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COMPASSION-FOCUSED THERAPY FOR PSYCHOSIS: PRESENTATION OF A CLINICAL TRIAL

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INTRODUCTION

Compassion-focused Therapy (CFT) derives from an evolutionary approach linked to neuroscience and social psychology and was specifically developed for complex disorders in which high levels of shame and self-criticism have a key role. This approach's main objective is using the Compassionate Mind Training to help people establish compassion-based relationships, deactivating the threat-defense system and developing the soothing system [1]. CFT has shown positive effects on several clinical conditions [2].

It is consensual the importance of psychosocial interventions in the treatment of schizophrenia and this has been an area of significant investment, namely concerning evaluation of efficacy. It has been argued that intervention programs should focus primarily in disease management, change of the underlying mechanisms and adequacy of coping strategies [3]. In psychosis shame and self-criticism have been advocated as a psychological factors increasing vulnerability to relapse which makes CFT especially suitable for this population.

The Compassion-Focused Therapy for Psychosis (CFTp) appears in this context as an innovative intervention. Efficacy studies have been emerging with promising results and CFTp seems to address several limitations identified for existing interventions [4].

AIMS

To develop a CFT Group Intervention Program for psychosis and test its efficacy and effectiveness

- Assess the efficacy of the intervention comparing control group and experimental group in outcome measures (assessed by clinician, patient and family) before (Iwk) and after intervention (Iwk and 3mths).
- Explore the processes behind efficacy;
- Explore the treatment benefits in terms of relapse prevention:;
- Assess opinions about the program, therapeutic techniques and subjective perception of improvement; (patient and family);
- Evaluate program adherence (drop-outs, homework and presence in sessions).

PROJECT TIMELINE AND CURRENT OUTPUTS

1 Literature Review

Martins, M.J., et al (2015). Contextual Cognitive-Behavioral Therapies across the Psychosis Continuum: A review of evidence for Schizophrenia, Schizoaffective and Bipolar Disorders. Manuscript submitted.

2 Preliminary research (assessment measures) and pilot studies

Martins, M.J., et al. (2015). The Clinical Interview for Psychotic Disordersll (CIPD): Development and expert evaluation. International Journal of Clinical Neurosciences and Mental Health; 2(7).

Martins, M.J., et al. (in press) Recovery in Paranoid Schizophrenia: An exploration of an acceptance, mindfulness and compassion-based group intervention. Manuscript accepted in *Australian Psychologist*

Martins, M.J., et al. (2016). Exploring the factor structure and reliability of the Voices Acceptance and Action Scale in a clinical sample with psychosis-spectrum disorders. Manuscript submitted.

Martins, M.J. et al (2016). Assessing Psychological Flexibility in Psychosis: Development and initial validation of the

Willingness and Acceptance of Delusions Scale (WADS). Manuscript submitted.

Martins, M.J. et al (2016). Patient's accounts on mindfulness and compassion exercises: a pilot study. Manuscript in

3 Selection and assessment of participants

4 Intervention implementation Assessment of efficacy and efectiveness

THE CLINICAL TRIAL

Referenciation Process Psychiatrists; Clinical Psychologists; Specific Teams (First Episode Teams) Explaining the aims of the Study **Inclusion Criteria** Informed Consent Contact with Diagnosis of Psychosis Assessment Moment I (1st Part) First Psychotic Episode ≤ 5 years Family/Significant ≥18 years old Psychopathological Assessment other (SO) **Exclusion Criteria** (Clinical Interview) Diagnosis of Bipolar disorder Main diagnosis of a Substance use Assessment Moment I (2nd Part) Assessment (Processes and outcomes baseline -Significant cognitive deficits Moment I -Self-response) Family/SO N = 60Intervention Control Group Group (CFT + TAU) Estimated N=20 Estimated N=20 **Group Intervention Protocol** 12 Weekly sessions; 1h30 Assessment Moment II (post-Assessment Moment II – intervention – I week) + Family/SO Qualitative feedback Assessment Assessment Moment III Moment III (Follow-up 3 months) Family/SO

BRIEF INTERVENTION OUTLINE

• Fears of being in a group Group as a safe Advantages of being in a group according to CFT principles Place and and compassion qualities **Psychoeducation** • Psychoeducation on the CFT model (adp. Psychosis) (2 sessions) Compassion as a down-regulator of the threat system Compassion as an • What compassion is and is not and fears of compassion alternative Developing and training the Group Compassionate (6 sessions) Mind Qualities and competencies/skills of Compassion • Revisiting goals of Recovery and Individual plan Planning ahead (2) for the Recovery journey sessions) Compassionate take home message

OUTCOMES AND EVALUATORS

- Psychotic Symptoms (clinician)
- Functioning (Clinician and SO)
- General Psychopathology (Patient and Clinician)
- Shame (patient)
- Self Criticism (patient)
- Fears of Compassion (patient)
- Compassion (patient)
- Positive affect (patient)
- Social Safeness (patient)
- Mindfulness and Acceptance (patient)
- Comunitary Integration (SO)

















