

Effects of cognitive behavioral therapy for depression on improving insomnia and quality of life in Chinese women with breast cancer: results of a randomized, controlled, multicenter trial

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Purpose: Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) for depression had been found to be effective in reducing depressive and anxiety symptoms in breast cancer survivors. It is not known whether CBT for depression would also improve insomnia and quality of life (QOL). The aim of this study was to investigate whether CBT for depression would improve insomnia and QOL in a randomized controlled multicenter trial.

Patients and methods: In this study, breast cancer survivors (n=392) were randomly allocated to the following three groups: CBT (n=98), self-care management (SCM, n=98), and usual care (UC, n=196) in a ratio of 1:1:2. CBT and SCM received a series of nine sessions for 12 weeks, whereas UC received UC only. Insomnia and QOL were evaluated using Athens Insomnia Scale (AIS) and Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-Breast (FACT-B) questionnaire at baseline, 4, 12, and 24 weeks.

Results: There was a significant intergroup difference in AIS and FACT-B scores (both $P < 0.01$). CBT showed less insomnia problems and better overall QOL compared with those in SCM and UC (both $P < 0.01$). No significant differences were found between SCM and UC in insomnia problems and overall QOL. Moreover, the effects of CBT on insomnia and QOL were maintained during the follow-up period.

Conclusion: CBT for depression can be effective in improving insomnia problems and QOL in the Chinese breast cancer survivors.

Keywords: cancer, psychotherapy, sleep, prognosis

Introduction

Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) has been demonstrated to be effective in reducing depressive and anxiety symptoms.^{1,2} In the People's Republic of China, non-pharmacological treatments such as the psychotherapy are still not widely available, partly owing to the differences in culture and socioeconomic structures.³ Although the effectiveness of CBT for depression on depression symptoms and anxiety symptoms had been found,^{4,5} few studies have been conducted to explore the effectiveness of CBT for depression on insomnia and quality of life (QOL). Therefore, this study sought to examine the effects of CBT for depression on insomnia and QOL.

Insomnia is one of the most common symptoms associated with cancer.⁶ Moreover, insomnia is particularly frequent in breast cancer survivors relative to other cancer types, affecting 42%–69% of breast cancer survivors.⁷ The consequences of insomnia can cause psychological and physical functioning impairments,^{8,9} as well as increased

burden of health care system.¹⁰ However, insomnia is often overlooked by the patients and caregivers compared with the consequences of cancer itself.^{11,12}

Furthermore, insomnia often co-occurs with depressive symptoms as well as anxiety symptoms,^{13,14} and the relationships between insomnia and depressive symptoms and insomnia and anxiety symptoms seem to be reciprocal. For example, insomnia increases the risk of depressive symptoms and anxiety symptoms,^{15,16} and conversely depressive symptoms and anxiety symptoms contribute to the development of insomnia.¹⁷ The bidirectionality of the abovementioned relationships suggests that improvement in depressive symptoms and anxiety symptoms might also improve insomnia.

Meanwhile, QOL is negatively associated with depressive symptoms and anxiety symptoms.^{18,19} Individuals with depressive symptoms or anxiety symptoms had poorer QOL compared with those without these symptoms.²⁰ Besides, as reported in previous research studies, compared with American women with breast cancer, Chinese women are diagnosed with breast cancer at younger ages and undergo more aggressive surgical treatment,^{21,22} which may exert more severe psychosocial impacts on Chinese women and lead to poorer QOL. According to a multicenter study, both depressive disorder and anxiety disorder had a negative effect on various dimensions of QOL.²³ Therefore, QOL is a significant measurement to evaluate the effect of an intervention beyond the improvements in these symptoms. Based on all these, we aim to investigate whether CBT for depression would also be effective in improving insomnia problems as well as QOL among Chinese breast cancer survivors.

Patients and methods

Participants

Participants were screened by direct physician referrals during follow-up appointments between December 26, 2010, and July 24, 2012, from six research centers of breast or oncology clinics across the People's Republic of China, including: 1) The First Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University (n=74); 2) The Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University (n=64); 3) The First Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University (n=64); 4) The Second Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University (n=40); 5) RenMin Hospital of Wuhan University (n=56); and 6) Harbin Medical University (n=94). Demographic data and clinical characteristics were abstracted from the medical records, surgical records as well as the participants' self-reports. Women were recruited if they: 1) were diagnosed with breast cancer; 2) were aged 20–65 years; 3) had undergone

a radical mastectomy within 1 year before the study; 4) had the ability and willingness to give informed consent; 5) had depressive symptoms or anxiety symptoms, defined as Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HAMD)²⁴ score ≥ 8 , and/or Hamilton Anxiety Scale (HAMA)²⁵ score ≥ 8 . The exclusion criteria was as follows: 1) serious medical illnesses including cardiovascular, liver, or kidney dysfunctions; 2) severe visual or auditory impairments; 3) patients with excessive alcohol drinking or drug abuse; 4) a history of mental disorder or bipolar disorder; 5) patients who had accepted antidepressants or antipsychotics recently or participated in any psychological treatment or clinical trials; and 6) patients with severe depression or suicidal tendencies.

The study was conducted based on the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki and approved by the Human Research and Ethics Committee of the First Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University. Besides, this study was registered with [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov), number NCT01256008. The researchers obtained the informed consent from the participants after a detailed description of the study.

Intervention

The participants were randomly assigned to the following three groups: CBT (n=98), self-care management (SCM, n=98), and usual care (UC, n=196) by choosing an envelope that contained random number concerning the group assignment. The primary investigators and evaluators were blind to assignment. The participants would not know the group assignments until the first meeting.

Before the research, all the assessors and therapists had received a rigorous unified training and comply with the Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) to ensure the quality of this research. There were 3-day training sessions for all therapists and assessors. The treatment manuals were explained and practiced in role plays. Besides, they discussed the treatment modalities and integrated the existing views. Two prime monitors were delegated by the principal investigator (PI) to check the case report form, progress of research, and operation procedure in each sub-center, and issues were fed back to the PI, who then contacted with the sub-center PI to deal with the issues. In each sub-center, there were two trained therapists who were assigned to conduct the CBT or SCM separately. The therapists, who were kept blinded to outcomes and study hypotheses, would offer the treatment conditions to avoid contamination. To ensure protocol adherence, we would record sessions and script, and we would randomly choose and assess the fidelity of 20% of the recordings and give feedback to the therapists. Power analyses

based on the sample size showed that the study retained 90% power to identify the effect sizes, with an α of 0.05.

The participants in CBT received nine sessions based on the manual codified by Aaron T Beck,²⁶ which were specifically designed on the basis of the psychological characteristics of breast cancer patients and took 12 weeks to complete. The 1–5 sessions were carried out once a week and 6–9 sessions every 2 weeks. The intervention combined behavioral, cognitive, and educational strategies. Participants were taught how to identify and restructure any unhelpful thoughts. They were also taught behavioral strategies and some psychological techniques to cope with psychological distress. Meanwhile, they were guided to review the process of emotion change and related physical symptoms, which helped them to feel interaction between psychological and physical symptoms. In the final session, the therapist would encourage all the participants to give a review and summary of what they had learned in the intervention and to share maintenance plan. Participants would be followed up at intervals of 12 weeks after final session. In addition, the participants in the CBT group also received usual medical care throughout the intervention.

Most previous CBT studies used UC or wait-list controls, but we used SCM as an attention control because treatment expectations and potential effects of interacting with the therapist might improve symptoms and function of the participants. The protocol was modified according to the one used by the National Institute of Mental Health Treatment of Depression Collaborative Research Program²⁷ and the University of Pittsburgh's late-life depression studies.²⁸ As an attention control, SCM also consisted of nine sessions and took 12 weeks to complete. The therapist did not teach participants CBT techniques such as cognitive restructuring and behavior activation. The therapist also avoided some topics about the patient's behaviors, feelings, or interpersonal issues that may be psychotherapeutic. The therapist focused on the structured protocol including introduction of information about cancer treatments, diet after radical mastectomy, the rehabilitation exercise, and methods for dealing with the complications of breast cancer. Moreover, the therapist would ask general questions about how things were going about the participant's complications. Participants would also be followed up at intervals of 12 weeks after final session. In addition, the participants also received usual medical care during the study.

In UC, which was designed to assess the efficacy of CBT and SCM, the participants received usual medical care provided by nurses who were professionally trained.

Measures

Before the study, a questionnaire was completed by the participants including demographic and clinical characteristics.

The 17-item Hamilton Depression Scale (HAMD-17)²⁴ and 14-item Hamilton Anxiety Scale (HAMA-14),²⁵ administered by trained psychiatrists, were applied to assess baseline depressive and anxiety symptoms of participants, respectively. Participants with a score of ≥ 8 were considered to have depressive or anxiety symptoms.

Severity of sleep problems was measured at baseline, 4, 12, and 24 weeks using Athens Insomnia Scale (AIS),²⁹ which is a self-report measure of sleep quality. Each item is measured on a 4-point Likert scale that reflects the insomnia criteria of the 10th edition of the ICD-10. The total score ranges from 0 (absence of any sleep-related problem) to 24 (severe insomnia). Scores of 6 or higher are recognized as insomnia.³⁰

QOL was assessed at baseline, 4, 12, and 24 weeks using Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-Breast (FACT-B) questionnaire,^{31,32} which is a self-report instrument designed to evaluate multidimensional QOL in breast cancer survivors. The FACT-B consisted of five subscales including social well-being (SWB), physical well-being (PWB), functional well-being (FWB), emotional well-being (EWB), as well as breast cancer-specific concerns (BCS), with higher scores indicating better QOL. The psychometric properties, brevity, as well as relevance to patients' values make FACT-B suitable for the assessment of QOL.

Statistical analyses

Baseline characteristics were compared using the chi-squared test, one-way ANOVA, and the Kruskal–Wallis test, as appropriate. When ANOVA showed significant differences among three groups, the post hoc Tukey test was applied to assess differences in two-group comparisons. Bonferroni corrections were used to adjust for multiple testing. Based on the intention-to-treat principle, full analysis set (FAS, including all the participants) was established to be emphatically analyzed, the result of which proved to be consistent with the Per Protocol Set (PPS, excluding the withdrawal participants). Missing data were dealt by the last-observation-carried-forward (LOCF) approach.

The changes in AIS and QOL scores during the 24 weeks were analyzed using the repeated measures ANOVA (RM-ANOVA). Effect sizes were estimated by partial eta (η^2), with 0.01–0.06, 0.06–0.14, as well as 0.14 or higher corresponding to small, moderate, as well as large effect sizes.³³

Statistical analyses were performed using IBM SPSS Statistics 19.0 (IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA).

All *P*-values were two-tailed, and the significance level was set at 0.05.

Results

Enrollment and participant characteristics

Figure 1 shows the flow of participants through the course of the study. A total of 493 individuals were screened; of whom, 392 were finally enrolled and signed informed consent. Furthermore, the 392 participants enrolled in this study were randomly allocated to CBT, SCM, and UC. The demographic and baseline clinical variables of participants are shown in Table 1. No intergroup difference was found in baseline characteristics except the baseline HAMD, HAMA ($P < 0.01$), and BCS ($P < 0.05$) scores, for which they were included as the covariates in the following RM-ANOVA. Furthermore, in the study population ($n = 392$), 239 participants (61.0%) reported clinical levels of insomnia (defined as an AIS score of ≥ 6). At baseline, the average levels of insomnia in each group approached

the cutoff (an AIS score of 6), indicating clinical insomnia, respectively (Table 1).

Effect of CBT for depression and SCM on insomnia

All three groups showed a downward trend over time in the AIS scores, but the reduction in AIS scores in CBT was much greater than that in SCM and UC (Figure 2). Meanwhile, the effect of CBT was maintained after its termination (12 weeks). As demonstrated in Table 2, a significant intergroup difference in AIS scores was found ($P < 0.001$), with a moderate effect size ($\eta^2 = 0.115$). In two-group comparisons, the AIS scores in CBT were significantly lower compared with those in SCM and UC (both $P < 0.01$). However, the difference in the AIS scores was not significant between SCM and UC.

Furthermore, a significant main effect of time for change in the AIS scores was found ($P < 0.001$), with a large effect size ($\eta^2 = 0.385$). The group by time interaction was also

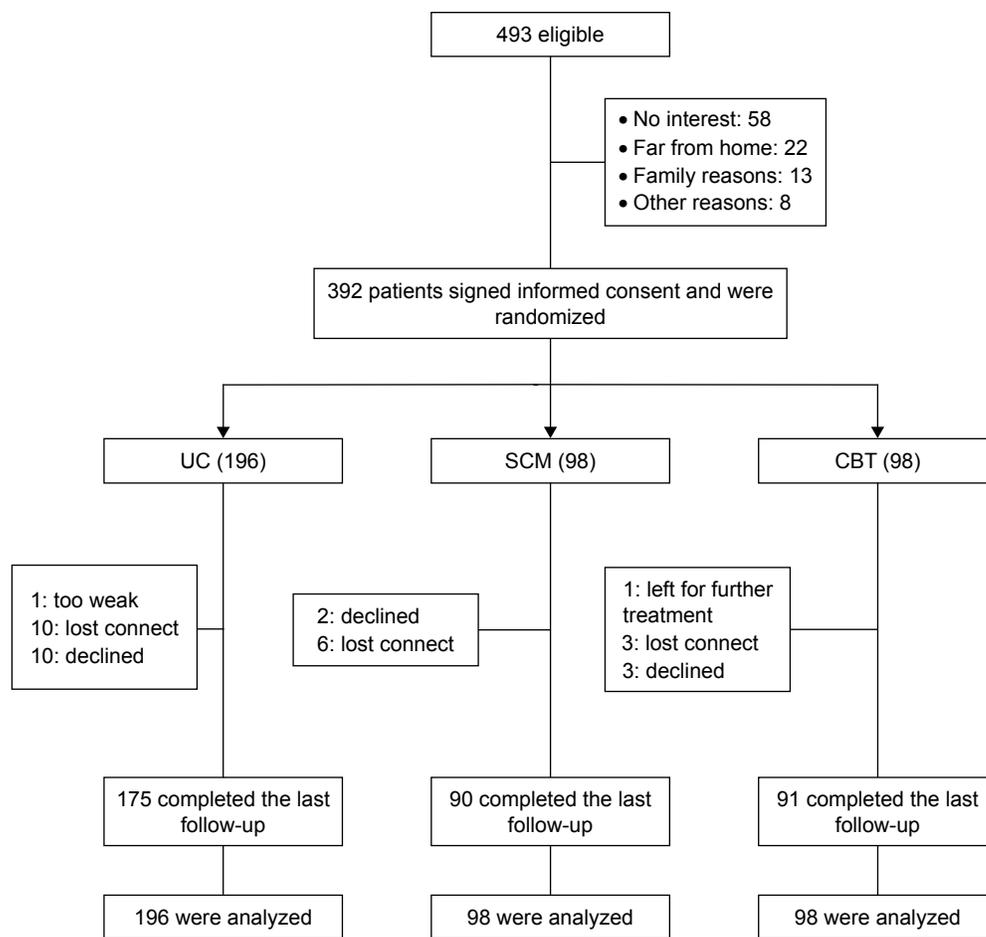


Figure 1 Flow chart of the participants through the randomized trial.

Abbreviations: CBT, cognitive behavioral therapy; SCM, self-care management; UC, usual care.

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Table 1 Demographic and clinical characteristics

Characteristics	CBT (n=98)	SCM (n=98)	UC (n=196)	P-value
Age, mean (SD)	46.83 (8.91)	47.29 (8.72)	47.06 (8.32)	0.932
Height, mean, cm	159.85 (5.08)	159.67 (4.71)	160.08 (5.32)	0.806
Weight, mean, kg	58.34 (8.67)	59.81 (7.55)	57.52 (8.38)	0.082
Education, mean (SD), year	9.40 (3.09)	8.97 (4.04)	8.73 (3.39)	0.303
Marital status, n (%)				0.616
Single	6 (6.12)	3 (3.06)	10 (5.10)	
Married/partner	92 (93.88)	95 (96.94)	186 (94.90)	
Religion, n (%)				0.936
Religious	21 (21.43)	21 (21.43)	45 (22.96)	
Non-religious	77 (78.57)	77 (78.57)	151 (77.04)	
Sexual life, n (%)				0.850
Yes	71 (73.20)	74 (76.29)	144 (73.47)	
No	26 (26.80)	23 (23.71)	52 (26.53)	
Smoking, n (%)				0.150
Smoker	4 (4.08)	2 (2.04)	14 (7.14)	
Non-smoker	94 (95.92)	96 (97.96)	182 (92.86)	
Alcohol drinking, n (%)				0.155
Drinker	12 (12.24)	5 (5.10)	23 (11.73)	
Non-drinker	86 (87.76)	93 (94.90)	173 (88.27)	
Time since surgery, median (IQR), months	2.91 (0.33–4.40)	2.88 (0.28–3.75)	3.10 (0.33–5.83)	0.106
Cancer stage at diagnosis, n (%)				0.092
I	28 (28.57)	20 (20.41)	38 (19.39)	
II	45 (45.92)	61 (62.24)	111 (56.63)	
III	14 (14.29)	10 (10.20)	36 (18.37)	
Unknown	11 (11.22)	7 (7.14)	11 (5.61)	
Receiving hormone therapy, n (%)				1.000
Yes	7 (7.14)	7 (7.14)	14 (7.14)	
No	91 (92.86)	91 (92.86)	182 (92.86)	
Receiving radiation therapy, n (%)				0.372
Yes	11 (11.22)	14 (14.29)	34 (17.35)	
No	87 (88.78)	84 (85.71)	162 (82.65)	
Receiving chemotherapy, n (%)				0.730
Yes	71 (72.45)	75 (76.53)	142 (72.45)	
No	27 (27.55)	23 (23.47)	54 (27.55)	
Baseline HAMA score, mean (SD)	13.31 (5.09) ^{a,b}	11.52 (3.79)	11.01 (3.84)	<0.001
Baseline HAMD score, mean (SD)	13.37 (4.88) ^{a,b}	12.11 (3.19)	11.37 (2.74)	<0.001
Baseline AIS, mean (SD)	8.21 (4.32)	6.96 (4.45)	7.11 (4.42)	0.079
Baseline FACT-B (range), mean (SD)				
Total score (0–144)	76.78 (19.91)	78.09 (18.86)	79.49 (21.06)	0.546
PWB	16.38 (4.83)	16.91 (5.07)	15.91 (5.37)	0.292
SWB	17.84 (5.10)	18.13 (5.70)	18.85 (4.22)	0.192
EWB	11.50 (6.30)	11.72 (6.65)	12.22 (6.56)	0.635
FWB	8.71 (5.89)	7.72 (5.28)	8.58 (5.92)	0.400
BCS	22.35 (5.41) ^a	23.60 (4.51)	23.92 (5.28)	0.045

Notes: Continuous variables are indicated as mean (SD) or median (IQR). Categorical values are expressed as proportions (%). The P-values reflect comparisons among CBT, SCM, and UC groups. ^a $P < 0.05$ compared with UC. ^b $P < 0.05$ compared with SCM.

Abbreviations: AIS, Athens Insomnia Scale; BCS, breast cancer-specific concerns; CBT, cognitive behavioral therapy; EWB, emotional well-being; FACT-B, Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-Breast; FWB, functional well-being; PWB, physical well-being; SCM, self-care management; SWB, social well-being; UC, usual care.

significant for the AIS scores ($P < 0.001$), with a moderate effect size ($\eta^2 = 0.109$).

Effect of CBT for depression and SCM on QOL

All three groups showed an upward trend over time in the scores of total FACT-B (overall QOL), but the improvement

in CBT was much greater than that in SCM and UC (Figure 3). Furthermore, the effect of CBT was maintained after its termination (12 weeks). Besides, as Table 2 demonstrates, a significant intergroup difference in the scores of overall QOL was found ($P < 0.001$), with a large effect size ($\eta^2 = 0.198$). Meanwhile, a significant intergroup difference in the scores of five subscales was also found (all $P < 0.01$).

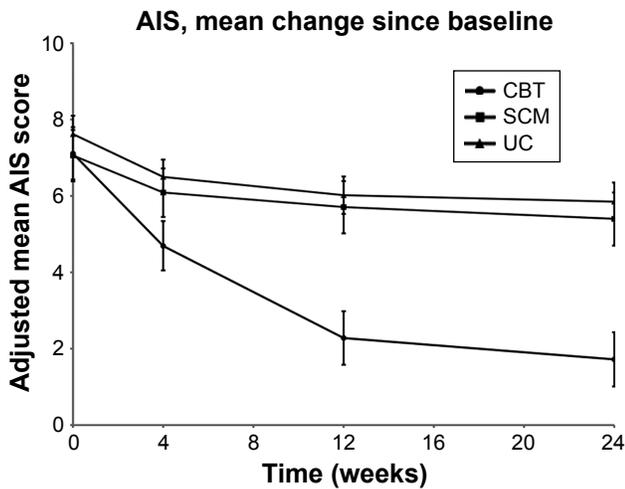


Figure 2 Mean score of AIS at baseline, 4, 12, and 24 weeks.
Abbreviations: AIS, Athens Insomnia Scale; CBT, cognitive behavioral therapy; SCM, self-care management; UC, usual care.

In two-group comparisons, results show that CBT reported higher levels of overall QOL, PWB, SWB, EWB, FWB, and BCS (all $P < 0.01$) than SCM and UC. SCM had a higher level of FWB ($P < 0.05$) than UC.

Moreover, a significant main effect of time for change in the score of overall QOL was found, with a large effect size ($\eta^2 = 0.564$). The group by time interaction was significant for the score of overall QOL as well, with a moderate effect size ($\eta^2 = 0.137$). In addition, a significant main effect of time for change in the scores of the five subscales was also found (all $P < 0.001$). The group by time interaction

was also significant for the scores of the five subscales (all $P < 0.001$).

Discussion

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report in the People’s Republic of China evaluating the effect of CBT for depression on insomnia and QOL in breast cancer survivors. The results indicate that CBT for depression is effective for insomnia and QOL in breast cancer survivors. In this report, reduction in insomnia symptoms and improvement in QOL were significantly greater in CBT compared with those in SCM and UC.

Previous studies had shown the efficacy of CBT for insomnia in breast cancer survivors.^{34,35} Meanwhile, CBT for insomnia was also found to be effective in reducing depressive symptoms.³⁶ However, only a few randomized controlled trials had been conducted on the efficacy of CBT for depression on insomnia.³⁷ Before intervention, the average levels of insomnia in each group approached the cutoff (an AIS score of 6), indicating clinical insomnia. Our results indicated that CBT for depression showed a significant remission of insomnia compared with that in SCM and UC. Although we found reduction in insomnia symptoms over time in all three groups, the reduction in CBT was quicker and greater than SCM and UC. Moreover, we also observed that the adjusted mean AIS score was lower than 6 (the cutoff score used to define clinical insomnia³⁰ in CBT at the 4-week evaluation), whereas the score was above this cutoff score in

Table 2 RM-ANOVA for scores of AIS, total FACT-B, and five subscales of QOL among three groups

Factors	AIS Mean (SE)	Total FACT-B Mean (SE)	PWB Mean (SE)	SWB Mean (SE)	EWB Mean (SE)	FWB Mean (SE)	BCS Mean (SE)
Group							
CBT	3.86 (0.30) ^{ab}	98.30 (1.39) ^{ab}	20.30 (0.34) ^{ab}	20.32 (0.41) ^{ab}	16.84 (0.44) ^{ab}	14.58 (0.48) ^{ab}	26.26 (0.24) ^{ab}
SCM	6.03 (0.29)	85.34 (1.36)	17.95 (0.34)	18.44 (0.40)	13.12 (0.43)	11.12 (0.47) ^c	24.71 (0.24)
UC	6.46 (0.21)	81.64 (0.97)	16.98 (0.24)	18.41 (0.29)	12.53 (0.31)	9.65 (0.34)	24.08 (0.17)
ES	0.115	0.198	0.138	0.039	0.145	0.151	0.123
F-value	25.709	47.552	30.820	7.895	32.780	34.344	27.063
P-value	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Time							
Baseline	7.26 (0.18)	78.87 (0.63)	16.57 (0.20)	18.33 (0.25)	12.03 (0.25)	8.49 (0.27)	23.45 (0.00)
4 weeks	5.76 (0.17)	83.07 (0.79)	16.97 (0.21)	18.65 (0.24)	13.17 (0.26)	10.43 (0.28)	23.85 (0.15)
12 weeks	4.67 (0.18)	93.19 (0.93)	18.97 (0.24)	19.44 (0.23)	15.47 (0.25)	13.37 (0.31)	25.94 (0.20)
24 weeks	4.32 (0.19)	98.57 (0.99)	21.12 (0.24)	19.82 (0.24)	15.97 (0.25)	14.83 (0.32)	26.84 (0.21)
ES	0.385	0.564	0.494	0.132	0.455	0.512	0.445
P-value	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Group × time							
ES	0.109	0.137	0.033	0.070	0.129	0.094	0.109
P-value	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

Notes: ^a $P < 0.01$ compared with SCM. ^b $P < 0.01$ compared with UC. ^c $P < 0.05$ compared with UC.

Abbreviations: AIS, Athens Insomnia Scale; BCS, breast cancer-specific concerns; CBT, cognitive behavior therapy; ES, effect size; EWB, emotional well-being; FACT-B, Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-Breast; FWB, functional well-being; PWB, physical well-being; RM-ANOVA, repeated measures ANOVA; SCM, self-care management; SE, standard error; SWB, social well-being; UC, usual care.

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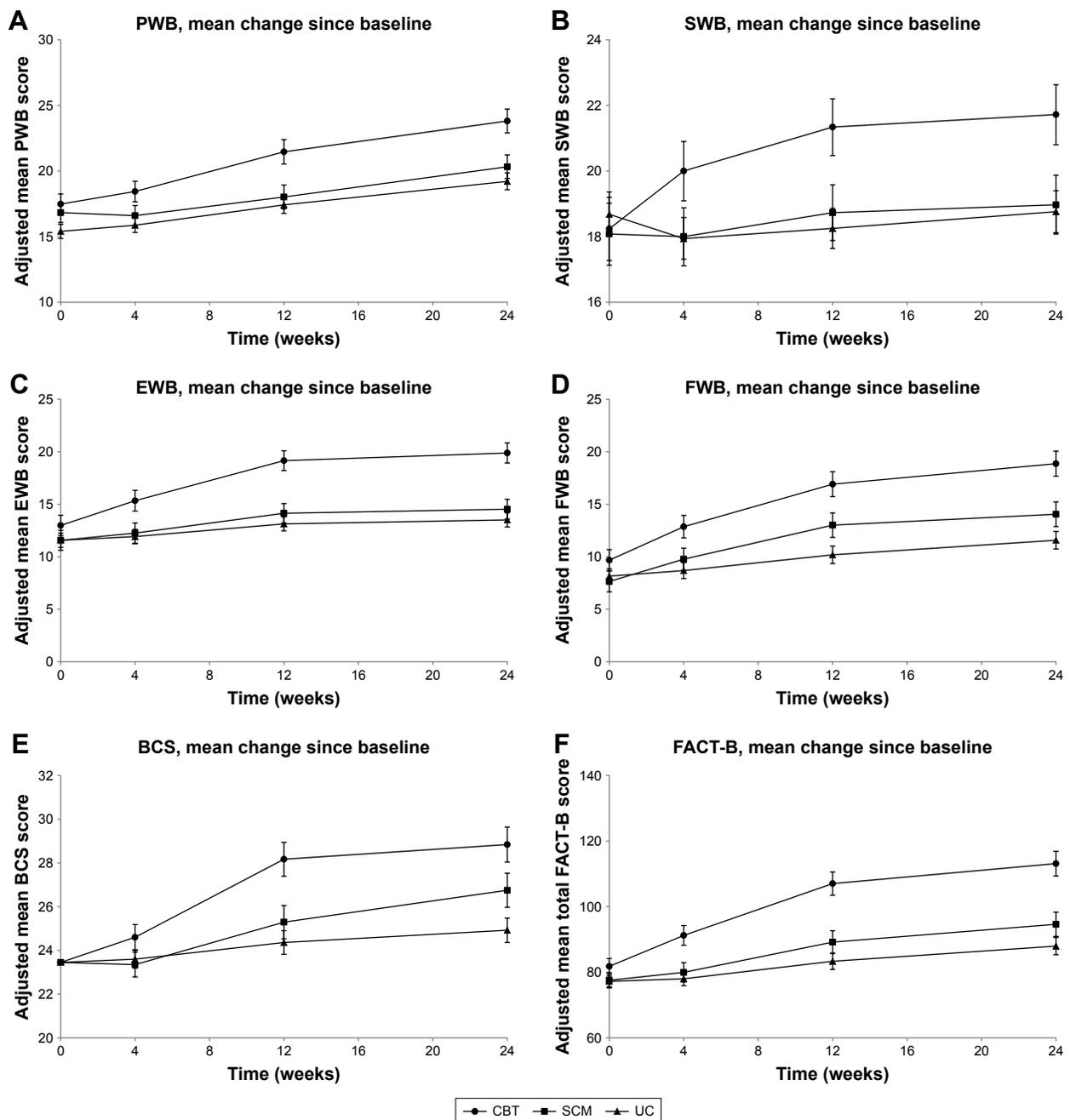


Figure 3 Mean scores of FACT-B subscales (A–E) and overall QOL (F) at baseline, 4, 12, and 24 weeks.

Abbreviations: BCS, breast cancer-specific concerns; CBT, cognitive behavior therapy; EWB, emotional well-being; FACT-B, Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-Breast; FWB, functional well-being; PWB, physical well-being; QOL, quality of life; SCM, self-care management; SWB, social well-being; UC, usual care.

SCM and UC at the 4-week evaluation. Considering that an AIS score of 6 is used to distinguish clinical insomnia from normal sleep, this is a significant finding, which indicated that the reduction of insomnia problems was quicker in CBT than SCM and UC during the intervention. In addition, we found that the effect of CBT for depression on insomnia symptoms was maintained after the 12-week intervention. These results validated clinical usefulness of CBT for depression in the treatment of insomnia. CBT for depression might reduce insomnia problems via different mechanisms. On the one

hand, the behavioral strategies and psychological techniques learned in CBT could also be applied to deal with unhelpful thoughts about sleep. On the other hand, CBT for depression might also reduce anxiety symptoms, which affect insomnia in that individuals with insomnia are overpowered by physiological hyperarousal, intrusive thoughts, and worrisome thinking.³⁸

Another positive outcome associated with CBT was improvement in overall QOL. We observed that all three groups showed an upward trend in the overall QOL over

time; however, the improvement was much greater in CBT compared with that in SCM and UC. This was consistent with previous studies supporting the effect of CBT for depression on improving QOL.^{39–41} In addition, this study also showed higher scores of five subscales in CBT than SCM and UC. Furthermore, we found that the treatment gain in CBT during the follow-up period on QOL was maintained. These results highlighted the effect of CBT for depression on improving QOL in breast cancer survivors. The effect of CBT on QOL in this study may attribute to reduction of depression symptoms as well as acquisition of behavioral strategies and psychological techniques to cope with psychological distress, which helped patients adopt a more helpful or realistic view of the existing circumstances and better adapt themselves to dissatisfying life circumstances.

In this study, SCM was designed as an attention control. Although SCM showed a higher level of FWB than UC, no differences were found between SCM and UC in the AIS scores and overall QOL, which indicated that additional clinical supervision and support provided to participants might not have an impact on participants' insomnia and overall QOL. The superiority of CBT to SCM in improving participants' insomnia and QOL in this study highlighted the efficacy of CBT.

Study limitations

However, this study still has some limitations. First, we did not collect other clinical variables that might have an influence on insomnia and QOL, such as lymphedema after surgery, as well as menopausal symptoms. Second, participants in CBT were more depressed or anxious compared with those in SCM as well as UC at baseline. Although the baseline HAMD and HAMA scores were controlled statistically, we could not exclude the possibility that breast cancer patients with more depressive or anxiety symptoms would respond better to intervention, thus impacting the results to some extent. Finally, polysomnography (PSG) was not conducted in this study, which may reflect the insomnia more objective.

Conclusion

In spite of these limitations, this 24-week study shows a significant effect of CBT for depression on insomnia and QOL for breast cancer survivors in the People's Republic of China. Further investigation may focus on whether CBT for insomnia would also reduce depressive and anxiety symptoms in the breast cancer survivors and determine which intervention is more beneficial to patients.

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Author contributions

Jincai He, Changjin Li, and Suo Jiang designed the study and wrote the protocol. Xiongzhuo Zhu, Yanjie Yang, Yan Lin, Shanshan Shen, Jingjing He, Ye Fu, Xiaoqu Hu, and Kai Wang conducted the trial. Huihua Qiu conducted literature searches and provided summaries of previous research studies. Guangyun Mao, Shanping Mao, Hongying Shi, Xiuchan Guo, Ke Zhao, and Yingying Gu conducted the statistical analyses. Huihua Qiu and Wenwei Ren wrote the first draft of the manuscript. All authors contributed toward data analysis, drafting and critically revising the paper and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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