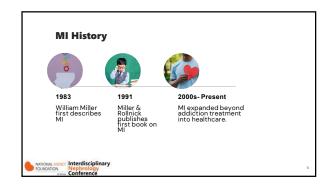
Motivational Interviewing in CKD & ESRD: A Patient-Centered Approach to Behavior Change Akilah King, MSW, LCSW Project Manager University of Chicago	
Disclosures I have no financial relationships to disclose.	
NATIONAL MONEY Interdisciplinary FOUNDATION Nephrology 2 Conference	
Objectives	
Understand the principles of MI Learn practical MI techniques Apply Motivational Interviewing strategies to real world cases Interdisciplinary Interdisciplinary Produzation: The Conference The Conference	

	MI Principles	
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"The good physician treats the disease; the great physician treats the patient who has the disease."

- Sir William Osler

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POLL QUESTION

Have you ever used MI techniques in your practice?

A. Yes, regularly B. Yes, occasionally C. I've tried a few strategies, but not formally D. Not yet, but I'd like to learn

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MI Definition

"MI is a collaborative, goal-oriented style of communication with particular attention to the language of change." (Miller & Rollnick, 2013, p. 29)

- •Patient-Centered: Focuses on the patient's values, concerns, and goals.
 •Guiding, Not Directing: Encourages change without pressure or
- confrontation.
 •Elicits Internal Motivation: Helps patients explore their own reasons for
- change.
 •Enhances Autonomy: Respects that change is ultimately the patient's decision.

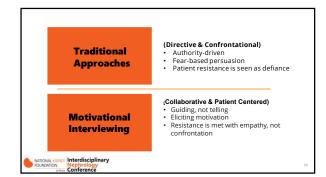
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MI Principles

- Expressing empathy
- · Developing discrepancy
- Rolling with resistance
- Supporting self-efficacy

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Transtheoretical Model Precontemplation (Not considering change) • MI Focus: Build Awareness & Engagement Contemplation (Considering change but unsure) • MI Focus: Explore Ambivalence & Encourage Reflection Preparation (Getting ready to change) • MI Focus: Strengthen Commitment & Develop a Plan Action (Making changes) • MI Focus: Support Progress & Reinforce Successes Maintenance (Sustaining change over time) • MI Focus: Prevent Relapse & Maintain Motivation Industrial. Industrial.

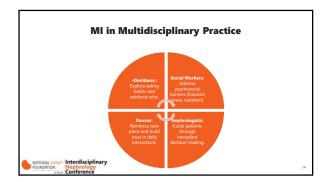


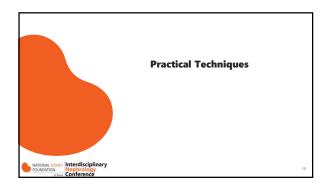


Why It Matters in Chronic Kidney Disease & End Stage Renal Disease Care

- Address Ambivalence and Resistance: Reduces resistance and promotes open, trust-based conversations.
- Enhances Engagement and Self-Efficacy: Improves adherence to treatment plans, dietary changes, and medication use.
- Builds Trust and Reduces Emotional Barriers: Empowers patients to take an active role in their care.

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Techniques: OARS Open Ended Questions: Allows patients to speak freely while providing insight into their behaviors. Affirmations: Build motivation and boost morale. Reflective listening: Ensure patients feel heard. Summarizing: Reinforce key points while painting the main goal.

POLL QUESTION

Which OARS skill do you personally use most often?

- A. Open-ended questions
 - B. Affirmations
 - C. Reflections
 - D. Summaries

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POLL QUESTION

Which OARS skill do you find most challenging to apply consistently?

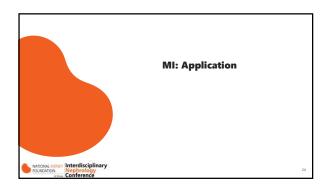
- A. Open-ended questions
 - B. Affirmations
 - C. Reflections
 - D. Summaries

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Techniques: DARN CAT Desire: "I want/wish/would like" Ability: "I could/can/might" Ressons: " would help me: "I need to" Need: "I have to/rasily should" Commitment: "I intend/plan/going to" Action: "I'm ready/will start" Taking: "I went/did/started" Taking: "I went/did/started" Taking: "I went/did/started" Totaling: "I went/did/started" Which type of change talk do you hear most frequently from patients? A. Desire ("I want to") B. Ability ("I could") C. Resson ("It would help if") D. Need ("I have to")					
Desire: "I want/wish/would like" Ability: "I could/can/might" Reasons: " would help me" "I need to" Need: 'I have to/really should" Commitment: "I intend/plan/coing go" Action: "I'm read/will start" Taking: "I went/did/started" Taking: "I went/did/started" Toking: "I went/did/started" **Toking: "I went/did/started" **Tokin		Techniques: DARN CAT			
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Overcoming Barriers to MI in Clinical Practice Be flexible	 Training a 	nd resources			
Be flexible Training and resources			1		
Be flexible Training and resources Embrace/Roll with resistance	Encourage	e strategies that allow more impactful interactions	l		

Clinical Research	
Applications of motivational interviewing in adolescent solid organ transplant	
Julie M. Gettings & Debre S. Linhows &	
Free published 64 March 2004 Milys infecting 90 1915 petr (4701 Copinion 1	
If serves 2 mm ≤ nect < mm	
Abstract	
Background	
Addresses as a development period that is known for the legions that of affiliations with a definition of the second of the seco	
Alms	
This paper describes MI and its applicability to adolescent transplant, providing examples of its potential use at each stage of the transplant journey.	
Materials and Methods	
Literature on the principles and attituation of left are reviewed, as well as the use of left in adult transplant and similar persents populations.	
Results	
Evidence suggests light applicability of concepts of Mito pediatric inamplant.	
Discussion	





Case Study #1 MATIONAL ROOMY Interdisciplinary Prophology Conference	Patient Background: Mr. Hopkins, Se-year-old African American male with ESRD on hemodalays. History of diabetes, hypertension, and obesty, Lives alone, tretred, with limited support, and financially strained. Current Challenges: Frequently misses dialysis sessions Poor diet compliance (high sodium/potassium foods) Recurrent hospitalizations for fluid sodium/potassium foods) Recurrent hospitalizations for fluid Sepresses firstation and hopelessness: "Tim on a budget and I don't have help to make these changes."	
Case Study #1: Discussion What stage of change is Mr. Hopkins? What strategies might help shift his perspective hopelessness to identifying small, achievable golden and financial stress while promoting adherence. Which MI strategies could be applied to explor ambivalence about dialysis and diet?	e from oals? al support :?	
NATIONAL NOORY Interdisciplinary POUNDATION. Neptrology American Conference	26	
Case Study #2 Patient Background: Ms. Rogers, 52-year-old woman with ESRD on hemodialysis, diabetes, hypertension, obesity, and a history of stroke. Divorced, lin alone, works part-time as a receptionet. Strong support system from diaughter an friends, but experiences limited physical activity due to fatigue and joint pain. Current Challenges:		
 On hemodialysis for two years; under evaluation for kidney transplant. Initially hopeful, now discouraged by lengthy testing and requirements. Concerned about post-transplant complications, strict medication adherence, ar frequent follow-ups 	nd	

Presenting Issue: Ms. Rogers feels caught in an endless cycle of tests and appointments. The process has shifted her mindset from hopeful to uncertain. She's questioning whether she's ready for the commitment of transplant care.

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Case Study #2: Discussion

- How could MI address her ambivalence about transplant readiness?
 How can motivational interviewing help Ms. Rogers reframe her concerns and clarify her personal goals for transplant readiness?
 What strategies might help validate her feelings of discouragement while exploring her values and motivations for pursuing (or delaying) transplant?
- How can the care team balance providing information about risks/requirements with supporting her autonomy in decision-making?

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Summary MI is a collaborative approach to facilitating behavior change. Encourage behavioral change using techniques like OARS and DARN CAT to create a safe, nonjudgmental space for patients to explore ambivalence and engage in changes. Practice application by using techniques to address challenges perceived by patients and providers. NATIONAL KIDNEY Interdisciplinary Nephrology Conference

Resources MOTIVATIONAL Books INTERVIEWING Coursera: Motivational Interviewing for Health Professionals Training and Workshops through Professional Associations (MINT, APA, NASW, etc.)

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POWDATION. Interdisciplinary Nephrology Conference		
QUESTIONS?		