

A comparison of clinical outcomes, service satisfaction and well-being in people using acute day units and crisis resolution teams: cohort study in England

Danielle Lamb, Thomas Steare, Louise Marston, Alastair Canaway, Sonia Johnson, James B. Kirkbride, Brynmor Lloyd-Evans, Nicola Morant, Vanessa Pinfold, Deb Smith, Scott Weich and David P. Osborn

Background

For people in mental health crisis, acute day units (ADUs) provide daily structured sessions and peer support in non-residential settings, often as an addition or alternative to crisis resolution teams (CRTs). There is little recent evidence about outcomes for those using ADUs, particularly compared with those receiving CRT care alone.

Aims

We aimed to investigate readmission rates, satisfaction and well-being outcomes for people using ADUs and CRTs.

Method

We conducted a cohort study comparing readmission to acute mental healthcare during a 6-month period for ADU and CRT participants. Secondary outcomes included satisfaction (Client Satisfaction Questionnaire), well-being (Short Warwick–Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale) and depression (Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale).

Results

We recruited 744 participants (ADU: $n = 431$, 58%; CRT: $n = 312$, 42%) across four National Health Service trusts/health regions. There was no statistically significant overall difference in readmissions: 21% of ADU participants and 23% of CRT participants were readmitted over 6 months (adjusted hazard ratio 0.78, 95% CI 0.54–1.14). However, readmission results varied substantially by setting. At follow-up, ADU participants had significantly higher Client Satisfaction Questionnaire scores (2.5, 95% CI 1.4–3.5, $P <$

0.001) and well-being scores (1.3, 95% CI 0.4–2.1, $P = 0.004$), and lower depression scores (–1.7, 95% CI –2.7 to –0.8, $P < 0.001$), than CRT participants.

Conclusions

Patients who accessed ADUs demonstrated better outcomes for satisfaction, well-being and depression, and no significant differences in risk of readmission, compared with those who only used CRTs. Given the positive outcomes for patients, and the fact that ADUs are inconsistently provided in the National Health Service, their value and place in the acute care pathway needs further consideration and research.

Keywords

Community mental health teams; epidemiology; out-patient treatment; psychiatric nursing.

Copyright and usage

© The Author(s), 2021. Published by Cambridge University Press on behalf of the Royal College of Psychiatrists. This is an Open Access article, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives licence (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>), which permits non-commercial re-use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is unaltered and is properly cited. The written permission of Cambridge University Press must be obtained for commercial re-use or in order to create a derivative work.

Within the National Health Service (NHS), support for people in mental health crisis is typically provided by multidisciplinary crisis resolution teams (CRTs), which aim to avoid in-patient admission by providing care at home via frequent visits. However, there is evidence that implementation of national guidelines for CRTs is highly variable, meaning that some people may not receive the intensity of support they need,¹ with lack of therapeutic content and social contact frequently raised as issues.² In addition, CRT care is often dependent on support from carers, which is problematic where there are no carers, and can lead to excessive burden even where there are carers.³

Acute day units

Acute day units (ADUs), previously known as ‘day hospitals’,⁴ provide an additional clinical resource for those in mental health crisis. In England, there is no NHS-specified model, but ADUs typically offer on-site individual and group sessions during the day, with patients returning home overnight and at weekends. ADU care is provided by a multidisciplinary team, usually including nurses, therapists, psychiatrists and other mental health professionals.⁵ As a result, patients are provided

with structured days, more staff contact time and continuity than is available via CRTs, with opportunities for peer support from other clients, and a wider range of psychological, social and medical interventions. ADUs are often used concurrently with other services (e.g. CRTs, in-patient wards, crisis houses), with these services all referring to each other. Evidence of the effectiveness of ADUs is limited, with the most recent meta-analysis conducted in 2011.⁴ This review synthesised evidence from studies that compared ADUs with hospital admission and concluded that they provide a viable alternative to hospital admission for some, with similar effectiveness on readmission rates after discharge, employment, quality of life and treatment satisfaction, but quality of evidence overall was reported as low.⁴ Furthermore, to date there has been no comparison of outcomes and experiences of people using ADUs compared with those using CRTs, arguably a more directly comparable type of service.

The current study

We need evidence regarding any additional benefit ADUs may offer to patients, not only in terms of clinical outcomes, but also on patient-reported outcomes such as patient experience, well-being

and quality of life. The aims of this study were to describe and compare the clinical and sociodemographic characteristics of people using ADUs and CRTs; and to compare outcomes in terms of readmission, well-being, depression and patient satisfaction for those who received ADU care with those who received only CRT care.

We hypothesised that people receiving ADU care would have fewer admissions, greater satisfaction and well-being, and less depression at 6 months, compared with those receiving CRT care alone.

Method

The authors assert that all procedures contributing to this work comply with the ethical standards of the relevant national and institutional committees on human experimentation and with the Helsinki Declaration of 1975, as revised in 2008. All procedures were approved by the London Bloomsbury Research Ethics Committee (reference number 16/LO/2160).

Design and setting

We established a quasi-experimental cohort study of people using ADU and CRT services and compared readmission to the acute care pathway during a 6-month period from baseline, as well as measures of depression, well-being and satisfaction with services. We recruited four NHS trusts with ADUs and CRTs in England. A brief characterisation of each NHS trust and ADU is available in Table 1. More detailed information about each of the NHS trusts is available in a set of case studies.⁶ Participant recruitment took place between March 2017 and April 2019, with follow-up completed in September 2019.

We invited people consecutively admitted to each service to participate in baseline interviews. Recruitment and data collection could occur at any point during the initial admission, and up to 14 days after discharge from the service. Telephone or online follow-up was carried out 8–12 weeks after baseline, with electronic health record (EHR) outcome data collected at 6 months after baseline.

Participants

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria were as follows: aged ≥ 18 years, used an ADU/CRT service for at least 1 week, read and understand English (or

translator available), capacity to provide informed consent and did not pose too high a risk to others or themselves to participate (as judged by their current clinical team).

ADU participants could use CRTs concurrently or during the follow-up period; however, CRT participants were excluded if they used an ADU at any point during study period. This was to determine the benefits of ADUs as an addition to the acute care pathway, over and above CRTs.

Measures

Exposure

Our main exposure was being under the care of an ADU (solely or in combination with CRT use) for at least 1 week before baseline, compared with CRT care only.

Outcomes

Our primary outcome was time to readmission for acute treatment, after discharge from CRT or ADU, during the 6-month study period (starting from the date of recruitment to the study). This was collected via service use data from EHRs. We defined readmission for acute treatment as any subsequent use of acute mental health services (CRT, crisis house, ADU or in-patient ward) after discharge from the service used at baseline during the subsequent 6-month study period.

Our secondary outcomes were self-reported satisfaction with mental health services (Client Satisfaction Questionnaire; CSQ),⁷ well-being (Short Warwick–Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale; SWEMWBS)⁸ and depression (Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale; CES-D),⁹ collected via online questionnaire at baseline and 8–12 weeks later.

Covariates

We collected demographic data and self-rated physical health via the baseline questionnaire. We collected data from EHRs on admissions and service use; clinical characteristics (ICD-10 diagnosis and any comorbid diagnoses, physical health diagnoses, substance misuse, smoking, medication, previous hospital admission); Health of the Nation Outcome Scales (HoNOS) scores¹⁰ and content of care (physical assessment carried out, carers involved in care, psychological input from service used at baseline). Where patients had multiple diagnoses recorded in their EHR, we recorded the diagnosis considered to be more severe. We recorded whether the person had a serious mental illness (SMI), typically defined as

Table 1 NHS trust and team characteristics

NHS trust	Trust characteristics	Team	Team characteristics
Trust 1	Serving a large and relatively affluent city in the south of England	ADU	A new service at the time of study recruitment, closely linked with the local CRT and located nearby. Provides primarily psychoeducational and psychological group sessions
		CRT	24/7 service offering assessment and home treatment, open referral process (e.g. patients can self-refer)
Trust 2	Serving an inner-city area of a major metropolitan centre	ADU	The service has operated for around 15 years, and is closely linked with the local CRT and located on the same site. A diverse and strongly arts-based programme of sessions, e.g. art, dance and drama therapy
		CRT	24/7 service, offering assessment and home treatment, open referral process
Trust 3	Serving a medium-sized city in the Midlands	ADU	Operating for around 7 years, with close links to the local CRT and located on the same site. Provides mostly activity-based sessions, e.g. arts activities, gardening etc.
		CRT	24/7 service, offering assessment and home treatment. Referrals are made by health professionals
Trust 4	Serving a commuter town and rural area near a large city	ADU	The service has operated for around 6 years, with links to the local CRT, but not based nearby. Provides mostly psychoeducational and psychological sessions
		CRT	24/7 service, offering assessment and home treatment, open referral process

NHS, National Health Service; ADU, acute day unit; CRT, crisis resolution team.

being diagnosed with schizophrenia, other non-organic psychoses or bipolar disorder.¹¹

Procedure

At baseline, ADU/CRT staff screened all people consecutively admitted to their service from the study start date. All those who met the inclusion criteria were approached by clinical or research staff and asked if they were willing to discuss participation further (except at NHS trusts where individuals had already given consent to be contacted directly about research projects: in this instance, researchers contacted people directly, once their eligibility and any risk-related safety requirements had been established from clinicians and patient records). Those who agreed to discuss the study were contacted by a researcher with an information sheet and an offer to answer any questions. Potential participants were given at least 24 hours to consider whether they would like to take part, and then if still interested, they provided written consent to a researcher, who also collected the baseline data. Consent and data collection could occur up to 14 days after discharge from initial service use.

Participants were offered £20 (vouchers) reimbursement for taking part (£10 for the baseline interview and £10 for the follow-up interview at 8–12 weeks after baseline). Participants were contacted by telephone by a researcher 8–12 weeks after baseline, to collect follow-up data. At 6 months after baseline, readmission data were collected from EHRs.

Sample size

A priori, we estimated that a sample size of 400 patients per group ($N = 800$) would give 90% power to detect a difference of 12% in the proportions readmitted in each arm (with an assumption of 50% readmission in the CRT group), with alpha set to 0.05. It would also afford 90% power to detect an effect size difference of 0.3 on the CSQ. This calculation included inflation for clustering by NHS trust.

Analysis

We calculated descriptive statistics comparing the baseline characteristics of people using ADUs versus those using CRTs for the sample as a whole, and within NHS trusts. We explored baseline differences in demographics, clinical data and content of care, using parametric and non-parametric tests as appropriate, as well as the proportion of people using ADUs versus CRTs who were admitted during the 6-month study period.

For our primary outcome, we compared time to readmission in ADU and CRT participants. We analysed this using Cox's regression to produce a hazard ratio. Cohort entry was the date of recruitment and cohort exit date was the date of readmission to acute care or the 6-month study end-point. We adjusted for variables chosen *a priori*, which previous research suggested may be relevant (trust, age, gender, SMI diagnosis, employment, baseline HoNOS score, baseline SWEMWBS score and whether the person had previously been an in-patient). Covariates were added using a stepwise procedure, starting with a bivariate model with NHS trust as a fixed effect, then adding the variables of age, gender and employment, followed by diagnosis, HoNOS score, SWEMWBS score and finally, whether the person had previously been an in-patient. Because of expected heterogeneity between different NHS trusts, we tested for an interaction between type of team (ADU/CRT) and NHS trust as a sensitivity analysis.

For the secondary outcomes, we analysed mean satisfaction, well-being and depression scores at weeks 8–12, using linear regression. Stata version 16 for Windows was used for all analyses.¹²

Results

Figure 1 below shows the flow of participants into the study, and those followed up at 8–12 weeks. Only one participant declined consent for access to their EHR at the 6-month follow-up, giving a completion rate of >99% for the primary outcome of readmission.

Baseline sociodemographic and clinical characteristics

We recruited 743 participants, of whom 431 (57.9%) had received ADU care and 312 (42.1%) had only received CRT care. Because of the small number of Black and minority ethnic participants, we have used undesirably broad ethnic categories. The ADU and CRT groups were generally similar in terms of sociodemographic characteristics (full details available in Table 2). Those sociodemographic characteristics with statistically significant differences between the groups are outlined below.

ADU participants were older than CRT participants, and less likely to be employed. Clinically, higher proportions of ADU participants were diagnosed with psychosis and personality disorders, and a higher proportion of CRT participants were diagnosed with anxiety disorders. A higher proportion of ADU participants had previously been admitted to a psychiatric in-patient ward.

In terms of content of care when using the ADU or CRT, a much larger proportion of ADU participants received a physical health assessment, had carers involved in their care and received psychological input, compared with CRT participants.

At baseline, CES-D scores were lower in ADU participants than in CRT participants, whereas SWEMWBS well-being scores were higher in ADU participants than CRT participants. The mean baseline total HoNOS score was higher for ADU participants than for CRT participants, indicating more severe difficulties for ADU participants.

There were slight differences in the length of index admission and time at which participants were recruited. ADU participants had a mean index admission lasting for 60 days (s.d. 38) before they were discharged, whereas CRT participants had a mean index admission of 43 days (s.d. 39) before discharge. The mean difference in length of index admission between ADU and CRT participants was –17 days, which was statistically significant ($P < 0.0001$, 95% CI –22.0 to –11.1). ADU participants were recruited at a mean of 24 days (s.d. 23) into their index admission (i.e. 24 days after being admitted to the service they were recruited from), and CRT participants were recruited a mean of 31 days (s.d. 24) into their index admission. The mean difference between ADU and CRT participants in time from index admission to recruited was 7 days, which was statistically significant ($P = 0.0001$, 95% CI 3.2–9.8).

Follow-up data were collected for >99% of participants for the primary outcome, and 76% of participants for the secondary outcomes. The only significant difference between those who did and did not complete the secondary outcome questionnaires was that completers were older (mean age 41.6, s.d. 13.7) than those lost to follow-up (median age 37.8, s.d. 13.0) ($P = 0.001$, 95% CI –6.2 to –1.5).

Primary outcome: readmission to acute care over 6-month follow-up period

For the primary outcome at the 6-month time point, 21.4% of ADU participants were readmitted, compared with 23.4% of CRT participants, with no statistically significant difference evident. The results from the Cox regression comparing time to admission in ADU

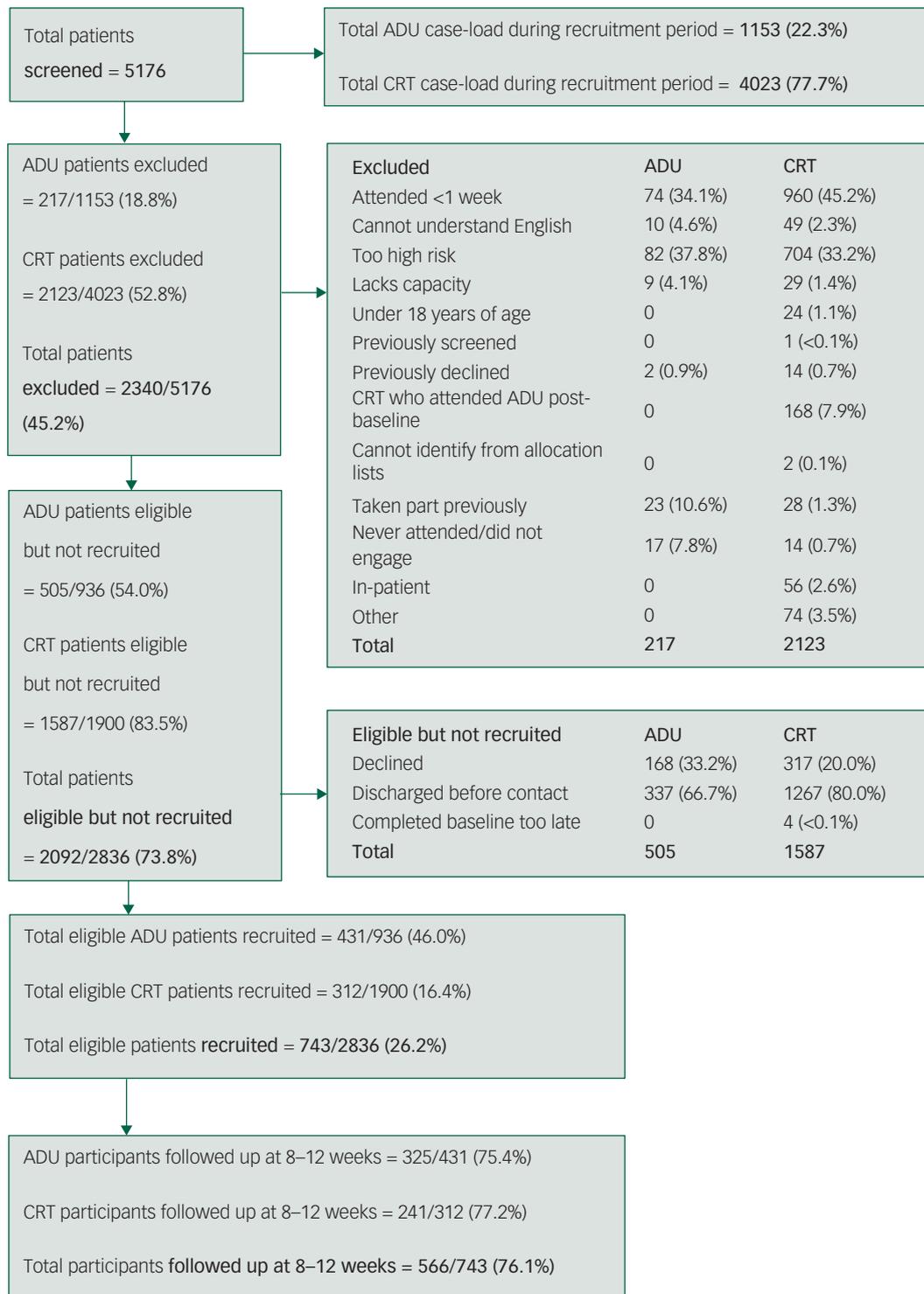


Fig. 1 Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) diagram of the flow of participants into the study. ADU, acute day unit; CRT, crisis resolution team.

versus CRT participants are shown in Table 2. Model 1 shows a bivariate analysis, including only team and NHS trust. Model 2 was adjusted for age, gender and employment, whereas model 3 included the remaining covariates (SMI diagnosis, whether participants had previously been an in-patient, baseline HoNOS score, baseline SWEMWBS score).

We included a cross-trust interaction between team (ADU or CRT) and NHS trust in model 4, which showed there were

significant differences across NHS trusts in terms of the primary outcome of readmission (likelihood ratio test $P < 0.001$). Model 4 showed that within trust 1, the risk of readmission was statistically significantly lower for ADU participants than CRT participants. In trusts 2 and 4, there was no statistically significant difference in risk of readmission. In trust 3, the risk of admission was statistically significantly higher for ADU participants than CRT participants. Full results are given in Table 3.

Table 2 Sociodemographic characteristics, clinical characteristics and baseline measures

	ADU	CRT	Significance
Sociodemographic characteristics			
Age, years, mean (s.d.)	41.8 (14.0)	39.2 (13.0)	Mean difference -2.6, 95% CI -4.6 to -0.5, $P = 0.01$
Gender			
Male	220 (51.0)	140 (44.9)	$P = 0.1$
Female	211 (49.0)	172 (55.1)	
Ethnicity			
White (UK and non-UK)	362 (84.6)	251 (82.3)	$P = 0.2$
Black (UK, African, Caribbean, other)	23 (5.4)	17 (5.6)	
Asian (UK, South Asian, Chinese, other)	28 (6.5)	17 (5.6)	
Mixed	15 (3.5)	20 (6.6)	
Employed (yes)	126 (29.2)	133 (42.6)	$P < 0.001$
Marital status			
Single	268 (62.2)	189 (60.6)	$P = 0.4$
Cohabiting	41 (9.5)	37 (11.9)	
Married	88 (20.4)	69 (22.1)	
Divorced	31 (7.2)	15 (4.8)	
Widowed	3 (0.7)	2 (0.6)	
Clinical characteristics			
ICD-10 primary diagnosis			
Psychosis	80 (19.1)	40 (14.0)	$P = 0.01$
Mood disorders	210 (50.0)	143 (50.2)	
Anxiety	55 (13.1)	55 (19.3)	
Personality disorders	63 (15.0)	30 (10.5)	
Other	12 (2.9)	17 (6.0)	
SMI (yes)	139 (33.1)	80 (28.1)	$P = 0.2$
Physical health			
Excellent	21 (4.9)	17 (5.5)	$P = 0.2$
Very good	84 (19.5)	49 (15.7)	
Good	147 (34.1)	101 (32.4)	
Fair	124 (28.8)	85 (27.2)	
Poor	55 (12.8)	60 (19.2)	
Comorbidity			
Mental health	100 (23.6)	74 (23.9)	$P = 0.1$
Physical health	101 (23.8)	57 (18.4)	
Both	58 (13.7)	38 (12.3)	
Substance misuse (yes)	103 (24.3)	85 (27.6)	$P = 0.5$
Smoker (yes)	172 (41.1)	114 (38.4)	$P = 0.4$
Previous hospital admission (yes)	248 (57.5)	116 (37.2)	$P < 0.001$
No. of previous admissions, mean (s.d.)	1.44 (2.5)	1.09 (3.0)	Mean difference -0.3, 95% CI -0.8 to 0.1
Content of care			
Physical assessment	340 (80.4)	106 (34.2)	$P < 0.001$
Carers involved	183 (43.1)	102 (32.9)	$P = 0.01$
Psychological input	248 (58.8)	174 (41.2)	$P < 0.001$
Baseline measures			
CES-D, mean (s.d.)	16.4 (5.3)	17.5 (5.4)	Mean difference 1.1, 95% CI 0.4-2.0, $P = 0.009$
SWEMWBS, mean (s.d.)	20.5 (5.0)	19.3 (5.0)	Mean difference -1.2, 95% CI -2.1 to -0.4, $P = 0.004$
HoNOS, mean (s.d.)	14.1 (6.1)	12.43 (6.2)	Mean difference -1.7, 95% CI -2.6 to -0.7, $P < 0.001$

ADU and CRT data are n (%) unless otherwise specified. P -values relate to t -tests for continuous variables and χ^2 -tests for categorical variables.

ADU, acute day unit; CRT, crisis resolution team; SMI severe mental illness; CES-D, Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale; SWEMWBS, Short Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale; HoNOS, Health of the Nation Outcome Scales.

Secondary outcomes: satisfaction, well-being and depression at 8–12 weeks

We found statistically significantly higher patient satisfaction (CSQ) scores and well-being scores (SWEMWBS), and lower levels of depression (CES-D) in ADU participants than CRT participants at the 8–12 week follow-up period. The full results the linear regressions examining these differences in fully adjusted models are shown in Table 4.

Discussion

Summary of results

In a fully adjusted model, there was no significant difference between ADU and CRT participants in terms of readmission over 6 months. However, once an interaction effect was included in the analysis, significant differences between ADU and CRT participants

became apparent, with ADU participants in different NHS Trusts being variously at increased, decreased or no different risk of readmission, compared with CRT participants. At 8–12 weeks, after accounting for baseline differences in participant characteristics, ADU participants had significantly higher satisfaction scores, with better well-being and lower depression scores than CRT participants. These results indicate that, despite serving a more unwell client group (as suggested by the lower proportion of ADU participants in employment, and higher proportions with SMI diagnoses and previous hospital admission), overall, ADUs produce comparable outcomes in terms of readmission, and better satisfaction, depression outcomes and well-being than CRTs.

Comparison with previous research

In terms of the primary outcome, readmission to acute services, we are not aware of previous research directly comparing ADU and CRT services. The most recent meta-analysis of research on

Table 3 Primary outcome: hazard ratios of readmission to acute care comparing ADU and CRT participants

	Model 1: team, NHS trust	Model 2: age, gender, employment	Model 3: SMI, previous hospital admission, HoNOS, SWEMWBS	Model 4: interaction between team and NHS trust
CRT	1	1	1	–
ADU	0.94 (0.67–1.32)	0.90 (0.64–1.28)	0.78 (0.54–1.14)	–
Trust 1	1	1	1	1
Trust 2	0.54 (0.37–0.81)	0.52 (0.35–0.77)	0.52 (0.34–0.79)	0.41 (0.22–0.75)
Trust 3	0.31 (0.19–0.49)	0.31 (0.19–0.49)	0.46 (0.27–0.77)	0.04 (0.01–0.32)
Trust 4	0.15 (0.08–0.28)	0.15 (0.08–0.28)	0.17 (0.09–0.32)	0.13 (0.05–0.34)
Age	–	0.99 (0.98–1.01)	0.99 (0.98–1.01)	0.99 (0.98–1.01)
Male	–	1	1	1
Female	–	1.18 (0.84–1.66)	1.41 (0.98–2.04)	1.42 (0.99–2.04)
Not employed	–	1	1	1
Employed	–	0.78 (0.53–1.13)	0.92 (0.61–1.39)	0.88 (0.58–1.33)
No SMI	–	–	1	1
SMI	–	–	1.51 (1.03–2.23)	1.45 (0.98–2.13)
No previous hospital admission	–	–	1	1
Previous hospital admission	–	–	2.65 (1.72–4.07)	2.31 (1.51–3.52)
HoNOS	–	–	1.03 (1.00–1.06)	1.02 (0.99–1.05)
SWEMWBS	–	–	0.99 (0.94–1.03)	0.99 (0.94–1.04)
Team×trust 1	–	–	–	0.46 (0.25–0.84)
Team×trust 2	–	–	–	0.74 (0.39–1.43)
Team×trust 3	–	–	–	9.11 (1.22–68.09)
Team×trust 4	–	–	–	0.83 (0.27–2.54)

Data are hazard ratio (95% confidence interval), fully adjusted for all covariates.
ADU, acute day unit; CRT, crisis resolution team; NHS, National Health Service; SMI severe mental illness; HoNOS, Health of the Nation Outcome Scales; SWEMWBS, Short Warwick–Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale.

ADUs⁴ found no difference in subsequent readmission rates between people using ADU and in-patient services. However, this meta-analysis did find some evidence (albeit low quality) that those using ADUs had better outcomes than in-patients, regarding subsequent employment. This is particularly interesting given our finding that ADU participants in this cohort had lower rates of employment than CRT participants. One study investigated readmission of people using CRTs over 1 year,¹³ and found that psychotic disorders increased the risk of readmission. Their study found similar HoNOS scores in two CRT cohorts to our CRT participants (13.3 (s.d. 6.4) and 11.8 (s.d. 5.5)). The sample used in that study was similar in terms of gender (52% female), but had a smaller number of White participants (68%). Similarly, another study of

people using CRTs found a readmission rate of 38%,¹⁴ which is comparable with our study. That study found similar CSQ scores in people using CRTs (mean score 26, s.d. 5) to our study, although the sample had a slightly different demographic profile (female 60% v. 51% in our study; White ethnicity 65% v. 83% in our study).¹⁴

We are not aware of previous research of people using ADUs and CRTs directly comparing the two groups on the secondary outcomes we used. Previous studies have compared outcomes for ADUs and in-patient wards, and satisfaction and readmissions among patients treated by CRTs. In a randomised controlled trial comparing day hospitals to in-patient care,¹⁵ satisfaction was measured and, similar to this study, found significantly higher satisfaction in the day hospital group than the in-patients group at

Table 4 Secondary outcomes: results from linear regression of satisfaction, well-being and depression at 8–12 weeks

	CSQ Scoring scale 8–32	SWEMWBS Scoring scale 7–35	CES-D Scoring scale 0–30
Team (CRT)			
ADU	2.5 (1.4–3.5)	1.3 (0.4–2.1)	–1.7 (–2.7 to –0.8)
NHS trust (trust 1)			
Trust 2	–1.1 (–2.7 to 0.6)	–1.4 (–2.7 to –0.1)	1.2 (–0.2 to 2.6)
Trust 3	–0.5 (–2.2 to 1.2)	–0.1 (–1.4 to 1.2)	1.7 (0.2–3.1)
Trust 4	–0.1 (–1.7 to 1.5)	–0.3 (–1.6 to 1.0)	–1.0 (–2.4 to 0.4)
Age	0.1 (0.0–0.1)	0.02 (–0.01 to 0.05)	0.007 (–0.04 to 0.03)
Gender (male)			
Female	–0.1 (–1.1 to 0.9)	0.02 (–0.01 to 0.1)	0.6 (–0.3 to 1.5)
Employment (none)			
Employed	1.9 (0.8–3.0)	1.8 (1.0–2.7)	–2.0 (–3.1 to –1.1)
SMI (none)			
SMI	0.1 (–1.1 to 1.3)	0.004 (–1.0 to 1.0)	–1.3 (–2.4 to –0.3)
Previous hospital admission (none)			
Previous hospital admission	0.01 (–1.0 to 1.2)	–0.2 (–0.7 to 1.0)	0.03 (–1.0 to 0.9)
HoNOS	–0.1 (–0.2 to 0.0)	–0.1 (–0.1 to 0.0)	0.05 (0.03–0.1)
SWEMWBS baseline	–	0.5 (0.4–0.6)	–
CES-D baseline	–	–	0.5 (0.4–0.6)

Data are coefficients from linear regression (95% confidence interval), fully adjusted for all covariates. Interpretation: CSQ and SWEMWBS are positively scored (higher score indicating better outcome), and the CES-D is negatively scored (lower score indicating better outcome).
CSQ, Client Satisfaction Questionnaire; SWEMWBS, Short Warwick–Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale; CES-D, Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale; CRT, crisis resolution team; ADU, acute day unit; NHS, National Health Service; SMI severe mental illness; HoNOS, Health of the Nation Outcome Scales.

discharge and 3 months later (although no difference at 12 months). The CSQ-8 has been used in several other studies of acute mental health services; for example, in a cohort study of people using standard acute in-patient wards compared with those using alternative residential crisis services (e.g. crisis houses), those using alternative services had significantly higher satisfaction scores (26.4 (s.d. 4.9) *v.* 23.1 (s.d. 6.6)).¹⁶ These scores are comparable with those found in our study (26.66 (s.d. 5.04) *v.* 24.37 (s.d. 6.57)), with greater satisfaction among those using ADUs and crisis houses than those using CRTs and in-patient wards.

We note that a previous study found similar interaction effects to our study, with different sites showing varying results.¹⁷ Although this study tested in-patient and day hospitals (rather than CRTs and ADUs), the finding suggests that, in terms of admissions at least, it is the content of care that matters, rather than the setting. The very wide confidence intervals evident in our study are probably because of a lack of statistical power, since the study was powered for an overall effect.

Strengths and limitations

There are four key strengths of this cohort study: the direct comparison of those using ADUs and CRTs, which has not been undertaken previously; the robust methodology (large sample size and adjustment for clinical and demographic differences at baseline); the range of geographical locations of participating services and high follow-up rates. As discussed above, there is a lack of evidence about ADUs in modern mental health settings, with the majority of work having been carried out some time ago, and on services that were substantially different from those available currently. This study provides a comprehensive overview of the sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of those using ADUs and CRTs, and offers insights into the comparative benefits of each type of service in terms of clinical and well-being outcomes. To our knowledge, this is the largest cohort study of people using ADUs to date, and methodologically rigorous, lending weight to these results. The participating services are located in areas serving urban, suburban and rural communities, with high and low deprivation levels. We were able to follow up on 99.99% of participants via their EHRs at the 6-month time point, which included our primary outcome of service use during the 6 months, and 76% of participants (ADU 75.4%, CRT 77.2%) at the 8–12 week time point, which included the secondary outcomes of satisfaction, well-being and depression.

There are four main limitations of the study: selection and attrition bias; differences in index admission and recruitment periods; power, and lack of randomisation of participants and EHR data quality. First, as is typical in cohort studies of this nature, we were reliant on people who were attending participating services being willing and able to take part. The nature and severity of illness of some individuals excluded them from the study – around a third of potential participants were excluded (from both service types) because of risk considerations – and as a result our findings may not be applicable to the most unwell people who use these services (which is a potential issue for any type of study). However, the sample recruited from both ADUs and CRTs included a variety of diagnoses, including people who had previously been admitted to in-patient care, and both groups had substantial use of mental health services at follow-up. Furthermore, many participants were single and unemployed, and diagnoses included psychosis and personality disorder. This indicates that our sample did include people with complex mental health needs. That said, the overall recruitment rate from those eligible for inclusion was 46% in ADUs and only 16% in CRTs. In part, this likely reflects the fact that face-to-face recruitment (possible in ADUs but not CRTs) tends to be

easier than recruitment over the telephone (the only recruitment method used in CRTs). As a result, it may be that the CRT group in this sample is unrepresentative. However, the relatively high response rate at follow-up (76%), and lack of significant differences between those completing the follow-up questionnaire and those not completing, can give us confidence that attrition bias is not a concern.

Second, there were statistically significant differences between ADU and CRT participants in terms of the lengths of their index admission (with ADU participants on average being admitted for 17 days longer than CRT participants), and in terms of the time from index admission to recruitment (with CRT participants recruited an average of 7 days later in their index admission than ADU participants). The longer length of admission in ADUs could reflect the fact that this group appears to be more severely unwell, with higher rates of SMI and previous hospital admission, and lower rates of employment. Although there was a significant difference in time from index admission to recruitment, this was relatively small (7 days), and seems unlikely to have had a substantial effect on our primary or secondary outcomes.

Third, we recruited 744 people to the study, having originally aimed for a target of 800, which would have given 90% statistical power to detect a 12% difference in readmission between ADU and CRT participants. We found the readmission rate and the difference in admission rate were lower than accounted for in the sample size calculation. The difference between models 2 and 3 led to attenuation of the hazard ratio more in keeping with the presence of confounding than the loss of power when adjusting for the additional characteristics in model 3. The differences in satisfaction, well-being and depression, each favouring ADUs, were all statistically significant with convincing effect sizes.

The fact that participants were not randomised could be seen as a limitation; however, we were able to recruit a larger sample size than would have been likely in an RCT, and in the analysis we adjusted for a large number of baseline differences between the two groups, including previous history of admission.

Finally, we collected a large quantity of data from routinely entered EHRs, including our primary outcome, and as such were reliant on these records being accurate and up to date. We undertook a thorough cleaning process to correct obvious errors in this data, but this type of data is by nature not always of very high quality.

Implications for future research and practice

In future work it would be helpful to investigate why ADUs, despite being overwhelmingly popular with staff and patients, remain an underutilised model in the NHS acute care pathway. Work to produce a model of best practice, along with service implementation guidelines, would provide a valuable resource to commissioners and service managers looking to increase choice for people in mental health crisis in their areas. Research about the place of ADUs in the complex mental health landscape would be beneficial, including how NHS services work with voluntary sector provision in this area.

It would also be helpful to generate further evidence regarding the factors that make these models so hard to implement in a sustained way. Making comparisons internationally may help to determine whether they are more sustained in less financially constrained service systems. Given the lack of recent randomised controlled trial evidence about ADUs, and none at all comparing such units with other non-residential crisis services such as CRTs, a trial investigating different service models would be helpful to those planning, commissioning and running acute care pathways.

We have previously shown that the provision of ADUs in England is highly variable, with many parts of the country having

no access to an ADU, and small numbers of people benefiting from them.⁵ However, where such services are available, patients and staff of ADUs value the units highly in terms of providing daily structure and contact with others, and emotional, practical and peer support.⁶ This cohort study provides evidence that people using ADUs had similar outcomes in terms of readmissions, and better outcomes for satisfaction, well-being and depression, compared with CRT participants, after adjusting for baseline differences and despite being a more severely unwell group. Those using ADUs were more likely to receive psychological input, a physical health check and have carers involved, which are all interventions recommended by professional bodies and patient and carer groups. The reasons for the better outcomes in ADUs are not clear. However, our research showed that people using ADUs were more likely to receive psychological input, physical healthcare and carer involvement. ADUs also offered more opportunities for peer support and longer duration of treatment. Future research could explore whether these ingredients could improve outcomes during or following episodes of CRT care.

Danielle Lamb , NIHR ARC North Thames, Department of Applied Health Research, University College London, UK; **Thomas Steare** , Division of Psychiatry, University College London, UK; **Louise Marston**, Department of Primary Care and Population Health, University College London, UK; **Alastair Canaway**, Clinical Trials Unit, University of Warwick, UK; **Sonia Johnson**, Division of Psychiatry, University College London, UK; and Camden and Islington NHS Foundation Trust, UK; **James B. Kirkbride** , Division of Psychiatry, University College London, UK; **Brynmor Lloyd-Evans** , Division of Psychiatry, University College London, UK; **Nicola Morant**, Division of Psychiatry, University College London, UK; **Vanessa Pinfold**, McPin Foundation, UK; **Deb Smith**, McPin Foundation, UK; **Scott Weich**, School of Health and Related Research, University of Sheffield, UK; **David P. Osborn** , Division of Psychiatry, University College London, UK; and Camden and Islington NHS Foundation Trust, UK

Correspondence: Dr Danielle Lamb. Email: d.lamb@ucl.ac.uk

First received 19 Jan 2021, final revision 22 Feb 2021, accepted 27 Feb 2021

Data availability

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author, D.L., upon reasonable request.

Acknowledgements

We are very grateful to all of the individuals who participated in our research: the staff, patients and carers of the ADUs and CRTs in our study sites. We are particularly grateful to our Patient and Public Involvement group members who are not authors, who provided valuable thoughts and comments on this work: Terry Harper, Hameed Khan and Jane Wackett. We are also grateful to the NHS Research and Development and National Institute for Health Research Clinical Research Networks (North Thames, West of England, Eastern and West Midlands), especially the staff who facilitated and undertook data collection (special thanks to Lisa Carmody, Rose Tierney, Emily Benson, Anthony Wood, Tim Banks, Natalie Stonebank, Clare Davey, Ali Hodges and Jo Morris).

Author contributions

D.L. ran the study, collected and analysed data, and wrote the first draft of this manuscript. T.S. collected data and provided comments on the manuscript. L.M. contributed to the data analysis and provided comments on the manuscript. A.C., S.J., J.B.K., B.L.-E., N.M., V.P. and S.W. contributed to the conception and design of the study, and provided comments on the manuscript. D.S. provided comments on the manuscript. D.O. conceived and designed the study, and provided comments on the manuscript.

Funding

This work was funded by the National Institute for Health Research Health Services and Delivery Research Programme (project number 15/24/17). The views and opinions expressed therein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the Health Services and Delivery Research Programme, National Institute for Health Research, NHS or the Department of Health.

Declaration of interest

None.

References

- Lloyd-Evans B, Osborn D, Marston L, Lamb D, Ambler G, Hunter R, et al. The CORE service improvement programme for mental health crisis resolution teams: results from a cluster-randomised trial. *Br J Psychiatry* 2020; **216**(6): 314–22.
- Morant N, Lloyd-Evans B, Lamb D, Fullarton K, Brown E, Paterson B, et al. Crisis resolution and home treatment: stakeholders' views on critical ingredients and implementation in England. *BMC Psychiatry* 2017; **17**: 254.
- Weich S, Griffith L, Commander M, Bradby H, Sashidharan SP, Pemberton S, et al. Experiences of acute mental health care in an ethnically diverse inner city: qualitative interview study. *Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol* 2012; **47**(1): 119–28.
- Marshall M, Crowther R, Sledge WH, Rathbone J, Soares-Weiser K. Day hospital versus admission for acute psychiatric disorders. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev Online* 2011; **12**: CD004026.
- Lamb D, Davidson M, Lloyd-Evans B, Johnson S, Heinkel S, Steare T, et al. Adult mental health provision in England: a national survey of acute day units. *BMC Health Serv Res* 2019; **19**(1): 866.
- Morant N, Davidson M, Wackett J, Lamb D, Pinfold V, Smith D, et al. Acute day units for mental health crises: a qualitative study of service user and staff views and experiences. *BMC Psychiatry* 2021; **21**: 146.
- Attkisson CC, Zwick R. The Client Satisfaction Questionnaire: psychometric properties and correlations with service utilization and psychotherapy outcome. *Eval Program Plann* 1982; **5**(3): 233–7.
- Haver A, Akerjordet K, Caputi P, Furunes T, Magee C. Measuring mental well-being: a validation of the Short Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-Being Scale in Norwegian and Swedish. *Scand J Public Health* 2015; **43**(7): 721–7.
- Andresen EM, Malmgren JA, Carter WB, Patrick DL. Screening for depression in well older adults: evaluation of a short form of the CES-D. *Am J Prev Med* 1994; **10**(2): 77–84.
- Wing JK, Beevor AS, Curtis RH, Park SGB, Hadden J, Burns A. Health of the Nation Outcome Scales (HoNOS): research and development. *Br J Psychiatry* 1998; **172**(1): 11–8.
- Hardoon S, Hayes JF, Blackburn R, Petersen I, Walters K, Nazareth I, et al. Recording of severe mental illness in United Kingdom primary care, 2000–2010. *PLoS ONE* 2013; **8**(12): e82365.
- StataCorp. *Stata Statistical Software: Release 16*. StataCorp LLC, 2019 (<https://www.stata.com/>).
- Werbeloff N, Chang C-K, Broadbent M, Hayes JF, Stewart R, Osborn DPJ. Admission to acute mental health services after contact with crisis resolution and home treatment teams: an investigation in two large mental health-care providers. *Lancet Psychiatry* 2017; **4**(1): 49–56.
- Johnson S, Lamb D, Marston L, Osborn D, Mason O, Henderson C, et al. Peer-supported self-management for people discharged from a mental health crisis team: a randomised controlled trial. *Lancet* 2018; **392**(10145): 409–18.
- Priebe S, Jones G, McCabe R, Briscoe J, Wright D, Slead M, et al. Effectiveness and costs of acute day hospital treatment compared with conventional in-patient care: randomised controlled trial. *Br J Psychiatry* 2006; **188**: 243–9.
- Osborn DPJ, Lloyd-Evans B, Johnson S, Gilbert H, Byford S, Leese M, et al. Residential alternatives to acute in-patient care in England: satisfaction, ward atmosphere and service user experiences. *Br J Psychiatry* 2010; **197**(S53): s41–5.
- Kallert TW, Priebe S, McCabe R, Kiejna A, Rymaszewska J, Nawka P, et al. Are day hospitals effective for acutely ill psychiatric patients? A European multi-center randomized controlled trial. *J Clin Psychiatry* 2007; **68**(2): 278–87.

