

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE DELIVERY OF PSYCHIATRIC CARE: PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES AND THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAM

## Chapter 1 : The Multidisciplinary Team Approach to Healthcare | Essay Example

*Correctional officers can play a valuable role in the delivery of multidisciplinary mental health services in jails and prisons. Despite differences in their training, culture, and mission, correctional and clinical staff have some common goals.*

Get Full Essay Get access to this section to get all help you need with your essay and educational issues. Developing an approach to meet the high demands of patients and to best utilize resources has become necessary. The result is the common use of a multidisciplinary team MDT approach. This approach provides better care than an individual plan that traditionally has just involved doctor and patient. When properly implemented, this multidisciplinary team approach provides positive measurable outcomes. With a diverse group of healthcare professionals, such as physicians, nurses, pharmacists, dieticians, health educators, social service and mental health providers there is more certainty that all of the needs of the patient will be met. The most important member of the multidisciplinary team is the patient. He or she is at the center of the team. Multidisciplinary teams, as the name implies, are teams of people from different disciplines that come together for a common purpose. The MDT approach is used in a variety of different setting including healthcare, education, mental health and criminal justice. The concept is that it is best to address an issue or problem from all angles. For a patient in a healthcare setting this means a holistic approach focusing on a variety of life domains. The MDT is typically used in difficult, multifaceted cases and situation where a comprehensive response has the best chance of accomplishing the goals. Simple or uncomplicated cases may not require this approach. The group of professionals that make up an MDT come from diverse disciplines. They begin by providing a comprehensive assessment through their individual expertise and then, in consultation with one another. Any differences in opinion or approach can be discussed and resolved as a group, among the professionals and with the patient. This avoids having the patient interpret and decide upon differing viewpoints alone The MDT professionals can change from case to case depending of course on the diagnosis and social or personal situation of the patient. In general, the team will include medical professionals from various disciplines, homecare professionals if needed, social service and mental health professionals, nutrition and health educators. It is a built in consultation component. It also provides the professionals with ongoing support which can be invaluable as they deal with many difficult situations and cases. As a member on an MDT, the professionals work together to develop a plan of action, or a treatment plan and then combine their efforts towards initiating treatment. The patient is involved in every aspect and is encouraged to involve family and supports as well, as this support can improve outcomes long term. It can be costly to spend time meeting, requiring highly paid and again busy health professionals to come together for a case discussion. Assuring that all professionals make the time to participate can be a challenge. The team approach involves patient satisfaction, building a community support system, patient follow-up, all in addition to the coordinated medical services. The team can follow a patient from the hospital back to their home and can from diagnosis, through treatment. This model of treatment has become increasingly popular with a variety of chronic conditions including diabetes, heart disease, cancer and mental health treatment. Research has shown that for patient with Type II diabetes, a multidisciplinary approach can actually lead to the improvement of glycemic control and improved quality of life. An MDT is specifically recommended and it is suggested that the team have professionals in education, nutrition, and medical and mental health care Codispoti, With the complexity of cancer care, these specialized healthcare professionals help to provide a continuum of care through diagnosis, treatment, and recovery. There are many studies that have explored the collaboration among the oncology specialties and team members. Multidisciplinary approaches to breast cancer can help to ensure that women with early-stage breast cancer receive all the benefit of adjunctive treatments. The multidisciplinary response in studies that concluded this result, involved in part, a component for simply calling on patients after discharge from the hospital to review the treatment course and answer questions McAlister, This type of

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outreach on the part of the health care industry can identify potential problems before they exacerbate a situation. Patients or family members can benefit greatly from support and reeducation on the disease, course of treatment and importance of compliance. A little support can make an enormous difference. To fully understand the benefits of treatment and the team approach, it is important to look at all variables. Research into patient outcomes requires a multidisciplinary approach involving review of both medical and nonmedical disciplines. For example, a patient may have received excellent diagnosis and education on his or her illness, but be unable to follow-through due to mental health issues or family issues that sabotage treatment. Freeman, The MDT that includes professionals from mental health and social services may identify these issues and address them with built in supports and referrals for services that can assist the patient and their family with the critical follow through. This may involve referrals to transportation services to assure that a patient is able to keep follow-up appointments, health benefit entitlement programs so the patient can afford the prescriptions ordered, or a referral for counseling to address the coexisting depression that may be causing the patient to have difficulty with follow through. In behavioral health the multidisciplinary approach is well established. For patients with severe and persistent mental illness, the need to collaborate and coordinate among professionals is clear. The doctor prescribing the psychotropic medications, healthcare professionals treating the chronic conditions such as high blood pressure and diabetes, as well as mental health counselors and nutritionists are routinely involved in care. As many of these patients also have difficulties in other life areas, it is imperative that social services staff be involved to assure that the living environment is stable, which increases the likelihood of compliance. Dziegielewski, The benefits of a multidisciplinary team for the patient are enormous. This approach assures the patient and family that the healthcare professionals are all talking to one another; everyone knows what everyone else is doing. This method means that the ill patients is not required to be responsible for sharing information that he or she may not fully understand. It takes the burden off of the patient and places it on the healthcare professionals, who are better able to deal with it and use the information correctly. The MDT approach can be thought of as a circle, with the patient in the middle and the professionals, both medical and nonmedical, around him or her providing support and care. Dziegielewski, Ideally, the patient will also have family and social supports as part of the team as well. This approach is growing in popularity and use throughout healthcare setting. It acknowledges the complexities of human beings and the need to treat illness from all possible avenues. It also acknowledges the vast improvements in healthcare, and the understanding of how medical, nonmedical, educational and social attention all improves the outcomes for patients. While attending to patients individually can have positive results, working together improves outcomes.

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## Chapter 2 : Psychotherapy & Psychiatric Services - Behavioral Care Solutions

*One emerging multidisciplinary team model within the child mental health system is a peer-based model, in which adult family members of children with serious emotional and behavioral disorders work as family support specialists (FSS) alongside case managers, mental health clinicians, and other professionals, providing outreach, information.*

Our Care Behavioral Care Solutions offers a multidisciplinary approach to psychiatric and psychosocial care for older adults and seniors. Our team of psychiatrists assist with overall management of residents within the facilities. They are also available for consultation and crisis intervention by telephone and video conference. **Psychiatric Services** The BCS psychiatry staff in combination with our team of psychologists and Masters Level Social Workers coordinate a patient-centric team approach to psychiatric and psychosocial services involving psychiatric assessment and medical treatment, cognitive evaluation and therapy services. All our psychiatric staff are trained in the understanding of OBRA standards as they pertain to the expanded F guidelines designed to promote non-pharmacological interventions and a clinically indicated medication regimen. In this regard, Behavioral Care Solutions offers our Psychotropic Medication Review Program to all contracted facilities in an effort to promote the highest degree of compliance with existing guidelines and the completion of required objective measures including the MMSE and AIMS testing. They provide on-site evaluation and diagnostic services for both emotional and neurocognitive-based issues. They also offer functional and diagnostic assessment of cognitive skills in residents with a history of neurological disease or trauma. These services allow for appropriate medical planning, therapeutic intervention, and objective assessment of medication effectiveness. **Family Centered Services** Behavioral Care Solutions understands the vital role families play in the care and treatment of their loved ones. We are available to plan educational presentations on relevant mental health issues to family members, as well as meet with family members, to provide interactive support that focuses on methods for promoting the well-being and quality of life of their loved one in the facility. **Psychotherapy Services** Older adults are faced with a variety of stressors related to the aging process. These stressors might involve reduced activity, changing family roles, mortality and increased reliance on others for daily living needs. Placement in nursing homes often creates additional stress in their lives. A variety of therapy services are provided including individual, family, and group psychotherapy. The goal of therapy is to promote adjustment and ensure the highest quality of life for the resident. **Behavior Management Services** The natural aging process as well as illness sometimes produces significant cognitive decline for seniors. This decline can lead to problematic behaviors which pose a threat to the residents themselves or to other members of the community. These efforts can significantly: Reduce risk of danger to the resident, staff, and others in the facility. Support the highest quality of life to the resident. Allow for reduction or elimination of unnecessary psychotropic medications. Provide reduction in stress to residents, family and caregivers.

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## Chapter 3 : Inpatient Psychiatric Service (Blake 11) - Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA

*In an effort to improve emergency psychiatric care in their communities, four health systems in Oregon and Washington state have joined forces to create the Unity Center for Behavioral Health, an integrated system of care for behavioral health patients.*

No one, however well trained, can do all these things well. Each team has several types of workers with different knowledge and skills. They will each understand how the others work and will understand how to tackle problems together. Who might you meet in a mental health team in the community? In many areas of the UK, you will most often see a mental health worker. They can be from a number of different professional backgrounds see below but will all aim to develop a trusting, respectful and helpful relationship with you. They can help by: You may be seen on your own, in a group with other people or, sometimes, with your friends or family. Psychiatrist A psychiatrist is a medical doctor with special training in mental illnesses and emotional problems. Each team has a consultant who has completed their professional training. If you need to take medication, they will be responsible for arranging this. They may also have trained in psychotherapy. They can help you to talk through problems and give practical advice and support. They can also give medicines and keep an eye on their effects. Nurse therapists have had extra training in particular problems and treatments, such as eating disorders or behaviour therapy. They are able to give expert practical help with money, housing problems and other entitlements. Occupational Therapist OT Occupational therapists help people to get back to doing the practical things of everyday life. They may help you: This can be through doing practical things in a relaxed environment, or talking with other people in groups. Clinical Psychologist Clinical psychologists have a degree in psychology. During another 3 years training in clinical psychology they work with clients and learn how to give psychological treatments. They will usually meet regularly with you for a number of sessions to talk through how you are feeling, thinking and behaving. Although cognitive behavioural therapy is a common approach, clinical psychologists may use psychodynamic and behavioural psychotherapies. They also help other members of the team to work psychologically with their clients. Pharmacist Pharmacists train for five years to become specialists in medicines. They can give expert advice to doctors and nurses and talk to patients and carers about medications. They often do not see clients themselves. They are responsible for: They have had further training for assessing if someone needs to be taken to hospital using the Mental Health Act. They cannot decide to admit someone to hospital on their own, but will usually need the agreement of 2 independent doctors. Receptionists and secretaries In a way, every person who works in a hospital unit, day centre, or hostel is a member of the team. Receptionists and secretaries make the team run smoothly and are responsible for much of the atmosphere of the service. You may find that you get to know them quite well. However, they are not usually involved in any decisions about your care. More and more, staff without a professional qualification are also working with such teams because of their special knowledge and skills. These include people who have had mental health problems, advocates, and workers from day centres or housing organisations. Specialist old age psychiatry teams may include other professionals such as speech therapists or physiotherapists. These workers may also see people in their own homes. How does the team work? Where does it work? The team may have a base, like a clinic, where they can see clients. Team working Working with you All the team members will understand the distress that goes with mental illness. They can all offer psychological support, encouragement and practical help. Working together At regular team meetings, staff discuss how best to help their clients. They try to make sure that they have a clear picture of your difficulties and strengths. They can then plan the right help with you. Staff work closely together and learn a lot from each other. You may find that nurses can deal with many social problems and that occupational therapists and social workers know something about medication. This also means that, if your key worker is away, there will usually be someone around who knows something about you. Will I meet the whole team? The team will then decide who should work with you. You will usually see just one person at

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a time. This should be a helpful and supportive partnership. Your key worker should: Care plan The different parts of your help or treatment are written down in the care plan.

## Chapter 4 : Psychiatric Services Wheaton, IL - Counseling & Therapy Services

*Multidisciplinary mental health team 1. MR. JAYESH V. PATIDAR 2. INTRODUCTION Team work is significant in any setting more so in a mental health setting. The milieu needed to care for patient depends up on the qualification, experience, skillful handling of the situation by all members of the team with similar approach. For promotion of a therapeutic environment members of the various.*

## Chapter 5 : Inpatient Care - University of Mississippi Medical Center

*In Reply: We are delighted that our article on multidisciplinary teamwork in psychiatric rehabilitation engendered responses from its readers, because our emphasis on the competencies of clinicians rather than on the importance of traditional disciplines is both controversial and limited in its penetration in practice settings.*

## Chapter 6 : Mental health services - NHS

*-an intensive type of case management developed in the s in response to the oftentimes hard to engage, community-living needs of people with serious, persistent psychiatric symptoms and patterns of repeated hospitalization for services such as emergency room and inpatient care.*

## Chapter 7 : Mental Health Services & Teams in the Community

*Multidisciplinary home care team members share their experiences in the care of persons with persistent mental illness, including the topics of compliance, safety, autonomy, and spiritual values. They serve as an excellent resource for understanding ways to work toward more effectively meeting this population's needs.*

## Chapter 8 : PsychCare Services

*This transformation affects the scope of mental health, increasingly including promotion and prevention, and the structure and process of care, shifting to community based delivery. Many psychiatrists are in leadership positions, able to influence policies and strategies.*