



Scoping review on forensic services November 2018



Professor Gavin Davidson
Praxis Chair of Social Care
School of Social Sciences, Education
and Social Work
g.davidson@qub.ac.uk

Overview of the presentation

- Scoping review approach
- Context and policy
- Principles and guidance
- Housing, models and design
- Therapeutic interventions
- Employment and activities

Scoping reviews

- This type of review provides a preliminary assessment of the potential size and scope of available research literature
- It aims to identify the nature and extent of research evidence
- Identify areas where a full systematic may be needed
- Don't tend to include process of quality assessment
- Cannot usually be regarded as a final output in their own right

(Grant and Booth, 2009)

Scoping review methodology

- Searched Google Scholar, National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) Evidence Search, Zetoc, Social Care Online and Web of Science
- Main search terms: “community forensic services”; “forensic mental health services”; “forensic learning disability services”; “forensic intellectual disability services”
- Selection: focused on systematic reviews if available, most recent research and innovative service developments

Context and policy

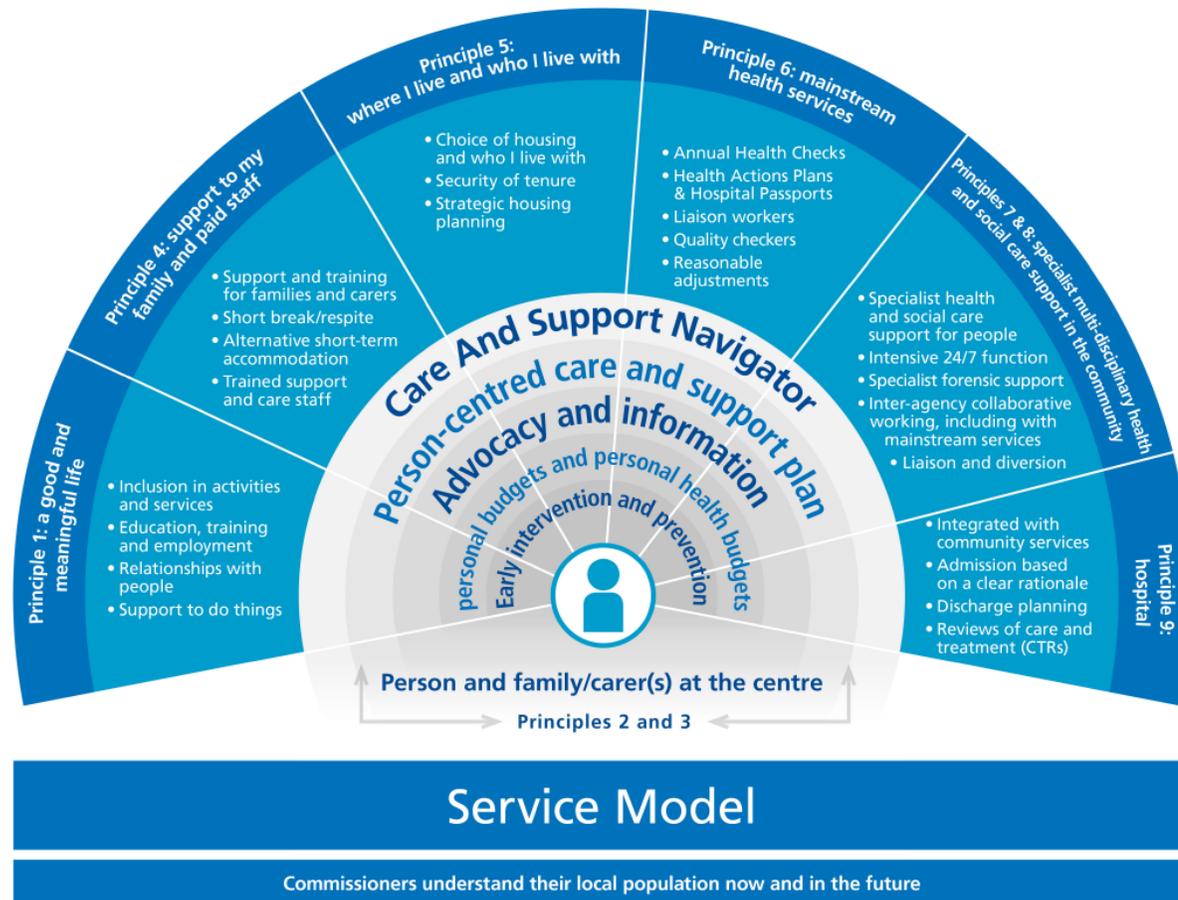
- RQIA, 2018, Baseline Audit of Forensic Mental Health and Learning Disability Services – Adult Services
- Service development in NI – Shannon Clinic (2005), in parallel Community Forensic Teams, the Six Mile Unit at Muckamore Abbey Hospital (2006), responsibility for provision of healthcare within prisons transferred to SEHSCT (2008), more recently, further investment in community learning disability and child and adolescent client groups
- Retrospective audit (January - March 2017) used a random sample of 25% (125) of patient notes across Shannon Clinic RSU, Six Mile Unit, NIPS (Maghaberry and Hydebank Wood Prisons), and CFMHTs.

Principles and guidance

- ImROC, 2014, Making a reality of recovery in forensic settings
- Quality indicators for recovery supporting forensic services
- Individual level care: strengths-based; shared decision-making; information about alternative treatments; necessary rules and restrictions ('boundaries') are explained clearly; service users are routinely involved in planning how to pursue their chosen life goals in ways that are safe for them and others ('safety planning').
- Organisation of care: reasonable consistency of staffing; service users routinely participate in co-producing policies, design, delivery; access to a range of occupational activities; good links with a range of community agencies; specialist vocational staff; 'Individual Placement and Support' (IPS) model; peer support workers; Befriending or 'Listening' schemes; 'Team Recovery Implementation Plan' (TRIP); and access to 'Recovery College'-type provision

Principles and guidance

- NHS England (2015) Supporting people with a learning disability and/or autism who display behaviour that challenges, including those with a mental health condition



Principles and guidance (for next review)

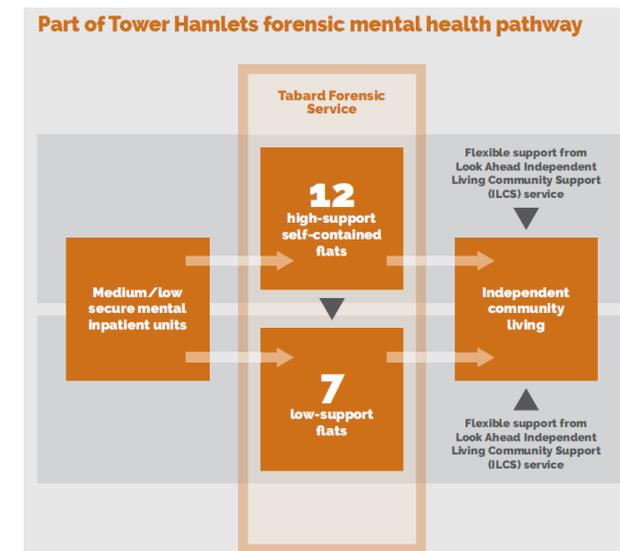
- NICE (2015) Violence and aggression: short-term management in mental health, health and community settings
- NICE (2018) Learning disabilities and behaviour that challenges: service design and delivery
- Hollomotz et al. (2018) Behaviour that Challenges: Planning services for people with learning disabilities and/or autism who sexually offend

Housing, models and design

- Richter and Hoffman, 2017, Independent housing and support for people with SMI. 32 publications – concluded Independent Housing and Support settings provide at least similar outcomes to residential care.
- Kriegal et al., 2016, Implementation and Outcomes of Forensic Housing First Programs. 68 programs - recovery-oriented model that focuses on providing independent living options - Clients in forensic FSPs were more likely to spend time in congregate settings than clients in non-forensic settings and forensic involvement can compromise recovery-oriented care.

Housing, models and design

- Cherner et al., 2014, Transitioning into the Community: Outcomes of a Pilot Housing Program for Forensic Patients. Canadian Transitional Rehabilitation Housing Pilot (TRHP). Some aspects of TRHP that encouraged recovery included developing new skills and knowledge, staff support, and the programming that engaged clients in treatment and recovery-oriented activities.
- Tabard forensic service in East London
- Recovery focused, internal step-down
- Part of forensic care pathway
- Value for money



Housing, models and design

- Design for Mental Health (HSE, 2016)
- Environmental press
- Affordance and person-centred design
- Mental models and system images
- Universal design
- Design for Social Inclusion

Therapeutic interventions

- Barnao and Ward, 2015, A review of interventions in forensic mental health - (1) Treatments targeting mental illness and other psychological issues; (2) Interventions based on the principles of the Risk–Need–Responsivity (RNR) model that aim to reduce recidivism; and (3) Strength-based models. Concluded that the Good Lives Model of offender rehabilitation promising
- Davies et al., 2016, Implementation of positive behavioural support in a medium secure mental health service
- Lindsay et al., 2018, Predictive validity of the dynamic risk assessment and management system in individuals with intellectual disability residing in the community

Therapeutic interventions

- Kip et al., 2018, eHealth in treatment of Offenders in Forensic mental Health: a Review of the current State – 50 studies
- An automated interactive voice response service of the complex telephone-linked care type which conducts automated telephone conversations with patients
- Computerized intervention: therapeutic education system with interactive multimedia modules
- Interactive multimedia computer program, viewed on tablet laptops

Therapeutic interventions

- Video conferencing technology
- Computer simulation VR
- Wii Fit: competitive Wii games where bodily movements are required to play them
- Computer-based serious game (StreetWise)
- Website/forum with messages: online self-help group

Therapeutic interventions

- Siette et al., 2017, Effectiveness of befriending interventions: a systematic review and meta-analysis. 14 trials (2411 participants)
- Moderate quality evidence to support the use of befriending for the treatment of individuals with different physical and mental health conditions – relatively small effect size
- More, 2009, Animal Assisted Therapy in Forensic Mental Health (WCMT)



Employment and activities

- National Development Team for Inclusion (2017) Scoping review on meaningful activity – 33 studies, relatively little research, mainly small-scale, qualitative but positive
- Muñoz-Murillo et al., 2018, Effectiveness of Employment Strategies for People with Mental Disorders in Europe: A Systematic Review. Findings highlight the complexities of the implementation of employment strategies (job access and return to work). Job access strategies seem to improve employment outcomes. The effectiveness of return to work strategies remains unclear. The involvement and commitment of physicians, employment specialists, and employers, and employees capacity for self-care seem decisive for employment re-integration success.

Employment and activities

- McDonald and Bertram, 2018, Job creation through income generation: an evaluation of Re-Cover, a decorating project developed with forensic mental health service users
- Talbot et al., 2018, Implementation of individual placement and support (IPS) into community forensic mental health settings: Lessons learned – it's complex and requires robust planning and collaboration with internal and external agencies