PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION IN HIV/AIDS

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INFECTION

- Chronic disease
- Uncertain evolution
 - Resistance
 - Opportunistic diseases
 - Indirect effect of ARV
- It affects young people
 - Impairment of sexual function
 - Impact in work
 - Social stigma
 - isolation
 - Lack of support
 - Feelings of guilt
- High prevalence of depressive and anxious symptoms





STRESSFULL SITUATIONS RELATED TO THE INFECTION

- Risk behavior
- Performing the test
- Waiting for the result
- HIV/AIDS diagnosis
- Notification of HIV status
- Stigmatization
- Losses due to AIDS
- News and comments of AIDS
- Beginning the ARV treatment
- Physical symptoms
- AIDS Diagnosis
- Buffering from signs of deterioration
- Death





PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS

- Coping strategies
 - Denial of the problem
 - Stoic acceptance
- Psychopathological reactions
 - Anxiety
 - Depression
 - Anger
 - Guilt
 - Overconcern





PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS

- Intensity of emotional reaction depends on:
 - The characteristics of infection
 - Personal psychiatric history
 - Presence of an adequate social support
 - Coping style
 - Co-existence of other life events
 - Socio-demographic characteristics : age, sex...





PSICHOTERAPEUTICAL INTERVENTION: REASONS

- High prevalence of depressive symptoms
- Psychological stress similar to what occurs in patients with cancer or chronic diseases
- Social stigma
- Effect of stress on the immune system
- A poor adjustment to the disease may affect compliance





EFFICACY OF PSYCHOSOCIAL INTERVENTIONS

- Effect on immunological parameters and disease progression
- Few works in HIV+ patients
- Interventions most commonly used: group (cognitive-behavioral and support)
- A good adjustment to the disease is associated with: low depressive symptoms, anxiety, reduction of risk behaviors, compliance with medical requirements





COUNSELLING

- Provide adequate conditions to assimilate the diagnosis
- Provide information on risk behaviors
- Help the patient to find and to receive information, medical assistance and other services
- Provide adequate care for couples





PSYCHOTHERAPY: OBJETIVES

- Improve adaptation to disease
 - Increase active coping strategies
 - Increase internal locus of control
 - Encourage the acquisition of control strategies of anxiety
- Reduce social isolation
- Increase activity
- Coping strategies in different "problem areas"





METHODOLOGY

- Individual intervention
 - When you need a personalized intervention on a particular problem
- Group intervention
 - When it requires a more general intervention





GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY

- Inclusion criteria
 - Disorders of adaptation
 - Not active psychiatric disorder or substance use disorder
 - Regardless of age, sex, sexual orientation, stage of infection.







GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY

- 8-10 subjects per group
- Structured, cognitive-behavioral, psychoeducational, 16 weekly 2 hours sessions





CONTENT OF THE SESSIONS

- Start: relaxation
- Discussion of the topic of the day
- Open conversation
- Summary by the therapist
- "flash" comment





INTERVENTION LEVELS

- (Group Dynamics)
- Physiological
- Behavioral
- Cognitive
- Topics





GROUP DYNAMICS OBJECTIVES

- Understanding mutual
- Formulation of the rules of the group
- Clarify expectations
- Develop a plan issues
- Interview by couples





GROUP DYNAMICS EXERCICES

- Interview by couples
- "Secrets"
- "I wish"
- Flash comment





PHYSIOLOGICAL LEVEL: OBJECTIVES

- Control of anxiety
- Increase capacity of body signals self perception
- Preparation for imagery exercises





PHYSIOLOGICAL LEVEL: EXERCICES

- Progressive muscle relaxation
- Diaphragmatic breathing
- Focalization: "here and now"
- Imaginary: "inner healer"





BEHAVIORAL LEVEL: OBJECTIVES

- Increase self perception of the influence of behavior on mood
- Increase activity level
- Restoration of plans and projects





BEHAVIORAL LEVEL: EXERCICES

- Mood Models: triangular, spiral
- List of enjoyable activities
- Planning activities
- Preparation of a project





COGNITIVE LEVEL: OBJETIVES

- Increase of self-perception of the influence of cognitions on mood
- Strengthening of a realistic explanatory style
- Decrease pessimistic explanatory style





COGNITIVE LEVEL: PESSIMISTIC EXPLANATORY STYLE

- Magnification of fatalistic acceptance strategies
- the events are explained as:
 - Caused internally
 - Persistent
 - Capable to produce global effects





COGNITIVE LEVEL: REALISTIC EXPLANATORY STYLE

- Rationalization and relativization of events
- Attribution events both to internal and to external factors





COGNITIVE LEVEL: EXERCICES

- Comparison with other diseases
- Detection of automatic thoughts
 - Cards
 - Signal
 - Stop thinking
- Modification of distortions





INTERVENTION ON SPECIAL TOPICS

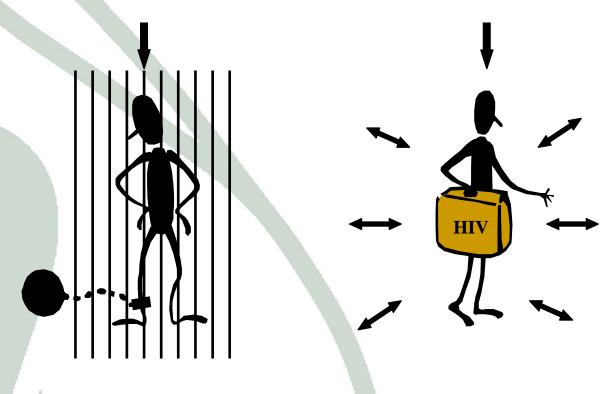
- Communication of diagnosis
- sex
- Adherence to treatment and medical checks
- Parenting
- Handling of uncertainty







CONCEPTUAL MODEL



BE FUSED

BE ADAPTED





ARV TREATMENT: OBJETIVES

Increase adherence

To promote active and collaborative approach with health professionals





ARV TREATMENT: EXERCICES

- Physiological level: imagery ("the inner healer")
- Cognitive level: to promote realistic explanatory style





ARV: COGNITIVE LEVEL

BE FUSED

- Arv makes me feel sick
- Many pills are harmful for my body
- Changes in medication are dangerous
- The requirements of the medication prevent a normal life

BE ADAPTED

- ARV prevents me from having diseases and strengthen my body
- The most important is the effect that ARV has on HIV. Other possible effects are treatable
- Changes in medication allow me to strengthen my body
- I can have different strategies for inserting the medication to my lifestyle and make it daily habit





DISCLOSURE: OBJECTIVES

- Increase of social support
- Increase of social activities
- Reduce the feeling of stigmatization





DISCLOSURE: EXERCICES

- Behavioral level: conflict resolution (role playing)
- Cognitive level:
 - Assessment of the need to report
 - Determination of the time notification
 - Notification form





UNCERTAINTY MANAGEMENT: OBJETIVES

 Understand the remaining time of life and not a time to expected death

 Understand one's life as important for ourselves and for others





UNCERTAINTY MANAGEMENT: EXERCICES

- Behavioral level: projects
- Cognitive level:
 - Encourage realistic explanatory style
 - Registration of the assessment of the own life





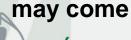
UNCERTAINTY: COGNITIVE LEVEL

BE FUSED

- Not worth continuing to fight why I'm going to die
- It makes no sense in the future or start or continue long-term projects
- Or, I do important things or it s not worth doing anything
- It's not worth doing an effort to improve
- I have to hurry to do many things, my time is finishing
- I'll not able to stand the pain or physical discomfort that

BE ADAPTED

- Life is a fight, we all going to die
- Tomorrow I'll regret not having done
- Wasting time on some little things can produce pleasure
- Any effort to improve is rewarding
- Everything takes time; going fast doesn't permit to enjoy things
- If they come, I will face as i have dealt with everything; I've shown I'm strong







SEXUAL FUNCTIONING: OBJETIVES

- Satisfactory sexuality
- Use of a successful preventive strategy
- Reduced fear of transmission
- Reduced guilt





SEXUAL FUNCTIONING: EXERCICES

- Behavioral level:
 - training in problem solving (role playing)
- Cognitive level :
 - Encourage realistic explanatory style





EUROVIHTA PROJECT

Objectives:

- Creating a specific group therapy manual for HIV+ patients
- Creating an European network of psychotherapists who specialize in HIV
- Creation of a manual
 - Integration of different experiences of group therapy in various countries
 - European grant (Directorate V)





DESING OF THE STUDY

- Duration of 32 weeks, 4 times of assessment
 - 1 month before
 - In the first session
 - In the last session
 - 3 months after the last session
- Psychometric measures (BDI,STAI,PAIS, etc)



