

BEHANDLING AF BORDERLINE PERSONLIGHEDSFORSTYRRELSE NU OG I FREMTIDEN

Dansk Psykiatrisk Selskabs årsmøde 2022

The slide features a dark blue background with several thin, white, parallel lines that originate from the bottom left and extend diagonally towards the top right, creating a sense of movement and modern design.

PSYKOLOGISK BEHANDLING AF MENNESKER MED BORDERLINE PERSONLIGHEDSFORSTYRRELSE



Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

Psychological therapies for people with borderline personality disorder (Review)

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Review

Psychotherapies for borderline personality disorder: a focused systematic review and meta-analysis

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Background

A recently updated Cochrane review supports the efficacy of psychotherapy for borderline personality disorder (BPD).

Aims

To evaluate the effects of standard and add-on psychotherapeutic treatment more conclusively.

Method

We applied the same methods as the 2020 Cochrane review, but focused on adult samples and comparisons of a active treatment and unselected control conditions. Standard treatments (i.e. necessarily including individual psychotherapy as either the sole or one of several treatment components) are adds on interventions (i.e. complementing any ongoing individual BPD treatment) were analysed separately. Primary outcomes were BPD severity, self-harm, suicide-related outcomes and psychosocial functioning. Secondary outcomes were remission of BPD diagnostic criteria, depression and anxiety.

Results

Thirty-one randomised controlled trials totalling 3820 participants were included. Among standard treatments, statistically significant effects of low overall certainty were observed for dialectical behaviour therapy (self-harm: standardised mean difference (SMD) -0.54, $P = 0.03$; psychosocial functioning SMD -0.51, $P = 0.01$) and manualised treatment (self-harm: risk ratio 0.51, $P < 0.0007$; suicide-related outcomes: risk ratio 0.10, $P < 0.0001$). For adjunctive interventions, moderate quality

evidence of beneficial effects was observed for DBT skills training (BPD severity: SMD -0.44, $P = 0.002$; psychosocial functioning: SMD -0.45, $P = 0.002$), and statistically significant low certainty evidence was observed for the emotion regulation group (BPD severity: mean difference -0.41, $P < 0.0001$), manual-assisted cognitive therapy (self-harm: mean difference -0.52, $P = 0.02$), suicide-related outcomes: SMD -0.96, $P = 0.005$) and the as-needed training for emotional predictability and problem-solving (BPD severity: SMD -0.46, $P = 0.007$).

Conclusions

There is reasonable evidence to conclude that psychotherapeutic interventions are helpful for individuals with BPD. Replication studies are needed to enhance the certainty of findings.

Keywords

Borderline personality disorder; psychotherapy; systematic review; meta-analysis; treatment.

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The role of psychotherapy in borderline personality disorder treatment

Although borderline personality disorder (BPD) has been regarded as mainly unresponsive to psychotherapy since its introduction into the DSM in 1980,¹ the development of disorder-specific treatment approaches led to therapeutic optimism. To date, psychotherapy is recommended as the primary treatment for BPD,^{2,3} and drug treatment only plays an adjunctive role.⁴ Since pharmacotherapy is not associated with convincing, sustainable effects on BPD pathology,⁵ therapeutic research now primarily focuses on psychotherapy.

Current evidence

In 2020, the Cochrane review on psychological therapies for people with BPD was updated,⁶ since the publication of the previous version in 2012,⁷ the number of eligible studies had more than doubled, and the 2020 review included 75 randomised controlled trials (RCTs). The 2020 Cochrane review supports the primary role of psychotherapies in BPD treatment. Specifically, a clinically relevant reduction in BPD symptom severity by disorder-specific

psychotherapies of any kind was observed, compared with treatment as usual (TAU) (standardised mean difference (SMD) -0.52, 95% CI -0.70 to -0.33, $n = 22$ RCTs, $n = 1244$ participants), and there was also evidence of superiority in terms of self-harm (SMD -0.32, 95% CI -0.49 to -0.14, $n = 11$ RCTs, $n = 616$ participants), suicide-related outcomes (SMD -0.34, 95% CI -0.57 to -0.11, $n = 13$ RCTs, $n = 666$ participants) and psychosocial functioning (SMD 0.45, 95% CI 0.22-0.68, $n = 22$ RCTs, $n = 1314$ participants).⁶

Although a broad variety of treatments have been investigated in RCTs, a large proportion of treatments have only been evaluated in a single trial. If the evidence is restricted to a single study, it must be interpreted cautiously, especially in this field of research. The observation also per se is usually very small (only five out of the 75 primary studies of the 2020 Cochrane review included 100 or more participants). Additionally, the treatment developers themselves are usually the first to evaluate their respective therapies, so a risk of inflation bias is present in the majority of cases where there is only one study available. Overall, the certainty of the evidence is usually very low to only a single study is available. Therefore, this paper concentrates on any psychotherapeutic treatment with corresponding evidence from at least two RCTs. Furthermore, this paper analyses psychological therapies that were defined as the primary treatment explicitly from these

* L.M.S.-W. and O.J.S. are joint first authors. K.L. and E.S. are joint last authors.

BAGGRUND

Gennem de sidste artier er en række af forskellige interventioner for borderline personlighedsforstyrrelse blevet udviklet. Dette review opdaterer og erstatter et tidligere review. (Stoffers-Winterling 2012).

FORMÅL

At undersøge gavnlige og skadelige effekter af psykologiske interventioner for mennesker med borderline personlighedsforstyrrelse

Forsøgsdeltagere

- ▶ Patienter, der havde en BPF-diagnose, som fulgte enten 'the *Diagnostic of Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*' (DSM) (Third Edition) (DSM-III; [APA 1980](#)), Third Edition Revised (DSM-III-R; [APA 1987](#)), Fourth Edition (DSM-IV; [APA 1994](#)), Fourth Edition Text Revision (DSM-IV-TR; [APA 2000](#)), og Fifth Edition (DSM-5; [APA 2013](#))).
- ▶ Vi inkluderede forsøgsdeltagere med og uden komorbide psykiatriske diagnoser, såsom ængstlige, depressive, substansrelaterede eller psykotiske lidelser.

PROMINENTE BPF TERAPIER

- ▶ Dialektisk Adfærdsterapi (DAT, eng: DBT)
- ▶ Mentaliseringsbaseret Terapi (MBT)
- ▶ Skemafokuseret Terapi (SFT)
- ▶ Overføringsfokuseret Terapi (OFT, eng: TFP)
- ▶ Systemtræning til Følelsmæssig Forudsigelighed og Problemløsning (STFFPL, eng: STEPPTS)

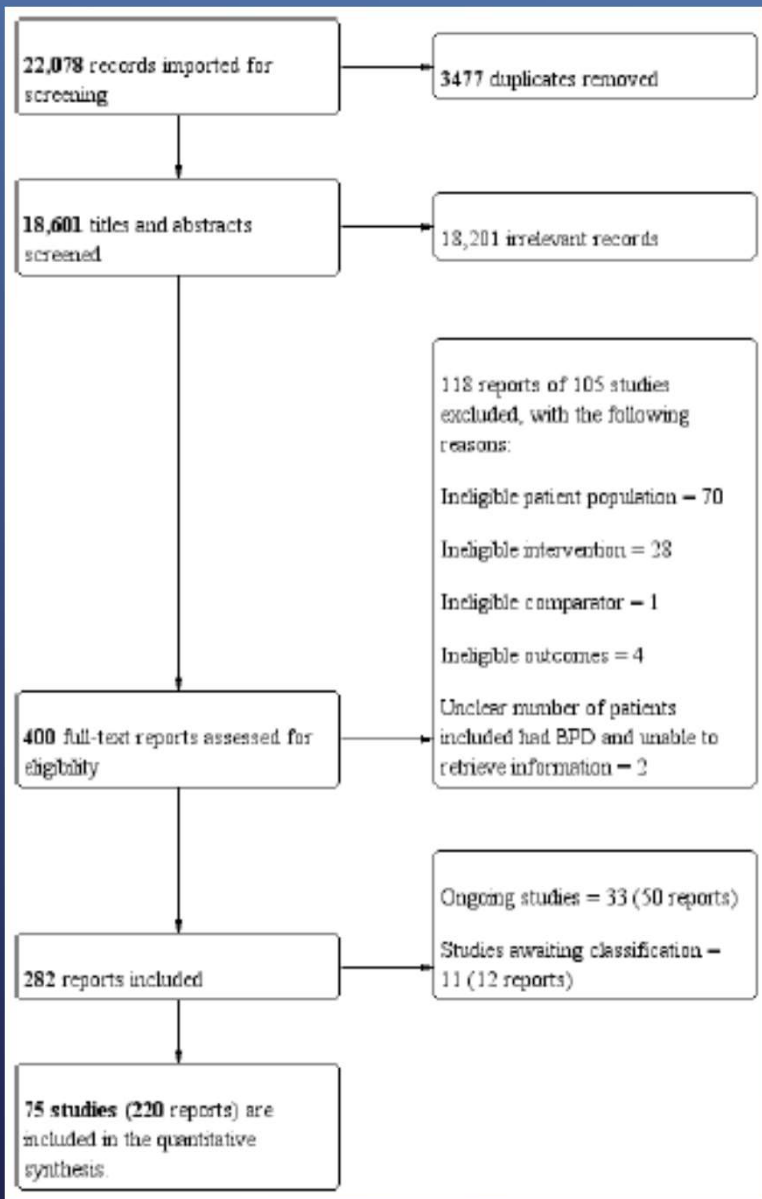
Common Factors in Empirically Supported Treatments of Borderline Personality Disorder

Igor Weinberg · Elsa Ronningstam ·
Mark J. Goldblatt · Mark Schechter ·
John T. Maltzberger

Curr Psychiatry Rep (2011) 13:60–68

Egenskaber ved sygdomsspecifikke BPD psykoterapier:

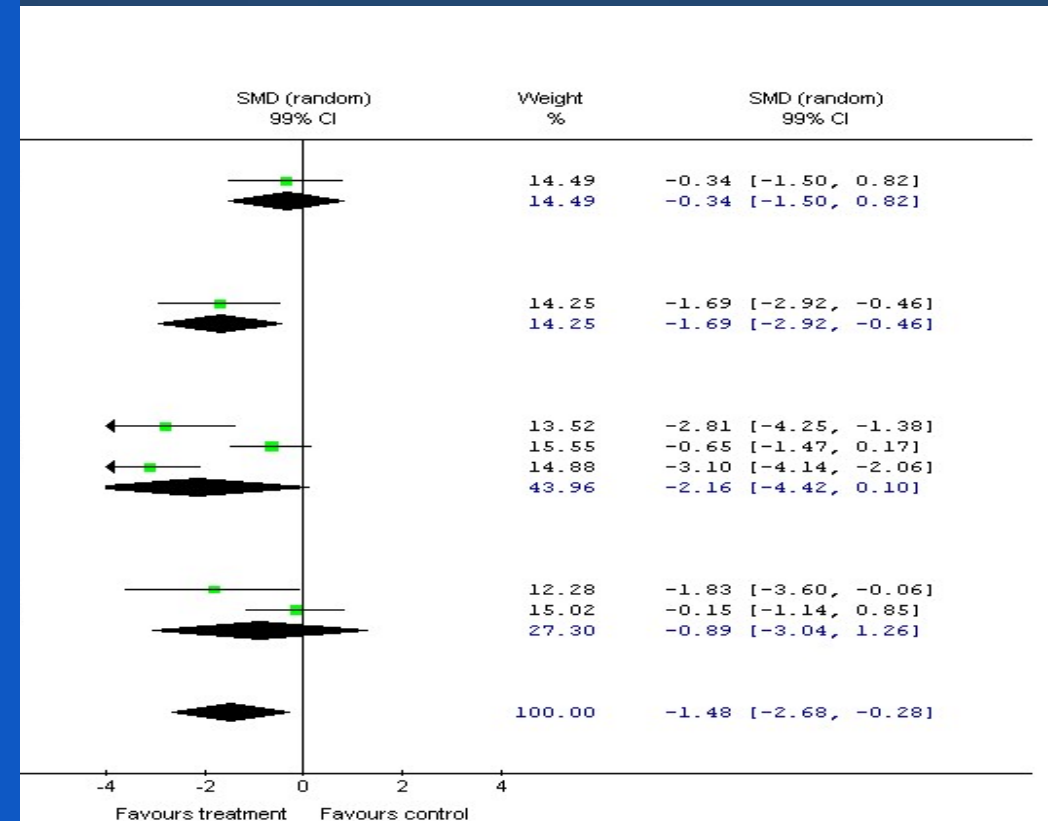
- ▶ Fokus på affekt
- ▶ Fokus på patient-behandler-relation
- ▶ Aktiv terapeut
- ▶ Udforskende interventioner (Afklarende/Konfronterende/Under-søgende/Indsigtsgivende)
- ▶ Tydelige behandlingsrammer
- ▶ Tydelige behandlingsmål
- ▶ Støttende interventioner



- ▶ 75 RCTs
- ▶ N=4507 forsøgsdeltagere i alt
- ▶ Gennemsnitlig alder: mellem 14.8 og 45.7 år
- ▶ RCT'er hovedsageligt indeholdt kvinder
- ▶ 4 RCT'er fokuserede på unge
- ▶ Hovedsageligt ambulatorisk behandlingssetting (63 ambulatorisk, 5 døgnbehandling, 7 havde en kombination af begge)
- ▶ Hyppigt rapporterede eksklusionskriterier: skizofreni, bipolar affektiv sindslidelse, misbrugsrelaterede forstyrrelser

EFFEKT STØRRELSER

- ▶ 0.2: Lille
- ▶ 0.5: Medium
- ▶ 0.8: Stor



Psykoteraier sammenlignet med 'standard behandling' (TAU) (signifikante fund)

| | Studier | N | Effektstørrelse | P | Heterogenitet (I ²) | Kvalitet |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| BPD sværhedsgrad | 22 | 1244 | SMD -0.52 | <.001 | 57% | ⊕⊕⊕⊖ Moderat |
| Selvskade | 13 | 616 | SMD -0.32 | .0004 | 16% | ⊕⊕⊖⊖ Lav |
| Suicidalitet | 13 5 | 666 396 | SMD -0.34 RR 0.27 | .004 .005 | 43% 45% | ⊕⊕⊖⊖ Lav |
| Psykosocial funktion | 22 | 1314 | SMD -0.45 | .0001 | 72% | ⊕⊕⊖⊖ Lav |

RESUME

- ▶ Primære effektmål: BPF-sværhedsgrad, suicidalitet, selvskade og psykosocial funktion hos BPF-patienter blev signifikant forbedret med psykoterapeutiske interventioner sammenlignet med standard behandling (SB). Kun BPF-sværhedsgrad opnåede klinisk signifikant bedring, hvor subgruppeanalyser ikke fandt nogen forskel på effektstørrelse uanset terapiform.
- ▶ Generalt, var kvaliteten af evidens (GRADE-bedømmelse) lav eller vældig lav (suicidalitet, selvskade, psykosocial funktion og depression), eller moderat (BDP-sværhedsgrad), hvilket giver usikkerhed til vores fund.

IPD-BPD STUDIE INDIVIDUALISERET BEHANDLING AF BORDERLINE (VOKSNE)

- ▶ Individuel patient data (IPD) systematisk review med meta-analyse af psykoterapi til borderline personlighedsforstyrrelse (BPD).
- ▶ Det undersøges om specifikke kliniske karakteristika hos den enkelte patient med borderline kan være med til, at forudsige hvilken form for psykoterapi, der vil gøre sig bedst som behandling til den enkelte patient
- ▶ Database med rådata fra inkluderede studier
- ▶ **Forskere:** Johanne P. Ribeiro, Ole Jakob Storebø, Mickey T. Kongerslev, Mogens G. Jensen,, Anthony Bateman, Erini Karyotaki, Pim Cuijpers, Erik Simonsen



FARMAKOLOGISK BEHANDLING AF BORDERLINE PERSONLIGHEDSFORSTYRRELSE



Co-publication planlagt

BAGGRUND

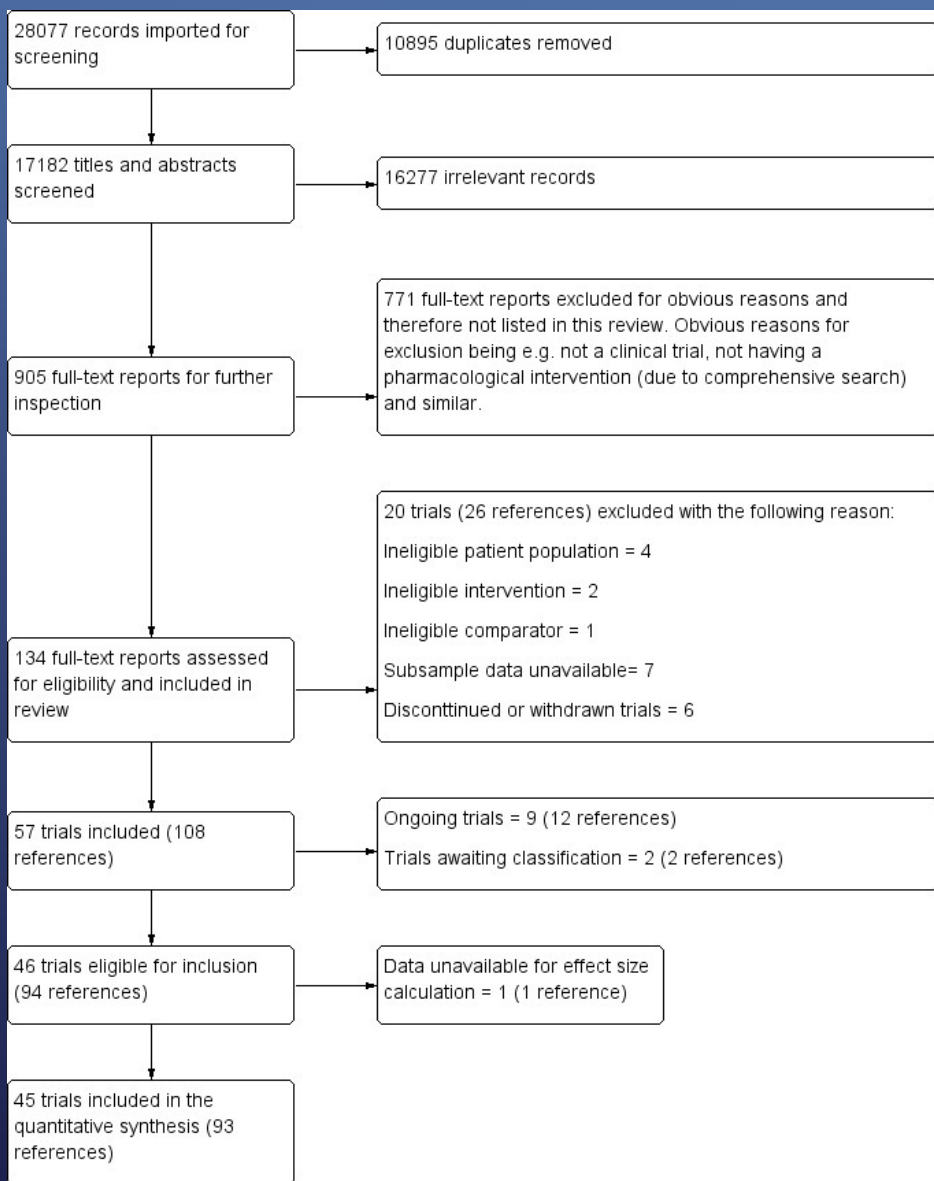
Anno 2022, anbefaler alle større kliniske retningslinjer psykoterapi som primær behandlingsform af BPD, mens farmakologisk behandling tildeles en understøttende rolle. Til trods for dette, behandles størstedelen af BPD-patienter med psykotropisk medicin i løbet af deres sygdomsforløb. Dette review opdaterer og erstatter et andet. (Stoffers-Winterling 2010).

FORMÅL

At undersøge gavnlige og skadelige effekter af farmakologiske interventioner for mennesker med borderline personlighedsforstyrrelse (BPD).

Forsøgsdeltagere

- ▶ Patienter, der havde en BPD-diagnose, som fulgte enten 'the *Diagnostic of Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*' (DSM) (Third Edition) (DSM-III; [APA 1980](#)), Third Edition Revised (DSM-III-R; [APA 1987](#)), Fourth Edition (DSM-IV; [APA 1994](#)), Fourth Edition Text Revision (DSM-IV-TR; [APA 2000](#)), eller Fifth Edition (DSM-5; [APA 2013](#))).
- ▶ Vi inkluderede BPD-forsøgsdeltagere med og uden komorbide psykiatriske diagnoser, såsom ængstlige, depressive, substans-relaterede eller psykotiske lidelser.



46 RCTs

N = 2738 forsøgsdeltagere

Antal af deltagere i studierne rangerede fra 13 til 451. Fire studier havde over 100 forsøgsdeltagere

Gennemsnitsalderen alderen var fra 16.2 til 38.6 år

Overvægt af kvinder i studier

Størstedelen af studier benyttede ambulatorisk behandling (32 ambulatorisk, 8 døgntilrettelagt, 4 havde en kombination)

PLACEBO-KONTROLLERET SAMMENLIGNINGER

Antipsykotika

- Første generation:
 - Haloperidol (N=2*)
 - Flupenthixol (N=1)
 - Thiothixene (N=1)
- Anden generation:
 - Aripiprazole (N=1)
 - Olanzapine (N= 7)
 - Quetiapine (N=1)
 - Ziprasidone (N=1)

Antidepressive

- SSRIs
 - Fluoxetine (N=3)
 - Fluvoxamine (N=1)
- MAOIs
 - Phenzelzine (N=1)
- Tricyclic Antidepressants
 - Amitriptyline (N=1)

Stemmingsstabiliserende / Krampestillende medicin

- Lamotrigine (N=3)
- Topiramate (N=3)
- Valproate semisodium (N=3)

number of placebo comparisons

PRIMÆRE EFFEKT MÅL

Antipsykotisk medicin

| | Studier | Deltagere | Effekt størrelse | P | Heterogenitet (I ²) |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----------|------------------|------|---------------------------------|
| BPD sværhedsgrad | 8 | 951 | SMD -0.18 | 0.11 | 70% |
| Selvskade | 2 | 76 | RR 0.66 | 0.29 | 67% |
| Suicidalitet | 5 | 854 | SMD 0.05 | 0.31 | 54% |
| Psykosocial funktion | 7 | 904 | SMD -0.16 | 0.05 | 75% |

Antidepressiv medicin

| | Studier | Deltagere | Effekt størrelse | P | Heterogenitet (I ²) |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----------|------------------|------|---------------------------------|
| BPD sværhedsgrad | 2 | 87 | SMD -0.27 | 0.56 | 73% |
| Selvskade | 1 | 20 | SMD -0.03 | 0.94 | n.a. |
| Suicidalitet | 2 | 45 | SMD -0.26 | 0.34 | 80% |
| Psykosocial funktion | 4 | 161 | SMD 0.25 | 0.11 | 0% |

STEMNINGSTABILISERENDE/KRAMPESTILLENDE MEDICIN

| | Studier | Deltagere | Effekt størrelse | P | Heterogenitet (I ²) |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----------|------------------|------|---------------------------------|
| BPD sværhedsgrad | 4 | 265 | SMD -0.07 | 0.62 | 55% |
| Selvskade | 1 | 276 | RR 1.08 | 0.64 | n.a. |
| Suicidalitet | 2 | 44 | SMD 0.36 | 0.38 | n.a. |
| Psykosocial funktion | 2 | 214 | SMD -0.01 | 0.94 | 0% |

RESUME

Primære effektmål: BPF-sværhedsgrad, selvskade, suicidalitet og psykosocial funktion hos BPF-patienter blev ikke signifikant forbedret ved farmakologisk behandling (antipsykotisk medicin, antidepressiv medicin eller stemningsstabiliserende medicin).

Signifikante effekter for individuelle BPF-symptomer sås ved vrede, humørsvingninger, interpersonelle vanskeligheder, dissociation og psykotisk-lignende symptomer, men:

Effekter er små (ved brugen af antipsykotisk eller antidepressiv medicin) eller moderate (stemningsstabiliserende medicin)

Generalt, var kvaliteten af evidens af lav eller vældig lav kvalitet (GRADE bedømmelse)

NATIONAL KLINISK RETNINGSLINJE FOR BEHANDLING AF EMOTIONEL USTABIL PERSONLIGHEDSSTRUKTUR, BORDERLINE TYPE

Quick guide

Anvend kun efter nøje overvejelser antidepressiva til behandling af patienter med borderline personlighedsforstyrrelse.

Svag anbefaling **MOD**

Den behandlingsansvarlige læge skal være opmærksom på, at ingen af de undersøgte præparater har indikation til behandling af borderline personlighedsforstyrrelse. Behandling på denne indikation er derfor off-label. Den behandlingsansvarlige læge bør derfor have ekstra opmærksomhed på, om balancen mellem positive effekter og bivirkninger er fordelagtig for patienten, orientere sig grundigt i produktresumeeet i forhold til fx monitorering samt information og dokumentation.

Opdatering af anbefalingen ikke vurderet nødvendig i 2019.

Anvend kun efter nøje overvejelser stemningsstabiliserende medicin til behandling af patienter med borderline personlighedsforstyrrelse.

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Opdatering af anbefalingen ikke vurderet nødvendig i 2019.

Anvend kun efter nøje overvejelser antipsykotisk medicin til behandling af patienter med borderline personlighedsforstyrrelse.

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Opdatering af anbefalingen ikke vurderet nødvendig i 2019.

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