

Experience-based co-design (EBCD): a scoping review of implementation considerations in mental health settings

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Background

- EBCD is a co-design method that brings together people with lived experience of mental health challenges (PWLE), families (F), and healthcare providers [1, 2].
- EBCD explores the experience of care using observations, filmed interviews, feedback groups, and joint co-design events [1] to create service improvement solutions [1].
- EBCD is increasingly applied in mental health settings.
- We examined ethical and practical considerations for its implementation in mental health.

Method

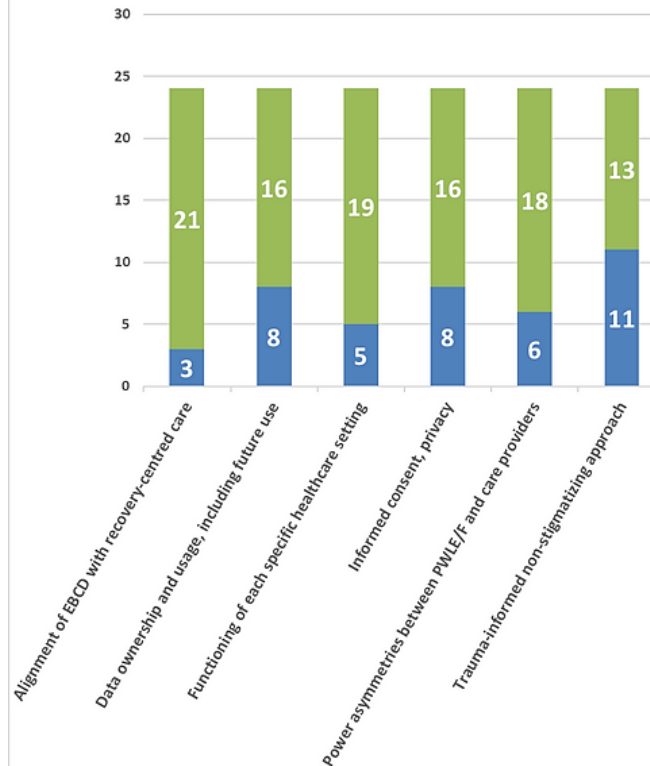
- Scoping review
- Sources: Academic databases (APA PsycInfo, Medline, Embase, CINAHL, Web of Science, ASSIA), and Google (grey literature)
- Terms: “mental health”, “mental disorders”, “mental health services”, “substance related and addictive disorders”, “experience-based co-design”, “experience-based codesign”, and terms for specific mental disorders
- 320 records were identified from all sources; 168 duplicates were removed.

- All were screened and 33 full texts were assessed.
- 24 records were included in this review [3-26].

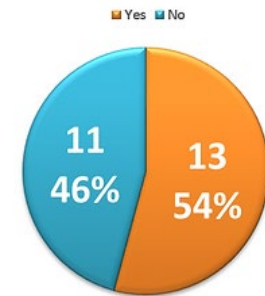
Results

Implementation considerations for the use of EBCD with PWLE/F in mental health settings

- Articles NOT discussing this implementation aspect
- Articles discussing this implementation aspect



The article discusses implementation considerations for the use of EBCD with PWLE/F in mental health settings



EDI and SGBA+ considerations

- PWLE/F are not always included as active agents in healthcare improvement initiatives. This review highlighted ethical and practical considerations for their engagement.
- Reporting practices pose a challenge to the identification of the role played by sex and gender in the articles included in this review.

Conclusions

- EBCD is a structured and valuable method for the engagement of PWLE/F and healthcare providers in service design and quality improvement initiatives.
- Attention to the implementation considerations herein identified may contribute to a safe and effective use of EBCD with PWLE/F in mental health settings.

References

