A.M.B.E.R. clinic Albuquerque Multidisciplinary Behavioral Evaluation for Recovery and Resliency

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"Dyscontrol & Dysregulation"

PTSD
TBI
I/DD
Identification of symptoms
Management strategies

"Dis is A Problem in Clinic" ODisruption in waiting room **OAppointments** longer than scheduled **O**Repeated requests **OSame information OReplace** Rxs **ORepeat instructions** O Seem to be asking for world to be fixed O "Can't work with _____ (person)"

Why these diagnoses?... (not an exhaustive listing)

O PTSD: traumatized person with hyperresponses to "ordinary stimuli"

[Will review diagnosis in future session]
Generalized; high amplitude responses
TBI: over-reactive to mild stimuli
Cumulative effect of inputs
Delayed discharge
I/DD: inability to modulated responses
Stereotyped responses (over-learned)

Effect of high arousal

OIncreased autonomic arousal **OPulse increased OShallower breathing OBroader visual field -- scanning** OIncreased speed of thinking or slowed thinking **OSense of urgency**

Frontal lobe functions

OExecutive Functions

- Initiation; Motor planning
- Problem solving; Judgment
- Inhibition of behavior;
 - Planning/anticipation; Self-monitoring
- Personality/emotions; Awareness of abilities/limitations
- Organization
- Attention/concentration
- Mental flexibility
- Speaking expressive language

OIntegrative function

Dyscontrol

OImpulse Control Disorder ODifficulty modulating impulses OEating; Touching... ODisregard for safety OIntermittent Explosive Disorder OSudden, violent affective change O+/- dangerous behavior

Coping with anxiety

O Recognized

O Purpose: defense, performance

 ○ Maximal focus of attention and analysis → effective action

○ Unrecognized

O Ambush: perceived as attack

 ○ Increases unfocused arousal, increases speed of thought; react defensively
 ○ may stall analysis → narolysis

Omay stall analysis \rightarrow paralysis

Dysregulation

O Poor modulation of affect and actions; inconsistency
O Speech: production & content
O Common with TBI; action with thought, followed by analysis

 C Look for parallel processes across homeostatic systems (appetite, sleep...)

Medications for impulsivity

OAII people slow down with general anesthesia – not the goal. **ODecrease arousal:** O beta-blockers, anticonvulsants O benzodiazepines may disinhibit further ○ SSRI – for agitation/anxiety **OIncrease focus & accessible logic:** O antipsychotics, stimulants, antidepressants, anxiolytics

Medications for dysregulation

Mood stabilizers
Lithium; AEDs
Antipsychotics
high v low potency (rationales)
Regularize sleep; R/O medical factors
Substance abuse – prescribed/street

Anxiety

O Identify patterns; antecedents; results of repeated anxiety attacks O Benzos for short- term use (acute) or as adjunctive therapy **O** Tricyclic antidepressants O Buspirone; SSRI; SNRI; beta/alpha blocker; antipsychotics as adjunctive therapy

Environment

O Safety: immediate & on-going Security: shelter, food, relationships, money, stress-reduction • Noise; reliable structure of time/place; respect & being welcomed O Routines; having value **O** Flexibility v Reliability

Adjunctive therapy

O Psychotherapy
 O increase insight into habitual patterns
 O CBT – realistic reappraisal of apparent stressors & choosing type of response
 O Work opportunities

Other "x" factors

Pain
Endocrine imbalance
CNS occult lesions; residual from trauma (TBI)
Personality disorder (Narcissistic; Antisocial)

Influence of cognitive impairment

Intellectual functioning doesn't preclude comprehending consequences of actions – over time; at level of cognitive abilities
Insight does not equal Intent or Control
Stepwise instructions; small changes in dose (when there is time)



Next presentation:

8-28-2012
 "Clinical Assessment"
 Techniques, Strategies, Adaptations

resources and back issues can be found at Continuum of Care website: http://som.unm.edu/coc/Training/powerpointnew.html

CME/CEU

