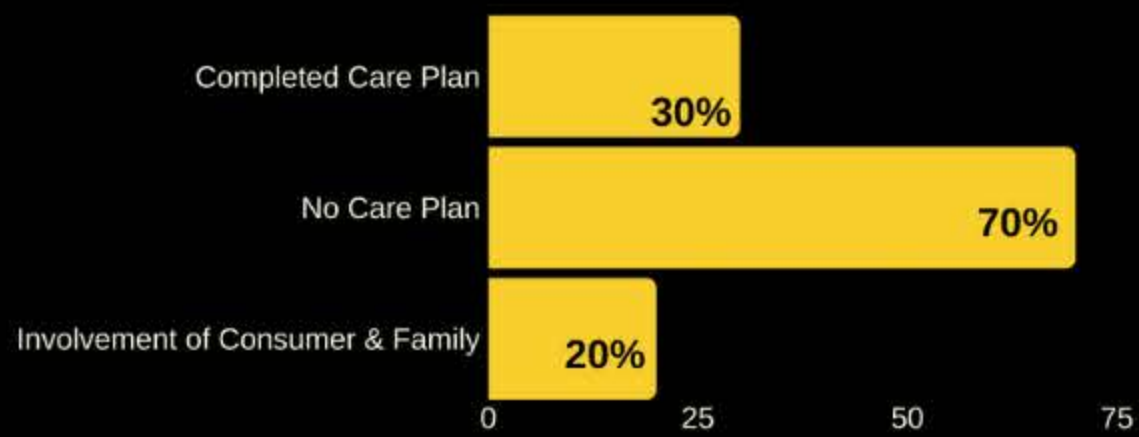


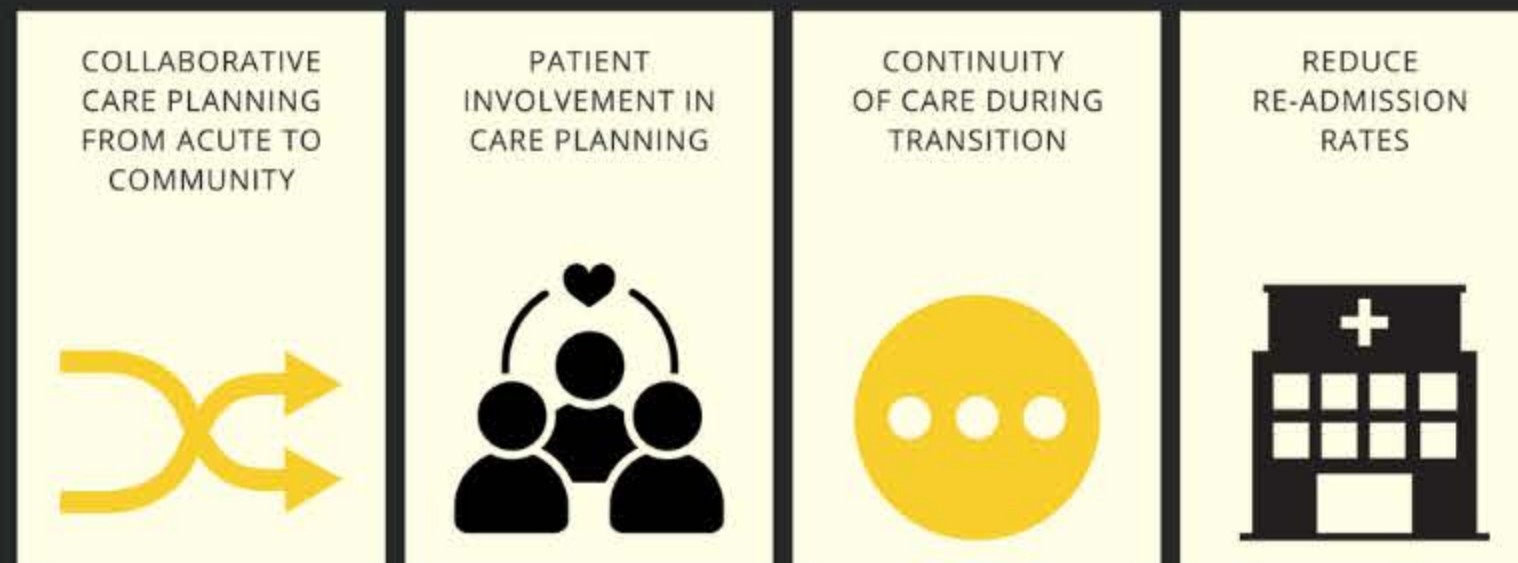
# A CASE FOR CHANGE

## CARE PLANS



# TRANSITION TO RECOVERY

## GOALS & OBJECTIVES



## ONE IN EIGHT

= 23 per month  
= \$4.4 million in 2018



RE-ADMISSION RATES PER WEEK

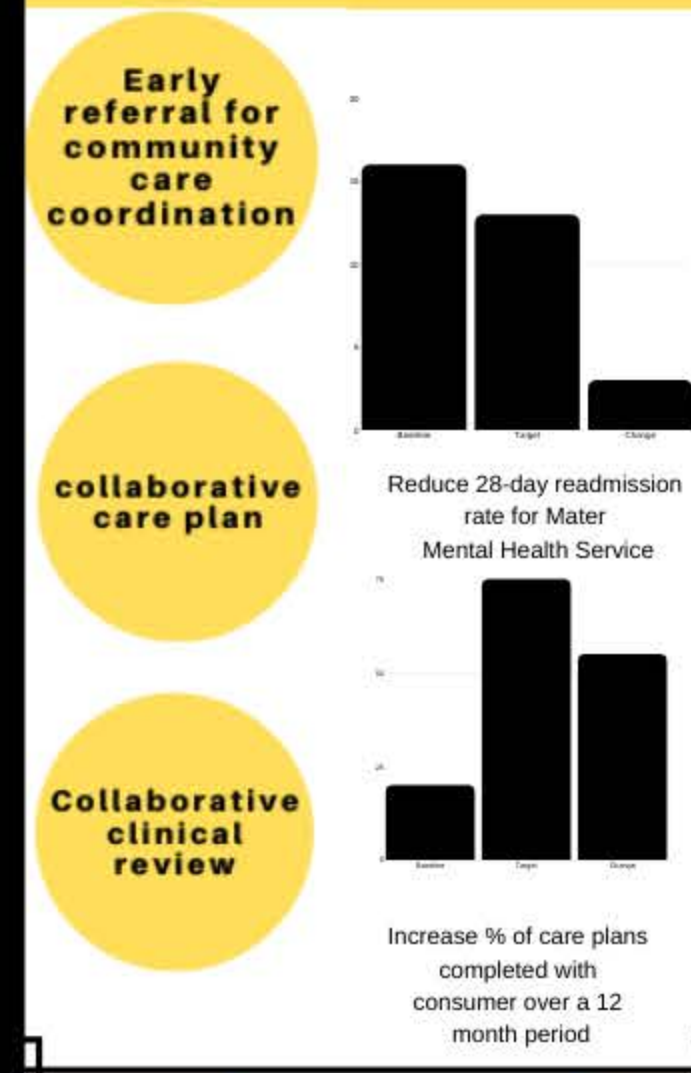
## DIAGNOSTICS

- SOLUTION GENERATION TECHNIQUES
- BLITZING: 18 FRONTLINE STAFF PSYCHIATRIST NEWCASTLE MENTAL HEALTH SENIOR LEADERS
  - CLASSIC BRAINSTORMING: CONSUMER PARTICIPATION UNIT 8 CARERS 12 CONSUMERS
  - LITERATURE REVIEW: 2 PEER REVIEWED JOURNAL ARTICLES 3 PUBLISHED ARTICLES
  - PRIORITISATION: VOTING SYSTEMS AND TECHNIQUES
  - PEER OBSERVATION: CARE COORDINATION PROCESS OBSERVATION FROM ASSESSMENT TO REVIEW

## SUSTAINING CHANGE

- Continue with regular steering committee meetings through the implementation period
- Develop Working Parties and local implementation groups
- TRec Project Team to mentor working group leads
- Review identified KPIs at monthly local and executive Clinical Quality and Patient Care Committee meetings

## OUTCOMES



## COLLABORATIVE CARE PLANNING RESULTS

**DAY 1** Collateral and file review of previous admissions, response to treatment including previous community treatment orders. Collateral information from patient, carers and support services. Bio psycho social needs assessment. Draft Short Term Individual Recovery Plan.

**DAY 2** First review by treating team. Collaborative clinical review. Review and further development of Individual Recovery Plan with patient and stakeholders. Ongoing review of treatment needs and supports in place. Allocation of duties within plan including referral to services, Community Managed Organisations or Community Mental Health team if appropriate.

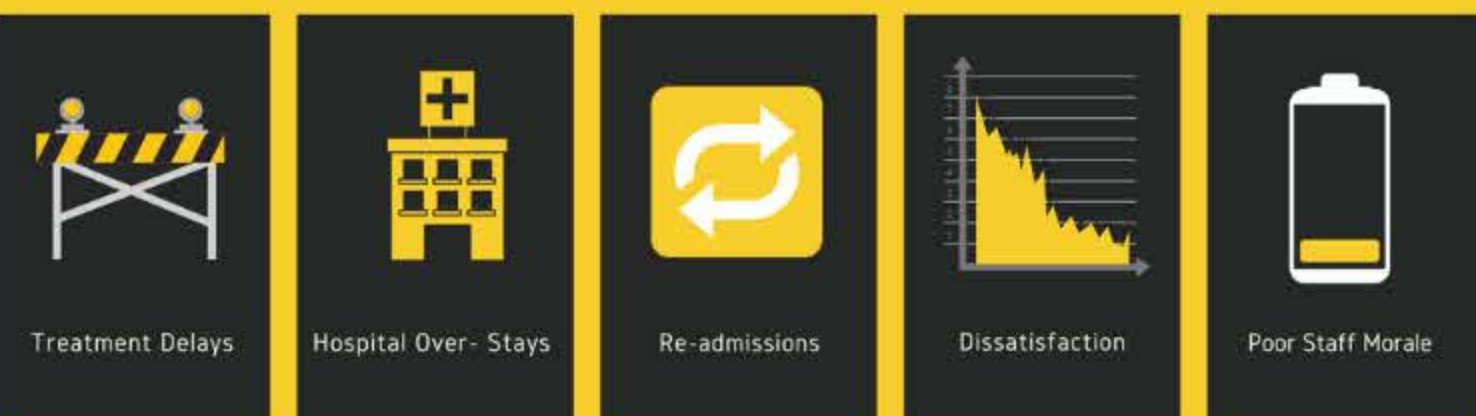
**DAY 3** If Psychosocial needs are greater than supports available and client is willing to engage referral to Community Managed Organisation to support with clinical responsibility to be transferred to GP on discharge. If Biological needs are greater than can be managed by GP and psychosocial supports are also greater than those available, referral for care coordination with Community Mental Health Service. If risk of relapse is high and client is unwilling to engage a Community Treatment Order with a plan that that is able to be enacted in the Community may be required. If referral to Community Team is identified early at this stage a member of staff will be allocated the role of referrer at this stage

**DAY 4 & 5** 48 Hour Urgency of Response on all internal referrals to the Community Mental Health Team. Referral is reviewed by Community Mental Health Team and Care Coordinator is allocated within the community team.

**DAY 6** Allocated Case Manager attends the unit to meet with the patient to participate in collaborative care planning and collaborative clinical review. Acute Care Team (ACT) referral may be required with or without the need for Care Coordination to support early safe discharge from hospital.

## AND WHAT IF WE DON'T?

### THE CONSEQUENCES



## CONCLUSION

Individual Recovery Plans allows the consumer, carers and families to participate in the individual's recovery journey. All stakeholders are informed about the consumer's recovery goals which allows a team approach to support consumers in a timely and appropriate way



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