Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy

Table E-101. Trauma-focused cognitive behavioral therapy, study characteristics

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| First Author, Year | State, Country | Source (s) of Funding | Study Design  | KQ  | Research Objective  | Comparison Groups  | Baseline N | Study Duration  | Inclusion Criteria | Exclusion Criteria |
| Cohen, 199649 | NR | National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect | RCT | 1, 4 | To evaluate the relative efficacy of the CBT model compared to a non-specific alternative treatment, nondirective support therapy (NST) in sexually abused preschool age children.  | G1: Cognitive-behavioral therapy for sexually abused pre-school children (CBT-SAP)G2: Nondirective supportive therapy (NST) | G1: NRG1: NRTotal n= 86 | Post Intervention: 12 sessions over 12-16 wks Follow-up: NR | experienced sexual abuse with most recent episode no earlier than 6 months before referral to the study; validated abuse; minimal level of symptomology (WBR total score of more than 7 or any inappropriate sexual behavior on CSBI) | mental retardation; pervasive developmental disorder; psychotic symptoms; serious medical illness; psychotic disorder; active substance abuse in parent participating in treatment; same caretaker for more than 12 months who would participate in the study |
| Cohen, 200450 | NR | National Institutes of Mental Health | RCT | 1, 3, 4 | To examine the differential efficacy of TF-CBT and CCT for treating PTSD in sexually abused children.  | G1: Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT)G2: Child Centered Therapy for Treating PTSD  | G1: 114G2: 115 | Post Intervention: Follow-up:  | meet at least five criteria for DSM-IV defined PTSD, including at least one symptom in each of the three PTSD clusters; children had to have a parent or primary care taker who would participate in the program | non English speaking; documented developmental disorder; children on psychotropic medications had to have been on a medication regimen for at least two months; receiving psychotherapy for sexual abuse outside of the study; active psychotic disorder or active substance abuse disorder; parent or primary care taker had such a disorder |

Table E-101. Trauma-focused cognitive behavioral therapy, study characteristics (continued)

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| First Author, Year | State, Country | Source (s) of Funding | Study Design  | KQ  | Research Objective  | Comparison Groups  | Baseline N | Study Duration  | Inclusion Criteria | Exclusion Criteria |
| Deblinger, 200151 | NR | National Institute of Mental Health  | RCT | 1 | To examine the differential effectiveness of CBT and supportive group psychotherapies for young children who experienced sexual abuse.  | G1: Supportive Therapy G2: Cognitive Behavioral Therapy | G1: 44 maternal care givers and children G2:44 maternal caregivers and children  | Post Intervention: 11 weeks Follow-up: 3 months  | referral by DYFS, outpatient center  | credible disclosure of contact sexual abuse to a professional, ages 2-8 |