

Cognitive training as a facilitated self-help intervention for depression: a Medical Research Council (MRC) experimental medicine trial

Submission date	Recruitment status	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
31/03/2010	No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date	Overall study status	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
31/03/2010	Completed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited	Condition category	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data
19/07/2013	Mental and Behavioural Disorders	

Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number

4580

Study information

Scientific Title

Cognitive training as a facilitated self-help intervention for depression: a randomised interventional single centre treatment trial

Study objectives

1. Can concreteness cognitive training facilitated self-help produce robust and stable shifts in thinking style in dysphoric and moderately depressed individuals, relative to a no training control condition (treatment-as-usual) and relative to an active intervention controlling for non-specific factors (relaxation)?
2. Can cognitive training facilitated self-help in addition to treatment-as-usual significantly reduce rumination and depression in depressed patients relative to treatment-as-usual and relative to an active intervention controlling for non-specific factors (relaxation) in a primary care setting?
3. Does the shift in thinking style causally mediate the effects of cognitive training on rumination and depression? To investigate mediation using Baron and Kenny's criteria, we will investigate a series of supplementary research questions:
 - 3.1. Does treatment condition have a significant effect on outcome?
 - 3.2. Does treatment condition influence changes in the given cognitive process from before to after therapy?
 - 3.3. Does change in the given cognitive process predict outcome?
 - 3.4. Does change in the given cognitive process remain a significant predictor of outcome when controlling for treatment condition
 - 3.5. Is the effect of treatment condition on outcome attenuated when controlling for change in the given cognitive process? A given cognitive process could be said to function as a mediator of facilitated self-help on outcome if all the above questions are answered "yes".
4. Is cognitive training feasible and acceptable as a potential self-help intervention?
5. What patient factors might predict response to the psychological intervention?

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Devon and Torbay REC approved in September 2006 (ref: 06/Q2102/66)

Study design

Randomised interventional single centre treatment trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Topic: Mental Health Research Network, Primary Care Research Network for England; Subtopic: Depression, Not Assigned; Disease: Depression, All Diseases

Interventions

1. Cognitive training self-help in addition to treatment-as-usual
2. Relaxation training self-help in addition to treatment-as-usual
3. Treatment-as-usual

The cognitive training facilitated self-help intervention will consist of an initial meeting lasting approximately 1.5 hours (subject to modification as the project progresses), during which the researcher will explain the rationale for why cognitive training is helpful and then practice relaxation or the cognitive training paradigm.

Follow Up Length: 6 month(s)

Study Entry: Single Randomisation only

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Specified

Primary outcome(s)

Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression - 17 item version (HRS-D). Timepoints were assessed at baseline pre-treatment, 2 months post-baseline assessment (post-treatment), after 3 months follow-up (i.e., after 5 months post-baseline) and after 6 months follow-up (i.e., 8 months post baseline assessment).

Key secondary outcome(s))

Depressive symptoms: the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI-II). Timepoints were assessed at baseline pre-treatment, 2 months post-baseline assessment (post-treatment), after 3 months follow-up (i.e., after 5 months post-baseline) and after 6 months follow-up (i.e., 8 months post baseline assessment).

Completion date

31/08/2009

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Aged 18 years or older, either sex
2. Currently depressed patients, whether they are currently taking antidepressant medication or not

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 years

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

1. Current co-morbid diagnosis or history of bipolar disorder, schizophrenia or other psychotic disorders
2. Current and clinically significant drug or alcohol dependence
3. Persistent anti-social behaviour
4. Persistent self-injury requiring clinical management/therapy
5. Learning disability (intelligence quotient [IQ] less than 70)
6. Organic brain damage
7. Current formal face-to-face psychotherapy/counselling (does not include computer-based cognitive behavioural therapy [CBT], psychoeducation, or bibliotherapy)
8. Unable to engage with facilitated self-help treatment for physical, practical or other reasons (e.g. unable to comprehend materials)

Date of first enrolment

01/03/2008

Date of final enrolment

31/08/2009

Locations

Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

England

Study participating centre

Mood Disorders Centre

Exeter

United Kingdom

EX4 4QG

Sponsor information

Organisation

University of Exeter (UK)

ROR

<https://ror.org/03yghzc09>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Research council

Funder Name

Medical Research Council (MRC) (UK) (ref: 72156)

Alternative Name(s)

Medical Research Council (United Kingdom), UK Medical Research Council, MRC

Funding Body Type

Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype

National government

Location

United Kingdom

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	01/07/2012		Yes	No
Participant information sheet	Participant information sheet	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes