

EPI Services in Canada Evaluating and Improving Equity in EPI Access and Engagement



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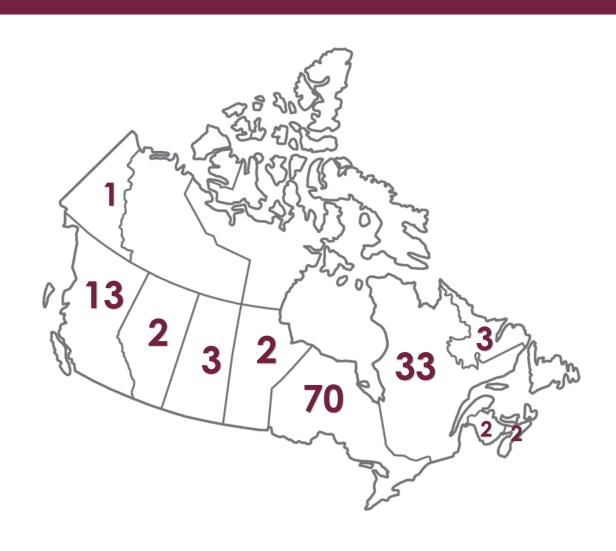


Disclosures

 President, Association québécoise des programmes pour premiers épisodes psychotiques (AQPPEP)



EPI Services Across Canada



Early Intervention for Psychosis Services Implementation in Quebec, Canada: The State of Affairs

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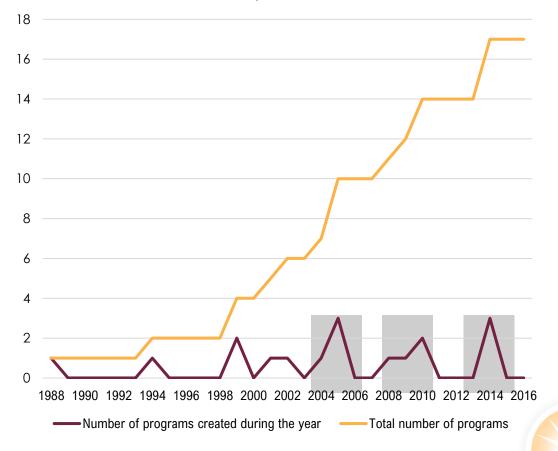
History of EIS in Quebec

Revolutionising care for FEP for over 30 years

Quebec, 1987-2016: Clinician-led initiatives

- Pioneering programs founded in the late 1980s and 1990s
- Decentralised efforts, lack of institutional support
- 2004: foundation of AQPPEP
 - Association of clinicians, researchers and managers in EIS
 - Advocacy role for patients and EIS
 - Continuing education opportunities: conferences and webinars
 - Mentorship and networking
 - Biennial public education campaigns
- 2014: First implementation guide published by the Centre national d'excellence en santé mentale (CNESM) and a Quebec EIS expert committee

Evolution of EIS implementation in Quebec, 1987-2016



2017: Increased governmental involvement

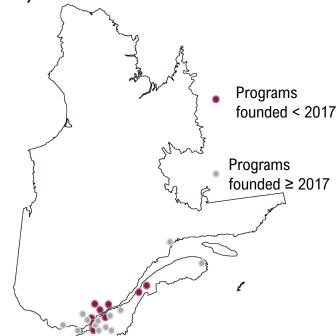
- Growing formal political support since 2010's with strong recommendation in the *Plan d'action en* Santé mentale 2015-2020 for EIS implementation
- Provincial standards with key performance indicators published by the Ministry of Health and Social Services (2017) revised 2022
- Dedicated funding for EIS: 10 million CAD investments announced in 2017
- Expert implementation support through the CNESM
 - For initial implementation and ongoing support
 - Field work and direct feedback to programs

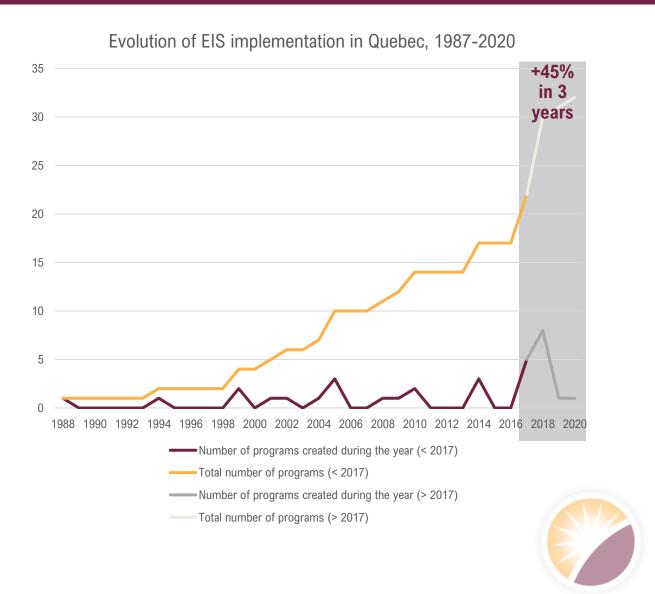


Immediate effects are noted with increased political support

- 16 programs created 2017-2020
 - 45% increase in total number of programs
- Estimated covered population:
 - 3.75 million (46% of the province's population)

• 7.7 million (94%)





Our study

Goals

- To describe Quebec EISs' adherence to essential components of the model
- To describe the impact of additional governmental involvement on EIS implementation
- To assess barriers and facilitators to successful EIS implementation

Methods

Two surveys: each was set as a cross-sectional descriptive study

2016

- Data collected from program coordinators 2015-2016
- Analysis 2016-2018
- n=17 programs (out of 18 existing at the time)

2020

- Data collected from program coordinators Feb-Nov 2020
- Analysis Nov 2020-Feb 2021
- n=28 programs (out of 33 known existing ones)
 - 17 programs founded < 2017
 - 11 programs founded ≥ 2017



Comparative results 2016 (n=17) - 2020 (n=28)

Domains	Component	Improved in 2020 vs 2016	Similar in 2020 vs 2016	Reduced in 2020 vs 2016
	Admission criteria	X		
	Open referral	X		
Early detection	Target delays		X	
and accessibility	Actual delays	X		
	Referral sources education		X	
	General population education			X
	Service duration		X	
Program	Biopsychosocial interventions	X (educational and employment support)	X	X (peer support)
operations	Outreach	X		
operations	Guideline use		X	_
	UHR-P services			X
	Interdisciplinary teams		X	
	Patient-to-case manager ratios		X	
Organisational	Use of standardised clinical tools		X	
components	Quality assurance			X
·	Patient & treatment outcome evaluation		X	
	Continuing education	X		
2020: < 50% of p	programs 50-80% of programs > 80% of programs			

Improvements in accessibility and involvement in continuing education

Several organisational factors can influence implementation

Staff turnover

Several programs with substantial turnover in 2019-2020

Financial resources

Quality and durability: 41% poor/nonexistent

Human resources

Clinical: 41% poor

Administrative: 74% poor

Staff workload 64% slight/heavy overload

Physical resources

37% poor

Team morale and cohesion

Morale: 70% very good/excellent Cohesion: 89% very good/excellent

Opportunities

Strengths

Institutional support

82% moderate/very good

Ease of integrating new practices

70% most of the time/always



Conclusions and future developments

Implementation challenges

Clinical and administrative database use

Patient:case manager ratios

Rural/remote regions without access

Necessary adaptations for diverse populations? First Nations, homeless young people, culturally & linguistically diverse, LGBTQA+, etc.

Program evaluation & quality assurance

Access to youthfriendly inpatient units

Uneven access to supervision

Public education

Rapid access

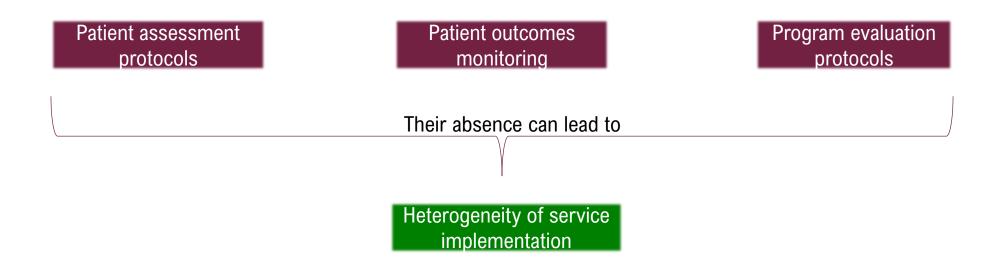
Older programs: new recommendations regarding accessibility

Services for young people at UHR-P



Implementation challenges

- Heterogeneity during widespread program implementation is a well-known risk
- Our study shows existing potential risk factors of program drift
- Delicate balance between adapting to regional challenges and specificities and adherence to the model







SAR PEP: A rapid learning health system (RLHS) to monitor and guide real time implementation of early intervention for psychosis services in Quebec, Canada



Centre de recherche sur les soins et les services de première ligne de l'Université Laval



Funding-FRQS-Partenariat Innovation Québec - Janssen



PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS



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QUEBEC'S EIS & SAR PEP



33 clinics (↑ from 18 in 2017)

11 clinics within 10 CISSS & CIUSSS

225+ healthcare professionals 60+ psychiatrists

90+ healthcare professionals
33 psychiatrists
11 team leaders

 \sim 2,700 active patients (in growth : 3,100 estimated by MSSS)

~ 1,370 new cases / year

~ 1,950 active patients

~ 833 new cases / year

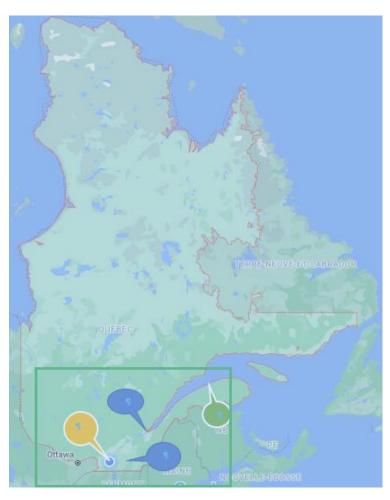
2020 survey

5 patient partners4 family partners

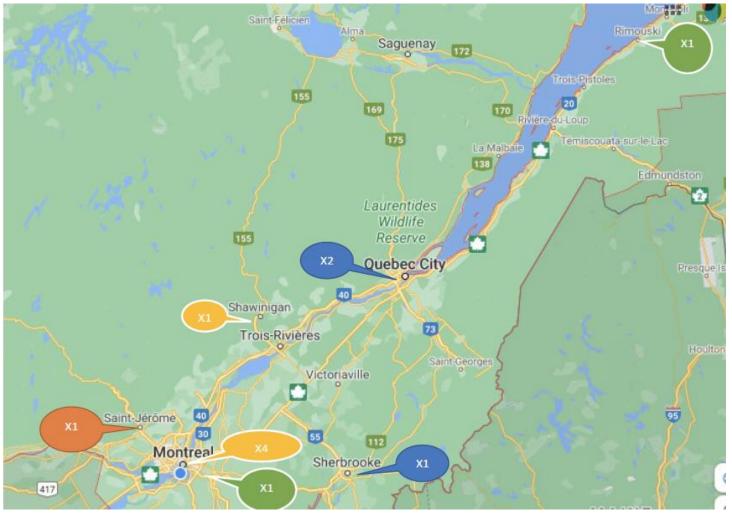
Partnership with CNESM-MSSS & AQPPEP



SITE SELECTION



Pilot Project: 11 sites





SITES

EIS	Area/region	Urban, semi-rural, rural	Years of operation	Average number of active service users	Average number of full-time staff
1	Montreal	Urban	10+	290	16
2	Montreal	Urban	10+	190	11
3	Quebec	Urban	10+	180	15
4	Quebec	Urban - child/teen	10+	50	5
5	Montreal	Urban	10+	290	18
6	Montreal	Urban	10+	190	4
7	Monteregie	Urban - semi-rural	< 5	230	11
8	Bas-St-Laurent	Semi-rural	10+	40	7
9	Laurentians	Semi-rural	< 5	160	10
10	Mauricie	Semi- Urban /rural	10+	50	4
11	Sherbrooke	Urban /semi-rural	< 5	130	11

SAR PEP



Clinicians & Team coordinators

Service users







INDICATORS & STANDARDS

Knowledge synthesis



Needs assessment



Identification of relevant indicators



MEASURING



- Clinical outcomes
- Transformation of clinical practices
- Data-informed changes in decisions at program and provincial level

CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES



- Conferences, e-learning/webinars
- Paired program mentorship
- Co-creation and sharing of tools



HEALTH TECHNOLOGIES

- Electronic data-capture platform(REDCap)
- Evidence generation at a provincial level (aggregation)
- Feedback on performance



Feedback reception



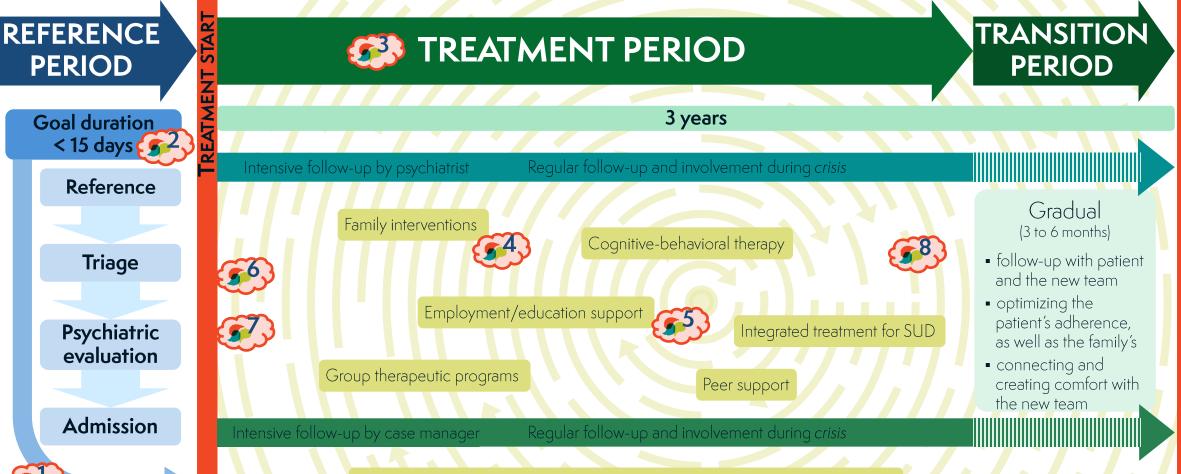






Transfer to:

- another service 12nd or 3rd
- 1st line mental health service
- family doctor



SAR PEP INDICATORS

Community integration

Access to care process

PERIOD

Triage

Access to care systemic delays

Service users' engagement and satisfaction

4 Family engagement

- Evidence based practices and recovery oriented
- **Continuous Education** (CE)
- **Clinician to Patient Ratios**

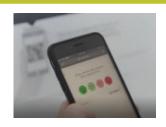
Self-reported outcome by the patient



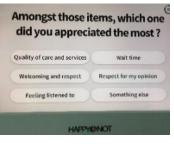
SURVEY EXAMPLES

Service Users









mongst those it did you apprecia	
Quality of care and services	Waittime
Welcoming and respect	Respect for my opinion
Feeling listened to	Something else

What type of impact did the services	nad on you	r managemen	t or:		c
	U			(=	Not applicable/ don't know
Your mental health	0	0	0	0	0
Your physical health	0	0	0	0	0
Your job or school situation	0	0	0	0	0
Your living situation (where you live)	0	0	0	0	0
Your leisure activities	0	0	0	0	0

Clinical team leaders (4-monthly)

G1.2	How many psychiatrists are there in the team (ETC)?	
G2	How many patients do you have whose file is active to date? * Obligatory	
G3	How many new patients have been referred to you in the last 4 months, ie since ? * Obligatory	

Family & Relatives

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not applicable/l don't know
I am satisfied with the support (e.g., advice, information, time) that I have received from the <u>psychiatrist(s)</u>	0	0	0	0	0
am satisfied with the support (e.g., advice, information, time) that I have eceived from the <u>case</u> <u>nanager(s)/intervention worker(s)</u>	0	0	0	0	0
I am satisfied with the OTHER services (e.g., psychoeducation, family therapy) that I have received	0	0	0	0	0



HAPPY OR NOT



It documents indicators that contribute the most to patient satisfaction/dissatisfaction.





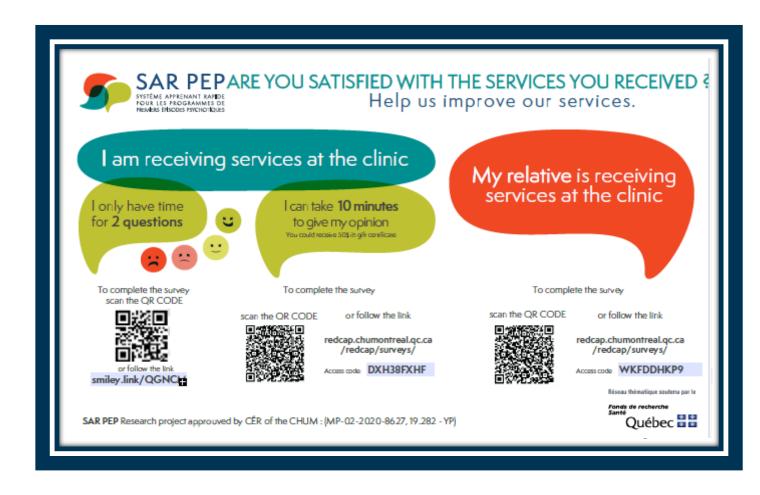






EXAMPLES OF POSTERS AND CARDS CREATED WITH THE PATIENT PARTNERS







IMPLEMENTATION -

EVALUATION RE AIM FRAMEWORK

Achieved 🗹



Not started / not reached by majority

REACH

How much of the targeted population participates in the RLHS

EFFECTIVENESS

Impact of the intervention on outcomes

ADOPTION

Extent and ease of adoption, and degree of change

IMPLEMENTATION

Facilitators and barriers

MAINTENANCE

Data collection, via technological tools, is maintained by the clinics throughout the project and they wish to keep it going after.



REACH & ADOPTION

PARTICIPATION IN KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER MEETINGS

Research Meetings

Adapting the RLHS to the clinics' needs



100%

of the clinics were represented at each meeting

Knowledge transfer



100%

of the clinics were represented at 2+ sessions

Individualized KT meetings

Clinic's results related to the respect of the essential components



11/11 linics attended their meeting



REACH & ADOPTION





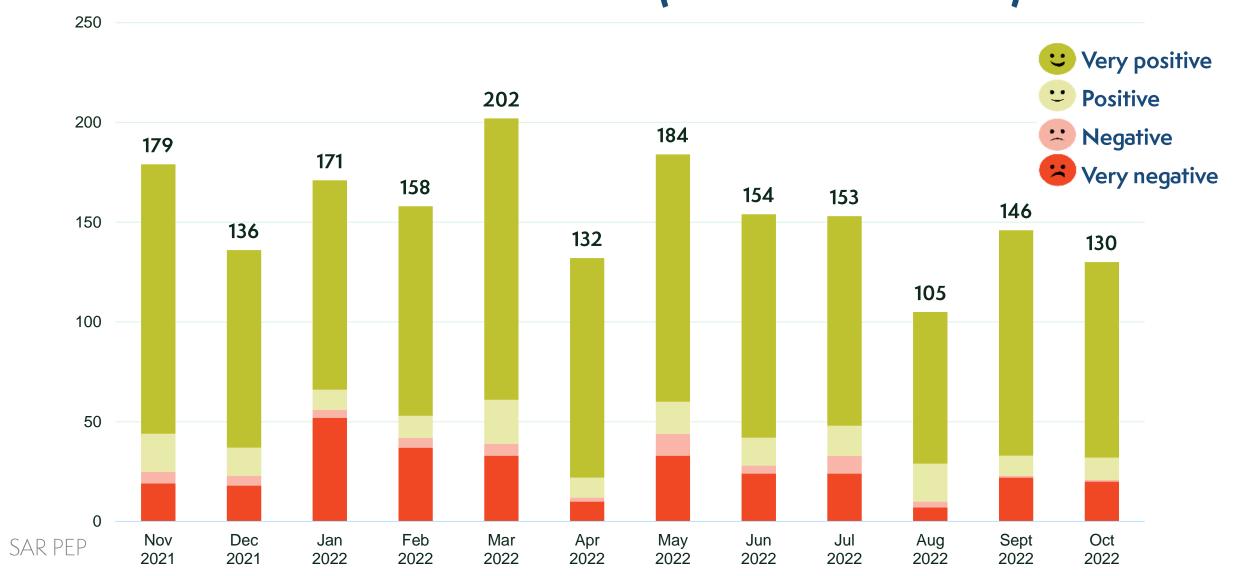


100 % accepted to participate

Clinic	# active patients (average)	Start # Happy or Not Happy or Participations REDCap				Happy or Participations		# patients - REDCap		# families - REDCap		
	(======		Total	Last 4 months		Total	Last 4 months	Total	Last 4 months			
1	292	2020-10-13	762	90	2021-03-01	68	42	13	3			
2	190	2020-11-04	476	61	2021-03-01	0	0	0	0			
3	183	2021-03-18	1015	171	2021-04-01	0	0	0	0			
4	51				2021-08-01			0	0			
5	289	2021-04-26	163	39	2021-04-01		0		1			
6	194	2021-05-05	80		2021-05-01		0		0			
7	227	2021-07-01	680	40	2021-05-01		0		O			
8	43				2021-04-01	4			1			
9	158	2021-05-04	586	82	2021-04-01	47	13	2	0			
10	81	2021-05-04	342	180	2021-04-01							
11	52	2021-05-03	136	3	2021-04-01	3	0		0			
12	126				2021-04-01	11	0	5	0			



REACH - PATIENTS' ENGAGEMENT IN ENTERING DATA EFFECTIVENESS (PT SATISFACTION)





REACH PARTICIPATION IN RESEARCH MEETINGS

Date	Туре	Targeted Audience	Number of partners	Managers	Team leaders	Clinicians	Partners	Research team	Number of clinics represented
February 14, 2020	Stakeholders meeting	All	28	8	3	11	3	3	10/10
October 2, 2020	Stakeholders meeting	All	33	6	8	11	3	5	11/11
April 30, 2021	Stakeholders meeting	All	30	4	9	11	3	3	11 / 11
Nov. 5, 2021	Stakeholders meeting	All	25	4	8	5	2	6	11 / 11
May 11, 2022	Stakeholders meeting	All	46	7	9	15	6	9	11 / 11



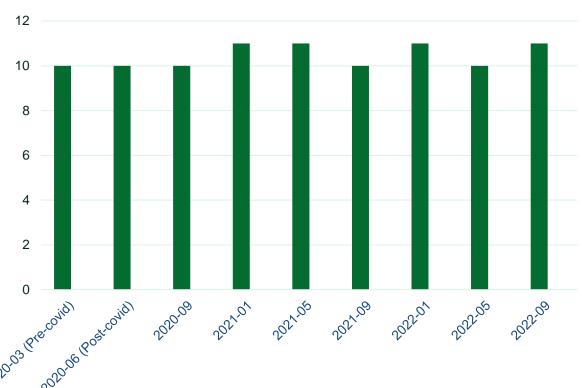
REACH - PARTICIPATION IN KT SESSIONS

Date	Topic	Targeted Audience	Number of partners	Managers	Team leaders	Clinicians	Lived expericencP artners	Research team	Number of clinics represented
Nov. 10, 2020	Clinical Database	Research and team leaders	4	1	3	na	na	na	4 / 10
Jan. 15, 2021	Feedbacks	All	26	6	9	7	1	4	11 / 11
Mar. 19, 2021	Access delays	Team leaders managers	23	4	7	8	0	3	11 / 11
Oct. 8, 2021	Care Transfer post EIS	All	18	1	5	6	2	6	6 / 11
May 27, 2022	Family engagement	All	37	3	7	22	3	2	8 / 11
Oct.22, 2022	Youth engagement/ disengagement	All	50	5	9	29	3	4	9 / 11
June-Oct 2021	Feedback on EIS indicators for each clinic	Clinical teams							11/11



ADOPTION - IMPACT ON THE ABILITY TO COLLECT DATA

Number of clinics who responded at each timepoint



Reduction of total time to collect data From 2 months to 3 weeks





ADOPTION - IMPACT ON THE ABILITY TO COLLECT MORE COMPLEX DATA

Capacity to collect disengagement data

Capacity to collect ALL data on antipsychotic medication prescriptions (PA offer, clozapine, injectables)













Indicators	Ability to collect data	Standards reached?	Improvement - in progress
Youth engagement and satisfaction		(Improving participation in REDCap Improve data on disengagement
Family engagement		(1)	Improving participation in REDCap Improving Family engagement Data
Access to Care Process		(
Delays to access care			Delays slightly higher than standard in some clinics
Staff Continuing training			
Patient :case manager ratios			Ratios slightly above standards for some clinics only
Evidence-based, recovery-oriented interventions offered			
Patient self-reported clinical evolution			In progress - Feedbacks being created



EFFECTIVENESS - RAPID INTEGRATION OF KNOWLEDGE INTO CLINICAL PRACTICES

Improvement - access to services

Reduction of 1st contact delay

Reduction of exclusion criteria

3/11 1/11

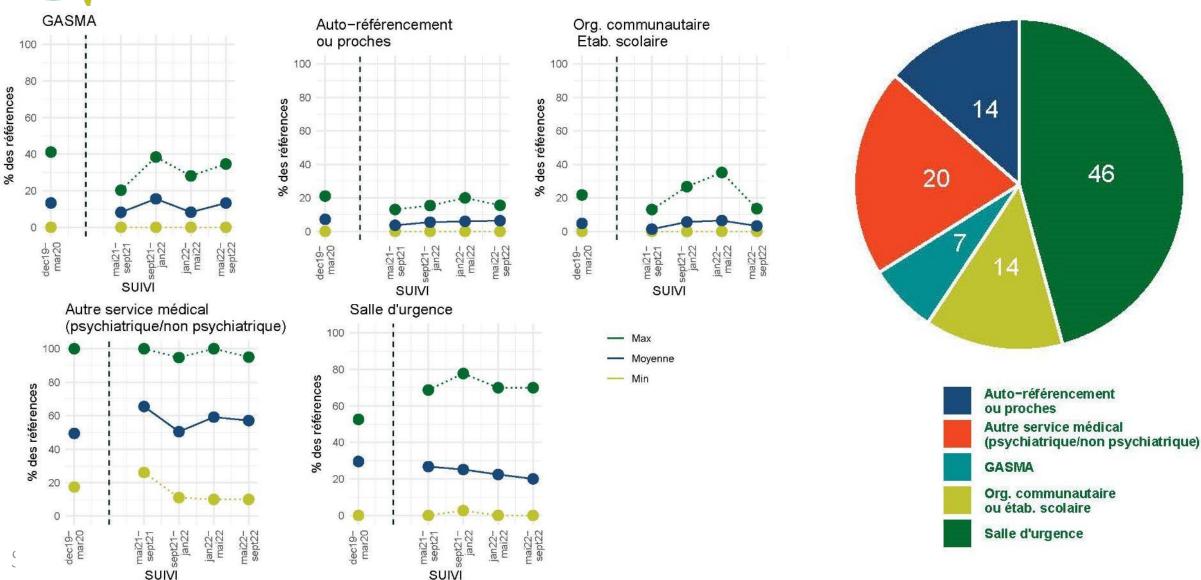
- Increase in references made by relatives, schools and in self-referencing
- Increase in staff getting continuous training

49.8% --- 82.3%

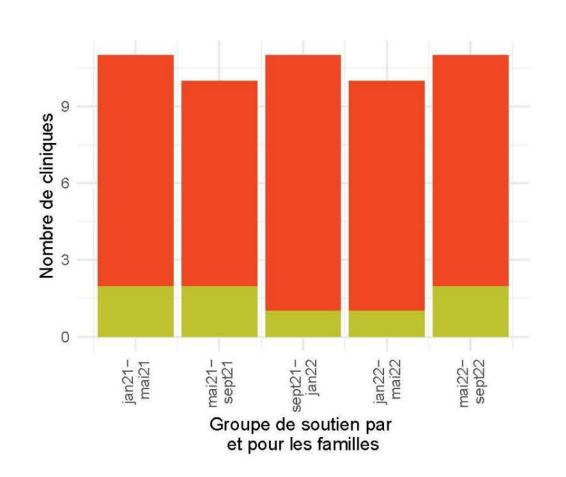
DIFFERENCE IN PRACTICES OR REALITIES

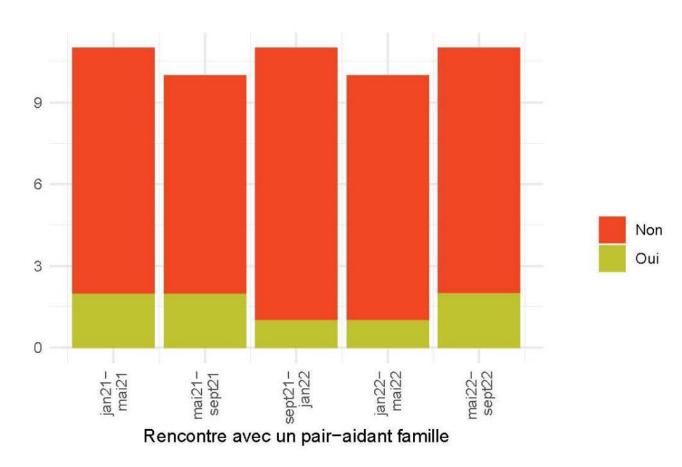
E.G.: ACCESSIBILITY- SOURCE OF REFERENCES

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SUPPORT FROM AND FOR RELATIVES / PEER-WORKERS





CULTURE CHANGE: USERS AT THE HEART OF EIS QUALITY IMPROVEMENT



Integrating users' perspective into:

The care setting

The care process

Research



FEEDBACK ON SATISFACTION « HAPPY OR NOT »

Users' satisfaction from October 13th 2020 to October 31st 2022

Across the province (Québec): 11 clinics – 1,950 patients

Are you satisfied with the services received today?



72.1% 2696 resp.



11.0% 412 resp.



3.9% 144 resp.



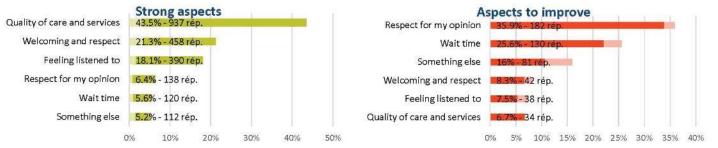
13.0% 485 resp.

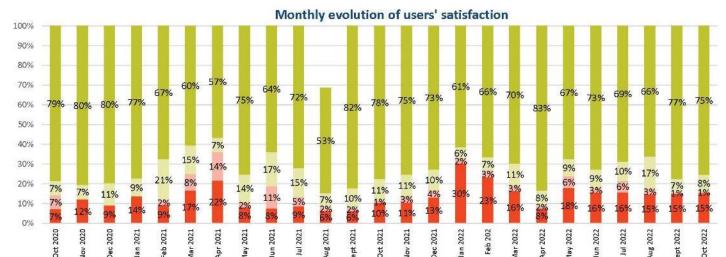
72.1%

Total - 3737 resp.

Reports are sent by e-mail at the chosen frequency









ONLINE MULTIMEDIA LIBRARY

In continuous co-construction

Adapted Pharmacotherapy

Doit-on se méfier de la médication en psychiatrie? Cours de Ridha Joober en 2008











Access to care process (incl. delays)

Le regard croisé des acteurs sur les trajectoires de services lors d'un premier épisode psychotique – études de cas pour illustrer des parcours de soins et de services

> Marie-Hélène Morin, t.s, professeure-chercheuse Maryse Proulx, t.s., professionnelle de recherche Université du Québec à Rimouski (UQAR)





Améliorer l'accès aux services de psychothérapie : Relier les leçons apprises de l'Australie et du Royaume-Uni au contexte canadien





https://sarpep.ca



TOOLS

of clinics using it

On hold (IT or other)

Clinico-administrative database for EIS

3 / 12

2/12

Clinical tool kit for care transfert after EIS (interactive discharge summary template and information sheets for patient/families)

2 / 12

4 / 12

Toolkit for collecting users' satisfacton with services (electronic tablets, advertising posters, cards with QR codes)

12 / 12



NEXT STEPS



Large scale implementation in Quebe with MSSS partnership





Pan-Canadian efforts to implement a common RLHS with provincial specificities?





Opportunity for better patient/family empowerment and involvment in their recovery within the RLHS



PEER SUPPORT A SAR PEP PILOT PROJECT





PEER SUPPORT PROJECT



3-year pilot project



One family and/or patient peer support worker in each of the 11 pilot project clinics



Advisory and coordination committee of patients, family members, and clinicians

1st meeting coming up in January 2023



Project co-coordination with patient and family partners

Conclusions of the 2016-2020 surveys

- The Cadre's publication has had an immediate impact on EIS, especially newer ones
- Policy support with dedicated funding is key for widespread implementation
- Rapid implementation of EIS with adequate adherence to core components of the model is possible
- Some differences between older and newer programs exist
 - Benefit of experience vs benefit of the blank slate
- Clinical interventions are strengths of Quebec EIS
- Longitudinal challenges in implementing organisational components
- Potential facilitators and barriers have been identified, further exploration is required
- Supporting implementation helps fidelity-----> RLHS



CONCLUSION ABOUT SAR PEP

Quickly generated

Changes to RLHS quickly integrated for research

Culture change:

Fast feedbacks for clinicians

Quick integration for practice changes

result-informed care improvement



DISCUSSION

- 1
- What are your thoughts on embedding a learning health system in your own context?
- 2
- What is a future direction our early intervention learning health system should take?
- Pan-canadian scaling up to other provinces?
- 3
- How are learning health systems similar to or different from data-based care?

- 4
- How can learning health systems promote patient and family involvement in treatment decision-making and quality improvement?



Questions?

To submit a question please use the "Ask A Question" button on the top right of your screen.





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