



FLEXIBLE ASSERTIVE COMMUNITY TREATMENT

Remmers van Veldhuizen, psychiatrist Chairman of Certification Centre for ACT & FACT





To find people with severe mental illness and link them to a mental health care system that supports recovery and social inclusion.





Prof. Arie Querido





- 1930:
- Psychiatric crisis
 Home care teams
- · 1949:
- MHCS = 'device'
- 1) adapt patient
- 2) adapt community
- 3) BUFFER

Binding Care: Querido (1949): a metaphor:



- Social psychiatry is a device, an interface between the patient and the community
 - Influences the patient to adapt to community
 - Influences community to support the patient
 - Acts as a buffer between patient and community
- This device spreads the burden across sides
 - the patient and the community
- But it also takes some of the burden on its own shoulders

Pioneers



- Len Stein
- Mary Ann Test
- Arnold Marx

- alternative to mental hospital
- training in community living

Assertive Community Treatment



FLEXIBLE ASSERTIVE COMMUNITY TREATMENT

FACT

FACT Principles



- 1. Being therepresence in the places where our clients want to succeed
- 2. Support for community participation

(IPS & ISN)

3. Linking clients to the MHC network. Continuity of care in community and hospital

4. ACT

Flexibly available at any time.

5. Treatment

EBM and guidelines

6. ICM

to support recovery and rehabilitation

blocks building FACT

Flexible ACT: FACT team



 Multidisciplinary outreaching Community treatment team

 Working with all (100%) SMI in a circumscribed region / district

 Catchment area of 40 − 50,000 inhabitants → ± 200 patients

FACT: multidisciplinary treatment & outreach team for 200 patients



- 1 team leader/case worker
- 7 case managers
 - nurses, CPN, social workers and addiction workers
- 0.8 1 psychiatrist
- 0.8 psychologist
- 0.5 job coach (IPS)
- 0.6 Peer specialist

FACT: two modes of operation



- 1) Low-Level
 - individual support for 80 90 % of clients
 - individual outreaching CM
 - multidisciplinary interventions
 - Treatment plan < 1 year</p>

2) High-Level

- ACT by the whole team for 10 20% of clients
- shared caseload
- daily team meetings & coordination

The Fact-boardmeeting



- The Fact-boardmeeting fulfils a central role in the Fact way of work.
- Goals are (amongst others)
 - efficient organisation of the work...
 - effective exchange of information about the patients.
- The meeting is daily.
- Is has a tight schedule.





zichtbaar beter			Di	gital F	ACTL	oard	3 LdeMooij			Digitaal Factbo Znhn	ord
¾↓ 	Listed Rows	0 1	Selected Pati 1 van 13		ony mous Over	Year On Quick	<u> </u>	Use Textform			žĮ.
Patiënt Cat Credentials.	Start Date & Evaluation	Diagnose & Abuse	Legal Status	Reasons for FACT	Patient Present Goal & Wishes	FACT Team Interventions	Individual Social Network	Visit Plann	er s s		C
Beacon, W. Wilma 27-02-60 (Ms.)		schizophrenic psychosis	none	Patient thinks neighbours are after her. Complains from neighbours about hindrance. Housing company threats to give notice. Patient deals with her fear by drinking more alcohol, she refuses medication. Husband left with kids.	Wants to move to another home with her husband and kids.	Daily contact. Subject: - the pro's and cons of drinking medication. Talk with neighbours. Contact housing company. Inquiry with police about possible other complains. Help with house keeping.	Husband lives with kids at family in Amsterdam. Marianne tries to contact him			Heiloo	Joshua & Chloe psy: Nico
Green, P. Peter	zo 13-03-11 evaluation:			Toename van impulsdoorbraken,	grip op zijn leven, meer zelf	medicamenteuze behandeling, 16 april	Moeder en vriendin	Lotty		proefverlof vanuit	Ruby
N Campell, J. Jack	ma 17-01-11 evaluation:	schizofrenie	geen	Herstel na darm operatie	herstellen	Contact houden. Complicatie	Loes (schoonzus)	Wb Wb		Buitenzorg	Leo
N Evans, A.	zo 13-03-11 evaluation:		voor- waardel.	toename van rouw klachten. Stop	wil opname	Regelmatig contact om stop droperidol		Lotty		thuis	8 Leo 8 Ruby
N Taylor, L. Louis	do 13-01-11 evaluation:		geen	Zorgmijder Nu hoge rekeningen van de	Wil zelf bepalenen	Contact maken en proberen te behouden	Ouderenzorg. Lid van	Toth dis		Thuis	Ruby
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.+ Edwards, G.	zo 13-03-11 evaluation:		geen	Sinds een paar dagen vergeetachtig,	Wil van het angstige gevoel	Dagelijks contact Medicatie onder	huisgenoten.	Cale Coffy		Thuis	Olive
	di 01-03-11 evaluation:	schizofrenie	geen	15-3 ontslag MCA. Rookverbod. Huisarts		Motiveren en helpen om te stoppen met	familie	Cees Mari			
5 Bolt, L. Reonard	zo 13-03-11	bipolaire stoornis en		terugval alcoholgebruik	alcoholgebruik stoppen	intensiviseren contact motiveren tot	dochters en zoon			thuis	«Olivia
Mitchell, E.W. Pereline	zo 13-03-11		RM	Psychotische decompensatie tgv	wil uiteindelijk zelfstandig	Dhr gebruikt nu cisordinol depot en	Moeder, broer en zussen,	Anja Anja		Olvendijk	lm: Olivia Olivia
H ◆ → H FACT / LEGAL STATUS	S / WAITINGLIST	/ BOARDMEETING /	CASELOAD /				1-1				Þ

FACT board indications: reasons to switch to high-level care



- Temporary
 - Crisis, life events, threat of readmission
 - Intensification of treatment
- Long-term & revolving-door clients
- Treatment avoiders
- High-risk treatment avoiders
 - Risk management, involuntary interventions
- Admission
 - Hospital, prison, IDDT unit
- Legal
 - Conditional discharge, community orders

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- Crisis

 isted on FACT board, shared caseload
- Stable

 removed from board to low-level, individual CM
- → changing roles
- Continuous flexibly changing roles are the core product of FACT:
 - Long-term individual CM
 - Multidisciplinary treatment
 - Intensive care with ACT
- → The hour-glass model

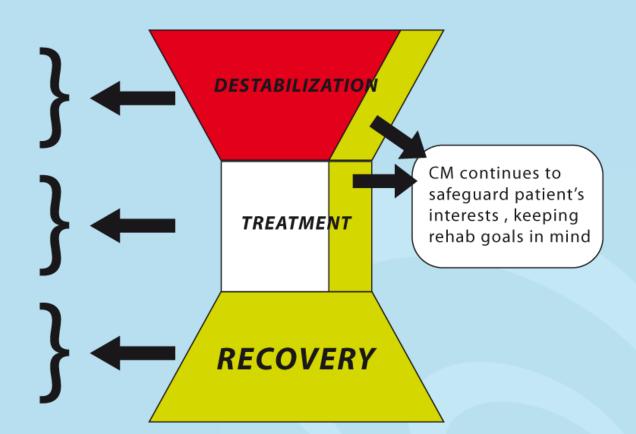
Process

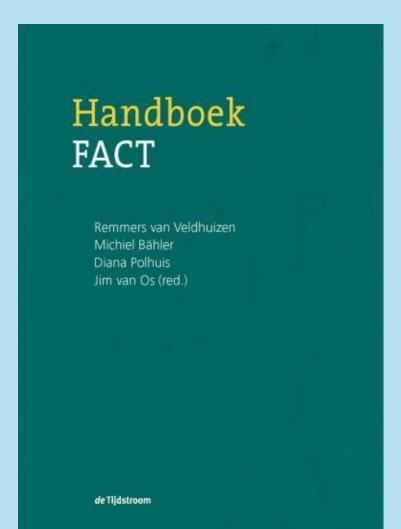


Safety, Team care
Shared caseload
Digital Fact-board
Focus on action

Provide information,
Motivate
Focus on symptoms

Rehab Methods
Individual contact
Client at drivers seat
Focus on strengths









Certification Centre for ACT & FACT

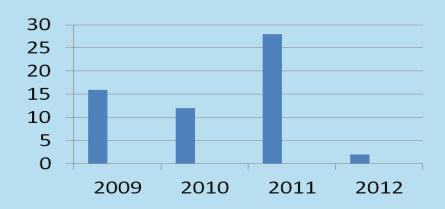


- WWW.CCAF.NL
- Model fidelity scales: DACTS & FACTS
 - Organization / structure
 - Output (services delivered, service level)
 - Outcome (ROM)
- In order to safeguard the minimal service level
- Transparency to funding bodies

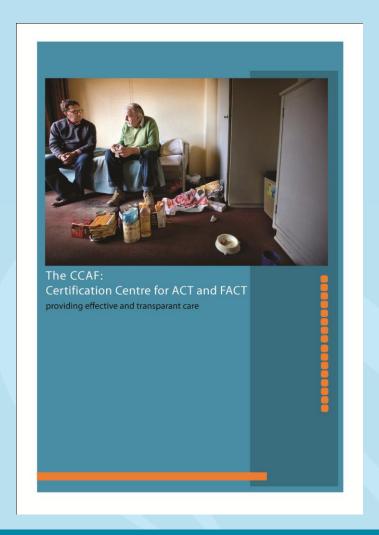


Certification

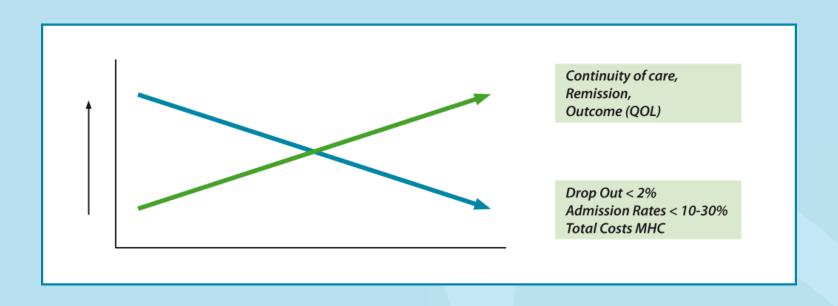




2011 : >>30 teams auditted







Mike Firn at el FACT model in Londen



- Assertive Outreach teams dismantled and integrated in Community Mental Health Teams
- → new teams with FACT procedure
- " A dismantling study" Soc. Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiology (2012)
- FACT procedures easily implemented and appreciated
- Preventing patients staying too long in ACT / AO
- Reduction of Hospital days
- Cost effective compared to AO
- "Enhancing multi-disciplinary CMHT's with FACT provides a clinically effective alternative to specialist ACT teams."

Differences ACT← →FACT



		Centrur		
Focus	20% most severely	All SMI in Certific ACT en la region		
Patients /team	80 - 100	180-220		
Region Inhabit.	>>250.000	<u>+</u> 50.000		
Team	Multi- disciplinary	= ACT + IPS+ psychologist		
Caseload	1:10	1: 15 - 25		
Psychiatrist	1:100	0,8 : 200		
On whiteboard / digi-board	All patients	20 – 30 (10 -15%)		

The 20 / 80 % debate



- ACT claims 20% most severely SMI
- Less than 20 % are on the FACT-board at one moment
- Hypotheses:
 - Literature not based on evidence
 - ACT teams serve also more stable patients
 - In FACT a larger group (60 %) is sometimes over the years for one or more episodes on the FACT board
 - Cuddeback, Morrissey & Meyer (2006): 50% of SMI eligible for ACT

FACT advantage (1): continuity



- No-discharge policy
 - 'stepping down' in the same team
 - Continuity of care & treatment

- In 4 years + 60% of all patients need high-level care (on the FACT board)
 - Relapse or recurrent problems 'normal'
 - The revolving door is now within the team





- Medication + Medication Management Cognitive Behavioural Therapy
- Family: support
- Psychoeducation
- Supported employment (IPS)
- Not EB: rehabilitation, recovery

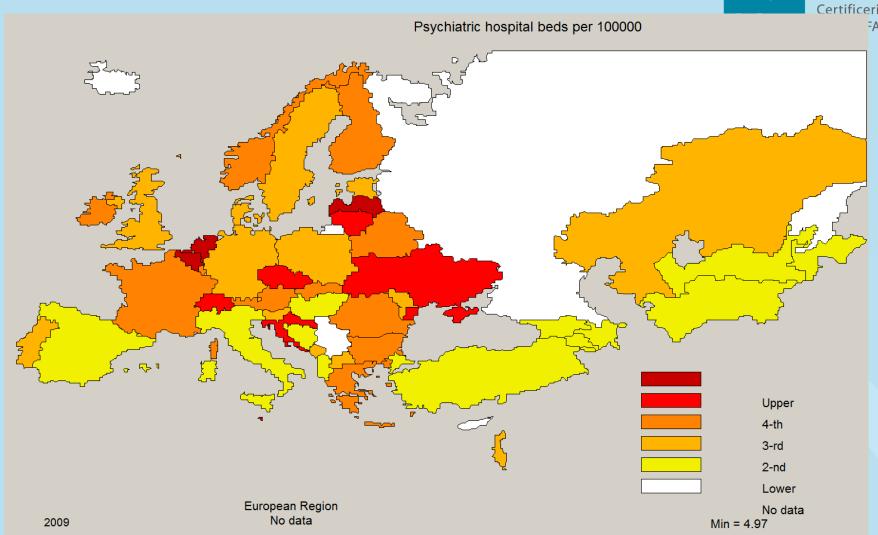
FACT advantage (3): within the community



- The district-based model ensures good conditions for community care
- Working with support systems
- Being in close contact with neighbourhood, GP and police
- Organizing accountability, safety
- Low thresholds for case-finding
- → Querido's device!

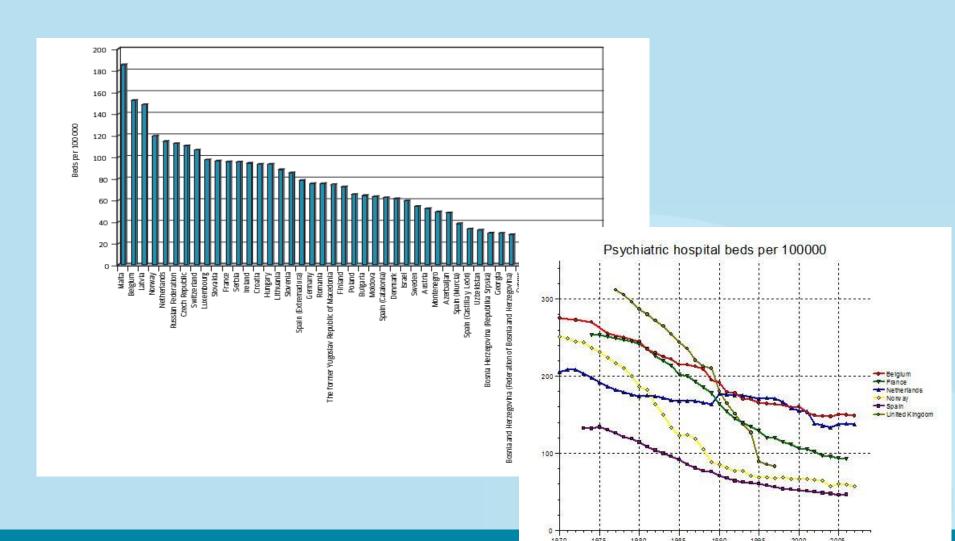
Bedden in Europa 2009 (WHO)





Totaal aantal bedden en plaatsen in residentiële psychiatrie per 100.000 inwoners





BEDS per 100.000 inhabitants (2008)

	Psychiatric hospital	Sheltered Living	Total ACT en FACT
Netherlands	110	52	162
England	63	22	85
Germany	128	18	146
Spain	43	13	56
Sweden	58	88	146
GGZ NHN	77	31	108

Stichting

Lessons from the first FACT region



- 600.000 inhabitants
- one organization is responsible for the inpatient and outpatient care for the severely mentally ill and for the supported housing and day centres.
- semi rural: the largest cities in this area are 160.000 inhabitants
- Not many homeless

 no reason for ACT and/ or Housing First

Differences rural or city



- (semi) rural
- More travelling distances
- ± 200 FACT patients in 50.000 region
- More social support, less homeless
- Cities
- In 40.000 -45.000 → 200 FACT patients
- More homeless
- Wandering from region to region > ACT

Reduction of Beds



- Formal policy: in 2020 one third of the beds has to be built off
 - This regards all kind of psychiatric beds (the short term beds & the long term)
- Simultaneously more outpatient and outreaching care
- Rather good to implement
- But specific (financial) problems: what to do with the old buildings

FACT and FACT-like teams for other groups



- Forensic FACT
 - Linking MHC and penal system, risk management, cooperation probation officer
- Early Intervention Services
 - Sometimes (cities) stand alone, sometimes (rural) integrated in FACT
- Juvenile and Children
- Bipolar Outreach Team
- Psychiatric Crisis Teams or CRHTT
 - Crisis Resolution Home Treatment Teams
 - S. Johnson; J. Hoult UK/Australia

PARADIGMSHIFT



Institutional paradigm

- We'll help you under our conditions
- At the territory of the institute

(Social) Support Paradigm

- We'll support you in your own environment to live the life you want
- At home, at the territory of the patiënt and family

Advantages home treatment and outreaching support



- Assessment in real life
 - Strenghts, weakness
 - Recovery support
- Contact with family, neighbors
 - Inclusion oriented
- Solutions in practice
- Training on the spot
- Territory = identity

DROP OUT: risk for relapse and crisis admissions



 In care as usual > 20 % in 2 years (Wunderink et al)

In FACT region < 5 % p. year and less...

- Continuity of care
- 'Binding care'
- Attractive care

Attractive care



- Normal equivalent personal relation
- Possibility to work on their own goals and their own vision of 'recovery'
- Frequently: to try to find and keep some real paid work
- FACT has different workers, with their own style and "click".
- Peer specialists, rehab specialists
- IPS workers

New mental health ACT

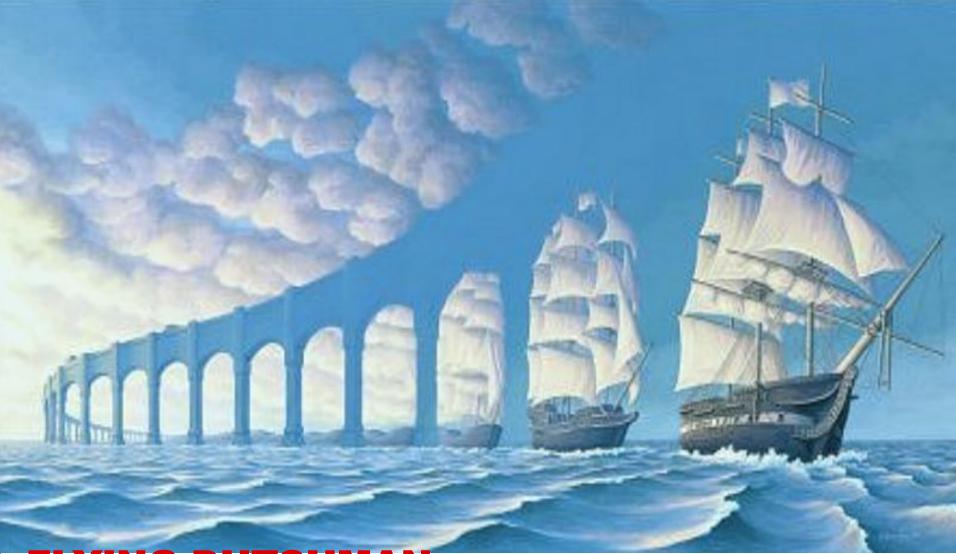


- More workable 'community treatment orders'
- Self binding orders
- Psychiatric Advanced Directives
- New criteria : significant risk for serious harm (now: danger)
- Acute Holding regulated (first aid by police or ambulance)

The seven C's



- Cure (EBM, medication, CBT, IDDT)
- Care (care, nursing, rehab)
- Crisis (prevent or shorten admission)
- Client know-how (peer specialist, recovery)
- Community (CSS, family, housing)
- Control (legal / safety / risk management)
- Check (evaluation, outcome monitoring)



FLYING DUTCHMAN..

SAILING THE SEVEN C's

& building bridges...

Literature



- Veldhuizen, J. R. van, (2007). FACT: A Dutch Version of ACT, Community Mental Health Journal, (43), 4, 421-433.
- Drukker, M. a.o. (2008); Nugter a.o.(2009); GGZ NHN (2010)
- Van Vugt a.o. (2011): ACT in the Netherlands:
 Outcome and Model Fidelity. La Revue Canadienne de psychiatrie, vol 56,n0 3, mars 2011