National Institute for Health and Care Excellence

Final

Rehabilitation in adults with complex psychosis and related severe mental health conditions

[L] Interventions to improve interpersonal functioning

NICE guideline NG181 Evidence review August 2020

Final

This evidence review was developed by the National Guideline Alliance which is part of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists



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Interventions to improve interpersonal functioning

Review question: What interventions specific to rehabilitation are effective for people with complex psychosis and related severe mental health conditions to improve their inter-personal functioning?

Introduction

Many people with complex psychosis have difficulties with interpersonal functioning which affect areas of their everyday life. Social skills are an important part of recovery and successful progression though rehabilitation. This evidence review aimed to compare interventions to improve the interpersonal functioning of people currently receiving rehabilitation.

The title of the guideline changed to "Rehabilitation for adults with complex psychosis" during development. The previous title of the guideline has been retained in the evidence reviews for consistency with the wording used in the review protocols.

Summary of the protocol

Please see Table 1 for a summary of the Population, Intervention, Comparison and Outcome (PICO) characteristics of this review.

Table 1: Summary of the protocol (PICO table)

| Population | Adults (aged 18 years and older) with complex psychosis and other severe mental health conditions (as defined in scope) Currently receiving rehabilitation in an inpatient rehabilitation unit, while living in supported accommodation or in the community. |
|--------------|--|
| Intervention | Occupational therapy Social skills interventions Horticultural and Eco therapy Mindfulness Morita therapy Psychoeducational interventions for example: family interventions or family therapy Peer support interventions Skills carried out in a group setting, For example: dining clubs, club house models, team sports, board games, storytelling, creative writing, arts therapy (music, drama), animal therapy Positive behavioural support |
| Comparison | No interventionOther class of rehabilitation interventionStandard care |
| Outcomes | Critical Interpersonal functioning (social skills) |

Readmission/Relapse
Sustaining tenancy
Challenging behaviour
Important
Quality of life

For further details see the review protocol in appendix A.

Clinical evidence

Included studies

Nine randomised controlled trails (RCTs) were identified for this review (Bartels 2014, Bitter 2017, Bradshaw 2000, Cavallaro 2009, Crawford 2012, Gill Sanz 2009, Kurtz 2015, Volpe 2015 and Wykes 2007)

The included studies are summarised in Table 2.

One study (Bradshaw 2000) compared cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) to treatment as usual (TAU). One study compared social skills training to TAU (Bartels 2014). Four studies compared cognitive remediation therapy (CRT) to TAU or an attention control (Cavallaro 2009, Gill Sanz 2009, Kurtz 2015 and Wykes 2007)). Two studies compared group activities to TAU (Crawford 2012 and Volpe 2015). One study compared staff training in CARe rehabilitation methodology to TAU (Bitter 2017)

See the literature search strategy in appendix B and study selection flow chart in appendix C.

Excluded studies

Studies not included in this review with reasons for their exclusions are provided in appendix K.

Summary of clinical studies included in the evidence review

A summary of the studies that were included in this review are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Summary of included studies

| Study | Population | Intervention | Comparison | Outcomes |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|--------------------|---|
| Bartels 2014 RCT USA | N=183 Diagnosis: 28% schizophrenia, 28% schizoaffective disorder, 20% bipolar disorder, 24% major depression. Setting: community dwelling adults. Mean age: 60.2 years. | Psychosocial skills training | Treatment as usual | Follow-up 36 months Interpersonal functioning: Social Behaviour Schedule (SBS) total Readmission/relapse: |
| Bitter 2017 RCT Netherlands | N=263 Diagnosis: severe mental illness. | Staff training in CARe rehabilitation methods | Treatment as usual | Follow-up 20 months • Interpersonal functioning: Social |

| Study | Population | Intervention | Comparison | Outcomes |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | Setting: sheltered / supportive housing organizations. Mean age 50 years; 65% male; 85% native born. | | | Functioning Scale (SFS) • Quality of life: Manchester Short Appraisal (MANSA) |
| Bradshaw 2000 RCT USA | N=24 Diagnosis: schizophrenia 100%. Setting: community outpatient rehabilitation unit. | Cognitive behavioural therapy + outpatient rehabilitation | Outpatient rehabilitation | Follow-up 36 months Interpersonal functioning: Role functioning Scale (RFS) |
| Cavallaro 2009 RCT Italy | N=86 Diagnosis: schizophrenia 100%. Setting: outpatient long term rehabilitation unit. | Cognitive remediation + standard rehabilitation | Attention control + standard rehabilitation | Follow-up 3 months Interpersonal functioning: Quality of Life Scale (QLS) interpersonal relations subscale |
| Crawford 2012 RCT UK | N=417 Diagnosis: schizophrenia 100%. Setting: inpatient units, day hospitals, community mental health teams, rehabilitation services, supported accommodation and day centres. Mean age 41 years. 67% male | Group art therapy Activity groups | Treatment as usual | Follow-up 24 months Interpersonal functioning: social function questionnaire |
| Gill Sanz 2009 RCT Spain | N=14 Diagnosis: schizophrenia 100%. Setting: outpatient rehabilitation centre. Mean age 35 years; 50% male. | Cognitive remediation + standard rehabilitation | Standard rehabilitation | Follow-up 2.5 months • Interpersonal functioning: WHODAS-II capacity to relate to others |
| Kurtz 2015 RCT USA | N=64 Diagnosis: schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder 100%. Setting: intensive outpatient rehabilitation program. Mean age 36 years; 73% male. | Cognitive remediation + social skills training | Attention control + social skills training | Follow-up 6 months Interpersonal functioning: Quality of Life Scale - Brief (QLS-B) social interaction item |

| Study | Population | Intervention | Comparison | Outcomes |
|----------------------------|---|---|--------------------|--|
| Volpe 2015 RCT Italy | N=41 Diagnosis: schizophrenia (46%), schizoaffective disorder (39%) and bipolar disorder (15%). Setting: inpatients with severe psychosis. Mean age 43 years; 46% male. | Reading group + Treatment as usual | Treatment as usual | Follow-up 6 months Interpersonal functioning: Personal and Social Performance Scale (PSP) total score |
| Wykes 2007 RCT UK | N=85 Diagnosis: schizophrenia 100%. Setting: community mental health teams but participants severely impaired in overall functioning. Mean age 36 years,; 73% male. | Cognitive remediation | Treatment as usual | Follow-up 6 months Interpersonal functioning: Social Behaviour Schedule (SBS) total |

CARe: comprehensive approach to rehabilitation; RCT, randomised controlled trial; WHODAS-II: World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule 2.0

See the full evidence tables in appendix D and the forest plots in appendix E.

Quality assessment of clinical outcomes included in the evidence review

See the clinical evidence profiles in appendix F.

Economic evidence

Included studies

A systematic review of the economic literature was conducted but no economic studies were identified which were applicable to this review question.

Excluded studies

Studies not included in this review with reasons for their exclusions are provided in appendix K.

Summary of studies included in the economic evidence review

No economic evidence was identified for this review (and so there are no economic evidence tables).

Economic model

No economic modelling was undertaken for this review because the committee agreed that other topics were higher priorities for economic evaluation.

Evidence statements

Clinical evidence statements

Comparison 1. Cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) versus treatment as usual (TAU)

Critical outcomes

Interpersonal functioning (social skills)

 Low quality evidence from 1 RCT (N=15) showed a clinically important benefit in terms of interpersonal function measured on the role functioning scale in participants who received cognitive behavioural therapy compared to those who received treatment as usual.

Readmission/Relapse

No evidence was identified to inform this outcome.

Sustaining tenancy

No evidence was identified to inform this outcome.

Challenging behaviour

No evidence was identified to inform this outcome.

Important outcomes

Quality of life

No evidence was identified to inform this outcome.

Comparison 2. Cognitive remediation versus TAU

Critical outcomes

Interpersonal functioning (social skills)

 Moderate quality evidence from 4 RCTs (N=224) showed no clinically important difference in the interpersonal function of participants who received cognitive remediation compared to those who received treatment as usual.

Readmission/Relapse

No evidence was identified to inform this outcome.

Sustaining tenancy

No evidence was identified to inform this outcome.

Challenging behaviour

No evidence was identified to inform this outcome.

Important outcomes

Quality of life

No evidence was identified to inform this outcome.

Comparison 3. Skills in a group setting versus TAU

Critical outcomes

Interpersonal functioning (social skills)

- Low quality evidence from 1 RCT (N=238) showed a clinically important benefit in terms of
 interpersonal function as measured by the social function questionnaire in participants
 who took part in structured group activities compared to those who received treatment as
 usual.
- Low quality evidence from 1 RCT (N=234) showed no clinically important difference in interpersonal function as measured by the social function questionnaire in participants who took part in group art therapy compared to those who received treatment as usual.
- Low quality evidence from 1 RCT (N=41) showed no clinically important difference in interpersonal function as measured by the social performance scale in participants who took part in a reading group compared to those who received treatment as usual.

Readmission/Relapse

No evidence was identified to inform this outcome.

Sustaining tenancy

No evidence was identified to inform this outcome.

Challenging behaviour

No evidence was identified to inform this outcome.

Important outcomes

Quality of life

No evidence was identified to inform this outcome.

Comparison 4. Staff training in CARe rehabilitation versus TAU

Critical outcomes

Interpersonal functioning (social skills)

• Low quality evidence from 1 RCT (N=200) showed a decrease in interpersonal function measured using the social function scale in participants who attended centres where staff had been trained in the CARe rehabilitation methods compared to those who received treatment as usual.

Readmission/Relapse

No evidence was identified to inform this outcome.

Sustaining tenancy

No evidence was identified to inform this outcome.

Challenging behaviour

No evidence was identified to inform this outcome.

Important outcomes

Quality of life

 Moderate quality evidence from 1 RCT (N=200) showed no difference in quality of life as measured by the Manchester Short Appraisal (MANSA) of participants who attended centres where staff had been trained in the CARe rehabilitation methods compared to those who received treatment as usual.

Comparison 5 Social skills training versus TAU

Critical outcomes

Interpersonal functioning (social skills)

 Moderate quality evidence from 1 RCT (N=183) showed an increase in the social skills (measured using the Social Behaviour Schedule) of participants who received social skills training compared to those who received treatment as usual.

Readmission/Relapse

 Very low quality evidence from 1 RCT (N=183) showed no clinically important difference in the rates of psychiatric readmission in participants receiving social skills training compared to those receiving treatment as usual.

Sustaining tenancy

No evidence was identified to inform this outcome.

Challenging behaviour

No evidence was identified to inform this outcome.

Important outcomes

Quality of life

No evidence was identified to inform this outcome.

Economic evidence statements

No economic evidence was identified which was applicable to this review question.

The committee's discussion of the evidence

Interpreting the evidence

The outcomes that matter most

The aim of this review was to compare the effectiveness of interventions to improve interpersonal functioning in people with complex psychosis and related severe mental health conditions. For this reason, the committee included interpersonal functioning as a critical outcome for this review. Relapse/readmission was included as a critical outcome, given its implications for people and resources. Sustaining tenancy was included as a critical outcome as it is likely to have an impact on the experience of people with complex psychosis and related severe mental health conditions and the committee thought that the status could differ depending on whether the people were receiving the intervention or not. Challenging behaviour was included as a critical outcome due to its link with social skills and its impact on

the management of people receiving rehabilitation for complex psychosis and related severe mental health conditions. Improvement in quality of life is one of the objectives of interventions to improve interpersonal functioning and hence it was included as an important outcome.

The quality of the evidence

The evidence for outcome interpersonal functioning ranged from low to moderate quality as assessed using GRADE. The evidence was mainly downgraded for risk of bias due to unclear randomisation, unclear allocation concealment or lack of blinding and also for imprecision. The evidence for readmission/relapse was very low quality, due to unclear randomisation, unclear allocation concealment and imprecision. The evidence for quality of life was of moderate quality due to risk of bias arising from unclear randomisation methods and high attrition rate. There was no evidence identified for the outcomes of sustaining tenancy and challenging behaviour.

Evidence was lacking for horticultural and eco therapy, mindfulness, Morita therapy and positive behavioural therapy.

Benefits and harms

There was evidence from 1 trial (Crawford 2012) that participation in structured group activities (including board games, watching and discussing DVDs and visiting local cafes) improves interpersonal function as measured by the social function questionnaire, in people receiving rehabilitation for complex psychosis. Although the evidence was of low quality, qualititaive evidence from the review on what people value in rehabilitation (review J) also supported offering a range of activities. The committee discussed that the evidence was in line with their clinical experience, and agreed that such activities should be offered to people with complex psychosis and related severe mental health conditions in rehabilitation settings. For inpatient rehabilitation settings, the committee agreed that they could be offered structured group activities on a daily basis. Based on their experience and expertise, they agreed that participation in group activities daily was achievable in inpatient settings and to be effective, daily participation was essential. The committee discussed the types of activities which could be included in the inpatient settings, and thought that patient preference should be an important consideration, hence a choice of activities agreed by the group should be offered. The committee noted that although evidence on peer support or peer led interventions was not identified, based on their knowledge and expertise that peer led interventions are often effective, they agreed that group activities offered may be peer led or supported by peers.

The committee discussed that the evidence of effectiveness of structured group activities was from inpatient and community settings, and hence there was evidence to support offering such activities in community settings. The committee acknowledged that, in terms of provisions, the community settings differ from the inpatient settings, and hence the type of activities and mode of delivery could differ from the inpatient settings. The committee discussed that, depending on the resources available, social, leisure or occupational group activities, could be offered. The committee discussed that, in community settings, the frequency of offering such activities can be based on the needs of the individual and provisions of the setting, but they thought that they should occur at least weekly.

The committee noted that, in the Crawford 2012 trial, the structured group activities were cofacilitated by a member of staff or volunteer who received training in the intervention. Drawing from the evidence, the committee discussed that staff training was an important aspect of the intervention, and agreed that in order to be effective, structured group activities should get support and involvement by trained staff in the rehabilitation settings. Hence, the committee made the recommendation regarding staff training and support. The committee

acknowledged that in another evidence report (evidence report K) a cluster randomised study of a staff training intervention did not increase engagement in activities of daily living when measured in terms of time used or in terms of social skills (measured using a life skills profile). The committee discussed that this may be due to the follow-up time in this study, as by 12 months the staff training may have been forgotten. The committee agreed that the two staff training interventions were different in their content and that staff training is a requirement for staff to deliver effective rehabilitation interventions, including structured group activities.

Based on their experience, the committee discussed that, despite the availability of structured activities programme, people may sometimes still struggle to engage with it. The committee agreed that each person in the rehabilitation service should receive support from a named person who engages with them to help them plan and review their daily activities. They noted that the named person could differ depending on settings, and in some cases it could be the key worker and in some others, it could be a support worker. However, it was important that there is someone to support the people in their daily activities.

Although the structured group activities were recommended, the committee were of the view that more information about the activities that could be offered, and their effectiveness, would be useful given the limited evidence base specific to people in rehabilitation services. They therefore suggested a research recommendation to consider these issues.

There was increase in the social skills (measured using the Social Behaviour Schedule) of participants who received social skills training compared to those who received treatment as usual. There was some evidence to suggest the effectiveness of social skills training to improve interpersonal functioning, as assessed by social skills. The committee were aware of the recommendation 1.4.4.8 from the section psychological and psychosocial interventions in chapter <u>preventing psychosis</u> from NICE guideline on <u>psychosis and schizophrenia [CG178]</u> stating that "Do not routinely offer social skills training (as a specific intervention) to people with psychosis or schizophrenia".

The committee discussed that there was some evidence that participation in a cognitive behavioural therapy intervention led to an improvement in interpersonal functioning, as measured by role functioning scale in participants. The committee noted that the evidence was from 1 small study with 15 subjects and was not strong enough to support a recommendation in this area.

The evidence indicated cognitive remediation did not have a beneficial effect on interpersonal functioning, evidence from another review (evidence report M) showed cognitive remediation as an adjunct to vocational rehabilitation could help to increase employment and so they recommended it in this context.

Cost effectiveness and resource use

The committee noted that no relevant published economic evaluations had been identified for this topic.

People with complex psychosis and severe mental illness are encouraged to participate in structured group activities and that this recommendation is in line with current practice. However, there may be some resource implications depending on the components of such activities and the setting in which they are offered. A range of structured group of activities such as art therapy or DVD screen viewings are common place in inpatient wards. The committee believed that there is greater variation in community living. Some activities, such as DVD screen viewings or accompanying visits to café's may already occur in most instances and so would not entail significant resource impact. However, the committee took

the view that the effectiveness of specific interventions like art therapy were driven by staff trained to deliver such a programme which could entail extra costs.

The committee noted that many people with complex psychosis and severe mental illness would need support to engage with such activities. The recommendation to offer a named person to support with engagement would not have a significant resource impact as this would already be a part of a care/support worker's role. In instances where this is not the case, then this recommendation would reinforce best recommended practice.

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Appendices

Appendix A – Review protocols

Review protocol for review question 5.2: What interventions specific to rehabilitation are effective for people with complex psychosis and related severe mental health conditions to improve their inter-personal functioning?

Table 3: Review protocol for interventions to improve interpersonal functioning

| Field (based on PRISMA-P | Content |
|--|--|
| Review question | What interventions specific to rehabilitation are effective for people with complex psychosis and related severe mental health conditions to improve their inter-personal functioning and social skills? |
| Type of review question | Intervention |
| Objective of the review | This review aims to compare the effectiveness of interventions specific to rehabilitation to improve inter-personal functioning in people with complex psychosis and severe mental illness. |
| Eligibility criteria – population | Adults (aged 18 years and older) with complex psychosis and other severe mental health conditions (as defined in scope) Currently receiving rehabilitation in an inpatient rehabilitation unit or while living in supported accommodation or in the |
| | community. |
| Eligibility criteria – intervention(s) | Occupational therapy |
| | Social skills interventions |
| | Horticultural and Eco therapy |
| | Mindfulness |
| | Morita therapy |
| | Psychoeducational interventions. For example: family interventions, family therapy |
| | Peer support interventions |
| | Skills carried out in a group setting, for example: dining clubs, club house models, team sports, board games, storytelling, creative writing, arts therapy (music, drama), animal therapy |
| | Positive behavioural support |

| Field (based on PRISMA-P | Content |
|---|--|
| Eligibility criteria – comparator(s) | No intervention Other class of rehabilitation intervention Standard care |
| Outcomes and prioritisation | Critical Outcomes Interpersonal functioning (social skills) Readmission/Relapse Sustaining tenancy Challenging behaviour Important outcomes Quality of life |
| Eligibility criteria – study design | RCTs. If no RCTs are available for any of the interventions, comparative observational studies will be considered. |
| Other inclusion exclusion criteria | Date limit: 1990 The date limit for studies after 1990 was suggested by the GC considering the change in provision of mental health services from institutionalized care in the 1970s to deinstitutionalized and community based care from 1990s onwards. Country limit: UK, USA, Australasia, Europe, Canada. The GC limited to these countries because they have similar cultures to the UK, given the importance of the cultural setting in which mental health rehabilitation takes place. |
| Proposed sensitivity/sub-group analysis, or meta-regression | Confounders that will be used to explore heterogeneity: • Duration of long term follow-up • Value based culture / social engagement (including therapeutic relationships – family, carers; team sports/activities) • Family involvement • Group therapy vs individual therapy • Inpatient vs supported accommodation • Black and Asian ethnic minorities • Presence of co-morbidity affecting social function, for example autism spectrum disorder and personality disorders. Observational studies should adjust for the following: • Age • Measure of clinical severity based on symptom rating scale • Gender |

| Field (based on PRISMA-P | Content |
|--|---|
| | |
| Selection process – duplicate screening/selection/analysis | A random sample of the references identified in the search will be sifted by a second reviewer. This sample size of this pilot round will be 10% of the total, (with a minimum of 100 studies). All disagreements in study inclusion will be discussed and resolved between the two reviewers. The senior systematic reviewer or guideline lead will be involved if discrepancies cannot be resolved between the two reviewers. Include thresholds for agreement, and mechanism to resolve disputes. |
| Data management (software) | NGA STAR software will be used for study sifting, data extraction, recording quality assessment using checklists and generating bibliographies/citations. RevMan will be used to generate plots and for any meta-analysis. 'GRADEpro' will be used to assess the quality of evidence for each outcome. |
| Information sources – databases and dates | Sources to be searched: Medline, Medline In-Process, CCTR, CDSR, DARE, HTA, Embase, PsycINFO Limits (e.g. date, study design): Apply standard animal/non-English language exclusion Limit to RCTs and systematic reviews in first instance, but download all results Dates: from 1990 |
| Identify if an update | Not an update |
| Author contacts | For details please see the guideline in development web site. |
| Highlight if amendment to previous protocol | For details please see section 4.5 of <u>Developing NICE guidelines: the manual 2014</u> |
| Search strategy – for one database | For details please see appendix B. |
| Data collection process – forms/duplicate | A standardised evidence table format will be used, and published as appendix D (clinical evidence tables) or H (economic evidence tables). |
| Data items – define all variables to be collected | For details please see evidence tables in appendix D (clinical evidence tables) or H (economic evidence tables). |
| Methods for assessing bias at outcome/study level | Standard study checklists were used to critically appraise individual studies. For details please see section 6.2 of Developing NICE guidelines: the manual 2014 . |

| Field (based on PRISMA-P | Content |
|--|--|
| | The risk of bias across all available evidence was evaluated for each outcome using an adaptation of the 'Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) toolbox' developed by the international GRADE working group http://www.gradeworkinggroup.org/ . |
| Criteria for quantitative synthesis | For details please see section 6.4 of <u>Developing NICE guidelines: the manual 2014</u> |
| Methods for quantitative analysis – combining studies and exploring (in)consistency | For details please see the methods and process section of the main file |
| Meta-bias assessment – publication bias, selective reporting bias | For details please see section 6.2 of <u>Developing NICE guidelines: the manual 2014</u> . |
| Confidence in cumulative evidence | For details please see sections 6.4 and 9.1 of <u>Developing NICE guidelines: the manual 2014</u> |
| Rationale/context – what is known | For details please see the introduction to the evidence review. |
| Describe contributions of authors and guarantor | A multidisciplinary committee developed the evidence review. The committee was convened by the National Guideline Alliance (NGA) and chaired by Prof Gillian Baird in line with section 3 of Developing NICE guidelines: the manual 2014 . Staff from the NGA undertook systematic literature searches, appraised the evidence, conducted meta-analysis and cost effectiveness analysis where appropriate, and drafted the guideline in collaboration with the committee. For details please see the methods see supplementary document C. |
| Sources of funding/support | The NGA is funded by NICE and hosted by the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. |
| Name of sponsor | The NGA is funded by NICE and hosted by the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. |
| Roles of sponsor | NICE funds NGA to develop guidelines for those working in the NHS, public health and social care in England |
| PROSPERO registration number | Not applicable |

CDSR: Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews; CENTRAL: Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials; DARE: Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects; GRADE: Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation; MID: minimally important difference; NGA: National Guideline Alliance; NHS: National health service; NICE: National Institute for Health and Care Excellence; RCT: randomised controlled trial; RoB: risk of bias; SD: standard deviation

Appendix B – Literature search strategies

Literature search strategies for review question 5.2: What interventions specific to rehabilitation are effective for people with complex psychosis and related severe mental health conditions to improve their inter-personal functioning?

Databases: Medline/Embase/PsycINFO

Date searched: 09/01/2019

| Date s | searched: 09/01/2019 |
|--------|---|
| # | Searches |
| 1 | exp psychosis/ use emczd |
| 2 | Psychotic disorders/ use ppez |
| 3 | exp psychosis/ use psyh |
| 4 | (psychos?s or psychotic).tw. |
| 5 | exp schizophrenia/ use emczd |
| 6 | exp schizophrenia/ or exp "schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders"/ use ppez |
| 7 | (exp schizophrenia/ or "fragmentation (schizophrenia)"/) use psyh |
| 8 | schizoaffective psychosis/ use emczd |
| 9 | schizoaffective disorder/ use psyh |
| 10 | (schizophren* or schizoaffective*).tw. |
| 11 | exp bipolar disorder/ use emczd |
| 12 | exp "Bipolar and Related Disorders"/ use ppez |
| 13 | exp bipolar disorder/ use psyh |
| 14 | ((bipolar or bipolar type) adj2 (disorder* or disease or spectrum)).tw. |
| 15 | Depressive psychosis/ use emczd |
| 16 | Delusional disorder/ use emczd |
| 17 | delusions/ use psyh |
| 18 | (delusion* adj3 (disorder* or disease)).tw. |
| 19 | mental disease/ use emczd |
| 20 | mental disorders/ use ppez |
| 21 | mental disorders/ use psyh |
| 22 | (psychiatric adj2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*)).tw. |
| 23 | ((severe or serious) adj3 (mental adj2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*))).tw. |
| 24 | (complex adj2 (mental adj2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*))).tw. |
| 25 | or/1-24 |
| 26 | (Rehabilitation/ or cognitive rehabilitation/ or community based rehabilitation/ or psychosocial rehabilitation/ or rehabilitation cane/ or rehabilitation center/) use emczd |
| 27 | (exp rehabilitation/ or exp rehabilitation centers/) use ppez |
| 28 | (Rehabilitation/ or cognitive rehabilitation/ or neuropsychological rehabilitation/ or psychosocial rehabilitation/ or independent living programs/ or rehabilitation centers/ or rehabilitation counselling/) use psyh |
| 29 | residential care/ use emczd |
| 30 | (residential facilities/ or assisted living facilities/ or halfway houses/) use ppez |
| 31 | (residential care institutions/ or halfway houses/ or assisted living/) use psyh |
| 32 | (resident* adj (care or centre or center)).tw. |
| 33 | (halfway house* or assist* living).tw. |
| 34 | ((inpatient or in-patient or long-stay) adj3 (psychiatric or mental health)).tw. |
| 35 | (Support* adj (hous* or accommodat* or living)).tw. |
| 36 | (rehabilitation or rehabilitative or rehabilitate).tw. |
| 37 | rehabilitation.fs. |
| 38 | or/26-37 |
| 39 | cognitive behavioral therapy/ use emczd |
| 40 | cognitive behavior therapy/ use psyh |
| 41 | *cognitive therapy/ use ppez |

| ш | Constant | | | | | |
|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| # 42 | Searches | | | | | |
| 42 | cognitive behavio?r therap*.tw. | | | | | |
| 43 | *cognitive remediation therapy/ use emczd | | | | | |
| 44 | *cognitive remediation/ use ppez | | | | | |
| 45 | cognitive remediation.tw. | | | | | |
| 46 47 | *motivational interviewing/ | | | | | |
| | motivation* interview*.tw. | | | | | |
| 48 | behavio?r* activation.tw. | | | | | |
| 49 | *psychosocial care/ use emczd | | | | | |
| 50 51 | psychosocial rehabilitation/ use emczd *psychosocial rehabilitation/ use psyh | | | | | |
| 52 | ((psychosocial or psychological) adj2 (care or intervention* or therap* or treat* or rehabilitat*)).tw. | | | | | |
| 53 | or/39-52 | | | | | |
| 54 | *occupational therapy/ | | | | | |
| 55 | (occupational dierapy) (occupational adj2 therap*).tw. | | | | | |
| 56 | 54 or 55 | | | | | |
| 57 | *exercise/ | | | | | |
| 58 | exp *physical activity/ use emczd | | | | | |
| 59 | physical activity/ use psyh | | | | | |
| 60 | active living/ use psyh | | | | | |
| 61 | (exercise or gym* or fitness*).tw. | | | | | |
| 62 | | | | | | |
| 63 | ((team* or group*) adj2 sport*).tw. | | | | | |
| 64 | (physical adj2 (activit* or therap*)).tw. or/57-63 | | | | | |
| 65 | Environment/ | | | | | |
| 66 | ((alter or alterate or alteration* or modification* or modify or adjust* or adapt*) adj3 (equipment* or environment*)).tw. | | | | | |
| 67 | ((after or afterate or afteration" or modification" or modify or adjust" or adapt") adj3 (equipment" or environment")).tw. | | | | | |
| 68 | Daily life activity/ use emczd | | | | | |
| 69 | Leisure/ use emczd | | | | | |
| 70 | exp *recreation/ use emczd | | | | | |
| 71 | exp *leisure activities/ use ppez | | | | | |
| 72 | Recreation therapy/ use ppez | | | | | |
| 73 | Leisure time/ use psyh | | | | | |
| 74 | Recreation/ use psyh | | | | | |
| 75 | (structure* adj2 activit*).tw. | | | | | |
| 76 | ((recreation* or leisure* or domestic) adj2 Activit*).tw. | | | | | |
| 77 | (meaningful adj2 occupation*).tw. | | | | | |
| 78 | or/68-77 | | | | | |
| 79 | Social competence/ use emczd | | | | | |
| 80 | Social skills/ use ppez | | | | | |
| 81 | social skills/ use psyh | | | | | |
| 82 | ((group or interperson* or inter person*) adj2 skill*).tw. | | | | | |
| 83 | (Social adj3 (skill* or competen* or abilit*)).tw. | | | | | |
| 84 | or/79-83 | | | | | |
| 85 | Horticultural therapy/ | | | | | |
| 86 | (ecotherapy or eco therapy or nature therapy or ecological therapy).tw. | | | | | |
| 87 | (horticultur* adj3 therap*).tw. | | | | | |
| 88 | morita therap*.tw. | | | | | |
| 89 | Mindfulness/ | | | | | |
| 90 | Mindfulness.tw. | | | | | |
| 91 | or/85-90 | | | | | |
| 92 | Psychoeducation/ use emczd | | | | | |
| 93 | Psychoeducation/ use psyh | | | | | |

| # | Searches Facilitation of the control of the contro | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|
| 94 | Family therapy/ use emczd | | | |
| 95 | Family therapy/ use ppez | | | |
| 96 | exp Family therapy/ use psyh | | | |
| 97 | Family intervention/ use psyh | | | |
| 98 | psychoeducat*.tw. | | | |
| 99 | (Family adj2 (therap* or intervention* or psychiatry or psychotherap* or treat*)).tw. | | | |
| 100 | or/92-99 | | | |
| 101 | exp *social support/ | | | |
| 102 | (Peer adj2 support*).tw. | | | |
| 103 | (peer-to-peer adj2 support*).tw. | | | |
| 104 | or/101-103 | | | |
| 105 | Art therapy/ | | | |
| 106 | Team sport/ use emczd | | | |
| 107 | Music therapy/ use ppez | | | |
| 108 | Music therapy/ use emczd | | | |
| 109 | Storytelling/ use psyh | | | |
| 110 | Creative writing/ use psyh | | | |
| 111 | Narrative therapy/ use psyh | | | |
| 112 | Dance therapy/ use emczd | | | |
| 113 | exp Animal assisted therapy/ use ppez | | | |
| 114 | Pet therapy/ use emczd | | | |
| 115 | Animal assisted therapy/ use psyh | | | |
| 116 | (Clubhouse* or club house*).tw. | | | |
| 117 | ((pet* or animal*) adj2 therap*).tw. | | | |
| 118 | ((group or team) adj2 (activit* or game* or skill*)).tw. | | | |
| 119 | (positive behavio?r* adj2 (intervention* or support*)).tw. | | | |
| 120 | or/105-119 | | | |
| 121 | *Vocational education/ | | | |
| 122 | Vocational rehabilitation/ use psyh | | | |
| 123 | *Vocational rehabilitation/ use emczd | | | |
| 124 | *Rehabilitation, vocational/ use ppez | | | |
| 125 | (vocation* adj2 (school* or train* or educat* or rehab* or resource* or support*)).tw. | | | |
| 126 | or/121-125 | | | |
| 127 | Job finding/ use emczd | | | |
| 128 | job interview/ use emczd | | | |
| 129 | job application/ use ppez | | | |
| 130 | job search/ use psyh | | | |
| 131 | Job applicant interviews/ use psyh | | | |
| 132 | (job adj3 (hunt* or find* or search* or seek*)).tw. | | | |
| 133 | or/127-132 | | | |
| 134 | Computer literacy/ use ppez | | | |
| 135 | Computer literacy/ use psyh | | | |
| 136 | Computer training/ use psyh | | | |
| 137 | (computer adj2 (skill* or literate or literacy)).tw. | | | |
| 138 | (information technolog* adj2 skill*).tw. | | | |
| 139 | IT skill*.tw. | | | |
| 140 | or/134-139 | | | |
| 141 | Supported employment/ use emczd | | | |
| 142 | Supported employment/ use psyh | | | |
| 143 | Employment, supported/ use ppez | | | |
| 144 | ((supported or program* or placement*) adj2 (work or employment)).tw. | | | |
| 145 | or/141-144 | | | |

| # | Searches |
|-----|--|
| 146 | Sheltered workshop/ use emczd |
| 147 | Sheltered workshops/ use ppez |
| 148 | Sheltered workshops/ use psyh |
| 149 | ((protected or sheltered) adj2 workshop*).tw. |
| 150 | (recover* adj2 college*).tw. |
| 151 | (transition* adj2 employment).tw. |
| 152 | or/146-151 |
| 153 | *Community participation/ use emczd |
| 154 | Community participation/ use ppez |
| 155 | *Community involvement/ use psyh |
| 156 | ((communit* or education* or employment or voluntary or volunteer or volunteering) adj2 opportunit*).tw. |
| 157 | social participation/ use emczd |
| 158 | social participation/ use ppez |
| 159 | *social interaction/ use emczd |
| 160 | *social interaction/ use psyh |
| 161 | (social adj2 (participat* or involve* or engage*)).tw. |
| 162 | (participatory adj2 (art or arts)).tw. |
| 163 | or/153-162 |
| 164 | 53 or 56 or 64 or 67 or 78 or 84 or 91 or 100 or 104 or 120 or 126 or 133 or 140 or 145 or 152 or 163 |
| 165 | 25 and 38 and 164 |
| 166 | limit 165 to (yr="1990 - current" and english language) |
| 167 | Letter/ use ppez |
| 168 | letter.pt. or letter/ use emczd |
| 169 | note.pt. |
| 170 | editorial.pt. |
| 171 | Editorial/ use ppez |
| 172 | News/ use ppez |
| 173 | news media/ use psyh |
| 174 | exp Historical Article/ use ppez |
| 175 | Anecdotes as Topic/ use ppez |
| 176 | Comment/ use ppez |
| 177 | Case Report/ use ppez |
| 178 | case report/ or case study/ use emczd |
| 179 | Case report/ use psyh |
| 180 | (letter or comment*).ti. |
| 181 | or/167-180 |
| 182 | randomized controlled trial/ use ppez |
| 183 | randomized controlled trial/ use emczd |
| 184 | random*.ti,ab. |
| 185 | cohort studies/ use ppez |
| 186 | cohort analysis/ use emczd |
| 187 | cohort analysis/ use psyh |
| 188 | case-control studies/ use ppez |
| 189 | case control study/ use emczd |
| 190 | or/182-189 |
| 191 | 181 not 190 |
| 192 | animals/ not humans/ use ppez |
| 193 | animal/ not human/ use emczd |
| 194 | nonhuman/ use emczd |
| 195 | "primates (nonhuman)"/ |
| 196 | exp Animals, Laboratory/ use ppez |
| 197 | exp Animal Experimentation/ use ppez |

| # | Searches |
|-----|------------------------------------|
| 198 | exp Animal Experiment/ use emczd |
| 199 | exp Experimental Animal/ use emczd |
| 200 | animal research/ use psyh |
| 201 | exp Models, Animal/ use ppez |
| 202 | animal model/ use emczd |
| 203 | animal models/ use psyh |
| 204 | exp Rodentia/ use ppez |
| 205 | exp Rodent/ use emczd |
| 206 | rodents/ use psyh |
| 207 | (rat or rats or mouse or mice).ti. |
| 208 | or/191-207 |
| 209 | 166 not 208 |
| 210 | limit 209 to yr="1990 -1998" |
| 211 | limit 209 to yr="1999 -2006" |
| 212 | limit 209 to yr="2007 -2013" |
| 213 | limit 209 to yr="2014 -current" |
| 214 | remove duplicates from 210 |
| 215 | remove duplicates from 211 |
| 216 | remove duplicates from 212 |
| 217 | remove duplicates from 213 |
| 218 | 214 or 215 or 216 or 217 |

Database: Cochrane Library

Date searched: 09/01/2019

| # Searches MeSH descriptor: [Psychotic Disorders] explode all trees (psychos?s or psychotic):ti,ab,kw MeSH descriptor: [Schizophrenia] explode all trees (schizophren* or schizoaffective*):ti,ab,kw MeSH descriptor: [Bipolar Disorder] explode all trees (((bipolar or bipolar type) near/2 (disorder* or disease or spectrum))):ti,ab,kw MeSH descriptor: [Delusions] this term only ((delusion* near/3 (disorder* or disease))):ti,ab,kw MeSH descriptor: [Mental Disorders] this term only ((psychiatric near/2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*))):ti,ab,kw (((severe or serious) near/3 (mental adj2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*)))):ti,ab,kw ((complex near/2 (mental adj2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*)))):ti,ab,kw (#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12) MeSH descriptor: [Rehabilitation] this term only | |
|--|--|
| (psychos?s or psychotic):ti,ab,kw MeSH descriptor: [Schizophrenia] explode all trees (schizophren* or schizoaffective*):ti,ab,kw MeSH descriptor: [Bipolar Disorder] explode all trees (((bipolar or bipolar type) near/2 (disorder* or disease or spectrum))):ti,ab,kw MeSH descriptor: [Delusions] this term only ((delusion* near/3 (disorder* or disease))):ti,ab,kw MeSH descriptor: [Mental Disorders] this term only ((psychiatric near/2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*))):ti,ab,kw (((severe or serious) near/3 (mental adj2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*)))):ti,ab,kw ((complex near/2 (mental adj2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*)))):ti,ab,kw (#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12) | |
| MeSH descriptor: [Schizophrenia] explode all trees (schizophren* or schizoaffective*):ti,ab,kw MeSH descriptor: [Bipolar Disorder] explode all trees (((bipolar or bipolar type) near/2 (disorder* or disease or spectrum))):ti,ab,kw MeSH descriptor: [Delusions] this term only ((delusion* near/3 (disorder* or disease))):ti,ab,kw MeSH descriptor: [Mental Disorders] this term only ((psychiatric near/2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*))):ti,ab,kw (((severe or serious) near/3 (mental adj2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*)))):ti,ab,kw ((complex near/2 (mental adj2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*)))):ti,ab,kw (#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12) | |
| 4 (schizophren* or schizoaffective*):ti,ab,kw 5 MeSH descriptor: [Bipolar Disorder] explode all trees 6 (((bipolar or bipolar type) near/2 (disorder* or disease or spectrum))):ti,ab,kw 7 MeSH descriptor: [Delusions] this term only 8 ((delusion* near/3 (disorder* or disease))):ti,ab,kw 9 MeSH descriptor: [Mental Disorders] this term only 10 ((psychiatric near/2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*))):ti,ab,kw 11 (((severe or serious) near/3 (mental adj2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*)))):ti,ab,kw 12 ((complex near/2 (mental adj2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*)))):ti,ab,kw 13 (#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12) | |
| MeSH descriptor: [Bipolar Disorder] explode all trees (((bipolar or bipolar type) near/2 (disorder* or disease or spectrum))):ti,ab,kw MeSH descriptor: [Delusions] this term only (((delusion* near/3 (disorder* or disease))):ti,ab,kw MeSH descriptor: [Mental Disorders] this term only (((psychiatric near/2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*))):ti,ab,kw ((((severe or serious) near/3 (mental adj2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*)))):ti,ab,kw (((complex near/2 (mental adj2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*)))):ti,ab,kw ((#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12) | |
| (((bipolar or bipolar type) near/2 (disorder* or disease or spectrum))):ti,ab,kw MeSH descriptor: [Delusions] this term only ((delusion* near/3 (disorder* or disease))):ti,ab,kw MeSH descriptor: [Mental Disorders] this term only ((psychiatric near/2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*))):ti,ab,kw (((severe or serious) near/3 (mental adj2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*)))):ti,ab,kw ((complex near/2 (mental adj2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*)))):ti,ab,kw (#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12) | |
| MeSH descriptor: [Delusions] this term only ((delusion* near/3 (disorder* or disease))):ti,ab,kw MeSH descriptor: [Mental Disorders] this term only ((psychiatric near/2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*))):ti,ab,kw (((severe or serious) near/3 (mental adj2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*)))):ti,ab,kw ((complex near/2 (mental adj2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*)))):ti,ab,kw (#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12) | |
| ((delusion* near/3 (disorder* or disease))):ti,ab,kw MeSH descriptor: [Mental Disorders] this term only ((psychiatric near/2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*))):ti,ab,kw (((severe or serious) near/3 (mental adj2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*)))):ti,ab,kw ((complex near/2 (mental adj2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*)))):ti,ab,kw (#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12) | |
| MeSH descriptor: [Mental Disorders] this term only ((psychiatric near/2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*))):ti,ab,kw (((severe or serious) near/3 (mental adj2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*)))):ti,ab,kw ((complex near/2 (mental adj2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*)))):ti,ab,kw (#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12) | |
| ((psychiatric near/2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*))):ti,ab,kw (((severe or serious) near/3 (mental adj2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*)))):ti,ab,kw ((complex near/2 (mental adj2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*)))):ti,ab,kw (#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12) | |
| (((severe or serious) near/3 (mental adj2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*)))):ti,ab,kw ((complex near/2 (mental adj2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*)))):ti,ab,kw (#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12) | |
| 12 ((complex near/2 (mental adj2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*)))):ti,ab,kw 13 (#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12) | |
| 13 (#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12) | |
| | |
| 14 MeSH descriptor: [Rehabilitation] this term only | |
| in the of the description. [In enablination] this term only | |
| 15 MeSH descriptor: [Rehabilitation, Vocational] this term only | |
| 16 MeSH descriptor: [Residential Facilities] this term only | |
| 17 MeSH descriptor: [Assisted Living Facilities] this term only | |
| 18 MeSH descriptor: [Halfway Houses] this term only | |
| 19 ((resident* near (care or centre or center))):ti,ab,kw | |
| 20 (((inpatient or in-patient or long-stay) near/3 (psychiatric or mental health))):ti,ab,kw | |
| 21 (((Support*) near (hous* or accommodat* or living))):ti,ab,kw | |
| 22 ((halfway house* or assist* living)):ti,ab,kw | |
| 23 (rehabilitation or rehabilitative or rehabilitate):ti,ab,kw | |

| # | Searches | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|--|--|
| 24 | (#14 OR #15 OR #16 OR #17 OR #18 OR #19 OR #20 OR #21 OR #22 OR #23) | | | | |
| 25 | MeSH descriptor: [Cognitive Therapy] this term only | | | | |
| 26 | (cognitive behavio?r therap*):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 27 | MeSH descriptor: [Cognitive Remediation] this term only | | | | |
| 28 | (cognitive remediation):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 29 | MeSH descriptor: [Motivational Interviewing] this term only | | | | |
| 30 | (motivation* interview*):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 31 | (behavio?r* activation):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 32 | ((psychosocial or psychological) near/2 (care or intervention* or therap* or treat* or rehabilitat*)):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 33 | MeSH descriptor: [Occupational Therapy] this term only | | | | |
| 34 | (Occupational near/2 therap*):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 35 | MeSH descriptor: [Exercise] this term only | | | | |
| 36 | (exercise or gym* or fitness*):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 37 | ((team* or group*) near/2 sport):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 38 | (physical near/2 (activit* or therap*)):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 39 | MeSH descriptor: [Environment] this term only | | | | |
| 40 | ((alter or alterate or alteration* or modification* or modify or adjust* or adapt*) near/3 (equipment* or environment*)):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 41 | MeSH descriptor: [Leisure Activities] explode all trees | | | | |
| 42 | MeSH descriptor: [Recreation Therapy] this term only | | | | |
| 43 | (structure* near/2 activit*):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 44 | ((recreation* or leisure* or domestic) near/2 Activit*):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 45 | (meaningful near/2 occupation):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 46 | MeSH descriptor: [Social Skills] this term only | | | | |
| 47 | ((group or interperson* or inter person*) near/2 skill*):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 48 | (Social near/3 (skill* or competen* or abilit*)):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 49 | MeSH descriptor: [Horticultural Therapy] this term only | | | | |
| 50 | (ecotherapy or eco therapy or nature therapy or ecological therapy):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 51 | (horticultur* near/3 therap*):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 52 | (morita therap*):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 53 | MeSH descriptor: [Mindfulness] this term only | | | | |
| 54 | (Mindfulness):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 55 | MeSH descriptor: [Family Therapy] this term only | | | | |
| 56 | (psychoeducat*):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 57 | (Family near/2 (therap* or intervention* or psychiatry or psychotherap* or treat*)):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 58 | MeSH descriptor: [Social Support] explode all trees | | | | |
| 59 | (Peer near/2 support*):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 60 | (peer-to-peer near/2 support*):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 61 | MeSH descriptor: [Art Therapy] this term only | | | | |
| 62 | MeSH descriptor: [Music Therapy] this term only | | | | |
| 63 | MeSH descriptor: [Animal Assisted Therapy] explode all trees | | | | |
| 64 | (Clubhouse* or club house*):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 65 | ((pet* or animal*) near/2 therap*):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 66 | ((group or team) near/2 (activit* or game* or skill*)):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 67 | ((positive behavio?r*) near/2 (intervention* or support*)):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 68 | MeSH descriptor: [Vocational Education] this term only | | | | |
| 69 | MeSH descriptor: [Rehabilitation, Vocational] this term only | | | | |
| 70 | MeSH descriptor: [Job Application] this term only | | | | |
| 71 | (job near/3 (hunt* or find* or search* or seek*)):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 72 | MeSH descriptor: [Computer Literacy] this term only | | | | |
| 73 | (computer near/2 (skill* or literate or literacy)):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 74 | (information technolog* near/2 skill*):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 75 | (IT skill*):ti,ab,kw | | | | |

| # | Searches | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|--|--|
| 76 | MeSH descriptor: [Employment, Supported] this term only | | | | |
| 77 | MeSH descriptor: [Sheltered Workshops] this term only | | | | |
| 78 | (recover* near/2 college*):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 79 | (vocation* near/2 (school* or train* or educat* or rehab* or resource* or support*)):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 80 | ((supported or program* or placement*) near/2 (work or employment)):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 81 | ((protected or sheltered) near/2 workshop):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 82 | (transition* near/2 employment):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 83 | MeSH descriptor: [Community Participation] this term only | | | | |
| 84 | ((communit* or education* or employment or voluntary or volunteer or volunteering) near/2 opportunit*):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 85 | MeSH descriptor: [Social Participation] this term only | | | | |
| 86 | (social near/2 (participat* or involve* or engage*)):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 87 | (participatory near/2 (art or arts)):ti,ab,kw | | | | |
| 88 | (#24 OR #25 OR #26 OR #27 OR #28 OR #29 OR #30 OR #31 OR #32 OR #33 OR #34 OR #35 OR #36 OR #37 OR #38 OR #39 OR #40 OR #41 OR #42 OR #43 OR #44 OR #45 OR #46 OR #47 OR #48 OR #49 OR #50 OR #51 OR #52 OR #53 OR #54 OR #55 OR #56 OR #57 #58 OR #59 OR #60 OR #61 OR #62 OR #63 OR #64 OR #65 OR #66 OR #67 OR #68 OR #69 OR #70 OR #71 OR #72 OR #73 OR #74 OR #75 OR #76 #77 OR #78 OR #79 OR #80 OR #81 OR #82 #83 OR #84 OR #85 OR #86 OR #87) | | | | |
| 89 | #13 and #24 and #88 with Cochrane Library publication date Between Jan 1990 and Jan 2019 | | | | |

Database: CRD

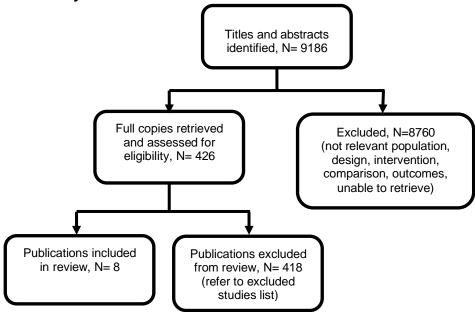
Date searched: 09/01/2019

| | Searches | | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1 | | | | | | |
| | MeSH DESCRIPTOR Psychotic Disorders EXPLODE ALL TREES IN DARE, HTA | | | | | |
| 2 | (psychos*s or psychotic) IN DARE, HTA | | | | | |
| 3 | MeSH DESCRIPTOR Schizophrenia EXPLODE ALL TREES IN DARE, HTA | | | | | |
| 4 | (schizophren* or schizoaffective*) IN DARE, HTA | | | | | |
| 5 | MeSH DESCRIPTOR Bipolar Disorder EXPLODE ALL TREES IN DARE,HTA | | | | | |
| 6 | (((bipolar or bipolar type) NEAR2 (disorder* or disease or spectrum))) IN DARE, HTA | | | | | |
| 7 | MeSH DESCRIPTOR Delusions IN DARE,HTA | | | | | |
| 8 | (delusion* NEAR3 (disorder* or disease)) IN DARE, HTA | | | | | |
| 9 | MeSH DESCRIPTOR Mental Disorders IN DARE,HTA | | | | | |
| 10 | (psychiatric NEAR2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*)) IN DARE, HTA | | | | | |
| 11 | ((severe or serious) NEAR3 (mental NEAR2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*))) IN DARE, HTA | | | | | |
| 12 | (complex NEAR2 (mental NEAR2 (illness* or disease* or disorder* or disabilit* or problem*))) IN DARE, HTA | | | | | |
| 13 | #1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12 | | | | | |
| 14 | MeSH DESCRIPTOR Rehabilitation IN DARE,HTA | | | | | |
| 15 | MeSH DESCRIPTOR Rehabilitation, Vocational IN DARE, HTA | | | | | |
| 16 | MeSH DESCRIPTOR Residential Facilities IN DARE,HTA | | | | | |
| 17 | MeSH DESCRIPTOR Assisted Living Facilities IN DARE, HTA | | | | | |
| 18 | MeSH DESCRIPTOR Halfway Houses IN DARE,HTA | | | | | |
| 19 | (resident* NEAR (care or centre or center)) IN DARE, HTA | | | | | |
| 20 | ((inpatient or in-patient or long-stay) NEAR3 (psychiatric or mental health)) IN DARE, HTA | | | | | |
| 21 | ((Support*) NEAR (hous* or accommodat* or living)) IN DARE, HTA | | | | | |
| 22 | (halfway house* or assist* living) IN DARE, HTA | | | | | |
| 23 | (rehabilitation or rehabilitative or rehabilitate) IN DARE, HTA | | | | | |
| 24 | #14 OR #15 OR #16 OR #17 OR #18 OR #19 OR #20 OR #21 OR #22 OR #23 | | | | | |
| 25 | #13 AND #24 | | | | | |

Appendix C - Clinical evidence study selection

Clinical study selection for: What interventions specific to rehabilitation are effective for people with complex psychosis and related severe mental health conditions to improve their inter-personal functioning?

Figure 1: Study selection flow chart



Appendix D – Clinical evidence tables

Clinical evidence tables for review question 5.2: What interventions specific to rehabilitation are effective for people with complex psychosis and related severe mental health conditions to improve their inter-personal functioning?

Table 4: Clinical evidence tables for interventions to improve inter-personal functioning

| Study details | Participants | Interventions | Outcomes and Results | Comments |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| Full citation | Sample size | Interventions | Results | Limitations |
| Bartels, S. J., Pratt, S. I., Mueser, K. T., Forester, B. P., Wolfe, R., Cather, C., Xie, H., McHugo, G. J., Bird, B., Aschbrenner, K. A., et al.,, Long-term outcomes of a randomized trial of integrated skills training and preventive healthcare for older adults with serious mental illness, American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry, 22, 1251-1261, 2014 Ref Id 893619 Country/ies where the study was carried out | Characteristics Diagnosis: 28% cohizophronia 28% | Intervention: Psychosocial skills training. The HOPES intervention: a psychosocial intervention comprised of 12 months of weekly skills training classes, twice-monthly community practice trips, and monthly nurse preventive healthcare visits, followed by a 1-year maintenance phase of monthly sessions. HOPES social rehabilitation curriculum, based on social skills training, is manualized and organized into seven modules: Communicating Effectively, Making and Keeping Friends, Making the Most of Leisure Time, Healthy Living, Using Medications Effectively, Living Independently in the | Follow-up 36 months Activities of daily living: Independent Living Skills Scale (ILSS) - Global Engagement in community: Multinomah Community Ability Scale (MCAS) total Social skills: Social Behavior Schedule (SBS) total Quality of life: SF-36 Physical Component total Readmission/relapse: acute psychiatric hospitalization | Random sequence generation: unclear risk; stratified block randomization performed with details of random sequence generation within the blocks not described in detail Allocation concealment: unclear risk, allocation concealment not described Blinding of participants and personnel: unclear risk; participants were suggested not to reveal their intervention status to the assessors but blinding of participants not described Blinding of outcome assessment: low risk; blinding for baseline and follow up assessments |

| Study details | Participants | Interventions | Outcomes and Results | Comments |
|--|--|---|---|--|
| RCT Aim of the study To report 1-, 2-, and 3-year outcomes of a combined psychosocial skills training and preventive health care intervention (Helping Older People Experience Success [HOPES]) for older persons with serious mental illness, compared with treatment as usual (TAU) Study dates Not reported (grant funding ran from 2001 to 2007) Source of funding Grant from the National Institute of Mental Health (R01 MH62324). | dementia or significant cognitive impairment as indicated by a Mini Mental Status Exam score less than 20, 21 physical illness expected to cause death within 1 year, or current substance dependence. | Community, and Making the Most of a Health Care Visit. Comparison: Treatment as usual (TAU). Participants in both groups continued to receive the same services they had been receiving before the study. Routine mental health services at all sites included pharmacotherapy, case management, or outreach by non-nurse clinicians; individual therapy; and access to rehabilitation services, such as groups and psychoeducation. | | Attrition bias: low risk for all outcomes; comparable retention rates (87/93, 73/93 and 64/93 for intervention and 82/90, 76/90, 65/90 for treatment as usual at 1,2,3 year follow up) with reasons for drop out described Selective reporting: low risk; all outcomes reported in sufficient detail for analysis Other bias: low risk |
| Full citation | Sample size | Interventions | Results | Limitations |
| Bitter, N., Roeg, D., van Assen, M., van Nieuwenhuizen, C., van Weeghel, J., How | 263 Characteristics | Intervention: staff training in CARe methodology. The CARe methodology consists of six steps: Building a | Follow-up 20 months Interpersonal functioning: Social | Random sequence generation (selection bias) Unclear risk Allocation concealment (selection bias) Unclear risk |

| Study details | Particinants | Interventions | Outcomes and Results | Comments |
|---|---|---|----------------------|---|
| study details effective is the comprehensive approach to rehabilitation (CARe) methodology? A cluster randomized controlled trial, BMC Psychiatry, 17, 396, 2017 Ref Id 934266 Country/ies where the study was carried out Netherlands Study type RCT (cluster) Aim of the study To investigate the effectiveness of the CARe methodology for people with severe mental illness on their quality of life, personal recovery, participation, hope, empowerment, self-efficacy beliefs and unmet needs. Study dates 2012-2013 recruitment. Follow-up was an additional 20 months | Diagnosis: severe mental illness. Setting: sheltered/supportive housing organizations. Mean age 50 years; 65% male; 85% native born. Inclusion criteria Each participating organization was asked to make a selection of possible teams suitable for this study, teams in which (most of) the workers did not receive training in a rehabilitation method before or in which the use of rehabilitation principles were downgraded due to, for example, turnover of staff or poor implementation. Participants had to be at least 18 years of age and with severe mental illness. Exclusion criteria Teams that were trained completely in the CARe methodology were excluded from this study. Participants with insufficient knowledge of the Dutch language to fill in the questionnaire or who who were unable to give informed consent or to participate in the study due to cognitive impairment or clinical symptoms were excluded | Interventions relationship with the client, Drawing up a 'strengths assessment', Helping the client to formulate his/her wishes and goals, Helping the client to make a 'recovery worksheet', Helping the client to execute the recovery worksheet and Adjusting the recovery worksheet Comparison: treatment as usual. | | Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) High risk Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) High risk Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) High risk (attrition rate - 32%) Selective reporting (reporting bias) Low risk Other bias Low risk |

| Study details | Participants | Interventions | Outcomes and Results | Comments |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| Funded by five organizations (Kwintes, RIBW Arnhem and Veluwevallei, RIBW Fonteynenburg, RIBW K/AM and RIBW Gooiand Vechtstreek (organisations for sheltered living) and Fonds Storm Rehabilitatie) for sheltered and supportive housing and Storm Rehabilitation. | | | | |
| Full citation Bradshaw, W., Integrating cognitive- behavioral psychotherapy for persons with schizophrenia into a psychiatric rehabilitation program: results of a three year trial, Community mental health journal, 36, 491- 500, 2000 Ref Id 950391 Country/ies where the study was carried out | Sample size 24 Characteristics Diagnosis: schizophrenia 100%. Setting: community outpatient rehabilitation unit. Inclusion criteria Diagnosis: schizophrenia (DSM-IV criteria), age 18 to 60 years Exclusion criteria Learning disability, organic brain syndrome or primary diagnosis of substance abuse. | Interventions Intervention: CBT + outpatient rehabilitation. Rehab included social skills training, independent living skills training, goal groups, OT and recreational therapy. Comparison: outpatient rehabilitation | Results Follow-up 36 months Interpersonal functioning: Role functioning Scale (RFS) | Limitations Random sequence generation (selection bias) Unclear risk Allocation concealment (selection bias) Unclear risk Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) Unclear risk Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Unclear risk Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) High risk (38% lost to follow-up) Selective reporting (reporting bias) Unclear risk Other bias Low risk |

| Study details | Participants | Interventions | Outcomes and Results | Comments |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| USA | | | | |
| Study type | | | | |
| RCT | | | | |
| Aim of the study | | | | |
| To comp | | | | |
| Study dates | | | | |
| Not reported | | | | |
| Source of funding | | | | |
| Not reported | | | | |
| Full citation | Sample size | Interventions | Results | Limitations |
| Cavallaro, R., Anselmetti, S., Poletti, S., Bechi, M., Ermoli, E., Cocchi, F., Stratta, P., Vita, A., Rossi, A., Smeraldi, E., Computer- aided neurocognitive remediation as an enhancing strategy for schizophrenia rehabilitation, Psychiatry Research, 169, 191-196, 2009 Ref Id 893895 | Characteristics Diagnosis: schizophrenia 100%. Setting: outpatient long term rehabilitation unit. Computer aided neurocognitive remediation +Standard rehabilitation treatment (n=50): Age, Mean(SD): 33.2(9.5) years; Duration of illness, Mean(SD): 8.28(6.7) years Placebo + Standard rehabilitation treatment (n=36): Age, Mean(SD): 34.2(6.8) years; Duration of illness, Mean(SD): 8.08(5.1) years | Intervention: Cognitive remediation +Standard rehabilitation: 3 sessions of 1 hour each per week of domain-specific computer aided exercises for 12 weeks (Total 36 hours). "Sets of exercises were individually created for each patient on the basis of the quality of baseline performances at neuropsychological assessment". p.93 Comparison: Attention control + Standard rehabilitation treatment: 2 extra sessions of standard rehabilitation therapy and 1 | Follow-up 3 months Interpersonal functioning: Quality of Life Scale (QLS) interpersonal relations subscale | Random sequence generation (selection bias) Low risk Allocation concealment (selection bias) Low risk Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) High risk Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Low risk Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) Low risk Selective reporting (reporting bias) Low risk Other bias Low risk |

| Study details | Participants | Interventions | Outcomes and Results | Comments |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| Country/ies where the study was carried out Italy Study type Randomised controlled trial Aim of the study To study whether cognitive remediation therapy enhances the effectiveness of a standard rehabilitation programme for people with schizophrenia Study dates Not reported Source of funding The study was funded by the by the Italian Ministry of University and Scientific Research grant. | Inclusion criteria 1) DSM IV criteria for Schizophrenia 2) Receiving and responsive to the same antipsychotic regimen for at least last 6 months 3) Participation in a rehabilitation programme with cognitive behavioural and psychosocial programmes for 3 hours/day, 3 times/week for 3 months Exclusion criteria 1) Substance dependence/abuse 2) Comorbid diagnosis on Axis I or II 3) Epilepsy or other major neurological illness 4) Mental retardation | hour of computer aided non domain specific activity per week for 12 weeks (Total 36 hours). | | |
| Full citation | Sample size | Interventions | Results | Limitations |
| Crawford, M. J., Killaspy, H., Barnes, T. R., Barrett, B., Byford, S., Clayton, K., Dinsmore, J., Floyd, S., Hoadley, | N=417 Characteristics | Intervention: Group art therapy Intervention: Activity groups - participants were | Follow-up 24 months Interpersonal functioning: social function questionnaire | Random sequence generation (selection bias) Low risk Allocation concealment (selection bias) Low risk Blinding of participants and |

| Study details | Participants | Interventions | Outcomes and Results | Comments |
|---|--|---|----------------------|---|
| A., Johnson, T., Kalaitzaki, E., King, M., Leurent, B., Maratos, A., O'Neill, F. A., Osborn, D. P., Patterson, S., Soteriou, T., Tyrer, P., Waller, D., Matisse project team, Group art therapy as an adjunctive treatment for people with schizophrenia: multicentre pragmatic randomised trial, BMJ, 344, e846, 2012 Ref Id 906528 Country/ies where the study was carried out UK | Diagnosis: schizophrenia 100%. Setting: inpatient units, day hospitals, community mental health teams, rehabilitation services, supported accommodation and day centres. Mean age 41 years. 67% male. Inclusion criteria Age 18 years or over and a clinical diagnosis of schizophrenia, confirmed by an examination of case notes using operationalised criteria. Participants were recruited from secondary care settings including inpatient units, day hospitals, community mental health teams, rehabilitation services, supported accommodation and day centres. Exclusion criteria | encouraged to agree activities collectively; these included playing board games, watching and discussing DVDs, and visiting local cafes Comparison: Treatment as usual | | personnel (performance bias) High risk Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Low risk Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) Low risk (<15% lost to follow-up or dropped out) Selective reporting (reporting bias) Low risk Other bias Low risk |
| Study type | Already receiving Art Therapy or | | | |
| RCT | another arts therapy (Music Therapy, Drama Therapy, or | | | |
| Aim of the study | Dance/Movement Therapy), severe cognitive impairment, inability to | | | |
| To evaluate the clinical effectiveness of group art therapy for people with schizophrenia and to test whether any benefits exceed those of an active control treatment. | speak sufficient English to complete the assessments. | | | |

| Study details | Participants | Interventions | Outcomes and Results | Comments |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| Study dates 2007 -2008 (recruitment) then 24 months follow-up. Source of funding Funded by the National Institute for Health Research Health Technology Assessment programme (project No 04/39/04) and received financial support from Avon and Wiltshire Mental Health Partnership NHS Trust, Belfast Health and Social Care Trust, Camden and Islington NHS Foundation Trust, and Central and North West London NHS Foundation Trust. | | | | |
| Full citation | Sample size | Interventions | Results | Limitations |
| Gil Sanz, D., Diego Lorenzo, M., Bengochea Seco, R., Arrieta Rodríguez, M., Lastra Martínez, I., Sánchez Calleja, R., Alvarez Soltero, A., Efficacy of a social cognition training program for | Characteristics Diagnosis: schizophrenia 100%. Setting: outpatient rehabilitation centre. mean age 35 years; 50% male. Inclusion criteria | Intervention: cognitive remediation (computerised social cognition training) plus standard rehabilitation program. Standard rehab was individualized and included diverse training depending on specific needs. | Follow-up 2.5 months Interpersonal functioning: WHODAS-II capacity to relate to others | Random sequence generation (selection bias) Unclear risk Allocation concealment (selection bias) Unclear risk Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) Unclear risk Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) |

| Study dotails | Participante | Interventions | Outcomes and Possite | Commonts |
|---|--|---|----------------------|--|
| schizophrenic patients: a pilot study, Spanish journal of psychology, 12, 184-191, 2009 Ref Id 951947 Country/ies where the study was carried out Spain Study type RCT Aim of the study To assess the efficacy of the Social Cognition Training Program, a program that includes emotion recognition training and social perception training. Study dates Not reported Source of funding | Diagnosis: schizophrenia according to the CIE-10 criteria, referred to an outpatient rehabilitation centre, on pharmacological treatment with antipsychotics at the time of the study. Exclusion criteria Not reported | Interventions Comparison: standard rehabilitation program. | Outcomes and Results | Unclear risk Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) Low risk Selective reporting (reporting bias) Low risk Other bias Low risk |
| Not reported | | | | |
| Full citation | Sample size | Interventions | Results | Limitations |
| Kurtz, M. M., Mueser, K. T., Thime, W. R., | 64 | | Follow-up 6 months | Random sequence generation (selection bias) unclear risk |

| Study details | Participants | Interventions | Outcomes and Results | Comments |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| Corbera, S., Wexler, B. E., Social skills training and computer-assisted cognitive remediation in schizophrenia, Schizophrenia Research, 162, 35-41, 2015 Ref Id 907959 Country/ies where the study was carried out USA Study type RCT Aim of the study To evaluate the effects of computer-assisted COG REM targeting specific domains of cognitive functioning | Characteristics Diagnosis: schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder 100%. Setting: intensive outpatient rehabilitation program. Mean age 36 years; 73% male. Inclusion criteria Diagnosis: schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder, as confirmed by the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV, and expressed desire to improve work or social functioning. Exclusion criteria Uncorrected auditory or visual impairment, intellectual disability as evidenced by a documented history of services, traumatic brain injury with a sustained loss of consciousness, presence or history of any neurologic illness, lack of proficiency in English, or current substance abuse or dependence. | Intervention: Cognitive remediation + social skills training Comparison: Attention control + social skills training | Interpersonal functioning: Quality of Life Scale - Brief (QLS-B) social interaction item | Allocation concealment (selection bias) unclear risk Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) Unclear risk Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Low risk Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) Unclear risk (13% lost to follow-up) Selective reporting (reporting bias) Low risk Other bias Low risk |
| Study dates | | | | |
| 2007 - 2013 | | | | |

| Study details | Participants | Interventions | Outcomes and Results | Comments |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| Source of funding Supported by grant K08 MH-69888 from the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), a | | | | |
| Young Investigator Award from the National Alliance for Research on Schizophrenia and Depression (NARSAD) and gifts from the Spencer T. and Anne W. Olin Foundation to the Institute of Living, Hartford Hospital's Mental Health Network. | | | | |
| Full citation | Sample size | Interventions | Results | Limitations |
| Volpe, U., Torre, F., De Santis, V., Perris, F., Catapano, F., Reading group rehabilitation for patients with psychosis: a randomized controlled study, Clinical psychology & psychotherapy, 22, 15-21, 2015 | Characteristics Diagnosis: schizophrenia (46%), schizoaffective disorder (39%) and bipolar disorder (15%). Setting: inpatients with severe psychosis. Mean age 43 years; 46% male. Inclusion criteria | Intervention: group reading program + treatment as usual. TAU included behavioural programme to increase adherence to pharmacological treatment and an expressive art laboratory, biweekly. Comparison: treatment as | Follow-up 6 months Interpersonal functioning: Personal and Social Performance Scale (PSP) total score | Random sequence generation (selection bias) Unclear risk Allocation concealment (selection bias) Low risk Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) Unclear risk Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Unclear risk |
| Ref Id | Severe and persistent mental illness | usual | | Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) Low risk |
| 951199 | which included (1.a) diagnosis of any non-organic (either affective or non- | | | Selective reporting (reporting bias) Low risk |
| Country/ies where the study was carried out | affective) psychosis, (1.b) duration of treatment longer than 2 years and (1.c) a global assessment of | | | Other bias Low risk |

| Study details | Participants | Interventions | Outcomes and Results | Comments |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| Study type RCT Aim of the study To investigate the effects on clinical status, disability, psychosocial functioning and cognitive functioning of a structured group reading activity, in a sample of hospitalized patients with psychosis. Study dates 2012 Source of funding Not reported | consciousness, epilepsy, substance abuse or dependence in the year preceding the recruitment; educational level below 5 years | | | |
| Full citation | Sample size | Interventions | Results | Limitations |
| Wykes, T., Reeder, C., Landau, S., Everitt, B., Knapp, M., Patel, A., Romeo, R., Cognitive remediation therapy in schizophrenia: randomised controlled trial, British Journal of PsychiatryBr J | N=85 Characteristics Diagnosis: schizophrenia 100%. Setting: community mental health teams but participants severely impaired in overall functioning. Mean age 36 years; 73% male. Inclusion criteria | Intervention: Cognitive remediation Comparison: Treatment as usual | Follow-up 6 months Social skills: Social Behaviour Survey (SBS) total | Random sequence generation (selection bias) Low risk Allocation concealment (selection bias) Low risk Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) High risk Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Low risk |

| Study details | Participants | Interventions | Outcomes and Results | Comments |
|---|--|---------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Psychiatry, 190, 421-7, 2007 Ref Id | In contact with psychiatric services for at least 1 year, were at least 17 years old, had a diagnosis of | | | Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) Low risk Selective reporting (reporting bias) Low risk |
| 767010 | schizophrenia based on DSM–IV and evidence of both social | | | bias) Low risk Other bias Low risk |
| Country/ies where the study was carried out | functioning and thinking difficulties. Exclusion criteria | | | |
| UK | Not reported | | | |
| Study type | | | | |
| RCT | | | | |
| Aim of the study | | | | |
| To evaluate the effectiveness of cognitive remediation therapy on cognitive difficulties experienced by people with schizophrenia | | | | |
| Study dates | | | | |
| Not reported | | | | |
| Source of funding | | | | |
| Supported by a grant from the Department of Health (RFG 757) | | | | |

CBT: cognitive behavioural therapy; OT: occupational therapy; SD: standard deviation; WHODAS-II: World Health Organisation Disability Assessment Schedule 2.0

Appendix E – Forest plots

Forest plots for review question 5.2: What interventions specific to rehabilitation are effective for people with complex psychosis and related severe mental health conditions to improve their inter-personal functioning?

Figure 2: Comparison 1. CBT versus TAU. Interpersonal functioning: Role Functioning Scale (range 4 to 28; higher better) measured at 36 months follow-up

| | CBT | | | | TAU | | Mean Difference | | Mean Difference | | | |
|-------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|--------------------|-----|-------------------|----------------------|------|--|
| Study or Subgroup | Mean | SD | Total | Mean | SD | Total | IV, Random, 95% CI | | IV, Rand | lom, 95% CI | | |
| Bradshaw 2000 | 20.13 | 2.41 | 8 | 15.28 | 2.43 | 7 | 4.85 [2.39, 7.31] | | | - | | |
| | | | | | | | | -10 | -5 Favours TAI | 0 5 L Favours CBT | . 10 | |

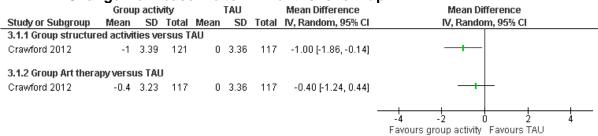
CBT, cognitive behavioural therapy; CI, confidence interval; SD, standard deviation; TAU, treatment as usual

Figure 3: Comparison 2. Cognitive remediation versus TAU. Interpersonal functioning: standardised mean difference measured at 2.5 to 6 months follow-up

| | Cognitive remediation | | | TAU | | | | Std. Mean Difference | Std. Mean Difference | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------|-------------|--------|------|-------|--------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---|
| Study or Subgroup | Mean | SD | Total | Mean | SD | Total | Weight | IV, Fixed, 95% CI | | IV, I | ixed, 95% | CI | |
| Cavallaro 2009 | 27.4 | 9.6 | 50 | 23.9 | 8.2 | 36 | 37.5% | 0.38 [-0.05, 0.82] | | | - | | |
| Gill Sanz 2009 | -16.43 | 1.81 | 7 | -16.14 | 4.18 | 7 | 6.4% | -0.08 [-1.13, 0.96] | | - | - | | |
| Kurtz 2015 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 23 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 25 | 21.7% | 0.23 [-0.34, 0.80] | | | +- | | |
| Wykes 2007 | 11.6 | 8.7 | 41 | 11.3 | 8.3 | 35 | 34.4% | 0.03 [-0.42, 0.49] | | | + | | |
| Total (95% CI) | | | 121 | | | 103 | 100.0% | 0.20 [-0.06, 0.47] | | | • | | |
| Heterogeneity: Chi ^z = Test for overall effect: | | | 3); I* = 09 | % | | | | | -4 | -2 Favours | 0 TAU Favo | 2 urs CR | 4 |

CI, confidence interval; CR, cognitive remediation; SD, standard deviation; TAU, treatment as usual

Figure 4: Comparison 3. Skills in a group setting versus TAU. Interpersonal functioning: social function questionnaire (range 0 to 24; lower better). Change from baseline to 24 months follow-up



CI, confidence interval; SD, standard deviation; TAU, treatment as usual

Figure 5: Comparison 3. Skills in a group setting versus TAU. Interpersonal functioning: Personal and Social Performance Scale (PSP) total score (range 0 to 100; higher better). Change from baseline to 6 months follow-up

| | Group activity | | | | TAU | | Mean Difference | Mean Difference |
|---------------------|----------------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|---------------------|---|
| Study or Subgroup | Mean | SD | Total | Mean | SD | Total | IV, Random, 95% CI | IV, Random, 95% CI |
| 3.2.2 Reading group | versus 1 | TAU | | | | | | |
| Volpe 2015 | 5.86 | 11.45 | 21 | 1.3 | 12.89 | 20 | 4.56 [-2.92, 12.04] | - |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | -20 -10 0 10 20 |
| | | | | | | | | Favours TAU Favours group activity |

CI, confidence interval; SD, standard deviation; TAU, treatment as usual

Figure 6: Comparison 4. Staff training in CARe rehabilitation versus TAU.
Interpersonal functioning: Social Functioning Scale total score (range 60 to 135; higher better). Change from baseline to 20 months follow-up

| | Staff tra | ining in C | AKe | | IAU | | Mean Difference | | Mea | n Differen | ice | |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-----|-------------|--------------|----------|----|
| Study or Subgroup | Mean | SD | Total | Mean | SD | Total | IV, Random, 95% CI | | IV, Ra | ndom, 95 | % CI | |
| Bitter 2017 | -0.35 | 16.95 | 104 | 6.3 | 17.11 | 76 | -6.65 [-11.69, -1.61] | | | - | | |
| | | | | | | | | -20 | -10 | | 10 | 20 |
| | | | | | | | | | Favours T | AU Favo | urs CARe | |

CI, confidence interval; SD, standard deviation; TAU, treatment as usual

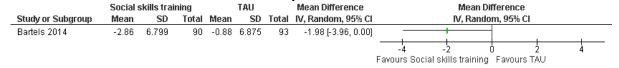
Figure 7: Comparison 4. Staff training in CARe rehabilitation versus TAU. Quality of life: Manchester Short Appraisal (MANSA; range 1 to 7; higher better).

Change from baseline to 20 months follow-up

| | Staff trai | ining in C | ARe | | TAU | | Mean Difference | | Mea | an Differen | ice | |
|-------------------|------------|------------|-------|------|------|-------|---------------------|----|---------|-------------|----------|--|
| Study or Subgroup | Mean | SD | Total | Mean | SD | Total | IV, Random, 95% CI | | IV, R | andom, 95 | % CI | |
| Bitter 2017 | 0.49 | 0.63 | 104 | 0.6 | 0.51 | 76 | -0.11 [-0.28, 0.06] | | _ | + | | |
| | | | | | | | | -1 | -0.5 | - | 0.5 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Favours | TAU Favo | urs CARe | |

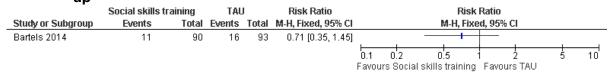
CI, confidence interval; SD, standard deviation; TAU, treatment as usual

Figure 8: Comparison 5. Social skills training versus TAU. Interpersonal functioning: Social behaviour Schedule (SBS; range 0 to 84; lower better) – change from baseline to 36 months follow-up.



CI, confidence interval; SD, standard deviation; TAU, treatment as usual

Figure 9: Comparison 5. Social skills training versus TAU. Interpersonal functioning: Relapse/readmission: acute psychiatric hospitalization at 36 months follow-up



CI, confidence interval; SD, standard deviation; TAU, treatment as usual

Appendix F – GRADE tables

GRADE tables for review question 5.2: What interventions specific to rehabilitation are effective for people with complex psychosis and related severe mental health conditions to improve their inter-personal functioning?

Table 5: Clinical evidence profile for comparison 1. Cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) versus treatment as usual (TAU)

| Quality | assessment | | | | | No of patients Effect | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------|------------|
| No of studie s | Design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | СВТ | TAU | Relativ e (95% CI) | Absolut e | Qualit y | Importance |
| Interper | sonal functioni | ng (follow-u | ıp 36 months; mea | asured with: :Ro | le Functioning | Scale (RFS); range | of scores: 4-28; Better in | ndicated b | y higher va | lues) | | |
| 1 | randomised trials | very serious ¹ | no serious inconsistency | no serious indirectness | no serious imprecision | none | 8 | 7 | - | MD 4.85 higher (2.39 to 7.31 higher) | LOW | CRITICAL |

CBT: cognitive behavioural therapy; Cl: confidence interval; MD: mean difference; RFS Role Functioning Scale; TAU: treatment as usual 1 Unclear risk of bias due to randomisation, allocation concealment & blinding. High risk of attrition bias.

Table 6: Clinical evidence profile for comparison 2. Cognitive remediation versus TAU

| Quality | assessment | | | | | | No of patients | | Effect | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---|----------|----------------|
| No of studie s | Design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecisio n | Other considerations | Cognitive remediation therapy | TAU | Relativ e (95% CI) | Absolut e | Quality | Importanc e |
| 4 | randomised trials | ing (social serious ¹ | skills) (follow-up no serious inconsistency | no serious indirectness | no serious imprecision | th: Standardised s | cale; Better indicated b | y higher v 103 | values) | SMD 0.2 higher (0.06 lower to 0.47 higher) | MODERATE | CRITICAL |

CI: confidence interval; SMD: standardised mean difference; TAU: treatment as usual 1 High or unclear risk of bias due to lack of blinding.

Table 7: Clinical evidence profile for comparison 3. Skills in a group setting versus TAU

| Quality a | assessment | | | | | | No of patie | nts | Effect | | | |
|---------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|------------|-------------------------|--|-------------|---------------|
| No of studies | Design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | Skills in a group setting | TAU | Relative (95% CI) | Absolute | Qualit y | Importance |
| | sonal functionin er indicated by lo | • | | ersus TAU (follow | v-up 24 months; | measured with: Soc | cial Function | Question | naire - chan | ge from baseline | e ; range c | of scores: 0- |
| 1 | randomised trials | serious ¹ | no serious inconsistency | no serious indirectness | serious ² | none | 121 | 117 | - | MD 1 lower (1.86 to 0.14 lower) | LOW | CRITICAL |
| | sonal functionin d by lower value | | therapy versus TA | NU (follow-up 24 m | nonths; measure | d with: Social Func | tion Question | naire - ch | ange from I | paseline ; range | of scores: | 0-24; Better |
| 1 | randomised trials | serious ¹ | no serious inconsistency | no serious indirectness | serious ² | none | 117 | 117 | - | MD 0.4 lower (1.24 lower to 0.44 higher) | LOW | CRITICAL |
| | sonal functionin 0-100; Better ind | | | follow-up 6 month | ns; measured wi | th: Personal and So | cial Performa | nce Scale | (total score | e) - change from | baseline | ; range of |
| 1 | randomised trials | serious ³ | no serious inconsistency | no serious indirectness | serious ² | none | 21 | 20 | - | MD 4.56 higher (2.92 | LOW | CRITICAL |

CI: confidence interval; MD: mean difference; TAU: treatment as usual

Table 8: Clinical evidence profile for comparison 4. Staff training in CARe rehabilitation versus TAU

| Quality | assessment | | | | | | No of patients | | Effect | | | |
|----------------|---|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|------------------|---------|------------|
| No of studie s | Design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | Staff training in CARe methodology | TAU | Relativ e (95% CI) | Absolut e | Quality | Importance |
| Interper | Interpersonal functioning: (follow-up 20 months; measured with: Social Functioning Scale (SFS): change from baseline; range of scores: 60-135; Better indicated by higher values) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | randomised trials | serious ¹ | no serious inconsistency | no serious indirectness | serious ² | none | 104 | 76 | - | MD 6.65 lower | LOW | |

¹ No blinding off participants and personnel

^{2 95%} CI includes one MID threshold

³ Unclear risk of bias due to randomisation and blinding

| | assessment | Diele of | I | | | Other | No of patients | T | Effect | Abardus | | |
|----------------|---|---|--|----------------------------|---|---------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--|------------------|------------|
| No of studie s | Design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | Staff training in CARe methodology | TAU | Relativ e (95% CI) | Absolut e | Quality | Importance |
| | | | | | | | | | | (11.69 to 1.61 lower) | | |
| Quality 1 | of life (follow-u randomised trials | p 20 month serious ¹ | s; measured with: no serious inconsistency | no serious indirectness | ort Appraisal (I no serious imprecision | MANSA) - change f none | rom baseline; rai 104 | nge of sco 76 | ores: 1-7; B | MD 0.11 lower (0.28 lower to 0.06 higher) | ted by higher va | IMPORTANT |

CARe: comprehensive approach to rehabilitation; CI: confidence interval; MANSA: Manchester Short Appraisal; MD: mean difference; TAU: treatment as usual; SFS: Social Functioning Scale

Table 9: Clinical evidence profile comparison 5. Psychosocial skills training versus TAU

| Quality | assessment | | | | | | No of pati | ents | Effect | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--|------------------|------------------------------|---|----------|------------|
| No of studie s | Design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | Psycho social skills training | TAU | Relative (95% CI) | Absolute | Quality | Importance |
| Interper | | | | | | vey (SBS): change | | | of scores: 0 | | | |
| 1 | randomised trials | serious ¹ | no serious inconsistency | no serious indirectness | no serious imprecision | none | 90 | 93 | - | MD 1.98 lower (3.96 lower to 0 higher) | MODERATE | CRITICAL |
| Readmis | ssion/Relapse (f | ollow-up 36 | months) | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | randomised trials | serious ¹ | no serious inconsistency | no serious indirectness | very serious ² | none | 11/90 (12.2%) | 16/93 (17.2%) | RR 0.71 (0.35 to 1.45) | 50 fewer per 1000 (from 112 fewer to 77 more) | VERY LOW | CRITICAL |

CI: confidence interval; MD: mean difference; TAU: treatment as usual; RR: relative risk; SBS: Social Behaviour Survey

¹ High risk of bias due to lack of blinding and high attrition rate. Unclear randomisation and allocation concealment. 2 95% CI of effect includes one MID threshold

¹ Unclear risk of bias due to randomisation & allocation concealment & blinding of participants and personnel.

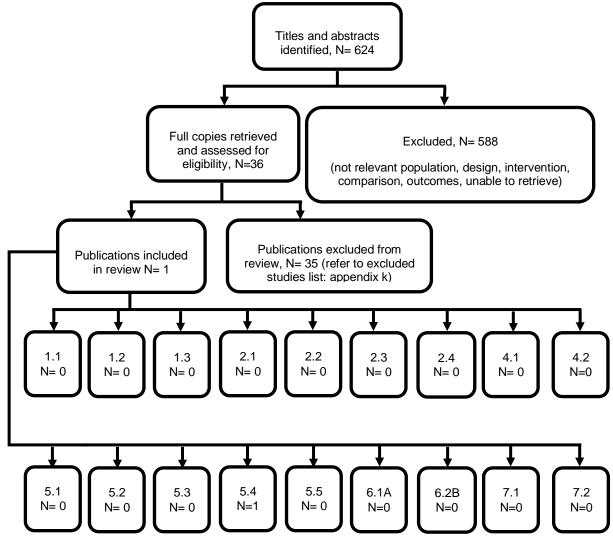
^{2 95%} CI of effect includes 2 default MID thresholds

Appendix G – Economic evidence study selection

Economic evidence study selection for review question 5.2: What interventions specific to rehabilitation are effective for people with complex psychosis and related severe mental health conditions to improve their inter-personal functioning?

A global health economic literature search was undertaken, covering all review questions in this guideline. However, as shown in Figure 10, no evidence was identified which was applicable to review question 5.2

Figure 10: Health economic study selection flow chart



Appendix H – Economic evidence tables

Economic evidence tables for review question 5.2: What interventions specific to rehabilitation are effective for people with complex psychosis and related severe mental health conditions to improve their inter-personal functioning?

No evidence was identified which was applicable to this review question.

Appendix I – Economic evidence profiles

Economic evidence profiles for review question 5.2: What interventions specific to rehabilitation are effective for people with complex psychosis and related severe mental health conditions to improve their inter-personal functioning?

No evidence was identified which was applicable to this review question.

Appendix J - Economic analysis

Economic evidence analysis for review question 5.2: What interventions specific to rehabilitation are effective for people with complex psychosis and related severe mental health conditions to improve their inter-personal functioning?

No economic analysis was conducted for this review question.

Appendix K – Excluded studies

Excluded clinical and economic studies for review question 5.2: What interventions specific to rehabilitation are effective for people with complex psychosis and related severe mental health conditions to improve their interpersonal functioning?

Clinical studies

Table 10: Excluded studies and reasons for their exclusion

| Study | Reason for Exclusion |
|---|---|
| Aasdahl, Lene, Pape, Kristine, Vasseljen, Ottar, Johnsen, Roar, Gismervik, Sigmund, Halsteinli, Vidar, Fleten, Nils, Nielsen, Claus Vinther, Fimland, Marius Steiro, Effect of inpatient multicomponent occupational rehabilitation versus less comprehensive outpatient rehabilitation on sickness absence in persons with musculoskeletal- or mental health disorders: A randomized clinical trial, Journal of occupational rehabilitation, 28, 170-179, 2018 | Population is unclear. |
| Aberg-Wistedt, A., Cressell, T., Lidberg, Y., Liljenberg, B., Osby, U., Two-year outcome of team-based intensive case management for patients with schizophrenia, Psychiatric ServicesPsychiatr Serv, 46, 1263-6, 1995 | Intervention not of interest for the review questions |
| Acil, A. A., Dogan, S., Dogan, O., The effects of physical exercises to mental state and quality of life in patients with schizophrenia, Journal of Psychiatric & Mental Health NursingJ Psychiatr Ment Health Nurs, 15, 808-15, 2008 | It is unclear if the participants were receiving rehabilitation |
| Adair, C. E., Streiner, D. L., Barnhart, R., Kopp, B., Veldhuizen, S., Patterson, M., Aubry, T., Lavoie, J., Sareen, J., LeBlanc, S. R., et al., Outcome Trajectories among Homeless Individuals with Mental Disorders in a Multisite Randomised Controlled Trial of Housing First, Canadian journal of psychiatry. Revue canadienne de psychiatrie, 62, 30― 39, 2017 | Only 34% subjects had complex psychosis or related severe mental illness |
| Ahmed, A. O., A randomized effectiveness study of cognitive remediation for mental health and forensic patients, Schizophrenia bulletin., 39, S320, 2013 | Majority of the subjects are from forensic background (>50%). |
| Ahmed, A. O., Hunter, K. M., Goodrum, N. M., Batten, N. J., Birgenheir, D., Hardison, E., Dixon, T., Buckley, P. F., A randomized study of cognitive remediation for forensic and mental health patients with schizophrenia, Journal of psychiatric research, 68, 8†18, 2015 | Majority subjects with forensic history. |
| Almerie, M. Q., Okba Al Marhi, M., Jawoosh, M., Alsabbagh, M., Matar, H. E., Maayan, N., Bergman, H., Social skills programmes for schizophrenia, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, 2015 | Systematic review, inclusion criteria does not match our protocol but checked for relevant studies. |
| Aloi, M., de Filippis, R., Grosso Lavalle, F., Chiappetta, E., Vigano, C., Segura-Garcia, C., De Fazio, P., Effectiveness of integrated psychological therapy on clinical, neuropsychological, emotional and functional outcome in schizophrenia: a RCT study, Journal of mental health (abingdon, england), (no pagination), 2018 | Outcomes not relevant. Unclear if in rehab setting |
| Armijo, J., Mendez, E., Morales, R., Schilling, S., Castro, A., Alvarado, R., Rojas, G., Efficacy of community treatments for | Not a systematic review |

| Reason for Exclusion |
|--|
| Reason for Exclusion |
| |
| Unclear whether in rehab. setting |
| Intervention of interest not reported |
| Outcomes not relevant |
| No relevant studies in this systematic review |
| Chronic care model (including psychoeducation) versus standard care |
| It is unclear if the subjects were receiving rehabilitation services |
| Article in German |
| Only subjects from acute setting are included |
| Does not report outcomes of interest |
| Does not report outcomes of interest |
| Does not report outcomes of interest |
| |

| Study | Reason for Exclusion |
|---|---|
| Bejerholm, U., Areberg, C., Hofgren, C., Sandlund, M., Rinaldi, M., Individual placement and support in Sweden - a randomized controlled trial, Nordic journal of psychiatry, 69, 57― 66, 2015 | Follow-up of Areberg 2013 checked for relevant data |
| Bell, M. D., Choi, K. H., Dyer, C., Wexler, B. E., Benefits of cognitive remediation and supported employment for schizophrenia patients with poor community functioning, Psychiatric services (Washington, D.C.), 65, 469― 475, 2014 | Secondary analysis of Bell 2008. Population not complex psychosis |
| Bell, M. D., Laws, H., Pittman, B., Johannesen, J. K., Comparison of focused cognitive training and portable "brain- games" on functional outcomes for vocational rehabilitation participants, Scientific reports, 8, 1779, 2018 | Population included 61 % with schizophrenia. 39% (other psychoses,not specified) |
| Bell, M. D., Zito, W., Greig, T., Wexler, B. E., Neurocognitive enhancement therapy with vocational services: work outcomes at two-year follow-up, Schizophrenia research, 105, 18― 29, 2008 | Unclear whether in rehab setting. Unclear whether complex psychosis / severe mental health condition |
| Bell, M., Lysaker, P., Bryson, G., A behavioral intervention to improve work performance in schizophrenia: work behavior inventory feedback, Journal of vocational rehabilitation, 18, 43― 50, 2003 | Unclear whether in rehab. settings |
| Beynon, Suzanne, Soares-Weiser, Karla, Woolacott, Nerys, Duffy, Steven, Geddes, John R., Psychosocial interventions for the prevention of relapse in bipolar disorder: Systematic review of controlled trials, The British journal of psychiatry, 192, 5-11, 2008 | Systematic review, inclusion criteria does not match our protocol but checked for relevant studies. |
| Bio, D. S., Gattaz, W. F., Vocational rehabilitation improves cognition and negative symptoms in schizophrenia, Schizophrenia Research, 126, 265-269, 2011 | Study conducted in Brazil |
| Blankertz, L., Robinson, S., Adding a vocational focus to mental health rehabilitation, Psychiatric services (Washington, D.C.), 47, 1216― 1222, 1996 | Population not relevant (not complex psychosis or related severe mental illness.) |
| Bond, G. R., Drake, R. E., Becker, D. R., An update on randomized controlled trials of evidence-based supported employment, Psychiatric rehabilitation journal, 31, 280-290, 2008 | Systematic review, outdated but checked for relevant studies. |
| Bowie, C. R., McGurk, S. R., Mausbach, B., Patterson, T. L., Harvey, P. D., Combined cognitive remediation and functional skills training for schizophrenia: effects on cognition, functional competence, and real-world behavior, American Journal of Psychiatry, 169, 710†• 718, 2012 | Participants were outpatients, not in a rehabilitation setting |
| Bradley, G. M., Couchman, G. M., Perlesz, A., Nguyen, A. T., Singh, B., Riess, C., Multiple-family group treatment for English- and Vietnamese-speaking families living with schizophrenia, Psychiatric services (Washington, D.C.), 57, 521†• 530, 2006 | Unclear whether in rehab. setting |
| Broderick, J., Crumlish, N., Waugh, A., Vancampfort, D., Yoga versus non-standard care for schizophrenia, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, 9, CD012052, 2017 | Systematic review, inclusion criteria does not match our protocol but checked for relevant studies. |
| Broderick, J., Knowles, A., Chadwick, J., Vancampfort, D., Yoga versus standard care for schizophrenia, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, CD010554, 2015 | Yoga versus standard care for schizophrenia |

| Study | Reason for Exclusion |
|--|---|
| Bryce, S. D., Rossell, S. L., Lee, S. J., Lawrence, R. J., Tan, E. J., Carruthers, S. P., Ponsford, J. L., Neurocognitive and Self-efficacy Benefits of Cognitive Remediation in Schizophrenia: a Randomized Controlled Trial, Journal of the international neuropsychological society: JINS, 1― 14, 2018 | It is unclear how many of the subjects are from rehab. settings |
| Bucci, P., Piegari, G., Mucci, A., Merlotti, E., Chieffi, M., De Riso, F., De Angelis, M., Di Munzio, W., Galderisi, S., Neurocognitive individualized training versus social skills individualized training: a randomized trial in patients with schizophrenia, Schizophrenia research, 150, 69†• 75, 2013 | Unclear whether in rehab. setting |
| Buchain, P. C., Vizzotto, A. D., Henna Neto, J., Elkis, H., Randomized controlled trial of occupational therapy in patients with treatment-resistant schizophrenia, Revista brasileira de psiquiatria (sao paulo, brazil : 1999), 25, 26†• 30, 2003 | Study conducted in Brazil |
| Buchkremer, G., Klingberg, S., Holle, R., Schulze Mönking, H., Hornung, W. P., Psychoeducational psychotherapy for schizophrenic patients and their key relatives or care-givers: results of a 2-year follow-up, Acta psychiatrica scandinavica, 96, 483― 491, 1997 | Unclear whether in rehab. settings |
| Buckley, L. A., Maayan, N., Soares― Weiser, K., Adams, C. E., Supportive therapy for schizophrenia, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, 2015 | Systematic review, inclusion criteria does not match our protocol but checked for relevant studies. |
| Burnam, M. A., Morton, S. C., McGlynn, E. A., Petersen, L. P., Stecher, B. M., Hayes, C., Vaccaro, J. V., An experimental evaluation of residential and nonresidential treatment for dually diagnosed homeless adults, Journal of Addictive Diseases, 14, 111-34, 1995 | The diagnosis of population is unclear (major affective disorder) |
| Burns, T., Catty, J., IPS in Europe: the EQOLISE trial, Psychiatric rehabilitation journal, 31, 313― 317, 2008 | Follow-up of Burns 2007 trial - checked for relevant data. |
| Burns, T., Catty, J., White, S., Becker, T., Koletsi, M., Fioritti, A., Rössler, W., Tomov, T., van Busschbach, J., Wiersma, D., et al.,, The impact of supported employment and working on clinical and social functioning: results of an international study of individual placement and support, Schizophrenia bulletin, 35, 949― 958, 2009 | Follow-up of Burns 2007 trial - checked for relevant data. |
| Burns, T., White, S. J., Catty, J., Individual placement and support in Europe: the EQOLISE trial, International review of psychiatry, 20, 498― 502, 2008 | Follow-up of Burns 2007 trial - checked for relevant data. |
| Burns, T., Yeeles, K., Langford, O., Montes, M. V., Burgess, J., Anderson, C., A randomised controlled trial of time-limited individual placement and support: iPS-LITE trial, British journal of psychiatry, 207, 351― 356, 2015 | Not complex psychosis / severe mental health conditions. |
| Bustillo, J. R., Lauriello, J., Horan, W. P., Keith, S. J., The psychosocial treatment of schizophrenia: An update, American journal of psychiatry, 158, 163-175, 2001 | Systematic review, inclusion criteria does not match our protocol but checked for relevant studies. |
| Campbell, K., Bond, G. R., Drake, R. E., Who benefits from supported employment: a meta-analytic study, Schizophrenia BulletinSchizophr Bull, 37, 370-80, 2011 | Systematic review, inclusion criteria does not match our protocol but checked for relevant studies. |
| Carmona, V. R., Gomez-Benito, J., Huedo-Medina, T. B., Rojo, J. E., Employment outcomes for people with schizophrenia spectrum disorder: A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials, International Journal of | Systematic review, inclusion criteria does not match our protocol but checked for relevant studies. |

| Study | Reason for Exclusion |
|--|---|
| Occupational Medicine & Environmental HealthInt J Occup Med Environ Health, 30, 345-366, 2017 | |
| Carta Mauro, G., Maggiani, Federica, Pilutzu, Laura, Moro Maria, F., Mura, Gioia, Cadoni, Federica, Sailing for rehabilitation of patients with severe mental disorders: results of a cross over randomized controlled trial, Clinical practice and epidemiology in mental health, 10, 73― 79, 2014 | Unclear whether in rehab. setting |
| Carta, M. G., Maggiani, F., Pilutzu, L., Moro, M. F., Mura, G., Cadoni, F., Sancassiani, F., Vellante, M., Machado, S., Preti, A., Sailing for rehabilitation of patients with severe mental disorders: results of a cross over randomized controlled trial, Clinical Practice and Epidemiology in Mental Health, 10, 73†• 79, 2015 | Unclear whether in rehab. setting |
| Carta, M. G., Maggiani, F., Pilutzu, L., Moro, M. F., Mura, G., Sancassiani, F., Vellante, M., Migliaccio, G. M., Machado, S., Nardi, A. E., et al.,, Sailing can improve quality of life of people with severe mental disorders: results of a cross over randomized controlled trial, Clinical practice and epidemiology in mental health, 10, 80― 86, 2015 | Unclear whether in rehab. setting |
| Chandler, D., Meisel, J., Hu, T. W., McGowen, M., Madison, K., Client outcomes in a three-year controlled study of an integrated service agency model, Psychiatric ServicesPsychiatr Serv, 47, 1337-43, 1996 | Population not clear |
| Chandler, D., Meisel, J., McGowen, M., Mintz, J., Madison, K., Client outcomes in two model capitated integrated service agencies, Psychiatric ServicesPsychiatr Serv, 47, 175-80, 1996 | Diagnosis of the study subjects, apart from those with Schizphrenia (<67%) is unclear |
| Charry-Sanchez, J. D., Pradilla, I., Talero-Gutierrez, C., Animal-assisted therapy in adults: A systematic review, Complementary Therapies in Clinical Practice, 32, 169-180, 2018 | This review includes only one study for schizophrenia diagnosis which was conducted in Israel . |
| Charzynska, K., Kucharska, K., Mortimer, A., Does employment promote the process of recovery from schizophrenia? A review of the existing evidence, International Journal of Occupational Medicine & Environmental HealthInt J Occup Med Environ Health, 28, 407-18, 2015 | Systematic review, inclusion criteria does not match our protocol but checked for relevant studies. |
| Chinman, M., Oberman, R. S., Hanusa, B. H., Cohen, A. N., Salyers, M. P., Twamley, E. W., Young, A. S., A cluster randomized trial of adding peer specialists to intensive case management teams in the Veterans Health Administration, Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research, 42, 109†• 121, 2015 | Not relevant population |
| Choi, K. H., Kwon, J. H., Social cognition enhancement training for schizophrenia: a preliminary randomized controlled trial, Community mental health journal, 42, 177― 187, 2006 | Study conducted in South Korea |
| Chung, T. E., Gozdzik, A., Palma Lazgare, L. I., To, M. J., Aubry, T., Frankish, J., Hwang, S. W., Stergiopoulos, V., Housing First for older homeless adults with mental illness: a subgroup analysis of the At Home/Chez Soi randomized controlled trial, International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry, 33, 85-95, 2018 | Diagnosis of study subjects is unclear |
| Clark, R. E., Teague, G. B., Ricketts, S. K., Bush, P. W., Xie, H., McGuire, T. G., Drake, R. E., McHugo, G. J., Keller, A. M., Zubkoff, M., Cost-effectiveness of assertive community treatment versus standard case management for persons with | Intervention not relevant |

| Study | Reason for Exclusion |
|---|--|
| co-occurring severe mental illness and substance use disorders, Health Services ResearchHealth Serv Res, 33, 1285-308, 1998 | |
| Cleary, M., Hunt, G., Matheson, S., Siegfried, N., Walter, G., Psychosocial treatment programs for people with both severe mental illness and substance misuse, Schizophrenia bulletin, 34, 226-228, 2008 | Systematic review, inclusion criteria does not match our protocol. |
| Contreras, N. A., Tan, E. J., Lee, S. J., Castle, D. J., Rossell, S. L., Using visual processing training to enhance standard cognitive remediation outcomes in schizophrenia: A pilot study, Psychiatry research, 262, 494-499, 2018 | Comparison is not relevant |
| Cook, J. A., Blyler, C. R., Burke-Miller, J. K., McFarlane, W. R., Leff, H. S., Mueser, K. T., Gold, P. B., Goldberg, R. W., Shafer, M. S., Onken, S. J., et al., Effectiveness of supported employment for individuals with schizophrenia: results of a multi-site, randomized trial, Clinical schizophrenia & related psychoses, 2, 37― 46, 2008 | <67% population had complex psychosis or related severe mental illness |
| Cook, J. A., Copeland, M. E., Jonikas, J. A., Hamilton, M. M., Razzano, L. A., Grey, D. D., Floyd, C. B., Hudson, W. B., Macfarlane, R. T., Carter, T. M., et al.,, Results of a randomized controlled trial of mental illness self-management using Wellness Recovery Action Planning, Schizophrenia bulletin, 38, 881― 891, 2012 | 40% population not with complex psychosis or related severe mental illness |
| Cook, J. A., Jonikas, J. A., Hamilton, M. M., Goldrick, V., Steigman, P. J., Grey, D. D., Burke, L., Carter, T. M., Razzano, L. A., Copeland, M. E., Impact of Wellness Recovery Action Planning on service utilization and need in a randomized controlled trial, Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal, 36, 250-257, 2013 | <60% population had a diagnosis of complex psychosis or related severe mental illness |
| Cook, J. A., Leff, H. S., Blyler, C. R., Gold, P. B., Goldberg, R. W., Mueser, K. T., Toprac, M. G., McFarlane, W. R., Shafer, M. S., Blankertz, L. E., et al.,, Results of a multisite randomized trial of supported employment interventions for individuals with severe mental illness, Archives of General Psychiatry, 62, 505― 512, 2005 | Not relevant population |
| Cook, J. A., Lehman, A. F., Drake, R., McFarlane, W. R., Gold, P. B., Leff, H. S., Blyler, C., Toprac, M. G., Razzano, L. A., Burke-Miller, J. K., et al., Integration of psychiatric and vocational services: a multisite randomized, controlled trial of supported employment, American Journal of Psychiatry, 162, 1948†• 1956, 2005 | Not relevant population |
| Cook, J. A., Razzano, L. A., Burke-Miller, J. K., Blyler, C. R., Leff, H. S., Mueser, K. T., Gold, P. B., Goldberg, R. W., Shafer, M. S., Onken, S. J., et al., Effects of co-occurring disorders on employment outcomes in a multisite randomized study of supported employment for people with severe mental illness, Journal of Rehabilitation Research and Development, 44, 837†• 849, 2007 | <67% population had complex psychosis or related severe mental illness |
| Cook, S., Chambers, E., Coleman, J. H., Occupational therapy for people with psychotic conditions in community settings: A pilot randomized controlled trial, Clinical rehabilitation, 23, 40- 52, 2009 | Unclear whether in rehab. settings |
| Corrigan, P. W., Social skills training in adult psychiatric populations: a meta-analysis, Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry, 22, 203-10, 1991 | The outcomes are not relevant. Population is unclear for the group with a diagnosis of |

| Study | Reason for Exclusion |
|---|---|
| Study | complex psychosis or related severe mental illness. |
| Coulter, A., Entwistle, V. A., Eccles, A., Ryan, S., Shepperd, S., Perera, R., Personalised care planning for adults with chronic or long-term health conditions, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, CD010523, 2015 | 3 studies reporting mental health outcomes, out of which one included people with serious mental illnesses with 66% population with schizophrenia or bipolar disorder |
| Craig, T., Shepherd, G., Rinaldi, M., Smith, J., Carr, S., Preston, F., Singh, S., Vocational rehabilitation in early psychosis: cluster randomised trial, British Journal of Psychiatry, 205, 145― 150, 2014 | Only cases of early/first episode psychosis included |
| Cramer, H., Lauche, R., Klose, P., Langhorst, J., Dobos, G., Yoga for schizophrenia: a systematic review and meta- analysis, BMC Psychiatry, 13, 32, 2013 | Systematic review, inclusion criteria does not match our protocol but checked for relevant studies. |
| Crawford, M. J., Killaspy, H., Kalaitzaki, E., Barrett, B., Byford, S., Patterson, S., Soteriou, T., O'Neill, F. A., Clayton, K., Maratos, A., Barnes, T. R., Osborn, D., Johnson, T., King, M., Tyrer, P., Waller, D., The MATISSE study: a randomised trial of group art therapy for people with schizophrenia, BMC Psychiatry, 10, 65, 2010 | Protocol for Crawford 2012 (MATISSE) - checked for relevant data. |
| Crowther, R. E., Marshall, M., Bond, G. R., Huxley, P., Helping people with severe mental illness to obtain work: systematic review, BMJ, 322, 204-8, 2001 | No relevant studies identified in this systematic review |
| Crowther, R., Marshall, M., Bond, G. R., Huxley, P., Vocational rehabilitation for people with severe mental illness, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, 2001 | Systematic review, inclusion criteria does not match our protocol but checked for relevant studies. |
| d'Amato, Thierry, Bation, Remy, Cochet, Alain, Jalenques, Isabelle, Galland, Fabienne, Giraud-Baro, Elisabeth, Pacaud-Troncin, Michele, Augier-Astolfi, Francoise, Llorca, Pierre-Michel, Saoud, Mohamed, Brunelin, Jerome, A randomized, controlled trial of computer-assisted cognitive remediation for schizophrenia, Schizophrenia Research, 125, 284-290, 2011 | Unclear if in rehab setting or complex psychosis |
| Dauwan, M., Begemann, M. J., Heringa, S. M., Sommer, I. E., Exercise Improves Clinical Symptoms, Quality of Life, Global Functioning, and Depression in Schizophrenia: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis, Schizophrenia BulletinSchizophr Bull, 42, 588-99, 2016 | Systematic review, inclusion criteria does not match our protocol but checked for relevant studies. |
| Davis, L. W., Lysaker, P. H., Kristeller, J. L., Salyers, M. P., Kovach, A. C., Woller, S., Effect of mindfulness on vocational rehabilitation outcomes in stable phase schizophrenia, Psychological services, 12, 303― 312, 2015 | Unclear whether in rehab setting. Unclear whether complex psychosis |
| Dean, M., Weston, A. R., Osborn, D. P., Willis, S., Patterson, S., Killaspy, H., Leurent, B., Crawford, M. J., Activity groups for people with schizophrenia: a randomized controlled trial, Journal of Mental Health, 23, 171-5, 2014 | Follow up publication of Crawford 2010 (MATISSE) - checked for relevant data. |
| Demant, Kirsa M., Vinberg, Maj, Kessing, Lars V., Miskowiak, Kamilla W., Effects of short-term cognitive remediation on cognitive dysfunction in partially or fully remitted individuals with bipolar disorder: Results of a randomised controlled trial, PLoS ONE Vol 10(6), 2015, ArtID e0127955, 10, 2015 | Unclear whether in rehab. settings |
| Dias Barbosa Vizzotto, A., Celestino, D. L., Buchain, P. C., De Oliveira, A. M., De Oliveira, G. M. R., Di Sarno, E. S., | Conference abstract |

| Christia | Bassan for Evaluaion |
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| Study Napolitano, I. C., Elkis, H., The efficacy of occupational | Reason for Exclusion |
| therapy in the rehabilitation of executive functions in patients with treatment-resistant schizophrenia: a pilot randomized controlled trial, Schizophrenia research., 153, S259, 2014 | |
| Díaz Zuluaga, A. M., Duica, K., Ruiz Galeano, C., Vargas, C., Agudelo Berruecos, Y., Ospina, S., López-Jaramillo, C., Evaluation and Socio-occupational Intervention in Bipolar and Schizophrenic Patients within a Multimodal Intervention Program- PRISMA, Revista colombiana de psiquiatria, 47, 4†• 12, 2018 | Study conducted in Colombia |
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| Drake, R. E., Frey, W., Bond, G. R., Goldman, H. H., Salkever, D., Miller, A., Moore, T. A., Riley, J., Karakus, M., Milfort, R., Assisting Social Security Disability Insurance beneficiaries with schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, or major depression in returning to work, American Journal of PsychiatryAm J Psychiatry, 170, 1433-41, 2013 | The population is unclear |
| Drebing, C. E., Van Ormer, E. A., Krebs, C., Rosenheck, R., Rounsaville, B., Herz, L., Penk, W., The impact of enhanced incentives on vocational rehabilitation outcomes for dually diagnosed veterans, Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis, 38, 359-72, 2005 | Comparison not relevant |
| Drebing, C. E., Van Ormer, E. A., Mueller, L., Hebert, M., Penk, W. E., Petry, N. M., Rosenheck, R., Rounsaville, B., Adding contingency management intervention to vocational rehabilitation: Outcomes for dually diagnosed veterans, Journal of Rehabilitation Research and Development, 44, 851-866, 2007 | Comparison not relevant |
| Druss, B. G., Zhao, L., von Esenwein, S. A., Bona, J. R., Fricks, L., Jenkins-Tucker, S., Sterling, E., Diclemente, R., Lorig, K., The Health and Recovery Peer (HARP) Program: a peer-led intervention to improve medical self-management for persons with serious mental illness, Schizophrenia Research, 118, 264-70, 2010 | The population with complex psychosis was <67% |
| Dyck, D. G., Hendryx, M. S., Short, R. A., Voss, W. D., McFarlane, W. R., Service use among patients with schizophrenia in psychoeducational multiple-family group treatment, Psychiatric services (Washington, D.C.), 53, 749― 754, 2002 | Unclear if rehab. settings |
| Eack, S. M., Greenwald, D. P., Hogarty, S. S., Cooley, S. J., DiBarry, A. L., Montrose, D. M., Keshavan, M. S., Cognitive enhancement therapy for early-course schizophrenia: effects | Not relevant outcomes |

| Study | Reason for Exclusion |
|---|---|
| of a two-year randomized controlled trial, Psychiatric services | |
| (washington, D.C.), 60, 1468― 1476, 2009 | |
| Eack, S. M., Mesholam-Gately, R. I., Greenwald, D. P., Hogarty, S. S., Keshavan, M. S., Negative symptom improvement during cognitive rehabilitation: results from a 2-year trial of Cognitive Enhancement Therapy, Psychiatry research, 209, 21― 26, 2013 | No relevant outcomes reported. |
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| Eack, Shaun M., Hogarty, Susan S., Greenwald, Deborah P., Litschge, Maralee Y., McKnight, Summer A., Bangalore, Srihari S., Pogue-Geile, Michael F., Keshavan, Matcheri S., Cornelius, Jack R., Cognitive Enhancement Therapy in substance misusing schizophrenia: Results of an 18-month feasibility trial, Schizophrenia research, 161, 478-483, 2015 | Unclear whether in rehab. settings |
| Ebert, D. D., Hannig, W., Tarnowski, T., Sieland, B., Götzky, B., Berking, M., Web-based rehabilitation aftercare following inpatient psychosomatic treatment, Die rehabilitation, 52, 164― 172, 2013 | Full text not in English |
| Elbogen, E. B., Hamer, R. M., Swanson, J. W., Swartz, M. S., A Randomized Clinical Trial of a Money Management Intervention for Veterans With Psychiatric Disabilities, Psychiatric services (Washington, D.C.), 67, 1142― 1145, 2016 | <50% population with complex psychosis or related severe mental illness |
| Emmerson, L. C., Granholm, E., Link, P. C., McQuaid, J. R., Jeste, D. V., Insight and treatment outcome with cognitive-behavioral social skills training for older people with schizophrenia, Journal of Rehabilitation Research and Development, 46, 1053-1058, 2009 | Unclear whether in rehab settings. |
| Falkum, E., Klungsoyr, O., Lystad, J. U., Bull, H. C., Evensen, S., Martinsen, E. W., Friis, S., Ueland, T., Vocational rehabilitation for adults with psychotic disorders in a Scandinavian welfare society, BMC Psychiatry, 17, 2017 | Not in rehab setting. Not complex psychosis |
| Farrand, P., Woodford, J., Impact of support on the effectiveness of written cognitive behavioural self-help: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials, Clinical Psychology Review, 33, 182-95, 2013 | Not relevant population |
| Farreny, A., Aguado, J., Ochoa, S., Huerta-Ramos, E., Marsà, F., López-Carrilero, R., Carral, V., Haro, J. M., Usall, J., REPYFLEC cognitive remediation group training in schizophrenia: looking for an integrative approach, Schizophrenia research, 142, 137†• 144, 2012 | Unclear whether in rehab. settings |
| Fernandez-Jorge, MaT, Roldan-Gacimartin, MaI, De Gomez-Alfageme, M. G., Vargas, M. L., Lahera-Corteza, G., Feasibility and effectiveness of an animal-assisted therapy for patients with severe and enduring mental disorder: a pilot randomized trial, Rehabilitacion psicosocial, 10, 18― 24, 2013 | Full text in Spanish |
| Firth, J., Cotter, J., Elliott, R., French, P., Yung, A. R., A systematic review and meta-analysis of exercise interventions in schizophrenia patients, Psychological Medicine, 45, 1343-61, 2015 | Systematic review, outcomes not relevant. |

| Study | Reason for Exclusion |
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| Firth, J., Stubbs, B., Rosenbaum, S., Vancampfort, D., Malchow, B., Schuch, F., Elliott, R., Nuechterlein, K. H., Yung, A. R., Aerobic Exercise Improves Cognitive Functioning in People With Schizophrenia: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis, Schizophrenia BulletinSchizophr Bull, 43, 546-556, 2017 | Systematic review, outcomes not relevant. |
| Fisher, M., Holland, C., Subramaniam, K., Vinogradov, S., Neuroplasticity-based cognitive training in schizophrenia: an interim report on the effects 6 months later, Schizophrenia bulletin, 36, 869― 879, 2010 | Not based in reb.settings. |
| Fisher, M., Nahum, M., Howard, E., Rowlands, A., Brandrett, B., Kermott, A., Woolley, J., Vinogradov, S., Supplementing intensive targeted computerized cognitive training with social cognitive exercises for people with schizophrenia: An interim report, Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal, 40, 21-32, 2017 | Unclear whether in rehab. settings |
| Fiszdon, J. M., Choi, K. H., Bell, M. D., Choi, J., Silverstein, S. M., Cognitive remediation for individuals with psychosis: efficacy and mechanisms of treatment effects, Psychological medicine, 46, 3275― 3289, 2016 | Unclear whether in rehab. setting |
| Fiszdon, J. M., Kurtz, M. M., Choi, J., Bell, M. D., Martino, S., Motivational Interviewing to Increase Cognitive Rehabilitation Adherence in Schizophrenia, Schizophrenia Bulletin, 42, 327― 334, 2016 | Unclear whether in rehab. settings |
| Forsberg, K. A., Björkman, T., Sandman, P. O., Sandlund, M., Influence of a lifestyle intervention among persons with a psychiatric disability: a cluster randomised controlled trail on symptoms, quality of life and sense of coherence, Journal of Clinical Nursing, 19, 1519†• 1528, 2010 | Only 26/41 (<67%)subjects had a diagnosis of complex psychosis or related severe mental illness |
| Fowler, D., Hodgekins, J., Painter, M., Reilly, T., Crane, C., Macmillan, I., Mugford, M., Croudace, T., Jones, P. B., Cognitive behaviour therapy for improving social recovery in psychosis: a report from the ISREP MRC Trial Platform Study (Improving Social Recovery in Early Psychosis), Psychological medicine, 39, 1627†• 1636, 2009 | Unclear if rehab. settings |
| Franck, N., Duboc, C., Sundby, C., Amado, I., Wykes, T., Demily, C., Launay, C., Le Roy, V., Bloch, P., Willard, D., et al.,, Specific vs general cognitive remediation for executive functioning in schizophrenia: a multicenter randomized trial, Schizophrenia research, 147, 68― 74, 2013 | Not relevant outcomes |
| Frank, Ellen, Kupfer, David J., Thase, Michael E., Mallinger, Alan G., Swartz, Holly A., Eagiolini, Andrea M., Grochocinski, Victoria, Houck, Patricia, Scott, John, Thompson, Wesley, Monk, Timothy, Two-Year Outcomes for Interpersonal and Social Rhythm Therapy in Individuals With Bipolar I Disorder, Archives of general psychiatry, 62, 996-1004, 2005 | Study population from acute settings |
| Fredrick, Megan M., Mintz, Jim, Roberts, David L., Maples, Natalie J., Sarkar, Sonali, Li, Xueying, Velligan, Dawn I., Is cognitive adaptation training (CAT) compensatory, restorative, or both?, Schizophrenia research, 166, 290-296, 2015 | Unclear whether in rehab. settings |
| Galderisi, S., Piegari, G., Mucci, A., Acerra, A., Luciano, L., Rabasca, A. F., Santucci, F., Valente, A., Volpe, M., Mastantuono, P., et al., Social skills and neurocognitive individualized training in schizophrenia: comparison with structured leisure activities, European archives of psychiatry and clinical neuroscience, 260, 305― 315, 2010 | Outcomes not relevant. Unclear whether in rehab setting |

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| Study Carrido C. Parrigo M. Panadás P. Enríguez M. Caralara | Reason for Exclusion |
| Garrido, G., Barrios, M., Penadés, R., Enríquez, M., Garolera, M., Aragay, N., Pajares, M., Vallès, V., Delgado, L., Alberni, J., et al.,, Computer-assisted cognitive remediation therapy: cognition, self-esteem and quality of life in schizophrenia, Schizophrenia Research, 150, 563― 569, 2013 | Unclear if in rehab setting. Not complex psychosis or related severe mental illness. |
| Gaudelus, Baptiste, Virgile, Jefferson, Geliot, Sabrina, Franck, Nicolas, Improving facial emotion recognition in schizophrenia: A controlled study comparing specific and attentional focused cognitive remediation, Frontiers in Psychiatry Vol 7 2016, ArtID 105, 7, 2016 | Population not relevant (not complex psychosis or related severe mental illness) |
| Geretsegger, M., Mossler, K. A., Bieleninik, L., Chen, X. J., Heldal, T. O., Gold, C., Music therapy for people with schizophrenia and schizophrenia-like disorders, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, 5, CD004025, 2017 | Systematic review, inclusion criteria does not match our protocol but checked for relevant studies. |
| Gigantesco, A., Vittorielli, M., Pioli, R., Falloon, I. R., Rossi, G., Morosini, P., The VADO approach in psychiatric rehabilitation: a randomized controlled trial, Psychiatric services (washington, D.C.), 57, 1778― 1783, 2006 | Rehab planning intervention - check for 7.1-7.2. |
| Glick, I. D., Clarkin, J. F., Haas, G. L., Spencer, J. H., Clinical significance of inpatient family intervention: conclusions from a clinical trial, Hospital & Community Psychiatry, 44, 869― 873, 1993 | No relevant outcomes reported |
| Glick, I. D., Spencer, J. H., Clarkin, J. F., Haas, G. L., Lewis, A. B., Peyser, J., DeMane, N., Good-Ellis, M., Harris, E., Lestelle, V., A randomized clinical trial of inpatient family intervention. IV. Followup results for subjects with schizophrenia, Schizophrenia research, 3, 187†• 200, 1990 | No relevant outcomes reported |
| Glynn, S. M., Marder, S. R., Liberman, R. P., Blair, K., Wirshing, W. C., Wirshing, D. A., Ross, D., Mintz, J., Supplementing clinic-based skills training with manual-based community support sessions: effects on social adjustment of patients with schizophrenia, American Journal of Psychiatry, 159, 829-37, 2002 | Not a relevant comparison |
| Gold, C., Heldal, T. O., Dahle, T., Wigram, T., Music therapy for schizophrenia or schizophrenia-like illnesses, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, CD004025, 2005 | Systematic review, inclusion criteria does not match our protocol but checked for relevant studies. |
| Gold, P. B., Macias, C., Rodican, C. F., Does Competitive Work Improve Quality of Life for Adults with Severe Mental Illness? Evidence from a Randomized Trial of Supported Employment, Journal of behavioral health services & research, 43, 155-71, 2016 | Unclear whether the population is relevant, <50% had complex psychosis or related severe mental illness. |
| Gomar, J. J., Valls, E., Radua, J., Mareca, C., Tristany, J., del Olmo, F., Rebolleda-Gil, C., Jañez-Álvarez, M., de Álvaro, F. J., Ovejero, M. R., et al.,, A Multisite, Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial of Computerized Cognitive Remediation Therapy for Schizophrenia, Schizophrenia bulletin, 41, 1387― 1396, 2015 | No relevant outcomes reported |
| Granholm, E., McQuaid, J. R., McClure, F. S., Auslander, L. A., Perivoliotis, D., Pedrelli, P., Patterson, T., Jeste, D. V., A randomized, controlled trial of cognitive behavioral social skills training for middle-aged and older outpatients with chronic schizophrenia, American journal of psychiatry, 162, 520― 529, 2005 | Unclear whether in rehab. settings |

| Study | Reason for Exclusion |
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| Grocke, D., Bloch, S., Castle, D., Thompson, G., Newton, R., Stewart, S., Gold, C., Group music therapy for severe mental illness: a randomized embedded-experimental mixed methods study, Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, 130, 144-53, 2014 | <67% population had a diagnosis of complex psychosis |
| Gutman, S. A., Kerner, R., Zombek, I., Dulek, J., Ramsey, C. A., Supported education for adults with psychiatric disabilities: effectiveness of an occupational therapy program, The american journal of occupational therapy: official publication of the american occupational therapy association, 63, 245― 254, 2009 | Unclear whether in rehab setting. Unclear whether complex psychosis / severe mental health condition |
| Hadas-Lidor, N., Katz, N., Tyano, S., Weizman, A., Effectiveness of dynamic cognitive intervention in rehabilitation of clients with schizophrenia, Clinical rehabilitation, 15, 349†• 359, 2001 | Study conducted in Israel |
| Hamann, J., Parchmann, A., Sassenberg, N., Bronner, K., Albus, M., Richter, A., Hoppstock, S., Kissling, W., Training patients with schizophrenia to share decisions with their psychiatrists: a randomized-controlled trial, Social psychiatry and psychiatric epidemiology, 52, 175†• 182, 2017 | Not a relevant intervention |
| Hansen, J. P., Ostergaard, B., Nordentoft, M., Hounsgaard, L., The feasibility of cognitive adaptation training for outpatients with schizophrenia in integrated treatment, Community mental health journal, 49, 630-5, 2013 | First episode psychsosis |
| Hansen, J. P., Østergaard, B., Nordentoft, M., Hounsgaard, L., Cognitive adaptation training combined with assertive community treatment: a randomised longitudinal trial, Schizophrenia research, 135, 105― 111, 2012 | Population includes only people with first episode of schizophrenia |
| Hansson, L., Lexén, A., Holmén, J., The effectiveness of narrative enhancement and cognitive therapy: a randomized controlled study of a self-stigma intervention, Social psychiatry and psychiatric epidemiology, 52, 1415― 1423, 2017 | Diagnosis of the population is unclear |
| Hansson, L., Svensson, B., Björkman, T., Bullenkamp, J., Lauber, C., Martinez-Leal, R., McCabe, R., Rössler, W., Salize, H., Torres-Gonzales, F., et al., What works for whom in a computer-mediated communication intervention in community psychiatry? Moderators of outcome in a cluster randomized trial, Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, 118, 404†409, 2008 | Unclear whether in rehab.setting |
| Harter, M., Dirmaier, J., Dwinger, S., Kriston, L., Herbarth, L., Siegmund-Schultze, E., Bermejo, I., Matschinger, H., Heider, D., Konig, H. H., Effectiveness of Telephone-Based Health Coaching for Patients with Chronic Conditions: A Randomised Controlled Trial, PLoS ONE [Electronic Resource], 11, e0161269, 2016 | This study includes participants with physical and mental illnesses. Segregated data is not available for participants with complex psychosis. |
| Haslett, W. R., McHugo, G. J., Bond, G. R., Drake, R. E., Use of Software for Tablet Computers to Promote Engagement With Supported Employment: results From an RCT, Psychiatric services (washington, D.C.), 65, 954â€● 956, 2014 | The population diagnosis is unclear (thought/mood disorder) |
| He, Y., Li, C., Morita therapy for schizophrenia, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, 2007 | All included studies in this review were conducted in China |
| Hengartner, M. P., Passalacqua, S., Andreae, A., Rössler, W., von Wyl, A., The role of perceived social support after psychiatric hospitalisation: post hoc analysis of a randomised controlled trial testing the effectiveness of a transitional | Population is mixed, with a subgroup of participants with psychosis; however their diagnoses is unclear. |

| Study | Reason for Exclusion |
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| intervention, International Journal of Social Psychiatry, 63, | Reason for Exclusion |
| 297― 306, 2017 | |
| Hengartner, M. P., Passalacqua, S., Heim, G., Andreae, A., Rössler, W., von Wyl, A., Factors influencing patients' recovery and the efficacy of a psychosocial post-discharge intervention: post hoc analysis of a randomized controlled trial, Social psychiatry and psychiatric epidemiology, 51, 1667†• 1677, 2016 | Population is mixed, with a subgroup of participants with psychosis; however their diagnoses is unclear. |
| Heslin, M., Howard, L., Leese, M., McCrone, P., Rice, C., Jarrett, M., Spokes, T., Huxley, P., Thornicroft, G., Randomized controlled trial of supported employment in England: 2 Year follow-up of the Supported Work and Needs (SWAN) study, World psychiatry, 10, 132― 137, 2011 | Unclear whether in rehab setting. SWAN trial |
| Hjorthøj, C. R., Orlovska, S., Fohlmann, A., Nordentoft, M., Psychiatric treatment following participation in the CapOpus randomized trial for patients with comorbid cannabis use disorder and psychosis, Schizophrenia Research, 151, 191― 196, 2013 | Unclear whether in rehab. settings |
| Ho, R. T., Fong, T. C., Wan, A. H., Au-Yeung, F. S., Wong, C. P., Ng, W. Y., Cheung, I. K., Lo, P. H., Ng, S. M., Chan, C. L., et al.,, A randomized controlled trial on the psychophysiological effects of physical exercise and Tai-chi in patients with chronic schizophrenia, Schizophrenia Research, 171, 42†• 49, 2016 | Study conducted in Hong Kong |
| Hodgekins, J., Fowler, D., CBT and recovery from psychosis in the ISREP trial: mediating effects of hope and positive beliefs on activity, Psychiatric services (Washington, D.C.), 61, 321― 324, 2010 | Unclear whether from rehab. settings |
| Hoffmann, H., Jäckel, D., Glauser, S., Kupper, Z., A randomised controlled trial of the efficacy of supported employment, Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, 125, 157― 167, 2012 | Population is unclear |
| Hoffmann, H., Jäckel, D., Glauser, S., Mueser, K. T., Kupper, Z., Long-term effectiveness of supported employment: 5-year follow-up of a randomized controlled trial, American Journal of Psychiatry, 171, 1183†• 1190, 2014 | Population is unclear |
| Hogarty, G. E., Flesher, S., Ulrich, R., Carter, M., Greenwald, D., Pogue-Geile, M., Kechavan, M., Cooley, S., DiBarry, A. L., Garrett, A., et al.,, Cognitive enhancement therapy for schizophrenia: effects of a 2-year randomized trial on cognition and behavior, Archives of General Psychiatry, 61, 866― 876, 2004 | Cannot extract useful data |
| Hogarty, G. E., Greenwald, D., Ulrich, R. F., Kornblith, S. J., DiBarry, A. L., Cooley, S., Carter, M., Flesher, S., Three-year trials of personal therapy among schizophrenic patients living with or independent of family, II: effects on adjustment of patients, American Journal of Psychiatry, 154, 1514― 1524, 1997 | Intervention not based in rehabilitation settings |
| Hohl, W., Moll, S., Pfeiffer, A., Occupational therapy interventions in the treatment of people with severe mental illness, Current Opinion in Psychiatry, 30, 300-305, 2017 | Expert review |
| Horan, W. P., Kern, R. S., Tripp, C., Hellemann, G., Wynn, J. K., Bell, M., Marder, S. R., Green, M. F., Efficacy and specificity of social cognitive skills training for outpatients with | Unclear whether in rehab. settings |

| Study | Reason for Exclusion |
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| psychotic disorders, Journal of psychiatric research, 45, 1113― 1122, 2011 | |
| Hornung, W. P., Feldmann, R., Klingberg, S., Buchkremer, G., Reker, T., Long-term effects of a psychoeducational psychotherapeutic intervention for schizophrenic outpatients and their key-persons - Results of a five-year follow-up, European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience, 249, 162-167, 1999 | Not rehabilitation settings |
| Hornung, W. P., Holle, R., Schulze Mönking, H., Klingberg, S., Buchkremer, G., Psychoeducational-psychotherapeutic treatment of schizophrenic patients and their caregivers. Results of a 1-year catamnestic study, Der nervenarzt, 66, 828†• 834, 1995 | Intervention not based in rehabilitation settings |
| Horsfall, Jan, Cleary, Michelle, Hunt, Glenn E., Walter, Garry, Psychosocial treatments for people with co-occurring severe mental illnesses and substance use disorders (dual diagnosis): A review of empirical evidence, Harvard Review of Psychiatry, 17, 24-34, 2009 | Not a systematic review |
| Howard, L. M., Heslin, M., Leese, M., McCrone, P., Rice, C., Jarrett, M., Spokes, T., Huxley, P., Thornicroft, G., Supported employment: randomised controlled trial, British journal of psychiatry, 196, 404― 411, 2010 | Unclear whether in rehab setting. SWAN trial |
| Humm, L. B., Olsen, D., Be, M., Fleming, M., Smith, M., Simulated job interview improves skills for adults with serious mental illnesses, Annual Review of CyberTherapy and Telemedicine, 12, 50-54, 2014 | Population not in scope. |
| Ikebuchi, E., Sato, S., Yamaguchi, S., Shimodaira, M., Taneda, A., Hatsuse, N., Watanabe, Y., Sakata, M., Satake, N., Nishio, M., Ito, J. I., Does improvement of cognitive functioning by cognitive remediation therapy effect work outcomes in severe mental illness? A secondary analysis of a randomized controlled trial, Psychiatry & Clinical Neurosciences, 71, 301-308, 2017 | Country not in protocol - Japan |
| Isasi, A. G., Echeburua, E., Liminana, J. M., Gonzalez-Pinto, A., How effective is a psychological intervention program for patients with refractory bipolar disorder? A randomized controlled trial, Journal of affective disorders, 126, 80-7, 2010 | Unclear whether in rehab setting |
| Jäckel, D., Kupper, Z., Glauser, S., Mueser, K. T., Hoffmann, H., Effects of Sustained Competitive Employment on Psychiatric Hospitalizations and Quality of Life, Psychiatric services (washington, D.C.), 68, 603― 609, 2017 | Population not relevant |
| Jacobsen, P., Hodkinson, K., Peters, E., Chadwick, P., A systematic scoping review of psychological therapies for psychosis within acute psychiatric in-patient settings, British journal of psychiatry, 213, 490-497, 2018 | Acute setting |
| Jäger, M., Paras, S., Nordt, C., Warnke, I., Bärtsch, B., Rössler, W., Kawohl, W., How sustainable is supported employment? A follow-up investigation, Neuropsychiatrie: Klinik, Diagnostik, Therapie und Rehabilitation, 27, 196†201, 2013 | German language |
| Javadpour, A., Hedayati, A., Dehbozorgi, G. R., Azizi, A., The impact of a simple individual psycho-education program on quality of life, rate of relapse and medication adherence in bipolar disorder patients, Asian journal of psychiatry, 6, 208†• 213, 2013 | Study conducted in Iran |

| Study | Reason for Exclusion |
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| Johnson, S., Lamb, D., Marston, L., Osborn, D., Mason, O., Henderson, C., Ambler, G., Milton, A., Davidson, M., Christoforou, M., Sullivan, S., Hunter, R., Hindle, D., Paterson, B., Leverton, M., Piotrowski, J., Forsyth, R., Mosse, L., Goater, N., Kelly, K., Lean, M., Pilling, S., Morant, N., Lloyd-Evans, B., Peer-supported self-management for people discharged from a mental health crisis team: a randomised controlled trial, Lancet, 392, 409-418, 2018 | Population not relevant. |
| Jones, R. B., Atkinson, J. M., Coia, D. A., Paterson, L., Morton, A. R., McKenna, K., Craig, N., Morrison, J., Gilmour, W. H., Randomised trial of personalised computer based information for patients with schizophrenia, BMJ (clinical research ed.), 322, 835â€● 840, 2001 | Outcomes not relevant to review question |
| Jonikas, J. A., Grey, D. D., Copeland, M. E., Razzano, L. A., Hamilton, M. M., Floyd, C. B., Hudson, W. B., Cook, J. A., Improving propensity for patient self-advocacy through wellness recovery action planning: results of a randomized controlled trial, Community mental health journal, 49, 260― 269, 2013 | Population not relevant (<66% had relevant diagnosis) |
| Jorgensen, R., Licht, R. W., Lysaker, P. H., Munk-Jorgensen, P., Buck, K. D., Jensen, S. O., Hansson, L., Zoffmann, V., Effects on cognitive and clinical insight with the use of Guided Self-Determination in outpatients with schizophrenia: A randomized open trial, European Psychiatry: the Journal of the Association of European Psychiatrists, 30, 655-63, 2015 | Unclear whether in rehab setting |
| Kaltsatou, A., Kouidi, E., Fountoulakis, K., Sipka, C., Theochari, V., Kandylis, D., Deligiannis, A., Effects of exercise training with traditional dancing on functional capacity and quality of life in patients with schizophrenia: a randomized controlled study, Clinical Rehabilitation, 29, 882-891, 2015 | Outcomes not relevant |
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| Michon, H., van Busschbach, J. T., Stant, A. D., van Vugt, M. D., van Weeghel, J., Kroon, H., Effectiveness of individual placement and support for people with severe mental illness in The Netherlands: a 30-month randomized controlled trial, Psychiatric rehabilitation journal, 37, 129†• 136, 2014 | Unclear whether population is relevant (diagnoses not reported) |
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| Mueser, K. T., Bond, G. R., Essock, S. M., Clark, R. E., Carpenter-Song, E., Drake, R. E., Wolfe, R., The effects of supported employment in Latino consumers with severe mental illness, Psychiatric rehabilitation journal, 37, 113― 122, 2014 | Post-hoc analysis of Mueser et al., 2004 |
| Mueser, K. T., Clark, R. E., Haines, M., Drake, R. E., McHugo, G. J., Bond, G. R., Essock, S. M., Becker, D. R., Wolfe, R., Swain, K., The Hartford study of supported employment for persons with severe mental illness, Journal of consulting and clinical psychology, 72, 479†• 490, 2004 | Unclear whether in rehab setting |
| Mueser, K. T., Penn, D. L., Meta-analysis examining the effects of social skills training on schizophrenia, Psychological MedicinePsychol Med, 34, 1365-7, 2004 | Comment on another article |
| Mueser, K. T., Pratt, S. I., Bartels, S. J., Swain, K., Forester, B., Cather, C., Feldman, J., Randomized trial of social rehabilitation and integrated health care for older people with severe mental illness, Journal of Consulting & Clinical PsychologyJ Consult Clin Psychol, 78, 561-73, 2010 | Population not in scope |
| Muijen, M., Cooney, M., Strathdee, G., Bell, R., Hudson, A., Community psychiatric nurse teams: intensive support versus generic care, British Journal of Psychiatry, 165, 211-7, 1994 | Not a relevant intervention |
| Muijen, M., Marks, I., Connolly, J., Audini, B., Home based care and standard hospital care for patients with severe mental illness: a randomised controlled trial, BMJ (clinical research ed.), 304, 749― 754, 1992 | Not a relevant intervention |
| Mullen, M. G., Thompson, J. L., Murphy, A. A., Malenczak, D., Giacobbe, G., Karyczak, S., Holloway, K. E., Twamley, E. W., | Population not relevant |

| Objects | December Evolucion |
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| Silverstein S. M. Cill K. I. Evaluation of a cognitive | Reason for Exclusion |
| Silverstein, S. M., Gill, K. J., Evaluation of a cognitive remediation intervention for college students with psychiatric conditions, Psychiatric rehabilitation journal, 40, 103― 107, 2017 | |
| Naeem, F., Johal, R., McKenna, C., Rathod, S., Ayub, M., Lecomte, T., Husain, N., Kingdon, D., Farooq, S., Cognitive Behavior Therapy for psychosis based Guided Self-help (CBTp-GSH) delivered by frontline mental health professionals: results of a feasibility study, Schizophrenia Research, 173, 69†• 74, 2016 | Outcomes not relevant |
| Nicol, M. M., Robertson, L., Connaughton, J. A., Life skills programmes for chronic mental illnesses, Cochrane Database of Systematic ReviewsCochrane Database Syst Rev, CD000381, 2000 | Early version of Tungounkonw 2012 Cochrane review |
| Norman, R. M., Malla, A. K., McLean, T. S., McIntosh, E. M., Neufeld, R. W., Voruganti, L. P., Cortese, L., An evaluation of a stress management program for individuals with schizophrenia, Schizophrenia research, 58, 293†• 303, 2002 | Unclear whether in rehab. setting |
| Noyes, S., Sokolow, H., Arbesman, M., Evidence for Occupational Therapy Intervention With Employment and Education for Adults With Serious Mental Illness: A Systematic Review, American Journal of Occupational Therapy, 72, 7205190010p1-7205190010p10, 2018 | Systematic review, inclusion criteria does not match our protocol but checked for relevant studies. |
| Nuechterlein, K. H., Subotnik, K. L., Turner, L. R., Ventura, J., Becker, D. R., Drake, R. E., Individual placement and support for individuals with recent-onset schizophrenia: integrating supported education and supported employment, Psychiatric rehabilitation journal, 31, 340†• 349, 2008 | Population not relevant |
| O'Brien, S., McFarland, J., Kealy, B., Pullela, A., Saunders, J., Cullen, W., Meagher, D., A randomized-controlled trial of intensive case management emphasizing the recovery model among patients with severe and enduring mental illness, Irish journal of medical science, 181, 301†• 308, 2012 | Intervention not relevant |
| O'Campo, P., Stergiopoulos, V., Nir, P., Levy, M., Misir, V., Chum, A., Arbach, B., Nisenbaum, R., To, M. J., Hwang, S. W., How did a Housing First intervention improve health and social outcomes among homeless adults with mental illness in Toronto? Two-year outcomes from a randomised trial, BMJ Open, 6, e010581, 2016 | Intervention not in scope |
| O'Connor, M. K., Mueller, L., Kwon, E., Drebing, C. E., O'Connor, A. A., Semiatin, A., Wang, S., Daley, R., Enhanced vocational rehabilitation for Veterans with mild traumatic brain injury and mental illness: pilot study, Journal of rehabilitation research and development, 53, 307― 320, 2016 | AP:People with complex psychosis (n=1) are a small subgroup |
| Ohlenschlaeger, J., Thorup, A., Petersen, L., Jeppesen, P., Køster, A., Munkner, R., Nordentoft, M., Intensive treatment models and coercion, Nordic Journal of Psychiatry, 61, 369― 378, 2007 | Population not in scope |
| Ojeda, N., Pena, J., Bengoetxea, E., Segarra, R., Sanchez, P. M., Elizagarate, E., Garcia, J., Eguiluz, J. I., Garcia, A., Clinical and cognitive outcomes in schizophrenia/psychosis after cognitive remediation with REHACOP, European archives of psychiatry and clinical neuroscience., 261, S97, 2011 | Outcomes not relevant |
| Ojeda, N., Peña, J., Sánchez, P., Bengoetxea, E., Elizagárate, E., Ezcurra, J., Gutiérrez Fraile, M., Efficiency of cognitive | Outcomes not relevant |

| Study | Reason for Exclusion |
|---|---|
| rehabilitation with REHACOP in chronic treatment resistant Hispanic patients, Neurorehabilitation, 30, 65― 74, 2012 | |
| Ojeda, N., Sanchez, P., Pena, J., Elizagarate, E., Bengoetxea, E., Ezcurra, J., Gutierrez, M., Improvement in negative symptoms and functional outcome after group cognitive remediation treatment (rehacop program): a randomized controlled trial, Schizophrenia research., 136, S254― S255, 2012 | Outcomes not relevant |
| O'Keeffe, J., Conway, R., McGuire, B., A systematic review examining factors predicting favourable outcome in cognitive behavioural interventions for psychosis, Schizophrenia Research, 183, 22-30, 2017 | Outcomes not relevant |
| Okpokoro, Uzuazomaro, Sampson, Stephanie, Brief family intervention for schizophrenia, Schizophrenia BulletinSchizophr Bull, 40, 497-498, 2014 | No relevant studies in this systematic review |
| Omiya, Hidetoshi, Yamashita, Kiyoko, Miyata, Tomoki, Hatakeyama, Yukie, Miyajima, Maki, Yambe, Kenji, Matsumoto, Izuru, Matsui, Mie, Toyomaki, Atsuhito, Denda, Kenzo, Pilot study of the effects of cognitive remediation therapy using the frontal/executive program for treating chronic schizophrenia, The Open Psychology Journal Vol 9 2016, ArtID 121-128, 9, 2016 | Country not in protocol - Japan. |
| Palumbo, D., Mucci, A., Piegari, G., D'Alise, V., Mazza, A., Galderisi, S., SoCIAL - training cognition in schizophrenia: A pilot study, Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment, 13, 1947-1956, 2017 | Outcomes not relevant |
| Park, H., Lee, D. H., Ko, S. M., Choi, Y. S., Kim, K. J., W. Choi J, A randomized controlled pilot study of CBSST (cognitive behavioral social skills training) for middle-or older-aged patients with schizophrenia: a pilot study, revisited cognitively, International psychogeriatrics., 25, S159, 2013 | Country not in protocol (Korea) |
| Park, K. M., Ku, J., Choi, S. H., Jang, H. J., Park, J. Y., Kim, S. I., Kim, J. J., A virtual reality application in role-plays of social skills training for schizophrenia: a randomized, controlled trial, Psychiatry research, 189, 166― 172, 2011 | Country not in protocol (Korea) |
| Parker, A. G., Hetrick, S. E., Jorm, A. F., Yung, A. R., McGorry, P. D., Mackinnon, A., Moller, B., Purcell, R., The effectiveness of simple psychological and exercise interventions for high prevalence mental health problems in young people: a factorial randomised controlled trial, Trials [Electronic Resource], 12, 76, 2011 | Study protocol |
| Patterson, M., Moniruzzaman, A., Palepu, A., Zabkiewicz, D., Frankish, C. J., Krausz, M., Somers, J. M., Housing First improves subjective quality of life among homeless adults with mental illness: 12-month findings from a randomized controlled trial in Vancouver, British Columbia, Social psychiatry and psychiatric epidemiology, 48, 1245-1259, 2013 | Intervention not in scope |
| Patterson, Thomas L., Bucardo, Jesus, McKibbin, Christine L., Mausbach, Brent T., Moore, David, Barrio, Concepcion, Goldman, Sherrill R., Jeste, Dilip V., Development and pilot testing of a new psychosocial intervention for older Latinos with chronic psychosis, Schizophrenia bulletin, 31, 922-930, 2005 | Unclear whether in rehab. setting |

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| Study | Reason for Exclusion |
| Pearsall, R., Smith, D. J., Pelosi, A., Geddes, J., Exercise therapy in adults with serious mental illness: a systematic review and meta-analysis, BMC Psychiatry, 14, 117, 2014 | Outcomes not in protocol |
| Pekkala, E., Merinder, L., Psychoeducation for schizophrenia, Cochrane database of systematic reviews (online), CD002831, 2000 | Early version of Xia 2013 Cochrane review |
| Pena, J., Sanchez, P., Elizagarate, E., Ibarretxe-Bilbao, N., Ezcurra, J., Caballero, L., Magarinos, M., Garcia Del Castillo, I., Gutierrez, M., Ojeda, N., Clinical (but not cognitive) recovery in schizophrenia through the experience of fictional cinema, Schizophrenia research: cognition, 2, 189― 194, 2015 | Outcomes not relevant |
| Penadés, R., Catalán, R., Salamero, M., Boget, T., Puig, O., Guarch, J., Gastó, C., Cognitive remediation therapy for outpatients with chronic schizophrenia: a controlled and randomized study, Schizophrenia research, 87, 323― 331, 2006 | Unclear whether in rehab setting (outpatients) |
| Phillips, L. J., McGorry, P. D., Yuen, H. P., Ward, J., Donovan, K., Kelly, D., Francey, S. M., Yung, A. R., Medium term follow-up of a randomized controlled trial of interventions for young people at ultra high risk of psychosis, Schizophrenia Research, 96, 25†• 33, 2007 | Population not relevant |
| Pilling, Steven, Bebbington, P., Kuipers, E., Garety, P., Geddes, J., Martindale, B., Orbach, G., Morgan, C., Psychological treatments in schizophrenia: II. Meta-analyses of randomized controlled trials of social skills training and cognitive remediation, Psychological MedicinePsychol Med, 32, 783-791, 2002 | Systematic review, inclusion criteria does not match our protocol but checked for relevant studies. |
| Pioli, R., Vittorielli, M., Gigantesco, A., Rossi, G., Basso, L., Caprioli, C., Buizza, C., Corradi, A., Mirabella, F., Morosini, P., Falloon, I. R. H., Outcome assessment of the VADO approach in psychiatric rehabilitation: A partially randomised multicentric trial, Clinical practice and epidemiology in mental health, 2 (no pagination), 2006 | Not randomised trial |
| Pitkänen, A., Välimäki, M., Kuosmanen, L., Katajisto, J., Koivunen, M., Hätönen, H., Patel, A., Knapp, M., Patient education methods to support quality of life and functional ability among patients with schizophrenia: a randomised clinical trial, Quality of life research, 21, 247― 256, 2012 | Unclear whether in rehab setting |
| Poremski, D., Rabouin, D., Latimer, E., A Randomised Controlled Trial of Evidence Based Supported Employment for People Who have Recently been Homeless and have a Mental Illness, Administration and policy in mental health, 44, 217- 224, 2017 | Population not relevant |
| Poremski, D., Stergiopoulos, V., Braithwaite, E., Distasio, J., Nisenbaum, R., Latimer, E., Effects of Housing First on Employment and Income of Homeless Individuals: Results of a Randomized Trial, Psychiatric Services, 67, 603-9, 2016 | Intervention not relevant |
| Quinlivan, R., Hough, R., Crowell, A., Beach, C., Hofstetter, R., Kenworthy, K., Service utilization and costs of care for severely mentally ill clients in an intensive case management program, Psychiatric ServicesPsychiatr Serv, 46, 365-71, 1995 | Intervention not relevant |
| Rabins, P. V., Black, B. S., Roca, R., German, P., McGuire, M., Robbins, B., Rye, R., Brant, L., Effectiveness of a nurse-based outreach program for identifying and treating psychiatric illness in the elderly, JAMA, 283, 2802― 2809, 2000 | Intervention not relevant |

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| Study | Reason for Exclusion |
| Rabovsky, K., Trombini, M., Allemann, D., Stoppe, G., Efficacy of bifocal diagnosis-independent group psychoeducation in severe psychiatric disorders: results from a randomized controlled trial, European archives of psychiatry and clinical neuroscience, 262, 431― 440, 2012 | Outcomes not relevant |
| Rakitzi, Stavroula, Georgila, Polyxeni, Efthimiou, Konstantinos, Mueller, Daniel R., Efficacy and feasibility of the Integrated Psychological Therapy for outpatients with schizophrenia in Greece: Final results of a RCT, Psychiatry research, 242, 137-143, 2016 | Unclear whether in rehab. settings |
| Rampling, J., Furtado, V., Winsper, C., Marwaha, S., Lucca, G., Livanou, M., Singh, S. P., Non-pharmacological interventions for reducing aggression and violence in serious mental illness: A systematic review and narrative synthesis, European Psychiatry, 34, 17-28, 2016 | Outcomes not relevant |
| Razzano, L. A., Cook, J. A., Burke-Miller, J. K., Mueser, K. T., Pickett-Schenk, S. A., Grey, D. D., Goldberg, R. W., Blyler, C. R., Gold, P. B., Leff, H. S., Lehman, A. F., Shafer, M. S., Blankertz, L. E., McFarlane, W. R., Toprac, M. G., Ann Carey, M., Clinical factors associated with employment among people with severe mental illness: findings from the employment intervention demonstration program, Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease, 193, 705-13, 2005 | Not a randomised trial |
| Rea, M. M., Tompson, M. C., Miklowitz, D. J., Goldstein, M. J., Hwang, S., Mintz, J., Family-focused treatment versus individual treatment for bipolar disorder: results of a randomized clinical trial, Journal of consulting and clinical psychology, 71, 482― 492, 2003 | Population not relevant (recently hospitalized) |
| Reeder, C., Newton, E., Frangou, S., Wykes, T., Which executive skills should we target to affect social functioning and symptom change? A study of a cognitive remediation therapy program, Schizophrenia bulletin, 30, 87― 100, 2004 | Post-hoc analysis of Delahunty and Morice 1993 |
| Ren, J., Xia, J., Dance therapy for schizophrenia, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, CD006868, 2013 | Systematic review (k=1, no relevant outcomes) |
| Ren, X. F., Yan, S. H., Zhang, X. X., Fu, X. J., Amelioration effect of comprehensive rehabilitation therapy on social function defect in schizophrenic patients, Chinese journal of clinical rehabilitation, 8, 5746†• 5747, 2004 | Study from China |
| Revell, E. R., Neill, J. C., Harte, M., Khan, Z., Drake, R. J., A systematic review and meta-analysis of cognitive remediation in early schizophrenia, Schizophrenia research, 168, 213-222, 2015 | Systematic review, inclusion criteria does not match our protocol but checked for relevant studies. |
| Reynolds, W., Lauder, W., Sharkey, S., Maciver, S., Veitch, T., Cameron, D., The effects of a transitional discharge model for psychiatric patients, Journal of psychiatric and mental health nursing, 11, 82†• 88, 2004 | Population unclear |
| Rezansoff, S. N., Moniruzzaman, A., Fazel, S., McCandless, L., Procyshyn, R., Somers, J. M., Housing First Improves Adherence to Antipsychotic Medication Among Formerly Homeless Adults With Schizophrenia: results of a Randomized Controlled Trial, Schizophrenia Bulletin, 43, 852†• 861, 2017 | Intervention not in protocol |
| Roberts, David L., Combs, Dennis R., Willoughby, Michael, Mintz, Jim, Gibson, Clare, Rupp, Betty, Penn, David L., A randomized, controlled trial of social cognition and interaction training (SCIT) for outpatients with schizophrenia spectrum | Unclear whether in rehab. settings |

| Study | Reason for Exclusion |
|---|--|
| disorders, British Journal of Clinical Psychology, 53, 281-298, 2014 | |
| Roder, V., Muller, D. R., Zorn, P., Social skills training in vocational rehabilitation of schizophrenia patients. Advantages of work-related social skills training in comparison to unspecific social skills training, Zeitschrift fur klinische psychologie und psychotherapie, 35, 256― 266, 2006 | German language |
| Rogers, E. S., Maru, M., Kash-MacDonald, M., Archer-Williams, M., Hashemi, L., Boardman, J., A Randomized Clinical Trial Investigating the Effect of a Healthcare Access Model for Individuals with Severe Psychiatric Disabilities, Community Mental Health Journal, 52, 667― 674, 2016 | Population not relevant |
| Rogers, E., Anthony, William A., Lyass, Asya, Penk, Walter E., A Randomized Clinical Trial of Vocational Rehabilitation for People With Psychiatric Disabilities, Rehabilitation Counseling Bulletin, 49, 143-156, 2006 | Unclear whether in rehab setting (most lived independently) |
| Roncone, R., Mazza, M., Frangou, I., De Risio, A., Ussorio, D., Tozzini, C., Casacchia, M., Rehabilitation of theory of mind deficit in schizophrenia: A pilot study of metacognitive strategies in group treatment, Neuropsychological rehabilitation, 14, 421-435, 2004 | Unable to extract useful outcome data |
| Rosen, M. I., Ablondi, K., Black, A. C., Mueller, L., Serowik, K. L., Martino, S., Mobo, B. H., Rosenheck, R. A., Work outcomes after benefits counseling among veterans applying for service connection for a psychiatric condition, Psychiatric services (Washington, D.C.), 65, 1426†• 1432, 2014 | Population not relevant |
| Rosenbaum, S., Tiedemann, A., Sherrington, C., Curtis, J., Ward, P. B., Physical activity interventions for people with mental illness: a systematic review and meta-analysis, Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 75, 964-74, 2014 | Outcomes not relevant |
| Rossler, W., Kawohl, W., Nordt, C., Haker, H., Rusch, N., Hengartner, M. P., "Placement Budgets" for Supported Employment-Impact on Quality of Life in a Multicenter Randomized Controlled Trial, Frontiers in psychiatry, 9, 462, 2018 | Population not relevant |
| Rotondi, A. J., Haas, G., Anderson, C., Mueser, K., Effectiveness of web-based multi-family treatment delivered to the homes of persons with schizophrenia and their supporters, Schizophrenia bulletin., 39, S350, 2013 | Outcomes not relevant |
| Royer, A., Grosselin, A., Bellot, C., Pellet, J., Billard, S., Lang, F., Brouillet, D., Massoubre, C., Is there any impact of cognitive remediation on an ecological test in schizophrenia?, Cognitive neuropsychiatry, 17, 19― 35, 2012 | Outcomes not relevant |
| Ruddy, R. A., Dent-Brown, K., Drama therapy for schizophrenia or schizophrenia-like illnesses, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, (1) (no pagination), 2007 | None of the included studies(n=5) from this systematic review met our inclusion criteria |
| Ruddy, R., Milnes, D., Art therapy for schizophrenia or schizophrenia― like illnesses, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, 2005 | No relevant outcomes reported |
| Ruiz, J. C., Fuentes, I., Roder, V., Tomas, P., Dasi, C., Soler, M. J., Effectiveness of the cognitive differentiation program of the integrated psychological therapy: Group versus individual treatment, Journal of nervous and mental disease, 199, 978-982, 2011 | Comparison not relevant |

| Study | Reason for Exclusion |
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| Ruiz, M. I., Aceituno, D., Rada, G., Art therapy for schizophrenia?, Medwave, 17, e6845, 2017 | Expert review |
| Rus-Calafell, M., Gutiérrez-Maldonado, J., Ortega-Bravo, M., Ribas-Sabaté, J., Caqueo-Urízar, A., A brief cognitive-behavioural social skills training for stabilised outpatients with schizophrenia: a preliminary study, Schizophrenia research, 143, 327― 336, 2013 | Unclear whether in rehab. settings |
| Rush, B. R., Dennis, M. L., Scott, C. K., Castel, S., Funk, R. R., The interaction of co-occurring mental disorders and recovery management checkups on substance abuse treatment participation and recovery, Evaluation Review, 32, 7-38, 2008 | Population not relevant |
| Sachs, G., Winklbaur, B., Jagsch, R., Lasser, I., Kryspin-Exner, I., Frommann, N., Wölwer, W., Training of affect recognition (TAR) in schizophreniaimpact on functional outcome, Schizophrenia research, 138, 262― 267, 2012 | Outcomes not relevant |
| Sailer, P., Wieber, F., Propster, K., Stoewer, S., Nischk, D., Volk, F., Odenwald, M., A brief intervention to improve exercising in patients with schizophrenia: a controlled pilot study with mental contrasting and implementation intentions (MCII), BMC Psychiatry, 15, 211, 2015 | Intervention not relevant |
| Salkever, D., Domino, M. E., Burns, B. J., Santos, A. B., Deci, P. A., Dias, J., a,, Faldowski, R. A., Paolone, J., Assertive community treatment for people with severe mental illness: the effect on hospital use and costs, Health services research, 34, 577― 601, 1999 | Intervention not in protocol |
| Salkever, D., Gibbons, B., Ran, X., Do comprehensive, coordinated, recovery-oriented services alter the pattern of use of treatment services? Mental health treatment study impacts on SSDI beneficiaries' use of inpatient, emergency, and crisis services.[Erratum appears in J Behav Health Serv Res. 2014 Oct;41(4):559], Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research J Behav Health Serv Res, 41, 434-46, 2014 | Population unclear (diagnoses not reported) |
| Salyers, M. P., McGuire, A. B., Kukla, M., Fukui, S., Lysaker, P. H., Mueser, K. T., A randomized controlled trial of illness management and recovery with an active control group, Psychiatric services (Washington, D.C.), 65, 1005†• 1011, 2014 | Unclear whether in rehab setting or complex psychosis. |
| Salyers, M. P., McGuire, A. B., Rollins, A. L., Bond, G. R., Mueser, K. T., Macy, V. R., Integrating assertive community treatment and illness management and recovery for consumers with severe mental illness, Community Mental Health Journal, 46, 319-29, 2010 | Intervention not relevant |
| Salzer, M. S., Rogers, J., Salandra, N., O'Callaghan, C., Fulton, F., Balletta, A. A., Pizziketti, K., Brusilovskiy, E., Effectiveness of peer-delivered Center for Independent Living supports for individuals with psychiatric disabilities: A randomized, controlled trial, Psychiatric Rehabilitation JournalPsychiatr Rehabil J, 39, 239-47, 2016 | Unclear whether in rehab setting (outpatients) |
| Sancassiani, F., Cocco, A., Cossu, G., Lorrai, S., Trincas, G., Floris, F., Mellino, G., Machado, S., Nardi, A. E., Fabrici, E. P., et al.,, "VelaMente?!" - Sailin in a crew to improve self-efficacy in people with psychosocial disabilities: a randomized controlled trial, Clinical practice and epidemiology in mental health, 13, 200― 212, 2017 | Population not relevant |

| Study | Reason for Exclusion |
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| Sancassiani, F., Lorrai, S., Cossu, G., Cocco, A., Trincas, G., Floris, F., Mellino, G., Machado, S., Nardi, A. E., Fabrici, E. P., et al.,, The effects of "velaMente?!" Project on social functioning of people with severe psychosocial disabilities, Clinical practice and epidemiology in mental health, 13, 220― 232, 2017 | Population not relevant |
| Sanches, S. A., Van Busschbach, J. T., Michon, H. W. C., Van Weeghel, J., Swildens, W. E., The role of working alliance in attainment of personal goals and improvement in quality of life during psychiatric rehabilitation, Psychiatric Services, 69, 903-909, 2018 | The diagnosis of included population is unclear |
| Sánchez, P., Peña, J., Bengoetxea, E., Ojeda, N., Elizagárate, E., Ezcurra, J., Gutiérrez, M., Improvements in negative symptoms and functional outcome after a new generation cognitive remediation program: a randomized controlled trial, Schizophrenia bulletin, 40, 707― 715, 2014 | Outcomes not relevant |
| Sanchez-Moreno, J., Bonnin, C., Gonzalez-Pinto, A., Amann, B. L., Sole, B., Balanza-Martinez, V., Arango, C., Jimenez, E., Tabares-Seisdedos, R., Garcia-Portilla, M. P., Ibanez, A., Crespo, J. M., Ayuso-Mateos, J. L., Vieta, E., Martinez-Aran, A., Torrent, C., Cibersam Functional Remediation Group, Do patients with bipolar disorder and subsyndromal symptoms benefit from functional remediation? A 12-month follow-up study, European neuropsychopharmacology, 27, 350-359, 2017 | Unclear whether in rehab. setting |
| Sauve, G., Lepage, M., Corbiere, M., Impacts of vocational programs integrating cognitive remediation on job tenure in schizophrenia: A meta-analysis, Annales Medico Psychologiques., 2018 | French language |
| Scheewe, T. W., Backx, F. J., Takken, T., Jorg, F., van Strater, A. C., Kroes, A. G., Kahn, R. S., Cahn, W., Exercise therapy improves mental and physical health in schizophrenia: a randomised controlled trial, Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, 127, 464-73, 2013 | Outcomes not relevant |
| Schonebaum, A. D., Boyd, J. K., Dudek, K. J., A comparison of competitive employment outcomes for the clubhouse and PACT models, Psychiatric services (washington, D.C.), 57, 1416― 1420, 2006 | Population unclear (diagnoses not reported) |
| Schonebaum, A., Boyd, J., Work-ordered day as a catalyst of competitive employment success, Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal, 35, 391-395, 2012 | Population unclear (diagnoses not reported) |
| Scott, J., Garland, A., Moorhead, S., A pilot study of cognitive therapy in bipolar disorders, Psychological medicine, 31, 459― 467, 2001 | Unclear whether in rehab setting |
| Segal, S. P., Silverman, C. J., Temkin, T. L., Self-help and community mental health agency outcomes: a recovery-focused randomized controlled trial, Psychiatric services (Washington, D.C.), 61, 905― 910, 2010 | Population not relevant |
| Sellwood, W., Barrowclough, C., Tarrier, N., Quinn, J., Mainwaring, J., Lewis, S., Needs-based cognitive-behavioural family intervention for carers of patients suffering from schizophrenia: 12-Month follow-up, Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, 104, 346-355, 2001 | Unclear whether population is relevant. |
| Sellwood, W., Thomas, C. S., Tarrier, N., Jones, S., Clewes, J., James, A., Welford, M., Palmer, J., McCarthy, E., A | Not a relevant comparison |

| Study | Reason for Exclusion |
|---|--|
| randomised controlled trial of home-based rehabilitation | Neason for Exclusion |
| versus outpatient-based rehabilitation for patients suffering from chronic schizophrenia, Social Psychiatry & Psychiatric EpidemiologySoc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol, 34, 250-3, 1999 | |
| Sellwood, W., Wittkowski, A., Tarrier, N., Barrowclough, C., Needs-based cognitive-behavioural family intervention for patients suffering from schizophrenia: 5-year follow-up of a randomized controlled effectiveness trial, Acta psychiatrica scandinavica, 116, 447― 452, 2007 | See Sellwood 2001. Unclear whether relevant population |
| Sergi, M. J., Kern, R. S., Mintz, J., Green, M. F., Learning potential and the prediction of work skill acquisition in schizophrenia, Schizophrenia Bulletin, 31, 67-72, 2005 | Not a relevant intervention |
| Sharifi, V., Tehranidoost, M., Yunesian, M., Amini, H., Mohammadi, M., Jalali Roudsari, M., Effectiveness of a low-intensity home-based aftercare for patients with severe mental disorders: a 12-month randomized controlled study, Community Mental Health Journal, 48, 766-770, 2012 | Study conducted in Iran |
| Shern, D. L., Tsemberis, S., Anthony, W., Lovell, A. M., Richmond, L., Felton, C. J., Winarski, J., Cohen, M., Serving street-dwelling individuals with psychiatric disabilities: outcomes of a psychiatric rehabilitation clinical trial, American Journal of Public Health, 90, 1873― 1878, 2000 | Population not relevant |
| Simpson, C. J., Seager, C. P., Robertson, J. A., Home-based care and standard hospital care for patients with severe mental illness: a randomised controlled trial, British journal of psychiatry, 162, 239― 243, 1993 | Intervention not relevant |
| Skrinar, G.S., Huxley, N.A., Hutchinson, D.S., Menninger, E., Glew, P., The role of a fitness intervention on people with serious psychiatric disabilities, Psychiatric rehabilitation journal, 29, 122-127, 2005 | Population not clear |
| Smelson, D., Kalman, D., Losonczy, M. F., Kline, A., Sambamoorthi, U., Hill, L. S., Castles-Fonseca, K., Ziedonis, D., A brief treatment engagement intervention for individuals with co-occurring mental illness and substance use disorders: results of a randomized clinical trial, Community Mental Health Journal, 48, 127-132, 2012 | Not a rehabilitation setting |
| Smith, D. J., Griffiths, E., Poole, R., di Florio, A., Barnes, E., Kelly, M. J., Craddock, N., Hood, K., Simpson, S., Beating Bipolar: exploratory trial of a novel Internet-based psychoeducational treatment for bipolar disorder, Bipolar disorders, 13, 571― 577, 2011 | Unclear whether in rehab. settings |
| Smith, M. J., Fleming, M. F., Wright, M. A., Jordan, N., Humm, L. B., Olsen, D., Bell, M. D., Job Offers to Individuals With Severe Mental Illness After Participation in Virtual Reality Job Interview Training, Psychiatric services (washington, D.C.), 66, 1173― 1179, 2015 | Unclear whether in rehab. setting |
| Smith, M. J., Fleming, M. F., Wright, M. A., Roberts, A. G., Humm, L. B., Olsen, D., Bell, M. D., Virtual reality job interview training and 6-month employment outcomes for individuals with schizophrenia seeking employment, Schizophrenia Research, 166, 86-91, 2015 | Unclear whether rehab. setting |
| Smith, T. E., Hull, J. W., Romanelli, S., Fertuck, E., Weiss, K. A., Symptoms and neurocognition as rate limiters in skills | Outcomes not relevant |

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| Study | Reason for Exclusion |
| training for psychotic patients, American Journal of Psychiatry, 156, 1817― 1818, 1999 | |
| Somers, J. M., Moniruzzaman, A., Palepu, A., Changes in daily substance use among people experiencing homelessness and mental illness: 24-month outcomes following randomization to Housing First or usual care, Addiction (Abingdon, England), 110, 1605†• 1614, 2015 | Not a relevant population |
| Somers, J. M., Patterson, M. L., Moniruzzaman, A., Currie, L., Rezansoff, S. N., Palepu, A., Fryer, K., Vancouver At Home: pragmatic randomized trials investigating Housing First for homeless and mentally ill adults, Trials, 14, 2013 | Not a relevant intervention |
| Soundy, A., Roskell, C., Stubbs, B., Probst, M., Vancampfort, D., Investigating the benefits of sport participation for individuals with schizophrenia: a systematic review, Psychiatria DanubinaPsychiatr, 27, 2-13, 2015 | Not relevant outcomes |
| Sousa, S. A., Corriveau, D., Lee, A. F., Bianco, L. G., Sousa, G. M., The LORS-enabled dialogue: a collaborative intervention to promote recovery from psychotic disorders, Psychiatric services (Washington, D.C.), 64, 58― 64, 2013 | Unclear whether rehab setting. |
| Souto, Y. M., Campo, M. V., Llenderrozas, F. D., Alvarez, M. R., Mateos, R., Caballero, A. G., Randomized clinical trial with e-Motional Training 1.0 for social cognition rehabilitation in Schizophrenia, Frontiers in psychiatry, 9, 2018 | Unclear whether rehab setting. |
| Stanton, R., Happell, B., A systematic review of the aerobic exercise program variables for people with schizophrenia, Current Sports Medicine Reports, 13, 260-6, 2014 | Outcomes not relevant |
| Stefancic, A., Tsemberis, S., Housing First for long-term shelter dwellers with psychiatric disabilities in a suburban county: a four-year study of housing access and retention, Journal of primary prevention, 28, 265― 279, 2007 | Not a relevant intervention |
| Stergiopoulos, V., Hwang, S. W., Gozdzik, A., Nisenbaum, R., Latimer, E., Rabouin, D., Adair, C. E., Bourque, J., Connelly, J., Frankish, J., et al.,, Effect of scattered-site housing using rent supplements and intensive case management on housing stability among homeless adults with mental illness: a randomized trial, JAMA, 313, 905― 915, 2015 | Not a relevant intervention |
| Stiekema, A. P. M., Looijmans, A., van der Meer, L., Bruggeman, R., Schoevers, R. A., Corpeleijn, E., Jorg, F., Effects of a lifestyle intervention on psychosocial well-being of severe mentally ill residential patients: ELIPS, a cluster randomized controlled pragmatic trial, Schizophrenia Research, 199, 407-413, 2018 | Population unclear |
| Stubbs, B., Rosenbaum, S., Ward, P. B., Barreto Schuch, F., Vancampfort, D., No evidence of a control group response in exercise randomised controlled trials in people with schizophrenia: A systematic review and meta-analysis, Psychiatry Research, 229, 840-3, 2015 | Does not include relevant outcomes |
| Suijkerbuijk, Y. B., Schaafsma, F. G., van Mechelen, J. C., Ojajarvi, A., Corbiere, M., Anema, J. R., Interventions for obtaining and maintaining employment in adults with severe mental illness, a network meta-analysis, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, 2017 (9) (no pagination), 2017 | Systematic review, inclusion criteria does not match our protocol but checked for relevant studies. |
| Sungur, M. Z., Guner, P., Ustun, B., Cetin, I., Soygur, H., Optimal treatment project for schizophrenia: results from a | Full text not available in English |

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| Study randomized, controlled, longitudinal study, Seishin shinkeigaku | Reason for Exclusion |
| zasshi, 105, 1175― 1180, 2003 | |
| Swildens, W., van Busschbach, J. T., Michon, H., Kroon, H., Koeter, M. W., Wiersma, D., van Os, J., Effectively working on rehabilitation goals: 24-month outcome of a randomized controlled trial of the Boston psychiatric rehabilitation approach, Canadian journal of psychiatry. Revue canadienne de psychiatrie, 56, 751― 760, 2011 | Population not relevant |
| Sytema, S., Wunderink, L., Bloemers, W., Roorda, L., Wiersma, D., Assertive community treatment in the Netherlands: a randomized controlled trial, Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, 116, 105― 112, 2007 | Intervention not in protocol |
| Talwar, N., Crawford, M. J., Maratos, A., Nur, U., McDermott, O., Procter, S., Music therapy for in-patients with schizophrenia: exploratory randomised controlled trial, British journal of psychiatry, 189, 405-9, 2006 | Outcomes not relevant |
| Tan, B. L., King, R., The effects of cognitive remediation on functional outcomes among people with schizophrenia: A randomised controlled study, Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 47, 1068-1080, 2013 | Study conducted in Singapore |
| Tao, J., Zeng, Q., Liang, J., Zhou, A., Yin, X., Xu, A., Effects of cognitive rehabilitation training on schizophrenia: 2 years of follow-up, African journal of psychiatry (south africa), 18, 1― 4, 2015 | Study conducted in China |
| Tarrier, N., Beckett, R., Harwood, S., Baker, A., Yusupoff, L., Ugarteburu, I., A trial of two cognitive-behavioural methods of treating drug-resistant residual psychotic symptoms in schizophrenic patients: i. Outcome, British Journal of Psychiatry, 162, 524― 532, 1993 | Outcomes not relevant |
| Tatsumi, E., Yotsumoto, K., Nakamae, T., Hashimoto, T., Effects of occupational therapy on hospitalized chronic schizophrenia patients with severe negative symptoms, The kobe journal of medical sciences, 57, E145†• 54, 2012 | Study conducted in Japan |
| Terzian, E., Tognoni, G., Bracco, R., De Ruggieri, E., Ficociello, R. A., Mezzina, R., Pillo, G., Social network intervention in patients with schizophrenia and marked social withdrawal: a randomized controlled study, Canadian journal of psychiatry. Revue canadienne de psychiatrie, 58, 622― 631, 2013 | Unclear whether in rehab setting. |
| Theodoridou, A., Hengartner, M. P., Gairing, S. K., Jäger, M., Ketteler, D., Kawohl, W., Lauber, C., Rössler, W., Evaluation of a new person-centered integrated care model in psychiatry, Psychiatric Quarterly, 86, 153― 168, 2015 | Not a relevant population |
| Thomas, E. C., Despeaux Katie, E., Drapalski, A. L., Bennett, M., Person-oriented recovery of individuals with serious mental illnesses: A review and meta-Analysis of longitudinal findings, Psychiatric Services, 69, 259-267, 2018 | Outcomes not relevant |
| Thomas, M. L., Bismark, A. W., Joshi, Y. B., Tarasenko, M., Treichler, E. B. H., Hochberger, W. C., Zhang, W., Nungaray, J., Sprock, J., Cardoso, L., et al.,, Targeted cognitive training improves auditory and verbal outcomes among treatment refractory schizophrenia patients mandated to residential care, Schizophrenia research, (no pagination), 2018 | Not relevant outcomes |
| Todd, N. J., Jones, S. H., Hart, A., Lobban, F. A., A web-based self-management intervention for Bipolar Disorder 'living with | Population unclear - self reported bipolar disorder. Online trial |

| Study | Reason for Exclusion |
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| bipolar': a feasibility randomised controlled trial, Journal of Affective Disorders, 169, 21-9, 2014 | (researchers did not meet participants). |
| Torrent, C., Bonnin Cdel, M., Martínez-Arán, A., Valle, J., Amann, B. L., González-Pinto, A., Crespo, J. M., Ibáñez, Á, Garcia-Portilla, M. P., Tabarés-Seisdedos, R., et al.,, Efficacy of functional remediation in bipolar disorder: a multicenter randomized controlled study, American journal of psychiatry, 170, 852†• 859, 2013 | Unclear whether in rehab setting. |
| Tsang, H. W., Chan, A., Wong, A., Liberman, R. P., Vocational outcomes of an integrated supported employment program for individuals with persistent and severe mental illness, Journal of behavior therapy and experimental psychiatry, 40, 292― 305, 2009 | Study conducted in Hong Kong |
| Tsang, M. M., Man, D. W., A virtual reality-based vocational training system (VRVTS) for people with schizophrenia in vocational rehabilitation, Schizophrenia research, 144, 51― 62, 2013 | Study conducted in Hong Kong |
| Tungpunkom, P., Maayan, N., Soares― Weiser, K., Life skills programmes for chronic mental illnesses, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, 2012 | Systematic review, inclusion criteria does not match our protocol but checked for relevant studies. |
| Tungpunkom, P., Nicol, M., Life skills programmes for chronic mental illnesses, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, (2) (no pagination), 2008 | Systematic review, inclusion criteria does not match our protocol but checked for relevant studies. |
| Turkington, D., Kingdon, D., Weiden, P. J., Cognitive behavior therapy for schizophrenia, American journal of psychiatry, 163, 365-73, 2006 | Not a systematic review |
| Turner, D. T., McGlanaghy, E., Cuijpers, P., van der Gaag, M., Karyotaki, E., MacBeth, A., A Meta-Analysis of Social Skills Training and Related Interventions for Psychosis, Schizophrenia bulletin, 44, 475-491, 2018 | Systematic review, inclusion criteria does not match our protocol but checked for relevant studies. |
| Twamley, E. W., Jeste, D. V., Bellack, A. S., A review of cognitive training in schizophrenia, Schizophrenia bulletin, 29, 359-382, 2003 | Expert review |
| Twamley, E. W., Jeste, D. V., Lehman, A. F., Vocational rehabilitation in schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders: A literature review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials, Journal of nervous and mental disease, 191, 515-523, 2003 | Systematic review, inclusion criteria does not match our protocol but checked for relevant studies. |
| Twamley, E. W., Narvaez, J. M., Becker, D. R., Bartels, S. J., Jeste, D. V., Supported employment for middle-aged and older people with schizophrenia, American Journal of Psychiatric Rehabilitation, 11, 76-89, 2008 | Unclear whether in rehab setting |
| Twamley, E. W., Vella, L., Burton, C. Z., Becker, D. R., Bell, M. D., Jeste, D. V., The efficacy of supported employment for middle-aged and older people with schizophrenia, Schizophrenia Research, 135, 100― 104, 2012 | Unclear whether in rehab setting |
| Twamley, E. W., Vella, L., Burton, C. Z., Heaton, R. K., Jeste, D. V., Compensatory cognitive training for psychosis: effects in a randomized controlled trial, Journal of clinical psychiatry, 73, 1212-9, 2012 | Unclear how many participants were receiving rehabilitation. |
| Ulrich, G., Houtmans, T., Gold, C., The additional therapeutic effect of group music therapy for schizophrenic patients: a | Unclear whether in rehab setting or complex psychosis. |

| Childre | Bossen for Evolucion |
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| Study | Reason for Exclusion |
| randomized study, Acta psychiatrica scandinavica, 116, 362― 370, 2007 | |
| Valencia, M., Fresan, A., Juárez, F., Escamilla, R., Saracco, R., The beneficial effects of combining pharmacological and psychosocial treatment on remission and functional outcome in outpatients with schizophrenia, Journal of psychiatric research, 47, 1886†1892, 2013 | Study conducted in Mexico |
| Valencia, M., Rascon, M. L., Juarez, F., Escamilla, R., Saracco, R., Liberman, R. P., Application in Mexico of psychosocial rehabilitation with schizophrenia patients, Psychiatry, 73, 248― 263, 2010 | Study conducted in Mexico |
| van der Gaag, M., Kern, R. S., van den Bosch, R. J., Liberman, R. P., A controlled trial of cognitive remediation in schizophrenia, Schizophrenia bulletin, 28, 167― 176, 2002 | Not relevant outcomes |
| van der Gaag, M., Stant, A. D., Wolters, K. J., Buskens, E., Wiersma, D., Cognitive-behavioural therapy for persistent and recurrent psychosis in people with schizophrenia-spectrum disorder: cost-effectiveness analysis, British Journal of Psychiatry, 198, 59-65, sup 1, 2011 | Outcomes not relevant (social functioning not reported separately) |
| van Gestel-Timmermans, H., Brouwers, E. P., van Assen, M. A., van Nieuwenhuizen, C., Effects of a peer-run course on recovery from serious mental illness: a randomized controlled trial, Psychiatric services (Washington, D.C.), 63, 54― 60, 2012 | Population does not include >67% with complex psychosis or related severe mental illness |
| Vancampfort, D., Probst, M., Helvik Skjaerven, L., Catalan-Matamoros, D., Lundvik-Gyllensten, A., Gomez-Conesa, A., Ijntema, R., De Hert, M., Systematic review of the benefits of physical therapy within a multidisciplinary care approach for people with schizophrenia, Physical TherapyPhys Ther, 92, 11-23, 2012 | Systematic review, inclusion criteria does not match our protocol but checked for relevant studies. |
| Vaughan, K., Doyle, M., McConaghy, N., Blaszczynski, A., Fox, A., Tarrier, N., The Sydney intervention trial: a controlled trial of relatives' counselling to reduce schizophrenic relapse, Social psychiatry and psychiatric epidemiology, 27, 16― 21, 1992 | Population not relevant. Newly diagnoses cases not in rehabilitation settings. |
| Velligan, D. I., Diamond, P. M., Maples, N. J., Mintz, J., Li, X., Glahn, D. C., Miller, A. L., Comparing the efficacy of interventions that use environmental supports to improve outcomes in patients with schizophrenia, Schizophrenia research, 102, 312-9, 2008 | Intervention not based in rehabilitation settings |
| Velligan, D. I., Diamond, P., Mueller, J., Li, X., Maples, N., Wang, M., Miller, A. L., The short-term impact of generic versus individualized environmental supports on functional outcomes and target behaviors in schizophrenia, Psychiatry research, 168, 94-101, 2009 | Intervention not based in rehabilitation settings |
| Velligan, D. I., Prihoda, T. J., Ritch, J. L., Maples, N., Bow-Thomas, C. C., Dassori, A., A randomized single-blind pilot study of compensatory strategies in schizophrenia outpatients, Schizophrenia bulletin, 28, 283― 292, 2002 | Intervention not based in rehabilitation settings |
| Velligan, D. I., Roberts, D., Mintz, J., Maples, N., Li, X., Medellin, E., Brown, M., A randomized pilot study of MOtiVation and Enhancement (MOVE) Training for negative symptoms in schizophrenia, Schizophrenia Research, 165, 175-80, 2015 | Outcomes not relevant |

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| Study | Reason for Exclusion |
| Velligan, Dawn I., Diamond, Pamela M., Mintz, Jim, Maples, Natalie, Li, Xueying, Zeber, John, Ereshefsky, Larry, Lam, Yui-Wing F., Castillo, Desiree, Miller, Alexander L., The use of individually tailored environmental supports to improve medication adherence and outcomes in schizophrenia, Schizophrenia bulletin, 34, 483-493, 2008 | Intervention not based in rehabilitation settings |
| Velligan, Dawn I., Mueller, Janet, Wang, Mei, Dicocco, Margaret, Diamond, Pamela M., Maples, Natalie J., Davis, Barbara, Use of environmental supports among patients with schizophrenia, Psychiatric Services, 57, 219-224, 2006 | Intervention not based in rehabilitation settings |
| Veltro, F., Mazza, M., Vendittelli, N., Alberti, M., Casacchia, M., Roncone, R., A comparison of the effectiveness of problem solving training and of Cognitive-Emotional Rehabilitation on neurocognition, social cognition and social functioning in people with schizophrenia, Clinical practice and epidemiology in mental health, 7, 123132, 2011 | Intervention not based in rehabilitation settings |
| Vera-Garcia, E., Mayoral-Cleries, F., Vancampfort, D., Stubbs, B., Cuesta-Vargas, A. I., A systematic review of the benefits of physical therapy within a multidisciplinary care approach for people with schizophrenia: An update, Psychiatry Research, 229, 828-39, 2015 | Systematic review, inclusion criteria does not match our protocol but checked for relevant studies. |
| Vittorielli, M., Pioli, R., Brambilla, L., Archiati, L., Rossi, G., Sleijpen, C., Magliano, L., Veltro, F., Morosini, P., Efficacy of the "VADO" approach in psychiatric rehabilitation: a controlled study, Epidemiologia e psichiatria sociale, 12, 4352, 2003 | Article in Italian |
| Vittorielli, M., Pioli, R., Brambilla, L., Archiati, L., Rossi, G., Sleijpen, C., Magliano, L., Veltro, F., Morosini, P., Parmeggiani, M., et al., VADO approach efficacy in psychiatric rehabilitation: a controlled study, Epidemiologia e psichiatria sociale, 12, 4352, 2003 | Conference abstract |
| Waghorn, G., Dias, S., Gladman, B., Harris, M., Saha, S., A multi-site randomised controlled trial of evidence-based supported employment for adults with severe and persistent mental illness, Australian occupational therapy journal, 61, 424436, 2014 | Population diagnosis is unclear |
| Wang, L., Zhou, J., Yu, X., Qiu, J., Wang, B., Psychosocial rehabilitation training in the treatment of schizophrenia outpatients: a randomized, psychosocial rehabilitation training-and monomedication-controlled study, Pakistan journal of medical sciences, 29, 2013 | Study conducted in China |
| Webber, M., Fendt-Newlin, M., A review of social participation interventions for people with mental health problems, Social Psychiatry & Psychiatric Epidemiology, 52, 369-380, 2017 | Systematic review, inclusion criteria does not match our protocol but checked for relevant studies. |
| Wenze, Susan J., Gaudiano, Brandon A., Weinstock, Lauren M., Tezanos, Katherine M., Miller, Ivan W., Adjunctive psychosocial intervention following hospital discharge for patients with bipolar disorder and comorbid substance use: A pilot randomized controlled trial, Psychiatry Research, 228, 516-525, 2015 | Not relevant outcomes |
| Wiersma, D., Kluiter, H., Nienhuis, F. J., Rüphan, M., Giel, R., Costs and benefits of day treatment with community care for schizophrenic patients, Schizophrenia bulletin, 17, 411419, 1991 | Not a relevant intervention |

| Study | Reason for Exclusion |
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| Wolwer, W., Frommann, N., Social-cognitive remediation in schizophrenia: generalization of effects of the training of affect recognition (TAR), Schizophrenia bulletin, 37, S63S70, 2011 | Unclear whether population and setting is relevant. |
| Wood, Lisa, Byrne, Rory, Varese, Filippo, Morrison, Anthony P., Psychosocial interventions for internalised stigma in people with a schizophrenia-spectrum diagnosis: A systematic narrative synthesis and meta-analysis, Schizophrenia ResearchSchizophr Res, 176, 291-303, 2016 | Not all studies of the review are relevant. Review scanned for potential studies reporting functional outcomes. |
| Wykes, T., Huddy, V., Cellard, C., McGurk, S. R., Czobor, P., A meta-analysis of cognitive remediation for schizophrenia: Methodology and effect sizes, American journal of psychiatry, 168, 472-485, 2011 | Outcomes not relevant |
| Wykes, Til, Reeder, Clare, Williams, Clare, Corner, Julia, Rice, Christopher, Everitt, Brian, Are the effects of cognitive remediation therapy(CRT) durable? Results from an exploratory trial in schizophrenia, Schizophrenia Research, 61, 163-174, 2003 | Overlap with Wykes 2007 |
| Xia, J., Grant, T. J., Dance therapy for schizophrenia, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, CD006868, 2009 | Early version of Ren 2013 Cochrane review |
| Xia, J., Merinder, L. B., Belgamwar, M. R., Psychoeducation for schizophrenia, Cochrane Database of Systematic ReviewsCochrane Database Syst Rev, CD002831, 2011 | Systematic review, inclusion criteria does not match our protocol but checked for relevant studies. |
| Zhao, S., Sampson, S., Xia, J., Jayaram, M. B., Psychoeducation (brief) for people with serious mental illness, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, 2015 (4) (no pagination), 2015 | Systematic review, inclusion criteria does not match our protocol but checked for relevant studies. |

Economic studies

A global economic literature search was undertaken for this guideline, covering all 18 review questions. The table below is a list of excluded studies across the entire guideline and studies listed were not necessarily identified for this review question.

Table 11: Excluded studies from the economic component of the review

| Study | Reason for Exclusion |
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| Aitchison, K J, Kerwin, R W, Cost-effectiveness of clozapine: a UK clinic-based study (Structured abstract), British Journal of PsychiatryBr J Psychiatry, 171, 125-130, 1997 | Available as abstract only. |
| Barnes, T. R., Leeson, V. C., Paton, C., Costelloe, C., Simon, J., Kiss, N., Osborn, D., Killaspy, H., Craig, T. K., Lewis, S., Keown, P., Ismail, S., Crawford, M., Baldwin, D., Lewis, G., Geddes, J., Kumar, M., Pathak, R., Taylor, S., Antidepressant Controlled Trial For Negative Symptoms In Schizophrenia (ACTIONS): a double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomised clinical trial, Health Technology Assessment (Winchester, England)Health Technol Assess, 20, 1-46, 2016 | Does not match any review questions considered in the guideline. |

| Study | Reason for Exclusion |
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| Barton, Gr, Hodgekins, J, Mugford, M, Jones, | Available as abstract only. |
| Pb, Croudace, T, Fowler, D, Cognitive behaviour therapy for improving social recovery in psychosis: cost-effectiveness analysis (Structured abstract), Schizophrenia ResearchSchizophr Res, 112, 158-163, 2009 | Available as abstract only. |
| Becker, T., Kilian, R., Psychiatric services for people with severe mental illness across western Europe: what can be generalized from current knowledge about differences in provision, costs and outcomes of mental health care?, Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, SupplementumActa Psychiatr Scand Suppl, 9-16, 2006 | Not an economic evaluation. |
| Beecham, J, Knapp, M, McGilloway, S, Kavanagh, S, Fenyo, A, Donnelly, M, Mays, N, Leaving hospital II: the cost-effectiveness of community care for former long-stay psychiatric hospital patients (Structured abstract), Journal of Mental HealthJ Ment Health, 5, 379-94, 1996 | Available as abstract only. |
| Beecham, J., Knapp, M., Fenyo, A., Costs, needs, and outcomes, Schizophrenia BulletinSchizophr Bull, 17, 427-39, 1991 | Costing analysis prior to year 2000 |
| Burns, T., Raftery, J., Cost of schizophrenia in a randomized trial of home-based treatment, Schizophrenia BulletinSchizophr Bull, 17, 407-10, 1991 | Not an economic evaluation. Date is prior to 2000 |
| Bush, P. W., Drake, R. E., Xie, H., McHugo, G. J., Haslett, W. R., The long-term impact of employment on mental health service use and costs for persons with severe mental illness, Psychiatric ServicesPsychiatr Serv, 60, 1024-31, 2009 | A United States costing analysis. Outcomes which relate to the Welfare system differs in substantial ways to a UK context. |
| Chalamat, M., Mihalopoulos, C., Carter, R., Vos, T., Assessing cost-effectiveness in mental health: vocational rehabilitation for schizophrenia and related conditions, Australian & New Zealand Journal of PsychiatryAust N Z J Psychiatry, 39, 693-700, 2005 | Australian cost-benefit analysis - welfare system differs from UK context. |
| Chan, S., Mackenzie, A., Jacobs, P., Costeffectiveness analysis of case management versus a routine community care organization for patients with chronic schizophrenia, Archives of Psychiatric NursingArch Psychiatr Nurs, 14, 98-104, 2000 | Study conducted in Hong Kong. A costing analysis. |
| Clark, R. E., Teague, G. B., Ricketts, S. K., Bush, P. W., Xie, H., McGuire, T. G., Drake, R. E., McHugo, G. J., Keller, A. M., Zubkoff, M., Cost-effectiveness of assertive community treatment versus standard case management for persons with co-occurring severe mental illness and substance use disorders, Health Services ResearchHealth Serv Res, 33, 1285-308, 1998 | Not cost-utility analysis. Cost-effectiveness analysis but does not consider UK setting. Date of study is prior to year 2000. |
| Crawford, M. J., Killaspy, H., Barnes, T. R., Barrett, B., Byford, S., Clayton, K., Dinsmore, J., Floyd, S., Hoadley, A., Johnson, T., Kalaitzaki, | Study not an economic evaluation. |

| Study | Reason for Exclusion |
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| E., King, M., Leurent, B., Maratos, A., O'Neill, F. A., Osborn, D., Patterson, S., Soteriou, T., Tyrer, P., Waller, D., Matisse project team, Group art therapy as an adjunctive treatment for people with schizophrenia: a randomised controlled trial (MATISSE), Health Technology Assessment (Winchester, England)Health Technol Assess, 16, iii-iv, 1-76, 2012 | |
| Dauwalder, J. P., Ciompi, L., Cost-effectiveness over 10 years. A study of community-based social psychiatric care in the 1980s, Social Psychiatry & Psychiatric EpidemiologySoc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol, 30, 171-84, 1995 | Practice has changed somewhat since 1980s - not a cost effectiveness study. |
| Garrido, G., Penades, R., Barrios, M., Aragay, N., Ramos, I., Valles, V., Faixa, C., Vendrell, J. M., Computer-assisted cognitive remediation therapy in schizophrenia: Durability of the effects and cost-utility analysis, Psychiatry ResearchPsychiatry Res, 254, 198-204, 2017 | Cost effectiveness study, but population of interest is not focussed on rehabilitation for people with complex psychosis. |
| Hallam, A., Beecham, J., Knapp, M., Fenyo, A., The costs of accommodation and care. Community provision for former long-stay psychiatric hospital patients, European Archives of Psychiatry & Clinical NeuroscienceEur Arch Psychiatry Clin Neurosci, 243, 304-10, 1994 | Economic evaluation predates 2000. Organisation and provision of care may have changed by some degree. |
| Hu, T. W., Jerrell, J., Cost-effectiveness of alternative approaches in treating severely mentally ill in California, Schizophrenia BulletinSchizophr Bull, 17, 461-8, 1991 | A United States costing analysis. Outcomes which relate to the Welfare system differs in substantial ways to a UK context. |
| Jaeger, J., Berns, S., Douglas, E., Creech, B., Glick, B., Kane, J., Community-based vocational rehabilitation: effectiveness and cost impact of a proposed program model.[Erratum appears in Aust N Z J Psychiatry. 2006 Jun-Jul;40(6-7):611], Australian & New Zealand Journal of PsychiatryAust N Z J Psychiatry, 40, 452-61, 2006 | Study is a New Zealand based costing analysis of limited applicability to the UK. |
| Jonsson, D., Walinder, J., Cost-effectiveness of clozapine treatment in therapy-refractory schizophrenia, Acta Psychiatrica ScandinavicaActa Psychiatr Scand, 92, 199- 201, 1995 | Costing analysis which predates year 2000. |
| Knapp, M, Patel, A, Curran, C, Latimer, E, Catty, J, Becker, T, Drake, Re, Fioritti, A, Kilian, R, Lauber, C, Rossler, W, Tomov, T, Busschbach, J, Comas-Herrera, A, White, S, Wiersma, D, Burns, T, Supported employment: cost-effectiveness across six European sites (Structured abstract), World Psychiatry, 12, 60-68, 2013 | Available as abstract only. |
| Lazar, S. G., The cost-effectiveness of psychotherapy for the major psychiatric diagnoses, Psychodynamic psychiatry, 42, 2014 | Review of clinical and cost studies on psychotherapy. Studies cited do not match population for relevant review question. |
| Leff, J, Sharpley, M, Chisholm, D, Bell, R, Gamble, C, Training community psychiatric | Structured abstract. Not a cost effectiveness study. |

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| Study nurses in schizophrenia family work: a study of | Reason for Exclusion |
| clinical and economic outcomes for patients and relatives (Structured abstract), Journal of Mental Health J Ment Health, 10, 189-197, 2001 | |
| Liffick, E., Mehdiyoun, N. F., Vohs, J. L., Francis, M. M., Breier, A., Utilization and Cost of Health Care Services During the First Episode of Psychosis, Psychiatric ServicesPsychiatr Serv, 68, 131-136, 2017 | A United States costing analysis. Outcomes which relate to the Welfare system differs in substantial ways to a UK context. |
| Mihalopoulos, C., Harris, M., Henry, L., Harrigan, S., McGorry, P., Is early intervention in psychosis cost-effective over the long term?, Schizophrenia BulletinSchizophr Bull, 35, 909- 18, 2009 | Not a cost utility analysis. Australian costing analysis. |
| Perlis, R H, Ganz, D A, Avorn, J, Schneeweiss, S, Glynn, R J, Smoller, J W, Wang, P S, Pharmacogenetic testing in the clinical management of schizophrenia: a decision-analytic model (Structured abstract), Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, 25, 427-434, 2005 | Structured abstract. Does not match any review question considered in this guideline. |
| Quinlivan, R., Hough, R., Crowell, A., Beach, C., Hofstetter, R., Kenworthy, K., Service utilization and costs of care for severely mentally ill clients in an intensive case management program, Psychiatric ServicesPsychiatr Serv, 46, 365-71, 1995 | A United States costing analysis. Outcomes which relate to the Welfare system differs in substantial ways to a UK context. |
| Roine, E., Roine, R. P., Rasanen, P., Vuori, I., Sintonen, H., Saarto, T., Cost-effectiveness of interventions based on physical exercise in the treatment of various diseases: a systematic literature review, International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health CareInt J Technol Assess Health Care, 25, 427-54, 2009 | Literature review on cost effectiveness studies based on physical exercise for various diseases and population groups - none of which are for complex psychosis. |
| Rosenheck, R A, Evaluating the cost- effectiveness of reduced tardive dyskinesia with second-generation antipsychotics (Structured abstract), British Journal of PsychiatryBr J Psychiatry, 191, 238-245, 2007 | Structured abstract. Does not match any review question considered in this guideline. |
| Rund, B. R., Moe, L., Sollien, T., Fjell, A., Borchgrevink, T., Hallert, M., Naess, P. O., The Psychosis Project: outcome and cost- effectiveness of a psychoeducational treatment programme for schizophrenic adolescents, Acta Psychiatrica ScandinavicaActa Psychiatr Scand, 89, 211-8, 1994 | Not an economic evaluation. Cost effectiveness discussed in narrative only, with a few short sentences. |
| Sacristan, J A, Gomez, J C, Salvador-Carulla, L, Cost effectiveness analysis of olanzapine versus haloperidol in the treatment of schizophrenia in Spain (Structured abstract), Actas Lusoespanolas de Neurologia, Psiquiatria y Ciencias Afines, 25, 225-234, 1997 | Available as abstract only. |
| Torres-Carbajo, A, Olivares, J M, Merino, H, Vazquez, H, Diaz, A, Cruz, E, Efficacy and effectiveness of an exercise program as community support for schizophrenic patients | Available as abstract only |

| Study | Reason for Exclusion |
|---|---|
| (Structured abstract), American Journal of Recreation Therapy, 4, 41-47, 2005 | |
| Wang, P S, Ganz, D A, Benner, J S, Glynn, R J, Avorn, J, Should clozapine continue to be restricted to third-line status for schizophrenia: a decision-analytic model (Structured abstract), Journal of Mental Health Policy and Economics, 7, 77-85, 2004 | Available as abstract only. |
| Yang, Y K, Tarn, Y H, Wang, T Y, Liu, C Y, Laio, Y C, Chou, Y H, Lee, S M, Chen, C C, Pharmacoeconomic evaluation of schizophrenia in Taiwan: model comparison of long-acting risperidone versus olanzapine versus depot haloperidol based on estimated costs (Structured abstract), Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, 59, 385-394, 2005 | Taiwan is not an OECD country. |
| Zhu, B., Ascher-Svanum, H., Faries, D. E., Peng, X., Salkever, D., Slade, E. P., Costs of treating patients with schizophrenia who have illness-related crisis events, BMC Psychiatry, 8, 2008 | USA costing analysis. The structure of the US health system means that costs do not translate well into a UK context. |

Appendix L - Research recommendations

Research recommendations for review question 5.2: What interventions specific to rehabilitation are effective for people with complex psychosis and related severe mental health conditions to improve their inter-personal functioning?

Research question

What structured group activities are effective at improving interpersonal functioning (social skills) for people with complex psychosis?

Why this is important

All patients who have complex psychosis have difficulties with interpersonal functioning, often of a severe degree. Structured group activities are routinely provided by all rehabilitation services but there is a limited evidence base for their efficacy at improving interpersonal functioning. There is also little known about which strucutred group activities might be most effective.

Table 12: Research recommendation rationale

| Research question | What structured group activities are effective at improving interpersonal functioning (social skills) for people with complex psychosis? |
|--|--|
| Why is this needed | |
| Importance to 'patients' or the population | The majority of patients with complex psychosis have difficulties with interpersonal functioning that affects many areas of everyday life. The evidence base for structured group activities is limited, however, most rehabilitation services advocate a number of structured group activities. |
| Relevance to NICE guidance | Ability to provide guidance on effective group- based interventions to improve interpersonal functioning. |
| Relevance to the NHS | Increase likelihood of sustainable discharge to the community and greater independence. |
| National priorities | Improve well being. |
| Current evidence base | Current evidence is not clear, graded as low quality. |
| Equality | All patients in rehabilitation services with interpersonal difficulties. |
| Feasibility | Many patients have these problems and sufficient numbers are likely to have capacity. |
| Other comments | None |

SMI: severe mental illness

Table 13: Research recommendation modified PICO table

| Criterion | Explanation |
|--------------|--|
| Population | Patients aged 18+ with complex psychosis in rehabilitation service |
| Intervention | Group-based structured activities |
| Comparator | Other interventions aiming to improve interpersonal functioning |
| Outcomes | Critical Outcomes |
| | Interpersonal functioning (social skills) |

| Criterion | Explanation |
|------------------------|---|
| | Readmission/Relapse |
| | Sustaining tenancy |
| | Challenging behaviour |
| | Important outcomes |
| | Quality of life |
| Study design | Feasibility controlled trial |
| Timeframe | 1 year |
| Additional information | There are candidates for interventions but none have a solid research base. First steps would be to design the intervention and test acceptability and feasibility before progressing to a more definitive clinical trial |