Aderenza ed interventi psicosociali

Table 2 Studies of non-adherence to medication in patients with major medical conditions (data from 14)

Medical condition	Number of studies	Non-/poor adherence
Diabetes mellitus	23	32.5%
Pulmonary diseases	41	31.2%
Infectious diseases	34	26.0%
End-stage renal disease	20	30.0%
Eye disorders	15	27.4%
Infectious diseases	34	26.0%
Obstetric and gynecological disorders	19	25.2%
Ear, nose, throat and mouth disorders	30	24.9%
Cardiovascular diseases	129	23.4%
Skin disorders	11	23.1%
Genitourinary and sexually transmitted diseases	17	23.0%
Cancer	65	20.9%
Gastrointestinal disorders	42	19.6%
Arthritis	22	18.8%
HIV/AIDS	8	11.7%

scarsa aderenza ai trattamenti: problema NON specifico del disturbo bipolare o dei disturbi psichiatrici

Kane et al. World Psychiatry 2013

Factors associated with non adherence

Patient characteristics

Sex, age, race

Education

Socio-economic status

Knowledge

Perceived need for treatment (insight)

Motivation

Beliefs about treatment risks and benefits

Past experiences/"transference"

Past history of adherence

Self-stigma

Illness characteristics

Illness duration (first episode, chronic)

Illness phase (acute, maintenance, etc.)

Symptom type and severity (e.g., negative symptoms, depression, demoralization)

Cognitive function

Lack of insight

Substance use

Comorbidities

Degree of refractoriness

Potential for relatively asymptomatic intervals or "spontaneous remission"

fattori su cui possiamo intervenire

Factors associated with non adherence

Family/caregiver characteristics

Nature of relationship

Perceived need for treatment (insight)

Beliefs about treatment risks and benefits

Knowledge, beliefs, attribution

Involvement in psychoeducation

Involvement in adherence monitoring

Stigma

Environmental characteristics

Physical environment

Level of supervision

Orderliness

Safety and privacy

Stigma

Extrafamilial support system

Medication characteristics

Efficacy (consider different domains)

Effectiveness

Adverse effects (of relevance for the patient)

Delivery systems/formulation

Dosage frequency

Cost/access

fattori su cui possiamo intervenire

Kane et al. World Psychiatry 2013

Psychological factors involved in psychopharmacological medication adherence in mental health patients: A systematic review

Results suggested that medication adherence is associated with health beliefs and psychological variables, such as self-efficacy and locus of control. Family support was also positively related to medication adherence.

2.6.4 Psychological interventions

There are a number of types of psychological interventions for which there is a current evidence base as described below. A common aim of these approaches is to provide the service user with a set of mood regulation and self-management skills to address the challenges of living with bipolar disorder more effectively after the psychological intervention. The main approaches currently employed for bipolar disorder are:

- Enhanced relapse prevention/individual psychoeducation (Lobban et al., 2010), a
 relatively brief intervention in which the individual is trained in strategies to
 identify and cope effectively with early warning signs of mania and
 depression.
- Cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) (Lam et al., 2005a; Meyer & Hautzinger, 2012), a form of talking therapy focusing on the role our thinking and behaviour has on our emotions, and how they reciprocally influence each other.

BIPOLAR DISORDER

THE NICE GUIDELINE ON THE ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF BIPOLAR DISORDER IN ADULTS, CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY CARE

2.6.4 Psychological interventions

- Interpersonal and social rhythm therapy (Frank et al., 2005), an adaption of interpersonal therapy (IPT) (Klerman et al., 1984) for bipolar disorder emphasising the role of: (a) interpersonal factors such as losses, role conflicts, role changes or long-standing interpersonal problems, and (b) circadian rhythm stability such as sleep-wake cycle, work-life balance and daily routines for the course of bipolar disorder.
- <u>Group psychoeducation</u> (Castle et al., 2010; Colom et al., 2003a), a structured intervention of high frequency and intensity (up to 21 sessions, each of 2 hours' duration) to help individuals experiencing bipolar disorders to become experts in their own condition to improve medication adherence, mood stability and self-management.
- Family-focused therapy (Miklowitz et al., 2003), a psychoeducational
 programme for individual families in which one member experiences bipolar
 disorder. It incorporates a strong behavioural component by focusing on
 understanding disorder-specific risks, communication and problem-solving
 skills in the family. Each of these approaches is primarily focused on
 reduction of relapse and recurrence of mania or depression.

BIPOLAR DISORDER

THE NICE GUIDELINE ON THE ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF BIPOLAR DISORDER IN ADULTS, CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY CARE

2.6.4 Psychological interventions

Despite their different theoretical backgrounds there are <u>common features</u> of all these psychological interventions:

- providing essential information about the condition ideally linked to the individual biography
- identifying early warning signs and prodromal symptoms (an individual relapse signature)
- helping to develop coping strategies to deal with early warning symptoms, mood instability, or situations which might trigger changes in mood and activity levels
- developing a crisis plan and a post-treatment 'staying well' plan.

BIPOLAR DISORDER

THE NICE GUIDELINE ON THE ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF BIPOLAR DISORDER IN ADULTS, CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY CARE

2 Common elements of psychotherapy in bipolar disorder Education and information Support and collaboration Understanding illness and Family Friends treatments Service providers Tools Tools Written materials, Links to support groups including books and (for patients and carers) handouts · Sessions with family \leftarrow members as appropriate Aim to reduce relapse and improve quality of life Personal illness profile and Action plans mood monitoring Minimise relapse Identification of triggers Develop constructive Early warning signs coping skills Profile of episodes Tools Tools Relapse prevention Mood monitoring plans

Suicide prevention

plan

Written summary of

profile

warning signs and illness

a a lungo termine e la stabilità clinica nei pazienti con DISTURBO BIPOLARE

Lauder et al. MJA 2010; 193: S31-S35

JAMA Psychiatry | Original Investigation 2021 Feb 1;78(2):141-150

Adjunctive Psychotherapy for Bipolar Disorder A Systematic Review and Component Network Meta-analysis

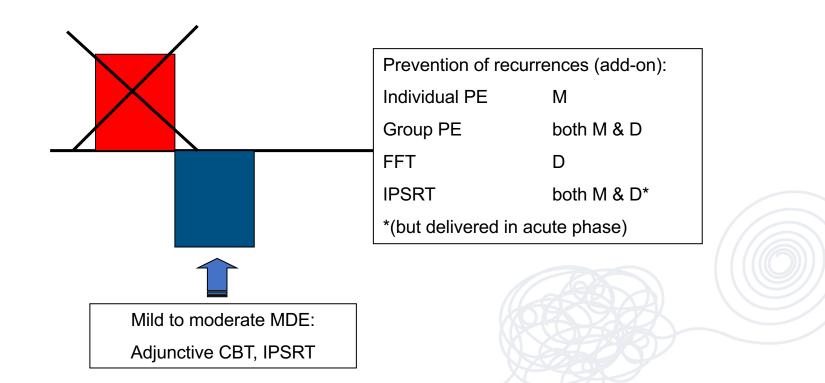
David J. Miklowitz, PhD; Orestis Efthimiou, PhD; Toshi A. Furukawa, MD, PhD; Jan Scott, MD, PhD; Ross McLaren, BMBCh; John R. Geddes, MD; Andrea Cipriani, MD, PhD

- 1. Interpersonal and Social Rhythms Therapy IPSRT
- 2. Cognitive-behavioral therapy CBT
- 3. Family-focused treatment FFT
- 4. Psychoeducation PE

Esempi di interventi psicosociali manualizzati

- Miklowitz e Goldstein: Family Focused Treatment (FFT)
 - Miklowitz e Goldstein. Bipolar Disorder: A Family Focused Treatment Approach. Guilford, NY, 1997
- Frank et al.: Interpersonal and Social Rhythm Therapy (IP/SRT)
 - Frank E. Treating Bipolar Disorder: A Clinician's Guide to Interpersonal and Social Rhythm Therapy. Guilford, NY, 2005.
- Gruppo di Barcellona: Psicoeducazione di gruppo
 - Colom F, Vieta E. Manuale di psicoeducazione per il disturbo bipolare. Giovanni Fioriti editore, 2004.
- Lam e al.; Basco e Rush: CBT per il DB
 - Lam DH et al. Cognitive Therapy for Bipolar Disorder: A
 Therapist's Guide to Concepts, Methods and Practice. Edited by
 Sidney Crown and Alan Lee, 1999.
 - Basco MR e Rush AJ. Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy for Bipolar Disorder. Guilford, NY, 2007.

Psychosocial interventions in BD according to polarity of the episode



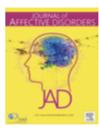
Journal of Affective Disorders 194 (2016) 202-221



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Affective Disorders

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jad



Review article

Improving medication adherence in bipolar disorder: A systematic review and meta-analysis of 30 years of intervention trials



Lindsay MacDonald a, Sarah Chapman a, Michel Syrett b, Richard Bowskill c, Rob Horne a,*



Outcome	Time point	Statisti	cs for ea	ch study	Odds ratio and 95% CI
		Odds ratio	Lower limit	Upper limit	
Composite - compliance index Serum level Serum level in range Self report - SRTAB Self report MARS Thompson Mean adherence score Composite - % adherent pts Composite measure Composite measure MCQ - medication compliance questionnaire Serum level	6.000 3.000 Visit 3 12.000 12.000 6.000 11.000 60.000 Blank 1.4 LOCF 12.000	8.000 21.267 1.138 3.185 2.182 0.607 6.055 1.024 5.402 9.091 5.373	1.215 1.031 0.414 1.410 0.720 0.107 1.623 0.331 1.932 3.055 1.127	52.693 438.535 3.127 7.197 6.613 3.444 22.589 3.171 15.105 27.048 25.604	
Composite measure Composite measure Composite measure MCQ - medication compliance questionnaire Serum level Self report	24.000 24.000 Overall follow up 12.000 12 mths pre 12 mths post Weekly	0.440 1.169 1.917 1.800 0.733	0.171 0.295 0.720 0.543 0.101	1.129 4.633 5.100 5.964 5.330	Favours Control Favours Intervention
	Composite - compliance index Serum level Serum level in range Self report - SRTAB Self report MARS Thompson Mean adherence score Composite - % adherent pts Composite measure Composite measure MCQ - medication compliance questionnaire Serum level Composite measure Composite measure Composite measure Composite measure Composite measure Composite measure Serum level MCQ - medication compliance questionnaire Serum level	Composite - compliance index Serum level Serum level in range Self report - SRTAB Self report MARS Thompson Mean adherence score Composite - % adherent pts Composite measure MCQ - medication compliance questionnaire Composite measure Composite measure Composite measure Serum level Composite measure Co	Odds	Composite - compliance index 6.000 8.000 1.215	Composite - compliance index 6,000 8,000 1,215 52,693

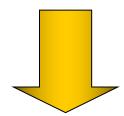
1 Points on providing psychoeducation

- No matter how long it is since a patient has been diagnosed with bipolar disorder, do not assume that he or she has a good knowledge of the illness.
- As much as possible, relate education and information to the patient using examples.
- Provide written material that can be referred to later and can be passed on to family and friends.
- Linking with local support groups can help to reduce feelings of isolation and stigma through sharing of information and experiences.
- It can be useful to include family members in basic information sessions — this requires prior consultation with the individual patient.

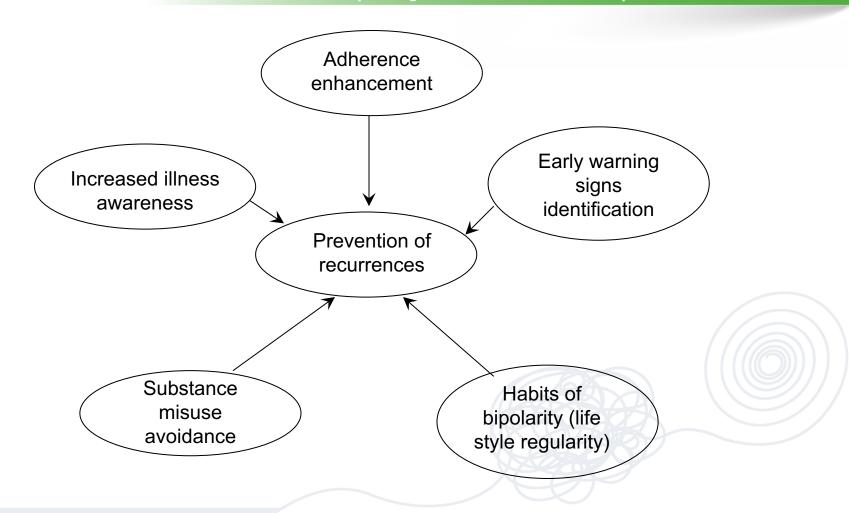


PSICOEDUCAZIONE nel DISTURBO BIPOLARE

Diminuire la frequenza/ intensità delle ricorrenze



Quali "ingredienti" permettono il raggiungimento di questo obiettivo?



Psychoeducation

Is NOT:

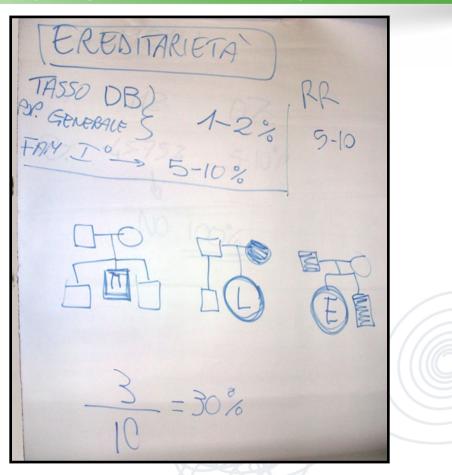
IS TRAINING

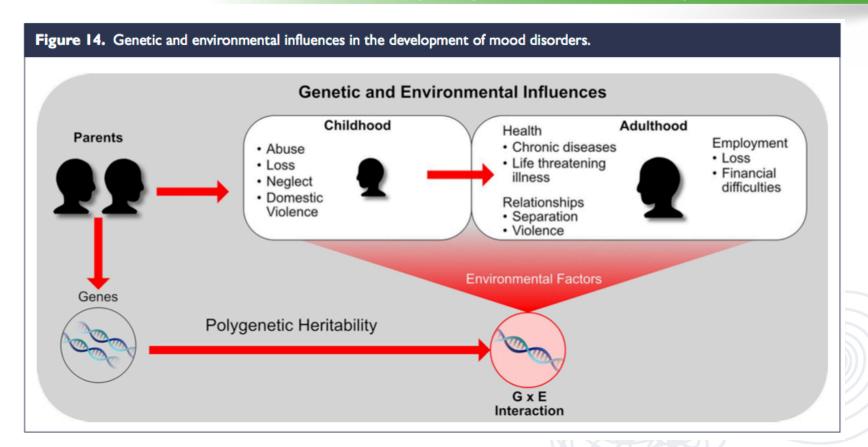
- more information
- just good medical practice
- just crisis management
- only for patients
- only for caregivers
- giving a booklet or a website address to pts
- self-help

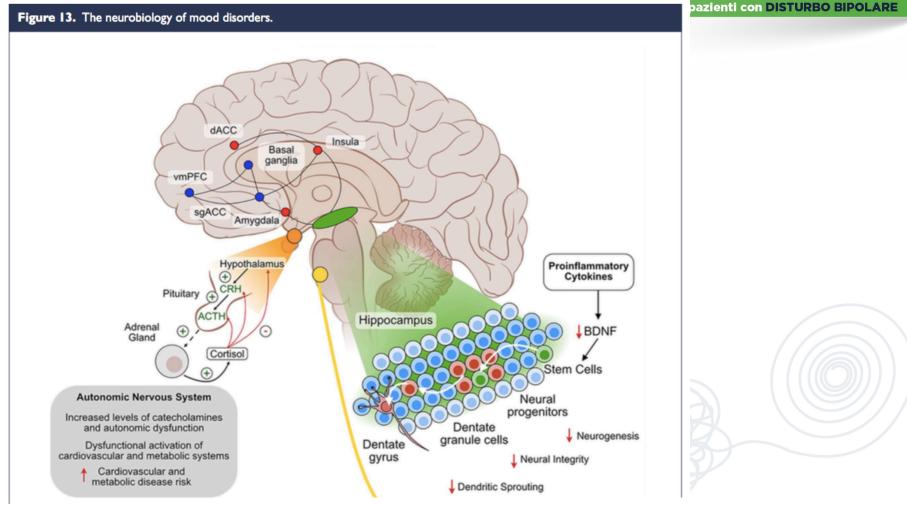
1.	Elementi essenziali	
Adherence enhancement	Informazioni:	
	 II DB è geneticamente e neurobiologicamente determinato Decorso cronico con episodi ricorrenti Si tratta con farmaci (stabilizzatori) Abilità: 	
	Differenziare effetti collaterali da sintomi di altri disturbi	
	2. Promuovere capacità di discussione degli effetti collaterali eventuali con il curante	

Disturbo ereditario

Studi sui familiari



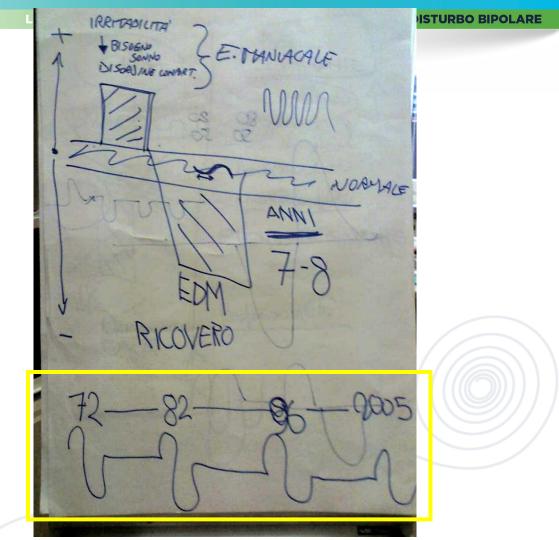


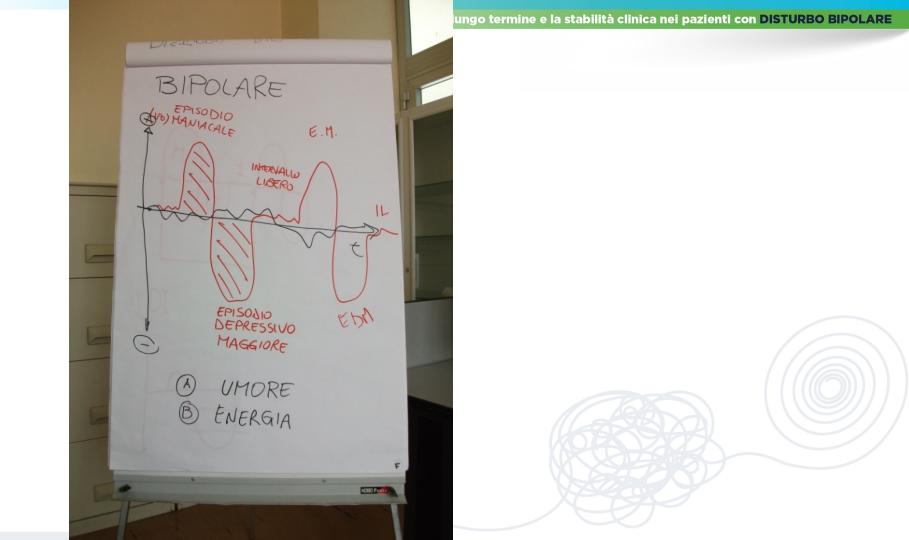


Australian & New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry 2021, Vol. 55(1) 7–117

Disturbo ciclico - ricorrente

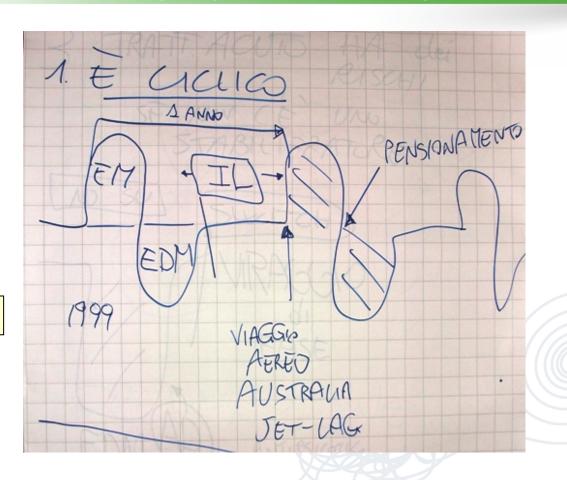
Grafico vitale





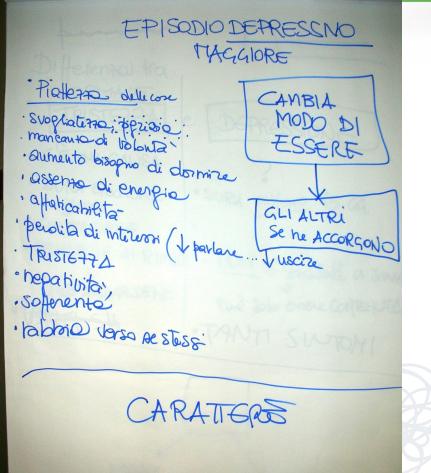
Disturbo ricorrente

Grafico vitale



2.	Elementi essenziali
Early detection of prodromal signs	Informazioni:
	Sintomi dei singoli episodi: maniacale, ipomaniacale, depressivo maggiore e misto
	Abilità:
	Riconoscere e differenziare tra normali oscillazioni dell'umore e veri sintomi di episodio
	2. Costruire sequenza temporale con cui si sono susseguiti i sintomi di ciascun episodio
	Sviluppare strategie efficaci di gestione dei sintomi precoci

I sintomi



POMANIA MANIA

RIDOTO BISOGHO ON SONHO

· luforiou · tropso othinista · tuto sembra possibile

loquae, troppo · SenTo un cambiamento

I sintomi

"Irruenta)

. perdo senso misura · aumento autostimo · ho limit

· Cambis look

· Spese superflue poco ponderate

· dormite poco · aymento libiolo

scarso senso del pericolo

· dispriental q. confusione

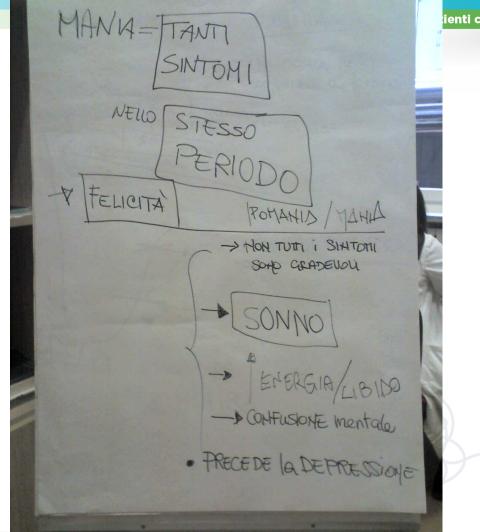
idea bizzeme

- aumento energia

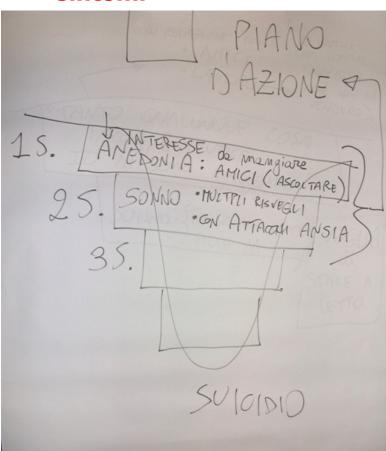
· Scarso fabroisogno alimentare. · lavoro meno fatico 20

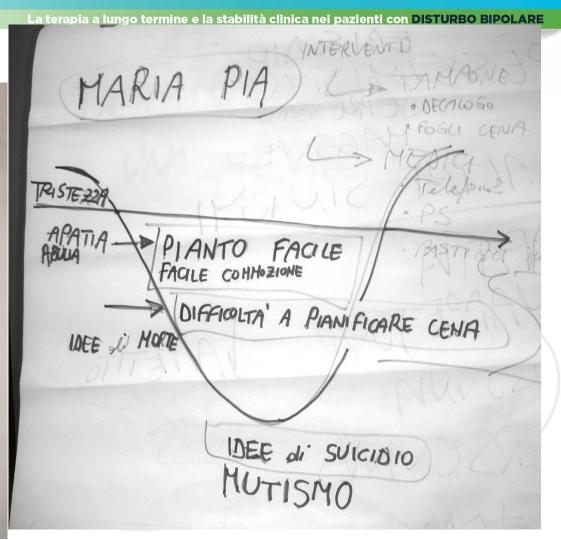
· se ne accorpora pli altri · sparo Cazzate

I sintomi

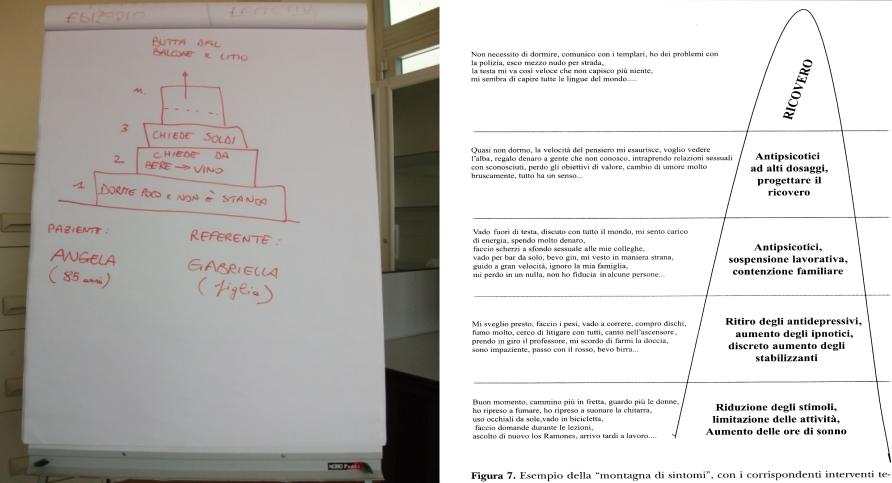


Montagna di sintomi



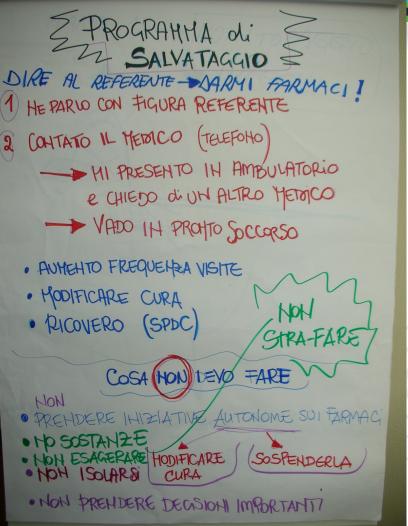


La terapia a lungo termine e la stabilità clinica nei pazienti con DISTURBO BIPOLARE



rapeutici.

Programma di salvataggio

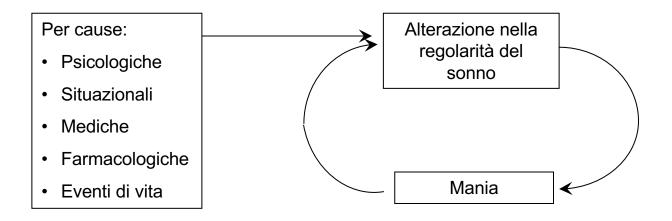


3.	Elementi essenziali	
Change in habits of bipolarity	Informazioni:	
	 Cause genetiche vs. fattori scatenanti Normali ritmi circadiani, mensili, circannuali Abilità: 	
	Riconoscere eventi/fattori in grado di alterare la regolarità dei ritmi di vita	
	2. Riconoscere quali eventi/fattori hanno nella storia individuale scatenato gli episodi	
	3. Imparare a regolarizzare i ritmi di vita	

Fattori scatenanti

La terania a lungo termino e la stabilità clinica nei nazienti con DISTURBO BIPOLARE FATTORI SCATENANTI · INTERRUZIONE (BRUSCA) (MISIMENTICO DI PRENDERA TUTTO LO STAB.) · CORTISONE · EVENTI di VITA STRESSANTI (ROTTORA RELAZIONE) · ALTERALIONE RITMO SOMMO-VECTION (CACUA) IC ITICK) K. JAMISON "una mente inquieta" longanesi

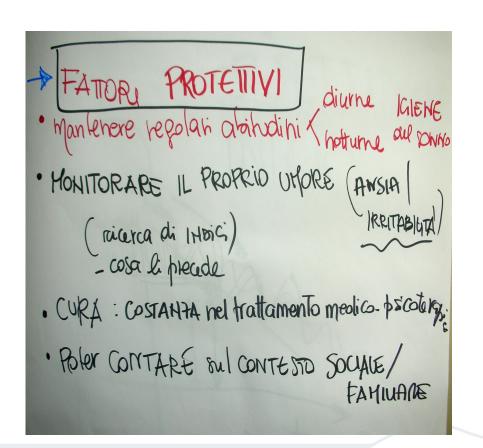
Deprivazione di sonno e mania

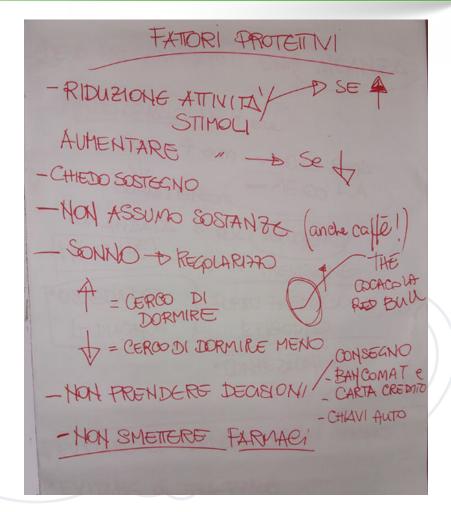


Esempi: jet-lag, emergenze, malattie, astinenza da farmaci, allattare di notte.....

Non usare il computer (luce dello schermo) di notte

Comportamenti protettivi





4.	Elementi essenziali	
Substance misuse avoidance	Informazioni:	
	Sostanze d'abuso e farmaci possono scatenare episodi	
	Abilità:	
	Riconoscere sostanze/farmaci in grado di alterare la regolarità dei ritmi di vita	
	2. Riconoscere quali sostanze/farmaci hanno nella storia individuale scatenato gli episodi	
	Imparare a usare strategie alternative alle sostanze/farmaci per gestire emozioni o situazioni negative	

5.	Elementi essenziali	
Increase illness awareness	Informazioni (oltre a quelle già menzionate nei punti precedenti):	
	Epidemiologia del disturbo	
	2. Persone famose colpite dal disturbo	
	3. Film e libri sul disturbo bipolare	
	Abilità:	
	Acquisire capacità di parlare apertamente con altre persone (affette e non) del disturbo come di una malattia uguale ad altre	

Setting di gruppo è essenziale

Catherine Zeta-Jones ricoverata per disturbo bipolare

L'attrice britannica ha sofferto di disturbi maniaco-depressivi durante la malattia del marito, colpito da un tumore alla gola. Ora si è curata e sta bene



CONTENUTI CORRELATI

Catherine Zeta - Jones, una diva d'altri tempi

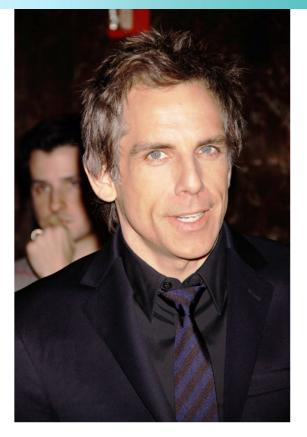
L'attrice Catherine Zeta-Jones, 41 anni, si è ricoverata in una clinica psichiatrica del Connecticut per curare il bipolarismo, un disturbo mentale di cui soffre da tempo. Lo rivela il sito del quotidiano 'Los Angeles Times' spiegando che la Zeta-Jones ha attraversato un anno particolarmente stressante, accanto al marito Michael Douglas, il quale ha lottato contro il cancro, adesso sconfitto. E che vuole affrontare con serenità i suoi prossimi impegni sul set.

"Dopo lo stress dello scorso anno, catherine ha deciso di fare un breve soggiorno in un centro specializzato per curare i suoi disturbi maniaco-depressivi – ha detto l'agente dell'attrice, Cece Yorke, in un comunicato inviato alla France Presse – ora sta benissimo e non vede l'ora di cominciare a lavorare, questa settimana, nei suoi due prossimi film".

Il disturbo bipolare, ha spiegato al 'Los Angeles Times' David J. Miklowitz, professore di psichiatria presso la UCLA, è caratterizzato da manie gravi durante le quali chi ne è affetto cambia continuamente di umore, passando dall'euforia alla depressione. Si può soffrire di affaticamento ed insonnia, e la malattia può anche spingere al suicidio.

La sindrome maniaco depressiva ha avuto anche una trasposizione cinematografica nel film "Mr Jones" interpretato da Richard Gere.





"I think it's called bipolar manic depression. I've got a rich history of that in my family."

Ben Stiller: Like his father, Ben Stiller is hilarious when he's angry and yelling. But those outbursts might not be far from reality for the star.

He often lost his temper on the set of Zoolander, and said of the situation, "I have not been an easygoing guy. I think it's called bipolar manic depression. I've got a rich history of that in my family. I'm not proud of the fact that I lost my temper. Sometimes you just f-ck up."