

Behavioral Challenges in Pediatric Urology

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PUNS

- ▶ Where are you from?
- ▶ Work with pediatric psychologists?
- ▶ Do you have access to child or pediatric psychology currently?
- ▶ What kinds of questions do you have?
- ▶ What can I help you with?

Objectives

- ▶ Establish interactive adult learning environment.
- ▶ Define pediatric psychology.
- ▶ Explain how pediatric urology and pediatric psychology overlap through case presentations provided by presenter and attendees.
- ▶ Illustrate how to collaborate with pediatric psychology and provide resources.

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What is Pediatric Psychology?

- ▶ Interface of medical care and psychological, behavioral care
 - ▶ Subspecialty within child & adolescent psychology
 - ▶ Typically available in children's hospitals
 - ▶ Multidisciplinary teams
- ▶ Selected principles of behavior
 - ▶ Avoidance of pain, discomfort
 - ▶ Immediate Reinforcement and delayed reinforcement
 - ▶ Shaping
- ▶ Evidence-based practices

Potential areas of collaboration

- ▶ Behavioral versus structural enuresis
- ▶ Constipation affects urinary incontinence
- ▶ Children and parents don't follow the structured voiding
- ▶ Encopresis causing UTIs
- ▶ Comorbid conditions (e.g., autism spectrum disorders, cognitive impairment, attachment disorders)
- ▶ Additions?

Strategies

- ▶ Medical approach
- ▶ Behavioral
 - ▶ Urine alarm
 - ▶ Dry-bed training
 - ▶ Preventative (i.e., limit fluids)
 - ▶ Enuresis behavioral plan

Case 1: Comorbid ADHD diagnosis

- ▶ 10 y.o. female with ADHD
- ▶ Medical showed no structural enuresis
- ▶ Concern regarding possible neglect in biological mother's home
- ▶ Concern regarding possible sexual abuse by uncle, half brothers

Case 1: Comorbid ADHD Assessment

- ▶ No evidence of abuse or neglect
- ▶ Inconsistent use of methylphenidate
- ▶ Harsh consequences for pee accidents
- ▶ Bullying resulting in depressive symptoms

Case 1: Comorbid ADHD Treatment

- ▶ Evidence-based treatment components
 - ▶ ADHD medication compliance
 - ▶ Family therapy
 - ▶ Individual therapy for compliance and depressive symptoms
 - ▶ Behavioral toileting plan with scheduled follow-up

Case 2: Comorbid diagnosis

- ▶ Child with ASD with cognitive impairments (ADHD, sensory and enuresis), possible bipolar
 - ▶ Medications –lithium, propranolol, risperidone, trazodone
 - ▶ Possible polyuria, polydipsia due to lithium (but no accidents at home)
 - ▶ Recheck with psychiatry
 - ▶ Contained classroom
 - ▶ Token economy (school cash) wherein child are allowed to go to the bathroom at certain times
 - ▶ Penalty of \$50 school dollars to use toilet at non-program times

Case 2: Comorbid Diagnosis Treatment

- ▶ Treatment components
 - ▶ Psychiatry review of medication side-effects
 - ▶ Allow access to bathroom without penalty!
 - ▶ Scheduled sits/stands with reinforcement (\$)
 - ▶ Evidence-based behavioral plan for toileting ()

Case 3: Interstitial Cystitis

Case 1: Interstitial cystitis

- ▶ 12 y.o. female
- ▶ Unable to complete medical test, attend school so likely anxiety component
- ▶ Urgent need to pee multiple times/hour
- ▶ Parents divorced, shared custody, 9 y.o. female sibling
- ▶ Lives in southwest Michigan area

Case 3: IC History

- ▶ Verbally combative relationships between mother and father, between father and step-father (e.g., altercations on soccer field)
- ▶ Parental histories positive for anxiety, medicated with sertraline
- ▶ Competitiveness between 2 female siblings to “win,” “fairness issues”
- ▶ Previous individual therapy

Case 3: IC Assessment

- ▶ School issues
 - ▶ Teacher disallowing toilet breaks
 - ▶ Secondary gain balanced with anxiety
- ▶ Anxiety presentation
- ▶ Concern regarding possible sexual abuse
- ▶ Beck Youth showed high level of anger, anxiety

Case 3: IC Medical

- ▶ TENS unit
- ▶ Low dose sertraline

Case 3: IC Evidence-based Treatment

- ▶ Family therapy (Brock & Barnard 2009; Nichols, 2009)
 - ▶ Second divorce
 - ▶ Verbally combative biological parent relationship
 - ▶ Differing parenting (grandparenting) styles
 - ▶ Differing parenting RE: IC
 - ▶ Sibling competition
- ▶ Individual therapy
 - ▶ CBT—“Fairness” (Christophersen & Mortsweet, 2003)
 - ▶ Anxiety treatment—Coping CAT (Kendall, 2006)

Other examples

- ▶ The child in foster care, adoptive home, reactive attachment, sexual abuse
- ▶ Major problem:
 - ▶ Is it a parenting issue? Compliance?
 - ▶ Children do the best they can and they can do better.
 - ▶ Beware: rarely a child has a psychological issue, much more often a child has a primary or residual behavioral issue
- ▶ Toileting can be carved out

Compliance

- ▶ “What is in your way? “
- ▶ “Maybe this problem isn’t a high priority.”

If there is no pediatric psychologist what do I do?

- ▶ Work with someone specializing in child work
- ▶ Find behavioral psychologists
- ▶ Be clear on referral issue
- ▶ Bend the system to patient needs (M.A., Admin support)
 - ▶ Referrals
 - ▶ Follow-up with family (leverage your relationship with family, status as medical provider)
 - ▶ Follow-up with behavioral health

If there is no child psychiatry, what do I do?

- ▶ Limited availability of child psychiatry
 - ▶ Community mental health
 - ▶ University consultation programs

Resources

- ▶ Cunningham & Banez (2006). Pediatric gastrointestinal disorders: Biopsychosocial assessment and treatment. New York: Springer.
- ▶ Rapoff, M. A. (2010). Adherence to pediatric medical regimens. New York: Springer.
- ▶ Roberts, M. C., & Steele, R. G. (Eds.). (2010). Handbook of pediatric psychology (4th ed.). New York: Guilford Press.
- ▶ Spirto, A., & Kazak, A. E. (2005). Effective and emerging treatments in pediatric psychology. New York: Oxford University Press.

American Psychological Association, Division 54, Society for Pediatric Psychology

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Resources

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