Psychoanalytic Treatment Outcome Research

Phase III

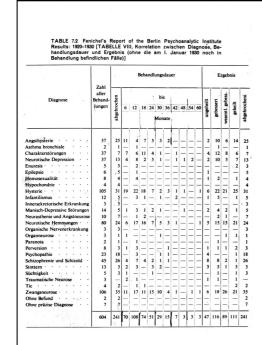
Horst Kächele



The Background

Freud was not a friend of extra-clinical formalized research neither for process nor outcome aspects! see

Rosenzweig S (1934) letter to Freud. quoted in Shakow & Rapaport 1964, p. 129.



The first research report was Fenichel's (1930) summary of ten years of the Berlin Psychoanalytic Institute's Out-Patient Facility.

It reported on the relationship of diagnosis, duration and outcome.

Following the Berlin Example

Jones E (1936) Report of the Clinic Work: 1926-1936. London Clinic of Psychoanalysis.

Alexander F (1937) Five year report of the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis, 1932-1937. Institute for Psychoanalysis, Chicago

Knight R P (1941) Evaluation of the results of psychoanalytic therapy. American Journal of Psychiatry 98: 434-446

Menninger Foundation's Psychotherapy Research Project

The first big systematic effort comparing psychoanalysis and psychotherapy directed by R. Wallerstein, then O. Kernberg Final reports:

Kernberg O F (1973) Summary and conclusions of psychotherapy and psychoanalysis. Final report of the Menninger Foundation's Psychotherapy Research Project. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology 41: 62-77
Wallerstein R S (1986) Forty-two lifes in treatment. A study of psychoanalysis and psychotherapy. Guilford Press, New York

5

Methodology

Independent observers working with data from the files only.

Multiple measurements along the time line.

Wallerstein R S, Robbins L L, Sargent H, Luborsky L (1956) The Psychotherapy Research Project of The Menninger Foundation: Rationale, Method and Sample Use. First Report. Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic 20: 221-278

Problems

- + Severity of disorder among patients was not balanced
- + Patients had mixed treatments
- +Junior therapists had the psychoanalytic cases
- + is inpatient treatment representative for outpatient treatment?

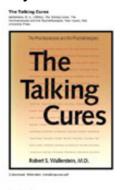
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Debates on Outcome

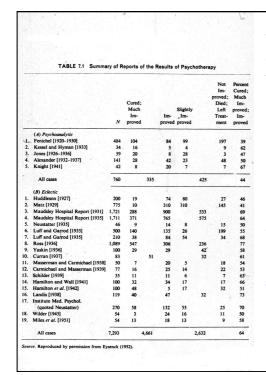
Kernberg: S-E Treatment better for borderline; psychoanalysis better for neurotic personality disorder

Wallerstein: outcome more equal than Different.

Wallerstein R S (1995) The talking cures. The psychoanalyses and the psychotherapies. Yale University Press, New Haven



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The first critical review on outcome by Bergin (1971) in the

Handbook of Psychotherapy and Behavior Change

1st. ed. 1971

2nd. ed. 1978

3rd. ed. 1986

4th. ed. 1994

5th. ed. 2004

6th. ed. 2013

9

Phase Model of Treatment Research Stages of treatment research Stage 0 Clinical Case Studies Stage I Descriptive Studies Stage II Experimental Analogie Studies

Stage III Randomized-Controlled Studies

RCT provide findings for the efficacy of treatments under experimental conditions :

selection of patients (exclusion of co-morbidity, 10% of the real world samples are in such studies)

manualisation of procedure

11

Manualisation of Procedure

Manuals are an invention of the early eighties.

Manuals describe what a Therapist should do.

Manuals comprise raring scales to check whether a therapist does what he or she should do

This is called **ADHERENCE**

Manualisation of Procedure

Manuals are an invention of the early eighties.

Luborsky L (1984) Principles of psychoanalytic psychotherapy. A manual for supportive-expressive treatment. Basic Books, New York

Strupp H H, Binder J L (1984) Psychotherapy in a new key. A guide to time-limited dynamic psychotherapy. Basic Books, New York

Klermann G L, Weissman M M,Rounsaville B J (1984) Interpersonal psychotherapy of depression. Basic Books, New York

13

More and More Manuals. Also Psychodynamic Manuals

Seybert C, Erhardt I, Levy RA, Kächele H (2012) Manualized treatments for psychodynamic psychotherapy research. In: Levy RA, Ablon JS, Kächele H (Eds.) Psychodynamic psychotherapy research. Humana, New York, pp 650-657

Kächele H (2013) Manualization as tool in psychodynamic psychotherapy research and clinical practice - Commentary on six studies. Psychoanalytic Inquiry 33: 626-630

•Stage III Randomized-Controlled Studies

Training of therapists: more than usual!

Limitation of treatment length: arbitrarily set

Standardized instruments: instruments with data on normal population

15

Stage III Randomized-Controlled Studies

goal:

high internal validity

price:

low external validity

Duration of Experimental Studies

Cognitive-Behavioral Therapies

- 429 Studies, average 11,2 sessisons
- 434 Studies, average 7, 9 weeks

Humanistic Therapies

- 70 Studies, average 16,1 sessions
- 76 Studies, average 11, 6 weeks

Psychodynamic Therapies

- 82 Studies, average 27,6 sessions
- 80 Studies, average 30,7 weeks

Based on meta-analysis of Grawe et al. 1994: Kächele, Eckert, Schulte Hillecke, in Vorb

Efficacy of psychoanalytic therapies in RCTs (Leichsenring 2004)

- # depression (ICD-10 F3)
- # anxiety disorders (ICD-10 F40-42)
- # stress reactions (ICD-10 F43)
- # Dissociative, conversion- and somatoform disorders (ICD-10 F44, F45, F48)

Efficacy of psychoanalytic therapies in RCTs

eatings disorders (ICD-10 F50)

psychic and social factors with somatic diseases (ICD-10 F54)

personality- and behavioral disorders (ICD-10 F6)

dependency and abuse (ICD-10 F1,F55)

Leichsenring F, Rabung S,, Leibing E (2004) The efficacy of short-term psychodynamic psychotherapy in specific psychiatric disorders. A meta-analysis. Archives of General Psychiatry 61: 1208-1216

19

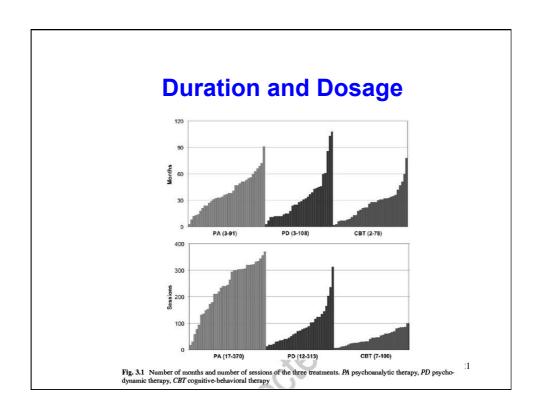
The Munich Psychotherapy Study

A rare but not impossible study - a randomized, controlled out-patient study, performed on behalf of a group of practicing psychoanalysts with two research psychoanalysts comparing Psa, PD and CBT.

Sample Sizes: 30patients per group

Diagnosis: Depression Therapists: experienced

Huber D, Henrich G, Gastner J, Klug G (2012) The Munich Psychotherapy Study: Must all have prizes? In: Levy R A, Ablon J S, Kächele H (Es.) Psychodynamic psychotherapy research. Humana Press, New York, p 51-69



Primary Outcome Measures

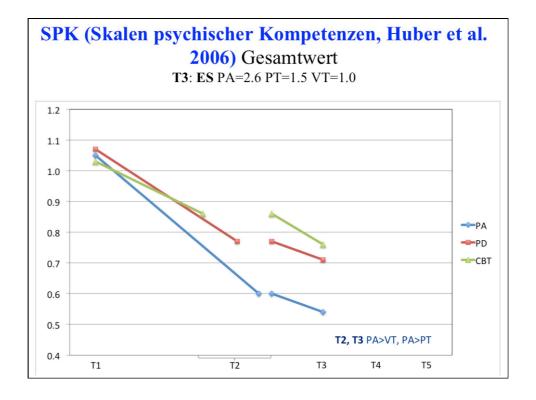
variabl e	grou p	duration of therapy		dose of therapy	
		correlation- coeff. r	significanc e p	correlation- coeff. r	significanc e p
BDI	PA	-,02		-,04	
	PT	,15		13	-
	VT	,01		,11	
IIP	PA	-,53	,003**	-,53	,003**
	PT	-,27		-,25	
	VT	,07		,16	
SPK	PA	-,28		-,35	,049*
	PT	,08		,14	
	VT	,27		,30	

Scales of Psychological Capacities

DeWitt K N, Hartley D E, Rosenberg S E, Zilberg N J, Wallerstein R S (1991) Scales of psychological capacities: Development of an assessment approach. Psychoanalysis and Contemporary Thought 14: 343-361

Huber D, Henrich G, Klug G (2005) The scales of psychological capacities: Measuring change in psychic structure. Psychotherapy Research 15: 445 – 456

Huber D, Klug G, Wallerstein R S (2006) Skalen Psychischer Kompetenzen (SPK): Ein Messinstrument für therapeutische Veränderung in der psychischen Struktur. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart



Long Term Treatments

Leichsenring F, & Rabung S (2011) Long-term psychodynamic psychotherapy in complex mental disorders: update of a review. The British Journal of Psychiatry 199: 15-22

25

Five Kinds of Bias Against Psychodynamic Therapy

- # Distorted depiction of psychodynamic theory based on caricatured versions
- # Exclusion or distortion of evidence concerning psychodynamic therapy in treatment guidelines
- # Exclusion of psychodynamic researchers from funding and guideline committees
- # Use of restricted versions of "psychodynamic therapy" in trials ("straw man" therapy, "intent-tofail")
- # Study selection in meta-analyses biased against psychodynamic therapy