# Context Clues: Using Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) to Enhance Treatment: Internet Access

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The MHTTC Network uses affirming, respectful and recovery-oriented language in all activities. That language is:

STRENGTHS-BASED AND HOPEFUL

INCLUSIVE AND
ACCEPTING OF
DIVERSE CULTURES,
GENDERS,
PERSPECTIVES,
AND EXPERIENCES

HEALING-CENTERED/ TRAUMA-RESPONSIVE INVITING TO INDIVIDUALS PARTICIPATING IN THEIR OWN JOURNEYS

PERSON-FIRST AND FREE OF LABELS

NON-JUDGMENTAL AND AVOIDING ASSUMPTIONS

RESPECTFUL, CLEAR AND UNDERSTANDABLE

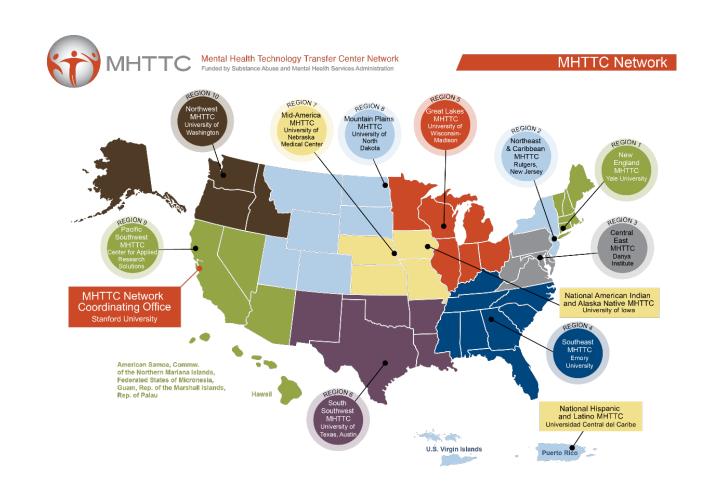
CONSISTENT WITH OUR ACTIONS, POLICIES, AND PRODUCTS

# Mid-America Mental Health Technology Transfer Center

Established to increase utilization of evidence-based mental health practices.

- Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas.
- Free training and technical assistance.
- SAMHSA grant awarded to the Behavioral Health Education Center of Nebraska at University of Nebraska Medical Center.

(5 years, \$3.7 million, grant number: H79SM081769)



### **Learning Objectives**

This presentation provides an orientation to Employment as a Social Determinant of Health. You will:

- Learn how internet access is related to physical and mental health
- Learn how to assess for internet access and problems related to health literacy
- Learn how to adjust communication to address low levels of health literacy



How internet access is related to health

### Internet Access – a source of information

#### **Health Literacy**

"Personal health literacy is the degree to which individuals have the ability to find, understand, and use information and services to inform health-related decisions and actions for themselves and others."

### Internet Access – a source of information

#### **Health literacy is related to internet access:**

- High quality information about health and wellness is provided through websites, and social networks. Health literacy is developed when individuals seek information about their health and specific concerns they are experiencing.
- 4 billion internet users worldwide and 89.4% of individuals in US have access to the internet.
- Many high-quality websites exclusively address health issues and are important to public health.
- Everyone, no matter how educated, is at risk for misunderstanding health information if the topic is emotionally charged or complex (NIH, 2021).
- It is increasingly difficult for people to separate evidence-based information, especially online, from misleading ads and gimmicks (NIH, 2021).

### Internet Access – pathological use

Problematic smartphone/internet use has been associated with several comorbid disorders including

- attention deficit/ hyperactivity disorder,
- depression,
- substance abuse,
- including impaired family functioning,
- lowered life satisfaction,
- problematic family interaction,
- poor emotional wellbeing,
- decreased academic performance.

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(Karaka, Canan, Saleh, & Potenza, 2017; Rucker et al. 2015;
Rucker, Akre, Berchtold, & € Suris, 2015;
Sariyska, Reuter, Lachmann, & Montag, 2015;
Wartberg, Kriston, Kammerl, Petersen, & Thomasius, 2015).
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### Internet Access – pathological use

### Pathological use of internet manifest in:

- disturbances in home and educational affairs,
- neglect of physical and psychological consequences,
- Increased tolerance,
- loss of control,
- retreat,
- escape,
- lying and deception,

### Serious psychological and emotional problems associated with pathological use include:

- impulsivity,
- depression,
- anxiety,
- psychosis,
- obsessive-compulsive symptoms,
- social anxiety
- sleep disorders

#### **Internet Access**

1

Internet access is a positive source of health information from many users

2

Many persons in the US have access to the internet and use it frequently

3

While health information online is wide-spread, there are concerns that not all information is correct or correctly understood

4

Internet access is addictive and we do not have sufficient means to diagnose and document such problems 5

Internet addiction is a significant concern for many and create psychological and emotional problems



# Assessment and Coding

### "Internet Access" and Z-Codes

<b>Z</b> 55.0	Illiteracy and low-level literacy	<b>Z72.9</b>	Problem related to lifestyle, unspecified
Z72.821	Inadequate sleep hygiene	Z75.0	unspecified Medical
Z72.89	Other problems related to lifestyle	210.0	services not available in home

#### What to do about Internet Access

ASK

Ask about internet access. Dig into how patients interact with the internet. Where they get information, how long they spend online, and if internet use takes time away from important activities and functions.

IDENTIFY

Find local resources to help people get financial help to access the internet, and to help with problem use.

ACT

Identify patients via Z-Codes and increase their motivation to seek help for problem internet use. Make referrals. Also, help patients correct irrational health beliefs.

# **Key Health Literacy Research Findings**

- We must not blame the individual for not understanding information that has not been made clear.
- In almost all cases, physicians and other health professionals try to, and believe they are, communicating accurate information.
- In some cases, patients may believe they have understood directions but may be embarrassed to ask questions to confirm their understanding.
- Health care organizations and their systems and procedures have a significant role to play in ensuring understanding in the health care setting.

(NIH, 2021)

# What to do about specific irrational health beliefs obtained online

### Elicit

Ask your patient to talk about the specific problem they are experiencing (i.e., diabetes, depression or vaccine). "What do you know about ..?", "Where do you get your information about ...?"

### Provide

Ask if you can share your perspective. Provide correct information about the problem.

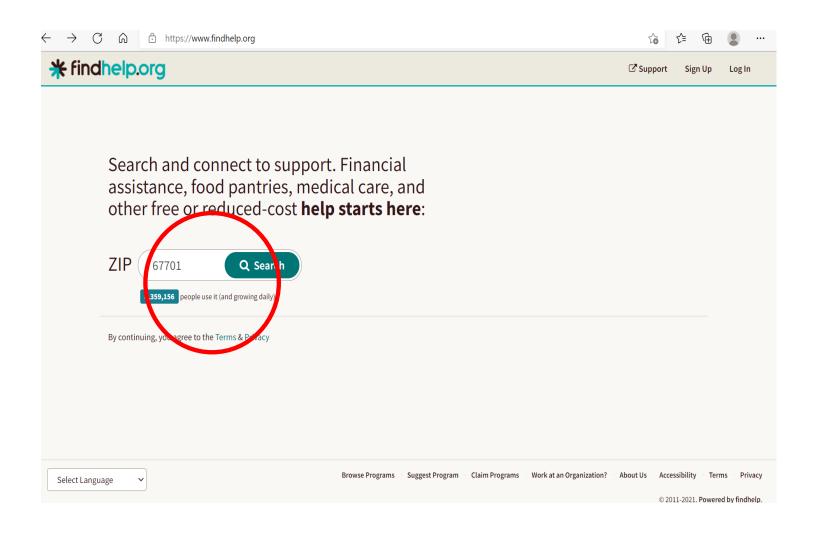
"Research suggest ...", "Your specific problem is ..."

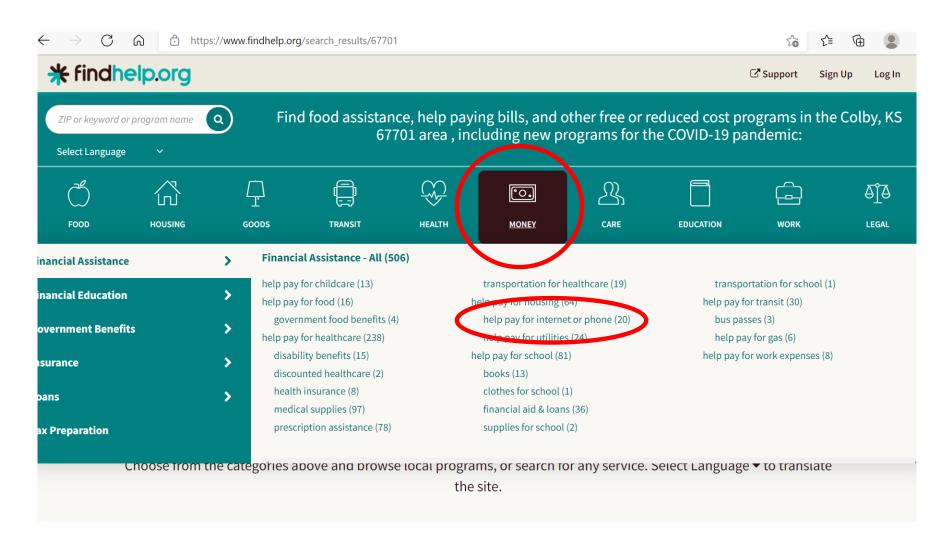
### **Elicit**

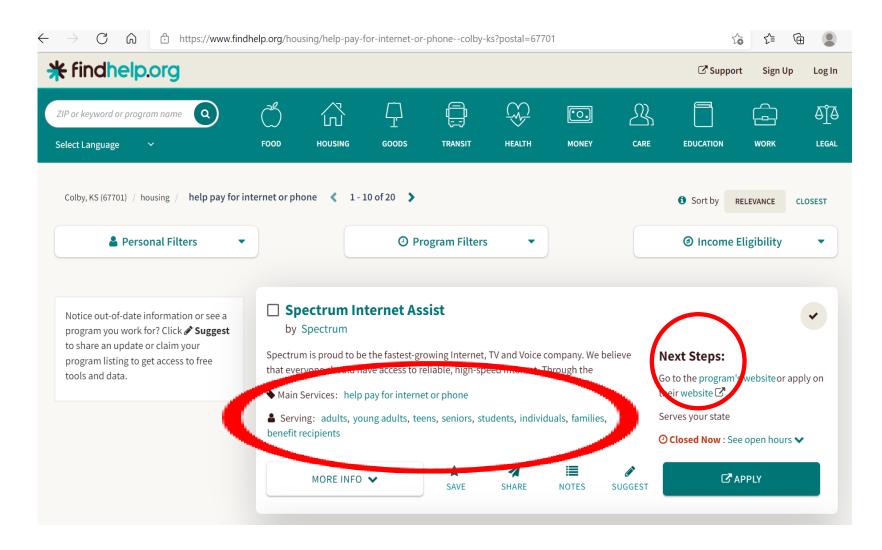
Ask the patient how your information resonate with them. "Where does this leave you?, "What do you think of what I just said?"

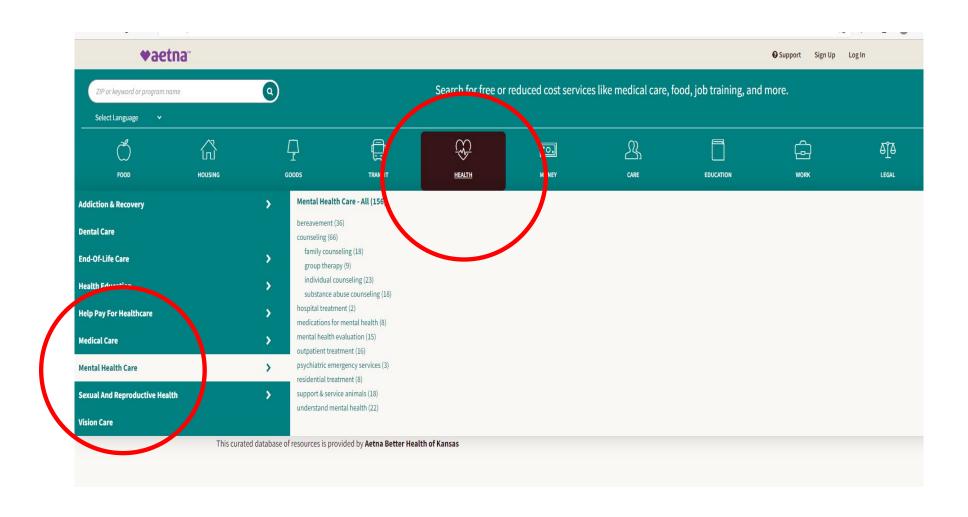
### Referrals

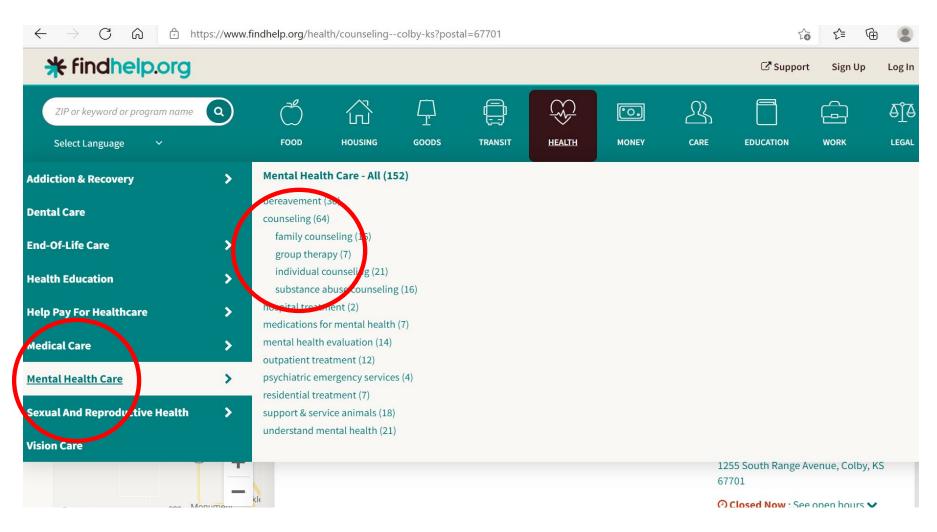












Practice Application

"Our Case Study"



## What can we learn from our case study?

#### Claudia



Mother Age: 38

Race: Latina

Employment: Waitress

Insurance: through employer

**Patrick** 

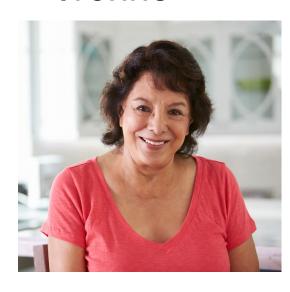


Father Age: 41

Race: White/Thai

Employment: Auto detailer Insurance: marketplace plan

#### Ivonne



Grandmother

Age: 63

Race: Latina

Employment: N/A Insurance: none

## What can we learn from our case study?

**Tyler** 



Eldest daughter

Age: 16

Race: biracial

Employment: student Insurance: Medicaid

**Elliot** 



Son

Age: 13

Race: Latino

Employment: student Insurance: Medicaid

Edith



Youngest daughter

Age: 2

Race: biracial

Employment: N/A

Insurance: Medicaid

Questions?

