

Consumer-Clinician Relationships in Mental Health: A Study Based on Lived Experience



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BACKGROUND:

- > The therapeutic alliance between a clinician and a mental health consumer is associated with better symptomatic and functional outcomes.¹
- > There are few instruments developed in collaboration with researchers and people with lived mental health experience to assess consumer-clinician relationships and quality of life

METHODS:

- > This study examined the quality of the therapeutic alliance and the quality of life expressed by mental health consumers (N=76) between the ages of 20-76.
- > Interviews were conducted and questionnaires were developed by a research team comprised of consumers with lived experience about the consumer-clinician relationship (Treatment Relationship Inventory; TRI) and subjective quality of life (a modified version of the World Health Organization Quality of Life Assessment; mWHO-QOL²).
- > Correlational analyses compared total scores of the TRI and mWHO-QOL as well as the subsections within each of these instruments.

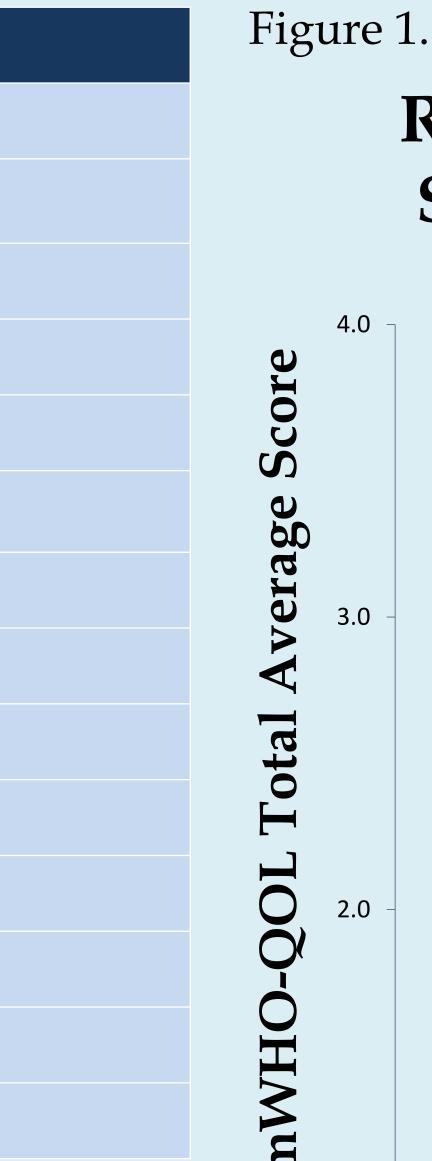
RESULTS:

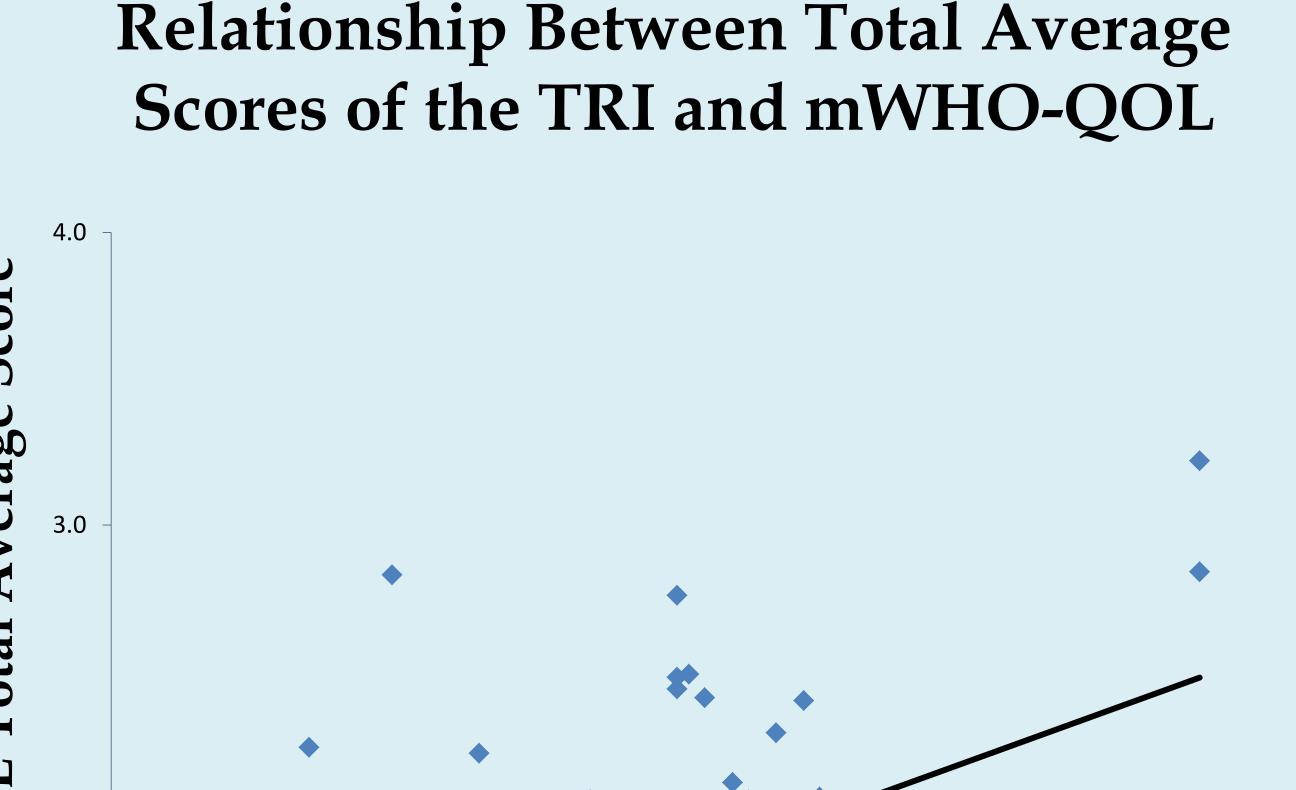
- Demographics : See Table 1.
- > Treatment Background Characteristics: See Table 2.
- > Total average scores for the TRI and the mWHO-QOL were significantly and positively correlated (r_s =.402, p<.001). See Figure 1.
- > Questionnaire Averages: See Table 3.
- > Subsections within the TRI (clinician relationship, emotional climate, interpersonal continuity, mutual trust) and the total average score for the mWHO-QOL were also significantly correlated (range of r_s =.306 to .395; all ps <.01). See Figure 2.
- > Subsections within the mWHO-QOL (physical, cognitive, emotional) and the total average score for the TRI were similarly significantly correlated (range of r_s =.237 to .350; all *p*s<.05). See Figure 2.
- > Specific subsections between the instruments also showed significant correlations (range of r_s =.252 to .378; all ps<.05). See Figure 2.

DISCUSSION:

- Findings suggest a strong therapeutic alliance and high quality of life have a close relationship.
- > Certain aspects of the therapeutic alliance and quality of life have a stronger association than others.
- > Further research efforts will help elucidate characteristics of the therapeutic alliance that improve treatment and quality of life for mental health consumers.

TABLE 1. DEMOGRAPHICS	
	Percent
Mean (SD) Age=46 (14.18)	
Gender	
Female	42.7%
Race	
African American	26.7%
American Indian	1.3%
White	54.7%
Multi-Racial	16.0%
Other	1.3%
Ethnicity	
Hispanic/Latino	14.5%
Employed vs. Unemployed	
Employed	35.5%

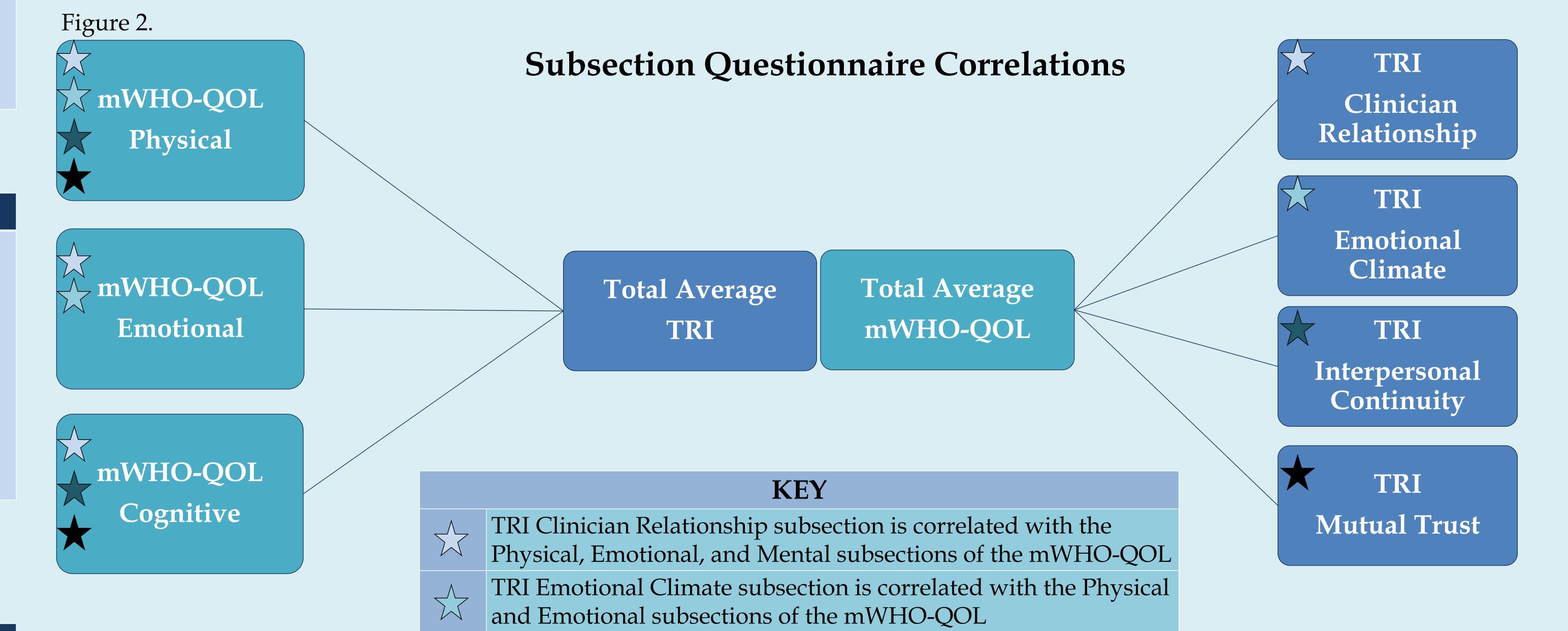




TRI Total Average Score

TABLE 2. TREATMENT BACKGROUND	
	Percent
Mean(SD) # of Clinicians	
Lifetime= 8.24 (7.39)	
Most Influential Clinician Type	
Psychiatrist	25.3%
Psychologist	22.7%
Psychiatric Nurse	1.3%
Social Worker	36.0%
Mental Health Counselor	12.0%
Other	2.7%
1st Encounter with Mental Health Field	
Inpatient	42.1%
Outpatient	57.9%

TABLE 3. QUESTIONNAIRE AVERAGES	
	Average Score
TRI Total Average	1.82
Clinician Relationship	1.74
Emotional Climate	1.72
Interpersonal Continuity	1.79
Mutual Trust	1.75
mWHO-QOL Total Average	2.21
Physical	2.36
Emotional	2.08
Mental	2.13



TRI Interpersonal Continuity subsection is correlated with the

TRI Mutual Trust subsection is correlated with the Physical and

Physical and Mental subsections of the mWHO-QOL

Emotional subsections of the mWHO-QOL

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- Mcguire-Snieckus, R., McCABE, R., Catty, J., Hansson, L., & Priebe, S. (2007). A new scale to assess the therapeutic
- relationship in community mental health care: STAR. Psychological medicine, 37(01), 85-95.
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