. From single-case studies to practice-based knowledge:

Aggregating and synthesizing case studies

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Motto

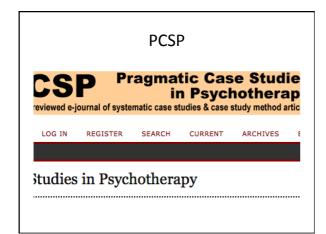
- "After all, single-case studies, when systematically replicated with other individuals, can help us not only to understand what aspects of the original study's findings are transferable, but also those that are not.
- When a different result is found, one must try and work out what is specific to this second case which makes the results different to the first study, and in this way one's understanding is gradually enriched and one's understanding refined" (p. 138)
- (Midgley, Nick (2006). The 'inseperable bond between cure and research': clicnical case study as a method of psychoanalytic inquiry. Journal of Child Psychotherapy 32: 2, p122-147).

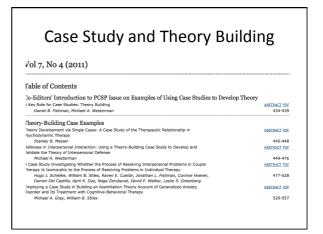
The Basic Unit

- In the practice of psychotherapy, the most basic unit is the "case" (Eells, 2007).
- Single case studies that allows for the examination of the detailed unfolding of events across time in the context of the case as a whole represent one of the most pragmatic and practice-oriented forms of psychotherapy (Fishman 1999, 2005).
- The recent resurge of interest in single-case studies has sparked the deveopmengt of innovativecase study methdis (e.g., Bohart, 2008; Elliot, 2002; Fishman; Mill, 2004; Stiles, 2005).

Journals

- Two new journals have seen the light of the day:
 - Pragmatic Case Studies in Psychotherapy
 - Clinical Case Studies





Clinical Case Studies



Clinical Case Studies (CCS), peer-reviewed and published bi-monthly in an electronic-only format, is the only journal devoted entirely to case studies. It presents cases involving individual, couples, and family therapy. The easy-to-follow case presentation format allows you to learn how interesting and challenging cases were assessed and conceptualized, and how treatment followed such conceptualization. This practical format allows clinicians to replicate successful treatments in their own practices. Cases follow a 12-point format.

CCS October 2013 ■ Articles Marni L. Jacob, Cynthia Suveg, and Anne Shaffer Developmentally Sensitive Behavioral Treatment of a 4-Year-Old, Korean Girl With Selective Mutism Clinical Case Studies October 2013 12: 335-347, first published on June 26, 2013 doi:10.1177/1534650113492997 Abstract Full Text (PDF) ■ References Request Permissions Christopher D. Watkins and Jenny Macfie Psychodynamic Psychotherapy With Adjunctive Hypnosis for Anxiety Management and Smoking Cessation Clinical Case Studies October 2013 12: 348-359, first published on July 18, 2013 doi:10.1177/1534650113493348 Abstract Full Text (PDF) ■ References Request Permissions

Types of Case Studies

- Clinical Case Studies
- Experimental Case Studies
- Naturalistic/Systematic Case Studies

Clinical Case Studies

- Clinical case studies are essentially therapists'narrative account of what happened during treatment along with interpretations based on the therapeutic work with their own patients.
- Most psychotherapy approaches have been developed not in laborastories but from clinical observation and experience with innovative interventions. (Stiles 2005)
- Even for cognitive therapy, principles and intervention strategies were developed on the basis of close observation of individual cases. (Edwards et al. 2004)

Critique of Clinical Case Studies

- Lack of systematic and reliable methods
- Expert clinicians also may fail
- Experts are not immune to logical errors and bias
- Clinical case studies are NOT per se *qualitative studies* as defined by recent agreement

Experimental Case Studies

- Intrasubject replication design
- N = 1 subject experiments
- Rigorous method for testing hypothesis about treatment effects (Barlow & Hersen 1984)
- Record and assess specific changes observed in clients tjat are attributable to the adminstration of spefici interventio s.
- A standard test of behavioraal ssessment is conducted regularly, and changes are compared with a baseline of target behaviors and other physiological indexes obtained before introducing the treatment (Kazdin 1982)

Naturalistic/ Systematic Case Studies

- More recent innovative methodological developments
- Pragmatic case studies, pluralist case studies, single-subject research (Eells 2007) and systematic case studies (Edwards 2007.
- Series of assillation case studies conducted by Stiles (2007) that aim at theory building
- Hermeneutic singece efficacy design (Elliot that exthe causal explantion for efficary
- Case formulation research (Silberschatz & Curtis 1993)
- Jury research model which examines alternative interpretations for change (Bohart 2008)

New Features in Contemporary Single Case Approaches

- Data are colected from multiple sources, such as questioaires from therapists and observer ratingsm and participant interviews, to construct a rich and coprehense account or case summary, which is then triangulated in order to examine whether different sources of data converge.
- The detailed narrative summary of the process is grounded in the quantitative process and outcome data.
- Second, a research team, rather than a single clinician, is involved in the process of data analysis.
- The team conares alterative interpretations of case material until it reaches consensus regard the conclusions (McLeod 2002).

Guidelines by Fishman 2005

- A systematic case study starts with the thick description of the client and his or her presenting problems from three perspectives
- # the practitioner's guiding conception (theoretica approach abd preferred intervention metods)
- #The practitioner's professiobal experience and competence in deaing with similar cases
- # Published research thatt has direct bearing on the case

Quality Criteria

- Owning the perspective: the disclosure of the authro's theoretical orentation, personal anticipation, values and so frth
- Situationing the sample: description of relavant contextual data about te client, the theraist and the clinical setting
- Provision of reliability checks: using multiple analysts and auditors.

Potential Role in Psychotherapy Research

- A) filling the "research-practice gap"
- B) Areas that are missed in RCT
- C) Clients that are missed (children, elderly people, marginal groups: f.e. transsexuals)
- D) Therapeutic failure
- E) Integrative and / or eclectic treatments
- F) Long-term treatments (f.e. Amalia X, Mrs C)

Going Beyond Single Case Studies

- Detailing outcome studies:
- comparing cases from each identified subgroup, looking for discriminating variables

Meta-Synthesis

Characteristics Computerized case database Metasynthesis Integrating and synthesizing findings from individual case undies Help researchers identify similar or contrasting case studies of ordicial practice, meta-synthesis, and case competend a full class studies A large number of cases to competend as full inclusive (adabases (e.g., PsycINFO, MEDLINE) A linclusive Types of case studies Types of case studies Data analysis Tained jodges Contrast analysis Contrast analysis Seamples of studies Esamples of studies Esamples of studies Esamples of studies Interrater reliability and agreement Bidity Clinical utility Clinical utility Lince as studies? Contrast analysis Interrater reliability and agreement Bidity Clinical utility Lince as studies? Contrast analysis Research group consensus Auditing Did the synthesis deepen the undentanding of the phenomenon or working with a specific

Archives of Single Cases

- Desmet M, Meganck R, Seybert C, Willemsen J, Geerardyn F, Declercq F, Inslegers R, Trenson E, Vanheule S, Schindler I, Kirsner L & Kächele H (2013)
- Psychoanalytic single case studies published in ISI-ranked journals: A review of basic characteristics of patient, therapist, therapy and research method.
- Psychotherapy & Psychosomatics 82: 120-121

The Tool: IBISC

- Inventory of Basic Information in Single Cases
- Screening the ISI Web of Knowledge

