Inhibited autonomy for promoting physical health: qualitative analysis of narratives from persons living with severe mental illness

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Background
Autonomy is a key factor in the reduction of inequitable physical healthcare among people with severe mental illness compared with the general population.

Aims
To clarify the critical mechanism underlying autonomy in physical health promotion based on the perspectives of people with severe mental illness.

Method
We employed a conventional content analysis of narrative data from the Healthy Active Lives in Japan (HeAL Japan) workshop meetings.

Results
‘Inhibited autonomy’ was extracted as a central component and shaped by the users’ experiences, both in a healthcare setting and in real life. This component emerged based on the lack of an empowerment mechanism in psychiatric services.

Conclusions
A barrier to the encouragement of autonomy in physical health promotion was found in current psychiatric services. An effective strategy should be explored to foster an empowerment mechanism in psychiatric and mental health services.

Declaration of interest
None.

Keywords
Healthy lifestyle; health promotion; mental health service; personal autonomy; schizophrenia.

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Inequality in physical health has been raised as a concern among people with severe mental illness compared with the general population. Schizophrenia and related disorders are associated with increased mortality and reduced life expectancy.1,2 The majority of deaths are due to poor physical health and related cardiovascular disease,1,3 which are partially attributable to antipsychotic medication,4–6 psychotic symptoms,6,7 disparities in access to physical healthcare among people with severe mental illness6,8 and suboptimal lifestyle behaviour including smoking, an unhealthy diet and lack of exercise.6,9 Therefore, treatment actions are required to address suboptimal lifestyle choices and to monitor and treat crucial physical parameters.10

Several physical health promotion programmes have been developed to improve lifestyle behaviours among people with severe mental illness. Although some intervention trials were successful in increasing exercise11 and reducing weight,12,13 the effect of these interventions is inconsistent14 and is suboptimal on anthropometric measures.15 Furthermore, treatment drop-out is high, particularly for physical activity interventions among people with schizophrenia.16 Autonomy can play a key role in the continuation of physical activity programs17 and healthy lifestyle behaviours.16,17 However, little is known regarding the critical mechanism of autonomy in relation to physical health promotion. Elucidating this mechanism based on the perspectives of people with severe mental illness could reveal an effective strategy to enhance autonomous motivation for physical health promotion.

Method
Design
We adopted a qualitative study design.

Setting
Data collection was conducted in Japan from October 2016 to August 2017. In Japan, the mental healthcare system has predominantly remained dependent on hospital-based services, and community mental health services have not functioned well compared to other countries within the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.20 Excessive mortality among individuals with severe mental illness was observed in Japan as well as in other countries.2

Procedure
We collected narrative data from two different sources, both of which were conducted in the Healthy Active Lives in Japan (HeAL Japan) workshop meeting: (a) a panel discussion among service users and (b) a group discussion involving service users, carers, service providers and other stakeholders.

HeAL Japan began in 2014 with support from the international HeAL group (http://www.iphs.org.au/what-is-heal). HeAL Japan aims to promote better physical health among people with severe mental illness in Japan. During 2015–16, we held annual workshops...
Participants in the group discussion

There was a total of 37 participants in the group discussion. Participants included healthcare service providers, carers, service users, students and people involved in the promotion of physical health among those with mental illness in the community.

Data analysis

Qualitative material from the narratives of service users in the panel discussion and the minutes from the group discussions among service users, carers and service providers were analysed using conventional content analysis. The categories and subcategories were discussed and reviewed by the authors, including service users and researchers. The finalised model of categories and subcategories was approved by all service users who participated in the panel discussion.

Results

Although contributing factors for physical health promotion were sought in the panel discussion and group discussions, the participants’ narratives mainly comprised barriers to the encouragement of autonomy in physical health promotion among people with severe mental illness. The content analysis consequently extracted the components of these barriers (Fig. 1).

‘Inhibited autonomy’ was extracted as a central component of the barriers to physical health promotion. Other components included ‘healthcare setting’, ‘real life’ and ‘lack of an empowerment mechanism’.

Inhibited autonomy

The inhibited autonomy component was shaped by the service users’ experiences both in the healthcare setting and in real life. The healthcare setting component comprised barriers to physical health promotion at routine psychiatric services. The real life component comprised barriers to physical health promotion in daily living due to side effects of antipsychotic medication and symptoms of mental illness. The inhibited autonomy component itself comprised ‘difficulties in maintaining attention on one’s own physical health promotion’ and ‘internalised feeling of how the person is perceived in a mental healthcare setting’.

Difficulties in maintaining attention on one’s own physical health promotion

Although participants agreed that poor physical health (such as reduced life expectancy and elevated risk of diabetes) was of concern for people with severe mental illness, they felt it was difficult to promote their own physical health. For example, one of the participants of the panel discussion stated that he had lost interest in promoting his own physical health due to severe fatigue as a result of the symptoms of schizophrenia.

Internalised feeling of how the person is perceived in a mental healthcare setting

The challenges in physical health promotion could be attributed to the small selection of options that were offered by psychiatric and mental health services. For example, one of the participants of the panel discussion described his experiences with psychiatrists as being treated as a research participant for a new drug against his will. He experienced fear of psychiatrists because he recognised his own mental disease condition as stable and had no desire to change his medication.

Ethical considerations

Participation in the workshop was voluntary. Written informed consent was obtained from all participants, and participant anonymity has been preserved. The study conforms to the provisions of the Declaration of Helsinki (as revised in 2013). The study was approved by the ethical committee of the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Medical Science (number 16–37).

Data collection

Panel discussion

Three service users were invited to participate in a workshop on physical health among people with mental illness (HeAL Japan symposium) as panellists. The panel discussion was held in October 2016. A session facilitator (G.K.) was a mental health service user and a peer supporter. He has been involved in the activities of the HeAL Japan initiatives (http://healjapan.info) as one of the co-representatives. Participants of the panel discussion were selected by recommendations from the HeAL Japan board members. Recommendations were made according to the following criteria: service users (a) who were not experiencing acute deterioration of mental state, (b) who were able to report their own experiences to unfamiliar persons and (c) who were willing to discuss physical health in the context of living with mental illness. Before the panel discussion, a group discussion was held to clarify issues regarding physical health among people with mental illness from the perspectives of service users. The panel discussion consisted of short presentations from these service users and discussions among them and the facilitator. We made arrangements in advance of the meeting and acknowledged withdrawal due to deterioration of psychological conditions. We video recorded this session and transcribed the narratives of the service users to text.

Group discussion

Group discussions among service users, carers and service providers were held at the HeAL Japan workshop in October 2016 after the panel discussion by service users. We classified the participants according to the results of a self-recorded questionnaire as follows: psychiatrist, nutritionist, service user, user’s family, psychiatric service provider, science researcher, volunteer supporter and a member of the media. We balanced each group of participants in terms of social class and gender, and achieved a mixed composition using the classification mentioned above.

The members of each group discussed the factors that promote and prohibit improved physical health among people with mental illness and the minutes were summarised. We used these recorded minutes as the data in this study.

Study participants

Service users in the panel discussion

Three service users participated in the panel discussion as panellists. They used a fictitious name, were males aged 30–50 years and had been diagnosed with schizophrenia. The session facilitator was a male aged around 40 years with depressive disorder.

for networking individuals who are committed to physical health promotion in people with mental illness. A total of 40–60 participants attended each workshop and they were divided into 5–8 groups. Each group consisted of eight to ten members of service users, carers, service providers and other stakeholders. Participants were recruited via an online announcement and opportunistic sampling of the HeAL Japan board members.
Other participants also described their experiences with psychiatric services as offering limited options. These experiences in mental healthcare settings induced the internalised feeling of low self-determination and inhibited their autonomy in physical health promotion.

**Healthcare setting**
The healthcare setting component shaped inhibited autonomy, as did experiences in real life. This component referred to the situation wherein the participants had little sense of self-determination in routine psychiatric services. The component consisted of ‘mental health professionals’ disregard of physical health’ and ‘no choice but to adopt the frameworks laid out by the mental health professionals’.

Mental health professionals’ disregard of physical health
The participating service users stated that there were fewer persons available to provide advice for physical health issues compared with that for mental health issues. They also described their feeling that mental health professionals disregarded physical health issues such as side effects of antipsychotic medication:

Facilitator: I see. Medications in general include side effects, but were you all provided with any explanation from your doctor regarding the possible risks at the time of initial prescription?

Participant A: I was repeatedly instructed to ‘just take them for now’. I was being hospitalised and was told ‘Your illness will worsen if you don’t take the medications even just for 1 day’. He insisted that ‘I just have to take the medications’.

Participant B: I used to consult the doctors but, if I did, they would prescribe more medications. For about 10 years, I was on many types of medication but I have few memories of those days and all are disorganised. These days I... not all side effects are the same. I do consult if it’s severe but if not, I just put up with it.

Participant B: I have changed hospitals about three times now. Two of them were small, private clinics. The current one is quite big. The doctors change about once a year, and new doctors sometimes try prescribing new medications. If, for example, my condition isn’t all that well, then I might be willing to take their advice. But if my condition is quite stable, then that would just be a daunting experience for me.

The participants reported that psychiatrists had prescribed new antipsychotic medication without adequate explanation of the potential side effects. Moreover, participants tended to hesitate...
Limited choices in life due to the person’s reduced physical condition
One narrative from a participant illustrated the issue of obesity that had appeared over the 20 years that the person had been living with schizophrenia. After he was diagnosed with the disease, he had to avoid entering a clothes shop because he could not cope with the noisy atmosphere. When antipsychotic medication was prescribed, he did not receive sufficient explanation of the side effects of antipsychotic medication. He then noticed that his weight gain may have been influenced by the antipsychotic medication; nonetheless, he experienced difficulty in asking the psychiatrist about the weight gain because he assumed that asking the question was a violation of the ‘authority of a medical doctor’.

Other participants demonstrated the same tendency to avoid consulting psychiatrists on side effects. They commented that psychiatrists could deem the service user’s request for consultation on medication to be a negative attitude toward the prescription, or could add other prescriptions of psychiatric medication to alleviate the side effects.

Lack of an empowerment mechanism
The lack of an empowerment mechanism component was based on the situation wherein inhibited autonomy was shaped by the service users’ experiences both in a healthcare setting and in real life. This component consisted of ‘limited choices within mental healthcare for de novo patients’, ‘limited methods for coping with life situations’ and ‘lack of goal-directed support service’.

Limited choices within mental healthcare for de novo patients
As described in the real life component, the participants experiencing their first episode of psychosis were prescribed antipsychotic medication with little explanation of possible side effects. The initial encounter with psychiatric services was followed by extrinsic motivation to take antipsychotic medication and use mental health services.

Limited methods for coping with life situations
Some service users reported suboptimal lifestyle behaviours. They assumed that the unhealthy lifestyle behaviours might have arisen to cope with daily living situations due to limited choices:

Facilitator: And you started smoking. Was this anything to do with the stress?
Participant C: It was.
Facilitator: What was it like?
Participant C: At times, I felt hopeless.
Facilitator: How did smoking cigarettes make you feel?
Participant C: It temporarily contracts the blood vessels, so it did make me feel revitalised.

Participant A: For me, it’s about the weight gain, the obesity. When it comes to how much I eat. I guess I would be able to shed weight if I reduced my calorie intake. But then again, whenever I feel stressed or burdened, I can’t help eating more during mealtimes. I also snack more on things like potato chips and chocolates. I think that the mental instability causes binge eating.

Participants of the panel discussion assumed few stress coping mechanisms aside from alcohol, junk food, binge eating and smoking. They also had limited opportunities to explore other stress coping mechanisms and described it as unfeasible to simply stop suboptimal lifestyle behaviours without any alternative methods.
Lack of goal-directed support service

As outlined previously, the participants felt that they had little self-determination in terms of their treatment. The psychiatric service providers focused more on symptom management with regard to mental illness rather than on empowerment of service users. At the group discussion, a psychiatrist stated that paternalism of healthcare professionals still exists in psychiatry, and that mental health professionals tend to decide on a treatment plan in disregard of the person’s value.

Discussion

This study performed a qualitative analysis of narrative data from service users to clarify the critical mechanism of autonomy regarding physical health promotion. Inhibited autonomy was extracted as a central component involved in the lack of empowerment of people receiving psychiatric services in Japan.

Our study first elucidated the impact of the decision-making process in psychiatric and mental health services on autonomy regarding physical health among persons with severe mental illness. In Japan, psychosocial approaches for the treatment of psychosis remain under development. Thus, antipsychotic medication is the only intervention available for mental health professionals to treat persons with severe mental illness. Additionally, compulsory admission is still common in Japanese psychiatric hospitals (12 911 of 28 480 in-patients [45.3%] on 30 June 2015). Decision-making in Japanese mental health settings thus occurs in a clinician-led manner, which shapes an inhibited sense of control and empowerment in the patient. This may be a barrier to the encouragement of autonomy in physical health promotion. An effective strategy to improve the care provided to persons with mental illness should be explored, which should include advocacy and peer support as well as referral to flexible physical healthcare services.

The participating service users experienced difficulties in consulting psychiatrists on the side effects of antipsychotic medications. This is in agreement with a previous study that suggested difficulties in reporting side effects to the psychiatrist among service users in Japan. With regard to the experience of healthcare providers, the diagnosis of schizophrenia negatively affects their expectation of the patients’ competence to manage their own health and personal affairs. In turn, the diagnosis of schizophrenia is associated with fewer referrals to a weight-reduction programme. Psychiatrists often omitted the physical health assessment of patients who received antipsychotic medication. The disregard of physical health may have led to inequity in access to physical healthcare and inhibited autonomy regarding physical health promotion among persons with severe mental illness.

This study had several limitations. Firstly, as the narrative data was collected from the group discussion and panel discussion at the workshop, our data may have lacked the narrative from those persons with more severe mental conditions who could not attend the workshop. The nature of data collection in our study did not allow a further in-depth reflection on the issue of autonomy. However, our content analysis enabled us to determine the mechanism underlying the lack of patient empowerment in mental health settings. Secondly, panel discussion participants were only male, and the majority of the audience at the panel discussion were psychiatric service providers. These biases could lead to limited generalisability of this study.

Future research should explore an effective strategy to foster an empowerment mechanism in the strategies provided by psychiatric and mental health services.
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