



# *Views of self and mental distress: Negative or conflictual?*

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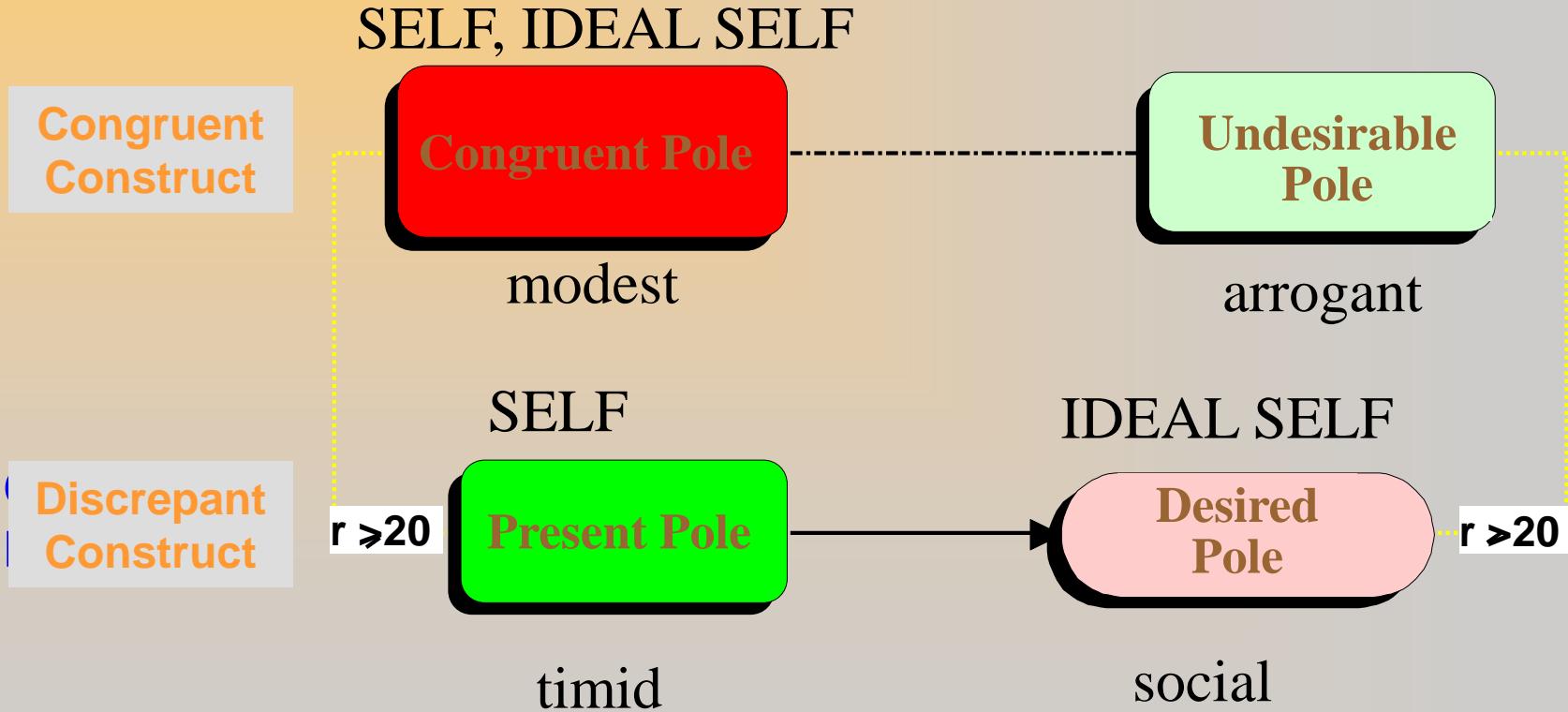


## *General Idea*

- ★ Negative views of self → vulnerability for depression and other disorders.
- ★ Little is known about perceived positive self-attributes and their role in these disorders.
- ★ Our research suggests that conflicting positive and negative self-perceptions are highly prevalent in depression and other disorders.



# *Implicative dilemma*



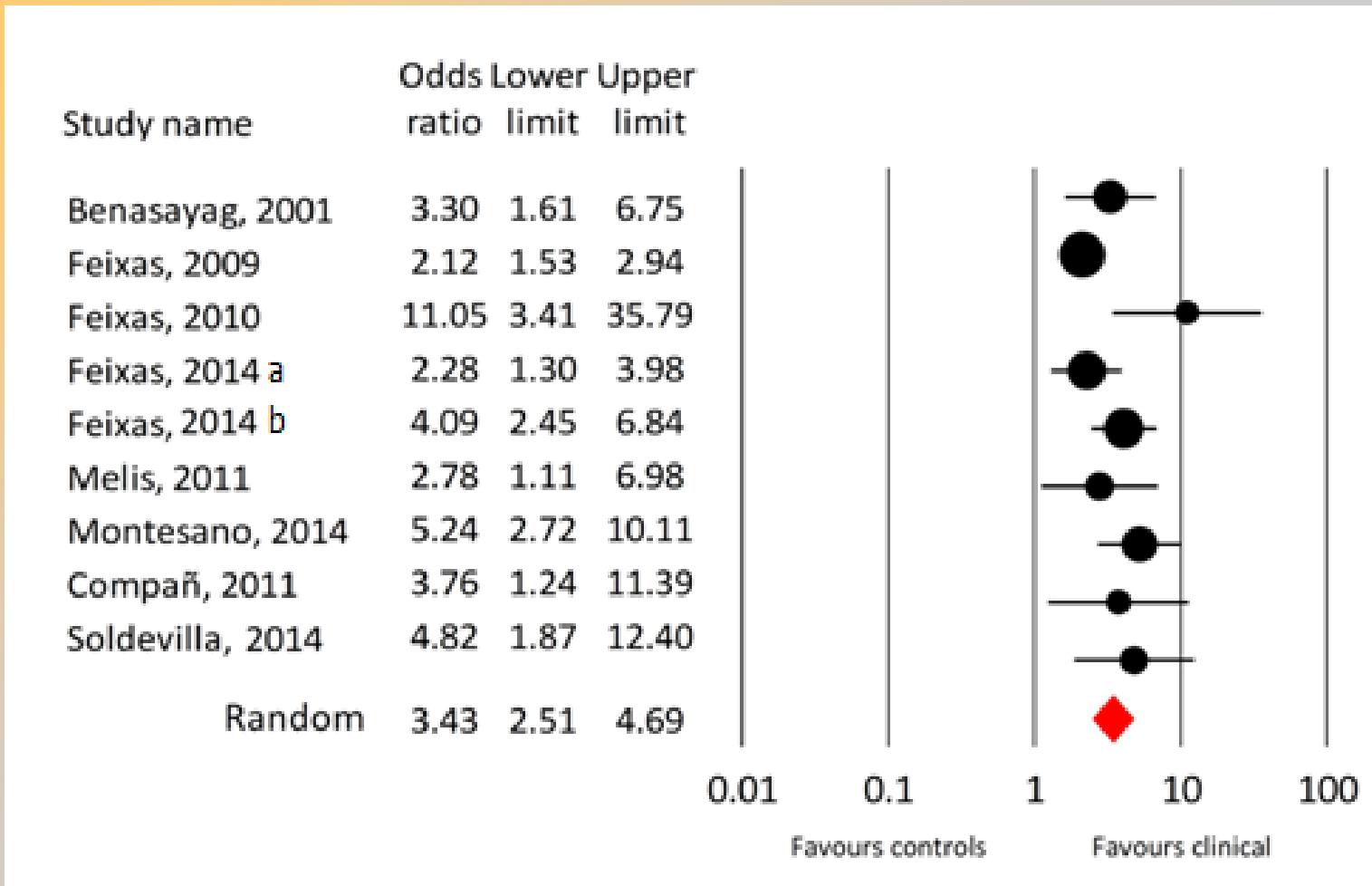


## *Clinical samples vs. controls*

- ★ To which extent there are more clinical participants presenting with at least one Implicative Dilemma?
- ★ Do clinical participants present with higher numbers of Implicative Dilemmas?



# *Presence of Implicative Dilemmas*



Depression (Feixas et al, 2014a & b); Dysthymia (Montesano et al, 2014); Bulimia (Feixas et al, 2010); Anxiety (Melis et al, 2011); Fibromyalgia (Compañ et al, 2011); Women victims of intimate partner violence (Soldevilla et al, 2014), IBS (Benasayag, et al, 2001).

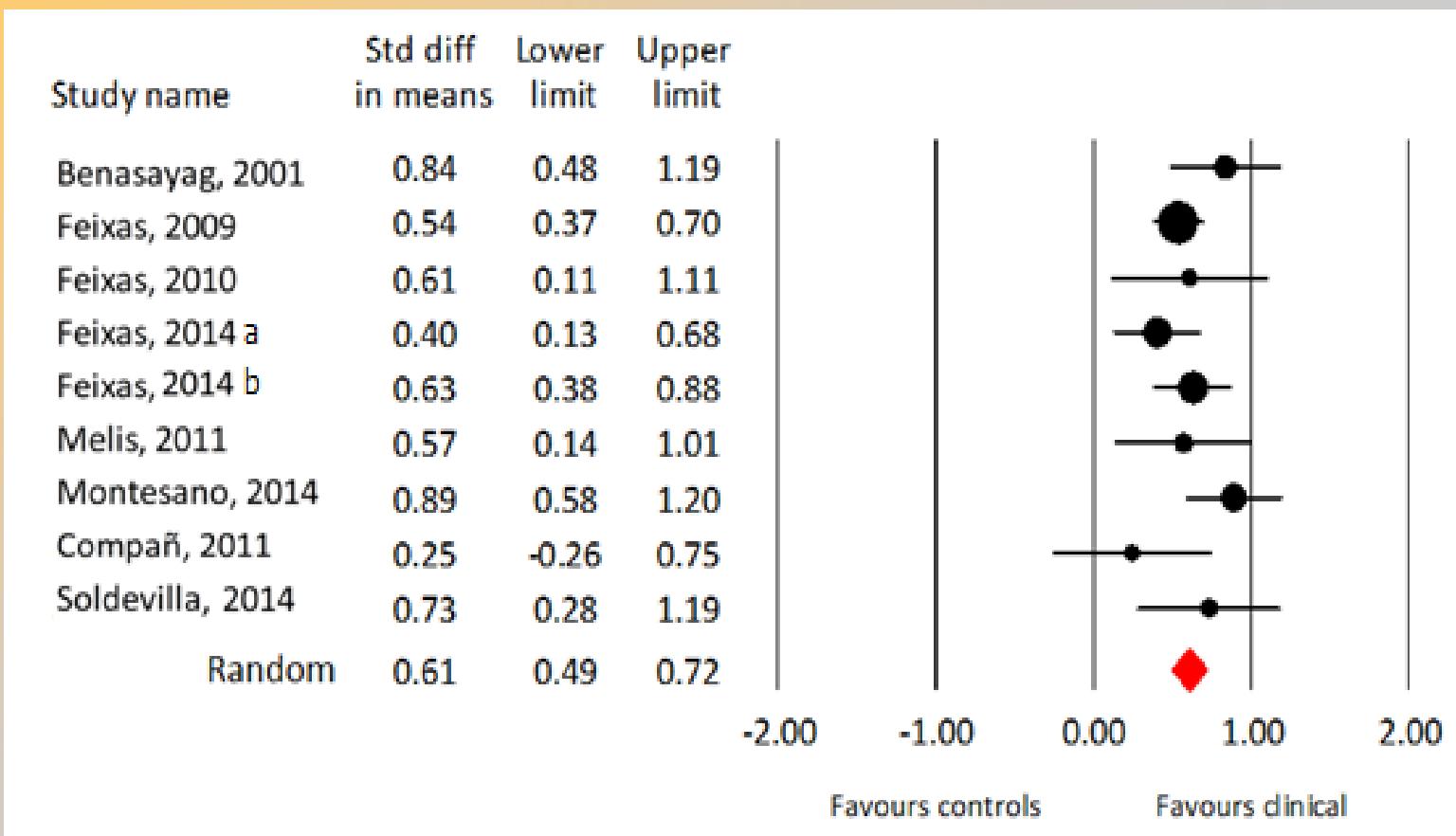


## *Clinical samples vs. controls*

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# Number of Implicative Dilemmas



Medium mean effect size ( $d = 0.61$ ; 95% CI: 0.49, 0.72).

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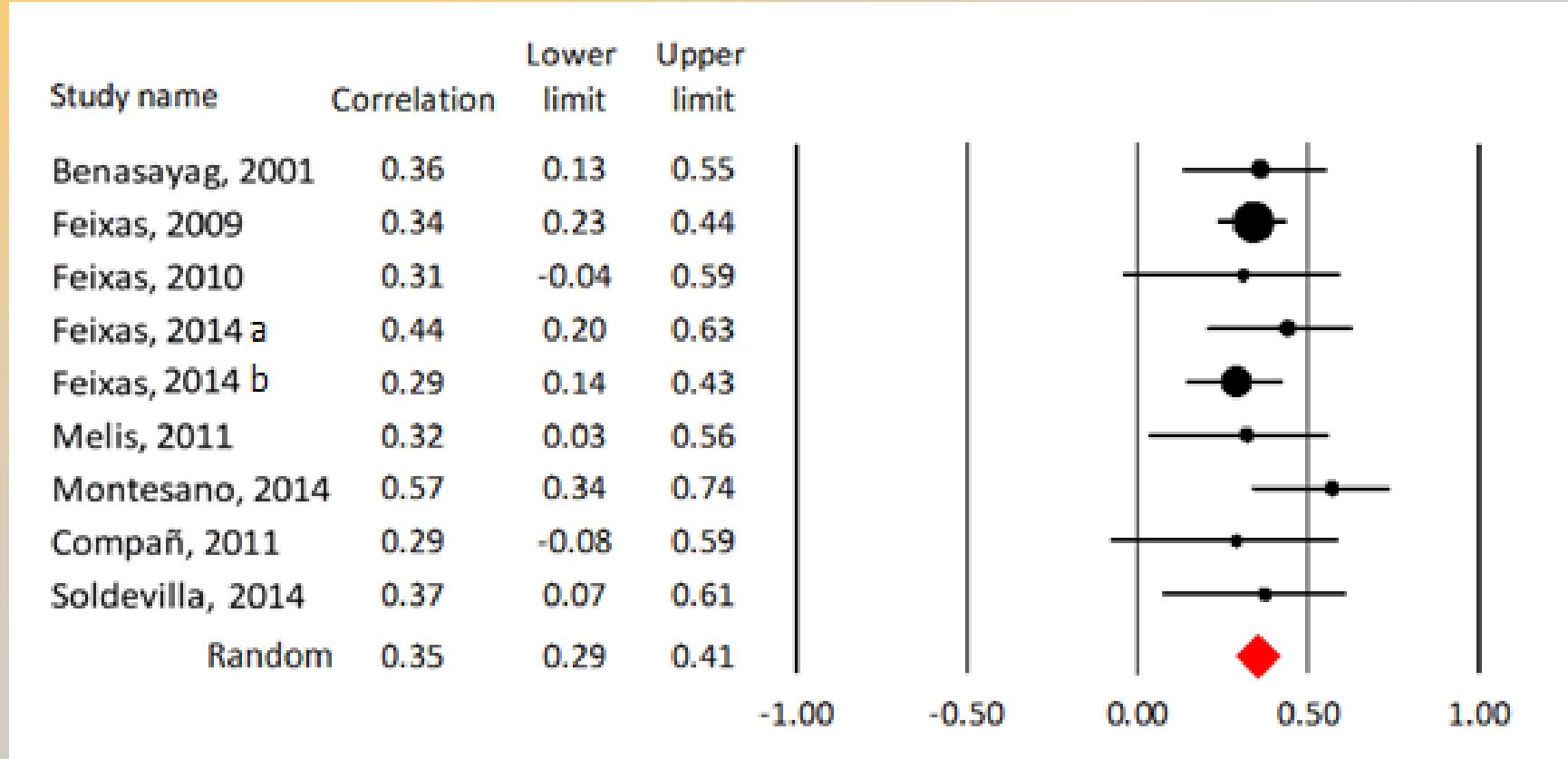


## *Clinical samples*

- ★ Is number of Implicative Dilemmas related to symptom level?



# *Correlation of number of Implicative Dilemmas with symptom inventories*



Depression (Feixas et al, 2014a & b); Dysthymia (Montesano et al, 2014); Bulimia (Feixas et al, 2010); Anxiety (Melis et al, 2011); Fibromyalgia (Compañ et al, 2011); Women victims of intimate partner violence (Soldevilla et al, 2014), IBS (Benasayag, et al, 2004).



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# Depression Study

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## Cognitive conflicts in major depression: Between desired change and personal coherence

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# *Demographic and baseline characteristics of participants*

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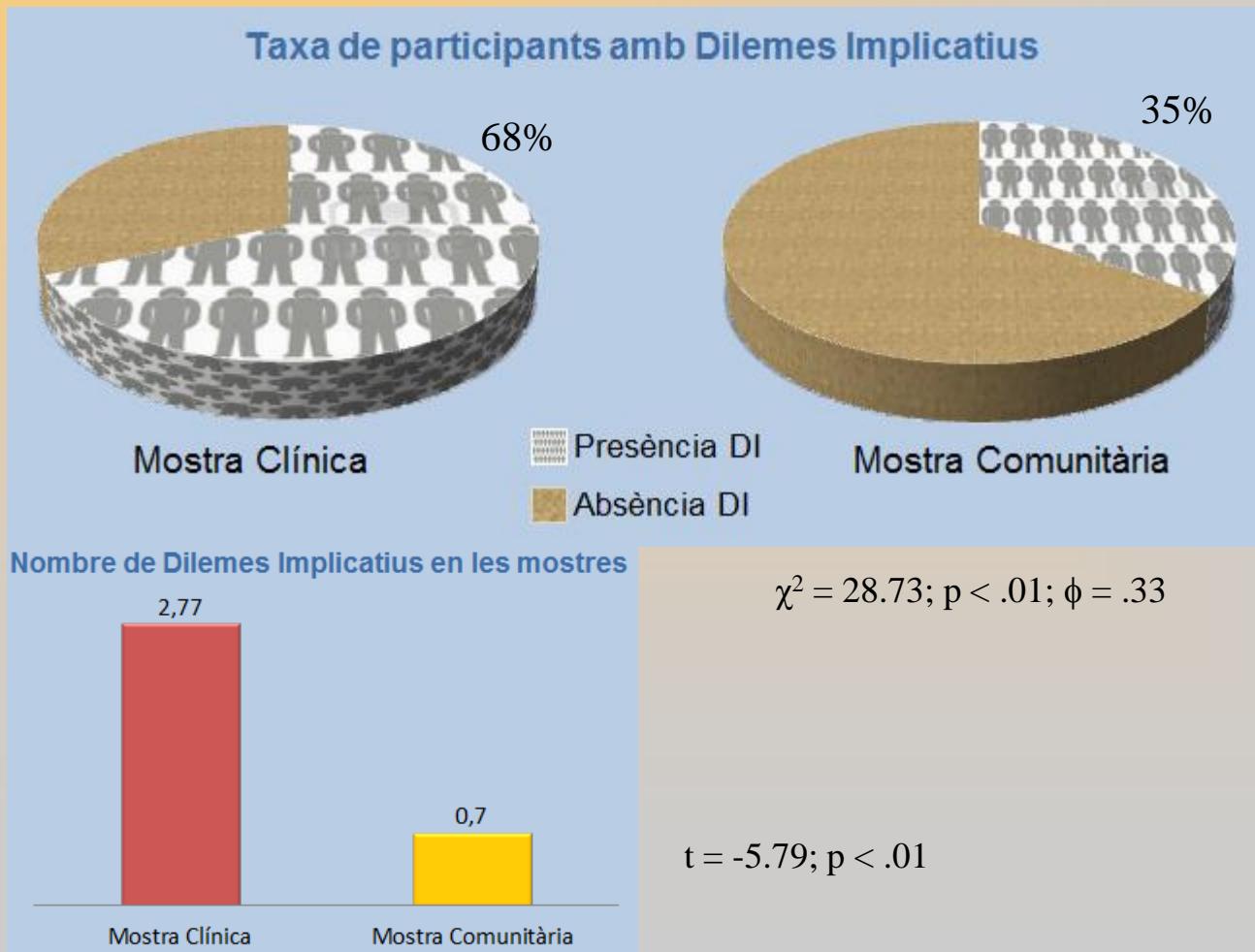
		Depression (n = 161)	Control (n = 110)	Group difference
Sex (female: male)		126:35	79:31	$\chi^2(1) = 1.14$ ; p = .28
Age (M; SD)		47.13; 11.31	44.51; 4.39	$t (269) = -1.675$ , p = .11
Marital Status	Married/ living together (Fr; %)	93; 57.8	71; 64.5	$\chi^2(1) = .99$ ; p = .32
	Single/ Divorced (Fr; %)	68; 42.2	39; 35.5	
Years of education (M; SD)		12.31; 3.09	11.80; 2.71	$t (269) = -1.40$ , p = .16
BDI-II (M; SD)		36.06; 9.81	5.28; 4.36	$t (2636.8) = -35.06$ , p < .001

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# *Implicative Dilemmas in Depression*

161 patients with MDD (SCID-I)  
compared with 110 community controls





# *Predicting Distress*

## Standard Multiple Regression

- **BDI-II:**  $F(2,268) = 74.87$ ; 36% ( $R^2$ );  $p < .001$ 
  1. Self-ideal Discrepancy ( $\beta = -.54$ ;  $p = .001$ )
  2. Number of Implicative Dilemmas ( $\beta = .15$ ;  $p = .003$ )
- **Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF):**  
 $F(2,158) = 10.54$ ,  $p < .001$ 
  1. Number of Implicative Dilemmas ( $\beta = .26$ ;  $p = .001$ )
  2. Self-ideal Discrepancy ( $\beta = .21$ ;  $p = .004$ )



## *Some Conclusions*

- The presence of implicative dilemmas as captured by repertory grids is quite common (around 35%) in non-clinical samples.
- Depressive (and many other) patients have more of these internal conflicts than controls.
- A fully consistent pattern of self-negativity is very rare (1%) even in depression. INSTEAD, we found mixed and conflicting views of self.
- Internal conflict deserves as much attention as it has been paid to self-negativity.



## *Some Conclusions*

- ★ Implicative dilemmas can be a new individualized target for intervention in depression and some other disorders (transdiagnostic)
- ★ Therapy should be aimed at conflict resolution so that desired changes in behavior and mood were compatible with the need of preserving coherence of identity



*Thanks for your attention!*

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[www.usal.es/tcp](http://www.usal.es/tcp)
- ★ The GRIDCOR program for analyzing repertory grids (including a Manual):  
[www.terapiacognitiva.net/record](http://www.terapiacognitiva.net/record)