

Methods of measuring outcomes for people with a diagnosis of severe mental illness and their families.

The School of Nursing and Midwifery
25th February 2011

Presentation objectives

Setting the scene: why outcomes?

What are we measuring: dimensions

Outcome measures: keeping them in context

Summary

Nota bene

Why outcomes?

Outcomes are about change

Who is involved in this change?

Help everyone to remain focused

Help those involved to be more tuned-in to others' areas of practice.

Help maximise the potential for the service user and their family/carer.

Severe mental illness requires (demands) a multidimensional approach to:

1. Assessment

2. Intervention

3. Measurement of outcomes

Goldberg, (2010)

Outcome dimensions- Service User

Symptoms: Global assessment Beliefs (delusions) Voices (hallucinations)	KGVM (Krawiecka et al, 1977) Maudsley Assessment of Delusions BAVQ-R (Chadwick et al, 2000).
Cognitive aspects e.g. concentration	MMSE (Folstein et al, 1975)
Social ability e.g. day-to-day living	Social Functioning Scale (Birchwood et al, 1990)
Psychological wellbeing e.g. stress/distress	Subjective Units of Distress Scale (Marks,1987)
Medication e.g. effects and side-effects.	GASS (Waddell and Taylor, 2008) LUNSERS (Day et al, 1995).
Physical wellbeing e.g. general health	Physical examination.

Outcome dimensions- Family/carer

Family's understanding
of illness and coping
skills

Family's own
mental well-being

Family's
knowledge, beliefs
and expectations of
illness.

Family's experience
of family
interventions

Relatives Assessment
Interview
(Barrowclough and
Tarrier, 1995).

General Health
Questionnaire
(Goldberg and
Hillier, 1979).

Knowledge About
Psychosis Interview
(Barrowclough and
Tarrier, 1995).

Family Satisfaction
Questionnaire
(Dorset, NHS Trust)

Outcome dimensions- Practitioner

Skills development
in engaging
collaboratively
with service user.

- CTS-PSY
(Haddock et al,
2001)

Skills development
in engaging
collaboratively
with family

- Family Work
Rating Scale
(Lam et al, 1990)

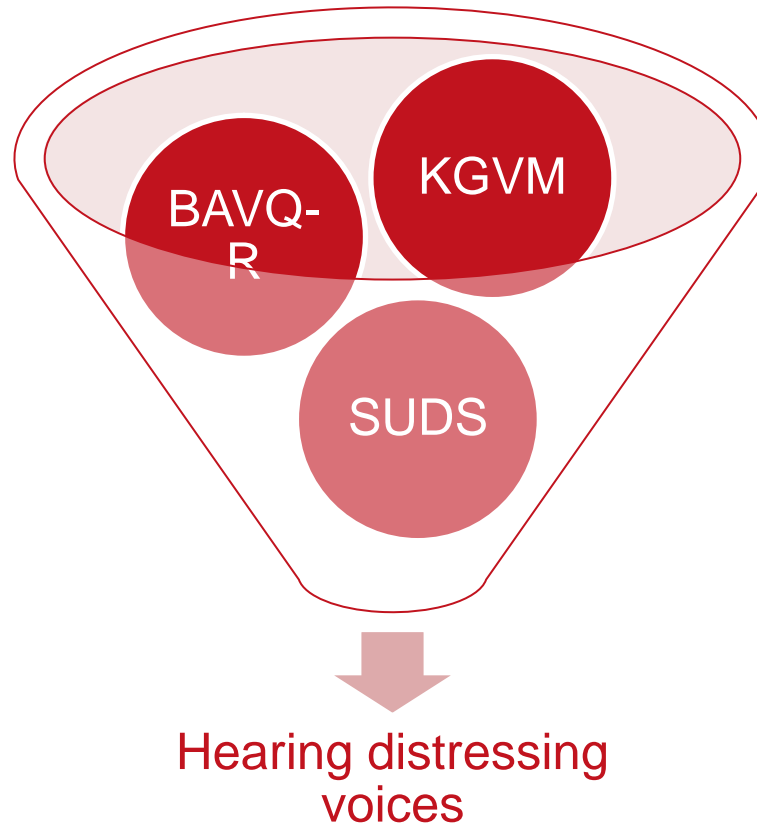
Outcome measures

Placing rating scales in context

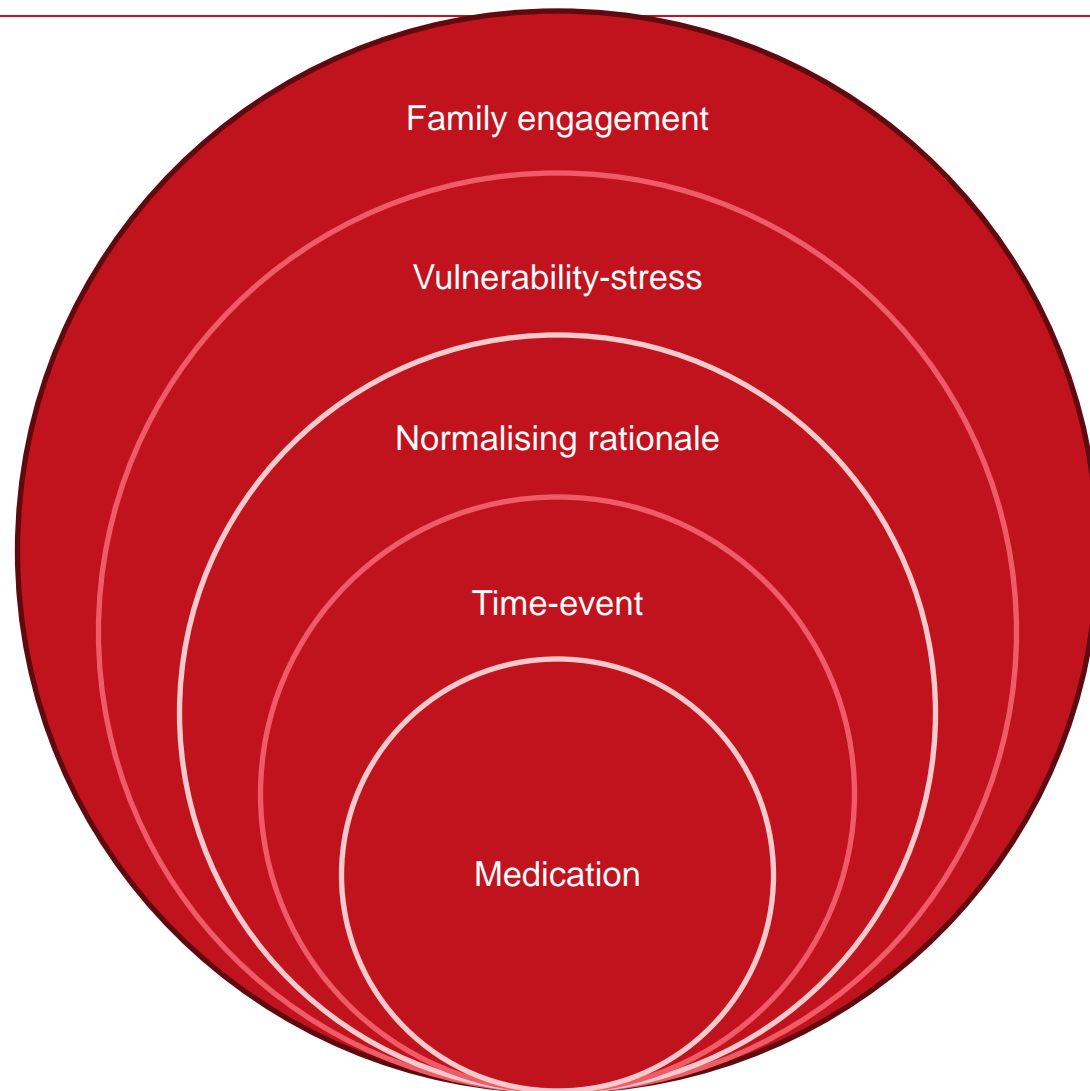


- Must be a shared understanding of the purpose/benefit
- Guide practice
- Sensitise practitioners to all aspects of the experience of illness for the service user and the family.
- Must be used collaboratively
- Clinical judgement

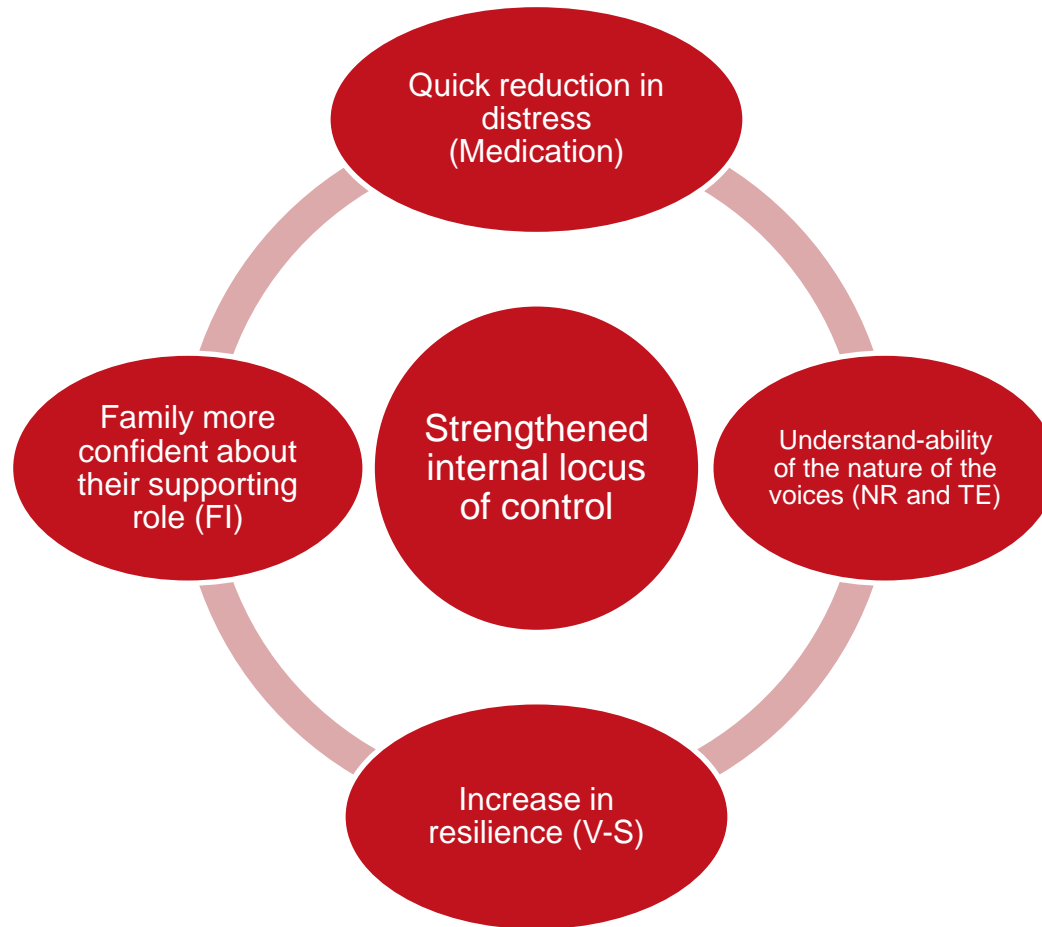
Rating scales in practice



Multi-dimensional approach: reducing distress (voices)



Anticipated multi-dimensional outcomes to: reducing distress (voices)



Summary: important points



- **Pace of response to treatment is individual for each person**
- **Outcomes measure change; often *no change* is a good outcome**
- **A multi-dimensional approach will maximise outcomes**
- **Outcomes and their measurement must always be:**
 - 1) Services user centred
 - 2) Family/carer sensitive
 - 3) ***Reflect a spirit of therapeutic optimism***

Angela de la Cruz



1965 born in Coruna Spain.

1994 BA (Hons) Fine Art. UCL.

1996 MA. Slade School of Fine Art. UCL

2005 suffered a brain haemorrhage (45 years old)

2010 **outcome?**

NOTA BENE

2010 Angela de la Cruz was one of four nominees short-listed for the Turner Prize staged at Tate Britain.

The Turner Prize is the United Kingdom's most valued contemporary art award.

