

Treating PTSD in Primary Care

PPN Annual conference

Dr Paul G Campbell

9th November 2017

How well does IAPT treat PTSD??

A typical IAPT pathway

NICE guidance CG123 CMHDs

- Step 1: Identify the problem (e.g., PTSD)
- Step 2: Offer a psychological intervention (e.g., CBT)
- Step 3: Offer a psychological intervention (e.g., CBT)
- Step 4: Offer a psychological intervention (e.g., CBT)

Average waiting times

Average number of sessions

How can we treat PTSD better?

- Better triage
- Start earlier rather than waiting
- Simple trial for weeks rather than 10-12 sessions
- Better triage of IAPT
- Full mental health care rather than IAPT
- Good clinical work??
- e.g. digital

How well do we treat PTSD?

Problem descriptor	Max. wait (wks)	Priority	No. of sessions
Major Depress	62.1	22.02	7.5
GD	55.7	15.36	6.7
Panic Disorder	44	11.92	6.4
OC	42.5	14.66	7.6
Substance Use	40.2	14.02	6.1
Tinnitus	35.2	11.02	6.7
Social Phobia	34.5	14.66	6.4
PTSD	32.8	14.7	12
Agoraphobia	30.2	14.66	7.7

Are we identifying PTSD?

Cernis, Pimm & Clark, 2016

Problem descriptor	PWP Triage	PDSQ screener
Major Depression	40%	27%
Generalised Anxiety Disorder	40%	11%
Specific Anxiety Disorder	2%	15%
Major Anxiety Disorder	2%	-
Obsessive Compulsive Disorder	-	41%
PTSD	1%	17%
Substance Use Disorder	1%	21%
Personality Disorder	1%	17%
Health Anxiety	1%	15%

Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey (2016)

Professional diagnosed CMD, by CMD in past week (as identified by CS-R)

	CMD in past week, as identified by CS-R			
	Depression	Phobias	OC	Panic disorder
Ever diagnosed with CMD by professional (self-reported)	%	%	%	%
Depression	70.0	72.1	83.0	43.8
Phobias	5.9	7.2	6.0	-
OC	7.1	7.9	13.2	-
Panic attacks	42.7	45.5	41.9	22.3
Bases	284	207	103	42*

Manchester Arena Incident

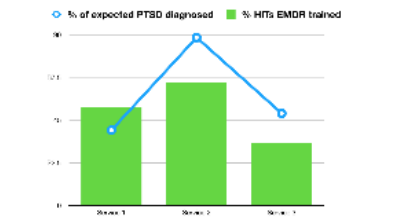
Learning from the Manchester attack

- Joined up working
 - Providers working together
- Early normalisation
 - e.g. better support for GPs???
- Only evidence based therapies offered
- Effective clinical leadership



GUIDANCE FOR STAFF AFTER MANCHESTER ARENA 22.05 NHS

WE ❤️ MCR



Treating PTSD in Primary Care

PPN Annual conference

Dr Paul G Campbell

9th November 2017

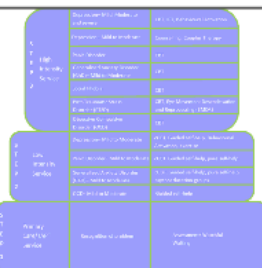
How well does IAPT treat PTSD??

Are we identifying PTSD?

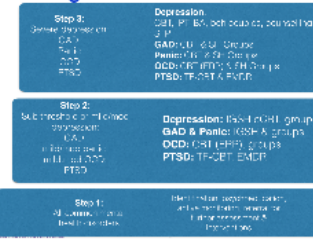
Cernis, Pimm & Clark, 2016

Problem descriptor	PWP Triage	PDSQ screener
Major Depression	48%	63%
Generalized Anxiety Disorder	28%	58%
Social Anxiety Disorder	7%	52%
Mixed Anxiety & Depression	6%	-
Somatisation	-	43%
Panic Disorder	2%	42%
Post traumatic Stress Disorder	1%	40%
Agoraphobia	1%	37%

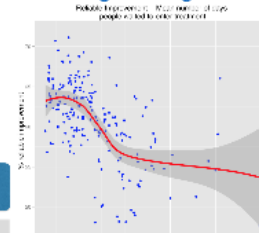
A typical IAPT pathway



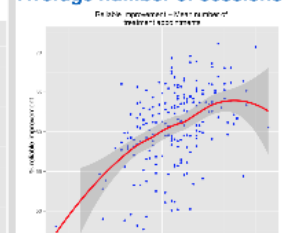
NICE guidance CG123 CMHDs



Average waiting times



Average number of sessions



9th November 2017

Are we identifying PTSD?

Cernis, Pimm & Clark, 2016

Problem descriptor	PWP Triage	PDSQ screener
Major Depression	48%	63%
Generalized Anxiety Disorder	29%	56%
Social Anxiety Disorder	7%	52%
Mixed Anxiety & Depression	6%	-

Cernis, Pimm & Clark, 2016

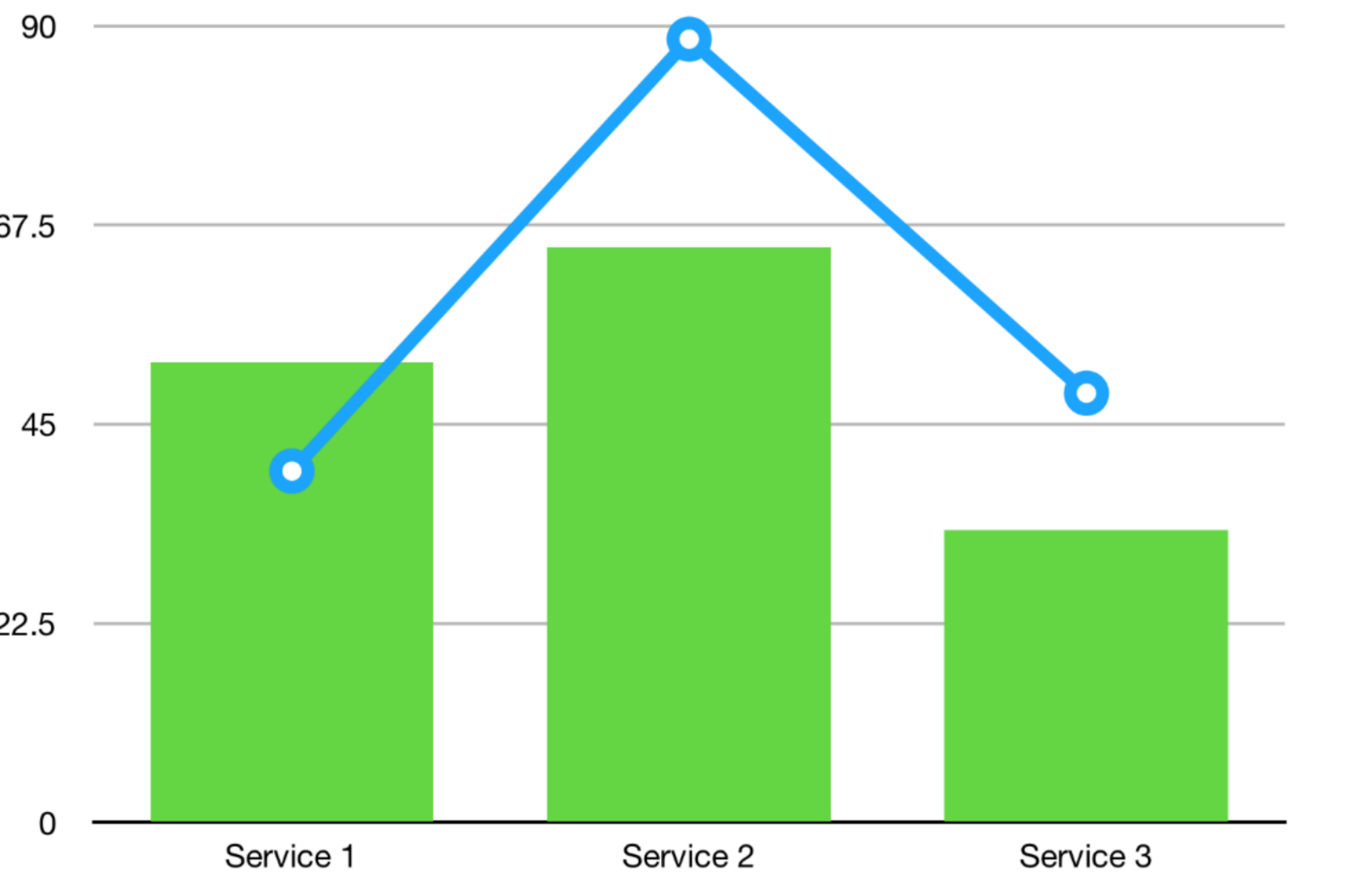
Problem descriptor	PWP Triage	PDSQ screener
Major Depression	48%	63%
Generalized Anxiety Disorder	29%	56%
Social Anxiety Disorder	7%	52%
Mixed Anxiety & Depression	6%	-
Somatization	-	43%
Panic Disorder	2%	42%
Post-traumatic Stress Disorder	1%	40%
Agoraphobia	1%	37%
Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder	1%	35%
Health Anxiety	<1%	35%

Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey (2016)

Professional diagnosed CMD, by CMD in past week (as identified by CIS-R)

	CMD in past week, as identified by CIS-R			
	Depression	Phobias	OCD	Panic disorder
Ever diagnosed with CMD by professional (self-reported)	%	%	%	%
Depression	70.0	72.1	83.0	43.8
Phobia	5.9	7.2	6.0	–
OCD	7.1	7.9	13.2	–
Panic attacks	42.7	45.5	41.9	22.3
<i>Bases</i>	284	201	103	43 ^a

○ % of expected PTSD diagnosed **■ % HITs EMDR trained**



Treating PTSD in Primary Care

PPN Annual conference

Dr Paul G Campbell

9th November 2017

How well does IAPT treat PTSD??

A typical IAPT pathway

NICE guidance CG123 CMHDs

- Step 1: Identify the problem (e.g., PTSD)
- Step 2: Offer a psychological intervention (e.g., CBT)
- Step 3: Offer a psychological intervention (e.g., CBT)
- Step 4: Offer a psychological intervention (e.g., CBT)

Average waiting times

Average number of sessions

How can we treat PTSD better?

- Better triage
- Start earlier rather than waiting
- Simple first line tools better (e.g. brief self-help packages)
- Better triage of IAPT
- Full needs analysis was not used
- Good clinic work??
- e.g. diaries

How well do we treat PTSD?

Problem descriptor	Max. wait (wks)	Priority	No. of sessions
Major Depress	62.1	22.02	7.5
GD	55.7	15.36	6.7
Panic Disorder	44	11.92	6.4
OC	42.5	14.66	7.6
Substance Use	40.2	14.02	6.1
Tinnitus	35.2	11.02	6.7
Severe PTSD	46.5	14.66	6.4
PTSD	37.8	14.7	12
Agoraphobia	36.8	14.66	7.7

Are we identifying PTSD?

Cernis, Pimm & Clark, 2016

Problem descriptor	PWP Triage	PDSQ screener
Major Depression	40%	27%
Generalized Anxiety Disorder	40%	11%
Specific Anxiety Disorder	2%	15%
Major Anxiety Disorder	2%	-
Obsessive Compulsive Disorder	4%	4%
PTSD	1%	1%
Substance Use Disorder	1%	2%
Alcohol Use Disorder	1%	1%
Personality Disorder	1%	1%
Other	1%	1%

Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey (2016)

Professional diagnosed CMD, by CMD in past week (as identified by CS-R)

	CMD in past week, as identified by CS-R			
	Depression	Phobias	OC	Panic disorder
Ever diagnosed with CMD by professional (self-reported)	%	%	%	%
Depression	70.0	72.1	83.0	43.8
Phobias	5.9	7.2	6.0	-
OC	7.1	7.9	13.2	-
Panic attacks	42.7	45.5	41.9	22.3
Bases	284	207	103	43*

Manchester Arena Incident

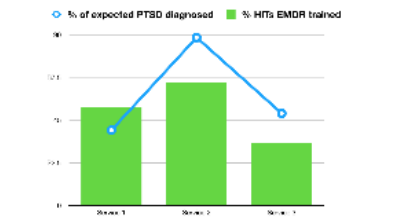
Learning from the Manchester attack

- Joined up working
 - Providers working together
- Early normalisation
 - e.g. better support for GPs???
- Only evidence based therapies offered
- Effective clinical leadership



GUIDANCE FOR STAFF AFTER MANCHESTER ARENA 22.05 NHS

WE ❤️ MCR



How well does IAPT treat PTSD??

A typical IAPT pathway

S T E P 3 High Intensity Service	Depression- Mild, Moderate and Severe	CBT, IPT, Behavioural Activation
	Depression- Mild to Moderate	Counselling, Cognitive Therapy
	Panic Disorder	CBT
	Generalised Anxiety Disorder (GAD)- Mild to Moderate	CBT
	Specific Phobia	CBT
S T E P 2 Low Intensity Service	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)	CBT, Eye Movement Desensitisation and Reconsolidation (EMDR)
	Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD)	CBT
	Depression- Mild to Moderate	CBT, Guided self help, Behavioural Activation, exercise
S T E P 1 Primary Care/IAPT Service	Panic Disorder- Mild to Moderate	CBT, Guided self help, pure self help
	Specific Anxiety Disorder (GAD)- Mild to Moderate	CBT, Guided self help, pure self help, psychoeducation group
	OCD- Mild to Moderate	Guided self help
	Recognition of problem	Assessment/Watchful waiting

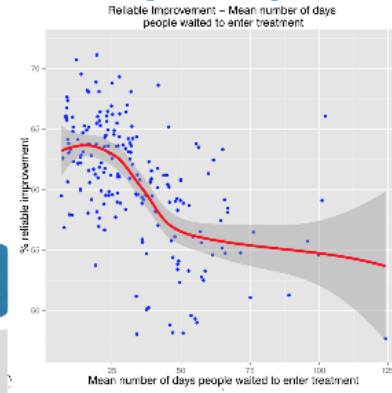
NICE guidance CG123 CMHDs

Step 3: Severe depression: GAD, Panic, OCD, PTSD
Depression: CBT, IPT, BA, beh couples, counselling, SIPT
GAD: CBT & SH Groups
Panic: CBT & SH Groups
OCD: CBT (ERP) & SH Groups
PTSD: TF-CBT & EMDR

Step 2: Sub threshold or mild/mod depression: GAD, mild/mod panic, mild/mod OCD, PTSD
Depression: IGSH cCBT, groups
GAD & Panic: IGSH & groups
OCD: CBT (ERP), groups
PTSD: TF-CBT, EMDR

Step 1: All common mental health disorders
 Identification, psychoeducation, active monitoring, referral for further assessment & interventions

Average waiting times



Average number of sessions



How well do we treat PTSD?

Problem descriptor	Recovery rate (%)	Range (%)	No. of sessions
Specific Phobia	62.7	33-90	7.8
GAD	55.2	22-84	6.4
Panic Disorder	53	23-90	6.7
OCD	47.6	24-88	9.4
Mixed Anx & Dep	44.5	16-90	6.2
Depression	44.6	18-62	6.5
Social Phobia	43.6	24-88	8.4
PTSD	37.5	19-71	8.5
Agoraphobia	36.2	19-90	7.3

How can we treat PTSD better?

- Better recognition
- Start treatment within 6 weeks of the request
- Handle the first four weeks better
 - e.g. the normalisation message
- Better recognition of EMDR
 - Until recently not listed as a treatment choice
- Out of clinic work????
 - e.g. site visits



Manchester Arena Incident

GUIDANCE FOR STAFF AFTER MANCHESTER ARENA 22.05 NHS

Thrive based model of care to support the needs of adults following the Manchester incident on 22.05.17 (including staff training, direct support and intervention)

AREA OF NEED/PATHWAY	1. PREVENTATIVE/THRIVING Skilling up staff, parents, carers and community	2. EARLY INTERVENTION/GETTING ADVICE	3. TARGETED SUPPORT/GETTING HELP Self-help	4. SPECIALIST SUPPORT/GETTING MORE HELP
----------------------	--	--------------------------------------	---	---

A typical IAPT pathway

S T E P 3	High Intensity Service	Depression– Mild, Moderate and severe	CBT, IPT, Behavioural Activation
		Depression– Mild to Moderate	Counselling, Couples Therapy
		Panic Disorder	CBT
		Generalised Anxiety Disorder (GAD)– Mild to Moderate	CBT
		Social Phobia	CBT
		Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)	CBT, Eye Movement Desensitisation and Reprocessing (EMDR)
		Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD)	CBT
S T E P 2	Low Intensity Service	Depression– Mild to Moderate	cCBT, Guided self-help, Behavioural Activation, exercise
		Panic Disorder– Mild to Moderate	cCBT, Guided self-help, pure self-help
		Generalised Anxiety Disorder (GAD)– Mild to Moderate	cCBT, Guided self-help, pure self-help, psychoeducation groups
		OCD– Mild to Moderate	Guided self-help
S T E P 1	Primary Care/ IAPT Service	Recognition of problem	Assessment/ Watchful Waiting

NICE guidance CG123 CMHDs

Step 3:

Severe depression:

GAD,
Panic
OCD
PTSD

Depression:

CBT, IPT, BA, beh couples, counselling
STPT

GAD: CBT & SH Groups

Panic: CBT & SH Groups

OCD: CBT (ERP) & SH Groups

PTSD: TF-CBT & EMDR

Step 2:

Sub threshold or mild/mod
depression:

GAD:
mild/mod panic,
mild.mod OCD;
PTSD

Depression: IGSH cCBT, groups

GAD & Panic: IGSH & groups

OCD: CBT (ERP), groups

PTSD: TF-CBT, EMDR

Step 1:

All common mental
health disorders

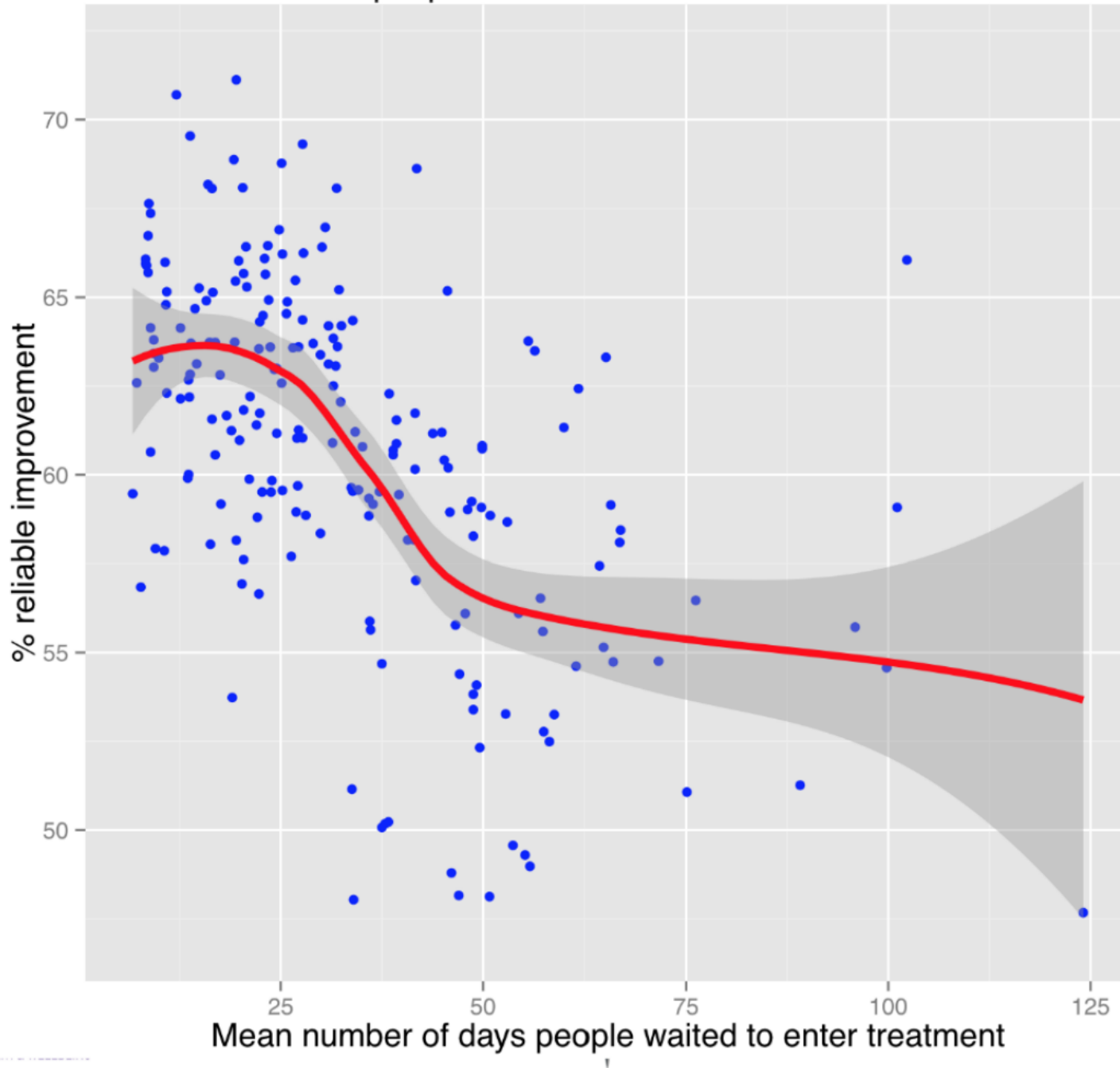
Identification, psychoeducation,
active monitoring, referral for
further assessment &
interventions

How well do we treat PTSD?

Problem descriptor	Recovery rate (%)	Range (%)	No. of sessions
Specific Phobia	62.7	33-90	7.8
GAD	55.2	22-84	6.4
Panic Disorder	53	23-90	6.7
OCD	47.6	24-88	9.4
Mixed Anx & Dep	44.5	16-90	6.2
Depression	44.6	18-62	6.5
Social Phobia	43.6	24-88	8.4
PTSD	37.5	19-71	8.5
Agoraphobia	36.2	19-90	7.3

Average waiting times

Reliable Improvement – Mean number of days people waited to enter treatment



Avera

% reliable improvement

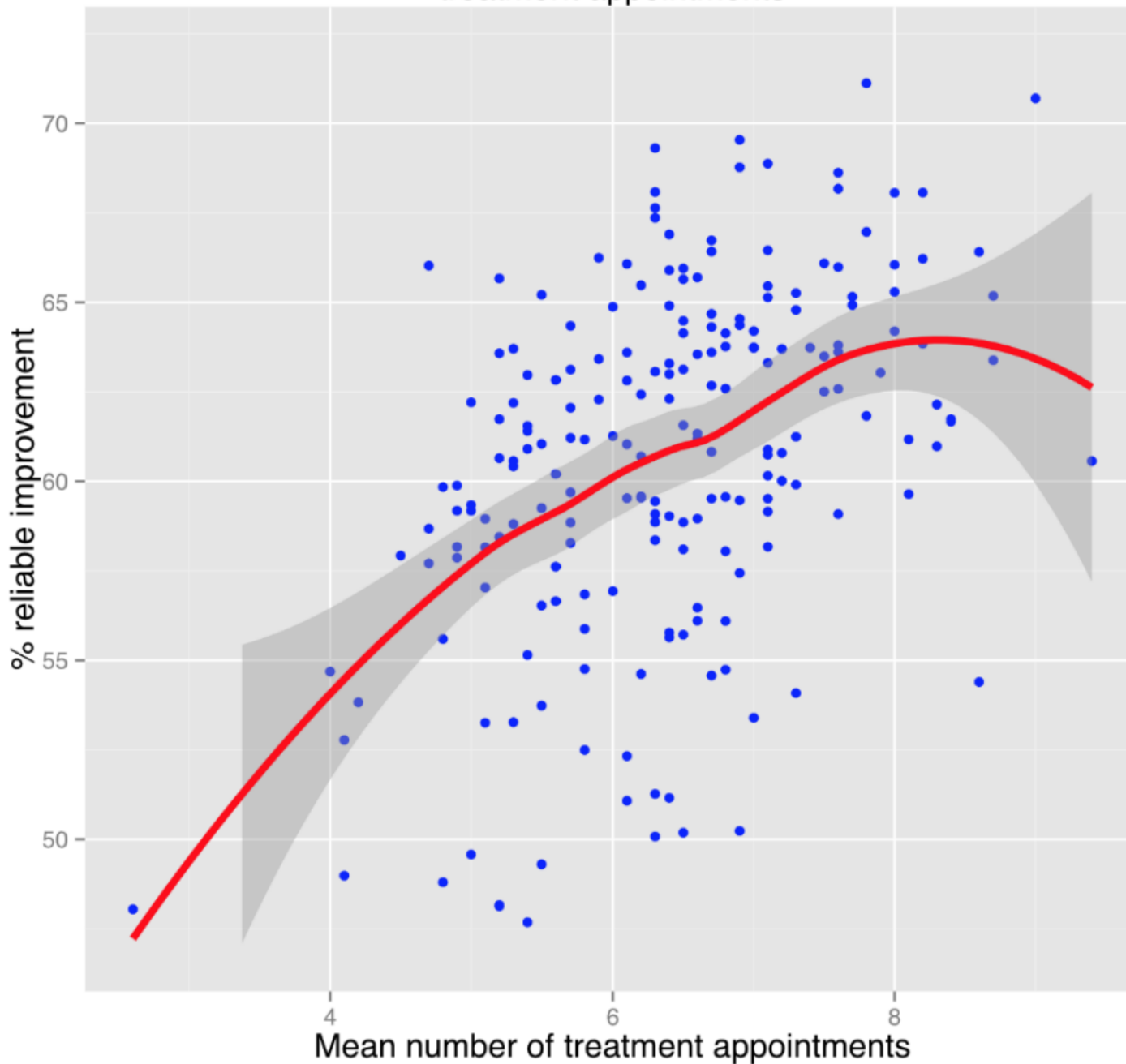
70
65
60
55
50

VO

es

Average number of sessions

Reliable Improvement – Mean number of treatment appointments



ment

125

VO

How can we treat PTSD better?

- Better recognition
- Start treatment within 6 weeks of the request
- Handle the first four weeks better
 - e.g. the normalisation message
- Better recognition of EMDR
 - Until recently not listed as a treatment choice
- Out of clinic work????
 - e.g. site visits

Treating PTSD in Primary Care

PPN Annual conference

Dr Paul G Campbell

9th November 2017

How well does IAPT treat PTSD??

A typical IAPT pathway

NICE guidance CG123 CMHDs

- Step 1: Identify the problem (e.g., PTSD)
- Step 2: Offer a psychological intervention (e.g., CBT)
- Step 3: Offer a psychological intervention (e.g., CBT)
- Step 4: Offer a psychological intervention (e.g., CBT)

Average waiting times

Average number of sessions

How well do we treat PTSD?

Problem descriptor	Max. wait (wks)	Priority	No. of sessions
Major Depress	12.1	22.02	7.5
GD	11.7	11.36	6.7
Panic Disorder	11	11.50	6.7
OC	10.5	14.66	7.6
Substance Use	10.2	11.01	6.7
Personality	11.2	11.01	6.7
Social Phobia	10.5	14.66	6.4
PTSD	12.8	12.7	12
Agoraphobia	10.8	14.66	7.7

How can we treat PTSD better?

- Better triage
- Start earlier in the 5 week of waiting list
- Start with the best evidence based treatments e.g. CBT or self-help CBT
- Better triage of IAPT
- Full needs analysis was not used
- Good clinical work??
- e.g. diaries

Are we identifying PTSD?

Cernis, Pimm & Clark, 2016

Problem descriptor	PWP Triage	PDSQ screener
Major Depression	100%	17%
Generalised Anxiety Disorder	100%	11%
Specific Anxiety Disorder	1%	15%
Major Anxiety Disorder	1%	1%
Obsessive Compulsive Disorder	1%	4%
Personality Disorder	1%	1%
Substance Use Disorder	1%	1%
Alcohol Use Disorder	1%	1%
PTSD	1%	1%
Other Anxiety Disorder	1%	1%

Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey (2016)

Professional diagnosed CMD, by CMD in past week (as identified by CS-R)

	CMD in past week, as identified by CS-R			
	Depression	Phobias	OC	Panic disorder
Ever diagnosed with CMD by professional (self-reported)	%	%	%	%
Depression	70.0	72.1	83.0	43.8
Phobias	5.9	7.2	6.0	—
OC	7.1	7.9	13.2	—
Panic attacks	42.7	45.5	41.9	22.3
Bases	284	207	103	43*

Manchester Arena Incident

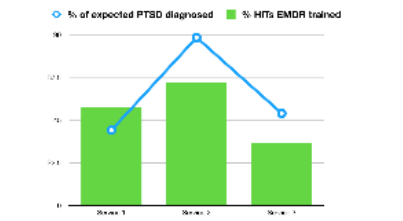
Learning from the Manchester attack

- Joined up working
 - Providers working together
- Early normalisation
 - e.g. better support for GPs???
- Only evidence based therapies offered
- Effective clinical leadership



GUIDANCE FOR STAFF AFTER MANCHESTER ARENA 22.05 NHS

WE ❤️ MCR



GAU	55.2	22-84	6.4
Panic Disorder	53	23-90	6.7
OCD	47.6	24-88	9.4
Mixed Anx & Dep	44.5	16-90	6.2
Depression	44.6	18-82	6.5
Social Phobia	43.6	24-88	8.4
PTSD	37.5	19-71	8.6
Agoraphobia	36.2	19-90	7.3

- Handle the first four weeks better
 - e.g. the normalisation message
- Better recognition of EMDR
 - Until recently not listed as a treatment choice
- Out of clinic work????
 - e.g. site visits



Manchester Arena Incident

Learning from the Manchester attack

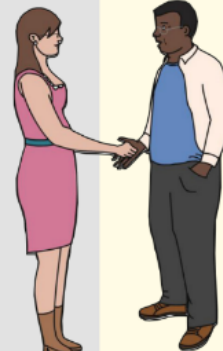
- Joined up working
 - Providers working together
- Early normalisation
 - e.g. better support for GPs???
- Only evidence based therapies offered
- Effective clinical leadership



GUIDANCE FOR STAFF AFTER MANCHESTER ARENA 22.05

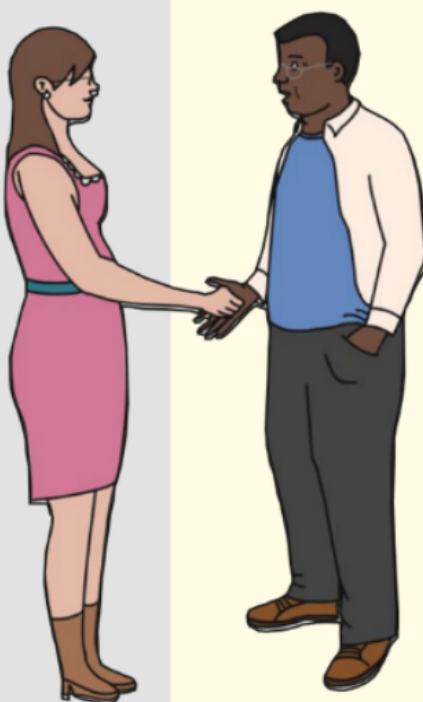


Thrive based model of care to support the needs of adults following the Manchester incident on 22.05.17
(Including staff training, direct support and intervention)

AREA OF NEED/ PATHWAY	1. PREVENTATIVE/THRIVING Skilling up staff, parents, carers and young people	2. EARLY INTERVENTION/GETTING ADVICE Monitoring/signposting/self-management/one off contact or ongoing support	3. TARGETED SUPPORT/GETTING HELP Goal focussed/evidence-based and outcome focussed interventions	4. SPECIALIST SUPPORT/GETTING MORE HELP Extensive treatment/risk management
Trauma-related disorders, anxiety, low mood If significant risk is evident at any time, see column four	AIMS: Encouraging those affected by the event to talk about it Advice available via website: http://www.trauma-pages.org/notesalone.php Helping those affected by the event to manage negative emotions in the first four weeks Access NHS Self-help guide on Stress, by clicking here: https://www.nhw.nhs.uk/pic/leaflets/Stress%20and%202016%20FINAL.pdf Third Sector Organisations: Insert local details here	GP/Primary Care based support Encourage people to go to their GPs or health professionals Post Trauma Symptoms: PTSD: A guide for GPs available here: https://www.nhw.nhs.uk/pic/leaflets/Post%20Traumatic%20Stress%20and%202016%20FINAL.pdf An online self help website for managing emotions: http://www.gpsselfhelp.co.uk/flashbacks.htm Worry and anxiety Encourage watchful waiting and self-help. For more information click here: https://www.nhw.nhs.uk/pic/leaflets/Anxiety%20and%202016%20FINAL.pdf Symptoms of low mood Encourage watchful waiting and self-help. For more information click here: https://www.nhw.nhs.uk/pic/leaflets/Depression%20and%202016%20FINAL.pdf	FOUR WEEKS POST-INCIDENT Consider if trauma-related difficulties might now require specialist support PTSD Use screening such as Impact of Events Scale - Revised to screen for PTSD Invert Scores to be determined http://www.emdfh.org/content/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/ihb-4_Impact_of_Events_Scale_Revised.pdf Scores over 33 suggest the possible presence of PTSD Offer Trauma-Focussed Cognitive Behaviour Therapy (TF-CBT) and Eye Movement Desensitisation and Reprocessing Available from local IAPT services as well as the Military Veterans service (Pernine Care) ANXIETY Use the Generalised Anxiety Disorder (7) Questionnaire Click here for relevant document: https://www.phascrime.com/sites/gfiles/g101162816201412GAG-7_English.pdf Scores greater than 7 indicate clinical anxiety OFFER CBT Available from local IAPT services DEPRESSION Use the Patient Health Questionnaire (9) Click here for relevant document: https://www.phascrime.com/sites/gfiles/g101162816201412GAG-9_English.pdf Scores greater than 9 indicate clinical depression OFFER CBT AND INTERPERSONAL THERAPY (IPT) IPT is particularly effective if depression is "loss/bereavement" related If these two treatments are refused or unsuccessful then offer counselling for Depression (CTD) or Dynamic Interpersonal Therapy (DIT). At this point, explain to the service user that the evidence for these two therapies is not as strong as that for CBT & IPT If the depression is related to or maintained by a current relationship then offer Behavioural Couples Therapy for Depression. All these therapies should be available from local IAPT providers Third sector organisations: Local info here	COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH TEAMS If CBT and EMDR are ineffective consider longer term psychological therapy. IN CASES WITH SIGNIFICANT RISK OF HARM TO SELF If significant risk is present the therapies in column 3 should be provided within a community mental health team with additional support for managing risk. Office hours: Emergency consultation with local mental health assessment service Out of hours: General Practitioner Local Accident and Emergency Department



GUIDANCE FOR STAFF AFTER MANCHESTER ARENA 22.05

Thrive based model of care to support the needs of adults following the Manchester incident on 22.05.17
(including staff training, direct support and intervention)

AREA OF NEED/ PATHWAY	1. PREVENTATIVE/THRIVING Skilling up staff, parents, carers and young people	2. EARLY INTERVENTION/ GETTING ADVICE Monitoring/Signposting/ self-management/one off contact or ongoing support	3.TARGETED SUPPORT/ GETTING HELP Goal focussed/ evidence-based and outcome focussed interventions	4.SPECIALIST SUPPORT/ GETTING MORE HELP Extensive treatment/risk management
<p>Trauma-related disorders, anxiety, low mood</p> <p>If significant risk is evident at any time, see column four</p> 	<p>AIMS: Encouraging those affected by the event to talk about it</p> <p>Advice available via website: http://www.trauma-pages.om/h/notalone.php</p> <p>Helping those affected by the event to manage negative emotions in the first four weeks</p> <p>Access NHS Self-help guide on Stress, by clicking here: https://www.ntw.nhs.uk/pic/leaflets/Stress%20A4%202016%20FINAL.pdf</p> <p>Third Sector Organisations: Insert local details here</p>	<p>GP/Primary Care based support</p> <p>Encourage people to go to their GPs or health professionals</p> <p>Post Trauma Symptoms: PTSD: A guide for GPs available here: https://www.ntw.nhs.uk/pic/leaflets/Post%20traumatic%20Stress%20A4%202016%20FINAL.pdf</p> <p>An online self help website for managing emotions: https://www.getselfhelp.co.uk/flashbacks.htm</p> <p>Worry and anxiety</p> <p>Encourage watchful waiting and self-help. For more information click here: https://www.ntw.nhs.uk/pic/leaflets/Anxiety%20A4%202016%20FINAL.pdf</p> <p>Symptoms of low mood</p> <p>Encourage watchful waiting and self-help. For more information click here: https://www.ntw.nhs.uk/pic/leaflets/Depression%20and%20Low%20Mood%20A4%202016%20FINAL.pdf</p> 	<p>FOUR WEEKS POST-INCIDENT</p> <p>Consider if trauma-related difficulties might now require specialist support</p> <p>PTSD</p> <p>Use screening such as Impact of Events Scale – Revised to screen for PTSD</p> <p>Insert <u>Scales to be determined</u> See document here: http://www.emdrhap.org/content/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/VIII-E_Impact_of_Events_Scale_Revised.pdf Scores over 33 suggest the possible presence of PTSD</p> <p>Offer Trauma-Focussed Cognitive Behaviour Therapy (TF-CBT) and Eye Movement Desensitisation and Reprocessing Available from local IAPT services as well as the Military Veterans service (Pennine Care)</p> <p>ANXIETY</p> <p>Use the Generalised Anxiety Disorder (7) Questionnaire Click here for relevant document: http://www.phqscreeners.com/sites/g/files/g10016261f/201412/GAD-7_English.pdf Scores greater than 7 indicate clinical anxiety</p> <p>OFFER CBT</p> <p>Available from local IAPT services</p> <p>DEPRESSION</p> <p>Use the Patient Health Questionnaire (9) Click here for relevant document: http://www.phqscreeners.com/sites/g/files/g10016261f/201412/PHQ-9_English.pdf Scores greater than 9 indicate clinical depression</p> <p>OFFER CBT AND INTERPERSONAL THERAPY (IPT)</p> <p>IPT is particularly effective if depression is "loss/bereavement" related</p> <p>If these two treatments are refused or unsuccessful then offer counselling for Depression (CID) or Dynamic Interpersonal Therapy (DIT). At this point, explain to the service user that the evidence for these two therapies is not as strong as that for CBT & IPT</p> <p>If the depression is related to or maintained by a current relationship then offer Behavioural Couples Therapy for Depression.</p> <p>All these therapies should be available from local IAPT providers</p> <p>Third sector organisations: Local info here</p>	<p>COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH TEAMS</p> <p>If CBT and EMDR are ineffective consider longer term psychological therapy.</p> <p>IN CASES WITH SIGNIFICANT RISK OF HARM TO SELF</p> <p>If significant risk is present the therapies in column 3 should be provided within a community mental health team with additional support for managing risk.</p> <p>Office hours: Emergency consultation with local mental health assessment service</p> <p>Out of hours: General Practitioner Local Accident and Emergency Department:</p> 

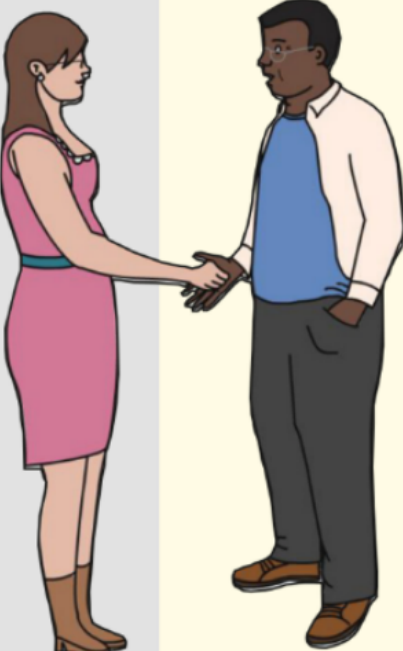


GUIDANCE FOR STAFF AFTER MANC

Thrive based model of care to support the needs of adults following the Manc
(including staff training, direct support and intervention)

AREA OF NEED/ PATHWAY	1. PREVENTATIVE/THRIVING Skilling up staff, parents, carers and young people	2. EARLY INTERVENTION/ GETTING ADVICE Monitoring/Signposting/ self-management/one off contact or ongoing support
<p>Trauma-related disorders, anxiety, low mood</p> <p>If significant risk is evident at any time, see column four</p>	<p>AIMS: Encouraging those affected by the event to talk about it</p> <p>Advice available via website: http://www.trauma-pages.com/h/notalone.php</p> <p>Helping those affected by the event to manage negative emotions in the first four weeks</p> <p>Access NHS Self-help guide on Stress, by clicking here: https://www.ntw.nhs.uk/pic/leaflets/Stress%20A4%202016%20FINAL.pdf</p> <p>Third Sector Organisations: Insert local details here</p>	<p>GP/Primary Care based support Encourage people to go to their GPs or health professionals</p> <p>Post Trauma Symptoms: PTSD: A guide for GPs available here: https://www.ntw.nhs.uk/pic/leaflets/Post%20traumatic%20Stress%20A4%202016%20FINAL.pdf</p> <p>An online self help website for managing emotions: https://www.getselfhelp.co.uk/flashbacks.htm</p> <p>Worry and anxiety Encourage watchful waiting and self-help. For more information click here:</p>

GUIDANCE FOR STAFF AFTER MANCHESTER ARENA 22.05

Thrive based model of care to support the needs of adults following the Manchester incident on 22.05.17
(including staff training, direct support and intervention)

AREA OF NEED/ PATHWAY	1. PREVENTATIVE/THRIVING Skilling up staff, parents, carers and young people	2. EARLY INTERVENTION/ GETTING ADVICE Monitoring/Signposting/ self-management/one off contact or ongoing support	3.TARGETED SUPPORT/ GETTING HELP Goal focussed/ evidence-based and outcome focussed interventions	4.SPECIALIST SUPPORT/ GETTING MORE HELP Extensive treatment/risk management
<p>Trauma-related disorders, anxiety, low mood</p> <p>If significant risk is evident at any time, see column four</p> 	<p>AIMS: Encouraging those affected by the event to talk about it</p> <p>Advice available via website: http://www.trauma-pages.om/h/notalone.php</p> <p>Helping those affected by the event to manage negative emotions in the first four weeks</p> <p>Access NHS Self-help guide on Stress, by clicking here: https://www.nrw.nhs.uk/pic/leaflets/Stress%20A4%202016%20FINAL.pdf</p> <p>Third Sector Organisations: Insert local details here</p>	<p>GP/Primary Care based support Encourage people to go to their GPs or health professionals</p> <p>Post Trauma Symptoms: PTSD: A guide for GPs available here: https://www.nrw.nhs.uk/pic/leaflets/Post%20traumatic%20Stress%20A4%202016%20FINAL.pdf</p> <p>An online self help website for managing emotions: https://www.getselfhelp.co.uk/flashbacks.htm</p> <p>Worry and anxiety Encourage watchful waiting and self-help. For more information click here: https://www.nrw.nhs.uk/pic/leaflets/Anxiety%20A4%202016%20FINAL.pdf</p> <p>Symptoms of low mood Encourage watchful waiting and self-help. For more information click here: https://www.nrw.nhs.uk/pic/leaflets/Depression%20and%20Low%20Mood%20A4%202016%20FINAL.pdf</p> 	<p>FOUR WEEKS POST-INCIDENT Consider if trauma-related difficulties might now require specialist support</p> <p>PTSD Use screening such as Impact of Events Scale – Revised to screen for PTSD</p> <p>Insert Scales to be determined See document here: http://www.emdrhap.org/content/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/VIII-E_Impact_of_Events_Scale_Revised.pdf Scores over 33 suggest the possible presence of PTSD</p> <p>Offer Trauma-Focussed Cognitive Behaviour Therapy (TF-CBT) and Eye Movement Desensitisation and Reprocessing Available from local IAPT services as well as the Military Veterans service (Pennine Care)</p> <p>ANXIETY Use the Generalised Anxiety Disorder (7) Questionnaire Click here for relevant document: http://www.phqscreeners.com/sites/g/files/g10016261/f/201412/GAD-7_English.pdf Scores greater than 7 indicate clinical anxiety</p> <p>OFFER CBT Available from local IAPT services</p> <p>DEPRESSION Use the Patient Health Questionnaire (9) Click here for relevant document: http://www.phqscreeners.com/sites/g/files/g10016261/f/201412/PHQ-9_English.pdf Scores greater than 9 indicate clinical depression</p> <p>OFFER CBT AND INTERPERSONAL THERAPY (IPT) IPT is particularly effective if depression is “loss/bereavement” related</p> <p>If these two treatments are refused or unsuccessful then offer counselling for Depression (CFD) or Dynamic Interpersonal Therapy (DIT). At this point, explain to the service user that the evidence for these two therapies is not as strong as that for CBT & IPT</p> <p>If the depression is related to or maintained by a current relationship then offer Behavioural Couples Therapy for Depression.</p> <p>All these therapies should be available from local IAPT providers</p> <p>Third sector organisations: Local info here</p>	<p>COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH TEAMS If CBT and EMDR are ineffective consider longer term psychological therapy.</p> <p>IN CASES WITH SIGNIFICANT RISK OF HARM TO SELF If significant risk is present the therapies in column 3 should be provided within a community mental health team with additional support for managing risk.</p> <p>Office hours: Emergency consultation with local mental health assessment service</p> <p>Out of hours: General Practitioner Local Accident and Emergency Department:</p> 

adults following the Manchester incident on 22.05.17



2. EARLY INTERVENTION/ GETTING ADVICE Monitoring/Signposting/ self-management/one off contact or ongoing support	3.TARGETED SUPPORT/ GETTING HELP Goal focussed/ evidence-based and outcome focussed interventions	4.SPECIALIST SUPPORT/ GETTING MORE HELP Extensive treatment/risk management
<p>GP/Primary Care based support</p> <p>Encourage people to go to their GPs or health professionals</p> <p>Post Trauma Symptoms: PTSD: A guide for GPs available here: https://www.nrw.nhs.uk/pic/leaflets/Post%20traumatic%20Stress%20A4%202016%20FINAL.pdf</p> <p>An online self help website for managing emotions: https://www.getselfhelp.co.uk/flashbacks.htm</p> <p>Worry and anxiety</p> <p>Encourage watchful waiting and self-help. For more information click</p>	<p>FOUR WEEKS POST-INCIDENT</p> <p>Consider if trauma-related difficulties might now require specialist support</p> <p>PTSD</p> <p>Use screening such as Impact of Events Scale – Revised to screen for PTSD</p> <p><u>Insert Scales to be determined</u> See document here: http://www.emdrhap.org/content/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/VIII-E_Impact_of_Events_Scale_Revised.pdf</p> <p>Scores over 33 suggest the possible presence of PTSD</p> <p>Offer Trauma-Focussed Cognitive Behaviour Therapy (TF-CBT) and Eye Movement Desensitisation and Reprocessing</p> <p>Available from local IAPT services as well as the Military Veterans service (Pennine Care)</p> <p>ANXIETY</p> <p>Use the Generalised Anxiety Disorder (7) Questionnaire Click here for relevant document: http://www.phqscreener.com/sites/g/files/</p>	<p>COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH TEAMS</p> <p>If CBT and EMDR are ineffective consider longer term psychological therapy.</p> <p>IN CASES WITH SIGNIFICANT RISK OF HARM TO SELF</p> <p>If significant risk is present the therapies in column 3 should be provided within a community mental health team with additional support for managing risk.</p> <p>Office hours: Emergency consultation with local mental health assessment service</p> <p>Out of hours: General Practitioner</p>

[Stress%20A4%202016%20FINAL.pdf](https://www.getselfhelp.co.uk/flashbacks.htm)

An online self help website for managing emotions:

<https://www.getselfhelp.co.uk/flashbacks.htm>

Worry and anxiety

Encourage watchful waiting and self-help.

For more information click here:

<https://www.ntw.nhs.uk/pic/leaflets/Anxiety%20A4%202016%20FINAL.pdf>

Symptoms of low mood

Encourage watchful waiting and self-help.

For more information click here:

<https://www.ntw.nhs.uk/pic/leaflets/Depression%20and%20Low%20Mood%20A4%202016%20FINAL.pdf>



Scores over 33 suggest the possible presence of PTSD

Offer Trauma-Focussed Cognitive Behaviour Therapy (TF-CBT) and Eye Movement Desensitisation and Reprocessing

Available from local IAPT services as well as the Military Veterans service (Pennine Care)

ANXIETY

Use the Generalised Anxiety Disorder (7) Questionnaire

Click here for relevant document:

http://www.phqscreeners.com/sites/g/files/g10016261/f/201412/GAD-7_English.pdf

Scores greater than 7 indicate clinical anxiety

OFFER CBT

Available from local IAPT services

DEPRESSION

Use the Patient Health Questionnaire (9)

Click here for relevant document:

http://www.phqscreeners.com/sites/g/files/g10016261/f/201412/PHQ-9_English.pdf

Scores greater than 9 indicate clinical depression

OFFER CBT AND INTERPERSONAL THERAPY (IPT)

IPT is particularly effective if depression is "loss/ bereavement" related

If these two treatments are refused or unsuccessful then offer counselling for Depression (CFD) or Dynamic Interpersonal Therapy (DIT). At this point, explain to the service user that the evidence for these two therapies is not as strong as that for CBT & IPT

If the depression is related to or maintained by a current relationship then offer Behavioural Couples Therapy for Depression.

All these therapies should be available from local IAPT providers

Third sector organisations:

Local info here

provided within a community mental health team with additional support for managing risk.

Office hours:

Emergency consultation with local mental health assessment service


Out of hours:

General Practitioner
Local Accident and Emergency Department:



POSTER MANCHESTER ARENA 22.05

Outcomes following the Manchester incident on 22.05.17

1. EARLY INTERVENTION/ GETTING ADVICE	3. TARGETED SUPPORT/ GETTING HELP	4. SPECIALIST SUPPORT/ GETTING MORE HELP
<p>Monitoring/Signposting/ Self-management/one off contact or ongoing support</p> <p>Primary Care based support</p> <p>Encourage people to go to their GPs or health professionals</p> <p>Post Trauma Symptoms:</p> <p>EMDR: A guide for GPs available here: https://www.ntw.nhs.uk/pic/files/Post%20traumatic%20stress%20A4%202016%20FINAL.pdf</p> <p>Online self help website for managing emotions: https://www.getselfhelp.uk/flashbacks.htm</p> <p>Worry and anxiety</p> <p>Encourage watchful waiting and self-help. For more information click here: https://www.ntw.nhs.uk/pic/files/Anxiety%20A4%202016%20FINAL.pdf</p> <p>Symptoms of low mood</p> <p>Encourage watchful waiting and self-help. For more information click here:</p>	<p>FOUR WEEKS POST-INCIDENT</p> <p>Consider if trauma-related difficulties might now require specialist support</p> <p>PTSD</p> <p>Use screening such as Impact of Events Scale – Revised to screen for PTSD</p> <p><u>Insert Scales to be determined</u> See document here: http://www.emdrhap.org/content/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/VIII-E_Impact_of_Events_Scale_Revised.pdf Scores over 33 suggest the possible presence of PTSD</p> <p>Offer Trauma-Focussed Cognitive Behaviour Therapy (TF-CBT) and Eye Movement Desensitisation and Reprocessing Available from local IAPT services as well as the Military Veterans service (Pennine Care)</p> <p>ANXIETY</p> <p>Use the Generalised Anxiety Disorder (7) Questionnaire Click here for relevant document: http://www.phqscreeners.com/sites/g/files/g10016261f/201412/GAD-7_English.pdf Scores greater than 7 indicate clinical anxiety</p> <p>OFFER CBT</p> <p>Available from local IAPT services</p> <p>DEPRESSION</p> <p>Use the Patient Health Questionnaire (9) Click here for relevant document: http://www.phqscreeners.com/sites/g/files/g10016261f/201412/PHQ-9_English.pdf Scores greater than 9 indicate clinical depression</p>	<p>COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH TEAMS</p> <p>If CBT and EMDR are ineffective consider longer term psychological therapy.</p> <p>IN CASES WITH SIGNIFICANT RISK OF HARM TO SELF</p> <p>If significant risk is present the therapies in column 3 should be provided within a community mental health team with additional support for managing risk.</p> <p>Office hours: Emergency consultation with local mental health assessment service</p> <p>Out of hours: General Practitioner Local Accident and Emergency Department:</p> 

(self-reported)


Depression

Phobia

OCD

Panic attacks

Bases

 % of

90

37.5

45

Learning from the Manchester attack

- Joined up working
 - Providers working together
- Early normalisation
 - e.g. better support for GPs???
- Only evidence based therapies offered
- Effective clinical leadership

Treating PTSD in Primary Care

PPN Annual conference

Dr Paul G Campbell

9th November 2017

How well does IAPT treat PTSD??

A typical IAPT pathway

NICE guidance CG123 CMHDs

- Step 1: Identify the problem (e.g., PTSD)
- Step 2: Offer a psychological intervention (e.g., CBT)
- Step 3: Offer a psychological intervention (e.g., CBT)
- Step 4: Offer a psychological intervention (e.g., CBT)

Average waiting times

Average number of sessions

How can we treat PTSD better?

- Better triage
- Start earlier rather than waiting
- Simple and fast ways better (e.g. brief self-help)
- Better triage of IAPT
- Full needs assessment was not used
- Good clinic work??
- e.g. diaries

How well do we treat PTSD?

Problem descriptor	Max. wait (wks)	Priority	No. of sessions
Major Depress	62.7	22.02	7.5
GD	55.7	15.36	6.7
Panic Disorder	44	11.92	6.4
OC	42.5	14.66	7.6
Substance Use	40.2	13.02	6.1
Tinnitus	35.2	11.02	6.7
Severe P. anxiety	46.5	14.66	6.4
PTSD	37.8	12.7	12
Agoraphobia	36.8	14.66	7.7

Are we identifying PTSD?

Cernis, Pimm & Clark, 2016

Problem descriptor	PWP Triage	PDSQ screener
Major Depression	40%	27%
Generalised Anxiety Disorder	40%	11%
Specific Anxiety Disorder	2%	15%
Major Anxiety Disorder	2%	-
Obsessive Compulsive Disorder	4%	4%
PTSD	1%	1%
Substance Use Disorder	1%	2%
Personality Disorder	1%	1%
Psychotic Disorder	1%	1%
Other	1%	1%

Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey (2016)

Professional diagnosed CMD, by CMD in past week (as identified by CS-R)

	CMD in past week, as identified by CS-R			
	Depression	Phobias	OC	Panic disorder
Ever diagnosed with CMD by professional (self-reported)	%	%	%	%
Depression	70.0	72.1	83.0	43.8
Phobias	5.9	7.2	6.0	-
OC	7.1	7.9	13.2	-
Panic attacks	42.7	45.5	41.9	22.3
Bases	284	207	103	43*

Manchester Arena Incident

Learning from the Manchester attack

- Joined up working
 - Providers working together
- Early normalisation
 - e.g. better support for GPs???
- Only evidence based therapies offered
- Effective clinical leadership



GUIDANCE FOR STAFF AFTER MANCHESTER ARENA 22.05 NHS

WE ❤️ MCR

