

Studien
zur Wirksamkeit
Humanistischer Psychotherapie
(Ergänzende Abstracts und Kurzbeschreibungen
zu den Studien-Tabellen)

Inhaltsübersicht:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1.1. Metastudien (Erwachsene) | |
| 1.2. Metastudien (Kinder und Jugendliche) | 3.1. Affektive Störungen (Kinder und Jugendliche) |
| 2.1. Affektive Störungen (Erwachsene) | 3.2. Angst- und Zwangsstörungen (Kinder und Jugendliche) |
| 2.2. Angst- und Zwangsstörungen (Erwachsene) | 3.3. Verhaltens und emotionale Störungen mit Beginn in Kindheit und Jugend & tiefgreifende Entwicklungsstörungen |
| 2.3. Somatoforme und dissoziative Störungen (Erwachsene) | 3.4. Anpassungs- und Belastungsstörungen (Kinder und Jugendliche) |
| 2.4. Abhängigkeit und Missbrauch (Erwachsene) | 3.5. Essstörungen (Kinder und Jugendliche) |
| 2.5. Persönlichkeits- und Verhaltensstörungen (Erwachsene) | 3.6. Psychische und soziale Faktoren bei somatischen Krankheiten (Kinder und Jugendliche) |
| 2.6. Anpassungs- und Belastungsstörungen (Erwachsene) | 3.7. Psychische und soziale Faktoren bei Intelligenzminderung (Kinder und Jugendliche) und Entwicklungsstörungen |
| 2.7. Essstörungen (Erwachsene) | 3.8. Hyperkinetische Störungen und Störungen des Sozialverhaltens (Kinder und Jugendliche) |
| 2.8. Nicht-organische Schlafstörungen (Erwachsene) | 3.9. tiefgreifende Entwicklungsstörungen (Autismus) (Kinder und Jugendliche) |
| 2.9. Sexuelle Funktionsstörungen (Erwachsene) | 3.10. Gemischte Störungen, diagnostische gemischte Studien (Kinder und Jugendliche) |
| 2.10. Psychische und soziale Faktoren bei somatischen Erkrankungen (Erwachsene) | |
| 2.11. Schizophrenien, schizotype und wahnhaftige Störungen (Erwachsene) | |
| 2.12. Organische einschließliche symptomatischer psychischer Störungen (Erwachsene) | |
| 2.13. Gemischte Diagnosen und diagnostisch gemischte Studien (Erwachsene) | |

Studien
zur Wirksamkeit
Humanistischer Psychotherapie
(1.1. Metastudien Erwachsene)

Treating Depression During Pregnancy and the Postpartum: A Preliminary Meta-Analysis

Type Journal Article

Author Sarah E. Bledsoe

Author Nancy K. Grote

Abstract Objectives: This meta-analysis evaluates treatment effects for nonpsychotic major depression during pregnancy and postpartum comparing interventions by type and timing. Methods: Studies for decreasing depressive severity during pregnancy and postpartum applying treatment trials and standardized measures were included. Standardized mean differences were calculated for continuous variable outcome data. Results: Thirteen interventions reported positive effect sizes, one reported marginally positive effect size, one reported no effect, and the remaining reported marginally negative effect size. By type of treatment, medication with cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT; 3.871, $p < .001$) and medication alone (3.048, $p < .001$) reported largest effect size, followed by group therapy (CBT, educational, and transactional analysis; 2.045, $p < .001$), interpersonal psychotherapy (1.260, $p < .001$), CBT (.642, $p < .001$), psychodynamic (.526, $p = .014$), counseling (.418, $p = .014$), and educational (.100, $p = .457$). Postpartum implementation produced larger effect size (.837, $p < .001$) than implementation during pregnancy (.377, $p = .002$). When medication interventions are excluded, postpartum effect size is .704 ($p < .001$). Conclusions: Preliminary findings suggest medication, alone or with CBT; group therapy with CBT, educational, and transactional analysis components; interpersonal psychotherapy; and CBT produce largest effect sizes in this population among interventions tested.

Publication Research on Social Work Practice

Volume 16

Issue 2

Pages 109-120

Date 03/01/2006

Journal Abbr Research on Social Work Practice

DOI 10.1177/1049731505282202

Short Title Treating Depression During Pregnancy and the Postpartum

Accessed Montag, 21. Mai 2012 23:39:18

Library Catalog rsw.sagepub.com

Are client-centered/experiential therapies effective? A meta-analysis of outcome research

Type Journal Article

Author R. Elliott

Publication The power of the person-centered approach: New challenges-perspectives-answers

Pages 125-138

Date 1995

Short Title Are client-centered/experiential therapies effective?

Library Catalog Google Scholar

The effectiveness of humanistic therapies: A meta-analysis

Type Book Section

Author Robert Elliott

Abstract Presents a meta-analysis of 86 studies on the effectiveness of humanistic therapies. Results indicate that clients who participate in humanistic therapies show, on average, large amounts of change over time. Posttherapy gains are stable. In randomized clinical trials with untreated control clients, clients who participate in humanistic therapies generally show substantially more change than comparable untreated clients. In randomized clinical trials with comparative treatment control clients, clients in humanistic therapies generally show amounts of change equivalent to clients in nonhumanistic therapies, including cognitive behavioral therapy.

Book Title Humanistic psychotherapies: Handbook of research and practice

Place Washington, DC, US

Publisher American Psychological Association

Date 2002

Pages 57-81

Short Title The effectiveness of humanistic therapies

Library Catalog APA PsycNET

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Sind klientenzentrierte Erfahrungstherapien effektiv? Eine Meta-Analyse zur Effektforschung

Type Journal Article

Author R. Elliott

Publication GwG Zeitschrift

Volume 101

Pages 29-36

Date 1996

Short Title Sind klientenzentrierte Erfahrungstherapien effektiv?

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Person-centred/experiential therapies are highly effective: Summary of the 2008 meta-analysis

Type Journal Article

Author R. Elliott

Author B. Freire

Publication Person-Centred Quarterly

Volume 45

Pages 1-3

Date 2008

Short Title Person-centred/experiential therapies are highly effective

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Research on experiential psychotherapies

Type Report

Author Robert K. Elliott

Author L. S. Greenberg

Author G. Lietaer

Abstract Discusses the value of various psychotherapy treatment methods, examine methodological issues in research, reveal practice-relevant findings, and addresses issues related to treating special populations and culturally diverse clients. Make recommendations for future research and practice.

Institution Lambert, Michael J.

Date 2004

Accessed Samstag, 6. Oktober 2012 16:48:40

Library Catalog ScientificCommons

Katamnesen zur Gesprächspsychotherapie

Type Journal Article

Author Inge Frohburg

Publication Zeitschrift für Klinische Psychologie und Psychotherapie

Volume 33

Issue 3

Pages 196-208

Date 2004-7-1

DOI 10.1026/1616-3443.33.3.196

Accessed Donnerstag, 26. Juli 2012 12:27:06

Library Catalog CrossRef

The Efficacy of Paradoxical Strategies:

Type Journal Article

Author Bethany R. Hampton

Author Yosaf F. Hulgus

Abstract The efficacy of paradoxical strategies was evaluated in a quantitative review. The results of 29 studies served as observations. The findings indicate that paradoxical strategies were associated with better treatment outcomes than were other brief therapies assessed in these studies. Variables which mediate outcome were also identified.

Publication Psychotherapy in Private Practice

Volume 12

Issue 2

Pages 53-71

Date 1993

DOI 10.1300/J294v12n02_04

Short Title The Efficacy of Paradoxical Strategies

Accessed Dienstag, 11. September 2012 11:11:09

Library Catalog Taylor and Francis

Die Emotions-Fokussierte Paartherapie: Ansatz, Ergebnis- und Prozeßevaluation

Type Book Section

Author H. P. Heekerens

Book Title In P. Kaiser (Hrsg.) „Partnerschaft und Paartherapie

Publisher Hogrefe

Date 2000

Pages 323 - 337

The effectiveness of psychodramatic techniques: A meta-analysis.

Type Journal Article

Author D. A. Kipper

Author T. D. Ritchie

Abstract Questions concerning the scientific basis of the clinical application of psychodramatic techniques have been raised primarily because of the infrequency of research publications that validate the clinical observations. A meta-analysis conducted on the basis of 25 experimentally designed studies showed an overall effect size that points to a large size improvement effect similar to or better than that commonly reported for group psychotherapy in general. The techniques of role reversal and doubling emerged as the most effective interventions. Of the 4 techniques investigated, 3 were significantly different from each other. There was no difference between the techniques' effectiveness when used with clinical versus student populations or between their use in single versus multiple sessions. The meaning of the findings is discussed.

Publication Group Dynamics: Theory, Research, and Practice

Volume 7

Issue 1

Pages 13

Date 2003

Short Title The effectiveness of psychodramatic techniques

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Bergin and Garfield's Handbook of Psychotherapy and Behavior Change

Type Book

Author Michael J. Lambert

Edition 0006

Publisher John Wiley & Sons

Date 2013-01-09

of Pages 864

Library Catalog Amazon.com

Drama therapy for schizophrenia or schizophrenia-like illnesses

Type Journal Article

Author R. A. Ruddy

Author K. Dent-Brown

Abstract Medication is the mainstay of treatment for schizophrenia or schizophrenia-like illnesses, but many people continue to experience symptoms in spite of medication (Johnstone 1998). In addition to medication, creative therapies, such as drama therapy may prove beneficial. Drama therapy is a form of treatment that encourages spontaneity and creativity. It can promote emotional expression, but does not necessarily require the participant to have insight into their condition or psychological-mindset. To review the effects of drama therapy and related approaches as an adjunctive treatment for schizophrenia compared with standard care and other psychosocial interventions. We searched the Cochrane Schizophrenia Group's Register (October 2006), hand searched reference lists, hand searched Dramatherapy (the journal of the British Association of Dramatherapists) and Arts in Psychotherapy and contacted relevant authors. We included all randomised controlled trials that compared drama therapy, psychodrama and related approaches with standard care or other psychosocial interventions for schizophrenia. We reliably selected, quality assessed and extracted data from the studies. We excluded data where more than 50% of participants in any group were lost to follow up. For continuous outcomes we calculated a weighted mean difference and its 95% confidence

117

interval. For binary outcomes we calculated a fixed effects risk ratio (RR), its 95% confidence interval (CI) and a number needed to treat (NNT). The search identified 183 references but only five studies (total n= 210) met the inclusion criteria. All of the studies were on inpatient populations and compared the intervention with standard inpatient care. One study had drama therapy as the intervention, one had role-playing, one had a social drama group and two used psychodrama. Two of the included studies were Chinese and it is difficult to know whether psychodrama and indeed inpatient psychiatric care in China is comparable with the drama interventions and inpatient care in the other included studies. There were no significant findings about the value of drama interventions for keeping inpatients engaged in treatment. Due to poor reporting very little data from the five studies could be used and there were no conclusive findings about the harms or benefits of drama therapy for inpatients with schizophrenia. Randomised studies are possible in this field. The use of drama therapy for schizophrenia and schizophrenia-like illnesses should continue to be under evaluation as its benefits, or harms, are unclear.

Publication Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

Issue 1

Date 2007

Journal Abbr Cochrane Database Syst Rev.

DOI 10.1002/14651858.CD005378.pub2

Library Catalog ISI Web of Knowledge

Extra WOS:000243747900076

Paradoxical interventions: A meta-analysis.

Type Journal Article

Author V. Shoham-Salomon

Author R. Rosenthal

Publication Journal of consulting and clinical psychology

Volume 55

Issue 1

Pages 22

Date 1987

Short Title Paradoxical interventions

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Meta-analysis of psychotherapy outcome studies

Type Journal Article

Author Mary L. Smith

Author Gene V. Glass

Abstract Results of 375 controlled evaluations of psychotherapy and counseling were coded and integrated statistically. The findings provide convincing evidence of the efficacy of psychotherapy. On the average, the typical therapy client is better off than 75% of untreated individuals. Few important differences in effectiveness could be established among many quite different types of psychotherapy. More generally, virtually no difference in effectiveness was observed between the class of all behavioral therapies (e.g., systematic desensitization and behavior modification) and the nonbehavioral therapies (e.g., Rogerian, psychodynamic, rational-emotive, and transactional analysis). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication American Psychologist

Volume 32

Issue 9

Pages 752-760

Date 1977

DOI 10.1037/0003-066X.32.9.752

Library Catalog APA PsycNET

Studien
zur Wirksamkeit
Humanistischer Psychotherapie
(1.2. Metastudien Kinder und Jugendliche)

Wirksamkeit von Psychotherapie bei Kindern und Jugendlichen

Type Journal Article

Author Andreas Beelmann

Author Norbert Schneider

Abstract Zusammenfassung. Theoretischer Hintergrund: Die Wirksamkeit von Psychotherapie bei Kindern und Jugendlichen wurde bislang im deutschsprachigen Raum nicht zusammenfassend geprüft. Analysen der Erwachsenenpsychotherapie und/oder anglo-amerikanische Untersuchungen zu diesem Thema können aus verschiedenen Gründen nicht einfach übertragen werden. Fragestellung: Ziel der Arbeit ist eine Bestandsaufnahme der deutschsprachigen Psychotherapieforschung bei Kindern und Jugendlichen sowie eine Meta-Analyse der kontrollierten Studien. Methode: Es wurde entsprechend den Richtlinien und Verfahrensweisen eines systematischen Literaturreviews und der meta-analytischen Methodik vorgegangen (vgl. Beelmann & Bliesener, 1994). Ergebnisse: Forschungsmethodisch lässt sich eine weitgehend an Einzelfällen und unkontrollierten Untersuchungen orientierte Erfolgsforschung feststellen. Die Bestandsaufnahme ergab zudem eine weit überwiegend verhaltenstherapeutische Wirksamkeitsforschung. Vor allem zu psychoanalytischen/tiefenpsychologischen sowie eltern- und familienorientierten Therapiekonzepten liegen nur wenige Untersuchungen vor. Auch die Bandbreite der untersuchten Störungsformen und Altersgruppen ist als gering zu bewerten. Die Meta-Analyse von 47 Behandlungs-Kontrollgruppen-Vergleichen ergab einen mittleren Effekt von 0.54, der sich mit den Ergebnissen aktueller Analysen aus den USA deckt. Anders als dort konnten jedoch nur wenige Differenzierungen gefunden werden. So unterscheiden sich z.B. behaviorale und nicht-behaviorale Therapien nicht signifikant voneinander. Diese wie auch andere Vergleiche sind aber aufgrund von Unterschieden in den Primärstudien schwierig zu bewerten. Schlussfolgerungen: Insgesamt sprechen auch die Daten der deutschsprachigen Psychotherapieforschung für den Erfolg psychotherapeutischer Maßnahmen bei Kindern und Jugendlichen. Im Hinblick auf Fragen der differenziellen Indikation können mit Hilfe der analysierten Arbeiten allerdings nur wenige therapeutische Maßnahmen als ausreichend evaluiert beurteilt werden. Dazu gehören verhaltensmodifikatorische Techniken bei Angststörungen, kognitiv-behaviorale Therapie bei Lernstörungen sowie die klientenzentrierte Spieltherapie bei unklarer Indikation. Auf einen großen Nachholbedarf an empirischen und methodisch hochwertigen Studien wird hingewiesen.

Publication Zeitschrift für Klinische Psychologie und Psychotherapie

Volume 32

Issue 2

Pages 129-143

Date 2003-4-1

DOI 10.1026//1616-3443.32.2.129

Accessed Donnerstag, 23. August 2012 19:08:04

Library Catalog CrossRef

The Efficacy of Play Therapy With Children: A Meta-Analytic Review of Treatment Outcomes.

Type Journal Article

Author S. C. Bratton

Author D. Ray

Author T. Rhine

Author L. Jones

Abstract The efficacy of psychological interventions for children has long been debated among mental health professionals; however, only recently has this issue received national attention, with the U.S. Public Health Service (2000) emphasizing the critical need for early intervention and empirically validated treatments tailored to children's maturational needs. Play therapy is a

developmentally responsive intervention widely used by child therapists but often criticized for lacking an adequate research base to support its growing practice. A meta-analysis of 93 controlled outcome studies (published 1953–2000) was conducted to assess the overall efficacy of play therapy and to determine factors that might impact its effectiveness. The overall treatment effect for play therapy interventions was 0.80 standard deviations. Further analysis revealed that effects were more positive for humanistic than for nonhumanistic treatments and that using parents in play therapy produced the largest effects. Play therapy appeared equally effective across age, gender, and presenting issue.

Publication Professional Psychology: Research and Practice

Volume 36

Issue 4

Pages 376

Date 2005

Short Title The Efficacy of Play Therapy With Children

Accessed Donnerstag, 23. August 2012 18:54:59

Library Catalog Google Scholar

The outcome of psychotherapy with children.

Type Journal Article

Author R. J. Casey

Author J. S. Berman

Abstract This review quantitatively assesses the outcomes of psychotherapy with children. Seventy-five studies were examined in which children who received psychotherapy were compared with controls or children receiving another form of treatment. Results demonstrated that therapy with children is similar in effectiveness to therapy with adults; treated children achieved outcomes about two thirds of a standard deviation better than untreated children. Although behavioral treatments appeared to be more effective than nonbehavioral treatments, this apparent superiority was due largely to the types of outcome and target problems included in behavioral studies. No differences in outcome were found to result from other treatment such as the use of play in therapy or the administration of treatment individually or in groups. The evidence from this review suggests that previous doubts about the overall efficacy of psychotherapy with children can be laid to rest.

Publication Psychological Bulletin

Volume 98

Issue 2

Pages 388

Date 1985

Accessed Donnerstag, 23. August 2012 19:15:58

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Counselling in UK secondary schools: A comprehensive review of audit and evaluation data

Type Journal Article

Author M. Cooper

Abstract Aims: The purpose of this study was to develop a comprehensive picture of the nature and outcomes of counselling in secondary schools in the UK. Method: Audit and evaluation studies of schools counselling were identified using a systematic literature search. Thirty studies were found and analysed using a variety of methods. Typically, counselling services provided purely person-centred, or person-centred-based, forms of therapy. Results: Averaged across all studies, clients had a mean age of 13.86 and attended for 6.35 sessions of counselling. The average

percentage of female clients per study was 56.31%. Most frequently, clients presented with family issues, with anger issues particularly prevalent in males. Around 60% of clients began counselling with 'abnormal' or borderline levels of psychological distress. Counselling was associated with large improvements in mental health (mean weighted effect size= 0.81), with around 50% of clinically distressed clients demonstrating clinical improvement. On average, just over 80% of respondents rated counselling as moderately or very helpful, with teachers giving it a mean rating of 8.22 on a 10-point scale of helpfulness. For clients, the most helpful aspect of counselling was the opportunity to talk and be listened to, while pastoral care staff emphasised the counsellor's independence, expertise and confidentiality. There were some indications that counselling may indirectly benefit students' capacities to study and learn. Discussion: School-based counselling appears to be of considerable benefit to young people in the UK, but there is a need for this finding to be verified through controlled trials.

Publication Counselling and Psychotherapy Research

Volume 9

Issue 3

Pages 137–150

Date 2009

Short Title Counselling in UK secondary schools

Accessed Donnerstag, 23. August 2012 23:27:30

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Wirksamkeit der personenzentrierten Kinder- und Jugendlichen-Psychotherapie

Type Book Section

Author H. P. Heekerens

Book Title Personenzentrierte Psychotherapie mit Kindern und Jugendlichen

Place Göttingen

Publisher Hogrefe, Verl. für Psychologie

Date 2003

Pages 195 - 207

Wirksamkeit beziehungsorientierter Kinder- und Jugendlichenpsychotherapie.

Type Book Section

Author Dagmar Hölldampf

Author M. Behr

Book Title Psychotherapie mit Kindern und Jugendlichen – Personenzentrierte Methoden und interaktionelle Behandlungskonzepte

Publisher Hogrefe-Verlag

Date 2009

Pages 319 - 339

Empirical and clinical focus of child and adolescent psychotherapy research.

Type Journal Article

Author A. E. Kazdin

Author D. Bass

Author W. A. Ayers

Author A. Rodgers

Abstract The present study evaluated the characteristics of research on child and adolescent psychotherapy. Published studies (N = 223) of psychotherapy from 1970 to 1988 were codified to characterize research, clinical, and methodological characteristics. The major results indicate that (a) treatment research focuses almost exclusively on the impact of treatment techniques with scant attention to influences (child/adolescent, parent, family, therapist) that may moderate outcome and (b) several characteristics of the children/adolescents and methods of treatment delivery and approaches depart markedly from those evident in the practice of treatment. Priorities for treatment research to place clinical practice on firmer empirical footing are discussed.

Publication Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology

Volume 58

Issue 6

Pages 729

Date 1990

Accessed Donnerstag, 23. August 2012 19:17:53

Library Catalog Google Scholar

A meta-analysis of play therapy outcomes

Type Journal Article

Author Michael Leblanc

Author Martin Ritchie

Abstract A meta-analysis of play therapy outcomes with children was conducted to determine the overall effectiveness of play therapy and the variables related to effectiveness. Hierarchical linear modelling was used to analyse the data. The analysis showed an average treatment effect of 0.66 standard deviations. A strong relationship between treatment effectiveness and the inclusion of parents in the therapeutic process was reported. The duration of therapy also appeared to be related to treatment outcomes, with maximum effect sizes occurring after approximately 30 treatment sessions. Play therapy appeared to be as effective as non-play therapies in treating children experiencing emotional difficulties. Recommendations for future researchers focus on explaining therapeutic or participant characteristics that are related to treatment effectiveness.

Publication Counselling Psychology Quarterly

Volume 14

Issue 2

Pages 149-163

Date 2001

DOI 10.1080/09515070110059142

Accessed Donnerstag, 23. August 2012 19:03:47

Library Catalog Taylor and Francis

The effectiveness of play therapy: Responding to the critics.

Type Journal Article

Author D. Ray

Author S. Bratton

Author T. Rhine

Author L. Jones

Abstract Abstract: Play therapy has long been criticized for a lack of adequate research base to prove its efficacy. For 6 decades, while play therapists conducted small research studies, critics challenged the utility and efficacy of play therapy as a viable psychotherapy intervention. The purpose of this study was to conduct a meta-analysis of 94 research studies focusing on the

efficacy of play therapy, filial therapy, and combined play therapy and filial therapy. Meta-analysis revealed a large positive effect on treatment outcomes with children. Play therapy appeared effective across modality, age, gender, clinical vs. nonclinical populations, setting, and theoretical schools of thought. Additionally, positive play therapy effects were found to be greatest when there was parent involvement in treatment and an optimal number of sessions provided.

Publication International Journal of play therapy

Volume 10

Issue 1

Pages 85

Date 2001

Short Title The effectiveness of play therapy

Accessed Donnerstag, 23. August 2012 19:20:05

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Play Therapy – A Review of Outcome Research. Unveröffentlicht

Type Thesis

Author Redmond Reams

Author W. Friedrich

University University of Washington.

Date 1983

Effectiveness of psychotherapy with children and adolescents: A meta-analysis for clinicians.

Type Journal Article

Author J. R. Weisz

Author B. Weiss

Author M. D. Alicke

Author M. L. Klotz

Abstract How effective is psychotherapy with children and adolescents? The question was addressed by metaanalysis of 108 well-designed outcome studies with 4-18-year-old participants. Across various outcome measures, the average treated youngster was better adjusted after treatment than 79% of those not treated. Therapy proved more effective for children than for adolescents, particularly when the therapists were paraprofessionals (e.g., parents, teachers) or graduate students. Professionals (with doctor's or master's degrees) were especially effective in treating overcontrolled problems (e.g., phobias, shyness) but were not more effective than other therapists in treating undercontrolled problems (e.g., aggression, impulsivity). Behavioral treatments proved more effective than nonbehavioral treatments regardless of client age, therapist experience, or treated problem. Overall, the findings revealed significant, durable effects of treatment that differed somewhat with client age and treatment method but were reliably greater than zero for most groups, most problems, and most methods.

Publication Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology

Volume 55

Issue 4

Pages 542

Date 1987

Short Title Effectiveness of psychotherapy with children and adolescents

Accessed Donnerstag, 23. August 2012 19:16:47

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Effects of psychotherapy with children and adolescents revisited: A meta-analysis of treatment outcome studies.

Type Journal Article

Author J. R. Weisz

Author B. Weiss

Author S. S. Han

Author D. A. Granger

Author T. Morton

Abstract A meta-analysis of child and adolescent psychotherapy outcome research tested previous findings using a new sample of 150 outcome studies and weighted least squares methods. The overall mean effect of therapy was positive and highly significant. Effects were more positive for behavioral than for nonbehavioral treatments, and samples of adolescent girls showed better outcomes than other Age X Gender groups. Paraprofessionals produced larger overall treatment effects than professional therapists or students, but professionals produced larger effects than paraprofessionals in treating overcontrolled problems (e.g., anxiety and depression). Results supported the specificity of treatment effects: Outcomes were stronger for the particular problems targeted in treatment than for problems not targeted. The findings shed new light on previous results and raise significant issues for future study.

Publication Psychological Bulletin; Psychological Bulletin

Volume 117

Issue 3

Pages 450

Date 1995

Short Title Effects of psychotherapy with children and adolescents revisited

Accessed Donnerstag, 23. August 2012 19:18:54

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Studien
zur Wirksamkeit
Humanistischer Psychotherapie
(2.1. Affektive Störungen Erwachsene)

Introduction. One case, multiple measures: An intensive case-analytic approach to understanding client change processes in evidence-based, emotion-focused therapy of depression

Type Journal Article
Author Lynne Angus
Author Rhonda Goldman
Author Erhard Mergenthaler
Publication Psychotherapy Research
Volume 18
Issue 6
Pages 629-633
Date 2008
DOI 10.1080/10503300802430673
Short Title Introduction. One case, multiple measures
Accessed Dienstag, 26. Juni 2012 10:49:59
Library Catalog Taylor and Francis

BERICHT DER EXTERNEN EVALUATION UND QUALITÄTSSICHERUNG DER PSYCHOTHERAPEUTISCHEN KLINIKEN UND ABTEILUNGEN

Type Journal Article
Author Barghaan
Author Harfst
Author Dirmeier
Author Koch
Date 2003
Accessed Dienstag, 26. Juni 2012 14:40:36
Library Catalog Google Scholar

The effects of psychodrama on depression among women with chronic mental disorder

Type Journal Article
Author F. Ebrahimi Belil
Author A. Rahgoien
Author M. Rahgozar
Abstract Background & Aim: At recent three decades, management of chronic mental disorders has been a focus of attention in mental health systems. This study aimed to assess the efficacy of group psychodrama in reducing depression in inpatient women with chronic mental disorder. Method & Materials: In this semi-experimental study, thirty women with chronic mental disorders bedridden at Razi comprehensive psychiatric center(Tehran, Iran) were randomly assigned to two groups, namely intervention & control groups. Beck Depression Inventory(BDI) was administered to all participants and then a 12 session group psychodrama intervention program was carried out for the intervention group. Meanwhile routine treatments were continued for the control group. BDI was then re-administered for both groups. Data were analyzed by SPSS software using independent and Paired T tests, Kolmogoroff-Smirnoph, Chi-square, Leven and Covariance analysis(ANCOVA) tests. Findings: After the intervention, the BDI mean score significantly reduced in the intervention group($p=0.000$) but not in the control one. The two groups showed no difference regarding the mean BDI scores before the intervention but¹²⁸

afterward the control group had a significantly higher score in this respect($p=0.000$). The significant differences remained true after applying ANCOVA to control the effects of age and rate of depression($p=0.000$) Conclusion: Psychodrama may be an effective intervention for reducing depression in patients with chronic mental disorders. Keywords: Psychodrama, Depression, Chronic mental disorder.

Publication Bipolar Disorders

Volume 14

Pages 71-71

Date MAR 2012

Journal Abbr Bipolar Disord.

Library Catalog ISI Web of Knowledge

Extra WOS:000301531000150

Predictors of differential response to cognitive, experiential, and self-directed psychotherapeutic procedures.

Type Journal Article

Author L. E. Beutler

Author D. Engle

Author D. Mohr

Author R. J. Daldrup

Author J. Bergan

Author K. Meredith

Author W. Merry

Publication Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology

Volume 59

Issue 2

Pages 333

Date 1991

Accessed Sonntag, 29. Juli 2012 12:22:48

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Differential patient x treatment maintenance among cognitive, experiential, and self-directed psychotherapies.

Type Journal Article

Author L. E. Beutler

Author P. P. Machado

Author D. Engle

Author D. Mohr

Abstract Long-term efficacy of matching patient indicators to group cognitive therapy (GCT), focused expressive psychotherapy, and supportive, self-directed therapy (SSD) were assessed among 49 patients with major depressive disorder. Results of main effect analyses suggested that treatment effects noted at treatment end by L. E. Beutler et al (see record 1991-22075-001) were maintained at 1-yr follow-up. The number of Ss without clinical symptoms of depression in the follow-up period did not significantly differ from the number of asymptomatic Ss at treatment end. One-year follow-up analyses of prospectively defined differential patient indicators supported assigning patients with externalizing coping styles and/or low resistance potential to GCT and patients with internalizing coping styles and/or high resistance potential to SSD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

129

Publication Journal of Psychotherapy Integration; Journal of Psychotherapy Integration

Date 1993

Accessed Sonntag, 29. Juli 2012 15:41:57

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Evaluation of the short-term impact of counseling in general practice

Type Journal Article

Author Daphne Boot

Author Pamela Gillies

Author Jennifer Fenelon

Author Richard Reubin

Author Michael Wilkins

Author Peter Gray

Abstract This paper describes the findings of a randomised controlled trial of the short-term impact of counseling in the general practice setting. Compared with patients who received usual advice from their general practitioner for acute problems such as relationship difficulties, anxiety and depression, those who received counseling from qualified counselors working within the primary health care context showed greater improvement in psychological health as measured by the General Health Questionnaire. Significantly fewer of those counselled were prescribed anti-depressant drugs by the general practitioners in the study, or were referred to psychiatrists or clinical psychologists for care. In addition those patients who attended sessions with the practice counselor were more likely to report that they were satisfied with their treatment and more expressed feelings of well-being.

Publication Patient Education and Counseling

Volume 24

Issue 1

Pages 79-89

Date August 1994

DOI 10.1016/0738-3991(94)90028-0

Accessed Montag, 13. August 2012 20:03:46

Library Catalog ScienceDirect

An empirical analysis of autobiographical memory specificity subtypes in brief emotion-focused and client-centered treatments of depression

Type Journal Article

Author Tali Zweig Boritz

Author Lynne Angus

Author Georges Monette

Author Laurie Hollis-Walker

Abstract Abstract Overgeneral autobiographical memory (ABM) disclosure has been established as a key cognitive marker of clinical depression in experimental research studies. To determine the ecological validity of these findings for psychotherapy treatments of depression, the present study investigated the relationship between change in level of depression and ABM specificity in the context of early, middle, and late therapy session transcripts selected from 34 clients undergoing emotion-focused therapy and client-centered therapy in the York I Depression Study. A hierarchical linear modeling analysis demonstrated that clients disclosed significantly more specific ABMs over the course of therapy. There were no differences in ABM specificity between treatment groups. There was also no evidence that increased specificity differentiated between recovered and unchanged clients at treatment termination.

Publication Psychotherapy Research

Volume 18

Issue 5

Pages 584-593

Date 2008

DOI 10.1080/10503300802123245

Accessed Dienstag, 26. Juni 2012 10:57:09

Library Catalog Taylor and Francis

Controlled trial of the short- and long-term effect of psychological treatment of post-partum depression 1. Impact on maternal mood

Type Journal Article

Author Peter J. Cooper

Author Lynne Murray

Author Anji Wilson

Author Helena Romaniuk

Abstract Background Psychological interventions for postnatal depression can be beneficial in the short term but their longer-term impact is unknown. Aims To evaluate the long-term effect on maternal mood of three psychological treatments in relation to routine primary care. Method Women with post-partum depression (n=193) were assigned randomly to one of four conditions: routine primary care, non-directive counselling, cognitive—behavioural therapy or psychodynamic therapy. They were assessed immediately after the treatment phase (at 4.5 months) and at 9, 18 and 60 months post-partum. Results Compared with the control, all three treatments had a significant impact at 4.5 months on maternal mood (Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale, EPDS). Only psychodynamic therapy produced a rate of reduction in depression (Structured Clinical Interview for DSM—III — R) significantly superior to that of the control. The benefit of treatment was no longer apparent by 9 months post-partum. Treatment did not reduce subsequent episodes of post-partum depression. Conclusions Psychological intervention for post-partum depression improves maternal mood (EPDS) in the short term. However, this benefit is not superior to spontaneous remission in the long term.

Publication The British Journal of Psychiatry

Volume 182

Issue 5

Pages 412-419

Date 05/01/2003

Journal Abbr BJP

DOI 10.1192/bjp.02.177

Accessed Montag, 13. August 2012 12:29:43

Library Catalog bjp.rcpsych.org

Psychodramatic psychotherapy combined with pharmacotherapy in major depressive disorder: an open and naturalistic study

Type Journal Article

Author E. M. S. Costa

Author R. Antonio

Author M. B. D. Soares

Author F. A. Moreno

Abstract Objective: Recent literature has highlighted the role of psychotherapy in the treatment of major depressive disorder Combined therapies comprising both psychotherapy and pharmacotherapy have presented the best results. Although several kinds of psychotherapies have been studied in the treatment of depressive disorders, there remains a lack of data on psychodramatic 131

psychotherapy in the treatment of major depressive disorder The objective of this study was to evaluate the impact of psychodramatic psychotherapy (in a sample of major depressive disorder patients. Method: This is an open, naturalistic, controlled, non-randomized study. Twenty major depressive disorder patients (according to the DSM-IV criteria), under pharmacological treatment for depression, with Hamilton Depression Scale total scores between 7 and 20 (mild to moderate depression), were divided into two groups. Patients in the psychotherapeutic group took part in 4 individual and 24 structured psychodramatic group sessions, whilst subjects in the control group did not participate in this psychodramatic psychotherapy. Both groups were evaluated with the Social Adjustment Scale - Self Report and the Hamilton Depression Scale. Results: Psychotherapeutic group patients showed a significant improvement according to the Social Adjustment Scale - Self Report and the Hamilton Depression Scale scores at endpoint, compared to those of the control group. Conclusions: Results suggest that individual and group psychodramatic psychotherapy, associated to pharmacological treatment, provides good clinical benefits in the treatment of major depressive disorder.

Publication Revista Brasileira De Psiquiatria

Volume 28

Issue 1

Pages 40-43

Date MAR 2006

Journal Abbr Rev. Bras. Psiquiatr.

Short Title Psychodramatic psychotherapy combined with pharmacotherapy in major depressive disorder

Library Catalog ISI Web of Knowledge

Extra WOS:000236016600009

Emotion-Focused Therapy for Couples in the Treatment of Depression: A Pilot Study.

Type Journal Article

Author A. Dessaulles

Author S. M. Johnson

Author W. H. Denton

Publication American Journal of Family Therapy

Volume 31

Issue 5

Pages 345-53

Date 2003

Short Title Emotion-Focused Therapy for Couples in the Treatment of Depression

Accessed Montag, 13. August 2012 20:11:39

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Maintenance of gains following experiential therapies for depression.

Type Journal Article

Author Jennifer A. Ellison

Author Leslie S. Greenberg

Author Rhonda N. Goldman

Author Lynne Angus

Publication Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology

Volume 77

Issue 1

Pages 103-112

Date 2009

Auswirkungen einer erlebnisorientierten Psychotherapie auf Prozeß- und Erfolgsmerkmale unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Klientenvariable „Experiencing“.

Type Journal Article

Author Peter Esser

Author E Bellendorf

Author A Groß

Author W Neudenberger

Author H Bommert

Publication Zeitschrift für personenzentrierte Psychologie und Psychotherapie

Volume 3

Date 1984

A comparison of paradoxical and nonparadoxical interpretations and directives.

Type Journal Article

Author D. A. Feldman

Author S. R. Strong

Author D. B. Danser

Abstract Explored the effects of consistent and inconsistent combinations of paradoxical and nonparadoxical interpretations and directives in brief counseling with 49 moderately depressed undergraduates. It was hypothesized that a consistent paradoxical intervention would be more effective than inconsistent interventions, which in turn would be more effective than a consistent nonparadoxical intervention. Ss who wanted to change were randomly assigned to 4 interview intervention conditions and a no-treatment control condition. In the intervention conditions, Ss received 2 interviews with counselors who gave 6 interpretations and 2 directives over the course of the interviews. Ss in the intervention conditions decreased their depression more than did Ss in the control condition. Paradoxical interpretations were associated with more symptom remission than were nonparadoxical interpretations, whereas the nature of the directives students received made little difference. Whether the interventions were consistent or inconsistent made little difference on changes in depression, but Ss had more favorable impressions of their counselors when interpretations and directives were consistent. The impact of the interventions on Ss' attributions of the cause of therapeutic change was also explored. (12 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Journal of Counseling Psychology

Volume 29

Issue 6

Pages 572

Date 1982

Accessed Sonntag, 29. Juli 2012 16:33:34

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Type Book
Author Robert J. Fetsch
Place Ann Arbor, Mich.
Publisher Univ. Microfilms Internat.
Date 1980

Coping skills training as a component in the short-term treatment of depression

Type Journal Article
Author Barbara M. Fleming
Author Dozier W. Thornton
Abstract 35 moderately depressed Ss participated in cognitive, behavioral, or nondirective depression workshops. All 3 conditions produced significant decreases in depressive symptomatology, and there were no significant differences between conditions at a 6-wk follow-up. (10 ref)
Publication Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology
Volume 48
Issue 5
Pages 652-654
Date 1980
DOI 10.1037/0022-006X.48.5.652
Library Catalog APA PsycNET
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Randomised controlled assessment of non-directive psychotherapy versus routine general-practitioner care

Type Journal Article
Author Karin Friedlr
Author Michael B King
Author Margaret Lloyd
Author John Horder
Abstract Summary Background We compared the efficacy of and patients' satisfaction with general-practice-based psychotherapists with those of general practitioners in providing treatment to people with emotional difficulties. Methods We carried out a prospective, randomised, controlled trial of brief, non-directive psychotherapy and routine general-practice care. Therapists adhered to a non-directive Rogerian model of psychotherapy. Between one and 12 sessions of psychotherapy were given over 12 weeks in 14 general practices in north London, UK. Of 136 patients with emotional difficulties, mainly depression, 70 patients were randomly assigned to the therapist and 66 to the general practitioner. Depression, anxiety, other mental-disorder symptoms, and social adjustment were measured by self-report at baseline, 3 months, and 9 months. Patients' satisfaction was also measured by self-report at 3 and 9 months. Findings All patients improved significantly over time. There were no significant differences between the groups receiving brief psychotherapy and routine general-practitioner care. Patients assigned brief psychotherapy were more satisfied with the help they received than those assigned to the general practitioner at both 3 and 9 months' follow-up (mean scores on satisfaction scale 50.9 [SD 7.9] vs 44.4 [9.8] and 45.6 [9.4] vs 37.1 [11.2], respectively). Interpretation General-practitioner care is as effective as brief psychotherapy for patients usually referred by doctors to practice-based psychotherapists. Patients with emotional difficulties prefer brief psychotherapy from a counsellor to care from their general practitioner.
Publication The Lancet
Volume 350
Issue 9092

The effects of adding emotion-focused interventions to the client-centered relationship conditions in the treatment of depression

Type Journal Article

Author Rhonda N. Goldman

Author Leslie S. Greenberg

Author Lynne Angus

Abstract Abstract A study was conducted to test the effects of adding emotion-focused interventions to the empathic relationship. The authors compared client-centered therapy, which provides an empathic relationship based on the relational attitudes of empathy, positive regard, and congruence, and emotion-focused therapy (EFT), which integrates process-guiding emotion-focused interventions that focus on depressogenic affective–cognitive problems with a client-centered supportive relationship. Thirty-eight patients meeting DSM–IV criteria for major depressive disorder were randomly assigned to 16 to 20 sessions of 1 of the 2 treatments. Clients' level of depressive symptoms, general symptom distress, interpersonal distress, and self-esteem improved in each condition, but improvement on symptomatology was superior in the EFT condition. An empathic relationship appears to be enhanced by the addition of specific emotion-focused interventions. Zusammenfassung Die Effekte zusätzlicher emotions-fokussierter Interventionen auf die Bedingungen klientenzentrierter Beziehung bei der Behandlung von Depression Es wurde eine Studie dazu durchgeführt, welche Effekte zusätzliche emotions-fokussierte Interventionen auf die empathische Beziehung haben. Die Autoren verglichen klientenzentrierte Therapie, die eine empathische Beziehung auf Grund von Beziehungseinstellungen von Empathie, positiver Zuwendung und persönlicher Kongruenz beinhaltet mit emotions-fokussierter Therapie (EFT), die prozessbegleitende emotions-fokussierte Interventionen umfasst, die auf depressionsgenetische Probleme affektiv-kognitiver Art mit einer klientenzentrierten unterstützenden Beziehung gerichtet sind. 38 Patienten, die nach den DSM-IV Kriterien an einer schweren Depressionsstörung litten, wurden dem Zufall nach 16 bis 20 Sitzungen in einer der Behandlungen zugewiesen. Das Niveau der depressiven Symptome, die allgemeine Belastung durch die Symptome, wie sowohl die interpersonale Belastung und der Selbstwert verbesserten sich in beiden Behandlungen, aber die Verbesserung der Symptomatologie war höher in der EFT Bedingung. Eine empathische Beziehung scheint durch zusätzliche spezifische emotions-fokussierte Interventionen verstärkt zu werden. Résumé Les effets de l'intégration d'interventions focalisées sur les émotions dans les conditions relationnelles centrées sur le patient dans le traitement de la dépression Nous avons conduit une étude pour tester les effets de l'intégration d'interventions focalisées sur les émotions dans la relation empathique. Les auteurs ont comparé la thérapie centrée sur le client qui crée une relation empathique sur la base des attitudes relationnelles de l'empathie, du regard positif et de la congruence, et la thérapie focalisée sur les émotions (EFT) qui intègre des interventions focalisées sur les émotions, guidant le processus, et qui focalisent sur des problèmes affectifs – cognitifs dépressiogènes par une relation de soutien, centrée sur le client. 38 patients suffisant aux critères DSM-IV pour la dépression majeure étaient attribués au hasard à 16-20 séances avec l'un des deux traitements. Le niveau de symptômes dépressifs, la détresse symptomatique générale, la souffrance interpersonnelle et l'estime de soi s'amélioreraient dans les deux conditions, mais l'amélioration symptomatique était supérieure en condition EFT. Une relation empathique semble être favorisée par le rajout d'interventions spécifiques, focalisées sur les émotions. Resumen Se realizó un estudio para testear los efectos de agregar, a la relación empática, intervenciones focalizadas en la emoción. Los autores compararon la terapia centrada en el cliente, que provee una relación empática basada en las actitudes relacionales de la empatía, mirada positiva y congruencia, con la terapia focalizada en la emoción (EFT), que integra intervenciones focalizadas en la emoción que guía el proceso (process-guiding emotion-focused interventions) que se centran en problemas depresógenos afectivo-cognitivos en una

relación de apoyo centrada en el cliente. Se asignaron al azar, para 16 a 20 sesiones de 1 de los 2 tratamientos, a treinta y ocho pacientes que reunían los criterios del DSM-IV para el desorden depresivo mayor. En cada condición, el nivel de síntomas depresivos, el distrés general de síntomas, el distrés interpersonal y la autoestima mejoraron, pero la mejoría fue superior en la condición EFT. La relación empática parece aumentar por la adición de intervenciones específicas focalizadas en la emoción. Resumo Os efeitos de adicionar intervenções focadas nas emoções às condições de relação centrada no cliente no tratamento da depressão Este estudo foi conduzido para testar os efeitos de adicionar intervenções focadas nas emoções à relação empática. Os autores compararam a terapia centrada no cliente, que fornece uma relação empática baseada nas atitudes relacionais de empatia, aceitação positiva e congruência, e a terapia focada nas emoções (EFT), que integra intervenções focadas nas emoções e guiadas pelo processo, centradas nos problemas afectivo-cognitivo depressogénicos com uma relação de suporte centrada no cliente. Trinta e oito pacientes com critérios de diagnóstico do DSM-IV para perturbação depressiva maior foram aleatoriamente distribuídos por um dos dois tratamentos, de duração de 16 a 20 semanas. O nível de sintomas depressivos do cliente, disfuncionamento sintomático geral, disfuncionamento interpessoal e auto-estima melhoraram em cada condição, mas a melhoria da sintomatologia foi superior na condição EFT. Uma relação empática parece ser melhorada pela adição de intervenções específicas focadas nas emoções. Sommario Gli effetti degli interventi aggiuntivi focalizzati sulle emozioni nella relazione centrata sul cliente, nel trattamento della depressione. E' stato condotto uno studio per valutare gli effetti degli interventi aggiuntivi focalizzati sulle emozioni nella relazione empatica. Gli autori hanno confrontato la terapia centrata sul cliente, che offre una relazione empatica basata sulle attitudini relazionali dell'empatia, sulla stima positiva e sulla coerenza, con la terapia focalizzata sulle emozioni (EFT), che integra i processi che guidano gli interventi focalizzati sulle emozioni, che si focalizzano sui problemi depressogeni affettivo-cognitivi, con una relazione supportiva centrata sul cliente. Trentotto pazienti con i criteri del DSM-IV del disturbo depressivo maggiore sono stati assegnati casualmente da 16 a 20 sedute di uno dei due trattamenti. I livelli dei clienti di sintomi depressivi, di sintomi generali di sofferenza, della sofferenza interpersonale e dell'autostima sono migliorati in ogni condizione, ma il miglioramento nella sintomatologia è stato superiore nella condizione EFT. Una relazione empatica sembra essere cresciuta attraverso l'aggiunta di interventi specifici focalizzati sulle emozioni. Abstract

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Date 2006
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Library Catalog Taylor and Francis

Experiential Therapy of Depression: Differential Effects of Client-Centered Relationship Conditions and Process Experiential Interventions

Type Journal Article
Author Leslie Greenberg
Author Jeanne Watson
Abstract This study compared the effectiveness of process-experiential psychotherapy with one of its components, client-centered psychotherapy, in the treatment of (34) adults suffering from major depression. The client-centered treatment emphasized the establishment and maintenance of the Rogerian relationship conditions and empathic responding. The experiential treatment consisted of the client-centered conditions, plus the use of specific process-directive gestalt and experiential interventions at client markers indicating particular cognitive-affective problems. Treatments showed no difference in reducing depressive symptomatology at termination and six month follow-up. The experiential treatment, however, had superior effects at mid-treatment on depression and at termination on the total level of symptoms, self-esteem, and reduction of

interpersonal problems. The addition, to the relational conditions, of specific active interventions at appropriate points in the treatment of depression appeared to hasten and enhance improvement. Die Untersuchung vergleicht die Effektivität einer prozess- und erlebnisorientierten Psychotherapie mit einer ihrer Komponenten, der klientenzentrierten Psychotherapie, in der Behandlung von 34 Erwachsenen mit depressiven Störungen. Die klientenzentrierte Behandlung betonte die Herstellung und Aufrechterhaltung einer Beziehung im Sinne Rogers' und empathische Reaktionen auf Seiten der Therapeuten. Die erlebnisorientierte Behandlung bestand aus diesen klientenzentrierten Grundbedingungen und dem Einsatz spezifischer, prozessleitender gestalt- und erlebnisorientierter Interventionen, die dann eingesetzt wurden, wenn es um die Bearbeitung spezifischer kognitiv-affektiver Probleme ging. Die Behandlungen unterschieden sich nicht im Hinblick auf die Reduktion depressiver Symptome bei Behandlungsende und bei einer 6-Monats-Katamnese. Die erlebnisorientierten Behandlungen allerdings zeigten deutlichere Effekte im Hinblick auf die Depression in der Mitte der Behandlung und auf die gesamte Symptomatik, das Selbstwertgefühl und die Reduktion interpersonaler Probleme bei Behandlungsende. Die Hinzunahme spezifischer, aktiver Interventionen zu den beziehungsorientierten Grundbedingungen an geeigneten Punkten einer Depressionsbehandlung scheint also eine Besserung des Zustandes zu beschleunigen und zu fördern. Cette étude a comparé l'efficacité de la psychothérapie centrée sur l'expérience du processus avec une de ses composantes, la psychothérapie centrée sur le client, dans le traitement de 34 adultes souffrant de dépression majeure. La thérapie centrée sur le client a mis l'accent sur l'installation et le maintien des conditions relationnelles Rogeriennes et une attitude de réponse empathique. Le traitement centré sur l'expérience a englobé les conditions Rogeriennes plus l'emploi d'interventions spécifiques, à impact sur le processus, de type gestalt et d'expérience, à des moments où des marqueurs du côté client ont indiqué des problèmes cognitifs-affectifs particuliers. Ces traitements n'ont pas abouti à une différence dans la réduction de la symptomatique dépressive à la fin du traitement et six mois après. Cependant, le traitement centré sur l'expérience a eu des résultats supérieurs sur le plan de la dépression, au milieu du traitement, et à la fin du traitement, pour l'ensemble des symptômes, l'estime de soi, et les problèmes interpersonnels. Le fait de rajouter des interventions actives spécifiques aux conditions relationnelles, à des moments appropriés de la thérapie, nous a semblé accélérer et favoriser l'amélioration. Este estudio comparó la efectividad del proceso de psicoterapia experiencial con uno de sus componentes, la psicoterapia centrada en el cliente, en el tratamiento de (34) adultos con depresión mayor. El tratamiento centrado en el cliente hizo hincapié en el establecimiento y el mantenimiento de la relación rogeriana y de la responsividad empática. El tratamiento experiencial consistió en las mismas condiciones de la terapia centrada en el cliente a las que se agregó el uso monitoreado de intervenciones específicas gestálticas y experienciales, en los momentos indicados por los problemas afectivos y cognitivos del paciente. Los tratamientos no mostraron diferencia, a la terminación y a los seis meses de seguimiento, en su capacidad de reducir la sintomatología depresiva. El tratamiento experiencial, sin embargo, tuvo mejores efectos sobre la depresión al promediar el tratamiento y sobre el nivel total de los síntomas, la autoestima y los problemas interpersonales al finalizar el mismo. La mejoría de la depresión parece acelerarse e intensificarse cuando se agregan al tratamiento intervenciones activas específicas en momentos apropiados.

Publication Psychotherapy Research

Volume 8

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Pages 210-224

Date 1998

DOI 10.1080/10503309812331332317

Short Title Experiential Therapy of Depression

Accessed Dienstag, 26. Juni 2012 14:59:43

Library Catalog Taylor and Francis

The York II psychotherapy study on experiential therapy of depression.

Author Rhonda Goldman

Author Lynne Angus

Institution York University

Date 2001 (unpublished)

Integrating psychodrama and cognitive behavioral therapy to treat moderate depression

Type Journal Article

Author Zeynep Hamamci

Abstract The aim of the study is to compare the effects of psychodrama integrated with cognitive behavioral therapy and cognitive behavioral group therapy in the treatment of depression. Thirty-one university students with moderate depression participated in this study. After the participants were randomly assigned to and control groups, group therapies were conducted for 11 sessions over a period lasting nearly 3 months. The control group received no treatment. The Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), the Automatic Thoughts Questionnaire (ATQ) and the Dysfunctional Attitude Scale (DAS) were administered to the participants at three different occasions: pre-treatment, post-treatment, and 6-month follow-up. A 3×3 ANOVA was used to examine the effectiveness of the treatments. The results indicated that both psychodrama integrated with cognitive behavioral therapy, and cognitive behavioral group therapy alone, led to reduction in the level of depression, negative automatic thoughts, and dysfunctional attitudes of participants. However, there were no significant differences between the two treatments in terms of their effectiveness.

Publication The Arts in Psychotherapy

Volume 33

Issue 3

Pages 199-207

Date 2006

DOI 10.1016/j.aip.2006.02.001

Accessed Dienstag, 4. September 2012 10:37:05

Library Catalog ScienceDirect

Randomised controlled trial of non-directive counselling, cognitive-behaviour therapy and usual general practitioner care in the management of depression as well as mixed anxiety and depression in primary care.

Type Journal Article

Author M. King

Author B. Sibbald

Author E. Ward

Author P. Bower

Author M. Lloyd

Author M. Gabbay

Author S. Byford

Author others

Abstract **OBJECTIVES:** The aim of this study was to determine both the clinical and cost-effectiveness of usual general practitioner (GP) care compared with two types of brief psychological therapy (non-directive counselling and cognitive-behaviour therapy) in the management of depression as well as mixed anxiety and depression in the primary care setting. **DESIGN:** The design was principally a pragmatic randomised controlled trial, but was accompanied by two additional allocation methods allowing patient preference: the option of a specific choice of treatment (preference allocation) and the option to be randomised between the psychological therapies only. Of the 464 patients allocated to the three treatments, 197 were randomised between the

three treatments, 137 chose a specific treatment, and 130 were randomised between the psychological therapies only. The patients underwent follow-up assessments at 4 and 12 months. SETTING: The study was conducted in 24 general practices in Greater Manchester and London. SUBJECTS: A total of 464 eligible patients, aged 18 years and over, were referred by 73 GPs and allocated to one of the psychological therapies or usual GP care for depressive symptoms. INTERVENTIONS: The interventions consisted of brief psychological therapy (12 sessions maximum) or usual GP care. Non-directive counselling was provided by counsellors who were qualified for accreditation by the British Association for Counselling. Cognitive-behaviour therapy was provided by clinical psychologists who were qualified for accreditation by the British Association for Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapies. Usual GP care included discussions with patients and the prescription of medication, but GPs were asked to refrain from referring patients for psychological intervention for at least 4 months. Most therapy sessions took place on a weekly basis in the general practices. By the 12-month follow-up, GP care in some cases did include referral to mental healthcare specialists. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: The clinical outcomes included depressive symptoms, general psychiatric symptoms, social function and patient satisfaction. The economic outcomes included direct and indirect costs and quality of life. Assessments were carried out at baseline during face-to-face interviews as well as at 4 and 12 months in person or by post. RESULTS: At 4 months, both psychological therapies had reduced depressive symptoms to a significantly greater extent than usual GP care. Patients in the psychological therapy groups exhibited mean scores on the Beck Depression Inventory that were 4-5 points lower than the mean score of patients in the usual GP care group, a difference that was also clinically significant. These differences did not generalize to other measures of outcome. There was no significant difference in outcome between the two psychological therapies when they were compared directly using all 260 patients randomised to a psychological therapy by either randomised allocation method. At 12 months, the patients in all three groups had improved to the same extent. The lack of a significant difference between the treatment groups at this point resulted from greater improvement of the patients in the GP care group between the 4- and 12-month follow-ups. At 4 months, patients in both psychological therapy groups were more satisfied with their treatment than those in the usual GP care group. However, by 12 months, patients who had received non-directive counselling were more satisfied than those in either of the other two groups. There were few differences in the baseline characteristics of patients who were randomised or expressed a treatment preference, and no differences in outcome between these patients. Similar outcomes were found for patients who chose either psychological therapy. Again, there were no significant differences between the two groups at 4 or 12 months. Patients who chose counselling were more satisfied with treatment than those who chose c.

Publication Health Technology Assessment (Winchester, England)

Volume 4

Issue 19

Pages 1

Date 2000

Accessed Montag, 13. August 2012 11:50:04

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Die Beeinflussung affektiver Störungen durch psychodynamische und durch Gesprächspsychotherapie: Ergebnisse einer empirischen Vergleichsstudie

Type Journal Article

Author A. E. Meyer

Author U. Wirth

Publication Affektive Störungen

Pages 243–258

Date 1988

Short Title Die Beeinflussung affektiver Störungen durch psychodynamische und durch Gesprächspsychotherapie

The Effectiveness of Psychodrama in Changing the Attitudes Among Depressed Patients

Type Journal Article
Author Mehdi Pour Rezaeian
Publication Journal of personality and clinical studies : a publication of the Association of Clinical Psychologists, Delhi
Volume 13
Issue 1
Pages 19-23
Date 1997

The usefulness of psychodrama in the treatment of depressed patients

Type Journal Article
Author M.P. Rezaeian
Author A.K. Sem
Author Mazumdar DP Sem
Publication Indian J Clin Psychol.
Volume 24(1):82-8
Date 1997

Body psychotherapy in chronic depression – a randomised controlled pilot trial

Type Document
Author Frank Röhrich
Author Stefan Priebe
Date 2012 (unpublished)

Antidepressant Medication and the Assimilation of Problematic Experiences in Psychotherapy

Type Journal Article
Author Ludwig Teusch
Author Hildegard Böhme
Author Jobst Finke
Author Markus Gastpar
Author Bettina Skerra
Abstract The authors assessed whether the psychotherapeutic process is enhanced by the addition of antidepressant medication. Mildly to moderately depressed patients received client-centered therapy with or without medication. Patients were assessed for symptoms of depression and the ability to assimilate problematic experiences successfully. Ratings of improvement on Stiles's Scale for the Assimilation of Problematic Experiences rose significantly in both treatment conditions. There was no significant effect of the addition of antidepressant medication on the psychotherapeutic process. However, patients without medication tended to reach higher stages of assimilation (e.g., problem clarification and insight). Psychotherapy alone seems as effective in reducing depression as that with the addition of pharmacotherapy and may be superior in supporting the psychotherapeutic process in the longer term. The question remains as to the

nature of the conditions in which one may achieve additive effects of psychotherapy and medication.

Publication Psychotherapy Research

Volume 13

Issue 3

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Date 2003

DOI 10.1093/ptr/kpg029

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Library Catalog Taylor and Francis

Der Nachweis der Wirksamkeit von Gesprächspsychotherapie wurde in jedem Fall erbracht.

Fazit: Studienergebnisse sprechen für den Nutzen von GPT im stationären Rahmen. **Geeignet (a)**

Pathways to change in the psychotherapy of depression: Relating process to session change and outcome.

Type Journal Article

Author J. C. Watson

Author L. S. Greenberg

Publication Psychotherapy: Theory, Research, Practice, Training

Volume 33

Issue 2

Pages 262

Date 1996

Short Title Pathways to change in the psychotherapy of depression

Accessed Freitag, 31. August 2012 19:50:20

Library Catalog Google Scholar

An examination of clients' in-session changes and their relationship to the working alliance and outcome

Type Journal Article

Author Jeanne C. Watson

Author Jennifer Schein

Author Evelyn McMullen

Abstract Abstract The objective of the current study was to investigate the psychometric properties of the Client Task Specific Change Measure–Revised (CTSC-R), a measure of clients' in-session changes, and to determine whether the CTSC-R predicted outcome over and above the therapeutic alliance in a study of 66 clients treated with process-experiential psychotherapy or cognitive-behavioural therapy for depression. The measure showed high internal consistency and item-total correlations. Principal-axis factoring, followed by oblique rotation, showed that the measure comprised two factors: (a) behaviour change and (b) awareness and understanding. Clients' CTSC-R scores changed over the course of psychotherapy and predicted change in depression at the end of therapy over and above the therapeutic alliance, explaining an additional 13% of the variance in outcome on the Beck Depression Inventory. Limitations of the study and future directions for research are discussed.

Publication Psychotherapy Research

Volume 20

Issue 2

Pages 224-233

Date 2010

DOI 10.1080/10503300903311285

Accessed Dienstag, 26. Juni 2012 10:28:05

Library Catalog Taylor and Francis

Comparing the effectiveness of process-experiential with cognitive-behavioral psychotherapy in the treatment of depression.

Type Journal Article

Author J. C. Watson

Author L. B. Gordon

Author L. Stermac

Author F. Kalogerakos

Author P. Steckley

Publication Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology

Volume 71

Issue 4

Pages 773

Date 2003

Accessed Dienstag, 26. Juni 2012 14:33:47

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Bewegungstherapie bei Patienten mit psychischen Störungen: Eine Verlaufsstudie

Type Book Section

Author C. Weber

Author H. Haltendorf

Author J. Combecher

Author W. Blankenburg

Book Title Salutogenese : ein neues Konzept in der Psychosomatik? : Kongressband der 40. Jahrestagung des Deutschen Kollegiums für Psychosomatische Medizin

Date 1994

Studien
zur Wirksamkeit
Humanistischer Psychotherapie
(2.2. Angst- und Zwangsstörungen Erwachsene)

Die Behandlung zwanghafter Störungen: Eine Ergebnisstudie

Type Journal Article

Author F. M. Angulo

Publication GWG - Info

Volume 51

Pages 141 - 150

Date 1983

Assertion training therapy in psychiatric milieus

Type Journal Article

Author Sharon R. Aschen

Abstract The current investigation involved an attempt to develop a clinical procedure to decrease anxiety and increase responsiveness (assertion) of psychiatric inpatients of both sexes in mixed diagnostic categories and to evaluate the effectiveness of the procedure. Using a Solomon Four-Group Design, patients, matched on age, sex, and diagnosis, were assigned to one of the following conditions: (1) pretest, treatment, posttest; (2) pretest, no treatment, posttest; (3) treatment, posttest; or (4) no treatment, posttest. The Gambrill-Richey Assertive Inventory was used to assess patient Degree of Discomfort and Response Probability with and without assertion training therapy. Results indicated that (1) patients receiving assertion training therapy were less anxious and more responsive after treatment than before, (2) patients receiving assertion training therapy were less anxious and more responsive than were matched control subjects, (3) control subjects who received no assertion training therapy and who were pretested showed moderate significant gains on the posttest measure, (4) patients reported a greater reduction of anxiety than they did an increase in responsiveness, and (5) pretesting did not significantly influence posttest scores.

Publication Archives of Psychiatric Nursing

Volume 11

Issue 1

Pages 46-51

Date February 1997

DOI 10.1016/S0883-9417(97)80049-0

Accessed Montag, 21. Mai 2012 23:43:51

Library Catalog ScienceDirect

Employing paradoxical intention in the treatment of agoraphobia

Type Journal Article

Author L. Michael Ascher

Abstract The present study assessed the efficacy of paradoxical intention in ameliorating the travel restriction of agoraphobics. A combined score indicating proximity to two difficult target locations represented the dependent variable. A multiple baseline across subjects was used with each of two groups of five clients. This was accomplished by sequentially staggering introduction of treatment. At the conclusion of baseline phase. Group A received 6 weeks of gradual exposure followed by paradoxical intention to criterion. Group B received paradoxical intention to criterion immediately after baseline. Results indicated that paradoxical intention produced greater movement toward targets for clients in Group B when compared both with their baseline and with the performance of Group A following an equal period of gradual exposure.

Publication Behaviour Research and Therapy

Volume 19
Issue 6
Pages 533-542
Date 1981
DOI 10.1016/0005-7967(81)90080-2
Accessed Donnerstag, 3. Mai 2012 14:42:07
Library Catalog ScienceDirect

Enhancing effectiveness of paradoxical intention in treating travel restriction in agoraphobia

Type Journal Article

Author L. Michael Ascher

Author David E. Schotte

Author John B. Grayson

Abstract Techniques ancillary to paradoxical intention were employed to reduce anxiety and depression in agoraphobic clients. It was suggested that such enhancement would produce greater improvement in terms of increased travel capabilities during the initial portion of therapy than would be the case for individuals receiving component treatment. Three groups, each containing five agoraphobic clients, were provided with the enhanced paradoxical intention procedure, the paradoxical intention alone, or the enhancement package alone. Following the fourth session, subjects in the enhanced paradoxical intention group were performing significantly better than subjects in the two remaining groups.

Publication Behavior Therapy

Volume 17

Issue 2

Pages 124-130

Date March 1986

DOI 10.1016/S0005-7894(86)80080-6

Accessed Dienstag, 4. September 2012 15:30:41

Library Catalog ScienceDirect

BERICHT DER EXTERNEN EVALUATION UND QUALITÄTSSICHERUNG DER PSYCHOTHERAPEUTISCHEN KLINIKEN UND ABTEILUNGEN

Type Journal Article

Author Barghaan

Author Harfst

Author Dirmeier

Author Koch

Date 2003

Accessed Dienstag, 26. Juni 2012 14:40:36

Library Catalog Google Scholar

A randomized trial of the effectiveness of cognitive-behavioral therapy and supportive counseling for anxiety symptoms in older adults

Type Journal Article

Author Christine Barrowclough

Author Paul King
Author Julie Colville
Author Eve Russell
Author Alistair Burns
Author Nicholas Tarrier

Abstract The authors used a randomized trial to compare cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) and supportive counseling (SC) in the treatment of anxiety symptoms in older adults who met Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (4th ed.; American Psychiatric Association, 1994) criteria for anxiety disorders. Both conditions had a 6-week baseline no-treatment phase. Treatment was delivered primarily in patients' own homes and in an individual format. Outcomes were assessed at posttreatment and at 3-, 6-, and 12-month follow-ups. There was no spontaneous improvement during the baseline phase. Both groups showed improvement on anxiety measures following treatment, with a better outcome for the CBT group on self-rating of anxiety and depression. Over the follow-up period, the CBT group maintained improvement and had significantly greater improvement than the SC group on anxiety and 1 depression measure. Treatment response for anxiety was also superior for the CBT group, although there was no difference between groups in endstate functioning.

Publication Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology

Volume 69

Issue 5

Pages 756-762

Date 2001

DOI 10.1037/0022-006X.69.5.756

Library Catalog APA PsycNET

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Generalised anxiety: A controlled treatment study

Type Journal Article

Author Colin Blowers

Author John Cobb

Author Andrew Mathews

Abstract The effects of anxiety management training were evaluated by allocating 66 generally anxious clients to either a wait list condition, non-directive counselling, or a combination of relaxation and brief cognitive therapy. Anxiety management was significantly more effective than the wait list condition on a number of relevant measures at post-treatment, but there were relatively few differences between anxiety management and non-directive counselling, either at post-treatment or at 6 months follow-up. Those differences which were found could plausibly be explained in terms of the demand characteristics of training in relaxation or cognitive therapy. It was concluded that anxiety management is clearly better than a non-treatment control condition, but that its superiority to plausible alternatives which lack the specific components thought to be responsible for improvement has yet to be demonstrated.

Publication Behaviour Research and Therapy

Volume 25

Issue 6

Pages 493-502

Date 1987

DOI 10.1016/0005-7967(87)90057-X

Short Title Generalised anxiety

Accessed Dienstag, 4. September 2012 14:18:12

Library Catalog ScienceDirect

Effekte stationärer Gesprächspsychotherapie bei verschiedenen Krankheitsbildern: 1-Jahres-Katamnese.

Type Journal Article

Author H Böhme

Author J Finke

Author L Teusch

Publication Psychotherapie-Psychosomatik Medizinische Psychologie

Date 1998

Efficacy of applied relaxation and cognitive-behavioral therapy in the treatment of generalized anxiety disorder

Type Journal Article

Author T. D. Borkovec

Author Ellen Costello

Abstract Nondirective (ND), applied relaxation (AR), and cognitive behavioral (CBT) therapies for generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) were compared. The latter 2 conditions were generally equivalent in outcome but superior to ND at postassessment. The 3 conditions did not differ on several process measures, and ND created the greatest depth of emotional processing. Follow-up results indicated losses in gains in ND, maintained gains in the other 2 conditions, especially CBT, and highest endstate functioning for CBT. AR and CBT thus contain active ingredients in the treatment of GAD; support exists for further development of imagery exposure methods or cognitive therapy because of their likely role in promoting maintenance of change with this disorder. Expectancy for improvement was also associated with outcome, suggesting the need for further research on this construct for understanding the nature of GAD and its amelioration.

Publication Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology

Volume 61

Issue 4

Pages 611-619

Date 1993

DOI 10.1037/0022-006X.61.4.611

Library Catalog APA PsycNET

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Treatment of nonphobic anxiety disorders: A comparison of nondirective, cognitive, and coping desensitization therapy

Type Journal Article

Author T. D. Borkovec

Author Andrew M. Mathews

Abstract The present study compared the efficacy of nondirective therapy, coping desensitization, and cognitive therapy in the treatment of generalized anxiety disorder and panic disorder. All clients received 12 sessions of progressive relaxation training in addition to one of these three treatments. Pretherapy and posttherapy assessments, as well as 6-month and 12-month follow-up measurements, indicated that the group as a whole showed significant and continued improvement on a variety of self-report questionnaire, daily diary, and psychiatric assessor instruments. No differences were found between the three conditions. As was found in a previous investigation, the degree to which clients experienced relaxation-induced anxiety during relaxation training sessions predicted poorer outcome. The outcome results are

compared with those of previous investigations of these anxiety disorders, and directions for further research are discussed.

Publication Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology

Volume 56

Issue 6

Pages 877-884

Date 1988

DOI 10.1037/0022-006X.56.6.877

Short Title Treatment of nonphobic anxiety disorders

Library Catalog APA PsycNET

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The effects of relaxation training with cognitive or nondirective therapy and the role of relaxation-induced anxiety in the treatment of generalized anxiety

Type Journal Article

Author T. D. Borkovec

Author Andrew M. Mathews

Author Alycia Chambers

Author Seda Ebrahimi

Author Richard Lytle

Author Ruth Nelson

Abstract Thirty volunteers who met criteria for generalized anxiety disorder received 12 sessions of training in progressive muscular relaxation. Sixteen of the clients also were given cognitive therapy during 10 of those sessions, and the remaining 14 received nondirective therapy. Therapy was provided by 16 graduate student clinicians. The group as a whole showed substantial reductions in anxiety as measured by psychiatric assessor ratings, questionnaires, and daily self-monitoring, although relaxation plus cognitive therapy produced significantly greater improvement than relaxation plus nondirective therapy on several pretherapy-posttherapy questionnaires. Relaxation-induced anxiety, as measured by a questionnaire after each relaxation session, was significantly related to improvement in the total group: Clients who became anxious during relaxation training showed the least improvement.

Publication Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology

Volume 55

Issue 6

Pages 883-888

Date 1987

DOI 10.1037/0022-006X.55.6.883

Library Catalog APA PsycNET

Rights (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved

Integrative Therapie der Angst

Type Journal Article

Author W. Butollo

Publication Angst als Ressource und Störung. Paderborn

Pages 80-109

Date 2003

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Relationship between fluid intelligence and ability to benefit from cognitive-behavioural therapy in older adults: A preliminary investigation

Type Journal Article

Author E. K. Doubleday

Author P. King

Author C. Papageorgiou

Publication British journal of clinical psychology

Volume 41

Issue 4

Pages 423–428

Date 2002

Short Title Relationship between fluid intelligence and ability to benefit from cognitive-behavioural therapy in older adults

Accessed Dienstag, 4. September 2012 14:03:43

Library Catalog Google Scholar

An adjudicated hermeneutic single-case efficacy design study of experiential therapy for panic/phobia

Type Journal Article

Author R. Elliott

Author R. Partyka

Author R. Alperin

Author R. Dobrenski

Author J. Wagner

Author S. B. Messer

Author J. C. Watson

Author L. G. Castonguay

Publication Psychotherapy research

Volume 19

Issue 4-5

Pages 543–557

Date 2009

Accessed Donnerstag, 28. Juni 2012 11:21:39

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Differentielle Psychotherapie. Indikation und spezifische Wirkung von Verhaltenstherapie und Gesprächstherapie

Type Book

Author K. Grawe

Publisher Bern: Hans Huber

Date 1976

Library Catalog Google Scholar

phobia

Type Journal Article

Author William R. Johnson

Author Edward W. L. Smith

Abstract Twenty-three introductory psychology students at a state university were selected as snake-phobic subjects on the basis of subjective and objective criteria and randomly assigned to one of three groups: Gestalt empty-chair dialogue, systematic desensitization, and no therapy. Following treatment, measures were taken of subjects' avoidance behavior and their subjective experience. Both empty-chair dialogue subjects and desensitization subjects showed significant improvement on the objective measures, as compared to the no therapy control group. No other group differences were found. The authors concluded that the present study is evidence for the efficacy of the Gestalt empty-chair dialogue in the treatment of simple phobia.

Publication Gestalt Review

Volume 1

Issue 2

Pages 150-162

Date 1997

Library Catalog APA PsycNET

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Effectiveness of structured psychodrama and systematic desensitization in reducing test anxiety

Type Journal Article

Author David A. Kipper

Author Daniel Giladi

Abstract 36 students with examination anxiety took part in a study of the effectiveness of structured psychodrama and systematic desensitization in reducing test anxiety. Ss were randomly assigned to psychodrama, desensitization, or no-treatment control groups. All Ss were tested before and after the treatments on the Suinn Test Anxiety Behavior Scale and the Neuroticism scale of the Eysenck Personality Inventory. Results show that Ss in both treatment groups significantly reduced their test-anxiety scores compared with the controls. This was also congruent with gains as tested in vivo. A comparison between the 2 treatments, however, shows no significant differences. Also, there were no statistical differences among the 3 groups in neuroticism either before or after the treatments. It is concluded that the structured psychodrama method is as effective a mode of counseling as systematic desensitization in treating test anxiety. (21 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Journal of Counseling Psychology

Volume 25

Issue 6

Pages 499-505

Date 1978

DOI 10.1037/0022-0167.25.6.499

Library Catalog APA PsycNET

Treatment of PhobiasII. Behavior Therapy and Supportive Psychotherapy: Are There Any Specific Ingredients?

Type Journal Article

Author Donald F. Klein

Author Charlotte Marker Zitrin

Author Margaret G. Woerner
Author Donald C. Ross
Publication Archives of General Psychiatry
Volume 40
Issue 2
Pages 139-145
Date 1983/02/01
Journal Abbr Arch Gen Psychiatry
DOI 10.1001/archpsyc.1983.01790020033003
Short Title Treatment of PhobiasII. Behavior Therapy and Supportive Psychotherapy
Accessed Dienstag, 4. September 2012 14:43:03
Library Catalog archpsyc.jamanetwork.com

Diagnose und differenzielle Therapie der Angststörungen in einem multimodalen, stationären Ansatz

Type Book Section
Author J Klingelhöfer
Author R Mestel
Book Title Angst als Ressource und Störung. Interdisziplinäre Aspekte.
Publisher Junfermann
Date 2003
Pages 110 - 122

Interaction of pharmacological and psychological treatments of anxiety

Type Journal Article
Author M H Lader
Author A J Bond
Abstract BACKGROUND Pharmacological and psychological treatments for anxiety are often combined in clinical practice but there is little research from which to predict the effects. METHOD The theoretical outcomes of combining treatments and methods of investigating these as well as methodological difficulties are described. Studies which have been completed in anxiety disorders are reviewed. A double-blind trial, using a factorial design, evaluated buspirone v. placebo and anxiety management training v. non-directive therapy in 60 patients with generalised anxiety disorder (GAD). RESULTS Relatively few germane studies have been carried out in the anxiety disorders except for panic disorder with agoraphobia. There is some evidence that short-term, combined treatment does confer additional benefits which are evident both in speed of onset and lasting remission. All four treatment combinations proved effective in the short-term treatment of GAD. CONCLUSIONS More studies examining combined treatment are needed. Although differences may not be apparent at the end of the treatment period, psychological treatment appears to confer advantages at follow-up.
Publication The British journal of psychiatry. Supplement
Issue 34
Pages 42-48
Date 1998
Journal Abbr Br J Psychiatry Suppl
Accessed Dienstag, 4. September 2012 14:46:31
Library Catalog NCBI PubMed
Extra PMID: 9829016

Affect-focused body psychotherapy in patients with generalized anxiety disorder: Evaluation of an integrative method

Type Journal Article

Author Adrienne Levy Berg

Author Rolf Sandell

Author Christer Sandahl

Abstract The aim of this study was to explore the long-term effects of affect-focused body psychotherapy (ABP) for patients with generalized anxiety disorder (GAD). A group of 61 consecutive patients, 21–55 years old, were randomized to ABP and psychiatric treatment as usual (TAU). The patients were assessed before treatment and followed up 1 and 2 years after inclusion. The ABP patients received one session of treatment per week during 1 year. Three self-report questionnaires were administered; Symptom Checklist—90, Beck Anxiety Inventory, and the WHO (Ten) Well-Being Index. In both groups, there was a significant improvement. On termination, the ABP group had improved significantly more on the SCL-90 Global Symptom Index than the TAU group, whereas the differences were short of significance on the other two scales. The integration of bodily techniques with a focus on affects in a psychodynamically informed treatment seems to be a viable treatment alternative for patients with GAD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Journal of Psychotherapy Integration

Volume 19

Issue 1

Pages 67-85

Date 2009

DOI 10.1037/a0015324

Short Title Affect-focused body psychotherapy in patients with generalized anxiety disorder

Library Catalog APA PsycNET

Effectiveness of Operationalized Gestalt Therapy Role-Playing in the Treatment of Phobic Behaviors

Type Journal Article

Author M. E. Martinez

Publication Gestalt Review

Volume 6

Issue 2

Pages 148–167

Date 2002

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Cognitive-behavioral treatment of agoraphobia: Paradoxical intention vs self-statement training

Type Journal Article

Author Matig Mavissakalian

Author Larry Michelson

Author Deborah Greenwald

Author Sander Kornblith

Author Michael Greenwald

Abstract Twenty-six agoraphobics were randomly assigned to either Paradoxical Intention (PI) or Self-Statement Training (SST) which consisted of 12 weekly 90-min group sessions with 4–5 patients per group. Major assessments were carried out at pre-treatment, 6th week and 12th week of treatment, and at 1- and 6-month follow-ups. Measures included clinical ratings of severity of condition, phobia, anxiety and depression. Furthermore, a behavioral test was administered during which changes in subjective units of discomfort and cognitions were assessed. The results indicated statistically-significant improvement over time with both treatments. ANCOVAs performed revealed superior effects on several agoraphobia measures for the PI condition at post-treatment. However, by the 6-month follow-up assessment, the groups were equivalent due to marked improvement during the follow-up phase in the SST condition. Cognitive changes were marked by a decrease in self-defeating statements without concomitant increase in coping statements. These results and recommendations for future research are discussed.

Publication Behaviour Research and Therapy

Volume 21

Issue 1

Pages 75-86

Date 1983

DOI 10.1016/0005-7967(83)90129-8

Short Title Cognitive-behavioral treatment of agoraphobia

Accessed Sonntag, 29. Juli 2012 18:11:32

Library Catalog ScienceDirect

Cognitive, behavioral, and psychophysiological treatments of agoraphobia: A comparative outcome investigation

Type Journal Article

Author Larry Michelson

Author Matig Mavissakalian

Author Karen Marchione

Abstract Eighty-eight severe and chronic agoraphobics with panic attacks, diagnosed using Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (3rd ed.) criteria, were randomly assigned to one of three cognitive, behavioral or psychophysiological treatments: paradoxical intention, graduated in vivo exposure, or progressive deep muscle relaxation training. Experienced therapists, whose treatment integrity was objectively monitored, conducted 12 two-hour weekly sessions. Therapists were completely counterbalanced across treatments. All subjects received extensive programmed practice instruction and feedback, in addition to their primary treatment. A comprehensive assessment battery consisting of clinical ratings and self-report measures of severity, phobia, anxiety, panic, and depression, as well as direct measures of behavioral avoidance and in vivo phobic anxiety, was administered at pre-, mid- (6 weeks), post- (12 weeks), and at three-month follow-up. Analyses revealed statistically significant improvement across all domains and treatments, with few between-group differences. Composite measures of endstate functioning and improvement at posttreatment and three-month follow-up revealed that the treatments were equally effective, yet incomplete. The role of pretreatment clinical and historical measures was examined with regard to therapeutic outcome and maintenance. The phenomenon of tripartite concordance was investigated with regard to both treatment outcome and short-term follow-up. Theoretical and clinical issues raised by these findings are discussed with recommendations for future clinical research.

Publication Behavior Therapy

Volume 19

Issue 2

Pages 97-120

Date Spring 1988

DOI 10.1016/S0005-7894(88)80035-2

Short Title Cognitive, behavioral, and psychophysiological treatments of agoraphobia

Accessed Sonntag, 29. Juli 2012 18:35:47

Library Catalog ScienceDirect

A comparison of negative practice and systematic desensitization in the treatment of acrophobia

Type Journal Article

Author Mark G. Pendleton

Author Raymond L. Higgins

Abstract The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of a symptom scheduling technique in reducing excessive fear. Acrophobic subjects were randomly assigned to one of three treatment conditions (negative practice, desensitization, and relaxation only) or to a waiting list control. Results from four self-report measures and a behavioral measure indicated that negative practice and desensitization were comparably effective. The relaxation only treatment was generally less effective, but did produce some improvement. It was concluded that symptom scheduling can be an effective treatment for acrophobia, and that these results are likely to generalize to clinical populations.

Publication Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry

Volume 14

Issue 4

Pages 317-323

Date December 1983

DOI 10.1016/0005-7916(83)90074-5

Accessed Donnerstag, 3. Mai 2012 14:47:55

Library Catalog ScienceDirect

Differentielle Psychotherapie: Plog, U. Der Zusammenhang von Lebensbedingungen und Spezifischen Therapieeffekten im Vergleich von Gesprächspsychotherapie und Verhaltenstherapie

Type Book

Author Ursula Plog

Publisher Huber

Date 1976

of Pages 212

Short Title Differentielle Psychotherapie

Library Catalog Google Books

Emotion-focused psychotherapy for patients with panic disorder

Type Journal Article

Author M. K. Shear

Author P. Houck

Author C. Greeno

Author S. Masters

Publication American Journal of Psychiatry

Volume 158

Issue 12

Pages 1993–1998

Date 2001

Accessed Dienstag, 4. September 2012 14:50:48

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Cognitive behavioral treatment compared with nonprescriptive treatment of panic disorder

Type Journal Article

Author M. K. Shear

Author P. A. Pilkonis

Author M. Cloitre

Author A. C. Leon

Publication Archives of General Psychiatry

Volume 51

Issue 5

Pages 395

Date 1994

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Treatment of generalized anxiety in older adults: A preliminary comparison of cognitive-behavioral and supportive approaches

Type Journal Article

Author Melinda A. Stanley

Author J. Gayle Beck

Author Jill DeWitt Glassco

Abstract Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) in older adults has received little attention from researchers, despite evidence that anxiety disorders are a significant mental health problem in this population. This study compared the efficacy of cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) and nondirective, supportive psychotherapy (SP) for 48 older adults, ages 55 and up, with well-diagnosed GAD. Treatments were administered in small groups that met for 14 weekly 1 1/2 hour sessions. Treatment effects were assessed at posttreatment and over a 6-month follow-up period. Primary outcome variables targeted anxiety and worry, and transfer effects were assessed with measures of depression and associated fears. Two composite indexes of treatment response were derived to identify treatment responder status and high endstate functioning. Two participants declined participation prior to randomization; 15 others were classified as drop-outs. Results for the remaining 31 participants (CBT: n = 18; SP: n = 13) demonstrated significant improvements on primary outcome and transfer effect variables in both treatment conditions. Effect sizes generally were large, and treatment gains were maintained or improved over the 6-month follow-up phase. Examination of treatment responder status and endstate functioning revealed no significant differences between groups. The data support the potential efficacy of psychosocial group treatment for GAD in older adults, although limitations of the work and suggestions for future research are discussed.

Publication Behavior Therapy

Volume 27

Issue 4

Pages 565-581

Date Autumn 1996

DOI 10.1016/S0005-7894(96)80044-X

Short Title Treatment of generalized anxiety in older adults

Cognitive Change Before, During, and After Short-Term Dynamic and Nondirective Psychotherapies: A Preliminary Growth Modeling Study

Type Journal Article

Author M. Svartberg

Author M.H. Seltzer

Author K. Choi

Author T.C. Stiles

Abstract As part of a randomized clinical trial, in this preliminary study we investigated the shape, rate, and determinants of change in surface cognitions before, during, and after short-term anxiety-provoking psychotherapy (n = 11) and nondirective psychotherapy (n = 10). Cognitions were assessed repeatedly with the Automatic Thoughts Questionnaire (S. D. Hollon & P. C. Kendall, 1980), and data were analyzed using growth-modeling procedures. Both treatments were 20 sessions long, manualized, and conducted by experienced therapists receiving manual-guided supervision. Results showed that patients in both conditions changed significantly after pretherapy evaluation and diagnostic interviews as well as during the 2nd half of therapy. Patients with major depression did not change after the pretherapy interviews, whereas anxiety patients changed substantially and significantly faster than the depressed patients. This differential response pattern is discussed in light of self-schema theory. Lessons to be learned from this study regarding the design of future studies are highlighted.

Publication Psychotherapy Research

Volume 11

Issue 2

Pages 201-219

Date 2001

DOI 10.1080/713663891

Short Title Cognitive Change Before, During, and After Short-Term Dynamic and Nondirective Psychotherapies

Accessed Mittwoch, 15. August 2012 00:12:39

Library Catalog Taylor and Francis

The effects of common and specific factors in short-term anxiety-provoking psychotherapy: A pilot process-outcome study

Type Journal Article

Author M. Svartberg

Author M. H. Seltzer

Author T. C. Stiles

Publication The Journal of nervous and mental disease

Volume 186

Issue 11

Pages 691

Date 1998

Short Title The effects of common and specific factors in short-term anxiety-provoking psychotherapy

Accessed Dienstag, 4. September 2012 14:45:19

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Is the Exposure Principle Really Crucial in Agoraphobia? The Influence of Client-Centered “Nonprescriptive” Treatment on Exposure

Type Journal Article

Author Ludwig Teusch

Author Hildegard Böhme

Abstract Exposure treatment is regarded as a crucial factor for the effective reduction of agoraphobic symptoms. Recent empirical studies indicate conflict centered therapies to be effective as well. The present study deals with different effects of client-centered therapy, behavioral exposure treatment, and a combination of them both on patient readiness for exposure to phobic situations. The readiness for exposure to phobic situations (behavioral resistance), as well as the impairment due to phobic symptoms (interference), were measured with a “99 mm-visual-analogue-scale.” Forty patients diagnosed with panic disorder and agoraphobia were included. Twenty of them were treated with client-centered therapy, and twenty were treated additionally with behavioral exposure treatment. The results were compared with the data on 72 patients, who were treated exclusively with behavioral exposure treatment. Measurements were made at the beginning (T1) and at the end (T2) of therapy, and after six months (T3) and one year follow-up (T4). Behavioral exposure, either alone or combined with client-centered therapy, significantly supported patient determination to exposure to phobic situations more than client-centered treatment alone. However, at a one-year follow-up, no further differences could be observed. The results indicate there was a delayed but finally equivalent influence of an experiential and conflict-centered approach—without any exposure instruction—on the readiness to phobic situation exposure. The results are discussed in terms of the specific mechanisms of change facilitated by different therapeutic strategies, and especially by recent concepts of disorder and process oriented client-centered treatment. The results raise doubts about whether or not exposure instructions and systematic exposure to phobic situations are really crucial in overcoming agoraphobic symptoms. Eine systematische Instruktion zur Angstexposition gilt als entscheidender Wirkfaktor für eine effektive Reduktion der Agoraphobiesymptomatik. Doch neuere empirische Studien haben gezeigt, daß auch konfliktzentrierte herapieverfahren wirksam sind. In der vorliegenden Vergleichsstudie geht es um die Frage unterschiedlicher Auswirkungen von Gesprächspsychotherapie, verhaltenstherapeutischer Reizkonfrontation und einer Kombination beider Verfahren auf die Bereitschaft zur Angstexposition. Die Bereitschaft zur Angstexposition (behavioral resistance) sowie die Beeinträchtigung durch Angstsymptome (interference) wurden mit der “99-mm-visuellen-Analogskala” von Hand et al. (1986) erfaßt. Untersucht wurden 40 Patienten mit Panik und Agoraphobie, von denen 20 mit einem gesprächspsychotherapeutischen Programm und 20 zusätzlich mit Reizkonfrontation behandelt wurden. Die Ergebnisse wurden verglichen mit einer Studie von Hand et al. (1986) an 72 Patienten mit ausschließlicher Reizkonfrontation. Die Untersuchungen erfolgten zu Behandlungsbeginn (T1), Behandlungsende (T2), und katamnestisch nach 6 Monaten (T3), und 1-4 Jahren (T4). Die verhaltenstherapeutische Reizkonfrontation fördert allein oder in Kombination mit Gesprächspsychotherapie die Bereitschaft zur Angstexposition um 40% signifikant stärker als die «reine» Gesprächspsychotherapie, obwohl sich die subjektive Beeinträchtigung im gleichen Ausmaß bessert. Bei der 1-Jahres- Katamnese finden sich diese Unterschiede nicht mehr. Die Befunde zeigen einen verzögerten, mittelfristig jedoch gleichwertigen Einfluß eines erlebnis- und konfliktzentrierten Verfahrens—ohne spezielle Expositionsinstruktion—auf die Bereitschaft zur Angstexposition. Diese Ergebnisse werden diskutiert im Hinblick auf die Wirkmechanismen unterschiedlicher Therapieverfahren bei Agoraphobie und speziell auf aktuelle Konzepte der störungs- und prozeßspezifischen Gesprächspsychotherapie. Sie lassen bezweifeln, daß ausschließlich Expositionsinstruktionen und systematische Reizkonfrontation entscheidend für eine aktive Angstbewältigung sind. Le Principe d'exposition est considéré comme un facteur fondamental pour réduire de façon efficace des symptômes agoraphobiques. Des études empiriques récentes démontrent cependant que les thérapies centrées sur le conflit sont également efficaces. La présente étude se préoccupe des effets éifférents que peuvent avoir l'approche Rogerienne, l'exposition comportementaliste, et une combinaison des deux, sur la disposition des patients à s'exposer à des situations phobogènes. La disposition de s'exposer à des situations phobogènes (résistance contre le comportement) ainsi que la gêne par les symptômes phobiques (interférence) ont été mesurés par une 'échelle analogique-visuelle157

99mm'. Quarante patients souffrant d'un trouble panique et d'agoraphobie ont été inclus; 20 ont eu un traitement Rogerien seul et les autres 20 un traitement par l'exposition comportementale en plus. Les résultats ont été comparés avec les données obtenues par Hand, Angenandt, Fischer & Wilke (1986) chez 72 patients qui avaient uniquement un traitement par l'exposition comportementale. Les mesures ont été appliquées au début (T1), à la fin (T2), ainsi qu'après un suivi de 6 mois (T3 et d'un an (T4).L'exposition comportementale seule ou combinée avec un traitement Rogerien a, de façon significative, apporté plus de soutien que le traitement Rogerien seul à la détermination des patients à s'exposer à des situations phobogènes, malgré une amélioration équivalente de l'interférence subjective par les symptômes phobiques. Après une année de suivi cependant, il n'y avait plus de différence. Ces résultats indiquent qu'il y avait une influence différée, mais pour finir équivalente de l'approche centrée sur le conflit et l'expérience—sans aucune instruction d'exposition—sur la disposition à s'exposer à des situations phobogènes. Les résultats sont discutés sous l'aspect des mécanismes spécifiques de changement engendrés par des approches thérapeutiques différents, et notamment par des concepts récents d'un traitement Rogerien axé sur le trouble et le processus. Les résultats font douter si des instructions pour l'exposition et l'exposition systématique à des situations phobogènes sont vraiment fondamentales pour surmonter la symptomatologie phobique. El tratamiento de exposición se considera como factor crucial en la reducción efectiva de los síntomas agorafóbicos. Sin embargo, estudios empíricos recientes indican que las terapias centradas en el conflicto son también efectivas. El estudio que presentamos trata de los efectos diferentes que tienen la terapia centrada en el cliente, el tratamiento de exposición y una combinación de ambos sobre la disposición del paciente a exponerse a situaciones fóbicas. La disposición a exponerse a estas situaciones (resistencia comportamental) así también como el impedimento debido a síntomas fóbicos (interferencia) se midieron con una “escala visual-análoga de 99 mm” (a “99 mm-visual-analogue-scale”). Se incluyeron cuarenta pacientes con pánico y agorafobia, 20 de los cuales fueron tratados solamente con terapia centrada en el cliente y 20 con exposición adicional. Los resultados se compararon con los datos de Hand, Angenandt, Fischer y Wilke (1986) sobre 72 pacientes que fueron tratados exclusivamente con tratamiento de exposición. Se efectuaron mediciones al comienzo (T1), al final (T2), luego de 6 meses (T3) y a un año de terminada la terapia (T4). El tratamiento de exposición solo o combinado con la terapia centrada en el cliente proporcionó significativamente mayor apoyo a la determinación del paciente a exponerse a las situaciones fóbicas que el tratamiento centrado en el cliente solamente, aunque hubo una mayoría equivalente de la interferencia subjetiva de los síntomas fóbicos. Sin embargo, al año de seguimiento no hubo posteriores diferencias. Los resultados indican que hubo una influencia retardada pero, sin embargo, finalmente equivalente en el enfoque experiencial y centrado en el conflicto—sin ninguna instrucción de exposición—sobre la disposición a exponerse a las situaciones fóbicas. Los resultados se discuten en términos de los mecanismos específicos del cambio en las diferentes estrategias terapéuticas y, especialmente, según los recientes conceptos de desorden y de orientación en el proceso centrado en el cliente. Los resultados plantean dudas acerca de si las instrucciones de exposición y la exposición sistemática a situaciones fóbicas son realmente cruciales para la superación de los síntomas agorafóbicos.

Publication Psychotherapy Research

Volume 9

Issue 1

Pages 115-123

Date 1999

DOI 10.1080/10503309912331332631

Short Title Is the Exposure Principle Really Crucial in Agoraphobia?

Accessed Freitag, 10. August 2012 11:40:49

Library Catalog Taylor and Francis

Was bewirkt ein stationäres Behandlungsprogramm mit
gesprächspsychotherapeutischem Schwerpunkt bei Patienten mit Agoraphobie und/oder
Panik? Ergebnis einer 1-Jahres-Katamnese

Type Journal Article

Author L. Teusch

Author H. Böhme

Publication Psychotherapie, Psychosomatik, medizinische Psychologie

Volume 41

Issue 2

Pages 68–76

Date 1991

Short Title Was bewirkt ein stationäres Behandlungsprogramm mit gesprächspsychotherapeutischem Schwerpunkt bei Patienten mit Agoraphobie und/oder Panik?

Accessed Dienstag, 14. August 2012 16:04:37

Library Catalog Google Scholar

The Benefit of an Insight-Oriented and Experiential Approach on Panic and Agoraphobia Symptoms

Type Journal Article

Author Ludwig Teusch

Author Hildegard Böhme

Author Markus Gastpar

Publication Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics

Volume 66

Issue 6

Pages 293-301

Date 1997

DOI 10.1159/000289151

Accessed Freitag, 10. August 2012 11:43:24

Library Catalog CrossRef

Konfliktzentrierte Monotherapie oder Methodenintegration? Veränderungsprozesse von Gesprächspsychotherapie mit und ohne verhaltenstherapeutische Reizkonfrontation bei Agoraphobie mit Panikstörung

Type Journal Article

Author L. Teusch

Author H. Böhme

Author J. Finke

Abstract Die Veränderungsprozesse unterschiedlicher psychotherapeutischer Verfahren bei der Überwindung von Panik und Agoraphobie stehen im Zentrum der vorliegenden Arbeit. Die Untersuchung erfolgte an 68 Patienten mit Agoraphobie und Panikstörung (DSM-III-R Nr. 300.21 bzw. ICD-10-Nr. F40.01), die ausschließlich gesprächspsychotherapeutisch (n =28) oder in Kombination mit verhaltenstherapeutischer Reizkonfrontation (n =40) stationär behandelt wurden. Die Patienten wurden bei Beginn und Ende der Therapie sowie katamnestisch nach 6 Monaten und einem Jahr mit dem "Strukturierten Klinischen Interview für DSM-III-R" (SKID), dem Freiburger Persönlichkeitsinventar (FPI-R) und dem Gießen-Test (GIESS) untersucht. Beide Behandlungsstrategien reduzierten Panik und Agoraphobie hoch signifikant. Unterschiede fanden sich in den Persönlichkeitsmaßen: Ausschließliche Gesprächspsychotherapie fördert stärker die Abgrenzung von Erwartungen anderer sowie die Abnahme der subjektiven Stressbelastung und der allgemeinen psychosomatischen Beschwerden. Zusätzliche Reizkonfrontation verbessert frühzeitiger die soziale Resonanz. Die Ergebnisse werden diskutiert im Hinblick auf differentielle Wirkmechanismen und Fragen der

Methodenintegration.

Publication Der Nervenarzt

Volume 72

Issue 1

Pages 31-39

Date 2001

DOI 10.1007/s001150050709

Short Title Konfliktzentrierte Monotherapie oder Methodenintegration?

Accessed Dienstag, 14. August 2012 16:24:50

Library Catalog SpringerLink

Studien
zur Wirksamkeit
Humanistischer Psychotherapie
(2.3. somatoforme und dissoziative Störungen)

Psychodrama Group Therapy for Patients with Functional Gastrointestinal Disorders – a Controlled Long-Term Follow-Up Study

Type Journal Article

Author Ingemar Arn

Author Töres Theorell

Author Kerstin Uvnäs-Moberg

Author Carl-Otto Jonsson

Abstract Patients with gastric dyspepsia and irritable bowel syndrome at a primary health care centre were offered a special form of group psychotherapy once a week during a 3-month period. The therapy included psychodrama and relaxation training. Results were evaluated by means of self-administered questionnaires on symptoms and anxiety, comparing pre-therapy levels with levels 6 months after the start of the therapy as well as 3 years later. In the studied treatment group – as well as in a control group selected in the same way but not undergoing the special treatment – the symptom levels decreased 3 months after therapy. In both groups, however, they tended to increase again after 3 years. Anxiety, on the other hand, decreased 6 months after the start of therapy in the specially treated group and no similar tendency was observed in the control group. In the treatment group subjects who reported immediately after treatment that they had learned ‘a new behaviour’ were more likely to report fewer symptoms of the irritable bowel syndrome 3 years later than other subjects.

Publication Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics

Volume 51

Issue 3

Pages 113-119

Date 1989

DOI 10.1159/000288144

Accessed Mittwoch, 9. Mai 2012 11:06:18

Library Catalog CrossRef

Paradoxical therapy in conversion reaction.

Type Journal Article

Author Ahmet Ataoglu

Author Adnan Ozcetin

Author Celalettin Icmeli

Author Omer Ozbulut

Abstract Paradoxical therapy consists of suggesting that the patient intentionally engages in the unwanted behaviour such as performing compulsive ritual or wanting a conversion attack. In this study, the subjects were selected by the emergency unit psychiatrist from patients who were admitted to the emergency unit with pseudoseizure. The diagnoses was based on DSM-IV criteria. Paradoxical intention was applied to half of the 30 patients with conversion disorders; the other half were treated with diazepam in order to examine the efficiency of the paradoxical intention versus diazepam. In both groups the differences of the anxiety scores at the beginning of the study were found to be insignificant ($z=1.08$, $p=0.28$). Of the 15 patients who completed paradoxical intention treatment, 14 (93.3%) responded favorably to paradoxical intention. On the other hand of 15 patients who completed diazepam therapy, 9 (60%) responded well to therapy and 6 patients carried on their conversion symptoms at the end of 6 weeks. Paradoxical intention-treated patients appeared to have greater improvements in anxiety scores ($z=2.43$, $p<0.015$) and conversion symptoms ($t=2.27$, $p=0.034$) than the diazepam-treated patients. The results of the present study are encouraging in that paradoxical intention can be effective in the treatment of conversion disorder.

Publication Journal of Korean Medical Science

Volume 18

Issue 4

Pages 581-584

Date 2003-8

Journal Abbr J Korean Med Sci

Library Catalog PubMed Central

Extra PMID: 12923337 PMCID: PMC3055095

Therapeutische Spiel als klinische Gruppenkurzzeittherapie in der rehabilitativen und präventiven Inneren Medizin

Type Journal Article

Author G. Bendorf

Author Doubrawa

Author Klaffik

Publication Psychotherapie Medizinische Psychologie

Pages 158 - 163

Date 1976

Behandlungsergebnisse bei Integrativer Therapie

Type Book Section

Author Heintl

Book Title H. Riedel & P. Henningsen (Hrsg.): Die Behandlung chronischer Rückenschmerzen: Grundlagen – Therapiekonzepte – offene Fragen. Kongreßband zur 6. Fachtagung der Stiftung "Psychosomatik der Wirbelsäule"

Date 1998

The relationship of process to outcome in brief experiential psychotherapy for chronic pain

Type Journal Article

Author David C. Hill

Author Larry E. Beutler

Author Roger Daldrup

Abstract Six adult females with active rheumatoid arthritis were treated with a 10-session course of focused Gestalt Psychotherapy with the intent of assessing the relationship between key psychotherapy processes and both session and final outcome. Results suggested that high levels of patient participation were related to reduced patient distress, while high ratings of both session depth and session smoothness were related to increased positive feelings at the end of sessions. However, these session results did not generalize to final treatment outcome.

Publication Journal of Clinical Psychology

Volume 45

Issue 6

Pages 951–957

Date 1989

DOI 10.1002/1097-4679(198911)45:6<951::AID-JCLP2270450621>3.0.CO;2-A

Accessed Mittwoch, 5. September 2012 15:17:13

Library Catalog Wiley Online Library

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Functional Relaxation as Complementary Therapy in Irritable Bowel Syndrome: A Randomized, Controlled Clinical Trial

Type Journal Article

Author Claas Lahmann

Author Frank Röhrich

Author Nina Sauer

Author Michael Noll-Hussong

Author Joram Ronel

Author Gerhard Henrich

Author Angela von Arnim

Author Thomas Loew

Publication The Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine

Volume 16

Issue 1

Pages 47-52

Date 01/2010

DOI 10.1089/acm.2009.0084

Short Title Functional Relaxation as Complementary Therapy in Irritable Bowel Syndrome

Accessed Freitag, 22. Juni 2012 13:53:46

Library Catalog CrossRef

Functional relaxation as a somatopsychotherapeutic intervention: a prospective controlled study

Type Journal Article

Author T H Loew

Author R Sohn

Author P Martus

Author K Tritt

Author T Rechlin

Abstract CONTEXT Functional relaxation is based on concentration on body perception while moving the joints of the skeleton smoothly and simultaneously breathing out. Case reports have shown that patients with headaches can profit from functional relaxation. OBJECTIVE To examine whether patients with chronic tension headaches (International Headache Society diagnosis) who use functional relaxation as a complementary treatment will report less pain than before they learned this technique. DESIGN Randomized, prospective, single-blind, controlled trial. Standardized elements of functional relaxation were compared to a placebo-relaxation technique, a simple isotomic exercise of the hand. SETTING Primary care, ambulatory private practice. PARTICIPANTS Twelve matched pairs were chosen according to age, sex, and initial pain intensity. This poststratification was performed on patients, who kept a complete pain diary covering 60 days before and 60 days after the introduction to the therapy. After a 45-minute introduction in small groups, the patients were told to do the exercises as often as possible for the following 2 months. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES Pain diary. RESULTS In the functional-relaxation group, a significant reduction was found in the sum of total pain hours and in high- and medium-intensive pain (Wilcoxon signed rank test). CONCLUSIONS This study supports the concept that this psychosomatic therapy can bring relief from tension headaches. This procedure can be viewed as an easy-to-learn relaxation technique to be used either prophylactic or complementary to pharmaceutical treatment.

Publication Alternative therapies in health and medicine

Volume 6

Issue 6

Pages 70-75

Date Nov 2000

Journal Abbr Altern Ther Health Med

Short Title Functional relaxation as a somatopsychotherapeutic intervention

Accessed Freitag, 22. Juni 2012 13:19:34

Library Catalog NCBI PubMed

Extra PMID: 11076449

Chronic pain and psychodynamic body therapy: A controlled outcome study

Type Journal Article

Author Kirsti Monsen

Author Jon T. Monsen

Abstract Forty patients (aged 29–57 yrs) with pain disorders participated in a controlled study. Half of the patients were treated with psychodynamic body therapy (PBT) for 33 sessions, and the other half received treatment as usual or no treatment. All patients were evaluated before therapy (T1), at the end of therapy (T2), and at 1-year follow-up (T3) with a visual-analogue-pain scale (subjective experience of pain), symptom checklist, inventory of interpersonal problems, Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, and the affect-consciousness interview. The study demonstrated that at T2 the pain was significantly reduced in the PBT group compared to the controls, and 50% of the PBT patients reported no pain. The findings further showed a significant and substantial change on level of somatization, depression, anxiety, denial, assertiveness, and social withdrawal, and increased affect consciousness. The results remained stable at T3, and the PBT patients even continued their improvement on some scales during follow-up. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Psychotherapy: Theory, Research, Practice, Training

Volume 37

Issue 3

Pages 257-269

Date 2000

DOI 10.1037/h0087658

Short Title Chronic pain and psychodynamic body therapy

Library Catalog APA PsycNET

Bioenergetic exercises in inpatient treatment of Turkish immigrants with chronic somatoform disorders: A randomized, controlled study

Type Journal Article

Author Marius Nickel

Author Birsen Cangoez

Author Egon Bachler

Author Moritz Muehlbacher

Author Nilufer Lojewski

Author Neila Mueller-Rabe

Author Ferdinand O. Mitterlehner

Author Peter Leiberich

Author Nadine Rother

Author Wiebke Buschmann

Author Christian Kettler

Author Francisco Pedrosa Gil

Author Claas Lahmann
Author Christoph Egger
Author Reinhold Fartacek
Author Wolfhardt K. Rother
Author Thomas H. Loew
Author Cerstin Nickel

Abstract Objective The aim of this study was to examine whether bioenergetic exercises (BE) significantly influence the inpatient psychotherapeutic treatment results for Turkish immigrants with chronic somatoform disorders. Method In a 6-week randomized, prospective, controlled trial, we treated a sample of 128 Turkish patients: 64 were randomly assigned to BE and 64 participated in gymnastic exercises in lieu of BE. The Symptom Checklist (SCL-90-R) and State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory (STAXI) were employed. Results According to the intent-to-treat principle, the bioenergetic analysis group achieved significantly better treatment results on most of the SCL-90-R and STAXI scales. Conclusions BE appears to improve symptoms of somatization, social insecurity, depressiveness, anxiety, and hostility in the inpatient therapy of subjects with chronic somatoform disorders. Reduction of the anger level and reduction in directing anger inwards, with a simultaneous increase of spontaneous outward emotional expression, could be expected.

Publication Journal of Psychosomatic Research

Volume 61

Issue 4

Pages 507-513

Date October 2006

DOI 10.1016/j.jpsychores.2006.01.004

Short Title Bioenergetic exercises in inpatient treatment of Turkish immigrants with chronic somatoform disorders

Accessed Freitag, 22. Juni 2012 13:30:54

Library Catalog ScienceDirect

Change in the moving bodymind: Quantitative results from a pilot study on the use of the BodyMind approach (BMA) to psychotherapeutic group work with patients with medically unexplained symptoms (MUSs)

Type Journal Article

Author H. Payne

Author D. Stott

Publication Counselling and Psychotherapy Research

Volume 10

Issue 4

Pages 295-306

Date 2010

Short Title Change in the moving bodymind

Accessed Freitag, 22. Juni 2012 14:00:38

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Integratives* Schmerzkonzept der Fachklinik Hängebarghorst. (*Schwerpunkt: Gestalttherapie mit Bewegungs-, Entspannungs-, Physio- und Pharmakotherapie)

Type Book Section

Author Peschel

Author Dörfler

Author Jacobs

Author Chroszieski

Author Müller

Book Title Therapiekonzepte und Therapieerfahrungen bei chronischen Schmerzen des Bewegungssystems. Kongreßband zur 7. Fachtagung der Stiftung "Psychosomatik der Wirbelsäule" in der Fachklinik Hängebergshorst; Selbstverlag der Stiftung "Psychosomatik der Wirbelsäule", Malente-Krummsee 1999

Date 1999

Comparison of Image and Image/Gestalt Techniques in Stress and Pain Reduction

Type Book

Author Katherine Zawkiewicz Smith

Publisher Wright Institute

Date 1981

of Pages 250

Library Catalog Google Books

Childbirth as rebirth of the mother

Type Journal Article

Author M Spagnuolo Lobb

Publication Gestalt Journal

Date 1992

Modifikation von Beschwerdebhäufigkeit, -intensität und Medikamentenverbrauch bei Klienten mit funktionellen Bauchbeschwerden

Type Journal Article

Author Teegen

Author Johannsen

Author Voght

Publication Integrative Therapie

Date 1986

Studien
zur Wirksamkeit
Humanistischer Psychotherapie
(2.4. Abhängigkeit und Missbrauch)

A study of three types of group psychotherapy with hospitalized male inebriates.

Type Journal Article

Author Earl J Ends

Author C. W. Page

Publication Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol; Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol

Date 1957

Accessed Freitag, 10. August 2012 12:33:53

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Group psychotherapy and concomitant psychological change.

Type Journal Article

Author Earl J Ends

Author C. W. Page

Publication Psychological Monographs: General and Applied

Volume 73

Issue 10

Pages 1

Date 1959

Accessed Freitag, 10. August 2012 12:34:56

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Klientenzentrierte Einzeltherapie von Drogenabhängigen im stationären Setting

Type Journal Article

Author W. Görgen

Publication Gesellschaft für wissenschaftliche Gesprächstherapie

Volume 92

Pages 26–32

Date 1993

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Use of the Life Purpose Questionnaire with an alcoholic population

Type Journal Article

Author R. R. Hutzell

Author T. J. Peterson

Publication Substance Use & Misuse

Volume 21

Issue 1

Pages 51–57

Date 1986

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Type Journal Article
Author Alfried Längle
Author Görtz
Author Prochaska
Author Bertl
Author Rauch
Author Jarosik
Author Haller
Date 2012 submitted

A Follow-Up Study on the Long-Term Effects of Emotional Role Playing.

Type Journal Article

Author Leon Mann

Author Irving L. Janis

Abstract Follow-up interviews were conducted with 35 Ss in order to investigate the long-term changes in smoking habits produced by an emotional role-playing procedure which required Ss to act for 1 hr. like a lung-cancer victim. Over an 18-mo. period a group of 12 female college students who had actively engaged in the emotional role-playing performance consistently showed significantly less cigarette consumption than an equivalent passive control group of 10 Ss who had heard a recording of an emotional role-playing performance ($p < .05$). During the 18-mo. period the Surgeon General's report appears to have produced a further decrease in the cigarette consumption of both experimental groups, but only a temporary decrease in an additional group of 13 untreated controls. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Journal of Personality and Social Psychology

Volume 8

Issue 4, Pt.1

Pages 339-342

Date 1968

DOI 10.1037/h0021243

Accessed Mittwoch, 9. Mai 2012 11:28:45

Library Catalog CrossRef

Systems releasing action therapy with alcoholics: An experimental evaluation

Type Journal Article

Author Maurice Moran

Author Charles G. Watson

Author Jack Brown

Author Clarence White

Author Lyle Jacobs

Abstract Described Systems Releasing Action Therapy (SRAT) and a controlled study that evaluated its effectiveness. The therapy combines physical and fantasy exercises and has its roots in the Bioenergetic and Gestalt traditions. To evaluate its effectiveness, 56 patients who were receiving treatment for alcoholism were assigned randomly to therapy and control groups. On 3-week follow-up, the therapy sample showed significantly more improvement than the controls on measures of blood pressure, physical symptoms, anxiety, hysteroid tendencies, disturbed feelings and self-image. Suggestive differences (interactions significant only at the 0.20 level) in favor of the therapy group also appeared on measures of vital capacity, withdrawal, excessive drinking, anhedonia and four neurosis-oriented MMPI scales. However, 6-month follow-up data were relatively unimpressive. The results suggest this type of therapy is an effective one, at least for the short term.

Publication Journal of Clinical Psychology
Volume 34
Issue 3
Pages 769–774
Date 1978
DOI 10.1002/1097-4679(197807)34:3<769::AID-JCLP2270340340>3.0.CO;2-J
Short Title Systems releasing action therapy with alcoholics
Accessed Montag, 30. Juli 2012 17:22:39
Library Catalog Wiley Online Library
Rights Copyright © 1978 Wiley Periodicals, Inc., A Wiley Company

Long-term effects of behavioral versus insight-oriented therapy with inpatient alcoholics

Type Journal Article
Author R. Paul Olson
Author Richard Ganley
Author Vernon T. Devine
Author George C. Dorsey
Abstract Assessed the relative effects of behavioral treatment involving both covert sensitization and relaxation training vs insight-oriented treatment consisting of transactional analysis (TA) with 113 male and female alcoholic inpatients (21–73 yrs). Ss were assigned in randomized blocks to 1 of 4 groups: (a) milieu treatment control group or 1 of 3 experimental groups, each of which included the milieu treatment, (b) behavioral group, (c) TA group, (d) combined group, involving both TA and behavioral treatment. Four-year follow-up interviews yielded data on the Quantity Frequency Index scale, abstinence, and an overall clinical adjustment scale for 5 posttreatment periods. Differences between behavioral and TA treatment were significant or approached significance at 6 mo and 1½ yrs after treatment, but not thereafter. Strong and consistent trends were evident favoring the behavioral approach on all 3 measures across all 5 follow-up periods. The strength of the milieu treatment was also supported, and the need for long-term follow-up studies beyond 6 mo is stressed. (70 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology
Volume 49
Issue 6
Pages 866-877
Date 1981
DOI 10.1037/0022-006X.49.6.866

Library Catalog APA PsycNET

AlkoholpatientInnen: Psychopathologie, Begleitsymptome, Indikationsstellung, Therapieziele und Behandlungseffekte aus der Sicht der Gesprächspsychotherapie

Type Journal Article
Author G. W. Speierer
Publication Neue Ergebnisse der ambulanten und stationären Gesprächspsychotherapie
Pages 31–48
Date 2000
Short Title AlkoholpatientInnen
Library Catalog Google Scholar

Evaluation von Psychodramatherapie bei Abhängigkeitsstörungen

Type Journal Article

Author Sabine Waniczek

Author Klaus-Ernst Harter

Author Michael Wieser

Abstract The evaluation is based on a retrospective follow-up design with a comparison group, the study was realized in an outpatient counselling and treatment institution in Sigmaringen (Germany). The instruments of the evaluation are the EBIS-A sheet and a follow-up questionnaire based on the SEDOS inquiry sheet. The follow-up study has been conducted at the Sigmaringen institution in 1998. The sample consisted of 70 patients with addiction (ICD-10 diagnoses F10, F11, F12, F50, F55, and F60) (responder rate was 64 %) who took part in an outpatient psychodramatic group therapy between 1993 and 1997. An abstinence rate of 72.9 % has been achieved, which is a very high rate in comparison with results of similar studies. This result as well as the high general satisfaction of life among the participants of the follow-up study is discussed.

Publication Psychotherapie Forum

Volume 13

Issue 1

Pages 12-16

Date 2005

DOI 10.1007/s00729-005-0073-6

Accessed Mittwoch, 6. Juni 2012 18:21:51

Library Catalog SpringerLink

Psychodrama with an alcohol abuser population

Type Journal Article

Author Dennis Wood

Author et al

Abstract 98 male and 3 female US Navy personnel received treatment for alcohol abuse over a 4-mo period: 36 Ss (mean age 28.5) received psychodrama (PD) while 65 Ss (mean age 27.4) received small group therapy (SGT). The 2 groups did not differ significantly on age, time in service, pay grade, or marital status. Ss were administered the Comrey Personality Scales, the Mini-Mult, and the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (A-Trait Scale [STAIA]), pre- and posttreatment. Although pretreatment Comrey scores demonstrated that PD Ss were lower on Response Bias, Trust, Activity, Emotional Stability, and Extraversion than SGT Ss, posttreatment scores showed no significant differences between groups except that PD Ss changed significantly more on Activity than did SGT Ss. No significant differences were found between the groups on any of the MMPI scales or the STAIA, either pre- or posttreatment. (20 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Group Psychotherapy, Psychodrama & Sociometry

Volume 32

Pages 75-88

Date 1979

Library Catalog APA PsycNET

Studien
zur Wirksamkeit
Humanistischer Psychotherapie
(2.5. Persönlichkeits- und Verhaltensstörungen)

BERICHT DER EXTERNEN EVALUATION UND QUALITÄTSSICHERUNG DER PSYCHOTHERAPEUTISCHEN KLINIKEN UND ABTEILUNGEN

Type Journal Article

Author Barghaan

Author Harfst

Author Dirmeier

Author Koch

Date 2003

Accessed Dienstag, 26. Juni 2012 14:40:36

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Differential effects of the Gestalt two-chair intervention and problem solving in resolving decisional conflict

Type Journal Article

Author Katherine M. Clarke

Author Leslie S. Greenberg

Abstract Compared an affective (gestalt 2-chair intervention) and a cognitive-behavioral (problem-solving) counseling intervention used to help clients resolve intrapersonal conflicts related to a decision. 48 16–72 yr olds were randomly assigned to 3 groups: a problem-solving group, a 2-chair group, and a waiting-list control group. Trained counselors saw clients for 2 sessions. Ss were pre- and posttested on measures of indecision and stage of decision making. A 1-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) revealed that the affective intervention was more effective than the cognitive-behavioral intervention or no treatment for reducing indecision. Both counseling approaches were more effective than no treatment in facilitating movement through the stages of decision making. Postsession comments suggested that there were difficulties associated with maintaining a focus on the problem in the cognitive-behavioral treatment and that the 2-chair intervention assisted clients in making broader decisions. (26 ref)

Publication Journal of Counseling Psychology

Volume 33

Issue 1

Pages 11-15

Date 1986

DOI 10.1037/0022-0167.33.1.11

Library Catalog APA PsycNET

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Short-and long-term follow-up of clients receiving insight-oriented therapy and behavior therapy.

Type Journal Article

Author D. G. Cross

Author P. W. Sheehan

Author J. A. Khan

Publication Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology; Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology

Volume 50

Issue 1

Pages 103

Date 1982

Accessed Montag, 30. Juli 2012 18:17:31

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Die langfristigen Veränderungen der Borderline-Symptomatik bei Patienten nach klientenzentrierter Gruppenpsychotherapie

Type Journal Article

Author Johann Eckert

Author Eva-Maria Biermann-Ratjen

Author Michael Wuchner

Publication PPM - Psychotherapie · Psychosomatik · Medizinische Psychologie

Volume 50

Issue 3/4

Pages 140-160

Date 3/2000

DOI 10.1055/s-2000-13239

Accessed Samstag, 6. Oktober 2012 19:37:36

Library Catalog CrossRef

Resolving decisional conflict by Gestalt two-chair dialogue: Relating process to outcome

Type Journal Article

Author Leslie S. Greenberg

Author Michael C. Webster

Abstract 31 clients (aged 17–65 yrs) completed a 6-wk program using Gestalt 2-chair dialog to work on intrapsychic conflict related to the making of a decision. Ss were classified as resolvers or nonresolvers based on a pattern of in-session process indicators. Resolvers were those Ss who had manifested 3 components of a proposed model of conflict resolution: the expression of criticism by one part of the personality, the expression of feeling and wants by another, and the softening in attitude of the "critic." These attributes were measured in terms of voice quality, depth of experience, and structural analysis of social behavior. Resolvers were significantly less undecided and less anxious after treatment and reported greater improvement on target complaints and behavior change. In addition, after the session in which the "critic" softened, resolvers reported greater conflict resolution, less discomfort, greater mood change, and greater goal attainment than nonresolvers. (36 ref)

Publication Journal of Counseling Psychology

Volume 29

Issue 5

Pages 468-477

Date 1982

DOI 10.1037/0022-0167.29.5.468

Short Title Resolving decisional conflict by Gestalt two-chair dialogue

Library Catalog APA PsycNET

Rights (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved

Personality changes in marathon therapy

Type Journal Article

Author Howard Greenberg

Author Julius Seeman

Author Joseph Cassius

Abstract Assessed personality changes associated with a marathon therapy experience of 45 hrs duration. Two experimental groups (total N = 25) worked with a male therapist. Two controls were used: a no-therapy baseline period for the treatment groups and an equivalent-control group which consisted of patients seeing the same therapist for individual therapy. Criterion measures included the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale (TSCS), a semantic differential, and the Bach Helpfulness Scale. The 1st 2 are self-description scales, and the 3rd is a peer rating scale. Significant positive changes on all measures were observed for the marathon treatment groups when compared with no-therapy baseline periods for the marathon group and with the no-marathon group. A 2-wk post-marathon follow-up with the TSCS showed some shrinkage toward baseline but with continued significant gains on some of the TSCS variables. (18 ref)

Publication Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice

Volume 15

Issue 1

Pages 61-67

Date 1978

DOI 10.1037/h0085842

Library Catalog APA PsycNET

Rights (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved

A comparison of Gestalt and Relationship Enhancement treatments with married couples

Type Journal Article

Author R. E. Jessee

Author B. G. Guerney Jr

Publication American Journal of Family Therapy

Volume 9

Issue 3

Pages 31-42

Date 1981

Accessed Montag, 30. Juli 2012 18:22:29

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Gestalt Therapy with Parents When a Child Is Presented as the Problem

Type Journal Article

Author Linda F. Little

Abstract Findings from this study suggest that parents (N = 23) who sought therapy because of "problematic" children differed in valuing styles (e.g., rejection, extrinsic valuing, overprotection) from two samples of parents from normal populations. Parents who participated in Gestalt therapy groups made significant changes in their reported parenting styles. Parents who chose not to participate in the therapy (N = 8) showed no similar improvements in parenting styles, and provided behavioral data which suggested deterioration of those relationships over the same period of time. Gestalt therapy is discussed.

Publication Family Relations

Volume 35

Issue 4

Pages 489-496

Date October 01, 1986

Der Wechsel von konflikt- zu strukturbezogener Psychotherapie

Type Journal Article

Author Konrad Strauss

Author Kurt Fritzsche

Abstract Zusammenfassung Konflikt und Struktur werden als eine Ergänzungsreihe mit fließenden Übergängen gesehen. Entsprechend gibt es Mischbilder von konflikt- und strukturbedingten Störungen. Bei diesen Mischbildern handelt es sich meistens um konfliktbedingte Störungen, die durch eingegrenzte strukturelle Beeinträchtigungen kompliziert sind. In dieser Arbeit soll ein Beitrag zur Behandlungsmethodik des Behandlungspfades dieser Mischbilder dargestellt werden. Am Beispiel einer Patientin mit konfliktbedingten Störungen und zusätzlichen strukturellen Beeinträchtigungen in der Selbststeuerung, der Affektregulation und der Objektwahrnehmung werden 12 Behandlungsschritte aufgezeigt. Kognitionen, Körperreaktionen, Gefühle und Handlungsintentionen werden zusammen mit dem Patienten exploriert und einer Kosten-Nutzen-Analyse bezüglich der Schädigung des Selbst und der Beziehung zu wichtigen Anderen unterzogen. Die Patientin wird unterstützt, Beziehungsverantwortung in dem Sinne zu übernehmen, dass ihre berechtigten Interessen und Bedürfnisse und die der Anderen in der Beziehungsgestaltung berücksichtigt werden. Zusammen mit der Patientin werden funktionale Bewältigungsmechanismen erarbeitet, eingeübt und Maßnahmen zur Rückfallprophylaxe vereinbart. Stichworte Operationalisierte Psychodynamische Diagnostik (OPD), strukturelle Störung, Strukturelle Psychotherapie, emotionales Schema

Publication Die Psychodynamische Psychotherapie

Volume 7

Issue 2

Pages 66 - 75

Date 2008

Effects of Client-Centered Psychotherapy for Personality Disorders Alone and in Combination with Psychopharmacological Treatment

Type Journal Article

Author Ludwig Teusch

Author Hildegard Böhmer

Author Jobst Finke

Author Markus Gastpar

Publication Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics

Volume 70

Issue 6

Pages 328-336

Date 2001

DOI 10.1159/000056273

Accessed Dienstag, 14. August 2012 16:22:33

Library Catalog CrossRef

An Evaluation of a Group Treatment Program for Incarcerated Male Batterers

Type Journal Article

Author Beverly Wolfus

Author Ralph Bierman

Abstract This study evaluated a treatment program, Relating Without Violence (RWV), designed to (a) ameliorate psychological and emotional factors believed to contribute to domestic violence and (b) strengthen conflict resolution skills in perpetrators of domestic violence. Subjects were 57 perpetrators who participated in RWV, 20 perpetrators who did not, and 24 offenders with no history of any violence. Measures included the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale (TSCS), the Personality Research Form (PRF), and the Adapted Conflict Tactics Scale (ACTS). The abusive-treatment group demonstrated greater improvement on the ACTS and the PRF Aggression and Defendance Scales than the untreated abusive group. All three groups improved on the TSCS, PRF Impulsivity, and PRF Nurturance. It was concluded that the program met its treatment objectives. However, a limitation of the study was the lack of postrelease follow-up to examine effects on domestic violence in the community.

Publication International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology

Volume 40

Issue 4

Pages 318-333

Date 12/01/1996

Journal Abbr Int J Offender Ther Comp Criminol

DOI 10.1177/0306624X96404007

Accessed Montag, 30. Juli 2012 18:01:31

Library Catalog ijo.sagepub.com

The impact of a weekend group experience on individual therapy

Type Journal Article

Author I. D. Yalom

Author G. Bond

Author S. Bloch

Author E. Zimmerman

Abstract • Thirty-three patients in long-term individual therapy were referred to one of three weekend groups: two experimental (affect-arousing, gestalt therapy) groups and one control (meditation-Tai Chi) group. The impact of the weekend group experience (WGE) on individual therapy was examined six and 12 weeks later. At six weeks the patients in the experimental groups showed, on some measures, a significantly greater improvement in their individual therapy than did controls. By 12 weeks, there were no demonstrable differences. The WGE was not without risk: even though the group leaders were highly trained, responsible clinicians, two patients suffered considerable psychological damage. The control (meditation-Tai Chi) group offered a relatively innocuous experience; there was no risk, but few members found the specific procedures useful in their lives. Intense affect arousal in the WGE was not related to positive change in subsequent individual therapy. Those expressing the greatest affect in either experimental group were no more likely to have had a measurable positive impact on their subsequent individual therapy than patients expressing little or no measurable affect.

Publication Archives of General Psychiatry

Volume 34

Issue 4

Pages 399

Date 1977

Accessed Montag, 30. Juli 2012 18:36:59

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Studien
zur Wirksamkeit
Humanistischer Psychotherapie
(2.6. Anpassungs- und Belastungsstörungen)

Psychotherapie von Anpassungsstörungen

Type Journal Article

Author Astrid Altenhöfer

Author Wolfgang Schulz

Author Reinold Schwab

Author Jochen Eckert

Publication Psychotherapeut

Volume 52

Issue 1

Pages 24-34

Date 2007

DOI 10.1007/s00278-006-0520-z

Accessed Freitag, 17. August 2012 15:18:09

Library Catalog SpringerLink

BERICHT DER EXTERNEN EVALUATION UND QUALITÄTSSICHERUNG DER PSYCHOTHERAPEUTISCHEN KLINIKEN UND ABTEILUNGEN

Type Journal Article

Author Barghaan

Author Harfst

Author Dirmeier

Author Koch

Date 2003

Accessed Dienstag, 26. Juni 2012 14:40:36

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Randomisierte Interventionsstudie zur Evaluation der Mehrphasigen Integrativen Traumatherapie im Vergleich mit der Kognitiven Verhaltenstherapie zur Behandlung der Posttraumatischen Belastungsstörung (PTB). Untertitel: Dialogische Exposition in einer gestalttherapeutisch orientierten Traumatherapie. (MITT)

Type Journal Article

Author W. Butollo

Author Karl

Date 2012

Mehrphasige, gestaltorientierte, integrative Traumatherapie. (MITT)

Type Journal Article

Author W. Butollo

Author Karl

Author Henkel

Date 2011 (nach Strümpfel in Vorbereitung)

Creation of Meaning in Incest Survivors

Type Journal Article

Author Katherine M. Clarke

Abstract This paper describes an integrated constructivist treatment for addressing creation of meaning issues in incest survivors. The treatment involves the reaccessing and reprocessing of emotional schemata. It is compared to a cognitive restructuring treatment which considers issues of meaning as faulty beliefs which must be corrected by logical analysis and replacement. A preliminary treatment study found a significant increase in meaning resolution in incest survivors who were offered the integrated treatment approach. No changes were found on self-esteem.

Publication Journal of Cognitive Psychotherapy

Volume 7

Issue 3

Pages 195-203

Date 1993

Library Catalog IngentaConnect

Process-experiential therapy for post-traumatic stress difficulties

Type Journal Article

Author R. Elliott

Author K. Davis

Author E. Slatick

Publication Handbook of experiential psychotherapy

Pages 249-271

Date 1998

Accessed Mittwoch, 5. September 2012 16:56:15

Library Catalog Google Scholar

An Exploration of Grief Reactions Treated With An Externalization Process Approach. Dissertation,

Type Book

Author Deborah Ann Forrest

Publisher UMI Dissertation Service Number 9608011

Date 1995

Effective ingredients in psychotherapy: Prediction of outcome from process variables

Type Journal Article

Author Beverly Gomes-Schwartz

Abstract Examined the impact of (a) exploration of the psychodynamic roots of patients' conflicts, (b) warmth and friendliness of the therapist-offered relationship, and (c) positiveness of patients' attitudes toward working in therapy on the outcome of brief therapy with 35 college males exhibiting symptoms of depression, anxiety, and social introversion. Symptoms were confirmed by elevated scores on the Depression, Psychasthenia, and Social Introversion scales, respectively, of the MMPI. Analyses of process ratings for audiotaped segments from 4 sessions throughout the course of therapy revealed that the activities of therapists of differing theoretical orientations and of professional vs untrained, "inherently helpful" therapists could

be distinguished. Although patients' attitudes toward the therapist and patient involvement in the therapy process did not differ as a function of the type of therapist, the process dimension that most consistently predicted therapy outcome was patient involvement. Exploratory processes and therapist-offered relationship had a lesser influence on outcome. (71 ref)

Publication Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology
Volume 46
Issue 5
Pages 1023-1035
Date 1978
DOI 10.1037/0022-006X.46.5.1023
Short Title Effective ingredients in psychotherapy
Library Catalog APA PsycNET
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Psychotherapie von Anpassungsstörungen

Type Journal Article
Author Nicola Gorschenek
Author Reinhold Schwab
Author Jochen Eckert
Publication PPM - Psychotherapie · Psychosomatik · Medizinische Psychologie
Volume 58
Issue 5
Pages 200-207
Date 5/2008
DOI 10.1055/s-2007-986180
Accessed Samstag, 6. Oktober 2012 20:39:19
Library Catalog CrossRef

Resolving unfinished business: Relating process to outcome

Type Journal Article
Author Leslie S. Greenberg
Author Wanda Malcolm
Abstract This study related the process of the resolution of unfinished business with a significant other to therapeutic outcome in a population of 26 clients who suffered from various forms of interpersonal problems and childhood maltreatment. Clients were treated in emotion-focused, experiential therapy with gestalt empty-chair dialogues. Those clients who expressed previously unmet interpersonal needs to the significant other, and manifested a shift in their view of the other, had significantly better treatment outcomes. The presence of the specific process of resolution in the clients' empty-chair dialogues was also found to be a better predictor of outcome than the working alliance. Degree of emotional arousal was found to discriminate between resolvers and nonresolvers.
Publication Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology
Volume 70
Issue 2
Pages 406-416
Date 2002
DOI 10.1037/0022-006X.70.2.406
Short Title Resolving unfinished business
Library Catalog APA PsycNET

Differential effects of emotion-focused therapy and psychoeducation in facilitating forgiveness and letting go of emotional injuries.

Type Journal Article

Author L. J. Greenberg

Author S. H. Warwar

Author W. M. Malcolm

Publication Journal of Counseling Psychology

Volume 55

Issue 2

Pages 185

Date 2008

Accessed Montag, 30. Juli 2012 20:45:01

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Resolving Attachment Injuries in Couples Using Emotionally Focused Therapy: A Three-Year Follow-Up

Type Journal Article

Author Rebecca E. Halchuk

Author Judy A. Makinen

Author Susan M. Johnson

Abstract Couples who seek therapy for marital distress often do so because they have suffered an attachment injury, characterized by an abandonment or betrayal during a time of critical need. This follow-up assessed the efficacy of the newly developed Attachment Injury Resolution Model based in Emotionally Focused Therapy (EFT). Twelve couples with attachment injuries who received EFT were assessed to determine if the significant improvement in relationship distress observed in resolved couples at post-treatment would be maintained at 3-year follow-up. Results demonstrated that improvements in dyadic adjustment, trust, and forgiveness, as well as decreases in the severity of the attachment injury, were maintained over time. This follow-up study provides initial evidence of the long-term benefits of the Attachment Injury Resolution Model.

Publication Journal of Couple & Relationship Therapy

Volume 9

Issue 1

Pages 31-47

Date 2010

DOI 10.1080/15332690903473069

Short Title Resolving Attachment Injuries in Couples Using Emotionally Focused Therapy

Accessed Montag, 30. Juli 2012 20:09:10

Library Catalog Taylor and Francis

Regaining homeostasis: a Gestalt therapeutic process model for teachers suffering from career related stress

Type Journal Article

Author A. Horn

Date 2009

Short Title Regaining homeostasis

Accessed Montag, 30. Juli 2012 20:47:39

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Psychosocial Group Intervention and the Rate of Decline of Immunological Parameters in Asymptomatic HIV-Infected Homosexual Men

Type Journal Article

Author C.L. Mulder

Author M.H. Antoni

Author P.M.G. Emmelkamp

Author P.J. Veugelers

Author T.G.M. Sandfort

Author F.A.J.R. van de Vijver

Author M.J.J. de Vries

Abstract Staats- und Universitaetsbibliothek Bremen Your Subscriptions Logo Vol. 63, No. 3-4, 1995 Article (PDF 1615 KB) Regular Article Psychosocial Group Intervention and the Rate of Decline of Immunological Parameters in Asymptomatic HIV-Infected Homosexual Men C.L. Muldera, M.H. Antonia,b, P.M.G. Emmelkampc, P.J. Veugelersd, T.G.M. Sandforte, F.A.J.R. van de Vijverf, M.J. de Vriesa aHelen Dowling Institute for Biopsychosocial Medicine, Rotterdam, The Netherlands; bDepartments of Psychology and Psychiatry, University of Miami, Fla., USA; cDepartment of Clinical Psychology, University Hospital Groningen; dDepartment of Public Health, Municipal Health Service of Amsterdam; eDepartment of Gay and Lesbian Studies, University of Utrecht; fDepartment of Social Sciences, Tilburg University, Tilburg, The Netherlands Address of Corresponding Author Psychother Psychosom 1995;63:185-192 (DOI: 10.1159/000288958) goto top of page Key Words HIV infection Psychotherapy Immunology Homosexual Cognitive-behavioral Experiential Psychoneuroimmunology goto top of page Abstract The aim of the study was to determine changes in the rate of decline of immunological parameters after psychosocial group intervention. Subjects were 26 asymptomatic HIV-infected homosexual men who participated in a cognitive-behavioral group therapy (CBT; n = 14), or an experiential group therapy program (ET; n = 12), both of 15 weeks duration. The outcome measures were changes in the decline of CD4 cell counts, and T cell proliferative responses to anti-CD 3 monoclonal antibodies from preintervention to 24 months postintervention. No differences in the rate of decline of CD4 cells or T cell responses between the CBT and ET condition were found, and there were no significant changes in CD4 cell count from pre-to postintervention. However, those subjects who showed larger decreases in distress showed a smaller decline in CD4 cell counts. While the rate of decline in T cell responses was significantly less after both interventions, a similar positive change in T cell responses was found in a comparison group of 149 HIV-infected men with similar demographic, psychosocial and immunological characteristics who did not participate in one of the interventions. We conclude that the psychosocial intervention programs tested here did not cause changes in CD4 cell decline or T cell responses and that decreases in distress were related to increases in CD4 cell counts

Publication Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics

Volume 63

Issue 3-4

Pages 185-192

Date 1995

DOI 10.1159/000288958

Accessed Montag, 30. Juli 2012 21:42:48

Library Catalog CrossRef

Cognitive-behavioral and experiential group psychotherapy for HIV-infected homosexual men: a comparative study.

Type Journal Article

Author C. L. Mulder

Author P. M. Emmelkamp

Author M. H. Antoni

Author J. W. Mulder

Author T. G. Sandfort

Author M. J. de Vries

Abstract The knowledge of being infected with the human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) brings about psychological distress and social problems including anxiety, depression, and social isolation. Participating in psychosocial intervention programs can help to reduce these problems. To date, however, very little is known about the efficacy of different intervention strategies. We implemented a study with a randomized experimental design to investigate the effectiveness of a cognitive-behavioral group psychotherapy (CBT) and an experiential group psychotherapy (ET) program for 39 asymptomatic HIV-infected homosexual men. Both therapies consisted of 17 sessions over a 15-week period. The major finding of this study was that psychosocial intervention, independent of the therapeutic orientation, decreased distress significantly, as compared with a waiting-list control group (WCG). There were no significant changes in the intervention groups as compared with the WCG in coping styles, social support, and emotional expression. Finally, CBT and ET did not differ in their effects on psychological distress or on the other psychosocial variables measured in this study.

Publication Psychosomatic Medicine

Volume 56

Issue 5

Pages 423-431

Date 09/01/1994

Journal Abbr Psychosom Med

Short Title Cognitive-behavioral and experiential group psychotherapy for HIV-infected homosexual men

Accessed Montag, 30. Juli 2012 21:47:29

Library Catalog www.psychosomaticmedicine.org

Resolving "unfinished business": Efficacy of experiential therapy using empty-chair dialogue.

Type Journal Article

Author S. C. Paivio

Author L. S. Greenberg

Publication Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology

Volume 63

Issue 3

Pages 419

Date 1995

Short Title Resolving "unfinished business"

Accessed Montag, 30. Juli 2012 21:07:44

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Type Journal Article**Author** Sandra C. Paivio**Author** James A. Nieuwenhuis

Abstract This study examined the effectiveness of Emotion Focused Therapy with 32 adult survivors (EFT-AS) of childhood abuse (emotional, physical, and sexual). EFT-AS is a 20-week individual psychotherapy based on current emotion theory and experiential therapy theory and research. The study employed a quasi-experimental design in which participants, who met screening criteria, were assigned to therapy or a variably delayed therapy condition. Clients receiving EFT-AS achieved significant improvements in multiple domains of disturbance. Clients in the delayed treatment condition showed minimal improvements over the wait interval but after EFT-AS showed significant improvements comparable to the immediate therapy group. These effects were maintained at 9 months (on average) follow-up.

Publication Journal of Traumatic Stress**Volume** 14**Issue** 1**Pages** 115–133**Date** 2001**DOI** 10.1023/A:1007891716593**Short Title** Efficacy of emotion focused therapy for adult survivors of child abuse**Accessed** Montag, 30. Juli 2012 20:59:25**Library Catalog** Wiley Online Library**Rights** Copyright © 2001 International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies

Efficacy of two versions of emotion-focused therapy for resolving child abuse trauma

Type Journal Article**Author** Sandra C. Paivio**Author** Josée L. Jarry**Author** Helen Chagigiorgis**Author** Imogen Hall**Author** Margaret Ralston

Abstract Abstract This study evaluated and compared emotion-focused therapy for trauma (EFTT) with imaginal confrontation (IC) of perpetrators (n=20) and EFTT with empathic exploration (EE) of trauma material (n=25). Clients were women and men with histories of different types of childhood maltreatment (emotional, physical, and sexual abuse; emotional neglect). Clients were randomly assigned to treatment condition. Outcome measures assessed symptom distress, self and interpersonal problems, and abuse resolution. Results indicated statistically and clinically significant improvements on eight measures at posttest, maintenance of gains at follow-up, and no statistically significant differences between conditions. There were higher rates of clinically significant change in IC and a lower attrition rate for EE (7% vs. 20%). More severe personality pathology negatively influenced some dimensions of outcome, particularly in EE.

Publication Psychotherapy Research**Volume** 20**Issue** 3**Pages** 353-366**Date** 2010**DOI** 10.1080/10503300903505274**Accessed** Montag, 30. Juli 2012 20:06:19**Library Catalog** Taylor and Francis

Psychodrama im Einzel- und Gruppensetting (Evaluationsbericht)

- Type** Report
- Author** Walter Renner
- Abstract** Zusammenfassung. An der aktuellen Explorationsstudie zur Wirksamkeit von Psychodrama nahmen 135 KlientInnen, 102 Frauen und 33 Männer zwischen 17 und 72 Jahren teil. Es wurden 95 Therapien im Einzel- und 40 Therapien im Gruppensetting evaluiert. 27 Therapien fanden in freier Praxis, 76 bei einem Forschungs- und Beratungszentrum für Opfer von Gewalt mit interkulturellem Schwerpunkt und 32 in öffentlichen Beratungsstellen statt. Die Symptomveränderungen im Zuge des Therapieverlaufs (sowie ggf. zum Zeitpunkt einer Sechs-Monats-Katamnese) wurden mit Hilfe des Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI, Franke, 2000) gemessen. Die retrospektive Beurteilung der Therapien hinsichtlich ihrer individuellen Wirksamkeit erfolgte mit dem Veränderungsfragebogen des Erlebens und Verhaltens (VEV 2001-R, Zielke & Kopf-Mehnert, 2001). In allen Teilstichproben wurde eine statistisch hoch signifikante Symptomreduktion erzielt, wobei die erzielten Effektstärken durchwegs deutlich über 1,00 lagen. In Übereinstimmung damit wurden auch mit dem VEV 2001-R ganz überwiegend positive Therapieverläufe dokumentiert. Die Ergebnisse der Explorationsstudie belegen, dass psychodramatische Therapie in vielen Fällen hoch wirksam verläuft. Die Replikation dieser Ergebnisse sollte im Rahmen kontrollierter Studien (unter Berücksichtigung von Therapieabbrechern und unter Einbezug von Kontrollgruppen) angestrebt werden.
- Date** 2009

A survey on the presence of work engagement and well-being among gestalt play therapists in South Africa

- Type** Journal Article
- Author** M. E. Van der Westhuizen
- Date** 2009
- Accessed** Montag, 30. Juli 2012 20:41:31
- Library Catalog** Google Scholar

The buddy system of care and support for and by women living with HIV/AIDS in Botswana

- Type** Journal Article
- Author** J. R. Zuyderduin
- Date** 2009
- Accessed** Montag, 30. Juli 2012 20:12:20
- Library Catalog** Google Scholar

Studien
zur Wirksamkeit
Humanistischer Psychotherapie
(2.7. Essstörungen)

Klientenzentrierte Gesprächspsychotherapie und kognitive Verhaltenstherapie bei Anorexia nervosa: Therapieeffekte und Therapieverlauf in der ambulanten Behandlung

Type Thesis

Author Juliane Arnold

University Dissertation Universität Wuppertal FB3.

Date 1992

of Pages 292

Short Title Klientenzentrierte Gesprächspsychotherapie und kognitive Verhaltenstherapie bei Anorexia nervosa

Library Catalog Google Books

Fazit: Geeigneter Nachweis der Wirksamkeit von GPT bei Anorexie: **a.**

A short-term Gestalt therapy group approach to the treatment of bulimia

Type Thesis

Author J. I. Coffey

University University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Date 1986

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Wirksamkeit von ambulanter Gesprächspsychotherapie bei Bulimia nervosa: Ergebnisse einer randomisiert-kontrollierten Studie

Type Journal Article

Author Karsten Schützmann

Author Melanie Schützmann

Author Jochen Eckert

Publication PPM - Psychotherapie · Psychosomatik · Medizinische Psychologie

Volume 60

Issue 02

Pages 52-63

Date 2009-9-14

DOI 10.1055/s-0029-1234134

Short Title Wirksamkeit von ambulanter Gesprächspsychotherapie bei Bulimia nervosa

Accessed Samstag, 6. Oktober 2012 20:52:42

Library Catalog CrossRef

Studien
zur Wirksamkeit
Humanistischer Psychotherapie
(2.8. nicht organische Schlafstörungen)

Paradoxical intention and insomnia: an experimental investigation

Type Journal Article

Author L.Michael Ascher

Author Ralph M. Turner

Abstract A study by Turner and Ascher (1978) compared the efficacy of progressive relaxation, stimulus control, and paradoxical intention in ameliorating sleep onset insomnia. Results indicated that the three were equally effective. The present study is a partial replication of Turner and Ascher (1978) and focuses on the use of paradoxical intention in reducing sleep difficulties. Twenty-five individuals complaining of sleep discomfort were randomly assigned to three groups: paradoxical intention, placebo control, no treatment control. Clients in the paradoxical intention group were instructed to remain awake while lying in bed in a darkened room. The complete rationale for such a prescription was provided. Those in the placebo group received a pseudo systematic desensitization program. Results indicated that subjects exposed to the paradoxical intention procedure reported significant improvement on several measures of sleep behavior when compared with reports of subjects in either placebo or no-treatment control groups.

Publication Behaviour Research and Therapy

Volume 17

Issue 4

Pages 408-411

Date 1979

DOI 10.1016/0005-7967(79)90015-9

Short Title Paradoxical intention and insomnia

Accessed Donnerstag, 3. Mai 2012 14:25:38

Library Catalog ScienceDirect

A Comparison of 2 Methods for the Administration of Paradoxical Intention

Type Journal Article

Author Lm Ascher

Author Rm Turner

Publication Behaviour Research and Therapy

Volume 18

Issue 2

Pages 121-126

Date 1980

Journal Abbr Behav. Res. Ther.

DOI 10.1016/0005-7967(80)90106-0

Library Catalog ISI Web of Knowledge

Extra WOS:A1980JM69700007

Initial Insomnia And Paradoxical Intention: An Experimental Investigation Of Putative Mechanisms Using Subjective And Actigraphic Measurement Of Sleep

Type Journal Article

Author N. M. Broomfield

Author C. A. Espie

Abstract Paradoxical Intention (PI) is a cognitive treatment approach for sleep-onset insomnia. It is thought to operate by eliminating voluntary sleep effort, thereby ameliorating sleep performance anxiety, an aroused state incompatible with sleep. However, this remains untested. Moreover, few PI studies have employed objective sleep measures. The present study therefore examined the effect of PI on sleep effort, sleep anxiety and both objective and subjective sleep. Following a seven-night baseline, 34 sleep-onset insomniacs were randomly allocated to 14 nights of PI, or to a control (no PI) condition. Consistent with the performance anxiety model, participants allocated to PI, relative to controls, showed a significant reduction in sleep effort, and sleep performance anxiety. Sleep-onset latency (SOL) differences between PI participants and controls using an objective sleep measure were not observed, although an underlying trend for significantly lowered subjective SOL amongst PI participants was demonstrated. This may relate to actigraphic insensitivity, or more probably confirms recent suggestions that insomniacs readily overestimate sleep deficit, due to excessive anxiety about sleep. Together, results help determine putative mechanisms underlying PI, have important implications for the clinical application of PI, and emphasize the need for further PI research within an experimental cognitive framework.

Publication Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapy

Volume 31

Issue 03

Pages 313-324

Date 2003

DOI 10.1017/S1352465803003060

Short Title Initial Insomnia And Paradoxical Intention

Library Catalog Cambridge Journals Online

Wirkmechanismen psychologischer Therapieverfahren bei der Behandlung chronischer Schlafstörungen

Type Journal Article

Author P. Engel-Sittenfeld

Author R. R. Engel

Author H. P. Huber

Author K. Zangl

Publication Z Klin Psychol

Volume 9

Issue 1

Pages 34-52

Date 1980

Library Catalog Google Scholar

A controlled comparative investigation of psychological treatments for chronic sleep-onset insomnia

Type Journal Article

Author Colin A. Espie

Author William R. Lindsay

Author D.Neil Brooks

Author Eileen M. Hood

Author Tony Turvey

Abstract A sample of physician-referred chronic insomniacs was randomly allocated to either progressive relaxation, stimulus control, paradoxical intention, placebo or no treatment¹⁹²

conditions. Treatment process and outcome were investigated in terms of mean and standard deviation (night to night variability) measures of sleep pattern and sleep quality. Only active treatments were associated with significant improvement, but the nature of treatment gains varied. In particular, stimulus control improved sleep pattern, whereas relaxation affected perception of sleep quality. All improvements were maintained at 17 month follow-up. Results are discussed with reference to previous research and guidelines are given for clinical practice.

Publication Behaviour Research and Therapy

Volume 27

Issue 1

Pages 79-88

Date 1989

DOI 10.1016/0005-7967(89)90123-X

Accessed Donnerstag, 3. Mai 2012 14:40:02

Library Catalog ScienceDirect

Paradoxical giving up and the reduction of sleep performance anxiety in chronic insomniacs.

Type Journal Article

Author D. O. Fogle

Author J. A. Dyal

Publication Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice

Volume 20

Issue 1

Pages 21

Date 1983

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Paradoxical intention vs stimulus control in the treatment of severe insomnia

Type Journal Article

Author Robert Ladouceur

Author Yves Gros-Louis

Abstract This study compared the effectiveness of paradoxical intention, stimulus control, information and a control group on severe sleep onset insomnia. Results showed that paradoxical intention and stimulus control were equally effective but significantly better than the information and control groups. It is suggested that treatment be adapted for each individual according to data collected from the intensive behavioral analysis of each case.

Publication Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry

Volume 17

Issue 4

Pages 267-269

Date December 1986

DOI 10.1016/0005-7916(86)90062-5

Accessed Donnerstag, 3. Mai 2012 14:38:14

Library Catalog ScienceDirect

Type Journal Article

Author Brian D. Ott

Author Bruce A. Levine

Author L. Michael Ascher

Publication Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapy

Volume 11

Issue 01

Pages 25-35

Date 1983

DOI 10.1017/S014134730000879X

Library Catalog Cambridge Journals Online

Controlled comparison of progressive relaxation, stimulus control, and paradoxical intention therapies for insomnia.

Type Journal Article

Author R. M. Turner

Author L. M. Ascher

Abstract Assessed the effectiveness of treatment programs based on progressive relaxation, stimulus control, and paradoxical intention in the context of sleep difficulties for 50 volunteer Ss. The results indicate that each of the therapeutic procedures significantly reduced sleep complaints in contrast to placebo and waiting list control groups. No differences were observed among the 3 active techniques. (1½ p ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology

Volume 47

Issue 3

Pages 500

Date 1979

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Studien
zur Wirksamkeit
Humanistischer Psychotherapie
(2.9. sexuelle Funktionsstörungen)

Gestalt Therapy for Sexual Awareness. Dissertation, University of South Dakota

Type Thesis

Author M.S. Shahid

Date 1978

Date Added Montag, 30. Juli 2012 22:33:09

Modified Montag, 30. Juli 2012 22:33:58

Notes:

Zusammenfassung Gestaltantrag:

D: Sexuelle Inappetenz und Funktionsstörungen. F 52. – Evidenzstufe I b

N=40 Paare, Randomisierte Zuordnung zur Therapiegruppe (n=12) und Kontrollgruppe. Ehepaare, die mit ihrem Sexualleben unzufrieden waren, nahmen an einem sexualtherapeutischen Workshop mit gestalttherapeutischen Hintergrund teil, und zwar an drei aufeinanderfolgenden Tagen zu jeweils 6 Stunden. Die spezielle Fragebogenserie (Questionnaire mit 58 Items) wurde vor und nach dem Workshop erhoben, desgleichen bei einer Kontrollgruppe. Es ergaben sich für die Therapie-Gruppe folgende signifikanten Verbesserungen: Befähigung zu ungestörtem, sexuellen Funktionieren, -Sicherheit für die adäquaten Ausdrucks- und Verständigungsmöglichkeiten in der sexuellen Begegnung, - Sicherheit, sich sexuell einlassen zu trauen mit diesem gewählten Partner, -sich selbst und den/die andere/n als Sexualpartner anzunehmen und die sexuelle Beziehung als ein konstruktives Element der ehelichen Beziehung anzuerkennen und zu schätzen. Die Ehefrauen konnten mit einem etwas größeren Kompetenzzuwachs aus dem Angebot profitieren als die Männer.

Studien
zur Wirksamkeit
Humanistischer Psychotherapie
(2.10. psychische und soziale Faktoren bei somatischen
Erkrankungen)

Supportive-expressive group therapy and distress in patients with metastatic breast cancer: a randomized clinical intervention trial

Type Journal Article

Author C. Classen

Author L. D. Butler

Author C. Koopman

Author E. Miller

Author S. DiMiceli

Author J. Giese-Davis

Author P. Fobair

Author R. W. Carlson

Author H. C. Kraemer

Author D. Spiegel

Publication Archives of General Psychiatry

Volume 58

Issue 5

Pages 494

Date 2001

Short Title Supportive-expressive group therapy and distress in patients with metastatic breast cancer

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Phase II Study of Psychotherapeutic Intervention in Advanced Cancer

Type Journal Article

Author Marco J. De Vries

Author Johannes N. Schilder

Author Cornelis L. Mulder

Author Adriana M. E. Vrancken

Author Margot E. Remie

Author Bert Garssen

Abstract The effect of psychosocial counseling on tumor progression was studied in 96 cancer patients, who were no longer amenable to regular medical treatment. Patients were offered 12 sessions of individual experiential-existential counseling, each session lasting 1.5 to 2 hours. In addition patients participated fortnightly in group counseling meetings. In five out of 35 evaluable patients, tumor growth became stationary during or immediately following therapy. In four patients this stationary period last 3–9 months, and in one patient 2 years. Natural Killer cell activity, self-reported loneliness, depression, purpose in life and locus of control showed no change from pre- to post intervention. © 1997 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Publication Psycho-Oncology

Volume 6

Issue 2

Pages 129–137

Date 1997

DOI 10.1002/(SICI)1099-1611(199706)6:2<129::AID-PON264>3.0.CO;2-U

Accessed Mittwoch, 5. September 2012 21:08:52

Library Catalog Wiley Online Library

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Förderung der seelischen Gesundheit von Krebspatienten durch personenzentrierte Gruppengespräche

Type Journal Article

Author P. Dircks

Author F. Grimm

Author A. M. Tausch

Author J. O. Wittern

Publication Z Klin Psychol

Volume 11

Issue 4

Pages 241–252

Date 1982

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Group CBT versus supportive therapy with patients who have primary breast cancer

Type Journal Article

Author S. Edelman

Author D. R. Bell

Author A. D. Kidman

Publication Journal of Cognitive Psychotherapy

Volume 13

Issue 3

Pages 189–202

Date 1999

Accessed Dienstag, 21. August 2012 17:44:21

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Reducing parental overprotection of the leukemic child

Type Journal Article

Author Betsy Louise Fife

Abstract This experimental study compared the effectiveness of behavior therapy with client-centered therapy when these approaches were used in a treatment program designed to reduce overprotection as a coping behavior in parents of leukemic children. The methodology involved using these two treatment modalities with a population of 16 subjects who were matched and randomly assigned to two groups. Prior to initiating any therapy, baseline data were collected for 14 consecutive days. Each parent was then seen individually for eight 30-min sessions during regular clinic visits. These were followed by another 14-day period of data collection, and the data before and after treatment were compared to determine if there was a significant difference in the behavioral changes occurring within the two groups. The statistical analysis of these data demonstrated that the difference between the groups was insignificant. However, evaluation forms completed by the parents of both treatment groups did indicate some significant differences. The parents who experienced the behavioral intervention were better able to conceptualize the problems their families were coping with, and they could define in more specific terms than the parents in the client-centered group, the benefits they received by participating in the study.

Publication Social Science & Medicine. Part A: Medical Psychology & Medical Sociology

Volume 12

Issue 0

Pages 117-122

Date 1978

DOI 10.1016/0271-7123(78)90038-X

Accessed Mittwoch, 5. September 2012 21:28:17

Library Catalog ScienceDirect

Focusing: An adjunct treatment for adaptive recovery from cancer

Type Journal Article

Author D. Grindler Katonah

Author J. Flaxman

Publication Unpublished doctoral research, The Illinois School of Professional Psychology, Chicago, IL

Date 1991

Short Title Focusing

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Effects of brief psychotherapy during the hospitalization period on the recovery process in heart attacks

Type Journal Article

Author Walter Gruen

Abstract 70 patients with a first heart attack were randomized into a treatment or a control group. Treated patients were seen almost every day during hospitalization for psychotherapy to facilitate coping and to unearth psychological resources and hidden strengths. Data collected on all Ss showed significant differences in favor of the treated on the following variables: days in intensive care and in the hospital; development of supraventricular arrhythmias and congestive heart failure; nurses' observations of weakness; physician report of depression; self-report of surgency; social affection and vigor; presence of either extreme anxiety or extreme lack of anxiety; and, at a 4-mo follow-up, residual fears as well as inability to return to normal activity. Mechanisms to explain these results are offered, including action of catecholamines, mobilization of psychological energy and active coping to counteract the "sick role," and feedback of information to provide a more accurate and wide-angled cognitive map. Recommendations are made for systematic application of this treatment with hospital patients. (31 ref)

Publication Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology

Volume 43

Issue 2

Pages 223-232

Date 1975

DOI 10.1037/h0076527

Library Catalog APA PsycNET

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The efficacy of the Bonny Method of Guided Imagery and Music as experiential therapy in the primary care of persons with Rheumatoid Arthritis

Type Journal Article

Author E. M. Jacobi

Publication Dissertation Abstracts International

Volume 56

Pages 1110

Date 1995

Library Catalog Google Scholar

The Effects of Logotherapy on Meaning in Life and Quality of Life of Late Adolescents with Terminal Cancer

Type Journal Article

Author Kyung-Ah Kang

Author Jeung-Sook Shim

Author Dae-Geun Jeon

Author Myung-Suk Koh

Publication Journal of Korean Academy of Nursing

Volume 39

Issue 6

Pages 759

Date 2009

DOI 10.4040/jkan.2009.39.6.759

Accessed Donnerstag, 3. Mai 2012 13:59:05

Library Catalog CrossRef

Functional Relaxation and Guided Imagery as Complementary Therapy in Asthma: A Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Type Journal Article

Author C. Lahmann

Author M. Nickel

Author T. Schuster

Author N. Sauer

Author J. Ronel

Author M. Noll-Hussong

Author K. Tritt

Author D. Nowak

Author F. Röhricht

Author T. Loew

Publication Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics

Volume 78

Issue 4

Pages 233-239

Date 2009

DOI 10.1159/000214445

Short Title Functional Relaxation and Guided Imagery as Complementary Therapy in Asthma

Accessed Freitag, 22. Juni 2012 13:39:25

Library Catalog CrossRef

Type Journal Article

Author T.H. Loew

Author K. Tritt

Author W. Siegfried

Author H. Bohmann

Author P. Martus

Author E.G. Hahn

Publication Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics

Volume 70

Issue 3

Pages 151-157

Date 2001

DOI 10.1159/000056241

Accessed Freitag, 22. Juni 2012 13:25:59

Library Catalog CrossRef

Client-Centered Therapy vs Exercise Therapy for Chronic Low Back Pain: A Pilot Randomized Controlled Trial in Brazil

Type Journal Article

Author L. A. C. Machado

Author D. C. Azevedo

Author M. B. Capanema

Author T. N. Neto

Author D. M. Cerceau

Publication Pain Medicine

Volume 8

Issue 3

Pages 251-258

Date 2007

Short Title Client-Centered Therapy vs Exercise Therapy for Chronic Low Back Pain

Accessed Dienstag, 21. August 2012 14:31:40

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Treatment of depressive symptoms in human immunodeficiency virus-positive patients

Type Journal Article

Author J. C. Markowitz

Author J. H. Kocsis

Author B. Fishman

Author L. A. Spielman

Author L. B. Jacobsberg

Author A. J. Frances

Author G. L. Klerman

Author S. W. Perry

Publication Archives of General Psychiatry

Volume 55

Issue 5

Pages 452

Date 1998

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Cognitive-behavioral and experiential group psychotherapy for HIV-infected homosexual men: A comparative study

Type Journal Article

Author C. L. Mulder

Author P. M. Emmelkamp

Author M. H. Antoni

Author J. W. Mulder

Author T. G. Sandfort

Author M. J. de Vries

Publication Psychosomatic medicine

Volume 56

Issue 5

Pages 423–431

Date 1994

Short Title Cognitive-behavioral and experiential group psychotherapy for HIV-infected homosexual men

Accessed Dienstag, 21. August 2012 17:37:35

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Psychologische Psychotherapie bei chronisch entzündlichen Darmerkrankungen

Type Book

Author R. Sachse

Publisher Hogrefe

Date 2005

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Fazit: Unter der Voraussetzung der Vergleichbarkeit von BG und KG ein geeigneter Wirksamkeitsnachweis: **a**, sonst: **b**.

Bewertung von BPtK:

Studie von Sachse (2006); Evidenzstufe Iib

Die Studie untersucht die Effekte der zielorientierten Gesprächspsychotherapie bei Patienten mit chronischen entzündlichen Darmerkrankungen (CEDE). In zwei Studienphasen wurden zunächst 29, danach weitere 88 Patienten mit CEDE über Stellungnahme

Seite 49 von 76 durchschnittlich 33 Sitzungen gesprächspsychotherapeutisch behandelt. Als Vergleichsgruppe dienen 20 Patienten mit CEDE, die ein autogenes Training erhielten

sowie 25 Patienten, die an einer Selbsthilfegruppe teilnahmen. Die zielorientierte

Gesprächspsychotherapie zeigt sich bei eine Reihe von Zielparametern, darunter der

Symptomausprägung und der Belastung durch Symptome der CEDE, gegenüber den beiden Vergleichsgruppen signifikant überlegen. Die Behandlungsergebnisse

sind auch zur 6-Monats-Katamnese stabil.

Diese Studie wurde von der Themengruppe fälschlich ausgeschlossen, da die untersuchte

Intervention nicht zur klassischen Gesprächspsychotherapie zu zählen sei. Die zielorientierte Gesprächspsychotherapie ist jedoch eindeutig zu den Weiterentwicklungen der Gesprächspsychotherapie zu rechnen, die in die Nutzenbewertung mit einzuschließen sind. Einschränkungen der Aussagekraft der Studie ergeben sich aus der Art der Rekrutierung der Vergleichsgruppe, welche die Vergleichbarkeit der Gruppen fraglich erscheinen lässt. Zugleich zeigen sich für die zielorientierte Gesprächspsychotherapie überzeugende Verbesserungen bei einer Reihe von Zieldimensionen mit überwiegend großer Effektstärke.

EFFECT OF PSYCHOSOCIAL TREATMENT ON SURVIVAL OF PATIENTS WITH METASTATIC BREAST CANCER

Type Journal Article

Author David Spiegel

Author HelenaC. Kraemer

Author JoanR. Bloom

Author Ellen Gottheil

Abstract The effect of psychosocial intervention on time of survival of 86 patients with metastatic breast cancer was studied prospectively. The 1 year intervention consisted of weekly supportive group therapy with self-hypnosis for pain. Both the treatment (n = 50) and control groups (n = 36) had routine oncological care. At 10 year follow-up, only 3 of the patients were alive, and death records were obtained for the other 83. Survival from time of randomisation and onset of intervention was a mean 36.6 (SD 37.6) months in the intervention group compared with 18.9 (10.8) months in the control group, a significant difference. Survival plots indicated that divergence in survival began at 20 months after entry, or 8 months after intervention ended.

Publication The Lancet

Volume 334

Issue 8668

Pages 888-891

Date October 14, 1989

DOI 10.1016/S0140-6736(89)91551-1

Accessed Mittwoch, 5. September 2012 21:47:37

Library Catalog ScienceDirect

Group support for patients with metastatic cancer: A randomized prospective outcome study

Type Journal Article

Author D. Spiegel

Author J. R. Bloom

Author I. Yalom

Publication Archives of General Psychiatry

Volume 38

Issue 5

Pages 527

Date 1981

Short Title Group support for patients with metastatic cancer

Library Catalog Google Scholar

The effect of psychotherapy in patients with PD: A controlled study

Type Journal Article

Author Erika Sproesser

Author Maura A. Viana

Author Elizabeth M. A. B. Quagliato

Author Elisabete Abib Pedroso de Souza

Abstract The purpose of this study was to evaluate whether group psychotherapy was effective in improving of quality of life and would decrease the symptoms of anxiety and depression in Parkinson's disease patients. Sixteen subjects, with idiopathic Parkinson's disease recruited from the school clinical Hospital/UNICAMR Were randomly divided in to two groups, experimental and control. Parkinson's Disease and Quality of Life - PDQL; Beck Depression Inventory - BDI; State-Trait-Anxiety Inventory - STAI were used to evaluate the patients. The statistical analysis showed significant effect of the interaction group vs. time in depression (0.0009), anxiety (<0.0001) and QuoL (0.0018) and positive changes in depression (0.0029), anxiety (0.0009) and QuoL (0.0047) for the treated group. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Publication Parkinsonism & Related Disorders

Volume 16

Issue 4

Pages 298-300

Date MAY 2010

Journal Abbr Parkinsonism Relat. Disord.

DOI 10.1016/j.parkreldis.2009.08.008

Short Title The effect of psychotherapy in patients with PD

Library Catalog ISI Web of Knowledge

Extra WOS:000277883900015

Personenzentrierte Hilfe für Krebspatienten

Type Journal Article

Author A. M. Tausch

Publication Klinische Psychologie und Psychotherapie, Bd

Volume 3

Pages 207-214

Date 1980

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Effectiveness of a short-term group psychotherapy program on endocrine and immune function in breast cancer patients: An exploratory study

Type Journal Article

Author Gieta van der Pompe

Author Hugo J. Duivenvoorden

Author Michael H. Antoni

Author Adriaan Visser

Author Cobi J. Heijnen

Abstract Cancer patients who had been treated for early stage breast cancer and were diagnosed with either positive axillary lymph nodes or distant metastases were randomly assigned to either a 13-week experiential-existential group psychotherapy (EEGP) program or a waiting list control (WLC) condition. Endocrine and immune measures were obtained before and after the intervention period. The findings of this study are that, after the 13 weeks of the experiment, patients in the EEGP group showed lower levels of plasma cortisol and lower levels of prolactin as well as lower percentages of natural killer cells, CD8 cells, and CD4 cells in addition to a lower proliferative response to pokeweed mitogen than patients in the WLC group. Importantly, this was only found in those breast cancer patients presenting relatively high endocrine and immune baseline levels, suggesting that the patients' profile with regard to endocrine and immune function at the start of a program can have an important effect. If replicated on a larger scale, the current results may be relevant for the treatment of breast cancer.

Publication Journal of Psychosomatic Research

Volume 42

Issue 5

Pages 453-466

Date May 1997

DOI 10.1016/S0022-3999(96)00393-5

Short Title Effectiveness of a short-term group psychotherapy program on endocrine and immune function in breast cancer patients

Accessed Mittwoch, 5. September 2012 21:53:29

Library Catalog ScienceDirect

Studien
zur Wirksamkeit
Humanistischer Psychotherapie
(2.11. Schizophrenie, schizotype und wahnhafte Störungen)

Interpersonal interaction and personality change in group psychotherapy

Type Journal Article

Author W. H. Coons

Author E. P. Peacock

Abstract Compared the efficacy of 3 forms of social interaction in modifying the behavior of mental hospital patients. 8 groups of 7 Ss each were randomly assigned to combinations of formal group psychotherapy (conducted by a professionally trained therapist), organized ward interaction (conducted by untrained group leaders), or random ward interaction (no planned therapy). Equal numbers of male and female groups were involved. Dependent variables were the WAIS, the Hospital Adjustment scale, and the Rorschach. Formal group psychotherapy emerged as the only treatment condition which had a significant impact, alone or in combination with other treatment, on all 3 criterion measures. It is concluded that judgment must be reserved on the contention that traditional professional training in psychotherapy is unnecessary for the promotion of therapeutic change. (French summary) (21 ref.)

Publication The Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal / La Revue de l'Association des psychiatres du Canada

Volume 15

Issue 4

Pages 347-355

Date 1970

Library Catalog APA PsycNET

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BODY-EGO TECHNIQUE: AN APPROACH TO THE SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENT

Type Journal Article

Author VICTOR PH.D. GOERTZEL

Author PHILIP R. A. M.D. MAY

Author JERI SALKIN

Author TRUDI SCHOOP

Publication Journal of Nervous

Volume 141

Issue 1

Pages 53-60

Date 1965

Short Title BODY-EGO TECHNIQUE

Accessed Montag, 25. Juni 2012 13:57:15

Library Catalog Ovid (Journals@Ovid)

Psychodrama Group Therapy, its Effects upon the Role Behavior of Scizophrenic Patients.

Type Journal Article

Author G. Harrow

Publication Group Psychotherapy

Volume 5

Pages 120 - 172

Date 1952

Teaching mental patients to use client-centered and experiential therapeutic skills with each other.

Type Journal Article

Author E. Hinterkopf

Author L. Brunswick

Publication Psychotherapy: theory, research & practice

Volume 18

Issue 3

Pages 394

Date 1981

Accessed Freitag, 5. Oktober 2012 17:30:17

Library Catalog Google Scholar

An experimental evaluation of group psychotherapy.

Type Journal Article

Author Francis D. Jones

Author Henry N. Peters

Publication The Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology

Volume 47

Issue 2, Suppl

Pages 345-353

Date 1952

DOI 10.1037/h0055781

Accessed Mittwoch, 9. Mai 2012 11:24:33

Library Catalog CrossRef

Influence of role playing on self-concept of schizophrenia patients--《Chinese Nursing Research》2007年35期

Type Web Page

Author Jin Luping

Author Wei Chunxiang

Abstract Objective: To probe into the effect of psychological rehabilitation of role playing on self-concept of schizophrenia patients. Methods: A total of 40 schizophrenia patients in rehabilitation period were divided into test and control group (20 cases each). Patients of the test group were carried out role playing for four weeks. However, cases of control group were given routine nursing care in psychiatric department. And the scores were compared with each other by adopting TSCS and SES for both group cases at the beginning and four weeks later after intervention respectively. Results: There was no statistical significant difference in terms of scores of TSCS and SES between the two group cases at the beginning of intervention (P0.05). However, there was statistical significant difference between the two groups after four weeks of intervention (P0.05 or P0.01). Conclusion: Role playing is helpful for eliminating inferiority of schizophrenia patients, strengthening self-concept level of them, which is profit to psychological rehabilitation of these patients. **【Key Words】**: schizophrenia self-concept role playing psychological rehabilitation

Date 2007

Accessed Mittwoch, 2. Mai 2012 20:14:57

Körperzentrierte Gruppenpsychotherapie bei akut schizophren Erkrankten

Type Journal Article
Author Y. A. Maurer-Groeli
Publication European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience
Volume 221
Issue 3
Pages 259–271
Date 1976
Accessed Montag, 25. Juni 2012 14:14:25
Library Catalog Google Scholar

Movement and drama therapy with long-stay schizophrenics

Type Journal Article
Author M. Nitsun
Author Joan H. Stapleton
Author M. P. Bender
Publication British Journal of Medical Psychology
Volume 47
Issue 2
Pages 101–119
Date 1974
DOI 10.1111/j.2044-8341.1974.tb02275.x
Accessed Montag, 25. Juni 2012 14:19:42
Library Catalog Wiley Online Library
Rights 1974 The British Psychological Society

The therapeutic relationship and its impact: A study of psychotherapy with schizophrenics.

Type Journal Article
Author C. R. Rogers
Author others
Date 1967
Short Title The therapeutic relationship and its impact
Accessed Freitag, 5. Oktober 2012 17:27:47
Library Catalog Google Scholar

Effect of body-oriented psychological therapy on negative symptoms in schizophrenia: a randomized controlled trial

Type Journal Article
Author Frank Röhrich
Author Stefan Priebe
Publication Psychological Medicine
Volume 36

Issue 05

Pages 669-678

Date 2006

DOI 10.1017/S0033291706007161

Short Title Effect of body-oriented psychological therapy on negative symptoms in schizophrenia

Library Catalog Cambridge Journals Online

Changes in the relation between self-concepts and ideal-concepts of psychotics consequent upon therapy

Type Journal Article

Author P. Satz

Author A. Baraff

Publication The Journal of General Psychology

Volume 67

Issue 2

Pages 291–298

Date 1962

Accessed Freitag, 5. Oktober 2012 17:19:54

Library Catalog Google Scholar

An experiment of Gestalt group therapy with hospitalized schizophrenics

Type Journal Article

Author Shraga Serok

Author Rivka M. Zemet

Abstract Tested the hypothesis that the use of gestalt methods in groups with schizophrenics will increase the level of reality differentiation and perception. 17 21–43 yr old schizophrenics served as Ss. Two measurements of the Rorschach were used to test reality perception. Results show a significant increase in one measurement of reality perception in the experimental group as opposed to the control group, supporting the hypothesis. (14 ref)

Publication Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice

Volume 20

Issue 4

Pages 417-424

Date 1983

DOI 10.1037/h0088502

Library Catalog APA PsycNET

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Intensive Gestalt group therapy with schizophrenics

Type Journal Article

Author Shraga Serok

Author Claire Rabin

Author Yehudith Spitz

Abstract Investigated the use of a model for group psychotherapy based on Gestalt therapy with hospitalized schizophrenics. Ss were 14 newly admitted schizophrenic patients (mean age 28.42 yrs) who were assigned randomly to either the experimental or control groups. The

general group process for the experimental group focused on differentiated perception and the ability to relate concrete elements of reality in organized patterns, emphasis on logical thinking, and the internalization of reality perception. Ss completed self-report measures on perception of basic elements, perception of self and others, and evaluation of self-concept 1 wk before beginning therapy and 1 wk after the last meeting. Results lend some support to the notion that a group experience that emphasizes experiential learning and development of awareness has a positive impact on the reality testing of schizophrenic patients. There was some improvement in the experimental group's perception of self and others and a significant improvement in the presentation of body image. (17 ref)

Publication International Journal of Group Psychotherapy

Volume 34

Issue 3

Pages 431-450

Date 1984

Library Catalog APA PsycNET

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Effects of remotivation and role re-training on inpatient interview presentableness

Type Journal Article

Author I. E. Sturm

Author B. R. Stuart

Abstract Assessed the relative effects of a brief series of sessions of standard remotivation technique, psychodrama-based role retraining, and no-treatment control with chronic, regressed schizophrenic patients. Performance was evaluated by judges in a standardized interview using an inpatient interview presentableness scale. None of the items reflected change for any of the 3 groups. Results are discussed in terms of the stringent character of the test. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Newsletter for Research in Mental Health & Behavioral Sciences

Volume 16

Issue 1

Pages 15-19

Date 1974

Library Catalog APA PsycNET

Two-year follow-up of cognitive-behavioral therapy and supportive counseling in the treatment of persistent symptoms in chronic schizophrenia.

Type Journal Article

Author N. Tarrier

Author C. Kinney

Author E. McCarthy

Author L. Humphreys

Author A. Wittkowski

Author J. Morris

Publication Journal of consulting and clinical psychology

Volume 68

Issue 5

Pages 917

Date 2000

Accessed Dienstag, 21. August 2012 16:03:53

Randomised controlled trial of intensive cognitive behaviour therapy for patients with chronic schizophrenia

Type Journal Article

Author N. Tarrier

Author L. Yusupoff

Author C. Kinney

Author E. McCarthy

Author A. Gledhill

Author G. Haddock

Author J. Morris

Publication BMJ

Volume 317

Issue 7154

Pages 303–307

Date 1998

Accessed Dienstag, 21. August 2012 16:06:00

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Cognitive-behavioural therapy in first-episode and early schizophrenia 18-month follow-up of a randomised controlled trial

Type Journal Article

Author N. Tarrier

Author S. Lewis

Author G. Haddock

Author R. Bentall

Author R. Drake

Author P. Kinderman

Author D. Kingdon

Author R. Siddle

Author J. Everitt

Author K. Leadley

Author others

Publication The British Journal of Psychiatry

Volume 184

Issue 3

Pages 231–239

Date 2004

Accessed Dienstag, 21. August 2012 16:11:34

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Suicide behaviour over 18 months in recent onset schizophrenic patients: the effects of CBT

Type Journal Article

Author N. Tarrier

Author G. Haddock

Author S. Lewis

Author R. Drake

Author L. Gregg

Publication Schizophrenia research

Volume 83

Issue 1

Pages 15–27

Date 2006

Short Title Suicide behaviour over 18 months in recent onset schizophrenic patients

Accessed Dienstag, 21. August 2012 16:12:25

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Studien
zur Wirksamkeit
Humanistischer Psychotherapie
(2.12. organische einschließlich symptomatischer psychischer
Störungen)

Effects of Psychodrama on the Elderly Patients with Dementia

Type Journal Article

Author Soo Dong Kim

Author Hye Ryeon Jang

Author Woo Kyung Lee

Abstract OBJECTIVES: This study was to evaluate the cognitive and noncognitive effects of Psychodrama on elderly dementia patients. METHODS: The psychodrama treatment group was composed of 16 elderly dementia patients and control group was matched the psychodrama group. The psychodrama group received 8 session of psychodrama therapy every week. Cognitive function and non-cognitive function of two groups were evaluated by MMSE-KC, K-BNT, Geriatric Depression Scale, Barthel Activities of Daily Living, Self-Esteem Scale before and after Psychodrama. RESULTS: Improvement of Self esteem was observed in psychodrama group. Worsening of depression was observed in control group, but psychodrama group was not observed. CONCLUSION: Psychodrama with elderly dementia can be useful to enhance Self esteem and to prevent worsening of depression

Publication Journal of Korean Geriatric Psychiatry

Volume 9

Issue 1

Pages 57-62

Date 2005/06/01

Accessed Mittwoch, 2. Mai 2012 19:51:04

Library Catalog www.komci.org

Studien
zur Wirksamkeit
Humanistischer Psychotherapie
(2.13. gemischte Störungen, diagnostisch gemischte Studien)

Effects on clients of a reflective and a leading type of psychotherapy.

Type Journal Article

Author J. D. Ashby

Author D. H. Ford

Author B. G. Guerkey Jr

Author L. F. Guerkey

Author W. U. Snyder

Publication Psychological Monographs: General and Applied

Volume 71

Issue 24

Pages 1

Date 1957

Accessed Freitag, 5. Oktober 2012 16:57:14

Library Catalog Google Scholar

The comparative effectiveness of individual psychotherapy, group psychotherapy, and a combination of these methods

Type Journal Article

Author G O BAEHR

Publication Journal of consulting psychology

Volume 18

Issue 3

Pages 179-183

Date Jun 1954

Journal Abbr J Consult Psychol

Library Catalog NCBI PubMed

Extra PMID: 13174675

Klientenzentrierte Psychotherapie in Form von Teamtherapie

Type Journal Article

Author C. Boeck-Singelmann

Author R. Schwab

Author S. Tönnies

Author M. Behr

Author U. Esser

Author F. Petermann

Author W. M. Pfeiffer

Author R. Tausch

Publication Personzentrierte Psychologie and Psychotherapie. Jahrbuch

Pages 9-23

Date 1992

Accessed Mittwoch, 1. August 2012 21:08:43

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Empirische Kontrolle der Effekte und Prozesse Klienten-Zentrierter Gesprächspsychotherapie bei Psychoneurotischen Klienten.

Type Journal Article
Author H Bommert
Author W-R Minsel
Author B Fittkau
Author Langer
Author R. Tausch
Publication Zeitschrift für Klinische Psychologie
Volume 1
Pages 48 - 63
Date 1972

Zusammenhänge Zwischen Erwartungshaltungen und Psychischen Veränderungen

Type Journal Article
Author Hanko Bommert
Author Mann
Author Strauss
Publication Zeitschrift für Klinische Psychologie
Volume 4
Pages 239 - 249
Date 1975

Die Auswirkungen intensiver personenzentrierter Gesprächsgruppen bei Klienten mit seelischen Beeinträchtigungen

Type Journal Article
Author M. Bruhn
Author R. Schwab
Author R. Tausch
Publication Zeitschrift für Klinische Psychologie
Volume 9
Pages 266–280
Date 1980
Library Catalog Google Scholar

Alternative advice and counsel in psychotherapy.

Type Journal Article
Author D. G. Cross
Author P. W. Sheehan
Author J. A. Khan
Publication Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology; Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology
Volume 48
Issue 5

Pages 615

Date 1980

Accessed Freitag, 5. Oktober 2012 18:48:22

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Stationäre Gruppenpsychotherapie: Prozesse, Effekte, Vergleiche

Type Book

Author Jochen Eckert

Author Eva-Maria Biermann-Ratjen

Place Berlin ?u.a.?

Publisher Springer

Date 1985

Short Title Stationäre Gruppenpsychotherapie

Therapiewechsler

Type Journal Article

Author J. Eckert

Author I. Frohburg

Author J. Kriz

Publication Psychotherapeut

Volume 49

Issue 6

Pages 415–426

Date 2004

Accessed Dienstag, 21. August 2012 21:31:31

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Gedragstherapie en client-centered therapie vergeleken.

Type Book

Author J. Eymael

Publisher Acco: Leuven

Date 1987

Klientenzentrierte Psychotherapie in Gruppen. Objektiver und subjektiver Therapieerfolg unter dem Einfluss der erlebten Beziehung zum Therapeuten. Gesprächspsychotherapie und Personenzentrierte Beratung.

Type Journal Article

Author P. Figge

Author R. Schwab

Publication Gesprächspsychotherapie und Personenzentrierte Beratung

Volume 28

Issue 1

Pages 22–36

Überprüfung der Effekte klientenzentrierter Gruppenpsychotherapie.

Type Journal Article

Author A. Franke

Publication Zeitschrift für Klinische Psychologie

Volume 28

Issue 4

Pages 244-258

Date 1977

Die Berner Therapievergleichsstudie: Prozessvergleich. [The Bern therapy comparison study: Process comparison.]

Type Journal Article

Author Klaus Grawe

Author Franz Caspar

Author Hansruedi Ambühl

Abstract Compared therapeutic processes of 3 individual psychotherapy approaches: interactional behavior therapy (IBT), broad-spectrum behavior therapy (BBT), and client-centered therapy (CCT). This analysis was part of a study on the processes and outcomes of 4 types of psychotherapy. Human subjects: 16 male and female Swiss adults (aged 23–46 yrs) (neurotic, personality, or adjustment disorders) (IBT). 16 male and female Swiss adults (aged 20–49 yrs) (neurotic, personality, or adjustment disorders) (BBT). 15 male and female Swiss adults (aged 21–46 yrs) (neurotic, personality, or adjustment disorders) (CCT). Written, audiotaped, and videotaped records of the therapy sessions were analyzed to evaluate various aspects of the therapeutic interaction. In addition, both therapists and clients completed questionnaires rating each therapy session. (English abstract)

Publication Zeitschrift für Klinische Psychologie

Volume 19

Issue 4

Pages 316-337

Date 1990

Short Title Die Berner Therapievergleichsstudie

Library Catalog APA PsycNET

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Logotherapy for chronic pain

Type Journal Article

Author Manoochehr Khatami

Abstract Describes a 1-yr follow-up study of 23 adults who had participated in a multimodal treatment program for chronic pain. Significant decreases in pain, depression, anxiety, somatization, hostility, and analgesic ingestion were found without symptom substitution at 1 yr for full completers of the program, while partial completers showed significant reductions in only pain and depression.

Publication International Forum for Logotherapy

Volume 10

Issue 2
Pages 85-91
Date 1987
Library Catalog APA PsycNET
Rights (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved

The Hamburg Short Psychotherapy Comparison Experiment.

Type Journal Article
Author A. E. Meyer
Publication Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics
Date 1981
Accessed Freitag, 10. August 2012 12:10:00
Library Catalog Google Scholar

12-Year Foliow-Up Study of the Hamburg Short Psychotherapy Experiment: An Overview

Type Journal Article
Author A. E. Meyer
Author U. Stuhr
Author U. Wirth
Author P. Rüster
Publication Psychotherapy and psychosomatics
Volume 50
Issue 4
Pages 192–200
Date 1988
Short Title 12-Year Foliow-Up Study of the Hamburg Short Psychotherapy Experiment
Accessed Freitag, 10. August 2012 12:14:53
Library Catalog Google Scholar

Weitere Untersuchung der Auswirkungen und Prozesse klientenzentrierter Gesprächspsychotherapie [Novas investigações em resultados e processos da psicoterapia centrada no cliente]

Type Journal Article
Author W. Minsel
Author H. Bommert
Author R. Bastine
Author I. Langer
Author H. Nickel
Author R. Tausch
Publication Zeitschrift für Klinische Psychologie
Volume 1
Pages 232–250
Date 1972
Library Catalog Google Scholar

Outcome of brief cathartic psychotherapy

Type Journal Article

Author Michael P. Nichols

Abstract Evaluated the effect of catharsis on the outcome of brief psychotherapy. 22 University Health Service patients were treated with emotive psychotherapy and compared with 21 others treated with insight-oriented analytic therapy. Outcome data consisted of change on the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory scales of Depression, Psychasthenia, and Schizophrenia; change in comfort with affect, measured by Hamsher's Test of Emotional Styles; ratings of change in personal satisfaction; and progress toward behaviorally defined goals. The emotive Ss experienced significantly more catharsis, and high-catharsis patients changed significantly more on behavioral goals and showed a trend toward greater improvement in personal satisfaction. Findings confirm the effectiveness of emotive psychotherapy in producing catharsis and tend to validate the hypothesis that catharsis leads to therapeutic improvement. (47 ref)

Publication Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology

Volume 42

Issue 3

Pages 403-410

Date 1974

DOI 10.1037/h0036715

Library Catalog APA PsycNET

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The effectiveness of transactional analysis

Type Journal Article

Author Theodore B. Novey

Abstract Compared the effectiveness of psychotherapy carried out by a group of transactional analysts as a function of therapy length to the effectiveness of groups of psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, marriage counselors, and physicians as reported by M. Seligman (1995). 248 clients completed questionnaires evaluating the effectiveness of transactional analysis. The results confirm that therapy lasting more than six mo was considerably (40%) more effective than that lasting for less than six mo, and that therapy limits due to insurance limitations significantly decreased effectiveness. The data also determined that the effectiveness of transactional analysts was significantly higher than the effectiveness of any of the aforementioned groups.

Publication Transactional Analysis Journal

Volume 29

Issue 1

Pages 18-30

Date 1999

Library Catalog APA PsycNET

Rights (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved

Measuring the effectiveness of transactional analysis: An international study

Type Journal Article

Author T. B. Novey

Publication Transactional Analysis Journal

Volume 32

Issue 1

Pages 8–24

Date 2002

Short Title Measuring the effectiveness of transactional analysis

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Empirische Forschung in der Gestalttherapie am Beispiel eines praxisorientierten Forschungsprojektes

Type Journal Article

Author H. Pauls

Author M. Reicherts

Publication 1999). Handbuch der Gestalttherapie. Hogrefe: Göttingen, Bern, Toronto, Seattle

Pages 1137–1160

Date 1999

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Wirksamkeit Integrativer Therapie in der Praxis–Ergebnisse einer Evaluationsstudie im ambulanten Setting

Type Journal Article

Author H. G. Petzold

Author W. Hass

Author M. Märtens

Author A. Steffan

Publication Integrative Therapie

Volume 2

Issue 3

Pages 277–355

Date 2000

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Personenzentrierte Gruppenpsychotherapie: Prozesse und Auswirkungen nach 1 Jahr bei 87 Klienten

Type Journal Article

Author G. Pomrehn

Author R. Tausch

Author S. Tönnies

Publication Zeitschrift für personenzentrierte Psychologie und Psychotherapie

Issue 5

Pages 19–31

Date 1986

Short Title Personenzentrierte Gruppenpsychotherapie

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Type Report

Author Walter Renner

Abstract Zusammenfassung. An der aktuellen Explorationsstudie zur Wirksamkeit von Psychodrama nahmen 135 KlientInnen, 102 Frauen und 33 Männer zwischen 17 und 72 Jahren teil. Es wurden 95 Therapien im Einzel- und 40 Therapien im Gruppensetting evaluiert. 27 Therapien fanden in freier Praxis, 76 bei einem Forschungs- und Beratungszentrum für Opfer von Gewalt mit interkulturellem Schwerpunkt und 32 in öffentlichen Beratungsstellen statt. Die Symptomveränderungen im Zuge des Therapieverlaufs (sowie ggf. zum Zeitpunkt einer Sechsmonats-Katamnese) wurden mit Hilfe des Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI, Franke, 2000) gemessen. Die retrospektive Beurteilung der Therapien hinsichtlich ihrer individuellen Wirksamkeit erfolgte mit dem Veränderungsfragebogen des Erlebens und Verhaltens (VEV 2001-R, Zielke & Kopf-Mehnert, 2001). In allen Teilstichproben wurde eine statistisch hoch signifikante Symptomreduktion erzielt, wobei die erzielten Effektstärken durchwegs deutlich über 1,00 lagen. In Übereinstimmung damit wurden auch mit dem VEV 2001-R ganz überwiegend positive Therapieverläufe dokumentiert. Die Ergebnisse der Explorationsstudie belegen, dass psychodramatische Therapie in vielen Fällen hoch wirksam verläuft. Die Replikation dieser Ergebnisse sollte im Rahmen kontrollierter Studien (unter Berücksichtigung von Therapieabbruchern und unter Einbezug von Kontrollgruppen) angestrebt werden.

Date 2009

Prüfung der psychischen Auswirkungen und Bedingungen von personenzentrierter Einzel-Psychotherapie

Type Journal Article

Author J. Rudolph

Author R. LANGER⁴ L & TAUSCH

Publication Zeitschrift für Klinische Psychologie

Volume 9

Pages 23–33

Date 1980

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Gesprächspsychotherapie bei 73 psychoneurotischen Klienten mit alternierenden Psychotherapeuten ohne Abwahlmöglichkeit.

Type Journal Article

Author K Sander

Author I Langer

Author R Bastine

Author A. M. Tausch

Author R. Tausch

Author W. Wiczzerkowski

Publication Zeitschrift für Klinische Psychologie und Psychotherapie

Volume 21

Pages 218-229

Date 1973

Wirkung und Wirkfaktoren von Gestalttherapie aus katamnestischer Sicht der KlientInnen Ausgewählte Ergebnisse einer evaluativen Untersuchung

Type Journal Article
Author B. Schigl
Publication Neue Entwicklungen in der integrativen Gestalttherapie: Wiener Beiträge zum Theorie-Praxis-Bezug
Pages 222
Date 1999
Accessed Mittwoch, 1. August 2012 14:27:33
Library Catalog Google Scholar

Evaluationsstudie zur Integrativen Gestalttherapie: Wirkung und Wirkfaktoren

Type Journal Article
Author B. Schigl
Publication Endbericht zum Forschungsprojekt der Fachsektion für Integrative Gestalttherapie im ÖAGG
Date 1998
Short Title Evaluationsstudie zur Integrativen Gestalttherapie
Accessed Mittwoch, 1. August 2012 14:29:37
Library Catalog Google Scholar

Positive changes in depression, anxiety, and assertion following individual and group cognitive behavior therapy intervention

Type Journal Article
Author Carolyn S. Shaffer
Author Joan Shapiro
Author Lawrence I. Sank
Author Donna J. Coghlan
Publication Cognitive Therapy and Research
Volume 5
Issue 2
Pages 149-157
Date 1981
DOI 10.1007/BF01172523
Accessed Freitag, 17. August 2012 16:36:29
Library Catalog SpringerLink

COMPARISON OF RESULTS WITH DIFFERENT FORMS OF PSYCHOTHERAPY.

Type Journal Article
Author J. M. Shlien
Publication American journal of psychotherapy
Volume 18
Pages SUPPL-1
Date 1964
Accessed Freitag, 31. August 2012 18:17:47
Library Catalog Google Scholar

6th Int. Congr. of Psychotherapy, London 1964; Selected Lectures, pp. 118-126 (S. Karger, Basel/New York 1965)

Type Journal Article
Author J. M. Shlien
Publication Verhandlungen: Proceedings. Comptes rendus
Volume 4
Pages 118
Date 1965
Library Catalog Google Scholar

Effect of time limits: A comparison of two psychotherapies.

Type Journal Article
Author J. M. Shlien
Author H. H. Mosak
Author R. Dreikurs
Publication Journal of Counseling Psychology
Volume 9
Issue 1
Pages 31
Date 1962
Short Title Effect of time limits
Accessed Freitag, 31. August 2012 18:17:01
Library Catalog Google Scholar

Ergebnisse der ambulanten Gesprächspsychotherapie

Type Journal Article
Author G.-W. Speierer
Publication Fortschritte der Medizin
Volume 35
Pages 1527-1533
Date 1979

Effectiveness of cognitive-behavioural, person-centred and psychodynamic therapies as practised in UK National Health Service settings

Type Journal Article
Author W. B. Stiles
Author M. Barkham
Author E. Twigg
Author J. Mellor-Clark
Author M. Cooper
Publication Psychological Medicine
Volume 36
Issue 4

Pages 555–566

Date 2006

Accessed Dienstag, 21. August 2012 21:04:27

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Effektstärken: CBT 1.27

PCT 1.32

PDT 1.23

Ergänzende Therapie-Methoden erhöhen die Effektivität der Gesprächspsychotherapie nicht.

Die Autoren werten ihre Ergebnisse als weiteren Beleg für das Äquivalenz-Paradoxon der Psychotherapie, nach dem Behandlungen trotz verfahrensspezifischer Theorien und Methoden quantitativ gleichwertige positive Resultate erzielen („Dodo-Bird-Verdikt“).

Fazit: Geeigneter Nutzenachweis: **b**.

Using transactional analysis to enhance adjustment in Filipino college students

Type Journal Article

Author E. R. C. Talob

Abstract Abstract This empirical study explores the main interactive effects of Transactional analysis (TA) and mental ability on the adjustment patterns of 146 Filipino college students using the Randomized Solomon Four-Group Experimental Design. Adjustment scores were obtained from a standardized psychological instrument and were statistically treated with the two-way analysis of variance. A significant difference existed between the mean adjustment scores obtained by the TA and the non-TA groups, further validating that the TA treatment group is a better instructional model of homeroom guidance than are traditional homeroom guidance approaches. However, no marked differences in the means of the adjustment scores resulted between the high and low-mental ability groups and between the interactive groupings of TA theory, mental ability level, and pretesting procedures. This study concludes that TA is more effective than the traditional homeroom approach in enhancing better adjustment among selected Filipino college students regardless of pretesting and mental ability variables.

Publication Transactional Analysis Journal

Volume 24

Pages 197–197

Date 1994

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Effektivität personenzentrierter stationärer Psychotherapie an der Hochgrat-Klinik: Ein Überblick zur Qualitätssicherung bei 1550 Patienten

Type Journal Article

Author D. Tscheulin

Author C. Walter-Klose

Author G. Wellenhöfer

Publication Gesprächspsychotherapie und Personenzentrierte Beratung

Volume 1

Pages 35–44

Date 2000

Short Title Effektivität personenzentrierter stationärer Psychotherapie an der Hochgrat-Klinik

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Wirksamkeit psychodramatischer Gruppenpsychotherapie

Type Journal Article

Author Volker Tschuschke

Abstract Zusammenfassung: Die PAGE-Studie untersuchte die Wirkungen von ambulanten analytischen/tiefenpsychologisch-fundierten und psychodramatischen Gruppenpsychotherapien im Rahmen einer naturalistischen Studie. 40 erfahrene niedergelassene Gruppenpsychotherapeuten – davon 12 PsychodramatikerInnen – kooperierten in der Studie, die vollständige Datensätze (Prä-Post) von 244 PatientInnen analytischer/tiefenpsychologisch fundierter und von 91 PatientInnen psychodramatischer Gruppentherapien umfasst. Die Effektstärken beider Therapierichtungen sind im internationalen Vergleich überdurchschnittlich hoch (ES = 1.33 und ES = 1.01) und unterstreichen die Bedeutung von psychotherapeutischen Langzeitbehandlungen bei einer psychisch schwerer belasteten PatientInnen-Klientel. Ein direkter Vergleich beider Therapiekonzepte ist aufgrund unterschiedlicher Inanspruchnahme-Klientelen und unterschiedlicher Therapie-Laufzeiten nicht möglich. Ebenfalls erhobene Therapieziele summierten sich über alle PatientInnen auf fast 2.000 und geben Aufschlüsse über das Verhältnis von intrapsychisch versus interpersonal-sozial verortbaren Zielen. Effectiveness of Psychodrama group therapy The PAGE study underlines the effectiveness of long-term psychodynamic and psychodramatic outpatient group therapies in a naturalistic setting. 40 experienced group therapists cooperated—12 of them psychodramatists. Complete outcome data of 244 patients from psychodynamic groups and of 91 patients from psychodramatic groups (pre-post) were obtained. The effect sizes are considerably high (ES = 1.33 and ES = 1.01) compared to internationally reported effect sizes of psychotherapeutic treatments. They highlight the importance of long-term therapeutic treatments with a severely and chronically disturbed clientele. A direct comparison between both approaches—psychodynamic and psychodramatic group therapy—is not possible due to significant differences in treatment lengths and patient demands. Approximately 2.000 treatment goals were obtained from all participating patients and provide information regarding the relationship between intrapsychic and interpersonal treatment goals of patients undergoing group psychotherapy.

Publication Zeitschrift für Psychodrama und Soziometrie

Volume 10

Issue S1

Pages 45-56

Date 2011

DOI 10.1007/s11620-011-0127-4

Accessed Mittwoch, 23. Mai 2012 14:35:08

Library Catalog CrossRef

Structure and stabilizing of psychotherapy for low-prognosis clients

Type Journal Article

Author Neil C. Warren

Author Laura N. Rice

Abstract Studied the effects of an extratherapy intervention with 55 low-prognosis clients in connection with time-limited, client-centered psychotherapy. The intervention consisted of 2 parts involving 4 1/2-hr outside-of-therapy sessions for each client with an investigator-not the therapist-before the 2nd, 3rd, 5th, and 8th therapy hours. Intervention was aimed at reducing attrition and training clients to participate more productively in the therapy process. It was found that attrition can be reduced significantly, total therapy involvement lengthened, and client process altered for more constructive personality change. (24 ref.)

Publication Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology

Volume 39

Issue 2

Pages 173-181

Date 1972

DOI 10.1037/h0033430

Library Catalog APA PsycNET

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Auswirkungen und Prozesse personenzentrierter Gruppentherapie bei 164 Klienten **219**

Psychotherapeutischen Beratungsstelle.

Type Journal Article

Author B. Westermann

Author R. Schwab

Author R. Tausch

Publication Zeitschrift für Klinische Psychologie

Volume 12

Pages 273 - 292

Date 1983

EFFICACY OF LOGO THERAPY AND GESTALT THERAPY IN TREATING ANXIETY, DEPRESSION AND AGGRESSION

Type Journal Article

Author N. YOUSEFI

Author A. ETEMADI

Author F. M. A. S. BAHRAMI FATEMEH

Author SA AHMADI

Author AAA MAVARANI

Author O. ISANEZHAD

Author S. BOTLANI

Publication DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY (JOURNAL OF IRANIAN PSYCHOLOGISTS)

Volume 5

Issue 19

Pages 251–259

Date 2009

Library Catalog Google Scholar

The Efficacy of Rational Emotive Behavioral Group Therapy and Psychodrama in Modifying Emotional Expression Styles

Type Journal Article

Author Mehdi Zare

Author Abdollah Shafiabadi

Abstract The present study compared the effectiveness of rational- emotive behavioral group therapy (REBT) and psychodrama in altering emotional expression styles. 36 clients were assigned to the experiment (REBT and Psychodrama) groups and control group. Group members were evaluated before and after 12 group counseling sessions using the Emotional Expressiveness Questionnaire (King & Emmons, 1990), Ambivalence over Emotional Expression Questionnaire (King & Emmons, 1990), and the Emotion Control Questionnaire (Roger & Najarian, 1989). The results showed that both methods of rational emotive behavioral group therapy and Psychodrama increased emotional expressiveness and decreased inhibition and emotional ambivalence in clients. However, psychodrama was more effective than REBT in increasing emotional expressiveness.

Date 2007

Studien
zur Wirksamkeit
Humanistischer Psychotherapie
(3.1. Affektive Störungen Kinder und Jugendliche)

Clinical outcome after short-term psychotherapy for adolescents with major depressive disorder

Type Journal Article

Author B. Birmaher

Author D. A. Brent

Author D. Kolko

Author M. Baugher

Author J. Bridge

Author D. Holder

Author S. Iyengar

Author R. E. Ulloa

Abstract Background Cognitive behavioral therapy has been shown to be more efficacious than alternative psychosocial interventions for the acute treatment of adolescents with major depressive disorder. However, the long-term impact of brief psychosocial interventions on the course of adolescent depression is not well established. Methods One hundred seven adolescents with major depressive disorder randomly assigned to 12 to 16 weeks of cognitive behavioral therapy, systemic behavioral family therapy, or nondirective supportive therapy were evaluated for 2 years after the psychotherapy trial to document the subsequent course and predictors of major depressive disorder. Results There were no long-term differential effects of the 3 psychotherapies. Most participants (80%) recovered (median time, 8.2 months from baseline), and 30% had a recurrence (median time, 4.2 months from recovery). Twenty-one percent were depressed during at least 80% of the follow-up period. Severity of depression (at baseline) and presence of self-reported parent-child conflict (at baseline and during the follow-up period) predicted lack of recovery, chronicity, and recurrence. Despite the similarity to clinically referred patients at baseline, patients recruited via advertisement were less likely to experience a recurrence.

Publication Archives of General Psychiatry

Volume 57

Issue 1

Pages 29

Date 2000

Accessed Montag, 13. August 2012 16:53:22

Library Catalog Google Scholar

A Clinical Psychotherapy Trial for Adolescent Depression Comparing Cognitive, Family, and Supportive Therapy

Type Journal Article

Author D. A. Brent

Author D. Holder

Author D. Kolko

Author B. Birmaher

Author M. Baugher

Author C. Roth

Author S. Iyengar

Author B. A. Johnson

Publication Archives of General Psychiatry

Volume 54

Issue 9

Pages 877-885

Date 1997-09-01

DOI 10.1001/archpsyc.1997.01830210125017

Accessed Donnerstag, 23. August 2012 20:16:40

Library Catalog CrossRef

The prevalence and impact of large sudden improvements during adolescent therapy for depression: A comparison across cognitive-behavioral, family, and supportive therapy.

Type Journal Article

Author S. T. Gaynor

Author V. R. Weersing

Author D. J. Kolko

Author B. Birmaher

Author J. Heo

Author D. A. Brent

Abstract This study assessed the treatment specificity and impact on outcome of large, abrupt symptomatic improvements occurring prior to and during cognitive- behavioral, family, and supportive therapy. Eighty-seven depressed adolescents receiving at least 8 therapy sessions were included. Abrupt large decreases in depressive symptoms were identified by changes in weekly Beck Depression Inventory scores. Overall, 28% experienced a pretreatment gain and 39% a sudden within-treatment gain. Both types of gains were associated with superior outcome on self-report and interviewer ratings of depression. Among those participants failing to experience a pretreatment or sudden within-treatment gain, cognitive-behavioral therapy produced the superior outcomes. These findings suggest pretreatment and sudden within-treatment gains are important therapeutic events worthy of further investigation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology

Volume 71

Issue 2

Pages 386

Date 2003

Short Title The prevalence and impact of large sudden improvements during adolescent therapy for depression

Accessed Montag, 13. August 2012 19:26:22

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Cognitive and family therapies for adolescent depression: Treatment specificity, mediation, and moderation

Type Journal Article

Author David J. Kolko

Author David A. Brent

Author Marianne Baugher

Author Jeffrey Bridge

Author Boris Birmaher

Abstract The specificity of cognitive and family therapies, and potential treatment mediators and moderators, was examined in a randomized clinical trial for adolescent depression. After acute treatment, cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) exerted specific effects on cognitive distortions relative to either systemic-behavioral family therapy (SBFT) or nondirective supportive therapy (NST). At 2-year follow-up, SBFT was found to impact family conflict and parent-child relationship problems more than CBT; NST and CBT tended to show a greater reduction in

anxiety symptoms than SBFT. Nonspecific therapist variables qualified few outcome analyses. No measures of cognitive distortion or family dysfunction mediated or moderated treatment outcome. As in adult studies, relatively few areas of treatment specificity or mediation were identified. The implications of these findings for clinical treatment and research in adolescent depression are discussed.

Publication Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology

Volume 68

Issue 4

Pages 603-614

Date 2000

DOI 10.1037/0022-006X.68.4.603

Short Title Cognitive and family therapies for adolescent depression

Library Catalog APA PsycNET

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Gestalttherapie zur Prävention von Depression. Ein Programm zur Gestaltgruppenarbeit mit kreativen Medien für Jugendliche in der Schule

Type Thesis

Author Jeong Sook Lee

Abstract Abstract (ENG) In this research, the attempt was made to develop a program for indicative prevention of depression among adolescents, based on Gestalt group therapy with creative media, and to examine its effect in case of depressions, as well as supporting experiences during the process of therapy. The program GPD-J (Gestalt therapeutical indicative prevention of depression in adolescents) was, on Gestalt therapeutical and emotion-focussed foundations, combined with the methodical implementation of creative media. The treatment program against depression was taken from manual EFT. It consists of 10 therapeutical sessions, in which the participants, for 2 hours each, spend time with creative media. For the implementation of the program, 44 female school students ranging between 16 and 18 years of age, who had volunteered, were selected for subclinical depressive symptomatic under the criteria DSM- IV and after the grades of BDI (Beck's Depression Inventory). The students were randomly allocated to one of two groups, test group and control group. In respect to depressive symptomatic, both groups were homogenous. In order to establish the effectivity of the program GPD-J, both test and control group were tested psychologically before intervention, then 3 months after and again 6 months after. Summarizing, in regard to the effectivity of the program GPD-J with the support of psychometric tests, a significant reduction of depressive symptoms and psychical complaints, and a significant increase of psychical well-being could be observed. Based on the results it can be stated that the test group, during intervention, made clear progress, and that, by comparison to control group, clear improvements in the areas of depression, depressivity, psychical complaints and psychical well-being were achieved. Further, a significant improvement of test group at the time of both follow-up tests was observed in all areas beforementioned, while no improvement was observed in control group. The long-term effects after three and six months proved to be coherently statistically significant. The strongest impact in test group was to be observed immediately after intervention. During the program the strongest effect appeared in test group in the fifth session, when the BDI values sank dramatically. Further, during therapy it was examined, which experience during the program was useful for participants. The experiences selected by the participants were analyzed qualitatively to establish the effective factors. During process analysis, four separate auxiliary factors were established. Three phase-dependent auxiliary factors – during the initial phase, in the middle phase and in the final phase – and one phase-independent factor, which proved supporting throughout the program. The experiences were categorized after qualitative analysis, by “expression“ (category I), “contact with others“ (category II), “problem“ (category III) and “self-perception“ (category IV). The auxiliary experiences were sorted by category, and the frequency of their occurrence analyzed. Results show that “self-perception“ (category IV) was regarded most useful by the participants, followed in that order by “expression“ (category I), “contact with others“ (category II) and “problem“ (category III). Category I (“expression“) was

most mentioned in sessions 1 and 5. Category II (“contact with others“) was mentioned in 11 sessions, but most frequently in session 5. Category III (“problem“) was most frequently mentioned in session 7. Category IV, “self-perception“ was mentioned increasingly from the seventh session onward, most frequently in the seventh session. On the whole, in this research project the proof was made that the program GPD-J as a means of indicative prevention of depression among adolescents can be effective. Abstract (GER) Mit dieser Studie wurde der Versuch unternommen, ein Programm für indikative Prävention von Depressionen bei Jugendlichen basierend auf Gestaltgruppenarbeit mit kreativen Medien zu entwickeln und seine Wirksamkeit bei Depressionen sowie hilfreiche Erlebnisse während des Therapieprozesses zu untersuchen. Das Programm GPD-J (Gestalttherapeutische indikative Prävention von Depression bei Jugendlichen) wurde auf den gestalttherapeutischen und emotionsfokussierten therapeutischen Grundlagen mit dem methodischen Einsatz von kreativen Medien kombiniert. Die Behandlungsgrundlage des Programms gegen Depression stammt aus dem Manual EFT. Es besteht aus 10 therapeutischen Sitzungen, in denen sich die Teilnehmer jeweils zwei Zeitstunden mit verschiedenen kreativen Medien beschäftigen. Zur Durchführung des Programms wurden 44 Schülerinnen, die sich frei angemeldet hatten, im Alter zwischen 16 und 18 nach subklinischer depressiven Symptomatik unter den Kriterien DSM-VI und nach der Werten BDI (Becks Depression Inventar) ausgewählt. Die Schülerinnen wurden in zwei Gruppen, also Versuchs- und Kontrollgruppe, zufällig eingeteilt. Die beiden Gruppen waren bezogen auf die depressive Symptomatik homogen. Zur Prüfung der Wirksamkeit des Programms GPD-J wurden Versuchs- und Kontrollgruppe vor Beginn der Intervention, nach Abschluss der Intervention und dann noch einmal drei sowie sechs Monate danach psychologisch getestet. Zusammenfassend konnten für die Wirksamkeit des Programms GPD-J mit Hilfe der psychometrischen Tests eine signifikante Reduzierung der depressiven Symptome sowie der psychischen Beschwerden und eine signifikante Steigerung des psychischen Wohlbefindens festgestellt werden. Aufgrund der Ergebnisse kann zudem die Aussage getroffen werden, dass die Versuchsgruppe während der Intervention klare Fortschritte machte, und dass im Vergleich zur Kontrollgruppe erhebliche Verbesserungen in den Bereichen Depression, Depressivität, psychische Beschwerden und psychisches Wohlbefinden erreicht wurden. Weiterhin zeigte sich eine signifikante Verbesserung bei der Versuchsgruppe in den zwei Follow-Up-Messzeitpunkten nach der Intervention im Vergleich zum Messzeitpunkt vor der Intervention in allen o.g. Bereichen, während es bei der Kontrollgruppe keine Verbesserung gab. Die langfristigen Effekte nach drei und sechs Monaten erwiesen sich als statistisch durchgehend signifikant. Die stärksten Effekte bei der Versuchsgruppe waren direkt nach der Intervention zu beobachten. Während des Programms haben die stärksten Effekte bei der Versuchsgruppe in der fünften Sitzung stattgefunden, da hier die BDI-Werte dramatisch gesunken waren. Darüber hinaus wurde im Therapieprozess untersucht, welches Erlebnis während des Programmverlaufs für Teilnehmer ein hilfreiches Erlebnis war. Die von den Teilnehmerinnen ausgewählten Erlebnisse wurden qualitativ analysiert, um Wirkfaktoren herauszufinden. In dieser Prozessanalyse wurden vier verschiedene Hilfsfaktoren herausgefunden. Drei phasenabhängige Hilfsfaktoren – in der Anfangsphase, der Mittelphase und der Endphase vorkommende Faktoren – und ein phasenunabhängiger Faktor, der immer kontinuierlich in jeder Phase als hilfreich aufgetreten war. Die Erlebnisse wurden nach der qualitativen Analyse kategorisiert, und zwar nach „Expression“ (Kategorie 1), „Kontakt mit anderen“ (Kategorie 2), „Problem“ (Kategorie 3) und „Selbstwahrnehmung“ (Kategorie 4). Die hilfreichen Erlebnisse wurden nach den vier Kategorien sortiert und ihre Häufigkeit analysiert. Die Ergebnisse zeigen, dass am häufigsten „Selbstwahrnehmung“ (Kategorie 4), dann der Reihe nach „Expression“ (Kategorie 1), „Kontakt mit anderen“ (Kategorie 2) und „Problem“ (Kategorie 3) im gesamten Verlauf des Programms für die Teilnehmerinnen hilfreich waren. Die Kategorie 1 „Expression“ wurde in der ersten bzw. fünften Sitzung am häufigsten genannt. Die Kategorie 2 „Kontakt mit anderen“ wurde durchgehend von Anfang an bis zum Ende des Verlaufs des Programms, aber am häufigsten in der fünften Sitzung benannt. Die dritte Kategorie „Problem“ ist am häufigsten in der siebten Sitzung während des Verlaufs erwähnt worden. Die Kategorie 4 „Selbstwahrnehmung“ wurde ab der siebten Sitzung bis zum Ende des Programms immer häufiger genannt, zeigte sich also am häufigsten in der zehnten Sitzung. Insgesamt konnte in der Untersuchung nachgewiesen werden, dass das Programm GPD-J als indikative Präventionsmaßnahme bei Depressionen im Jugendalter wirksam sein kann.

Date 2007
Accessed Dienstag, 31. Juli 2012 20:12:39
Rights http://webdoc.sub.gwdg.de/diss/copyr_diss.html
Extra #Abstract-ENG

Generating nonnegative attitudes among parents of depressed adolescents: The power of empathy, concern, and positive regard

Type Journal Article

Author Galia Moran

Author Gary Diamond

Abstract Abstract Parental negativity is associated with the onset and maintenance of adolescent depression. Reducing parental negativity is a primary focus of family-based treatments for this clinical population. This study examined the association between therapist relationship-facilitating and attachment-oriented interventions and the valence (i.e., positivity–negativity) of parents' attitudes toward their depressed adolescent in a sample of 13 sessions of attachment-based family therapy. Lag sequential analyses revealed that in good alliance sessions relationship-facilitating interventions, such as empathy and positive regard for the parent, were associated with parents' nonnegative attitudes toward their adolescent in the five speech turns subsequent to the intervention. Attachment-oriented interventions, such as relational reframes, addressing core relational themes, and highlighting vulnerable emotions, were also intermittently associated with nonnegative parental attitudes in good alliance sessions. No such effects were evident for the comparison interventions. This study represents a first step in the process of testing specific strategies for reducing parental negativity in family therapy.

Publication Psychotherapy Research

Volume 18

Issue 1

Pages 97-107

Date 2008

DOI 10.1080/10503300701408325

Short Title Generating nonnegative attitudes among parents of depressed adolescents

Accessed Dienstag, 31. Juli 2012 20:22:29

Library Catalog Taylor and Francis

Play therapy with children exhibiting symptoms of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.

Type Journal Article

Author D. C. Ray

Author A. Schottelkorb

Author M. H. Tsai

Publication International Journal of Play Therapy

Volume 16

Issue 2

Pages 95

Date 2007

Accessed Donnerstag, 23. August 2012 23:15:09

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Randomized trial of a brief depression prevention program: An elusive search for a psychosocial placebo control condition

Type Journal Article

Author E. Stice

Author E. Burton

Author S. Kate Bearman

Author P. Rohde

Publication Behaviour research and therapy

Volume 45

Issue 5

Pages 863–876

Date 2007

Short Title Randomized trial of a brief depression prevention program

Accessed Donnerstag, 23. August 2012 20:23:21

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Studien
zur Wirksamkeit
Humanistischer Psychotherapie
(3.2. Angststörungen Kinder und Jugendliche)

Therapeutisches Klettern in Kombination mit gestalttherapeutischen Gruppen- sowie mit Elternarbeit. Noch laufende Dissertation/ Uni. Dortmund (Prof. Dr. N. Katz-Bernstein) bei abgeschlossenem experimentellen Teil über einen Zeitraum von 8 Jahren, einschließlich der Vorläufer und Pilotprojekte 14 Jahre.

Type Thesis

Author M Lehmann

Abstract D: Angststörungsbilder. - Evidenzstufe II b. Setting: Ambulantes, gestalttherapeutisches Behandlungsprogramm für männliche Jugendliche von 13- 16 Jahren mit verschiedenen Angststörungsbildern, Selbstunsicherheit, sozialer Phobie – im SPZ (Soziales Psychiatrie-Zentrum) Traunstein. Behandlungsangebot pro Patient: 2 Jahre lang Gruppentherapie-Sitzungen (1 x wchtl.) mit 2 x 1 Woche Klettern integriert. Parallel dazu alle 6 Wo. ein Elterntreffen mit besonderer Einbeziehung der Väter. Seit 8 Jahren systematische Dokumentation. N=60, n=48. Kontrollgruppe altersgemäß parallelisiert, aber nicht randomisiert. Prozeßerfahrungsorientiertes Vorgehen; Behandlungs-Ausrichtung: gestalttherapeutisches Menschbild mit selbststabilisierendem, potentialentfaltenden Schwerpunkt und Training von fairer, respektvoller, direkter und konfrontativer Beziehungsklärung. Testinstrumentarium: Angst- und Depressions-Fragebogen (auszugsweise), Diagnostischer Elternfragebogen (DEF), Fragebogen zur Beurteilung zur Behandlung (FBB) von Mattejat und Remschmidt (für Eltern und für Therapeuten). - Meßzeitpunkte: anfangs, alle halbe Jahre Zwischenbilanz,- Katamnesen nach 6 und 12 Monaten. Klinische Ergebnisse: beeindruckend große, zeitstabile Erfolge (dieses Angebot habe den Ruf der Klinik weit über ihre Einweisungsgrenzen erhöht; die Berechnungen laufen noch).

Date 2010

Call Number 0000

Date Added Dienstag, 31. Juli 2012 20:40:36

Modified Dienstag, 31. Juli 2012 20:41:39

Impact of child-centered play therapy on the self-esteem, locus of control, and anxiety of at-risk 4th, 5th, and 6th grade students

Type Journal Article

Author Phyllis Post

Abstract Addresses the impact of child-centered play therapy on the self-esteem, locus of control, and anxiety level of at-risk 4th, 5th, and 6th grade children. The two groups of students, those who participated in play therapy and those who did not participate in play therapy, were administered the Coopersmith Self-Esteem Inventory, Intellectual Achievement Responsibility Scale—Revised, and State-Trait Anxiety Inventory for Children. While the results indicate that children participating in play therapy did not change, the students not participating in play therapy demonstrated a decrease in both self-esteem and locus of control over the course of the school year. These findings indicate that an intervention, such as play therapy, may be needed to prevent at-risk children from developing lower self esteem and from reducing their sense of responsibility for their academic successes and failures.

Publication International Journal of Play Therapy

Volume 8

Issue 2

Pages 1-18

Date 1999

DOI 10.1037/h0089428

ISSN 1939-0629(Electronic);1555-6824(Print)

Library Catalog APA PsycNET

Call Number 0055

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Date Added Donnerstag, 23. August 2012 23:44:27

Modified Donnerstag, 23. August 2012 23:44:30

Tags:

child-centered play therapy, self-esteem & locus of achievement control & anxiety, at-risk 4th & 5th & 6th grade children

Attachments

- APA PsycNET Snapshot
- Post_1999_Impact of child-centered play therapy on the self-esteem, locus of control, and.pdf

Studien
zur Wirksamkeit
Humanistischer Psychotherapie
(3.3. verhaltens- und emotionale Störungen mit Beginn in
Kindheit und Jugend)

Videotaped improvisational drama with emotionally disturbed adolescents a pilot study

Type Journal Article

Author Elizabeth R. Dequine

Author Susan Pearson-Davis

Abstract This pilot study examines effects of videotaped improvisational drama on social attitudes of emotionally disturbed adolescents, emphasizing locus of control. Researchers hypothesized that subjects who created and acted in improvised dramas would increase in a sense of control over both the dramas and their own lives. Subjects were 17-year-old students at a residential school for emotionally disturbed children. Seven were selected for a videodrama class (treatment), seven for a control group. The class met three times weekly for nine weeks as part of the school's curriculum. To prevent subject bias, all secondary students at the school were pre- and posttested on the Nowicki-Strickland Personal Reaction Survey: A Locus of Control Scale for Children. Scores of the control group became more external on the post-test while treatment subjects' scores became more internal as hypothesized. Results were significant at the .05 level. In posttreatment interviews, teachers, caseworkers, and subjects reported increased prosocial behaviors and attitudes among subjects. Despite methodological limitations, the study is a promising step toward defining the benefits of drama with emotionally disturbed adolescents.

Publication The Arts in Psychotherapy

Volume 10

Issue 1

Pages 15-21

Date Spring 1983

DOI 10.1016/0197-4556(83)90014-X

Accessed Dienstag, 22. Mai 2012 16:30:09

Library Catalog ScienceDirect

Social decentration: Its measurement and training in emotionally disturbed institutionalized children

Type Thesis

Author Esther Gelcer

University ProQuest Information & Learning

Place US

Date 1978

Short Title Social decentration

Library Catalog APA PsycNET

Investigating the Effects of Group Practice Performed Using Psychodrama Techniques on Adolescents' Conflict Resolution Skills

Type Journal Article

Author Zeynep Karatas

Abstract The aim of this study is to examine the effects of group practice which is performed using psychodrama techniques on adolescents' conflict resolution skills. The subjects, for this study, were selected among the high school students who have high aggression levels and low problem solving levels attending Haci Zekiye Arslan High School, in Nigde. They were divided into three groups, the experimental, placebo and control groups. Each group consisted of 12 high school students, 6 boys and 6 girls. The Scale for Identification of Conflict Resolution Behavior, developed by Koruklu, was used to collect data. Psychodrama group

practices one of which lasted for 90-120 minutes were applied to the experimental group once a week for 10 weeks. Inventory was administered to experimental and control groups before and after treatment and 12 weeks after the treatment, it was administered to the experimental group once again. Data were analyzed with Kruskal Wallis, Mann-Whitney U and Wilcoxon tests. The findings show that aggression levels of the students who were in the experimental group were dropped significantly and problem solving levels were increased compared to the placebo and control groups. The effect could also be seen 12 weeks later after the treatment. The results have shown that group practices which are performed using psychodrama techniques have favorable effects on adolescents' conflict resolution skills.

Publication Kuram Ve Uygulamada Egitim Bilimleri

Volume 11

Issue 2

Pages 609-614

Date SPR 2011

Journal Abbr Kuram Uygulamada Egit. Bilim.

Library Catalog ISI Web of Knowledge

Extra WOS:000291223700006

The Effect of Group-Based Psychodrama Therapy on Decreasing the Level of Aggression in Adolescents

Type Journal Article

Author Zeynep Karatas

Author Zafer Gokcakan

Abstract Purpose: This study aimed to examine the effect of group-based psychodrama therapy on the level aggression in adolescents. Method. The study included 23 students from Nezihe Yalvac Anatolian Vocational High School of Hotel Management and Tourism that had high aggression scores. Eleven of the participants (6 female, 5 male) constituted the experimental group and 12 (6 male, 6 female) were in the control group. The 34-item Aggression Scale was used to measure level of aggression. We utilized mixed pattern design including experiment-control, pre-test and post test and follow up. The experimental group participated in group-based psychodrama therapy once a week for 90 minutes, for 14 weeks in total. The Aggression Scale was administered to the experimental and control groups before and after treatment; it was additionally administered to the experimental group 16 weeks after treatment. Data were analyzed using ANCOVA and dependent samples t tests. Results: Our analysis shows that group-based psychodrama had an effect on the experimental group in terms of total aggression, anger hostility, and indirect aggression scores ($F = 65.109$, $F = 20.175$, $F = 18.593$, $F = 40.987$, respectively, $P < .001$). There was no effect of the group-based treatment on verbal or physical aggression scores. Follow-up indicated that the effect of the therapy was still measurable 16 weeks after the cessation of the therapy. Discussion: Results of the present study indicate that group-based psychodrama therapy decreased the level of aggression in the experimental group. Current findings are discussed with reference to the literature. Recommendations for further research and for psychiatric counselors are provided.

Publication Turk Psikiyatri Dergisi

Volume 20

Issue 4

Pages 357-366

Date WIN 2009

Journal Abbr Turk. Psikiyatr. Derg.

Library Catalog ISI Web of Knowledge

Extra WOS:000273070300007

Socio-Dramatic Affective-Relational Intervention for Adolescents with Asperger Syndrome & High Functioning Autism: Pilot Study

Type Journal Article

Author Matthew D. Lerner

Author Amori Yee Mikami

Author Karen Levine

Publication Autism

Volume 15

Issue 1

Pages 21-42

Date 01/01/2011

Journal Abbr Autism

DOI 10.1177/1362361309353613

Short Title Socio-Dramatic Affective-Relational Intervention for Adolescents with Asperger Syndrome & High Functioning Autism

Accessed Dienstag, 12. Juni 2012 16:38:31

Library Catalog aut.sagepub.com

Studien
zur Wirksamkeit
Humanistischer Psychotherapie
(3.4. Belastungs- und Anpassungsstörungen (Kinder und
Jugendliche))

The Effects of Child-Centered Group Play Therapy on Self-Concept, Depression, and Anxiety of Children Who Are Homeless.

Type Journal Article
Author J. Baggerly
Publication International Journal of Play Therapy
Volume 13
Issue 2
Pages 31
Date 2004
Accessed Donnerstag, 23. August 2012 21:49:47
Library Catalog Google Scholar

The effects of play therapy on the social and psychological adjustment of five-to nine-year old children.

Type Thesis
Author D. Barrett
University ProQuest Information & Learning
Date 1976
Accessed Donnerstag, 23. August 2012 21:53:41
Library Catalog Google Scholar

An Investigation of the Efficacy of Play Therapy with Young Children

Type Journal Article
Author Marielle Aloyse Brandt
Abstract This study was designed to determine the effectiveness of play therapy as a method of intervention for children with a variety of emotional and behavioral problems. Specifically, the study was aimed at determining the effectiveness of play therapy in: (a) improving self-concepts of children with adjustment difficulties; (b) reducing internalizing behavior problems, such as withdrawal, somatic complaints, anxiety, and depression; (c) reducing externalizing behavioral problems such as aggression and delinquent behaviors; (d) reducing overall behavior problems, social problems, thought problems, and attention problems of children with adjustment difficulties; and (e) reducing parenting stress of parents of children who were experiencing adjustment difficulties. The experimental group consisted of 15 children who were experiencing a variety of adjustment difficulties and received play therapy once per week for 7 to 10 weeks. The control group consisted of 14 children who were experiencing a variety of adjustment difficulties and who were on a waiting list to receive intervention, and therefore, did not receive any treatment during the time of data collection. Experimental and control group children were administered the Joseph Pre-School and Primary Self-Concept Screening Test and parents of all participants completed the Child Behavior Checklist and the Parenting Stress Index at pretest and posttest data collection times. A gain scores analysis revealed that children in the experimental group demonstrated a significant improvement on internalizing behavior problems. Also, a reduction in externalizing behavior problems and parenting stress was observed. No improvement in self-concept was demonstrated. This study provides evidence that play therapy is a viable intervention for treating a variety of emotional and behavioral difficulties in young children, particularly children who are experiencing internalizing behavior problems.

Publication UNT Digital Library
Date 05/1999

Accessed Donnerstag, 23. August 2012 21:57:04

Library Catalog digital.library.unt.edu

Rights Public

Extra This study was designed to determine the effectiveness of play therapy as a method of intervention for children with a variety of emotional and behavioral problems. Specifically, the study was aimed at determining the effectiveness of play therapy in: (a) improving self-concepts of children with adjustment difficulties; (b) reducing internalizing behavior problems, such as withdrawal, somatic complaints, anxiety, and depression; (c) reducing externalizing behavioral problems such as aggression and delinquent behaviors; (d) reducing overall behavior problems, social problems, thought problems, and attention problems of children with adjustment difficulties; and (e) reducing parenting stress of parents of children who were experiencing adjustment difficulties. The experimental group consisted of 15 children who were experiencing a variety of adjustment difficulties and received play therapy once per week for 7 to 10 weeks. The control group consisted of 14 children who were experiencing a variety of adjustment difficulties and who were on a waiting list to receive intervention, and therefore, did not receive any treatment during the time of data collection. Experimental and control group children were administered the Joseph Pre-School and Primary Self-Concept Screening Test and parents of all participants completed the Child Behavior Checklist and the Parenting Stress Index at pretest and posttest data collection times. A gain scores analysis revealed that children in the experimental group demonstrated a significant improvement on internalizing behavior problems. Also, a reduction in externalizing behavior problems and parenting stress was observed. No improvement in self-concept was demonstrated. This study provides evidence that play therapy is a viable intervention for treating a variety of emotional and behavioral difficulties in young children, particularly children who are experiencing internalizing behavior problems.

Treating sexually abused children: 1 year follow-up of a randomized controlled trial

Type Journal Article

Author J. A. Cohen

Author A. P. Mannarino

Author K. Knudsen

Publication Child Abuse & Neglect

Volume 29

Issue 2

Pages 135–145

Date 2005

Short Title Treating sexually abused children

Accessed Donnerstag, 23. August 2012 21:28:04

Library Catalog Google Scholar

A follow-up study of a multisite, randomized, controlled trial for children with sexual abuse-related PTSD symptoms

Type Journal Article

Author E. Deblinger

Author A. P. Mannarino

Author J. A. Cohen

Author R. A. Steer

Publication Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry

Volume 45

Issue 12

Pages 1474–1484

Date 2006

Accessed Donnerstag, 23. August 2012 21:28:48

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Treating sexually abused children with posttraumatic stress symptoms: A randomized clinical trial

Type Journal Article

Author N. J. King

Author B. J. Tonge

Author P. Mullen

Author N. Myerson

Author D. Heyne

Author S. Rollings

Author R. Martin

Author T. H. Ollendick

Publication Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry

Volume 39

Issue 11

Pages 1347–1355

Date 2000

Short Title Treating sexually abused children with posttraumatic stress symptoms

Accessed Donnerstag, 23. August 2012 21:28:48

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Intensive child-centered play therapy with child witnesses of domestic violence

Type Journal Article

Author Sarina Kot

Author Garry L. Landreth

Author Maria Giordano

Abstract Examined the effectiveness of child-centered play therapy sessions every day for 2 wks as an intervention for child witnesses of domestic violence. 22 children (aged 4–10 yrs) participated. The analyses of covariance indicated that children in the experimental group experience a significant increase in self-concept, a significant decrease in external and total behavior problems, a significant increase in the play behavior of physical proximity to the therapist, and a significant increase in the play behavior of nurturing and creative play themes. The results support utilizing intensive play therapy to treat child witnesses of domestic violence.

Publication International Journal of Play Therapy

Volume 7

Issue 2

Pages 17-36

Date 1998

DOI 10.1037/h0089421

Library Catalog APA PsycNET

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Effects of individual client-centered play therapy on sexually abused children's mood, self-concept, and social competence.

Type Journal Article

Author T. A. Scott

Author G. Burlingame

Author M. Starling

Author C. Porter

Author J. P. Lilly

Publication International Journal of Play Therapy

Volume 12

Issue 1

Pages 7

Date 2003

Accessed Donnerstag, 23. August 2012 21:32:47

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Short-term group play therapy with Chinese earthquake victims: Effects on anxiety, depression and adjustment.

Type Journal Article

Author Y. J. Shen

Publication International Journal of Play Therapy

Volume 11

Issue 1

Pages 43

Date 2002

Short Title Short-term group play therapy with Chinese earthquake victims

Accessed Donnerstag, 23. August 2012 21:33:49

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Effects of individual client-centered play therapy on sexually-abused children's mood, self-concept, and social competence

Type Thesis

Author Terri Ann Zion

Abstract The purpose of this study was to ascertain the effects of individual client-centered play therapy on sexually-abused children's mood, self-concept, and social competence. Several theories have been proffered that attempt to explain the effects of trauma on children along with attendant treatment approaches. However, current published literature on individual client-centered play therapy outcome is severely lacking. To study the effects of play therapy on sexually-abused children, a single group pre-post research design using an active treatment group was utilized. A client-centered play therapy protocol was used with 26 cases of sexually-abused children, ages 3 to 9 years, referred from the Division of Child & Family Services. All children were assessed via a standardized intake procedure. Ten play therapists in the Inter-mountain region volunteered to provide weekly individual play-therapy treatment for 12 weeks to sexually-abused clients. The identification of the play therapy as "client-centered" in orientation was verified utilizing a video taping and therapist-rating checklist procedure. All subjects and parents completed an outcome battery (Joseph Preschool and Primary Self-Concept Screening Test, Behavior Assessment System for Children-Parent form, and Abuse Behavior Checklist)

before, immediately after treatment, as well as two months following treatment. Analyses focused on differences before and after play therapy on the measures. Results indicated no pre- to post treatment group improvement; however, 8 children demonstrated reliable clinical improvement, 4 deteriorated, 4 improved with follow-up deterioration, and 8 cases indicated no significant reliable change. Discussion of clinical change, patient and therapist characteristics, impact on current practice and research limitations follows.

University ProQuest Information & Learning

Place US

Date 1999

Library Catalog APA PsycNET

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Studien
zur Wirksamkeit
Humanistischer Psychotherapie
(3.5. Essstörungen Kinder und Jugendliche)

Emotionally focused family therapy for bulimia: Changing attachment patterns

Type Journal Article

Author Susan M. Johnson

Author Cindy Maddeaux

Author Jane Blouin

Abstract This article provides an overview of an emotionally focused family therapy intervention for bulimic adolescents referred to an outpatient hospital clinic. The article attempts to integrate theory, practice, and preliminary research results. Bulimia is viewed from the theoretical perspective of attachment theory as described by Bowlby (1969). The emotionally focused approach to creating more secure attachment in families is described, outcome on a small number of adolescents is noted, and the implications of these theoretical and empirical points are discussed.

Publication Psychotherapy: Theory, Research, Practice, Training

Volume 35

Issue 2

Pages 238-247

Date 1998

DOI 10.1037/h0087728

Short Title Emotionally focused family therapy for bulimia

Library Catalog APA PsycNET

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Studien

zur Wirksamkeit

Humanistischer Psychotherapie

(3.6. Quellen zum Abschnitt psychische und soziale Faktoren
bei somatischen Krankheiten (Kinder und Jugendliche))

The efficacy of intensive individual play therapy for children diagnosed with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus

Type Thesis

Author E. M. Jones

University University of North Texas

Date 2000

Accessed Donnerstag, 23. August 2012 23:34:25

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Studien

zur Wirksamkeit

Humanistischer Psychotherapie

(3.7. Quellen zum Abschnitt psychische und soziale Faktoren
bei Intelligenzminderung Kinder und Jugendliche)

Child-Centered Group Play Therapy with Children with Speech Difficulties

Type Journal Article

Author Suzan Danger

Abstract The problem with which this investigation was concerned was that of determining the efficacy of child-centered group play therapy with pre-kindergarten and kindergarten children with speech difficulties as an intervention strategy for improving specific speech problems in the areas of articulation, receptive language, and expressive language. A second purpose was that of determining the efficacy of child-centered group play therapy in improving self-esteem, positive social interaction, and in decreasing anxiety and withdrawal behaviors among pre-kindergarten and kindergarten children with speech difficulties. The experimental group consisted of 11 children who received 25 group play therapy sessions one time a week in addition to their directive speech therapy sessions. The comparison group consisted of 10 children who received only their directive speech therapy sessions. The Goldman Fristoe Test of Articulation, the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test - Revised, and the Clinical Evaluation of Language Fundamentals - 3 were used to measure receptive and expressive language skills. The Burks' Behavior Rating Scale was used to measure symptoms of anxiety, withdrawal, poor self-esteem, and poor social skills as observed by parents and teachers. Twelve hypotheses were tested using ANCOVA and Eta Squared. Child-centered group play therapy was shown to have a large practical significance in helping children improve their expressive language skills. Child-centered group play therapy was shown to have a medium practical significance in increasing children's receptive language skills. Small sample size may have contributed to the lack of statistical significance as calculated by the analysis of covariance. Child-centered group play therapy was shown to have a small yet positive impact upon children's articulation skills and anxiety. Although not significant at the .05 level, these results indicate a slightly larger increase in articulation skills and a slightly larger decrease in symptoms of anxiety among those children who received group play therapy as compared to those who did not. Child-centered group play therapy was shown to have a mixed effect upon children's self-esteem, withdrawal behaviors, and positive social interactions. This study supports the use of child-centered group play therapy as an effective intervention strategy for children with speech difficulties to improve expressive and receptive language skill development.

Publication UNT Digital Library

Date 08/2003

Accessed Donnerstag, 23. August 2012 22:37:12

Library Catalog digital.library.unt.edu

Rights Public

Extra The problem with which this investigation was concerned was that of determining the efficacy of child-centered group play therapy with pre-kindergarten and kindergarten children with speech difficulties as an intervention strategy for improving specific speech problems in the areas of articulation, receptive language, and expressive language. A second purpose was that of determining the efficacy of child-centered group play therapy in improving self-esteem, positive social interaction, and in decreasing anxiety and withdrawal behaviors among pre-kindergarten and kindergarten children with speech difficulties. The experimental group consisted of 11 children who received 25 group play therapy sessions one time a week in addition to their directive speech therapy sessions. The comparison group consisted of 10 children who received only their directive speech therapy sessions. The Goldman Fristoe Test of Articulation, the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test - Revised, and the Clinical Evaluation of Language Fundamentals - 3 were used to measure receptive and expressive language skills. The Burks' Behavior Rating Scale was used to measure symptoms of anxiety, withdrawal, poor self-esteem, and poor social skills as observed by parents and teachers. Twelve hypotheses were tested using ANCOVA and Eta Squared. Child-centered group play therapy was shown to have a large practical significance in helping children improve their expressive language skills. Child-centered group play therapy was shown to have a medium practical significance in increasing children's receptive language skills. Small sample size may have contributed to the lack of statistical significance as calculated by the analysis of covariance. Child-centered group play therapy was shown to have a small yet positive impact upon children's articulation skills and anxiety. Although not significant at the .05 level, these results indicate a slightly larger

increase in articulation skills and a slightly larger decrease in symptoms of anxiety among those children who received group play therapy as compared to those who did not. Child-centered group play therapy was shown to have a mixed effect upon children's self-esteem, withdrawal behaviors, and positive social interactions. This study supports the use of child-centered group play therapy as an effective intervention strategy for children with speech difficulties to improve expressive and receptive language skill development.

Effects of directive vs. nondirective play therapy with institutionalized mentally retarded children

Type Journal Article

Author T L Morrison

Author B L Newcomer

Abstract Institutionalized retarded children were randomly assigned to 11 sessions of directive play therapy (N = 5), nondirective play therapy (N = 5), or no treatment (N = 4). Student nurses were therapists. The Denver Developmental Screening Test was administered before and after treatment. For the Fine Motor and Personal-Social scales, a significant interaction effect (p smaller than .05) was found between treatment group and measurement period (pre vs. post). The interactions tended to support the hypothesis that play therapy was effective in increasing developmental level but not the hypothesis that directive therapy was more effective than nondirective therapy.

Publication American journal of mental deficiency

Volume 79

Issue 6

Pages 666-669

Date May 1975

Journal Abbr Am J Ment Defic

Accessed Donnerstag, 23. August 2012 22:32:23

Library Catalog NCBI PubMed

Extra PMID: 1146857

Studien
zur Wirksamkeit
Humanistischer Psychotherapie
(3.8. hyperkinetische Störungen und Störungen des
Sozialverhaltens Kinder und Jugendliche)

A cultural sensitive therapeutic approach to enhance emotional intelligence in primary school children

Type Thesis

Author Magdalena Gertruide Calitz

Abstract The difficulties experienced by children in their middle school age resemble problems with emotional intelligence. It is increased by cultural differences between the child, therapist and social environment. This research problem led to a culturally sensitive Gestalt play therapy intervention programme, to enhance primary school children's emotional intelligence. An intervention was developed, applied and the outcomes thereof studied. The outcomes relate to play therapy techniques, emotional intelligence and cultural sensitivity. The researcher made use of applied research, and thus focused on solving the social problem as stated above, and making a contribution to real life issues. A literature study, related to the concepts of the unit of analysis showed the following: The primary school child has high energy levels and presents concrete reasoning abilities. His self-esteem is based on good interpersonal relationships and achieving tasks. Emotions and other physical and cognitive systems are interdependent. Emotional intelligence is the awareness, management and control of emotions, relate to the functions of the frontal lobes and also to the requirements of a healthy individual according to Gestalt therapy. Culture is connected to the field in Gestalt theory. Cultural sensitivity in this research study meant an attitude of acceptance of cultural differences. Gestalt therapy is based on holism, which includes the environment or field. Gestalt play therapy in a group context was found to be an effective way to teach emotional intelligence skills in a culturally sensitive way to primary school children. The intervention programme was applied to pilot- and research groups, compiled from children who were assessed with the Das-Naglieri Cognitive Assessment System (Naglieri and Das, 1997a) and who presented weaker frontal lobe processes in relation to their other cognitive skills. The outcomes of the research study identified the most effective Gestalt play therapy techniques, which are: The healing therapeutic relationship The use of experiential learning The Gestalt principle of "biding one's time" The study also delivered some unsuspected outcomes namely a relation between right-hemisphere processes and emotional intelligence. This study is still open for further research relating to the concepts discussed above, the intervention programme as well as the unsuspected outcomes.

Date 2009

A study of psychological intervention of children with aggressive conduct disorder

Type Journal Article

Author Archana Dogra

Author V. Veeraraghavan

Abstract Compared the effectiveness of psychological intervention on 2 groups of 10 children (aged 8–12 yrs) with aggressive conduct disorder. The children were given the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study and parents completed the Child Behavior Rating Scale before and after the experimental group underwent an 8-wk intervention consisting of play therapy and parental counseling. The intervention produced improvements in aggressive conduct, overall adjustment, and family environment.

Publication Indian Journal of Clinical Psychology

Volume 21

Issue 1

Pages 28-32

Date 1994

Library Catalog APA PsycNET

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Evaluation eines sozialen Kompetenztrainings für selbstunsichere Kinder im Alter von neun bis zwölf Jahren—Ein Therapievergleich.

Type Journal Article

Author M. Döpfner

Author S. Schlüter

Author E. R. Rey

Publication Zeitschrift für Kinder-und Jugendpsychiatrie und Psychotherapie

Date 1981

Accessed Donnerstag, 23. August 2012 22:53:12

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Teaching Teenagers Group Counseling Can Work in the Classroom

Type Journal Article

Author Gary S. Felton

Author Harry R. Davidson

Publication Intervention in School and Clinic

Volume 8

Issue 4

Pages 461-468

Date 06/01/1973

Journal Abbr Intervention in School and Clinic

DOI 10.1177/105345127300800414

Accessed Mittwoch, 1. August 2012 10:17:38

Library Catalog isc.sagepub.com

Developmental-play Group Counseling with Early Primary Grade Students Exhibiting Behavioral Problems

Type Book

Author Gary Lloyd Gauden

Publisher UMI

Date 1975

of Pages 108

Library Catalog Google Books

Gestalt Therapy with Parents When a Child Is Presented as the Problem

Type Journal Article

Author Linda F. Little

Abstract Findings from this study suggest that parents (N = 23) who sought therapy because of "problematic" children differed in valuing styles (e.g., rejection, extrinsic valuing, overprotection) from two samples of parents from normal populations. Parents who participated in Gestalt therapy groups made significant changes in their reported parenting styles. Parents who chose not to participate in the therapy (N = 8) showed no similar improvements in parenting styles, and provided behavioral data which suggested deterioration of those relationships over the same period of time. Gestalt therapy is discussed.

Publication Family Relations

Volume 35

Issue 4

Pages 489-496

Date October 01, 1986

DOI 10.2307/584508

Accessed Montag, 30. Juli 2012 18:13:04

Library Catalog JSTOR

Extra ArticleType: research-article / Full publication date: Oct., 1986 / Copyright © 1986 National Council on Family Relations

An Experimental Study of the Effects of the Gestalt Two-chair Experiment with Conflicted Adolescent Offenders

Type Thesis

Author Carol Maxwell Miller

University University of Wisconsin--Madison

Date 1980

of Pages 226

Library Catalog Google Books

Play therapy with children exhibiting symptoms of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.

Type Journal Article

Author D. C. Ray

Author A. Schottelkorb

Author M. H. Tsai

Publication International Journal of Play Therapy

Volume 16

Issue 2

Pages 95

Date 2007

Accessed Donnerstag, 23. August 2012 23:15:09

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Effects of child-centered play therapy and curriculum-based small-group guidance on the behaviors of children referred for aggression in an elementary school setting

Type Thesis

Author B. R. Schumann

University University of North Texas

Date 2004

Accessed Donnerstag, 23. August 2012 22:58:18

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Therapeutic Bonding in Group as an Explanatory Variable of Progress in the Social Competence of Students With Learning Disabilities.

Type Journal Article

Author Z. Shechtman

Author E. Katz

Abstract This study, conducted in Israel, explores the efficacy of an expressive-supportive group psychotherapy in helping adolescents with learning disabilities (LD) and attention deficits (ADD and ADHD) to increase social competence and friendship. Bonding with the therapist and group members was tested as an explanatory variable of outcomes. The study included 87 students with LD from seven different schools who had been referred to school counseling centers because of social, emotional, and behavior difficulties. The students in each school were randomly divided into experimental and wait-list conditions. Children in the experimental conditions (n = 42) participated in seven small groups, in 15 weekly sessions of group therapy conducted by trained school counselors. Results indicated gains on the social competence measure, but not on the friendship-intimacy measure. Therapist-related bonding was more frequently related to outcomes than member-related bonding. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Group Dynamics: Theory, Research, and Practice

Volume 11

Issue 2

Pages 117

Date 2007

Accessed Mittwoch, 1. August 2012 09:48:01

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Developmental Model Using Gestalt-Play Versus Cognitive-Verbal Group with Chinese Adolescents: Effects on Strengths and Adjustment Enhancement

Type Journal Article

Author Yih-Jiun Shen

Abstract This study compared the effectiveness of short-term developmental group counseling applying Gestalt-play versus cognitive-verbal approaches with Taiwanese adolescents. On a measure of behavioral and emotional strengths, teachers reported significant changes in students' overall behavioral and emotional strengths measured via total scores. Specific areas measured via subscores, included (a) family involvement which was enhanced primarily by the Gestalt-play approach and (b) affective strength which was enhanced primarily by the cognitive-verbal approach. In contrast, parents reported no significant changes. On a measure of school and social adjustment, teachers and students' peers reported weak intervention impacts.

Publication The Journal for Specialists in Group Work

Volume 32

Issue 3

Pages 285-305

Date 2007

DOI 10.1080/01933920701431784

Short Title Developmental Model Using Gestalt-Play Versus Cognitive-Verbal Group with Chinese Adolescents

Accessed Dienstag, 31. Juli 2012 21:04:06

Library Catalog Taylor and Francis

Studien
zur Wirksamkeit
Humanistischer Psychotherapie
(3.9 tiefgreifende Entwicklungsstörungen Kinder und
Jugendliche)

Personzentrierte Gruppenpsychotherapie für Jugendliche mit Autismus-Spektrum-Störungen - das KOMPASS-Training

Type Journal Article
Author Bettina Jenny
Author Camille Schär
Publication Person
Volume 14
Issue 1
Pages 5-20
Date 2010
ISSN 1028-6837
Date Added Freitag, 10. August 2012 15:37:46
Modified Freitag, 10. August 2012 15:37:46

Notes:

Weitere Publikationen zum Thema:

Jenny, B. (2011). KOMPASS - Personzentriertes Kompetenztraining in der Gruppe für Jugendliche mit Autismus-Spektrum-Störungen am Beispiel der Module "Nonverbale Kommunikation" und "Small Talk". In C. Wakolbinger, M. Katsivellaris, B. Reisel, G. Naderer & I. Papula (Hrsg.), *Die Erlebnis- und Erfahrungswelt unserer Kinder. Vorträge und Workshops der 3. Internationalen Fachtagung für klienten-/personenzentrierte Kinder- und Jugendlichenpsychotherapie am 24. und 25. April 2010 in Wien* (S. 279-322). Norderstedt: Books on Demand.

Jenny, B. (2010). KOMPASS - Personzentriertes Kompetenztraining in der Gruppe für Jugendliche mit Autismus-Spektrum-Störungen am Beispiel der Module Nonverbale Kommunikation und Small Talk. In M. Katsivellaris, G. Naderer, I. Papula, B. Reisel & C. Wakolbinger (Hrsg.), *Die Erlebnis- und Erfahrungswelt unserer Kinder: Beiträge zur 3. Internationalen Fachtagung für klienten-/ personenzentrierte Kinder- und Jugendlichenpsychotherapie in Wien. 2010*. BoD.

Jenny, B., Goetschel, P., Isenschmid, M. & Steinhausen, H.-C. (2010). *KOMPASS Zürcher Kompetenztraining für Jugendliche mit Autismus-Spektrum-Störungen: Ein Praxishandbuch für Gruppen- und Einzelinterventionen*. Stuttgart: Kohlhammer.

Jenny, B. (2010). Gruppentrainings für Jugendliche mit Autismus-Spektrum-Störungen. In H.-C. Steinhausen & R. Gundelfinger (Hrsg.), *Diagnose und Therapie von Autismus-Spektrum-Störungen. Grundlagen und Praxis* (S. 185-220). Stuttgart: Kohlhammer.

Jenny, B., Goetschel, P., Isenschmid, M. & Steinhausen, H.-C. (2010). *KOMPASS - Kompetenztraining für Jugendliche mit Autismus-Spektrum-Störungen. Ein Praxishandbuch für Gruppen und Einzelinterventionen*. Stuttgart: Kohlhammer.

Jenny, B. & Schär, C. (2010). Personzentrierte Gruppenpsychotherapie für Jugendliche mit Autismus-Spektrum-Störungen - das KOMPASS-Training. *Person, 14*(1), 5-20.

Jenny, B. & Käppler, C. (2009). Gruppentherapie - Konzept, Vorgehen und Evaluation einer Gruppenbehandlung bei Kindern mit sozialen und emotionalen Problemen. In M. Behr, D. Hölldampf & D. Hüsson (Hrsg.), *Psychotherapie mit Kindern und Jugendlichen. Personzentrierte Methoden und interaktionelle Behandlungskonzepte* (S. 101-120). Göttingen: Hogrefe.

Jenny, B., Goetschel, P., Käppler, C., Samson, B. & Steinhausen, H.-C. (2006). Personzentrierte Gruppentherapie mit Kindern: Konzept, Vorgehen und Evaluation. *Person, 10*(2), 93-107.

weitere Schriften:

Jenny, B. & Schär, C. *Kompetenztraining in der Gruppe für Jugendliche mit Autismus-Spektrum-Störungen (KOMPASS): erste Ergebnisse der Evaluation und Diskussion (eingereicht).*

Attachments

- Jenny_Schär_2010_Personzentrierte Gruppenpsychotherapie für Jugendliche mit.pdf
- ZPID Datenbank PSYINDEX - Zugang ZPID-Retrieval PSYINDEX Direct

Studien
zur Wirksamkeit
Humanistischer Psychotherapie
(3.10. gemischte Störungen, diagnostische gemischte Studien
Kinder und Jugendliche)

Further Psychodrama with Delinquent Adolescents

Type Journal Article
Author P. Carpenter
Author S. Sandberg
Publication Adolescence
Volume 20
Issue 79
Pages 599-604
Date 1985
Journal Abbr Adolescence
Language English
ISSN 0001-8449
Library Catalog ISI Web of Knowledge
Call Number 0016
Extra WOS:A1985AVH1200011
Date Added Donnerstag, 10. Mai 2012 16:54:35
Modified Donnerstag, 10. Mai 2012 16:54:37

Attachments

- Carpenter and Sandberg - 1985 - Further Psychodrama with Delinquent Adolescents.pdf
- ISI Web of Knowledge Record

Analytical psychodrama with adolescents suffering from psycho-behavioral disorder: Short-term effects on psychiatric symptoms

Type Journal Article
Author Michela Gatta
Author Dal Zotto Lara
Author Del Col Lara
Author Spoto Andrea
Author Testa Costantino Paolo
Author Ceranto Giovanni
Author Sorgato Rosaria
Author Bonafede Carolina
Author Battistella PierAntonio
Publication The Arts in Psychotherapy
Volume 37
Issue 3
Pages 240-247
Date 7/2010
DOI 10.1016/j.aip.2010.04.010
ISSN 01974556
Short Title Analytical psychodrama with adolescents suffering from psycho-behavioral disorder
URL <http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0197455610000614>
Accessed Dienstag, 1. Mai 2012 17:33:27
Library Catalog CrossRef
Date Added Dienstag, 1. Mai 2012 17:33:27

Attachments

- Gatta&Lara_2010_analytical psychodrama with adolescents.pdf

Comparative Effectiveness of Behavior Modification and Transactional Analysis Programs for Delinquents

Type Journal Article

Author Carl F. Jeness

Abstract The Youth Center Research Project studied the effectiveness of two different treatment programs with 983 adjudicated delinquents assigned by random procedures to two institutions, one of whose programs was based on transactional analysis (O. H. Close School) and the other on the principles of behavior modification (Karl Holton School). The results summarized here suggest that institutions can be run so that most residents change for the better. Improvement on psychological measures favored the transactional analysis program; the behavior ratings slightly favored the behavioral program. Parole follow-up showed no differences in the revocation rates of the two programs, but subjects from both were doing significantly better than comparison groups of the same age assigned to other institutions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology

Volume 43

Issue 6

Pages 758-779

Date 1975

DOI 10.1037/h0078109

ISSN 1939-2117(Electronic);0022-006X(Print)

Library Catalog APA PsycNET

Call Number 0106

Date Added Dienstag, 22. Mai 2012 17:25:12

Modified Dienstag, 22. Mai 2012 17:25:14

Tags:

behavior modification, comparative effectiveness, delinquent youth, Karl Holton School, O. H. Close School, transactional analysis programs, treatment programs

Attachments

- Jeness - 1975 - Comparative Effectiveness of Behavior Modification.pdf
- Ovid: Externer Link

Effekte von klientenzentrierter Spieltherapie

Type Journal Article

Author S. Schmidtchen

Publication Zeitschrift für klinische Psychologie

Volume 2

Pages 49 - 63

Date 1973

Date Added Freitag, 10. August 2012 13:37:58

Neue Forschungsergebnisse zu Prozessen und Effekten der klientenzentrierten Kinderspieltherapie

Type Book Section
Author S. Schmidtchen
Book Title Personenzentrierte Psychotherapie mit Kindern und Jugendlichen
Date 1996
Pages 99–139
Library Catalog Google Scholar
Date Added Freitag, 10. August 2012 13:42:33
Modified Freitag, 10. August 2012 13:42:52

Effektivitätsüberprüfung der klientenzentrierten Spieltherapie bei Kindern aus Erziehungsberatungsstellen

Type Journal Article
Author S. Schmidtchen
Author B. Hobrucker
Publication Praxis der Kinderpsychologie und Kinderpsychiatrie
Volume 27
Issue 4
Pages 117 - 125
Date 1978
Date Added Freitag, 10. August 2012 13:57:59
Modified Freitag, 10. August 2012 14:00:19

Attachments

- Schmidtchen_Hobrucker_1978_Effektivitätsüberprüfung der klientenzentrierten Spieltherapie bei Kindern aus.pdf
-

Zwei Fliegen mit einer Klappe? Evaluation der Hypothese eines zweifachen Wirksamkeitsanspruches der klientenzentrierten Spieltherapie

Type Journal Article
Author S. Schmidtchen
Author S. HENNIES
Author H. ACKE
Publication Psychologie in Erziehung und Unterricht
Volume 40
Pages 34–42
Date 1993
Short Title Zwei Fliegen mit einer Klappe?
Library Catalog Google Scholar
Date Added Freitag, 10. August 2012 13:54:58
Modified Freitag, 10. August 2012 13:54:58

Attachments

- Schmidtchen et al_1993_Zwei Fliegen mit einer Klappe.pdf

Heilende Kräfte im kindlichen Spiel!-Prozessanalyse des Klientenverhaltens in der Kinderspieltherapie

Type Journal Article

Author S. SCHMIDTCHEN

Author S. HENNIES

Author H. ACKE

Publication GwG Zeitschrift

Volume 99

Pages 25–30

Date 1995

Library Catalog Google Scholar

Date Added Freitag, 10. August 2012 13:47:47

Modified Freitag, 10. August 2012 13:47:47

Delinquenzprophylaxe durch klientenzentrierte Spiel- und Familientherapie in der Schule

Type Book Section

Author M. Veith

Author S. Schmidtchen

Book Title Problemkinder - Kinderprobleme

Publisher Juventa

Date 1999

Pages 1 - 24

Date Added Freitag, 10. August 2012 14:01:32

Modified Freitag, 10. August 2012 14:03:01