Combining mindfulness and ACT to learn how to manage emotions and to engage in valued activities: Assessment of the feasibility of a training group and its efficiency

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BACKGROUND

Origins

Importance of...:

- The experiential avoidance in the aetiology of psychological disorders
- The cognitive fusion and of the development of the distance from the thoughts
- Cognition characteristics
 - □ Rebound effect < thought suppression
 </p>
- Language properties
 - adaptation of the behaviours in function of their consequences
 - □ Events bounding < non-physical arbitrary
 </p> characteristics

wave of behavioural and cognitive therapie 6 therapeutic processes **ACCEPTANCE AND COMMITMENT THERAPY (ACT)** <u>Aim</u>: **↗** psychological flexibility Contact with the □ Ability to be completely mindful of the present moment, to persist in the current behaviour or to modify it Values Acceptance in accordance with chosen values. Psychological Flexibility → ¬ engagement in actions which contribute to a rich and meaningful existence Defusion Action Self as Context

Aim

Hypotheses

To asses the efficiency of training groups of ACT with community adults based on the program of Flaxman, Bond & Livheim (2013)

Training groups' participants should:

Acceptance and commitment abilities Mindfulness abilities Activation Self-concept clarity

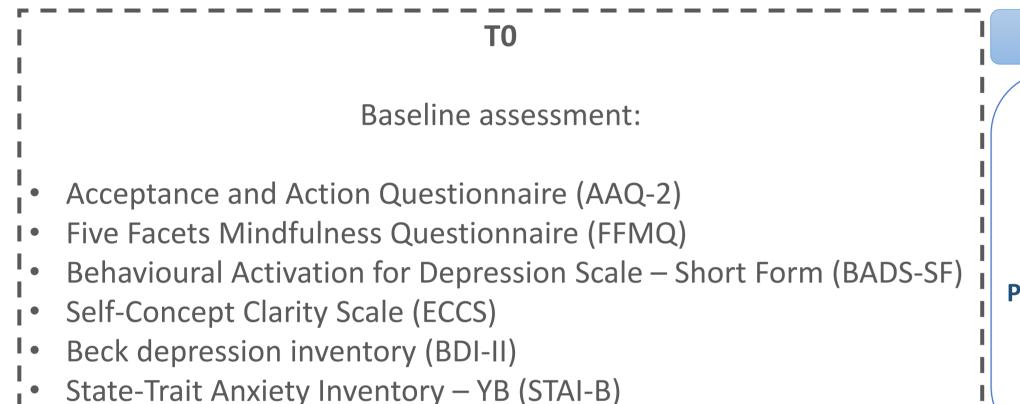
Depressive and anxious symptoms Avoidance

METHODS

SAMPLE

	N = 33
Sex: 9/ ♂	24/9
Age: M(SD)	41,33 (11,31)

EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN



WEEK 0 SESSION 1 « Introduction to mindfulness and valued actions »

Psychoeducation on mindfulness and valued action **Dried grape exercice**

SESSION 2 « Overcome your personal barriers in the fulfilment of your valued actions »

> **Cognitive defusion Physicalisation Definition of personal values** Selection of valued actions and goals

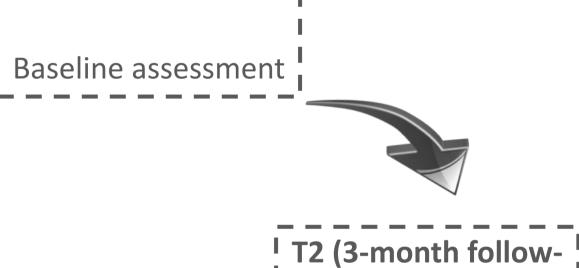
3 3-hour training sessions

WEEK 1

WEEK 5 SESSION 3

« Strenghtening of the experiences of mindfulness and valued action »

Mindfulness practice **Consistency of values Physicalisation** Planification of valued actions at short, middle and long term



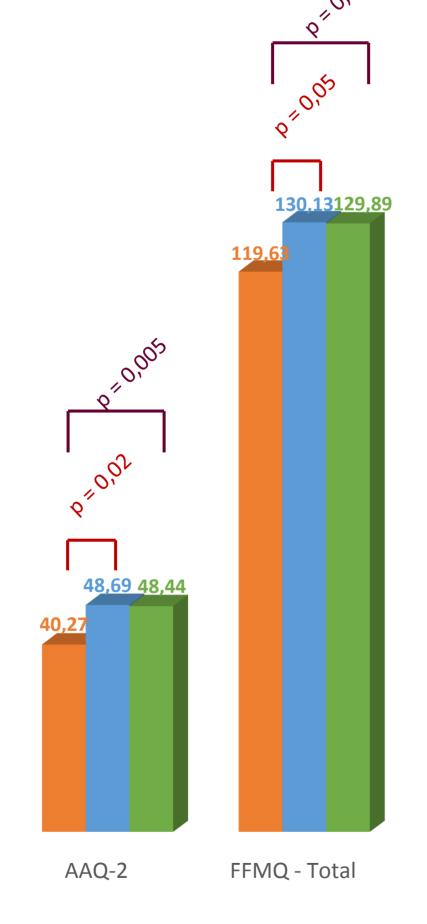
Baseline assessment

RESULTS

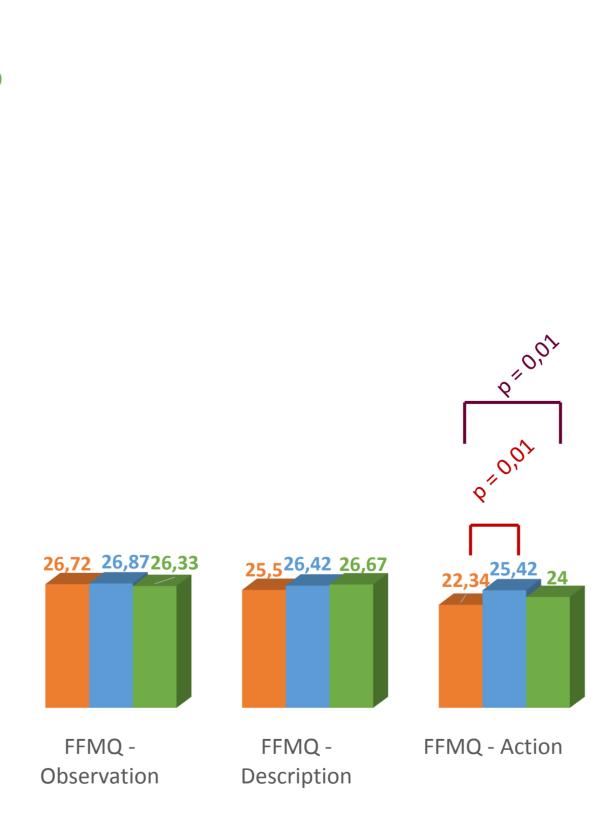
STATISTICAL ANALYSES

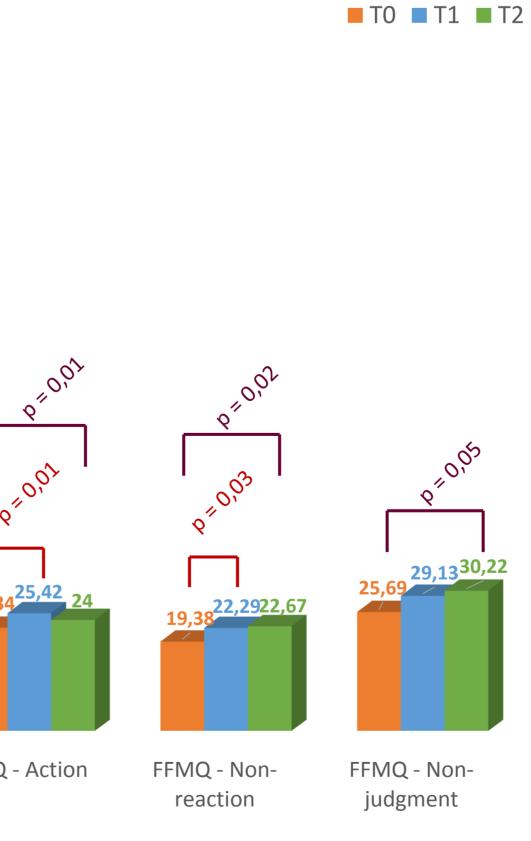
- Repeated ANOVA measures
- Post-hoc (Fisher LSD)

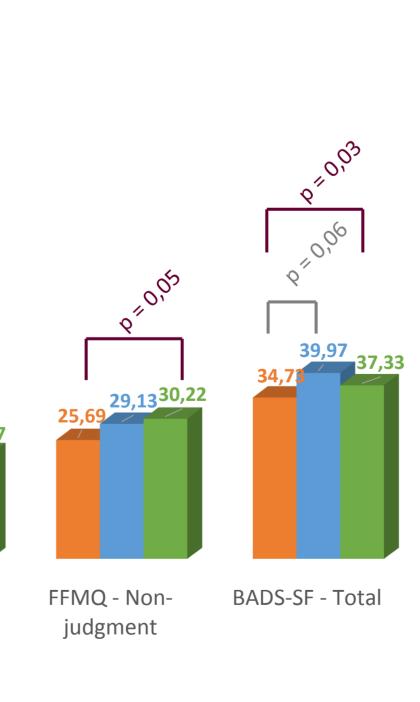
		F	ddl	р
AAQ-2		6,09	2,16	0,01
FFMQ	Total	3,55	2,16	0,05
	Observation	0,51	2,16	0,61
	Description	0,56	2,16	0,58
	Action	6,10	2,16	0,01
	Non-reaction	3,94	2,16	0,04
	Non-judgment	2,61	2,16	0,10
BADS-SF	Total	3,19	2,16	0,07
	Activation	1,61	2,16	0,23
	Avoidance	1,31	2,16	0,30
ECCS		0,77	2,16	0,48
BDI-II		3,19	2,16	0,07
STAI-B		10,00	2,16	0,001

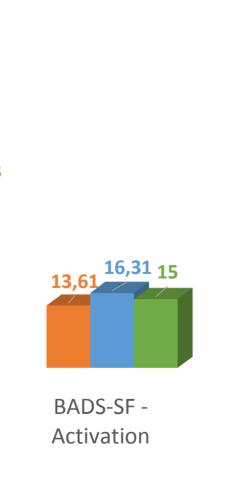


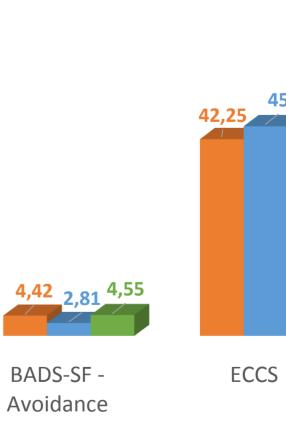




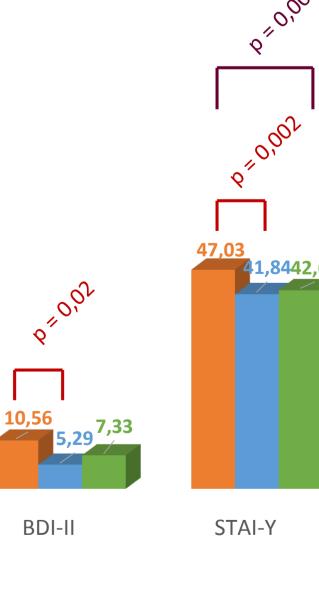












DISCUSSION

- In accordance with our hypotheses, participants:
 - □ acceptance and commitment abilities

 - → engagement in activities
 - □ depressive and anxious symptoms
- Contrary to our hypotheses, no effect are observed on the avoidance and on the self-concept clarity.
- → Community adults seem to benefit from a training of ACT.
 - → These effects appear right after the end of training sessions.
 - These effects seem to be maintained at 3-month follow-up.
- <u>Limitations:</u>
 - Only 9 adults completed the follow-up assessment.
- Experimental perspectives:
 - Data collection is still ongoing in order to increase the sample to have more robust statistical results.

