

Transition between community or care home and inpatient mental health settings overview

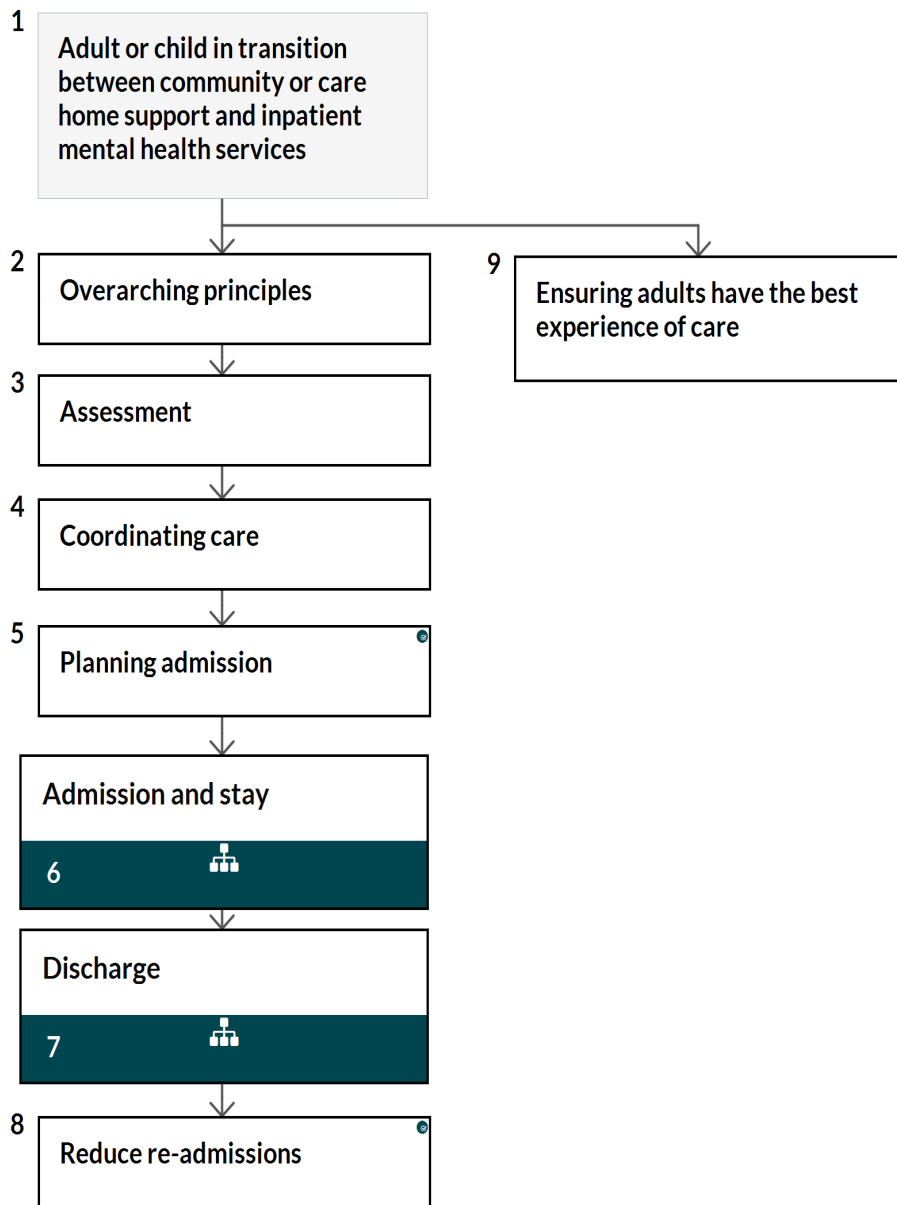
NICE Pathways bring together everything NICE says on a topic in an interactive flowchart. NICE Pathways are interactive and designed to be used online.

They are updated regularly as new NICE guidance is published. To view the latest version of this NICE Pathway see:

<http://pathways.nice.org.uk/pathways/transition-between-community-or-care-home-and-inpatient-mental-health-settings>

NICE Pathway last updated: 11 September 2020

This document contains a single flowchart and uses numbering to link the boxes to the associated recommendations.



1 Adult or child in transition between community or care home support and inpatient mental health services

No additional information

2 Overarching principles

Ensure the aim of care and support of people in transition is person-centred and focused on recovery [See page 9].

Work with people as active partners in their own care and transition planning.

Support people in transition in the least restrictive setting available (in line with the Mental Health Act Code of Practice).

Record the needs and wishes of the person at each stage of transition planning and review.

Identify the person's support networks. Work with the person to explore ways in which the people who support them can be involved throughout their admission and discharge.

Enable the person to maintain links with their home community by:

- supporting them to maintain relationships with family and friends, for example, by finding ways to help with transport
- helping them to stay in touch with social and recreational contacts
- helping them to keep links with employment, education and their local community.

This is particularly important if people are admitted to mental health units outside the area in which they live.

Mental health services should work with primary care, local authorities and third sector organisations to ensure that people with mental health problems in transition have equal access to services. This should be based on need and irrespective of:

- gender
- sexual orientation
- socioeconomic status
- age

- disability
- cultural, ethnic and religious background
- whether or not they are receiving support through the Care Programme Approach
- whether or not they are subject to mental health legislation.

Give people in transition comprehensive information about treatments and services for their mental health problems at the time they need it. If required, provide information:

- information in large-print, braille or Easy Read format
- by audio or video
- in translation.

See also [relationships and communication](#) and [providing information](#) in the NICE Pathway on service user experience.

3 Assessment

Mental health practitioners supporting transition should respond quickly to requests for assessment of mental health from:

- people with mental health problems
- family members
- carers
- primary care practitioners (including GPs)
- specialist community teams (for example, learning disability teams)
- staff such as hostel, housing and community support workers.

Assessment for people in crisis should be prioritised.

4 Coordinating care

If admission is being planned for a treatment episode involve:

- the person who is being admitted
- their family members, parents or carers
- community accommodation and support providers.

When planning treatment for people being admitted, take account of the expertise and knowledge of the person's family members, parents or carers.

Allow more time and expert input to support people with complex, multiple or specific support needs to make transitions to and from services, if necessary. This may include:

- children and young people
- people with dementia, cognitive or sensory impairment
- people on the autistic spectrum
- people with learning disabilities and other additional needs
- people placed outside the area in which they live.

See also [the NICE Pathways on autism spectrum disorder](#), [dementia](#) and [mental health problems in people with learning disabilities](#).

If more than 1 team is involved in a person's transition to, within and from a service, ensure there is ongoing communication between the inpatient team and other relevant teams that include:

- community health or social care providers, such as:
 - the community mental health team
 - the learning disability team
 - teams that work with older people
- child and adolescent mental health services
- housing support teams
- general hospital or psychiatric liaison teams.

5 Planning admission

For planned admissions, offer people an opportunity to visit the inpatient unit before they are admitted. This is particularly important for:

- children and young people
- people with dementia, cognitive or sensory impairment
- people on the autistic spectrum
- people with learning disabilities and other additional needs
- people placed outside the area in which they live.

See also [the NICE Pathways on autism spectrum disorder](#), [dementia](#) and [mental health problems in people with learning disabilities](#).

If it is not possible for the person to visit the inpatient unit that they will be admitted to in advance, consider using accessible online and printed information to support discussion about their admission.

During admission planning, record a full history or update that:

- covers the person's cognitive, physical and mental health needs
- includes details of their current medication
- identifies the services involved in their care.

For more information on medicines optimisation see [medicines reconciliation in the NICE Pathway on medicines optimisation](#) and [the NICE Pathway on managing medicines in care homes](#).

Out-of-area admissions

If the person is being admitted outside the area in which they live, identify:

- a named practitioner from the person's home area who has been supporting the person
- a named practitioner from the ward they are being admitted to.

The named practitioners from the person's home area and the ward should work together to ensure that the person's current placement lasts no longer than required. This should include reviewing the person's care plan, current placement, [recovery \[See page 9\]](#) goals and discharge plan at least every 3 months, or more frequently according to the person's needs. This could be done in person or by audio or videoconference.

Quality standards

The following quality statement is relevant to this part of the interactive flowchart.

2. Out-of-area admissions

6 Admission and stay

[See Transition between community or care home and inpatient mental health settings /](#)

Admission and stay in an inpatient mental health service

7 Discharge

See Transition between community or care home and inpatient mental health settings / Discharge from inpatient mental health services to community or care home support

8 Reduce re-admissions

Suicide and self-harm risk

In collaboration with the person, identify any risk of suicide and incorporate into care planning.

Follow up a person who has been discharged within 48 hours if a risk of suicide has been identified.

Consider contacting adults admitted for self-harm, who are not receiving treatment in the community after discharge, and providing advice on:

- services in the community that may be able to offer support or reassurance
- how to get in touch with them if they want to.

For people admitted to hospital outside the area in which they live, take into account the higher risk of suicide after discharge at all stages of the planning process (see the University of Manchester's National Confidential Inquiry into Suicide and Homicide by People with Mental Illness 2015). This should include:

- assessing the risk
- discussing with the person how services can help them to stay safe
- discussing with the person's family members, parents or carers how they can help the person to stay safe.

See also the NICE Pathway on longer term management of self-harm: assessment and treatment.

Crisis plans

Support people who have had more than 1 admission to develop a crisis plan as part of their

care planning process. This should include:

- relapse indicators and plans
- who to contact in a crisis
- coping strategies
- preferences for treatment and specific interventions
- advance decisions.

See also [community care in the NICE Pathway on service user experience in adult mental health services](#).

Practitioners involved in admission should refer to crisis plans and advance statements when arranging care.

Discharge vulnerable people from health or social care settings to a warm home

See [discharge vulnerable people from health or social care settings to a warm home in the NICE Pathway on excess winter death and illnesses associated with cold homes](#).

Quality standards

The following quality statement is relevant to this part of the interactive flowchart.

4. Suicide risk

9 Experience of care

Use these recommendations together with the recommendations in the NICE Pathways on:

- [patient experience in adult NHS services](#)
- [people's experience in adult social care services](#)
- [service user experience in adult mental health services](#).

There is no single definition of recovery for people with mental health problems, the guiding principle is the belief that it is possible for someone to regain a meaningful life, despite serious mental illness. In this guidance it is used to refer to someone achieving the best quality of life they can, while living and coping with their symptoms. It is an ongoing process whereby the person is supported to build up resilience and set goals to minimise the impact of mental health problems on their everyday life.

Glossary

carers

(carers are people who helps another person, usually a relative or friend, in their day-to-day life; this is not the same as someone who provides care professionally or through a voluntary organisation)

coping strategies

(coping strategies are the methods a person uses to deal with stressful situations; the term is used in this guidance to refer to ways that people cope with their mental illness or related symptoms, some coping strategies can have negative consequences for a person using them or for the people around them)

Sources

Transition between inpatient mental health settings and community or care home settings
(2016) NICE guideline NG53

Your responsibility

Guidelines

The recommendations in this guideline represent the view of NICE, arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. When exercising their judgement, professionals and practitioners are expected to take this guideline fully into account, alongside the individual needs, preferences and values of their patients or the people using their service. It is not mandatory to apply the recommendations, and the guideline does not override the responsibility

to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual, in consultation with them and their families and carers or guardian.

Local commissioners and providers of healthcare have a responsibility to enable the guideline to be applied when individual professionals and people using services wish to use it. They should do so in the context of local and national priorities for funding and developing services, and in light of their duties to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, to advance equality of opportunity and to reduce health inequalities. Nothing in this guideline should be interpreted in a way that would be inconsistent with complying with those duties.

Commissioners and providers have a responsibility to promote an environmentally sustainable health and care system and should assess and reduce the environmental impact of implementing NICE recommendations wherever possible.

Technology appraisals

The recommendations in this interactive flowchart represent the view of NICE, arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. When exercising their judgement, health professionals are expected to take these recommendations fully into account, alongside the individual needs, preferences and values of their patients. The application of the recommendations in this interactive flowchart is at the discretion of health professionals and their individual patients and do not override the responsibility of healthcare professionals to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual patient, in consultation with the patient and/or their carer or guardian.

Commissioners and/or providers have a responsibility to provide the funding required to enable the recommendations to be applied when individual health professionals and their patients wish to use it, in accordance with the NHS Constitution. They should do so in light of their duties to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, to advance equality of opportunity and to reduce health inequalities.

Commissioners and providers have a responsibility to promote an environmentally sustainable health and care system and should assess and reduce the environmental impact of implementing NICE recommendations wherever possible.

Medical technologies guidance, diagnostics guidance and interventional procedures

guidance

The recommendations in this interactive flowchart represent the view of NICE, arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. When exercising their judgement, healthcare professionals are expected to take these recommendations fully into account. However, the interactive flowchart does not override the individual responsibility of healthcare professionals to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual patient, in consultation with the patient and/or guardian or carer.

Commissioners and/or providers have a responsibility to implement the recommendations, in their local context, in light of their duties to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations. Nothing in this interactive flowchart should be interpreted in a way that would be inconsistent with compliance with those duties.

Commissioners and providers have a responsibility to promote an environmentally sustainable health and care system and should assess and reduce the environmental impact of implementing NICE recommendations wherever possible.