# THE ROLE OF FAMILIES AND SUPPORTS IN RECOVERY WITH PSYCHOSIS



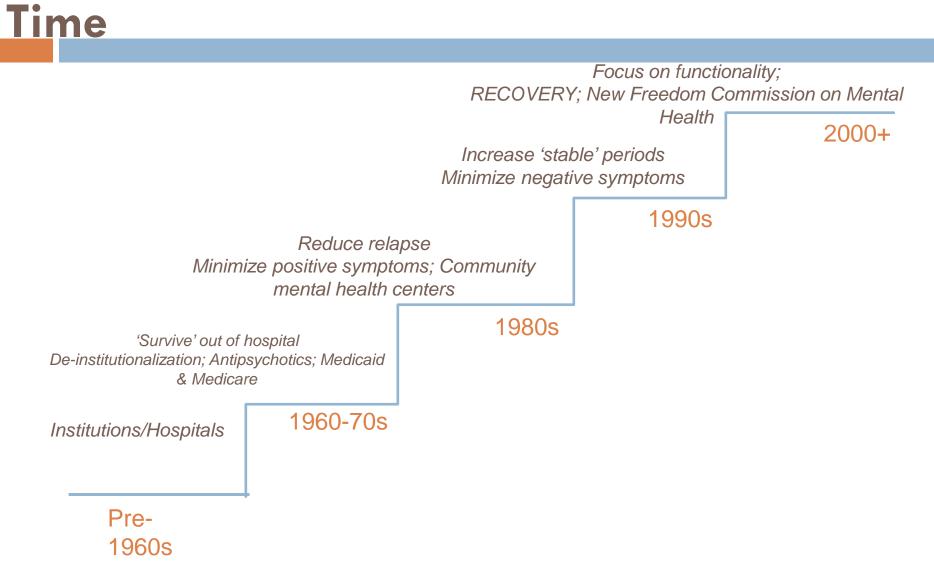


### Presentation Objectives

- Understand the mental health recovery movement & the role of family
- Understand the experience of a person with psychosis and techniques for responding
- Awareness of the impact mental health issues have on the family system
- Interventions used in family work



### The Treatment of Mental Illness Through



## Background: Factors that led to Involving Families in Treatment

□ Family factors influence psychosis outcomes

Family members are often default care managers

 Specific family interventions are among the most effective treatments for psychosis



### What is "Recovery?"

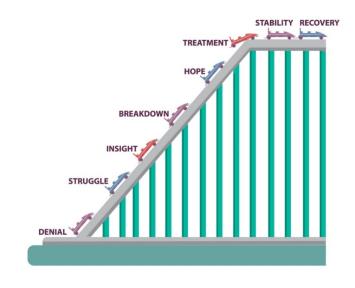


### Recovery, Continued

- Recovery is not a linear process
- Recovery involves every aspect of
   an individuals life (mind, body, spirit, community)



- Recovery focuses on valuing and building on capacities, talents, inherent worth, and abilities
- Early Intervention can help people get on the road to recovery early!



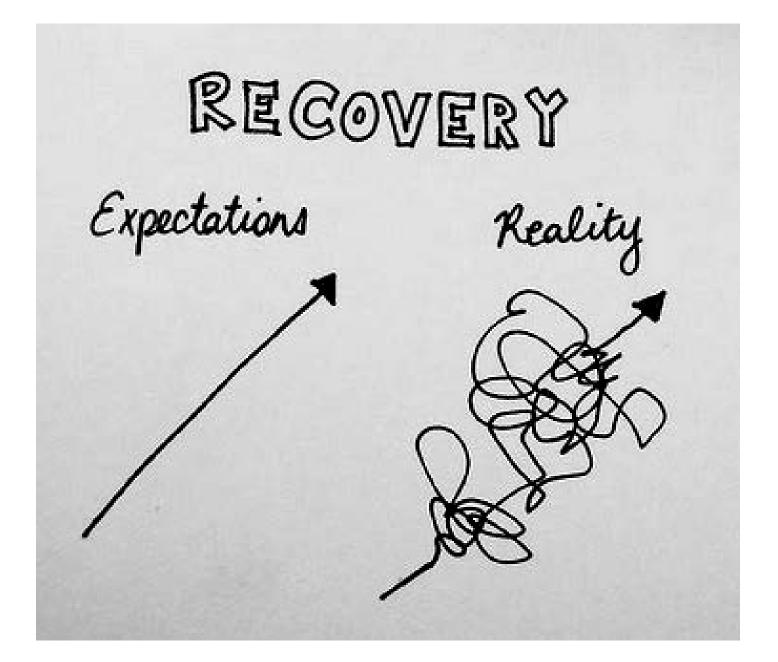


Diagram from:

https://www.scottishrecovery.net/resource/rebecca-baird-what-recovery-means-to-me/



#### EXPLORING SCHIZOPHRENIA

Schizophrenia disrupts perception of the world, thought, speech, movement, and almost every other aspect of daily functioning.

#### Trigger

- · Stressful, traumatic life event
- · High expressed emotion (family criticism, hostility, and/or intrusion)
- . Sometimes there is no obvious trigger.



#### **Biological Components**

- Inherited tendency (multiple genes) to develop disease
- Prenatal/birth complications viral infection during pregnancy/ birth injury affect child's brain cells
- Brain chemistry (high levels of dopamine and serotonin)
- Brain structure (enlarged ventricles)

#### Social Components

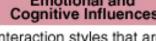
- Environmental situations (early family environment) can trigger onset.
- Culture influences interpretation of disease/symptoms (hallucinations, delusions)

#### **Behavioral Components**

- Positive symptoms:
- active manifestations of abnormal behavior (delusions, hallucinations, disorganized speech, odd body movements, or catatonia)
- Negative symptoms:
- —flat affect (lack of emotional expression)
- avolition (lack of initiative, apathy)
- —alogia (relative absence in amount or content of speech)

#### Emotional and Cognitive Influences

 Interaction styles that are high on criticism, hostility, and emotional overinvolvement can trigger a relapse.







## Psychological Functioning: Attention & Sensory Overload

- In order to pay attention, the human brain needs to filter and integrate incoming information
- In a psychotic state, people are over-loaded, which makes it hard to pay attention...information is missed
- With negative symptoms, a person is slow to register information and/or has poor attention



### Psychosis represents an unusual sensitivity to:

- Sensory stimulation
- Prolonged stress, strenuous demands
- Rapid change
- Complexity
- Social disruption
- Illicit drugs and alcohol
- Negative emotional experience





Wanted: A person willing to work all hours of the day, 7 days a week, no vacation, personal days or holidays



There is no salary, bonus plan, or 401K plan. There is no supervisor or on-the-job training. You must be emotionally involved with the person you are going to work for. You must be a self starter and entrepreneur. You must be willing to learn the job by trial and error. The person you are going to care for my not be able to express any appreciation.

Anyone interested in this job, apply immediately!



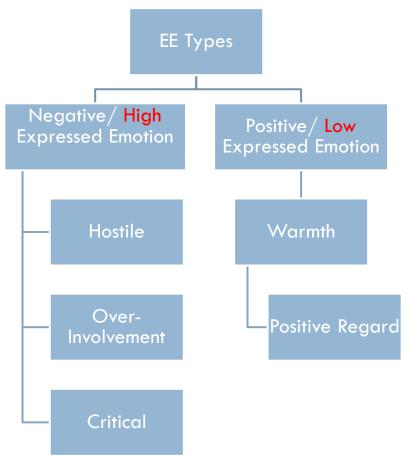
### How Family Members Cope

- Four stages of reacting and responding
  - 1) Awareness (Emotional confusion)
  - 2) Recognition (Hope and Compassion)
  - 3) Lessened Confidence (Loss of dreams & resentment)
  - 4) Oscillating closeness & Separation (Recognition that families can't control the individuals illness)



## Expressed Emotion (EE) & Role in Recovery

□ Study → Measure the amount of emotion displayed towards a family member with a psychotic disorder. Amaresha & Venkatasubramanian, 2012





### Ways In Which Families Need Support

- 1) Education
  - Causes of mental illness, treatment approaches, medications
- 2) Support Groups
  - NAMI
- 3) Therapy and involvement in their loved one's treatment
  - Communication skills, problem solving, crisis management, identifying warning signs
- Understanding their loved one's unique needs

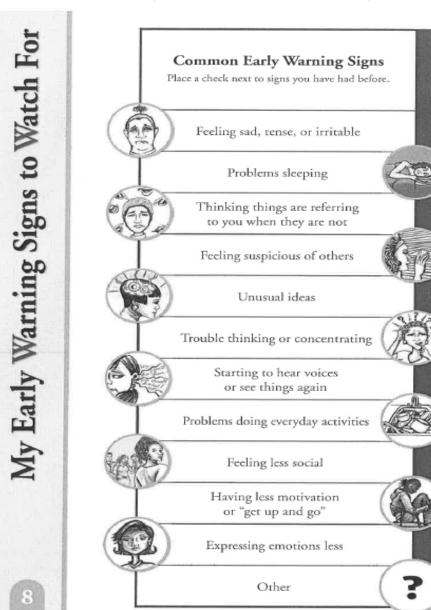




### TREATMENT APPROACHES FOR PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS

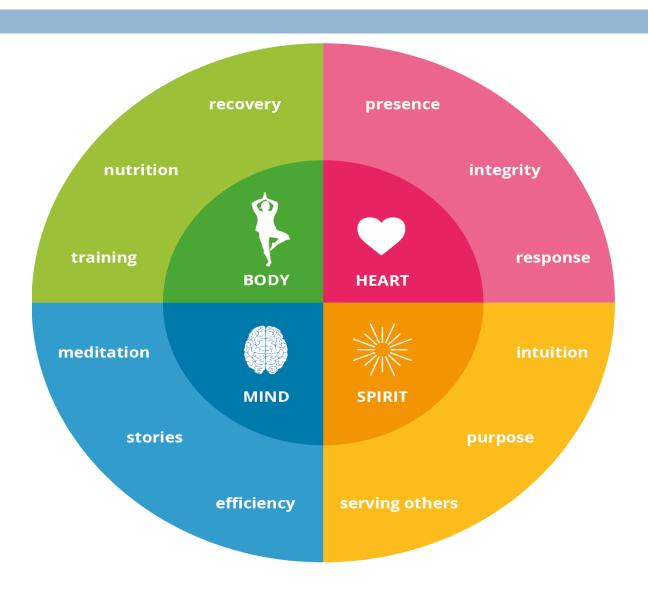


### Ways Families Can Help: Know The Early Warning Signs





### Ways Families Can Help



## Ways Families Can Communicate with Loved Ones

- Listen and empathize rather than argue or discount your loved ones beliefs
- Keep statements short
- Ask questions one at a time; don't rush a response
- Stay calm and be patient
- Use "I" statements
- Avoid name-calling or criticizing
- Recognize your own limits

## Interventions: Shared Decision Making



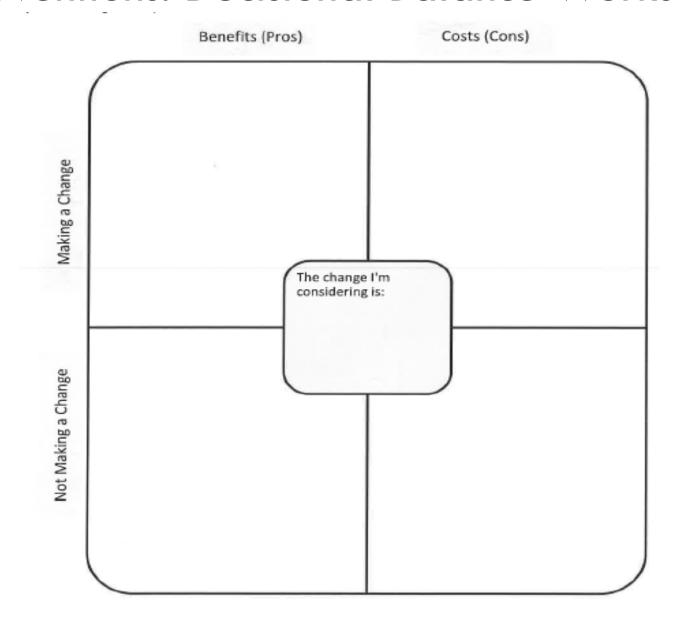
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XPm5iEDEl8Y



## Interventions: Shared Decision Making

- Rejects the previous hierarchical power structures in mental health with the provider "Knowing all"
- Consumer and Providers working jointly together
- □ Promote consumers'<u>empowerment</u> in decisions
- Facilitating consumer <u>responsibility</u>
- Decisional Balance Activity (Pro/Con List)
- □ Values Clarification exercises

### Interventions: Decisional Balance Worksheet



## Interventions: Values Clarification Exercise: Part 1

Very	Moderately	Little or Not
Important	Important	Important
Live Independently	Meeting new people	Have a nice car
Recovering from my psychiatric problems	Have nice clothes	Having extra money
Staying out of the hospital	Limit my substance use	Having a hobby

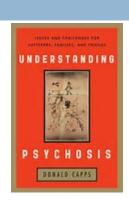
## Interventions: Values Clarification Exercise: Part 2

Important Values I have	How Family Involvement Might Help	How Family Involvement Might Hurt
Live independently	Helping give the loved one responsibilities around the house	Belief that the loved one cannot live alone
Recovering from my psychiatric problems	Helping the person organize their schedule and appointments	Expectations that the person can do things on their own
Staying out of the hospital	Learning about warning signs and what changes may mean more help is needed	Excluding the family member from events, increasing stress

### Resources

#### **Books:**

- 1) Understanding Psychosis by Donald Capps
- 2) Surviving Schizophrenia: A Family Manual by E.Fuller Torrey



#### Website:

- 1) Brain & Behavior Foundation: <a href="https://www.bbrfoundation.org/research/schizophrenia">https://www.bbrfoundation.org/research/schizophrenia</a>
- 2) National Alliance for Mental Illness: <a href="http://www.namihelps.org/NamiUnderstandingPsychosisBooklet.pdf">http://www.namihelps.org/NamiUnderstandingPsychosisBooklet.pdf</a>
- 3) National Institute of Mental Health:
  <a href="https://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/topics/schizophrenia/raise/raise-resources-for-patients-and-families.shtml">https://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/topics/schizophrenia/raise/raise-resources-for-patients-and-families.shtml</a>
- 4) Schizophrenia.com: <a href="http://www.schizophrenia.com/family/expressed.htm">http://www.schizophrenia.com/family/expressed.htm</a>

#### Memoirs:

- 1) Ben Behind His Voices: One Family's Journey from the Chaos of Schizophrenia to Hope by Randye Haye
- 2) The Center Cannot Hold: My Journey Through Madness by Elyn R. Saks

### Questions/Comments?

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