The impact of treatment delivery format on response to cognitive behaviour therapy for preadolescent children with anxiety disorders


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The impact of treatment delivery format on response to cognitive behaviour therapy for preadolescent children with anxiety disorders

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Background: Several delivery formats of cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT) for child anxiety have been proposed, however, there is little consensus on the optimal delivery format. The primary goal of this study was to investigate the impact of the child’s primary anxiety diagnosis on changes in clinical severity (of the primary problem) during individual CBT, group CBT and guided parent-led CBT. The secondary goal was to investigate the impact of the child’s primary anxiety diagnosis on rates of remission for the three treatment formats. Methods: A sample of 1,253 children (5–12 years; Mage = 9.3, SD = 1.7) was pooled from CBT trials carried out at 10 sites. Children had a primary diagnosis of generalised anxiety disorder (GAD), social anxiety disorder (SoAD), specific phobia (SP) or separation anxiety disorder (SAD). Children and parents completed a semistructured clinical interview to assess the presence and severity of DSM-IV psychiatric disorders at preintervention, postintervention and follow-up. Linear mixture modelling was used to evaluate the primary research question and logistic modelling was used to investigate the secondary research question. Results: In children with primary GAD, SoAD or SAD, there were no significant differences between delivery formats. However, children with primary SP showed significantly larger reductions in clinical severity following individual CBT compared to group CBT and guided parent-led CBT. The results were mirrored in the analysis of remission responses with the exception that individual CBT was no longer superior to group CBT for children with a primary SP. The difference between individual and group was not significant when follow-up data were examined separately. Conclusions: Data show there may be greater clinical benefit by allocating children with a primary SP to individual CBT, although future research on cost-effectiveness is needed to determine whether the additional clinical benefits justify the additional resources required. Keywords: Anxiety; treatment trials; cognitive therapy.

Introduction

Up to 32% of children and adolescents attending primary care settings present with a primary anxiety disorder (Hansen, Oerbeck, Skirbekk, & Kristensen, 2016; Scott, Mughelli, & Deas, 2005). These problems are highly comorbid with one another (Rapee et al., 2013), and children and adolescents with these problems are at risk of suffering enduring disability. Cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT) is regarded as the front-line psychological treatment for child anxiety with approximately 60% of children in remission from their anxiety disorder diagnosis.
immediately after completing treatment (James, James, Cowdrey, Soler, & Choke, 2015). However, despite widespread support for CBT, the empirical data clearly indicate that a sizeable proportion of children do not recover. A clearer understanding of the limits to CBT, and correspondingly, the ideal conditions for delivery of CBT for child anxiety are essential. There are now a variety of evidence-based CBT programs defined under the broad term ‘CBT’. Some of the main programs in the field are trans-diagnostic, whereas other are disorder-specific (Schneider et al., 2013), or intensive treatments (Ollendick et al., 2009). Even though programs share some important similarities, they also differ in a number of areas; for example, duration, treatment targets and level of parental involvement.

**Efficacy of CBT treatment formats**

Decisions regarding the best way to allocate children to child anxiety treatments are currently poorly understood. Our goal in the current study was to investigate whether clinical responses to individual CBT, group CBT and guided parent-led CBT are influenced by the child’s primary anxiety diagnosis.1 There are very few published evaluations of the costs of CBT treatments for child anxiety, but it is typically presumed that whilst individual CBT allows for extensive tailoring of treatments to the individual, it is most expensive. Group CBT may be slightly cheaper and there are invaluable opportunities for peer normalisation, positive peer modelling, reinforcement and social support (Manassis et al., 2002). Three trials have concluded that treatment responses were no different for individual CBT and group CBT (Liber et al., 2008; Manassis et al., 2002; Wergeland et al., 2014). In contrast, one meta-analysis showed that individual CBT for child anxiety led to superior effect sizes (on a child reported measure) compared to group CBT (Reynolds, Wilson, Austin, & Hooper, 2012). Guided parent-led CBT (i.e. delivered directly to children via their parents) can be delivered remotely thereby increasing the chances that it is cost-effective (Creswell et al., 2017; Lyneham & Rapee, 2006; Silverman, Pettit, & Lebowitz, 2016; Thirlwall et al., 2013). A recent Cochrane review indicated that there were no differences in the efficacy of individual CBT, group CBT and family/parental CBT2 (James et al., 2015).

Despite having important implications for clinical decision making, previous meta-analyses (James et al., 2015; Reynolds et al., 2012) are yet to elucidate if there is a clinical need to allocate children presenting with a primary anxiety problem to a particular treatment format. There are very plausible reasons that there could be disorder-specific responses to different treatment formats. For example, in social anxiety disorder (SoAD) the group situation may provide important opportunities for practicing exposure skills, but it could also prove to be too anxiety provoking, making it difficult for children to engage with their therapist and learn core CBT skills. It may be more difficult to deliver group CBT to children with a specific phobia (SP) due to the amount of psychoeducation and in-session exposure typically needed to treat these cases. As such, establishing whether individual CBT, group CBT or guided parent-led CBT leads to similar improvements for the range of child anxiety disorders is an empirical question with important implications for the development of stepped care models.

**Diagnosis and clinical responses to CBT treatment formats**

Three small RCTs (Liber et al., 2008; Manassiss et al., 2002; Wergeland et al., 2014) have investigated the impact of having an SoAD diagnosis on clinical outcomes following group or individual therapy. Manassis et al. (2002) reported a significant interaction effect between type of anxiety disorder and treatment approach in that children with high levels of social anxiety symptoms improved significantly more with individual CBT compared with group CBT. A second trial showed no difference in outcomes for children with a primary SoAD (Wergeland et al., 2014). A third trial showed that when the child had an SoAD diagnosis in their profile, greater reductions in internalising symptoms (according to father’s report) were achieved with group CBT compared to those achieved by individual CBT (Liber et al., 2008). These mixed findings are at odds with some findings in the adult SoAD field that have shown individual CBT is associated with more improvement in clinical severity than group CBT (Ingul, Aune, & Nordahl, 2014; Stangier, Heidenreich, Peitz, Lauterbach, & Clark, 2003). Taken together, these findings underscore the need to investigate interactions between treatment format and diagnosis in a large well-powered sample.

The literature on the differential effect of individual CBT and group CBT for response to different CBT treatment formats in generalised anxiety disorder (GAD), SP and separation anxiety disorder (SAD) is sparse. Manassis et al. (2002) found greater reductions in mother-rated anxiety symptoms for children with a primary GAD across both formats compared with children with SAD, SoAD or SP. Another study found that participants with a primary GAD diagnosis showed significantly greater reductions in parent-rated anxiety and depressive symptoms in individual CBT relative to group CBT, but children with SAD benefited equally (Wergeland et al., 2014). The only trial that evaluated the impact of having a primary SP on treatment responses found no differences between individual CBT and group CBT (Manassiss et al., 2002). Reasons contributing to the variable pattern of results include the fact that treatment responses were not always evaluated with
respect to changes in symptom severity and remission (Liber et al., 2008; Manassis et al., 2002). Some studies assessed differences across primary problems (Wergeland et al., 2014), whereas others looked at differences according to having a diagnosis in the overall profile (Liber et al., 2008), some trials had very small sample sizes that limited conclusions (Liber et al., 2008; Manassis et al., 2002), and all previous studies have used either a parent- or child-rated self-report measure to measure symptom change.

The present study investigated whether clinical responses to treatment formats are influenced by the child’s primary anxiety diagnosis. This will be the first comparison of individual CBT, group CBT and guided parent-led CBT within individual anxiety disorder categories in the child anxiety field. We used the Genes for Treatment dataset, which is a pooled sample of children taking part in CBT treatments for child anxiety (Hudson et al., 2015; Keers et al., 2016). The dataset employed in this study was significantly larger than previous RCT’s that have assessed these questions in the field. The use of pooled individual-level data in this study allows for greater precision when controlling for covariates and in the examination of potential treatment moderators. This is also the first study to evaluate treatment responses in a robust manner using a clinician-rated composite measure derived from ratings on a structured clinical interview. Children were split into diagnostic groups based on their primary anxiety diagnosis. This is very relevant to both research and routine clinical practice where it is commonplace for the clinician to assess all presenting problems and focus treatment on the disorder leading to the highest levels of impairment.

The primary aim of this study was to investigate the changes in clinical severity associated with individual CBT, group CBT and parent-led CBT in four separate primary anxiety disorder categories - SoAD, GAD, SAD and SP. The secondary aim was to assess these questions using rates of remission (i.e. absence/presence of the primary diagnosis at the end of treatment) as the core dependent variable of interest. If significant relationships were found in the main analyses, interactions between diagnosis and treatment format would be explored. The current state of the literature precluded any a priori hypotheses regarding these interactions in the present study.

Method
Sample

Data for 1,253 children\textsuperscript{3} aged between 5 and 12 years ($M_{\text{age}} = 9.3$, $SD = 1.7$) was pooled from centres in Sydney, Australia ($n = 619; 49.40\%$) Reading, United Kingdom ($n = 209; 23.86\%$), Bergen, Norway ($n = 84; 6.70\%$), Aarhus, Denmark ($n = 82; 6.54\%$), Bochum, Germany ($n = 38; 3.03\%$), Basel, Switzerland ($n = 48; 3.83\%$), Miami, Florida ($n = 40; 3.19\%$), Groningen, the Netherlands ($n = 21; 1.68\%$), Oxford ($n = 20; 1.60\%$) and Amsterdam, the Netherlands ($n = 2; 0.16\%$). The process of patient recruitment and the pooling of data has been described in greater detail elsewhere (Hudson et al., 2015; Lester et al., 2016; Roberts et al., 2015).

The inclusion criteria were: meeting DSM-IV criteria for a primary diagnosis of GAD, SoAD, SP or SAD based on the composite report of the parent and the child; having a sample of DNA available for analysis, and taking part in a manualized CBT treatment protocol. Exclusion criteria were a diagnosis of significant intellectual impairment, a neurological disorder or psychosis for the child.

Each study received ethical approval from their local hospital/university recruitment site. Informed consent was obtained from adult carers/parents and assent from young people. The demographic characteristics of the sample are presented in Table 1. A description of the interventions carried out at the different sites is reported elsewhere (Hudson et al., 2015) and is summarized in Appendix S1.

Measures

The DSM-IV anxiety disorders were measured pre- and postintervention via semistructured clinical interviews carried out with parents and children. Across individual trials, follow-up data were collected at variable time points (3, 6 or 12 months). All interviews were carried out by graduate level staff or trainee psychologists.

The primary outcome, absolute change in clinical severity of the child’s primary problem across treatment, was established using clinician severity rating (CSR) scores on the Anxiety Disorders Interview Schedule Child/Parent (ADIS-C/P; Silverman & Albano, 1996). In giving a CSR rating, the assessor makes a single assessment of function on a scale from 0 (absent) to 8 (very severely disturbing/disabling) by considering the symptom severity, avoidance and interference with the child’s functioning in core areas (e.g. school, family, friends, peers). The secondary outcome, rates of remission (absence of primary diagnosis) following treatment was determined according to whether the child endorsed the requisite symptoms in line with the DSM criteria measured on the ADIS-C/P (Silverman & Albano, 1996). A child’s diagnosis was assumed to be in remission if he/she no longer presented with the requisite symptoms required for the DSM diagnosis, which corresponds to a CSR score of <4.

The vast majority of postassessments were blinded, although for some trials and a minority of nontrial cases in the sample this was not possible (see supplementary materials in Appendix S1 for references to individual trials and a description of methods). Inter-rater reliability was assessed and found to be satisfactory (see supplementary details in Appendix S1 for references to individual trials).

In Bochum, the diagnosis was made using the Diagnostisches Interview bei psychischen Störungen im Kindes- und Jugendalter (Kinder-DIPS; Neuschwander, In-Albon, Adorno, Roth, & Schneider, 2013; Schneider, Unnewehr, & Margraf, 2009). The Kinder-DIPS is based on the ADIS-C/P and provides the same data as the ADIS.

Data analysis

All analyses were conducted in STATA Version 14 (StatCorp, College Station, TX). As we were most interested in differences in the efficacy of treatment formats within each disorder, linear mixture models were carried out separately for each diagnostic category. The primary dependent variable of interest was the absolute change in clinical severity of the primary anxiety problem. The secondary aim was to assess these questions...
Table 1 Demographic and sample characteristics across diagnosis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>GAD</th>
<th>SoAD</th>
<th>SP</th>
<th>SAD</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Test statistic</th>
<th>Differences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of total sample (n)</td>
<td>40.5 (507)</td>
<td>22.6 (283)</td>
<td>11.4 (143)</td>
<td>25.5 (319)</td>
<td>100 (1,253)</td>
<td>$\chi^2(3) = 216.63, p &lt; .001$</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Female participants (n)</td>
<td>48.9 (248)</td>
<td>45.2 (128)</td>
<td>53.8 (77)</td>
<td>55.2 (176)</td>
<td>50.2 (629)</td>
<td>$H(3) = 7.04, p = .07$</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (M, SD)</td>
<td>9.4 (1.7)</td>
<td>9.5 (1.6)</td>
<td>9.4 (1.6)</td>
<td>9.0 (1.7)</td>
<td>9.3 (1.7)</td>
<td>$F(3) = 4.9, p = .002$</td>
<td>GAD, SoAD, SP &gt; SAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSR severity at baseline (M, SD)</td>
<td>6.2 (94)</td>
<td>6.1 (1.0)</td>
<td>6.4 (1.1)</td>
<td>6.3 (1.0)</td>
<td>6.1 (1.0)</td>
<td>$F(3) = 2.4, p = .17$</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Comorbid externalising disorder (n)</td>
<td>21.8 (107)</td>
<td>21.1 (53)</td>
<td>8.4 (19)</td>
<td>20.8 (47)</td>
<td>19.4 (226)</td>
<td>$H(3) = 7.04, p = .07$</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Comorbid internalising disordera (n)</td>
<td>10.6 (52)</td>
<td>13.6 (34)</td>
<td>3.5 (5)</td>
<td>6.7 (19)</td>
<td>9.4 (110)</td>
<td>$H(3) = 14.1, p = .003$</td>
<td>SoAD &gt; SP, SAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% CBT treatment (n)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual (n)</td>
<td>15.3 (78)</td>
<td>29.3 (83)</td>
<td>32.2 (46)</td>
<td>42.0 (134)</td>
<td>27.2 (341)</td>
<td>$H(3) = 73.6, p &lt; .001$</td>
<td>SoAD, SP, SAD &gt; GAD SAD, SP &gt; SoAD, SP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group (n)</td>
<td>65.7 (333)</td>
<td>50.2 (142)</td>
<td>41.3 (59)</td>
<td>37.0 (118)</td>
<td>52.1 (652)</td>
<td>$H(3) = 73.1, p &lt; .001$</td>
<td>GAD &gt; SoAD, SP, SAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent-led (n)</td>
<td>19.1 (97)</td>
<td>20.5 (58)</td>
<td>26.6 (38)</td>
<td>21.0 (67)</td>
<td>20.8 (260)</td>
<td>$H(3) = 14.1, p = .28$</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GAD, generalised anxiety disorder; SoAD, social anxiety disorder; SP, specific phobia; SAD, separation anxiety disorder; CSR, Clinician severity rating score.

aComorbid internalising problem refers to a nonanxious internalising disorder.

Bonferroni corrections were employed and a p value of at least .006 (.05/8) was set on each of the linear models to indicate a significant result, based on eight analyses (four linear regression models, four logistic regression models) being conducted in the main analyses.

In addition to the separate analyses above for each diagnosis, we also conducted a formal test of the interaction between diagnosis and treatment format on clinical severity with the whole sample. Interactions were only investigated within a diagnostic category if a significant result was found in the main results. Given the exploratory nature of these analyses, a p value of < .05 was set to indicate significance. To determine whether there was an interaction of disorder and treatment format on change in clinical severity and remission rates, variables were dummy coded (SP vs. Other anxiety disorders, individual CBT vs. Other CBT treatments) and then entered as covariates in the model. Due to the nonrandomised nature of the study, we also carried out a post-hoc logistic regression analysis to see whether the proportions of children allocated to treatment formats significantly differed within each diagnostic category.

Results

Sample characteristics

Table 1 shows the baseline descriptive characteristics across the four diagnostic categories. The majority of the sample had a primary diagnosis of GAD (n = 508), followed by SAD (n = 319), SoAD (n = 283) and finally SP (n = 143). Across the samples, 9.4% of children had a comorbid internalising disorder (a nonanxiety internalising disorder) and 19.4% of children had a comorbid externalising disorder.

The most common treatment format was group CBT (52.0%; n = 652), followed by individual CBT...
Changes in clinical severity and remission rates for CBT treatment in the full sample

As reported previously (Hudson et al., 2015), there was a significant reduction in clinical severity scores (i.e. CSR scores; p < .001) during the study period (Table S2). Children with a primary SoAD (p < .001) diagnosis had significantly smaller reductions in clinical severity during the study period relative to GAD (p < .001), SP (p = .001), and SAD (p < .001). Reductions in clinical severity were comparable for GAD, SP and SAD (Table S2). Similarly, for the full sample there were improvements in remission rates (p < .001) during the study period (Table S2). Children with a primary SoAD (p < .001) diagnosis were also less likely to lose their diagnosis relative to GAD (p < .001), SP (p = .003) and SAD (p < .001).

Improvements in remission rates were comparable for GAD, SP and SAD.

Change in symptom level and remission rates for CBT treatment formats across primary anxiety disorder categories

Table 2 summarises the results of linear mixed models evaluating changes in CSR scores over treatment formats for the four diagnostic categories.

Table 2: Results of linear mixed models examining the relationship between primary diagnosis and treatment format on changes in clinical severity (CSR) using all follow-up points

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>GAD</th>
<th>SoAD</th>
<th>SP</th>
<th>SAD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Severity of primary diagnosis at baseline</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBT treatment format</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group-based</td>
<td>.12* (0.03)</td>
<td>.25* (0.04)</td>
<td>.06 (0.06)</td>
<td>.21* (0.05)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guided parent-led</td>
<td>.09 (0.16)</td>
<td>.09 (0.16)</td>
<td>.63* (0.15)</td>
<td>.18 (0.16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>-.01 (0.02)</td>
<td>-.00 (0.03)</td>
<td>.05 (0.03)</td>
<td>.00 (0.03)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>.13 (0.08)</td>
<td>.13 (0.08)</td>
<td>-.02 (0.12)</td>
<td>.12 (0.09)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Standardised regression coefficients (β) significantly different than zero indicate association with clinical severity after treatment.

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Table 3 Results of logistic mixed models examining the relationship between primary diagnosis and treatment format on change in diagnostic frequency (remission) using all follow-up points

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
<th>GAD</th>
<th>SoAD</th>
<th>SP</th>
<th>SAD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Severity of primary diagnosis at baseline^a^</td>
<td>0.75 (0.13)</td>
<td>0.45* (0.09)</td>
<td>0.70 (0.22)</td>
<td>0.35* (0.19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR (SE)</td>
<td>OR (SE)</td>
<td>OR (SE)</td>
<td>OR (SE)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95% CI</td>
<td>0.52, 1.0</td>
<td>0.30, 0.68</td>
<td>0.38, 1.3</td>
<td>0.21, 0.61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
<th>GAD</th>
<th>SoAD</th>
<th>SP</th>
<th>SAD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CBT treatment Individual</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group-based^c^</td>
<td>0.75 (0.61)</td>
<td>0.64 (0.46)</td>
<td>0.15 (0.15)</td>
<td>0.47 (0.42)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR (SE)</td>
<td>OR (SE)</td>
<td>OR (SE)</td>
<td>OR (SE)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95% CI</td>
<td>0.15, 30.7</td>
<td>0.16, 20.6</td>
<td>0.02, 10.0</td>
<td>0.08, 20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guided parent-led^d^</td>
<td>10.4 (10.4)</td>
<td>0.70 (0.65)</td>
<td>0.05* (0.05)</td>
<td>0.08 (0.09)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR (SE)</td>
<td>OR (SE)</td>
<td>OR (SE)</td>
<td>OR (SE)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95% CI</td>
<td>0.20, 90.5</td>
<td>0.11, 40.3</td>
<td>0.01, 0.32</td>
<td>0.01, 0.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>10.0 (0.09)</td>
<td>0.94 (0.11)</td>
<td>0.87 (0.16)</td>
<td>10.0 (0.15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR (SE)</td>
<td>OR (SE)</td>
<td>OR (SE)</td>
<td>OR (SE)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95% CI</td>
<td>0.88, 10.2</td>
<td>0.74, 10.2</td>
<td>0.60, 10.3</td>
<td>0.77, 10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>0.66 (0.19)</td>
<td>0.82 (0.29)</td>
<td>10.7 (0.97)</td>
<td>0.43 (0.20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR (SE)</td>
<td>OR (SE)</td>
<td>OR (SE)</td>
<td>OR (SE)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95% CI</td>
<td>0.37, 10.2</td>
<td>0.41, 10.6</td>
<td>0.54, 50.2</td>
<td>0.17, 10.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GAD, generalised anxiety disorder; SoAD, social anxiety disorder; SP, specific phobia; SAD, separation anxiety disorder; CBT, cognitive behavioural therapy.

^a^Odds ratios of variables predicting a higher likelihood of remission are significantly greater than one, whereas variables predicting a lower likelihood of remission have odds ratios of significantly <1.

^c^Reference category.

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Discussion

In the present study, we evaluated the treatment responses associated with individual CBT, group CBT and guided parent-led CBT in a pooled sample of children with a primary anxiety disorder diagnosis. Our results indicated there were no differences across the three treatment formats for children with primary SoAD, GAD or SAD. However, individual CBT was better than guided parent-led CBT for SP in terms of both improvement in symptoms and remission rates. Individual CBT also performed better than group CBT for SP in the clinical severity change analysis, but not in the remission analysis (after correction for multiple testing). The interaction between diagnosis (SP vs. Other anxiety disorders) and treatment format (Individual CBT vs. Other CBT treatments) on changes in clinical severity was significant, with the analyses suggesting this was not due to baseline severity of symptoms, site differences, or biases in treatment allocation.

The inability to replicate the significant differences between individual and group CBT for SP in the remission model could be explained by the fact that remission outcomes rely on cutoffs and are less well powered. Our approach of applying Bonferroni corrections to control for multiple comparisons may have been overly restrictive. This finding is also at odds with the Manassis et al. (2002) study, which was limited by its small sample size. Whilst the result found here was obtained in a large sample that used a clinician-rated measure, it is also important to acknowledge that our pooled analysis did not have the same tight experimental controls as a single RCT.

In the present study, the statistics performed on the primary outcome of interest are based on pooled data from postintervention and follow-up measures time points (3, 6 and 12 months), meaning that the time point at which the significant effects took place in this study is less clear than in the Manassis et al. (2002) study. The difference between individual and group for SP was observed when examining postdata separately but not follow-up data. These differences also offer potential explanations for the discrepant results across the two studies.

Our results suggest that children with SPs can improve in parent-led, group and individual CBT, but they do significantly better in individual CBT. It was particularly noteworthy that although SP tends to be considered as less pervasive and more amenable to treatment, individual CBT produced better outcomes than either group CBT or guided parent-led approaches. Children present with a range of SPs in clinical settings. In individual CBT, therapists tailor protocols by providing specific psychoeducation surrounding the fear (e.g. education about dog safety) as well as in-session-guided exposure to feared situations, and training parents to be efficacious in guiding their child through the exposure process. In group CBT and guided parent-led CBT, such specificity to target avoidance behaviours may not be possible, and this explanation may account for the superiority of individual CBT here. The data here show a stronger clinical benefit is associated with the allocation of children with SPs to individual CBT. However, decisions regarding the allocation of children to a treatment format are complex, and influenced by multiple factors including pragmatic concerns (e.g. ability of parents to bring child to appointments, demand for service, waiting lists etc.), patient preferences and therapist preferences. Furthermore, an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of individual CBT for SP relative to the other treatment formats is needed, given the additional resources required per patient to deliver individual CBT.

These results are consistent with previous studies showing individual CBT and group CBT are comparable for GAD (Manassis et al., 2002), SoAD (Wergeland et al., 2014) and SAD (Wergeland et al., 2014). Our findings are at odds with other studies that found outcomes with individual CBT to be better than those with group CBT for children with GAD.
CBT among children with four primary anxiety disorder diagnoses. Individual CBT was superior to group CBT and guided parent-led CBT for children with a primary SP. With variable CBT programs being delivered in the community, further research is needed to understand the optimal conditions for allocating anxious children to different forms of CBT.

Supporting information
Additional Supporting Information may be found in the online version of this article:
Appendix S1. References to individual trials and a description of methods.
Table S1. Percentage of cases per site for treatment formats within diagnostic categories.
Table S2. Results of linear and logistic mixed models examining the relationship between primary diagnosis and treatment format in the full sample using all follow-up points.
Table S3. Means (standard errors) of the relationship between primary diagnosis and treatment format on severity scores (CSR) using the post time point only.
Table S4a. Results of linear mixed models examining the relationship between primary diagnosis and treatment format on severity scores (CSR) using the post time point only.
Table S4b. Results of logistic mixed models examining the relationship between primary diagnosis and treatment format on severity scores (CSR) using the post time point only.
Table S5a. Results of logistic mixed models examining the relationship between primary diagnosis and treatment format on severity scores (CSR) using the follow-up time point only.
Table S5b. Results of logistic mixed models examining the relationship between primary diagnosis and treatment format on severity scores (CSR) using the follow-up time point only.
Figure S1. Mean clinician severity rating (CSR) scores over time across individual CBT, group CBT and parent-led CBT for children with GAD, SAD, SoAD.

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**Key points**
- The impact of CBT treatment format on response to treatment was investigated in a sample of children with a primary GAD, SAD, SP and SoAD.
- In children with a primary GAD, SAD or SoAD, there were no differences between individual CBT, group CBT and guided parent-led CBT.
- In children with a primary SP, individual CBT led to greater reductions in clinical severity and higher remission rates than guided parent-led CBT.
- In children with a primary SP, individual CBT led to greater reductions in the clinical severity of primary problems than group CBT.
- Allocation of children with SPs to individual CBT may have a stronger clinical benefit than allocation to group or guided parent-led CBT.
- For children with GAD, SoAD and SAD decisions about treatment format can incorporate cost considerations and patient choice.

**Notes**
1. The primary problem is the disorder deemed by the clinician to be the most impairing of all the child’s psychiatric diagnoses. This judgement is made by consideration of symptom severity, avoidance, and interference with core aspects of functioning for each psychiatric diagnosis.

2. In this study, ‘family/parental CBT’ was defined as treatment with the direct involvement of parents. In some instances, the whole family was involved, in others the parents were present for conjoint or separate sessions, and sometimes the parents were cotherapists.

3. Please note, whilst there were some cases taking part in computer/internet CBT and some children
with additional primary disorders (e.g. obsessive compulsive disorder, posttraumatic stress disorder, etc.) within the Genes for Treatment dataset, these occurred with low frequency in the dataset and were hence excluded from the analysis. Additionally, all adolescents were excluded from the dataset as there were no adolescents that took part in parent-led CBT.

References


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