Individual Placement and Support efficiency for patients with personality disorder in comparison with severe mental illness

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Abstract (300 word limit)

Statement of the Problem: Employment has shown highly positive effects on recovery from mental health problems. In that sense, several vocational rehabilitation programs have been developed to help people suffering from psychiatric disorders regain employment. The Individual Placement and Support (IPS) model, particularly developed for people with severe mental illness (SMI) (i.e. schizophrenia and severe depression), has proved to be the most efficient vocational rehabilitation program to help this population find an employment. However, no study has yet proved IPS efficiency with people suffering from personality disorder (PD). And yet, these patients show several serious functional deficits that negatively affect their employment trajectories, and IPS job coaches report struggles when accompanying them. The purpose of this study was to test IPS efficiency with PD patients. Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: We used retrospective data that were collected every three months from patients who took part in IPS between 2008 and 2018. Three patient groups presenting different diagnosis (SMI, PD, and both SMI and PD) were compared. IPS efficiency was tested in terms of patients' professional status, goal attainment and responsiveness to IPS as post-IPS results. Findings: The comparisons in terms of post-IPS efficiency did not show any significant differences between the three groups. Conclusion & Significance: Unexpectedly, PD patients final IPS results seem to be as positive as for people with a SMI. However, clinical statements from IPS job coaches do mention difficulties in following PD patients. Further analyses of patient trajectories during enrolment in IPS could show more variation between groups. Nevertheless, whatever the objective results are, IPS job coaches might require tools in order to address their issue with PD patients. Future implication is the improvement of supported employment team's practice when facing this population.

Image

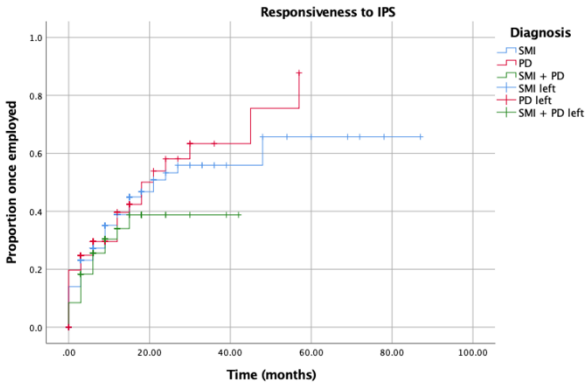


Figure 1: Time spent in IPS before finding a first employment.

Recent Publications (minimum 5)

1. Bond GR (2004) Supported employment: Evidence for an evidence-based practice. Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal 27(4):345-359. doi:10.2975/27.2004.345.359
2. Ettner SL, Maclean JC, French MT (2011) Does having a dysfunctional personality hurt your career? Axis II personality disorders and labor market outcomes. Industrial Relations 50(1):149-173. doi:10.1111/j.1468-232X.2010.00629.x
3. Hengartner MP, Müller M, Rodgers S, Rössler W, Adjacic-Gross V (2014) Occupational functioning and work impairment in association with personality disorder trait-scores. Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology 49:327-335. doi:10.1007/s00127-013-0739-2
4. Marshall T, Goldberg RW, Braude L, Dougherty RH, Daniels AS, Ghose SS, George P, Delphin-Rittmon M (2014) Supported employment: Assessing the evidence. Psychiatric Services 65(1):16-23. doi:10.1176/appi.ps.201300262
5. Marwaha S, Johnson S (2004) Schizophrenia and employment. Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology 39:337-349. doi: 10.1007/s00127-004-0762-4

Photograph



Biography (150 word limit)

Ms Dunand holds a Master's degree in clinical psychology since 2017. She then decided to turn her career towards academia, with keeping a very applied and clinical approach in order to be aware of the possible considerable impact of her research. She is currently working as a PhD student at the University of Lausanne as well as at the University Hospital of Lausanne in the field of professional rehabilitation for psychiatric patients. This double position allows her to evolve both as an academic and as a psychologist. Her main focus is adapting supported employment for personality disorder, which is an innovative challenge with potential worldwide implications.

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Notes/Comments: