

The CFS/ME Service

for

South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire

by Anne Nichol, Clinical Services Coordinator.



Contents Summary

- Background
- Diagnosis
- Investigations
- Management principles
- The CFS/ME Service



What is CFS/ME?

CFS/Me patients have been called:-

Yuppie Flu

Wasters

Malingerers

Lazy

Shirkers

All About Me Me Me

ge 3



Definition

CFS/ME is "A complex and debilitating chronic illness, characterised by abnormal levels of overwhelming and debilitating fatigue".

- "CFS" is a descriptive term used to define a recognisable pattern of symptoms that cannot be attributed to any alternative condition.
- The symptoms are currently believed to be the result of disturbed brain function, but the underlying Pathophysiology is not known.
- Therefore CFS cannot be defined as a specific entity at present Indeed, there is growing evidence the disorder is heterogeneous, and it will to have no single or simple aetiology.
- CFS/ME has been around for a long time under different guises.



The CMO Working Party

- The landmark came with the Chief Medical officers report in 2002, National funding and the CMO Working Party. Reference: http://www.doh. gov.uk/cmo/publications.htm
- "CFS/ME is a relatively common clinical condition, which can cause profound, often prolonged, illness and disability, and can have a very substantial impact on the individual and the family."
- "Patients and carers often encounter a lack of understanding from healthcare professionals associated with inadequate awareness and understanding of the Illness."
- National Funding.



The Impact of CFS/ME in Young People

- Largest reason for absence from school.
- Mean time out of school = 1 year.
 33% of children obtain no qualifications.
- 57% of children are bedridden at some stage.
- Parental time off work.
- Impact on other siblings.



Relationship Factors

Familia

- Over protectiveness
- Family Roles
- Rigid belief systems
- Over –optimistic expectations

Social

- Lost of contact with social group
- Withdrawal from regular activities
- Peer relationship problems



Prevalence & Epidemiology

- •Estimated population prevalence 0.2-0.4% for adults 0.05-0 1 % for children.
- A general practice of 10,000 patients likely to have 20-40 adult patients and 1 child with CFS/ME.
- South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire pop 156 million.
 3,000-6000 adults with CFS/ME.
 700-1500 children with CFS/ME.
- •Half of these may require specialist input.
- •It can occur at any age, most commonly early 20's to mid 40's and in children the peak age is 13 to 15.



Characteristics of CFS/ME

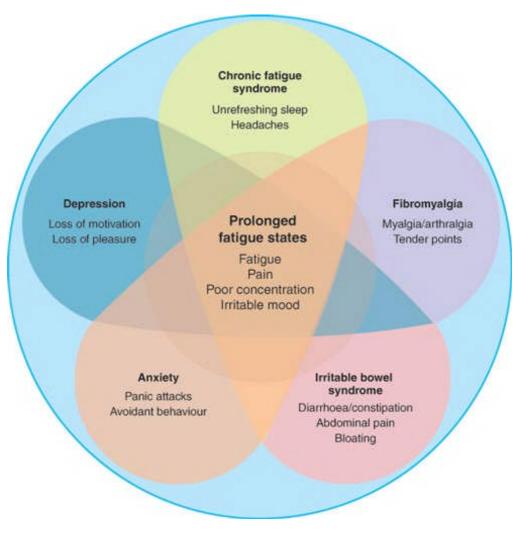
- Post-exertional fatigue not alleviated by rest.
- Fatigue of new/definite onset.
- Sore throat.
- Post exertional malaise.
- Memory and concentration problems.
- Unrefreshing sleep.
- Headache.
- Pain.
- Sensitivity to various stimuli.



Characteristic Clinical Entity

- Disabling fatigue that is NOT the exertion and NOT relieved by rest.
- Delayed setbacks after increased physical or mental activity.







Minimum Symptom Prevalence in Symptom Syndromes

Symptom	CFS	Fibromyalgia	Multiple Chemical Sensitivity	Depression
Fatigue	100%	85%	90%	77%
Arthralgia	80%	94%	63%	78%
Headache	35%	45%	63%	78%
Sleep	80%	60%	60%	65%
Depressed	50%	35%	67%	90%
Gastro Intestinal	60%	35%		50%



Making a Diagnosis

- Although there is no validated diagnostic test, a firm or even provisional diagnosis of CFS is an essential first step in active management.
- A positive diagnosis should be made based on the pattern recognition of the characteristic symptoms.
- Alternative diagnoses must be excluded by taking a careful history and physical examination and relevant investigations



Diagnosis summary

 Diagnosis can only be confirmed by recognising the presence of a characteristic set of symptoms together with the exclusion of alternative diagnoses.



Recommended investigations

- Full blood count and film.
- Erythrocyte sedimentation rate and C-reactive protein.
- Blood chemistry including urea electrolytes & calcium, creatinine kinase.
- Plasma glucose
- Serum calcium and phosphate.
- Liver function tests.
- Thyroid function tests.
- Coeliac antibodies.
- Urinalysis



Differential Diagnoses

- Adrenal insufficiency
- Neurological conditions e.g.
- multiple sclerosis or myasthenia gravis
- Chronic infection e.g. Lyme disease
- Coeliac disease
- Eating disorders inc obesity
- Hypertension
- Immunodeficiency
- Malignancy
- Medication side effects
- Anaemia

- Primary sleep disorder inc Obstructive sleep apnoea
- Psychiatric and mental health disease problems including anxiety and depression
- Rheumatic diseases
- Somatisation disorder
- Substance misuse inc alcohol
- Thyroid disease
- Testosterone deficiency
- Travel and tropical diseases
- Menopausal symptoms

ge 16



Making a Diagnosis

'If you have to prove you are ill, you can't get well',

Hadler 1996



Management Principles

- Aim for a positive diagnosis
- Engage in the diagnosis partnership approach
- Fatigue
- Activity
- Sleep
- Drug Therapy
- Psychosocial issues



OUTCOME

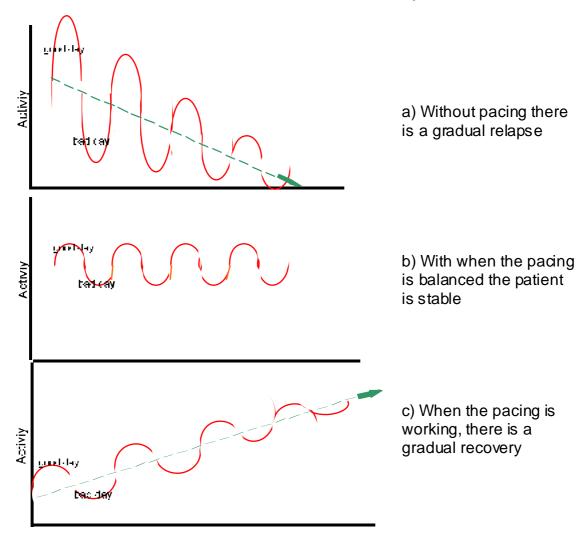
- CFS/ME can be a long-term and relapsing condition for adults.
- Recovery rate for children 54 94%.
- Shorter illness duration has been shown to be a predictor of sustained remission.
- Importance of early detection and early intervention.



Interventions

- Lifestyle management
- Pacing
- Graded activity
- Cognitive Behavioural Strategies





ge 21



Self-management

- Work with NOT push through.
- Need baseline which is achievable.
- Must be individualised.
- Toolbox of strategies and techniques for individual to self manage.
- Patience



Learning from experience

- First contact very important as people often had a poor experience to date
- Individuals are often very well informed to work with this e.g. weight watchers
- Self-management is the long-term goal
- Re-establish control



The CFS/ME Service

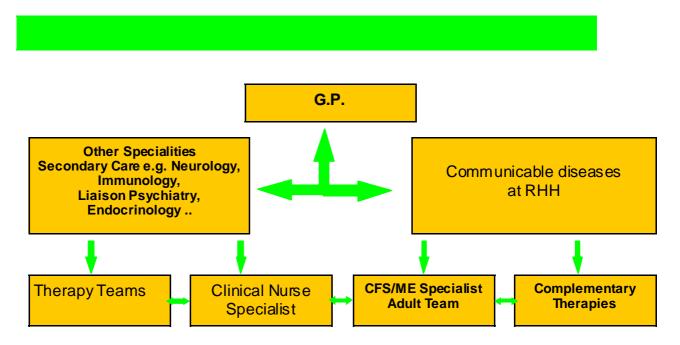


The Clinical Teams

<u>Staff</u>	Adult Team	Child team
Occupational Therapists	1.4 wte	0.7 wte
Clinical Psychologist	1 wte	0.7 wte
Physiotherapist	0.2 wte	
Medical	GP with special interest 0 1 wte	Consultant Paediatrician . 0.05 wte
wte = whole time equivalent		Staff Grade Paediatrician 0.1 wfe

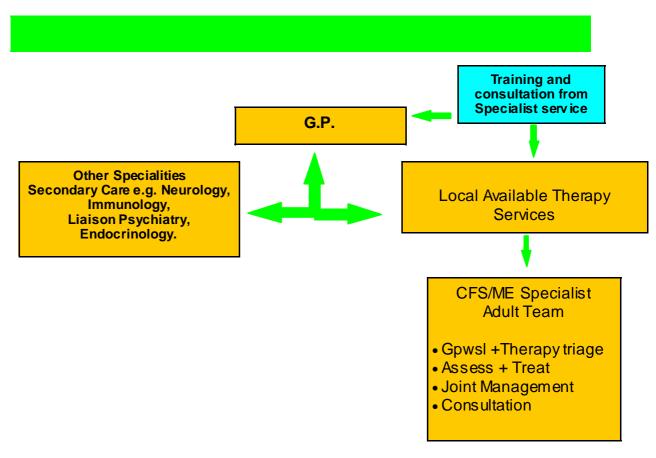


Current Adult Pathway





Proposed Adult Pathway



ge 27



CFS/ME Service Model

- Support development of local services.
- Provide training, advice and consultancy.
- Offer direct clinical work where appropriate



Consultancy and advice

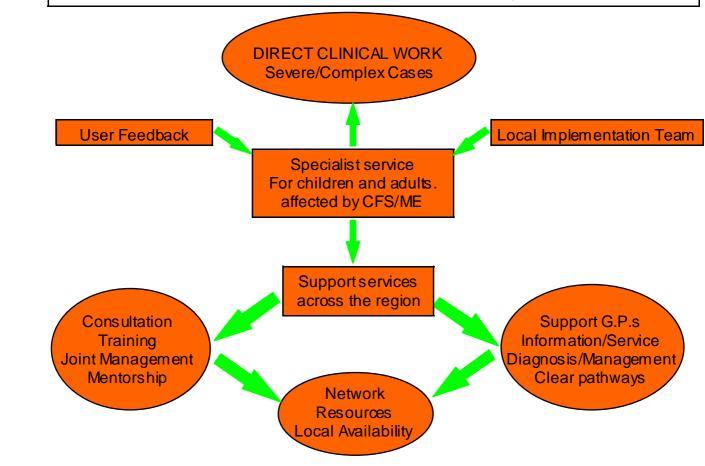
- One off assessment—local package of care
- Phone support and advice.
- Co-working
- Full treatment package with follow-up support



ge 30

The CFS/ME Service for South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire

Panned Network for CFS/ME Service for South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire





Contact details

CFS/ME Service for South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire, 621 Middlewood Rd, Sheffield, S6 1 TT

Tel: 0114 2292920

e-mail: anne.nichol@sct.nhs.uk



airlawns

The CFS/ME Service for South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire

References

- •World Health Organisation (1992) International Classification of Diseases. G93.3 **Neurological Conditions**
- •Nisenbaum R, et al(2003) A Population-based study of the clinical course of chronic fatigue syndrome Health Qual Life Outcomes Oct 3:1(1)49
- Evidence Based Guideline for the Management of CFS/ME in Children and Young People, (2004) Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health
- ●.Effective Health Care (2002) 'Interventions for the management CFS/ME' Vol 7 No. 4.
- ●CFS/ME .working group (2002) 'A report of the Working Group to the Chief Medical Officer London Department of Health.
- •. Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Clinical Practical Guidelines, Produced by working group convened under the auspices of the Royal Australian College of Physicians, (2002) http://www.mja.com.au/public/quides/cfs/cfs2.pdf
- •Management guidelines for General Practitioners (2002). http://www.sacfs.asn.au/download/guidelines.pdf
- CFS/ME National Service Framework for Children, Young People and Maternity Services, DoH, (2004).

ge 32