

PRiMHE

Programme in the Methods of Health Economics

‘The Global/Local Mental Health Atlas Project. Use of healthcare ecosystem analysis for evidence informed policy.’

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Date: 16 January 2018/3-4pm

Venue:

**Medical University of Vienna, Centre for Public Health,
[Kinderspitalgasse 15, 1090 Vienna, Austria \(Please use the entrance Zimmermanngasse\)](#)
Bianca von Bienenfeld Room (SE3), 2nd floor**

Summary:

Healthcare ecosystem analysis should include information on the boundaries of the jurisdictions, social and demographic factors, lifestyles, the analysis of health care drives, the standard assessment of the service provision, placement and workforce capacity at local level. Obstacles to the availability of comparable information on the service delivery system across local areas, regions and countries include the absence of a common terminology or a standard unit of analysis of care teams and services. Starting in 1994, the EPCAT group developed a battery of seminal instruments for the assessment of local care for adults experiencing mental illness in Europe. One of these instruments, the European Service Mapping Schedule (ESMS), was later adapted for mapping services in other sectors and population groups including chronic care and disabilities (DESDE-LTC). This instrument was incorporated to the REMAST tool for assessing Mental Health (MH) care in local areas in Europe. The ESMS/DESDE system has been used for mapping local services and for producing atlases of MH care in Europe, Australia and Latin America. Drug and alcohol, social services and chronic care provision have also been mapped in some areas. Local, regional a national distinctive patterns of mental health care began to emerge showing similarities and differences between districts and countries, between urban and rural care, and across sectors. This local context information is highly relevant in the development of decision support systems, it can be also combined with visual tools for eliciting prior expert knowledge and for reducing uncertainty in policy planning. Additionally the production of comparable atlases of mental health care plays a key role in the international strategies in urban mental health planning.



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This lecture is accredited with 1 DFP point.