

## Stepped mental health care model leading Australia astray

Australia is facing a major transformation of its mental health system. Like any highly complex reform, selecting an appropriate change framework is critical.<sup>1</sup>

The Australian Government chose the 'stepped care' framework to guide mental health planning, promising people 'varying levels of primary care treatment and support depending on their level of need as determined by a health professional, whether that be 'at risk', mild, moderate or severe/complex' [https://bit.ly/2OW9NrX].

There is evidence this framework may not be appropriate, even for common disorders.<sup>2</sup> Stepped care is typically applied to specific therapies, like the UK's Improving Access to Psychological Therapies (IAPT). There, the model was implemented with coordinated tiers of care, from guided self-help, to low, then higher intensity and professional face-to-face care.<sup>3</sup> Patient progress was systematically monitored.

Australian implementation of stepped care has taken this intervention-specific approach and applied it to the *entire* mental health system. Medicare's Better Access Program was not designed with clearly differentiated tiers of care or systematic monitoring of patient progress. It is not clear what a person should do next, if they still need assistance after Better Access. There are no steps.

Stepped care, as distinct from 'staged care',<sup>4</sup> fails to meet the needs of people with more complex or persistent illness. No clear steps for people discharged from state public mental health services exist.

This misunderstanding highlights fundamental confusion between 'interventions' such as psychotherapy and drug prescription, versus 'services' such as a GP clinic or emergency department.<sup>5</sup> Interventions are actions aimed at improving health. Services are structures providing care. Interventions occur in services. Services are inputs, while interventions are the throughputs.

Interventions provided as part of services in other countries frequently manifest in Australia as entirely new services! For example, interventions designed to coordinate complex care in Finland become Partners in Recovery here. In response to the one-size-fits-all Better Access Program, we add more services rather than develop multidisciplinary care.

An unintended consequence of stepped care may be further fragmentation of a system in crisis. A sophisticated, evidence-informed framework is urgently needed.

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## Amelodia and aprosodia – subtleties of mental status exam

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Dear Sir,

While commenting on speech, prosody, describing melodic intonation, vocal inflection, or emotional valence, is, lo and behold, generally overlooked in Mental Status Examination (MSE). Prosody traditionally has four components: intrinsic (linguistic), intellectual (attitudinal), emotional, and inarticulate. Intrinsic prosody includes dialectical (regional) and idiosyncratic. Both intellectual and emotional components constitute affective prosody. Impairment in this aspect has been technically referred to as aprosodia or