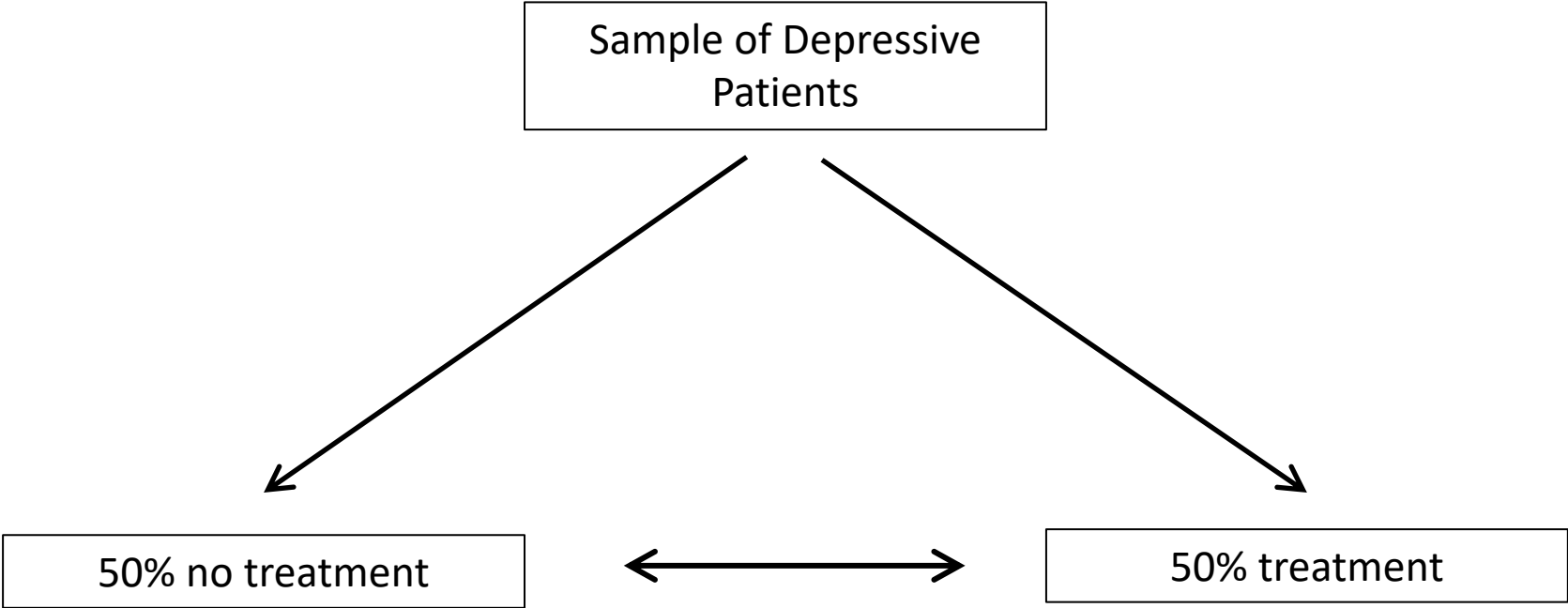
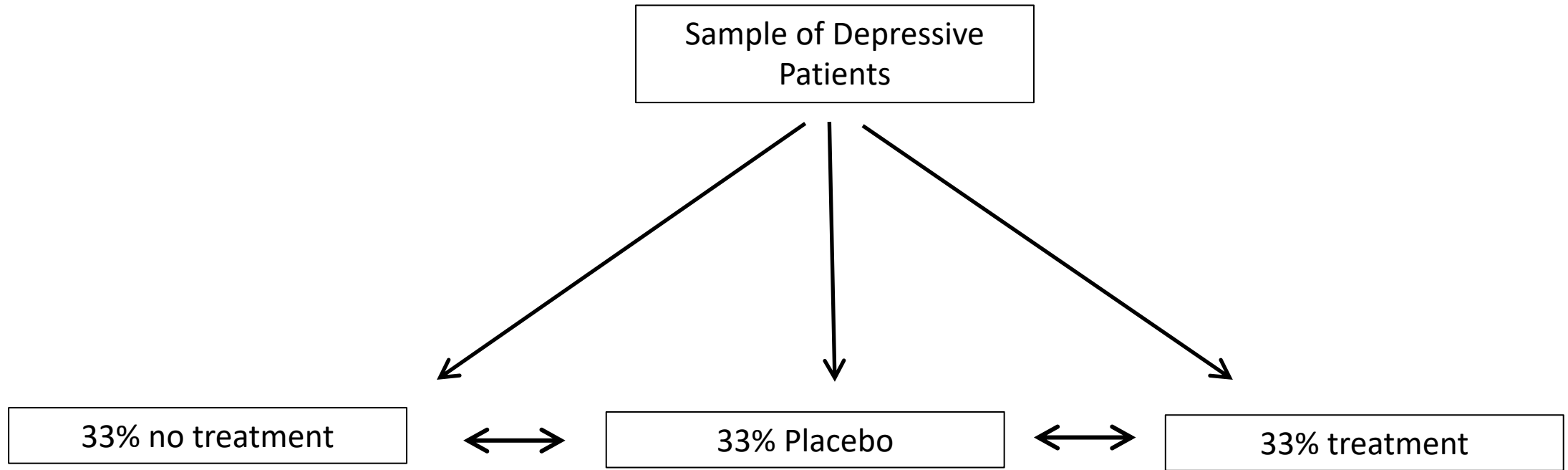
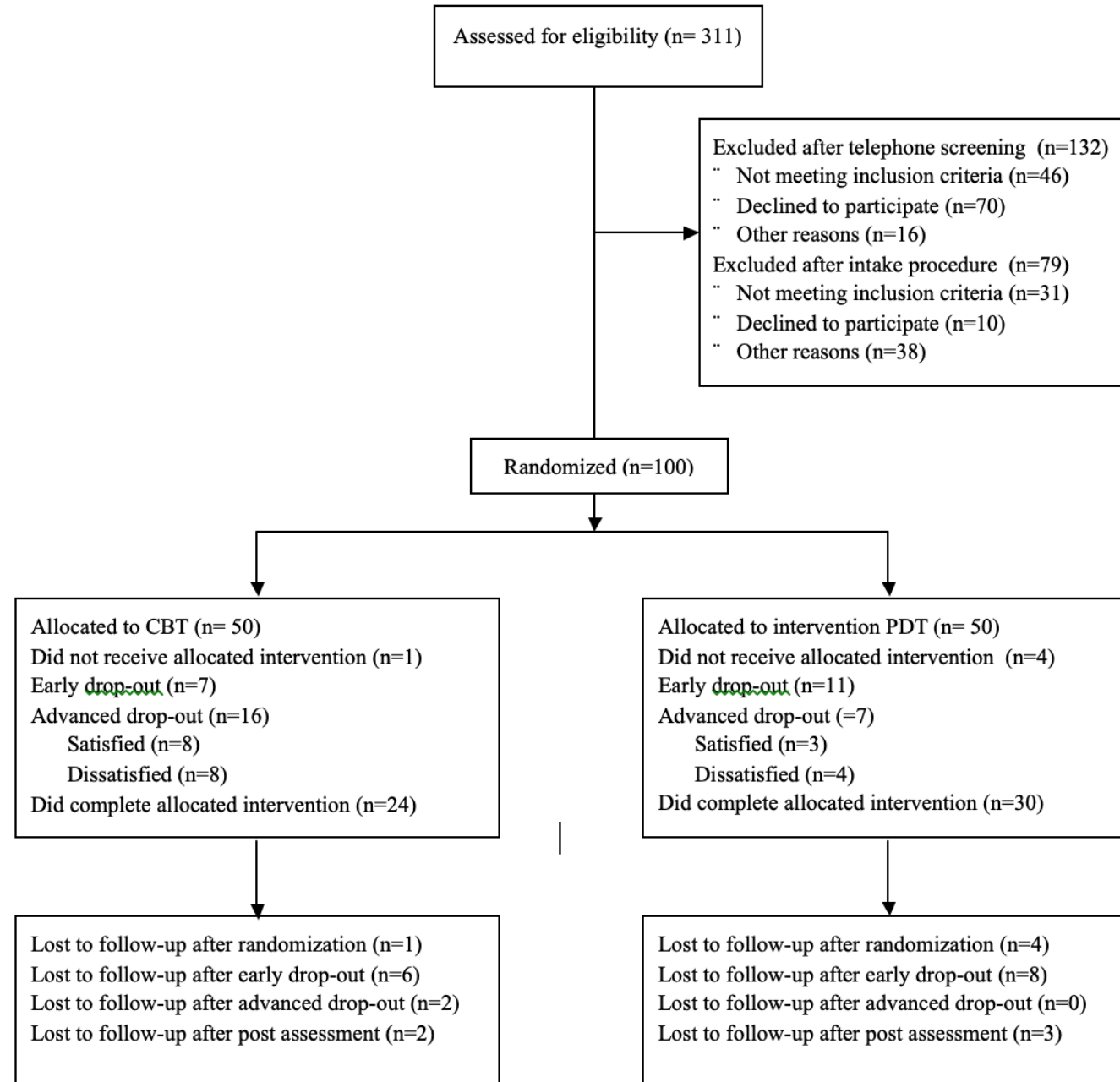


Initiating Practice Related Research







MATTIAS DESMET

THE PURSUIT OF
OBJECTIVITY
IN **PSYCHOLOGY**



OWL PRESS

STUDY PROTOCOL

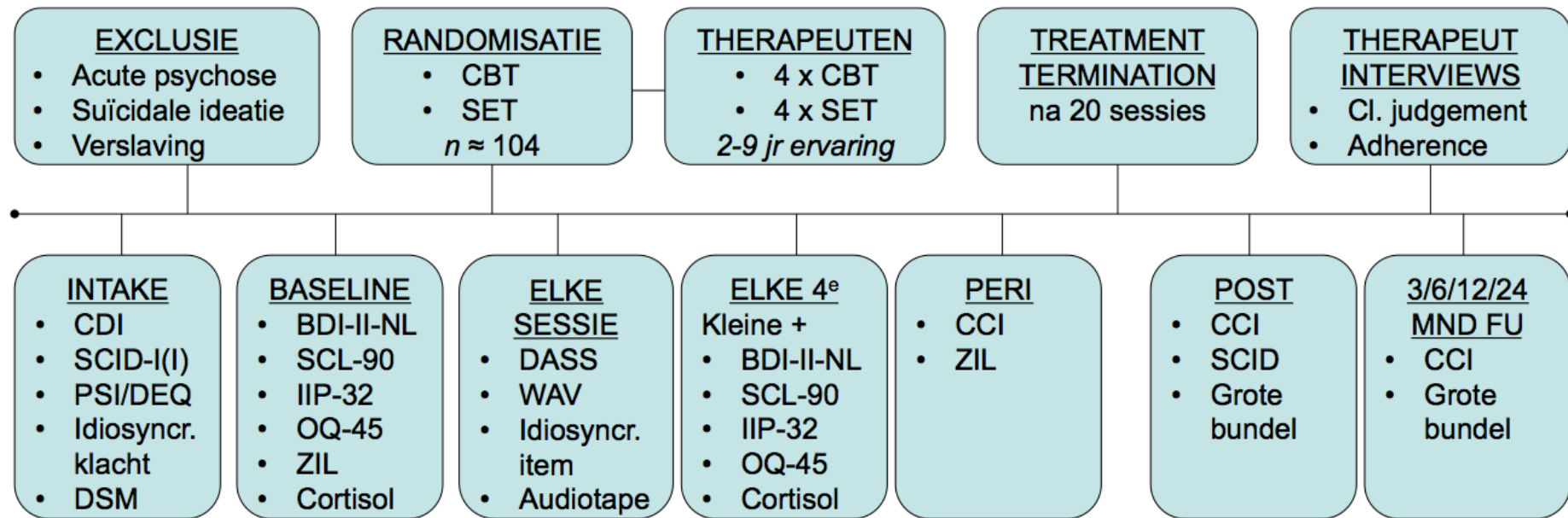
Open Access



The Ghent Psychotherapy Study (GPS) on the differential efficacy of supportive-expressive and cognitive behavioral interventions in dependent and self-critical depressive patients: study protocol for a randomized controlled trial

Reitske Meganck^{1*} , Mattias Desmet¹, Claudi Bockting², Ruth Inslegers¹, Femke Truijens¹, Melissa De Smet¹, Rosa De Geest¹, Kimberly Van Nieuwenhove¹, Vicky Hennissen¹, Goedele Hermans¹, Tom Loeys³, Ufuoma Angelica Norman¹, Chris Baeken⁴ and Stijn Vanheule¹

A pragmatic, stratified, randomized parallel trial into the differential efficacy of psychodynamic and cognitive-behavioral interventions in dependent and self-critical expressive patients

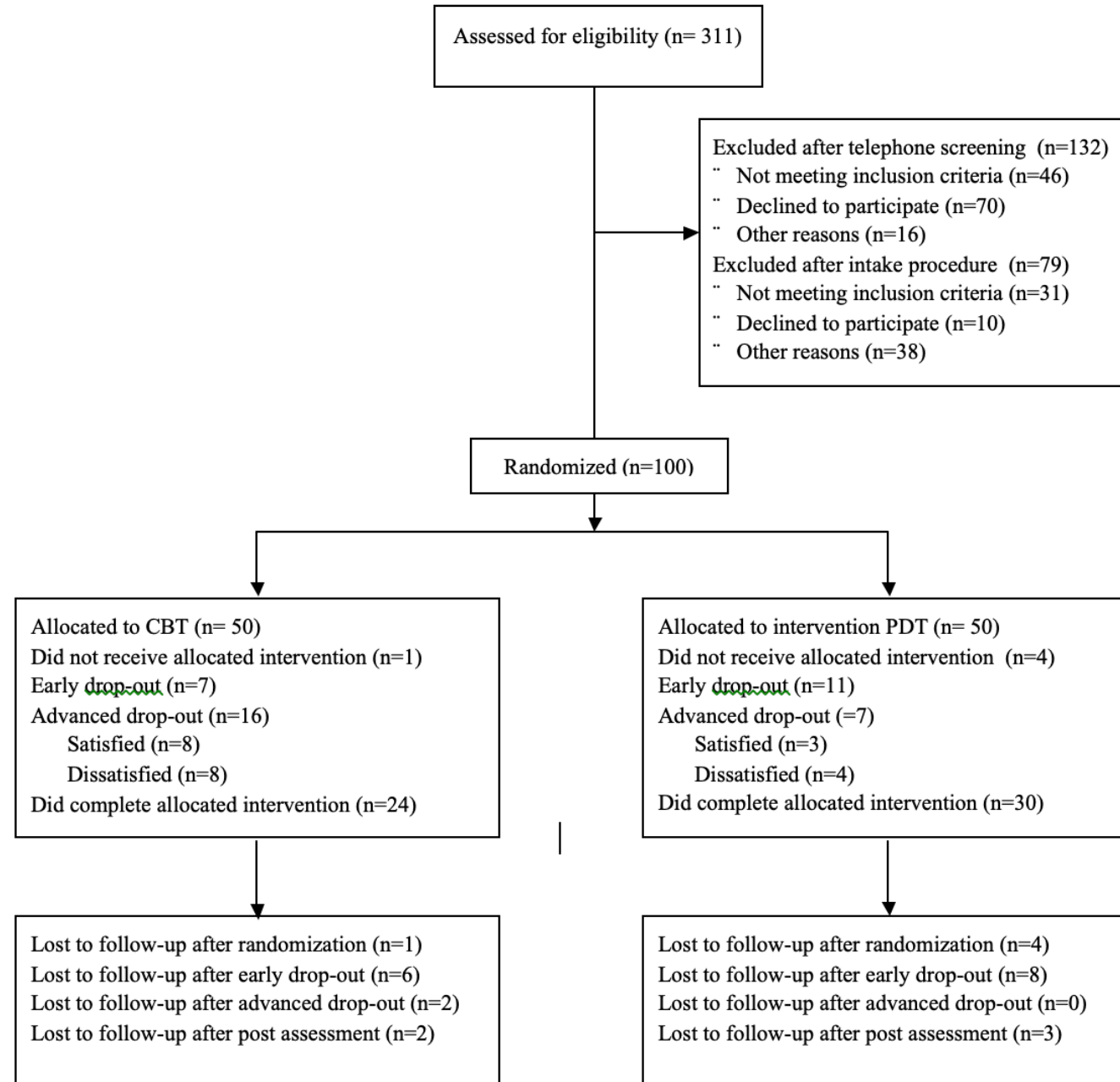


Research procedure

- Intensive, detailed procedure => every participant as a single case
- Combining multiple methods: self-reports, interviews, session reports, audiotaped sessions, biological data
- Personality style assessment before randomizations: prototype matching procedure (Werbart & Forsström, 2014)

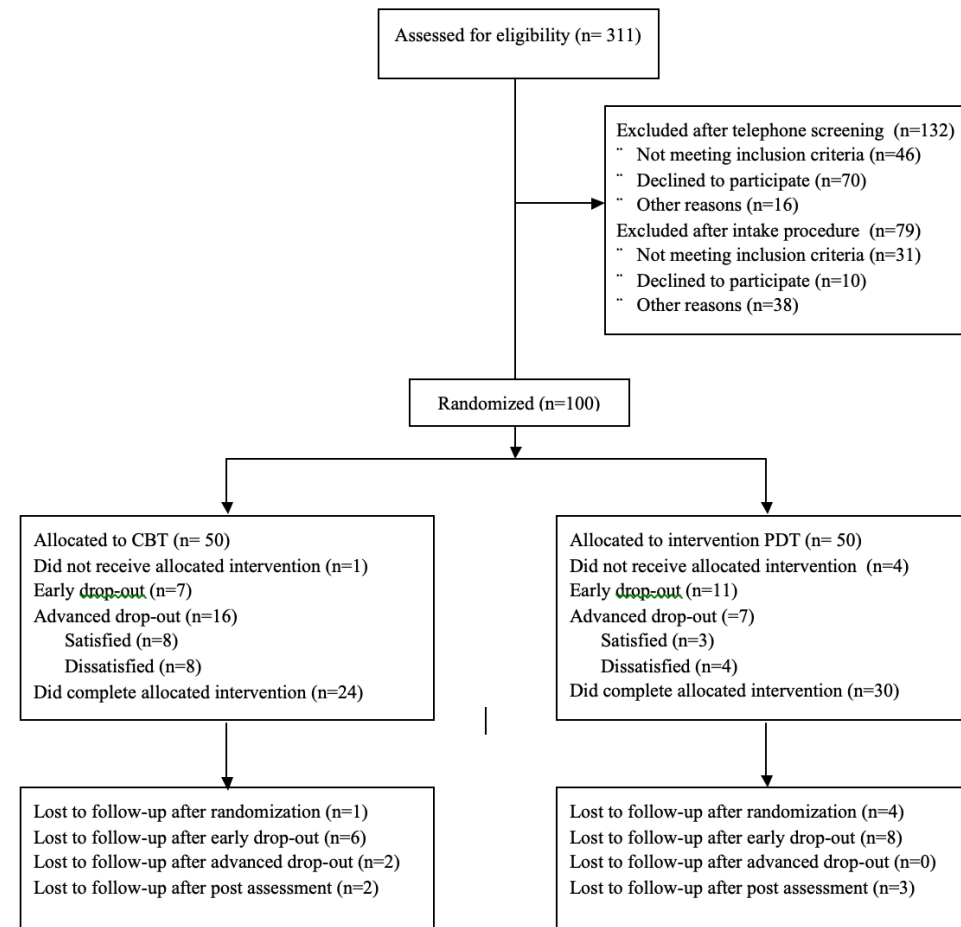
Research procedure

- Treatments:
 - Cognitive-behavioral therapy: 16-20 sessions (three-phase protocol)
 - Short-term Psychodynamic Psychotherapy: 16-20 sessions (supportive-expressive principle based manual)
- Post Hamilton and DSM assessors: blind for phase of research and treatment condition
- 2-year follow-up
- Statistical analysis: multilevel modeling
 - HDRS primary outcome



GPS: Results

Sample	CBT (N=50)	PDT (N=50)
Personality style Dep/self-critic.	30/20	30/20
Gender Male/female	16/34	17/33
Age Mean (SD)	34.5 (11.8)	39.5 (11.4)
Profession Employed	27	32
Civil Status Single	26	19
Nationality Belgian	48	47



Results: descriptives

- 58% had co-morbid axis-I diagnosis
- 86% received some kind of treatment before (medication, psychotherapy...)
- Drop-out:

Number of participants at		CBT	PDT
Dependent	Session 1	29(/30)	27(/30)
	Session 4	27	22
	Session 16	17	15
	Session 20	11	14
Self-critical	Session 1	19(/20)	19(/20)
	Session 4	18	17
	Session 16	8	14
	Session 20	8	12

Primary and Secondary Outcomes at baseline, post-treatment and 6-month follow-up

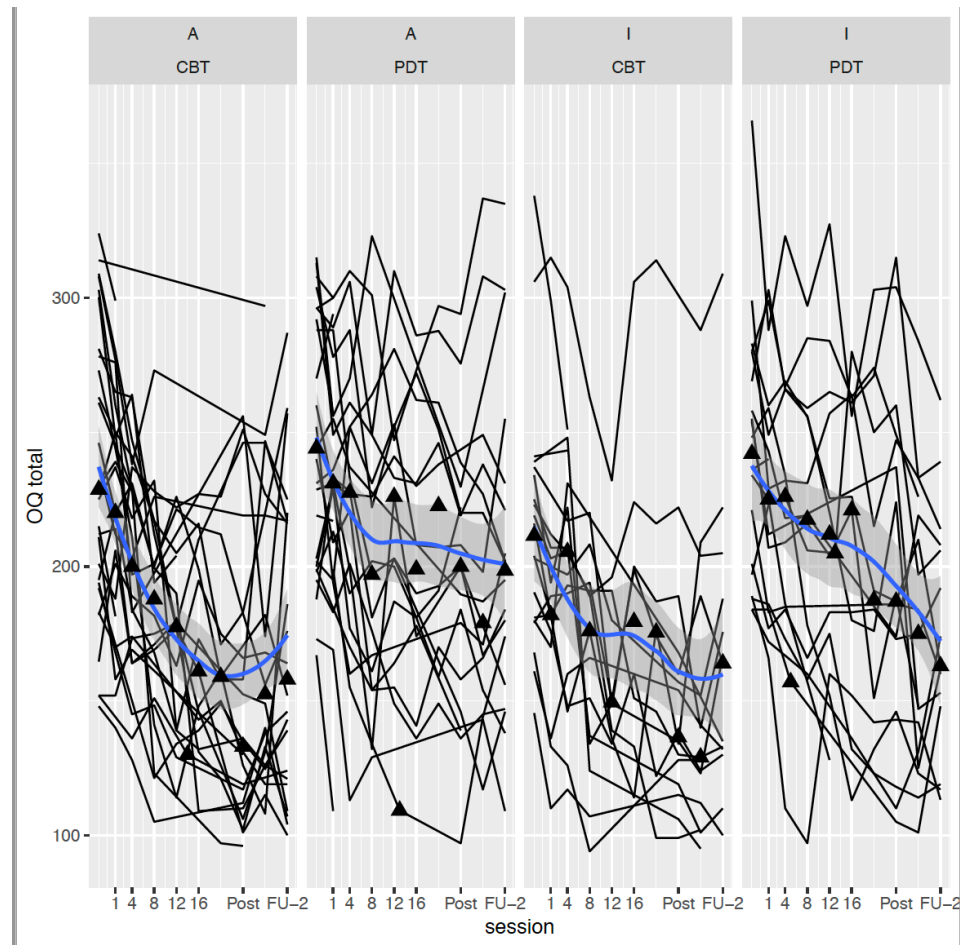
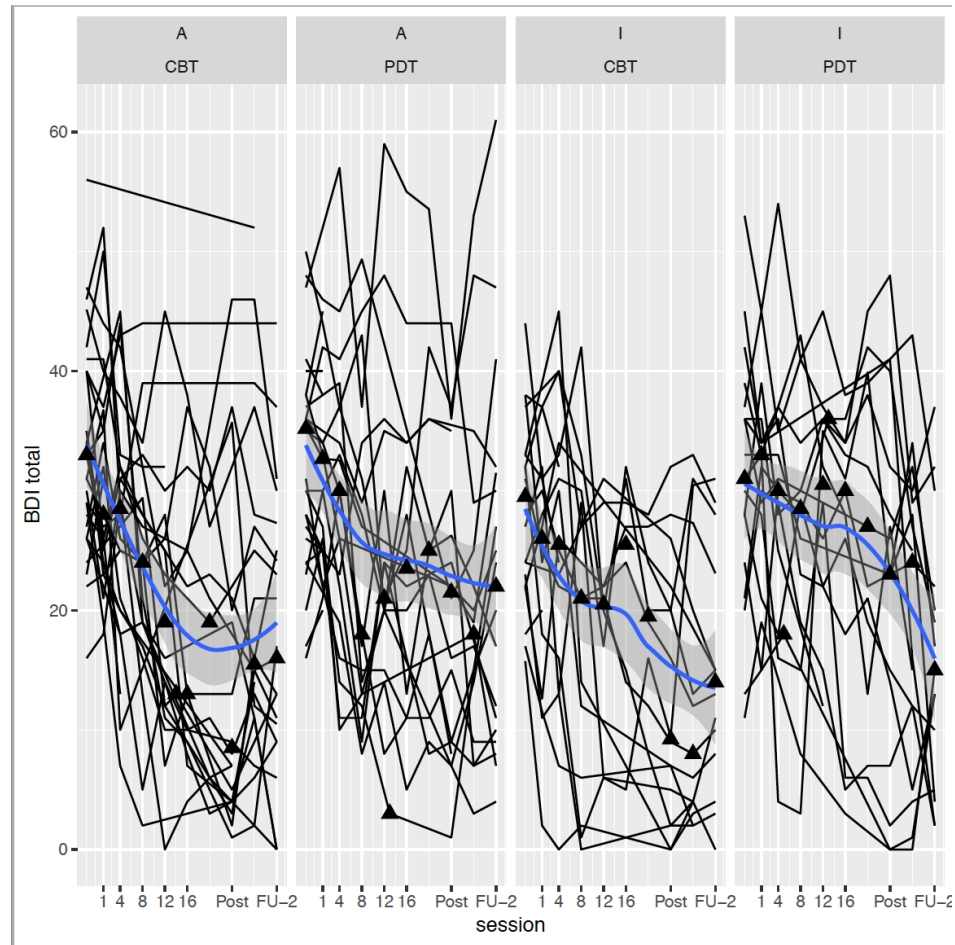
	CBT-DEP		STPP-DEP		CBT-CRIT		STPP-CRIT		
	n	Mean (SD)	n	Mean (SD)	n	Mean (SD)	n	Mean (SD)	Interaction (95% CI)
HRSD									
Baseline	30	18.1 (4.3)	30	18.7 (3.0)	20	17.3 (3.5)	20	17.7 (2.4)	
Post	24	10.5 (7.2)	20	12.3 (5.2)	15	10.3 (6.2)	18	12.1 (7.8)	-0.26 (-6.07,5.55)
BDI									
Baseline	30	33.5 (8.7)	30	32.9 (8.6)	20	28.8 (7.9)	20	30.0 (11.7)	
Post	22	14.9 (13.6)	18	20.5 (12.4)	16	12.8 (10.6)	17	22.9 (15.0)	4.76 (-5.14,14.66)
Follow-up 2	21	17.5 (12.2)	18	23.1 (15.5)	14	14.7 (9.9)	15	16.1 (10.9)	-5.58 (-15.75,4.58)
SCL									
Baseline	30	235 (53)	29	247 (46)	20	215 (46)	20	239 (51)	
Post	22	152 (51)	18	196 (50)	16	153 (50)	17	198 (64)	-8.7 (-45.0,27.5)
Follow-up 2	22	172 (57)	18	205 (62)	13	167 (56)	15	175 (44)	-26.7 (-64.0,10.5)
OQ									
Baseline	29	91.8 (15.7)	29	94.6 (14.2)	20	89.3 (17.5)	20	94.0 (15.5)	
Post	22	63.3 (26.3)	18	77.5 (23.2)	16	65.5 (20.8)	17	81.5 (22.5)	-0.20 (-16.1,15.7)
Follow-up 2	22	70.4 (23.9)	17	79.9 (22.9)	13	70.2 (20.4)	15	70.6 (22.3)	-11.2 (-27.7,5.28)
DASS									
Baseline	30	35.8 (11.8)	30	36.5 (9.4)	20	31.4 (12.3)	20	35.3 (10.5)	
Post	22	14.0 (13.8)	19	20.2 (11.4)	16	13.8 (11.9)	17	21.9 (13.1)	1.00 (-8.80,10.79)
Follow-up 2	22	15.9 (13.3)	18	24.2 (12.4)	14	16.2 (10.1)	16	18.1 (10.4)	-6.44 (-16.5,3.59)

Primary and Secondary Outcomes at baseline, post-treatment and 6-month follow-up

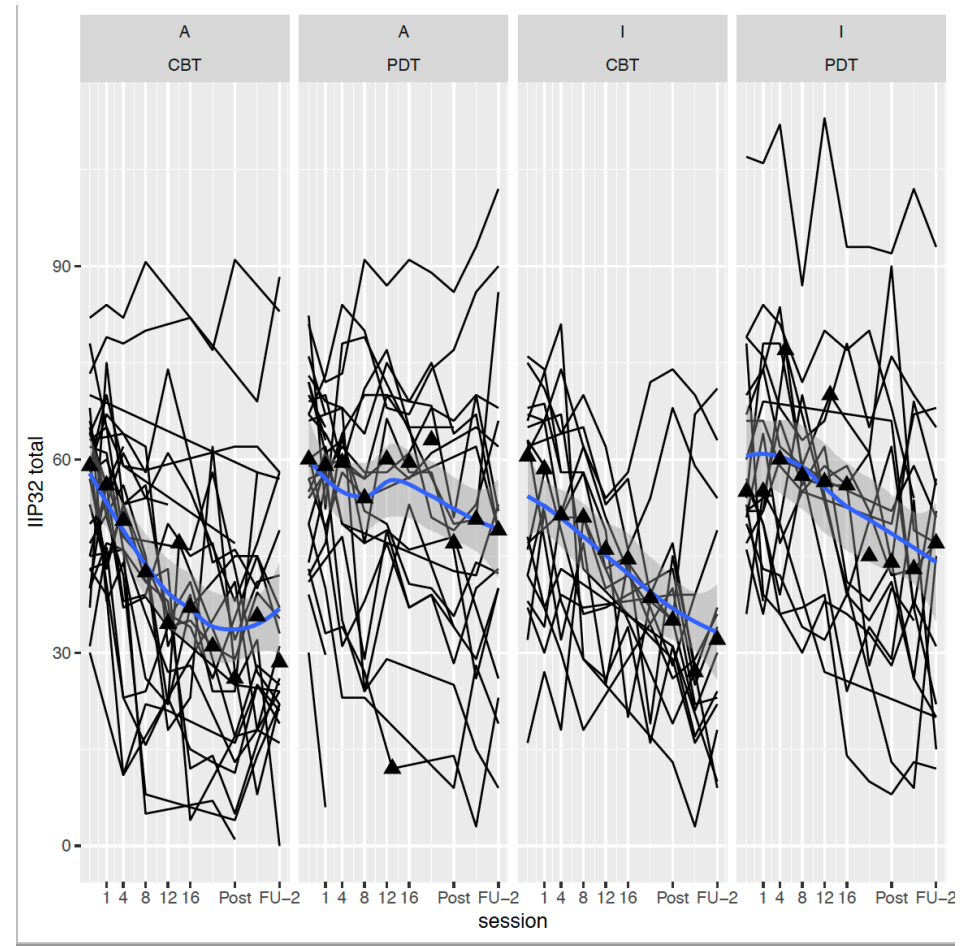
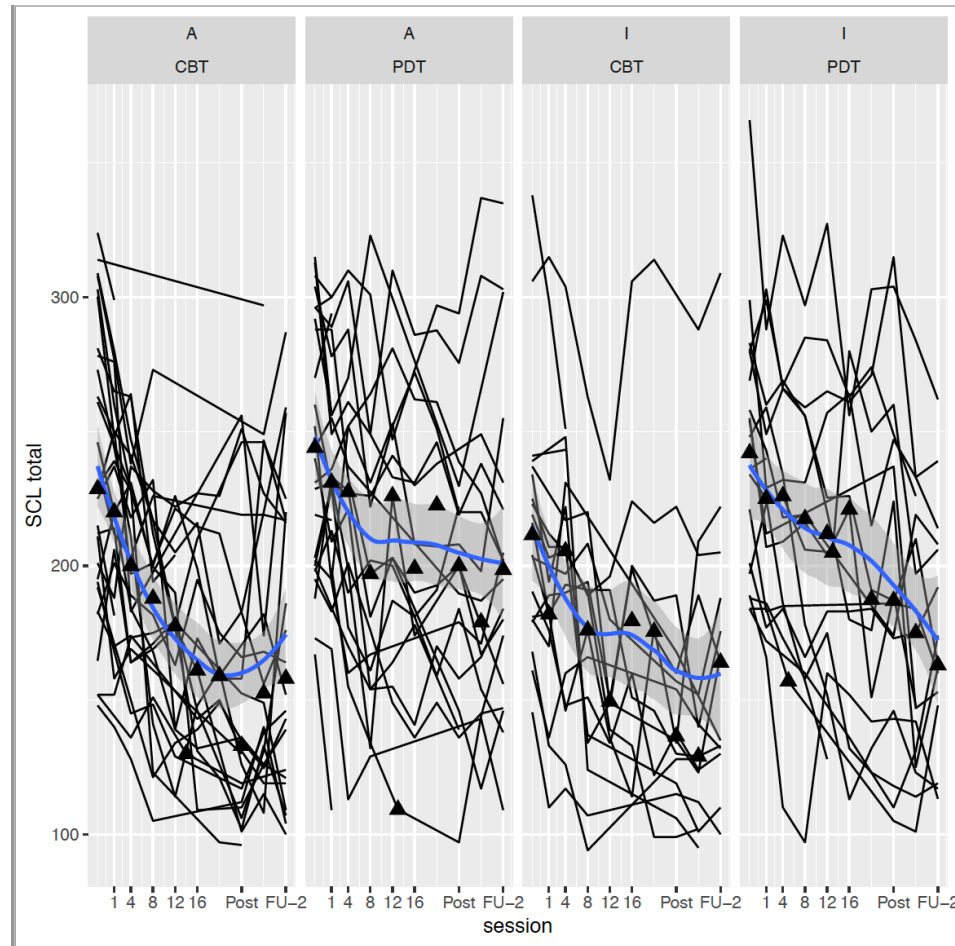
Idiosyncratic									
Post	22	4.3 (2.8)	18	5.0 (3.2)	16	3.9 (2.7)	17	4.0 (2.9)	-0.58 (-2.92,1.86)
Follow-up 2	22	3.8 (2.8)	18	5.2 (2.8)	14	4.3 (2.7)	16	3.9 (2.5)	-1.66 (-4.09,0.77)
IIP32									
Baseline	30	56.3 (13.8)	30	60.7 (14.7)	20	53.7 (15.9)	20	60.2 (16.4)	
Post	22	30.0 (21.0)	18	45.8 (20.7)	16	37.7 (15.9)	17	49.7 (23.9)	-4.20 (- 19.51,11.11)
Follow-up 2	22	36.0 (21.7)	18	51.1 (24.9)	14	34.3 (19.0)	16	43.8 (22.4)	-5.82 (-21.34,9.69)
Cortisol									
Baseline	30	0.22 (0.11)	29	0.23 (0.09)	19	0.24 (0.10)	19	0.21 (0.04)	
Post	22	0.22 (0.13)	17	0.21 (0.11)	14	0.23 (0.13)	16	0.27 (0.08)	0.03 (-0.07,0.13)
Follow-up 2	21	0.29 (0.13)	14	0.25 (0.11)	12	0.21 (0.10)	14	0.21 (0.08)	0.03 (-0.07,0.14)

Note. A positive value for the Interaction effect indicates that the difference in outcomes between PDT and STPP is larger self-critical patients versus dependent patients. None of the interactions is significant at the 5% level.

Boxplots secondary outcomes multilevel analyses



Boxplots secondary outcomes multilevel analyses



Single Case Archive



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"More discoveries have arisen from intense observation than from statistics applied to large groups" - W. I. B. Beveridge

3100
cases

1550
users

WELCOME TO SINGLE CASE ARCHIVE

The Single Case Archive compiles clinical and empirical single case studies in the field of psychotherapy. Currently ISI published single case studies from all different psychotherapeutic orientations are being included in the database. These case studies were screened by an international group of researchers for basic information on type of study, patient, therapist and therapy. The objective of this online archive is to facilitate the study of case studies for research, clinical and teaching purposes. With an easy to use search engine, the archive allows the quick identification of relatively homogenous sets of cases in function of specific clinical or research questions. For more information on this archive, see 'About'.

Sort by: Publication Date - Descending Save Search **START YOUR SEARCH** < 1 2 3 4 5 >

Dynamic short-term psychotherapy with patients of differing ego-structure. | By Albert S. J. Lambert, Ross B. Glass, W. J. ... cyclic-maladaptive pattern (CMP)

YEAR	SOURCE	VOLUME	START SEARCHING NOW
2003	Fortschritte Der Neurologie Psychiatrie	71 (2)	211

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transference

Topic

And Personality disorders

Diagnosis

And Female

Gender Therapist

+ Add Search Field | Reset Form **SEARCH**

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Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy With a Client With Bulimia Nervosa | By Lunn S, Daniel S I F, Poulsen S
SCA95

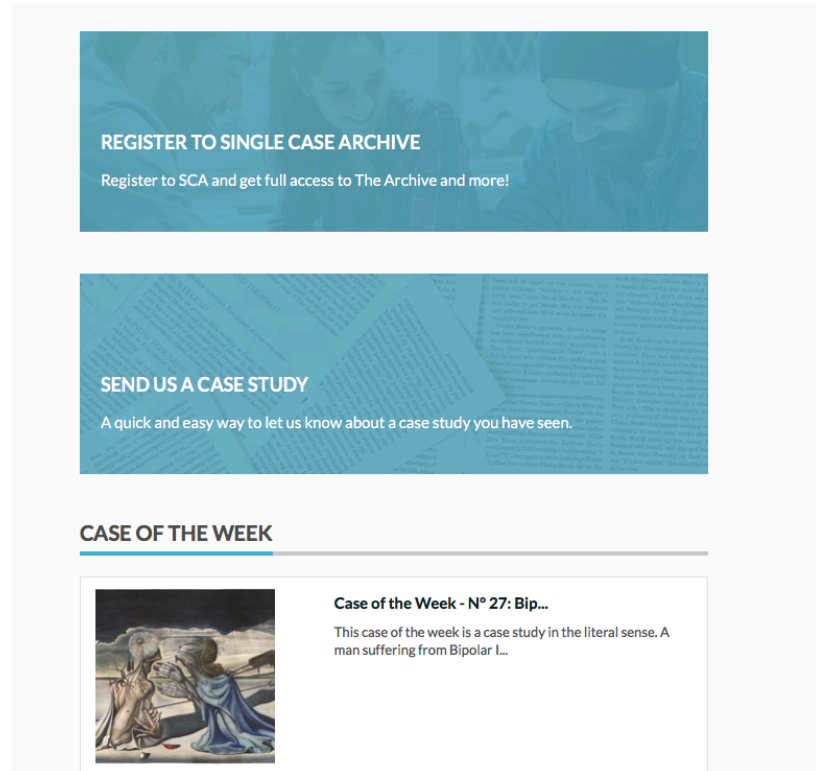
YEAR	LANGUAGE	PUBLICATION TYPE	KEYWORDS	VIEW
2016	English	Journal	casestudy, bulimia nervosa, psychoanalytic psychotherapy, reflective functioning, psychoanalytic psychotherapy	VIEW

Collaborative Reading of Medical Records in Psychotherapy: A Feminist Psychoanalytic Proposal about Narrative and Empowerment | By Fors M, McWilliams N
SCA1934

YEAR	LANGUAGE	PUBLICATION TYPE	KEYWORDS	VIEW
2016	English	Journal	medical records, medical files,	VIEW

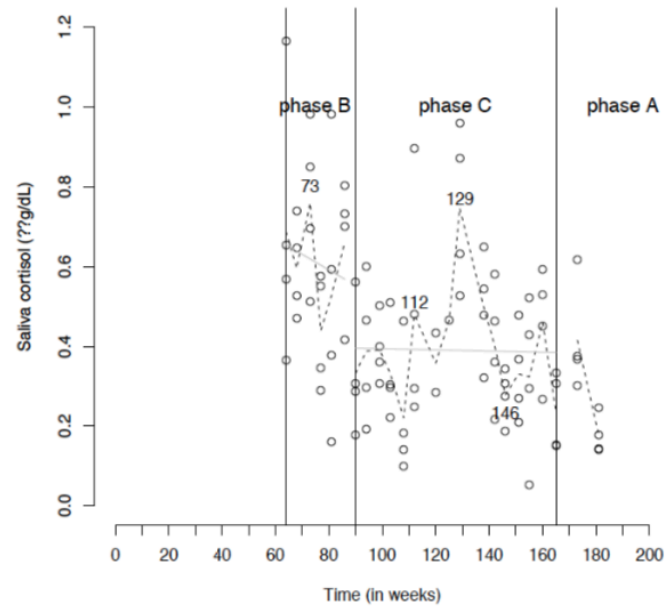
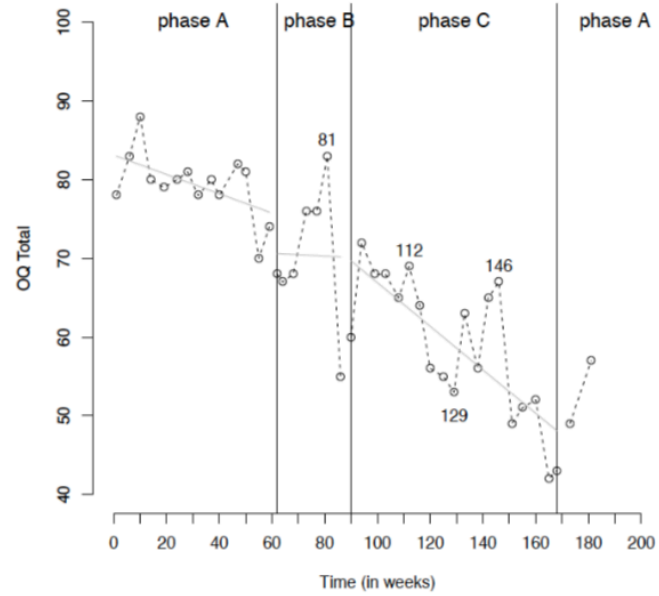
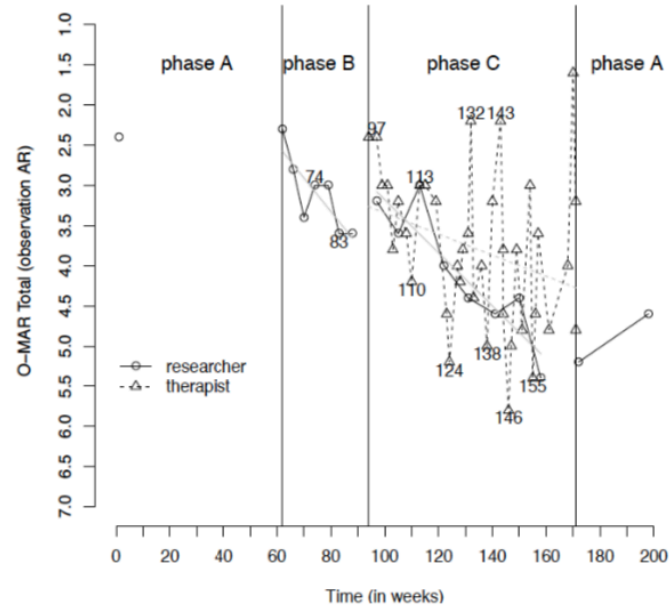
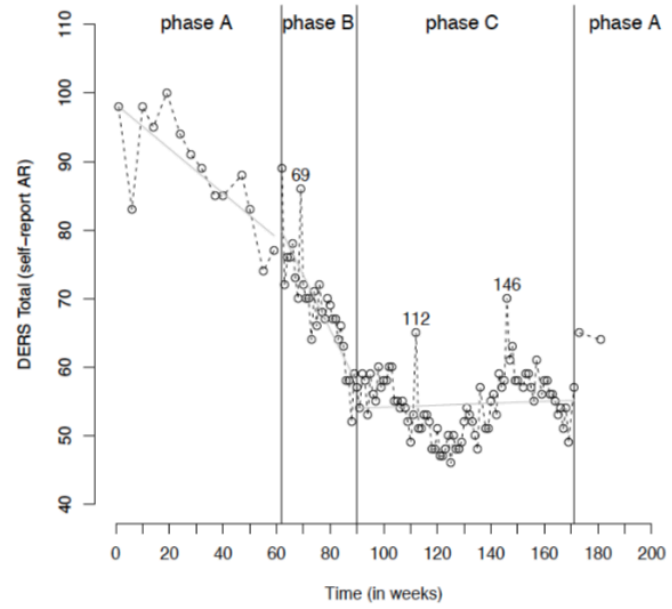
- **Systematic searches for case studies based on descriptive information**
- **Diagnosis** (DSM + Autor's own words)
- **Outcome** (success/ mixed /failure)
- **Modality, duration, frequency**
- **Patient's characteristics** (sex, age, ethnicity)
- **Therapist's characteristics** (education, experience etc.)
- Relevant terms as **keywords**

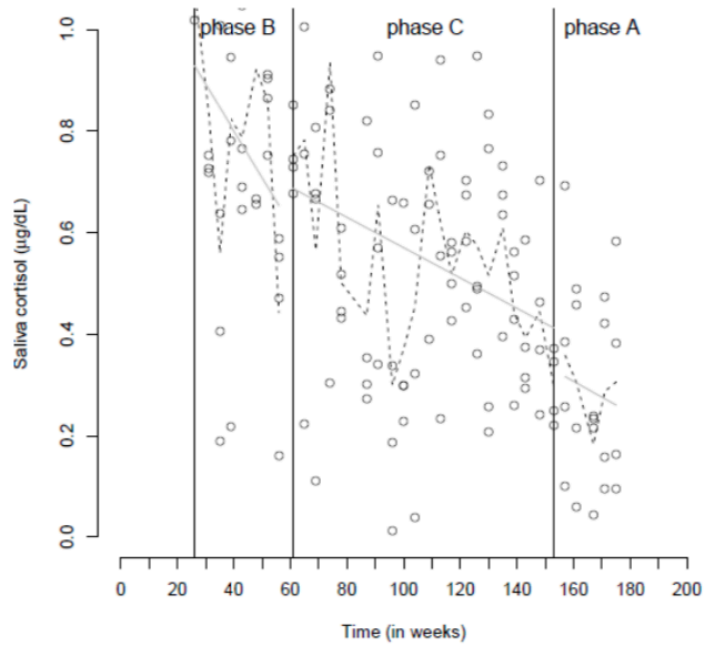
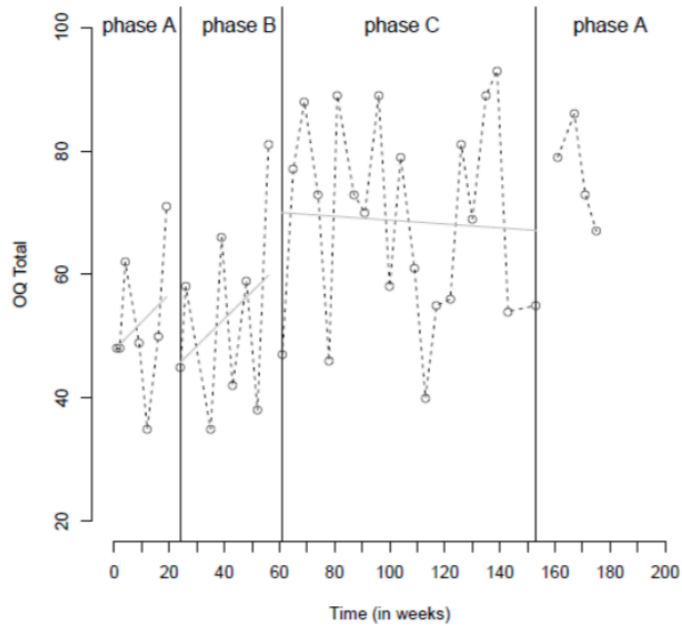
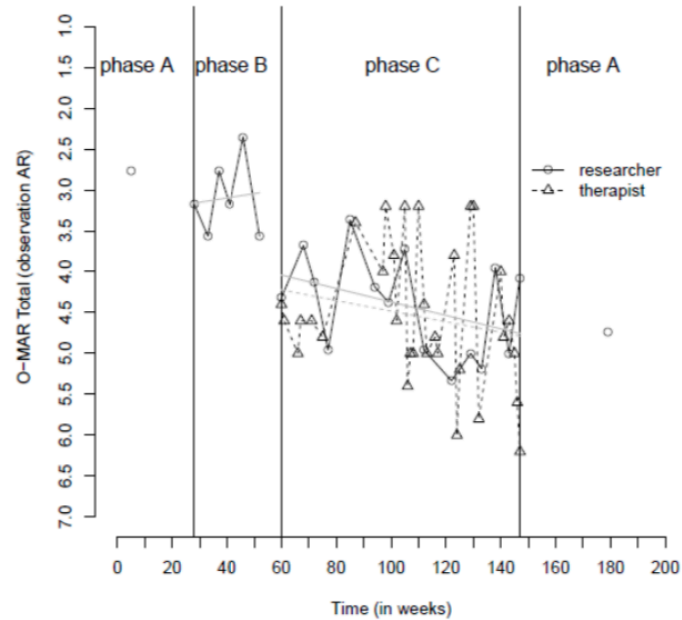
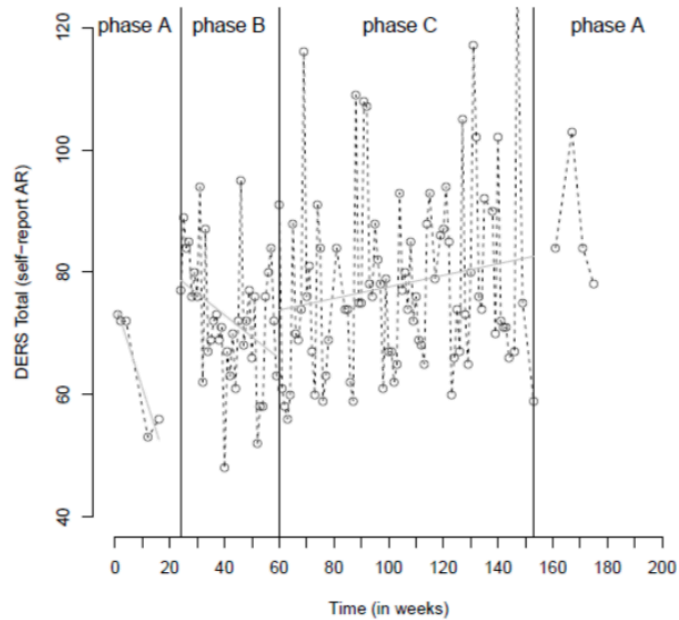
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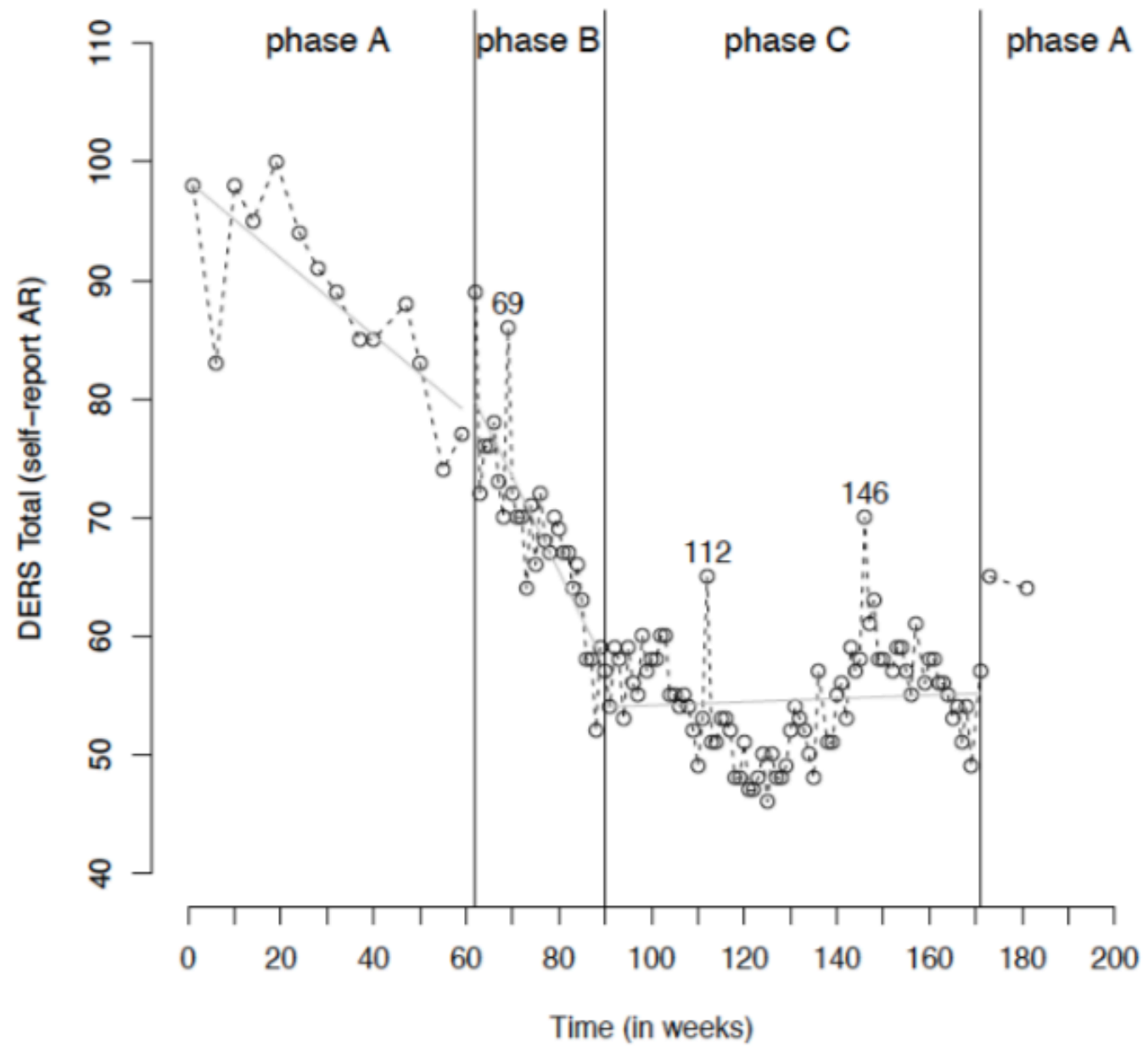


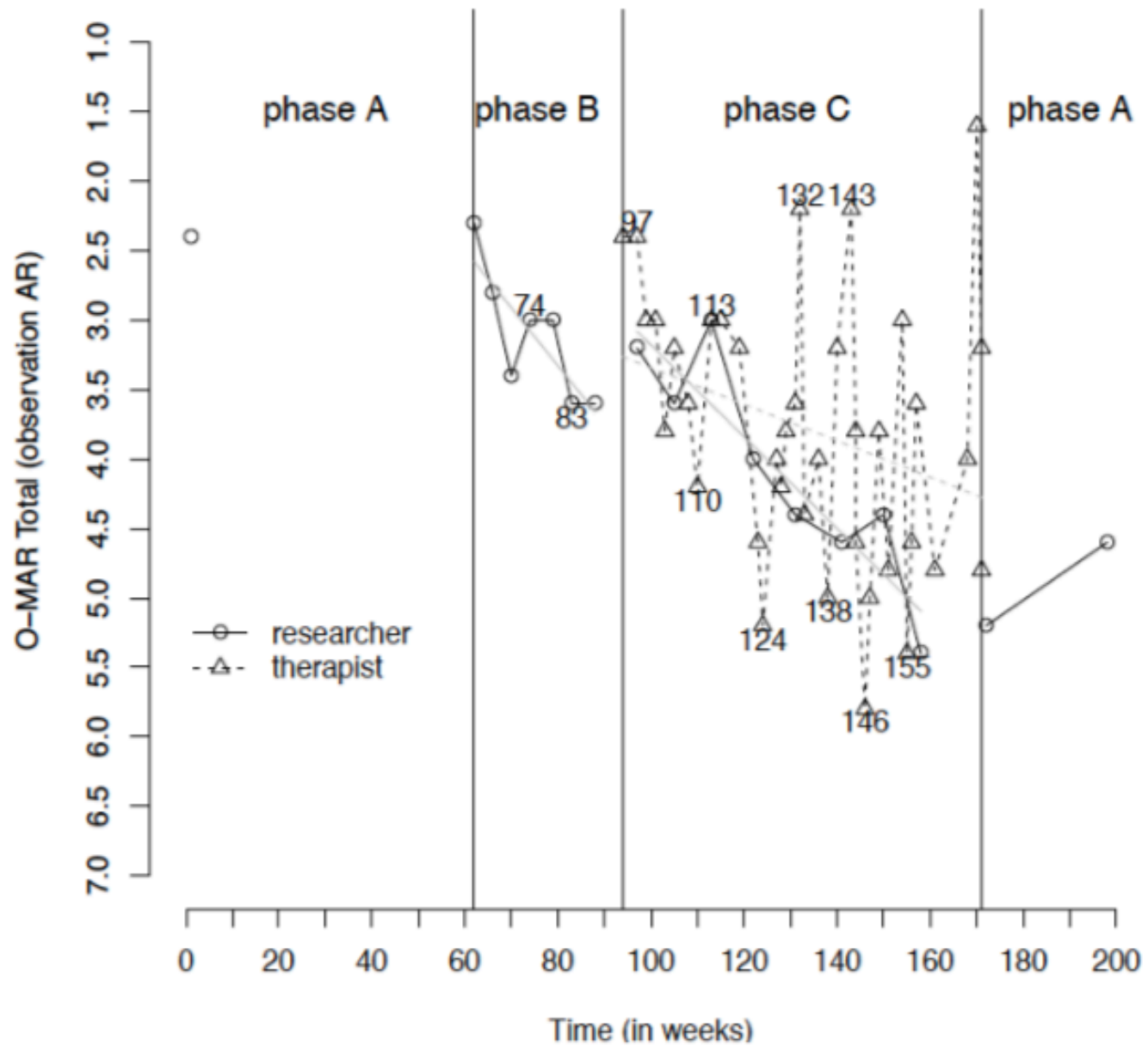
The screenshot shows the website's main navigation and content area. At the top, there is a teal banner with the text "REGISTER TO SINGLE CASE ARCHIVE" and "Register to SCA and get full access to The Archive and more!". Below this is another teal banner with "SEND US A CASE STUDY" and "A quick and easy way to let us know about a case study you have seen.". The main content area is titled "CASE OF THE WEEK" and features a small image of a man in a blue robe, with the text "Case of the Week - N° 27: Bip..." and "This case of the week is a case study in the literal sense. A man suffering from Bipolar I...".

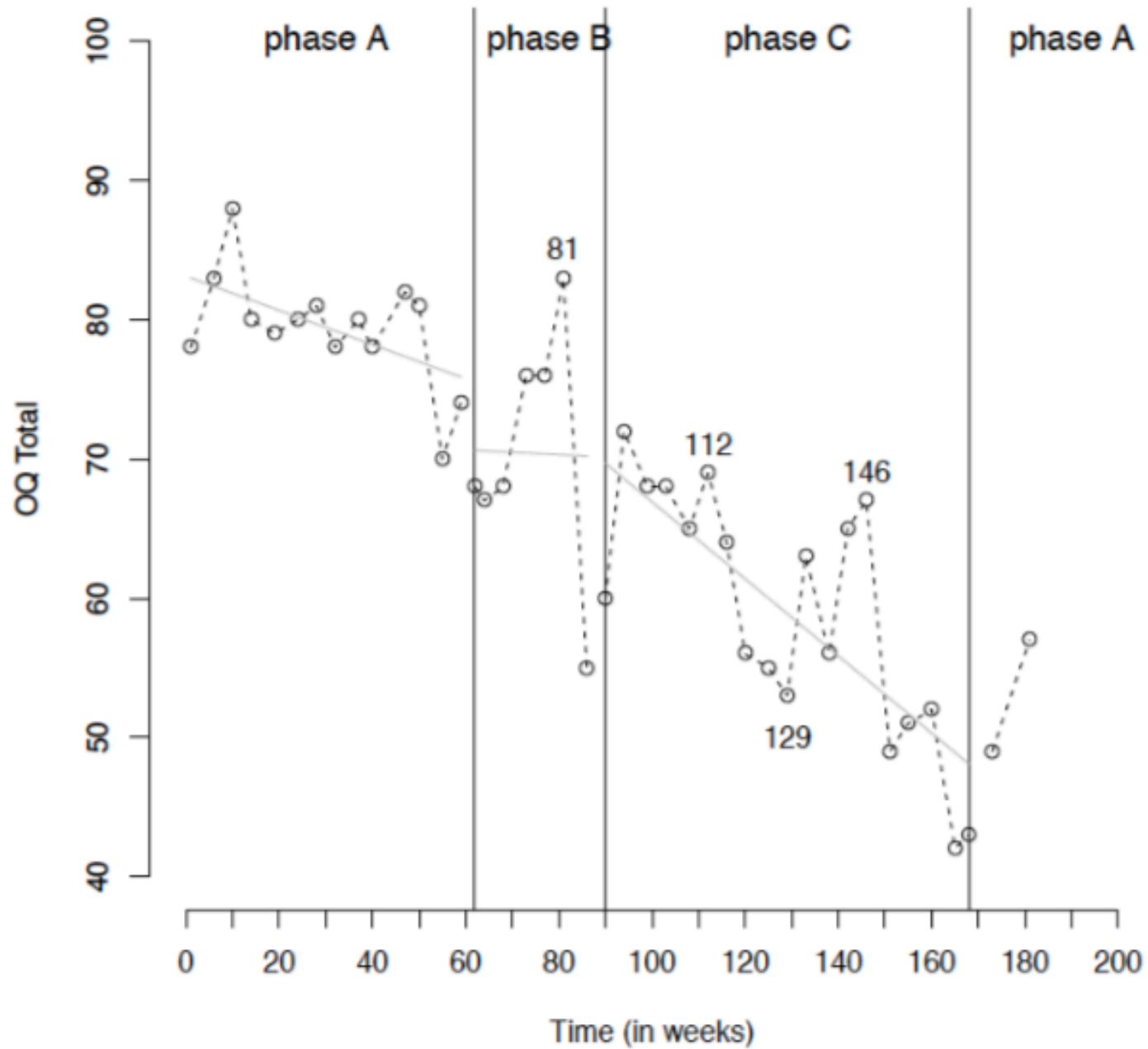
- www.singlecasearchive.com
- **register for free**, users are approved after the background check
- send in **your case studies**
- read the **Case of the Week**
- **facebook group**: Single Case Archive

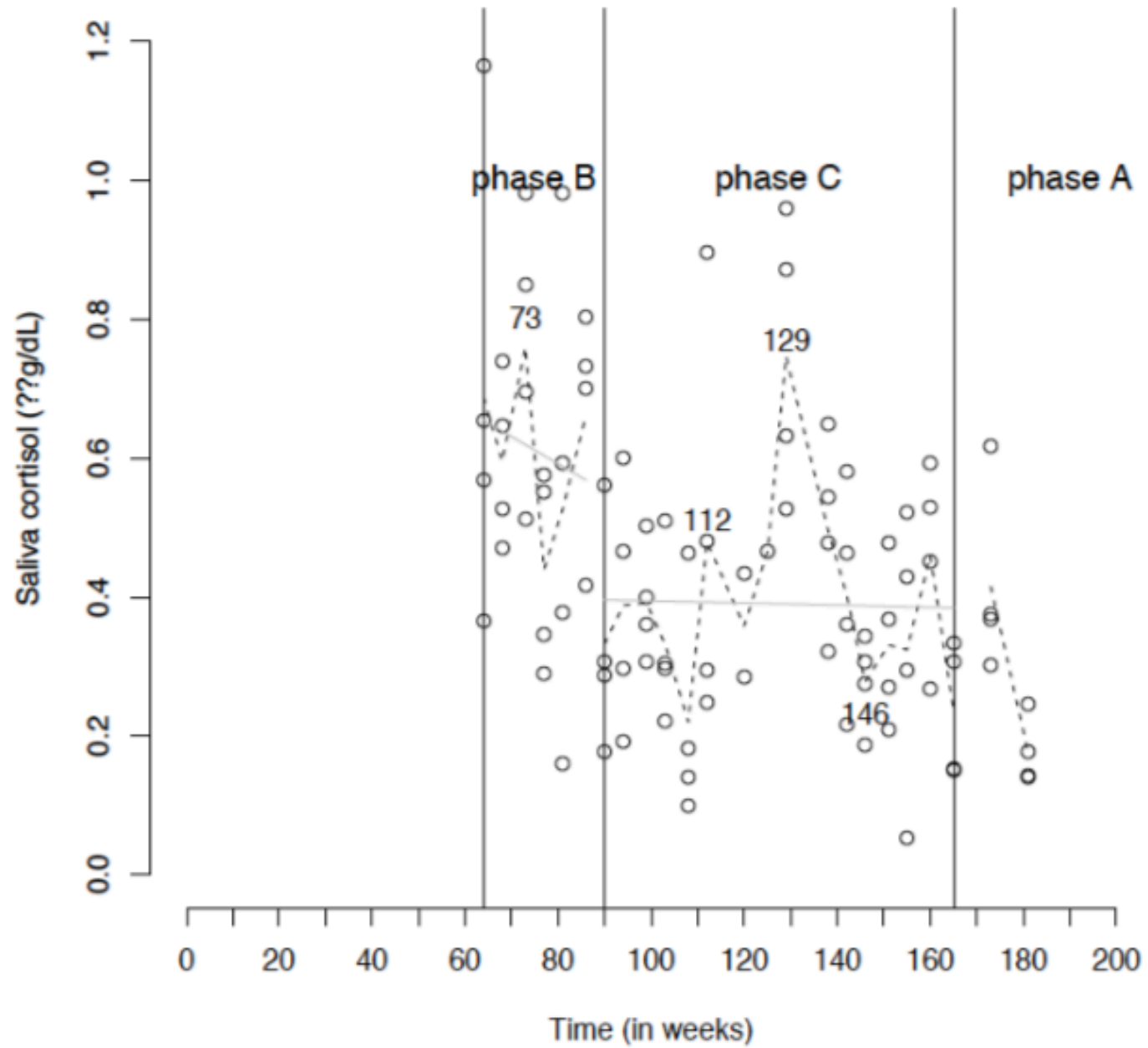












It is hard for me to:	(not at all)					(extremely)
1. trust other people.	0	1	2	3	4	
2. say "no" to other people.	0	1	2	3	4	
3. join in on groups.	0	1	2	3	4	
4. keep things private from other people.	0	1	2	3	4	
5. let other people know what I want.	0	1	2	3	4	
6. tell a person to stop bothering me.	0	1	2	3	4	

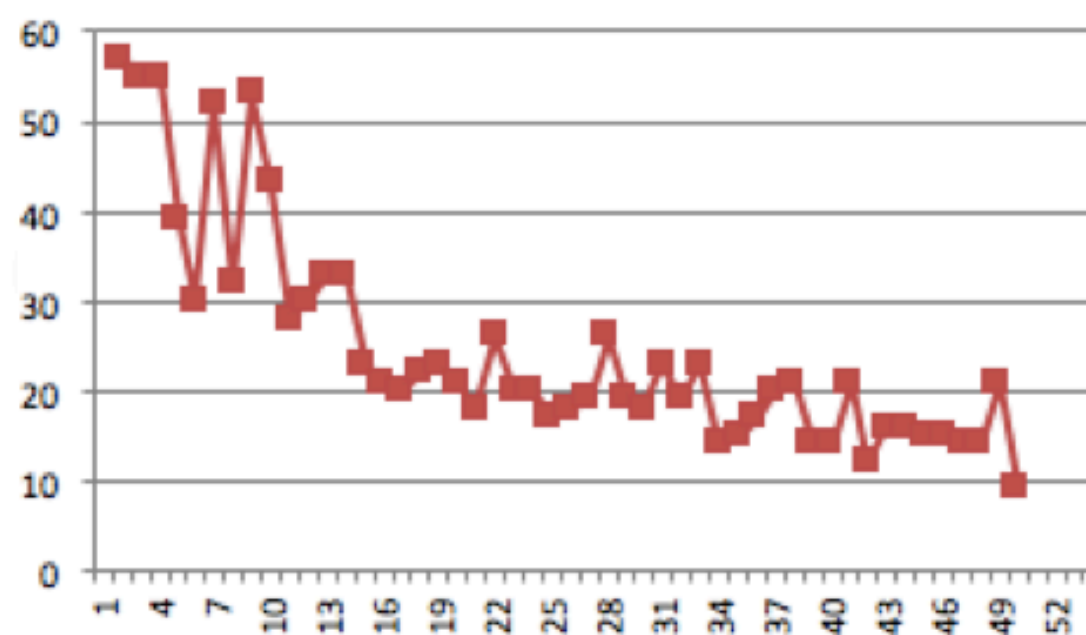
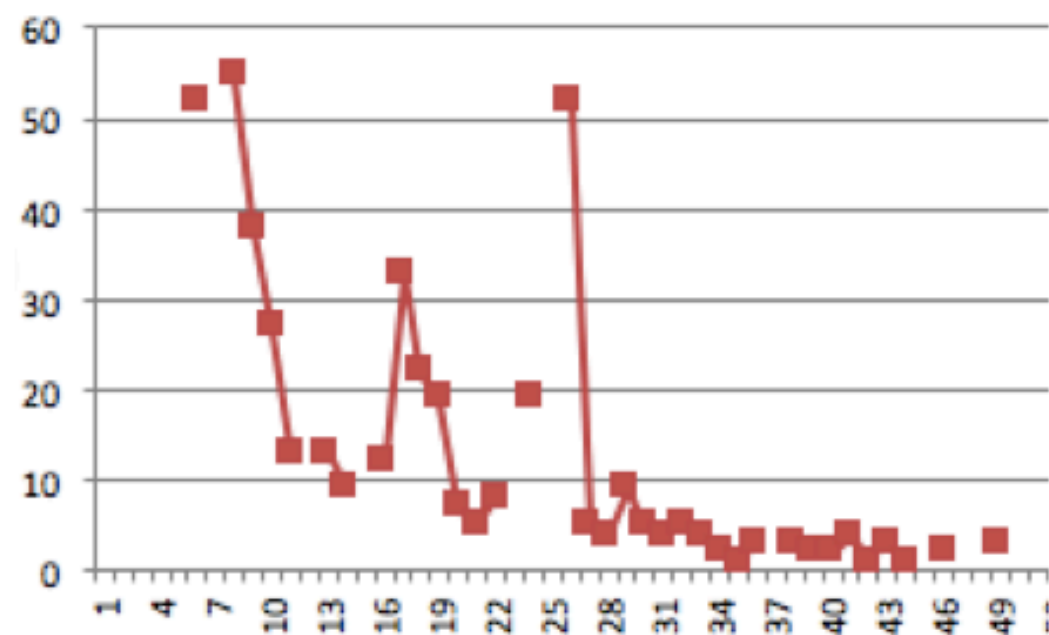


Figure x: Evolutions in IIP-32 scores, measuring interpersonal complaints in two patients.

Modern Western science started with mathematically modeling phenomena that were removed the furthest from us: the movements of the sun, the planets, the stars. With his Graph of Desire, French psychoanalyst Jacques Lacan presented the first mathematical model in the history of Western Science for the phenomenon that is closest to us: subjective experience.

Author Mattias Desmet shows how the various levels of subjectivity all relate to the same structure – the Graph of Desire. Desmet unravels how a singular Graph represents the intricate relationships between phenomena – at first glance unrelated – such as the becoming of the subject, immediate subjective experience, the effects and process of the psychoanalytic treatment, the ethical positioning of the psychoanalyst and the selection of interventions in this process.

The Graph does what every science does, it simplifies complex matters. It introduces remarkable clarity into a field – subjectivity, and the effects speech has on it – that initially appears chaotic and endlessly complicated. This theoretical parsimony is one of the principal scientific achievements of Lacan, one we should consider among the greatest in the tradition of the Enlightenment.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Mattias Desmet is Professor in Clinical Psychology at the Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences at Ghent University. Desmet is also the author of *The Pursuit of Objectivity in Psychology* (2018).



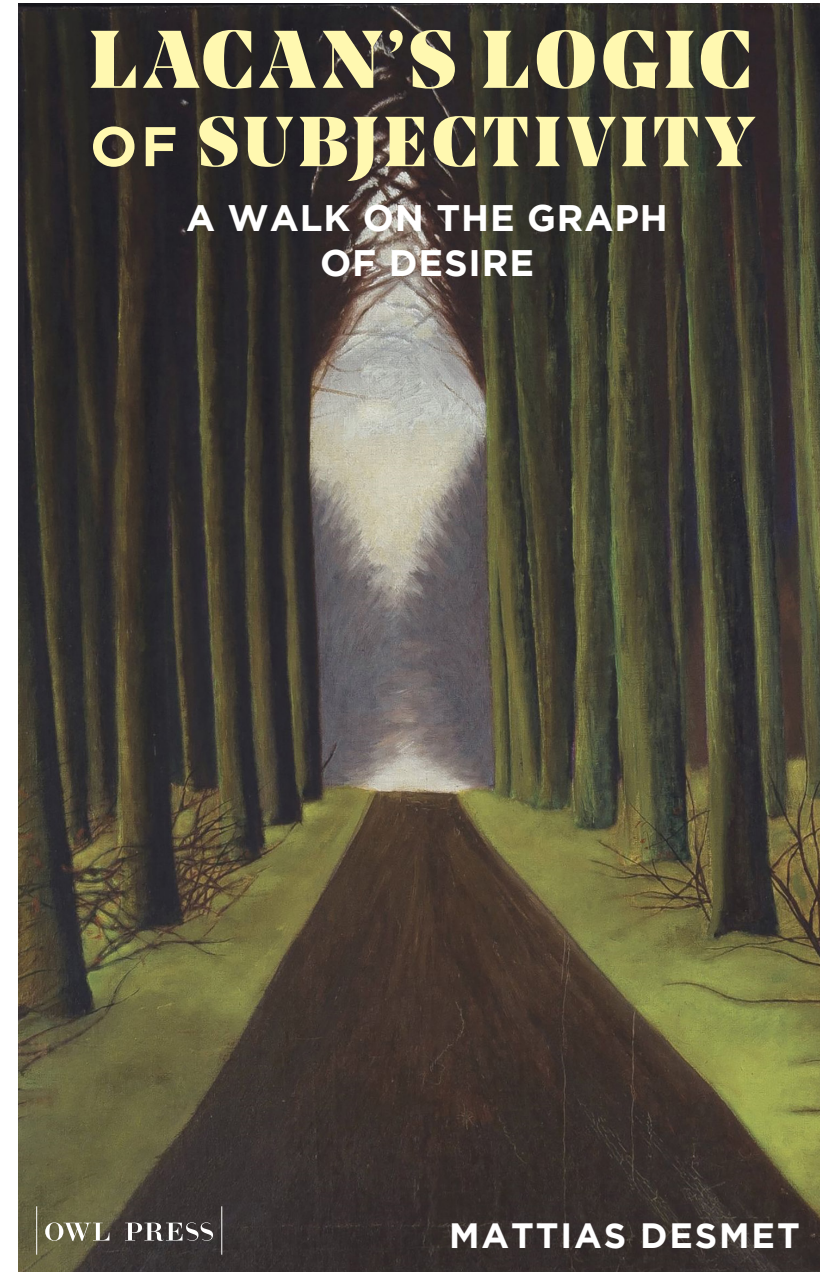
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LACAN'S LOGIC OF SUBJECTIVITY
A WALK ON THE GRAPH OF DESIRE

MATTIAS DESMET

LACAN'S LOGIC OF SUBJECTIVITY

A WALK ON THE GRAPH
OF DESIRE



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