

# Describing the assistance, the basis for improvement

Pérez EJ<sup>1</sup>, Ginés JM<sup>1</sup>, Moreno J<sup>1</sup>, Palma A<sup>1</sup>, Chavarría V<sup>1</sup>, León J<sup>1</sup>, Alba L<sup>1</sup>, Pérez V<sup>1,2,3</sup>

- 1. Institut de Neuropsiquiatria i Addiccions, Parc de Salut Mar de Barcelona
- 2. Institut Hospital del Mar d'Investigacions Mèdiques – IMIM
- 3. Centro de Investigación Biomédica en Red de Salud Mental CIBERSAM G21

## Aims

Consultation-liaison (CL) psychiatry is a branch of psychiatry that study and treat mental health of patients with other medical or surgical conditions. The assistance between hospitals and health services is heterogeneous. For this reason, the objective of our research is to define the clinical characteristics from our CL service and check out the quality relationship with the applicant service, for improving future assistance.

## Methods

We made a descriptive analysis of clinical variables from the patients who received assistance during 2 months by the CL service from the Hospital del Mar, Barcelona. We got the frequencies and we used the Chi square test for the comparison between variables: diagnosis and appearance in the report and treatment in the report.

## Results

Table 1. Description of the age, sex and previous psychiatric diagnosis

N total=42		Man	Woman	Total
Mean age (sd)*		54 (28.1)	56 (20.9)	55.1 (23.3)
Median age		72	60	61.5
Previous psychiatric diagnosis	Yes	8 (19%)	16 (38.1%)	24 (57.1%)
	No	8 (19%)	10 (23.8%)	18 (42.9%)

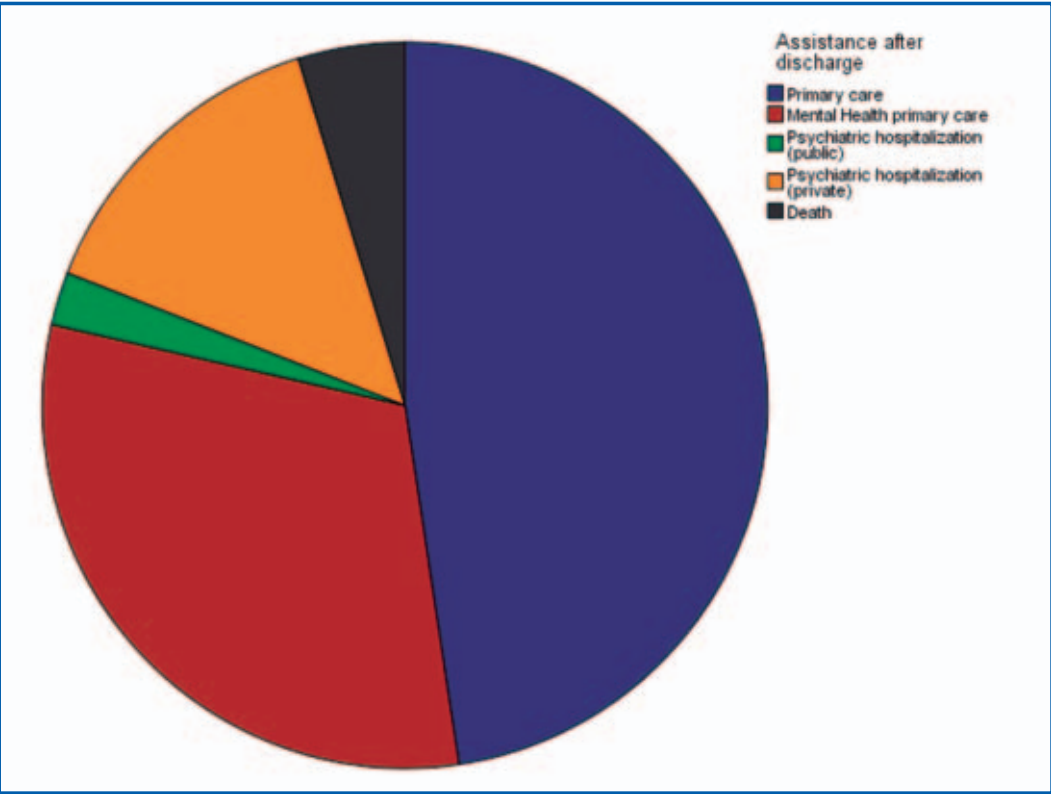
\*Not normal distribution of the sample

Table 2. Appearance of C-L process information in the report

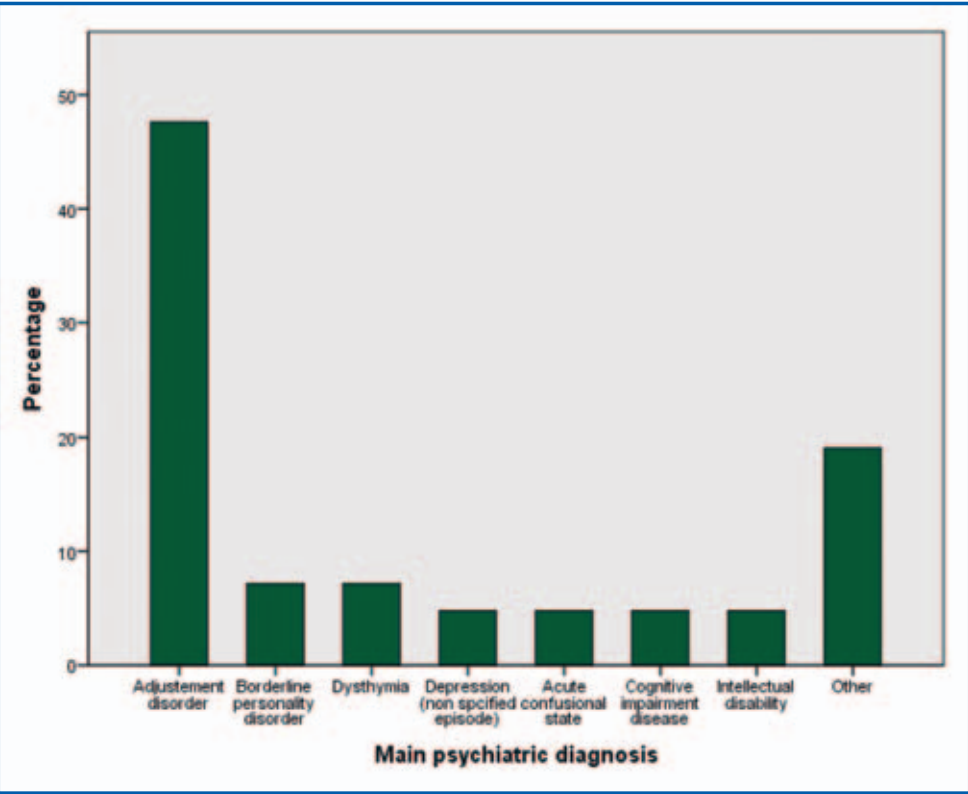
	Yes	No
C-L assistance	28 (68.3%)	13 (31.7%)
C-L indicated treatment	20 (48.8%)	2 (4.9%)

\*In one patient information wasn't obtained  
\*\*Treatment after discharge wasn't required in 19 patients (46.3%)

Graphic 1. Distribution of indicated assistance after hospitalization discharge



Graphic 2. Distribution of the main psychiatric diagnosis



## Conclusions

- Adjustment Disorder is supposed to be the most common psychiatric diagnosis in our CL psychiatry service, as we found in the reviewed literature.
- The results reveal that relationships between services can be improved.
- We didn't found statistically significant differences between diagnosis and appearance of C-L process in the discharge report.
- More studies must be done for completing information in this issue.

## Bibliography

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