



## Saint Lucia

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Saint Lucia is a country with an approximate area of 1 thousand square kilometers (UNO, 2008). The population is 173,942 and the sex ratio (men per hundred women) is 95 (UNO, 2009). The proportion of the population under the age of 18 years is 32% and the proportion above age 60 is 7% (UNO, 2009). The life expectancy at birth is 71 years for males and 77 years for females (UNO, 2005-2010). The healthy life expectancy at birth is 64 years for males and 77 years for females (UNPD, 2010). The country is in the Upper Middle income group (based on 2010 World Bank criteria). The total expenditure on health as a percentage of gross domestic product is 8.06% and the per capita government expenditure on health (PPP int. \$) is \$343.0 (WHO, 2006). The suicide rate for males is 10.4 per 100, 000 population and for females is 5.0 per 100, 000 population. In Saint Lucia, neuropsychiatric disorders are estimated to contribute to 22.1% of the global burden of disease (WHO, 2008).

### GOVERNANCE

An officially approved mental health policy doesn't exist. Mental health is not specifically mentioned in the general health policy.

A mental health plan doesn't exist.

Dedicated mental health legislation exists and it was initiated or most recently revised in 1957. Legal provisions concerning mental health are not covered in other laws (e.g., welfare, disability, general health legislation etc.).

### FINANCING

Mental health expenditures by the government health department/ministry are 4.13% of the total health budget. Mental hospital expenditures are 96.88% of the total mental health budget.

### MENTAL HEALTH CARE DELIVERY

#### Primary Care

Prescription regulations authorize primary health care doctors to prescribe and/or to continue prescription of psychotherapeutic medicines . The department of health does not authorize primary health care nurses to prescribe and/or to continue prescription of psychotherapeutic medicines.

It is unknown whether the majority of primary health care doctors and nurses have received official in-service training on mental health within the last five years. It is unknown whether there are official referral procedures for referring persons from primary care to secondary/tertiary or from tertiary/secondary care to primary care.

## Mental Health Services

### Availability of mental health facilities

	Total number of facilities/beds	Rate per 100,000 population	Number of facilities/beds reserved for children and adolescents only	Rate per 100,000 population
Mental health outpatient facilities	9	5.17	0	0.0
Day treatment facilities	0	0.0	NA	NA
Psychiatric beds in general hospitals	0	0.0	NA	NA
Community residential facilities	0	0.0	NA	NA
Beds/places in community residential facilities	0	0.0	NA	NA
Mental hospitals	1	0.57	0	0.0
Beds in mental hospitals	120	68.99	0	0.0

### Access to care

	Rates per 100,000 population)	Females (%)	Under age 18 (%)
Persons treated in mental health outpatient facilities	57.49	UN	UN
Persons treated in mental health day treatment facilities	NA	NA	NA
Admissions to psychiatric beds in general hospitals	NA	NA	NA
Persons staying in community residential facilities at the end of the year	NA	NA	NA
Admissions to mental hospitals	242.03	58%	10%

### Long term care in mental hospitals (% of persons staying):

Less than 1 year	UN
More than 1 and less than 5 years	UN
More than 5 years	UN

## HUMAN RESOURCES

### Workforce and training

	Health professionals working in the mental health sector Rate per 100,000	Training of health professions in educational institutions Rate per 100,000
Psychiatrists	1.72	0.0
Medical doctors, not specialized in psychiatry	1.15	0.0
Nurses	17.25	0.57
Psychologists	3.45	0.0
Social workers	0.0	0.0
Occupational therapists	0.57	0.0
Other health workers	40.24	NA

### Informal human resources (Family and User Associations)

	User	Family
Present in the country?	No	No
Number of members	NA	NA
Participation in the formulation/implementation of policy/plan/legislation?	NA	NA

## MEDICINES

Expenditures for medicines for mental and behavioral disorders at country level

Type of Medicines	Expenditures at country level per year and per 100,000 population (in USD)
All the psychotherapeutic medicines <sup>1</sup>	UN
Medicines used for bipolar disorders <sup>2</sup>	UN
Medicines for psychotic disorders <sup>3</sup>	UN
Medicines used for general anxiety <sup>4</sup>	UN
Medicines used for mood disorders <sup>5</sup>	UN

<sup>1</sup> N03AG01, N05A, N05B, N05C, N06A

<sup>2</sup> N03AG01, N05A, N05B, N05C, N06A

<sup>3</sup> N05A (excluding N05AN)

<sup>4</sup> N05B & N05C

<sup>5</sup> N06A

Data collected in 2011

UN = information unavailable, NA = item not applicable

**INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

	<b>Data on number of people/ activities are collected and reported</b>	<b>Data on age and gender are collected and reported</b>	<b>Data on patient's diagnosis are collected and reported</b>
Persons with mental disorders treated in primary health care	No	No	No
Interventions (psychopharmacological and psychosocial) delivered in primary health care for people with mental disorders	No	No	No
Persons treated in mental health outpatient facilities	No	No	No
Contacts in mental health outpatient facilities	No	No	No
Persons treated in mental health day treatment facilities	NA	NA	NA
Admissions in general hospitals with psychiatric beds	NA	NA	NA
Admissions in mental hospitals	No	No	No
Days spent in mental hospitals	No	No	No
Admissions in community residential facilities	NA	NA	NA

Data collected in 2011

UN = information unavailable, NA = item not applicable