



THE PRIMARY CARE COMPANION FOR CNS DISORDERS

Supplementary Material

Article Title: Reducing Stigma Toward Psychiatry Among Medical Students: A Multicenter Controlled Trial

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DOI Number: <https://doi.org/10.4088/PCC.19m02527>

List of Supplementary Material for the article

1. [Supplementary Table 1A–H](#). Comparison Between Intervention (N=57) and Control (N=163) Group Scores on the 30-Item Attitudes Toward Psychiatry (ATP-30) and Attitudes Toward Mental Illness (AMI) Questionnaires at Baseline and at Endpoint

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Supplementary Table 1A-H. Comparison Between Intervention (N=57) and Control (N=163) Group Scores on the 30-Item Attitudes Toward Psychiatry (ATP-30) and Attitudes Toward Mental Illness (AMI) Questionnaires at Baseline and at Endpoint

A. Attitude Toward Psychiatric Patients Items

Items	Group	Baseline N (%)	Endpoint N (%)	RD ^b	<i>P</i> value
ATP-30:					
27. If we listen to them, psychiatric patients are just as human as other people	Intervention	49 (86.0)	52 (92.9)	6.7	0.125
	Control	152 (93.3)	144 (93.5)		1.000
29. Psychiatric patients are often more interesting to work with than other patients	Intervention	27 (47.4)	41 (73.2)	11.4	0.000
	Control	76 (46.6)	94 (61.0)		0.019
AMI:					
1. Psychiatric patients generally speaking are difficult to like	Intervention	15 (26.3)	7 (12.5)	10.7	0.008
	Control	41 (25.2)	34 (22.1)		0.683
2. The mentally ill should be discouraged from marrying	Intervention	17 (29.8)	5 (8.9)	8.7	0.000
	Control	44 (27.0)	23 (14.9)		0.011
4. Those with a psychiatric history should never be given a job with responsibility	Intervention	5 (8.8)	0 (0.0)	7.5	-
	Control	17 (10.4)	14 (9.1)		1.000
5. Psychiatric diagnoses stigmatize people and should not be used	Intervention	18 (31.6)	12 (21.4)	10.6	0.031
	Control	49 (30.1)	47 (30.5)		1.000
7. Those who attempt suicide leaving them with serious liver damage should not be given transplants	Intervention	29 (50.9)	22 (39.3)	7.7	0.016
	Control	73 (44.8)	63 (40.9)		0.556
10. People who take an overdose are in need of compassionate treatment	Intervention	34 (59.6)	45 (80.4)	12.1	0.000
	Control	97 (59.5)	104 (68.2)		0.142
14. Alcohol abusers have no self-control	Intervention	33 (57.9)	31 (55.4)	5.3	0.824
	Control	79 (48.5)	79 (51.3)		-
16. People who had good parenting as children rarely suffer from mental illness	Intervention	17 (29.8)	16 (28.6)	14.9	1.000
	Control	54 (33.1)	72 (46.8)		-
18. It is preferable that the mentally ill live independently rather than in hospital	Intervention	24 (42.1)	44 (78.6)	14.6	0.000
	Control	68 (41.7)	98 (63.6)		0.000
20. Patients with chronic schizophrenia are incapable of looking after themselves	Intervention	27 (47.4)	20 (35.7)	22.3	0.016
	Control	97 (59.5)	108 (70.1)		-

^aMcNemar's test; ^bRisk Difference

B. Attitude Toward Psychiatric Illness Items

Items	Group	Baseline N (%)	Endpoint N (%)	RD ^b	<i>P</i> value
ATP-30:					
12. Psychiatric illness deserves at least as much attention as physical illness	Intervention	56 (98.2)	56 (100)	2.1	1.000
	Control	155 (95.1)	146 (94.8)		-
18. It is interesting to try to unravel the cause of a psychiatric illness	Intervention	56 (98.2)	55 (98.2)	-4.1	1.000
	Control	149 (91.4)	147 (95.5)		0.189
AMI:					
3. Violence mostly results from mental illness	Intervention	11 (19.3)	10 (17.9)	-0.2	1.000
	Control	45 (27.6)	40 (26.0)		0.788
6. Mental illnesses are wrongly diagnosed in women and ethnic minorities	Intervention	51 (89.5)	40 (71.4)	7.6	0.001
	Control	142 (86.5)	117 (76.0)		0.016
8. Psychiatric drugs are mostly used to control disruptive behavior	Intervention	19 (33.3)	6 (10.7)	17.1	0.000
	Intervention	62 (38.0)	50 (32.5)		0.207
9. ECT should be banned	Control	25 (43.9)	1 (1.8)	3.0	0.000
	Intervention	68 (41.7)	4 (2.6)		0.000
11. Psychiatric drugs do more harm than good	Intervention	14 (24.6)	6 (10.7)	2.2	0.008
	Control	56 (34.4)	35 (22.7)		0.044
12. Depression occurs in people with a weak personality	Control	8 (14.0)	8 (14.3)	3.6	-
	Control	20 (12.3)	25 (16.2)		-
13. Mental illness is the result of adverse social circumstances	Intervention	29 (50.9)	24 (42.9)	24.3	0.458
	Control	79 (48.5)	100 (64.9)		-
15. Mental illnesses are genetic in origin	Intervention	26 (45.6)	44 (78.6)	10.4	0.000
	Control	91 (55.8)	102 (66.2)		0.022
17. Care in the community for the mentally ill puts society at risk	Intervention	3 (5.3)	2 (3.6)	-6.6	1.000
	Control	22 (13.5)	8 (5.2)		0.019
19. Not enough is being done for the care of the mentally ill	Intervention	12 (21.1)	11 (19.6)	-1.2	1.000
	Control	52 (31.9)	45 (29.2)		0.532

^aMcNemar's test; ^bRisk Difference.

C. Attitude Toward Psychiatric Treatment Items

ATP-30 Items:	Group	Baseline N (%)	Endpoint N (%)	RD ^b	<i>P</i> value
5. It is quite easy for me to accept the efficacy of psychotherapy	Intervention	35 (61.4)	43 (76.8)	2.8	0.004
	Control	87 (53.4)	102 (66.2)		0.025
14. With the forms of therapy now at hand most psychiatric patients improve	Intervention	23 (40.4)	41 (73.2)	13.0	0.000
	Control	61 (37.4)	88 (57.1)		0.001
16. Psychiatric treatment causes patients to worry too much about their symptoms	Intervention	29 (50.9)	19 (33.9)	-0.5	0.002
	Control	85 (52.1)	54 (35.1)		0.004
19. There is very little that psychiatrists can do for their patients	Intervention	18 (31.6)	10 (17.9)	10.2	0.008
	Control	46 (28.2)	38 (24.7)		0.497
25. In recent years psychiatric treatment has become quite effective	Intervention	22 (38.6)	34 (60.7)	14.7	0.000
	Control	60 (36.8)	68 (44.2)		0.169

^a McNemar's test; ^b Risk Difference

D. Attitude Toward Psychiatric Knowledge Items

ATP-30 Items:	Group	Baseline N (%)	Endpoint N (%)	RD ^b	<i>P</i> value
8. The practice of psychotherapy basically is fraudulent since there is no strong evidence that it is effective	Intervention	7 (12.3)	2 (3.6)	-4.8	0.063
	Control	42 (25.8)	19 (12.3)		0.003
13. Psychiatry has very little scientific information to go on	Intervention	26 (45.6)	26 (46.4)	8.1	-
	Control	86 (52.8)	95 (61.7)		-
24. Psychiatry is so unscientific that even psychiatrists can't agree as to what its basic applied sciences are	Intervention	23 (40.4)	13 (23.2)	26.7	0.004
	Control	65 (39.9)	76 (49.4)		-
26. Most of the so-called facts in psychiatry are really just vague speculations	Intervention	23 (40.4)	18 (32.1)	14.2	0.063
	Control	74 (45.4)	79 (51.3)		-

^aMcNemar's test; ^bRisk Difference

E. Attitude Toward Psychiatry as a Career Choice Items

ATP-30 Items:	Group	Baseline N (%)	Endpoint N (%)	RD ^b	P value
1. Psychiatry is unappealing because it makes so little use of medical training	Intervention	22 (38.6)	15 (26.8)	11.6	0.109
	Control	66 (40.5)	62 (40.3)		1.000
4. I would like to be a psychiatrist	Intervention	10 (17.5)	24 (42.9)	15.9	0.000
	Control	12 (7.4)	26 (16.9)		0.020
11. Psychiatry is a respected branch of medicine	Intervention	41 (71.9)	43 (76.8)	7.4	0.500
	Control	111 (68.1)	101 (65.6)		-
17. Psychiatrists get less satisfaction from their work than other specialists	Intervention	18 (31.6)	6 (10.7)	8.6	0.008
	Control	56 (34.4)	34 (22.1)		0.036
21. If I were asked what I considered to be the three most exciting medical specialties, psychiatry would be excluded	Intervention	40 (70.2)	24 (42.9)	14.1	0.000
	Control	123 (75.5)	96 (62.3)		0.018
28. The practice of psychiatry allows the development of really rewarding relationships with people	Intervention	34 (59.6)	50 (90.3)	16.1	0.000
	Control	108 (66.3)	123 (79.9)		0.014

^a McNemar's test; ^b Risk Difference

F. Attitude Toward Psychiatric Teaching Items

ATP-30 Items:	Group	Baseline N (%)	Endpoint N (%)	RD ^b	<i>P</i> value
9. Psychiatric teaching increases our understanding of medical and surgical patients	Intervention	42 (73.7)	45 (80.4)	-0.8	0.25
	Control	119 (73.0)	124 (80.5)		0.07
10. Most students report that their psychiatric undergraduate training has been valuable	Intervention	22 (38.6)	39 (69.6)	5.4	0.000
	Control	62 (38.0)	98 (63.6)		0.000
23. These days psychiatry is the most important part of the curriculum in medical schools	Intervention	7 (12.3)	11 (19.6)	4.9	0.063
	Control	14 (8.6)	17 (11.0)		0.557
30. Psychiatry is so amorphous that it cannot really be taught effectively	Intervention	20 (35.1)	6 (10.7)	21.6	0.004
	Control	66 (40.5)	58 (37.7)		0.609

^aMcNemar's test; ^bRisk Difference

G. Attitude Toward Psychiatric Institutions Items

ATP-30 Items:	Group	Baseline N (%)	Endpoint N (%)	RD ^b	<i>P</i> value
3. Psychiatric hospitals are little more than prisons	Intervention	15 (26.3)	5 (8.9)	0.1	0.002
	Control	44 (27.0)	15 (9.7)		0.000
20. Psychiatric hospitals have a specific contribution to make to the treatment of the mentally ill	Intervention	37 (64.9)	50 (89.3)	7.9	0.000
	Control	117 (71.8)	136 (88.3)		0.001

^aMcNemar's test; ^bRisk Difference

H. Attitude Toward Psychiatrists Items

ATP-30 Items:	Group	Baseline N (%)	Endpoint N (%)	RD ^b	<i>P</i> value
2. Psychiatrists talk a lot but do very little	Intervention	17 (29.8)	9 (16.1)	11.6	0.008
	Control	50 (30.7)	44 (28.6)		0.899
6. On the whole, people taking up psychiatric training are running away from participation in real medicine	Intervention	12 (21.1)	11 (19.6)	3.9	1.000
	Control	30 (18.4)	32 (20.8)		-
7. Psychiatrists seem to talk about nothing but sex	Intervention	10 (17.5)	0 (0.0)	7.2	0.000
	Control	22 (13.5)	5 (3.2)		0.002
15. Psychiatrists tend to be at least as stable as the average doctor	Intervention	29 (50.9)	19 (33.9)	10.8	0.002
	Control	81 (49.7)	67 (43.5)		0.207
22. At times it is hard to think of psychiatrists as equal to other doctors	Intervention	40 (70.2)	36 (64.3)	12.7	0.500
	Control	98 (60.1)	103 (66.9)		-