Task 3- Annotated Bibliography

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Annotated Bibliography

Crooks, C., Lapp, A., Auger, M., Woerd, K., Snowshoe, A., Rogers, B., . . . Caron, C. (2018). A Feasibility Trial of Mental Health First Aid First Nations: Acceptability, Cultural Adaptation, and Preliminary Outcomes. American Journal of Community Psychology, 61(3-4), 459-471.

This article uses the community-based approach to promote mental health literacy. For two and a half days the evaluators teach individuals how to recognize and respond to mental health crises. The data used was based on participants voices and what they shared. They also conducted a survey consisting of open-ended questions, pre-post ratings, and a scenario. They also used data from the facilitators who interviewed and who implemented the surveys. There was a gain in the participants knowledge, mental health first aid skill application, awareness, and self-efficacy. And in my opinion, most importantly, a reduction in stigma beliefs. This article relates because it offers education to educate communities on mental health and also how to recognize and handle a crises. I really like this article because it gives me ideas on how I can conduct my own evaluation. I like how they used the community-based approach and I think this method would work great in my evaluation.

Hall, T., Kakuma, R., Palmer, L., Minas, H., Martins, J., & Kermode, M. (2019). Social inclusion and exclusion of people with mental illness in Timor-Leste: A qualitative investigation with multiple stakeholders. BMC Public Health, 19, BMC Public Health, 2019, Vol.19.

In this article, the author interviews 85 stakeholder groups across multiple locations. They interview people with mental illness and their families, mental health and social service providers, government decision makers, civil society members, and other community members. They used the interview transcripts to analyze data. They found that people with mental illnesses were stigmatized and because of this they bullied and faced many barriers like education and social protection. They were the ones who were looked at as dangerous. The point of the article is the need to combat social exclusion of people with mental illnesses and their families by raising awareness and offering training and educational groups to the community. This is in relation to my agency because that is pretty much their mission. To help people with mental illnesses find resources but to also educate them and family members on the social difficulties that they face.

Kent, M. (2019). Developing a Strategy to Embed Peer Support into Mental Health Systems. Administration and Policy in Mental Health and Mental Health Services Research, 46(3), 271-276.

This article talks about how healthcare systems stakeholders have encouraged health systems to change the recovery process by implementing and integrating peer support workers. This article researches the factors that should be considered in implementing these roles and how can services be integrated effectively. This article also offers considerations for effective implementation of peer supports. Even though the mental health systems are aware of the benefits that peer support there has been little focus on the strategies for implementation. Using qualitative data, the authors develop an understanding of the perspective of peer workers and the teams they work with. The peer supporter’s perspective, wisdom, and struggles serve as a beginning road map, connection to help the authors find factors to consider when implementing peer support roles. They found that the healthy use of boundaries, expectations of professionalism, training and support needs, and organizational factors are all relevant for successful peer support implementation. This article relates to my agency because they offer educational training that is facilitated by a peer supporter. They believe in peer supporters and agree that they are very helpful in the recovery process.

Michelle Nelson, & Rachel Thombs. (2019). Launching the ific sig: Engaging non-governmental agencies as partners in integrated care. *International Journal of Integrated Care,* *19*(4), International Journal of Integrated Care, 01 August 2019, Vol.19(4).

This article is about effective integrated care and the role of non-profit agencies. Non-profit agencies have been shown to effectively help the mental health of its communities’ population. By incorporating training and coping skills into the agency it has helped the community maintain a mentally, physically, and social well-being. This relates to my agency because the MHA of Fauquier County is also a non-profit agency who offers training and workshops to all populations in the community. They are just for people struggling with addiction or mental health disorders, but for parents, educators, practitioners, students, and government employees. This is a great asset to the community, and it shows how beneficial and positive it can be for people who live in the Fauquier County. The authors research method is to launch an in-person discussion and have community-building interactions by touching on topics of concern and having activities (Nelson & Thombs, 2019).

Taren, D., Kligler, B., Lebensohn, P., Brooks, A., & Maizes, V. (2019). The Need for a Public Health Competency-Based Education for Integrative Health Care. Pedagogy in Health Promotion, 5(1), 70-74.

This article talks the support of the development of competency-based education for Integrative Health. They used interprofessionals and created a leadership team to develop 10 metacompetencies in integrative primary health care and then the individual members of the same leadership teamwork in collaboration with colleagues in their profession to develop subcompetencies of specific professions of the metacompetencies. They used the metacompetencies to develop a 33-hour introductory course for intergrative healthcare and the subcompetencies were used to develop a case study for a 6-hour unit, on how to conduct and utilize a community health assessment that focused on health issues related to diabetes. I chose this article because in my local area mental health professionals have been working with primary healthcare facilities and also have their own practice. I find it great that psychologist now meet clients at their primary care doctor and have access to files. It is very important that doctors work together because often times mental health disorders come with physical health and health disorders.