





LIVIA
-FR

An online unguided self-help intervention for people struggling with interpersonal loss

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Anik Debrot, Liliane Efinger, & Valentino Pomini University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Grief Therapy

- The death of a close one is one of the most stressful life events
 - Negative consequences for health and well-being (Bennett & Soulsby, 2012)
 - Requires the fulfilment of four **grief related tasks** (Worden, 2009)
- 7-15% show particular difficulties dealing with this event (Mancini et al., 2015)
- Interventions for grieving individuals have modest but significant effects, more so for people struggling with the grieving process (Wittouck et al., 2011).
- Internet -based interventions are effective, also for grief (Berger, 2015; Wagner et al, 2006).
- But mainly with guidance

LIVIA

- Brodbeck Berger an Znoj (2017) developed a German internet -based intervention for people who lost their romantic partner (either by death or separation)
- 10-week online intervention with weekly e-mail support
- Cognitive -behavioural approach, based on the Dual-Process Model of Coping with bereavement (Stroebe & Schut, 1998, 2010)

Loss-oriented tasks

- Exposure to the death moment
- Cognitive reframing of the loss
- Etc.

Restoration -oriented tasks

- Self-care, social reengagement
- Goal-focused activities
- Etc.
- **First results** indicate a decrease of grief and general psychopathological symptoms, loneliness and an increase in life satisfaction compared to the waiting control group (see Brodbeck et al., 2018)
- Few research exists on French internet interventions.
- No such intervention exists for grief-related difficulties.
- Little knowledge on the implementations unguided interventions, despite their cost-effectiveness (Andersson & Titov, 2014; Karyotaki, et al., 2017)

Our project

LIVIA FR

We translated LIVIA in French (FR) General modifications:

- Unguided application
- Generalization to other interpersonal losses

Modifications for LIVIA 2

- Goal Attainment Scale to assess participant's baseline and progresses
- Participants choose their own way through the program according to their preferences and their GAS-results
- Assessment and promotion of <u>personal resources</u> to better deal with the tasks of the program
 - Digitalized instrument: AERES (Bellier-Teichmann et al., 2017)
- Promoting physical closeness (Debrot et al., 2013)
- <u>Automated e-mails</u> (reminders, positive reinforcement)
- <u>Interactivity</u> with animated videos and optional additional content and explanations
- A forum platform for exchanges between participants

Structure of LIVIA 2

Based on Worden's (2009) Grief tasks and the Dual Process Model (Stroebe & Schut, 1998, 2010)

Grief task	Loss-oriented	Restauration - oriented	Central dimension
Accept	the loss	a changed world	Cognitive
Feel	the pain	positive emotions	Emotional, physical
Adjust to	a world without the deceased	new activities	Behavioural
Redefine oneself toward	the lost person	oneself and other	Experiential, spiritual

LIVIA 1

VS

LIVIA 2

⇒ Comparison LIVIA 1 vs. LIVIA 2

Single blind randomization

Comparison regarding:

- Personal and interpersonal well-being
- General and grief symptoms
- Coping abilities
- Physiological indicator
- Drop-out rate