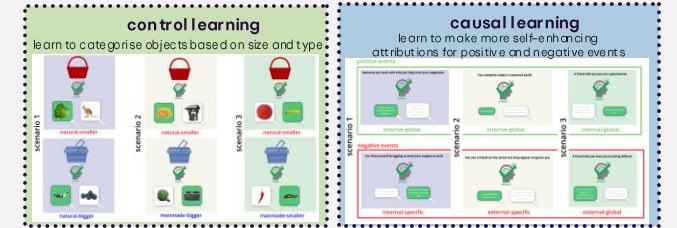


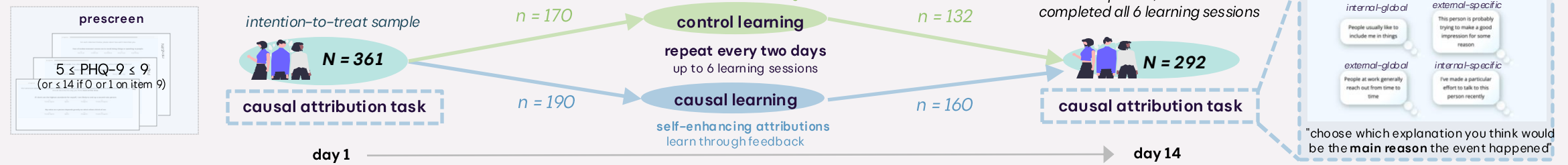


## BACKGROUND

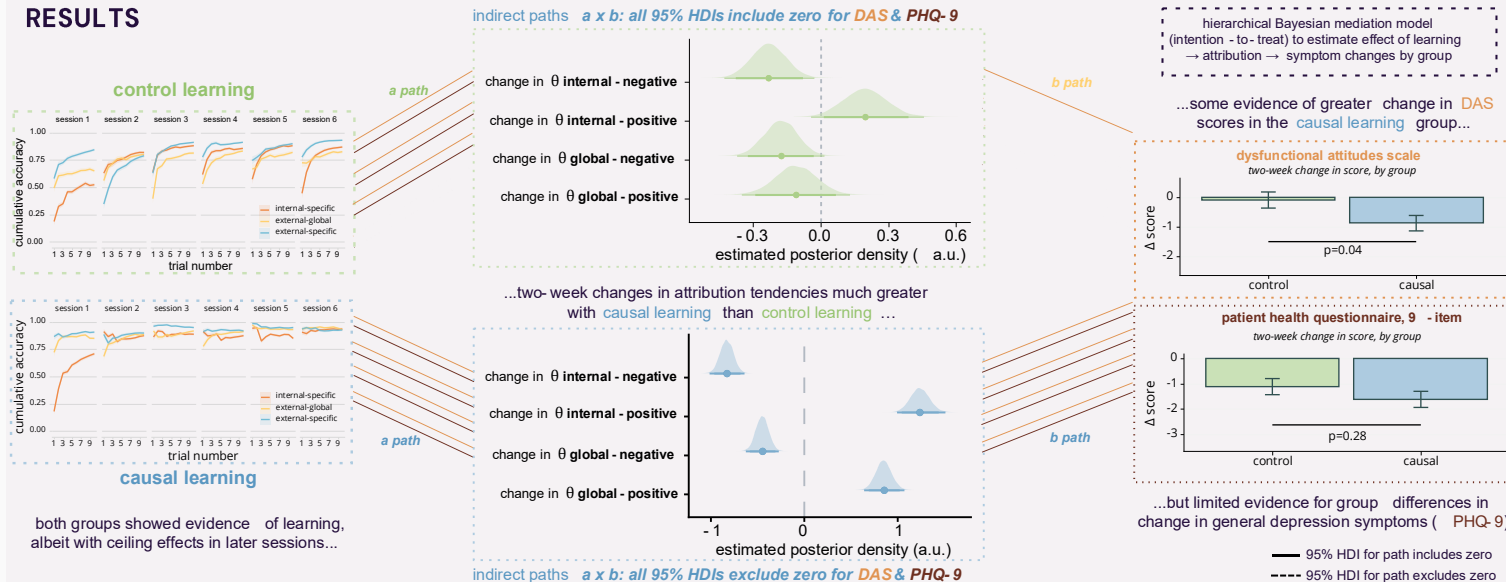
- self-guided, internet-delivered psychological interventions can prevent the onset of depressive episodes (1), but are usually not targeted or personalised
- preclinical work found **causal learning** shifted attribution biases comparably to a brief restructuring intervention in a single session (2), so we asked:
  - does **causal learning** alter proximal (task-based) and distal (questionnaire) measures of attribution biases in a symptomatic sample over two weeks,
  - are changes in symptoms mediated by shifts in attribution biases?



## METHODS & STUDY DESIGN



## RESULTS



## CONCLUSIONS

- causal learning** induced large shifts in task-based attributional tendencies, with some evidence of greater change on the **DAS**, versus **control learning**
- shifts in attribution bias mediated symptom improvement more strongly in the **causal learning** group, but extent of change (PHQ-9) did not differ

## NEXT STEPS<sup>†</sup>

<sup>†</sup>based on preclinical findings (2)

- does rate of learning in early sessions predict attributional shifts and symptom improvements
- do those who subjectively benefit have greater understanding of the task space, as inferred from their free text responses during learning?

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