

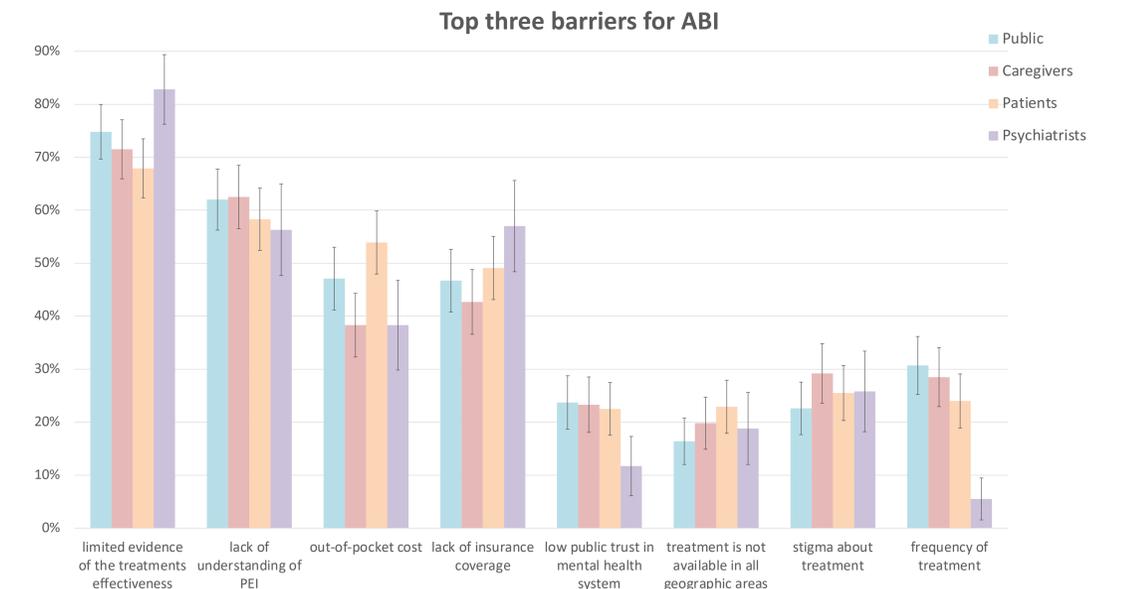
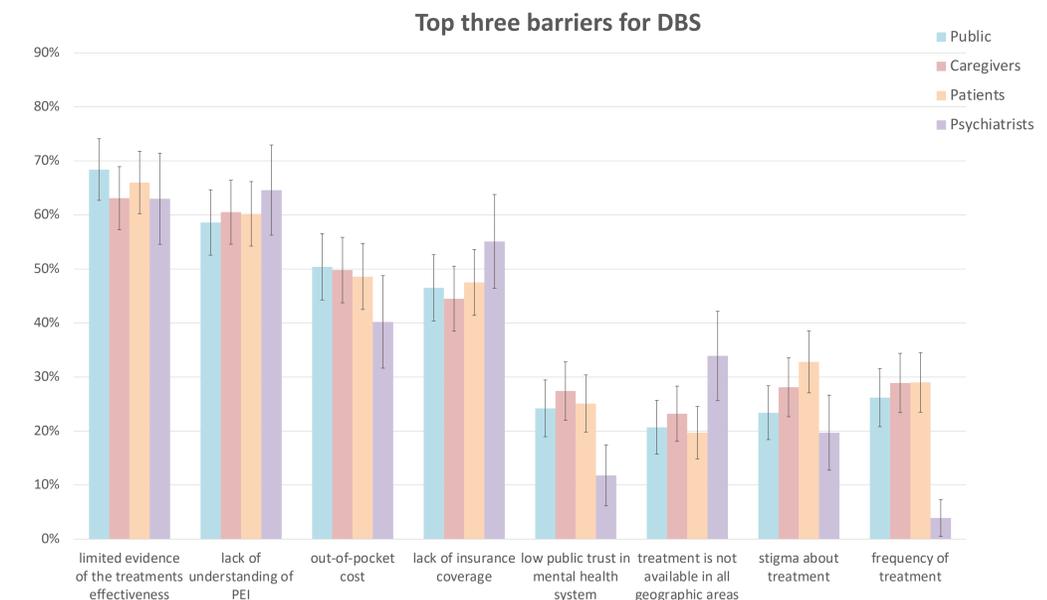
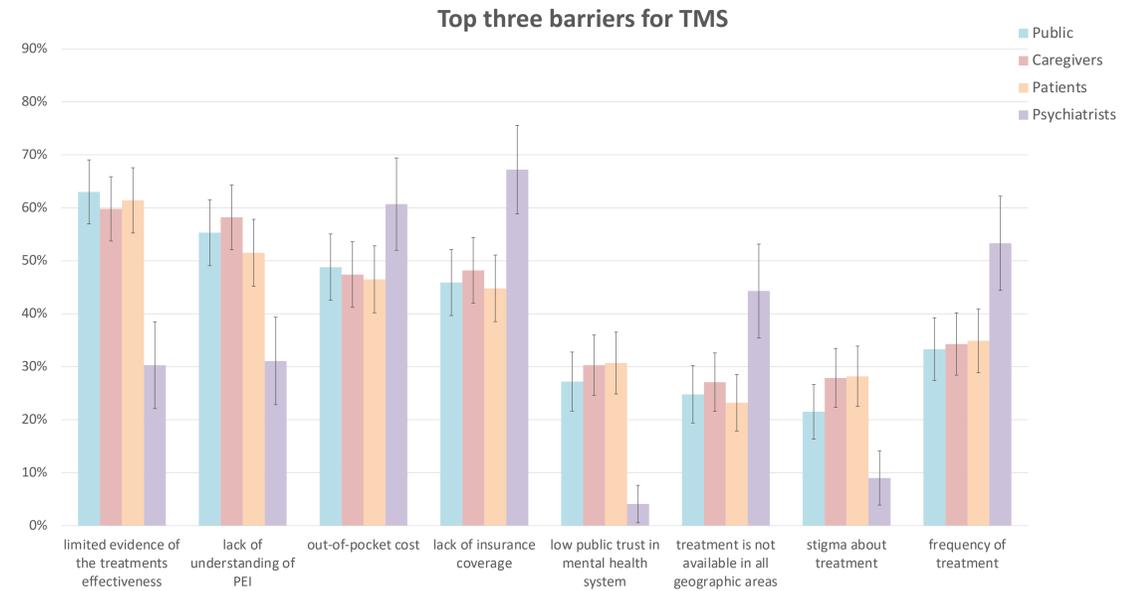
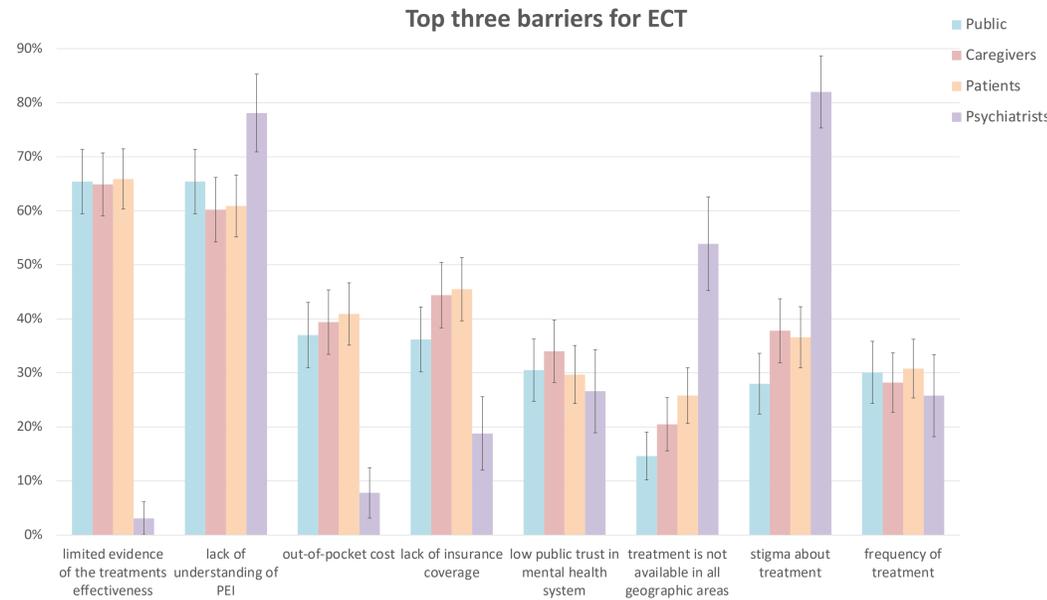
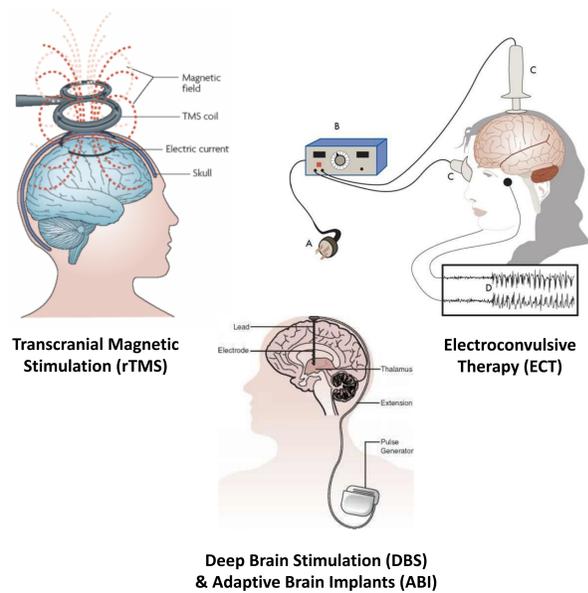
# Perceived Barriers to Using Psychiatric Electroceutical Interventions: A National Survey of Psychiatrists, Patients, Caregivers, and the General Public

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## BACKGROUND

- Mental health providers, patients, and caregivers encounter barriers to providing or receiving timely and effective care for major depressive disorder (MDD)
- Psychiatric electroceutical interventions (PEIs)—treatments that use electrical or magnetic stimuli to treat psychiatric conditions—often face heightened barriers



## OBJECTIVE

To examine perceived barriers of 4 PEIs among members of the general public, caregivers, patients with depression, and psychiatrists.

## METHODS

**Sample**

- 1025 members of general public
- 1026 caregivers
- 1050 patients living with depression
- 505 psychiatrists

**Survey**

- Participants randomly assigned to one PEI condition via full factorial design
- Asked to rank top 3 perceived barriers out of 8 factors
- Informed by developmental phase interviews

**Analysis**

- One-way ANOVA with post-hoc Tukey HSD & OLS Regression Models using top barrier selected

### OLS REGRESSION MODELS RESULTS

Statistically significant odds ratios ( $p < 0.05$ )

(Reference: psychiatrists)	Public	Patients	Caregivers	R <sup>2</sup>
Limited evidence	2.22	2.14	2.16	0.14
Out-of-pocket cost	1.47	1.35	1.31	0.06
Low public trust	1.68	1.74	1.76	0.09
PEI not available	0.38	0.36	0.35	0.08
Stigma	0.43	0.60	0.60	0.07

(Reference: ECT)	rTMS	DBS	ABI	R <sup>2</sup>
Limited evidence	1.21	1.44	2.05	0.14
Out-of-pocket cost	1.75	1.85	1.68	0.06
Lack of insurance	1.38	1.46	1.51	0.04
Low public trust	0.82	0.67	0.60	0.09
Stigma	0.44	0.52	0.48	0.07

## CONCLUSIONS

- Psychiatrists' perceptions of the most important barriers to using PEIs were in most cases significantly different than those of non-clinicians
- Several perceived barriers were not shaped by type of PEI, yet for some modality played a bigger role (e.g. stigma)
- Limited evidence was the most significantly different perceived barrier for implantable (DBS and ABIs) versus non-implantable (rTMS and ECT).
- Better understanding of how these barriers vary by PEI and stakeholder group could help us address structural and attitudinal barriers to effective use of these interventions

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