

Ida Solhaug¹, Michael de Vibe², Oddgeir Friborg¹, Tore Sørlie¹, Reidar Tyssen², Arild Bjørndal², Jan H. Rosenvinge¹

¹University of Tromsø ²University of Oslo

Toronto, 11th October 2018

EAPH Oslo 20th May 2019



Faculty/Presenter Disclosure

Faculty: Reidar Tyssen

Relationships with commercial interests:
None



Background I

Both individual and organizational interventions are effective (West et al 2016, Panagioti et al 2017)

Mindfulness is also effective (Lomas et al 2018)

Long-term follow-ups are lacking

Psychological mechanisms are less explored







Background II

Previous published reports on this RCT:

de Vibe et al, BMC Med Educ 2013 de Vibe et al, Mindfulness 2015 Halland et al, Coll Stud J 2015 de Vibe et al, PLoS ONE 2018 Solhaug et al, Mindfulness (accepted 2019)

de Vibe et al. BMC Medical Education 2013, 13:107 http://www.biomedcentral.com/1472-6920/13/107



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Mindfulness training for stress management: a randomised controlled study of medical and psychology students

Michael de Vibe^{1†}, Ida Solhaug^{2†}, Reidar Tyssen³, Oddgeir Friborg^{2,4}, Jan H Rosenvinge^{2,4}, Tore Sørlie^{5,6} and Arild Biarridal⁷



DECEMBOLIANTICI

Six-year positive effects of a mindfulnessbased intervention on mindfulness, coping and well-being in medical and psychology students; Results from a randomized controlled trial

Michael de Vibe¹⁶*, Ida Solhaug^{2,36}, Jan H. Rosenvinge³, Reidar Tyssen⁴, Adam Hanley^{5,6}, Eric Garland^{5,6}







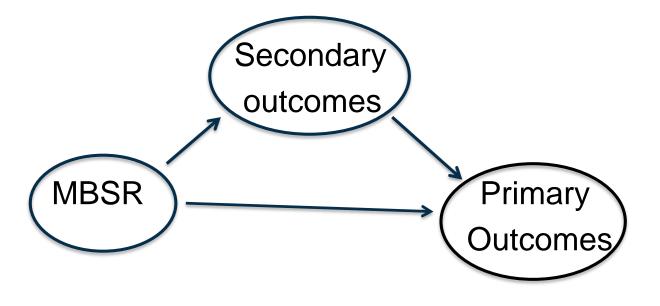
Objectives

To study long-term effects on...

- 1) ...mental distress and well-being (primary outcomes) of a 7-week Mindfulness Based Stress Reduction (MBSR) program
- 2) ... ways of coping, mindfulness (secondary outcomes)
- 3) the role of *meditation practice*



Model 4ys







Methods/approach

- Two-site RCT (Oslo and Tromsø)
- N= 288 students (medical and psychology)
- MBSR Intervention group (N=144)
 Control group (N=144)
- Follow-up:
- Baseline (T0), Post intervention: 1 month (T1), 2ys (T2), and 4ys (T3)



MBSR Intervention

7 weeks: 6 sessions x 1.5 hour

1 session x 6 hours

6 groups with 15 to 25 students

Booster sessions: 1.5 hour semi-annually

- 1) Simple physical and mental exercises
- 2) Teaching about mindfulness, stress, coping
- 3) Group process
- 4) CDs with daily 0.5 hour exercises



Variables

Primary outcomes:

Mental distress: GHQ-12

Subjective well-being: 4 items (Life satisfaction)

Secondary outcomes:

Coping (Ways of Coping Check List) – Avoidant / Active Mindfulness (Five Facet Mindfulness Questionnaire)

Frequency and duration of meditation practice





Statistics

Mixed model repeated measures (4 ys)

- Takes into account dependency of the individual measures
- Utilize better longitudinal data (missings)

fixed effects

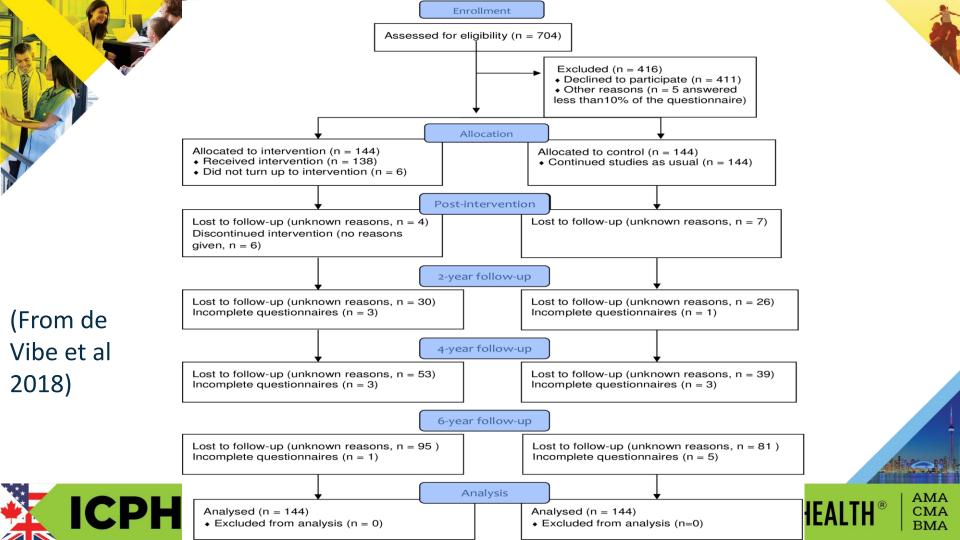
random effects

covariance matrix

«Long file» of data

Time x group interaction – effect over time





Results 4-year follow-up

Primary outcomes:

```
Reduced mental distress (GHQ-12)*: p<0.001
```

Cohen's d: (0.73* (1m), 0.32 (2ys), 0.24 (4ys)

Increased subjective well-being

0.46* , 0.13 , 0.13

* female students



Results 4-year follow-up

Secondary outcomes:

Problem focused (Active) coping

Cohen's d: 0.30 (1m), 0.32 (2ys), 0.42 (4ys)

Avoidance coping

0.18 , 0.21 , 0.23

Mindfulness

(«non-reactivity») 0.29 , 0.14 , 0.24



Results 4-year follow-up

Meditation practice predicted long-term mindfulness scores at 1m and 4ys (frequency: p<0.001 & duration: p<0.05)

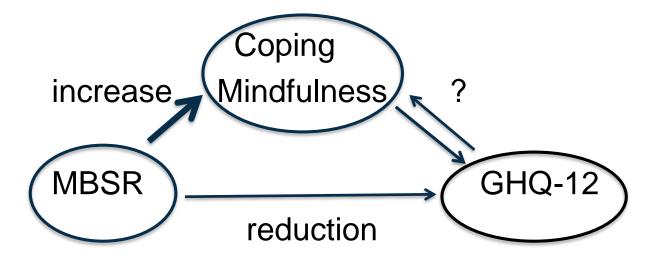
Mindfulness (Dispositional) and Coping **mediated** the effects on mental distress (GHQ-12)

- though, reversed mediation was also observed



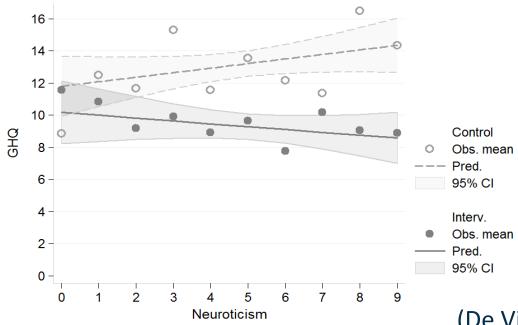


Model 4ys





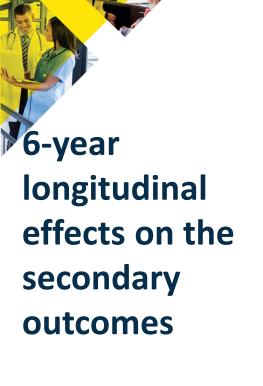
Other findings from the RCT: Effect moderation by personality



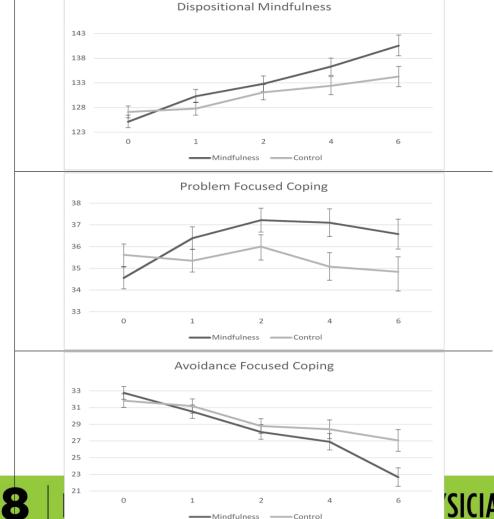
(De Vibe et al 2015)







(de Vibe et al 2018)



AMA CMA

ICPH 2018

Limitations

- Participants were self-selected predominantly white
- Selection bias of gender at baseline?
- Lack of active control group with instructor
- Effect sizes were small to medium



Conclusions 4-year study

Sustained effect on mental distress during 2 ys among **female students**

Enduring effects on secondary outcomes over 4 ys

- mindfulness
- problem focused (active) coping

Secondary outcomes *may* be important **effect mechanisms** of mindfulness training



