

YPSP01-05 - INTERMED FROM TRAINING TO CLINICAL IMPLEMENTATION: THE COMPLEX PATIENT IN DIFFERENT CARE SETTINGS

A. Disavoi¹, E. Zannoni², **S. Ferrari**¹, P. Ferri², F.J. Huyse³, M. Rigatelli¹

¹Psychiatry, ²School of Nursing, University of Modena & Reggio Emilia, Modena, Italy, ³Department of Internal Medicine, UMCG Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands

Objectives: INTERMED is an instrument to assess bio-psycho-social case complexity in general health care by focusing on past, present and future health needs/risks of patients. It consists of a structured interview defining 20 variables and related anchor points. The total score ranges from 0 to 60, reflecting the level of complexity and the related care needs/risks. The aim of this work was to assess preliminary the effectiveness of a training program on the clinical use of INTERMED.

Methods: After a group training on the use of INTERMED carried out between April and September 2009, the method was applied to 30 female patients aged between 20 and 65, subsequently referring to three clinical settings: a GP clinic; a psychiatry day-care clinic; a CLP out-patient clinic. Demographic and clinical data were collected, together with administration of HADS and WHOQoL-bref.

Results: The mean INTERMED score was 20.8, borderline as to definition of complex cases. Patients from the GP clinic and in the CLP setting scored lower (respectively 16.5 and 18.2) than patients from the psychiatric day-clinic (27.8), suggesting that the presence of severe psychiatric disturbances might contribute to increasing the level of case-complexity. Concordance with results at HADS and WHOQoL was high.

Conclusions: A clinical practice in the use of INTERMED after the theoretical phase of the training process is necessary to reinforce effectiveness of the training. These preliminary positive results will hopefully open the way to a wider diffusion of this tool in clinical practice in the area of Modena.