

See discussions, stats, and author profiles for this publication at: <http://www.researchgate.net/publication/273148127>

# Therapist-supported Internet cognitive behavioural therapy for anxiety disorders in adults

ARTICLE *in* COCHRANE DATABASE OF SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS (ONLINE) · MARCH 2015

Impact Factor: 6.03 · DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD011565 · Source: PubMed

---

CITATIONS

2

---

READS

129

## 5 AUTHORS, INCLUDING:



[Margo C. Watt](#)

St. Francis Xavier University

52 PUBLICATIONS 649 CITATIONS

SEE PROFILE



[Sherry H Stewart](#)

Dalhousie University

400 PUBLICATIONS 8,539 CITATIONS

SEE PROFILE

# Therapist-supported Internet cognitive behavioural therapy for anxiety disorders in adults (Review)

Olthuis JV, Watt MC, Bailey K, Hayden JA, Stewart SH



**THE COCHRANE  
COLLABORATION®**

This is a reprint of a Cochrane review, prepared and maintained by The Cochrane Collaboration and published in *The Cochrane Library* 2015, Issue 3

<http://www.thecochranelibrary.com>

**WILEY**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

HEADER . . . . .	1
ABSTRACT . . . . .	1
PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY . . . . .	2
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FOR THE MAIN COMPARISON . . . . .	4
BACKGROUND . . . . .	7
OBJECTIVES . . . . .	9
METHODS . . . . .	9
RESULTS . . . . .	15
Figure 1. . . . .	16
Figure 2. . . . .	19
Figure 3. . . . .	20
Figure 4. . . . .	23
Figure 5. . . . .	25
ADDITIONAL SUMMARY OF FINDINGS . . . . .	26
DISCUSSION . . . . .	33
AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS . . . . .	36
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS . . . . .	38
REFERENCES . . . . .	38
CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES . . . . .	49
DATA AND ANALYSES . . . . .	138
Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1 Therapist-supported ICBT versus waiting list control, Outcome 1 Clinically Important Improvement in Anxiety at Post-Treatment. . . . .	140
Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1 Therapist-supported ICBT versus waiting list control, Outcome 2 Anxiety Symptom Severity at Post-Treatment. . . . .	141
Analysis 1.3. Comparison 1 Therapist-supported ICBT versus waiting list control, Outcome 3 General Anxiety Symptom Severity at Post-Treatment. . . . .	142
Analysis 1.4. Comparison 1 Therapist-supported ICBT versus waiting list control, Outcome 4 Quality of Life at Post-Treatment. . . . .	143
Analysis 2.1. Comparison 2 Therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT, Outcome 1 Clinically Important Improvement in Anxiety at Post-Treatment. . . . .	145
Analysis 2.2. Comparison 2 Therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT, Outcome 2 Anxiety Symptom Severity at Post-Treatment. . . . .	145
Analysis 2.3. Comparison 2 Therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT, Outcome 3 Anxiety Symptom Severity at Follow-up. . . . .	146
Analysis 2.4. Comparison 2 Therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT, Outcome 4 General Anxiety Symptom Severity at Post-Treatment. . . . .	147
Analysis 2.5. Comparison 2 Therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT, Outcome 5 General Anxiety Symptom Severity at Follow-up. . . . .	147
Analysis 2.6. Comparison 2 Therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT, Outcome 6 Quality of Life at Post-Treatment. . . . .	148
Analysis 2.7. Comparison 2 Therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT, Outcome 7 Quality of Life at Follow-up. . . . .	149
Analysis 3.1. Comparison 3 Therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT, Outcome 1 Clinically Important Improvement in Anxiety at Post-Treatment. . . . .	150
Analysis 3.2. Comparison 3 Therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT, Outcome 2 Clinically Important Improvement in Anxiety at Follow-up. . . . .	151
Analysis 3.3. Comparison 3 Therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT, Outcome 3 Anxiety Symptom Severity at Post-Treatment. . . . .	152
Analysis 3.4. Comparison 3 Therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT, Outcome 4 Anxiety Symptom Severity at Follow-Up. . . . .	153
Analysis 3.5. Comparison 3 Therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT, Outcome 5 General Anxiety Symptom Severity at Post-Treatment. . . . .	154

Analysis 3.6. Comparison 3 Therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT, Outcome 6 General Anxiety Symptom Severity at Follow-up. . . . .	155
Analysis 3.7. Comparison 3 Therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT, Outcome 7 Quality of Life at Post-Treatment. . . . .	156
Analysis 3.8. Comparison 3 Therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT, Outcome 8 Quality of Life at Follow-up. . . . .	157
ADDITIONAL TABLES . . . . .	157
APPENDICES . . . . .	179
CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS . . . . .	180
DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST . . . . .	180
SOURCES OF SUPPORT . . . . .	180
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW . . . . .	181
NOTES . . . . .	182

[Intervention Review]

# Therapist-supported Internet cognitive behavioural therapy for anxiety disorders in adults

Janine V Olthuis<sup>1</sup>, Margo C Watt<sup>2</sup>, Kristen Bailey<sup>3</sup>, Jill A Hayden<sup>4</sup>, Sherry H Stewart<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada. <sup>2</sup>Psychology, Saint Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Canada. <sup>3</sup>Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Dalhousie University & IWK Health Centre, Halifax, Canada. <sup>4</sup>Department of Community Health & Epidemiology, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada. <sup>5</sup>Departments of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, and Community Health and Epidemiology, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada

Contact address: Janine V Olthuis, Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Dalhousie University, 1355 Oxford Street, Halifax, NS, B3H 4J1, Canada. [janine.olthuis@dal.ca](mailto:janine.olthuis@dal.ca).

**Editorial group:** Cochrane Depression, Anxiety and Neurosis Group.

**Publication status and date:** New, published in Issue 3, 2015.

**Review content assessed as up-to-date:** 12 April 2013.

**Citation:** Olthuis JV, Watt MC, Bailey K, Hayden JA, Stewart SH. Therapist-supported Internet cognitive behavioural therapy for anxiety disorders in adults. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2015, Issue 3. Art. No.: CD011565. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD011565.

Copyright © 2015 The Cochrane Collaboration. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

## ABSTRACT

### Background

Cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) is an evidence-based treatment for anxiety disorders. Many people have difficulty accessing treatment, due to a variety of obstacles. Researchers have therefore explored the possibility of using the Internet to deliver CBT; it is important to ensure the decision to promote such treatment is grounded in high quality evidence.

### Objectives

To assess the effects of therapist-supported Internet CBT on remission of anxiety disorder diagnosis and reduction of anxiety symptoms in adults as compared to waiting list control, unguided CBT, or face-to-face CBT. Effects of treatment on quality of life and patient satisfaction with the intervention were also assessed.

### Search methods

We searched the Cochrane Depression, Anxiety and Neurosis Review Group Specialized Register (CCDANCTR) to 12 April 2013. The CCDANCTR includes relevant randomised controlled trials from EMBASE (1974 -), MEDLINE (1950 -) and PsycINFO (1967 -). We also searched online clinical trial registries and reference lists of included studies. We contacted authors to locate further trials. An update of an initial search (April 2013), conducted in September 2014, identified seven new completed studies, seven previously ongoing studies now completed, and four new ongoing studies. This is a fast-moving area; we plan to update this review shortly, incorporating these new studies.

### Selection criteria

Each identified study was independently assessed for inclusion by two authors. To be included, studies had to be randomised controlled trials of therapist-supported ICBT compared to a waiting list, attention, information, or online discussion group; unguided CBT (that is, self-help); or face-to-face CBT. We included studies that treated adults with an anxiety disorder (panic disorder, agoraphobia, social phobia, post-traumatic stress disorder, acute stress disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, and specific phobia) defined according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders III, III-R, IV, IV-TR or the International Classification of Diseases 9 or 10.

## Data collection and analysis

Two authors independently assessed the risk of bias of included studies and judged overall study quality. We used data from intention-to-treat analyses wherever possible. We assessed treatment effect for the dichotomous outcome of clinically important improvement in anxiety using a risk ratio (RR) with 95% confidence interval (CI). For disorder-specific and general anxiety symptom measures and quality of life we assessed continuous scores using standardized mean differences (SMD). We examined statistical heterogeneity using the  $I^2$  statistic.

## Main results

We screened 1000 citations and selected 30 studies (2181 participants) for inclusion. The studies examined social phobia (11 trials), panic disorder with or without agoraphobia (8 trials), generalized anxiety disorder (4 trials), post-traumatic stress disorder (1 trial), and specific phobia (1 trial). Five remaining studies included a range of anxiety disorder diagnoses. Studies were conducted in Sweden (15 trials), Australia (12 trials), Switzerland (2 trials), and the Netherlands (1 trial) and investigated a variety of ICBT protocols. Three primary comparisons were identified, experimental versus waiting list control, experimental versus unguided ICBT, and experimental versus face-to-face CBT.

Moderate quality evidence from 9 studies (644 participants) contributed to a pooled RR of 4.18 (95% CI 2.42 to 7.22) for clinically important improvement in anxiety at post-treatment, favouring therapist-supported ICBT over a waiting list, attention, information, or online discussion group only. Similarly, the SMD for disorder-specific symptoms at post-treatment (22 studies, 1573 participants; SMD -1.12, 95% CI -1.39 to -0.85) and general anxiety symptoms at post-treatment (14 studies, 1004 participants; SMD -0.79, 95% CI -1.10 to -0.48) favoured therapist-supported ICBT. The quality of the evidence for both outcomes was low.

One study compared unguided CBT to therapist-supported ICBT for clinically important improvement in anxiety at post-treatment, showing no difference in outcome between treatments (54 participants; very low quality evidence). At post-treatment there were no clear differences between unguided CBT and therapist-supported ICBT for disorder-specific anxiety symptoms (4 studies, 253 participants; SMD -0.24, 95% CI -0.69 to 0.21; low quality evidence) or general anxiety symptoms (two studies, 138 participants; SMD 0.28, 95% CI -2.21 to 2.78; low quality evidence).

Compared to face-to-face CBT, therapist-supported ICBT showed no significant differences in clinically important improvement in anxiety at post-treatment (4 studies, 365 participants; RR 1.09, 95% CI 0.89 to 1.34; moderate quality evidence). There were also no clear differences between face-to-face and therapist supported ICBT for disorder-specific anxiety symptoms at post-treatment (6 studies, 424 participants; SMD 0.09, 95% CI -0.26 to 0.43; low quality evidence) or general anxiety symptoms at post-treatment (5 studies, 317 participants; SMD 0.17, 95% CI -0.35 to 0.69; low quality evidence).

Overall, risk of bias in included studies was low or unclear for most domains. However, due to the nature of psychosocial intervention trials, blinding of participants and personnel, and outcome assessment tended to have a high risk of bias. Heterogeneity across a number of the meta-analyses was substantial, some was explained by type of anxiety disorder or may be meta-analytic measurement artefact due to combining many assessment measures. Adverse events were rarely reported.

## Authors' conclusions

Therapist-supported ICBT appears to be an efficacious treatment for anxiety in adults. The evidence comparing therapist-supported ICBT to waiting list, attention, information, or online discussion group only control was low to moderate quality, the evidence comparing therapist-supported ICBT to unguided ICBT was low to very low quality, and comparisons of therapist-supported ICBT to face-to-face CBT was low to moderate quality. Further research is needed to better define and measure any potential harms resulting from treatment. These findings suggest that therapist-supported ICBT is more efficacious than a waiting list, attention, information, or online discussion group only control, and that there may not be a significant difference in outcome between unguided CBT and therapist-supported ICBT; however, this latter finding must be interpreted with caution due to imprecision. The evidence suggests that therapist-supported ICBT may not be significantly different from face-to-face CBT in reducing anxiety. Future research should involve equivalence trials comparing ICBT and face-to-face CBT, examine the importance of the role of the therapist in ICBT, and include effectiveness trials of ICBT in real-world settings. A timely update to this review is needed given the fast pace of this area of research.

## PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

### Internet-based cognitive behavioural therapy with therapist support for anxiety in adults: a review of the evidence

**Who may be interested in this review?**

People who suffer from anxiety and their families.

General Practitioners.

Professionals working in psychological therapy services.

Developers of Internet-based therapies for mental health problems.

**Why is this review important?**

Many adults suffer from anxiety disorders, which have a significant impact on their everyday lives. Anxiety disorders often result in high healthcare costs and high costs to society due to absence from work and reduced quality of life. Research has shown that cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) is an effective treatment which helps to reduce anxiety. However, many people are not able to access face-to-face CBT due to long waiting lists, lack of available time for appointments, transportation problems, and limited numbers of qualified therapists.

Internet-based CBT (ICBT) provides a possible solution to overcome many of the barriers to accessing face-to-face therapy. Therapists can provide support to patients who are accessing Internet-based therapy by telephone or e-mail. It is hoped that this will provide a way of increasing access to CBT, particularly for people who live in rural areas. It is not yet known whether ICBT with therapist support is effective in reducing symptoms of anxiety.

**What questions does this review aim to answer?**

This review aims to summarise current research to find out whether ICBT with therapist support is an effective treatment for anxiety.

The review aims to answer the following questions:

- is ICBT with therapist support more effective than no treatment (waiting list)?
- how effective is ICBT with therapist support compared with face-to-face CBT?
- how effective is ICBT with therapist support compared with unguided CBT (self-help with no therapist input)?
- what is the quality of current research on ICBT with therapist support for anxiety?

**Which studies were included in the review?**

Databases were searched to find all high quality studies of ICBT with therapist support for anxiety published until May 2013. To be included in the review, studies had to be randomised controlled trials involving adults over 18 years with a main diagnosis of an anxiety disorder; 30 studies with a total of 2181 participants were included in the review.

**What does the evidence from the review tell us?**

ICBT with therapist support was significantly more effective than no treatment (waiting list) at improving anxiety and reducing symptoms. The quality of the evidence was low to moderate.

There was no significant difference in the effectiveness of ICBT with therapist support and unguided CBT, though the quality of the evidence was low to very low. Patient satisfaction was generally reported to be higher with therapist-supported ICBT, however patient satisfaction was not formally assessed.

ICBT with therapist support may not differ in effectiveness as compared to face-to-face CBT. The quality of the evidence was low to moderate.

There was a low risk of bias in the included studies, except for blinding of participants, personnel, and outcome assessment. Adverse events were rarely reported in the studies.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FOR THE MAIN COMPARISON *[Explanation]*

Therapist-Supported ICBT compared to waiting list, attention, information, or online discussion group only control for anxiety disorders in adults						
<p><b>Patient or population:</b> patients with anxiety disorders  <b>Settings:</b> outpatient care via Internet with e-mail or telephone support, or both  <b>Intervention:</b> therapist-supported ICBT  <b>Comparison:</b> waiting list, attention, information, or online discussion group only control</p>						
Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed risk	Corresponding risk				
	Waiting list, attention, information, or online discussion group only control	Therapist-supported ICBT				
<b>Clinically important improvement in anxiety at post-treatment</b> Indexed by a standardized interview or clinically accepted measure cut-off score <sup>1</sup>	Study population		<b>RR 4.18</b> (2.42 to 7.22)	644 (9 studies)	⊕⊕⊕○ <b>moderate</b> <sup>2</sup>	
	13 per 100	54 per 100 (31 to 93)				
	Moderate					
	8 per 100	33 per 100 (19 to 57)				
<b>Anxiety symptom severity at post-treatment</b> Indexed by a range of disorder-specific self-report measures	The mean anxiety symptom severity at post-treatment in the intervention groups was <b>1.12 standard deviations lower</b> (1.39 to 0.85 lower)			1573 (24 studies)	⊕⊕○○ <b>low</b> <sup>3,4,5</sup>	A standard deviation of 0.80 or greater represents a large difference between groups <sup>6</sup>



<p><b>General anxiety symptom severity at post-treatment</b> Indexed by a range of measures of anxiety symptoms in general</p>	<p>The mean general anxiety symptom severity at post-treatment in the intervention groups was <b>0.79 standard deviations lower</b> (1.1 to 0.48 lower)</p>		<p>1004 (14 studies)</p>	<p>⊕⊕○○ <b>low</b><sup>4,5,7</sup></p>	<p>A standard deviation of 0.80 or greater represents a large difference between groups<sup>6</sup></p>
<p><b>Quality of life at post-treatment</b> Indexed by self-report measures of quality of life or functional disability</p>	<p>The mean quality of life at post-treatment in the intervention groups was <b>0.51 standard deviations higher</b> (0.4 to 0.61 higher)</p>		<p>1395 (20 studies)</p>	<p>⊕⊕⊕○ <b>moderate</b><sup>4,7</sup></p>	<p>A standard deviation of 0.50 represents a moderate difference between groups<sup>6</sup></p>
<p><b>Adverse events at post-treatment</b> not reported</p>	<p><b>Study population</b></p>	<p>Not estimable</p>	<p>0 (0)</p>	<p>See comment</p>	<p>Because adverse events were so rarely reported, they could not be meaningfully reported by comparison and are instead described in the review text</p>
	<p>See comment</p>	<p>See comment</p>			
	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>				
<p><b>Participant satisfaction</b> Indexed by a mix of qualitative and quantitative self-report measures</p>	<p><b>Study population</b></p>	<p>Not estimable</p>	<p>0 (13)</p>	<p>See comment</p>	<p>Studies reported high overall treatment satisfaction for therapist-supported ICBT</p>
	<p>See comment</p>	<p>See comment</p>			
	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>				

\*The basis for the **assumed risk** (e.g. the median control group risk across studies) is provided in footnotes. The **corresponding risk** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

**CI:** Confidence interval; **RR:** Risk ratio

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

**High quality:** Further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.

**Moderate quality:** Further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.

**Low quality:** Further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.

**Very low quality:** We are very uncertain about the estimate.

<sup>1</sup> For clinically important improvement in anxiety, an event is indicative of a participant achieving clinically important improvement.

<sup>2</sup> Downgraded for risk of bias (-1) primarily because three of the included studies did not blind their outcome assessors to participants' group assignment. Not downgraded for inconsistency (0) because heterogeneity was reduced following subgroup analysis by anxiety disorder.

<sup>3</sup> Downgraded for risk of bias (-1) primarily due to concerns with selective outcome reporting in a few studies.

<sup>4</sup> Risk of bias (0). While participants in the included studies were not blind to their treatment condition when completing self-report measures and therapists were not blind to the treatment they were delivering, these study characteristics cannot be avoided in this type of clinical treatment.

<sup>5</sup> Downgraded for inconsistency (-1) because the heterogeneity amongst the included studies was quite high. This may be explained by the variety of anxiety disorders investigated and differences in the treatment details; however, the number of studies that could be included in subgroup analyses was not sufficient to provide useful reasons for this heterogeneity.

<sup>6</sup> According to Cohen's (1969) interpretation of effect sizes.

<sup>7</sup> Downgraded for risk of bias (-1) primarily because two studies included baseline imbalances in participant severity across study groups.

## BACKGROUND

### Description of the condition

Individuals with anxiety disorders experience excessive anxiety (fear or worry) which is disproportionate to actual threat or danger and significantly interferes with normal daily functioning. Anxiety disorders can include a range of physical (for example, trembling, tense muscles, rapid breathing), cognitive (for example, worries, difficulty concentrating), emotional (for example, distress, negative affect, irritability), and behavioural (for example, difficulty sleeping, hyperarousal) symptoms. Often those with anxiety disorders develop maladaptive strategies to lessen anxiety, such as avoidance (Health Canada 2002; Wilson 2006) or substance use (Stewart 2008). Studies from Canada (Statistics Canada 2004), the USA (Kessler 2005a), Australia (Slade 2007), Nigeria (Gureje 2006), and Europe (ESEMED/MHEDEA 2000 Investigators 2004) suggest that 6% to 18% of adults experience an anxiety disorder every year. Moreover, rates of remission within one year are low, that is, from 33% to 42% across specific anxiety disorders (Robins 1991).

There are many types of anxiety disorders, including panic disorder (PD), agoraphobia, social phobia, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), acute stress disorder, generalized anxiety disorder (GAD), obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD), and specific phobia. These are diagnosed according to criteria outlined in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM IV-R) (APA 2000) or the International Classification of Diseases (ICD 10) (WHO 1999). Anxiety disorders often co-occur with each other (Kessler 2005a) as well as with mood disorders (Fava 2000) and substance abuse or dependence (Stewart 2008). They tend to have an early onset (Kessler 2005b) and chronic course (Bruce 2005). Anxiety disorders also have a major economic impact; for instance, costs of direct treatment, unnecessary medical treatment, and work absences or lost productivity amount to more than USD 40 billion per year in the United States (DuPont 1996; Greenberg 1999). Studies have shown significantly higher annual per capita medical costs for primary care patients with social phobia than for those with no mental health diagnosis (GBP 11,952 and EUR 2957 respectively) (Acarturk 2009); primary care patients with PD versus those with a chronic somatic condition (EUR 10,269 versus EUR 3019) (Batelaan 2007); and primary care patients with GAD as compared to those without GAD (USD 2375 versus USD 1448) (Revicki 2012).

### Description of the intervention

Accumulating research supports the efficacy of CBT in the treatment of anxiety disorders (Bison 2007; Hunot 2007; Norton 2007; Stewart 2009) and anxiety symptoms (Deacon 2004). As its name suggests, CBT includes both cognitive as well as behavioural

interventions or techniques. It has no one 'founder' and now exists in many different forms. Its roots, however, lie largely in the work of Aaron Beck (Beck 1979). While pharmacotherapy (most commonly, benzodiazepines or selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors) has been shown to be effective in the treatment of anxiety disorders, meta-analyses and review articles suggest that CBT is as effective in the acute phase of anxiety and may be more effective than pharmacotherapy or a combination of both treatments in the long term (Westra 1998; Otto 2000; Otto 2005; Pull 2007). Moreover, some anxiety medications pose significant risk for addiction (McNaughton 2008) or serious side effects, or both (Buffett-Jerrot 2002; Choy 2007).

Unfortunately, certain barriers (for example, time constraints, transportation problems, stigma, long waiting lists, a lack of sufficiently qualified clinicians) continue to limit access to CBT (Alvidrez 1999; Young 2001; Mohr 2006). Many of these barriers are particularly relevant for those living in rural communities (Yuen 1996; Rost 2002; Hauenstein 2006). National surveys in Canada (Statistics Canada 2004) and the US (Kessler 2004) suggested that less than one third (only 32% and 20%, respectively) of those with a current psychiatric disorder received some form of treatment in the past year. In a Canadian sample, only 11% of individuals with an anxiety disorder had received treatment (Ohayon 2000). Increasingly, efforts are being made to improve access to CBT on a large scale, particularly for those groups who are most at risk due to lack of services (for example, the UK-based National Health Service 'Improving Access to Psychological Therapies' (IAPT) programme launched in 2006) (Department of Health 2008). A distance delivery approach wherein CBT is delivered over the Internet with a therapist providing support by telephone or e-mail is one way to minimize treatment barriers and increase access to care while still delivering empirically-supported treatment. Such an approach could increase access to mental health professionals for those in rural areas, facilitate treatment for those of limited mobility, and increase patient confidentiality (that is, by engaging in treatment from home clients do not 'risk' being seen at mental health clinics) and privacy (for example, a degree of visual anonymity). The widespread availability of the Internet makes this type of intervention feasible and worth consideration. Recent systematic reviews of computer- and Internet-based treatment for mental health problems suggest largely that these types of treatment are more effective than a waiting list control and equally effective as face-to-face psychotherapy in treating anxiety and depression symptoms (Spek 2007; Bee 2008; Cuijpers 2009; Reger 2009; Cuijpers 2010).

### How the intervention might work

Therapist-supported ICBT should work to treat anxiety in the same manner as conventional face-to-face CBT. The underlying principles of CBT posit that psychopathology, or emotional disturbances, are the result of cognitive distortions and maladaptive

behaviour. Whereas there are hypotheses about the relative importance of cognitive and behavioural techniques, as well as suggestions that the strong collaborative working relationship between the therapist and client are key to the success of CBT, the exact mechanisms of action in CBT are not yet well understood (Olatunji 2010). It is thought that disorder-specific symptoms develop as a result of a particular pattern of dysfunctional cognitions in combination with a specific set of behaviours that serve to exacerbate these dysfunctional cognitions further (Beck 2005). As such, CBT works to improve symptoms by treating these maladaptive cognitions and behaviours.

In essence, cognitive techniques and behaviour modification strategies are used to identify, evaluate, and challenge underlying maladaptive thoughts and beliefs. As an example, it is thought that catastrophic thoughts about the outcomes of experiencing arousal-related physiological sensations, as well as inaccurate predictions about the probability of these dangerous outcomes, and avoidance of situations that may induce these sensations contribute to the development and maintenance of PD (Clark 1986; Barlow 1988). Accordingly, CBT for panic uses cognitive restructuring techniques to teach individuals to identify and challenge their maladaptive cognitions and beliefs. This is combined with the use of gradual, repeated exposure to feared sensations to help individuals revise their perceptions of threat and reduce their fear of these arousal-related physiological sensations (Landon 2004). A similar description of the CBT model could be provided for the other anxiety disorders (for example, social phobia) (Heimberg 2002). Whereas the underlying cognitive and behavioural principles are evident in the CBT interventions for each of the anxiety disorders, current forms of CBT also target core components of a particular disorder and, as such, specific models of CBT now exist for each disorder, which modify and adapt CBT principles to fit disorder-specific symptoms (for example, specific phobia (Ost 1997); OCD (Salkovskis 1985; Foa 2010); PD (Clark 1986; Casey 2004); social phobia (Heimberg 2002); GAD (Dugas 2007); PTSD (Ehlers 2000)).

ICBT therapists would be expected to draw on these models in the same manner as face-to-face CBT therapists. Typically, ICBT involves the client following a written treatment program available on the Internet in conjunction with receiving therapist support, either via telephone calls, texts, or e-mail (Andersson 2006). The intervention involves content that mimics that of face-to-face CBT, therapist-client contact (albeit through non-traditional means), and the client engaging in further 'homework' outside of the session. As such, we anticipated that ICBT will work in the same way and as well as traditional face-to-face CBT.

### Why it is important to do this review

Recently, research into ICBT has elicited considerable interest from within the scientific and clinical communities. With advances in modern communication technologies and their

widespread availability, this type of treatment is quickly becoming a more realistic option. These advances have come at a time when long waiting lists and a lack of treatment availability stand in stark contrast to the growing emphasis on the importance of mental health and provision of evidence-based treatments. A desire to pursue Internet treatment as a viable option to increase access to treatment is growing. The importance of ensuring that the decision to promote such treatment is grounded firmly in high quality evidence is therefore paramount.

The present review asked whether therapist-supported ICBT is efficacious in treating anxiety, and if it is as efficacious as face-to-face CBT. Past meta-analyses have reviewed the efficacy of ICBT for anxiety symptoms (Spek 2007). A number of reviews that have included ICBT have looked more broadly, however, at health problems in general (Barak 2008; Bee 2008) or all computer-based interventions (Cuijpers 2009; Reger 2009; Andrews 2010). Moreover, many of these reviews have not focused on the role of therapist involvement (for example, Cuijpers 2009; Reger 2009; Andrews 2010). Ultimately, as the field of ICBT is growing quickly, an updated review on therapist-supported ICBT is needed. The findings of this review will be helpful in guiding the path of future research in this field away from continued replication of established findings and toward addressing gaps in the literature and considering the next steps in ICBT implementation.

There is a Cochrane Review on media-delivered CBT and behavioural therapy (BT) (self-help) for anxiety disorders (Mayo-Wilson 2013). Mayo-Wilson's review answers questions about the efficacy of delivering CBT to clients in non-traditional formats, including via the Internet. In the protocol of their review, Mayo-Wilson specified that they would not include studies with therapist contact. With a post-protocol change, they revised their review to include studies that involved therapist contact with the qualifier that the interventions must be able to be delivered stand-alone without therapist contact. With this in mind, the focus of their review remains largely on self-help therapies in which therapist involvement is not necessary and treatment is largely client-driven. Mayo-Wilson did not conduct analyses separating out those interventions with and without therapist contact. As such, a meta-analysis with a particular emphasis on the efficacy of therapist-supported ICBT is needed, particularly as at this point there remains conflicting evidence of the comparable efficacy of self-help and therapist-supported interventions (for example, Spek 2007; Titov 2008c; Berger 2011). The present review considered the specific efficacy of therapist-supported ICBT in comparison to each of a waiting list control (that is, no treatment), traditional face-to-face CBT, and self-help interventions and as such will fill a gap in the literature and answer current calls for research in this area (Reger 2009). The protocol for the present review can be found in the Cochrane Library (Olthuis 2011).

## OBJECTIVES

To assess the effects of therapist-supported ICBT on remission of anxiety disorder diagnosis and reduction of anxiety symptoms in adults as compared to waiting list control, unguided CBT, or face-to-face CBT. Effects of treatment on quality of life and patient satisfaction with the intervention were also assessed.

## METHODS

### Criteria for considering studies for this review

#### Types of studies

We included parallel group randomised controlled trials (RCTs), cross-over, and cluster randomised trials.

#### Types of participants

#### Participant characteristics

We included studies of adults (over 18 years of age; no upper limit).

#### Diagnosis

Participants with a primary diagnosis of an anxiety disorder according to the DSM-III (APA 1980), DSM-III-R (APA 1987), DSM-IV (APA 1994), DSM-IV-TR (APA 2000), ICD-9 (WHO 1979) or ICD-10 (WHO 1999) diagnostic criteria.

We included studies that focused on or adequately reported subgroup information for any of the following anxiety disorders: panic disorder (PD) with or without agoraphobia, agoraphobia without a history of panic, social phobia (social anxiety disorder), post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), acute stress disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD), specific phobia, generalized anxiety disorder (GAD), and anxiety disorder not otherwise specified. Included studies used diagnoses determined using a validated diagnostic instrument, for example, the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV-TR Axis I Disorders (SCID-I) (First 2002).

#### Setting

We included studies in which treatment entailed participants engaging in the treatment from their homes and therapists located at primary care settings, university laboratories, community mental health clinics, or private practice clinics. Participants could be treatment-seeking community members responding to media advertisements for study participation or they could be referred to the study by a health professional.

#### Co-morbidities

We included studies of participants with co-morbid diagnoses (for example, major depressive disorder, substance abuse) only if they had been diagnosed with a primary anxiety disorder. We did not include studies of participants reporting anxiety symptoms that did not meet criteria for an anxiety disorder (for example, participants with a clinical presentation of major depressive disorder who reported subthreshold anxiety symptoms or participants scoring high on measures of anxiety symptoms but who were not assessed for a DSM diagnosis).

#### Types of interventions

##### Experimental interventions

##### Cognitive behavioural therapies

We included studies that investigated the efficacy of a therapist-supported Internet cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT), behavioural therapy (BT), or cognitive therapy (CT) intervention for anxiety, defined as the following.

- BT interventions must have been designed to change the behaviours that result from maladaptive anxiety-related cognitions (we included interventions including, but not limited to, exposure, desensitization, and behavioural experiments).
- CT must have been focused on elements of cognitive restructuring of irrational or maladaptive anxiety-related cognitions.
- CBT interventions consisted of some combination of the elements of CT and BT.

Whereas psychoeducation often is an important part of CBT, we did not consider psychoeducation alone to be a sufficient CBT intervention unless it included some of the other treatment components described here.

##### Internet interventions

To be considered an Internet intervention, CBT must have been delivered over the Internet through the use of web pages or e-mail, or both. Crucially, Internet interventions must have included therapist support but this interaction could not be face-to-face. However, we included interventions that involved an initial face-to-face intake or interview session or an initial session to orient clients to the Internet delivery method or to engage in treatment planning, or a combination of these. Thus, therapist support must have occurred via e-mail or the telephone, or both. Including only interventions that could be delivered entirely by distance methods reflected a primary motive for conducting this review, to find ways to increase access to treatment for those who may not be able to visit provider centres. While it was possible that Internet-based interventions that provided some support in a face-to-face setting

could be just as effectively restructured to be delivered completely by distance, it was more rigorous to include only studies that provided evidence specifically on the efficacy of Internet CBT delivered completely via distance methods. We did not select interventions based on their length, or the number or duration of sessions.

### Comparator interventions

1. Waiting list, attention, information, or online discussion group only control condition (no intervention for participants beyond weekly status monitoring by research personnel or accessing online non-treatment related disease information or discussion groups)

2. Unguided CBT (i.e., self-help CBT with no therapist support)

3. Conventional face-to-face CBT interventions (including individual or group CBT delivered in a traditional face-to-face format)

### Types of outcome measures

#### Primary outcomes

1. Efficacy of therapist-supported ICBT in leading to clinically important improvement in anxiety as determined by a diagnostic interview, for example, the SCID-I (First 2002) or the Anxiety Disorders Interview Schedule (ADIS-IV) (DiNardo 1994) or a defined cut-off on a validated scale, for example, the Yale Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale (YBOCS) (Goodman 1989). In case the Clinical Global Impression scale change or improvement items (CGI) (Guy 1976) were used, we employed a score of 1 = 'very much' or 2 = 'much improved' to indicate clinically important improvement.

2. Efficacy of therapist-supported ICBT in leading to reduction in anxiety symptom severity measured by scores on a validated, observer-rated instrument, for example, the Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (Hamilton 1959), or a validated self-report measure of: (a) disorder-specific symptoms, for example, the Social Phobia Scale (SPS) (Mattick 1998), and (b) anxiety symptoms in general, for example, the Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI) (Beck 1991).

#### Secondary outcomes

1. Quality of life as assessed by either measures of quality of life, for example, the Quality of Life Inventory (QOLI) (Frisch 1992), or measures of disability, for example the Sheehan Disability Scales (SDS) (Leon 1997) as increasing disability entails decreased quality of life. While research suggests that quality of life and disability are distinct but somewhat overlapping constructs (Hambrick 2003), quality of life measures have not often been conceptually or operationally distinguished from measures of disability, resulting in

considerable overlap amongst indices of quality of life and disability (Mogotsi 2000). With this in mind, we anticipated an overlapping conceptualization of these two constructs in the included studies and included both types of measures within the meta-analysis in order to capture all possible information about treatment outcome related to quality of life.

2. Participant satisfaction with the intervention. Participant satisfaction tends to be measured uniquely across different studies using a mix of qualitative and quantitative indices. In anticipation of this, we evaluated participants' satisfaction with the intervention of interest as compared to the comparator interventions in a qualitative manner.

3. Adverse events, in whatever manner reported by study authors.

#### Timing of outcome assessment

We performed separate analyses based on different periods of assessment: immediately post-treatment and at one follow-up period at least six months post-treatment but not more than one year. When studies reported more than one follow-up assessment point, we used the longest follow-up period so as to provide the best estimate of the long-term outcomes of the intervention.

#### Hierarchy of outcome measures

For primary outcomes, separate meta-analyses were conducted for the two outcomes. The clinically important improvement in anxiety outcome measures were selected according to the following hierarchy, based on availability in a particular study: (1) diagnostic interview, (2) cut-off on a validated scale, (3) CGI scores. For reduction in anxiety symptom severity, the outcomes of available observer-rated and self-report measures were statistically combined and a mean score was created across the measures within a particular study. Measures of variance for this mean score were created by combining standard deviations across studies according to the method described by Borenstein 2009. This method requires that the correlation between two measures be known; as such, in the case that this correlation was not known, the measures with better psychometric properties were included in the analysis.

For secondary outcomes, quality of life outcome measures were treated in the same way as anxiety symptom severity measures. Due to the qualitative nature of the other secondary outcome, participant satisfaction with the intervention, a hierarchy of outcome measures was not required.

#### Search methods for identification of studies

We used several methods to identify both published and unpublished studies for possible inclusion in this review (see below). We did not restrict studies to those reported in any particular language; however, we conducted searches in English and initiated contact with authors in English.



## Electronic searches

### The Cochrane, Depression, Anxiety and Neurosis Review Group's Specialised Register (CCDANCTR)

The Cochrane Depression, Anxiety and Neurosis Group (CCDAN) maintains two clinical trials registers at their editorial base in Bristol, UK, a references register and a studies-based register. The CCDANCTR-References Register contains over 37,000 reports of RCTs in depression, anxiety, and neurosis. Approximately 60% of these references have been tagged to individual, coded trials. The coded trials are held in the CCDANCTR-Studies Register and records are linked between the two registers through the use of unique Study ID tags. Coding of trials is based on the EU-Psi coding manual. Please contact the CCDAN Trials Search Co-ordinator for further details. Reports of trials for inclusion in the Group's registers are collated from routine (weekly), generic searches of MEDLINE (1950 to date), EMBASE (1974 to date) and PsycINFO (1967 to date); quarterly searches of the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), and review-specific searches of additional databases. Reports of trials are also sourced from international trial registers via the World Health Organisation (WHO International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (ICTRP), [ClinicalTrials.gov](http://ClinicalTrials.gov)), drug companies, and the hand-searching of key journals, conference proceedings, and other (non-Cochrane) systematic reviews and meta-analyses.

Details of CCDAN's generic search strategies can be found on the Group's website.

We searched the CCDAN Specialised Registers to 12 April 2013 and the results from this search were fully incorporated in the present review. Additionally, prior to publication, CCDAN's Trials Search Co-ordinator performed a precise update search of the CCDANCTR Registers in September 2014 (Appendix 1). The results were screened at the CCDAN's editorial base and by the first author and relevant studies were placed in awaiting classification or ongoing (as appropriate). These studies will be fully incorporated in a timely, future update of this review.

### CCDANCTR-Studies

We searched the CCDANCTR-Studies Register using the following search strategy:

1. Condition = (anxiety or \*phobi\* or PTSD or post-trauma\* or "post trauma\*" or posttrauma\* or "stress disorder" or panic or OCD or obsess\* or compulsi\* or GAD)
2. Intervention = (CBT or cognitive or behavio\* or \*therap\* or treatment or intervention or training or counsel\*)
3. Age Group = (adult or aged or unclear or "not stated")
4. Free-Text = (computer\* or distance\* or remote or tele\* or Internet\* or web\* or WWW or phone or mobile or e-mail\* or email\* or online\* or on-line or videoconferenc\* or video-conferenc\* or "chat room\*" or "instant messaging" or iCBT)
5. (1 and 2 and 3 and 4)

### CCDANCTR-References

We searched the CCDANCTR-References Register to identify additional untagged or uncoded references using the following strategy:

1. (anxiety or \*phobi\* or PTSD or post-trauma\* or "post trauma\*" or posttrauma\* or (stress and disorder\*) or panic or OCD or obsess\* or compulsi\* or GAD):ti,ab,kw
2. (therap\* or train\*):ti,ab
3. (psychotherap\* or cognitive or behavio\* or CBT):ti,ab,kw
4. (acceptance\* or assertive\* or brief\* or commitment\* or exposure or group or implosive or "problem solving" or problem-solving or "solution focused" or solution-focused or schema):ti,ab,kw
5. (CBT or cognitive or behavio\* or "contingency management" or "functional analys\*" or mindfulness\* or "mind training" or psychoeducat\* or relaxation or "role play\*"):ti,ab,kw
6. ((2 or 3) and 4) or 5
7. (computer\* or distance\* or remote or tele\* or Internet\* or web\* or WWW or phone or mobile or e-mail\* or email\* or online\* or on-line or videoconferenc\* or video-conferenc\* or "chat room\*" or "instant messaging" or iCBT):ti,ab,kw
8. 1 and 6 and 7

### Searching other resources

#### Reference lists

We examined the reference lists of previous related meta-analyses (Spek 2007; Bee 2008; Cuijpers 2009; Reger 2009; Andrews 2010; Cuijpers 2010) and of articles selected for inclusion in the present review.

#### Personal contacts and correspondence

We contacted experts in the field, including principal authors of RCTs in the field of ICBT for anxiety, via e-mail and asked them if they were aware of any further studies which meet the present review's inclusion criteria.

#### Unpublished studies

In order to search for unpublished studies, we searched international trial registries including via the WHO ICTRP (<http://apps.who.int/trialsearch/>) and ClinicalTrials.gov ([www.clinicaltrials.gov](http://www.clinicaltrials.gov)) in June 2013.

### Data collection and analysis

#### Selection of studies

In collaboration with the CCDAN Trials Search Co-ordinator, one review author (JVO) conducted searches of electronic databases

and reference lists and contacted authors in order to locate potential trials to be included in the review. Two review authors (JVO and KMB) independently assessed the titles and abstracts of the resulting lists of studies for relevance. We then obtained full articles for potentially relevant abstracts. Both review authors independently assessed the identified trials to determine eligibility as outlined in [Criteria for considering studies for this review](#). We collated and compared assessments. In the case of disagreement with respect to trial eligibility, we made the final decision by discussion and consensus, if necessary with the involvement of another member of the review group (MCW or SHS, or both).

### Data extraction and management

We independently extracted data from the included studies regarding methodology and treatment outcomes, and recorded the data using a data extraction spreadsheet designed by one of the review authors (JVO). If the included trials did not provide complete information (for example, details of dropout, group means and standard deviations), we contacted the primary investigator by e-mail to attempt to obtain unreported data to permit an intention-to-treat (ITT) analysis. We contacted other investigators as needed.

Two review authors (JVO and KMB) independently extracted the following data from each trial report:

1. description of trial, including primary researcher and year of publication;
2. characteristics of trial methodology, including the diagnostic criteria employed, participant inclusion and exclusion criteria, the screening instrument(s) used, the inclusion or exclusion of co-morbidity, the receipt of other interventions simultaneously, and the number of centres involved;
3. characteristics of participants, including age, gender, primary diagnosis, any co-morbid diagnoses, and duration of primary symptoms;
4. characteristics of the intervention (for both the experimental and comparator interventions), including intervention classification (i.e., CBT, BT, CT), content and components (e.g., psychoeducation, relaxation training, exposure, cognitive restructuring), method of delivery of therapist support (e.g., telephone, e-mail), duration, amount of therapist and experimenter contact, and number of participants randomised to each intervention; and
5. outcome measures employed, as listed in [Types of outcome measures](#), as well as the dropout rates for participants in each treatment condition and whether the data reflected intention-to-treat (ITT) analyses with last observation carried forward (LOCF) or another method.

We subsequently recorded data in RevMan 5.3 data tables ([RevMan 2014](#)).

### Main planned comparisons

We planned to compare each of the outcomes of interest, at post-treatment and 6 to 12 month follow-up, for each of the following comparisons:

1. therapist-supported ICBT versus waiting list, attention, information, or online discussion group only control,
2. therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT, and
3. therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT.

### Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

We assessed the risk of bias in each included study using the Cochrane Collaboration's 'risk of bias' tool ([Higgins 2011a](#)). We assessed the following six areas for risk of bias.

1. Sequence generation: was the allocation sequence of participants adequately randomised?
2. Allocation concealment: was the allocation sequence adequately concealed from participants as well as those involved in the enrolment and assignment of participants?
3. Blinding: were participants, study personnel, and those assessing outcomes kept unaware of participants' allocation to a study condition throughout the course of the investigation?
4. Incomplete outcome data: were there incomplete data for the main or secondary outcomes (e.g., due to attrition)? Were incomplete data adequately addressed?
5. Selective reporting: was the study free of suggestions of selective reporting of outcomes (e.g., reporting of a subset of outcomes on the basis of the results)?
6. Other potential threats to bias: was the study free of any other problems (e.g., early stopping, baseline imbalance, cross-over trials) that could have introduced bias?

We did not assess risk of bias related to therapist experience and qualifications. Evidence in the field as to the impact of therapist experience on treatment outcomes remains mixed (for example, [Hahlweg 2001](#); [Andersson 2012](#); [Norton 2014](#)), as such, it would be inappropriate to impose bias on a study based on a characteristic we are unsure would actually introduce bias. In addition, we did not assess risk of bias related to therapist allegiance. This was because: (a) all studies investigated CBT, and (b) it was impossible to know if researchers were allied with a particular type of delivery method.

Two review authors (JVO and KMB) independently assessed risk of bias for each included study. We resolved disagreements by consensus and discussion with a third review author (MCW or SHS) where necessary. If further information about a particular trial was required to assess its risk of bias, we contacted the primary investigator of the relevant study. We created 'risk of bias' tables describing the information outlined above, as reported in each study. These tables also include a judgement on the risk of bias, made by the review authors for each of the six areas, based on the following three categories: (1) low risk of bias, (2) high risk of bias, and (3) unclear or unknown risk of bias.



## Measures of treatment effect

### Dichotomous outcomes

We analysed our only dichotomous outcome, clinically important improvement in anxiety (yes or no) (as measured by no longer meeting diagnostic criteria on a diagnostic interview, no longer meeting a designated cut-off on a validated scale, or meeting the criteria for very much or much improved on the CGI) using risk ratios (RRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) within studies.

### Continuous outcomes

As most studies that were selected for inclusion used different measures to assess sufficiently similar constructs, we compared continuous outcomes (that is, general and disorder-specific anxiety symptoms, quality of life) by calculating the standardized mean difference (SMD) and its 95% CI. However, when all of the studies within a meta-analysis used the same measure to assess an outcome (for example, if all studies within a meta-analysis used the BAI to assess general anxiety symptoms), we compared continuous outcomes by calculating the mean difference (MD) to facilitate the interpretation of the clinical relevance of the findings.

Most included studies used more than one measure to assess each of the continuous outcomes. Thus, a mean score was created across the measures included within each study. Measures of variance for this mean score were created by combining standard deviations across studies according to the method described by [Borenstein 2009](#). This method requires that the correlation between two measures be known; as such, on the rare occasion when this correlation was not known and could not be identified in prior literature the measure in question was excluded from analyses. This occurred in four instances ([Klein 2006](#), [Richards 2006](#), and [Kiropoulos 2008](#) for the Body Vigilance Scale; [Andersson 2009](#) for the Fear Survey Schedule III).

To combine measures of quality of life and disability into one outcome, we reversed the scores of the disability measures (that is, by subtracting mean scores from the measure total scores) to align them with the quality of life measures.

### Endpoint versus change data

We anticipated that we might encounter some studies that reported analyses based on changes from baseline and other studies that reported analyses based on final values. We planned to present the two types of analysis results in separate subgroups to avoid confusion for readers and, where appropriate, to combine both types of scores in the final results. Despite these plans, none of the included studies reported change data so we used endpoint data in all meta-analyses.

### Skewed data

We dealt with skewed data according to the guidelines in the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* ([Higgins 2011a](#)) and [Higgins 2008](#). In order to conduct the final analysis, transformed or untransformed data had to be obtained for all studies because log-transformed and untransformed data cannot be combined in meta-analyses ([Higgins 2011a](#)). In the case that a limited number of studies included in one meta-analysis presented log-transformed data, we back-transformed these data and included untransformed data in the meta-analysis. We then conducted a sensitivity analysis excluding any studies that presented transformed data.

### Unit of analysis issues

#### Parallel group randomised controlled trials (RCTs)

In some parallel group RCTs, participants randomly assigned to a waiting list, attention, information, or online discussion group only control were permitted to pursue the active treatment after their period on the waiting list was complete. To analyse dichotomous and continuous data for these trials, we only included data from participants before they crossed over to their second treatment condition; in other words, only data from the original comparison (waiting list, attention, information, or online discussion group only control versus therapist-supported ICBT) was used in the meta-analyses.

#### Cross-over trials

When included studies were cross-over trials, we planned to include only data from the first phase of the trial.

#### Cluster randomised trials

When cluster randomised trials had accounted for clustering within their analyses (through the use of multilevel modelling or general estimating equations, for example) we planned to include data directly in the meta-analyses. For studies that failed to appropriately account for clustering, we planned to impute the data based on the number of clusters reported in each intervention group, the size of each cluster, summary statistics, and an estimate of intracluster correlation. We also planned to exclude cluster trials with a high risk of bias (that is, where clustering was not accounted for in analyses) from sensitivity analyses.

#### Multiple intervention arms

When multiple intervention arms met our inclusion criteria, we planned to combine eligible groups to create a pair-wise comparison following the procedure outlined in the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* ([Higgins 2011a](#)). We planned

to conduct sensitivity analyses excluding any studies with multiple intervention arms that did not report all intervention comparisons.

### Dealing with missing data

We used data from ITT analyses whenever they were reported by study authors. In 21 studies, authors employed a LOCF method to address missing data with the assumption that participants who were missing data following randomisation (that is, dropouts) did not respond to treatment. Of the remaining studies, one study used multiple imputation methods to create ITT data (van Ballegooijen 2013). Seven studies used a mixed effects models approach in an ITT approach to deal with missing data (Bergstrom 2010; Berger 2011; Hedman 2011; Paxling 2011; Andersson 2012a; Andersson 2012b; Silfvernagel 2012). One study did not include ITT data (Andersson 2009).

Because included studies did not report individual participant data, if authors did not provide ITT analyses in their manuscript we contacted the primary investigator by e-mail to attempt to obtain unreported data to permit an ITT analysis. When we did not receive responses from study authors we simply included their reported, non-ITT, continuous outcome data in the analysis. This was the case for one study (Andersson 2009). For dichotomous outcomes, we were able to impute ITT data by assuming that participants who had dropped out did not meet the target event (that is, clinically important improvement in anxiety). We conducted sensitivity analyses excluding studies for which ITT data were not available (either from the published manuscript or from study authors) to determine the extent to which missing data influenced effect sizes.

If included trials did not provide complete information (that is, group means, standard deviations, and sample size), we contacted the primary investigator by e-mail to attempt to obtain unreported data. We contacted other study investigators as needed. The only sources for outcome data were the original published report or author correspondence. If standard deviations were not available from the authors, we planned to calculate these using other data reported in the article, including t-values, CIs, and standard errors. If that was not possible, we planned to impute standard deviations from other investigations using similar measures and populations.

### Assessment of heterogeneity

We tested the extent of statistical heterogeneity in meta-analyses using the  $I^2$  statistic (Higgins 2002), which calculates the percentage of variability due to heterogeneity rather than chance. According to the guidelines outlined in the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions*,  $I^2$  values may be interpreted as follows:

- 0% to 40% might not be important;
- 30% to 60% may represent moderate heterogeneity;
- 50% to 90% may represent substantial heterogeneity; and

- 75% to 100% represents considerable heterogeneity (Higgins 2011a).

We interpreted the importance of these  $I^2$  values in consideration of the magnitude and direction of effects and the strength of evidence for heterogeneity (as indexed by the P value from the  $\chi^2$  test). If there was evidence of heterogeneity, we first re-checked the data for accuracy. We considered sources of heterogeneity according to the pre-specified subgroup and sensitivity analyses listed in [Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity](#).

### Assessment of reporting biases

Where there were sufficient numbers of trials to make such a plot meaningful (that is, at least 10 included studies (Higgins 2011a)) we constructed funnel plots to determine the possible influence of publication bias. We planned to enhance funnel plots with contour lines delineating areas of statistical significance (as suggested by Peters 2008) to assist in the differentiation of asymmetry due to publication bias or other causes.

### Data synthesis

We combined data using an inverse-variance random-effects model due to expected variation in the characteristics of the interventions investigated and participant populations. We combined dichotomous outcome measures by computing a pooled risk ratio (RR) and 95% CI. We combined continuous outcomes when means and standard deviations were available. When sufficiently similar continuous outcomes were measured differently across studies we calculated an overall standardized mean difference (SMD) and 95% CI. However, as indicated previously, when outcomes were measured similarly across studies we used a mean difference method. We used the RevMan 5.3 software for data synthesis.

### Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity

We conducted subgroup analyses but interpreted these with caution due to the risk of false positive conclusions. We planned to perform the following subgroup analyses:

1. gender of participants;
2. type of anxiety disorder (i.e., PD with or without agoraphobia, agoraphobia without a history of panic, social phobia (social anxiety disorder), PTSD, acute stress disorder, OCD, specific phobia, GAD, and anxiety disorder not otherwise specified);
3. amount of therapist contact, designated as low (90 min or less), medium (91 to 299 min), or high (300 min or more);
4. type of CBT (i.e., BT, CT, or CBT); and
5. research group (i.e., the laboratory from which the study was generated).

We were not able to conduct a subgroup analysis based on gender of participants as none of the included studies distinguished outcomes based on this participant variable. We also were not able to conduct a subgroup analysis based on type of CBT. Only one study (Andersson 2009) had a stronger focus on BT, as compared to CT or CBT, and no studies examined a CT only intervention. For the final subgroup analysis by research group, three research groups were identified: a group in Sweden, and two distinct groups in Australia.

### Sensitivity analysis

We conducted sensitivity analyses to determine the extent to which observed pooled effect sizes depend on the quality of the design characteristics of studies. We planned to conduct the following sensitivity analyses:

1. exclusion of studies with a designation of high risk of bias for one or more of the categories as outlined in [Assessment of risk of bias in included studies](#);
2. exclusion of cluster randomised trials where clustering was not appropriately accounted for in analysis;
3. exclusion of studies with multiple intervention arms with selective reporting of intervention comparisons;
4. exclusion of studies with a somewhat more active waiting list control condition (i.e., attention, information, or online discussion group only control)
5. exclusion of studies with imputed standard deviations for continuous outcomes;
6. exclusion of studies with back transformed data for continuous outcomes;
7. exclusion of studies not reporting: (a) dichotomous, and (b) continuous outcomes according to the ITT principle;
8. exclusion of studies with continuous outcomes analysed using LOCF; and
9. assuming treatment dropouts were responders for dichotomous outcomes.

### Summary of findings

Summary of findings tables were created to present the main findings of the review. We imported meta-analytic data from RevMan into GRADEprofiler version 3.6 to create summary of findings tables for each of the three most clinically relevant comparisons:

ICBT with therapist support versus waiting list control, ICBT with therapist support versus unguided ICBT, and ICBT with therapist support versus face-to-face CBT. The summary of findings tables present meta-analytic outcomes for each of the continuous and dichotomous outcomes at post-treatment and summarize the number of studies and participants included in each analysis. In addition, GRADEprofiler allowed us to rate the quality of the evidence for each outcome for each comparison considering: (a) risk of bias, (b) inconsistency, (c) indirectness, (d) imprecision, and (e) publication bias.

## RESULTS

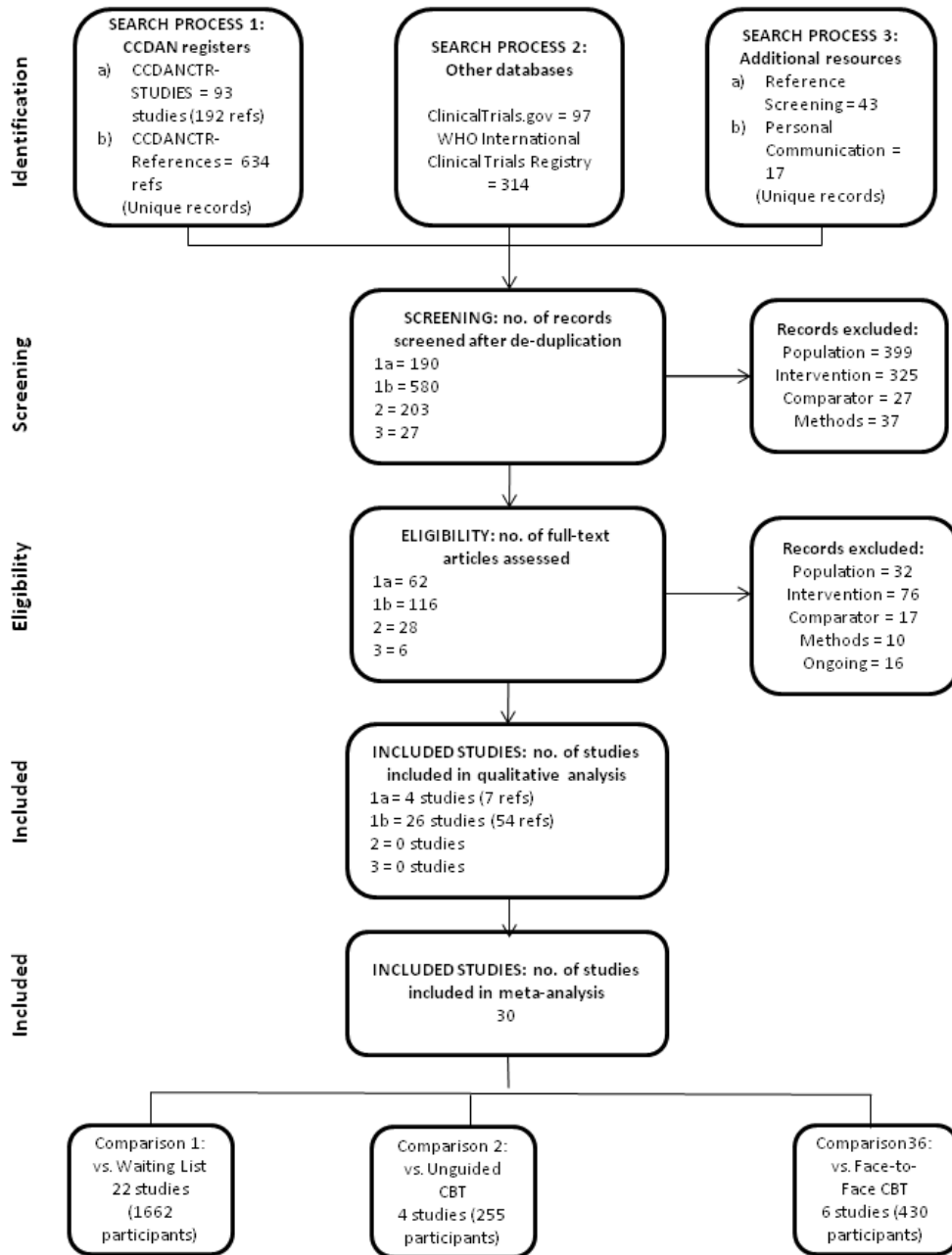
### Description of studies

See [Characteristics of included studies](#); [Characteristics of excluded studies](#)

### Results of the search

The electronic search of databases (conducted April 2013), yielded 826 citations for consideration for inclusion in the review, including manuscripts in peer-reviewed journals, conference abstracts, and clinical trial registrations. Employing secondary search methods, including searching clinical trial registries, contacting experts in the field, and searching the reference lists of eligible studies, resulted in another 471 citations for consideration. After de-duplication and following a brief screening of the titles and abstracts, 212 were retrieved for a more detailed evaluation of eligibility. One hundred and fifty-one studies were subsequently excluded for failing to meet our inclusion criteria. The PRISMA flow diagram shown in [Figure 1](#) outlines the study selection process and broad reasons for exclusion. Studies were excluded if: (a) participants did not meet diagnostic criteria for an anxiety disorder, as assessed by study authors (population), (b) the intervention of interest was not ICBT, did not involve a therapist, or included too much face-to-face therapist contact (intervention), (c) the comparator was not appropriate given our selection criteria (comparator), (d) the trial was not randomised or did not use adequate diagnostic measures (methods), or (e) the trial was ongoing (ongoing).

Figure 1. PRISMA diagram of the search process.



After accounting for duplicate reports of the same trial, 30 studies were eligible for inclusion in the meta-analyses. Seven studies identified from an updated search in September 2014 have been added to studies awaiting classification (Andersson 2013; Berger 2014; Ivarsson 2014; Newby 2013), as have seven studies which were completed during the process of completing this review (Andrews 2011b; Andrews 2011c; Andrews 2012a; Berger 2012; Carlbring 2012; Greist 2012; Nordgren 2012). These studies will be fully incorporated into the review in a timely, future update.

E-mail correspondence to collect information to supplement data provided in the published reports was exchanged with Dr Tomas Furmark (Furmark 2009a; Furmark 2009b), Dr Per Carlbring (Carlbring 2001; Carlbring 2006; Carlbring 2007; Carlbring 2011), Dr Nickolai Titov (Titov 2008a; Titov 2008b; Titov 2008c; Titov 2009; Titov 2010; Titov 2011), Dr Britt Klein (Klein 2006; Richards 2006; Kiropoulos 2008), and Dr Wouter van Ballegooijen (van Ballegooijen 2013).

### Included studies

See [Characteristics of included studies](#) for details of individual studies and [Table 1](#) for a summary table of the characteristics of the included studies.

### Design

All of the 30 included studies were parallel group RCTs. For studies in which participants in the waiting list, attention, information, or online discussion group only control were given the opportunity to complete the treatment after their time on the waiting list, only data from the original comparison were used in the meta-analyses. There were no cross-over or cluster randomised trials.

Seven studies included multiple intervention arms: two (Titov 2008c; Furmark 2009a) compared the intervention of interest to two eligible comparators (a waiting list, and unguided CBT) so were included in multiple meta-analyses (ICBT versus waiting list control, and ICBT versus unguided CBT), and five (Richards 2006, Furmark 2009b; Robinson 2010; Berger 2011, Johnston 2011) included a third treatment arm not relevant to the present review.

### Sample sizes

Sample sizes of included studies ranged from 21 (12 in the intervention arm, 9 in the comparator arm (Richards 2006)) to 204 participants (102 in both the intervention and comparator arms (Andersson 2012a)). The average study sample size was 74 participants. In most studies there was an equal distribution of participants between the treatment and control arms. Only 2 studies had < 30 participants, 14 studies had 30 to 60 participants, 7 studies

had 60 to 90 participants, and 6 studies had 90 to 130 participants, with 1 outlier at 204 participants (Andersson 2012a).

### Setting

Included studies came primarily from one research group in Sweden (15 trials), two groups in Australia (Klein: 2 trials; Titov: 10 trials), a research group in Switzerland (2 trials), and one in the Netherlands (1 trial).

Whereas researchers and treating clinicians were located at university-affiliated hospitals or mental health centres, participants received the intervention of interest in their home. Treatment took place over the Internet and by telephone. Face-to-face CBT, when included in a trial, was conducted in a psychiatric setting (for example, hospital, mental health clinic).

### Participants

Participants were men and women over 18 years of age. The average mean age of study participants was 37.3 years. Women represented an average of 67.1% of participants in each study. The ethnicity of participants was not reliably reported. For most studies, participants were recruited via media advertisements or a recruitment website (28 studies); in a minority of studies participants were recruited via clinic referrals (Bergstrom 2010; Hedman 2011).

All included participants qualified for one of the following anxiety disorder diagnoses: social phobia (11 trials), PD with or without agoraphobia (8 trials), GAD (4 trials), PTSD (1 trial), and specific phobia (1 trial). The five remaining studies included participants with a range of anxiety disorder diagnoses. Twenty-six trials included participants with co-morbid diagnoses and four studies did not report on their inclusion and exclusion criteria. Among all studies, regardless of their inclusion or exclusion of co-morbidities, 25 studies excluded participants who scored above a certain threshold on a measure of depressive symptoms, for example, above 30 on the Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) (Svanborg 1994), and 26 studies excluded participants who endorsed suicidal ideation, for example, on the MADRS suicide item, with the rationale that they were unclear about how to handle this high risk participant via a distance treatment. Sixteen studies excluded participants with substance misuse or dependence problems and 16 studies excluded participants with active psychosis with the rationale that these problems would interfere with anxiety treatment.

Twenty-eight trials included participants who were using psychiatric medication (including selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors, benzodiazepines, benzodiazepine derivatives, neuroleptics, tricyclic antidepressants,

beta-blockers) concurrent with study participation (Berger 2009 excluded those using medication, and Andersson 2009 did not report on co-use of medication). Participants were typically included only if they had been at a stable dose for a certain time period (one to three months) preceding the study. Four studies (Carlbring 2001; Carlbring 2005; Carlbring 2006; van Ballegooijen 2013) included participants engaged in another type of psychological therapy concurrent with study participation, one of which had no participants that met this characteristic (Carlbring 2006).

## Interventions

### Experimental interventions

Twenty-nine studies included in the present review tested ICBT while one study investigated Internet-based BT with a focus on exposure (Andersson 2009). ICBT interventions involved participants following 5 (Andersson 2009; Berger 2009; Berger 2011) to 15 (Hedman 2011) online treatment modules (mean = 8; median = 7; mode = 6) with e-mail support from therapists. Six studies also provided therapist support by telephone (Titov 2009; Robinson 2010; Titov 2010; Johnston 2011; Spence 2011; Titov 2011) while another seven of these studies also included participation in an online discussion forum (Tillfors 2008; Furmark 2009a; Furmark 2009b; Bergstrom 2010; Spence 2011, Titov 2011; Andersson 2012a).

Interventions ranged in length from 4 (Andersson 2009) to 15 weeks (Hedman 2011) (mean = 9; median = 9; mode = 10). The degree of therapist involvement in the included interventions was widely variable; the average total time spent by a therapist with a participant ranged from a minimum of 25 minutes (Carlbring 2001) to a maximum of 376 minutes (Richards 2006) with the overall mean = 132 minutes and median = 120 minutes (2 studies (Berger 2009; Berger 2011) did not report therapist contact time). Similarly, among studies that reported this information, the average number of e-mails sent by study therapists ranged from a minimum of 5 (Spence 2011; Titov 2011) to a maximum of 24 (Titov 2009; Titov 2010) with the overall mean = 14 e-mails and median = 12 e-mails.

Of the 30 included studies, 28 specified that treatment was provided by a licensed clinical psychologist (22 studies) or clinical psychology graduate students in training, or both (15 studies). Clinical psychology graduate students providing therapy were enrolled in master's or doctoral psychology programs as required for them to practice in their country. Of those studies in which licensed clinical psychologists delivered the treatment, six specified that clinicians were provided with supervision from an expert in the field. Similarly, of those studies in which clinical psychology students provided treatment, 12 specified that supervision from an expert in the field was provided. The two remaining studies specified that therapy was delivered by therapists trained by the treatment founder (Andersson 2009) and a psychiatry registrar (Wims

2010). Details on the experience and training of study therapists, if provided, can be found in the [Characteristics of included studies](#) section.

### Comparator Interventions

Twenty-two studies compared the experimental intervention to a waiting list, attention, information, or online discussion group only control. All but five of these studies included strict waiting list control conditions with no treatment provided to participants and assessments occurring after the designated waiting list period. Of the remaining five studies, the control condition in one study included a weekly self-report assessment but no intervention (Furmark 2009a). The control condition in two studies (Richards 2006; van Ballegooijen 2013) provided basic non-treatment disease-related information to participants and one of these studies (Richards 2006) included weekly status check-ins by phone. Finally, the control condition in two studies permitted participants to engage in an online discussion group (Carlbring 2011; Andersson 2012a).

Four studies compared therapist-supported ICBT to unguided CBT (that is, self-help). Finally, six studies compared the experimental intervention to traditional, face-to-face group or individual CBT. This number of studies adds up to more than the total number of studies because two studies included more than one comparator.

## Outcomes

### Primary outcomes

Each of the included studies reported on the efficacy of therapist-supported ICBT. Fourteen studies assessed participants post-treatment for clinically important improvement in anxiety (a dichotomous outcome) and three studies reassessed this outcome at a follow-up of 6 to 12 months later. Each of the included studies reported on participants' disorder-specific anxiety symptom severity using a validated self-report or observer-rated instrument (a continuous outcome) at post-treatment. Eight studies assessed anxiety symptom severity at a follow-up of 6 to 12 months later. Twenty of the included studies also measured participants' symptoms of general anxiety using validated self-report instruments at post-treatment. Six studies assessed general anxiety at a follow-up of 6 to 12 months later. Please see [Table 1](#) and [Characteristics of included studies](#) for more details of outcome assessment.

It was rare for studies to report adverse events. In fact, adverse events could only be assumed from measures of participants' symptom deterioration during the study or reasons for participant dropout related to the treatment.



## Secondary outcomes

Twenty-six studies measured quality of life at post-treatment, while six studies included quality of life as an outcome at 6 to 12 month follow-up.

Participant satisfaction with treatment was indexed by 15 studies at post-treatment. A variety of different measures of treatment satisfaction were used ranging in degrees of comprehensiveness and complexity. Across different measurement approaches, participants were most commonly asked to indicate their overall satisfaction with the treatment program, their satisfaction with particular portions of the treatment program (for example, therapist correspondence, Internet modules), and their satisfaction with the pace of the treatment program. Of the 15 studies, only four reported treatment satisfaction for both the experimental and comparator interventions; the remaining trials compared the experimental intervention to a waiting list control, which did not lend itself to an evaluation of satisfaction.

## Excluded studies

Studies were excluded for a variety of reasons (see [Characteristics of excluded studies](#) and [Figure 1](#), the former of which lists a number of studies that were most like the included studies but differed in important ways that prevented inclusion). Studies were frequently excluded because the intervention was: (a) not distance-based, (b) distance-based but included more than two sessions of face-to-face contact between therapist and participant, (c) not delivered by a therapist (that is, was a self-help program), or (d) not CBT. Similarly, studies were excluded if participants did not meet our criteria because they had subclinical anxiety symptoms or an anxiety disorder was not their primary diagnosis. We also excluded a number of studies because a closer look showed that they were not RCTs or did not compare the intervention of interest to a comparison group that met the eligibility criteria.

## Ongoing studies

We originally identified 14 ongoing studies (16 references; see [Ongoing studies](#)). The updated search in September 2014 showed that seven of these studies ([Andrews 2011b](#); [Andrews 2011c](#); [Andrews 2012a](#); [Berger 2012](#); [Carlbring 2012](#); [Geist 2012](#); [Nordgren 2012](#)) had been completed and so we classified these as studies awaiting classification (see below). We will fully incorporate these studies in the upcoming update of the review. The updated search also identified four additional ongoing studies ([Rollman 2012](#); [Titov 2012](#); [Lindner 2013](#); [Miclea 2014](#)). We found details in the full report of one study ([Carlbring 2010](#)) which revealed it no longer qualified for inclusion, and so we moved this study from ongoing studies to excluded studies. This left a total of nine ongoing studies; for more details see [Characteristics of ongoing studies](#).

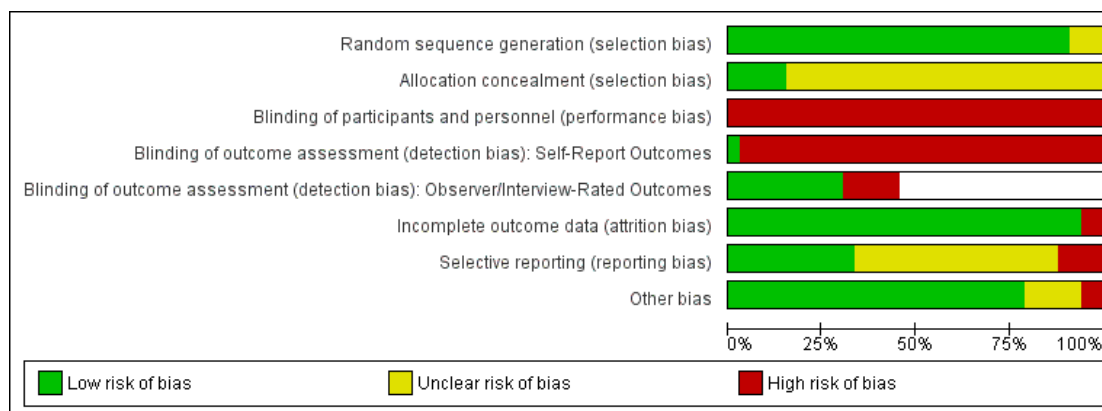
## Studies awaiting classification

The updated search in September 2014 showed that seven previously ongoing studies had been completed; we classified these studies as awaiting classification, with the plan to fully incorporate them in an immediate update of the review. The updated search also identified seven additional studies which we have classified as awaiting classification; these will also be fully incorporated in the updated version of the review. For more details on these studies see [Characteristics of studies awaiting classification](#).

## Risk of bias in included studies

Results of the risk of bias assessments of included studies are summarized succinctly in [Figure 2](#) and [Figure 3](#). Overall, the risk of bias in the included studies was low, with some notable exceptions related to the nature of clinical trials of psychological treatments.

**Figure 2. Risk of bias graph: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item presented as percentages across all included studies.**



**Figure 3. Risk of bias summary: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item for each included study.**

	Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Self-Report Outcomes	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Observer/Interviewer-Rated Outcomes	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Other bias
Andersson 2009	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?
Andersson 2012a	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Andersson 2012b	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Berger 2009	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
Berger 2011	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
Bergstrom 2010	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
Carlbring 2001	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
Carlbring 2005	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
Carlbring 2006	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
Carlbring 2007	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
Carlbring 2011	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
Furmark 2009a	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Furmark 2009b	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hedman 2011	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
Johnston 2011	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
Kiropoulos 2008	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
Pavling 2011	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?
Richards 2006	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
Robinson 2010	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
Slifvernagel 2012	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Spence 2011	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
Tillfors 2008	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?
Titov 2008a	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
Titov 2008b	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
Titov 2008c	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
Titov 2009	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
Titov 2010	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
Titov 2010 GAD	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
Titov 2010 Panic	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
Titov 2010 Social Phobia	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
Titov 2011	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
van Ballegoijen 2013	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
Wims 2010	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+



## Allocation

The majority of included studies ( $n = 27$ ) used an adequate method of randomisation, primarily an online random number generator, to avoid selection bias. The three remaining studies reported that participants were randomised but did not describe the randomisation procedure.

Most study authors ( $n = 25$ ) did not adequately report allocation concealment. The remaining five studies reported allocation concealment procedures that would have minimized the risk of selection bias (for example, random assignment was maintained by an independent research team member not involved in other study aspects who gave randomisations to participants just prior to treatment commencement).

## Blinding

The blinding of participants and study personnel is difficult when investigating the efficacy of psychological treatments. Unlike pharmacological trials in which medication type can be concealed, it is very difficult to blind participants to the characteristics of the treatment they are receiving as they are active participants. Similarly, it is impossible to blind study therapists to the treatment they are delivering as they take an active role in its execution. As such, each of the included studies could be rated as having a high risk of bias because participants and personnel were not blind to treatment assignment. Though this study characteristic was a limitation across studies, because it is standard practice with this type of clinical trial we did not find it necessary to conduct sensitivity analyses based on the characteristic.

We indexed blinding of outcome assessment separately for self-report versus observer or interviewer-rated outcome measures. As participants were not blind to their treatment condition in the included studies, self-report outcomes measured in all of the included studies were not blinded. Fifteen studies measured outcomes using observer-rated instruments. In 10 of these studies interviewers who were blind to the treatment condition conducted the outcome assessments ensuring a low risk of bias. Of the remaining five studies, one was compromised by participants who too frequently revealed their treatment condition to interviewers (Berger 2011) and four used at least one interviewer who was aware of participants' random assignment (Richards 2006; Wims 2010; Spence 2011; Titov 2011).

## Incomplete outcome data

Attrition bias was not a significant issue in 28 of the included studies. These 28 studies used an ITT analysis by either carrying forward the last observations or using mixed models analyses to

control for outcomes lost to attrition. Moreover, rates of attrition were often quite similar between treatment conditions. One study did not use an ITT approach and as such may have been biased due to attrition (Andersson 2009). A second study did use ITT analyses but had large attrition that may have biased the findings despite the use of ITT analyses (van Ballegooijen 2013). We investigated the effect of these studies using sensitivity analyses.

## Selective reporting

Nineteen of the included studies had been registered as clinical trials allowing for a more accurate analysis of selective reporting. Of these 19 studies, 12 reported on all outcomes outlined in the trial registration. For six of the studies, one outcome outlined in the trial registration was not reported in the final manuscript (Titov 2008a; Titov 2008b; Titov 2008c; Berger 2009; Johnston 2011; van Ballegooijen 2013) and they were rated as having an unclear risk of bias. One study (Titov 2010) had many outcomes indicated in the trial registration that were not reported in the final manuscript and was rated as having a high risk of bias. Those studies that were not registered reported results for each of the outcomes they measured, as described in their method; however, given the lack of trial registration or protocol publication, these studies were rated as having an unclear risk of bias.

## Other potential sources of bias

Two of the included studies had a high risk of bias due to differences in baseline severity between treatment groups (Richards 2006; Titov 2011). Four studies did not report any evaluations of differences in baseline severity at baseline and so were rated as having unclear risk of bias in this domain (Tillfors 2008; Andersson 2009; Bergstrom 2010; Paxling 2011). One study reported differences in age and marital status between study groups (Robinson 2010); as it was unclear if this would have an effect on study results, this study was rated as having unclear risk of bias in this domain.

## Effects of interventions

See: **Summary of findings for the main comparison** Therapist-supported ICBT compared to waiting list, attention, information, or online discussion group only control for anxiety disorders in adults; **Summary of findings 2** Therapist-supported ICBT compared to unguided CBT for anxiety disorders in adults; **Summary of findings 3** Therapist-supported ICBT compared to face-to-face CBT for anxiety disorders in adults

Primary and secondary outcomes are reported by comparison below. Because adverse events were so rarely reported, they are not

reported by comparison but are instead reported here. Only four studies included a measure that allowed for the assessment of participant deterioration over the course of treatment, for example, the CGI (Guy 1976). Andersson 2012a and Titov 2011 each identified one participant in the treatment condition who had deteriorated over the course of the study, but in neither case could their deterioration be linked to the treatment itself. Carlbring 2011 reported that no participants in their treatment condition had deteriorated. Hedman 2011 found one to two participants had deteriorated in each of the ICBT and face-to-face CBT conditions, but there was no difference between conditions.

## **I. Therapist-supported ICBT versus waiting list, attention, information, or online discussion group only control**

Twenty-two studies compared therapist-delivered distance CBT with a waiting list, attention, information, or online discussion group only control: Carlbring 2001; Carlbring 2006; Richards 2006; Carlbring 2007; Titov 2008a; Titov 2008b; Titov 2008c; Berger 2009; Furmark 2009a; Titov 2009; Robinson 2010; Titov 2010; Wims 2010; Carlbring 2011; Johnston 2011; Paxling 2011; Spence 2011; Titov 2011; Andersson 2012a; Andersson 2012b; Silfvernagel 2012; van Ballegooijen 2013. See Table 2 for subgroup analysis details.

### **Primary outcomes**

#### **1.1 Clinically important improvement in anxiety**

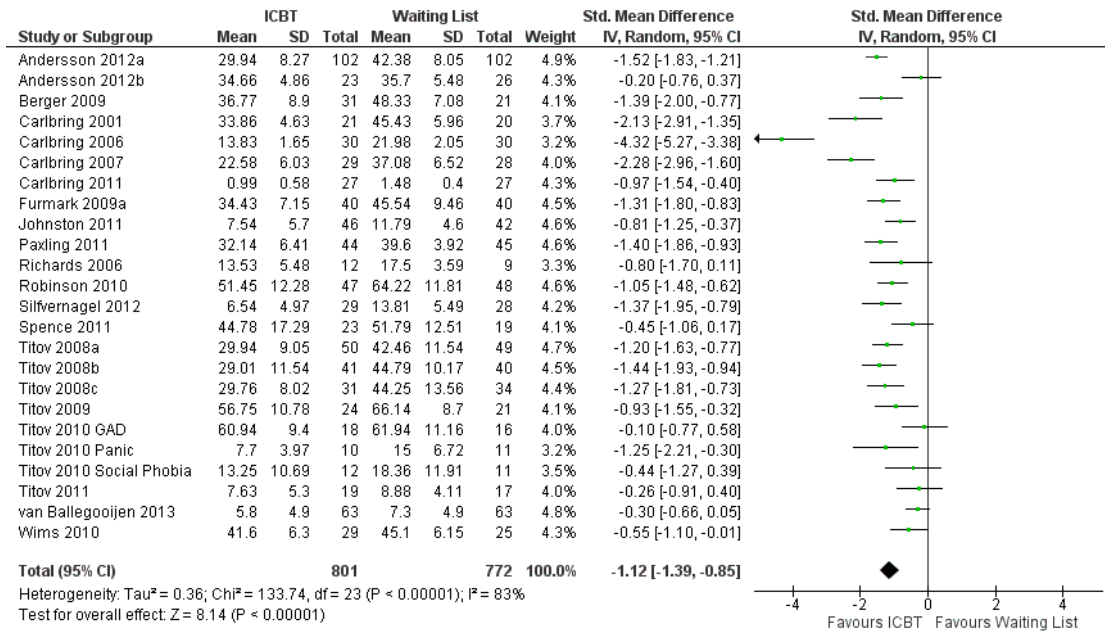
Nine studies assessed clinically important improvement in anxiety at post-treatment after therapist-supported ICBT versus a waiting list, attention, information, or online discussion group only

control. A meta-analysis with 325 treatment participants and 319 controls yielded a RR of 4.18 (95% CI 2.42 to 7.22; Analysis 1.1) in favour of the experimental intervention, with substantial heterogeneity ( $I^2 = 59\%$ ). These results did not change significantly following sensitivity analyses according to active waiting list control conditions, high risk of bias (ROB), or assuming dropouts were treatment responders. There was no difference in treatment effect when analyzed by anxiety disorder (PD, social phobia, GAD, and studies of mixed anxiety disorders; only one study examined PTSD), amount of therapist contact (medium or low; only one study examined high), or research group (Sweden, Australia 1; only one study was done by Australia 2).

#### **1.2 Reduction in disorder-specific anxiety symptom severity**

All 22 studies that compared therapist-supported ICBT to a waiting list, attention, information, or online discussion group only control assessed disorder-specific anxiety symptoms at post-treatment. Taken together, these 22 studies included 801 treatment participants and 772 control participants. Meta-analytic findings showed a significant SMD of -1.12 (95% CI -1.39 to -0.85; Analysis 1.2; see Figure 4) in favour of the experimental condition, with considerable heterogeneity ( $I^2 = 83\%$ ). These results did not change significantly following sensitivity analyses according to active waiting list control conditions or high ROB. One study, Titov 2010, included three separate anxiety disorder subgroups that completed disorder-specific measures so this study was entered as three studies in this meta-analysis: Titov 2010 GAD; Titov 2010 Panic; and Titov 2010 Social Phobia. There was no difference in treatment effect when analyzed by anxiety disorder, amount of therapist contact, or research group.

**Figure 4. Forest plot: therapist-supported ICBT versus waiting list control for anxiety symptom severity at post-treatment.**



### 1.3 Reduction in general anxiety symptom severity

Fourteen studies assessed participants' general anxiety after therapist-supported ICBT (508 treatment participants) versus a waiting list, attention, information, or online discussion group only control (496 controls). Data analysis resulted in a SMD of -0.79 (95% CI -1.10 to -0.48; Analysis 1.3) showing a significantly greater decrease in general anxiety following the experimental intervention, with considerable heterogeneity ( $I^2 = 80\%$ ). Results were consistent following sensitivity analyses according to active waiting list control conditions and high ROB. There was no difference in treatment effect when analyzed by anxiety disorder, amount of therapist contact, or research group.

### Secondary outcomes

#### 1.4 Quality of life

Twenty studies reported on participants' quality of life following therapist-supported ICBT (707 treatment participants) versus a waiting list, attention, information, or online discussion group only control (688 controls). Analysis resulted in a SMD of 0.51 (95% CI 0.40 to 0.61; Analysis 1.4) in favour of the experimental intervention, with minimal heterogeneity ( $I^2 = 0\%$ ) that may not be important. Results did not change significantly following sen-

sitivity analyses according to active waiting list control conditions or high ROB.

#### 1.5 Participant satisfaction with the intervention

A comparison of treatment satisfaction was not warranted as authors expectedly did not report on the satisfaction of participants in the waiting list, attention, information, or online discussion group only controls. Thirteen studies reported on participants' satisfaction with treatment. Overall, participants reported a high level of satisfaction with the intervention, with roughly 90% of participants across these studies reporting being very or mostly satisfied with the treatment. Several studies reported that over 90% of participants found the quality of the online treatment modules and their correspondence with a therapist to be excellent or good. Only a few studies mentioned any problems or dissatisfaction with the intervention. Most notably, three studies reported that a majority of participants (70%) found the treatment moved too quickly (Carlbring 2006; Titov 2008a; Titov 2008b). Several studies reported small numbers of participants who had been dissatisfied with treatment: 3% dissatisfied with treatment (Carlbring 2006); 6% rated quality of therapist correspondence as neutral or somewhat dissatisfied, 1% rated quality of therapist contact as very dissatisfied (Titov 2008b); 11% dissatisfied with treatment (Berger 2009); 13% neutral or somewhat dissatisfied with treatment, 2% rated quality of therapist correspondence as unsatisfac-

tory (Robinson 2010); 5% rated quality of therapist correspondence as unsatisfactory (Titov 2010); 16% neutral or somewhat dissatisfied with treatment, (Johnston 2011). Titov 2008c also reported that 7% of participants found that their confidence in their ability to manage their symptoms and their motivation to continue practicing their skills had not changed. Berger 2009 reported that one participant rated the self-help modules as too difficult and one participant indicated that they did not understand the purpose of the self-help modules.

## 2. Therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT

Four studies compared therapist-supported ICBT with unguided CBT: Titov 2008c; Furmark 2009a; Furmark 2009b; Berger 2011. See Table 3 for subgroup analysis details for this comparison.

### Primary outcomes

#### 2.1 Clinically important improvement in anxiety

Only Berger 2011 assessed clinically important improvement in anxiety after therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT. They reported that 16/27 participants receiving therapist-supported ICBT and 15/27 participants completing unguided CBT no longer met the diagnostic criteria post-treatment (Analysis 2.1).

#### 2.2 Reduction in disorder-specific anxiety symptom severity

The four studies that compared therapist-supported ICBT to unguided CBT (that is, self-help) assessed disorder-specific anxiety symptoms at post-treatment. Combined, these studies included 127 treatment and 126 control participants and resulted in a non-significant SMD of -0.24 (95% CI -0.69 to 0.21; Analysis 2.2), with substantial heterogeneity ( $I^2 = 68\%$ ). At 6 to 12 month follow-up, 3 studies reported on this outcome; a meta-analysis of 96 treatment and 96 comparator participants resulted in a SMD of -0.30 (95% CI -0.58 to -0.01; Analysis 2.3) in favour of the experimental intervention with minimal but difficult to estimate heterogeneity ( $I^2 = 0\%$ ). No sensitivity analyses were required.

Subgroup analyses based on anxiety disorder were not warranted as all studies investigated the efficacy of ICBT for social phobia. Subgroup analyses based on therapist contact did result in one change in treatment effect: For the primary outcome disorder-specific anxiety symptoms at follow-up, a meta-analysis of two studies with medium therapist contact (Furmark 2009a; Furmark 2009b) resulted in a non-significant difference with minimal but difficult to estimate heterogeneity (SMD -0.31, 95% CI -0.65 to 0.03;  $I^2 = 3\%$ ). There was no difference in treatment effect when analyzed by research group.

#### 2.3 Reduction in general anxiety symptom severity

Only two studies assessed participants' general anxiety after therapist-supported ICBT (69 treatment participants) versus self-help interventions (69 comparator participants). Data analysis resulted in a non-significant mean difference of 0.28 (95% CI -2.21 to 2.78; Analysis 2.4), with minimal but difficult to estimate heterogeneity ( $I^2 = 0\%$ ). A similar result was found at 12 month follow-up with the same studies; the mean difference was 0.72 (95% CI -2.12 to 3.57; Analysis 2.5), with minimal but difficult to estimate heterogeneity ( $I^2 = 0\%$ ). No sensitivity analyses were required. Subgroup analyses based on anxiety disorder were not warranted as both studies investigated the efficacy of ICBT for social phobia. Subgroup analyses based on therapist contact and research group did not change the treatment effect.

### Secondary outcomes

#### 2.4 Quality of life

Three studies indexed quality of life of participants following therapist-supported ICBT (100 treatment participants) versus unguided CBT (99 control participants). Data analysis resulted in a non-significant SMD of 0.07 (95% CI -0.37 to 0.50; Analysis 2.6), with moderate to substantial heterogeneity ( $I^2 = 58\%$ ). At six to 12 month follow-up, only two of these studies indexed quality of life of participants following treatment (69 treatment and 69 comparator participants), with meta-analysis showing a similar non-significant SMD of -0.19 (95% CI -0.53 to 0.14; Analysis 2.7), with minimal but difficult to estimate heterogeneity ( $I^2 = 0\%$ ). No sensitivity analyses were required.

#### 2.5 Participant satisfaction with the intervention

Two studies indexed participant satisfaction with the intervention. Berger 2011 found that treatment satisfaction was significantly higher in the therapist-supported ICBT condition as compared to the self-help condition according to the Client Satisfaction Questionnaire (Attkisson 1982). Similarly, Titov 2008c found that a significantly greater number of participants in the therapist-supported ICBT condition as compared to the self-help condition were very or mostly satisfied with their treatment (no participants reported being dissatisfied with treatment). However, Titov 2008c reported no differences between conditions in perceptions of how logical the treatment was, participants' confidence in recommending the treatment to a friend, and the extent to which treatment had increased participants' confidence in managing their symptoms. Seven per cent of participants in the ICBT condition reported that the treatment had not changed their confidence in managing their symptoms or their motivation to keep practicing techniques they had learned.

### 3. Therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT

Six studies compared therapist-supported ICBT with face-to-face CBT: Carlbring 2005; Kiroopoulos 2008; Tillfors 2008; Andersson 2009; Bergstrom 2010; Hedman 2011. See Table 4 for subgroup analysis details for this comparison.

#### Primary outcomes

##### 3.1 Clinically important improvement in anxiety

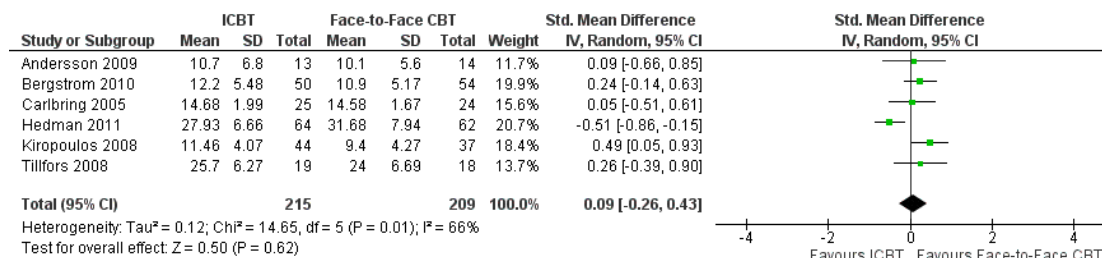
Four studies assessed clinically important improvement in anxiety at post-treatment after therapist-supported ICBT (185 treatment participants) versus face-to-face CBT (180 comparator participants). Meta-analysis yielded a non-significant RR of 1.09 (95% CI 0.89 to 1.34; Analysis 3.1), with minimal heterogeneity that may not be important ( $I^2 = 0\%$ ). At 6 to 12 month follow-up, the results of 3 studies that reported on clinically important improvement in anxiety, with 139 treatment and 140 comparator participants, resulted in a non-significant RR of 1.10 (95% CI 0.94 to 1.27; Analysis 3.2), again with minimal heterogeneity ( $I^2 = 0\%$ ). Results did not change significantly following a sensitivity analysis assuming dropouts were treatment responders. Results for

this outcome remained non-significant following subgroup analyses by anxiety disorder (PD and social phobia; only one study examined specific phobia), therapist contact (low and high; only one study involved medium therapist contact), and research group (Sweden; only one study was done by Australia 2 and no studies by Australia 1).

##### 3.2 Reduction in disorder-specific anxiety symptom severity

The six studies that compared therapist-supported ICBT to face-to-face CBT assessed changes in symptom specific anxiety. Using these 6 studies, including 215 treatment participants and 209 control participants, meta-analysis resulted in a non-significant SMD of 0.09 (95% CI -0.26 to 0.43; Analysis 3.3; see Figure 5), with substantial heterogeneity ( $I^2 = 66\%$ ). At 6 to 12 month follow-up, data from 5 studies, including 171 treatment participants and 170 comparator participants, could be used to assess changes in symptom specific anxiety. Meta-analysis resulted in a non-significant SMD of -0.21 (-0.42 to 0.0; Analysis 3.4) with minimal heterogeneity that may not be important ( $I^2 = 0\%$ ). Results remained non-significant following a sensitivity analysis excluding one study that did not use ITT analysis and had high ROB (Andersson 2009).

**Figure 5. Forest plot: therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT for anxiety symptom severity at post-treatment.**



For disorder-specific anxiety symptoms, at post-treatment a meta-analysis of the studies investigating PD (Carlbring 2005; Kiroopoulos 2008; Bergstrom 2010) found a significant SMD of 0.29 (95% CI 0.03 to 0.54) with minimal but difficult to estimate heterogeneity ( $I^2 = 0\%$ ) in favour of face-to-face CBT. In contrast, at post-treatment a meta-analysis of two studies investigating social phobia (Tillfors 2008; Hedman 2011) remained non-significant (in line with the overall meta-analysis) with substantial to considerable heterogeneity (SMD -0.18, 95% CI -0.92 to 0.5;  $I^2 = 76\%$ ). Unexpectedly, at 6 to 12 month follow-up it was only the meta-analysis of social phobia studies (Tillfors 2008; Hedman

2011) that showed a significant difference between groups, with an SMD of -0.39 (95% CI -0.71 to -0.08) with minimal but difficult to estimate heterogeneity ( $I^2 = 0\%$ ) in favour of the experimental intervention, while the meta-analysis of PD studies (Carlbring 2005; Bergstrom 2010) was non-significant, also with minimal but difficult to estimate heterogeneity (SMD -0.04, 95% CI 0.36 to 0.28;  $I^2 = 0\%$ ).

A subgroup analysis of studies with high therapist contact for the disorder-specific anxiety symptoms outcome (Kiroopoulos 2008; Tillfors 2008) resulted in a significant SMD of 0.42 (95% CI 0.05



to 0.78), with minimal but difficult to estimate heterogeneity ( $I^2 = 0\%$ ), in favour of face-to-face CBT at post-treatment. The meta-analysis of studies with low therapist contact remained non-significant (SMD -0.08, 95% CI -0.63 to 0.46) with substantial to considerable heterogeneity ( $I^2 = 76\%$ ) (Andersson 2009; Bergstrom 2010; Hedman 2011).

### 3.3 Reduction in general anxiety symptom severity

Five studies reported participants' levels of general anxiety post-treatment. The five studies combined in the meta-analysis included 163 treatment participants and 154 comparator participants and resulted in a non-significant SMD of 0.17 (95% CI -0.35 to 0.69; Analysis 3.5), with substantial to considerable heterogeneity ( $I^2 = 79\%$ ). When the Kiriopoulos 2008 study was removed from the analysis (because it presented transformed data, which we back-transformed to include in the analysis), the resulting SMD remained non-significant at -0.13 (95% CI -0.38 to 0.13) and heterogeneity was reduced ( $I^2 = 0\%$ ). At 6 to 12 month follow-up 4 studies reported participants' level of general anxiety. The 4 studies included 121 treatment participants and 116 comparator participants and yielded a non-significant SMD of -0.16 (95% CI -0.42 to 0.09; Analysis 3.6) with minimal heterogeneity that may not be important ( $I^2 = 0\%$ ). Results remained non-significant following a sensitivity analysis excluding one study that did not use ITT analyses and had high ROB (Andersson 2009). Results for this outcome remained non-significant following subgroup analyses by anxiety disorder (PD and social phobia; only one study examined specific phobia), therapist contact (low and high; only one study involved medium therapist contact), and research group (Sweden; only one study was done by Australia 2 and no studies by Australia 1).

## Secondary outcomes

### 3.4 Quality of life

Five studies reported on participants' quality of life following therapist-supported ICBT (198 treatment participants) versus face-to-face CBT (194 comparator participants). Analysis resulted in a SMD of 0.26 (95% CI 0.06 to 0.45; Analysis 3.7) in favour of the experimental intervention, with minimal heterogeneity that may not be important ( $I^2 = 0\%$ ). This trend continued at 6 to

12 month follow-up. Four studies comprising 158 treatment and 158 comparator participants resulted in a SMD of 0.33 (95% CI 0.11 to 0.55; Analysis 3.8) in favour of the experimental intervention, again with minimal heterogeneity ( $I^2 = 0\%$ ). No sensitivity analyses were required.

### 3.5 Participant satisfaction with the intervention

Two studies indexed participant satisfaction with the intervention. Overall, treatment satisfaction was high across both therapist-supported ICBT and face-to-face CBT. In one study (Tillfors 2008), only one participant in the ICBT condition and two participants in the face-to-face condition reported being "neutral/somewhat dissatisfied with treatment" and no participants reported being "very dissatisfied" with treatment. Both studies found no significant difference between conditions in participants' overall satisfaction with the intervention or their perceptions of improvement as a result of treatment.

A notable significant difference between treatment conditions appeared in one instance: Kiriopoulos 2008 found that participants receiving therapist-supported ICBT reported significantly less enjoyment in communicating with their therapist as compared to participants receiving face-to-face CBT.

### Sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analyses are detailed in the results section above. Given the available studies for this review, some of the planned sensitivity analyses were not warranted. First, sensitivity analyses based on the blinding of participants or personnel, or both, in the included studies were not conducted because blinding of participants and personnel is not standard practice with this type of clinical trial. Second, as none of the included studies were cluster randomised trials and none of the included studies with multiple intervention arms had selective reporting of intervention comparisons, sensitivity analyses based on these characteristics were not conducted. Third, as we were not required to impute any standard deviations, we also eliminated that planned sensitivity analysis. Only one study included transformed data (Kiriopoulos 2008) and it was discussed in section 3.3 above, and only one study did not use ITT data (Andersson 2009) and is discussed in sections 3.2 and 3.3 above. Finally, as LOCF was the primary method of ITT analysis reported by authors, we did not exclude studies using LOCF.

## ADDITIONAL SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *[Explanation]*

Therapist-supported ICBT compared to unguided CBT for anxiety disorders in adults						
<p><b>Patient or population:</b> patients with anxiety disorders  <b>Settings:</b> outpatient care via Internet with e-mail or telephone support, or both  <b>Intervention:</b> therapist-supported ICBT  <b>Comparison:</b> unguided ICBT</p>						
Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed risk	Corresponding risk				
	Unguided ICBT	Therapist-supported ICBT				
<p><b>Clinically important improvement in anxiety at post-treatment</b>                      Indexed by a standardized interview or clinically accepted measure cut-off score<sup>1</sup></p>	See comment	See comment	Not estimable	54 (1 study)	⊕○○○ <b>very low</b> <sup>2,3</sup>	Not pooled because only one study in this comparison for this outcome
<p><b>Disorder-specific anxiety symptom severity at post-treatment</b>                      Indexed by a range of disorder-specific self-report measures</p>		The mean disorder-specific anxiety symptom severity at post-treatment in the intervention groups was <b>0.24 standard deviations lower</b> (0.69 lower to 0.21 higher)		253 (4 studies)	⊕⊕○○ <b>low</b> <sup>4,5,6</sup>	A standard deviation of 0.20 represents a small difference between groups <sup>7</sup>

<b>General anxiety symptom severity at post-treatment</b> Indexed by a range of measures of anxiety symptoms in general		The mean general anxiety symptom severity at post-treatment in the intervention groups was <b>0.28 higher</b> (2.21 lower to 2.78 higher)		138 (2 studies)	⊕⊕○○ <b>low</b> <sup>3,4</sup>	
<b>Quality of life at post-treatment</b> Indexed by self-report measures of quality of life or functional disability		The mean quality of life at post-treatment in the intervention groups was <b>0.07 standard deviations higher</b> (0.37 lower to 0.5 higher)		199 (3 studies)	⊕⊕○○ <b>low</b> <sup>4,5,6</sup>	A standard deviation of 0.10 represents a small difference between groups <sup>7</sup>
<b>Adverse events at post-treatment</b> not reported	<b>Study population</b>		Not estimable	0 (0)	See comment	Because adverse events were so rarely reported, they could not be meaningfully reported by comparison and are instead described in the review text
	See comment	See comment				
	<b>Moderate</b>					
<b>Participant satisfaction</b> Indexed by a mix of qualitative and quantitative self-report measures	See comment	See comment	Not estimable	0 (2 studies)	See comment	Studies generally reported higher satisfaction with therapist-supported ICBT

\*The basis for the **assumed risk** (e.g. the median control group risk across studies) is provided in footnotes. The **corresponding risk** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

**CI:** Confidence interval; **RR:** Risk ratio

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

**High quality:** Further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.

**Moderate quality:** Further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.

**Low quality:** Further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.

**Very low quality:** We are very uncertain about the estimate.



- <sup>1</sup> For clinically important improvement in anxiety, an event is indicative of a participant achieving clinically important improvement.
- <sup>2</sup> Downgraded for risk of bias (-1) primarily because of lack of blinding of outcome assessors.
- <sup>3</sup> Downgraded for imprecision (-2) as there is only one or two studies within the comparison for this outcome.
- <sup>4</sup> Risk of bias (0). While participants in the included studies were not blind to their treatment condition when completing self-report measures and therapists were not blind to the treatment they were delivering, these study characteristics cannot be avoided in this type of clinical treatment.
- <sup>5</sup> Downgraded for inconsistency (-1) as the heterogeneity amongst the included studies was quite high.
- <sup>6</sup> Downgraded for imprecision (-1) as there is a limited number of studies included in the comparison for this outcome.
- <sup>7</sup> According to Cohen's (1969) interpretation of effect sizes.

Therapist-supported ICBT compared to face-to-face CBT for anxiety disorders in adults						
<p><b>Patient or population:</b> adults with anxiety disorders  <b>Settings:</b> outpatient care via Internet with e-mail or telephone support, or both  <b>Intervention:</b> therapist-supported ICBT  <b>Comparison:</b> face-to-face CBT</p>						
Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed risk	Corresponding risk				
	Face-to-face CBT	Therapist-supported ICBT				
<b>Clinically important improvement in anxiety at post-treatment</b> Indexed by a standardized interview or clinically accepted measure cut-off score <sup>1</sup>	<b>Study population</b>		<b>RR 1.09</b> (0.89 to 1.34)	365 (4 studies)	⊕⊕⊕○ <b>moderate</b> <sup>2</sup>	
	<b>41 per 100</b>	<b>44 per 100</b> (36 to 54)				
	<b>Moderate</b>					
	<b>45 per 100</b>	<b>49 per 100</b> (40 to 61)				
<b>Anxiety symptom severity at post-treatment</b> Indexed by a range of disorder-specific self-report measures		The mean anxiety symptom severity at post-treatment in the intervention groups was <b>0.09 standard deviations higher</b> (0.26 lower to 0.43 higher)		424 (6 studies)	⊕⊕○○ <b>low</b> <sup>3,4,5</sup>	There was no significant difference between groups

<p><b>General anxiety symptom severity at post-treatment</b> Indexed by a range of measures of anxiety symptoms in general</p>		<p>The mean general anxiety symptom severity at post-treatment in the intervention groups was <b>0.17 standard deviations higher</b> (0.35 lower to 0.69 higher)</p>		<p>317 (5 studies)</p>	<p>⊕⊕○○ <b>low</b><sup>3,4,5</sup></p>	<p>There was no significant difference between groups</p>
<p><b>Quality of life at post-treatment</b> Indexed by self-report measures of quality of life or functional disability</p>		<p>The mean quality of life at post-treatment in the intervention groups was <b>0.26 standard deviations higher</b> (0.06 to 0.45 higher)</p>		<p>392 (5 studies)</p>	<p>⊕⊕⊕○ <b>moderate</b><sup>2,4</sup></p>	<p>A standard deviation of 0.20 represents a small difference between groups<sup>6</sup></p>
<p><b>Adverse events at post-treatment</b> - not reported</p>	<p>See comment</p>	<p>See comment</p>	<p>Not estimable</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>See comment</p>	<p>Because adverse events were so rarely reported, they could not be meaningfully reported by comparison and are instead described in the review text</p>
<p><b>Participant satisfaction</b> Indexed by a mix of qualitative and quantitative self-report measures</p>	<p><b>Study population</b></p>		<p>Not estimable</p>	<p>0 (2)</p>	<p>See comment</p>	<p>Studies reported high overall treatment satisfaction across both conditions</p>
	<p>See comment</p>	<p>See comment</p>				
	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>					

\*The basis for the **assumed risk** (e.g. the median control group risk across studies) is provided in footnotes. The **corresponding risk** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

**CI:** Confidence interval; **RR:** Risk ratio

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

**High quality:** Further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.

**Moderate quality:** Further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.

**Low quality:** Further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.

**Very low quality:** We are very uncertain about the estimate.

- <sup>1</sup> For clinically important improvement in anxiety, an event is indicative of a participant achieving clinically important improvement at post-treatment.
- <sup>2</sup> Downgraded for imprecision (-1) primarily due to small sample size.
- <sup>3</sup> Downgraded for risk of bias (-1) primarily because one included study provided incomplete outcome data (though sensitivity analyses suggest no difference in findings when this study is excluded).
- <sup>4</sup> Risk of bias (0). While participants in the included studies were not blind to their treatment condition when completing self-report measures and therapists were not blind to the treatment they were delivering, these study characteristics cannot be avoided in this type of clinical treatment.
- <sup>5</sup> Downgraded for inconsistency (-1) primarily due to unexplained heterogeneity.
- <sup>6</sup> According to Cohen's (1969) interpretation of effect sizes.

## DISCUSSION

### Summary of main results

Please refer to the [Summary of findings for the main comparison](#), [Summary of findings 2](#), and [Summary of findings 3](#) for a summary of the main results.

The present review investigated the efficacy of therapist-supported ICBT in treating anxiety disorders in adults. We identified 30 studies to be included in the review, comparing the intervention of interest to a waiting list, attention, information, or online discussion group only control, unguided CBT, and face-to-face group or individual CBT.

The present findings suggest that therapist-supported ICBT is more efficacious than a waiting list, attention, information, or online discussion group only control in leading to clinically important improvement in anxiety, reducing anxiety symptoms (both disorder-specific and general), and improving quality of life. Results also generally showed no difference in outcomes following therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT at post-treatment, though results are limited by low quality evidence due to a limited number of studies (that is, imprecision). Moreover, results suggest that therapist-supported ICBT may not be significantly different from face-to-face group and individual CBT in treating anxiety disorders. Meta-analyses revealed no significant differences in clinically important improvement in anxiety or reduction in anxiety symptoms (both disorder-specific and general) at post-treatment or follow-up for these two interventions.

At 6 to 12 month follow-up, results generally mirror the post-treatment findings but are limited by the small number of studies and the degree of variability in the interventions under investigation across studies. Thus, these findings should be interpreted with caution.

All findings largely remained robust following sensitivity analyses conducted to explore the impact of potential sources of bias or heterogeneity. Subgroup analyses suggest that there may be some differences in outcome based on the type of anxiety disorder being treated or the amount of therapist contact in the intervention; however, the small number of studies within each subgroup limits our ability to draw firm conclusions based on these analyses. More research is needed in these areas.

### Overall completeness and applicability of evidence

Taken together, the studies included in the present review go a long way toward answering the question, is therapist-supported ICBT an efficacious treatment for anxiety disorders in adults? In particular, the included studies are of sufficient number to comprehensively compare the efficacy of therapist-supported ICBT to a waiting list, attention, information, or online discussion group only control. There are fewer, but still sufficient, studies to com-

pare the efficacy of therapist-supported ICBT to traditional face-to-face CBT. In comparison, the number of studies comparing therapist-supported ICBT to unguided CBT (that is, self-help) is limited and therefore findings with respect to this comparison must be interpreted with some caution.

In terms of the applicability of the evidence to ICBT interventions and particular patient populations, several factors warrant consideration when interpreting the present findings. First, the included interventions are quite heterogeneous. While all studies investigated therapist-supported ICBT, the nuances of each intervention (for example, length, number of online modules, nature of therapist support) varied widely. It seems prudent to note that while these interventions seem efficacious as a whole, the optimal characteristics of these interventions have yet to be identified.

Second, the included studies investigated a number of different anxiety disorders with a particular focus on PD, social phobia, and GAD, either separately or as part of a transdiagnostic treatment package. As such, we can be most confident that the present findings apply to the treatment of these disorders. More research is needed into ICBT for other anxiety disorders, such as OCD, PTSD, and specific phobia.

Third, researchers have previously raised some concerns about the participants included in investigations of ICBT, as many of these studies recruit participants from the community via media advertisements (for example, [Cuijpers 2009](#)). There is some question as to whether these participants are similar enough to participants recruited for face-to-face CBT RCTs, who tend to be recruited via clinic referrals. Despite this concern, research by Titov and colleagues ([Titov 2010b](#)) found that ICBT participants are as severe in terms of symptom severity, distress, and disability as individuals attending a face-to-face clinic and more severe than individuals identified via an epidemiological survey. We also attempted to account for this possible difference in participant characteristics by including only individuals with an anxiety disorder diagnosed using a standardized instrument.

Despite the heterogeneity of the interventions and populations across studies, the robustness of findings following sensitivity analyses lends credence to the efficacy of therapist-supported ICBT as an alternative method of delivering CBT to those with anxiety disorders who are in need of intervention. It is important to note, however, that the search for studies for this review was conducted over one year ago. An updated search conducted in September 2014 identified four new completed studies, seven previously ongoing studies that have now been completed, and three new ongoing studies that should be included in the present review. This is a fast-moving area of research and as such we plan to conduct an update of this review after its publication, in which these new studies will be fully incorporated.

### Quality of the evidence

We considered the quality of the evidence of the included studies using the GRADE tool (Higgins 2011b). With respect to risk of bias, the included evidence is of moderate quality as there were only a few concerns with the internal validity of the included studies. The nature of clinical psychotherapy trials is such that keeping the treatment condition concealed from the participant or the therapist delivering the treatment is difficult, if not impossible, thus introducing some potential for bias but nothing that could be improved upon by higher quality study design. Conversely, there were some difficulties with (a) blinding of outcome assessors, and (b) incomplete outcome data in several of the included studies. Sensitivity analyses excluding these studies suggest that any potential bias introduced by these studies did not affect the meta-analytic outcomes. It should be noted that there may be some concerns with selective outcome reporting, but these remain unclear. Selective outcome reporting has been found to be an important concern in non-pharmaceutical trials (Milette 2011), such as those included here. Approximately one third of the studies included in this review were not prospectively registered on a trial database. As such, it is impossible to discern if these studies are biased by selective reporting. It may be that with the advent of trial registration becoming more common, and expected, updates to this review will be able to provide a more clear estimate of the risk of selective outcome reporting.

There is a large degree of heterogeneity in a number of the meta-analyses in this review, reducing the quality of some of the evidence. Subgroup and sensitivity analyses provide some indication of what may account for the heterogeneity, but there is by no means a clear answer. Some degree of heterogeneity may have emerged because we included studies of a range of anxiety disorders, including PD, social phobia, GAD, specific phobia, and PTSD, in the meta-analyses. It seems possible there are nuances unique to each of these disorders and their treatment that might facilitate or hamper the efficacy of their treatment via therapist-supported ICBT. Some subgroup analyses by anxiety disorder resulted in an important decrease in heterogeneity, however in other cases heterogeneity did not decrease at all. This may have been in part because even within studies of the same disorder, researchers employed different outcome measures to assess treatment outcomes. The variability in outcome measures within and across studies that were amalgamated in the meta-analyses may account for some important heterogeneity. Support for this hypothesis may be found in the fact that the quality of life outcome tends to show the least heterogeneity across comparisons as well as the least variability in measures used to assess quality of life. Also of importance, the nature of the ICBT interventions included in this review is quite diverse in terms of length, number of online modules, and nature of therapist contact. It may be that the nuances of these treatments led to nuanced differences in treatment outcome. However, subgroup analyses based on amount of therapist contact, for example, did not sufficiently and consistently reduce heterogeneity. Similarly, subgroup analyses by research group did not consistently lead to

decreases in heterogeneity. This is surprising given the assumption that studies conducted within the same research laboratory would have some degree of consistency in methods, outcome measures, participants, etc. Nevertheless, these studies did vary over the years in terms of the anxiety disorder investigated and amount and nature of therapist contact with participants.

All subgroup analyses are complicated by the fact that only a small number of trials tended to be included in each analysis, making it difficult to estimate heterogeneity. Thus, heterogeneity does remain somewhat of a concern in the present review. While this was unexpected, it may be that there is simply too much variability in study methods, populations, outcome measures, etc. across studies and not enough studies to support meaningful subgroup analyses at this time. Importantly, our speculation is that this heterogeneity might be explained by the expected factors discussed here as opposed to any bias in the included studies. An increase in the number of studies in this area in the future may allow us to explore heterogeneity more robustly and meaningfully.

In considering the quality of the evidence, we also examined indirectness of the included studies (that is, the degree to which the included studies address the review objective) and the imprecision of each study's findings. Across included studies, we had no concerns with indirectness. As far as imprecision, some of the included studies are limited by small sample size. The meta-analyses attempt to address such small samples by combining studies, where appropriate. Precision of findings may also be affected by rates of dropout across interventions, particularly if there is the chance that one of the two interventions being compared is likely to lead to greater dropout. Given some of the characteristics of ICBT (for example, engaging from a distance, no requirement to commit to appointment times or be accountable), one might expect there to be greater dropout rates with this type of treatment. However, the present findings suggest this may not be the case. There were generally quite similar rates of dropout across the interventions investigated (experimental and comparator). Almost all studies used a rigorous and somewhat conservative method to account for missing data. Sensitivity analyses on dichotomous outcomes, assuming dropouts were treatment responders, did not significantly change the meta-analytic outcomes. These details suggest that the precision of findings are not significantly threatened by treatment dropout rates.

Finally, we considered whether publication bias might have affected the evidence. The number of studies within each comparison in the present review only permitted the analysis of funnel plots for several outcomes for the comparison of the intervention and a waiting list control. A visual inspection of these funnel plots suggested that there may have been a small study effect (that is, the potential for some publication bias). Because there were less than 10 studies in the other meta-analyses in this review (in accordance with the guidelines for the use of funnel plots in the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* (Higgins 2011a)), we did not analyze publication bias using funnel plots for the re-

maintaining comparisons. To complement the use of funnel plots, we looked to match trials recorded in clinical trial registries with published manuscripts. Accounting for the fact that many of the most recent registered trials are still ongoing or may be in the process of being published, we only observed a handful of registries that could not be matched with a published trial. This would suggest that, at least recently (since trial registration has been strongly encouraged), publication bias may not be a significant concern for this review. However, our findings with respect to the consistency between trial registries and published studies do not rule out earlier publication bias or the possibility of bias due to smaller-scale, unfunded studies that may not have been registered. In a further effort to assess for publication bias, we contacted authors in the field to inquire about any unpublished findings and were only informed of one study that was unfinished and unpublished due to difficulties with funding. With these factors in mind, we cannot make a conclusive statement about publication bias. Publication bias may not limit the quality of the included evidence but readers should keep the possibility of this bias in mind when interpreting the review findings.

Overall, the included evidence, across studies and comparisons, is of low to moderate quality. In many cases reductions in quality tend to be due to heterogeneity, which may be explained by meta-analytic methods rather than the evidence itself. This finding lends confidence to the present meta-analytic results and conclusions about the efficacy of therapist-supported ICBT for anxiety disorders.

### Potential biases in the review process

Given the variability within ICBT interventions, it is possible that there are several biases inherent in the present review. First, we elected to include only those interventions that did not include face-to-face therapist contact during active treatment. This may have excluded studies that were simply conducted within therapists' offices for practical purposes, and only included brief therapist interaction but could in fact have been followed online by a client at home as well. In this way, the included studies may not comprehensively include all possible ICBT treatments. Second, we included only interventions with active therapist involvement. This decision was made because (a) there seems to be an important distinction between guided and unguided treatment, and (b) some prior research has suggested that therapist involvement may be an important part of distance treatment (Spek 2007; Andersson 2009b). Nevertheless, this decision impacted the types of trials included in the present review and led to the exclusion of some Internet-based studies that did not directly involve therapists but included interactive voice response software (Greist 2002). While preliminary work has been done, further research will need to investigate the importance of active versus automated versus no therapist involvement in ICBT.

Another potential bias in the review process may have been introduced as we elected to include only those studies in which participants were identified as meeting diagnostic criteria for an anxiety disorder, as determined by a validated measure. While this is good practice for the empirical validity of the present review, it may not accurately reflect clinical practice. It is likely that as a part of regular clinical practice, clients with subclinical diagnoses might be assigned to pursue ICBT. We might assume that these treatments would be as effective for individuals with subclinical symptom patterns as they are for those with diagnosed disorders (for example, Spek 2007); however, our exclusion of these populations prevents any firm statements in this regard.

The present review is also potentially biased in the way that we have measured one of our primary outcomes, clinically important improvement in anxiety. This outcome would possibly be more clinically useful had it been narrowed to assess diagnostic remission, in particular, or divided into two outcomes assessing remission and recovery separately. This issue is larger than the field of ICBT and is a result of the lack of consensus in clinical psychology research in general regarding the most robust way to assess clinically significant improvement resulting from treatment. Consequently, there are a variety of ways to assess treatment outcome, including measures of remission, recovery, clinically significant improvement, and high end state functioning. Because this issue is quite prevalent in ICBT for anxiety studies as well, we elected to combine each of these unique ways of determining notable changes in symptomatology and functioning post-treatment by creating the clinically important improvement outcome. While relevant and useful, the nuances of remission and recovery may be lost by being subsumed within this category. As the field expands, and consistency in reporting treatment outcomes increases, it may be useful to subdivide this outcome to more clearly capture remission and recovery.

It is also worth mentioning that given the conceptual and operational overlap between quality of life and disability measures in the anxiety disorder literature (Mogotsi 2000), we included both outcomes within the same meta-analysis. However, given research suggesting that these concepts are overlapping but also distinct (Hambrick 2003), it may be that some variability in the impact of treatment on these measures was missed through their amalgamation. Future studies on ICBT should consider assessing both quality of life and disability as separate treatment outcomes.

Finally, it is necessary to note that our method of statistical analysis may have introduced some bias into the results. In combining multiple measures within one study that assessed the same outcome (for example, combining several measures of panic symptoms into one mean and standard deviation) we made use of a method described by Borenstein 2009 that requires the availability of bivariate correlations between the study measures in order for them to be combined. In four studies in the present review, these correlations were not available. In these situations we simply excluded the measure in question from the overall mean and measure

of variance. The general concordance between each of the symptom measures within each study (that is, a series of symptom measures tended to show similar direction and degree of change from pre- to post-treatment) means that the exclusion of one measure should not significantly impact the results. However, this process may have introduced some small degree of bias into the findings.

### Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews

A number of prior meta-analyses have investigated the efficacy of ICBT. These meta-analyses have ranged from a quite broad scope investigating the efficacy of Internet interventions for any health problems ( $d = 0.53$ ; Barak 2008) to a more focused scope investigating the efficacy of ICBT for clinical and subclinical anxiety and mood symptoms ( $d = 0.96$ ; Spek 2007) or anxiety and mood disorders in Sweden ( $d = 0.91$ ; Andersson 2007). Taken together, these reviews support the present findings that ICBT is efficacious in reducing anxiety symptoms as compared to control interventions (for example, waiting list control). Within their broad meta-analysis, Barak 2008 found that interventions designed to treat PTSD and those targeting PD showed the largest effect sizes ( $g = 0.88$  and  $0.80$ , respectively). Spek 2007 found that those interventions that included therapist contact, as opposed to those that did not, showed a particularly large effect size ( $d = 1.00$ ). It should be noted that some concerns were raised about the methodological quality of the studies included in these types of reviews given their small sample sizes, the absence of details about randomisation and treatment allocation methods, and lack of adequate information about treatment compliance and credibility (Postel 2008).

Recently, Mayo-Wilson 2013 completed a review of media-delivered self-help BT and CBT for anxiety disorders. Within their review they included ICBT studies delivered both with and without therapist contact. In line with the present findings, their review suggested that media-delivered self-help BT and CBT were more efficacious than no treatment (that is, a waiting list control). In contrast to the present findings, their review resulted in some suggestion that media-delivered self-help BT and CBT were somewhat inferior to face-to-face CBT with the conclusion that for those who can access it, face-to-face CBT is probably superior. The differences between these findings and those in the present review may be due in part to the differences in therapist involvement between included studies across the two reviews. Therapist involvement in media-delivered treatments, such as ICBT, may lead the treatments to be more similar in efficacy to face-to-face CBT than those interventions without therapist support.

In addition, several meta-analyses have investigated the effects of computer-based psychotherapy for mental health problems more broadly, the results of which are also in accordance with the present findings. In a meta-analysis of computer-aided psychotherapy (including treatment delivered via stand-alone or Internet-linked computers, smartphones, palm pilots, interactive voice response,

and CDs or DVDs) for anxiety disorders, Cuijpers 2009 found that computer-aided psychotherapy was more effective than control conditions ( $d = 1.08$ ) in reducing anxiety symptoms, and computer-aided psychotherapy outcomes did not differ significantly from those outcomes achieved through face-to-face treatment. Similarly, Reger 2009 found medium to large effects sizes when comparing computer-based CBT and ICBT to waiting list, placebo, or treatment as usual comparators in treating anxiety. When they investigated the effects of therapist involvement on their findings, no significant differences were identified based on amount of therapist contact. Most recently, Andrews 2010 investigated the effects of computer therapy for anxiety and depression (including both computer- and Internet-aided treatments) as compared to control conditions and face-to-face treatment. They found computer-based therapy to be superior to control for the treatment of social phobia ( $g = 0.92$ ), PD ( $g = 0.83$ ), and GAD ( $g = 1.12$ ). They also found a non-significant difference in outcome between computer-based and face-to-face CBT.

It is important to note that these latter meta-analyses looked more broadly at methods of administering treatment via computer technology, including but not limited to the Internet. Moreover, they included research into non-therapist supported interventions, interventions administered using interactive voice response, as well as those that included substantial face-to-face contact. Nevertheless, despite the differences between these meta-analyses and our own, the overall body of research serves to add further evidence for the efficacy of therapist-supported ICBT in treating anxiety disorders.

## AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

### Implications for practice

The present findings, in consideration of the quality and quantity of the included studies, suggest that therapist-supported ICBT is more efficacious in treating anxiety disorders among adults than a waiting list, attention, information, or online discussion group only control. The evidence also suggests that therapist-supported ICBT may not differ from unguided ICBT in efficacy; however, this evidence is significantly limited by a lack of studies in this comparison and must be interpreted with caution. In addition, findings suggest that therapist-supported ICBT may not result in significantly different anxiety outcomes as compared to face-to-face CBT. Face-to-face CBT is currently the intervention of choice for the treatment of anxiety disorders (Bisson 2007; Hunot 2007; Norton 2007; Stewart 2009).

Our results, in conjunction with the findings of prior meta-analyses (for example, Cuijpers 2009; Andrews 2010), clearly support further research and development of this technology and type of treatment delivery. The benefit of Internet delivery is in its ability



to extend treatment to individuals who may not be able to access treatment through traditional means. It is evidently a promising method to overcome obstacles to treatment delivery.

One important next step for this field is to extend research beyond the two laboratories that are responsible for almost all of the studies in this area. Replication of results across research sites and groups will go far toward increasing practitioners' confidence in the intervention as well as interest in exploring greater incorporation of this type of treatment into general practice. Another important step will be to uncover the most effective way to make this type of service delivery available to potential clients. For example, it may be possible to administer it as an extended service through regular mental health clinics, offering clients the choice to engage in Internet-based or face-to-face treatment. Alternatively, ICBT may be more easily administered through clinics or divisions of clinics devoted entirely to this type of treatment.

Given the findings of the present review, it seems timely to start to think about the best ways to incorporate ICBT into clinical practice and exploring the effectiveness of these methods. Widespread rollout of ICBT may not yet be warranted, but continued steps toward this goal should be pursued. Internet-based programs appear to be efficacious in reducing anxiety symptoms and there are many individuals in need of treatment who could benefit from this type of delivery.

### Implications for research

The present review suggests some important directions for future research. First, further research is needed into the efficacy of ICBT for the anxiety disorders that have not yet been extensively examined, including OCD, PTSD, and specific phobia. The fact that these disorders tend to be thought of as more complex, and rely heavily on exposure-based elements, may have deterred researchers from translating them into an ICBT intervention. However, given the similarities in CBT for these disorders and CBT for the already investigated disorders (PD, social phobia, and GAD), including other disorders with a heavy emphasis on exposure (that is, PD), it seems possible that ICBT would also be efficacious in treating these disorders and thus warrants investigation. The ongoing studies outlined in this review suggest that research into these disorders is indeed increasing. With respect to specific phobia, it is possible that this category of disorder has received substantial attention as it is less commonly treated in clinics because it tends to be less functionally impairing relative to other anxiety disorders and often requires only short interventions. An extensive collection of self-help manuals to treat specific phobias exist; suggesting that this type of treatment would be very amenable to an ICBT delivery and would likely lead to efficacious interventions. Further research into these disorders would be an important area of investigation.

Second, while research comparing therapist-supported ICBT to a waiting list, attention, information, or online discussion group

only control is substantial, studies comparing therapist-supported ICBT to face-to-face therapy are somewhat fewer. Subgroup analyses in the present review suggest some ambiguity with respect to the comparable efficacy of treatment between ICBT and face-to-face CBT for social phobia and PD. Further studies would help clarify this question. Moreover, the nature of the included studies is only sufficient for us to conclude that there may not be significant differences in treatment outcome between face-to-face CBT and ICBT with therapist support. Future equivalence trials are warranted to further clarify the direct comparability of ICBT with therapist support and face-to-face CBT for anxiety.

Third, the importance of the therapist in ICBT remains somewhat unclear. On the one hand prior work has suggested an important association between therapist involvement and ICBT treatment outcome (Spek 2007; Andersson 2009b). On the other hand the studies included in our comparison of therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT (each of which focused on social phobia) suggest no difference in treatment outcome between the two interventions. More studies comparing therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT are needed to clarify the role of the therapist. Moreover, if therapist contact is important, the amount of contact that would optimize treatment outcome as well as the use of resources has yet to be determined. Each of the included studies in this review employed various amounts of therapist contact in delivering ICBT. Subgroup analyses based on the amount of therapist contact did not suggest many differences from the overall pooled analysis; however, the subgroups were rather small and set somewhat arbitrarily. Future research into the optimal amount of therapist contact would help maximize the efficacy and efficiency with which ICBT could be delivered.

Fourth, with respect to the assessment of study outcomes, the inclusion of diagnostic assessment post-treatment is encouraged in future trials in this field. While all studies measured anxiety symptoms via self-report, more objective measures of participants' diagnostic profile will help in determining the clinical significance of treatment outcomes. Fifth, this review highlighted the limited number of studies conducting follow-up assessments of participants' symptoms. While the present results do not suggest a significant relapse in symptoms after a six month follow-up period, further studies are needed.

Sixth, it is important to note that any adverse effects of ICBT have not been well-examined. Evidently, this type of treatment did not result in significant symptom reduction for each participant. There were also a small number of participants across studies who reported being dissatisfied with this type of treatment. More research is needed to better define and measure 'harms' that might result from this type of treatment.

Finally, as suggested above, future effectiveness studies examining the best way to incorporate ICBT into regular clinical practice seem to be an important next step in the field.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to thank Karen Neves, Reference and Research Librarian at Dalhousie University, and Sarah Dawson, Trial Search Co-ordinator for the Cochrane Collaboration Depression, Anxiety, and Neurosis Group (CCDAN), for their help in developing and conducting the search strategy for the present review. We would also like to thank Leah Jones for her administrative and research assistance with the review process. Finally, we would like to thank the CCDAN editorial team, particularly Chris Champion and Jessica Sharp, for their advice and assistance.

## REFERENCES

### References to studies included in this review

#### Andersson 2009 *{published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}*

Andersson G, Jonsson U, Malmaeus F, Carlbring P, Waara J, Ost LG. Treatment of specific phobia delivered via the internet vs. one-session exposure treatment. 32nd Congress of the British Association for Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapist (jointly with the European Association of Behavioural and Cognitive Therapies). Manchester, UK, September 2004:166.

\* Andersson G, Waara J, Jonsson U, Malmaeus F, Carlbring P, Ost, L. Internet-based self-help versus one-session exposure in the treatment of spider phobia: A randomized controlled trial. *Cognitive Behaviour Therapy* 2009;**38**(2): 114–20. [DOI: 10.1080/16506070902931326]

#### Andersson 2012a *{published data only}*

\* Andersson G, Carlbring P, Furmark T, on behalf of the SOFIE Research Group. Therapist experience and knowledge acquisition in Internet-delivered CBT for social anxiety disorder: A randomized controlled trial. *PLoS ONE* 2012;**7**:e37411. [DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0037411]

Andersson G, Paxling B, Wiwe M, Vernmark K, Felix CB, Lundborg L, et al. Therapeutic alliance in guided internet-delivered cognitive behavioural treatment of depression, generalized anxiety disorder and social anxiety disorder. *Behaviour Research and Therapy* 2012;**50**:544–50. [DOI: 10.1016/j.brat.2012.05.003]

Furmark T. Treating social phobia via the Internet: Genetic influences on the response to Internet-delivered cognitive-behavior therapy [UMIN000001383]. WHO International Clinical Trials Registry Platform [www.who.int/ictrp] 2008.

#### Andersson 2012b *{published data only}*

Andersson G. Psychodynamic internet treatment versus cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) for generalized anxiety disorder [NCT01312116]. ClinicalTrials.gov [www.clinicaltrials.gov] 2011.

\* Andersson G, Paxling B, Roch-Norlund P, Ostman G, Norgren A, Almlöv J, et al. Internet-based psychodynamic versus cognitive behavioral guided self-help for generalized anxiety disorder: A randomized controlled trial.

*Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics* 2012;**81**:344–55. [DOI: 10.1159/000339371]

#### Berger 2009 *{published data only}*

\* Berger T, Hohl E, Caspar F. Internet-based treatment for social phobia: A randomized controlled trial. *Journal of Clinical Psychology* 2009;**65**(10):1021–35. [DOI: 10.1002/jclp.20603]

Berger T, Hohl E, Caspar F. Internet-based treatment for social phobia: A 6-month follow-up [Internetbasierte therapie der sozialen phobie: Ergebnisse einer 6-monate-katamnese]. *Zeitschrift für Klinische Psychologie und Psychotherapie: Forschung und Praxis* 2010;**39**:217–21. [DOI: 10.1026/1616-3443/a000050]

Caspar F. A randomized controlled trial of a web-based treatment for social phobia [ISRCTN62304985]. ControlledTrials.com [www.controlled-trials.com] 2007.

#### Berger 2011 *{published data only}*

Berger T, Caspar F, Richardson R, Kneubuhler B, Sutter D, Andersson G. Internet-based treatment of social phobia: A randomized controlled trial comparing unguided with two types of guided self-help. *Behaviour Research and Therapy* 2011;**49**(3):158–69. [DOI: 10.1016/j.brat.2010.12.007]

#### Bergstrom 2010 *{published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}*

\* Bergstrom J, Andersson G, Ljotsson B, Ruck C, Andreevitch S, Karlsson A, et al. Internet-versus group-administered cognitive behaviour therapy for panic disorder in a psychiatric setting: A randomised trial. *BMC Psychiatry* 2010;**10**:54. [DOI: 10.1186/1471-244X-10-54]

El Alaoui S, Hedman E, Ljotsson B, Bergstrom J, Andersson E, Ruck C, et al. Predictors and moderators of internet- and group-based cognitive behaviour therapy for panic disorder. *PLoS One* 2013;**8**:e79024. [DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0079024]

Lindfors N. Internet- versus group-administered cognitive behavior therapy for panic disorder [NCT00845260]. ClinicalTrials.gov [www.clinicaltrials.gov] 2009.

Lonsdorf TB, Ruck C, Bergstrom J, Andersson G, Ohman A, Lindfors N, et al. The COMTval158met polymorphism is associated with symptoms relief during exposure-based

cognitive-behavioral treatment in panic disorder. *BMC Psychiatry* 2010;**10**:99. [DOI: 10.1186/1471-244X-10-99]

**Carlbring 2001** {published and unpublished data}

Carlbring P, Westling BE, Ljungstrand P, Ekselius L, Andersson G. Treatment of panic disorder via the internet: A randomized trial of a self-help program. *Behavior Therapy* 2001;**32**(4):751–64. [DOI: 10.1016/S0005-7894(01)80019-8]

**Carlbring 2005** {published data only}

Andersson G, Carlbring P, Grimlund A. Predicting treatment outcome in internet versus face to face treatment of panic disorder. *Computers in Human Behavior* 2008;**24**: 1790–801. [DOI: 10.1016/j.chb.2008.02.003]

\* Carlbring P, Nilsson-Ihrfelt E, Waara J, Kollenstam C, Buhrman M, Kaldø V, et al. Treatment of panic disorder: Live therapy vs. self-help via the internet. *Behaviour Research and Therapy* 2005;**43**(10):1321–33. [DOI: 10.1016/j.brat.2004.10.002]

Carlbring P, Nilsson-Ihrfelt E, Waara J, Kollenstam C, Burman M, Kaldø V, et al. Treatment of panic disorder: Live therapy vs. self-help via the Internet. Congress of the British Association for Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapies (jointly with the European Association of Behavioural and Cognitive and Therapies). Manchester, UK, September 2004:166.

**Carlbring 2006** {published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}

Almlov J, Carlbring P, Kallqvist K, Paxling B, Cuijpers P, Andersson G. Therapist effects in guided internet-delivered CBT for anxiety disorders. *Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapy* 2011;**39**:311–22. [DOI: 10.1017/S135246581000069X]

\* Carlbring P, Bohman S, Brunt S, Buhrman M, Westling BE, Ekselius L, et al. Remote treatment of panic disorder: A randomized trial of internet-based cognitive behavior therapy supplemented with telephone calls. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 2006;**163**(12):2119–25. [DOI: 10.1176/appi.ajp.163.12.2119]

Nordgreen T, Havik OE, Ost LG, Furmark T, Carlbring P, Andersson G. Outcome predictors in guided and unguided self-help for social anxiety disorder. *Behaviour Research and Therapy* 2012;**50**:13–21. [DOI: 10.1016/j.brat.2011.10.009]

**Carlbring 2007** {published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}

Carlbring P, Bergman Nordgren L, Furmark T, Andersson G. Long-term outcome of Internet-delivered cognitive-behavioural therapy for social phobia: A 30-month follow-up. *Behaviour Research and Therapy* 2009;**47**:848–50. [DOI: 10.1016/j.brat.2009.06.012]

Carlbring P, Bohman S, Brunt S, Buhrman M, Westling BE, Ekselius L, et al. Remote treatment of panic disorder: A randomized trial of internet-based cognitive behavior therapy supplemented with telephone calls. *American*

*Journal of Psychiatry* 2006;**163**:2119–25. [DOI: 10.1176/appi.ajp.163.12.2119]

\* Carlbring P, Gunnarsdottir M, Hedensjö L, Andersson G, Ekselius L, Furmark T. Treatment of social phobia: Randomised trial of internet-delivered cognitive-behavioural therapy with telephone support. *British Journal of Psychiatry* 2007;**190**(2):123–8. [DOI: 10.1192/bjp.bp.105.020107]

Nordgreen T, Havik OE, Ost LG, Furmark T, Carlbring P, Andersson G. Outcome predictors in guided and unguided self-help for social anxiety disorder. *Behaviour Research and Therapy* 2012;**50**:13–21. [DOI: 10.1016/j.brat.2011.10.009]

**Carlbring 2011** {published data only}

Carlbring P, Maurin L, Torngren C, Linna E, Eriksson T, Sparthar E, et al. Individually-tailored, internet-based treatment for anxiety disorders: A randomized controlled trial. *Behaviour Research and Therapy* 2011;**49**(1):18–24. [DOI: 10.1016/j.brat.2010.10.002]

**Furmark 2009a** {published data only}

\* Furmark T, Carlbring P, Hedman E, Sonnenstein A, Clevberger P, Bohman B, et al. Guided and unguided self-help for social anxiety disorder: Randomised controlled trial. *British Journal of Psychiatry* 2009;**195**(5):440–7. [DOI: 10.1192/bjp.bp.108.060996]

Hedman E, Furmark T, Carlbring P, Ljótsson B, Rück C, Lindefors N, et al. A 5-year follow-up of internet-based cognitive behavior therapy for social anxiety disorder. *Journal of Medical Internet Research* 2011;**13**:e39. [DOI: 10.2196/jmir.1776]

Lindefors N. Five year follow-up of internet-based cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT) for social anxiety disorder (SAD) (SOFIE-5YFU). ClinicalTrials.gov [www.clinicaltrials.gov] 2010.

Nordgreen T, Havik OE, Ost LG, Furmark T, Carlbring P, Andersson G. Outcome predictors in guided and unguided self-help for social anxiety disorder. *Behaviour Research and Therapy* 2012;**50**:13–21. [DOI: 10.1016/j.brat.2011.10.009]

**Furmark 2009b** {published data only}

\* Furmark T, Carlbring P, Hedman E, Sonnenstein A, Clevberger P, Bohman B, et al. Guided and unguided self-help for social anxiety disorder: Randomised controlled trial. *British Journal of Psychiatry* 2009;**195**(5):440–7. [DOI: 10.1192/bjp.bp.108.060996]

Hedman E, Furmark T, Carlbring P, Ljótsson B, Rück C, Lindefors N, et al. A 5-year follow-up of internet-based cognitive behavior therapy for social anxiety disorder. *Journal of Medical Internet Research* 2011;**13**:e39. [DOI: 10.2196/jmir.1776]

Lindefors N. Five year follow-up of internet-based cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT) for social anxiety disorder (SAD) (SOFIE-5YFU) [NCT01145690]. ClinicalTrials.gov [www.clinicaltrials.gov] 2010.

Nordgreen T, Havik OE, Ost LG, Furmark T, Carlbring P, Andersson G. Outcome predictors in guided and unguided self-help for social anxiety disorder. *Behaviour*

*Research and Therapy* 2012;**50**:13–21. [DOI: 10.1016/j.brat.2011.10.009]

**Hedman 2011** *{published data only}*

Hedman E, Andersson E, Ljotsson B, Andersson G, Ruck C, Lindefors N. Cost-effectiveness of Internet-based cognitive behavior therapy vs. cognitive behavioral group therapy for social anxiety disorder: Results from a randomised controlled trial. *Behaviour Research and Therapy* 2011;**49**: 729–36. [DOI: 10.1016/j.brat.2011.07.009]

\* Hedman E, Andersson G, Ljotsson B, Andersson E, Ruck C, Mortberg E, et al. Internet-based cognitive behavior therapy vs. cognitive behavioral group therapy for social anxiety disorder: A randomized controlled non-inferiority trial. *PLoS ONE* 2011;**6**(3):e18001. [DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0018001]

Hedman E, Ljotsson B, Andersson G, Andersson E, Schalling M, Lindefors N, et al. Clinical and genetic outcome determinants of Internet- and group-based cognitive behavior therapy for social anxiety disorder. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica* 2012;**126**:126–36. [DOI: 10.1111/j.1600-0447.2012.01834.x]

Lindefors N. A comparison between internet therapy and group therapy for social phobia - A trial using cognitive behavioural therapy [NCT00564967]. ClinicalTrials.gov [www.clinicaltrials.gov] 2007.

**Johnston 2011** *{published data only}*

\* Johnston L, Titov N, Andrews G, Spence J, Dear BF. A RCT of a transdiagnostic internet-delivered treatment for three anxiety disorders: Examination of support roles and disorder-specific outcomes. *PLoS ONE* 2011;**6**:e28079. [DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0028079]

Titov N. Internet-based treatment of generalized anxiety disorder, and/or social phobia, and/or panic disorder (the Anxiety program): A randomized controlled study exploring the role of a clinician [ACTRN12610000242022]. Australian New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry [www.anzctr.org.au] 2010, March.

**Kiropoulos 2008** *{published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}*

\* Kiropoulos LA, Klein B, Austin DW, Gilson K, Pier C, Mitchell J, et al. Is internet-based CBT for panic disorder and agoraphobia as effective as face-to-face CBT?. *Journal of Anxiety Disorders* 2008;**22**(8):1273–84. [DOI: 10.1016/j.janxdis.2008.01.008]

Kiropoulos LA, Klein B, Austin DW, Pier C, Mitchell J. Is internet-based CBT for panic disorder and agoraphobia as effective as face-to-face CBT?. Australian Association for Cognitive and Behaviour Therapy Annual Conference. Manly, Australia, 2006.

**Paxling 2011** *{published data only}*

Andersson G, Paxling B, Wiwe M, Vernmark K, Felix CB, Lundborg L, et al. Therapeutic alliance in guided internet-delivered cognitive behavioural treatment of depression, generalized anxiety disorder and social anxiety disorder.

*Behaviour Research and Therapy* 2012;**50**:544–50. [DOI: 10.1016/j.brat.2012.05.003]

Paxling B. A randomized clinical trial of internet-delivered cognitive behaviour therapy for generalized anxiety disorder [UMIN000001353]. WHO International Clinical Trials Registry Platform [www.who.int/ictrp] 2008.

\* Paxling B, Almlöv J, Dahlin M, Carlbring P, Breitholtz E, Eriksson T, et al. Guided internet-delivered cognitive behavior therapy for generalized anxiety disorder: A randomized controlled trial. *Cognitive Behaviour Therapy* 2011;**40**:159–73. [DOI: 10.1080/16506073.2011.576699]

Paxling B, Lundgren S, Norman A, Almlöv J, & Carlbring P. Therapist behaviours in internet-delivered cognitive behaviour therapy: Analyses of e-mail correspondence in the treatment of generalized anxiety disorder. *Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapy* 2013;**41**:280–9. [DOI: 10.1017/S152465812000240]

**Richards 2006** *{published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}*

Richards JC, Klein B, Austin DW. Internet cognitive behavioural therapy for panic disorder: Does the inclusion of stress management information improve end-state functioning?. *Clinical Psychologist* 2006;**10**(1):2–15. [DOI: 10.1080/13284200500378795]

**Robinson 2010** *{published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}*

\* Robinson E, Titov N, Andrews G, McIntyre K, Schwencke G, Solley K. Internet treatment for generalized anxiety disorder: A randomized controlled trial comparing clinician vs. technician assistance. *PLoS ONE* 2010;**5**(6): e10942. [DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0010942]

Titov N. Internet-based treatment of generalized anxiety disorder (the Worry program): A randomized controlled study exploring the role of a clinician [ACTRN12609000563268]. Australian New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry [www.anzctr.org.au] 2009.

**Silfvernagel 2012** *{published data only}*

Silfvernagel K, Carlbring P, Kåbo J, Edström S, Eriksson J, Månson L, et al. Individually tailored Internet-based treatment for young adults and adults with panic attacks: Randomized controlled trial. *Journal of Medical Internet Research* 2012;**14**:e65. [DOI: 10.2196/jmir.1853]

**Spence 2011** *{published data only}*

Spence J, Titov N, Dear BF, Johnston L, Solley K, Lorian C, et al. Randomized controlled trial of internet-delivered cognitive behavioral therapy for posttraumatic stress disorder. *Depression and Anxiety* 2011;**28**:541–50. [DOI: 10.1002/da.20835]

**Tillfors 2008** *{published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}*

Tillfors M, Carlbring P, Furmark T, Lewenhaupt S, Spak M, Eriksson A, et al. Treating university students with social phobia and public speaking fears: Internet delivered self-help with or without live group exposure sessions. *Depression and Anxiety* 2008;**25**(8):708–17. [DOI: 10.1002/da.20416]

**Titov 2008a** {published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}

Titov N. A randomized controlled study on the effect of Internet based education for treating social phobia using cognitive behavioural techniques [ACTRN12607000235404]. Australian New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry [www.anzctr.org.au] May 2007. Titov N, Andrews G, Johnston L, Schwencke G, Choi I. Shyness programme: Longer term benefits, cost-effectiveness, and acceptability. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry* 2009;**43**:36–44. [DOI: 10.1080/00048670802534424]

\* Titov N, Andrews G, Schwencke G, Drobny J, Einstein D. Shyness 1: Distance treatment of social phobia over the internet. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry* 2008;**42**(7):585–94. [DOI: 10.1080/00048670802119762]

Titov N, Gibson M, Andrews G, McEvoy P. Internet treatment for social phobia reduces comorbidity. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry* 2009;**43**:754–9. [DOI: 10.1080/00048670903001992]

**Titov 2008b** {published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}

Titov N. A randomized controlled study on the effect of internet based education for treating social phobia using cognitive behavioural techniques [ACTRN12607000235404]. Australian New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry [www.anzctr.org.au] 2007. Titov N, Andrews G, Johnston L, Schwencke G, Choi I. Shyness programme: Longer term benefits, cost-effectiveness, and acceptability. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry* 2009;**43**:36–44. [DOI: 10.1080/00048670802534424]

\* Titov N, Andrews G, Schwencke G. Shyness 2: Treating social phobia online: Replication and extension. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry* 2008;**42**(7):595–605. [DOI: 10.1080/00048670802119820]

Titov N, Gibson M, Andrews G, McEvoy P. Internet treatment for social phobia reduces comorbidity. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry* 2009;**43**:754–9. [DOI: 10.1080/00048670903001992]

**Titov 2008c** {published and unpublished data}

Titov N. A randomized controlled study on the role of therapist in an Internet-based treatment program for social phobia using cognitive behavioural techniques [ACTRN12608000192381]. Australian New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry [www.anzctr.org.au] 2008.

\* Titov N, Andrews G, Choi I, Schwencke G, Mahoney A. Shyness 3: Randomized controlled trial of guided versus unguided internet-based CBT for social phobia. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry* 2008;**42**(12):1030–40. [DOI: 10.1080/00048670802512107]

Titov N, Andrews G, Johnston L, Schwencke G, Choi I. Shyness programme: Longer term benefits, cost-effectiveness, and acceptability. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry* 2009;**43**:36–44. [DOI: 10.1080/00048670802534424]

Titov N, Gibson M, Andrews G, McEvoy P. Internet treatment for social phobia reduces comorbidity. *Australian*

*and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry* 2009;**43**:754–9. [DOI: 10.1080/00048670903001992]

**Titov 2009** {published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}

Lorian CN, Titov N, Grisham JR. Changes in risk-taking over the course of an Internet-delivered cognitive behavioral treatment for generalized anxiety disorder. *Journal of Anxiety Disorders* 2012;**26**:140–9. [DOI: 10.1016/j.janxdis.2011.10.003]

Titov N. Internet-based education for generalized anxiety disorder (the Worry Program): A randomized controlled trial [ACTRN12609000136202]. Australian New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry [www.anzctr.org.au] 2009.

\* Titov N, Andrews G, Robinson E, Schwencke G, Johnston L, Solley K, et al. Clinician-assisted internet-based treatment is effective for generalized anxiety disorder: Randomized controlled trial. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry* 2009;**43**(10):905–12. [DOI: 10.1080/00048670903179269]

**Titov 2010** {published data only}

\* Titov N, Andrews G, Johnston L, Robinson E, Spence J. Transdiagnostic internet treatment for anxiety disorders: A randomized controlled trial. *Behaviour Research and Therapy* 2010;**48**(9):890–9. [DOI: 10.1016/j.brat.2010.05.014]

**Titov 2010 GAD** {published data only}

Titov N, Andrews G, Johnston L, Robinson E, Spence J. Transdiagnostic internet treatment for anxiety disorders: A randomized controlled trial. *Behaviour Research and Therapy* 2010;**48**:890–9. [DOI: 10.1016/j.brat.2010.05.014]

**Titov 2010 Panic** {published data only}

\* Titov N, Andrews G, Johnston L, Robinson E, Spence J. Transdiagnostic internet treatment for anxiety disorders: A randomized controlled trial. *Behaviour Research and Therapy* 2010;**48**:890–9. [DOI: 10.1016/j.brat.2010.05.014]

**Titov 2010 Social Phobia** {published data only}

Titov N, Andrews G, Johnston L, Robinson E, Spence J. Transdiagnostic internet treatment for anxiety disorders: A randomized controlled trial. *Behaviour Research and Therapy* 2010;**48**:890–9. [DOI: 10.1016/j.brat.2010.05.014]

**Titov 2011** {published data only}

Dear BF, Titov N, Schwencke G, Andrews G, Johnston L, Craske MG, et al. An open trial of a brief transdiagnostic internet treatment for anxiety and depression [ACTRN12610000555055]. *Behaviour Research and Therapy* 2011;**49**(12):830–7.

Titov N. The Wellbeing Program: A randomized controlled trial of internet-based treatment of anxiety and depression [ACTRN12610000247077]. Australian New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry [www.anzctr.org.au] 2010.

\* Titov N, Dear BF, Schwencke G, Andrews G, Johnston L, Craske MG, et al. Transdiagnostic internet treatment for anxiety and depression: A randomised controlled trial. *Behaviour Research and Therapy* 2011;**49**:441–52. [DOI: 10.1016/j.brat.2011.03.007]

**van Ballegooijen 2013** {published data only}

\* van Ballegooijen W, Riper H, Klein B, Ebert DD, Kramer J, Meulenbeek P, Cuijpers P. An Internet-based guided

- self-help intervention for panic symptoms: Randomized controlled trial. *Journal of Medical Internet Research* 2013; **15**:e154. [NTR1639]
- van Ballegoijen W, Riper H, van Straten A, Kramer J, Conijn B, Cuijpers P. The effects of an Internet based self-help course for reducing panic symptoms - Don't Panic Online: Study protocol for a randomised controlled trial. *Trials* 2011; **12**:75. [DOI: 10.1186/1745-6215-12-75]
- Wims 2010** *{published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}*  
Wims E. The effectiveness of clinician assisted internet based cognitive behaviour therapy for panic disorder [ACTRN12608000548336]. Australian New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry [www.anzctr.org.au] 2008, October.  
\* Wims E, Titov N, Andrews G, Choi I. Clinician-assisted internet-based treatment is effective for panic: A randomized controlled trial. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry* 2010; **44**(7):599–607. [DOI: 10.3109/00048671003614171]
- References to studies excluded from this review**
- Andersson 2006** *{published data only}*  
Andersson G, Carlbring P, Holmström A, Sparthar E, Furmark T, Nilsson-Ihrfelt E, et al. Internet-based self-help with therapist feedback and in vivo group exposure for social phobia: A randomized controlled trial. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 2006; **74**:677–86. [DOI: 10.1037/0022-006X.74.4.677]
- Andersson 2012c** *{published data only}*  
\* Andersson E, Enander J, Andren P, Hedman E, Ljotsson B, Hursti T, et al. Internet-based cognitive behaviour therapy for obsessive-compulsive disorder: A randomized controlled trial. *Psychological Medicine* 2012; **42**:2193–203. [DOI: 10.1017/S0033291712000244]  
Ruck C. Internet-based cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) for obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) [NCT01347099]. ClinicalTrials.gov [www.clinicaltrials.gov] 2011.
- Andrews 2011** *{published data only}*  
Andrews G. In patients seeking treatment for social phobia internet cognitive behaviour therapy will be compared with face to face cognitive behaviour therapy on the reduction in social phobia scores [ACTRN12611000626965]. Australian New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry [www.anzctr.org.au] June 2011.  
\* Andrews G, Davies M, Titov N. Effectiveness randomized controlled trial of face to face versus Internet cognitive behaviour therapy for social phobia. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry* 2011; **45**:337–40. [DOI: 10.3109/00048674.2010.538840]
- Bell 2012** *{published data only}*  
Bell CJ, Colhoun HC, Carter FA, Frampton CM. Effectiveness of computerised cognitive behaviour therapy for anxiety disorders in secondary care. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry* 2012; **46**:630–40. [DOI: 10.1177/0004867412437345]
- Carlbring 2003** *{published data only}*  
Carlbring P, Ekselius L, Andersson G. Treatment of panic disorder via the internet: A randomized trial of CBT vs. applied relaxation. *Journal of Behavior Therapy* 2003; **34**(2): 129–40. [DOI: 10.1016/S0005-7916(03)00026-0]
- Carlbring 2010** *{published data only}*  
Carlbring P. Treatment of social phobia over the internet (SOFIE-8) [NCT01312571]. ClinicalTrials.gov [www.clinicaltrials.gov] 2010, August.
- Carlbring 2011b** *{published data only}*  
Carlbring P, Maurin T, Sjomark J, Maurin L, Westling BE, Ekselius L, et al. All at once or one at a time? A randomized controlled trial comparing two ways to deliver bibliotherapy for panic disorder. *Cognitive Behaviour Therapy* 2011; **40**: 228–35. [DOI: 10.1080/16506073.2011.553629]
- Cunningham 2006** *{published data only}*  
Cunningham V, Lefkoe M, Sechrest L. Eliminating fears: An intervention that permanently eliminates the fear of public speaking. *Clinical Psychology & Psychotherapy* 2006; **13**:183–93. [DOI: 10.1002/cpp.487]
- Ellis 2011** *{published data only}*  
Ellis LA, Campbell AJ, Sethi S, O'Dea BM. Comparative randomized trial of an online cognitive-behavioral therapy program and an online support group for depression and anxiety. *Journal of CyberTherapy and Rehabilitation* 2011; **4**: 461–7.
- Febbraro 2005** *{published data only}*  
Febbraro GAR. An investigation into the effectiveness of bibliotherapy and minimal contact interventions in the treatment of panic attacks. *Journal of Clinical Psychology* 2005; **61**:763–79. [DOI: 10.1002/jclp.20097]
- Gilson 2006** *{published data only}*  
Gilson K, Pier C, Austin DW, Mitchell J, Schattner P, Pierce D, et al. Evaluation of internet-based cognitive behavioural therapy for panic disorder in general medical practice. 29th Australian Association for Cognitive and Behaviour Therapy Annual Conference. Manly, Australia, October 2006.
- Greist 2002** *{published data only}*  
Greist JH, Marks IM, Baer L, Kobak KA, Wenzel KW, Hirsch MJ, et al. Behavior therapy for obsessive-compulsive disorder guided by a computer or by a clinician compared with relaxation as a control. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry* 2002; **63**:138–45. [DOI: 10.4088/JCP.v63n0209]
- Kenardy 2003** *{published data only}*  
Kenardy JA, Dow MGT, Johnston DW, Newman MG, Thomson A, Taylor CB. A comparison of delivery methods of cognitive-behavioral therapy for panic disorder: An international multicenter trial. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 2003; **71**:1068–75. [DOI: 10.1037/0022-006X.71.6.1068]
- Kenwright 2005** *{published data only}*  
Kenwright M, Marks I, Graham C, Franses A, Mataix-Cols D. Brief scheduled phone support from a clinician to enhance computer-aided self-help for obsessive-compulsive disorder: Randomized controlled trial. *Journal of Clinical Psychology* 2005; **61**:499–508. [DOI: 10.1002/jclp.20204]

- Klein 2001** *{published data only}*  
Klein B, Richards JC. A brief internet-based treatment for panic disorder. *Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapy* 2001;**29**:113–7. [DOI: 10.1017/S1352465801001138]
- Klein 2006** *{published data only}*  
Klein B, Richards JC, Austin DW. Efficacy of internet therapy for panic disorder. *Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry* 2006;**37**:213–38. [DOI: 10.1016/j.jbtep.2005.07.001]
- Klein 2009** *{published data only}*  
Klein B, Austin D, Pier C, Kirooulos L, Shandley K, Mitchell J, et al. Internet-based treatment for panic disorder: Does frequency of therapist contact make a difference?. *Cognitive Behaviour Therapy* 2009;**38**:100–13. [DOI: 10.1080/16506070802561132]
- Knaevelsrud 2007** *{published data only}*  
Knaevelsrud C, Maercker A. Internet-based treatment for PTSD reduces distress and facilitates the development of a strong therapeutic alliance: A randomized controlled clinical trial. *BMC Psychiatry* 2007;**7**:13. [DOI: 10.1186/1471-244X-7-13]
- Lange 2001** *{published data only}*  
Lange A, van de Ven JP, Schrieken B, Emmelkamp PM. Interapy. Treatment of posttraumatic stress through the Internet: A controlled trial. *Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry* 2001;**32**:73–90. [DOI: 10.1016/S0005-7916(01)00023-4]
- Lange 2003** *{published data only}*  
Lange A, Rietdijk D, Hudcovicova M, van de Ven JP, Schrieken B, Emmelkamp PM. Interapy: A controlled randomized trial of the standardized treatment of posttraumatic stress through the Internet. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 2003;**71**:901–9. [DOI: 10.1037/0022-006X.71.5.901]
- Litz 2007** *{published data only}*  
Bruner V, Gore K, DeDeyn J, Jaffer A, Litz B, Bryant R. A therapist-guided internet-based self-management approach to post-traumatic stress after military events. International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies. New Orleans, LA, November 2004.  
Litz BT, Engel CC, Bryant RA, Papa A. A randomized, controlled proof-of-concept trial of an internet-based, therapist-assisted self-management treatment for posttraumatic stress disorder. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 2007;**164**(11):1676–83. [DOI: 10.1176/appi.ajp.2007.06122057]
- Marks 2004** *{published data only}*  
Marks IM, Kenwright M, McDonough M, Whittaker M, Mataix-Cols D. Saving clinicians' time by delegating routine aspects of therapy to a computer: A randomized controlled trial in phobia/panic disorder. *Psychological Medicine* 2004;**34**:9–17. [DOI: 10.1017/S003329170300878X]
- Newman 1997** *{published data only}*  
Newman MG, Kenardy J, Herman S, Taylor CB. Comparison of palmtop-computer-assisted brief cognitive-behavioral treatment to cognitive-behavioral treatment for panic disorder. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 1997;**65**:178–83. [DOI: 10.1037/0022-006X.65.1.178]
- Pittaway 2009** *{published data only}*  
Pittaway S, Cupitt C, Palmer D, Arowobusoye N, Milne R, Holttum S, et al. Comparative, clinical feasibility study of three tools for delivery of cognitive behavioural therapy for mild to moderate depression and anxiety provided on a self-help basis. *Mental Health in Family Medicine* 2009;**6**:145–54.
- Ruwaard 2010** *{published data only}*  
Ruwaard J, Broeksteeg J, Schrieken B, Emmelkamp P, Lange A. Web-based therapist-assisted cognitive behavioral treatment of panic symptoms: A randomized controlled trial with a three-year follow-up. *Journal of Anxiety Disorders* 2010;**24**:387–96. [DOI: 10.1016/j.janxdis.2010.01.010]
- Saul 2007** *{published data only}*  
Saul JE. A comparison of Internet-based versus face-to-face cognitive behavioral therapy for snake phobia. *Dissertation Abstracts International* 2007;**67**:6077.
- Schneider 2005** *{published data only}*  
Schneider AJ, Mataix-Cols D, Marks IM, Bachofen M. Internet-guided self-help with or without exposure therapy for phobic and panic disorders. *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics* 2005;**74**:154–64. [DOI: 10.1159/000084000]
- Shandley 2008** *{published data only}*  
Shandley K, Austin DW, Klein B, Pier C, Schattner P, Pierce D, et al. Therapist-assisted, Internet-based treatment for panic disorder: Can general practitioners achieve comparable patient outcomes to psychologists?. *Journal of Medical Internet Research* 2008;**10**:65–79. [DOI: 10.2196/jmir.1033]
- Titov 2009b** *{published data only}*  
Titov N, Andrews G, Schwencke G, Solley K, Johnston L, Robinson E. An RCT comparing effect of two types of support on severity of symptoms for people completing Internet-based cognitive behaviour therapy for social phobia. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry* 2009;**43**:920–6. [DOI: 10.1080/00048670903179228]
- van Straten 2008** *{published data only}*  
van Straten A, Cuijpers P, Smits N. Effectiveness of a web-based self-help intervention for symptoms of depression, anxiety, and stress: Randomized controlled trial. *Journal of Medical Internet Research* 2008;**10**:e7. [DOI: 10.2196/jmir.954]
- Wagner 2012** *{published data only}*  
Wagner B, Brand J, Schulz W, Knaevelsrud C. Online working alliance predicts treatment outcome for posttraumatic stress symptoms in Arab war-traumatized patients. *Depression and Anxiety* 2012;**29**:646–51. [DOI: 10.1002/da.21962]

## References to studies awaiting assessment

- Andersson 2013** *{published data only}*  
\* Andersson G, Warra J, Jonsson U, Malmaeus F, Carlbring P, Ost L-G. Internet-based exposure treatment versus one-

- session exposure treatment of snake phobia: A randomized controlled trial. *Cognitive Behaviour Therapy* 2013;**42**: 284–91. [DOI: 10.1080/1656073.2013.844202]
- Andrews 2011b** *{published data only}*  
Andrews G. A randomised controlled trial comparing clinician-assisted Internet based treatment for panic disorder with or without agoraphobia vs. a waitlist control on severity of symptoms of panic [ACTRN12611001120965]. Australian New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry [www.anzctr.org.au] 2011.
- Andrews 2011c** *{published data only}*  
Andrews G. The Wellbeing6 Program for Anxiety and Depression - A Randomised Controlled Trial [ACTRN12611001055998]. Australian New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry [www.anzctr.org.au] October 2011.
- Andrews 2011d** *{published data only}*  
Andrews G. A randomized controlled trial of Internet based education for social phobia, panic disorder (with or without agoraphobia), and generalised anxiety disorder, comparing immediate education versus delayed education groups on severity of symptoms of anxiety [ACTRN12611000625976]. Australian New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry [www.anzctr.org.au] 2011.
- Andrews 2012a** *{published data only}*  
Andrews G. A randomised controlled trial comparing clinician-assisted Internet based treatment for Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD) vs. a waitlist control condition on severity of symptoms of OCD [ACTRN12612001073897]. Australian New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry [www.anzctr.org.au] 2012.
- Berger 2012** *{published data only}*  
Berger M. Internet-based treatment for obsessive-compulsive disorder - acceptance and effectiveness [DRKS00004612]. German Clinical Trials Register [www.germanctr.de] 2012.
- Berger 2014** *{published data only}*  
\* Berger T, Boettcher J, Caspar F. Internet-based guided self-help for several anxiety disorders: A randomized controlled trial comparing a tailored with a standardized disorder-specific approach. *Psychotherapy* 2014;**51**:207–19. [DOI: 10.1037/a0032527]
- Carlbring 2012** *{published data only}*  
Carlbring P. Internet-based treatment of generalized anxiety disorder [NCT01570374]. ClinicalTrials.gov [www.clinicaltrials.gov] 2012.
- Greist 2012** *{published data only}*  
Greist R, Kobak K. Computer assisted cognitive behavior therapy for obsessive-compulsive disorder: A comprehensive stepped-care approach [NCT01522287]. ClinicalTrials.gov [www.clinicaltrials.gov] 2012.
- Ivarsson 2014** *{published data only}*  
\* Ivarsson D, Blom M, Hesser H, Carlbring P, Enderby P, Nordberg R, Andersson G. Guided internet-delivered cognitive behavior therapy for post-traumatic stress disorder: A randomized controlled trial. *Internet Interventions* 2014; **1**:33–40. [DOI: 10.1016/j.invent.2014.03.002]
- Newby 2013** *{published data only}*  
Newby JM. The Wellbeing6 program for anxiety and depression: A randomised controlled trial [ACTRN12611001055998]. Australian New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry [www.anzctr.org.au] 2011.  
\* Newby JM, Mackenzie A, Williams AD, McIntyre K, Watts S, Wong N, Andrews G. Internet cognitive behavioural therapy for mixed anxiety and depression: A randomized controlled trial and evidence of effectiveness in primary care. *Psychological Medicine* 2013;**43**:2635–48. [DOI: 10.1017/S0033291713000111]  
Newby JM, Williams AD, Andrews G. Reductions in negative repetitive thinking and metacognitive beliefs during transdiagnostic internet cognitive behavioural therapy (iCBT) for mixed anxiety and depression. *Behaviour Research and Therapy* 2014;**59**:52–60. [DOI: 10.1016/j.brat.2014.05.009]
- Nordgren 2012** *{published data only}*  
Carlbring P. Internet-administrated treatment of anxiety disorders (NOVA II) [NCT01390168]. ClinicalTrials.gov [www.clinicaltrials.gov] 2011.  
Nordgren LB, Andersson G, Kadowaki A, Carlbring P. Tailored internet-administered treatment of anxiety disorders for primary care patients: Study protocol for a randomised controlled trial. *Trials* 2012;**13**:16. [DOI: 10.1186/1745-6215-13-16]  
\* Nordgren LB, Hedman E, Etienne J, Bodin J, Kadowaki A, Eriksson S, et al. Effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of individually tailored Internet-delivered cognitive behavior therapy for anxiety disorders in a primary care population: A randomized controlled trial. *Behaviour Research and Therapy* 2014;**59**:1–11. [DOI: 10.1016/j.brat.2014.05.007]
- Richards 2014** *{published data only}*  
Richards D. Internet delivered treatment for generalized anxiety symptoms in students [ISRCTN16303842]. ISRCTN Registry [www.isrctn.com] 2013.  
Richards D, Timulak L, Doherty G, Sharry J, McLoughlin O, Rashleigh C, et al. Low-intensity internet-delivered treatment for generalized anxiety symptoms in routine care: protocol for a randomized controlled trial. *Trials* 2014;**15**: 145.
- Schreuders 2008** *{published data only}*  
Schreuders B. Phobias under control. Internet-based guided self-help for treatment of social, agoraphobia, or specific phobia (s): a pilot trial [NTR1260]. Nederlands Trial Register [www.trialregister.nl/trialreg/] 2008.

## References to ongoing studies

- Andrews 2012b** *{published data only}*  
Andrews G. The Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD) Program: A randomised controlled trial of online versus face-to-face cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) [ACTRN12612001306808]. Australian New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry [www.anzctr.org.au] 2012.



- Bishop 2012** *{published data only}*  
 Bishop TM, Possemato K, Acosta M, Lantinga LJ, Maisto S, Marsch L, et al. Moving forward: Update on the development of a web-based cognitive behavioral treatment for OEF/OIF veterans with PTSD symptoms and substance misuse [abstract]. *Alcoholism: Experimental and Clinical Research* 2012;**36**:347A.
- Clark 2012** *{published data only}*  
 Clark DM. Internet-based cognitive therapy for social anxiety disorder [ISRCTN95458747]. Controlled Trials.com [www.controlled-trials.com] 2012.
- Kok 2012** *{published data only}*  
 Kok RN, van Straten A, Beekman A, Bosmans J, de Neef M, Cuijpers P. Effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of web-based treatment for phobic outpatients on a waiting list for psychotherapy: protocol of a randomised controlled trial. *BMC Psychiatry* 2012;**12**:131. [DOI: 10.1186/1471-244X-12-131]
- Lindner 2013** *{published data only}*  
 Carlbring P. ACT-smart: Smartphone-supplemented iCBT for social phobia and/or panic disorder [NCT01963806]. ClinicalTrials.gov 2013.  
 Lindner P, Ivanova E, Ly KH, Andersson G, & Carlbring P. Guided and unguided CBT for social anxiety disorder and/or panic disorder via the Internet and a smartphone application: Study protocol for a randomised controlled trial. *Trials* 2013;**14**:437. [DOI: 10.1186/1745-6215-14-437]
- Miclea 2014** *{published data only}*  
 Miclea M. PAXonline: A randomized controlled trial assessing the efficacy of an Internet-based cognitive behavior intervention for Panic Disorder [ACTRN12614000547640]. Australian New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry 2014.
- Rollman 2012** *{published data only}*  
 Rollman B. Online treatments for mood and anxiety disorders in primary care [NCT01482806]. ClinicalTrials.gov [http://clinicaltrials.gov] 2011.
- Titov 2012** *{published data only}*  
 Titov N. A randomized controlled trial of the effects of disorder-specific vs. trans-diagnostic and self-guided vs. guided Internet-administered treatment on symptoms of social phobia in Australian adult [ACTRN12612000430831]. Australia New Zealand Clinical Trial Registry 2012.
- Tulbure 2012** *{published data only}*  
 Tudor TB. Internet treatment for social phobia (iSOFIE-Ro) [NCT01557894]. ClinicalTrials.gov [www.clinicaltrials.gov] 2012.  
 Tulbure BT, Mansson KNT, Andersson G. Internet treatment for social anxiety disorder in Romania: Study protocol for a randomized controlled trial. *Trials* 2012;**13**:202. [DOI: 10.1186/1745-6215-13-202]
- von Essen 2008** *{published data only}*  
 von Essen L. Treatment of posttraumatic stress disorder among parents of children with cancer with cognitive behavioural therapy over the Internet. *Pediatric Blood Cancer* 2008;**50**:9.

## Additional references

- Acarturk 2009**  
 Acarturk C, Smit F, de Graaf R, van Straten A, Ten Have M, Cuijpers P. Economic costs of social phobia: A population-based study. *Journal of Affective Disorders* 2009;**115**:421–9. [DOI: 10.1016/j.jad.2008.10.008]
- Alvidrez 1999**  
 Alvidrez J, Azocar F. Distressed women's clinic patients: preferences for mental health treatments and perceived obstacles. *General Hospital Psychiatry* 1999;**21**(5):340–7.
- Andersson 2007**  
 Andersson G, Cuijpers P, Carlbring P, Lindefors N. Effects of internet-delivered cognitive behaviour therapy for anxiety and mood disorders. *Review Series: Psychiatry* 2007;**9**:9–14.
- Andersson 2009b**  
 Andersson G. Using the internet to provide cognitive behaviour therapy. *Behaviour Research and Therapy* 2009;**47**:175–80. [DOI: 10.1016/j.brat.2009.01.010]
- Andersson 2012**  
 Andersson G, Carlbring P, Furmark T. Therapist experience and knowledge acquisition in internet-delivered CBT for social anxiety disorder: a randomized controlled trial. *PLoS ONE* 2012;**7**:e37411. [DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0037411]
- Andrews 2010**  
 Andrews G, Cuijpers P, Craske MG, McEvoy P, Titov N. Computer therapy for the anxiety and depressive disorders is effective, acceptable, and practical health care: A meta-analysis. *PLoS ONE* 2010;**5**:e13196. [DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0013196]
- APA 1980**  
 American Psychiatric Association. *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*. 3rd Edition. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association, 1980.
- APA 1987**  
 American Psychiatric Association. *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*. 3rd Edition. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association, 1987.
- APA 1994**  
 American Psychiatric Association. *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual*. 4th Edition. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association, 1994.
- APA 2000**  
 American Psychiatric Association. *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*. 4th Edition. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association, 2000.
- Attkisson 1982**  
 Attkisson CC, Zwick R. The client satisfaction questionnaire: Psychometric properties and correlations with service utilization and psychotherapy outcome. *Evaluation and Program Planning* 1982;**5**(3):233–7.

**Barak 2008**

Barak A, Hen L, Boniel-Nissim M, Shapira N. A comprehensive review and a meta-analysis of the effectiveness of internet-based psychotherapeutic interventions. *Journal of Technology in Human Services* 2008;**26**:109–60. [DOI: 10.1080/15228830802094429]

**Barlow 1988**

Barlow DH. *Anxiety and its disorders: the nature and treatment of anxiety and panic*. New York: Guilford Press, 1988.

**Batelaan 2007**

Batelaan N, Smit F, de Graaf R, van Balkom A, Vollebergh W, Beekman A. Economic costs of full-blown and subthreshold panic disorder. *Journal of Affective Disorders* 2007;**104**:127–36. [DOI: 10.1016/j.jad.2007.03.013]

**Beck 1979**

Beck AT, Rush AJ, Shaw BF, Emery G. *Cognitive therapy of depression*. New York: The Guilford Press, 1979.

**Beck 1991**

Beck A, Steer R. *Beck Anxiety Inventory manual*. San Antonio, TX: The Psychological Corporation, 1991.

**Beck 2005**

Beck AT, Emery G. *Anxiety disorders and phobias: A cognitive perspective*. New York: Basic Books, 2005.

**Bee 2008**

Bee PE, Bower P, Lovell K, Gilbody S, Richards D, Gask L, et al. Psychotherapy mediated by remote communication technologies: a meta-analytic review. *BMC Psychiatry* 2008;**8**:60.

**Bisson 2007**

Bisson J, Andrew M. Psychological treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2007, Issue 3. [DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD003388.pub3]

**Borenstein 2009**

Borenstein M, Hedges LV, Higgins JPT, Rothstein HR. *Introduction to meta-analysis*. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd, 2009.

**Bruce 2005**

Bruce SE, Yonkers KA, Otto MW, Eisen JL, Weisberg RB, Pagano M, et al. Influence of psychiatric comorbidity on recovery and recurrence in generalized anxiety disorder, social phobia, and panic disorder: a 12-year prospective study. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 2005;**162**(6):1179–87.

**Buffett-Jerrot 2002**

Buffett-Jerrot SE, Stewart SH. Cognitive and sedative effects of benzodiazepine use. *Current Pharmaceutical Design* 2002;**8**(1):45–58.

**Casey 2004**

Casey LM, Oei TPS, Newcombe PA. An integrated cognitive model of panic disorder: The role of positive and negative cognitions. *Clinical Psychology Review* 2004;**24**:529–55. [DOI: 10.1016/j.cpr.2004.01.005]

**Choy 2007**

Choy Y. Managing side effects of anxiolytics. *Primary Psychiatry* 2007;**14**(7):68–76.

**Clark 1986**

Clark DM. A cognitive approach to panic. *Behaviour Research and Therapy* 1986;**24**(4):461–70.

**Cuijpers 2009**

Cuijpers P, Marks IM, van Straten A, Cavanagh K, Gega L, Andersson G. Computer-aided psychotherapy for anxiety disorders: A meta-analytic review. *Cognitive Behaviour Therapy* 2009;**38**:66–82. [DOI: 10.1080/16506070802694776]

**Cuijpers 2010**

Cuijpers P, Donker T, van Straten A, Li J, Andersson G. Is guided self-help as effective as face-to-face psychotherapy for depression and anxiety disorders? A systematic review and meta-analysis of comparative outcome studies. *Psychological Medicine* 2010;**40**:1942–57. [DOI: 10.1017/S0033291710000772]

**Deacon 2004**

Deacon BJ, Abramowitz JS. Cognitive and behavioral treatments for anxiety disorders: a review of meta-analytic findings. *Journal of Clinical Psychology* 2004;**60**(4):429–41.

**Department of Health 2008**

Department of Health. *Improving Access to Psychological Therapies Implementation Plan: National Guidelines for Regional Delivery*. London: DoH, 2008.

**DiNardo 1994**

DiNardo P, Brown TA, Barlow DH. Anxiety Disorders Interview Schedule for DSM-IV. *Anxiety Disorders Interview Schedule for DSM-IV*. San Antonio, TX: The Psychological Corporation, 1994.

**Dugas 2007**

Dugas MJ, Robichaud M. *Cognitive-behavioral treatment for generalized anxiety disorder: From science to practice*. New York: Routledge, 2007.

**DuPont 1996**

DuPont RL, Rice DP, Miller LS, Shiraki SS, Rowland CR, Harwood HJ. Economic costs of anxiety disorders. *Anxiety* 1996;**2**:167–72.

**Ehlers 2000**

Ehlers A, Clark DM. A cognitive model of posttraumatic stress disorder. *Behaviour Research and Therapy* 2000;**38**:319–45.

**ESEMeD/MHEDEA 2000 Investigators 2004**

The ESEMeD/MHEDEA 2000 Investigators. Prevalence of mental disorders in Europe: results from the European Study of the Epidemiology of Mental Disorders (ESEMeD) project. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica* 2004;**109 Suppl 420**:21–7.

**First 2002**

First MB, Spitzer RL, Gibbon M, Williams JBW. *Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV-TR Axis I Disorders, Research Version, Patient Edition (SCID-I/P)*. New York: Biometrics Research, New York State Psychiatric Institute, 2002.

**Foa 2010**

Foa EB. Cognitive behavioral therapy of obsessive-compulsive disorder. *Dialogues in Clinical Neuroscience* 2010;**12**(2):199–207.

**Frisch 1992**

Frisch MB, Cornell J, Villanueva M, Retzlaff PJ. Clinical validation of the quality of life inventory: A measure of life satisfaction for use in treatment planning and outcome assessment. *Psychological Assessment* 1992;**4**:92–101.

**Goodman 1989**

Goodman WK, Price LH, Rasmussen SA, Mazure C, Fleischmann RL, Hill CL, et al. The Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale, I: Development, use, and reliability. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 1989;**46**(11):1006–11.

**Greenberg 1999**

Greenberg PE, Sisitsky T, Kessler RC, Finkelstein SN, Berndt ER, Davidson JRT, et al. The economic burden of anxiety disorders in the 1990s. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry* 1999;**60**:427–35. [DOI: 10.4088/JCP.v60n0702]

**Gureje 2006**

Gureje O, Lasebikan VO, Kola L, Makanjuola VA. Lifetime and 12-month prevalence of mental disorders in the Nigerian Survey of Mental Health and Well-Being. *British Journal of Psychiatry* 2006;**188**(5):465–71.

**Guy 1976**

Guy W. *ECDEU assessment manual for psychopharmacology*. Rockville, MD: US Department of Health Education and Welfare, 1976.

**Hahlweg 2001**

Hahlweg K, Fiegenbaum W, Frank M, Schroeder B, von Witzleben I. Short- and long-term effectiveness of an empirically supported treatment for agoraphobia. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 2001;**69**:375–82. [DOI: 10.1037/0022-006X.69.3.375]

**Hambrick 2003**

Hambrick JP, Turk CL, Heimberg RG, Schneier FR, Liebowitz MR. The experience of disability and quality of life in social anxiety disorder. *Depression and Anxiety* 2003;**18**:46–50. [DOI: 10.1002/da.10110]

**Hamilton 1959**

Hamilton M. The assessment of anxiety states by rating. *British Journal of Medical Psychology* 1959;**32**:50–5.

**Hauenstein 2006**

Hauenstein EJ, Petterson S, Merwin E, Rovnyak V, Heise B, Wagner D. Rurality, gender, and mental health treatment. *Family and Community Health* 2006;**29**(3):169–85.

**Health Canada 2002**

Health Canada. A report on mental illness in Canada. [www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/publicat/miic-mmacc/index.html](http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/publicat/miic-mmacc/index.html). Ottawa, ON: Health Canada Editorial Board, (accessed 25 March 2008).

**Heimberg 2002**

Heimberg RG. Cognitive-behavioral therapy for social anxiety disorder: current status and future directions. *Biological Psychiatry* 2002;**51**(1):101–8.

**Higgins 2002**

Higgins J, Thompson S. Quantifying heterogeneity in a meta-analysis. *Statistical Medicine* 2002;**21**(11):1539–58.

**Higgins 2008**

Higgins JPT, White IR, Anzures-Cabrera J. Meta-analysis of skewed data: Combining results reported on log-transformed or raw scales. *Statistics in Medicine* 2008;**27**: 6072–92. [DOI: 10.1002/sim.3427]

**Higgins 2011a**

Higgins JPT, Green S (editors). *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Review of Interventions* Version 5.1.0 [updated March 2011]. The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011. Available from [www.cochranehandbook.org](http://www.cochranehandbook.org). The Cochrane Collaboration.

**Higgins 2011b**

Higgins JPT, Altman DG, Gotzsche PC, Juni P, Moher D, Oxman AD, et al. The Cochrane Collaboration's tool for assessing risk of bias in randomised trials. *BMJ* 2011;**343**: d5928. [DOI: 10.1136/bmj.d5928]

**Hunot 2007**

Hunot V, Churchill R, Teixeira V, Silva de Lima M. Psychological therapies for generalised anxiety disorder. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2007, Issue 1. [DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD001848.pub4]

**Kessler 2004**

Kessler RC, McGonagle KA, Zhao S, Nelson CB, Hughes M, Eshleman S, et al. Lifetime and 12-month prevalence of DSM-III-R psychiatric disorders in the United States: Results from the National Comorbidity Survey. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 1994;**51**:8–19. [DOI: 10.1001/archpsyc.1994.03950010008002]

**Kessler 2005a**

Kessler RC, Chiu WT, Demler O, Walters EE. Prevalence, severity, and comorbidity of 12-month DSM-IV disorders in the national comorbidity survey replication. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 2005;**62**(6):617–27.

**Kessler 2005b**

Kessler RC, Berglund P, Demler O, Jin R, Merikangas KR, Walters EE. Lifetime prevalence and age-of-onset distributions of DSM-IV disorders in the national comorbidity survey replication. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 2005;**62**(6):593–602.

**Landon 2004**

Landon TA, Barlow DH. Cognitive-behavioural treatment for panic disorder: current status. *Journal of Psychiatric Practice* 2004;**10**(4):211–26.

**Leon 1997**

Leon AC, Olfson M, Portera L, Farber L, Sheehan DV. Assessing psychiatric impairment in primary care with the Sheehan Disability Scale. *International Journal of Psychiatric Medicine* 1997;**27**:93–105.

**Mattick 1998**

Mattick RP, Clarke JC. Development and validation of measures of social phobia scrutiny fear and social interaction anxiety. *Behaviour Research and Therapy* 1998;**36**(4): 455–70.

**Mayo-Wilson 2013**

Mayo-Wilson E, Montgomery P. Media-delivered cognitive behavioural therapy and behavioural therapy (self-help) for anxiety disorders in adults. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2013, Issue 9. [DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD005330.pub4]

**McNaughton 2008**

McNaughton N. The neurobiology of anxiety: potential for co-morbidity of anxiety and substance use disorders. In: Stewart SH, Conrod PJ editor(s). *Anxiety and substance use disorders*. New York, NY: Springer, 2008:19–33.

**Milette 2011**

Milette K, Roseman M, Thombs BD. Transparency of outcome reporting and trial registration of randomized controlled trials in top psychosomatic and behavioral health journals: A systematic review. *Journal of Psychosomatic Research* 2011;**70**:205–17. [DOI: 10.1016/j.jpsychores.2010.09.015]

**Mogotsi 2000**

Mogotsi M, Kaminer D, Stein DJ. Quality of life in the anxiety disorders. *Harvard Review of Psychiatry* 2000;**8**: 273–82. [DOI: 10.1093/hrp/8.6.273]

**Mohr 2006**

Mohr DC, Hart SL, Howard I, Julian L, Vella L, Catledge C, et al. Barriers to psychotherapy among depressed and nondepressed primary care patients. *Annals of Behavior Medicine* 2006;**32**(3):254–8.

**Norton 2007**

Norton PJ, Price EC. A meta-analytic review of adult cognitive-behavioral treatment outcomes across anxiety disorders. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases* 2007;**195** (6):521–31.

**Norton 2014**

Norton PJ, Little TE, Wetterneck CT. Does experience matter? Trainee experience and outcomes during transdiagnostic cognitive-behavioral group therapy for anxiety. *Cognitive Behaviour Therapy* 2014;**43**:230–8. [DOI: 10.1080/16506073.2014.919014]

**Ohayon 2000**

Ohayon MM, Shapiro CM, Kennedy SH. Differentiating DSM-IV anxiety and depressive disorders in the general population: Comorbidity and treatment consequences. *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry* 2000;**45**:166–72.

**Olatunji 2010**

Olatunji BO, Hollon SD. Preface: the current status of cognitive behavioral therapy for psychiatric disorders. *Psychiatric Clinics of North America* 2010;**33**(3):xiii–ix.

**Olthuis 2011**

Olthuis JV, Watt MC, Stewart SH. Therapist-delivered distance cognitive behavioural therapy for anxiety disorders in adults. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2011, Issue 3. [DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD009028]

**Ost 1997**

Ost LG. Rapid treatments of specific phobias. In: GCL Davey editor(s). *Phobias: A handbook of theory, research, and treatment*. Chichester, UK: Wiley, 1997:227–46.

**Otto 2000**

Otto MW, Pollack MH, Maki KM. Empirically supported treatments for panic disorder: costs, benefits, and stepped care. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 2000;**68** (4):556–63.

**Otto 2005**

Otto MW, Smits JAJ, Reese HE. Combined psychotherapy and pharmacotherapy for mood and anxiety disorders in adults: Review and analysis. *Clinical Psychology: Science and Practice* 2005;**12**(1):72–86.

**Peters 2008**

Peters J, Sutton AJ, Jones DR, Abrams KR, Rushton L. Contour-enhanced meta-analysis funnel plots help distinguish publication bias from other causes of asymmetry. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology* 2008;**61**(10):991–6.

**Postel 2008**

Postel MG, de Haan HA, De Jong CAJ. E-therapy for mental health problems: A systematic review. *Telemedicine and e-Health* 2008;**14**:707–14. [DOI: 10.1089/tmj.2007.0111]

**Pull 2007**

Pull CB. Combined pharmacotherapy and cognitive-behavioral therapy for anxiety disorders. *Current Opinion in Psychiatry* 2007;**20**(1):30–5.

**Reger 2009**

Reger MA, Gahm GA. A meta-analysis of the effects of internet- and computer-based cognitive-behavioral treatments for anxiety. *Journal of Clinical Psychology* 2009; **65**(1):53–75.

**Revicki 2012**

Revicki DA, Travers K, Wyrwich KW, Svedater H, Locklear J, Stoeckl Matterna M, et al. Humanistic and economic burden of generalized anxiety disorder in North America and Europe. *Journal of Affective Disorders* 2012;**140**: 103–12. [DOI: 10.1016/j.jad.2011.11.014]

**RevMan 2014**

The Nordic Cochrane Centre, The Cochrane Collaboration. Review Manager (RevMan). 5.3. Copenhagen: The Nordic Cochrane Centre, The Cochrane Collaboration, 2014.

**Robins 1991**

Robins LN, Locke BZ, Regier DA. An overview of psychiatric disorders in America. In: LN Robins, DA Regier editor(s). *Psychiatric disorders in America: The Epidemiologic Catchment Area Study*. New York: Free Press, 1991:328–66.

**Rost 2002**

Rost K, Fortney J, Fischer E, Smith J. Use, quality, and outcomes of care for mental health: the rural perspective. *Medical Care Research and Review* 2002;**59**(3):231–65.

**Salkovskis 1985**

Salkovskis P. Obsessional-compulsive problems: a cognitive behavioural analysis. *Behaviour Research and Therapy* 1985; **23**:571–83.

**Slade 2007**

Slade T, Johnston A, Oakley Brown MA, Andrews G, Whiteford H. 2007 National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing: Methods and key findings. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry* 2009; **43**(7):594–605.

**Spek 2007**

Spek V, Cuijpers P, Nyklicek I, Riper H, Keyzer J, Pop V. Internet-based cognitive behaviour for symptoms of depression and anxiety: A meta-analysis. *Psychological Medicine* 2007; **37**:319–28. [DOI: 10.1017/S0033291706008944]

**Statistics Canada 2004**

Statistics Canada. Canadian Community Health Survey: Mental health and well-being. <http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/82-617-XIE/index.htm> (accessed 25 March 2008).

**Stewart 2008**

Stewart SH, Conrod PJ, editors. *Anxiety and substance use disorders: the vicious cycle of comorbidity*. New York, NY: Springer, 2008.

**Stewart 2009**

Stewart RE, Chambless DL. Cognitive-behavioral therapy for adult anxiety disorders in clinical practice: a meta-analysis of effectiveness studies. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 2009; **77**(4):595–606.

**Svanborg 1994**

Svanborg P, Asberg M. A new self-rating scale for depression and anxiety states based on the comprehensive psychopathological rating scale. *ACTA Psychiatrica Scandinavica* 1994; **89**:21–8. [DOI: 10.1111/j.1600-0447.1994.tb01480.x]

**Titov 2010b**

Titov N, Andrews G, Kemp A, Robinson E. Characteristics of adults with anxiety or depression treated at an internet clinic: Comparison with a national survey and an outpatient clinic. *PLoS ONE* 2010; **5**:e10885. [DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0010885]

**Westra 1998**

Westra HA, Stewart SH. Cognitive behavioural therapy and pharmacotherapy: complementary or contradictory approaches to the treatment of anxiety?. *Clinical Psychology Review* 1998; **18**(3):307–40.

**WHO 1979**

International Classification of Diseases (9th revision). World Health Organization 1979.

**WHO 1999**

International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (10th revision). World Health Organization 1999.

**Wilson 2006**

Wilson KA, Hayward C. Unique contributions of anxiety sensitivity to avoidance: a prospective study in adolescents. *Behaviour Research and Therapy* 2006; **44**(4):601–9.

**Young 2001**

Young AS, Klap R, Sherbourne CD, Wells KB. The quality of care for depressive and anxiety disorders in the United States. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 2001; **58**(1):55–61.

**Yuen 1996**

Yuen EJ, Gerdes JL, Gonzales JJ. Patterns of rural mental health care: an exploratory study. *General Hospital Psychiatry* 1996; **18**(1):14–21.

\* Indicates the major publication for the study

## CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES

### Characteristics of included studies [ordered by study ID]

#### Andersson 2009

Methods	Randomised controlled trial	
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Specific Phobia, Spider Type  <b>Method of diagnosis:</b> SCID-IV  <b>N:</b> 27  <b>Age:</b> M = 25.6 (SD = 4.1); range = 18 to 65 years  <b>Sex:</b> 84.8% women  <b>Country of residence:</b> Sweden  <b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to media advertisements in community  <b>Baseline depression severity:</b> (BDI-II) ICBT M = 7.9 (SD = 5.9); Live exposure M = 6.9 (SD = 6.2)</p>	
Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to either:  (1) Internet-based BT with e-mail support (n = 13)  <b>Duration:</b> 5 online modules completed over 4 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on psychoeducation and exposure, with e-mail support from a therapist for module exercises  <b>Therapists:</b> trained and supervised in this treatment protocol by treatment founder (øst)  <b>Therapist contact:</b> 25 min per participant  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 0; 0%  (2) Live exposure (n = 14)  <b>Duration:</b> 2 face-to-face sessions over 1 week  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants attended an orientation session and one graded exposure session with a therapist  <b>Therapists:</b> trained and supervised in this treatment protocol by treatment founder (øst)  <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> one orientation session and one 3 hr exposure session  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 0; 0%</p>	
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment and 1 year follow-up  <b>Primary outcomes:</b>  (1) specific phobia symptoms: Behavioural Avoidance Test; Spider Phobia Questionnaire; Fear Survey Schedule-III  (2) general anxiety: Beck Anxiety Inventory</p>	
Notes	<p>*treatment based on: øst, L.-G. (1997). Rapid treatments of specific phobias. In G.C. L. Davey (Ed.), <i>Phobias: A handbook of theory, research and treatment</i> (pp. 227-246). Chichester, UK: Wiley.</p>	
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement

Andersson 2009 (Continued)

Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "Thirty participants...were randomised by an independent person to either..." Comment: insufficient detail about method of randomisation provided to determine risk
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No mention of allocation concealment
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not possible to blind participants to their treatment condition nor therapists to the treatment they delivered (Internet-based CBT versus face-to-face CBT)
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Self-Report Outcomes	High risk	All outcome measures were self-report and participants were not blind to their own treatment condition
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Quote: "Three participants were dropped because of computer problems (n=1) or lack of time (n=2)." Comment: unclear which treatment condition the drop-outs were from; ITT analyses were not used
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No study protocol or trial registration available
Other bias	Unclear risk	Group comparisons at baseline not reported

Andersson 2012a

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Social Phobia  <b>Method of diagnosis:</b> SCID-IV  <b>N:</b> 204  <b>Age:</b> for ICBT, M = 38.1 (SD = 11.3); for discussion group, M = 38.4 (SD = 10.9); range = 19 to 71 years  <b>Sex:</b> 61% women  <b>Country of residence:</b> Sweden  <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> included  <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded  <b>Co-use of medication:</b> 13.7%  <b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to online study advertisement  <b>Baseline depression severity:</b> (MADRS-S) ICBT M = 13.45 (SD = 7.14); Discussion group M = 14.29 (SD = 6.63)</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to either:  (1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail support (n = 102)  <b>Duration:</b> 9 online modules completed over 9 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on psychoeducation, cognitive restructuring, exposure, social skills, and relapse prevention, with email support from a therapist for module exercises</p>

	<p><b>Therapists:</b> 7 licensed clinical psychologists (avg. 3 years experience; previous experience with Internet treatment) and 6 clinical psychology students in their last year of the master's program; all had basic CBT training; students had clinical supervision during study</p> <p><b>Therapist contact:</b> 15 min per participant each week</p> <p><b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p><b>Dropout:</b> n = 8; 7.8%</p> <p>(2) Online discussion group (n = 102)</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 9 weeks</p> <p><b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants made weekly posts in an online topic-relevant discussion group</p> <p><b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p><b>Dropout:</b> n = 2; 2%</p>
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment</p> <p><b>Primary outcomes:</b></p> <p>(1) social phobia symptoms: Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale, Social Phobia Scale, Social Interaction Anxiety Scale, Social Phobia Screening Questionnaire</p> <p>(2) general anxiety: Beck Anxiety Inventory</p> <p>(3) clinically important improvement: Clinical Global Impression Improvement Scale</p> <p><b>Secondary outcome:</b></p> <p>(1) quality of life: Quality of Life Inventory</p>
Notes	<p>*treatment based on: Furmark, T., Holmstrom, A., Sparthan, E., Carlbring, P., &amp; Andersson, G. (2006). Social fobi - Effectiv hjalp med kognitiv beteendeterapi [Social phobia - effective help via CBT]. Stockholm: Liber</p>

**Risk of bias**

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Randomization was performed by an independent third-party using an online true random-number service (www.random.org)." Comment: adequate randomisation method
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No mention of allocation concealment
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not possible to blind participants to their treatment condition nor therapists to the treatment they delivered (Internet-based CBT versus online discussion group)
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Self-Report Outcomes	High risk	For self-report outcome measures, participants were not blind to their own treatment condition
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Observer/Interview-Rated Outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "Outcome assessors were not aware of treatment status before the interview." Comment: interviewers were blind to treatment condi-



Andersson 2012a (Continued)

		tion
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "Eight participants in the treatment group and 2 in the control group did not complete posttreatment data yielding a 5% dropout. In accordance with the ITT principle, all participants were asked to complete posttreatment and follow-up assessments, regardless of how many treatment modules they had completed and all were included in the analyses." Comment: a small number of dropouts from both conditions was reported; ITT analyses were used
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Results were reported for all outcome measures outlined in the trial registration
Other bias	Low risk	Groups did not differ significantly on any measures at pre-treatment

Andersson 2012b

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Generalized Anxiety Disorder</p> <p><b>Method of diagnosis:</b> SCID-IV</p> <p><b>N:</b> 81</p> <p><b>Age:</b> for ICBT, M = 44.4 (SD = 12.8); for internet psychodynamic therapy, M = 36.4 (SD = 9.7); for WLC, M = 39.6 (13.7); range = 19 to 66 years</p> <p><b>Sex:</b> 76.5% women</p> <p><b>Country of residence:</b> Sweden</p> <p><b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> 22.2% Social Phobia, 19.8% Panic Disorder, 3.7% OCD, 23.5% Major Depression</p> <p><b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded</p> <p><b>Co-use of medication:</b> 32.1%</p> <p><b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to study advertisements in community and online</p> <p><b>Baseline depression severity:</b> (MADRS-S) ICBT M = 22.30 (SD = 6.52); WLC M = 21.41 (SD = 5.99)</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to one of:</p> <p>(1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail support (n = 27)</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 8 online modules completed over 8 weeks</p> <p><b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on psychoeducation, applied relaxation, worry time, cognitive restructuring, problem solving, exposure, sleep management, and relapse prevention, with e-mail support from a therapist for module exercises</p> <p><b>Therapists:</b> 2 licensed psychologists (previous experience with Internet treatment) and 3 psychology students in their final year; all had CBT training; supervised by a senior researcher and licensed CBT therapist</p> <p><b>Therapist contact:</b> M total time spent by therapist per participant = 92 min (SD = 61)</p> <p><b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none</p>

	<p><b>Dropout:</b> n = 7; 25.9%</p> <p>(2) Internet-based psychodynamic therapy with email support (n = 27)</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 8 online modules completed over 8 weeks</p> <p><b>Treatment Protocol<sup>^</sup>:</b> participants completed online modules on seeing, understanding, and breaking unconscious patterns that contribute to emotional difficulties and guarding against future relapses, with email support and encouragement from a therapist</p> <p><b>Therapists:</b> a licensed psychologist and 3 students in their final year of a clinical psychology program; all trained in psychodynamic therapy</p> <p><b>Therapist contact:</b> M total time spent by therapist per participant = 113 min (SD = 41)</p> <p><b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p><b>Dropout:</b> n = 5; 18.5%</p> <p>(3) Waiting list control (n = 27)</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 8 weeks</p> <p><b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p><b>Dropout:</b> n = 2; 7.4%</p>	
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment and 3 month follow-up</p> <p><b>Primary outcomes:</b></p> <p>(1) generalized anxiety disorder symptoms: Penn State Worry Questionnaire, Generalized Anxiety Disorder Questionnaire IV</p> <p>(2) general anxiety: State Trait Anxiety Inventory, Beck Anxiety Inventory</p> <p>(3) clinically important improvement: SCID-IV</p> <p><b>Secondary outcome:</b></p> <p>(1) quality of life: Quality of Life Inventory (at post-treatment): participants reported if they were completely, moderately, or not satisfied with treatment</p>	
Notes	<p>*treatment based on: Paxling, B., Almlov, J., Dahlin, M., Carlbring, P., Breitholtz, E., Eriksson, T., &amp; Andersson, G. (2011). Internet-delivered cognitive behaviour therapy for generalized anxiety disorder: A randomized controlled trial. <i>Cognitive Behaviour Therapy</i>, 40, 159-173.</p> <p><sup>^</sup>treatment based on: Silverberg, F. (2005). <i>Make the leap: A practical guide to breaking the patterns that hold you back</i>. New York: Marlow and Company.</p>	
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "The randomization procedure was managed by an external administrator who was not otherwise involved in the study. A true random number service (www.random.org) was used to ensure complete randomness. Randomization was done after inclusion wherein participants were randomized to the three groups with no stratification." Comment: adequate randomisation method
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No mention of allocation concealment

Andersson 2012b (Continued)

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not possible to blind participants to their treatment condition nor therapists to the treatment they delivered (Internet-based CBT versus online discussion group)
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Self-Report Outcomes	High risk	For self-report outcome measures, participants were not blind to their own treatment condition
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Observer/Interview-Rated Outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "After the treatment period, the interviewers were blinded concerning participant status and allocation (given that the posttreatment interviewers did not have access to information about the participants). In addition, participants were asked not to reveal whether they had received treatment." Comment: interviewers were blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	A small number of dropouts from each condition (depending on outcome measure, 4 to 7 for Internet CBT, 1 to 5 dropouts for Internet psychodynamic therapy and 1 to 2 dropouts for waiting list control) and intention-to-treat analyses were used
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	All results were reported for all outcome measures outlined in the trial registration
Other bias	Low risk	Groups did not differ significantly on any measures at pre-treatment

Berger 2009

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Social Phobia  <b>Method of diagnosis:</b> SCID-IV  <b>N:</b> 52  <b>Age:</b> M = 28.9 (SD = 5.3); range = 19 to 43 years  <b>Sex:</b> 44.2% women  <b>Country of residence:</b> 88% Switzerland, 10% France, 2% Belgium  <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> 26.9% had a co-morbid Axis I diagnosis  <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy or medication:</b> excluded  <b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to study advertisements in community and online  <b>Baseline depression severity:</b> (BDI-II) ICBT M = 16.6 (SD = 6.2); WLC M = 17.9 (SD = 10.4)</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to either:  (1) Internet-based CBT with email support (n = 31)  <b>Duration:</b> 5 online modules completed over 10 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on psychoeducation, self-</p>

	<p>focused attention, safety behaviours, in vivo exposure, and cognitive restructuring, with email support from a therapist for module exercises</p> <p><b>Therapists:</b> 6 master's level clinical psychologists; 4 in their first year of a CBT training program, 2 in a postgraduate clinical psychology and psychotherapy course</p> <p><b>Therapist contact:</b> M e-mails from participant = 5.5 (range = 0 to 16); in addition to responding to these, therapists sent weekly motivating e-mails</p> <p><b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p><b>Dropout:</b> n = 3; 9.7% (2) Waiting list control (n = 21)</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 10 weeks</p> <p><b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p><b>Dropout:</b> n = 2; 9.5%</p>
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment</p> <p><b>Primary outcome:</b> (1) social phobia symptoms: Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale - Self-Report; Social Phobia Scale; Social Interaction Anxiety Scale</p> <p><b>Secondary outcome:</b> (1) treatment satisfaction (at post-treatment): participants reported if they were completely, moderately, or not satisfied with treatment</p>
Notes	<p>*treatment based on: Stangier, U., Heidenreich, T., &amp; Peitz, M. (2003). <i>Soziale Phobien. Ein kognitiv-verhaltenstherapeutisches Behandlungsmanual</i> [Social phobia. A cognitive-behavioral treatment manual]. Weinheim: Beltz</p>

**Risk of bias**

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "We used a weighted randomizations procedure (Altman, 1991), such that 60% were assigned to the treatment condition and 40% to the waiting-list control group. According to a computer-generated randomizations scheme..." Comment: adequate randomisation method
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No mention of allocation concealment
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not possible to blind participants to their treatment condition nor therapists to the treatment they delivered (Internet-based CBT versus waiting list)
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Self-Report Outcomes	High risk	All outcome measures were self-report and participants were not blind to their own treatment condition
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "After randomizations, 5 participants (3 in the treatment group and 2 in the control group) dropped out during the course of the study and did not complete post

**Berger 2009** (Continued)

		assessment (9.6%). According to an ITT paradigm...” Comment: a small and similar number of dropouts from both treatment conditions was reported; ITT analyses were used
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Trial registration suggests that the State Trait Anxiety Inventory was completed by participants, however, results are not reported for this outcome; all other outcomes outlined in the protocol are reported in the manuscript
Other bias	Low risk	Groups did not differ significantly on any measures at pre-treatment

**Berger 2011**

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Social Phobia  <b>Method of diagnosis:</b> SCID-IV  <b>N:</b> 81  <b>Age:</b> M = 37.2 (SD = 11.2); range = 19 to 62 years  <b>Sex:</b> 53.1% women  <b>Country of residence:</b> Switzerland  <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> 38% had at least one other Axis I diagnosis; 12% PD, 10% Specific Phobia, 2% GAD, 22% MDD or Dysthymia, 2% Eating Disorder  <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded  <b>Co-use of medication:</b> 7.4%  <b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to study advertisements in community and online  <b>Baseline depression severity:</b> (BDI-II) Guided ICBT M = 18.2 (SD = 11.5); Unguided ICBT M = 17.7 (SD = 9.8)</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to one of:</p> <p>(1) Guided internet-based CBT (with e-mail support) (n = 27)  <b>Duration:</b> 5 online modules completed over 10 weeks (M hrs spent online = 10)  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on motivational interviewing, psychoeducation, cognitive restructuring, self-focused attention, and exposure, with weekly e-mail support from a therapist  <b>Therapists:</b> 2 clinical psychology master’s level graduate students, 2 master’s level clinical psychologists in post-graduate CBT training, 2 licensed psychologists with more than 5 years research and clinical experience  <b>Therapist contact:</b> M e-mails from participant = 6.16 (SD = 4.56; range = 1 to 17); M e-mails from therapist = 12.44 (SD = 2.85; range = 6 to 17)  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 3; 11.1%</p> <p>(2) Unguided internet-based CBT (n = 27)  <b>Duration:</b> 5 online modules completed over 10 weeks (M hrs spent online = 9.5)  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on motivational interviewing, psychoeducation, cognitive restructuring, self-focused attention, and exposure</p>

	<p>independently  <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 1; 3.7%                  (3) Step-up on demand Internet-based CBT (with e-mail or phone support) (n = 27)  <b>Duration:</b> 5 online modules completed over 10 weeks (M hrs spent online = 10.5)  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on motivational interviewing, psychoeducation, cognitive restructuring, self-focused attention, and exposure, with e-mail or phone support, or both, from a therapist as requested  <b>Therapists:</b> 2 clinical psychology master's level graduate students, 2 master's level clinical psychologists in post-graduate CBT training, 2 licensed psychologists with more than 5 years research and clinical experience  <b>Therapist contact:</b> 52% of participants did not request contact, 33% requested weekly e-mail contact, 7% requested weekly e-mail and phone contact  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none</p>	
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment and 6 month follow-up  <b>Primary outcomes:</b>                  (1) social phobia symptoms: Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale - Self-Report; Social Phobia Scale; Social Interaction Anxiety Scale                  (2) clinically important improvement: SCID-IV  <b>Secondary outcome:</b>                  (1) treatment satisfaction (at post-treatment): Client Satisfaction Questionnaire</p>	
Notes	<p>*treatment based on: Stangier, U., Heidenreich, T., &amp; Peitz, M. (2003). Soziale Phobien. Ein kognitiv-verhaltenstherapeutisches Behandlungsmanual [Social phobia. A cognitive-behavioral treatment manual]. Weinheim: Beltz</p>	
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Participants were randomised into one of the three conditions using a computerized random number generator (www.random.org)." Comment: adequate randomisation method
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "The allocation schedule was generated by an independent researcher and was unknown to the investigators." Comment: allocation likely concealed sufficiently to prevent deviations from protocol
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not possible to blind participants to their treatment condition nor therapists to the treatment they delivered (guided versus unguided versus step-up on demand Internet-based CBT)

**Berger 2011** (Continued)

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Self-Report Outcomes	High risk	For self-report outcome measures, participants were not blind to their own treatment condition
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Observer/Interview-Rated Outcomes	High risk	Quote: "The interviewers could not be kept blind regarding group assignment at post-assessment because some participants disclosed aspects of the group assignment during the interview." Comment: attempts were made to ensure interviewers were blind to treatment condition, however, participants revealed their treatment condition
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "Six participants (7.4%) dropped out before post-treatment assessment (one in the self-help group, three in the guided self-help group, and two in the step-up of support on demand condition)."; "There was no significant difference in terms of demographics, pre-treatment, or post-treatment scores between those who provided post-treatment and follow-up data and those who did not..."; "All analyses were based on the ITT sample." Comment: a small and similar number of dropouts from the three treatment conditions was reported; reasons were provided for dropouts (self-help: disappointed with group assignment; guided self-help: wanted face-to-face contact or had internet trouble; step-up on demand: vacation or no reason); ITT analyses were used
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No study protocol or trial registration available
Other bias	Low risk	Groups did not differ significantly on any measures at pre-treatment

**Bergstrom 2010**

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Panic Disorder (n=16) or Panic Disorder with Agoraphobia (n = 88)</p> <p><b>Method of diagnosis:</b> MINI</p> <p><b>N:</b> 104</p> <p><b>Age:</b> for ICBT, M = 33.8 (SD = 9.7); for face-to-face CBT, M = 34.6 (SD = 9.2)</p> <p><b>Sex:</b> 61.5% women</p> <p><b>Country of residence:</b> Sweden</p> <p><b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded</p> <p><b>Co-use of medication:</b> 45% (34% SSRI or SNRI, 13% benzodiazepines, 24% benzodiazepine derivatives or neuroleptics, 5% tricyclic antidepressants)</p> <p><b>Method of enrollment:</b> referred to study by health professionals or self-referred to study clinic</p>

	<b>Baseline depression severity:</b> (MADRS-S) ICBT M = 8.9 (SD = 5.2); face-to-face CBT M = 9.5 (SD = 4.9)	
Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to either:</p> <p>(1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail support (n = 50)  <b>Duration:</b> 10 online modules completed over 10 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on psychoeducation, cognitive restructuring, exposure, and relapse prevention, with e-mail support from a therapist for module exercises, and posted on an online discussion forum  <b>Therapists:</b> psychologists  <b>Therapist contact:</b> M e-mails from therapist = 11.3 (SD = 4.3); M total time spent by therapist per participant = 35.4 min (SD = 19)  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 9; 17%</p> <p>(2) Face-to-face group CBT (n = 54)  <b>Duration:</b> 10 face-to-face group therapy sessions over 10 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> group sessions focused on psychoeducation, cognitive restructuring, exposure, and relapse prevention  <b>Therapists:</b> 2 regular clinical psychologists, not specially trained for this study  <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> 10 x 2 hr group sessions  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 11; 18.3%</p>	
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment and 6 month follow-up  <b>Primary outcomes:</b>  (1) panic symptoms: Panic Disorder Severity Scale; Anxiety Sensitivity Index  (2) clinically important improvement: MINI  <b>Secondary outcome:</b>  (1) quality of life: Sheehan Disability Scale</p>	
Notes	<p>*treatment based on: Barlow D.H., &amp; Craske M.G. (2000). <i>Mastery of your anxiety and panic (MAP-3)</i>. San Antonio: The Psychological Corporation.</p>	
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "The participants were divided into two groups..by an independent random number procedure..." Comment: adequate randomisation method
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "...where each patient was assigned to either treatment by the opening of sealed numbered envelopes." Comment: adequate allocation concealment
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not possible to blind participants to their treatment condition nor therapists to the treatment they delivered (Internet-based applied relaxation versus Internet-based CBT)



**Bergstrom 2010** (Continued)

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Self-Report Outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "All outcome measures...were administered during the clinical interview..." Comment: self-report outcomes were not completed
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Observer/Interview-Rated Outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "The psychiatrists performing the clinical interviews at post-treatment and follow-up were blind to treatment condition."; "All outcome measures...were administered during the clinical interview..." Comment: interviewers were blind to treatment condition
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "Nine participants dropped out after randomisation but before commencing treatment. Various reasons were given for not starting treatment, but all pertained to different life circumstances of the individual participants and not to randomisation status. These initial dropouts were excluded from the statistical analyses."; "A number of patients did not return for the clinical interview at post-treatment... a mixed effects models approach was used in the statistical analysis to adjust for these missing values." Comment: a similar number of dropouts from both treatment conditions was reported (during treatment: six from treatment, five from comparator); mixed effects models were used to account for missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Results for all outcome measures outlined in the trial registration were reported
Other bias	Unclear risk	Group comparisons at baseline not reported

**Carlbring 2001**

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Panic Disorder  <b>Method of diagnosis:</b> CIDI and ADIS-IV  <b>N:</b> 41  <b>Age:</b> M = 34 (SD = 7.5); range = 21 to 51 years  <b>Sex:</b> 71% women  <b>Country of residence:</b> Sweden  <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> included  <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> ongoing for &gt; 6 months and not CBT (n = 1)  <b>Co-use of medication:</b> 64% (44% SSRIs, 10% benzodiazepines, 5% beta-blockers, 5% tricyclic antidepressants)  <b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to media advertisements in community  <b>Baseline depression severity:</b> (BDI-II) ICBT M = 11.4 (SD = 3.7); WLC M = 13.1 (SD = 6.2)</p>

Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to either:                      (1) Internet-based CBT with email support (n = 21)  <b>Duration:</b> 6 online modules completed over 7 to 12 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on psychoeducation, breathing retraining, cognitive restructuring, exposure, and relapse prevention, with email support from a therapist for module exercises  <b>Therapists:</b> a clinical psychology graduate student  <b>Therapist contact:</b> M reciprocal e-mail contacts = 7.5 (SD = 1.2; range = 6 to 15); M total time spent by therapist per participant = 90 min  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 4; 19%                      (2) Waiting list control (n = 20)  <b>Duration:</b> 7 to 12 weeks  <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 1; 5%</p>	
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment  <b>Primary outcomes:</b>                      (1) panic and agoraphobia symptoms: Body Sensations Questionnaire; Agoraphobic Cognitions Questionnaire; Mobility Inventory                      (2) general anxiety: Beck Anxiety Inventory  <b>Secondary outcomes:</b>                      (1) quality of life: Quality of Life Inventory                      (2) treatment satisfaction (at post-treatment): Evaluation of Self-Help Program and Advisory Service</p>	
Notes	<p>*treatment based on: Barlow, D.H., &amp; Craske, M.G. (1994). <i>Mastery of your anxiety and panic</i>. San Antonio, TX: The Psychological Corporation. AND Zuercher-White, E. (1998). <i>An end to panic: Breakthrough techniques for overcoming panic disorder</i> (2nd ed.). Oakland, CA: New Harbinger Publications.</p>	
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	<p>Quote: "Participants were divided into two groups by the drawing of lots. These were drawn for the two treatment groupings pairwise for participants who had completed their baseline measurements. In other words, as soon as two participants had completed their baseline measurements, one was allocated to the treatment group and the other to the waiting-list group."                      Comment: adequate randomiation method</p>
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Appears that lots were drawn immediately before assignment so allocation was likely concealed adequately

**Carlbring 2001** (Continued)

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not possible to blind participants to their treatment condition nor therapists to the treatment they delivered (waiting list versus Internet-based CBT)
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Self-Report Outcomes	High risk	All outcome measures were self-reported and participants were not blind to their own treatment condition
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "After randomizations, five people dropped out during the course of the study. There were four dropouts from the treatment group and one from the waiting-list group, $\chi^2(1) = 2.9, P < 0.05$ . In the treatment group, lack of time was given as the main reason for discontinuing (n = 3). One patient dropped out because of a newly discovered cancer. The person who left the waiting-list group gave no reason."; "...intention-to-treat evaluation of the results." Comment: though there was a difference in the number of dropouts between the two treatment conditions, the number of dropouts was small and reasons did not relate directly to treatment components; ITT analyses were used
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No study protocol or trial registration available
Other bias	Low risk	Groups did not differ significantly on any measures at pre-treatment

**Carlbring 2005**

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Panic Disorder (49%) or Panic Disorder with Agoraphobia (51%)  <b>Method of diagnosis:</b> SCID-IV  <b>N:</b> 49  <b>Age:</b> M = 35 (SD = 7.7); range = 18 to 60 years  <b>Sex:</b> 71% women  <b>Country of residence:</b> Sweden  <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> 49% another Anxiety Disorder, 6% Major Depression  <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> ongoing for &gt; 6 months and not CBT (4%)  <b>Co-use of medication:</b> 30.6% SSRIs, 8.2% benzodiazepines, 6.1% beta-blockers, 6.1% tricyclic antidepressants  <b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to media advertisements in community  <b>Baseline depression severity:</b> (BDI-II) ICBT M = 11.8 (SD = 7.8); face-to-face CBT M = 15.9 (SD = 9.0); (MADRS-S) ICBT M = 13.4 (SD = 5.3); face-to-face CBT M = 16.0 (SD = 4.3)</p>

Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to either:</p> <p>(1) Internet-based CBT with email support (n = 25)  <b>Duration:</b> 10 online modules completed over 10 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on psychoeducation, breathing retraining, cognitive restructuring, exposure, and relapse prevention, with e-mail support from a therapist for module exercises  <b>Therapists:</b> 4 licensed clinical psychologists (research or clinical experience, or both, with anxiety disorders), 3 advanced graduate students with a master's degree in clinical psychology, 1 student in final semester of master's degree program; all supervised by a licensed CBT psychologist and supervisor  <b>Therapist contact:</b> M reciprocal e-mail contacts = 15.4 (SD = 5.5; range = 4-31); M total time spent by therapist per participant = 150 min  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 3; 12%</p> <p>(2) Face-to-face individual CBT (n = 24)  <b>Duration:</b> 10 individual face-to-face sessions over 10 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> sessions focused on psychoeducation, breathing retraining, cognitive restructuring, exposure, and relapse prevention  <b>Therapists:</b> 4 licensed clinical psychologists (research and/or clinical experience with anxiety disorders), 3 advanced graduate students with a master's degree in clinical psychology, 1 student in the final semester of their master's degree program; all supervised by a licensed CBT psychologist and supervisor  <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> 10 x 45 to 60 min sessions  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 3; 12.5%</p>
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment and 1 year follow-up</p> <p>(1) panic and agoraphobia symptoms: Body Sensations Questionnaire; Agoraphobic Cognitions Questionnaire; Mobility Inventory  (2) general anxiety: Beck Anxiety Inventory  (3) clinically important improvement: SCID-IV</p> <p><b>Secondary outcome:</b>  (1) quality of life: Quality of Life Inventory</p>
Notes	<p>*treatment based on: Barlow, D.H., &amp; Craske, M.G. (1994). <i>Mastery of your anxiety and panic</i>. San Antonio, TX: The Psychological Corporation. AND Zuercher-White, E. (1998). <i>An end to panic: Breakthrough techniques for overcoming panic disorder</i> (2nd ed.). Oakland, CA: New Harbinger Publications.</p>

**Risk of bias**

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Participants were divided into two groups...by a true random-number-service ( <a href="http://www.random.org">http://www.random.org</a> )." Comment: adequate randomisation method
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No mention of allocation concealment

**Carlbring 2005** (Continued)

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not possible to blind participants to their treatment condition nor therapists to the treatment they delivered (face-to-face CBT or Internet-based CBT)
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Self-Report Outcomes	High risk	For self-report outcome measures, participants were not blind to their own treatment condition
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Observer/Interview-Rated Outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "...a clinical re-interview (SCID) was administered by an independent psychologist blind for treatment condition." Comment: interviewers were blind to treatment condition
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "After randomizations, six people dropped out during the course of the study. There were three dropouts from the LIVE therapy group and three from the IT group. Lack of time was given as the main reason for discontinuing. However, in accordance with the intention to treat paradigm...post-treatment data were collected from all dropouts." Comment: a small and similar number of dropouts reported in the two treatment conditions; used ITT analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No study protocol or trial registration available
Other bias	Low risk	Groups did not differ significantly on any measures at pre-treatment

**Carlbring 2006**

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Panic Disorder  <b>Method of Diagnosis:</b> SCID-IV  <b>N:</b> 60  <b>Age:</b> M = 36.7 (SD = 10); range = 18 to 60 years  <b>Sex:</b> 60% women  <b>Country of residence:</b> Sweden  <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> included  <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> none  <b>Co-use of medication:</b> 54%  <b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to media advertisements in community  <b>Baseline depression severity:</b> (BDI-II) ICBT M = 17.7 (SD = 8.8); WLC CBT M = 15.4 (SD = 7.4); (MADR-S) ICBT M = 16.4 (SD = 7.2); WLC CBT M = 15.1 (SD = 6.0)</p>

Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to either:</p> <p>(1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail and phone support (n = 30)  <b>Duration:</b> 10 online modules completed over 10 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants completed online modules on psychoeducation, breathing retraining, cognitive restructuring, exposure, and relapse prevention, with email support from a therapist for module exercises  <b>Therapists:</b> 1 licensed psychologist, 2 students in their final year of a clinical psychology master's program; all had regular supervision from an experienced CBT psychologist  <b>Therapist contact:</b> M reciprocal contacts = 13.5 (SD = 4.4; range = 7-29); M time spent by therapist per participant per week = 12 min; M length of weekly phone conversations = 11.8 min (range = 9.6 to 15.6)  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 2; 6.7%</p> <p>(2) Waiting list control (n = 30)  <b>Duration:</b> 10 weeks  <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 1; 3.3%</p>	
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment</p> <p><b>Primary outcomes:</b></p> <p>(1) panic and agoraphobia symptoms: Body Sensations Questionnaire; Agoraphobic Cognitions Questionnaire; Mobility Inventory  (2) general anxiety: Beck Anxiety Inventory  (3) clinically important improvement: SCID-IV</p> <p><b>Secondary outcomes:</b></p> <p>(1) quality of life: Quality of Life Inventory  (2) treatment satisfaction (at post-treatment): participants reported if they were satisfied, very satisfied, or dissatisfied with treatment and gave their opinion on the pace of the program</p>	
Notes		
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "The participants were divided into two groups, treatment or a waiting list, by a true random-number service." Comment: adequate randomisation method
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No mention of allocation concealment
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not possible to blind participants to their treatment condition nor therapists to the treatment they delivered (Internet-based CBT versus waiting list)

**Carlbring 2006** (Continued)

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Self-Report Outcomes	High risk	For self-report outcome measures, participants were not blind to their own treatment condition
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Observer/Interview-Rated Outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "...a reinterview administered by an independent psychologist who was blind to treatment condition." Comment: interviewers were blind to treatment condition
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "One participant dropped out during the study; shortage of time was said to be the main reason. However, in accordance with the intention-to-treat paradigm, .. posttreatment data were also collected from the participant who dropped out. Two participants in the treatment condition and one on the waiting list did not return their posttreatment questionnaires. Therefore, their pretreatment scores were carried forward to the posttreatment assessment point." Comment: a small and similar number of dropouts from both treatment conditions was reported; ITT analyses were used
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No study protocol or trial registration available
Other bias	Low risk	Groups did not differ significantly on any measures at pre-treatment

**Carlbring 2007**

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Social Phobia  <b>Method of Diagnosis:</b> SCID-IV  <b>N:</b> 60  <b>Age:</b> for ICBT, M = 32.4 (SD = 9.1); for WLC, M = 32.9 (SD = 9.2); range = 18 to 60 years  <b>Sex:</b> 64.9% women  <b>Country of residence:</b> Sweden  <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> included  <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded  <b>Co-use of medication:</b> included  <b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to media advertisements in community  <b>Baseline depression severity:</b> (MADRS-S) ICBT M = 13.4 (SD = 8.4); WLC CBT M = 13.5 (SD = 6.0)</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to either:  (1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail and phone support (n=30)  <b>Duration:</b> 9 online modules completed over 9 weeks</p>

	<p><b>Treatment protocol*</b>: participants completed online modules, with e-mail support from a therapist for module exercises</p> <p><b>Therapists</b>: 2 students completing their last semester of a clinical psychology master's degree</p> <p><b>Therapist contact</b>: M time spent by therapist per participant per week = 22 min; M length of weekly phone conversations = 10.5 min (SD = 3.6)</p> <p><b>Face-to-face contact</b>: none</p> <p><b>Dropout</b>: n = 2; 6.7% (2) Waiting list control (n = 30)</p> <p><b>Duration</b>: 9 weeks</p> <p><b>Therapist, face-to-face contact</b>: none</p> <p><b>Dropout</b>: n = 2; 6.7%</p>	
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment</b>: pre- and post-treatment</p> <p><b>Primary outcomes</b>:</p> <p>(1) social phobia symptoms: Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale - Self-Report; Social Phobia Scale; Social Interaction Anxiety Scale; Social Phobia Screening Questionnaire</p> <p>(2) general anxiety: Beck Anxiety Inventory</p> <p><b>Secondary outcome</b>:</p> <p>(1) quality of life: Quality of Life Inventory</p>	
Notes	<p>*treatment based on: Furmark, T., Holmstrom, A., Sparthan, E., et al. (2006). <i>Social Phobia - effective treatment with cognitive-behavioural therapy</i> (in Swedish). Liber.</p>	
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "...were divided into two groups (treatment or waiting-list control) by an online true random-number service independent of the investigators and therapists. This service is run by the Department of Computer Science at the University of Dublin and the numbers are generated using a purely random process (atmospheric disturbances in space)." Comment: adequate randomisation process
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No mention of allocation concealment
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not possible to blind participants to their treatment condition nor therapists to the treatment they delivered (Internet-based CBT versus waiting list)
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Self-Report Outcomes	High risk	All outcome measures were self-report and participants were not blind to their own treatment condition



Carlbring 2007 (Continued)

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "Two participants, one in each condition, were excluded from the analysis since they started other treatment during the period. A total of 27 of the 29 people in the treatment group completed all nine modules within the intended 9-week time frame. Lack of time was provided as the explanation for terminating treatment prematurely. One of them did not send in post-treatment measures, which explains why intention-to-treat analysis was used. Finally, after randomisation but before answering the pre-treatment questionnaires, one person in the waiting-list chose to refrain from participating because of lack of computer access. Thus, data for 29 participants in the treatment group and 28 in the control group were eligible for analysis." Comment: a small and similar number of dropouts from both treatment conditions was reported; ITT analyses were used
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No study protocol or trial registration available
Other bias	Low risk	Groups did not differ significantly on any measures at pre-treatment

Carlbring 2011

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Panic Disorder (9%), Panic Disorder with Agoraphobia (22%), Social Phobia (39%), Generalized Anxiety Disorder (20%), Anxiety Disorder not otherwise specified (13%)</p> <p><b>Method of diagnosis:</b> SCID-IV</p> <p><b>N:</b> 54</p> <p><b>Age:</b> M = 38.8 (SD = 10.7); range = 22 to 63 years</p> <p><b>Sex:</b> 76% women</p> <p><b>Country of residence:</b> Sweden</p> <p><b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> 2% OCD, 2% PTSD, 20% MDD, 7% mild Depression, 15% Dysthymia</p> <p><b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded</p> <p><b>Co-use of medication:</b> 26% using an antidepressant or anxiolytic</p> <p><b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to study advertisements in community and online</p> <p><b>Baseline depression severity:</b> (MADRS-S) ICBT M = 20.41 (SD = 7.31); attention control M = 19.59 (SD = 7.43)</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to either:</p> <p>(1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail support (n = 27)</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 6 to 10 online modules completed over 10 weeks</p> <p><b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules as prescribed by a therapist on topics related to their diagnosis, with e-mail support from a therapist for module</p>

	<p>exercises</p> <p><b>Therapists:</b> 8 clinical psychology master's students in last semester of training</p> <p><b>Therapist contact:</b> M time spent by therapist per participant per week = 15 min</p> <p><b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p><b>Dropout:</b> n = 2; 7.4%</p> <p>(2) Attention control (n = 27)</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 10 weeks</p> <p><b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants made weekly posts in a confidential online support group based on a theme posted by a therapist</p> <p><b>Therapists:</b> 8 clinical psychology master's students in last semester of training</p> <p><b>Therapist contact:</b> therapist spent 1 hr per week monitoring forum</p> <p><b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p><b>Dropout:</b> n = 0; 0%</p>	
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment</p> <p><b>Primary outcomes:</b></p> <p>(1) anxiety symptoms: Clinical Outcomes in Routine Evaluation - Outcome Measure</p> <p>(2) general anxiety: Beck Anxiety Inventory</p> <p>(3) clinically important improvement: Clinical Global Impression Scale</p> <p><b>Secondary outcome:</b></p> <p>(1) quality of life: Quality of Life Inventory</p>	
Notes	<p>*treatment based on Internet-based programs described in: Andersson, G., Carlbring, P., Holmström, A., Sparthar, E., Furmark, T., Nilsson-Ihrfelt, E., et al. (2006). Internet-based self-help with therapist feedback and in vivo group exposure for social phobia: a randomised controlled trial. <i>Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology</i>, 74, 677-686.</p> <p>; Carlbring, P., Westling, B. E., Ljungstrand, P., Ekselius, L., &amp; Andersson, G. (2001). Treatment of panic disorder via the Internet: A randomised trial of a self-help program. <i>Behavior Therapy</i>, 32, 751-764.; AND Vernmark, K., Lenndin, J., Bjärehed, J., Carlsson, M., Karlsson, J., Öberg, J., et al. (2010). Internet administered guided self-help versus individualized e-mail therapy: a randomised trial of two versions of CBT for major depression. <i>Behaviour Research and Therapy</i>, 48, 368-376.</p>	
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "The participants were divided into two groups.. . by an online true random-number service independent of the investigators and therapists." Comment: adequate randomisation method
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No mention of allocation concealment
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not possible to blind participants to their treatment condition nor therapists to the treatment they delivered (Internet-based applied relaxation versus Internet-based CBT)

**Carlbring 2011** (Continued)

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Self-Report Outcomes	High risk	For self-report outcome measures, participants were not blind to their own treatment condition
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Observer/Interview-Rated Outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "...a clinical global impression of improvement (CGI-I) was mapped on a 7-point scale (CGI; Guy, 1976) after a telephone interview by a blind assessor who had no earlier contact with the participants and no knowledge of to which group they had been randomly allocated." Comment: interviewers were blind to treatment condition
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "The response rate was... 96.3% (52/54) at post-treatment."; "Since the missing data at post-treatment was only in the treatment group, repeated ANOVAs with conservative imputation according to the last observation-carried-forward method in case of missing data was used in the analysis of the immediate results." Comment: a small and similar number of dropouts from both treatment conditions was reported (two from treatment, zero from comparator); used ITT analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No study protocol or trial registration available
Other bias	Low risk	Groups did not differ significantly on any measures at pre-treatment

**Furmark 2009a**

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Social Phobia  <b>Method of diagnosis:</b> SCID-IV  <b>N:</b> 120  <b>Age:</b> for Internet CBT, M = 35 (SD = 10.2); for bibliotherapy, M = 37.7 (SD = 10.3); for waiting list, M = 35.7 (SD = 10.9)  <b>Sex:</b> 67.5% women  <b>Country of residence:</b> Sweden  <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded  <b>Co-use of medication:</b> 13.9%  <b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to study advertisements in community and online</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to one of:  (1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail support (n = 40)  <b>Duration:</b> 9 online modules completed over 9 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on psychoeducation, cognitive restructuring, exposure, social skills, and relapse prevention, with e-mail support from a therapist for module exercises, and posted on an online discussion forum</p>

	<p><b>Therapists:</b> 6 licensed clinical psychologists, 7 clinical psychology students in final year of master's program; students had clinical supervision during the study</p> <p><b>Therapist contact:</b> 15 min per week</p> <p><b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p><b>Dropout:</b> n = 1; 2.5%</p> <p>(2) Bibliotherapy (n = 40)</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 9 sections of the manual completed over 9 weeks</p> <p><b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants received a self-help manual in the mail and completed it independently</p> <p><b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p><b>Dropout:</b> n = 1; 2.5%</p> <p>(3) Waiting list control (n = 40)</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 9 weeks, completed weekly assessment measure</p> <p><b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p><b>Dropout:</b> n = 1; 2.5%</p>
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment</p> <p><b>Primary outcomes:</b></p> <p>(1) social phobia symptoms: Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale - Self-Report; Social Phobia Scale; Social Interaction Anxiety Scale; Social Phobia Screening Questionnaire</p> <p>(2) general anxiety: Beck Anxiety Inventory</p> <p><b>Secondary outcome:</b></p> <p>(1) quality of life: Quality of Life Inventory</p>
Notes	<p>*treatment based on: Carlbring, P., Furmark, T., Steczkó, J., Ekselius, L., &amp; Andersson, G. (2006). An open study of internet-based bibliotherapy with minimal therapist contact via email for social phobia. <i>Clinical Psychology, 10</i>, 30-38.; Andersson, G., Carlbring, P., Holmström, A., Sparthar, E., Furmark, T., Nilsson-Ihrfelt, E., et al. (2006). Internet-based self-help with therapist feedback and in-vivo group exposure for social phobia: A randomised controlled trial. <i>Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 74</i>, 677-686.; Carlbring, P., Gunnarsdóttir, M., Hedensjö, L., Andersson, G., Ekselius, L., &amp; Furmark, T. (2007). Treatment of social phobia: randomised trial of internet-delivered cognitive-behavioural therapy with telephone support. <i>British Journal of Psychiatry, 190</i>, 123-128.; AND Tillfors, M., Carlbring, P., Furmark, T., Lewenhaupt, S., Spak, M., Eriksson, A., et al. (2008). Treating university students with social phobia and public speaking fears: internet delivered self-help with or without live group exposure sessions. <i>Depression and Anxiety, 25</i>, 708-717.</p>

**Risk of bias**

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Randomisation was performed by an independent third party using an online true random-number service." Comment: adequate randomisation method
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No mention of allocation concealment

**Furmark 2009a** (Continued)

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not possible to blind participants to their treatment condition nor therapists to the treatment they delivered (Internet-based CBT versus pure bibliotherapy versus waiting list)
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Self-Report Outcomes	High risk	Quote: "...assessors were not masked with regard to the treatment assignment. However, all assessments were conducted online with standardised written instructions and automatic scoring, reducing the risk of reactivity or experimenter effects." Comment: all outcome measures were self-report and participants were not blind to their own treatment condition
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "Two participants, one each from the pure bibliotherapy and waiting-list groups, withdrew immediately after randomisation because of personal reasons and one additional participant (ICBT group) did not provide post-treatment data."; "For all randomised participants, missing data were replaced by the last obtained score (pre- or post-treatment), i.e., last observation carried forward."; "Ten participants (4.3%) withdrew from the study after the first (n=6) or second (n=4) treatment week, the main reasons being lack of time or motivation and personal problems unrelated to the treatment. In accordance with the intention-to-treat principle, all participants were asked to complete post-treatment and follow-up assessments, regardless of how many treatment modules they had completed." Comment: one participant from each of ICBT, waiting list, and bibliotherapy did not complete post-treatment measures; reasons for dropout from treatment seem unrelated to treatment condition although are not provided based on treatment condition; ITT analyses were used
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Results for all outcome measures outlined in the trial registration were reported
Other bias	Low risk	Groups did not differ significantly on any measures at pre-treatment

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Social Phobia  <b>Method of diagnosis:</b> SCID-IV  <b>N:</b> 115  <b>Age:</b> for internet CBT, M = 34.9 (SD = 8.4); for bibliotherapy, M = 32.5 (SD = 8.5); for bibliotherapy and discussion group, M = 35 (SD = 10.4); for internet applied relaxation, M = 36.4 (SD = 9.8)  <b>Sex:</b> 67.8% women  <b>Country of residence:</b> Sweden  <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded  <b>Co-use of medication:</b> 6.7%  <b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to study advertisements in community and online</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to one of:</p> <p>(1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail support (n 29)  <b>Duration:</b> 9 online modules completed over 9 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on psychoeducation, cognitive restructuring, exposure, social skills, and relapse prevention, with e-mail support from a therapist for module exercises, and posted on an online discussion forum  <b>Therapists:</b> 6 licensed clinical psychologists, 7 clinical psychology students in final year of master's program; students had clinical supervision during the study  <b>Therapist contact:</b> 15 min per week  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 0; 0%</p> <p>(2) Bibliotherapy (n = 29)  <b>Duration:</b> 9 sections of the manual completed over 9 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants received a self-help manual in the mail and completed it independently  <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 0; 0%</p> <p>(3) Bibliotherapy and discussion group (n=28)  <b>Duration:</b> 9 sections of the manual completed over 9 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants received a self-help manual in the mail and completed it independently as well as posting weekly on an online discussion forum  <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 0; 0%</p> <p>(4) Internet-based applied relaxation (n = 29)  <b>Duration:</b> 9 online modules completed over 9 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on psychoeducation, relaxation, and relapse prevention, with e-mail support from a therapist for module exercises, and posted weekly on an online discussion forum  <b>Therapists:</b> a licensed clinical psychologist, clinical psychology graduate students  <b>Therapist contact:</b> 15 min per week  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 0; 0%</p>
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment  <b>Primary outcomes:</b>  (1) social phobia symptoms: Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale - Self-Report; Social Phobia</p>

**Furmark 2009b** (Continued)

	Scale; Social Interaction Anxiety Scale; Social Phobia Screening Questionnaire (2) general anxiety: Beck Anxiety Inventory <b>Secondary outcome:</b> (1) quality of life: Quality of Life Inventory	
Notes	<p>*treatment based on: Carlbring, P., Furmark, T., Steczkó, J., Ekselius, L., &amp; Andersson, G. (2006). An open study of internet-based bibliotherapy with minimal therapist contact via email for social phobia. <i>Clinical Psychology, 10</i>, 30-38.; Andersson, G., Carlbring, P., Holmström, A., Sparthan, E., Furmark, T., Nilsson-Ihrfelt, E., et al. (2006). Internet-based self-help with therapist feedback and in-vivo group exposure for social phobia: A randomised controlled trial. <i>Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 74</i>, 677-686.; Carlbring, P., Gunnarsdóttir, M., Hedensjö, L., Andersson, G., Ekselius, L., &amp; Furmark, T. (2007). Treatment of social phobia: randomised trial of internet-delivered cognitive-behavioural therapy with telephone support. <i>British Journal of Psychiatry, 190</i>, 123-128. ; AND Tillfors, M., Carlbring, P., Furmark, T., Lewenhaupt, S., Spak, M., Eriksson, A., et al. (2008). Treating university students with social phobia and public speaking fears: internet delivered self-help with or without live group exposure sessions. <i>Depression and Anxiety, 25</i>, 708-717.</p> <p>^treatment based on: Öst, L.G. (1997). <i>Tillämpad avslappning</i> [applied relaxation]. Stockholm, Sweden: Repro HSC.</p>	
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Randomisation was performed by an independent third party using an online true random-number service." Comment: adequate randomisation method
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No mention of allocation concealment
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not possible to blind participants to their treatment condition nor therapists to the treatment they delivered (ICBT versus pure bibliotherapy versus waiting list versus applied relaxation)
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Self-Report Outcomes	High risk	Quote: "...assessors were not masked with regard to the treatment assignment. However, all assessments were conducted online with standardised written instructions and automatic scoring, reducing the risk of reactivity or experimenter effects." Comment: all outcome measures were self-report and participants were not blind to their own treatment condition
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "Two participants, one each from the pure bibliotherapy and waiting-list groups, withdrew immediately after randomisation because of personal reasons and

		<p>one additional participant (ICBT group) did not provide post-treatment data.”; “For all randomised participants, missing data were replaced by the last obtained score (pre- or post-treatment), i.e., last observation carried forward.”; “In accordance with the intention-to-treat principle, all participants were asked to complete post-treatment and follow-up assessments, regardless of how many treatment modules they had completed.”</p> <p>Comment: there was a very small and similar number of participants from each treatment condition who did not complete post-treatment measures; ITT analyses were used</p>
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Results for all outcome measures outlined in the trial registration were reported
Other bias	Low risk	Groups did not differ significantly on any measures at pre-treatment

**Hedman 2011**

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Social Phobia  <b>Method of d:</b> SCID-IV and MINI  <b>N:</b> 126  <b>Age:</b> for ICBT, M = 35.2 (SD = 11.1); for face-to-face CBT, M = 35.5 (SD = 11.6); range = 18 to 64 years  <b>Sex:</b> 38% women  <b>Country of residence:</b> Sweden  <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> 18% another Anxiety Disorder, 15% MDD  <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded  <b>Co-use of medication:</b> 19.8% SSRIs, 4.8% SNRIs  <b>Method of enrollment:</b> referred to study by health professionals or self-referred to study clinic  <b>Baseline depression severity:</b> (MADRS-S) ICBT M = 12.7 (SD = 6.5); face-to-face CBT M = 14.0 (SD = 8.0)</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to either:  (1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail support (n = 64)  <b>Duration:</b> 15 online modules completed over 15 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on social phobia treatment themes such as exposure and cognitive restructuring, with email support from a therapist for module activities  <b>Therapists:</b> 8 clinical psychologists (1 to 4 years experience with Internet CBT)  <b>Therapist contact:</b> M emails by therapists = 17.4; M time spent by therapist per participant per week = 5.5 min (SD = 3.6)  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 1; 1.6%</p>



	(2) Face-to-face group CBT (n = 62) <b>Duration:</b> 15 face-to-face group sessions over 15 weeks <b>Treatment protocol<sup>^</sup>:</b> participants attended face-to-face group therapy sessions on social phobia treatment themes including cognitive restructuring and exposure <b>Therapists:</b> 6 clinical psychologists (2-15 years experience with CBT for social phobia) ; supervised by a licensed psychotherapist experienced in CBT for social phobia <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> 15 x 2.5 hr group therapy sessions <b>Dropout:</b> n = 0; 0%	
Outcomes	<b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment and 6 month follow-up <b>Primary outcomes:</b> (1) social phobia symptoms: Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale - Clinician; Social Phobia Scale; Social Interaction Anxiety Scale; Anxiety Sensitivity Index (2) general anxiety: Beck Anxiety Inventory (3) clinically important improvement: SCID-IV <b>Secondary outcome:</b> (1) quality of life: Quality of Life Inventory	
Notes	*treatment based on: Andersson, G., Carlbring, P., Holmström, A., Sparthan, E., Furmark, T., Nilsson-Ihrfelt, E., et al. (2006). Internet-based self-help with therapist feedback and in-vivo group exposure for social phobia: A randomised controlled trial. <i>Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 74</i> , 677-686.; Carlbring, P., Gunnarsdóttir, M., Hedensjö, L., Andersson, G., Ekselius, L., & Furmark, T. (2007). Treatment of social phobia: randomised trial of internet-delivered cognitive-behavioural therapy with telephone support. <i>British Journal of Psychiatry, 190</i> , 123-128.; AND Tillfors, M., Carlbring, P., Furmark, T., Lewenhaupt, S., Spak, M., Eriksson, A., et al. (2008). Treating university students with social phobia and public speaking fears: internet delivered self-help with or without live group exposure sessions. <i>Depression and Anxiety, 25</i> , 708-717. <sup>^</sup> treatment based on: Heimberg, R.G., & Becker, R.E. (2002). <i>Cognitive-behavioral group therapy for social phobia. Basic mechanisms and clinical strategies</i> . New York: Guilford Press.	
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "A true random number service ( <a href="http://www.random.org">http://www.random.org</a> ) was used to ensure randomizations... Participants were allocated to CBGT or ICBT in a 1:1 ratio using simple randomizations with no restrictions or matching." Comment: adequate randomisation method
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "The randomizations procedure involved two external persons not involved in the study; one provided randomizations data and the other monitored that no manipulation of treatment allocation was performed by the research group."; "The random sequence was generated after inclusion of participants to ensure that assign-

Hedman 2011 (Continued)

		ment of intervention was concealed from assessing psychiatrists and researchers of the study.” Comment: adequate allocation concealment
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not possible to blind participants to their treatment condition nor therapists to the treatment they delivered (internet-based CBT versus face-to-face CBT)
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Self-Report Outcomes	High risk	For self-report outcome measures, participants were not blind to their own treatment condition
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Observer/Interview-Rated Outcomes	Low risk	Quote: “To ensure the integrity of the blinding procedure, participants were instructed not to mention which treatment they had received during the post-treatment and follow-up interviews. After completing the interviews, the assessing psychiatrists guessed allocation status for each participant.”; “In four instances blinding was broken. On two occasions participants accidentally mentioned their treatment allocation status to the assessor, and in another two occasions it was deemed necessary to break the blinding because of the need to assess increased depressive symptoms during treatment... There was no significant association between assessors’ guess and actual treatment allocation ( $\chi^2 = 0.27$ , $df = 1$ , $p = .61$ ), indicating successful blinding.” Comment: interviewers were blind to treatment condition
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	A similar number of dropouts from both treatment conditions was reported (13 for ICBT; 12 for CBGT); ITT analyses were used
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	It is unclear if several outcomes in the trial registration (described as WQ, TIC-P, SSP) were reported in the manuscript; all other outcome measures outlined in the trial registration were reported in the manuscript
Other bias	Low risk	Groups did not differ significantly on any measures at pre-treatment

Johnston 2011

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Panic Disorder with or without agoraphobia (20.6%), Social Phobia (34.4%), generalized anxiety disorder (45%) <b>Method of diagnosis:</b> MINI

	<p><b>N:</b> 139  <b>Age:</b> M = 41.62 (SD = 12.83); range = 19 to 79 years  <b>Sex:</b> 58.8% women  <b>Country of residence:</b> Australia  <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> 29% another Anxiety Disorder only, 9.2% another Affective Disorder only, 32.1% another Anxiety and Affective disorder  <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded  <b>Co-use of medication:</b> 29%  <b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to online study advertisements  <b>Baseline depression severity:</b> (PHQ-9) ICBT with clinician M = 11.63 (SD = 5.96); WLC M = 11.71 (SD = 6.31)</p>
<p>Interventions</p>	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to one of:</p> <p>(1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail and phone support from a clinician (n = 47)  <b>Duration:</b> 8 online modules completed over 10 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on disorder-specific psychoeducation, cognitive restructuring, core beliefs, exposure, assertiveness communication and interpersonal boundaries, and relapse prevention, with email and phone support from a therapist for module activities  <b>Therapists:</b> 1 clinical psychologist with specialist post-graduate training in clinical psychology and 2.5 years postgraduate experience  <b>Therapist contact:</b> M emails by therapist = 8.83 (SD = 3.19); M phone calls by therapist = 7.54 (SD = 2.43); M time spent by therapist per participant overall = 69.09 min (SD = 32.29)  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 5; 10.6%</p> <p>(2) Internet-based CBT with e-mail and phone support from a coach (n = 46)  <b>Duration:</b> 8 online modules completed over 10 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on disorder-specific psychoeducation, cognitive restructuring, core beliefs, exposure, assertiveness communication and interpersonal boundaries, and relapse prevention, with email and phone support from a coach for module activities (no clinical support)  <b>Therapists:</b> 1 clinical psychologist with specialist post-graduate training in clinical psychology and 2.5 years postgraduate experience  <b>Therapist contact:</b> M e-mails by coach = 8.88 (SD = 4.38); M phone calls by coach = 7.56 (SD = 1.19); M time spent by coach per participant overall = 69.09 min (SD = 30.75)  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 4; 8.7%</p> <p>(2) Waiting list control (n = 46)  <b>Duration:</b> 10 weeks  <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 5; 10.9%</p>
<p>Outcomes</p>	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment and 3 month follow-up  <b>Primary outcomes:</b>  (1) disorder-specific symptoms: Penn State Worry Questionnaire; Social Phobia Scale/ Social Interaction Anxiety Scale - Short Form; Panic Disorder Severity Scale - Self-Rating  (2) general anxiety symptoms: GAD-7, Depression Anxiety Stress Scales - 21</p>

	<b>Secondary outcomes:</b> (1) quality of life: Sheehan Disability Scale (2) treatment satisfaction: A 7-item questionnaire based on the Credibility/Expectancy Questionnaire	
Notes	*treatment based on: Titov , N., Andrews, G., Johnston, L., Robinson, E., Spence, J. (2010). Transdiagnostic Internet treatment for anxiety disorders: A randomised controlled trial. <i>Behaviour Research and Therapy</i> , 48, 890-9.	
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "...were randomised via a true randomizations process (www.random.org), generated by an independent person, to either..." Comment: adequate randomisation method
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "The allocation sequence preceded pre-treatment diagnostic interviews and was concealed from LJ and JS [pre-treatment interviewers]." Comment: unclear how allocation concealment occurred but it seems to have taken place
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not possible to blind participants to their treatment condition nor therapists to the treatment they delivered (Internet-based CBT versus waiting list control)
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Self-Report Outcomes	High risk	All outcomes were self-report outcome measures, participants were not blind to their own treatment condition
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "All post-treatment and 3-month follow-up analyses involved an intention-to-treat (ITT) design and missing data was addressed by carrying forward the first available data (baseline-observation-carried-forward; BOCF)." Comment: ITT analyses were used
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	One measure that appears in the trial protocol (Agoraphobic Cognitions Questionnaire) is not reported; all other outcomes in the trial registration are reported
Other bias	Low risk	Groups did not differ significantly on any measures at pre-treatment

**Kiropoulos 2008**

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Panic Disorder (41.9%) or Panic Disorder with Agoraphobia (58.1%)</p> <p><b>Method of diagnosis:</b> ADIS-IV</p> <p><b>N:</b> 86</p> <p><b>Age:</b> M = 38.96 (SD = 11.13); range = 20 to 64 years</p> <p><b>Sex:</b> 72.1% women</p> <p><b>Country of residence:</b> Australia</p> <p><b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> 16% Social Phobia, 17% GAD, 10% Specific Phobia, 3% PTSD, 10% MDD, 5% Dysthymia, 1% Alcohol Abuse, 8% Hypochondriasis</p> <p><b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded</p> <p><b>Co-use of medication:</b> 47.7%</p> <p><b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to media advertisements in community and online</p> <p><b>Baseline depression severity:</b> (DASS depression, log transformed) ICBT M = 2.72 (SD = 1.80); face-to-face CBT M = 2.98 (SD = 1.61)</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to either:</p> <p>(1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail support (n = 46)</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 6 online modules (+ 2 optional modules) completed over 6 weeks</p> <p><b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on deep breathing, cognitive restructuring, and exposure, with e-mail support from a therapist for module activities (optional modules on stress and benzodiazepines)</p> <p><b>Therapists:</b> 9 registered and 1 probationary psychologist; all trained in CBT</p> <p><b>Therapist contact:</b> M e-mails by therapist = 18.24 (SD = 9.82); M e-mails by participant = 10.64 (SD = 8.21); M time spent by therapist per participant = 352 min (SD = 240)</p> <p><b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p><b>Dropout:</b> n = 5; 10.9%</p> <p>(2) Face-to-face individual CBT (n = 40)</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 12 face-to-face group sessions over 12 weeks</p> <p><b>Treatment protocol^:</b> participants attended face-to-face group therapy sessions on social phobia treatment themes including cognitive restructuring and exposure</p> <p><b>Therapists:</b> registered psychologists</p> <p><b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> 12 x 60 to 90 min sessions; M = 568 min (SD = 255.12)</p> <p><b>Dropout:</b> n = 2; 5%</p>
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment</p> <p><b>Primary outcomes:</b></p> <p>(1) panic and agoraphobia symptoms: Panic Disorder Severity Scale; Body Vigilance Scale; Agoraphobic Cognitions Questionnaire; Anxiety Sensitivity Profile</p> <p>(2) general anxiety: DASS Stress and Anxiety subscales</p> <p>(3) clinically important improvement: ADIS-IV</p> <p><b>Secondary outcomes:</b></p> <p>(1) quality of life: WHO Quality of Life - BREF subscales</p> <p>(2) treatment satisfaction (at post-treatment): Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire - Modified</p>

Notes	*on-line treatment program: Panic Online ^treatment based on: Barlow, D.H., & Craske, M.G. (2000). <i>Mastery of your anxiety and panic: MAP-3</i> . New York: Graywind Publications.	
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "...they were randomly allocated using a random numbers table..." Comment: adequate randomisation method
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No mention of allocation concealment
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not possible to blind participants to their treatment condition nor therapists to the treatment they delivered (Internet-based CBT versus face-to-face CBT)
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Self-Report Outcomes	High risk	For self-report outcome measures, participants were not blind to their own treatment condition
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Observer/Interview-Rated Outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "All assessors were blind to treatment allocation of eligible participants into the study." Comment: interviewers were blind to treatment condition
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "The attrition rates were 10.9% (5/46) and 5% (2/40) for the PO and face-to-face treatment conditions, respectively. A Fisher's exact test revealed no difference in attrition rates between the two treatment conditions, $\chi^2(1, N = 86) = .44, P > .05$ . Reasons for non-completion of either treatment included participants not being contactable, changing their mind about taking part in the study, because they could no longer commit to the 12-week treatment program or because they no longer had access to the Internet."; "Data analysis involved intention-to-treat analyses." Comment: a small and similar number of dropouts from both treatment conditions was reported; ITT analyses were used
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No study protocol or trial registration available
Other bias	Low risk	Groups did not differ significantly on any measures at pre-treatment

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Generalized Anxiety Disorder</p> <p><b>Method of diagnosis:</b> SCID-IV</p> <p><b>N:</b> 89</p> <p><b>Age:</b> M = 39.3 (SD = 10.8); range = 18 to 66</p> <p><b>Sex:</b> 79.8% women</p> <p><b>Country of residence:</b> Sweden</p> <p><b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> included; 22.5% MDD</p> <p><b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded</p> <p><b>Co-use of medication:</b> 37.1%</p> <p><b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to media advertisements in the community and online</p> <p><b>Baseline depression severity:</b> (BDI-II) ICBT M = 17.66 (SD = 9.81); WLC M = 16.93 (SD = 7.91)</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to one of:</p> <p>(1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail support (n = 44)</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 8 online modules completed over 8 weeks</p> <p><b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on psychoeducation, applied relaxation, worry time, cognitive restructuring, problem solving, sleep management, exposure, and relapse prevention with email support from a therapist for module activities</p> <p><b>Therapists:</b> psychologists in their final year of training; all trained for 1 week in CBT protocol; supervision provided by experienced clinician</p> <p><b>Therapist contact:</b> M time spent by therapist per participant = 97 min (SD = 52)</p> <p><b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p><b>Dropout:</b> n = 6; 13.6%</p> <p>(2) Waiting list control (n = 45)</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 8 weeks</p> <p><b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p><b>Dropout:</b> n = 1; 2.2%</p>
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment</p> <p><b>Primary outcomes:</b></p> <p>(1) generalized anxiety symptoms: Penn State Worry Questionnaire, Generalized Anxiety Disorder Questionnaire - IV</p> <p>(2) general anxiety symptoms: State Trait Anxiety Inventory, Beck Anxiety Inventory</p> <p><b>Secondary outcomes:</b></p> <p>(1) quality of life: Quality of Life Inventory</p>
Notes	<p>*treatment based on parts of: Ost, L.G. (1987) Applied relaxation: Description of a coping technique and review of controlled studies. <i>Behaviour Research and Therapy</i>, 25, 379-409.; Borkovec, T.D., &amp; Costello, E. (1993). Efficacy of applied relaxation and cognitive-behavioral therapy in the treatment of generalized anxiety disorder. <i>Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology</i>, 61, 611-9.; Borkovec, T.D., Wilkinson, L., Folensbee, R., &amp; Lerman, C. (1983). Stimulus control applications to treatment of worry. <i>Behaviour Research and Therapy</i>, 21, 247-51.; Borkovec, T.D., &amp; Sharpless, B. (2004). Generalized anxiety disorder: Bringing cognitive-behavioral therapy into the valued present. In S. C.</p>

<p>Hayes, V.M. Follette, &amp; M.M. Linehan (Eds.), <i>Mindfulness and acceptance</i> (pp. 209-42) . New York, NY: Guilford Press.; Zetterqvist, K., Maanmies, J., Strom, L., &amp; Andersson, G. (2003). Randomized controlled trial of Internet-based stress management. <i>Cognitive Behaviour Therapy</i>, 3, 151-60.; Sanderson, W. C., &amp; Rygh, J.L. (2004). <i>Treating generalized anxiety disorder: Evidence-based strategies, tools, and techniques</i>. New York, NY: Guilford Press.; Strom, L., Pettersson, R., &amp; Andersson, G. (2004). Internet-based treatment for insomnia: A controlled evaluation. <i>Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology</i>, 72, 113-20..</p>		
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "The 89 participants were randomised...by an independent person not involved in the study. A computer-generated random list was obtained via www.random.org, which utilizes atmospheric noise to create random sequences of numbers." Comment: adequate randomisation method
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No mention of allocation concealment
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not possible to blind participants to their treatment condition nor therapists to the treatment they delivered (Internet-based CBT versus waiting list control)
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Self-Report Outcomes	High risk	For self-report outcome measures, participants were not blind to their own treatment condition
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Observer/Interview-Rated Outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "The interviewers were blinded concerning participant status (e.g. treatment or control) since the post-treatment interviewers did not have access to information about the participants and started each interview by asking the participants not to say whether they were in the treatment or control condition." Comment: interviewers were blind to treatment condition
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "Posttreatment measures were obtained from 38 or 44 randomised participants in the treatment group (86%) and 44 of 45 in the control group (98%)."; "In order to account for dropouts without assuming that the first measurement was stable (i.e., the last observation carried forward assumption), we used a mixed-effects models approach...Mixed-effect models are able to accommodate missing data and integrate time-varying factors." Comment: very little data was incomplete; an ITT approach was used



Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Results were reported for all outcome measures outlined in the trial registration
Other bias	Unclear risk	Group comparisons at baseline not reported

**Richards 2006**

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Panic Disorder (21.9%) or Panic Disorder with Agoraphobia (78.1%)</p> <p><b>Method of diagnosis:</b> ADIS-IV</p> <p><b>N:</b> 23</p> <p><b>Age:</b> M = 36.59 (SD = 9.9); range = 18 to 70</p> <p><b>Sex:</b> 68.8% women</p> <p><b>Country of residence:</b> Australia</p> <p><b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> 22% Social Phobia, 13% GAD, 9% Specific Phobia, 6% PTSD, 9% MDD, 6% Hypochondriasis, 3% Somatization Disorder</p> <p><b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded</p> <p><b>Co-use of medication:</b> 15.6% antidepressants, 12.5% benzodiazepines, 9.4% both antidepressants and benzodiazepines</p> <p><b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to online study advertisements</p> <p><b>Baseline depression severity:</b> (DASS depression) ICBT M = 21.25 (SD = 12.3); control M = 6.79 (SD = 6.4)</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to one of:</p> <p>(1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail support (n = 12)</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 6 online modules completed over 8 weeks</p> <p><b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on relaxation strategies, cognitive restructuring, and exposure, with e-mail support from a therapist for module activities</p> <p><b>Therapists:</b> 1 clinical psychologist, 3 doctoral clinical psychology students; all experienced in CBT</p> <p><b>Therapist contact:</b> M emails by therapist = 18 (SD = 6.5); M e-mails by participant = 15.3 (SD = 12.8); M time spent by therapist per participant = 376.30 min (SD = 156.8)</p> <p><b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p><b>Dropout:</b> n = 2; 16.7%</p> <p>(2) Internet-based CBT and stress management with email support (n = 11)</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 12 online modules completed over 8 weeks</p> <p><b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on relaxation strategies, cognitive restructuring, and exposure, as well as several stress management modules, with email support from a therapist for module activities</p> <p><b>Therapists:</b> 1 clinical psychologist, 3 doctoral clinical psychology students; all experienced in CBT</p> <p><b>Therapist contact:</b> M e-mails by therapist = 12.9 (SD = 3.8); M e-mails by participant = 11.6 (SD = 13.3); M time spent by therapist per participant = 309.30 min (SD = 111.3)</p> <p><b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none</p>

	<p><b>Dropout:</b> n = 1; 9%                  (3) Internet-based information control (n = 9)  <b>Duration:</b> 8 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants read online non-CBT panic resources and provided weekly status reports to a therapist via e-mail  <b>Therapists:</b> 1 doctoral clinical psychology student  <b>Therapist contact:</b> limited to weekly status update e-mails  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 2; 22.2%</p>	
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment and 3 month follow-up  <b>Primary outcomes:</b>                  (1) panic and agoraphobia symptoms: Panic Disorder Severity Scale; Body Vigilance Scale; Agoraphobic Cognitions Questionnaire; Anxiety Sensitivity Profile                  (2) general anxiety: DASS Stress and Anxiety subscales                  (3) clinically important improvement: ADIS-IV  <b>Secondary outcome:</b>                  (1) quality of life: WHO Quality of Life subscales</p>	
Notes	<p>*on-line treatment program: Panic Online</p>	
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	ABC block randomisation was used (information provided by authors via personal correspondence); unclear if sequential design or a more rigorous randomisation method was used
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No mention of allocation concealment
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not possible to blind participants to their treatment condition nor therapists to the treatment they delivered (Internet-based without stress management versus Internet-based with stress management versus Internet-based information control)
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Self-Report Outcomes	High risk	For self-report outcome measures, participants were not blind to their own treatment condition
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Observer/Interview-Rated Outcomes	High risk	Quote: "The two assessors were the second author of the present study and a probationary registered psychologist/PhD candidate. The second author was not blind to treatment allocation, although the other assessor was. .. To evaluate reliability of assessment, a third assessor (the 3rd author), who was blind to the treatment allocation, reviewed 15% of the clinical interviews..."; "The

Richards 2006 (Continued)

		two clinicians who conducted the assessments did not provide any treatment.” Comment: not all interviewers were blind to treatment condition
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: “The attrition rate for PO1 was 16.7% (2/12), 9% (1/11) in PO2 and 22% (2/9) in IC. Reasons given for discontinuing treatment in the PO1 condition were a lack of motivation or an episode of major depression. The PO2 person discontinued because of a wish to commence selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor medication halfway through the study. Of the two IC participants, no reason for discontinuing was given.”; “Data analysis involved intention-to-treat analyses.” Comment: a small and similar number of dropouts from both treatment conditions was reported; ITT analyses were used
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No study protocol or trial registration available
Other bias	High risk	At baseline, treatment groups scored significantly higher on the DASS depression subscale than control participants

Robinson 2010

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Generalized Anxiety Disorder  <b>Method of diagnosis:</b> MINI  <b>N:</b> 101  <b>Age:</b> M = 46.96 (SD = 12.70); range = 18 to 80  <b>Sex:</b> 68.3% women  <b>Country of residence:</b> Australia  <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> included  <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded  <b>Co-use of medication:</b> included  <b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to online study advertisements  <b>Baseline depression severity:</b> (PHQ-9) ICBT with clinician M = 11.40 (SD = 4.63); WLC M = 12.5 (SD = 4.73)</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to one of:  (1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail and phone support from a clinician (n = 51)  <b>Duration:</b> 6 online modules completed over 10 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on cognitive restructuring, challenging core beliefs, and exposure, with e-mail and phone support from a therapist for module activities  <b>Therapists:</b> 1 registered clinical psychologist  <b>Therapist contact:</b> M e-mails or calls by therapist = 33.2 (SD = 4); M time spent by</p>

	<p>therapist per participant = 80.8 min (SD = 22.6)  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 5; 9.8%                  (2) Internet-based CBT with e-mail and phone support from a technician (n = 50)  <b>Duration:</b> 6 online modules completed over 10 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on cognitive restructuring, challenging core beliefs, and exposure, with e-mail and phone encouragement and instructions from a technician  <b>Therapists:</b> no therapist; clinic manager acted as technician  <b>Therapist contact:</b> none; M e-mails or calls by technician = 31.1 (SD =3.1); M time spent by clinician per participant = 74.5 min (SD = 7.8)  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 5; 10%  <b>Face-to-Face Contact:</b> none                  (3) Waiting list control (n = 49)  <b>Duration:</b> 11 weeks  <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 2; 4.1%</p>	
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment and 3 month follow-up  <b>Primary outcomes:</b>                  (1) generalized anxiety symptoms: Penn State Worry Questionnaire                  (2) clinically important improvement: GAD-7  <b>Secondary outcomes:</b>                  (1) quality of life: Sheehan Disability Scale                  (2) treatment satisfaction (at post-treatment): A 7-item questionnaire based on the Credibility/Expectancy Questionnaire</p>	
Notes	<p>*on-line treatment program: Worry Program - Titov N, Andrews G, Robinson E, Schwencke G, Johnston L, et al. (2009). Clinician-assisted Internet-based treatment is effective for generalized anxiety disorder: a randomised controlled trial. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry</i>, 43, 905-912.</p>	
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "The 150 people accepted into the program were randomised by NT [2nd author] via a true randomisation process (www.random.org)..." Comment: adequate randomisation method
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "Allocation preceded the diagnostic telephone call." Comment: insufficient detail about method of allocation concealment provided to determine risk
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not possible to blind participants to their treatment condition nor therapists to the treatment they delivered (Internet-based CBT clinician versus Internet-based CBT

**Robinson 2010** (Continued)

		technician versus waiting list)
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Self-Report Outcomes	High risk	All outcome measures were self-report and participants were not blind to their own treatment condition
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "Post-treatment data was collected from 45 (90%) TA, 46 (98%) CA group members, and from 47/48 (98%) of control group participants."; "In accordance with the ITT and LOCF paradigm..." Comment: a small and similar number of participants from both treatment conditions did not complete post-treatment measures; ITT analyses were used
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Results for all outcome measures outlined in the trial registration were reported
Other bias	Unclear risk	There were significant differences in marital status and age between the control and treatment groups at baseline

**Silfvernagel 2012**

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Anxiety Disorder  <b>Method of diagnosis:</b> SCID-IV  <b>N:</b> 57  <b>Age:</b> M = 32.4 (SD = 6.9); range = 20 to 45  <b>Sex:</b> 65% women  <b>Country of residence:</b> Sweden  <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> 32%  <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded  <b>Co-use of medication:</b> included if stable dose for past 3 months  <b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to media advertisements in community and online  <b>Baseline depression severity:</b> (MADRS-S) ICBT M = 15.81 (SD = 7.35); WLC M = 17.93 (SD = 8.38)</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to either:  (1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail support from a clinician (n = 29)  <b>Duration:</b> 6 to 8 online modules completed over 8 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on psychoeducation, cognitive restructuring, and exposure, with e-mail support from a therapist for module activities  <b>Therapists:</b> 3 clinical psychology master's students; completed clinical training; supervised by experienced clinical psychologists  <b>Therapist contact:</b> 15 min/week; approximately 19 e-mail exchanges between therapist and participant during treatment  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none</p>

	<p><b>Dropout:</b> n = 10; 34.5%                  (2) Waiting list control (n = 28)  <b>Duration:</b> 10 weeks  <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 2; 7.1%</p>	
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment  <b>Primary outcomes:</b>                  (1) panic symptoms: Panic Disorder Severity Scale                  (2) general anxiety: Beck Anxiety Inventory; Clinical Outcomes in Routine Evaluation - Outcome Measure  <b>Secondary outcome:</b>                  (1) quality of life: Quality of Life Inventory</p>	
Notes	<p>*treatment based on Internet-based programs described in: Andersson, G., Carlbring, P., Holmström, A., Sparthán, E., Furmark, T., Nilsson-Ihrfelt, E., et al. (2006). Internet-based self-help with therapist feedback and invivo group exposure for social phobia: a randomised controlled trial. <i>Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology</i>, 74, 677-686.; Carlbring, P., Westling, B.E., Ljungstrand, P., Ekselius, L., &amp; Andersson, G. (2001). Treatment of panic disorder via the Internet: A randomised trial of a self-help program. <i>Behavior Therapy</i>, 32, 751-764.; AND Vernmark, K., Lenndin, J., Bjärehed, J., Carlsson, M., Karlsson, J., Öberg, J., et al. (2010). Internet administered guided self-help versus individualized e-mail therapy: a randomised trial of two versions of CBT for major depression. <i>Behaviour Research and Therapy</i>, 48, 368-376.; Carlbring, P., Maurin, L., Törngren, C., Linna, E., Eriksson, T., Sparthán, E., et al. (2011). Individually-tailored, Internet-based treatment for anxiety disorders: A randomised controlled trial. <i>Behaviour Research and Therapy</i>, 49, 18-24.; Andersson, G., Estling, F., Jakobsson, E., Cuijpers, P., &amp; Carlbring, P. (2011). Can the patient decide which modules to endorse? An open trial of tailored internet treatment of anxiety disorders. <i>Cognitive Behavior Therapy</i>, 40, 57-64.</p>	
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "The participants were divided into two groups so that the two predetermined age groups 18-30 years (young adults) and 31-45 years(adults) were equally represented in each condition. The blocked randomizations process was conducted through an online true random number-generation service (random.org) independent of the investigators and therapists." Comment: adequate randomisation method
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "The blocked randomizations process was conducted...independent of the investigators and therapists." Comment: no more specific mention of allocation concealment present

Silfvernagel 2012 (Continued)

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not possible to blind participants to their treatment condition nor therapists to the treatment they delivered (Internet-based CBT clinician versus Internet-based CBT technician versus waiting list)
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Self-Report Outcomes	High risk	For self-report outcome measures, participants were not blind to their own treatment condition
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Observer/Interview-Rated Outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "At posttreatment participants were instructed via email to complete the follow-up questionnaires and to participate in a semistructured telephone interview carried out by a blinded assessor who had no earlier contact with the participants." Comment: assessors were blind to treatment condition
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "A mixed-models approach with an unstructured covariance structure was endorsed as a way to handle missing data at posttreatment." Comment: ITT analysis was used
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Results for all outcome measures outlined in the trial registration were reported
Other bias	Low risk	Groups did not differ significantly on any measures at pre-treatment

Spence 2011

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Post-traumatic Stress Disorder</p> <p><b>Method of Diagnosis:</b> MINI</p> <p><b>N:</b> 44</p> <p><b>Age:</b> M = 42.6 (SD = 13.1); range = 21 to 68</p> <p><b>Sex:</b> 81% women</p> <p><b>Country of residence:</b> Australia</p> <p><b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> 62% MDD, 33% Social Phobia, 31% PD with or without Agoraphobia, 26% GAD, 17% OCD</p> <p><b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded</p> <p><b>Co-use of medication:</b> 60%</p> <p><b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to media advertisements in community and online</p> <p><b>Baseline depression severity:</b> (PHQ-9) ICBT M = 15.61 (SD = 7.35); WLC CBT M = 15.05 (SD = 4.9)</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to one of:</p> <p>(1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail and phone support from a clinician (n = 23)</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 7 online modules completed over 8 weeks</p>

	<p><b>Treatment protocol*</b>: participants completed online modules on psychoeducation, de- arousal strategies, cognitive restructuring, graded exposure, and relapse prevention with e-mail and phone support from a therapist for module activities</p> <p><b>Therapists</b>: 1 clinical psychologist</p> <p><b>Therapist contact</b>: M e-mails by therapist = 5.39 (SD = 3.54); M phone calls by therapist = 7.87 (SD = 2.56); M time spent by therapist per participant = 103.91 min (SD = 96. 53)</p> <p><b>Face-to-face contact</b>: none</p> <p><b>Dropout</b>: n = 2; 8.7% (2) Waiting list control (n = 21)</p> <p><b>Duration</b>: 8 weeks</p> <p><b>Therapist, face-to-face contact</b>: none</p> <p><b>Dropout</b>: n = 3; 14.3%</p>	
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment</b>: pre- and post-treatment</p> <p><b>Primary outcomes</b>:</p> <p>(1) post-traumatic stress symptoms: Post-traumatic Stress Disorder Checklist - Civilian (2) general anxiety symptoms: GAD-7 (3) clinically important improvement: Post-traumatic Stress Disorder Checklist - Civilian</p> <p><b>Secondary outcomes</b>:</p> <p>(1) quality of life: Sheehan Disability Scale (2) treatment satisfaction (at post-treatment): a 7-item questionnaire based on the Cred- ibility/Expectancy Questionnaire</p>	
Notes	<p>*treatment is based on: Andrews, G. (2003). <i>The treatment of anxiety disorders: Clinician guides and patient manuals</i>. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.; Perini, S., Titov, N., &amp; Andrews, G. (2008). The climate sadness program of Internet-based treatment for depression: A pilot study. <i>Journal of Applied Psychology</i>, 4, 18-24.; Robinson, E., Titov, N., Andrews, G., McIntyre, K., Schwencke, G., &amp; Solley, K. (2010). Internet treatment for generalized anxiety disorder: A randomised controlled trial comparing clinician vs. technician assistance. <i>PLoS ONE</i>, 5, e10942.; Wims, E., Titov, N., Andrews, G., &amp; Choi, I. (2010). Clinician-assisted Internet-based treatment is effective for panic: A randomised controlled trial. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry</i>, 44, 599-607.; Titov, N., Andrews, G., Johnston, L., Robinson, E., &amp; Spence, J. (2010). Transdiagnostic Internet treatment for anxiety disorders: A randomised controlled trial. <i>Behaviour Research and Therapy</i>, 48, 890-9.</p>	
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "...randomised via a true randomizations process (www.random.org), generated by an independent person..." Comment: adequate randomisation method
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No mention of allocation concealment



Spence 2011 (Continued)

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not possible to blind participants to their treatment condition nor therapists to the treatment they delivered (Internet-based CBT versus online discussion group)
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Self-Report Outcomes	High risk	For self-report outcome measures, participants were not blind to their own treatment condition
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Observer/Interview-Rated Outcomes	High risk	Quote: "The assessments were conducted by JS and KS, who were not blind to the participants' condition." Comment: interviewers were not blind to treatment condition
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "All post-treatment analyses involved a conservative intention-to-treat (ITT) design where missing data was addressed by carrying forward the first available data (i.e. Baseline-observation-carried-forward model)."; "Five participants did not complete the program: one for unknown reasons; three because of competing time commitments; and one because of a relapse of depressive symptoms. There were no formal withdrawals during the treatment program."; "Post-treatment data were collected from 21/23 (91%) Treatment and 18/21 (86%) Control group participants." Comment: very little data were missing; ITT analyses were used
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No study protocol or trial registration available
Other bias	Low risk	Groups did not differ significantly on any measures at pre-treatment

Tillfors 2008

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Social Phobia  <b>Method of Diagnosis:</b> SCID-IV  <b>N:</b> 38  <b>Age:</b> for ICBT, M = 32.3 (SD = 9.7); for ICBT + exposure, M = 30.4 (SD = 6.3); range = 19 to 53  <b>Sex:</b> 78.9% women  <b>Country of residence:</b> Sweden  <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> included  <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded  <b>Co-use of medication:</b> included  <b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to media advertisements in community and online  <b>Baseline depression severity:</b> (MADRS-S) ICBT M = 11.3 (SD = 7.3); ICBT + exposure</p>

	M = 12.4 (SD = 6.4)	
Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to either:</p> <p>(1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail support (n = 19)  <b>Duration:</b> 9 online modules completed in 9 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on psychoeducation, cognitive restructuring, exposure, social skills, and relapse prevention, with e-mail support from a therapist for module activities, and participated in an online discussion forum  <b>Therapists:</b> 2 licensed clinical psychologists (research or clinical experience, or both, in social phobia), 2 clinical psychology students in final year of master's program; supervised by licensed CBT psychotherapist  <b>Therapist contact:</b> 35 min per week  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 1; 5.3%</p> <p>(2) Internet-based CBT with e-mail support and face-to-face exposure (n = 19)  <b>Duration:</b> 9 online modules and 5 face-to-face group exposure sessions over 9 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on psychoeducation, cognitive restructuring, exposure, social skills, and relapse prevention, with e-mail support from a therapist for module activities, and participated in an online discussion forum as well as attending 5 face-to-face group therapy sessions  <b>Therapists:</b> 2 licensed clinical psychologists, 2 psychologist candidates  <b>Therapist contact:</b> 35 min per week by e-mail and 5 x 2.25 hr exposure sessions  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> 5 x 2.25 hr exposure sessions  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 1; 5.3%</p>	
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment and 1 year follow-up</p> <p><b>Primary outcomes:</b></p> <p>(1) social phobia symptoms: Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale - Self-Report; Social Phobia Scale; Social Interaction Anxiety Scale; Social Phobia Screening Questionnaire</p> <p>(2) general anxiety: Beck Anxiety Inventory</p> <p><b>Secondary outcomes:</b></p> <p>(1) quality of life: Quality of Life Inventory</p> <p>(2) treatment satisfaction (at post-treatment): participants reported on the quality of the overall treatment, its components, and its tempo as well as perceptions of their own improvement</p>	
Notes	<p>*treatment based on: Rodebaugh, T.L., Holaway, R.M., &amp; Heimberg, R.G. (2004). The treatment of social anxiety disorder. <i>Clinical Psychology Review</i>, 24, 883-908. AND Clark, D.M., &amp; Wells, A. (1995). A cognitive model of social phobia. In R.G. Heimberg, M.R. Liebowitz, D.A. Hope, &amp; F.R. Schneier (Eds.), <i>Social phobia: Diagnosis, assessment and treatment</i> (pp. 69-93). New York, NY: Guilford Press.</p> <p>êposure sessions based on Heimberg, R.G., &amp; Becker, R.E. (2002). <i>Cognitive-behavioral group therapy for social phobia: basic mechanisms and clinical strategies</i>. New York, NY: Guilford Press.</p>	
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>

**Tillfors 2008** (Continued)

Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "...38 were eventually randomised into either..." Comment: no information on method of randomisation provided
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No mention of allocation concealment
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not possible to blind participants to their treatment condition nor therapists to the treatment they delivered (Internet-based CBT versus Internet-based CBT plus live exposure)
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Self-Report Outcomes	High risk	All outcome measures were self-report and participants were not blind to their own treatment condition
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "At post-test, all participants except one answered their computerized questionnaires. The pre-test score of that participant was carried forward to the post-test assessment point (e.g., last observation carried forward)." Comment: though there were a number of participants who did not complete all treatment modules (n = 10 ICBT + Exp; n = 9 ICBT) the numbers were relatively equal across conditions and participants still provided post-treatment data; ITT analyses used
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No study protocol or trial registration available
Other bias	Unclear risk	Group comparisons at baseline not reported

**Titov 2008a**

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Social Phobia  <b>Method of diagnosis:</b> CIDI  <b>N:</b> 105  <b>Age:</b> M = 38.13 (SD = 12.24); range = 18 to 72  <b>Sex:</b> 59% women  <b>Country of residence:</b> Australia  <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> included  <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded  <b>Co-use of medication:</b> 29%  <b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to media advertisements in community  <b>Baseline depression severity:</b> (PHQ-9) ICBT M = 8.0 (SD = 4.95); WLC M = 8.02 (SD = 5.32)</p>

Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to either:</p> <p>(1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail support (n = 50)  <b>Duration:</b> 6 online modules completed over 10 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on psychoeducation, cognitive restructuring, exposure, and relapse prevention, with email support from a therapist for module activities  <b>Therapists:</b> 1 clinical psychologist  <b>Therapist contact:</b> M time spent by therapist per participant = 125 min (SD = 25)  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 6; 12%</p> <p>(2) Waiting list control (n = 55)  <b>Duration:</b> 10 weeks  <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 6; 10.9%</p>
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment</p> <p><b>Primary outcome:</b>  (1) social phobia symptoms: Social Interaction Anxiety Scale; Social Phobia Scale</p> <p><b>Secondary outcomes:</b>  (1) quality of life: WHO Disability Assessment Schedule  (2) treatment satisfaction (at post-treatment): a 7-item questionnaire based on the Credibility/Expectancy Questionnaire</p>
Notes	*online treatment program: Shyness Programme (based on CLIMATEGP program written by Drobny and Einstein)

**Risk of bias**

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "...were randomised via a true randomizations process (www.random.org) to either..." Comment: adequate randomisation method
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No mention of allocation concealment
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not possible to blind participants to their treatment condition nor therapists to the treatment they delivered (Internet-based CBT versus waiting list)
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Self-Report Outcomes	High risk	All outcome measures were self-report and participants were not blind to their own treatment condition
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "Eleven members of the treatment group (22%) failed to complete all six lessons within the required time frame. Of these non-completers, two formally withdrew citing lack of time and motivation after experiencing a

**Titov 2008a** (Continued)

		<p>death or illness in the family; one reported that the exposure exercises were too anxiety provoking; one reported he did not find the programme helpful; one reported taking an overseas holiday; three cited a change in work or study commitments affecting their ability to complete the programme requirements; one reported complications due to her pregnancy and two did not give a reason.”; “Post-treatment data were collected from 93 participants (44/50 treatment group participants and 49/49 waitlist control group participants). In accordance with the intention-to-treat paradigm, the pre-treatment scores of these six participants who did not complete the post-treatment questionnaires were replicated as their post-treatment scores.”</p> <p>Comment: there were a number of dropouts from the treatment group, however some of these dropouts still provided post-treatment data; ITT analyses were used</p>
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Results for one outcome measure outlined in the trial registry (GAD-7) are not reported
Other bias	Low risk	Groups did not differ significantly on any measures at pre-treatment

**Titov 2008b**

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Social Phobia  <b>Method of diagnosis:</b> CIDI  <b>N:</b> 88  <b>Age:</b> M = 36.79 (SD = 10.93); range = 20 to 61  <b>Sex:</b> 62.96% women  <b>Country of residence:</b> Australia  <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> included  <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded  <b>Co-use of medication:</b> 25.9%  <b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to media advertisements in community  <b>Baseline depression severity:</b> (PHQ-9) ICBT M = 8.44 (SD = 5.7); WLC M = 7.35 (SD = 4.19)</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to either:  (1) Internet-based CBT with email support (n = 43)  <b>Duration:</b> 6 online modules completed over 10 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on psychoeducation, cognitive restructuring, exposure, and relapse prevention, with email support from a therapist for module activities  <b>Therapists:</b> 1 clinical psychologist  <b>Therapist contact:</b> M time spent by therapist per participant = 126.76 min (SD = 30.</p>

	89) <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none <b>Dropout:</b> n = 5; 11.6% (2) Waiting list control (n = 45) <b>Duration:</b> 10 weeks <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none <b>Dropout:</b> n = 5; 11.1%	
Outcomes	<b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment <b>Primary outcome:</b> (1) social phobia symptoms: Social Interaction Anxiety Scale; Social Phobia Scale <b>Secondary outcomes:</b> (1) quality of life: WHO Disability Assessment Schedule (2) treatment satisfaction (at post-treatment): a 7-item questionnaire based on the Credibility/Expectancy Questionnaire	
Notes	*online treatment program: Shyness Programme (based on CLIMATEGP program written by Drobny and Einstein)	
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "The 88 people accepted into the programme were randomised via a true randomizations process (www.random.org) to either..." Comment: adequate randomisation method
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No mention of allocation concealment
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not possible to blind participants to their treatment condition nor therapists to the treatment they delivered (Internet-based CBT versus waiting list)
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Self-Report Outcomes	High risk	All outcome measures were self-report and participants were not blind to their own treatment condition
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "Eight members of the treatment group (20%) failed to complete all six lessons within the require time frame. Of these eight non-completers, one said the programme was not helpful, and one reported they had improved sufficiently."; "...post-treatment data were collected from 78 participants (38/41 treatment group participants and 40/40 waitlist control group participants). In accordance with the intention-to-treat paradigm, the pre-treatment scores...were replicated as their post-treatment scores."

**Titov 2008b** (Continued)

		Comment: a small and similar number of participants from both treatment conditions did not complete post-treatment measures; ITT analyses were used
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Results for one outcome measure outlined in the trial registry (GAD-7) are not reported
Other bias	Low risk	Groups did not differ significantly on any measures at pre-treatment

**Titov 2008c**

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Social Phobia  <b>Method of Diagnosis:</b> MINI  <b>N:</b> 98  <b>Age:</b> M = 37.97 (SD = 11.29); range = 18 to 64  <b>Sex:</b> 61.05% women  <b>Country of residence:</b> Australia  <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> included  <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded  <b>Co-use of medication:</b> 25.9%  <b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to media advertisements in community  <b>Baseline depression severity:</b> (PHQ-9) ICBT M = 7.65 (SD = 4.72); Unguided ICBT M = 7.0 (SD = 5.27); WLC M = 7.03 (SD = 5.28)</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to one of:</p> <p>(1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail support (n = 32)  <b>Duration:</b> 6 online modules completed over 10 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on psychoeducation, cognitive restructuring, exposure, and relapse prevention, with email support from a therapist for module activities  <b>Therapists:</b> 2 clinical psychologists  <b>Therapist contact:</b> M time spent by therapist per participant = 168 minutes (SD = 40)  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 2; 6.3%</p> <p>(2) Internet-based CBT (n = 31)  <b>Duration:</b> 6 online modules completed over 10 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on psychoeducation, cognitive restructuring, exposure, and relapse prevention independently  <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 4; 12.9%</p> <p>(3) Waiting list control (n = 35)  <b>Duration:</b> 10 weeks  <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 1; 2.9%</p>

Outcomes	<b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment <b>Primary outcome:</b> (1) social phobia symptoms: Social Interaction Anxiety Scale; Social Phobia Scale <b>Secondary outcomes:</b> (1) quality of life: Sheehan Disability Scale (2) treatment satisfaction: a 7-item questionnaire based on the Credibility/Expectancy Questionnaire	
Notes	*online treatment program: Shyness Programme (based on CLIMATEGP program written by Drobny and Einstein)	
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "The 98 people accepted into the programme were randomised via a true randomizations process (www.random.org) to either..." Comment: adequate randomisation method
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No mention of allocation concealment
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not possible to blind participants to their treatment condition nor therapists to the treatment they delivered (clinician-assisted computerized CBT versus non-clinician-assisted computerized CBT versus waiting list)
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Self-Report Outcomes	High risk	All outcome measures were self-report and participants were not blind to their own treatment condition
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "Post-treatment data were collected from 91 participants (30/31 CaCCBT group participants, 27/30 CCBT group participants, and from 34/34 control group participants). In accordance with the ITT paradigm, the pre-treatment scores of the four participants who did not complete their post-treatment questionnaires were replicated as their post-treatment scores." Comment: a small and similar number of participants from both treatment conditions did not complete post-treatment measures; ITT analyses were used
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Results for one outcome measures (GAD-7) outlined in the trial registration were not reported; all other outcome measures outlined in the trial registration were reported



**Titov 2008c** (Continued)

Other bias	Low risk	Groups did not differ significantly on any measures at pre-treatment
------------	----------	--

**Titov 2009**

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Generalized Anxiety Disorder  <b>Method of Diagnosis:</b> MINI  <b>N:</b> 48  <b>Age:</b> M = 44 (SD = 12.98)  <b>Sex:</b> 76% women  <b>Country of residence:</b> Australia  <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> included  <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded  <b>Co-use of medication:</b> 29%  <b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to online study advertisements  <b>Baseline depression severity:</b> (PHQ-9) ICBT M = 11.58 (SD = 5.24); WLC M = 13.0 (SD = 6.19)</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to either:  (1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail and phone support (n = 25)  <b>Duration:</b> 6 online modules completed over 9 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on psychoeducation, cognitive restructuring, exposure, core beliefs, and relapse prevention, with e-mail and phone support from a therapist for module activities  <b>Therapists:</b> 1 clinical psychologist  <b>Therapist contact:</b> M e-mails by therapist = 23.7; M telephone calls by therapist = 4.1; M instant messages by therapist = 5.5; M time spent by therapist per participant = 130 min  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 5; 20%  (2) Waiting list control (n = 23)  <b>Duration:</b> 9 weeks  <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 4; 17.4%</p>
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment  <b>Primary outcomes:</b>  (1) general anxiety symptoms: Penn State Worry Questionnaire  (2) clinically important improvement: GAD-7  <b>Secondary outcomes:</b>  (1) quality of life: Sheehan Disability Scale  (2) treatment satisfaction: A 7-item questionnaire based on the Credibility/ Expectancy Questionnaire</p>
Notes	*online treatment program: Worry Programme, developed for this study

<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "The 48 people accepted into the programme were randomised by NT [Nickolai Titov] via a true randomizations process (www.random.org) to either..." Comment: adequate randomisation method
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "Allocation preceded the screening phone call." Comment: unclear if allocation was kept concealed from screener
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not possible to blind participants to their treatment condition nor therapists to the treatment they delivered (Internet-based CBT versus waiting list)
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Self-Report Outcomes	High risk	All outcome measures were self-report and participants were not blind to their own treatment condition
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "Post-treatment data were collected from 21/24 (88%) treatment group participants and 19/21 (90%) of control group participants. In accordance with the ITT paradigm, the pre-treatment scores of the five participants who did not complete the post-treatment questionnaires were replicated as their post-treatment scores." Comment: a small and similar number of dropouts from both treatment conditions was reported; ITT analyses were used
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Results for all outcome measures outlined in the trial registration were reported
Other bias	Low risk	Groups did not differ significantly on any measures at pre-treatment

**Titov 2010**

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Panic Disorder with Agoraphobia (26.9%), Social Phobia (29.5%), Generalized Anxiety Disorder (43.6%)</p> <p><b>Method of Diagnosis:</b> MINI</p> <p><b>N:</b> 86</p> <p><b>Age:</b> M = 39.5 (SD = 13)</p> <p><b>Sex:</b> 67.9% women</p> <p><b>Country of residence:</b> Australia</p>

	<p><b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> 28.2% another Anxiety Disorder only, 20.5% another Affective Disorder only, 26.9% another Anxiety and Affective Disorder</p> <p><b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded</p> <p><b>Co-use of medication:</b> 47.4%</p> <p><b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to online study advertisements</p> <p><b>Baseline depression severity:</b> (PHQ-9) ICBT M = 10.77 (SD = 5.20); WLC M = 10.84 (SD = 6.26)</p>	
Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to either:</p> <p>(1) Internet-based CBT with email and phone support (n = 42)</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 6 online modules completed over 8 weeks</p> <p><b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on disorder-specific psychoeducation, cognitive restructuring, exposure, assertiveness training, and relapse prevention, with email and phone support from a therapist for module activities</p> <p><b>Therapists:</b> 2 clinical psychologists</p> <p><b>Therapist contact:</b> M e-mails by therapist = 23.6; M time spent by therapist per participant = 46 min (SD = 16)</p> <p><b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p><b>Dropout:</b> n = 6; 14.3%</p> <p>(2) Waiting list control (n=44)</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 8 weeks</p> <p><b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p><b>Dropout:</b> n = 8; 18.2%</p>	
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment</p> <p><b>Primary outcomes:</b></p> <p>(1) disorder-specific symptoms: Penn State Worry Questionnaire; Social Phobia Screening Questionnaire; Panic Disorder Severity Scale - Self-Rating</p> <p>(2) clinically important improvement: GAD-7</p> <p><b>Secondary outcomes:</b></p> <p>(1) quality of life: Sheehan Disability Scale</p> <p>(2) treatment satisfaction: a 7-item questionnaire based on the Credibility/Expectancy Questionnaire</p>	
Notes	<p>*online treatment program: Anxiety Programme, developed for this study</p>	
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Eighty six applicants met all inclusion criteria and were randomised by NT [Nickolai Titov] via a true randomizations process (www.random.org)..." Comment: adequate randomisation method
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "Allocation preceded the screening phone call." Comment: unclear if screener was aware of group allocation

**Titov 2010** (Continued)

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not possible to blind participants to their treatment condition nor therapists to the treatment they delivered (Internet-based CBT vs. waiting list)
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Self-Report Outcomes	High risk	All outcome measures were self-report and participants were not blind to their own treatment condition
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "Post-treatment data (Time 2) was collected from 38/40 (95%) treatment group participants and 40/40 (100%) control group participants... In accordance with the ITT and BOCF principles, the pre-treatment scores of participants who did not complete the post-treatment.. questionnaires were replicated as their post-treatment.. scores." Comment: a small and similar number of dropouts from both treatment conditions was reported; ITT analyses were used
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	Results for several outcome measures (Beck Anxiety Inventory, Social Phobia Scale, Social Interaction Anxiety Scale, Agoraphobic Cognitions Questionnaire, Body Vigilance Scale, WHO Disability Assessment Schedule II) outlined in the trial registration were not reported and other scales not in the trial registration (Penn State Worry Questionnaire, Social Phobia Screening Questionnaire, Panic Disorder Severity Scale) were reported
Other bias	Low risk	Groups did not differ significantly on any measures at pre-treatment

**Titov 2010 GAD**

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Generalized Anxiety Disorder  <b>Method of Diagnosis:</b> MINI  <b>N:</b> 34  <b>Age<sup>^</sup>:</b> M = 39.5 (SD = 13)  <b>Sex<sup>^</sup>:</b> 67.9% women  <b>Country of residence:</b> Australia  <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity<sup>^</sup>:</b> 28.2% another Anxiety Disorder only, 20.5% another Affective Disorder only, 26.9% another Anxiety and Affective Disorder  <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded  <b>Co-use of medication<sup>^</sup>:</b> 47.4%  <b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to online study advertisements  <b>Baseline depression severity<sup>^</sup>:</b> (PHQ-9) ICBT M = 10.77 (SD = 5.20); WLC M = 10.84 (SD = 6.26)</p>

Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to either:</p> <p>(1) Internet-based CBT with email and phone support (n = 18)  <b>Duration:</b> 6 online modules completed over 8 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on psychoeducation, cognitive restructuring, exposure, assertiveness training, and relapse prevention, with email and phone support from a therapist for module activities  <b>Therapists:</b> 2 clinical psychologists  <b>Therapist contact<sup>^</sup>:</b> M emails by therapist = 23.6; M time spent by therapist per participant = 46 min (SD = 16)  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout<sup>^</sup>:</b> n = 6; 14.3%</p> <p>(2) Waiting list control (n = 16)  <b>Duration:</b> 8 weeks  <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout<sup>^</sup>:</b> n = 8; 18.2%</p>
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment  <b>Primary outcomes:</b>  (1) generalized anxiety disorder symptoms: Penn State Worry Questionnaire  (2) clinically important improvement: GAD-7  <b>Secondary outcomes:</b>  (1) quality of life: Sheehan Disability Scale  (2) treatment satisfaction: a 7-item questionnaire based on the Credibility/Expectancy Questionnaire</p>
Notes	<p>*online treatment program: Anxiety Programme, developed for this study  <sup>^</sup>statistics for entire Titov 2010 sample</p>

**Risk of bias**

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Eighty six applicants met all inclusion criteria and were randomised by NT [Nickolai Titov] via a true randomizations process (www.random.org)..." Comment: adequate randomisation method
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "Allocation preceded the screening phone call." Comment: unclear if screener was aware of group allocation
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not possible to blind participants to their treatment condition nor therapists to the treatment they delivered (Internet-based CBT versus waiting list)
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Self-Report Outcomes	High risk	All outcome measures were self-report and participants were not blind to their own treatment condition

**Titov 2010 GAD** (Continued)

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "Post-treatment data (Time 2) was collected from 38/40 (95%) treatment group participants and 40/40 (100%) control group participants... In accordance with the ITT and BOCF principles, the pre-treatment scores of participants who did not complete the post-treatment.. questionnaires were replicated as their post-treatment.. scores." Comment: a small and similar number of dropouts from both treatment conditions was reported; ITT analyses were used
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	Results for several outcome measures outlined in the trial registration were not reported
Other bias	Low risk	Groups did not differ significantly on any measures at pre-treatment

**Titov 2010 Panic**

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Panic Disorder with Agoraphobia  <b>Method of Diagnosis:</b> MINI  <b>N:</b> 21  <b>Age<sup>^</sup>:</b> M = 39.5 (SD = 13)  <b>Sex<sup>^</sup>:</b> 67.9% women  <b>Country of residence:</b> Australia  <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity<sup>^</sup>:</b> 28.2% another Anxiety Disorder only, 20.5% another Affective Disorder only, 26.9% another Anxiety and Affective Disorder  <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded  <b>Co-use of medication<sup>^</sup>:</b> 47.4%  <b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to online study advertisements  <b>Baseline depression severity<sup>^</sup>:</b> (PHQ-9) ICBT M = 10.77 (SD = 5.20); WLC M = 10.84 (SD = 6.26)</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to either:  (1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail and phone support (n = 10)  <b>Duration:</b> 6 online modules completed over 8 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on psychoeducation, cognitive restructuring, exposure, assertiveness training, and relapse prevention, with e-mail and phone support from a therapist for module activities  <b>Therapists:</b> 2 clinical psychologists  <b>Therapist contact<sup>^</sup>:</b> M e-mails by therapist = 23.6; M time spent by therapist per participant = 46 min (SD = 16)  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout<sup>^</sup>:</b> n = 6; 14.3%  (2) Waiting list control (n = 11)  <b>Duration:</b> 8 weeks</p>

	<b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none <b>Dropout<sup>^</sup>:</b> n = 8; 18.2%	
Outcomes	<b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment <b>Primary outcomes:</b> (1) panic symptoms: Panic Disorder Severity Scale - Self-Rating (2) clinically important improvement: GAD-7 <b>Secondary outcomes:</b> (1) quality of life: Sheehan Disability Scale (2) treatment satisfaction: a 7-item questionnaire based on the Credibility/Expectancy Questionnaire	
Notes	*online treatment program: Anxiety Programme, developed for this study <sup>^</sup> statistics for entire Titov 2010 sample	
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Eighty six applicants met all inclusion criteria and were randomised by NT [Nickolai Titov] via a true randomizations process (www.random.org)..." Comment: adequate randomisation method
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "Allocation preceded the screening phone call." Comment: unclear if screener was aware of group allocation
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not possible to blind participants to their treatment condition nor therapists to the treatment they delivered (Internet-based CBT versus waiting list)
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Self-Report Outcomes	High risk	All outcome measures were self-report and participants were not blind to their own treatment condition
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "Post-treatment data (Time 2) was collected from 38/40 (95%) treatment group participants and 40/40 (100%) control group participants... In accordance with the ITT and BOCF principles, the pre-treatment scores of participants who did not complete the post-treatment... questionnaires were replicated as their post-treatment... scores." Comment: a small and similar number of dropouts from both treatment conditions was reported; ITT analyses were used
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	Results for several outcome measures outlined in the trial registration were not reported

**Titov 2010 Panic** (Continued)

Other bias	Low risk	Groups did not differ significantly on any measures at pre-treatment
------------	----------	--

**Titov 2010 Social Phobia**

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Social Phobia  <b>Method of diagnosis:</b> MINI  <b>N:</b> 23  <b>Age<sup>^</sup>:</b> M = 39.5 (SD = 13)  <b>Sex<sup>^</sup>:</b> 67.9% women  <b>Country of residence:</b> Australia  <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity<sup>^</sup>:</b> 28.2% another Anxiety Disorder only, 20.5% another Affective Disorder only, 26.9% another Anxiety and Affective Disorder  <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded  <b>Co-use of medication<sup>^</sup>:</b> 47.4%  <b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to online study advertisements  <b>Baseline depression severity<sup>^</sup>:</b> (PHQ-9) ICBT M = 10.77 (SD = 5.20); WLC M = 10.84 (SD = 6.26)</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to either:  (1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail and phone support (n = 12)  <b>Duration:</b> 6 online modules completed over 8 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol<sup>*</sup>:</b> participants completed online modules on psychoeducation, cognitive restructuring, exposure, assertiveness training, and relapse prevention, with e-mail and phone support from a therapist for module activities  <b>Therapists:</b> 2 clinical psychologists  <b>Therapist contact<sup>^</sup>:</b> M e-mails by therapist = 23.6; M time spent by therapist per participant = 46 min (SD = 16)  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout<sup>^</sup>:</b> n = 6; 14.3%  (2) Waiting list control (n = 11)  <b>Duration:</b> 8 weeks  <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout<sup>^</sup>:</b> n = 8; 18.2%</p>
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment  <b>Primary outcomes:</b>  (1) social phobia symptoms: Social Phobia Screening Questionnaire  (2) clinically important improvement: GAD-7  <b>Secondary outcomes:</b>  (1) quality of life: Sheehan Disability Scale  (2) treatment satisfaction: a 7-item questionnaire based on the Credibility/ Expectancy Questionnaire</p>
Notes	<p><sup>*</sup>online treatment program: Anxiety Programme, developed for this study  <sup>^</sup>statistics for entire Titov 2010 sample</p>



**Titov 2010 Social Phobia** (Continued)

<i>Risk of bias</i>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Eighty six applicants met all inclusion criteria and were randomised by NT [Nickolai Titov] via a true randomizations process (www.random.org)..." Comment: adequate randomisation method
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "Allocation preceded the screening phone call." Comment: unclear if screener was aware of group allocation
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not possible to blind participants to their treatment condition nor therapists to the treatment they delivered (Internet-based CBT versus waiting list)
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Self-Report Outcomes	High risk	All outcome measures were self-report and participants were not blind to their own treatment condition
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "Post-treatment data (Time 2) was collected from 38/40 (95%) treatment group participants and 40/40 (100%) control group participants... In accordance with the ITT and BOCF principles, the pre-treatment scores of participants who did not complete the post-treatment... questionnaires were replicated as their post-treatment... scores." Comment: a small and similar number of dropouts from both treatment conditions was reported; ITT analyses were used
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	Results for several outcome measures outlined in the trial registration were not reported
Other bias	Low risk	Groups did not differ significantly on any measures at pre-treatment

**Titov 2011**

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Panic Disorder with or without Agoraphobia (10%), Social Phobia (11%), Generalized Anxiety Disorder (28%), MDD (51%; not included in review)</p> <p><b>Method of diagnosis:</b> MINI</p> <p><b>N:</b> 74</p> <p><b>Age:</b> M = 43.9 (SD = 14.6); range = 18 to 79</p> <p><b>Sex:</b> 73% women</p>

	<p><b>Country of residence:</b> Australia  <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> 81% had another co-morbid Anxiety or Depressive Disorder  <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded  <b>Co-use of medication:</b> 54%  <b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to online study advertisements  <b>Baseline depression severity:</b> (PHQ-9) ICBT M = 13.48 (SD = 5.36); WLC M = 12.56 (SD = 5.81)</p>
<p>Interventions</p>	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to either:  (1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail and phone support (n = 37)  <b>Duration:</b> 8 online modules completed over 10 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on psychoeducation, cognitive restructuring, de-arousal strategies, behavioural activation, exposure, challenging core beliefs, and relapse prevention, with e-mail and phone support from a therapist for module activities  <b>Therapists:</b> 1 clinical psychologist  <b>Therapist contact:</b> M e-mails by therapist = 5.45 (SD = 3.57); M phone calls by therapist = 9.35 (SD = 2.96); M time spent by therapist per participant = 84.76 min (SD = 50.37)  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 3; 8.1%  (2) Waiting list control (n = 37)  <b>Duration:</b> 10 weeks  <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout:</b> n = 2; 5.4%</p>
<p>Outcomes</p>	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment  <b>Primary outcomes:</b>  (1) disorder-specific symptoms: Penn State Worry Questionnaire; Social Phobia - 12; Panic Disorder Severity Scale  (2) general anxiety: GAD-7, Depression Anxiety Stress Scales - 21  <b>Secondary outcomes:</b>  (1) quality of life: Sheehan Disability Scale  (2) treatment satisfaction: a 7-item questionnaire based on the Credibility/Expectancy Questionnaire</p>
<p>Notes</p>	<p>*treatment based on: Andrews, G., Creamer, M., Crino, R., Hunt, C., Lampe, L., &amp; Page, A. (2003). <i>The treatment of anxiety disorders: Clinician guides and patient manuals</i> (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). UK: University Press, Cambridge.; Perini, S., Titov, N., &amp; Andrews, G. (2009). Clinician-assisted Internet-based treatment is effective for depression: A randomised controlled trial. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry</i>, 43, 571-8.; Titov, N., Andrews, G., Davies, M., McIntyre, K., Robinson, E., &amp; Solley, K. (2010). Internet treatment for depression: A randomised controlled trial comparing clinician vs. technician assistance. <i>PLoS ONE</i>, 5, e10939.; Robinson, E., Titov, N., Andrews, G., McIntyre, K., Schwencke, G., &amp; Solley, K. (2010). Internet treatment for generalized anxiety disorder: A randomised controlled trial comparing clinician vs. technician assistance. <i>PLoS ONE</i>, 5, e10942.; Titov, N., Andrews, G., Schwencke, G., Drobny, J., &amp; Einstein, D. (2008). Shyness 1: Distance treatment of social phobia over the internet. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry</i>, 42, 585-94.; Wims, E., Titov, N., Andrews, G.</p>

		, & Choi, I. (2010). Clinician-assisted internet-based treatment is effective for panic: A randomised controlled trial. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 44, 599-607.
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "...randomised via a true randomisation process (www.random.org), generated by an independent person..." Comment: adequate randomisation method"
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No mention of allocation concealment
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not possible to blind participants to their treatment condition nor therapists to the treatment they delivered (Internet-based CBT vs. waiting list control)
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Self-Report Outcomes	High risk	For self-report outcome measures, participants were not blind to their own treatment condition
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Observer/Interview-Rated Outcomes	High risk	Quote: "These [diagnostic] assessments were conducted by BFD and GS, who were not blind to participant's condition." Comment: interviewers were not blind to treatment condition
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "All post-treatment analyses involved a conservative intention-to-treat (ITT) design where missing data was addressed by carrying forward the first available data (i.e., baseline-observation-carried-forward model; BOCF)." Comment: there were only four formal withdrawals from the study; ITT analyses were used
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Results for all outcome measures outlined in the trial registration were reported
Other bias	High risk	Treatment group endorsed significantly higher PDSS-SR scores than controls at baseline

Methods	Randomised controlled trial	
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Panic Disorder with or without Agoraphobia (78%), Agoraphobia without Panic (14%)</p> <p><b>Method of diagnosis:</b> CIDI</p> <p><b>N:</b> 126</p> <p><b>Age:</b> M = 36.6 (SD = 11.4); range = 18 to 67</p> <p><b>Sex:</b> 67.5% women</p> <p><b>Country of residence:</b> Netherlands</p> <p><b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> included</p> <p><b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> included</p> <p><b>Co-use of medication:</b> included</p> <p><b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to media advertisements in community and online</p> <p><b>Baseline depression severity:</b> (CES-D) ICBT M = 20.0 (SD = 9.1); WLC M = 21.6 (SD = 9.0)</p>	
Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to either:</p> <p>(1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail support (n = 63)</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 6 online modules completed over 12 weeks</p> <p><b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on various cognitive and behavioural techniques and skills, with e-mail support from a therapist for module activities</p> <p><b>Therapists:</b> master's level clinical psychology students; supervised by clinical psychologist</p> <p><b>Therapist contact:</b> M time spent by therapist per participant = 1 to 2 hours</p> <p><b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p><b>Dropout:</b> n = 29; 46%</p> <p>(2) Waiting list control (n = 63)</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 12 weeks</p> <p><b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants had access to online non-CBT panic resources</p> <p><b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p><b>Dropout:</b> n = 24; 38.1%</p>	
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment</p> <p><b>Primary outcomes:</b></p> <p>(1) disorder-specific symptoms: Panic Disorder Severity Scale</p> <p>(2) general anxiety: Beck Anxiety Inventory</p>	
Notes	<p>*treatment called Don't Panic Online, described in: van Ballegooijen, W., Riper, H., van Straten, A., Kramer, J., Conijn, B., &amp; Cuijpers, P. (2011). The effects of an Internet based self-help course for reducing panic symptoms--Don't Panic Online: Study protocol for a randomised controlled trial. <i>Trials</i>, 12, 75.</p>	
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "After the interview, all participants were randomized to 1 of the 2 groups. Randomization was stratified for the presence or absence of agoraphobic symp-

van Ballegooijen 2013 (Continued)

		toms (PDSS-SR item 4 score $\geq 2$ ) and the use of antidepressants or sedatives. Randomization lists were generated automatically using a computer program.” Comment: adequate randomisation method
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No mention of allocation concealment
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not possible to blind participants to the treatment condition they were in (Internet-based CBT or waiting list control)
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Self-Report Outcomes	High risk	For self-report outcome measures, participants were not blind to their own treatment condition
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Significant drop out in both conditions; ITT analyses were employed via multiple imputation
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	One outcome - quality of life, as measured by the EuroQol Questionnaire - outlined in the published study protocol was not reported; results for all other outcome measures outlined in the study protocol were reported
Other bias	Low risk	Groups did not differ significantly on any measures at pre-treatment

Wims 2010

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Panic Disorder with or without Agoraphobia  <b>Method of Diagnosis:</b> MINI  <b>N:</b> 2759  <b>Age:</b> M = 42.08 (SD = 12.29)  <b>Sex:</b> 76% women  <b>Country of residence:</b> Australia  <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> 21% Social Phobia, 31% GAD, 10% OCD, 7% PTSD, 21% Major Depressive episode  <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded  <b>Co-use of medication:</b> 31%  <b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to online study advertisements  <b>Baseline depression severity:</b> (PHQ-9) ICBT M = 10.34 (SD = 4.09); WLC M = 10.24 (SD = 5.93)</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to either:  (1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail support (n = 32)  <b>Duration:</b> 6 online modules completed over 8 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on psychoeducation, cog-</p>

	<p>ognitive restructuring, exposure, physiological de-arousal, and relapse prevention, with email support from a therapist for module activities</p> <p><b>Therapists:</b> 1 psychiatry registrar</p> <p><b>Therapist contact:</b> M e-mails by therapist = 7.5; M time spent by therapist per participant = 75 min</p> <p><b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p><b>Dropout:</b> n = 10; 31.3% (2) Waiting list control (n = 27)</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 8 weeks</p> <p><b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p><b>Dropout:</b> n = 5; 18.5%</p>
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment and 1 month follow-up</p> <p><b>Primary outcome:</b></p> <p>(1) panic and agoraphobia symptoms: Panic Disorder Severity Scale; Body Sensations Questionnaire; Agoraphobic Cognitions Questionnaire; Mobility Inventory</p> <p><b>Secondary outcome:</b></p> <p>(1) quality of life: Sheehan Disability Scale</p>
Notes	<p>*online treatment program: Panic Program - Wims E, Titov N, Andrews G. (2008). The Panic program: An open trial of Internet-based treatment for panic disorder. <i>Electronic Journal of Applied Psychology</i>, 4, 2.</p>

**Risk of bias**

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "The 59 people accepted into the program were randomised via a true randomizations process (www.random.org) to either..." Comment: adequate randomisation method
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No mention of allocation concealment
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not possible to blind participants to their treatment condition nor therapists to the treatment they delivered (Internet-based applied relaxation versus Internet-based CBT)
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Self-Report Outcomes	High risk	For self-report outcome measures, participants were not blind to their own treatment condition
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Observer/Interview-Rated Outcomes	High risk	Quote: "...the lack of blinding in the administration of the PDSS is a source of bias, which may account for the larger effect sizes in this domain." Comment: interviewers were not blind to treatment condition

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: “Two participants found the program required more time than they were able to set aside, one person dropped out due to increased severity of their anxiety which required inpatient admission, another became ill, another found the course too difficult and the final participant moved house during the program and no longer had internet access.”; “Post-treatment data was collected from 44 participants (22/29 treatment group and 22/25 waitlist control group). In accordance with the intention-to-treat paradigm, the pre-treatment scores of the participants who did not complete the post-treatment questionnaires were replicated as their post-treatment scores.”  Comment: a small and similar number of dropouts from both treatment conditions was reported; ITT analyses were used
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Results for all outcome measures outlined in the trial registration were reported
Other bias	Low risk	Groups did not differ significantly on any measures at pre-treatment

**Characteristics of excluded studies [ordered by study ID]**

Study	Reason for exclusion
Andersson 2006	The intervention involved too much face-to-face contact between therapist and participant (i.e., two live exposure sessions)
Andersson 2012c	The comparison condition was non-directive supportive therapy and thus too active for the present comparisons of interest
Andrews 2011	A standardized diagnostic instrument was not used to assess participants for an anxiety disorder
Bell 2012	The intervention did not involve therapist support
Carlbring 2003	The comparison was active applied relaxation and did not fit into one of the present comparisons
Carlbring 2010	The comparator condition included attention bias modification and so did not fit in any of our comparator categories and was not appropriate for inclusion
Carlbring 2011b	Both of the treatment conditions in this study qualified as our intervention of interest, so no appropriate comparator

(Continued)

Cunningham 2006	Participants did not meet DSM or ICD criteria for an anxiety disorder diagnosis
Ellis 2011	Participants were not diagnosed with a DSM or ICD anxiety disorder by study investigators
Febbraro 2005	Only a portion of the sample was diagnosed with PD and it could not be separated from the rest of the sample
Gilson 2006	The comparator condition involved internet-based CBT delivered by a physician (vs. a psychologist) and so was not sufficiently different from the intervention of interest to be appropriate for inclusion
Greist 2002	The intervention was not delivered directly by a therapist but instead used voice response technology
Kenardy 2003	The intervention was computer-augmented; there were six face-to-face sessions between therapist and participant
Kenwright 2005	The comparator condition was also therapist-delivered distance CBT and so was not sufficiently different from the intervention of interest to be appropriate for inclusion
Klein 2001	The intervention was not therapist-delivered (i.e., was entirely self-help)
Klein 2006	Participants were randomised with 'sequential randomisation', which is more accurately described as sequential allocation with no randomisation
Klein 2009	The comparator condition was also therapist-delivered distance CBT and so was not sufficiently different from the intervention of interest to be appropriate for inclusion
Knaevelsrud 2007	Participants were not diagnosed with a DSM or ICD anxiety disorder by study investigators
Lange 2001	Participants were not diagnosed with a DSM or ICD anxiety disorder by study investigators
Lange 2003	Participants were not diagnosed with a DSM or ICD anxiety disorder by study investigators
Litz 2007	The comparison was active online supportive counselling and thus too active for the present comparisons
Marks 2004	The intervention involved too much face-to-face contact between therapist and participant (i.e., in addition to the computer-based session, each session involved 15 minutes of face-to-face contact)
Newman 1997	The intervention was computer-augmented; there were four face-to-face sessions between therapist and participant
Pittaway 2009	Participants were not diagnosed with a DSM or ICD anxiety disorder by study investigators
Ruwaard 2010	Participants had panic attacks but were not diagnosed with PD
Saul 2007	Participants were not diagnosed with a DSM or ICD anxiety disorder by study investigators
Schneider 2005	The comparator condition was also distance CBT delivered by a physician, just without exposure, and so was not significantly different from the intervention of interest to be appropriate for inclusion



(Continued)

Shandley 2008	The comparator condition was also distance CBT delivered by a physician and so was not sufficiently different from the intervention of interest to be appropriate for inclusion
Titov 2009b	The comparator condition was also therapist-delivered distance CBT and so was not sufficiently different from the intervention of interest to be appropriate for inclusion
van Straten 2008	Participants were not diagnosed with a DSM or ICD anxiety disorder by study investigators
Wagner 2012	Participants did not have to have a DSM or ICD anxiety disorder diagnosis to participate in this investigation

### Characteristics of studies awaiting assessment [ordered by study ID]

#### Andersson 2013

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Specific Phobia, Snake Type <b>Method of Diagnosis:</b> SCID-IV <b>N:</b> 30 <b>Age:</b> M = 27.2 (SD = 8.1); range = 19 to 54 years <b>Sex:</b> 84.6% women <b>Country of residence:</b> Sweden <b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to media advertisements in community <b>Baseline depression severity:</b> (BDI-II) ICBT M = 3.6 (SD = 3.4); Live exposure M = 6.8 (SD = 3.3)
Interventions	Participants were randomly assigned to either: (1) Internet-based BT with e-mail support (n = 15) <b>Duration:</b> 4 online modules completed over 4 weeks <b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants completed online modules on psychoeducation and exposure, with e-mail support from a therapist for module exercises <b>Therapists:</b> two clinical psychology students in their last year, one PhD student in clinical psychology, and one licensed psychologist <b>Therapist contact:</b> 25 min per participant <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none <b>Dropout:</b> n = 2; 13% (2) Live exposure (n = 15) <b>Duration:</b> 1 face-to-face session <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants attended an orientation session and 3 hr graded exposure session with a therapist <b>Therapists:</b> two clinical psychology students in their last year, one PhD student in clinical psychology, and one licensed psychologist <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> 1 x 3 hr exposure session <b>Dropout:</b> n = 2; 13%
Outcomes	<b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment and 1 year follow-up <b>Primary outcomes:</b> (1) specific phobia symptoms: Behavioural Avoidance Test; Snake Phobia Questionnaire; Fear Survey Schedule-III (2) general anxiety: Beck Anxiety Inventory

Andersson 2013 (Continued)

Notes	
-------	--

Andrews 2011b

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Panic Disorder with or without Agoraphobia  <b>Method of diagnosis:</b> MINI  <b>Age:</b> 18 years and older  <b>Country of residence:</b> Australia  <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> included  <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded  <b>Co-use of medication:</b> permitted if stable dose for past month</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants randomly assigned to either:  (1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail support  <b>Duration:</b> 5 online modules completed over 8 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants complete online CBT modules about the management of panic symptoms with e-mail support from a therapist  <b>Therapists:</b> psychiatrists  <b>Therapist contact:</b> as and when required  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none  (2) Waiting list control  <b>Duration:</b> 8 weeks  <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none</p>
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment and 3 month follow-up  <b>Primary outcome:</b>  (1) panic symptoms: Panic Disorder Severity Scale  <b>Secondary outcome:</b>  (1) quality of life: World Health Organization Disability Assessment Scale</p>
Notes	ACTRN12611001120965

Andrews 2011c

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Generalized Anxiety Disorder  <b>Method of diagnosis:</b> MINI  <b>Age:</b> 18 years and older  <b>Country of residence:</b> Australia  <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> included  <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded  <b>Co-use of medication:</b> permitted (except benzodiazepines) if stable dose for past month</p>

Andrews 2011c (Continued)

Interventions	<p>Participants randomly assigned to either:</p> <p>(1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail and telephone support  <b>Duration:</b> 6 online modules completed over 8 to 10 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants complete online CBT modules about the management of generalized anxiety symptoms with e-mail or telephone support, or both, from a therapist  <b>Therapists:</b> clinical psychologist  <b>Therapist contact:</b> as and when required  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p>(2) Waiting list control  <b>Duration:</b> 10 weeks  <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none</p>
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment and 3 month follow-up</p> <p><b>Primary outcome:</b>  (1) generalized anxiety symptoms: GAD-7, Penn State Worry Questionnaire</p> <p><b>Secondary outcomes:</b>  (1) quality of life: WHO Disability Assessment Scale  (2) treatment satisfaction (at post-treatment): patient satisfaction questionnaire</p>
Notes	ACTRN12611001055998

Andrews 2011d

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Social Phobia, Panic Disorder (with or without agoraphobia), or Generalized Anxiety Disorder, or both</p> <p><b>Method of diagnosis:</b> MINI</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 18 years and older</p> <p><b>Country of residence:</b> Australia</p> <p><b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> included, except Substance Abuse and Dependence, Psychotic Disorder</p> <p><b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded</p> <p><b>Co-use of medication:</b> permitted (except benzodiazepines) if stable dose for past month</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants randomly assigned to either:</p> <p>(1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail and telephone support  <b>Duration:</b> 6 online modules completed over 9 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants complete online CBT modules about the management of their anxiety disorder with weekly telephone calls and access to a moderated online discussion forum  <b>Therapists:</b> unknown  <b>Therapist contact:</b> 2 to 7 min/week  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p>(2) Waiting list control  <b>Duration:</b> 10 weeks  <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none</p>

Andrews 2011d (Continued)

Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment and 3 month follow-up</p> <p><b>Primary outcomes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) clinically significant improvement: MINI</li> <li>(2) general anxiety symptoms: Beck Anxiety Inventory</li> <li>(3) panic symptoms: Body Vigilance Scale, Agoraphobic Questionnaire</li> <li>(4) generalized anxiety disorder symptoms: GAD-7</li> <li>(5) social phobia symptoms: Social Interaction Anxiety Scale</li> </ul> <p><b>Secondary outcome:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) quality of life: Sheehan Disability Scale, World Health Organisation Disability Assessment Schedule II</li> </ul>
Notes	ACTRN12611000625976

Andrews 2012a

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Obsessive Compulsive Disorder</p> <p><b>Method of diagnosis:</b> MINI</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 18 years and older</p> <p><b>Country of residence:</b> Australia</p> <p><b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> included</p> <p><b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded</p> <p><b>Co-use of medication:</b> permitted (except benzodiazepines) if stable dose for past month</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants randomly assigned to either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail and telephone support</li> </ul> <p><b>Duration:</b> 6 online modules completed over 8 to 10 weeks</p> <p><b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants complete online CBT modules about the management of obsessive compulsive disorder with e-mail or telephone support, or both, from a therapist</p> <p><b>Therapists:</b> clinical psychologist</p> <p><b>Therapist contact:</b> as and when required</p> <p><b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(2) Waiting list control</li> </ul> <p><b>Duration:</b> 10 weeks</p> <p><b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none</p>
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment and 3 month follow-up</p> <p><b>Primary outcomes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) obsessive compulsive disorder symptoms: Obsessive Beliefs Questionnaire, Dimensional Obsessive Compulsive Scale</li> <li>(2) general anxiety symptoms: GAD-7</li> </ul> <p><b>Secondary outcome:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) quality of life: Sheehan Disability Scale</li> </ul>
Notes	ACTRN12612001073897

**Berger 2012**

Methods	Randomized controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Obsessive Compulsive Disorder</p> <p><b>Method of Diagnosis:</b> YBOCS</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 18-65 years</p> <p><b>Country of Residence:</b> Germany</p> <p><b>Psychiatric Comorbidity:</b> included (except severe Major Depression)</p> <p><b>Co-use of Adjunct Therapy:</b> excluded</p> <p><b>Co-use of Medication:</b> permitted (except benzodiazepines) if stable dose for past month</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants randomly assigned to either:</p> <p>(1) Internet-based CBT with email and telephone support</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 14 online modules</p> <p><b>Treatment Protocol:</b> participants complete online modules on exposure and response prevention including psychoeducation, processing of functionalities, and strategies for relapse prevention with therapist support via email</p> <p><b>Therapists:</b> unknown</p> <p><b>Therapist Contact:</b> unknown</p> <p><b>Face-to-Face Contact:</b> none</p> <p>(2) Waiting list control</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> length of treatment (exact duration unknown)</p> <p><b>Therapist/Face-to-Face Contact:</b> none</p>
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for Assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment and 2 and 6 month follow-up</p> <p><b>Primary outcome:</b></p> <p>(1) obsessive compulsive disorder symptoms: YBOCS, Obsessive Compulsive Inventory Revised</p>
Notes	DRKS00004612

**Berger 2014**

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Social Phobia (n = 113), Panic Disorder with or without Agoraphobia (n = 44), and Generalized Anxiety Disorder (n = 33)</p> <p><b>Method of Diagnosis:</b> SCID-IV</p> <p><b>N:</b> 132</p> <p><b>Age:</b> M = 35.1 (SD = 11.4); range = 18 to 65 years</p> <p><b>Sex:</b> 56.1% women</p> <p><b>Country of residence:</b> Switzerland, Germany, Austria</p> <p><b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> 37.1% Anxiety Disorder, 13.6% Mood Disorder, 15.9% Specific Phobia, 5.3% OCD, 12.1% other Axis I disorder</p> <p><b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> no</p> <p><b>Co-use of medication:</b> yes if stable dose for one month pre-treatment</p> <p><b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to online and media study advertisements</p> <p><b>Baseline depression severity:</b> (BDI-II) ICBT M = 19.1 (SD = 10.4); WLC M = 20.3 (SD = 10.1)</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to one of:</p> <p>(1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail support (n = 44)</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 8 online modules completed over 8 weeks</p>

	<p><b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on motivational enhancement, psychoeducation, cognitive restructuring, mindfulness, exposure, lifestyle modification, and relapse prevention, with email support from a therapist for module exercises</p> <p><b>Therapists:</b> 5 Master of Science students in their last term of clinical psychology and psychotherapy, a psychologist with a master's degree in clinical psychology and in their fourth year of a 5 yr post-graduate CBT psychotherapy program, and a CBT therapist</p> <p><b>Therapist contact:</b> M e-mails written by clients = 6.53 (SD = 7.2), M e-mails written by therapists = 12.6 (SD = 4.6)</p> <p><b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p><b>Dropout:</b> n = 5; 11%</p> <p>(2) Internet-based CBT with e-mail support tailored to diagnoses (n = 44)</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 8 online modules completed over 8 weeks</p> <p><b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on motivational enhancement, psychoeducation, cognitive restructuring, mindfulness, exposure, lifestyle modification, and relapse prevention, with email support from a therapist for module exercises; prescribed modules depended on participants' primary and comorbid diagnoses</p> <p><b>Therapists:</b> 5 Master of Science students in their last term of clinical psychology and psychotherapy, a psychologist with a master's degree in clinical psychology and in their fourth year of a 5 yr post-graduate CBT psychotherapy program, and a CBT therapist</p> <p><b>Therapist contact:</b> M e-mails written by clients = 6.53 (SD = 7.2), M e-mails written by therapists = 12.6 (SD = 4.6)</p> <p><b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p><b>Dropout:</b> n = 4; 10%</p> <p>(3) Waiting list control (n = 44)</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 8 weeks</p> <p><b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p><b>Dropout:</b> n = 4; 10%</p>
<p>Outcomes</p>	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment and 1 year follow-up</p> <p><b>Primary outcomes:</b></p> <p>(1) social phobia symptoms: Social Phobia Scale, Social Interaction Anxiety Scale</p> <p>(2) generalized anxiety symptoms: Penn State Worry Questionnaire</p> <p>(3) panic and agoraphobia symptoms: Agoraphobic Cognitions Questionnaire, Bodily Sensations Questionnaire, Mobility Inventory for Agoraphobia</p> <p>(4) general anxiety: Beck Anxiety Inventory, Brief Symptom Inventory</p> <p>(5) clinically significant improvement: SCID-IV</p>
<p>Notes</p>	<p>*treatment based on: Clark, D.M., &amp; Wells, A. (1995). <i>A cognitive model of social phobia</i>. New York: Guilford Press.; Stangier, U., Heidenreich, T., &amp; Peitz, M. (2003). <i>Soziale Phobien. Ein kognitiv-verhaltenstherapeutisches Behandlungsmanual</i>. Weinheim: Beltz.; Margraf, J., &amp; Schneider, S. (1989). <i>Panik: Angstanfalle und ihre Behandlung</i>. Berlin: Springer.; Schneider, S., &amp; Margraf, J. (1998). <i>Fortschritte der psychotherapie: Agoraphobie und panikstörung</i>. Gottingen: Hogrefe.; Becker, E., &amp; Margraf, J. (2002). <i>Generalisierte Angststörung. Ein Therapieprogramm</i>. Weinheim: Beltz Verlag.</p>

## Carlbring 2012

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Generalized Anxiety Disorder <b>Method of diagnosis:</b> unknown <b>Age:</b> 18 years and older <b>Country of residence:</b> Sweden <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> included <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded <b>Co-use of medication:</b> permitted if stable
Interventions	Participants randomly assigned to either: (1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail support <b>Duration:</b> 9 weeks <b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants complete online CBT modules with email support from a therapist for module exercises <b>Therapists:</b> unknown <b>Therapist contact:</b> unknown <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none (2) Waiting list control <b>Duration:</b> 9 weeks <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none
Outcomes	<b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment and 6 month, 1 year, and 2 year follow-ups <b>Primary outcomes:</b> (1) generalized anxiety symptoms: Penn State Worry Questionnaire; GAD-7 (2) general anxiety symptoms: Beck Anxiety Inventory <b>Secondary outcome:</b> (1) quality of life: Quality of Life Inventory
Notes	NCT01570374

## Greist 2012

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Obsessive Compulsive Disorder <b>Method of diagnosis:</b> YBOCS <b>Age:</b> 18 years or older <b>Country of residence:</b> USA <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> included (except significant co-morbid Depression) <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy or medication:</b> unknown
Interventions	Participants randomly assigned to one of: (1) Internet-based CBT with telephone support from a therapist <b>Duration:</b> 12 weeks <b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants complete online CBT for OCD modules with weekly telephone coaching from a therapist <b>Therapists:</b> 'CBT therapist' <b>Therapist contact:</b> weekly coaching via telephone

Greist 2012 (Continued)

	<p><b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none            (2) Internet-based CBT with telephone support from a non-therapist  <b>Duration:</b> 12 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants complete online CBT for OCD modules with weekly telephone coaching from a non-therapist  <b>Therapists:</b> unknown (non-therapist)  <b>Therapist contact:</b> weekly coaching via telephone  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none            (3) Internet-based unguided CBT  <b>Duration:</b> 12 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants complete online CBT for OCD self-help modules  <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none</p>
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment  <b>Primary outcome:</b>            (1) obsessive-compulsive symptoms: YBOCS</p>
Notes	NCT01522287

Ivarsson 2014

Methods	Randomized controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV PTSD  <b>Method of diagnosis:</b> CAPS  <b>N:</b> 62  <b>Age:</b> <math>M = 46</math> (<math>SD = 11.7</math>); range = 21-67 years  <b>Sex:</b> 82.3% women  <b>Country of residence:</b> Sweden  <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> no  <b>Co-use of medication:</b> yes if stable dose for 3 months pre-treatment  <b>Method of Enrollment:</b> responded to media study advertisements  <b>Baseline depression severity:</b> (BDI-II) ICBT <math>M = 26.6</math> (<math>SD = 11.4</math>); WLC <math>M = 26.4</math> (<math>SD = 10.9</math>)</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to either:            (1) Internet-based CBT with email support (n=44)  <b>Duration:</b> 8 online modules completed over 8 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on psychoeducation, anxiety coping skill training, exposure, and cognitive restructuring, with email support from a therapist for module exercises  <b>Therapists:</b> students in a 5 year clinical psychology program  <b>Therapist contact:</b> <math>M</math> 28 mins/week; range = 11-52 mins/week  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout:</b> n=3; 10%            (2) Waiting List Control (n=44)  <b>Duration:</b> 8 weeks  <b>Therapist/face-to-face contact:</b> none  <b>Dropout:</b> n=5; 16%</p>



Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment</p> <p><b>Primary outcomes:</b></p> <p>(1) posttraumatic stress symptoms: Impact of Events Scale Revised, Posttraumatic stress Diagnostic Scale</p> <p>(2) general anxiety: Beck Anxiety Inventory</p> <p>(3) clinically significant improvement: CAPS, Clinical Global Impression - Improvement Scale</p> <p><b>Secondary outcome:</b></p> <p>(1) quality of life: Quality of Life Inventory</p>
Notes	<p>*treatment based on Bisson, J. I., Ehlers, A., Matthews, R., Pilling, S., Richards, D., &amp; Turner, S. (2007). Psychological treatments for chronic post-traumatic stress disorder: Systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>British Journal of Psychiatry</i>, 190, 97-104.; Harvey, A. G., Bryant, R. A., &amp; Tarrier, N. (2003). Cognitive behaviour therapy for posttraumatic stress disorder. <i>Clinical Psychology Review</i>, 23, 501-522.</p>

## Newby 2013

Methods	Randomized controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV GAD and/or MDD (only participants with GAD included in this review)</p> <p><b>Method of diagnosis:</b> MINI</p> <p><b>N:</b> 109</p> <p><b>Age:</b> <math>M = 44.3</math> (<math>SD = 12.2</math>); range = 21-80 years</p> <p><b>Sex:</b> 77.8% women</p> <p><b>Country of residence:</b> Australia</p> <p><b>Psychiatric comorbidity:</b> MDD</p> <p><b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> yes if stable for 2 months pre-treatment</p> <p><b>Co-use of medication:</b> yes if stable dose for 2 months pre-treatment</p> <p><b>Method of enrollment:</b> responded to online study advertisements</p> <p><b>Baseline depression severity:</b> (BDI-II) ICBT <math>M = 21.2</math> (<math>SD = 7.0</math>); WLC <math>M = 22.4</math> (<math>SD = 9.2</math>)</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants were randomly assigned to either:</p> <p>(1) Internet-based CBT with email and phone support (n=49)</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 6 online modules completed over 10 weeks</p> <p><b>Treatment protocol*:</b> participants completed online modules on psychoeducation, cognitive restructuring, mindfulness, exposure, and relapse prevention, with email and phone support from a therapist for module exercises</p> <p><b>Therapists:</b> practice manager, supervised by a clinical psychologist</p> <p><b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p><b>Dropout:</b> n=3; 6%</p> <p>(2) Waiting List Control (n=60)</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 10 weeks</p> <p><b>Therapist/face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p><b>Dropout:</b> n=6; 10%</p>
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment and 1 year follow-up</p> <p><b>Primary outcome:</b></p> <p>(1) generalized anxiety symptoms: GAD-7, Penn State Worry Questionnaire</p> <p><b>Secondary outcome:</b></p> <p>(1) quality of life: WHO Disability Assessment Schedule - II</p>

Newby 2013 (Continued)

Notes	*treatment based on Worry and Sadness Program ( <a href="http://www.virtualclinic.org.au">www.virtualclinic.org.au</a> )
-------	--

Nordgren 2012

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Panic Disorder with or without Agoraphobia (n = 31), Agoraphobia (n = 8), Social Phobia (n = 32), Generalized Anxiety Disorder (n = 10), Anxiety Disorder Not Otherwise Specified (n = 19)</p> <p><b>Method of Diagnosis:</b> SCID-IV</p> <p><b>N:</b> 100</p> <p><b>Age:</b> for ICBT M = 35 (SD = 13); for WLC M = 36 (SD = 12); range = 19 to 68 years</p> <p><b>Sex:</b> 63% women</p> <p><b>Country of residence:</b> Sweden</p> <p><b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> Anxiety Disorders (n = 31), Mood Disorders (n = 43), Hypochondriasis (n = 1)</p> <p><b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded</p> <p><b>Co-use of medication:</b> 26%</p> <p><b>Method of enrollment:</b> participants were recruited from a clinical population through referral from their general practitioner or a nurse, when seeking help at their primary care centre</p> <p><b>Baseline depression severity:</b> (MADRS-S) for ICBT, M 19.6 (SD = 1.0); for WLC, M = 17.8 (SD = 1.0)</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants randomly assigned to either:</p> <p>(1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail support from a therapist</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 7 to 10 online modules completed over 10 weeks</p> <p><b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants complete online modules on cognitive restructuring, disorder-specific anxiety symptom management, relaxation, behavioural activation, mindfulness, assertiveness, problem solving, stress management, sleep, and relapse prevention with e-mail support from a therapist for module exercises</p> <p><b>Therapists:</b> seven Master's of Science students</p> <p><b>Therapist contact:</b> 15 min/week</p> <p><b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p><b>Dropout:</b> n = 4; 8%</p> <p>(2) Waiting list control</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 10 weeks</p> <p><b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p><b>Dropout:</b> n = 5; 10%</p>
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment and 12 month follow-up</p> <p><b>Primary outcome:</b></p> <p>(1) general anxiety symptoms: Clinical Outcomes in Routine Evaluation - Outcome Measure; Beck Anxiety Inventory</p> <p><b>Secondary outcome:</b></p> <p>(1) quality of life: Quality of Life Inventory</p>
Notes	NCT01390168

**Richards 2014**

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Generalized Anxiety Disorder</p> <p><b>Method of Diagnosis:</b> GAD-7</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 18 years or older</p> <p><b>Country of residence:</b> Ireland</p> <p><b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> included</p> <p><b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded</p> <p><b>Co-use of medication:</b> excluded</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants randomly assigned to either:</p> <p>(1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail support</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 6 online modules completed weekly</p> <p><b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants complete online CBT modules about the management of GAD with e-mail support from a therapist</p> <p><b>Therapists:</b> clinical psychology graduate students at the master's level</p> <p><b>Therapist contact:</b> 10-15 min/week</p> <p><b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p>(2) Waiting list control</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 6 weeks</p> <p><b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none</p>
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment and 3 month follow-up</p> <p><b>Primary outcome:</b></p> <p>(1) general anxiety symptoms: GAD-7, Penn State Worry Questionnaire</p> <p><b>Secondary outcome:</b></p> <p>(1) quality of life: EuroQol 5D, Work and Social Adjustment questionnaire</p> <p>(2) treatment satisfaction: Helpful Aspects of Therapy Form, Satisfaction with Treatment questionnaire</p>
Notes	ISRCTN16303842

**Schreuders 2008**

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Social Phobia, Specific Phobia, or Agoraphobia</p> <p><b>Method of diagnosis:</b> unknown</p> <p><b>Age:</b> unknown</p> <p><b>Country of residence:</b> Netherlands</p> <p><b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> unknown</p> <p><b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> unknown</p> <p><b>Co-use of medication:</b> unknown</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants randomly assigned to either:</p> <p>(1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail support</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 6 online modules completed over 12 weeks</p> <p><b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants complete online CBT modules with a focus on exposure with e-mail support from a therapist</p> <p><b>Therapists:</b> unknown</p>

Schreuders 2008 (Continued)

	<p><b>Therapist contact:</b> unknown  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none          (2) Unclear</p>
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment and 3 month follow-up  <b>Primary outcome:</b>          (1) anxiety symptoms: measurement method unknown  <b>Secondary outcome:</b>          (1) treatment satisfaction</p>
Notes	NTR 1260

**Characteristics of ongoing studies [ordered by study ID]**

**Andrews 2012b**

Trial name or title	The Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD) Program - A randomised controlled trial of online versus face-to-face cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT)
Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Obsessive Compulsive Disorder  <b>Method of diagnosis:</b> MINI  <b>Age:</b> 18 years and older  <b>Country of residence:</b> Australia  <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> included  <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded  <b>Co-use of medication:</b> permitted (except benzodiazepines) if stable dose for past month</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants randomly assigned to either:          (1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail and telephone support  <b>Duration:</b> 6 online modules completed over 12 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants complete online CBT modules about the management of obsessive compulsive disorder with e-mail or telephone support, or both, from a therapist  <b>Therapists:</b> clinical psychologist  <b>Therapist contact:</b> weekly for first two weeks and then when required  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none          (2) Face-to-face individual CBT  <b>Duration:</b> 12 face-to-face individual therapy sessions over 12 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol:</b> individual sessions focused on helping individuals gradually confront feared situations  <b>Therapists:</b> clinical psychologists  <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> 12 x 1 hr sessions</p>
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre-, mid-, and post-treatment and 3 month follow-up  <b>Primary outcomes:</b>          (1) obsessive compulsive disorder symptoms: Obsessive Beliefs Questionnaire, Dimensional Obsessive Compulsive Scale          (2) general anxiety symptoms: GAD-7</p>

**Andrews 2012b** (Continued)

	<b>Secondary outcome:</b> (1) quality of life: Sheehan Disability Scale
Starting date	December, 2012
Contact information	Professor Gavin Andrews, St Vincent's Hospital, Sydney, 390 Victoria St, Darlinghurst NSW 2010, Australia; Tel: +612 8382 1400; Fax: +612 8382 1401; gavina@unsw.edu.au
Notes	

**Bishop 2012**

Trial name or title	Development of a web-based cognitive behavioral treatment for OEF/OIF veterans with PTSD symptoms and substance misuse
Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Post-traumatic Stress Disorder <b>Method of diagnosis:</b> unknown <b>Age:</b> 21 years and older <b>Country of residence:</b> USA <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> included <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy or medication:</b> unknown
Interventions	Participants were randomly assigned to either: (1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail support <b>Duration:</b> 24 brief online intervention modules <b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants complete online modules on CBT for PTSD with e-mail support from a therapist <b>Therapists:</b> unknown <b>Therapist contact:</b> unknown <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none (2) Waiting list control <b>Duration:</b> unknown <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none
Outcomes	<b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment <b>Primary outcome:</b> (1) post-traumatic stress symptoms: unknown how these symptoms were measured
Starting date	Spring 2012
Contact information	Kyle Possemato, Ph.D.; Syracuse VA Medical Center, Syracuse, NY 13210; kyle.possemato@va.gov
Notes	

**Clark 2012**

Trial name or title	A randomised controlled trial of internet-based cognitive therapy (iCT) and standard cognitive therapy (CT) for social anxiety disorder
Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Social Phobia  <b>Method of diagnosis:</b> unknown  <b>Age:</b> 18 to 65 years  <b>Country of residence:</b> United Kingdom  <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> included  <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded  <b>Co-use of medication:</b> permitted if stable for past two months</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants randomly assigned to one of:</p> <p>(1) Internet-based CT with e-mail and telephone support  <b>Duration:</b> 14 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants complete online CT modules, including video demonstrations of procedures and virtual audiences to practice real-life tasks, with e-mail and telephone support from a therapist  <b>Therapists:</b> unknown  <b>Therapist contact:</b> 10 to 15 min phone conversations weekly in addition to e-mail contact  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p>(2) Face-to-face CT  <b>Duration:</b> 14 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants complete 14 weekly individual CT sessions with a therapist  <b>Therapists:</b> unknown  <b>Therapist contact:</b> 14 x 90 min individual sessions  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> 14 x 90 min individual sessions</p> <p>(3) Waiting list control  <b>Duration:</b> 14 weeks  <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none</p>
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment and 3 month and 1 year follow-ups</p> <p><b>Primary outcome:</b>  (1) social phobia symptoms: Anxiety Disorders Interview Schedule (Fear and Avoidance Scale) for DSM-IV; Social Phobia Weekly Summary Scale; Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale; Fear of Negative Evaluation Scale; Social Phobia Scale; Social Interaction and Anxiety Scale</p> <p><b>Secondary outcome:</b>  (1) quality of life: Sheehan Disability Scale</p>
Starting date	January, 2013
Contact information	Professor David M Clark; Oxford Centre for Anxiety Disorders and Trauma, Department of Experimental Psychology, Tinbergen Building, 9 South Parks Road; david.clark@psy.ox.ac.uk
Notes	

**Kok 2012**

Trial name or title	Effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of web-based treatment for phobic outpatients on a waiting list for psychotherapy: Protocol of a randomised controlled trial
Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Social Phobia, Agoraphobia, Specific Phobia</p> <p><b>Method of diagnosis:</b> CIDI</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 18 years or older</p> <p><b>Country of residence:</b> the Netherlands</p> <p><b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> included, expect Bipolar Disorder or Psychosis</p> <p><b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> unknown</p> <p><b>Co-use of medication:</b> included if stable during treatment</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants randomly assigned to either:</p> <p>(1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail support from a therapist</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 5 weeks</p> <p><b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants complete online modules on psychoeducation, exposure, and relapse prevention with e-mail support from a therapist for module exercises</p> <p><b>Therapists:</b> master's level clinical psychology students</p> <p><b>Therapist contact:</b> amount unknown; coaching through a secure online message system</p> <p><b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p>(2) Self-help bibliotherapy</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> 5 weeks</p> <p><b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants receive a self-help book for phobias free in the mail, however, they are given no instructions or expectations</p> <p><b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none</p>
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment and 3, 6, 9, and 12 month follow-up</p> <p><b>Primary outcome:</b></p> <p>(1) phobia symptoms: Fear Questionnaire</p> <p>(2) general anxiety symptoms: Beck Anxiety Inventory</p> <p><b>Secondary outcome:</b></p> <p>(1) quality of life: EuroQol 5-D</p> <p>(2) treatment satisfaction: Client Satisfaction Questionnaire</p>
Starting date	October, 2010
Contact information	Robin N Kok, Department of Clinical Psychology and the EMGO institute for Health and Care Research, Faculty of Psychology and Education, VU University Amsterdam, Van der Boechorststraat 1, 1081, BT Amsterdam, The Netherlands; r.n.kok@vu.nl
Notes	

**Lindner 2013**

Trial name or title	ACT-smart: Smartphone-supplemented iCBT for social phobia and/or panic disorder
Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Panic Disorder  <b>Method of diagnosis:</b> SCID-IV  <b>Age:</b> 18 years or older  <b>Country of residence:</b> Sweden  <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> excluded if another condition requiring specialized treatment  <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded  <b>Co-use of medication:</b> included if stable for past 3 months</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants randomly assigned to one of:</p> <p>(1) Internet-based CBT plus smartphone with e-mail support  <b>Duration:</b> 10 online modules over 10 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants complete online modules on psychoeducation, relaxation, cognitive restructuring, and exposure, with e-mail and Skype support from a therapist for module exercises  <b>Therapists:</b> unknown  <b>Therapist contact:</b> 15 min/week; feedback and support provided in response to participants' homework completion  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p>(2) Unguided Internet-based CBT plus smartphone  <b>Duration:</b> 10 online modules over 10 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants complete online modules on psychoeducation, relaxation, cognitive restructuring, and exposure, with e-mail and Skype support from a therapist for module exercises  <b>Therapists:</b> unknown  <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p>(3) Waiting list control  <b>Duration:</b> 10 weeks  <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none</p>
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment and 1, 3, 6, and 12 month follow-ups</p> <p><b>Primary outcome:</b></p> <p>(1) panic disorder symptoms: Panic Disorder Severity Rating Scale  (2) social phobia symptoms: Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale  (3) general anxiety: GAD-7</p> <p><b>Secondary outcome:</b></p> <p>(1) quality of life: Quality of Life Inventory</p>
Starting date	2013, October
Contact information	Per Carlbring, Professor, Stockholm University
Notes	



**Miclea 2014**

Trial name or title	PAXonline: A randomized controlled trial assessing the efficacy of an Internet-based cognitive behavior intervention for panic disorder
Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Panic Disorder <b>Method of diagnosis:</b> SCID-IV <b>Age:</b> 18 to 65 years <b>Country of residence:</b> Romania <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> included, except severe Depression, Substance Abuse, Personality Disorders, psychotic disorders, mental retardation <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded <b>Co-use of medication:</b> excluded if using benzodiazepines
Interventions	Participants randomly assigned to either: (1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail support <b>Duration:</b> 16 online modules over 12 weeks <b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants complete online modules on psychoeducation, relaxation, cognitive restructuring, and exposure, with e-mail and Skype support from a therapist for module exercises <b>Therapists:</b> unknown <b>Therapist contact:</b> feedback and support provided in response to participants' homework completion <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none (2) Unguided Internet-based CBT <b>Duration:</b> 16 online modules over 12 weeks <b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants complete online modules on psychoeducation, relaxation, cognitive restructuring, and exposure <b>Therapists:</b> unknown <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none (3) Waiting list control <b>Duration:</b> 12 weeks <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none
Outcomes	<b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment and 1, 3, 6, and 12 month follow-ups <b>Primary outcome:</b> (1) panic disorder symptoms: Panic Disorder Severity Rating Scale, Agoraphobic Cognitions Questionnaire, Body Sensations Questionnaire
Starting date	May, 2014
Contact information	Mircea Miclea, Babes-Bolyai University, School of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Department of Psychology 37, Republicii Street, Cluj - Napoca, Cluj, Romania, 400015; Tel: +40 753 529 753; liviugcrisan.neuro@gmail.com
Notes	

**Rollman 2012**

Trial name or title	Online treatments for mood and anxiety disorders in primary care
Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p>18 to 75 years of age          Current major depression, panic and/or generalized anxiety disorder on PRIME-MD  <b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Panic Disorder, Generalized Anxiety Disorder, or MDD (not included in review)  <b>Method of diagnosis:</b> PRIME-MD  <b>Age:</b> 18 to 75 years  <b>Country of residence:</b> USA  <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> included, except Substance Abuse, Psychosis, Bipolar Disorder  <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded  <b>Co-use of medication:</b> unknown</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants randomly assigned to one of:</p> <p>(1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail support  <b>Duration:</b> unknown  <b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants complete online treatment modules for anxiety with weekly e-mail support from a therapist  <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> unknown</p> <p>(2) Internet-based CBT with e-mail support and online support group  <b>Duration:</b> unknown  <b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants complete online treatment modules for anxiety with weekly e-mail support from a therapist  <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> unknown</p> <p>(3) Usual care  <b>Duration:</b> unknown  <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> variable by type of intervention provided as part of usual care</p>
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre-treatment and 6 or 12 month follow-ups</p> <p><b>Primary outcome:</b>          (1) general anxiety symptoms: Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety          (2) general anxiety: GAD-7</p> <p><b>Secondary outcome:</b>          (1) quality of life: WHO Health and Work Performance Questionnaire, SF-12</p>
Starting date	2011, November
Contact information	Bruce Rollman, University of Pittsburgh
Notes	NCT01482806

**Titov 2012**

Trial name or title	A randomized controlled trial of the effects of disorder-specific vs. trans-diagnostic and self-guided vs. guided Internet-administered treatment on symptoms of social phobia in Australian adults
Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Social Phobia  <b>Method of diagnosis:</b> MINI  <b>Age:</b> 18 to 64 years  <b>Country of residence:</b> Australia  <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> included, except Psychosis  <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded  <b>Co-use of medication:</b> included if stable dose for past month</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants randomly assigned to one of:</p> <p>(1) Unguided disorder-specific Internet-based CBT  <b>Duration:</b> 5 online modules over 8 week  <b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants complete online treatment modules for social phobia  <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p>(2) Unguided Trans-diagnostic Internet-based CBT  <b>Duration:</b> 5 online modules over 8 week  <b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants complete online treatment modules for anxiety and depression  <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p>(3) Disorder-specific Internet-based CBT with e-mail or phone support, or both  <b>Duration:</b> 5 online modules over 8 week  <b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants complete online treatment modules for social phobia with weekly phone or e-mail support, or both, from a therapist  <b>Therapist contact:</b> weekly  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p>(4) Trans-diagnostic Internet-based CBT with e-mail or phone support, or both  <b>Duration:</b> 5 online modules over 8 week  <b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants complete online treatment modules for anxiety and depression with weekly phone or e-mail support, or both, from a therapist  <b>Therapist contact:</b> weekly  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none</p>
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment and 6, 12, and 24 month follow-ups</p> <p><b>Primary outcome:</b></p> <p>(1) social phobia symptoms: MINI - Social Phobia Inventory  (2) general anxiety: GAD-7</p> <p><b>Secondary outcome:</b></p> <p>(1) quality of life: Sheehan Disability Scale</p>
Starting date	2012, April
Contact information	Nickolai Titov, Centre for Emotional Health, Department of Psychology, Building/Room C3A 724 Macquarie University, North Ryde, NSW 2109
Notes	ACTRN12612000430831

**Tulbure 2012**

Trial name or title	Internet treatment for social anxiety disorder in Romania
Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Social Phobia  <b>Method of diagnosis:</b> SCID-IV  <b>Age:</b> 18 years or older  <b>Country of residence:</b> Romania  <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> included, except Borderline Personality Disorder or Psychosis  <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy:</b> excluded  <b>Co-use of medication:</b> included if stable dose for past month</p>
Interventions	<p>Participants randomly assigned to either:  (1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail support  <b>Duration:</b> 9 online modules over 9 weeks  <b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants complete online modules on psychoeducation, cognitive restructuring, and exposure, with e-mail support from a therapist for module exercises  <b>Therapist contact:</b> feedback and support provided in response to participants' homework completion  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none  (2) Waiting list control  <b>Duration:</b> 9 weeks  <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none</p>
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment and 6 month follow-up  <b>Primary outcome:</b>  (1) social phobia symptoms: Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale; Social Phobia Inventory; Social Interaction Anxiety Scale; Social Phobia Screening Questionnaire</p>
Starting date	April, 2012
Contact information	Bogdan Tudor Tulbure, Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj - Napoca, Cluj, Romania, 400084; Tel: 0040 745 753061; bogdan.tulbure@ubbcluj.ro
Notes	

**von Essen 2008**

Trial name or title	Treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder among parents of children with cancer with cognitive behavioural therapy over the Internet
Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p><b>Diagnosis:</b> DSM-IV Post-traumatic Stress Disorder  <b>Method of diagnosis:</b> unknown  <b>Age:</b> 18 years or older  <b>Country of residence:</b> Sweden  <b>Psychiatric co-morbidity:</b> unknown  <b>Co-use of adjunct therapy or medication:</b> unknown</p>

Interventions	<p>Participants randomly assigned to either:</p> <p>(1) Internet-based CBT with e-mail support  <b>Duration:</b> unknown  <b>Treatment protocol:</b> participants complete online modules of CBT for PTSD with e-mail support from a therapist  <b>Therapists:</b> unknown  <b>Therapist contact:</b> unknown  <b>Face-to-face contact:</b> none</p> <p>(2) Waiting list control  <b>Duration:</b> unknown  <b>Therapist, face-to-face contact:</b> none</p>
Outcomes	<p><b>Timepoints for assessment:</b> pre- and post-treatment</p> <p><b>Primary outcome:</b>  (1) post-traumatic stress symptoms: unknown how these symptoms will be measured</p>
Starting date	Unknown
Contact information	Louise von Essen, Uppsala universitet
Notes	

## DATA AND ANALYSES

### Comparison 1. Therapist-supported ICBT versus waiting list control

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Clinically Important Improvement in Anxiety at Post-Treatment	9	644	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	4.18 [2.42, 7.22]
2 Anxiety Symptom Severity at Post-Treatment	24	1573	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-1.12 [-1.39, -0.85]
3 General Anxiety Symptom Severity at Post-Treatment	14	1004	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.79 [-1.10, -0.48]
4 Quality of Life at Post-Treatment	20	1395	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.51 [0.40, 0.61]

### Comparison 2. Therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Clinically Important Improvement in Anxiety at Post-Treatment	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
2 Anxiety Symptom Severity at Post-Treatment	4	253	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.24 [-0.69, 0.21]
3 Anxiety Symptom Severity at Follow-up	3	192	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.30 [-0.58, -0.01]
4 General Anxiety Symptom Severity at Post-Treatment	2	138	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.28 [-2.21, 2.78]
5 General Anxiety Symptom Severity at Follow-up	2	138	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.72 [-2.12, 3.57]
6 Quality of Life at Post-Treatment	3	199	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.07 [-0.37, 0.50]
7 Quality of Life at Follow-up	2	138	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.19 [-0.53, 0.14]

### Comparison 3. Therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT

---

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Clinically Important Improvement in Anxiety at Post-Treatment	4	365	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.09 [0.89, 1.34]
2 Clinically Important Improvement in Anxiety at Follow-up	3	279	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.10 [0.94, 1.27]
3 Anxiety Symptom Severity at Post-Treatment	6	424	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.09 [-0.26, 0.43]
4 Anxiety Symptom Severity at Follow-Up	5	341	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.21 [-0.42, 0.00]
5 General Anxiety Symptom Severity at Post-Treatment	5	317	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.17 [-0.35, 0.69]
6 General Anxiety Symptom Severity at Follow-up	4	237	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.16 [-0.42, 0.09]
7 Quality of Life at Post-Treatment	5	392	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.26 [0.06, 0.45]
8 Quality of Life at Follow-up	4	316	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.33 [0.11, 0.55]

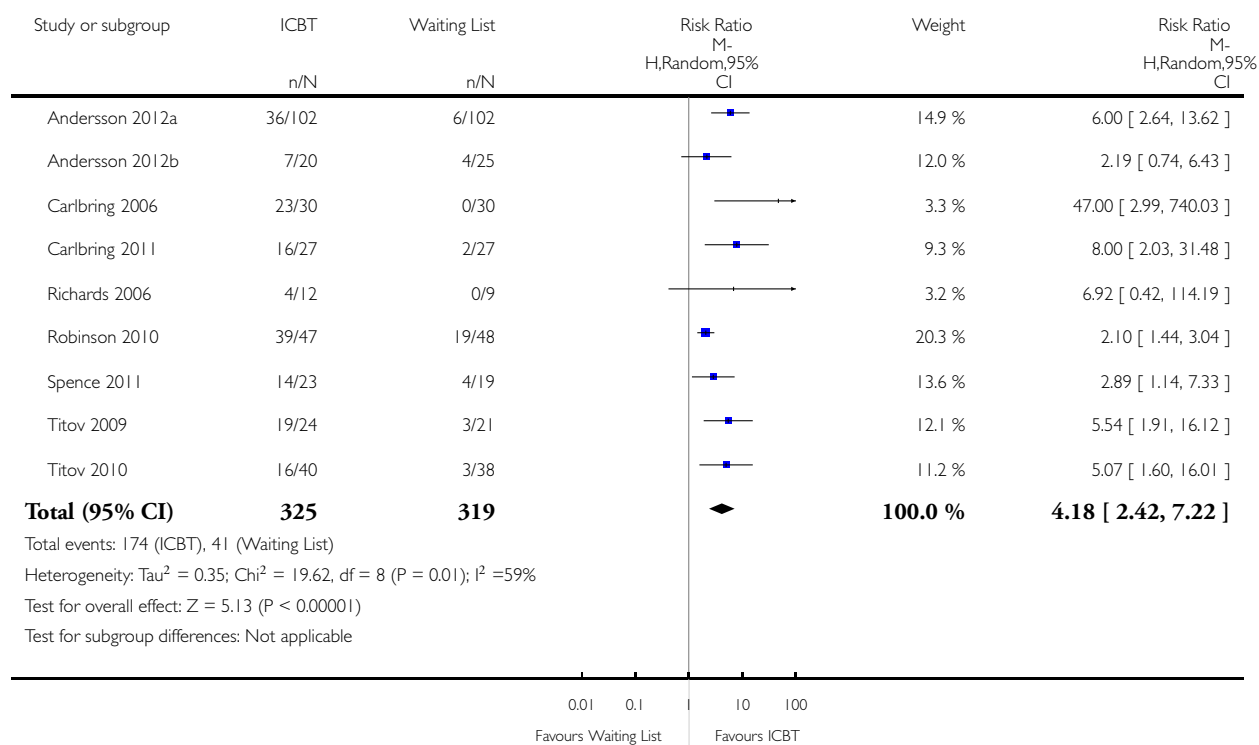
---

### Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1 Therapist-supported ICBT versus waiting list control, Outcome 1 Clinically Important Improvement in Anxiety at Post-Treatment.

Review: Therapist-supported Internet cognitive behavioural therapy for anxiety disorders in adults

Comparison: 1 Therapist-supported ICBT versus waiting list control

Outcome: 1 Clinically Important Improvement in Anxiety at Post-Treatment



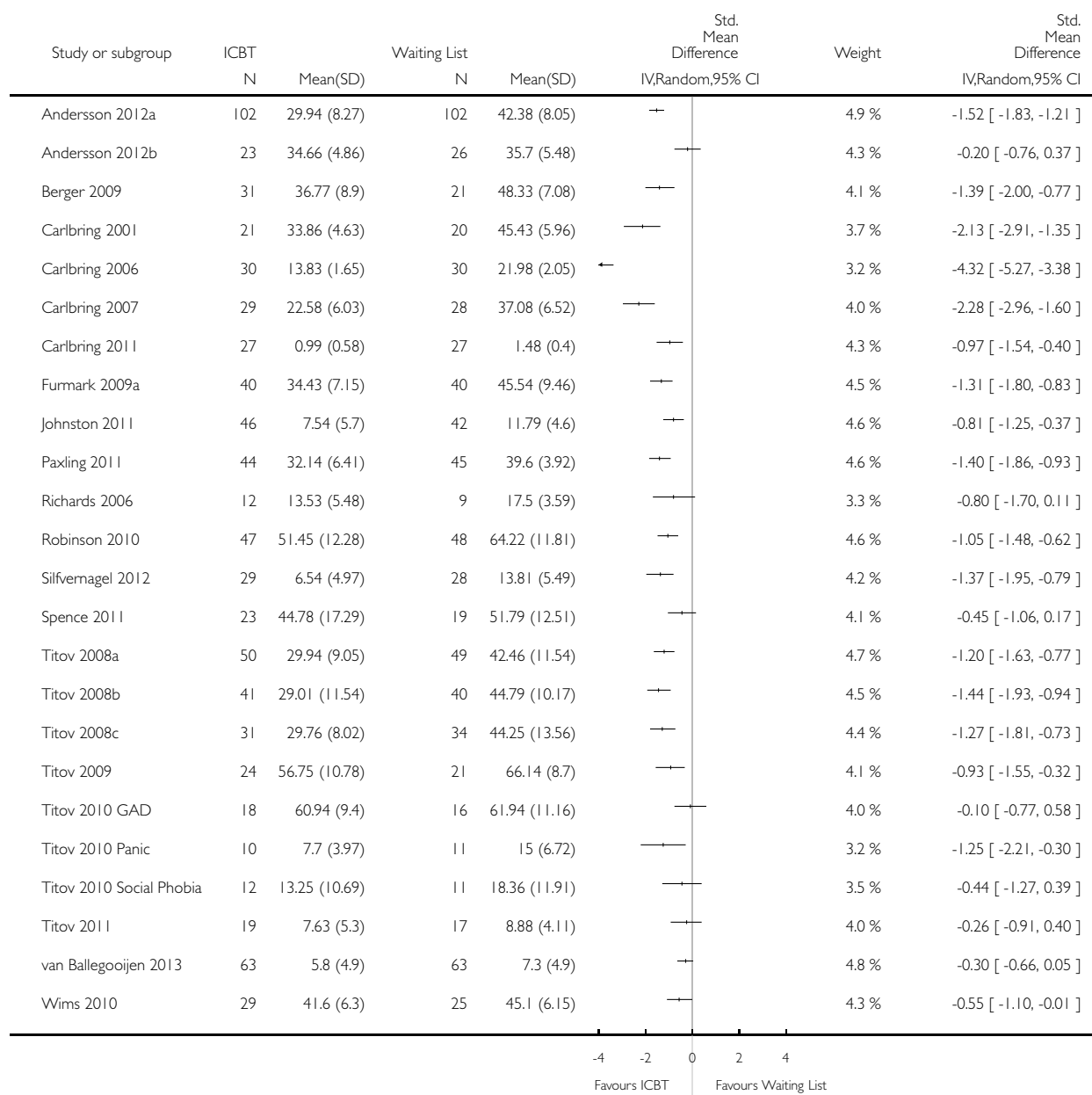


## Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1 Therapist-supported ICBT versus waiting list control, Outcome 2 Anxiety Symptom Severity at Post-Treatment.

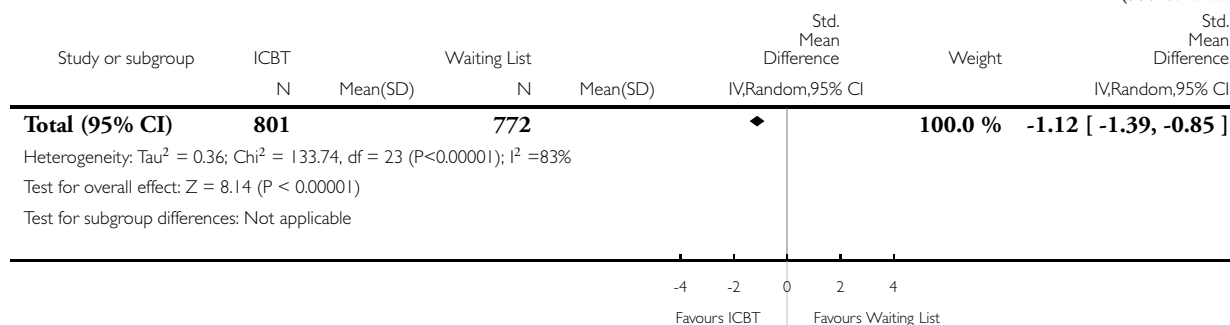
Review: Therapist-supported Internet cognitive behavioural therapy for anxiety disorders in adults

Comparison: 1 Therapist-supported ICBT versus waiting list control

Outcome: 2 Anxiety Symptom Severity at Post-Treatment



(... Continued)

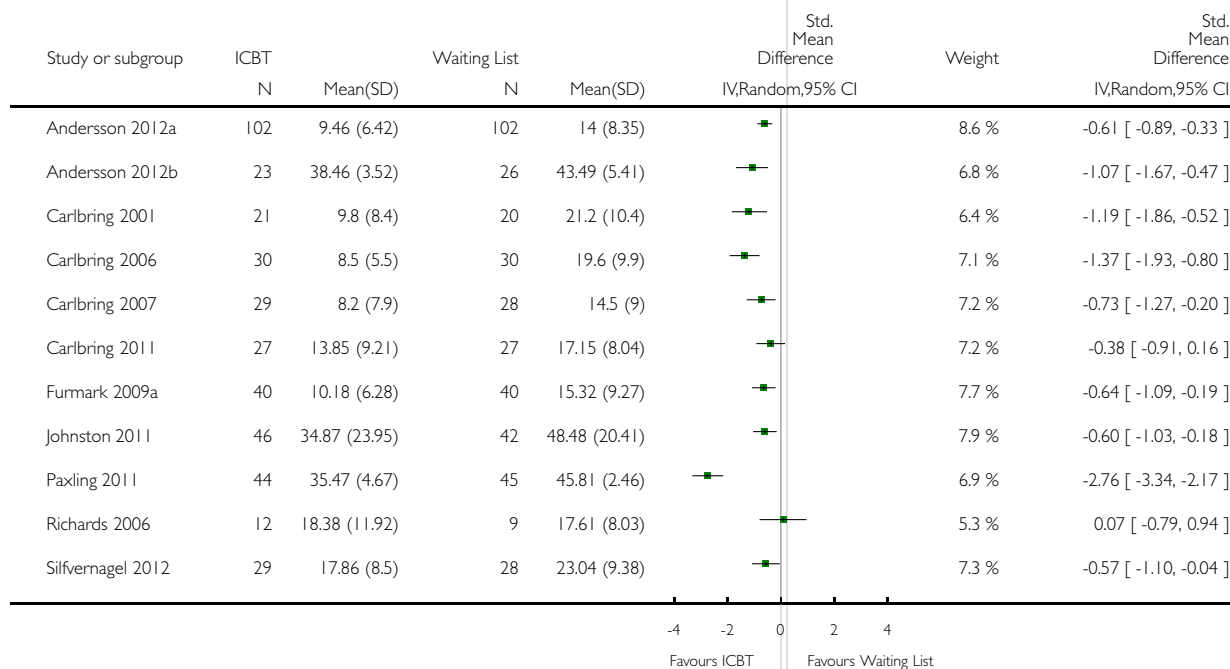


### Analysis 1.3. Comparison 1 Therapist-supported ICBT versus waiting list control, Outcome 3 General Anxiety Symptom Severity at Post-Treatment.

Review: Therapist-supported Internet cognitive behavioural therapy for anxiety disorders in adults

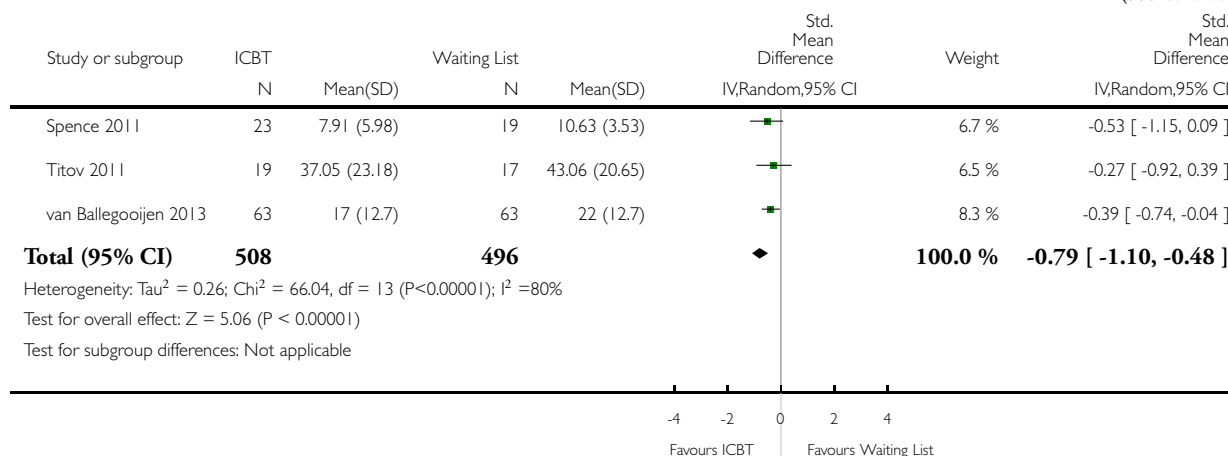
Comparison: 1 Therapist-supported ICBT versus waiting list control

Outcome: 3 General Anxiety Symptom Severity at Post-Treatment



(Continued ...)

(... Continued)

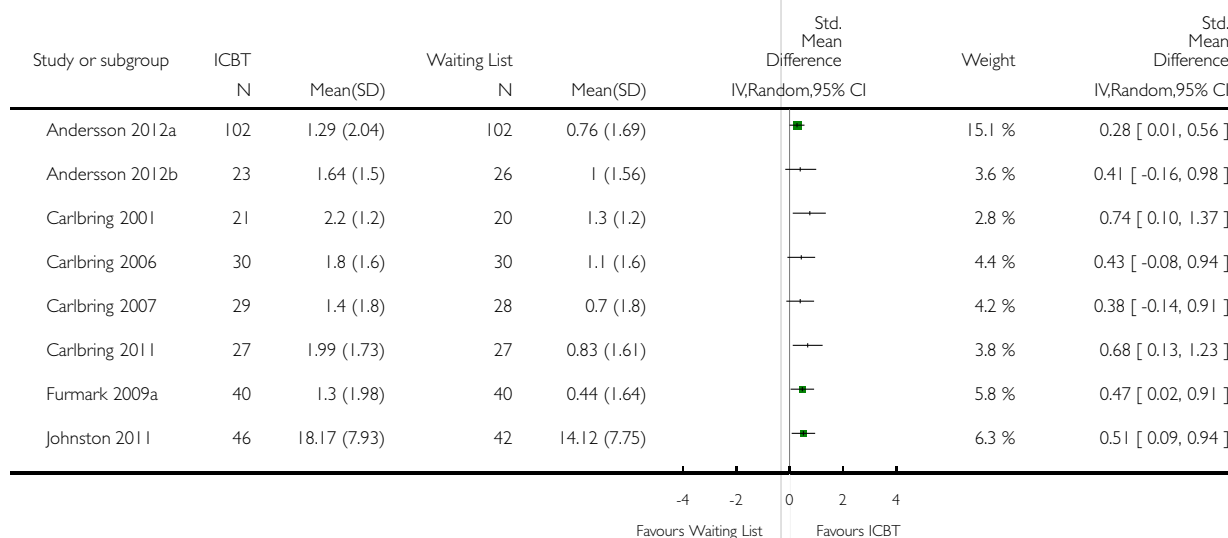


#### Analysis 1.4. Comparison 1 Therapist-supported ICBT versus waiting list control, Outcome 4 Quality of Life at Post-Treatment.

Review: Therapist-supported Internet cognitive behavioural therapy for anxiety disorders in adults

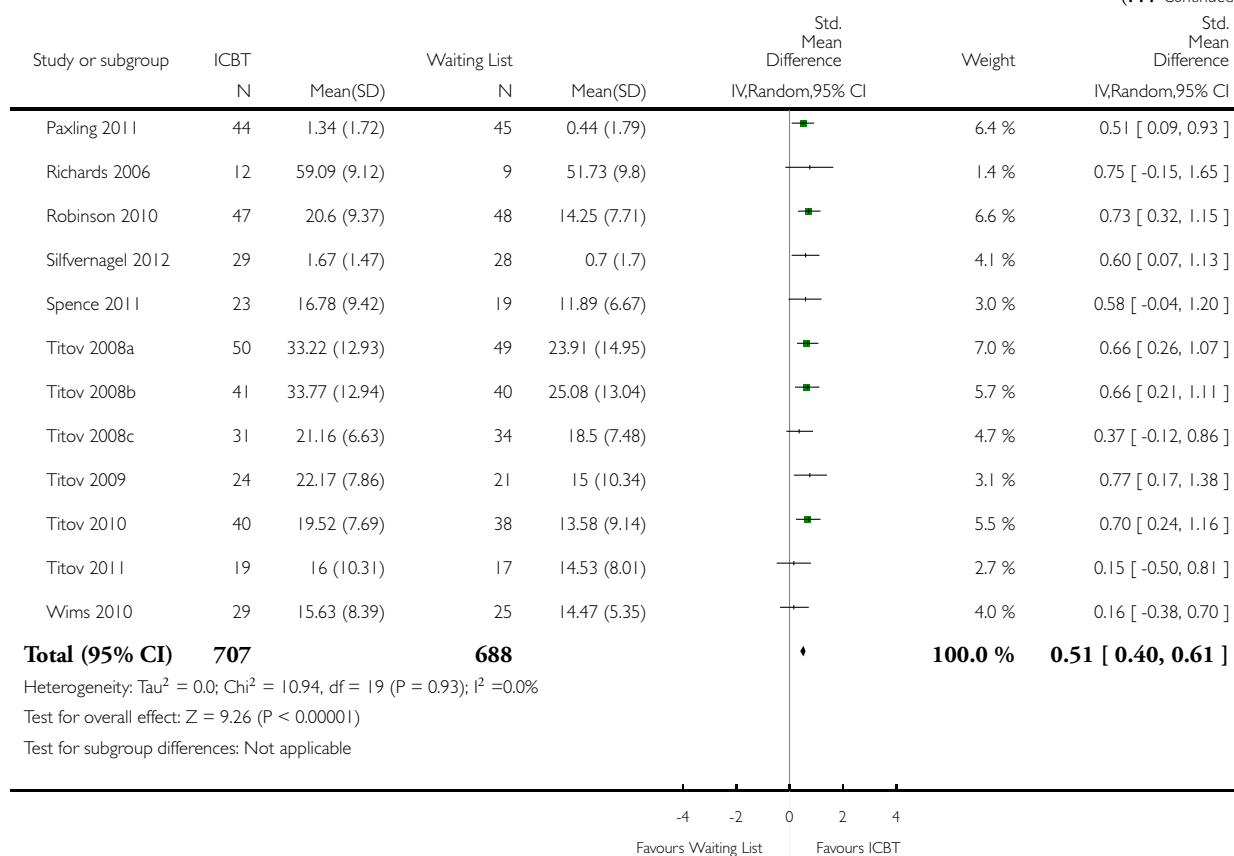
Comparison: 1 Therapist-supported ICBT versus waiting list control

Outcome: 4 Quality of Life at Post-Treatment



(Continued ...)

(... Continued)

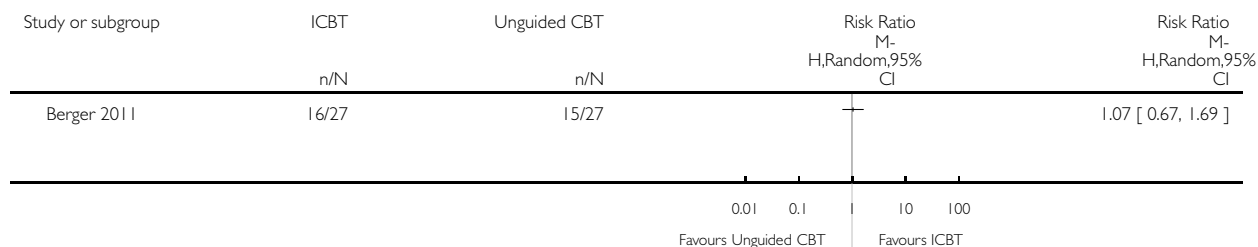


### Analysis 2.1. Comparison 2 Therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT, Outcome 1 Clinically Important Improvement in Anxiety at Post-Treatment.

Review: Therapist-supported Internet cognitive behavioural therapy for anxiety disorders in adults

Comparison: 2 Therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT

Outcome: 1 Clinically Important Improvement in Anxiety at Post-Treatment

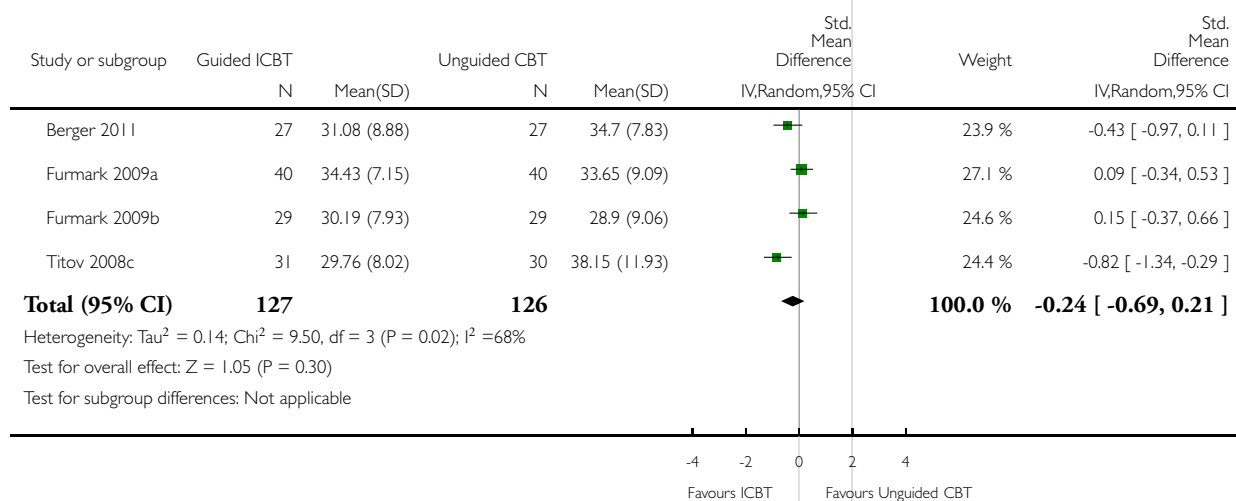


### Analysis 2.2. Comparison 2 Therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT, Outcome 2 Anxiety Symptom Severity at Post-Treatment.

Review: Therapist-supported Internet cognitive behavioural therapy for anxiety disorders in adults

Comparison: 2 Therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT

Outcome: 2 Anxiety Symptom Severity at Post-Treatment

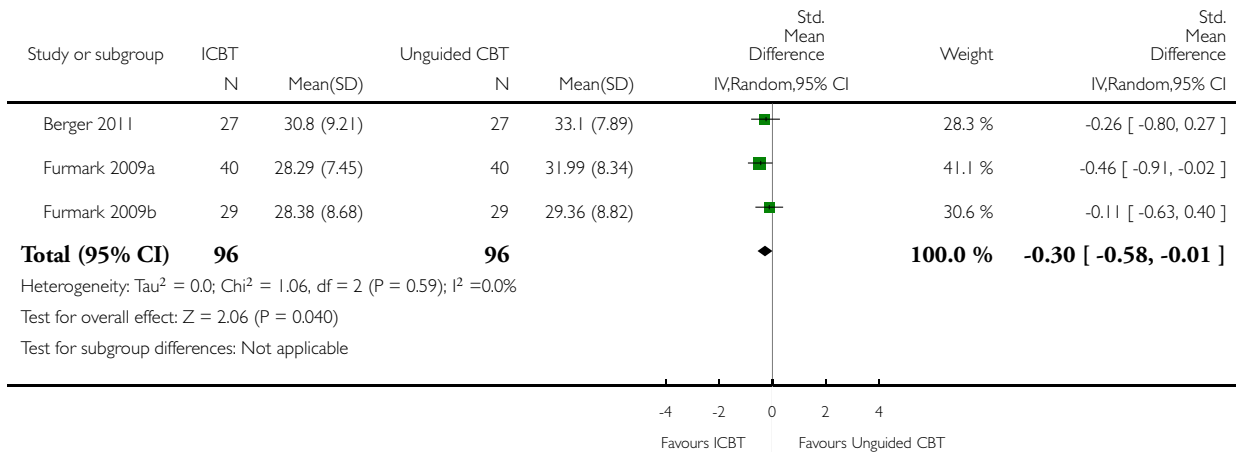


### Analysis 2.3. Comparison 2 Therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT, Outcome 3 Anxiety Symptom Severity at Follow-up.

Review: Therapist-supported Internet cognitive behavioural therapy for anxiety disorders in adults

Comparison: 2 Therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT

Outcome: 3 Anxiety Symptom Severity at Follow-up

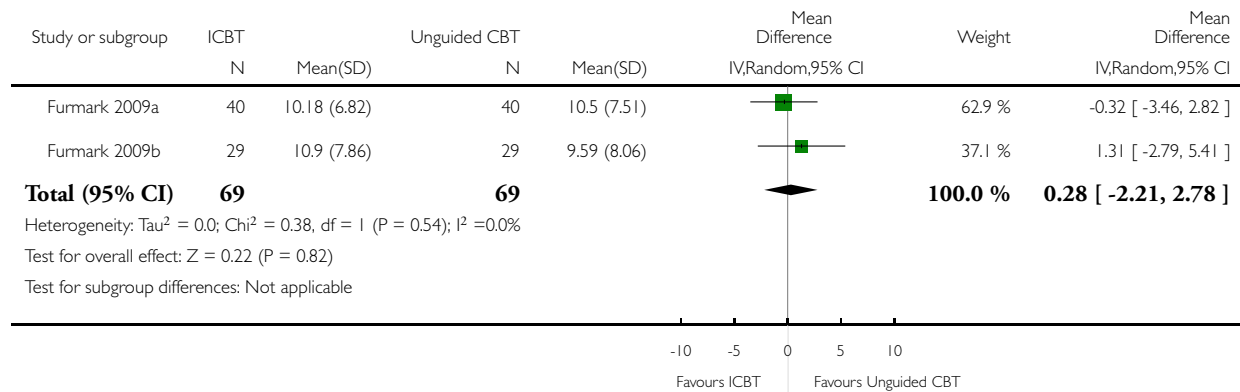


### Analysis 2.4. Comparison 2 Therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT, Outcome 4 General Anxiety Symptom Severity at Post-Treatment.

Review: Therapist-supported Internet cognitive behavioural therapy for anxiety disorders in adults

Comparison: 2 Therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT

Outcome: 4 General Anxiety Symptom Severity at Post-Treatment

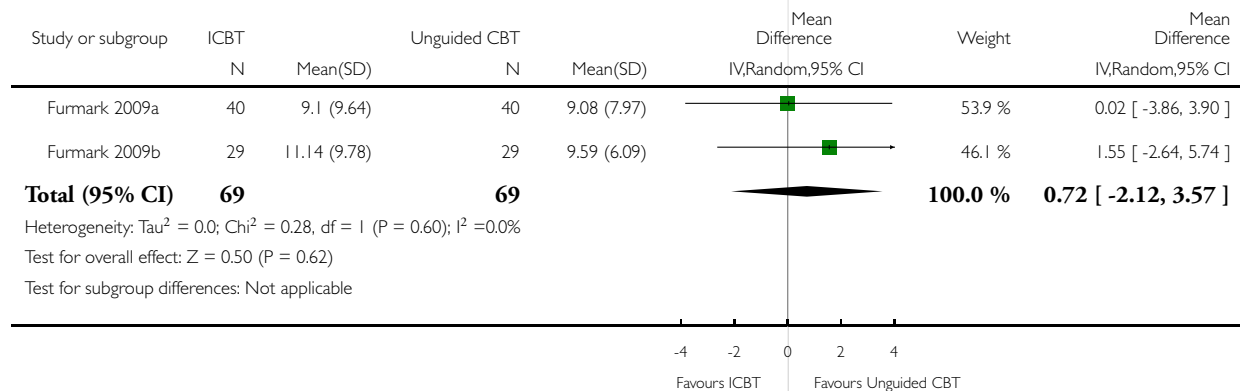


### Analysis 2.5. Comparison 2 Therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT, Outcome 5 General Anxiety Symptom Severity at Follow-up.

Review: Therapist-supported Internet cognitive behavioural therapy for anxiety disorders in adults

Comparison: 2 Therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT

Outcome: 5 General Anxiety Symptom Severity at Follow-up

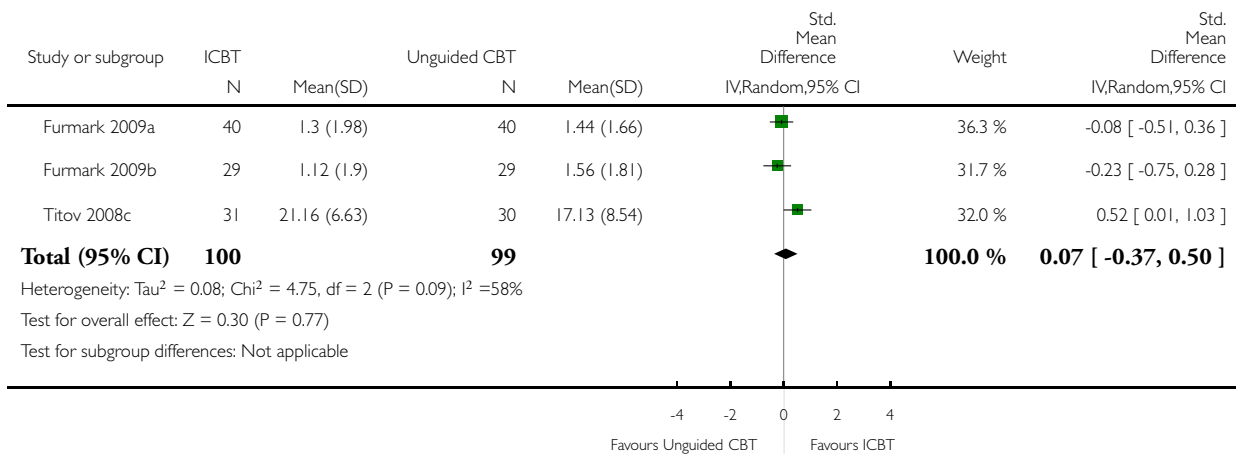


## Analysis 2.6. Comparison 2 Therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT, Outcome 6 Quality of Life at Post-Treatment.

Review: Therapist-supported Internet cognitive behavioural therapy for anxiety disorders in adults

Comparison: 2 Therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT

Outcome: 6 Quality of Life at Post-Treatment



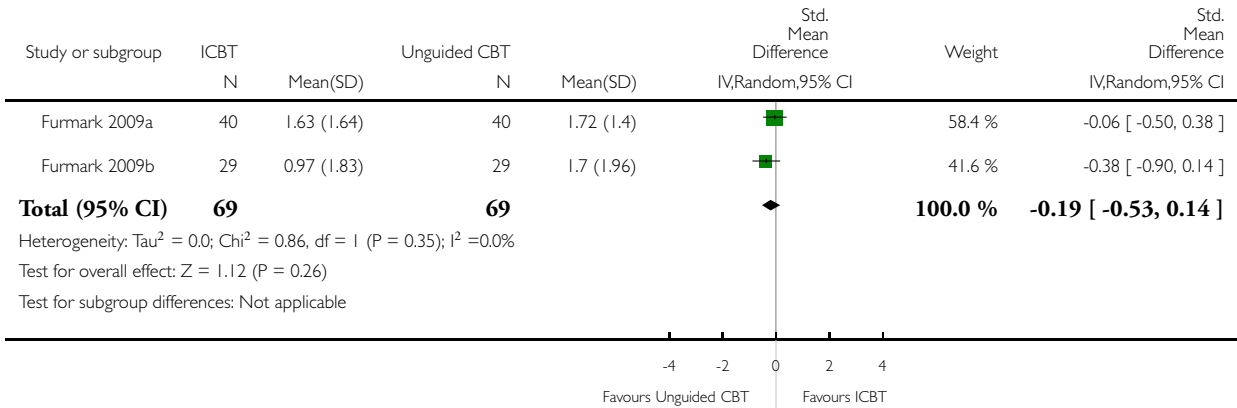


## Analysis 2.7. Comparison 2 Therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT, Outcome 7 Quality of Life at Follow-up.

Review: Therapist-supported Internet cognitive behavioural therapy for anxiety disorders in adults

Comparison: 2 Therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT

Outcome: 7 Quality of Life at Follow-up

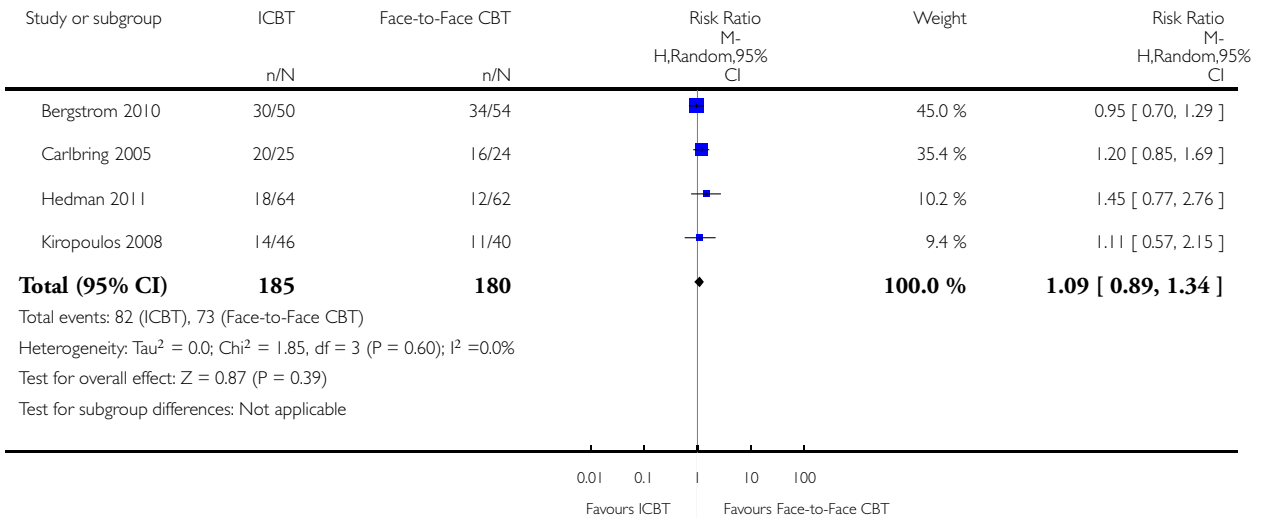


### Analysis 3.1. Comparison 3 Therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT, Outcome 1 Clinically Important Improvement in Anxiety at Post-Treatment.

Review: Therapist-supported Internet cognitive behavioural therapy for anxiety disorders in adults

Comparison: 3 Therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT

Outcome: 1 Clinically Important Improvement in Anxiety at Post-Treatment

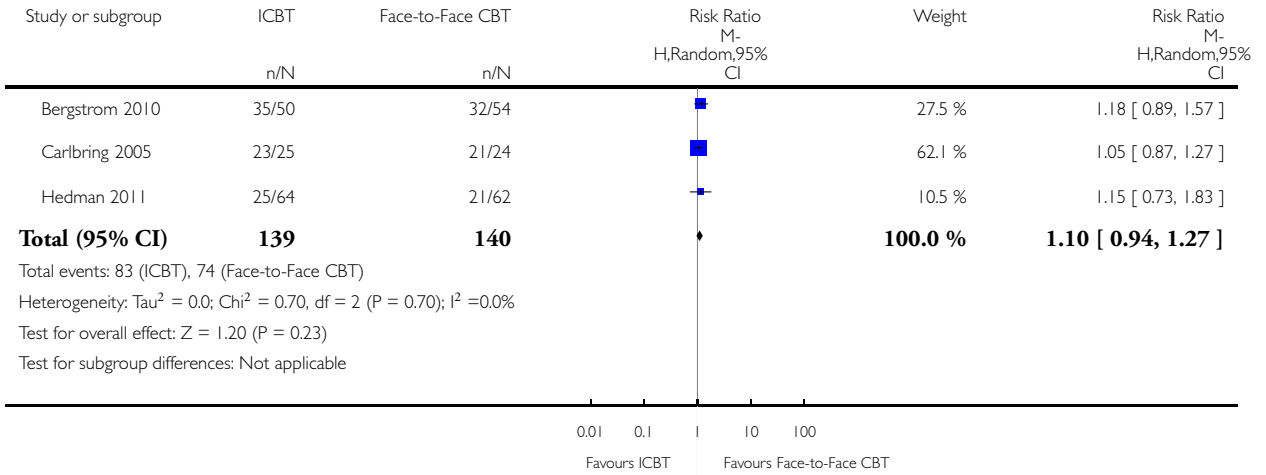


### Analysis 3.2. Comparison 3 Therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT, Outcome 2 Clinically Important Improvement in Anxiety at Follow-up.

Review: Therapist-supported Internet cognitive behavioural therapy for anxiety disorders in adults

Comparison: 3 Therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT

Outcome: 2 Clinically Important Improvement in Anxiety at Follow-up

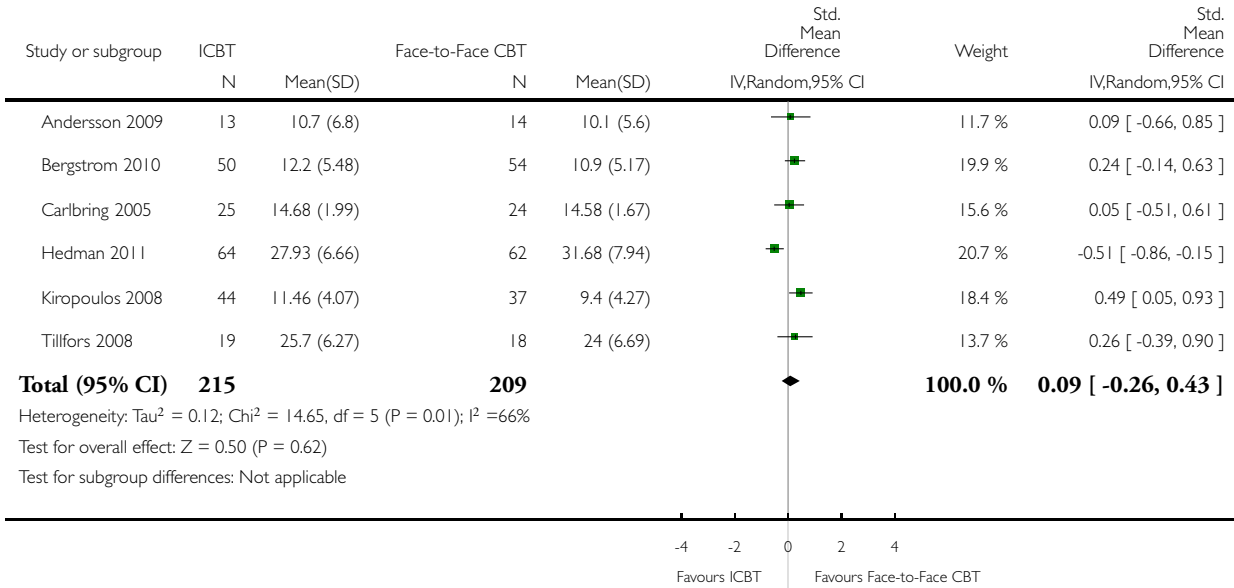


### Analysis 3.3. Comparison 3 Therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT, Outcome 3 Anxiety Symptom Severity at Post-Treatment.

Review: Therapist-supported Internet cognitive behavioural therapy for anxiety disorders in adults

Comparison: 3 Therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT

Outcome: 3 Anxiety Symptom Severity at Post-Treatment

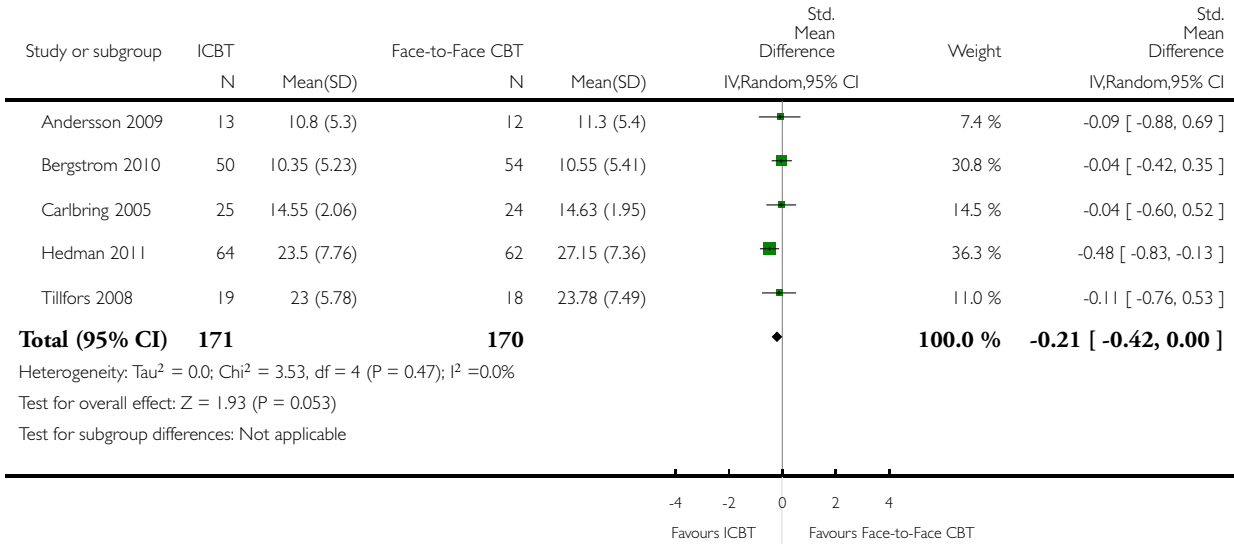


### Analysis 3.4. Comparison 3 Therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT, Outcome 4 Anxiety Symptom Severity at Follow-Up.

Review: Therapist-supported Internet cognitive behavioural therapy for anxiety disorders in adults

Comparison: 3 Therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT

Outcome: 4 Anxiety Symptom Severity at Follow-Up

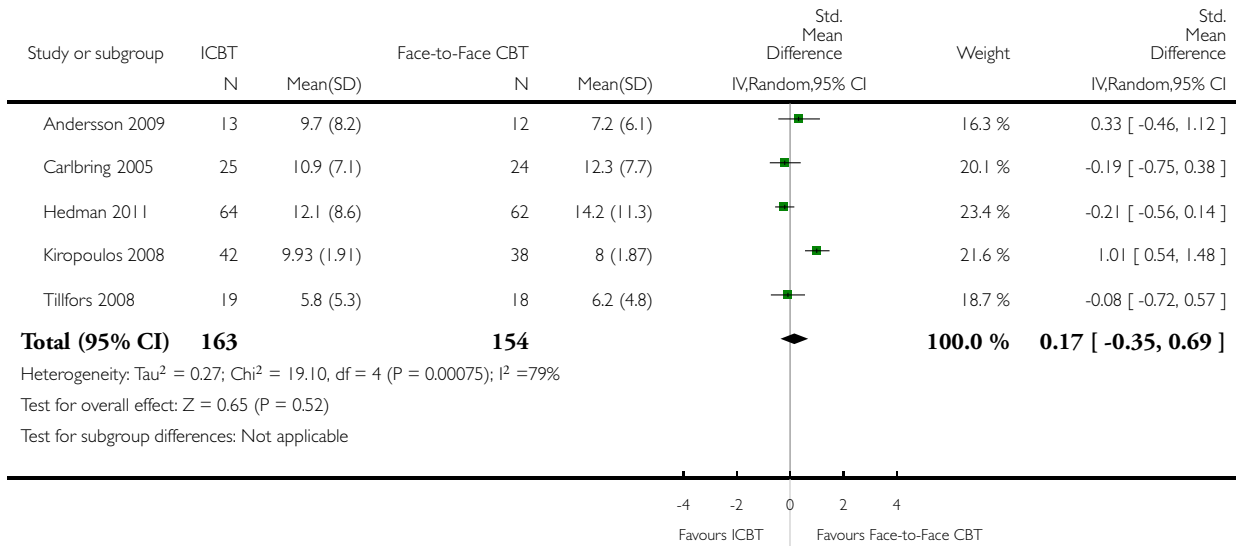


### Analysis 3.5. Comparison 3 Therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT, Outcome 5 General Anxiety Symptom Severity at Post-Treatment.

Review: Therapist-supported Internet cognitive behavioural therapy for anxiety disorders in adults

Comparison: 3 Therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT

Outcome: 5 General Anxiety Symptom Severity at Post-Treatment

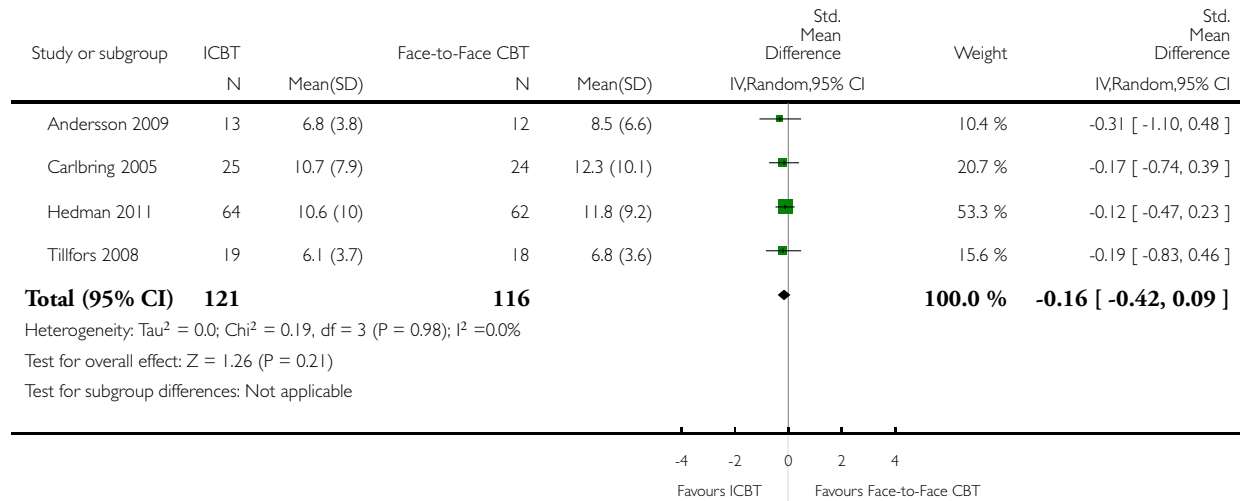


### Analysis 3.6. Comparison 3 Therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT, Outcome 6 General Anxiety Symptom Severity at Follow-up.

Review: Therapist-supported Internet cognitive behavioural therapy for anxiety disorders in adults

Comparison: 3 Therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT

Outcome: 6 General Anxiety Symptom Severity at Follow-up

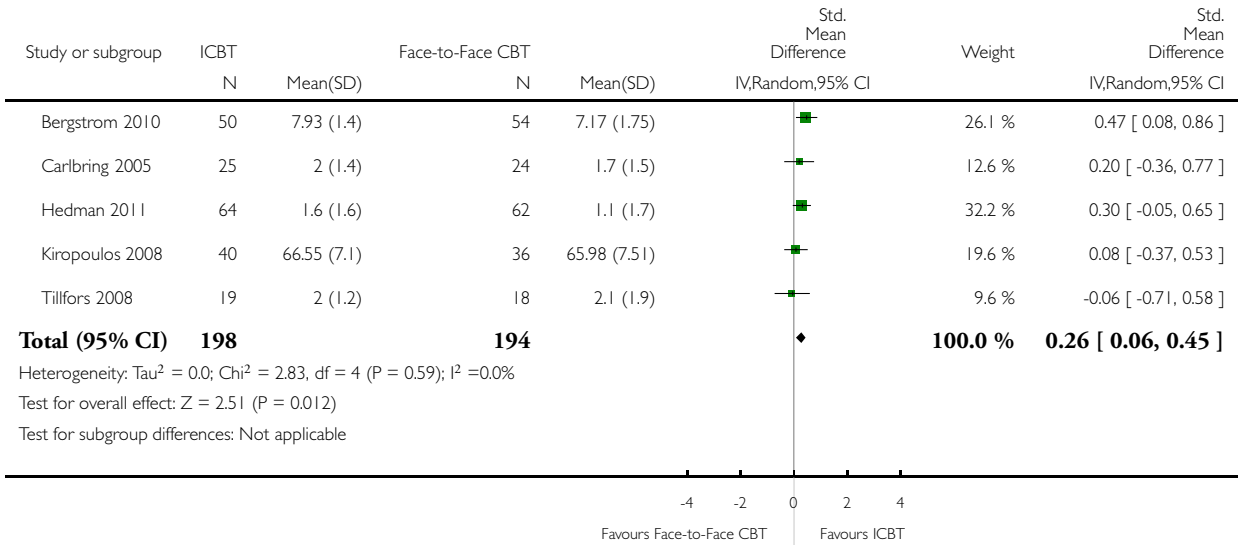


### Analysis 3.7. Comparison 3 Therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT, Outcome 7 Quality of Life at Post-Treatment.

Review: Therapist-supported Internet cognitive behavioural therapy for anxiety disorders in adults

Comparison: 3 Therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT

Outcome: 7 Quality of Life at Post-Treatment



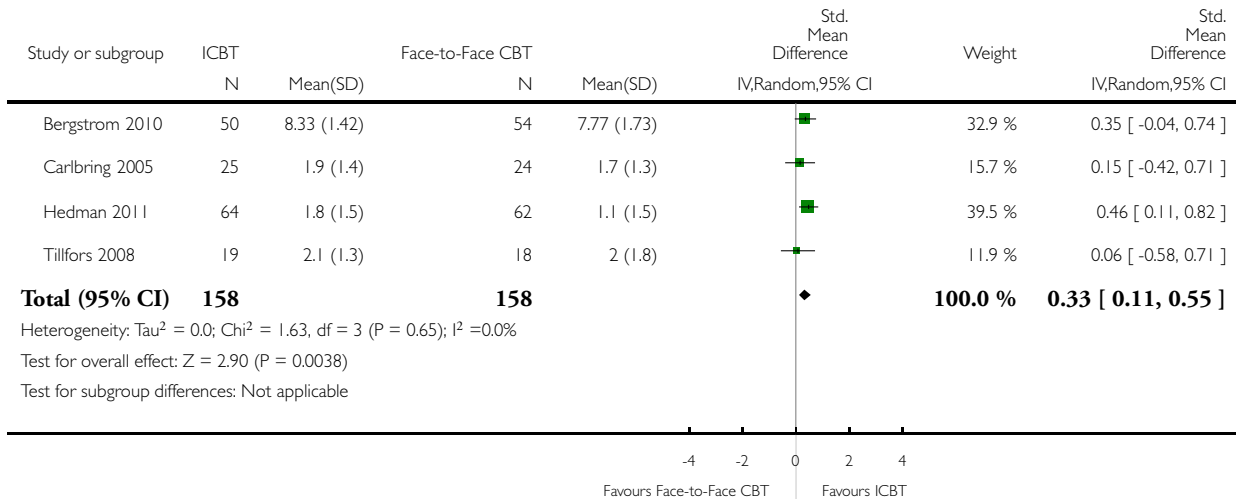


### Analysis 3.8. Comparison 3 Therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT, Outcome 8 Quality of Life at Follow-up.

Review: Therapist-supported Internet cognitive behavioural therapy for anxiety disorders in adults

Comparison: 3 Therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT

Outcome: 8 Quality of Life at Follow-up



## ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table 1. Summary of included studies table

Study	Diagnosis and Co-morbidity	Participant Characteristics ( <i>M</i> age, age range, sex, country of residence)	Co-Use of Medication	N	Intervention Type & Therapist Duration Contact	Comparison	Assessment Points	Outcomes
An-dersson et al (2009)	Specific Phobia, Spider Type co-morbidity not reported	<i>M</i> age=25.6 (4.1) 18-65 years 84.8% women Sweden	Not reported	27	IBT with email: 4 wks; 5 online modules <i>M</i> total time spent per participant = 25 min	Orientation and 1 3-hour live exposure session	post-treatment 12-month follow-up	specific phobia sx; general anxiety sx

**Table 1. Summary of included studies table** (Continued)

<b>An- dersson et al (2012a)</b>	Social Phobia co-mor- bidity in- cluded but not re- ported	ICBT <i>M</i> age=38. 1 (11.3) WLC <i>M</i> age=38. 4 (10.9) 19-71 years 61% women Sweden	13.7% us- ing medi- cation	204	ICBT with email: 9 wks; 9 online mod- ules	<i>M</i> time spent per participant per week = 15 min	Online Dis- cussion Group	post- treatment	diagnostic status; social phobia sx; QOL; gen- eral anxiety sx;
<b>An- dersson et al (2012b)</b>	GAD 22.2% So- cial Pho- bia, 19.8% PD, 3.7% OCD, 23. 5% MDD	ICBT <i>M</i> age=44. 4 (12.8) IPDTM age=36.4 (9.7) WLC <i>M</i> age=39. 6 (13.7) 19-66 years 76.5% women Sweden	32.1% us- ing medi- cation	81	ICBT with email: 8 wks; 8 online mod- ules	<i>M</i> total time spent per partici- pant = 92 min ( <i>SD</i> = 61)	(1) Waiting List Control (2) IPDT: 8 wks; 8 online mod- ules	post- treatment	diagnostic status, GAD sx; gen- eral anxiety sx; QOL
<b>Berger et al (2009)</b>	Social Phobia 26.9% co- morbid Axis I dis- order	<i>M</i> age=28. 9 (5.3) 19-43 years 44.2% women Switzer- land, France, Belgium	Excluded	52	ICBT with email: 10 wks; 5 online mod- ules	<i>M</i> =5.5 emails from participant weekly emails from therapist	Waiting List Control	post- treatment	social pho- bia sx; treat- ment satis- faction
<b>Berger et al (2011)</b>	Social Phobia 38% co- morbid Axis I dis- order; 12% PD, 10% Spe- cific Pho- bia, 2% GAD,	<i>M</i> age=37. 2 (11.2) 19-62 years 53.1% women Switzer- land	7.4% us- ing med- ication	81	ICBT with email: 10 wks; 5 online mod- ules	<i>M</i> = 6.16 ( <i>SD</i> =4. 56; range= 1-17) emails from partici- pant <i>M</i> = 12.44 ( <i>SD</i> = 2.85; range= 6-17) emails	(1) Unguided ICBT 10 weeks; 5 online mod- ules (2) Step-up on demand ICBT	post- treatment 6-month follow-up	diagnostic status; social pho- bia sx; treat- ment satis- faction

**Table 1. Summary of included studies table** (Continued)

	22% MDD/ Dys-thymia, 2% ED					from therapist			
<b>Bergstrom et al (2010)</b>	15.4% PD 84.6% PD with Agoraphobia co-morbidity not reported	ICBT <i>M</i> age=33.8 (9.7) GCBT <i>M</i> age=34.6 (9.2) 18 years or older 61.5% women Sweden	45% using medication; 34% SSRI/SNRIs, 13% BZ, 24% BZ derivatives or neuroleptics; 5% TCAs	104	ICBT with email: 10 wks; 10 online modules	<i>M</i> =11.3 ( <i>SD</i> =4.3) emails from therapist <i>M</i> total time spent per participant = 35.4 min ( <i>SD</i> =19)	10 weekly 2-hour sessions of GCBT	post-treatment 6 month follow-up	diagnostic status; PD sx; QOL
<b>Carlbring et al (2001)</b>	PD co-morbidity included but not reported	<i>M</i> age=34 (7.5) 21-51 years 71% women Sweden	64% using medication; 44% SSRI, 10% BZ, 5% TCAs, 5% beta-blockers	41	ICBT with email: 7-12 wks; 6 online modules	<i>M</i> reciprocal emails = 7.5 ( <i>SD</i> =1.2; range=6-15) <i>M</i> total time spent per participant = 90 min	Waiting List Control	post-treatment	diagnostic status; PD sx; QOL; general anxiety sx; treatment satisfaction
<b>Carlbring et al (2005)</b>	49% PD 51% PD with Agoraphobia 49% Anxiety Disorder; 6% MDD	<i>M</i> age=35.0 (7.7) 18-60 years old 71% women Sweden	30.6% SSRI, 8.2% BZ, 6.1% TCAs, 6.1% beta blockers	49	ICBT with email: 10 wks; 10 online modules	<i>M</i> reciprocal emails =15.4 ( <i>SD</i> =5.5; range=4-31) <i>M</i> total time spent per participant =150 min	10 weekly 45-60 min sessions of individual CBT	post-treatment 12-month follow-up	diagnostic status; PD and agoraphobia sx; general anxiety sx; QOL
<b>Carlbring et al (2006)</b>	PD co-morbidity included but not reported	<i>M</i> age=36.7 (10) 18-60 years 60% women Sweden	54% using medication	60	ICBT with email & phone: 10 wks; 10 online modules	<i>M</i> reciprocal contacts = 13.5 ( <i>SD</i> =4.4; range=7-29) <i>M</i> time spent per participant per week = 12 min <i>M</i> length phone call =	Waiting List Control	post-treatment	diagnostic status; PD and agoraphobia sx; general anxiety sx; QOL; treatment satisfaction

**Table 1. Summary of included studies table** (Continued)

						11.8 min (range= 9.6-15.6)			
<b>Carlbring et al (2007)</b>	Social Phobia co-morbidity included but not reported	ICBT <i>M</i> age=32.4 (9.1) WLC <i>M</i> age=32.9 (9.2) 18-60 years 64.9% women Sweden	Included but not reported	60	ICBT with email & phone: 9 wks; 9 online modules	<i>M</i> time spent per participant per week = 22 min <i>M</i> length phone call = 10.5 min ( <i>SD</i> = 3.6)	Waiting List Control	post-treatment	social phobia sx; general anxiety sx; QOL
<b>Carlbring et al (2011)</b>	9% PD 22% PD with Agoraphobia 39% Social Phobia 20% GAD 13% AD-NOS 2% OCD, 2% PTSD, 20% MDD, 7% mild depression; 15% Dysthymia	<i>M</i> age=38.8 (10.7) 22-63 years 76% women Sweden	26% using an antidepressant or anxiolytic	54	ICBT with email: 10 wks; 6-10 online modules	<i>M</i> time spent per participant per week = 15 min	Attention Control 10 wks of posts in an online support forum	post-treatment	diagnostic status; anxiety sx (broadly); QOL; general anxiety sx
<b>Furmark et al (2009a)</b>	Social Phobia co-morbidity not reported	ICBT <i>M</i> age=35 (10.2) WLC <i>M</i> age=35.7 (10.9) Bib <i>M</i> age=37.7 (10.3) 18 years or older 67.5% women Sweden	13.9% using medication	120	ICBT with email: 9 wks; 9 online modules	<i>M</i> time spent per participant per week = 15 min	(1) Bibliotherapy: 9 wks; 9 lessons (2) Waiting List Control	post-treatment	social phobia sx; general anxiety sx; QOL

**Table 1. Summary of included studies table** (Continued)

<b>Furmark et al (2009b)</b>	Social Phobia co-morbidity not reported	ICBT <i>M</i> age=34.9 (8.4) Bib. <i>M</i> age=32.5 (8.5) Applied Relaxation <i>M</i> age=36.4 (9.8) 18 years or older 67.8% women Sweden	6.7% using medication	115	ICBT with email: 9 wks; 9 online modules	<i>M</i> time spent per participant per week = 15 min	(1) Bibliotherapy: 9 wks; 9 lessons (2) Bibliotherapy and discussion group: 9 wks; 9 lessons (2) Internet-based applied relaxation: 9 wks; 9 online modules	post-treatment	social phobia sx; general anxiety sx; QOL
<b>Hedman et al (2011)</b>	Social Phobia 47.5% Anxiety Disorder, 15.1% MDD	ICBT <i>M</i> age=35.2 (11.1) GCBT <i>M</i> age=35.5 (11.6) 18-64 years 35.7% women Sweden	19.8% SSRIs, 4.8% SNRIs	126	ICBT with email: 15 wks; 15 online modules	<i>M</i> =17.4 emails per participant <i>M</i> time spent per participant per week = 5.5 min ( <i>SD</i> =3.6)	15 weekly 2.5-hour sessions of GCBT	post-treatment 6 month follow-up	diagnostic status; social phobia sx; QOL; general anxiety sx
<b>Johnston et al (2011)</b>	20.6% PD with or without Agoraphobia 34.4% Social Phobia 45% GAD 29% Anxiety Disorder, 9.2% Affective Disorder, 32.1% both disorders	<i>M</i> age=41.62 (12.83) 19-79 years 58.8% women Australia	29% using medication	139	ICBT with email & phone: 10 wks; 8 online modules	<i>M</i> =8.83 ( <i>SD</i> =3.29) emails per participant <i>M</i> =7.54 ( <i>SD</i> =2.43) phone calls per participant <i>M</i> total time spent per participant = 69.09 min ( <i>SD</i> =32.29)	Waiting List Control	post-treatment	disorder-specific sx; general anxiety sx; QOL; treatment satisfaction
<b>Kiropoulos et al (2008)</b>	41.9% PD 58.1% PD with Ago-	<i>M</i> age=38.96 (11.13) 20-64	47.7% using medication	86	ICBT with email: 6 wks, 6 re-	<i>M</i> =18.24 ( <i>SD</i> =9.82) emails	12 weekly 1-hour sessions of in-	post-treatment	diagnostic status; PD and ago-

**Table 1. Summary of included studies table** (Continued)

	raphobia 72.1% co- mor- bid Mood, Anxiety, Somato- form, or Substance Disorder	years 72.1% women Australia			quired & 2 optional online mod- ules	from thera- pist $M=$ 10.64 ( $SD=$ 8.21) emails from partic- ipant $M$ total time spent per participant = 352 min ( $SD=240$ )	dividual CBT		raphobia sx; general anx- iety sx; QOL; treat- ment satis- faction
<b>Paxling et al (2012)</b>	GAD co-mor- bidity in- cluded but not fully re- ported; 22. 5% MDD	$M$ age=39. 3 (10.8) 18-66 years 79.8% women Sweden	37.1% us- ing medi- cation	89	ICBT with email: 8 wks; 8 online mod- ules	$M$ total time spent per partici- pant = 97 min ( $SD=$ 52)	Waiting List Control	post- treatment	GAD sx; general anx- iety sx; QOL
<b>Richards et al (2006)</b>	21.9% PD 78.1% PD with Ago- raphobia 22% So- cial Pho- bia, 13% GAD, 9% Specific Pho- bia, 6% PTSD, 9% MDD, 6% Hypochon- driasis, 3% Somatiza- tion	$M$ age=36. 59 (9.9) 18-70 years 68.8% women Australia	15.6% anti- depres- sants, 12. 5% BZ, 9. 4% antide- pressants and BZ	23	ICBT with email: 8 wks, 6 online mod- ules	$M=18$ ( $SD=$ 6.5) emails from thera- pist $M=15.$ 3 ( $SD=12.8$ ) emails from participant $M$ total time spent per partici- pant =376. 3 min ( $SD=$ 156.8)	Information Only Con- trol Weekly sta- tus updates to clinician and access to online non- CBT info	post- treatment	di- agnostic sta- tus; PD and agorapho- bia sx; gen- eral anxiety sx; QOL
<b>Robinson et al (2010)</b>	GAD co-mor- bidity in- cluded but not re- ported	$M$ age=46. 96 (12.7) 18-80 years 68.3% women Australia	Included but not re- ported	101	ICBT with email and phone: 10 wks; 6 online mod- ules	$M$ = 33.2 ( $SD=4$ ) emails/ calls per par- ticipant $M$ total time spent per partici- pant = 80.	Waiting List Control	post- treatment	diagnostic status; GAD sx; QOL; treat- ment satis- faction

**Table 1. Summary of included studies table** (Continued)

						8 min ( <i>SD</i> =22.6)			
<b>Silfver-nagel et al (2012)</b>	7% PD 83% PD with Agoraphobia 16% Social Phobia 19% GAD 2% ADNOS 32% co-morbid disorder	<i>M</i> age=32.4 (6.9) 20-45 years 65% women Sweden	47% using medication	57	ICBT with email: 8 wks; 6-8 online modules	<i>M</i> time spent per participant = 15 min/week	Waiting List Control	post-treatment	diagnostic status; PD sx; general anxiety sx; QOL
<b>Spence et al (2011)</b>	PTSD 62% MDD, 33% Social Phobia, 31% PD with or without Agoraphobia, 26% GAD; 17% OCD	<i>M</i> age=42.6 (13.1) 21-68 years 81% women Australia	60% using medication	44	ICBT with email & phone: 8 wks; 7 online modules	<i>M</i> =5.39 ( <i>SD</i> =3.54) emails per participant <i>M</i> =7.87 ( <i>SD</i> =2.56) phone calls per participant <i>M</i> total time spent per participant = 103.91 min ( <i>SD</i> =96.53)	Waiting List Control	post-treatment	diagnostic remission; PTSD sx; QOL; general anxiety sx; treatment satisfaction
<b>Tillfors et al (2008)</b>	Social Phobia co-morbidity included but not reported	ICBT <i>M</i> age=32.3 (9.7) ICBT+expos <i>M</i> age=30.4 (6.3) 19-53 years 78.9% women Sweden	Included but not reported	38	ICBT with email: 9 wks; 9 online modules	<i>M</i> =35 min per participant per week	ICBT with email (9 online modules) + 5 live 2.25-hour exposure sessions; 9 wks	post-treatment 12-month follow-up	social phobia sx; general anxiety sx; QOL; treatment satisfaction
<b>Titov et al (2008a)</b>	Social Phobia co-morbidity in-	<i>M</i> age=38.13 (12.24) 18-72 years	29% using medication	105	ICBT with email: 10 wks; 6	<i>M</i> total time spent per participant	Waiting List Control	post-treatment	social phobia sx; QOL; treat-

**Table 1. Summary of included studies table** (Continued)

	cluded but not reported	59% women Australia			online modules	= 125 min (SD=25)			ment satisfaction
<b>Titov et al (2008b)</b>	Social Phobia co-morbidity included but not reported	<i>M</i> age=36.79 (10.93) 20-61 years 62.96% women Australia	25.9% using medication	88	ICBT with email: 10 wks; 6 online modules	<i>M</i> total time spent per participant = 126.76 min (SD=30.89)	Waiting List Control	post-treatment	social phobia sx; QOL; treatment satisfaction
<b>Titov et al (2008c)</b>	Social Phobia co-morbidity included but not reported	<i>M</i> age=37.97 (11.29) 18-64 years 61.05% women Australia	25.9% using medication	98	ICBT with email: 10 wks; 6 online modules	<i>M</i> total time spent per participant = 168 min (SD=40)	(1) Unguided ICBT 10 wks; 6 online modules (2) Waiting List Control	post-treatment	social phobia sx; QOL; treatment satisfaction
<b>Titov et al (2009)</b>	GAD co-morbidity included but not reported	<i>M</i> age=44 (12.98) 18 years or older 76% women Australia	29% using medication	48	ICBT with email & phone: 9 wks, 6 online modules	<i>M</i> =23.7 emails, 5.5 instant messages, and 4.1 calls per participant <i>M</i> total time spent per participant = 130 min	Waiting List Control	post-treatment	diagnostic status; GAD sx; QOL; treatment satisfaction
<b>Titov et al (2010)</b>	26.9% PD with Agoraphobia 29.5% Social Phobia 43.6% GAD 28.2% Anxiety Disorder, 20.5% Affective Disorder, 26.9% both disorders	<i>M</i> age=39.5 (13) 18 years or older 67.9% women Australia	47.4% using medication	86	ICBT with email & phone: 8 wks; 6 online modules	<i>M</i> =23.6 emails from therapist <i>M</i> total time spent per participant = 46 min (SD=16)	Waiting List Control	post-treatment	diagnostic status; disorder-specific anxiety sx; QOL; treatment satisfaction



**Table 1. Summary of included studies table** (Continued)

<b>Titov et al (2011)</b>	10% PD with or without Agoraphobia 11% Social Phobia 28% GAD 51% MDD 81% had a co-morbidity	<i>M</i> age=43.9 (14.6) 18-79 years 73% women Australia	54% using medication	74	ICBT with email & phone: 10 wks; 8 online modules	<i>M</i> =5.45 ( <i>SD</i> =3.57) emails per participant <i>M</i> =9.35 ( <i>SD</i> =2.96) phone calls per participant <i>M</i> total time spent per participant = 84.76 min ( <i>SD</i> =50.37)	Waiting List Control	post-treatment	disorder-specific sx; general anxiety sx; QOL; treatment satisfaction
<b>Van Ballegooijen et al (2013)</b>	78% PD with or without Agoraphobia 14% Agoraphobia co-morbidity included but not reported	<i>M</i> age=36.6 (11.4) 18-67 years 67.5% women Netherlands	Included but not reported	126	ICBT with email: 12 wks; 6 online modules	<i>M</i> total time spent per participant = 1 to 2 hours	Waiting List Control	post-treatment	PD sx; general anxiety sx
<b>Wims et al (2010)</b>	PD with or without Agoraphobia 21% Social Phobia, 31% GAD, 10% OCD, 7% PTSD, 21% MDD	<i>M</i> age=42.08 (12.29) 18 years or older 76% women Australia	31% using medication	59	ICBT with email: 8 wks; 6 online modules	<i>M</i> =7.5 emails from therapist <i>M</i> total time spent per participant = 75 min	Waiting List Control	post-treatment	diagnostic status; PD & agoraphobia sx; QOL

Notes: All data in the above table represent only that included in/relevant to the present review.

ADNOS = anxiety disorder, not otherwise specified; Bib = Bibliotherapy; BZ = benzodiazepine; ED = eating disorder; GAD = generalized anxiety disorder; GCBT = group cognitive behavioural therapy; IBT = internet-based behavioural therapy; ICBT = internet-based cognitive behavioural therapy; IPDT = internet-based psychodynamic therapy; MDD = major depressive disorder; PD = panic disorder; QOL = quality of life; SNRI = serotonin-norepinephrine re-uptake inhibitor; SSRI = selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitor; sx = symptoms; TCA = tricyclic antidepressant; VCBT = videoconferencing cognitive-behavioural therapy; WLC = waiting list control.

**Table 2. Subgroup analyses. Comparison 1: therapist-supported ICBT versus waiting list control**

Outcome and Subgroup	No. of Studies	No. of Participants	No. of ICBT Comparators	Statistical Method	Effect Size	I <sup>2</sup>
<b>Clinically Important Improvement in Anxiety at Post-Treatment</b>						
a. By Disorder						
i) Panic	2	42	39	RR, M-H, Random	18.32 [2.50, 134.18]	3
ii) Social Phobia	1	102	102	RR, M-H, Random	6.00 [2.64, 13.62]	--
iii) GAD	3	91	94	RR, M-H, Random	2.58 [1.48, 4.51]	36
iv) PTSD	1	23	19	RR, M-H, Random	2.89 [1.14, 7.33]	--
v) Specific Phobia	0	--	--	--	--	--
vi) Trans-diagnostic	2	67	65	RR, M-H, Random	6.12 [2.54, 14.77]	0
b. By Therapist Contact						
i) High	1	12	9	RR, M-H, Random	6.92 [0.42, 114.19]	--
ii) Medium	6	226	224	RR, M-H, Random	4.74 [2.66, 8.46]	35
iii) Low	2	87	86	RR, M-H, Random	2.80 [1.17, 6.66]	57
c. By Research Group						
i) Sweden	4	179	184	RR, M-H, Random	5.76 [2.26, 14.70]	53
ii) Australia 1	4	134	126	RR, M-H, Random	3.06 [1.79, 5.23]	43
iii) Australia 2	1	47	48	RR, M-H, Random	2.10 [1.44, 3.04]	--

**Table 2. Subgroup analyses. Comparison 1: therapist-supported ICBT versus waiting list control** (Continued)

Anxiety Symptom Severity at Post-Treatment								
a. By Disorder								
		i) Panic	5	155	147	SMD, Random	-1.58 [-2.79, - 0.37]	94
		ii) Social Phobia	7	324	314	SMD, Random	-1.44 [-1.65, - 1.23]	25
		iii) GAD	4	138	140	SMD, Random	-0.91 [-1.40, - 0.43]	72
		iv) PTSD	1	23	19	SMD, Random	-0.45 [-1.06, 0. 17]	--
		v) Specific Phobia	0	--	--	--	--	--
		vi) Trans-di- agnostic	5	161	152	SMD, Random	-0.75 [-1.10, - 0.40]	52
b. By Therapist Contact								
		i) High	1	12	9	SMD, Random	-0.80 [-1.70, 0. 11]	--
		ii) Medium	14	556	552	SMD, Random	-1.30 [-1.68, - 0.92]	87
		iii) Low	7	233	211	SMD, Random	-0.87 [-1.23, - 0.50]	68
c. By Research Group								
		i) Sweden	10	408	409	SMD, Random	-1.51 [-2.05, - 0.97]	91
		ii) Australia 1	10	350	333	SMD, Random	-0.85 [-1.09, - 0.61]	53
		iii) Australia 2	1	12	9	SMD, Random	-0.80 [-1.70, 0. 11]	--

**Table 2. Subgroup analyses. Comparison 1: therapist-supported ICBT versus waiting list control** (Continued)

General Anxiety Symptom Severity at Post-Treatment							
a. By Disorder							
	i) Panic	4	126	122	SMD, Random	-0.74 [-1.35, - 0.13]	78
	ii) Social Phobia	3	171	170	SMD, Random	-0.64 [-0.85, - 0.42]	0
	iii) GAD	2	67	71	SMD, Random	-1.91 [-3.57, - 0.26]	94
	iv) PTSD	1	23	19	SMD, Random	-0.53 [-1.15, 0. 09]	--
	v) Specific Phobia	0	--	--	--	--	--
	vi) Trans-di- agnostic	4	121	114	SMD, Random	-0.49 [-0.75, - 0.23]	0
b. By Therapist Contact							
	i) High	1	12	9	SMD, Random	0.07 [-0.79, 0. 94]	--
	ii) Medium	10	410	408	SMD, Random	-0.89 [-1.27, - 0.50]	85
	iii) Low	3	86	79	SMD, Random	-0.67 [-1.13, - 0.21]	48
c. By Research Group							
	i) Sweden	10	408	409	SMD, Random	-0.95 [-1.33, - 0.56]	85
	ii) Australia 1	3	88	78	SMD, Random	-0.51 [-0.82, - 0.20]	0
	iii) Australia 2	1	12	9	SMD, Random	0.07 [-0.79, 0. 94]	--

**Table 3. Subgroup analyses. Comparison 2: therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT**

Outcome and Subgroup	No. of Studies	No. of Participants	No. of ICBT Comparators	Statistical Method	Effect Size	I <sup>2</sup>
<b>Clinically Important Improvement in Anxiety at Post-Treatment</b>						
a. By Disorder						
i) Panic	0	--	--	--	--	--
ii) Social Phobia	1	27	27	RR, M-H, Random	1.07 [0.67, 1.69]	--
iii) GAD	0	--	--	--	--	--
iv) PTSD	0	--	--	--	--	--
v) Specific Phobia	0	--	--	--	--	--
vi) Trans-diagnostic	0	--	--	--	--	--
b. By Therapist Contact						
i) High	0	--	--	--	--	--
ii) Medium	0	--	--	--	--	--
iii) Low	1	27	27	RR, M-H, Random	1.07 [0.67, 1.69]	--
c. By Research Group						
i) Sweden	1	27	27	RR, M-H, Random	1.07 [0.67, 1.69]	--
ii) Australia 1	0	--	--	--	--	--
iii) Australia 2	0	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Anxiety Symptom Severity at Post-Treatment</b>						

**Table 3. Subgroup analyses. Comparison 2: therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT** (Continued)

a. By Disorder								
	i) Panic	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
	ii) Social Phobia	4	127	126	SMD, Random	-0.24 [-0.69, 0.21]	68	
	iii) GAD	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
	iv) PTSD	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
	v) Specific Phobia	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
	vi) Trans-diagnostic	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
b. By Therapist Contact								
	i) High	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
	ii) Medium	3	100	99	SMD, Random	-0.18 [-0.78, 0.41]	77	
	iii) Low	1	27	27	SMD, Random	-0.43 [-0.97, 0.11]	--	
c. By Research Group								
	i) Sweden	3	96	96	SMD, Random	-0.04 [-0.38, 0.30]	30	
	ii) Australia 1	1	31	30	SMD, Random	-0.82 [-1.34, -0.29]	--	
	iii) Australia 2	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>General Anxiety Symptom Severity at Post-Treatment</b>								
a. By Disorder								
	i) Panic	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
	ii) Social Phobia	2	69	69	MD, Random	0.28 [-2.21, 2.78]	0	

**Table 3. Subgroup analyses. Comparison 2: therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT (Continued)**

	iii) GAD	0	--	--	--	--	--
	iv) PTSD	0	--	--	--	--	--
	v) Specific Phobia	0	--	--	--	--	--
	vi) Trans-diagnostic	0	--	--	--	--	--
b. By Therapist Contact							
	i) High	0	--	--	--	--	--
	ii) Medium	2	69	69	MD, Random	0.28 [-2.21, 2.78]	0
	iii) Low	0	--	--	--	--	--
c. By Research Group							
	i) Sweden	2	69	69	MD, Random	0.28 [-2.21, 2.78]	0
	ii) Australia 1	0	--	--	--	--	--
	iii) Australia 2	0	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Clinically Important Improvement in Anxiety at Follow-up</b>							
a. By Disorder							
	i) Panic	0	--	--	--	--	--
	ii) Social Phobia	0	--	--	--	--	--
	iii) GAD	0	--	--	--	--	--
	iv) PTSD	0	--	--	--	--	--
	v) Specific Phobia	0	--	--	--	--	--

**Table 3. Subgroup analyses. Comparison 2: therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT (Continued)**

		vi) Trans-diagnostic	0	--	--	--	--	--
b. By Therapist Contact								
		i) High	0	--	--	--	--	--
		ii) Medium	0	--	--	--	--	--
		iii) Low	0	--	--	--	--	--
c. By Research Group								
		i) Sweden	0	--	--	--	--	--
		ii) Australia 1	0	--	--	--	--	--
		iii) Australia 2	0	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Anxiety Symptom Severity at Follow-up</b>								
a. By Disorder								
		i) Panic	0	--	--	--	--	--
		ii) Social Phobia	3	96	96	SMD, Random	-0.30 [-0.58, -0.01]	0
		iii) GAD	0	--	--	--	--	--
		iv) PTSD	0	--	--	--	--	--
		v) Specific Phobia	0	--	--	--	--	--
		vi) Trans-diagnostic	0	--	--	--	--	--
b. By Therapist Contact at Follow-up								
		i) High	0	--	--	--	--	--
		ii) Medium	2	69	69	SMD, Random	-0.31 [-0.65, 0.03]	3



**Table 3. Subgroup analyses. Comparison 2: therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT** (Continued)

		iii) Low	1	27	27	SMD, Random	-0.26 [-0.80, 0.27]	--
c. By Research Group								
		i) Sweden	3	96	96	SMD, Random	-0.30 [-0.58, -0.01]	0
		ii) Australia 1	0	--	--	--	--	--
		iii) Australia 2	0	--	--	--	--	--
<b>General Anxiety Symptom Severity at Follow-up</b>								
a. By Disorder								
		i) Panic	0	--	--	--	--	--
		ii) Social Phobia	2	69	69	MD, Random	0.72 [-2.12, 3.57]	0
		iii) GAD	0	--	--	--	--	--
		iv) PTSD	0	--	--	--	--	--
		v) Specific Phobia	0	--	--	--	--	--
		vi) Trans-di- agnostic	0	--	--	--	--	--
b. By Therapist Contact								
		i) High	0	--	--	--	--	--
		ii) Medium	2	69	69	MD, Random	0.72 [-2.12, 3.57]	0
		iii) Low	0	--	--	--	--	--
c. By Research Group								
		i) Sweden	2	69	69	MD, Random	0.72 [-2.12, 3.57]	0

**Table 3. Subgroup analyses. Comparison 2: therapist-supported ICBT versus unguided CBT** (Continued)

	ii) Australia 1	0	--	--	--	--	--
	iii) Australia 2	0	--	--	--	--	--

**Table 4. Subgroup analyses. Comparison 3: therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT**

Outcome and Subgroup	No. of Studies	No. of Participants ICBT Comparator	of	Statistical Method	Effect Size	I <sup>2</sup>
<b>Clinically Important Improvement in Anxiety at Post-Treatment</b>						
a. By Disorder						
i) Panic	3	121	118	RR, M-H, Random	1.06 [0.85, 1.32]	0
ii) Social Phobia	1	64	62	RR, M-H, Random	1.45 [0.77, 2.76]	--
iii) GAD	0	--	--	--	--	--
iv) PTSD	0	--	--	--	--	--
v) Specific Phobia	0	--	--	--	--	--
vi) Trans-diagnostic	0	--	--	--	--	--
b. By Therapist Contact						
i) High	1	46	40	RR, M-H, Random	1.11 [0.57, 2.15]	--
ii) Medium	1	25	24	RR, M-H, Random	1.20 [0.85, 1.69]	--
iii) Low	2	114	116	RR, M-H, Random	1.08 [0.72, 1.60]	34
c. By Research Group						

**Table 4. Subgroup analyses. Comparison 3: therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT (Continued)**

	i) Sweden	3	139	140	RR, Random	M-H,	1.09 [0.88, 1.36]	0
	ii) Australia 1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
	iii) Australia 2	1	46	40	RR, Random	M-H,	1.11 [0.57, 2.15]	--
<b>Anxiety Symptom Severity at Post-Treatment</b>								
a. By Disorder								
	i) Panic	3	119	115	SMD, Random		0.29 [0.03, 0.54]	0
	ii) Social Phobia	2	83	80	SMD, Random		-0.18 [-0.92, 0.57]	76
	iii) GAD	0	--	--	--		--	--
	iv) PTSD	0	--	--	--		--	--
	v) Specific Phobia	1	13	14	SMD, Random		0.09 [-0.66, 0.85]	--
	vi) Trans-diagnostic	0	--	--	--		--	--
b. By Therapist Contact								
	i) High	2	63	55	SMD, Random		0.42 [0.05, 0.78]	0
	ii) Medium	1	25	24	SMD, Random		0.05 [-0.51, 0.61]	--
	iii) Low	3	127	130	SMD, Random		-0.08 [-0.63, 0.46]	76
c. By Research Group								
	i) Sweden	5	171	172	SMD, Random		-0.01 [-0.36, 0.35]	59

**Table 4. Subgroup analyses. Comparison 3: therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT (Continued)**

		ii) Australia 1	0	--	--	--	--	--
		iii) Australia 2	1	44	37	SMD, Random	0.49 [0.05, 0.93]	--
<b>General Anxiety Symptom Severity at Post-Treatment</b>								
a. By Disorder								
		i) Panic	2	67	62	SMD, Random	0.42 [-0.75, 1.60]	90
		ii) Social Phobia	2	83	80	SMD, Random	-0.18 [-0.49, 0.13]	0
		iii) GAD	0	--	--	--	--	--
		iv) PTSD	0	--	--	--	--	--
		v) Specific Phobia	1	13	12	SMD, Random	0.33 [-0.46, 1.12]	--
		vi) Trans-di- agnostic	0	--	--	--	--	--
b. By Therapist Contact								
		i) High	2	61	56	SMD, Random	0.49 [-0.57, 1.56]	86
		ii) Medium	1	25	24	SMD, Random	-0.19 [-0.75, 0.38]	--
		iii) Low	2	77	74	SMD, Random	-0.06 [-0.53, 0.41]	33
c. By Research Group								
		i) Sweden	4	121	116	SMD, Random	-0.13 [-0.38, 0.13]	0
		ii) Australia 1	0	--	--	--	--	--

**Table 4. Subgroup analyses. Comparison 3: therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT (Continued)**

		iii) Australia 2	1	42	38	SMD, Random	1.01 [0.54, 1. 48]	--
<b>Clinically Important Improvement in Anxiety at Follow-up</b>								
a. By Disorder								
		i) Panic	2	75	78	RR, M-H, Random	1.09 [0.93, 1. 28]	0
		ii) Social Phobia	1	64	62	RR, M-H, Random	1.15 [0.73, 1. 83]	--
		iii) GAD	0	--	--	--	--	--
		iv) PTSD	0	--	--	--	--	--
		v) Specific Phobia	0	--	--	--	--	--
		vi) Trans-di- agnostic	0	--	--	--	--	--
b. By Therapist Contact								
		i) High	0	--	--	--	--	--
		ii) Medium	1	25	24	RR, M-H, Random	1.05 [0.87, 1. 27]	--
		iii) Low	2	114	116	RR, M-H, Random	1.17 [0.92, 1. 50]	0
c. By Research Group								
		i) Sweden	3	139	140	RR, M-H, Random	1.10 [0.94, 1. 27]	0
		ii) Australia 1	0	--	--	--	--	--
		iii) Australia 2	0	--	--	--	--	--

**Table 4. Subgroup analyses. Comparison 3: therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT (Continued)**

<b>Anxiety Symptom Severity at Follow-up</b>								
a. By Disorder								
		i) Panic	2	75	78	SMD, Random	-0.04 [-0.36, 0.28]	0
		ii) Social Phobia	2	83	80	SMD, Random	-0.39 [-0.71, -0.08]	0
		iii) GAD	0	--	--	--	--	--
		iv) PTSD	0	--	--	--	--	--
		v) Specific Phobia	1	13	12	SMD, Random	-0.09 [-0.88, 0.69]	--
		vi) Trans-diagnostic	0	--	--	--	--	--
b. By Therapist Contact								
		i) High	1	19	18	SMD, Random	-0.11 [-0.76, 0.53]	--
		ii) Medium	1	25	24	SMD, Random	-0.04 [-0.60, 0.52]	--
		iii) Low	3	127	128	SMD, Random	-0.24 [-0.56, 0.07]	32
c. By Research Group								
		i) Sweden	5	171	170	SMD, Random	-0.21 [-0.42, 0.00]	0
		ii) Australia 1	0	--	--	--	--	--
		iii) Australia 2	0	--	--	--	--	--
<b>General Anxiety Symptom Severity at Follow-up</b>								
a. By Disorder								

**Table 4. Subgroup analyses. Comparison 3: therapist-supported ICBT versus face-to-face CBT (Continued)**

	i) Panic	1	25	24	SMD, Random	-0.17 [-0.74, 0.39]	--
	ii) Social Phobia	2	83	80	SMD, Random	-0.14 [-0.45, 0.17]	0
	iii) GAD	0	--	--	--	--	--
	iv) PTSD	0	--	--	--	--	--
	v) Specific Phobia	1	13	12	SMD, Random	-0.31 [-1.10, 0.48]	--
	vi) Trans-diagnostic	0	--	--	--	--	--
b. By Therapist Contact							
	i) High	1	19	18	SMD, Random	-0.19 [-0.83, 0.46]	--
	ii) Medium	1	25	24	SMD, Random	-0.17 [-0.74, 0.39]	--
	iii) Low	2	77	74	SMD, Random	-0.15 [-0.47, 0.17]	0
c. By Research Group							
	i) Sweden	4	121	116	SMD, Random	-0.16 [-0.42, 0.09]	0
	ii) Australia 1	0	--	--	--	--	--
	iii) Australia 2	0	--	--	--	--	--

## APPENDICES

### Appendix I. CCDANCTR update search (25 September 2014)

#1 (internet\* or online or web\*):ti

#2 (\*phobi\* or panic or “anxiety disorder\*” or (anxiety and depression) or GAD or “general\* anxiety” or OCD or obsess\* or PTSD or \*trauma\* or “stress disorder\*”):ti

#3 (assisted or administer\* or coach\* or guided or guidance or \*therapist\* or ((telephone or email) next (support or assist\*))) :ti,ab

#4 (#1 and #2 and #3)

#5 (2012\* or 2013\* or 2014\*):yr,xdd

*[ti:title; ab:abstract; yr:year; xdd:record entry date]*

## CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

This review was prepared primarily by Dr Olthuis in close collaboration with respect to its content (search criteria, search methods, data analysis and interpretation) with Dr Watt and Dr Stewart. Data extraction and ROB assessment were completed by Dr Olthuis and Ms Bailey. Dr Hayden provided an extensive contribution with respect to Cochrane protocol and methods throughout the review process and the preparation of the review manuscript.

## DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

None of the authors have known competing interests.

## SOURCES OF SUPPORT

### Internal sources

- Dalhousie University Department of Psychology and Neuroscience and Department of Psychiatry, Canada.

Dr Stewart is supported by the Department of Psychology and Neuroscience and the Department of Psychiatry at Dalhousie University.

- Saint Francis Xavier University Department of Psychology, Canada.

Dr Watt is supported by the Department of Psychology at Saint Francis Xavier University.

- Killam Graduate Student Scholarship (Dalhousie University), Canada.

Dr Olthuis's graduate studies at the time of completion of this review were supported by a Killam Graduate Student Scholarship.

- Dalhousie University Department of Community Health and Epidemiology, Canada.

Dr Hayden is supported by the Department of Community Health and Epidemiology at Dalhousie University for administrative support and office space.

- Dalhousie University Department of Psychology, Canada.

Ms Bailey is supported by the Department of Psychology at Dalhousie University.



## External sources

- Nova Scotia Health Research Foundation, Canada.

This project was supported by a Knowledge Transfer/Exchange Systematic Review Grant to Dr Watt, Dr Olthuis, and Dr Stewart from the Nova Scotia Health Research Foundation.

- Canadian Institutes of Health Research, Vanier Canada Graduate Scholarship, Canada.

Dr Olthuis's graduate studies at the time of completion of this review were supported by a Vanier Canada Graduate Scholarship from the Canadian Institutes of Health Research.

- Canadian Institutes of Health Research, Pain in Child Health Initiative, Canada.

Ms Bailey is supported by Pain in Child Health, a strategic training initiative by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research.

- Nova Scotia Health Research Foundation, Canada.

The Nova Scotia Health Research Foundation provides infrastructure funding to Dr Hayden to support to the Nova Scotia Cochrane Resource Centre.

- Canadian Chiropractic Research Foundation/Dalhousie University, Canada.

Dr Hayden is supported by a Research Professorship Award from the Canadian Chiropractic Research Foundation.

## DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW

Several changes were made to our protocol (Olthuis 2011) during the transition from protocol to full review. They are listed here.

1. In the protocol, we planned to assess the efficacy of a broader range of distance delivery treatments including Internet-supported CBT and also CBT delivered by phone or videoconferencing. A reviewer commented that these different types of distance delivery were too broad and dissimilar to be included in the same review. As such, we have now focused the review only on Internet-supported CBT interventions to increase homogeneity across included studies and to improve interpretation of findings. With the exception of the characteristics of the experimental intervention, the protocol remains largely unchanged.

2. In the protocol we stated that 'relaxation' could qualify as a CBT intervention. This was an oversight; on further consideration the review team decided there were significant differences between relaxation alone and the key components of CT, BT, and CBT. Thus, while relaxation could qualify as part of an intervention of interest if it was presented as a component of a more comprehensive CBT package, we did not include therapist-supported Internet-based relaxation as an intervention of interest.

3. We originally planned to include quasi-RCTs, as stated in our protocol. However, the field was more developed than we anticipated. Thus, in order to increase the strength of the evidence within the review, we elected to exclude quasi-RCTs and include only RCTs.

4. In the original protocol we had designated the first primary outcome as the efficacy of therapist-supported ICBT in reducing anxiety, as measured by either remission of anxiety disorder diagnosis or reduction in anxiety symptom severity. With respect to the latter, we specified that a reduction in anxiety symptom severity could be indexed by measures of either disorder-specific anxiety symptoms or anxiety symptoms in general. On further consideration, we decided amalgamating these two types of measures resulted in lost information about the efficacy of the intervention. Thus, in the review we indexed the efficacy of therapist-supported ICBT in reducing anxiety as measured by (a) remission of anxiety disorder diagnosis, (b) a reduction in disorder-specific anxiety symptoms, and (c) a reduction in anxiety symptoms in general.

5. The protocol listed our time periods for outcome assessment as short-term (less than 12 months) and long-term (12 months or greater). Later, we decided that we wanted to select one time period that would maximize the number of studies that could be included and would be clinically meaningful. Thus, we consolidated our follow-up assessment to one time point, 6 to 12 months.

6. In the original protocol, we planned to assess dropout and treatment adherence as a secondary outcome. After reviewing the included studies, we observed that so many different methods of indexing dropout were used (e.g., number of participants not completing entire treatment protocol, number of participants not completing 75% of treatment protocol, number of participants not completing follow-up questionnaires) that combining these measures across studies did not lend itself to any type of meaningful interpretation. As such, rather than examine dropout and treatment adherence as a separate outcome, we elected to assess this outcome via risk of bias and sensitivity analyses. More specifically, in the risk of bias evaluation, we identified studies that did not use an adequate ITT paradigm in their data analytic procedure; then we excluded these studies using sensitivity analyses.

7. We removed the originally planned sensitivity analysis which would have excluded cross-over trials with carry-over effects. The inclusion of this sensitivity analysis in our protocol was an oversight as we had elected to only include data from participants before they crossed over to their second treatment condition.

8. In response to suggestions by review editors, we added in a subgroup analysis (by research group) and two sensitivity analyses (exclusion of studies with an active waiting list control; assuming that treatment dropouts were responders on dichotomous outcomes) that were not proposed in the original published protocol.

## **NOTES**

An updated search conducted in September 2014 identified four new completed studies, seven previously ongoing studies that have now been completed, and three new ongoing studies that should be included in the present review. This is a fast-moving area of research and as such we plan to conduct an update of this review after its publication, in which these new studies will be fully incorporated.