



Detta är ett svar från SBU:s Upplysningstjänst 20 april 2018. SBU:s Upplysningstjänst svarar på avgränsade frågor. Svaret bygger inte på en systematisk litteraturoversikt utförd av SBU. Därför kan resultaten av litteratursökningen vara ofullständiga. Kvaliteten på ingående studier har inte bedömts. Detta svar har tagits fram av SBU:s kansli och har inte granskats av SBU:s nämnd.

Kognitiv beteendeterapi (KBT) eller motiverande samtal (MI) för barn eller ungdomar

Kognitiv beteendeterapi, KBT, och motiverande samtal, MI (motivational interwiewing) är två psykosociala behandlingsmetoder som syftar till att främja motivation och beteendeförändring.

Fråga:

Vilka studier finns det som undersöker effekten av KBT eller MI hos barn och ungdomar:

- i institutionsvård/hem för vård eller boende (HVB)
- med ADHD
- med autismspektrumtillstånd
- med antisocialt eller aggressivt beteende
- som utsatts för trauma i form av krigsupplevelser eller flykt.

Sammanfattning

Upplysningstjänsten har begränsat svaret till att enbart omfatta systematiska översikter.

Upplysningstjänsten har identifierat 41 systematiska översikter som relaterar till frågeställningen. Ingen av dessa översikter undersökte enbart MI.

Många av de identifierade översikterna hade en bredare frågeställning än den ovan. Det kunde vara att det även ingick vuxna i översikten eller att översiktsförfattarna inkluderade alla psykosociala behandlingar och inte enbart KBT eller MI.

SBU har inte tagit ställning i sakfrågan eftersom vi inte har bedömt de enskilda studiernas kvalitet eller vägt samman resultaten. Här redovisar vi därför endast de enskilda författarnas slutsatser.



Bakgrund

Psykosociala insatser används inom hälso- och sjukvård och inom socialtjänst vid bland annat psykisk ohälsa eller missbruk. KBT och MI är exempel på psykosociala insatser. Sådana insatser syftar främst till att påverka motivation, beteende, attityder, känslor och tankar med fokus på den enskildes problemområde såsom ångest, depression, stress eller beroende.

KBT är ett samlingsnamn för psykoterapier där man tränar på att använda sig av nya beteenden och tankemönster för att minska de psykiska problemen [1].

Traumafokuserad KBT (TF-KBT) är en behandlingsmodell som syftar till att hjälpa personen att hantera traumatiserande händelser såsom att minska symtom på posttraumatisk stress, depression eller ångest.

MI är en samtalsmetod som används vid rådgivning och behandling för att underlätta förändringsprocesser. MI utvecklades ursprungligen för att behandla alkoholproblem men används idag även inom andra områden i hälso- och sjukvård, kriminalvård, socialtjänst, psykiatri och skola [2].

Avgränsningar

Vi har gjort sökningar (se avsnittet Litteratursökning) i databaserna Pubmed, SocINDEX, PsycINFO, Psychology and behavioral sciences collection, ASSIA samt Sociological Abstracts.

I Upplysningstjänstens svar har enbart systematiska översikter på engelska eller svenska inkluderats. Vi har inte inkluderat avhandlingar, riktlinjer eller översikter av översikter (ofta kallat ”umbrella reviews”).

Följande populationer är inkluderade i översikterna:

- barn eller ungdomar i institutionsvård/hem för vård eller boende (HVB)
- barn eller ungdomar med ADHD
- barn eller ungdomar med autismspektrumtillstånd
- barn eller ungdomar med antisocialt eller aggressivt beteende
- barn eller ungdomar som utsatts för trauma i form av krigsupplevelser eller flykt

Följande populationer är exkluderade:

- barn eller ungdomar med missbruks- eller beroendeproblem
- barn eller ungdomar som utsatts för sexuella övergrepp
- barn eller ungdomar som behandlas på grund av att de begått brott

Vi har även exkluderat översikter som enbart undersökt KBT och MI i skolmiljö eller när de ges i form av familjeterapi.



Resultat från sökningen

Upplysningstjänstens litteratursökning genererade totalt 1967 träffar. En person läste alla artikelsammanfattningar. Av dessa bedömdes att 87 artiklar skulle kunna vara relevanta. Dessa läste en person i fulltext. Fyrtioen artiklar ingår i svaret.

Upplysningstjänsten identifierade inga systematiska översikter som enbart undersökte MI för våra avgränsade populationer. Däremot fanns flera systematiska översikter på effekt av psykosociala insatser. Två av översikterna hade en primärstudie var, där MI var interventionen eller ingick som en del av interventionen [3,4].

De artiklar som inte ingår i svaret exkluderade vi på grund av att de inte var relevanta för frågeställningen. Observera att vi inte bedömde kvaliteten på varken översikterna eller de inkluderade studierna. Det är därför möjligt att flera av studierna kan ha lägre kvalitet än vad SBU inkluderar i sina ordinarie utvärderingar.

Barn eller ungdomar på institutionsvård/hem för vård eller boende (HVB)

Upplysningstjänsten identifierade en systematisk översikt som sammanställde forskning på evidensbaserade behandlingar inom institutionsvård [5]. Även studier av tvångsvård eller fängelsevistelse ingick i översikten (Tabell 1). En av behandlingarna i översikten var KBT. Författarna valde att väga samman studier med olika populationer, till exempel när det gällde frivillig vård och tvångsvård. Författarna gjorde en sammanvägning av resultaten från de studier som ingick men presenterade inte vilka utfallsmått som vägts samman. Författarna gav intryck av att ha slagit ihop ett flertal helt olika utfallsmått och presenterade detta som en samlad effekt. Det är därför oklart vad det var man mätte och vilken effekten faktiskt var.

Tabell 1. KBT inom institutionsvård.

Inkluderade studier	Population	Utfallsmått
De Swart och medarbetare 2012 Nederländerna [5]		
9 RCT (varav 3 RCT undersökte KBT) 17 icke-randomiserade kontrollerade studier (varav 6 studier undersökte KBT)	Ungdomar som vistas på institutionsvård/ hem för vård eller boende (HVB)	Oklart. Bland annat "delinquency, skills", beteende problem samt allmänna problem Rapporteras som standardiserad medelvärdeskillnad
Författarens slutsatser: "Furthermore, moderator analyses indicated that only cognitive behavior therapy showed a significant and medium effect ($d=.50$), whereas (social) skills training and care as usual showed no effect."		

KBT=Kognitiv beteendeterapi; RCT= randomiserad kontrollerad studie



Barn eller ungdomar med ADHD

Upplysningstjänsten identifierade nio systematiska översikter som sammanställde forskning på behandlingar för personer med ADHD. Bland översikterna finns en SBU-rapport från 2013 som undersökte diagnostik och behandling, vårdens organisation och patientens delaktighet för både barn, ungdomar och vuxna [6]. Ytterligare sex översikter identifierades som undersökte psykosociala behandlingar för ungdomar med ADHD. Fem av översikterna utvärderade även olika typer av läkemedelsbehandlingar [3,7-10], och en översikt utvärderade olika dieter [11]. Dessa översikter finns inte tabellerade.

De återstående två översikterna utvärderade KBT alternativt beteendeterapi för barn och ungdomar med ADHD respektive enbart för ungdomar med ADHD, se Tabell 2 [12,13].

Tabell 2. KBT för barn och ungdomar med ADHD.

Inkluderade studier	Population/intervention	Utfallsmått
Cortese och medarbetare 2015 on behalf of the European ADHD Guidelines Group [12]		
14 kontrollerade studier inkluderade	Barn och ungdomar med ADHD (3–18 år) Kognitiv träning	ADHD-symtom Hyperaktivitet Impulsivitet Arbetsminne Exekutiva funktioner Akademisk prestation
Författarens slutsatser: “Despite improving working memory performance, cognitive training had limited effects on ADHD symptoms according to assessments based on blinded measures. Approaches targeting multiple neuropsychological processes may optimize the transfer of effects from cognitive deficits to clinical symptoms.”		
Fabiano och medarbetare 2009 USA [13]		
174 studier totalt 20 jämförande kontrollerade studier 30 före- efter mätningstudier 23 överkorsningsstudier 101 single subject studier	Barn och ungdomar med ADHD Beteende terapi	ADHD-symtom Hyperaktivitet Impulsivitet Akademisk prestation
Författarnas slutsatser: “Across study designs and including different settings (e.g., home, school, recreational), a consistent pattern of results emerged – behavioral treatments improve the functioning of children with ADHD. Our results suggest that efforts should be redirected from debating the effectiveness of the intervention to disseminating, enhancing, and improving the use of behavioral interventions in community, school, and mental health settings.”		

ADHD= attention deficit hyperactivity disorder



Barn eller ungdomar med autismspektrumtillstånd

Upplysningstjänsten identifierade 11 systematiska översikter som sammanställde forskning på behandlingar för personer med autism. Bland dessa finns en SBU-rapport från 2013 som undersökte diagnostik och behandling, vårdens organisation och patientens delaktighet för både barn, ungdomar och vuxna [14]. Ytterligare tre översikter identifierades som även inkluderade olika typer av annan behandling [15-17]. Av de resterande åtta översikterna utvärderade två KBT för personer med autism oavsett ålder [18,19]. De översikter som nämns ovan finns inte beskrivna i tabellen nedan.

De återstående sex översikterna utvärderade KBT, alternativt beteendeterapi, för barn och ungdomar med autism, se Tabell 3 [16,20-24].

Tabell 3. KBT för barn och ungdomar med autism.

Inkluderade studier	Population	Utfallsmått
Kreslinset al 2015 Skottland [20]		
10 RCT totalt 9 RCT om KBT 1 RCT om social skills	Barn eller unga 0–18 år med autismspektrumtillstånd och kliniskt signifikanta symtom på ångest Psykosociala insatser framför allt KBT	Ångest
<p>Författarens slutsatser: “Clinician- and parent-reported outcome measures showed that psychosocial interventions were superior to waitlist and treatment-as-usual control conditions at post-treatment. However, the results of self-reported outcome measures failed to reach significance. The sensitivity analyses did not significantly change these results and the subgroup analysis indicated that individual treatment was more effective than group treatment. The main limitations of this review were the small number of included studies as well as the clinical and methodological variability between studies.”</p>		
Ho och medarbetare 2015 Australien [22]		
39 studier totalt 10 RCT 1 kontrollerad icke-randomiserad studie 7 före- och eftermättningsstudier 2 singel subjekt studier 15 fallstudier	Barn eller unga med autismspektrumtillstånd Cognitive behavioural approach (CBA)	Inga begränsningar i utfall. Bland annat förekommer: Ångest Social förmåga Kognitiv förmåga
<p>Författarens slutsatser: “The present review indicates that it will be difficult to identify which of the many individual components of typical CBA interventions are essential for delivering the core intervention effects.”</p>		



Ung och medarbetare 2015 USA [23]		
12 RCT 2 open trial	Unga med autismspektrumtillstånd och ångest KBT	Ångest
<p>Författarens slutsatser: “Findings suggest that CBT demonstrates robust efficacy in reducing anxiety symptoms in youth with high functioning ASD.”</p>		
Weitlauf och medarbetare The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) 2014 USA [24]		
48 RCT 17 Kontrollerade icke-randomiserade studier	Barn med autismspektrumtillstånd 0–12 år Beteendeinterventioner	Kognitiv förmåga Adaptivt beteende Social förmåga Kommunikationsförmåga Ångest Allvarlighetsgrad av symtom
<p>Författarens slutsatser: “A growing evidence base suggests that behavioral interventions can be associated with positive outcomes for children with ASD. Despite improvements in the quality of the included literature, a need remains for studies of interventions across settings and continued improvements in methodologic rigor. Substantial scientific advances are needed to enhance our understanding of which interventions are most effective for specific children with ASD and to isolate elements or components of interventions most associated with effects.”</p>		
Sukhodolsky och medarbetare 2013 USA [21]		
8 RCT	Barn eller unga med autismspektrumtillstånd och ångest KBT	Ångest
<p>Författarens slutsatser: “Parent ratings and clinician ratings of anxiety are sensitive to detecting treatment change with CBT for anxiety relative to waitlist and treatment-as-usual control conditions in children with high-functioning ASD. Clinical studies are needed to evaluate CBT for anxiety against attention control conditions in samples of children with ASD that are well characterized with regard to ASD diagnosis and co-occurring anxiety symptoms.”</p>		

ASD = Autism Spectrum Disorder; CBA = Cognitive behavioural approach; KBT/CBT = Kognitiv beteendeterapi/Cognitive-behavioral therapy; RCT = randomiserad kontrollerad studie

Barn eller ungdomar med antisocialt eller aggressivt beteende

Upplysningstjänsten identifierade tio systematiska översikter som sammanställde forskning på behandlingar, inklusive KBT, för personer med antisocialt eller aggressivt beteende [25-33]. Samtliga finns beskrivna i Tabell 4.



Tabell 4. Barn eller ungdomar med antisocialt eller aggressivt beteende

Inkluderade studier	Population	Utfallsmått
Fossum och medarbetare 2016 Norge [28]		
59 studier totalt 7 studier med KBT som intervention 12 studier med en kombination av KBT och beteendeterapi som intervention	Barn och unga 2–17 år med beteendeproblem Psykosociala behandlingar inklusive KBT	Skillnad i beteendeproblem
Författarens slutsatser: “Changes in conduct problems from post-treatment to follow-up were larger in studies with cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) or a combination of behavior therapy (BT) and CBT compared to BT and family therapy. Individual treatments resulted in larger changes in aggressive behaviour as compared to group treatments or a combination of these. Treatment effects for both conduct problems and the presumed mediators seem to last, but changes were small. Few studies included teenagers and knowledge of lasting treatment effects is limited for older children including CBT treatments. More knowledge of the mediators involved in treatment is needed, in particular for cognitive and family therapeutic interventions.”		
Mccart och medarbetare 2016 USA [4]		
86 studier totalt 27 RCT	Ungdomar med beteendeproblem Psykosociala behandlingar	Skillnad i beteendeproblem
Författarens slutsatser: “Two multicomponent treatments that integrate strategies from family, behavioral, and cognitive-behavioral therapy met criteria as well established. Summaries are provided for those treatments, as well as for two additional multicomponent treatments and two cognitive-behavioral treatments that met criteria as probably efficacious.”		
Smeets och medarbetare 2015 Nederländerna [30]		
25 RCT	Unga (under 23 år) med maladaptiv aggression KBT	Aggressivt beteende Prediktorer för att förutse vilka som kommer svara på behandlingen?
Författarens slutsatser: “These study results suggest that CBT is effective in reducing maladaptive aggression. Furthermore, treatment setting and duration did not seem to influence treatment effect, which shows the need for development of more cost-effective and less-invasive interventions. More research is needed on moderators of outcome of CBT, including proactive versus reactive aggression. This requires better standardization of design, predictors, and outcome measures across studies.”		



Hoogsteder och medarbetare 2015 Nederländerna [27]		
6 kontrollerade studier	Unga 12–18 år med allvarligt aggressivt beteende Interventioner med inslag av KBT	Aggressivt beteende
<p>Författarens slutsatser: “Effective individually tailored interventions for youths with severe aggression problems (who are unsuitable for group treatment) are scant. There may be added value if group interventions are supplemented with more individually tailored evidence-based interventions.”</p>		
Özabaci och medarbetare 2011 Turkiet [32]		
I en tabell angavs att man identifierat 7 studier, men enbart 6 kontrollerade studier beskrevs och ingick i metaanalysen	Barn och unga mellan 6–18 år med en diagnos av våldsamt beteende KBT	Minskat våld
<p>Författarens slutsatser: “This review tentatively suggests potential for using CBT to reduce violence in children and adolescents. However, there is only a small body of research exploring this relationship at present. Further research is needed before any solid conclusions can be drawn.”</p>		
Armelius och medarbetare 2007 Norge [26]		
12 studier totalt 5 RCT och 7 kontrollerade studier	Ungdomar i ålder 12–22 år som behandlas på institutionsvård p.g.a. antisocialt beteende KBT	Minskad förekomst av kriminalitet
<p>Författarens slutsatser: “CBT seems to be a little more effective than standard treatment for youth in residential settings. The effects appear about one year after release, but there is no evidence of more long-term effects or that CBT is any better than alternative treatments.”</p>		
McCart och medarbetare 2006 USA [33]		
71 studier totalt 30 studier med beteendeterapi som intervention 41 studier med KBT som intervention	Unga, 18 år eller yngre, med antisocialt beteende KBT eller beteendeterapi	Anges ej vad som är utfallet Författarna gör en metaanalys på standardiserade medelvärdeskillnader men oklart vilka/vilket utfall som åsyftas
<p>Författarens slutsatser: “The weighted mean effect size (ES) for all interventions was 0.40. Youth age was found to moderate the outcome of the 2 interventions, with BPT having a stronger effect for preschool and school-aged youth and CBT having a stronger effect for adolescents.”</p>		



Sukhodolsky och medarbetare 2004 USA [31]		
40 kontrollerade studier	Ungdomar 6–18 år med aggressivt beteende KBT	Minskad aggressivitet
<p>Författarens slutsatser: “The mean effect size (Cohen’s $d = 0.67$) was in the medium range and consistent with the effects of psychotherapy with children in general. Skills training and multimodal treatments were more effective in reducing aggressive behaviour and improving social skills. However, problem-solving treatments were more effective in reducing subjective anger experiences. Modelling, feedback, and homework techniques were positively related to the magnitude of effect size.”</p>		
Bennett et al 2000 USA [25]		
30 kontrollerade studier	Barn och unga under 18 år med antisocialt beteende KBT	Minskat antisocialt beteende
<p>Författarens slutsatser: “Hence, child-based CBT interventions have a small to moderate effect in decreasing antisocial behavior. Study quality was negatively correlated with post-treatment effect size. A trend was found for child age to correlate positively with post-treatment effect size, suggesting that current child-based CBT interventions for antisocial behavior are more effective for adolescents and older elementary-school aged children than for younger elementary-school aged children.”</p>		
Durlak och medarbetare 1991 USA [29]		
64 studier	Barn och unga med en medelålder på 13 år eller yngre med antisocialt beteende KBT	Oklart
<p>Författarens slutsatser: “Finally, an analysis of the practical significance of outcomes indicated that treatment had produced a meaningful impact on adjustment, although further behavioural improvement was still possible and desirable.”</p>		

BPT behavioral parent-training; BT= behavioral therapy; ES= effect size; KBT/CBT=Kognitiv beteendeterapi/ Cognitive-behavioral therapy; RCT= randomiserad kontrollerad studie



Barn eller ungdomar som utsatts för trauma i form av krigsupplevelser eller flykt

Upplysningstjänsten identifierade sju systematiska översikter som sammanställde forskning på behandlingar för personer som utsatts för trauma i form av krigsupplevelser eller flykt. Översikter som enbart studerat annan typ av trauma har exkluderats.

Två översikter fokuserade på trauma förknippat med krig och flykt [34,35]. En av översikterna undersökte interventioner som skulle öka psykologiskt och fysiskt välmående för personer som hade torterats. Författarna i denna översikt inkluderade barn och ungdomar i sökningen, men fann dessvärre inga primärstudier på denna population [34]. I den andra översikten undersöktes psykologiska behandlingar för barn eller unga vilka hade påverkats av väpnad konflikt alternativt politiskt våld [35].

Övriga fem översikter inkluderade trauma som uppkom på grund av krig, men även annan typ av trauma [36-40]. Dessa fem översikter finns inte beskrivna i Tabell 1.

Tabell 5. Systematiska översikter.

Inkluderade studier	Population	Utfallsmått
O'Sullivan och medarbetare 2016 Northern Ireland, UK [35]		
17 studier	Barn och ungdomar som upplevt krigsrelaterat trauma Psykologisk behandling	Symtom på PTSD Ångest Generell hälsa Hopp Beteendeproblem Social förmåga Depression
Författarens slutsatser: "Review findings conclude that Group Trauma Focused-Cognitive Behavioural Therapy is effective for reducing symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder, anxiety, depression and improving prosocial behaviour among clinical cohorts. The evidence does not suggest that interventions aimed at non-clinical groups within this population are effective. Despite high quality studies, further robust trials are required to strengthen the evidence base, as a lack of replication has resulted in a limited evidence base to inform practice."		



Patel och medarbetare 2014 UK [34]		
9 RCT på vuxna Inga studier Identifierade på barn eller unga	Personer som utsatts för tortyr Psykologiska och sociala insatser eller välfärdsinsatser	Psykologisk hälsa
Författarens slutsatser: "Very low-quality evidence suggests no differences between psychological therapies and controls in terms of immediate effects on post- traumatic symptoms, distress or quality of life; however, NET and CBT were found to confer moderate benefits in reducing distress and PTSD symptoms over the medium term (six months after treatment)." "No data were available on whether symptom reduction enabled improvements in quality of life, participation in community life, or in social and family relationships in the medium term."		

KBT=Kognitiv beteendeterapi; PTSD= Posttraumatiskt stressyndrom; NET= narrative exposure therapy; RCT= randomiserad kontrollerad studie

Övriga översikter

Upplysningstjänsten fann ytterligare tre systematiska översikter där någon eller några av ovan nämnda populationer ingick, men inte som enda population [41-43]. En översikt från år 1991 undersökte om KBT kunde minska impulsivitet hos barn [42]. En annan översikt från år 2017 sammanfattade forskning som gjorts under de senaste 50 åren om psykosocial behandling av ungdomar [43]. Den sista översikten undersökte effekten av KBT för barn och ungdomar med ADHD eller trotssyndrom (Oppositive Defiant Disorder) [41].

Projektgrupp

Detta svar är sammanställt av Christel Hellberg och Jessica Dagerhamn vid SBU.

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Litteratursökning

PubMed via NLM 180216		
Antisocial behaviour and motivational interviewing/CBT		
	Search terms	Items found
Population:		
1.	(((((("Attention Deficit and Disruptive Behavior Disorders"[Mesh]) OR "Child Behavior Disorders"[Mesh]) OR "Child Development Disorders, Pervasive"[Mesh]) OR "Criminal Behavior"[Mesh:NoExp]) OR "Juvenile Delinquency"[Mesh]) OR "Runaway Behavior"[Mesh]) OR "Violence"[Mesh]) OR "Acting Out"[Mesh]) OR "Aggression"[Mesh])	187726
2.	("Criminal Behavior"[Title/Abstract] OR "Juvenile Delinquency"[Title/Abstract] OR "Runaway Behavior"[Title/Abstract] OR "Violence"[Title/Abstract] OR "Behavior Disorders"[Title/Abstract] OR "Addiction"[Title/Abstract] OR "Drug Abuse"[Title/Abstract] OR "Substance Use Disorder"[Title/Abstract] OR "Acting Out"[Title/Abstract] OR "Aggressive Behavior"[Title/Abstract] OR "Conduct Disorder"[Title/Abstract] OR "Autism Spectrum Disorders"[Title/Abstract] OR "Autistic Thinking"[Title/Abstract] OR "Attention Deficit Disorder"[Title/Abstract] OR "Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity"[Title/Abstract] OR "Oppositional Defiant Disorder"[Title/Abstract] OR "Deviant Behavior"[Title/Abstract] OR "Aspergers"[Title/Abstract] OR "Autism"[Title/Abstract] OR "Autistic"[Title/Abstract] OR "ADHD"[Title/Abstract] OR "PROBLEM children"[Title/Abstract] OR "DEVIANT behaviour"[Title/Abstract] OR "antisocial"[Title/Abstract] OR "anti-social"[Title/Abstract])	175084
3.	1 OR 2	285040
Intervention:		
4.	("Motivational Interviewing"[Mesh]) OR "Cognitive Therapy"[Mesh]	23847
5.	("CBT"[Title/Abstract] OR "COGNITIVE therapy"[Title/Abstract] OR "BEHAVIOUR therapy"[Title/Abstract] OR "COGNITIVE psychotherapy"[Title/Abstract] OR "COGNITIVE-behavior therapy"[Title/Abstract] OR "COGNITIVE-behaviour therapy"[Title/Abstract] OR "COGNITIVE-behavioral therapy"[Title/Abstract] OR "COGNITIVE-behavioural therapy"[Title/Abstract] OR "BEHAVIORAL therapy"[Title/Abstract] OR "BEHAVIOURAL therapy"[Title/Abstract] OR "BEHAVIOR therapy"[Title/Abstract] OR "MOTIVATIONAL counseling"[Title/Abstract] OR "MOTIVATIONAL enhancement"[Title/Abstract] OR "MOTIVATIONAL interviewing"[Title/Abstract] OR "MOTIVATIONAL interview"[Title/Abstract])	23375
6.	4 OR 5	37957
Study types:		
7.	Systematic [sb]	353031
Final	3 AND 6 AND 7	321

The search result, usually found at the end of the documentation, forms the list of abstracts

[MeSH] = Term from the Medline controlled vocabulary, including terms found below this term in the MeSH hierarchy

[MeSH:NoExp] = Does not include terms found below this term in the MeSH hierarchy

[MAJR] = MeSH Major Topic

[TIAB] = Title or abstract

[TI] = Title

[AU] = Author

[TW] = Text Word

Systematic[SB] = Filter for retrieving systematic reviews

* = Truncation

“ “ = Citation Marks; searches for an exact phrase



SocINDEX with fulltext via ebsco.com 2017-12-18		
Antisocial behaviour and motivational interviewing/CBT		
	Search terms	Items found
Population:		
1.	((DE "DELINQUENT behavior" OR DE "DELINQUENT behavior in children") OR (DE "BEHAVIOR disorders" OR DE "ATTENTION-deficit hyperactivity disorder" OR DE "BEHAVIOR disorders in adolescence" OR DE "BEHAVIOR disorders in children" OR DE "CONDUCT disorders in adolescence" OR DE "CONDUCT disorders in children" OR DE "PROBLEM children")) OR (DE "DEVIANT behavior")	10 557
2.	(DE "AUTISM spectrum disorders" OR DE "AUTISM" OR DE "AUTISM spectrum disorders in women") OR (DE "AUTISTIC youth")	1 622
3.	TI "DELINQUENT behavior" OR TI "DELINQUENT behaviour" OR TI "BEHAVIOR disorder" OR TI "BEHAVIOUR disorder" OR TI "BEHAVIOR disorders" OR TI "BEHAVIOUR disorders" OR TI "ATTENTION-deficit hyperactivity disorder" OR TI "ADHD" OR TI "BEHAVIOR disorders" OR TI "BEHAVIOUR disorders" OR TI "CONDUCT disorders" OR TI "CONDUCT disorder"	2 017
4.	AB "DELINQUENT behavior" OR AB "DELINQUENT behaviour" OR AB "BEHAVIOR disorder" OR AB "BEHAVIOUR disorder" OR AB "BEHAVIOR disorders" OR AB "BEHAVIOUR disorders" OR AB "ATTENTION-deficit hyperactivity disorder" OR AB "ADHD" OR AB "BEHAVIOR disorders" OR AB "BEHAVIOUR disorders" OR AB "CONDUCT disorders" OR AB "CONDUCT disorder"	5 271
5.	TI "PROBLEM children" OR TI "DEVIANT behavior" OR TI "ACTING-out" OR TI "Juvenile DELINQUENCY" OR TI "JUVENILE crime" OR TI "AUTISM" OR TI "AUTISTIC" OR TI "antisocial" OR TI "anti-social"	5 826
6.	AB "PROBLEM children" OR AB "DEVIANT behavior" OR AB "ACTING-out" OR AB "Juvenile DELINQUENCY" OR AB "JUVENILE crime" OR AB "AUTISM" OR AB "AUTISTIC" OR AB "antisocial" OR AB "anti-social"	15 936
7.	1 OR 2 OR 3 OR 4 OR 5 OR 6	28 341
Intervention:		
8.	((DE "MOTIVATIONAL interviewing") OR (DE "BEHAVIOR therapy")) OR (DE "COGNITIVE therapy" OR DE "EXPOSURE therapy")	3 977
9.	TI "CBT" OR TI "COGNITIVE therapy" OR TI "BEHAVIOUR therapy" OR TI "COGNITIVE psychotherapy" OR TI "COGNITIVE-behavior therapy" OR TI "COGNITIVE-behaviour therapy" OR TI "COGNITIVE-behavioral therapy" OR TI "COGNITIVE-behavioural therapy" OR TI "BEHAVIORAL therapy" OR TI "BEHAVIOURAL therapy" OR TI "BEHAVIOR therapy"	900
10.	AB "CBT" OR AB "COGNITIVE therapy" OR AB "BEHAVIOUR therapy" OR AB "COGNITIVE psychotherapy" OR AB "COGNITIVE-behavior therapy" OR AB "COGNITIVE-behaviour therapy" OR AB "COGNITIVE-behavioral therapy" OR AB "COGNITIVE-behavioural therapy" OR AB "BEHAVIORAL therapy" OR AB "BEHAVIOURAL therapy" OR AB "BEHAVIOR therapy"	2 252
11.	TI "MOTIVATIONAL counseling" OR TI "MOTIVATIONAL enhancement" OR TI "MOTIVATIONAL interviewing" OR TI "MOTIVATIONAL interview"	268



12.	AB "MOTIVATIONAL counseling" OR AB "MOTIVATIONAL enhancement" OR AB "MOTIVATIONAL interviewing" OR AB "MOTIVATIONAL interview"	701
13.	8 OR 9 OR 10 OR 11 OR 12	5 374
Final	7 AND 13	375

The search result, usually found at the end of the documentation, forms the list of abstracts

AB = Abstract

AU = Author

DE = Term from the thesaurus

MH = Term from the "Cinahl Headings" thesaurus

MM = Major Concept

TI = Title

TX = All Text. Performs a keyword search of all the database's searchable fields

ZC = Methodology Index

* = Truncation

“ “ = Citation Marks; searches for an exact phrase



PsycINFO via ebSCO.com 2017-12-18		
Antisocial behaviour and motivational interviewing/CBT Systematic reviews		
	Search terms	Items found
Population:		
1.	DE "Antisocial Behavior" OR DE "Criminal Behavior" OR DE "Juvenile Delinquency" OR DE "Runaway Behavior" OR DE "Violence" OR DE "Behavior Disorders" OR DE "Addiction" OR DE "Drug Abuse" OR DE "Substance Use Disorder" OR DE "Acting Out" OR DE "Aggressive Behavior" OR DE "Conduct Disorder" OR DE "Autism Spectrum Disorders" OR DE "Autistic Thinking" OR DE "Attention Deficit Disorder" OR DE "Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity" OR DE "Oppositional Defiant Disorder"	207 471
2.	TI ("Criminal Behavior" OR "Juvenile Delinquency" OR "Runaway Behavior" OR "Violence" OR "Behavior Disorders" OR "Addiction" OR "Drug Abuse" OR "Substance Use Disorder" OR "Acting Out" OR "Aggressive Behavior" OR "Conduct Disorder" OR "Autism Spectrum Disorders" OR "Autistic Thinking" OR "Attention Deficit Disorder" OR "Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity" OR "Oppositional Defiant Disorder") OR TI "Deviant Behavior" OR TI Aspergers OR TI Autism OR TI Autistic OR TI ADHD OR TI "PROBLEM children" OR TI "DEVIANT behaviour" OR TI "antisocial" OR TI "anti-social"	92 905
3.	AB ("Criminal Behavior" OR "Juvenile Delinquency" OR "Runaway Behavior" OR "Violence" OR "Behavior Disorders" OR "Addiction" OR "Drug Abuse" OR "Substance Use Disorder" OR "Acting Out" OR "Aggressive Behavior" OR "Conduct Disorder" OR "Autism Spectrum Disorders" OR "Autistic Thinking" OR "Attention Deficit Disorder" OR "Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity" OR "Oppositional Defiant Disorder") OR AB "Deviant Behavior" OR AB Aspergers OR AB Autism OR AB Autistic OR AB ADHD OR AB "PROBLEM children" OR AB "DEVIANT behaviour" OR AB "antisocial" OR AB "anti-social"	202 887
4.	1 OR 2 OR 3	295 010
Intervention:		
5.	(DE "Motivational Interviewing") OR (DE "Cognitive Behavior Therapy" OR DE "Acceptance and Commitment Therapy")	19 632
6.	TI "CBT" OR TI "COGNITIVE therapy" OR TI "BEHAVIOUR therapy" OR TI "COGNITIVE psychotherapy" OR TI "COGNITIVE-behavior therapy" OR TI "COGNITIVE-behaviour therapy" OR TI "COGNITIVE-behavioral therapy" OR TI "COGNITIVE-behavioural therapy" OR TI "BEHAVIORAL therapy" OR TI "BEHAVIOURAL therapy" OR TI "BEHAVIOR therapy"	12 853
7.	AB "CBT" OR AB "COGNITIVE therapy" OR AB "BEHAVIOUR therapy" OR AB "COGNITIVE psychotherapy" OR AB "COGNITIVE-behavior therapy" OR AB "COGNITIVE-behaviour therapy" OR AB "COGNITIVE-behavioral therapy" OR AB "COGNITIVE-behavioural therapy" OR AB "BEHAVIORAL therapy" OR AB "BEHAVIOURAL therapy" OR AB "BEHAVIOR therapy"	30 567
8.	TI "MOTIVATIONAL counseling" OR TI "MOTIVATIONAL enhancement" OR TI "MOTIVATIONAL interviewing" OR TI "MOTIVATIONAL interview"	1 439
9.	AB "MOTIVATIONAL counseling" OR AB "MOTIVATIONAL enhancement" OR AB "MOTIVATIONAL interviewing" OR AB "MOTIVATIONAL interview"	3 574
10.	5 OR 6 OR 7 OR 8 OR 9	41 128
Study types:		
11.	DE "Meta Analysis" OR ZC "systematic review" OR ZC "meta analysis"	34 432
12.	TX (systematic* N3 review*) OR TX (metaanaly* OR meta-analy* OR "meta analy*")	52 101
13.	TX ((systematic* n3 bibliographic*) OR (systematic* n3 literature) OR (comprehensive* n3 literature) OR (comprehensive* n3 bibliographic*) OR (integrative n3 review) OR (information n2 synthesis) OR (data n2 synthesis) OR (data n2 extract*)) OR JN ("Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews")	16 236
14.	11 OR 12 OR 13	59 516
Final	4 AND 10 AND 14	206



Psychology and behavior via ebsco.com 2017-12-18		
Antisocial behaviour and motivational interviewing/CBT		
	Search terms	Items found
Population:		
1.	(((((DE "DELINQUENT behavior" OR DE "DELINQUENT behavior in children") OR (DE "BEHAVIOR disorders in children")) OR (DE "ATTENTION-deficit hyperactivity disorder" OR DE "ATTENTION-deficit disorder in adolescence" OR DE "ATTENTION-deficit disorder in adults")) OR (DE "ATTENTION-deficit-disordered youth")) OR (DE "ATTENTION-deficit-disordered children")) OR (DE "BEHAVIOR disorders in adolescence")) OR (DE "BEHAVIOR disorders in children")) OR (DE "CONDUCT disorders in children" OR DE "AGGRESSION (Psychology) in children" OR DE "JUVENILE delinquency" OR DE "JUVENILE homicide" OR DE "PYROMANIA in children")) OR (DE "OPPOSITIONAL defiant disorder in children")) OR (DE "PROBLEM children") OR (DE "PROBLEM youth" OR DE "AT-risk students")) OR (DE "AT-risk youth")	9 569
2.	(DE "AUTISM spectrum disorders" OR DE "ASPERGER'S syndrome" OR DE "AUTISM spectrum disorders in children") AND (DE "AUTISM" OR DE "ASPERGER'S syndrome" OR DE "AUTISM in adolescence" OR DE "AUTISM in children")	824
3.	TI ("Criminal Behavior" OR "Juvenile Delinquency" OR "Runaway Behavior" OR "Violence" OR "Behavior Disorders" OR "Addiction" OR "Drug Abuse" OR "Substance Use Disorder" OR "Acting Out" OR "Aggressive Behavior" OR "Conduct Disorder" OR "Autism Spectrum Disorders" OR "Autistic Thinking" OR "Attention Deficit Disorder" OR "Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity" OR "Oppositional Defiant Disorder") OR TI "Deviant Behavior" OR TI Aspergers OR TI Autism OR TI Autistic OR TI ADHD OR TI "PROBLEM children" OR TI "DEVIANT behaviour" OR TI "antisocial" OR TI "anti-social"	18 287
4.	AB ("Criminal Behavior" OR "Juvenile Delinquency" OR "Runaway Behavior" OR "Violence" OR "Behavior Disorders" OR "Addiction" OR "Drug Abuse" OR "Substance Use Disorder" OR "Acting Out" OR "Aggressive Behavior" OR "Conduct Disorder" OR "Autism Spectrum Disorders" OR "Autistic Thinking" OR "Attention Deficit Disorder" OR "Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity" OR "Oppositional Defiant Disorder") OR AB "Deviant Behavior" OR AB Aspergers OR AB Autism OR AB Autistic OR AB ADHD OR AB "PROBLEM children" OR AB "DEVIANT behaviour" OR AB "antisocial" OR AB "anti-social"	36 658
5.	1 OR 2 OR 3 OR 4	42 852
Intervention:		
6.	((DE "MOTIVATIONAL interviewing") AND (DE "BEHAVIOR therapy" OR DE "ACCEPTANCE & commitment therapy" OR DE "BEHAVIOR therapy for children")) OR (DE "COGNITIVE therapy")	3 656
7.	TI "CBT" OR TI "COGNITIVE therapy" OR TI "BEHAVIOUR therapy" OR TI "COGNITIVE psychotherapy" OR TI "COGNITIVE-behavior therapy" OR TI "COGNITIVE-behaviour therapy" OR TI "COGNITIVE-behavioral therapy" OR TI "COGNITIVE-behavioural therapy" OR TI "BEHAVIORAL therapy" OR TI "BEHAVIOURAL therapy" OR TI "BEHAVIOR therapy"	1 990
8.	AB "CBT" OR AB "COGNITIVE therapy" OR AB "BEHAVIOUR therapy" OR AB "COGNITIVE psychotherapy" OR AB "COGNITIVE-behavior therapy" OR AB "COGNITIVE-behaviour therapy" OR AB "COGNITIVE-behavioral therapy" OR AB "COGNITIVE-behavioural therapy" OR AB "BEHAVIORAL therapy" OR AB "BEHAVIOURAL therapy" OR AB "BEHAVIOR therapy"	4 621
9.	TI "MOTIVATIONAL counseling" OR TI "MOTIVATIONAL enhancement" OR TI "MOTIVATIONAL interviewing" OR TI "MOTIVATIONAL interview"	275
10.	AB "MOTIVATIONAL counseling" OR AB "MOTIVATIONAL enhancement" OR AB "MOTIVATIONAL interviewing" OR AB "MOTIVATIONAL interview"	633
11.	6 OR 7 OR 8 OR 9 OR 10	6 816
Final	5 AND 11	471



ASSIA via ProQuest 2018-02-02		
Antisocial behaviour and motivational interviewing/CBT		
	Search terms	Items found
Population:		
1.	(MAINSUBJECT.EXACT("Aggression") OR MAINSUBJECT.EXACT("Antisocial behaviour")) OR (MAINSUBJECT.EXACT("Conduct disorders") OR MAINSUBJECT.EXACT("Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder") OR MAINSUBJECT.EXACT("Oppositional defiant disorder") OR MAINSUBJECT.EXACT("Behaviour disorders") OR MAINSUBJECT.EXACT("Disruptive behaviour disorders") OR MAINSUBJECT.EXACT("Attention deficit disorder")) OR MAINSUBJECT.EXACT.EXPLODE("Autism")	18 503
2.	ab("DELINQUENT behavior") OR ab("DELINQUENT behaviour") OR ab("BEHAVIOR disorder") OR ab("BEHAVIOUR disorder") OR ab("BEHAVIOR disorders") OR ab("BEHAVIOUR disorders") OR ab("ATTENTION-deficit hyperactivity disorder") OR ab("adhd") OR ab("BEHAVIOR disorders") OR ab("BEHAVIOUR disorders")	9 321
3.	ti("DELINQUENT behavior") OR ti("DELINQUENT behaviour") OR ti("BEHAVIOR disorder") OR ti("BEHAVIOUR disorder") OR ti("BEHAVIOR disorders") OR ti("BEHAVIOUR disorders") OR ti("ATTENTION-deficit hyperactivity disorder") OR ti("adhd") OR ti("BEHAVIOR disorders") OR ti("BEHAVIOUR disorders")	6 054
4.	ti("CONDUCT disorders") OR ti("CONDUCT disorder") OR ti("PROBLEM children") OR ti("DEVIANT behavior") OR ti("anti-social") OR ti("JUVENILE DELINQUENCY") OR ti("JUVENILE crime") OR ti("AUTISM") OR ti("AUTISTIC") OR ti("antisocial")	13 530
5.	ab("CONDUCT disorders") OR ab("CONDUCT disorder") OR ab("PROBLEM children") OR ab("DEVIANT behavior") OR ab("anti-social") OR ab("JUVENILE DELINQUENCY") OR ab("JUVENILE crime") OR ab("AUTISM") OR ab("AUTISTIC") OR ab("antisocial")	20 000
6.	1 OR 2 OR 3 OR 4 OR 5	35 348
Intervention:		
7.	MAINSUBJECT.EXACT.EXPLODE("Motivational interviewing") OR MAINSUBJECT.EXACT.EXPLODE("Cognitive behaviour therapy")	
8.	ab("CBT") OR ab("COGNITIVE behavior therapy") OR ab("COGNITIVE behaviour therapy") OR ab("COGNITIVE psychotherapy") OR ab("COGNITIVE-behavior therapy") OR ab("COGNITIVE-behaviour therapy") OR ab("COGNITIVE-behavioral therapy") OR ab("COGNITIVE-behavioural therapy") OR ab("BEHAVIORAL therapy") OR ab("BEHAVIOURAL therapy")	
9.	ti("CBT") OR ti("COGNITIVE behavior therapy") OR ti("COGNITIVE behaviour therapy") OR ti("COGNITIVE psychotherapy") OR ti("COGNITIVE-behavior therapy") OR ti("COGNITIVE-behaviour therapy") OR ti("COGNITIVE-behavioral therapy") OR ti("COGNITIVE-behavioural therapy") OR ti("BEHAVIORAL therapy") OR ti("BEHAVIOURAL therapy")	
10.	ti("BEHAVIOR therapy") OR ti("BEHAVIOUR therapy") OR ti("COGNITIVE therapy") OR ti("MOTIVATIONAL counseling") OR ti("MOTIVATIONAL enhancement") OR ti("MOTIVATIONAL interviewing") OR ti("MOTIVATIONAL interview")	
11.	ab("BEHAVIOR therapy") OR ab("BEHAVIOUR therapy") OR ab("COGNITIVE therapy") OR ab("MOTIVATIONAL counseling") OR ab("MOTIVATIONAL enhancement") OR ab("MOTIVATIONAL interviewing") OR ab("MOTIVATIONAL interview")	
12.	7 OR 8 OR 9 OR 10 OR 11	10 072
Final	6 AND 12	440/332

AB = Abstract

AF = Author affiliation

All = Performs a keyword search in most of the database's searchable fields, except full text

AU = Author

SU.EXACT = Term from the Sociological thesaurus

SU.EXACT.EXPLODE = Includes terms found below this term in the Sociological thesaurus

TI = Title

* = Truncation

“ “ = Citation Marks; searches for an exact phrase

? = Wildcard, used to replace any single character either inside or at the right end of a word



Sociological Abstracts via ProQuest 2018-02-02		
Antisocial behaviour and motivational interviewing/CBT		
	Search terms	Items found
Population:		
1.	MAINSUBJECT.EXACT("Deviant Behavior") OR (MAINSUBJECT.EXACT("Aggression") OR MAINSUBJECT.EXACT("Deviant Behavior") OR MAINSUBJECT.EXACT("Behavior Problems") OR MAINSUBJECT.EXACT("Attention Deficit Disorder")) OR MAINSUBJECT.EXACT("Autism")	
2.	ab("DELINQUENT behavior") OR ab("DELINQUENT behaviour") OR ab("BEHAVIOR disorder") OR ab("BEHAVIOUR disorder") OR ab("BEHAVIOR disorders") OR ab("BEHAVIOUR disorders") OR ab("ATTENTION-deficit hyperactivity disorder") OR ab("adhd")	
3.	ti("DELINQUENT behavior") OR ti("DELINQUENT behaviour") OR ti("BEHAVIOR disorder") OR ti("BEHAVIOUR disorder") OR ti("BEHAVIOR disorders") OR ti("BEHAVIOUR disorders") OR ti("ATTENTION-deficit hyperactivity disorder") OR ti("adhd")	
4.	ti("CONDUCT disorders") OR ti("CONDUCT disorder") OR ti("PROBLEM children") OR ti("DEVIANT behavior") OR ti("anti-social") OR ti("Juvenile DELINQUENCY") OR ti("JUVENILE crime") OR ti("AUTISM") OR ti("AUTISTIC") OR ti("antisocial")	
5.	ab("CONDUCT disorders") OR ab("CONDUCT disorder") OR ab("PROBLEM children") OR ab("DEVIANT behavior") OR ab("anti-social") OR ab("Juvenile DELINQUENCY") OR ab("JUVENILE crime") OR ab("AUTISM") OR ab("AUTISTIC") OR ab("antisocial")	
6.	1 OR 2 OR 3 OR 4 OR 5	26 036
Intervention:		
7.	MAINSUBJECT.EXACT.EXPLODE("Behavior Modification")	
8.	ab("CBT") OR ab("COGNITIVE behavior therapy") OR ab("COGNITIVE behaviour therapy") OR ab("COGNITIVE psychotherapy") OR ab("COGNITIVE-behavior therapy") OR ab("COGNITIVE-behaviour therapy") OR ab("COGNITIVE-behavioral therapy") OR ab("COGNITIVE-behavioural therapy") OR ab("BEHAVIORAL therapy") OR ab("BEHAVIOURAL therapy")	
9.	ti("CBT") OR ti("COGNITIVE behavior therapy") OR ti("COGNITIVE behaviour therapy") OR ti("COGNITIVE psychotherapy") OR ti("COGNITIVE-behavior therapy") OR ti("COGNITIVE-behaviour therapy") OR ti("COGNITIVE-behavioral therapy") OR ti("COGNITIVE-behavioural therapy") OR ti("BEHAVIORAL therapy") OR ti("BEHAVIOURAL therapy")	
10.	ti("BEHAVIOR therapy") OR ti("BEHAVIOUR therapy") OR ti("COGNITIVE therapy") OR ti("MOTIVATIONAL counseling") OR ti("MOTIVATIONAL enhancement") OR ti("MOTIVATIONAL interviewing") OR ti("MOTIVATIONAL interview")	
11.	ab("BEHAVIOR therapy") OR ab("BEHAVIOUR therapy") OR ab("COGNITIVE therapy") OR ab("MOTIVATIONAL counseling") OR ab("MOTIVATIONAL enhancement") OR ab("MOTIVATIONAL interviewing") OR ab("MOTIVATIONAL interview")	
12.	7 OR 8 OR 9 OR 10 OR 11	4 850
Final	6 AND 12	399

AB = Abstract

AF = Author affiliation

All = Performs a keyword search in most of the database's searchable fields, except full text

AU = Author

SU.EXACT = Term from the Sociological thesaurus

SU.EXACT.EXPLODE = Includes terms found below this term in the Sociological thesaurus

TI = Title

* = Truncation

“ “ = Citation Marks; searches for an exact phrase

? = Wildcard, used to replace any single character either inside or at the right end of a word