

The Contact Group

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(Independent Chair)

Scope of presentation

- *Role of Contact Group*
- *Sector strategic issues*



Contact Group

- **In present form since 2016**
- **A collaboration of UK's principal veterans' MH delivery organisations, NHS/MoD policy makers, and researchers**
- **Funded by the Royal Foundation**
- **Affiliated to COBSEO**

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Remit

- **Improve**
 - **service impact**
 - **best practice**
 - **help-seeking**
 - **public knowledge**
- **Collaborate on care management**

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Objectives

- Increase UK capacity
- Agree + implement a model of care
- Develop practice guidelines for providers
- Credible + respected voice of AF MH
- Planning of future services
- Understand needs of veterans

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Executive Members

Big White Wall

Cobseo

Combat Stress

Help for Heroes

MOD

NHS England

Veterans First Point

Scotland

Veterans Support Office

Northern Ireland

Veterans' NHS Wales

***Kings Centre for Military
Health Research***

Royal Foundation

The Royal British Legion

***Royal College of
Psychiatrists***

***Walking with the
Wounded***

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Associate Members

- New category of membership
- For organisations already working with veterans or in mental health
- Aim to promote best practice (accreditation?), publicise funding sources, and promulgate research findings
- Communications and consultation
- Register interest with Contact!

Views to DSC and Vet Strategy consultation

- Responsibility for system oversight of VMH?
- Expectation of pan-UK consistency not met
- Sector willingness to liaise but few mechanisms
- Different models of MH care for VMH in 4 nations
- Charities cautious sharing operational data
- Inconsistent records + assessment
- Need for case management, particularly for handovers

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A changing profile in VMH

- Presenting younger
- Presenting sooner
- Deprivation factor
- Chaotic context
- Co-morbidity

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Increased % of young reporting MH

- 2,400,000 veterans in England, Scotland, + Wales
- Self-reported veteran all MH conditions
 - 26% aged 16-34 (15% in gen pop)
 - 14% aged 35-49 (12% in gen pop)
 - 7% aged 50-64 (7% in gen pop)
 - 2% aged 65-74 (3% in gen pop)
 - 2% aged 75-84 (2% in gen pop)

(source ONS 2017)

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and presenting sooner..

- Veterans presenting MH issues earlier
- Previous average 13.2 years
- Veterans of Iraq presenting av 4.8 yrs
- Afghanistan veterans presenting av 2.2 yrs
- May be influenced by MH awareness + cultural factors rather than combat effects

Van Hoorn et al. 2013; Murphy et al., 2015

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Link to areas of deprivation

- More likely to report need for MH help if living in deprived areas (rank order Scotland, England, Wales, NI)
- 41% of veterans living in most deprived areas

Combat Stress 2016 (samples 3120 and 1967)

Co-morbidity and chaotic lives

- 92% exposed to multiple military-related psychological traumas
- 75% primary diagnosis PTSD
- high co-morbid presentations, 62% with depression, 69% with alcohol disorders; 52% having other underlying issues,
- Histories of isolation, social exclusion, withdrawal, unemployment, inadequate housing, multiple house moves, episodes in prison/criminal justice system, + multiple marriages/relationships.
- Many with behavioural disorders manifested by anger +outbursts

Combat Stress audits 2005-9

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Are we recruiting the mentally ill?

- Do we know enough about the mental health of military recruits at point of recruitment?
- What aspects of service exacerbate some MH conditions?
- Do we need to track military MH from recruitment through retirement?

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Other considerations

- Different sources of data - can we rely on ONS (+ others) with data from self-reporting?
- What is the right level of presentation to trigger support?
- What is reasonable level of provision for MH services?

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Two current strategic issues for Contact

- **Common assessment**
- **Case management**

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Common assessment

- Frameworks are needed to enable coordination:
 - @ Discharge between DMS and NHS
 - @ statutory/charity interfaces
 - Between the nations of the UK
 - Between clinicians and others sharing the care of individuals.

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Common assessment

- Potential barriers:
 - Concern by organisations that results used to advantage/discredit providers
 - Risk management by clinicians who:
 - May have legitimate concerns over quality of previous diagnosis/formulation by a different clinician
 - May want to manage personal risk by repeating an assessment
 - Have a different view on causes/treatments of MH issues
 - GDPR and patient confidentiality
 - No definitive research shows that common assessment is helpful

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Common assessment

- Some actions to achieve better continuity of care:
 - DMS standardised their assessments and formats
 - A single methodology for some AF Covenant pilots
 - In England a single main commissioner for NHS veteran mental health services
 - Essex have successfully trial of *Universal Passport* for patient records

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Total case management

- Veteran MH conditions often joined by issues of addiction, money, housing, family, + employment
- Causal relationship arguably limits value of isolated clinical treatment
- Yet few organisations provide clinical support + holistic case management
- Need to support carers (often women) whose own MH strained by role

	<u>Clinical/therapy only</u>	<u>Case managed</u>
NHSE IAPT	Yes	No
Combat Stress	Yes	Limited*
RBL	No	Yes
WWTW (Head Start)	Yes	No
H4H Hidden Wounds	Yes	Yes
V1P Scotland	Yes	Yes
Veterans' NHS Wales	Yes	Yes
NHSE TILS	Yes	Yes

** Parts of pathways eg addictions nurses + CPNs*

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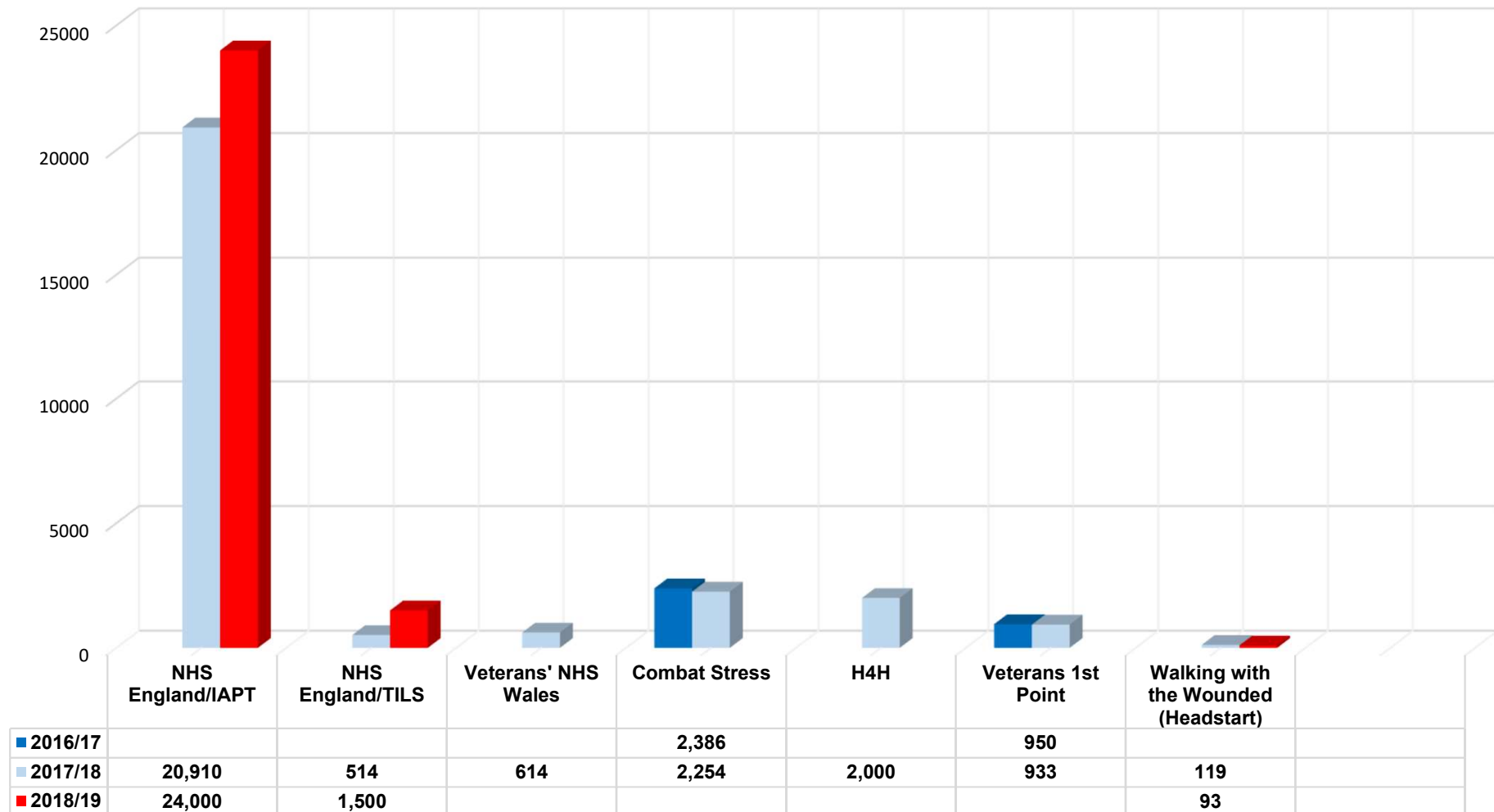
Pan-UK veterans case management

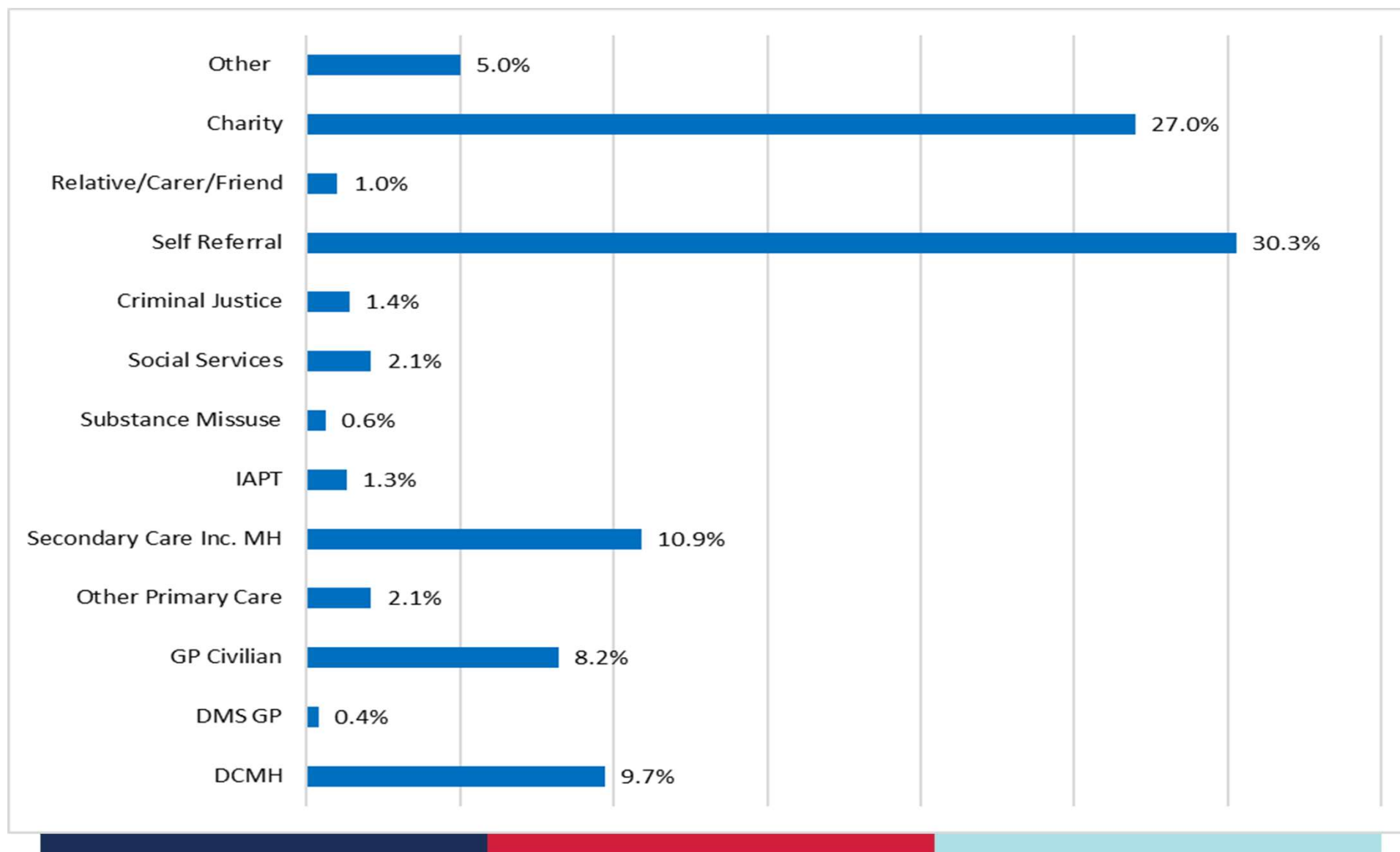
- Half day workshop
- All clinical conditions
- Edinburgh Castle
- Am 14th June
- Free, names to me!

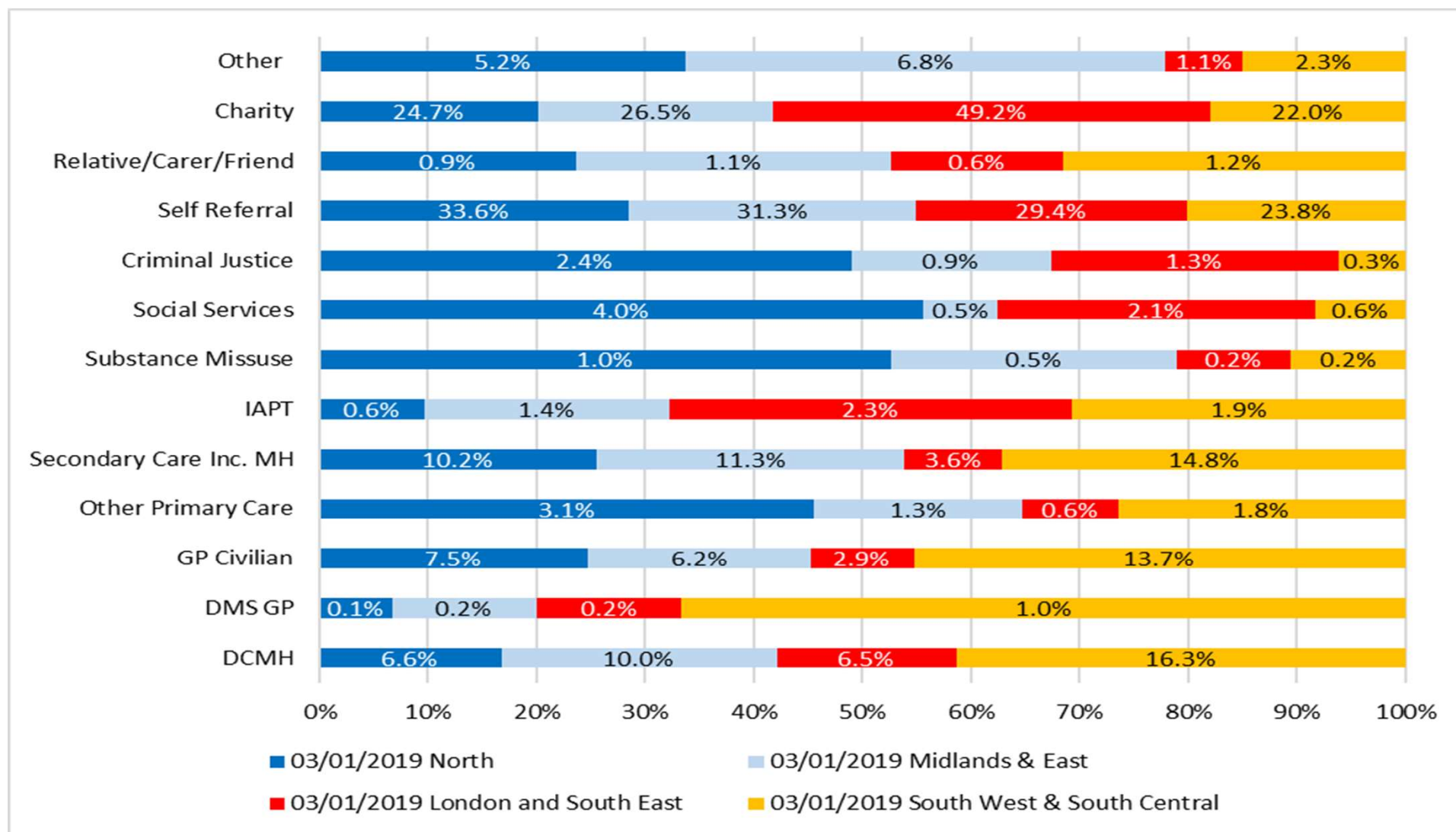
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Veterans MH referrals

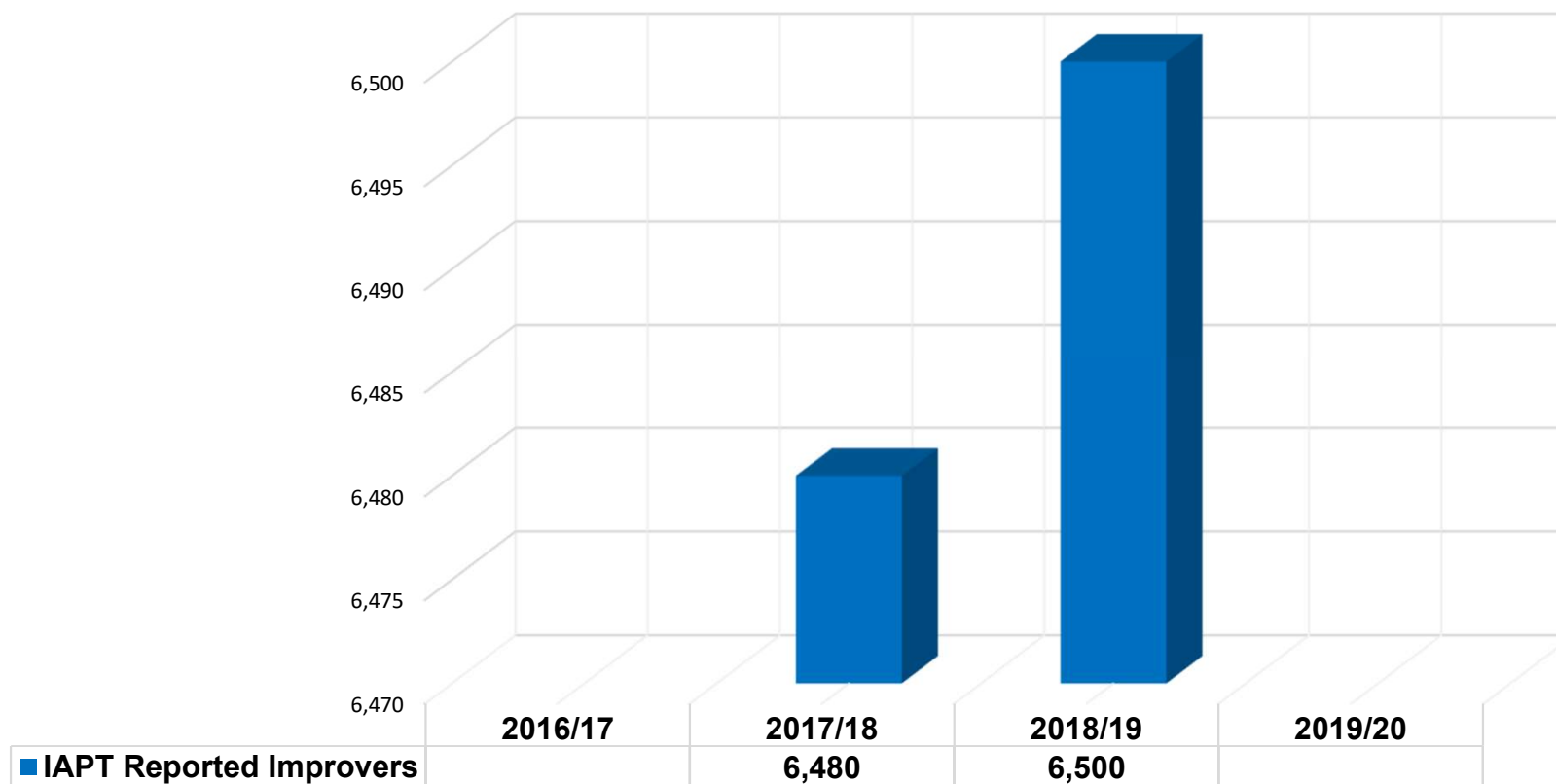
- Largest UK provider of MH clinical interventions is Combat Stress, followed by NHS/TILS
- Largest provider of therapy is NHS/IAPT







**Recorded Improved Outcomes.
IAPT Reported Improvers**



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The Scottish experience *(1 of 2)*

(sample 692 veterans across Scotland)

- 55% aged 35-55
- 30% aged 45-55
- 86% ex-regular
- 78% deployed on combat

The Scottish experience *(2 of 2)*

(sample 692 veterans across the country)

- Rank on discharge – 52% Pte, 33% JNCO, 14% SNCO, 1% ex-officers
- Majority elected to end service
- 29% live in most impoverished areas
- 48% seeking work
- Importance of holistic support

NHS England suggestions

- Projected need for each of the major MH disease categories
- What is the difference between need and the demand and why?
- Is there a gap (and how large) for veterans that need support above current Tier 3 services?
- Can we get beyond the “average” veteran to identify those more likely to be in need (type of unit, early leavers, reservists, gender, sexual orientation etc)

Veterans' NHS Wales suggestion

- MDMA* assisted psychotherapy for treatment-resistant PTSD

**Methylenedioxymethamphetamine*

Combat Stress suggestions

- How best to support veterans to access complete treatment (engagement)
- How best to support multi-agency working
- Map out the needs of help seeking veterans & identify groups of specific need e.g. ESL, in contact CJS, adult survivors CSA, co-morbid physical health problems/disability, social deprivation (homeless, unemployed)

Walking with the Wounded suggestion

- Does military service promote resilience and promote psychological wellbeing?

Work with the Contact Group

- Involve us in your strategic issues
- Help improve the quality of shared data
- Apply to be an Associate Member
- Come to the Case Management Workshop 14 June
- Talk to us about Research