

**IQTIG**

Institut für  
Qualitätssicherung  
und Transparenz im  
Gesundheitswesen

# Qualitätssicherungsverfahren *Ambulante Psychotherapie*

Einbezug von bzw. Umgang mit Patientinnen und Patienten mit vorzeitigem  
Therapieende oder Therapieabbruch

**Prüfung und Empfehlungen zur Umsetzung**  
**Anhang**

# Informationen zum Bericht

## BERICHTSDATEN

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### **Qualitätssicherungsverfahren Ambulante Psychotherapie. Einbezug von bzw. Umgang mit Patientinnen und Patienten mit vorzeitigem Therapieende oder Therapieabbruch. Prüfung und Empfehlungen zur Umsetzung. Anhang**

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Datum der Abgabe 28. März 2024

## AUFTRAGSDATEN

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Auftraggeber Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss (G-BA)

Name des Auftrags Prüfung und ggf. Erarbeitung des Einbezugs von bzw. des Umgangs mit Patientinnen und Patienten mit vorzeitigem Therapieende oder Therapieabbruch für das QS-Verfahren ambulante Psychotherapie

Datum des Auftrags 29. März 2023 (Bearbeitung ab 1. August 2023)

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# Anhang A: Literaturrecherche

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# Anhang A.1: Recherchebericht

## 1 Fragestellungen

Ausgehend vom Ziel der Literaturrecherche erfolgten zunächst die Operationalisierung in strukturierte, recherchierbare Fragen für die systematische Recherche sowie eine Definition mithilfe des PICO-Schemas (Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome; Tabelle 1):

- Welche Risikofaktoren stehen im Zusammenhang mit einem vorzeitigen Therapieende oder Therapieabbruch?
  - Welche Risikofaktoren und Gründe für ein vorzeitiges Therapieende oder einen Therapieabbruch sind aus Sicht der Patientinnen und Patienten von Relevanz bezüglich der Versorgungsqualität?
  - Welche Risikofaktoren und Gründe für ein vorzeitiges Therapieende oder einen Therapieabbruch sind aus Sicht der Psychotherapeutinnen und Psychotherapeuten von Relevanz bezüglich der Versorgungsqualität?

Tabelle 1: PICO-Schema

<b>P</b>	<p>Patientinnen und Patienten (ab 18 Jahre), die ambulante Psychotherapie gemäß Richtlinie aufgrund der dort genannten Indikationen gemäß ICD-10-GM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ F00.- bis F99 (mindestens 80% der eingeschlossenen Patientinnen und Patienten, wenn die Ergebnisse nicht separat für die hier interessierende Population dargestellt sind) erhalten.</li> </ul>
<b>I/C</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ambulante Psychotherapie allgemein (Einzeltherapie)</li> <li>▪ ambulante Verhaltenstherapie (Einzeltherapie)</li> <li>▪ ambulante tiefenpsychologisch fundierte Psychotherapie (Einzeltherapie)</li> <li>▪ ambulante analytische Psychotherapie (Einzeltherapie)</li> <li>▪ ambulante systemische Psychotherapie (Einzeltherapie)</li> </ul>
<b>O</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Therapieabbruch</li> <li>▪ Vorzeitiges Therapieende</li> </ul>

## 2 Informationsbeschaffung – Risikofaktoren

### 2.1 Recherche

In Tabelle 2 sind die definierten Einschlusskriterien, die der Recherche und dem Screening der Publikationen zum Thema *Risikofaktoren* zugrunde lagen, aufgeführt.

Tabelle 2: Einschlusskriterien für Publikationen zum Thema *Risikofaktoren*

	<b>Einschluss</b>
E1	Die Vollpublikation ist erhältlich.
E2	Die Publikationssprache ist Deutsch oder Englisch.
E3	Das Publikationsdatum der Vollpublikation ist für Primärstudien ab 01.01.2013, für Systematische Reviews ab 01.01.2018
E4	Systematische Reviews oder Primärstudien (quantitative, qualitative oder Mixed-Methods-Studien) Editorials, Konferenzabstracts, narrative Reviews, Fallberichte und Fallserien werden ausgeschlossen.
E5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Die Primärstudien adressieren die Versorgung von Patientinnen und Patienten aus den Ländern Deutschland, Österreich oder Schweiz</li> <li>▪ Die Systematischen Reviews adressieren die Versorgung von Patientinnen und Patienten aus Ländern gemäß des WHO-Stratum A*</li> </ul>
E6	<p>Population</p> <p>Die Publikation adressiert Patientinnen und Patienten (ab 18 Jahre), die ambulante Psychotherapie gemäß der deutschen Richtlinie erhalten.</p> <p>Ausgeschlossen werden:</p> <p>Patientinnen und Patienten, die forensisch psychiatrisch behandelt werden.</p>
E7	<p>Intervention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ambulante Psychotherapie allgemein (Einzeltherapie)</li> <li>▪ ambulante Verhaltenstherapie (Einzeltherapie)</li> <li>▪ ambulante tiefenpsychologisch fundierte Psychotherapie (Einzeltherapie)</li> <li>▪ ambulante analytische Psychotherapie (Einzeltherapie)</li> <li>▪ ambulante systemische Psychotherapie (Einzeltherapie)</li> </ul>
E8	<p>Outcome</p> <p>Gründe für</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ einen Therapieabbruch</li> <li>▪ ein vorzeitiges Therapieende</li> </ul>

\* Die aus den eingeschlossenen Studien abgeleiteten Qualitätsaspekte und -merkmale sollen auf das deutsche Gesundheitssystem übertragbar sein. Als Grundlage für die Entscheidung, welche internationalen Publikationen eingeschlossen werden sollen, wurde die Staateneinteilung des Weltgesundheitsberichts 2003

der World Health Organization (WHO) herangezogen (WHO 2003). Nur Publikationen aus Industrienationen, die wie Deutschland zum WHO Stratum A gehören, wurden berücksichtigt.

Die Literaturrecherche nach systematischen Reviews oder Primärstudien zum Thema Risikofaktoren wurde in den folgenden bibliografischen Datenbanken durchgeführt:

- Ovid MEDLINE(R) ALL 1946 to November 01, 2023
- APA PsycInfo 1806 to October Week 4 2023 via Ovid
- Embase via Elsevier
- Cochrane via Wiley
- Epistemonikos

Ausgehend vom PICO-Schema und des vorab vorliegenden Testsets aus relevanten Publikationen (n = 5) wurden die geeigneten Suchbegriffe abgeleitet. Für die Recherche wurde zunächst eine Strategie für die Literaturdatenbank MEDLINE entwickelt und dann entsprechend an die anderen Datenbanken angepasst. Die Suchstrategie bestand aus zwei Blöcken: ein Rechercheblock für die Population und Intervention (Patientinnen und Patienten, die eine ambulante Psychotherapie gemäß Richtlinie bekommen) in Kombination mit Risikofaktoren.

Bei der systematischen Suche konnten alle Publikationen aus dem Testset, die in der Datenbank indexiert waren, identifiziert werden.

Folgende Limitationen wurden, falls in der jeweiligen Datenbank möglich, bei der Suchstrategie berücksichtigt:

- Publikationen ab 2013
- nur „human“
- nur englische und deutsche Publikationen
- keine Kongressabstracts, Fallberichte, Kommentare, Editorials, Letter oder Preprints

Die Limitationen finden sich eingebettet in den jeweiligen Suchstrategien der einzelnen Datenbanken (Tabelle 3, Tabelle 4, Tabelle 5, Tabelle 6 und Tabelle 7).

Die Recherche erfolgte in allen Datenbanken am 03.-06. November 2023.

*Tabelle 3: Suchstrategie für MEDLINE via Ovid (Thema Risikofaktoren); Datum der Recherche: 03.11.2023*

#	Searches
1	Behavior Therapy/
2	(behavio?r* adj2 therap*).ti,ab.
3	behavio?r* treatment?.ti,ab.
4	Cognitive Behavioral Therapy/
5	(cognitive adj2 (therap* or psychotherap*)).ti,ab.
6	exp PSYCHOTHERAPY/

#	Searches
7	(psychotherap* or psychiatric treatment? or psychological intervention?).ti,ab.
8	Psychoanalytic Therapy/
9	psychoanalytic* therap*.ti,ab.
10	analytic* therap*.ti,ab.
11	Psychotherapy, Psychodynamic/
12	(psychodynamic* adj (therap* or analysis)).ti,ab.
13	psychodynamic* psychotherap*.ti,ab.
14	Psychoanalysis/
15	psychoanalysis.ti,ab.
16	or/1-15
17	Patient Dropouts/ or Treatment Refusal/
18	((premature or earl*) adj2 (terminat* or withdraw*)).ti,ab.
19	(dropout? or drop- out? or discontinuation? or noncomplet* or non-complet*).ti,ab.
20	17 or 18 or 19
21	16 and 20
22	limit 21 to (english or german)
23	exp animals/ not (exp animals/ and exp humans/)
24	22 not 23
25	limit 24 to (congress or case reports or comment or editorial or letter or preprint)
26	24 not 25
27	limit 26 to yr = "2013 -Current"

Tabelle 4: Suchstrategie für APA PsycInfo via Ovid (Thema Risikofaktoren); Datum der Recherche: 03.11.2023

#	Searches
1	Behavior Therapy/
2	(behavio?r* adj2 therap*).ti,ab.
3	behavio?r* treatment?.ti,ab.
4	Cognitive Therapy/
5	(cognitive adj2 (therap* or psychotherap*)).ti,ab.
6	exp PSYCHOTHERAPY/



#	Searches
7	(psychotherap* or psychiatric treatment? or psychological intervention?).ti,ab.
8	Psychoanalysis/
9	psychoanalytic* therap*.ti,ab.
10	analytic* therap*.ti,ab.
11	Psychodynamic Psychotherapy/
12	(psychodynamic* adj (therap* or analysis)).ti,ab.
13	psychodynamic* psychotherap*.ti,ab.
14	psychoanalysis.ti,ab.
15	or/1-14
16	treatment dropouts/ or treatment refusal/ or potential dropouts/
17	((premature or earl*) adj2 (terminat* or withdraw*)).ti,ab.
18	(dropout? or drop-out? or discontinuation? or noncomplet* or non-complet*).ti,ab.
19	16 or 17 or 18
20	15 and 19
21	limit 20 to (english or german)
22	limit 21 to (abstract collection or "comment/reply" or editorial or letter)
23	case report/
24	22 or 23
25	21 not 24
26	limit 25 to yr = "2013 -Current"
27	remove duplicates from 26

Tabelle 5: Suchstrategie für Embase via Elsevier (Thema Risikofaktoren); Datum der Recherche: 03.11.2023

No.	Searches
#1	'behavior therapy'/de
#2	(behavio\$r* NEAR/2 therap*):ti,ab
#3	"behavio\$r* treatment\$":ti,ab
#4	'cognitive therapy'/de
#5	(cognitive NEAR/2 (therap* OR psychotherap*)):ti,ab
#6	'psychotherapy'/exp

No.	Searches
#7	psychotherap*:ti OR 'psychiatric treatment\$:ti OR 'psychological intervention\$:ti,ab
#8	'psychoanalysis'/de
#9	'psychoanalytic* therap*:ti,ab
#10	'analytic* therap*':ti,ab
#11	'psychodynamic psychotherapy'/de
#12	(psychodynamic* NEAR/1 (therap* OR analysis)):ti,ab
#13	'psychodynamic* psychotherap*':ti,ab
#14	psychoanalysis:ti,ab
#15	#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12 OR #13 OR #14
#16	'patient dropout'/de OR 'treatment refusal'/de OR 'treatment interruption'/de
#17	((premature OR earl*) NEAR/2 (terminat* OR withdraw*)):ti,ab
#18	dropout\$:ti,ab OR 'drop?out\$:ti,ab OR discontinuation\$:ti,ab OR noncomplet*:ti,ab OR 'non?complet*':ti,ab
#19	#16 OR #17 OR #18
#20	#15 AND #19
#21	#20 AND ([english]/lim OR [german]/lim)
#22	'animal'/exp NOT ('animal'/exp AND 'human'/exp)
#23	#21 NOT #22
#24	'case report'/de OR [conference abstract]/lim OR [conference review]/lim OR [editorial]/lim OR [letter]/lim OR [preprint]/lim OR comment:ti
#25	#23 NOT #24
#26	#25 AND [2013-2023]/py

Tabelle 6 Suchstrategie für Cochrane via Wiley (Thema Risikofaktoren); Datum der Recherche: 03.11.2023

ID	Search
#1	behavio* NEXT therap*:ti,ab
#2	behavio* NEXT treatment*:ti,ab
#3	(cognitive NEAR/2 (therap* or psychotherap*)):ti,ab
#4	MeSH descriptor: [Psychotherapy] explode all trees
#5	(psychotherap* or psychiatric treatment* or psychological intervention*):ti,ab
#6	psychoanalytic* NEXT therap*:ti,ab

ID	Search
#7	analytic* NEXT therap*:ti,ab
#8	(psychodynamic* NEAR (therap* or analysis)):ti,ab
#9	psychodynamic* NEXT psychotherap*:ti,ab
#10	MeSH descriptor: [Psychoanalysis] this term only
#11	psychoanalys*:ti,ab
#12	#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11
#13	MeSH descriptor: [Patient Dropouts] this term only
#14	MeSH descriptor: [Treatment Refusal] this term only
#15	((premature OR earl*) NEAR/2 (terminat* OR withdraw*)):ti,ab
#16	dropout*:ti,ab
#17	drop-out*:ti,ab
#18	discontinuation*:ti,ab
#19	noncomplet*:ti,ab
#20	non-complet*:ti,ab
#21	#13 OR #14 OR #15 OR #16 OR #17 OR #18 OR #19 OR #20
#22	#12 AND #21
#23	#22 with Cochrane Library publication date Between Jan 2013 and Nov 2023, in Cochrane Reviews
#24	#22 with Publication Year from 2013 to 2023, with Cochrane Library publication date Between Jan 2013 and Nov 2023, in Trials
#25	#23 OR #24

Tabelle 7: Suchstrategie für Epistemonikos (Thema Risikofaktoren); Datum der Recherche: 06.11.2023

No.	Query
#1	(title:(psychotherap*) OR abstract:(psychotherap*)) AND (title:(dropout OR drop-out) OR abstract:(dropout OR drop-out)); last 10 years

Eine Gesamtübersicht über die Recherche nach systematischen Reviews in bibliographischen Datenbanken bietet das nachfolgende Flussdiagramm (Abbildung 1).

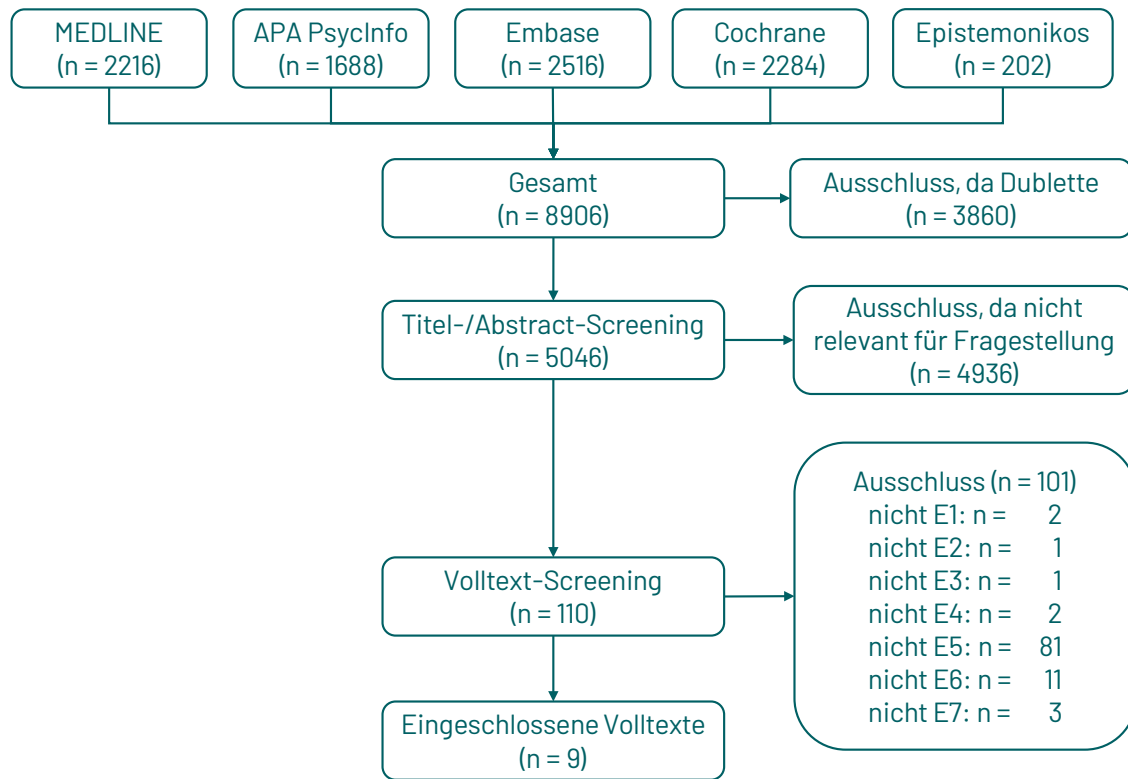


Abbildung 1: Flussdiagramm der Recherche nach systematischen Reviews und Primärstudien zum Thema Risikofaktoren

## 2.2 Eingeschlossene Publikationen zum Thema Risikofaktoren

Nach dem Volltext-Screening wurden 9 Artikel eingeschlossen (siehe Tabelle 8).

Tabelle 8: Eingeschlossene Artikel zum Thema Risikofaktoren

	<b>Titel</b>	<b>Referenz</b>
1	Outpatient Psychotherapy Improves Symptoms and Reduces Health Care Costs in Regularly and Prematurely Terminated Therapies	Altmann et al. (2018)
2	Abbrüche antragspflichtiger ambulanter Psychotherapien: Häufigkeit, Risikofaktoren, Outcome	Altmann et al. (2014)
3	Predicting patients who will drop out of out-patient psychotherapy using machine learning algorithms	Bennemann et al. (2022)
4	Risk for Psychotherapy Drop-Out in Survival Analysis: The Influence of General Change Mechanisms and Symptom Severity	Gmeinwieser et al. (2020)

	Titel	Referenz
5	Who stays, who benefits? Predicting dropout and change in cognitive behaviour therapy for psychosis	Lincoln et al. (2014)
6	Using network analysis for the prediction of treatment dropout in patients with mood and anxiety disorders: A methodological proof-of-concept study	Lutz et al. (2018)
7	Prevalence and Risk Factors of Psychotherapy Dropout in a University Outpatient Clinic: Influence of Risky Alcohol Consumption	Schawohl und Odenwald (2018)
8	What Predicts Outcome, Response, and Drop-out in CBT of Depressive Adults? A Naturalistic Study	Schindler et al. (2013)
9	Dropout From Psychological Interventions for Refugees and Asylum Seekers: A Meta-Analysis	Semmlinger et al. (2021)

### Datenextraktion

Die Datenextraktion der eingeschlossenen Publikationen zur Versorgungssituation wurde von einer Person durchgeführt und umfasst relevante Informationen wie u. a. Autorin/Autor, Publikationsjahr, Titel, Studiendesign, Studienpopulation und Fragestellung. Die extrahierten Daten der eingeschlossenen Publikationen sind in Anhang A.2 dokumentiert.

## 2.3 Ausgeschlossene Publikationen zum Thema Risikofaktoren

Folgende im Volltext überprüfte Artikel zum Thema Risikofaktoren wurden ausgeschlossen (für die Ausschlussgründe vgl. Tabelle 2):

### Nicht E1

1. Dietch, JR; Manber, R; Buysse, DJ; Edinger, JD; Krystal, A (2020): 0533. Age and Education Level Are Associated with Dropout from Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy for Insomnia in Participants with Co-occurring Depression: A Report from the Triad Study [Meeting Abstract]. SLEEP 2020: 34th Annual Meeting of the APSS [Associated Professional Sleep Societies], 13.-17.06.2020, Philadelphia, US-PA. *Sleep* 43(Abtract Supplement): A204. DOI: 10.1093/sleep/zsaa056.530.
2. Tipton, MV; Hill, CE (2020): [RETRACTED ARTICLE:] Exploratory analyses of intake sessions in psychodynamic psychotherapy: Do processes differ for engager versus non-engager clients? *Counselling Psychology Quarterly* 33(4): 561-571. DOI: 10.1080/09515070.2019.1610723.

### Nicht E2

1. Jung, SI; Serralta, FB; Nunes, MLT; Eizirik, CL (2014): Momentos distintos no abandono da psicoterapia psicanalítica. *Jornal Brasileiro de Psiquiatria* 63(2): 133-141. DOI: 10.1590/0047-2085000000017.

**Nicht E3**

1. Leitner, A; Märtens, M; Koschier, A; Gerlich, K; Liegl, G; Hinterwallner, H; et al. (2013): Patients' Perceptions of Risky Developments During Psychotherapy. *Journal of Contemporary Psychotherapy* 43(2): 95-105. DOI: 10.1007/s10879-012-9215-7.

**Nicht E4**

1. Leichsenring, F; Sarrar, L; Steinert, C (2019): Drop-outs in psychotherapy: a change of perspective. *World Psychiatry* 18(1): 32-33. DOI: 10.1002/wps.20588.
2. Pentaraki, AD (2018): Treatment outcomes in depression: Reducing drop-out rates in cognitive therapy. *BJPsych Advances* 24(2): 101-109. DOI: 10.1192/bja.2017.8.

**Nicht E5**

1. Abd Elbaky, GB; Hay, PJ; le Grange, D; Lacey, H; Crosby, RD; Touyz, S (2014): Pre-treatment predictors of attrition in a randomised controlled trial of psychological therapy for severe and enduring anorexia nervosa. *BMC Psychiatry* 14: 69. DOI: 10.1186/1471-244X-14-69.
2. Acosta, FJ; Ramallo-Fariña, Y; Ruiz, L; Gómez, S; Hernández, A; Quesada, I; et al. (2020): Prospective study of variables associated with nonadherence to psychotherapy. *Journal of Mental Health* 29(5): 581-589. DOI: 10.1080/09638237.2019.1581346.
3. Agüera, Z; Sánchez, I; Granero, R; Riesco, N; Steward, T; Martín-Romera, V; et al. (2017): Short-Term Treatment Outcomes and Dropout Risk in Men and Women with Eating Disorders. *European Eating Disorders Review* 25(4): 293-301. DOI: 10.1002/erv.2519.
4. Alфонsson, S; Fagernäs, S; Sjostrand, G; Tyrberg, MJ (2023): Psychotherapist Variables That May Lead to Treatment Failure or Termination – A Qualitative Analysis of Patients' Perspectives. *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research, Practice, Training*, Epub 12.10.2023. DOI: 10.1037/pst0000503.
5. Alpert, E; Hayes, AM; Barnes, JB; Sloan, DM (2020): Predictors of Dropout in Cognitive Processing Therapy for PTSD: An Examination of Trauma Narrative Content. *Behavior Therapy* 51(5): 774-788. DOI: 10.1016/j.beth.2019.11.003.
6. Aragay, N; Jiménez-Murcia, S; Granero, R; Fernández-Aranda, F; Ramos-Grille, I; Cardona, S; et al. (2015): Pathological gambling: understanding relapses and dropouts. *Comprehensive Psychiatry* 57: 58-64. DOI: 10.1016/j.comppsy.2014.10.009.
7. Arntz, A; Stupar-Rutenfrans, S; Bloo, J; van Dyck, R; Spinhoven, P (2015): Prediction of treatment discontinuation and recovery from Borderline Personality Disorder: Results from an RCT comparing Schema Therapy and Transference Focused Psychotherapy. *Behaviour Research and Therapy* 74: 60-71. DOI: 10.1016/j.brat.2015.09.002.

8. Arntz, A; Mensink, K; Cox, WR; Verhoef, REJ; van Emmerik, AAP; Rameckers, SA; et al. (2023): Dropout from psychological treatment for borderline personality disorder: a multilevel survival meta-analysis. *Psychological Medicine* 53(3): 668-686. DOI: 10.1017/S0033291722003634.
9. Au-Yeung, C; Bowie, CR; Montreuil, T; Baer, LH; Lecomte, T; Jooper, R; et al. (2023): Predictors of treatment attrition of cognitive health interventions in first episode psychosis. *Early Intervention in Psychiatry* 17(10): 984-991. DOI: 10.1111/eip.13391.
10. Banham, JA; Schweitzer, RD (2016): Trainee-therapists are not all equal: Examination of therapeutic efficiency, effectiveness and early client dropout after 12 months of clinical training. *Psychology and Psychotherapy: Theory, Research and Practice* 89(2): 148-162. DOI: 10.1111/papt.12071.
11. Bartholomew, TT; Lockard, AJ; Folger, SF; Low, BE; Poet, AD; Scofield, BE; et al. (2019): Symptom reduction and termination: client change and therapist identified reasons for saying goodbye. *Counselling Psychology Quarterly* 32(1): 81-99. DOI: 10.1080/09515070.2017.1367272.
12. Bentley, KH; Cohen, ZD; Kim, T; Bullis, JR; Nauphal, M; Cassiello-Robbins, C; et al. (2021): The Nature, Timing, and Symptom Trajectories of Dropout From Transdiagnostic and Single-Diagnosis Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy for Anxiety Disorders. *Behavior Therapy* 52(6): 1364-1376. DOI: 10.1016/j.beth.2021.03.007.
13. Brown, HJ; Andreason, H; Melling, AK; Imel, ZE; Simon, GE (2015): Problems With Using Patient Retention in the Evaluation of Mental Health Providers: Differences in Type of Dropout. *Psychiatric Services* 66(8): 879-882. DOI: 10.1176/appi.ps.201400059.
14. Bugatti, M; Owen, J; Reese, RJ; Coleman, J; Richardson, Z; Rasmussen, W; et al. (2023): Access to Care and Cost as Predictors of Early Psychotherapy Dropout: Findings From a Technology-Enabled Practice Research Group. *Practice Innovations* 8(1): 62-74. DOI: 10.1037/pri0000200.
15. Burton, L; Thériault, A (2020): Hindering events in psychotherapy: A retrospective account from the client's perspective. *Counselling and Psychotherapy Research* 20(1): 116-127. DOI: 10.1002/capr.12268.
16. Campos, MD; Williams, RC; Joshi, V; Hall, E; Reid, R; Rosenthal, RJ; et al. (2023): Dropout or Early Treatment Response Among Gamblers with Depressive Symptoms. *International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction* 21: 165-179. DOI: 10.1007/s11469-021-00586-z.
17. Carmona i Farrés, C; Pascual, JC; Elices, M; Navarro, H; Martin-Blanco, A; Soler, J (2018): Factors predicting early dropout from dialectical behaviour therapy in individuals with borderline personality disorder. *Actas Españolas de Psiquiatría* 46(6): 226-233. URL: <https://www.actaspsiquiatria.es/repositorio//20/116/ENG/20-116-ENG-226-33-722008.pdf> (abgerufen am: 23.12.2023).

18. Carpallo-González, M; Muñoz-Navarro, R; González-Blanch, C; Cano-Vindel, A (2023): Symptoms of emotional disorders and sociodemographic factors as moderators of dropout in psychological treatment: A meta-review. *International Journal of Clinical & Health Psychology* 23(4): 100379. DOI: 10.1016/j.ijchp.2023.100379.
19. Caselli, I; Bellini, A; Colombo, S; Ielmini, M; Callegari, C (2022): Pharmacological Interventions versus Combined Treatment of Depression: A Prospective Study. *Psychopharmacology Bulletin* 52(4): 69-84. URL: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9611801/pdf/PB-52-4-69.pdf> (abgerufen am: 23.12.2023).
20. Cooper, AA; Strunk, DR; Ryan, ET; DeRubeis, RJ; Hollon, SD; Gallop, R (2016): The therapeutic alliance and therapist adherence as predictors of dropout from cognitive therapy for depression when combined with antidepressant medication. *Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry* 50: 113-119. DOI: 10.1016/j.jbtep.2015.06.005.
21. de Jong, S; Hasson-Ohayon, I; van Donkersgoed, RJM; Timmerman, ME; van der Gaag, M; Aleman, A; et al. (2019): Predicting therapy success from the outset: The moderating effect of insight into the illness on metacognitive psychotherapy outcome among persons with schizophrenia. *Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy* 26(6): 650-660. DOI: 10.1002/cpp.2388.
22. Dixon, LJ; Linardon, J (2020): A systematic review and meta-analysis of dropout rates from dialectical behaviour therapy in randomized controlled trials. *Cognitive Behaviour Therapy* 49(3): 181-196. DOI: 10.1080/16506073.2019.1620324.
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## Anhang A.2: Datenextraktion der eingeschlossenen Publikationen

Referenz Land	Studiendesign/Datenquelle	Studienpopulation und Charakteristika	untersuchte(s) (Psychotherapie-) Verfahren	Ziel der Arbeit / Fragestellung	Operationalisierung Therapieabbruch	Zentrale Ergebnisse
Altmann et al. (2018) Deutschland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Naturalistic condition with a quasi-experimental longitudinal design</li> <li>▪ Data from the "Quality Assurance in Ambulatory Psychotherapy in Bavaria" (QS-PSY-BAY) project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total: n = 584</li> <li>▪ Subgroups:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ regular termination: n = 389</li> <li>▫ dropouts with unproblematic reason: n = 58</li> <li>▫ dropouts with quality-relevant reason: n = 137</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Sex:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ regular termination: 73.8% female</li> <li>▫ dropouts with unproblematic reason: 84.5% female</li> <li>▫ dropouts with quality-relevant reason: 83.9% female</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	individual outpatient psychotherapy either with cognitive behavior therapy, psychodynamic therapy, or psychoanalytic therapy	Our study examined associations between the change of psychological and somatic distress on the one side and health care costs such as costs for medication, work disability days, hospitalization days and utilization of psychotherapy and pharmacotherapy on the other side.	According to Altmann et al. (2014b), Cinkaya et al. (2011), and Jacobi et al. (2011) we differentiated three groups: patients who regularly terminated treatment, dropouts with unproblematic reason (e.g., change of residence), and early terminators due to a quality-relevant reason (e.g., misfit of patient and therapist or when patient refused the indicated therapy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Patients who terminated their therapy regularly had the highest proportion of male patients, the highest mean age, and the highest proportion of employed patients.</li> <li>▪ Patients who terminated their therapy due to a quality-relevant reason most often had no high school graduation, no permanent or shifting relationships. They most often were unemployed.</li> <li>▪ Dropouts with unproblematic reason most often had a high school graduation and a long-term relationship with supporting partners.</li> <li>▪ Patients with quality-relevant premature termination showed on average more depressive symptoms than patients who regularly terminated the therapy (diff = 0.16, SE = 0.063, p = 0.011).</li> </ul>



Referenz Land	Studiendesign/Datenquelle	Studienpopulation und Charakteristika	untersuchte(s) (Psychotherapie-) Verfahren	Ziel der Arbeit / Fragestellung	Operationalisierung Therapieabbruch	Zentrale Ergebnisse
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Age:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ regular termination: M = 40.9 (12.8)</li> <li>▫ dropouts with unproblematic reason: M = 33.1 (10.6)</li> <li>▫ dropouts with quality-relevant reason: M = 37.9 (12.6)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				<p>Symptom Load Before and After Outpatient Psychotherapy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ We observed large effects for patients who regularly terminated their psychotherapy.</li> <li>▪ We observed small but significant effects of symptom reductions for patients who terminated their therapy prematurely. The amount of symptom reduction was larger in the group of dropouts with quality-relevant reason than in the group of dropouts with unproblematic reason.</li> <li>▪ Unproblematic dropouts and qualityrelevant dropout had a similar symptom load at the end of therapy</li> </ul>
Altmann et al. (2014) Deutschland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Naturalistische, nicht kontrollierte Studie</li> <li>▪ Daten des Projekts „Qualitätssicherung in der ambulanten Psychotherapie in Bayern“ (QS-Psy-Bay-Studie)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ gesamt: N = 584</li> <li>▪ Subgruppen:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ unproblematisches oder reguläres Ende: n = 447</li> <li>▫ problematische Abbrüche: n = 137</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	antragspflichtige Psychotherapie	Da Therapieabbrüche als Misserfolge gewertet werden, wurden im naturalistischen Design Häufigkeit, Risikofaktoren und Outcome von Therapieabbrüchen untersucht.	Problematischer Abbruch: Abbruch durch Patient, Abbruch durch Therapeut, Abbruch im gegenseitigen Einvernehmen, Abbruch durch Patient/Verweigerung der indizierten Therapie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Der Anteil problematischer Therapieabbrüche lag bei 24,5 %.</li> <li>▪ Von den n = 238 vorzeitig beendeten Therapien wurden 31,1 % wegen der patientenseitigen Verweigerung der indizierten Therapie abgebrochen</li> <li>▪ Oft wurde die Therapie aber auch aufgrund einer Veränderung im Leben des Patienten vorzeitig</li> </ul>

Referenz Land	Studiendesign/Datenquelle	Studienpopulation und Charakteristika	untersuchte(s) (Psychotherapie-) Verfahren	Ziel der Arbeit / Fragestellung	Operationalisierung Therapieabbruch	Zentrale Ergebnisse
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Geschlecht:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Gesamt: 77 % weiblich</li> <li>▫ unproblematisches oder reguläres Ende: 75 % weiblich</li> <li>▫ problematische Abbrüche: 84 % weiblich</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Alter:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Gesamt: M = 39,40</li> <li>▫ unproblematisches oder reguläres Ende: M = 39,87</li> <li>▫ problematische Abbrüche: M = 37,88</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			<p>und schlechte Patient-Therapeut-Passung.</p> <p>Vorzeitiges, aber therapeutisch unproblematisches Therapieende: keine Verlängerung bewilligt, stationäre Einweisung, Umzug des Patienten, partnerschaftliche Veränderung, berufliche Veränderung, Wechsel in Krankenkasse außerhalb VdEK.</p> <p>Unklares Therapieende: sonstiger Grund</p>	<p>beendet (bei 18,9 % z. B. wegen einer beruflichen Veränderung).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Das Vorhersagemodell sagte bei 80,5 % der Patienten die Art des Therapieendes korrekt vorher.</li> <li>■ Patienten mit problematischem Therapieabbruch waren am Therapieende depressiver, ängstlicher und gestresster als Patienten mit regulärem bzw. unproblematischem Therapieende</li> <li>■ Wider Erwarten nahm die Wahrscheinlichkeit eines Therapieabbruchs zu, je besser der Therapeut die Beziehung beurteilte (<math>b = 0,92</math> bzw. <math>\exp(b) = 2,52</math>).</li> </ul>
Bennemann et al. (2022) Deutschland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ naturalistic design</li> <li>■ machine-learning algorithms and questionnaires</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Total: n = 2543</li> <li>■ Subgroups:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ training sample: n = 2043 (regular: n = 1418, dropout: n = 625)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	out-patient cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT)	This paper aims to compare different machine-learning algorithms using nested cross-validation, evaluate their benefit in naturalistic settings, and identify the best model as	<p>Drop out was assessed via clinical judgement at the end of treatment.</p> <p>When the patient and therapist agreed on a consensual end of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Before the first session occurred the best model was able to identify 63.4% of all holdout cases of patients dropping out correctly.</li> <li>■ The main predictors of drop out that made a substantial contribution (i.e. relative importance &gt;90%) to the model were lower</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ holdout sample: n = 500 (regular: n = 346 dropout: n = 154)</li> <li>▪ Sex:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ training sample: regular: 1279 (62.6% female), dropout: 400 (64.0% female)</li> <li>▫ holdout sample: regular: 213 (61.6% female), dropout: 84 (55.5% female)</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Age:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ training sample: regular: 36.7 (12.7), dropout: 34.4 (12.7)</li> <li>▫ holdout sample: regular: 36.4 (14.3), dropout: 34.2 (13.0)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		<p>well as the most important variables.</p>	<p>therapy, the treatment was considered regularly completed. In contrast, when the patient stopped coming to therapy, despite the therapist's appraisal that more sessions were necessary the form of termination was considered as a drop out.</p>	<p>education level, younger age, lower scores on the compulsive scale of the Personality Style and Disorder Inventory (PSSI), higher scores on the negativistic and antisocial scale of the PSSI and higher scores on the additional scale of the BSI as well as a higher total score.</p>

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Gmeinwieser et al. (2020) Deutschland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>naturalistic design</li> <li>routinely collected data from an outpatient clinic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total: n = 724</li> <li>Sex: 56.08% women</li> <li>Age: M = 38.86 years (SD = 12.97, median = 39)</li> </ul>	outpatient cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT)	This is the first study that tested whether a range of GCMs (i.e., interpersonal experiences, intrapersonal experiences, problem activation) and changes in symptom severity are associated with drop-out from outpatient psychotherapy using survival analysis.	Whether treatment termination was unilaterally or mutually agreed was documented by the therapists at the end of treatment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The only significant covariate was patient age (HR = 0.981, <math>p = .007</math>), which indicates that older patients were less likely to end treatment unilaterally.</li> <li>Significant predictors were patient- and therapist-rated interpersonal experiences. Patient-rated interpersonal experiences showed a hazard ratio of HR = 0.746 (<math>p = .022</math>). Thus, patients with higher interpersonal experiences had a lower risk to drop out. Therapist-rated interpersonal experiences showed a hazard ratio of HR = 0.589 with a p value of <math>p &lt; .001</math>. This hazard ratio is interpreted in the same way as the hazard ratio for patient-rated interpersonal experiences.</li> </ul>
Lincoln et al. (2014) Deutschland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>secondary analysis</li> <li>dropout and completer data from a randomized controlled effectiveness trial</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total: n = 80</li> <li>Subgroups:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CBTp group: n = 40</li> <li>Wait-list group: n = 40</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Cognitive behavioral therapy for psychosis (CBTp)	This study investigates the predictors of outcome in a secondary analysis of dropout and completer data from a randomized controlled effectiveness trial comparing CBTp to a wait-list group	Patients who dropped out after the initial rapport and assessment phase during the waiting period or therapy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Patients who dropped out (n = 12) had been hospitalized less often (2.8, S.D. = 1.7) than completers (4.8, S.D. = 7.5; <math>t(74.3) = 2.1, p &lt; 0.05</math>), had more lack of insight (2.8, S.D. = 1.1 versus 1.8, S.D. = 1.0; <math>t(77) = 2.0, p &lt; 0.01</math>), lower social functioning (4.5,</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sex:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Total: n = 35 female</li> <li>▫ CBTp first sample: 47.06% female</li> <li>▫ WL/delayed CBT sample: 43.59% female</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Age:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Total: 33.1 (10.6)</li> <li>▫ CBTp first sample: M = 33.44 (10.06 / 19-52)</li> <li>▫ WL/delayed CBT sample: M = 33.44 (10.85 / 17-63)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				<p>S.D. = 3.2 versus 7.0, S.D. = 2.9; <math>t(78) = -2.7, p &lt; 0.01</math>) and more negative symptoms (16.2, S.D. = 2.8 versus 14.1, S.D. = 4.7; <math>t(24.3) = 2.1, p &lt; 0.05</math>). No variable reached significance as a single predictor within the model. Total prediction accuracy of 87%.</p>
Lutz et al. (2018) Deutschland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ proof-of-concept study</li> <li>▪ longitudinal and high-frequency data based on Ecological Momentary Assessment (EMA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total: n = 58</li> <li>▪ Subgroups:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Dropouts: n = 23</li> <li>▫ Completers: n = 35</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Sex: n = 36 female</li> <li>▪ Age: M = 35.7 (11.4 / 19-60)</li> </ul>	cognitive and/ or behavioral therapies		An ending was considered as drop-out if the patient discontinued treatment against the recommendation of the therapist before session 15. Patients were considered completers if they underwent at least	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There were four significant predictors, namely nervous - betweenness (<math>b = -0.74</math>), excited - expected force (<math>b = -0.62</math>), active - instrength (<math>b = -0.68</math>), and social support - outstrength (<math>b = -0.87</math>).</li> <li>▪ In the first block, the two intake variables reached a pseudo-<math>R^2</math> of <math>R^2_{McFadden} = 0.06</math>, explaining 6% of the variance. Thirty-six</li> </ul>

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					15 sessions of treatment.	<p>patients (62%) were classified correctly (30 true negative and 6 true positive for dropout) and 22 patients (38%) were classified falsely (17 false negative and 5 false positive).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In the second block, nervous - betweenness (<math>b = -1.00</math>, <math>p = 0.018</math>), excited - expected force (<math>b = -0.90</math>, <math>p = 0.035</math>), active - instrength (<math>b = -1.02</math>, <math>p = 0.035</math>), and social support - outstrength (<math>b = -1.00</math>, <math>p = 0.029</math>) were found to be significant predictors of dropout. The overall model with all six predictors had a pseudo-<math>R^2</math> of <math>R^2_{McFadden} = 0.32</math>.</li> <li>▪ The model was able to correctly identify 47 patients (81%; 30 true negative and 17 true positive for dropout), 11 patients (19%) were classified falsely (6 false negative and 5 false positive).</li> <li>▪ We found that network parameters could predict dropout significantly better than intake variables.</li> </ul>

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Schawohl und Odenwald (2018) Deutschland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ naturalistic design</li> <li>▪ routinely collected data from an outpatient psychotherapy university clinic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total: n = 178</li> <li>▪ Subgroups:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Completers: n = 93</li> <li>▫ Dropouts: n = 85</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Sex:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Total: 42% male</li> <li>▫ Completers: 42% (39) male</li> <li>▫ Dropouts: 42% (36) male</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Age:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Total: M = 32.06</li> <li>▫ Completers: M = 29.08; SE = 1.15</li> <li>▫ Dropouts: M = 35.33; SE = 1.62</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	cognitive-behavioral therapies (CBT)	<p>The following was investigated in a cognitive-behavioral university outpatient clinic:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is the average premature rate of dropouts from psychotherapy?</li> <li>2. Which variables pre-terminate premature dropout of therapy, and, in particular, is risky alcohol consumption linked to premature dropout of therapy?</li> </ol>	dropouts: premature termination; within or after pro-batory sessions	<p>Therapy Completion and Dropout in Comparison:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Patients that dropped out of therapy prematurely were at the onset of therapy significantly older (M = 35.33 vs. M = 29.08 years, p = 0.001), were significantly more employed (64 vs. 45%, p = 0.014), they showed significantly more comorbid diagnoses (55 vs. 34%, p = 0.005), their psychological distress was significantly higher (GSI: M = 1.25 vs. 1.01, p = 0.007), and they consumed significantly more alcohol (AUDIT: M = 10.49 vs. M = 5.01, p ≤ 0.001).</li> </ul> <p>Prediction of Therapy Dropout:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Comorbid alcohol consumption at onset of therapy proved to be the strongest significant predictor of premature therapy dropout (b = 0.11, p = 0.001). Age and psychological distress (BSI_GSI) at onset of therapy also predicted premature therapy dropout significantly (age: b = 0.03, p = 0.035; BSI_GSI: b = 0.69, p = 0.027). 30% of variance was</li> </ul>

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						<p>explained by the model (Nagelkerke's R<sup>2</sup>).</p> <p>Influence of Alcohol Consumption on the Time of Therapy Dropout:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Post-hoc comparisons between groups showed significant differences between completers and dropouts that dropped out of therapy within probatory sessions (p = 0.005), whereas completers and dropouts that dropped out after probatory sessions tended to differ (p = 0.024). Risky alcohol consumption at onset of therapy proved to be the strongest and only significant predictor of premature therapy dropout, even without imputation of missing values (N = 135, R2 = 0.22 (Nagelkerke), Model <math>\chi^2</math> (4) = 23.03, AUDIT: b = 0.10, p = 0.001).</li> <li>▪ Risky alcohol consumption significantly predicted therapy dropout for patients who discontinued therapy after probatory sessions (p = 0.016).</li> </ul>



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<p>Schindler et al. (2013) Deutschland</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ naturalistic design</li> <li>▪ data collection at a university CBT outpatient clinic in Germany</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total: n = 193</li> <li>▪ Subgroups:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Completers: n = 164</li> <li>▫ Dropouts: n = 29</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Sex:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Total: 68.4% female</li> <li>▫ Completers: 69.5% female</li> <li>▫ Dropouts: 62.1% female</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Age:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Total: M = 38.6 (13.0)</li> <li>▫ Completers: M = 39.1 (13.1)</li> <li>▫ Dropouts: M = 35.4 (12.1)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT)</p>	<p>To identify factors associated with symptomatic outcome, response, and drop-out in depressive patients under naturalistic CBT.</p>	<p>Drop-outs were defined as patients whose allowed number of therapy sessions was not completed, i.e. fewer than the number of sessions recommended by the insurance company were accomplished. Not included are those who terminated treatment by mutual agreement with their therapist due to satisfactory early clinical response. We differentiated between people who dropped out for reasons associated with treatment quality (e.g. patient discontinues without giving reasons) and drop-outs of a neutral type (e.g. patient</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Drop-out rate: 23%</li> </ul> <p>Comparison of pre- and posttreatment scores</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Patients showed significant improvements of depressive symptoms after CBT (total sample: pre-post effect <math>d = 1.36</math>). Completers achieved a large pre-post effect size of <math>d = 1.63</math>, whereas drop-outs were marked by clearly smaller treatment effects (<math>d = 0.52</math>), although their reduction in depressive symptomatology was still significant (<math>t(28) = 2.67</math>; <math>p &lt; .001</math>).</li> <li>▪ BDI change scores achieved by completers were significantly larger than those of drop-outs (<math>t(191) = -4.30</math>; <math>p &lt; .01</math>).</li> </ul> <p>Prediction of quality-associated therapy drop-out</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Patients with an Axis II comorbidity were about 6 times more likely to drop out than patients without a personality disorder (<math>OR = 6.31</math>; <math>CI: 2.31 - 17.22</math>; <math>Wald \chi^2 = 12.95</math>; <math>p &lt; .001</math>)</li> </ul>

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					<p>moves to another place).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Patients with a more negative outcome expectancy were 1.4 times more likely to drop out compared to those with a more positive outcome expectancy (OR = 1.35; CI: 1.08 - 1.83; Wald <math>\chi^2 = 3.68</math>; <math>p &lt; .001</math>).</li> <li>▪ Compared to patients who improved early in therapy, those who did not were almost 6 times more likely to drop out (OR = 5.75; CI: 2.14-15.46; Wald <math>\chi^2 = 12.02</math>; <math>p &lt; .001</math>).</li> <li>▪ 25% of those who did not improve early dropped out, while only 7% of the early improvers terminated therapy prematurely. Pretreatment BDI score did not emerge as a significant predictor when Axis II comorbidity was already entered into the model (OR = 1.05; CI: 0.99 - 1.12; Wald <math>\chi^2 = 2.65</math>; <math>p &gt; .05</math>; <math>\chi^2(1) = 2.82</math>, <math>p &gt; .05</math>). Nagelkerke's R-squared of the final model was .291, 89.1% of patients could be classified correctly.</li> </ul>

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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Patients with a concurrent personality disorder to be more likely to drop out for quality-associated reasons.</li> </ul>
<p>Semmlinger et al. (2021)</p> <p>Eingeschlossene Studien aus Dänemark, Deutschland, USA, Österreich, Schweden, Niederlande, Norwegen, Australien</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meta-Analysis and systematic review</li> <li>Pubmed, PsycINFO, Web of Science, and PTSDpubs; reference lists of previously published meta-analysis and systematic reviews on similar topics; additional search in the described databases; reference lists of identified studies; gray literature including dissertations and theses, reports, clinical guidelines, books, evaluations published on websites, and conference contributions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total: n = 2,691</li> <li>Sex:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>45.70% women (SD = 17.0, range = 0%–82%)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Age:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weighted mean age: 40.4 years (SD = 7.0)</li> <li>Age range: 21–51 years</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>psychological or psychosocial intervention</p>	<p>To identify the prevalence and predictors of dropout in psychological and psychosocial interventions for adult refugees and asylum seekers resettled in high-income countries.</p>	<p>dropout based on duration (less than a given number of sessions); dropout defined as noncompletion of treatment protocol; dropout defined as missed appointments without rescheduling or coming to further sessions; dropout based on therapist judgment; dropout based on clinical significance</p>	<p>Dropout Rate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average weighted dropout rate of 19.14%, 95% CI [14.66%, 24.60%], ranging from 0% to 64.7%.</li> <li>OR comparing active treatment conditions with control conditions was 0.52, 95% CI [0.46, 0.59], implying that patients in the treatment condition are less likely to dropout compared to the control condition</li> </ul> <p>Subgroup Analyses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The only significant predictor was study origin country, whereby dropout rates were significantly higher in studies from Austria than in all other countries. Note, however, that there was only a small number of studies from Austria, which render this finding very preliminary.</li> </ul>

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# Anhang B: Leitfäden für die Einzelinterviews

# Anhang B.1: Leitfaden für die Durchführung von Experteninterviews zum Thema Therapieabbruch

## Einführung durch die Interviewerin / den Interviewer

### Allgemeine Erläuterungen zum Interview:

- Anlass des Interviews:
  - Das IQTIG ist vom G-BA beauftragt, den Einbezug von Patientinnen und Patienten mit vorzeitigem Therapieende oder Therapieabbruch in das QS-Verfahren *Ambulante Psychotherapie* zu prüfen. Bei festgestellter Umsetzbarkeit des Einbezugs von Patientinnen und Patienten mit vorzeitigem Therapieende oder Therapieabbruch in das QS-Verfahren sollen ein Konzept und Instrumente zur konkreten Umsetzung entwickelt werden.
  - Durchführung von leitfadengestützten Experteninterviews zur Prüfung und Erarbeitung einer Definition unterschiedlicher Formen des vorzeitigen Therapieendes oder des Therapieabbruchs und Prüfung derer Relevanz für die Qualitätssicherung.
  - Darüber hinaus Analyse, welche Informationen von den zu betrachtenden Fällen von vorzeitigem Therapieende und Therapieabbruch nötig sind, um diese im Rahmen eines QS-Verfahrens beurteilen zu können.
- Dauer des Interviews: ca. 60 bis 90 Minuten
- Hinweis zur schriftlichen Protokollierung des Interviews
- Erläuterungen: Freiwilligkeit der Teilnahme, jederzeitige Rücktrittsmöglichkeit etc.

### Ziele des Gesprächs:

- Nennung möglicher Gründe, eine Therapie vorzeitig zu beenden bzw. abubrechen
- Darlegung der Gründe für das von Patientin bzw. Patienten initiierte vorzeitige Therapieende bzw. den von Patientin bzw. Patienten initiierte Therapieabbruch
- Beschreibung des Ablaufs des vorzeitigen Therapieendes bzw. Therapieabbruchs

## Themenblock 1: Definition unterschiedlicher Formen des vorzeitigen Therapieendes oder des Therapieabbruchs

### Leitfragen

- Wie definieren Sie ein vorzeitiges Therapieende und einen Therapieabbruch?
- Welche unterschiedlichen Formen des vorzeitigen Therapieendes oder des Therapieabbruchs gibt es?

## Themenblock 2: Gründe des vorzeitigen Therapieendes oder des Therapieabbruchs

### Leitfrage

- Welche Gründe gibt es aufseiten von Psychotherapeutinnen/Psychotherapeuten und Patientinnen/Patienten, eine Therapie vorzeitig zu beenden bzw. abubrechen?

### Folge-/Vertiefungsfragen:

- Welche Faktoren erhöhen das Risiko für ein vorzeitiges Therapieende bzw. einen Therapieabbruch durch Patientinnen/Patienten oder Psychotherapeutinnen/Psychotherapeuten?
- Für welche Patientinnen/Patienten und Psychotherapeutinnen/Psychotherapeuten ist das Risiko besonders hoch?
- Welche Prozesse oder Strukturen erhöhen das Risiko für ein vorzeitiges Therapieende bzw. einen Therapieabbruch?

## Themenblock 3: Qualitätsrelevante Formen des vorzeitigen Therapieendes oder des Therapieabbruchs

### Leitfragen

- Welche Formen des vorzeitigen Therapieendes oder des Therapieabbruchs sind als problematisch/unproblematisch einzustufen?
- Welche Formen des vorzeitigen Therapieendes oder des Therapieabbruchs sind Ihrer Meinung nach relevant für die Qualitätssicherung?

### Folge-/Vertiefungsfragen:

- Welche Formen des vorzeitigen Therapieendes oder des Therapieabbruchs sind Ihrer Meinung nach den Leistungserbringern zuzuschreiben?
- Welche Informationen müssten zu den zu betrachtenden Fällen von vorzeitigem Therapieende oder Therapieabbruch erhoben werden, um diese im Rahmen eines QS-Verfahrens beurteilen zu können?
- Um welche Informationen müsste die fallbezogene Dokumentation zu den zu betrachtenden Fällen von vorzeitigem Therapieende oder Therapieabbruch erweitert werden?

- Ab wann könnte man in zeitlicher Hinsicht (z. B. Anzahl Therapiesitzungen) von einem Abbruch sprechen? Schon formal sind z. B. die probatorischen Sitzungen nicht mitzudenken?
- Ist auch ein „Verweigern“ der allerletzten Sitzungen zum Beenden der Therapie als Abbruch zu qualifizieren?
- Wie gehen Sie in Ihrer therapeutischen Tätigkeit mit Abbrüchen um? Dokumentieren Sie diese? Werden diese aufgearbeitet (Supervision, ...)?



# Anhang B.2: Leitfaden für die Durchführung von Patienteninterviews zum Thema Therapieabbruch

## Allgemeine Erläuterungen zum Interview

### Hintergrund

In der gesetzlichen Krankenversicherung werden im wichtigsten Organ der gemeinsamen Selbstverwaltung, dem Gemeinsamen Bundesausschuss (G-BA), Einzelheiten zur Ausgestaltung der medizinischen Versorgung festgelegt. Das IQTIG ist ein unabhängiges, wissenschaftliches Institut, das vom G-BA zu Themen der gesetzlichen Qualitätssicherung (QS) beauftragt wird. Ein solches Qualitätssicherungsverfahren (QS-Verfahren) soll perspektivisch auch für die ambulante Psychotherapie eingeführt werden.

### Anlass des Interviews

Das IQTIG ist vom G-BA derzeit beauftragt zu überprüfen, inwieweit das Thema vorzeitiges Therapieende oder Therapieabbruch in das QS-Verfahren *Ambulante Psychotherapie* einbezogen werden kann. Daher werden vom IQTIG gegenwärtig leitfadengestützte Interviews, in denen auch die Patientenperspektive einbezogen werden soll, durchgeführt. Ziel ist es, verschiedene Aspekte des vorzeitigen Therapieendes oder Therapieabbruchs beschreibbar zu machen und Informationen zu gewinnen, wie dies ggf. in einem QS-Verfahren adressiert werden kann.

### Ablauf des Interviews

- Das Onlineinterview dauert ca. 30 bis 60 Minuten.
- Das Interview wird schriftlich protokolliert. Es wird keine Tonbandaufnahme erstellt.
- Es besteht die Möglichkeit, die Videoübertragung ausgeschaltet zu lassen.
- Vor und nach dem Interview besteht die Möglichkeit, Fragen an die Interviewenden zu richten.

### Freiwilligkeit

Die Teilnahme an dem Interview ist freiwillig. Die Teilnahme kann jederzeit und ohne Nennung von Gründen abgelehnt werden. Es entstehen keine Nachteile oder Kosten, wenn die Teilnahme am Interview abgelehnt wird – auch wenn bereits eine Einwilligung erfolgt ist. Die Einwilligung kann jederzeit für die Zukunft widerrufen werden. Hierzu reicht eine einfache Nachricht an die E-Mailadresse [verfahrensentwicklung3@iqtig.org](mailto:verfahrensentwicklung3@iqtig.org).

## Einstiegsfrage/Einstiegsstatement

Zum Einstieg möchten wir Sie um die Information bitten, wann Sie Ihre aktuelle Psychotherapie begonnen haben bzw. wann Sie zuletzt in psychotherapeutischer Behandlung waren.

## Themenblock 1: Individuelle Gründe des vorzeitigen Therapieendes oder des Therapieabbruchs

### Leitfrage

- Was waren Gründe für das vorzeitige Ende bzw. den Abbruch Ihrer Psychotherapie? Gab es „Schlüsselmomente“?

*Mögliche Folge-/Vertiefungsfragen:*

- Wurde das vorzeitige Therapieende bzw. der Therapieabbruch im Vorfeld besprochen und wenn ja, wie?
- Können Sie beschreiben, ob es im Vorfeld zum vorzeitigen Therapieende/Therapieabbruch Anzeichen dafür gab?
- Wie gestaltete sich die Zeit nach dem vorzeitigen Therapieende/Therapieabbruch (z. B. Kontaktversuche, Überweisung an eine andere Psychotherapeutin bzw. einen anderen Psychotherapeuten, Aufnahme einer weiteren Psychotherapie)?
- Was hätten Sie sich gewünscht, als es zum vorzeitigen Therapieende bzw. dem Therapieabbruch kam?

## Themenblock 2: Allgemeine Gründe und Risikofaktoren des vorzeitigen Therapieendes oder des Therapieabbruchs

### Leitfrage

- Welche Gründe könnte es – abgesehen von Ihrer ganz persönlichen Erfahrung – aufseiten von Patientinnen und Patienten geben, eine Therapie vorzeitig zu beenden bzw. abzubrechen?

*Mögliche Folge-/Vertiefungsfragen:*

- Welche Faktoren erhöhen das Risiko für ein vorzeitiges Therapieende bzw. einen Therapieabbruch durch Patientinnen und Patienten?
- Für welche Patientinnen und Patienten ist das Risiko besonders hoch?
- Welche Faktoren könnten aus Ihrer Sicht ein vorzeitiges Therapieende bzw. einen Therapieabbruch verhindern?

# Impressum

## HERAUSGEBER

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