Computer-aided self-help for phobia/panic via internet at home: a pilot study

MARK KENWRIGHT, ISAAC M. MARKS, LINA GEGA and DAVID MATAIX-COLS

Summary In an open study, ten people with phobia or panic disorder who could not travel repeatedly to a therapist accessed a computer-aided exposure self-help system (FearFighter) at home on the internet with brief therapist support by telephone. They improved significantly, and their outcome and satisfaction resembled those in patients with similar disorders who used FearFighter in clinics with brief face-to-face therapist support.

Declaration of interest I.M.M. has intellectual property rights in FearFighter.

Cognitive–behavioural therapy involving exposure is effective for anxiety disorders such as phobia and panic (Department of Health, 2001), yet only a small minority of people with these conditions are treated (Bebbington et al., 2000), largely because of fear of stigma, problems in finding a therapist and difficulties in travelling to attend appointments. The computer-aided exposure self-help system FearFighter enabled therapists to treat more patients effectively by offering easy access to FearFighter on stand-alone computers in self-help clinics (Kenwright et al., 2001; Marks et al., 2004). The system was modified to allow internet access at home. This short paper of an open pilot reports the first outcome study of the internet version.

METHOD

Design

We examined the outcomes of the first 10 cases referred for treatment of phobia or panic in which the internet version of FearFighter was used in August 2001, and then, in an uncontrolled, non-randomised comparison, outcomes of the 17 referrals who used the stand-alone FearFighter in a clinic from December 2000 to December 2001.

Procedure

Self-referrals to a computer-aided self-help clinic in west London (Marks et al., 2003) were assessed for suitability using a questionnaire and a 30 min telephone interview. Suitability criteria were presence of phobia or panic disorder (based on an interview checklist of ICD–10 diagnostic criteria; World Health Organization, 1992); motivation to try self-help, and absence of substance misuse, psychosis or active suicidal plans.

Exposure guidance by internet at home

After the telephone interview, suitable candidates who had internet access at home were given unlimited access to FearFighter on the internet for a 12-week period. They never saw the therapist or attended the clinic. The therapist (M.K.) scheduled seven live 10 min support sessions by telephone at weeks 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12.

Exposure guidance on a stand-alone computer at a clinic

After the telephone screening interview, all suitable candidates without home internet access were given appointments to use FearFighter on a stand-alone computer in the clinic at weeks 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12. The therapist gave support at the start and end of each session, for a total of 10 min per session.

Measures

At weeks 0, 12 and 16 (1-month follow-up), patients rated the Fear Questionnaire (FQ; Marks & Mathews, 1979), the Work and Social Adjustment scale (Mundt et al., 2002) and the Beck Depression Inventory (Beck et al., 1988). Therapists recorded time and content of patient support.

RESULTS

Patient flow

Of the 266 people referred to the clinic, screening identified 56 (21%) who met suitability criteria for treatment of phobia or panic with FearFighter and 154 who were suitable for the clinic’s other computer-aided self-help systems for depression, general anxiety and obsessive-compulsive disorder (Marks et al., 2004). A further 56 people were unsuitable for computer-aided treatment and were referred to other services. Of the 56 people suitable for FearFighter, nearly a quarter (13) refused self-help. Of the 43 people who began using FearFighter, 16 (37%) dropped out before completion of treatment— all after using FearFighter at the clinic.

Participants

The 4 women and 6 men given home internet access to FearFighter said they would have problems travelling to the clinic because of their phobia. Six patients had agoraphobia with panic, 3 had social phobia, and 1 had both insect phobia and claustrophobia; 5 patients also had a co-morbid condition—anxiety disorder. Mean age was 37 years, and mean problem severity was 6.0 (FQ global phobia 0–8 scale), indicating marked severity. Five patients were employed full-time, 5 used computers quite often, 3 occasionally and 2 hardly at all. All 10 patients completed end-of-treatment ratings.

Of the 8 women and 9 men guided by the stand-alone version of FearFighter in the west London clinic, 7 had a specific phobia, 5 had agoraphobia with panic, 4 had social phobia, 1 had panic with generalised anxiety; 7 patients also had a co-morbid condition—2 depression, 2 social phobia, 2 generalised anxiety disorder and 1 obsessive–compulsive disorder. Mean age was 36 years, and mean problem severity was 5.4 (0–8 scale), indicating moderate to marked severity. Thirteen patients were employed full-time, 5 used computers quite often, 7 occasionally and 5 hardly at all or never.

Use of computer system, outcome and satisfaction

Of 11 candidates offered the internet therapy one declined because of lack of computer experience. The 10 internet FearFighter users said they used it a mean of 16 times (s.d.=11) in all, over 66 days (s.d.=25). Internet users had slightly more therapist support time than stand-alone computer users—113 min (s.d.=28.1)
Computer-aided exposure therapy: comparison of outcomes of home internet treatment with stand-alone therapy

**Table 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure (score range)</th>
<th>Week 0</th>
<th>Week 12</th>
<th>Week 16</th>
<th>Change, weeks 0–16 (%)</th>
<th>Effect size, weeks 0–16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Home internet (n=10)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>FQ Global phobia (0–8)</td>
<td>6.0 (1.2)</td>
<td>3.4 (1.3)</td>
<td>2.8 (1.7)</td>
<td>53***</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FQ Total phobia (0–120)</td>
<td>46 (27)</td>
<td>32 (24)</td>
<td>35 (23)</td>
<td>24***</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FQ Depression (0–8)</td>
<td>4.1 (1.9)</td>
<td>3.2 (4.0)</td>
<td>2.0 (1.5)</td>
<td>51*</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FQ Anxiety/depression (0–48)</td>
<td>19.4 (6.6)</td>
<td>19 (4.8)</td>
<td>7 (4.1)</td>
<td>64***</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSA total (0–40)</td>
<td>19.1 (10)</td>
<td>12 (7.3)</td>
<td>11 (10)</td>
<td>42***</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>West London clinic (n=17)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>FQ Global phobia (0–8)</td>
<td>5.4 (2.0)</td>
<td>3.2 (1.8)</td>
<td>3.2 (1.6)</td>
<td>41***</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
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<td>FQ Total phobia (0–120)</td>
<td>49 (27)</td>
<td>32 (23)</td>
<td>33 (27)</td>
<td>33***</td>
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<td>2.9 (2.1)</td>
<td>33*</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FQ Anxiety/depression (0–48)</td>
<td>25.8 (13.3)</td>
<td>14.1 (10)</td>
<td>17.5 (13.3)</td>
<td>32***</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSA total (0–40)</td>
<td>17 (10)</td>
<td>12 (10.7)</td>
<td>10 (10)</td>
<td>41*</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*P < 0.05; ***P < 0.001.

FQ, Fear Questionnaire; WSA, Work and Social Adjustment scale.

1. Formula ((pre-treatment mean – follow-up mean)/pre-treatment mean) × 100.
2. Formula: (pre-treatment mean – follow-up mean)/pre-treatment s.d.; 0.8 upwards is usually regarded as clinically significant.

**REFERENCES**