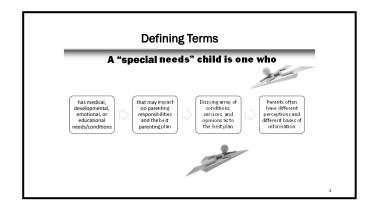
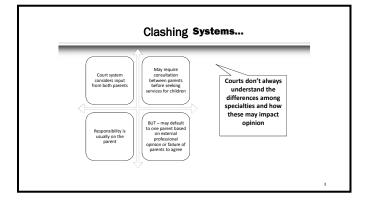
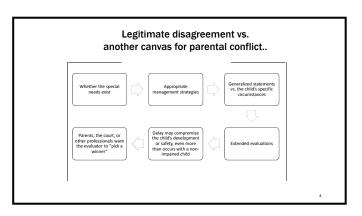
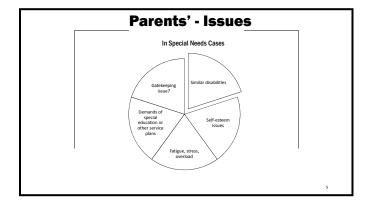
## Managing Special Needs Issues: Early Systemic Intervention

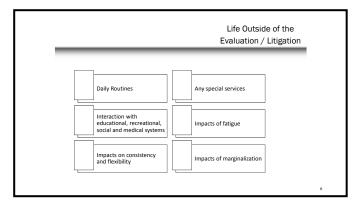
Lyn R. Greenberg, Ph.D., ABPP
Board Certified, Couple and Family Psychology
Colorado DR Best Practices Institute
June 5, 2017

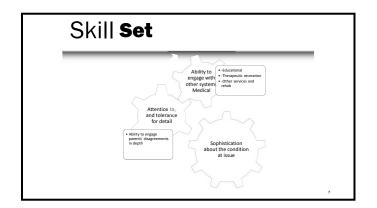


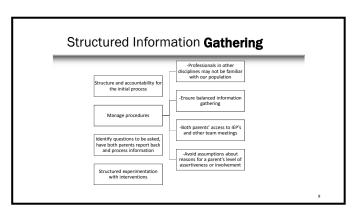




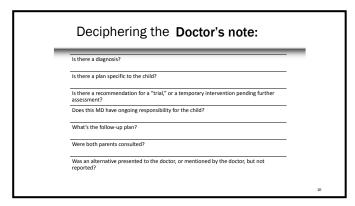


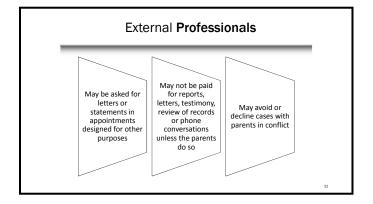


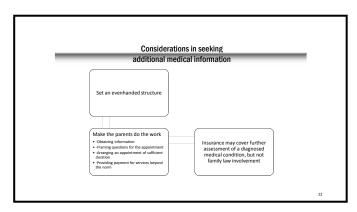


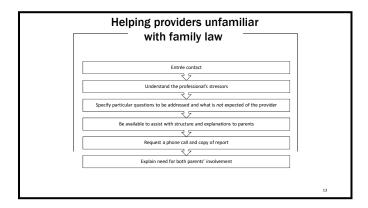


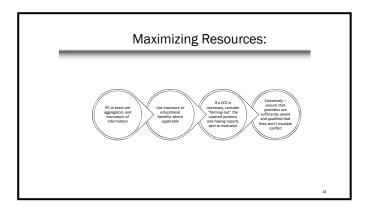












### **Established Medical Conditions**

- o Are both parents aware?
- o Have recommendations been made to both parents?
- o Were they accurately interpreted?
- o How well have the parents followed recommendations?
- o If a parent disagreed, did he/she return to the doctor or propose an alternative?
- o Is MD seeing differential follow-up at time of court dates, or after weekends with either parent?
- o Consistency vs. Rigidity
- o Attempts at mitigation of risks

Seeking and evaluating information

Questioning assumptions

Temporary agreement on behavioral targets

Experimenting with an approach, providing reedback

Researching alternatives

Multiple hypothesis focus

Reminders that the disability will outlast the custody conflict

# Parental Responsibility Specific Tasks and Deadlines Investigating of coverage and providers (community and providers) (responses) (resp

## Plans for chronic conditions often require home-based maintenance..

- Familiar parenting variables apply
- Consistency (caution re definition)
- Attunement to Child
- Authoritative parenting
- Ability to set limits and promote positive coping
- Willingness to implement treatment plans
- Facilitative rather than restrictive gatekeeping (Kaufman and Pickard, 2017)

18

## Successful outcomes most likely with - Iffective coordination among professionals - Structured, involved decision-making Promoting adaptability in the child Respite

Dan and Mary Smith have been divorced for two years. Dan is Black, Mary is Caucasian. The separation occurred when their son Scott was 5 years old. The parents the within a mile of one another and Scott has had a 2-2-5-3 schedule since their separation. Scott has always been an active child but is now developmentally behind his peers and has twice been suspended for disruptive behavior at school. He is currently in the second grade and is struggling academically.

With both parents' consent, Scott was tested for his eligibility for support services to address his learning disabilities and has been receiving some assistance at school. School personnel are suggesting that Scott has attention-deficit-thy-perceivity-disorder (ADHD) and that he should receive medication. They are suggesting that he may not be allowed to return to his school if this does not occur.

Mary agrees with the school's recommendation and Scott's pediatrician has agreed to facilitate a more comprehensive assessment. Mary believes that Dan is in denial about Scott's condition. She reports being told by teachers that Scott needs a consistent environment and interprets this to mean that Scott should only reside with her during the week. She fears that Scott will be expelled from school and carry that failure for the rest of his life. Dan agrees that his son has problems but also believes that Scott is being unfailure transpared because of his race. Dan also states that he has far fewer problems controlling Scott's believe that Mary targeted because of his race. Dan also states that he has far fewer problems controlling Scott's believe that Mary has, and believes that her permissive purenting is part of the problem. He fears a nash to medicate Scott and that Scott will be labeled. He opposes medication for Scott until all other options have been tried. He has also read articles stating that ADHD is overdiagnosed, particularly in children of color. The parents have agreed to family therapy as an interim measure while other options are discussed.

\_

Susan Mills, age 9, was diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder at the age of 3. Her parents, Justin and Karen Mills, both actively participated in seeking an adequate diagnosis and assessment of Susan, and both attend her education, treatment planning and medical appointments. Susan lives with her mother during most of the week, although she is with her father from the close of school on Wednesday to Thursday morning and on alternate weekends. Karen devotes much of her time to overseeing services for Susan and has become a parent advocate for other disabled children.

Order osabled children.

Disagreements have emerged about the severity of Susan's symptoms and and her readiness to participate in a broader range of activities. Justin believes that Susan would be able to participate in a community recreation program and proposes enrolling her in a team spot or at program since he believes she likes both. He would like to gradually increase his parenting time so that he could ultimately take a short vacation with Susan. Karen believes that Susan is unable to handle interaction outside of a special program and that Justin is pushing Susan too hard. She further states that Susan is exhibiting greater stress after her overnights with Justin and believes that Justin is not following the structure and daily routine that has been established for Susan. The parents disagree as to which of Susan's routines have been recommended by the school and which have been established by Karen. Justin feels controlled and micromanaged by Karen and believes that she is stifling Susan's development and attempting to marginalize him as a parent. Karen alleges that Justin has become insensitive to Susan's needs because they do not fit into his lifestyle. Each parent has found web sites, articles or professionals to support his or her opinion.