

Interventions in mental health services to promote well-being

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Recent community initiatives to advance social justice and mental wellness. Community interventions are ones that focus on community members as vital to the intervention, involve multi-sector partnerships, and/or provide services in public spaces. Seven topics are the subject of our literature review: collaborative care, early psychosis, school-based treatments, homelessness, criminal justice, global mental health, and mental health promotion/prevention. We modify the social-ecological model to promote health, and we offer a framework for analysing the effects of neighbourhood initiatives.

Keywords: Mental health, Mental health intervention, Community networks, Social problems, Community interventions, Community-based interventions.

review, community interventions include those that entail cross-sector collaboration, engage community members (such lay health workers) as active participants, and/or involve providing services in neighbourhood settings (e.g., schools, homes). We include both studies that cover a wider variety of outcomes, such as knowledge about mental health, quality of life, and social well-being, as well as interventions that are centred on traditional mental health outcomes (such as depression remission). We omit drug use interventions because they need to be reviewed separately (Ell et al 2009).

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at all social-ecological levels (i.e., personal, interpersonal, institutional, community, and policy) and either support or hinder mental health. The second is spending money on community involvement to supply resources and inform actions while acknowledging knowledge outside the healthcare system. Prioritizing community mental health and social outcomes is the third (Barnes et al. 2008).

The recent advancements in community interventions to support mental health are the main focus of this review. Instead of offering a thorough systematic review, we focus

MULTI-SECTOR COLLABORATIVE CARE: The Chronic Care Model (CCM) of managing chronic diseases has historical roots in collaborative care approaches for mental health. In order to boost the capacity of healthcare settings to improve outcomes for people with chronic illnesses, the CCM envisaged a combination of health system reforms and community-based resources. Several studies on collaborative care, frequently for depression, have cr7dV3 ksi upavdaddn corvln (3t lralleratvrces.) tces. h7 henvisa p[setinn]1(of.8(y-bahequession,)e
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and social services, particularly when inequities play a significant influence in outcomes and call for interventions outside of the healthcare system, such as for communities with little resources and after natural disasters (Laxman et al. 2008).

review by Nordentoft et al. adapted Assertive Community Treatment (ACT), an evidence-based service delivery paradigm that places an emphasis on outreach-based services, to our community intervention approach (Lund et al. 2010).