

# Creating Effective Partnerships for the Treatment of Mental Health & Addictions in Community Health Centres

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Alliance for Healthier Communities  
Alliance pour des communautés en santé



# Presenter Disclosure

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Presenter: Dariya Gusovsky

**I have nothing to disclose**

1. Introduction to community governed primary care
2. Background and methods of survey
3. Descriptive quantitative analysis of results
4. Thematic analysis of results

# Agenda

1. To identify factors that support or hinder effective partnerships between primary care providers and mental health agencies
2. To understand how to assess the effectiveness of partnerships
3. To understand the importance of partnerships between primary care providers and mental health agencies

# Learning Objectives

# Who We Are

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The Alliance for Healthier Communities is the voice of a vibrant network of community-governed primary health care organizations.

# Our Members Provide:

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- > Comprehensive primary healthcare within an inter-professional environment
  - > Health services oriented towards what community members identify as their most important needs.
- > Strong focus on the social determinants of health
  - > Care for populations with complex needs

# Today we represent...

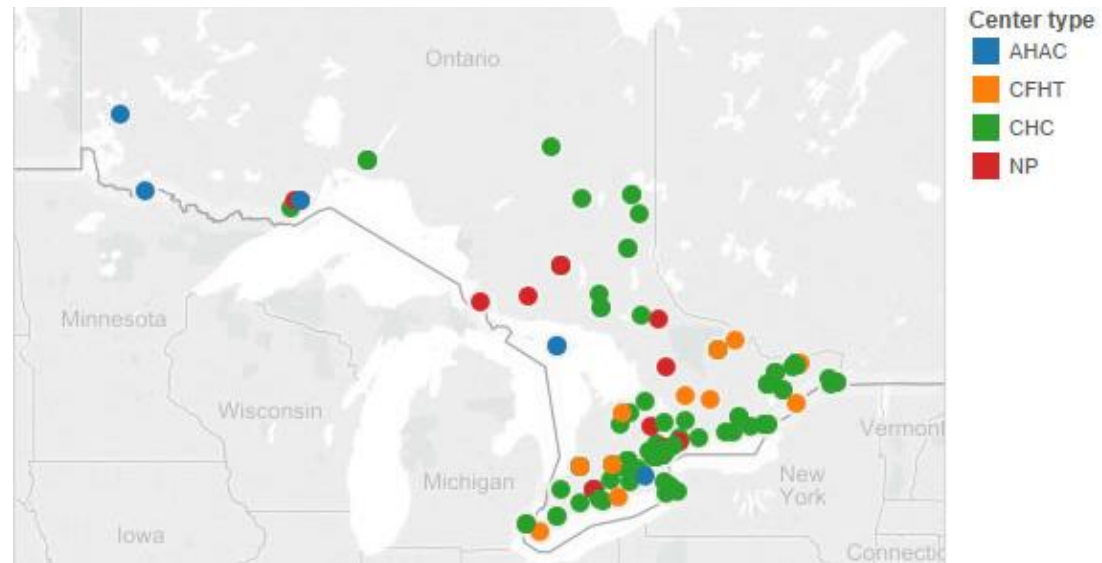
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**CHCs 72**

Community Health Centres

**AHACs 11**

Aboriginal Health Access Centres



Community Family Health Teams

**CFHTs 7**

Nurse Practitioner-Led Clinics

**NPLCs 14**

# Model of Health and Wellbeing



The Alliance for Healthier Communities has developed an evidence-informed Model of Health and Wellbeing (MHWB) to guide delivery of primary health care.

MHWB defines health in the same way as the World Health Organization:  
“a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.”<sup>1</sup>



# Community Development & Innovative MH&A Programs

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Member centres **engage** in community development work and innovative programs tailored to community **needs**

Examples include:

- > Meditation workshops
- > Yoga for widows
- > Art therapy
- > Community gardens

# MH&A Demographics

All CHC clients generally younger, poorer, and have higher levels of material deprivation, residential instability, and comorbidity complexity when compared to Ontario comparison group

Ontario's CHCs serve **higher than average** rates of:

Psychotic Disorders	26%	16%
Concurrent Disorders	25%	13%
Chronic Diseases (COPD)	20%	12%
Material Deprivation	43%	26%

**CHCs**      **Average  
(for Ontario)**



# Partnerships are an Effective Way to Address Complex Mental Health and Addiction Needs

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Primary care providers often engage in partnerships with local mental health and addictions agencies to coordinate care and fill in gaps

**Understand MH&A core services and identify who was providing service**

**Understand breadth and depth of partnerships**

**Dedicated staff composition**

**Innovative examples of MH&A service delivery**



# Methods

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A survey was sent to 104 Alliance member organizations to understand the factors enabling and inhibiting effective partnerships

The survey was composed of:

- > Likert scale questions
- > Narrative questions

Topics asked included:

- > Which agencies they partner with
- > How effective partnerships are
- > What constitutes effectiveness
- > What gaps and barriers exist in securing effective partnerships

# Survey response characteristics

## 61 Centres responded

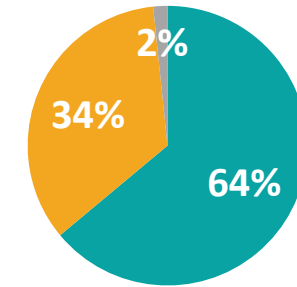
59% response rate

**CHCs**  
71%

**AHACs/ACHCs**  
13%

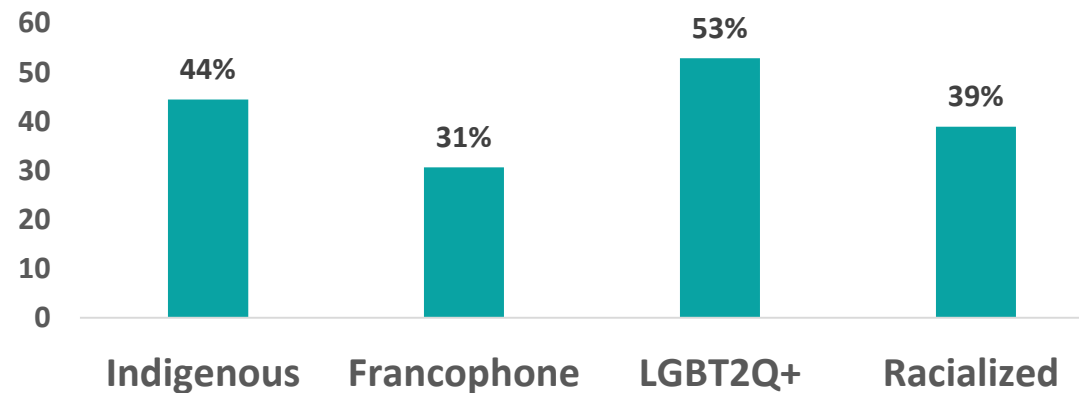
**NPLCs**  
10%

**CFHTs**  
7%



■ Urban ■ Rural ■ Isolated  
**Locality**

## Equity-seeking groups assisted

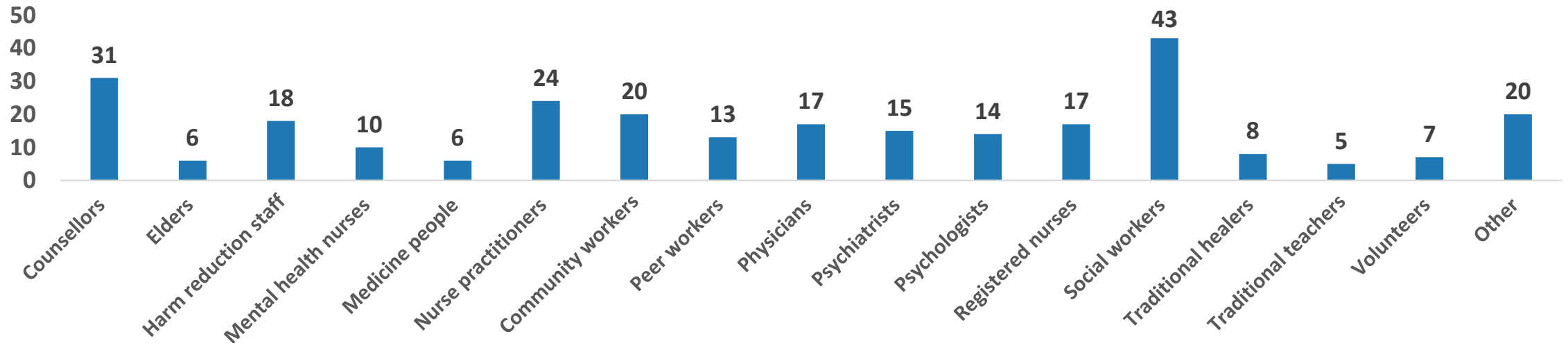


# Dedicated staff and provision of services

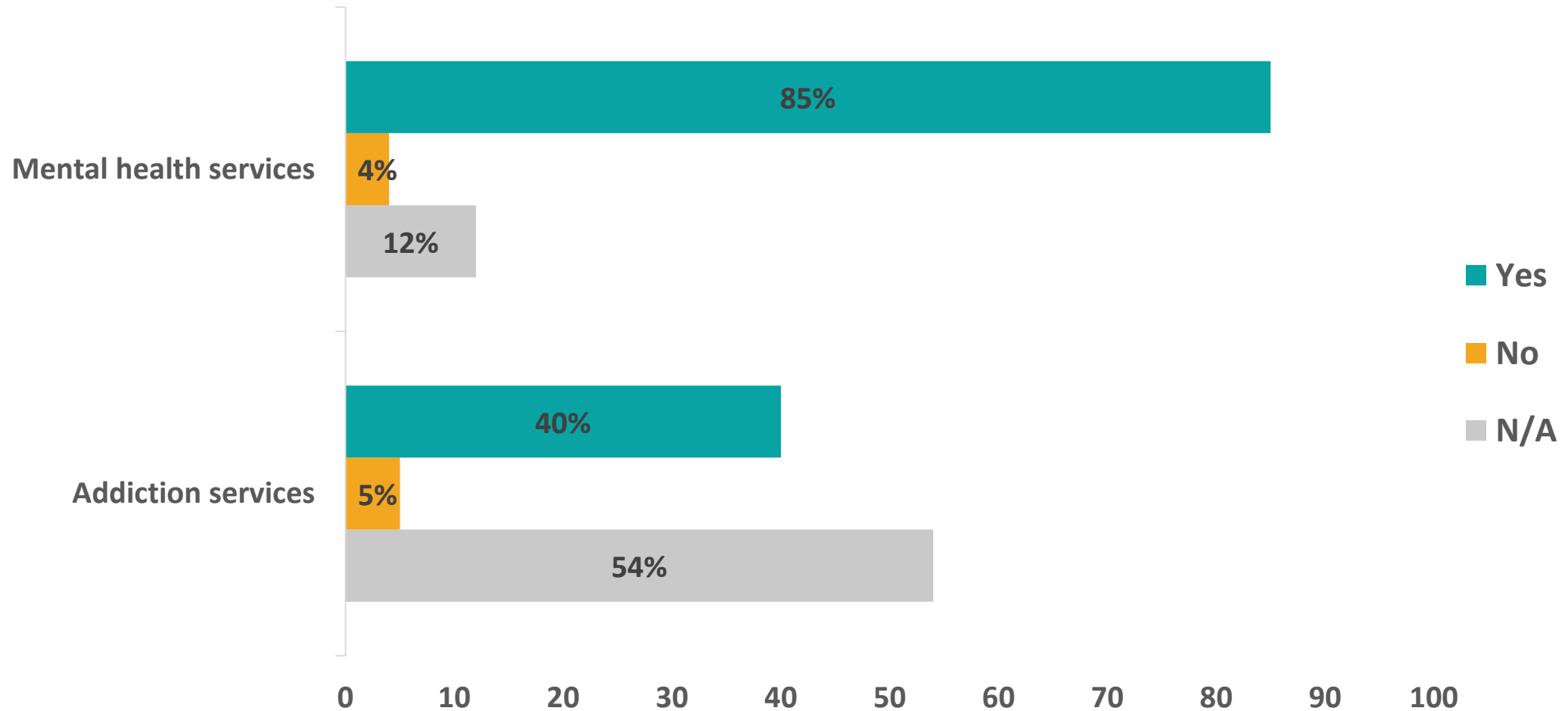
Provision of services for:

Mental Health	Yes 95%	No 5%
Addictions	Yes 60%	No 40%

## Centres with dedicated mental health and/or addictions staff:

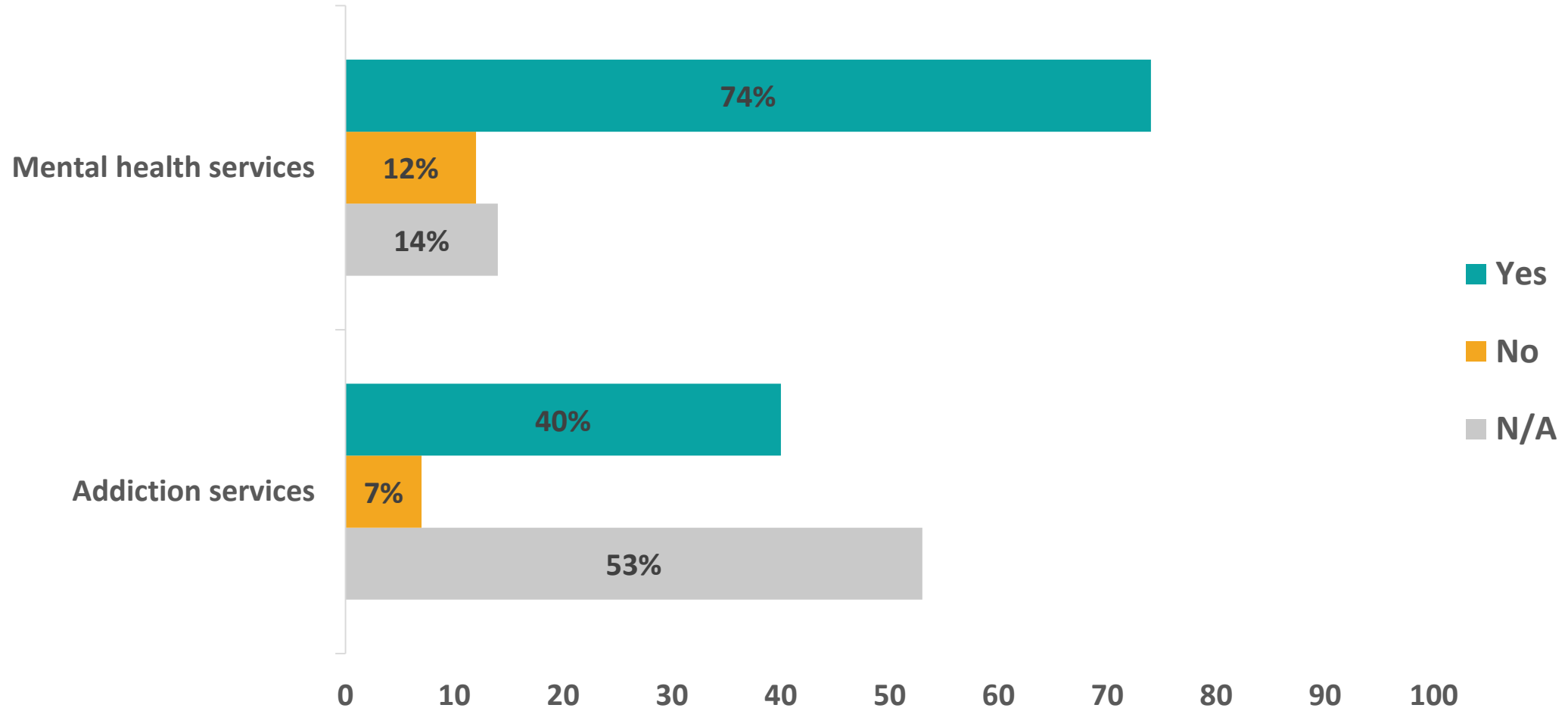


# Provision of support and/or additional training for dedicated staff



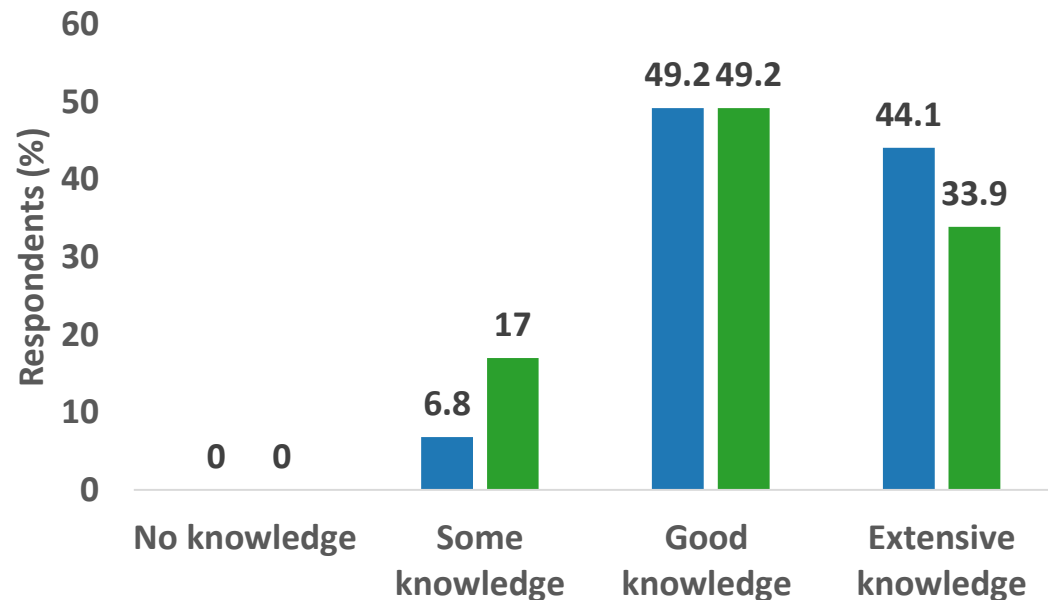


# Additional training requested in order to provide improved care



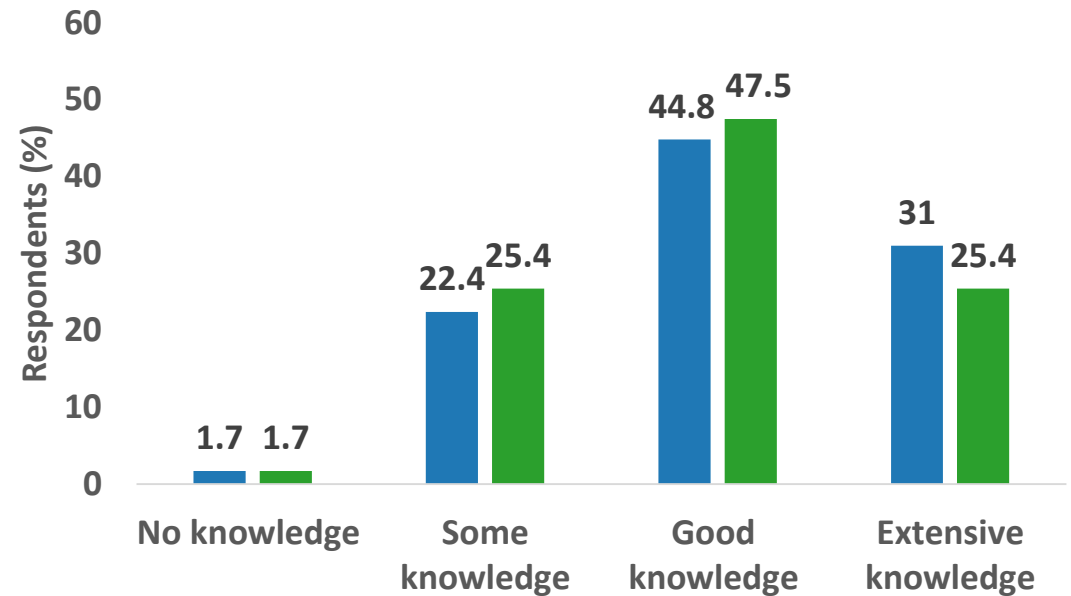
# Knowledge rating of community agencies and their scope

## Mental health community agencies



■ Mental health community agencies ■ Mental health services scope

## Addiction community agencies



■ Addiction community agencies ■ Addiction services scope

# Examples of community agencies

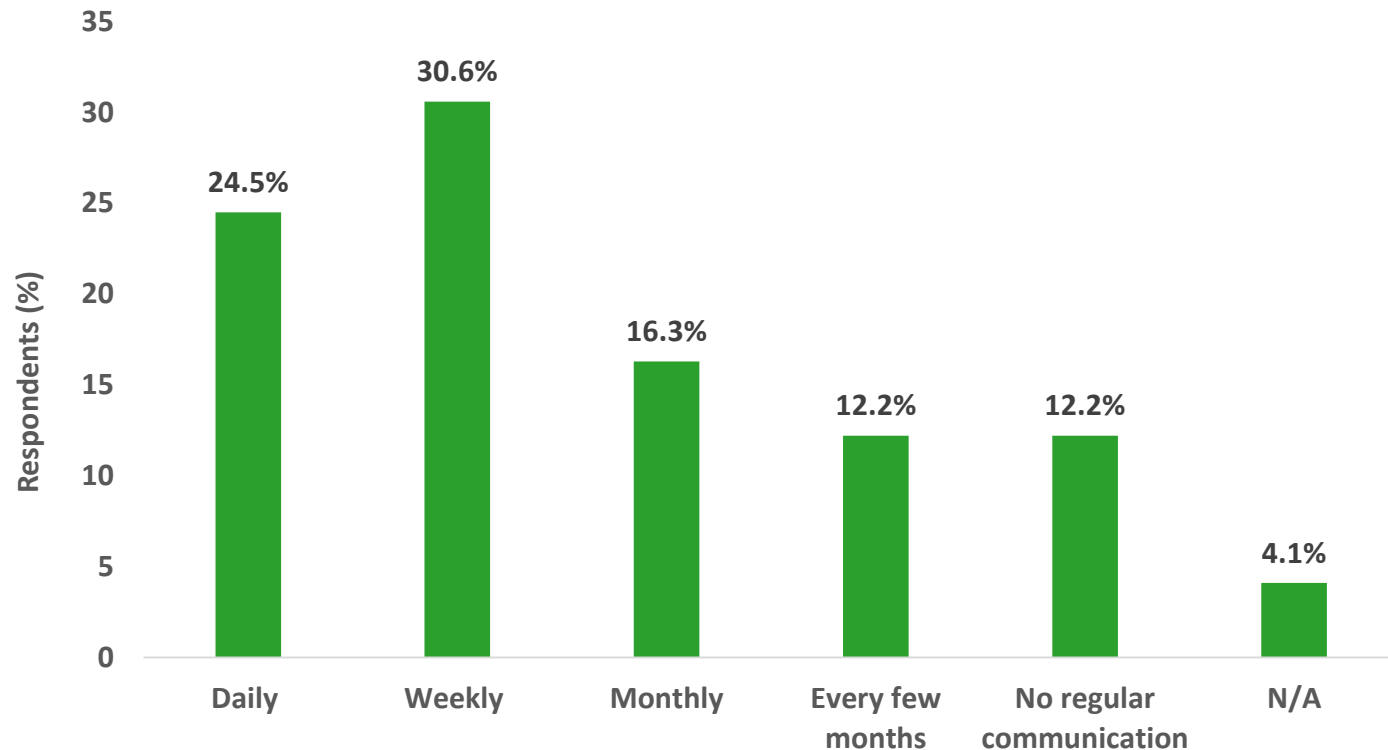
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- > Local Canadian Mental Health Association (CMHA)
- > Local Children's Mental Health Ontario (CMHO)
- > Local non-profits

## **Learning moment:**

- > There are many other kinds of partnerships
  - > Local police
  - > Methadone clinics
  - > Hospitals
  - > Schools

# Frequency of communication with partners in regard to shared clients



## Preferred method of communication:

- > Phone 70.1%
- > Case conferences 59.7%
- > Email 31.6%
- > OTN 7.0%
- > Other 28.1%
- > N/A 7.0%

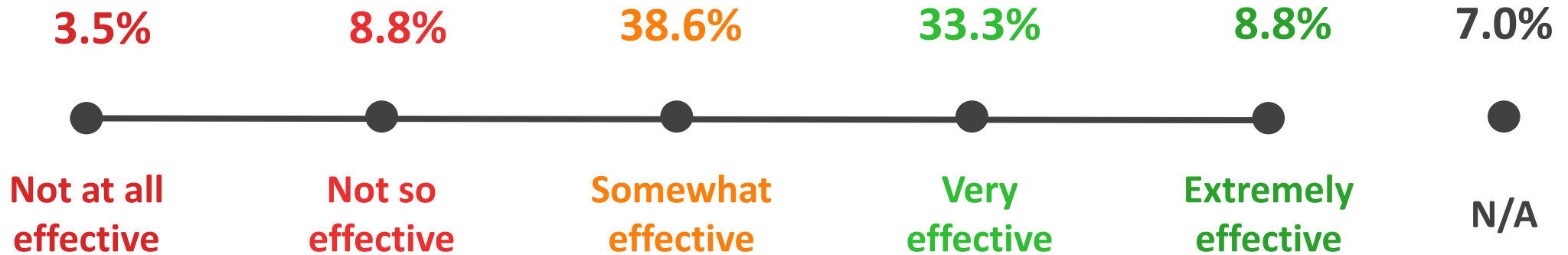
## Other included:

- > Face to face and in-person meetings
- > Fax
- > Shared through EMR/Coordinated Care Plans

# Rating of effectiveness

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Q: How effective do you find your partnerships overall?



# Thematic analysis – Barriers

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**Developing an equitable and effective partnership is challenging!**

## **Time**

- > Extensive wait lists for treatments and referral processes

## **Lack of clarity**

- > Misunderstandings/bureaucracy of referring process

## **Lack of data sharing**

- > No shared EMR and inadequate case conferencing

## **Competing cultures/philosophies**

- > Harm reduction vs. abstinence for addictions
- > Competing priorities - different requirements for funding adds pressure
- > Staff buy-in for partnerships on the ground

# Thematic analysis – Facilitators

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## Shared culture [Biggest facilitator of partnerships]

- > An aligned vision on service delivery, common goals (equity) and methodologies
- > Clarity around roles/expectations/formalization
  - > Clear MOUs and well developed referral protocols

## Communication

- > Use of common EMRs and co-located spaces

## Client-centred focus

- > Needs specific service for clients (especially important for equity-seeking populations)

## Time

- > It takes time to get to know your partners and build trust

# Conclusion

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**Primary care organizations are carrying out **large** amounts of MH&A work**

- > Often without sufficient resources
- > They need to feel confident that referred clients will receive treatment in a respectful way

**Partnerships are **challenging** to create, but are **valued and needed** to serve complex populations with MH&A needs**

- > Nurture, trust and a common culture are important
- > Data sharing and role clarification are essential

**As we enter an environment where partnerships are encouraged, it is important to remember that they take effort and time to build, and each organization must be aligned appropriately in order to provide the **highest level of care for clients****





# Thank you

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