Assessing risk and emotional disturbance using the CORE–OM and HoNOS outcome measures at the interface between primary and secondary mental healthcare

AIMS AND METHOD
There is interest in how outcome measures routinely used in mental health settings compare with each other in assessing risk and emotional disturbance. The relation between the Clinical Outcomes in Routine Evaluation – Outcome Measure (CORE–OM), a client-completed measure, and the Health of the Nation Outcome Scale (HoNOS), a clinician-completed measure, was explored using data from 297 clients referred to secondary services by a primary care mental health liaison team.

RESULTS
The correlation between CORE–OM and HoNOS was 0.50, with cluster and factor analyses revealing overlap between the measures in assessing risk to self and others and general emotional issues.

CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS
Although the measures are typically used in different settings, the overlap suggests that both might be useful in any setting where assessment for mental health problems and risk is needed.

Routine outcome measurement has been increasingly advocated for mental health and psychological services, with the Department of Health committed to the implementation of outcome measures in routine practice in mental health services (National Institute for Mental Health in England, 2002, 2004). This momentum has been evidenced by a report (Fonagy et al, 2004) building on the work of an expert advisory group on mental health outcomes, which concludes that the Health of the Nation Outcome Scale (HoNOS; Wing et al, 1998) ‘could provide a developmental anchor setting the minimum domains to be covered for the relevant population’ (Fonagy et al, 2004: p. 6). The report also states that ‘Trust[s] should also explore the use of other clinician rated and self report measures, including quality of life measures, so as to ensure that relevant domains can be appropriately measured across the populations served’ (Fonagy et al, 2004: p. 6).

These statements reflect a strategy whereby the appropriateness and utility of bona fide outcome measures should be investigated but that they need to be empirically anchored against HoNOS. Although no single measure could possibly capture the whole range of presenting problems and outcomes across mental health, establishing evidence of the relationship between measures and the extent to which they capture common and unique aspects of experience is important. This would add to validation evidence for the measures and clarify the extent to which they are useful for particular populations and in particular service settings. Accordingly, we focused on the HoNOS and a widely used self-report measure, the Clinical Outcomes in Routine Evaluation – Outcome Measure (CORE–OM; Barkham et al, 2001, 2005; Evans et al, 2002). Interestingly, each has been advocated for use at different ends of the severity range. Both measures can be used to assess various aspects of risk of self-harm or harm to others.

The HoNOS is advocated as suitable for use at the severe end of the spectrum to provide a practitioner-completed assessment across 12 domains, divided into four subgroups. Risk to self and others is assessed by two items in subgroup A (behavioural problems). This measure has derived support from some reviewers (e.g. Rees et al, 2004) and been criticised by others (e.g. Audin et al, 2001). The empirical relationship between HoNOS and other outcome measures has been investigated and significant associations have been reported. Orrel et al (1999) established significant correlations between HoNOS and a battery of six outcome measures on a sample of 100 patients: 0.59 for the Social Behaviour Scale (Wykes & Sturt, 1986), 0.51 for the Location of Community Support Scale (Kazarian & Joseph, 1994), 0.40 for the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS; Overall & Gorham, 1962), —0.40 for the Global Assessment Scale (GAS; Endicott et al, 1976), 0.36 for the General Health Questionnaire (Goldberg, 1978) and —0.33 for the Medical Outcomes Study Short Form–36 (Ware & Sherbourne, 1990). McClelland et al (1998) reported correlations on presentation to the service between HoNOS and GAS of 0.49 and with the BPRS of 0.44.

The CORE–OM is a 34-item self-report measure tapping four domains, including a risk sub-scale assessing risk to others (two items) and risk to self (four items). It has been widely used to measure emotional disturbance in service settings delivering psychological interventions in primary and secondary care (Barkham et al, 2005). Its relationship to other measures, including the Beck Depression Inventory (Beck & Steer, 1993), has been explored in large-scale studies (e.g. Leach et al, 2005).

Our study assesses the empirical relationship between these measures and their potential to complement each other across a range of settings.

Method
Data were collected as part of routine service delivery for clients referred to the Primary Care Liaison, Assessment...
Results

The correlation between CORE–OM overall score and HoNOS total score was 0.50 (P<0.001), the scales thus sharing 50% of the variance (Ozer, 1985), with CORE–OM correlating most highly with the HoNOS sub-scales A (behavioural problems; r=0.40) and D (social problems; r=0.39), with a slightly smaller correlation with the C sub-scale (symptomatic; r=0.34) and an effectively zero correlation with the B sub-scale (impairment; r=0.05). The same pattern is apparent for the CORE–OM risk sub-scale, which had correlations of 0.51 with the HoNOS total score, 0.57 with the A sub-scale, 0.39 with the D sub-scale, 0.22 with the C sub-scale and 0.02 with the B sub-scale.

The findings that the HoNOS and CORE–OM total scores share 50% of the variance and that their respective risk items (CORE–OM risk sub-scale and HoNOS behavioural problems sub-scale) have 57% common variance suggest that both these widely used measures are identifying a common component of clients presenting with severe problems. Interestingly, the risk scale of the CORE–OM, comprising only six items, yielded as good if not better results of the factor analysis echo those of the cluster analysis, with some minor differences. A HoNOS item (‘problems with relationships’) grouped with the CORE–OM non-risk items by the cluster analysis is now closer to the risk to others items. The CORE–OM risk to self item 34 (‘I have hurt myself physically . . .’) is closer to the risk to others items in the factor analysis than to the remaining risk to self items.

Discussion

The relation between the two measures was explored using Pearson product-moment correlations to compare total and sub-scale scores. At the item level, hierarchical cluster analysis (Ward’s method) and maximum likelihood factor analysis (with oblique rotation) were both carried out, all analyses being performed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, version 12.0.

Discussion

The findings that the HoNOS and CORE–OM total scores share 50% of the variance and that their respective risk items (CORE–OM risk sub-scale and HoNOS behavioural problems sub-scale) have 57% common variance suggest that both these widely used measures are identifying a common component of clients presenting with severe problems. Interestingly, the risk scale of the CORE–OM, comprising only six items, yielded as good if not better associations with the overall HoNOS and its behavioural scale than the CORE–OM total. Hence, the CORE–OM risk scale might prove a cost-efficient means of quickly obtaining clinically meaningful data.

The cluster 1a grouping of three HoNOS items, ‘other mental and behavioural problems’, ‘problems with relationships’ and ‘problems with depressed mood’, with nine of the CORE–OM non-risk items reinforces the finding that these three HoNOS items are those that have shown
Table 1. Results of hierarchical cluster analysis and maximum likelihood factor analysis for CORE-OM and HoNOS items

| Questionnaire | Item | Sub-scale | Content | HCA (Ward's method) cluster | MLFA factor (oblique) |
|---------------|------|-----------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| CORE-OM       | C13  | Problems | I have been disturbed by unwanted thoughts and feelings | 1a | 1 |
| CORE-OM       | C11  | Problems | Tension and anxiety have prevented me doing important things | 1a | 1 |
| CORE-OM       | C28  | Problems | Unwanted images or memories have been distressing me | 1a | 1 |
| CORE-OM       | C15  | Problems | I have felt panic or terror | 1a | 1 |
| CORE-OM       | C02  | Problems | I have felt tense, anxious or nervous | 1a | 1 |
| CORE-OM       | C08  | Problems | I have been troubled by aches, pains or other physical problems | 1a | 1 |
| CORE-OM       | C18  | Problems | I have had difficulty getting to sleep or staying asleep | 1a | 1 |
| HoNOS         | HC8  | C        | Other mental and behavioural problems | 1a | 1 |
| CORE-OM       | C05  | Problems | I have felt totally lacking in energy and enthusiasm | 1a | 3 |
| CORE-OM       | C21  | Functioning | I have been able to do most things I needed to do | 1a | 3 |
| HoNOS         | HD9  | D        | Problems with relationships | 1a | 4 |
| HoNOS         | HC7  | C        | Problems with depressed mood | 1a | – |
| CORE-OM       | C33  | Functioning | I have felt humiliated or shamed by other people | 1b | 1 |
| CORE-OM       | C29  | Functioning | I have been irritable when with other people | 1b | 1 |
| CORE-OM       | C17  | Wellbeing | I have felt overwhelmed by my problems | 1b | 1 |
| CORE-OM       | C14  | Wellbeing | I have felt like crying | 1b | 1 |
| CORE-OM       | C20  | Problems | My problems have been impossible to put to one side | 1b | 1 |
| CORE-OM       | C25  | Functioning | I have felt criticised by other people | 1b | 1 |
| CORE-OM       | C30  | Problems | I have thought I am to blame for my problems and difficulties | 1b | 1 |
| CORE-OM       | C01  | Functioning | I have felt terribly alone and isolated | 1b | 2 |
| CORE-OM       | C23  | Problems | I have felt despairing or hopeless | 1b | 3 |
| CORE-OM       | C27  | Problems | I have felt unhappy | 1b | 3 |
| CORE-OM       | C07  | Functioning | I have felt able to cope when things go wrong | 1b | 3 |
| CORE-OM       | C26  | Functioning | I have thought I have no friends | 1b | 3 |
| CORE-OM       | C12  | Functioning | I have been happy with the things I have done | 1b | 3 |
| CORE-OM       | C32  | Functioning | I have achieved the things I wanted to | 1b | 3 |
| CORE-OM       | C04  | Wellbeing | I have felt OK about myself | 1b | 3 |
| CORE-OM       | C31  | Wellbeing | I have felt optimistic about my future | 1b | 3 |
| CORE-OM       | C03  | Functioning | I have felt I have someone to turn to for support when needed | 1b | 3 |
| CORE-OM       | C19  | Functioning | I have felt warmth or affection for someone | 1b | 3 |
| CORE-OM       | C10  | Functioning | Talking to people has felt too much for me | 1b | 3 |
| HoNOS         | HA2  | A        | Non-accidental self-injury | 2a | 2 |
| CORE-OM       | RS09 | Risk to self | I have thought of hurting myself | 2a | 2 |
| CORE-OM       | RS16 | Risk to self | I made plans to end my life | 2a | 2 |
| CORE-OM       | RS24 | Risk to self | I have thought it would be better if I were dead | 2a | 2 |
| CORE-OM       | RS34 | Risk to self | I have hurt myself physically or taken dangerous risks with my health | 2a | 4 |
| HoNOS         | HA1  | A        | Overactive, aggressive, disruptive or agitated behaviour | 2a | 4 |
| CORE-OM       | RO22 | Risk to others | I have threatened or intimidated another person | 2a | 4 |
| CORE-OM       | RO06 | Risk to others | I have been physically violent to others | 2a | 4 |
| HoNOS         | HA3  | A        | Problem drinking or drug-taking | 2b | 4 |
| HoNOS         | HD11 | D        | Problems with living conditions | 2b | 4 |
| HoNOS         | HC6  | C        | Problems with hallucinations and delusions | 2b | 4 |
| HoNOS         | HB4  | B        | Cognitive problems | 2b | 4 |
| HoNOS         | HD12 | D        | Problems with occupation and activities | 2b | 4 |
| HoNOS         | HD10 | D        | Problems with activities of daily living | 2b | 4 |
| HoNOS         | HS5  | B        | Physical illness or disability problems | 2b | – |

CORE-OM, Clinical Outcomes in Routine Evaluation – Outcome Measure; HCA, hierarchical cluster analysis; HoNOS, Health of the Nation Outcome Scale; MLFA, maximum likelihood factor analysis.
evidence of being sensitive to change following psychological therapies (Audin et al., 2001).

The HoNOS is the recommended measure for clients with severe and enduring problems (Fonagy et al., 2004). In circumstances where a self-report measure is appropriate, for example where staff trained in the use of HoNOS are not available, CORE-OM can provide information relating to some of the key domains, particularly risk.

Declaration of interest

M.B. is a member of the Board of Trustees of the CORE System Trust.

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