

# Recovery Oriented Cognitive Therapy for Families

Elisa Nelson, Ph.D. and Ariana Rivens, M.A.  
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The following content is a collaboration of materials from PERC and Beck Institute Center for Recovery-Oriented Cognitive Therapy 2021

# Essential Role of Families

- ▶ Family interventions have been linked to:
  - ▶ Increased engagement in care
  - ▶ Increased retention in services
  - ▶ Decreased relapse
  - ▶ Reduction in symptoms
  - ▶ Improved family interactions

Claxton, M., Onwumere, J., & Fornells-Ambrojo, M. (2017). Do family interventions improve outcomes in early psychosis? A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 8(371).

Lucksted, A., Stevenson, J., Nossel, I., Drapalski, A., Piscitelli, S., & Dixon, L.B. (2016). Family member engagement with early psychosis specialty care. *Early Intervention in Psychiatry*, 12(5), 922-927.

# Family Members Experience with Coordinated Specialty Care Setting

## Overview

- ▶ Conducted a semi-structured interview of 18 families in a CSC clinic to learn about their experiences
- ▶ Results
  - ▶ Expressed distress regarding family member's mental health condition and hesitation about engaging with staff and in services
  - ▶ Expressed confusion about strategies to support loved one enrolled in CSC services
  - ▶ Confusion about how to foster natural growth and autonomy while also looking out for their family member

Lucksted, A., Stevenson, J., Nossel, I., Drapalski, A., Piscitelli, S., & Dixon, L.B. (2016). Family member engagement with early psychosis specialty care. *Early Intervention in Psychiatry*, 12(5), 922-927.

# Power of Family Connection

## Overview

- ▶ Surveys 155 students
- ▶ Increases in daily stress → increases in loneliness and depression → decreased in mood
- ▶ Results
  - ▶ Open and assuring contact with family member moderated impact of stress and loneliness
  - ▶ Daily positive, open and assuring contact with family also positively correlated with happiness

Burke, T.J., Ruppel, E.K., & Dinsmore, D.R. (2016). Moving away and reaching out: Young adult's relational maintenance and psychosocial well-being during transition to college. *Journal of Family Communication, 16* (2).

# Power of Family Engagement: Strategies

**Do you have ideas or experiences that have helped you support your loved in their mental health care?**

- ▶ **Strategies**
  - **Involvement early**
  - **Identify the right level of involvement**
  - **Identify best method for involvement**
  - **Identifying a common goal between client and family**
  - **Understanding the benefits of family involvement**

# Childhood and Young-Adulthood

- Self-expectations and timing of transitions
- Identity -- find self, contribute
- Can get lost in the challenges
- Broaden context
- Success

# When we see youth in treatment

- Told by others they have to go: parents, teachers, counselors, coaches
- After a significant incident: truancy courts, criminal justice involvement, hospitalization

# Disagreement with Diagnosis

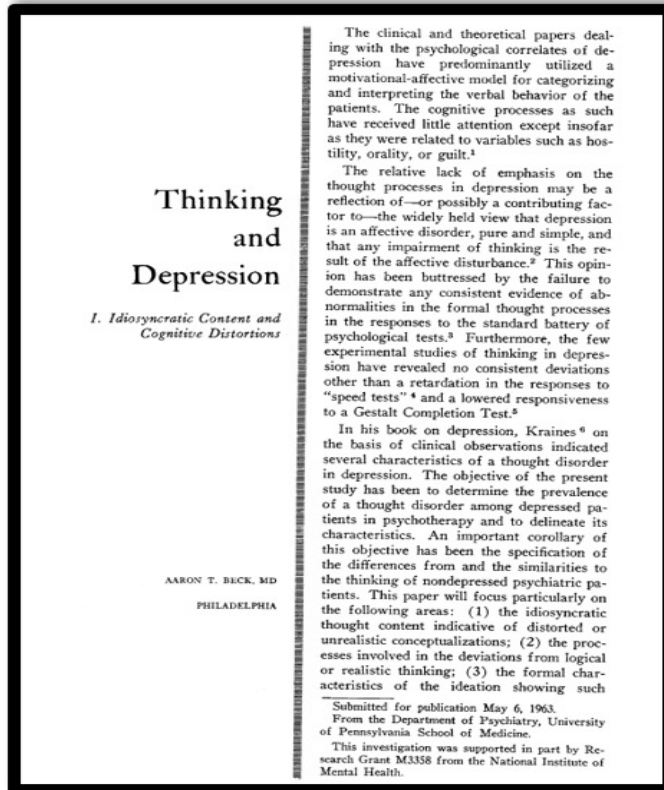
- What might be the reasons why individuals wouldn't want to:
  - Discuss a diagnosis?
  - Discuss treatment?
  - Take medication?
- What might they think about themselves (and how others see them)?
- What would it mean to have that diagnosis/need treatment?



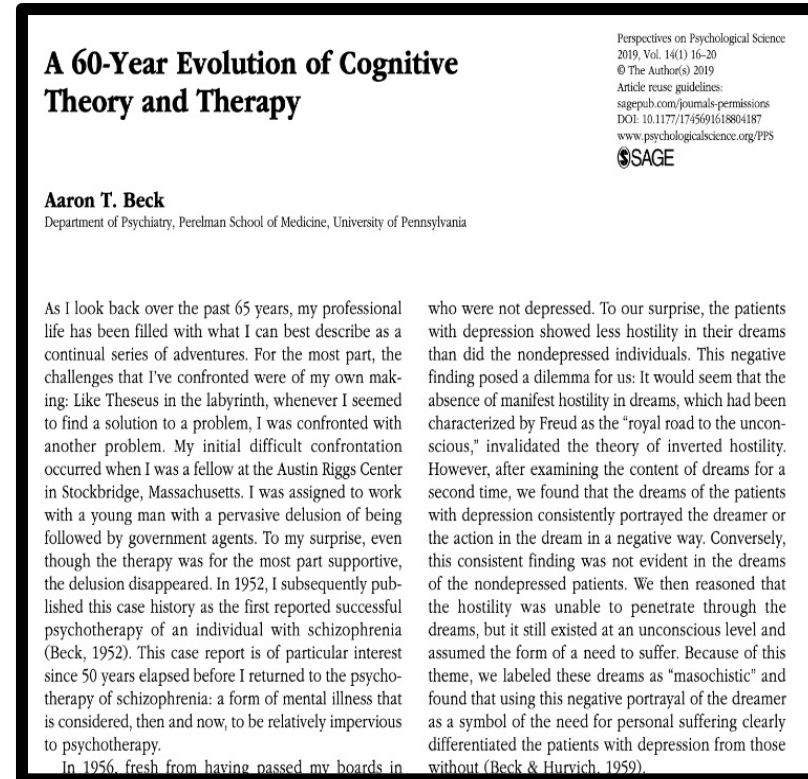
# So what do we need?

- Coordinated Specialty Care - the gold standard
- Outcomes show greater improvement than standard treatment (outpatient therapy and medication management)
- All Pennsylvania Heads Up First Episode Psychosis (FEP) programs are using Recovery-Oriented Cognitive Therapy

# Dr. Beck's Guiding Idea 2: Cognitive Model



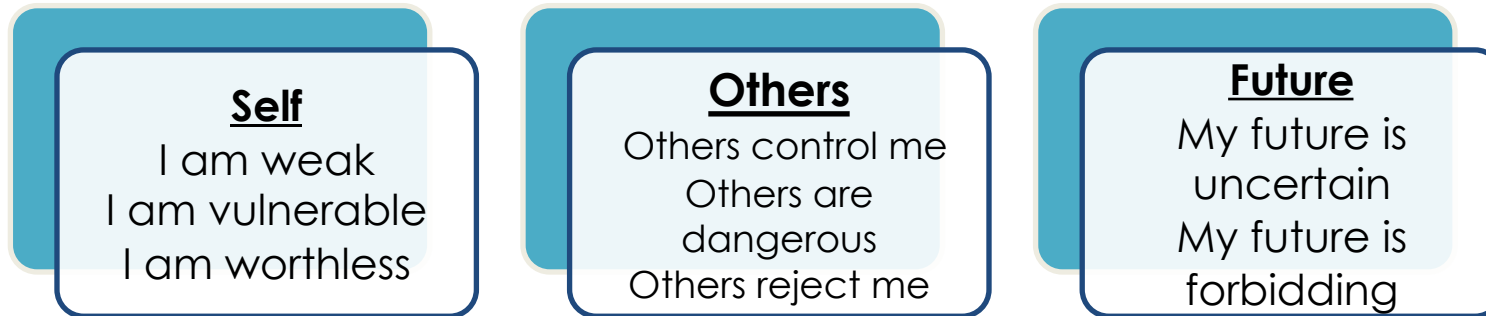
Dr. Beck's revolutionary 1963 paper: introduced the cognitive model and cognitive therapy



2019 update: CBT is transdiagnostic

# Dr. Beck's Guiding Idea 2

## Cognitive Model -- Challenges



## Cognitive Model -- Empowerment



# Randomized Control Trial & Follow Up

Compared to the Standard Treatment (ST) individuals, CT+ST individuals had:

- Better functioning ( $d = 0.56$ )
- Reduced avolition-apathy ( $d = -0.66$ )
- Reduced positive symptoms ( $d = -0.46$ )

Gains maintained over the course of a 6-month follow-up in which no therapy was delivered

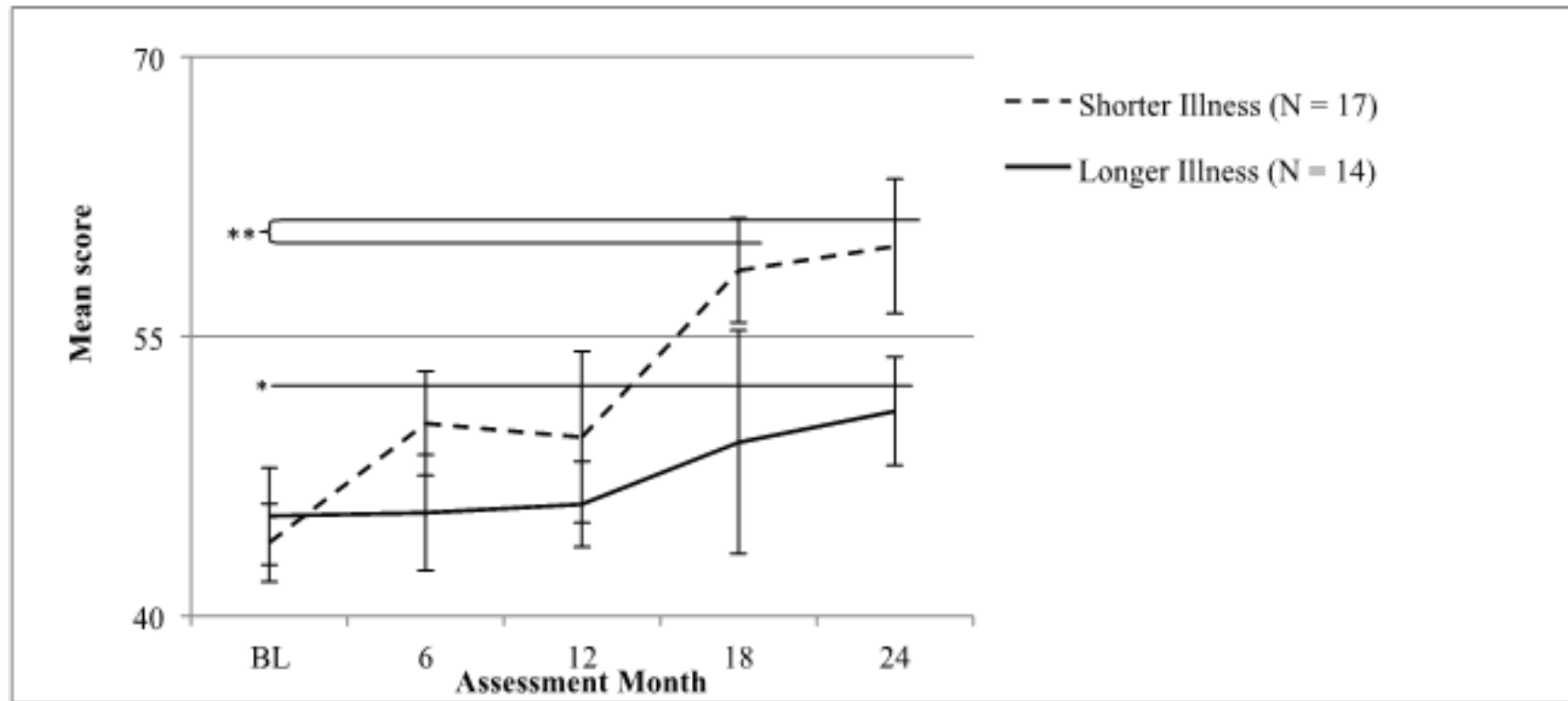
- Better Functioning ( $d = 0.53$ )
- Reduced Negative Symptoms ( $d = -0.60$ )
- Reduced Positive Symptoms ( $d = -1.36$ )

Grant, P.M., Huh, G.A., Perivoliotis, D., Stolar, N.M., & Beck, A.T. (2011). Randomized Trial to Evaluate the Efficacy of Cognitive Therapy for Low-Functioning Patient with Schizophrenia. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 69(2), 121-7. doi:10.1001/archgenpsychiatry.2011.129

Grant, P.M., Bredemeier, K., & Beck, A.T. (2017). Six-month follow-up of recovery-oriented cognitive therapy for low-functioning individuals with schizophrenia. *Psychiatric Services*, 68 (10), 997-1002. <https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.ps.201600413>

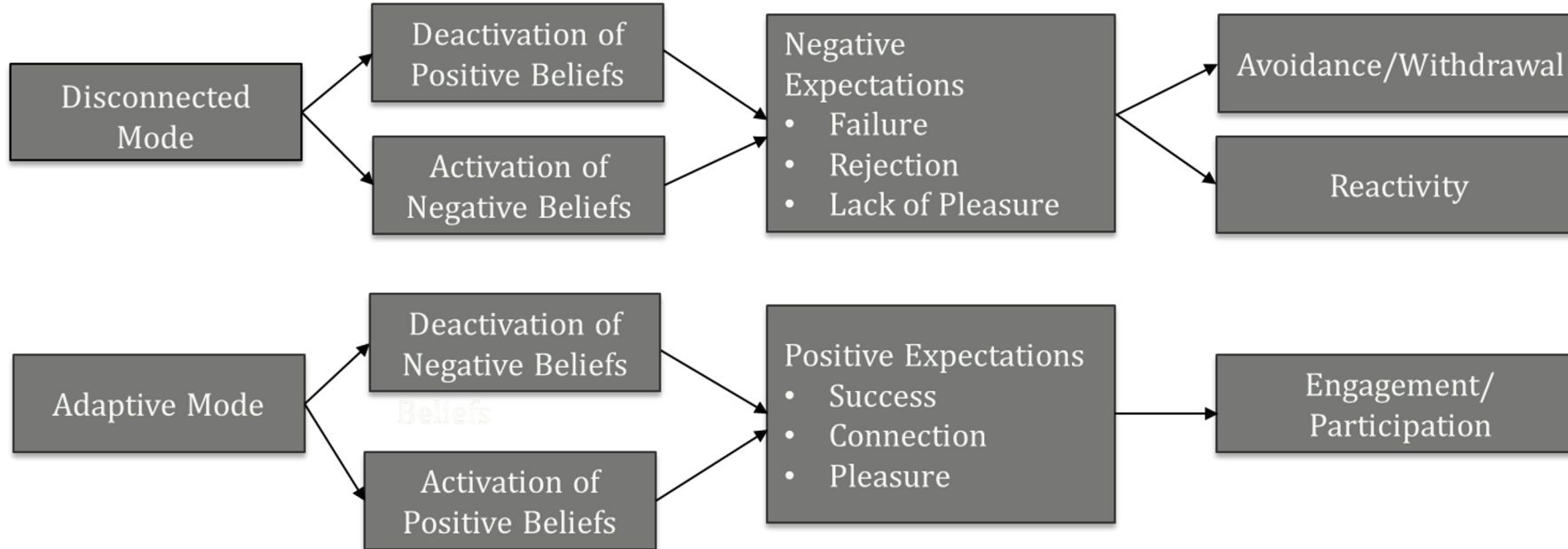
# 6-Month Follow-up

Figure 2

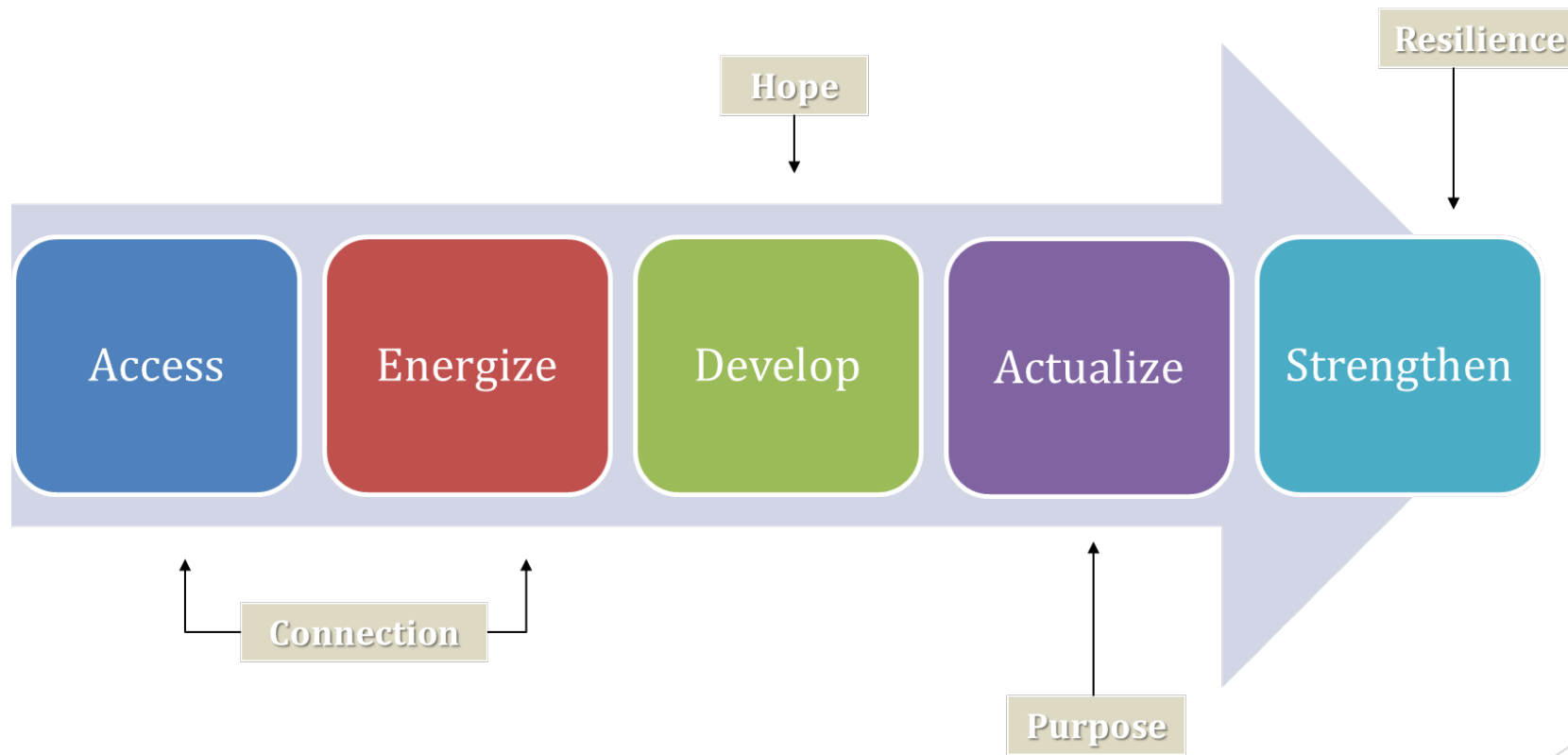


Grant, P. M., Bredemeier, K., & Beck, A. T. (2017). Six-Month Follow-Up of Recovery-Oriented Cognitive Therapy for Low-Functioning Individuals With Schizophrenia. *Psychiatric Services*, 68(10), 997-1002. doi:10.1176/appi.ps.201600413

# Modes



# Modes



# Adaptive Mode

## Understanding the adaptive mode

### ▶ Definition:

- ▶ A person at their best
- ▶ Positive beliefs are activated about themselves, others and their future
- ▶ Increased access to motivation, energy
- ▶ *Family unit's can also experience an adaptive mode - when they all are connected, contributing and feeling appreciated in the the family unit*



# Finding the Adaptive Mode: Application for Families

## ▶ **Eliciting:**

- ▶ When is your family member at their best? What do they look like?
- ▶ When do you feel most connected to your loved one? When are you most bonded as a family unit? What does this look like?

## ▶ **Identifying interests to increase bonding:**

- ▶ Dig deeper into loved one's interests by asking more detailed questions

## ▶ **Identifying activities to engage in together:**

- ▶ Collaborate on activity schedule with shared activities
- ▶ Discuss engaging in previous routines or finding something new together

# Energizing the Adaptive Mode: Application for Families

- ▶ Engage in shared activities and interests consistently
  - ▶ Helpful to develop routines or traditions (e.g. Thursday is coffee date day, movie night, morning walks)

# Developing the Adaptive mode: Application for Families

- ▶ **Aspirations:**
- ▶ A significant and meaningful vision about a way that an individual wants to live his/her/their life

# Developing the Adaptive mode: Application for Families

- ▶ Important to understand or get a sense of their loved one's dreams for the future.
- ▶ Questions you can guide family member's to use:
  - ▶ If things were going your way, what would it look like? With school? In your relationships?
  - ▶ How would you be spending your time if X were not bothering you?
  - ▶ What is a vision you have for yourself?

# Developing the Adaptive mode: Application for Families

- ▶ Benefits of asking these types of questions
  - ▶ Greater knowledge of person
  - ▶ Increases bonding in relationships
  - ▶ Greater access to them and more likely to be able to ask when person is in the adaptive mode

# Developing the Adaptive mode: Application for Families

## Enriching Aspirations

- ▶ Types of questions include:
  - ▶ Help me imagine it?
  - ▶ Paint me a picture!

# Developing the Adaptive mode: Application for Families

## ▶ **Getting to the underlying meaning of aspirations**

▶ Get a sense of why a specific aspiration is important to their family member:

### ▶ *Sample questions:*

▶ What about that type of job or role is important to you?

▶ What's the best part of school?

▶ What about driving is important to you?

### ▶ **Underlying meaning can provide:**

▶ Information about their values

▶ More flexibility

▶ Increased motivation

# Contribution as a Basic Need of

## The Need to Contribute During Adolescence

**Andrew J. Fuligni**


Jane and Terry Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior at UCLA, University of California, Los Angeles

### Abstract

As an intensely social species, humans demonstrate the propensity to contribute to other individuals and groups by providing support, resources, or helping to achieve a shared goal. Accumulating evidence suggests that contribution benefits the givers as well as the receivers. The need to contribute during adolescence, however, has been underappreciated compared with more individually focused psychological or social developmental needs. The need is particularly significant during the teenage years, when children's social world expands and they become increasingly capable of making contributions of consequence. Moreover, contribution can both promote and be a key element of traditionally conceived fundamental needs of the adolescent period such as autonomy, identity, and intimacy. The neural and biological foundations of the adolescent need to contribute, as well as the ways in which social environments meet that need, are discussed. A scientific and practical investment in contribution would synergize with other recent efforts to reframe thinking about the adolescent period, providing potential returns to the field as well as to youths and their communities.

### Keywords

development, adolescence, interpersonal relations, others, positive psychology, contribution, prosociality

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sagepub.com/journals-permissions  
DOI: 10.1177/1745691618805437  
www.psychologicalscience.org/PPS  


- Autonomy
- Identity Development
- Part of expanded social world
- Related to wellness factors



# Benefits to Contributing

- Creates positive changes in immune system functioning
- Reduces stress hormones
- Link between stress and mortality becomes insignificant
- Activates pleasure system in brain

Dossey, L. (2018). The helper's high. *Explore*, 14 (6). 393-399.

# Actualizing the Adaptive mode: Application for Families

- ▶ Use meaning from aspiration or break down aspiration into steps and translate this into everyday activity
- ▶ Collaborate on some possible steps together and have them bring back those ideas to loved one

# Strengthening the Adaptive mode: Application for Families

## ▶ **Noticing positive experiences:**

- ▶ **Aim: Increase families member's opportunities to notice positive experiences**
  - ▶ Most of the time people focus more on the challenging experiences
  - ▶ Important to notice the good stuff!
- ▶ **Help family members notice:**
  - ▶ Capability, Connection, Contribution
  - ▶ Future, Hope, Possibilities
  - ▶ Strengths, capability, value
  - ▶ Ability to connect with family, friends, others. Sense of belonging.
  - ▶ Energy and good times with others
  - ▶ Independence/autonomy

# Strengthening the Adaptive mode: Application for Families

## ▶ Ways to notice capability

- ▶ Guide parents to provide feedback about how family members advice was helpful or impactful:
  - ▶ “I really enjoyed the dish you picked out. What did you think?”

## ▶ Ways to notice connection

- ▶ Guide parents to say the good feelings and experiences out loud! If they are having fun together it is important to share
  - ▶ “Your brother was so happy to hear from you, did you notice?”
  - ▶ “I had fun at the museum with you, how about you?”

## ▶ Ways to notice energy

- ▶ Guide parents to voice when they are feeling more energized doing an activity with their loved one and see whether they are having the same experience
  - ▶ “Walking outside feels great, what do you think?”
  - ▶ “This helps me feel so energized! What about you?”

## ▶ Ways to notice enjoyment

- ▶ Guide parents to point out when you are having fun doing something together and see whether their loved one is having the same experience
  - ▶ “Forgot how fun it was to go to the park, how about you?”