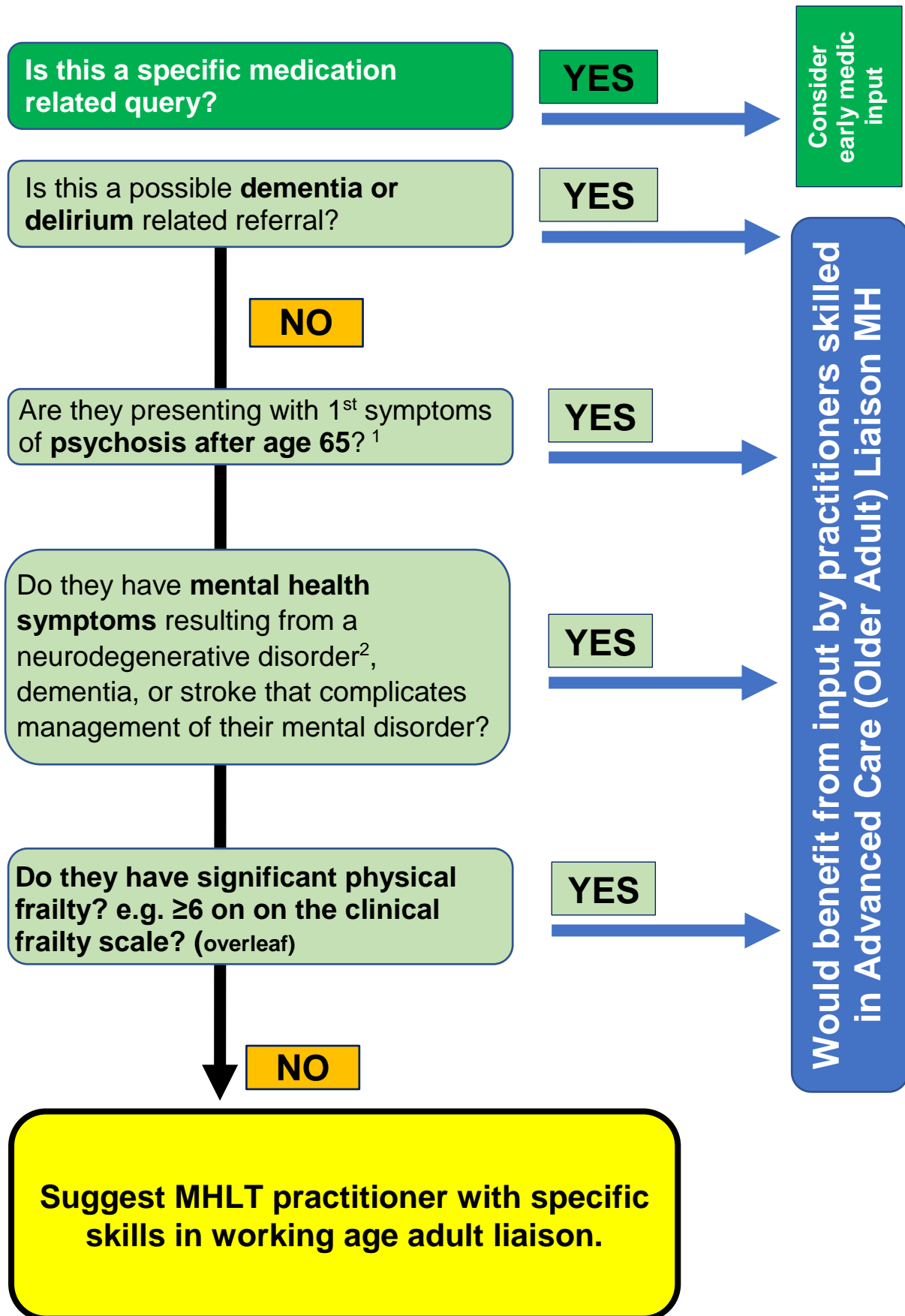


# MENTAL HEALTH LIAISON – ADVANCED CARE CRITERIA

Used to assess 60-75 year olds for most appropriate service

NB: those >75 without dementia are routinely admitted to Advanced Care Services



1- NICE. Implementing the Early Intervention in Psychosis Access and Waiting Time Standard: Guidance. 2016.

2- Neurodegenerative disorder usually refers to a progressive neurological disorder associated with later life.



**6 Moderately Frail** – People need help with **all outside activities** and with **keeping house**. Inside, they often have problems with stairs and need **help with bathing** and might need minimal assistance (cuing, standby) with dressing.



**7 Severely Frail** – **Completely dependent for personal care**, from whatever cause (physical or cognitive). Even so, they seem stable and not at high risk of dying (within ~ 6 months).



**8 Very Severely Frail** – Completely dependent, approaching the end of life. Typically, they could not recover even from a minor illness.



**9. Terminally Ill** - Approaching the end of life. This category applies to people with a **life expectancy <6 months**, who are **not otherwise evidently frail**.

#### Scoring frailty in people with dementia

The degree of frailty corresponds to the degree of dementia. Common **symptoms in mild dementia** include forgetting the details of a recent event, though still remembering the event itself, repeating the same question/story and social withdrawal.

In **moderate dementia**, recent memory is very impaired, even though they seemingly can remember their past life events well. They can do personal care with prompting.

In **severe dementia**, they cannot do personal care without help.

- \* 1. Canadian Study on Health & Aging, Revised 2008.
- 2. K. Rockwood et al. A global clinical measure of fitness and frailty in elderly people. CMAJ 2005;173:489-495.

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**5 Mildly Frail** – These people often have **more evident slowing**, and need help in **high order IADLs** (finances, transportation, heavy housework, medications). Typically, mild frailty progressively impairs shopping and walking outside alone, meal preparation and housework.

#### NOTE:

Some individuals might present with a frailty score of 5 and judgement will be required to assess the most appropriate environment. Their frailty will be a chronic presentation and not directly related to current mental health symptoms. They are also very likely to be identified by meeting other criteria as above.

#### Notes

1. These criteria are for suggested guidance only and do not replace clinical or professional judgement.
2. The following do not automatically meet AC criteria in their own right:
  - I. Cognitive impairment secondary to primary mental disorder (e.g. schizophrenia or depression)
  - II. Acquired brain injury / alcoholic brain injury / Korsakoff's / learning disability / treatable causes of organic brain disorder. Although clearly they may well benefit from complimentary skills provided by an Advanced Care Practitioner.