

Our vision: Healthier communities, Excellence in healthcare

Our values: Teamwork, Honesty, Respect, Ethics, Excellence, Caring, Commitment, Courage

“Dancing with Death”

*A clinical protocol for the assessment of
severe Eating Disorders*

***John Hunter Hospital
Centre for Psychotherapy Liaison Group***

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Clinical Pathways: Sharing Lessons Learnt - 28th June 2007

Did you know that eating disorders are on the rise and can be seen in children as young as 7 years old?

- Eating disorders encompass a spectrum of problems
 - ***Anorexia Nervosa***
 - ***Bulimia Nervosa***
 - ***Binge Eating Disorders***

Why are eating disorders important?

- Lifetime risk around 5% for AN or BN (*Schizophrenia 1%*)
- 2-3% of adolescent & adult females suffer from AN or BN
- Mild to severe symptoms
- Without treatment - 20% with serious eating disorders die.¹
- AN has the highest mortality rate for any mental illness.¹
- AN is the 3rd most chronic disease in young women 15-25, after obesity and asthma.
- It is 5 times more common than IDDM in this age group

Diagnostic Criteria

Anorexia Nervosa

- BMI < 17.5 kg/m² (*Adults*)
- BMI < 25 centile (*Paediatrics*) **and**
- *Weight loss self-induced by:*
 - Restriction of intake
 - Self induced vomiting or purging
 - Excessive exercise
 - Use of appetite suppressants / diuretics / laxatives
- Morbid dread of fatness
- Self set low weight threshold
- Amenorrhoea in women or loss of sexual interest or potency in men
- Failure to menarche or delayed menarche/growth failure in children & adolescents

Bulimia Nervosa

- Bingeing, with preoccupation with food and craving of it.
- *Attempts to counteract excess calorie intake by:*
 - Self induced vomiting or purging
 - Alternating periods of starvation and bingeing.
 - Use of appetite suppressants / diuretics / laxatives.
- Morbid dread of fatness
- Self-set low weight threshold
- Binge eating - consuming large amount of food whilst experiencing a sense of lack of control over eating
- Possible history of anorexia nervosa

What are the contributing factors?

- **Physiologic regulation of appetite:** major neurotransmitters serotonin and dopamine.
- **Genetics:** 4-5 times greater chance of developing if there is a family history of an eating disorder.
- **Sociocultural factors:** cultural preferences, media images, peer pressure, dieting.
- **Personal characteristics:** low self-esteem and feelings of helplessness, lack of healthy body image.
- **Psychiatric illness:** anxiety, depression, addictive behaviour.

What we do know...

- This psychopathology is often only apparent following presentation for a medical complaint.
- Failure to identify and treat, predicts poor prognosis for both adults and children
- Estimated around 900 cases of Anorexia Nervosa in the HNE region at any one time, with 50 new cases each year.
- Evidence of increasing prevalence

- 88 adult admissions per year
- ALOS is 13 days
- Hospital cost estimated at \$800,000 per year
 - *Inpatient costs were estimated at \$700 per day per patient*
- 35% of patients were readmitted to a hospital facility within 28 days
- 30% of admissions were admitted for 1 day
- Adults account for 64% of separations for patients with eating disorders (*compared to other age groups*)

- ***NEXUS*** - *specialising in eating disorders*
 - 19 admissions
 - Average LOS: 42 days
 - 2 lengthy patient admissions 92 & 180 days.
- ***J2 Adolescent ward***
 - 24 admissions
 - Average LOS: 32 days
 - 7 lengthy admissions > 50 days, <84 days

Defining the problem?

Centre for Psychotherapy & JHH ED

- Difficult Mental Health problem
- Non compliance particularly at early stages of treatment.
- Secretive disorder unless severe weight loss evident
- 'Dancing with death' in severe cases.
- Limited statistically validated treatments, although they do have treatment successes at the CPT (*outpatients clinic*).
- Prolonged early treatment phase, where the patient is often in medical danger.

Defining the problem?

- No-one in ED or medical services wanted to really 'own' the patient
- Random and adhoc criteria for admission of severe cases
- Recurrent presentations / bounce-backs
- Difficulty 'selling' the patient to in-patient services
- Referral process on discharge fragmented

29 year old female (28.2kg)

1998-2006

- Chronic progressive Anorexia Nervosa
- 25 presentations to JHH ED
- 10 total admissions

Signs and Symptoms

- Hypokalemia
- Hypothermia
- Syncope
- Chest tightness
- Shortness of breath
- Bradycardia
- Dehydration
- Threatening self harm
- Confusion
- Seizures
- Anorexia
- Lethargy
- Overdose

Co-morbidities & compounding issues

- Chronic progressive Anorexia Nervosa
- Borderline personality disorder
- Substance abuse
- Depression
- Complicated medical Hx
- Despite multiple admissions - failure to gain weight
- Verbally aggressive towards staff
- Self discharge
- Guardianship Board

What did we miss in ED?

Documentation

- Skin Integrity
- Muscle strength
- Postural BP's

Pathology

- Phosphate
- TSH
- CK
- Magnesium

Brief History

- Exercise
- Use of laxatives
- Diuretics
- Induced vomiting
- Amenorrhea

Referrals

- 17 out of 25 presentations to ED resulted in no admissions & no referral to gastroenterology
- Psychiatric referrals - in only half of total presentations.

Progress

- Introduced a specific management care plan
- Specialised by Mental Health nurses
- Continuity of care - regular medical/nursing staff
- Guardianship Board involvement
- Re-engaged with her mother and d/c to mother's care in another state
- Weight gain from 28.2kg to 47.7kg
- Only 1 short hospital admission in 8 months

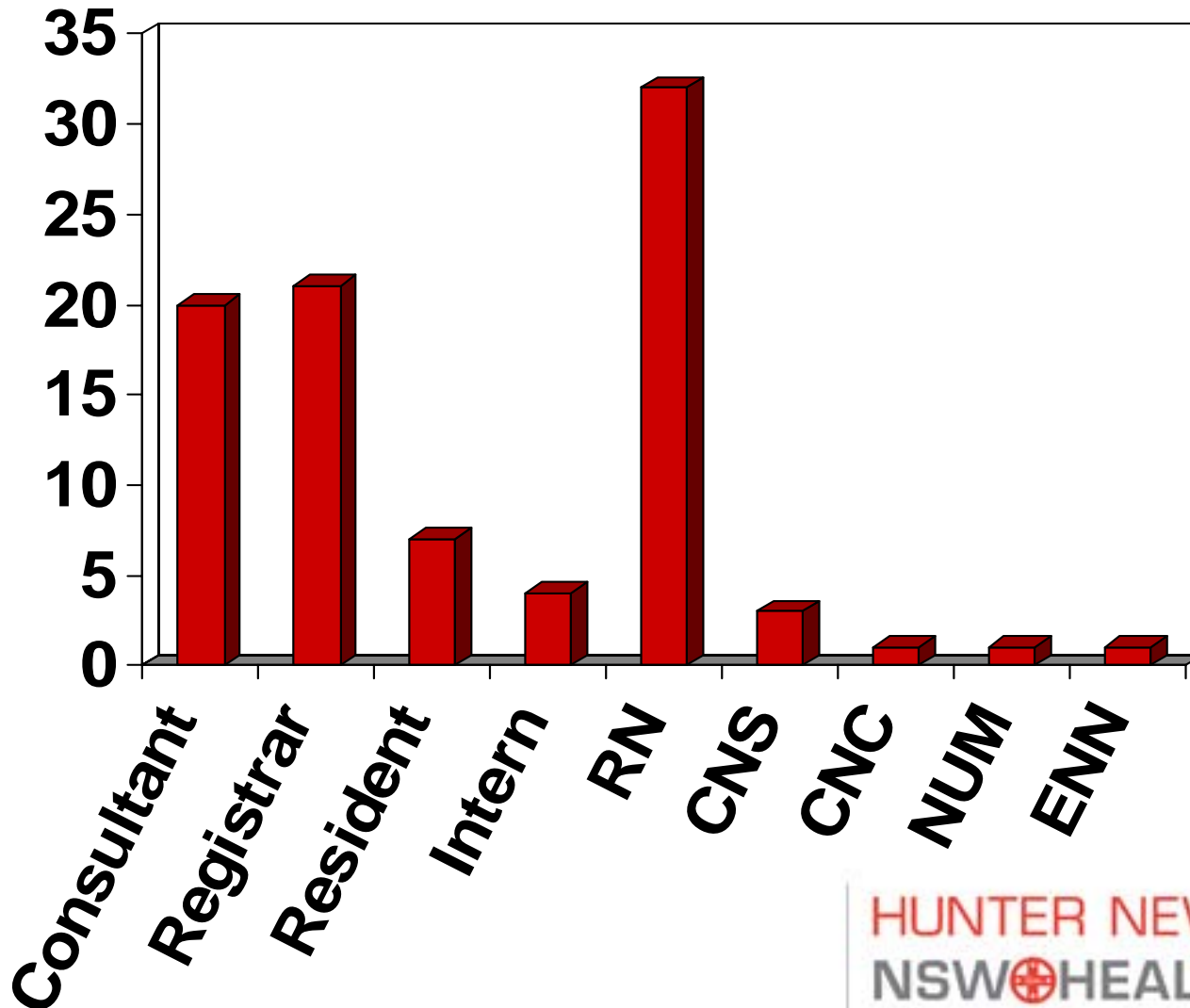
Where to from here?

- **Eating Disorder Liaison group**
 - Centre for Psychotherapy - Psychologist, Dietitian
 - Liaison Psychiatry - Psychiatrist
 - Gastroenterology - Physician, Liaison Nurse
- How to 'fix' the problem - pathway / protocol
- How to engage ED staff - Emergency CNC
- Develop an eating disorder staff survey
 - Knowledge deficits
 - Attitudes
 - Potential clientele

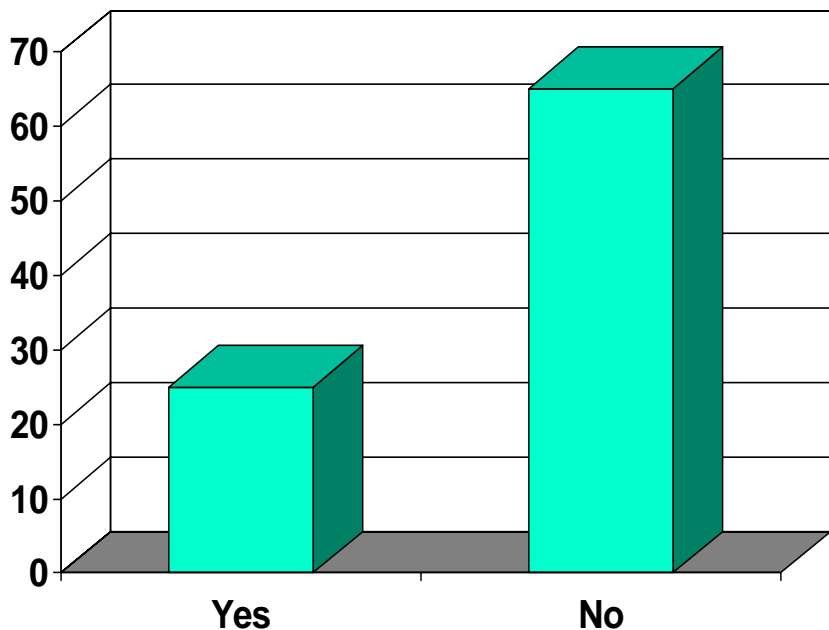
Questions to ponder?

1. Random and adhoc criteria for admission and does the data at JHH ED confirm this impression?
2. What are the self-rated competencies of nursing and medical staff in the assessment of Eating Disorders?
3. Can the medical assessment of eating disorders be made easier or simplified for ED staff?

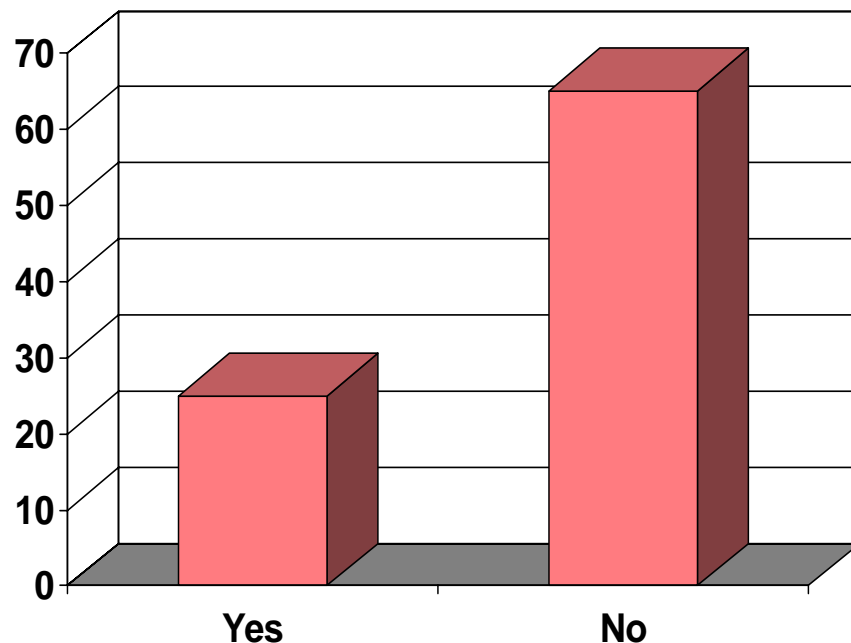
Eating Disorder Survey (n=90)



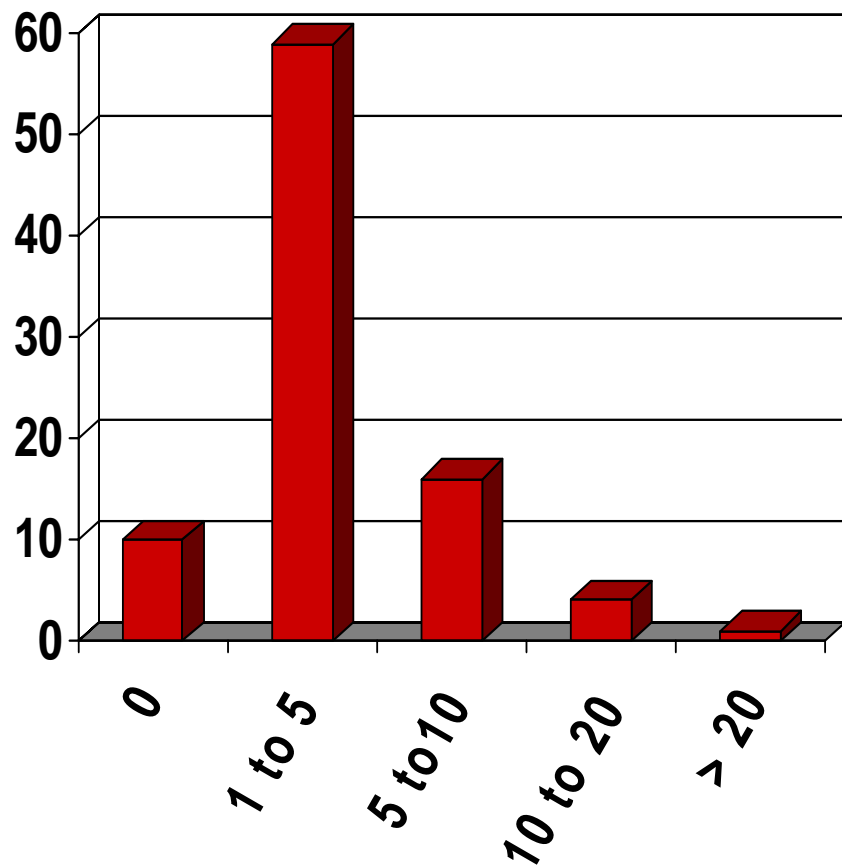
Personal interest in Eating Disorders (n=90)



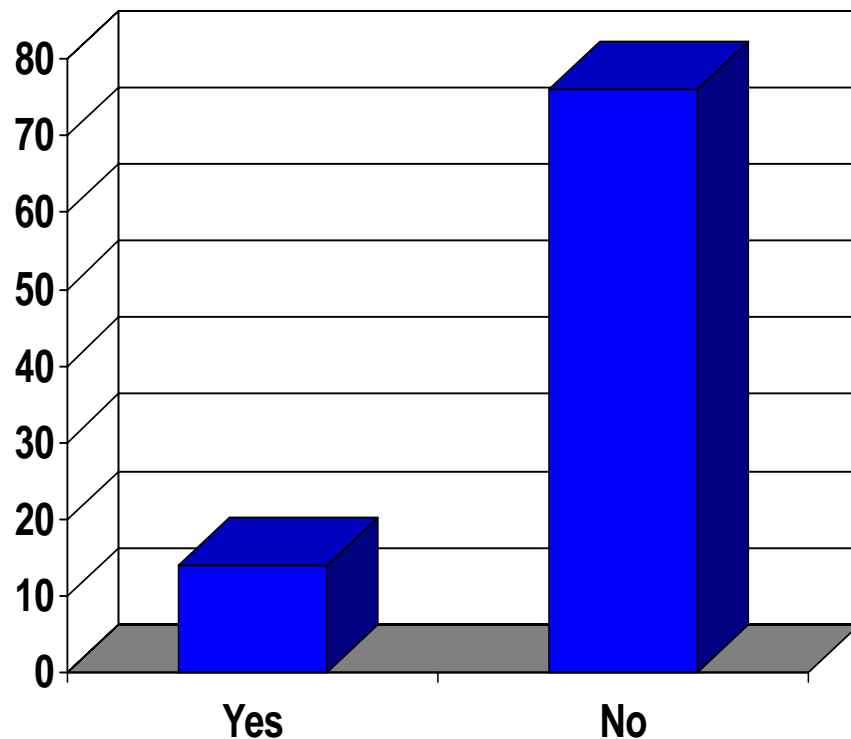
Reading journals on Eating Disorders (n=90)



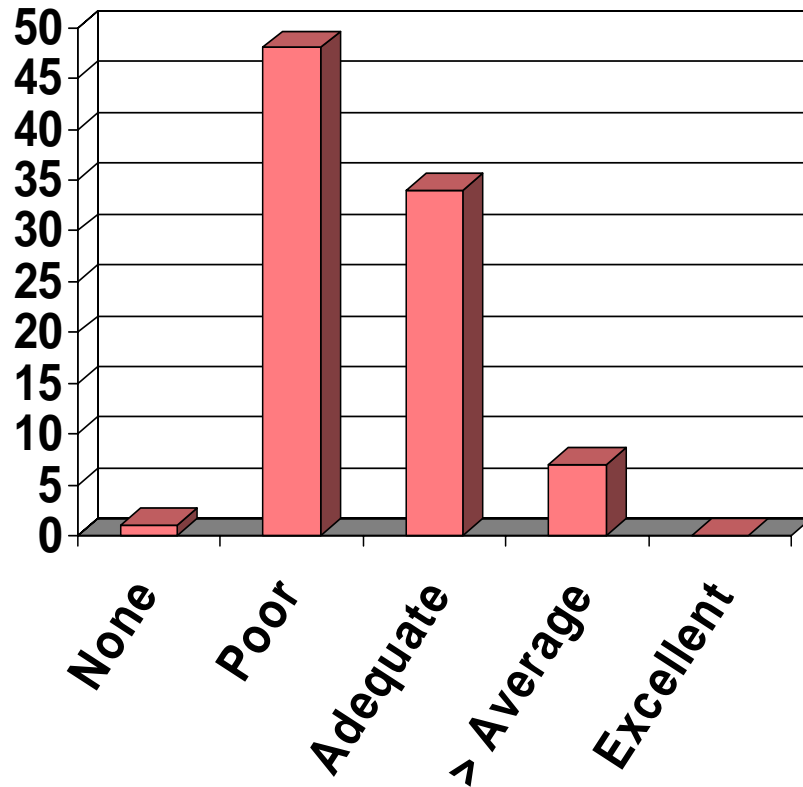
Assessments in past year (n=90)



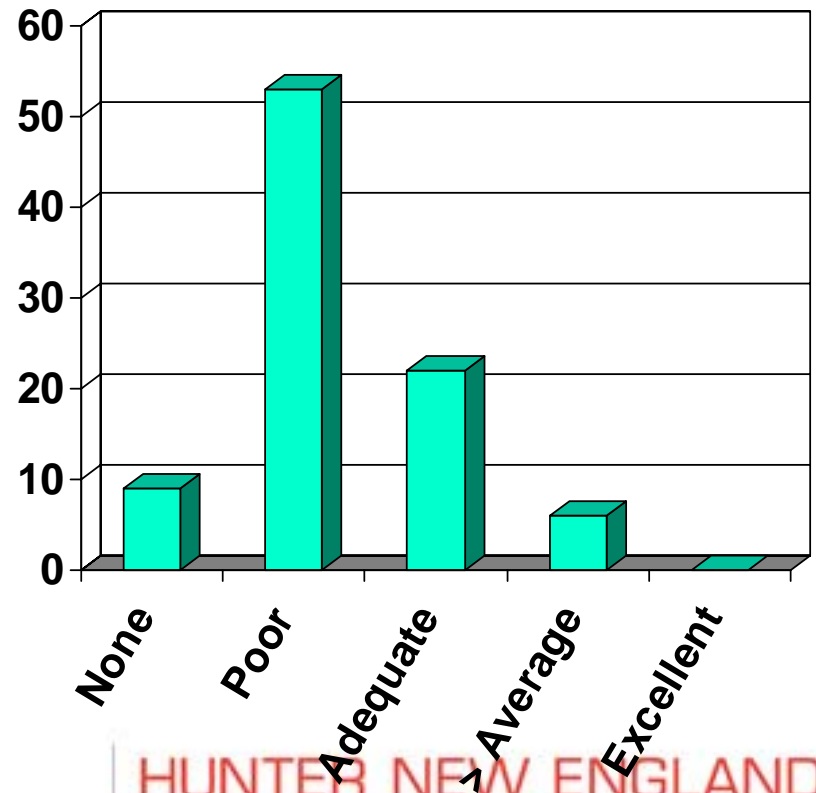
Education / Conference Sessions (n=90)



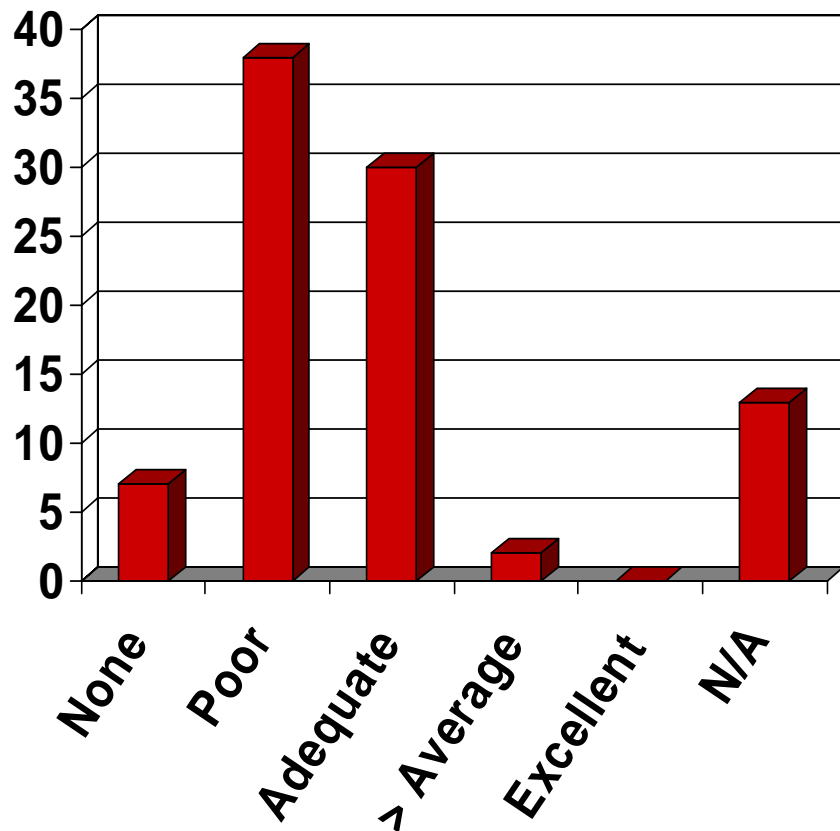
Self-rated Level of Knowledge (n=90)



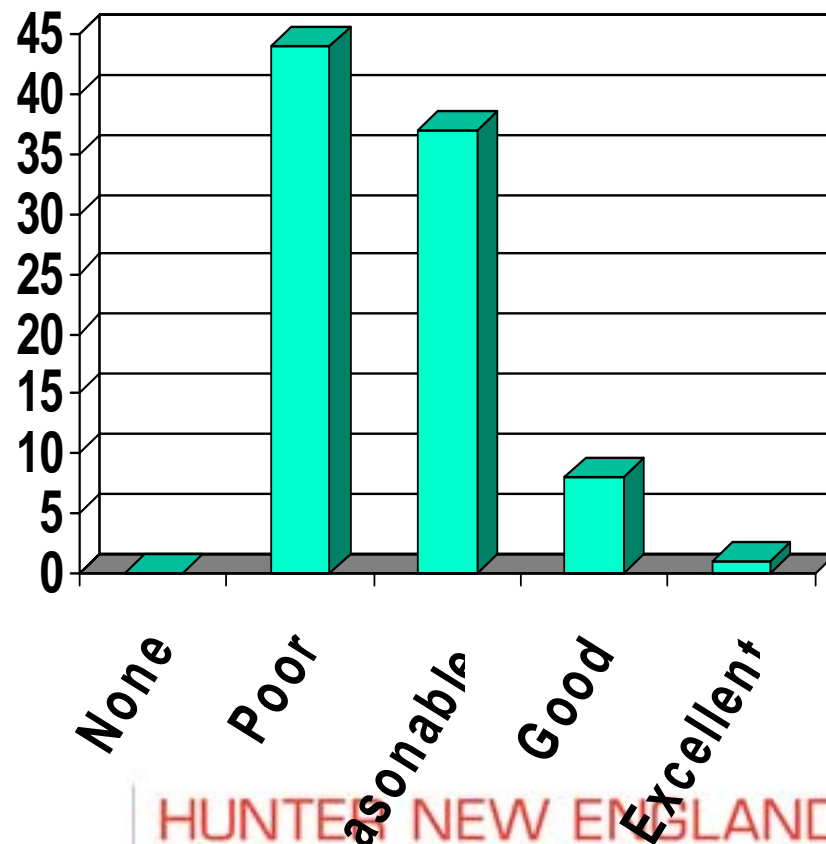
Self-rated Sufficiency of Training (n=90)



Self-rated Level of Support (n=90)



Confidence in Assessing (n=90)



Development of pathway / protocol

- Adult *versus* Child/Adolescent Pathway (*combined*)
- Potential clientele is essentially unknown (*screening tool*)
- **Eating Disorder Pathway Team**
 - Gastroenterology
 - Paediatricians
 - Liaison Psychiatry
 - NEXUS (Child/Adolescent)
 - Emergency Department – CNC & Staff Specialist
 - General Practitioners
 - Dietitians
 - Child Psychiatry Service (*5-12 years*)
 - Community Adolescent Mental Health Team (*12-18 years*)
 - Centre for Psychotherapy (*>18 years*)

Engaging our Emergency Staff...

- **Focus group session** (*Mortality & Morbidity Meeting*)
 - Eating disorder education
 - Prevalence & relevance to ED (*hard sell*)
 - Case Study
 - Feedback survey results
 - Proposed pathway – feedback from ED Staff
 - Identified any resistance to implementation
 - Encouraged broad participation from all staff
- Redesigned pathway with ED physician input

Challenges with implementation?

- Attitude towards identifying/assessing patients with eating disorders in ED
 - Not our core business
 - Pathways for common presentations i.e chest pain, stroke
 - Rarity of presentations leads to poor management
 - Assessment of life-threatening disorders v's non-compliance
- Pathway finally completed after 3 months consultation
- When pt refuses to consent to treatment (*assessment of capacity and competency*)
 - Duty of Care
 - Mental Health Act
 - Guardianship Act
 - Child Protection Act

Challenges

- Clinical indications for medical and/or psychiatric admission
- Medically only one (1) gastroenterologist & has an interest in eating disorders (*fragmented care when not on-call*)
- Simplified process for
 - Assessment (*specific clinical pathway*)
 - Admission (*direct referral to physician*)
 - Referral on discharge (*phone / fax*)
- Education of >200+ ED medical & nursing staff
- Rotation of medical registrars and junior medical officers
- Champions to lead change process

Future directions

- Education of pathway current
- Pilot site JHH ED
- Other sites in HNE interested also
- Unknown implementation phase *(due to potential limited clientele numbers)*
- Ongoing evaluation of project
 - Compliance
 - Patient outcomes
 - Referrals

Thank You

HOFF to the rescue



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