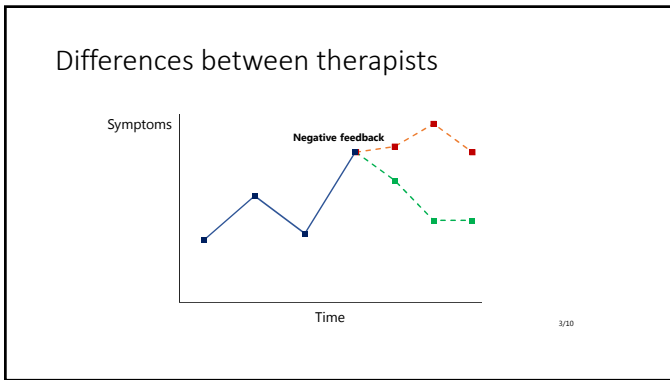
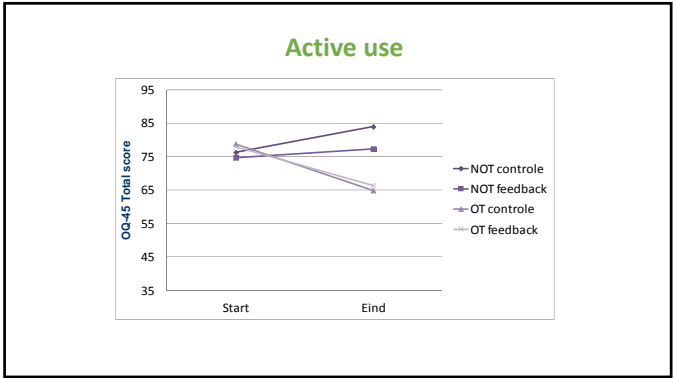
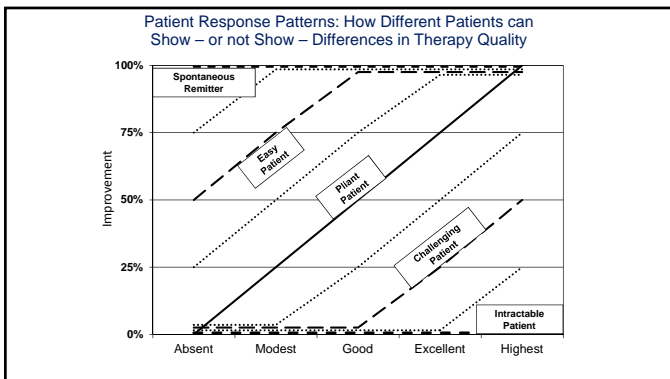


Differential Impact of Feedback on Practitioners

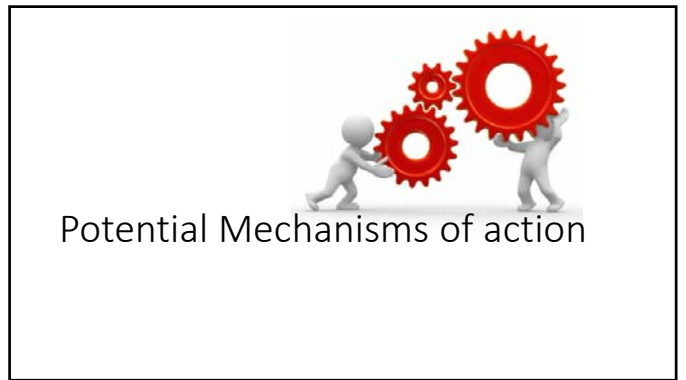
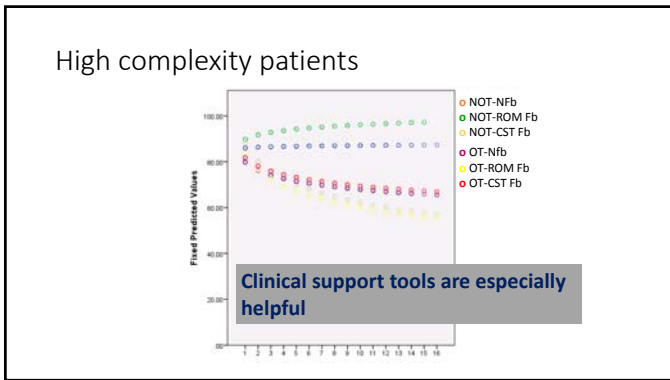
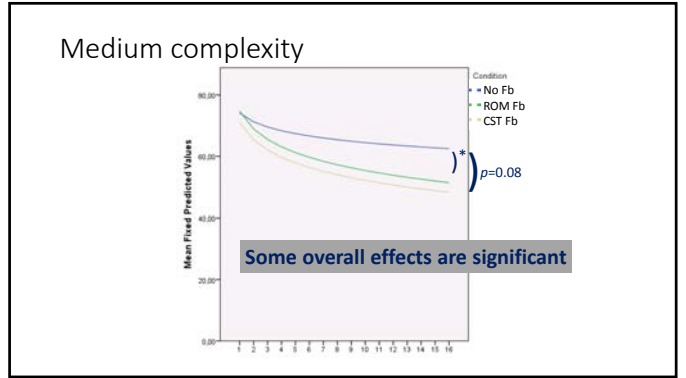
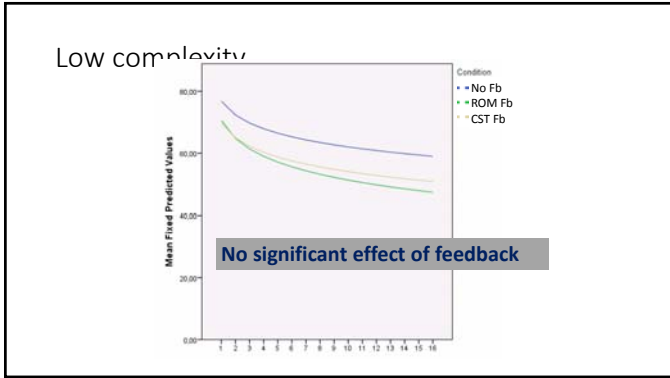
Kim de Jong



- ### What predicts this pattern?
- Therapists who are
 - Higher on prevention focus -> more trouble w NOT cases
 - Lower on self-efficacy -> more trouble w NOT cases
- (de Jong et al., 2012; De Jong & De Goede, 2015)



- ### Patient complexity rating
- Complexity rating, based on literature:
 - Marital Status: Widowed or Divorced
 - No education or only primary school
 - Unemployed, long-term sick leave, disabled
 - Comorbid Axis I or II disorders
 - Ethnic minority of non-Western descent

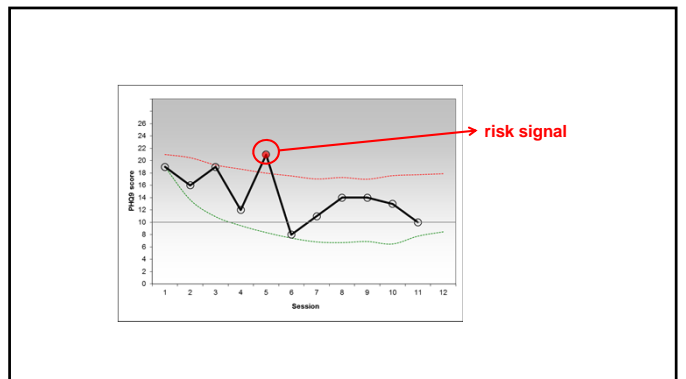


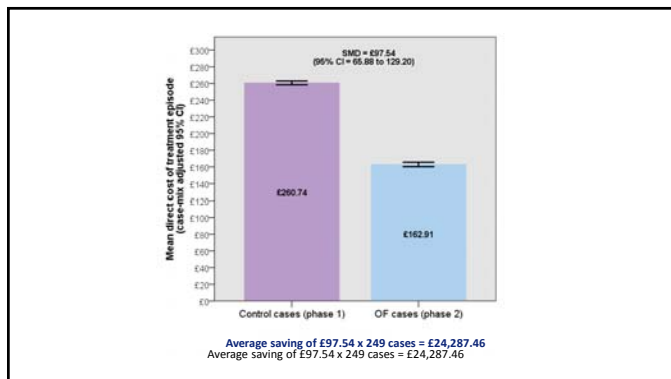
1. Attention effect

Behaviour Research and Therapy
Volume 99, December 2017, Pages 89-97

Improving the efficiency of psychological treatment using outcome feedback technology

Jaime Delgado ^{a,*, 2}, Karen Overend ³, Mike Lucock ⁵, Martin Groom ⁶, Naomi Kirby ⁴, Dean McMillan ³, Simon Gibbody ³, Wolfgang Lutz ⁴, Julian A. Rubel ⁴, Kim de Jong ¹





2. Filling in the blind spots

Psychotherapy Research, 2015
Vol. 25, No. 6, 678-693, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10503307.2015.1059966>

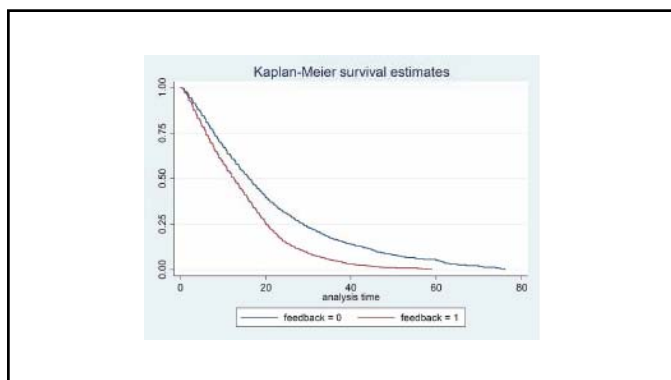
EMPIRICAL PAPER

Feedback mechanisms of change: How problem alerts reported by youth clients and their caregivers impact clinician-reported session content

SUSAN R. DOUGLAS^{1,2}, BAE JONGHYUK³, ANA REGINA VIDES DE ANDRADE¹, M. MICHELE TOMLINSON¹, RYAN PAMELA HARGRAVES⁴, & LEONARD BECKMANN¹

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Psychotherapy Research, 2016
Vol. 26, No. 3, 297-306, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10503307.2014.993207>

EMPIRICAL PAPER

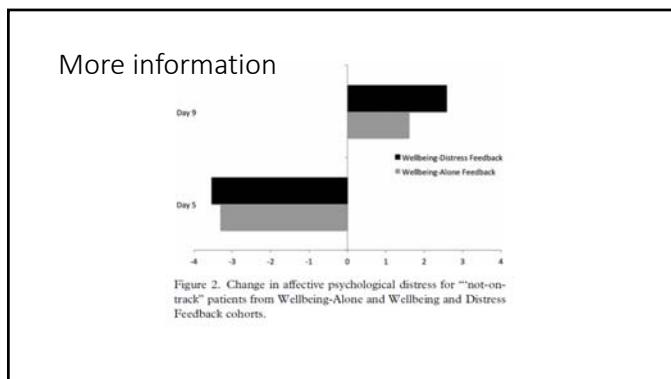
Effects of providing domain specific progress monitoring and feedback to therapists and patients on outcome

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Abstract
Objective: Progress monitoring and feedback reduce the number of patients deteriorating in psychotherapy. The current study examined the effects of providing treatment progress information to therapists and patients using individual feedback of both wellbeing and affective psychological distress compared to feedback of wellbeing alone. Method: The sample comprised 845 consecutive psychiatric day-hospital admissions using a historical cohort design. The effects of monitoring and feedback of wellbeing in Cohort 1 were compared against the effects of monitoring and feedback of both wellbeing and affective psychological distress in Cohort 2. Results: Patients who were “not-on-track” in Cohort 2 demonstrated significantly greater improvement for affective psychological distress than those from Cohort 1. Conclusions: These findings suggest that providing feedback from multiple sources enhances patient outcomes in comparison to single source feedback.



3. Altering clinicians’ expectations

- Remember that clinicians are generally poor at predicting which patients will deteriorate?
- What about positive outcomes?
- Would receiving information on patients’ progress alter these expectations?

