

Loneliness and mental health



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UKRI Loneliness and social isolation in mental health network



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What do we mean by loneliness?

- Mismatch between what you have and what you want
- Subjective, unpleasant state
- Not solitude
- Quality and quantity



Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol. 2017 Dec;52(12):1451-1461. doi: 10.1007/s00127-017-1446-1. Epub 2017 Oct 28.

Social isolation in mental health: a conceptual and methodological review.

Wang J¹, Lloyd-Evans B², Giacco D³, Forsyth R¹, Nebo C¹, Mann F¹, Johnson S^{1,4}.

Author information

Abstract

PURPOSE: Social isolation and related concepts have been discussed increasingly in the field of mental health. Despite this, there is a lack of conceptual clarity and consistency in the definition and operationalisation of these terms. This review aimed to provide a clear framework for social isolation and related concepts, and to identify well-established measures in the field of mental health for each conceptual domain discussed.

J Affect Disord. 2019 Feb 15;245:188-199. doi: 10.1016/j.jad.2018.10.359. Epub 2018 Oct 29.

Conceptual framework for social connectedness in mental disorders: Systematic review and narrative synthesis.

<u>Hare-Duke L¹, Dening T², de Oliveira D², Milner K², Slade M².</u>

Author information

Abstract

BACKGROUND: Adults with mental disorders are at a high risk of loneliness. Loneliness has been implicated in a wide variety of physica and mental health problems. Social connectedness interventions are one means to tackle loneliness but have shown mixed effectiveness. This study aims to: (1) identify existing measures of social connectedness and (2) develop a conceptual framework of social connectedness to inform future measurement and the development of new interventions.

All the lonely people

Britain high levels of loneliness, Eastern Europe highest

Older people – third over-50s and half over-80s

Peak in younger people, e.g. third of 16-24 year-olds

Much less known about children, one study found 20% 8-year-olds lonely (5% 'always lonely')

Unemployment, ethnic minority groups, low income





UCLA-loneliness scale (3-item)

MM Government

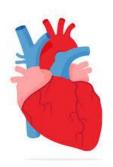
A connected society

A strategy for tackling loneliness – laying the foundations for change

- 1. How often do you feel that you lack companionship?
- 2. How often do you feel left out?
- 3. How often do you feel isolated from others?



Is it really that bad?



Poorer outcomes in cardiovascular and respiratory disease

Sleep problems, emergency service use, GP attendance

Meta-analysis of 148 international studies: significantly increased risk of premature death (all cause)

Evidence for altered immune system function (e.g. HPA axis, natural killer cell activity, reduced inflammation)

Lonely minds...

Marked cross-sectional associations between being lonely and:

- Depression
- Anxiety
- Phobias
- Suicide/'parasuicide'
- Dementia
- Eating disorders
- Psychosis



Research gaps Looking at people with more severe mental health problems

• including psychosis

Longitudinal work

Qualitative work

Measures and mechanisms

Younger people

Interventions



Advancing our understanding of loneliness and mental health problems in young people

Alexandra Pitman a. b 20, Farhana Mann a. b, Sonia Johnson a. b

Individuals

Local community

Direct: cognitive and digital approaches, psychoeducation, social skills training, supported socialisation Indirect: employment, housing, education, broader self-esteem work

Direct: group activities addressing loneliness, social prescribing, supported socialisation, awareness, empathy, proactive approach, communication

Indirect: local transport and accessibility, any group activity not directly offering to reduce loneliness but bringing people together (e.g. gardening/physical health groups) People who are lonely

Family and friends, mental health practitioners, GPs, local groups, voluntary organisations

Society

Direct: Public health priority (enshrined in policy), engaging with media, public education and awareness on social relationships and 'social convoys' across the age range, funding relevant research, promote primary prevention across life course, measuring loneliness outcomes in relevant broader range of interventions

Indirect: other policy areas including housing, employment, education, welfare, design of neighbourhoods, promoting social cohesion and inclusion Government, health authorities, funding bodies, charities, media, universities, corporations

In Mann et al 2017



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