

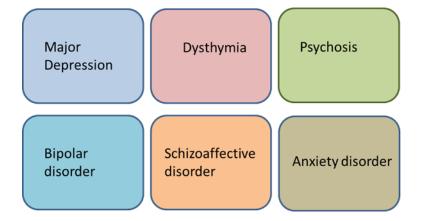


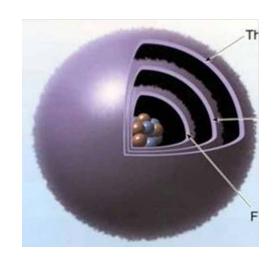
The dynamic nature of psychopathology and the relevance of micro-level context

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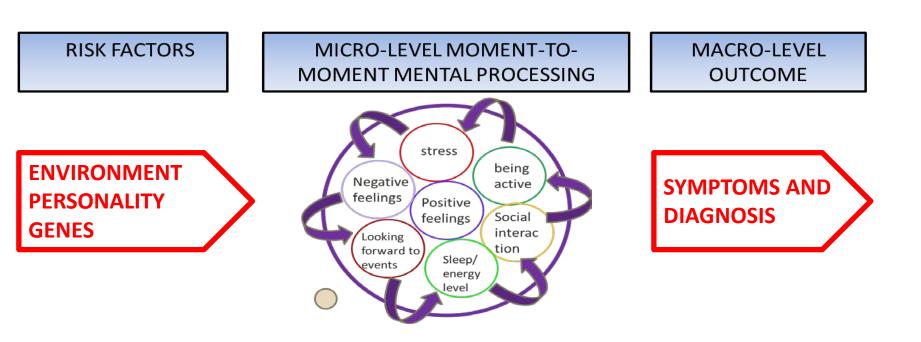
How can we find the core essence of psychopathology?







Dynamics between the smallest units of experience



(Wichers et al, Br J Psychiatry 2009; Kramer et al, Schiz Bulletin, 2012; De Wild-Hartmann et al, Br J Psy, 2013; Wichers et al. Health Psychol 2011; Wichers. Psych Med. 2014 44(7):1349-60

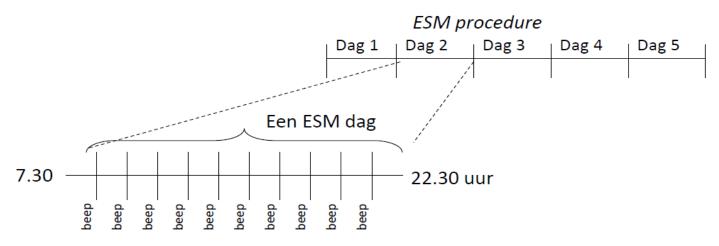
Frequent prospective measurements

Experience Sampling Methodology

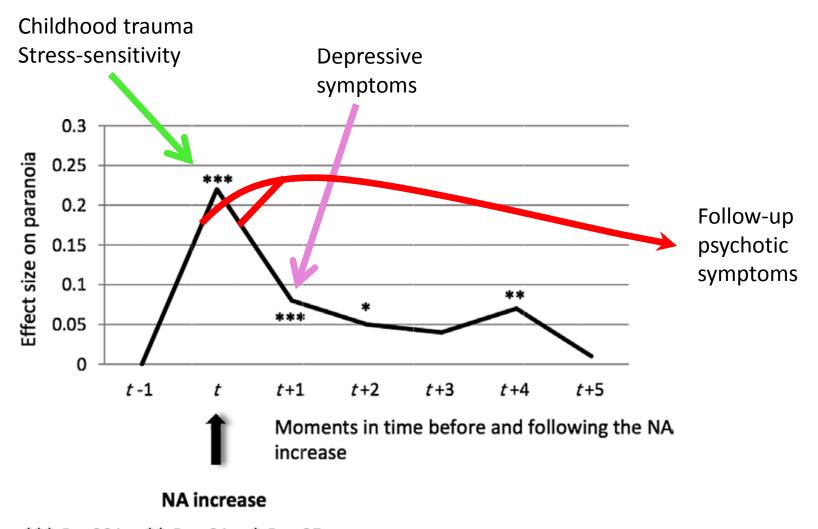


- 1. Multiple assessments
- 2. Real world
- 3. In het moment
- 4. Evaluation of context





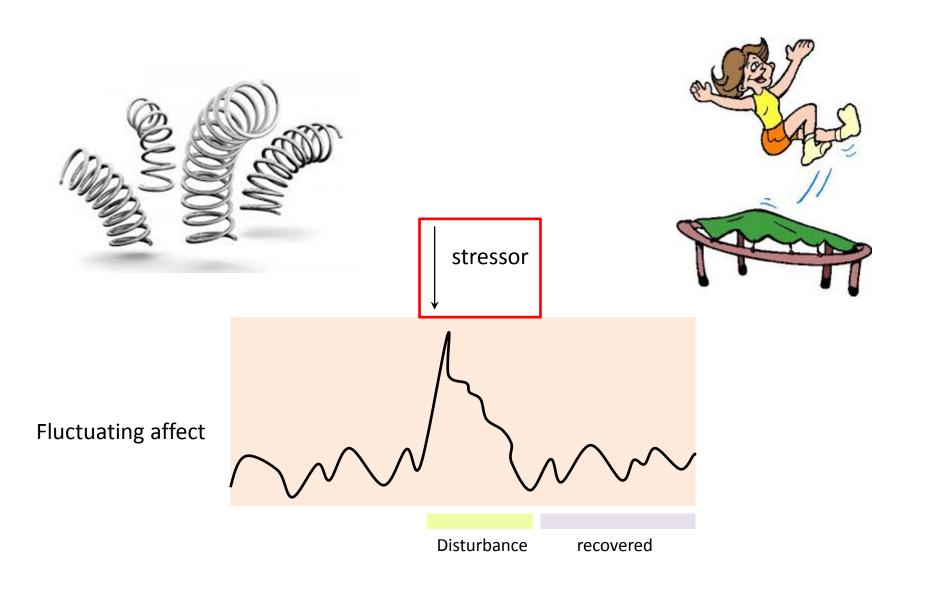
moment-to-moment interplay between negative affect and paranoia



*** $P \le .001$, ** $P \le .01$, * $P \le .05$

Kramer, I et. Al. Schizophr Bull. 2014 Mar;40(2):278-86

Resilience state: context and dynamics



Resilience – as speed of recovery- in adolescents

1. Adolescents (n=70): no change in symptoms

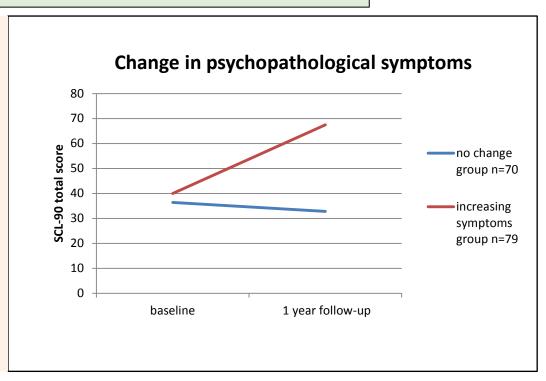
2. Adolescents (n=79): increase in symptoms

Both groups: 15-18 yr; above average score on unpleasant youth



No difference between groups in baseline

Can we see differences in micro-level dynamics at baseline?

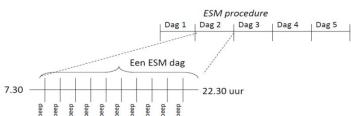


Resilience – as speed of recovery- in adolescents

Experience Sampling Methodology



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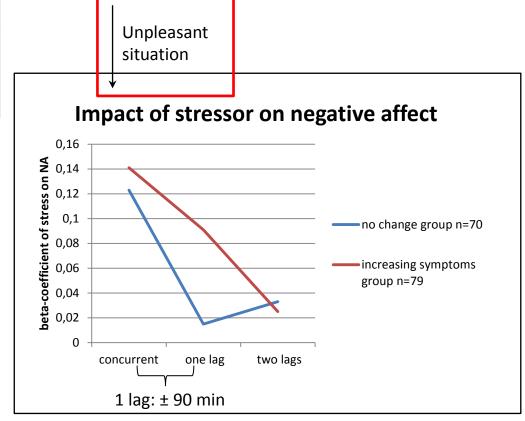


Average levels of stressor, negative, positive affect are equal between groups

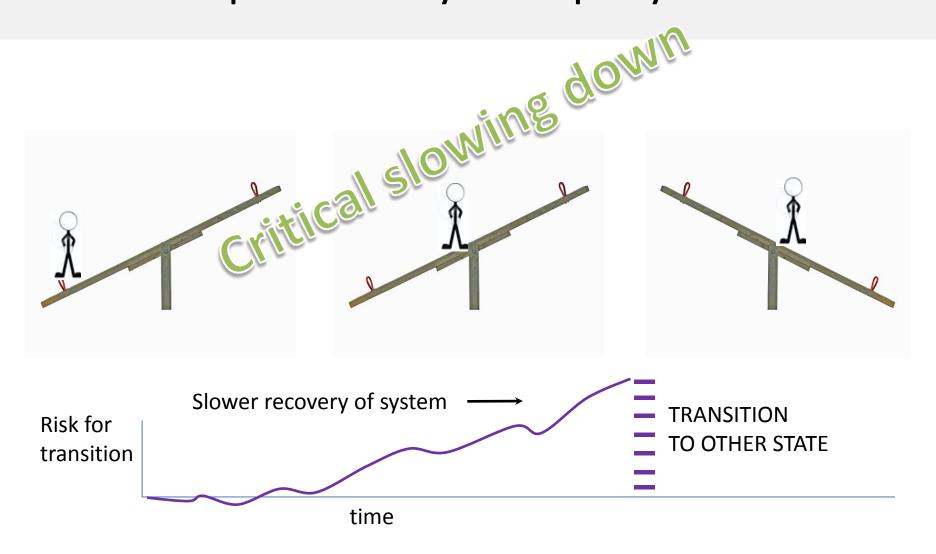
At micro-level less resilience in group that develops symptoms.







Speed of recovery and complex systems



Scheffer et al. Nature. 2009 Sep 3;461(7260):53-9; Veraart AJ (...) Scheffer M. Recovery rates reflect distance to a tipping point in a living system. Nature. 2011 Dec 25;481(7381):357-9.

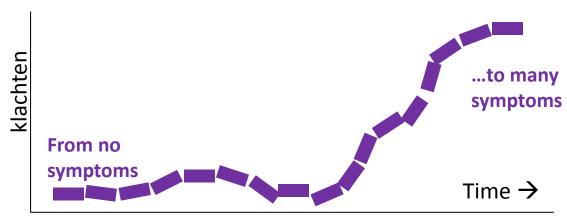
Context and dynamics



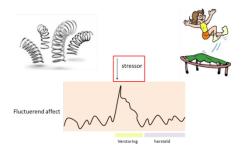
Dynamics: core questions relate to within-person changes



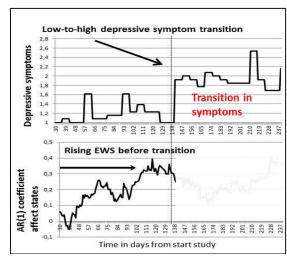
Complete verander process within an individual



Wichers, M., Groot, P. C., et al. Psychoth&Psychosom 2016

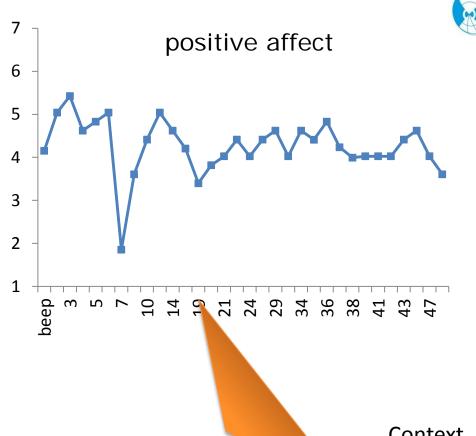


Context: 1) to assess responsiveness of the system 2) to provide insight into relevant patterns

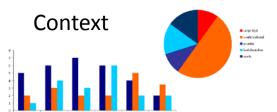


Using micro-context for interventions

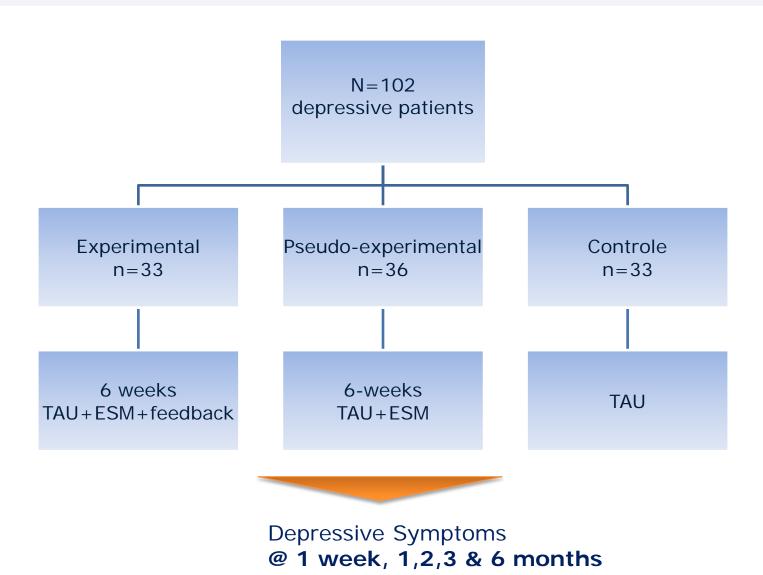




Moments of resilience against depression?

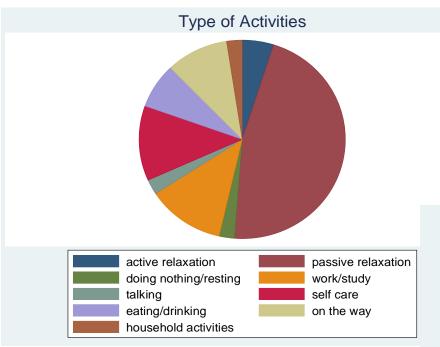


ESM intervention in depression: RCT

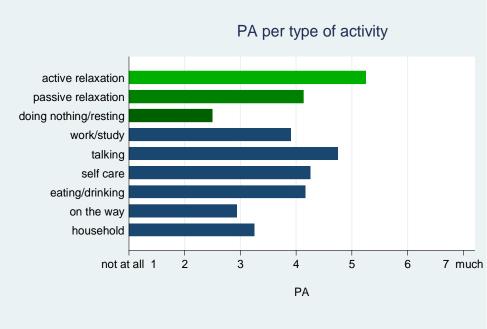


Kramer, Simons, et al, World Psychiatry, 2014

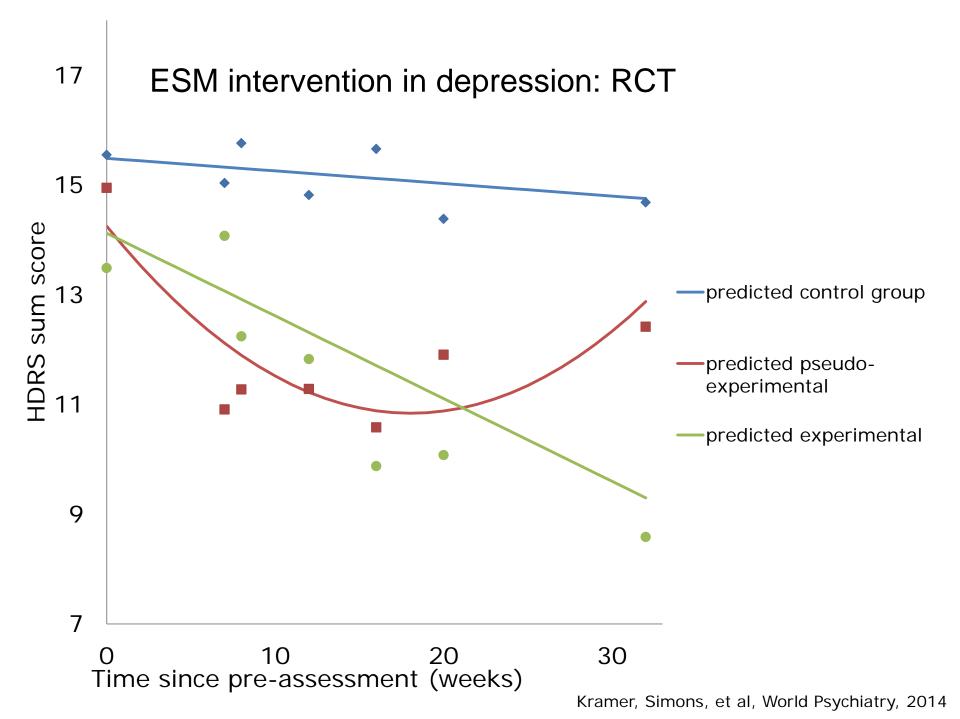
ESM intervention: feedback protocol



Activity & Positive Affect



Kramer, Simons, et al, World Psychiatry, 2014





Implementation experiments



Additional ESM diagnostics implemented in psychiatric care: psychosis



Psychiatrists can mark specific questions that they want to have examined; For example:

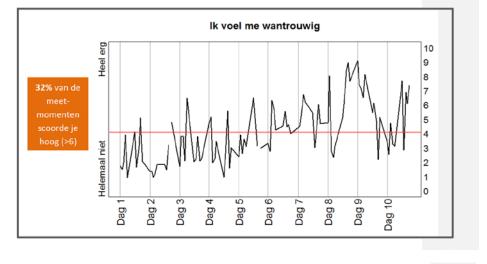
- How often does patient experience symptoms?
- Does daily context influence level of symptoms?
- ➤ How does daily life look like?
- How does patient deal with hallucinations?

rdere klachten aanvinken, mige vragen hoeft geen
P
Stemmen horen Paranoïde wanen Negatief affect Spanning Negatieve symptome
BBEN?
Stemmen horen Paranoïde wanen Negatief affect Spanning

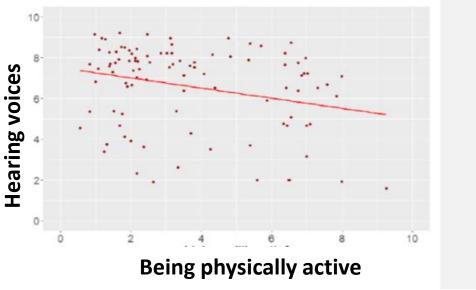


Psychosis diagnostics

How often and to what extent does patient feel suspicious?



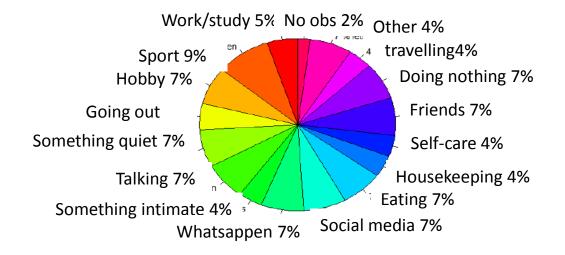
Is context associated with symptoms of patient?





Psychosis diagnostics

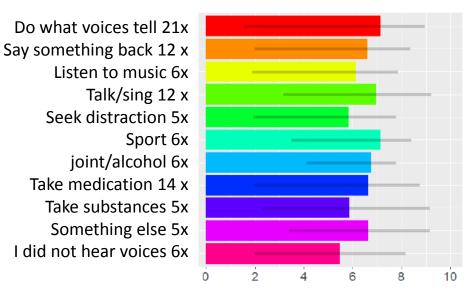
What activities are present in daily life of patient?



How does patient respond to voices and how does that relate to voice hearing a moment later?

What is the best strategy for this patient?

Voices one moment later





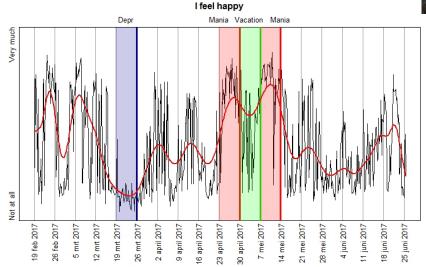
Bipolar diagnostics and monitoring

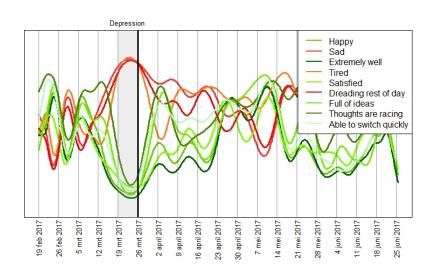


Design: 20 bipolar patients who monitored experiences for 4 months

They receive report on their changes in symptoms

....and a report on what precisely preceded episodes of depression or mania







What do patients and clinicians think?

- -6 focus groups and 15 personal interviews
- -participation of 22 patients and 20 clinicians

May more rapidly signal problem areas of particular patient
May give more insight in behaviours/contexts influencing symptoms
May increase motivation for behavorial change
May facilitate conversation between clinician and patient: ESM as tool for communication

May add to personal control on treatment/recovery process

May help reducing biases in memory while reporting mood /problems

Clinician needs to take time to discuss results with patients Patient needs access to own personal data Data interpretation with caution Is an extra tool, not holy grail



Flexible ESM interface for implementation



Design choice

- -random beep design
- -fixed beep design
- -Daily questions
- -Weekly/monthly questions



Details design

Number measurement moments
Duration
Start date

domains

Sleep
Mood
Somatic symptoms
Psychological symptoms
Contextual factors
Treatment factors



personalized diary

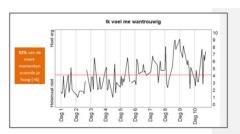
Valid design for purpose Valid order of items Possibility of personal items

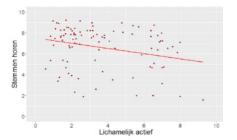


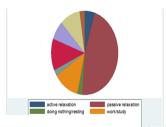
Personal reports

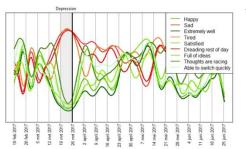
Clinician patient choose

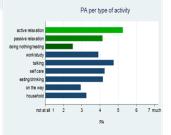
their type of feedback and choose variables for feedback And combinations of variables (e.g. context and frq of specific symptom in that context)











Conclusions

Important to zoom into the mico-level dynamics and context in psychopathology

Relevant scientifically:

May expose important mechanisms

Can be used to assess resilience of system

Relevant clinically:

Can be used as extra tool in diagnostics or intervention Future possibilities for personalized assessment of distance to transition point and application in clinic