



Ambulant akuttbehandling: Hva sier litteraturen?

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Formål med denne presentasjonen

- Bakgrunn
- Metode og resultat
- De større studiene
- Tema som ofte er berørt
- Relevans for norsk praksis?
- Hva videre og diskusjon?

Bakgrunn

- Oppdrag fra Akuttnettverket:
 - Å skaffe til veie en oversikt over det som finnes av forskning i litteraturen
 - Gi en kort oversikt over aktuelle tema
- Ikke en vitenskapelig gjennomgang, men
 -arbeidet kan legge grunnlag for videre litteraturstudier
 - kan gi et inntrykk av hvilke tema forskere nasjonalt og internasjonalt har vært opptatt av
- Oversikten er ment som en inspirasjon til klinikere som ønsker å lese mer
- Utvelgelse av tema har vært gjort i samarbeid med oppdragsgiver
 - Det er en subjektiv sammenstilling
 - Andre tema også ville kunne være aktuelle å trekke frem ved en mer grundig gjennomgang av litteraturen

Arbeidsmetode

- **Litteratursøk:** OVID i tre større internasjonale databaser, Medline, EMBASE og PsychInfo. For å sikre at skandinavisk litteratur kom med inkluderte vi også søk i Swe Med+
- Samarbeid med **bibliotekar** på medisinsk bibliotek ved NTNU/St. Olavs Hospital, samt kontakt med oppdragsgiver knyttet til valg av søkeord
- **Søkestrategi:** Embase 1974 to 2017 December 20 Ovid Medline(r) Epub Ahead of Print, In-process & other non-indexed citations, Ovid Medline(r) daily, Ovid Medline and versions(r) PsycINFO 1967 to Desember week 2 2017

Søkeord

- **Søkestråd OVID:** (("crisis resolution" or "crisis and home treatment" or "emergency outreach" or "ambulatory emergency" or "multidisciplinary mobile") adj4 (team* or treatment)).ti,ab,kw.
- **Søkestråd SveMed +:** "akutteam" or "ambulante team" or "ambulant team"

Inklusjon/Eksklusjonskriterier

- **Inklusjonskriterier:**
 - Primærstudier eller oversiktsstudier
 - Publisert i vitenskapelige tidsskrift
 - Omhandler egenskaper eller fenomener knyttet til ambulante akutt team, eller tilsvarende team innen psykisk helsefeltet for voksne
- **Eksklusjonskriterier:**
 - Kommentarer og brev
 - Studier som omhandlet FACT og ACT team ble ikke inkludert
 - Studier uten spesielt fokus på AAT el lign team, men som hadde kommet med i søkelista ettersom pasienter/ansatte fra AAT hadde deltatt sammen med pasienter/ansatte fra akuttavdelinger

Resultat

- Fra søket i OVID: 397 treff, 215 etter duplikatsjekk
- Av disse var 84 relevante ut fra inklusjonskriteriene
- Søket i SveMed ga 34 treff, av disse var 6 relevante
- Søket komplementert med noen få (4) referanser funnet via håndsøk
- Totalt ga dette 94 referanser
- En RCT studie, en del oversiktsstudier, mange enkeltstudier

Fire ekstra referanser som oppsummerer internasjonalt og nasjonalt

Articles in press, *Journal of Mental Health*, 2012, Vol. 21, No. 6, 1-13 (13 pages)

Crisis resolution and home treatment teams: an evolving model

Sonia Johnson

ARTICLE

SUMMARY
Crisis resolution and home treatment teams have been introduced throughout England as part of transformation of the community mental health care system. This aim to assess all patients being considered for acute hospital admission, in either intensive home treatment rather than hospital admission if feasible, and to facilitate speedy discharge from hospital. Key features include 24-hour availability and responsiveness to the community with visits twice daily if needed. This article describes the model characteristics and core components of these teams, and reviews the impact of their nationwide introduction. The model has evolved as a pragmatic response to difficulties in the acute care system, and its adoption continues. Key challenges include achieving close integration with the rest of the mental health system and delivering continuity of care and effective therapeutic relationships despite the involvement of multiple workers in each crisis.

DECLARATION OF INTEREST
None.

Crisis resolution and home treatment teams aim to provide rapid assessment in mental health crises and, where possible, to offer intensive home treatment as an alternative to acute admission (Department of Health 2001). Their introduction throughout England, mandated by the NHS Plan (Department of Health 2005) alongside assertive outreach and early intervention teams, has been an extensive change in the national mental healthcare system. In 2005, few areas had such teams. A decade later, they were available in every trust in the country and several thousand mental health professionals had migrated into them. National Health Service (NHS) investment in these services has increased every year between 2002 and 2011, rising from £28 million to £208 million (Department of Health 2011). The policy driving their introduction was responsible for its growth and for the degree of performance management associated with its implementation, including nationwide reporting of activity levels and their relationship to emergency ad hospitalizations (Kingdon 2011).

More than a decade on from the NHS Plan, a new UK government is now disposed to detailed specification of required local service configurations, a case assessment of the outcomes of the policy and of desirable directions for the future development of acute care in the NHS and elsewhere in this country. This article aims to provide a context for this by summarizing the current status of the crisis resolution team (CRT) model. I will describe the development of this model up to the point of nationwide adoption in the UK, its core characteristics, and the evidence so far accumulated as to its effectiveness and the extent of its implementation. I will conclude by commenting on next directions in development.

A note on terminology
I use the term crisis resolution teams in this article to refer to teams that are:

- assess all patients being considered for admission to acute psychiatric wards;
- initiate a programme of home treatment with frequent visits (usually at least daily) for all patients for whom this appears a feasible alternative to hospital treatment;
- resolve home treatment until the article has resolved and then transfer patients to other services for any further care they may need;
- facilitate early discharge from acute wards by transferring in patients to intensive home treatment.

 The terms crisis resolution team, crisis resolution and home treatment team, crisis assessment and treatment team, and intensive home treatment team are currently used interchangeably in the UK. Crisis resolution team is a term which originally referred to services that applied crisis intervention theory to a broad range of psychiatric crises, not only those in which admission seemed imminent. My discussion regarding implementation is mainly about the UK, where it has been largely in use and best documented, but Australia and the USA were both forerunners in the introduction of this model, and Norway and Finland (in Belgium) are among the countries where it has formed part of national mental health policy.

Sonia Johnson is a Professor of Social and Community Psychiatry at University College London, a research professor at the Centre for Cognitive Neuroimaging at UCL, and a member of the Institute for Health Policy Studies at UCL. She is also a member of the Institute for Health Policy Studies at UCL. She has published extensively on mental health services, including crisis teams, intensive home treatment, and inpatient crisis resolution teams and inpatient crisis resolution teams. She has also published on the impact of crisis resolution teams on the mental health system in the UK. She has been a member of the NHS Crisis Resolution Team (CRT) since 2005. She is also a member of the NHS Crisis Resolution Team (CRT) since 2005.

Crisis Resolution and Home Treatment in Mental Health

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Graham Thornicroft

Region HelseDirektoratet

Organisering og praksis i ambulante akutteam ved distriktpsikiatriske sentre (DPS)

1000 pasienter og 25 akutteam

Hvem er de, hva ble gjort og hvordan gikk det?

Resultater fra en multisenterstudie om utfall av behandlingen ved ambulante akutteam i psykisk helsevern

Torleif Ruud, Nina Hazelberg, Katrine Høy Holgersen, Gunn Martt Uverud, Turid Foss, Stephan Neuhaus

Akershus universitetssykehus akuttnettverket.no

Akershus universitetssykehus i samarbeid med Akuttnettverket

Juli 2016

Èn (1) RCT studie

Cite this article as: *BMJ*, doi:10.1136/bmj.38519.678148.8F (published 15 August 2005)

Papers

Randomised controlled trial of acute mental health care by a crisis resolution team: the north Islington crisis study

Sonia Johnson, Fiona Nolan, Stephen Pilling, Andrew Sandor, John Hoult, Nigel McKenzie, Ian R White, Marie Thompson, Paul Bebbington

Abstract

Objective To evaluate the effectiveness of a crisis resolution team.

Design Randomised controlled trial.

Participants 260 residents of the inner London Borough of Islington who were experiencing crises severe enough for hospital admission to be considered.

Interventions Acute care including a 24 hour crisis resolution team (experimental group), compared with standard care from inpatient services and community mental health teams (control group).

Main outcome measures Hospital admission and patients' satisfaction.

Results Patients in the experimental group were less likely to be admitted to hospital in the eight weeks after the crisis (odds ratio 0.19, 95% confidence interval 0.11 to 0.32), though compulsory admission was not significantly reduced. A difference of 1.6 points in the mean score on the client satisfaction questionnaire (CSQ-8) was not quite significant ($P=0.07$), although it became so after adjustment for baseline characteristics ($P=0.002$).

Conclusion Crisis resolution teams can reduce hospital admissions in mental health crises. They may also increase satisfaction in patients, but this was an equivocal finding.

previous randomised trial has evaluated crisis resolution teams in the context of a modern community mental health system, although our recent naturalistic study suggested reduced admission rates and better patient satisfaction after their introduction.¹⁰

Methods

We tested whether involvement of a crisis resolution team in patients' care would result in lower admission rates within eight weeks of a crisis and in greater satisfaction with care.

Setting

The setting was two geographical sectors in the London Borough of Islington, where community mental health teams are well established.⁴ A multidisciplinary liaison team was available from 8 am to 10 pm in the local casualty department, and two crisis houses, one for women only, provided alternatives to admission. Before the introduction of crisis resolution teams, Islington used fewer acute beds than other similarly deprived inner London boroughs.¹¹

Sample

All residents aged 18 to 65 who were experiencing a crisis severe enough for mental health professionals to consider admission were eligible.

- Studien viste blant de som hadde tilgang til akutt team
 - Reduksjon i innleggelser
 - Påvirket ikke grad av tvang
 - Sannsynlig økt pasienttilfredshet

Oversiktsstudier



- Litteratur fra 1995-2009
- 13 studier
- Teamene vurdert positivt ved at de var tilgjengelige, vektla normalforståelse av krise, og håndterte krisene innen hverdagslivkontekst



- Litteratur fra 2000-2008
- 35 studier
- Finner at det er sett mye på struktur, og organisering og nytte i fht kostnad og innleggelsesrate, men færre studier som har sett på intervensjoner knyttet spesifikt opp mot hjemmebehandling

REVIEW ARTICLE

Crisis teams: systematic review of their effectiveness in practice

Rebecca A. Carpenter,^{1,2} Jara Falkenburg,^{1,2} Thomas P. White,² Derek K. Tracy^{1,2}

The Psychiatrist (2013), 37, 232–237, doi: 10.1192/pb.bp.112.039933

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revision 28 Feb 2013, accepted 8 Mar

Aims and method Crisis resolution and home treatment teams (variously abbreviated to CRTs, CRHTTs, HTTs) were introduced to reduce the number and duration of in-patient admissions and better manage individuals in crisis. Despite their ubiquity, their evidence base is challengeable. This systematic review explored whether CRTs: (a) affected voluntary and compulsory admissions; (b) treat particular patient groups; (c) are cost-effective; and (d) provide care patients value.

- Systematisk oversikt over kunnskapsgrunnet fra 1998, 37 studier inkludert
- Medfører færre innleggelser, men usikkert i fht tvangsinnleggelser, kostnadseffektivt, høy pasienttilfredshet
- Behov for mer forløpsforskning

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informa
healthcare

REVIEWS

Crisis resolution teams in the UK and elsewhere

DIENEKE HUBBELING & ROBERT BERTRAM

Wandsworth Crisis and Home Treatment Team, Springfield Hospital, London SW17 7Df, UK

- Systematisk oversikt fra 2000, 20 studier inkludert
- En RCT studie, de øvrige naturalistiske med varierende design
- CRT kan redusere innleggelse og være kostnadseffektivt, men usikkert evidensgrunnlag for om andre løsninger også kan bidra på samme vis
- Ikke evidens for at CRT er forbundet med økt risiko eller økt forekomst av uønskede hendelser
- Begrenset kunnskapsgrunnlag, behov for flere studier

Implementation of the Crisis Resolution Team model in adult mental health settings: a systematic review

Claire Wheeler¹, Brynmor Lloyd-Evans^{1*}, Alasdair Churchard¹, Caroline Fitzgerald¹, Kate Fullarton¹, Liberty Mosse¹, Bethan Paterson¹, Clementina Galli Zugaro² and Sonia Johnson¹

- Formål: Kartlegge om det foreligger evidens for hva som karakteriserer optimale CRT
- 49 studier og 20 retningslinjer/uttalelser fra eksperter/beslutningstagere
- Lengre åpningstid og legespesialist i teamet bidro til færre innleggelses (kvantitative studier)
- Godt samarbeid med øvrige helseaktører. Mulighet for hjemmebehandling, stabilitet i antall behandlere pr pasient (beslutningstagere)
- 24/7, lege tilgjengelig, erfarne medarbeidere (retningslinjer)
- Konklusjon: Usikre funn. Behov for mer avklaring om CRT modell og RCT studier

HEALTH TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

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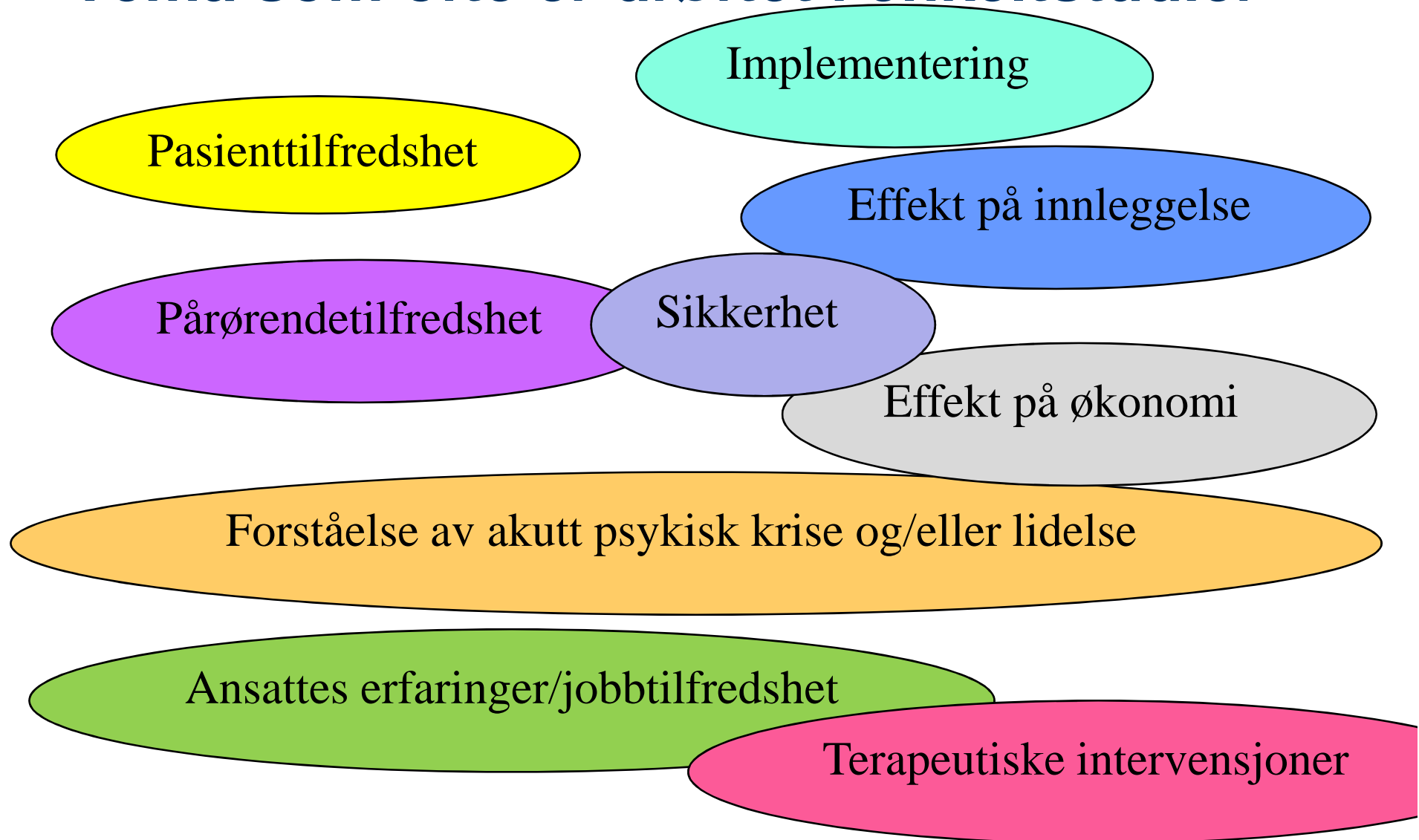


Improving outcomes for people in mental health crisis: a rapid synthesis of the evidence for available models of care

*Fiona Paton, Kath Wright, Nigel Ayre, Ceri Dare, Sonia Johnson,
Brynmor Lloyd-Evans, Alan Simpson, Martin Webber and Nick Meader*

- Formål: Undersøke evidensgrunnet for tjenester som ytes før krise oppstår, ved akutt forverring/henvisning, behandling mens krise pågår og hva som fremmer recovery
- Systematiske oversiktsstudier (6), retningslinjer (9) og primær studier (15)
- Fant svak evidens for hva som er effektivt før krise, usikkert hva som er mest effektivt/nyttig ved henvisning og ved behov for støtte ved tvungent PH, akutt team jobber bra under krise, men stor variasjon. Behov for å tenke bredt både symptom og funksjon for å hindre tilbakefall.
- Behov for mer forskning/RCT/Fidelity mål

Tema som ofte er drøftet i enkeltstudier



Utvalg nyere norske studier

- Nina Hasselberg sin PhD avhandling: The crisis resolution team model in Norway: Implementation, outcome of crisis and admissions (2013)
 - Studie av de 8 første AAT i Norge viser at de delvis ble implementert i henhold til modellen for ambulante akutteam
- Hege Sjølie sin PhD avhandling: «Experiences of members of a crisis resolution home treatment team. Personal history, professional role and emotional support in a CRHT team» (2014)
 - Artikler som utforsker ambulant akutteam fra de ansattes ståsted
- Monica Knudsen Gullslett sin PhD avhandling: «En kvalitativ studie om personlige opplevelser og erfaringer med psykiske kriser og hjelp fra et ambulant akutteam – hva kan fremme bedring i psykiske kriser?» (2016)
 - Studier som undersøke personer i kriser sine opplevelser av, og erfaringer med psykiske kriser, hva som er god hjelp
- Trude Klevan sin PhD avhandling: Betydningen av hjelpsom hjelp ved psykiske kriser. Erfaringer, historier og kontekster - en kvalitativ utforskning (2017)
 - Tre delstudier som utforsker hvordan brukere, pårørende og klinikere forstår og erfarer hjelpsom hjelp ved psykiske kriser

Planlagte internasjonale RCT studier

Lloyd-Evans et al. *Trials* (2016) 17:158
DOI 10.1186/s13063-016-1283-7

Trials

STUDY PROTOCOL Open Access



The CORE Service Improvement Programme for mental health crisis resolution teams: study protocol for a cluster-randomised controlled trial

Brynmor Lloyd-Evans^{1*}, Kate Fullarton¹, Danielle Lamb¹, Elaine Johnston¹, Steve Onyett^{2†}, David Osborn¹, Gareth Ambler³, Louise Marston⁴, Rachael Hunter⁴, Oliver Mason⁵, Claire Henderson⁶, Nicky Goater⁷, Sarah A. Sullivan⁸, Kathleen Kelly⁹, Richard Gray¹⁰, Fiona Nolan¹¹, Stephen Pilling¹¹, Gary Bond¹² and Sonia Johnson¹

Abstract

Background: As an alternative to hospital admission, crisis resolution teams (CRTs) provide intensive home treatment to people experiencing mental health crises. Trial evidence supports the effectiveness of the CRT model, but research suggests that the anticipated reductions in inpatient admissions and increased user satisfaction with acute care have been less than hoped for following the scaling up of CRTs nationally in England, as mandated by the National Health Service (NHS) Plan in 2000. The organisation and service delivery of the CRTs vary substantially. This may reflect the lack of a fully specified CRT model and the resources to enhance team model fidelity and to improve service quality. We will evaluate the impact of a CRT service improvement programme over a 1-year period on the service users' experiences of care, service use, staff well-being, and team model fidelity.

Open Access Protocol

BMJ Open Randomised controlled trial of the clinical and cost-effectiveness of a peer-delivered self-management intervention to prevent relapse in crisis resolution team users: study protocol

Sonia Johnson,^{1,2} Oliver Mason,³ David Osborn,^{1,2} Alyssa Milton,⁴ Claire Henderson,⁵ Louise Marston,⁶ Gareth Ambler,⁷ Rachael Hunter,⁶ Stephen Pilling,^{2,8} Nicola Morant,¹ Richard Gray,⁹ Tim Weaver,¹⁰ Fiona Nolan,⁸ Brynmor Lloyd-Evans^{1,2}

To cite: Johnson S, Mason O, Osborn D, et al. Randomised controlled trial of the clinical and cost-effectiveness of a peer-delivered self-management intervention to prevent relapse in crisis resolution team users: study protocol. *BMJ Open* 2017;7:e015665. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2016-015665

ABSTRACT
Introduction Crisis resolution teams (CRTs) provide assessment and intensive home treatment in a crisis, aiming to offer an alternative for people who would otherwise require a psychiatric inpatient admission. They are available in most areas in England. Despite some evidence for their clinical and cost-effectiveness, recurrent concerns are expressed regarding discontinuity with other services and lack of focus on preventing future relapse.

Strengths and limitations of this study

- ▶ High rates of acute care use and readmissions following a crisis are significant and expensive challenges, yet there is little evidence on how to reduce them and few studies carried out in acute mental health settings; we address this evidence gap.
- ▶ Service users have made major contributions to

Cornelis et al. *BMC Psychiatry* (2018) 18:55
https://doi.org/10.1186/s12888-018-1632-z

BMC Psychiatry

STUDY PROTOCOL Open Access



Intensive home treatment for patients in acute psychiatric crisis situations: a multicentre randomized controlled trial

Jurgen Cornelis^{1,2*}, Ansam Barakat^{1†}, Jack Dekker^{1,2}, Tessa Schut³, Sandra Berk⁴, Hans Nusselder³, Nikander Ruhl⁵, Jeroen Zoeteman⁶, Rien Van¹, Aartjan Beekman⁷ and Matthijs Blankers^{1,4,2}

Abstract

Background: Hospitalization is a common method to intensify care for patients experiencing a psychiatric crisis. A short-term, specialised, outpatient crisis intervention by a Crisis Resolution Team (CRT) in the Netherlands, called Intensive Home Treatment (IHT), is a viable intervention which may help reduce hospital admission days. However, research on the (cost-)effectiveness of alternatives to hospitalisation such as IHT are scarce. In the study presented in this protocol IHT will be compared to care-as-usual (CAU) in a randomized controlled trial (RCT). CAU comprises low-intensity outpatient care and hospitalisation if necessary. In this RCT it is hypothesised that IHT will reduce inpatient days by 33% compared to CAU while safety and clinical outcomes will be non-inferior. Secondary hypotheses are that treatment satisfaction of patients and their relatives are expected to be higher in the IHT condition compared to CAU.

Methods: A 2-centre, 2-arm Zelen double consent RCT will be employed. Participants will be recruited in the Amsterdam area, the Netherlands. Clinical assessments will be carried out at baseline and at 6, 26 and 52 weeks post treatment allocation. The primary outcome measure is the number of admission days. Secondary outcomes include psychological well-being, safety and patients' and their relatives' treatment satisfaction. Alongside this RCT an economic evaluation will be carried out to assess the cost-effectiveness and cost-utility of IHT compared to CAU.

Så, hva vet vi?

- Få studier som kan gi sikre anbefalinger, kun en RCT studie er publisert
- Stor variasjon mellom team, nasjonalt og internasjonalt
- Forskningen tyder på at team med reell portvaktfunksjon for akuttavdelinger, med åpningstid 24/7 og med spesialistbemanning kan være et alternativ til innleggelse
- Pasienter foretrekker behandling hjemme fremfor i sykehus
- Mer uklart i fht pårørendes ønsker
- Kunnskapsgrunnlaget er diskutert og fremkommer unisont behov for studier med forskningsmessig høy kvalitet
- Tre større RCT studier er underveis fra England og Nederland

Relevans for norske forhold?

Den engelske modellen:

A note on terminology

I use the term crisis resolution team in this article to refer to teams that aim to:

- assess all patients being considered for admission to acute psychiatric wards;
- initiate a programme of home treatment with frequent visits (usually at least daily) for all patients for whom this appears a feasible alternative to hospital treatment;
- continue home treatment until the crisis has resolved and then transfer patients to other services for any further care they may need;
- facilitate early discharge from acute wards by transferring in-patients to intensive home treatment.

Johnson 2013: Crisis resolution and home treatment, an evolving model

De norske AAT'ene

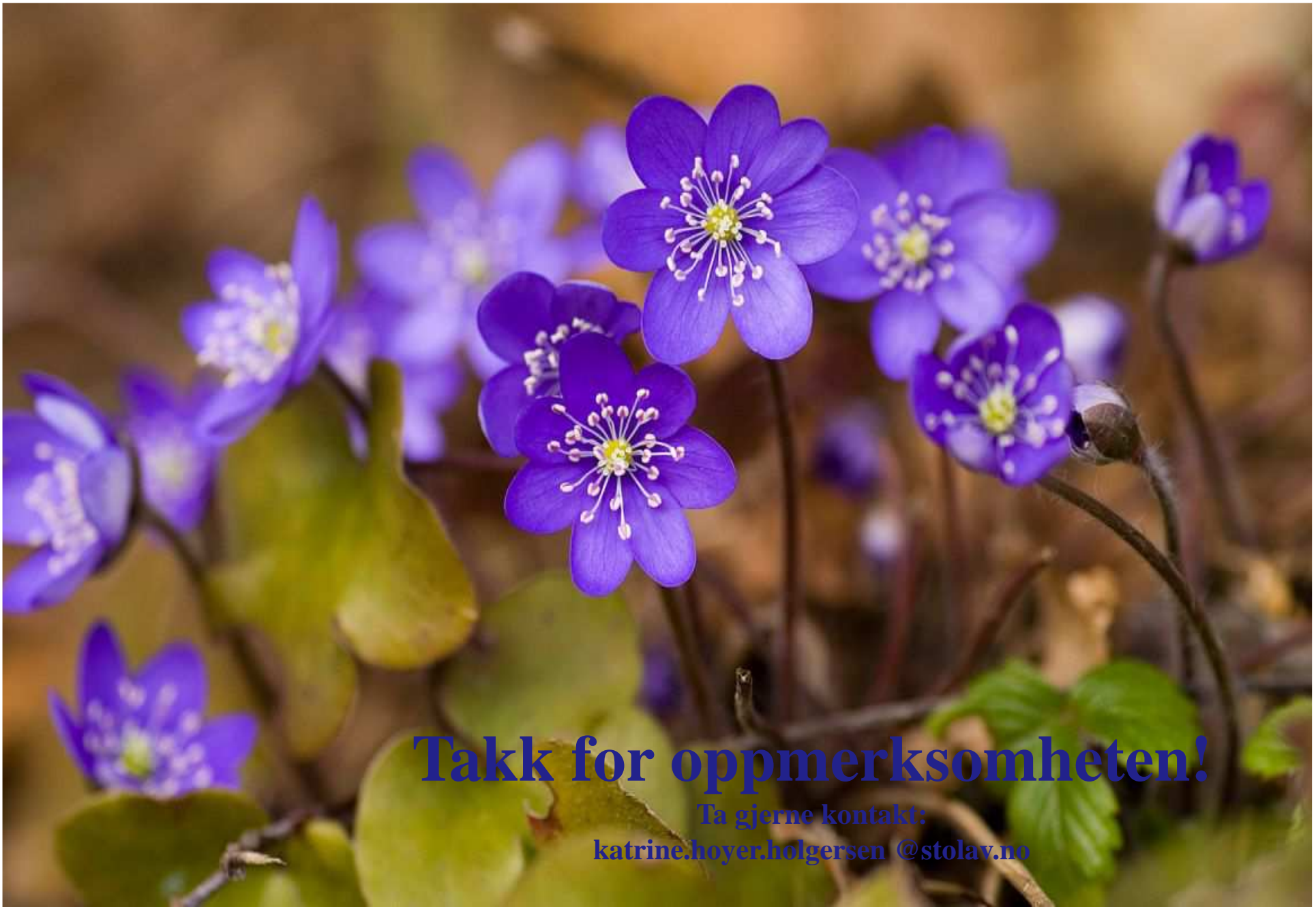
1.1 Kort oppsummering av hovedfunn

- Brukerne opplever betydelige plager/problemer i situasjonen som gjør at de oppsøker hjelp.
- Brukerne rapporterer mye bedring i plager og i mestring av situasjonen.
- Brukerne er godt fornøyd med akutteamenes tilgjengelighet og med hjelpen de får.
- Pasientene som er inkludert i studien har i hovedsak moderat alvorlige lidelser som depresjon og angst
- Akutteamene har relativt god tilgjengelighet og jobber i varierende grad ambulant.
- Akutteamene gir primært behandling ved samtaler og gir i mindre grad intensiv oppfølging.
- Det er mye felles i akutteamenes praksis, men også en god del variasjon mellom team.
- Teamene jobber mye i tråd med Helsedirektoratets anbefalinger.
- Teamene/systemene har lav til middels grad av implementering av en kunnskapsbasert modell.

Ruud et al 2016: 1000 pasienter og 25 akutteam
Hvem er de, hva ble gjort og hvordan gikk det?

Åpne spørsmål til mulig diskusjon

- Hva er (ønsket) målgruppe for de norske AATene?
- Hva ønsker man videre å fokusere på i utvikling av arbeidsformen?
 - Vil man videreutvikle det som er? Se om vi kan dokumenter effekt og nytte av arbeidsform
 - Eller videreutvikle mot mer intensiv oppfølging, mer og hyppig hjemmebehandling, være et reelt alternativ til døgnavdeling?
- Er det mulig for i det fellesskapet Akuttnettverket står for å få til spennende studier i Norge, der man
 - Sammenligner intervensjoner?
 - Lager prosjekt i fellesskap med døgnavdelinger på DPS eller akuttavdelinger?
- Med felles mål om å ha størst mulig og tilpasset handlingsrom når akutt psykisk krise eller sykdom oppstår



Takk for oppmerksomheten!

Ta gjerne kontakt:

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