



#### **Project Title**

Improving Interdisciplinary Psychological Assessment in Migrant Workers

(The IPAMS project)

#### **Project Lead and Members**

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#### **Organisation(s) Involved**

SingHealth Community Hospitals

#### Healthcare Family Group(s) Involved in this Project

Allied Health

#### **Applicable Specialty or Discipline**

Medical Social Workers

#### **Project Period**

Start date: Jul 2020

Completed date: Aug 2020

#### Aim(s)

 At the end of our project in 3 months, hope to increase the proportion of frontline staff who routinely assess for psychological distress, and have high self rated scores for familiarity and skill in managing psychological distress to from <70% to 90%.</li>





#### **Background**

See poster appended/below

#### Methods

See poster appended/below

#### **Results**

See poster appended/ below

#### Conclusion

See poster appended/ below

#### **Additional Information**

Singapore Healthcare Management Congress 2022 – 2nd Prize (Patient Experience category)

#### **Project Category**

Care Continuum, Population Health, Mental Health, Preventive Care, Health Promotion

Care & Process Redesign, Quality Improvements, Workflow Redesign

#### **Keywords**

Mental Health, Well-being, Psychological Stress, Distress, Mental Health Assessment, Surveys, Workflow Redesign.

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## Ass Singapore Healthcare Management 2022

# Improving Interdisciplinary Psychological Assessment in Migrant Workers (The IPAMS project)

SingHealth Community Hospitals

Bright Vision • Outram • Sengkang

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## Background of the problem

BVH is caring for large numbers of dorm-dwelling migrant workers as a Community Isolation Facility. Local research shows they are at baseline increased risk of psychological distress due to negative social determinants of health. Lockdown, social isolation, halting of work and financial difficulties arising exacerbated this.

Some patients developed psychological crises leading us to reflect and identify care gaps. Whilst Family Medicine emphasize anticipatory, patient-centred, holistic care, this was affected due to our conversion to a COVID-19 facility.

In a survey of our frontline staff (doctors, nurses and medical social workers) to identify gaps in our management of patient's psychological health, only:

- 62% routinely assess for psychological distress in the patients under their care
- 69 % are familiar with what questions to ask when assessing for psychological distress in their patients
- 65% feel they are skilled in the management of patients with psychological distress

### **Mission Statement**

At the end of our project in 3 months, we hope to increase the proportion of frontline staff who routinely assess for psychological distress, and have high self-rated scores for familiarity and skill in managing psychological distress to from <70% to 90%.

#### **Analysis of problem** PEOPLE Lack of knowledge/misconceptions of mental health Mental distress as a sign of weakness Lack of knowledge/misconceptions Language barrier of mental health mechanisms for stress Language barrier Patients keep their Medical issues prioritized concerns and worries **Existing workflows** Reduced bedside to themselves Frontline staff not Lack access to contact time addressing patient's resources/information Perceive that nothing Lack of concerns adequately **Enforcement of** can be done/concerns lockdown and cannot be addressed Lack of awareness of mental No workflows/aid to guide staff subsequent Not familiar with workers Psychological crisis Unsure when cases need to be escalated or referred atypical signs of distress arising in recovering COVID-19 patients while serving out their Personnel dependent Reduced bedside quarantine in BVH contact time No formal regular mental health Segregation from assessment procedure in place **Existing workflows** the community Heterogeneity in the practice of Loss of autonomy enquiring about mental health Sense of isolation No workflows/aids to guide frontline staff Displaced from Mental health assessments not country and family done regularly Separated from Ward/ cubicle Social stigma from being SYSTEMS diagnosed with COVID-19 **ENVIRONMENT** Figure 1 Using the Ishikawa diagram as an aid for root cause analysis, we listed 15 root causes for the problem of psychological distress arising in recovering COVID-19 patients serving quarantine in BVH.

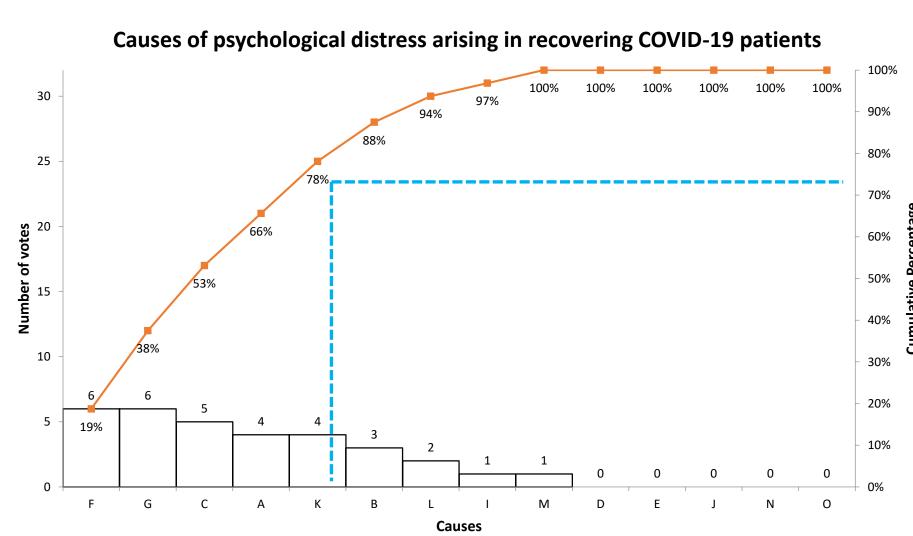
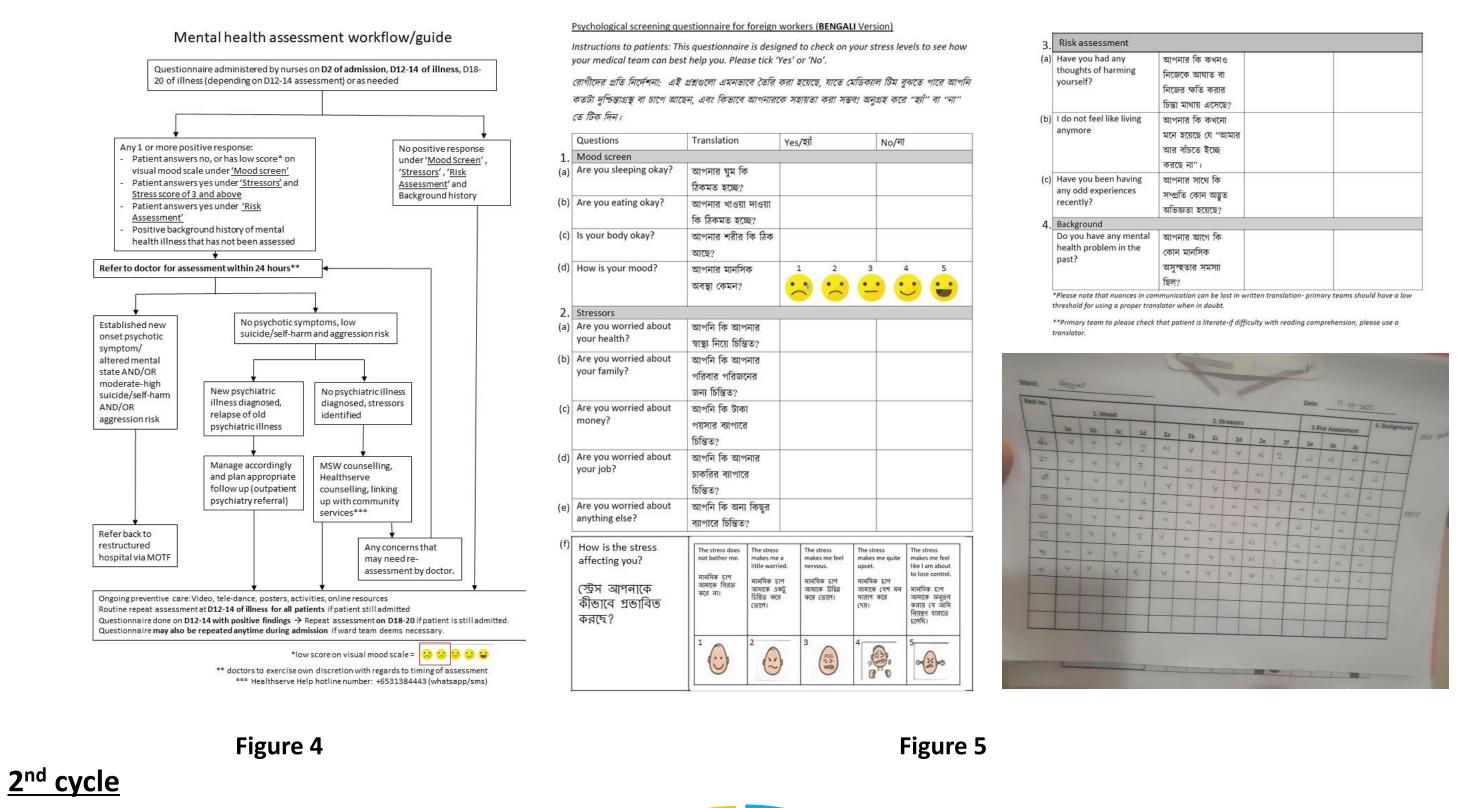


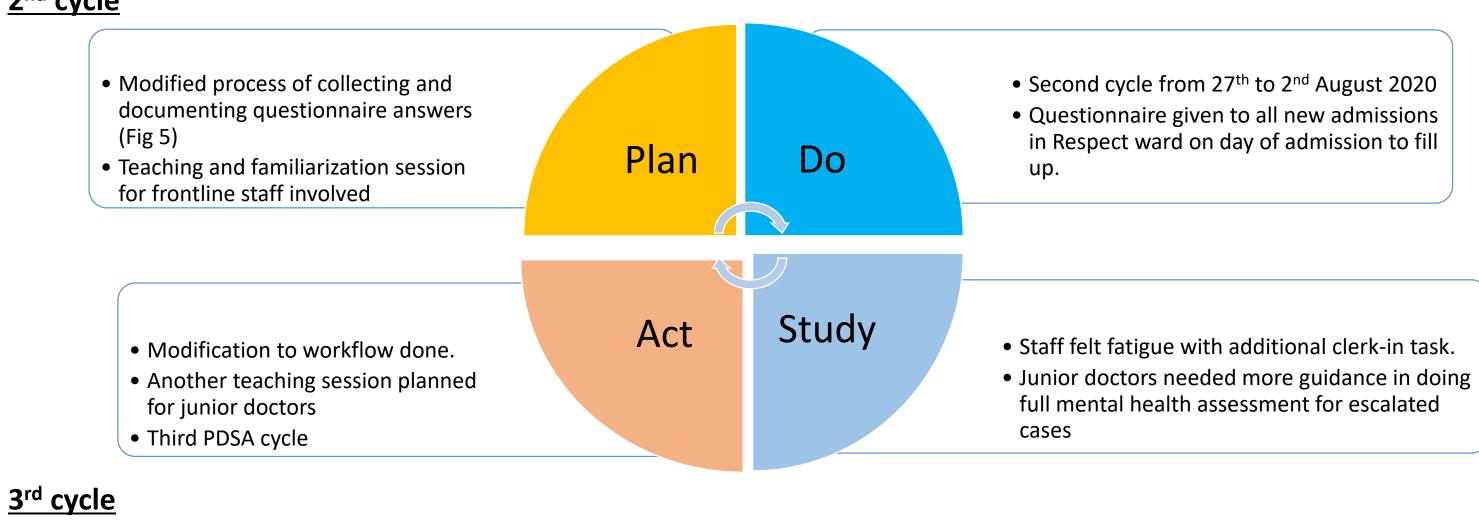
Figure 2

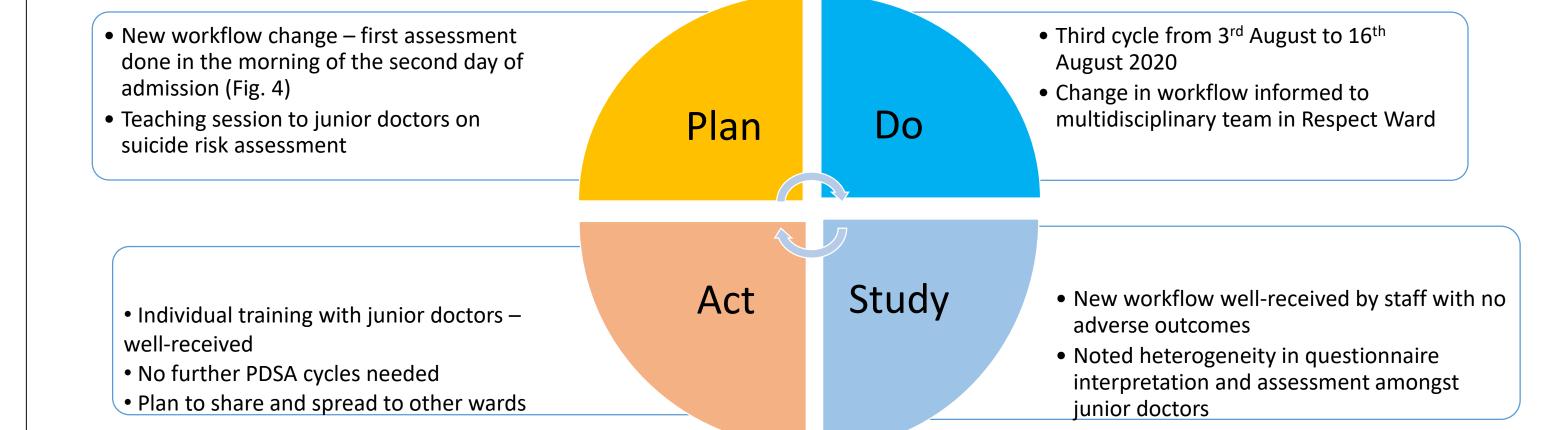
After 2 rounds of pareto voting, we identified 4 main causes that we felt contribute significantly to the problem and which we can potentially intervene to improve:

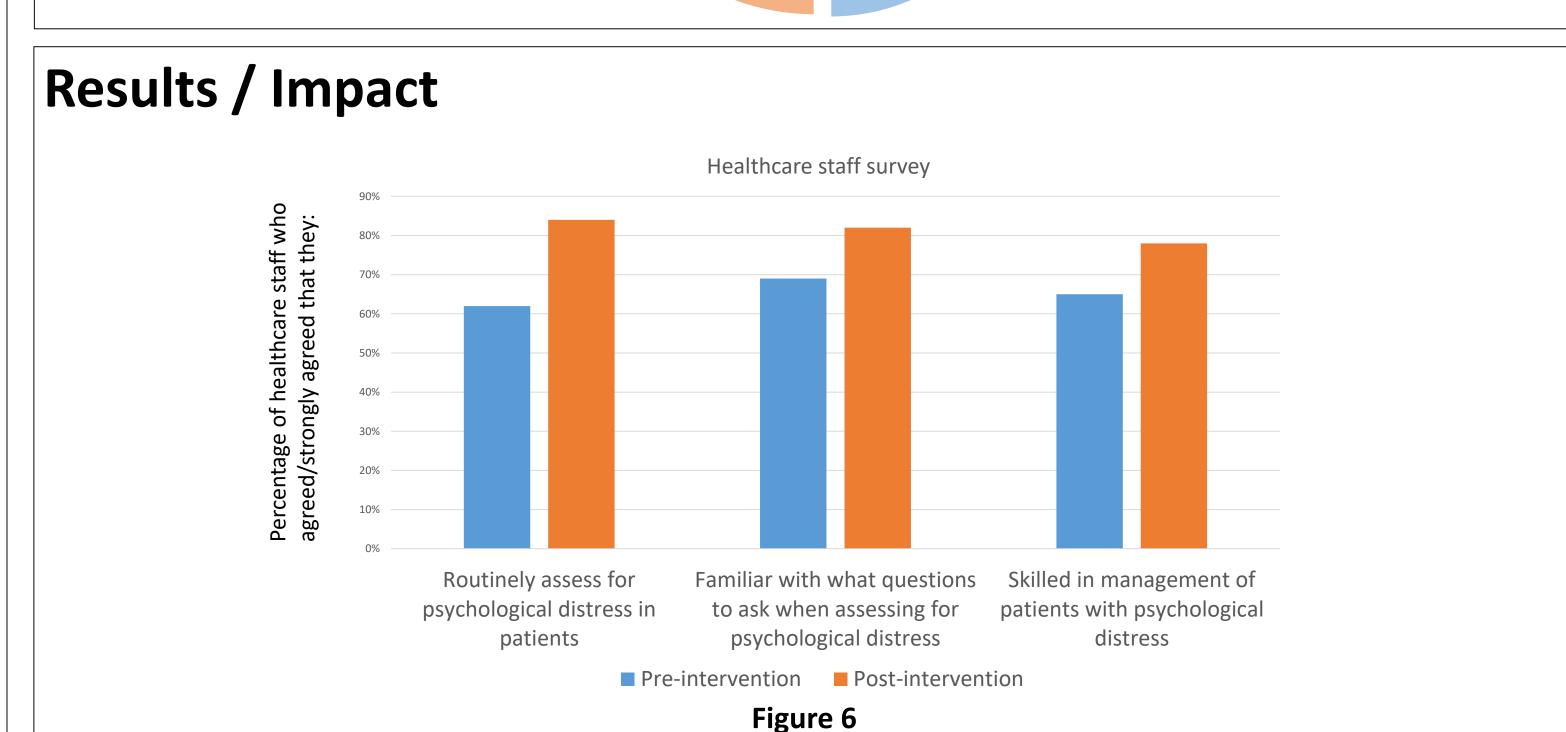
- 1. No formal regular mental health assessment procedure in place
- 2. No workflows/aids to guide frontline staff in timely assessments, interventions and referrals
- 3. Patient's lack of knowledge/misconceptions of mental health
- 4. Language barrier

#### Figure 3: Migrant brothers filling up the questionnaire while a staff nurse looks on to assist in clarifying any questions they might have. Interventions/Initiatives 1) Mental health assessment workflow and mental health history taking aid 1st cycle. • Introduced a multi-lingual questionnaire • Pilot exercise on 16<sup>th</sup> July 2020 to facilitate history taking of patient's involving 1 cubicle of existing patients in Respect ward, Bright Vision Hospital mental health and psychosocial stressors Plan Do in the wards (Fig. 5) • Feedback from interdisciplinary team • Introduced new workflow (Fig. 4) collected Act Study Time spent in cubicle by staff increased. Modification to workflow and Differences in interpretation of questionnaire questionnaire answers and following steps of escalating Training sessions organized cases recommended by workflow Second PDSA cycle







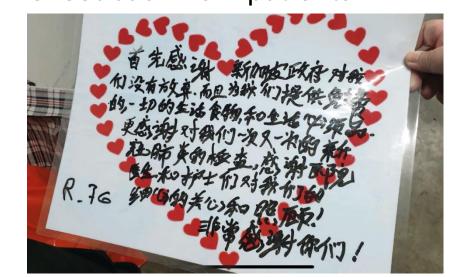


Repeat staff survey on the same group of frontline healthcare staff was done. Results (Fig 6) showed improvement in performing routine mental health assessment, staff self-rated familiarity and skill in managing psychological distress to 84%, 82% and 78% respectively after 2 months.

Results from mental health questionnaire: From 27<sup>th</sup> July to 16<sup>th</sup> August 2020, 95 questionnaires were done for 47 patients, 10 of whom had higher mood and stress scores requiring further assessment. With interdisciplinary intervention, 8 of them improved in mood and coping by second review. The remaining 2 had persistent mild anxiety over external stressors and were linked up with appropriate resources. There were no psychological crises during the period of time the questionnaire was introduced.

Qualitatively, all patients were satisfied with the team's efforts in eliciting and addressing their concerns and queries.

Some feedback from patients:



"To all BVH management, doctors, nurses, medical social workers, thank you all for you caring, kindness, hardworking and excellent full moral support to the patient like me. I salute you all!"

- Ex-Respect Ward Patient



## **Spread and Sustainability Plans**

- The workflow and questionnaire was spread to other wards in Bright Vision Hospital
- The intervention is sustainable as it is relatively low cost, the workflow and questionnaires are readily available to all and onsite staff training in using the questionnaire and following the work flow can be completed in a short time.

As new junior medical staff rotating in are not in large numbers, individualized teaching on how to do a proper mental health assessment can be carried out by their personal supervisor.