# Bridging the gap



Adult Mental Health Nurse Practitioner: Scarlett Teng

## Agenda

- About me
- Primary care challenges
- Secondary mental health challenges
- Statistics
- GLMS
- Case Studies
- Questions

### About me:



## **Primary Care challenges**

I only have 15 minutes per consultation - how can I properly assess mental health?

The patient is
Chinese. I am not
sure if this is cultural
issues or mental
health?

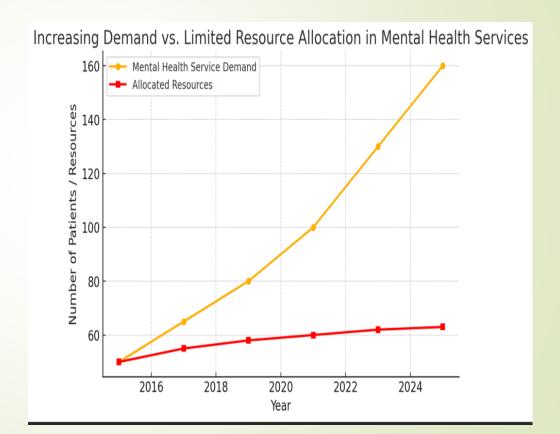
Patients often present with multiple issues - where do I even start?

Referrals to secondary mental health have been declined. What to do?

If I have the time to assess properly, I would have prescribed. But I do not have the time

## Secondary mental health challenges

- Increased population
- Increased mental health awareness
- Same workforce



#### **Statistics**

- \$\square\$ 35-50\% of people with mental illnesses receive no treatment in NZ. (Mental Health Inquiry Report, 2018)
- I in 3 adults (34.8%) reported experiencing mild or greater anxiety/depression symptoms in the past two weeks.

  (NZ Health Survey 2021/22, 2022/23)
- Growing number of individuals (both adults & children) report needing professional help but not receiving it.

  (Ministry of Health, 2023)
  - The urgent need to bridge the gap between primary and secondary mental health services to ensure timely and effective support.\*\*

#### **GLMS- Adult Mental Health NP Clinic**

- Criteria:
  - f Age: 17-65 years old
  - Mild to moderate mental health issues
  - Covers depression, anxiety, PTSD, psychosis, substance use disorder, ADHD, etc.
- Exclusion Criteria:
- Currently under secondary mental health service
- Imminent risks (e.g. high suicide or violence risk)

## Case studies: Grace's Journey

Patient: Grace, 26 years old

Presenting Issue: Struggling with mood issues, impacting work and life. No imminent risks.

Referral Status: Declined by secondary mental health services.

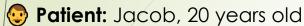
Assessment: Diagnosed with Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder (PMDD).

Intervention: Started on sertraline one week prior to menstrual cycle.

Outcome: Significant improvement in mood and functioning.

**Next Steps:** Care transitioned back to GP for ongoing management.

#### Case Study: Jacob's Journey



Presenting Issue: Dropped out of university in the first year due to ongoing distraction and lack of focus.

Referral Status: Declined by secondary mental health services due to lack of resources for ADHD assessment.

Assessment: Diagnosed with ADHD, Combined Type.

Outcome: Significant improvement in focus and planning to return to university in the coming semester.

Next Steps: Ongoing support and medication monitoring through primary care.

#### Case Study: Carolyn's Journey

Patient: Carolyn, 42 years old

Presenting Issue: Seeking ADHD diagnosis after her son was diagnosed by a pediatrician.

Referral Status: Placed on multiple specialist waiting lists since last August with no progress.

Assessment: Clear ADHD diagnosis with a strong family history (brother also diagnosed with ADHD).

Background: Dropped out after 6th form, attempted university three times but could not complete.

Work History: Had various jobs but never stayed in one for more than two years.

Intervention: Confirmed ADHD diagnosis and started on treatment.

**Outcome:** Improvement in daily functioning, ongoing management in primary care.

#### References

- Mental Health Inquiry Report (2018). He Ara Oranga: Report of the Government Inquiry into Mental Health and Addiction. Wellington, New Zealand.
- Ministry of Health (2022). New Zealand Health Survey 2021/22, 2022/23: Key findings on mental health. Wellington, New Zealand.
- Ministry of Health (2023). Unmet Need for Mental Health Services: Annual Report. Wellington, New Zealand.

# **Questions?**

