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#### Preface 1-Your Problem Solving Kit

- Information = Power Point of presentation contact <u>martin@walshandassociates.com.au</u> and will email it to you)
- Hard copy
  - Martin Walsh's profile (green)
    - Range of services (cream)
  - Information Sheet Work and Mental Health (white)
  - Case Studies (white)

#### Preface 2 - Martin's relevant history:

- Uni
- Incarcerated young offenders
- Human Resources
- Lecturing/tutoring (management and psych)
- Management (GM: Voc Rehab)
- Psychologist private practice (practical, behaviour driven, repetitively goal oriented, use of validated effective psych'l models, many resources i.e. Information Sheets such as Work and Mental Health – see your Kit )

#### Overview of presentation

- Managing close look at Mgt = POLC
- Psychologists registered ?
- Overprotective what? how? when? why?

#### Management

- Managing (MBA, TAFE, private colleges) registerable?
- Scientific Management = Henri Fayol (1841 1925)
  - Planning
  - Organising
  - Leading
  - Controlling (re psych's > challenging, expecting, asking, ??)

The easiest and most effective way for the employer to influence the psychologist providing services to an injured worker is through the employer exercising the *control* function of management.

#### Psychologists?

- Psychologists registered?
- AHPRA 1300 419 495
- Examples of non registered 'psychologists'
  - Woman at psychic fare
  - EEG and psychological treatment of learning disorders! etc
- No reg'n number and provider number = no payment by RTW, but SISA employers?

#### Overview of presentation

- Managing close look at Mgt = POLC  $\sqrt{\phantom{0}}$
- Psychologists registered ? √
- Overprotective details ?

Q. How shall we look at Overprotective?

A. Step by step What? How? Why?

What is being over protective, (so you can identify overprotection)?

- What is overprotection?
  - has more of a 'welfare' tone (= victim mentality?) than the tone of a professional health service
  - crosses a healthy professional boundary, 'saves'
     person, often by exercising a decision > dependance
  - does not allow the person to 'fail' and let them take responsibility for their decision/s

- What is being overprotective (so you can manage /control them)?
  - hides client away from others (isolates)
  - indulges client (wrapped in cotton wool)
  - delaying communication (tel calls, rpts, nonattendance case conferences etc)
  - opaque communication (high use of jargon, complex tech'l descriptions)
  - catastrophises (cog'y distorts) extent of worker's injury

#### What is being overprotective? (so you can manage /control them)?

- infrequent progress reports intermittent
- inadequate progress reports insufficient information
- long periods of time treating the inj'd worker without
  - \* clear progress or adequate explanation
  - \* relapse prevention

- What is being overprotective (so you can manage /control them)?
  - erecting unrealistic barriers to progress without adequate explanation

- What is being overprotective (so you can manage /control them)?
  - involved in industrial matters
  - not responsive to requests for information
  - is only one in health team who is objecting to planned work

Just one of any of the above barriers may not be reliable.

But two, or more, barriers creates a red flag for the injured worker being over protected

- How do they overprotect (so you can manage / control' them)?
  - use confidentiality to block or filter information (common in welfare)
  - duration of treatment (atypically long time)

#### How do they overprotect?

- over complicated treatment / treatment plan
- ambiguous treatment goals, sometimes unrelated to

work injury. (Example: SP and serious crush injury).

- other?

- How do they overprotect?
  - erecting barriers to RTW (access to inj wkr; information about inj wkr),
  - putting in an unjustified complaint or supporting wkr to put in an unjustified complaint?

#### Why do they overprotect?

- poor training
- welfare mentality
- Poor grasp of professional boundaries ie client and psych
- Political or ideological reasons
- Transference and counter trnaference

#### Control function

- inspection
- limitation
- check (review work)
- monitor (intermittent overview of work)
- influence (communicate)
- restrict or limit (create barrier e.g. funding)

#### Case studies

Case Study One

Case Study Two

Case Study Three

#### Case studies

- Applying info and tools to Case Study
   One to problem solve
- Applying info and tools to Case Study Two to problem solve
- Applying info and tools to Case Study Three to problem solve

#### Discussion and Questions

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Close