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### Article

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Review

# The Role of Acceptance and Commitment Therapy in Cardiovascular and Diabetes Healthcare: A Scoping Review

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**Abstract:** Acceptance and commitment therapy (ACT) is an adapted form of cognitive behavioural therapy. ACT focuses on how thinking affects behaviour and promotes psychological flexibility. The prevalence of psychological distress among people living with cardiovascular disease (CVD) and/or type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) is high, and ACT may offer an alternative treatment approach. This scoping review explored the use of ACT as an intervention to support adults living with CVD and/or T2DM. A systematic search of the literature resulted in the inclusion of 15 studies. Studies were reviewed using the Joanna Briggs Institute approach to conducting scoping reviews. Most studies ( $n = 13$ ) related to people living with T2DM, and most ( $n = 10$ ) used a pre-post design, four studies were randomised controlled trials, and one was a qualitative study. Eight studies reported an improvement in the outcome(s) assessed post-intervention, suggesting that ACT was an acceptable and valid intervention to support people living with CVD or T2DM. However, studies were underpowered and only limited studies involved people living with CVD. ACT was assessed as a valuable approach to improve a range of patient-reported outcomes for those living with CVD or T2DM, and further research involving robust study designs and larger cohorts are warranted.

**Keywords:** acceptance and commitment therapy; cardiovascular; diabetes

## 1. Introduction

The number of people living with cardiovascular disease (CVD), which includes coronary heart disease and stroke, and Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM), continues to grow worldwide [1]. More people die from CVD per year than any other condition, accounting for 31% of all deaths in 2016 [2]. Diabetes is also a global issue, with approximately 11% of the adult population known to be living with the condition [3], and the two conditions

commonly co-occur [4]. The prevention and management of both conditions are underpinned by the need to adopt a healthy lifestyle through self-management practices relating to diet and exercise, managing stress and medication management [2,5]. Diabetes is a risk factor for cardiovascular disease and there is a high prevalence of co-morbidity [2].

Structured Cardiac Rehabilitation (C.R.) programmes, and diabetes care, focus on improving lifestyle behaviours to reduce smoking, engage with dietary adjustments and increase physical activity. Evidence on the uptake of self-management behaviours to prevent illness and improve health highlight the challenges and variable effectiveness of self-management interventions of long-term conditions [6]. Despite improvements to healthcare services, gaps remain between healthcare advice, patient implementation of advice, management of their condition, and clinical outcomes. Non-attendance at C.R. is associated with suboptimal clinical outcomes; this is applicable for those who never attend and those who drop out. A recent systematic review and interpretative synthesis highlights the complex nature of self-management of T2DM. Making lifestyle changes is challenging, and understanding and accounting for the context in which people live, their social influences, cultural and societal norms, the physical environment, and physiological and psychological factors are important [7].

An interplay exists between patient engagement and implementation of healthcare advice and the individual's processes in making (un/conscious) decisions, and attending, engaging, and implementing self-management behaviours. In this context, patients are managing behavioural, cognitive, emotional challenges and, potentially, any pre-existing experiences and beliefs as part of their day-to-day management. It is the role of healthcare services to provide interventions to support patients to navigate and manage such psychological challenges. Moreover, an individual's psychological state may further impact engagement with healthcare advice and self-management behaviours. For people with either CVD and T2DM, depression and anxiety are prevalent comorbidities. These patients may experience additional psychological distress whilst managing and implementing behavioural advice associated with increased mortality and morbidity [8]. In diabetes, this is referred to specifically as "diabetes distress" [9], common in patients with T2DM [10]. Diabetes distress can be influenced by numerous psychological variables, including (though not limited to) illness perceptions and beliefs, self-efficacy, coping strategies, emotional regulation and psychological flexibility [11].

Acceptance and commitment therapy (ACT) is an adapted form of cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT). Unlike Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) and traditional behavioural-based approaches, ACT focuses on how thinking affects behaviour, and promotes psychological flexibility [12]

In comparison to CBT, ACT does not attempt to change beliefs (e.g., replace negative thoughts with adaptive thoughts), and it does not seek to remove the psychological distress (though this may be a positive outcome). ACT promotes connection to the present moment and engagement in values-based action to help people create a sense of meaning and increase their psychological flexibility [13]

ACT has been used with people living with a wide range of conditions [14], as an intervention to improve self-management [15], to improve medication management behaviours among adolescents living with diabetes [16], and for people living with cardiac disease [17]. Given the prevalence of psychological distress in patients living with CVD and/or T2DM, ACT may be an ideal intervention to integrate into the healthcare offer. Previous reviews have evaluated the application of ACT across (non-specific) long-term conditions [14].

Healthcare services need to be innovative and respond to personalised needs and there is a clear need for improvement in CVD and diabetes services. This review sought to synthesise the research literature on the use of ACT as an intervention to support the management of both conditions.

## 2. Materials and Methods

This review was conducted in accordance with the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI; May 2020) guidelines for scoping reviews involving narrative synthesis. Scoping reviews are rigorous processes carried out to understand a variety of studies with several methodologies and outcome measures [18].

### 2.1. Search Strategy and Inclusion Criteria

Eight electronic bibliographic databases (Embase, Medline, PsycINFO, CINAHL, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, Scopus, JBI and Google Scholar) were searched in May 2020 (15 May) with an updated search run in November 2020 (20 November). Keywords and Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) terms were used to identify relevant literature. Key terms relevant to ACT and diabetes and cardiovascular care were used (see Appendix A).

### 2.2. Study Selection and Inclusion Criteria

The included studies met the following eligibility criteria: (1) participants, identified as adults diagnosed with type 2 diabetes and/or cardiovascular disease (defined as a group of disorders of the heart and blood vessels); (2) intervention, ACT (3); Design, all study designs; and (4) context, all settings. We excluded studies where full text was unavailable. No date restrictions were implemented for the search period or article publication date. We considered all study designs that examined attributes of interventions, implementation, feasibility, acceptability and the risks or benefits of ACT. Empirical research published in a peer-reviewed journal and any language were included. At the initial stage, all studies were exported to EndNote and duplicates were eliminated. Titles and abstracts were screened against the inclusion criteria by three independent reviewers (L.W., A.R., I.J.). One study was excluded because the full-text study was not available [19].

The abstracts in English of six studies published in Farsi [20–25] and two studies published in German [26,27] were screened for inclusion, and all included at this stage. The Google Translator tool was used to translate the Farsi studies [20–25] for full-text screening. The accuracy of Google Translate was found to be around 90% [28], and a native speaker (AR) sought to sense-check the accuracy of the verbatim translation and made any corrections to the text as required. The German studies [26,27] were translated into English by a bilingual speaker known to an author and fluent in both languages. Six studies [20–25] were translated from Farsi to English by a native Farsi speaker also fluent in English (AR).

### 2.3. Quality Appraisal and Data Extraction

The JBI critical appraisal tools were used to evaluate the quality of the included studies [29]. Studies were assessed in pairs for quality by nine independent reviewers (L.W., A.R., D.L., H.W., I.J., C.S., D.T., F.A. and L.N.). Each item in the quality appraisal was assigned a score of 1, and the overall total score was calculated for each article. Any uncertainty between the reviewers was resolved by discussion to reach an agreement on the final assessment. Data on aims and objectives, methods, study population, nature of the intervention, outcome measures, the phenomena of interest and results were extracted from the included studies.

### 2.4. Data Synthesis

Due to the heterogeneity of study designs used and the outcomes measured, a meta-analysis of the data could not be conducted. Instead, a narrative synthesis of the data is presented according to the Synthesis Without Meta-analysis (SWiM) guidelines [30]. Studies were grouped according to the outcomes reported and study design. Where there was similarity in the outcomes reported and methods of reporting, these findings were compared, and *p*-values, when reported, were included. Where they differed, the outcomes were grouped by type of outcome, e.g., glycaemic control and the direction of the finding reported. Studies of higher methodological quality were reported first in each section. Where findings were reported from lower-quality studies, a sentence to highlight this has been added. The nature

of the data reported did not allow for an examination of heterogeneity in reported effects or for an assessment of the certainty of the synthesised findings.

### 3. Results

#### 3.1. Study Inclusion

Figure 1 illustrates the flow of studies identified, screened, included, and the reasons for exclusion. A systematic search found a total of 10,449 records. Duplicates ( $n = 4098$ ) were excluded. A total of 6351 records were eligible for the title and abstract screening. Full-text screening of 35 studies yielded 22 eligible studies [20–25,31–46]. After a quality appraisal, seven studies [25,41–46] were excluded following a collective agreement between authors that the quality of the studies was too low to merit inclusion. Therefore, 15 studies [20–24,31–40] were included in the final synthesis.

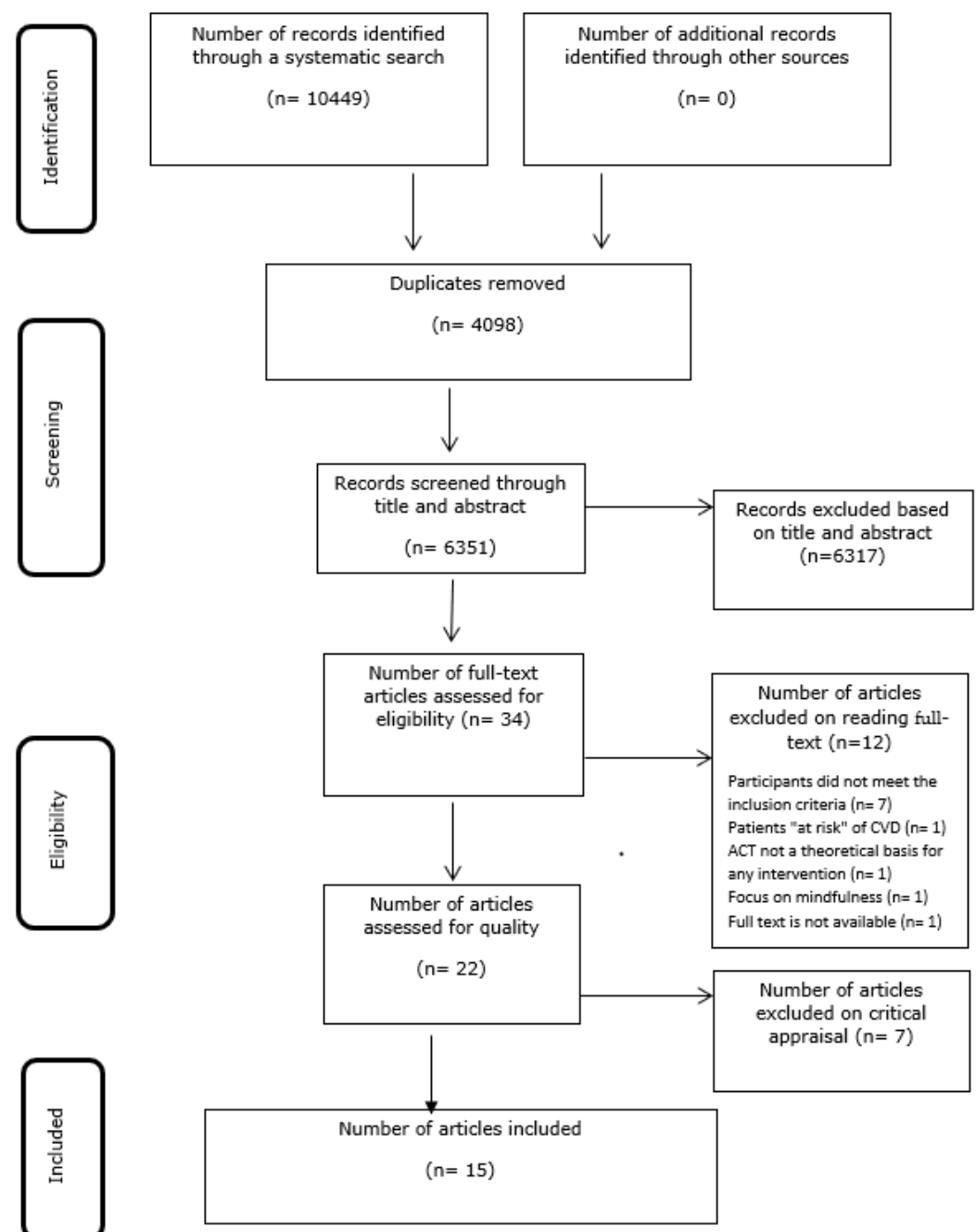


Figure 1. Study Selection and PRISMA flow diagram [47].

### 3.2. Characteristics of Included Studies

The review included 14 quantitative studies [20–24,31–39] and one qualitative article [40]. Ten studies were quasi-experimental [20–24,31,32,34,35,38], four were RCTs [33,36,37,39] and one was a process evaluation study (qualitative) [40]. Two studies were conducted in New Zealand [39,40], 11 in Iran [20–24,31,32,34–37] and two in the United States [33,38]. The 15 included studies comprised 684 participants, with sample sizes ranging from 20 [38] to 118 [39]. Twelve studies were conducted in a community setting [20,21,23,24,31–34,36,38–40], two in hospital settings [22,37], and one in a research centre [35]. See Appendix A for an overview of the study characteristics.

### 3.3. Methodological Quality of Included Studies

The assessment of the methodological quality of the studies using the JBI checklist [29] is presented in Tables 1–3. Of the ten quasi-experimental studies (maximum quality score 9), four studies were assigned a score of 8 [21,24,31,35], three studies scored 7 [20,22,23], and the remaining studies scored 6 [32] and 5 [34], respectively. There were four RCTs (maximum quality score 13), with two studies scoring 8 [36,37] and two scoring 10 [33,39]. The qualitative study scored 8/10. Two studies [39,40] related to the same sample but reported different outcomes.

**Table 1.** JBI Critical Appraisal Checklist for Quasi-experimental studies.

Citation	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Score /9
[20]	Y	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7/9
[21]	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8/9
[31]	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8/9
[22]	Y	Y	U	Y	Y	U	Y	Y	Y	7/9
[32]	Y	U	U	Y	Y	U	Y	Y	Y	6/9
[23]	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	U	Y	Y	U	7/9
[34]	Y	Y	U	U	Y	U	U	Y	Y	5/9
[35]	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8/9
[24]	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8/9
[38]	Y	U	U	N	Y	Y	NA	Y	Y	5/9

Note: Y, yes; N, no; U, unclear; N.A.; not applicable. Questions: 1. Is it clear in the study what is the 'cause' and what is the 'effect' (i.e., there is no confusion about which variable comes first)? 2. Were the participants, included in any comparisons, similar? 3. Were the participants, included in any comparisons, receiving similar treatment/care, other than the exposure or intervention of interest? 4. Was there a control group? 5. Were there multiple measurements of the outcome both pre- and post- intervention/exposure? 6. Was follow up complete and, if not, were differences between groups in terms of their follow up adequately described and analysed? 7. Were the outcomes of participants included in any comparisons measured in the same way? 8. Were outcomes measured in a reliable way? 9. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?

**Table 2.** JBI Critical Appraisal Checklist for Qualitative studies.

Citation	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Score /10
[40]	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	U	Y	Y	Y	8/10

Note Y, yes; N, no; U, unclear. Questions: 1. Is there congruity between the stated philosophical perspective and the research methodology? 2. Is there congruity between the research methodology and the research question or objectives? 3. Is there congruity between the research methodology and the methods used to collect data? 4. Is there congruity between the research methodology and the representation and analysis of the data? 5. Is there congruity between the research methodology and the interpretation of the results? 6. Is there a statement locating the researcher culturally or theoretically? 7. Is the influence of the researcher on the research, and vice-versa, addressed? 8. Are participants, and their voices, adequately represented? 9. Is the research ethical, according to current criteria, or for recent studies, and is there evidence of ethical approval by an appropriate body? 10. Do the conclusions drawn in the research report flow from the analysis or interpretation of the data?

**Table 3.** JBI Critical Appraisal Checklist for randomised controlled trial studies.

Citation	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Score /13
[33]	Y	Y	Y	U	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10/13
[36]	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8/13
[37]	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8/13
[39]	Y	Y	Y	N	N	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10/13

Note Y, yes; N, no; U, unclear; N.A.; not applicable. 1. Was true randomization used for assignment of participants to treatment groups? 2. Was allocation to treatment groups concealed? 3. Were treatment groups similar at the baseline? 4. Were participants blind to treatment assignment? 5. Were outcomes assessors blind to treatment assignment? 6. Were outcomes assessors blind to treatment assignment? 7. Were treatment groups treated identically other than the intervention of interest? 8. Was follow up complete and, if not, were differences between groups in terms of their follow up adequately described and analyzed? 9. Were participants analysed in the groups to which they were randomized? 10. Were outcomes measured in the same way for treatment groups? 11. Were outcomes measured in a reliable way? 12. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?

### 3.4. Review Findings

Thirteen studies reported ACT as an intervention for people living with T2DM [20,21,23,24,31,33–40]. Only two of the studies included those living with CVD, specifically coronary artery disease [22] and angina pectoris [32]. Eleven studies compared an ACT intervention to a control (standard care or waiting list) group. Three studies [33,37,39] compared an education plus ACT group to an education-only group, and one study [23] compared a healthy lifestyle with ACT group to a mindfulness-based group and a control group.

The interventions ranged from 6.5 h of ACT over one day [39] to 36 h of ACT over 12 sessions [23]. In two studies [20,32], the duration of the intervention sessions was unknown, although most of the ACT interventions were delivered over eight sessions of 90 min duration [21,22,24,34–36]. Three studies reported delivering a one day ACT workshop providing 8 [38] or 6.5 [39,40] hours, or an unspecified time period over one day [37] of ACT intervention. All interventions were delivered face-to-face in a group setting [20–24,31–39]. Only four studies reported which had delivered ACT interventions. In two studies [39,40], the intervention was delivered by a mental health nurse with expertise in ACT, while Gregg et al. [33] reported that the intervention was delivered by the author of a diabetes and ACT manual. Maghsoudi et al. [36] report that a clinical psychologist and nurse delivered the intervention, while a psychology doctorate student delivered the intervention [38]. Only two studies [33,39] reported expertise or training in ACT before intervention delivery. The primary and secondary outcomes assessed varied and included: glycaemic control [23,33,37,39], general self-management of T2DM [23,33,37,38], quality of life [20,21], stress [20,35], coping strategies [20], acceptance [37], depression [31], emotional distress [36], emotional control [24], knowledge related to diabetes and self-management [40], mental health [34], resilience [35] and self-efficacy [35].

Of the four studies evaluating the impact of the ACT intervention on glycaemic control [23,33,37,39], three observed a significant improvement related to an increase in self-care activities and reduction in glycated haemoglobin [23,33,39]. Four studies evaluated the effect of ACT on self-management behaviour such as weight reduction, dietary changes, exercise plans and glucose monitoring [23,33,37,38], and all reported a significant improvement in diabetes self-care and an increase in the number of people with glycated haemoglobin in the target range [23,33,37,38]. No significant difference in quality of life between the intervention and control groups was reported [20,21], but ACT significantly reduced stress levels in the two studies reporting this outcome [20,35]. A significant improvement in all other outcomes at follow-up were reported, except for those reported by Welch [38] (see Appendix A).

Thirteen studies reported attrition or completion rates, which ranged from 72% completion [39] to 100% [20–24,31,34–36]. The qualitative study [40] reported that most participants (66%) described an increase in knowledge around diabetes self-management

and an increased sense of personal responsibility. Participants also described changes in self-management activities and reflected on the challenges in instigating and maintaining change to improve diabetes management. The delivery of ACT in a face-to-face group setting was described as acceptable by most participants [40].

#### 4. Discussion

This is the first scoping review to explore the research evidence for ACT as an intervention for people living with CVD and/or T2DM. ACT was consistently associated with improved outcomes for people living with CVD or T2DM. There is emerging evidence that ACT may be effective in improving glycaemic control, self-management and stress reduction, with some supportive higher-quality studies. This approach offers promise to support patients and personalise their care regarding their psychological needs, and in doing so, may improve self-management behaviours and clinical outcomes. However, further high-quality research is required on this topic through studies that are adequately powered and well designed, for example, RCTs and process evaluations.

Strengths of this review include the thorough search strategy and the number of full-texts assessed, which included study language translation to ensure inclusivity of all published evidence. The review followed accepted guidelines for conducting a scoping review, and we included a robust process of quality appraisal to acknowledge and raise awareness of the quality of the papers included in the review.

The paucity of studies using RCT designs, small sample sizes (resulting in lack of power), and the generally low quality of studies meant it was unclear whether the findings were due to the intervention, non-specific therapy factors, placebo effects, or regression to the mean. This must be taken into consideration when interpreting the results of the review. While findings to date are encouraging, further high-quality research is needed. Researchers and article authors would benefit from adhering to the reporting standards for intervention studies [48].

In addition to the quality of the studies reported, much variability existed in the sample size, the mode of delivery, the length of the intervention, outcomes measured and reported. The low intensity of the intervention delivery is noteworthy given that all the interventions were delivered as a group, and in this context, may align well into standard diabetes and CVD care approaches. A previous review [14] on ACT across any long-term condition noted the brief administration of ACT sessions as a limitation (highlighting that 58% of interventions included five or fewer sessions). In this review, most of the studies aligned themselves to a clear ACT protocol; however, detail on the implementation of the intervention, explicitly who delivered the ACT intervention and if they were trained to deliver ACT, was poorly reported. None of the studies examined ACT in people living with the comorbidity of heart disease and diabetes. Only one study assessed the acceptability [40] of the intervention. The evidence regarding ACT and outcomes are ambivalent. Most studies were pre-test post-test in design making the assessment of causality challenging. Studies that included a longitudinal or cohort design reported inconclusive results. Furthermore, most of the studies were conducted in Iran, although evidence was included from studies conducted in the United States of America, Australia, and New Zealand. However, the results may not be directly applicable to other cultures and healthcare systems.

#### 5. Conclusions

The review reported improved outcomes for people living with CVD or T2DM and that ACT was an acceptable and valid intervention. ACT provides an alternative approach that warrants further assessment in relation to effectiveness. High quality research is needed to further assess the effectiveness of ACT to improve patient reported and clinical outcomes.

**Author Contributions:** The author I.D.J., L.W. and A.R. conceived the review and oversight for all stages of the review. A.R. undertook the initial database search; data extraction was undertaken by all authors. I.D.J., L.W. and A.R. screened the included papers, and all authors conducted the quality



appraisal. L.W. and A.R. analysed the data and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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**Informed Consent Statement:** Not applicable.

**Data Availability Statement:** All data extracted and synthesised in this review were taken directly from the published articles.

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**Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare that they have no conflict interest.

## Appendix A

Table A1. Characteristics of Included Studies for the Scoping Review.

Country	Study	Study Design & Setting	Participants Characteristics Sample Size	Intervention & Another Comparator	Intervention Delivered By	Intervention Description	Outcomes Measured	Intervention Frequency and Duration	Description Main Results
Iran	Aghayosefi (2018) [20]	Quasi-experimental Diabetes centre (community)	<i>n</i> = 40 T2DM Mean age 36.9 years (range 22–55), and 10% of participants had Master degree	Control vs. ACT case group	Unclear	Group ACT Familiarity and communication between members, familiarity with meaning based on cognitive flexibility, understanding of languages, recognizing performance, openness and receptivity, consciousness, values and use of the acceptance of the recipient	Stress Quality of life Coping strategies	8 sessions and the duration not reported	Significant differences between I vs. C in post-test mean scores of problem-and emotion-oriented coping strategies and stress ( $p < 0.010$ ). No significant differences in QoL between I vs. C
Iran	Ahmadsaraei (2017) [31]	Quasi experimental Community	<i>n</i> = 40 T2DM with DSM-IV and BDI-diagnosed depression. Patients were diagnosed with depression if they scored 29–63 based on a Structured Clinical Interview according to DSM-IV and BDI-criteria.	Control vs ACT	Unclear	Group ACT Education, information and the limits of control, values. cognitive diffusion, mindfulness, committed action, review and continued action in support of values	Depression	8 sessions 2 h per session	Mean BDI scores: ACT group Baseline 30.70 at 3-month FU 21.84 ( $p = 0.001$ ) Comparator group Baseline 31.45, 3-month FU 30.95 ( $p = 0.75$ ) Significant between group difference in BDI at 3-months only ( $p = 0.001$ )
Iran	Ahmadsaraei (2016) [21]	Quasi experimental Community	<i>n</i> = 40 T2DM aged 45–60 years Mean age: Intervention group 44.4 Control group 41.2	Control vs ACT <i>n</i> = 20 per group	Unclear	Group ACT Creator helplessness, separation of physical illness from the whole process of life, focus on the whole life and not just the disease process. emotion control and disease and conclusions	Quality of life	8 sessions 2 h per session	No significant difference between groups.

Table A1. Cont.

Country	Study	Study Design & Setting	Participants Characteristics Sample Size	Intervention & Another Comparator	Intervention Delivered By	Intervention Description	Outcomes Measured	Intervention Frequency and Duration	Description Main Results
Iran	Amiri (2019) [22]	Experimental (pre- & post-test) Hospital.	<i>n</i> = 40 CHD 100% male Mean age 43 (20 treatment, 20 control)	Control vs. ACT <i>n</i> = 20 per group	Unclear	Group ACT Admission, separation of physical illness from the whole process of life, consciousness, openness and receptivity values committed action	Perceived stress	8 sessions 1.5 h per session	ACT significantly reduced stress ( $p < 0.001$ ) Mean (SD) pre- & post-test scores: Intervention: 31.75 (7.60) and 29.07 (6.33), respectively. Control: 22.21 (6.8) and 31.56 (7.5)
Iran	Amiri (2017) [32]	Quasi-experimental Community	<i>n</i> = 30 CHD and angina aged 45–70 30% female	Control vs. ACT <i>n</i> = 15 per group	Not reported	Not reported	Psychological, social, and spiritual health	Number of sessions and duration not clear	Significant difference between groups in psychological, social, and spiritual health
USA	Gregg (2007) [33]	RCT Community	<i>n</i> = 81 T2DM for $\geq 5$ years 51.9% male 32.6% Caucasian, 53.5% married 25.6% unemployed	Education vs. ACT plus education	Group-based ACT manual	Session manual available at <a href="http://www.psych.sjsu.edu/jgregg">http://www.psych.sjsu.edu/jgregg</a>	HbA1C, self-management and understanding of diabetes and satisfaction with treatment	One day workshop 7 h duration	After 3 months, ACT plus education group more likely to use coping strategies, report better diabetes self-care, and have HbA1C values within target compared to education alone.
Iran	Hor (2018) [23]	Quasi-experimental Community	<i>n</i> = 45 T2DM $\geq 1$ post-diagnosis aged 46–60 years 100% female most middle school education	Health lifestyle with ACT vs. Mindfulness-based therapy group vs. control	Not reported	Group ACT Introduction, familiarity with the first stage of health lifestyle, familiarity with self-observation, cognitive faulting, clarifying the values, mindfulness lifestyle, increase happiness and spirituality, improving health lifestyle and one's relationship, mental flexibility and increased psychological flexibility	ACT-based healthy lifestyle Mindfulness-based therapy on self-care and glycated haemoglobin (HbA1C)	12 sessions 3 h per session	Significant difference between ACT group, mindfulness-based therapy and the control. Significant difference between mindfulness-based therapy and the control. Significant difference between the intervention and control groups in HbA1C

Table A1. Cont.

Country	Study	Study Design & Setting	Participants Characteristics Sample Size	Intervention & Another Comparator	Intervention Delivered By	Intervention Description	Outcomes Measured	Intervention Frequency and Duration	Description Main Results
Iran	Kaboudi (2017) [34]	Quasi experimental RCT (pre/post test) Community	<i>n</i> = 26 T2DM aged 25–65 years 100% female	Control vs ACT <i>n</i> = 13 each group	Not reported	Group ACT Limits of control, values, cognitive defusion, mindfulness, committed action, self as context, review and continued action in support of values and moving forward	Mental health	8 sessions 1.5 h per session	At 8 weeks significant improvement in mental health score with ACT
Iran	Khashouei (2016) [35]	Quasi-experimental Research Centre	<i>n</i> = 32 T2DM Mean age 48 100% female	Control vs. ACT <i>n</i> = 16 each group	No reported	Not reported	Self-efficacy, perceived stress and resiliency	8 sessions 1.5 h per session	ACT significantly improved self-efficacy and reduced perceived stress at all stages, and resilience at follow-up
Iran	Maghsoudi,(2019) [36]	RCT Community	<i>n</i> = 80 T2DM Mean (SD) age Intervention 62.85 (3.86) Control 63.18 (3.57) 42 (52.5%) male	Control vs. ACT <i>n</i> = 40 each group	Clinical psychologist and nurse	Group ACT Familiarity and creating therapeutic communication, continuing the discussion on the concepts in ACT, acceptance of thoughts, making a distinction between conceptualized self and observing self, discussion on values, the relationship between objectives and performances, identification of obstacles, playing the victim and planning the post-therapy program	Emotional distress	8 sessions 1.5 h per session	Lower emotional distress in ACT group immediately post-intervention and 2-months later
Iran	Mahzooni (2018) [24]	Quasi-experimental Outpatient clinic	<i>n</i> = 26 DM Type I or T2DM (>3 months) 100% female	ACT vs. waiting list control	Not reported	Group ACT Familiarity and communication of members, familiarity with ACT therapeutic concepts, mindfulness training, increasing tolerance, emotion management training, increasing individual and inter-individual efficiency and understand the nature of willingness and commitment	Mental health, anger depression, anxiety, positive affection and emotion control	8 sessions 1.5 h per session	Significant difference between groups in mean scores on emotion control scale favouring ACT

Table A1. Cont.

Country	Study	Study Design & Setting	Participants Characteristics Sample Size	Intervention & Another Comparator	Intervention Delivered By	Intervention Description	Outcomes Measured	Intervention Frequency and Duration	Description Main Results
Iran	Shayeghian (2016) [37]	RCT Hospital	<i>n</i> = 106 T2DM (1–10 years duration), no change in D.M. medication for $\geq 3$ months prior Overall mean (S.D.) age: 55.44 (8.44) years 60 (60%) female Mean (S.D.) diabetes duration 4.22 (1.49) years	Education vs education plus ACT	Not reported	Reference to ACT manual adapted for a workshop day (content not explained)	Self-management of T2DM, moderating role of coping styles	10 sessions 2 h per session	After 3 months, ACT plus education group more likely to use effective coping strategies, report better diabetes self-care, and optimum HbA1c compared to education alone
USA	Welch (2014) [38]	Pre- and post-test comparative design. Community	<i>n</i> = 20 T2DM aged 32–53 years 45% Caucasian 70% female, Mean age 42.95 years	Education vs. education plus ACT	Principal investigator-student of a doctorate in psychology unclear if ACT trained	Group ACT Values, values identification, identifying thought barriers to valued living, begin with a short present moment exercise, emotion, control our feeling, introduce acceptance, commitment to actions and values even with barriers and stand and commit	Acceptance of diabetes, levels of diabetes self-care, diabetes-related distress, depression, anxiety, stress, and thought suppression	One day workshop 8 h duration	No significant differences across all regimen areas following treatment Diabetes-related distress decreased and acceptance increased in ACT group. Thought suppression and depression significantly decreased after ACT
New Zealand	Whitehead (2017) [40]	Qualitative Community	<i>n</i> = 27 T2DM aged 43–65 years Mean age 55 years 14 (51.8%) male	Education vs Education plus ACT	Primary care nurses vs. primary care nurse plus mental health nurse with expertise in ACT who received supervision from a clinical psychologist	Group ACT Mindfulness and acceptance training in relation to difficult thoughts and feelings about diabetes, exploration of personal values related to diabetes, and a focus on the ability to act in a valued direction while contacting difficult experiences	Improved glycaemic control, increased diabetes knowledge, self-management skills and self-efficacy	One day workshop 6.5 h duration	Most reported increase in knowledge in diabetes self-management and increased sense of personal responsibility Improvements in self-management activities and reflection on challenges in instigating and maintaining change to improve diabetes management

Table A1. Cont.

Country	Study	Study Design & Setting	Participants Characteristics Sample Size	Intervention & Another Comparator	Intervention Delivered By	Intervention Description	Outcomes Measured	Intervention Frequency and Duration	Description Main Results
New Zealand	Whitehead (2017) [39]	RCT Community	$n = 118$ T2DM aged $\geq 18$ year	Education vs. education plus ACT $n = 34$ education group plus ACT $n = 45$ control	Primary care nurses vs primary care nurse plus mental health nurse with expertise in ACT who received supervision from a clinical psychologist	Group ACT Mindfulness and acceptance training in relation to difficult thoughts and feelings about diabetes, exploration of personal values related to diabetes, and a focus on the ability to act in a valued direction while contacting difficult experiences	HbA1c, acceptance of diabetes-related thoughts and feelings, understanding of diabetes, satisfaction with diabetes management, self-management activities, anxiety and depression	One day workshop 6.5 h duration	Significant reduction in HbA1c in the education intervention group ( $p = 0.011$ [7.48, 8.14]). At 6 months, HbA1c was reduced in both intervention groups. HbA1c reduction in 50 participants overall. Twice as many participants in the intervention groups demonstrated an improvement in HbA1C compared to the control group

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