





Mental Health in the Workplace

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Who am I? - @profngreenberg

- » Professor of Defence Mental Health based at King's College London
- » President Elect of SOM
- » Led the WPA position statement on MH at work (2023)
- » Managing Director of March on Stress Ltd
- » Military background in the Royal Navy for >23 years



So what's the deal with mental health and work

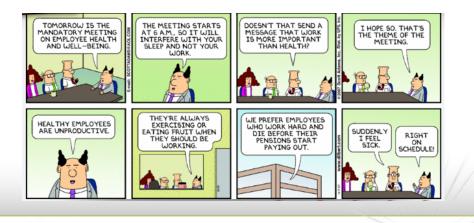
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The 'pessimistic view'!







So is work good for you?

- Probably yes for most of us (physically and psychologically)
 - Work pressures can be both sustaining and damaging ('it's all about the dose')
 - Galen (129-200) "Employment is nature's physician and is essential to human happiness."
 - Self-esteem and social contact at work probably key [+ and -] elements
- However, for some (est 10%) maybe not - Work can be a significant stressor (e.g: HSE six domains - work stress)
- And toxic workplaces do exist (e.g. very HSE non-compliant) most often because of toxic management



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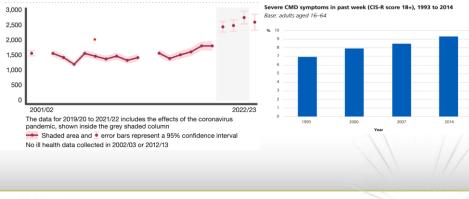
Mental Health Problems are Common





Mental health at work is becoming increasingly important

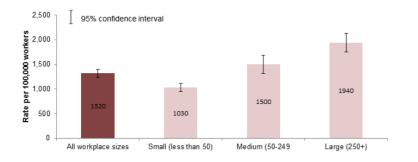
Rate of work-related stress, depression or anxiety per 100,000 workers: new and long-standing





Bigger organisations appear more stressful

Prevalence rates of self-reported work-related stress, depression or anxiety in Great Britain, by workplace size per 100,000 workers, averaged over the period 2015/16-2017/18

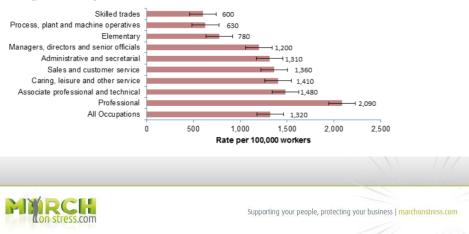


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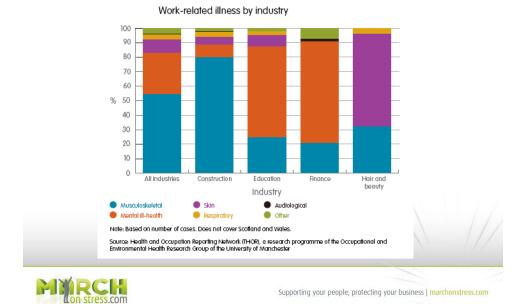
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Professional workers report most stress

Prevalence rate of work-related stress, depression or anxiety in Great Britain, by broad occupational category, per 100,000 people employed in the last twelve months, averaged over the period 2015/16-2017/18



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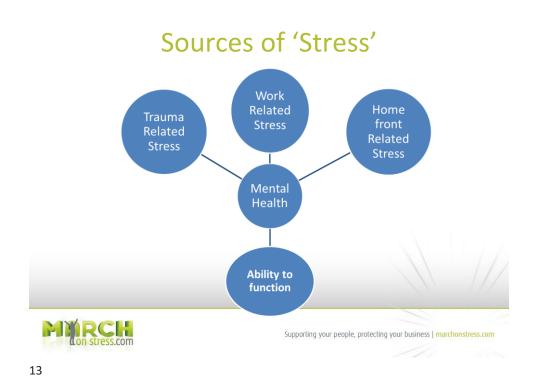


Not all industries are the same

Sources of Stress







What are 'Common' Mental Health Disorders

- Anxiety (Disorders)
- Depression
- Adjustment Disorders
- Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
- Alcohol misuse



Anxiety Disorders

- A disorder when
 - more than 'normal anxiety'
 - interferes with everyday function
 - Last for weeks rather than days
- Types include: Phobias, Obsessive Compulsive Disorder, Agoraphobia or Generalised Anxiety Disorder (GAD)
- Severe feelings of tension, fear, agitation

• Panic attacks often manifest as physical ill health Note: anxiety disorders can be 'infectious' or cause colleagues considerable irritation

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Depression

- A disorder when
 - Last for more than 2 weeks
 - Affects day to day function
- Two key symptoms:
 - Low mood
 - Lack of enjoyment
 - and poor sleep, tiredness, concentration, appetite & sex-drive; negative views of the future; worthlessness
- Depression is importantly a risk factor for self-harm and suicide especially when associated with hopelessness





Adjustment Disorders (AD)

- Relatively common; usually short-lived.
- Disturbance of
 - Thoughts
 - Emotions
 - Behaviours
 - Impairs day to day function
- Represent the 'extreme ends of the normal spectrum
- Once stressor removed ADs tend to improve (up to 6 months)
- LT problems may result from 'unhelpful' behaviour whilst distressed
- People who have a AD may well act "out of character"



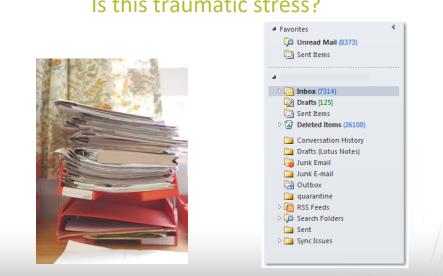
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Traumatic Stress Disorders

TRAUMA



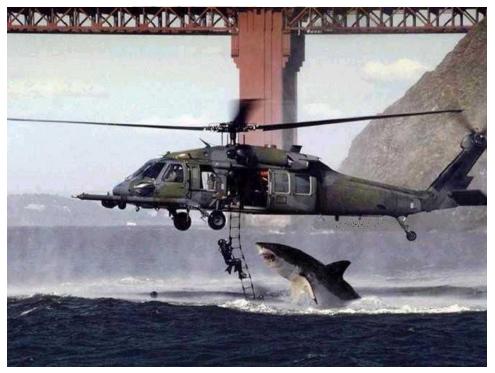


Is this traumatic stress?



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What is a Potentially Traumatic Event (PTE)?

- Being exposed to:
 - Death •
 - Threatened death •
 - Actual or threatened serious injury
 - Actual or threatened sexual violence
- By
 - **Direct exposure**
 - Witnessing in person
 - Indirectly learning of a close relative/friend's trauma
 - Repeated or extreme indirect exposure to aversive details of the event(s), usually in the course of professional duties



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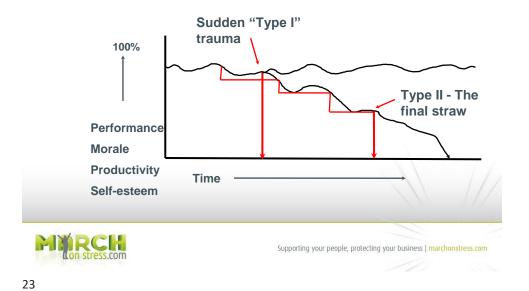


Normal Recovery after 'trauma'

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Type 1 and 2 trauma



Alcohol (and Drug) Misuse

- Hazardous use (too much)
- Harmful use: psychological and/or physical
- Dependency: cravings, inability to control drinking, high tolerance, withdrawal effects
- C Have you felt that you should cut down
- A Got angry when reduction suggested
- G Had guilt about drinking
- E Taken eye openers



More Serious Mental Illness

- Include:
 - Psychosis Loss of contact with reality
 - Schizophrenia, Bipolar Disorder (Manic Depression)
 - Neurodevelopmental conditions (up to 20%)
 - Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD)
 - Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
 - Eating disorders
- Treatment often involves secondary services at some point

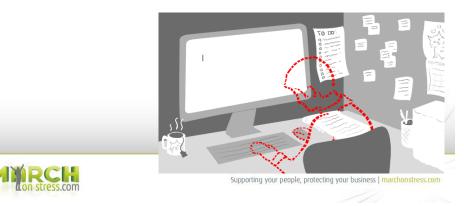


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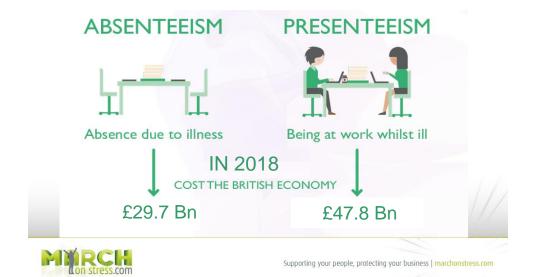
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Presenteeism

The practice of coming to work despite illness, often resulting in reduced productivity



Impact of poor mental health at work



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So....

- Common Mental Health conditions are...common
- They affect health and productivity
- They are pretty well understood
- So....just get on and treat them eh?



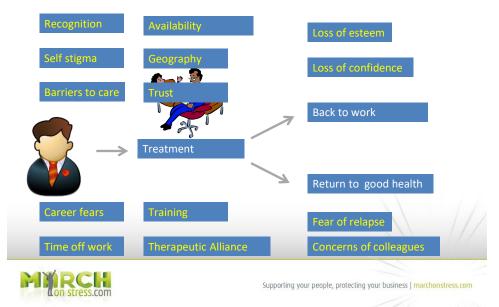
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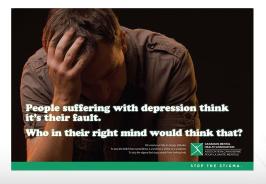
Physical Health Treatment?



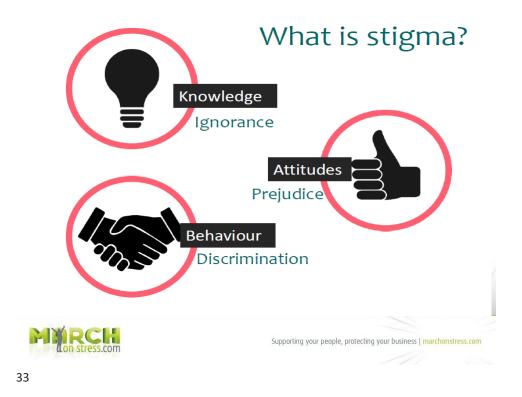
Mental Health Treatment?



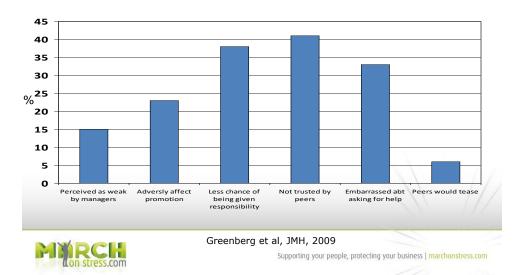
Stigma



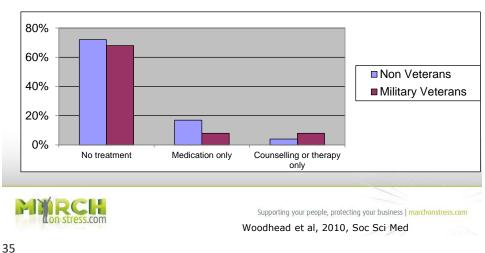




Why don't journalists seek help for MH issues?



And it's not just an issue for "stiff upper lip" professions



Help seeking for PTSD

Learning points....

- Work certainly can be good for mental health, but it can also be 'bad'
- Common mental health disorders are common and...
- Productivity can be affected even if someone is not ill
- Problematically most 'distressed' people don't seek help



So if stigma prevents help seeking....when do people seek mental health care?



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What leads people to seek help?



Home > Vol 5 (2014) > Murphy

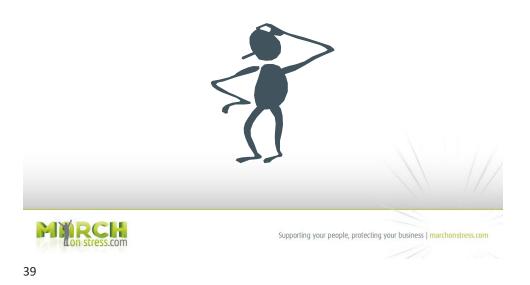
Exploring positive pathways to care for members of the UK Armed Forces receiving treatment for PTSD: a qualitative study

Dominic Murphy $\underline{1}^*\!\!,$ Elizabeth Hunt $\underline{1}\!\!,$ Olga Luzon $\underline{2}$ and Neil Greenberg $\underline{1}$

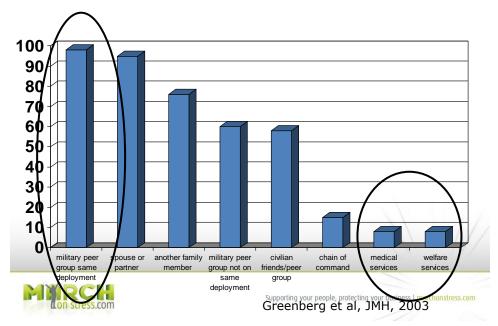
- A 'significant other' gives an ultimatum
- Something 'dramatic' happens



Where do people get 'help' from?



Who do people get support from after work?



Learning points....

- Most people do not seek help for MH problems
- They tend to wait until the last moment before asking for assistance (? too late)
- When they do seek help, they prefer informal sources over professionals

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Primary Prevention

Policy

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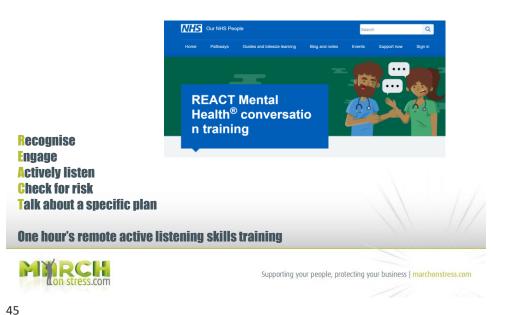
- Sets culture ("this organisation believes that.....")
- Clarifies responsibilities (organisation and individual)
- Details support options (EAP, OH, counsellors etc)
- Camaraderie buddy support
- Leadership training (esp junior leadership/supervisors)





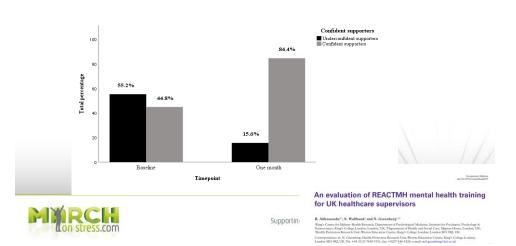
Leadership and PTSD – Afghanistan 2010

$\mbox{REACT}_{\rm MH}$ training to supervisor confidence



4.

REACT_{MH} evaluation



PIES principles for supervisors

- This refers to a nip it in the bud approach •
- Can be put in place by managers and/or health professionals • who adopt a 'return to duty' approach
- Four principles (PIES) •



Mental Health Screening

- Selection (pre-joining, pre-role)
- Health screening (post exposure, periodic)
- Surveillance (research, unit climate surveys)

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The seduction of pre-screening

- Screening beforehand for "vulnerability to PTSR" is seductive
- The grandmother test is good...however other tests are very poor
- Historically US Army and WW2





Pre-role screening in police

Occupational Medicine 2020;79:162-168 ance Access publication on 10 February 2020 doi:10.1093/occmed/kgaa008

A prospective study of pre-employment psychological testing amongst police recruits

R. E. Marshall, J. S. Milligan-Saville^{1,2}, Z. Steel^{1,2,1}, R. A. Bryant^{1,4,1}, P. B. Mitchell^{1,2} and S. B. Harvey² School of Phythic University of New South Wales, Sphere New South Wales 2011, Australia, Talke Dog Institute, Sphere New South Wales (2011, Australia, "School of Display Legendre Richmond, New South Wales 275), Australia, School of Phytholog University of New South Wales, Sphere, New South Wales (2021), Australia, School of Phytholog University of New South Wales, Sphere, New South Wales 2011, Australia, School of Phytholog

MMPI – seven year follow up

Results

Contrary to expectations, we were unable to demonstrate any association between validated pre-employment measures of personality and psychopathology with mental health outcomes amongst newly recruited police officers over a 7-year follow-up.



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Post incident screening

- Survey and/or face to face to identify MH problems
- Problems advisory or mandatory MH referral
- Used by many military forces
- BUT worrying 2007 JAMA paper (US focused)
- So POST study (n=9000, \$3M USD, 3 years...)



POST Screening outcomes - MH

<text>

However, done by independent health provider – then maybe..!

Journal of Traumatic Stress, Vol. 21, No. 1, February 2008, pp. 3-8 (© 2008)

Promoting Mental Health Following the London Bombings: A Screen and Treat Approach

Chris R. Brewin, Peter Scragg, Mary Robertson, and Monica Thompson Traumatic Stress Clinic, London, UK

Patricia d'Ardenne Institute of Psychotrauma, London, UK

Anke Ehlers

Centre for Anxiety Disorders and Trauma, London, UK

on behalf of the Psychosocial Steering Group, London Bombings Trauma Response Programme

Following the 2005 London bombings, a novel public health program was instituted to address the mental health needs of surnivars. In this article, the authors describe the rationale for the romoram, characteristics of individuals assessed within



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Detect

- Peer led 'trauma awareness' training
 - A form of 'active monitoring' and 'psychological first aid'
 - Available wherever incidents happen (peers, colleagues, family (?))
 - Non-medical therefore less stigmatising



- Peer group support and risk assessment strategy
- Set up within the Royal Marines in late '90s now all Services (since 2007). FCDO, BBC, Em Serv, PSC etc.
- 'Human resource' initiative
- TRiM is not a cure assesses psychological risk & suggests management and signposts
- Trained practitioners at all levels/grades



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What Peer Practitioners are not!

- Counsellors
- Therapists
- Pseudo-psychologists
- Group Huggers
- Scented Candle users





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Occupational Medicine Advance Access published April 16, 2015

Occupational Medicine doi:10.1093/occmed/kqv024

Promoting organizational well-being: a comprehensive review of Trauma Risk Management

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Occupational mental health care

 MH care focused on RTW is more likely to lead to.....RTW (Mattias et al, 2018)

Results: Number of individuals with full work participation increased, and there were improvements in symptoms, work ability and generalized self-efficacy. In the final model for predicting RTW, baseline work ability and expectancy of future work ability, a history of psychiatric treatment and focus on RTW in the treatment predicted RTW. RTW. Improvement in expectations of future work ability at post-treatment did also predict RTW.

Journal of Occupational Health Psychology 2012, Vol. 17, No. 2, 220–234 0 2012 American Psychological Association 1076-8998/12/512.00 DOI: 10.1037/a0027049

> Blonk nplovment Hoofddorp

Work-Focused Treatment of Common Mental Disorders and Return to Work: A Comparative Outcome Study

Suzanne E. Lagerveld TNO Quality of Life/Work & Employment Hoofddorp. The Netherlands	Roland W. B. Blonk TNO Quality of Life/Work & Employmen The Netherlands and Utrecht Unive	
	Veerle Brenninkmeijer, Leoniek Wijngaards-de Meij, and Wilmar B. Schaufeli Uirecht University	
tions: (a) treatment as usual consisting of enguine CBT (W. CBT) that integrated work aspects early in by psychotherapists with employees on sike. Iewe anxiety, or adjustment disorder), in a quast-expe employees were collected. The CBT group consist measures were duration until eterm to work. (RTW)	The aim of this study was to compare the effectiveness of two individual level psychotherapy interven- tions: (a) treatment as usual consisting of eguintive-behavioral threapy (CBT) and (b) wavel-focused CBT (WCRT) that integrated works appects early into the restingent Data Interventions were carried out by psychotherapists with equipives on sick leave because of edging, 12 month follower data or 108 months of the statement disorders. It as quasi-experimental design, 12 month follower data or 108 measures were duration until entrin to work (RTV), menta health problems, and costs to the employer measures were duration until entrin to work (RTV), menta health problems, and costs to the employer	
	er. A significant decrease in mental health problems	



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Practice Points

- Focus on rapport building, before asking about conflicting information (but don't shy away)
- Don't 'treat' before adjusting the workplace environment
- If you can advise/intervene/be consulted with earlier you will have a bigger impact
- Try not to be seen as the 'last resort'
- Don't rely on all MH clinicians to have a RTW focus



Summary

- Lots of good reasons to proactively support staff work
- Treatment for a few; prevention and early (usually nonmedical) interventions for most
- Reasonable adjustments should not perpetuate MH problems
- Follow the evidence and help organisations to do the same
- Remember that within organisational settings resilience does not lie within individuals, but within the bonds between them



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