
52. Summer and afterschool programs – A therapeutic program to bridge the home and school environments for children with severe emotional disability.
53. Supported Education - Is individualized assistance that assists students with disabilities to achieve their goals in college. Support education services may assist students to identify and access reasonable and appropriate accommodations, and coordinate with on and off campus disability support services

54. Supported Employment –a well-defined approach to helping people with disabilities participate in the competitive labor market, helping them find meaningful jobs and providing ongoing support from a team of professionals.
55. Supported Housing – Serves to promote access to appropriate and stable housing in the community for those who would not be able to access or retain services without tightly linked services.
56. Targeted Case Management for SED, SMI, SUD, Complex, Chronic Care –services furnished to assist individuals eligible in gaining access to needed medical, social, educational and other services.
57. Therapeutic Foster Care – a remedial care program for troubled children and youth that is in the least restrictive environment where the foster parent is trained to implement planned, remedial supervision and care leading to positive changes in the child's behavior.
58. Therapeutic rehab program – Goal oriented therapeutic structured program for adults with severe and persistent mental illness who require care for less than 24 hours per day but more than outpatient care.
59. Tobacco Cessation - Specialized Services to support the amelioration of tobacco use.
60. Transition Supports – assistance for clients to get connected to a service provider who can give them what they really want and need in hopes of maintaining the least restrictive placement.
61. Transportation – limited to individuals requesting transportation who lack access to free transportation that meets their medical needs. Transportation is only authorized for a Medicaid-covered service that has been determined medically necessary.