

The neonatal journey: Developing psychological services in neonatal care in England and Northern Ireland

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The Neonatal Journey: Agenda

- Connecting with experience of babies & families
- Responding to the voice (needs) of the neonatal baby
- Needs of systems around baby
- Psychological work on a unit – what it looks like
- Strategic work - Amplifying this voice so that it is heard consistently and where power is held
- Opportunity to reflect on how Psychology can give voice to infants and families within your own work.

Neonatal Care - Context

1 in 7 babies

90,000 babies annually

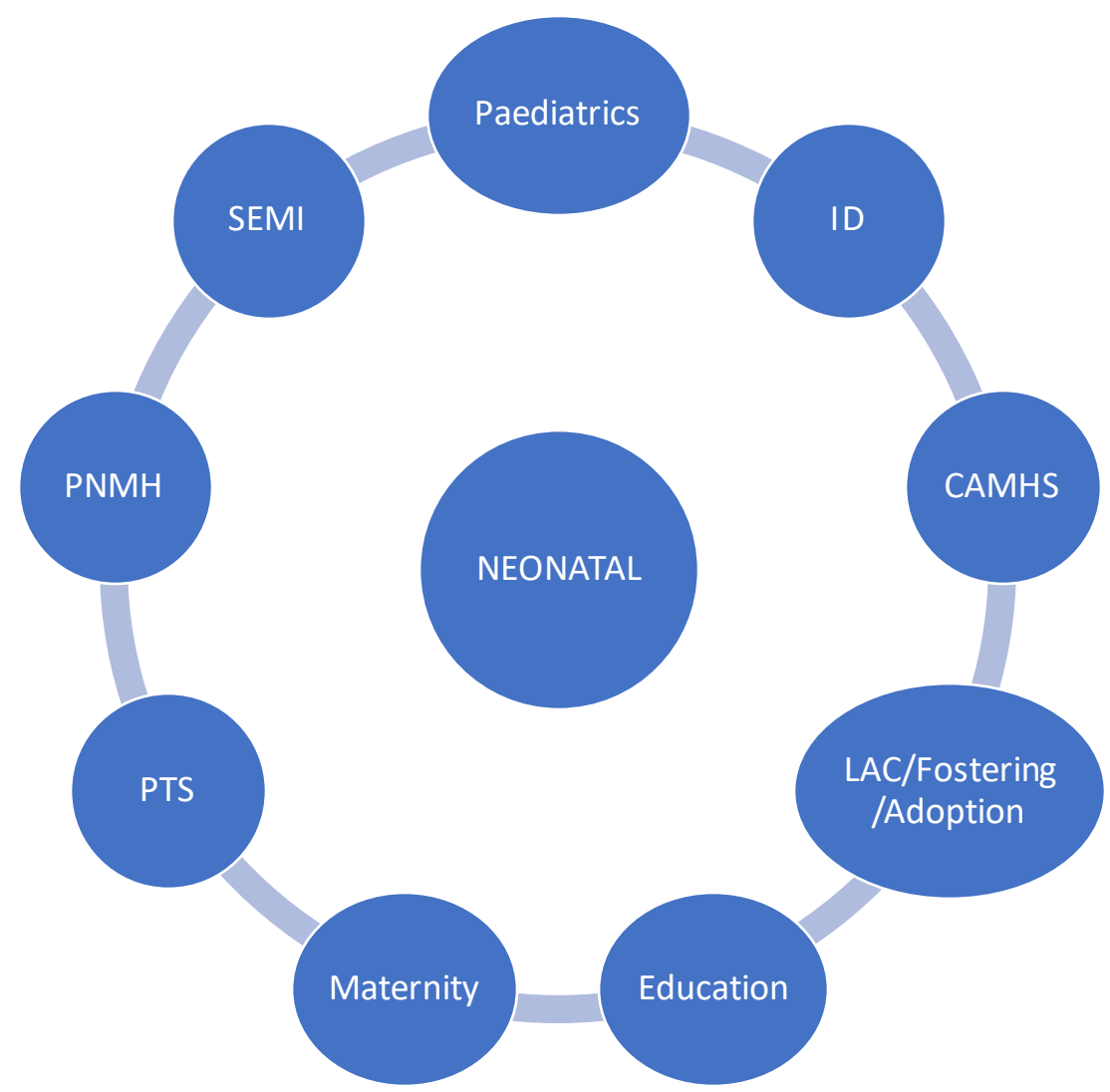
22+ weeks GA

- Medical needs:**
- Prematurity
 - Infection
 - Hypoglycemia
 - Jaundice
 - Surgical
 - Cardiovascular disease
 - Congenital abnormalities
 - HIE
 - Respiratory conditions

Gestation of baby at birth	Average length of stay (days)	Average age at discharge (gestational age in weeks)
Before and up to 27 weeks	92	39.4
28-31 weeks	44	36.4
32-36 weeks	12	36.6
More than 37 weeks	4	40.3
Average	7	38.6

bliss.org.uk

Where Neonatal Babies/Families go?



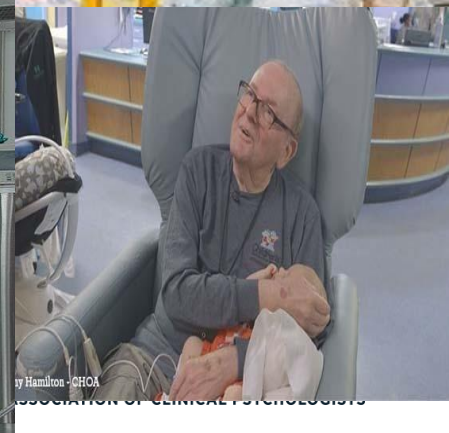


100 Years of Development

Let's Start at the Very Beginning

It's a very good place to start





Challenges for baby



- Separation: “Why are you leaving me?”; “Where are you going?”
- Safety: “Who will keep me safe when you’re gone.” “Am I in danger?”
- Physical barriers: “Where are my cuddles?” “Why can’t I see you?”
- “Can you see me?”; “Do I matter?”
- Multiple caregivers: “Why are there so many of you?”
- Exhaustion: “Why is this such hard work?”
- World as threatening: “Why is it so sore/bright/noisy?” “Am I unsafe?”
- Self as threatening: “Why are you so scared of me?”

Challenges for parents

- Arriving on the unit (unexpected; expected)
- Separation (first separation; physical barriers; leaving baby; siblings; partner)
- Fragility
 - *“She doesn’t look like my baby. I feel I lost her the day we arrived.”*
- **Loss** (current; revisited; future)
 - *“It’s not how I imagined it would be”*

Challenges cnt.

- **Trauma** (premorbid; pregnancy; birth; NICU; proxy); “Lizard brain”
- **Attachment** and bonding
 - *“If I can’t imagine a future, how do I fall in love?”*
- Disruption to family life (siblings; partners)
- Tensions in relationships (partner/staff)
- Loss of control & feelings of powerlessness
- Feelings of guilt/shame
- Cultural narratives

Challenges cnt.

- Delayed parenting

“I feel like my baby belongs to the neonatal unit and not to me”

- Transition to parenthood
- Postnatal emotions
- Physical health



Going Home

- Safety net of nurses removed
- Shared parenting to full responsibility
- Processing of trauma
- Uncertain future

“How do I manage my fear of cot death and still enjoy him. If he is going to die it is even more important to enjoy my time with him”

Particular challenges for Dads/ Partners ("Forgotten Parent")

"I don't want to be weak in front of my wife. I don't think she knows how bad I am hurting right now."



Challenges for siblings

- “Where is my baby brother?”
- “Why can’t I visit him?”
- “Why are you always at the hospital. Do you prefer her to me?”
- “Am I not important too”?
- “Why does she look so different in the photos?”
- “Will you still come to my sports day mummy?”

Prematurity, separation and birth trauma can have far reaching consequences in terms of neurodevelopmental and psychosocial outcomes for babies (Lean et al., 2018) with attachment theory facilitating our understanding.



- Trauma-repairing
- Trauma-reducing
- Preventative

Paediatric Psychosocial Preventative Health Model

Prevention Model:

Addressing traumatic stress in the pediatric healthcare setting

CLINICAL/TREATMENT

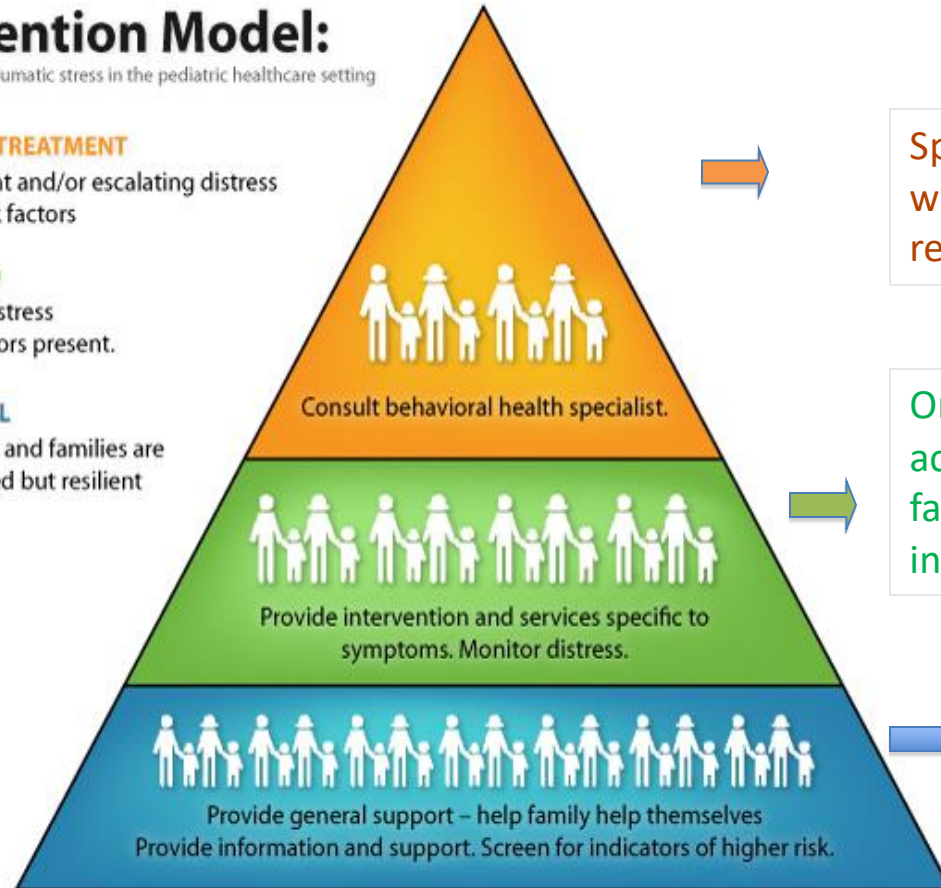
- Persistent and/or escalating distress
- High risk factors

TARGETED

- Acute distress
- Risk factors present.

UNIVERSAL

- Children and families are distressed but resilient



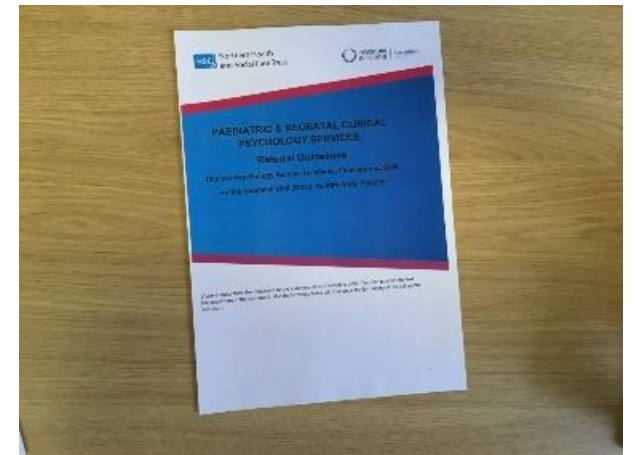
Specialist one-to-one support to families with persistent psychological distress related to the experience of being in NNU

One-to-one or group input for families in acute distress or where psychological risk factors warrant short-term early intervention from psychological services.

Preventative psychology input provided to all families either directly via psycho-educational literature /drop-in clinics or indirectly by supporting or up-skilling staff.

Service Model Antrim Area Hospital

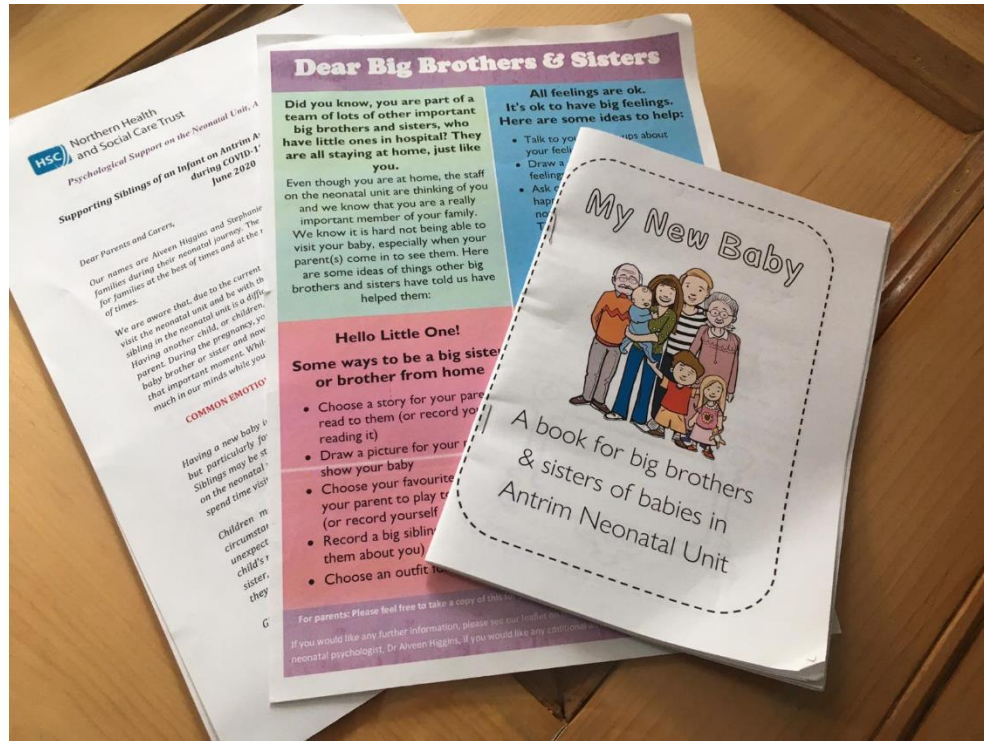
- 2 days (0.4 WTE) CCP & 3-4 days TCP (0.6-0.8 WTE)
- Largely inpatient with liaison with HV, telephone follow-up post-discharge and signposting as necessary (some exceptions)
- One-to-one input available for families (including sibs and grandparents)
- No forms; no waiting lists
- Anyone can refer including families themselves
- Usually seen within 24 hours of referral
- Flexibility of service



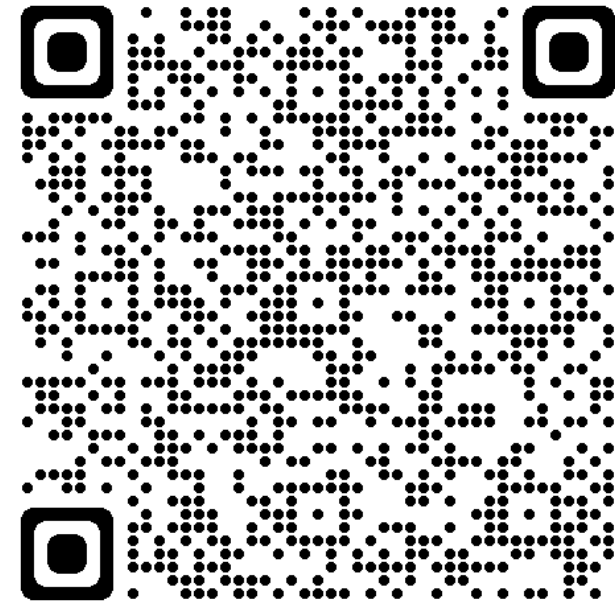
Universal services: shared humanity

- Service visibility (validating/normalising)
- Sharing relevant knowledge
 - leaflets
 - podcasts
 - notice board topics
- Contribution to physical environment (WBD)
- Staff support and training

Sibling Resources



Let's Talk Podcast

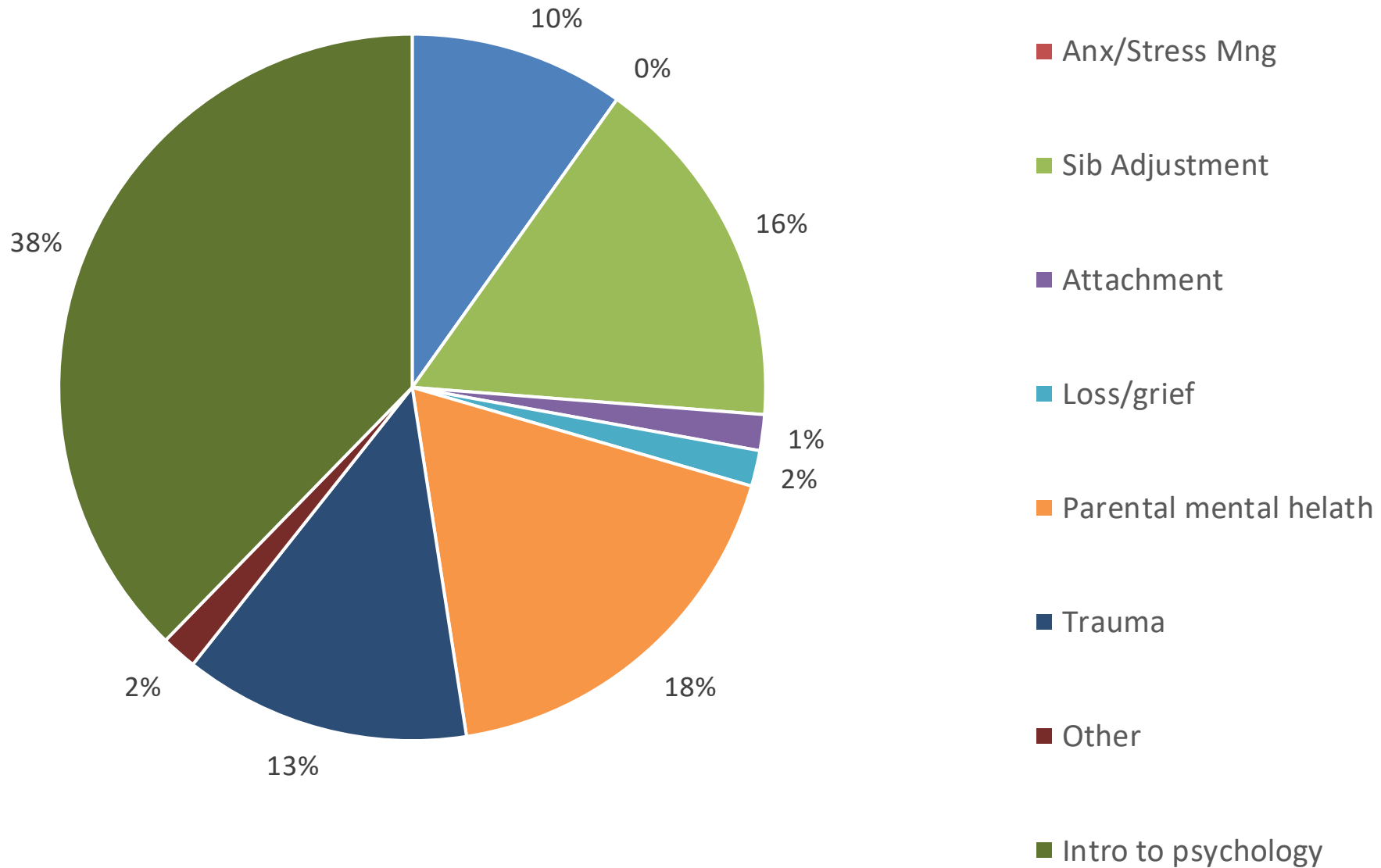


Northern Trust PNCPS Website with Podcasts

Targeted

- Birth trauma
- Disability/uncertain diagnosis
- Transferred
- Born extremely early/sick
- Poor prognosis/end of life
- Multiple pregnancy
- History of loss
- History of mental health difficulties
- Past traumas
- PNMH history
- Families where baby may be placed in care

Referral Reasons

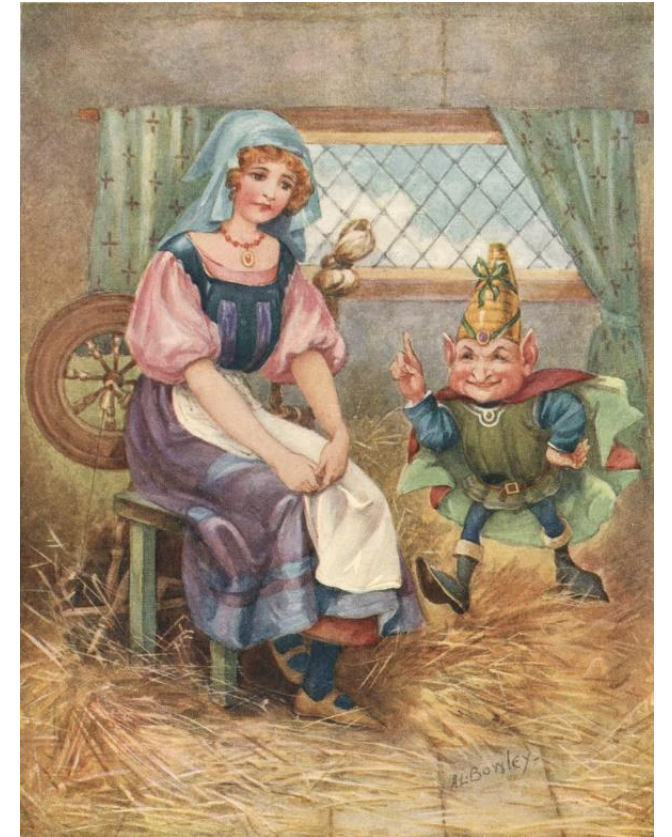


Therapeutic frameworks

- Systemic
- Trauma informed care
- Attachment informed
- VIG
- Compassion focused therapy
- Mindfulness
- Psychodynamic
- CPP

Roles of Psychologist

- Containing; “I see you, I am here”
- Naming: Rumpelstiltskin
- Less doing, ore “being with” (containing)
- Moment to moment therapeutic conversations (rather than manualised)
- Systemic “both/and”
- Formulating: Making sense of versus inability to form a coherent narrative



Triangle of Trauma (Cohen 1994): Working with Whole System

- Developing and maintaining a sustainable workforce of skilled staff who can shoulder the burden of their work depends upon them having opportunities for emotional processing and support from wider systems
- Maintaining a compassionate & psychologically-minded workforce: significant part of the service

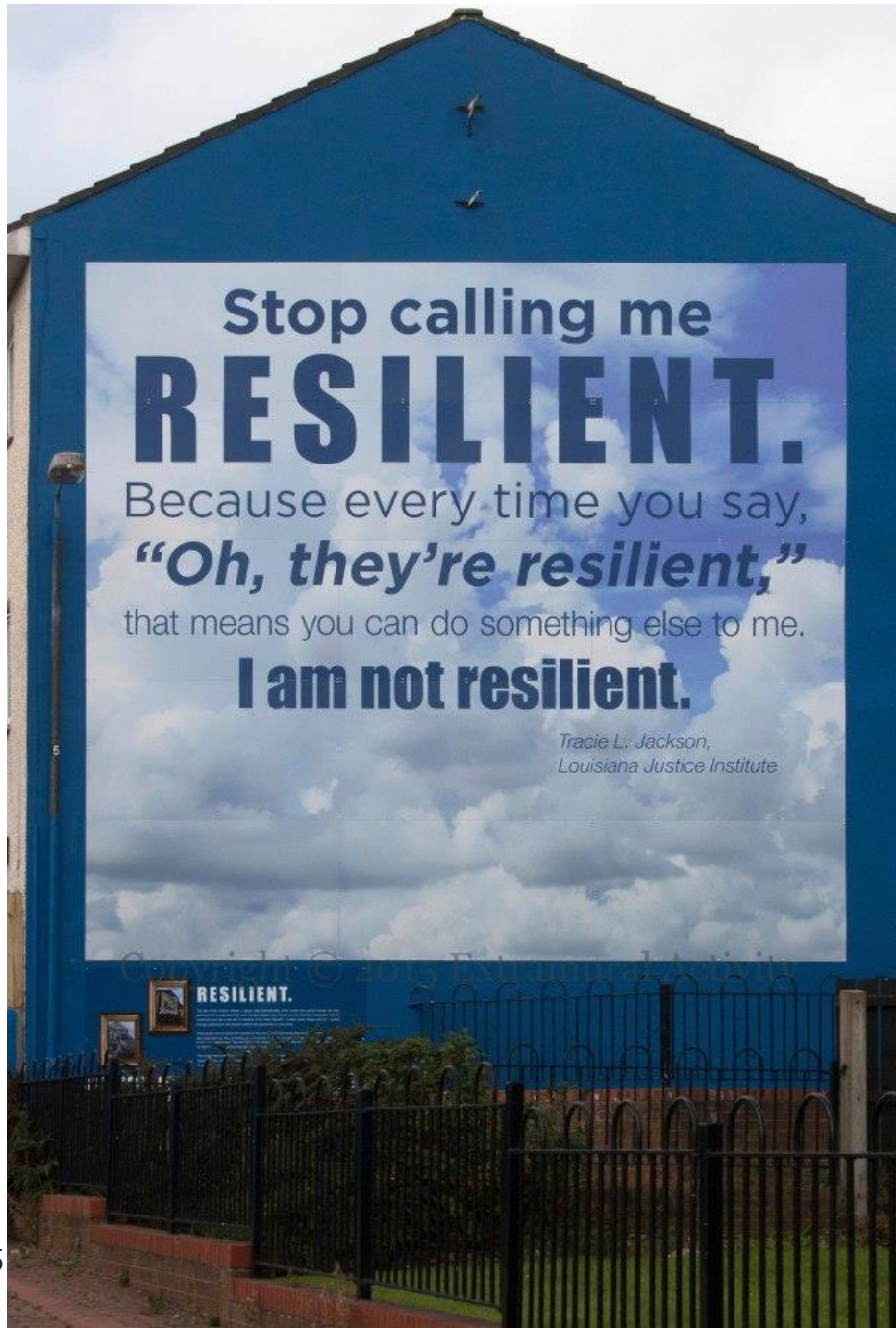
Prevalence

- Trauma: 49%
- Burnout: 55%

Staff Support & Training: Community of Care

- Support amongst staff
- Providing input to families
- Mindful Mondays
- Debriefs
- One-to-one check-in and signposting
- Psycho-education on staff care: e.g., monthly newsletters; posters;
- Teaching/training & elevating knowledge of staff

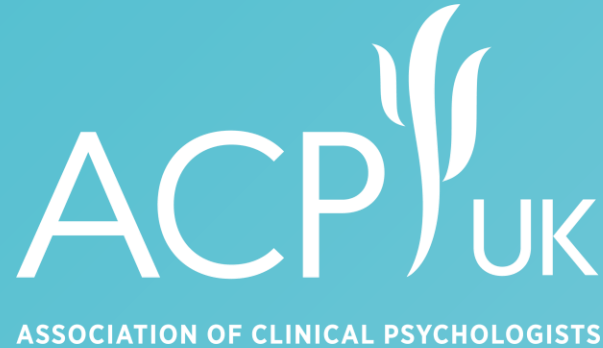
Northern Ireland Context



What's Different?

- No waiting lists
- Unpredictable diaries
- Psychology fully integrated
- Psychological care fully shared
- Time carved out for early intervention





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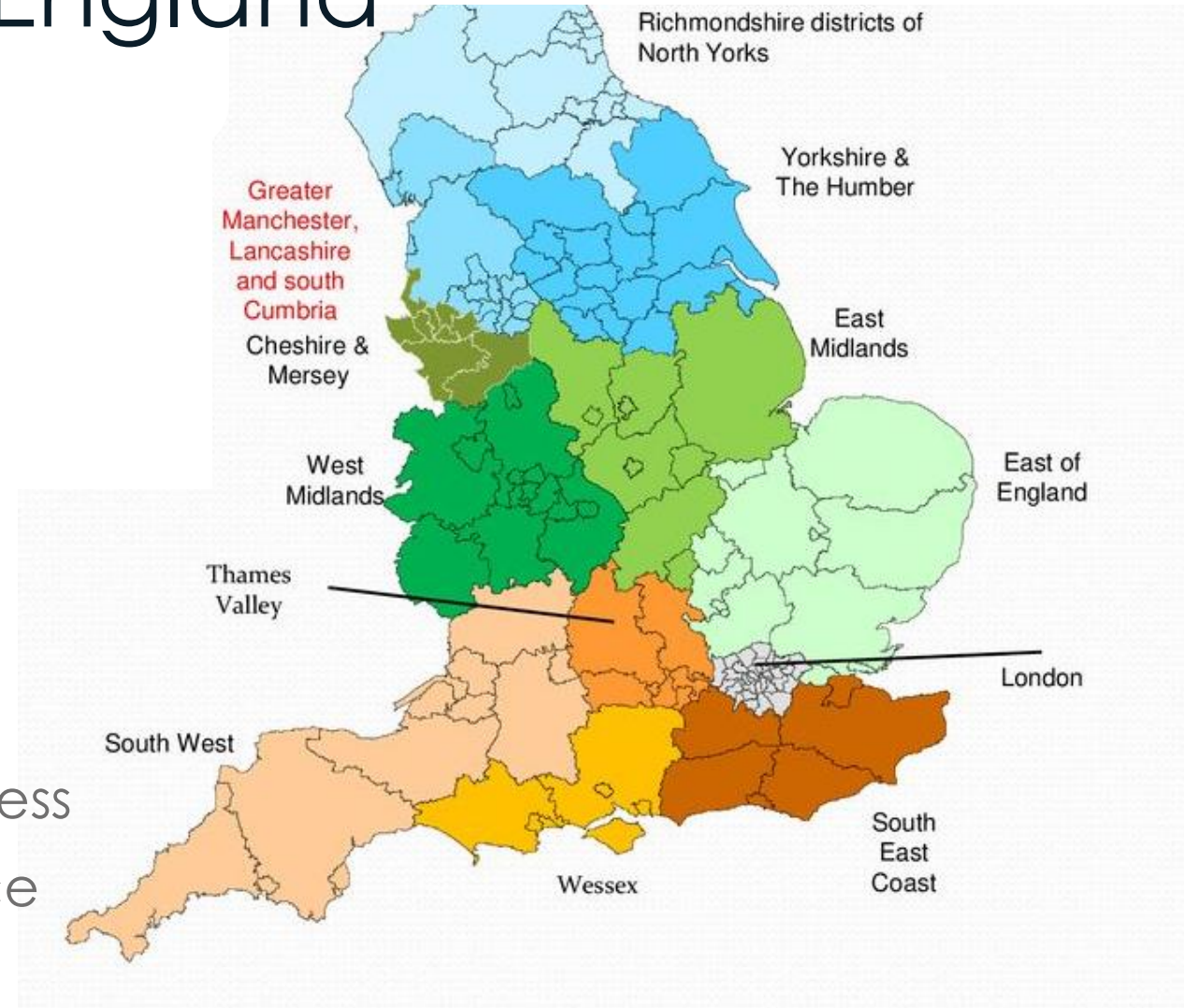
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Neonatal psychology in England

- Operational and political context
- Lead roles
- Scoping, Benchmarking and Recommendations
- Where we have got too and how
- Reflections hints and tips

Neonatal Networks in England

- 10 networks
- Varying size & no of hospitals
- Regional and strategic organisation of neonatal care
- Improve quality of care
- For infants and families to receive the care they need:
 - Close to home as possible
 - Consistent, fair & equitable access
 - Promote and share best practice
 - Develop the expert workforce



Toolkit for High Quality Neonatal Services (2009)

recognition of need for AHP support

1

Poppy Report (2009)
Family centered care

2

Neonatal Critical Care Review (2019)

Increasing specificity around AHP's as core to neonatal workforce and staff education

4

3

BAPM Service Standards for Hospitals Providing Neonatal Care (2010)

5

Getting It Right First Time (GIRFT 2020)
Benchmarking workforce provision and 'deep dives' into network provision

6



Neonatal Network strategic roles



Neonatal Critical Care Review

1. Neonatal capacity
2. Transport Pathways
3. Neonatal nursing workforce
4. Medical staffing
5. Develop strategies for the allied health professions
6. Develop and invest in support for parents
7. local implementation plans

Neonatal units require key contributions from an essential group of AHPs
.....inc psychologists,

“NHS Trusts should develop an AHP strategy as part of workforce planning

Network Level: “ODNs, should identify where action needs to be taken at ODN level & assist in directing resources to the appropriate places”

Lead psychology roles



NeoLeaP

NEONATAL LEADS FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL PRACTICE

- Range of experience & contributions
- But part time roles & hugely wide job descriptions
- Relationship building & collaboration required!!!

Lead psychologist roles

Grow the workforce

- Scope staff provisions
- Implementing staffing recommendations
- Engaging stakeholders
- Bids/Business Cases



Clinical Support

- Clinical supervision
- Communities of Practice
- Clinical Troubleshooting
- Peer support



Clinical Governance

- Audit/Benchmarking
- QIP
- Clinical Guidelines/Policies
- Working groups



Education & Training

- Online (e.g. social media, FiNC, HEE)
- Collaboration with PAG & Care coordinators (FiCare)
- Postgraduate training



Staffing Recommendations

Psychology Staffing on the Neonatal Unit

Recommendations for Psychological Provision

Neonatal Consultant Clinical Psychologists, ODN Psychology Leads

July 2022

Endorsed by



SCAN ME

- Preventative
- Normalising
- Holistic
- Embedded
- Specialist

“The knowledge & exposure the psychologist has of the neonatal journey... is totally unique and invaluable”

Recommendations for Psychological Provision

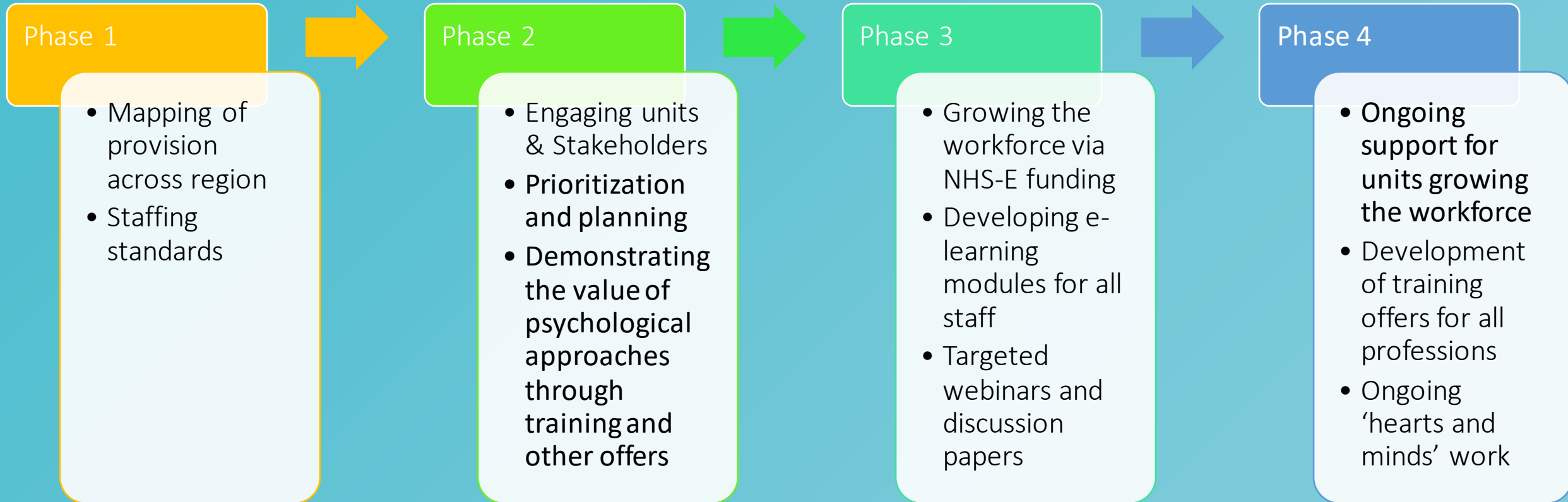
<https://acpuk.org.uk/member-networks/psychology-staffing-on-the-neonatal-unit/>

Level of Care	WTE per 20 cots	WTE per 3 units (hub)*
Inpatient (minimum)	1 WTE (8a)	0.4 WTE (8b/c) ^a
Inpatient (higher) ^b	1.2 WTE (8a)	0.6 WTE (8b/c) ^a

- Evidence-based
 - economic
 - psychological wellbeing
- Per 20 cots (not per cot)
- Sits with wider NHS agenda (LTP & People plan)

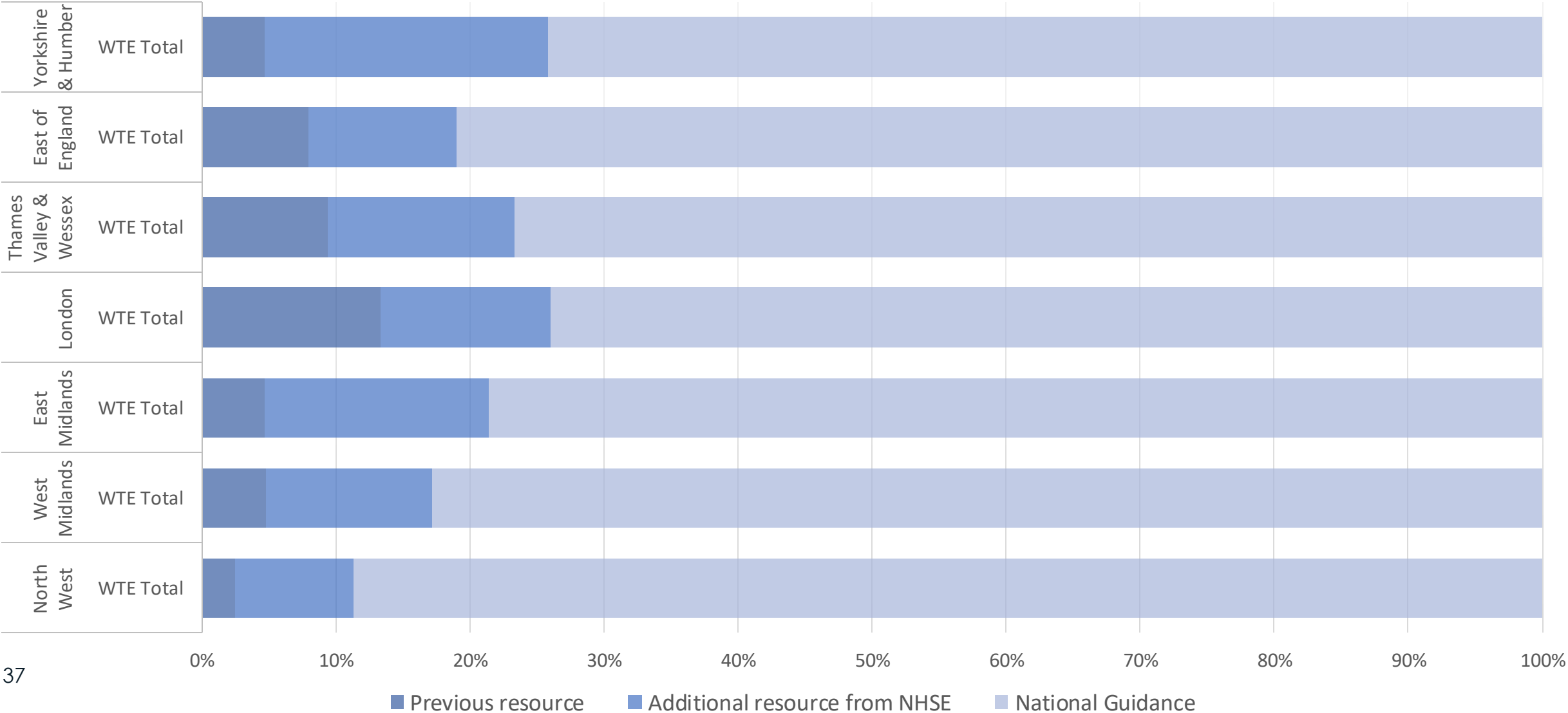


Growing and supporting the workforce



Supporting the existing workforce

INCREASING WORKFORCE PROVISION



Culture work – Maternity Transformation Board – NHSE
Research & publications to promote best practice -
Infant articles etc. BAPM webinars

Promoting Psychologically Informed Neonatal Care at
System Level: through various workstreams (e.g.
FiCare, guidelines, teaching, BAPM working groups
etc).

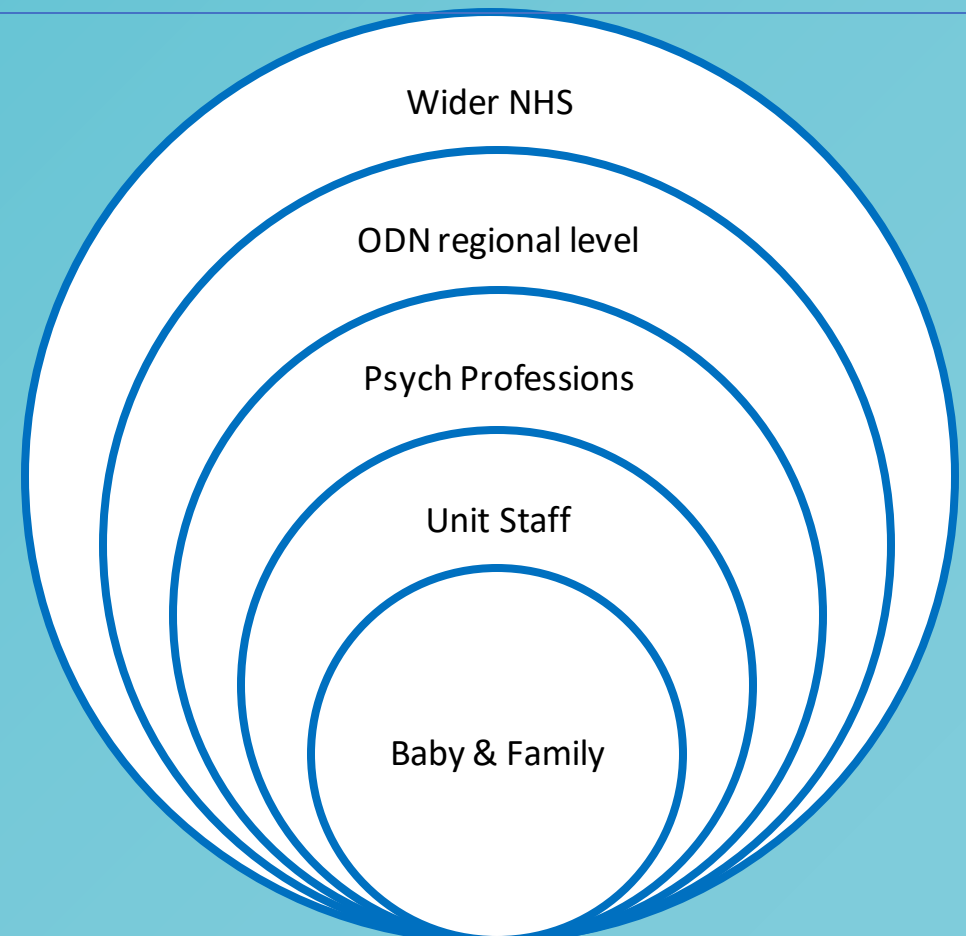
Development & sustaining workforce
Community of Practices - regional
National workshops & conferences

Development of national modules – HEE
(PINC) implementation of psychological teaching within
national curriculum (e.g. QIS)

Increased Psychological professionals on units

Distinct Psychological voice – working with leads, NIB,
partnership board, BAPM.

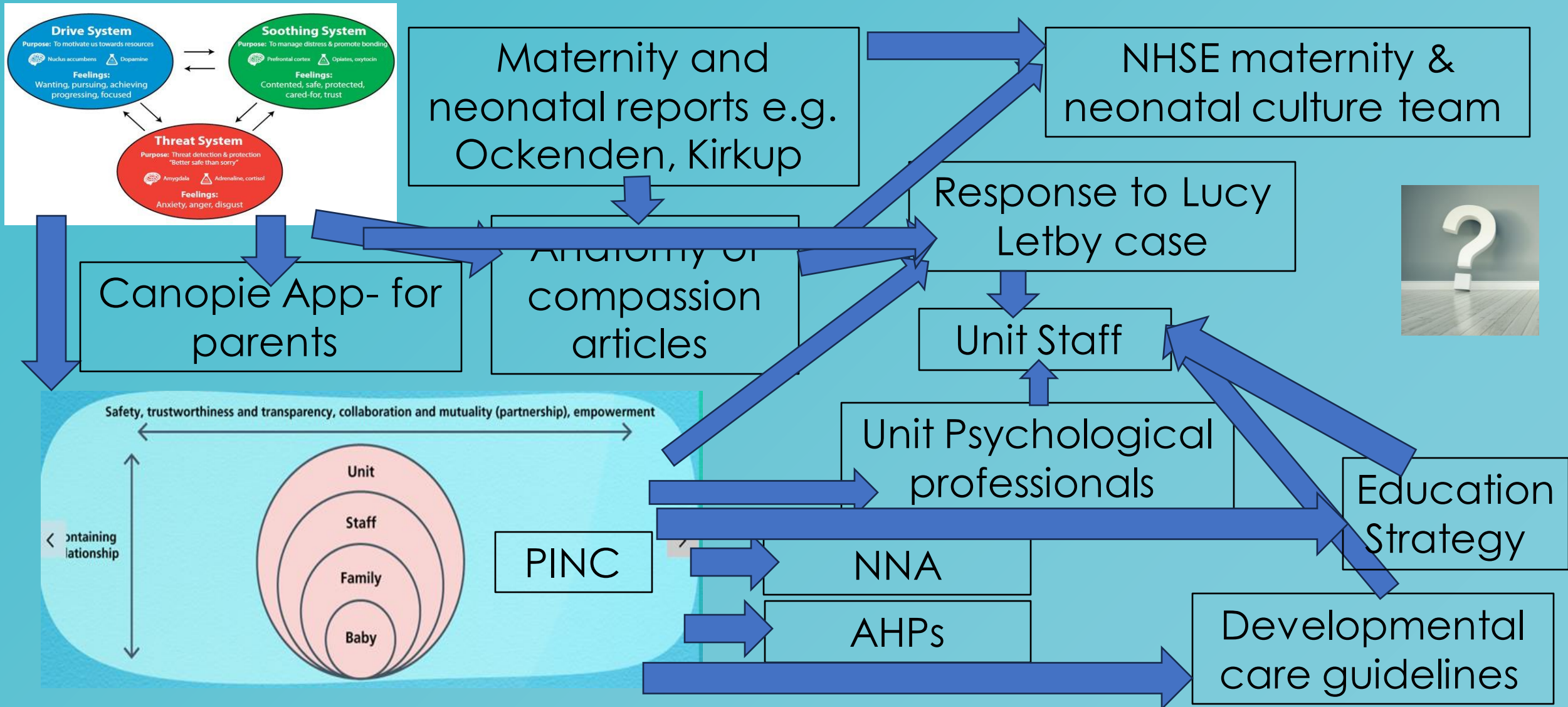
Psychological Working at Strategic Levels



An example: asserting the psychological staffing need



An example: Psychological language and understanding

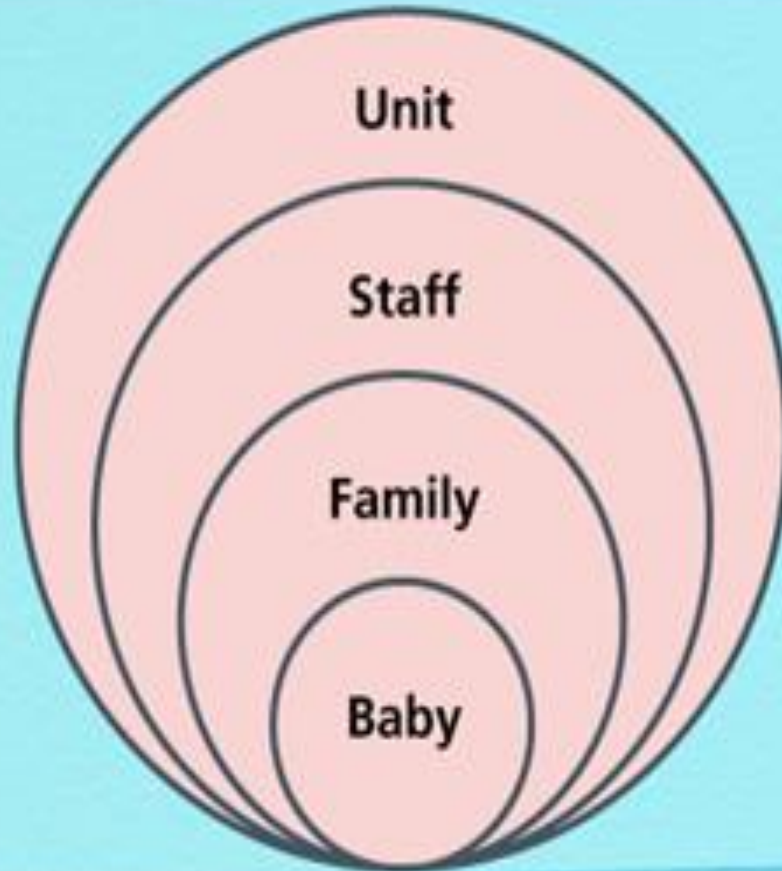


Psychologically informed Neonatal Care (PINC)

Safety, trustworthiness and transparency, collaboration and mutuality (partnership), empowerment



Containing relationship



Strengths & Opportunities

- ✓ Leadership at a regional & national level
- ✓ Answering a need – evidence based as well as morally and intuitively right.
- ✓ Time to think & implement
- ✓ Using psychological skills and knowledge to influence practice beyond direct psychological care
- ✓ Shared values & goals - Working alongside different Psychological Professionals on units nationally
- ✓ Building relationships with key stakeholders

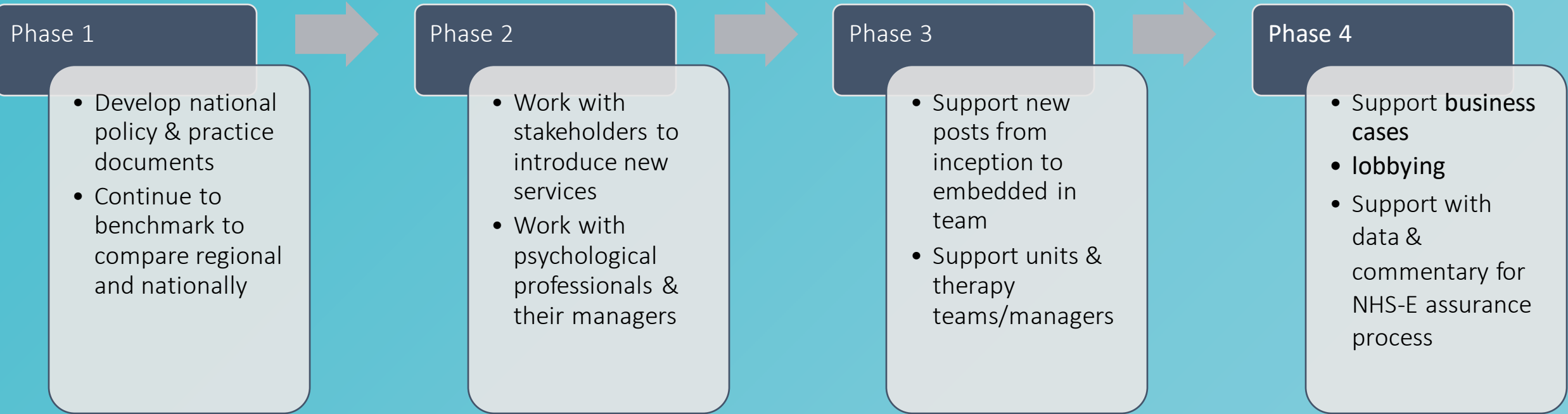


Challenges

- × NIB – assumptions about representation
- × Grouping PPs with AHPs
- × Everyone thinks they can be a Psychologist!
- × Units thinking about get well, get home
- × Dominance of the medical model.
- × Clinical Psychologists in ODN lead roles
- × Silo services
- × Not knowing where the influence is (scatter gun and sewing seeds)
- × Threat responses in the system

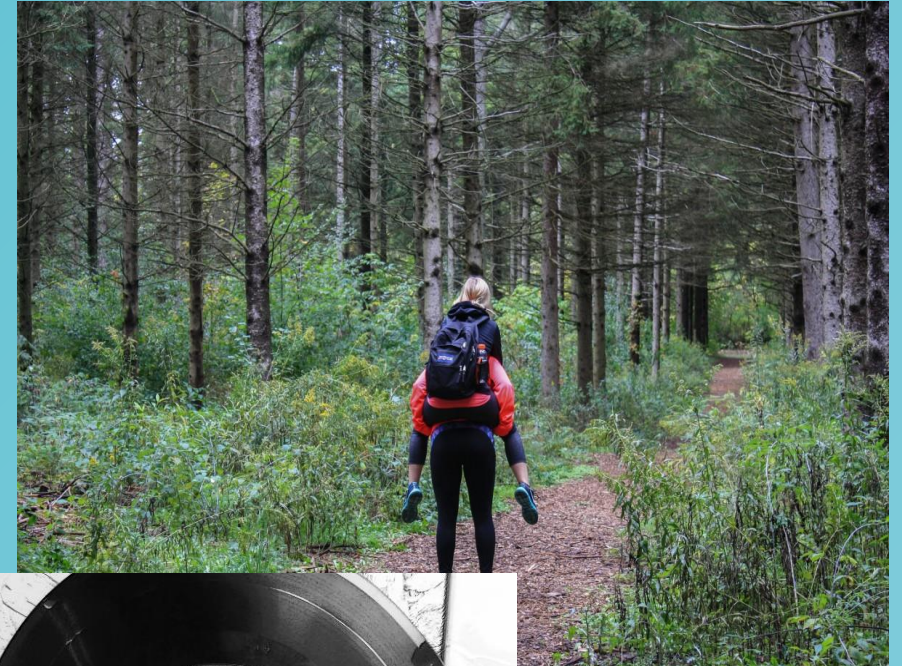


Next steps



Tips on making progress

- ❖ Collaborating – finding your tribe
- ❖ Get to know the context
- ❖ Finding another way in
- ❖ Getting Parents alongside us
- ❖ Confident about knowledge base & what Psychology brings
- ❖ Persistent – clear & consistent message - Broken records
- ❖ Finding the helpful & shared narratives



Links:

- [Psychology Staffing on the Neonatal Unit.pdf \(humble-live-assets.s3.amazonaws.com\)](https://www.humble-live-assets.s3.amazonaws.com/psychology-staffing-on-the-neonatal-unit.pdf)
- Psychologically informed Neonatal Care (PINC) -
 - [Neonatal Psychology - elearning for healthcare \(e-lfh.org.uk\)](https://www.e-lfh.org.uk/neonatal-psychology)
- Anatomy of compassion –
 - https://www.researchgate.net/publication/376033116_The_anatomy_of_compassion_part_2_nurturing_compassionate_cultures_of_maternity_and_neonatal_care

