





Community and Mental Health Services

12 November 2021

Systematic Reviews

CBT for youth anxiety and depression: satisfaction guaranteed?

Explores a systematic review which finds that children and young people are often satisfied with the CBT (cognitive behavioural therapy) they receive for anxiety or depression.

Engagement with mobile health interventions for depression: A systematic review

Intentional, theory-driven, and consistent measurement of engagement with mHealth interventions for depression may advance the field's understanding of effective engagement to facilitate clinical improvement, identify dose-response relationships, and maximize generalisability for underserved populations.

<u>Do changes in microglial status underlie neurogenesis impairments and depressive-like behaviours induced by psychological stress?</u> A systematic review in animal models

The data seems to suggest that microglial changes induced by psychological stress regulate neurogenesis and in turn may be responsible for the development of depressive-like behaviours, but other factors that influence these stressful experiences should not be dismissed.

<u>Nature-based outdoor activities for mental and physical health: Systematic review and meta-analysis</u>

Random effects meta-analysis of RCTs showed that NBIs were effective for improving depressive mood, reducing anxiety, improving positive affect, and reducing negative affect. Specifically gardening, green exercise and nature-based therapy, are effective for improving mental health outcomes in adults, including those with pre-existing mental health problems.

Cochrane Clinical Answers

For adults in low- and middle-income countries living with mental disorders, perinatal depression, or post-traumatic stress disorder, what are the effects of lay health worker (LHW)-led interventions? Moderate-certainty evidence shows that LHW-led interventions probably improve short-term recovery rates and functional impairment scores, as well as intermediate-term symptom scores, for women with perinatal depression.

For adults in low- and middle-income countries living with common mental disorders, perinatal depression, or post-traumatic stress disorder, what are the effects of primary health care worker (PHCW)-led interventions?

Moderate-certainty evidence shows that PHCW-led interventions probably improve short-term anxiety symptoms for people with PTSD, long-term symptoms for women with perinatal depression, and intermediate functional impairment scores for people with common mental disorders.

How do selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) compare with placebo for women with postnatal depression?

For women with mild to moderate postnatal depression, low-certainty evidence suggests that, compared with placebo, SSRIs may slightly increase depression response and depression remission, and may slightly reduce the severity of depression, but these estimations are imprecise.







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Studies

What impact does racism have on the mental health of multiracial people?

An appraisal of a cross-sectional study looking at the impact that racial discrimination experienced by multiracial people can have on their mental wellbeing.

Racism, vicarious racism and mental health: how can we support those affected?

Review of a recent cross-sectional study exploring vicarious racism, vigilance and mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic.

<u>Deep brain stimulation for severe depression: could 'brain pacemakers' be the answer for some?</u>

Critical appraisal of a recent n-of-1 study on 'brain pacemakers for depression', which received extensive press coverage earlier this month. The case study looks at deep brain stimulation (closed-loop neuromodulation) in an individual with treatment-resistant depression.

<u>Antidepressant medication prescribing patterns in Irish general practice from 2016 to 2020 to assess</u> for long-term use

This study illustrates a steady rise in AD medication within the general practice setting, with an observed rise in prescription dispensing rates. The high proportion of refill prescriptions demonstrates the long-term use of AD medications. This may be indicative of chronic depression or may highlight a lack of appropriate medication cessation strategies.

Risk of long-term benzodiazepine and Z-drug use following the first prescription among community-dwelling adults with anxiety/mood and sleep disorders: a retrospective cohort study

Less than 1 in 20 patients use BZRAs ≥180 days in their first treatment episode. Several factors were associated with long-term use following the first prescription and further investigation into whether these factors need to be considered at the point of prescribing is warranted.

Reports

Algorithmic tracking is 'damaging mental health' of UK workers

Report by MPs and peers says monitoring worker performance using AI should be regulated by law.

What is the Role of Science in Mental Health?

A new summary report from Wellcome has been published. It includes new research which investigates the knowns and unknowns of SSRI treatment (antidepressant drugs) in young people with depression and anxiety.







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Briefing

The implications of climate change on mental health

This Briefing prepared by Black Dog Institute for COP26 looks at strategies to mitigate the negative mental health impacts of climate change.

Statistics

Third of new students in England show signs of depression, survey suggests

More than a third of first-year students in England who started university this autumn have shown symptoms of depression and anxiety, a <u>survey by the Office for National Statistics (ONS)</u> suggests.

News

<u>Samaritans launches app to support UK military veterans' mental health</u>

Samaritans Veterans App will support veterans to learn ways to manage their emotional responses to situations, deal with the new day-to-day reality and help to identify challenges and develop ways to overcome them.

The climate crisis will take a far greater toll on our mental health if COP26 fails to deliver, says RCPsych

- Three in five people say concerns about climate and ecological emergencies are affecting their mental health
- 55% of people agree that climate change poses a threat to the mental health of future generations
- 59% of 18-34-year-olds agree that failure to act on climate change will become a growing mental health problem