

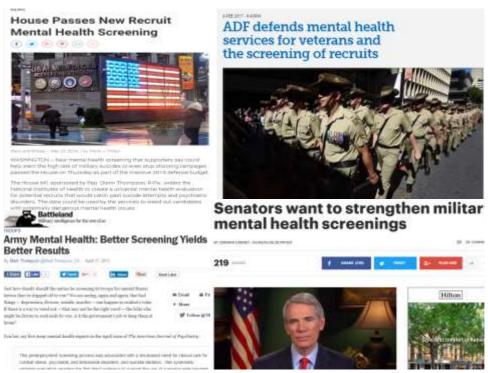
Who am I? - @profngreenberg

- Professor of Defence Mental Health based at King's College London
- President Elect of SOM
- Led the WPA position statement on MH at work (2023)
- Managing Director of March on Stress Ltd
- Military background in the Royal Navy for >23 years

Background

- Many personnel work in challenging roles
- Their work can lead to psychological and physical injury
- Many personnel with problems do not come forward to request professional help
- Screening may represent a mechanism to improve 'employee resilience'

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What is screening?

- Asking questions in order to ascertain an individual's vulnerability to develop mental ill-health or to identify their mental health status
- ◆ Aim is to maintain or improve an individual's state of mental health

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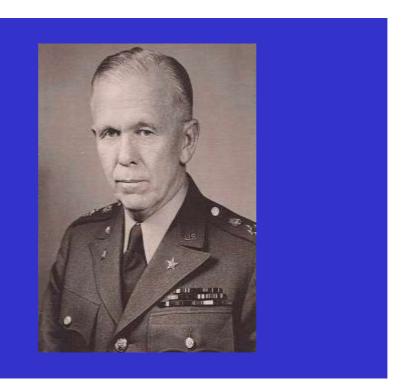
Screening – potential options

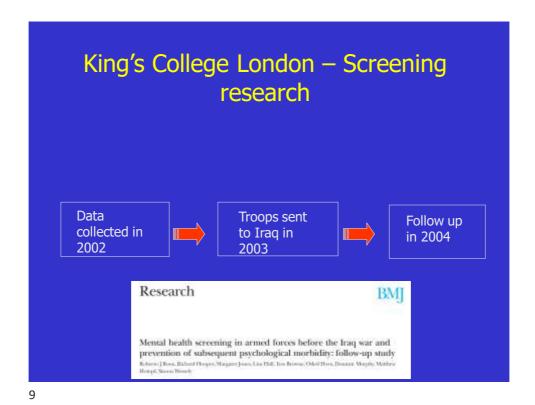
- ◆ Selection (pre-joining, pre-role)
- Health screening (post exposure)
- Surveillance (research, unit climate surveys)

The seduction of pre-screening

- Screening beforehand for "vulnerability to PTSR" is seductive
- The grandmother test is good...however other tests are very poor
- ◆ Historically US Army and WW2

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Pre deployment Selection/Screening: PTSD Cases

Main Study (04)

+ - Total

Screening + 6 27 33

PPV 18% (5-31%); NPV 97% (96-98%)

Total

Study (02)





Screening in police

◆ MMPI – seven year follow up

Magazined Blatche (MRCM-14) - LAC

A prospective study of pre-employment psychological testing amongst police recruits

R. E. Marshall, J. S. Milligan-Savilles', Z. Siesl'v', R. A. Beyann's, P. B. Michall's and S. B. Harvey' School of Psychiatry, Conventy of New South White, Spines, New South Water 2013, Assemble, What Ding Sarriary, Spines, New South Water 2015, Assemble, We Left of Clark Harperd, Richerson's New South Water 27th, Assemble, School of Psychology.

Results

Contrary to expectations, we were unable to demonstrate any association between validated pre-employment measures of personality and psychopathology with mental health outcomes amongst newly recruited police officers over a 7-year follow-up.

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Pre-role/deployment screening

- No evidence of effectiveness
- Factors related to the event & more important the handling of the post event period are far more influential
- This is different in the general population (not one's employer)

Post Incident Screening

- Within organisations this aims to be a system of early detection (for intervention)
- However, this can be problematic
- Concerns about stigma/labelling and confidentiality may hinder benefit
- Routinely used by US, CAN, ADF, NLD and many others

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Post deployment screening - US

- US military Post Deployment Screening
 - Written and then face to face check
 - Done at "immediate redeployment" and again at 3-6 months
 - Leads to referral advice if score +ve
- Questions on mental health (inc PTSD) and mTBI and exposures

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18.a. Charing this deployment, still any of the following overesh happen to you? (Mark all flot apply)

(2) Blast or explanation on a ... ECL FPC. EFF. I was rown, greater, etc.)? © Yes © No.

(3) Live that 25 review (SE Ph. 4 was rown, greater, etc.)? © Yes © No.

(4) Color that 15 review (SE Ph. 4 was rown, greater, etc.)? © Yes © No.

(5) Live that 25 review (SE Ph. 4 was rown, greater, etc.) and a conservation of the Color that (SE Ph. 4 was rown, greater, etc.) and a conservation of the solid that of explanation of th
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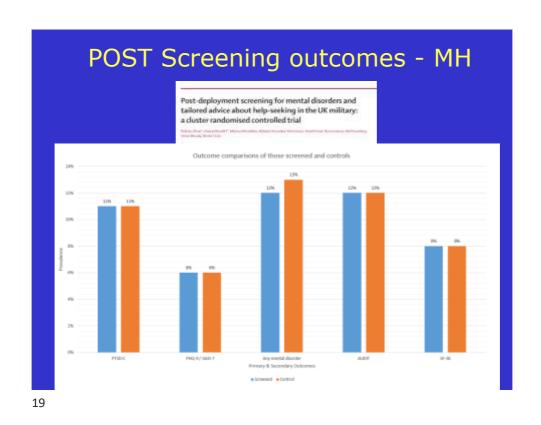
US Army post deployment screening research Milliken, et. al., Table 4, JAMA 2007 (N=56,350)

PTSD Screen Positive (PC-PTSD ≥ 3) n=3474 (6.2%)	Number (%) Who Received Mental Health Treatment and Number of MH Sessions	Number (%) Recovered 6 Months Post-Iraq (PC-PTSD < 3)
	None, 349 (43.4) –	→ 205 (58.7)
Referred to	1 Session, 128 (15.9)	69 (53.9)
Mental Health	2 Sessions, 70 (8.7)	36 (51.4)
n= 804	≥3 Sessions, 257 (32.0) -	> 96 (37.3)
	None, 1721 (64.5)	1181 (68.6)
Not Referred to Mental Health	1 Session, 419 (15.7)	254 (60.6)
n=2670	2 Sessions 120 (4.9)	67 (51.9)
	≥3 Sessions, 401 (15.0)	150 (37.4)

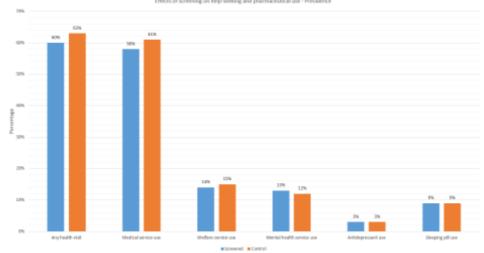
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Post Operational Screening Trial (POST)

- ◆ US funded ~ \$3M RCT
- Involved ~9000 troops returning from Afghanistan (Herrick 14-16)
- Computer based screening vs. control group
- Tailored feedback offered to screened troops
- 6-12 weeks (initial); 10-24 months (follow up; mean 15 months)
- Outcomes: Primary: Mental Health; Secondary: Help-seeking



POST Screening outcomes - behaviour



Overall outcome

- No improvement in mental health or help-seeking
- ◆ Interesting finding that 1/3 did not want to see feedback (no link with MH status)
- No support for introduction of post deployment screening
- WHY
 - Organisational/stigma concerns
 - Wrong natural history (variation, recovery, delay)
 - Wrong approach (no interviewer???)

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Does anonymity make a difference? •Data collected in-theatre during deployment to Iraq (2009) •Operational Mental Health Needs Evaluation (OMHNE) Anonymous (n=315) OMHNE Identifiable (confidential) (n=296) -Name (-Date of birth (-Service number (-Address unit/home))

OMHNE

Measures:

- •Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Checklist (Civilian) -probable PTSD
- •General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12)
 - symptoms of common mental disorders
- Stigma measure

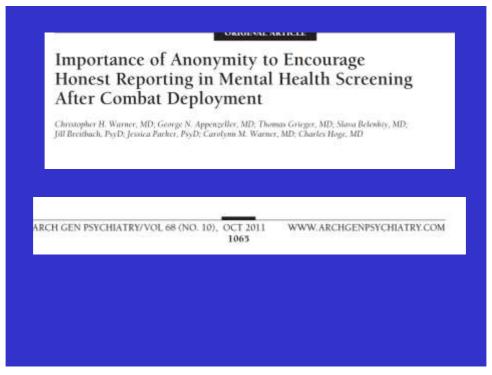




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Sample	611
Response Rate	99.8%
Men	89%
Women	11%
Army	82%
Regulars	94%
3+ Combat related events experienced	35%

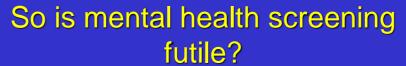
Fear et al. BMC Public Health. 2012 Sep 17;12:797.					
	Symptom Reporting	Identifiable (n=296) (%)	Anonymous (n=315) (%)	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	
	PTSD 17-29 30-39 40-49 50+	88.4 7.5 2.4 1.7	81.4 8.0 5.8 4.8	1.00 1.20 (0.66-2.19) 2.74 (1.12-6.69) 3.18 (1.13-8.90)	
	Common mental disorders	18.1	22.9	1.43 (0.95-2.14)	





So....

- ◆ People do not tell the truth
- Even when 'reassured' that no personal outcome will occur
- However well intentioned....monitoring/screening cannot work





The problems with mental health selection/health screening within organisations

- No evidence of effectiveness to date
- Natural history wrong most get better
- False positives swamp system (labelling)
- Suspicion amongst target population
- May be well intentioned but not organisationally effective

 Jones & Wessely 2003: Rona et al 2004: French et al 2004: Rona et al, JAMA 2005

So what to do

- Don't screen focus on improving helpseeking
 - Eg. Royal Foundation ' heads together'





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So what to do

- Self-assessment and improved advice / online therapy
- Good evidence that many workers prefer to self-manage
- ◆ ?Give them the tools



Does Internet-based guided-self-help for depression cause harm? An individual participant data meta-analysis on deterioration rates and its moderators in randomized controlled trials

So what to do

- Improve the ability of social networks to encourage help-seeking
 - e.g. Community Reinforcement and Family Training (CRAFT)
 - Used in the VA in San Fran area
 - Trial in the UK beginning

Recole Happels and David C. Hedgins (2016). The Efficacy of Individual Community Reinforcement and Fereily Training (CRAFF) for Concerned Significant Object of Problem Semiliers. Journal of Gendeling Nation. Nature 33, pp. 188-2/12.

The Efficacy of Individual Community Reinforcement and Family Training (CRAFT) for Concerned Significant Others of Problem Gamblers

Nicole Nayoski¹

Destruct options for concerned significant others (CSOs) at problem gamblers are limited, and available beamwish box

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Improving the knowledge/skills of primary care professionals/screening in higher risk environments

RESPECT-Mil: Feasibility of a Systems-Level Collaborative Care

Approach to Depression and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder in Military

Primary Care

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Conclusions on screening

- Easy to see why screening is seen as an attractive option
- However, evidence is lacking that it works within organisational settings
- May be useful in 'already help-seeking populations' or within populations with no career/attitudinal impact concerns of their responses
- Possibility that screening may 'cause harm'
- Improving appropriate help-seeking may be best achieved by other means (family, colleagues, leaders)

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