

at Sunnybrook

The NavMAP Standards for youth mental health and addictions navigation programs in Canada



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Background

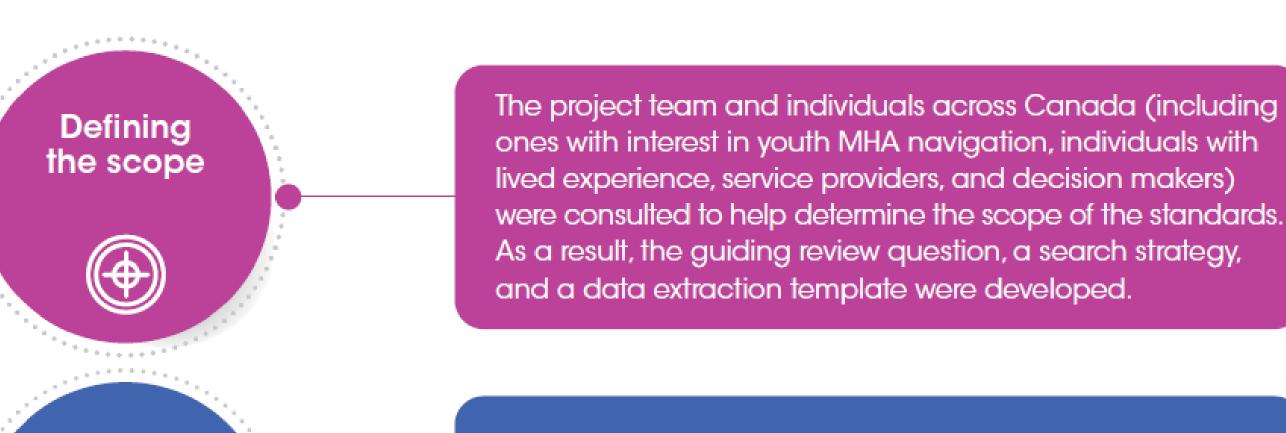
- > Less than 20% of youth with mental health and/or addictions (MHA) concerns in Canada receive appropriate MHA treatment.
- > Youth and their families encounter many barriers to care.
- > System supports are needed to help youth and their families find and equitably access appropriate care.
- > Navigation is an innovation in MHA care, providing patientcentered support and care planning that helps individuals and families overcome barriers to care.
- > MHA navigation services have become increasingly available in Canada. However, practices and models vary.
- > No single source has synthesized evidence and created comprehensive standards to set expectations and inform the delivery of these services.

Objective

- > Title: Navigation for youth mental health and addictions: A realist review and synthesis of approaches and practices (NavMAP)
- > Objective: Develop a comprehensive understanding of current approaches and practices through a consolidated set of standards in MHA system navigation for youth and their families.

Methods

- > This project utilized Realist Review and Synthesis methodology to develop standards.
- > Realist methods help identify what works, why, how, for whom, and under what circumstances.
- > The project was conducted over several phases (see Figure 1).
- > These stages also involved community consultations and environmental scanning.
- > All project stages involved researchers, administrators, clinical leads, MHA navigators, and youth and caregivers with lived experience.
- > Over 90 programs across Canada informed the standards (see Figure 2).





Searching

for evidence

A quality assessment rubric was utilized to determine the quality of available literature. Data from literature sources and interviews was extracted.

With the support of a librarian, academic (e.g., published

academic papers on Medline) and grey literature (e.g., web

sources such as program websites, job postings, etc.) were

reviewed. Youth MHA navigation programs across Canada

were identified and interviewed.



The NavMAP standards were generated after the information was analyzed and synthesized.



and Labrador

The standards were posted online for public comment and a national community consultation was held to gather feedback. The standards were revised based on feedback from these activities and finalized for posting.

Findings: The NavMAP Standards

British

Figure 2. Youth MHA navigation program locations

The national standards for youth MHA navigation programs are organized around ten themes

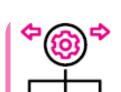
1. Service Delivery

 Navigation program determines and communicates service hours, catchment area, eligibility criteria, method of referral, caseload, duration of support, modality of support, consent process, privacy and confidentiality process, elements of the navigation process, types of support provided as a complement to navigation, and waitlists.



2. Needs of Target Population

 Navigation program understands its local context and addresses individual and systemic needs, barriers, and gaps.



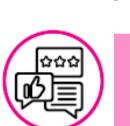
3. System Resource Options

• Navigation program helps clients navigate the MHA system and/or any system needed. Navigation program maintains a database and/or file system with specific and relevant information about services in the community.



4. Community Collaboration

 Navigation program identifies, builds, and maintains relationships with community services and service providers.



5. Outcomes

• Navigation program gathers feedback from clients, community members, and service providers to determine the impact and effectiveness of the program. Feedback results are used to inform changes within the program.



6. Navigation Team composition and credentials

 Navigation program includes a multidisciplinary team with relevant credentials and offers program staff with onboarding training and opportunities to engage in community for learning.



7. Elements of Access to MHA Care

Travigation program enhances access to the program for current and potential clients by using different strategies and improves access to the MHA system by addressing barriers to care.



8. Lived Experience and Outreach

 Navigation program values lived experience by actively promoting youth and familycenteredness, offering peer support, implementing and engaging with advisory councils, and spreading awareness about MHA and the MHA system in general.



9. Equity, Diversity, Inclusion, and Health Equity

 Navigation program adopts and regularly reviews policies and practices that meaningfully promote equity, diversity, inclusion, and accessibility among program staff and youth/families.



10. Sustainability

Navigation program makes efforts to secure and sustain funding for the program.

Conclusions

- > These standards offer an in-depth understanding of youth MHA navigation services and promote evidence-based decision making when considering navigation program practices.
- > Enhancing understanding of MHA navigation services can catalyze their scale and spread.
- > Developing and sharing national standards can help promote equitable and undisrupted access to MHA care.

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