

BMC Youth Model Seminar #5: A youth mental health service delivery model to support highly personalised and measurement-based care

Presented by

Professor Ian Hickie AM

A/Professor Elizabeth Scott

ian.hickie@sydney.edu.au

e.scott@sydney.edu.au



Acknowledgements

- Of country
- Of lived experience

BMC Youth Model of Care – Seminar Series

1. A highly personalised and measurement-based model of care to manage youth mental health
2. Combining clinical stage and pathophysiological mechanisms to understand illness trajectories in young people
3. A comprehensive assessment framework for youth mental health care
4. Using the BMC Youth Model to personalise care options – best care, first time!
5. A youth mental health service delivery model to support highly personalised and measurement-based care
6. Maximising the use of digiHealth solutions in youth mental health care

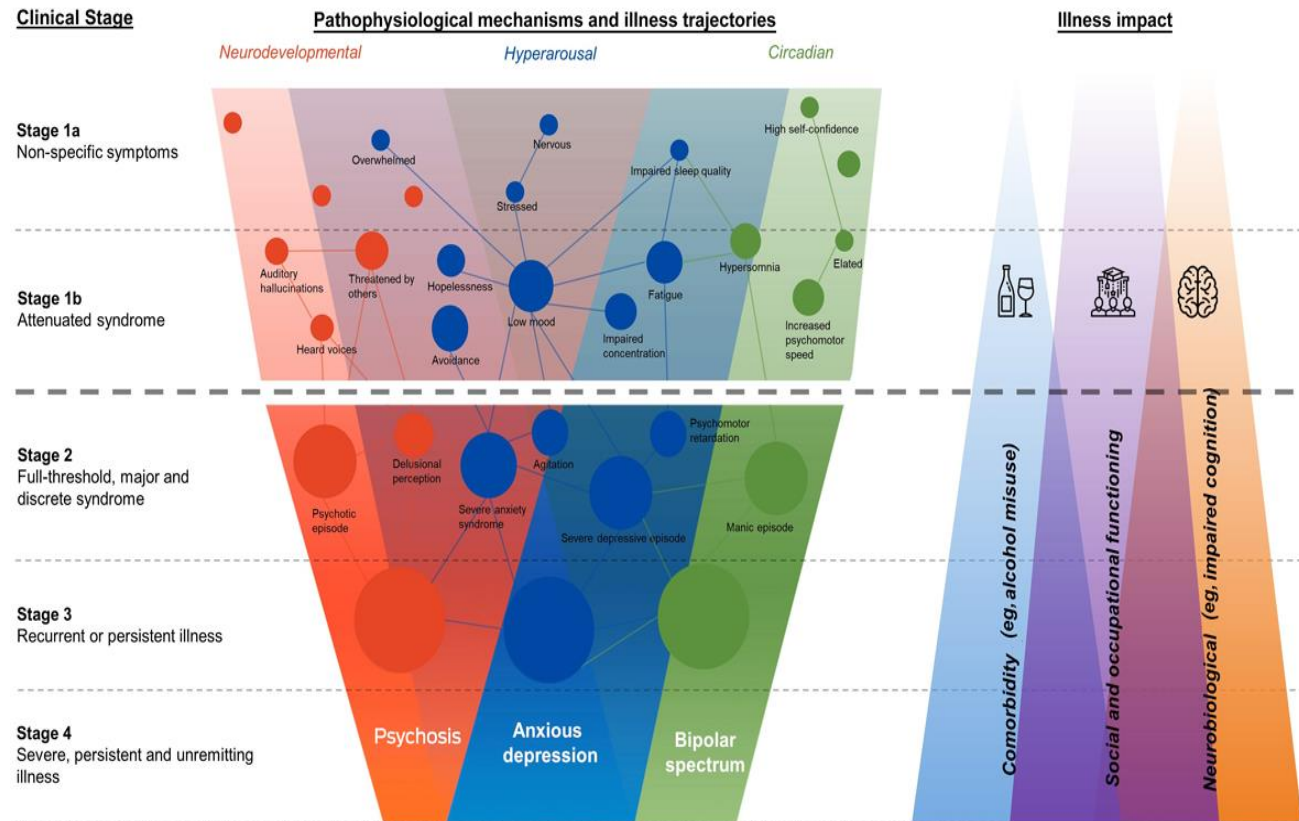
Recap of Seminar #1

- BMC Youth Model aims to **prevent progression to more complex and severe forms of illness**
- First core concept is **a multidimensional assessment and outcomes framework** to address the holistic needs of young people presenting for care



Recap of Seminar #2

- BMC Youth Model's **transdiagnostic framework** is supported by clinical, neuropsychological, neuroimaging, sleep-wake behavior and circadian rhythm evidence
- **Pathophysiological mechanisms and illness trajectories** attempt to describe the processes underlying development of common adolescent-onset mood and psychotic syndromes



Recap of Seminar #3

- Use of **self-report, clinical and objective measures** allows unprecedented opportunity to refine our understanding of important clinical features in youth mental health care
- Once validated, it will be a major step towards **enabling highly personalised and measurement-based care**

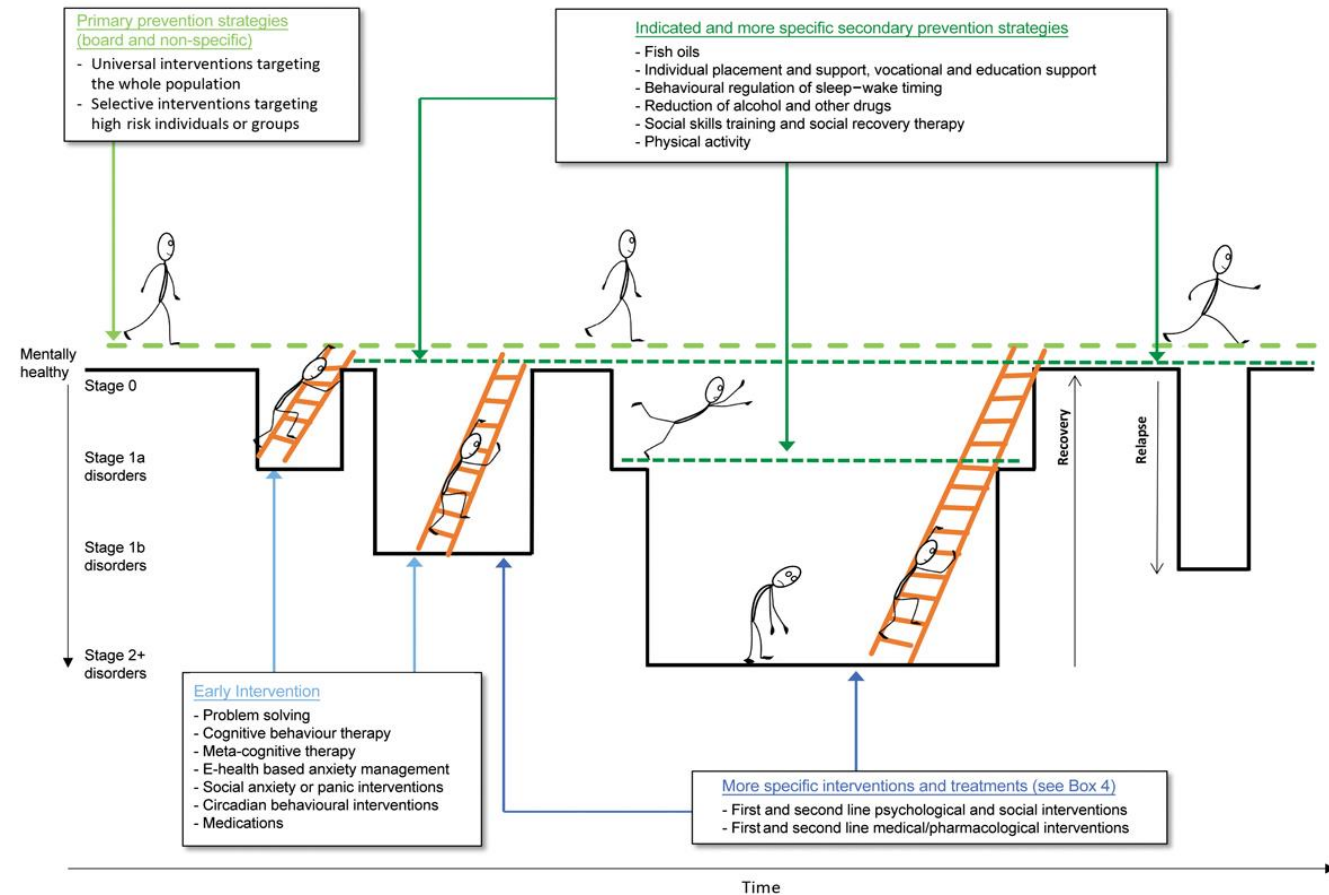


	Standard assessments	Further assessments
Neuropsychological function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online neuropsychological testing (eg, Cambridge Neuropsychological Test Automated Battery): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ attention ▶ psychomotor speed ▶ memory ▶ executive function ▶ emotion and social cognition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive neuropsychological and social cognitive testing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ immediate and delayed visual and verbal memory ▶ verbal fluency ▶ working memory ▶ attentional switching ▶ impulsivity ▶ theory of mind ▶ facial emotion recognition
Sleep-wake behaviours and circadian rhythms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sleep diary Timing of sleep onset, sleep offset, time in bed (eg, Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index) 24-hour actigraphy measurements with standard devices (over at least a 2-week period) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overnight melatonin and cortisol assays Nocturnal core body temperature
Metabolic and immune markers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anthropometric measurement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ height, weight, waist circumference, body mass index Blood pathology analysis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ full blood count ▶ urea, electrolytes and creatinine ▶ thyroid function ▶ non-specific inflammatory markers: C-reactive protein ▶ fasting blood glucose ▶ insulin resistance (eg, homeostasis model assessment) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoantibody screening (eg, N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor, glycine receptor, metabotropic glutamate receptor 5) More extensive inflammatory marker screening (eg, tumour necrosis factor, interleukin)
Brain structure and function	<p><i>Recommended for all stage 2+ patients and stage 1b patients with a psychotic or circadian-bipolar spectrum phenotype</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Magnetic resonance imaging: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ cortical and subcortical grey matter volume ▶ cortical thickness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diffusion magnetic resonance imaging: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ white matter tractography In vivo magnetic resonance spectroscopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ metabolite concentrations (eg, glutathione, creatine, N-acetyl-aspartate)

Recap of Seminar #4

- BMC Youth Model outlines a **treatment selection guide for early intervention** incorporating three core concepts:

1. Multidimensional assessment and outcomes framework
2. Clinical staging
3. Three common illness subtypes (psychosis, anxious depression, bipolar spectrum) based on three underlying pathophysiological mechanisms (neurodevelopmental, hyperarousal, circadian)

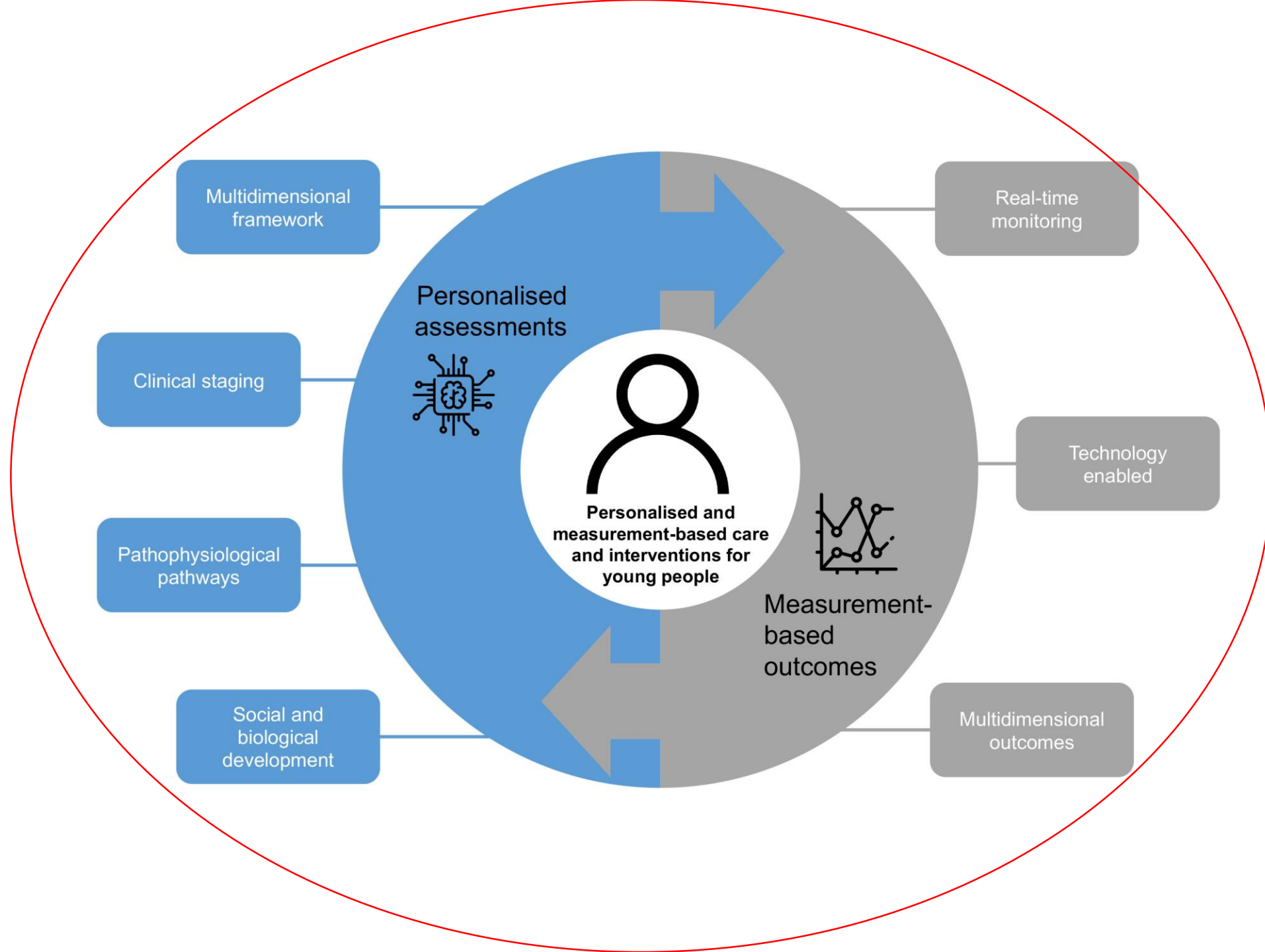


Outline for Seminar #5

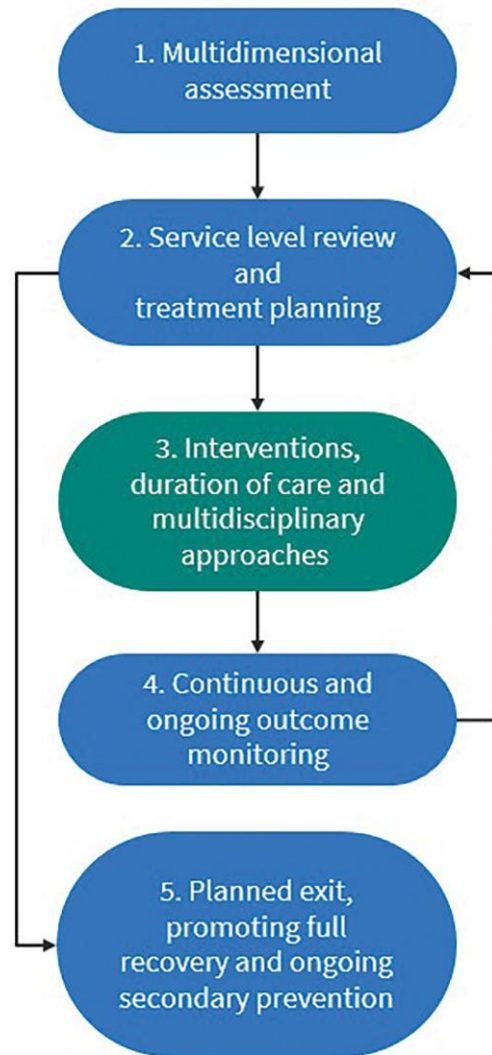
- **BMC Youth Model** (highly personalised and measurement-based care) explicitly aims to **prevent progression to more complex and severe forms of illness** - made possible through appropriate health service structures
- BMC Youth Model **incorporates** other **evidence-based processes**, including:
 1. Real-time measurement-based care
 2. Use of multidisciplinary teams of health professionals
- Data-driven local **simulation modelling** and personalised **health information technologies** provide crucial infrastructure support to these processes for better access to, and higher quality, mental health care!



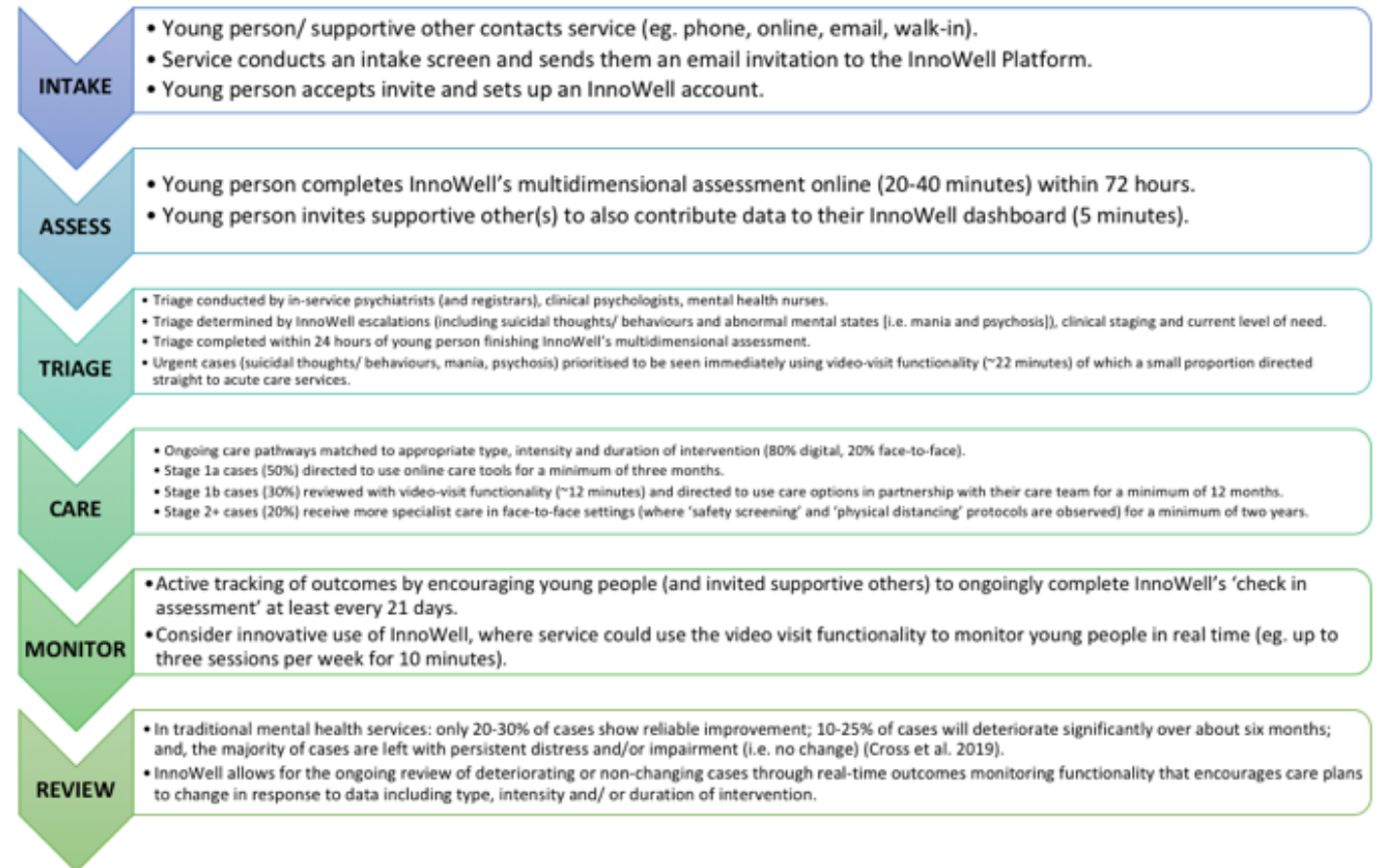
Med J Aust 2019; 211 (9): S1-S46. || doi: 10.5694/mja2.50383



Example of BMC Youth Model for youth mental health service delivery



"FLIP THE CLINIC FOR NO MORE WAITLISTS"



Creating locally connected systems of care

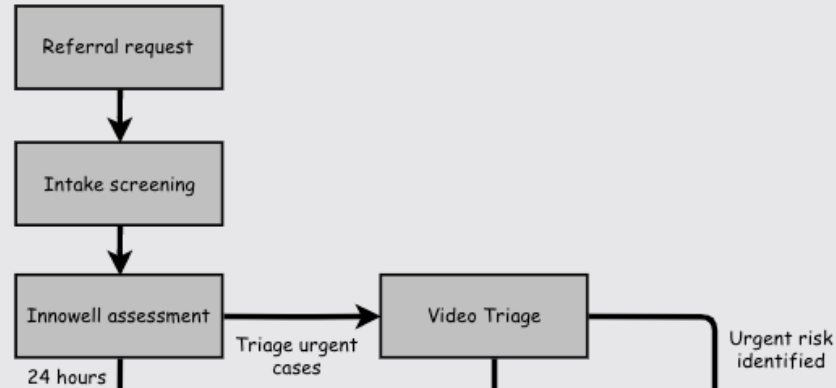
		1. CURRENT CLINICAL STAGE			
		Stage 1a Minimum 3-monthly review and length of care	Stage 1b Minimum monthly review and 12 months of care	Stage 2 3-monthly review and 2-5 years of care	Stages 3 and 4 6-monthly review and ongoing care
2. CURRENT CLINICAL NEED (symptoms, functional impairment, risk severity)	Very mild	Self- and carer-directed monitoring and management			
	Mild	Low intensity services			
	Moderate	Moderate intensity services			
	Severe		High intensity services		
	Very severe		Acute and specialist community services		

Colour gradients across each row represent lower (*light blue*) and higher (*dark blue*) numbers of young people requiring the specified levels of intervention

Technology-enhanced circle of care

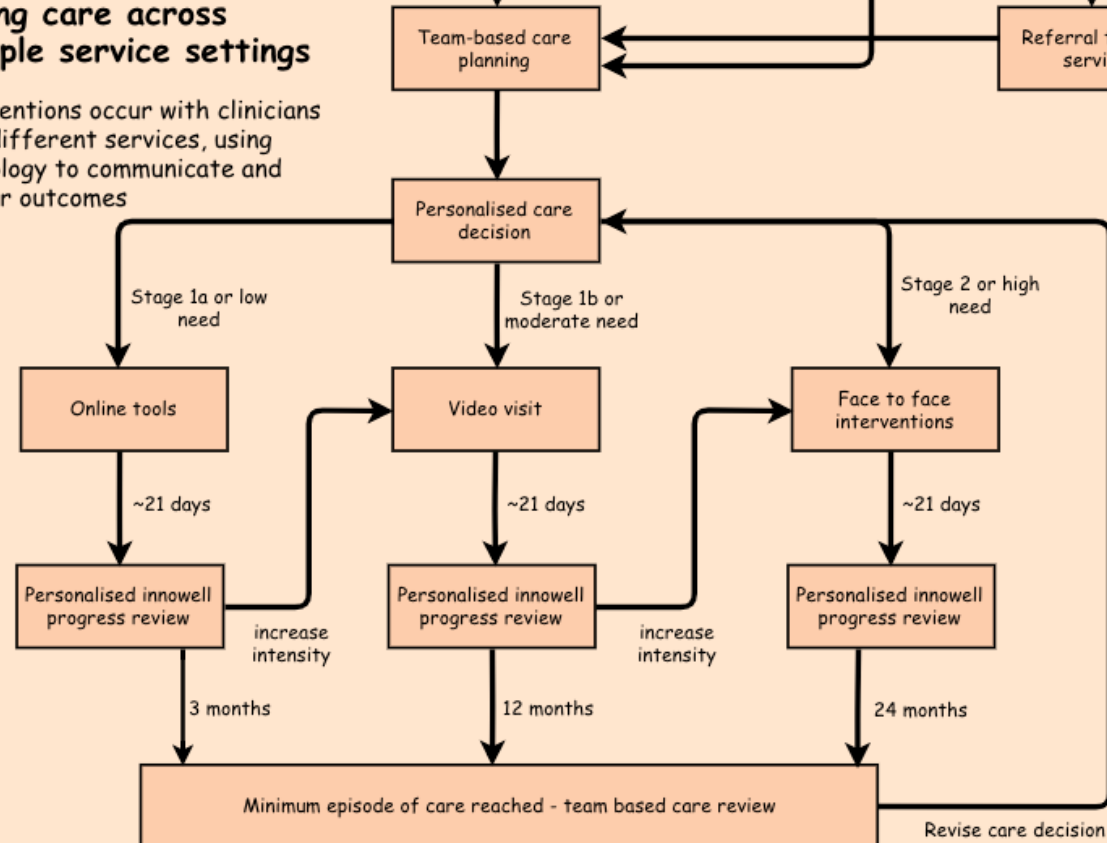
Standardised entry pathway

Individuals who present to a specific service complete a technology enhanced intake process which is standardised across multiple service settings



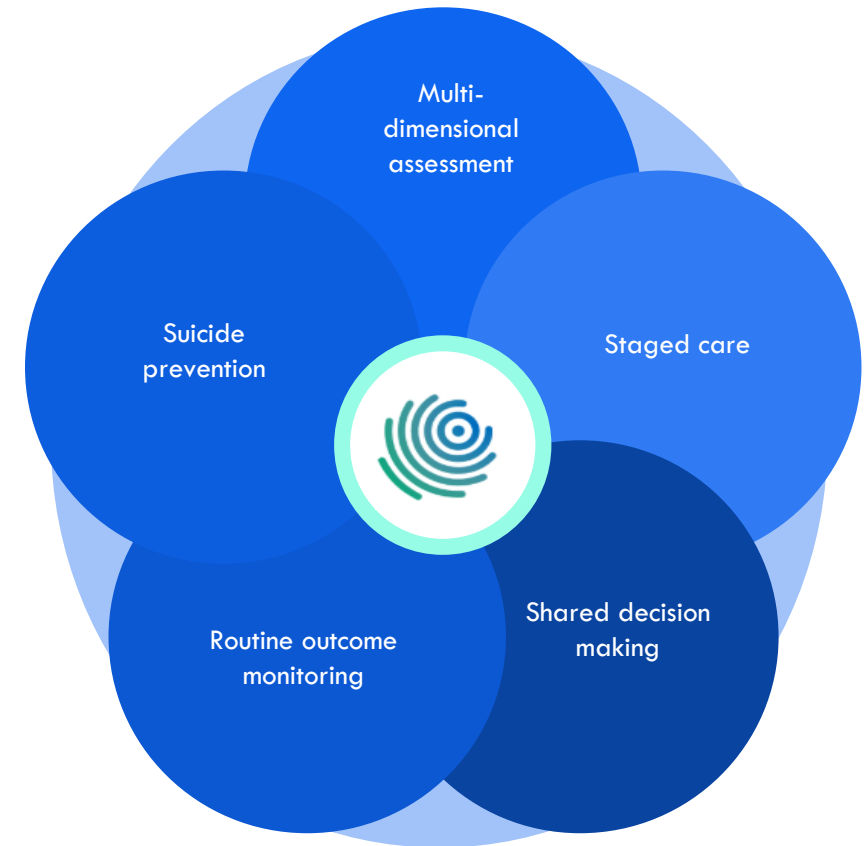
Onoing care across multiple service settings

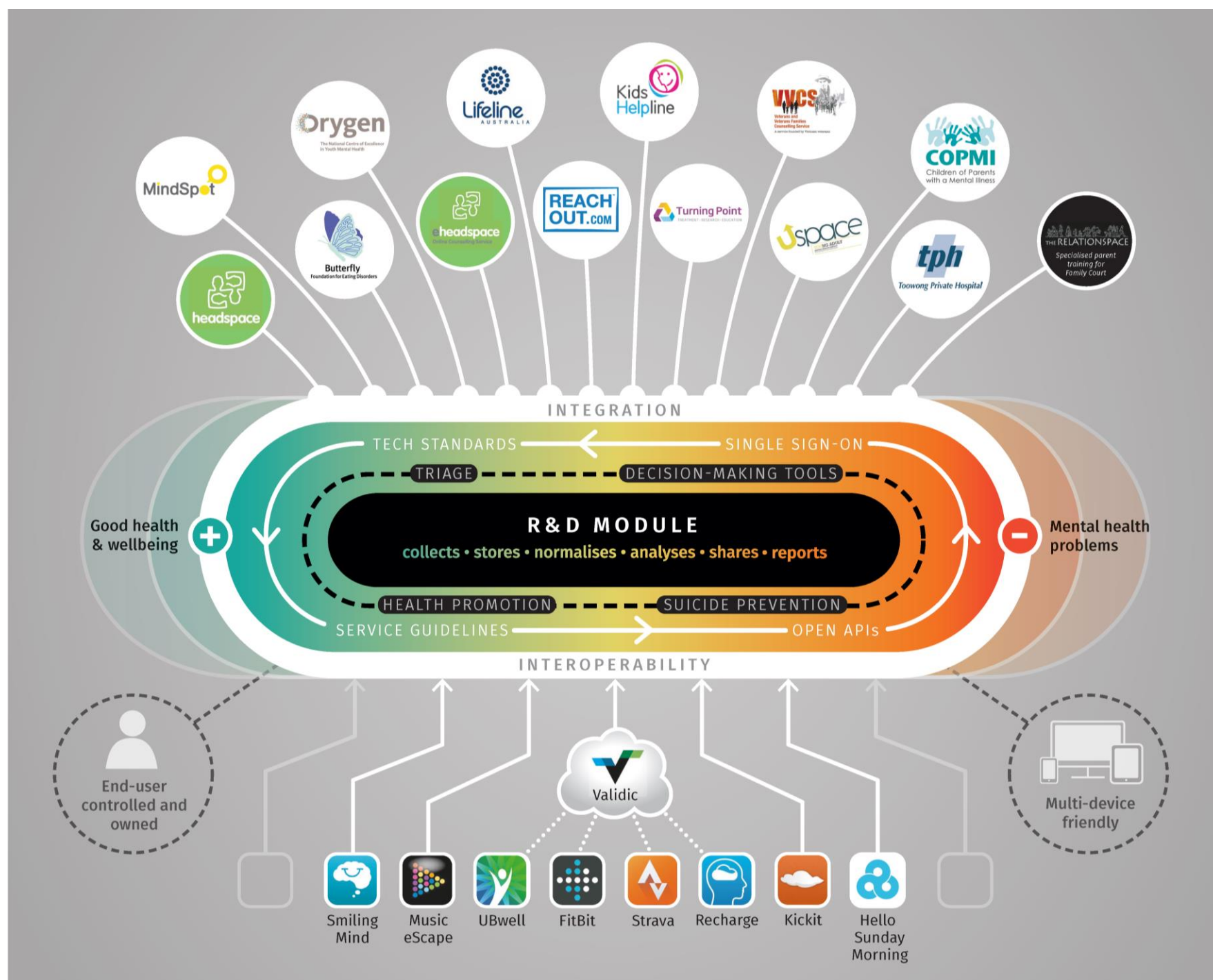
Interventions occur with clinicians from different services, using technology to communicate and monitor outcomes



Role of technology in BMC Youth Model

- Integrated health information technologies (HITs) can significantly improve quality of mental health service delivery, and will provide the practical tool to adopt the BMC Youth Model into practice
- The InnoWell Platform is an Australian example of a HIT that has been co-design to be integrated within locally connected systems of care (**Seminar #6, 28 May**)
- HITs improve access, efficiency, outcomes and care continuity by enabling real-time and comprehensive online assessment, self-monitoring and routine outcome monitoring, facilitation of immediate access to high quality online psychological interventions





Summary...

- BMC Youth Model proposes that current stepped-care models can be significantly enhanced by a highly personalised and measurement-based care approach to service delivery
- Creating locally connected systems of care will reduce service fragmentation, and better integrate previously siloed services to achieve person-centered and continuous care
- HITs (or digiHealth solutions) provide enhanced mental health care by leading consumers through a rapid and more effective system experience of service entry, skilled assessment, multidisciplinary care and ongoing outcomes-based monitoring



BMC Youth Model of Care – Seminar Series

What	When	Video Recording/ Zoom details
1. A highly personalised and measurement-based model of care to manage youth mental health	Wed, 6 May (2-3pm)	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OP0XRBBrlNc&t=18s
2. Combining clinical stage and pathophysiological mechanisms to understand illness trajectories in young people	Tues, 12 May (2-3pm)	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=75UCBWSY88
3. A comprehensive assessment framework for youth mental health care	Thurs, 14 May (2-3pm)	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gEhwA2-Ze0o&t=326s
4. Using the BMC Youth Model to personalise care options – best care, first time!	Tues, 19 May (2-3pm)	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9cvgGEZjEXg
5. A youth mental health service delivery model to support highly personalised and measurement-based care	Thurs, 21 May (2-3pm)	https://uni-sydney.zoom.us/j/99292797315
6. Maximising the use of digiHealth solutions in youth mental health care	Thurs, 28 May (2-3pm)	https://uni-sydney.zoom.us/j/99899983293

Thank you!

CPD points can be claimed for psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers, occupational therapists, and mental health nurses.

Please contact tanya.jackson@sydney.edu.au for more information.

The Brain and Mind Centre would like to thank our research partners, such as

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