

EMOTIONAL PROCESSING AND THERAPY OUTCOME OF LONG-TERM PSYCHOTHERAPIES: A PROCESS-OUTCOME STUDY



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In the context of psychotherapy research, emotional processes are gaining increasing importance. The relationship between emotional processes and outcome has proven to be a robust finding in process-outcome research, where especially the construct of emotional processing plays a significant role.

This investigation followed a two-step-approach to test the following hypotheses: first, the level of emotional processing captured in the middle phase of the process differs between psychoanalytic (PA), psychodynamic (PD) and cognitive-behavioral therapies (CBT), and second, emotional processing is a predictor of differential effectiveness.

The sample comprises sessions of the Munich Psychotherapy Study, which were previously selected in order to capture change-relevant sessions (n=67 patients). Process measures were the 1) Experiencing Scale (EXP), and the 2) Therapist's session retro-report to capture change-relevant sessions. Outcome measures were the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) and Global Severity Index (GSI of SCL-90).

Our results so far, showed significant differences in the EXP-level between therapy orientation and among session quality. But the EXP-level could not significantly predict therapy outcome among the three forms of therapy, only a tendency could be observed. Though, we found a curious result: a bigger difference of the EXP-scores among change-relevant and not change-relevant sessions did significantly predict a higher BDI-score three years after treatment-end.

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