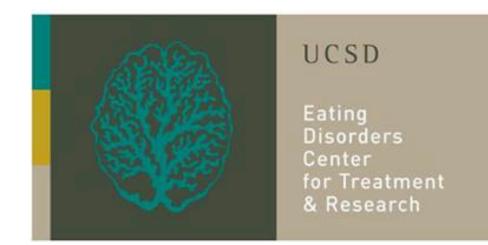
Temperament-Based Treatment

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Overview: From the Scanner to the Session

Translating neuroscience into clinical practice

- Clinical interventions targeting:
 - Alterations in reward processing
 - Heightened anticipation
 - Interoceptive processing

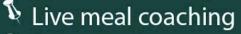




5-day Intensive Treatment Programs

Intensive Family Treatment

"Five day intensive treatment program for adolescents with eating disorders and their families."



- Behavioral contracting
- 🎙 Skills training
- 🎙 45-50 hours of treatment!

UCSD: adolescents and young adultsCBL: adults of all ages



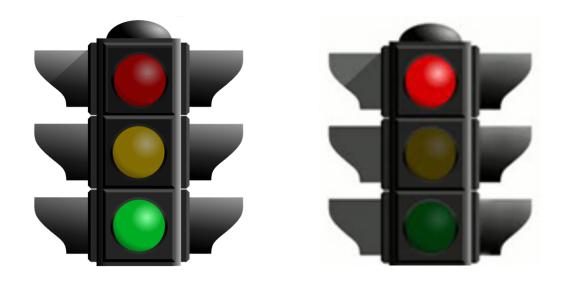
What clients/families are saying after attending the 5-Day Program:

"The quality of care and personal attention to detail is unparalleled to any other treatment facility." Neurobiologically-based treatment for individuals ages 16+ who have identified traits and eating disorder symptoms

Family/supports attend entire week with client

Intensive Treatment Components

- Brain-based psychoeducation
- Involvement of support persons
- Therapist assisted, in-vivo practice
- Interventions targeting underlying mechanisms
 - Clients
 - Support persons

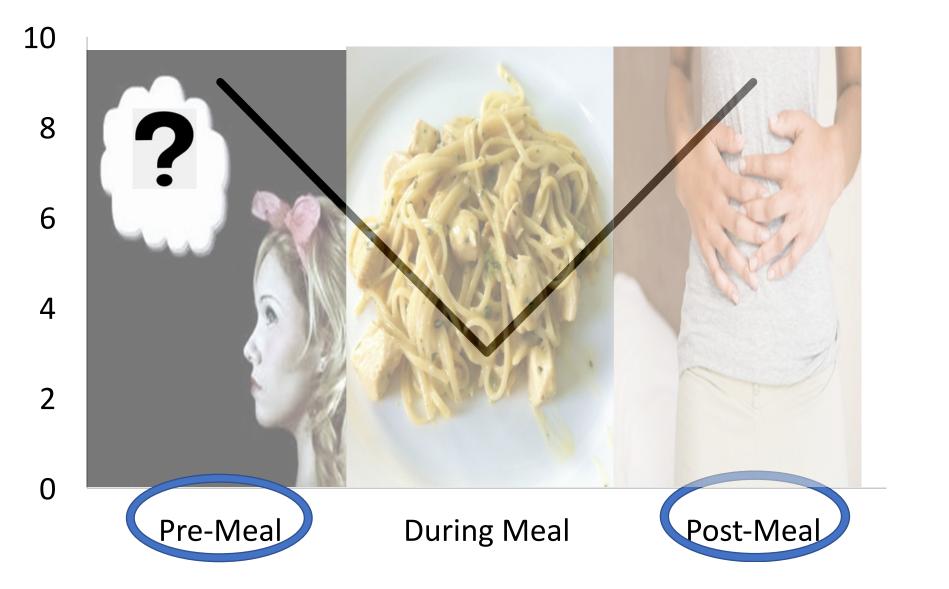


Alterations in Reward and Inhibition

Anxiogenic Effects of Food Anticipation and Consumption

- Food consumption causes anxiogenic response
- Temperament bias towards anticipating risk/future consequences, causing inhibition and anticipatory anxiety

Anxiogenic Response to Food Anticipation and Consumption



Clinical Interventions: Pre-, Post- Meal Anxiety





Anorexia

PRE-MEAL ROUTINE

- 1. Take a walk (10 mins)
- 2. Take a shower (15 mins)
- 3. Play the piano (10 mins)
- 4. Listen to music (5 mins)

5. Step on block



Summary of Findings

• Reward circuits not engaged in brain in response to hunger

Clinical Interventions: Lack of Reward Signaling

- Rely on external meal
- Change food lexicon
 - Ex.'s "Getting suffici
- Incentivize eating with
 - Identify and structure salient rewards.
 - Clarifying/operationalizing consequences for not doing so. **

Ο

- Train in effective ways to assist with inhibition
 - Prompting successive approximations of behavior
 - Providing clear and firm directions

INVOLVE SUPPORT PERSONS!

troat

nt team versus internal cues

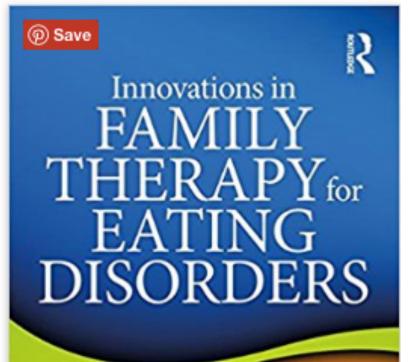
leal plan



Support Persons

- Construct a recovery contract with support persons and engage them in delivering contingencies
- Ensure that support persons who live with clients can assist/oversee a structured, consistent meal plan and recovery "rules" (as is done in treatment)
- Explain brain basis for behaviors to reduce blame and increase empathy.





Novel Treatment Developments, Patient Insights, and the Role of Carers

Edited by STUART B. MURRAY LESLIE KARWOSKI ANDERSON LEIGH COHN

HOW I PRACTICE:

Behavioral Contracts for Eating Disorders

A Tool to Enhance Motivation and Elicit Change

Stephanie Knatz Peck

Client Objectives: Commit to My Meal Plan

Plan meals with ED dietitian
Pre-pack lunch daily, or every days
Pre-pack dinner daily, or every days
Identify who will help me prepare my meals/snacks:
Myself Myself with Family/support person
Eat 100% of (#) meals and (#) snacks daily (based on treatment team's recommendation)
Finish all meals withinminutes
I agree to not negotiate or change the meals
I will include identified drinks such as liquid yogurt, probiotic drinks, milk, Gatorade, juice, etc. as part of my meal plan
Drink oz. of water per day
Be with someone minutes following the meal
 Name:



Interoceptive Processing

Summary of Findings

- Difficulty adapting to state changes, desire to maintain homeostasis
- Heightened anticipation, prediction error



Clinical Interventions

- Reduce uncert recovery struct
 - Consistent m
 - Predictable fo
 - Predictable re

a predictable, consistent, and routine

d loved ones

 Create recovery "rules" and agree duce uncertainty and enhance predictability amongst support persons.

INVOLVE SUPPORT

PERSONS!

• Teach about prediction error; encourage distraction versus attending

Support Persons

- Enhance consistency and predictability amongst support persons
- Train in most effective ways to manage anticipatory anxiety
 - Redirect/distract DON'T engage
 - Validate DON'T rationalize
 - "Broken record" statements

Take-aways for Clinical Practice

- Provide brain-based education of mechanisms underlying behavior to enhance buy-in to treatment
- Consider involving support persons to provide brain-based psychoeducation
- Construct a recovery contract involving support persons or treatment team (templates included in materials)
- Teach and practice distraction techniques to manage anticipatory anxiety