

Chapter 2

Current Mental Health Care Systems

Learning Objectives

- 1) Describe the current mental health care system in Canada, Norway, the United Kingdom, Australia, and the United States.
- 2) State the major difference between inpatient and outpatient psychiatric care.
- 3) Explain the community support systems model of care.
- 4) List four settings for community mental health care delivery.

Learning Objectives

- 1) Identify five components of the case management method of mental health care.
- 2) Discuss the roles and purpose of the multidisciplinary mental health care team.
- 3) Name four high-risk populations served by community mental health centers.
- 4) List five community-based mental health services for people with HIV/AIDS.

Mental Health Care in Canada

(p. 10)

- The Canadian “single-payer arrangement”
 - Based on universality, portability, accessibility, comprehensiveness, and public administration
- All Canadian citizens are eligible for health care services.
 - Medications for people older than age 65 also are provided.
- Canada’s health care system is divided into curative and preventive treatment.

Mental Health Care in Norway

(p. 10)

- Norway uses a national insurance system.
- Employees contribute a percentage of their wages and pay out-of-pocket fees for health care until a “payment ceiling” is reached.
- Mental health care is available to all citizens of Norway.

Mental Health Care in Britain

(p. 11)

- Britain uses a government national health care system.
 - Britain's Secretary for Social Services decides the following:
 - Fees doctors can charge
 - Budgets for hospitals
 - Salaries for physicians who work in hospitals
 - Mental health care is provided to British citizens as part of their standard benefits.
 - Prescription drugs are provided by the government.
- Private insurance also is available to British citizens.

Mental Health Care in Australia

(p. 11)

- Australians are provided a mix of health care plans.
 - The government provides a public health plan that covers all public hospitals and physician services.
 - Private insurance plans are available for eye care, rehabilitative services, and psychiatric treatment.
 - Mental health care is not provided in Australia's basic health plan.
 - Australia's health care is financed by a tax on all citizens above a certain income.

Mental Health Care in the United States (p. 11)

- Health care in the United States is based on the private insurance model.
 - More than 15% of Americans have no insurance.
- More than 75% of Americans are covered by private insurance or through public programs such as Medicare or Medicaid.

Care Settings (p. 11)

- Inpatient care
 - Inpatient psychiatric admissions are based on need.
 - Clients must be able to pay for services and cooperate with care providers; their level and severity of illness are also factors.
 - Inpatient care provides clients with safe, stable, and therapeutic surroundings 24 hours a day.
 - Clients may be committed to psychiatric care by way of the criminal justice system.

Care Settings cont'd. (p. 11)

- Outpatient care
 - Provides services to people with mental problems in their home environment
 - Clients are able to remain within their communities and associate with the real world.
- People who are unable to function in the community setting experience recidivism.
- Behavior pattern with relapse of a symptom, disease, or behavior

Community Support Systems Model (p. 12)

- The community support systems (CSS) model views clients holistically.
- The goal is to create a support system that fosters individual growth and movement toward independence.
 - Coordinated social, medical, and psychiatric services assist this model in being successful.

Community Care Settings (p. 12)

- The case management system
 - A holistic system of interventions, designed to support the transition of mentally ill clients into the community
 - Psychosocial rehabilitation
 - Consultation
 - Resource linkage (referral)
 - Advocacy
 - Therapy
 - Crisis intervention
 - Clients are involved with assessment, planning, and evaluation of their care.

Multidisciplinary Health Care Team (p. 15)

- Professionals working within the mental health system have various educational backgrounds.
- The care team assists in providing quality client care and consists of psychiatrists, social workers, psychologists, nurses, and others who share their professional expertise and develop therapeutic plans for clients.
- Client and family
- Clients contribute important information that may make the difference between success and failure of therapeutic plans.

High-Risk Client Populations

(p. 17)

- Certain groups of people in every community are at high risk for developing mental health problems.
- Homeless people
- Children, families, adolescents, and older adults
- People who are HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) positive
- Clients who live in rural areas

Factors That Affect Mental Health Care (p. 17)

- Economic issues
 - Funding has not kept pace with the need for services.
 - Congress established the Health Care Financing Administration in 1983.
- Social issues
- Mentally ill individuals are likely to be struggling with basic issues, such as poverty, homelessness, and substance abuse.

Question 1

Marilyn is a 40-year-old Canadian citizen. She is eligible for all of the following except:

- 1) Diagnostic procedures
- 2) Emergency procedures
- 3) Medications
- 4) Mental health services

Question 2

Oliver is a British citizen. What type of health care system does his country use?

- 1) National insurance system
- 2) Government-managed national health care system
- 3) A mix of health care plans
- 4) Private insurance

Question 3

How are patients admitted to inpatient psychiatric care?

- 1) Admittance is based on financial status.
- 2) Admittance is based on need.
- 3) Admittance is based on arrival.
- 4) Admittance is based on age.

Question 4

Mental health services commonly are delivered by a(n):

- 1) Primary team approach
- 2) Holistic health care focus
- 3) Multidisciplinary care team approach
- 4) Individual team approach

Question 5

Community mental health services serve all of the following except:

- 1) The homeless
- 2) Children
- 3) Clients with HIV/AIDS
- 4) Elderly individuals
- 5) All of the above are served.