

The use of well-being therapy to treat depression associated with coronary artery disease

December 15 2020



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Randomized controlled trials (RCT) of psychotherapeutic interventions have addressed depression and demoralization associated with acute

coronary syndromes. The present trial introduces psychological well-being, an increasingly recognized factor in cardiovascular health, as a therapeutic target. This study was designed to determine whether the sequential combination of cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) and well-being therapy (WBT) may yield more favorable outcomes than an active control group (clinical management) and to identify subgroups of patients at greater risk for cardiac negative outcomes.

This multicenter RCT compared CBT/WBT sequential combination versus clinical management, with up to 30 months of follow-up. One hundred consecutive depressed and/or demoralized patients (out of 740 initially screened by cardiologists after a first episode of [acute coronary syndromes](#)) were randomized to CBT/WBT associated with lifestyle suggestions (n= 50) and clinical management (n= 50). The main outcome measures included: severity of [depressive symptoms](#) according to the Clinical Interview for Depression, changes in subclinical psychological distress, well-being, and biomarkers, and medical complications and events.

Results showed that the CBT/WBT sequential combination was associated with a significant improvement in depressive symptoms compared to [clinical management](#). In both groups, the benefits persisted at follow-up, even though the differences faded. Treatment was also related to a significant amelioration of biomarkers (platelet count, HDL, and D-dimer), whereas the two groups showed similar frequencies of adverse cardiac events.

Addressing psychological well-being in the psychotherapeutic approach to acute coronary syndromes patients with depressive symptoms was found to entail important clinical benefits. It is argued that lifestyle changes geared toward cardiovascular health may be facilitated by a personalized approach that targets well-being.

More information: Chiara Rafanelli et al. Sequential Combination of Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment and Well-Being Therapy in Depressed Patients with Acute Coronary Syndromes: A Randomized Controlled Trial (TREATED-ACS Study), *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics* (2020). [DOI: 10.1159/000510006](https://doi.org/10.1159/000510006)

Provided by Journal of Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics

Citation: The use of well-being therapy to treat depression associated with coronary artery disease (2020, December 15) retrieved 23 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2020-12-well-being-therapy-depression-coronary-artery.html>

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