

Comparing the Effectiveness of Transdiagnostic and Solution-based Therapy on the Tendency toward infidelity in Married Women

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1. Round 1

1.1. Reviewer 1

Reviewer: This research provides valuable insights into the effectiveness of two different therapeutic interventions in addressing marital infidelity, an issue of significant social and psychological concern.

The study addresses a critical and relatively underexplored area in marital therapy - the tendency towards infidelity in women - and contributes to the field by comparing two different therapy approaches.

The methodological approach, including the use of control and experimental groups and the follow-up evaluations, adds rigor and depth to the research findings.

Scope of Participants: The study's findings are limited by its focus on a specific demographic - married women from Isfahan. Future studies should include a more varied demographic profile, considering different socio-economic backgrounds, cultures, and potentially male participants.

Study Design and Duration: While the study design is commendable, the short-term nature of the follow-up (45 days) limits the ability to understand the long-term effectiveness of the therapies. Extended follow-up periods would be beneficial in future research.

Comparative Analysis of Therapies: The research would benefit from including a broader range of therapeutic approaches for comparative analysis. This would provide a more comprehensive view of the most effective therapies for reducing the tendency toward infidelity.

Use of Digital Platforms: Exploring digital platforms for therapy could be a valuable addition to future research. Online counseling apps and other digital tools could widen access and offer innovative approaches to therapy.

Authors revised the manuscript and uploaded the document.

1.2. Reviewer 2

Reviewer: The research is novel in its comparative approach to two distinct therapies - transdiagnostic and solution-based therapy - and their impact on the tendency toward infidelity, a subject of considerable clinical importance.

Weaknesses and Suggestions:

Sample Size and Diversity: The study's sample is limited to 48 married women from Isfahan, which may not be representative of the broader population. Future studies could increase the sample size and include participants from diverse backgrounds to enhance generalizability.

Measurement Tool: The primary instrument for measuring infidelity tendency was a researcher-constructed questionnaire. While it showed high reliability, its validity could be further strengthened with more widespread use or comparison with established measures. Incorporating a variety of assessment tools, including observational data or partner-reported measures, might provide a more comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon.

Short-Term Follow-Up: The follow-up period was only 45 days. Longer-term follow-up is necessary to assess the sustainability of the therapy outcomes and the possibility of relapse or long-term changes in behavior.

Broader Therapeutic Approaches: The study focuses solely on transdiagnostic and solution-based therapies. Including other therapeutic approaches or combinations could offer a more nuanced understanding of interventions effective in reducing infidelity.

Authors revised the manuscript and uploaded the document.

2. Revised

Editor's decision: Accepted.

Editor in Chief's (The editor) decision: Accepted.