Question 5: What information tools are needed for high quality systems management?

Insights from investing in a roadmap for mental health research

David McDaid

PSSRU, LSE Health & Social Care and European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies, London School of Economics and Political Science

E-mail: d.mcdaid@lse.ac.uk

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Disclosure

During the past two years I have received educational grant(s), honorariums and travel expenses from the following commercial organisations:

Hill & Knowlton, H Lundbeck A/S and Otsuka Pharmaceuticals

I also have non personal pecuniary interests as I am receipt of grants and provide advice to a variety of government and not for profit funding sources and seek to obtain further funding. Organisations include:

European Commission, National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (England), UK National Institute for Health Research, Chief Scientist Office Scotland, Department of Health in England

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Insights from a Road Map

Background to development of EU Roadmap

Process

Some observations on process

Focus on some key challenges from a health economics / information tool perspective

Why a road map?

Smart thinking needed on priority setting in research

To develop an accurate picture of the ~~~~~~~~~~~~ **art**

Identifying gaps in cur~~~~~~~~~ and in research infrastructure

Settin~~~~~~~~~~ m research goals in co-ordinated way for maj~~~~~ ~lic sector research funders
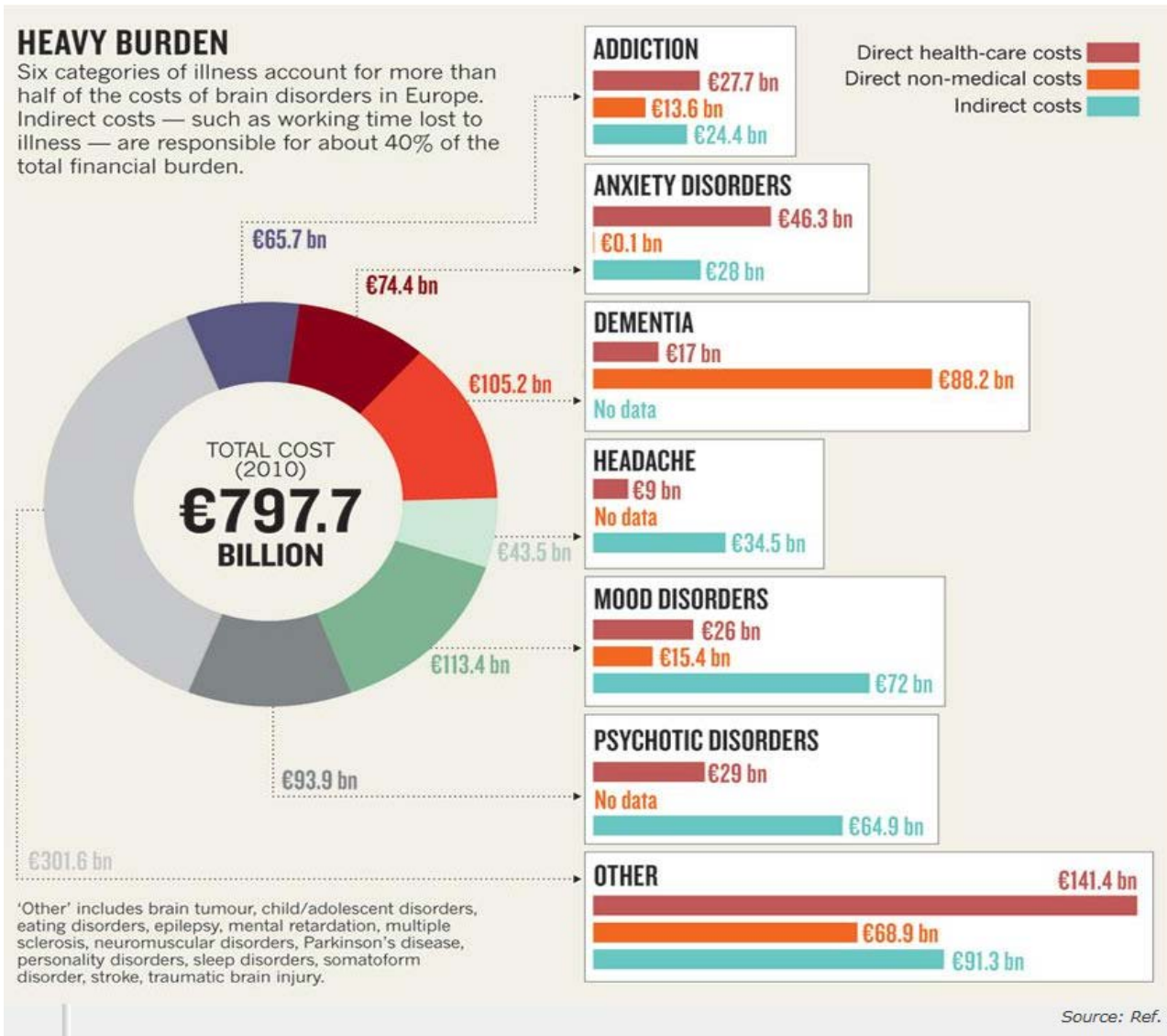
Helping to develop research capacity

Building coalitions across disciplines

Potential economic returns on research investment

Many motivations, but potentially avoidable socio-economic impacts an important driver

Motivation: Changing economic impact

HEAVY BURDEN
Six categories of illness account for more than half of the costs of brain disorders in Europe. Indirect costs — such as working time lost to illness — are responsible for about 40% of the total financial burden.

€65.7 bn
€74.4 bn
€105.2 bn

TOTAL COST (2010)
€797.7 BILLION

€43.5 bn
€113.4 bn
€93.9 bn
€301.6 bn

'Other' includes brain tumour, child/adolescent disorders, eating disorders, epilepsy, mental retardation, multiple sclerosis, neuromuscular disorders, Parkinson's disease, personality disorders, sleep disorders, somatoform disorder, stroke, traumatic brain injury.

Direct health-care costs
Direct non-medical costs
Indirect costs

ADDICTION
€27.7 bn
€13.6 bn
€24.4 bn

ANXIETY DISORDERS
€46.3 bn
€0.1 bn
€28 bn

DEMENTIA
€17 bn
€88.2 bn
No data

HEADACHE
€9 bn
No data
€34.5 bn

MOOD DISORDERS
€26 bn
€15.4 bn
€72 bn

PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS
€29 bn
No data
€64.9 bn

OTHER
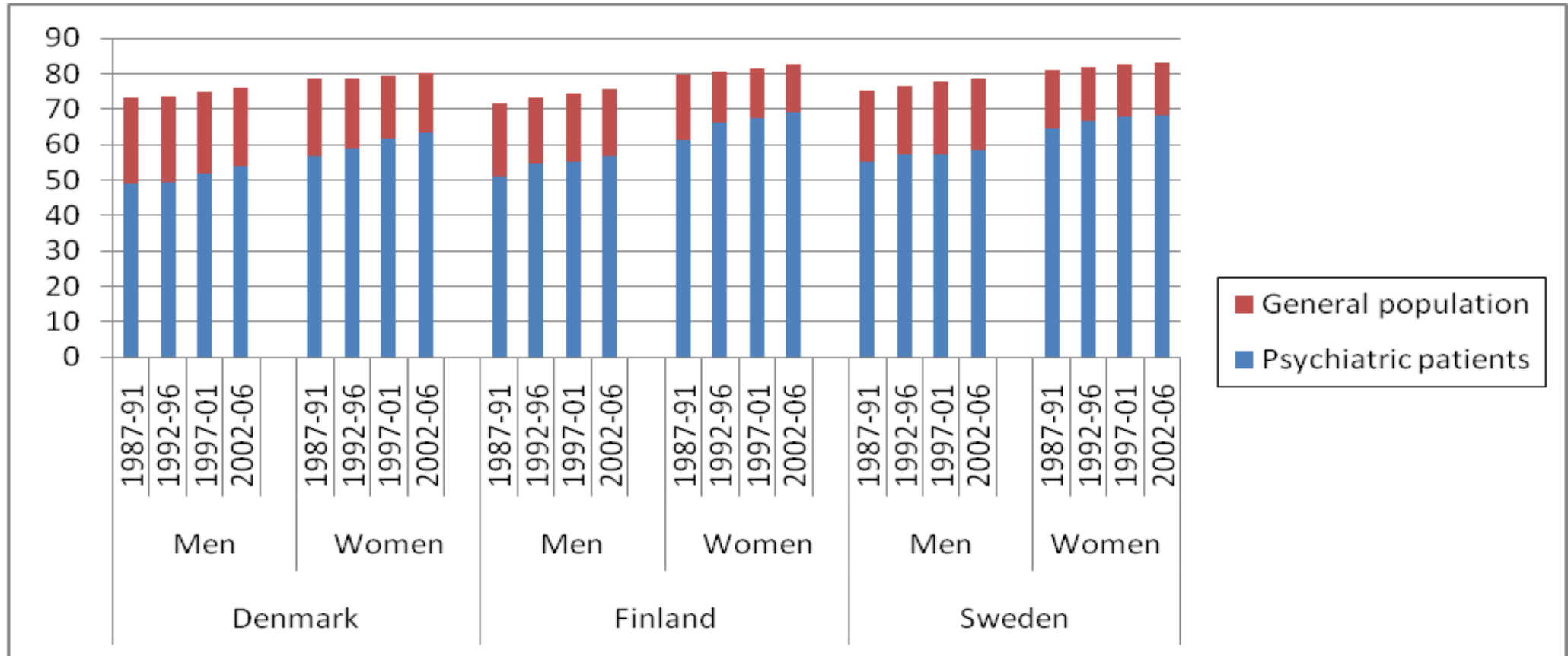€141.4 bn
€68.9 bn
€91.3 bn

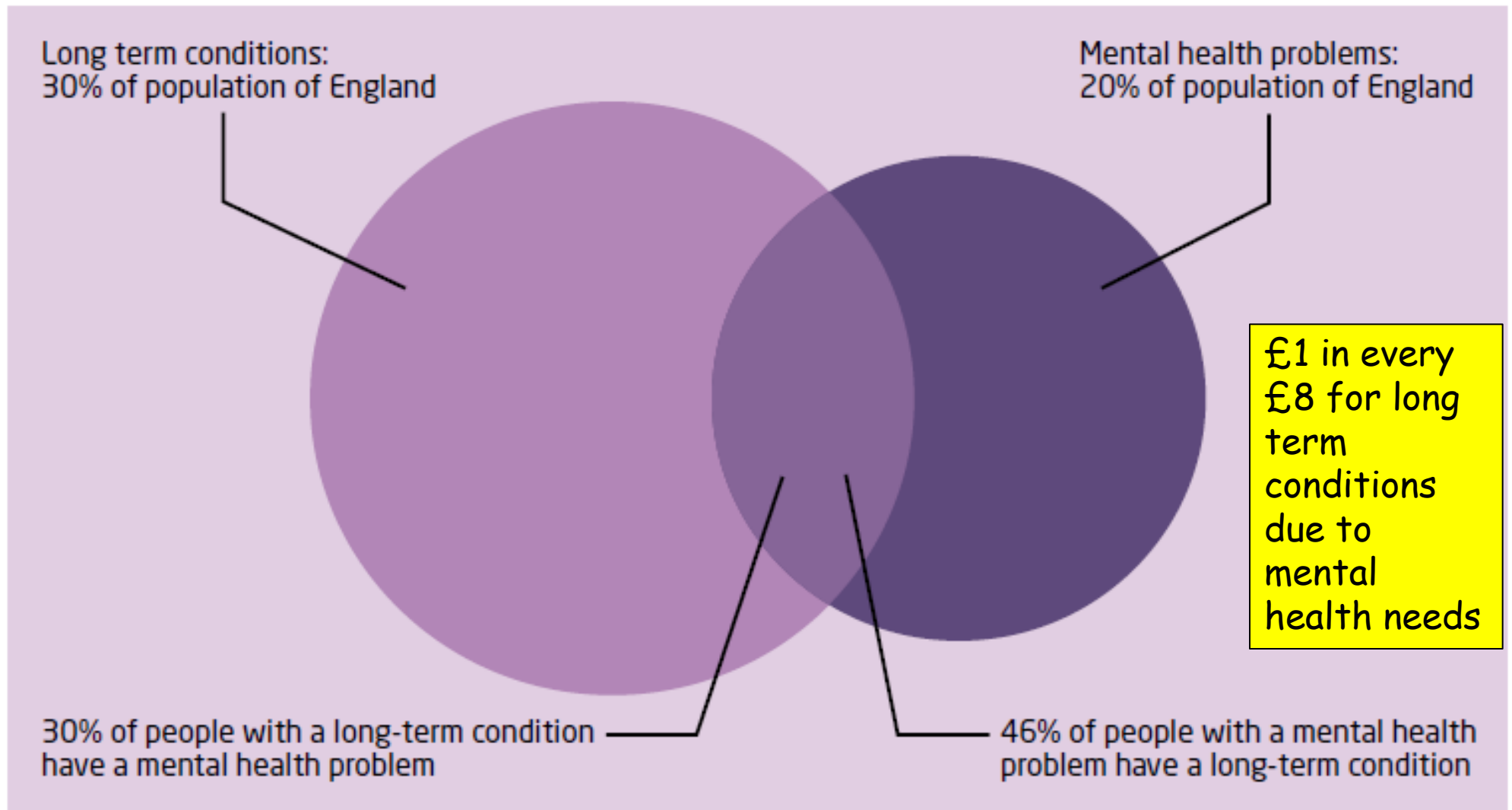Source: Ref. 1

Potentially avoidable economic impacts

**€800 billion
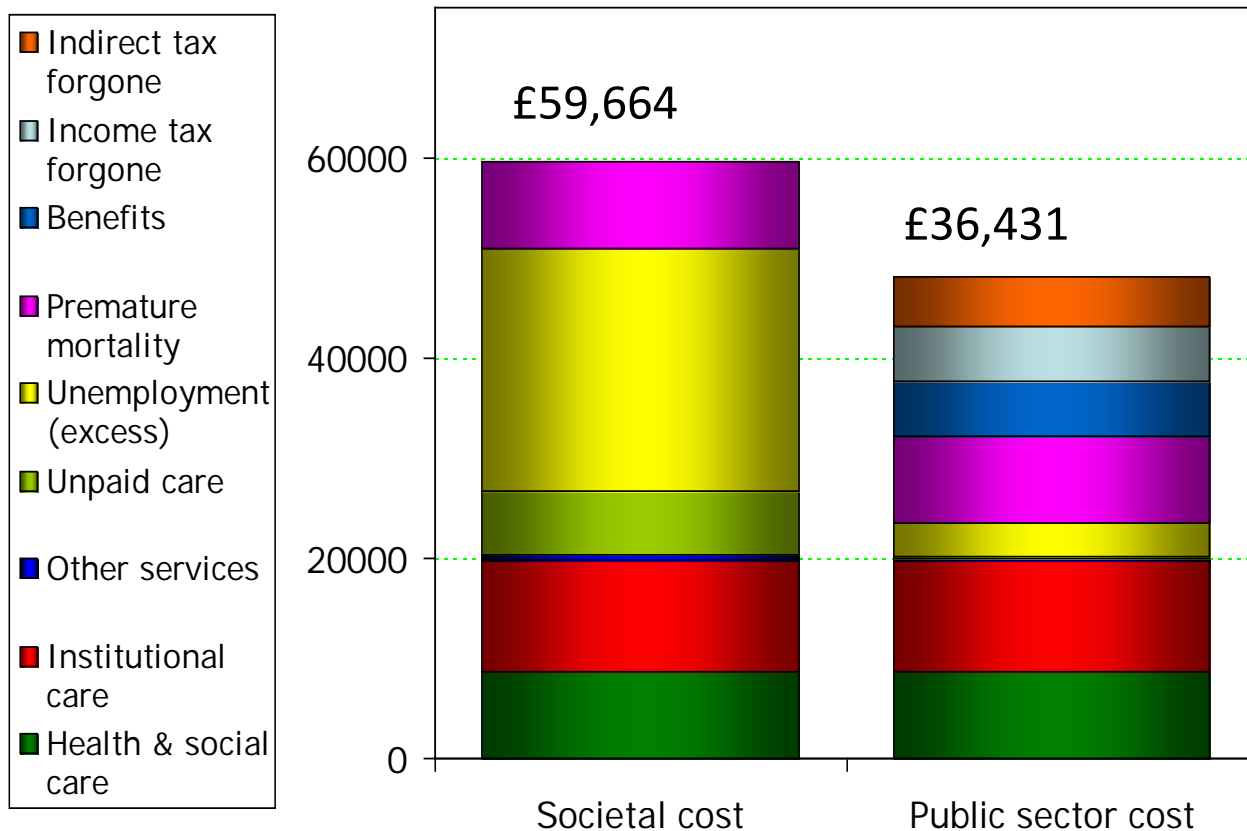Excluding co-morbidity costs**

Gustavsson, A. *et al.* Eur. Neuropsychopharmacol. 21, 718-779 (2011) and Smith K. Nature 2011

Gap between policies and practice: life expectancy for people with severe mental illness in the Nordic countries

Wahlbeck et al, BJP 2011

Overlap between long term conditions and mental health problems

Long term conditions:
30% of population of England

Mental health problems:
20% of population of England

£1 in every £8 for long term conditions due to mental health needs

30% of people with a long-term condition have a mental health problem

46% of people with a mental health problem have a long-term condition

Long Term Conditions and Mental Health,Kings Fund - Naylor, Parsonage, McDaid et al 2012

Legend:
- Indirect tax forgone
- Income tax forgone
- Benefits
- Premature mortality
- Unemployment (excess)
- Unpaid care
- Other services
- Institutional care
- Health & social care

Societal cost: £59,664
Public sector cost: £36,431

Schizophrenia has enormous personal consequences for people with the illness and for their families.

Unsurprisingly, it also has *huge economic consequences* for them, as well as for government and for society as a whole.

Total annual cost of schizophrenia in England is around **$ CAN 19 billion**.

Cost to the public sector is more than **$ CAN 11.2 billion**.

Adapted from Andrew, Knapp, McCrone, Parsonage, Trachtenberg, *Effective interventions in schizophrenia: the economic case*, PSSRU, London School of Economics, 2012.

ROAMER
A Roadmap for Mental Health Research in Europe

Comparison of the funding for research in psychiatry
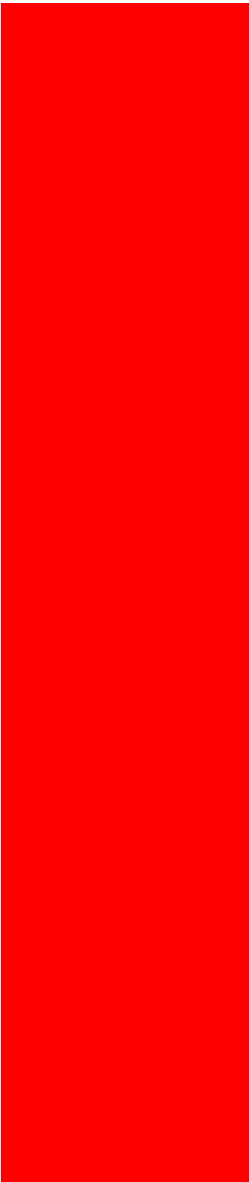**Compared to DALY, and cost of mental health in France, UK, USA in 2007**

Legend:
- % Research
- % Health expenditures
- % DALYs
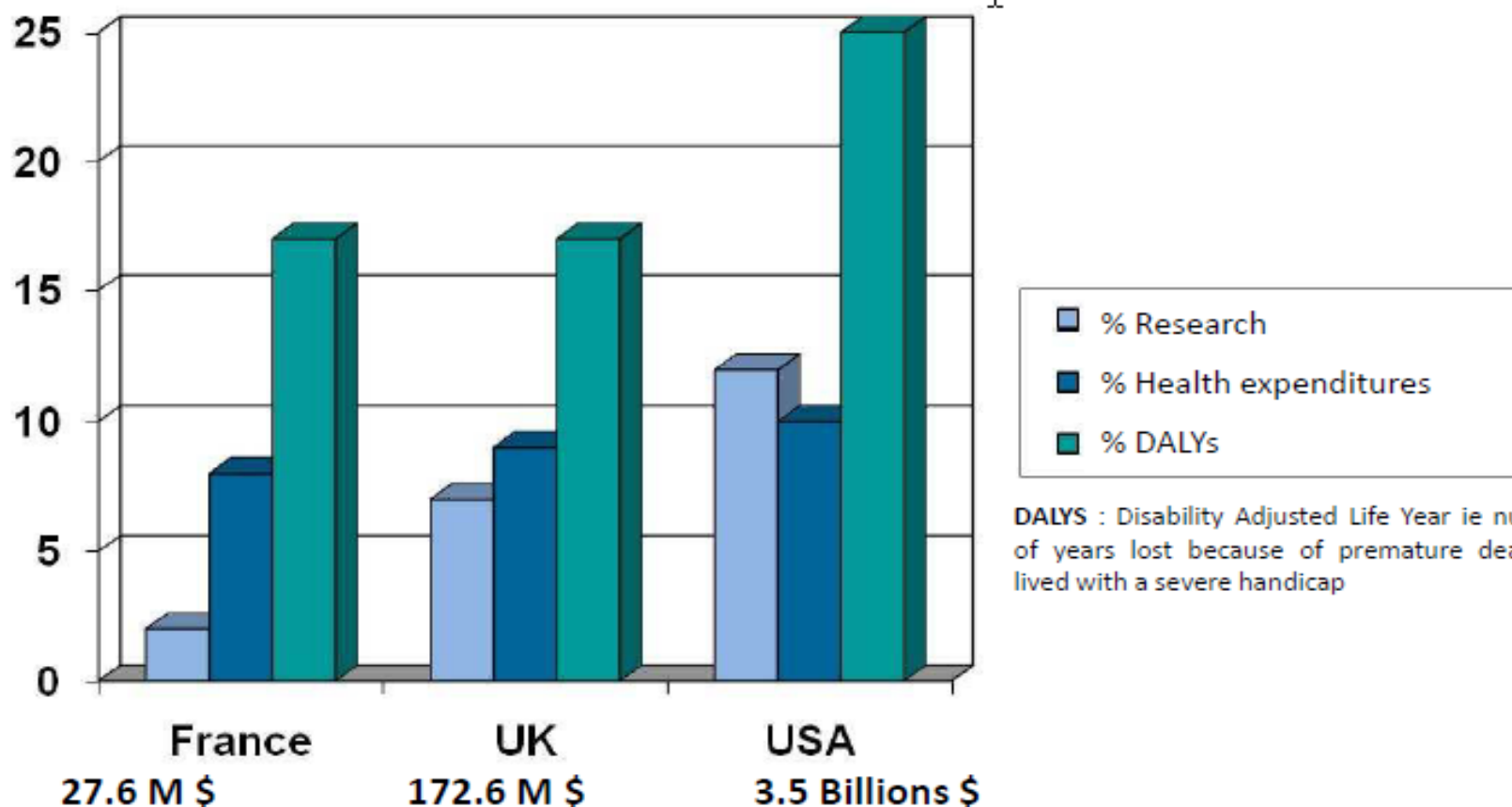
DALYS : Disability Adjusted Life Year ie number of years lost because of premature death or lived with a severe handicap

France	UK	USA
27.6 M $	172.6 M $	3.5 Billions $

Funding for research on mental disorders in France, United Kingdom and USA
Chevreul, McDaid, Farmer Teh, Prigent, La Park, Leboyer, Durand-Zaleski, 2012

Grant Agreement no. 282586

SEVENTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME

What does it take to develop a roadmap?

The ROAMER project

The **ROAMER project** is funded by the European Commission under the Framework Programme 7 (FP7), and it has sought to **meet an essential need for a coordinated and comprehensive approach to the promotion and integration of research in mental health and well-being in Europe.**
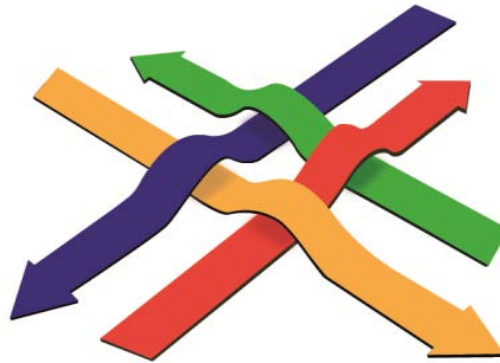
Runs from October 2011 to March 2015

Budget €2 million

The goal has been to develop **an effective and widely accepted Roadmap for Mental health and Well-being Research in Europe** <u>for the next 10-15 years</u>.

The aim is not to define specific projects to be done at short-term, but to establish and prioritise lines of research with a perspective of 10 years.

The consortium

Consortium reflects big gaps in capacity in Eastern part of Europe

Consortium members

Other participants

| Partners |
| --- |
| 1. Consorcio CIBER para el Área Temática de Salud Mental |
| 2. King's College London, Institute of Psychiatry |
| 3. Fondation FondaMental |
| 4. European Clinical Research Infrastructures Network |
| 5. Maastricht University Medical Centre |
| 6. Technical University of Dresden |
| 7. London School of Economics |
| 8. University of Heidelberg, Central Institute of Mental Health Mannheim |
| 9. Nordic School of Public Health |
| 10. University of Naples |
| 11. Semmelweis University Budapest |
| 12. University of Manchester |
| 13. Cambridge University, Trevor Robbins |
| 14. CF consulting |

Structure
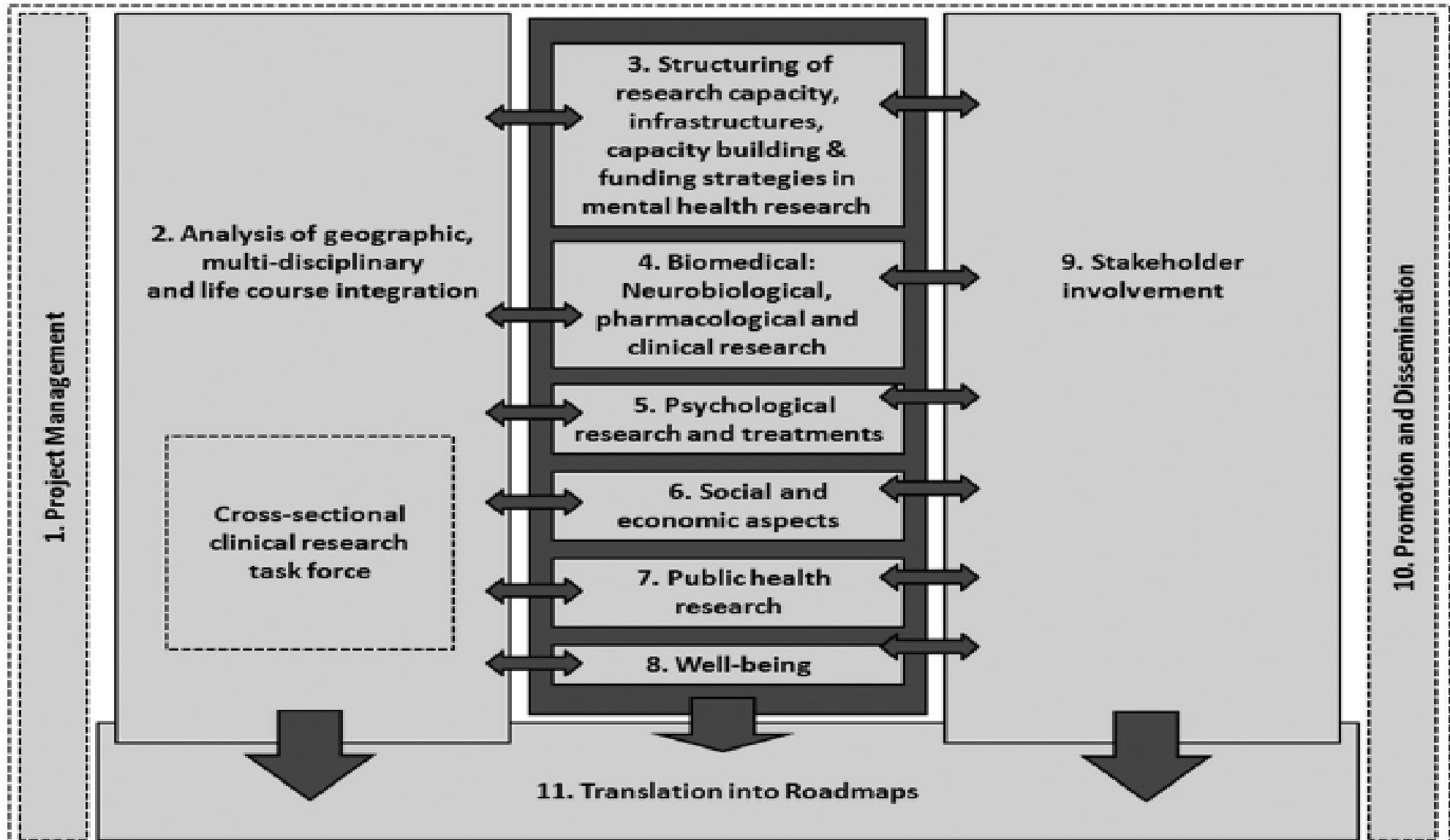
**Highly iterative process and space to think**

Face to face meetings and workshops

Delphi process to identify gaps and areas for research

Surveys and involvement of even wider groups of experts in prioritisation process

Priorities then identified in all areas covered

Will be used to inform European Commission's own Scientific Research Programme Horizon 2020
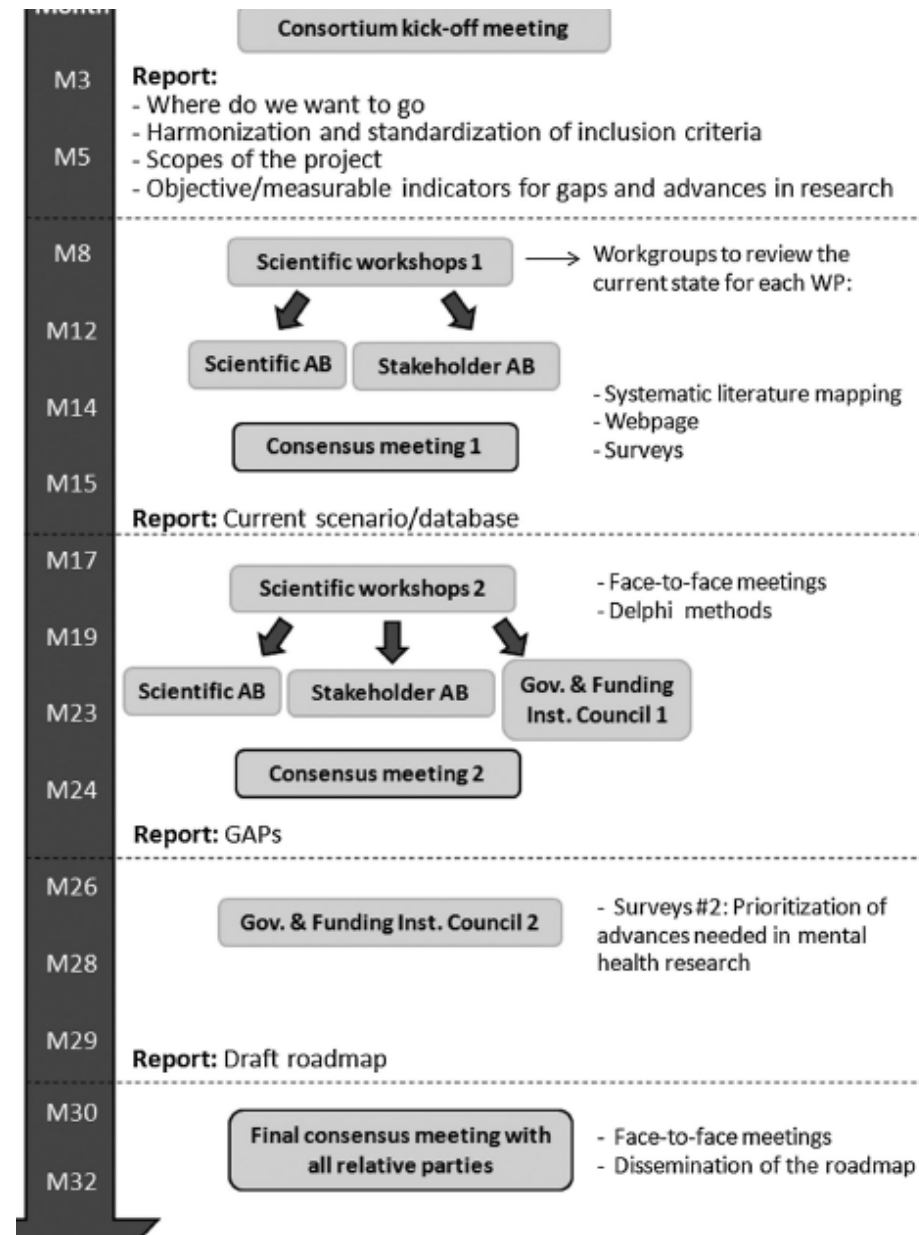
What else does it take to develop a roadmap?

Buy in and engagement from many different groups

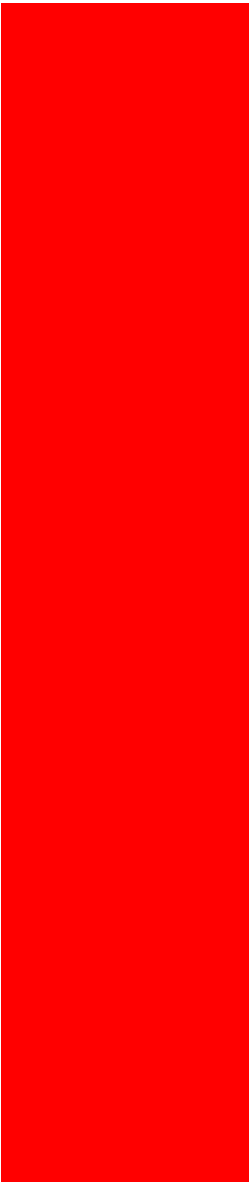Lots of meetings

Patience

Diplomatic skills

Time for people to network across disciplines

Space for blues skies thinking – and not just from the 'usual interest groups'

Good links with research funders and policy makers

Some examples of critical gaps

- <u>Multi-morbidity</u> and <u>diagnostic classification systems</u>
- Lack of infrastructure and lack of information on the <u>actual use</u> of psychological therapies in many countries
- Little evaluation on effectiveness & cost effectiveness of <u>anti-stigma and social inclusion</u> measures
- Opportunities for greater focus on <u>service user led</u> research
- More on mechanisms to develop more <u>personalised medicine</u> strategies
- A lack of evidence on effectiveness of policies to <u>promote mental health and wellbeing</u>.

Examples of health economic research issues and information tools

Where are economic study authors based?

Countries of authors weighted for population
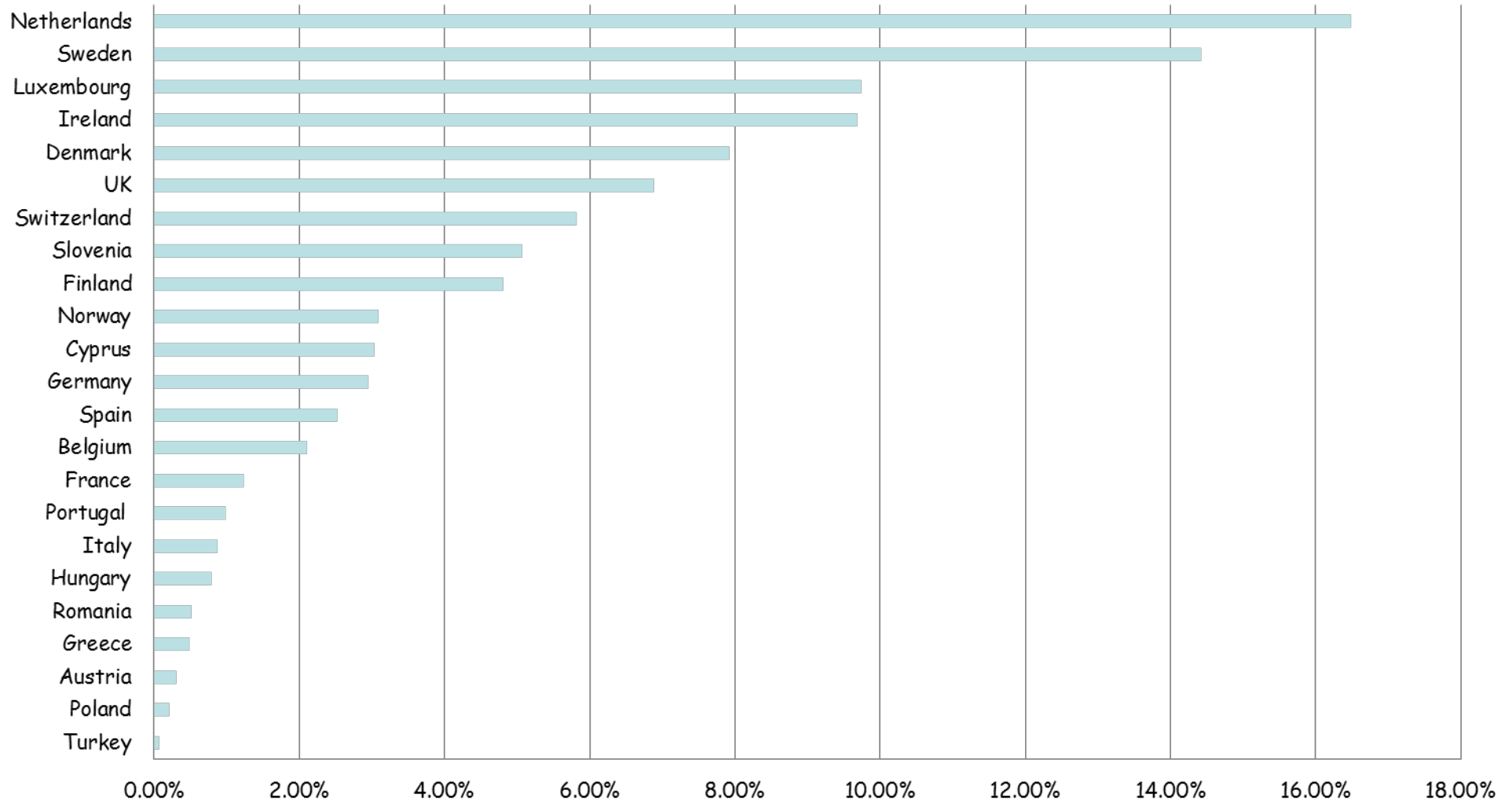
Priority economic issues for roadmap

Performance assessment of complex mental health systems, looking at difference in system structures across Europe, including role of different incentives and regulatory environments

Assessing **budgetary and economic implications** of **task shifting**, changing responsibilities for the delivery of care.

Economic evaluation of different **combinations of interventions**

Economic evaluation of **new modes of delivery**: use of **digital technologies and apps**, personalised treatment algorithms

Assessing **economic impact of actions to tackle multi-morbidity**

Analysis of **interventions and impacts beyond health systems**: housing, debt management programmes, employment, anti-stigma initiatives

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Abstract

Background

Methods

Results

Discussion

Conclusions

Abbreviations

Competing interests

Authors' contributions

Acknowledgements

References

Research article

Highly accessed | **Open Access**

Examining the cost effectiveness of interventions to promote the physical health of people with mental health problems: a systematic review

A-La Park[1][*], **David McDaid**[1][2], **Prisca Weiser**[3], **Carolin Von Gottberg**[3], **Thomas Becker**[4], **Reinhold Kilian**[4] and **for the HELPS Network**

* Corresponding author: A-La Park A.Park@lse.ac.uk ▾ Author Affiliations

1 Personal Social Services Research Unit, London School of Economics and Political Science, London, UK

2 European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies, London School of Economics and Political Science, London, UK

3 Department of Psychosomatic Medicine, Psychotherapy/Psychosomatic, Mainz, Germany

4 Department of Psychiatry II, Ulm University, Bezirkskrankenhaus

Opportunities for further strengthening knowledge on economic case

Potential economic benefits of risk reduction

We looked at the potential economic benefits of achieving a modest 1% reduction in excess risk of diabetes and CVD across the EU in a one year period. This could avoid lifetime costs of circa €500 million.

	Diabetes (€'s millions)	CVD (€'s millions)	Total Costs Avoided (€'s millions)
Schizophrenia	€79	€37	€116
Bipolar	€40	€29	€69
Depression	€96	€205	€304

McDaid & Park 2013

Implications for information infrastructure

Ability of mental health (and other) information systems to routinely collect data on engagement, process, outputs and outcomes

Agreeing on indicators that are measureable that go beyond the conventional – not just suicide or readmission rates – e.g. social functioning, physical health

What role can new technologies play in data collection?

Addressing human capacity and infrastructure challenges across all of Canada

So can a road map for research help?

Yes – but needs time – 3 years for Roamer

Needs buy in from across scientific and stakeholder communities

Helpful to have some focus on cross cutting issues and not just stay within different research 'silos'

Requires good leadership, diplomatic skills good communication channels

To increase chance to make a difference must ensure engagement with research commissioners from the very beginning

For more information

For more information on the European Road Map for Mental Health Research

http://www.roamer-mh.org/