The care programme approach (CPA) has not been the most popular policy emanating from the Department of Health over the past couple of decades, during which it has shown an increasing interest in mental health. But it can be argued that it is as important as any and certainly has had a major influence on staff, patients and carers. It was always intended to describe and put into place good clinical practice as community services increasingly replaced hospital-centred ones. This meant that services prioritised the provision of services in relation to need, and ensured that discharge from hospital was to appropriate accommodation, with follow-up provided as needed. Versions of the CPA have now been adopted in Wales, Scotland and Ireland as they have recognised the need for a defined multidisciplinary clinical policy to organise care in community settings.

The basic requirements of the CPA have not changed since the Department of Health first introduced it in 1991 (Department of Health, 1990). It still is intended to provide a safety net of care for people with mental illness accepted by mental health services, by ensuring that each person has a care plan which is reviewed regularly or as necessary and a mental health worker who coordinates care delivery. The implementation of the CPA has changed, as have some of the terms. We now refer to keyworkers as care coordinators. Keyworker was a more generic term than envisaged within the CPA, and used in specific mental health units such as day hospitals and wards; it also led to confusion with ‘key workers’ from other agencies, for example social services and housing associations. New guidance has appeared which has attempted to clarify certain areas and emphasise specific concerns (Department of Health, 1999):

- risk assessment and management
- employment
- leisure
- accommodation
- plans to meet carers’ needs.

Levels of CPA have been simplified to:

- enhanced – in practice, for those whose care needs are best served by regular multidisciplinary review meetings
- standard – where such meetings are unnecessary.

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Who should we treat?

Defining severe mental illness

A specific definition of severe mental illness has never been given because of the complexity of specifying a point on the continuum of ‘illness’ that is relevant to individual patients, who have widely varying needs, and to services that have varying levels of resources. However, in Building Bridges (Department of Health, 1995) a framework for developing such criteria and making decisions about resource allocation was proposed. This involves consideration of:

- safety
- need for informal or formal care
- diagnosis
- disability
- duration of illness.

Diagnosis does feature but has marginal, if any, meaningful contribution to make. Where diagnosis has been used, psychotic disorders have tended to take prominence. Given that many people with psychoses at some stage in their lives can make excellent recoveries, this is too broad; conversely many people with other disorders, for example anorexia, depression and obsessive–compulsive disorder, may be more severely mentally ill. There is now a programme of work designed to operationalise this framework in the form of criteria to use in determining eligibility for services (Institute of Psychiatry, 2005).

Prioritising referrals

Because of the limited financial and personnel resources available, mental health services have had to develop criteria to prioritise who is accepted for assessment and subsequent allocation to community mental health team members. A single point of entry to include those referred to psychiatrists has been advocated. For each referral, the team would consider the appropriateness of offering a service and decide whether a medical assessment or assessment by another team member is needed. This can make best use of scarce medical time and allow the psychiatrist to become more a ‘consultant’ to the team, as is being proposed (Department of Health, 2004).

Has anything changed?

Progress has occurred since the CPA was introduced. In a review of health and social services, the Social Services Inspectorate (1999) found, in contrast to earlier inspections:

- a good understanding of the use of the CPA for assessment and care planning;
- joint health authority and social services department strategies in place or in development;
- services developing in a more flexible way;
- extensive involvement of users and carers in care planning.

The authorities that had made most progress in implementing the Department of Health’s (1995) guidance on inter-agency care of people with severe mental illness had:

- pooled or shared budgets (within current legal boundaries)
- shared management
- user-focused systems
- a committed, strategic lead, with all professionals involved.

Interviews with service users found that most receiving CPA were seeing a psychiatrist regularly but were also continuing to visit their GP about mental health needs more frequently than they attended psychiatric out-patient appointments. This suggests that at least some duplication of service between primary and secondary healthcare may be occurring.

Implementation

The integrity of the policy

Inevitably there is disparity nationally in implementation of the CPA. This has led some to describe it as a failed policy (Simpson et al, 2003), but the claim seems premature in the absence of any equally wide-ranging alternative strategy to ensure that people with severe mental illnesses receive the care they require. There has also been increasing professional acceptance of what was always intended to be a clinical intervention. The Department of Health first issued guidance on community care of severely mentally ill people after the professional bodies could not agree on a joint response to the Spokes inquiry (Department of Health and Social Security, 1988). The Spokes inquiry was therefore the direct stimulus for the development of the CPA. The one credible alternative considered at the time was that teams rather than individual care coordinators take responsibility for patients. This is the model used by the Program for Assertive Community Treatment in Wisconsin (Allness & Knoedler, 1998), from which some of the principles of the CPA were derived. However, the group of patients covered by the CPA is much broader than that covered by PACT teams and the potential for blurring of responsibilities is greater.
Whatever the approach, however, it seems important that a mental health team should be available to support individuals, for example by providing a forum for discussion of difficult clinical cases, assistance for individuals required to make difficult decisions and cover when individual members are unavailable.

**Problems of interpretation**

Implementation has certainly been patchy, but pressure from the Department of Health Inspectors and Mental Health Act Commission on one hand and from users and carers who want care plans and clear points of contact on the other has had some effect. However, the use of the CPA as justification for local management initiatives has often caused it to fall into disrepute. For example, the introduction of lengthy, complex and poorly validated assessment instruments for generic use, and specifically for risk management, has overwhelmed practitioners in underresourced services that often have vacant posts. Although these have been introduced as requirements of CPA they are not in fact compulsory for all patients. Useful initiatives such as advanced directives (Henderson et al, 2004) have been submerged under a mass of associated initiatives interpreted as compulsory for all, whereas they are intended for selective implementation. Similarly, multidisciplinary reviews can be valuable in coordinating care but they must be conducted selectively because of their cost in time of all the individuals involved. In many circumstances individual discussions between team members and psychiatrists may be more efficient. Involvement of users and carers is important, as their views and needs should be taken fully into account in decision-making. But this can be done appropriately, often by individual discussion before or after the psychiatrist and other team member have met.

The experience of one region in implementation of the CPA is outlines in Box 1.

**Supervision registers and supervised discharge**

Government policy initiatives such as supervision registers and supervised discharge may have had an impact on the CPA. As both target community patients most at risk of harm to self or others, identification of this group may have propelled services into more systematic assessment of the risk and needs of individuals in their care. It may also have accelerated the process by which people are identified as requiring enhanced CPA and regular multidisciplinary review is instigated, but mental health staff have never seen supervision registers in

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**Box 1 The problems of implementation: Southampton’s experience**

A simple CPA system involving minimal paperwork was introduced in Southampton’s mental health services in 1996. However, new guidance on care coordination (Department of Health, 1999) and a merger of the mental health services into the Hampshire Partnership Trust initiated a root and branch review of CPA implementation. This focused on paperwork and resulted in widespread consultation, wholesale disruption and potentially overwhelming bureaucratisation. The CPA documentation expanded from two sides of A4 to a pack more than an inch thick. Messages from above were mixed: another trust revealed a similar overweight stack of paperwork, derided and erratically used by staff but given 5-star rating by the Commission for Health Improvement.

The review was used to bring in structured assessments, advance directives, cumbersome risk assessment tools and a range of administrative documents for clinical staff to complete. Fortunately, the objectives established by the new Department of Health (1999) guidance are more specific, concerns expressed by patients and carers have been identified and ways to meet both have been found without overwhelming patients and care coordinators.

In the current system, assessments in different services vary: rehabilitation, child and adolescent, old age, adult and forensic services have differing processes and continue to use these flexibly. There are common elements, and advance directive forms and assessment tools, for example, are available if staff wish to use them. Risk assessments need to be documented and a ‘risk prompt sheet’ has been developed to support this process. ‘Passport details’ (personal data) are collected separately but the CPA review form is now back to two sides of A4 (copies of documentation are available from author) and is used in enhanced CPA for multidisciplinary reviews. Some staff also use it in standard CPA, but most simply write a letter containing relevant details, copied to the patient. Nobody seems to complain about CPA any more... for the time being.
themselves as having much value (Bindman et al., 2000). In trusts in which the CPA has been demonstrated to be fully implemented supervision registers are no longer a requirement.

Supervised discharges have been viewed as more useful but only by the small proportion of psychiatrists (18%) who have used them (Franklin et al., 2000). The provisions for community treatment in the proposed new Mental Health Act will replace supervised discharges.

New developments

Then along came the NHS Plan, with its proposals for early intervention services, assertive outreach and crisis resolution/home treatment teams (Department of Health, 2002). The development of these teams may be affecting criteria used but not the fundamental principles of the CPA. Early intervention services should be reaching people at an early stage in their psychotic illness – and therefore they should not have met criteria for ‘severe mental illness. Implementation of the CPA while patients are with these teams, which generally have lower case-loads, is clearly their responsibility and relatively straightforward. It becomes particularly important, however, when patient transfer or co-working with other teams (e.g. community mental health teams and substance misuse teams) occur. The CPA provides a structure to ensure that responsibility is defined, i.e. which individual is care coordinator, and planning is comprehensive, with the user and carers at the centre of the process. There is a danger that the mushrooming of teams will lead to increasing gaps in service and disputes about responsibility for patients, exacerbating difficulties at existing interfaces between child, adult and old age services and learning disability, forensic and substance misuse teams. The CPA provides a process to ensure that these problems do not occur – when it is effectively implemented.

The incorporation of psychosocial interventions such as family work, cognitive therapy and vocational supports is fully compatible with the CPA. Indeed, the CPA can ensure that therapists working with people with severe mental illness are acting as part of a team, rather than detached from other mental healthcare support. ‘Semi-detached’ psychologists and nurse therapists working in isolation can end up working in opposite directions to team members. For example, as patients talk more about symptoms to therapists, they may also do so to their psychiatrist. If the psychiatrist is not aware that revelation of these symptoms is due to improved communication resulting from psychotherapy, he or she might alter medication dosage or regimens to deal with them, with potential negative effects on, for example, motivation and communication. Direct support from psychiatrists and care coordinators in CPA reviews in negotiating and supporting patients with homework assignments and reinforcing the value of family or individual work can also be synergistic. Collaborative discussions and explanations about medication use can be particularly important to adherence to treatment regimens.

Physical healthcare of people with serious mental illness is belatedly receiving greater attention with concerns about the adverse effects of medication and the intrinsic effects of mental health problems (e.g. through amotivation), and addressing these needs through the CPA process is an increasing priority.

Conclusions

Government intrusions into clinical practice are inevitably unpopular and resisted by clinical staff. However, the CPA is accepted by the professional organisations, including the Royal College of Psychiatrists (2004), as good practice. Understanding what it is (Kingdon, 1994a,b, 1998) and what it is not is important to its implementation. Clinical staff need to understand the CPA to ensure that it is not being used as a Trojan Horse for ill-thought through management initiatives and bureaucratisation but that it is being used efficiently to ensure that patients who most need services receive them, reducing their likelihood of relapse and promoting their recovery.

References


Department of Health (2004) Guidance on New Ways of Working for Psychiatrists in a Multi-disciplinary and...
MCQs

1. The CPA is divided into:
   a. unidisciplinary, bidisciplinary, and multidisciplinary
   b. standard and enhanced
   c. levels 1, 2, and 3
   d. basic and step-up
   e. simple and complex.

2. A single point of entry has been advocated for the following reasons:
   a. limited financial resources and personnel
   b. to allow the psychiatrist to take on more of a consultant role
   c. to make the best use of ‘medical’ time
   d. to improve patient adherence to treatment plans
   e. to enhance carer involvement.

3. Supervision registers and supervised discharges have had an impact on CPA by:
   a. increasing the assessment of risk and needs of patients on the register
   b. being used in the absence of CPA
   c. possibly having accelerated the process by which patients have been identified as requiring CPA
   d. making it more complex
   e. necessitating weekly reviews of the CPA.

4. With an increasing number of teams such as crisis resolution, early intervention, and assertive outreach:
   a. there is less chance of patients falling through the net
   b. the team at the point of entry should initiate the CPA
   c. community mental health teams should take on more cases because they have low case-loads
   d. there should be a locally agreed framework for CPA
   e. it is necessary to ensure that patients meet the criteria for severe mental illness.

5. Local authorities that have made the most progress in implementing the guidance in Building Bridges had:
   a. pooled budgets
   b. carer-focused groups
   c. a strategic lead, with all involved professionals
   d. user-focused groups
   e. shared management protocols.
Making care programming work
David Kingdon

It is hard to disagree with the principles of the care programme approach (SPCR, 1993; Kingdon, 1994) but it has been much harder to agree how to put them into practice. What should be ‘just good practice’ becomes more complex the more it is discussed by clinical teams.

This is even more so where the experience and expertise of clinicians have not been made available or used by managers, who have then developed a system required by the Department of Health but not precisely defined by it. In these circumstances, inevitably some provider unit systems have become bureaucratic and over-inclusive. Every unit is different and so procedures for implementation need to be shaped to best fit the needs of the users, carers and others involved locally, and the ways of working of professional staff within services.

The pressures on services are such that the fewer the changes necessary to meet the objectives of the care programme approach (CPA), the more likely are the devised systems to be effective. While there is no one correct way to implement the CPA, this article may provide some useful suggestions on refining local implementation.

Local implementation

It is important to bear in mind that the CPA is primarily designed to ensure that severely mentally ill people do not fall through the ‘safety-net of care’. It applies to all people accepted by mental health services or discharged from an inpatient setting.

Only by including all patients in the approach can all patients with severe mental illness be identified. However, this may be a reason why so many districts have been over-prescriptive in the form-filling and review procedures required. Paradoxically, it may have slowed down implementation of the CPA and deterred targeting of severely mentally ill people. As it is to apply to all patients and consequently applied by all staff receiving direct referrals or involved in discharge of patients, the CPA needs to be integrated as far as possible with present practice, particularly in the absence of computerised systems in most units to support it. However, to introduce the CPA, many districts have commenced by identifying patients with severe mental illness currently in contact with services and applying the CPA to them before extending it to the service as a whole.

Box 1. The care programme approach should ensure that mentally ill people have:

1. Their health and social care needs assessed
2. A named key worker
3. An identifiable care plan
4. A review date when their care is to be reviewed

Collaboration

The CPA also involves interprofessional collaboration which should occur within teams (Kingdon, 1992). But this does not mean that everyone, or even the majority, needs a multidisciplinary review – clearly that would be quite impractical as thousands of patients are seen by individual sector teams annually.

The care plan should always be drawn up in consultation with the user/patient. Unless it is understood and agreed, a care plan is unlikely to be followed. This means discussion, understanding and agreement of the different components of the plan as it is developed. Exceptionally there may be necessary components which are not agreed despite full discussion, for example placement on a supervision register or taking of medication while on leave under a section of the Mental Health Act, but these will occur rarely.

The care plan should also include the views of carer, GP and any other involved professional.
Sometimes patients do not want their carer involved and difficult issues of confidentiality can arise. While information about the patient can be disclosed against their will only in exceptional circumstances, patients are often prepared to allow limited information to be given and this should be negotiated with them.

**Needs assessment**

As part of good practice, assessment should be of both health and social needs, whoever carries it out, for example as part of a psychiatric interview or social work assessment. For psychiatrists, the CPA was intended to draw particular attention to the social care needs of patients, the importance of which may have been neglected previously. Where specific needs are noted, it may be appropriate to refer to the relevant professional for further, more detailed or specialised assessment, for example a social worker for social care needs or a doctor or nurse for health care needs.

In most services, this does not involve a radical change in practice — although it may be an improvement in it — and, under the CPA, it does not need duplication of documentation. Interprofessional collaboration means that the results of assessments will be discussed (such as at ward rounds and reviews), written in case notes, mental health nursing records, and so forth, and sent in referral letters/forms or other letters to GPs and to others when they are also involved in the person’s care.

**Key workers**

Basic personal details are collected as part of the initial referral process and so it is difficult to conceive of a reason why they should need to be repeated in CPA documentation. However, they may need to be supplemented and one way of doing this would be to include a sheet attached to the inside of the medical and other clinical notes to include the following:

1. name and full address details of current CPA key worker
2. other relevant information, regarding inclusion on supervision registers, whether the person is subject to care under Section 117, and care management details.

This could be completed on initial assessment, even if it has only the name of the person making that assessment prior to another key worker being appointed, and then kept up-to-date. Labels with the names, addresses and telephone numbers of all potential key workers can be produced by most patient administration systems and can be circulated so that everybody has a stock of their own to use. If someone is appointed as a key worker, they should agree to this — which, unfortunately, has not always been the case, as detailed in the Ritchie Report (HMSO, 1994).

CPA key workers can come from any discipline, including psychiatry, psychology, social work, occupational therapy, art therapy and mental health nursing. Their major responsibilities are to be a specific contact point for users/patients, carers, GPs and others, and to ensure that reviews occur where needed. Such reviews may be made regularly, usually every three to six months or even annually where someone’s needs are not changing, or urgently, where concern arises.

Key workers cannot be responsible for all the care of any individual but they can ensure that if problems do arise, they are brought to the attention of those others caring for the person (or rarely, where there is concern about an individual professional’s performance, the relevant manager.)

**Flexibility**

One of the key principles of the care programme approach is that of flexibility in response to severely mentally ill people, so that where one aspect of a care programme is unacceptable to a patient, alternatives are offered as far as is practical. For example, a patient may refuse depot medication but accept oral or an alternative type of neuroleptic or even day care, and while this may be medically less appropriate, it may be worth offering as an alternative.

While the patient may then fail to comply with the alternative, the use of a negotiating approach in the longer term is likely to improve compliance and is certainly what patient groups are asking for. (There are several Medical Research Council projects under way to further develop techniques for improving treatment compliance.) ‘All or nothing’ approaches, in which the response where the patient does not accept the ‘package’ on offer has been that ‘there’s nothing we can do’, cannot be acceptable any longer.

**Keeping in contact**

If the patient will not take medication, or accept a rehabilitation programme or offer of supported accommodation, they may nevertheless agree to continuing contact. They may change their mind about treatment or deteriorate to an extent when intervention under the Mental Health Act is appropriate. But at least continuing contact means that this occurs early rather than late, before the
secondary impairments caused by the illness (damage to relationships, loss of job or accommodation) can occur.

It may be that the only continuing contact possible is with the carer, who then can be offered continuing support and access to services if the patient deteriorates. Although, occasionally, the patient may object to such continuing contact with carers, carers also have rights to support which can not be over-ridden by patient’s demands as long as confidentiality boundaries are maintained.

**Ensuring continuity**

Interprofessional collaboration is integral to the provision of continuing care. When interruptions to care occur, for example where patients fail to attend appointments or they discharge themselves from hospital, follow-up by a social work or mental health nurse to re-engage them with services may be the most cost-effective strategy. It may be more appropriate for the GP or psychiatrist to make contact by telephone or by visiting. This would be the case where contact by a nurse or social worker has failed, or where specific medical issues or reassessment mean that a medical opinion is necessary. It would be appropriate where the relationship between the patient and GP or psychiatrist has been good, and is especially likely to result in successful re-engagement.

The organisation of continuing care and supervision for severely mentally ill people outside hospital is best done by a combination of community team members, usually a nurse, social worker and doctor – although only one of the group may be required to be in contact at any one time. Continuity can be a problem where out-patient settings are relied upon, unless the consultant ensures continuing personal contact with patients. Patients commonly complain that each time they come to out-patient departments they see a different doctor. This reduces the potential for early intervention.

**Prioritisation**

Associate specialists, staff grade and clinical assistants as well as consultants can assist in improving continuity of care although their workloads may need re-prioritising.

Expressed need for mental health care is constantly increasing and caseloads cannot be expanded infinitely. Prioritisation of new referrals and continuing cases according to need is fundamentally important. Consultants and nurse, social work, and psychology managers acting together can produce manageable and equitable systems for allocating work which are defensible to GPs and DHA purchasers, but too often this is still dependent on goodwill and hard bargaining rather than rational criteria.

Prioritisation may mean that examination of referrals together with current case loads leads to increased waiting times or briefier inter-ventions for those with less severe mental health problems. The introduction of the Health of the Nation Outcome Scales (DoH, 1994) may assist in the future by giving some quantification of need and outcome on which to base prioritisation. It may be easier to ‘sell’ prioritisation to DHA and GP purchasers, other GPs and also psychiatric and community team colleagues if the evidence for the comparative effectiveness of treatments for severe and less severe mental illnesses is cited (Conway et al, 1994; DoH, 1994).

**Counsellors**

In this context, while the rapid growth of counsellors in general practice has mixed blessings, they are likely to be most effective and of greatest assistance to community and primary care teams if integration or at least good communication with them occurs. Counsellors are expected to develop their own support and supervision frameworks, and participation in these by community teams can maximise their effectiveness and allow community teams to concentrate their efforts on those with greatest need. Self-help techniques and voluntary groups also have a major part to play, being as effective in management of minor neurotic disorders as trained nursing staff (Tyrer et al, 1988).

**Individual care plans**

Written care plans should be completed at initial assessments and updated at reviews. This simply means that the care plan, which would normally be completed at the end of an assessment and reassessment, for example in an out-patient clinic or at a review meeting, should be written in clinical notes. A care plan needs to be clearly identifiable, i.e. on a separate sheet or under a separate heading. It is important that a current care plan does not get lost within clinical records, and that it can be located rapidly by medical colleagues or locums who may be looking after a patient temporarily.

For most patients with severe mental illness, a care plan would contain specific actions involving more than one professional. For example:

1. continuing medical review in out-patients
2. continue administration of depot medication
3. encourage attendance at a day centre
(4) assist in claiming Daily Living Allowance
(5) start behavioural family therapy

A review date and location would be set such that reviews occur regularly and as frequently as the team providing care for them decide.

Although it is not specifically a part of the CPA, a copy of this plan may be given to patients/users, carers, GPs and other professionals. For in-patients being discharged and patients who are reviewed by the multidisciplinary team, this can be a way of improving compliance with management regimes and is worth considering in all instances. On the reverse of the plan, spaces for labels giving names and contact points of key workers and others can ensure that the patient, carer and GP know who is involved in care.

Box 2. Patient, carer, GP and others involved should be aware of:
1 The next care plan review date
2 The name of the key worker
3 How and where to contact the key worker or deputy
4 Information about past harm to self or others
5 What to do if the patient fails to follow their care plan

Case studies

B, aged 20 and unemployed, was being seen in an out-patient department and by a community psychiatric nurse. She had been distressed with suicidal ideas over the past year and had frequently taken to her bed after minor disagreements with her parents. Work was under way with her parents and herself independently and jointly. Reviews were programmed with the patient and her mother, and also occurred between psychiatrist and CPN at their regular meetings to discuss patients with whom they were both involved. Her care plan involved:

(1) continue individual counselling at home...SE
(2) continue family work with B. and mother...D/SE
(3) medication: fluoxetine 20mg (mornings)...DK
(4) review in one month in out-patients ...DK/SE
Key worker: SE
......... Day Centre (Tel. No.)

M, aged 39, has a 20-year history of schizophrenia. He lives in a council flat and his parents remain in regular contact with him but find this stressful. He will not attend the local day centre but he accepts visits from a social work assistant (SWA) and attends an out-patient department every six weeks for medication. A domiciliary care assistant was withdrawn after she became concerned about her safety.

A care manager coordinates his care. He has been considered for inclusion on the local supervision register but after analysis of the evidence of risk to others (from the care assistant and her supervisor) and to self (as he had made a serious suicidal attempt five years previously), and consultation with the team involved, the consultant psychiatrist decided not to seek his inclusion as he was complying with care and not at risk of ‘falling through the net’. This would however be reviewed at his regular six-monthly review meetings which usually last between 30 and 45 minutes. His care plan was:

(1) medication monitored in out-patients...DK
(2) bi-weekly visiting from SWA...GD
(3) renegotiate domiciliary services assistance...BH
(4) parents to make contact with DK/BH if concerns arise
(5) next review meeting – 23 April 1995 at 11.30
Key worker: BH
.......... Day Centre (Tel. No.)

Care management, after-care and supervision registers

The CPA and care management (CM) involve very similar processes – assessment, review and coordination of care. The differences are primarily theoretical. The CPA is led by health services, and the CM by social services; the former applies to people referred to specialist psychiatric services, while the latter, which is gradually being introduced, will apply to other client groups, for example old people and people with physical and learning disabilities. Care management is likely to apply to many people with severe mental illness as most have social care needs to be met.

When patients with mental illness are allocated a care manager by social services, it should usually make sense for that manager to be the nominated CPA key worker if they are a mental health worker. Likewise, procedures for the CPA and CM assessments need not duplicate each other and there is much to be said for using the same core procedures to avoid repetition for patients.

The Mental Health Act

Section 117 of the Mental Health Act places legal obligations on health and social services to provide after-care for patients detained under certain sections of the Mental Health Act (e.g. Sections 3 & 37). The care programme approach places precisely the same obligations on health and social services
for all patients accepted by mental health services, but does so in guidance. Thus, using the same core procedures and documentation can avoid repetition.

The procedures for assessing whether someone should go on a supervision register require a multidisciplinary review and, as the guidance describes, this can be usefully combined with a general care programme review (see Box 1). This will be a small group of patients whose risk to themselves and others is greatest.

## Conclusions

The care programme approach does mean modifying the way many services deliver care at the moment, allowing the needs of severely mentally ill people to be prioritised, but it is not designed to bureaucratisate it. It is essential that systems are comprehensive and comprehensible but not over-inclusive; integrated with procedures for Section 117 after-care, care management & supervision registers; easy to audit; and above all, workable and cost-effective in terms of time expended.

Systems usually have ‘teething problems’ and so need to be formally reviewed at intervals in the relevant forums, including medical staff meetings. The evidence from evaluations of the CPA (Pierides & Casey, 1994) is now confirming its effectiveness in improving the delivery of care to people suffering from severe mental illness.

## Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to colleagues in the Department of Health, and Melita Harris in Bassetlaw, who assisted with this article.

## References


## Appendix

**Brief guide to supervision registers**

1. **Aim:** to ensure that those patients who are most at risk to themselves or others receive adequate care, support and supervision in the community.
2. **The decision about inclusion rests with the consultant psychiatrist responsible for care, in consultation with a multi-disciplinary team.**
3. Evidence on which judgement of risk is made must be recorded in written form and made available to the relevant professionals for the review meeting.
4. **Categories of inclusion:**
   a. significant risk of suicide
   b. significant risk of serious violence to others
   c. significant risk of severe self-neglect
   This applies to those outside hospital – if they are immediately admitted to hospital, registration may not be necessary unless they are already on the register. But they should not be removed during the period of admission while significant risk persists.
5. **Method of including a patient on the register:**
   a. All patients should be assessed for above categories of risk, at assessments, e.g. in outpatients and at review meetings.
   b. If they may qualify, a review meeting should be set up with relevant team members, the person and their carer to consider whether the person should be included on the register.
   c. If they are included, a register form should be completed and conveyed to the Register Manager.
   d. If they are included, the patient must be informed orally and in writing:
      i. when and broadly why they have been included
      ii. to whom the registration details may be disclosed
      iii. mechanisms of review.
   e. Review of inclusion should occur at least every six months and the patient taken off the register if risk no longer exists.
   f. If the patient appeals against being on the register, the consultant psychiatrist needs to consider this in consultation with other members involved in the person’s care. If the patient remains dissatisfied, the normal routes for complaint and right to a second opinion apply.
(7) If someone on the register is transferred to another provider unit, a copy of their record should be urgently transferred with them.
(8) An executive member of the Trust, preferably with a clinical background, should be identified to oversee the management of the register.
(Note: this guide is not a substitute for reading the full guidance)

3 If a patient:
   a has not had their basic community care needs met, they should not be discharged from hospital
   b fails to comply with medication or a rehabilitation programme, there is nothing much else you can do
   c has been detained under section 2 of the Mental Health Act, the relevant social services department, but not the DHA, are legally obliged to provide aftercare
   d is placed on a supervision register, they should be informed both orally and in writing (unless there are exceptional circumstances)

Multiple choice questions

1 The care programme approach:
   a only applies to severely mentally ill people
   b is designed to ensure that a ‘safety-net of care’ exists
   c requires regular multidisciplinary reviews on all severely mentally ill patients
   d involves interprofessional collaboration

2 A CPA keyworker:
   a cannot also be responsible medical officer
   b could also be the patient’s care manager
   c should ensure that assessment of a patient’s health and social needs occurs
   d should see that a review of a patient’s care occurs at least every six months

MCQ answers

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