

The Differential Effects of Psychiatrists' & Patients' Prior Experiences on Views about Psychiatric Electroceutical Interventions

Joshua E. Cunningham¹, Robyn Bluhm², Eric D. Achtyes^{3,4}, Aaron M. McCright⁵, Laura Y. Cabrera^{6,7}

¹ College of Human Medicine, MSU, East Lansing, MI, USA; ² Department of Philosophy & Lyman Briggs College, MSU, East Lansing, MI, USA; ³ Division of Psychiatry & Behavioral Medicine, MSU College of Human Medicine, Grand Rapids, MI, USA; ⁴ Network180, Grand Rapids, MI, USA; ⁵ Department of Sociology, MSU, East Lansing, MI, USA; ⁶ Center for Neural Engineering, Department of Engineering Science & Mechanics, PSU, University Park, PA, USA; ⁷ Rock Ethics Institute, PSU, University Park, PA, USA.

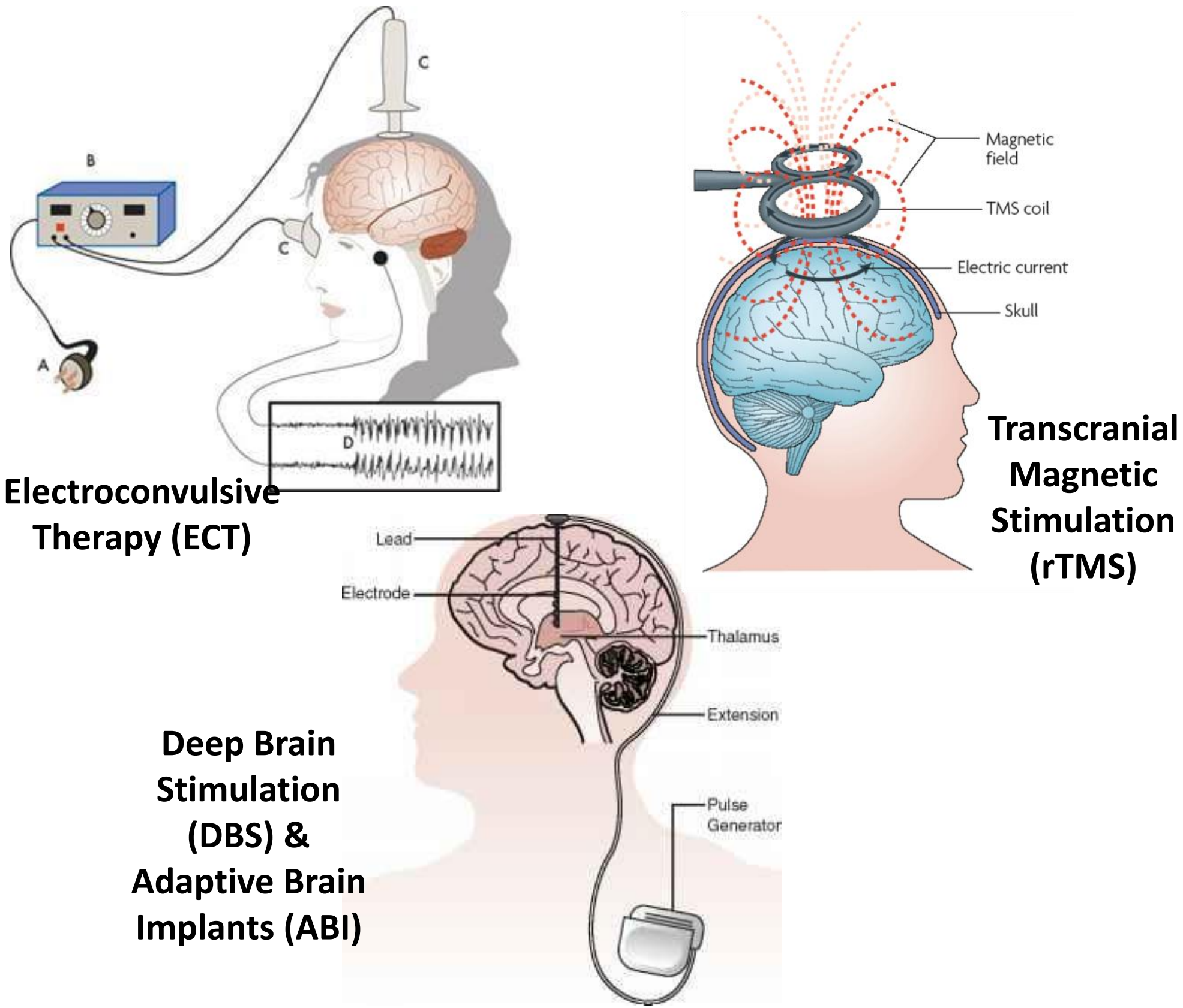
BACKGROUND

- Patients' attitudes toward ECT become more positive after receiving treatment with ECT [1,2].
- Psychiatrists' positive attitudes toward ECT [3,4] are not influenced consistently by prior experience with or knowledge of ECT [3,5].
- Prior experience & familiarity may shape depressed patients' & psychiatrists' views about psychiatric electroceutical interventions (PEIs).

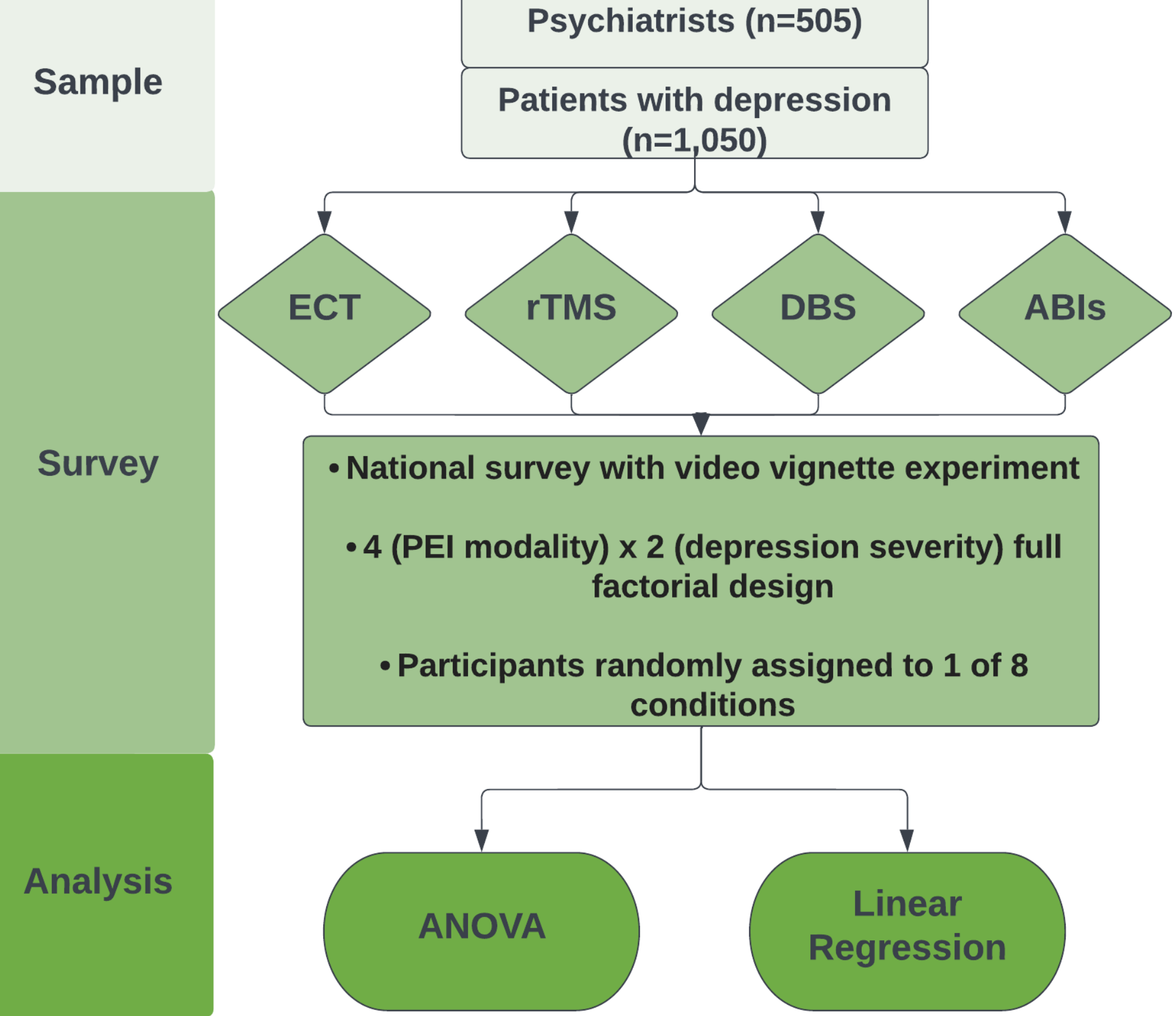
OBJECTIVES

- Examine the level of experience that depressed patients & psychiatrists have with PEIs
- Examine how PEI experience & familiarity shape depressed patients' & psychiatrists' PEI views

Figure 1. Visual Representations of PEIs



METHODS



RESULTS

Figure 2. % of Depressed Patients Who Tried a PEI for Depression (■) & Psychiatrists Who Referred or Administered a PEI within the Past Five Years (■)

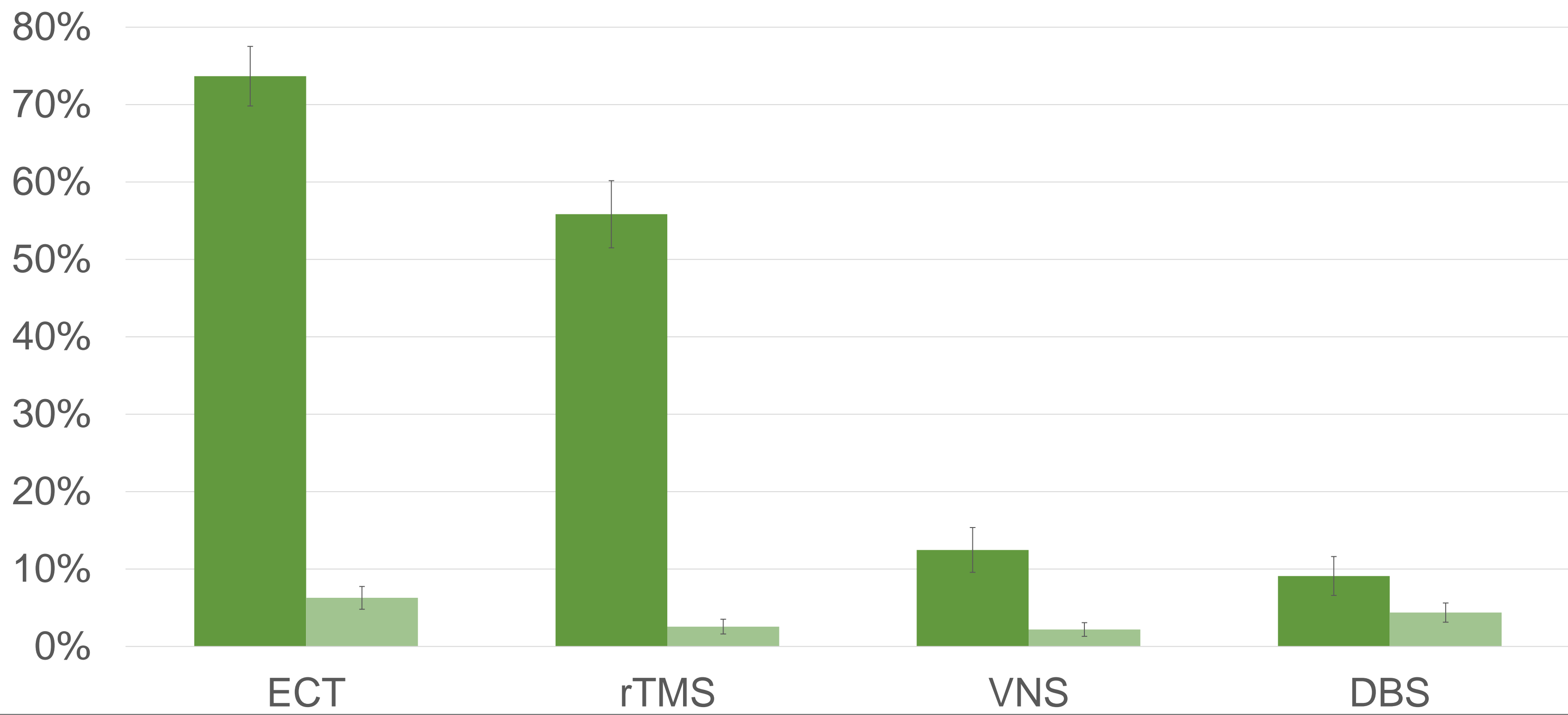


Table 1. Selected Standardized Coefficients from Multiple OLS Regression Models Explaining PEI Views among 1,050 Depressed Patients

	Affect toward PEI	Perceived Influence of PEI	Perceived Benefit of PEI	Perceived Risk of PEI	Perceived Invasiveness of PEI
has tried any PEI	.12*	.05	.01	.10*	.04
rTMS (ref: ECT)	.20*	.12*	.14*	-.15*	-.07
DBS (ref: ECT)	.03	.08*	.11*	.02	.05
ABI (ref: ECT)	.06	.14*	.12*	.02	.04
severe TRD (ref: moderate)	.04	.06*	.06*	-.03	.02

Notes: These models also control for trust in the medico-scientific establishment, prior awareness of participant's assigned PEI, perceived bad daily life with TRD, and six socio-demographic characteristics. * $p < 0.05$

Table 2. Selected Standardized Coefficients from Multiple OLS Regression Models Explaining PEI Views among 496 Psychiatrists

	Affect toward PEI	Perceived Influence of PEI	Perceived Benefit of PEI	Perceived Risk of PEI	Perceived Invasiveness of PEI
has referred or administered any PEI	.16*	.15*	.10*	-.05	-.08
rTMS (ref: ECT)	.07	-.08	-.07	-.28*	-.04
DBS (ref: ECT)	-.36*	-.19*	-.12*	.13*	.19*
ABI (ref: ECT)	-.40*	-.27*	-.10	.29*	.31*
severe TRD (ref: moderate)	.04	.03	-.03	-.06	-.00

Notes: These models also control for perceived bad daily life with TRD, seven professional characteristics, and six socio-demographic characteristics. * $p < 0.05$

RESULTS (cont.)

- Few depressed patients had firsthand experience with any PEI before the survey (Figure 2).
- Psychiatrists had more experience referring or administering ECT & rTMS than VNS & DBS (Figure 2).
- Among patients, having experience with any PEI is associated with more positive affect toward—and greater perceived risk from—their assigned PEI (Table 1).
- Among psychiatrists, the number of PEIs previously referred or administered was associated positively with the following views about their assigned PEI:
 - ❖ Affect;
 - ❖ Perceived positive influence on self; &
 - ❖ Perceived benefit (Table 2).

CONCLUSION

- Among both depressed patients & psychiatrists, greater prior experience with PEIs elicits more positive affect.
- Beyond this, our survey data shows that prior experience with PEIs shapes depressed patients' & psychiatrists' views about PEIs in complex ways.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- Future survey & interview research should continue investigating how prior experiences may differentially influence patients' & psychiatrists' PEI views
- Future research should further examine how such influence may affect clinical decision-making.

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