

Family
Na>igation
Project

at Sunnybrook

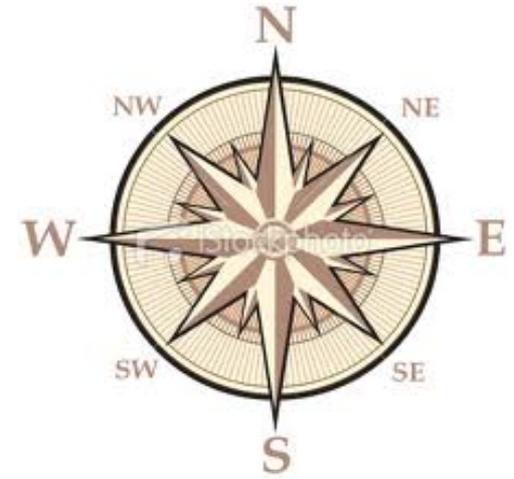
Beyond list-giving: Exploring the need for youth and family Mental Health and Addiction Navigation Services in Ontario and how it can be done!

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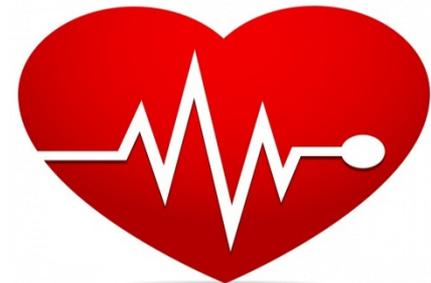
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The History of Navigation (US)

- > Original concept of patient navigation by **Dr. Freeman in 1990** (*Harlem Hospital for cancer care*)
- > U.S. policymakers “**Patient Navigator Outreach and Chronic Disease Prevention Act of 2005**”
- > 2008 – *Harold P. Freeman Patient Navigation Institute*
- > 2015 – *American’s College of Surgeon’s Commission on Cancer* require accredited cancer facilities to have a *Patient Navigation* program



The History of Navigation (Canada)

- > One of the **first navigation programs** in Canada was in **Nova Scotia** in 2001
- > As programs evolved, **functions became more professionalized** – often being taken over by **nurses** and **social workers**
- > 2011 – *Canadian Medical Association Journal* stated that “**patient navigation**” was becoming the “**norm**”
- > 2012 – *Canadian Partnership Against Cancer* provides a detailed **set of competencies** for professional navigators

What is Navigation?

- > **Patient or Care Navigators:** they are trained healthcare workers who help patients “navigate” their care journey, most often within the hospital or healthcare service.
(Oncology Nurse & Health Navigators)
- > **System Navigators:** their primary role is to help create effective links between appropriate health and social resources.
- > **Family Navigators:** provide family support, education, advocacy, coaching, information and follow-up services to link families with additional community resources.

What is navigation:

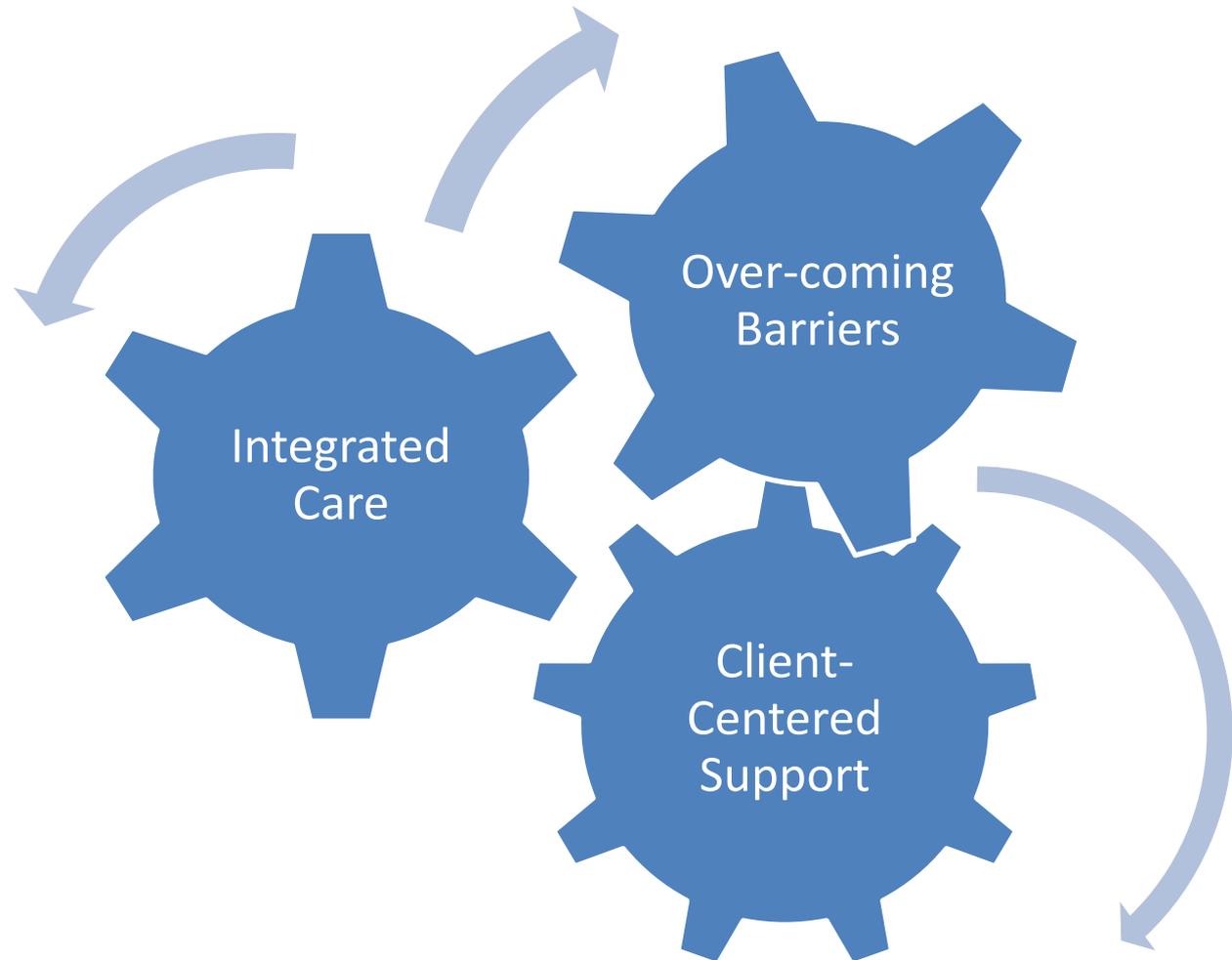
What conditions are appropriate?

- > No clear treatment pathways established in the system (complex system)
- > Multiple services are required in the treatment plan
- > Multiple service providers are available in the system, but they are not interconnected
- > Illness involves family members/caregivers in a substantive and often stressful way
- > Chronic or recurrent illnesses (ie. cancer, HIV, Alzheimer's, autism)

What is Navigation?

Scoping Review

Mullen, Levitt, Markoulakis et al, 2016



(2016, Mullen, J., Levitt, A., Markoulakis, R.)

What is Family Navigation?

- > Various models:
 - In hospital vs. in community
 - Navigators who are clinical vs. those with lived experience
 - Differing age categories
 - Variance in focus of concerns (ie. behavioural, judicial, addiction)
 - Difference in roles
 - Crisis vs. non-crisis
 - Some with support groups & community programs
- > Research? Best practices?
- > Education/Credentials?



Our History

By Families, for Families



- > Started by parents with lived experience, who had come up against hurdles in finding care for their children
- > Determined to **make change** so other families wouldn't have to experience the same struggles
- > Implored psychiatric leadership at Sunnybrook to take action!
- > Envisioned a **high-caliber, personalized service** in which they could place their **trust** – a service that would **match** the youth and family with the right professional or program in a timely way
- > When we couldn't find one, **we built one**

Our History (cont'd)

- > Sunnybrook was committed to the program vision
- > Secured a commitment from **RBC** in 2013 for the “**Run for the Kids**” to support the program which seeded the program; and since have garnered **support** from other private donors
- > Program unofficially **launched** in **November 2013** in response to overwhelming number of calls after the first run
- > Over the **past four years**, program has continued to grow to meet needs and overcome system barriers

Why focus on families?

- > Families/caregivers are most often the initiators of **health care support**
- > Families are the **guardians of important medical and family history information**
- > Families are often the only, or at least, the most valuable way of **monitoring for progress of treatment**
- > Families are often the centre of the environment in which the youth is living
- > Few services exist that orient their support to the **whole family**



Mental health stats (Ontario)

- > **1.2 million youth** are affected by mental illness and **less than 20%** receive treatment
- > **60% increase in hospitalizations** for youth seeking treatment for mental health issues since 2009
- > **Over 9,000 youth waiting** for long-term psychotherapy
- > **Suicide is 2nd most common cause of death** among youth age 15-19 in Canada
- > Stats Canada found that **caregiving for an individual with MHA is more stressful**, with greater negative impacts on emotional well-being, than other caregiving roles

Our Model of Care



“Blend expert clinical care with the knowledge & understanding of lived experience to connect families to the right care at the right time.”

- > Model designed by parents with lived experience
- > Free service, phone and email based
- > Families/caregivers of youth 13-26 in the Greater Toronto Area (population 6.4 million) with mental illness and/or addiction
- > Navigators are clinically trained professionals
- > Psychiatric oversight in all cases
- > Peer support through Parent Advocate with Lived Experience
- > Profiling & Resource matching
- > Collaboration and coordination with other service providers
- > Address needs of the whole family; using family-centred care

Why families contact us

- > Don't understand mental illness/addictions or the system of services
- > Know their child needs help, but can't figure out a way into the system
- > They are in the system,
 - but can't figure out how to advocate for their loved one
 - know how to advocate, but not getting the help they need
 - getting the help, but multiple resources not coordinated
 - help available, but can't get their youth to attend or follow up
 - youth willing, but exhausted all possible local resources
 - exhausted all possible local and international resources



FNP Team



- > Medical Director
- > Administrative Director
- > Director of Strategic Planning & Partnerships
- > Psychiatrists (2)
- > Navigators (9)
- > Parent Advocate with Lived Experience (PAL)
- > Intake Worker
- > PhD Research Coordinator
- > Research Assistant
- > Admin Support and Data Coordinator
- > Students (2 *summer*)
- > Family Advisory Council (FAC) (12)

Navigation Process

- > Self-referral via phone or email (caregiver or youth)
- > Screening with Intake Coordinator
- > Triaged to a navigator (2-3 days)
- > Intake Assessment
- > Team review
- > Resource finding, collaboration and coordination with other service providers (private or public)
- > Exploring options with family/youth
- > Working collaboratively with other services
- > Continued support to family/youth
- > Follow-up
- > Deactivation



FNP

Who we serve/stats

Total # of families navigated to date:	2000
Navigator Caseload:	40-50
# of new clients per month:	50-55
Average "length of stay":	4 months
Average number of family members involved in a navigation episode:	2.1
Average age of youth of concern:	19
Cases in which the parent is the initial contact:	87%

Surveying the Need for Navigation in Ontario

> Methods

- Cross-sectional quantitative survey
- Target: Adults ages 35-65 caring for a youth age 30 or under
- Screened in if caring for youth with mental health, emotional, behavioural, or substance use issue of concern
- n = 259 out of 840 respondents

Prevalent Concerns

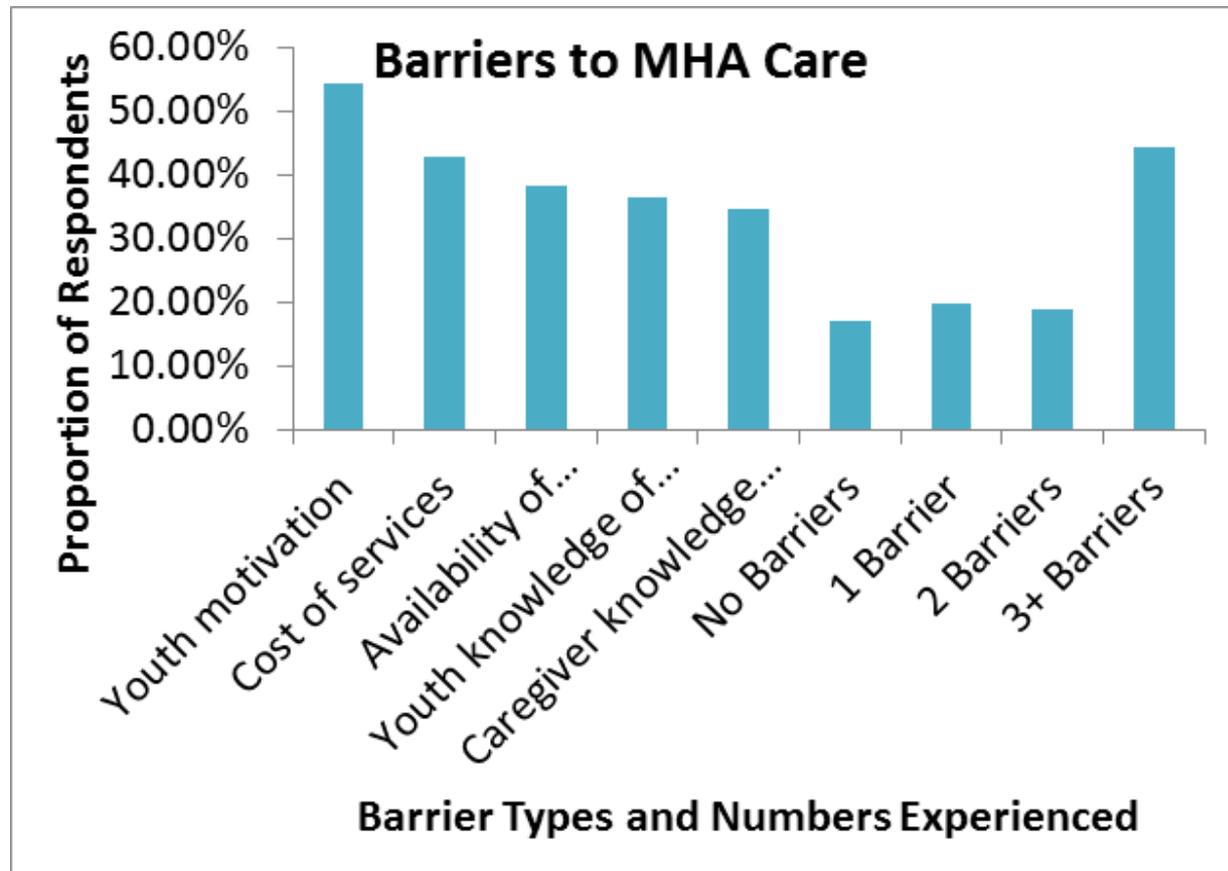
Issues

Difficulties with academics	126 (49.6%)
Outbursts of anger or rage	105 (41.3%)
Difficulty sleeping	103 (40.6%)
Lacking energy or motivation	100 (39.4%)
Worrying constantly	98 (38.6%)

Diagnoses

Depression	78 (30.1%)
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder	72 (27.8%)
Generalized Anxiety	55 (21.2%)
Autism Spectrum Disorder	32 (12.4%)
Obsessive Compulsive Disorder	21 (8.1%)

Prevalent Concerns (con't)



Navigation example



- > Mother calls about her 16 y.o. daughter Maria
- > ADD diagnosed in grade 3
- > 2 years ago her mood began to change, with depression and anxiety
- > Last year her marks started to decline and she developed severe nausea and vomiting associated with anxiety
- > Started using marijuana to control nausea over 1 year ago
- > More than a dozen visits to ED

Navigation example – Part II

- > Dad is overwhelmed. Found daughter's THC in the car 6 months ago and took it to relax. Now smoking daily and refuses to engage in resolving daughter's medical crisis
- > Younger sister (12) distressed; recently Maria is constantly irritated and angry, especially with sister
- > Mom has taken time off work to try to deal with Maria's situation
- > Maria refuses to go for psychiatric or psychological assistance and denies she has drug issue – THC is only thing that controls her nausea

What would you suggest?

