



From NHS England https://www.england.nhs.uk/2013/10/24/ed-mitchell-3/

- 1/3 of GP consultations are related to mental health (150, 000,000 consults/year)
- 1/4 NHS burden of disease but only 11% of the funding



foot.com

Some facts...



 Up to 40 per cent of A&E attendances are related to mental health, drugs, and alcohol (London figures)

opt.com

 There is increasing evidence of what a huge effect mental and physical problems have on each other

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Some facts...



 Having a co-morbid mental health problem increases the costs of services for a patient with a long term condition by 40 to 75 per cent



 People with serious mental illness are at risk of dying up to 25 years earlier than those without such illness

opt.com



 In the NHS we have separate services for Mental Health problems and services for Physical Health problems

https://www.england.nhs.uk/2013/10/24/ed-mitchell-3/

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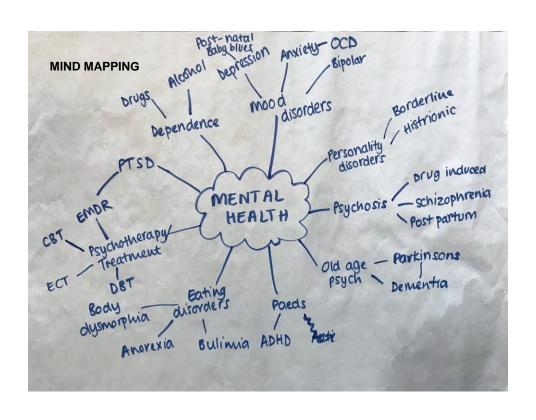


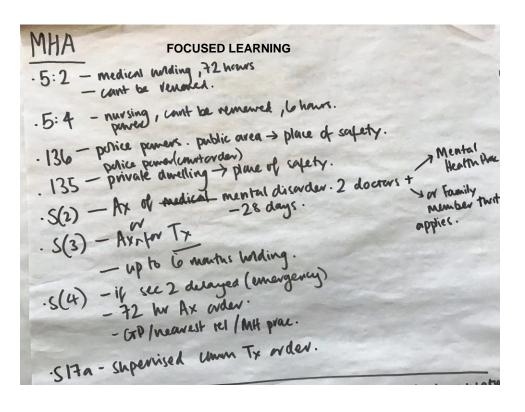
'An Ideal NHS'



- If money grew on trees and we had unlimited resources what would an ideal NHS look like for a patient?
- And what would an ideal NHS look like for a GP?

EXAMPLE OF GROUP SMALL GROUP WORK	Patients - Modern Montal Health - social multi
· better amms between 1°,2°+	- sharter waiting times - global west. —same day _ I WW vale.
patients.	·True 24° service.
· longer appt times.	.1 to 1 mwsing
·less admin - PA's.	· more staff - doctors/mursingstaff social.
. Home Visit team.	· patient choice of ? 1x
· Restricting / Of Revalidation	Dadiology services 24 - MRI'S
Appraical	over this where appropris.
· Complex Clinic Reflevals . — for those medically w-marbid.	. Greater funds for douglETOH services - detex (self referral)
dedicating phonecall appt GP.	I he althouse social economic
· Community radiology services.	policy change. social variety
	· Homeless care services





Suggestions on how to learn this topic

- What does good mental health look like?
- Recognising depression and explanation to a patient
- Recognising anxiety and explanation to a patient
- What is burnout and how do you prevent it?

fppt.com

Suggestions on how to learn this topic

- Suicide risk assessment
- Non-pharmacological treatments for low mood/depression/anxiety
- Starting an antidepressant
- Stopping an antidepressant/relapse advice

New GP Curriculum

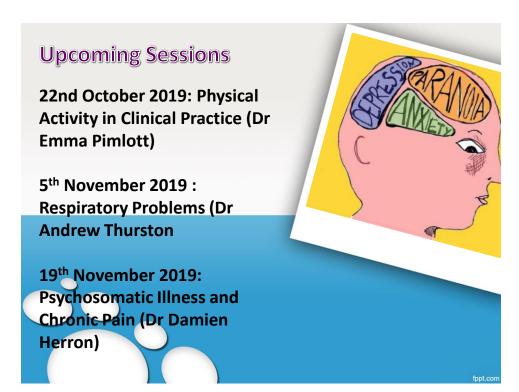


- https://www.rcgp.org.uk/-/media/Files/GPtraining-and-exams/Curriculum-2019/Curriculum-Topic-Guides-300819.ashx?la=en
- Page 205, 'How to learn this area of Clinical Practice' and 'How might this be tested in MRCGP'

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• RCGP SAMPLE AKT QUESTIONS 25-50



Other Mental Health Learning Resources

Sertraline Study Sept 2019



https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanpsy/art icle/PIIS2215-0366(19)30366-9/fulltext

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NICE CKS - DEPRESSION



Detailed evidence-based guidance:
 http://cks.nice.org.uk/depression#!scenario

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Cognitive Distortions in Depression

- All or nothing thinking (1 failure = complete failure)
- Overgeneralisation (assumptions)
- Mental filter (noticing –ves, ignoring +ves)
- Disqualifying the positive
- Magnification (of -ves) & Minimisation (of +ves)
- Jumping to (-ve) conclusions
- Emotional reasoning (assessing by feelings)
- Should statements (leads to disappointment)
- Labelling & Mislabelling (I am obviously a Failure because)
- Personalisation (blaming self when -ve events occur)

opt.com

Risk factors for suicide



- Male gender (three times more likely than women).
- Age (formerly elderly, now highest in the age group 39-45 years).
- Unemployed.
- Concurrent mental disorders.
- The treatment and care received after making a previous suicide attempt.
- Alcohol and drug abuse.
- Physically disabling or painful illness, including chronic pain.

Risk factors for suicide



- Low socio-economic status, loss of a job.
- Previous psychiatric treatment.
- Certain professions doctors, students.
- Low social support/living alone.
- Significant life events bereavement, family breakdown.
- Institutionalised eg, prisons, army.
- Bullying (sometimes a factor in children and adolescents where social media and/or pro-suicide websites play a part).

fppt.com

Switching Antidepressants



Example:

- To switch Fluoxetine to Sertraline...
- Stop Fluoxetine. Wait 4-7 days; start Sertraline at 25 mg per day and increase slowly

Consult a switching table (you will need to register once): https://www.mims.co.uk/antidepressants-guide-switching-withdrawing/mental-health/article/882430

Antidepressants in young people

NICE GUIDELINE CG28 (MARCH 2015)

https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng134

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Antidepressants in Young People

STEPPED CARE – FIVE STEPS

- 1. Detection and Risk Profiling
- 2. Recognition in Children referred to CAMHS
- 3. Mild Depression watchful waiting/supportive therapies/CBT/ guided self-help
- Mod/severe depression brief psychological therapy +/- fluoxetine
- 5. Unresponsive/recurrent/psychotic Intensive psychological therapy+/- fluoxetine, sertraline, citalogram, augmentation with antipsychotic

Antidepressants in pregnancy

- Many women stop taking so relapse rates are high
- Depressed women are more likely to smoke, drink alcohol and are less likely to attend for antenatal care leading to poorer outcomes
- Link to Depression in Pregnancy Information: http://patient.info/doctor/Depression-in-
 Pregnancy.htm

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Antidepressants in pregnancy

- Risks: The risk to fetus and neonate posed by medication, the risk of untreated mental illness, the risk of abrupt cessation of current medication
- 2-3% of pregnancies exposed to SSRIs
- Data conflicting but Paroxetine seems to be assoc with cardiovascular malformations, Sertraline with omphalocoele and SSRIs generally with pulmonary hypertension

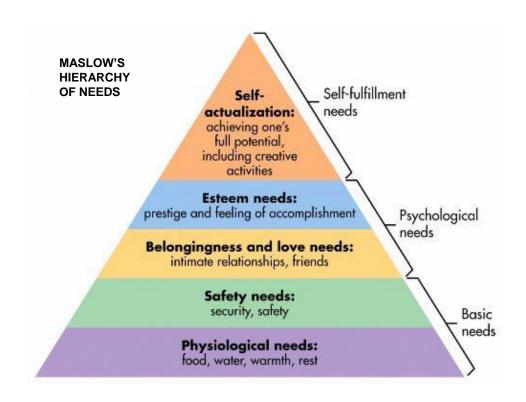
Antidepressants in pregnancy

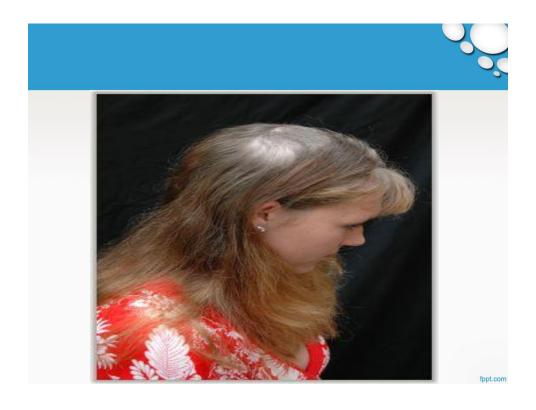
- Venlafaxine increases blood pressure during pregnancy
- In general, the advice is to avoid mirtazapine, reboxetine, moclobemide or venlafaxine
- Avoid St John's wort in pregnancy
- All antidepressants carry the risk of withdrawal or toxicity: neonatal hypotonia, irritability, excessive crying, sleeping difficulties and mild respiratory distress

fppt.con

Breastfeeding on Antidepressants

- Not usually recommended except when both the benefits of treatment for depression (or other mental health conditions) and the benefits of breastfeeding the baby outweigh the potential risks
- Paroxetine or Sertraline normally recommended









OCD

OBSESSION

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ANXIETY

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COMPULSION

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• TEMPORARY RELIEF

Real Patient Stories (comments section):

http://www.nhs.uk/conditions/Obsessive-compulsive-disorder/Pages/Introduction.aspx

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The SCOFF questions



- Do you make yourself Sick because you feel uncomfortably full?
- Do you worry you have lost Control over how much you eat?
- Have you recently lost more than One stone in a 3 month period?
- Do you believe yourself to be Fat when others say you are too thin?
- Would you say that Food dominates your life?
- One point for every "yes"; a score of ≥2 indicates a likely case of anorexia nervosa or bulimia

BMJ 1999;319:1467

Tools to assess Memory and Cognitive Function

MMSE

http://www.sco.edu/assets/1813/course 5 b handout.pdf

MOCA

http://dementia.ie/images/uploads/site-images/MoCA-Test-English_7_1.pdf
Instructions and scoring:

http://dementia.ie/images/uploads/site-images/MoCA-Instructions-English_2010.pdf

GP COG

http://www.alz.org/documents_custom/gpcog(english).pdf

6CIT

http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/862/opendoc/246891

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Assessing Capacity



To have capacity to make a decision, someone must be able to:

- Understand the information relevant to the decision.
- Retain the information
- Use that information as part of the process of making the decision
- Communicate his/her decision either by talking, signing, or any other means

http://bma.org.uk/mentalcapacity www.patient.co.uk/doctor/mental-capacity-act

opt.com