

Inpatient care for young people with mental health issues varies significantly by country

April 29 2019, by Peter Thorley



Professor Swaran Singh of Warwick Medical School. Credit: University of Warwick

Access to inpatient care for young people with mental health issues varies significantly across Europe, with mental health services providing up to fifty times more beds depending upon the country you live in.

The UK is 18th out of 28 countries in Europe for the number of inpatient beds available per 100,000 young people, despite having the largest number of services dedicated to child and adolescent mental [health](#).

Research led by Professor Swaran Singh of Warwick Medical School has highlighted the disparity in mental health service provision across the twenty-eight EU countries. Researchers are calling for better national policies from EU countries that standardise services and improve access to mental health services for children and adolescents experiencing mental illness.

The figures are among findings to be presented at an event on 29 April to mark the completion of the five-year [MILESTONE](#) project led by the University of Warwick and involving research teams in 7 other countries, which aims to improve transitions for young people from child (CAMHS) to adult mental health services across Europe.

It is the first comprehensive evaluation of children's mental health services in Europe and examines young people's experiences in transitioning to adult mental health services for the first time.

As part of the [project](#), which received 6 million euro in funding from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme, researchers conducted a survey of CAMHS provision in all twenty-eight countries in the EU. The survey highlighted that the number of paediatric beds available, a measure of the capacity of those services, varied significantly country to country. While Sweden had the least with 1.2 beds per 100,000 young people, Germany had the most with 64 beds per 100,000 young people – over fifty times as many.

It has highlighted the lack of consistency in the management of children and young people with [mental health issues](#) across Europe with

significant variations in how services are delivered. For example, the UK has a relatively low 9.4 beds per 100,000 young people, but has by far the largest number of public CAMHS (939).

Mental health issues are on the rise in young people. [One in ten 5 to 16 year-olds are affected by a mental health issue](#) and 50% of mental health problems are established by the age of 14.

For most young people, reaching the milestone birthday that marks the start of adulthood is a celebratory affair. However, for those relying on the support of CAMHS it can mean uncertainty and possibly the loss of the support that has helped them so far. In the majority of European countries, when service users reach a certain age – 18 in the UK, for example – they are no longer eligible to use children's services and are instead moved to adult services.

This transition has little clarity. The findings indicate that while a number of young people move on to adult mental health services with minimal disruption, a large proportion are discharged without guidance on how to continue their support, have to take on the burden of convincing adult services to accept them, experiencing long waiting times for appointments and having to repeatedly explain their problems to different services.

Warwick Medical School's Professor Swaran Singh, Project Coordinator for the MILESTONE project, said: "The MILESTONE project is a genuine milestone in youth mental health research since for the first time it shows the nature and magnitude of the problem of transition from child to adult mental health services, something that has been often discussed but never quantified and understood in such a detailed and nuanced manner. We tried one way of bridging the transition divide through our managed transition trial. There may be other ways and perhaps the best way forward is to try a few models and test them for

long term outcomes in young people with emerging mental health problems.

"With around a tenth of [young people](#) likely to experience mental health issues, it's a matter of concern that the approach to child mental health varies so dramatically across Europe. Our youth deserve better mental health care than they currently receive."

"Architecture and functioning of child and adolescent [mental health services](#): a 28-country survey in Europe" is published in *The Lancet Psychiatry*.

More information: Giulia Signorini et al. Architecture and functioning of child and adolescent mental health services: a 28-country survey in Europe, *The Lancet Psychiatry* (2017). [DOI: 10.1016/S2215-0366\(17\)30127-X](#)

Provided by University of Warwick

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