

Wisconsin Mental Health Programs...

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Psychiatric Care Prior to 1884

- Prior to 1884, psychiatric patients were seen as burdens. They were either abandoned and left to beg on the street, or locked up in asylums.
- Many were thought of as “wild animals” who had lost their reason. They were often restrained and received little treatment.
- The upper class would make special trips to view these “animals”, similar to going to the zoo today.
- This began to change in the 18th and 19th centuries with the introduction of humane (moral) treatment approaches.

Public and Private Asylums

- As this practice expanded, so did the patient populations at these public psychiatric facilities.
- Overcrowding led to a decrease in care and created an opportunity for the creation of private facilities to care for psychiatric patients.
- The first private facility in the United States was the Brattleboro Retreat in Burlington, Vermont (1834), celebrating their 175th anniversary this year.
- The Brattleboro Retreat viewed mental illness as a medical condition, not a character flaw.
- At Brattleboro, treatment methods consisted of fresh air, therapeutic and physical activities, and a supportive staff.

The First Psychiatric Hospitals in Wisconsin

- 1854 - The first legislation for the care of the insane in Wisconsin was enacted, providing for a "State Lunatic Asylum" to be located near Madison
- 1857 - Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, Mendota, WI (Mendota Mental Health Institution)
- 1873 - The Northern Hospital for the Insane, Oshkosh, WI (Winnebago Mental Health Institution)
- 1880 - Milwaukee Hospital for the Insane, Wauwatosa, WI (Milwaukee County Mental Health Complex)
- 1884 - Milwaukee Sanitarium, Wauwatosa, WI (Aurora Psychiatric Hospital)

(1895 - 1919)

- Dr. Richard Dewey introduced the "cottage system" in which patients resided in smaller, self-contained cottages, based upon whether they were deemed curable or incurable.
- This allowed the patients to feel more at home and aided in their rehabilitation.
- Dr. Dewey also inaugurated a program of training for attendants in the care of mental illnesses for their patients (unusual for the time).
- This style of treatment proved to be very popular and the hospital expanded to accommodate 52 patients by the end of the 19th century.
- In the first half of the 20th century, treatment of psychiatric patients shifted from custodial care (making them comfortable) to an expectation that patients could be cured.
- In the late-30's to the early-40's, there was a shift psychiatric practices from the use of sedative medicine towards more "shock" treatments and other "curative" practices.
- Tincture of opium was used to relieve agitation and depression.
- Sleep Therapy, using Sodium Amytol and Medinal to promote long continuous periods of sleep, sometimes between one and two weeks.

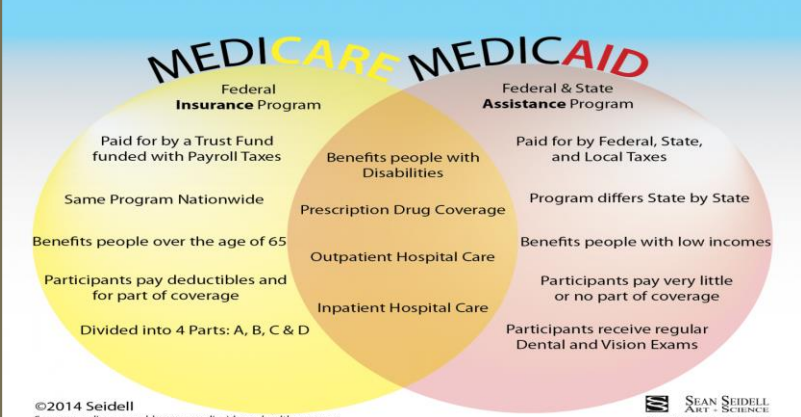
1919 - 1942

- Malarial therapy and typhoid vaccine were used to produce fevers
 - It was observed that insane patients improved after surviving a high fever from typhoid fever or TB infections
- Electroshock therapy was used to treat patients with psychosis
- Insulin Shock Therapy (either causing convulsions or putting the person in a superficial coma) was used to treat people afflicted with
 - psychosis, particularly schizophrenia
- Metrazol injections to induce convulsions in order to "cure"
 - schizophrenia (side effect: spinal fractures in almost 1/2 the patients)
- Curare was then used to modify the convulsions associated with
 - Metrazol treatments

• Treatments from the mid-1940's to the mid-1960's included:

- - Carbon dioxide inhalation for treatment of psychoneurosis
- - The use of thyroid medication in the treatment of relapsing catatonia
 - - Lobotomy (about 20 patients), performed at what is now Aurora St. Luke's Medical Center
- - Use of lithium for treatment of manic states
- - Use of psychotropic medications
- - Increased use of Psychotherapy and Family Therapy
 - - Occupational and Recreational therapy for patients in order to get them more involved in their treatments

Medicaid vs. Medicare



Wisconsin Division of Medicaid Services (DMS)

- **BadgerCare Plus** - A health care coverage program for low-income Wisconsin residents including children, pregnant women, and adults.
- **Family Care Partnership Program** - The Family Care Partnership Program is an integrated health and long-term care program for frail elderly and people with disabilities.
- **Family Care Program** - Family Care is a Medicaid managed long-term care program for frail elders and adults with disabilities. The program provides a wide range of health and long-term care services.
- **Medicaid for the Elderly, Blind or Disabled (EBD Medicaid)** - EBD Medicaid provides health care coverage to people who are age 65 and older, blind or who have a disability.
- **Medicaid Purchase Plan (MAPP)** - MAPP offers people with disabilities who are working or interested in working with the chance to buy health care coverage from the Medicaid Program
- **Medicaid State Plan** - The Medicaid State Plan is the officially recognized statement describing the nature and scope of Wisconsin's Medicaid program.

Comprehensive Community Services (CCS)

- Serves all ages
- Supports individuals with mental health and substance use
- Intended to meet needs outside inpatient settings

[CCS: Consumers | Wisconsin Department of Health Services](#)


Community Support Programs (CSP)

- For Adults living with serious and persistent mental health illness
- Coordinated professional care and treatment in the community
- Designed to be capable of providing services that can be tailored to individual needs
- [Community Support Programs \(CSP\) | Wisconsin Department of Health Services](#)

Community Recovery Services (CRS)


[Community Recovery Services \(CRS\) | Wisconsin Department of Health Services](#)

- CRS helps individuals with mental illness
- Three main Services:
 - Community Living Supportive Services
 - Peer Support Services
 - Supported Employment Services
- Offered in 13 Counties in Wisconsin



Resilient Wisconsin

[Resilient Wisconsin | Wisconsin Department of Health Services](#)



Summary of Wisconsin MH Partner/Provider Resources

[Mental Health: Partner/Provider Resources | Wisconsin Department of Health Services](#)



Let's Play!

[Health Care and Coverage | Wisconsin Department of Health Services](#)
