Telford & Wrekin Primary Care Trust

Primary Care
Guidelines
for
Common
Mental Illnesses

		Dogo		
Guideline 1	Donroccion	Page		
Guideline i	Depression	4		
	identification & referral	1 2		
	pharmacological treatment	2		
Guideline 2	Anxiety			
	identification	3		
	referral & pharmacology	4		
Guideline 3	Post Natal Depression			
	identification & referral	5		
	additional information	6		
Guideline 4	Eating Disorders			
	identification & referral	7		
	additional information	8		
Guideline 5	Psychosis			
Guidellile 3	identification & referral	9		
	additional information	10		
		.,		
Guideline 6	Alcohol Dependence			
	identification & referral	11		
	additional information	12		
Guideline 7	Drug Dependence			
	identification & referral	13		
	additional information	14		
Guideline 8	Dementia in Older People			
	identification & referral	15		
	management & treatment	16		
Guideline 9	Depression in Older People			
Caldollile 3	Identification & referral	17		
	pharmacological treatment	18		
	pharmacological troutment	10		

Key to chart colours

Information

Primary Care - GP

Primary Care – H.V.

Specialist Services

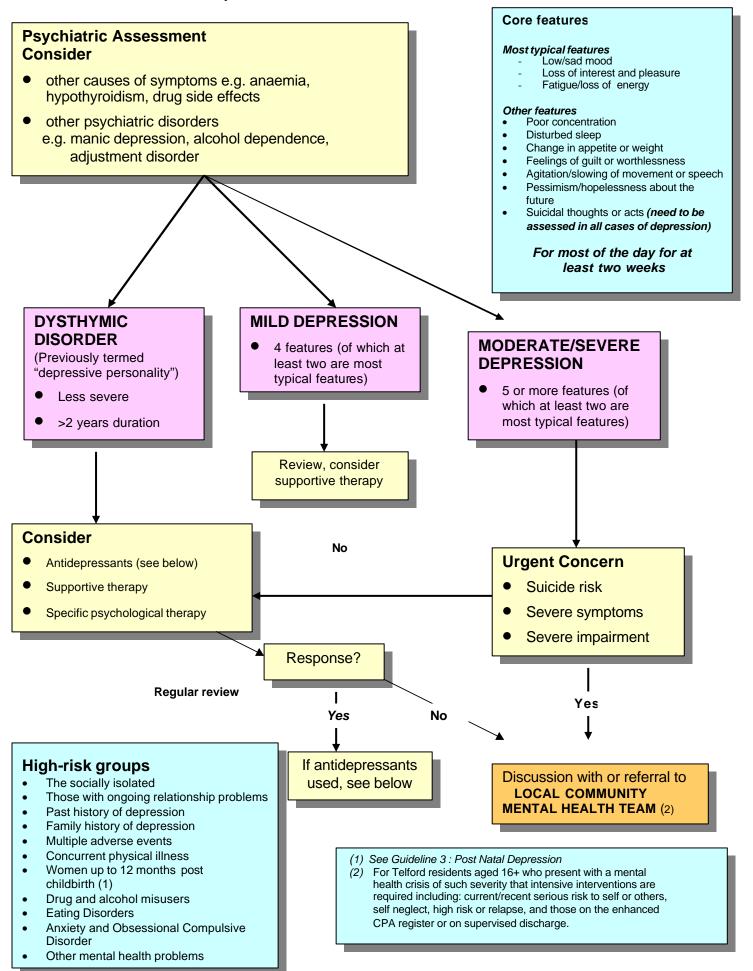
Diagnosis

Voluntary Organisations

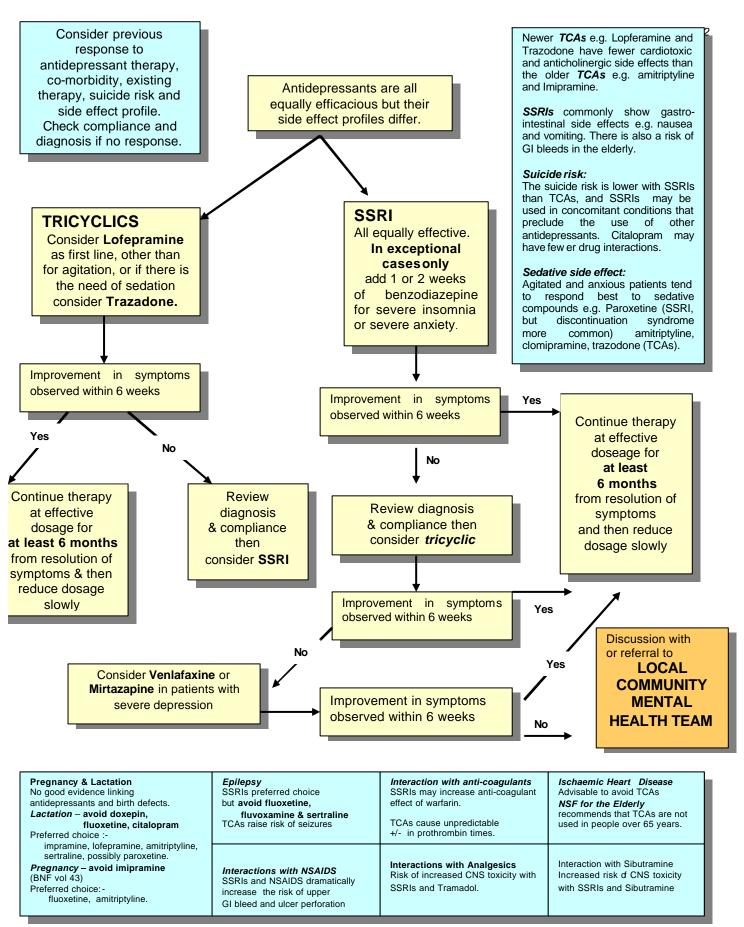
Police/Accident & Emergency

The production of the Guidelines has been financially supported, in part, via an Educational Grant from Wyeth Pharmaceuticals. Guidelines adapted from Primary Care Protocols developed by Dr Maggie Bruce, Croydon Health Authority.

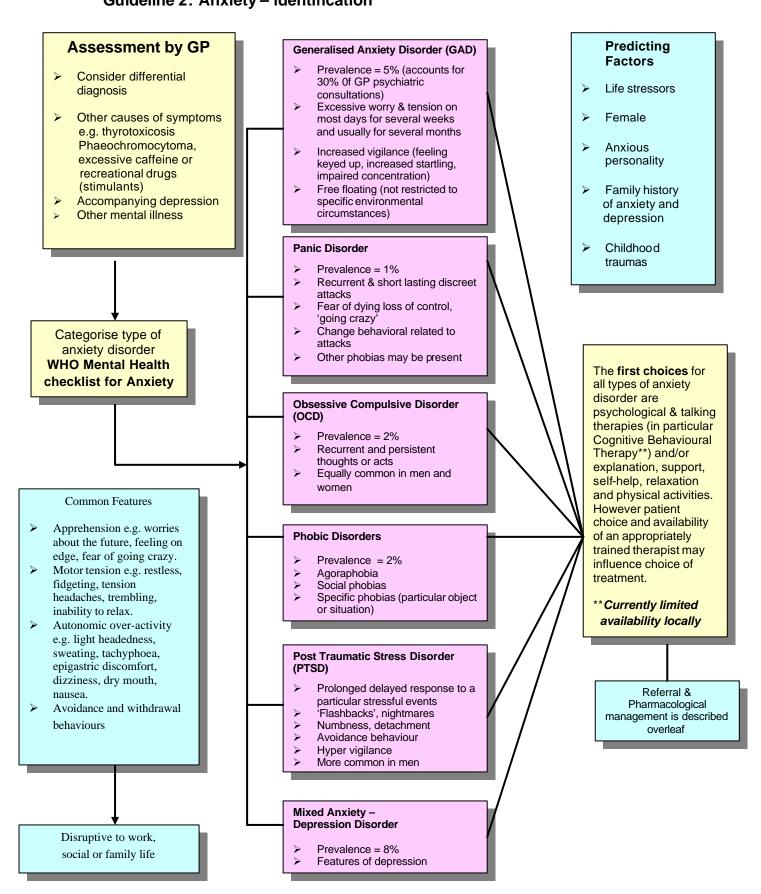
Guideline 1: Depression – identification and referral



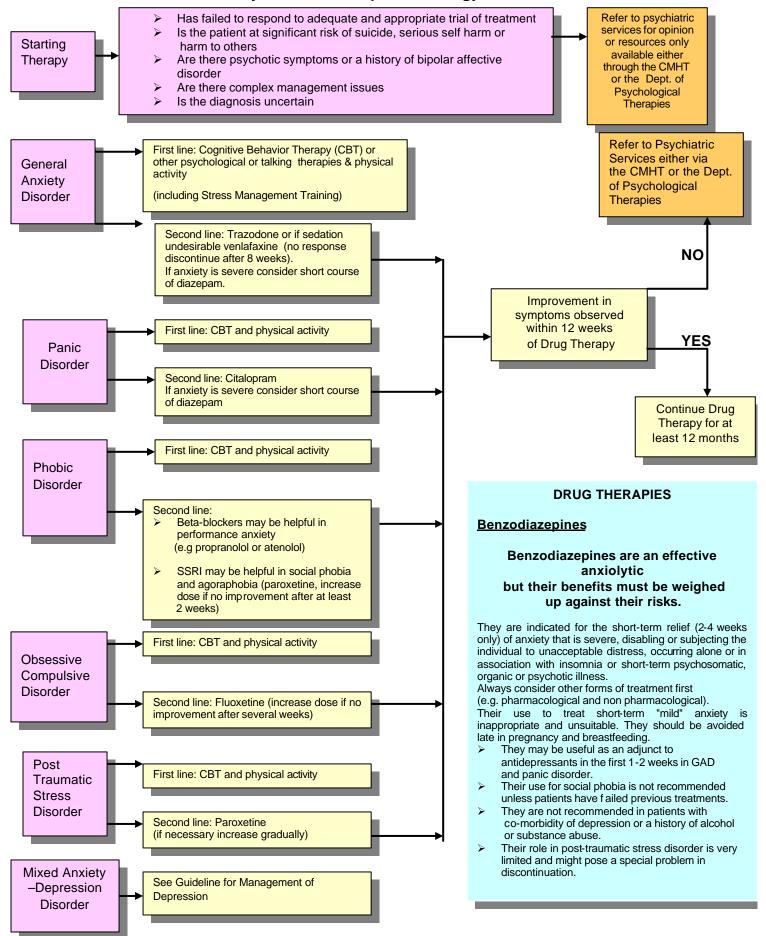
Guideline 1: Depression - pharmacological treatment



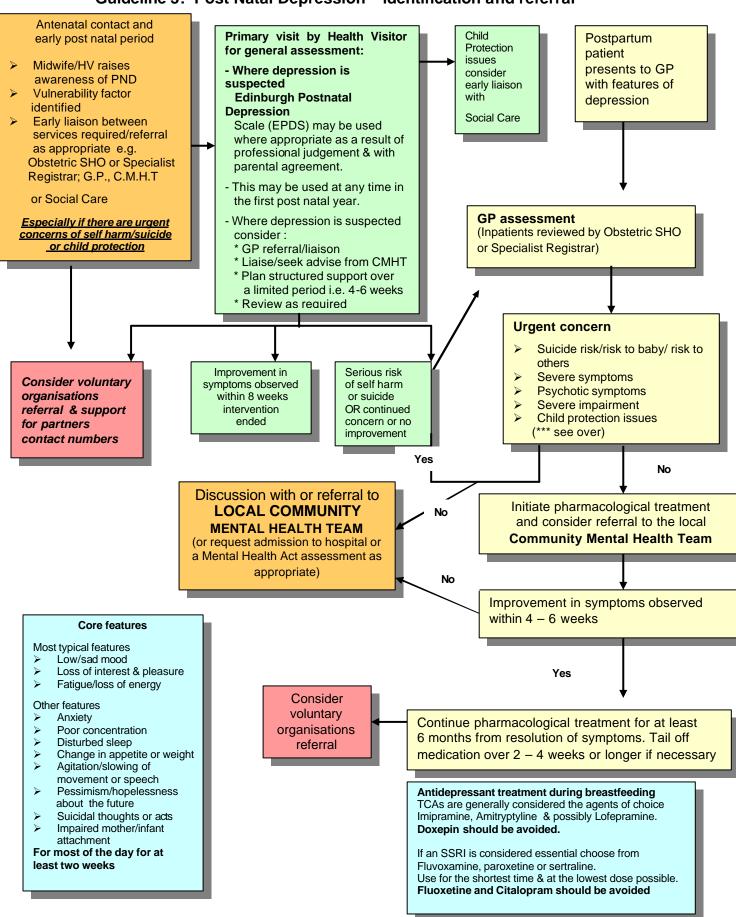
Primary Care Guidelines for Common Mental Illnesses Guideline 2: Anxiety – identification



Guideline 2: Anxiety – referral and pharmacology



Guideline 3: Post Natal Depression – identification and referral



Guideline 3: Post Natal Depression – additional information

Screening & detection of Post Natal Depression

- Identification of women at risk via Midwifery ante-natal history booking visit.
- In early post natal period assessment of maternal mental health & relationship with baby: (Midwife, Obstetric SHO or Specialist Registrar).
- Raising awareness with women by describing Post Natal Depression and the 'blues', supported by written information.

Key professionals:

Midwives, Health Visitors, GP & Obstetricians.

- > Early identification, liaison between professionals regarding precipitating and vulnerability factors.
- Screening for PND by use of the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS) by Health Visitor trained in their use at: any time during the first year where depression is sus pected.
- Observation of mother/infant attachment and adjustment to parenthood.

Contacts

Health Visitors:

Telford & Wrekin 01952 217400 (or contact local GP surgery)

Midwives:

Telford & Wrekin

and Market Drayton 01952 641222

Local CMHTs:

 Central Wrekin
 01952 617862

 North Wrekin
 01952 222725

 South Wrekin
 01952 680104

Social Care:

Children & Families 01952 246810 Emergency Duty Team 01952 676500

Management

- Increased support or appropriate referral to other agencies for women identified with increased risk of PND.
- Ensure women know where and how to contact named Midwife and/or Health Visitor.
- Research has shown the EPDS to have acceptable validity with a cut-off score over twelve (Cox, Holden 1994).
 However, additional diagnostic enquiry using the clinical interview will help decide if depression is present.
- Where detection methods indicate the likelihood of depression, Health Visitors offer 4- 8 listening visits using active, reflection listening and selected techniques from cognitive behaviour theory where appropriate. (Seeley, Murray, Cooper 1996).
- Encourage women to see GP as anti-depressant treatment aids recovery.
- Immediate referral to the GP and/or the local Community Mental Health Team with the following symptoms. The most appropriate referral options will be explored with the client if the following factors are present:
 - Suicide risk/risk to baby or others
 - o Child Protection issues ***
 - o Psychotic or bizarre symptoms
 - Previous history of depression requiring specialist management, especially if bi-polar disorders
 - Severe anxiety
 - No improvement after listening visits or treatment
- CMHT are not specialist services regarding PND but may be able to help an individual mitigating the need for referral to specialist services out of county.
- Health Visitors, Nursery Nurses or other suitably trained staff to support techniques to improve mother/infant attachment.
- *** Instigate Area Child Protection Committee Procedures.

Guideline 4: Eating Disorders (16 – 65 years) – identification and referral

Diagnostic criteria

BULIMIA NERVOSA

- Bingeing, with preoccupation with food and craving of the same
- Attempts to counteract excess calorie intake by:
 - self-induced vomiting self-induced purging
 - alternative periods of starvation and bingeing
 - use of appetite suppressants diuretics, thyroid preparations or in diabetes, neglect of insulin treatment
- Morbid dread of fatness
- Self-set low weight threshold
- Possible history of anorexia nervosa or atypical anorexia nervosa

Diagnostic criteria

ANOREXIA NERVOSA

- Body weight maintained 15% below expected for age and height/BMI<17.5kg/m2</p>
- Weight loss self-induced by:
 - restriction of intake self-induced vomiting
 - excessive exercise use of appetite suppressants or diuretics
- Morbid dread of fatness (over valued idea)
- Self-set low weight threshold
- Disturbance of endocrine function to produce amenorrhoea in women and loss of sexual interest and potency in men (in prepubertal onset there is delay of puberty and growth restriction)

Assessment by GP (exclude physical cause of weight disturbance) Consider

- Other causes of weight loss e.g. thyroid disease, stimulant use
- Investigations: FBC, blood chemistry
- Background & history

Severe Bulimia

- Daily purging with significant electrolyte imbalance
- Co-morbidity e.g. diabetes

Severe Anorexia

- BMI <15 kg/m2
- Rapid weight loss
- Evidence of system failure

Consider referral to Physician -

to exclude other physical disorders and/or assess & monitor physical health

Consider urgent referral to PRH Nutrition & Dietetic Dept. 01952 641222 (ext. 4419)

If then appropriate consider referral to Eating Distress Therapy Service (EDTs).

Out of county placements via ETDS.

Support and monitoring by GP

- Give information on local Eating Distress Therapy Service (EDTS) & Eating Disorder Assoc. (EDA) Groups, EDA information pack & counselling help lines, encourage use of self help books and food diary (*see below)
- > Explore extent of problem, any co-morbidity, obvious underlying causes

Moderate Bulimia

Monitor for 8 weeks, referral if failure to respond

Consider referral to EDTS for:

- advice & support
- supervision or consultation
- therapy and group work

ANOREXIA

BMI between 15 & 17 consider referral to the Eating Distress Therapy Service

01743 343623
Age range usually 16 – 65 years
(If less than16 years consider consultation with Child & Adolescent Mental Health Service, who will involve EDTS if appropriate)

ANOREXIA

BMI 17 to 19 consider contact with:

EDTS for advice & support, supervision or consultation

Guideline 4: Eating Disorder (16 – 65 years) – additional information

Self help books

Treasure J.

Anorexia Nervosa: A Survival Guide for Families, Friends and Sufferers Psychology Press 1997

Schmidt U, Treasure J.

Getting Better Bit(e) by Bit(e). Survival Guide for Sufferers of Bulimia Nervosa and Binge Eating Disorders Lawrence Erlbaum 1993

Both the above titles are available from the Institute of Psychiatry

www.iop.ac.uk/loP/Departments/PsychMed/ EDU/GuidedSelfCare.stm

Carer's Pack

Published by the Eating Disorder Association Website: www.edauk.com

Cooper P.

Bulimia Nervosa: A Guide to Recovery Including a self-help manual for sufferers. Robinson 1993

Cooper P.

Bulimia Nervosa and Binge Eating Robinson 2000. Distributed by Oxford Stress and Trauma Centre 01993 779077

Crisp AH, Joughlin N, Halek C, Bowter C.

Anorexia Nervosa. The Wish to Change Psychology Press 1996. Distributed by Taylor and Francis

Tel: 01264 343071

Fairburn CG.

Overcoming Binge Eating New York, Guilford 1995

Freeman C.

Overcoming Anorexia Nervosa A self-help guide using Cognitive Behavioural Techniques New York University Pres 2001

Palmer RL.

Understanding Eating Disorders
Family Doctors Publications, London
Available from website: www.familydoctor.co.uk

General Information

The Eating Distress Therapy Service

The Lodge, Chaddeslode House 131 Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury SY2 6AX

01743 343623

Website: www.shropsych.org

Child & Adolescent Mental Health Services

Shrewsbury 01743 254800

Telford 01952 522110

Eating Disorders Self Help Group

(Shrewsbury)

Meets at the Roy Fletcher Centre, Shrewsbury Tel: 01743 367048

Anorexia & Bulimia Care (ABC)

Tel: 01462 423351

Website: www.anorexiabulimiacare.co.uk

Eating Disorders Association (EDA)

Tel: 0845 634 1414 Helpline Mon – Fri 8.30am – 8.30pm Saturday 1.00pm – 4.00pm

EDA Youthline (18 years and under)

Tel: 0845 634 7650

Mon – Fri 4.00pm – 6.30pm Saturday 1.00pm – 4.00pm

Email: <u>helpmail @ edauk.com</u>
Website: <u>www.edauk.com</u>

Overeaters Anonymous

Tel: 07000 784985

Website: www.overeatersanonymous.org

Something Fishy

Website on eating disorders
Website: www.something-fishy.org

* Food diary and binge monitoring form Electronic versions accompany the WHO Guide to Mental Health in Primary Care, 2000 ISBN 1-85315-451-2 The Royal Society of Medicine Press Ltd.

Primary Care Guidelines

Guideline 5: Psychosis - identification and referral

(The term *Psychosis* includes schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder (manic depression), schizophreniform & schizoaffective disorder, drug-induced & brief reactive psychosis, organic psychosis and delusional disorder)

Assessment by GP

- The person is disturbed by any of the core features? (see box below)
- Reckless or inappropriate risk taking behaviour?
- > Attempts or thoughts of harming self?
- Attempts or thoughts of harming others?

➢ It is important to consider possible medical conditions which may be contributory factors, e.g. epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, cerebrovascular disease, Cushing's disease, thyroid disease, SLE, corticosteroid treatment, substance misuse.

- Possible investigations: FBC + ESR, U&Es, TFTs, LFTs, urine drug screen
- Consult non psychiatric specialist services if appropriate (e.g. psychological and/or talking therapies)

URGENT REFERRAL

Community Mental Health Team

Weekdays:

Mon – Thurs 9.00am – 5.00pm Fridays 9.00am – 4.00pm

Out of Hours and Weekends:

for an assessment under the Mental Health Act: Emergency Duty

Team (EDT) 0

01952 676500

for a voluntary/informal admission to Shelton Hospital:

On-call Senior House

Officer (SHO) 01743 261000

Discussion with and/or referral to the local

Community Mental Health Team

Consider starting treatment if symptoms are moderate/severe

High-risk groups

- > Substance misusers
- > Family history of psychosis
- Past history of psychosis
- Onset at ANY age but most commonly in the 2nd and 3rd decade

This Guideline will be revised once Early Intervention in Psychosis & Crisis Resolution Services have been established around the county.

Core features

- Hallucinations (false or imagined sensations)
- Delusions (firmly held ideas which are often false and not shared by others in similar social, cultural or ethnic group)
- Disorganised or strange speech
- Agitated or bizarre behaviour
- Extreme and labile emotional states.

Primary Care Guidelines

Guideline 5: Psychosis - additional information

Local Community Mental Health Teams

Fully integrated multidisciplinary CMHTs working to GP's catchment areas, jointly provided by the Borough of Telford & Wrekin and Shropshire County Primary Care Trust.

Locally based Mental Health Day Services & a specialist employment advice service for people with mental health problems, are linked to each CMHT

Central Wrekin CMHT

14 Leonards Street Oakengates

Telford TF2 6EU Office open:

Tel: 01952 617862 Mon – Thurs 9.00 - 5.00 Fax: 01952 615681 Fridays 9.00 - 4.00

North Wrekin CMHT

Bridge Road, Wellington

Telford TF1 1RY Office open:

Mon - Thurs 9.00 - 5.00 Tel: 01952 222725 Fax: 01952 248384 Fridays 9.00 - 4.00

South Wrekin CMHT

Upper House, Church Street

Madeley, Telford TF7 5BW Office open: Tel: 01952 680104 Mon - Thurs 9.00 - 5.00 Fax: 01952 585299 9.00 - 4.00Fridays

General Information

Hearing Voices Network

Manchester 0161 834 5768

Listen & Care

The Old Stables, Pool Meadow 01952 254504

Leegomery, Telford

Manic Depression Fellowship

Shropshire & Telford 01952 541219 **National Office** 0207 793 26004

Clinical Management of Schizophrenia & Bipolar affective disorder (manic depression)

Clinical management guidelines for schizophrenia

are awaiting publication by the PCT

Guidelines for the clinical management of

bipolar affective disorder (manic depression) will follow.

National Institute for Clinical Excellence:

NICE published in June 2002:

'Guidance on the use of newer (atypical) antipsychotic drugs for the treatment

of schizophrenia.' (ISNB: 1-84257-180-X)

Copies of this guidance can be obtained from

the NHS Response Line 0870 1555 455 - quoting Ref: N0106.

For a patient version quote Ref: N0108.

A bi-lingual patient leaflet is also available - Ref: N0109.

The guidance is also available on the NICE website:

www.nice.org.uk

Early signs of psychosis: Two thirds of patients have early detectable signs prior to the appearance of definite psychosis which onsets four weeks before a full psychotic episode.

Most common symptoms are 'dysphoric'

- changes in effect - depression
- changes in cognition - poor memory
- physical & perceptual changes
- social withdrawal
- mood swings
- odd ideas
- poor concentration - poor hygiene - tension & restlessness
- angry outburst
- sleep disturbance
- changes in perception (self and others)

Acute Phase Patients

Positive/florid symptoms

- Hallucinations
- Delusion
- Thought disorder
- Physically over or under active

Negative/deficit symptoms

- Withdrawal
- Lack of initiative/social drive
- Lack of emotional expressiveness
- Reduction in social speech
- Lack of engagement with others
- Flattened effect
- Lack of motivation

Cognitive impairment

Functions affected include:

- Memory
- Intellectual functioning
- Attention
- Information processing
- Executive functions (regulating behaviour, planning, problem solving)

Guideline 6: Alcohol Dependence - identification and referral

Assessment by GP Dependence: High - risk groups Three or more of the following Consider possibility of alcohol misuse in Occupation: drinks present in the previous year: any consultation. and/or catering Strong desire or Presenting features may include: depressed Gender: male mood, nervousness, insomnia, physical compulsion to take Family history substances complications, accidents & injuries, poor History of sexual Difficulties in controlling memory or concentration, self neglect, legal & abuse substance taking social problems, signs of withdrawal Misuse of other behaviour substances Physiological withdrawal Socio-economic state when use stops or factors decreases Intake over safe limits: Screening using CAGE questionnaire, AUDIT Evidence of tolerance - men: >21 units/wk Increased time taken to (see over) (3-4 per day) Examination and investigations: obtain and/or recover - women: > 14 units/wk from effects, neglect of FBC (MCV), LFTs (GGT) (2-3 per day) other interests Persistent us e despite clear evidence of harmful If alcohol problem identified offer effects **ACUTE** "Brief intervention" (1) INTOXICATION Consider appropriate action depending on ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE? individual (see Cage questionnaire over) Ask to Police Consider involving Consider referral to return **COMMUNITY** counselling/support agencies SUBSTANCE MISUSE when (see over) sober TEAM A & E 01952 505571 Requires medically Yes assisted withdrawal Motivated to reduce or Feed back of LFTs and Yes No (DETOX) stop drinking? encourage motivation Simple Complex Home detoxification with medication (see over) Refer to **COMMUNITY SUBSTANCE MISUSE TEAM** Tel: 01952 505571 Fax: 01952 504345 Contra-indications to home Goal detoxification For most patients with alcohol dependence, physical History of withdrawal seizures complications or psychiatric History/signs of delirium disorder, abstinence is the Severe vomiting desired goal. Because abrupt Home detoxification with Risk of suicide abstinence can cause withdrawal Lack of support nursing support symptoms, medical supervision is Severe physical dependence necessary. Complex home detox with Unwilling to attend daily specialist medical support from Once detoxification is complete it (Mon - Fri) is important to consider referral to the Community Substance Acute physical/mental illness Polysubstance misuse a counselling/support agency so Misuse Team Previous failure of home that abstinence is maintained. **New House Inpatient Detox** withdrawal Severe malnourishment

 [&]quot;Brief intervention": assess alcohol intake, information on hazardous drinking, clear advice to cut down

Guideline 6: Alcohol Dependence – additional information

CAGE questionnaire

Alcohol dependence is likely if the patient gives two or more positive answers to the following questions:

- Have you ever felt you should Cut down on your drinking?
- Have people Annoyed you by criticizing your drinking?
- Have you ever felt bad or Guilty about your drinking?
- Have you ever had a drink first thing in the morning to steady your nerves or get rid of a hangover (Eye-opener)?

AUDIT

(Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test)

An electronic version accompanies the WHO Guide to Mental Health in Primary Care, 2000 (ISBN 1-85315-451-2)

This test may be more suitable for screening for excessive drinking at the less severe end of the scale. In a six-country WHO study, of those diagnosed as having hazardous or harmful alcohol use, 92% had an AUDIT score of 8 or more, and 94% of those with non-hazardous consumption had a score less than 8.

Counselling & Support Agencies

For further Counselling & Support Agencies and details see the Directory of Services 2002 produced by Telford & Wrekin PCT.

Which can also be found on the PCT website under publications www.telfordpct.nhs.uk or via telfordandwrekinintranets

Al-Anon & Alteen	0207 403 0888
Alcohol Anonymous	0845 7697 555
Alcohol Concern	0207 928 7377
Drinkline National Helpline	0800 9178 282
Impact	01952 223165
Substance Misuse Team	01952 222229

Home detoxification with medication:

Prior to home detoxification in Primary Care discussion with the Community Substance Misuse Team is advisable.

Agree goals and develop care plan, daily attendance is recommended during detoxification to monitor progress.

Prescribe chlordiaxepoxide in reducing doses, reducing to zero over 8 days:

Day	Medication	Male	Female
1-2	Chlordiazepoxide	30 mg qds	20 mg qds
3-4	Chlordiazepoxide	20 mg qds	15 mg qds
5-6	Chlordiazepoxide	10 mg qds	10 mg qds
7-8	Chlordiazepoxide	5 mg qds	5 mg qds

In addition VIT B compound Forte should be given at a dose of one tablet tds for 2 weeks from onset of detoxification.

The above regime is a guide only. Individuals may differ in their requirement for Chlordiazepoxide, due to individual factors (e.g. weight, liver function).

For further information consult: Specialist Prescribing Service Substance Misuse Team

Tel: 01952 505571 Fax: 01952 504345

Chlormethiazole should <u>not</u> be used as, in combination with alcohol or in overdose, it can be fatal.

Detoxification Services

Inpatient - New House Drug & Alcohol Unit
Outpatient - Community Substance Misus e Team

In-patient and home detoxification services can be accessed via the Community Substance Misuse Team. The home detoxification service has additional support of nursing staff on a daily basis.

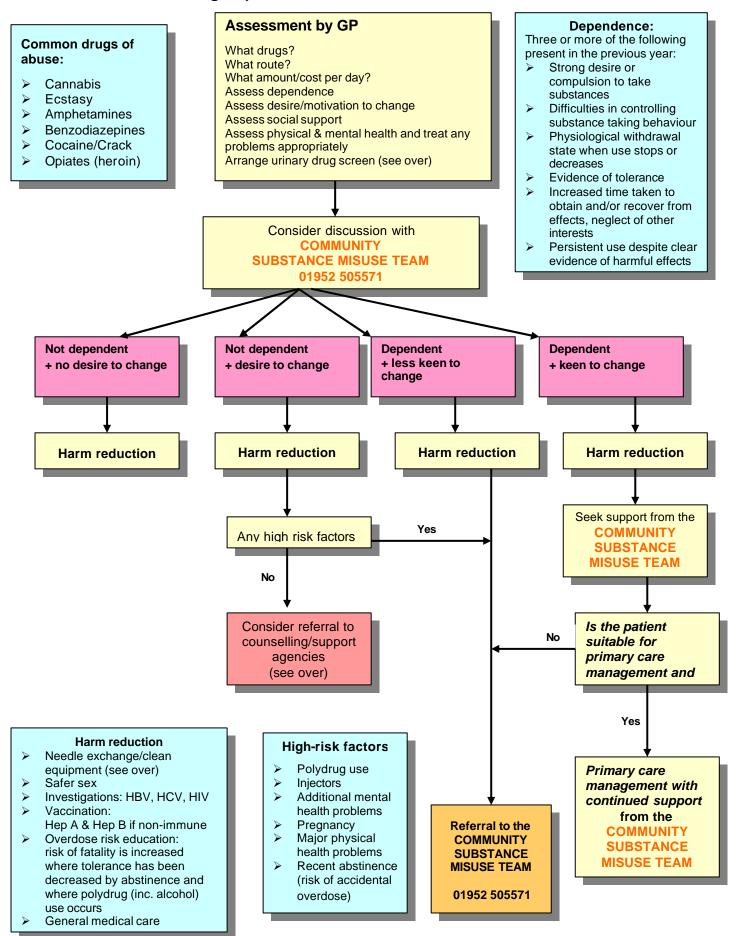
Health Promotion leaflets

A large selection of Health Promotion leaflets on sensible drinking etc. aimed at various groups are available from T&W Community Substance Misuse Team

Tel: 01952 505571

Also a limited number of free leaflets are available from **CHEC**, Madeley - 01952 582659

Guideline 7: Drug Dependence - identification and referral



Guideline 7: Drug Dependence – additional information

Community Substance Misuse Teams

Telford & Wrekin Community Substance Misuse Teams

Matthew Webb House

Dawley, Telford TF4 2EX Tel: 01952 505571

Drop-in: Mon. Wed .& Fri. 10.00 am - 12.00 noon

Tues. & Thurs. 1.00 pm - 3.00 pm

Portico House, Vineyard Road

Wellington TF1 1HB Tel: 01952 222229

Services include structure counseling, in-patient and home detoxification, young persons service, group work and referral to residential rehabilitation.

In-patient Detoxification Unit

New House Drug & Alcohol Unit

Shelton Hospital Tel: 01743 492298

Shrewsbury SY3 8DN Fax: 01743 492299

Drug & alcohol Rehabilitation Unit

Refer to T&W Community Substance Misuse Team for access to residential rehabilitation (country wide).

Telford & Wrekin Substance Misuse Services in Primary Care

Standards for Clinical Governance 2002 Telford & Wrekin guidance for General Practitioners. Copies available from T&W PCT.

Methadone

Methadone Prescribing Protocol available from the Community Substance Misuse Team. Prescribing guidelines and advice on specialist training are available from:

- The Drug Misuse Services Coordinator in Primary Care (PCT)
- Specialist Prescribing Service

contact the Community Substance Misuse Team

Tel: 01952 505571

Drug Misuse and Dependence – Guidelines on Clinical Management

Department of Health 1999

An extremely useful source of information on all aspects of clinical management including Methadone prescribing. Annex 12 contains information on harm minimization including the importance of sterile injecting equipment, safer injecting, use and cleaning of injecting equipment. Hard copies were sent to all GPs in 1999, also available on:

www.doh.gov.uk/drugdep.htm

Community Needle Exchange Scheme

Telford & Wrekin

Community Substance Misuse Teams

Dawley Tel: 01952 505571

Wellington Tel: 01952 222229 Offices open: Monday-Friday 9.00am - 5.00pm

Pharmacies:

L Roland, Stirchley Mon-Fri 9.00am - 6.00pmTel $01952\ 596620$ (closed for lunch 12.45 - 2.00pm)

& Sundays 9.00am - 1.00pm

Rolands, Hadley Mon-Fri 9.00am – 5.30pm Tel: 01952 242179 (closed for lunch 1.00 – 2.00pm) & Saturday 9.00am – 1.00pm

Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, HIV and urine drug screening

Analysis can be arranged via the Genito Urinary Medicine

Unit, Princess Royal Hospital

Tel: 01952 222536

Opening times: Mondays 2.00 - 4.00pm

Thursday 9.00 - 12.00 noon Friday 1.00 - 4.00pm

Hepatitis Support Group contact:

Community Drugs Worker 07976 100651

Counselling & Support Agencies

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Which can also be found on the PCT website under publications (www.telfordpct.nhs.uk)

Choices - Shropshire's

Drug Awareness Project 01743 440202

Drugs Anonymous

Helpline 01952 249131

(Parents support line covering Shropshire & Telford) 01952 222691 24 hour Helpline

Narcotics Anonymous 07815 903859

(Local support available)

National Drugs Helpline 0800 77 66 00

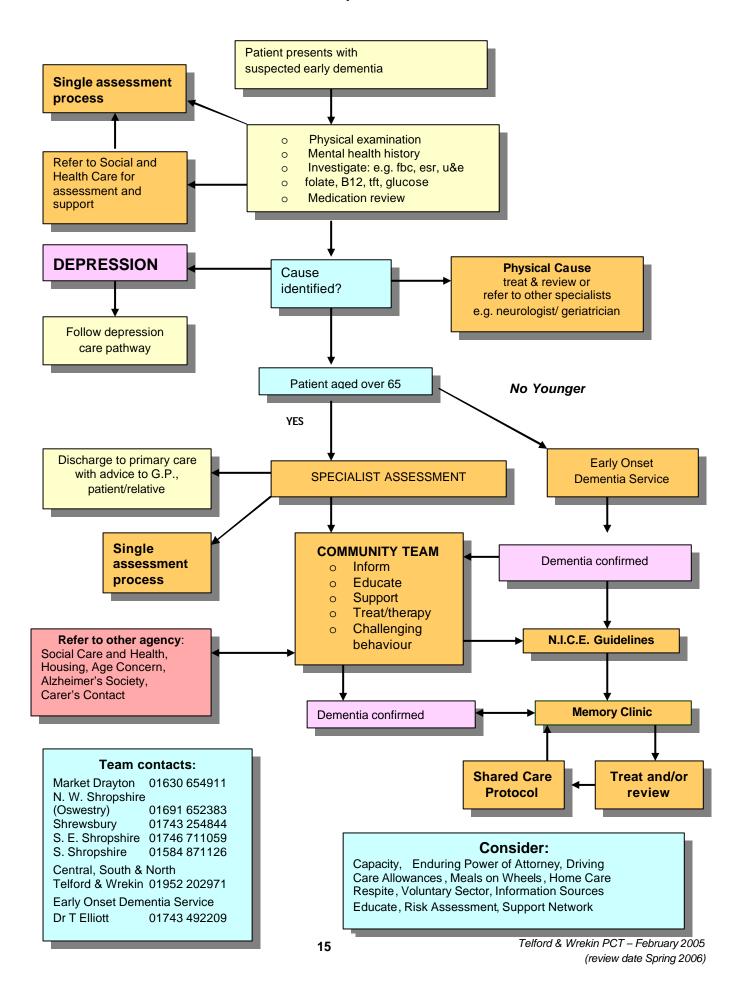
Release 020 7729 9904

Health Promotion leaflets

Large selections of Health Promotion leaflets on the use of drugs aimed at various groups are available from T&W Community Substance Misuse Team.

Also a limited number of free leaflets are available from CHEC, Madeley - 01952 582659

Guideline 8: Dementia in Older People – identification and referral



Guideline 8: Dementia in Older People – management & treatment

DEFINITION ASSESSMENT **CARE PLAN** REFERRAL

Definitions:

- Memory impairment O (especially short
- Personality changes 0
- Global intellectual 0 impairment
- No clouding of consciousness
- Additional features: e.g. dyspraxia, dysphasia, agnosia

Use cognitive screens e.g.:

- **MMSE**
- Clock Test
- ADL (assessment 0 of
- daily living)

Aims of the assessment:

- To identify the nature of the problem
- Identify treatable causes of dementia
- Identify conditions exacerbating the cognitive, social or
- functional impairment (infections, constipation,
- pain, cardiac, problems,
- thyroid, sensory impairment etc)

History from patient, relative/carer:

- Acute or gradual change in memory functioning
- Change in personality
- Giving up usual 0 activities
- Change in 0 behaviour
- Problems in 0 recognising people
- Speech problems

Examination:

- Physical examination
- Haematology and biochemistry
- Thyroid test
- B12 and Folate 0
- **Blood Glucose** 0
- Any other 0 investigation that are indicated

Review Medication:

Anti-Parkinson agents Sedatives Tranquilizers Antidepressants (tricyclics)

Aims of the Care Plan:

- Monitor progress 0
- Maintain physical health. 0
- Keep medication to 0 aminimum
- Awareness of side effects of medication
- Identify and treat associated problems

Medication:

If depressed - follow treatment using guidelines for **Depression Care** Pathway

Identify Carer stress:

- Alzheimer's Society
- Information/education 0
- Refer to Social Services
- Financial Affairs: 0 **Enduring Power of** Attorney and Court of Protection

Refer to: Neurologist, Geriatrician, other for:

- Acute onset with physical cause
- Associated physical 0 problems
- Acute confusional 0 state

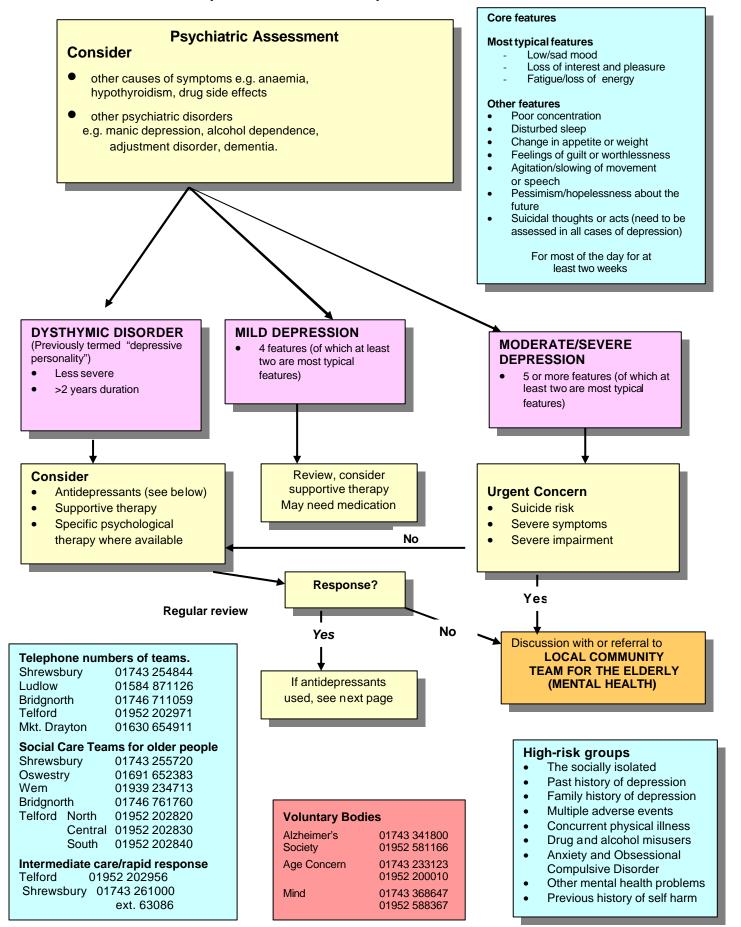
Refer to: Social Services for:

- Assessment of careneeds and advice regarding finance, housing
- SW support and care
- 0 Respite care, day care, residential care
- Assessment as per Mental Health Act

Refer to: Mental Health Services for:

- Diagnosis in doubt e.g.depression, dementia
- Associated psychiatric symptoms failing to respond to first line management
- Behavioural problems
- Significant neglect 0
- Patient 'at risk' 0
- Anti-dementia drugs may be indicated (Memory Clinic)

Guideline 9: Depression in Older People - identification and referral



Guideline 9: Depression in Older People – pharmacological treatment

