SYMPTOM TRACKING: Ashley Fiore, LCSW

- 1. Try to get the client and caregiver to help you operationalize the symptoms causing distress -- the smaller you can make each symptom the better. Otherwise, you may be comparing apples to oranges, and you want to make sure you're tracking the same thing each week. An example would be: "How many times this week did your heart beat really fast when you thought about the sexual abuse?" Or "how bad were your nightmares this week on a scale of 1-10?"
- 2. Do that for each symptom you want to track; get input from the client and caregiver on what each wants to track. Focus on 2-3 for the child and 2-3 for the caregiver; no more than 5 combined.
- 3. Use their responses on the measures to guide you (and let them see you are really taking what they said and using it!), but also conceptualize it from the perspective of "Our job is to shrink your symptoms; how would you know you were doing better?"
- 4. Everything we do is focused on reducing the child's symptoms, including equipping the parent with the skills needed to coach the child in using coping skills and using effective parenting to reduce their symptoms, whether behavioral or emotional.
- 5. You'll ask them each session to rate their progress. Don't worry if they're really just telling you about the day before the session rather than capturing the data to reflect the whole week. That snapshot will show a trend over time.