Should we be treating temperament instead of anxiety and depression?

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COI Disclosure

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DSM IV Anxiety and Mood Disorders

- Substantial phenotypic overlap
- High comorbidity
- Necessity of NOS diagnoses (mostly GAD)
- Subthreshold presentations (mostly OCD, MAD & SAD)

DSM IV

"Zenith of splitting" (reliably identified but narrow slices of psychopathology)

DSM-5

"Return to lumping" (based on the deepening knowledge of underlying dimensions of psychopathology and supporting brain circuitry) Metastructure of DSM 5 Anxiety Disorders

Separation Anxiety Disorder **Selective Mutism** Panic Disorder Agoraphobia **Specific Phobia** Social Anxiety Disorder (Social Phobia) **Generalized Anxiety Disorder** Substance-Induced Anxiety Disorder Anxiety Disorder Attributable to Another Medical Condition Anxiety Disorder Not Elsewhere Classified Panic Attack

Metastructure of DSM 5

Obsessive-Compulsive and Related Disorders

Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder Body Dysmorphic Disorder Hoarding Disorder Trichotillomania (Hair-Pulling) Disorder **Excoriation (Skin-Picking) Disorder** Substance-Induced Obsessive-**Compulsive, or Related Disorders Obsessive-Compulsive, or Related Disorder** Attributable to Another Medical Condition **Obsessive-Compulsive, or Related Disorder** Not Elsewhere Classified

Metastructure of DSM 5

Trauma- and Stressor-related Disorders

Reactive Attachment Disorder Disinhibited Social Engagement Disorder Acute Stress Disorder Post-traumatic Stress Disorder Adjustment Disorders Trauma- or Stressor- Related Disorder Not Elsewhere Classified

Higher Order Dimensions: (Temperaments)

 Neuroticism: (Introversion) – Eysenck
Behavioral Inhibition System: Behavioral Activation System (BIS-BAS) – Gray
Behavioral Inhibition – Kagan

Negative Affect: Positive affect (NA-PA) --Tellegen, Clark, Watson

Trait anxiety –(Barlow, 1988; Cattell, 1963)

Higher Order Dimensions: (Temperaments)

Trait Anxiety /Neuroticism / Behavioral Inhibition

Behavioral activation / Positive Affect

Neuroticism

Tendency to experience frequent, intense negative emotions (e.g. anxiety, depression, anger and irritability) associated with a sense of uncontrollability (the perception of inadequate coping) in response to stress.



Brown, T. A., Chorpita, B. F., & Barlow, D. H., 1998.

Temporal Course of Temperamental Dimensions

■ N = 606

- 75% treated at CARD o followed for 2 years whether treated or not.
- Principal DX: Unipolar Mood, GAD, Social Anxiety
- Broad patterns of comorbidity

Generalized Anxiety Disorder



Model-Implied Trajectories of *DSM-IV* Disorder Constructs as a Function of Neuroticism/Behavioral Inhibition. *Note*. N/BI = Neuroticism/Behavioral Inhibition. (N=606).

Brown, T. A., 2007

Some results and future questions

Largest effect size for N/BI

Disorder effect sizes intermediate

More severe N/BI is associated with smaller tx effects

Do changes in N/BI mediate overall change?

Origins of Trait Anxiety/Neuroticism

Triple Vulnerability Theory

Barlow, D. H., 2000; 2002; Suárez, L., Bennett, S., Goldstein, C., & Barlow, D.H. (2009).

Independent Vulnerabilities

Biological Vulnerability

(heritable contribution to negative affect)

Generalized Psychological Vulnerability

(sense that events are uncontrollable/ unpredictable)

- "Glass is half empty"
- Irritable
- Driven

Specific Psychological Vulnerability

(e.g., physical sensations are potentially dangerous)

- Tendency towards lack of self-confidence
- Low self-esteem
- Inability to cope

- Hypochondriac?
- Nonclinical panic?

Generalized Biological Vulnerability

Polygenic Model of Vulnerability

"Gene discovery... is, on its own, unlikely to allow us to carve nature at its joints."

(Kendler, 2006)

 "Susceptibility genes... represent particular allelic variations of common genes."
(Rutter, Moffitt, & Caspi, 2006)

Heightened reactivity in emotion generating structures (amygdala hyperexcitability) Generalized Psychological Vulnerability

Generalized Psychological Vulnerability

- Early disruptive experiences produce a (permanent) sense (schema) of unpredictability, uncontrollability, and an inability to cope with potentially threatening events through a process of sensitization and kindling. "Experimental Neurosis" Pavlov, Masserman, Liddell (Mineka & Kihlstrom, 1978).
- These experiences are associated with stable change in brain structure and function, including gene expression. (Sapolsky 2007; Gillespie & Nemeroff, 2007; Spinelli, Chefer, Suomi, Higley, Barr, & Stein, 2009.)
- Disruptive early experiences are not restricted to early trauma other experiences such as certain parenting styles induce diminished sense of personal control. (Chorpita & Barlow, 1998.)
- Consequence is not any one specific disorder.



From Sapolsky, 1992 ; 2007; Sapolsky et al., 1997.

Common Neurobiological Syndrome

- Hyperexcitability of limbic structures (amygdala overactivation).
- Inefficient or dysregulated cortical inhibition of amygdala responding.
- Deficient pattern separation.
- Found in:
- SAD (Phan et al., 2006), GAD (Etkin et al. 2010), PTSD (Shin et al., 2005), Depression (Holmes et al., 2012) and neuroticism itself (Keightly et al., 2003).



Mediating Stressful and Emotional Experiences in Genesis of Specific Emotional Disorders

Panic Attack



Means and Standard Deviations for Stimulus-Naïve Participants on Measures of Emotional Appraisal and Regulation during the First Emotion Induction

Measure	Clinical Participants	Nonclinical Participants	
MES-A	23.37 (5.22)	26.26 (2.74)*	
MES-C	22.67 (5.43)	24.04 (4.72)	
SUPP	3.50 (2.17)	2.11 (2.03)*	
MRS-R	12.28 (5.50)	11.96 (5.57)	
MRS-M	15.52 (5.03)	15.67 (4.30)	
SELF	5.07 (2.64)	6.33 (2.18)**	
WILL	5.72 (2.46)	6.36 (2.30)	

Note. Values are mean scores with standard deviations in parentheses. MES-A = Meta Evaluation Scale-Acceptability; MES-C = Meta Evaluation Scale-Clarity; SUPP = Suppression Rating; MRS-R = Meta Regulation Scale-Repair; MRS-M = Meta Regulation Scale-Maintenance; SELF = Self Efficacy Rating; WILL = Willingness Rating.

* p < .02 ** p < .05 Model of the Persistence of Emotional Distress Featuring Perceived Unacceptability of Emotions and Resulting Emotional Suppression/ Avoidance



Campell-Sills & Barlow, 2007.

Associated constructs reflecting these functional relationships (Negative reactivity and perceptions of lack of control of intense emotion)

- Increased anxiety sensitivity
- Decreased mindfulness
- Experiential avoidance (emotional suppression, worry, rumination)
- Negative appraisals and attributions

Examples of Avoidance Strategies Behavioral and Interoceptive Avoidance

Disorder Often Associated
PD/A, SOC, SPEC
SOC
PD/A
OCD
GAD, SOC, OCD
GAD, DEP
OCD

Examples of Avoidance Strategies Cognitive and Emotional Avoidance

Avoidance Strategy

Cognitive avoidance/escape

Dissociation (depersonalization, derealization) Distraction (e.g., reading a book, watching television Avoidance of thoughts or memories about trauma Effort to prevent thoughts from coming into mind Worry Rumination

Safety Signals

Thought Suppresion

Carrying a cell phone Holding onto "good luck" charms Carrying water or empty medication bottles Having reading materials always on hand Carrying self-protective materials (e.g. mace, siren) Disorder Often Associated

PDA, PTSD GAD, DEP, PD/A PTSD OCD, PTSD GAD DEP All Disorders

PD/A, GAD OCD PD/A SOC, GAD PTSD

Brown & Barlow, 2009.

Present Status: A Crossroad

Effective treatment, but plenty of room for improvement

Too many distinct protocols—manuals

Protocols still relatively complex-restricting disseminations Development of a Transdiagnostic Unified Treatment

Multi-dimensional emotional disorders inventory (MEDI)

Intrusive-Social-Depressed (n = 22, 9.7%)

T-Score



Dimension

Unified Protocol: A Modular Approach

<u>Module 1:</u> Motivation Enhancement for Treatment Engagement (1 session)

Module 2: Psychoeducation and Treatment Rationale (1-2 sessions)

Module 3: Emotional Awareness Training (1-2 sessions)

Module 4: Cognitive Appraisal and Reappraisal (1-2 sessions)

<u>Module 5:</u> Emotion Driven Behaviors (EDBs) and Emotional Avoidance (1-2 sessions)

<u>Module 6:</u> Interoceptive Awareness and Tolerance (1-2 sessions)

Module 7: Situational Exposures (3-6 sessions)

Module 8: Relapse Prevention (1 session) Barlow et al., 2011



ADIS-IV Principal Diagnosis



Proportion Achieving Responder Status and High End-State Functioning: ADIS-IV Principal Diagnosis CSR

Study Condition						
	Post- Treatment / WL			6-Month Follow-Up		
	Ν	%Treatment Responders	% HES Fx	Ν	%Treatment Responders	% HES Fx
UP Treatment	22	55%	55%	20	75%	75%
WL Control	10	0%	0%			

Note: HES Fx= High End-State Functioning.

Effects on NA – UP Version 2.0

- Significant effect of time on NA ($F_{1,13}$ =10.55, p<.001)
- Clinical significance of change in NA:
 - Pre-treatment 27% patients achieved scores within normal range
 - Post-treatment increased to 67% (as compared to 56% in study 1)
 - 6-month follow-up increased further to 82%

Ellard et al., 2012

Associated constructs reflecting these functional relationships (Negative Reactivity and Perceptions of lack of control of intense emotion)

- Increased anxiety sensitivity–(UP–interoceptive exposure)
- Decreased mindfulness–(UP–mindful emotional awareness)
- Experiential avoidance (emotional suppression, worry, rumination) –UP –countering EDP and emotional avoidance

Negative appraisals and attributions- (UP-cognitive reappraisal)

Efficacy Evaluation of UP

- NIMH R01: 2010 2015,
- N=250
- UP: N=100
- SDP (GAD, PDA, SOC, OCD): N=100
- Waitlist: N=50
- Non inferiority (equivalence) trial

PDA SOC GAD OCD

✓ Treatments That Work

Mastery of Your Anxiety and Panic

Therapist Guide

Michelle G. Craske David H. Barlow ✓ Treatments That Work[®]

Managing Social Anxiety

A Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy Approach Second Edition

Therapist Guide

Debra A. Hope Richard G. Heimberg Cynthia L. Turk

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Therapist Guide

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PDA SOC GAD OCD

UNIFIED TRANSDIAGNOSTIC

Unified Protocol for Transdiagnostic Treatment of Emotional Disorders

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Increasing PA

- Individuals with a range of anxiety disorders or symptoms exhibit a decreased tendency to "savor" or maintain positive emotions as well as an increased tendency to "dampen" or minimize positive emotions.
- Treatment module in development to target specific disturbances in positive emotion regulation (Carl in progress).

Positive Affect

In MDD—dose-response relationship between exercise and increase in PA (Mata et al., 2012).
Increases in neurogenesis (after exercise in animals) (Speisman et al., 2012)

Take Home Messages

"Splitting" no longer supported empirically or clinically

Higher-order temperaments better account for:
Description of emotional disorders
Origins of Emotional Disorders

Developing treatments distill common principles to treat transdiagnostic temperamental features

Thank You

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