Motivation and Stages of Change



Danica Love Brown, PhD, MSW, CACIII

Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma

Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board

Behavioral Health Manager

Motivational Enhancement Therapy

- One of the goals of MET is to find positive replacements for use, not just to stop the problem behavior
- Is a client-centered, directive method for enhancing intrinsic motivation to change by exploring and resolving ambivalence through the following five skills



Brian L. Burke, Hal Arkowitz, and Marisa Menchola. "The Efficacy of Motivational Interviewing: A Meta-Analysis of Controlled Clinical Trials." Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology 2003, Vol. 71, No. 5, 843–861. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/14516234

Hettema J, Steele J, Miller WR. Motivational Interviewing. Annual Review of Clinical Psychology Vol. 1: 91-111. April 2005. http://www.annualreviews.org/doi/abs/10.1146/annurev.clinpsy.1.102803.143833?journalCode=clinpsy

M.E.T. Principles

- Maintaining Empathy
- Avoid Argumentation
- Building Self Efficacy
- Promoting
 Discrepancies
- Rolling With Resistance

What is Empathy?

"Feeling with people"

Tasks in Learning MET:

Miller, W.R. & Moyers, T.B. (2007). Eight stages in learning Motivational Interviewing. Journal of Teaching in the Addictions, (5), 3-17. Motivational Interviewing Network of Trainers, Training for New Trainers (TNT), Resources for Trainers, 2008.

- Overall spirit of MET
- Client centered-counselor driven
- Recognizing change talk
- Eliciting and strengthening change talk
- Rolling with resistance
- Developing a Change plan
 - (Functional Behavioral Analysis)
- Consolidating commitment
- Transition and blending

Communication: Directive

<u>Directive</u> Communication

- Explaining why
- ▶ Telling how
- Emphasizing importance
- Persuading

Common patient reactions

Angry	Afraid
Agitated	Helpless, overwhelmed
Oppositional	Ashamed
Discounting	Trapped
Defensive	Disengaged
Justifying	Not come back — avoid
Not understood	Uncomfortable
Procrastinate	Not heard

Guided Communication

<u>Characteristics of</u> <u>guiding communication</u>

- Respect for autonomy, goals, values
- Readiness to change
- Ambivalence
- Patient is the expert
- Empathy, non-judgment, respect



Stages of Change

Prochaska, J. O., & DiClemente, C. C. (1983). Stages and processes of self-change of smoking: Toward an integrative model of change. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 51(3), 390-395.



The goal of
Stages of
Change is to
motivate the
client to move
from one stage to
the next



No intention on changing behavior

Relapse

Fall back into old patterns of behavior

Upward Spiral

Learn from each relapse

Maintenance

Sustained change; new behavior replaces old

Contemplation

Aware a problem exists but with no commitment to action.

Preparation

Intent on taking action to address the problem

Action

Active modification of behavior

Here is a drunk bee

Suggested Resources

Mate, G. (2009). In the realm of the hungry ghosts: Close encounters with addiction. Berkeley, CA: North Atlantic Books.

Prochaska, J. O., & DiClemente, C. C. (1983). Stages and processes of self-change of smoking: Toward an integrative model of change. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 51(3), 390-395.

Rollnick, S., Miller, W. R., & Butler, C. (2008). Motivational interviewing in health care: helping patients change behavior. Guilford Press.

Brave Heart Yellow Horse, M. (2004). The historical trauma response among Natives and its relationship to substance abuse: A Lakota illustration. In E. Nebelkopf & M. Phillips (Eds.), Healing and mental health for Native Americans: Speaking in red. (pp. 7-18). Walnut Creek: Alta Mira Press. Also in Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, 35(1), 7-13.

DiClemente, C. C., Schlundt, D., & Gemmell, L. (2004). Readiness and stages of change in addiction treatment. American Journal on Addictions, 13(2), 103-119.

Rollnick, S., & Miller, W. R. (1995). What is motivational interviewing? Behavioral and cognitive Psychotherapy, 23, 325-334.

Dunn, C., Deroo, L., & Rivara, F. P. (2001). The use of brief interventions adapted from motivational interviewing across behavioral domains: a systematic review. Addiction, 96(12), 1725-1742.

Prochaska, J. O., & Norcross, J. C. (2001). Stages of change. Psychotherapy: Theory, Research, Practice, Training, 38(4), 443.

Danica Love Brown, MSW, CACIII, PhD

dbrown@npaihb.org

NPAIHB Resources:

http://www.npaihb.org/opioid/#SUDTraining