

Transforming leadership culture to promote health and enable recovery

**“Without mental health there can be
no true physical health”**

Dr. Brock Chisholm, 1953

the first Director-General of the World Health Organization, Psychiatrist

「復元」觀點 (Recovery Approach)

復元是有關一個人在**態度、價值觀、感受、目標、技巧**、甚至**角色**上的一個**深層而獨特的轉變過程**。這是在受到**疾病**的限制下，依然能夠活出**生命**中富有**滿足、希望和貢獻**的一種**生活方式**。復元亦包括在生命中發展新的**意義和目的**。(Anthony, 1993, p.15 cited in Tse, 2004)

- 已經累積了超過30年以上的研究經驗 和 討論
- 不是一套治療方法，而是一副眼鏡，一個看服務的角度，一個理念
 1. 那人可以為自己做什麼？
 2. 服務如何能夠促進這復元的過程 (結果)？

Braslow, J.T. (2013). The manufacture of recovery. *Annual Review of Clinical Psychology*, 9, 781-809.

Slade, M., Oades, L., & Jarden, A. (Eds.). (2017). *Wellbeing, recovery and mental health*. Cambridge University Press.

Slade, M., Amering, M., Farkas, M., Hamilton, B., O'Hagan, M., Panther, G., Perkins, R., Shepherd, G., Tse, S., & Whitley, R. (2014). Uses and abuses of recovery: implementing recovery-oriented practices in mental health systems. *World Psychiatry*, 13(1), 12-20.

Tse, S. (2004). Use of the recovery approach to support Chinese immigrants recovering from mental illness: A New Zealand perspective. *American Journal of Psychiatric Rehabilitation*, 7(1), 53-68.

Tse, S., Kan, A., & Siu, B.W.M. (2013). Can recovery oriented mental health services be created in Hong Kong: Struggles and strategies. *Administration and Policy in Mental Health and Mental Health Services Research*, 40(3), 155-158.

Tse, S. (2017). Shared decision making in mental health care settings: perspective, purpose and practice. *World Psychiatry*, 16(2), 158-160.

Supported

Recovery Management Support

- Strengths model case management
- Peer support services
- Advance directives
- Wellness Recovery Action Planning (WRAP)
- Illness Management and Recovery (IMR)
- Shared decision making
- REFOCUS
- Recovery Colleges / Recovery Education Programs
- Individual Placement and Support (IPS)
- Supported housing
- Mental health dialogues

Transforming

Shared leadership:

- “Leader-plus”- collective contribution of all actors
- “Practice”- involves dynamic interactions among leaders, followers and the context in question

(Spillane & Diamond, 2007)



Spillane, J. P., & Diamond, J. B. (2007). *Distributed leadership in practice*. New York: Teachers College Press



DEFINE
(Recovery is
characterised by...)

**Service users,
caregivers
community**

**General
public**

Anthony, W. A. (1993). Recovery from mental illness: The guiding vision of the mental health service system in the 1990s. *Psychosocial Rehabilitation Journal*, 16(4), 11-23.

Barry, M. M. (2001). Promoting Positive Mental Health: Theoretical Frameworks for Practice. *International Journal of Mental Health Promotion*, 3(1), 25-34.

Kidd, S. A., Davidson, L., & McKenzie, K. (2017). Common factors in community mental health intervention: a scoping review. *Community Mental Health Journal*, 1-11 (first online).

Slade, M. et al. (2014). Uses and abuses of recovery: implementing recovery-oriented practices in mental health systems. *World Psychiatry*, 13(1), 12-20.



DEFEND

**(Mixed methods;
Evidence-based
practice vs
Practice-based
evidence*)**

**Service users,
practitioners
community**

Bellamy, C., Schmutte, T., & Davidson, L. (2017). An update on the growing evidence base for peer support. *Mental Health and Social Inclusion*, 21(3), 161-167. (If interested, there are other four reviews on the topic of peer support services)

*Collins, P., & Crowe, S. (2017). Recovery and practice-based evidence: reconnecting the diverging discourses in mental health. *Mental Health and Social Inclusion*, 21(1), 34-42.



DETERMINE

1. **Business as usual**
2. **Not transferrable across sectors**
3. **“Soil is NOT ready yet...”**
4. **Cultural/ contextual factors**

Davidson, L., & Tse, S. (2014). What will it take for recovery to flourish in Hong Kong?. *East Asian Archives of Psychiatry*, 24(3), 110-116.

Tse, S., Kan, A., & Siu, B.W.M. (2013). Can recovery oriented mental health services be created in Hong Kong: Struggles and strategies. *Administration and Policy in Mental Health and Mental Health Services Research*, 40(3), 155-158.