

## Abstract

The present study investigated the effects of recovery knowledge, efficacy to serve, stigma and recovery-oriented case management among different frontline healthcare professionals. 461 medical doctors, 486 nurses and 301 social workers completed and returned the self-administrated questionnaires. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to investigate the differences between the three healthcare professionals.

Hierarchical multiple regression model was done to provide support for the proposed model of recovery knowledge to recovery-oriented case management moderated by efficacy to serve in control of stigma. The results emphasized that even in the absence of stigma, recovery knowledge impeded in engaging recovery-oriented case management. This identified the need to explore the underlying factors of how knowledge and attitudes influences in taking action towards recovery-approaches. Directions for future investigations were recommended.