

Q5 MAPPING PROVISION – CAN YOU IDENTIFY RELEVANT SERVICES AND GAPS?

The FDAC team will be providing some of the interventions that parents are assessed as needing. They will also be helping parents access local services and so you will need to develop a clear picture of the relevant services that are available in the area and where they are located. Doing this exercise will also draw attention to any services that are not provided locally; you will need to consider how the specialist team might help respond to these gaps.

The independent evaluation concluded that the London FDAC team needed to liaise with the following range of services when delivering intervention plans for parents:

- community and residential drug and alcohol misuse services
- children’s services
- doctors, health visitors and hospitals
- community mental health teams (adults and CAMHS)
- domestic abuse services
- parent support groups run by voluntary organisations
- hostels and housing support
- nurseries and schools, and
- job centres and advice agencies.

They also worked with local voluntary organisations who had trained past service users to be mentors for current service users, as some might also be suitable mentors for FDAC parents.

The Milton Keynes/Buckinghamshire FDAC team have also worked with a voluntary organisation to provide local volunteer drivers to help parents get to court hearings a distance from home.

And these are the services that the London FDAC specialist team have accessed for parents through local services or have provided themselves, as either one-to-one or group interventions:

Drug & alcohol treatment

- Methadone prescription
- Residential detoxification programmes

- Psychosocial interventions to achieve and maintain abstinence from street drugs & alcohol
- Community and residential intensive recovery programmes

Reducing health and mental health problems & intimate partner abuse

- CBT group for anxiety
- Initiation on antidepressants and mood-stabilizing medication
- Brief individual CAT for complex emotional and behavioural problems
- Psychosocial interventions to prevent intimate partner abuse
- Group and individual psychotherapy for children & parents
- Dental repair and reconstruction

Strengthening relationships

- Video-interaction guidance
- Mentalisation group work
- Family therapy and multi-family systemic therapy

Moving to a lifestyle centred on children & work

- Help with housing
- Help into education, training & work
- Child-centred activities

So, the information to begin mapping is about provision and gaps in relation to:

- the range of adult treatment services (detox, prescribing, rehab)
- the psychosocial services for parents with substance misuse problems
- the services working with parents and children where parental substance misuse is an issue
- specialist midwifery services for pregnant women affected by substance misuse
- specialist health services for adults affected by substance misuse
- talking therapies for individuals/couples/families affected by parental substance misuse/mental health issues
- types of adult and child/adolescent mental health services
- support to women and children affected by domestic abuse
- services for domestic abuse perpetrators
- family support services
- existing mentor schemes, and
- volunteer transport schemes.

You will want to build up a picture of where services are located, what referral systems are used, what thresholds and exclusions apply, how many people can be catered for, the speed of entry to the service, and any identified gaps.