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An Investigation into the Design, Applicability and Evaluation of a Computerised Cognitive Behavioural Therapy Programme-SPARX for Māori Young People Experiencing Mild to Moderate Depression

Matthew John Shepherd

Abstract

Depression is a major health issue amongst adolescents in New Zealand particularly for Māori. This research is a part of a larger study, in which a Computerised Cognitive Behavioural Therapy programme (CCBT)-SPARX was designed and evaluated. Four studies exploring the design, applicability and efficacy of SPARX for Māori adolescents experiencing mild to moderate depression have been included in this thesis. In study one I investigated the design and content of the CCBT programme from a Māori perspective using a qualitative methodology. Three different groups were interviewed, taitamarki Kapa Haka group (N=8), taitamarki (adolescent) mothers (N=4) and whānau (7 parents and 7 taitamariki). Results revealed that SPARX taught Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) skills (particularly relaxation), it was like a computer game that helped with depression and the Māori graphics were applicable to taitamariki. In study two I recruited seven taitamariki to complete SPARX (seven modules). The Child Depression Rating Scale-Revised (CDRS-R) and secondary self-rating scales of depression, anxiety and quality of life were administered before intervention, post treatment and at fivemonth follow up. The mean scores on the CDRS-R dropped substantially to within normal range at post intervention 22.57 (CI=-8.52-36.63, p=.008) and this decrease was maintained at five month follow up 17.71 (CI=0.77-34.66, p=.043). Secondary measures showed statistically significant improvement for anxiety at months two and five and quality of life at months two and five. Both self report questionnaires at months two and five showed high satisfaction levels. In study three, participants completed a semi-structured interview (N=6) at completion of intervention. Taitamariki found SPARX to be helpful because it taught relaxation and cognitive restructuring skills and helped improve mood. The ability to customise the characters with Māori designs appeared to enhance cultural identity. In study four I analysed the Māori

participant data from the main randomised control trial (N=45) comparing SPARX with treatment as usual (TAU). This study confirmed findings from the open trial with initial gains at post intervention (SPARX, -5.13, TAU -6.87) maintained at five month follow up, (SPARX, -5.50, TAU -5.40), and showed that for this cohort SPARX was as effective as treatment as usual. The generalisability is limited by the small sample sizes. These results suggest SPARX is an effective treatment for mild to moderate depression.

Nga Mihi-Acknowledgements

Me hikoi tahi tatou, kia ea ai ki nga taumata.

Let us journey together, so we can all accomplish our purpose.

I wish to thank the Department of Psychology at the University of Auckland for equipping me with the tools to support people. I thank all of my lecturers for their support in what has been an arduous pursuit. I thank the Department of Psychological Medicine at the University of Auckland for the opportunity to be involved in the Computerised CBT programme, SPARX. I wish to acknowledge the following organisations for the scholarships I received, the Henry Rongomau Bennett, (Ministry of Health) and the Tumuaki Karahipi Presidents Scholarship (NZ Psychological Society). Thank you to Kaumatua Rawiri Wharemate and Clinical Psychologist Tania Cargo who have provided ongoing support pertaining to taitamariki and their whānau. Both thesis supervisors, Associate Professors, Sally Merry and Ian Lambie have both been outstanding. Sally Merry has provided a role model for conducting research that has inspired me to pursue this pathway and has supported me unconditionally. Ian Lambie has assisted immensely with my clinical training and has provided ongoing encouragement. Thank you both. To Dr Heather McDowell, Dr Louise Webster and Andrew Thompson, thank you for your tremendous support over the years. To my parents, I would not be who I am today without your input and to my mother who sacrificed so much, your rewards are eternal. To my family, who have made sacrifices, and especially Cath who has believed in me - and I could not ask for more. May we enjoy the fruits of our labour and I hope that our three children will benefit from this process and reach their full potential. To God/Atua, your blessings are never ending. I dared to dream a dream and you have provided for me every step of the way. Nga mihi nui ki a koe mo to aroha, manaaki me manaakitanga. Thank you to you all, I am indeed a blessed man.

Table of Contents

Abstract	ii
Nga Mihi, Acknowledgements	iv
Table of Contents	v
List of Tables	viii
List of Figures	ix
Glossary of Māori Terms	X
Chapter One: Introduction	1
Depression in Adolescence.	1
DSM-IV Classification.	2
ICD-10 Classification.	3
The Epidemiology of Depression in Adolescence	3
Estimates of New Zealand Depression Rates.	4
Aetiology of Adolescent Depression.	6
Using CBT to Treat Adolescents with Depression	9
Evidence for CBT-Reviews and Meta-analyses	11
The Argument for Using Computers to Deliver Psychotherapy	14
What is Computerised CBT.	15
Computerised CBT to Treat Depression - Review of Outcome Studies	15
Computerised CBT for Children and Adolescents	18
The Dawn of a New Era, the Piloting of a CCBT Programme for Adolescent	
Depression	20
Māori Health	22
Māori Concepts of Health and Well-Being	22
Treaty of Waitangi.	23
Māori Mental Health	23
Cognitive Behavioural Therapy and Māori	25
CBT interventions for Ethnic Minorities	26
Review of CBT for Ethnic Minorities	28
Conclusion	31

Development of CCBT-SPARX for Taitamariki31
Chapter Two: Study One
An Investigation into the Design Features that Would Make a Computerised
Cognitive Behavioural Therapy Programme-SPARX Applicable to Taitamariki37
Epistemological Orientation38
Rationale for the Methodology39
Kaupapa Māori Methodology41
Aims43
Methods43
Results48
Discussion60
Changes Considered and made to CCBT Prototype as a Result of the Study65
Summary66
Chapter Three: Study Two
An Investigation into the Efficacy of SPARX for Taitamariki68
Aims68
Method74
Results78
Discussion86
Summary88
Chapter Four: Study Three
An Investigation into the User Feedback of Taitamariki who Completed SPARX89
Aims89
Methods 89
Results91
Discussion97
Summary
Chapter Five: Study Four
Analysis of Māori Participant Data from a Randomised Controlled Trial of a
Computerised Cognitive Behavioural Programme-SPARX
Study aims and Hypotheses

Methods	102
Results	105
Discussion	116
Summary	119
Chapter Six: Review and Conclusions.	120
Overview of Studies	120
Key Findings of Studies	120
Strengths of this Body of Work	124
Limitations of this Current Research.	127
Comparison with other Research Conducted in this Area	130
Further Research-What is Needed Next?	132
References	135
Appendix A: Participant Information Sheet	151
Appendix B: Consent Form	152
Appendix C: Interview Guidelines for Taitamariki and Whānau	153
Appendix D: Focus Group Questionnaire	154
Appendix E: Participant Information Sheet.	155
Appendix F: Consent Form for Participant Under 16 Years of Age	157
Appendix G: Consent Form for Participant 16 Years of Age or Above	158
Appendix H: SPARX Satisfaction Questionnaire-Month 2	159
Appendix I: Satisfaction Questionnaire	162
Appendix J: Youth e-therapy follow up interviews for Taitamariki	164

List of Tables

Table 1. Braun and Clarke's six-step process of thematic analysis	47
Table 2. Categories and themes from analysis	48
Table 3. Summary schedule of treatment and follow-up	77
Table 4. Demographic information of participants	79
Table 5. Outcome scores at three study time points by intervention	80
Table 6. Mean changes post intervention and at month five follow-up	80
Table 7. Overall scores on the CGI at two time points	81
Table 8. SPARX Satisfaction questionnaire-Month 2 (N=6)	82
Table 9. Second section of SPARX satisfaction questionnaire month 2	83
Table 10. Third section of SPARX satisfaction questionnaire month 2 ($N=6$)	84
Table 11. Brief satisfaction intervention questionnaire at month five $(N=6)$	85
Table 12. Demographic information of participants	90
Table 13. Categories and themes from analysis (N=6)	91
Table 14. Summary schedule of treatment and follow-up	105
Table 15. Age group information of participants	105
Table 16. Demographic information of participants	106
Table 17. Outcome scores at three study time points by intervention	107
Table 18. Mean changes post intervention and at month 5 follow-up	108
Table 19. Number of adverse events recorded during the study	110
Table 20. Overall scores on the CGI at 2 month post intervention	110
Table 21. Overall scores on the CGI at 5 month follow-up	111
Table 22. Mean post intervention usefulness ratings SPARX	112
Table 23. Mean post intervention usefulness ratings for TAU	113
Table 24. Mean post intervention SPARX satisfaction ratings	114
Table 25. What taitamariki liked most about TAU	114
Table 26. Feedback on SPARX level completion time and length	115
Table 27. TAU completion rated and session length	115

List of Figures

Figure 1.	Bar graph of question one responses.	58
Figure 2.	Bar graph of question two responses.	59
Figure 3.	Bar graph of question three responses.	59
Figure 4.	Bar graph of question four responses	60
Figure 5.	Overview of the study design	75

Glossary of Māori Terms

Atua God

Hapu Sub tribe

Hinengaro Mind, intellect, psychology

Hongi Greeting process where noses are pressed together to symbolise the

joining of breathe and spirit

Iwi Tribe

Kai Food

Kapa Haka Traditional group that performs Māori songs and dance

Karakia Prayers

Kaumatua Elder, guardian of knowledge and traditions

Kaupapa A philosophy incorporating the knowledge, skills, attitudes and

values of Māori

Māori Indigenous people of New Zealand

Marae A designated area of land with buildings on it where Māori meet to

gather

Mau rākau Training in the skilled use of traditional weapons

Moko Tattoo

Mihi whakatau Welcome ceremony

Ngati Tama Tribe

Pakeha New Zealander who is non Māori

Powhiri Traditional welcome

Taiaha Weapon, similar to a spear

Taitamariki Adolescent

Taranaki Name for the area of land in and around New Plymouth

Te ha Breath

Te reo Māori language

Tikanga Māori cultural guidelines, values

Tinana Body

Tupuna Ancestor

Waiata Song

Wairua Spirit, inner spirit

Whakapapa Genealogy, lineage

Whaikorero Speech

Whakawhānaungatanga Interrelationships between others

Whānau Family

Whānau ora Healthy Whānau