MANAGING DISTRESS TOLERANCE - HOW CAN I IMPROVE MY PATIENT'S DISTRESS TOLERANCE?

KARI A. STEPHENS, PHD
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
GENERAL DISCLOSURES

The University of Washington School of Medicine also gratefully acknowledges receipt of educational grant support for this activity from the Washington State Legislature through the Safety-Net Hospital Assessment, working to expand access to psychiatric services throughout Washington State.
SPEAKER DISCLOSURES

✓ Any conflicts of interest?
OBJECTIVES

1. Describe DBT’s Distress Tolerance skills.
2. Identify techniques you can use in your practice with distressed patients.
DIALECTICAL BEHAVIOR THERAPY

Skills

• Mindfulness
• Emotion Regulation
• Distress Tolerance
• Interpersonal Effectiveness

Target Populations

• **Borderline Personality Disorder
• Substance dependence, depression, PTSD, and eating disorders
• Emerging for:
  • ADHD, Bipolar Disorder, anger issues
  • Improved effectiveness of pharmacotherapy (naltrexone) for OUD
  • Perinatal women with emotion dysregulation

CBT therapy with individual psychotherapy and group skills training classes

https://behavioraltech.org/
WHAT IS A CRISIS?

- A crisis is when you have a serious problem but you can’t solve it (at least not now).
- In a crisis, there is a pressure to solve the problem and it is difficult to stop trying.
- In a crisis, emotions are high so the problem is distressing and having high emotions generally makes things worse.
- A crisis is short-term.
  - If it is happening all the time, it isn’t a crisis, it’s your life!
### Distress Tolerance Skills Are For...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patients face many stressors</th>
<th>Clinicians face many stressors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Housing</td>
<td>• Large caseloads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Money</td>
<td>• Difficult patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Drugs and alcohol</td>
<td>• Hearing many traumatic stories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dangerous neighborhoods or bus lines</td>
<td>• Inability to help their patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Trouble finding and keeping work</td>
<td>• Lack of time or resources to help their patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Long waits for social services</td>
<td>• Frustrating interactions with social services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Medical problems and chronic pain</td>
<td>• Unhelpful rules or regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Feeling acutely suicidal</strong></td>
<td>• Paperwork</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How can you make a crisis worse?

- Yelling at someone
- Using drugs or alcohol
- "Retail therapy" with money you can’t afford to spend
- Giving up on leading their life
- Complaining so much folks don’t want to talk to you
- Eating too much or too little
DISTRESS TOLERANCE IS SURVIVING WITHOUT MAKING THE SITUATION WORSE.

Tolerating distress is not solving the problem.

- There are other skills for problem-solving.

Remember

- Don’t hit your head on a brick wall by trying to solve a crisis that can’t be solved now.
- Figure out another way to solve the problem.
- Then practice distress tolerance until that other way can work.
DISTRESS TOLERANCE IS SURVIVING WITHOUT MAKING THE SITUATION WORSE.

Tolerating distress is not removing – or sometimes even reducing – distress.

• There are other skills for reducing emotions.

Don’t expect distress tolerance skills to make you “feel better”.

• The fact is that you often may feel better, but that is not the purpose of the skill.
• The skills are so you won’t make the situation worse.
• If the skills prevent the crisis getting worse but don’t make you feel better, DON’T STOP! If you do, things may get worse.
STEPS FOR USING DBT DT SKILLS

• Do a good behavioral assessment
• Pitch using DT skills
  • Emphasizing the goal is to be skillful, which doesn’t necessarily mean feeling better
• Iterate a small target for homework with the patient
• Follow-up and practice, practice, practice
  • Recognizing distress when it happens
  • Choosing to be skillful – trial and error
  • Using Pros/Cons if ambivalent about using the skills
HOW TO DO A GOOD ASSESSMENT

1. What triggers the distress? What caused the patient to feel distressed?
   – Be behavioral (i.e., a talk with a family member, looking at mail, thinking a thought).

2. How did the patient respond? What did he/she do while distressed?
   – Be behavioral (i.e., yelled and started a fight, went to their room and ruminated, laid in bed all day, used substances, avoided tasks)

3. How did their response make things worse?
   – From the patient’s perspective!! (not the provider’s)
So what are the Distress Tolerance skills

• Distract
• Self-Soothe
• IMPROVE the moment
• Pros and Cons
DISTRACTION IS DELIBERATELY TURNING YOUR ATTENTION AWAY FROM THE CRISIS.

Remember, wise mind ACCEPTS

Activities
Contributing
Comparisons
opposite Emotions
Pushing away
Thoughts
Sensations
SELF-SOOTHE WITH FIVE SENSES

**Vision**
Decorate your space, go somewhere inspiring

**Sound**
Music, soothing voices, nature sounds

**Smell**
Cooking, lavender, the beach

**Touch**
Comfortable clothes, pet animal, foot massage

**Taste**
Favorite food, hard candy or mint, good cup of coffee
Skills to accept pain and reduce suffering

- Imagery
- Meaning
- Prayer
- Relaxation
- One thing in the moment
- Vacation
- Encouragement
## PROS AND CONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pros</th>
<th>Cons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Making it worse by:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tolerating distress by:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SCENARIO: 10PM SUN NIGHT AND YOU FOUND AN EVICTION NOTICE ON YOUR DOOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Making it worse by:</th>
<th>Pros</th>
<th>Cons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| *getting drunk*     | - get to relax  
|                     | - won’t have to think about it  
|                     | - won’t be able to function tomorrow when have to call guy back |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tolerating distress by:</th>
<th>Pros</th>
<th>Cons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| *self-soothing*         | - get some relaxation  
|                         | - will be clear minded tomorrow  
|                         | - will be worried all night  
<p>|                         | - probably won’t sleep |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Making it worse by:</th>
<th>Pros</th>
<th>Cons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>just go through the motions</em></td>
<td>-don’t have to focus when tired</td>
<td>-self-fulfilling prophesy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-don’t get my hopes up</td>
<td>-person will think you don’t care</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tolerating distress by:</th>
<th>Pros</th>
<th>Cons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>IMPROVE with meaning, self-sooth, and encouragement</em></td>
<td>-feel proud of the quality of my work</td>
<td>-takes a lot of effort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-have hope</td>
<td>-may be disappointed (again)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-treatment more likely to work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SCENARIO: THURS AFTERNOON, LAST APPT, AND YOU HAVE A TOUGH NEW REFERRAL**
SO THOSE ARE THE DBT DISTRESS TOLERANCE SKILLS. NOT NEW IDEAS – JUST CONCEPTUALIZED AND ORGANIZED IN SYSTEMATIC WAY.
FEW TIPS

Make sure the distress tolerance skill is close to the intensity of the distress

• If you have the urge to die, ironing is probably not going to help!

Make sure the timing of the skill matches the situation

• Distracting with Sensations is a great way to get started but doesn’t last; so if crisis is long, pair with Activities or Contributing
• Distracting with Thoughts lasts for minutes to maybe an hour – good for the bus, traffic, staff meetings, or the line at the DMV
• Take a “vacation” for as long as time allows
FEW TIPS

Any Distress Tolerance skills overused can make things worse

• Soothing by taste is not a good idea if you are a compulsive eater or are gaining weight
• Take too many vacations, you don’t get anything done
• Distracting by watching a DVD TV series or reading novels can take over your life

Avoid Distraction when it is avoidance

• Often people see distraction as the only way to cope when you can’t do anything about the problem
• Sometimes you need to stay with the problem such as staying in class or on the worksite or with your children (or with your clients)
• Be sure to learn Self-Soothing and IMPROVE as much as Distract for this
INTERESTED IN READING MORE?

• Marsha Linehan’s *Skills Training Manual for Treating Borderline Personality Disorder*

• Lots of on-line resources and handouts by searching for “DBT distress tolerance”
Please be sure that you have completed the full UW PACC series registration.

If you have not yet registered, please email uwpacc@uw.edu so we can send you a link.