



ADOCARE

Research methodology and preliminary findings

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First high level conference at the European parliament 16th of October 2014













- Objectives
- Research questions
- Methodology
- Preliminary findings











- Collect relevant information, and innovative ideas and insights on AMHC
- Conduct research in 10 member states
 - Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy,
 Lithuania, Spain, Sweden, and UK
- By questioning different target groups
 - Policy makers, experts, professionals, and end-users
- Arrive at guidelines and recommendations











Question 1:

What is the current state of mental health and mental health problems among adolescents in member states?













Question 2:

Which relevant policies and legal frameworks related to adolescent mental health care exist in member states?













Question 3:

Where can adolescents with mental health problems find treatment in member states?











Question 4:

What is meant by integrated care for adolescents with mental health problems?













Question 5:

What are advantages and disadvantages of integrated mental health care for adolescents?











Question 6:

What other issues should be taken into account when providing mental health care to adolescents?











Question 7:

What specific needs have adolescents with mental health problems?













Question 8:

What important guidelines and recommendations should be taken into account when providing integrated care for adolescents with mental health problems?













Step 1: Literature study

Review existing information on mental health and mental health care for adolescents in member states













Step 2: Survey with policy makers

Collect information on:

- Policies and legal frameworks related to AMHC
- Training of professionals on AMHC
- Key experts and professionals in the field of AMHC
- Existing AMHC services













Step 3: Survey with experts

Collect information on:

- Policy and legislation regarding AMHC
- Training of professionals on AMHC
- Existing AMHC services
- Availability and quality of the provided care
- Evaluation of the provided care













Step 4: Survey with professionals

Collect information on:

- The treatment that is provided in AMHC services
- How AMHC services are organized
- Strengths and weaknesses of AMHC services









Methodology



Country	Policy makers	Professionals	Experts	TOTAL
Belgium	2	7	4	13
Finland	2	1	2	5
France	0	2	6	8
Germany	1	1	2	4
Hungary	2	0	1	3
Italy	3	2	0	5
Lithuania	1	0	2	3
Spain	1	4	2	7
Sweden	1	1	0	2
UK	1	2	5	8
TOTAL	14	20	24	58













Step 5: First high level conference

Discussion round and booklets to provide input:

Fine-tune our research findings

 Collect valuable additions, critical remarks, thoughts, opinions, and insights 16 oktober

2014













Step 6: Survey with end-users

Hear their opinion and experiences regarding AMHC:

Running

- Accessibility, availability, quality of AMHC services
- Needs of adolescents
- The extent to which needs are met













Step 7: 4 workshops with experts, policy makers, professionals, and end-users

Discuss in small groups:

- Make additional comments on research findings
- Think of solutions for problems
- State goals that countries should try to achieve
- Reflect on guidelines, roadmaps, recommendations

January till March 2015













Step 8: Online consultation survey

 Construct a set of statements based on the output of the workshops May 2015

 Members of the network can indicate to what extent they agree with each statement













Step 9: Second high level conference

• Gather feedback on the guidelines and recommendations

2 months before project ending













- Initial answers
- Existing gaps









What is the current state of mental health and mental health problems among adolescents in member states?

Prevalence rates:

- Only 4 countries have recent prevalence rates of mental health problems among adolescents
- These 4 countries collect national data at a population level
- Yet, prevalence rates are important
- Governments can only develop effective policies and action plans, tailored to the needs of the population, if accurate prevalence data are available











What is the current state of mental health and mental health problems among adolescents in member states?

Administrative data:

- In the second place, administrative data can be indicative
- All countries collect administrative data
- However, the quality is often unreliable and incomplete
 - The data do not comprise all types of AMHC services or all regions of a country
 - The data of one person are spread over different data systems
- In most countries administrative data are not processed
 - Many representatives have no knowledge of the existence of these data
 - The data are not accessible
 - There are no financial resources to process the data
 - There is no research institute assigned to process the data











Policy:

 An organised set of values, principles and objectives aimed to improve the mental health of adolescents

For example:

- Establish more multidisciplinary services for adolescents
- Work out an appropriate data monitoring system
- Improve continuity of care between inpatient and outpatient services
- Define pathways to facilitate transition to adult services
- Improve mental health care for young crime offenders











Survey findings regarding policies:

- In most countries an overall vision on adolescent mental health is lacking
- Countries often do not know what their needs are
 - Prevalence rates are almost non-existent
 - Poor overview of the availability of AMHC services and initiatives
- For many authorities it is no priority
- In only 1 country funds dedicated to AMH are clearly identifiable
- 7 countries have policies related to the provision of AMHC
- Implementation of policy initiatives is often hampered
 - Lack of financial and human resources
 - Difficulties in cooperation between various settings and sectors
- In only 3 countries these policies are formally evaluated











Legislation:

- System of rules, regulations, laws and procedures related to adolescent mental health
- Enacted and implemented by the relevant authorities
- Focus on issues such as treatment facilities, staff, professional training, service structure, the civil and human rights protection of adolescents with mental health problems

For example:

- Law on how to treat young patients who commit a crime
- Law stating that patients should be assessed within 6 weeks after referral
- Law for residential services that minors and adults should be treated separately
- Law stating that adolescents should receive a broad psychosocial assessment at age 5, and at the 1st, 5th, and 8th grade











Survey findings regarding legislation:

- There is few legislation specifically for the adolescent target group
- Only 1 country has specific legislation for AMHC services
- In 4 countries the profession of adolescent psychiatrist is recognized as a separate health profession
- Adolescent psychologist and adolescent psychiatric nurse are not recognized in any country











4 types of MHC services:

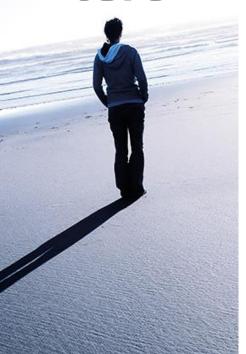
- Residential care services (hospital and non-hospital)
- Day care services
- Home-based services and outreaching care
- Outpatient ambulatory care
- Availability and quality ...











Type of service	Availability
Outpatient care services	In between
Day care services	In between
Home-based services	Poor
Residential care services	Poor











Type of service	Quality
Outpatient care services	Good
Home-based services	Good
Day care services	Good
Residential care services	In between











Availability and quality:

- Availability and quality vary widely across countries
- Many countries report big differences in between regions
- In none of the countries the availability and the quality are "very good"
- Only two countries reported to have mental health care services exclusively for adolescents











The quality is hampered by several factors:

- There are too few well-trained specialists in AMHC
- Professionals are work overloaded, which lowers motivation
- Lack of financial support
- Psychosocial interventions are often not covered by health insurance systems











What is meant by integrated care for adolescents with mental health problems?

According to the literature integrated care is:

- A concept of coordinated organisation of cure and care
- Based on a holistic approach of the patient
- Offered according to the principles of balanced care
- It is continuous and tailored to the needs of the patient
- Aims to enhance quality of care, quality of life, consumer satisfaction and system efficiency.











What is meant by integrated care for adolescents with mental health problems?

Core concepts			
Central goal	• Full citizinship		
Cooperation with other services	 School and educational services Social services Youth welfare services Employment services MHC services 		
Multiprofessional team, if possible under 1 roof	PsychiatristPsychologistTeachersSocial workers		
Addressing different needs	 Psychiatric and psychological needs Vocational needs Educational needs Recreational needs 		
Target group	AdolescentsTheir family		





What other issues should be taken into account when providing mental health care to adolescents?

Offering 'good' mental health care for adolescents also means:

- The way of approach is adapted to the characteristics of adolescents
- Evidence-based treatment forms are used
- Services are easily accessible (in time, geographically and financially)
- Care is well-coordinated
- The multiprofessional staff works together efficiently
- In a transdisciplinary way:
 - · The team functions as 1 coherent network
 - The team is responsible as a whole
 - They share a common care plan
 - · Continuous counselling











Thank you!

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