Comprehensive urological treatment programme for psychotropic substance abusers in hospital and mobile outreach settings BDF190017



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Introduction

This is a 3-year territory-wide project which aims at

- 1. Treating the urological conditions of young patients who suffer from urinary tract pathology associated with psychotropic substance abuse using a fast-track service model in hospital setting that collaborates with various anti-drug social work services, and to offer treatment modalities which is not provided by the Hospital Authority.
- 2. Providing outreach clinical service to DTRC /Correctional Services rehabilitees for screening of urological abnormalities with the support of mobile non-invasive investigation modalities.
- 3. Providing reinforcement education to rehabilitees of DTRC/Correctional Services to reduce relapse in psychotropic substance abuse.
- 4. Providing preventive education to high-risk students from Schools for Social Development (SSD)/Residential Homes (RH) to prevent substance abuse.
- 5. Providing up-to-date education to medical professionals related to urinary tract pathology associated with psychotropic substance abuse and its treatment.



Project Content

- Fast-track specialist urology clinic at YUTC
 - Outpatient specialist urology clinic (YUTC) at Prince of Wales Hospital 3 sessions per week to provide urological assessment and treatment for psychotropic substance abusers.
- Clinical sessions for invasive investigations or interventions including urodynamic study, intravesical therapy, flexible cystoscopy and urological surgery
 - These sessions include the administration of intravesical therapy, performing urodynamic study, and performing urological surgical procedures in those selected patients who clinically are indicated for these invasive procedures.

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Project Content

- Mobile outreach clinical service screening to rehabilitees at DTRC and/or Correctional services
 - The mobile outreach clinical setting at DTRC and/or Correctional Services makes use of screening tools of latest technology for early identification of rehabilitees who would benefit from urological treatment. The service includes both medical doctor and nurse visiting DTRC and/or Correctional services and screening DTRC and/or Correctional Services rehabilitees on site using non-invasive investigation modalities such as bladder ultrasound and questionnaire calculating symptom and bother score. DTRC and/or Correctional Services rehabilitees with urological abnormalities without proper urological care would be referred to YUTC and receive medical care.
- Visits to DTRC and/or Correctional services to deliver health talks and give health advice
 - To deliver health talks to provide reinforcement education to strengthen their resolve to stay away from drugs by increasing their awareness of how psychotropic substances damage the urinary tract and to raise their awareness of importance of physical well-being.

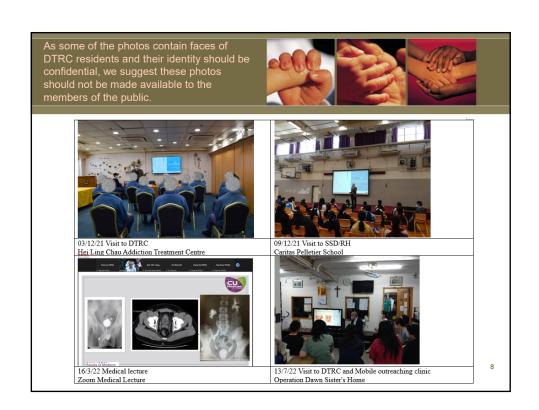


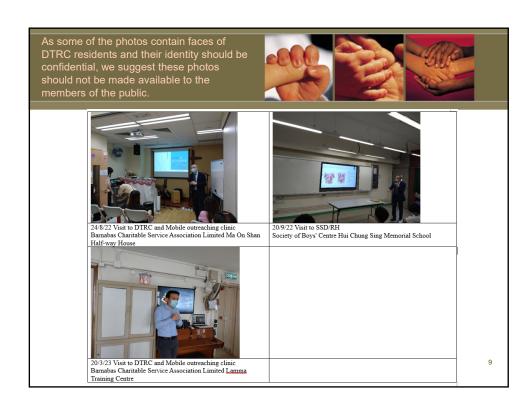
Project Content

- Visits to Schools for Social Development (SSD)/Residential Homes (RH) to deliver health talks
 - To deliver health talks to cater for students from Schools for Social Development (SSD)/ Residential Homes (RH) to increase students' awareness of how psychotropic substances damage the urinary tract and to prevent substance abuse.
- · Medical lectures to healthcare providers
 - To deliver medical lectures to provide up-to-date medical knowledge to doctors, nurses, medical students, and other paramedical professionals regarding urinary tract pathology associated with psychotropic substance abuse and its treatment.











Output and Outcome Evaluation

- Data were retrieved from participant's enrolment / registration record / medical records / referral records / PUF score, uroflowmetry result, CT scan and ultrasound findings
- Count and percentage, and pre-test and post-test assessment were used



Output Benchmarks & Evaluation Results

	Expected result	Achieved result
Output indicator 1	200 psychotropic substance abusers received urological assessment and treatment at Youth Urological Treatment Clinic (YUTC) of Prince of Wales Hospital	269 (135%) psychotropic substance abusers received urological assessment and treatment at Youth Urological Treatment Clinic (YUTC) of Prince of Wales Hospital
Output indicator 2	90 rehabilitees are evaluated at the mobile outreach setting at DTRC and / or Correctional Services for screening of urological abnormalities	113 (126%) rehabilitees are evaluated at the mobile outreach setting at DTRC and / or Correctional Services for screening of urological abnormalities
Output indicator	150 rehabilitees received reinforcement education through health talks delivered at DTRC and / or Correctional Services	147 (98%) rehabilitees received reinforcement education through health talks delivered at DTRC and / or Correctional Services
Output indicator 4	120 high-risk students from Schools for Social Development (SSD) / Residential Homes (RH) received preventive education through health talks delivered at SSD / RH	127 (106%) high-risk students from Schools for Social Development (SSD) / Residential Homes (RH) received preventive education through health talks delivered at SSD / RH
Output indicator 5	200 healthcare providers attended medical lectures on the update of urinary tract pathology associated with psychotropic substance abuse and its treatment	206 (103%) healthcare providers attended medical lectures on the update of urinary tract pathology associated with psychotropic substance abuse and its treatment

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Output Benchmarks & Evaluation Results

	Expected result	Achieved result
Outcome indicator 1	65% of patients show improvement in urological symptoms/voiding functions or stabilization of upper urinary tract abnormality	67% (147/219) patients show improvement in urological symptoms/voiding functions or stabilization of upper urinary tract abnormality
Outcome indicator 2	60% of DTRC / Correctional Services rehabilitees who are found to have urological abnormalities in mobile outreach setting receive formal treatment at YUTC	100% (12/12) DTRC / Correctional Services rehabilities who are found to have urological abnormalities in mobile outreach setting receive formal treatment at YUTC
Outcome indicator 3	80% of patients who are clinically indicated for advanced treatment modalities which are not provided by Hospital Authority (HA) have free access to the relevant medical devices and therapeutic agents	100% (3/3) of patients who are clinically indicated for advanced treatment modalities which are not provided by Hospital Authority (HA) have free access to the relevant medical devices and therapeutic agents



Experience Gained

- YUTC provides priority medical care and addresses varying medical needs among the psychotropic substance abusers by providing priority medical care, and thus plays an essential role in filling the service gap in the integrated treatment programme for psychotropic substance abusers complicated with urinary tract problems.
- The mobile outreach clinical setting at DTRC/Correctional Services
 makes use of screening tools of latest technology to identify rehabilitees
 who would benefit from urological treatment earlier than routine checkup. This helps the psychotropic substance abusers to gain insights into
 the harmful effects of substance abuse on their physical well-being, and
 that encourage the patients to cease or reduce the drug use.



Experience Gained

- Reinforcement education to rehabilitees and preventive education to high-risk students strengthen individuals' determination to stay away from drugs and to promote drugs-free environment in our society.
- Lectures to medical professionals provide up-to-date training to healthcare providers.



Conclusion

- Cross sectors collaboration, including the government, the social work services and the urological care providers, is essential to provide continuous care to better tackle the challenging issue of psychotropic substance-associated urinary tract dysfunction.
- YUTC experience strongly suggests that preventive education and early screening of urological symptoms raise awareness of psychotropic substance-associated urinary tract dysfunction among high risk students and psychotropic substance abusers, who are usually under- or malinformed on the psychotropic substance-associated uropathy, consequently potentially delay medical treatment.

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