

Feasibility and Outcome of Metacognitive Therapy for Major Depressive Disorder: A pilot study

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Abstract

Background Several studies have shown the effectiveness of Metacognitive Therapy (MCT) in treating different mental disorders. Most of these studies were performed in English speaking countries using the original English version of the manual. Our study aimed to examine the feasibility of the translated MCT manual in a sample of German patients with major depressive disorder.

Methods 20 outpatients (6 male, 14 female, mean age 42.1y) with major depressive disorder were included. The main outcome was drop-out rate and satisfaction with the treatment; secondary outcomes were changes in metacognitive beliefs assessed with the metacognitive questionnaire 30 (MCQ-30), and symptom reduction measured with the Beck Depression Inventory-2 sum score (BDI-2).

Results No drop-outs during the treatment and the follow-up phase were observed. Patients and therapists were highly satisfied with MCT treatment. The MCQ-30 significantly declined over the treatment course, paralleled by a significant reduction of the BDI-2 sum scores (from 29 ± 8.6 at T0 to 8.4 ± 9.6 at the end of treatment). The average treatment duration was 10 ± 4 sessions.

Conclusions Applying the German version of the manual for Metacognitive Therapy proved to be feasible in the treatment of depressed patients in an outpatient setting. The treatment was well tolerated by German patients. Outcome in terms of reduction of depressive symptoms was good. Remarkable is the comparably short treatment duration which should be investigated further in future studies.

Background

Metacognitive Therapy (MCT) by Wells (Wells 2009) describes a theory-based psychotherapy that can be applied in the treatment of several mental disorders. The treatment aims to support the patient regain flexible attention by modulating metacognitive beliefs and reducing perservative thinking styles. Results of MCT studies demonstrated considerably short treatment durations (10–12 sessions), large effect sizes and trans-diagnostic effects, as well as low drop-out rates indicating the treatment is well tolerated (Hagen et al., 2017; Normann and Morina, 2018). Meanwhile, adaptations of the MCT model have been developed for different psychiatric disorders such as major depressive disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder (Wells 2009) and social phobia (H. Nordahl and Wells, 2017), and further indications such as borderline personality disorder (H. M. Nordahl, 2011), addictive disorders (Spada and Wells, 2009) or psychotic disorders (Morrison et al., 2014) are on the way. A recent meta-analysis demonstrated superior efficacy of MCT compared to cognitive behavioral therapy, indicating that MCT might be an interesting candidate for future psychotherapeutic developments (Normann and Morina, 2018).

MCT is spread in Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries; however, current use in Germany is extending. The German translation of the MCT manual (Wells, 2011) has not been evaluated concerning feasibility aspects. Although being manualized, the flexible application of MCT strategies is essential to fit the specific patient's needs. The exact case formulation, as well as individual combination of exercises

and metaphors vary. In contrast, the first step in therapy generally is to conceptualize and socialize the patient to the maintaining processes. Profound expertise is needed to apply MCT as intended. Therefore, the aim of this study was to perform the first feasibility study on MCT in major depressive disorder in Germany. We focused particularly on drop-outs as a measure of acceptability and adherence to treatment. Secondary outcome parameters were used to gather indicators for treatment effects.

Methods

Recruitment

All patients were recruited from a waiting list of the psychotherapy outpatient clinic of the Department of Psychiatry, Social Psychiatry, and Psychotherapy of the Hannover Medical School. They were either referred by local psychiatrists, local general practitioners, or from other Departments of the Hannover Medical School. All patients gave written informed consent to participate in the study.

Sample

Twenty patients with major depressive disorder (MDD) were included after written informed consent. MDD diagnosis was confirmed using a structured clinical interview according to DSM-IV (Wittchen, Zaudig, and Fydrich 1997), and depression severity was assessed using the German version of the Beck Depression Inventory-II (Hautzinger, Keller, and Kuehner 2006).

Exclusion criteria were current diagnosis of a substance use disorder, psychotic disorder, bipolar disorder, any personality disorder, cognitive impairment, and acute medical conditions. To exclude patients with the aforementioned disorders, the complete structured clinical interview for DSM-IV was applied (SCID-1 and SCID-2).

Patients who were on antidepressant medication when entering the study had to be on the same doses for the past three months and to agree to keep the dose stable until the end of therapy.

Table 1: Baseline demographics and sample characteristics

characteristics	N=20
Age, years (SD)	42.1 (9.2)
Gender, female/male	14/6
Partnered/single	10/10
Working/ not working	18/2
Diagnosis of depression	
single depressive episode	8
recurrent major depressive disorder	12
Comorbid diagnosis	5
Panic disorder	2
General anxiety disorder	1
Obsessive-compulsive disorder	1
Post-traumatic stress disorder	1
Antidepressant medication	11

MCT specific measurements

For the measurement of metacognitions, the German versions of the Metacognition questionnaire (Wells, 2011) as well as the Positive Beliefs about Rumination Scale (Papageorgiou and Wells, 2001a) and the Negative Beliefs about Rumination Scale (Papageorgiou and Wells, 2001b) were applied.

Further measurements

The severity of depressive symptoms was measured using the BDI-2. To get qualitative feedback on the experience of MCT the patients and therapists were asked to reply to two qualitative questions about the therapy process by rating on a visual analogue scale at T1. Patients received these questions by their therapists after the last psychotherapeutic session (T1), and the psychotherapists received the qualitative questions by the study leader after the last treatment session. These questions are listed in Table 2. These qualitative questions could be answered with the use of a 10 cm long visual analogue scales ranging from “not at all” (0) to “very much” (9).

Table 2
qualitative questions addressed to the patients and therapists

Questions to the patients:
1 How satisfied were you overall with your therapy? (VAS 0–9)
2 Considering what you learned from therapy how helpful was the input to reach your personal therapy goals? (VAS 0–9)
Questions to the therapists
1 How satisfied were you overall with the therapy? (VAS 0–9)
2 How helpful you think was the input you gave for the patient to reach personal therapy goals? (VAS 0–9)
VAS: visual analogue scale

Assessments

All study participants were assessed before (T0) and after (T1) the treatment, as well as six months after therapy ended (T2). The primary outcome parameter in this pre-post-follow-up comparison was the drop-out rate as an indicator of how well the treatment was tolerated. Secondary outcomes included a change of metacognitive beliefs (MCQ-30, PBRS, NBRs) and symptom reduction (BDI-2).

MCT treatment and therapists

All MCT therapists were graduates of the MCT Institute (www.mct-institute.com) diploma. They were under regular supervision to ensure the quality of the delivered treatment. No formal measures of therapists' competence, treatment integrity, or adherence were applied.

The therapy followed the translated manual and session guide of MCT in depression (Wells, 2011). In brief, the therapy plan consisted of conceptualization of a case formulation and socialization of the metacognitive model and mechanisms. The next step was to increase meta-awareness by identifying thoughts that act as triggers for rumination, initiating metacognitive control with the use of the attention training technique, and introducing detached mindfulness. Throughout the therapy, beliefs about the uncontrollability of rumination and worry and about threat monitoring and danger of rumination got challenged. Positive beliefs about rumination and worry were modified before relapse prevention was preceded. As it was a realistic study, therapy was terminated when individual treatment goals were reached, and the therapist and patient agreed on the end of therapy.

Statistics

Data were analyzed using IBM SPSS (version 24). As the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test did not reveal normal distribution at all time points, and the sample was smaller than $n = 30$, the non-parametric Friedman test was performed to analyze differences between different time points. To define which time point differed significantly Dunn-Bonferroni test was performed as a post-hoc test. Bonferroni corrections were applied

when indicated. To determine the value of the results effect sizes were calculated using Pearson's correlations (r). $r = 0.10$ indicates a small, $r = 0.30$ a medium and $r = 0.5$ a large effect (Cohen, 1992).

Descriptive analysis was performed for the whole group concerning age, gender, marital status, work status, comorbidity and visual analogue scales of the qualitative questions.

Results

Primary outcome

All 20 patients finished MCT after an average treatment duration of 10 sessions (SD 4.2). None of the patients dropped out, and all of them finished the T3 visit after 6 months.

Qualitative ratings of the individual experiences with MCT treatment in patients and therapists revealed a high extent of satisfaction, and a high valuation of the therapeutic input to reach personal therapy goals (Fig. 2)

Secondary outcome

Table 3 presents data of all secondary outcome measures. Considering the change of metacognitive beliefs, significant reductions could be found on all three scales (MCQ-30, PBRS, NBRs) by using the Friedman-Test. Changes on the MCQ-30 and PBRS showed significant reductions in the pre to post as well as the pre to follow-up comparison. The sum score of the NBRs reduced significantly in the pre to follow-up comparison. NBRs changes in the pre to post comparison revealed a large effect size, but the reduction was not significant.

Table 3
Data of all secondary outcome measures

	Pre	Post	Follow-up	Friedman-Test	Dunn-Bonferroni-Tests and effect sizes	Dunn-Bonferroni-Tests and effect sizes
					T0-T1	T0-T2
MCQ-30	61.4 ± 12.9	49.5 ± 10.8	45.5 ± 10.4	$\chi^2(2) = 24.4, p < 0.01$	$z = 2.7, p < 0.05; r = 0.6$	$z = 4.9, p < 0.01, r = 1.1$
PBRS	20.8 ± 5.5	14.4 ± 6.7	13.7 ± 7.1	$\chi^2(2) = 14.4, p < 0.01$	$z = 2.7, p < 0.05; r = 0.6$	$z = 3.4, p < 0.01, r = 0.8$
NBRS	26.9 ± 6.6	21 ± 5.6	19.3 ± 6	$\chi^2(2) = 12.2, p < 0.01$	$z = 2.2, p = 0.09, r = 0.5$	$z = 3.4, p < 0.01, r = 0.8$
BDI-2	29 ± 8.6	13 ± 8.4	8.4 ± 9.6	$\chi^2(2) = 33.6, p < 0.01$	$z = 3.8, p < 0.01; r = 0.8$	$z = 5.7, p < 0.01; r = 1.3$

MCQ-30: Metacognitions Questionnaire-30; PBRS: Positive beliefs about rumination scale; NBRS: negative beliefs about rumination scale; BDI-2: Beck Depression Inventory-2

The Friedman-Test revealed a significant reduction in BDI-2 sum-scores over time. The Dunn-Bonferroni-Tests indicate significance in the pre to post-therapy comparison as well as the pre to follow-up comparison. Effect sizes for both comparisons are large.

Figure 1 shows that courses of BDI-2 scores and MCQ-30 scores are similar.

Discussion

We here demonstrate the feasibility of the German version of the MCT manual in patients with major depressive disorder. None of the patients dropped out or requested a change of therapy, and patients were highly satisfied with MCT treatment.

Results from the secondary outcomes revealed particular efficacy of MCT in depressive patients, demonstrated by a significant reduction in BDI-2 scores after the end of treatment. In line with the assumption that changes in metacognitive beliefs underlie the antidepressive effect of MCT, the MCQ-30 sum score declined significantly (Fig. 1). Concerning lasting effects of MCT treatment, BDI-2 sum scores further declined at last follow-up 6 months after the end of treatment. Further, all patients who were classified as remitters (≥ 50 percent symptom reduction in BDI-2 sum score) at the end of treatment were still in remission at follow-up after 6 months.

Our results are in accordance with others demonstrating the clinical efficacy of MCT (Dammen et al., 2016; Hjemdal et al., 2019; Solem et al., 2019; Wells et al., 2012). A recent meta-analysis integrating data of 15 trials demonstrated large effect sizes of MCT against waitlist condition (Hedges' $g = 2.06$), and even superior pooled effect sizes compared to cognitive and behavioral interventions at post-treatment and at follow-up (Hedges' $g = 0.69$ and 0.37 respectively) (Normann and Morina, 2018).

Given the high level of health care expenditure for patients with major depressive disorder, our findings suggest a potential cost- and time effectiveness of this therapeutic intervention. For the treatment of depression, the manual suggests 8 to 10 sessions. In our trial, average treatment duration was ten sessions. Compared to other psychotherapies, such as cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) or psychodynamic therapy, treatment duration seems shorter in MCT. A recent study demonstrated that in general the average treatment duration of CBT is 40 sessions and of psychodynamic therapy is 62 sessions (Nübling et al., 2014). One possible explanation for the comparably small number of sessions needed in MCT is that underlying processes are modified rather than content or schema-related aspects of a disorder (Winter et al., 2019).

Limitations: The lack of a control group, the limited number of patients and the individual medication histories hampered the interpretation of the data. Pharmacotherapy – although guideline-based – could not be standardized during the study and might have affected treatment outcome. However, more studies with greater cohorts of patients, directly comparing different psychotherapeutic methods are warranted. In addition, future studies should evaluate the quality criteria of the translated questionnaires and use formal measures of therapists' competence and adherence.

Conclusions

Applying the German version of the manual for Metacognitive Therapy is feasible in the treatment of depressed patients in an outpatient setting. The treatment was well tolerated by German patients and accounted as helpful by the therapists. Outcome in terms of reduction of metacognitive beliefs and depressive symptoms was good. Remarkable is the comparably short treatment duration which should be investigated further in future studies.

Abbreviations

MCT – Metacognitive Therapy

MCQ-30 – Metacognitions questionnaire 30

BDI-2 – Beck Depression Inventory-2

MDD - Major depressive disorder

SCID-1 – structural clinical interview for DSM-IV

SCID-2 – structural clinical interview for DSM-IV

PBRS – positive beliefs about rumination scale

NBRS – negative beliefs about rumination scale

CBT – cognitive behavioral therapy

VAS – visual analogue scale

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate: The study was approved by the local ethics committee of Hannover Medical School (No. 1343-2012). All patients gave written informed consent to participate.

Consent for publication: Not applicable.

Availability of data and materials: The datasets used and analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Competing interests: The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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Author's contributions: All authors designed the original concept. LW was part of the team recruiting the patients, carrying out the assessments and therapies. US and KGK supervised the procedures. All authors conducted the data analysis and wrote the paper.

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Figures

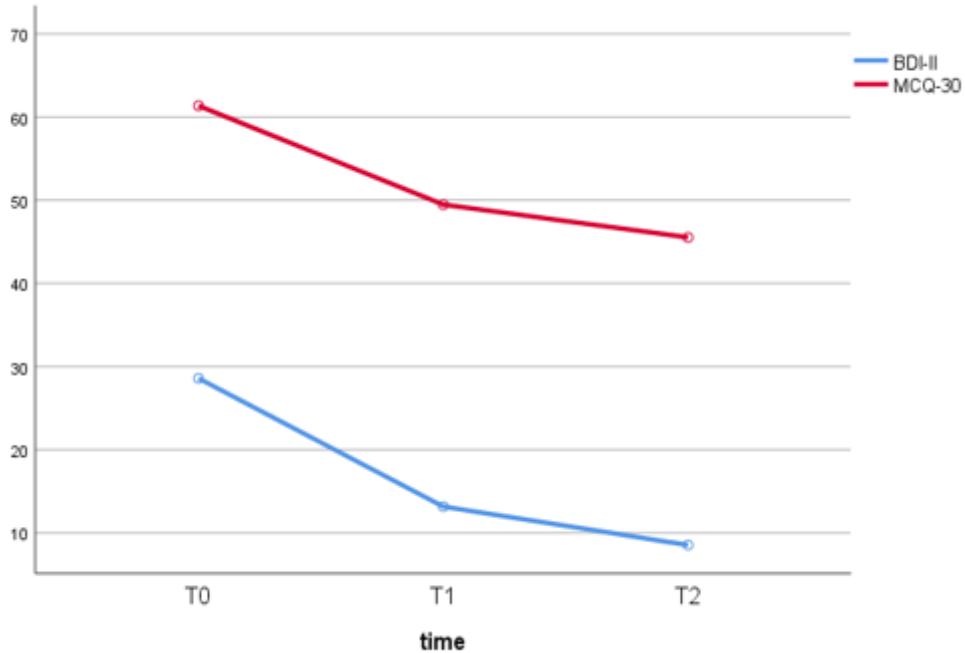


Figure 1

courses of BDI-2 scores and MCQ-30 scores

Chart Area

How satisfied were you overall with your therapy? 7,8 (1.3)

Considering what you learned from therapy how helpful was the input to reach your personal therapy goals? 7,5 (1.2)



Figure 2

Means and standard deviation of the qualitative ratings of the patients on a visual analogue scale

How satisfied were you overall with the therapy? 8,2 (0.7)

How helpful you think was the input you gave for the patient to reach personal therapy goals? 8 (0.7)



Figure 3

Means and standard deviations of the qualitative ratings of the therapists on a visual analogue scale.