Wisconsin Public Psychiatry Network Teleconference (WPPNT)

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Interpersonal and Social Rhythm Therapy (IPSRT)

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Case Example 1

- 70 year old woman with diagnosis of bipolar disorder unexpectedly separates from her second husband of 30 years after his infidelity with her close friend; understandably finds it very challenging to live on her own both logistically and emotionally after having a relationship and routine with her spouse for 30+ years; finds herself starting to be up during the night and awake during the day, missing appointments as well as activities with friends, which presents consequences of some providers and friends being upset; also, mood becoming more and more unstable; withdraws more to home where she finds the pattern of being asleep during the day and awake at night to get harder and harder to break; other routines like meal and medication times also become dysregulated

Learning Objectives

Introduce the essential elements of Social Rhythm Therapy (SRT)

- Present a brief history of IPSRT
- Summarize evidence on efficacy of IPSRT
- Overview of the underlying theory and essential elements of SRT
- Goals of SRT – Initial, Intermediate, and Later Sessions

Psychotherapy Defined

“Psychotherapy may be thought of as consisting of a technical part and a relationship part.”

(Gelso & Hayes, 1998, p. 3)
Psychotherapy and Bipolar Disorder

"I cannot imagine leading a normal life without both taking lithium and having had the benefits of psychotherapy… ineffably, psychotherapy heals. It makes some sense of the confusion, reigns in the terrifying thoughts and feelings, returns some control and hope and possibility of learning from it all… It is where I have believed – or have learned to believe – that I might someday be able to contend with all of this."

Kay Jamison, Ph.D. , An Unquiet Mind, 1995

IPSRT: Brief History

- Ellen Frank, Ph.D - a “committed cognitive therapist” learns IPT combined with research interest on “social zeitgebers and depression”
- July 14, 1990 –National Depressive and Manic-Depressive Association (NDMDA; now Depression and Bipolar Support Alliance) talk on family involvement in treatment
- Key publication on efficacy: Frank et al., Arch Gen Psychiatry, 2005

IPSRT: Efficacy

Frank et al. (2005)
Acute Treatment Effects
- longer time to recurrence
- increased regularity of social rhythms

Maintenance Treatment Effects
- reduced likelihood of recurrence

Frank et al. (2008)
Acute Treatment Effects
- more rapid improvement in occupational functioning

Maintenance Effects
- no differences at end of two years, however, gains are maintained

IPSRT Modalities and Populations

- Individual
- Group (closed)
- Inpatient
- Bipolar II

IPSRT Efficacy

IPSRT works!
Adaptations/modifications underway (e.g., group, inpatient, Bipolar II monotherapy)
Dissemination efforts are in early stages and essential!
Key IPSRT Concepts

Social Rhythm Therapy (SRT)

Interpersonal Psychotherapy (IPT)

Social Rhythm Therapy

- Underscore link between regular routines & moods
- Foster regular daily routines
- Use Social Rhythm Metric to monitor routines

Interpersonal Psychotherapy

- Emphasizes link between mood and life events
- Focuses on interpersonal problem areas – grief, disputes, role transitions

IPSRT: Goals

- Accept: moods, routines, & interpersonal events linked
- Stabilize routines and sleep/wake cycles
- Problem solve using IPT concepts and tactics
- REDUCE SYMPTOMS AND MOOD EPISODES

Social Rhythm Therapy

Theoretical Rationale

“Social Zeitgebers”

- Zeitgebers are “time keepers”
- Environmental factors set circadian clock e.g., rising and setting of the sun
- “Social Zeitgebers” involve social cues that set the circadian clock

Social Rhythm Therapy

Theoretical Rationale

Social Zeitgeber Theory of Mood Episodes

Life Events -->
Change in Social Prompts -->
Change in Stability of Social Rhythms -->
Change in Stability of Biological Rhythms -->
Change in Somatic Symptoms

Mood Episode = Pathological entrainment of biological rhythms
Social Rhythm Therapy
Theoretical Rationale

Life Events and mood changes

- Psychological impact (life stress)
- Disruption of routines (social rhythm disruption)

Social Rhythm Therapy
Theoretical Rationale

Change in Social Prompts

- The loss of beloved spouse
- The loss of not-so-beloved dog
- Change in office, no change in job
- Change in office AND promotion

Social Rhythm Therapy
Theoretical Rationale

Change in Stability of Social Rhythms

- Death of beloved spouse leads to psychological loss AND a loss of regular daily routines e.g., wake time, meal times, other daily activities, bed time
- Death of not-so-beloved dog involves a loss of regular daily routines e.g., letting out in AM, walking, feeding, walking

Social Rhythm Therapy
Theoretical Rationale

Change in Stability of Biological Rhythms

Changes in wake time, first physical activity, first exposure to daylight, meal times, bed time…lead to changes in biological rhythms including
- Sleep
- Appetite
- Alertness
- Core body temperature
- Hormones such as melatonin and cortisol

Social Rhythm Therapy
Theoretical Rationale

Change in Somatic Symptoms

Disruption of biological rhythms experienced as somatic symptoms Consider Jet lag and Daylight Savings Time transitions as models
- Difficulty fall asleep at “correct” time
- Lack of appetite, nausea
- Lack of mental acuity, alertness
- Headache
- Irritability
Social Rhythm Therapy
Theoretical Rationale

Mood Episodes =
Pathological Entrainment of Biological Rhythms

Individuals vulnerable to mood disorders become “stuck” and experience the array of symptoms we refer to as mood episodes (manic and depressive).

Treatments that re-entrain biological rhythms can foster recovery and prevent relapse.

IPSRT: Initial Sessions

- Assessment and history
- Education about bipolar disorder
- Rationale for IPSRT
- Interpersonal Inventory
- Identify interpersonal problem area and formulation
- Initiate Social Rhythm Metric

Relationships Matter!
Cultivate the therapy relationship!

Illness History Timeline

Social Rhythm Metric (SRM)

5-Item SRM

- Out of bed
- First contact with another person
- Start work/school/housework/volunteer/family care
- Dinner
- To bed

Social Rhythm Metric (SRM)
IPSRT: Intermediate Phase

- Stabilizing social rhythms
- Intervening in the interpersonal problem areas

Stabilizing Social Rhythms

- Finding the most unstable rhythms
- Setting goals for change
- Setting reasonable expectations for change
- Searching for triggers to rhythm disruptions

Stabilizing Social Rhythms

- Finding Balance: Rest, Activity, Stimulation
  What is ideal for you? What works for you?
- Maintaining the balance
- Adapting to changes in routine
  Expected
  Unexpected – develop emergency plan
- Aspire to “supranormal” social rhythms

Sleep and IPSRT

- Sleep is always a focus of IPSRT!
- Evaluate sleep patterns in the context of social rhythms
- Provide education: biology of sleep and helpful sleep practices

Sleep and IPSRT

- Practices that help sleep
- Practices that hurt sleep
- What controls sleep?
- 4 steps to improving sleep

Sleep and IPSRT

- Bedtime routine
- What to do if you have to get up in the night
- Strategies for getting out of bed
Challenges in Implementing IPSRT

- No buy in to rationale/theory of IPSRT—i.e., client believes relationships and routines don’t matter
- Lack of social support outside of therapy to help implement routines and work on relationships
- Missed appointments
- Immediate benefits of continuing dysregulation and avoidance of working on relationships outweigh the costs of making changes

Challenges in Initial Sessions: “The Drama of Mania”

- Focus drawn to medications and safety issues
- Key tasks deferred until symptoms decrease: think small
- Session intolerance: consider briefer, more frequent sessions
- Limited insight

Challenges in Implementing IPSRT

Challenges in Initial Sessions: Therapist Feels Overwhelmed

- Exactly! There is a lot to do in first few sessions.
- Allow yourself to take an extra session or two to get tasks done.
- Allow for flexibility and be mindful of clinical intuition

Challenges in Implementing IPSRT

Challenges in Initial Sessions: Implementing SRM?

- Aim for session 4
- Allow for flexibility
- Accept that takes more time for assessment when long history of mood cycling and/or complex interpersonal problems
- Introduce the idea of regular schedules well before the SRM—“get your foot in the door”

Challenges in Implementing IPSRT

Challenges in Initial Sessions: Completing SRM?

- Start small (e.g., wake times only)
- Complete together in session
- Remind of rationale
- Contract week by week

Challenges in Implementing IPSRT

Challenges in Later Sessions: SRT vs. IPT

- Recognize that some people need very little SRM work and others need a lot
- And some people have effective interpersonal skills and others are quite impaired
- Flexibility is key! Emphasis varies session to session and patient to patient
Challenges in Implementing IPSRT

Challenges in Later Sessions

- Seasonal variation in mood
- Medication non-adherence
- Crises
- Missed appointments

Key IPT Concepts in IPSRT

IPT Problem Areas*
Interpersonal Triad
Relational Context

* Grief for lost healthy self

IPSRT Theory of Psychopathology:
“The Problem Areas”

Acute Interpersonal Crisis (stressor)

- Grief for the lost healthy self
- Grief/Bereavement
- Role transitions
- Disputes
- Deficits, Sensitivities, Fearful Attachment*

IPSRT promotes

- Development and use of social support
- Effective interpersonal problem solving
- Reduced vulnerability to mood instability via attention to regularizing social rhythms

Interpersonal Problem areas and IPSRT

Relational Context

Roles
Well-Being
Interactions
Grief for the lost “Healthy Self”

Goals

Mourn
Foster mourning for what the patient might have been/accomplished without bipolar disorder

Compensation
Some original life goals are still attainable
Accept life-long nature of illness and adapt to management.

Grief/Bereavement

Goals

Mourn
Foster mourning (recognize, describe, communicate)

Compensation
Identify sources of well-being in interactions and roles assumed with deceased.
Engage in social activation to recognize, discover and develop new social resources.

Role Transition

Goals

Mourn
Foster mourning loss of role
(recognize, describe, communicate)

Compensation
Revise expectations for roles, interactions, well-being
Engage in social activation to recognize, discover and develop new social resources.

Disputes

Goals

Increase awareness of “nonreciprocal expectations”

Identify stage of dispute: renegotiation, impasse, or irreconcilable differences

Clarify relationship needs: “currencies”

Negotiate differences in expectations and needs

IPSRT Theory of Intervention

IPSRT focuses on remediation of relational disruptions via interpersonal problem solving

Goals and objectives for reparation of relational disruptions

Grief resolution and compensation
Dispute reduction and increased security
Role transition adaptation and compensation
IPSRT Techniques/Tactics

IPSRT Goals and Objectives are what make it unique

IPSRT is “technically eclectic” and “integrative”

Common IPT Techniques/Tactics

- Interpersonal Incidents (i.e., Clarification)
- Communication Analysis
- Problem Solving
- Role Playing
- Use of Affect
- Homework

The Interpersonal Inventory and Case Formulation in IPSRT

Who are the important people in your life?

WHAT WOULD AN “ADEQUATE” RELATIONSHIP NETWORK LOOK LIKE?

Interpersonal Inventory

Circle of Relationships

Intimates

Close Supports

Extended Supports

Interpersonal Circle Technique
Interpersonal Inventory

Some Key General Questions

- Who are the important people in your life?
- How would you describe your social support system?
- Whom do you go to for support?
- To whom do you provide support?
- “Community” involvement?

The Interpersonal Inventory and Case Formulation in IPSRT

- Purpose: Assessment and hypothesis generation
- Think IPT problem areas and relational context
- Identify changes that patient would like to make in relationships

IPSRT Case Formulation

Intervening: Other useful interventions

See Frank (2005) Chp. 10

- Establishing a rescue protocol (e.g., small amount of antipsychotic medication for sleep)
- Medication monitoring
- Side effect monitoring and management
- Ongoing review of use of other medications, alcohol and drugs
- Exercise and nutrition consultation
- Manipulation of light

Intervening: Other useful interventions

See Frank (2005) Chp. 10

- Involving family members
- Support groups
- Nonspecific support: Treatment relationships matter!
Case Example 2

55 year old male with a diagnosis of Major Depressive Disorder who stopped working about 15 years ago due to depression and difficulty with chronic fatigue to focus more on raising his children; while raising children, was able to wake up and help them off to school and then returned to bed for additional sleep; also, was able to be awake when they returned home from school; however, his youngest child just recently left for college and without his routine of caring for his children, he finds that his sleep-wake patterns are becoming more dysregulated; although he had recently started an afternoon part-time job, he is concerned he will get fired due to frequent lateness; he notes that he feels more comfortable when in bed so that he is in bed much of the day and night when home whether he is sleeping or not; his mood had been stable, but is now destabilizing; he is now regularly making choices about routine based on how he feels

Recommended Reading


Recommended Reading


Recommended Reading


IPSRT Web Resources

- International Society for Interpersonal Psychotherapists
  www.interpersonalpsychotherapy.org

- Interpersonal Psychotherapy Institute
  www.iptinstitute.com

- International Society for Bipolar Disorders
  www.isbd.org