

Supported by:

Fonds National de la Recherche Luxembourg

Partners:













DIGITAL IN MENTAL HEATH: « FASHIONABLE GIMMICK » OR « TRUE INNOVATIVE TOOL » ?

Results of the study EQUME (Qualitative and Quantitative study of m-health expectations by all stakeholders)

Dr Déborah Sebbane







October 25, 2019, Luxembourg

Who am I?

- French Psychiatrist
- Forensic psychiatry
- Deputy Director of the WHO Collaborating Centre (WHOCC) for research and training in mental health of Lille
- PhD student in Public Health, attached to the University of Paris Diderot, U1123 Inserm, ECEVE





WHOCC, Lille

- 46 WHOCC in mental health
- 1 in France based in Lille
- WHO accredited for the period 2018-2022
- 4 terms of reference, including 1 relating to e-mental health and more specifically to the participation of users (state of the art, impact) in the dévelopment of emental health
- Involvement of the WHOCC in the European eMEN project







eMEN

European Project financed by the programme



Timeframe: June 2016 – May 2020







Project Partners

France

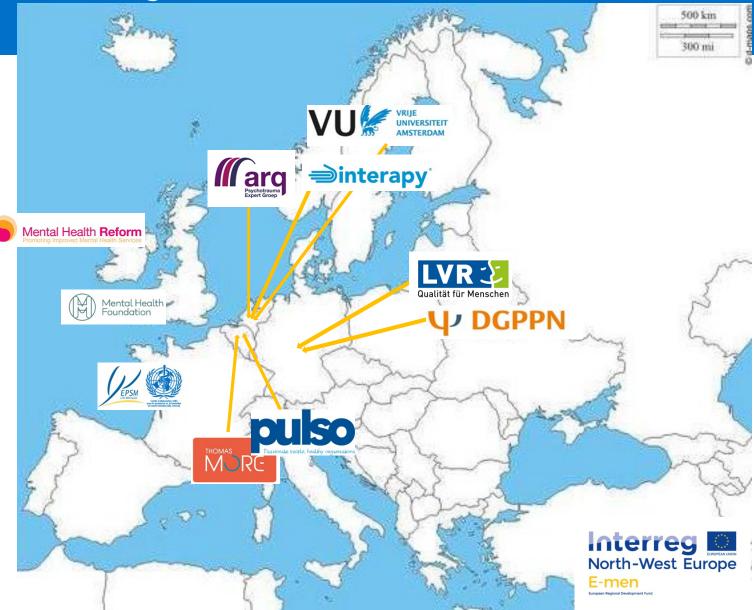
Netherlands

Belgium

United Kingdom

Ireland

Germany







eMEN Context

20% of the EU population experience a mental health problem each year = economic and social burden

An increasing care demand

Innovative potential of e-health, but...

- Underestimated advantages, and regional differences in use ++
- The average use of e-mental health in NL, FR, DE, UK, BE et IE is 8 %
- Lowest level of use in France (<1 %) and highest in the Netherlands (15 %)







French context I

Obstacles for e-MH in France

- Lack of trust in e-health solutions among users and professionals
- Lack of transparency regarding data use
- Lack of large-scale evidence of the cost-effectiveness of e-health
- Inadequate or insufficient legal framework
- Social inequalities (resources, age) in access to ICT, illectronism
- Many products in English (!)





French context II

Unregulated market ++

Today's mental health apps — people can say whatever they want due to the lack of standardization and regulation.

https://www.deseretnews.com/article/900051747/whos-making-sure-your-mental-health-app-is-safe-no-one-experts-say.html



Provided by Peanuts Licensing
© Peanuts 2019.



eMEN objectives

Promoting more accessible, effective and empowering mental health care through new technologies

4 specific objectives

- Develop and test e-mental health products
- 2. Raising awareness and providing information on e-mental health
- 3. Produce policy recommendations
- 4. Creating a European exchange platform







1. Develop and test e-mental health products

EMDapp	Netherlands	Serious game (EMDR approach) for people with PTSD
MindWise	Ireland	Online therapy (CBT approach) for anxiety and depression
Moodbuster	Netherlands	Mobile app and online treatment for depresssion (CBT approach)
MIRROR	Netherlands	Selftest after experiencing a distressing event (PTSD)
SAM screener	Netherlands	Online autodiagnostic and self-help tool for PTSD
Pesky gNATS	Ireland	Serious game (CBT approach) for children anxiety and depression
STOPBLUES	France	Mobile app and website for suicide and depression prevention in the general population







Organisation of 18 transnational seminars and 6 conferences

In France

« State of play of e-mental health practices »

13 June 2017, Paris - in cooperation with Sainte Anne Hospital

« Active citizenship and empowerment through mental health » 30 March 2018, Lille – in the framework of WHOCC international meetings



2. Raising awareness and providing information on e-mental health

Organisation of 18 transnational seminars and 6 conferences

In France

« E-mental health: Evidence-based & safe?»

December 2018, Rennes - in cooperation with Guillaume Régnier Hospital

« How e-mental health solutions can be effective in improving mental health services ? »

March 2020 6th, Paris – at the Ministry of Health







3. Produce policy recommendations

- Analysis of the political and legal context in the partner countries and at a European level
- Identification of stakeholders
- Development of policy recommendations for a qualitative e-mental health, based on users' needs and promoting empowerment







4. Creation of exchange platform

- A dedicated website
- Intended for knowledge collection and exchange
- Open to researchers, professionals, users and developers
- Characterized by 4 pillars:
 - Research
 - 2. Tools/devices
 - 3. Implementation
 - 4. Policy
 - + Communication: News and events









EQUME I

EQUME = Qualitative and Quantitative study of m-Health expectations and uses by all stakeholders

Objective of study:

To highlight representations, actual uses and usability of e-health services and tools by the different stakeholders of the mental health care system, as well as to establish professional/user group profiles of these representations and uses.



EQUME II

- Mixed research method
- Qualitative component
 - 10 Focus Group, 70 participants
 - Semi-directive interviews, thematic analysis grid,
 - Audio and video recordings for the analysis, "Constant comparison analyses"
- Quantitative component
 - Questionnaire distributed in Medical-Psychological Centers and C
 Practitioners offices' on the use of "Internet for health and menta
 - 1800 questionnaires collected
 - Nearly 10 cities in France
 - Currently being analyzed





E-mental health: "fashionable gimmick" or "serious stuff you use"? Analys of norms and representations in the field of psychiatry/mental health, J.

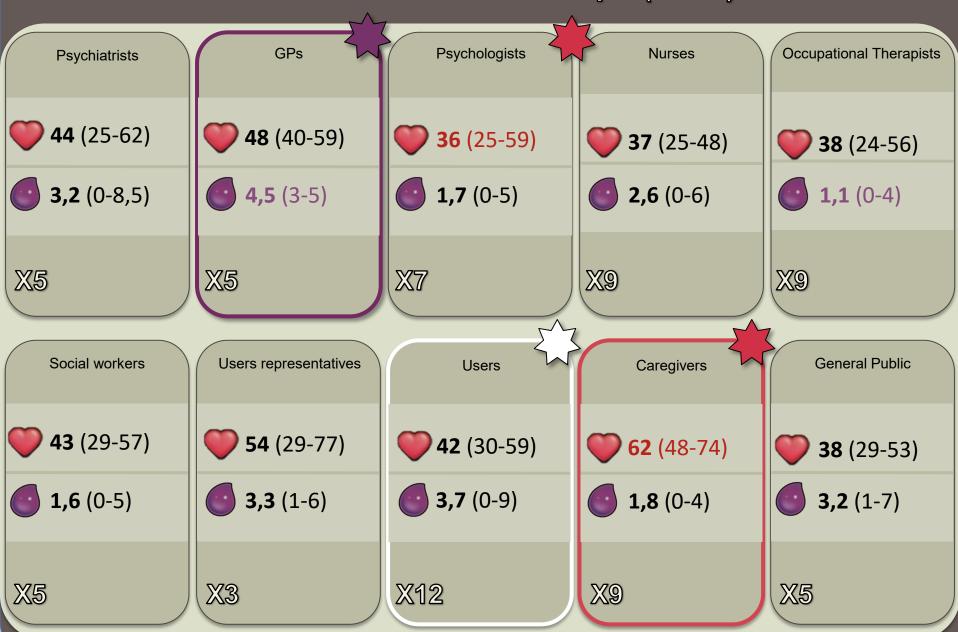


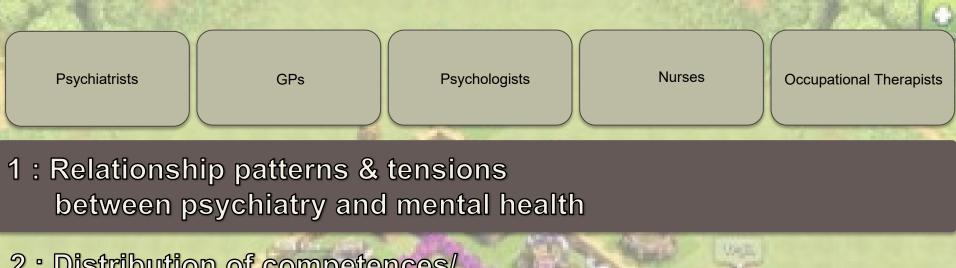


- build and develop a fortified village
- train troops
- attack other players' villages
- winning clan wars against other clans



The clans and their troops (n=70)





- 2: Distribution of competences/ Modalities of cooperation
- 3: Impact of e-health on health provider-user relationship
- 4: Empowerment process/ injunction to autonomy
- 5: Regulation of the socio-technological ecosystem

Social workers

Users representatives
Users

Caregivers

General Public

Relationship patterns & tensions between psychiatry and mental health *** **Psychiatrists GPs Psychologists** Nurses **Occupational Therapists** 2) Strong borders between distinct fields juridisdiction. A. Severity of disorders juridisdiction **Mental health Psychiatry** Mental health is not Light mental Severe mental only the domain of disorders disorders psychiatrists Users representatives Social workers **General Public** Caregivers Users

Relationship patterns & tensions between psychiatry and mental health



Psychiatrists

GPs

Psychologists

Nurses

Occupational Therapists

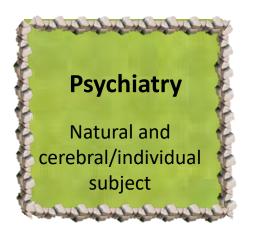
2) Strong borders between distinct fields



A. Severity of disorders

B. Object



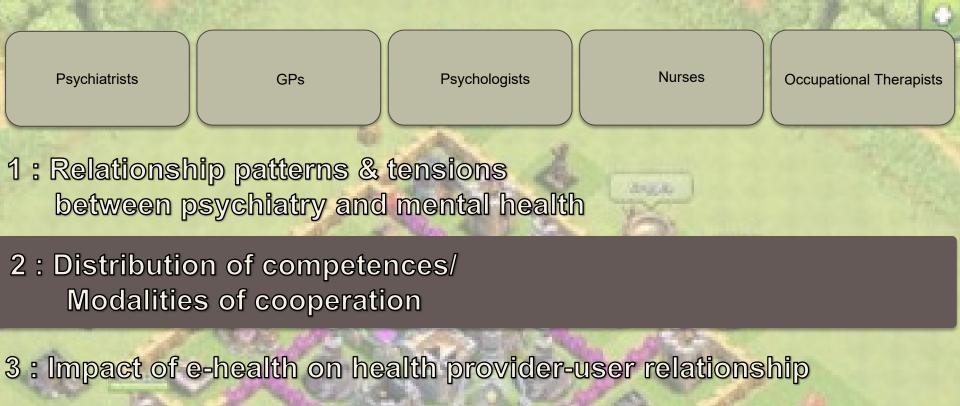


Social workers

Users representatives

Users

Caregivers



- 4: Empowerment process/ injunction to autonomy
- 5: Regulation of the socio-technological ecosystem

Social workers Users representatives Users Caregivers General Public

Distribution of competences Modalities of cooperation



Psychiatrists

GPs

Psychologists

Nurses

Occupational Therapists

4) Impossibility of replacing human actors by technological actors



Defence of the field of competence e-Health disqualification approach



That's only gadgets...



When I hear e-health, I think about a fashionable gimmick, marketing and commercial stuff. I don't have the impression that we're talking about medicine or health care...medicine, it's a serious stuff with serious tools to be used in this frame.

Social workers

Users representatives

Users

Caregivers

Distribution of competences Modalities of cooperation



Psychiatrists

GPs

Psychologists

Nurses

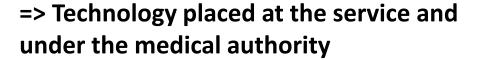
Occupational Therapists

4) Impossibility of replacing human actors by technological actors





- make people believe that it is possible to recover otherwise than by listening and communicating
- make people believe that you can take care of yourself with your mobile phone
- healthcare at discounted prices





Social workers

Users representatives

Users

Caregivers



Impact of e-health on health provider-user relationship



Psychiatrists

GPs

Psychologists

Nurses

Occupational Therapists

3) Technology: an agent of relational densification

- ✓ A vector of connection and network
- ✓ Redefine relationships hierarchy
- A patient can now consult his psychiatrist in his living room

 patients

 technologies

 professionals

Social workers

Users representatives

Users

Caregivers



Empowerment process/ injunction to autonomy



Psychiatrists

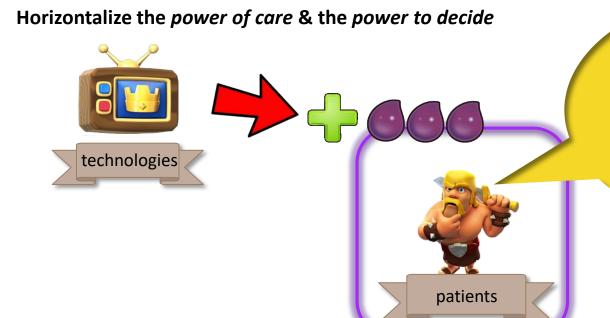
GPs

Psychologists

Nurses

Occupational Therapists

1) Technology participates in the user's empowerment processes and expertise



Accessing information makes us independent from doctors. It leads us to recovery.

Social workers

Users representatives

Users

Caregivers

Empowerment process/ injunction to autonomy



Psychiatrists

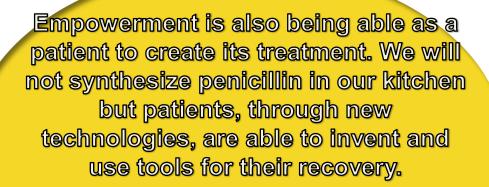
GPs

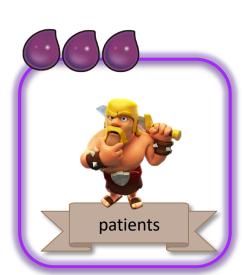
Psychologists

Nurses

Occupational Therapists

1) Technology participates in expertise and empowerment processes





Professionnels

Social workers

Users representatives

Users

Caregivers



Regulation of the socio-technological ecosystem

Psychiatrists

GPs

Psychologists

Nurses

Occupational therapists

Regulation under the authority of the health system

- ✓ Legitimate actors to regulate the field of e-health
 - Ministry of Health
 - Researchers
 - Health professionals
 - Users representatives
 - Family carers
 - Peer carers
 - Ministry of Justice

New technologies enter in a health system: a health system has its rules.



Social workers

Users representatives

Users

Caregivers

In conclusion

- Heterogeneity of opinions among the groups and inside each group
- Tensions among different stakeholders
- The representations on e-mental health devices are still far from being stabilized
- The ideal of social autonomy through technology is part of the new logic of health democracy and empowerment
- Complementary approach to new technologies in a care framework

E-mental health: accelerator of the "gender retroactive loop in mental health"

"Looping effect", I. Hacking: Technology influences human beings, who themselves influence the technological tools.

Priorities

- Identification of the needs of all stakeholders
- Promote the involvement of users at all stages of design and development of mental health solutions
- Participate in the establishment of parameters for a chosen and informed use of eHealth and e-Mental Health devices by users
- Increase the "digital literacy skills" of users and caregivers
- Development of evaluation possibilities of e-health and e-mental health products by users themselves



Perspectives

- Potential project extension of eMEN until 2022
- Involvement of WHOCC in a 2nd INTERREG North-Ouest Europe project
 - Presence of user associations in the consortium
 - EQUME study on an international level
 - Deployment and evaluation of training for all stakeholders



Thank you for your attention

More information?

http://www.nweurope.eu/projects/project-search/e-mental-health-innovationand-transnational-implementation-platform-north-west-europe-emen/

Contact

<u>jroelandt@epsm-lille-metropole.fr</u>

<u>aewaldsmulliez@epsm-lille-metropole.fr</u>

<u>dsebbane@epsm-lille-metropole.fr</u>





