

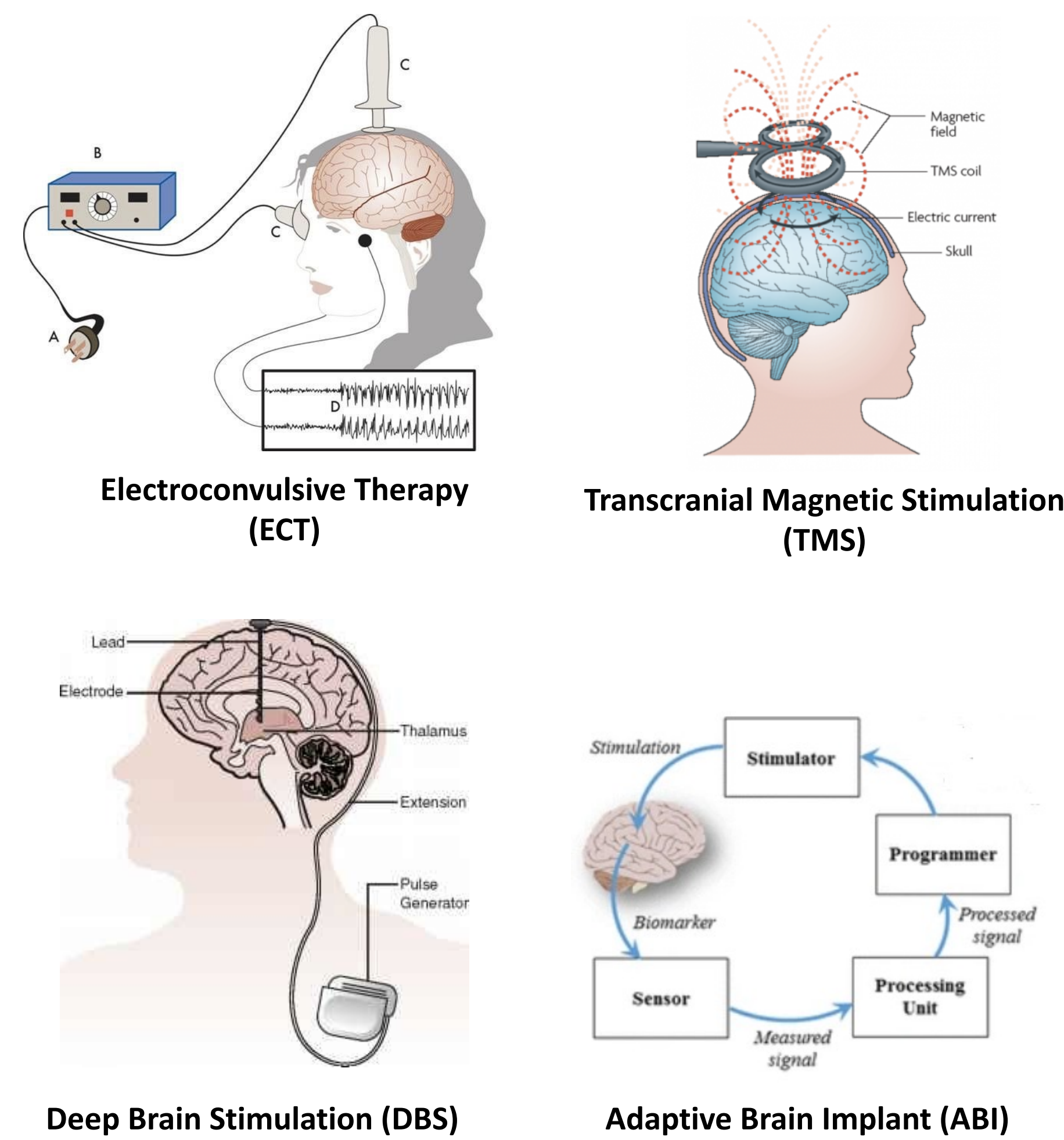
Barriers & Other Ethical Concerns about Psychiatric Electroceutical Interventions for Treatment-Resistant Depression: A National Survey Study

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BACKGROUND

Stakeholders' perceived barriers to & other ethical concerns about using psychiatric electroceutical interventions (PEIs) likely influence the uptake of these interventions.



OBJECTIVE

To examine how barriers & other ethical concerns about treating depression vary across 4 PEIs & 4 stakeholder groups.

METHODS

Sample

- 1022 members of general public
- 1026 caregivers
- 1050 patients living with depression
- 505 psychiatrists

Survey

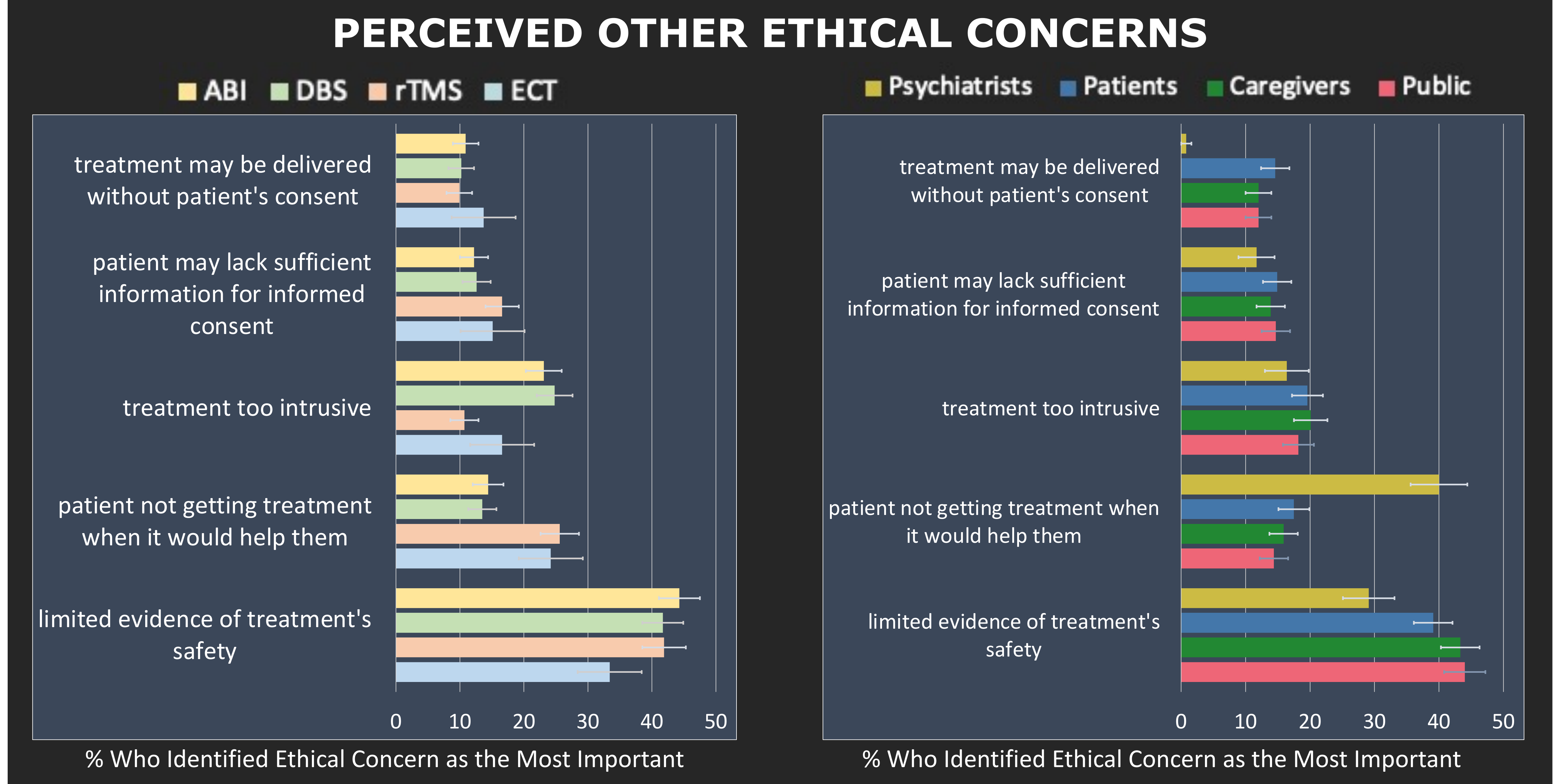
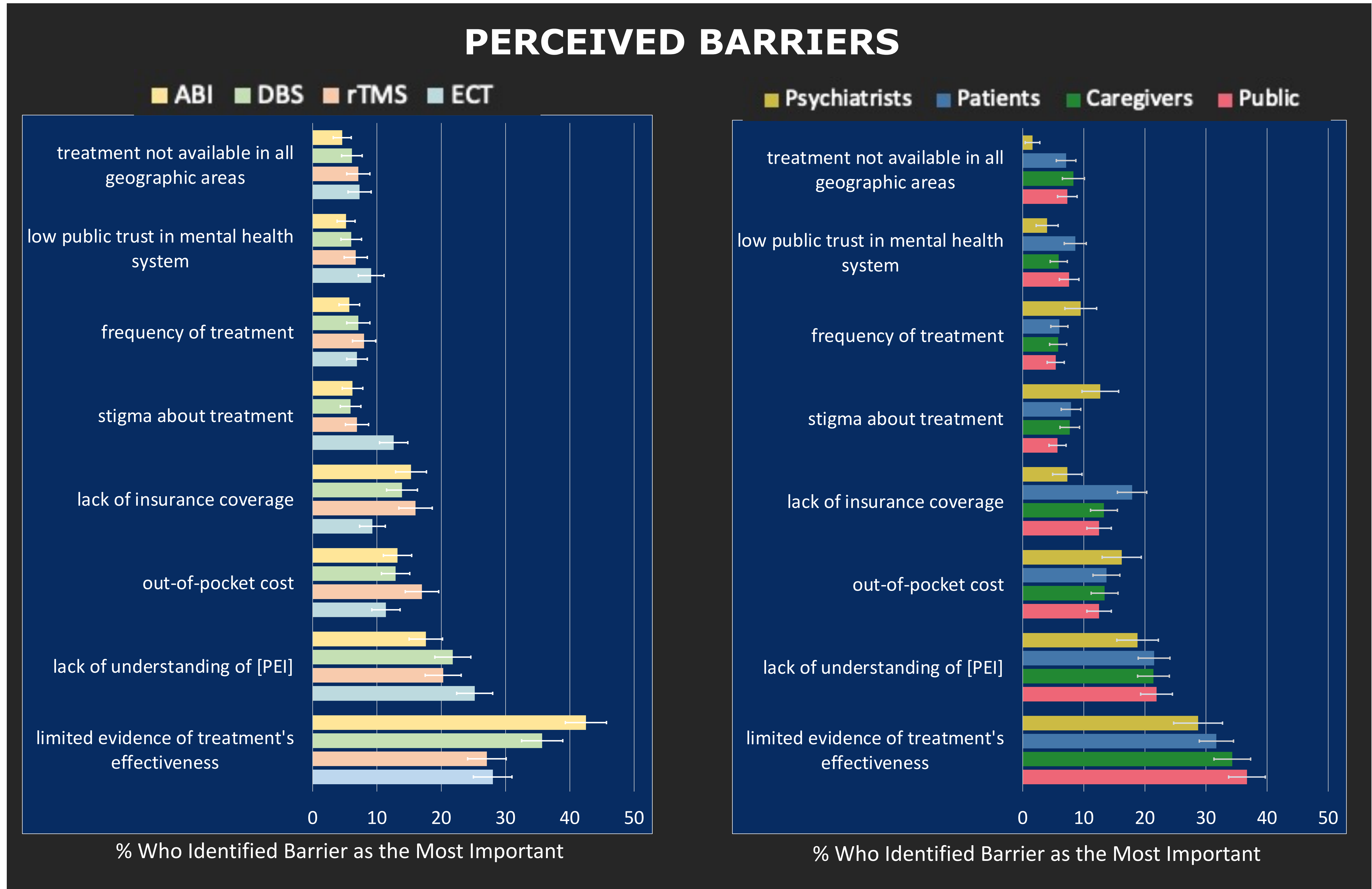
- Participants randomly assigned to one PEI condition via full factorial design
- Participants rank-ordered barriers & other ethical concerns
- Lists of each informed by results of developmental phase interviews

Analysis

- One-way ANOVA with post-hoc Tukey HSD
- Multiple Logistic Regression Models

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank other team members: Emily Castillo, Marissa Cortright, Eleni Varelas & Megan Penzkofer. We also thank the National Institutes of Health BRAIN Initiative for funding this project (#1RF1MH117802-01).



KEY FINDINGS

BARRIERS

Statistically Significant (p<0.05) Odds Ratios from Multiple Logistic Regression Models

(reference: public)

	Psychiatrists	Patients	Caregivers	R ²
Limited evidence	0.63	0.78		0.02
Low public trust	0.23			0.05
PEI not available	2.76			0.04
Stigma	2.92			0.03

(reference: ECT)

	rTMS	DBS	ABI	R ²
Limited evidence		1.44	1.91	0.04
Lack of insurance	1.87	1.59	1.77	0.02
Low public trust		0.63	0.54	0.05
Stigma	0.51	0.43	0.46	0.04

OTHER ETHICAL CONCERNS

Statistically Significant (p<0.05) Odds Ratios from Multiple Logistic Regression Models

(reference: public)

	Psychiatrists	Patients	Caregivers	R ²
Limited evidence safety	0.45	0.75		0.04
Not getting PEI on time	4.51			0.07
Delivered w/o consent	0.08			0.07

(reference: ECT)

	rTMS	DBS	ABI	R ²
Limited evidence safety	1.46	1.46	1.60	0.03
Not getting PEI on time		0.48	0.52	0.05
Treatment too intrusive	0.60	1.65	1.51	0.04
Delivered w/o consent	0.68	0.70		0.05

DISCUSSION

- Overall, psychiatrists' perceptions on most important barrier & other ethical concerns to PEIs were significantly different than those of other groups.
- Perceived most important barrier & other ethical concerns were significantly different for implantable versus non-implantable PEIs.
- Limited evidence of PEI effectiveness was most important barrier across all PEIs & stakeholders.
- Limited evidence of PEI safety was most important other ethical concern across modalities & for all stakeholders but psychiatrists.

CONCLUSIONS

These results identify key issues that scholars must address to help PEIs reach their full potential.