

Aims. Following a Care Quality Commission (CQC) outcome showing that capacity assessments were not routinely completed on admission of patients we decided to complete an audit on current practice. We planned to review admission clerkings at Chorley Mental Health Inpatient Unit to assess quality, with the overall aim of putting measures in place to improve standards. We planned to make the results reflective of all psychiatry wards within Lancashire and South Cumbria NHS Foundation Trust (LSCFT) with the addition of a qualitative survey.

Background. We are aware the standard of clerkings can vary and affect patient care. CQC outcome showed that that capacity assessment was not routinely documented and consultants have stated that clinical impressions are rarely documented in junior doctor clerkings. This audit allowed us to objectively assess these observations. We believed the results may show common themes throughout psychiatric practice more generally.

Method. The gold standard was a 20 item list of expected components of a clerking, based on trust guidelines. A snapshot of current inpatients (n = 30) on 31/10/19 was taken. An Excel sheet was used for information gathering. Data were analysed and graphs created. A qualitative questionnaire on current practice was sent to trainees (n = 8) on different sites for an overview of practice across LSCFT. Therefore, a mixed-methods model was employed.

Result. Items with the highest completion included clerking within 6 hours, face-to-face review with consultant completed within a week and current medication documentation. The items with the lowest completion included clinical impression documentation, bloods completed within 24 hours and documentation of capacity assessment and smoking/substances history. Common factors between clerkings with fewer completed items included poor patient engagement and patient transfer from another ward.

Qualitative survey (n = 8) showed that junior doctors across the health board are not using uniform methods for capacity documentation or an official checklist for clerking.

Conclusion. We concluded that the low rate of capacity assessment completion was an important finding due to legal implications, and that there should be a uniform place for documentation of this. Physical health consequences of other missing components were explored. We will introduce standardisation of capacity assessment documentation and use of a clerking checklist, before re-auditing. The results were presented at local teaching and recommendations sent to Site Tutors for inclusion in local inductions.

A service evaluation and improvement project: outcomes of older adult functional referrals to the North Derbyshire Liaison Team

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Aims. This project aims to examine a group of service users over the age of 65 with functional presentations, who were assessed by the Liaison Psychiatry team between June 2018 and 2019.

Hypothesis: We believe that there is a need for a community crisis service for the older adult North Derbyshire population with functional presentations.

Background. Due to the lack of community crisis services for patients over 70, it was felt that a significant number of these patients were admitted to inpatient psychiatric units from medical

wards who would benefit from crisis intervention instead. We wanted to see the clinical outcomes of this population, referred to the liaison team, determining whether this was significant concern. If this need is established, based on the data collected, this will enable the trust to look into starting a service for this age group to provide care in their own home. In turn, it will help to reduce unnecessary admissions to acute mental health wards and reduce stays in the general hospital – preventing consequences associated with long term hospital stays.

Method. Retrospective analysis using PARIS notes of 366 patients referred to the liaison team were scrutinised to determine the assessment diagnosis and outcome of patients with functional conditions. The inclusion criteria were patients over the age of 65 referred with functional psychiatric illnesses between June 2018 and 2019. We excluded 84 patients assessed to have delirium or organic presentations from our analysis. Data were collected and analysed using Excel.

Result. Among the referrals to the liaison team, the majority of patients were referred with mood disorders followed by self-harm, psychosis and anxiety. Although the majority of patients were referred back to either the community mental health team or primary care, 11% of the sample were admitted to inpatient psychiatric units. This number may have been lower and admission may have been avoided if a community crisis service was in place for this population.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the data support our initial concerns that there is a need for crisis services for this age group with functional presentations. There is ongoing discussions around a need to develop this service and therefore our results will contribute to the development of an older adult functional service in Derbyshire.

Listen to hard topics with soft ears - domestic violence and family carer; a survey of referrals to a MHIDD forensic mental health service in Ireland

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Aims. A number of studies sought to explore and define families needs, experiences and concerns associated with being a carer for a detained person and their interaction with Forensic services (McKeown et al, 1995, MacInnes et al, 2002, Tsang et al, 2002, Absalom et al, 2012 Horberg et al, 2015).

Relatives can be victims of the service user's offence (Ferriter & Huband, 2003, Tsang et al 2002), and may even blame the service user for their behaviour (Barrowclough et al., 2005). Service user becomes violent and aggressive family members are less likely to be motivated to participate, due to the service user's behaviour (MacInnes, 2000).

An initial domestic violence survey of in-patient case files found that in 66% of the patients files, there were reported incidents of domestic violence in family caring relationships prior to the index offence and subsequent admission to NFMHS (Cooney, 2018).

Method. A quantitative methodology was used. A domestic violence survey of referrals was conducted of 100 referrals to the National Forensic Mental Health Services – Mental Health and Intellectual & Development Disability Services between 2016-2019.

Result. 22% of the referrals reported Domestic Violence in the family care-giving relationships.