

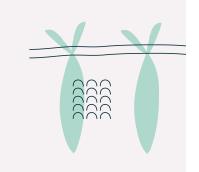


二. DBT的治疗优先级,治疗框架,核心策略



四. 核心技巧模块与治疗逻辑





#### 1.DBT是什么?有什么特点?

DBT即辩证行为疗法,是基于CBT 发展出来的一种新的询证行为疗 法,由美国心理学家Marsha Linehan创立。它强调以"正念"为 基础,在即"接纳"与"改变"之间寻 求平衡。

#### - 2. DBT适合治疗什么样的 人群?

针对有自伤,自杀风险的来访者,被诊断为边缘性人格障碍(BPD)的或有情绪调节困难的来访者;也被广泛应用于成瘾,进食障碍,PTSD,抑郁等的治疗当中。



- 3. 情绪失调的生物社会理论 (Biosocial Theory)
- -生理层面的情绪易感性(Emotional Vulnerability)
- -否定的社会环境 ( A Invalidating Social Environment)
  - \*\*郁金香花园里的一朵玫瑰花

## 4. DBT的核心假设

- 1. 每个人都在尽其所能做到最好
- 2. 每个人都想改进
- 3. 每个人都需要做的更好,更努力地尝试,增加改变动力
- 4. 每个人的问题不一定是自己造成的,但是不论如何,他们必须解决这些问题
- 5. 新的行为必须在所有相关的情境下学习
- 6. 所有的行为,想法,情绪都是有原因的,即使我们不知道这些原因是 什么
- 7. 与其评断与指责,不如找出并改变行为的原因

# 二. DBT的治疗优先级,治疗框架,核心策略

- 1. DBT的治疗顺序/优先级
  - 阶段1的目标(按照优先级排列):
    - 1. 降低自杀,自伤相关的行为
    - 2. 降低干预治疗的行为
    - 3. 降低影响生活质量的行为
    - 4. 增加行为技巧(四个维度)
  - 阶段2的目标:减轻PTSD
  - 阶段3&4的目标: 提升自我尊重 , 实现个人目标



# 二. DBT的治疗优先级,治疗框架,核心策略

#### 2. DBT的治疗框架

- 个人咨询
- 技巧训练
- 电话指导 (Phone Coaching)
- 谘商团队 (Consultation Team)



<sup>\*</sup>标准模式下的优势

# 二. DBT的治疗优先级,治疗框架,核心策略

#### 3. DBT核心策略

- 辩证策略---DBT的基础
- 改变策略和接纳策略:
  - -确认/认可(Validating) VS 问题解决

认可: 不代表认同, 是一种没有个人主观评判的一种确

认, 传达对对方想法和体验的理解

#### 问题解决:

- 1.行为评估
- 2.基本行为治疗技术
- 3.认知修正--核对事实(check the Fact)
- 4.暴露治疗--相反行动(Opposite Action)



# 三. 常用工具 1. 日记卡 (Diardy Card)

<b>+</b>					т	argets (	问题行为	')								Emo	tions (	情绪)		
日期	Ho	elf irm 伤)	Suicidal ideation	Misery	具体的	的问题 XXXX							Self- Acceptance	apathy	Compassion	Anger	Joy	Shame	Sadness	Fear
	Urge 0-10	Action Y/N	0-10	0-10	行为冲 动 <b>0-10</b>	行为 <b>Y/N</b>	Urge 0-10	Action Y/N	Urge 0-10	Action Y/N	Urge 0-10	Action Y/N	0-10	0-10	0-10	0-10	0-10	0-10	0-10	0-10
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情绪强度: 0 = not at all	2= A bit	4= Somewhat	6=Rather Strong	8 = VERY Strong	10= EXTREMELY STRONG	~~~~~
多久填一次日记卡?:	_DAILY	2/3X	S WK 1	WK Did I	ie on this card? Y/N	

	Before	After	Belief in control of	Before	After
Urge to use (0-10)			Emotions:		
Urge to quit therapy (0-10)			Behaviors:		

# 三. 常用工具 1. 日记卡(Diardy Card)

#### **DBT SKILLS USED**

Fill in the number for the degree to which you used the skill.

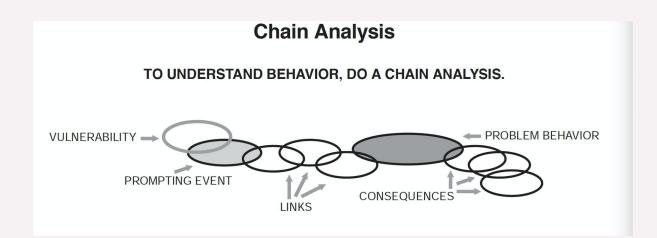
- O) Recognized need for skill but didn't know which one.
- Thought about skill but chose not to use it.
- 2) Realized afterwards that I did use skill effectively.
- 3) Mindfully tried to use skill but wasn't effective.

			Wise Mind: Accessed wisdom. Know truth. Be centered and calm. Balanced Emotional Mind and Reasonable Mind. Meditate.
Н		-	Observe: Just notice the experience. "Teflon mind." Control your attention. Smell the roses. Experience what is happening.
			Describe: Put experiences into words. Describe to yourself what is happening. Put words on the experience.
			Participate: Enter into the experience. Act intuitively from wise mind. Practice changing the harmful and accepting yourself.
SSAUDUR WILDON			Nonjudgmental Stance: See but don't evaluate. Unglue your opinions. Accept each moment.
			One-mindfully: Be in-the-moment. Do one thing at a time. Let go of distractions. Concentrate your mind on the task at hand.
- 1			Effectiveness: Focus on what works. Learn the rules. Play by the rules. Act skillfully. Let go of vengeance and useless anger.
42	$\top$		Objective effectiveness: DEAR MAN. Describe. Express. Assert. Reinforce. Mindful. Appear confident. Negotiate.
nr. cried.			Relationship effectiveness: GIVE: Gentle, Interested, Validation, Easy manner.
= -			Self-respect effectiveness: FAST: Fair, no Apologies, Stick to values, Be Truthful. Cheerleading.
			Acquire Positives in the short term: Doing pleasurable things that you can do now
			Acquire positives in the long term: Making choices that match marals and values
cont. Keg.			Build MASTERY. (STRONG) Try to do one (hard or challenging) thing a day to make yourself feel competent and in control.
			Cope Ahead: Imagine how you would skillfully cope with a situation before you are in it.
.5			PLEASE:_(STRONG) Reduce Vulnerability treat: Physical illness, balance Eating. Avoid drugs, balance Sleep. Exercise daily
			Opposite-to-emotion action: Change emotions by acting opposite to the current emotion (when it isn't justified). Approach rather than avoid.
			Letting go of emotional suffering: (WAIT) by attending to emotional experiences
			Distract: Wise Mind ACCEPTS Activities. Contributing. Comparisons. Emotions. Aushing away. Thoughts. Sensations.
			Self-soothe with the 5 senses. Enjoy sights, sounds, smells, tastes and touch. Be mindful of soothing sensations.
			IMPROVE the moment: Imagery. Meaning. Arayer. Relaxation. One thing in the moment. Vacation. Encouragement.
28			Pros and cons: think about the +/- aspects of tolerating distress and the +/- aspects of not tolerating distress.
oerao			Observing your breath: Breathing to center yourself
Distress tolerance			Half-smile: If you can't change your feelings, change your face
- E			Awareness Exercises: Focus attention on allowing yourself to tolerate distress
			Radical Acceptance: Choose to recognize and accept reality. Freedom from suffering = acceptance of facts from deep within / not approval
			Turning the mind: Choosing over and over again to accept even though emotion mind wants to reject reality
			Willingness: Doing what is needed in each situation.
ST8			Validate yourself
Others			Validate someone else

Times Needed to use telephone consultation? Times did Use telephone consultation?

# 三. 常用工具

2. 问题行为的链索分析 (Chain Analysis)





(Linehan, 2014b, p. 11)

- 1. DBT 看待应对情境的方式
  - 1. 解决问题
  - 1. 不能解决问题的情况下,改善对事件的情绪体验
  - 1. 不能解决问题,不能改善对事件的情绪体验,增强忍 受+接纳
  - 1. 什么都不做;或者做一些事情让情境变得更糟糕

- 2. 四大核心技巧模块
  - □ 正念 (了了分明) 技巧模块 (Mindfulness)
    - "智慧之心" (Wise Mind)
    - "是什么"技巧(What)
    - "怎么做"技巧 ( How )

- 2. 四大核心技巧模块
  - □ 痛苦耐受技巧模块
    - → 危机生存技巧

STOP(立即停止技巧) 冲动行为/不进行冲动行为的优缺点分析 TIP(改变身体的化学状况) 注意力转移技巧+自我抚慰技巧+改善当下技巧(IMPROVE)

#### → 现实接纳技巧:

全然接纳(Radical Acceptance) 转换念头+ 我愿意(Willingness) VS 我执意(Willfulness)

#### 2. 四大核心技巧模块

#### □ 情绪调节技巧模块

→ 识别/命名情绪,了解情绪功能,描述情绪,减少情绪脆弱性(ABC PLEASE)

#### 改变情绪反应:

- → "核对事实" (Check the Fact ) 如果情绪与事实相符合时:
- → "相反行动" (Opposite Action) 当事实本身是问题时:
- → "问题解决" ( Problem Solving )

#### 2. 四大核心技巧模块

#### □ 人际效能技巧模块

对于问题情境的行为分析:触发事件?过程步骤?

-情境目标:我想要达成什么?

- 关系议题: 建立, 维持和改善关系/终结不良的人际关系: 我想让别人觉得我如何?

- 自我尊重: 我想要觉得自己如何?

目标,关系,自我尊重之间的优先级?

- → DEAR MAN (如你所愿技巧)
- → GIVE (维持关系技巧)
- → FAST(自我尊重技巧)

3. 一个案例来展现DBT的应用 (例子属于虚构)

背景: 莉莉的恋人临时告知因工作中有急事不能和莉莉一起吃晚餐,那是一家莉莉提前很久预定的餐厅(很难预定),莉莉和恋人大吵一架,现在有强烈的意念想要割腕。

STOP技巧/ TIP技巧智慧之心检查事实认可自己(Validating)接纳技巧--微笑+Willing Hands修补对关系造成的伤害

# 五. 治疗结构



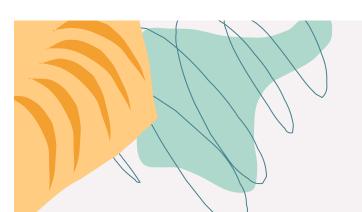
- 1. Orientation (4个Session)
  - -诊断评估(BSL23 &BSL95)
  - -介绍生物社会理论,结合个案行为历史,用该理论解释个案行为
  - -介绍DBT模式
  - -签订协议,激发动力
  - -分析目标行为,介绍治疗优先级,探索"值得过的生活"(life worth living)

#### 1. 之后的常规个体咨询

- -使用目标优先级规划咨询结构
- -查看和讨论日记卡的情况,对问题行为做链索分析,制定预防计划
- -商讨下周要记录的目标行为
- -其他

# 资源推荐

- 1. Linehan, M. (1993). *Cognitive-behavioral treatment of borderline personality disorder*. Guilford Publications.
- 1. Linehan, M. (2014a). *DBT? Skills training manual*. Guilford Publications.
- 1. Linehan, M. M. (2014b). *DBT? Skills training handouts and worksheets*. Guilford Publications.
- 1. McKay, M., Wood, J. C., & Brantley, J. (2019). The dialectical behavior therapy skills workbook: Practical DBT exercises for learning mindfulness, interpersonal effectiveness, emotion regulation, and distress tolerance. New Harbinger Publications. (中译版: 《辩证行为疗法:掌握正念,改善人际效能,调节情绪和承受痛苦的技巧第一版》王鹏飞等译,重庆大学出版社,2017)



# 答疑环节





