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Our Agenda

- Mindfulness
- Business
- Homework
- Skills
Mindfulness
After today, what can I do with my DBT knowledge?
Role of the Individual DBT Therapist

- Provide individual DBT therapy
- Get the commitment to DBT
- Diary cards
- Skills coaching phone calls
- Deal with crises
- Identify the target behaviors (TB)
- Respond to SI, NSSIB, and TBs by using Behavior Chain Analysis
- Be on a DBT consultation team
Role of the DBT Group Therapist

- Teacher
- Consultant to the individual DBT therapist

**DBT group therapist does not:**
- Provide therapy
- Offer skills coaching outside of class
- Take messages to the individual therapist
Who wants to tell us about DBT, and what do you want us to know?
A Brief History of DBT

Designed by Marsha Linehan, Ph.D., 1980s and 90s

Designed for suicidal and self-harming patients with Borderline Personality Disorder

Theoretical underpinnings include cognitive, behavioral, client-centered, and Zen orientations

Useful for anyone who is emotionally sensitive, with multiple, chronic, severe, and difficult-to-treat problems, on Axis I and/or Axis II
Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment of Borderline Personality Disorder published 1993, along with accompanying skills training manual

Behavioral Tech (behavioraltech.org) and the Linehan Institute are her research, treatment, and training entities

Additional research has been conducted on DBT with teens, families, people with substance abuse, the depressed elderly, and those with eating disorders, as well as more recent research on Stage 2 of treatment

Revised/updated skills training manual published November, 2014
Why DBT?

“To learn and refine skills in changing behavioral, emotional, and thinking patterns associated with problems in living that are causing misery and distress.” (Linehan, 1993)
Dialectical: the tension between two opposites, e.g., acceptance and change

Behavior: DBT teaches people skills they need and may not have, to help them live more effectively

Therapy: Treatment is both individual, with a DBT-trained therapist, and group, in a weekly skills class. The ability of both individual and group therapists to combine warmth, nurturing, and validation with absolute insistence upon learning and applying the skills so that the patient’s treatment goals can be met, cannot be overstated
The ultimate goal of DBT is to help the person have a life worth living.
The Problem Hierarchy

- DBT has four stages of treatment
- Stage 1: Severe Behavioral Dyscontrol

When the house is burning down, the thing to do is to put the fire out. Later we can investigate why it got started, if we want.
Stage 2 - Quiet desperation. Here is where uncovering and insight-oriented work takes place to move the person to emotional experiencing.

Stage 3 - Problems in living. Help the person achieve ordinary happiness and unhappiness.

Stage 4 - Incompleteness. Help the person develop the capacity for living joyously, free of the past.
Assumption: Because of emotional vulnerability (biological) plus the invalidating environment (social), the emotionally sensitive person does not have these skills.
Rational (Reason) Mind

- Rational thinking
- Logical, concrete
- Planning, organizing, evaluating
- Problem-solving
- Cool-headed
- Unflappable
- Total absence of emotions
- Sgt. Joe Friday, Spock, or Data
Emotion Mind

- Emotions are in control of thoughts and behaviors
- Hot-headed
- Fly off the handle
- Artistic temperament
- A sports car: 0 - 60 in < 2 seconds
Body Mind

- Body sensations
- What do you feel in your body?
- Where do you feel it?
- What do you notice, what clues are there?
Wise Mind

Joining emotion and rational mind (and body mind) to form something deeper and higher

Your ‘gut’ or intuition

Point of balance in your thinking

Your ‘third eye’
Wise Mind is the place where Emotion Mind, Rational Mind, and Body Mind intersect.
How Do I Know It’s Wise Mind?

- Is the feeling passionate or moderated?
- Is there a balance between emotions and reason?
- Does the decision have staying power?
- What is your breathing like?
Wouldn’t it be nice to be in Wise Mind all the time?

States of Mind

- Reason Mind
- Emotion Mind
- Wise Mind
- Body Mind
So what the heck are these skills, anyway?

- Core Mindfulness (to decrease cognitive dysregulation)
- Interpersonal Effectiveness (to decrease interpersonal chaos)
- Emotional Regulation (to decrease affective lability)
- Distress Tolerance (to decrease impulsivity and mood-dependent behaviors)
Core Mindfulness

Problems:

- Avoidance of discomfort produces maladaptive behaviors
- Sense of internal emptiness
- Feeling overwhelmed
- Believing that with enough effort one can get what one wants
- Despair that life isn’t fair
Core Mindfulness

Goals of the module:

- To learn to observe one’s thoughts, feelings, and body sensations without reacting to them
- To cultivate a non-judgmental stance
- To participate in life with awareness, because participation without awareness is characteristic of impulsive and mood-dependent behaviors
- To approach, not avoid
Core Mindfulness Skills

- Observe
- Describe
- Participate
- One-mindfully
- Non-judgmentally
- Effectively
“What (to do)” Skills

- Observe (just notice)
- Describe (put words on)
- Participate (comes in handy when you’re doing something you don’t want to do)
“How (to do it)” Skills

- One-mindfully (just this one thing, for just this one moment)
- Non-judgmentally (neither good nor bad)
- Effectively (focus on what works)
Non-judgmentally
Non-judgmentally
Non-judgmentally
Non-judgmentally
Effectively
Mindfulness

- Being ‘full of mind’
- A state, an attitude, a perspective
- Being fully in the current moment
- A way of paying attention
- A way of finding your center or balance
- A lampshade to direct your attention
Mindfulness is not a destination. It’s a walk. It’s an opportunity to see what your mind does.
Interpersonal Effectiveness

Problems:

- Chaotic interpersonal relationships
- Not knowing how to balance what one needs with what others want
- Giving, giving, giving... until one explodes
- Doing anything to avoid the other person being upset
Interpersonal Effectiveness

Goals of the module:

- Decrease interpersonal chaos
- Ask for what you want
- Say “no” and be taken seriously
- Build relationships and end destructive ones
- Sustain or increase self-respect
- Walk the “middle path”, balancing acceptance and change, wants and needs in relationships
Interpersonal Effectiveness Skills

- Clarify interpersonal goals
- DEAR MAN
- GIVE
- FAST
- Build or end relationships
Clarify Interpersonal Goals

Objective or goal: what do I want to have be different at the end of this conversation?

Relationship: How do I want the other person to feel about me at the end of this conversation?

Self-respect: How do I want to feel about myself at the end of this conversation?
DEAR MAN

- **D** escribe the situation
- **E** xpress your feelings
- **A** sk for what you want or say “no”
- **R** einforce (sweeten the pill, state the consequences if you do not get what you want)

- Stay **M** indful (broken record, ignore attacks)
- **A** ppear effective and competent
- **N** egotiate if necessary
GIVE

- Gentle manner without attack or threat
- Act Interested
- Validate the other person’s point of view
- Easy does it, use the soft sell
FAST

- Be **Fair** to both yourself and the other person
- No **Apologies**
- **Stick** to your values
- Be **Truthful**: no lying, excuses, or exaggeration
Build (or End) Relationships

Finding and getting people to like you

- Look for people who are nearby
- Look for people who are similar to you
- Work on your conversational skills
- Express liking (judiciously)
- Join a group

Be mindful of others

- Observe
- Describe
- Participate
(Build or) End Relationships

Only make the decision to end a relationship in Wise Mind

Use skills

- Problem-solving (from ER) to repair a difficult but not destructive relationship
- Cope Ahead (ER) to practice ending the relationship
- DEAR MAN GIVE FAST (IPE)
- Opposite Action (ER) for love, if you love someone who is destructive or abusive
Additional Skills

- Dialectics
- Validation
  - Of others
  - Of oneself
  - Responding to invalidation
- Strategies to change behavior
Emotion Regulation

Problems:

- Discomfort with emotions
- Intense emotional reactions
- Mood swings
Emotion Regulation

Goals of the module:

- Accept that emotions are a part of life and strive for some control over them (not total control)
- Understand why we have emotions
- Reduce emotional vulnerability
- Decrease emotional suffering
- Increase positive emotional experiences
- Learn to act in ways opposite to the emotion
Emotion Regulation Skills

- Check the facts
- Do opposite action
- Problem-solve
- Accumulate positives A
- Build Mastery B
- Cope Ahead C
- PLEASE
- Mindfulness of the current emotion
Understand Emotions

- Emotions recruit about 98% of our bodies to express themselves.

- These are the basic emotions:
  - Joy
  - Sadness
  - Fear
  - Anger
  - Love
  - Shame
  - Envy
  - Jealousy
  - Disgust
  - Guilt
All feelings are valid, all the time (yours, too)

We have emotions for a reason
- To communicate with and influence others
- To organize and motivate ourselves and others to action
- To self-validate
1. Prompting Event: Something happens (inside or outside of yourself)

2. Interpretation: How you understand or make sense of what happened

3. Emotional Experiencing: - Brain Changes - Face and Body changes - Sensing of emotion - Action Urge

4. Emotional Expressions: - Body Language - Facial Expression - Words - Actions

5. Aftereffects: - Memory - Thoughts - Physical functioning - Behavior - Secondary emotions

(vulnerabilities to react again)
Check the Facts

- Prompting Event
- Interpretation (thought, belief, story, myth)
  - Automatic physiological changes
  - Body language and action urges
  - EMOTION!!!

Ask: is my interpretation accurate? How do I know?
- Are there other possible interpretations?
- Does my emotion or its intensity fit the facts?
Do Opposite Action

- When afraid, approach
- When depressed, get active
- When angry, gently avoid/be kind
- When ashamed, continue behavior openly
  - Do it over and over and over, or
  - Share the shame, and/or
  - Treat yourself with respect
Problem-solve

- Describe the problem situation
- Check the facts (all of them!)
- Identify your goal in solving the problem
- Brainstorm many possible solutions
- Choose one that is likely to work
- Take action – try it out!
- Assess and evaluate your results
Accumulate Positives

- Short-term (on a daily basis)
- Long-term (build a life worth living, step by step)
- Be unmindful of worries
Build Mastery

- Do what leaves you feeling competent, confident, and capable
- Combat hopelessness and helplessness
Cope Ahead

- Develop and rehearse a plan to deal skillfully with challenging situations
- Different from ruminating
Reducing Emotional Vulnerability

PLEASE

- Take care of **Physical** health
- **Balanced** Eating
- **Avoid** mood-altering drugs
- Get the amount of **Sleep** that’s right for you
- Get **Exercise**
Mindfulness of the Current Emotion

- Suppressing emotions increases emotional suffering
- Attentional control is a prerequisite for emotional control
- Pain is inevitable, suffering is optional
- “I can’t” is your mortal enemy
Distress Tolerance

Problems:

- Impulsivity
- Inability to delay gratification
- Inability to endure distress
Distress Tolerance

Goals of the module:

- Survive crises
- Have a “first aid kit” for tough situations
- Learn how to get through a difficult situation without making it worse and without harming yourself or anyone else
When to Use These Skills?

- When we cannot solve the problem
- When we cannot solve the problem right now
- When we need to distract ourselves from urges or emotional distress
- (If you can solve the problem, solve it!)
Distress Tolerance Skills

- STOP
- Pros and Cons
- TIP
- Wise Mind ACCEPPTS
- Self-soothe
- IMPROVE the moment
- Radical Acceptance
- Mindfulness of Current Thoughts
STOP

- Stop
- Take a step back
- Observe
- Proceed mindfully
Pros and Cons

What is the payoff for using skills and tolerating the distress?

What are the drawbacks to being skillful?

What is the payoff for losing it, freaking out, picking up?

What are the costs of losing it, freaking out, using?
TIP

- Temperature
- Intense Exercise
- Paced Breathing
- Progressive Muscle Relaxation
Distress Tolerance Skills

Wise Mind ACCEPTS

- Activities
- Contribute
- Compare yourself to others who aren’t doing as well as you
- Change your Emotions
- Push away thoughts
- Think of other things
- Sensations
Activities

Engage in an activity that is unrelated to the distressing urge or emotion

- Go to the movies
- Go for a walk
- Have a cup of tea
- Do some gardening
- Listen to music
Contribute

- Give to someone or something
  - Volunteer work
  - Give a compliment
  - Random acts of kindness

- Shifts attention away from your problems
- Makes you feel really good about yourself
- Be mindful about using this skill!
Comparison

- Compare yourself to those suffering more
- Focus on the more positive aspects of your life
- Highlight what you are grateful for
- Has to be a ‘downward’ comparison
  - Read old journal entries
  - Watch soap operas
  - Watch the news
Change your Emotions

- Generate the opposite emotion to the current, unwanted emotion

- Must identify the unwanted emotion before choosing an activity to disrupt it (hee hee - this is tough!)

  - Scary movies
  - Joke books
  - Comedies
  - Funny greeting cards
Push Away Thoughts

- Put a situation at arm’s length
- Leave the environment
- “Step out” of your mind
- Do not dissociate
  - Build an imaginary wall
  - Take a time out
  - Censor ruminating
  - Put pain in a box
  - “Don’t go there”
Substitute Different Thoughts

Emotions love themselves

Emotions spark thoughts that bring on more of the same emotion

Interrupt this pattern with alternative thoughts

- Thought-stopping technique of your choice
- Count to 10
- Count anything
- Puzzles
- Read
Sensations

Distract yourself with other, attention-grabbing sensations

- Hold an ice cube
- Bite a lemon
- Take a very hot shower
- Snap an elastic band
Self-soothe

Self-soothe the five senses

- Taste
- Touch
- Sight
- Hearing
- Smell
IMPROVE the moment

- Imagery
- Find Meaning in the pain
- Prayer
- Relaxation
- One thing, in the moment
- Mini-Vacation
- Encourage yourself
Imagery

Imagine yourself handling the situation skillfully

Use creative visualization to go to a safe place
Meaning-making

- What is the meaning of this pain?
- Is there something I can learn from this?
- This can open the door to a spiritual exploration (how can there be a loving God when so much unhappiness exists?)
Prayer

Not “why me?”

The Serenity Prayer is a useful one here
Relaxation

Many techniques exist

- Progressive muscle relaxation
- Squeeze-and-release
- Guided imagery
- Mindful breathing
One thing in the moment

“I can do something for 24 hours that would kill me if I thought I had to do it for a lifetime.”

“Just this one moment, that’s all I have to get through”

Put the blinders on
Mini-vacation

Take a break from the distressing situation

The key is to make it a mini-vacation

- About 20 minutes
- Pull the covers over your head for a bit
- Then go back to the situation
Encourage Yourself

- Cheerlead yourself
- “Just do it!”
- “Good job!”
- “This, too, shall pass”
Radical Acceptance

Acceptance does not mean approval

Reality is what it is

Life should be worth living even when there’s pain in it

The opposite of acceptance is immovable willfullness

Because we believe there is a threat

Because we believe to accept will be a catastrophe
Mindfulness of Current Thoughts

- Observe your thoughts
- Be curious
- You are not your thoughts (you don’t have to act)
- Don’t block or suppress thoughts
What’s one pearl you’ll take away from today?
Websites

http://behavioraltech.org Website of Marsha Linehan and colleagues on DBT. Includes information, explanations, and resources for practitioners and clients.

http://www.dbtselphelp.com Comprehensive website put together by people who have been through DBT (not professionals), which includes information on DBT, the various skills (with explanation and examples), and other resources and links.

National Education Alliance for Borderline Personality Disorder site at www.borderlinepersonalitydisorder.com

Valerie Porr's TARA site at www.tara4bpd.org (Treatment and Research Advancements Association for Personality Disorder) provides information for friends and family members.

Borderline Personality Disorder - Family Connections Program www.borderlinepersonalitydisorder.com/family-connections.shtml has audio recording of Perry Hoffman, PhD on difficulties with family members (15-20 minutes)

www.drkristiwebb.com is my practice website. I have pages of resources for both therapists and patients, including diary cards available for downloading.
Social Media

Facebook.com/DrKristiWebb. Each Monday I post the “Skill of the Week” for those who “like” my professional Facebook page.

YouTube.com/DrKristiWebb. My YouTube channel has a number of videos on Borderline Personality Disorder, DBT, and related topics. Each is short and informative.

Pinterest.com/DrKristiWebb. My Pinterest page, “Resources in Mental Health”, pins items of interest to those with a variety of disorders, including BPD.
DBT Texts

Linehan, Marsha (1993). *Cognitive Behavioral Treatment of Borderline Personality Disorder*. New York: Guilford Press. This is the original textbook where Linehan fleshes out DBT for therapists. Dense and informative, an absolute must for any therapist who claims to be doing DBT or for patients who want to know what to expect. The “DBT Bible.”


Dimeff, Linda A., Koerner, Kelly, and Linehan, Marsha (2007). *Dialectical Behavior Therapy in Clinical Practice: Applications across Disorders and Settings*. New York: Guilford Press. Each chapter applies DBT to a different problem, such as depression, substance dependence, eating disorders, psychosis, suicidal and assaultive behavior, or other complex problems, as well as practical advice for day-to-day issues facing DBT practitioners.

Practice Manuals

Linehan, Marsha M. (2015). *DBT Skills Training Manual, 2nd ed.* New York: Guilford Press. This is the book for clinicians who are co-leading DBT skills groups. It includes the rationale for DBT skills training, how to structure the skills groups, review of the dialectical and validation strategies, and teaching notes for each of the four skills modules. It is the companion to...

Linehan, Marsha M. (2015). *DBT Skills Training Handouts and Worksheets, 2nd ed.* New York: Guilford Press. Revised, updated, and reformatted, this is the new skills manual and it is available to both clinicians and patients. Once the book has been purchased from Guilford Press, buyers can download the handouts and worksheets online for their skills classes.

On Mindfulness and Acceptance

Hahn, Thich Nhat (1999). *The Miracle of Mindfulness*. Boston, MA: Beacon Press. World-renowned Vietnamese Buddhist monk and Zen master Thich Nhat Hanh weaves practical instruction with anecdotes and other stories to show how the meditative mind can be achieved at all times and how it can help us heal. He has written extensively on mindfulness. This is one of his most popular books on how to take hold of your consciousness and keep it alive to the present reality. Other resources include: *The Art of Mindful Living; Mindfulness for Psychotherapists* (audiotape); and *Living Buddha Living Christ* (which can serve as bridge for folks who are uncomfortable with idea of Buddhism).


On Mindfulness and Acceptance

Brantley, Jeffrey (2007). *Calming Your Anxious Mind: How Mindfulness and Compassion Can Free You from Anxiety, Fear, and Panic*. Oakland, CA: New Harbinger Publications. Instructs readers on the role that thoughts and emotions play in anxiety, and provides a step-by-step guide to developing mindfulness practices, which include presence, stillness, and loving kindness, which can enable them to feel safe while opening up to fearful feelings.

On Borderline Personality Disorder


Lawson, Christine (2002). *Understanding the Borderline Mother: Helping Her Children Transcend the Intense, Unpredictable, and Volatile Relationships*. Jason Aronson, Inc. For individuals who were raised by a mother with BPD, this is considered a very helpful resource, readable and validating.
On Borderline Personality Disorder


Porr, Valerie (2010) *Overcoming Borderline Personality Disorder: A Family Guide for Healing and Change*. Oxford University Press. Compassionate and informative guide to help families understand BPD (as a neurobiological disorder), which also provides skills to cope, which are drawn from DBT and mentalization-based therapy (Peter Fonagy’s work).

Becca Edwards, on working with emotionally vulnerable clients

Jill Compton and Prudence Cuper, on the use of DBT in the treatment of self-harm behaviors

Tyler Beach, on improving psychological flexibility through mindfulness-based behavioral therapies

Jennifer Kirby, on responding to client therapy-interfering behaviors using behavioral principles and techniques

John Mader, on mindfulness in clinical practice and daily Life

Jeff Brantley, on mindfulness and anxiety
Local Resources

Triangle Area DBT (TADBiT): founded by Meggan Moorhead and Norma Safransky with the goal of promoting the use of DBT in the Triangle Area [http://www.triangleareadbt.com](http://www.triangleareadbt.com)


DBT Listserv: DBT individual and/or group therapists in the Triangle community.