

In this document

- Understanding Dual Diagnosis
- Mental health Systems
- Working the system
- Learn about the campaign



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PS/Challstie Association

TREATMENT OF DRUGAND ALCOHOL PROBLEMS: NOT THE FUNCTION OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

What is Dual Diagnosis?

Dual diagnosis exists where alcohol or drug problem and an emotional/psychiatric problem

Also known as Co-morbidity or cooccurring disorder

Note: can have different meaning in different parts of health care system



How Common Is Dual Diagnosis?

74% of users of drug services 85% of users of alcohol services experienced mental health problems.

44% of mental health service users reported drug use.

UK Dept. of Health



Mental or Emotional Problems seen in Dual Diagnosis

Depressive disorders, depression and bipolar disorder

Anxiety disorders, generalised anxiety disorder, panic disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and phobias

Other psychiatric disorders, such as schizophrenia and personality disorders

Other, ADHD, PTSD



Clues as to which comes first?

- Began before serious substance abuse
- Persists during past periods of abstinence
- Emerges during periods of stable substance use
- Severity of symptoms in relation to moderate levels of abuse
- Chronic and acute
- Family history
- Uniqueness of symptoms



Key Takeaway's



- Mental health and addiction services are separate
- Do not expect one service to meet all your needs
- Discuss clues with services

Key Takeaway's

- Impact on families huge
- Do not be surprised if your loved one relapses
- Families must become advocates





Mental Health Systems

Where we've come from

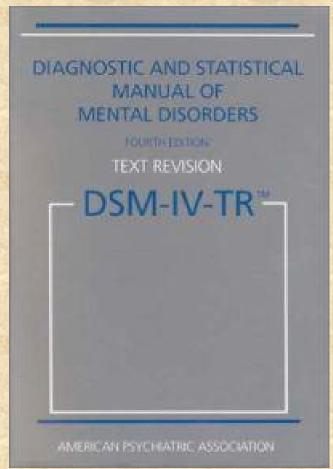
1958 Highest in world per capita proportion of patients in psychiatrics hospitals





The DSM: Psychiatrist Bible

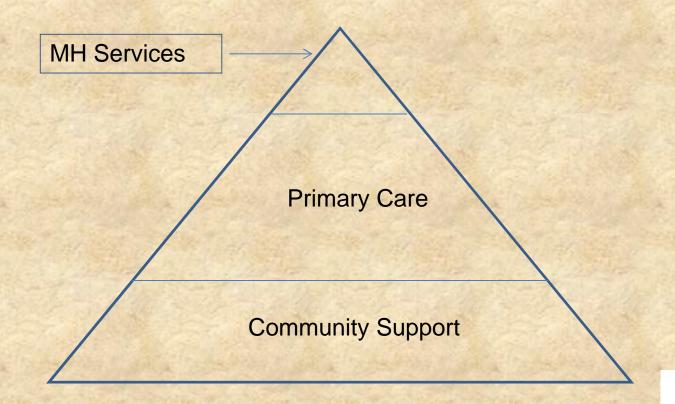






A Vision for Change: 2006 Policy Framework

The mental health service pyramid





Vision for Change 2006

- Person Centred
- Recovery orientated
- Holistic
- **Multi-Disciplinary**
- **Population Based**
- Active and flexible

" A comprehensive model of mental health services for service provision in Ireland"



Person Centred Services

•Services centred on the needs and wishes of the client- not service organisation/discipline can provide

 Person centred plan includes assessment of need and recommendations on what service will be provided to best meet these needs

Person Centred Services. contd

- Reviewed at regular intervals and modified according to progress or present difficulties
- Client must be in control & have choice
- Respect is key
- •All services provide encouragement and support to reach person's full potential



Partnership in Care

- Service users and carers at the centre of decision-making
- Local/regional level input (consumer panel)
- Peer advocacy
- Partnership in care/recovery planning



Multi Disciplinary Teams

- Behavioural therapist
- Clinical psychologist
- **Psychotherapist**
- Cognitive behavioural therapist
- Community psychologist
- Counselling psychologist
- **Counsellor**
- Family doctor (GP)
- Mental health social worker
- Occupational therapist
- Psychiatric nurse
- Psychiatrist
- **Psychologist**
- Vocational supports trainer
- Speech & language therapists
- Art therapist

Team Co-ordinators

Business/Practise managers



Key Takeaway's



- Moving from rigid institutional approach
- Good policies
- Can use policies to assert rights

Free first line services- you can ring them yourself

- •GP(if medical card)
- Voluntary organisations such as Shine, Grow,
 Bodywhys, AA, Jigsaw etc provide a wide range of services
- •Online supports such as Reachout, Aware
- •Telephone help lines such as Samaritans
- •HSE national counselling service (childhood abuse)
 - •A&E(if medical card)

Free services if you have a medical card, you need a referral from a doctor

- •Hospitals dealing with mental health only, or psychiatric wards in acute hospitals, can be for acute problems or long term recovery
- Day hospitals
- Day centres
- Community Teams
- Day services
- Group homes
- Assessment services
- •Counselling in primary care
- •Residential addiction centres
- •Rehab & training

Private Services (you must pay)

- •Hospitals dealing with mental health problems or psychiatric wards in private hospitals
- •GP's (if no medical card)
- Psychiatrists
- Organisations or individuals providing counselling.
 Some may have low cost options
- •A&E(if no medical cards)
- •Residential addiction centres



Can get lost in services

Multiple different services

Primary care teams GP's Voluntary services HSE led services

- Accessed in different ways
- Geographic differences
- Integrated services for MH & substance abuse rare
- Staffing differences
- Different approaches/unclear service pathways
 Psychiatrist might prescribe medication or may insist on client seeing clinical psychologist leading to further delays on waiting list
- 41% of young people who had seen a health professional were unlikely / very unlikely to seek help from a professional again (REACHOUT)



Mental Health Commission

Established 2001

Make sure mental health services maintain high standards and good practices

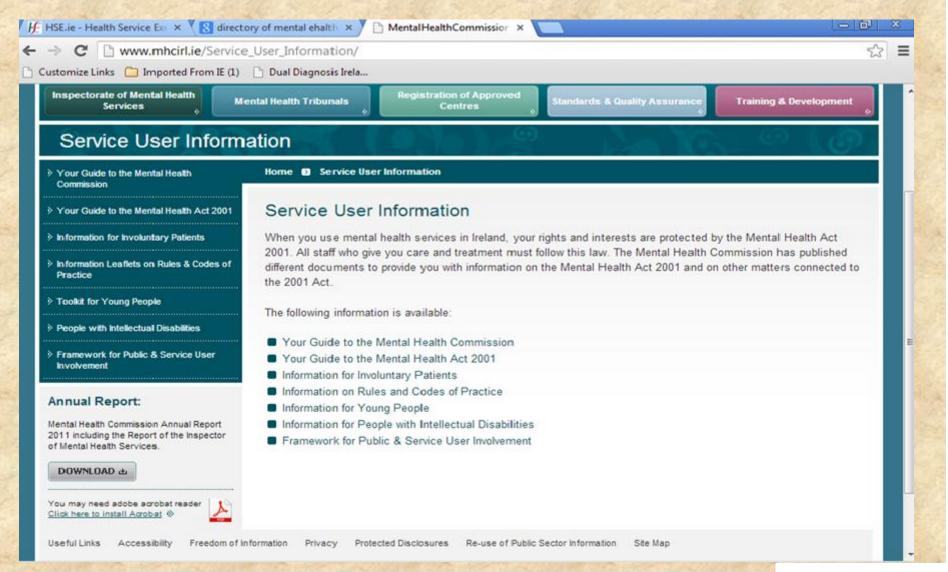
Protect the interests of people detained in approved centres

Inspector of Mental Health

Applies in public, voluntary, independent sectors

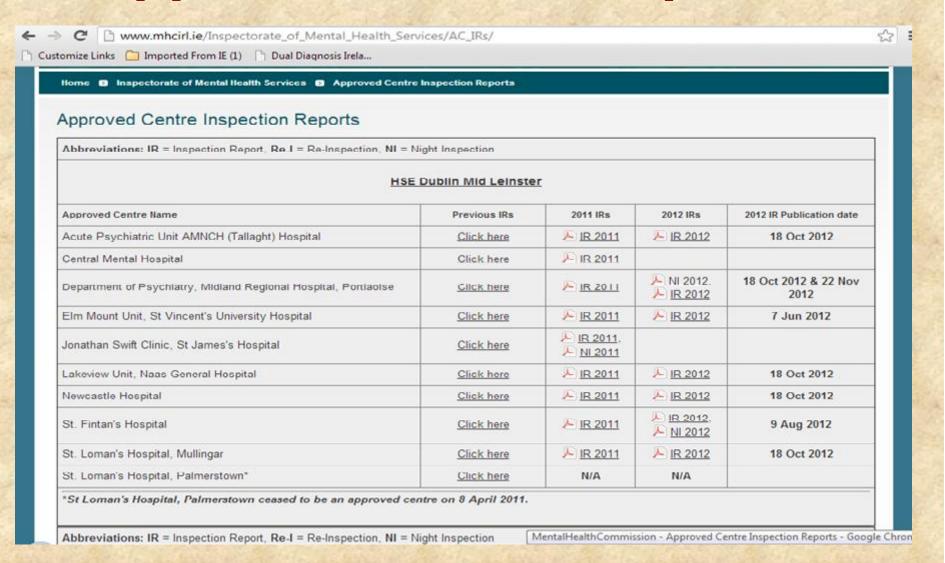


MHC website: service users

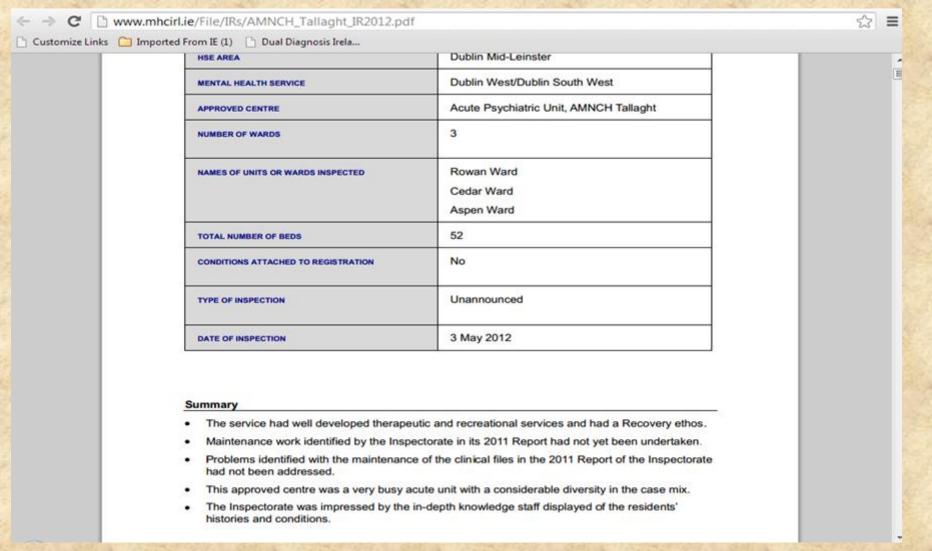




Approved centres reports



Inspector Reports- detailed



Must have Care Plan

Date of care plan

ICD-10 Diagnosis (es):

Medical problems:

Pre Care plans

Proposed review date

Questions about how person feels about mental health & about own care

Goal setting

Desired outcomes

Mental health needs- anxiety, psychotic, MMSE scores etc

Physical health needs



Care Plans continued

- Activities of daily living
- Skills of independent living
- Social skills- relationships, communications, sustaining relationships
- Medications and related issues, monitoring, adherence, contra-indications
- Risks, -violence, exploitation, substance abuse, neglect, physical, fire, arson
 - Rehabilitation, therapies, activities, family, work, training
 - Strengths and resources analysis
 - Care plan recommendations
 - Discharge plans
 - Signature



Sample Care plan extract

+			Uy.
	Continually assess Joe's potential for self- harm and ask Joe to contribute to this assessment. Evaluate the level of precautions to be taken at least daily. Initially provide Level 2 supervision and accompany off the ward. Remove overt risks from Joe's environment. Support Joe in writing his own safety plan. Efforts should be ongoing and supportive and focused on strengthening Joe's desire to live. Elicit from Joe positive reasons and motivations to live.	Joe, Key-worker, Nurse and OT and designated other at times of Key- worker absence	Daily
	Explore with Joe the benefits and drawbacks of staying at home. Explore Joe's motivation to change and begin to support Joe to consider how staying at home negatively impacts on his wish to get back to work, identifying with Joe steps that he could take to overcome this challenge. Accompany Joe on activities, and as his mood/anxiety improves, expand the activities engaged in to the wider community.	Joe, Key-worker, Nurse, Psychologist and OT and designated other at times of Key-worker absence	9/12/2011
	Explore the reasons why Joe is sleeping during the day including what Joe perceives to be the benefits and drawbacks of this pattern. Joe would like to get back to work and sleeping during the day is not conducive to this goal; time spent working with Joe on	Joe, Key-worker, Nurse, OT and designated other at times of Key- worker absence.	Daily



Progress?

"I think although we no longer practise in asylums our thinking is firmly in the grip of this approach." Psychiatrist Pat Bracken, July 2012





Key Takeaway's



- Know what type of service you're dealing with
- Mental Health Commission keep complaints on file
- Find local directory of services (if any)
- Take time to understand
- Can use policies to assert rights

Working the system



To get the right help



Working the system

Knowledge is power!

- A to Z guide
- Know quality framework & care planning guides
- •MHC website for evaluations, service user guides
- •Voluntary groups such as Grow, Shine, Mental health Ireland, Irish Advocacy network,
- •Mental Health Reform, new developments, position papers on ECT, medication, recovery etc
- •HSE website for overview of services & new developments



A to Z Overview

I need urgent help now

Home

What should I expect?

Be Heard

What the Jargon Means



What should I expect? (level 1)

services?

What

should I

expect?

What are the

Free Services you can go to yourself

Free Services your GP may send you

Private services you can go to yourself

Private services your GP may sent you to

Addiction & MH treatments

What to expect from your GP

What to expect from your psychiatrist

What to expect from your counsellor

How other people can help

What do different people do?

How do they work?



What to expect level 2

Medical treatments

Types of Medication

Medication safety

Hospitals

Find out more

From what to

expect/treatments

Psychological treatments

Lifestyle/Altern ative treatments

Getting a diagnosis

therapy

Types of

Choosing a counsellor

Technology supports

Herbal supplements

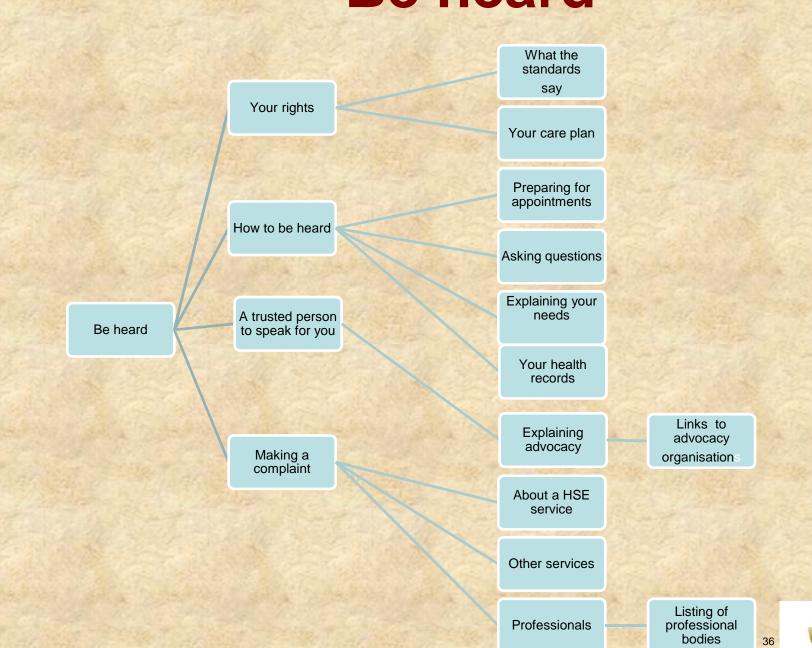
Nutritional treatment

Alternative treatments

What each diagnosis means



Be heard





Hospital treatments

Admittance, transfer, discharge

Involuntary admission

Rules of Mental health Tribunals

Hospital

When you/others may be in danger

restraints

Physical

Mechanical restraints

Listing of approved centres

Seclusion

All about ECT

Document, document!



Do summarise background

Profile

Social

Diagnosis?

Physical Health

Life history

Communication Preferences

Learning Style



Do use written letters or emails

Samples on website include

- -Asking who has overall clinical responsibility (vital)
- -Samples of agreement to share information
- -Letter to raise issues at appointment
- Letters requesting review- individual issues and overall case management
- -Letter requesting case conference
- -Letter requesting provision of services
- -Letter making complaint



Example:

Hello Dr,

As discussed I'm now summarising our concerns at the moment. John is still very anxious and sad and we're worried he will start drinking and attempt suicide again.

His memory/general sharpness is not as good as it was and is impacting on activities of daily living. We'd like this investigated to see if anything can be done about it.

He is finding it difficult to sleep at night.

He is on a lot of medication and we're wondering if this can be reviewed.



- Ask open ended questions :
 - •What other service could help?
 - •Will they accept your loved one?
 - •Have they agreed to accept your loved one?
 - •What is their waiting list?
- •Can you provide a copy of the referral letter for this service?
- Is there any thing else available while you are waiting? E.g support groups, social worker etc



- Take time to understand services & how they work
- Choose catchment area if possible
- Request and understand differing referral protocols
- Focus on clinical risk
- Insist on care plans



- •Try to avoid NCHD change over dates 2nd Mon, Jan & July
- •Use <u>www.rxisk.org</u> to see/print drug interactions quite clinical though!
- Use complaints procedure as last resort
- Request mediation if necessary (subject to loved one capacity or ability)

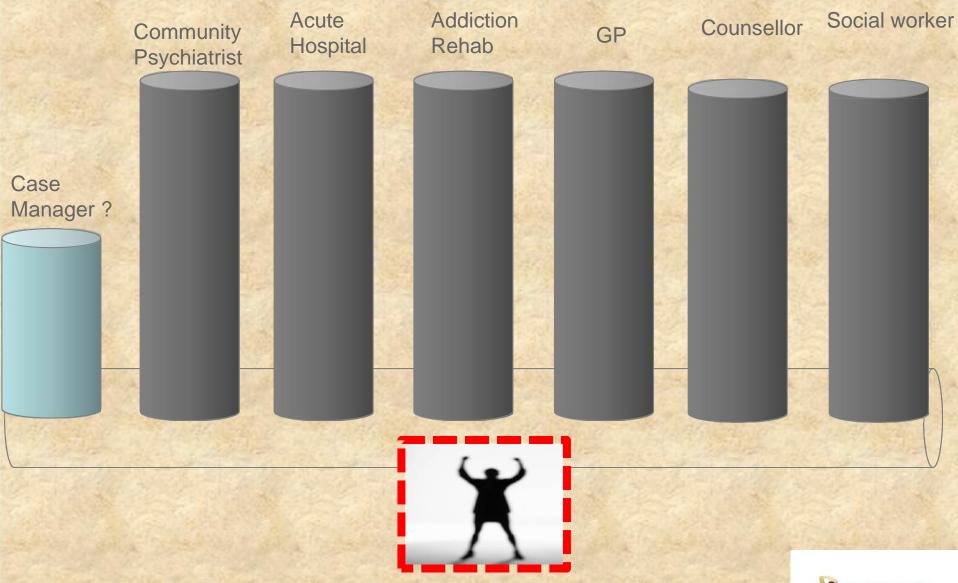
- Appreciate different clinical disciplines
- Recognise limitations
- •Try to influence consumer panels!

Don't

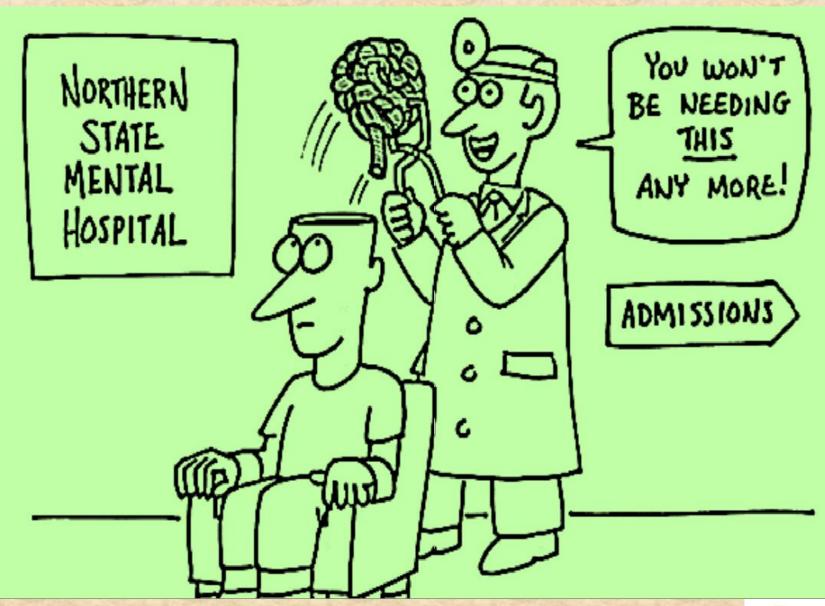
- Use adversarial approach
- Assume loved one is communicating well
- Rely on one individual in service
- Assume terms are understood
 - •Care plans understood to be medication scripts!
- Assume service is integrated
- Assume Health Care Professional knows your loved one better than you



Don't assume communication!



Avoid!





Key Takeaway's



- Time & effort needed to get help
- Tools available to help
- Ask questions
- Writing best
- You are the "glue" helping services work together

Approved centres

Section 62 "centre" means a hospital or other in-patient facility for the care and treatment of persons suffering from mental illness or mental disorder"

Approved Centres

- When an approved centre refuses to accept you special rules apply.
- If you have been referred to an approved centre, but the health professionals there decide not to admit you, a member of staff should tell you why.

Refused service continued

- Ask for written policy on who is eligible to be treated
- Request the written policy on reasons for excluding people from their service.
- Ask service to tell you in writing how the service proposes to meet needs as the standards say they must provide
 - "....a holistic, seamless service and the full continuum of care".
- Request the name of a member of staff, who will help you get the treatment as required under the standards.

Refused service : Approved centres

- Must refer you to a more appropriate service for your needs
- Must keep a record of this.
- You can request a copy of this.

Refused service continued

- Use this information to see what you need to do to obtain treatment.
- For example, turning up to the service drunk the service may not be able to help you, so need to show that you can attend the service without being drunk.

Involuntary admission

You have a mental illness, severe dementia or significant intellectual disability and there is a serious risk that you may cause immediate and serious harm to yourself or others.

OR

You have a mental illness, severe dementia or significant intellectual disability and your judgement is so impaired that your condition could get worse if you were not admitted to hospital for treatment that could only be given to you in hospital

AND

Going into hospital would be likely to improve your mental health significantly.



Involuntary admission Exclusions

You have a personality disorder. You are socially deviant. You are addicted to drugs or toxic substances, for example alcohol.

Exclusion

- Determine the nature of exclusion
- Identify possible triggers (if possible)
- Clarify the reintegration process underway;
- Determine the likely length of the exclusion period,
- Clarify relevant conditions/stipulations for returning to the services
- Arrange meeting & agree re-integration plan
- •If necessary, request referral & case notes

Key Takeaway's



- Working the system is essential
- Documentation (your's and health care providers) is essential
- It is possible to challenge decisions



If all else fails there is a legal route "a Qui Timet injunction" but is very expensive & not tested in Irish courts (yet)

Quia Timet Injunctions

Prevent anticipated infringement of a legal right occurring.

Plaintiff must have a well grounded apprehension of injury, "almost amounting to a moral certainty".

Further information

Irish Mental Health Lawyers Association



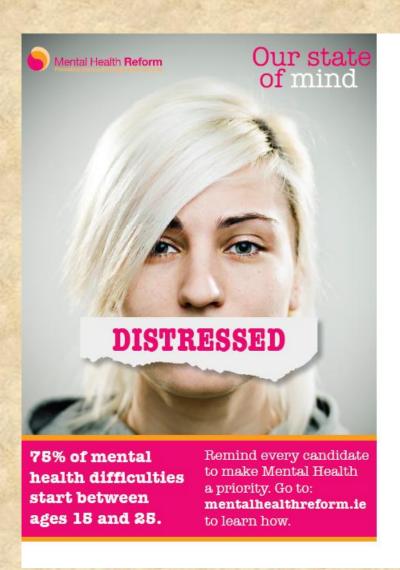
You never really understand a person, until you consider things from his point of view, until you climb into his skin and walk around in

it

Atticus Finch, "To kill a mockingbird"



The campaign



The campaign

If you would like your voice to be heard or to help visit the

Mental Health Reform

website to find out how



About Dual Diagnosis Ireland

- Raise awareness of need to treat mental health and addiction together
- Founded February 2008
- Run by volunteers, Angela Moore, Eoin Stephens, Carol Moore
- Set up website (<u>www.dualdiagnosis.ie</u>)
- We're on <u>twitter</u> and <u>facebook</u>.
- You can join our mailing list on the bottom of any page of our <u>website</u>.

Finally

- Do look after yourself
- Look for help and support for your self

