

Evaluation of a web-based Acceptance & Commitment Therapy (ACT) program for promoting mental health in university students

Shelley Viskovich, PhD Candidate
Professor Kenneth Pakenham
University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia

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University Student Stress

- USA:
 - 47% diagnosable psychological disorder (Blanco et al., 2008).
 - Increase in range of psychological problems in students (Gallagher, 2014).
- Australia: 83% clinically significant distress levels (Stallman, 2010):
 - 19% severe distress;
 - 64% mild to moderate distress.
- Many disciplines linked to increased stress (Regehr, Glancy, & Pitts, 2013).



University Student Stress

 University student vs general population (Stallman, 2010; Stallman & Shochet, 2009):

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18-24 years 8.6% males (vs 2.7%), 8.4% females (vs 5.4%) 25-34 years 6.7% males (vs 2.1%), 17.4% females (vs 4.6%)
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- Counsellor to student ratios:
 - AUS 1:4,340 (Stallman, 2012)
 - USA 1:1604 (Gallagher, 2014)
- Help-seeking:
 - 11.7 18.45% distressed overall
 - 36.3 39.4% high to very high
 - General population: 35% seek help



Mental Health Promotion

- Students need mental health skills for personal and professional development:
 - Disability (days missed due to distress)
 - Academic achievement
 - Quality of life
 - Physical and emotional health
 - Andrews & Wilding, 2004; Stallman & Shochet, 2009; Stewart-Brown et al., 2000; Vaez & Laflamme, 2008.
- Online programs suit this cohort.
- ACT as the framework:
 - Transdiagnostic
 - Teaches skills



YOLO Program

- 4-week online ACT based program
 - 4 modules 30-45 minutes.
 - Exercises 5-15 minutes.
 - Modules targeted 1-2 ACT processes each week through presentations, videos and interactive exercises.
 - Emails

Viskovich & Pakenham (2018), Journal of Clinical Psychology.



Program Content

Module 1 – Cognitive Fusion

 Presentation on concept plus experiential tasks (e.g., leaves on a stream, observing thoughts).

Module 2 – Acceptance

 Presentation on concept plus videos and metaphors (e.g., passengers on the bus and struggle switch).

Module 3 – Mindfulness and the Observer Self

 Presentation on concepts plus videos, formal and informal mindfulness tasks and metaphor (e.g., classroom metaphor).

Module 4 – Values and Committed Action

Presentation of concepts, videos, values exercises (e.g., 80 year old birthday speech, values drop) and SMART goal training.



Welcome

Start Session

Contact Us

Logout



Welcome to YOLO.



Welcome Video

Please watch this short welcome video.

Each module contains 4 exercises that are to be completed in sequential order. After you have completed an exercise, the next exercise will be highlighted ready for completion.

You can repeat any exercise you have already completed as many times as you wish.

Please make sure you complete each exercise in full, before moving to the next, to get the full benefit of participating.

Please start by completing the Initial Survey Measures below.

Initial survey measures

» Show Completed Exercises



School of Psychology

Please watch the following short presentation: Introduction to Defusing from Thoughts (4.07 mins).





In this module, we have talked about getting "hooked" by your thoughts, which means getting caught up in what your mind is saying. Like the fly fishing metaphor, thoughts are the flies (lures) that trick the fish into biting.

The more aware you become of what thoughts hook you, the easier it is to learn to recognise it in the moment and take action to unhook. Being hooked to thoughts causes the most problems when you believe them and stay hooked.

What flies does your mind cast out to hook you? In other words, what thoughts hook you the most? Some common hooks are listed here. Drag and drop them into the columns of how often you get hooked by these thoughts. You can then apply the strategies you'll learn specifically to these thoughts.

Items
m a loser
I'm a bad person
I'm too fat
People judge me
No-one understands me
I don't feel motivated enough
I have no goals
I can't resist my urges
I'm not smart enough
I'll never make it
I am weak
If I feel like this, I can't do anything
I'm right
I'm always wrong
I wish I was perfect

Pilot Study

Pilot: October 2015 to February 2016:

- Pre n = 130, post n = 51
- Three intervention groups:
 - G1 (n = 16): 1 module pw, flexibility to complete as desired
 - G2 (n = 17): no recommended completion
 - G3 (n = 18): enforced gap of 3 days between modules



Pilot Study

Primary Outcome Measures:

- Distress: Depression Anxiety & Stress Scale 21
- Wellbeing: Mental Health Continuum Short Form
- Self-compassion: Self-Compassion Scale Short Form
- Life Satisfaction: Satisfaction with Life Scale

• ACT Process Measures:

- Acceptance: Acceptance & Action Questionnaire II
- Fusion: Cognitive Fusion Questionnaire
- Education Values: Personal Values Questionnaire Education Subscale
- Valued Living: Engaged Living Scale
- Mindfulness: Mindful Attention Awareness Scale

Pilot Study

- Data analysis samples:
 - Groups combined
 - Intention-to-Treat (ITT) n = 130
 - T1T2 n = 49: completed pre and post and at least started the program
 - Per Protocol n = 29: adhered to the trial design
- Data imputation method Multiple imputation with 40 imputations (Rubin, 1996; Graham, Olchowski, & Gilreath, 2007).
- Intervention effects were similar across the 3 sample groupings.

Sample Characteristics

- Demographics:
 - 73% female, 27% male
 - Mean age 26 years
 - 53% undergrad, 13% post grad and 34% RHD
 - 51.5% identified as Caucasian with the remainder a wide variety of other ethnicities.

Outcome	M (SD)	Normal	Mild to Moderate	Severe to Ext Severe
Depression	12.30 (8.74)	41.7%	44.8%	13.5%
Anxiety	9.48 (6.51)	41%	38.1%	20.9%
Stress	16.24 (8.23)	51.5%	32.1%	16.4%

 Mild to moderate at increased risk of serious mental health issue (Kessler, 2002).

Results Primary Outcomes

 Significant improvements and Cohen's d effect size from pre to post across all samples:

Outcome	ITT Sample	
	р	d
Depression	.000***	0.36†
Anxiety	.001**	0.32†
Stress	.000***	0.48†
Well-being	.005*	-0.25†
Self-compassion	.000***	-0.58††
Life satisfaction	.000***	-0.45†

Note. * p < .01, *** p = .001, *** p = .000. Effect sizes † = small, †† = medium. ITT sample n = 130

Results ACT Processes

 Significant improvements and Cohen's d effect size from pre to post in ITT Sample:

Outcome	ITT Sample	
	р	d
Acceptance	.000***	0.37†
Cognitive fusion	.000***	0.40†
Education values success	.49	-0.07
Education values ratio	.02*	0.25†
Valued living	.000***	-0.40†
Mindfulness	.000***	-0.68††

Note. * p < .01, *** p = .001, *** p = .000. Effect sizes † = small, †† = medium. ITT sample n = 130

Results ACT Processes

Outcome	T1T2 Sample		PP Sample	
	р	d	р	d
Acceptance	.20	0.15	.32	0.14
Cognitive fusion	.009*	0.30†	.045*	0.31†
Education values success	.38	-0.12	.17	-0.23†
Education values ratio	.85	0	.035*	0.38†
Valued living	.000***	-0.44†	.000***	-0.51††
Mindfulness	.001**	-0.41†	.002**	-0.55††

Note. * p < .01, *** p = .001, *** p = .000. Effect sizes † = small, †† = medium. T1T2 sample n = 49, PP sample n = 29.

Results

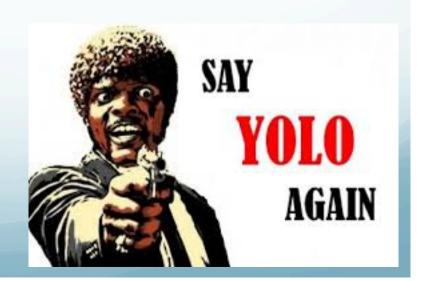
Mediation analyses - MEMORE (Montoya & Hayes, 2016).

Primary Outcome	ACT Process	
ITT Sample Depression Anxiety Stress Well-being Self-Compassion Life Satisfaction	Acceptance, EVR, Valued Living Acceptance Acceptance, EVR Acceptance, Valued Living Acceptance, Cognitive Fusion Acceptance, Valued Living	
T1T2 Sample Well-Being Self-Compassion Life Satisfaction	Cognitive Fusion Cognitive Fusion Valued Living	
PP Sample Life Satisfaction	Valued Living	

Note. Based on 5,000 bootstrapped samples. ITT Sample n=130, T1T2 Sample n=49, PP Sample n=29.

Qualitative Feedback

- Program and Content likes:
 - Easy to understand, relevant and practical (57%)
 - Learning format and short sessions (28%)
 - Integration and explanation of key concepts (26%)
 - Helpfulness of ACT strategies (26%)
 - Videos (21%) and metaphors (17%)
- Program and content dislikes:
 - Too short (22%)
 - Cartoon/video aesthetic annoying at times (22%)
 - Technology/website issues (14%)
- Length 64% endorsed 4 weeks.
- Reminders 89% found helpful.
- Program delivery 52% endorsed completing in their own time over a 4-week period.



Drop Out Analyses

- Completion rates
- Assessment completers vs non-completers:
 - Results significant for degree level.
- Mental health outcomes/demographics influencing drop out:
 - Result all non-significant.



Intervention Completion

Can post intervention scores be predicted from level of intervention completion?

- ITT Sample: Anxiety
 Completed none M = 8.48 [SD 1.81]
 Started/completed module 1 M = 8.56 [SD 1.82]
 Started/completed module 4 M = 6.68 [SD 6.49]
- T1T2 Sample: Acceptance and education values ratio Started/completed module 1 M = 0.78 [SD = 0.27] Started/completed module 2 M = 0.86 [SD = 0.48] Started/completed module 4 M = 0.52 [SD = 0.24]

What's next for YOLO

RCT completed 2017:

- Treatment and waitlist groups n = 1,200
- Assessments Pre-, post- and 12-week follow-up
- Completion rates slightly higher but mostly similar
- Results compared to waitlist control:
 - All outcomes significant from pre to post
 - All outcomes except life satisfaction were maintained at post, anxiety continued to improve
 - All 5 ACT measures mediated changes most frequent mediators of change: Acceptance, fusion, valued living, and mindfulness.
 - Intervention completion
 - Replicated in waitlist control
 - Manuscript under review

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ISN'T TO GO SMOKE, AND DRINK, AND MAKE AN ASS OF YOURSELF.

LOVETHISPIC.COM

IT'S TO GO OUT AND DO SOMETHING WITH YOUR LIFE THAT MATTERS.