

EFFECTS OF INDIVIDUAL COGNITIVE STIMULATION AT HOME IN ADULTS WITH PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS

Susana Justo-Henriques^{□1,5}, Ana Marques-Castro¹, Enrique Pérez-Sáez², Janessa Carvalho³, & Paula Sargaço⁴

¹Cediará - Associação de Solidariedade Social de Ribeira de Fráguas, Albergaria-a-Velha, Portugal, susana.justo.henriques@gmail.com, anamcastro58@gmail.com

²National Reference Centre for Alzheimer's and Dementia Care, Imserso, Spain, enriqueperezsaez@imserso.es

³Bridgewater State University, Bridgewater, MA, USA, janessa.carvalho@bridgew.edu

⁴Hospital Infante D. Pedro, Centro Hospitalar do Baixo Vouga, Aveiro, Portugal, paula.sargaco@sapo.pt

⁵Health Sciences Research Unit: Nursing (UICISA: E), Nursing School of Coimbra (ESENFC), Portugal.

ABSTRACT: We have seen an increase in the prevalence of mental disorders in Portugal. Despite this fact, the mental health care network is limited with no known home-based cognitive stimulation programs available. The aim of this study was to determine the effectiveness of an eight-month one-on-one cognitive stimulation intervention program in improving cognition, executive function and mood in adults with psychotic disorders (e.g., schizophrenia, delusional disorder). An uncontrolled repeated measures design was applied to 20 adults diagnosed with mental disorders who participated in 35 one-on-one sessions at home, conducted weekly, with 45 minutes each. Independent evaluators assessed cognitive status (MoCA), executive functions (FAB) and depressive symptoms (BDI). There was a significant effect of the intervention on cognitive status ($d = 0.59$), executive functions ($d = 0.76$) and depressive symptoms ($d = 0.43$). The results support sound effectiveness, viability and acceptability of the intervention in this mental health population.

Keywords: Cognitive stimulation, individual intervention, home, psychotic disorders, mental health, non-pharmacological therapy, schizophrenia

EFEITOS DA ESTIMULAÇÃO COGNITIVA INDIVIDUAL NO DOMICÍLIO EM ADULTOS COM PERTURBAÇÕES PSICÓTICAS

RESUMO: Assistimos a um aumento da prevalência de doenças mentais em Portugal. Apesar deste facto, a rede de cuidados de saúde mental é limitada e não se conhece programas de estimulação cognitiva em contexto domiciliário. O objetivo deste estudo foi testar a eficácia de um programa de intervenção individual de estimulação cognitiva de oito meses sobre a cognição global, as funções executivas e a sintomatologia depressiva em adultos com perturbações psicóticas (e.g., esquizofrenia, perturbação delirante). Um desenho de medidas repetidas não controlado foi aplicado a 20 adultos com doenças mentais que participaram em 35 sessões semanais de estimulação cognitiva individuais de 45 minutos no seu domicílio. Avaliadores independentes avaliaram o

[□]Rua da Alagoa, n.º 3, Casaldelo, 3850-705 Ribeira de Fráguas, Albergaria-a-Velha, Portugal. Email: susana.justo.henriques@gmail.com

estado cognitivo (MoCA), as funções executivas (FAB) e a sintomatologia depressiva (BDI). Encontrou-se um efeito significativo da intervenção sobre o estado cognitivo ($d=0,59$), nas funções executivas ($d=0,76$) e na sintomatologia depressiva ($d=0,43$). Os resultados sugerem a eficácia, viabilidade e aceitabilidade da intervenção nesta população de saúde mental.

Palavras-Chave: estimulação cognitiva, intervenção individual, intervenção no domicílio, perturbações psicóticas, saúde mental, terapia não farmacológica, esquizofrenia

Recebido em 15 de janeiro de 2021/ Aceite em 23 de maio de 2021

Epidemiological studies indicate that Portugal has one of the highest rates of prevalence of mental illness in Europe. In 2016, one in five Portuguese suffered from a psychiatric disorder (Programa Nacional para a Saúde Mental, 2017). There are plans to set up mental health teams in each region of the country, but so far they have not occurred. The *Cuidados Continuados Integrados* [Integrated Continued Care] network in mental health is small, which is a major constraint for rehabilitation and support of responses to people with mental health problems (Ministry of Health, 2018).

The *Conselho Nacional de Saúde* [National Health Council, CNS] recommends that mental health teams need to have the essential resources to deliver services closer to people with mental health problems, together with other areas of social services and the community (CNS, 2019, p. 97). Furthermore, the *Programa Nacional para a Saúde Mental* [National Mental Health Program] (2017) also targeted 2020 to highlight the importance of further actions related to programs to promote mental health and prevent mental illness. As part of this, while most home support intervention teams include nurses and social workers, we believe that these multidisciplinary teams also should include psychologists and neuropsychologists who can provide more comprehensive interventions for other effects of chronic mental health conditions such as cognitive declines (Onder et al., 2012).

Cognitive decline in psychotic disorders has been documented over the course of the disease, showing impairments in cognitive functioning in persons with depression (Fedorová et al., 2017) as well as those with psychotic disorders (Zhu et al., 2019). These cognitive impairments have been documented in most cognitive domains, including memory, executive functioning, and attention. There are clinically significant deficits in many cognitive functions after the first hospitalization for psychosis (Fett et al., 2020). Fett et al. (2020) suggests that cognitive aging in some areas may be accelerated in individuals with psychotic disorders; that is, in patients who been admitted for inpatient psychiatric hospitalization, a 20-year follow-up revealed greater cognitive impairment relative to age matched peers. Thus, there is support for the importance of focusing interventions on cognitive functioning in patients with psychosis even after acute psychotic symptoms have improved.

Within cognitive abilities, executive functions seems to be of particular importance in the case of mental health problems, as they seem to be notably important for psychosocial functioning and for performing instrumental activities of daily life (Lezak et al., 2012). It also has been shown that subjects with deficits in executive functions have been considered more vulnerable to the development of mental disorders including psychosis (Johnson, 2012; Orellana & Slachevsky, 2013).

Many studies have supported the effectiveness and accessibility of home-based interventions in persons with chronic mental health illnesses. Borson et al. (2019) conducted home-based psychotherapy sessions in older adults and adult caregivers for treatment of depression and anxiety, reaching 211 subjects from 2015 to 2018. In the study by Werbeloff et al. (2017) in the United Kingdom, crisis intervention teams were successful, including in non-affective psychosis patients with one-off interventions in borderline situations. In Germany, Sakellaridou et al. (2018) developed assertive community and at home interventions over 24 months in persons with multi-episode

psychosis, obtaining significant improvements in quality of life (overall functioning), as well as a decrease in the number of hospital admissions. Landers et al. (2016) defined some strategies for the implementation of home-based health care in the US, with greater emphasis on medical and nursing services.

In Portugal, the *Samaritano* project, a home-based intervention led by a team of nurses and psychiatrists, produced significant improvements in the quality of life of the participants with terminal illnesses (Teixeira et al., 2016). Thus, some studies have focused on case evaluation and intervention in specific and acute situations, but there are few published studies on continuous intervention in persons with chronic mental illnesses.

Home-based cognitive stimulation (CS) interventions have been successful in patients with dementia. A recent randomized clinical trial (RCT) using a reminiscence-based CS protocol found significant positive effects of the intervention on cognitive screening, memory, and quality of life scores in a Portuguese mixed NCD sample after 13 weeks when comparing those who received the protocol and those who did not (Justo-Henriques et al., 2021a). Similarly, this protocol has shown positive effects on memory, executive functioning, and quality of life when examining this protocol in a sample of Alzheimer's disease (AD) and vascular dementia (VaD) patients (Pérez-Sáez et al., 2021). However, there is limited knowledge in how cognitive stimulation can help cognitive functioning in chronic mental health patients, including those with psychosis. Thus, the current study will explore the effect of an individual home-based CS program on cognitive and mood functioning in adults with psychotic disorders.

METHOD

Design

A repeated measures design was used and all participants were referred by the psychiatric service of the hospital in their area of residence. The participants were evaluated at baseline before the intervention, with follow-up evaluations at four months and a post-intervention evaluation at eight months.

Participants

Participants were diagnosed with psychotic disorders as indicated in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5; American Psychiatric Association [APA], 2013) through the psychiatry service of the Hospital of Aveiro, residents of the municipality of Albergaria-a-Velha. To participate in the study, the following inclusion criteria were defined: (a) adults over 18 years; (b) diagnosed with mental illness according to the criteria of DSM-5 (APA, 2013), determined by a professional clinician; (c) willing to participate in all intervention and assessment sessions; (d) provided informed consent. The exclusion criteria were: (a) presentation of a condition requiring immediate intervention (e.g., suicidal thoughts) or interfering with participation in the study (e.g., severe hearing deficit); (b) inability to communicate adequately, limiting participation in the intervention and proper use of materials, as determined by the therapist; (c) currently participating in another study.

A total of 20 people met the inclusion and exclusion criteria and were invited to participate in the study. The majority of participants were men (55%), single (55%) and with an average age of approximately 52 years. Regarding educational level, participants had mostly up to the 4th year.

INDIVIDUAL COGNITIVE STIMULATION PROGRAM AT HOME

Regarding living situation, 45% lived with relatives, 35% alone, and 25% with a spouse. In terms of their previous profession, most had a professional activity and an income between 251 and 500 euros monthly. The most prevalent clinical manifestation was schizophrenia spectrum disorders with some meeting criteria for substance abuse (Table 1).

In this research, all the ethical-legal principles applicable to the scientific research were respected, in accordance with the latest revision of the World Medical Association's Declaration of Helsinki of 2013. Anonymity and confidentiality were guaranteed in the processing and data analysis in accordance with current legislation. Participation was entirely voluntary, with no financial or other benefit to participants.

Table 1. Socio-demographic characteristics of the sample

| Variables | Total N = 20 (%) |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Sex | |
| Female | 9 (45) |
| Male | 11 (55) |
| Age | |
| <i>M</i> | 52,4 |
| <i>DT</i> | 8,0 |
| Range | 39 - 70 |
| Marital status | |
| Single | 11 (55) |
| Married | 3 (15) |
| Divorced | 6 (30) |
| Level of education | |
| Up to the 4th year | 12 (6) |
| From 5th to 9th year | 8 (40) |
| Residential situation | |
| Alone | 7 (35) |
| Spouse | 4 (20) |
| Family | 9 (45) |
| Previous profession | |
| A professional activity | 16 (80) |
| Never worked | 4 (20) |
| Income (monthly) | |
| Up to 250 euros | 3 (15) |
| From 251 to 500 euros | 16 (80) |
| More than 500 euros | 1 (5) |
| Clinical diagnosis | |
| Schizophrenia | 14 (70) |
| Schizoaffective disorder | 2 (10) |
| Delusional Disorder | 2 (10) |
| Substance/medication induced psychotic disorder | 2 (10) |

Instruments

The evaluation instruments were applied in three phases, pre-intervention (baseline), intra-intervention (four months) and post-intervention (eight months), by a clinical psychologist with more than five years of experience and previous training.

Demographics gathered included gender, age, marital status, educational level, cohabitation status, previous profession, income, and the etiological subtype of mental disorder.

The Montreal Cognitive Assessment [MoCA] was used to assess cognition (Freitas et al., 2013; Nasreddine et al., 2005). Scores range from 0-30 points, with higher scores corresponding to better cognitive status. It is a frequently used and reliable instrument with good internal consistency ($\alpha = .90$) and test-retest reliability ($r = 0.87$) (Duro et al., 2010).

To evaluate executive functions, the Frontal Assessment Battery [FAB] was administered (Dubois et al., 2000; Lima et al., 2008), which presents with sound Cronbach's alpha reliability of .78. Its score range from 0 to 18 points, with higher scores indicating better executive performance.

Depressive symptomatology was assessed using the Beck Depression Inventory II [BDI-II] (Beck et al., 1996; Campos & Gonçalves, 2011), one of the most widely used self-report instruments for the assessment of depression, with a Cronbach's alpha of .80. Score range from 0 to 63 points with higher scores indicating greater severity of symptoms.

To assess the level of acceptability and adherence to the intervention, the therapist recorded the attendance and behaviour of each participant on a form at the end of each session.

Procedure

The home-based individualized intervention took place between February and November 2019, and consisted of 35 sessions. It included three evaluation sessions (pre, intra and post-intervention), with sessions taking place weekly and lasting approximately 45 minutes. Throughout each session, the therapist followed the principles of Cognitive Stimulation Therapy, formulated by Spector et al. (2006). Our primary outcomes were cognitive functioning, specifically orientation, attention, memory, reasoning, calculation and language.

All sessions followed the same structure (Table 2) based on the model implemented by Justo-Henriques et al. (2019; 2021b; 2021c), with the introduction of complementary materials in the main activity. The first five minutes included introductions with the following 10 minutes dedicated to orientation towards reality, where the participant was encouraged to complete information regarding the date, current time, and location, through a time frame. Then, the main activity of cognitive stimulation was developed, lasting approximately 25 minutes, where the cognitive domains were stimulated using therapy and cognitive stimulation materials (Table 3). The last five minutes of each session were devoted to returning to a state of calm, with a brief relaxation exercise and a short discussion of the difficulties, interests, and benefits of the session. Finally, a farewell was held and the participant was reminded of the date for the next session. After the conclusion of the session, the therapist completed the evaluation form for the session.

INDIVIDUAL COGNITIVE STIMULATION PROGRAM AT HOME

Table 2. Basic structure of the cognitive stimulation program in individual format

| Duration | Contentes | Activities |
|------------|-----------------------|---|
| 15 minutes | Beginning of session | Greeting Mood check Communicate the objectives of the session |
| | Reality orientation | Using a time orientation chart, identify the temporal and spatial elements of the day |
| 25 minutes | Cognitive stimulation | Using therapeutic materials (e.g., software <i>RehaCom</i> [®] , <i>Livro do Presente e do Passado</i> [®] [Book of the Past and the Present], <i>Roletas da Memória</i> [®] [Memory Roulettes]), images, cards, stories and sounds. The following cognitive domains were trained: attention, language, short term memory, declarative memory, sensory memory, calculation, executive function, gnosis and praxis. |
| 5 minutes | End of session | Analysis of the difficulties, interests, and benefits of the session Return to calm Farewell Evaluation of the session in a specially designed register |

Statistical analysis

Statistical analyses were performed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences [SPSS, version 25.0]. To evaluate the effect of the intervention on cognitive status, depressive symptomatology and executive function at the three evaluation points (pre, intra and post-intervention), repeated measures ANOVA and pair-wise comparisons by with Bonferroni adjustment was conducted to compare the different evaluation moments. Cohen's *d* (1988) was calculated as a measure of effect size for pairwise comparisons, with the following interpretation criteria: *d* = 0.2 (small), 0.5 (moderate), and 0.8 (large). The analyses were conducted in accordance with the intention-to-treat principle. Missing scores were replaced by the previous mean (imputation of last observation made). A significance level of 5% was assumed for all significance tests.

Finally, in order to know the percentage of dropouts, the level of adherence and the acceptability of the cognitive stimulation intervention program, the distribution of dropout frequencies and of participants who completed the intervention was analysed. Adherence to the program was also assessed by calculating frequency distributions and descriptive statistics of the sessions attended by participants. Finally, acceptability was evaluated by calculating the frequency distributions of the degree of collaboration of the subjects during the sessions and the preference of the participants in relation to the material used in the cognitive stimulation sessions.

RESULTS

Table 4 shows the means of the outcome variables analysed at the three evaluation timepoints. Regarding the cognitive status assessed by the MoCA, ANOVA showed that the intervention had a significant effect, $F(1.122, 21.309) = 53.423$, $p < .001$, $\eta_p^2 = .738$, as scores improved in each consecutive assessment. Pairwise comparisons showed significant differences between pre and intra-evaluation ($p < .001$) with a medium effect size ($d = 0.59$), between pre and post-evaluation ($p < .001$) with a medium effect size ($d = 0.67$), and between intra- and post-evaluation ($p = .006$) with a small effect size ($d = 0.09$).

INDIVIDUAL COGNITIVE STIMULATION PROGRAM AT HOME

Table 3. Contents of the main activities of the individual cognitive stimulation program

| Session | Contents and intervention activities | Material | Stimulated cognitive domain |
|-----------|---|---|---|
| 1 | Pre evaluation (baseline) | n/a | n/a |
| 2 and 19 | Place cards with incomplete words on each of the eight parts that form the roulette wheel. Give the participant individual cards with the letters that compose the alphabet; ask them to select and place the cards with the missing letters; evoke synonymous or associated words; sort alphabetically; memorize words; develop a theme. | Roulette and cards, on paper, with incomplete letters and words related to the theme "Portuguese language" (e.g. RM). | Attention, language, and memory. |
| 3 and 20 | Place the cards with various pictures on the table (e.g. sound bingo I). Then ask the participant to identify the card with the picture corresponding to the sound. Play back the sounds from the pictures, identify the missing sounds, group the cards by topic (e.g. animals, musical instruments). | Cards with associated images and sounds (e.g. BS). | Memory, gnosis, attention, and praxis. |
| 4 and 21 | Play musical themes related to the authors/performers listed in the roulette. Ask the participant to identify the theme and the respective author/performer; associate each performer with the card with the corresponding image/allusive to the reproduced theme and place it next to the image of the author/performer on the roulette. | Roulette with images of singers associated with the present and the past, cards with images associated with the musical themes performed. | Attention, memory, language, and gnosis. |
| 5 and 22 | Give the participant a set of flat geometric figures (e.g. rectangles, circles, squares, triangles) in different colors, sizes, and numbers. Ask the participant to present mathematical operations in which the result corresponds to the number indicated by the therapist and to place the geometrical figures according to the sequence presented through a card given by the therapist. | Flat geometric figures, numbered, with different colours and sizes. Cards with sequences of the geometric figures. | Attention, memory, praxis, calculus, and executive functions. |
| 6 and 23 | Give the participant a card with images from the past (e.g. bingo trip to the past). Ask them to identify each of the images and how they differ from the present. Read a story associated with the past (e.g. journey to the past) and ask them to identify the images that are compatible with the narrative. Build a story from an image, tell it in the first person how you lived a certain moment. Elaborate the personal life story. | Bookmarks and a card with images alluding to the past (e.g. BS). | Attention, memory, and language. |
| 7 and 24 | Ask the participant to do the cognitive stimulation exercises related to "Attention and Concentration" and "Logical Reasoning". | Cognitive rehabilitation software (e.g. <i>RehaCom</i> ®). | Attention, memory, calculus, and executive functions. |
| 8 and 25 | Give the participant a cardboard with pictures of fruit varieties (e.g. fruit bingo). Ask them to identify each of the fruits on the card and then read an associated story (e.g. the fruit dialogue), identifying the corresponding images. Add new images, associate the fruits with the seasons, build a new story, guess the fruits. | Markers and a card with images alluding to the theme "fruit" (e.g. BS). | Attention, memory, language, and executive functions. |
| 9 and 26 | Present the topics of the respective support material (means of transport, household appliances, housing, media, professions, clothing, actors and presenters, politics); ask the participant to mention the content of the images and their relation to the topic in which they are inserted. | Image cards related to the topics identified in the activity (e.g. LPP, pp. 10-27). | Attention, memory, language and executive functions. |
| 10 and 27 | Present and explore a topic related to the participant's references and interests (e.g. Portuguese tourist sites), using a digital medium. | Digital presentation (e.g. Power Point presentation, video on the topic to be developed). | Attention, memory, language and gnosis |

INDIVIDUAL COGNITIVE STIMULATION PROGRAM AT HOME

| | | | |
|-----------|--|--|--|
| 11 and 28 | Place cards with mathematical operations with missing parts on each of the eight parts of the roulette. To the participant: give the individual cards with different numbers to put them into the equation; ask for mathematical operations; order numbers and results; memorize cards and results; simulate purchase operations. | Roulette and cards, on paper, with mathematical operations and results related to the theme "mathematics" (e.g. RM). | Attention, memory, language, calculus and executive functions. |
| 12 and 29 | Play music related to each region/district in the country. Ask the participant to identify the respective region using the lyrics of the song and to place a marker in the region/district represented on the country map. | Audio clips of the districts/regions, paper map of the country (e.g. A3 format) and markers. | Attention, memory, language and gnosis |
| 13 and 30 | Give the participant 4 different color tubes (e.g. yellow, red, blue, green). Each tube contains about 30 small sponge cubes painted in the respective colour. Assign a score to each tube (e.g. the value of one unit corresponds to yellow; the value of three units to red; five units to blue; ten units to green). Ask the participant, on the basis of the numbers or mathematical operations indicated by the therapist, to carry out the manipulation of the cubes with a wooden clip. | 4 tubes of different colours and small cubes in the same colours, a wooden clip. | Attention, memory, praxis, calculus and executive functions. |
| 14 and 31 | Give the participant cards representing amounts of money. Ask the participant to identify the products on a poster. Simulate the purchase of one or more products, so that the participant gives the cards to the therapist for the value of the alleged purchase. | Poster with images of products associated to first necessity products and their respective prices, representative cards of amounts of money. | Attention, memory, calculus and executive functions. |
| 15 and 32 | Ask the participant to do cognitive stimulation exercises related to "Spatial Memory" and "Shopping". | Cognitive rehabilitation software (e.g. <i>RehaCom</i> ®). | Attention, memory, calculus and executive functions. |
| 16 and 33 | Provide the participant with a dice with different colors on the faces so that the participant can roll it and, depending on the colour, ask questions about the respective associated theme (each color is assigned a theme, e.g. music, geography of Portugal, gastronomy). Invite and encourage the participant to register and count the correct answers (paper and pencil activity). | Dice with a different colour per side, question cards with the same colour as the dice faces. Each colour is associated with a theme. | Attention, memory, language, praxis and gnosis. |
| 17 and 34 | Depending on the topics (e.g., clothing, footwear, food, medicine, technical aids, personal hygiene products, kitchen utensils and parts of the house), ask the participant to group each category into the different parts of the roulette wheel; identify intrusive images; compare images according to certain categories (e.g., weight, value); memorize, remove, and add cards for the participant to identify changes. | Roulette and cards, on paper, with images related to the theme "activities of daily life". (e.g. see the RM material). | Attention, memory, language, praxis, gnosis, calculus and executive functions. |
| 18 | Intermediate evaluation | n/a | n/a |
| 35 | Post evaluation | n/a | n/a |

Note: RM = *Roletas da Memória*® [Memory Roulettes]; BS = *Bingos Seniores*® [Senior Bingos]; LPP = *Livro do Passado e do Presente*® [Book of the Past and the Present].

Table 4. Means (and standard deviations) for each moment of evaluation of the instruments (results from repeated measurements and pair-wise comparisons [bonferroni adjustment] together with estimates of effect size [Cohen's D])

| | <i>n</i> | Post M (DT) | Intra M (DT) | Post M (DT) | gl | F | <i>p</i> | η_p^2 | Pre vs intra | <i>d</i> | Pre vs post | <i>d</i> | Intra vs post | <i>d</i> |
|---------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|----------|------------|-----------------|----------|----------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| MoCA | 20 | 17.90 (3.48) | 20.15 (4.16) | 20.55 (4.39) | 1.122, 21.309 | 53.423 | .000* | .738 | .000* | 0.59 | .000* | 0.67 | .006* | 0.09 |
| BDI-II | 20 | 17.55 (9.06) | 15.55 (8.76) | 13.80 (8.54) | 2, 38 | 9.232 | .001* | .327 | .104 | 0.22 | .001* | 0.43 | .227 | 0.20 |
| FAB | 20 | 10.25 (2.63) | 12.20 (2.50) | 12.55 (2.56) | 1.284, 24.405 | 39.038 | .000* | .673 | .000* | 0.76 | .000* | 0.89 | .092 | 0.14 |

Note: BDI-II = Beck Depression Inventory II; FAB = Frontal Assessment Battery; Intra = Intra-intervention; MoCA = Montreal Cognitive Assessment; Post = Post-intervention; Pre = Pre-intervention. * $p < .05$.

Concerning depressive symptomatology (BDI-II), ANOVA showed a significant effect, $F(2, 38) = 9.232, p = .001, \eta_p^2 = .327$. In the pairwise comparisons a significant improvement was found from the pre to the post evaluation ($p = .001$) with a small-moderate effect size ($d = 0.43$), but not between the pre and intra-evaluation ($p = .104$), nor between the intra and post-evaluation ($p = .227$).

For executive functions (FAB), again the ANOVA showed that the intervention had a significant positive effect, $F(1.284, 24.405) = 39.038, p < .001, \eta_p^2 = .673$. Pairwise comparisons showed significant differences between pre and intra-evaluation ($p < .001$) with a medium-large effect size ($d = 0.76$) and between the pre and post evaluation ($p < .001$) with a large effect size ($d = 0.89$), but not between the intra and post-evaluation ($p = .092$).

Adherence and acceptability were good. There were three dropouts (15%) during the course of the intervention, two (10%) due to worsening health status and one (5%) due to disinterest in the intervention program. There were 525 sessions. Of the 35 sessions that made up the cognitive stimulation intervention program for each participant, the average attendance of participants was 26.3 sessions (75%). The 17 subjects who concluded the intervention carried out 503 sessions (85%). The main reasons listed for not attending the sessions were medical consultations and accompanying family members in unexpected situations.

DISCUSSION

This study intended to evaluate the effectiveness of an home-based individualized cognitive stimulation program in participants diagnosed with psychotic disorders. After completion of the intervention, there was a slight but significant improvement in cognitive status and executive functioning as well as a decrease in depressive symptoms of the participants.

While the current study did not include a control group, we sought to understand to what extent the improvements in global cognitive function and executive functions presented in the post-intervention values in our study compared to mean values in different studies with normative data in healthy populations. In the post-intervention period, participants showed an improvement in cognitive status, with a medium effect size. These results are promising in comparison with other studies in the same area, which did not analyse the participants' cognitive status but found improvements in quality of life (Sakellaridou et al., 2018; Werbeloff et al., 2017), as well as presenting median values similar to those of healthy populations (Ciesielska et al., 2016; Rossetti et al., 2011; Santangelo et al., 2015), and also effects above those of a cognitive stimulation program in healthy elderly women (Park et al., 2019). Nonetheless, our median values observed at all three time points were much less than those of a healthy population in a Swedish study (Borland et al., 2017).

Executive functions improved significantly after the intervention, with a medium to large effect size. No studies with a similar experimental design were found that have assessed executive functions, so these results are novel. Further, average post-intervention median values were found to be very close to those of healthy populations (Beato et al., 2007; Beato et al., 2012) but lower than those in other studies (e.g., Appolinio et al., 2005).

Regarding mood, there was a significant decrease in depressive symptoms in our sample, with a small-moderate effect size. This finding is consistent with other studies which also found a decrease in depressive symptomatology in individuals after attending an individual psychotherapy program developed at home (Borson et al., 2019).

In the comparisons between the three time points of the study, the improvement in cognitive status and the executive function is evident after four months of intervention, though, only depressive symptomatology continued to improve eight months following the intervention. In the study by Borson et al. (2019) in the home setting, a decrease in depressive symptoms was found after a 33-

month intervention. These data underline the importance of long-term studies to verify the effect on participants' mood and justify the duration of the stimulation program used in the current study.

Considering the challenges associated with accessing mental health care in Portugal, and the fact that not all participants benefit from intervention models that are considered essential in the recovery of the subjects (Direção-Geral de Saúde [DGS], 2014), (including treatment and psychosocial rehabilitation programs), the current results suggest several benefits of the individual cognitive stimulation program in subjects with mental disorders. Particularly, improved cognitive status and decreased depressive symptomatology both can translate into a significantly increased quality of life for patients and their families.

The current study presents with many benefits and important clinical implications. First, highlighting the relevance of the study topic and the scarcity of research in this area brings to light the need for continued focus on this topic. Additionally, the creation of a standardized but adaptable and effective intervention program to the participants' situation is invaluable, particularly given the fact that the sessions are carried out at home and in individual format, with a wide range of cognitive stimulation materials available to the participant.

However, there are important limitations to note related to this study. This study had a dropout rate of 15%, though this may be justified by the nature of the psychiatric populations, including difficulties in the area of social functioning (i.e., low social skills acquired throughout life and no interaction outside the family context). As previously mentioned, the lack of a matched control group makes inferences more challenging. Additionally, cognition was evaluated using a screening instrument and as such the different cognitive domains were not evaluated in depth. The sample was of convenience and its size was small, which together with the fact that the study was developed only in the region of Aveiro makes it difficult to generalise the results. Finally, the lack of a follow-up period makes it difficult to verify whether the outcomes persist over time.

Initiatives covering mental health care at home are scarce, but the relevance and need for this type of cognitive stimulation intervention in people diagnosed with mental illness is becoming increasingly evident, as mental health teams intervening in the community context are “*far from the acceptable minimum*” (Joint Action on Mental Health and Wellbeing, 2015, p. 59).

As mentioned above, there are variables that influence the median values in the MoCA and the FAB such as level of education, age, and acculturation. Since the median values in the present study shows an improvement in both instruments, from pre to post, and they can be compared with the ones from a normal population, we can conclude that the cognitive stimulation program undertaken can enhance global cognitive and executive functions in patients with a mental disorder.

This cognitive stimulation program can mitigate the cognitive loss of people with mental disorders and be beneficial in terms of mental health for the users. On the other hand, this study is a pioneer in the individual home-based format of interventions with this population applied by clinical psychologists. The high level of satisfaction with the intervention program proved to be important in a group of people with personality characteristics that stand out for difficulty in establishing social interactions outside the family support network.

Implications for research and clinical practice can be drawn from this study. It provides explicit information for planning a future randomised controlled trial (sample size calculation, sample selection, completeness of the study protocol) and evidence of the feasibility of the study.

Future studies should take into consideration the important limitations presented by the authors. Finally, it would be interesting to evaluate the effect of the program on relatives of people with mental health problems, as well as its effect on possible reduction in drug treatment and an analysis of associated health care costs.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BPI and Fundación "la Caixa", Cediara – Associação de Solidariedade Social de Ribeira de Fráguas, Serviço de Psiquiatria do Centro Hospitalar do Baixo Vouga - Hospital Infante D. Pedro.

REFERENCES

- American Psychiatric Association [APA]. (2013). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (5th ed.). <https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.books.9780890425596>
- Appollonio, I., Leone, M., Isella, V., Piamarta, F., Consoli, T., Villa, M. L., Forapani, E., Russo, A., & Nichelli, P. (2005). The Frontal Assessment Battery (FAB): Normative values in an Italian population sample. *Neurological Sciences*, *26*, 108–116. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10072-005-0443-4>
- Beato, R. G., Nitrini, R., Formigoni, A. P., & Caramelli, P. (2007). Brazilian version of the Frontal Assessment Battery (FAB): Preliminary data on administration to healthy elderly. *Dementia & Neuropsychologia*, *1*(1), 59-65. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S1980-57642008DN10100010>
- Beato, R., Carvalho, V. A., Guimarães, H. C., Tumas, V., Souza, C. P., Oliveira, G. N., & Caramelli, P. (2012). Frontal assessment battery in a Brazilian sample of healthy controls: Normative data. *Arquivo de Neuro-Psiquiatria*, *70*(4), 278-280. <https://doi.org/10.1590/S0004-282X2012005000009>
- Beck, A. T., Steer, R. A., Ball, R., & Ranieri, W. (1996). Comparison of Beck Depression Inventories-IA and-II in psychiatric outpatients. *Journal of Personality Assessment*, *67*(3), 588-597. https://doi.org/10.1207/s15327752jpa6703_13
- Borland, E., Nägga, K., Nilsson, P. M., Minthon, L., Nilsson, E. D., & Palmqvist, S. (2017). The Montreal Cognitive Assessment: Normative data from a large Swedish population-based cohort. *Journal of Alzheimer's Disease*, *59*(3), 893–901. <https://doi.org/10.3233/jad-170203>
- Borson, S., Korpak, A., Carbajal-Madrid, P., Likar, D., Brown, G. A., & Batra, R. (2019). Reducing barriers to mental health care: Bringing evidence-based psychotherapy home. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, *67*(10), 2174-2179. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jgs.16088>
- Campos, R. C., & Gonçalves, B. (2011). The Portuguese version of the Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II): Preliminary psychometric data with two nonclinical samples. *European Journal of Psychological Assessment*, *27*(4), 258-264. <https://doi.org/10.1027/1015-5759/a000072>
- Ciesielska, N., Sokołowski, R., Mazur, E., Podhorecka, M., Polak-Szabela, A., & Kędziora-Kornatowska, K. (2016). Is the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) test better suited than the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) in mild cognitive impairment (MCI) detection among people aged over 60? Meta-analysis. *Psychiatria Polska*, *50*(5), 1039–1052. <https://doi.org/10.12740/PP/45368>
- Cohen J. (1988). *Statistical power analysis for the behavioral sciences* (2nd ed.). Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Conselho Nacional de Saúde [CNS]. 2019. *Sem mais tempo a perder – Saúde mental em Portugal: um desafio para a próxima década* [No more time to lose - Mental health in Portugal: A challenge for the next decade]. <http://www.cns.min-saude.pt/2019/12/16/sem-mais-tempo-a-perder-saude-mental-em-portugal-um-desafio-para-a-proxima-decada/>
- Direção-Geral de Saúde [DGS]. (2014). *Saúde Mental em Números* [Mental Health in Numbers]. <https://www.dgs.pt/estatisticas-de-saude/estatisticas-de-saude/publicacoes/portugal-saude-mental-em-numeros-2014-pdf.aspx>

- Dubois, B., Slachevsky, A., Litvan, L., & Pillon, B. (2000). The FAB: A frontal assessment battery at bedside. *Neurology*, 55(11), 1621-1626. <https://doi.org/10.1212/WNL.55.11.1621>
- Duro, D., Simões, M. R., Ponciano, E., & Santana, I. (2010). Validation studies of the Portuguese experimental version of the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA): Confirmatory factor analysis. *Journal Neurology*, 257, 728-734. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00415-009-5399-5>
- Fedorová, S., Blažková, M., Humpolíček, P. & Barteček, R. (2017). Cognitive impairment in major depressive disorder and severe depressive episode with psychotic symptoms. *European Psychiatry*, 41(S1), S143-S144. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1983>
- Fett, A. J., Velthorst, E., Reichenberg, A., Ruggero, C. J., Callahan, J. L., Fochtmann, L. J., Carlson, G. A., Perlman, G., Bromet, E., & Kotov, R. (2020). Long-term changes in cognitive functioning in individuals with psychotic disorders: Findings from the Suffolk county mental health project. *JAMA Psychiatry*, 77(4), 387-396. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2019.3993>
- Freitas, S., Simões, M. R., Santana, I., Martins, C. & Nasreddine, Z. (2013). *Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA): Versão 1*. Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências da Educação da Universidade de Coimbra.
- Johnson, M. H. (2012). Executive function and developmental disorders: The flip side of the coin. *Trends in Cognitive Science*, 16(9), 454-457. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2012.07.001>
- Joint Action on Mental Health and Well-being. (2015). *Towards community based and socially inclusive mental health care - Análise da situação em Portugal* [Analysis of the situation in Portugal]. http://spgg.com.pt/UserFiles/file/23_09_15report_JA_em_PORTUGUES.pdf
- Justo-Henriques, S. I., Pérez-Sáez, E., & Apóstolo, J. L. A. (2021a). Multicentre randomised controlled trial about the effect of individual reminiscence therapy in older adults with neurocognitive disorders. *International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry*, 36(5), 704-712. <https://doi.org/10.1002/gps.5469>
- Justo-Henriques, S. I. (2021b). Individual cognitive stimulation therapy intervention protocol for older adults with mild neurocognitive disorder. *Revista de Enfermagem Referência*, 5(5), e20100. <https://doi.org/10.12707/RV20100>
- Justo-Henriques, S. I., Otero, P., Torres, A., & Vázquez, F. (2021c). Effect of long-term individual cognitive stimulation program for people with mild neurocognitive disorder. *Revista de Neurologia*, 73(4), 121-129. <https://doi.org/10.33588/rn.7304.2021114>
- Justo-Henriques, S., Marques-Castro, A., Otero, P., Vázquez, F., & Torres, Á. (2019). Long-term individual cognitive stimulation program in patients with mild neurocognitive disorder: A pilot study. *Revista de Neurologia*, 68(7), 281-289. <https://doi.org/10.33588/rn.6807.2018321>
- Landers, S., Madigan, E., Leff, B., Rosati, R. J., McCann, B. A., Hornbake, R., MacMillan, R., Jones, K., Bowles, K., Dowding, D., Lee, T., Moorhead, T., Rodriguez, S., & Breese, E. (2016). The future of home health care: A strategic framework for optimizing value. *Home Health Care Management & Practice*, 28(4), 262-278. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1084822316666368>
- Lezak, M., Howieson, D., Bigler, E., & Tranel, D. (2012). *Neuropsychological assessment* (5th ed.). Oxford University Press.
- Lima, C. F., Meireles, L. P., Fonseca, R., Castro, S. L., & Garrett, C. (2008). The frontal assessment battery (FAB) in parkinson's disease and correlations with formal measures of executive functioning. *Journal of Neurology*, 255(11), 1756-1761. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00415-008-0024-6>
- Ministry of Health. (2018). *Retrato da Saúde 2018* [Portrait of Health 2018]. https://www.sns.gov.pt/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/RETRATO-DA-SAUDE_2018_compressed.pdf

- Nasreddine, Z. S., Phillips, N. A., Bédirian, V., Charbonneau, S., Whitehead, V., Collin, I., & Chertkow, H. (2005). The Montreal Cognitive Assessment, MoCA: A brief screening tool for mild cognitive impairment. *Journal of American Geriatrics Society*, *53*, 695-699. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1532-5415.2005.53221.x>
- Onder, G., Carpenter, I., Finne-Soveri, H., Gindin, J., Frijters, D., Henrard, J., Nikolaus, T., Topinkova, E., Tosato, M., Liperoti, R., Landi, F., & Bernabei, R. (2012). Assessment of nursing home residents in Europe: The services and health for elderly in long term care (SHELTER) study. *BMC Health Services Research*, *12*, e5. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1472-6963-12-5>
- Orellana, G. & Slachevsky, A. (2013). Executive functioning in schizophrenia. *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, *4*, 35. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsy.2013.00035>
- Park, J-M., Kim, M-W., & Shim, H-Y. (2019). Effects of a multicomponent cognitive stimulation program on cognitive function improvement among elderly women. *Asian Nursing Research*, *13*(5), 306-312. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.anr.2019.11.001>
- Pérez-Sáez, E., Justo-Henriques, S. I., & Apóstolo, J. L. A. (2021). Multicenter randomized controlled trial of the effects of individual reminiscence therapy on cognition, depression and quality of life: Analysis of a sample of older adults with Alzheimer’s disease and vascular dementia. *The Clinical Neuropsychologist*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13854046.2021.1871962>
- Programa Nacional para a Saúde Mental. (2017). *Programa Nacional para a Saúde Mental: 2017* [National Mental Health Programme: 2017]. Direção-Geral da Saúde.
- Rossetti, H. C., Lacritz, L. H., Cullum, C. M., & Weiner, M. F. (2011). Normative data for the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) in a population-based sample. *Neurology*, *77*(13), 1272-5. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1212/WNL.0b013e318230208a>
- Sakellaridou, E., Chrysanthou, C., & Nienaber, A. (2018). “Treatment at home” in Lengerich (Westfalia) – A model of community-based mental health care. *Gesundheitswesen*, *80*(12), 1095-1098. <https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0042-113604>
- Santangelo, G., Siciliano, M., Pedone, R., Vitale, C., Falco, F., Bisogno, R., Siano, P., Barone, P., Grossi, D., Santangelo, F. & Trojano, L. (2015). Normative data for the Montreal Cognitive Assessment in an Italian population sample. *Neurological Sciences*, *36*(4), 585-591. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10072-014-1995-y>
- Spector, A., Thorgrimsen, L., Woods, B., & Orrell, M. (2006). *Making a difference: An evidence-based group programme to offer cognitive stimulation therapy (CST) to people with dementia*. Hawker Publications.
- Teixeira, M. J. C., Abreu, W. J. C., & Costa, N. M. V. N. (2016). Family caregivers of terminally ill patients at home: Contributions for a supervision model. *Revista de Enfermagem Referência*, *IV*(8), 65-74. <https://doi.org/10.12707/RIV15054>
- Werbeloff, N., Chang, C. K., Broadbent, M., Hayes, J. F., Stewart, R., & Osborn, D. P. J. (2017). Admission to acute mental health services after contact with crisis resolution and home treatment teams: An investigation in two large mental health-care providers. *The Lancet Psychiatry*, *4*(1), 49-56. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366\(16\)30416-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366(16)30416-3)
- Zhu, Y., Womer, F. Y., Leng, H., Chang, M., Yin, Z., Wei, Y., Zhou, Q., Fu, S., Deng, X., Lv, J., Song, Y., Ma, Y., Sun, X., Bao, J., Wei, S., Jiang, X., Tan, S., Tang, Y., & Wang, F. (2019). The relationship between cognitive dysfunction and symptom dimensions across schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and major depressive disorder. *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, *10*, 253. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsy.2019.00253>