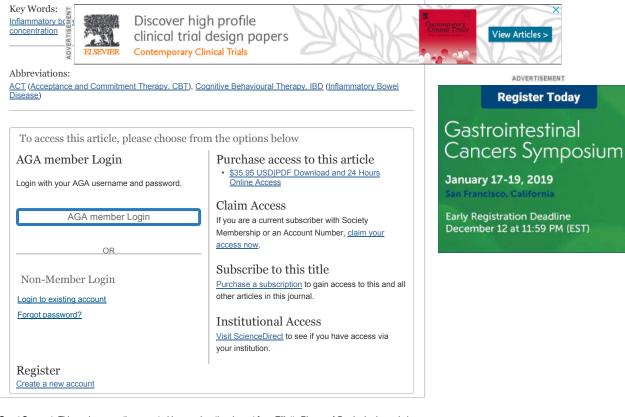
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Acceptance and Commitment Therapy Reduces Psychological Stress in Patients With Inflammatory Bowel Diseases Brona Wynne, PhD, Louise McHugh, PhD, Wei Gao, PhD, Denise Keegan, MSc, Kathryn Byrne, BSc,					Email Article Add to My Reading List Export Citation Create Citation Alert Cited by in Scopus (0)	
Abstract						
Abstract Background & Air Patients with Crohn's dise	ase or ulcerative colitis p	patients have relatively high levels (ACT) is a psychological interventi		cal		
acceptance and mindfulne	ess procedures along wit d reduce stress. We per	h commitment and behavior chang formed a randomized controlled tria	je strategies to increase	t of		
8-week ACT program or tr psychological data, blood intervention (week 20). So concentrations. The prima	reatment as usual (contro and feces were collected alp hair was collected at ry endpoint was change es in perceived stress, a	or stable mildly active IBD were ran ol group). Clinical, demographic, di d at baseline and at 8 weeks and 3 t baseline and week 20 for measuru in stress symptoms, assessed with nxiety, depression, quality of life do	isease activity and a months after the ement of steroid h the DASS-21. Seconda			
reduction in stress in the t 11% in the control group ((P=.036) and depression (analysis, changes in all 4 protocol analysis, the over (P=.009). Subjective and (period (all P values >.05). 0.208; P=.046) at baseline	reatment group from bas group x time interaction, (P=.010), but not anxiety quality of life domains ov rall wellbeing quality of lif objective disease activity Hair cortisol concentration	ete case intention to treat analysis. seline to 8 and 20 weeks, respectiv P=.001). ACT was associated with (P=.388) compared with controls. ver time were similar in ACT and co fe domain improved in the ACT gro measurements were similar betwe ons correlated with stress (rs 0.205 nificantly in the ACT group over the	rely, compared with 8% a n reduced perceived stress In the intention to treat portrol groups. In the per- pup compared with control een groups over the study 5; P=.050) and anxiety (rs	nd ss bls y s		
controls (P=.831).						



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Conflicts of Interest: The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

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