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NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Rehabilitation in adults with complex psychosis and other severe mental health conditions

The impact on equality has been assessed during guidance development according to the principles of the NICE equality policy.

2.0 Checking for updates and scope: after consultation (to be completed by the Developer and submitted with the revised scope)

2.1 Have any potential equality issues been identified during consultation, and, if so, what are they?

Stakeholders identified the following groups as having potential equality issues:

- a) Those who may not be able to access services as easily as other groups
 - Black and minority ethnic groups
 - Women
 - Refugees
 - People with mild learning disabilities
 - People who were in care as children
- b) Those who may have different needs
 - Older people – as they may have specific needs based on their age and comorbidities, and in whom outcomes in terms of activities of daily living and vocational rehabilitation can be very different
- c) Those who are excluded from the scope
 - People with eating disorders, and indirectly women, as eating disorders disproportionately affect women.
 - People with a primary diagnosis of obsessive compulsive disorder, personality disorder, neurodevelopmental disorder or anxiety disorder.
 - People with moderate or severe learning disabilities.

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2.2 Have any changes to the scope been made as a result of consultation to highlight potential equality issues?

a) These groups had already been identified during the initial development of the scope and it had been acknowledged that recommendations will need to ensure they cover the needs of these groups, and the committee will need to discuss if it is necessary to make specific recommendations for these groups, in order for them to access services.

b) The age range of the scope is >18 years, so older people are not excluded from rehabilitation services and pathways, although recommendations may need to take into account any special requirements for older service-users.

c) The specific type of rehabilitation services covered by this guideline will not be the same as the rehabilitation required by people with eating disorders, personality disorders, obsessive compulsive disorders, neurodevelopmental disorders, or anxiety disorders as a primary diagnosis and therefore their inclusion in this guideline is not appropriate. People with moderate or severe learning disabilities will be cared for by the learning disability services.

2.3 Is the primary focus of the guideline a population with a specific disability-related communication need?

If so, do the key messages for the public need to be produced in an alternative version?

If so, which alternative version is recommended?

Does an alternative version(s) of the consultation documents also need to be produced?

A number of people with complex psychosis and other severe mental health conditions have a cognitive impairment and it would be helpful if the key messages for the public could be produced in easy read versions both for consultation and final publication.

In order to allow service users and those people with cognitive impairment who are representing stakeholders equal access to the consultation documents it would be helpful if the consultation documents could be produced in an easy read

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version too.