

Training Psychiatric Residents for Collaborative Mental Health Care



DEVELOPMENT OF UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO'S INTEGRATED MENTAL HEALTH CARE TRAINING EXPERIENCE

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PRESENTER DISCLOSURE

- **Presenters:** Andrea Levinson, Mike Neszt, Kristina Powles, Natasha Snelgrove
- **Relationships with commercial interests:**
 - **Grants/Research Support:** None
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 - **Consulting Fees:** None
 - **Other:** None
- Contributors also have no conflicts to disclose

PRESENTER DISCLOSURE



Learning Objectives



At the end of this presentation, attendees will be able to:

1. Describe the history of collaborative mental health care training for psychiatrists in Canada and its evolution at the University of Toronto in particular
2. Discuss the strengths and limitations of a collaborative care training experience based on an initial implementation evaluation
3. Situate collaborative care training for psychiatrists in the greater context of national implementation and evolving models of care

Collaborative Mental Health Care



- CPA Position Paper 2010: “Collaborative care is care that is delivered by providers from different specialties, disciplines, or sectors working together to offer complementary services and mutual support”



Collaborative Mental Health Care



Importance of
personal contacts

Mutual respect,
trust, and role
recognition

Evidence-based
practice

Responsive to
changing needs of
patients

Shaped by context
and culture

Relevant and
responsive to local
resource availability
and provider skills



Collaborative Care in Residency Training



- Instituted by the RCPSC as a mandatory rotation for senior psychiatry residents in 2009



- “Collaborative/shared care with family physicians, specialist physicians and other mental health professionals”
- Min 1 month, recommend 2 months
- Lack of guidance re: goals, content or format for training
- Gap between aspiration and existing capacity of sites, supervisors

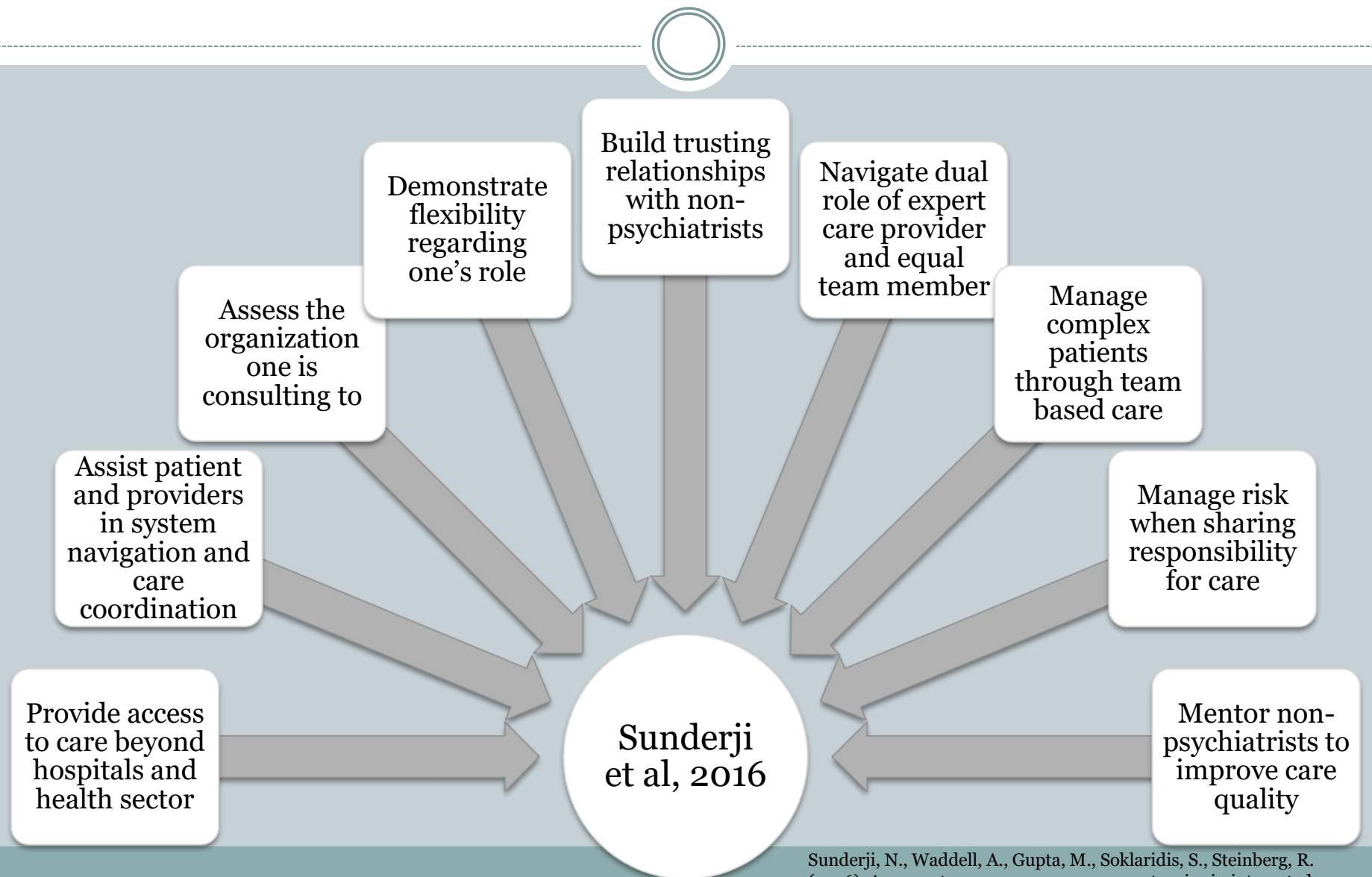
Collaborative Care at University of Toronto



- Many iterations over many years
- Initially developed as PGY-4 experience
 - Blocks, integrated into CL rotation
- Difficulties with training experience for residents, faculty and partnered sites led to re-imagining

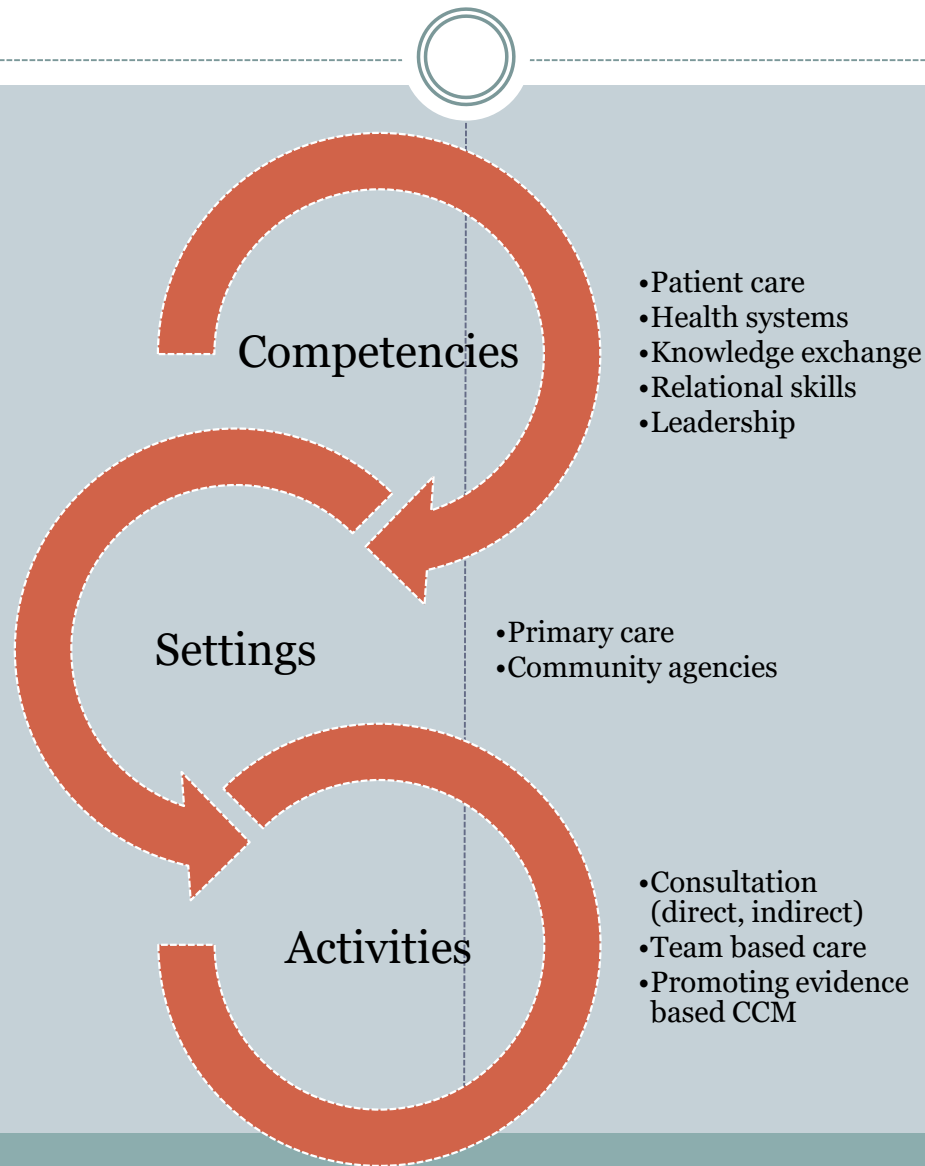


Competencies for Collaborative Care



Sunderji, N., Waddell, A., Gupta, M., Soklaridis, S., Steinberg, R. (2016). An expert consensus on core competencies in integrated care for psychiatrists. *General Hospital Psychiatry*, 41, 45-52.

Competencies, Clinical Settings, Workplace Activities



Integrated Mental Health Care 2.0



Integrated, longitudinal, one day per week experience



Situated in PGY-5



Flipped classroom curriculum




Assignment focused on assessment of local model of care

Rationale for Training Experience



Integrated, longitudinal, one day per week experience

- Form longitudinal relationships
 - Improve patient care
 - Increase site capacity
- 

Situated in PGY-5

- Transition to practice experience
- 

Flipped classroom curriculum

- To reinforce clinical learning
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Assignment focused on assessment of local model of care

- As IMHC models are evolving

Clinical Rotation



- One day per week for entire PGY-5 year
- Situated with one of 40 community sites
 - Situated as expert care provider
- Direct and indirect clinical care
- Teaching of other care providers



Curriculum



- Flipped classroom curriculum
 - Homework integrated into resident's clinical day
- Major themes:
 - Models of IMHC
 - Communication
 - Medicolegal issues
 - Population based approaches
 - Improving on models of care
 - Leadership
 - Careers in IMHC
- Assignment
 - Ideas for improving model of care at own site



Assessment



- Clinical evaluation
 - ITER
- Review of assignment
 - With supervisor and shared with site
- Multisource feedback
 - From interdisciplinary providers

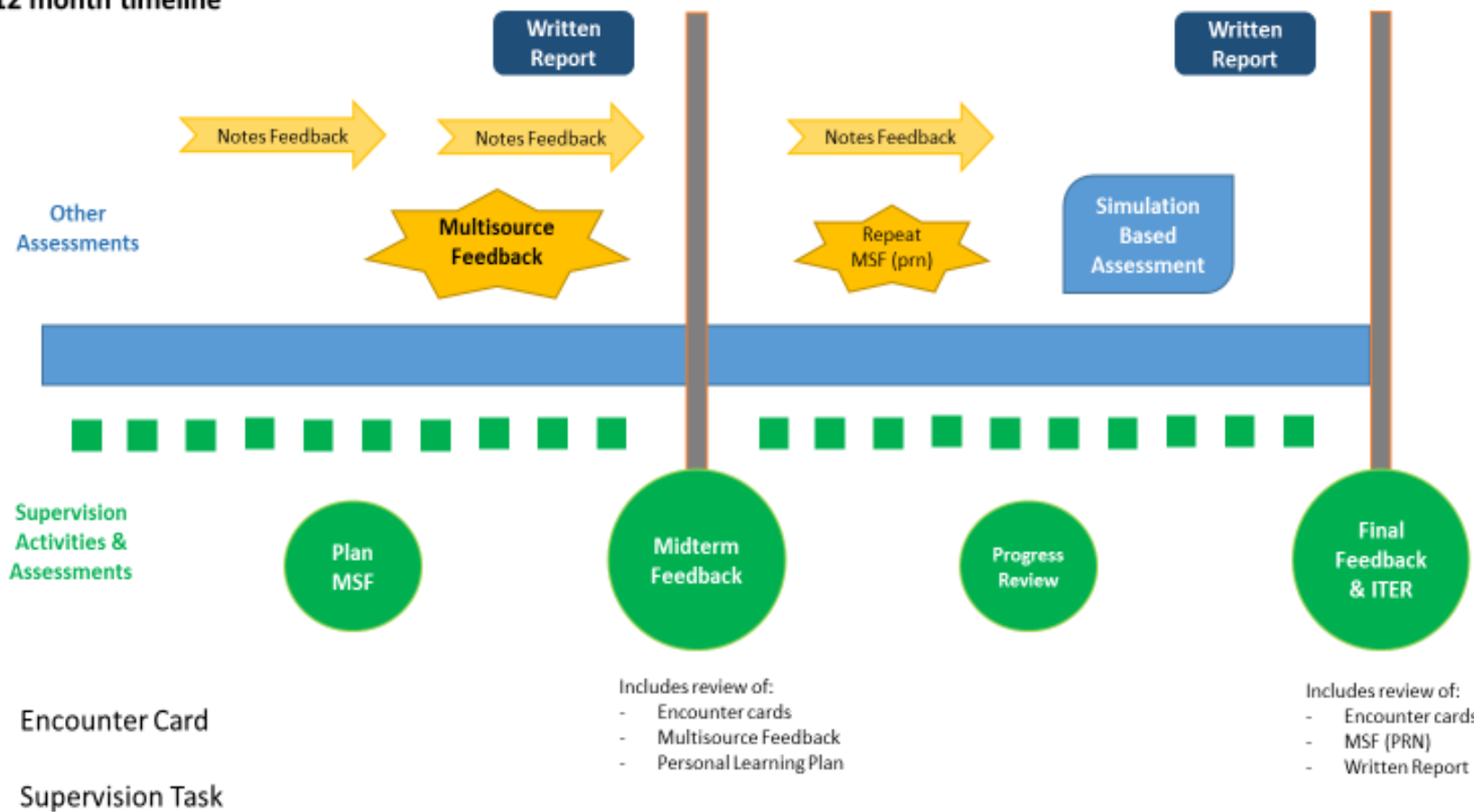


Assessment



Integrated Care Assessment

12 month timeline



Faculty Development



- Session June 2016 before new rotation, 21/31 faculty
- Themes:
 - Evidence for collaborative care and improving own model
 - Rationale for WPBA and practice with using tools, providing feedback
 - Brainstorming incorporation into supervisory workflow
- Ongoing support for implementation



Rotation Evaluation



- Resident surveys: June 2017
 - 63% (17/27)
- Faculty surveys: June 2017
 - 61% (17/28)
- Site surveys: October 2017
 - 75% (18/24)



Resident Evaluation



○ Strengths:

- ✦ Disadvantaged population experience
- ✦ Providing highly valued clinical care
- ✦ Interacting with team members

○ Challenges:

- ✦ Managing time for curriculum homework
- ✦ Managing time for travel and supervision
- ✦ Dissonance between curriculum taught and lessons learned on rotation/with supervisors



'Oh dear! Oh dear! I shall be late!'

Faculty Evaluation



○ Strengths:

- ✦ Resident care contributions useful
- ✦ Enjoyed teaching and supervision

○ Challenges:

- ✦ Time constraints in organizing resident supervision
- ✦ Lack of knowledge of curriculum leading to difficulties in clinical teaching



Site Evaluation

○ Strengths:

- ✦ Increased access to psychiatric care
- ✦ Increased indirect consultation
- ✦ Improved continuing education

○ Challenges:

- ✦ Temporary increase in admin burden
- ✦ Difficulties in doing MSF



Lessons Learned



- Overall training experience highly valued by all
- Improvements:
 - Residents
 - ✦ Time
 - ✦ Curriculum dissonance
 - Faculty
 - ✦ Curriculum knowledge
 - Sites
 - ✦ Assessment burden



Adaptations Made



- Residents
 - Reduction of curriculum homework
 - Adaptation to assignment due date to better meet realities of PGY-5
- Faculty
 - Regular provision of curriculum information via email throughout year
- Sites
 - Removal of MSF to be reintroduced with simpler format at later date



THE MIRACLE OF ADAPTATION

Translation to Other Settings



Rotation as
optimal
transition-to-
practice
experience

Residents
positively
impact sites
and care
provision

Integrated
mental care
models are
new, still-
evolving
models affected
by care
providers and
learners

Sites have
unique insights
in rotation
evaluation

Patient care
and experience
may be
improved by
resident
involvement in
integrated care
settings

Some residents
go on to
practice in
IMHC settings

References



1. Kates, N., Mazowita, G., Lemire, F., Jayabarathan, A., Bland, R., Selby, P.... & Audet, D. (2010). The evolution of a collaborative mental health care in Canada: A shared vision for the future. *The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry*, 56 (suppl 5), 1-10.
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