Introducing Network Intervention Analysis to Investigate Sequential, Symptom-Specific Treatment Effects: A Demonstration in Co-Occurring Insomnia and Depression

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Dear Editor,

Insomnia and depression are among the most prevalent mental disorders and often co-occur [1]. Insomnia is a primary risk factor for the development of depression [2]. In people with depression, insomnia impedes remission [3, 4], while cognitive-behavioral therapy for insomnia (CBTI) accelerates it [5, 6]. However, overlap in the symptoms of insomnia and depression obscures the sequential development and order of treatment-induced changes: do CBTI-induced sleep improvements precede alleviation of depression symptoms, or does CBTI affect depression directly?

A possibility to investigate the effect of CBTI on insomnia and depression while taking symptom overlap into account is offered by network models that conceptualize mental disorders as network symptoms, or does CBTI affect depression directly?

We used CBTI-induced sleep improvements to investigate sequential, symptom-specific treatment effects: A Demonstration in Co-Occurring Insomnia and Depression

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Fig. 1. The estimated regularized networks correspond to the 10 assessment weeks (2 before treatment (T0, T1), 5 during treatment (T2–T6), 3 after treatment (T7–T9); left to right, top to bottom). The networks include the Insomnia Severity Index and Patient Health Questionnaire items (circles) and treatment (square). The edges represent the conditional dependence relations among the variables that capture the unique associations among the variables, while controlling for all the other variables in the network. Green edges represent positive associations, red edges represent negative associations, and the thickness and color saturation of the edge is proportional to the strength of the association. The size of the node is proportional to the difference in symptom severity between the treatment and control group, where smaller node sizes represent greater differences in favor of the treatment group. For each node, the proportion of explained variance by the other nodes in the network, i.e., the predictability, is visualized by a ring around each node: a completely filled ring indicates that 100% of the variance is explained, a completely empty ring corresponds to an explained variance of 0%. Treatment is directly related to “early morning awakenings” (T2, T4, T7, T9), difficulty maintaining sleep” (T3, T4, T6–T9), “suicidal thoughts” (T3, T5), “disatisfaction with sleep” (T5–T7, T9), “psychomotor agitation” (T7)*, or “worry about sleep” (T9). * Note that this edge is partly obscured by the edge between treatment and “disatisfaction with sleep.” However, a small edge was retrieved in the network.

(for figure see next page.)
ables (i.e., conditional dependence relationships). Since the variable “treatment” can influence the symptom variables, but not vice versa, an edge between the treatment node and a symptom identifies the symptoms that are directly affected by treatment. The effect of treatment on each symptom relative to changes observed in controls is visualized in the size of the nodes.

First, the edges between the treatment and variable symptoms revealed a direct effect of treatment primarily on insomnia symptoms. Effects commenced already after the first week of treatment and continued after completion of the intervention. The sequential development indicated that treatment first and consistently improved the sleep problems “early morning awakening” (assessments T2, T4, T7, and T9) and “difficulty maintaining sleep” (first moderately during T2 and T3, and then increasingly so from T6 to T9). Only after 4 weeks of treatment did “dissatisfaction with sleep” improve (T5–T7 and T9), indicating a sequential effect of treatment on sleep problems first and dissatisfaction later. Accordingly, in the current sample of people suffering from insomnia and subclinical depression, the likely route of treatment effects of CBTI on symptoms of insomnia and depression. Across all assessments, CBTI most strongly and directly affected specific symptoms secondarily “spread” through the network via their associations with other symptoms. For example, one of the strongest treatment effects was on “worry about sleep,” even though it was directly affected by treatment on only one of the assessments (T9).

Second, NIA allowed us to observe how treatment ignited changes in the associations among the symptoms. For each symptom we inspected whether the amount of variance explained by the other symptoms (i.e., predictability) changed during treatment. The predictability systematically and robustly increased over time from, on average, 30% at baseline to, on average, 53% after assessment. There was no systematic increase or decrease in symptom variance over the course of treatment that drove the increase in predictability (r = 0.10). The finding suggests that treatment alters the structure of the network, which is in line with the network theory of mental disorders [7] and earlier findings [8].

We demonstrated NIA as a method to investigate the sequential process of symptom-specific direct and indirect effects of treatment. The use was illustrated by elucidating direct and indirect effects of CBTI on symptoms of insomnia and depression. Across all assessments, CBTI most strongly and directly affected specific sleep complaints. Accordingly, in the current sample of people suffering from insomnia and subclinical depression, the likely route for CBTI to improve symptoms of depression is indirect, through its effects on two dominant sleep complaints.

One previous study incorporated a treatment-allocation variable in network analysis [9], but only to determine the relative efficacy of two treatments on individual symptoms of depression in a pre-post comparison. A particular strength of the current NIA approach is that it additionally elucidates the sequential order of direct and indirect treatment-induced symptom improvements. Some limitations merit consideration. As in any multivariate approach, “directness” of effects should be interpreted cautiously if unmeasured variables are likely to be involved. Specific to our study, small treatment effects and weak associations may have gone undetected due to the moderate sample size and the use of LASSO regularization to ensure high specificity [10]. The absence of a direct edge should not be interpreted as an absence of any effect, but rather as an indication that an indirect effect is more likely given the available data. NIA can be considered as a statistical “searchlight” to identify plausible trajectories of treatment-induced effects. NIA offers a technique to investigate the sequential development and order of treatment-induced changes of specific symptoms, highlighting likely pathways through which treatment effects evolve. Use of this technique can aid to understand treatment mechanisms and reveal clues to their optimization.

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Author Contributions
T. Van Der Zweerde and J. Lancee carried out recruitment and data collection and coordinated the randomized controlled trial from which the data stem. T.F. Blanken, T. Van Der Zweerde, and J. Lancee designed the current study. T.F. Blanken performed the network analyses and interpretation of the results, supervised by D. Borsboom. T.F. Blanken and T. Van Der Zweerde drafted the manuscript. All authors contributed to and approved the manuscript.

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