

A Meta-Analysis of Pension Models for Patients with Mental Disorders

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Abstract: *Objective:* To analyze the pension models available for patients with mental disorders and design a more suitable one. *Methods:* A total of 135 pieces of literature in the database of China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) published from August 11, 1970, to November 17, 2022, were classified and analyzed. A knowledge map was drawn and the research context was sorted out from the aspects of temporal distribution, spatial distribution, research hotspots, and evolutionary trend, so as to reveal the research status and development trend in the field of pension for patients with mental disorders. *Results:* The temporal distribution of the literature in this review involved 20 disciplines, 41 papers, 2 information articles, 40 authors, 13 research levels, and 20 research institutions. In terms of research hotspots and evolutionary trends, the keywords "disability pension," "pension institutions," and "patients with mental disorders" play a fundamental role in the dynamic evolution and diversification of research topics in the field of the mental disorder pension model. *Conclusion:* There has been not much research on elderly care for patients with mental disorders, and it is still in the exploratory stage without a sustainable and stable research theme. In recent years, keywords such as "the combination of medical care," "community care for the elderly," and "intelligent care" for the elderly have become prominent and the number of related studies has increased, and the research quality in this field has also improved. Intelligent medical care for elderly patients with mental disorders will become the trend of future research.

Keywords: Knowledge network; Mental disorders; Elderly care.

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1. Introduction

The population of China is aging rapidly. With the aging of the population and the rising prevalence of mental diseases, the pension needs of patients with mental disorders have become increasingly prominent ^[1]. Elderly patients with mental disorders often require long-term treatment and extensive family care. These elderly often have a low degree of social integration, so they can be a great burden to their families ^[1]. Disabled elderly not only face physical health problems such as aging, decline in physiological function, and diseases, but they also face mental health problems such as the feeling of loneliness, uselessness, and depression caused by the change

of social role, the decline of social status, and the decrease of social participation [2]. Therefore, improving the care for the elderly has been a popular research topic [3]. In this paper, the literature and research related to mental disorders and social pension found on China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) will be combed and reviewed

2. Method

Search terms: “mental disorders,” “elderly care.” Period of publication: August 11, 1970 to November 17, 2022. Total number of works: 135 articles published in CNKI, which consist of 89 Chinese articles and 46 foreign articles, 80 academic journals, 39 dissertations, 1 conference paper, 3 newspapers, and 1 achievement. These documents were studied and analyzed according to the classification of document type, document source, authors, institution, and funding. The objective of analyzing these works is to explore the construction of a social support system for elderly patients with mental disorders.

3. Results

3.1. Literature classification

The types of literature included in this study were as follows: Information (2 copies), and research papers (41 copies), as shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Distribution of literature type

Type of literature	Number of copies
Information	2
Research paper	41

3.2. Classification of literature sources

The sources of the literature included in this study are as follows: 8 copies from Social Welfare, 7 copies from The European Journal of Public Health, 4 copies from Civil Affairs of China, 4 copies from the Scandinavian Journal of Public Health, 3 copies from Jilin University, 3 copies from Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, 3 copies from Southwest University of Political Science and Law, 2 copies from Chongqing Technology and Business University, 2 copies from Psychological Injury and Law, 2 copies from Hangzhou Normal University, 2 copies from Bulletin of the People’s Government of Jilin Province, 2 copies from European Psychiatry, 2 copies from Chinese Hospital Architecture and Equipment, 2 copies from Sälmand, 2 copies from Zhejiang University, 2 copies from Yunnan University, 2 copies from Social Science & Medicine, 2 copies from The American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry, 2 copies from Nursing Management in China (**Table 2**).

Table 2. Classification of literature sources

Document source	Number of copies
Social Welfare	8
The European Journal of Public Health	7
China Civil Affairs	4
Scandinavian Journal of Public Health	4

Table 2. (continued)

Document source	Number of copies
Jilin University	3
Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology	3
Southwest University of Political Science and Law	3
Chongqing Technology and Business University	2
Psychological Injury and Law	2
Hangzhou Normal University	2
Bulletin of Jilin Provincial People's Government	2
European Psychiatry	2
Hospital Construction and Equipment in China	2
Sälmand	2
Zhejiang University	2
Yunnan University	2
Social Science & Medicine	2
The American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry	2
Nursing Management in China	2

3.3. Institution classification

The institutions in which the works are from are as follows: Department of Social Welfare and Social Affairs, Ministry of Civil Affairs (4 copies), Jilin University (3 copies), Southwest University of Political Science and Law (3 copies), Zhejiang University (2 copies), Taiyuan Psychiatric Hospital (2 copies), Lianyungang Psychiatric Hospital of Jiangsu Province (2 copies), Yunnan University (2 copies), Jilin Provincial Civil Affairs Department (2 copies), Hangzhou Normal University (2 copies), Lianyungang Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine (2 copies), The Fourth People's Hospital of Lianyungang City (2 copies), Chongqing Mental Health Center (2 copies), Henan Provincial Civil Affairs Department (1 copy), Heilongjiang Mental Hospital (1 copy), Central University of Finance and Economics (1 copy), Wuhan University (1 copy), General Office of the People's Government of Jiangsu Province (1 copy), Tianjin Nursing Home for Cadres (1 copy), Zhangzhou Fukang Hospital (1 copy), Taiyuan Social Welfare Mental Kangning Hospital (1 copy). Further details are shown in **Table 3**.

Table 3. Distribution of institutions

Institution	Number of copies
Department of Social Welfare and Social Affairs, Ministry of Civil Affairs	4
Jilin University	3
Southwest University of Political Science and Law	3
Zhejiang University	2
Taiyuan Psychiatric Hospital	2
Lianyungang Psychiatric Hospital of Jiangsu Province	2
Yunnan University	2

Table 3. (continued)

Institution	Number of copies
Jilin Provincial Civil Affairs Department	2
Hangzhou Normal University	2
Lianyungang Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine	2
The Fourth People's Hospital of Lianyungang City	2
Chongqing Mental Health Center	2
Henan Provincial Civil Affairs Department	1
Heilongjiang Mental Hospital	1
Central University of Finance and Economics	1
Wuhan University	1
General Office of the People's Government of Jiangsu Province	1
Tianjin Nursing Home for Cadres	1
Zhangzhou Fukang Hospital	1
Taiyuan Social Welfare Mental Kangning Hospital	1

3.4. Fund classification

The funding received for the studies included in this analysis are as follows: National Social Science Foundation (2 copies), Zhejiang Provincial Medical and Health Science and Technology Program (1 copy), Shaanxi Provincial Science and Technology Project (1 copy), Humanities and Social Science Research Project of Ministry of Education (1 copy), as shown in **Table 4**.

Table 4. Distribution of funds

Fund classification	Number of copies
National Social Science Foundation	2
Zhejiang Provincial Medical and Health Science and Technology Program	1
Shaanxi Provincial Science and Technology Project	1
Humanities and Social Science Research Project of Ministry of Education	1

4. Conclusion

Based on the analysis and summary of the works found on CNKI, some of the data were incomplete and limited, so more extensive data will be needed for a more thorough analysis.

In terms of the types of works, there were mainly research papers and information, mostly research papers. These works were mainly from Social Welfare, Chinese Civil Affairs, and some foreign and domestic university magazines. The content of these literature studies is mainly the research on the pension policy and model of patients with mental disorders.

In terms of the authors, most local authors published 1–2 articles per person, while one author published 4 articles. Foreign authors published 2–4 per person, and one author published 7. This indicates that foreign authors have done more detailed studies on this subject. In terms of institutional classification, the Department of Social Welfare and Social Affairs of the Ministry of Civil Affairs, Jilin University, and Southwest University

of Political Science and Law ranked first. Most research were carried out by universities, psychiatric hospitals, and local civil affairs departments. This underscores the government's significant interest in mental disorder patient care from a policy and management perspective.

Regarding funding, five projects received funding, with the National Social Science Fund accounting for the top two, the Ministry of Education's Humanities and Social Science Research Project accounting for one, and Zhejiang and Shaanxi Provincial Fund projects each contributing one. This suggests that both the central and local governments provide financial support for research in this domain, although there is a need for increased support given the relatively limited funding available.

By reviewing the literature on the research of the care system for the elderly with mental disorders, it is clear that this issue has not been highlighted enough by scholars or the government^[4]. There is a lack of research on the welfare of the elderly, and the research perspective is limited. The content of the research mostly involves theoretical discussion without considering practical applications. In recent years, keywords such as "the combination of medical care," "community care for the elderly," and "intelligent care" for the elderly have become prominent and the number of related studies has increased, and the research quality in this field has also improved^[5]. Intelligent medical care for elderly patients with mental disorders will become the trend of future research^[6].

More extensive research is essential for informed policy-making on mental disorder patient care. Adequate state and government support and attention are crucial in this regard^[2]. The population of people with mental disorders is small and often overlooked. In fact, since mental disorders require long-term treatment, the patients will often show repeated behaviors and uncontrollable symptoms, which might harm themselves, their families, or society^[7]. Pension for patients with mental disorders not only involves the patients, but also their families and society. Properly addressing this problem will not only benefit the patients and their families, but also bring social tranquility, stability, and harmony^[8]. Therefore, it is crucial to establish a long-term mental health service pension system.

To provide better care for elderly individuals with mental disorders, the government should take a proactive role, emphasizing the public welfare aspect of elderly care services. There is a need to actively develop a comprehensive service system tailored to the specific requirements of the elderly, integrating healthcare, to better address the needs of this demographic^[8].

Disclosure statement

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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