

Presentation Category : Posters

Scientific Streams : Dissemination, Accessibility of CBT and Digital Therapeutics

Patients' perspectives on implementation of remote cognitive behavioral therapy for insomnia: a qualitative study <u>Hitomi Oi</u>^{1*}, Shun Nakajima¹, Hikari Takashina¹, Mari Inoue¹, Hiroku Noma¹, Haruhito Tanaka², Hironori Kuga¹ ¹ National Center for Cognitive Behavior Therapy and Research, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry, Japan

² , Gifu Mates Sleep Clinic, Japan

Introduction: Insomnia is the most frequent sleep disorder, and it has an enormous economic cost. Cognitive behavioral therapy for insomnia (CBT-I) is a highly effective nonpharmacologic treatment, and treatment guidelines for insomnia in various countries place CBT-I as the most recommended treatment (Sateia et al., 2017; Qaseem et al., 2016). However, implementation of CBT-I has not progressed and physicians rarely refer individuals with insomnia disorder to CBT-I. Examining the perspectives of insomniac patients toward CBT-I will help to identify factors that promote its implementation. Furthermore, the recent COVID-19 pandemic and the lack of therapists have increased the demand for remote CBT-I using information and communication technology (ICT) (Lee & Yu, 2021). However, most individuals with insomnia disorder are elderly and tend to have difficulty using ICT themselves to receive remote CBT-I. Therefore, it is necessary to investigate not only the CBT-I itself but also the patient's perspective on remote CBT-I. The aim of this study was to examine patients' perspectives on the implementation of CBT-I and remote CBT-I and discuss strategies for enhancing CBT-I accessibility. Method: Semi-structured interviews were conducted before implementing remote CBT-I with 12 insomniac patients who agreed to receive remote CBT-I. Patients visited the clinic and receive remote interview in the form of a video conference with an interviewer in another area using a PC. CBT-I were also to be conducted remotely in the same system (Japan Registry of Clinical Trials: 11000187). Researchers with a master's degree or a clinical psychologist conducted the interviews. The interviewers asked about the patient's understanding of CBT-I, their concerns about remote CBT-I, and their motivation to undergo remote CBT-I. We used a thematic analysis approach (Braun & Clarke, 2006) in which common ideas were identified across interviews and then grouped into larger conceptual themes. Results: The interviews revealed motivation regarding resistance to pharmacotherapy and acceptability to remote CBT-I. In addition, most patients do not know what kind of treatment CBT-I is, and increasing awareness is a challenge. Discussion: More efforts are needed to make more people aware of CBT-I and to raise their expectations of CBT-I's effectiveness. The lack of knowledge about CBT-I is consistent with the findings of previous study (Koffel et al., 2020). Koffel et al., (2020) stated that patients have expressed concerns about CBT-I using web-based or online application, but this study suggests that no concerns were expressed because the patients came to the clinic to receive remote CBT. In order to promote CBT-I, it is necessary to incorporate various forms of delivery, such as remote settings as well as face-to-face. Acknowledgments: We are grateful to Hiroaki Yamamoto, Yuri Miyazaki and Madoka Komoto for collaboration of this study. This study was supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Numbers JP20K22280, JP21K13722, JP21H00956, JP22K03165.

Previous Submit

WCCBT 2023 Secretariat
MECI International (www.meci.co.kr) 3F 183 Bangbaero, Seochogu, Seoul 06572, Republic of Korea Tel. +82-2-6288-6311 Fax. +82-2-6288-6399 E-mail. info@wccbt2023.org COPYRIGHT© WCCBT2023 Organizing Committee. All Rights Reserved.

 • CONGRESS• PROGRAM • REGISTRATION SPONSORSHIP GENERALINFO WHAT'S NEW

 Follow us on
 Image: Construct of the second se



