

# The Royal London Longstayers Project

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# Background

- Why we chose the project – The long stay patients are at risk of co-morbid physical and mental health problems. The RLH has between 270-290 patients a week identified as long stay patients.
- What was the problem? How to identify which 270-290 patients would benefit from a mental health assessment.

# Background continued

- The aim is to create an effective way of identifying long-stay patients who will benefit from input from the RAID team.
- Development of a check list by 31<sup>st</sup> of March 2015.
- Increase the number of long stay patients taken on by the RAID June 2015 to 2 per week.
- The long stay patients taken on by RAID to have a full psychosocial assessment with a completed care plan.

# Driver diagram

To increase the number of referrals to RAID of patients with unmet mental health needs who have a LoS of 30 days or more by 2 per week by July 2015

To develop a way of identifying the right patients

Referrals

Mental health awareness

Ward presence

Development of a screening tool

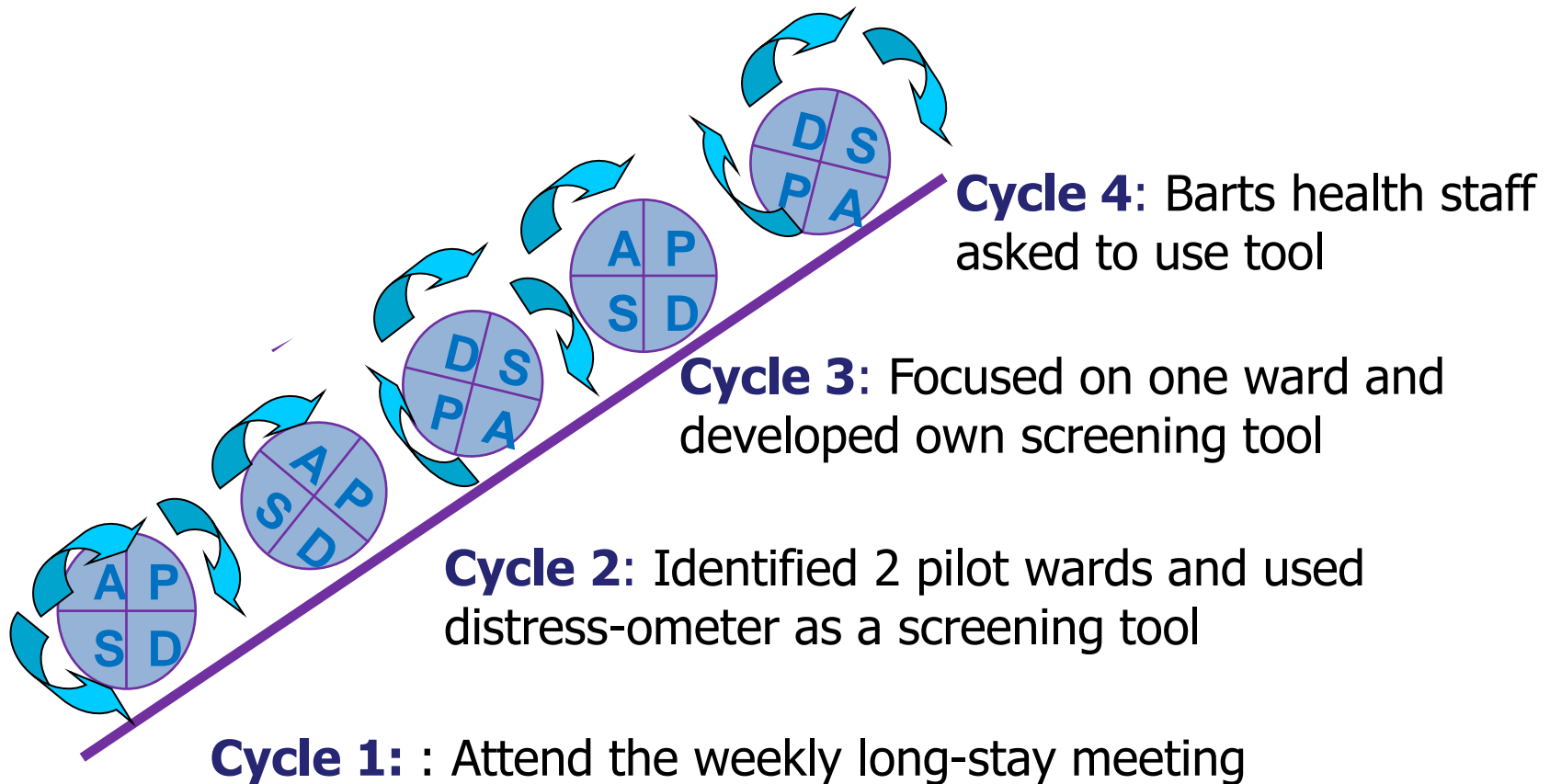
Managing complex behaviour training

Whole ward training

Daily ward attendance

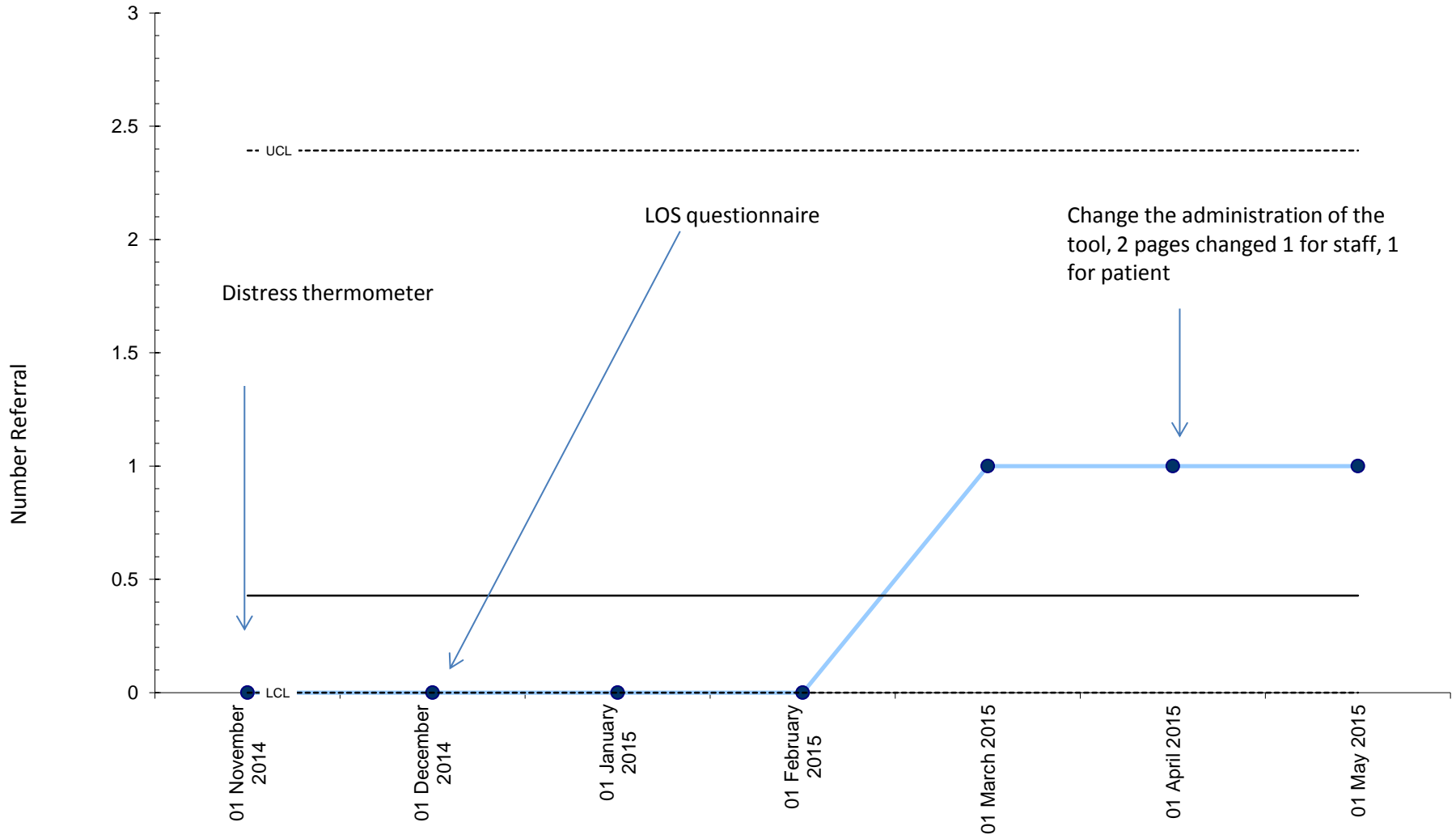
MDT attendance

# Sequence of PDSA's –



# Data

Number of referrals referred to RAID team plotted monthly on a C chart



# Learning

- Multiple PDSA is useful when trying to develop and test a different way of working in a complex system – there is less pressure to get it right.
- Involving partners to get ‘buy in’ is important. We used the affinity diagram method as a framework for discussion on long stay patients and mental health.

# What next?

- The next step in the project is testing the screening tool further – use on elder care wards.
- Barts health staff to test the tool.

## Challenges -

- The rolling out the tool will require work on identifying barriers within Barts health and the mental health team.