

Cognitive remediation for Treatment resistant depression

Review information

Authors

[Empty name]¹

¹[Empty affiliation]

Citation example: [Empty name]. Cognitive remediation for Treatment resistant depression. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews [Year], Issue [Issue].

Contact person

[Empty name]

Dates

Assessed as Up-to-date:

Date of Search:

Next Stage Expected:

Protocol First Published: Not specified

Review First Published: Not specified

Last Citation Issue: Not specified

What's new

Date / Event	Description
--------------	-------------

History

Date / Event	Description
--------------	-------------

Abstract

Background

Objectives

Search methods

Selection criteria

Data collection and analysis

Main results

Authors' conclusions

Plain language summary

[Summary title]

[Summary text]

Background

Description of the condition

Description of the intervention

How the intervention might work

Why it is important to do this review

Objectives

Methods

Criteria for considering studies for this review

Types of studies

Types of participants

Types of interventions

Types of outcome measures

Primary outcomes

Secondary outcomes

Search methods for identification of studies

Electronic searches

Searching other resources

Data collection and analysis

Selection of studies

Data extraction and management

Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

Measures of treatment effect

Unit of analysis issues

Dealing with missing data

Assessment of heterogeneity

Assessment of reporting biases

Data synthesis

Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity

Sensitivity analysis

Results

Description of studies

Results of the search

Included studies

Excluded studies

Risk of bias in included studies

Allocation (selection bias)

Blinding (performance bias and detection bias)

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)

Selective reporting (reporting bias)

Other potential sources of bias

Effects of interventions

Discussion

Summary of main results

Overall completeness and applicability of evidence

Quality of the evidence

Potential biases in the review process

Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews

Authors' conclusions

Implications for practice

Implications for research

Acknowledgements

Contributions of authors

Declarations of interest

Differences between protocol and review

Published notes

Characteristics of studies

Characteristics of included studies

Bowie 2013

Methods	Study design: Randomized controlled trial Study grouping: Parallel group 'intention to treat analysis' anvendt:
Participants	Baseline Characteristics Cognitive remediation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Age: 42.2 (SD=13.4) ● Years of education: 13.8(2.6) ● MADRS: 23.9(10) ● Sex: 75% kvinder Waiting list <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Age: 49.2 (SD=11.8) ● Years of education: 14.6(2.6) ● MADRS: 24.1(8.8) ● Sex: 65% kvinder Overall <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Age: ikke angivet ● Years of education: ikke angivet ● MADRS: ikke angivet ● Sex: ikke angivet Included criteria: a diagnosis of MDD and treatment resistant Excluded criteria: - medical diagnosis associated with neurocognitive impairment; - a reading level lower than grade 6, as assessed by the Wide Range Achievement Test Y Reading Recognition subtest (Wilkinson, 1993); - uncorrectable sensory/perceptual conditions Pretreatment: No difference in age, sex and years of education or baseline MADRS score between groups
Interventions	Intervention Characteristics Cognitive remediation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● antal a sessioner i alt: 10 ● varighed af enkelt session: 90 minutter ● hyppighed af sessioner: engang ugentligt ● hjemmeopgave: Ja Waiting list <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● antal a sessioner i alt: ikke relevant ● varighed af enkelt session: ikke relevant ● hyppighed af sessioner: ikke relevant ● hjemmeopgave: ikke relevant
Outcomes	Funktionsniveau efter endt behandling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Outcome type: Continuous Outcome ● Reporting: Fully reported ● Scale: The LIFE-RIFT ● Range: ikke angivet ● Unit of measure: points ● Direction: Lower is better ● Data value: Change from baseline ● Notes: The LIFE-RIFT (The Longitudinal Interval Follow-up Evaluation Range of Impaired Functioning Tool) er semi-struktureret patient interview, som vurderer funktionsniveauet i 4 domæner: arbejde, interpersonale relationer, 'general life satisfaction', og 'recreation'. Højere score betyder sværere impairment.
Identification	Sponsorship source: Funds for this study were provided to Dr Bowie by Queen's University, a Leader's Opportunity Award from the Canadian Foundation for Research and Innovation, and an Early Researcher Award from the Ontario Ministry of Research and Innovation. Scientific Brain Training Pro provided the software for the cognitive exercises at no cost. None of these agencies had a role in the planning or the designing of the study or in the preparation or decision to submit the manuscript for publication. The authors declare no conflict of interest

	Country: Canada Setting: 'a tertiary clinic', hvor patienter fik sin behandling for MDD Comments: Authors name: Bowie et al. Institution: Department of Psychology, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada. Email: bowiec@queensu.ca Address: R. Bowie, PhD, Department of Psychology, Queen's University, 62 Arch St, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, K7N 3N6.
Notes	<p><i>NKR pulje 15 Svært behandlige depressioner</i> on 29/09/2019 17:07</p> <p>Select Population: kun ældre patienter, forfatterne beskriver ikke TRD status, de konstaterer bare, at patienterne er TRD; Intervention: 1,5 time ugentligt, vores krav er minimum 2 timer ugentligt, derudover er spørgsmålet, om deres intervention indholdsmæssigt svarer til det, vores PICO-6 kræver. Jeg har inkluderet, men studiet er på grænsen, så jeg vil ikke protestere, hvis d. 2. reviewer vil ekskludere.</p> <p><i>NKR pulje 15 Svært behandlige depressioner</i> on 09/11/2019 19:07</p> <p>Outcomes Studiet rapporterer resultater for 'Kognitiv funktionsniveau' outcome. Disse resultater er beskrevet narrativt direkte i Kognitiv remediering evidensprofilen.</p>

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Judgement Comment: Muligvis udført, men ikke klart, om det er nok for at blinde personalet, og special deltagere
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Judgement Comment: Muligvis udført, men det er ikke klart, om det var nok for at blinde assessors
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	Judgement Comment: Stor frafald
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	

Footnotes

Characteristics of excluded studies

Ekkers 2011

Reason for exclusion	Wrong patient population
----------------------	--------------------------

Morimoto 2014

Reason for exclusion	Wrong comparator
----------------------	------------------

Trapp 2016

Reason for exclusion	Wrong patient population
----------------------	--------------------------

Footnotes

Characteristics of studies awaiting classification

Footnotes

Characteristics of ongoing studies

Footnotes

Summary of findings tables

Additional tables

References to studies

Included studies

Bowie 2013

Bowie C.R.; Gupta M.; Holshausen K.; Jokic R.; Best M.; Milev, R.. Cognitive remediation for treatment-resistant depression: Effects on cognition and functioning and the role of online homework.. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease 2013;201(8):680-685. [DOI:]

Excluded studies

Ekkers 2011

Ekkers, Wilfried; Korrelboom, Kees; Huijbrechts, Irma; Smits, Niels; Cuijpers, Pim; van der Gaag, Mark. Competitive Memory Training for treating depression and rumination in depressed older adults: A randomized controlled trial.. Behaviour research and therapy 2011;49(10):588-596. [DOI:]

Morimoto 2014

Morimoto S.S.; Wexler B.E.; Liu J.; Hu W.; Seirup J.; Alexopoulos, G. S.. Neuroplasticity-based computerized cognitive remediation for treatment-resistant geriatric depression.. Nature Communications 2014;5(pagination):Arte Number: 4579. ate of Pubaton: 05 Aug 2014. [DOI:]

Trapp 2016

Trapp W.; Engel S.; Hajak G.; Lautenbacher S.; Gallhofer, B.. Cognitive remediation for depressed inpatients: Results of a pilot randomized controlled trial.. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry 2016;50(1):46-55. [DOI:]

Studies awaiting classification

Ongoing studies

Other references

Additional references

Other published versions of this review

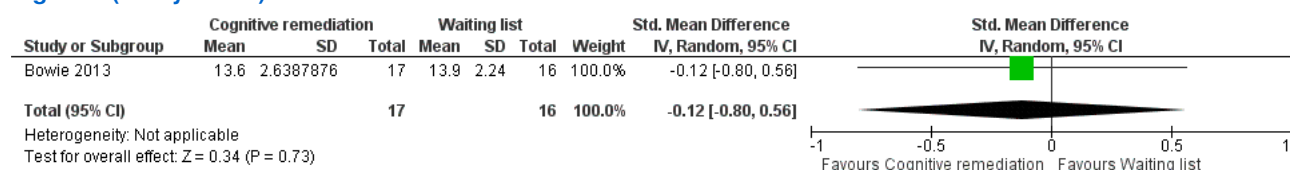
Data and analyses

1 Cognitive remediation vs Waiting list

Outcome or Subgroup	Studies	Participants	Statistical Method	Effect Estimate
1.1 Funktionsniveau (impairment) efter endt behandling	1	33	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.12 [-0.80, 0.56]

Figures

Figure 1 (Analysis 1.1)



Forest plot of comparison: 1 Cognitive remediation vs Waiting list, outcome: 1.1 Funktionsniveau (impairment) efter endt behandling.

Sources of support

Internal sources

- No sources of support provided

External sources

- No sources of support provided

Feedback

Appendices