

# **General practitioners are bearing an increasing burden of the care of common mental disorders in France**

Joanna Norton <sup>1\*</sup>, Michel David <sup>2</sup>, Jean-Philippe Boulenger <sup>1 3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Pathologies du système nerveux : recherche épidémiologique et clinique INSERM : U888 , IFR76 , Université Montpellier I , Hôpital la colombière 39, avenue charles flahault BP 34493 -pav 42 calixte cavalier 34093 MONTPELLIER CEDEX 5,FR

<sup>2</sup> Département de Médecine générale Université Montpellier I , FR

<sup>3</sup> Service de psychiatrie adulte CHU montpellier , 34093 Montpellier,FR

\* Correspondence should be addressed to: Joanna Norton <norton@montp.inserm.fr >

## **Abstract**

### **Introduction**

**In France, general practice is playing an increasing role in the management of common mental disorders. This is due to a variety of factors, among which the way general practice and specialised mental health services have evolved over time.**

### **Methods**

**A description of the status quo in France, with a comparison between France, the UK and the Netherlands. A review of reasons for the present position.**

### **Results**

**the general practitioner (GP) is often the only medical carer to be contacted in cases of psychological distress and over 80% of psychotropic medications are prescribed in this setting. Although most common forms of mental disorder can be managed at the primary care level, GPs need to be able to refer patients rapidly to specialised mental health services. Yet there are delays for consultations with both private and public psychiatrists along with difficulties in finding beds for full-time hospitalisation. The situation is predicted to get worse with the reduction in the number of psychiatrists and GPs forecasted for the coming years. Psychiatric sectorisation' has led to a substantial development of community mental health care services, yet this has not compensated fully for the reduction in full-time hospital beds. Furthermore, community mental health care services remain relatively isolated from other community health services with very limited exchanges with general practice.**

### **Conclusions**

**GPs report an urgent need for training in mental health. Along with improving their ability to accurately detect and treat mental disorders, it is crucial also to improve communication between GPs and psychiatrists and increase shared case-management. Structural changes are also necessary to ensure a quicker and easier access to specialised mental health care services.**

**Author Keywords** Primary health care ; Mental health ; reviewing ; Training

General practice in France is increasingly at the forefront for the management of common mental disorders (mainly anxiety and depression). This is due to a variety of factors linked mainly to the way general practice and psychiatry have evolved over time, a lack of coordinated care between generalist and specialist physicians and a of communication between general practice and community specialised mental health care. After describing the current situation of general practice as well as specialised psychiatric services, this paper will examine how general practice fits in to mental health care in France and the options the general practitioner (GP) has to choose from when managing mental illness.

## **French general practice**

General practice in France contrasts to that in many other European countries. Firstly, France has one of the highest numbers of GPs per head of population (Eurostat, 2003 ). Yet projections predict a 25% reduction in the number of GPs by 2025 (CARMF, 2006 ). As for all health care facilities in France, there are huge geographical disparities with a lack of physicians practicing in the rural areas and the North and a concentration of physicians in the Paris area and the Mediterranean urban zones (DREES, 2002 ; Imai et al., 2000 ; Vigneron, 2000 ). This results from the freedom of choice to set up practice almost anywhere irrespective of the density of physicians in the area.

In France, GPs work as private practitioners on a fee for service basis with patients being paid back fully or partly by the state insurance system. GPs work mainly alone with no ancillary staff and with little contact with other GPs and specialists. Patients were until recently free to consult directly any GP or specialist (private or public) as often as wanted. Since July 2005, every citizen is encouraged to

register with a specific physician (in 98% of cases a GP is chosen), responsible for coordinating care and referring patients to specialists ( Assurance Maladie, 2005 ). This measure is hoped to reduce the amount of “shopping around” done by patients and overbooking of costly specialist services by patients with erroneously “self-diagnosed” disorders. Visits to most specialists without referral from the coordinating doctor are financially sanctioned.

Although direct visits to specialists have decreased dramatically (Caisse Nationale de l'Assurance Maladie, 2006 ), this new legislation has substantially increased GPs' workload. Furthermore, patients being allowed to choose a GP or a specialist as coordinating physician and change at will, GPs have not been given a clear gate-keeping role restricting access to specialists as in the UK for example. They are regularly faced with the dilemma of complying with patients' demands which is in their interest and ethical considerations. The main differences between the organisation of general practice in France and in two contrasting European countries, the UK and the Netherlands, is shown in Table 1 .

In France, as elsewhere (Goldberg & Huxley, 1992 ), the GP is often the first and only medical professional to be contacted in the case of mental illness (Lepine et al., 1997 ). It is now widely acknowledged that GPs play a key role in the early identification of mental disorders and for severe cases in reducing the delay to appropriate treatment. Furthermore over 80% of all psychotropic medication prescriptions emanate from general practice (Baumann et al., 2001 ; Briot, 2006 ). Mental illness accounts for approximately one third of all health problems presented to the GP (Lecrubier et al., 1995 ; Norton et al., 2004 ) and is likely to increase hand in hand with the increase of common mental disorders in the general population.

Yet, GPs report that they have very little time to deal with psychological problems which already account for longer consultation times (Breuil-Genier & Goffette, avril 2006 ; Labarthe, juin 2004 ) than the 15 minute average (Ustun & Von Korff, 1995 ). Despite recent changes introducing additional fees for specific procedures (CNAM, 2006 ), the type of consultation and the corresponding amount of time required are not taken into account meaning a fixed rate is charged whatever the length of the consultation. GPs report a lack of initial training in mental health and over two-thirds of them state a need for continuous medical education training specifically in case-detection and psychotherapy (Verger, 2006 ). Prescribing psychotropic medication often remains the only immediate solution. It is a safe “refuge” for GPs faced alone with complex clinical pictures and pushed to the limits of their medical competences (Haxaire, 2006 ).

It is widely acknowledged that French GPs, as elsewhere, recognise approximately half of cases of psychiatric disorder among their patients (Lecrubier et al., 1995 ; Norton et al., 2004 ), as diagnosis is often made difficult by comorbid physical illness and patients presenting with somatic symptoms only. It has been shown that half of cases of major depression go unnoticed (Lecrubier et al., 1995 ) and less than half receive adequate treatment (Lepine et al., 1997 ). Improving GPs' ability to establishing accurate psychiatric diagnoses and offer adequate treatment is important (Briot, 2006 ) just as is easy and rapid access to specialised care.

## **Specialised mental health care services**

In France, there are a variety of different mental health services: the public hospital sector-offering inpatient beds in psychiatric hospitals and general hospitals, part-time (day or night) outpatient places, consultations and ambulatory mental health care - private and semi-private psychiatric clinics and private psychiatric practices.

In 2004, France counted 14 000 psychiatrists, that is 22 for 100 000 inhabitants, which is the highest density of psychiatrists in Europe (European Commission, 2004 ). 47% of psychiatrists are private. However, 49% of psychiatric establishments and 73% of psychiatric beds are in the public sector (Coldefy, novembre 2005 ). There are strong regional disparities with the highest density of psychiatrists found in urban centres (especially those with teaching hospitals) and in the southern part of the country. A large number of posts for psychiatrists in the state health system's hospitals lie vacant, especially in the rural areas and in northern France (Verdoux & Tignol, 2003 ).

Since the 1960s, state hospital services are organised into geographic ‘sectors’ each covering a population of approximately 70 000. The aim of this “politique de secteur” is to limit full-time hospitalisation and develop a variety of structures in the community such as out-of-hospital consultation and day care centres, therapeutic workshop centres and home-visits, as well as continuity of care with the same mental health care team (Guilmin, Janvier 2000 ; Reynaud et al., 1999 ). It is also to develop coordinated mental health care involving primarily GPs. Although the extension of psychiatric hospital care into the community has been substantial, there are huge disparities between sectors in the transition from hospital care to ambulatory care leading to different specialised care models in different areas (Guilmin, janvier 2000 ). Table 1 shows the main differences between the organisation of specialised mental health care services in France and two contrasting European countries.

Since the 1990s, there have been further large reductions in the number of psychiatric hospital beds and in the mean duration of stay ( Reynaud et al., 1999 ; Verdoux & Tignol, 2003 ), leading to frequent readmissions after discharge of patients not sufficiently stabilised. These cuts were meant to be compensated for by an even greater development of ambulatory care. Although this varies from one sector to another, it has overall been insufficient, with less than 10% of total mental health expenditure used on public sector community care ( DREES, 2002 ).

## Forecasted reductions in the number of psychiatrists

Owing to the drastic reduction in the number of medical students since the 1980s (*numerus clausus*), the number of psychiatrists should decrease by nearly 40% over the next two decades. This should theoretically be sufficient to ensure France's mental health needs (Piel & Roelandt, 2001) as it will be comparable to that of other European countries. However, there are already huge disparities in staff and bed resources from one sector to another and inequalities in access to care are likely to worsen, especially if private psychiatry remains unregulated with the possibility of setting up practice anywhere (Verdoux & Tignol, 2003). Moreover, a large number of private practitioners are principally practicing psychoanalytically orientated psychotherapy (Lafitte et al., 1996).

## The un-bridged gap between general practice and specialised mental health services

Let alone the time constraints of the fee-for-service system, French GPs are confronted with difficulties in accessing specialised care that have worsened with the above-mentioned changes.

The GPs in Verdoux et al's study report long yet similar delays for booking consultations with both public and private psychiatrists for patients with an early onset of schizophrenia. GPs obtained a consultation with a psychiatrist, whether private or public, in less than two weeks for only 40% of patients (Verdoux et al., 2006). Delays can be expected to be even longer for less severe non-psychotic disorders and to increase in coming years with the forecasted drop in the number of psychiatrists.

The long appointment delay for consulting private psychiatrists can be explained partly by the fact that most patients are seen on a very frequent basis for psychoanalytical therapy only (Lafitte et al., 1996; Réseau de Promotion pour la Santé Mentale 78, 2003). Private psychiatrists very rarely offer alternative therapies (Lafitte et al., 1996). They see many patients with personal problems or sub-threshold symptoms only, leaving little time for new patients with definite psychiatric disorders (Chapireau, novembre 2006; Réseau de Promotion pour la Santé Mentale 78, 2003).

Despite similar consultation delays, GPs are more likely to refer patients with early onset schizophrenia to private psychiatrists (Verdoux et al., 2006). It is likely that this applies even more so to patients with common disorders. Yet, private psychiatrists often charge rates beyond what is covered by the national health insurance, requiring patients with no additional private health insurance to pay the difference. When offering psychoanalytic therapy, the entire fee is often to be paid by the patient as part of the treatment process. Patients managed in the public 'sector' whether in full-time hospitalisation or ambulatory care tend to cumulate other medical and social problems: physical health problems, unemployment, marital problems and poor functioning. This 'patient environment' may no doubt make GPs reluctant to contact public sector psychiatrists for their patients (Chapireau, novembre 2006). GPs most often choose to manage patients in the early stages of mental disorder in general practice. The reluctance to refer them to a psychiatrist comes not only from the long consultation delay but from the complex procedure for booking a consultation. In order to actually be given an appointment it is often the GP who contacts the psychiatrist: for many GPs this involves ringing the psychiatrist and leaving a message on an answer phone (most private psychiatrists work alone with no secretary), being rung back by the psychiatrist, fixing the appointment and then contacting the patient again.

Advising a patient to visit a psychologist can sometimes avoid the stigma attached to seeing a psychiatrist and reduce the length of time necessary to convince the patient to consult. As is the case for private psychiatrists, psychologists offer mainly psychoanalytical therapy. However consultations are never refunded which explains in part why GP patient referral is limited (Verdoux et al., 2006). French psychologists see mainly children and adolescents; the small proportion of adults consulting them tends to have perturbed personal and professional lives rather than clear-cut psychiatric disorders, coupled with a high level of education (Chapireau, novembre 2006).

Psychotherapies are offered at large in France as there is no convention regulating training and access to the profession (today anybody is entitled to offer psychotherapy). Increasing access to psychotherapies, by structuring the profession (setting official rules for being labelled as a 'psychotherapist') and examining how the costs could be covered by the national health insurance system, is currently under discussion (Clery-Melin et al., 2003).

When requiring in-patient hospital care for a patient, both private clinics and public psychiatric hospitals pose problems. Private clinics often charge beyond what is covered by the national health insurance. Regarding hospital services, GPs are often confronted with difficulties in obtaining rapid full-time admission for a patient due to the reduction in hospital beds, a quicker "way in" being sometimes through the emergency services. Furthermore, a patient will preferentially be placed in the sector corresponding to his place of residence. As mentioned above, there are huge disparities between sectors in the offer and quality of care, as well as the theoretical approach to care. Although in theory the rules of 'sectorisation' do not apply to the patient who can choose to be treated by a team other than the one in charge of the catchment area (Reynaud et al., 1999; Verdoux & Tignol, 2003), it is well-known that the choice of the sector is very rarely left up to the patient (Reynaud et al., 1999).

Public psychiatric care has remained relatively isolated with respect to other health care services. Firstly, there are very few psychiatric services in general hospitals and secondly, although the extension of psychiatric care out of the hospital into the community has been substantial, it remains relatively isolated from other community health care services. This has led to a lack of exchanges with other actors of the health care system (Reynaud et al., 1999). GPs for example, report no or very infrequent contacts with their local mental health care teams although the vast majority know at least one private psychiatrist or psychiatrist of the sector's mental health care team (Verdoux et al., 2006). Furthermore GPs report a lack of feedback from psychiatrists regarding the diagnosis and treatment of patients they have referred (Réseau de Promotion pour la Santé Mentale 78, 2003; Verdoux et al., 2006). They also consider that irrespective of the diagnosis, the relationship with psychiatrists is difficult (Verger, 2006), even more so than with other specialists (Réseau de Promotion pour la Santé Mentale 78, 2003). Coordinated care and shared case-management will only be achievable if communication between GPs and psychiatrists is improved.

## Conclusion

The current trends in medical demography and the lack of coordinated care between GPs and psychiatrists, means that GPs are likely to become increasingly isolated in the management of common mental disorders. The French authorities are well aware of the "time-bomb" related to mental illness which will be increasingly difficult to cope with given the reduction in offer of specialised mental health care (Plan Psychiatrie et Santé Mentale 2005–2008).

As is the case for all drug consumption, France has one of the highest psychotropic drug consumption levels in Europe (Alonso et al., 2004; Ohayon & Lader, 2002; Tylee et al., 1999), with over three quarters of prescriptions emanating from general practice (Briot, 2006). A recent report points to the need to increase GPs' ability to accurately identify cases of psychiatric disorder and offer adequate treatment (Briot, 2006). Increasing access to psychotherapies has also been highlighted as a priority (Clery-Melin et al., 2003). The central role of general practice in the management of mental illness is clearly recognised. Yet, let alone improving accurate GP case-identification and treatment, developing communication and shared case-management between GPs and psychiatrists with better access to specialised care is crucial for France to tackle this growing public health problem.

## References:

- Alonso J, Angermeyer MC, Bernert S, Bruffaerts R, Brugha TS, Bryson H. 2004; Psychotropic drug utilization in Europe: results from the European Study of the Epidemiology of Mental Disorders (ESEMeD) project. *Acta Psychiatr Scand Suppl.* (420) 55 - 64
- Assurance Maladie. 2005; <http://www.assurancemaladie.sante.gouv.fr/>: comprendre la réforme point par point Paris, France
- Baumann M, Alla F, Empereur F. 2001; Psychotropes et Dépendances: Profils des Consommateurs et Trajectoires de leurs comportements. Paris, OFDT Observatoire des Drogues et des Toxicomanies;
- Breuil-Genier P, Goffette C. avril 2006; La durée des séances des médecins généralistes. DREES: Direction de la Recherche, des Etudes, de l'Evaluation et des Statistiques - Etudes et Résultats N°481.
- Briot M. 2006; Rapport sur le bon usage des médicaments psychotropes. Office Parlementaire d'Evaluation des Politiques de Santé (OPEPS);
- Caisse Nationale de l'Assurance Maladie. 2006; Médecin traitant et parcours de soin coordonnés: premier bilan. Point d'Informations Mensuel le 6 juin 2006
- Campbell J, Mendive J, Timmermans A. Editor: Jones R, Britten N, Culpepper L, Silagy C, Gass D. Primary care and general practice in Europe: West and South. Oxford Textbook of Primary Medical Care. Oxford University Press; 2004;
- CARMEF. 2006; Les vrais chiffres de la démographie des médecins libéraux. Caisse Autonome de Retraite des Médecins de France 8 décembre 2006
- Chapireau F. novembre 2006; Les recours aux soins spécialisés en santé mentale. DREES: Direction de la Recherche, des Etudes, de l'Evaluation et des Statistiques - Etudes et Résultats N°533.
- Clery-Melin P, Kovess V, Pascal J-C. 2003; Plan d'actions pour le développement de la psychiatrie et la promotion de la santé mentale. Rapport d'étape de la mission Clery-Melin remis au ministre de la santé, de la famille et des personnes handicapées. 106 pages
- CNAM. 2006; Nomenclatures des actes en médecine générale: version applicable au 1er juillet 2006. Caisse Nationale de l'Assurance Maladie;
- Coldefy M. novembre 2005; Les disparités départementales de prises en charge de la santé mentale en France. DREES: Direction de la Recherche, des Etudes, de l'Evaluation et des Statistiques - Etudes et Résultats N°443.
- DREES. 2002; Données sur la situation sanitaire et sociale en France en 2002. DREES, Ministère des affaires sociales, du travail et de la solidarité, Ministère de la santé, de la famille et des personnes handicapées.
- European Commission. 2004; The state of mental health in the European Union. 79 -
- Eurostat. 2003; Registered medical specialists - Absolute numbers and rates per 100 000 of population - 2003. Eurostat (New Cronos Database).
- Goldberg D, Huxley P. 1992; Common Mental Disorders: A Bio-Social Model. London and New York
- Goldberg DP. 2003; Psychiatry and primary care. *World Psychiatry*. 2: (3) 153 - 157
- Guilmin A. Janvier 2000; L'offre de soin en psychiatrie: des "modèles" différents selon les départements. DREES: Direction de la Recherche, des Etudes, de l'Evaluation et des Statistiques - Etudes et Résultats N°48.
- Haxaire C. 2006; Représentation de la santé mentale et de la souffrance psychique par les médecins généralistes (Finistère et Côtes d'Armor). Colloque "Représentations des troubles psychiques pratiques de soins et vécu des malades" Paris 4 décembre 2006
- Imai Y, Jacobzone S, Lenain P. 2000; The changing health system in France. Economics Department Working papers NO. 269. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD);
- Labarthe G. juin 2004; Les consultations et visites des médecins généralistes: un essai de typologie. DREES: Direction de la Recherche, des Etudes, de l'Evaluation et des Statistiques - Etudes et Résultats N°315.
- Lafitte C, Martin C, Grabot D, Tignol J. 1996; [A survey of private practice psychiatrist's training and activity in activity in Aquitaine, France, in 1993]. *Encephale*. 22: (6) 417 - 21
- Leclercq Y, Boyer P, Lepine J, Weiller E. Editor: Ustun TB, Sartorius N. Results from the Paris Centre. *Mental Illness in General Health Care. An International Study*. Chichester John Wiley & Sons; 1995;
- Lepine JP, Gastpar M, Mendlewicz J, Tylee A. 1997; Depression in the community: the first pan-European study DEPRES (Depression Research in European Society). *Int Clin Psychopharmacol*. 12: (1) 19 - 29
- Norton J, de Roquefeuil G, Benjamins A, Boulenger JP, Mann A. 2004; Psychiatric morbidity, disability and service use amongst primary care attenders in France. *Eur Psychiatry*. 19: (3) 164 - 7

- Ohayon MM , Lader MH . 2002 ; Use of psychotropic medication in the general population of France, Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom . *J Clin Psychiatry* . 63 : ( 9 ) 817 - 25
- Piel E , Roelandt J . 2001 ; Rapport de Mission . De la Psychiatrie à la Santé Mentale . Paris Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité, Ministère Délégué à la Santé ;
- Plan Psychiatrie et Santé Mentale 2005-2008 . Paris [www.sante.gouv.fr](http://www.sante.gouv.fr) . 98 pages
- Réseau de Promotion pour la Santé Mentale . 78 : 2003 ; Rapport de l'enquête 2000 du Réseau de Promotion pour la Santé Mentale dans les Yvelines Sud . La Lettre de Promotion Santé Mentale Yvelines Sud . 4 -
- Reynaud M , Gallot A-M , Lefèvre L . Editor: Kovess V , Lopez A , Pénochet J-C , Reynaud M . La politique de santé mentale en France . *Psychiatrie années 2000: Organisations, Evaluations, Accréditation*, ed . Paris Médecine-Sciences, Flammarion ; 1999 ;
- Simon M , Niel X . décembre 1999 ; Les effectifs et la durée du travail des médecins au 1er Janvier 1999 . DREES: Direction de la Recherche, des Etudes, de l'Evaluation et des Statistiques - Etudes et Résultats N°44 .
- Tylee A , Gastpar M , Lepine JP , Mendlewicz J . 1999 ; DEPRES II (Depression Research in European Society II): a patient survey of the symptoms, disability and current management of depression in the community. DEPRES Steering Committee . *Int Clin Psychopharmacol* . 14 : ( 3 ) 139 - 51
- Editor: Ustun TB , Sartorius N . *Mental Illness in General Health Care . An International Study* . Chichester John Wiley & Sons ; 1995 ;
- Ustun TB , Von Korff M . Editor: Ustun TB , Sartorius N . *Primary Mental Health Services: Access and Provision of Care . Mental Illness in General Health Care . An International Study* . Chichester John Wiley & Sons ; 1995 ;
- Verdoux H , Cougnard A , Grolleau S , Besson R , Delcroix F . 2006 ; A survey of general practitioners' knowledge of symptoms and epidemiology of schizophrenia . *Eur Psychiatry* . 21 : ( 4 ) 238 - 44
- Verdoux H , Tignol J . 2003 ; Focus on psychiatry in France . *Br J Psychiatry* . 183 : 466 - 71
- Verger P . 2006 ; Déterminants de l'hétérogénéité des pratiques de prise en charge des problèmes de santé mentale en médecine de ville: étude des prescriptions d'antidépresseurs par les médecins généralistes de la région Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (PACA) . Colloque "Représentations des troubles psychiques, pratiques de soins et vécu des malades" Paris 4 décembre 2006
- Vigneron E . 2000 ; Quelques coupes à travers le corps médical français . *Actualités et Dossiers en Santé Publique* n°32 . 19 - 21

**Table I**

Organisation of general practice and specialised mental health services in France, the UK and the Netherlands.

France	The UK	The Netherlands
General Practice:		
165.2 GPs per 100,000 of population <sup>1</sup>	77.7 GPs per 100,000 of population <sup>1</sup>	45.8 GPs per 100,000 of population <sup>1</sup>
Remuneration: fee-for-service	Remuneration: mostly capitation-based	Remuneration: mixed fee-for-service – capitation fee 2/3rds group practice,
GPs work mainly alone, with no ancillary staff	Mainly group practice comprising 5–8 GPs, manager, nurses, secretary, 1/3 <sup>rd</sup> solo	
No patient lists	sometimes psychologist	GPs have patient lists of approx. 2350 patients per GP
Patient free to choose GP and see many different GPs (despite recent financial incentive not to)	Practices grouped into Primary Care Trusts that manage health expenditure and purchase specialised care for patients	Patients are free to choose GP
Direct access to specialised care (although GP referral now necessary for full reimbursement)	GPs have patient lists of approx. 1800 patients per GP	GP referral necessary for specialised care (although some degree of self-referral covered by private insurance companies)
GP does not act as gatekeeper to health care system.	Patients have little choice of GP practice – determined by place of residence	GP acts as gatekeeper to health care system
Relatively isolated from rest of health care team	GP referral necessary for specialised care	
	GP acts as gatekeeper to health care system	
Specialised mental health care services		
22.7 (neuro)psychiatrists per 100,000 of population <sup>1</sup>	17.8 (neuro)psychiatrists per 100,000 of population <sup>1</sup>	14.4 (neuro) psychiatrists per 100,000 of population <sup>1</sup>
120 psychiatric hospital beds per 100,000 population <sup>†</sup>	80 psychiatric hospital beds per 100,000 population <sup>†</sup>	154 psychiatric hospital beds per 100,000 population <sup>†</sup>
Few psychiatric beds in general hospitals	Shared case-management between GPs and community mental health	Integration of hospital psychiatry within the general hospital
Very little shared case-management between GP and mental health specialists	Access through GP to practice psychologist, community psychiatric centres	Close collaboration between GPs and psychiatrists from mental health
Direct but not refunded access to psychologists, nurse, psychiatrist, free of payment psychotherapists		Direct but not refunded access to psychologists
Direct but not fully refunded access to psychiatrist		

Adapted from Ustun & Sartorius<sup>35</sup>, Campbell et al.<sup>36</sup> and Goldberg<sup>37</sup>.

<sup>†</sup> WHO Health for All database, 1997.