# Article information:

计算机认知矫正治疗对抑郁发作疗效及认知功能的影响 - 中国知网
[https://kns.cnki.net/kcms2/article/abstract?v=3uoqIhG8C475KOm\_zrgu4lQARvep2SAkZIGkvqfmUZglMdu7fCR487AAmBIhjNZNGSs3KEsAiGIy-np47lx0IkSQkCJwcBrJ=NZKPT](https://kns.cnki.net/kcms2/article/abstract?v=3uoqIhG8C475KOm_zrgu4lQARvep2SAkZIGkvqfmUZglMdu7fCR487AAmBIhjNZNGSs3KEsAiGIy-np47lx0IkSQkCJwcBrJ&uniplatform=NZKPT)

# Article summary:

1. This study investigated the effects of Computerized Cognitive Remediation Therapy (CCRT) on the efficacy of depressive episodes and cognitive function.

2. 84 patients with depressive episodes were divided into two groups: one group was treated with CCRT combined with SNRIs antidepressant drugs, while the other group was treated with a single SNRIs antidepressant drug.

3. The results showed that CCRT had a positive effect on improving cognitive function in patients with depressive episodes, and could improve their prognosis and rehabilitation.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy, as it provides detailed information about the study design, methods used, results obtained, and conclusions drawn from the data. The authors have also provided references to relevant literature to support their claims. However, there are some potential biases that should be noted. Firstly, the sample size of 84 participants is relatively small for drawing generalizable conclusions about the effects of CCRT on depressive episodes and cognitive function. Secondly, there is no mention of any potential risks associated with CCRT or any other treatments used in this study. Thirdly, there is no discussion of possible counterarguments or alternative explanations for the findings presented in this article. Finally, it is unclear whether both sides of the argument have been presented equally in this article; more research is needed to explore this further.

# Topics for further research:

* Risks associated with cognitive-behavioral therapy
* Alternative treatments for depression
* Sample size and generalizability
* Counterarguments to cognitive-behavioral therapy
* Long-term effects of cognitive-behavioral therapy
* Cognitive-behavioral therapy and cognitive function

# Report location:

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