

Dean's Grand Rounds



24 November 2022



Welcome

Dr Abdul Raoof

Associate Dean

Dean's Grand Rounds

Thanks to

Prof Subodh Dave

Dean



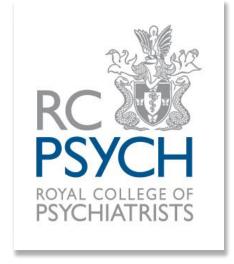
Faculty of Old Age Psychiatry Northern and Yorkshire Division

Dr Mani Krishnan & Dr Paul Walker









Dr Paul Walker

Chair, Northern and Yorkshire Division



Plan for the Grand Rounds



- Chairs Introduction Dr Paul Walker
- Patient & Carer Views
- Introduction to The topic Dr Mani Krishnan
- Public Health Data
 - What does data tell us
 - Data on Dementia diagnosis in the region
- Local service experience
- Quality improvement question
- Discussion

Why is Dementia Diagnosis important? Mr & Mrs Banks



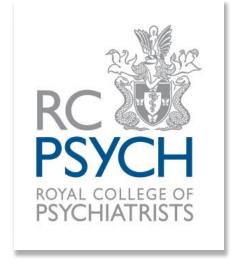
- Diagnosis should not be a postcode lottery
- Concerns about driving
- Even though did not want to hear the diagnosis big relief to get the explanation for my symptoms
- Getting the diagnosis is not the end but the beginning of living well with Dementia
- Medication is only a part but other opportunities help as much if not more



Why is Dementia Diagnosis important of the Mrs Banks

- Had 2 cycles of CST course
- We are lucky to have Dementia and Wellbeing hub based in Woodside memory clinic
- Learning from new carers waiting times to diagnosis is getting longer – Sooner you diagnose you will be able to get appropriate support faster
- Now living as well as he can with dementia. Would he be even better had he had the diagnosis much earlier?





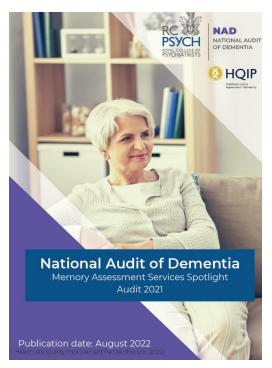
Dr Mani Krishnan

Chair, Faculty of Old Age Psychiatry



Past, Present and Future







Taking Memory Assessment Services (MAS) into the Future

A guide to supporting continuous development, improvement and innovation in memory assessment services

















Key Priorities for us



Diagnosing Early

Waiting/Backlog

Consistent Accurate Diagnosis

Embedding Research in all our clinical practice

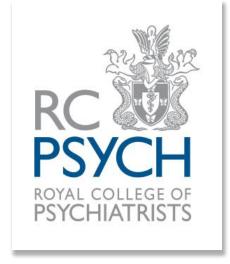
Address inequalities in access to diagnosis & Treatment

Access to High Quality Data

- Fingertips Data
- · NAD

Innovation

- Digital
- Being ready for New Treatments



What does data tell us Catherine Parker

Catherine Parker

The role of data-Catherine Parker



Population Health Management...

...improves population health by data driven planning and delivery of proactive care to achieve maximum impact

It includes segmentation, stratification and impactabilty modelling to identify local 'at risk' cohorts - and, in turn, designing and targeting interventions to prevent ill-health and to improve care and support for people with ongoing health conditions and reducing unwarranted variations in outcomes

Why might a PHM approach be helpful?



- The need for health care and support varies
- Multi-morbidity is the norm and is not distributed evenly across a population
- Social, cultural and demographic factors play a significant role in how people interact with services, how they experience services and the outcomes they achieve
- Co-morbidity impacts resource use exponentially not in a linear way.
- Multi-morbidity is a key driver of cost activity and future risk and multimorbidity occurs across the whole adult age range.
- The top of the 'risk pyramid' is not homogeneous there's not as much overlap between different risk groups as people may think.

What can data tell us?



- Benchmarking to supporting understanding
- Projections and predictions to support planning
- Gaps who aren't we seeing to support targeting
- Differing presentations to support equitable approaches
- Who we are failing –low quality, high cost, poor experience –might not tell us why!
- Need for improved data quality
- Need for insight and triangulation

Local Data - Emma Thompson



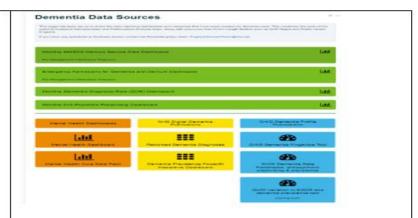
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The wellpathway for dementia is everyone's business. It is a muliagency effort, using multiagency data, research, knowledge, experiene and feedback. We can collate data on all of the stages of the pathway as outlined above.

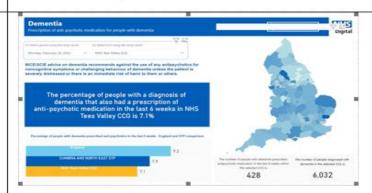




Expected prevalence, actual prevalence, YOD and older adults. Care plan.



Data is gathered by NHSE and is accessible via NHS futures platform.



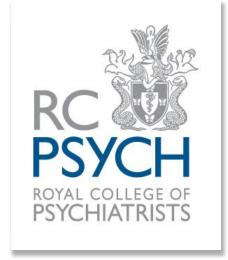
% of people with a diagnosed dementia who are prescribed antipsychotic medication.

National and local audit and research





- 1. National research
- 2. Local research
- 3. Audit
- 4. Forecasting and trend analysis
- 5. Case studies and narrative





Local initiatives- TEWV

Dr Venkat Muthukrishnan Dr Oliver Bekarma

Remote ASSESSMENT



- Pre-Pandemic
- ACE-III in pathway; face to face training; audits in place; remote assessment not used
- Pandemic
- options explored; need for objective assessment;
 opted ACE-III; mixed uptake

- Current
- reverting back to pre-pandemic
- pockets of hybrid assessments

ADDENBROOKE'S COGNITIVE EXAMINATION - ACE-III Remote Administration - UK Version B (2020)							
Name:				Date of testing://			
Date of Birth:				Tester's name:			
Hospital No. or Address:				Age at leaving full-time education:			
				Occupation:			
				Handedness:			
> IMPORTANT: Plea > Ask the carer to po							
ATTENTION '(Sum together only the items in BOLD for the M-ACE score)							
> Ask: What is the	Day	Date	Month	Year	Season	Attention [Score 0–5]	
> Ask: Which	No./Floor	Street	Town	County	Country	Attention [Score 0–5]	

DEMENTIA Training



- Issues Identified:
- Variance in quality of initial assessments; Variance in quality of diagnostic appointments; Long wait for diagnostics
- Reflections from Workforce:
- staff training/confidence/competence rather than the pathway
- Solution
- 1. 'Completing a High Quality Initial Assessment' covers taking a clinical history with respect to mood and cognition and writing up a MSE.
- 2. 'How to Facilitate a High Quality Dementia Diagnostic Appointment' – covers the evidence base around giving/receiving a dementia diagnosis, alongside a step-bystep guide to facilitating a diagnostic
- Future plans and Evaluation

Current focus



• Referral to Assessment & Referral to Treatment

Delivering Dementia Diagnosis

Measuring & Monitoring outcomes

Special focus on Young Onset Dementia

Future Focus

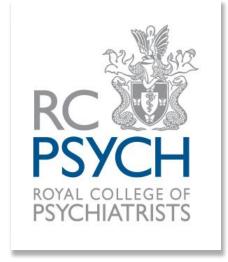


Developing Digital Dashboards

Digital Front Door

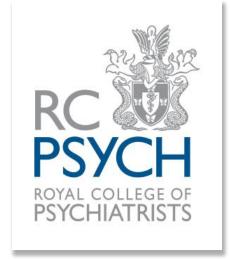
Working with Primary care

 Working with VCSEs such as Dementia Friendly around CST and post diagnostic support



Local initiatives- CNTW

Dr Charlotte Allan





Newcastle Memory Services

Dr Charlotte Allan

Consultant Old Age Psychiatrist

Associate CCIO





Newcastle Memory Assessment and Management Service (MAMS)

- Assessment of patients (of all ages) with memory changes or a suspected dementia
- Initial management of people with dementia
- Post-diagnostic advice and support
- Medication review





1. Wait list strategies



- Articulate the need for increased resource
- 'Fast track' patients with low complexity
 - Cognitive and functional decline, scan available -> Medic
- Diversify skill mix
 - NMP deliver diagnosis AD/ mixed
 - Psychologist delivers diagnosis MCI/Vascular
- Review documentation
 - Focus on essential, clinically relevant information
 - Use of voice dictation

Balance quality vs quantity



- Continue to innovate
 - MCI pathways
 - Relationships with GPs
 - NMP delivering diagnosis
- Sustaining staff
 - Focus on wellbeing
 - Continue to offer groups

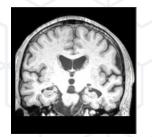


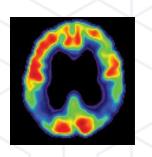


Offer structural imaging to exclude reversible causes of cognitive decline and assist with subtyping. Consider additional tests if diagnosis uncertain

Alzheimer's disease	Consider FDG-PETOr FDG-SPECTOr using CSF biomarkers
Dementia with Lewy Bodies	 Use ¹²³I-FP-CIT SPECT Consider ¹²³I-MIBG cardiac scintigraphy
Frontotemporal dementia	Use either FDG-PETor perfusion SPECT
Vascular dementia	Use MRI (or CT if MRI unavailable)

Barriers to imaging







Barriers

Availability

Reporting time

Cost

Patient preference

Solutions

Availability of PACS

Upskill psychiatrists

Collaboration with radiology

Joint MDT Meetings

Patient voice to aid commissioning?

Selective use?

3. Post-diagnostic support



- Offer interventions
 - Medication
 - Groups
 - OT
 - Psychology
- Sign-post
- Collaborate
- Primary care







Collaborative Newcastle Dementia Partnership: Dementia Strategy

1. Prevention

Promote good health and wellbeing

2. Diagnosis

- Timely diagnosis
- Integrated support

3. Information

 Access to the right information at the right time

4. Living Well

- Enable community participation
- Reduce the risk of crisis

5. End of life

- Plan ahead
- Good end of life care

SWOT analysis



Strengths

- Evidenced based interventions
- MDT approach
- Holistic and patient centred
- Infrastructure for high volume

Weaknesses

- Neuroimaging costs/wait
- · No structure for CSF analysis
- · CST limited reach
- · Post-diagnostic care

Opportunities

- · Research collaborations
- · Brain Health Clinics
- Integration?
- · Lean approach?

Threats

- Rising demand
- Increased complexity
- · Administrative demands
- Staffing shortages

In Summary



Key Priorities for us



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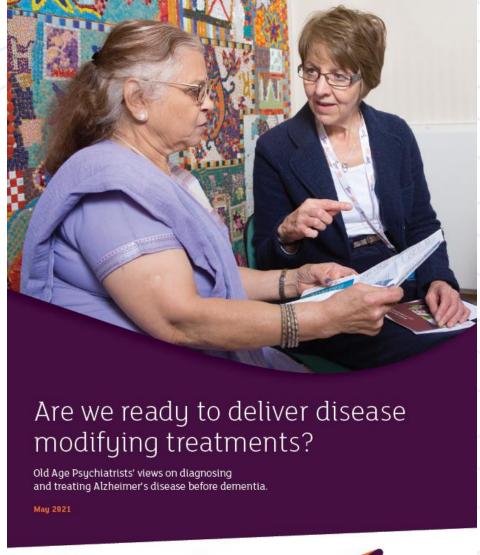
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Innovation

- Digital
- Being ready for New Treatments



Are we ready for new treatments?





















Are we ready for new treatments?



a

Focusing initially on the existing workforce and producing appropriate Continuous Professional Development (CPD) support.

b

Engaging with leadership in the sector who are able to effect the changes needed in service configuration.

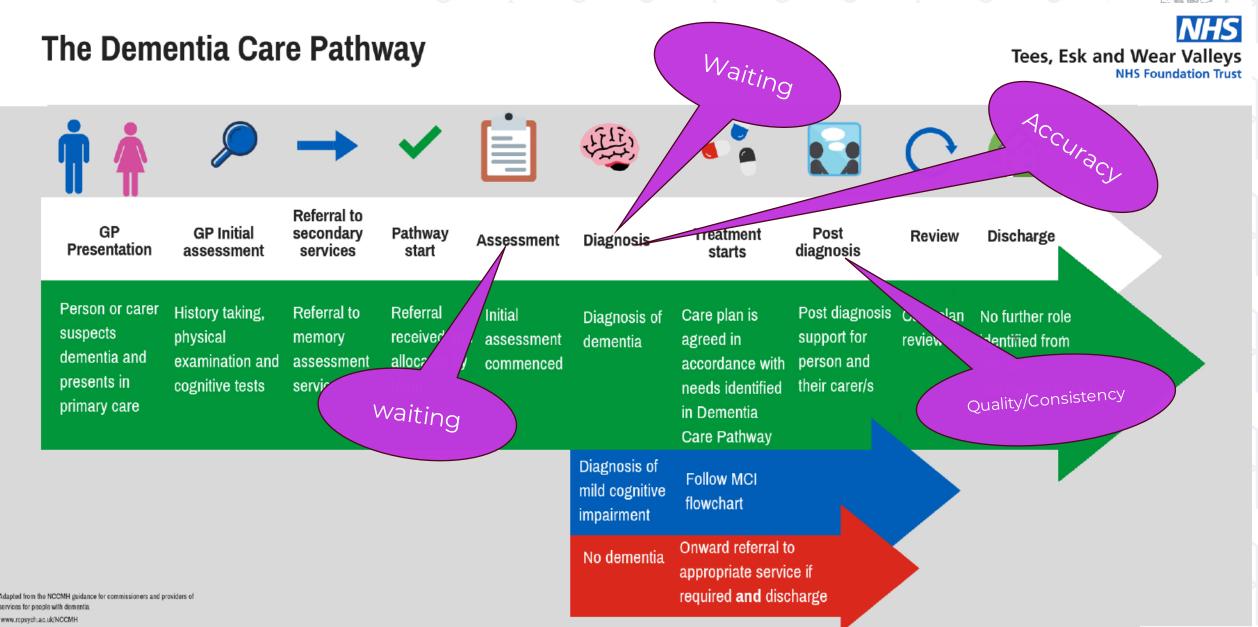
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Ensuring that the updated Psychiatric Old Age curriculum provides for training, which aligns with medical advancements, to deliver the skilled & competent future workforce that people with dementia need.



Quality Improvement Questions





Adapted from the NCCMH guidance for commissioners and providers of

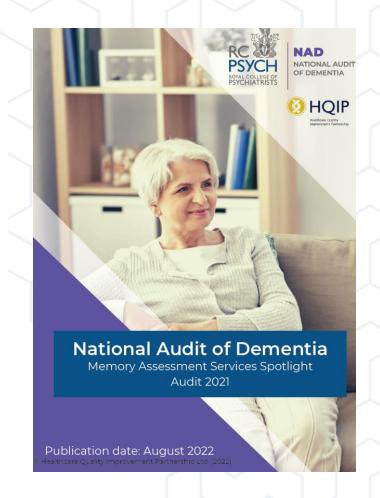


- Delays across the pathway
- Neuroimaging variability in access, reporting

Neuroimaging: MRI and CT Scans

38.8% (52) of services said that they could directly view brain scans, compared to 40% in the 2019 NHS audit. Only 43.3% (58) of services said that scans were reported by neuroradiologists, compared to 76% in 2019.

A CT or MRI scan was requested for 46.6% (2750) of patients but for 6.1% (358) of these, not subsequently performed, most commonly because a previous scan existed (118 patients) or the patient declined (107 patients). As in the 2019 audit, there was marked variation between services in terms of scans requested.





QI Questions to take forward



- Timely Accurate Diagnosis
 - Local initiatives
 - National Drivers
- Access to Neuroimaging
 - Good quality reporting
 - Seamless access
 - Access to PACS
- Timely post Diagnostic Support
 - Person centred
 - Consistent
 - Inclusive

Discussion



Thank You



Dean/Associate Dean Speakers CALC team Local Trusts and Clinical Networks Audience - Discussion



Dean's
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Rounds



Special thanks to our patient /carer speakers and contributors

Thank You

Faculty of Old Age Psychiatry Northern and Yorkshire Division





