# JBI Systematic Review Title Registration Form

**Title:** Diagnostic overshadowing negatively influences the treatment of chronic hepatitis C in people with mental disorders who inject drugs: a scoping review

**Centre**: Western Australian Group for Evidence Informed Healthcare Practice: a JBI Centre of Excellence.

## Primary Reviewer

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**Question:** What available research is there on diagnostic overshadowing or the process by which a people who inject drugs with a hepatitis c receive inadequate, incorrect or delayed treatment on account of the mis-attribution of their physical symptoms to their mental illness or substance use disorders?

## PICO

**Population:** People who inject drugs (PWID) with a mental health and substance use related disorders. This scoping review will include sources focussing on the management of PWID, was not limited by ethnicity, location, sex, or comorbidities. The review will include sources that reported on any population of adult patients with mental or substance use disorders and hepatitis C. This review will consider studies from all geographic locations.

**Intervention:** Phenomena of interest (qualitative)

This scoping review will include published and unpublished primary experimental and quasi-experimental study designs, analytical observational studies, case-control studies, analytical cross-sectional studies, descriptive observational studies, systematic reviews and meta-analyses, qualitative studies, and text and opinion papers. Studies and reports that examined people who inject drugs, diagnostic overshadowing

**Comparator:** Comparator (quantitative - effectiveness)

Please enter a clear and precise description
Qualitative reviews and quantitative reviews of association do not state a comparator.
Input comparators for comprehensive reviews.

**Outcome:** Outcome & Context (comprehensive)

To conduct a scoping review of the literature to explore the concept of diagnostic overshadowing in people who inject drugs and have co-occurring mental and substance use disorders along with chronic hepatitis C virus infection. Diagnostic overshadowing occurs when the symptoms of chronic hepatitis C infection, are attributed to a mental disorder (e.g., a major depressive episode). This outcome represents inadvertent discrimination and stigma against individuals with mental disorders, resulting in the misattribution of symptoms either erroneously attributed to an existing diagnosis or entirely disregarded.

All settings and geographic locations in healthcare settings, mental health settings, private and tertiary hospitals, primary care, alcohol and other drug services were considered for inclusion.

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