

Webinar

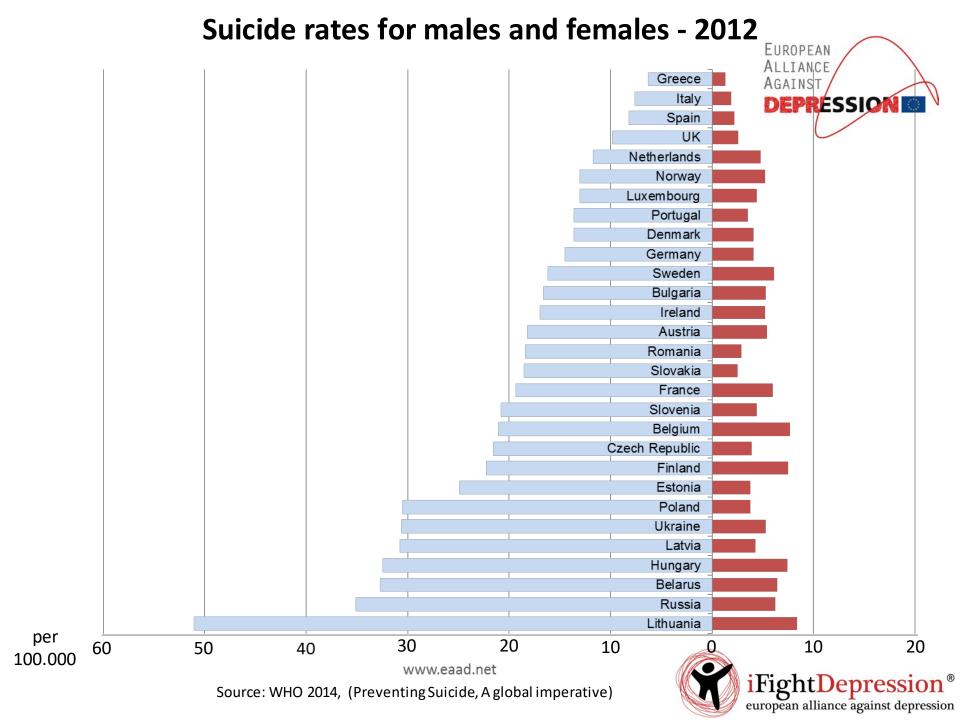
A community-based approach to target depression and to prevent suicidal behavior

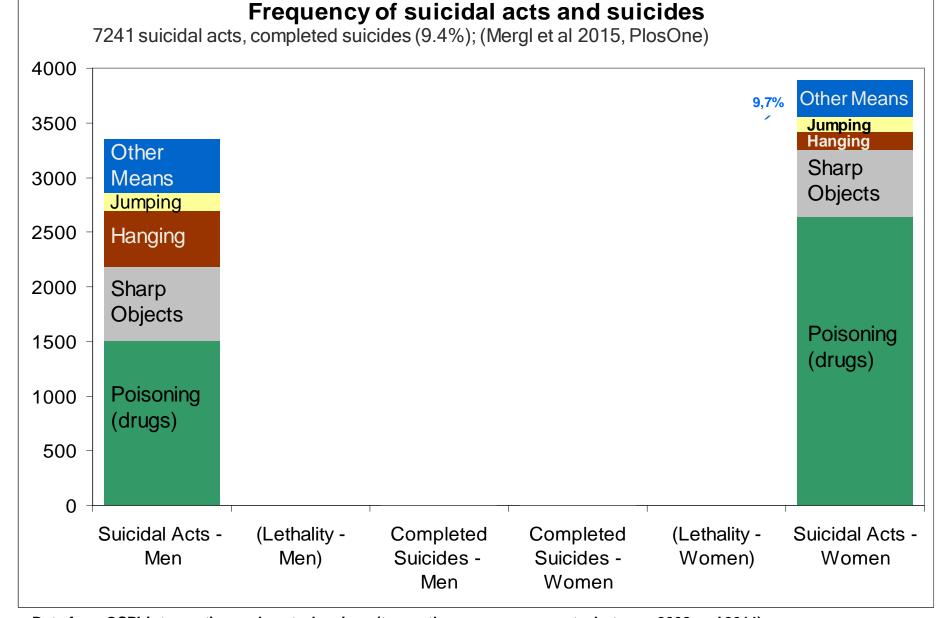
Ulrich Hegerl

Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy
University of Leipzig

European Alliance against Depression

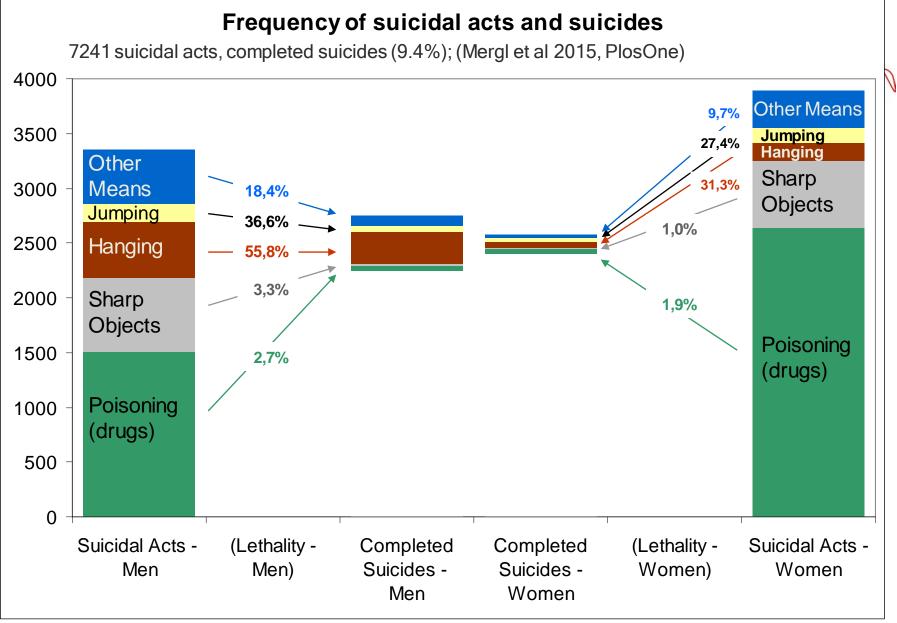






Data from OSPI-intervention and control regions (two or three years per country between 2008 and 2011)



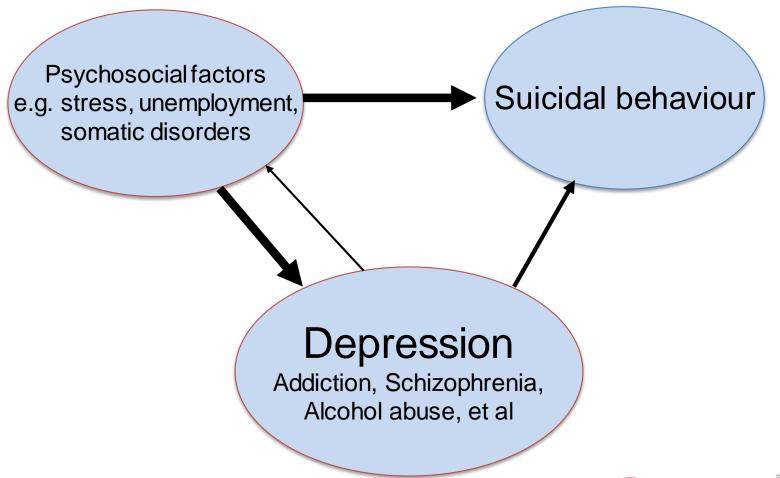


Data from OSPI-intervention and control regions (two or three years per country between 2008 and 2011)



Causal links between psychosocial factors, depression and suicidal behaviour?



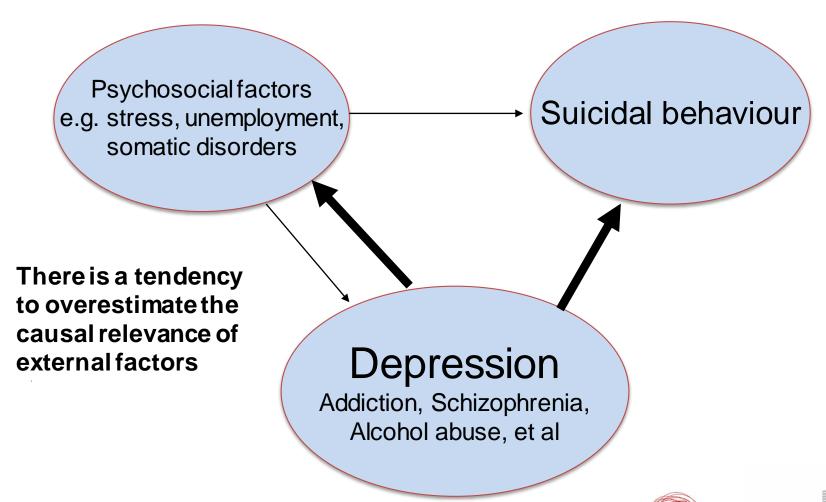


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Causal links between psychosocial factors, depression and suicidal behaviour?





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Depression and suicidal behaviour



| Up to 15% | suffering from severe recurrent depression commit suicide (Angst et al. 1999) |
|-----------|---|
| 20 - 60% | have attempted suicide (Jamison 1990; Malone et al. 1995) |
| 47 – 69% | have suicidal thoughts (Asnis et al. 1993; Bronisch & Wittchen 1994; Zisook et al. 1994; Sokero et al. 2003) |
| 42% | of suicide victims were former psychiatric inpatients (Andersen et al. 2001) |
| 90% | of suicide victims have been suffering from a mental disorder (depression: 30 – 87%) (Lönnqvist 2000) |
| 44% | of the worldwide almost one million suicides per year occur in the context of mood disorders (Bertolote et al., 2004) |



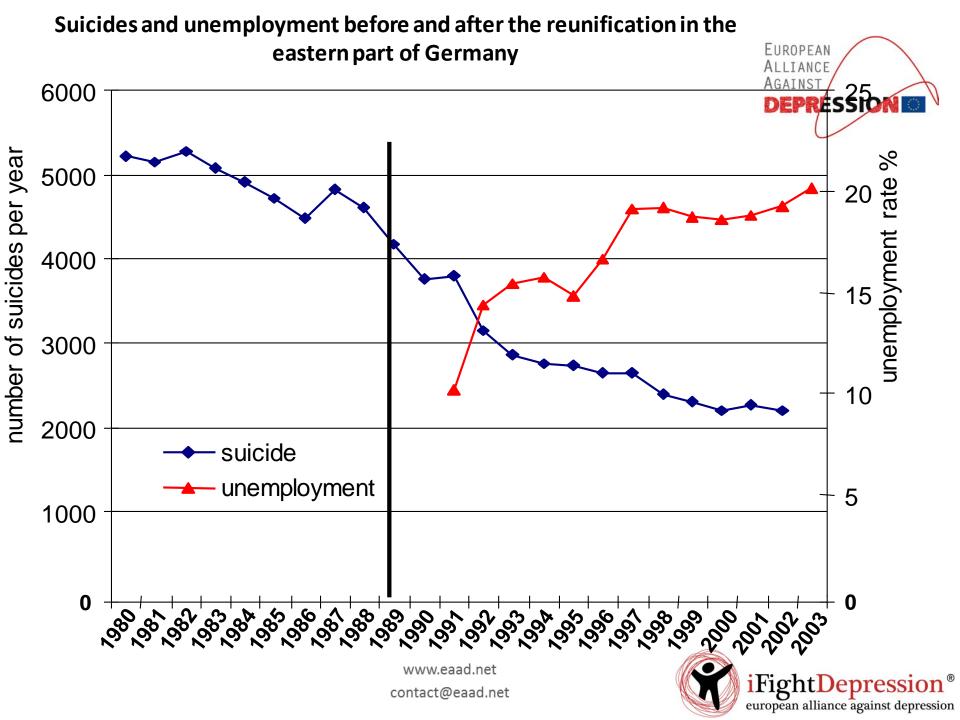
Suicide risk and somatic disorders (Webb et al 2012, Arch Gen Psychiatry)



- General Practice Research Database; 593 GPs, patient records from about 8
 % of the UK population
- 2001 2008
- Comparison of 873 suicide cases with 17460 controls
- list of somatic disorders (stroke, cancer, asthma, CVD, diabetes mellitus, hypertonus, COPD, epilepsy, chronic lower back pain, osteoporosis, osteoarthritis)
- Presence of one of these disorders
 - in suicide victims: 38,7 %
 - in controls: **37** %

e.g. cancer: 3,4% of suicide victims, 3,2% of controls





Antidepressant utilisation and suicide in Europe: An ecological study involving 29 countries

EUROPEAN ALLIANCE AGAINST DEPRESSION

Gusmao et al. 2013, PLoS ONE 8: e66455

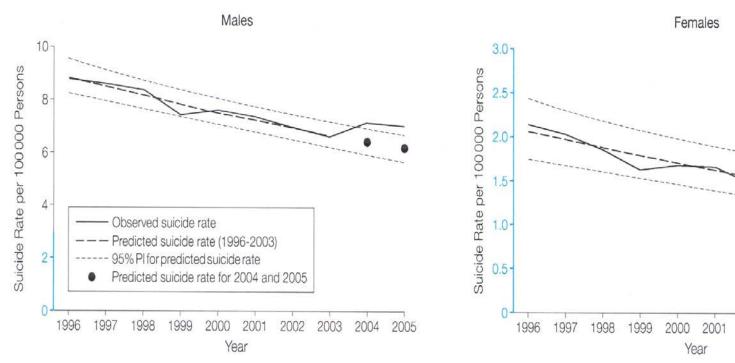
| | Regression | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------|--------|---------|
| | coefficient | SE | Т | p-value |
| | | | | |
| l | | | | |
| Model 2 | | | | |
| DDD/1000/day | 088 | .026 | -3.327 | .001 |
| GDP | .018 | .026 | .707 | .480 |
| Alcohol | .129 | .159 | .809 | .419 |
| Unemployment | 015 | .064 | 232 | .816 |
| Divorce | 1.273 | .473 | 2.692 | .007 |

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0066455.t005



Annual suicide rates for males and females aged 10 to 19 years in the US (Bridge et al 2008, JAMA)





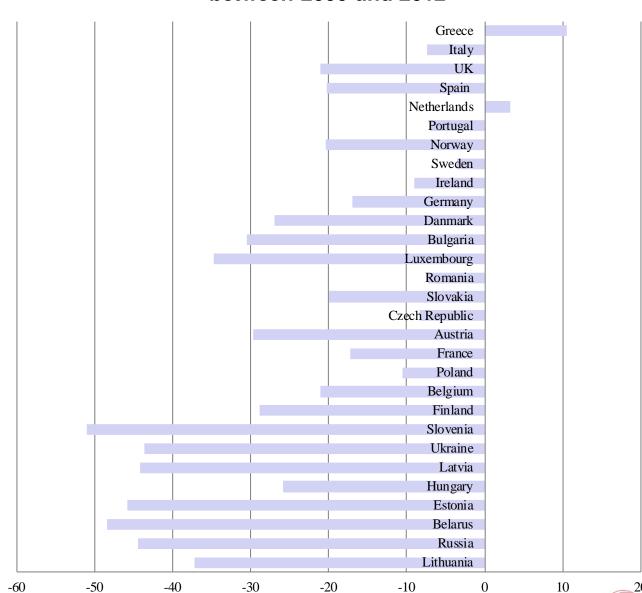
Estimated excess youth suicide deaths in 2004 and 2005:

326 + 292



2002

Changes in age standardized suicide rates (%) between 2000 und 2012





Data Source: WHO, 2013 (Preventing Suicide, A global imperative)

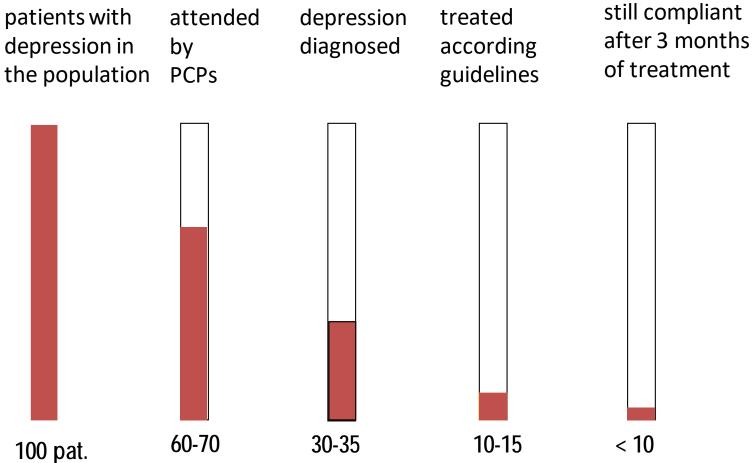




Depression

diagnostic and therapeutic deficits in developed countries

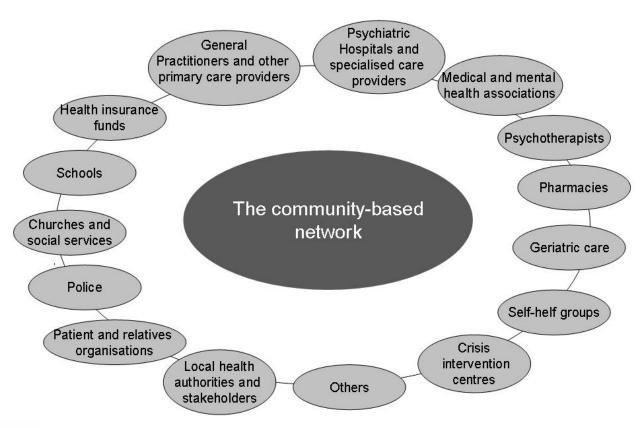




Ustun & Von Korff 1995, Mitchell et al 2009, Wittchen et al 2001, Maginn et al 2004, Lingam & Scott 2002, Bönisch et al 2012, Carey et al 2014

The 4-level intervention concept of EAAD: the local network





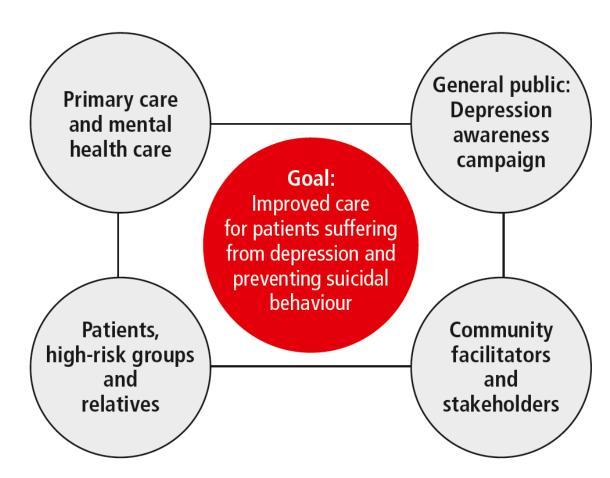




European Alliance against Depression (EAAD): The 4-level intervention concept



www.eaad.net







EAAD materials, poster campaign

EUROPEAN DEPRÉSSION















Alleans europes contro la depressione le Alta Adige Baltisti Sergia, Sein di Sitra Benda, hand printegral Greatien Section Perfection Province and States, and Received best a belo Destall of process along







www.eaad.net contact@eaad.net Depression can affect everybody

Depression has many faces

Depression can be treated







Model project: "Nuremberg Alliance against Depression"



Number of suicides

Main outcome:

number of suicidal acts in comparison to the baseline year and a control-region

Number of suicide attempts

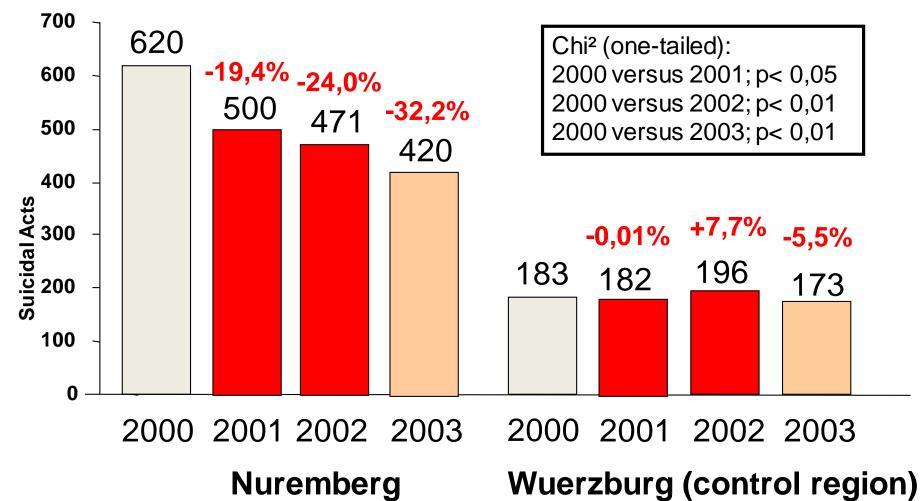






Model project "Nuremberg Alliance against Depression"





Hegerl et al. 2006, 2010

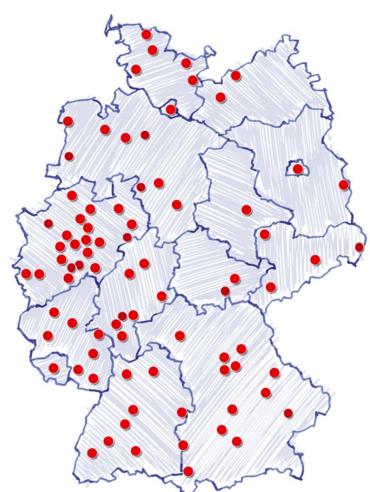
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German Alliance against Depression www.buendnis-depression.de

Currently over 80 regions in Germany have started a regional alliance against depression





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European Alliance Against Depression (EAAD)

Non-profit association since 2008 Aims:

- to promote the implementation of regional alliances against depression
- better care for depressed patients & to prevent suicidal behaviour
- 4-level intervention approach
- implementation in more than 100 regions from 21 countries
- best practice example according to the WHO Suicide Report and the Green Paper of the European Commission



Project meeting Colares, Portugal, 2013

HEGERL U, RUMMEL-KLUGE C, VÄRNIK A, ARENSMAN E, KOBURGER N (2013): Alliances against Depression – a community based approach to target depression and to prevent suicidal behaviour. Neurosci Biobehav Rev 37: 2404-2409.

EAAD Members to date (2017)



NMAHP Research Unit, University of Stirling

Albania: Estonia:

Community Centre for Health and Wellbeing Est-Sw MH and Suicidology Institute (ERSI)

Prof. Dr. Airi Värnik

Australia:

New South Wales: Black Dog Institute Western Australia:

WA Primary Health Alliance

Austria:

pro mente tirol Prof. Dr. Ullrich Meise, Mag. Angela Ibelshäuser

Svlvia Lohmever

Belgium:

LUCAS Katholieke Universiteit Leuven Prof. Dr. Chantal van Audenhove

Belarus:

Vitebsk State Medical University Prof. Andrei Kirpichenka

Bulgaria

Institute for Population and Human Studies, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences Dr. Anna Alexandrova-Karamanova

Canada:

Mental Health Commission of Canada Mr. Edward Mantler

Chile:

Universidad Austral de Chile Facultad Medicina, Instituto Neurociencias Clinicas

Dr. Thomas Baader

France: URC FCO

Karine Chevreul www.urc-eco.fr

Greece:

EPAPSY- Association for Regional Development and Mental Health

Prof. Stelios Stylianidis, Panagiotis Chondros Poland:

Germany:

German Depression Foundation (Stiftung Deutsche Depressionshilfe) Prof. Dr. Ulrich Hegerl

Hungary:

Végeken Egészséglélektani Alapítvány

András Székely

Ireland:

National Suicide Research Foundation

Dr. Ella Arensman

Italy

South Tyrol: EOS Genossenschaft

Rome:

Sapienza University of Rome, Department of

Neurosciences

Suicide Prevention Center, Sant'Andrea

Hospital

Prof. Maurizio Pompili

Kosovo: Turkey:

QENDRA E SHËNDETIT MENDOR NË PRIZREN Uludag University, Bursa Dr. Hayriye Gulec

Italy:

DE LEO FUND ONLUS

Prof. Diego De Leo

United Kingdom:

Prof. Margaret Maxwell

Netherlands

Stiching 113 Online Dr. Jan Mokkenstorm

Norway:

Lars Mehlum M.D. Ph.D. National Centre for Suicide Research and

Prevention University of Oslo

Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology Third Department of Psychiatry

Prof. Dr. Adam Wichniak

Portugal:

EUTIMIA

Prof. Ricardo Gusmão

Slovenia:

Slovene Centre for Suicide Research, Institut Andrej Marusic, Univerza na Primorskem

Vita Postuva

Spain:

Parc de Salut Mar Barcelona, Institut de

Neuropsiquiatria i Addicions

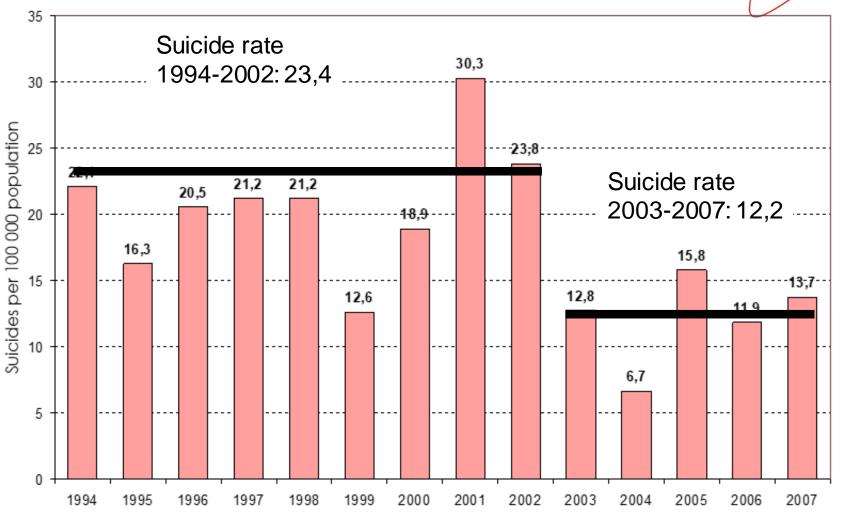
CIBERSAM

Dr. Victor Pérez Sola

Suicide rates in Regensburg before and after the "Regensburg Alliance against Depression"

EUROPEAN ALLIANCE AGAINST DEPRESSION

(HÜBNER-LIEBERMANN et al 2010: Gen Hosp Psychiatry 32: 514-518)

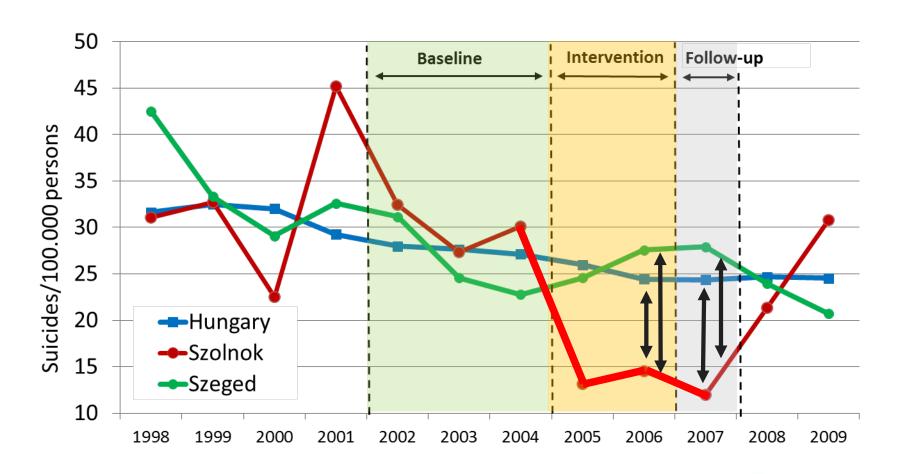


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Szolnok Alliance against Depression: suicide rates compared to the whole country (p=.017) as well as a control region (p=.0015) (Szekely et al 2014, PLoS ONE)



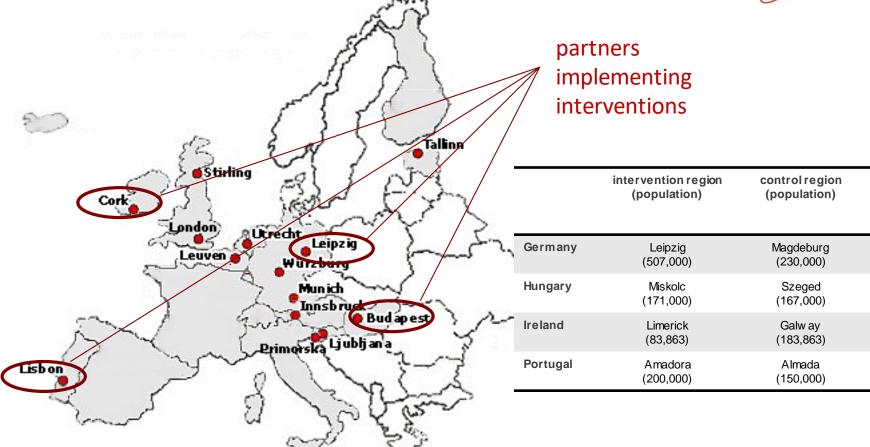






OSPI-Europe





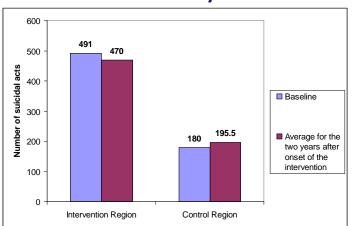




OSPI-Europe: Main outcomes on suicidal behaviour

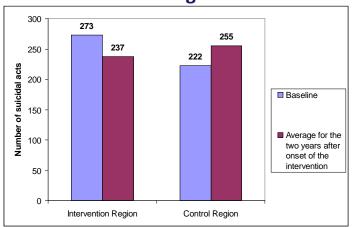


Germany



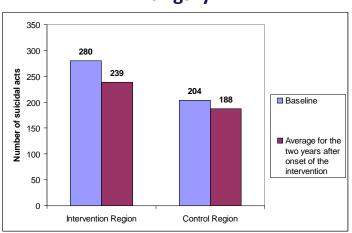
 $\chi^2 = 1.12;$ p = 0.14 (one-tailed)

Portugal



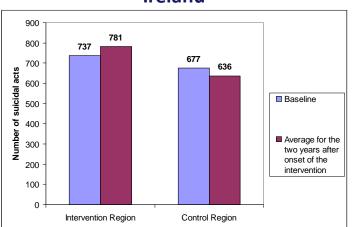
 $\chi^2 = 4.82;$ p = 0.01 (one-tailed)

Hungary



 $\chi^2 = 0.33$; p = 0.28 (one-tailed)

Ireland



 $\chi^2 = 2.55$; p = 0.06 (one-tailed)

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Ireland: process evaluation

- in 2009 and 2010, Limerick (intervention region) became the biggest unemployment 'blackspot' in Ireland because the biggest employing company closed down:
- → Loss of medical card and discontinuation of treatment for depression
- close to 80% of all police officers (Leipzig: 9,7%,
 Miscolc: 2,5%) and close to 100 % of GPs were trained:
- → Higher recognition rate of suicidal behaviour?



Railway suicide of national soccer goal keeper, 10. Nov. 2009

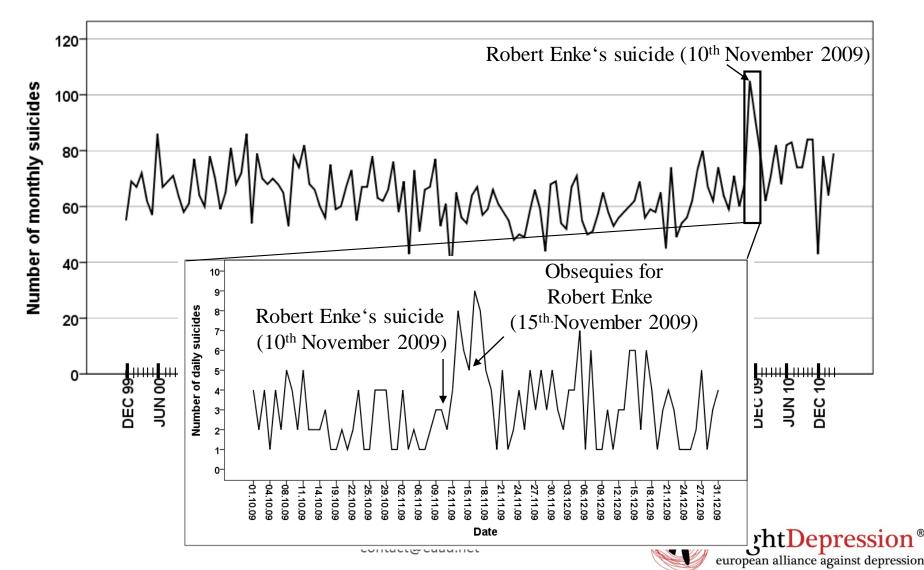






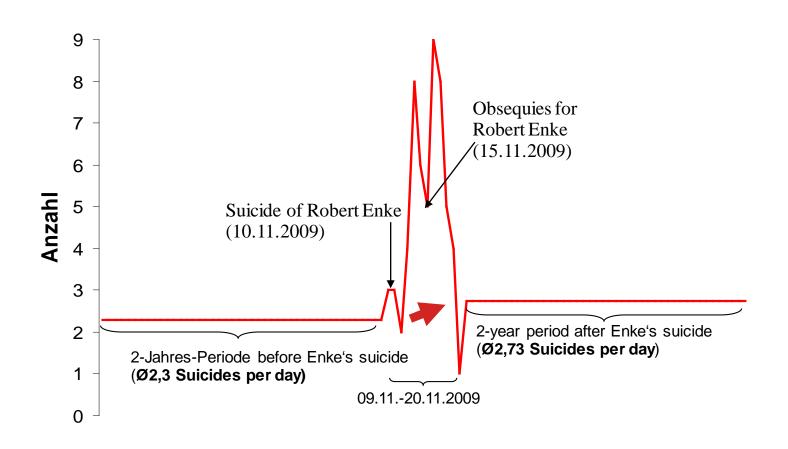
Railway suicide of Robert Enke (national goal keeper) Railway suicides per month (1999-2011, total number 8921)





Railway suicides: 2-year period before and after the suicide of R. Enke (Hegerl et al 2013, J Affect Dis)

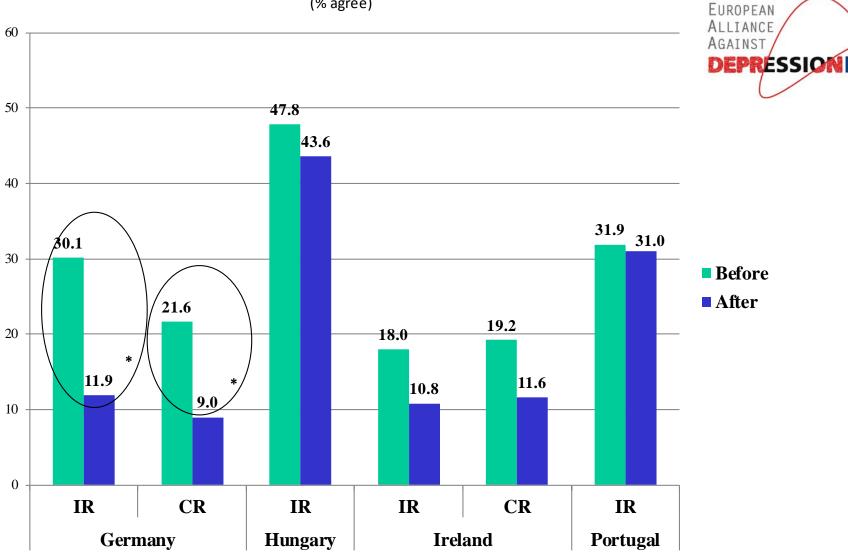






Depression is a sign of personal weakness

(% agree)



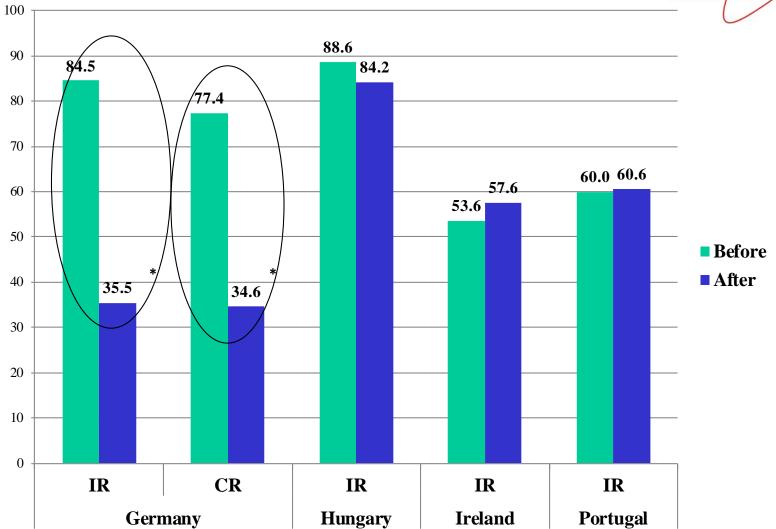
08/11/2017



"There is something admirable in not seeking help"

(% agree)





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Combine the targets depression and suicidal behaviour

- two large and overlapping mental health problems
- broader acceptance and support (about 30 % of the population is affected by depression directly or via a close relative)
- anti-suicide campaigns are risky
- focus on depression when addressing the general population, but on suicidal behaviour when addressing health professionals, gatekeepers and high risk groups





Become simultaneously active at the four levels: creates synergistic and catalytic effects





Involvement of pharmaceutical industry?





Balance between bottom-up and top-down in implementation and dissemination strategy (feeling of ownership)



Large pool of EAAD intervention materials (in 10 languages)

Professional PR-concept with

- Poster and placards
- Leaflets and booklets
- Cinema and TV spots
- Flyers
- Videos, CD-ROMs, ect.

Educational packages

- for media (media guide)
- for PCPs: detailed 5-hour and 3-day training programs
- for patients/relatives: e.g. information materials, videotapes
- for community facilitators (teacher, priests, defence forces, policemen, social workers, geriatric caregivers, pharmacists)

Train-the-trainer workshop packages

Support of self help activities

- IFightDepression-tool
- Brochures, videos, CD-ROM
- Emergency card
- Discussion forum (internet)
- Sleep regulation APP





iFightDepression Online Self-management tool





Fight Depression

WELCOME! NICE THAT YOU ARE HERE!

- The iFightDepression tool is an internet-based self-management programme for individuals experiencing milder forms of depression. It is free of charge and is intended to help individuals to self-manage their symptoms of depression and to promote recovery. The tool is used with the support of a trained guiding health professional, "guided" meaning that it is used with support from a general practitioner or mental health professional.
- If you are experiencing depression and are interested in FightDepression, we kindly ask you to understand that use of the tool is only possible with the help of a guidting healthcare professional. We recommend that you contact your healthcare professional to speak about other options of support and treatment that may be helpful for you.
- If you are a healthcare professional and are interested in implementing the tool within your practice, please email if ightdepression@eaad.net for more information.

E-learning tool for health professionals has been developed



INTUITIVE MOBULARE

BEDIENUNG

Our partners
University of Stirling
National Suicide Research Foundation

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- iFightDepression self-management tool and website available for broad use
 - Tool:
 - Guided, internet-based, free to use
 - 2 versions (adults 25+, young people 15-24)
 - 6 core workshops, mood monitoring, worksheets, help contacts
 - 8 languages: English, German, Spanish, Catalan, Hungarian, Estonian, Bulgarian, Dutch, Italian
 - Website: 13 countries, 12 languages
 - English, German (German and Austrian), Spanish, Catalan, Hungarian,
 Estonian, Bulgarian, Portuguese, French, Basque, Dutch, Italian

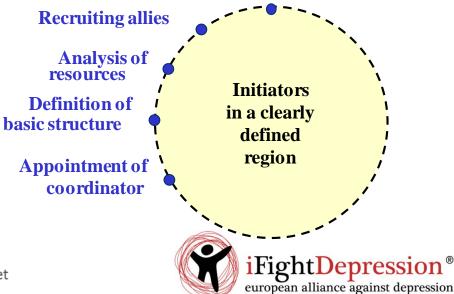


Implementation steps



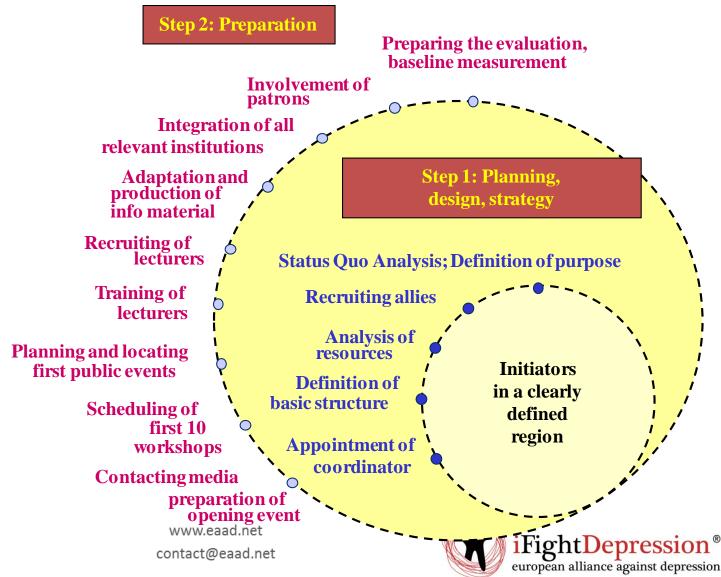
Step 1: Planning, design, strategy

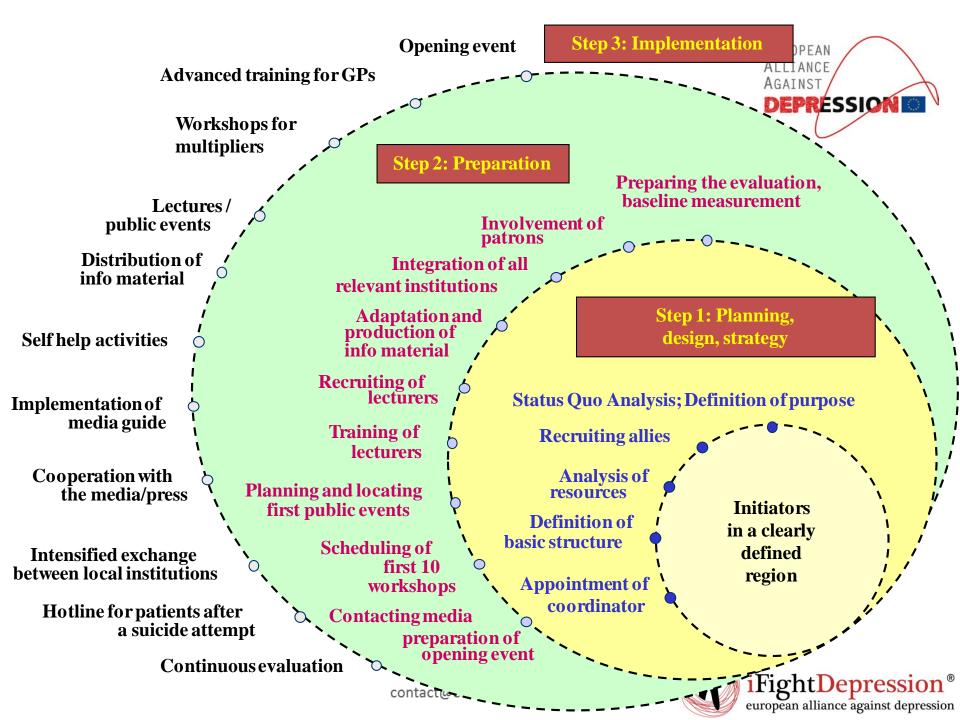
Status Quo Analysis; Definition of purpose

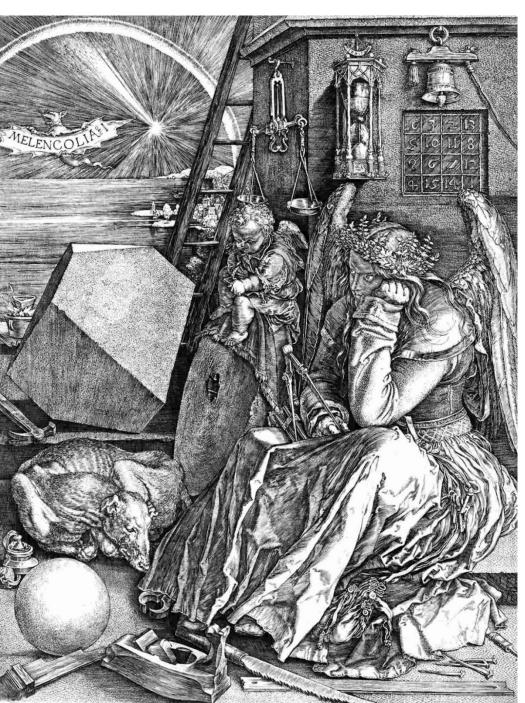


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Lessons learnt:

- 4-level intervention concept: evidence for preventive effects on suicidal behaviour from regions in Germany, Hungary and Portugal
- combine the targets depression and suicidal behaviour
- combine intervention measures
 - synergistic
 - catalytic effects
- start with a model project
- support other interested regions
- establish a national network of regional alliances (learning network, exchange experiences and intervention materials)
- balance between bottom-up and top-down elements

Thank you!