

Early intervention for psychosis services

An opportunity to promote recovery amid concerns on health care sustainability¹

1. McDauid, D. et al. PSSRU LSE. (2016)

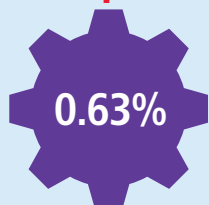
Psychosis /sai'kəʊsɪs/

Is a mental health problem, manifested through eg, schizophrenia, causing people to perceive things differently from those around them.² Early intervention in psychosis is a clinical approach to those experiencing symptoms of psychosis for the first time.¹

1. McDauid, D. et al. PSSRU LSE. (2016)

2. NHS Online. Available at: www.nhs.uk/conditions/Psychosis/Pages/Introduction.aspx Last accessed March 2017.

Schizophrenia affects 21 million people worldwide.³ It has a huge impact both on the individual affected, their families and society and is responsible for:

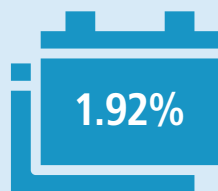


of all Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs)⁴ a measure of overall disease burden, expressed as the number of years lost due to ill-health, disability or early death.⁴

3. World Health Organization. 2016. Schizophrenia factsheet. Available at: www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs397/en/ Last accessed March 2017.

4. Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation. 2015. Global Health Data Exchange. Available at: ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool Last accessed March 2017.

5. Charrier, N. et al. URC Eco. (2013)

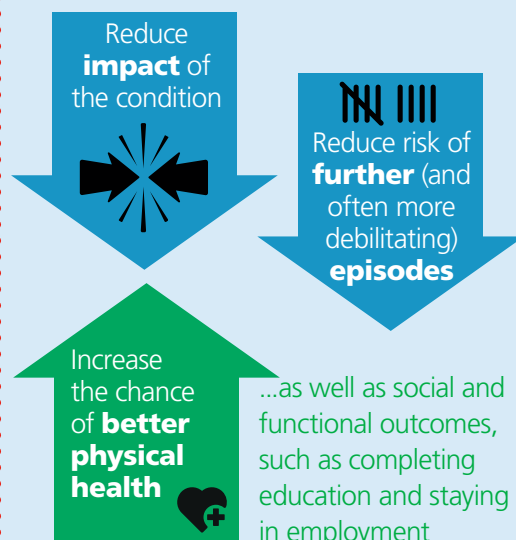


of all Years Lived with Disability (YLDs)⁴ a measure of years lived in a less than ideal state of health.⁴



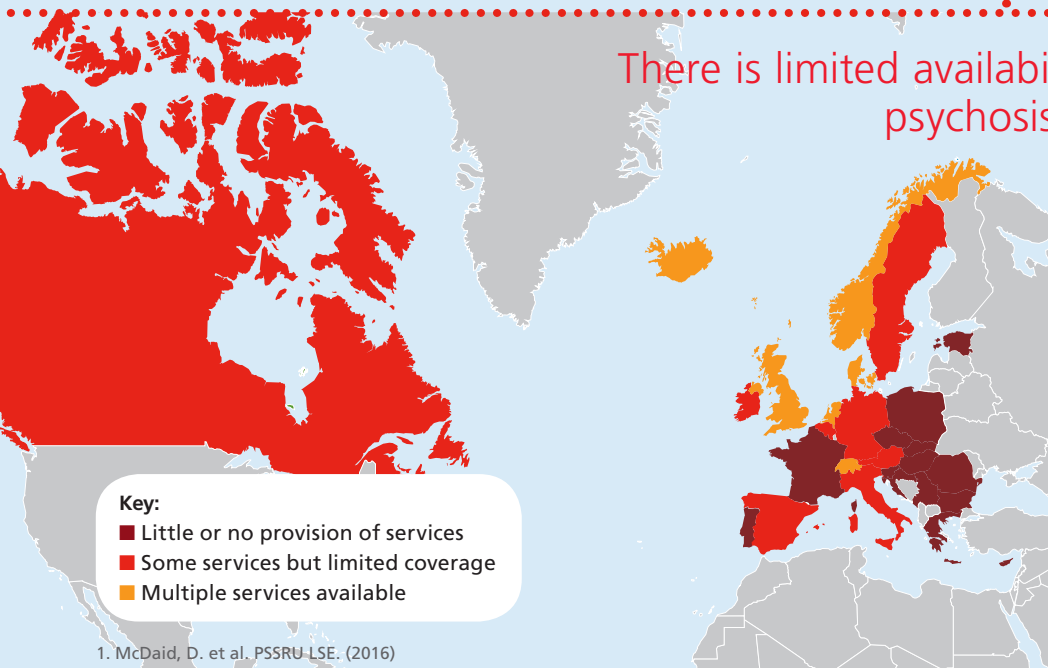
of national healthcare expenditures.⁵

Early intervention to support people with psychosis can help to:



1. McDauid, D. et al. PSSRU LSE. (2016)

There is limited availability of early intervention psychosis services across Europe¹



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- A key challenge is a lack of funding
- Funding may be linked to specific research projects and for limited time periods
- Programmes are not always fully staffed or implemented
- Basic variation in services is offered by programmes. There is a limited availability of educational, employment or physical health related offerings

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FACILITATING SERVICE DEVELOPMENT LOCALLY: 10 RECOMMENDATIONS¹

Healthcare system change



1. Pilot evaluation of different early interventions models, taking account of different system infrastructure.



2. Encourage collaboration with primary care services.

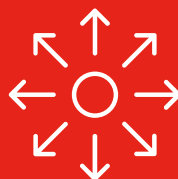


3. Modify payment mechanisms to encourage development of early interventions services.

Service planning



4. Innovation in planning eg, developing predictive modelling tools.



5. Strengthen and utilise evidence on cost effectiveness of early interventions.



6. Beyond benchmarking: action to encourage fidelity in implementation.

Widening access and coverage



7. Widen service-user access to over 40s and under 18s.



8. Broaden focus of service provision to cover social functioning.



9. Co-locate or host services in less stigmatising surroundings.

Communication



10. Identify champions to raise awareness of evidence demonstrating the effectiveness of early interventions services.

1. McDaid, D. et al. PSSRU LSE. (2016)

