

Introduction

- High prevalence of childhood trauma among patients with co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders (SUD)¹
- Childhood trauma associated with long-term mental health complications²
- Higher perceived quality care and treatment satisfaction consistent with improved outcomes³
- **Aim:** To investigate the relationship between childhood trauma and perceived quality of care in patients undergoing drug use and mental health treatment

Methods

Participants

- 259 adult patients (ages ≥19) in tertiary care for co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders
- Recruited 1st month of admission
- Stable on medications

Measures

- Childhood Trauma Questionnaire – Short Form (CTQ-SF) to assess:
 - **Neglect:** emotional, physical
 - **Abuse:** emotional, physical, sexual
- NRI/MHSIP Inpatient Consumer Survey (ICS) to assess:
 - Outcome of care: deal effectively with illness and social challenges
 - Dignity: feel respected and treated with dignity
 - Rights: able to express disapproval about treatment and services
 - Engagement: feel involved in the treatment process
 - Environment: feel safe in the treatment centre
 - Empowerment: feel knowledgeable about illness to determine the best plan to recovery

Data Analysis

- Binary logistic regressions conducted individually on CTQ-SF subscales predicting ICS domains
- Covariates: Minimization/Denial subscale from the CTQ-SF

Results

Table 1. Demographics and diagnoses

	N = 259
Age	36.3 ± 11.1
% Female	33.2%
Ethnicity	
White	53.7%
First Nation	17.8%
Other	28.6%
Diagnoses	
Psychotic Spectrum	66.3%
Mood Disorders	35.1%
Anxiety Disorders	30.0%
≥2 Substance Use Disorders	73.0%

Figure 1.

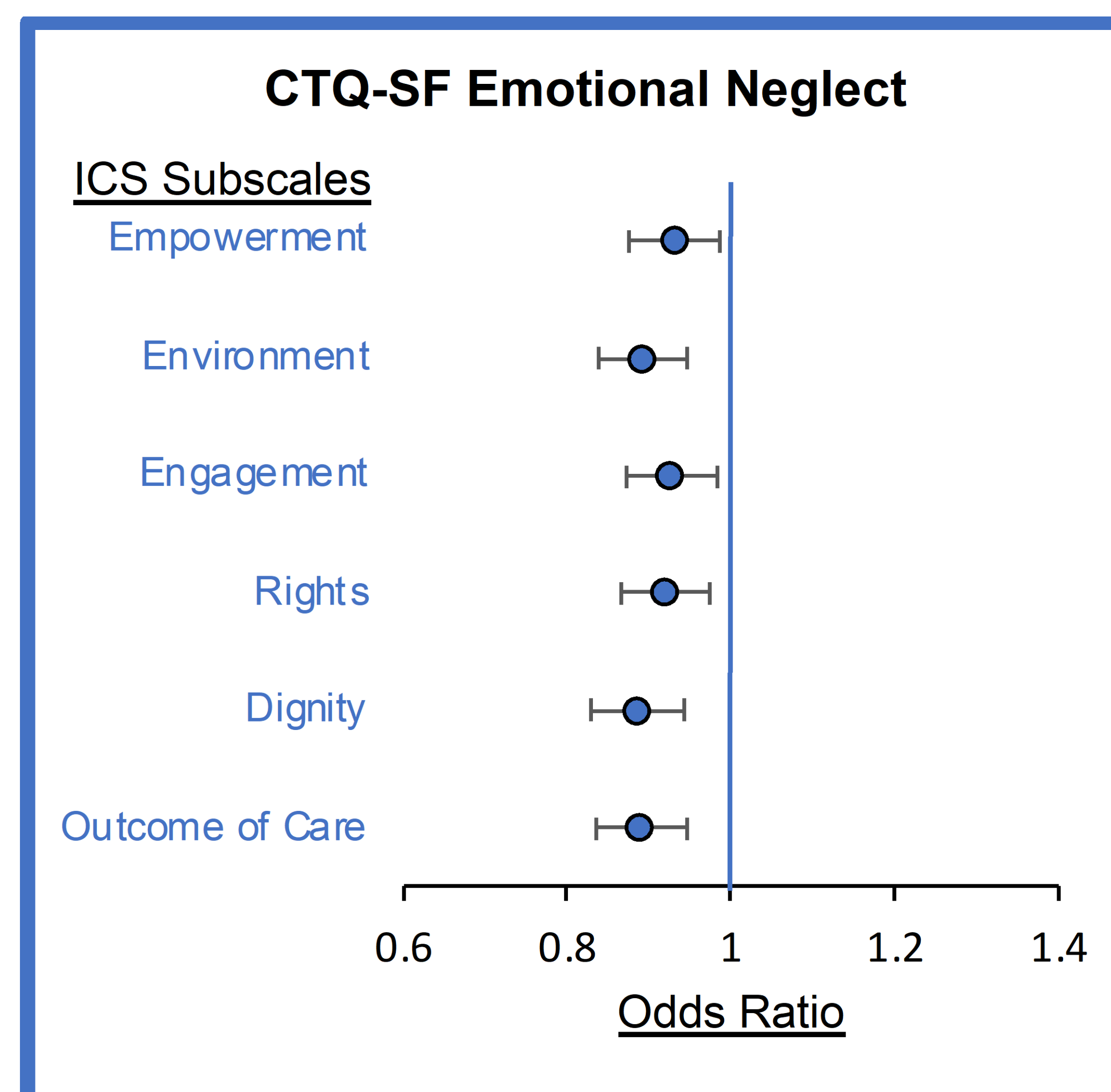
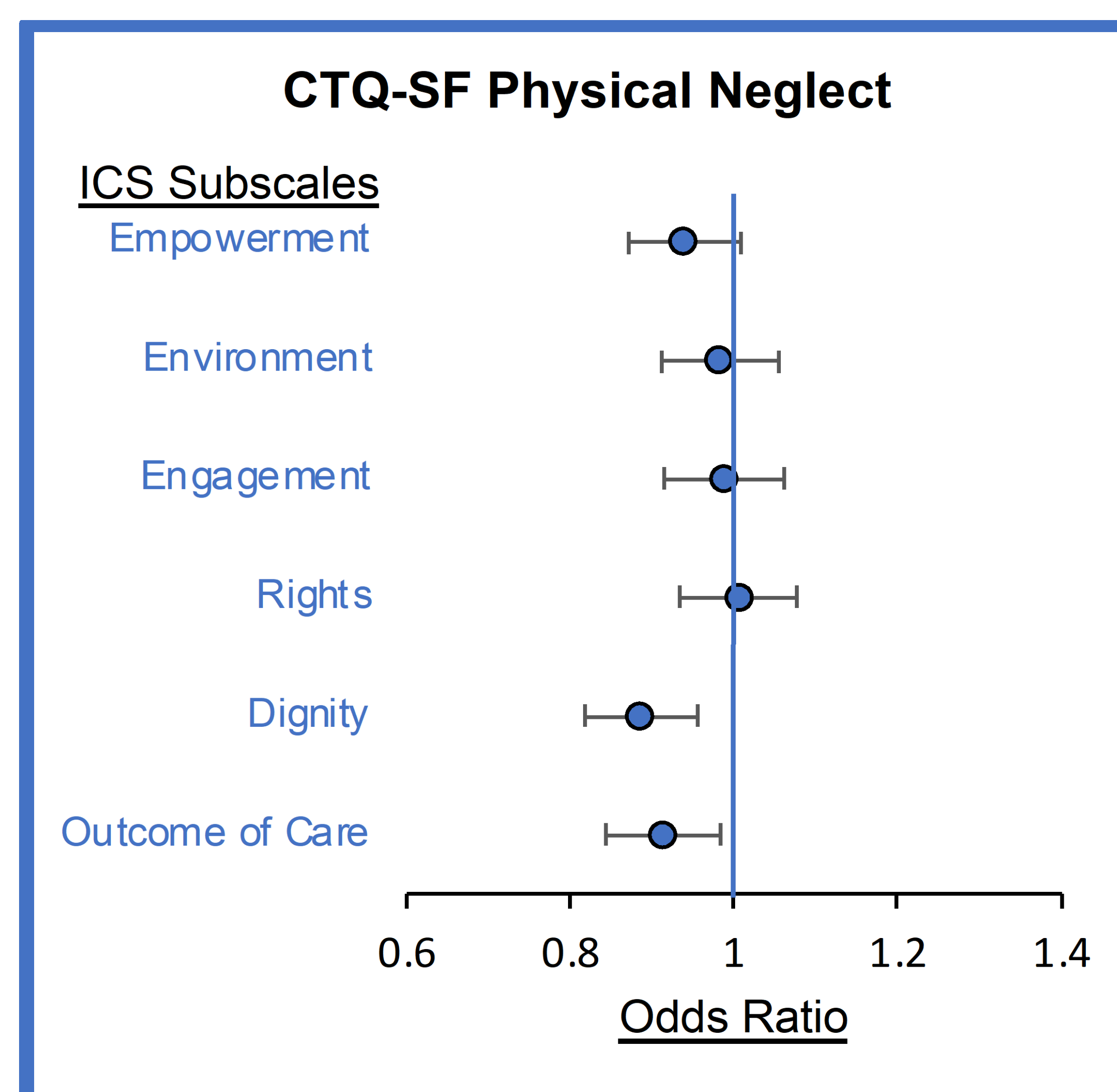


Figure 2.



Summary

- Emotional neglect independently predicted poorer ratings across all ICS subscales (ps<.05) (Figure 1)
- Physical neglect independently predicted poorer ratings for outcome of care and dignity (ps<.05) (Figure 2)
- There were no other relationships between childhood trauma and inpatient consumer responses

Conclusion

- Childhood neglect but not childhood abuse associated with greater likelihood of having negative perceptions about quality of care
- First data to suggest history of childhood neglect is linked to potential treatment challenges in patients with co-occurring substance use and mental disorders
- Further investigation is needed to assess past childhood neglect and quality of care as they relate to outcomes in treatment

References

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