

Disclaimer

The views expressed are those of the presenter and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, the Department of Defense, or the U.S. Government.



3





CDP Presents A Monthly Webinar Series

Self-Help Plus: A Cost-Effective, Scalable, Evidence-Based Stress Management

Training on Assessment of PTSD and Suicide Risk Management in Veterans











July 19-20 10:00 AM – 6:30 PM Eastern time FREE 14 Credits

Target Audience:

Licensed behavioral health providers who regularly treat U.S. Veterans (or who intend to treat U.S. Veterans) in the community can apply. This training is **NOT** intended for behavioral healthcare providers working in **VA or DoD** settings.

Register now for the training: https://deploymentpsych.org/TAPTSDSRMV

5



CDP Presents A Monthly Webinar Series

Self-Help Plus: A Cost-Effective, Scalable, Evidence-Based Stress Management



ANSWERING THE CALL

with Focus, Flexibility, and Fidelity: Implementing EBPs in the Wake of Public Health Crises Evidence-Based Psychotherapy Conference, May 11, 2023 Pre-Meeting Institute EBP Workshops, May 9-10, 2023 Pre-meeting EBP workshops include:
• Motivational Interviewing Skills

- Acceptance and Commitment Therapy
- CBT for Chronic Pain

Keynote: George Bonanno, Ph.D. Columbia University



Trauma and the Resilience Paradox: Adaptation Through Flexible Self-regulation Workforce Capacity and Wellbeing in U.S. Psychologists Karen Stamm, Ph.D., American Psychological Association

Vulnerable Populations & Collective Trauma Ingrid Cockhren, M.Ed., PACEs Connection

Trauma-Informed & Culturally Sensitive Therapy with Ethnic Populations
Priscilla Dass-Brailesford, Ph.D., Georgetown University School of Medicine

A Stepped Care Framework to Support Recovery after a Mass Casualty Event Lisa Brown, Ph.D., ABPP Palo Alto University, Stanford University

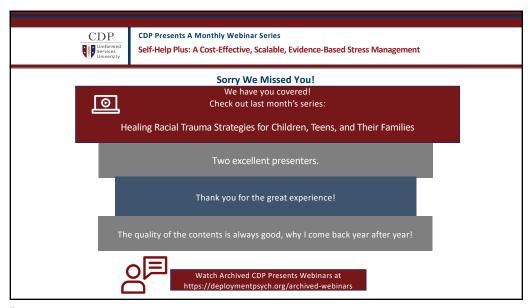
Approaches to Transdiagnostic Care with the Special Operations Forces Community
Lauren Brenner, Ph.D., Massachusetts General Hospital

Modified CREST for the Treatment of Hoarding Disorder in Veterans During COVID Julie Holcomb, M.S. & Chad Vacco, M.A., Dept of Veterans Affairs



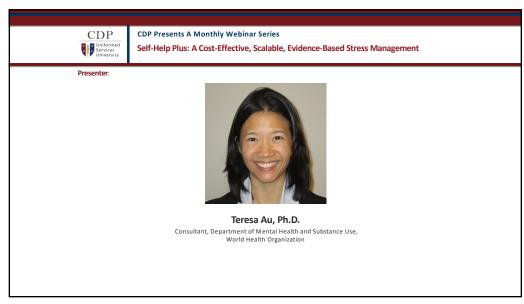


\$20 registration







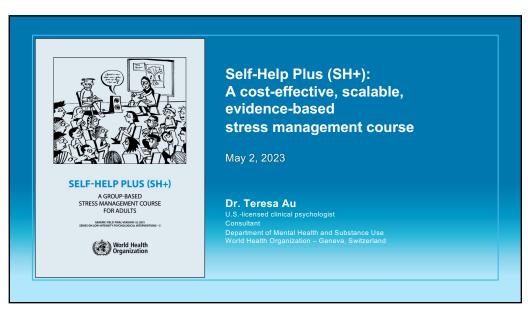


Disclosures

All faculty, course directors, planning committee, content reviewers and others involved in content development are required to disclose any financial relationships with commercial interests. Any potential conflicts were resolved during the content review, prior to the beginning of the activity.

Dr. Au has no financial interests to disclose.

11



Overview

- Scalable psychological interventions
- What is Self-Help Plus (SH+)?
- SH+ development and research base
- · Implementing SH+
- Potential applications of SH+ in military contexts

This presentation and any views expressed by the presenter do not necessarily represent those of WHO.

The WHO does not guarantee the accuracy or reliability of the information provided here.

13

Unmet mental health care needs

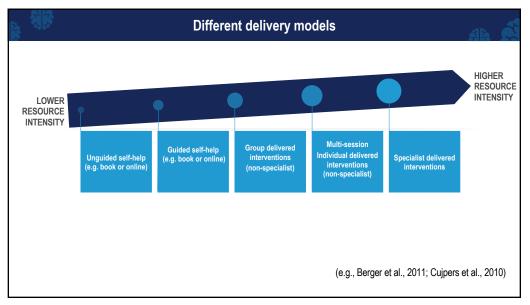
- Many evidence-based psychological interventions have been developed
- Encouraging progress with disseminating evidence-based interventions
- Yet most people who need mental health care receive no treatment.
 50% active duty U.S. Service members and Veterans have unmet mental health needs
- Of Service members who do receive treatment, only 30-60% evidence-based / evidence-informed care
- Conventional psychological interventions are not very easy to scale up (DoD, 2020; Hepner et al., 2017, 2018)

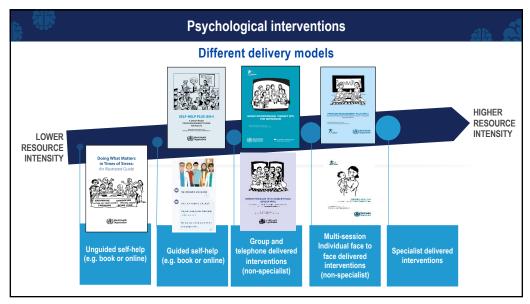
Conventional psychological interventions

- By specialists
- One treatment manual per problem
- Often many sessions
- Often require diagnostic assessment

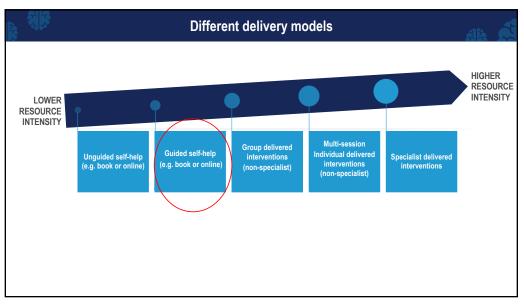
15

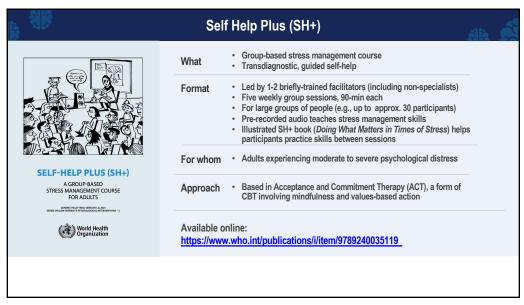
Towards scalable psychological interventions Conventional More scalable psychological interventions psychological interventions Innovative delivery: reduced reliance on · By specialists specialists (trained lay people, technology, self-help guides etc.) One treatment manual per problem One treatment for multiple problems · Often many sessions (where possible) · Often require diagnostic assessment · May not require diagnostic assessment · Fewer sessions · Focus on skills for self-management · Growing evidence base

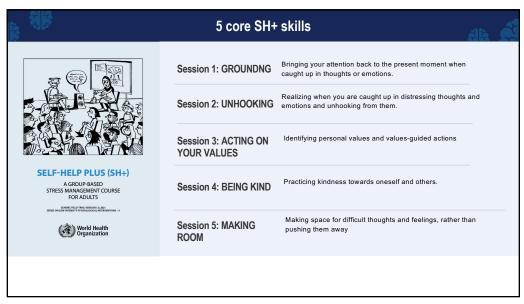


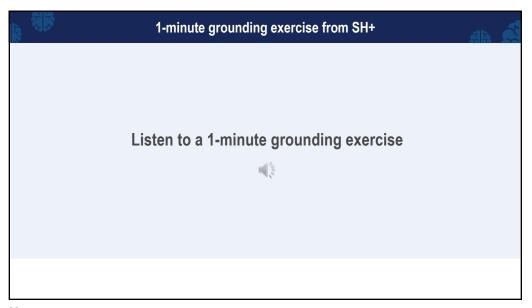


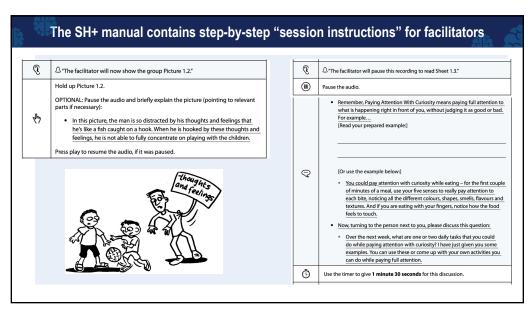


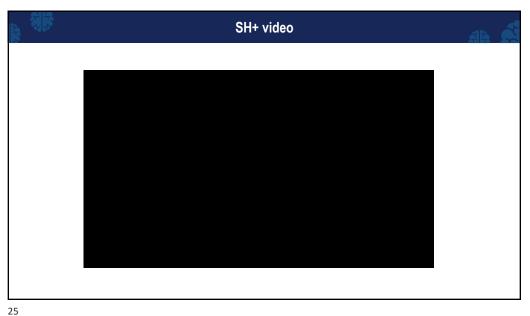


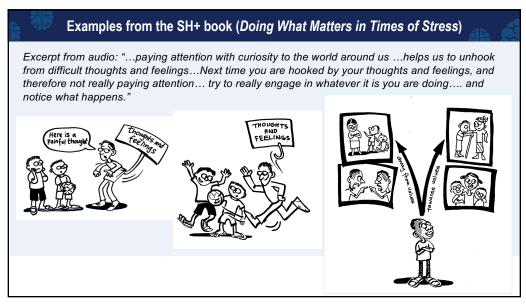










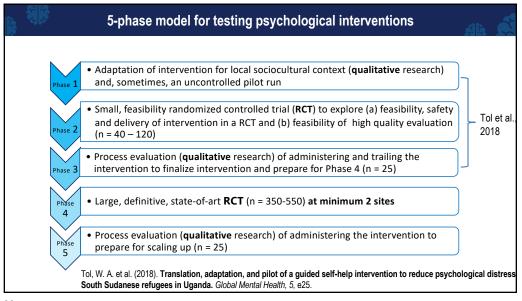


SH+ Development

- Iterative process over approx. 6 years
- Expert and bestselling self-help author (Dr Russ Harris) devised the course with WHO
- Initial formative work in Syria and Uganda
- 3 fully-powered, randomized controlled trials (RCTs)

27

Phase 1 Adaptation of intervention for local sociocultural context (qualitative research) and, sometimes, an uncontrolled pilot run Small, feasibility randomized controlled trial (RCT) to explore (a) feasibility, safety and delivery of intervention in a RCT and (b) feasibility of high quality evaluation (n = 40 – 120) Process evaluation (qualitative research) of administering and trailing the intervention to finalize intervention and prepare for Phase 4 (n = 25) Phase 3 Phase 4 Phase 3 Process evaluation (qualitative research) of administering the intervention to prepare for scaling up (n = 25)



3 fully-powered RCTs: SH+ vs treatment as usual (TAU)

1. N. Uganda (N=694) – S. Sudanese women living in refugee settlements

(Tol et al., 2020)

Tol, W., et al. (2020). Guided Self-Help to Reduce Psychological Distress in South Sudanese Female Refugees in Uganda: A Cluster Randomized Trial. Lancet Global Health, 8, e254-e263.

A P	1st RCT: Uganda results					AR I
	oderate effect sizes at immediate post-treatment assessment nall effect sizes at 3-month follow-up					
		Effect size Posttreatment	р	Effect size follow-up		
	Psychological distress (K6)	72	<.0001	26	.04	
	Self-defined concerns (PSYCHLOPS)	58	<.0001	25	.06	
	PTSD symptoms	68	<.0001	30	.02	
	Depression symptoms	75	.0003	31	.03	
	Explosive anger	OR=.50	.002	OR=.63	.04	
	Interethnic relationships	06	.37	07	.30	
	Psychological flexibility	.42	.02	.09	.66	
	Disability (functional impairment) (WHODAS 2.0)	77	<.0001	30	.05	
	Subjective wellbeing	.51	.0006	.36	.0028	(Tol et al., 20

Process evaluation after Uganda RCT

"Most of my relatives died during the war... This program helped me reduce my stress and my mind is free because I [learned] to change what you can and leave what you cannot change."

"[Before SH+, my mother] could not talk in a good manner to us [or] even the neighbours. [SH+] has changed our lives. Our mother teaches us with the illustrated book. [She] can now talk to us freely... [and] even tells stories with the neighbours." (from the adult daughter of a participant)

3 fully-powered RCTs: SH+ vs treatment as usual (TAU)

1. N. Uganda (N=694) – S. Sudanese women living in refugee settlements

(Tol et al., 2020)

RE-DEFINE – RCTs in Europe and Turkiye (prevention trial)

(Refugee Emergency: Defining and Implementing Novel Evidence-based Psychological Interventions)

2. Europe (N=459) – Italy, Austria, Germany, Finland, UK Refugees and asylum seekers from Syria, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Afghanistan

(Purgato et al., 2021)

3. Turkiye (N=642) Refugees from Syria

(Acarturk et al., 2022)

Acarturk, C. et al. (2022). Effectiveness of a WHO self-help psychological intervention for preventing mental disorders among Syrian refugees in Turkey: a randomized controlled trial. World Psychiatry, 21, 88-95.

Purgato, M., et al. (2021). Effectiveness of Self-Help Plus in Preventing Mental Disorders in Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Western Europe: A Multinational Randomized Controlled Trial. *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics*, 90(6), 403-414.

33

Summary of results

Uganda

- Post-intervention: significant, moderate effect on psychological distress
- 3-month follow-up: small but still significant effect

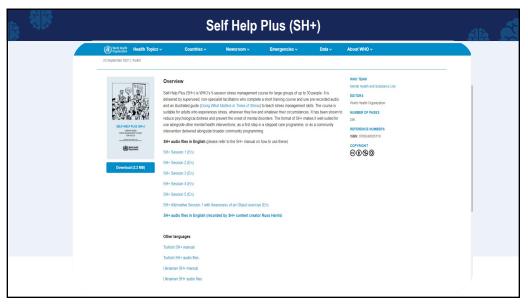
Europe

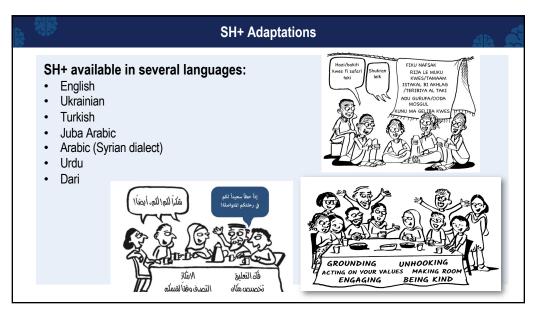
- · Post-intervention: significantly less likely to have a MH disorder
- 6-month follow-up: reduction no longer significant

Türkiye

- Post-intervention: no significant effect
- 6-month follow-up: significantly less likely to have a MH disorder (about half the risk)

Meaningful effects and consistent with similar self-help groups





How can SH+ be delivered?

SH+ implementation possibilities:

- As the first step of a stepped care program
- Provided as part of primary healthcare or other services
- Provided to a community where the majority are experiencing elevated stress, as part of community programming
- Other

37

What is required for implementing SH+?

- · Large space
- Audio player (mobile phone) and speaker to deliver to large groups (portable speaker)
- Trained facilitators (4-5 days for training non-specialists)
- Trainers
- Supervision for facilitators
- Where feasible, referral and additional safety and support procedures.

Few requirements for SH+ facilitators

- Speak the same language and ideally have a similar cultural background to that of participants. (Running an SH+ group with interpretation is also possible).
- Be able to read and write (e.g., completed high school education)
- Have a genuine interest in helping others
- Be willing to learn and practise the SH+ skills in their own lives.

Examples of non-specialists:

Community workers, peers, healthcare workers, social workers



39

SH+ facilitator competencies

- SH+ specific facilitation skills
 - Following the step-by-step instructions in the manual
 - Use a minimal support approach (i.e., not providing therapy) when answering questions or speaking with participants individually
- Familiarity with SH+ course content (expert knowledge not needed)
- General helping skills
 - Basic helping skills (e.g., validating, using appropriate non-verbal communication)
 - Responding to safety issues (e.g., imminent risk of suicide)

Non-specialists can gain these competencies in a 4-5 day training; less if already have some of these competencies

Requirements for trainers

- Background in mental health (e.g. a mental health professional) or train in collaboration with someone who has this
- Be experienced and competent in delivering SH+ or other mental health interventions.
- Be able to demonstrate the core SH+ facilitator competencies
- General competencies for training others
- Speak the same language as trainees (or use interpreter)

Trainers do not need an in-depth understanding of ACT

41

Training resources

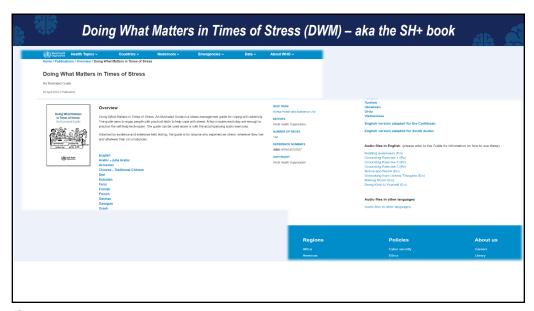
- Forthcoming SH+ training manual: draft version available upon request to psych_interventions@who.int
- Forthcoming SH+ training videos

Strengths of SH+

- Reach many participants at a time (e.g. groups of up to 30 people)
- Training and supervision require fewer resources than other interventions
- Feasible to scale up
- Suitable for broad populations of people experiencing stress

43

Doing What Matters in Times of Stress (DWM) – aka the SH+ book Doing What Matters in Times of Stress: An Illustrated Guide GROUNDING UNHOOKING ENGAGING BEING KIND Norld Health Organization



Delivering DWM as unguided or guided self-help Unguided: Can be provided to large populations as a self-help book Guided self-help: Draft manual for DWM. Can be delivered in person, in groups or over the telephone Session 1 – introduce DWM and core techniques Session 2 – 1 week follow up, to check in and answer any questions Session 3 – 1 month later, review

Barriers to using SH+

- · People don't know about it
- Its simplicity unlikely to be widely used by specialists
- Requires coordination (e.g., identifying and training trainers)
- · Cultural barriers

47

Barriers to using SH+

• People don't know about it

Spread the word!

- Its simplicity unlikely to be widely used by specialists
 - Consider which non-specialists in your context could be SH+ facilitators
- Requires coordination (e.g., identifying and training trainers)

MH professionals could self-train

Cultural barriers

Small cultural adaptations feasible (e.g., tailoring facilitators' examples). More extensive adaptations are harder but still feasible (e.g., creating a new recording or new illustrations), and WHO can provide supporting materials

SH+ in military contexts

- Resilience-building for active duty service members (e.g., chaplains trained as facilitators)
- · Use with families
- As part of stepped care at VAs

49

Acknowledgements

- Slides created by WHO MHE team (Dept of Mental Health and Substance Use)
- Research Collaborations: HealthRight International, Re-DEFINE consortium
- Donors: Research for Health in Humanitarian Crises (R2HC) Programme, European Commission (Horizons 2020)
- SH+ content creation: Russ Harris

Contact psych_interventions@who.int for:

- SH+ training manual (draft)
- SH+ translation and adaptation resources
- guided self-help DWM protocol
- other SH+ materials not yet on the WHO website

Thank you for your attention. Questions?

