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Identifying Psychiatric Relapse Triggers and Warning Signs of a Recurrence of Symptoms

EVIDENCE BASED PRACTICES (EBP): Integrated System of Care; Universal Dual Diagnosis Capabilities; Principles of Empathy and Hope; Motivational Interviewing Approach; Stages of Change Model Design; Strength Based; Skill Building; Solution Focused; Neurochemistry Based Disorders of the Brain; Symptom Identification; Symptom Management; EBP Curriculum Topics, i.e. Nutrition, Stress Management, Cognitive Behavioral, and more...

Consistency in the Group Setting

The importance of *consistency* in a treatment setting can't be overstated. This is especially true when people are placed in vulnerable situations. *Inconsistency* can, at best, increase uncertainty and insecurity for the person receiving services. At worst, unpredictability can create a sense of helplessness while simultaneously decreasing a person's development of self-reliance. In fact, all human beings benefit from a dependable approach in the treatment of chronic disorders. When a person learns they can rely on consistency, they are less stressed and more relaxed. Consistency in the group setting includes the group structure, psychoeducational material, and the approach.

Each agency or facility will have different requirements – such as group receipts or paperwork – however, consistency can still include a structure similar to the following:

- 1. Group members pick up: a. Clip Board, b. Paper, and c. Pencil/Pen as they enter the room.
- 2. Group facilitator picks up the group receipts from each person in the group, and/or the group facilitator passes out the sign-in sheet for the group members to sign.
- 3. Group facilitator provides a Positive Group Beginning, Consistent Psychoeducational Material, Consistent Approach, and a Positive Group Closure.

Psychoeducational Groups and Crisis Event Processing (when requested)

Notes to Facilitator(s):

- 1. The Basics, Second Edition meets the definitions and goals of Psychoeducational Groups, Skill Building Groups, and Cognitive Behavioral Groups.
- 2. Group participants who have become accustomed to Interpersonal Processing Groups as well as staff who have facilitated them may find it a challenge to now facilitate Psychoeducational Groups.
- 3. Likewise, facilitators who may have followed a more lecture-style education presentation, may find it challenging to now devote at least 1/3rd of group time to specific topic discussions and interactions.
- 4. Both types of groups (Interpersonal Processing Groups and Psychoeducational Groups) are extremely important, yet each has different goals and structure.
- 5. The structure of Psychoeducational Groups, Skill Building Groups, and/or Cognitive-Behavioral Groups in no way means that there will not be *interaction* far from it. It just means that the interactions, discussions, and exercises will be about the topic(s) of each group.
- 6. Facilitators may or not still want to allow time in each group for the group member(s) to discuss a crisis that may have occurred since the last group.
- 7. We do know, of course, that *every* person in group is typically experiencing many challenges each and every week; however, most of these incidents are often best resolved in ways other than group time where the event does not pertain to every group member.
- 8. Suggested responses to a challenge, problem, or crisis can also include suggesting the person contact their primary care provider; schedule a 1:1 appointment; reschedule their next 1:1 to an earlier time; or, meet with the facilitator after group to explore options and develop a plan.
- 9. A facilitator would, of course, not "grade" an event as being worthy or not for group time. If a person requests individual time in the group, then that would be accepted as valid and time allotted at the end of the group.
- 10. Over time, the group begins to understand the differences between a situation, a challenge, a problem, or a crisis and can make decisions to utilize group time or continue with the current psychoeducational topic.

Prepare Professionals

Suggestions for professionals to prepare themselves for group typically includes:

- 1. Review all content material, appendices, and/or handouts *prior* to group to avoid a lecturing style.
- 2. Decide beforehand the *key points* to be covered in each group to produce flexibility for group responses, discussions, or questions.
- 3. Gain an overall understanding of the content so summarizing is possible in order to create an interactive facilitation style.
- 4. Determine the group structure to achieve the essential balance between education and discussions.
- 5. Check group room to be sure there are enough clipboards, pencils or pens, and markers or chalk for the board.
- 6. Make enough copies of any handouts *before* group.
- 7. Write any group content on the board *prior* to the beginning of group whenever possible.

Master Guide & Master Tips to Professionals

Note: <u>The Master Guide</u> (located at the beginning of Volume I & II) and the <u>Master Tips to Professionals</u> (located at the back of Volume I) have many topics to assist in the group process like Master Tip #39: Suggestions For Managing Handouts For Groups (pages Master Tips 64-67). Other tips include:

- 1. Master Guide: Interactive Style (pages Master Guide 10-11)
- 2. Master Tip #1: Suggestions for Beginning Group (pages Master Tips 1-4)
- 3. Master Tip #3: Empathetic Treatment Approach (pages Master Tips 7-9)
- 4. Master Tip #4: Promoting Hope (page Master Tips 9)
- 5. Master Tip #5: Maintaining a Consistent, Nonjudgmental, and Positive Attitude (pages Master Tips 10-13)
- 6. Master Tip #12: Responding to Requests for Copies of Appendices (pages Master Tips 27-29)
- 7. Master Tip #13: Depth of Psychoeducational Content (pages Master Tips 29-30)
- 8. Master Tip #14: Group Closure Suggestions (pages Master Tips 30-31)
- 9. Master Tip #16: Motivational Interviewing (pages Master Tips 31-32)

Present Curriculum/Topic

- 1. It is extremely important that each group participant leave every group with more Psychoeducation than they came in with which may also include discussing a "familiar topic" yet with a "present-day" focus. Psychoeducational Groups are designed to provide education about all areas related to the management of Substance Use Disorders and Psychiatric Disorders. Psychoeducational Groups are not Interpersonal Processing Groups even though interaction and processing the particular *psychoeducational topic(s)* is essential to individualizing the topic(s) or skill(s) presented.
- 2. It is recommended that a minimum of 1/3rd of group time be devoted to interaction (therapeutic counseling *topic* discussions). This can be accomplished depending on the individual style of the group facilitator(s) by any "present education-interact/discuss present education-interact/discuss" combination while still structuring the group to include the curriculum/topic education to be covered.
- 3. The presentation of material will, of course, be modified by the facilitator to match the functioning skills of group participants. It is important to note, however, that *The Basics, Second Edition* was written in a conversational language while taking into consideration a wide-range of symptom acuity and severity. Persons with co-occurring psychiatric and substance disorders benefit from learning about their disorders and how to manage them, as do all individuals with any chronic disorder(s). Each group participant will retain what is meaningful to them at the present time.

Group Beginning Suggestions

A positive group beginning (and ending) is extremely important. There are many ways to begin (and end) a group in a positive way. Suggestions to choose from can include:

- 1. Reading the Thought For The Day from a meditation book. (Note: Meditation books that also contain an index at the end of the book such as *Easy Does It* are helpful in choosing a specific reading that matches the topic(s) presented in group like Self-Esteem.), or
- 2. Reading an inspirational or humorous curriculum handout from The Basics, Second Edition, or
- 3. Practicing a deep breathing or a stretching exercise, or
- 4. Sharing of one thing that each person is grateful for today, or
- 5. Sharing of one positive thing that he/she did that contributed to their recovery in the past few days, or
- 6. Reading an AA Slogan with a brief explanation or AA/NA/Dual Recovery inspirational reading.
- * Recommended Beginning: Breathing Exercise (located on page Master Tips 3)

Practice Curriculum/Topic

Practicing subject material is the best way participants can internalize and personalize the curriculum content. Practice includes the group interactions, worksheets, exercises, handouts, and content discussions.

Based on a 2-Hour group: Two 50 minute segments			
Group Beginning		20 Minutes Total	
Positive group beginning (suggestions are located on the previous page).		5 Minutes	
 Brief Group Introductions: (Note: The <i>interactions</i> in a psychoeducational group are discussion personal processing or case management questions which do not apply to the entire group.) a. Ask the group members to tell the group their name. b. Welcome any group members who are new to this group or phase. Crisis Processing (when requested and optional): a. Ask the group if anyone has experienced a crisis since their last group, and if they need/wa to discuss it, i.e. what happened, how they managed the crisis, and/or explore options and b. Let the person(s) know that you will allow time at the end of this group for them to share the support from their fellow group members. 	ant additional time in this group develop a plan.	10 Minutes	
Summarize Introduction of the Group Topic and Why It's Important: It's important to pay close attention to psychiatric symptoms and keep track of changes. The ear noticed and caught, the better chance a person has to take action before psychiatric symptoms be a change in medication or therapy can help reduce or stop symptoms. In some cases, a person m hospital in order to get back on the right track (Daley & Montrose, 1993). (Subject 8-22)	ecome severe. Many times,	5 Minutes	
Just <i>identifying</i> relapse triggers or symptoms that might be <i>warning signs</i> of a recurrence of symptoms are essential for the recovery of Psychiatric Disorders. In fact, knowing the warning signs for the illness or disorder – like diabetes – <i>is crucial</i> in maintaining physical and mental health. Another <i>untreated psychiatric symptoms</i> and <i>disorders</i> is the number <i>one</i> cause of relapse of a substance person has a diagnosed psychiatric disorder or <i>not</i> , it's <i>tremendously</i> important to notice and <i>ide</i> of physical sensations, emotional symptoms, cognitive or thinking symptoms, and behavioral sy signal an increased risk for a relapse of a Substance Dependence Disorder.	e return of <i>any</i> chronic r point to remember is that disorder. So whether a cantify symptoms in the areas		
In other words, we will be talking about – for example – the behavioral warning signs for Schize "Letting Up On Disciplines." That means stopping <i>any</i> of the behaviors recommended for recovlike treatment, meetings, medication, etc. For individuals in this group that don't have Schizophto a warning sign of "Letting Up on Disciplines" as it applies to their own disorder. For instance, dwarning sign for Schizophrenia – yet when not identified and then not treated – depression can lead disorders as well. Identifying individual triggers or warning signs is an actual <i>skill</i> in recovery as	very of that specific disorder renia – they can still relate lepressive attitude is another d to relapse for substance		

Psychoeducation Part I: Topics & Focus	Pages & Location	Presentation Suggestions	Time- Frame
dentifying the relapse symptotiscussed.At the same time, it's helpful Psychiatric Disorders – are	otoms of <i>specifi</i> al for each grou typically impor recurrence of sy	e <u>Introduction of the Group Topic and Why It's Important</u> on the previous page. <i>It Psychiatric Disorders</i> is extremely important yet seldom – if ever – actually listed or p member to understand that these warning signs – while specific to each of these tant to other disorders as well. For example, the "reduction in attention to grooming" – ymptoms for a person with Schizophrenia – can also be a risk sign for a Major Disorder relapse.	15 Minute
Schizophrenia Relapse Triggers or Warning Signs of a Recurrence of Symptoms	Subject 8-22 – 8-23	 Summarize one paragraph. Identify warning signs of a recurrence of symptoms of Schizophrenia from the categories in the table listed below. Descriptions of each are located in the text. 	

PHYSICAL SENSATIONS	Cognitive/Thinking Symptoms	Behavioral Symptoms	Psychotic Symptoms
Changes In Sleeping Patterns Or Eating Habits	Flight Of Ideas	LETTING UP ON DISCIPLINES	Positive Symptoms
REDUCTION IN ATTENTION TO GROOMING	Cognitive Distortions	ISOLATION REDUCED FUNCTIONING ABILITY	Delusions
Physical Sensations Or Difficulties	Suspiciousness	Inappropriate Decisions Or Acting In Odd Or Peculiar Ways	
Depressive Attitude Emotions		Self-Destructive Behaviors	

Skill Building Exercise and Discussion – Suggestions for topic discussion:

To the Group:

- 1. What symptoms *might be* or *have been* triggers for a relapse or recurrence of symptoms of Schizophrenia?
- 2. Do you notice changes in your mood? Changes in sleep or eating? Do you tend to isolate? Others?
- 3. Is there one of these symptoms or even a *single behavior* that you might notice *first* before anything else is apparent?
- 4. Even something that might not seem significant like closing the curtains in your room can be important to pay attention to *if* it signals the beginning of the return of more noticeable or serious symptoms.

Psychoeducation Part I: Topics & Focus	Pages & Location	Presentation Suggestions	Time- Frame
Bipolar Disorder Relapse Triggers or Warning Signs of a Recurrence of Symptoms	Subject 8-23 – 8-24	 Summarize one paragraph. Identify warning signs of a recurrence of symptoms of a Bipolar Disorder from the categories in the table below. 	15 Minutes
		3. Descriptions of each are located in the text.	_

Attitude, Thought, Or Mood Changes	Behavioral Changes			
Negative Thinking	Neglecting To Maintain Emotional Or	LETTING UP ON DISCIPLINES TO PROTECT RECOVERY		
LOWERED ABILITY TO COPE	Psychiatric Recovery	SELF-DESTRUCTIVE OR SELF-DEFEATING BEHAVIORS		
With Upsetting Emotions Or Feelings	Major Disruption To Routine Resulting In Marked Lack Of Sleep	Lack Of Structure		
Euphoric Recall	Severe Or Prolonged Stress	Life Stressors		
INCREASED THOUGHTS ABOUT	Сніговіттн	DISHONESTY		
Drinking Or Drugging	Noncompliance With Treatment	Recovery Loses Priority		
Again		Self-Medicating		
	Being Complacent Or Overly Confident With Recovery	RELAPSE TO ADDICTION		

Skill Building Exercise and Discussion – Suggestions for topic discussion:

To the Group:

- 1. What symptoms *might be* or *have been* triggers for a relapse or recurrence of symptoms for a Bipolar Disorder?
- 2. Do you notice a lowered ability to cope with upsetting feelings? Major disruption in sleep? Others?
- 3. Is there one of these symptoms or even a *single behavior* that you might notice *first* before anything else is apparent?
- 4. Even something that might not seem significant like being unusually annoyed with others can be important to pay attention to *if* it signals the beginning of the return of more noticeable or serious symptoms.

Brea<u>k</u>

10 Minutes

Psychoeducation Part I Topics & Focus Ianic Episode Relapse riggers or Warning Signs ecurrence of Symptoms	& Location	2. Ident Epise	Presentation Sugarantees one paragraph. tify warning signs or a recurrence ode from the categories in the taberiptions of each are located in the	e of symptoms of a Manic ble below.	Time-Frame with Crisis Processing 15 Minutes	Time-Fran without Cri Processin 20 Minutes
PHYSICAL SENSATIONS	Cognitive/Th Symptom		Emotional Symptoms	Behavioral Symptoms	П	
FEELING FULL	Cognitive Impa	IRMENT	Depression	Markedly Increased		
OF ENERGY	Depressive Th		Anxiety	Activity And Energetic Behavior		
INTENSE FATIGUE SLEEP DISTURBANCES	AND EMOTION FLIGHT OF I		- Anger	Excessive Involvement In		
Speech Disturbances	GRANDIOSE THE	OUGHTS	Periods Of Abnormally And Persistently Elevated Mood	Pleasurable Activities With High Potential For Painful Consequences		
Psychoeducation Part l pics & Focus (continu			Presentation Sug	ggestions		
Do you notice feeling t Is there one of these sy Even something that m	too excited? Racing imptoms or even a saight not seem signi	thoughts o ingle beha ficant – like	relapse or recurrence of symptor or flight of ideas? Grandiose thou evior that you might notice first be being overly generous with oth more noticeable or serious symptoms.	ghts? Others? efore anything else is apparent? ers – can be important to pay		
Psychoeducation Part I Topics & Focus	I: Pages & Location		Presentation Sug	ggestions		
epressive Episode Relaps iggers or Warning Signs ecurrence of Symptoms	se Subject	2. Ident Epise	marize one paragraph. tify warning signs of a recurrence ode from the categories in the tab criptions of each are located in the	ple on the next page.		

Psychoeducation Part II: Topics & Focus (continued)	Pages & Location	Pres	sentation Suggestions	W	me-Frame oith Crisis Processing	Time-Frame without Crisis Processing
Physical Sensations		AND COGNITIVE/ IG SYMPTOMS	Behavioral Symptoms		4	
Fatigue	Не	LPLESSNESS	Low Motivation	C	ontinued	continued
SLEEP	Но	PELESSNESS	Enjoying Activities	-		
Disturbances	D	EPRESSION	Less Than Usual	4		
	Exci	essive Fears	Decreased Efficiency			
	Low Self-Est	геем Or Self-Worth	ETTELENCT			
	Suicie	OAL THOUGHTS				
2. Do you notice feeling more fat3. Is there one of these symptomsEven something that might not attention to <i>if</i> it signals the beg	or even a <i>single beh</i> seem significant – li inning of the return of	avior that you might not ke cancelling activities w	ice <i>first</i> before anything else is with others – can be important to	o pay	me-Frame	Time-Frame
Psychoeducation Part II: Topics & Focus (continued)	Pages & Location	Pres	sentation Suggestions	W	rocessing	without Crisis Processing
Anxiety Disorder Relapse Triggers Subject 8-25 – 8-26			ragraph. gns of a recurrence of sympton rom the categories in the table		15	
Symptoms			ch are located in the text.		15 Minutes	20 Minutes
PH	IYSICAL SYMPTOMS	Emotional Sym	IPTOMS		П	
CH	Changes In Appetite		EARFUL			
	Restlessness	ANGER				7
		Anxiety			V	l V

Identifying Psychiatric Relapse Triggers or Warning Signs of a Recurrence of Symptoms; Volume II; Subject Eight; Pages: Subject 8-22 - 8-26 Time-Frame Time-Frame Skill Building Exercise and Discussion – Suggestions for topic discussion: without Crisis with Crisis **Processing Processing** To the Group: 1. What symptoms *might be* or *have been* triggers for a relapse or recurrence of symptoms for and Anxiety Disorder? 2. Do you notice changes in appetite? Restlessness? Feeling excessively fearful? Anger? Others? continued continued 3. Is there one of these symptoms or even a *single behavior* that you might notice *first* before anything else is apparent? 4. Even something that might not seem significant – like difficulty relaxing – can be important to pay attention to if it signals the beginning of the return of more noticeable or serious symptoms. Skill Building Exercise and Discussion – Suggestions for topic discussion: To the Facilitator(s): 1. At this point – in this particular group – you will have divided the majority of the discussion time throughout the group. 2. You can take a few minutes to wrap up. To the Group: 1. What comments do you have? Identifying relapse triggers or warning signs of a recurrence of symptoms is an excellent skill to learn and continue to be aware of in the recovery of any chronic illness or disorder. 3. It's this knowledge that helps a person maintain recovery, reduce the severity of symptoms when they occur, and gives each person the confidence that they can manage their disorder(s). 4. In fact, Self-Management is a goal for every person who struggles with a chronic illness and what you accomplished today are great steps toward that goal. 5. As we talked today about relapse triggers or warning signs of a recurrence of symptoms – what warning sign(s) is the *most* important for you to notice as being a high risk to *your* personal recovery? 6. How will you protect your recovery the next time you notice this warning sign? What immediate action will you take? **Crisis Processing** Time-Frame 10 1. Ask the group member(s) to tell the group what happened. Explore options and/or develop an immediate plan for coping. Minutes 3. Allow the group to offer support. "Paper Work" Time-Frame Group participants fill out Group Notes. 5 Minutes **Group Closure** Time-Frame 1. Read a daily brief meditation for the day, or 5 Minutes Ask each group member to name something they are grateful for today, or Ask a group member to read aloud an inspirational reading or message of your choice.