A controlled trial of Acceptance and Commitment Training (ACT) for treating comorbid psychosocial problems among inpatient youth.

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Practicalities

All slides from this symposium will eventually be available at www.contextualscience.com

More information about this group format and summary of published research at: www.actorganisation.com

My contact info can be found on the last slide and on the hand-outs



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Scientific objectives (SO)

Find effective treatments for psychological problems and substance abuse among youth, and investigate:

SO1) Is this ACT intervention clinically relevant? Does it work?

SO2) If it works, for what kind of psychiatric problems and levels of respective problems? Are there moderators? (gender, socioeconomic status, other background factors?)

SO3) Which processes in the treatment mediate (explains) possible improvements? (psychological flexibility?)



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Background

- A majority of adolescents who seek treatment for substance use problems also has psychiatric diagnosis (Hodgins et al, 2007).
- Psychiatric problems almost always develop before first use of substances and tend to increase the risk of future substance use problems (Armstrong & Costello, 2002).



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Background

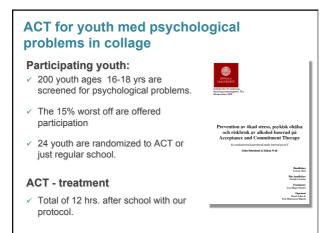
- In the guidelines from The National Board of Health and Welfare it is recommended to address Psychiatric problems and use of substances simultaneously.
- Surprisingly little has been achieved when it comes to clinical research concerning how to deliver effective treatment for those problems for youth in "prison".
- ✓ In this study we aimed to do this by using Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT) in a group format (Hayes, Strosahl, & Wilson, 1999).

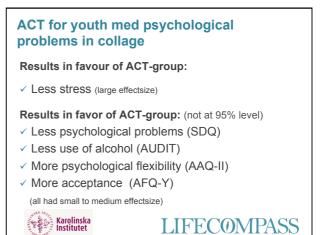


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Developing the protocol









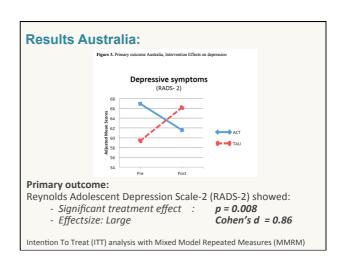
ACT as an Early Intervention Group Program for Adolescent Depression and Stress Symptoms: Two Randomised, Controlled Pilot Trials in Two Countries (Livheim et al. 2015)

The interventions

ACT: The ACT Experiential Adolescent Group is a manualized 8-week group program The program uses experiential mediums, for example painting and role-play, to facilitate adolescents' experience of the six ACT process. The group was run for 8 weeks within school hours, with each session lasting approximately 90 minutes

Treatment as usual (TAU): Consisted of 12-weeks of monitoring support from the school counsellor, which is the standard care provide by the school for students identified as at risk.

Objective: The aim of these two present pilot studies was to examine the effect of a brief intervention based on the principles of ACT among adolescents screened for problems in school settings. ✓ In the Australian study, depression was main target. ✓ In the Swedish study stress was the main target. Karolinska Institutet LIFECOMPASS



Results Australia:

Intention To Treat (ITT) analysis with MMRM

Secondary outcomes:

RADS-2 Dysphoric subscale showed:

- Significant treatment effect: p = 0.017- Effect size: Medium Cohen's d = 0.77

RADS-2 Anhedonia/Negative Affect subscale showed:

- Significant treatment effect: p = 0.006

- Effect size: Large: Cohen's d = 0.89

RADS-2 Negative Self-Evaluation subscale:

- Significant treatment effect: p = 0.037

- Effect size: Medium: Cohen's d = 0.67

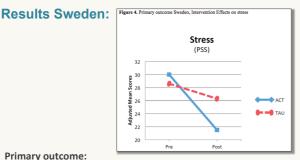


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Swedish study



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Primary outcome:

Results for the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) showed:

- p = 0.009- Significant treatment effect :
- Effectsize: Large

Cohen's d = 1.20

Intention To Treat (ITT) analysis with Mixed Model Repeated Measures (MMRM)

Results Sweden:

Intention To Treat (ITT) analysis with MMRM

Secondary outcome:

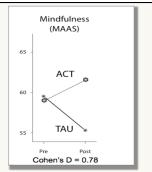
Anxiety (subscale in DAS-S) showed:

- Marginally significant treatment effect: p = 0.057
- Cohen's d = 0.80- Effect size: Large



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Results Sweden:



Process measure MAAS:

- Marginally Significant effect : p = 0.067
- Effectsize: Medium Cohen's d = 0.78

(this is really cool since we did not do any mindfulness!)

ACT as an Early Intervention Group Program for Adolescents - Summary

Conclusions: Taken together, the ACT-intervention seems to be a promising intervention for reducing stress and depressive symptoms among young adolescents in school and should be tested in full-sized studies.





Depression, anxiety and stress are common problems among adolescents. Teaching young people coping strategies in schoolbased intervention programs is one promising approach.

The ACT treatment for inpatient Swedish youth

"ACT - Living life full out"



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"ACT – Living life full out" - What is it about?

Extremely simplified, working with:

1. What do I want in life?

2. How can I handle what is stopping me?

A side effect of living a more functional life is often that self reported psychological symptoms usually decline (Biglan et al. 2008).

"ACT – Living life full out" - What is it about?

We have:

✓ Created a detailed protocol (160 pages)

✓ Tested the intervention in two pilot studies:

- RCT on screened high-school students (16-18yrs)

- Pilot (pre-, post) within SiS May-August 2010



What did the youth say?

- Youth with long sentences wanted the intervention individually or 2 at the most.
- ✓ A 19-year old girl:
 - "- I think a lot about what I have learnt. Thanks ACT!"
- ✓ It's been fairly common that:
 - youth ask for more ACT when they are done
 - youth recommends other youth to go
- On several occasions youth have been "nagging" to get the full intervention if hey moved before the end



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Please tell me about the study and the results!!!



In-patient setting (many are locked in) SiS The National Board of Institutional Care (SiS). Matched control with 160 youth ACT as addition to TAU (N=90) TAU (N=70) 160 adolescents' followed for 1,5 years

A matched controlled trial in inpatient setting at 12 different treatment facilities, (SiS).

Preparations and site:

- ✓ The ACT-group treatment was tested at 6 different treatment facilities
- ✓ 6 different treatment facilities were recruited for TAU.
- ✓ Tested both for young persons with problems that are in for longer treatments (1-4 years) and for young persons that are in for assessment or acute placements (on average 8 weeks).
- √ 46 group leaders and one psychologist at all sites were trained in the ACT-method (more education needed = expensive)

Outcome measures and statistically significant results in favor of ACT (in green)

(Beck, 20) Yes, small effect **Anxiety** Depression (Beck, 20) Yes, small effect **Anger** (Beck, 20) Yes, medium effect Antisocial behaviour (Beck, 20) Border significant **Self-Concept** (BUS-S, 20) Yes, small effect Alcohol (AUDIT) Yes, small effect (DUDIT) Yes, medium effect **Drugs LIFECOMPASS**

Outcome measures and statistically significant results in favor of ACT (in green)

Psychological flexibility (AAQ-II)

Psychological flexibility (AFQ-Y) Yes, small effect

Strength and difficulties questionnaire (25itmes, youth)

- Full scale Yes, small effect

- Emotional symtoms

- Conduct problems

- Hyperactivity- Problems with friends- Border significant

- Prosocial behavior

Outcome measures and statistically significant results in favor of ACT (in green)

Strength and difficulties questionnaire (25itmes, TEACHER)

- Full scale
- Emotional symtoms
- Conduct problems
- Hyperactivity
- Problems with friends Yes, small effect
- Prosocial behavior

Criminality, antisociality (SRD,41 fr.)

Yes, small effect

1.5 year follow up

1,5-year follow ups we have **sent**:

144

1,5-year follow ups we have recieved:

80

That gives 55% answers



What happens now?

Preparing the study for publication

Hopefully it will be submitted november 2016

We are implementing ACT in youth prisons

I am currently training psychologist to train this method within SiS.

I have started to train other professionals.



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And the

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