Developing the Triangle of Care in Somerset

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Manchester ToC
INTRODUCTION: Somerset

- A Rural County; Population 520,000
- Integrated Mental Health, Social Care and Community Health Foundation Trust
- 4 Service Areas
Services focused on the needs of families across 4 service areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT clinics</th>
<th>FT clinics</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F.I. Psychosis</td>
<td>F.I. Psychosis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carer’s service</td>
<td>Carer’s service</td>
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<tr>
<td>F Inclusive Practice</td>
<td>F Inclusive Practice</td>
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FAMILY/ CARER SERVICES IN SOMERSET

1. Specialist Family Services
   - Family Therapy clinics
     - NICE Guidelines
   - Family Interventions in Psychosis Services
     - 1999 NSF: Early Interventions Service
     - 2001 NICE Guidelines for Schizophrenia

2. Carers’ Needs Assessment Services
   - 1999 NSF: Carers Assessments and Care Plans (Standard 6)

3. Family - Inclusive mainstream clinical practice
   - 2002 DoH Developing Services for Carers and Families of People with Mental Illness
   - NICE Guidelines recommend partnership working families and carers

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WORKING WITH FAMILIES / CARERS IN SOMERSET

- Lack of Family/Carer involvement and little family work for psychosis despite a number of family therapy clinics
- 1996-2000: Developed Family Interventions Service (4 teams)
- 2002 Carers Services team created
- 2002 Trust Strategy to Enhance Working Partnerships with F & Carers
- 2002 Families and Carers Steering Group created
- 2005 Carers Participation Group created
- 2006-2008 In patient staff Family Inclusive Practice training programme
- 2007 Carers Charter
- 2007-2011 Family Liaison Service developed
- 2013 Triangle of Care Steering Group created
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TRUST STRATEGY TO ENHANCE WORKING PARTNERSHIPS WITH CARERS & FAMILIES

Vision - A Family/Carer Friendly Trust

The Somerset Partnership Trust will strive to respond to the needs of carers and families in all parts of the service. This entails having a social network perspective to all assessments and interventions provided by our staff and the involvement of families and carers in service delivery wherever possible.
Focus of steering group

• Improving information/ education and support services for carers e.g. website, ward packs, assessments, groups, breaks.

• Increasing the involvement of families/ carers in assessment/ treatment/ CPA process.

• Raising staff awareness and skills in working with families e.g. Staff training programme.

• Influencing/ developing Trust policies and guidelines e.g. Carers Charter; operational policies; confidentiality guidelines; guidelines for obtaining information.
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INPATIENT TRAINING TOPICS
Days 1 & 2

Day one
- Carer’s story and discussion.
- Introduction to National Policy and Trust Strategy for Partnership Working with Families and Carers, including exercises discussing current practice and personal/organisational obstacles
- Information sharing and confidentiality.

Day two
- Introduction to systemic thinking (case scenarios; mobile) and interactional cycles.
- Carers Assessment Worker and EPR demonstration: assessments and resources.
- The initial family meeting, (including role-play).
- Develop Action Plan.
Day Three

- Discussion of team’s action plan.
- Feedback from case-note audit
- Genograms.
- Young Carers video and discussion.
- Clinical discussion.
Overview of 4 inpatient unit audits pre, post and 1 year follow up from training (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th></th>
<th>PRE</th>
<th>POST</th>
<th>1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Carer registered in Electronic Patient Record?</td>
<td></td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Family or friend recorded in ‘contacts’ in EPR?</td>
<td></td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>95.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Reference in ICPA to carer need, roles or contribution to care? (including: family history, support network, carer’s views etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>82.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Carer involvement in relapse prevention plan</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Any carer ‘responsibility’ for issues identified as problems within care plan?</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Systemic issues identified &amp; referral to specialist services a. Carer’s assessment</td>
<td></td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>42.5</td>
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PRE & POST TRAINING SURVEY

Confidence about skills for working with families

Not confident

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<tr>
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<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre:</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ave=</td>
<td>2.57</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ave=</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td></td>
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Staff recording themselves as ‘confident’:

Pre training = 10%  Post training = 57%

In the past month, how often have you sat in a room with the client and family members, to discuss issues?

Averages

Pre training: 2.35 (N=61)
Post training: 2.90 (N=53)
ATTENDANCE ON INPATIENT STAFF TRAINING

Total 5 unit attendance from an establishment of 81 trained staff:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attended days 1/2:</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attended day 3:</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attended some training:</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attended all training:</td>
<td>52</td>
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Subsequently the training has been repeated on all the acute wards. A 1-Day course has been provided to 75 Nursing Assistant and Reception staff.
The proactive obtaining of information from families and carers needs to be a core part of the assessment process and systematically included in the development of risk management, care and relapse plans. This is particularly important in situations where only a limited history is otherwise available. This information should be recorded in the appropriate section of the Care Programme...
## FAMILY LIAISON MEETINGS: Data from Adult Wards

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<tr>
<td><strong>Total No. Admissions</strong></td>
<td>398</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total No. of admissions family offered a meeting</strong></td>
<td>228 (57%) 71% of families available</td>
<td>187(58%) 77% of families available</td>
<td>124 (36%) 53% of families available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total No. of family meetings held</strong></td>
<td>157 (9 over phone) 39% of admissions 49% of families available 69% of families offered a meeting</td>
<td>75 (1 over phone) 23% of admissions 31% of families available 40% of families offered a meeting</td>
<td>42 (2 over phone) 12% of admissions 18% of families available 34% of families offered a meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total No. accepted</strong></td>
<td>80% (182/228)</td>
<td>52% (97/187)</td>
<td>64% (79/124)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Initial contact in 24 hrs (where recorded)</strong></td>
<td>67% (155/233)</td>
<td>75% (130/175)</td>
<td>73% (183/251)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Families seen in 7 days</strong></td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>58%</td>
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Family Liaison on Phoenix Ward Staff Experience Survey (N=16)

Most staff reported that their experience of the family liaison work had been positive, with staff thinking more systemically and involving families more in their clinical practice. Furthermore, staff reported that family meetings were being offered routinely as part of the admission process and they were feeling more confident in communicating and sharing information with families.
Family Liaison
Client and Family Feedback

3 Adult (Beech, Rowan, Rydon) and 2 Older People’s (Cedar, Magnolia) Inpatient Wards (December 2007 - June 2010)

- 268 feedback forms were returned from 153 Family Liaison Meetings (about 38% of total, taking the estimate of 400 meetings).
- All family members and all clients described helpful aspects. 34 (17%) family members and 13 (20%) clients also described unhelpful aspects.
- Common “helpful” themes included: being heard/feeling supported, receiving information and advice (support for carers, client’s care, ward/service), communicating with each other, involvement in client’s care/Involving Friends and Family, atmosphere/approach, presence of facilitator, questions answered, making contacts, planning care, and resources.

Family Member Feedback:
- Staff who were “prepared to listen and answer our questions”
- “The opportunity to elaborate on the background to his illness”
- “Exploring possible support methods. Getting specific information and help”
- “Knowing who to turn to if help is needed”

Client Feedback:
- “Finding out what support is available for my relative”
- “A chance to talk over problems and find solutions”
Involvement of family and carers

“One example of good practice is Somerset Partnership N.H.S Foundation Trust which has for some years adopted a strategy to enhance working partnerships with the family and carers. This involves staff training and a family liaison project designed to increase the number of face-to-face meetings between staff, families and carers on inpatient wards and to hold such a family meeting within seven days of a patient’s admission.”
“The project appears to have worked well. These meetings are now a routine part of the admission process and there has been very positive feedback from families, carers and patients. This is an excellent way to ensure that aftercare planning is started from the point of admission. This, in turn could help to avoid future re admission. We commend this project as a model for other services”.

(page 58)
SOMERSET FAMILY SERVICES
(work in progress...)

i. Family Inclusive Practice (Triangle of Care)

ii. Family Liaison

iii. Routine Fl / Extended Family Liaison

iv. Consultation

v. Fl or FT
Increasing recognition that it is not necessary (or feasible) to offer in-depth interventions to all families. The ‘sufficiency principle’ – by providing a range of family based services the needs of clients and family members can be met with the least intensive intervention.
To Conclude

• Families can benefit from a range of support services
• Incrementally add family services throughout the care pathway
• Good relationships between carers, staff keen to promote working with families and managers (not money) is the key
• Link your service development initiatives to current policy initiatives such as the Triangle of Care!

Thank You
PUBLICATIONS: FAMILY INCLUSIVE PRACTICE


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PUBLICATIONS: FAMILY INCLUSIVE PRACTICE


Our work in developing services for families in Somerset has been specifically acknowledged and described in the following national publications:


