## INPLASY PROTOCOL

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Review Stage at time of this submission: Preliminary searches.

**Conflicts of interest:** 

None declared.

# Expressive art therapy for schizophrenia: A network meta-analysis

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Review question / Objective: What is the effect of expressive art therapy for schizophrenia? Which expressive art therapy are most effective? For which outcomes are expressive art therapy most effective?

Condition being studied: A number of researches have indicated the value of expressive art therapy for patients suffering from schizophrenia. Even so, it still remains unclear Which expressive art therapy are most effective.

Information sources: PsycINFO, PsycARTICLES, CINAHL (EbscoHost), PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science (WOS), Embase, Ovid MEDLINE(R), CENTRAL, CNKI, Wanfangdata, COWIP.

**INPLASY registration number:** This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 17 April 2021 and was last updated on 17 April 2021 (registration number INPLASY202140086).

### INTRODUCTION

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Condition being studied: A number of researches have indicated the value of expressive art therapy for patients suffering from schizophrenia. Even so, it still remains unclear Which expressive art therapy are most effective.

#### **METHODS**

Search strategy: The search strategy will include terms: art therapy[MESH], art psychotherapy, creative arts therapies, expressive arts therapy, painting therapy, music therapy[MESH], music intervention, musical therapy, psychodrama[MESH], drama therapy or dramatherapy, sandplay therapy, sandplay therapies, Calligraphic therapy, Chinese calligraphy handwriting, dance therapy[MESH], writing therapy, therapeutic writing, writing as therapy, schizophrenia[MESH], psychosis, psychoses, psychotic disorder and schizophrenic disorder.

Participant or population: People of both sexes with schizophrenia, psychosis or related disorder.

Intervention: Expressive art therapy.

Comparator: All expressive art therapy will be compared against each other, and against the 'non interventions', that is, the treatment as usual.

Study designs to be included: RCTs.

Eligibility criteria: Only papers published in peer-reviewed journals would be included, if reporting findings from randomised controlled trials studies. Conference papers; or unpublished data; as well as papers reporting findings of non-experimental, observational studies will be excluded.

Information sources: PsycINFO, PsycARTICLES, CINAHL (EbscoHost), PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science (WOS), Embase, Ovid MEDLINE(R), CENTRAL, CNKI, Wanfangdata, CQWIP.

Main outcome(s): Scores from Global Assessment of Functioning, Personal and Social Performance Scale, Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale, Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale and 36-item Short Form Survey will be used. Anyother outcomes reported in the included studies will also be analyzed.

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis: Risk of bias assessed by Cochrane Risk of Bias tool.

Strategy of data synthesis: Aggregate trial data will be collected and a Network Meta-Analysis will be carried out using STATA 14.

Subgroup analysis: Subgroup analysis with different rating scales will be conducted.

Sensitivity analysis: Sensivivity analysis will be performed according to the quality of method and sample size.

Country(ies) involved: China.

**Keywords:** expressive art therapy, schziophrenia, network analysis.

Contributions of each author:

Author 1 - Jinde Li. Author 2 - Shuning Ji. Author 3 - Yuxing Jiang.