

Clinical Innovation: IAPT Complex Cases Pathway

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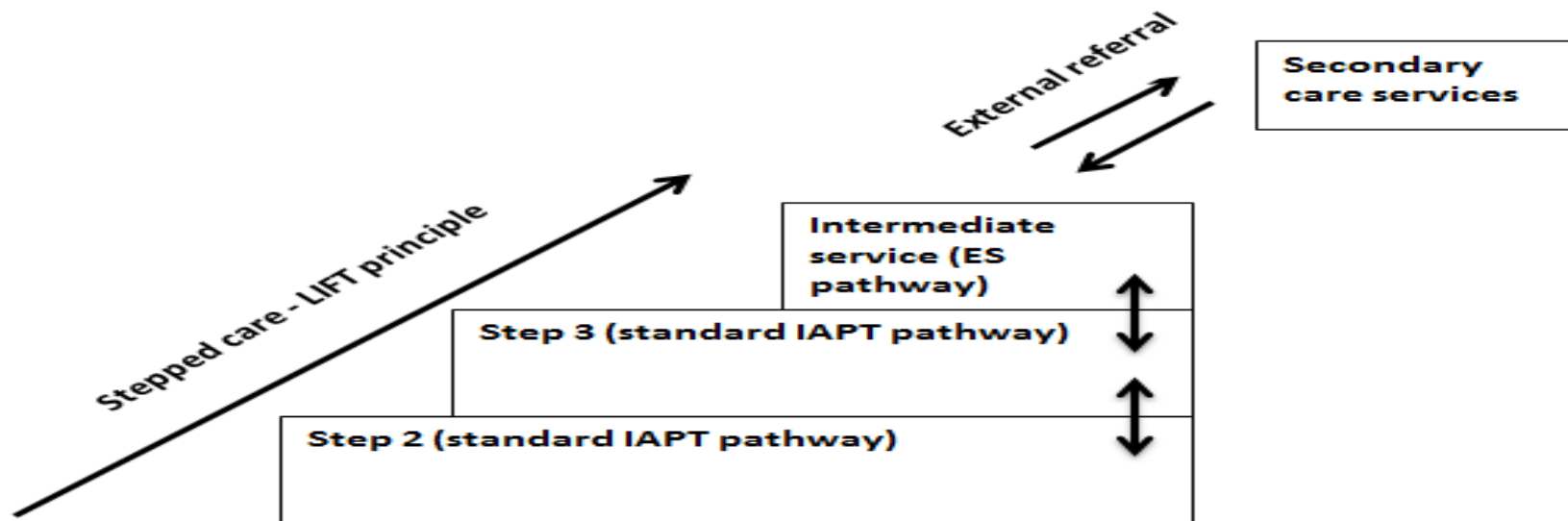
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Commissioning the pathway

- The initial need for a complex case pathway within IAPT was recognised as a number of referrals did not ‘fit’ the traditional IAPT service structure or those of the secondary care services.
 - A business case was developed to illustrate the need and benefits of the pathway.
 - The service development need was presented through meetings with CCG representatives.
 - The clinical need was mapped out through an initial scoping exercise.
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Initial Concept

- A broad concept for the service was generated to match stepped care principles.




Treatments considered

- EMDR & CBT for complex trauma presentations.
- DBT skills group for emotional regulation.
- Compassion focused therapy group
- Assessment & formulation with psychologists, with some service users progressing into 'multi-model' one-to-one therapy.
- Support from Psychiatry and Mental Health Practitioners.

Commissioning process

- A detailed business plan was created including costings and a suggested staff mix for the service.
- After consideration of the business plan with commissioners, a budget allocation for service development was agreed.

Who is the Complex Case Pathway designed to support?

- Clients who present with common mental health problems that have greater chronicity or complexity than would be typically seen in an IAPT service
 - Including clients who require idiosyncratic formulation (which would fall outside the manualised IAPT offer), and present with multiple co-morbidities
 - Typically treatment may be trans-diagnostic in approach
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Typical Presenting issues

- Complex multiple trauma
- Emotional and behavioural dysregulation
- Dissociative difficulties
- Moderate or chronic self-harming behaviour, but not severe or life threatening self-harm

Indicators of Complexity

- 2 previous evidence-based psychological interventions relating to similar presenting issues
- Typically present with severe long term interpersonal complexity, including;
 - History of negative interaction with services
 - Difficulties with managing emotions safely
 - Difficulties establishing or maintaining positive relationships
- Multiple co-morbidity
 - e.g. ASD Spectrum disorders, health complexity, ADHD, Anger, Narcissism, multiple diagnoses
- Social instability;
 - financial, housing, difficult family dynamics, chaotic lifestyle


Barriers to Engagement

- Changes in the pattern of self-harming behaviour
 - Increase in severity or frequency of self-harming behaviour
 - Change in pattern of self-harming behaviour
 - Change in methodology of self-harming behaviour
- Need to be able to attend regular appointments
 - Some flexibility in attendance policy, however rationale for any variations from policy need to be clearly documented


Complex Case Staff Mix

- Clinical Lead & Team Manager – shared across all steps of IAPT service
- Psychiatry 1 day a week
- 4 Senior Clinicians:
 - 2 Clinical Psychologists
 - 1 Counselling Psychotherapist
 - 1 Senior CBT therapist working towards EMDR consultancy
- 2 Mental Health Practitioners

Psychiatry Role

- Psychiatric/diagnostic assessment of complex presentation
 - Medication review
 - Shared risk assessment and management
 - Input into staff training, supervision, consultation
 - Liaison with physical health & mainstream psychiatry services
 - Not a standalone intervention or replacement for out-patient psychiatry – aim to facilitate talking therapy
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MHP Role

- Needed to be mindful of limited resources of MHP and how to utilise this support to most effect
 - Training and development of DBT skills for MHP support role
 - MHP role can support clinicians at any step of service
 - Provided staff training on how to identify presentations that may require additional support/assessment such as Personality Disorder, Bi-Polar Disorder, Psychosis, etc.
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MHP Role

- Triage professional referrals
- Contribute to daily MDT meeting consultation
- Majority of work is co-working with a treating clinician
 - Mental health assessment and stabilisation
 - DBT skills such as emotion regulation & distress tolerance
- Some complex assessment of those whom ability to engage with talking therapy is limited by social instability
 - Do not provide generic mental health assessment to all
 - Aim is to facilitate engagement in talking therapy rather than stand alone treatment


Clinical leadership

- Shared team management
 - Daily MDT
 - Development of local operational procedures, treatment option guidance, local risk protocol
 - Development of service pathways
 - In development – complex case assessment clinics
 - Development of DBT skills group
 - Focus on staff wellbeing
 - Development of monthly CPD plan
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Shared Team Management

- 3 Team Managers share management duties for Step 2, Step 3, and Complex Case Pathway
- This ensures
 - good communication,
 - shared decision making,
 - ability to provide effective cover for each team,
 - leads to team cohesion
- “We’re all in this together” approach V’s Splitting between services
 - NB when working with clients with complex presentations and a history of negative interactions with services

Daily MDT lunch time meetings

- Daily drop in session for all staff
 - Face to face or by telephone
 - Attended by Clinical Lead, Team manager, MHP
 - For discussion of triage decisions, assessment outcomes, movement to Complex Case pathway, MHP OR Psychiatry involvement, clinical “stuck-ness”, or discussion of next step in care plan
 - Open transparent meeting where clinicians can receive consistent messages and any gaps in service provision or protocol can be identified and addressed
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MDT – Development of LOG

- Initially oversubscribed, but gradual reduction over time as inconsistencies or need for further written guidance was identified & developed
- Differing views among senior staff on how best to respond to different presentations were identified
 - discussed in weekly Operational Meeting and consistent service response developed
- Lead to development of written guidance Local Operational Guidance (LOG)
 - coincided with development of Trust Wide Operational Policy
 - improved induction experience & confidence of existing staff members

MDT- Development of Treatment Options Guidance (TOG)

- Outlines all treatment options offered at each step of the service and criteria for these treatment options
 - E.g. individuals, groups, difference between Step 2 and Step 3 intervention for certain clinical presentations, etc.
- Aids triage, step up, step down, and step across internal referrals & understanding between clinician groups of each others roles
- Large team whom work in varied geographical locations, so improves communication between busy clinicians on developing treatment options available, including new groups, within the service

MDT- Development of Local Risk Protocol

- Starts with “what’s your question?”
 - Development of daily Duty Manager to respond to risk
 - Development of Local Risk Protocol outlining local contacts and procedures in clear accessible format
 - Improved clinicians' confidence, incident reporting and risk assessment and management skills
 - Reduce risk factors for clients
 - Development of pathways with other services
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Development of Pathways

- Identification of themes of inappropriate/incomplete referrals led to pathway meetings with other services to clearly communicate role of IAPT and Complex Case Pathway
 - Improved appropriateness of referrals & client expectations
 - Improved quality of professional referral information so more appropriate triage decisions could be made
 - Reduced need for triage staff to liaison with referrers/other services, reducing staff workload, and unnecessary delays in triage decisions
 - Reduced need for multiple assessment & improved wait time to treatment

Service Pathways Developed

Regular meetings	One off meetings
MIND charity co-working	Health Visitors
Access Team- risk management & triage	Children's Social Care
Secondary Care Psychology Interface meetings	Physical health services; Dentistry, Diabetes clinic, MSK service
Older Adults Memory and Psychology services	RAID & Home Treatment Team
Healthy Young Minds (CAMHS) & Transitions Team	CMHT Team Managers
	Outpatient Psychiatry


In development – Complex Case Assessment Clinics

- For clients who may struggle to access lower steps without first developing a comprehensive formulation and treatment plan
 - May then be seen by another clinician for discrete piece of work, e.g. Sleep hygiene, TF-CBT, etc.
 - Can be reviewed by senior clinician after discreet piece of work


Benefits to Service

- Reduces stress & burn out at Steps 2 and 3 where clinicians may feel under qualified to appropriately assess and formulate clients with complex presentations
- Improves clinician confidence to work on “discrete piece of work” within complex presentation, with clear indicators of how to assess deterioration requiring further input
- Also allows senior clinicians to discuss issues such as dependency on services, therapy interfering beliefs or behaviours, or ambivalence around change or endings
 - Improving client motivation & engagement and reducing drop out

Benefits to Clients

- Improves motivation & engagement through validation and comprehensive assessment, so feel understood
 - Reduces sense of being “bounced around services” because clients feel held by senior clinician
 - Allows complex clients to make use of appropriate steps in care model in a formulation driven pathway
 - Hopefully this will lead to improved outcomes for clients!
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Skills Only DBT group

- Development of content, risk agreements, therapy contracts, and resources – very boundaried
 - Support from senior management to undertake pilot
 - Training and development of staff skill set and supervision
 - Evaluation and involvement from research department
 - Complexity absorption, supports client who would otherwise struggle to find appropriate service for their needs
 - Results encouraging so far
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Focus on staff wellbeing

- Audited staff wellbeing, compassion fatigue, stress and burn out
- To improve staff retention, reduce need for agency and multiple wind down and induction periods, reduce staff absence and improve performance
- Plan to repeat annually
 - Development of emotional resilience groups for admin workers, Step 2, and in development Step 3
 - Established Supervision of Supervision groups at all levels
 - Increased risk training to level 3 child safeguarding
 - Development of IAPT specific monthly CPD program

Development of CPD program

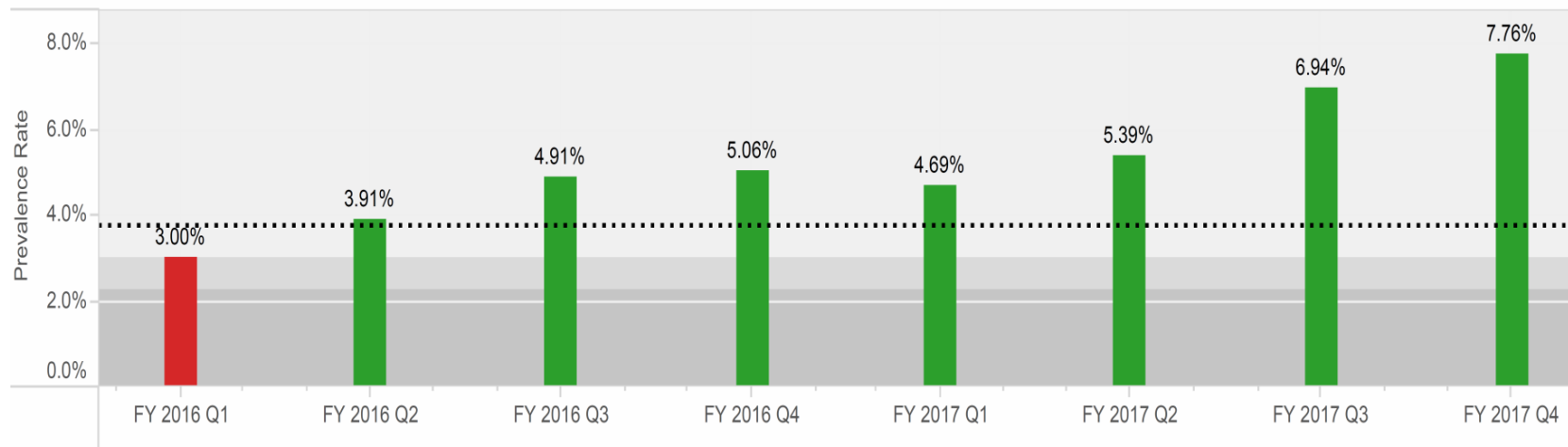
- Learning needs analysis results
- Recovery rates by diagnosis and profession
- Repeat themes identified in clinical supervision, managerial supervision or MDT
- 1 day a month for team meetings, peer supervision groups, team lunch and CPD
- Focus on team building, joint problem solving, and improving communication
- Feedback from staff members have been very positive

CCG Position

- 2016/17 service redesign process
 - Investment in 'IAPT Plus'
 - Step 1 Wellbeing and Social Inclusion
 - Step 2/3 Core IAPT
 - Step 3.5/4 Intermediate Psychological Therapies
 - Access, recovery and waiting time standards
 - Next steps: IAPT-LTC, Psychological Medicine in Primary Care
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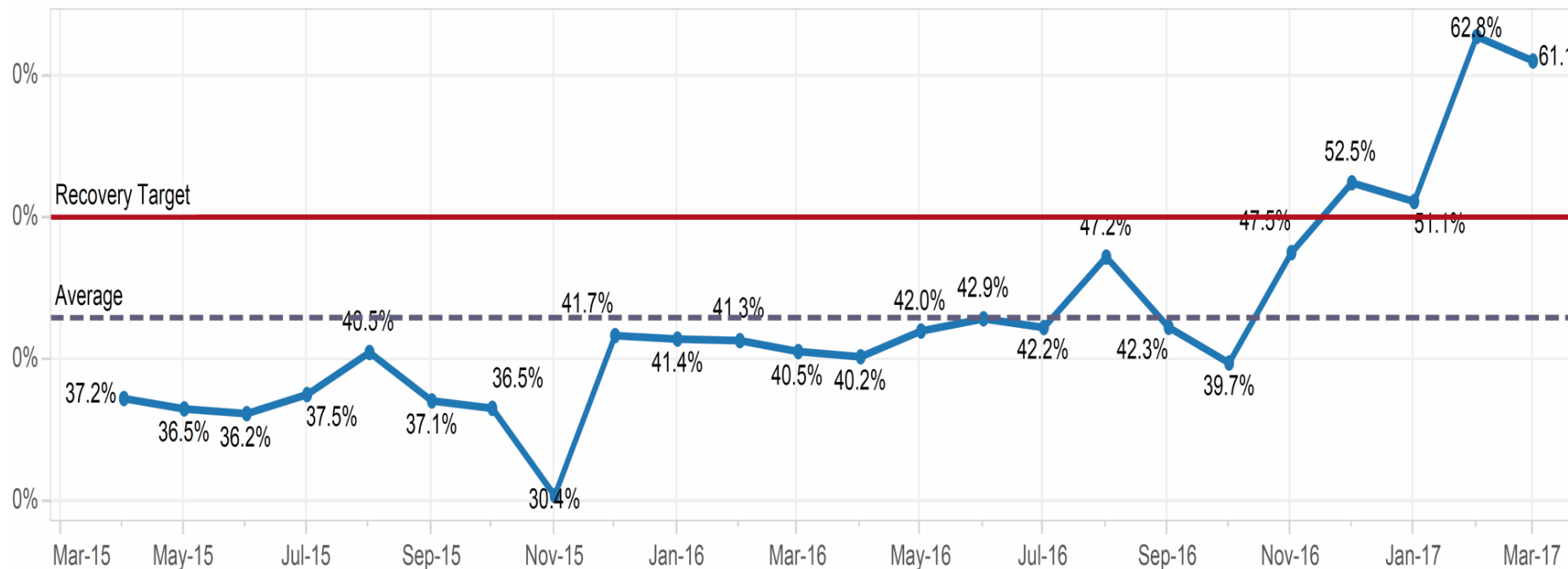
IAPT Access

Quarterly Prevalence



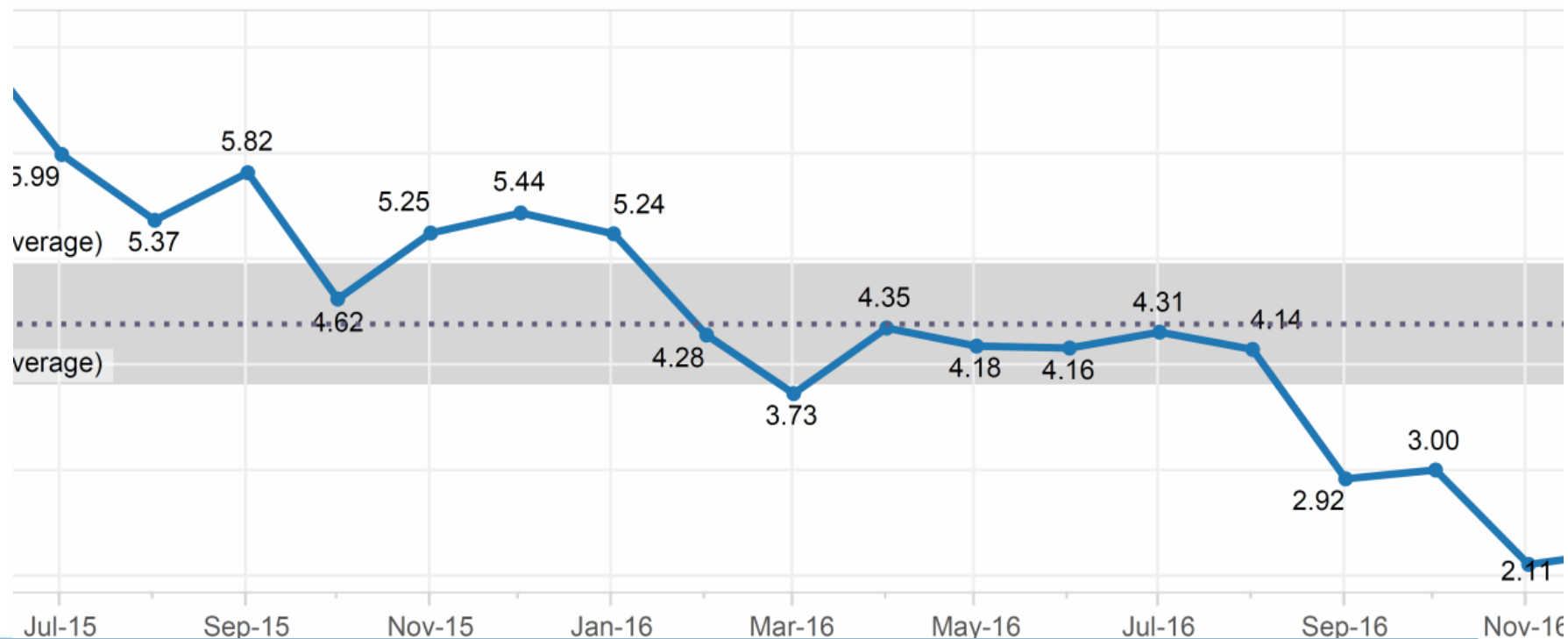
IAPT Recovery

Recovery Rate (Trend)



IAPT Waiting Times

RTT Average Wait (Wks)





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