<u>Specialised Treatment for Severe Bodily</u> Distress <u>Syndromes</u> (STreSS)



Thomas Bewick 1811

Aesop's fable: "The hare and the tortoise"

"Slow but steady wins the race"

Emma Rehfeld, Andreas Schröder & Per Fink

The Research Clinic for Functional Disorders and Psychosomatics,
Aarhus University Hospital,
Denmark
2009

Overview of the treatment programme

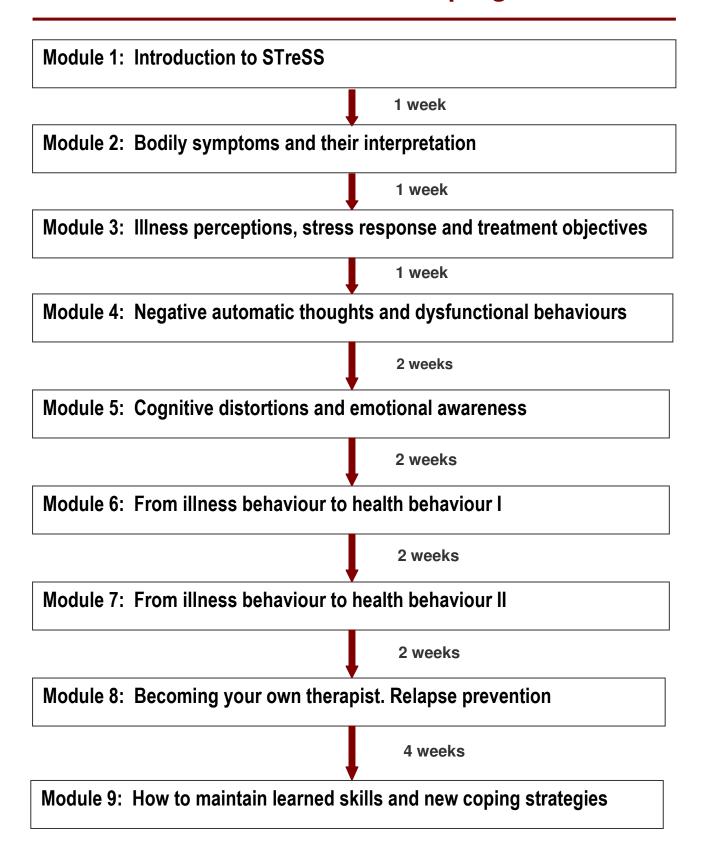


Table of contents

Introduction	5
Framework and rules for the group	7
Aesop's fable: The Hare and the Tortoise	8
Module 1	
Introduction to STreSS	
Programme	9
Teaching	11
Worksheets	14
Exercises	16
Homework	18
Module 2	
Bodily symptoms and their interpretation	
Programme	21
Worksheets	23
Exercises	25
Homework	29
Module 3	
Illness perceptions, stress response, treatment objectives	
Programme	31
Teaching	33
Worksheets	42
Exercises.	47
Homework	52
Module 4 Negative automatic thoughts and dysfunctional behaviours	
Programme	54
Worksheets	56
Exercises	61
Homework.	64
	0.
Module 5	
Cognitive distortions and emotional awareness	~
Programme	66
Teaching	68
Worksheets	70
Exercises	75
Homework	76

Module 6	
From illness behaviour to health behaviour I	
Programme	78
Teaching	80
Worksheets	84
Exercises	90
Homework	93
Module 7	
From illness behaviour to health behaviour II	
Programme	95
Teaching	97
Worksheets	101
Exercises	106
Homework	111
Module 8	
Becoming your own therapist. Relapse prevention	
Programme	114
Worksheets	116
Exercises	129
Homework	133
Module 9	
How to maintain learned skills and new coping strategies	
Programme	135
Copy sheets	137

Introduction

Syndromes of severe and chronic bodily distress, e.g. fibromyalgia, chronic fatigue, irritable bowel, etc., are highly prevalent in all medical settings. They constitute a burden for the sufferers, they are costly for society, and their management and treatment are a major challenge to health care providers. With this treatment manual describing *Specialised Treatment for Severe Bodily Distress Syndromes* (STreSS), we try to provide an evidence-based guide to improved functioning and enhanced quality of life for patients who suffer from severe bodily distress.

Many terms have been introduced to describe physical symptoms and illness that cannot be fully explained by structural bodily pathology. Amongst those terms, designations like *psychosomatic*, *medically unexplained* or *somatoform* are widely used, but nevertheless they are hardly acceptable to many patients and doctors. Based on our clinical experience, we prefer the purely descriptive terms *bodily distress* or *functional*. We regard these terms helpful in providing patients with a positive explanation of the likely origin of their symptoms. *Bodily distress* simply describes patients' basic experience of multiple painful and disabling physical symptoms. *Functional* refers to potentially reversible disturbances of organ function and / or the brain systems underlying symptom experience. Both terms are acceptable to patients and usable by doctors, they do not reinforce unhelpful mind-body dualism, and they are aetiology neutral and hence do not imply a "psychiatric problem" or a "mental disorder".

Nevertheless, the cognitive and behavioural techniques and strategies presented in this treatment manual are developed by psychiatrists and psychologists. What may be even more provoking, STreSS is designed as group treatment to be delivered by two psychiatrists. Does that mean that we do regard bodily distress syndromes to be mental disorders after all? Our patients frequently ask this question, and the answer depends on the understanding of the term "mental disorder". Bodily distress syndromes are *not* mental disorders in the sense that the bodily symptoms are "all in the mind", "not real", or "the result of psychological problems". To our best knowledge, bodily distress syndromes are diseases with a *complex multifactorial aetiology*. Nonetheless, patients suffering from chronic bodily distress are often trapped in a *vicious circle* in which dysfunctional cognitions and behaviours worsen their symptoms and contribute to the maintenance of disability. Moreover, patients' health beliefs or *illness perceptions* are very strongly related to outcome. More important, however, is that cognitive and behavioural treatments have proven effective in various functional somatic syndromes and somatoform disorders. In other words, the techniques used in STreSS are based on gold-standard evidence.

STreSS is not a self-help guide, and we recommend that the manual should only be used by experienced psychiatrists with comprehensive insight in the field of functional disorders and with training in cognitive behavioural therapy, or by other skilled therapists in close collaboration with patients' primary care physicians. A thorough clinical assessment, aimed at (1) excluding relevant physical diseases, (2) initiating treatment for possible comorbid psychiatric disorders, (3) challenging patients' illness perceptions, and (4) explaining the rationale of a behavioural group treatment to the patient, is a basic pre-requisite of STreSS. STreSS may initially trigger or aggravate depression or anxiety, and all effort should be made to prevent premature, patient-initiated termination of treatment. At our clinic, patients who get worse or who are at high risk for dropout are offered individual consultations with their contact therapist.

The efficacy of STreSS has been tested in a randomised controlled trial, and the results showed an immediate, clinically relevant effect on the patients' perceived physical health, their self-rated bodily distress, and their illness worry. This effect was sustained or even augmented at 12-month follow-up. However, before recommending STreSS to be implemented in routine clinical care, large multicenter-trials are needed to explore the (cost-) effectiveness of STreSS or similar complex interventions.

We would be grateful to hear from colleagues and other researchers about their experiences with this treatment manual, and to learn how they adapt STreSS to different clinical settings and to health systems in other countries.

Aarhus, October 2009

Andreas Schröder, MD, research fellow Emma Rehfeld, MD, consultant Per Fink, Professor, PhD, Dr. Med. Sc.

The Research Clinic for Functional Disorders and Psychosomatics Aarhus University Hospital Noerrebrogade 44, 8000 Aarhus C Denmark

Further information: www.functionaldisorders.dk or andreas.schroeder@aarhus.rm.dk

Framework and rules for the group

Framework

- **1. Time: X** 1.30-4.00pm. (3.5 hrs.)
- 2. Place: X
- **3.** Cancellation of participation in the group as a result of disease, etc. must take place before the start of the meeting and <u>directly to the therapist on</u>: (no.)
- **4.** Coffee & tea is served at 1.30-1.45p.m. (Break 1).
- **5.** The hospital is a no-smoking area. **Smoking** is allowed outside.

Rules

- 1. Duty of secrecy: This means that it is not allowed to speak to anyone about who is in the group, and what is said during sessions. If you need to discuss the group with a family member or close friend, it is emphasized that it must be in a manner that makes recognition of the group members impossible.
- **2.** Everyone has the right to say no when asked about private matters during exercises, etc., if they don't feel up to it.
- **3.** Each **participant is responsible** for getting the most out of the treatment and thus for giving her or himself a chance to get better.
- **4.** The therapists are responsible for offering the best possible treatment in safe surroundings.

The Hare and the Tortoise

By Jean de la Fontaine

A HARE one day ridiculed the short feet and slow pace of the Tortoise, who replied, laughing: "Though you be swift as the wind, I will beat you in a race." The Hare, believing her assertion to be simply impossible, assented to the proposal; and they agreed that the Fox should choose the course and fix the goal. On the day appointed for the race the two started together. The Tortoise never for a moment stopped, but went on with a slow but steady pace straight to the end of the course. The Hare, lying down by the wayside, fell fast asleep. At last waking up, and moving as fast as he could, he saw the Tortoise had reached the goal, and was comfortably dozing after her fatigue.

Slow but steady wins the race.



Module 1

Introduction to STreSS

Programme

12.30-1.30pm:

- Welcome
- Introduction of therapists
- Names of participants
- Programme
- Box scale registration
- Questions regarding box scale registration
- Framework and rules
- Introduction of participants 2 & 2. Exercise 1.1

1.30-1.45: Break

1.45-2.45:

- Introduction of group participants
- Treatment expectations. Worksheet 1.1
- What is Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT)? Purpose of STreSS. Teaching 1.1
- Regular items at every meeting and educational methods. Teaching 1.2
- Physical exercises. Exercise 1.2

2.45-3.00pm: Break

3.00-4.00pm:

- **Dictionary.** Teaching 1.3
- **Homework for module 2.** First weekly registration form, Worksheet 1.2
- Round-off
- Box scale registration

Box scale registration											
A. Date	DD MN	M Y	Y								
B. Time of day	☐ First re	gistra	tion			Seco	nd r	egist	ratio	n	
We would like t	o know hov	v you	feel	<u>righ</u>	t no	<u>w</u> wi	th r	egar	d to	the f	following:
1. Your most bo	thersome s	ympt	om.	Fill i	n th	e syı	npto	m h	ere:		
	No symptom 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible symptom 10 □
2. Pain:	No pain 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible pain 10
3. Other symptom	oms/discom No other as/discomfort 0	fort:	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible other symptoms/discomfort 10
4. Sadness:	No sadness 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible sadness 10 □
5. Nervousness:	o nervousness 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible nervousness 10 □
6. Tiredness:	No tiredness 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible tiredness 10 □
7. Problems com		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible problems concentrating
			Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	

What is Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT)?

STreSS uses treatment principles and techniques from cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT). But what is CBT?

- 1. Active cooperation between you and the therapist
- 2. <u>Together we investigate and explore</u> those aspects of your everyday life that are difficult for you. Together we develop methods that can help you control your symptoms and your discomfort
- 3. Structured treatment with an agenda for each module
- 4. Treatment in which we <u>prepare a list of your problems</u> and try to find realistic solutions
- 5. Treatment which helps you develop short-term objectives, e.g. what do you want to achieve during treatment regarding:
 - (1) Physical activity, (2) work/occupation, (3) social activity/leisure, (4) other objectives
- 5. Treatment based on <u>educational methods</u>, e.g. you sit at a table, there is a white board, overheads, you have a work folder, you get written material, exercises, and need to do your homework
- 6. <u>Exploratory treatment</u> in which you are shown how to ask yourself probing questions. And where you learn that in a given situation you can ask yourself different questions, and that these questions have a variety of different answers, e.g. different ways of thinking and acting in a given situation
- 7. Treatment where you get the possibility to <u>train new ways of thinking and acting</u> through active participation and exercises
- 9. Treatment with a time-limit.

The purpose of STreSS

- 1. In STreSS you learn <u>new ways</u> of managing your symptoms and discomforts
- 2. In STreSS you learn new ways of thinking when dealing with your symptoms and discomforts
- 3. In STreSS you learn to <u>explore</u> the relation between your symptoms and discomforts and your thoughts in different situations and social relationships
- 4. In STreSS you learn how you can <u>maintain</u> your new ways of thinking and acting in order to reduce your symptoms and discomforts.

Regular items at every meeting

STreSS is structured treatment in which the following key points are on the agenda at every meeting:

- 1. Box scale registration
- 2. Review of homework
- 3. Teaching focused on the topic of the day
- 4. Exercises
- 5. Homework
- 6. Conclusion and round-off
- 7. Box scale registration

About the teaching methods

For this treatment, we use teaching methods and remedies such as whiteboards, overheads, and flip charts. We sit around a table, where you can work on your exercises. A flip chart will be available, and you will get a work folder with information about the background to the treatment, exercises, and other material.

At each meeting, you get the material that is relevant for this specific module. As you can see, the papers have different colours. We hope this will make it easier to navigate the folder.

Colour codes for the material

◎ Teaching: Blue ◎ Programme for each module: Yellow

© Exercises: Red © Worksheets: White

© Homework: Green © Framework and rules: Orange

Dictionary

Autonomous nervous

system

Areas of the nervous system not controlled by will. Supplying the smooth muscles in the

inner organs, blood vessels, and the striated muscles of the heart

Basic model Schematic model used in Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT), which includes four

key elements of (bodily) distress: physical symptoms, thoughts, emotions, actions. The basic model assumes that these four dimensions of distress are closely related to each

other

Behaviour Actions, reactions to certain situations

Box scale A scale from 0 to 10 for evaluation of strength of e.g. Symptoms, emotions,

concentration, where 10 is highest value

Central nervous

system

The nervous system that consists of the brain and spinal cord and which controls the

entire nervous system

Chronic Persistent, constant

Cognitions Thoughts, inner images, interpretations, conceptions, learning ability

Cognitive behavioural

treatment (CBT)

Treatment where you investigate thoughts and actions in relation to physical sensations

and emotions

Confidential Private information which must not be passed on

Duty of secrecy Entrusted confidence

Flip chart Large board for demonstration with large sheets of paper attached at the top, which are

folded back over the edge of the board

Homework Exercises. New ways of thinking and acting are tested at home

List of objectives Sheet of paper with a plan of how to reach specific goals

Coping strategy A method specifically designed to reduce physical and emotional discomfort.

Methods A systematic plan or technique used for a specific purpose

Peripheral nervous

system

The nervous system controlling e.g. skeletal muscles and senses

Questionnaire A number of printed questions, often part of investigations

Short term goals Goals that are composed precisely regarding time, place, duration within a short period.

Summary A repetition of the subjects we have addressed

Weekly registration

form

Schedule for all 24 hours every day for a week

Work folder Folder with (written) contents used during treatment modules

Worksheet 1.1

Treatment expectations

Evaluation of present condition and confidence in possible change.

What do you want to	er your present condition as a whole? (Mark with a cross be obtain? (Mark with a circle below) satisfied with? (Mark with a star below)	elow)		
Totally disabled 0				tally althy
How profound is yo satisfied? (Mark wit What makes you pla How can we help yo	an opportunity for change ur confidence that you will be able to reach an objective w h a cross below) uce your cross there and not closer to 10? but to get from there to 10? you from reaching your objective?	ith whic	ch yo	ou will be
No confidence 0			10	Totally sure

Worksheet 1.2

Weekly registration form

Date:							
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Night 1-3 hours							
Night 3-5 hours							
Night 5-7 hours							
Morning 7-9 hours							
Morning 9-11 hours							
Noon 11-13 hours							
Afternoon 13-15 hours							
Afternoon 15-17 hours							
Evening 17-19 hours							
Evening 19-21 hours							
Evening 21-23 hours							
Night 23-1 hours							

Introduction of participants - 2 & 2

Introduce yourself to the person next to you and ask him/her, who he/she is, for example by asking the following questions:

1.	What is your name?
	What is your occupation?
	What are you good at?
	What do you like to do?
5.	What would you like to accomplish from participating in the treatment?

After the break we will ask you to introduce the person next to you to the rest of the group.

It may be helpful to write down a few words about your "neighbour" to make it easier to remember after the break.

Physical exercises

You have now been listening for several minutes.

Ask yourself the following questions:

- 1. How do I feel right now?
- 2. What do I need right now?
 - * To move around in the chair?
 - To stand up?
 - To stretch myself?
 - * To breathe heavily?
 - **★** To yawn?
 - * To bend down in my knees?
 - * To jog/run on the spot?

Homework for module 2

What is homework?

A very important part of STreSS is to do homework. Since the treatment consists in active cooperation between a therapist and you, where we can only be together for a few hours, and since there are many days between our meetings, time outside the meetings is important for testing the different exercises at home. So, to work together towards your goal – getting better – we all have to make an effort between the meetings, where each of us prepares for the next meeting. We will start the next meeting with a review of your homework.

What does your homework consist of?

Your homework consists of testing some of the exercises at home, exercises that we have gone through and practised here today.

How do I get started with my homework?

First a few words about **habits**. The purpose of having/making habits is to make things easier. When an action or thought has become a habit, we use less energy on performing this action or thinking this thought that has now become a habit (for example when we are learning to ride a bicycle we use a lot of energy to maintain balance etc, but once we know how and it has become a habit, we do not think about it anymore and the body does it automatically, meaning we use less energy).

We all have habits that we consider to be useful/suitable (i.e. riding a bicycle, walking up stairs, driving a car). And other habits that we find inappropriate/unsuitable (i.e. smoking, eating sweets, drinking coffee, lying down for many hours during the day, thinking the same unpleasant thoughts over and over again).

Because it is difficult for us to change ourselves and our habits, we need small steps and persistence to make changes.

As you can see on the front page of your work folder, we have used the picture from Aesop's fable about the hare and the tortoise to emphasise that:

"Slow but steady wins the race"

Continues on next page...

Homework for module 2

What do I need to prepare for next time?

To register the strength of my most bothersome symptom on the weekly registration form

Instructions: Choose the symptom you noted on the box scale form and fill in the first day on the weekly registration form rating the strength of your symptom from 0 to 10. Continue filling in the form at home.

For every time slot, note the number that best describes the strength of your symptom. You can complete the weekly registration form by doing this 2 to 3 times a day.

Getting started with your homework

Here are some questions you may ask yourself, to help you get started and be persistent with regard to your homework.

1.	What is most difficult for me, when I need to start doing my homework?
2.	Which problems might prevent me from doing my homework?
	What is the first step I should take to get started with the homework?
	what is the first step i should take to get started with the homework.

Box scale registration											
A. Date	DD MM	Y Y	Y								
B. Time of day	☐ First reg	istrat	tion			Seco	nd r	egist	ratio	n	
We would like to 1. Your most bo											
	No symptom 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible symptom 10
2. Pain:	No pain 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible pain 10
3. Other symptom	oms/discomfort	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible other symptoms/discomfort 10 □
4. Sadness:	No sadness 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible sadness 10 □
5. Nervousness:	o nervousness 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible nervousness 10 □
6. Tiredness:	No tiredness 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible tiredness 10 □
7. Problems con No problems c	oncentrating 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible problems concentrating
		Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш		Ш	Ш	

Module 2

Bodily symptoms and their interpretation

Programme

12.30-1.30pm:

- Welcome
- Box scale registration
- Homework from the previous module. Exercise 2.1
- Group review of homework

1.30-1.45pm: Break

1.45-2.45pm:

- Draw your body and your symptoms. Exercise 2.2
- Registration of the strength of the symptoms. Exercise 2.3

2.45-3.00pm: Break

3.00-4.00pm:

- Your understanding of your physical symptoms. Exercise 2.4
- **Homework for module 3.** Weekly registration. *Worksheet 2.1* Registration of medicine. *Worksheet 2.2*
- Round-off
- Box scale registration

Box scale registration											
A. Date	DD MN	1 Y	Y								
B. Time of day	of day ☐ First registration ☐ Second registration										
We would like to											
	No symptom	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible symptom
2. Pain:	No pain 0 □	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible pain 10 □
3. Other symptoms	ms/discoms No other s/discomfort 0	fort:	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible other symptoms/discomfort 10
4. Sadness:	No sadness 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible sadness 10 □
5. Nervousness:	o nervousness 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible nervousness 10 □
6. Tiredness:	No tiredness 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible tiredness 10 □
7. Problems cone No problems co	O	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible problems concentrating
				Ш		Ш	Ш	<u> </u>	Ш	Ш	

Worksheet 2.1

Weekly registration form

Date:							
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Night 1-3 hours							
Night 3-5 hours							
Night 5-7 hours							
Morning 7-9 hours							
Morning 9-11 hours							
Noon 11-13 hours							
Afternoon 13-15 hours							
Afternoon 15-17 hours							
Evening 17-19 hours							
Evening 19-21 hours							
Evening 21-23 hours							
Night 23-1 hours							

Worksheet 2.2

Registration of medicine

Date	Name of medicine	Strength (mg)	Frequency

Homework from last time

Review of how your homework has progressed. Interview each other in groups of two

Harry did it as for year?
How did it go for you?
What was difficult?
What was good?
What did you find out with regard to your most bothersome symptom?
what did you find out with regard to your most bothersome symptom?
Looking back at the whole week, and the last 24 hours, do you see a pattern concerning the
strength of your most bothersome symptom?

Draw your body and your symptoms

- 1. Draw the contours of your body on your flip chart.
- 2. Draw or note <u>where</u> in the body you have had symptoms during the past two weeks (e.g. the stomach, joints, head).
- 3. Note the type of your symptoms (e.g. dizziness, fatigue, pain)
- 4. Note the strength of your symptoms <u>here and now</u> (from 0-10):

```
0 = "no pain", "dizziness", "fatigue", etc.
10 = "worst possible pain", "dizziness", "fatigue", etc.'
```

It is OK to help each other

Registration of the strength of the symptoms

Write down your symptoms in order, stating with the most bothersome symptom first: 1. is the most bothersome symptom, 2. is the second most bothersome symptom etc.

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

Your understanding of your physical symptoms

How do you explain to yourself that you have these symptoms or discomfort? Use the list you made in exercise 2.3.

Symptom	Explanation
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

Homework for module 3

What do I need to prepare for next time?

1. Weekly registration form

Instructions: Choose the most bothersome symptom. Make an estimate of the strength of your symptom in the box scale going from 0 to 10.

Every 2 hours note the number that fits best with the strength of your symptom. You can fill in the weekly registration form by doing this 2 to 3 times a day.

2. Medicine registration

Instructions: Use the form: **Medicine registration.** Write down the name, dosage, and how often you use the medicine on the form.

Help to get started with your homework

What is most difficult for me, when I need to start doing my homework?
Which problems might stop me from doing homework?
What is the first step I should take to get started with the homework?

Box scale registration											
A. Date	DD M	M Y									
B. Time of day	☐ First re	egistra		☐ Second registration							
We would like to know how you feel <u>right now</u> with regard to the following: 1. Your most bothersome symptom. Fill in the symptom here:											
	No sympton	n	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible symptom 10
2. Pain:	No pair (1) 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible pain 10
3. Other symptoms	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible other symptoms/discomfort 10 □				
4. Sadness:	No sadness	s) 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible sadness 10
5. Nervousness:	nervousnes (ss) 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible nervousness 10 □
6. Tiredness:	No tiredness (1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible tiredness 10 □
7. Problems concentrating: No problems concentrating 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10											

Module 3

Illness perceptions, stress response, treatment objectives

Programme

12.30-1.30:

- Welcome
- Box scale registration
- Homework from previous module
- 1. Problems doing it?
- 2. Homework from last time. Exercise 3.1.
- 3. Medicine registration

1.30-1.45: Break, coffee, tea & cookies

1.45-2.45:

- **Bodily distress.** *Teaching 3.1.-3.5.*
- Physical exercise. Exercise 3.2.
- Symptom and illness perception. *Teaching 3.6.-3.7.*

2.45-3.00: Break

3.00-4.00 hours:

- Objectives you want to achieve during treatment. Exercise 3.3.
- What is the first step towards the objectives. Exercise 3.4.
- Staircase of goals. Exercise 3.5.
- Homework for module 4. Weekly registration & Worksheets 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 & 3.4
- Round-off
- Box scale registration

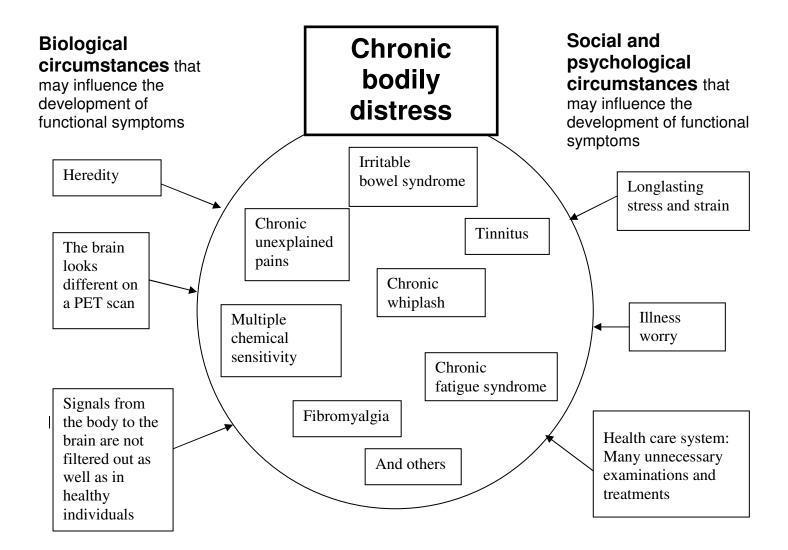
Box scale registration												
A. Date	DD M	MM	Y	Y								
B. Time of day	□ First 1		☐ Second registration									
We would like to know how you feel <u>right now</u> with regard to the following: 1. Your most bothersome symptom. Fill in the symptom here:												
	No sympto	om 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible symptom 10 □
2. Pain:	No p	pain 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible pain 10 □
3. Other symptoms/discomfort: No other symptoms/discomfort 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10												
4. Sadness:	No sadno	ess 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible sadness 10 □
5. Nervousness:	No nervousr	ness 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible nervousness 10 □
6. Tiredness:	No tired	ness 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible tiredness 10 □
7. Problems concentrating: No problems concentrating 0 1 2 3 4 5								6	7	8	9	Worst possible problems concentrating

Classification of symptoms and syndromes of bodily distress, also called "medically unexplained symptoms"

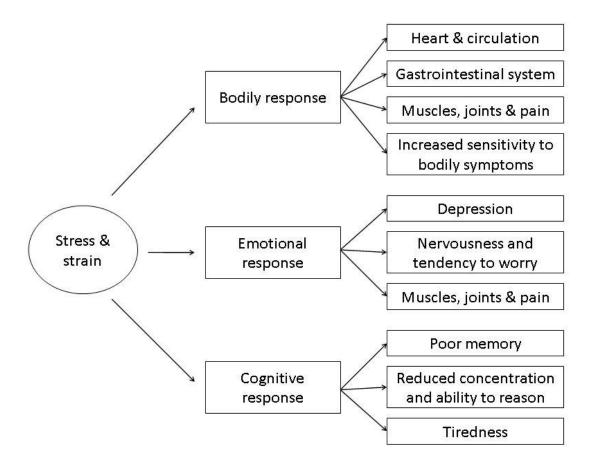
- A) Mild and transient physical symptoms as a reaction to psychological and social stress.
- B) Functional disorders:
 - **Bodily Distress Disorder** = chronic functional somatic symptoms (i.e. so-called »medically unexplained symptoms«), or syndromes like fibromyalgia, chronic fatigue syndrome, irritable bowel syndrome, etc.
 - Health anxiety (hypochondriasis).
 - **Dissociative conditions**: spasms, movement- or sensory disturbances, prompted by severe psychological stress.
- C) Physical symptoms accompanying psychological disorders, i.e. **anxiety and depressions.**
- D) Symptom amplification, excessive worrying about disease, and abnormal disease behaviour in connection with **physical disease**.
- E) Self-inflicted disease (Factitious disorder = imaginary disease = Münchhausen's syndrome). The person is conscious that he or she is self-inflicting the disease, but is not conscious of the reasons behind his or her actions. Rare disease. Such persons are mentally ill.
- F) **Manipulation** (Malingering = simulation). You are conscious of pretending to be ill, and know why you are doing it. Rare condition. Such persons are not mentally ill.

Source: Fink, Rosendal, Olesen. The Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry. 2005;39(9):772-81.

What do we know about chronic bodily distress?



Response to stress



Response to stress & strain 1

Bodily response to stress and strain

Heart and circulation Hot and cold sweats

Shaking or trembling

Dry mouth

Palpitation (strong heart beats) or "nervous heart" uneasy stomach or "butterflies in the stomach«

Reddening or flushing Tightness in the chest

Breathlessness without exercise

Need to take in further air while breathing quickly

and deeply

Gastrointestinal Loose stools

Abdominal pain

Bloating, sensation of tightness or heaviness

Diarrhoea

Stomach upsets or regurgitation

Constipation

Feeling sick or uncomfortable

Vomiting

Burning sensation of the chest or upper part of

stomach

Muscles and joints (pain) Pain in the arms or legs

Muscle and joint pain

Feeling of paralysis or weakness

Back pain

Pain which migrates from one place to the next Uncomfortable feeling of unresponsiveness or

tingling

General symptoms Memory difficulties

Tension headache

Dizziness

Problems concentrating

Tiredness following physical activity Tiredness following mental activity

Response to stress & strain 2

Emotional response to stress and strain

Depressive reaction Depressed mood

Tendency to cry

Tendency to keep to oneself

Loss of interest in and ability to feel joy/happiness

Feeling of guilt Low self-esteem

Hopelessness with regard to the future

Suicide and death thoughts

Nervous reaction Tendency to worry

Feeling of restlessness and anxiousness

Tiredness

Increased sensitivity to noise

Irritability

Tension and feeling of being under pressure

Muscle tension

Tension-associated pain (e.g. headache and back pain)

Cognitive response to stress and strain

Concentration and ability to reason

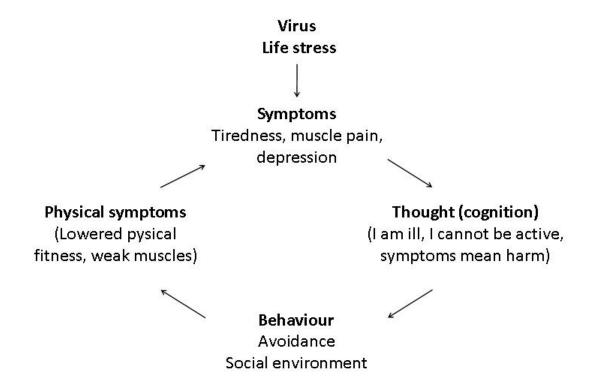
Problems concentrating

Problems thinking clearly and making decisions

Loss of interest Loss of energy

Tendency to become overwhelmed by everyday tasks

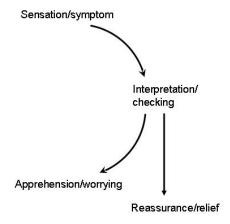
The vicious circle leading to chronic fatigue and disability



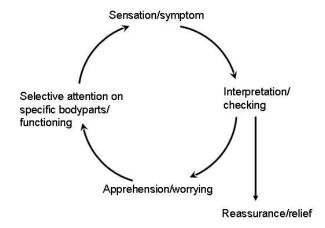
Source: Wessley S, 1995

Perception of symptoms and illness

Perception of symptoms and illness 1

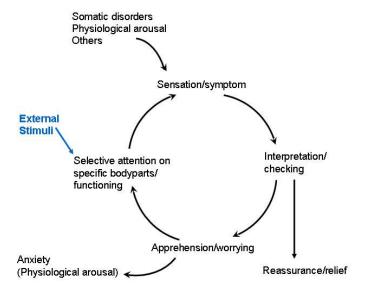


Perception of symptoms and illness 2

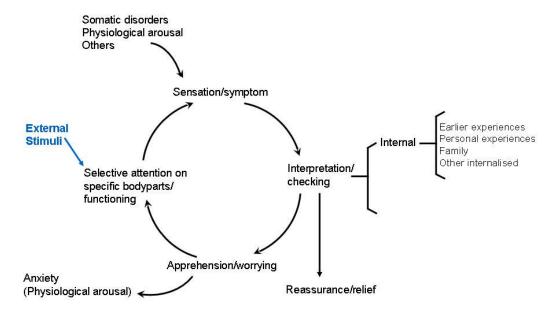


Source: Fink P, Toft T, Rosendal M, Psychosomatics 2002

Perception of symptoms and illness 3

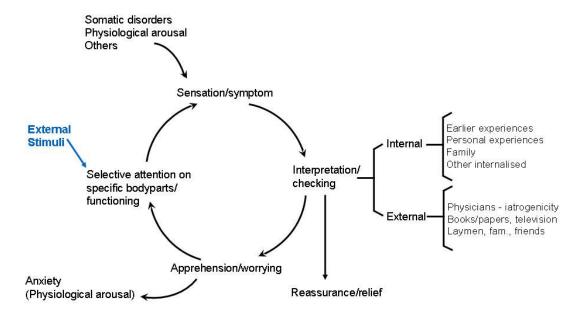


Perception of symptoms and illness 4

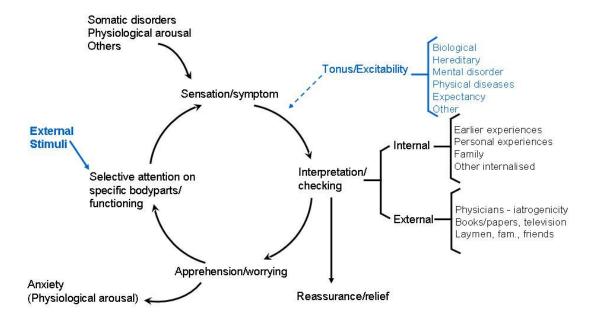


Source: Fink P, Toft T, Rosendal M, Psychosomatics 2002

Perception of symptoms and illness 5



Perception of symptoms and illness 6



Source: Fink P, Toft T, Rosendal M, Psychosomatics 2002

List of objectives 1

What are your primary treatment objectives? You may have objectives to do with symptoms, behaviour, the relation to other persons, employment or whatever is more important to you.

1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
 -			
5.			

List of objectives 2

Slow but steady wins the race

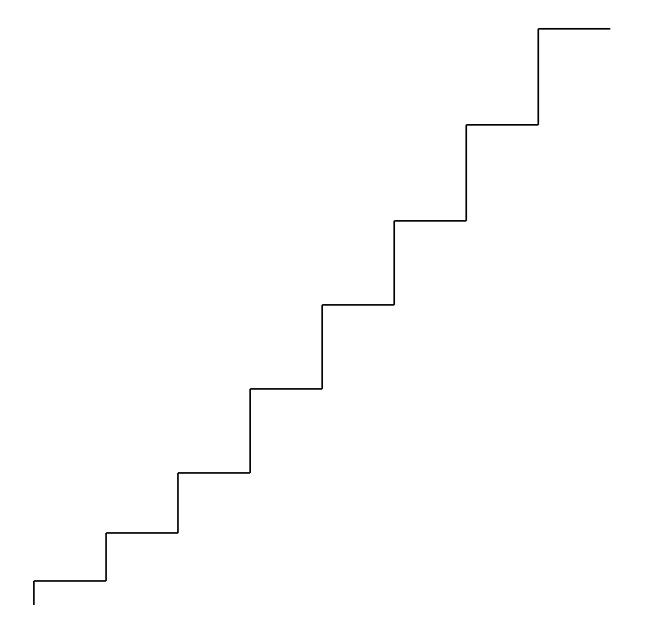
1.	Which is your primary objective?
2.	How may you reach your objective?
3.	Please divide your journey towards the objective into 5 steps, and state the first step here
4.	How will you test your first step? (e.g. in the garden, at home in your kitchen, in the woods, at work)
5.	How long time will you allow yourself in order to test your first step? (i.e. how many minutes, hours)
6.	How often will you test your first step? (number of times daily)

Staircase of goals

Instruction: Please fill in below.

- 1. Fill in the final objective of your treatment participation at the uppermost step.
- 2. At the first (lowest) step, add the partial objective you have decided to achieve by the next session on your way to the final objective.

Note! Objectives should be realistic!



Weekly registration form

Date:							
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Night 1-3 hours							
Night 3-5 hours							
Night 5-7 hours							
Morning 7-9 hours							
Morning 9-11 hours							
Noon 11-13 hours							
Afternoon 13-15 hours							
Afternoon 15-17 hours							
Evening 17-19 hours							
Evening 19-21 hours							
Evening 21-23 hours							
Night 23-1 hours							

Weekly registration form

Date:							
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Night 1-3 hours							
Night 3-5 hours							
Night 5-7 hours							
Morning 7-9 hours							
Morning 9-11 hours							
Noon 11-13 hours							
Afternoon 13-15 hours							
Afternoon 15-17 hours							
Evening 17-19 hours							
Evening 19-21 hours							
Evening 21-23 hours							
Night 23-1 hours							

Homework from last time

Revision of homework: Weekly registration form. Form groups of two persons and interview each other

Is there a pattern to the strength of the symptoms which bothers you the most - during a 24-hour
period and during the week?
Can you identify anything which has helped to relieve your symptoms?
Can you identify anything which has aggravated your symptoms?
can you identify anything which has aggravated your symptoms:

Physical exercise

You have now been listening for several minutes.

Ask yourself the following questions:

- 1. How do I feel right now?
- 2. What do I need right now?
 - * To move around in the chair?
 - Get up?
 - Streach myself?
 - Breathe heavily?
 - ⋆ Yawn?
 - * Do knee bends?
 - Jog/run on the spot?
 - Lay down?

Objectives you want to achieve during treatment

Form groups of two and interview each other about your objectives. What are your objectives? (brainstorm together)

Write down the other group member's treatment objectives. He or she may have objectives to do with symptoms, behaviour, the relation to other persons, employment or whatever is more important to him or her.

For the objectives to be achieve the goals).	evable they should be	realistic and specific	(you have three mor	nths to

Next, write a number by each of your objectives to show which is most and second most important to you, etc.

What is the first step towards the objectives?

Form groups of two and interview each other about the first step or partial objective. Spend approx. 30 minutes on the interview.

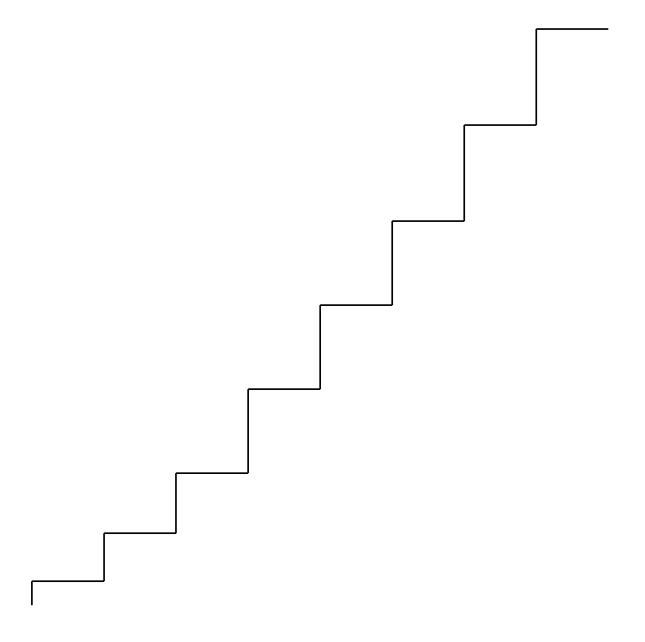
	What is your objective?
2.	How may you reach your objective?
	Divide your journey towards the objective into five steps and describe each step.
	How will you test your first step? (e.g. in the garden, at home in your kitchen, in the woods, at work)
	How long time will you give yourself to test your first step? (i.e. how many minutes, hours)
6.]	How often will you test your first step? (number of times daily)

Staircase of goals

Guideline: Please fill in below.

- 1. Fill in the objective for your treatment participation at the uppermost step.
- 2. At the first (lowest) step, add the partial objective you are aiming to achieve for the next session on your way to the final objective.

Note! Objectives should be realistic!



Homework for Module 4

What do I need to prepare for next time?

1. Weekly registration form

Instructions: Choose the most bothersome symptom. Make an estimate of the strength of your symptom in the box scale going from 0 to 10.

Every 2 hours note the number that fits best with the strength of your symptom. You can fill in the weekly registration form by doing this 2 to 3 times a day.

2. Testing partial objectives

Instruction: Continue your work to define your treatment objectives and the path which will take you to the objectives. Use *Worksheets 3.1-3.3*

Test the first partial objective you defined during treatment.

Note! Objectives should be realistic and specific and you only have three months to achieve them.

Solution Solution Solution

Marcus Aurelius, 150 AD.

Box scale registration												
A. Date	DD N	ММ	Y	Y								
B. Time of day	☐ First	regi	strat	ion			Seco	nd re	egist	ratio	n	
We would like to 1. Your most bo	o know h thersome	ow ;	you npto	feel om.	<u>righ</u> Fill i	t no	<u>w</u> wi e syı	th re	egar om h	d to ere:	the 1	following:
	No sympto	0 —	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible symptom 10 □
2. Pain:	No pa	in 0 □	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible pain 10 □
3. Other symptoms	ms/disco No othe s/discomfo	er	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible other symptoms/discomfort 10
4. Sadness:	No sadne	ss 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible sadness 10 □
5. Nervousness: No	nervousne	ess 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible nervousness 10 □
6. Tiredness:	No tiredne	ss 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible tiredness 10 □
7. Problems cone No problems co			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible problems concentrating

Module 4

Negative automatic thoughts and dysfunctional behaviours

Programme

12.30-1.30pm:

- Welcome
- Box scale registration
- Homework from previous module. Discussion in two groups
 - 1. Weekly registration form
 - 2. Partial objectives
 - 3. The Staircase of goals. Exercise 4.1. Worksheet 4.3

1.30-1.45pm: Break - coffee & tea

1.45-2.45pm:

- Physical exercise. Exercise 4.2
- The basic model. Exercise 4.3. Worksheet 4.1

2.45.3.00pm: Break

3.00 - 4.00pm:

- Homework for module 5
 - 1. Weekly registration form, NEW. Worksheet 4.2
 - 2. Next steps to achieve the objective
 - 3. The basic model. Worksheet 4.1
- Round-off
- Box scale registration

Box scale re	gistratio	n									
A. Date	DD MM	I Y	Y								
B. Time of day	☐ First reg	istra	tion			Seco	nd re	egist	ratio	n	
We would like to 1. Your most both											
1	No symptom 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible symptom 10
2. Pain:	No pain 0 □	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible pain 10 □
3. Other symptoms	ms/discomf No other s/discomfort 0	ort: 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible other symptoms/discomfort 10
4. Sadness:	No sadness 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible sadness 10
5. Nervousness: No 1	nervousness 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible nervousness 10
6. Tiredness:	No tiredness 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible tiredness 10 □
7. Problems cond		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible problems concentrating

The Basic model

Actions	
Actions	
Actions	
Actions	
	ghts
←	
Emotions	

Basic model

	Physic	cal sympto	m/sens	ation	
Actions		↑			Thoughts
		•			
					
		Emot	tions		

Weekly registration form

Symptom/Problem registration

Please use the below scale to record how bothersome your symptoms are for every part of each day:

No pain/											Worst possible
discomfort/											pain/discomfort/
emotions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	emotions

For every entry you make, also add a note to characterise the situation you were in when experiencing the symptoms, e.g.: on the bus, at work, at mother in law's, etc.

		day												
	date:	·	date:	•	date:	•	date:	-	date:		date:	-	date:	•
Morning														
A ft on														
After- noon														
noon														
Evening														
Night														

Weekly registration form

Symptom/Problem registration

Please use the below scale to record how bothersome your symptoms are for every part of each day:

No pain/											Worst possible
discomfort/											pain/discomfort/
emotions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	emotions
_											

For every entry you make, also add a note to characterise the situation you were in when experiencing the symptoms, e.g.: on the bus, at work, at mother in law's, etc.

		day												
	date:	-	date:		date:	-								
Morning														
After-														
noon														
Evening														
Night														

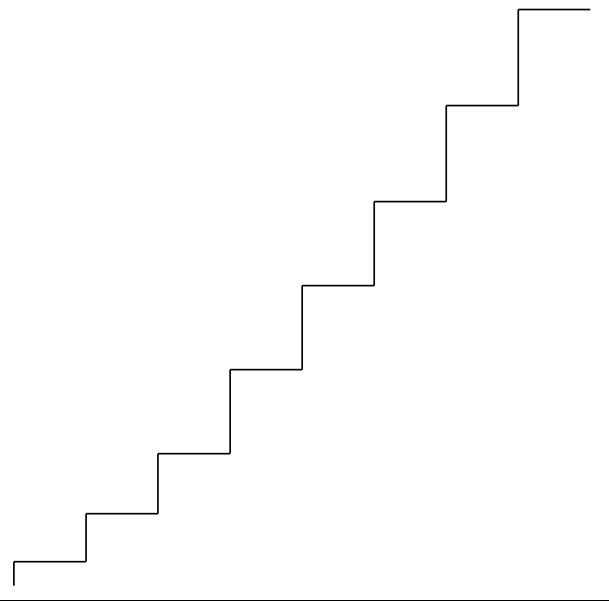
Staircase of goals

Instruction: Please fill in below.

- 1. Fill in the objective of your treatment participation at the uppermost step.
- 2. At the first (lowest) step, add the partial objective you have decided to achieve by the next session on your way to the final objective.

Note! Objectives should be realistic!

3. At the various steps, add the partial objectives there could be on the way to the final objective.



The staircase of goals

- 1. Use the staircase of goals from your homework assignment (*Worksheet 3.5 from Module 3*). Next, complete this Module's pyramid (*Worksheet 4.3*).
- 2. State the objective of your participation in the treatment project at the uppermost step.
- 3. At the first (lowest) step, add the first step, the one you have already completed. Then add the next step which is to take you towards your objective.
 - Note! Objectives should be realistic!
- 4. Fill in the partial objectives you believe will be necessary on the various steps up towards the final objective.
- 5. Finally redraw your entire pyramid on your flip over.

Physical exercises

You have now been listening for several minutes.

Ask yourself the following questions:

- 3. How do I feel right now?
- 4. What do I need right now?
 - * To move around in the chair?
 - To stand up?
 - * To stretch myself?
 - * To breathe heavily?
 - **★** To yawn?
 - * To bend down in my knees?
 - To run on the spot?
 - ♣ To lay down?

How to use the basic model of cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT)

- 1. Choose the **situation in your weekly registration form** (*Worksheet 4.2*) when you felt worst. Add the time and situation to *Worksheet 4.1*.
- 2. **Physical symptom or sensation** during the situation What was your bodily experience at the time? Add your description to the basic model on *Worksheet 4.1*
- 3. Feelings / emotions during the situation What did you feel? Add your description to the basic model on *Worksheet 4.1*.
- 4. Thoughts **during the situation**What did you think about? Add your description to the basic model on *Worksheet 4.1*.
- 5. Actions during the situation How did you act/respond? Add your description to the basic model on *Worksheet 4.1*.

Homework for module 5

What do I need to prepare for next time?

1. Weekly registration form, NEW!

On Worksheet 4.2 record how many symptoms and what symptoms you have experienced for each day of the week. Feel free to agree with your therapist on leaving some symptoms out, if you have had to deal with many different symptoms

For every entry you make, also add a note to characterize the situation you were in when experiencing the symptoms e.g.: on the bus, at work, at mother in law's, etc. You can fill in the weekly registration form by adding new entries 2-3 times a day

2. The next steps on your way towards your objective

After talking about your homework for today you now have a better idea about your realistic treatment objectives. Hopefully, you have decided on your next step. For next time, you should test your second step.

Consider any obstacles but also anything else that may increase your chance of success.

Next time we will assess if your partial objective was achieved and whether any adjustments of the objectives and means are needed.

3. The basic model

Pick a situation from this week's weekly registration form. Fill in *Worksheet 4.1* "The basic model" as described in the instruction to *Exercise 4.3*.

Box scale re	gistrat	ion	ì									
A. Date	DD N	MM	Y	Y								
B. Time of day	☐ First	regi	strat	ion			Seco	nd re	egist	ratio	n	
We would like to												
	No sympto	om 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible symptom 10
2. Pain:	No pa	i n 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible pain 10
3. Other symptoms	ms/disco No oth s/discomfo	er	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible other symptoms/discomfort 10 □
4. Sadness:	No sadne	ess 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible sadness 10 □
5. Nervousness:	nervousn	ess 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible nervousness 10 □
6. Tiredness:	No tiredne	ss 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible tiredness 10 □
7. Problems cone No problems co		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible problems concentrating

Module 5

Cognitive distortions, alternative responses and emotional awareness

Programme

12.30-1.30pm:

- Welcome
- Box scale registration
- Homework from previous module Discussion in two groups
 - 1. Problems doing it?
 - 2. Weekly registration: Symptom/problem registration
 - 3. Second step towards your objective
 - 4. The basic model

1.30-1.45pm: Break with coffee and tea

1.45-2.45pm:

- **Cognitive distortions**. *Teaching 5.1*. *Exercise 5.1* . *Worksheet 5.1*
- **Emotions.** *Teaching 5.2*
- The basic model: Automatic thoughts. Exercise 5.2. Worksheet 5.2

2.45-3.00pm: Break

3.00-4.00pm:

- The basic model. Alternative thoughts. Exercise 5.3. Worksheet 5.3
- Homework for module 5.
 - 1. Weekly registration form. Worksheet 5.4
 - 2. Your personal path to the your objectives
 - 3. The basic model
- Round-off
- Box scale registration

Box scale reg	gistration	1									
A. Date	DD MM	Y	Y								
B. Time of day	☐ First regi	istrat	ion			Seco	nd re	egist	ratio	n	
We would like to 1. Your most bot		-						_			following:
N	o symptom	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible symptom
				э П	4	<i>J</i>			°		
2. Pain:	No pain 0 □	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible pain 10
3. Other symptons	ms/discomfo No other /discomfort 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible other symptoms/discomfort 10 □
4. Sadness:	No sadness 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible sadness
5. Nervousness: No n	nervousness 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible nervousness
6. Tiredness: N	No tiredness 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible tiredness 10 □
7. Problems conc		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible problems concentrating 10 □

Cognitive distorsions

Name	Explanation	Example	Alternative thought
All or nothing = Black/white thinking	Experiences are categorized as extremes and no middle ground is possible, e.g. evil/good, success/failure. Look for words like always, never, all, none, nothing,	"If I can't do it 100%, I am a failure". "If I can't do it as well as before I fell ill, I can't do it at all".	"If I take one step at a time. I'll reach the level I had before falling ill". "Demanding perfection stops me from getting started in the first place". "Professional athletes who suffer injuries also
	everything.		have to work their way back bit by bit".
Generalisations	Unjustified, sweeping conclusions based on a single event.	"I could not do the things I decided yesterday. I'll never get well".	"Yesterday was a bad day. But the fact is, I have managed to reach my objectives many other days and I am progressing, slowly but steadily".
Focusing on negative aspects	You select the negative events and forget everything else in the situation.	"My son didn't like my food. I'm no good at cooking".	"The others liked the food. I'm an OK cook"
Negative predictions	The possibility that something could happen becomes certainty that it will.	"If I have to practice now, I will definitely fall ill".	I can't see into the future and therefore don't know if I'll fall ill. This worries me. But that's not the same as knowing for certain".
Catastrophic thinking	Trivial events are perceived as catastrophes.	"I can feel my heart beating. I'll probably die in a moment".	"My heart is beating. I've experienced that many times before, and nothing happened then".
Excessive bodily focus	Bodily sensations are experienced as signs of serious physical disease.	"My stomach aches. I believe I was nauseous yesterday. It's probably cancer".	"I've had my stomach checked. They found no signs of disease".

Four fundamental emotions

Fear	Anger	Sadness	Desire
worried	angry	careless	happy
concerned	frustrated	sad	cheerful
anxious	annoyed	embarassed	joyfull
frightned	grumpy	quilty	unconcerned
impatient	ill-tempered	incompetent	blisfull
restless	furious	useless	excited
confused	vicious	hopeless	harmonic
cormented	bad-tempered	depressed	
upset	revolted	dejected	
	aggressive		

Cognitive distortions

Mark the **cognitive distortions** you know from yourself. Add an example in the **Example** column. Then try to find a more realistic **Alternative thought**.

Name	Explanation	Example	Alternative thought
All or nothing = Black/white thinking	Experiences are categorized as extremes and no middle ground is possible, e.g. evil/good, success/failure.		
Generalisations	Unjustified, sweeping conclusions based on a single event.		
Focusing on negative aspects	You select the negative events and forget everything else in the situation.		
Negative predictions	The possibility that something could happen becomes certainty that it will.		
Catastrophic thinking	Trivial events are perceived as catastrophes.		
Excessive bodily focus	Bodily sensations are experienced as signs of serious physical disease.		

Basic model with automatic thoughts or actions

	Physica	al symptom/se	ensation	
Automatic actions		<u> </u>		Automatic thoughts
		Emotions		

Basic model with alternative thoughts or actions

	Physic	cal symptom/s	ensation	
Alternative actions		<u> </u>		Alternative thoughts
		Emotions	,	

Weekly registration form

Symptom / Problem registration

Please use the below scale to record how bothersome your symptoms are for every part of each day:

No pain/											Worst possible
discomfort/		_			_	_	_				pain/discomfort/
emotions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	emotions

	day						
	date:						
Morning							
After-							
noon							
Evening							
Night							

Weekly registration form

Symptom / Problem registration

Please use the below scale to record how bothersome your symptoms are for every part of each day:

No pain/											Worst possible
discomfort/											pain/discomfort/
emotions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	emotions

	day						
	date:						
Morning		out.					
After- noon							
Evening							
Night							

Exercises 5.1-5.3

Cognitive distortions and the basic model

Exercise 1: Cognitive distortions

Use *Worksheet 5.1*. Mark the **cognitive distortions** you know from yourself. Add an example in the **Example** column. Then try to find a more realistic **Alternative thought.**

Next, consider the distortions you have not marked and try to find an example for each.

Exercise 2: The basic model with automatic thoughts or actions

Complete *Worksheet 5.2:* **The basic model with automatic thoughts or actions** for yourself. Base your work on a situation in which you experienced bodily symptoms which occurred during the last week.

Exercise 3: The basic model with alternative thoughts or actions

Complete *Worksheet 5.3*: **The basic model with alternative thoughts or actions** for yourself. Take your alternative thoughts as a starting point and then write down what the alternative thoughts will lead to in terms of feelings, actions and symptoms.

Homework for module 6

What do I need to prepare for next time?

1. Weekly registration form

Instruction:

In this sheet you record how many and which symptoms you have experienced for every day of the week. If you have many symptoms, talk to your therapist about leaving out some of them. For each entry add a few words to describe the situation you were in when experiencing the symptoms, e.g. "on the bus", "at work", etc. Complete the weekly registration form by filling in parts of the form 2-3 times a day.

2. The next steps on your way towards your objective

After talking about your homework for today you now have a better idea about your realistic treatment objectives. Hopefully, you have decided on your next step. For next time, you should test your next step.

Consider any obstacles but also anything else that may increase your chance of success. Next time we will assess if your partial objective was achieved and whether any adjustments of the objectives and means are needed.

3. The basic model

Instruction:

- 1. Select one or more situations from the last two weekly registration forms. You should look for the situations when you felt really bad. Next, fill in *Worksheet 5.2*, "The Basic model with **automatic thoughts or actions".**
- 2. Now think of some **alternative thoughts** and add them to *Worksheet 5.3*, "The basic model with alternative thoughts or actions". On the basis of the alternative **thoughts**, imagine what these would lead to in terms of emotions, and how the alternative **thoughts** might change your symptoms and actions.
- 3. Finally, think of some **alternative actions** and add them to *Worksheet 5.3*, "The basic model with alternative thoughts or actions". On the basis of the alternative **actions**, imagine what these would lead to in terms of emotions, and how the alternative **actions** might change your symptoms and thoughts.

Box scale registration												
A. Date	DD 1	MM	Y	Y								
B. Time of day	□ First	regi	strat	ion			Seco	nd re	egist	ratio	n	
	We would like to know how you feel <u>right now</u> with regard to the following: 1. Your most bothersome symptom. Fill in the symptom here:											
N	lo sympto	m 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible symptom 10
2. Pain:	No pai	in 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible pain 10 □
3. Other symptoms	No oth	er	ort: 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible other symptoms/discomfort 10 □
4. Sadness:	No sadnes	ss 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible sadness
5. Nervousness: No r	nervousne	ss 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible nervousness 10 □
6. Tiredness:	No tiredne	ess 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible tiredness 10 □
7. Problems cone No problems con			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible problems concentrating 10 □

Module 6

From illness behaviour to health behaviour I: Pleasant activities. Life chart

Programme

12.30-1.30pm:

- Welcome
- Box scale registration
- Homework from last time. Discussion in 2 groups
 - 1. Weekly registration form
 - 2. Test of partial objectives
 - 3. The basic model

1.30-1.45pm: Break, coffee & tea

1.45-2.45pm:

- Pleasant activities. Teaching 6.1. Exercise 6.1
- Draw your life chart. Exercise 6.2

2.45-3.00pm: Break

3.00-4.00pm:

- The basic model. Worksheets 6.1 & 6.2. Exercises 6.3 & 6.4
- Homework for module 7.
 - 1. Weekly registration form. Worksheet 6.3
 - 2. Test of partial objectives. Worksheet 4.3 from Module 4
 - 3. The basic model. Worksheets 6.1 & 6.2
- Round-off
- Box scale registration

Box scale registration												
A. Date	DD M	<u>/M</u>	Y	Y								
B. Time of day	□ First	regis	strat	ion			Seco	nd r	egist	ratio	n	
	We would like to know how you feel <u>right now</u> with regard to the following: 1. Your most bothersome symptom. Fill in the symptom here:											
1	No sympton	n 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible symptom 10 □
2. Pain:	No pai	in 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible pain 10 □
3. Other symptoms	ms/discon No others/discomfor	er	rt:	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible other symptoms/discomfort 10
4. Sadness:	No sadnes	ss 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible sadness 10 □
5. Nervousness:	nervousnes	s 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible nervousness 10 □
6. Tiredness:	No tirednes	68 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible tiredness 10
7. Problems cone No problems co			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible problems concentrating 10

List of ideas for pleasant activities

- 1. Reading fiction
- 2. Writing a diary entry
- 3. Doing aerobic
- 4. Horseback riding
- 5. Buying flowers for yourself
- 6. Buying books
- 7. Going to the movies
- 8. Going for a run
- 9. Tell yourself that you have done a good job
- 10. Think of positive situations that you have enjoyed with friends
- 11. Listen to music
- 12. Relax in the sun
- 13. Laugh
- 14. Refresh positive travel memories
- 15. Listen to others
- 16. Read a newspaper or magazine
- 17. Spend time on a hobby (model airplanes/collecting stamps)
- 18. Spend time with friends
- 19. Plan a holiday or other activities which make you happy
- 20. Meet new people
- 21. Eat something delicious/special
- 22. Do karate/judo
- 23. Attend Yoga
- 24. Do household activities
- 25. Repair your bike or car
- 26. Dress up in sexy or stylish clothes
- 27. Enjoy a quiet evening
- 28. Look after your plants
- 29. Go swimming
- 30. Exercise
- 31. Start collecting something
- 32. Go to a party
- 33. Consider buying something
- 34. Play golf
- 35. Play football
- 36. Fly a kite
- 37. Discuss politics, movies, books philosophy, etc. with friends
- 38. Attend a family celebration
- 39. Ride a motorbike
- 40. Have sex

- 41. Go for a run in the woods
- 42. Go camping
- 43. Sing in the shower or while doing household activities
- 44. Buy/pick and arrange flowers
- 45. Go to church/mosque/synagogue
- 46. Loose weight
- 47. Think of the things you're good at
- 48. Take a day off
- 49. Arrange a class reunion
- 50. Go skating
- 51. Go sailing
- 52. Travel abroad
- 53. Paint og draw
- 54. Do some needlework
- 55. Sleep
- 56. Go for a ride in a car
- 57. Participate in association work/meetings
- 58. Go hunting
- 59. Join a choir
- 60. Flirt
- 61. Start playing an instrument
- 62. Be creative (pearls, ceramics, etc.)
- 63. Make a gift for someone you love
- 64. Buy a good CD
- 65. Watch boxing
- 66. Plan a party
- 67. Cooking
- 68. Go climb a mountain
- 69. Write poetry, short stories, books, articles, etc
- 70. Go shopping
- 71. Have dinner out
- 72. Work
- 73. Go sightseeing
- 74. Do some gardening
- 75. Go to a beauty parlour/hairdresser's
- 76. Play tennis
- 77. Spend time with your own other children
- 78. Go to the theatre
- 79. Go to a concert
- 80. Daydreaming
- 81. Go for a ride
- 82. Listen to the radio
- 83. Watch TV
- 84. Make a to do list
- 85. Go bike-riding

- 86. Go for a walk by the sea
- 87. Go shopping or buy someone a present
- 88. Go to the zoo, parks, botanical gardens, etc.
- 89. Complete an assignment
- 90. Go to the races (horseback/motor)
- 91. Eat candy, cakes and crisps
- 92. Teach someone something you're good at
- 93. Take pictures with a digital or normal camera
- 94. Go fishing
- 95. Follow a diet
- 96. Spend time with animals
- 97. Fly an aeroplane
- 98. Read specialised litterature
- 99. Join an amateur theater group
- 100. Spend time on your own
- 101. Play badminton
- 102. Take a long bath in the tub
- Take a vacation
- 104. Pay off som old debts
- 105. Collect things (coins, stones, etc.)
- 106. Set up a date
- 107. Relax
- 108. Write letters
- 109. Take your children to an amusement park
- 110. GO dancing
- 111. Go for a picnic
- 112. Meditate
- 113. Play volleyball
- 114. Have lunch with a friend at a café
- 115. Play cards/games (backgammon, chess, etc.)
- 116. Do some crosswords
- 117. Play rounders
- 118. Watch and show someone photographs
- 119. Play the guitar
- 120. Play pool
- Buy yourself something nice (perfume, shoes, clothes, etc.)
- 122. Talk with friends on the phone
- 123. Visit a museum
- 124. Light a candle
- 125. Receive or give a massage
- 126. Go to a sauna or Turkish bath
- 127. Go skiing
- 128. Go canoeing
- 129. Go bowling
- 130. Do some carpenting

- 131. Fantasise about the future
- 132. Go to the ballet, tap-dancing, salsa, etc.
- 133. Take care of fishes n an aquarium
- 134. Get into politics
- 135. Do some volunteer work
- 136. Do a puzzle
- Go to the beach
- 138. Redecorate or touch up your home
- 139. Attend a sports event
- 140. Go to a disco or bar
- 141. Attend a lecture
- 142. Invite friends over for dinner
- 143. Wash your hair and put on moisturizer
- 144. Go warterskiing
- 145. Go window shoppping
- 146. Go to the circus, an amusement park, etc.
- 147. Go to fleamarkets
- 148. Surf the internet
- 149. Use your playstation
- 150. Chat on the internet
- Look at the stars
- 152. Bake a cake
- Have a footbath
- 154. Spend time with your partner, children and/or friends

Basic model with automatic thoughts or actions

	Physica	al symptom/se	ensation	
Automatic actions		^		Automatic thoughts
		Emotions		

Basic model with automatic thoughts or actions

	Physica	al symptom/se	ensation	
Automatic actions		^		Automatic thoughts
		Emotions		

Basic model with alternative thoughts or actions

	Physic	al symptom/se	ensation	
Alternative actions				Alternative thoughts
		Emotions		

Basic model with alternative thoughts or actions

	Physic	al symptom/se	ensation	
Alternative actions				Alternative thoughts
		Emotions		

Weekly registration form

Symptom / Problem registration

Please use the below scale to record how bothersome your symptoms are for every part of each day:

No pain/ discomfort/ emotions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Worst possible pain/discomfort/ emotions
-------------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	--

		day												
	date:	•												
Morning														
After-														
noon														
Evening														
Night														

Weekly registration form

Symptom / Problem registration

Please use the below scale to record how bothersome your symptoms are for every part of each day:

No pain/ discomfort/											Worst possible pain/discomfort/
emotions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	emotions

		day												
	date:		date:	•	date:	•	date:	-	date:		date:	-	date:	
Morning														
After-														
noon														
Evening														
Night														

Exercise 6.1

Pleasant activities

Add 10 pleasant and realistic activities

You may choose activities which you now find positive, or activities which were positive to you before your symptoms restricted your activities.

To produce 10 symptoms, you can brainstorm, consult the list of pleasant activities and think back on the activities you took part in during a typical week before your symptoms set in.

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Exercise 6.2

Life chart

Instruction:

Add the following to the figure below:

At the top, write the year you were born.

On the left side of the line, add your symptoms in the order they appeared. The most important data is when the symptoms started.

Once you have added your symptoms and the year they occurred or your age at the time beside the symptoms, please add a few words to describe any current or previous social events which you believe may be linked to your symptoms.

Finally, transfer your life chart to your flip over.

	1	9	
Symptoms	Age	Year	Social events

Exercise 6.3 & 6.4

The basic model

Exercise 3: The basic model with automatic thoughts or actions

Fill in *Worksheet 6.1*: The basic model with automatic thoughts or actions for yourself, departing from a situation during the last week in which you experienced symptoms.

Exercise 4: The basic model with alternative thoughts or actions

- Now think of some **alternative thoughts** and add them to *Worksheet 6.2*, "The basic model with alternative thoughts or actions". On the basis of the alternative **thoughts**, imagine what these would lead to in terms of emotions, and how the alternative **thoughts** might change your symptoms and actions.
- Finally, think of some **alternative actions** and add them to *Worksheet 6.2*, "The basic model with alternative thoughts or actions". On the basis of the alternative **actions**, imagine what these would lead to in terms of emotions, and how the alternative **actions** might change your symptoms and thoughts.

Homework for module 7

What do I need to prepare for next time?

1. Weekly registration form

Instruction:

In this sheet you record how many and which symptoms you have experienced for every day of the week. If you have many symptoms, talk to your therapist about leaving out some of them. For each entry add a few words to describe the situation you were in when experiencing the symptoms, e.g. "on the bus", "at work", etc. Complete the weekly registration form by filling in parts of the form 2-3 times a day.

2. The next steps on your way towards your objective

After talking about your homework for today you now have a better idea about your realistic treatment objectives. Hopefully, you have decided on your next step. For next time, you should test your next step.

Consider any obstacles but also anything else that may increase your chance of success. Next time we will assess if your partial objective was achieved and whether any adjustments of the objectives and means are needed.

3. The basic model

Instruction:

- 4. Select one or more situations from the last two weekly registration forms. You should look for the situations when you felt really bad. Next, fill in *Worksheet 6.1*, "Basic model with **automatic thoughts".**
- 5. Now think of some **alternative thoughts** and add them to *Worksheet 6.2*, "The basic model with alternative thoughts or actions". On the basis of the alternative **thoughts**, imagine what these would lead to in terms of emotions, and how the alternative **thoughts** might change your symptoms and actions.
- 6. Finally, think of some **alternative actions** and add them to *Worksheet 6.2*, "The basic model with alternative thoughts or actions". On the basis of the alternative **actions**, imagine what these would lead to in terms of emotions, and how the alternative **actions** might change your symptoms and thoughts.

Box scale registration DD MM YY														
A. Date	DD 1	MM	Y	Y										
B. Time of day	☐ First	regi	istrat	ion			Seco	nd re	egist	ratio	n			
We would like to			following:											
N	No sympto	0 □	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible symptom 10 □		
2. Pain:	No pa	ain 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible pain 10 □		
3. Other symptoms	No oth	er	ort: 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible other symptoms/discomfort 10 □		
4. Sadness:	No sadno	ess 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible sadness 10 □		
5. Nervousness: No r	nervousne	ess 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible nervousness 10 □		
6. Tiredness:	No tiredno	ess 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible tiredness 10 □		
7. Problems cone No problems co			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible problems concentrating 10 □		

Module 7

From illness behaviour to health behaviour II: Sleep, diet, exercise, relations to others

Programme

12.30-13.30:

- Welcome
- Box scale registration
- Homework from last time. Discussion in 2 groups

Test of partial objectives.

The basic model.

13.30-13.45: Break, coffee & tea

13.45-14.45:

- Sleep. Teaching 7.1-7.4. Exercise 7.1-7.2. Worksheet 7.1
- **Diet.** Exercise 7.3
- Physical exercise. Exercise 7.4
- Relations to others. Exercise 7.5

14.45-15.00: Break

15.00-16.00:

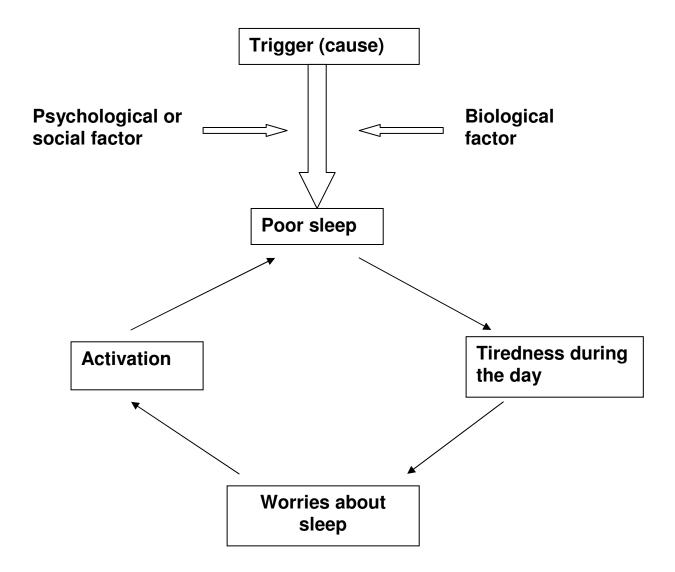
- The basic model. Worksheets 7.2 & 7.3
- Preparation of meeting with social worker
- Homework for module 8.

Weekly registration form. *Worksheet 7.4*Test of partial objectives
What will I achieve during therapy and what will I need to work on afterwards?
The basic model. *Worksheets 7.2 & 7.3*(if relevant) Sleep table. *Worksheet 7.1*

- Round-off
- Box scale registration

Box scale registration															
A. Date	DD 1	MM	Y	Y											
B. Time of day	□ First	regi	strat	ion			Seco	nd re	egist	ratio	n				
	e would like to know how you feel <u>right now</u> with regard to the follow Your most bothersome symptom. Fill in the symptom here:														
N	o sympto	om 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible symptom			
2. Pain:	No pa	ain 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible pain			
3. Other symptoms/	No oth	er	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible other symptoms/discomfort 10 □			
4. Sadness:	No sadno	ess 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible sadness 10 □			
5. Nervousness: No n	ervousne	ess 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible nervousness 10 □			
6. Tiredness: N	No tiredne	ess 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible tiredness 10 □			
7. Problems conc		Ü	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible problems concentrating 10 □			

Sleeplessness



Causes for sleeplessness

Poor sleep hygiene

- 1. Stimulants (coffee, tobacco)
- 2. Light
- 3. Sound
- 4. Food
- 5. Exercise

Taught sleeplessness

- 1. Poor sleeping habits
- 2. Unrealistic expectations
- 3. Lacking knowledge

Psyciological conditions

- 1. Stress
- 2. Fear
- 3. Depression

Medicines and alcohol

Biological and medical conditions

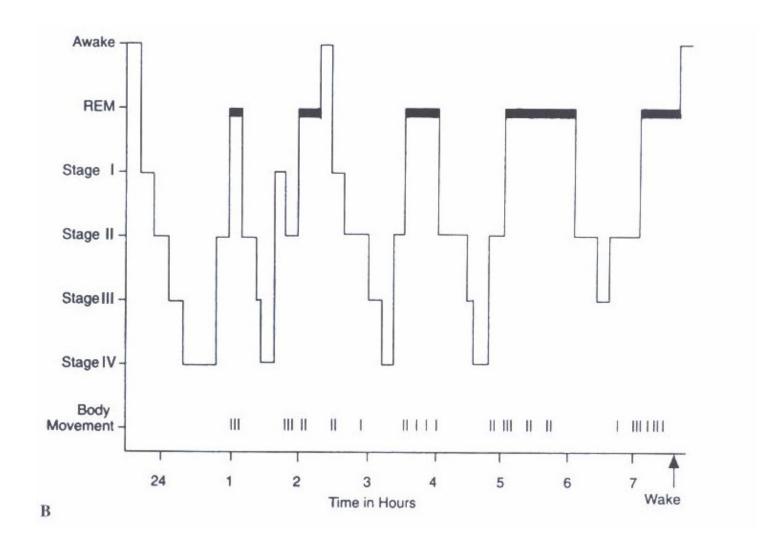
- 1. Urination during the night
- 2. Pain
- 3. Chronic bronchitis
- 4. Reduced heart function

Circadian rhytm disturbances

- 1. Shift working
- 2. Jet lag
- 3. Chronic bed rest
- 4. Senility

Unexplained sleeplessness

Sleep chart



Sleep hygiene

- 1. Get up at the same time every day, no matter how many hours you have sleept
- 2. Only try to sleep if you feel tired
- 3. Only use your bed for sleeping and having sex
- 4. Get up and go to another room if you haven't fallen asleep within 15 minutes. Go back to bed when you feel tired (the aim is to fall asleep quickly)
- 5. If you can't fall asleep repeat step 4 (several times if needed)
- 6. Avoid sleeping during the day
- 7. Avoid tobacco, coffee and alcohol
- 8. Make sure you engage in physical exercise daily, during the daytime
- 9. Avoid sleeping medicine for long periods of time.

Sleep table

Week:

Time																									
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monday																									
Tuesday																									
Wednsday																									
Thursday																									
Friday																									
Saturday																									
Sunday																									

↓ Went to bed Signs: Comments:

↑ Got up [----] Sleep

M Medicines and stimulants

D Disturbances

Basic model with automatic thoughts or actions

	Physica	al symptom/sen	nsation	
Automatic actions		↑		Automatic thoughts
		Emotions		

Basic model with alternative thoughts or actions

Physical symptom/s	ensation
	Alternative
•	→
Emotions	
-	

Weekly registration form

Symptom/Problem registration

Please use the below scale to record how bothersome your symptoms are for every part of each day:

No pain/											Worst possible
discomfort/											pain/discomfort/
emotions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	emotions

		day												
	date:	,	date:	,	date:	J	date:	J	date:	,	date:	J	date:	J
Morning														
After-														
noon														
Evening														
Night														

Weekly registration form

Symptom/Problem registration

Please use the below scale to record how bothersome your symptoms are for every part of each day:

No pain/											Worst possible
discomfort/											pain/discomfort/
emotions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	emotions

		day												
	date:		date:		date:		date:		date:		date:		date:	
Morning														
After-														
noon														
Evening														
Evening														
Night														
Night														
1					l				l		l			

Exercise 7.1

Sleep table

Fill in the Sleep table (Worksheet 7.1) for the night leading up to today. 5 min.

- ↓ The time you went to bed
- ↑ The time you got up
- [----] Use this to indicate when you fell asleep and woke up
- M Medicines and stimulants
- D Disturbances

Notes: Any other important events, thoughts, emotions or bodily symptoms.

Exercise 7.2

Sleep

Fill in on your own. 5 min.

When do you go to bed?
When do you wake up in the morning?
How many hours do you sleep during the day?
How long are you awake during the night?
How many hours do you sleep during a 24-hour period?
Do you sleep too little or too much?

Exercise 7.3

Diet

Fill in on your own. 5 min.

What do you have for breakfast?
What do you have for lunch?
What do you have for supper?
Do you eat in-between meals? What do you eat?
Do you eat too much or not enough?
Is your diet sufficiently healthy?

Exercise 7.4

Physical exercise

Fill in on your own. 5 min.

Which forms of exercise do you like?
Which form(s) of exercise do you do as part of your daily activities?
On average, how much time do you spend on exercise daily?
Do you exercise too much or not enough?
What can you do about it?

Exercise 7.5

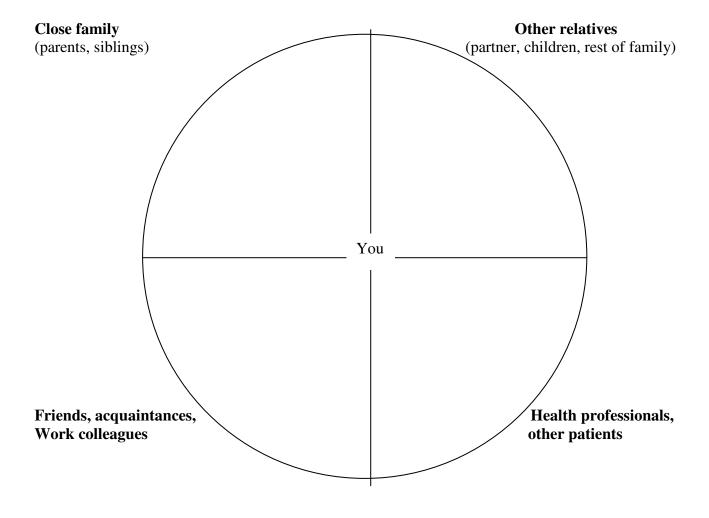
Relations to others

Fill in on your own. 15 min.

Instruction:

Add your social network to the below map. You are the centre. Draw a small circle for every person you see regularly and feel attached to. Write a letter in each circle to identify the person. Next, write the letter and then the name somewhere outside the circle. The circle allows you to place these persons in one of four distinct fields. *Close relatives* are your parents and siblings, if you have any. *Other relatives* are your partner, your children and the rest of your family. The closer a person is attached to you, the closer this person should be placed to the centre (to you).

When you have finished, look at the figure and decide if you are satisfied with your network or if you want to work strengthen or tone down your relation to other persons.



Homework for module 8

What do I need to prepare for next time?

1. Weekly registration form

Instruction:

In this sheet you record how many and which symptoms you have experienced for every day of the week. If you have many symptoms, talk to your therapist about leaving out some of them. For each entry add a few words to describe the situation you were in when experiencing the symptoms, e.g. "on the bus", "at work", etc. Complete the weekly registration form by filling in parts of the form 2-3 times a day.

2. The next steps on your way towards your objective

After talking about your homework for today you now have a better idea about your realistic treatment objectives. Hopefully, you have decided on your next step. For next time, you should test your next step.

Consider any obstacles but also anything else that may increase your chance of success. Next time we will assess if your partial objective was achieved and whether any adjustments of the objectives and means are needed.

3. What will I achieve during therapy and what will I need to work on afterwards?

Instruction: Consider what you have already achieved and what still needs to be done. You should now decide what you will be working on during the next three months. See the previous list of objectives (*Worksheet 3.1 and Exercise 3.3*) from *Module 3*.

4. The basic model

Instruction:

- 1. Select one or more situations from the last two weekly registration forms. You should look for the situations when you felt really bad. Next, fill in *Worksheet 7.2*, "Basic model with **automatic thoughts or actions**".
- 2. Now think of some **alternative thoughts** and add them to *Worksheet 7.3*, "Basic model with alternative thoughts or actions". On the basis of the alternative **thoughts**, imagine what these would lead to in terms of emotions, and how the alternative **thoughts** might change your symptoms and actions.
- 3. Finally, think of some **alternative actions** and add them to *Worksheet 7.3*, "Basic model with alternative thoughts or actions". On the basis of the alternative actions, imagine what these would lead to in terms of emotions, and how the alternative **actions** might change your symptoms and thoughts.

5. Sleep table (if relevant)

Instruction: Fill in the sleep table (*Worksheet 7.1*) by following the instructions provided on the sheet.

Box scale reg	gistrati	ion	l									
A. Date	DD M	ИМ	Y	Y								
B. Time of day	□ First	regi	strat	ion			Seco	nd re	egistı	ratio	n	
We would like to know how you feel <u>right now</u> with regard to the following: 1. Your most bothersome symptom. Fill in the symptom here:												
N	No sympton	n 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible symptom 10 □
2. Pain:	No pair	n 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible pain 10 □
3. Other symptoms,	No other discomfor	r	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible other symptoms/discomfort 10 □
4. Sadness:	No sadnes	ss 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible sadness 10 □
5. Nervousness: No r	nervousnes	ss 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible nervousness 10 □
6. Tiredness:	No tirednes	ss 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible tiredness 10 □
7. Problems cone No problems co			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible problems concentrating

Module 8

Becoming your own therapist. Relapse prevention

Programme

12.30-1.30pm:

- Welcome
- Box scale registration
- **Homework from last time.** What will I achieve during therapy and what will I need to work on afterwards? *Exercise 8.1*

Staircase of goals. Test of partial objectives. Exercise 8.2

1.30-1.45pm: Break with coffee & tea

1.45-2.45pm:

- Fill in the basic model with automatic thoughts and actions, and then with alternative thoughts and actions. *Exercise* 8.3 & 8.4.
- **Problem solving technique.** *Exercise* 8.5.

2.45-3.00pm: Break

3.00-4.00pm:

• **Homework for module 9** Weekly registration form. *Worksheet 8.5*

Test of partial objectives. See Exercise 8.2 The basic model. Worksheet 8.1 & 8.2 Problem solving technique. Worksheet 8.3 Relapse prevention. Worksheet 8.4

- Round-off
- Box scale registration

Box scale registration											
A. Date	DD MI	M Y	Y)
B. Time of day	3. Time of day ☐ First registration ☐ Second registration										
We would like to know how you feel <u>right now</u> with regard to the following: 1. Your most bothersome symptom. Fill in the symptom here:											
	No symptom 0		2	3	4 □	5	6	7	8	9 	Worst possible symptom
2. Pain:	No pain		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible pain 10
3. Other symptom	oms/discom No other as/discomfort 0		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible other symptoms/discomfort 10
4. Sadness:	No sadness	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible sadness 10
5. Nervousness:	nervousness 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible nervousness
6. Tiredness:	No tiredness 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible tiredness 10
7. Problems con	O		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible problems concentrating 10 □

Basic model with automatic thoughts or actions

	Physica	l symptom/sen	sation	
Automatic actions		<u> </u>		Automatic thoughts

Basic model with automatic thoughts or actions

	Physic	cal sympt	om/sensa	ation	
Automatic actions		1			Automatic thoughts
	×	•			
		Emo	tions		

Basic model with alternative thoughts or actions

Time:					
Situation:					
	Physic	al symptom/s	sensation	n	
Alternative actions		<u></u>		4	Alternative thoughts
		•	→		
		Emotions	<u> </u>		

Basic model with alternative thoughts or actions

Time:					
Situation:					
	Physic	al symptom/s	sensation	n	
Alternative actions		<u></u>		4	Alternative thoughts
		•	→		
		Emotions	<u> </u>		

Problem solving technique

1) What is your machlom?
1) What is your problem?
2) What will you have achieved once you have solved the problem?
3) Describe various ways in which the problem may be solved (this may require a lot of imagination)
4) For each way in which the problem may be solved, consider pros and cons Finally, choose the best or more realistic solution to your problem.
5) The way you have decided to solve your problem should be divided into steps or partial objectives. Make sure these are realistic and that you are capable of executing every single step (Staircase of goals). Describe how you will perform each step, when you will start, and when you aim to have achieved your objective.
6) Decide how and when you will execute each single step - on your own or with someone else?
7) What could stop you from taking the steps you have planned? What can you do to secure your success?
8) Next time consider if you executed the planned step, and if the next steps need to be adjusted.

Relapse prevention

Instruction: Fill in each of the fields below to the best of your ability. Take your time!

How do you understand your bodily distress / functional symptoms?
Tiow do you understand your bodily distress / functional symptoms:
What is the most important thing or point you have learned?
What has changed since you started in therapy?

Worksheet 8.4, cont.
What have you done to achieve such change?
Which techniques have you found to be most effective and how do they help you?
Which techniques would benefit from further training?

Worksheet 8.4, cont.
What effect will it have for you, if you continue doing the things you have found helpful?
How can you make sure that you will continue using these techniques/strategies in the future?
Which future situations could make you vulnerable for relapse? What can you do to avoid or handle such situations?

Worksheet 8.4, cont.
Does anything need to be changed in the list of objectives you made in <i>Module 3</i> , <i>Exercises 2 and 3</i> ? What are your objectives for the near future? How will you achieve the objectives?
Which would be the early signs of relapse?
What may you do, if you become aware that some of these signs are present? What is particularly important to remember stop doing or continue doing?
How could that help you to reduce your number of symptoms?
Which obstacles might stop you from using the techniques and how can these obstacles be overcome?

Weekly registration form

Symptom / Problem registration

Please use the below scale to record how bothersome your symptoms are for every part of each day:

No pain/											Worst possible
discomfort/											pain/discomfort/
emotions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	emotions

	day						
	date:						
Morning							
A C:							
After- noon							
noon							
Evening							
Night							

Weekly registration form

Symptom / Problem registration

Please use the below scale to record how bothersome your symptoms are for every part of each day:

No pain/											Worst possible
discomfort/											pain/discomfort/
emotions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	emotions

	day						
	date:						
Morning							
After-							
noon							
г .							
Evening							
Night							

Weekly registration form

Symptom / Problem registration

Please use the below scale to record how bothersome your symptoms are for every part of each day:

No pain/											Worst possible
discomfort/											pain/discomfort/
emotions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	emotions

	day date:						
Morning		date.	date.	date.	date.	date.	date.
After- noon							
Evening							
Night							

Weekly registration form

Symptom / Problem registration

Please use the below scale to record how bothersome your symptoms are for every part of each day:

No pain/											Worst possible
discomfort/											pain/discomfort/
emotions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	emotions

	day date:						
Morning		date.	date.	date.	date.	date.	date.
After- noon							
Evening							
Night							

Exercise 8.1

What will I achieve during therapy? What will I need to work on afterwards?

Instruction: Fill in the below fields on your own.										
What will I achieve during therapy?										
What will I need to work on afterwards?										
Will will I need to work on died wards.										

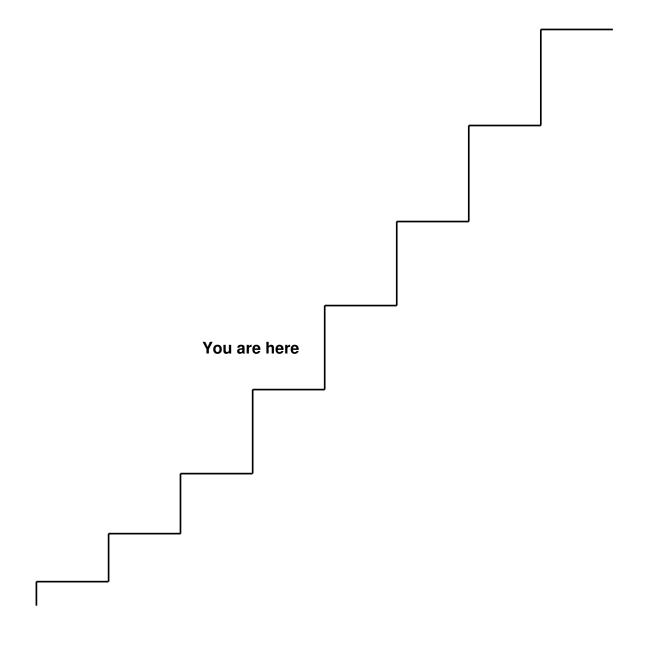
Exercise 8.2

Staircase of goals

Instruction: Please fill in below.

- 1. Fill in the objective of your treatment participation at the uppermost step.
- 2. At the various steps, add the partial objectives you have already achieved and the next partial objectives on your way to the final objective

Note! Objectives should be realistic!



Exercise 8.3 & 8.4

The basic model

Exercise 3: The basic model with automatic thoughts or actions

Fill in *Worksheet 6.1*: **The basic model with automatic thoughts or actions** for yourself, departing from a situation during the last week in which you experienced symptoms.

Exercise 4: The basic model with alternative thoughts or actions

- Now think of some **alternative thoughts** and add them to *Worksheet 8.2*, "The basic model with alternative thoughts or actions". On the basis of the alternative **thoughts**, imagine what these would lead to in terms of emotions, and how the alternative **thoughts** might change your symptoms and actions.
- Finally, think of some **alternative actions** and add them to *Worksheet 8.2*, "The basic model with alternative thoughts or actions". On the basis of the alternative **actions**, imagine what these would lead to in terms of emotions, and how the alternative **actions** might change your symptoms and thoughts.

Exercise 8.5

Problem solving technique

1) What is your problem?
2) What will you have achieved once you have solved the problem?
3) Describe various ways in which the problem may be solved (this may require a lot of imagination)
4) For each way in which the problem may be solved, consider pros and cons Finally, choose the best or more realistic solution to your problem.
5) The way you have decided to solve your problem should be divided into steps or partial objectives. Make sure these are realistic and that you are capable of executing every single step. (Staircase of goals) Describe how you will perform each step, when you will start, and when you aim to have achieved your objective.
6) Decide how and when you will execute each single step - on your own or with someone else?
7) What could stop you from taking the steps you have planned? What can you do to secure your success?
8) Next time, consider if you executed the planned step, and if the next steps need to be adjusted.

Homework for module 9

What do I need to prepare for next time?

1. Weekly registration form

Instruction:

In this sheet you record how many and which symptoms you have experienced for every day of the week. If you have many symptoms, talk to your therapist about leaving out some of them. For each entry add a few words to describe the situation you were in when experiencing the symptoms, e.g. "on the bus", "at work", etc. Complete the weekly registration form by filling in parts of the form 2-3 times a day.

2. The next steps on your way towards your objective

After talking about your homework for today you now have a better idea about your realistic treatment objectives. Hopefully, you have decided on your next step. For next time, you should test your next step.

Consider any obstacles but also anything else that may increase your chance of success. Next time we will assess if your partial objective was achieved and whether any adjustments of the objectives and means are needed.

3. Preventing relapse

Use *Worksheet 8.4*. Relapse prevention. Take a good look at the sheet. Go trough one point at a time and answer it thoroughly. Take your time. Feel free to take breaks and return to a point once you have had a chance to consider pros and cons. We recommend that you use a pencil to make it easier to change the text as you progress.

4. The basic model

Instruction:

- 1. Select one or more situations from the last two weekly registration forms. You should look for the situations when you felt really bad. Next, fill in *Worksheet 8.1*, "Basic model with automatic thoughts or actions".
- 2. Now think of some **alternative thoughts** and add them to *Worksheet 8.2*," Basic model with alternative thoughts or actions". On the basis of the alternative **thoughts**, imagine what these would lead to in terms of emotions, and how the alternative **thoughts** might change your symptoms and actions.
- 3. Finally, think of some **alternative actions** and add them to *Worksheet 8.2*, "Basic model with alternative thoughts or actions". On the basis of the alternative **actions**, imagine what these would lead to in terms of emotions, and how the alternative **actions** might change your symptoms and thoughts.

5. Problem solving technique

Use *Worksheet 8.3*: Problem solving technique. Choose one of your problems and go through the sheet to solve it.

Box scale registration													
A. Date	DD :	MM	Y	Y									
B. Time of day	☐ First	reg	istrat	tion			☐ Second registration						
We would like to know how you feel <u>right now</u> with regard to the following: 1. Your most bothersome symptom. Fill in the symptom here:													
No symptom							5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible symptom 10 □	
2. Pain:	No pa	ain 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible pain 10	
3. Other symptoms	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible other symptoms/discomfort 10 □					
4. Sadness:	No sadno	ess 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible sadness	
5. Nervousness:	nervousne	ess 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible nervousness 10 □	
6. Tiredness:	No tiredno	ess 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible tiredness 10 □	
7. Problems concentrating: No problems concentrating 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10													

Module 9

How to maintain learned skills and coping strategies

Programme

12.30-1.30pm:

- Welcome
- Box scale registration
- Homework from last time. Preventing relapse/coping Group discussion.
- Collection of the Box scale registrations

1.30-1.45pm: Break with coffee & tea

1.45-2.45pm:

- Group discussion continued
- What happens when you get better? Teaching

2.45-3.00: Break

3.00-4.00:

- Round-off
- Box scale registration

Box scale registration													
A. Date	DD I	MM	Y	Y									
B. Time of day	□ First	regi	istrat	tion			☐ Second registration						
We would like to know how you feel <u>right now</u> with regard to the following: 1. Your most bothersome symptom. Fill in the symptom here:													
N	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible symptom 10 □					
2. Pain:	No pa	oin 0 □	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible pain 10 □	
3. Other symptoms/discomfort: No other symptoms/discomfort 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Worst possible other symptoms/discomfort											other symptoms/discomfort		
4. Sadness:	No sadne	ess 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible sadness 10 □	
5. Nervousness: No r	nervousne	ess 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible nervousness	
6. Tiredness:	No tiredne	ess 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible tiredness 10 □	
7. Problems cone No problems con			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible problems concentrating	

Weekly registration form

Symptom/Problem registration

Please use the below scale to record how bothersome your symptoms are for every part of each day:

No pain/											Worst possible
discomfort/											pain/discomfort/
emotions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	emotions

	day						
	date:						
Morning							
After-							
noon							
Evening							
Evening							
Night							
TAISIIL							

Basic model with automatic thoughts or actions

<u> </u>		Automatic thoughts
	Emotions	Emotions

Basic model with alternative thoughts or actions

tuation:	Di ·			4•	
	Physic	cal sympto	om/sensa	ition	
Alternative actions		1			Alternative thoughts
		•			
		Emot	ions		

Symptom interpretation

Symptoms	Causes	What supports your explanation	What contradicts your explanation

Rank causes by adding a '1' by the most important cause, a '2' by the second important cause etc.

Solving problems

1) What is your problem?
2) What will you have achieved once you have solved the problem?
3) Describe various ways in which the problem may be solved (this may require a lot of imagination)
4) For each way in which the problem may be solved, consider pros and cons Finally, choose the best or more realistic solution to your problem.
5) The way you have decided to solve your problem should be divided into steps or partial objectives. Make sure these are realistic and that you are capable of executing every single step. (Staircase of goals) Describe how you will perform each step, when you will start, and when you aim to have achieved your objective.
6) Decide how and when you will execute each single step - on your own or with someone else?
7) What could stop you from taking the steps you have planned? What can you do to secure your success?

Slow but steady wins the race

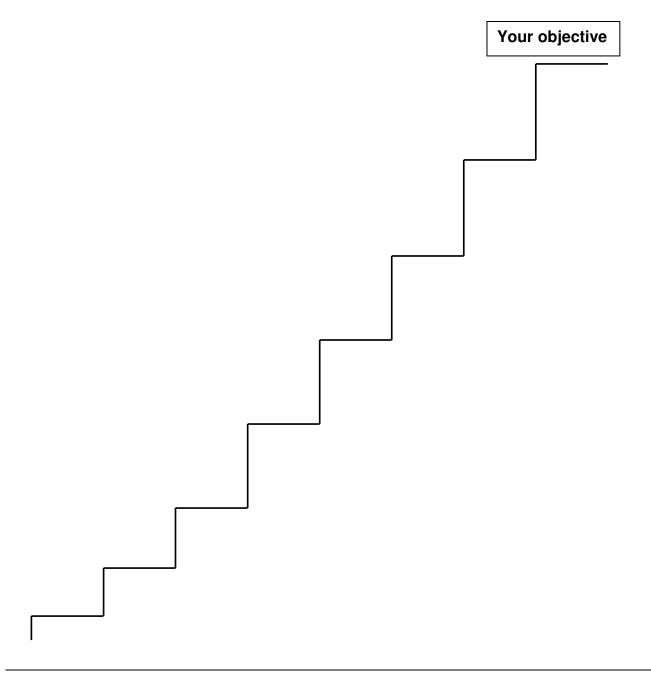
1.	What are your objectives?
2.	How may you reach your objective?
3.	If you needed to divide your journey towards the objective into five steps, what would those five steps be?
4.	How will you test your first step? (e.g. in the garden, at home in your kitchen, in the woods, at work)
5.	How long time will you give yourself to test your first step? (i.e. how many minutes, hours)
6.	How often will you test your first step? (number of times a week)

Staircase of goals

Instruction: Fill in the below steps.

- 1. Fill in the objective of your treatment participation at the uppermost step.
- 2. At the various steps, add the partial objectives you have already achieved and the next partial objectives on your way to the final objective

Note! Objectives should be realistic!



List of objectives

A. Physical objectives

For each of the main areas below (Physical, Social, Work related, Other), add at least one objective you would like to be able to achieve during therapy (i.e. you have 3.5 months to achieve the objectives).

To ensure that you may achieve the objectives, they should be realistic and specific.

The following are examples of objectives from the Physical objectives category:

- 1. "To go for a 15 minute walk every morning from 10.00 to 10.15"
- 2. "To do relaxation exercises for ten minutes every morning from 9.00 to 9.10"

Please do not write anything about your pains, discomforts and symptoms in your objectives.

1. F	Keeping fit
	Keeping strong
	Relaxation exercises
	Social and leisure time objectives Socially
	Family
	Leisure time
	Work and employment related objectives
	Other objectives
2	

Box scale registration												
A. Date	DD :	MM	Y	Y								
B. Time of day	☐ First	reg	istrat	ion		☐ Second registration						
We would like to know how you feel <u>right now</u> with regard to the following: 1. Your most bothersome symptom. Fill in the symptom here:												
N	No sympto	0 □	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible symptom 10 □
2. Pain:	No pa	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible pain 10 □
, ,	3. Other symptoms/discomfort: No other symptoms/discomfort 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10											
4. Sadness:	No sadno	ess 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible sadness 10 □
5. Nervousness: No 1	nervousne	ess 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible nervousness 10 □
6. Tiredness:	No tiredno	ess 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible tiredness 10
7. Problems cone No problems con		Ü	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Worst possible problems concentrating 10