The Spanish Model of ACT: Methodology and Results



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The Spanish Model of ACT: Methodology





Spanish Model of ACT

- ACT Spanish Model try to be a faithfull version of ACT original model (Madison Model).
- But adapted to the social and sanitary reality of Spain in the XXI century.



L. Stein y M. Test



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The Avilés Model of ACT

- The first ACT team of Spain started to work in 1999, in the city of Avilés.
- In Spain the ACT is called Avilés Model.
- Nowadays there are more than 30 ACTs in Spain.



E. Peñulas, J.J.M. Jambrina





ACT's Dissemination in Spain

- Since 2004 there have been 11
 NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM OF

 ASSERTIVE COMUNITY
 TREATMENT IN MENTAL
 HEALTH.
- All conferences have been held in the town of Aviles.
- This anual congress has contributed decisively to the spread of ACT in Spain.

VIII CURSO DE ACTUALIZACIÓN SOBRE TRATAMIENTO ASERTIVO COMUNITARIO EN SALUD MENTAL



Dia 30 de junio y 1 de julio de 2011 IUGAR: HOSPITAL SAN AGUSTÍN Y CENTRO CULTURAL OSCAR NIEMEYER. AVILÉS

Dissemination of the TAC in Spain





Objective

 Adapt care and social-health resources to the real needs of the patient with Severe Mental Disorders in its community environment.





Public and Medical Teams

- ACT Teams of Spain belongs to the Public Mental Health Services. Not depend to the Social Services.
- This makes it easier the relationship with the health system.
- Strong collaboration with the social services of the council.



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Admision Criteria

- Patients with Severe Mental Illness
- We say that a person has a Severe Mental Disorder when a combination of clinical criteria, severity and disability are met.





Severe Mental Disorder: Clinical Criteria

Patients with diagnosis of:

- Schizophrenia (F20)
- Schizotypal disorder (F21)
- Persistent delusional disorders (F22)
- Acute and transient psychotic disorders (F23)
- Schizoaffective disorders (F25)
- Bipolar affective disorder(F31)
- Obsessive-compulsive disorder (F42)

At least 2 year since the diagnosis.





Severe Mental Disorder. Severity and Disability Criteria

Clinical Severity

High Disability





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Severe Mental Disorder

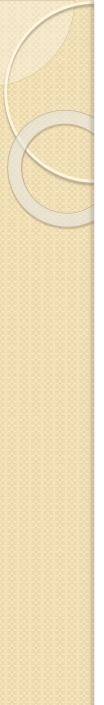
The following problems are taken into account:

- Social Problems (social exclusion risk, high family burden supported)
- Services usage level (no contact with Mental Health or revolving door)









Exclusion Criteria

- Patiens with primary diagnosis of drug abuse, mental retardation, organic mental disorder and emotionally unstable or disocial personality disorders.
- Younger than 18 year old and older than 65 year old.



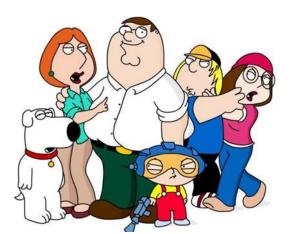




Principles



- Primary care place: The community.
- Standardized resource utilization.
- Maximum individualization (Individualized treatment plan)
- Assertiveness.
- To achieve maximum patient autonomy.
- Active involvement of the patient.
- Main factor: **the family**.







Schedule

- Schedule: Monday through Friday, 8 to 15 hours
- Thank to our good coordination with the services that work 24 hours a day, our patients generate few emergencies, and admissions can be avoided for most of them until the ACT Team can re-engage.

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Human Resources

- psychiatrist,
- nurse,
- nurse's aide
- social worker



• Other professionals: psychologists, occupational therapists, etc



Internal Organization



- Operating Model: Assertive Community Treatment Aviles Model.
- Patients are fully assumed by the team, which provides in a global manner all the Mental Health care.
- If the patient is referred to other devices, the ACT Team remains central point of responsibility.





Internal Organization

- Emphasis on shared responsibility and teamwork and a high degree of autonomy.
- **MEETINGS:** A weekly meeting to review cases and a daily half-hour meeting.









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Home Visits

- The team spend 70 % of their time performing community work.
- We always go to the homes of patients as a couple
- A well-functioning team must be able to visit the most problematic patients daily for several weeks.







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Internal Organization

- Patients assumed by the ACT Team are assigned to one of the two following programs:
 - *High Intensity Program.* Frequent home visits (from several a week to 1 a month)
 - *Intermediate Intensity Program.* Transition to discharge . Outpatient monitoring, and home visits only in specific situations.
- Similar to the Dutch FACT





Internal Organization



High Intensity Program.:

- Mentoring is assumed by the nursing team, and each case is assigned a principal supervisor and a second charge. Each tutor assumes a maximum of 15-20 patients.
- The intervention takes place mainly at the community level and the most common interventions are home visits and / or community support.
- Main objective is to increase treatment adherence and ensure treatment





Intervention phases



- I) Derivation: Most teams only accept referrals from the public mental health services.
- II) Host interviews, engage and evaluation : It end with a report of acceptance or rejection.

III) Tutoring

Assignment of a **mentor**. Signature of therapeutic contract. Imperative. No involuntary treatment.





Intervention phases

IV) Individualized treatment plan:

- Evaluation of needs and interests (2-4 months)
- Preparation of reports: Psychiatric, Nursing, and Social Work.
- Preparation of ITP: By consensus of all members of de ACT Team.





Intervention phases



- V) Final phase. Patients will be at least 5 years in the ACT Team: after those first 5 years, if stabilized, begins one year follow up in the middle intensity program with a single outpatient visit per month. If no relapse at the time, would return to the Mental Health Center reference.
- A significant percentage of patients will require the services of ACT Team indefinitely.
- If a patient does not benefit from ACT Team, it can raise their return to Mental Health Center after 6-12 months follow up.



The Spanish Model of ACT: Results



Reduction of Admission in 4 ACTs

- ACT team of Avilés
- ACT team of Gran Canaria
- ACT team of Aguilás Lorca and
- ACT team of Ferrol





Patient Characteristics

- More than half, diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia. Less than a 5%, diagnosed with a personality disorder cluster B.
- Ages range from 18 to 77.
- About 30% live alone and another 50% with the family of origin.





Reduction of admission

Town	Years	Nº patients	Hospital stay (in days) pre/post	Nº admission pre/post	% reduction hospital stay (in days)	% reduction admission
AVILÉS	5	65	2628 / 771	160 / 42	70.66%	73.75%
FERROL	8 años	53	4270/725	103/32	83%	69%
AGUILAS LORCA	4 años	45	4332/859	129/46	79,17%	64,34%
GRAN CANARIA	7 años	74	5471/1008	174/64	81,57%	63,21%





Results

- A very important reduction in the hospital stay (in days): 83 70%
- A reduction in **admission: 63 73%**
- Low incomes and generally of short duration.





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RESULTS ACT Ferrol (First 10 years)



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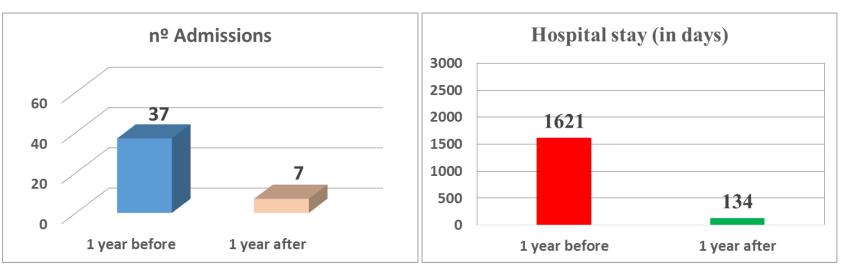
Study



- Retrospective observational study of 40 patients: pre-post designs ("mirrow image").
- Two parameters: 1) Number of admissions in Acute Psychiatric Hospital Unit, and 2) Number of Inpatient days in the Unit.
- We compare these parameters 1, 2 and 3 years before and after their incorporation in the ACT team programme.
- > 18 patients were excluded from the sample for being less than 3 years with the Ferrol's ACT team.
- Statistical analysis we used a non parametric test, the Wilcoxon signed-rank test.



Results 1 year pre - post



	1 year before	1 year after	р
Means admissions	0,88 (+/- 0,91)	0,18 (+/- 0,39)	0,000
Means days admissions	40,52 (+/- 46,45)	3,35 (+/- 8,97)	0,000

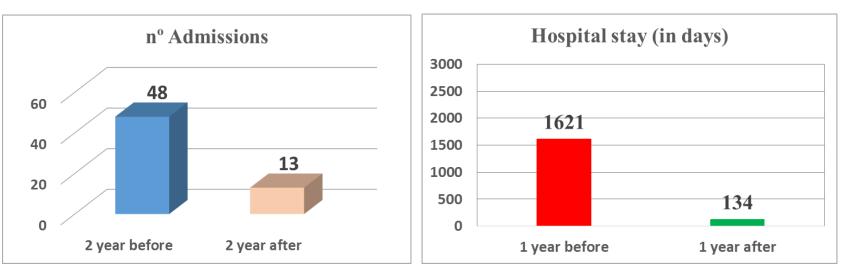
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Results 2 year pre - post



	1 year before	1 year after	р
Means admissions	0,88 (+/- 0,91)	0,18 (+/- 0,39)	0,000
Means days admissions	40,52 (+/- 46,45)	3,35 (+/- 8,97)	0,000

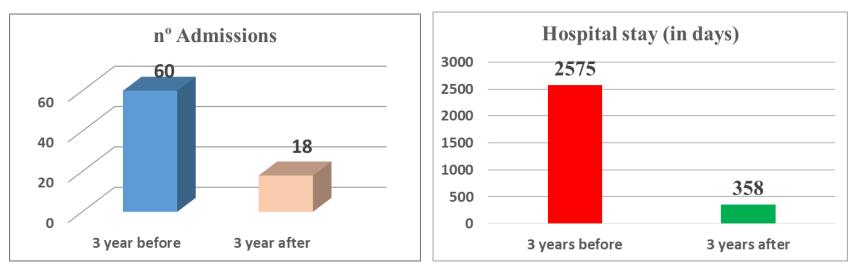
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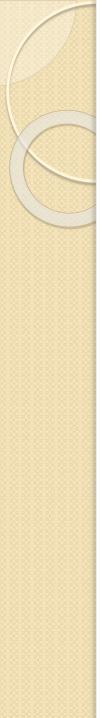
Results 3 year pre - post



	3 year before	3 year after	р
Means admissions	1,50 (+/- 1,38)	0,45 (+/- 0,82)	0,000
Means days admissions	64,38 (+/- 57,00)	8,95 (+/- 16,87)	0,000



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Results



- Reduction in hospital admissions of patients after being followed up by the ACT Team, 81%, 73% and 70% respectively.
- Reduction in hospital stay (days) of 92%, 88% and 86% depending on the period studied.
- > They all show a significant difference (P=0,000).





HoNOS Scale



- Nation Health of the Outcome Scale
- HoNOS scale consists of 12 items or subscales, grouped into 4 sections. Are scored from 0 (no problem) to 4 (extremely serious problem).
- Behavioral problems (aggressiveness, self-injurious behavior, and substance use), impairment (cognitive dysfunction and physical problems), clinical problems (depressive symptoms, psychotic symptoms, other psychiatric symptoms) and social problems (social relationships, general functioning, housing problems and occupational problems).



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HoNOS Scale

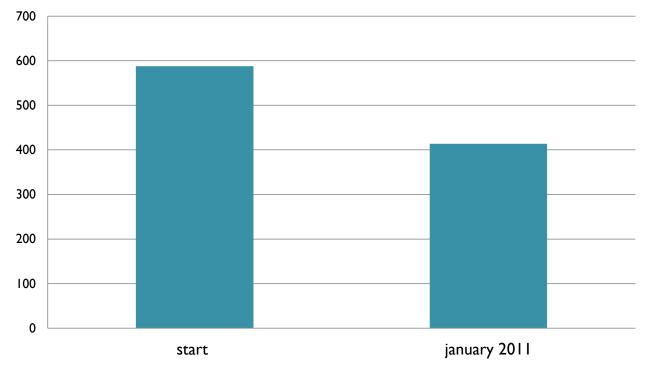
> Observational and descriptive study.

- ➤ We compared the scores on the HoNOS scale for patients to complete treatment program at the time of referral and in January 2011.
- In 2 ACT teams:
 - ➢ACT team of Avilés (95 patients)
 - ➢ACT team of Ferrol (34 patients)



HoNOS Results Ferrol

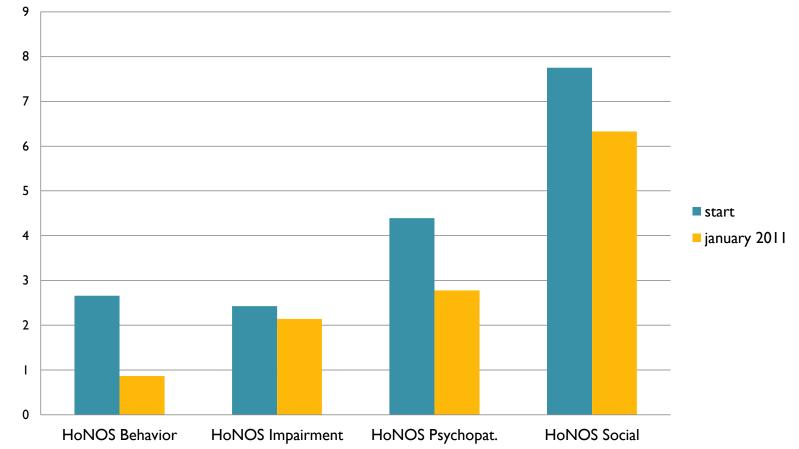
Total Score HoNOS





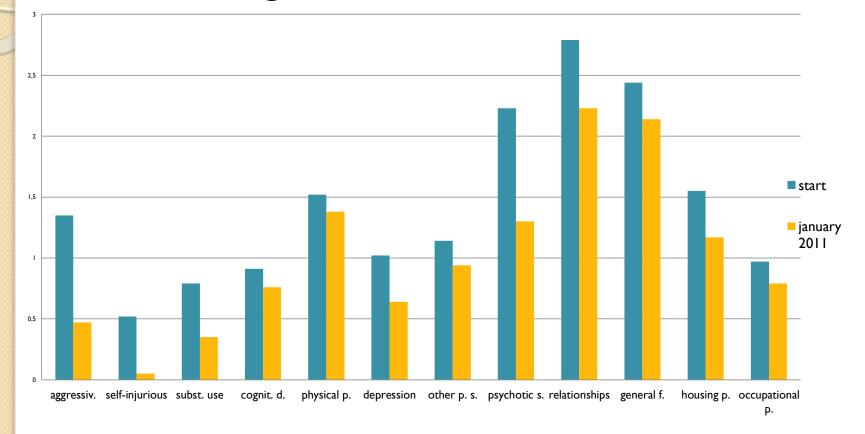
HoNOS Result Ferrol

Average Score Sections HoNOS





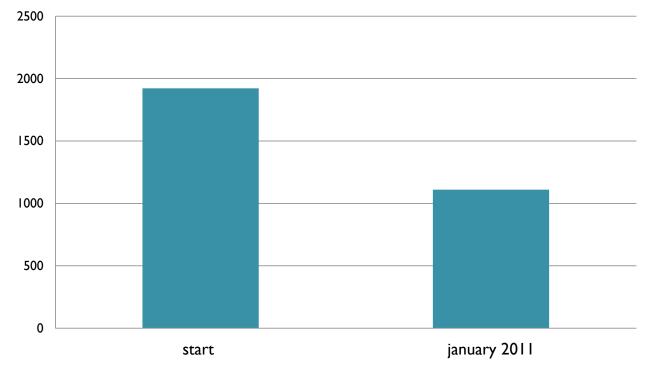
Average Score Subscales HoNOS



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HoNOS Results Avilés

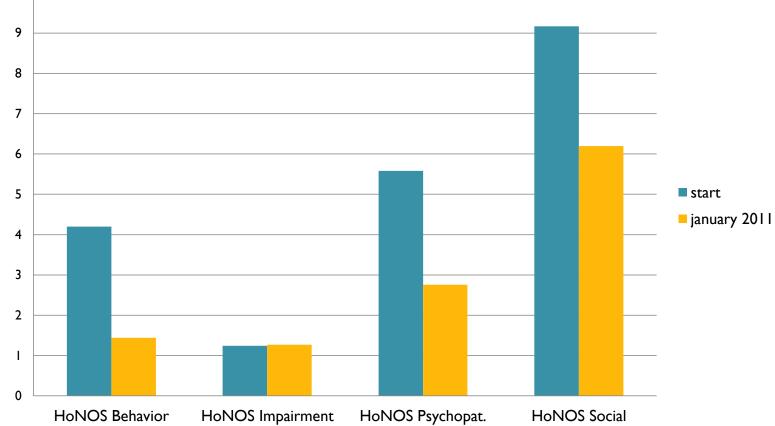
Total Score HoNOS





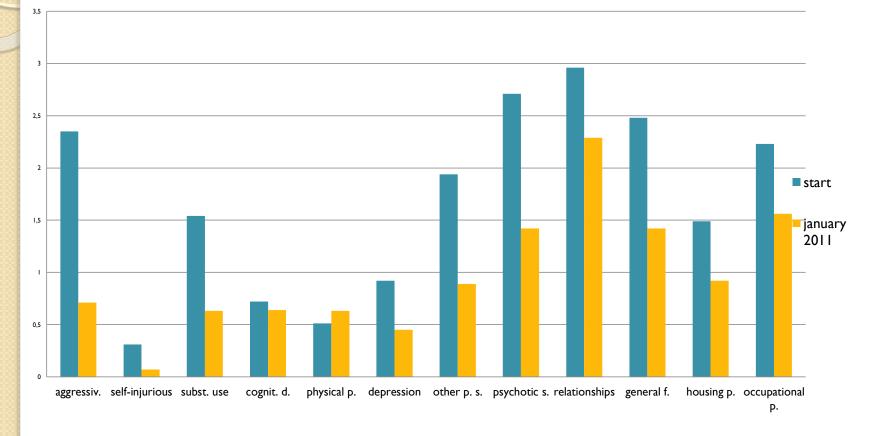
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HONOS Result Avilés Average Score Sections HoNOS





Average Score Subscales HoNOS



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	AGRESSIV.	SELF- INJURIOUS	SUBST. USE	COGNITIVE D.	PHYSICAL P.
Ferrol	- 65,21%	- 88,8%	- 55,5%	- 16,4%	- 9,2%
Avilés	-69,6 %	- 76,6%	- 57,8%	- 11,5%	+22%





	DEPRESS.	OTHER S. P.	PSYCHO.S.	RELATION SHIPS	GENER. FUNCT.	HOUSING PROBL.	OCCUPAT. PROBL.
Ferrol	- 37,1%	- 17,5%	- 46%	- 20,8%	- 12,2%	- 24,5%	- 18,5%
Avilés	-51,1 %	- 54%	- 47,6%	- 22,6%	- 42,7%	- 38%	- 29,7%





- The average score of the HoNOS scale is reduced by 30% (Ferrol) – 42% (Avilés)
- The most important reductions in scores are observed in the following subscales: aggressiveness (65% 69%), self-harm (88% 76%), drugs (55% 57%), positive symptoms (46% 47%), depressive symptoms (37% 51%), and other symptoms (17% 54%).





- Social problems, although significantly reduced, remain the main problem of our patients in the two teams.
- Results are very similar in the two teams.





Conclusions



 Our data support the replicability of the Avilés Model and its effectiveness in reducing hospital admissions for people with severe mental disorders.





Conclusión

- ACT Avilés model reduces the productive psychotic symptoms and control behavioral disorders. They also improve the social problems.
- Studies are needed to support our subjective impression of improvement in the quality of life of patients and reduction of family burden supported.





Conclusión



- Spanish model is a simple and efective model.
- ACT Avilés Model shows us that modest resources with a correct organization can obtain important changes in the evolution of patients with Severe Mental Illness.





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