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### *Crisis team in South Lewisham*

References are available on request to Dr Rutherford.

### *Working in a child guidance clinic*

DEAR SIRs

In my previous job I worked as a registrar in a child guidance clinic; before that I had always worked in acute adult psychiatry. This clinic and its practice was new in many ways: it was outside a hospital, there was less emphasis on the medical model and pharmacological treatment, less use of a classification system and less clear sense of hierarchy and boundaries between the disciplines. This apparent lack of structure was not reflected in a typical day: all contact with patients was arranged by appointments; the diary was fully booked hour after hour, weeks in advance; and there was no pager to interfere with sessions (what a delight).

As a newcomer it was hard to define one's own (and others') identity in, and particular contribution to, the service. Treating patients within their social and emotional environment (the family) was difficult and challenging. As the biological model of mental illness did not predominate, problems were understood and treated in psychological terms. These views were very much fostered by the non-medical colleagues and the particular interests of the psychiatrist.

Working in a multidisciplinary system where there is less emphasis on the medical model and hierarchy broadened my perspective. A constant appeal to defining and identifying the special abilities of myself and my colleagues made me aware of the available resources and their contributions to the management of a case.

I believe that every trainee should be strongly encouraged to gain experience in child and family psychiatry in order to enhance self understanding. This will then be reflected in treatment. I also propose that every junior doctor should at least have one supervised psycho-analytic experience. I would recommend an early introduction into such a job provided there is adequate supervision.

I wonder if there are trainees and consultants who share my views?

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DEAR SIRs

The Crisis Team in South Lewisham has been in operation since January 1992 and consists of an approved social worker and community psychiatric nurse, with input from a consultant psychiatrist.

The possibility of the CPN being able to prescribe medication from an agreed list of drugs to a client in crisis, to alleviate acute distress and possibly prevent hospital admission, was examined. To obtain their views on this proposal a questionnaire was sent to GPs, consultant psychiatrists and CPNs; 17 out of 30 GPs, 12 out of 16 psychiatrists and 13 out of 20 CPNs replied.

Fifteen GPs agreed that CPNs should prescribe in crisis situations from a negotiated list but suggested that GPs be made aware if a CPN prescribes. Nine psychiatrists felt that it was a 'positive' step but some felt it may not be useful; 11 CPNs agreed with the principle.

As to whether CPNs should also prescribe as part of on-going care, ten GPs, seven psychiatrists, and nine CPNs said yes and two GPs, five psychiatrists, and three CPNs, no.

Thirteen GPs, seven psychiatrists and 11 CPNs had confidence in nurses prescribing in crises but with such comments as "with adequate training and supervision" and with the suggestion that crises are the worst time for the nurse prescribing. Also, concerns about possible drug interactions, poor communication and the blurring of roles were raised. However, positive factors could be saving of time in crises thus relieving acute distress, increasing the effectiveness of community nurses, and greater flexibility. When asked who should take responsibility for nurse prescribing, 14 GPs and six psychiatrists felt that the psychiatrist should while eight CPNs felt that nurses should take their own responsibility.

The range of medication that CPNs could prescribe was considerable. GPs felt that tranquillisers, anti-depressants and hypnotics should be included but the psychiatrists and CPNs did not include anti-depressants. The time limit placed on prescriptions ranged from one dose to several days, i.e. to cover a weekend. On what precautions were needed for such a policy to work, suggestions included adequate training, support and regular updating. As to whether a CPN who had known clients for years should be able to alter times and dosages of medication, most GPs (12) said yes, as did seven psychiatrists and 13 CPNs.

Psychiatrists and CPNs on the whole are therefore in favour of a CPN being able to "prescribe" from a small negotiated list of drugs in crisis situations. As long as the psychiatrist took responsibility for the nurse prescribing they would have confidence in the CPN to carry out such a function.

Communication between CPN, psychiatrist and GP was felt to be the most vulnerable point. So, for