

# The Effectiveness of Metacognitive Training for the Improvement of Positive Symptoms

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**Received date:** February 01, 2023, Manuscript No. JBBCS-23-16357; **Editor assigned date:** February 03, 2023, PreQC No. JBBCS-23-16357 (PQ); **Reviewed date:** February 17, 2023, QC No. JBBCS-23-16357; **Revised date:** February 24, 2023, Manuscript No. JBBCS-23-16357 (R); **Published date:** March 03, 2023, DOI: 10.36648/jbbcs.6.1.6

**Citation:** Adamou E (2023) The Effectiveness of Metacognitive Training for the Improvement of Positive Symptoms. J Brain Behav Cogn Sci Vol.6 No. 1: 006.

## Description

Adolescent anxiety was found to benefit from both CCBT and face-to-face CBT equally. Glucocorticoids, when used in conjunction with other treatments, have been shown to increase reinforcement of memory traces and prevent the retrieval of aversive learning episodes in animals, resulting in a non-fearful response to feared situations. INSERM found that cognitive behavioral therapy is a useful treatment for a number of mental illnesses, including bipolar disorder, in a 2004 review. This included personality disorders, bulimia, anorexia, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety disorders and alcohol dependence.

## Effectiveness of Metacognitive Training

A specialist subset of CBT known as Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT) is sometimes referred to as contextual CBT. In terms of therapeutic outcomes, it has been discovered that ACT's mindfulness and acceptance interventions last longer. In an anxiety-related study, both CBT and ACT improved all outcomes similarly before and after treatment. Children with depression and anxiety disorders have been shown to benefit from Computerized Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CCBT). An intervention that consists of informational websites and weekly telephone calls has been found to be effective in some studies. Psychosis CBT is tailored to each person's needs and used in conjunction with medication for long-term psychoses. Meta-analyses confirm the effectiveness of Metacognitive Training (MCT) for the improvement of positive symptoms (such as delusions) in the prevention of anxiety disorders. In 2014, the UK National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) recommended cognitive behavioral therapy for individuals at risk of psychosis. Schizophrenia according to a review published in 2004 by INSERM, CBT is an effective treatment for a number of mental disorders, including schizophrenia. There is evidence of CBT's efficacy for treating pathological and problem gambling at immediate follow-up, according to a Cochrane review; however, the longer-term efficacy of CBT for it is currently unknown. CBT for smoking cessation considers the habit of smoking as a learned behavior that eventually develops into a coping mechanism for dealing

with the stresses of daily life. CBT helps people learn how to avoid relapse, control their thoughts, and handle high-risk cases. Because it is frequently available and provides quick relief, smoking can take precedence over other coping mechanisms and eventually work its way into everyday life during non-stressful events as well. CBT focuses on the function of the behavior, which can vary from person to person, and works to replace smoking with other coping strategies. In 2008, a controlled study conducted by Stanford University School of Medicine suggested that cognitive behavioral therapy might be a useful tool for assisting abstinence. CBT also tries to help people who have strong cravings, which are a big reason people say they relapse during treatment. The outcomes of 304 adult participants chosen at random were tracked for a year. During this program, some participants received either medication, cognitive behavioral therapy or a combination of the three. Participants who received CBT had a rate of abstinence of 45% at 20 weeks; while those who did not receive CBT had a rate of 29%. According to the study, focusing on cognitive and behavioral strategies when assisting smokers in quitting can help them acquire the skills they need to remain smoke-free for an extended period of time. The effectiveness of treatment can be influenced by a person's mental health history. For smoking cessation, there was no difference between CBT and hypnosis, according to a Cochrane review. Those who had a history of depression had a lower success rate when using CBT alone to overcome smoking addiction. Even though this might suggest that CBT has no effect, additional research might show that it helps smokers quit smoking. In studies, CBT has been shown to be a useful treatment for substance use disorders. For people with substance use disorders, CBT aims to reframe maladaptive thoughts like denial, minimizing, and catastrophizing with healthier narratives. Identifying potential triggers and developing coping mechanisms to handle high-risk situations are two specific approaches. In studies, CBT has been shown to be especially effective when combined with other treatments or medications.

## Anorexia Nervosa and Bulimia Nervosa

A few of these activities help them understand the connection between their mental states and food cravings. Additionally, it

assists them in having a healthy perspective on weight. CBT aims to prevent relapse in addition to improving patient relationships with family and peers. The duration of treatment is determined by the rate of relapse and the patient's response to treatment. The adult population is the focus of many studies on food aversion, with the assumption that problems with overindulging begin earlier or later in life. Although there are no specific examples of an adolescent, there are some studies that provide significant evidence in adult cases to support the efficacy of CBT for binge eating disorders. However, when it comes to focusing solely on issues with confidence as well as the overvaluation of body shape and weight, early mediations may be beneficial for teenagers. According to some studies, losing weight may help curb binge eating behaviors. Obesity may eventually be reduced by eating well, exercising and maintaining a healthy weight. Other eating disorders Compared to anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa, which each have their own categories in the DSM-IV-TR, eating disorders that are Not Otherwise Specified (NOS) have received less attention. However, despite the fact that weight loss and a decrease in binge eating episodes may

occur simultaneously, a psychopathological disorder treatment should not be confused with a weight-loss program. A recent study, on the other hand, has shown that CBT works just as well to treat eating disorders other than bulimia nervosa. Addiction to the internet According to research, internet addiction is a new clinical disorder that causes interpersonal, professional and social issues. Multiple mental disorders, including alcoholism, can benefit from CBT therapy. Cognitive behavioral therapy has been suggested as the treatment of choice for Internet addiction, and addiction recovery in general has used CBT to plan treatment. The overweight or obese subset of the population who engage in binge eating may find this to be a challenge. Because it prioritizes physical health by maintaining a healthy weight, behavioral weight loss is a popular alternative. Changes in eating patterns are part of the CBT representation model. This means keeping the eating schedule and recording the weekly weighing sessions. Instead of binge eating in situations that are tempting and triggering, CBT patients are encouraged to look for alternatives and include reasonable behaviors.