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REVISIÓN ACERCA DE LA EFICACIA DE LA TERAPIA COGNITIVO CONDUCTUAL EN DOLOR CRÓNICO Y DEPRESIÓN

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RESUMEN

El dolor crónico es definido como una experiencia angustiante, asociada con daño tisular real o potencial, con componentes sensoriales, emocionales, cognitivos y sociales, que perdura durante más de 3 meses (CIE-11, 2019). Aproximadamente el 50% de quienes padecen dolor crónico, sufren algún tipo de comorbilidad con algún trastorno afectivo (Kroenke et al., 2011), como, por ejemplo, con depresión, la cual empeora el cuadro de dolor crónico y dificulta la remisión de su sintomatología (Gerrits et al., 2015). Los tratamientos cognitivos conductuales son catalogados como psicoterapias de primera línea tanto para el tratamiento de trastornos depresivos, como para tratar, de manera no farmacológica, el dolor crónico (NICE, 2009; APA, 2013). El objetivo principal de este trabajo fue indagar, mediante una revisión bibliográfica actualizada, la eficacia de la psicoterapia cognitivo conductual en el tratamiento de pacientes con dolor crónico y depresión. Se concluye que la terapia cognitivo conductual logra mejoras en la sintomatología y el afrontamiento relacionado al dolor crónico y que también, aunque en menor medida, en lo vinculado a la depresión. Al mismo tiempo, se pudo concluir que los tratamientos cognitivo conductuales logran resultados que se mantienen a largo plazo.

Palabras clave

Dolor crónico - Depresión - Eficacia - TCC

ABSTRACT

REVIEW ABOUT THE EFFICACY OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY IN CHRONIC PAIN AND DEPRESSION

Chronic pain is defined as a distressing experience, associated with actual or potential tissue damage, with sensory, emotional, cognitive and social components, lasting more than 3 months (ICD-11, 2019). Approximately 50% of those who suffer from chronic pain, experience some type of comorbidity with an affective disorder (Kroenke et al., 2011), such as depression, which worsens the chronic pain condition and makes remission difficult its symptoms (Gerrits et al., 2015). Cognitive-behavioral treatments are classified as first-line psychotherapies both for the treatment of depressive disorders and for the treatment of chronic pain in a non-pharmacological way (NICE, 2009; APA,

2013). The main objective of this work was to investigate, through an updated bibliographic review, the efficacy of cognitive-behavioral psychotherapy in the treatment of patients with chronic pain and depression. It is concluded that cognitive-behavioral therapy achieves improvements in symptoms and coping related to chronic pain and also, although to a lesser extent, in relation to depression. At the same time, it is concluded that cognitive behavioral treatments achieve results that are maintained in the long term.

Keywords

Chronic pain - Depression - Cognitive behavioral therapy - Efficacy

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