

picking one or the other – both are important, and I think most psychiatrists understand that.

A conclusion

Surely we can all agree about some things: it is important not to medicalise distress that does not merit such an approach; social adversities are important risks to our mental well-being, and government policies in recent years have both exacerbated these risks and done much damage to society's ability to help those most in need as a result of them; professionals in healthcare have a responsibility to speak out both for individuals in need and also about the social conditions that contribute to their difficulties. These simple and powerful messages are obscured by wrapping them, as here, in a muddled polemic animated as much as anything else by anti-psychiatry sentiment.

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doi:10.1192/bjb.2021.118



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Author's reply

I do indeed agree with the statements in Professor House's final paragraph and with several of his other points, for example, that there are many vested interests in the debate about public mental health, and that we can see the term 'mental health' itself as both effect and cause of the individualisation of societal problems. Indeed, it is that individualisation – not, as he seems to assume, the psychiatric profession itself – that my critique is aimed at. I have always argued that all professions, including my own, need to be aware of the limitations and potential harms of their theories and practices. That is why I raised concerns not just about over prescribing, but about 'formal psychological interventions [which may be] unnecessary for most and can actually be harmful if implemented too early.'

I find Professor House's final phrase '...a muddled polemic animated as much as anything else by anti-psychiatry sentiment' the most worrying part of his response. This kind of language suggests that he has moved beyond rational and evidence-based argument, into *ad hominem* dismissal. It invites a fight rather than a debate, and since I do not identify as 'anti-psychiatry' (whatever that means) I have no desire to take up such a challenge. I will simply observe that the areas in which I take a different position from him are fundamental, legitimate and increasingly common. For example, clinical psychologists' professional guidelines on formulation state that it is 'not premised on a functional psychiatric diagnosis'.¹ Professor House is free to use the term differently but not to simply rule other definitions out of court. Yes, we need to offer immediate help to individuals as well as addressing adversities,

but that help does not have to be based on unproven medical assumptions about the nature and origins of their distress. Yes, there are social causal factors and unclear boundaries in some physical health conditions, but no one is arguing that diabetes is a mental health problem; common sense tells us that this analogy doesn't work, despite the claims of anti-stigma campaigns and some professionals. And so on.

In 2017, a United Nations report noted 'The urgent need to...target social determinants and abandon the predominant medical model that seeks to cure individuals by targeting "disorders"' and recommended that 'Mental health policies should address the "power imbalance" rather than "chemical imbalance"'.² Rather than allowing ourselves to be distracted by attempts to defend a failed paradigm, we all urgently need to work towards this future.

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Declaration of interest

L.J. is an independent trainer and offers training in formulation and the Power Threat Meaning Framework (PTMF). She has published books and articles on formulation and is one of the lead authors of the PTMF.

References

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- 2 UN General Assembly. *Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Right of Everyone to the Enjoyment of the Highest Attainable Standard of Physical and Mental Health*. United Nations Human Rights Council, 2017. Available from: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Health/Pages/SRRightHealthIndex.aspx>.

doi:10.1192/bjb.2021.121



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Lack of respect and balance

This editorial and current issue of BJPsych Bulletin do nothing to be 'respectful and balanced' about issues of trans health. Reprinting the article which caused the controversy in the first place means that it is exposed to a wider audience, and instead of having a counterbalancing view in another article, it has the article by Griffin et al which contains a number of anti-trans talking points. Anything which is supportive of trans people or current best practice standards for trans health is relegated to the letter pages. None of the authors of the two articles are gender identity specialists; they have instead mobilised their credentials in other areas to claim expertise in an area where they have none. The voices of trans people are either absent or denigrated as some kind of online-based groupthink.

Trans health is its own research field, and there are plenty of researchers that the *Bulletin* could have reached out to for a counterbalancing view. Instead, they have amplified anti-trans