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Brief Psychotherapy for Depression: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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Abstract

Objective—Because evidence-based psychotherapies of 12 to 20 sessions can be perceived as too lengthy and time intensive for the treatment of depression in primary care, a number of studies have examined abbreviated psychotherapy protocols. The purpose of this study was to conduct a systematic review and meta-analysis to determine the efficacy of brief psychotherapy (i.e., 8 sessions) for depression.

Methods—We used combined literature searches in PubMed, EMBASE, PsycINFO, and an Internet-accessible database of clinical trials of psychotherapy to conduct two systematic searches: one for existing systematic reviews and another for randomized controlled trials (RCTs). Included studies examined evidence-based psychotherapy(s) of 8 or fewer sessions, focused on adults with depression, contained an acceptable control condition, were published in English, and used validated measures of depressive symptoms.

Results—We retained 2 systematic reviews and 15 RCTs evaluating cognitive behavioral therapy, problem-solving therapy, and mindfulness-based cognitive therapy. The systematic reviews found brief psychotherapies to be more efficacious than control, with effect sizes ranging from -0.33 to -0.25 . Our meta-analysis found six to eight sessions of cognitive behavioral therapy to be more efficacious than control (ES -0.42 , 95% CI -0.74 to -0.10 , $I^2=56\%$). A sensitivity analysis controlled for statistical heterogeneity but showed smaller treatment effects (ES -0.24 , 95% CI -0.42 to -0.06 , $I^2=0\%$).

Conclusions—Depression can be efficaciously treated with six to eight sessions of psychotherapy, particularly cognitive behavioral therapy and problem-solving therapy. Access to non-pharmacologic treatments for depression could be improved by training health care providers to deliver brief psychotherapies.

Index Words

depression; psychotherapy; primary health care; meta-analysis; review; systematic; psychotherapy; brief

INTRODUCTION

Depressive disorders present a major public health concern. The prevalence of current depression among U.S. adults is 6.6% [1], with a lifetime prevalence rate of 16 to 18% [2]. Particularly high rates have been found in primary care settings [3] where a high proportion of patients with depressive disorders are treated [4]. Medication is by far the most commonly utilized intervention in primary care settings [5, 6], despite extensive evidence and clinical guidelines suggesting that efficacious treatments for depression include both pharmacotherapy and psychotherapy [7].

In recent years, there has been a growing interest in and commitment to the integration of psychotherapy and other mental health services into primary care settings [8]. Providing primary care patients with the option of receiving psychotherapy for depression is an important objective for multiple reasons: there are many patients who prefer psychotherapy to medication [9]; there is a need to provide alternative treatments for patients who do not improve on or cannot tolerate antidepressant medication [10]; and there may be unique benefits from psychotherapy in terms of costs and relapse prevention [11].

Perhaps the most significant barrier to providing psychotherapies in primary care settings is that many empirically supported psychotherapy treatment protocols consist of at least 12 to 20 weekly 1-hour sessions [12, 13]. While this treatment duration is much abbreviated compared with older approaches to the provision of psychotherapy [14], it is arguably still too intensive for reliable implementation in primary care settings [15].

Recognizing that time and resource constraints present important barriers to effectively implementing standard-duration psychotherapies (i.e., 12 to 20 sessions) for depression in primary care settings, this review evaluates whether psychotherapy for depression can be efficacious after a period of 8 or fewer sessions. Eight sessions is roughly half the length of standard-duration psychotherapies, and this treatment duration has been used in previous research examining standard-duration vs. brief psychotherapy [16]. The present review aimed to evaluate the evidence on brief psychotherapy for depression by employing a complex systematic review methodology [17], with particular attention devoted to the training received by providers delivering brief psychotherapies and the reporting of clinical outcomes beyond depression severity.

METHODS

We utilized a combined approach for conducting a complex systematic review [17], identifying and evaluating existing systematic reviews and supplementing these reviews by searching for and evaluating original research not included in these reviews.

SEARCH STRATEGY

We developed search strategies in consultation with a master librarian and conducted searches in three stages. First, we searched MEDLINE (via PubMed), Embase, and PsycINFO for relevant, good-quality, English-language systematic reviews that were published within the past 10 years (January 1, 2000 – May 2010). Second, we used a well-documented Internet-accessible database of psychotherapy trials that was current through January 2010 [18]. We used this database of 243 trials as a data source for original research, searching for studies coded as including adults with a mood disorder who received face-to-face psychotherapy at a dose of eight or fewer therapy sessions. Finally, we searched for publications in MEDLINE (via PubMed), PsycINFO, and Embase from January 2009 (one year prior to the search date of the online database) through August 1, 2010 to complement the Internet-accessible database of psychotherapy trials. We supplemented electronic

searching by examining the bibliographies of included studies and review articles. The full search strategies are available upon request from the authors.

STUDY SELECTION

Using prespecified inclusion/exclusion criteria, pairs of trained researchers (either PhD or MD) reviewed the list of titles and abstracts, then selected articles identified from any of the computerized and manual searches described above for further review of the full text. Each article retrieved was reviewed using a brief screening form. To be included in our study, systematic reviews had to be rated as good-quality using quality criteria adapted from a previous review [19], and original research studies had to be an RCT, compare an eligible psychotherapy of eight or fewer sessions to control, and report effects on depressive symptoms. Detailed eligibility criteria are described in Table 1.

DATA EXTRACTION AND QUALITY ASSESSMENT

For systematic reviews, we assessed the comprehensiveness of the search strategy, the description and appropriateness of inclusion criteria, whether primary studies were assessed for quality and the adequacy of the quality measure, the reproducibility of methods to assess studies, whether the results of relevant studies were combined appropriately, whether heterogeneity and publication bias were assessed, and whether the conclusions were supported by the data presented. Systematic reviews were rated “good” if the conclusions were supported by the data presented and there were no important study limitations.

For newly identified original research studies, trained researchers abstracted data in duplicate from published reports into evidence tables. For eligible trials previously included in the two systematic reviews, we abstracted summary data from the reviews and supplemented these data by using the original publications when the reviews had incomplete information. We assessed risk of bias using the key quality criteria described in the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) *Methods Guide for Effectiveness and Comparative Effectiveness Reviews* [20], adapted for this specific topic. We abstracted data on adequacy of randomization and allocation concealment, comparability of groups at baseline, blinding, completeness of followup and differential loss to followup, whether incomplete data were addressed appropriately, validity of outcome measures, and conflict of interest. Using these data elements, we assigned a summary quality score of “good,” “fair,” or “poor” to individual RCTs.

DATA SYNTHESIS AND ANALYSIS

When good-quality systematic reviews were identified, we summarized the reviews’ findings in narrative form. For original research studies, we critically analyzed their characteristics, methods, and findings, and then used published guidelines to evaluate whether the new evidence was likely to change estimates from prior reviews [20]. If so, we updated prior meta-analyses.

Because studies did not use a single common instrument to measure depression severity, our meta-analysis calculated effect sizes for each study by subtracting (at posttest) the average score of the control group from the average score of the experimental group and dividing the result by the pooled standard deviations (SDs) of the experimental and control groups. We then converted these estimates to the number needed to treat (NNT) using the approach described by Kraemer [21]. When studies used more than one validated instrument to assess depression severity, we used the mean of the effect sizes so that each study (or control group) contributed only one effect size. When means and SDs were not reported, we used other statistics (e.g., event rates) to calculate the effect size. For studies with more than one active eligible psychotherapeutic intervention (e.g., behavioral therapy and cognitive therapy

arms) compared to a single control, we combined the intervention arms to avoid lack of independence that would be created if we entered each intervention into the analysis separately [22].

We assessed for heterogeneity in outcomes between studies using the Q statistic and the I² statistic [23]. Publication bias was tested by inspecting the funnel plot of the meta-analysis. We conducted preplanned subgroup analyses by study quality and type of control group; there was not sufficient variability or numbers of studies to conduct other subgroup analyses. We used an influence analysis, which drops one study at a time and recomputes the treatment effect, to determine the influence of individual studies on the overall effect. We used the computer program Comprehensive Meta-analysis, Version 2.2.021 (www.meta-analysis.com/pages/about_us.html), to conduct all meta-analyses. Finally, we assigned strength of evidence ratings for the different brief psychotherapies using principles from the Grades of Recommendation, Assessment, Development, and Evaluation (GRADE) Working Group [24].

RESULTS

SEARCH RESULTS

Systematic Reviews—Using the combined literature search of PubMed, Embase, and PsycINFO, we identified references for 560 potential systematic reviews (Figure 1). Two eligible reviews were retained: Cuijpers and colleagues [25] and Cape and colleagues [26]. Neither review focused exclusively on brief psychotherapy for depression. Cuijpers completed a good-quality meta-analysis of 15 studies that examined psychotherapies for depression in primary care; a sub-analysis was completed on the studies of psychotherapies with 6 or fewer sessions ($k=7$). Cape completed a good-quality meta-analysis and meta-regression of 34 studies examining the effectiveness of psychotherapies for various mental health problems that consisted of fewer than 10 sessions; sub-analyses were completed on the studies of cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT; $k=4$), problem-solving therapy (PST; $k=5$), and counseling ($k=4$) specifically for depression.

Primary Literature—Using the combined searches for primary literature in electronic databases (MEDLINE, Embase, and PsycINFO), in a well-documented Internet-accessible database of psychotherapy trials [18], and in bibliographies of included studies, we identified 866 citations (Figure 2). We retained 20 articles representing 15 unique studies. Only 8 of these 15 studies had been previously reviewed in either the Cuijpers [25] or Cape [26] reviews. Study characteristics from the 15 relevant RCTs of brief psychotherapy are summarized in Table 2. For quality assessments, studies rated as fair or poor were often rated as such due to inadequately addressing incomplete outcome data and not having outcome assessors who were blind to treatment assignment. Characteristics of psychotherapy interventions used in the 15 RCTs of brief psychotherapy are summarized in Table 3. Data were infrequently reported on quality of life, social functioning, occupational status, patient satisfaction, and adverse treatment effects (Table 4).

EFFICACY OF BRIEF PSYCHOTHERAPY

Systematic Reviews—In the Cuijpers' systematic review [25], the sub-analysis examining psychotherapies with six or fewer sessions ($k=5$ PST and 2 CBT) found these treatments to have a small but significant positive effect for the treatment of depression in primary care (ES -0.25 , 95% CI -0.48 to -0.02 , NNT=7.14). This effect size was not significantly different from that for psychotherapies of 7 to 16 sessions (ES -0.36 , 95% CI -0.54 to -0.17). In Cape's review [26], the sub-analyses on psychotherapies for depression with 10 or fewer sessions demonstrated a significant but small effect favoring brief CBT

over usual general practitioner care for depression ($k=4$; ES -0.33 , 95% CI -0.60 to -0.06) and positive but statistically nonsignificant effects for PST ($k=5$; ES -0.26 , 95% CI -0.49 to 0.03) and counseling ($k=4$; ES -0.41 , 95% CI -0.84 to 0.03) over usual general practitioner care. No significant differences in efficacy were found between CBT, PST, and counseling.

Primary Literature—While six of the eight identified PST studies were previously included in the systematic reviews, the prior reviews only included two of the six CBT studies that we identified. Because the 4 newly identified studies of CBT contained 535 of the total 713 participants across the 6 CBT studies, we conducted an updated and more adequately powered meta-analysis of brief CBT (6 to 8 sessions) for depression.

In the meta-analysis, we found that participants receiving brief CBT for depression were more likely than participants receiving a control treatment to have reduced symptoms of depression (ES -0.42 , 95% CI -0.74 to -0.10), but treatment effects differed significantly across studies (Cochran $Q=13.74$, $p=0.03$, $I^2=56\%$) (Figure 3). The ES of -0.42 corresponds to an NNT of approximately 4.5. A funnel plot did not suggest significant publication bias, but with only six studies, this method has limited power to detect publication bias. In an influence analysis conducted to examine the moderate level of variability present, the summary estimate ranged from -0.24 to -0.53 , with the trial by Wilson [27] having the greatest influence. This trial was the only CBT study to use a waitlist control condition as the comparator. Based on a priori hypotheses of variables that might influence the effect size estimate, we conducted two sensitivity analyses. In the first, we removed the single poor-quality study [28] and found that brief CBT for depression continued to be significantly more effective than control (ES -0.50 , 95% CI -0.91 to -0.09), but treatment effects remained significantly heterogeneous (Cochran $Q=13.71$, $p=0.008$, $I^2=71\%$). In the second, we removed the poor-quality [28] study and the study with a waitlist comparator [27] and found that treatment effects of brief CBT for depression were smaller (ES -0.24 , 95% CI -0.42 to -0.06) but homogeneous (Cochran $Q=1.44$, $p=0.70$, $I^2=0\%$). This effect size corresponds to an NNT of approximately 8.

Since only 92 of the total 973 participants across the 8 PST studies were from the 2 newly identified studies of PST, we did not conduct an updated meta-analysis for PST. The single study of MBCT identified in our review found 8 sessions of MBCT to be more efficacious than treatment as usual at reducing depressive symptoms at 8 weeks ($F=13.42$, $p=0.001$) [29].

NON-MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT PROVIDERS

In all four trials that involved non-mental health professionals (e.g., nurses, allied health professionals, and general practitioners) as treatment providers, the intervention was PST. Compared to the PST trials that used solely mental health professionals, the trials involving non-mental health professionals did not have a pattern of results suggesting any meaningful differences in efficacy for PST. Quantitative syntheses to examine differences on the basis of provider type, treatment intensity, individual versus group, or telephone versus in-person could not be completed because there was not an adequate number of studies in each of these subgroups.

DISCUSSION

We identified 2 systematic reviews and 15 randomized controlled trials of brief psychotherapy (i.e., 8 sessions) for depression, encompassing 1716 patients with MDD or depressive symptomatology. Both systematic reviews concluded that brief CBT and PST are efficacious for the acute-phase treatment of depression in primary care. This conclusion was corroborated by our analyses of 15 randomized controlled trials, 7 of which had not been

included in either of the two identified systematic reviews. Effect sizes for brief psychotherapy are modest but at present appear comparable to those observed in trials of antidepressant medications and of standard duration psychotherapies [30]. Table 5 summarizes the strength of evidence.

Our review found that brief psychotherapies have been provided by psychologists, graduate students, nurses, general practitioners, and other allied health professionals who had received training and supervision specific to the intervention being conducted. Details about training were sparse, meaning that the degree of training necessary to replicate studies' results is uncertain. A key component of replicating positive treatment effects may be fidelity monitoring, which is likely to be particularly important with generalist clinicians.

This review aimed to determine the overall efficacy of brief psychotherapies rather than the comparative effectiveness of brief vs. standard-duration psychotherapies. However, Cuijpers' review [25] found no statistically significant differences between psychotherapies delivered in 6 sessions compared to psychotherapies delivered in 7 to 16 sessions. Additionally, in an important trial conducted by Shapiro and colleagues [16], 117 patients with depression were randomized to either 8 or 16 sessions of manualized psychotherapy, and 16 sessions was found to be superior to 8 only for those with severe depression. This trial did not meet our inclusion criteria due to the comparator condition being an active psychotherapy, but the findings are consistent with those from the present review and the trial design merits imitation by other researchers.

The present study has a number of strengths, including a protocol-driven review, a comprehensive search, careful quality assessment, and rigorous quantitative synthesis methods. Additionally, this is the first review to our knowledge to focus exclusively on brief psychotherapy for depression. However, the existing literature leaves multiple unresolved questions. First, the question of whether brief psychotherapies are less efficacious than standard-duration psychotherapies (i.e., 12 to 20 sessions) needs to be more fully answered in the context of controlled trials. Second, too few studies assessed long-term outcomes after the conclusion of brief psychotherapies (e.g., 6 months or longer) or included a broad set of outcome measures (e.g., quality of life, social functioning, and occupational status). Third, it remains to be determined which brief psychotherapies (CBT, PST, or other) can be provided with high treatment fidelity by different professionals, such as nurses, nurse practitioners, primary care physicians, social workers, or clinical chaplains. Fourth, the studies included in this review were composed primarily of Caucasian, middle-aged females, limiting applicability to many other segments of society. Finally, the relatively few studies included in this review did not allow for stratified comparisons on important variables such as depression severity (i.e., mild, moderate, severe), treatment setting (e.g., mental health clinic, primary care), or augmentation of brief psychotherapy with medication.

CONCLUSIONS

Brief psychotherapy is an effective option for the acute-phase treatment of depression. With many protocols requiring only 6 sessions of 30 minutes each that can be provided by either mental health professionals or trained non-mental health providers, brief psychotherapies present an attractive treatment alternative for implementation in the primary care environment. Although future research is plainly needed, immediate attention is demanded by the enormous human suffering and high economic burden associated with depressive disorders.

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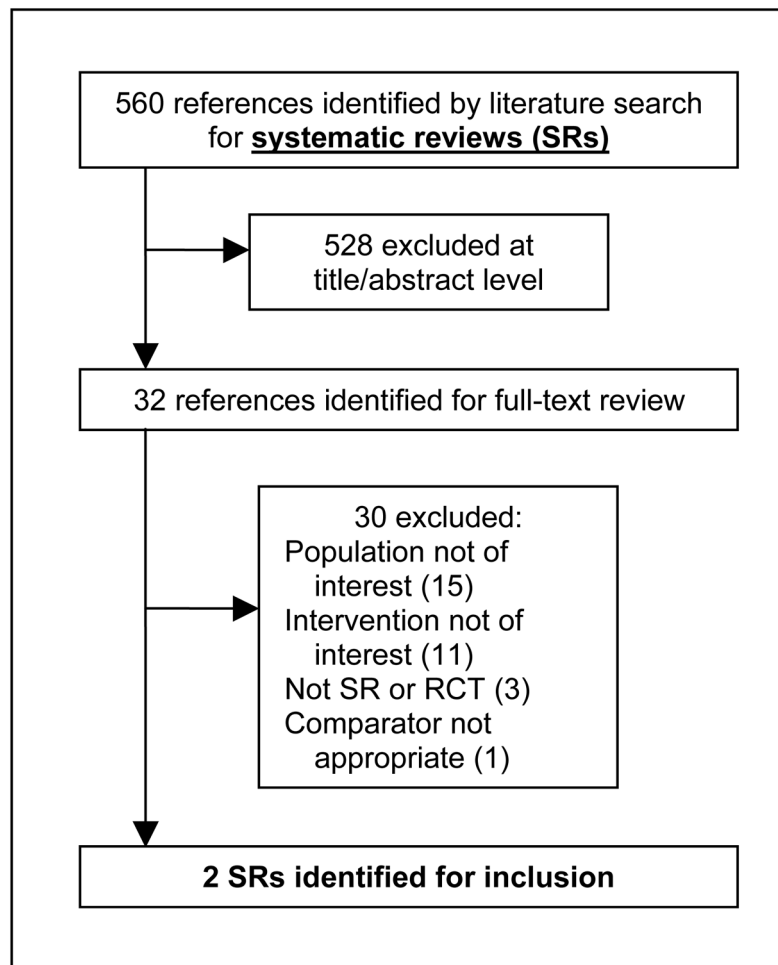


Figure 1. Results of literature search for systematic reviews

Systematic review search: (“depressive symptoms” or “depression [Mesh]” or “depressive disorder [Mesh]” or “depression” or (“minor” and “depression”) or (“subthreshold” and “depression”) or (“subsyndromal” and “depression”) or “major depressive disorder [Mesh]” or “dysthymia” or “dysthymic disorder [Mesh]” or “adjustment disorder [Mesh]”) and (“cognitive behavioral therapy” or “CBT” or “cognitive therapy” or “behavior therapy” or “interpersonal therapy” or “IPT” or “problem-solving therapy” or “PST” or “mindfulness-based cognitive therapy” or “MBCT” or (“cognitive behavioral analysis system” and “therapy”) or “CBASP” or “dialectical behavioral therapy” or “DBT” or “functional analytic psychotherapy” or “FAP” or (“acceptance” and “commitment” and “therapy”) or “ACT” or “short-term psychodynamic therapy” or “psychotherapy, brief [Mesh]”) and (“Cochrane Database Syst Rev [TA]” or “search [Title/Abstract]” or “meta-analysis [Publication type]” or “MEDLINE [Title/Abstract] or (“systematic [Title/Abstract]” and “review [Title/Abstract]”). Limits: English, adults 19+ years, publication date from 2000.

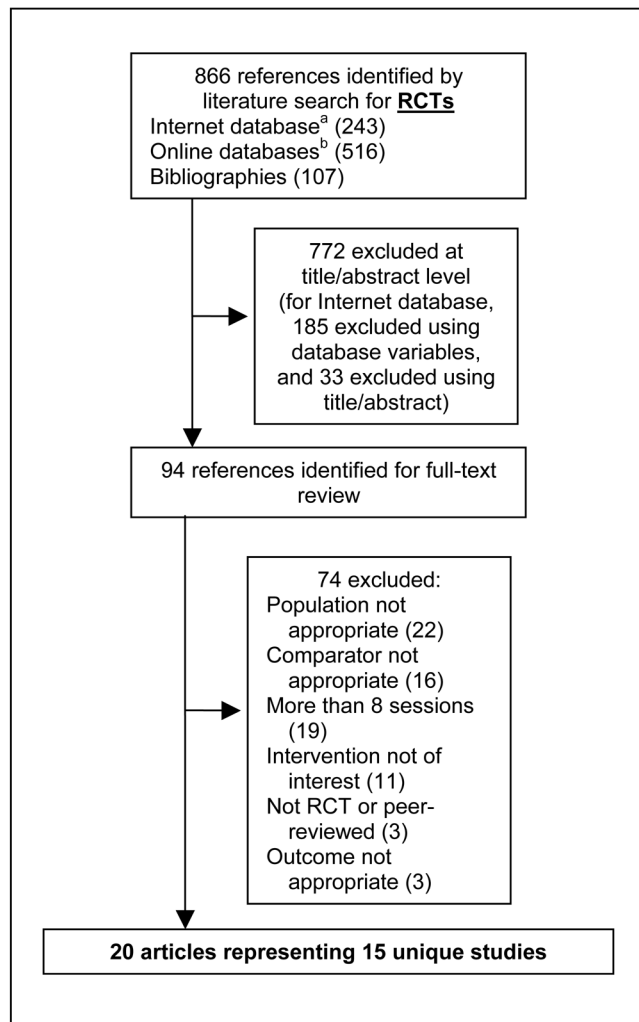


Figure 2. Results of literature search for RCTs

RCT search: ((RCTs coded in Cuijpers (2008) internet database (<http://www.psychotherapyrcs.org/index.php?id=3>) as “Nsessions = 8” and “Targetgroup = 1 or 2 or 3 or 6” and “FormGSH = 0”) or (“Interpersonal therapy” or “problem-solving therapy” or “mindfulness-based cognitive therapy” or “cognitive behavioral analysis system of psychotherapy” or “dialectical behavior therapy” or “functional analytic psychotherapy” or “acceptance and commitment therapy”)) and (“depressive disorder [Mesh]” or (“depressive” and “disorder”) or “depressive disorder” or “depression” or “depression [Mesh]” or “depressive”). Limits: English, human, adults 19+ years, randomized controlled trial, publication date from January 1, 2009 to July 31, 2010.

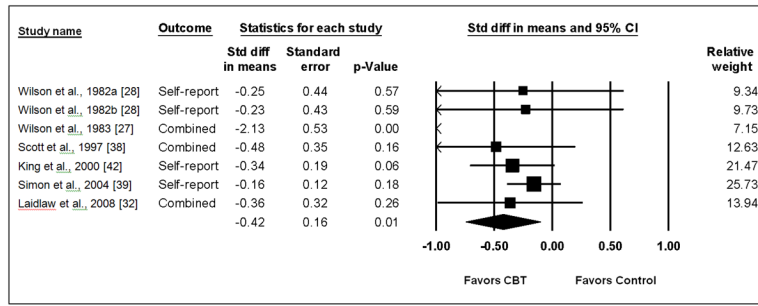


Figure 3.
Meta-analysis of Brief CBT for Depression

Table 1

Summary of Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Study characteristic	Inclusion criteria	Exclusion criteria
Study design	Randomized controlled trial	None
Population	Adults with major depressive disorder (MDD), dysthymic disorder, or subthreshold (minor) depression in acute-phase treatment	Treatment-resistant depression, postpartum depression, premenstrual dysphoric disorder, bipolar disorder, seasonal affective disorder, or double depression (i.e., MDD and dysthymia)
Interventions ^a	Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) (including cognitive therapy and behavior therapy), interpersonal therapy (IPT), problem-solving therapy (PST), mindfulness-based cognitive therapy (MBCT), cognitive behavioral analysis system of psychotherapy (CBASP), dialectical behavioral therapy (DBT), functional analytic psychotherapy (FAP), acceptance and commitment therapy (ACT), or short-term psychodynamic therapy with 8 planned sessions	Generic counseling, life review therapy, psychoeducational therapy, supportive therapy, bibliotherapy, or Internet-based psychotherapies
Comparators	Waitlist, attention control, usual care Antidepressant medication if intervention is psychotherapy plus antidepressant	Another psychotherapy
Setting	Outpatient general medical or general mental health clinic	Study conducted outside of North America, Western Europe, New Zealand, or Australia
Outcome	Depressive symptoms using a validated instrument reported at 6 weeks after randomization	None

^aInterventions to include and exclude were selected using the Chambless et al.[REFERENCE] update on empirically validated therapies as a guide.

Table 2

Summary of Study Characteristics

Author, year	Depressive disorder	Age mean (SD)	% Female	% White	Setting	Country	Recruitment	Most distal followup ^d	Depression outcomes	Quality ^b
Barnhofer et al., 2009 [29] and Hargus et al., 2010 [31]	MDD or subthreshold MDD	41.9 (10.4)	68%	NR	MH	UK	Advertisement and referral	8 weeks	BDI	Good
Barrett et al., 2001 [32] and Frank et al., 2002 [3]	Minor depression or dysthymia	43.6 (NR)	67%	89%	PC	US	Screening and referral	11 weeks	HRSD-17; HSCL-20	Fair
Dowrick et al., 2000 [4]	MDD, dysthymia, adjustment disorder, or other depression	NR; Range: 18–65	66%	NR	PC	EU	Screening from census and registry	52 weeks	BDI	Fair
Laidlaw et al., 2008 [33]	MDD	74.0 (8.0)	73%	NR	PC	UK	Referral	26 weeks	BDI; GDS; HRSD	Fair
Lynch et al., 1997 [34]	Elevated depressive symptoms without MDD	48.4 (NR)	86%	NR	PC	US	Screening	7 weeks	HRSD; BDI	Poor
Lynch et al., 2004 [35]	Elevated depressive symptoms	38.5 (13.7)	83%	NR	PC	US	Screening	6 weeks	HRSD; BDI; DHP	Poor
Mynors-Wallis et al., 1995 [36]	MDD	37.1 (11.4)	77%	95%	PC	UK	Referral	12 weeks	HRSD; BDI	Fair
Mynors-Wallis et al., 2000 [37]	MDD	34.5 (NR)	78%	93%	PC	UK	Referral	52 weeks	HRSD; BDI	Good
Nezu, 1986 [38]	MDD	41.7 (12.8)	81%	NR	MH	US	Advertisement	26 weeks	BDI; MMPI-D	Fair
Scott et al., 1997 [39]	MDD	41 (10.4)	67%	NR	PC	UK	Referral	52 weeks	HRSD; BDI	Fair
Simon et al., 2004 [40] and Simon et al., 2009 [41]	Antidepressant and depressive symptoms	44.8 (15.5)	74%	80%	PC	US	Registry	24 weeks	SCL	Good
Ward et al., 2000 [42] and King et al., 2000 [43]	Depression or mixed anxiety depression	36.8 (12.2)	76%	89%	PC	UK	Referral	52 weeks	BDI-21	Fair
Williams et al., 2000 [44] and Frank et al., 2002 [3] and Katon et al., 2002 [45]	Dysthymia or minor depression	71 (7.1)	43%	76%	PC	US	Screening and referral	11 weeks	HSCL-D-20; HRSD	Good
Wilson, 1982 [28]	Self-report of depression	38.8 (NR)	66%	NR	MH	AUS	Advertisement	26 weeks	BDI	Poor
Wilson, 1983 [27]	Self-report of depression	39.5 (NR)	80%	NR	MH	AUS	Advertisement	8 weeks	BDI; HRSD	Fair

^aWeeks since baseline assessment.

^bQuality assessments were conducted for the seven newly identified RCTs, and in order to conduct the meta-analysis on studies of brief CBT, quality assessments were completed for two studies that had been included in the systematic reviews.

Italicized studies were included in the Cuijpers or Cape review, or both.

Abbreviations: AUS = Australia, BDI = Beck Depression Inventory, DHP = Diabetes Health Profile, DIS = Diagnostic Interview Schedule, EU = European

Countries, GDS = Geriatric Depression Scale, GP = general practitioner, HRSD = Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression, HSCL-D = Headache Specific Locus of Control-Depression, MDD = major depressive disorder, MH = mental health, MMPI-D = Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory Depression Scale, MOS-D = Medical Outcomes Study-Depression, NR = not reported, PC = primary care, PRIME-MD = Primary Care Evaluation of Mental Disorders Patient Health Questionnaire, RDC = Research Diagnostic Criteria, SADS-L = Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia-Lifetime Version, SCAN = Schedules for Clinical Assessment in Neuropsychiatry, SCL = Symptom Checklist, UK = United Kingdom, US = United States

Table 3

Summary of Intervention Characteristics

Author, year	Therapy	# sessions	Session length	Session frequency	Modality	Therapist	Treatment fidelity?	Therapy completed [n (%)]	Control
Barnhofer et al., 2009 [29] and Hargus et al., 2010 [31]	MBCT (n = 16)	8	2 hours	Weekly	Group	MBCT therapists	Yes	14 (88%)	TAU (n = 14)
Barrett et al., 2001 [32] and Frank et al., 2002 [3]	PST (n = 80)	6	30 min	Every 2 weeks	Individual	PhD psychologist	Yes	64 (80%)	Placebo (n = 81)
Dowrick et al., 2000 [4]	PST (n = 128)	6	30 min	NR	Individual	Psychologists, nurses, allied health professionals	Yes	80 (63%)	Waitlist (n = 189)
Laidlaw et al., 2008 [33]	CBT (n = 21)	8	NR	NR	Individual	Master's-level psychologist	Yes	20 (95%)	TAU (n = 23)
Lynch et al., 1997 [34]	PST (n = 15)	6	20 min	Weekly	Individual; telephone	Graduate students	No	11 (73%)	Usual care (n = 14)
Lynch et al., 2004 [35]	PST (n = 18)	6	NR	Weekly	Individual; telephone	Nurses	Yes	NR	Usual care (n = 18)
Mynors-Wallis et al., 1995 [36]	PST (n = 30)	6	30 min	Every 2 weeks	Individual	Experienced psychiatrist and trained GPs	No	28 (93%)	Placebo (n = 30)
Mynors-Wallis et al., 2000 [37]	PST+Med (n = 35)	6	30 min	Every 2 weeks	Individual	Research practice nurse	No	34 (97%)	Med alone (n = 36)
Nezu, 1986 [38]	PST (n = 12)	8	1.75 hours	Weekly	Group	Graduate students	Yes	11 (92%)	Waitlist control (n = 9)
Scott et al., 1997 [39]	CBT (n = 24)	6	30 min	Weekly	Individual	CBT therapist	Yes	18 (75%)	Usual care (n = 24)
Simon et al., 2004 [40] and Simon et al., 2009 [41]	CBT+TCM (n = 195)	8	35 min	Every 1.5 weeks ^a	Individual; Telephone	Master's-level psychologist	No	167 (86%)	TCM (n = 207)
Ward et al., 2000 [42] and King et al., 2000 [43]	CBT (n = 63)	6	50 min	Weekly	Individual	Experienced psychologists	Yes	56 (89%)	Usual care (n = 67)
Williams et al., 2000 [44] and Frank et al., 2002 [3] and Katon et al., 2002 [45]	PST (n = 138)	6	30 min	Every 2 weeks	Individual	PhD psychologist, social workers, master's-level counselors	Yes	108 (78%)	Medication; placebo (n = 140)

Author, year	Therapy	# sessions	Session length	Session frequency	Modality	Therapist	Treatment fidelity?	Therapy completed [n (%)]	Control
Wilson, 1982 [28]	CBT (n 32) ^b	7	1 hour	Weekly	Individual	Graduate students	NR	21 (66%)	Minimal contact ^c (n ≈ 32) ^b
Wilson, 1983 [27]	CBT (n = 16)	8	1 hour	Weekly	Individual	NR	No	12 (75%)	Waitlist (n = 9)

^aWeekly sessions for first 4 weeks, with frequency ranging from every 1 to 4 weeks for remaining four sessions.

^bEstimate based on data provided in article.

^cMinimal contact consisted of two 1-hour nondirective therapy sessions to coincide with medication refills.

Italicized studies were included in the Cuijpers or Cape review, or both.

Abbreviations: CBT = cognitive behavioral therapy (includes cognitive therapy and behavioral therapy), MBCT = mindfulness-based cognitive therapy, min = minutes, NR = not reported, PST = problem-solving therapy, TAU = treatment as usual, TCM = telephone case management

Table 4

Key Clinical Outcome Measures

Study	Quality of life	Social functioning	Occupational status	Patient satisfaction	Adverse treatment effects
Barnhofer et al., 2009 [29] and Hargus et al., 2010 [31]	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Barrett et al., 2001 [32] and Frank et al., 2002 [3]</i>	Yes, SF-36	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Dowrick et al., 2000 [4]</i>	Yes, SF-36	NR	NR	NR	NR
Laidlaw et al., 2008 [33]	Yes, WHOQOL-BREF	Yes, social relationships	NR	NR	NR
<i>Lynch et al., 1997 [34]</i>	NR	Yes	NR	NR	NR
<i>Lynch et al., 2004 [35]</i>	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Mynors-Wallis et al., 1995 [36]</i>	NR	Yes	NR	Yes	NR
Mynors-Wallis et al., 2000 [37]	NR	Yes, Social Adjustment Scale	NR	NR	Yes, medication side effects
Nezu, 1986 [38]	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Scott et al., 1997 [39]</i>	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Simon et al., 2004 [40] and Simon et al., 2009 [41]	NR	NR	NR	Yes	NR
<i>Ward et al., 2000 [42] and King et al., 2000 [43]</i>	Yes, EuroQoL	Yes	NR	NR	NR
<i>Williams et al., 2000 [44] and Frank et al., 2002 [3] and Katon et al., 2002 [45]</i>	Yes, SF-36	NR	NR	NR	NR
Wilson, 1982 [28]	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Wilson, 1983 [27]	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Italicized studies were included in the Cuijpers or Cape review, or both.

Abbreviations: NR = not reported, WHOQOL = World Health Organization Quality of Life

Table 5

Summary of the Strength of Evidence

Intervention	Risk of Bias: Design/Quality	Consistency	Directness	Precision	Standardized mean difference (95% CI) and strength of evidence
Brief CBT	RCTs/Fair	Consistent	Direct	Some imprecision	-0.42 (-0.74 to -0.10) Moderate
Brief PST	RCTs/Good	Consistent	Direct	Some imprecision	-0.26 (-0.49 to 0.03) Moderate
MBCT	RCT/Good	NA	Direct	Serious imprecision	Low
Other therapies	NA	NA	NA	NA	Insufficient