Bridging the gap between Physical health and Mental health: The role Psychiatric Liaison Services.

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Aim

- Define Liaison Psychiatry.
- Mental prevalence in people.
- Why bridged gap.
- Liaison psychiatry’s role.
- Aspirations for the future.
- ?
Liaison Psychiatry.

It deals with the interface between physical and psychological health.
- Assess Pt in A&E.
- On Wards.
- OPC.
Mental health prevalence in physically unwell patients.

• Compared to the overall population, a higher proportion of people with a long term physical condition have additional long term mental health problems- No Health without Mental Health 2012.

• 1/4 of people with physical health problems develop psychological problems.

• 2/3 of hospital beds occupied by older people, of which 60% have, or will develop, a mental health condition during their stay:- dementia, delirium, depression.
Why the gap should be bridged.

- High prevalence of mental illness in physically unwell patients.
- Increased length of staff in acute beds if mental illness is not treated alongside physical health.
- Increased costs of care.
- Poor compliance with treatment.
- Poor quality of life.
Liaison psychiatry’s role in bridging the gap.

SLA between Candi and UCLH.
- MDT (Psychiatrist, Mental health nurses,).
- Psychiatric Assessment.
- Psychiatric Consultation.
- Psychiatric treatment.
- Onward referral and discharge.
- Liaison with other agencies.
- Section 136.
- Teaching.
Teaching and Education.

- Mental health has parity of esteem with physical health within the health and care system.
- Awareness of the link between physical and mental health.
- Early recognition of patients suffering from mental health problems.
- Stigma and discrimination.
- Management of Depression, Dementia and Delirium.
Teaching and Education: Early recognition of patients suffering from mental health problems.

- Teaching on signs and symptoms of mental illness.
- Over half of all cases of depression in the general hospital setting go unrecognised by physicians and nursing staff.
- Raise awareness why comorbid mental health problems difficult to detect.
Teaching and Education: Stigma and Discrimination.

- A mark of disgrace associated with a particular circumstance, quality, or person.
- Effect of stigma on people with mental health condition.
- Social isolation.
- Impedes on recovery.
Recovery.

A personal process of overcoming the negative impact of a psychiatric disability despite its continued presence.

- hope,

-working on treatment and rehabilitation in collaboration with providers.
Aspirations for the future

Expand the service to ILAT model.
- Provide more in reach working.
- To provide more education and support to acute staff.
- Increase mental health awareness to same level as physical health.
- To contribute in provision of effective, efficient and safe care to patients.
Thank you.

Questions after the next speaker

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