

From the MENLOC protocol:

The term ‘severe [or, often used interchangeably, ‘serious’ or ‘serious and enduring’] mental illness’ (SMI) as used throughout this project proposal has longstanding currency within the fields of MH policy, services and practice dating back at least as far as the publication of *Building Bridges* (Department of Health 1995). It continues to be used in research (see for example: Kronenberg, Doran et al. 2017), and has currency with the NIHR Dissemination Centre which published a Themed Review into Severe Mental Illness in 2018 (National Institute for Health Research 2018). *Building Bridges* recognised the imprecision of the term ‘severe mental illness’, and endorsed a multidimensional framework definition encompassing five areas: safety; need for informal or formal care; disability; diagnosis; and duration. Diagnosis is therefore an important, but not the only, dimension used in the identification of people with SMI and includes ICD-10 diagnoses of schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders, bipolar affective disorder, and disorders of adult personality and behaviour (World Health Organization 1992) along with similar DSM-V diagnoses including schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders, bipolar and related disorders, and major depressive disorder (American Psychiatric Association 2014).

Inclusion	Exclusion
Relevant evidence specifically relating to adult participants (>18 years of age) with SMI (including schizophrenia, schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders, schizotypal and delusional disorders, bipolar affective disorder, bipolar and related disorders, major depressive disorder and disorders of adult personality and behaviour) who have an additional diagnosis of advanced, incurable, cancer and/or end-stage lung, heart, renal or liver failure and who are likely to die within the next 12 months. Published in English Language only.	Where reporting allows the distinction to be made, MH problems (e.g. depression) as a consequence of terminal illness (e.g., cancer or chronic organ failure). Evidence relating to EoLC for people with mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use, except where these coexist with disorders included in the column to the left. Evidence relating to EoLC for people with dementia or other neurodegenerative diseases except where these coexist with disorders included in the column to the left. Evidence from animal studies.

Search terms: ‘severe mental illness’

These are the search terms that we will be including when looking for literature:

- severe and persistent mental illness / SPMI
- severe mental illness / SMI
- (chronic or severe or serious or persistent) NEXT TO (mental* or psychological*) NEXT to (ill* or disorder*)
- mental health condition*
- mental illness / mental disorder
- mental health

- major depression
- mentally ill persons
- mental disorders
- psychiatric illness*

- Bipolar Disorder / bipolar
- Schizophrenia / schizoaffective disorder

- psychiatric disorder
- mood disorder*
- personality disorder*

- depression disorder*
- Major depressive disorder

- psychotic* or psychosis or psychoses or
- mania
- psychotic disorders
- Paranoid Disorders

Are there any other terms that we have missed and that you think it would be useful to add?

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American Psychiatric Association (2014). Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (DSM-V). Arlington, American Psychiatric Publishing.

Department of Health (1995). Building bridges: a guide to arrangements for interagency working for the care and protection of severely mentally ill people. London, Department of Health.

Kronenberg, C., T. Doran, M. Goddard, T. Kendrick, S. Gilbody, C. R. Dare, L. Aylott and R. Jacobs (2017). "Identifying primary care quality indicators for people with serious mental illness: a systematic review." British Journal of General Practice **67**(661): e519-e530.

National Institute for Health Research (2018). Forward thinking: NIHR research on support for people with severe mental illness. Southampton, National Institute for Health Research.

World Health Organization (1992). The 10th revision of the international classification of diseases and ICD