

## **Mental Health**

### A person-centred approach

*Mental Health:* A person-centred approach aligns leading mental health research with the human connections that can and should be made in mental health care. It seeks to deepen readers' understanding of themselves, the work they do, and how this intersects with the lives and crises of people with mental health illness.

This book adopts a storytelling approach, which encourages engagement with the lives and needs of consumers and carers in mental health. It has a nursing focus but considers the broader health context and a range of practice settings.

Each chapter features learning objectives, reflective and critical thinking questions, extension activities and further reading. Chapters also include stories of those with direct experience recovering from mental illness, using mental health services or giving mental health support.

*Mental Health: A person-centred approach* is a comprehensive resource which utilises fresh thinking to support the development of safe, high-quality, person-centred care in both the Australian and New Zealand context.

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**Edited by** 

Nicholas Procter, Helen P. Hamer, Denise McGarry, Rhonda L. Wilson and Terry Froggatt





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## Foreword: Carer

Earlier this year I was waiting to turn right at the traffic lights when I suddenly became aware of a young man standing at the pedestrian crossing on the opposite side of the road. I looked again at the handsome face. The blonde hair cut in a style I remember so well. He was wearing blue jeans and a denim jacket. My heart skipped a beat. Once again, the universe had found a way to bring him back to me for a few moments. My son, Nicholas. My son who, in November 2000, had died in the psychiatric ward of a public hospital in Adelaide. He was 26 years old.

I'd visited Nicholas in hospital shortly before he died. We went for a walk in the grounds of the hospital that day, and I noticed one of the other patients, an elderly woman, was following us. We sat down on a bench and the woman came and stood close by. After a while Nicholas got up and walked over to the woman. He put his hand on her arm very gently and in a quiet voice I heard him say, 'My mother and I are having some time together, would you mind very much moving further away?' The woman nodded and without speaking moved away a little. We started to talk but we were interrupted again; this time the woman had started to sing. Looking over at Nicholas she sang to him. The words of the song were: 'A certain smile, a certain place can lead an unsuspecting heart on a merry chase.' It was an unlikely serenade but he listened attentively to her until she finished singing, then he turned back to me, and we continued our conversation.

At that moment I knew that despite the illness, his essential kindness hadn't left him. That despite the illness, the essence of Nicholas had not changed. I knew, too, that he'd let her know that she mattered. Was valued. He did it by listening to her story. A story that she had sung to him with the words of an old love story.

In this book you will meet courageous men and women who live with mental illness, and also the people who love and care for them. You will come to know their experiences through reading their stories. It has taken trust for them to share their stories; a trust in you, that as you read them it will be with an open as well as an inquiring mind.

Are stories important? My children when they were little seemed to think so. 'Tell me a story,' was a favourite way for them to push back the night, to delay the lights being put out, or to chase away a bad dream with a happy-ever-after ending.

As a young wife and mother of newly born twins and a little one-year-old daughter, Sarah, one of my favourite times was when an invitation would come from my kindly neighbour, Vivian, to 'put the kettle on'. I'd bundle the children into the big old pram and set off to her house across the road.

Sarah had been born with a major heart abnormality and was often in need of urgent medical attention. I was often anxious in those days, and the chance to talk it over with my neighbour, to 'tell her my story' was a great release. 'Tell me about it,' Vivian would say and sitting in the sunny family room, drinking cups of tea, I'd tell her about the worries of the day.



vi

Foreword: Carer

Often, it concerned me not being able to coax Sarah to eat or even drink very much. The medication that was prescribed to help regulate her little heart also had the unfortunate side-effect of being an appetite suppressant.

'Is her colour too pale? Do her little fingers look blue to you?' I'd want to know. Sometimes, all I needed was simply reassurance that all was well. At other times we would decided that maybe it was best to call in the local doctor to have a look at Sarah. But always it was that listening ear – as well as wise counsel that my friend gave me – that was important to me.

The founders of Alcoholics Anonymous believed stories were important. The remarkable program of recovery from addiction devised by them includes the regular attendance of members at meetings, where they are encouraged to tell their stories and to listen to the stories of others. Along with the 12 steps or suggestions it is in the listening and in the telling of stories that Bill Wilson and Dr Bob believed a transformation could occur.

'Is it real or is it pretend?' my children would ask me sometimes as I'd start the bedtime story. The day that Nicholas arrived at my apartment and, looking wildly around, produced a notepad and pen and wrote 'Don't talk. We are being monitored by agents...' I knew that the pretend story he was writing was very real to him. I tried to reassure him that he was safe, but the words I wrote on the notepad that he gave me didn't help him. I knew that he was very ill, that something was terribly wrong. Eventually, I phoned a friend and together we managed to get Nicholas into my car and drive to the hospital. He was admitted immediately. A few hours later I was told that he'd been transferred to a psychiatric ward and that the diagnosis was drug-induced psychosis.

Nicholas was 22 years old when this first admission occurred. He'd been studying at university and had an ambition to become a writer. But after this time his life changed; there were more hospital admissions and he was diagnosed with mental illness and drug dependency – comorbidity.

Over the following four years there were some periods of relative well-being. Nicholas spent a number of times at a Buddhist retreat in New South Wales and learned the practice of meditation. He travelled to India and Nepal. He fell in love and told me that one day they would have an amazing child together. He tried to get back to studying again.

But drugs came back into his life, and this time the anti-psychotic medication he'd been prescribed was not effective. Nicholas rang me to tell me that he'd decided to go into hospital as a voluntary patient, to be introduced to a drug his doctor advised might help him. 'Clonazepam does have risks of major side-effects and would need to be carefully monitored', I was advised by his doctor. 'It's worth a try, Mum', he told me as I drove with him to the hospital. He was admitted and commenced the process of coming off one anti-psychotic medication and being introduced to another.

Some time later Nicholas rang me from the hospital. 'I've decided to quit drugs, Mum, and I'm going to start a methadone treatment tomorrow.' He went on to explain that it



Foreword: Carer

vii

was all arranged. The hospital would organise a taxi to take him to the nearby clinic, and then after he'd been given the methadone a taxi would be called to return him back to the hospital. He'd decided to turn his life around. A new medication for the mental illness and a new treatment to come off heroin. He rang me the night before he died and we talked about the new treatments. We ended the call as we always did: 'I love you, Mum', he told me. 'And I love you too, Nicholas...'

Three days after starting the methadone treatment combination with Clonazepam Nicholas was found dead on the floor near his hospital bed. The autopsy result was death due to mixed drug toxicity. A coroner's report two years later resulted in a verdict of 'accidental death by drug toxicity', with strong recommendations of changes to procedures by hospital administration in relation to treatment of drug withdrawal combined with certain anti-psychotic drugs.

A week after Nicholas died I had a call from the hospital's social worker, who offered to deliver his possessions that were left at the hospital. They were given to me in a green plastic bin-liner. His doona with a large blood stain. Although I'd read in the autopsy report of the internal haemmorhage he'd had moments before he died, I had not understood that reality until I saw the blood-stained doona. His Doc Martens. Blue jeans. A denim jacket. A tee shirt with 'Champion' written across the front. A portable chess set. A transistor radio. A writing pad and biro. The book he'd been reading, with a piece of paper folded as a bookmark, Gore Vidal's *Judgement of Paris*. There was also a black wallet I'd given him a few years earlier. Neatly tucked into one of the folds was a receipt. It was dated two days before he died. It was a receipt for a layby; a \$5 deposit on a black leather jacket at St Vincent de Paul's Opportunity Shop. The shop was near the clinic where Nicholas had gone to receive the methadone treatment.

In those last days he'd been creating a new life for himself –

A new medication to take away the psychosis A way out of dependency on drugs And a new-to-him black leather jacket to wear.

He'd been creating a happy-ever-after ending to his story.

To all the students reading this book, I wish you every success with your studies. It's my belief that mental illness is one of the great challenges of our time. To find a cure for schizophrenia. A medication without major side-effects. To care for people with mental illness in times of crisis with insight and compassion ... these are my hopes for you.

Margaret O'Donnell Adelaide June 2013



viii

### **Foreword: Consumer**

The best nurse I ever had walked beside me and never got in my way. She would appear unobtrusively by my side and gently encourage me to get off my bed and go for walks with her. She hardly said a thing to me, but I could feel her calmness and acceptance through all the static of my distress. Other nurses got in my way; they tore off my blankets, threatened me, berated me for being inappropriate or for not facing the world, or gave me strange looks when I expressed my pain.

In their training and professional development, nurses learn many things – much of it is irrelevant to the experience of the person using the service. I do not remember any of the nurses I encountered for their professional skills. But I do remember them for their human qualities. Above all, I remember the nurses who were kind and compassionate.

Compassion is hard to teach and impossible to enforce, but it is the single most important attribute any mental health professional needs to develop. Compassion means being able to stand in the shoes of the other and be with the person in her or his distress. It allows the helper to stand on the ledge between deflecting the other person's pain and losing herself or himself in it. Compassion takes a strong sense of self, patience and an acceptance of difference.

Unfortunately, compassion cannot thrive in services that control people and pathologise their experience. A recovery-based service promotes people's autonomy and respects their subjectivity; this is the best setting for compassion to grow. Wherever we work in the mental health system we have a responsibility to foster compassion, not only in our one-to-one relationships with the people who use the service and our colleagues, but in creating a service environment that encourages empowering and respectful relationships at all levels.

Mental Health: A person-centred approach is a recovery-based text for undergraduate nurses in Australia and New Zealand. This book is a compass on your journey to becoming a mental health nurse whose compassion service users will remember.

Mary O'Hagan



iх

	Foreword: Carer by Margaret O'Donnell	V
	Foreword: Consumer by Mary O'Hagan	viii
	About the authors	xvii
	Acknowledgements	xxi
1	Introduction to mental health and mental illness: Human connectedness	
	and the collaborative consumer narrative	1
	Nicholas Procter, Amy Baker, Kirsty Grocke and Monika Ferguson	
	Introduction	2
	A narrative approach to mental health	3
	Defining mental health and mental illness	4
	Mental health nursing	13
	Mental state assessment	16
	Recovery	17
	Collaborative practice in mental health nursing	18
	Chapter summary	21
	Critical thinking/learning activities	21
	Learning extension	21
	Further reading	22
	References	22
2	Learning through human connectedness on clinical placement:	
	Translation to practice	25
	Denise McGarry	
	Introduction	26
	Mental health (nursing) education: An overview	26
	Attitudes, expectations and positive engagement within practice	28
	Application of interpersonal skills within the mental health practicum	
	placement and other, non-mental health settings	31
	Power relations involved in the therapeutic relationship	31
	Development of emotional competence	34
	Reflective practice as a critical thinking process	34
	Clinical supervision for the beginning/novice nursing student within	
	mental health nursing	35
	Developing objectives for clinical placements	38
	The process of self-assessment and personal problem solving	40
	Reflection, self, in-action and post-placement	40
	Ethical and political influences on care	41



ж

	And off to clinical placement: Pragmatic strategies for learning	42
	Chapter summary	47
	Critical thinking/learning activities	47
	Learning extension	47
	Further reading	48
	References	48
3	The social and emotional well-being of Aboriginal Australians and the	
	collaborative consumer narrative	51
	Debra Hocking	
	Introduction	52
	Social and emotional well-being versus mental health	52
	Culture	53
	Colonisation	54
	Aboriginal worldviews	55
	Government policies	56
	The incidence of trauma	62
	The concept of healing	65
	Chapter summary	68
	Critical thinking/learning activities	68
	Learning extension	68
	Acknowledgement	69
	Further reading	69
	References	70
4	Māori mental health	72
	Jacquie Kidd, Kerri Butler and Reina Harris	
	Introduction	73
	Kawa whakaruruhau (cultural safety)	75
	Whānau ora	77
	Hauora (health) and oranga (wellness)	78
	Engagement with tangata whai i te ora: The Ten Commitments	80
	Chapter summary	86
	Critical thinking/learning activities	86
	Learning extension	87
	Further reading	87
	Deferences	87



Contents

ΧĪ

5	Assessment of mental health and mental illness	89
	Terry Froggatt and Susan Liersch-Sumskis	
	Introduction	90
	The meaning of mental health and mental health conditions	
	within assessment	90
	Therapeutic communication within the assessment process	92
	The assessment process	95
	Mental status examination	98
	Strengths-based assessment	104
	The Tidal Model	106
	Aboriginal mental health assessment	107
	Assessment in the context of forensic psychiatry	107
	Diagnosis of mental illness	110
	Chapter summary	113
	Critical thinking/learning activities	113
	Learning extension	114
	Further reading	114
	References	114
6	Legal and ethical aspects in mental health care	117
	Helen P. Hamer, Anthony J. O'Brien and Debra Lampshire	
	Introduction	118
	A legal and ethical framework for practice	118
	Procedural justice and mental health nursing	126
	Alternatives to compulsory treatment and the role of advance directives	
	and crisis plans	129
	Mental health legislation in the year 2042	130
	Chapter summary	133
	Critical thinking/learning activities	133
	Learning extension	133
	Further reading	133
	References	134
7	Mental health and substance use	137
	Rhonda L. Wilson	
	Introduction	138
	Harm minimisation	138
	Overview of substance-use problems	139



xii

	An overview of drugs and the effects they have on people	140
	Reasons people use drugs and alcohol	145
	An holistic framework for understanding people who use drugs and those	
	who misuse drugs	146
	Mental illness and substance-use problems in combination with each other	158
	Mental health and drug and alcohol models of care	158
	Chapter summary	162
	Critical thinking/learning activities	162
	Learning extension	162
	Acknowledgement	162
	Further reading	163
	References	163
8	Nutrition, physical health and behavioural change	165
	Denise McGarry	
	Introduction	166
	Prevalence	167
	Comorbidity	168
	Common physical illnesses and conditions	174
	Interventions	187
	Chapter summary	191
	Critical thinking/learning activities	191
	Learning extension	191
	Further reading	192
	References	192
9	Mental health of people of immigrant and refugee backgrounds	197
	Nicholas Procter, Asma Babakarkhil, Amy Baker and Monika Ferguson	
	Introduction	198
	What is meant by the terms refugee, immigrant and asylum seeker?	200
	Temporary Protection Visas	201
	Mental health of people of immigrant and refugee background	202
	Culture and explanatory models in mental health	204
	Isolation	207
	Engagement with mainstream mental health services	208
	Traumatic stress	209
	Access and engagement when in distress	211
	Trust and human connectedness in mental health	211



	212
Older people of immigrant background	212
Chapter summary	213
Critical thinking/learning activities	213
Learning extension	214
Further reading	215
References	215
10 Gender, sexuality and mental health	217
Helen P. Hamer, Joe MacDonald, Jane Barrington and Debra Lampshire	
Introduction	218
Gender and health	223
Culturally competent human connectedness	224
Interpersonal abuse and psychological trauma	229
Interpersonal trauma and mental health	231
Trauma-informed care	233
Chapter summary	239
Critical thinking/learning activities	239
Learning extension	240
Further reading	240
References	240
11 Mental health of children and young people	244
Rhonda L. Wilson and Serena Riley	
Introduction	245
Respect for young people	245
Developing a rapport with young people	246
Developmental stages	248
Reducing risk and vulnerability	249
Mental health promotion, prevention and early intervention for	
young people	252
Common mental health conditions in young people	256
Chapter summary	258
Critical thinking /learning activities	258
Learning extension	258
Acknowledgement	259
Further reading	259
References	259

Contents

xiii



xiv

1.	2 Mental health of older people	262
	Helen P. Hamer, Debra Lampshire and Sue Thomson	
	Introduction	263
	Recovery	266
	Culture of older people	267
	Human connectedness	268
	When things go wrong: Common mental illnesses	271
	Cognitive decline, depression, delirium or dementia? Getting	
	the diagnosis right	273
	An ethical framework to underpin practice	277
	The future of older people's mental health nursing	278
	Chapter summary	281
	Critical thinking/learning activities	281
	Learning extension	281
	Further reading	282
	References	282
13	B Rural and regional mental health	287
	Rhonda L. Wilson	
	Introduction	288
	What is rural?	288
	Overview of the rural and regional clinical context	291
	Prevalence of mental health problems in rural and regional communities	294
	Rural mental health promotion and prevention	297
	Travel implications for rural people with mental health care needs	303
	Natural disasters and rural implications	304
	Agriculture, mining and itinerant workforces	305
	Chapter summary	306
	Critical thinking/learning activities	306
	Learning extension	307
	Acknowledgement	307
	Further reading	307
	References	308



14 Mental health in the interprofessional context	311
Denise McGarry and Anne Storey	
Introduction	312
Historical professional precedents	312
Arguments for an interprofessional mental health workforce	313
The composition of the mental health workforce: Preparation and	
scope of practice	314
Regulation of the mental health workforce	321
Effectiveness of interprofessional workforces	323
Looking after yourself	326
Chapter summary	333
Critical thinking/learning activities	333
Learning extension	333
Further reading	333
References	334
15 Conclusions: Looking to practice	336
Nicholas Procter	
Introduction	337
A message of leadership	337
The need to self-question	337
Clinical mentoring and empowerment	338
References	340
Index	341





xvii

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xviii.

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xix

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