



The 13th Step: Thriving in Recovery A Workshop to Promote Thriving in Recovery

Bob Reese, PhD

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IPPA Workshop Abstract_2013

The 13th Step: Thriving in Recovery
The area of addiction, especially the process of recovery, has

received little attention from the science of positive psychology. This workshop is aimed at anyone interested in better understanding the neuroscience regarding the process of recovery, the subjective happiness of those in recovery, and positive psychology interventions to promote thriving in recovery. Specifically, current neuroscientific research showing that addiction is a disease of the brain; that relapse is part of the recovery process; and how a brain in recovery can heal and grow positively due to neuroplasticity will be described. For a broader perspective, the Subjective Happiness Scale (SHS) (Lyubomirsky & Lepper, 1999) was embedded in a much larger survey conducted by the International Quit & Recovery Registry (IQRR). Amazon Mechanical Turk (AMT) crowdsourcing service was used to poll hundreds of participants in recovery for more than one year (Bickel, et al, in press). These findings - and their implications - will be discussed in the workshop. Finally the two topics - neuroscience and subjective happiness - will be brought together by exploring what positive psychology interventions enhance the neuroplasticity necessary to thrive in recovery.

Bob Reese, PhD

Director, Health Psychology Program Jefferson College of Health Sciences











-Drew Barrymore, Actress and Recovery Hero



Workshop 13th Step: Thriving in Recovery

- Addiction & Neuroscience
- International Quit & Recovery Registry (IQRR)
 - -Subjective Happiness Scale Data
 - Lyubomirsky & Lepper, 1999
- Neuroscience & Subjective Happiness & Positive Psychology
 - -Interventions



Neuroscience: Addiction is a Disease of the Brain

Addiction

– "Addiction is the consumption of large quantities of drugs in an compulsive manner."

Nora Volkow, PhD, Director NIDA

Disease

 A pathological condition of a body part, an organ, or a system resulting from various causes, such as infection, genetic defect, or environmental stress, and characterized by an identifiable group of signs or symptoms ... resulting in morbidity

Brain

 Organ housed in cranium; the center of thought, understanding, etc.



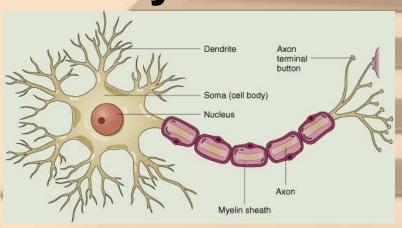
Neuroscience

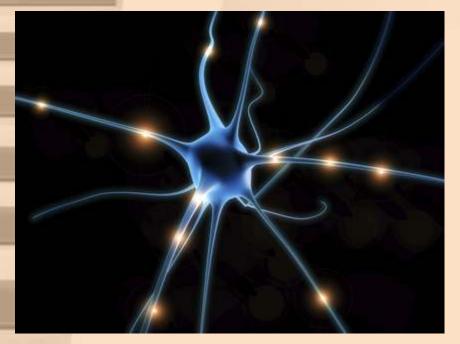


The human brain has 100 billion neurons

-It grows thousands of new cells

daily







Neuroscience

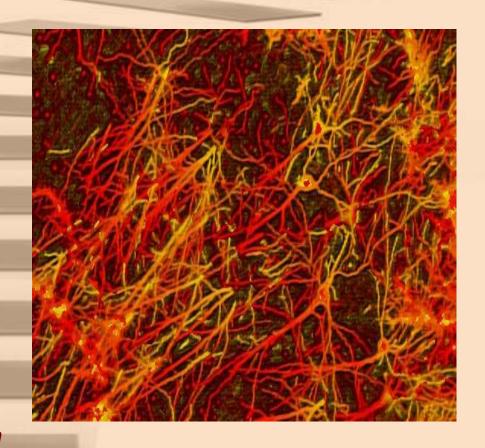
Thive

 These 100 billion neurons are capable of making 40,000,000,000,000,000

(Forty quadrillion connections)



Ratey, J. (2002). Users Guide to the Brain

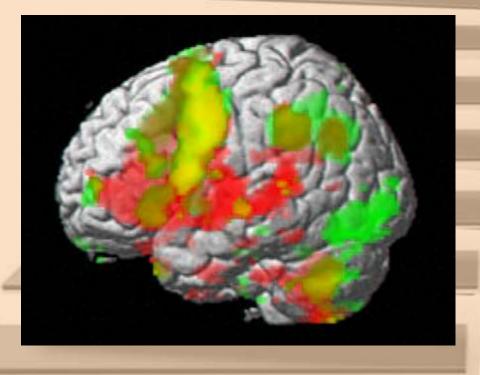


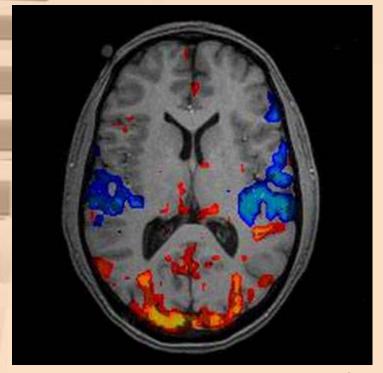


Neuroscience FMRI



 Technology now allows us to look at these connections working







Neuroscience & Addiction Primary Areas of Concern

Limbic System

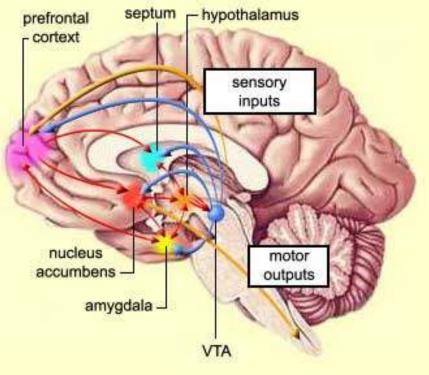
Frontal Cortex
Decision Making

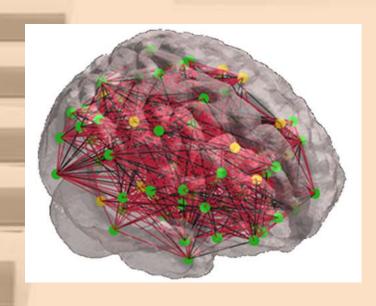
– Amygdala

Emotion

Nucleus Accumbens

Pleasure







Neuroscience & Addiction

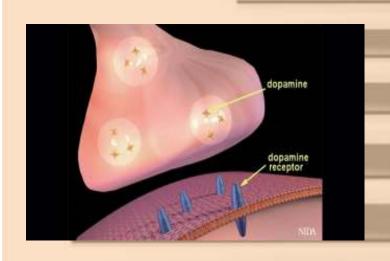
Dopamine: Pleasure & Emotion

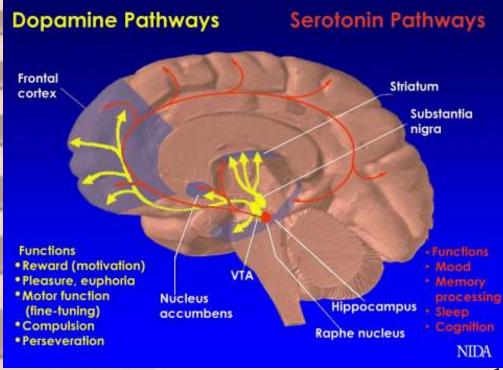
ALL Drugs Activate Dopamine

Legal or Illegal

- Alcohol, Marijuana, Cocaine, Crystal

Meth, etc.





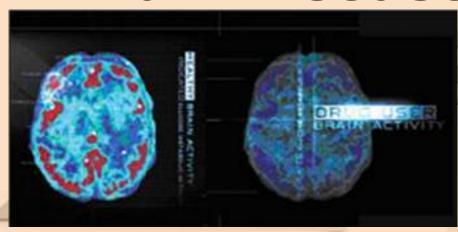


Neuroscience & Addiction Role of Genetics

- Genetics impact likelihood of addiction
 - Only 10% of people who take drugs become addicted
 - -Genes = 50% risk of addictions at best
- Not 1:1



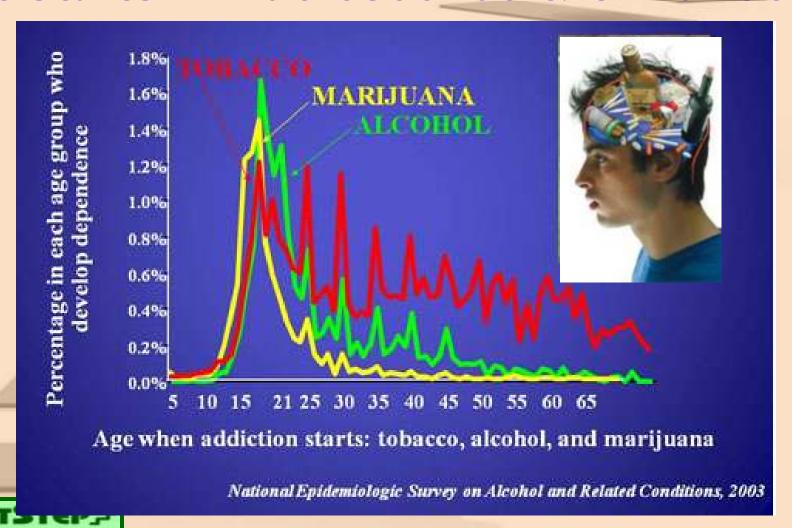
ADDICTION: A Brain Disease



- Characterized by:
 - -Compulsive Behavior
 - -Continued use of drugs despite negative consequences
 - -Persistent changes in the brain's structure & function



ADDICTION: A Brain Disease A Developmental Disease It Starts in Adolescence & Childhood



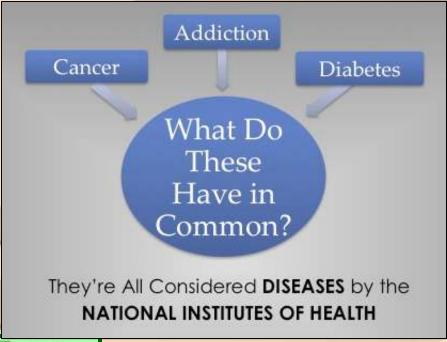
ADDICTION: A Brain Disease A Developmental Disease

- Brain does not mature until age 24-26
 - Frontal Cortex: Decision Making
 - Black & White thinking
- Childhood & Adolescence at greatest risk for addiction
 - Greater brain vulnerability
 - Early exposure:
 to be addicted & longer lasting
 - Early addiction: longer lasting / harder to recover
- Experimentation w/ drugs & alcohol begins w/ teens
 - 18-25 yrs highest abuse & dependence



Neuroscience: Addiction is a Disease of the Brain

• "Addiction should be understood as a *chronic recurring* illness that requires treatment."



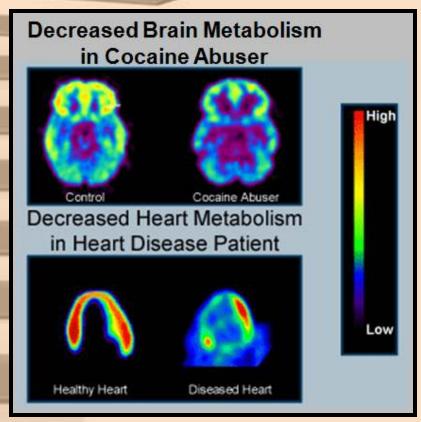
Alan Leshner, MD former head of the NIDA at NIH Addiction is a Brain Disease



ADDICTION: A Brain Disease

 Addiction affects tissue function just like other diseases

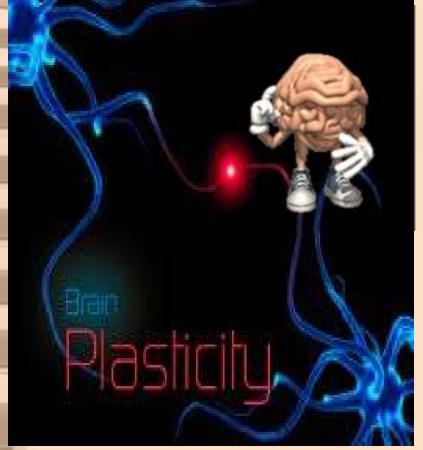
Dopamine Receptors significantly reduced in addiction





 The ability of the brain to rewire and remap itself.

 A brain in recovery can heal and grow positively due to neuroplasticity



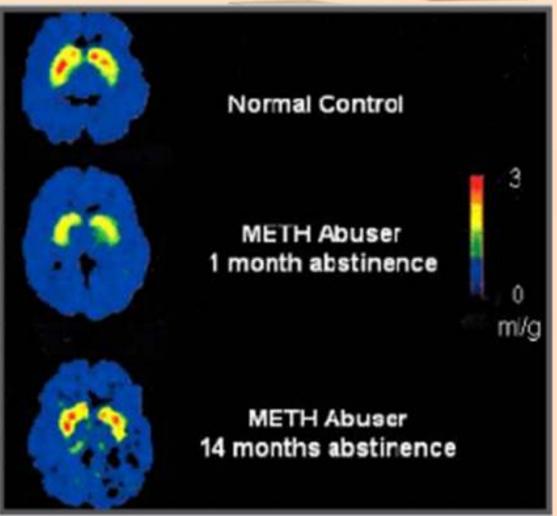


ADDICTION Can Be Treated



 Partial Recovery of Brain Dopamine Transporters in Methamphetimine (METH) Abuser After Protracted Abstinence

Volkow et al, 2001





Addiction is a Chronic Disease Treatment

 "It must be understood that relapse is part of the recovery process."

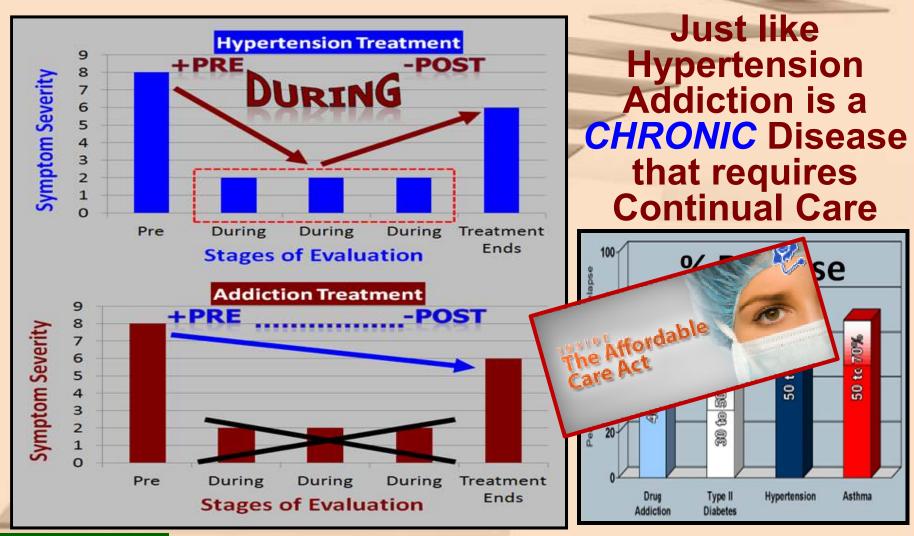
Chronic







Addiction is a Chronic Disease Double Standard in Treatment

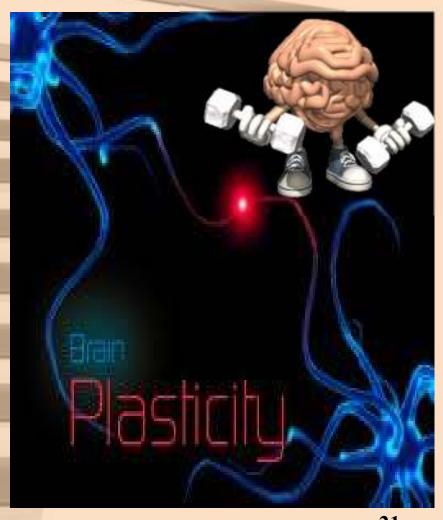






The ability of the brain to rewire and remap itself.

- Your Brain can change your Mind
 - Caffeine
- Your Mind can change your Brain

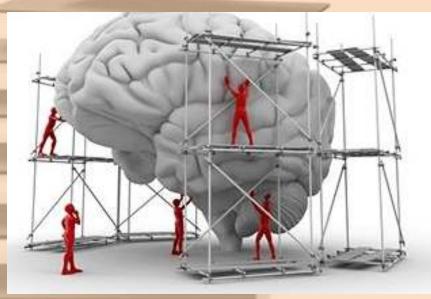




- As your Mind changes, your Brain changes
 - This produces both temporary & lasting changes in your brain
- Lasting Changes:
 - Increased blood/nutrient flow to active regions
 - Altered Epigenetics (gene expression)
 - "Neurons that fire together wire together."
 - Increasing excitability of active neurons
 - Strengthening existing synapses
 - Building new synapses; thickening cortex
 - Neuronal "pruning" "use it or lose it"

You can use your *Mind*To change your *Brain*To change your *Mind* for the better!







This is Self-Directed Neuroplasticity

(Remember this when we get to Interventions)



International Quit & Recovery Registry

DEDICATED TO LEARNING FROM SUCCESS IN ADDICTION RECOVERY

https://quitandrecovery.org/

home

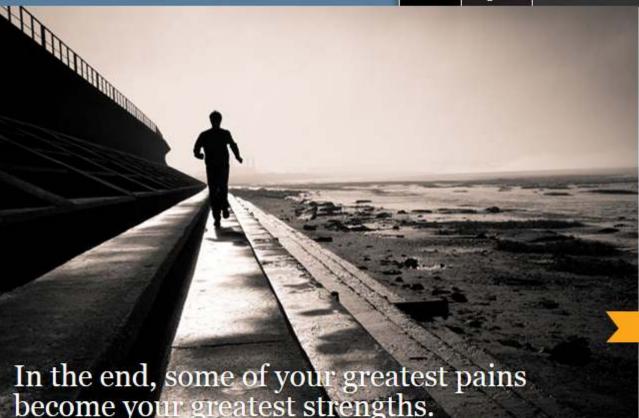
register

success stories

about

resources

contact us



Help us help others.

Why do some people succeed in overcoming addictions while others relapse, at great cost to their health, their families, and even their lives?

The International Quit & Recovery Registry taps the insights and experiences of people who are in recovery from an addiction-whether to tobacco. alcohol, drugs, or a harmful behavior. Sponsored by the Virginia Tech Carilion Research Institute. the registry seeks to further scientific understanding of recovery and to inspire those struggling with addiction.

Become a Recovery Hero Now>>

become your greatest strengths.

—Drew Barrymore, Actress and Recovery Hero

success stories

"Hi. My name is Bob and I'm an alcoholic. As part of my journey of recovery I've been saying these words for more than 20 years now..."

Read more

"I thought smoking was cool until I wanted to start a family. Walking around town and seeing those moms blowing smoke in their babies' faces...

>> Read more

"I got into drugs, tobacco, you name it, when I was 13. I started off sniffing gasoline out of a lawnmower, then moved on to beer, wine, and marijuana ... "

>> Read more







IQRR Research Team



Kirstin Gatchalian



Anne Carter



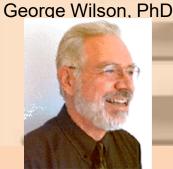
Warren Bickel, PhD
Team Leader



Harshad Hegde



Paula Byron



Bob Reese, PhD



Chris Franck, PhD



David Jarmolowicz, PhD



Terry Mueller, PhD



Patsy Marshall

Aim of IQRR Data

- Aim 1: Conduct studies from data gathered from the Registry
- Aim 2: Cross-Sectional Studies
 - -Decision Making
 - Focus on Neurocognitive
 - Addiction Treatment History
 - Dysfunctions associated w/ addictions
 - Status of Recovery



IQRR

Aim 3: Longitudinal Studies

 Conduct multiple cohort study of recovery of neurobehavioral decisional processes & other clinically relevant information in

addiction.



Methodology: Survey

- IQRR Survey
 - Oct 2011
 - -Online
 - -1+ yr Recovery
 - Initially
 - -> 1 yr in Recovery
 - -150+ questions
 - -3000+ respondents
 - -35+ Countries

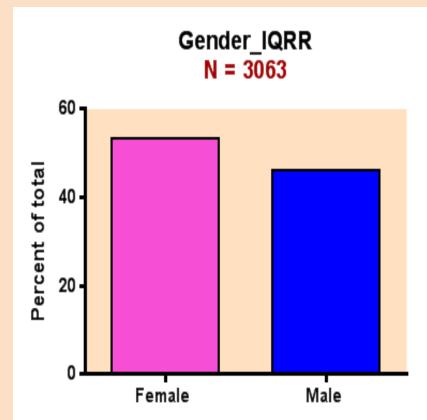


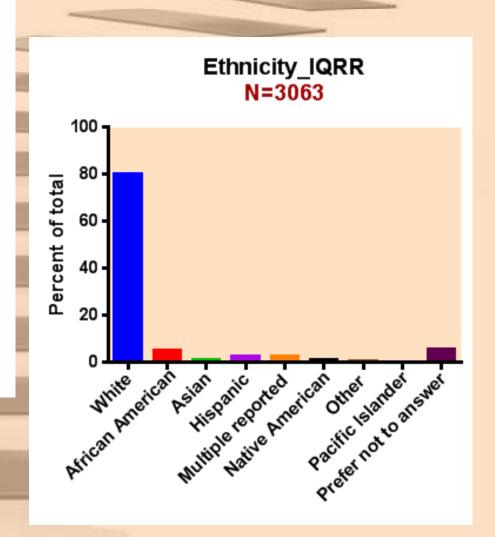




IQRR Survey As of May 1, 2013



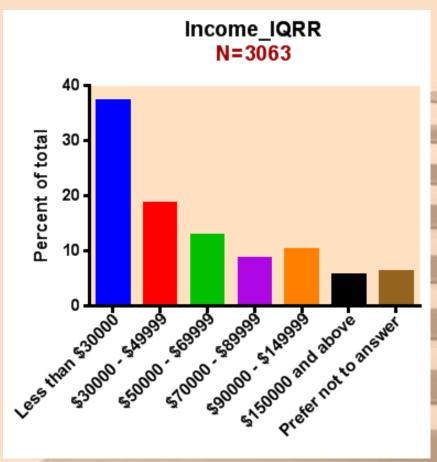


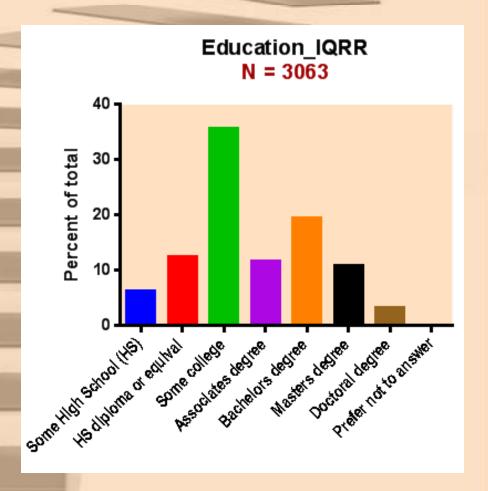




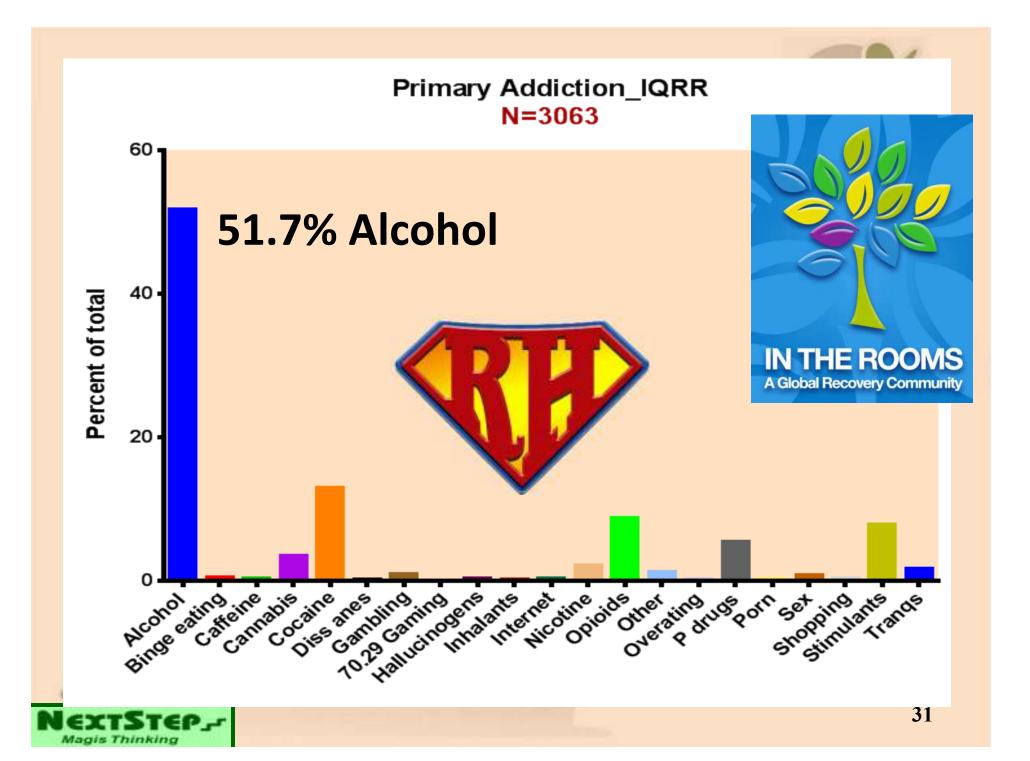
IQRR Survey



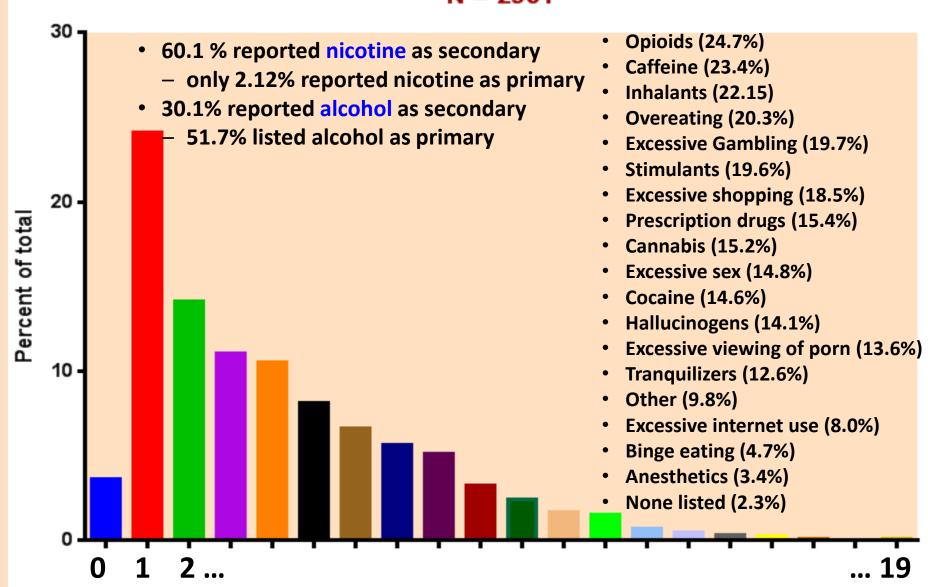




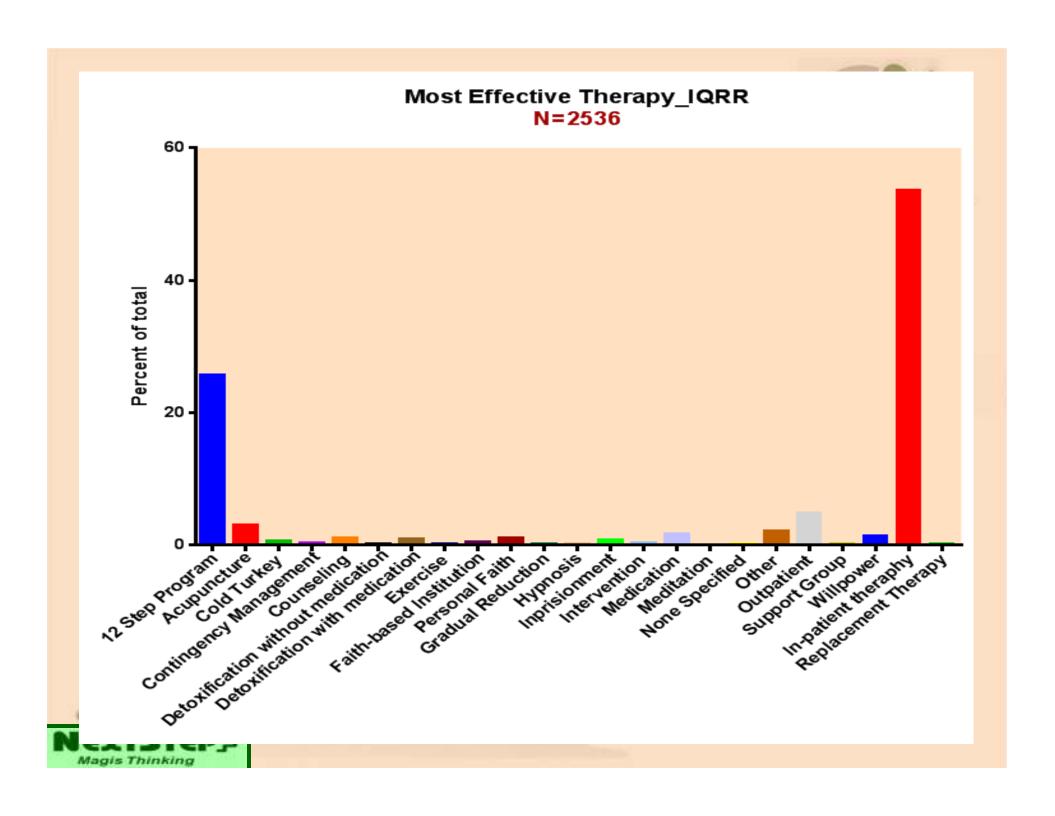






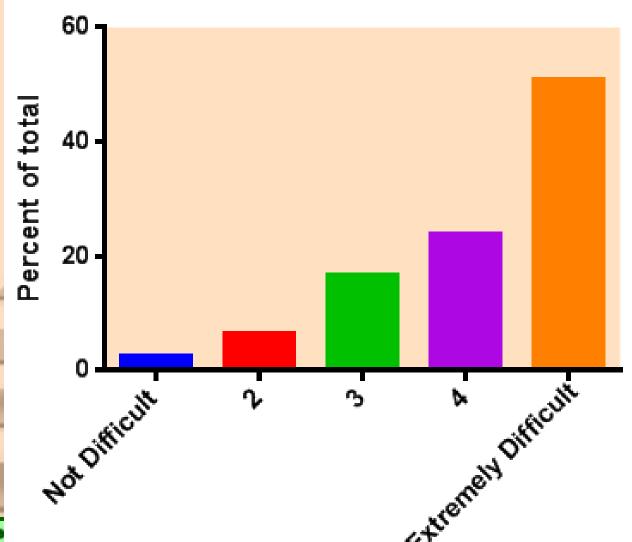






Primary Addiction







amazon mechanical turk Martificial Artificial Intelligence







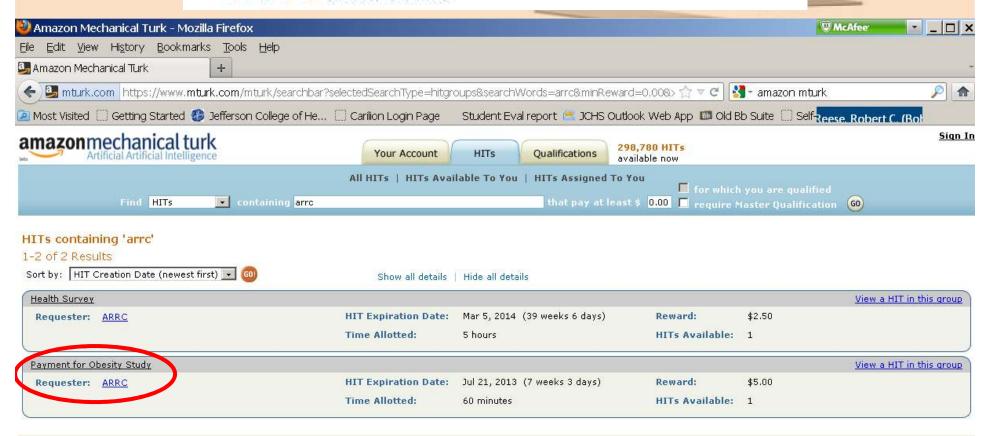
Human Intelligence Tasks



mTurk Survey







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Subjective Happiness Scale (SHS) Lyubomirsky & Lepper, 1999

1. In general I consider myself

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------------------------|---|---|--------|----|---|---------------------|
| Not a very happy person | | H | appy - | We | | A very happy person |

2. Compared to most of my peers, I consider myself:

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 Doors | 6 | 7 |
|------------|---|-----|-------------|---|------------|
| Less happy | | | ny vs Peers | | More happy |
| 1 100 | | Hak | 141 | | |



Subjective Happiness Scale (SHS) Lyubomirsky & Lepper, 1999

3. Some people are generally happy. They enjoy life regardless of what is going on, getting the most out of everything. To what extent does this characterization describe you?

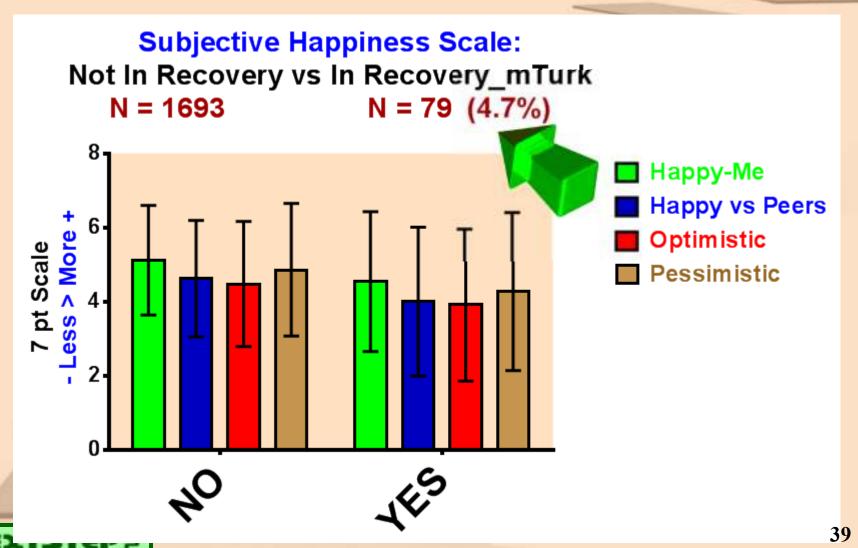
| 1 | 2 | 2 antimistic 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------|---|----------------|---|--------------|
| Not at all | | Optin | | A great deal |

4. Some people are generally not very happy. Although they are not depressed, they never seem as happy as they might be. To what extent does this characterization describe you?

Reverse Coded

| 1 | 2 | Bossimistic P | 6 | 7 |
|------------|---|---------------|---|--------------|
| Not at all | | PESSITI | | A great deal |

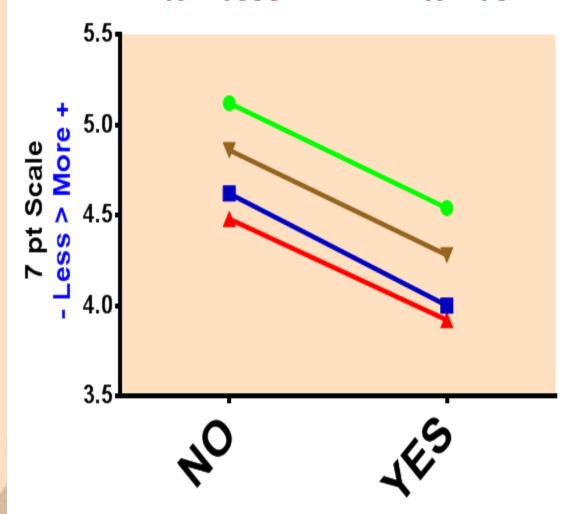
mTurk Q 186: Are you in recovery from an addiction to any drug of abuse (including nicotine or alcohol) or behavior that could be considered addictive (for example: gambling, overeating, or sex)?



Not In Recovery vs In Recovery_mTurk

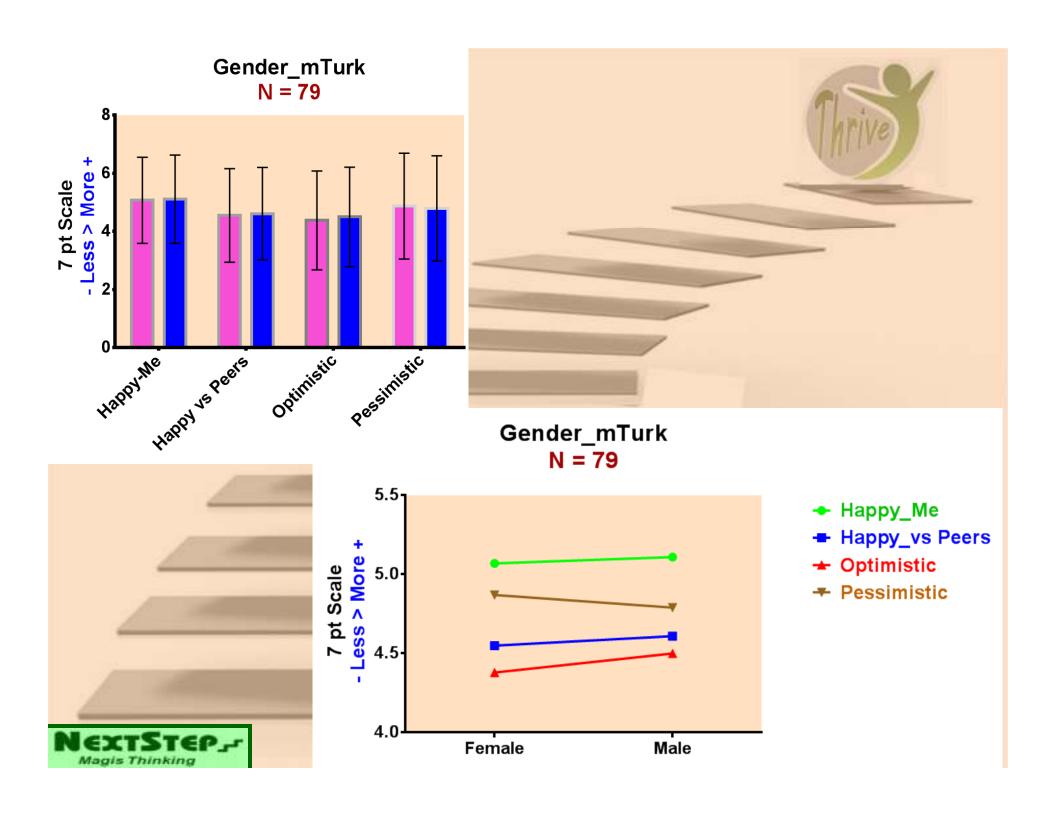
N = 1693

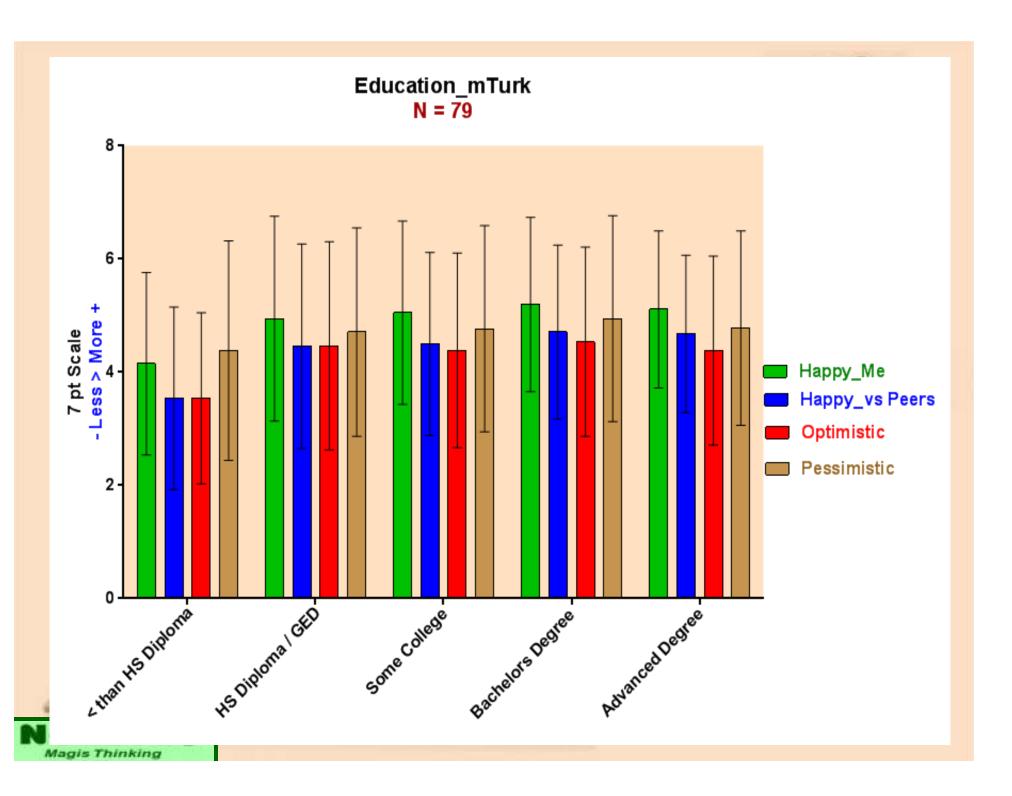
N = 79

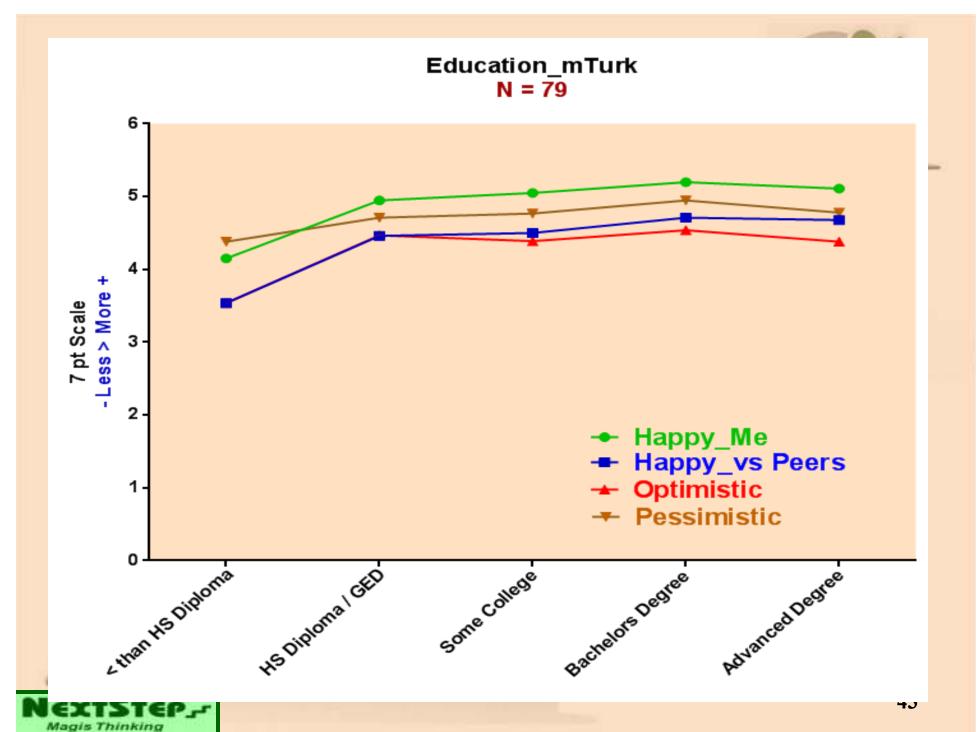


- **→** Pessimistic
- **★** Optimistic
- Happy vs Peers
- Happy-Me









Subjective Happiness in Recovery

- Comparison of mTurk SHS w/ other studies of "normal"
 people
 - -Those in Recovery appear slightly less happy
 - Not statistically significant





POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY INTERVENTIONS

- Neuroscience + Subjective Happiness
 - Positive Psychology interventions enhance the neuroplasticity necessary to thrive in recovery



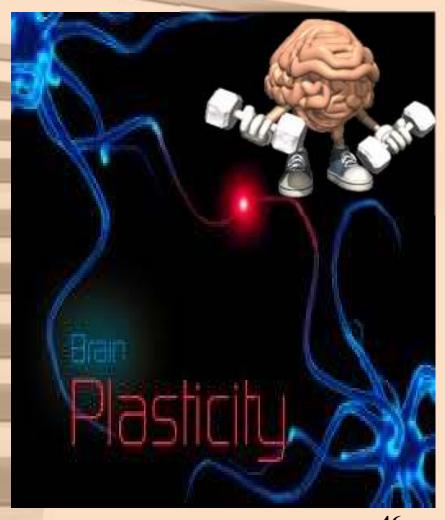


Neuroplasticity



The ability of the brain to rewire and remap itself.

- You can use your
 Mind
- To change your
 Brain
- To change your
 Mind for the better!





ADDICTION: A Brain Disease

It is Mental & Physiological & Spiritual

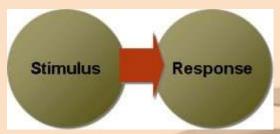
Psychology (Mind & Brain)

- -Compulsivity
- -Conditioning
- -Habit
- Dysfunction
 - Continued use of drugs despite negative consequences





Patterns, Conditioning & Learning

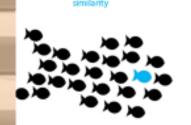


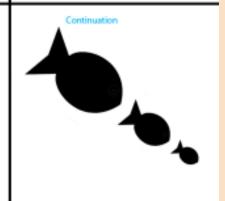


The brain is a pattern seeking device that relates whole concepts to one another and looks for similarities, differences, or relationships between them." (Ratey, 2002, pg.5)





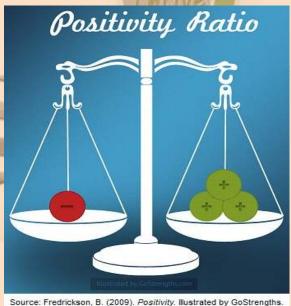


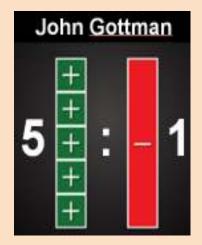


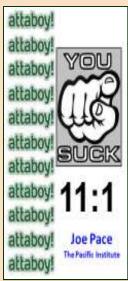


Negativity Bias of Brain

- Negative stimuli get more attention and processing.
- We generally learn faster from pain than pleasure.
- People work harder to avoid a loss than attain an equal gain ("endowment effect").
- Easy to create learned helplessness, hard to undo
- **Negative interactions: more** powerful than positive
- Negative experiences sift into implicit memory.

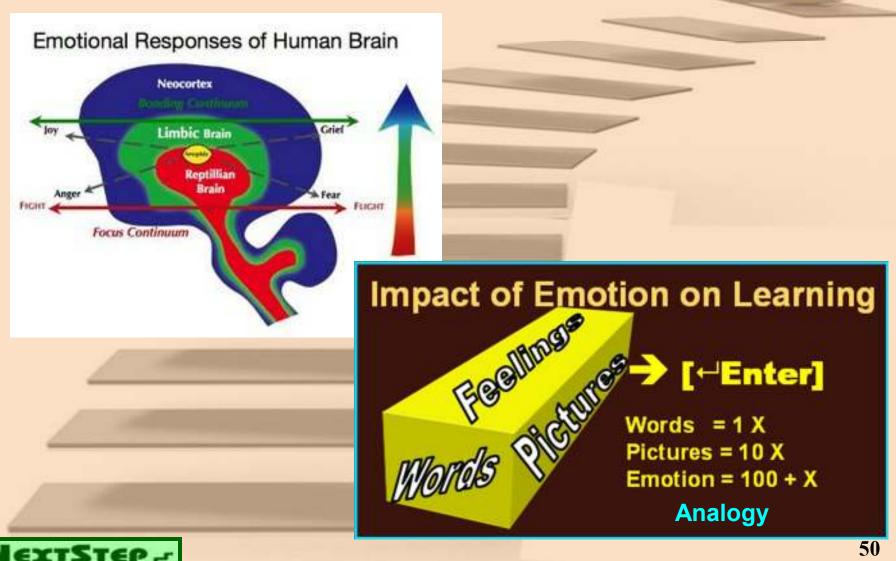








Brain: Impact of Emotions

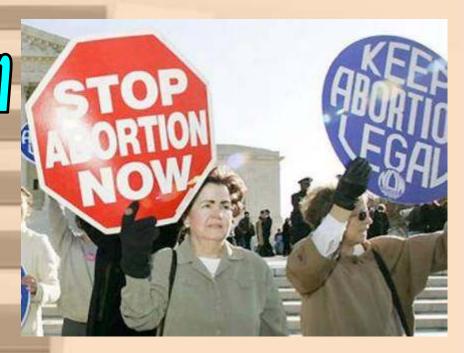




EMOTIONS

- We mistrust our emotions
 - -Reason vs Emotion
 - -Win-Loss / Zero Sum Game

Emotion & Imagination
AUVA'S win over
Logic & Reason





Broaden-and-Build Theory*of Positive Emotions

- Certain discrete Positive Emotions
 - Joy
 - Interest
 - Contentment
 - Pride
 - Love
 - Broaden thought-action repertoires
 - Build enduring personal resources
 - Physical & Intellectual
 - Social & Psychological

*Fredrickson & Levenson, 1998





Broaden-and-Build Theory
of Positive Emotions

Negative Emotions

Narrow attention / focus

-Use personal resources

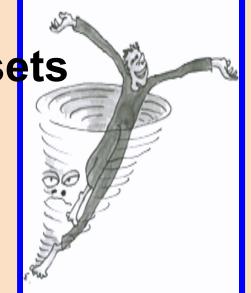
• e.g., weaken immune system



-Broaden attention / mindsets

- -Build personal reserves
 - These become durable





Broaden-and-Build Theoryof Positive Emotions

- Undoing Hypothesis
 - -Positive Emotions = Antidote for lingering effect of negative emotions
 - They UNDO effects of negative emotions



Broaden-and-Build Theoryof Positive Emotions

- Positive Emotions:
 - Broaden thought-action repertoires
 - Undo lingering negative emotions
 - Shorten duration of negative emotions
 - May slow progression of disease
 - -Fuel psychological resilience
 - Trigger upward spirals to enhanced well-being
 - Creativity
 - Motivation & Energy
 - Physical Health
 - It Feels Good to Feel Good!



Interventions







Interventions

They ALL begin w/ POSITIVE

Self-Talk







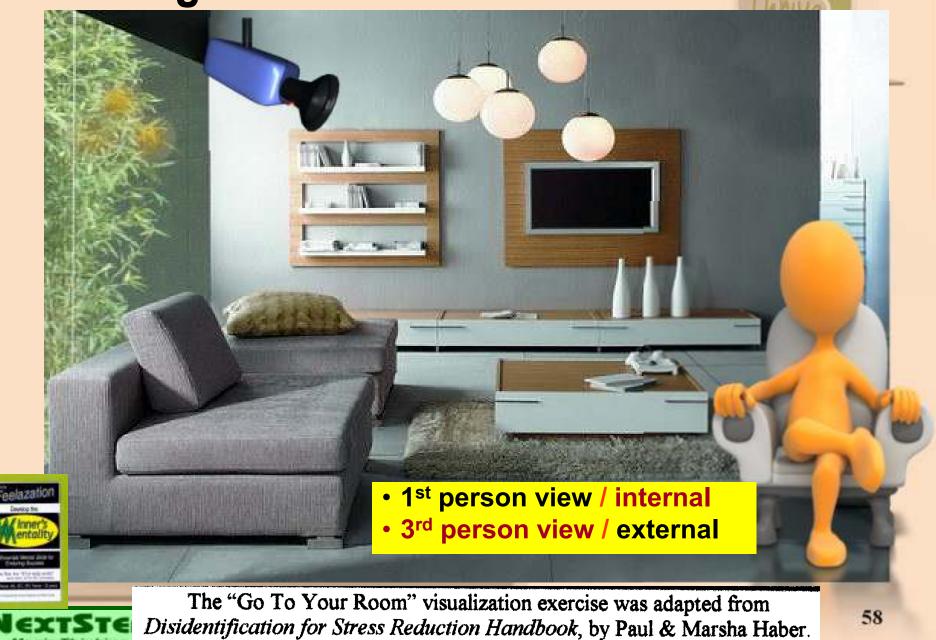
Self. Image

Performance

Behavior









"Self"-Protection NextStepFacilitations.com

SHEILDS UP!







Positive Emotions

Letting Go of Negative Emotions

Give Emotions Form

-and you CONTROL them







Signature Strengths

- nealth

 People in Recovery

 People in Recovery Knowledge & Application of

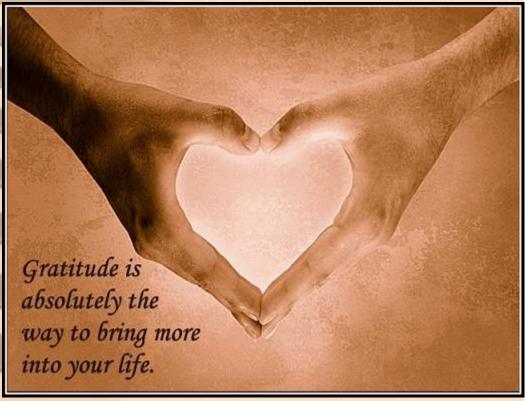


GRATITUDE

A Positive Emotion A Personal Strength



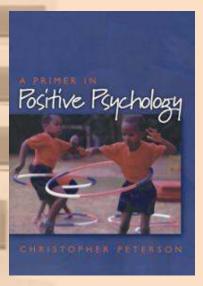
And daily life we must see that it is so satisfied the sat





Gratitude Interventions

- Savoring
- Gratitude Letter
- Gratitude Journal
- 3 Blessings











FORGIVENESS A Positive Emotion (2)

 Forgiveness is a complex Neurocognitive & Emotional process



- Newberg, A.B., 2000





Why Forgive? Recovery Aspect



12-Step Programs

- 4. Made a searching and fearless moral inventory of ourselves.
- 5. Admitted to God, to ourselves, and to another human being the exact nature of our wrongs.
- 6. Were entirely ready to have God remove all these defects of character.
- 7. Humbly asked Him to remove our shortcomings.
- 8. Made a list of all persons we had harmed, and became willing to make amends to them all.
- 9. Made direct amends to such people wherever possible, except when to do so would injure them or others.
- 10. Continued to take personal inventory and when we were wrong promptly admitted it.



Recovery & Forgiveness

- Forgive Others
 - -Giving up negative emotions is the core of forgiveness
 - Learn to 'Let Go'
- Be Forgiven
 - -You have NO Control over others
 - Remember 4th Step
- Forgive Yourself
 - -Prevent letting the negative feelings interfere with positive living



revence

Forgiveness Holding a Space for Healing

- Can you "Hold a Space" for their Healing?
- Can you wish the person well?
 - Whether you are in their life or not
- Then "Let Go"
 - And hold a space for their healing
- Can you do it for Yourself?







Positive Emotion Self-Directed Neuroplasticity

'Taking in the Good'

» Rick Hanson, PhD

- -Mindfulness
- -Controlling Attention



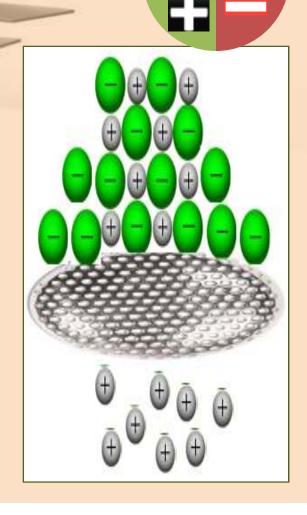




Negativity Bias of Brain: Some Consequences

- Just having positive experiences is not enough.
- They pass through the brain like water through a sieve, while negative experiences are caught.
- We need to engage positive experiences actively to weave them into the brain.







How to Take in the Good

- 1. Look for positive facts, and let them become positive experiences.
- 2. Savor the positive experience:
 - Sustain it for 10-20-30 seconds.
 - Feel it in your body and emotions.
 - Intensify it.
- 3. Sense and intend that the positive experience is soaking into your brain and body registering deeply in emotional memory.





FEELAZATION

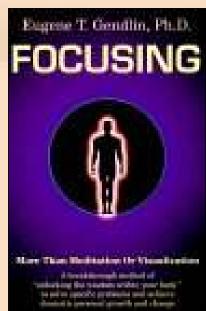
The anchoring of a powerful emotional component to vivid visualization

Emotive Imagery



Felt Sense

Anchoring



Murphy, 1986, 1990; Murphy, Woolfolk, & Budney, 1988; Gendlin, 1981; Bandler & Grindlerr, 1979; Horton, 1997; Reese, 2005





Take Home Points

- Addiction: Disease of the Brain
 - Can be treated
 - Double Standard in Treatment
 - Developmental Disease
 - Multifacited
- Neuroplasticity
 - Negativity Bias of Brain
- Brain & Learning
- Brain & Emotions
 - Broaden & Build / + Emotions
 - Gratitude
 - Forgiveness
 - Letting Go



Exercise

- Self-Talk

Shield's Up

Set Boundaries

MAGIS Thinking

Feelazation

Gratitude

- Savoring
- Gratitude Journal
- Gratitude Letter
- 3 Blessings
- Letting Go
 - Flush it!
 - **Hold a Space for Healing Self-Directed Neuroplasticity**
 - TIG Taking In the Good
 - **Signature Strengths**
 - **Enneagram**







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or

www.NexstepFacilitations.combob@NextStepFacilitations.com

Slides are on NextStep website





References: Websites

- Amazon Mechanical Turk: https://www.mturk.com/mturk/welcome
- NextStep Facilitations: http://nextstepfacilitations.com/
- Positive Psychology Center http://www.ppc.sas.upenn.edu/
- Positive Psychology News Daily http://pos-psych.com/: contains a wide variety of updated daily articles and links related to positive psychology.
- NIDA (National Institute on Drug Abuse).
 http://archives.drugabuse.gov/about/welcome/aboutdrugabuse/references/index.html#e9
- NIH (National Institutes of Health). http://www.nih.gov/
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