Attachment-Based Family Therapy for Adolescents with Suicidal Ideation: A Randomized Controlled Trial

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Objective: To evaluate whether Attachment-Based Family Therapy (ABFT) is more effective than Enhanced Usual Care (EUC) for reducing suicidal ideation and depressive symptoms in adolescents. Method: This was a randomized controlled trial of suicidal adolescents between the ages of 12 and 17, identified in primary care and emergency departments. Of 341 adolescents screened, 66 (70% African American) entered the study for 3 months of treatment. Assessment occurred at baseline, 6 weeks, 12 weeks, and 24 weeks. ABFT consisted of individual and family meetings, and EUC consisted of a facilitated referral to other providers. All participants received weekly monitoring and access to a 24-hour crisis phone. Trajectory of change and clinical recovery were measured for suicidal ideation and depressive symptoms. Results: Using intent to treat, patients in ABFT demonstrated significantly greater rates of change on self-reported suicidal ideation at post-treatment evaluation, and benefits were maintained at follow-up, with a strong overall effect size (ES = 0.97). Between-group differences were similar on clinician ratings. Significantly more patients in ABFT met criteria for clinical recovery on suicidal ideation post-treatment (87%; 95% confidence interval [CI] = 74.6–99.6) than patients in EUC (51.7%; 95% CI = 32.4–54.3). Benefits were maintained at follow-up (ABFT, 70%; 95% CI = 52.6–87.4; EUC 34.6%; 95% CI = 15.6–54.2; odds ratio = 4.41). Patterns of depressive symptoms over time were similar, as were results for a subsample of adolescents with diagnosed depression. Retention in ABFT was higher than in EUC (mean = 9.7 versus 2.9). Conclusions: ABFT is more efficacious than EUC in reducing suicidal ideation and depressive symptoms in adolescents. Additional research is warranted to confirm treatment efficacy and to test the proposed mechanism of change (the Family Safety Net Study). J. Am. Acad. Child Adolesc. Psychiatry, 2010;xx(x):xxx.

Clinical Trial Registry Information: Preventing Youth Suicide in Primary Care: A Family Model, URL: http://www.clinicaltrials.gov, unique identifier: NCT00604097.

Key Words: adolescents, suicide, family therapy

Suicide is the third leading cause of death in American adolescents, accounting for 1,371 deaths of youth between the ages of 12 and 18 years in 2005. In addition, every year nearly 1 million adolescents attempt suicide, leading to high emotional costs for families and financial costs for the health system. Unfortunately, no medication and few (<10) psychotherapy studies have focused on suicidal youth. Existing studies demonstrate only a slight reduction in suicide attempts or ideation, and experimental treatments have rarely been superior to treatment as usual. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) and/or medication successfully reduced mild suicidal ideation in a depressed sample (Treatment for Adolescents with Depression Study [TADS]) but not in a more severely depressed and suicidal population. Overall, the efficacy of CBT and other forms of psychotherapy for suicidal youth has been mixed, and debate continues over whether medication exacerbates or reduces suicidal thinking. Clearly, research on alternative intervention approaches is warranted.

Family-based treatments for youth suicide are promising for a number of reasons. First, nega-
tive family functioning (e.g., high conflict, low cohesion, poor attachment, ineffective parenting, etc.) is a strong risk factor for youth suicide and depression. Family conflict may precede 20% of suicide deaths and 50% of nonfatal suicidal acts. Second, family conflict is frequently a negative moderator of treatment outcome. Third, family cohesion, emotional support, and appropriate supervision are protective factors in preventing suicide and depression.

Not surprisingly, several family intervention studies have shown promise for treating suicidal youth. Harrington et al. found routine care plus family intervention more effective at reducing suicidal ideation than routine care alone, but only for youth without major depression. Huey et al. found Multisystemic Family Therapy more effective than hospitalization for decreasing suicide attempts but not suicidal ideation, depressive affect, or hopelessness. Brent et al. found CBT and family therapy for depressed adolescents had significant reductions in suicidal ideation compared with supportive therapy post-treatment, but no difference at follow-up.

One promising intervention is Attachment-based Family Therapy (ABFT), the first manualized family therapy specifically designed to target family processes associated with depression and suicide. ABFT aims to improve the family’s capacity for problem solving, affect regulation, and organization. This strengthens family cohesion, which can buffer against suicidal thinking, depression, and risk behaviors. In a study of ABFT for depressed adolescents, the treatment was found to significantly reduce both depression and suicidal ideation.

This study was designed and powered specifically to examine the efficacy of ABFT for reducing suicidal ideation in adolescents. Although many adolescents may think about suicide sometime in their life, severe and persistent ideation is a serious risk factor for suicidal behavior. In addition, these youth present a worrisome challenge for parents, teachers, and mental health and medical professionals, all of whom fear that ideation may lead to attempts. Unfortunately, adolescents with severe suicide ideation are often excluded from clinical trials because of the safety risks, and few prevention or treatment studies target youth with severe ideation. Moreover, few studies have included a large sample of minority youth, a group whose risk for suicide has risen dramatically in the last decade.

With funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, we aimed to test whether ABFT reduced suicidal ideation and depressive symptoms more than Enhanced Usual Care (EUC). Because treatment retention has been a challenge in treating suicidal youth, we also aimed to see whether ABFT was associated with better retention than usual care in the community.

METHOD
Procedures
The research occurred in the Department of Psychiatry at the Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia (CHOP). Patients were recruited mainly from CHOP’s primary care offices and emergency room. During routine clinical interviews, patients identified as having suicidal thoughts were referred to the clinic social worker for an assessment. Adolescents who endorsed scores above 31 on the Suicidal Ideation Questionnaire (SIQ-JR) and above 20 (i.e., moderate depression) on the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI-II) were referred to our study. On a second screening, generally 2 days later (mean = 2.21 days, SD = 1.34), if both suicidal ideation and depression scores remained above the cut-offs, patients were eligible for the study. For this high-risk group, a longer waiting period was deemed unethical. Patients had to be between 12 and 17 years of age with a parent or guardian willing to participate.

Adolescents were not eligible if they 1) needed psychiatric hospitalization, 2) were recently discharged from a psychiatric hospital, 3) had current psychosis, or 4) had mental retardation or history of borderline intellectual functioning. Patients could remain on antidepressant medication if they had started it at least 12 weeks before randomization.

Eligible adolescents and parents provided written, informed consent and were then randomized to either ABFT or EUC. Assessments were conducted at baseline, 6 weeks, 12 weeks (post-treatment), and 24 weeks (follow-up, 12 weeks after treatment). All assessment staff had a B.A. in psychology and were trained, certified, and supervised by the project coordinator. The study was approved by the IRB at CHOP.

We used an adaptive or “urn” randomization procedure, maintained by the statistician, with four stratification variables: age, gender, past suicide attempt, and family conflict. The project coordinator was blinded to the randomization sequence until the baseline assessment was complete. Given limited grant resources and clinical severity of the patients, blinding follow-up assessors to treatment assignment was not feasible. Assessors needed knowledge of risk circumstances and available services to assess safety.

Seven Ph.D.- or M.S.W.-level therapists provided ABFT (four female and three male). Six were Cauca-
sian and one was Asian-American. Each was trained, certified, and supervised by the first and fourth authors. Fidelity to treatment was monitored through weekly case discussion, videotape review, and live supervision.

Treatments
Attention-Based Family Therapy. ABFT17,25 emerges from interpersonal theories that suggest that depression and suicide can be precipitated, exacerbated, or buffered against by the quality of family relationships.26 Therefore, ABFT focuses on strengthening parent–adolescent attachment bonds to create a protective and secure base for adolescent development. Therapy begins with a discussion of what prohibits the adolescent from turning to his or her parent(s) for help when contemplating suicide. Family barriers included the following: 1) stress resulting from the adolescent’s depression; 2) a history of negative interactions and communication; 3) abuse, neglect, abandonment; and 4) parental psychopathology. However, even in the absence of chronic family level stress, families needed help managing these suicidal crises.

Although ABFT therapists use behavior, cognitive, and psychoeducational interventions, the model is primarily a process-oriented, emotion-focused treatment, guided by a semistructured treatment protocol. Treatment is conceptualized as five specific tasks, each with a distinct process and goal. Treatment begins with the Relational Reframe Task, conducted with relevant family members, and aims to make strengthening of relationships (as opposed to behavior or symptom management) the initial treatment goal. The Adolescent Alliance Task, with the adolescent alone, then identifies core family conflicts linked to suicide and prepares the adolescent to discuss these with his or her parents (one to two sessions).

Next, the Parent Alliance Task with the parents alone aims to amplify parental love and empathy, and to teach emotionally focused parenting skills that will increase affective attunement (one to two sessions). These sessions culminate in the Reattachment Task, in which families come back together to discuss identified problems and practice new communication, problem solving, and affect regulation skills (three to four sessions). As attachment relationships strengthen, therapists focus on the Competency Task. This task promotes adolescent autonomy (e.g., improving school functioning, increasing pleasant activities) while maintaining family connection. This ideal progression of tasks is modified as needed.

Enhanced Usual Care. EUC was a facilitated referral process with ongoing clinical monitoring. We found providers, set up initial appointments, and encouraged attendance. It was the treating therapist’s responsibility to engage and retain the adolescent in treatment.

Safety Monitoring. We monitored patients’ clinical status weekly using the SIQ-JR and BDI-II, administered either face-to-face (ABFT) or over the phone (EUC). Information regarding service use was gathered weekly. In addition, a project staff member was always on call for emergencies.

Outcome Measures
All outcome assessments were conducted face-to-face for all patients. The study had two declared primary outcomes: suicidal ideation and depressive symptoms. The self-report SIQ-JR23 and assessor-administered Scale for Suicidal Ideation (SSI)27 were used to assess the trajectory of change in suicidal ideation over time (total scores). For clinical recovery, we used the SIQ-JR <13 (based on a nonclinical inner city, minority sample28) and SSI = 0. The SSI was dichotomized because the data were not normally distributed, to evaluate the treatment based on the absence of ideation.29 The self-report BDI-II was used to assess trajectory of change (total score) in depressive symptoms and clinical response (BDI-II ≤ 9).14,24

Treatment retention was a secondary outcome, measured as number of sessions attended. For descriptive purposes and subgroup analyses, psychiatric diagnosis was determined using the clinician-administered, computerized Diagnostic Interview Schedule for Children (DISC).30

Data Analysis
Statistical Methods. Tests of baseline differences in demographic and clinical characteristics were conducted using independent-samples t tests for continuous variables and Chi-square or Fisher exact tests of independence for categorical variables. Implementation of various Box-Cox transformations indicated that a square-root transformation would correct the deviations in normality for the SIQ-JR and the BDI-II (both were negatively skewed). No substantial improvement in near normality was achieved for the SSI, so it was dichotomized.29

Using all four assessments and intent to treat, hierarchical linear modeling (HLM) was used to investigate treatment differences.31 For the SIQ-JR and the SSI, the main efficacy analysis was determined to be piecewise, modeling the rate of change from baseline to 12 weeks (end of active treatment), and then again at 24 weeks (follow-up). For the BDI-II, the piecewise model ran first from baseline to 6 weeks (mid-treatment) and then to 24 weeks. For the binary outcomes, including clinical response, we implemented a hierarchical generalized linear model that accommodates the binary nature of the data and the clustering within each subject. Effect size was measured using Cohen’s d for the continuous measures and odds ratios (OR) for the binary measures. The OR corresponded to the...
number of times an event was more likely to occur for ABFT compared with EUC at each assessment.

Nonparametric Wilcoxon rank sum tests were used to compare number of sessions attended. The pattern-mixture model approach was used to assess whether missing data had a substantive influence on results. All analyses were conducted using SPSS Version 15 and SAS Version 9.1.3.

Statistical Power. We originally estimated a required sample size of 120 patients for the longitudinal analysis of SIQ-JR. Given the time needed for creating a referral infrastructure with primary care and the short recruitment window (26 months), we did not achieve the targeted goals. The obtained sample sizes of 35 (ABFT) and 31 (EUC), with a 14.4% missing data rate at the 24-week follow-up assessment, and an approximate intrasubject correlation of 0.40 (estimated value of 0.34 for the SIQ-JR scale), indicated the study power of 74.5%. Such power would yield a statistically significant result for an effect size of 0.60, power of 81.0% for an effect size of 0.65, and power of 86.4% for an effect size of 0.70.

RESULTS
Enrollment Statistics
Between March 2005 and May 2007, 341 adolescents were referred for the first screening (Figure 1). Of the 248 who were excluded, 188 did not meet study criteria, 36 became unreachable before the second screening, 14 refused study participation, six were hospitalized, and four were excluded for other reasons. Of the 93 who attended the second screening, 11 no longer met study criteria, eight were unreachable before consent, and five refused study participation. Of the 69 who qualified based on the second screening, three reported psychotic features during intake and were excluded. Of the final sample, 50 participants (75%) were referred from primary care, and 16 (25%) were referred from emergency departments.

Demographic, Clinical, and EUC Characteristics
There were no differences in any demographic or clinical variables between the two treatment conditions (Table 1). The mean age was 15.1 years (SD = 1.5), 49 (74%) were African American, and 55 (83%) were female. Of the parents, 27 (41%) had an income of less than $30,000, 17 (26%) were married, and 46 (70%) had no more than a high school diploma. A total of 31 (47%) adolescents met criteria for a depressive disorder, 44 (67%) met criteria for any anxiety disorder, and 38 (57%) met criteria for an externalizing disorder (i.e., attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder [ADHD], oppositional disorder, or conduct disorder). Of the participants, 41 (62%) reported having made a past suicide attempt, and nearly three-quarters of those patients (30 of the 41 attempters) reported making multiple attempts. Twenty (30%) participants reported a history of suicide attempts in their families. Upon study entry, six patients were stable (>12 weeks) being treated with antidepressant medication, three in each treatment condition.

Of the patients in EUC, seven (23%) were referred to private practice, and 24 (77%) were referred to community mental health centers. Sixteen (52%) received individual therapy, six (19%) received group therapy, two (6%) received family therapy, one (3%) received case management, and six (19%) did not attend treatment. There were no differences in the completion rates of assessments between the two treatment groups at any of the time points. Implementation of the pattern-mixture approach indicated group comparisons were not biased because of completion status.

Trajectory of Change: Suicidal Ideation
On self-reported suicidal ideation (i.e., SIQ-JR), ABFT demonstrated a significantly greater rate of improvement during the treatment period (12 weeks) than EUC (F(1, 64) = 12.60, p = .001) (Figure 2 and Table 2). No significant difference in rates of change was observed between treatments during the follow-up phase (F(1, 64) = 0.01, p < .91). During the treatment phase, the amount of change on the square-root of the SIQ-JR scale was −5.32 (standard error [SE] = 0.38) for ABFT and −3.35 (SE = 0.40) for EUC. This corresponded to a significant difference of −1.97 (SE = 0.55) with a large effect size (d = 0.95) in favor of ABFT (t(64) = 3.55, p = .0007). The total change from baseline to follow-up on the square-root of the SIQ-JR for ABFT was −4.37 (SE = 0.40) and for EUC −2.34 (SE = 0.43). This corresponded to a significant difference of 2.03 (SE = 0.59) with a large effect size (d = 0.97), in favor of ABFT (t(64) = −3.45, p = .001). Therefore, despite the slight increase of suicidal ideation for both groups during the follow-up phase, the large effect in favor of ABFT was maintained (Table 3).
Regarding the trajectory of change of clinician-rated suicidality (SSI), ABFT demonstrated a significantly greater rate of change on the log-odds scale than EUC during the treatment phase ($F(1,64) = 6.32$, $p = .014$). During the follow-up phase, there was no significant difference in rate of change between the two groups ($F(1,64) = 0.20$, $p = .65$). During the treatment phase, the amount of change on the log-odds SSI for ABFT was 2.51 (SE = 0.51) and for EUC was 0.77 (SE = 0.47). This corresponded to a significant difference of 1.74 (SE = 0.69) with a medium to larger effect size ($d = 0.62$) in favor of ABFT ($t(64) = 2.51$, $p = .014$). The total change from baseline to follow-up on the log-odds SSI scale for ABFT was 3.21 (SE = 0.61) and for EUC 1.14 (SE = 0.53). This corresponded to a significant difference of 2.07 (SE = 0.80) with a medium to large effect size ($d = 0.64$) in favor of ABFT ($t(64) = 2.58$, $p = .012$). Therefore, although both groups improved after 12 weeks, ABFT continued to have a slightly higher rate of improvement, with a medium to large effect.
Clinical Recovery: Suicidal Ideation

For clinically meaningful change on the self-reported SIQ-JR (Table 4), ABFT had a significant effect at all time points and large effect sizes represented by the odds ratios. At 6 weeks, 69.7% of ABFT participants and 40.7% of EUC participants reported suicidal ideation in the normative range (OR = 3.35, 95% CI = 1.15–9.73, p = .02). At 12 weeks, 87.1% of ABFT participants and 51.7% of EUC participants reported ideation in the normative range (OR = 6.30, 95% CI = 1.76–22.61, p = .003). At 24 weeks, 70.0% of ABFT participants and 34.6% of EUC participants reported ideation in the normative range (OR = 4.41, 95% CI = 1.43–13.56, p = .008).

Clinical response on clinician-rated SSI demonstrated similar patterns as the SIQ-JR. At 6 weeks, 40.7% of ABFT participants and 33.3% of EUC participants reported no suicidal ideation in the past week (OR = 1.38, 95% CI = 0.44–4.32, p = .59). At 12 weeks, 69.2% of the ABFT participants and 34.6% of the EUC participants reported no suicidal ideation in the past week (OR = 4.25, 95% CI = 1.33–13.56, p = .01). At 24 weeks, 82.1% of the ABFT participants and 46.2% of the EUC participants reported no suicidal ideation in the past week (OR = 5.37, 95% CI = 1.56–18.49, p = .01).

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Over the 6 months of the study, 11 patients made low lethality suicide attempts (ABFT: 4 [11%]; EUC: 7 [22%]). These numbers are too small for statistical analysis.

**Depressive Symptoms**

The trajectory of change on self-reported depressive symptoms (BDI-II) showed a marginally significant differential rate of change during the first 6 weeks of treatment between the two groups ($F(1, 64) = 3.00, p = .09$). From mid-treatment to follow-up, there was no significant difference in rate of change between the two groups ($F(1, 64) = 0.33, p = .57$). During the first 6 weeks, ABFT demonstrated an average reduction of 2.16 (SE = 0.24), whereas EUC had an average reduction of 1.55 (SE = 0.26) on the square root BDI-II. This corresponded to a near significant difference of 0.62 (SE = 0.353) with a small to medium effect size ($d = 0.37; t(64) = 1.75, p = .08$). For the total change from baseline to follow-up there was a nonsignificant difference of 0.36 (SE = 0.51) with an effect size ($d = 0.22$) in favor of ABFT ($t(64) = −0.72, p = .48$).

For clinically meaningful change in depressive symptoms (i.e., BDI-II ≥ 9), we found marginally significant effects and large effect sizes represented at all time points. At mid-treatment, 34.4% of ABFT participants and 11.1% of EUC participants reported depression scores in the nonclinical range (OR = 4.19; 95% CI = 1.03–17.07; $χ^2(1) = 4.38, p = .04$). At post-treatment, 54.8% of ABFT participants and 31.0% of EUC participants reported nonclinical depression scores (OR = 2.70, 95% CI = 0.94–7.71; $χ^2(1) = 3.46, p = .06$). At follow-up, 58.1% of ABFT participants and 38.5%.

### TABLE 2 Rates of Change Estimates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Phase 1</th>
<th></th>
<th>Phase 2</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ABFT Estimate (SE)</td>
<td>EUC Estimate (SE)</td>
<td>ABFT Estimate (SE)</td>
<td>EUC Estimate (SE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIQ-JRa</td>
<td>−1.77 (0.13)</td>
<td>−1.12 (0.13)</td>
<td>0.16 (0.06)</td>
<td>0.17 (0.07)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SSIb</td>
<td>0.84 (0.17)</td>
<td>0.26 (0.16)</td>
<td>0.12 (0.09)</td>
<td>0.06 (0.08)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BDI-Ib</td>
<td>−1.39 (0.18)</td>
<td>−0.94 (0.19)</td>
<td>−0.05 (0.05)</td>
<td>0.09 (0.05)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIQ-JRc</td>
<td>−1.72 (0.21)</td>
<td>−1.08 (0.19)</td>
<td>0.14 (0.09)</td>
<td>0.17 (0.09)</td>
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</table>

Note: ABFT = Attachment-Based Family Therapy; BDI-II = Beck Depression Inventory–II; EUC = Enhanced Usual Care; SIQ-JR = Suicide Ideation Questionnaire–Junior; SSI = Scale for Suicide Ideation.

a Phase 1 = change during active treatment; Phase 2 = change during follow-up.

b Phase 1 = change during the first 6 weeks of treatment; Phase 2 = change from 6 weeks to follow-up.

Only depressed participants, phases defined as in footnote a.

### TABLE 3 Means and 95% Confidence Intervals for Primary Dependent Measures at All Time Points

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Assessment</th>
<th>ABFT (n = 35)</th>
<th>EUC (n = 31)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SIQ-JR</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>52.1 (47.5–56.7)</td>
<td>49.9 (44.9–54.9)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 Weeks</td>
<td>15.0 (7.5–22.5)</td>
<td>22.2 (14.9–29.5)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 Weeks</td>
<td>5.2 (1.6–8.8)</td>
<td>16.2 (10.1–22.2)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>24 Weeks</td>
<td>10.4 (5.6–15.2)</td>
<td>23.0 (15.6–30.4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SSI</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>14.2 (9.1–19.3)</td>
<td>19.4 (4.6–34.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 Weeks</td>
<td>40.7 (20.9–60.5)</td>
<td>33.3 (13.0–53.7)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 Weeks</td>
<td>69.2 (50.2–88.2)</td>
<td>34.6 (15.0–54.2)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24 Weeks</td>
<td>82.1 (67.0–97.3)</td>
<td>46.2 (25.6–66.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BDI-II</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>33.0 (29.8–36.2)</td>
<td>33.0 (29.7–36.2)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 Weeks</td>
<td>16.6 (11.5–21.8)</td>
<td>24.5 (18.9–30.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 Weeks</td>
<td>12.6 (8.0–17.2)</td>
<td>18.5 (12.9–24.0)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24 Weeks</td>
<td>12.4 (7.8–16.9)</td>
<td>16.2 (10.4–21.9)</td>
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</table>

Note: ABFT = Attachment-Based Family Therapy; BDI-II = Beck Depression Inventory–II; EUC = Enhanced Usual Care; SIQ-JR = Suicide Ideation Questionnaire–Junior; SSI = Scale for Suicide Ideation.
of EUC participants reported nonclinical depression scores (OR = 2.21, 95% CI = 0.76-6.42; \( \chi^2(1) = 2.17, p = .14 \)).

**Treatment Retention**
ABFT patients attended a significantly greater number of sessions (mean = 9.71, SD = 5.26) than EUC patients (mean = 2.87, SD = 3.3; Z = -4.74, p < .001). To determine whether treatment rather than the number of sessions had an impact on the SIQ-JR scores, we explored the trajectory of change for the subsample of patients who received no more than six sessions in either treatment (ABFT = 9; EUC = 27). Similar to the findings in the full sample, analysis of the subsample demonstrated that ABFT cases showed a marginally greater rate of change during the active treatment period compared with EUC (\( F(1, 34) = 2.84, p = .10 \)).

**Subsample of Adolescents Diagnosed with Depression**
To facilitate comparison with other treatment studies, we looked at rates of change on SIQ-JR for those patients who met criteria for clinical depression during the past year (n = 35, 53.0%; EUC = 19, 61.3%; ABFT = 16; 45.7%; \( \chi^2(1) = 1.60, p = .21 \)). Similar to findings from the full data set, ABFT demonstrated a significantly greater rate of change than EUC for these depressed participants during the treatment phase (\( F(1, 33) = 6.16, p = .02 \)). During the follow-up phase, there was no significant difference in rate of change between the two groups (\( F(1, 33) = 0.10, p = .75 \)). The total change, from baseline to follow-up was -4.35 (SE = 0.66) for ABFT and -2.19 (SE = 0.62) for EUC on the square-root SIQ-JR. This corresponded to a significant difference of 2.16 (SE = 0.91) with an effect size (d = 1.00) in favor of ABFT (t(33) = -2.39, p = .02). Therefore, the large effect on suicidal ideation in favor of ABFT for clinically depressed subjects is similar to the effect found for the full sample.

**DISCUSSION**
The findings from this study are promising. Compared with usual care in the community, youth treated with ABFT demonstrated significantly greater and more rapid reductions in suicidal ideation during the treatment. These differences persisted at follow-up, with an overall large effect size (.97). These findings are strengthened by the consistency across self-report, clinician ratings, and for the subsample of patients who met criteria for a depressive diagnosis. ABFT was also associated with greater rates of clinical recovery. For this, we used the stringent criteria of mean SIQ-JR scores (\( \geq 13 \)) in a nonclinical sample, rather than the SIQ-JR clinical cut-off of 31. On both the SIQ-JR and the SSI, patients in ABFT at post-treatment and follow-up, were at least four times more likely to show scores in recovery than patients in EUC. This is one of the few studies to demonstrate a research treatment to be more effective than treatment as usual for reducing suicidal ideation in adolescents.3 Al-

### TABLE 4 Clinical Response Rate by Treatment: Percent and Confidence Interval

|        | ABFT  
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<td></td>
<td>(n = 35)</td>
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<td>EUC</td>
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<td>(n = 31)</td>
<td>Odds Ratio</td>
<td></td>
<td>p</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIQ-JR</td>
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<td>( \leq 13 )</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 Weeks</td>
<td>69.7 = 23/33 (53.1–86.2)</td>
<td>40.7 = 11/27 (20.9–60.5)</td>
<td>3.35</td>
<td>.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 Weeks</td>
<td>87.1 = 27/31 (74.6–99.6)</td>
<td>51.7 = 15/29 (32.4–71.1)</td>
<td>6.30</td>
<td>.003</td>
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<tr>
<td>24 Weeks</td>
<td>70.0 = 21/30 (52.6–87.4)</td>
<td>34.6 = 9/26 (15.0–54.2)</td>
<td>4.41</td>
<td>.008</td>
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<tr>
<td>SSI (0 vs 1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 Weeks</td>
<td>40.7 = 11/27 (20.9–60.5)</td>
<td>33.3 = 8/24 (13.0–53.7)</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>.59</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 Weeks</td>
<td>69.2 = 18/26 (50.2–88.2)</td>
<td>34.6 = 9/26 (15.0–54.2)</td>
<td>4.25</td>
<td>.013</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>24 Weeks</td>
<td>82.1 = 23/28 (67.0–97.3)</td>
<td>46.2 = 12/26 (25.6–66.7)</td>
<td>5.37</td>
<td>.006</td>
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<tr>
<td>BDI-II (( \geq 9 ))</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 Weeks</td>
<td>34.4 = 11/32 (17.0–51.8)</td>
<td>11.1 = 3/27 (1.6–23.8)</td>
<td>4.19</td>
<td>.04</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12 Weeks</td>
<td>54.8 = 17/31 (36.3–73.4)</td>
<td>31.0 = 9/29 (13.1–48.9)</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>.06</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Weeks</td>
<td>58.1 = 18/31 (39.7–76.8)</td>
<td>38.5 = 10/26 (18.4–58.5)</td>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>.14</td>
<td></td>
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Note: ABFT = Attachment-Based Family Therapy; BDI-II = Beck Depression Inventory-II; EUC = Enhanced Usual Care; SIQ-JR = Suicide Ideation Questionnaire–Junior; SSI = Scale for Suicide Ideation.
though the rates of suicide attempts during the 6 months of the study were too small for statistical comparisons, the percentages for ABFT (11%) were as low or lower than reported in other studies.5,7

ABFT also demonstrated nearly significant reductions in depressive symptoms by mid-treatment compared with EUC, with no difference at post-treatment and follow-up. Effect sizes, however, at all time points were very strong for ABFT suggesting that a larger sample size may have produced statistical significance. In addition, long-term differences between treatments for depression are uncommon,8,14 possibly because of the episodic nature of the disorder. Still, ABFT provided more rapid relief from depressive symptoms than community care, an important advantage when youth are at risk for suicide. These findings were supported by the measures of clinical recovery for depression. Compared with EUC, patients in ABFT were 3 times more likely to report BDI–II total scores in the nonclinical range (≥99) at mid-treatment and 2.3 times more likely at follow-up.

The data on retention were particularly important. ABFT retained adolescents in treatment longer than usual care, even with the additional support and monitoring offered in EUC. These findings are meaningful, given the difficulties of engaging suicidal youth in outpatient treatment, but are not surprising, given the multiple barriers to services in community settings.22 Still our retention rates were as good as, or better than, most clinical trials with suicidal youth.3,7,21,22 Given that parents typically bring adolescents to therapy, our focus on parent engagement may explain this success. More research is needed to test this hypothesis.

Unfortunately, the low EUC retention rate also raises questions about the internal validity of the study. In other words, what is really causing the change? Differential outcomes may be a function of the treatment dose and not treatment type. Perhaps an equal dose of community care would have achieved outcomes similar to ABFT. Alternatively, maybe outcome and retention effects were due to therapist or context differences. This study compared trained, research therapists receiving close supervision (ABFT) to a range of providers, with varied training backgrounds, working in a range of treatment settings. In addition, the ABFT treatment was free, with no waiting list and flexible scheduling, characteris-tics not common in the community. These confounds plague most studies using TAU as a comparison group.32

Despite these limitations, several reasons support enthusiasm for the validity of the results. First, when comparing all patients who received a low dose of either treatment, patients in ABFT continued to show better outcomes. Second, if we compare post-treatment scores on the SIQ–JR across different studies, for which most samples start above a score of 31, ABFT (mean = 8) consistently does as well or better than other experimental treatments: mean = 26 for Peer Nominated Support,5 mean = 24.5 for skill-based treatment,7 mean = 11.8 for CBT plus fluoxetine, 14.4 for fluoxetine alone, mean = 11.4 for CBT alone and 15 for placebo.8 Although these points are encouraging, conclusive claims about the efficacy of ABFT for the treatment of suicidal youth will depend on a future study that can address the design confounds outlined above.

Other limitations should be considered. First, assessors were not blinded to treatment assignment. Although not uncommon in studies of high-risk participants,29 the consistency across self-report and interviewer measures, as well as across multiple clinical domains, lends some confidence that assessor bias did not compromise the findings. Second, three-fourths of the sample was African American, and nearly one-half lived below the poverty level. Thus, our findings may not generalize to more affluent or culturally heterogeneous samples. Research on ABFT with more diverse populations is needed. Third, we lack data to suggest when family treatment might be contraindicated (e.g., family conflict is too high or is absent). Certainly no treatment is perfect for all patients, although helping any family through a youth’s suicidal crisis seems clinically appropriate. Fourth, the relatively short follow-up limits our understanding of long-term treatment benefits. Longer follow-up would better reflect treatment benefits. Finally, just to be clear, based on this study, we cannot claim that ABFT prevents suicidal behavior, only that it reduces suicidal ideation.

An important goal of the National Strategy for Suicide Prevention is the development, testing, and dissemination of effective treatments for youth suicide.2 Family-based interventions have been shown to be effective for treating these youth, and ABFT in particular seems a promising treatment for reducing suicidal ideation and de-
pressive symptoms. However, more empirical evidence on the efficacy and mechanisms of change for ABFT is warranted.

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Disclosure: Drs. G.S. Diamond, Wintersteen, Brown, G.M. Diamond, Gallop, Shelef, and Levy report no biomedical financial interests or potential conflicts of interest.

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