



Original article

Clinical and socio-demographic characteristics associated with involuntary admissions in Switzerland between 2008 and 2016: An observational cohort study before and after implementation of the new legislation

Florian Hotzy^{a,*}, Michael P. Hengartner^b, Paul Hoff^a, Matthias Jaeger^{a,c}, Anastasia Theodoridou^a

^a Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, University Hospital of Psychiatry Zurich, Switzerland

^b Department of Applied Psychology, Zurich University of Applied Sciences, Zurich, Switzerland

^c Psychiatry Baselland, Liestal, Switzerland

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 11 December 2018

Received in revised form 1 April 2019

Accepted 12 April 2019

Available online 10 May 2019

Keywords:

Coercion

Involuntary admission

Involuntary hospitalization

Risk-factor

Severe mental illness

ABSTRACT

Background: Involuntary admission (IA) for psychiatric treatment has a history of controversial discussions. We aimed to describe characteristics of a cohort of involuntarily compared to voluntarily admitted patients regarding clinical and socio-demographic characteristics before and after implementation of the new legislation.

Methods: In this observational cohort study, routine data of 15'125 patients who were admitted to the University Hospital of Psychiatry Zurich between 2008 and 2016 were analyzed using a series of generalized estimating equations.

Results: At least one IA occurred in 4'560 patients (30.1%). Of the 31'508 admissions 8'843 (28.1%) were involuntary. In the final multivariable model, being a tourist (OR = 3.5) or an asylum seeker (OR = 2.3), having a schizophrenic disorder (OR = 2.1), or a bipolar disorder (OR = 1.8) contributed most to our model. Male gender, higher age, prescription of neuroleptics (all OR < 2.0) as well as having a depressive disorder, prescription of psychotherapy, prescription of antidepressants and admission after implementation of the new legislation (all OR > 0.6) were also weakly associated with IA.

Conclusions: Besides schizophrenic or bipolar disorders, a small group of patients had an increased risk for IA due to non-clinical parameters (i.e. tourists and asylum seekers). Knowledge about risk factors should be used for the development of multi-level strategies to prevent frequent (involuntary) hospitalizations in patients at risk. On the organizational level, we could show that the new legislation decreased the risk for IA, and therefore may have succeeded in strengthening patient autonomy.

© 2019 Elsevier Masson SAS. All rights reserved.

1. Introduction

Involuntary admission (IA) fundamentally compromises a person's right to autonomy and self-determination. In patients, it can cause self-stigma [1] and avoidance of psychiatry [2]. IA is also challenging for the clinicians who execute it, as well as for

those who are responsible for the ensuing inpatient treatment: Especially the latter have to offer treatment options [3,4] and establish a sound therapeutic relationship [5].

As it restricts patients' freedom, IA is legally regulated in most countries [6,7]. In Switzerland, a federal republic of 26 cantons (states), IA is regulated at the national and cantonal level by the federal civil code [8]. In 2013, the legislation was revised with the aim to comply with international objectives to reduce coercive measures in psychiatry and to enhance patient autonomy [9,10]. Despite these international efforts to strengthen patient autonomy, several countries have reported increasing numbers of IA and other coercive measures [11], forensic placements and supported housing [12] over the last years. As factors explaining this development, the reduction of psychiatric beds, selective media

* Corresponding author at: University Hospital of Psychiatry Zurich, Department for Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, Lengstrasse 32, 8032 Zurich, Switzerland.

E-mail addresses: florian.hotzy@puk.zh.ch (F. Hotzy), michaelpascal.hengartner@zhaw.ch (M.P. Hengartner), paul.hoff@puk.zh.ch (P. Hoff), matthias.jaeger@pbl.ch (M. Jaeger), anastasia.theodoridou@puk.zh.ch (A. Theodoridou).

coverage of tragic incidents caused by people with a mental disorder, and an increased desire for security in society have been discussed [11,13,14].

Importantly, there are not only differences in the rates of IA between countries [6,15], but also between regions of the same country or state i.e. between regions with comparable legal regulations. This finding underlines that besides clinical parameters [16–18], non-medical factors like cultural beliefs, attitudes, and societal values have an important impact on the decision-making process for or against the execution of IA [19–22].

With a view to explaining these differences and ultimately to reduce coercion, previous studies have aimed to characterize risk factors for IA. From a clinical perspective, psychotic disorders [6,18,23–27], organic mental disorders or mental retardation [18,27], personality disorders [18], substance use disorders [18], manic disorders [27], suicidal behavior [23], danger to others [6,28,29], impulsive behavior [23,27] and poor so called insight into illness [29] were found to be risk factors for IA. Also socio-demographic factors like higher age [27], male gender [17,25,28], but also female gender [26,29,30], not living in an own house [18,25,28] and being a foreign national [17,18,28] have been found to increase the risk for IA. Regarding procedural aspects, no medication prior to admission [23], previous IA [27,31,32] and dissatisfaction with previous mental health care [32] have been described as risk factors. Furthermore, "area-level" factors, such as socio-economic deprivation [33] and urban settings [34] were positively associated with IA. One study found that the characteristics of involuntarily admitted patients differed over time in some regions [35].

Based on these - partly inconsistent - findings, it is not possible to generalize the risk factors for IA. In Switzerland specifically, to our knowledge, only one study analyzed patients' risk factors for IA after revision of the legislation in 2013 [27] and no study so far has examined the revision's effect on the risk for being involuntarily admitted.

This study therefore aimed to identify clinical and socio-demographic patient characteristics associated with IA in Switzerland. Furthermore, we aimed to analyze if the new legislation had an effect on the risk to being involuntarily admitted.

2. Methods

2.1. Setting

The study was set at the University Hospital of Psychiatry Zurich, Switzerland. The hospital has a public service obligation and provides mental health services for a large variety of psychiatric patients.

2.2. Legislation in Switzerland before and after 2013

In Switzerland, the execution of IA has been legally regulated since 1912. Minor revisions to the legislation were made in 1981 [36]. This legislation stipulated that a person suffering from a state of weakness (e.g. mental disorder, alcoholism) and the risk of self-harm could be involuntarily admitted to an appropriate institution by a physician or the guardianship authorities [36].

On January 1st 2013, the new Swiss civil code was implemented [8]. Whilst aiming to reduce stigmatization and increase patient autonomy, the new legislation stipulates that "a person suffering from a mental disorder or mental disability or serious neglect (. . .) may be committed to an appropriate institution if the required treatment or care cannot be provided otherwise." (Art. 426) [8]. Similar to the old legislation, it is stipulated that "the burden the patient places on family members and third parties and their protection must be taken into account" (Art. 426), and that the

patient has the right to appeal for discharge at any time. The new legislation also explicitly mentions that the patient has to be informed about this right, as well as about the process following the IA and the possibility to inform/include a next of kin (Art. 430) [8].

Like the old legislation, the new legislation is executed on a regional level and procedural aspects differ between the 26 cantons (states) of Switzerland (Art.429). In Zurich, the child and adult protection services, as well as physicians holding a license to practice independently and those who work under their supervision, are allowed to execute IAs. The maximum duration of an IA is 42 days [37].

2.3. Study sample

We screened a comprehensive cohort of all patients admitted for inpatient treatment between 2008 and 2016. We included all patients aged between 18 and 65 years. Persons with an organic mental disorder were excluded due to their specific needs in psychiatric care and organizational structures. To avoid a selection bias of outliers, those with > 10 admissions were excluded. The population in the catchment area grew constantly during 2008 (n = 380'499) to 2016 (n = 415'682) with a balanced distribution of sex and a growing proportion of foreign nationals; 30.9% before, 31.9% after 2013. The number of beds served in the canton Zurich remained unchanged during the study period.

2.4. Data collection

Data of this study are based on anonymized routine documentation including documentation about the admission circumstances (voluntary vs. involuntary), prescribed medication, the application of additive individual or group psychotherapy combined with the standard therapeutic interventions on the wards, and the ICD-10 diagnosis at discharge. We also included socio-demographic parameters like gender, age, education level, disability benefits or Nationality in the analysis.

2.5. Statistical methods

For the longitudinal analysis of repeated measures of hospital admissions we fitted a series of Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) [38,39], where we included hospitalizations, coded as voluntary vs. involuntary, as the dependent variable. We applied GEE models to fit regression analyses that account for within-subject correlation, which is an inherent part of longitudinal studies that rely on repeated outcome measures. The GEE approach uses weighted combinations between a predictor variable and repeated outcomes that account for varying observations, e.g. voluntary vs. involuntary admission, within a person across time. We applied a binomial distribution with logit link-function. We specified the within-subject covariance with the "unstructured" correlation type to avoid having any constraints on the covariance structure. To reduce the effects of outliers and influential observations we used a robust sandwich estimator. We included predictor variables in a step-wise procedure. All analyses were conducted with SPSS version 24 for Windows (IBM Corp. Released 2016. IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, Version 24.0. Armonk, NY: IBM Corp.).

3. Results

A total of n = 15'125 patients accounted for a total of n = 31'508 admission between the years 2008 and 2016. The number of admissions per patient ranged from 1 to 10, with a median of 2 and an interquartile range from 1 to 3. In detail, altogether n = 15'125 (48.0%) had one admission, n = 5'895 (18.7%) two, n = 3'356 (10.7%) three, n = 2'151 (6.8%) four, n = 1'456 (4.6%) five, n = 1'082 (3.4%) six,

n = 827 (2.6%) seven, n = 675 (2.1%) eight, n = 527 (1.7%) nine, and n = 414 (1.3%) had ten admissions. A total of n = 4'560 (30.1%) of all patients experienced at least one IA. Between 2008–2012, n = 5178 (31.6%) and between 2013–2016 n = 3665 (24.2%) admissions were involuntary. In total, between 2008 and 2016, n = 8'843 (28.1%) of all admissions were involuntary. A comparison of the involuntary and voluntary admitted patients is shown in Table 1.

We tested for associations between socio-demographics and IA. In the following we will mainly focus on substantial effect sizes significant at $\alpha = 0.1\%$. The new legislation on child and adult protection, sex, education level, and nationality were significantly related to IA (test of model effects: all $p < 0.001$). The parameter estimates are shown in Table 2. The results show that women, compared to men, are less susceptible to IA. A high and intermediate education level, compared to a low education level, was also a protective factor. The period after implementation of the new legislation in January 2013 was significantly related with lower risk for IA. As regards nationality, tourists and asylum seekers, compared to Swiss-born people, were at increased risk of IA. Overall, with the exception of being a tourist (OR = 4.73) or an asylum seeker (OR = 1.99), all effect sizes for socio-demographics were small.

Next, we added diagnostic variables to the socio-demographics detailed above. Among the newly included variables, ICD-10 F2 schizophrenic disorder, F3 bipolar disorder and depressive disorder revealed statistically highly significant model effects (all $p < 0.001$). The parameter estimates are shown in Table 3. The most important predictors of IA were being a tourist (OR = 3.65) or an asylum seeker (OR = 2.20) and having a F2 schizophrenic disorder (OR = 2.27) or a F3 bipolar disorder (OR = 1.95). Noteworthy, having a F3 depressive disorder was related to a considerably lower likelihood of IA (OR = 0.57).

In the final model, we included the following treatment variables into the model: prescription of additive individual or group psychotherapy, prescription of neuroleptics, and prescription of antidepressants. All three variables made statistically highly significant contributions to the full model (test of model effects: all $p < 0.001$). The parameter estimates of the model are shown in Table 4. As before, the most important predictors were being a tourist (OR = 3.45) or an asylum seeker (OR = 2.29) and having a F2 schizophrenic disorder (OR = 2.04), or a F3 bipolar disorder (OR = 1.86). Having a F3 depressive disorder (OR = 0.65), prescription of antidepressants (OR = 0.66), receipt of psychotherapy (OR = 0.85) and the new legislation (OR = 0.71) were weak protective factors.

In addition to the predictors of involuntary admission detailed above, we compared patients with a Swiss nationality to tourists and asylum seekers. Patients with a Swiss nationality had a higher risk to be hospitalized with an ICD-10 F1 substance-related disorder than tourists and asylum seekers (26.0% vs 12.7% and 12.3%; $X^2 = 109.75$, $df = 2$, $p < 0.001$). In contrast, tourists had a higher risk to be hospitalized with an ICD-10 F2 schizophrenic disorder (54.9%) or an ICD-10 F3 bipolar disorder (7.7%) and a lower probability to be hospitalized with an ICD-10 F3 depressive disorder (6.6%) than Swiss people (corresponding rates: 25.5%, 5.3%, and 17.4%; all $X^2 > 36.0$, $df = 2$, $p < 0.001$). Compared to patients with a Swiss nationality, asylum seekers had a higher probability to be hospitalized with an ICD-10 F4 stress related disorders (40.9% vs. 12.6%), whereas the rate did not considerably differ from tourists (13.6%); $X^2 = 492.61$, $df = 2$, $p < 0.001$. Finally, asylum seekers (69.8%) and tourists (62.4%) were more often male than patients with a Swiss nationality (51.9%); $X^2 = 110.62$, $df = 2$, $p < 0.001$. Asylum seekers (34.0 years) were also significantly younger than patients with a Swiss nationality (40.2 years) or tourists (38.9 years); $F = 97.19$, $df = 2$, $p < 0.001$.

Table 1
Socio-demographic and clinical characteristics in admissions for inpatient treatment, comparison of subgroups.

	Involuntary admissions		Voluntary admissions		Test statistics		
	N	%	N	%	Chi2	df	p
Age (groups)					56.40	4	<0.001
<30	2066	23.9	4859	22.0			
30-39	2120	24.6	5960	26.9			
40-49	2332	27.0	6176	27.9			
50-59	1588	18.4	4129	18.7			
>59	522	6.1	995	4.5			
Sex					41.85	1	<0.001
Male	4984	56.4	11835	52.3			
Female	3859	43.6	10788	47.7			
Nationality					389.04	4	<0.001
Swiss	5093	62.3	14271	66.0			
Naturalized	780	9.5	2056	9.5			
Immigrant	1684	20.6	4683	21.7			
Asylum seeker	333	4.1	424	2.0			
Tourist	281	3.4	174	0.8			
F1 Substance-related disorder					30.92	1	<0.001
No	6910	78.1	17004	75.2			
Yes	1933	21.9	5619	24.8			
F2 Schizophrenic disorder					1073.06	1	<0.001
No	5391	61.0	17872	79.0			
Yes	3452	39.0	4751	21.0			
F3 Bipolar disorder					61.14	1	<0.001
No	8309	94.0	21720	96.0			
Yes	534	6.0	903	4.0			
F3 Depressive disorder					734.71	1	<0.001
No	7986	90.3	17393	76.9			
Yes	857	9.7	5230	23.1			
F4 Neurotic disorder					32.86	1	<0.001
No	7692	87.0	19100	84.4			
Yes	1151	13.0	3523	15.6			
F6 Personality disorder					33.73	1	<0.001
No	7936	89.7	19768	87.4			
Yes	907	10.3	2855	12.6			

Table 2

Repeated associations of socio-demographic variables with involuntary admissions from 2008 to 2016.

Predictor	Involuntary Admission			
	OR	95%-CI	P	
New legislation	After	0.73	0.69; 0.77	<0.001
	Before	Reference		
Season	Oct-Dec	1.06	0.99; 1.14	0.095
	July-Sep	1.10	1.03; 1.18	0.008
	April-June	1.06	0.99; 1.14	0.094
Sex	Jan-March	Reference		
	Women	0.85	0.80; 0.90	<0.001
Education level	Men	Reference		
	Unknown	1.24	1.15; 1.33	<0.001
	High	0.82	0.75; 0.90	<0.001
	Intermediate	0.83	0.77; 0.89	<0.001
Disability benefits	Low	Reference		
	Yes	1.04	0.98; 1.10	0.251
Nationality	No	Reference		
	Tourist	4.73	3.83; 5.84	<0.001
	Asylum seeker	1.99	1.66; 2.38	<0.001
	Immigrant	1.03	0.96; 1.11	0.448
	Naturalized Swiss	1.08	0.98; 1.18	0.119
Age	Born Swiss	Reference		
	10-year increase	1.03	0.99; 1.05	0.070

The Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) reveal the odds ratio for being involuntarily admitted. The new legislation was implemented on 1st January 2013.

4. Discussion

4.1. Key findings

In this study, we could show that being a tourist or an asylum seeker as well as having a schizophrenic disorder or a bipolar

disorder, were factors positively associated with IA in a comprehensive cohort of 15'125 patients admitted for inpatient treatment between 2008 and 2016 in Zurich. Male gender and higher age, were also risk factors for IA.

4.2. Involuntary admission in Zurich

The new legislation, implemented in 2013, aimed to strengthen patient autonomy. We could show that it is indeed associated with a lower risk for IA. To our knowledge, no relevant changes in mental health care which could have contributed to the differences in the risk for IA before and after implementation of the new law took place in this catchment area.

Despite this positive effect, the rate of IA in the study population is still high compared to other countries [6,40]. This may seem contradictory as Switzerland has a highly developed health care system and invests a relatively high amount of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) into health care [41]. The number of psychiatric inpatient beds and psychiatrists in private practice per citizen in Switzerland is among the highest in the world [42,43]. Patients can choose between a variety of treatment options ranging from treatment in private practices, day hospitals, home treatment, acute crisis intervention to psychiatric inpatient treatment [44]. Against this background, the high rates of IA in the canton of Zurich cannot be explained by insufficient provision of psychiatric treatment. It therefore rather seems likely that it is due to cultural aspects and the legal requirements for IA laid down in the respective legislation [6,8]. In this respect, the range of professionals who are entitled to issue IAs - psychiatrists, public health officers, physicians without a psychiatric specialization and/or non-medical authorities - [6,40] might be worth considering: In a previous study, we found that

Table 3

Repeated associations of socio-demographic and diagnostic variables with involuntary admissions between 2008 and 2016.

Predictor	Involuntary Admission			
	OR	95%-CI	P	
New legislation	After	0.72	0.68; 0.77	<0.001
	Before	Reference		
Season	Oct-Dec	1.06	0.99; 1.14	0.097
	July-Sep	1.08	1.01; 1.16	0.029
	April-June	1.04	0.97; 1.12	0.229
	Jan-March	Reference		
Sex	Women	0.91	0.85; 0.97	0.003
	Men	Reference		
Education level	Unknown	1.25	1.16; 1.35	<0.001
	High	0.88	0.80; 0.97	0.010
	Intermediate	0.85	0.79; 0.92	<0.001
	Low	Reference		
Disability benefits	Yes	0.93	0.87; 0.99	0.023
	No	Reference		
Nationality	Tourist	3.65	2.94; 4.52	<0.001
	Asylum seeker	2.20	1.82; 2.66	<0.001
	Immigrant	1.09	1.01; 1.17	0.035
	Naturalized Swiss	1.13	1.02; 1.24	0.015
	Born Swiss	Reference		
Age	10 year increase	1.04	1.01; 1.07	0.008
	F1 Substance-related disorder	Yes	1.09	0.96; 1.24
F2 Schizophrenic disorder	No	Reference		
	Yes	2.27	2.00; 2.58	<0.001
F3 Bipolar disorder	No	Reference		
	Yes	1.95	1.64; 2.32	<0.001
F3 Depressive disorder	No	Reference		
	Yes	0.57	0.49; 0.65	<0.001
F4 Neurotic disorder	No	Reference		
	Yes	0.97	0.85; 1.11	0.655
F6 Personality disorder	No	Reference		
	Yes	1.16	1.04; 1.30	0.008

The Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) reveal the odds ratio for being involuntarily admitted. The new legislation was implemented on 1st January 2013.

Table 4

Associations of socio-demographic, diagnostic, and treatment variables with involuntary admissions between 2008 and 2016.

Predictor		Involuntary Admission		P
		OR	95%-CI	
New legislation	After	0.71	0.67; 0.75	<0.001
	Before	Reference		
Season	Oct-Dec	1.08	1.01; 1.16	0.036
	July-Sep	1.07	0.99; 1.15	0.078
	April-June	1.03	0.96; 1.10	0.483
	Jan-March	Reference		
Sex	Women	0.93	0.87; 0.99	0.027
	Men	Reference		
Education level	Unknown	1.25	1.16; 1.35	<0.001
	High	0.90	0.82; 0.99	0.039
	Intermediate	0.88	0.81; 0.95	0.001
	Low	Reference		
Disability benefits	Yes	0.94	0.88; 1.00	0.057
	No	Reference		
Nationality	Tourist	3.45	2.78; 4.28	<0.001
	Asylum seeker	2.29	1.88; 2.78	<0.001
	Immigrant	1.09	1.01; 1.18	0.032
	Naturalized Swiss	1.13	1.02; 1.24	0.015
	Born Swiss	Reference		
Age	10 year increase	1.05	1.02; 1.08	<0.001
F1 Substance-related disorder	Yes	1.13	0.99; 1.28	0.078
	No	Reference		
F2 Schizophrenic disorder	Yes	2.04	1.78; 2.33	<0.001
	No	Reference		
F3 Bipolar disorder	Yes	1.86	1.57; 2.22	<0.001
	No	Reference		
F3 Depressive disorder	Yes	0.65	0.57; 0.75	<0.001
	No	Reference		
F4 Neurotic disorder	Yes	1.03	0.90; 1.17	0.722
	No	Reference		
F6 Personality disorder	Yes	1.19	1.07; 1.34	0.002
	No	Reference		
Psychotherapy	Yes	0.85	0.80; 0.90	<0.001
	No	Reference		
Neuroleptics	Yes	1.23	1.16; 1.30	<0.001
	No	Reference		
Antidepressants	Yes	0.66	0.62; 0.71	<0.001
	No	Reference		

The Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) reveal the odds ratio for being involuntarily admitted. The new legislation was implemented on 1st January 2013.

physicians with different specializations and professional backgrounds differ in the quality of their commitment documents and the patients' clinical course after admission [45–47]. Comparable differences regarding the referring authorities have also been found in other countries [48–51].

Furthermore, the extent to which persons who demonstrate unusual social behavior are perceived as a burden depend on cultural norms and values. Therefore, the “burden criterion” in the Swiss legislation particularly might affect the decision-making process regarding IAs. This effect could be even more pronounced when the physician feels pressurized by third parties (e.g. relatives or authorities) [52].

Future studies should evaluate the effect of the legal regulation on the rates of IA in more detail. Furthermore, associations between societal attitudes towards psychiatry and coercion and rates of IA should be assessed.

4.3. Associations of patients' characteristics and involuntary admission

Like in other studies [6,18,23–26], we found that patients with schizophrenic disorders were significantly more likely to be involuntarily admitted. Paranoid ideations, hallucinations and anxiety (some of the main symptoms in these disorders) [53] might go hand in hand with an increased stress-level and reduced coping-strategies. They might lead to behavior that is experienced

as burdensome or even threatening by others or that is endangering to the patients themselves. Also, the symptomatology of manic exacerbations might lead to distress in the environment. Comparable to patients with psychotic disorders, a lack of awareness [54] in patients with a manic episode might lead to refusal of treatment on a voluntary basis and thereby make the decision for an IA more likely in this group of patients.

Besides clinical factors, male gender was significantly associated with IA. Whilst this finding is congruent with several previous studies [17,25,28], another set of studies have shown a higher risk in female gender [26,29,30]. Societal attitudes and differences in treatment culture might lead to different help-seeking behavior in males and females. Furthermore, the availability of gender specific treatment programs might play a role in these inconsistencies. Further research should assess which factors are associated with a risk for coercion in male and female persons.

In line with previous results [17,18,28], we found that a foreign nationality was significantly associated with IA. More precisely, compared to clinical and other factors analyzed in our models, being a tourist or an asylum seeker had the biggest effect size in the contribution to IA.

Staying or even living in a foreign country, with a different culture and language, can be a stressful situation and might increase the vulnerability for psychiatric disorders. Besides the higher probability for IA, asylum seekers differed from patients with Swiss nationality regarding age and a higher frequency of

stress related disorders. Asylum seekers might have experienced violence and lost family members. Therefore, this groups is more vulnerable to suffer from stress related disorders like PTSD [55].

Tourists, suffering more often from a schizophrenic or a bipolar disorder in our study, might sometimes be driven by psychopathological symptoms (e.g. delusional symptoms) which urge them to leave their home country and search freedom in another country. Nevertheless, the lack of a supporting environment, insufficient knowledge about the organizational structures of mental health care in a foreign country, language barriers and cultural differences might hinder patients to get adequate treatment at an early stage. For the referring physicians, the lack of support by next of kin and/or a familiar place might be an important limitation in the search for alternatives (e.g. outpatient crisis intervention or home treatment) to (involuntary) inpatient treatment. Therefore, in some situations, the referral to a psychiatric institution might seem to be the only way to manage the situation. Pressure from third parties involved might also foster the decision for an IA [52]. The increased risk for IA in tourists and asylum seekers emphasizes the importance to provide easily accessible treatment and widespread information about its availability to prevent a crisis in which IA has to be used and might, in the worst case, lead to re-traumatization instead of relief [56].

The diverse clinical and socio-demographic characteristics associated with IA underline that there is not one type of patient who is at risk to be involuntarily admitted. Alternative treatment strategies to IA have to cover different psychiatric diagnoses and socio-demographic aspects.

Also, besides efforts to reduce the numbers of IA, it is important to keep in mind that IA is still part of psychiatric practice and that the establishment of a good therapeutic relationship in involuntarily admitted patients is challenging [57–60]. Therefore, strategies should be used to keep the perceived coercion during involuntary treatment as low as possible. The referring agents and hospital physicians should be transparent and include patients and their next of kin when they make treatment plans [8]. The use of advance directives might also be helpful [61]. Psychotherapeutic approaches – associated with a decreased risk for IA in our study – should be emphasized in patients at risk for IA and coercion [62,63].

4.4. Limitations

The analysis is based on retrospective analysis. It was not possible to assess the subjective perspectives of patients, nor was it possible to assess the psychopathology/symptom level of the patients during their treatment course.

Data were assessed only in one state of Switzerland. Nevertheless, some of the findings are in line with previous studies from different countries and therefore, might not only be culturally bound. Future studies should focus on the role of patients' clinical aspects, treatment culture, legal and socio-cultural backgrounds during the decision-making-process for IA.

The duration of the analyzed period (8 years) and the large number of the included patients are strengths of this study and may outweigh some of the limitations.

4.5. Conclusion

We found that some clinical characteristics of patients are associated with a higher risk for IA. Interestingly, non-clinical factors like being a tourist, or an asylum seeker had the highest contributions in our models. This indicates that a variety of aspects shape the decision for an IA. Although the rates of IA remain high in the catchment area assessed in this study [40], the new legislation resulted in lower risk for IA. This finding can

be considered as a success of the new law aiming to strengthen the patients' autonomy. Future studies should focus on treatment strategies to reduce the number of IA in patients at risk. Furthermore, efforts should be made to increase the knowledge about different treatment options in the society and especially, in those who are authorized to decide whether IA is necessary or not.

Authors' contributions

Study conceptualization and data collection: FH, MH, AT

Analysis and interpretation of data: FH, MH, AT

Drafting the article and revising it critically for important intellectual content: FH, MH, PH, MJ, AT

Final approval of the version to be published: FH, MH, PH, MJ, AT.

Funding

This study was conducted without any specific funding.

Conflict of Interest

All authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest in relation to the subject of this study.

Compliance with ethical standards

The study was approved by the Cantonal Ethics Commission of Zurich, Switzerland (Reference Number EK: Req-2017-00592).

This study has been performed in accordance with the ethical standards laid down in the 1964 Declaration of Helsinki and its later amendments. All data analyzed in this study were anonymized data. An identification of the patients was not possible at any time of the study.

This article does not contain any studies with animals performed by any of the authors.

References

- [1] Ruesch N, Mueller M, Lay B, Corrigan PW, Zahn R, Schoenenberger T, et al. Emotional reactions to involuntary psychiatric hospitalization and stigma-related stress among people with mental illness. *Eur Arch Psychiatry Clin Neurosci* 2014;264(1):35–43.
- [2] Swartz MS, Swanson JW, Hannon MJ. Does fear of coercion keep people away from mental health treatment? Evidence from a survey of persons with schizophrenia and mental health professionals. *Behav Sci Law* 2003;21(4):459–72.
- [3] Zinkler M, Priebe S. Detention of the mentally ill in Europe—a review. *Acta Psychiatr Scand* 2002;106(1):3–8.
- [4] Lay B, Salize HJ, Dressing H, Ruesch N, Schoenenberger T, Buehlmann M, et al. Preventing compulsory admission to psychiatric inpatient care through psycho-education and crisis focused monitoring. *BMC Psychiatry* 2012;12:136.
- [5] McCabe R, Priebe S. The therapeutic relationship in the treatment of severe mental illness: a review of methods and findings. *Int J Soc Psychiatry* 2004;50(2):115–28.
- [6] Salize HJ, Dressing H. Epidemiology of involuntary placement of mentally ill people across the European Union. *Br J Psychiatry* 2004;184:163–8.
- [7] Dressing H, Salize HJ. Compulsory admission of mentally ill patients in European Union Member States. *Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol* 2004;39(10):797–803.
- [8] Federal assembly of the swiss confederation. Swiss civil code. 1907 (Status as of 1 January 2018) <https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19070042/201801010000/210.pdf> (Accessed 26 April 2019).
- [9] Swanson JW, Swartz MS, Elbogen EB, Van Dorn RA, Wagner HR, Moser LA, et al. Psychiatric advance directives and reduction of coercive crisis interventions. *J Ment Health* 2008;17(3):255–67.
- [10] Curran WJ. Comparative analysis of mental health legislation in forty-three countries: a discussion of historical trends. *Int J Law Psychiatry* 1978;1(1):79–92.
- [11] Gilhooly J, Kelly BD. Return of the asylum. *Br J Psychiatry* 2018;212(2):69–70.
- [12] Priebe S, Badescanyi A, Fioritti A, Hansson L, Kilian R, Torres-Gonzales F, et al. Reinstitutionalisation in mental health care: comparison of data on service provision from six European countries. *Bmj* 2005;330(7483):123–6.

- [13] Schomerus G, Stolzenburg S, Bauch A, Speerforck S, Janowitz D, Angermeyer MC. Shifting blame? Impact of reports of violence and mental illness in the context of terrorism on population attitudes towards persons with mental illness in Germany. *Psychiatry Res* 2017;252:164–8.
- [14] Von Heydendorff S, Meyer-Lindenberg A, Dressing H. Stigmatization of mentally ill patients by media coverage of Germanwings disaster. *Int J Soc Psychiatry* 2016;62(8):749–50.
- [15] Riecher-Roessler A, Roessler W. Compulsory admission of psychiatric patients—an international comparison. *Acta Psychiatr Scand* 1993;87(4):231–6.
- [16] Weich S, McBride O, Twigg L, Duncan C, Keown P, Crepez-Keay D, et al. Variation in compulsory psychiatric inpatient admission in England: a cross-classified, multilevel analysis. *Lancet Psychiatry* 2017.
- [17] Curley A, Agada E, Emechebe A, Anamdi C, Ng XT, Duffy R, et al. Exploring and explaining involuntary care: the relationship between psychiatric admission status, gender and other demographic and clinical variables. *Int J Law Psychiatry* 2016;47:53–9.
- [18] Lay B, Nordt C, Roessler W. Variation in use of coercive measures in psychiatric hospitals. *Eur Psychiatry* 2011;26(4):244–51.
- [19] Hoff P. Zwangsmassnahmen in der Medizin. *Schweizerische Aerztezeitung – Bulletin des Medecins suisses – Bollettino die Medici svizzeri* 2015;96(22):773–5.
- [20] Dressing H, Salize HJ. [Compulsory admission of mentally ill patients in European union member States]. *Psychiatr Prax* 2004;31(1):34–9.
- [21] Lauber C, Roessler W. [Involuntary admission and the attitude of the general population, and mental health professionals]. *Psychiatr Prax* 2007;34(Suppl 2):S181–5.
- [22] Steinert T, Lepping P, Bernhardsgruetter R, Conca A, Hatling T, Janssen W, et al. Incidence of seclusion and restraint in psychiatric hospitals: a literature review and survey of international trends. *Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol* 2010;45(9):889–97.
- [23] Balducci PM, Bernardini F, Pauselli L, Tortorella A, Compton MT. Correlates of involuntary admission: findings from an Italian inpatient psychiatric unit. *Psychiatr Danub* 2017;29(4):490–6.
- [24] Ng XT, Kelly BD. Voluntary and involuntary care: three-year study of demographic and diagnostic admission statistics at an inner-city adult psychiatry unit. *Int J Law Psychiatry* 2012;35(4):317–26.
- [25] Riecher A, Roessler W, Loeffler W, Faetkenheuer B. Factors influencing compulsory admission of psychiatric patients. *Psychol Med* 1991;21(1):197–208.
- [26] Eytan A, Chatton A, Safran E, Khazaal Y. Impact of psychiatrists' qualifications on the rate of compulsory admissions. *Psychiatr Q* 2013;84(1):73–80.
- [27] Silva B, Golay P, Morandi S. Factors associated with involuntary hospitalisation for psychiatric patients in Switzerland: a retrospective study. *BMC Psychiatry* 2018;18(1):401.
- [28] Hustoft K, Larsen TK, Auestad B, Joa I, Johannessen JO, Ruud T. Predictors of involuntary hospitalizations to acute psychiatry. *Int J Law Psychiatry* 2013;36(2):136–43.
- [29] Gou L, Zhou JS, Xiang YT, Zhu XM, Correll CU, Ungvari GS, et al. Frequency of involuntary admissions and its associations with demographic and clinical characteristics in China. *Arch Psychiatr Nurs* 2014;28(4):272–6.
- [30] Chang TM, Ferreira LK, Ferreira MP, Hirata ES. Clinical and demographic differences between voluntary and involuntary psychiatric admissions in a university hospital in Brazil. *Cad Saude Publica* 2013;29(11):2347–52.
- [31] Montemagni C, Bada A, Castagna F, Frieri T, Rocca G, Scalese M, et al. Predictors of compulsory admission in schizophrenia-spectrum patients: excitement, insight, emotion perception. *Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry* 2011;35(1):137–45.
- [32] Van der Post LF, Peen J, Visch I, Mulder CL, Beekman AT, Dekker JJ. Patient perspectives and the risk of compulsory admission: the Amsterdam Study of Acute Psychiatry V. *Int J Soc Psychiatry* 2014;60(2):125–33.
- [33] Bindman J, Tighe J, Thornicroft G, Leese M. Poverty, poor services, and compulsory psychiatric admission in England. *Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol* 2002;37(7):341–5.
- [34] Keown P, McBride O, Twigg L, Crepez-Keay D, Cyhlarova E, Parsons H, et al. Rates of voluntary and compulsory psychiatric in-patient treatment in England: an ecological study investigating associations with deprivation and demographics. *Br J Psychiatry* 2016;209(2):157–61.
- [35] Mulder CL, Uitenbroek D, Broer J, Lendemeijer B, Van Veldhuizen JR, et al. Changing patterns in emergency involuntary admissions in the Netherlands in the period 2000–2004. *Int J Law Psychiatry* 2008;31(4):331–6.
- [36] Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft. Schweizerisches Zivilgesetzbuch (Fuersorgerische Freiheitsentziehung. 1978 Available from: https://www.admin.ch/opc/de/federal-gazette/1978/index_42.html (Accessed 26 April 2019).
- [37] Kantonsrat Zuerich. Einfuehrungsgesetz zum Kindes- und Erwachsenenschutzrecht. 2012 Available from: [http://www2.zhlex.zh.ch/appl/zhlex_r.nsf/0/9AF3F325F5CFEE7C1257A930023CA6E/\\$file/232.3.pdf](http://www2.zhlex.zh.ch/appl/zhlex_r.nsf/0/9AF3F325F5CFEE7C1257A930023CA6E/$file/232.3.pdf) (Accessed 26 April 2019).
- [38] Zeger SL, Liang KY, Albert PS. Models for longitudinal data: a generalized estimating equation approach. *Biometrics* 1988;44(4):1049–60.
- [39] Gibbons RD, Hedeker D, DuToit S. Advances in analysis of longitudinal data. *Annu Rev Clin Psychol* 2010;6:79–107.
- [40] Schuler D, Tuch A, Peter C. Fuersorgerische Unterbringung in Schweizer Psychiatrien, Obsan Bulletin. 2018 Schweizerisches Gesundheitsobservatorium (Obsan).
- [41] The World Bank. Global health expenditure database. 2015 Available from: <http://apps.who.int/nha/database> (Accessed 26 April 2019).
- [42] World Health Organization (WHO). Psychiatrists and nurses (per 100 000 population). 2014 Available from: <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.MHHR?lang=en> (Accessed 26 April 2019).
- [43] World Health Organization (WHO). Beds in mental hospitals (per 100,000). 2014 Available from: <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.MHBEDS?lang=en> (Accessed 26 April 2019).
- [44] World Health Organization (WHO). Outpatient facilities (per 100 000). 2014 Available from: <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.MHFAC?lang=en> (Accessed 26 April 2019).
- [45] Jaeger M, Ospelt I, Kawohl W, Theodoridou A, Roessler W, Hoff P. [Quality of involuntary hospital administration in Switzerland]. *Praxis* 2014;103(11):631–9.
- [46] Kieber-Ospelt I, Theodoridou A, Hoff P, Kawohl W, Seifritz E, Jaeger M. Quality criteria of involuntary psychiatric admissions – before and after the revision of the civil code in Switzerland. *BMC Psychiatry* 2016;16:291.
- [47] Hotzy F, Kieber-Ospelt I, Schneeberger AR, Jaeger M, Olbrich S. Length of involuntary hospitalization related to the referring physician's psychiatric emergency experience. *Adm Policy Ment Health* 2018;45(2):254–64.
- [48] Fuglseth NL, Gjestad R, Mellesdal L, Hunskaar S, Oedegaard KJ, Johansen IH. Factors associated with disallowance of compulsory mental healthcare referrals. *Acta Psychiatr Scand* 2016;133(5):410–8.
- [49] Jepsen B, Lomborg K, Engberg M. GPs and involuntary admission: a qualitative study. *Br J Gen Pract* 2010;60(577):604–6.
- [50] Johansen IH, Mellesdal L, Jorgensen HA, Hunskaar S. Admissions to a Norwegian emergency psychiatric ward: patient characteristics and referring agents. A prospective study. *Nord J Psychiatry* 2012;66(1):40–8.
- [51] Cutler D, Smith M, Wand T, Green T, Dinh M, Gribble R. Involuntary admissions under the Mental Health Act 2007 (New South Wales): a comparison of patients detained by ambulance officers, medical practitioners and accredited persons in an emergency department. *Emerg Med Australas* 2013;25(6):544–9.
- [52] Rotvold K, Wynn R. Involuntary psychiatric admission: characteristics of the referring doctors and the doctors' experiences of being pressured. *Nord J Psychiatry* 2015;69(5):373–9.
- [53] American Psychiatric Association. Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (DSM5). 5th ed. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Press; 2013.
- [54] Pini S, Cassano GB, Dell'Osso L, Amadori XF. Insight into illness in schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, and mood disorders with psychotic features. *Am J Psychiatry* 2001;158(1):122–5.
- [55] Fazel M, Wheeler J, Danesh J. Prevalence of serious mental disorder in 7000 refugees resettled in western countries: a systematic review. *Lancet* 2005;365(9467):1309–14.
- [56] Seed T, Fox JR, Berry K. The experience of involuntary detention in acute psychiatric care. A review and synthesis of qualitative studies. *Int J Nurs Stud* 2016;61:82–94.
- [57] Lepping P, Steinert T, Gebhardt RP, Roetters HR. Attitudes of mental health professionals and lay-people towards involuntary admission and treatment in England and Germany—a questionnaire analysis. *Eur Psychiatry* 2004;19(2):91–5.
- [58] Kallert TW, Gloeckner M, Schuetzwohl M. Involuntary vs. voluntary hospital admission. A systematic literature review on outcome diversity. *Eur Arch Psychiatry Clin Neurosci* 2008;258(4):195–209.
- [59] Priebe S, McCabe R. The therapeutic relationship in psychiatric settings. *Acta Psychiatr Scand Suppl* 2006;(429):69–72.
- [60] Theodoridou A, Schlatter F, Ajdacic V, Roessler W, Jaeger M. Therapeutic relationship in the context of perceived coercion in a psychiatric population. *Psychiatry Res* 2012;200(2–3):939–44.
- [61] Fiorillo A, De Rosa C, Del Vecchio V, Jurjanz L, Schnell K, et al. How to improve clinical practice on involuntary hospital admissions of psychiatric patients: suggestions from the EUNOMIA study. *Eur Psychiatry* 2011;26(4):201–7.
- [62] Steinert T, Weissenau Z, Hirsch S. S3-Leitlinie Verhinderung von Zwang: Prävention und Therapie aggressiven Verhaltens bei Erwachsenen. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Psychosomatik und Nervenheilkunde; 2018.
- [63] National Institute for Clinical Excellence. Violence and aggression: short-term management in mental health, health and community settings. NICE guideline; 2015.