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EMOTION REGULATION - A TRANSDIAGNOSTIC APPROACH

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Introduction: Psychotherapy research shows that problems in emotion regulation are at the core of many different psychiatric disorders. Greenberg and colleagues distinguish between two categories of emotion regulation problems: emotional under- and overregulation. Whereas the first category is associated with diminished impulse control, the second is constituted of difficulties in perceiving and expressing emotions.

Objective: Is it possible to validate the clinical concept of emotional underregulation and overregulation?

Aims: Patients of a psychotherapy day clinic attended a specific group therapy program aimed at improving emotion regulation. The program included interventions to control impulses as well as interventions focussing on a more appropriate perception and expression of emotions.

Methods: The evaluation of the program was based on pre-post comparisons of standard questionnaires and on repeated assessments of therapy processes using session reports. Results: Results of about 50 patients attending the group therapy program will be presented. Different clusters depending on a patient's position on the two emotion regulation dimensions were found. Each cluster represented a unique pattern of emotion regulation. Discussion: It was possible to validate the clinical construct of emotional underregulation and overregulation. The results contribute to a transdiagnostic approach to emotion regulation.