

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Is group cognitive behaviour therapy for postnatal depression evidence-based practice? A systematic review

Alison Scope^{1*}, Joanna Leaviss¹, Eva Kaltenthaler¹, Glenys Parry¹, Paul Sutcliffe², Mike Bradburn¹ and Anna Cantrell¹

Abstract

Background: There is evidence that psychological therapies including cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT) may be effective in reducing postnatal depression (PND) when offered to individuals. In clinical practice, this is also implemented in a group therapy format, which, although not recommended in guidelines, is seen as a cost-effective alternative. To consider the extent to which group methods can be seen as evidence-based, we systematically review and synthesise the evidence for the efficacy of group CBT compared to currently used packages of care for women with PND, and we discuss further factors which may contribute to clinician confidence in implementing an intervention.

Methods: Seventeen electronic databases were searched. All full papers were read by two reviewers and a third reviewer was consulted in the event of a disagreement on inclusion. Selected studies were quality assessed, using the Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool, were data extracted by two reviewers using a standardised data extraction form and statistically synthesised where appropriate using the fixed-effect inverse-variance method.

Results: Seven studies met the inclusion criteria. Meta-analyses showed group CBT to be effective in reducing depression compared to routine primary care, usual care or waiting list groups. A pooled effect size of $d = 0.57$ (95% CI 0.34 to 0.80, $p < 0.001$) was observed at 10–13 weeks post-randomisation, reducing to $d = 0.28$ (95% CI 0.03 to 0.53, $p = 0.025$) at 6 months. The non-randomised comparisons against waiting list controls at 10–13 weeks was associated with a larger effect size of $d = 0.94$ (95% CI 0.42 to 1.47, $p < 0.001$). However due to the limitations of the available data, such as ill-specified definitions of the CBT component of the group programmes, these results should be interpreted with caution.

Conclusions: Although the evidence available is limited, group CBT was shown to be effective. We argue, therefore, that there is sufficient evidence to implement group CBT, conditional upon routinely collected outcomes being benchmarked against those obtained in trials of individual CBT, and with other important factors such as patient preference, clinical experience, and information from the local context taken into account when making the treatment decision.

Background

Postnatal depression (PND) is defined as a non-psychotic depressive episode meeting standardised diagnostic criteria for a minor or major depressive disorder beginning in or extending into the postnatal period [1]. It is a major health issue for the affected individual and represents a significant risk to her child. PND has a substantial impact

on the mother and her partner [2] and the family [3]. It may result in impaired maternal-infant interactions, [4] can lead to attachment insecurity, [5] impaired cognitive [6] and social-emotional development [7].

Prevalence estimates of 14.5% for developed countries [8] and 13% for developing countries [9] make PND an important global issue, although many cases may go undetected [10]. PND usually develops within the first three postnatal months, [11] with a peak incidence at around 4–6 weeks [1]. Although one study showed that most episodes last around three months and resolve spontaneously

* Correspondence: A.Scope@sheffield.ac.uk

¹School of Health and Related Research (SchARR), The University of Sheffield, 30 Regent Street, Sheffield S1 4DA, UK

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

without treatment [11] another study demonstrated the presence of depression lasted over six months in over 50% of the sample, and in some cases depression was still present at four years [12].

The current National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) clinical guideline for antenatal and postnatal mental health [13] outlines the recommended care pathway to identify and treat women with PND, [13] although services vary widely across the UK. NICE guidance recommends psychological interventions such as individual cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT) or interpersonal therapy (IPT) for women with PND. However, the difficulty for practitioners in offering psychological interventions is that a number of potentially useful treatments may not meet the requirements of evidence-based practice (EBP) if it is applied in its strictest sense. The case example used here is whether it is effective to offer CBT in a group format.

Evidence-based practice (EBP) is defined as 'the conscientious, explicit, and judicious use of current best evidence in making decisions about the care of individual patients. The practice of evidence based medicine means integrating individual clinical expertise with the best available external clinical evidence from systematic research' [14]. However, in some instances psychological therapies struggle to meet the demands of EBP as psychological and social aspects of treatments are often not taken into account [15]. The narrow 'single diagnosis, single intervention' approach to evidence-based practice is in contrast with the broader appraisal clinicians need to make regarding psychological therapies. Factors other than the specific therapy method (e.g. CBT, IPT or psychodynamic) influence clinical outcomes, including the patient and the therapist forming a good working relationship, treatment length, patient demographics, patient preference, the skill level of therapist, and patient characteristics [16]. Medical Research Council (MRC) guidelines on trials for complex interventions recommend the need to look at the 'practical effectiveness' of interventions, i.e. whether an intervention works in everyday practice [17]. Guidelines, even when supported by the best implementation practices, need to be supplemented by other clinical support methods and with methods of monitoring what is actually done in practice and its impact on the patient [18]. This includes exploring how effects may vary among recipients, and how this variation may be explained. Verkerk et al. [19] highlight the variability in the reported effectiveness of psychological interventions designed to reduce the risk of PND. They suggest that this variability may in part be explained by patient-related factors such as personality or patient preference for psychosocial intervention aimed at improving postnatal psychological adjustment. Further consideration of this is provided by Scope et al. [20]. This was a report

of a systematic review that aimed to synthesise qualitative evidence relating to women's perceptions and experiences of group cognitive behaviour therapy and other group interventions for postnatal depression. This study showed that women have contrasting experience of such treatments and that attention should be given to selecting patients for whom group treatment is most likely to be beneficial.

As there is an urgent need for effective treatments to prevent the poor outcomes of PND [10] it is important to assess potentially useful treatments in this broader context. While antidepressant medication has been validated as an effective treatment for general depression, mothers who are breastfeeding are often reluctant to take medication due to possible transmission of unwanted effects through breast milk [21]. Similarly, in a randomized controlled trial (RCT) comparing antidepressant medication (Fluoxetine) with cognitive-behavioural counselling in women with PND [22] the main reason for non-participation in the study was a reluctance to take antidepressant medication. It therefore seems imperative that non-pharmacological interventions are developed and evaluated and consensus is obtained about them. CBT is widely used for the treatment of PND and evidence supports its use in the treatment of mild to moderate non-childbirth related depression [23].

A large range of treatment trials, some involving group treatment, have been reported in earlier systematic reviews of women with PND [24,25]. A total of 21 studies were extracted including IPT, CBT, peer and partner support, infant sleep interventions, relaxation/massage therapy, maternal exercise, nondirective counselling, and infant-mother relationship therapy [24]. Overall no definite conclusions were reached about the relative effectiveness of many non-biological treatment approaches due to the lack of high quality investigations. In a review of psychosocial and psychological interventions for treating postpartum depression, Dennis and Hodnett [26] concluded that individual-based strategies were effective in decreasing depressive symptomatology. However, only one included study examined group-based interventions, therefore no conclusions could be drawn regarding this mode of delivery.

Although psychological interventions such as CBT are recommended for PND, access to individual CBT may be limited and group CBT treatment may be a potential alternative. This has the potential to reduce cost, therapist time, waiting time and to increase the number of available places. Patients are treated in groups of around eight people and treatment usually runs for 12 weeks often preceded by one individual session. There is little available evidence on the service provision of group CBT specifically for PND. There were two objectives of

this study, the first was to systematically review and synthesise the evidence for effectiveness of group CBT compared to currently used package of care for women with PND, as measured by change in depression, and the second was to discuss other factors which may contribute to clinician confidence in implementing an intervention.

Methods

This paper is an update of a review published as part of an HTA monograph. It adds to the findings reported in the monograph by updating the searches and conducting meta-analyses of the available evidence. A full description of the sources searched and more detailed information on excluded papers is described in Stevenson 2010 [27]. The search strategy was developed, and the search conducted, by an information specialist (AC). The searches aimed to identify all references relating to the clinical effectiveness of group CBT for PND. Seventeen electronic bibliographic databases were searched including: Medline, CINAHL, Cochrane, Embase and PsycINFO. The reference lists of relevant articles were checked and various health services related resources were consulted via the Internet. Grey literature searches were also undertaken using sources such as dissertation abstract databases. Population search terms included: depression, postpartum, postnatal depression, and post pregnancy depression. Searches were not restricted by intervention due to the complexity of defining the intervention and to prevent omission of relevant references. Searches were not restricted by language but non-English language papers were excluded at the sifting stage. Searches were undertaken in January 2008 and databases searched from 1950–2008. An update search, replicating the original search, was performed in March 2011. Databases were searched from 2008 to March 2011.

We included studies with populations that included women meeting the criteria of a standardized PND diagnosis using the diagnostic and statistical manual (DSM-IV) [28] or were screened for PND using the EPDS. If a clinical diagnosis is given, DSM-IV criteria for depressive disorder were used. DSM-IV recognises PND as a form of general depression with a specifier coded 'postpartum depression' if it occurs within four week after giving birth. Some studies reported other measures of PND in addition to DSM-IV or EPDS. However, DSM-IV diagnosis or PND identified using the EPDS are the usual entry criteria for treatment programmes. Prenatal women, women with other comorbid psychiatric disorders or major medical problems or women who had been involved in a previous psychological programme were excluded. All interventions with elements deriving from cognitive behavioural principles were included, including those which were "psycho-educational" and in a group. All settings were included and all comparators considered including routine primary care, waiting list, individual CBT, group based counselling,

medication, group behaviour therapy and group IPT. Studies were included if they reported depression measured using the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS) [29] or the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) [30]. The EPDS is the most widely used self-report scale for the identification of PND. Whilst the EPDS was developed specifically to measure PND, PND may also be measured using the BDI which is a general population depression scale.

Papers were assessed according to the accepted hierarchy of evidence with systematic reviews of RCTs taken as the most authoritative forms of evidence and uncontrolled observational studies the least authoritative [31].

All full papers were read and quality assessed by two reviewers and a third reviewer was consulted in the event of a disagreement on inclusion or quality. Included papers were quality assessed using the Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool [32]. The quality elements addressed included selection bias (randomisation), reporting bias (outcome measures), attrition bias (ITT analysis), and detection bias (blinding of assessors). All data from included studies were extracted by two reviewers using a standardised data extraction form. Both RCTs and non-RCTs were considered for data synthesis. Data relating to each study's key characteristics (e.g. population, intervention type and duration) and pertinent to the research question (i.e. clinical effectiveness) were extracted. The main outcome measure of interest was self-reported depression following intervention using either the BDI or the (EPDS).

Comparisons were quantified by standardised mean differences (SMDs) in which the effect size are presented in units of the standard deviation [33]. Statistical heterogeneity was quantified by the I^2 statistic and formally tested by Cochran's Q statistic. Where appropriate, studies were combined using the fixed-effect inverse-variance method. All analyses were undertaken using the metan [34] command within the Stata statistical package.

Results

From the original searches we screened 7633 references and assessed the text of 153 full papers. The update search produced 2547 references which were screened and the text of 56 full papers was assessed. The study selection and exclusion process are summarised in Additional file 1: Figure S1. Six studies met the inclusion criteria from the original search, and the update search produced one additional study. The overall quality of the studies was low with a risk of bias in a number of domains, particularly for the non-RCTs as would be expected. Only two studies (both non-RCTs) reported reasons for loss to follow-up, only two studies reported using a power calculation, and only two reported that the outcome assessor had been blinded. Furthermore

one study did not include all study participants in their analyses.

The studies all included a group programme which incorporated some level of CBT theory or technique, although the degree of incorporation of CBT theory or technique varied markedly between studies. Three studies [35-37] specifically refer to at least a CBT component which appears to be a core-pre-defined aspect of the treatment. This however cannot be claimed with certainty for the Hight and Drummond [35] study due to a lack of detail in the report. The definitions in the other four included studies [38-41] are somewhat ill-specified and it is unclear whether CBT is a core aspect of the group treatment.

The study characteristics of the seven included studies are described in Table 1. The key components of study quality assessment are listed in Additional file 1: Figures S2 and S3.

Three of the included studies were RCTs [36,37,41] and four were non-randomised studies [35,38-40]. All seven studies had at least one comparison arm. Six of the studies compared group CBT to routine primary care or wait list group [36-41] although definitions of the interventions varied across studies. One non-RCT [35] compared group CBT to individual CBT and one [38] to IPT. One RCT [37] compared group CBT to group counselling and individual counselling.

Study characteristics

Participants in the RCTs were recruited from community screening programmes of newly delivered mothers or referred by health visitors. For the non-RCTs recruitment was through health care provider referrals, newspaper advertisements and through advertisements in local hospitals and maternal and child health centres. One non-RCT [35] was a retrospective study of women who sought or had been referred for PND treatment.

Study quality

Although the three RCTs reported the number of participants lost to follow-up, none provided the reasons for loss to follow-up. Two of the three non-RCTs reported the reasons for loss to follow-up, these included physical illness and difficulty in organising attendance [40] and not being contactable post-treatment, not considered to have PND by their healthcare provider, refusal to take part in the study, and stopping treatment prior to completion [37]. Follow-up exceeded 60% in all studies.

An acceptable method of randomisation was reported in all three RCTs. Although blinding of participants was not possible due to the nature of the intervention, two studies reported that the outcome assessor had been blinded [37,41] and two [37,41] reported power calculations. For the three non-randomised studies the study

quality varied considerably. Participants included in the Meager and Milgrom [40] study were randomly assigned to either the group treatment or a wait-list group, but no randomisation method was reported. The Hight and Drummond [35] study examined patient records and no randomisation had taken place. In the Clark et al. [38,39] studies sequential assignment to group treatment or to the wait list was performed on the basis of matching for sociodemographic variables. None of the non-RCTs reported blinded assessment or a power calculation. Clark et al. [38] did not include all study participants in their analyses, with data only analysed for those participants with BDI scores of 16 or higher.

Psychological outcomes

Three studies reported depression scores using the EPDS [35,36,42] and three reported BDI scores, [37-39] with the final study reporting scores for both scales [40]. For six of the seven studies the main outcomes related to improvement in depression symptoms. However, Clark et al. [38] reported infant development as the main outcome. Meta-analyses were conducted for depression outcomes Table 2.

Means and standard deviations (SDs) were obtained directly from the papers where reported. In Rojas, [41] SDs were derived from 95% confidence intervals. Meager [40] did not report SDs, but these could be estimated from means and the p-value for their comparison.

Three studies, all RCTs, compared group CBT to usual care. Rojas [41] and Honey [36] assessed depression using the EPDS at 3 and 6 months post-randomisation, whereas Milgrom [37] used the BDI. Four non-randomised studies compared group CBT versus waiting list. Clark [38] and Clark [39] evaluated depression using BDI at 12 week post-randomisation, and Meager [40] used both BDI and EPDS to evaluate depression 10 weeks post-randomisation. The fourth study [35] was not considered for synthesis as treatment groups were not mutually exclusive.

These studies enabled meta-analyses to be performed among three subgroups: i) group CBT versus usual care between 10–13 weeks; ii) group CBT versus usual care at 6 months; and iii) group CBT versus waiting list between 10–13 weeks. The results are displayed graphically in Figure 1. In subgroup iii), Meager [40] was included using the BDI outcome data as this was the measure used by other studies in this subgroup, although results obtained using the EPDS were very similar. The I^2 was equal to zero in all subgroups.

Group CBT was associated with improved outcomes in all three subgroups. A pooled effect size of $d = 0.57$ (95% CI 0.34 to 0.80, $p < 0.001$) was observed at 10–13 weeks post-randomisation, reducing to $d = 0.28$ (95% CI 0.03 to 0.53, $p = 0.025$) at 6 months. The non-randomised comparisons against waiting list controls at

Table 1 Summary of study characteristics for the seven included studies

First author, date (country)	N	Design	Intervention	Concurrent therapy	Comparator	Number/duration of sessions	Measure/timescale	Summary of main outcomes
Rojas 2007 (Chile)	I: 114 C: 116	RCT	Multi-Component Intervention including psychoeducational group and structured pharmacology if needed	Yes	Usual Care	8 x 50 minute weekly sessions	EPDS	Greater improvement in EPDS over three months in the intervention group, with differences between groups remaining at six months, although decreased
Milgrom 2005 (Australia)	I: 46 C1: 47 C2: 66 C3: 33	RCT	Group-based Cognitive-Behavioural Therapy. Including psychoeducation, role-playing and discussion	N/R	C1: Group-based counselling C2: Individual Counselling C3: Routine Primary Care	9 x 90 minute weekly sessions	BDI	Significantly greater reduction in depression scores after all interventions compared to routine primary care
Honey 2002 (UK)	I: 23 C: 22	RCT	Controlled Psychoeducational Group (PEG). Educational information on post-natal depression, strategies for coping, cognitive-behavioural techniques	N/R	Routine Primary Care	8 x 2 hour weekly sessions	EPDS	Significantly greater reduction in depressive symptoms in intervention group compared to routine primary care
Hight 2004 (Australia)	I: 136 C: 10	Non RCT	Eight different, not mutually exclusive, treatment groups	Yes	Waiting List	N/R	EPDS	Significant decrease in depression for those in intervention groups compared to those in the waiting list group
Clark 2003 (US)	I: 13 C1: 15 C2: 11	Non RCT	Mother-Infant Therapy Group. Based on interpersonal, psychodynamic, family systems and cognitive-behavioural approaches	N/R	C1: Individual Interpersonal Therapy C2: Waiting List	12 x 90 minute weekly sessions	BDI CES-D	No significant difference in reduction of depressive symptoms for intervention group on BDI. No superiority of group therapy over individual therapy but both show greater improvement than control on CES-D
Clark 2008 (US)	I: 18 C: 14	Non RCT	Mother-Infant Therapy Group. Interpersonal, psychodynamic, family systems, and cognitive behavioural approaches	N/R	Waiting List	12 x 120 minute weekly sessions	BDI	Significantly greater improvement in depressive symptoms for intervention group compared to waiting list group
Meager 1996 (Australia)	I: 10 C: 10	Non RCT	Group Treatment. Social and emotional support, education component, cognitive-behavioural component, networking and communication	Yes	Waiting List	10 x 90 minute weekly sessions	BDI EPDS	Significant improvement in depression in intervention group compared to waiting list group

Abbreviations: RCT Randomised Controlled Trial, NR Not reported, BDI Beck Depression Inventory, EPDS Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale, I Intervention, C Comparator.

Table 2 Psychological outcome results by measure and follow-up time

Author	Intervention group			Control group			Comparison
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	
BDI – 3 months							
Milgrom (2005)	31	14.48	8.8	18	18.78	8.5	RCT v usual care
Clark (2003)	9	15.9	8.5	11	20.6	9.2	non-RCT v waiting list
Clark (2008)	18	12.42	7.08	14	20.5	7.27	non-RCT v waiting list
Meager (1996)	6	16.8	10	6	29.14	10	non-RCT v waiting list
EPDS – 3 months							
Rojas (2007)	101	8.5	6.41	108	12.8	6.92	RCT v usual care
Honey (2002)	23	14.87	5.97	22	16.95	5.44	RCT v usual care
EPDS – 6 months							
Rojas (2007)	106	10.9	6.67	102	12.5	6.92	RCT v usual care
Honey (2002)	23	12.55	4.62	22	15.63	7.28	RCT v usual care
Meager (1996)	6	15.8	7.6	6	28	7.6	non-RCT v waiting list

Abbreviations: BDI Beck Depression Inventory, EPDS Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale, RCT Randomised Controlled Trial.

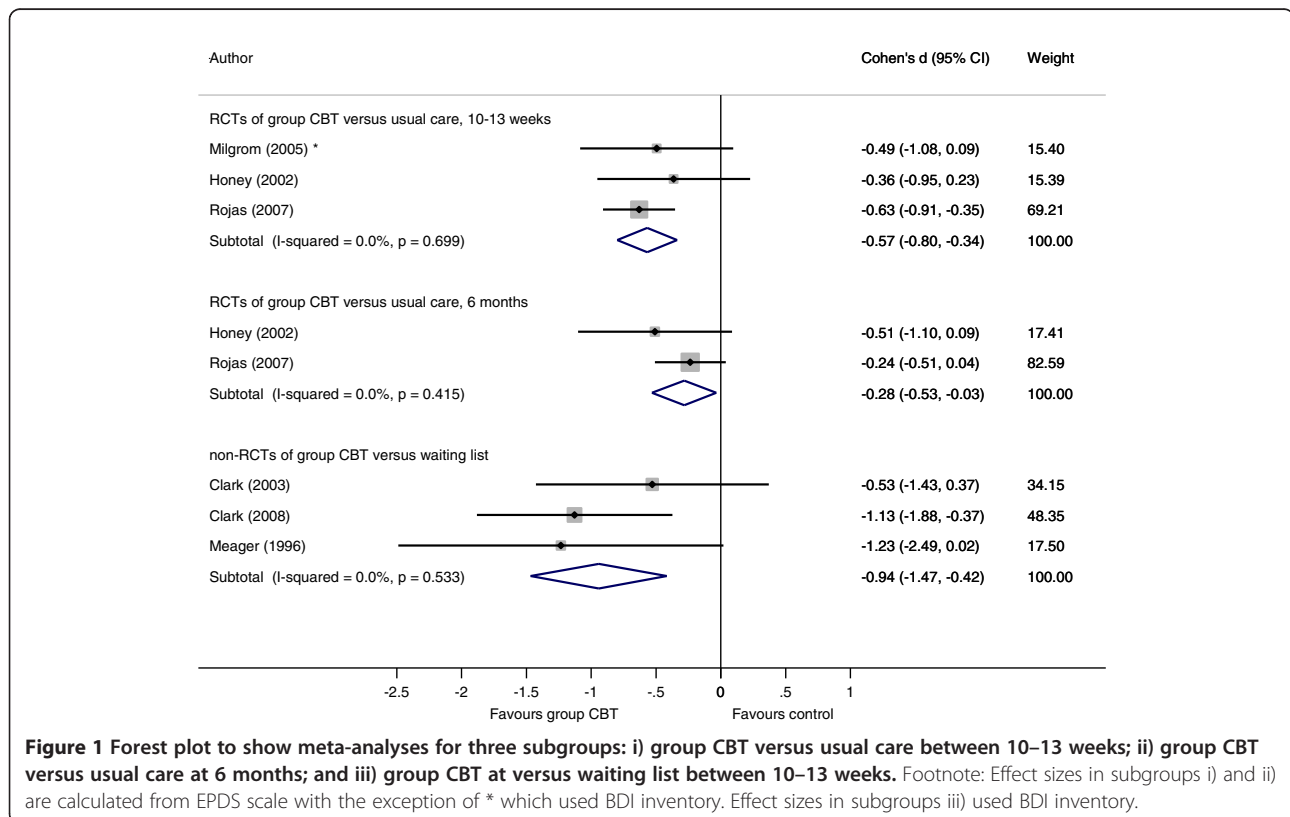
Footnote: The total range of EPDS scores is 0–30. Scores within the range 12–30 suggest clinically significant depression. The total range of BDI scores is 0–63. Scores within the 1–9 range indicate minimal depression, 10–18 mild depression, 19–29 moderate depression, and 30–63 severe depression.

10–13 weeks was associated with a larger effect size of $d = 0.94$ (95% CI 0.42 to 1.47, $p < 0.001$).

Discussion

Seven comparative studies were identified in this review. Meta-analyses show that group CBT appeared to

be clinically effective when compared to routine primary care, usual care or a waiting list group, although the reduction in depression scores was not consistent across time. These results should be interpreted with caution due to the limited number and quality of the studies. In addition, some of the included studies included concurrent therapy,



the effects of which are difficult to separate from group treatment.

There was uncertainty as to how some of the described group treatments accurately reflect CBT and whether generalisations can be made due to participants being at different times postpartum in some studies. There is enough doubt in the quality, the level of CBT implemented in the group programmes, and the applicability to a PND population to limit any interpretations significantly. There is also debate over the comparability of the two measures used to evaluate PND, with some authors suggesting the generic BDI and PND-specific EPDS instruments are measuring intrinsically different features (e.g. Huffman, Lamour, Bryan, & Pederson, 1990; [43,44] Horowitz, Damato, Solon, Metzch, & Gill, 1995 [45]) Nonetheless, whilst the patient populations, CBT delivery and assessment tools may be very different, the outcomes observed in the meta-analyses were consistent with low I-squared values in all cases.

Although definitions of EBP acknowledge the importance of clinical expertise [14], and despite MRC recommendations for complex interventions to look at 'practical effectiveness', the emphasis is still on RCTs and meta-analysis evidence. Patient preference factors together with clinical experience may be just as important in the treatment decision. The limitations of RCT evidence on psychological therapies in making treatment decisions have been extensively discussed [46,47]. These include the exclusion of patients with co-morbid diagnoses, mixed diagnoses, multiple or diagnoses which are not clearly defined and patients who drop-out of treatments. Further, reasons for such drop-outs and the data from patients who do drop out may be particularly important in the evaluation of psychological therapies. The quality of the primary studies included in this review, and the fact that only three RCTs have been reported, emphasise the problems of relying on RCT research evidence alone to make decisions about treatment of patients using psychological therapies. It has been argued that such evidence needs to be supplemented by practice-based evidence to yield a more robust, relevant, reliable, and comprehensive knowledge base [48].

One practical approach to this would be, where local circumstances make it unfeasible to offer individual therapies to all women with PND, to offer group methods whilst monitoring routine outcomes, which can then be benchmarked against the recovery rates obtained in trials of individual CBT. Such an approach raises logistic, methodological and ethical issues which we shall briefly consider here.

Increasingly, psychological service providers monitor outcomes of therapy routinely using standardised, patient-reported measures; typically either condition-specific measures or more generic or global measures which span

well-being, psychological distress and functioning. The most commonly used measure for post-natal depression is EPDS; generic measures include CORE-OM and OQ-45. The two logistic challenges are a) ensuring that endpoint data are collected from all service users including those who leave before the end of therapy and b) that data are of sufficient quality for analysis. Data completeness in routinely collected datasets typically varies between sites; in one UK dataset of primary care psychological therapy and counselling services, pre-post completion rates varied between 3% and 99% for the poorest and best performing service, with an average of 39% (sd = 23) [49]. This demonstrates that it is possible with adequate care and attention to achieve very high levels of data completeness, but that this must be addressed vigorously. Ensuring data are of good quality again implies that local services pay close attention to how the measures are administered; for comparability with research-based data, it is preferable that questionnaires be administered outside the consulting room in a confidential setting.

Benchmarking service outcomes using group CBT against research trial reports using individual CBT should follow the method outlined by Minami et al., [50] which consists of three stages: constructing pre-post benchmarks from relevant clinical trials in terms of effect sizes or recovery rates, estimating the effectiveness of routine practice. again in terms of effect size or recovery rate, and comparing the routine practice effect size against the trials benchmark. Cohen's rule of $d = 0.2$ is applied as the margin around the clinical benchmark. Some methodological and clinical issues surrounding this process are outlined by Lueger and Barkham [51]).

Ethical issues are raised by implementing a group therapy method without strong RCT evidence to support it, particularly where an individual approach may be more acceptable to patients. For example, in a comparison of the acceptability of group vs individual CBT for panic disorder and agoraphobia, Sharp, Power and Swanson [52] found that when given a free choice of group or individual CBT at the end of the waiting list period, the overwhelming majority (95%) of the waiting list patients chose individual CBT. It could therefore be argued that it is ethically more acceptable to offer group therapy as an alternative to no therapy, where individual CBT is not available to all women with PND.

Further research is needed to compare group CBT with routine primary care, which is likely to be in the main medication based with individual treatment and with other psychological therapies. In addition, particular aspects of group treatment require assessment such as the effect of the size of the group of patients, the duration of the sessions, the setting, the qualifications and optimal level of involvement of the facilitator. The

review also highlights a need to assess the findings reported here in tandem with those reported on patient acceptability for this treatment [20] and for further research on the acceptability of group CBT to patients compared with alternative approaches.

Conclusion

Although the evidence available is limited and of poor quality, we argue that, taken together with other important factors such as patient preference, there is sufficient evidence to implement group CBT conditional upon routinely collected outcomes being benchmarked against those obtained in trials of individual CBT.

Additional file

Additional file 1: Figure S1. Summary of study selection and exclusion.
Figure S2. Risk of Bias summary using Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool.
Figure S3. Risk of Bias graph using Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Author contributions

AS was the principle systematic reviewer, participated in the conception and design of the study and drafted the manuscript. JL participated in systematic reviewing, data analysis, and drafting the manuscript. EK, GP, and PS participated in the conception and design of the study and critically revising the manuscript. MB participated in data analysis. AC participated in the conception and design of the study and performed the literature searches. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Author details

¹School of Health and Related Research (ScHARR), The University of Sheffield, 30 Regent Street, Sheffield S1 4DA, UK. ²Division of Health Sciences, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, UK.

Received: 27 February 2013 Accepted: 6 November 2013

Published: 28 November 2013

References

1. Cox JL, Murray D, Chapman G: A controlled study of the onset, duration and prevalence of postnatal depression. *Br J Psychiatry* 1993, **163**:27–31.
2. Boath EH, Pryce AJ, Cox JL: Postnatal depression: the impact on the family. *J Reprod Infant Psychol* 1998, **16**:199–203.
3. Lovestone S, Kumar R: Postnatal psychiatric illness: the impact on partners. *Br J Psychiatry* 1993, **163**:210–216.
4. Murray L, Cooper P: The impact of postpartum depression on child development. *Int Rev Psychiatry* 1996, **8**:55–63.
5. Murray L: The impact of postnatal depression on infant development. *J Child Psychol Psychiatry* 1992, **33**:543–561.
6. Hay D, Pawlby S, Sharp D, Asten P, Mills A, Kumar R: Intellectual problems shown by 11-year-old children whose mothers had postnatal depression. *J Child Psychol Psychiatry* 2001, **42**:871–889.
7. Carter A, Garrity R, Chazan C, Little C, Briggs G: Maternal depression and comorbidity: predicting early parenting, attachment security, and toddler social-emotional problems and competencies. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry* 2001, **40**:18–26.
8. Gaynes BN, Gavin N, Meltzer-Brody S, Lohr KN, Swinson T, Gartlehner G, Brody S, Miller WC: *Perinatal Depression: Prevalence, Screening Accuracy, and Screening Outcomes. Evidence Report/Technology Assessment No. 119*, (Prepared by the RTI-University of North Carolina Evidence-based Practice Center, under Contract No. 290-02-0016.) AHRQ Publication No. 05-E006-2. Rockville, MD: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; 2005.
9. O'Hara MW, Swain AM: Title Rates and risk of postpartum depression—a meta-analysis. *Int Rev Psychiatry* 1996, **8**:37–54.
10. Dennis CL, Chung-Lee L: Postpartum depression help-seeking barriers and maternal treatment preferences: a qualitative systematic review. *Birth* 2006, **33**:323–331.
11. Cooper PJ, Campbell EA, Day A, Kennerley H, Bond A: Non-psychotic psychiatric disorder after childbirth. A prospective study of prevalence, incidence, course and nature. [see comment]. *Br J Psychiatry* 1988, **152**:799–806.
12. Kumar R, Robson K: A prospective study of emotional disorders in childbearing women. *Br J Psychiatry* 1984, **144**:35–47.
13. National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence: *Commissioning antenatal and postnatal mental health services*. NICE; 2007. <http://www.nice.org.uk/usingguidance/commissioningguides/antenatalpostnatalmentalhealth/apmh.jsp>.
14. Sackett DL, Rosenberg WMC, Gray JAM, Haynes BR, Richardson WS: Editorials. Evidence based medicine: what it is and what it isn't. *BMJ* 1996, **312**:71–72.
15. Starcevic V: Psychotherapy in the era of evidence-based medicine. *Australas Psychiatry* 2003, **11**:278–281.
16. Department of Health: *Treatment choice in psychological therapies and counselling. Evidence based clinical practice guideline*. London: Department of Health; 2001.
17. Medical Research Council: *Developing and evaluating complex interventions: new guidance*. London: MRC; 2008.
18. Parry G, Cape J, Pilling S: Clinical practice guidelines in clinical psychology and psychotherapy. *Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy* 2003, **10**:337–351.
19. Verkerk G, Denollet J, Van H, van S, Pop V: Patient preference for counselling predicts postpartum depression: a prospective 1-year follow up study in high-risk women. *J Affect Disord* 2004, **83**:43–48.
20. Scope A, Booth A, Sutcliffe P: Women's perceptions and experiences of group cognitive behaviour therapy and other group interventions for postnatal depression: a qualitative synthesis. *J Adv Nurs* 2012, **68**:1909–1919.
21. Boath E, Bradley E, Henshaw C: Women's views of antidepressants in the treatment of postnatal depression. *Journal of Psychosomatic Obstetrics & Gynecology* 2004, **25**:221–233.
22. Appleby L, Warner R, Whitton AF, Faragher B: A controlled study of fluoxetine and cognitive-behavioral counselling in the treatment of postnatal depression. *BMJ* 1997, **314**:932–936.
23. Cuijpers P, van Straten A, Andersson G, van Oppen P: Psychotherapy for depression in adults: a meta-analysis of comparative outcome studies. *J Consult Clin Psychol* 2008, **76**:909–922.
24. Dennis CL: Treatment of postpartum depression, part 2: a critical review of nonbiological interventions. *J Clin Psychiatr* 2004, **65**:1252–1265.
25. Dennis CL: Psychosocial and psychological interventions for prevention of postnatal depression: systematic review. *BMJ* 2005, **331**:15.
26. Dennis CL, Hodnett E: Psychosocial and psychological interventions for treating postpartum depression. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2007:CD006116.
27. Stevenson M, Scope A, Sutcliffe P, Booth A, Slade P, Parry G, Saxon D, Kaltenthaler E: Group cognitive behavioural therapy for postnatal depression: a systematic review of clinical effectiveness, cost effectiveness and value of information analyses. *Health Technol Assess* 2010, **14**:44.
28. American Psychiatric Association: *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders*. fourth edition. New York, NY: New York-American Psychiatric Association; 1994.
29. Cox JL, Holden JM, Sagovsky R: Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS). *Cox, J* 1987:782–786.
30. Beck AT, Ward CH, Mendelson M, Mock J, Erbaugh J: An inventory for measuring depression. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* 1961, **4**:571.
31. Centre for Reviews and Dissemination: *Systematic Reviews: CRD's guidance for undertaking reviews in health care*. University of York: CRD; 2009.
32. Higgins JGS: *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions Version 5.1.0 [updated March 2011]*. The Cochrane Collaboration; 2011.
33. Egger M, Davey Smith G, Altman DG: *Systematic reviews in health care: meta-analysis in context*. 2nd edition. London: BMJ Books; 2001.
34. Harris RJ, Bradburn MJ, Deeks JJ, Harbord RM, Altman DG, Sterne JAC: *Meta-an: fixed and random-effects meta-analysis*. *Stata Journal* 2008, **8**:3–28.
35. Highet N, Drummond P: A comparative evaluation of community treatments for post-partum depression: implications for treatment and management practices. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry* 2004, **38**:212–218.

36. Honey KLB: **A brief psycho-educational group intervention for postnatal depression.** *BR J Clin Psychol* 2002, **41**:405–409.
37. Milgrom J, Negri LM, Gemmill AW, McNeil M, Martin PR: **A randomized controlled trial of psychological interventions for postnatal depression.** *The British journal of clinical psychology/the British Psychological Society* 2005, **44**:529–542.
38. Clark R, Tluczek A, Wenzel A: **Psychotherapy for postpartum depression: a preliminary report.** *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* 2003, **73**:441–454.
39. Clark R, Tluczek A, Brown R: **A mother-infant therapy group model for postpartum depression.** *Infant Mental Health Journal* 2008, **29**:514–536.
40. Meager I, Milgrom J: **Group treatment for postpartum depression: a pilot study.** *Aust Nz J Psychiatry* 1996, **30**:852–860.
41. Rojas GF: **Treatment of postnatal depression in low-income mothers in primary-care clinics in Santiago, Chile: a randomised controlled trial.** *Lancet* 2007, **370**:1629–1637.
42. Rojas G, Fritsch R, Solis J, Jadresic E, Araya R: **Treating postpartum depression in primary care in Santiago, Chile.** *Eur Psychiatry* 2007, **22**:S44.
43. Huffman L, Lamour M, Bryan Y, Pederson F: **Depressive symptomatology during pregnancy and the postpartum period: is the beck depression inventory applicable?** *J Reprod Infant Psychol* 1990, **8**:87–97.
44. Ugarriza DN: **Screening for postpartum depression.** *J Psychosoc Nurs Ment Health Serv* 2000, **38**:44–51.
45. Horowitz JA, Damato E, Solon L, von MG, Gill V: **Postpartum depression: issues in clinical assessment.** *J Perinatol* 1995, **15**:268–278.
46. Green LW, Glasgow RE: **Evaluating the relevance, generalization and applicability of research: issues in external validation and translation methodology.** *Evaluation and the Health Professions* 2006, **29**:126–153.
47. Williams DDR, Garner J: **The case against 'the evidence': a different perspective on evidence-based medicine.** *Br J Psychiatry* 2002, **180**:12.
48. Barkham M, Parry G: **Balancing rigour and relevance in guideline development for depression: the case for comprehensive cohort studies.** *Psychology & Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice* 2008, **81**:399–417.
49. Barkham M, Mellor-Clark J, Connell J, Evans C, Evans R, Margison F: **Clinical Outcomes in Routine Evaluation (CORE) - The CORE Measures and System.** In *Developing and Delivering Practice-Based Evidence: A Guide for the Psychological Therapies.* Edited by Barkham M, Hardy GE, Mellor-Clark J. London: Wiley Blackwell; 2010:202.
50. Minami T, Serline RC, Wampold BE, Kircher JC, Brown GS: **Using clinical trials to benchmark effects produced in clinical practice.** *Quality & Quantity* 2006, **42**:513–525.
51. Lueger RJ, Barkham M: **Using benchmarks and benchmarking to improve quality of practice and services.** In *Developing and Delivering Practice-Based Evidence: A Guide for the Psychological Therapies.* Edited by Barkham M, Hardy GE, Mellor-Clark J. London: Wiley Blackwell; 2010.
52. Sharp D, Power KG, Swanson V: **A comparison of the efficacy and acceptability of group versus individual cognitive behaviour therapy in the treatment of panic disorder and agoraphobia in primary care.** *Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy* 2004, **11**:73–82.

doi:10.1186/1471-244X-13-321

Cite this article as: Scope et al.: Is group cognitive behaviour therapy for postnatal depression evidence-based practice? A systematic review. *BMC Psychiatry* 2013 **13**:321.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

