### RCPCH Epilepsy Quality Improvement Programme August 2021 – April 2022

### Mental health referral pathways

#### **North West Anglia Foundation Trust**

**RCPCH Epilepsy Quality Improvement Programme project team:** 

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National audit results included within this case study acts as a guide only to performance standards. The service improvements made during the EQIP cannot be entirely attributed to the reported results in the Epilepsyl2.



#### **Project aim**

To create signposting processes to support patients' wellbeing and mental health via easily accessible applications and internet websites.

#### **Background**

The service has experienced a number of changes over the last few years, which included a merger of Trusts and new members of staff joining the service. They are seeking support in finding a way to work together effectively and to improve the service as a whole. Initially, the team planned to focus on transition and audit how many young people have been discharged into adult services and seen by the appropriate team. During the progress of EQIP, the team changed their project aim due to a lack of buy-in to achieving the aim by March and therefore focused on a practical and impactful aim of improving mental health support, which was identified as a cross-site service need for patients requiring psychological support, although there is no in-house psychology available.

#### Area of focus

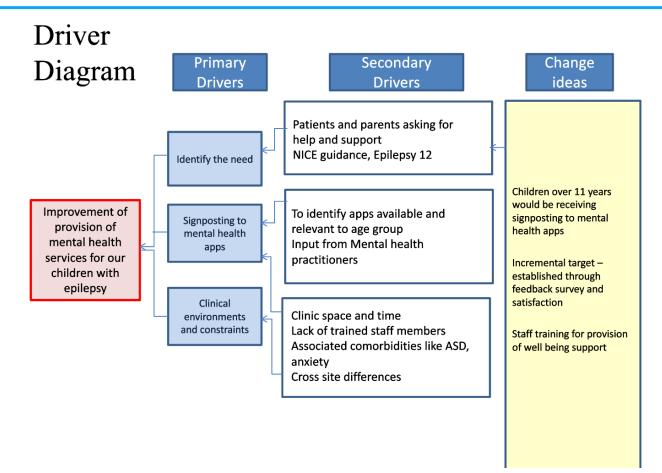
The team plans to use patient engagement methods to understand the needs of children and young people to develop a signposting leaflet that provides details of relevant charities and organisations websites and apps that can provide mental health support.



#### Changes

- Introduced nurse-led clinics for engagement and follow-up discussions.
- Identified that children and young people within their service required psychological support, but there was no in-house psychology or intervention available. Therefore, the team planned to develop an efficient pathway to signpost patients to mental health support organisations and easily accessible applications and internet websites.
- The project was supported by colleagues with appropriate expertise from the CAMHS paediatric registrar and psychologist.







#### Results

- Designed a questionnaire to be used with up to five children across each site and signposted them to apps and
  websites. The patients were called by a team member after two weeks to obtain feedback, and
  overwhelmingly, all children were sad about epilepsy.
- Modified questionnaire as all children were sad about epilepsy and asked another group of children if talking to someone would help identify the most suitable member of the team. Children felt they would benefit from talking to the epilepsy nurse.
- The questionnaire went through a number of iterations, which were modified to include feedback from children less than 11 years old.
- Some families preferred not to talk about their worries but were happy with being signposted to support organisations and websites.
- The team engaged with families, who helped identify further websites and apps that they felt were useful.







# Audit results cohort 3/4 – agreed referral pathways – North West Anglia Foundation Trust

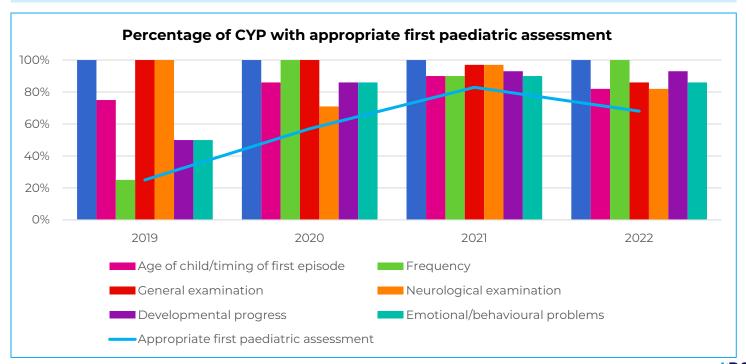
Currently North West Anglia service does not have agreed referral pathways for children with mental health concerns.

Does the trust have agreed referral pathways for children with mental health concerns?	2019	2020	2021	2022	2021 – EPEN	2021 – England & Wales	2022 – EPEN	2022 – England & Wales
Anxiety	No	No	No	No	54%	60%	54%	64%
Depression	No	No	No	No	54%	60%	54%	65%
Mood disorder	No	No	No	No	54%	59%	54%	63%
Non-epileptic attack disorder	No	No	No	No	38%	44%	54%	52%
Other	No	No	No	No	Ο%	5%	0%	<b>7</b> %
None	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	31%	34%	31%	30%



# Audit results cohort 3/4 – appropriate first assessment – North West Anglia Foundation Trust

The percentage of children and young people with evidence of description of consideration of emotional or behavioural problems increased to 90% in 2021, above regional and national averages, and 86% in 2022.





#### Challenges

- The team found it difficult at times to find time as a team to make plans and move the project forward due to cross-site working.
- The team was made aware that formal services, such as CAMHS, were not always accepting referrals, and even if they were, patients would experience long waiting times.
- Challenges with participating in the EQIP across both sites with different teams and different patient populations.
- The team had to be adaptable and opportunistic to identify children over 11 years old within their epilepsy clinics due to logistics.
- The team struggled with staff absences, time constraints, and winter pressures.



#### **Outcomes**

- Using patient engagement methods, the team was able to identify their patients' needs for mental health support based on the feedback received from children with epilepsy. The main area of concern for patients was worries and anxieties regarding epilepsy, and they wanted access to talk to someone.
- The team was able to develop a leaflet of relevant information that signposted children and young people to local and national mental health charities and organisations, along with recommended and useful apps to provide information and support.
- Cross-site working increased team communication due to having to work together to achieve the project aim, which led to being able to utilise patient cohorts from both sites.
- It was agreed that plans would be put in place to provide more support and training based on patient feedback for nurses to help meet the needs of children and young people and discuss with nursing line management regarding additional nursing time.
- The team plans to explore with the patients who requested to talk with the epilepsy nurses if they would be interested in speaking to a psychologist for additional support.
- The next step is to invite the children and young people who wanted support to form a working group where they provide their views on future service improvements to further support them in meeting their needs.



#### **Lessons learnt**

- Worked effectively together despite being geographically distant and working with different clinic set up, different staff, and different populations.
- It was identified that the nurses would take the opportunity to collect information as part of their consultation during normal clinic time, and designated roles were allotted to every team member.
- The EQIP team champion took the responsibility to ensure the team had an agreed-upon date to meet and sent reminders to help remain focused and targeted. There were agreed timelines and actions at every meeting to ensure that the project continued to progress throughout the programme.
- Meetings were kept short and happened during the lunch hours for people to attend, utilising Microsoft Teams and emails to work together across sites.
- Increased engagement and the ability to utilise peripheral members of the team, such as CAMHS and psychologists, when required.





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