SELF-CARE AND SELF-MANAGEMENT

Integrated MSK Service Website: <u>https://sussexmskpartnershipcentral.co.uk/</u>

OUTCOME MEASURES

• MSK-HQ

Referral reason / Patient presentation	Pelvic Floor Dysfunction	
Patient presentation Service Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria	 Service Inclusion Criteria Stress incontinence Urge urinary incontinence Mixed urinary incontinence Overactive bladder Pelvic organ prolapse Pelvic floor dysfunction Pain due to penetrative sex – within criteria and <1 year duration Faecal incontinence (related to gynaecological and obstetric conditions) 	Service Exclusions Criteria Urgent onward referrals as per NICE Microscopic haematuria in wo Recurrent or persistent UTI & Visible haematuria Suspected malignant mass an Cord compression or cauda e Palpable bladder after voiding Symptoms of retention Bladder or urethral pain Possible neurological conditio Possible urogenital fistula
	 Pelvic pain Inclusion criteria: Pain associated with penetration Associated with childbirth Recent prolapse Menopause Continence Exclusion criteria Complex chronic pain Associated psychological comorbidities Non mechanical pain 	Chronic pelvic pain

E guidelines (c g 171)

vomen over 50 & haematuria (osc 40 years)

arising from urinary tract or pelvic organs equina symptoms ng / voiding difficulty

tions

Primary Care Management	 Urinalysis Abdominal examination Digital vaginal and/or digital rectal examination as appropriate Fluid / Volume chart Assess for relevant medicines management of the severe overactive bladder (significant impact on daily routine an Pelvic floor exercise advice with written information Online resources
Thresholds for Primary Care to initiate a referral	
Referrals	Letter with medication list
Standard	Primary Care, (GPs / practice nurses), Secondary Care, MSK/Physiotherapy, Midwives, Specialist continence nurses, hea Dermatology
Self-Referral	 Patients can self –refer, they must complete a self-referral form (on line or hard copy). Self-referral identifying any of the symptoms below should be clarified further and the patient advised to visit their GP if ap See service exclusion criteria above Stinging/ burning – UTI Patients with an abnormal cervical smear Persistent abdominal pain Persistent or constant bloating Difficulty eating or feeling full having eaten little Sudden weight loss Numbness, tingling or muscle weakness Chronic pelvic pain
Triage and prioritise	 Triage against inclusion / exclusion criteria Self-referral identifying any concern should be advised to visit their GP Triage by women's health physiotherapist Urgent – appointment within 2/52 of referral being received by the Women's Health MSK service 3-4th degree tears Post-natal perineal trauma Retention over 800mls Catheter removal related issues Routine – appointment within 6/52 of referral being received by the Women's Health MSK service All referrals not in the urgent cohort will be deemed routine
Virtual Clinic	Virtual Clinic Clarifying self-referral information
1:1 Assessment	 NP assessment = 60 minutes FU = 30 minutes with an average 3 sessions over 3-6 months, post-natal may need longer Subjective Objective**

and nocturnal disturbance)

nealth Visitors, Genitourinary medicine,

appropriate.

 Abdominal examination to rule out; pelvic mass, full bladder, tense abdomen All patients will be offered a digital vaginal examination to assess pelvic floor musculature Rectal examination where available when clinically indicated due to faecal symptoms to assess pelvic floo Cladder scan for assessment of residual URINE (currently unavailable at BSUH and SCFT) F/V diaries - 3 days Education/Advice/pelvic floor anatomy (may not be necessary if attending a group) Urgent onward referrals as per NICE guidance 2013 (cg171) Microscopic haematuria Recurrent or persisting UTI associated with haematuria in women aged 40 years and older Visible haematuria Recurrent or persisting UTI associated with haematuria in women aged 40 years and older Urgent onward referral to a specialist service or GP as per NICE guidance 2013 (cg171) Persisting bladder or urethral pain Clinically benign pelvic masses Associated faecal incontinence Suspected neurological disease Symptoms of voiding difficulty Suspected urological disease Symptoms of voiding difficulty Suspected urgenital fistulae Previous pelvic cracers sugary Previous pelvic cracers urgery Urgent support devices Use of electrical simulation if they score <2 on modified Oxford scale until an active contraction is achieve Urgethrat support devices<th></th><th>Asymptomatic / anatomical:</th>		Asymptomatic / anatomical:
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 Abdominal examination to rule out; pelvic mass, full bladder, tense abdomen All patients will be offered a digital vaginal examination to assess pelvic floor musculature Rectal examination where available when clinically indicated due to faecal symptoms to assess pelvic floo Cladder scan for assessment of residual URINE (currently unavailable at BSUH and SCFT) F/V diaries – 3 days Education/Advice/pelvic floor anatomy (may not be necessary if attending a group) Urgent onward referrals as per NICE guidance 2013 (cg171) Microscopic haematuria Recurrent or persisting UTI associated with haematuria in women aged 40 years and older Visible haematuria Recurrent or persisting UTI associated with haematuria in women aged 40 years and older Suspected malignant mass arising from the urinary tract Indications for referral to a specialist service or GP as per NICE guidance 2013 (cg171) Persisting bladder or urethral pain Clinically benign pelvic masses Associated faecal incontinence Suspected norgenital fistulae Previous continence surgery Previous pelvic cancer surgery Previous pelvic radiation therapy 	1:1 Management	 Supervised Progressive Pelvic floor exercises for up to 3 months Lifestyle changes Use of electrical simulation if they score <2 on modified Oxford scale until an active contraction is achieved or up to Urethral support devices Vaginal bio feedback indicative in functional positions
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** Objective examination includes;		 Shared care plan with goals, available options discussed, patient understands improvement expectations in 3-6 meta ** Objective examination includes; Urine dipstick testing – patients should be referred back to their GP for further investigation in the event of abnorm Abdominal examination to rule out; pelvic mass, full bladder, tense abdomen All patients will be offered a digital vaginal examination to assess pelvic floor musculature Rectal examination where available when clinically indicated due to faecal symptoms to assess pelvic floor muscul Cladder scan for assessment of residual URINE (currently unavailable at BSUH and SCFT) F/V diaries – 3 days Education/Advice/pelvic floor anatomy (may not be necessary if attending a group) Urgent onward referrals as per NICE guidance 2013 (cg171) Microscopic haematuria in women aged 50 years and older Visible haematuria Recurrent or persisting UTI associated with haematuria in women aged 40 years and older

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to 6/52

equency or urgency is a troublesome

 Pelvic floor exercises, lifestyle and education Defecation dynamics Symptomatic: Supervised progressive pelvic floor exercises for up to 3 months Lifestyle changes Consider referral to GP for pessaries/vaginal oestrogens when no improvement in symptoms Visible at or below vaginal introitus refer to specialist 5) Post-natal 3-4 tears Lifestyle changes Defecation dynamics Dietary advice Tissue massage Supervised progressive pelvic floor exercise for up to 3 months Sphincter control exercises Supporting return & sexual activity Electrical stimulation, 3/12 post-partum if no active pelvic floor contractions Treatment up to one year post-partum Review After approximately 3 treatments at 4 or 6 week interval over a 6 month period
ICIQ (short version) and ICIQ overactive bladder. POPSS
 Back to GP – medication required – patient receives copy of DC summary Limited/no improvement but patient not keen to pursue further management options, e.g. surgery following share Refer to specialist Discharge summary to referrer
 All goals met Patient has made some progress, additional time for further improvement, patient self-refers back into service Patient has copy of car plan – indicated – HEP, advice, goals, timescale DC summary to referrer with copy of care plan. Patient receives copy of DC summary

References: NICE guidance 2013 CG 171

Minimum standards in continence care report (2015)

red decision making discussions

Referral reason /	Obstatria Bathway
Patient presentation	Obstetric Pathway
Primary Care Management	 Online resource: POGP PGP leaflet <u>http://pogp.csp.org.uk/publications/pregnancy-related-pelvic-girdle-pain-mothers-be-new-mothers</u> <u>Patient information BSUH website and SMSKP website</u>
Service Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria, and Precautions	 <u>Service Inclusion Criteria</u> Pregnancy related pelvic girdle pain Pregnancy related back pain (see physio spinal pathway) Rectus diastasis >3cm <u>Service Exclusions Criteria</u> Red flag signs Cord compression or Cauda equina symptoms
	 Precautions Unstable cardiovascular status (including low BP, epilepsy or diabetes) Placenta praevia > 26/40 Vaginal bleeding in 2nd and 3rd trimester Cervical suture without a consultant referral
Referrals	Letter with medication list. To include details of pregnancy and Estimated Delivery Date (EDD).
Standard	Primary Care, (GPs / practice nurses), Secondary Care, MSK/Physiotherapy, Midwives, Health Visitors.
Self-referral	Patients can self-refer; they must complete a self-referral form (on line or hard copy).
	 Self-referral identifying any of the exclusions/precautions above should be rejected and the patient advised to visit their 0 See service exclusion criteria above
Triage and prioritise	 Triage against inclusion / exclusion criteria Self-referral identifying any of the exclusion criteria above should be advised to visit their GP. Triage by women's health physiotherapist
	 Urgent – appointment within 10 working days of referral being received by the Women's health MSK service Pregnancy Pelvic girdle pain and acute pregnancy related low back pain
	 Routine – appointment within 6/52 of referral being received by the Women's Health MSK service All referrals not in the urgent cohort will be deemed routine
Virtual Clinic	 Virtual Clinic If more information is required following self-referral Late pregnancy – 36/40. Unless capacity available and patient choice <u>http://pogp.csp.org.uk/publications/pregnancy-related-pelvic-girdle-pain-mothers-be-new-mothers</u>

r GP

	 Outcomes of virtual clinic (telephone) assessment: 1 – Advise patient on appropriate management strategy Complete appropriate documentation Send out supporting information, e.g. Pelvic floor exercise information, lifestyle changes etc. Send out condition specific leaflets and direct to online resources (hyperlinks / embedded documents) 2 – 1:1 assessment & management 3 – Referral to group 4 – Discharge back to referrer if condition appears not to be PGP relates or with any associated medical concerns 5 – Patients can re-enter the service for the same problem up to 6 months after discharge. Should patients want to re-enter the self-referral process and complete a self-referral form Virtual clinic exclusions: Language barriers, e.g. unable to communicate in English
	 Not able to use the telephone Poor cognition
1:1 Assessment	NP assessment = 60 minutes FU = 30 minutes with an average 3 sessions over 3-6 months, post-natal may need longer Subjective Objective Diagnosis Management Plan with goals, available options discussed, patient understand improvement expectations in 3-6 m Patient centred care to include Shared Decision Making and Motivational Interviewing Patient information leaflets Urgent onward referral to secondary care via A&E with letter / phone call Cauda equina / cord compression Radiculopathy with myotomal weakness e.g. footdrop Indications for referral to a specialist service ICATS GP Obstetrics Rheumatology Pain management Mental Health Services Wellbeing Osteoporosis services
1:1 Management	1) Pregnancy related back pain: treat as Spinal Pathway, within 3/12 of delivery to WH, otherwise MSK if > 6/12 postna
	 2) Pregnancy related pelvic girdle pain Advice, education, support, manual therapy, elbow crutches, muscle re-education, TENS, hydrotherapy, acupunct 3) Rectus Diastasis
	Advice, education, exercise, support, exercise group

enter the service after 6 months they must use

months

tnatal.

ncture. (BSUH and QVH)

	 4) Education and/or exercise group – Fit Bumps and beyond Inclusion criteria < 34/40 pregnant Pregnancy related pelvic girdle pain Pregnancy related low back pain < 3/12 postnatal with PGP or LBP Rectus diastasis Postnatal LSCS
	Exercise Group design: Exercise programme Pacing Pelvic floor Posture Pain relief
	Review Self-referral back into physiotherapy service after discharge following a defined time period for the same problem within 6 whichever is longer.
Outcomes	PSFS and PCS STarT Back for postnatal patients with new onset LBP within 3/12 of delivery.
DC and back to referrer or to alternative pathway	 Back to GP – goals not met but patient remains engaged, patient DC with self-management plan Refer to specialist MSK service or specialist Discharge summary to the patient with a copy to the referrer
DC with patient led monitoring for 6 months	 Patient has made some progress, additional time needed for further improvement, telephone follow-up if necessar within 6/12 of last visit. All goals met Discharge summary to the patient with a copy of the summary and care plan to the GP. Patient has copy of their care plan – indicates – HEP, advice, goals, timescale.

6/12 of discharge, or 6/52 of due date,

ary and/or patient self-refers back into service