### IMPLEMENTING SINGLE SESSION THERAPY: LESSONS LEARNED SOFAR



Rautiainen Eija-Liisa, Virta Pertti Dialogic oy, Kemijärvi municipality

# SST – SINGLE SESSION THERAPY

(Slive, Bobele 2011, Talmon 1990, 2012)

- Single session is the most common length of psychotherapy.
- Single session therapy is usually unplanned, not purposeful.
- Half of the clients attended therapy only once > this was considered to be therapeutic failures, "dropouts"
- Talmon, Hoyt and Rosenbaum (1990): 58% of the clients did not require more

#### THE SST MINDSET



- Real Therapy is a form of consultation.
- We do one session at a time.
- Every session has the potential to be a single session.
- Reach session may be the last.
- SST is not time limited –it is an open ended therapy.



- Rapid change is not only possible but common in human experience
- Psychotherapy is about key moments

- Therapist expectations are communicated overtly and covertly about how rapid and how much change can be expected
- Families are far less interested in psychotherapy than are therapists
- The greatest opportunity for change comes in the earliest stages of therapy

- There is no direct correlation between the duration or the severity of the complaint and the duration of the treatment.
- We need to know less about the history of the complaint and the family than we think.

# SINGLE SESSION WORK AT MENTAL HEALTH PRACTICE IN KEMIJÄRVI



### KEMIJÄRVI MENTAL HEALTH AND FAMILY CLINIC

- Mental Health services to all,
- □ Drug abuse services
- Read Family Counselling services

  - Clients often stay for long a time in services



# BACKGROUND FOR THE PROJECT

- Service delivery issues: resources <> demand
- Client feedback: hopes of
  - ceimmediate response,
  - cobecoming heard,
  - cacontinuity in services
- Creating context sensitive services
  - adistances, resources
  - ∞empowerment

- The importance of the clients' network
- Teamwork reflecting team/narrative team
- **REarly** intervention

#### RESERACH PROJECT

- **Action research:** 
  - caresearcher, client and clinician participate in developing services
  - collaborative co-research: client families and clinicians
  - catraining and supervisioning process with the clinicians
  - catwo data collection periods
- Two PhD studies, two post-doc studies

### PHASES OF THE PROJECT

- First talks about the project
- Valtanen) to Bouverie center
- Watching recordings from Australia together in the team
- First meeting with the team and the research team in Kemijärvi
- Skype meetings with the research team

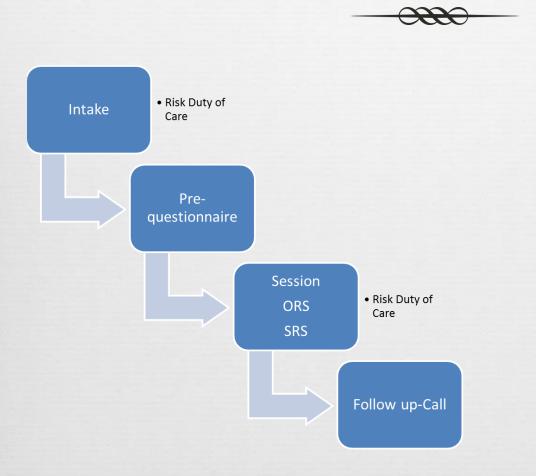
- First two supervision days (fall 2015):
  - Formating a questionnary to be used in SST-work
  - Training and practising how to inform the clients about the project, how to use ORS and SRS
  - Talking about SST work: for whom, how it differs from traditional work etc.
- Training for the team (one day with Jaakko Seikkula about dialogical approach)

- Supervision days for 1,5 years (fall 2015 end of 2016), seven days: watching together recorded sessions, talking about the work and the way of thinking, giving space for hesitations and obstacles too
- Pilot phase of the data collection for 4 months (fall 2015)
- □ Data collection for 11 months (2016)
- SST − afternoon coffees every week

#### DATA THAT WAS COLLECTED

- All the sessions were recorded
- The pre-session questionnairy
- CR ORS and SRS
- Other questionnairies: GHQ-12 (General Health Questionnaire) and sWEMWBS (Short Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale)
- Register Follow up call
- Co-research interview

#### SST PROCESSES



#### 42 Families/clients

- 1. 29
- 2. 13
- 3. 4

#### PERTTI'S FIRST THOUGHTS

- What kind of expertise is there in a meeting (or is there any?)
- What are the reasons why a client chooses ongoing work could a reason be found by studying the conversation?
- **Expertise** common understanding

#### PERTTI'S THOUGHTS LATER

- In what kind of a frame does the work take place?
- What is the first (bringing) frame and how does it change (process) in a session?

#### WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED?

- More training for the team members would have been useful.
- Recording of the sessions could have been started later.
- The idea of looking at the recorded sessions in the supervision should have been better understood together.

- Some team members were more committed to the project than others only the active ones in the project? Permission not to take part to the project for others?
- Pertti's demanding role: Both the leader, researcher and therapist how to share responsibility of the project in the team more evenly?

#### WHAT HAS BEEN USEFUL?

- The questionnaries (ORS and SRS)
- The realization that for quite many clients 1-3 sessions was enough
- Moving from working alone to working more together (as a team of two) and learning from one another

#### **NEXT STEPS**

- SST work continues in Kemijärvi
- Adult mental health team in Rovaniemi is planning to organize the services using SST ideas.

#### THANK YOU!

- Eija-Liisa.Rautiainen@dialogic.fi
- Rertti.virta@kemijarvi.fi