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Occupational therapy-led interventions for people with anxiety disorders

Impact on functioning and mental health symptoms

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Anxiety is prevalent and is associated with loss of functioning in occupations like work and household management (Kessler et al., 2009). But the effectiveness of occupational therapy interventions to improve functioning for this population was under-researched. This systematic review aimed to determine the effectiveness of occupational therapy interventions to improve functioning and mental health outcomes for individuals with anxiety disorders.

The systematic review included studies involving (a) individuals with anxiety and stress-related disorders over 18 years, (b) outcomes relating to functioning and/or mental health and (c) interventions designed/led/facilitated by an occupational therapist. Eleven databases were searched for literature published from 1994 – December 2017. Data extraction was performed by the first author and independently reviewed by the other authors. The studies were critically appraised for methodological quality (Law & MacDermid, 2014).

The review found 19 papers describing 13 individual studies. Because the nature of the interventions varied, narrative analysis was used rather than meta-analysis. Interventions were clustered into discrete categories depending on the underpinning theory of the intervention, namely (i) cognitive-behavioural theory, (ii) lifestyle modification, (iii) skill-building, (iv) the ValMO model (Persson, Erlandsson, Eklund, & Ivarsson, 2001) and (v) neurological and sensory. Interventions using lifestyle modification (Lambert et al., 2007), the ValMO model (Eklund & Erlandsson, 2011) and skill-building (Helfrich, Peters, & Chan, 2011) showed the potential for effectiveness in improving both anxiety symptoms and daily functioning.

Many reviewed studies were small and uncontrolled, indicating an urgency for high quality research in this area. Occupational therapy interventions have the potential to improve functioning and mental health outcomes for people with anxiety, but interventions require replication and larger-scale research to demonstrate the added value of occupational therapy (Ashby, Gray, Ryan, & James, 2015).
References (used in abstract)


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Records identified through database searching (n = 2968)

- Pubmed 53
- Medline 104
- CINAHL 11
- COCHRANE 192
- EMBASE 742
- EthOS 0
- OTSeeker 1
- ProQuest 45
- SCOPUS 1820

Records excluded with reasons (n = 2584)

- Qualitative studies (127)
- Cross-sectional studies (484)
- Population under-18 (145)
- Surgical/pharmacological/medical treatment (164)
- Healthcare services (185)
- Academia/Education (71)
- Non-OT intervention (149)

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Records after duplicates removed (n = 2603)

Titles and Abstracts screened (n = 2084)

Full-text articles assessed for eligibility (n = 519)

Records included in narrative synthesis (n = 19)
Papers included in the final review, clustered by theoretical underpinning:

**Interventions using cognitive-behavioural theory**


**Interventions using lifestyle modification theory**


**Interventions using skill-building theory (specifically for those with PTSD or trauma)**


**Interventions using occupational science theory (the ValMO model)**


Interventions using neurological/sensory theories


Further information on upcoming publication of this work can be found at:
https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Jackie_Fox?ev=hdr_xprf&_sg=P5n_PTLJ1j9hni2ZwX84eJ3HFaWBeCPlMMAT052Um01UBhfxlep78x7Z2RbTuQvbpiSkKOoAqXoNmPw_n316yZ

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