



# INTERVENTIONS AT THE POPULATION AND COMMUNITY-LEVELS FOR MENTAL, NEUROLOGICAL AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS IN LMICs

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**Interventions at the population and community levels** are important for the promotion of mental health, primary prevention of mental, neurological and substance use (MNS) disorders, identification and case detection of MNS disorders; and to a lesser degree treatment, care and rehabilitation.

- \* At the population-level, mechanisms for the delivery of these interventions include legislation, regulations, and public information campaigns.
- \*At the community level, these interventions are best delivered at schools, workplaces, and in neighbourhoods/ community groups, requiring a setting-based approach.

In pursuit of reducing the burden of mental disorders in LMICs, **identifying interventions that can be effectively and feasibly delivered at these levels** is helpful to decision-makers as it highlights where resources should be allocated, besides in the health care sector (e.g. to schools or non-governmental organizations in the community).

It also enables potential opportunities, synergies and efficiencies to be identified across multiple sectors.

#### **OBJECTIVES**

This study aims to identify "best practice" and "good practice" interventions at the population- and community- levels along the continuum of care in low-and-middle-income countries (LMICs).

#### **METHODS**

A narrative review approach was used given the need to cover a wide range of study designs and issues.

At the community level, through expert consensus, **the ACE (Assessing Cost-Effectiveness in Prevention Project) grading system** was used to differentiate "best practice" interventions with sufficient evidence from "good practice" interventions with limited but promising evidence.

## "BEST PRACTICE" AND "GOOD PRACTICE" INTERVENTIONS

★ Best practice The rest are good practice interventions

	Delivery platform elivery subplatfori	Promotion and m primary prevention	Identification and case detection	Treatment, care and rehabilitation
POPULATION WIDE	and regulation	★ Laws and regulations to reduce demand for alcohol use		
		★ Laws to restrict access to means of self-harm/suicide		
		Child protection laws		
		Improved control of neurocysticercosis		
	Information/ awareness	Mass public awareness campaigns		
COMMUNITY	Workplace	Integrating mental health promotion strategies such as stress reduction and awareness of alcohol and drug misuse into occupational health and safety policies		
	Schools	★ Universal SEL programs	Information and awareness	
		Targeted program- mes for vulnerable children	Identification and case detection in schools of children with MNS disorders	
	Neighbour- hood/ community groups	★ Parenting programs during infancy	Training of gatekee- pers, including com- munity health workers, police, and social workers in identifica- tion of MNS disorders, including self-harm	Training non-specialist community members at a neighbourhood level to assist with community based support and rehabilitation of people with mental disorders
		Early child enrichment/prescho Parenting programs for childre Gender equity and/or econom programs for vulnerable group	n ages 2–14 years ic empowerment	

MNS mental, neurological, and substance; SEL socio-emotional learning

### **CONCLUSIONS**

- Interventions have an important role to play in promoting mental health, preventing the onset, and protecting those with MNS disorders.
- Providing evidence of potential opportunities and synergies for the strengthening of mental health and human capital development across multiple sectors in LMICs is highlighted.
- Harnessing these opportunities, requires awareness of mental health as a public health and social development priority and political will to engage in collaborative arrangements across different sectors.