The current state of the science of EAS for veterans: Challenges and opportunities to move the field forward.

By
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#### Wholam

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- Mindfulness teacher and practitioner
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- PATH Intl. CTRI and ESMHL
- CHA EFM and EWI
- Veteran of the army and air force



### Stop me with questions or comments



#### Discussion rather than a lecture



#### Agenda

- The equine-assisted services program at the VA Salt Lake City Health Care System
- Why equine-assisted services for Veterans?
- The state of the field in terms of research and evidence
- Research recommendations to move the field forward
- Development and evaluation of a novel EAS intervention for Veterans with trauma histories
- Questions and answers

### Agenda

- Most of the presentation today is about veterans with trauma histories
- However, much applies to the broader field of EAS for all veterans as well as the entire EAS field

#### VA Whole Health

Model of healthcare that focuses on health promotion, disease prevention, Veteran engagement and the use of complementary and integrative health



### VA Salt Lake City EAS Program



### Horses Helping Veterans

■ EAS program created as a collaboration between:

- VA Salt Lake City Whole Health Service
- VA Salt Lake City Mental Health Service
- Community equine facility partners

### Horses Helping Veterans

- Mission:
  - Provide PIH/EAL, horsemanship skills training and recreational riding to Veterans in the VA Salt Lake City Healthcare System catchment area
  - Conduct and publish research regarding the benefits of EAS for Veterans
  - Provide staff resiliency retreats for VA employees

- Among military personnel and Veterans, rates of PTSD approach 30.%
- In addition to the symptoms of PTSD, this condition is associated with impairment in:
  - social
  - occupational, and
  - physical functioning
- As well as:
  - reduced quality of life
  - physical health problems

Hoge, C. W.; Castro, C. A.; Messer, S. C.; McGurk, D.; Cotting, D. I.; Koffman, R. L., Combat duty in Iraq and Afghanistan, mental health problems, and barriers to care. *N Engl J Med* 2004, 351, (1), 13-22. Suris, A.; Lind, L., Military sexual trauma: a review of prevalence and associated health consequences in veterans. *Trauma Violence Abuse* 2008, 9, (4), 250-69.

APA, *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Text Revision.* American Psychiatric Association Publishing: Arlington, VA, 2022.

- There are evidence-based psychotherapies and psychopharmacological interventions for PTSD that are effective
- However, there a limitations in both treatment engagement and response to these conventional interventions
- EAS interventions might potentially fill these gaps by enhancing either treatment engagement or outcomes or both

- The research indicates that response to conventional treatments is limited by both:
  - Partial or no response
  - Underutilization

- Studies of response to conventional treatments for PTSD among veterans:
  - One-third to one-half receiving exposure-based treatments demonstrate no clinically significant improvement
  - Only 23% initiated an evidence-based psychotherapy and of those, only 9% completed treatment
  - 35% discontinued pharmacologic treatment within 30 days and 72 % discontinued within 180 days

Steenkamp, M. M.; Litz, B. T.; Hoge, C. W.; Marmar, C. R., Psychotherapy for Military-Related PTSD: A Review of Randomized Clinical Trials. JAMA 2015, 314, (5), 489-500.

Letica- Crepulja, M.; Stevanovic, A.; Protuder, M.; Grahovac Juretic, T.; Rebic, J.; Franciskovic, T., Complex PTSD among treatment-seeking veterans with PTSD. *Eur J Psychotraumatol* 2020, 11, (1), 1716593.

Maguen, S.; Li, Y.; Madden, E.; Seal, K. H.; Neylan, T. C.; Patterson, O. V.; DuVall, S. L.; Lujan, C.; Shiner, B., Factors associated with completing evidence-based psychotherapy for PTSD among veterans in a national healthcare system. *Psychiatry Res* 2019, 274, 112-128.

- Finally, conventional interventions may not address:
  - military sexual trauma (up to 15 % of female Veterans)
  - trauma-related guilt
  - moral injury
  - disruptions of attachment

# What EAS services are being provided for veterans currently?

- Limited information available
- Programs affiliated with Veterans Affairs Health Care Systems (VAHCSs)
- Programs not directly affiliated with VAHCS

# EAS programs affiliated with Veterans Affairs Health Care Systems

- No data on exact number or details of programming offered
- Monthly consortium call with 85 participants but no information regarding:
  - How many have functioning programs
  - How many different programs represented
- Spreadsheet that lists 10 programs, however:
  - Not well maintained
  - Many programs likely not listed

### EAS programs affiliated with Veterans Affairs Health Care Systems

- Challenges to internal VA programming
  - No mandate to provide these services
  - Minimal internal organization grassroots program development
  - Funding challenges
  - No standardization across programs
  - Challenges finding community programs

# EAS programs affiliated with Veterans Affairs Health Care Systems

- Challenges to internal VA research
  - Most program staff are not trained to, or interested in being, investigators
  - Time challenges
  - Funding challenges

## EAS programs not directly affiliated with VA

- Many community programs offer services to veterans
- However, limited data available
- PATH Intl.) accredited centers providing services to veterans, grew from 178 to 267 centers from 2011 to 2020
- Eagala now has a Military Services Designation.

# EAS programs not directly affiliated with VA

- VA Adaptive Sports Grant Equine Program
- Challenges:
  - Funding
  - Connecting with VA
  - Participant engagement

### EAS programs for Veterans

- Many programs providing services
- Lack of data regarding:
  - Total number of programs
  - Types of services offered
  - Numbers of Veterans served

### EAS programs for Veterans

- Many programs providing services
- Is there an evidence base to support the use of EAS for Veterans?

#### EAS for veterans – state of the research

- Outcome studies
  - Symptom reduction
  - Transdiagnostic benefits
- Mechanism of action studies

- EAS studies of non-Veteran populations with trauma exposure
  - reduced symptoms of depression among children
  - decreased anxiety, and externalizing behaviors
  - reductions in PTSD symptoms.
  - a meta-analysis of EAS for at-risk adolescents with trauma histories found a medium effect size for seven investigations

- EAS studies of Veteran populations with trauma exposure
  - 23 studies in the literature
    - Of these, only three had a control group
    - Only one was a randomized trial
  - Also, one case study of a single Veteran

- EAS studies of Veteran populations with trauma exposure
  - sample sizes range from five to eighty-nine veterans
  - the majority report quantitative data, but five report qualitative data or mixed methods
  - four studies report physiologic outcome measures
  - several report interventions that are manualized or structured to facilitate manual development.

- Potential outcomes based upon the existing literature:
  - Transdiagnostic benefits
    - decrease arousal (HR, respiratory rate and BP)
    - Increased heart rate variability
    - Improved:
      - functioning
      - cognition
      - quality of life
      - wellbeing

- Potential outcomes based upon the existing literature:
  - Symptom reduction
    - Improved affect and decreased depression
    - Enhanced psychological flexibility
    - Decreased anxiety
    - Decreased substance craving

### Existing mechanisms of action research

- Potential mechanisms of action based upon the literature:
  - horse-human relationships, attachment, and bonding
  - enhancement of sense of control, autonomy, and assertiveness for participants
  - enhancement of Treatment engagement, and therapeutic alliance

### Existing mechanisms of action research

- Potential mechanisms of action based upon the literature:
  - Emotional mirroring and heart rate synchronization
  - Self-distancing through metaphor
  - Psychological flexibility, biophilia, and mindfulness

### Existing mechanisms of action research

- Potential mechanisms of action based upon the literature:
  - Decrease cortisol
  - Increased oxytocin
  - Increased HRV

#### Current state of the field

- Conclusions based upon the available literature:
  - Field is in the very early scientific development stage
  - EAS is likely beneficial for veteran trauma survivors and may result in symptom reduction as well as trans-diagnostic benefits
  - Enough evidence to warrant large randomized controlled trials of EAS for veterans with trauma histories
  - Many challenges must be overcome to facilitate moving the field forward
  - Currently, EAS interventions must be considered complimentary interventions

#### Current state of the field

- Limitations and challenges
  - Lack of standardized terminology
  - Lack of standardized interventions
  - Lack of rigorous studies
  - Mechanisms of action unclear

## Research recommendations to move the field forward

- Study standardized interventions that can be manualized to:
  - Ensure fidelity to the EAS model
  - Facilitate replication and multi-site studies
  - Support dissemination to the field if shown to be effective
- Randomized controlled trials
- Utilize both psychologic and physiologic outcome measures

## Research recommendations to move the field forward

- Assess for correlations between psychologic and physiologic outcome measures
- Careful management of many potential confounding variables, such as concurrent mental health treatment and psychiatric comorbidities
- Evaluate mounted versus ground-based activities

# Research recommendations to move the field forward

- Evaluate PIH/EAL versus horsemanship skills training/adaptive riding
- Evaluate the potential role of equine movement (mounted activities) on psychological and physiologic outcomes
- Survey the field?

Marchand, W. R., Potential Mechanisms of Action and Outcomes of Equine-Assisted Services for Veterans with a History of Trauma: A Narrative Review of the Literature. *Int J Environ Res Public Health* 2023, 20, (14).

# Research recommendations to move the field forward

- Compare various EAS models
- Compare EAS to conventional psychotherapy & pharmacology interventions
- Safety evaluations

Marchand, W. R., Potential Mechanisms of Action and Outcomes of Equine-Assisted Services for Veterans with a History of Trauma: A Narrative Review of the Literature. *Int J Environ Res Public Health* 2023, 20, (14).

#### Challenges to EAS research

- Relatively few investigators interested in the field
- Few funding sources and these are highly competitive
- Studies are relatively difficult to do

Development and evaluation of a novel EAS intervention for veterans with trauma histories

Whispers with Horses



### Development of the intervention

- Criteria for the intervention:
  - Evidence based to the extent possible
  - Addresses gaps in current mental health treatment for Veterans with trauma histories
  - Structured to facilitate:
    - Replication studies across multiple sites
    - Manualization and dissemination to the field if shown to be effective by rigorous studies

# Gaps in conventional mental health treatment for veterans with trauma histories

- Partial or no response to conventional treatments
- Treatment resistance (lack of seeking and engagement)
- Lack of specific focus on MST, moral injury, guilt and healthy attachment

Marchand, W.R. Potential Mechanisms of Action and Outcomes of Equine-Assisted Services for Veterans with a History of Trauma: A Narrative Review of the Literature. Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health 2023,20, 6377. https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph20146377

#### Whispers with horses

- Program was developed to:
  - Make mindfulness and self-compassion training accessible to Veterans by delivering it in a fun and casual setting
  - Provide the opportunity to practice mindfulness and self-compassion in a realworld setting, in an arena with an equine
  - Facilitate healing from moral injury and trauma related guilt through selfcompassion
  - Enhance healing and recovery through the synergistic effects of mindfulness and self-compassion combined with the benefits of horse-human interactions
  - Serve as a complementary intervention to be used in conjunction with traditional psychotherapy and psychopharmacology
  - Ultimately disseminated to the field as a manualized intervention, if shown to be effective by rigorous studies

### Whispers with horses

- Six-session intervention
- Provided in group (90-minute sessions) or individual (60-minute sessions) format
- Facilitated by one mental health professional and one equine specialist
- For group therapy no more than two participants per equine
- Participants work with the same equine each time (if possible)
- Strong focus on development of horse-human communication and relationship

#### Whispers with horses

- Session structure
  - All six sessions follow the same general structure
    - Opening "check-in with the self" mindfulness/self-compassion meditation
    - Discussion of concepts
      - Mindfulness and self-compassion
      - Horse behavior and communication
    - Arena time with equine
    - Closing discussion and mindfulness/self-compassion meditation

- Participants:
  - ■33 unique Veterans
  - ■17 males and 16 females (52% male)
  - Mean age of 46 years-old
  - ■Most (73%) had PTSD, all had trauma histories
  - Many had MST, addictive and other psychiatric disorders
  - ■20 were in group and 13 in individual therapy

- Utilization and treatment engagement:
  - An average of 3.8 sessions were attended
  - Over-half of participants completing 4 or more sessions
  - Eight participants completing all 6 sessions

Utilization and treatment engagement:

■The mean PACES score for all timepoints together indicated that veterans found the intervention to be enjoyable.

- Significant pre- to post-session changes:
  - ■There was an increase in psychological flexibility for session one.
  - Positive affect scale scores increased on sessions one and three
  - Scores on the negative affect scale decreased for sessions one and three

- Significant pre- to post-intervention changes:
  - Reduction in depression
  - Increase in psychological flexibility
  - No change changes in short-term affect or PTSD

# Initial pilot study - limitations

- The sample size was small
- It was an uncontrolled study, therefore, cause and effect relationships were not demonstrated
- Selection bias is a concern due to the lack of randomization

## Initial pilot study - conclusions

- The overarching aim of this investigation was achieved, which was to pilot test a novel PIH intervention
- Mindfulness and self-compassion training can be successfully incorporated into a PIH intervention
- It is feasible and safe to use this intervention for Veterans
- The intervention can be utilized as either group or individual therapy
- The intervention may result in decreased depression and enhanced psychological flexibility

#### Next steps

Continue to refine the basic intervention

Refine and evaluate more advanced level 2 and 3 interventions

Incorporate mounted activity in levels 2 and/or 3

#### Next steps

- fNIRS/HRV study of intervention components funded by HHRF
- Collect other physiological data, horse and human HRV, cortisol and possibly oxytocin
- Collect additional utilization data from a larger sample
- Randomized controlled trial

# Discussion

- How can we work together to move the scientific state of the field forward?
  - EAS for Veterans
  - the entire field of EAS



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