1. Record Nr. UNINA9910455874703321 Autore Papageorgiou Costas **Titolo** Depressive Rumination [[electronic resource]]: Nature, Theory and Treatment Hoboken,: Wiley, 2004 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-280-10115-6 9786610101153 0-470-09085-5 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (298 p.) Altri autori (Persone) WellsAdrian Disciplina 616.8527 Soggetti Depression, Mental - Treatment Depression, Mental **Emotions and cognition** Negativism Electronic books. Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Depressive Rumination NATURE, THEORY AND TREATMENT; Contents; Nota di contenuto About the Editors; List of Contributors; Preface; Acknowledgements; PART I NATURE AND CONSEQUENCES OF RUMINATION; 1 Nature, Functions, and Beliefs about Depressive Rumination; 2 The Consequences of Dysphoric Rumination: 3 Reactive Rumination: Outcomes, Mechanisms, and Developmental Antecedents: 4 Mental Control and Depressive Rumination; 5 Physiological Aspects of Depressive Rumination; PART II THEORIES OF RUMINATION; 6 The Response Styles Theory; 7 Rumination, Depression, and Metacognition: the S-REF Model 8 Rumination as a Function of Goal Progress, Stop Rules, and Cerebral Lateralization A Comparison and Appraisal of Theories of Rumination: PART III MEASUREMENT AND TREATMENT OF RUMINATION; 10 Measurement of Depressive Rumination and Associated Constructs; 11 Psychological Treatment of Rumination; 12 Cognitive Therapy for Depressive Thinking; 13 Metacognitive Therapy for Depressive

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## Sommario/riassunto

Rumination (recyclic negative thinking), is now recognised as important in the development, maintenance and relapse of recurrence of depression. For instance, rumination has been found to elevate, perpetuate and exacerbate depressed mood, predict future episodes of depression, and delay recovery during cognitive therapy. Cognitive therapy is one of the most effective treatments for depression. However, depressive relapse and recurrence following cognitive therapy continue to be a significant problem. An understanding of the psychological processes which contribute to relapse and recur