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Introduction

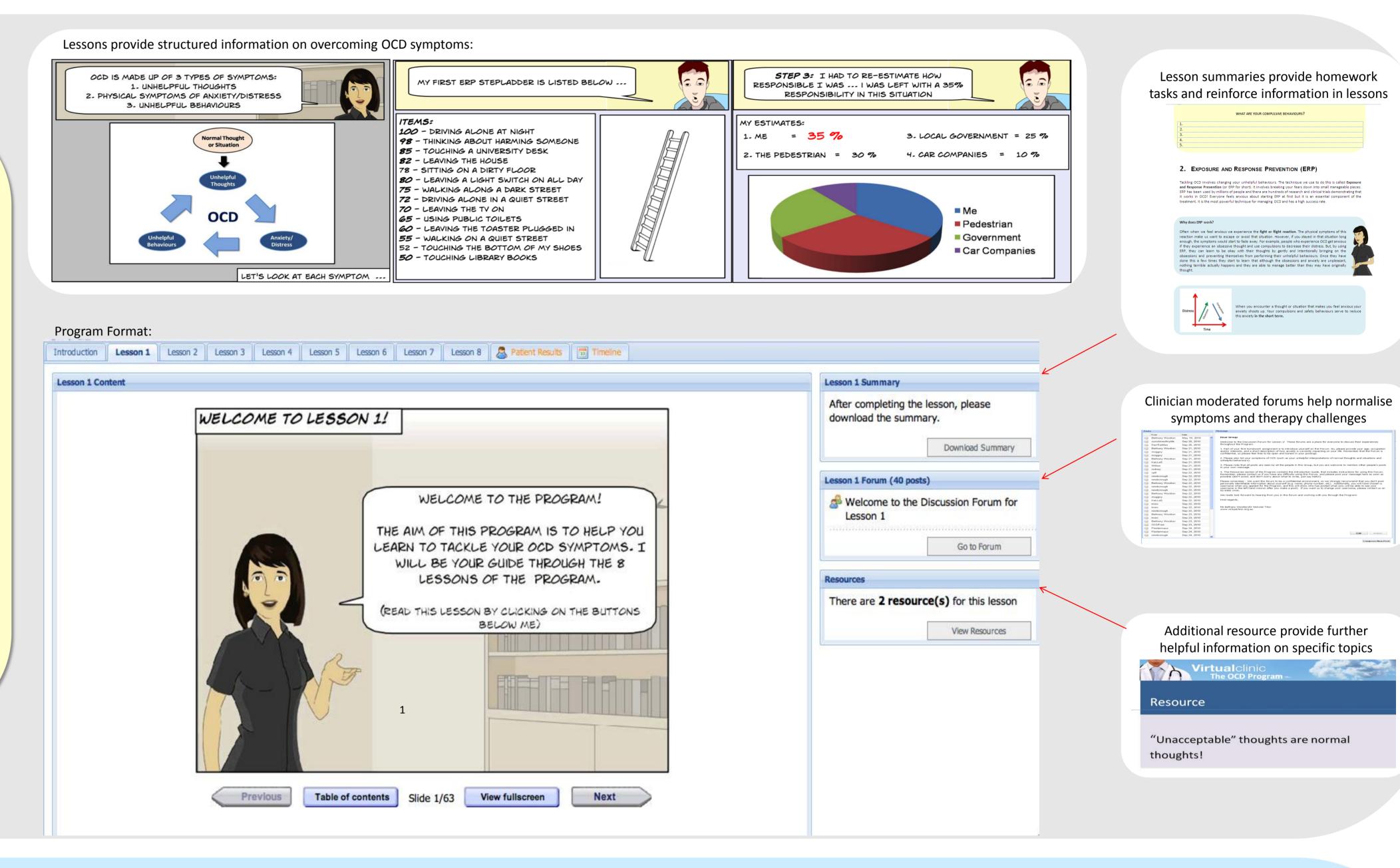
- The prevalence of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) in Australia is 2%¹
- Only a small percentage of people with OCD have access to evidence based care²
- Barriers to accessing evidence based treatment include direct and indirect costs of treatment, lack of appropriately trained clinicians and stigma^{3,4}
- Our aim was to develop and evaluate the efficacy and acceptability of an Internet-delivered treatment program for OCD, The OCD Program

Methods

- An open trial design with 22 participants
- Primary outcome measures were the Yale Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale (YBOCS)⁵ and Obsessive Compulsive Inventory (Revised) (OCI-R)⁶. The Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS)⁷ was used to measure disability. Measures were administered at pre-, post-treatment, and 3-month follow-up.
- Diagnosis was established using the MINI International Neuropsychological Interview (MINI)⁸.

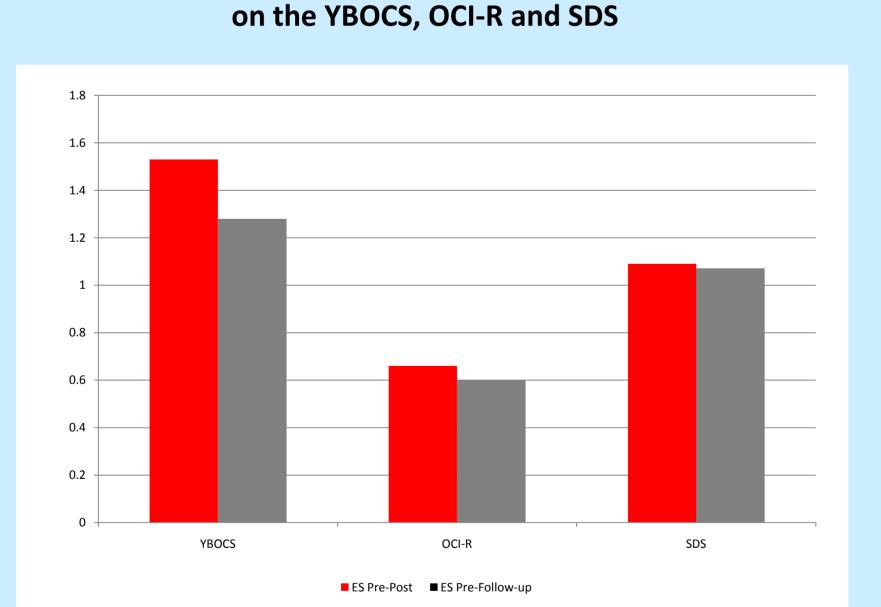
About the OCD Program:

- 8 online lessons delivered over 8 weeks comprising best practice cognitive and behavioural interventions.
- Cognitive components include techniques targeting 6 cognitive biases common in OCD:
 - The overestimation of threat
 - The overestimation of responsibility
 - Thought action fusion
 - Need to control thoughts
 - Perfectionism
 - Intolerance to uncertainty
- Behavioural component includes Exposure and Response Prevention (ERP)

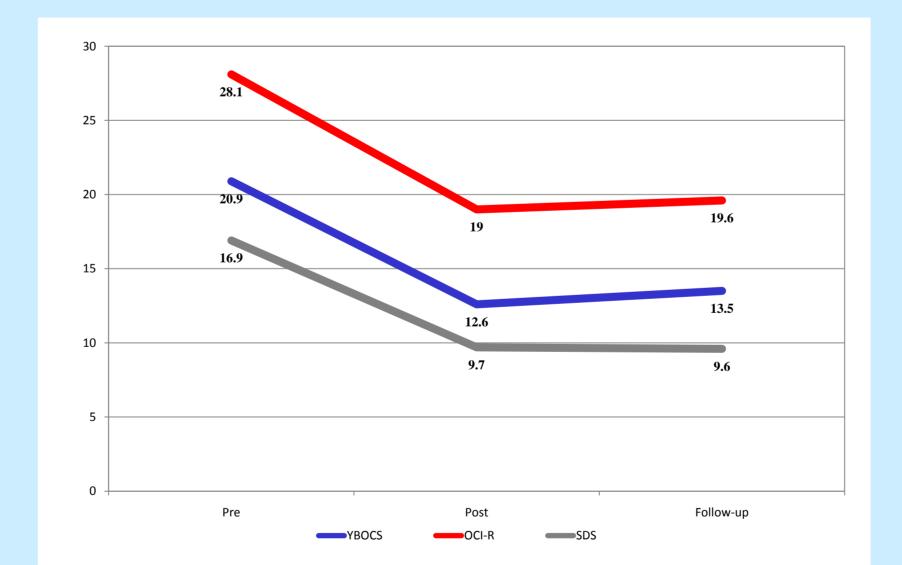


Results

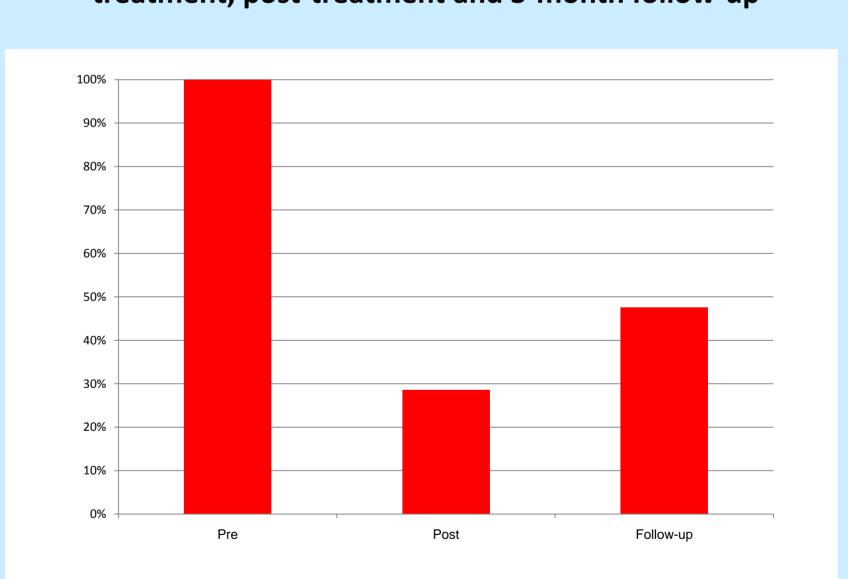
Effect sizes (Cohen's d) Pre-Post and Pre- 3 month Follow-Up



Symptom reduction on the YBOCS, OCI-R and SDS at pretreatment, post-treatment and 3-month follow-up.



Percentage meeting diagnostic criteria on the MINI at pretreatment, post-treatment and 3-month follow-up



- Paired-sample t-tests comparing pre and post-treatment scores revealed significant reductions on the YBOCS (t₂₀ = 6.76, p < .001), OCI-R (t₂₀ = 4.96, p < .001), and SDS $(t_{20} = 4.08, p < .001)$. No further changes evident at follow-up.
- 71% (15/21) of participants no longer met diagnostic criteria for OCD at post treatment and 52% (11/21) no longer met diagnostic criteria at 3 month follow up.
- **Eighty-six minutes of therapist time was required over the 8 weeks** (SD = 54.4mins)
- 100% (21/21) indicated that they were very satisfied or mostly satisfied with the program.
- 100% (21/21) indicated that they would recommend the program to a friend.

[An intention to treat model of analysis was used.]

Summary

- These results provide preliminary evidence for the efficacy of *The OCD Program*
- These results indicate that, like the other anxiety disorders^{8,9}, OCD may also be effectively treated online
 - Replication in a randomised controlled trial is needed

- ² Crino, R. D., Slade, T., & Andrews, G. (2005). The changing prevalence and severity of obsessive-compulsive disorder criteria from DSM-III to DSM-IV. American Journal of Psychiatry, 162(5), 876-882.
- ³ Baer, L., & Minichiello, W. E. (2008). Reasons for inadequate utilization of cognitive-behavioral therapy for obsessive-compulsive disorder. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 69(4), 676.
- Anxiety, 27(5), 470-475. ⁵ Goodman, W. K., Price, L. H., Rasmussen, S. A., Mazure, C., Fleischmann, R. L., Hill, C. L., et al. (1989). The Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale. I. Development, use and reliability. Archives of General Psychiatry, 46(11), 1006-1011.
- ⁶ Foa, E. B., Huppert, J. D., Leiberg, S., Langner, R., Kichic, R., Hajcak, G., et al. (2002). The obsessive-compulsive inventory: Development and validation of a short version. *Psychological Assessment*, 14(4), 485-496. ^{6.} Sheehan, D. V. (1983). *The Anxiety Disease. New York: Scribner.*
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With support and assistance from:





References:

 1 Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2007). National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing: Summary of Results. 4326.0.

⁴ Marques, L., LeBlanc, N. J., Wegarden, H. M., Timpano, K. R., Jenike, M., & Wilhelm, S. (2010). Barriers to treatment and service utilization in an internet sample of individuals with obsessive-compulsive symptoms. Depression and

7. Sheehan, D. V., Lecrubier, Y., Sheehan, H., Amorim, P., Janavs, J., Weiller, E., et al. (1998). The Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview (M.I.N.I): The development and validation of a structured diagnostic psychiatric interview for

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