

Module 4 / Distress Tolerance Skills

Handouts and Worksheets

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Goals of Distress Tolerance

SURVIVE CRISIS SITUATIONS

Without Making Them Worse

ACCEPT REALITY

Replace Suffering and Being "Stuck" with Ordinary Pain and the Possibility of Moving Forward

BECOME FREE

Of Having to Satisfy the Demands of Your Own Desires, Urges, and Intense Emotions

OTHER:	

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Handouts for Crisis Survival Skills
•••••

(Distress Tolerance Worksheets 1-7b)

Overview: Crisis Survival Skills

These are skills for tolerating painful events, urges, and emotions when you cannot make things better right away.

The STOP Skill
Pros and Cons
TIP Your Body Chemistry
Distract with Wise Mind ACCEPTS
Self-Soothe with the Five Senses
Improve the Moment



When to Use Crisis Survival Skills

YOU ARE IN A CRISIS when the situation is:

- · Highly stressful.
- Short-term (that is, it won't last a long time).
- Creates intense pressure to resolve the crisis now.

USE CRISIS SURVIVAL SKILLS when:

- 1. You have intense pain that cannot be helped quickly.
- 2. You want to act on your emotions, but it will only make things worse.
- 3. Emotion mind threatens to overwhelm you, and you need to stay skillful.
- 4. You are overwhelmed, yet demands must be met.
- 5. Arousal is extreme, but problems can't be solved immediately.

DON'T USE CRISIS SURVIVAL SKILLS for:

- Everyday problems.
- Solving all your life problems.
- Making your life worth living.



(Distress Tolerance Worksheets 2, 2a)

STOP Skill



 $\mathbf{S}_{\mathsf{tor}}$

Do not just react. Stop! Freeze! Do not move a muscle! Your emotions may try to make you act without thinking. Stay in control!

ake a step back

Take a step back from the situation. Take a break. Let go. Take a deep breath. Do not let your feelings make you act impulsively.

Observe

Notice what is going on inside and outside you. What is the situation? What are your thoughts and feelings? What are others saying or doing?

Proceed mindfully

Act with awareness. In deciding what to do, consider your thoughts and feelings, the situation, and other people's thoughts and feelings. Think about your goals. Ask Wise Mind: Which actions will make it better or worse?

Note. Adapted from an unpublished worksheet by Francheska Perepletchikova and Seth Axelrod, with their permission.



(Distress Tolerance Worksheets 3, 3a)

Pros and Cons

Use pros and cons any time you have to decide between two courses of action.

An urge is a crisis when it is very strong and when acting on the urge will make things worse in
the long term.
Make a list of the pros and cons of acting on your crisis urges. These might be to engage in
dangerous, addictive, or harmful behaviors, or they might be to give in, give up, or avoid doing
what is necessary to build a life you want to live.
Make another list of the pros and cons of resisting crisis urges—that is, tolerating the distress
and not giving in to the urges.
Use the grid below to evaluate both sets of pros and cons (this type of grid is also used in
Distress Tolerance Worksheet 3). Or you can use the type of grid seen in Distress Tolerance Worksheet 3a and in the pros-and-cons worksheets for other modules.
Transcriber of and in the production of the modulo.

	PROS	cons
Acting on crisis urges	Pros of acting on impulsive urges, giving in, giving up, or avoiding what needs to be done.	Cons of acting on impulsive urges, giving in, giving up, or avoiding what needs to be done.
Resisting crisis urges	Pros of resisting impulsive urges, doing what needs to be done, and not giving up.	Cons of resisting impulsive urges, doing what needs to be done, and not giving up.

Before an overwhelming crisis urge hits:

Write out your pros and cons; carry them with you. Rehearse your pros and cons over and over.

When an overwhelming crisis urge hits:

Review your pros and cons. Get out your list and read it over again.

- Imagine the positive consequences of resisting the urge.
- Think of the negative consequences of giving in to crisis behaviors.
- Remember past consequences when you have acted on crisis urges.



(Distress Tolerance Worksheet 4)

TIP Skills: Changing Your Body Chemistry

To reduce extreme emotion mind fast.

Remember these as TIP skills:

<u>TIP THE TEMPERATURE of your face with COLD WATER*</u> (to calm down fast)

- Holding your breath, put your face in a bowl of cold water, or hold a cold pack (or zip-lock bag of cold water) on your eyes and cheeks.
- Hold for 30 seconds. Keep water above 50°F.

<u>INTENSE EXERCISE*</u> (to calm down your body when it is revved up by emotion)

- Engage in intense exercise, if only for a short while.
- Expend your body's stored up physical energy by running, walking fast, jumping, playing basketball, lifting weights, etc.

PACED BREATHING (pace your breathing by slowing it down)

- Breathe deeply into your belly.
- Slow your pace of inhaling and exhaling way down (on average, five to six breaths per minute).
- Breathe out more slowly than you breathe in (for example, 5 seconds in and 7 seconds out).

PAIRED MUSCLE RELAXATION (to calm down by pairing muscle relaxation with breathing out)

- While breathing into your belly deeply tense your body muscles (*not* so much as to cause a cramp).
- Notice the tension in your body.
- While breathing out, say the word "Relax" in your mind.
- Let go of the tension.
- Notice the difference in your body.



^{*}Caution: Very cold water decreases your heart rate rapidly. Intense exercise will increase heart rate. Consult your health care provider before using these skills if you have a heart or medical condition, a lowered base heart rate due to medications, take a beta-blocker, are allergic to cold, or have an eating disorder.

(Distress Tolerance Worksheet 4)

Using Cold Water, Step by Step

COLD WATER CAN WORK WONDERS*

When you put your full face into cold water . . . or you put a zip-lock bag with cold water on your eyes and upper cheeks, and hold your breath, it tells your brain you are diving underwater.

This causes the "dive response" to occur. (It may take 15–30 seconds to start.)

Your heart slows down, blood flow to nonessential organs is reduced, and blood flow is redirected to the brain and heart.

This response can actually help regulate your emotions.

This will be useful as a **distress tolerance strategy** when you are having a very **strong**, **distressing emotion**, or when you are having very **strong urges to engage in dangerous behaviors**.

(This strategy works best when you are sitting quietly—activity and distraction may make it less effective.)

TRY IT OUT!

^{*}Caution: Very cold water decreases your heart rate. If you have any heart or medical condition, have a lowered base heart rate due to medications, or are on a beta-blocker, consult your health care provider before using these skills. Avoid ice water if you are allergic to the cold.

(Distress Tolerance Worksheet 4a)

Paired Muscle Relaxation, Step by Step

If you have decided to practice paired muscle relaxation, it can be very helpful to practice relaxing each of your muscles first.

When you are starting, practice in a quiet place to reduce distractions, and make sure that you have enough time. As you improve with practice, you will want to practice in many different kinds of places, so that you can relax effectively when you most need to.

Remember that effectiveness improves with practice. If judgments arise, observe them, let them go, and return to your practice. If you become anxious, try focusing on breathing in to the count of 5 and out to the count of 7 (or the counts you have already determined for paced breathing), breathing all the while into your belly until you can return to relaxation exercises.

Now that you are ready to begin . . .

- 1. Get your body into a comfortable position in which you can relax. Loosen tight clothing. Lie or sit down, with all body parts uncrossed and no body part supporting any others.
- 2. For each area of the body listed below, gather tension by tightening muscles. Focus on the sensation of tightness in and around that area. Hold the tension as you inhale for 5-6 seconds, then release and breathe out.
- 3. As you release, say in your mind very slowly the word "Relax."
- 4. Observe the changes in sensations as you relax for 10-15 seconds then move on to the next muscle.

Start first with each of the 16 muscle groups.

Once you can do that, practice with medium groups of muscles and then large groups.

Once you are good at that, practice tensing your entire body at once.

When you tense your entire body, you are like a robot—stiff, nothing moving. When you relax your entire body, you are like a rag doll—all muscles drooping down.

Once you can relax all your muscles, practice three or four times a day until you can routinely relax your entire body rapidly.

. מ פ	Mediui Small	By practicing pairing exhaling and the word "Relax" with relaxing your muscles, you will eventually be able to relax just by letting go and saying the word "Relax."
	ĺ2.	Hands and wrists: Make fists with both hands and pull fists up on the wrists. Lower and upper arms: Make fists and bend both arms up to touch your shoulders. Shoulders: Pull both shoulders up to your ears.
	ſ 4.	Forehead: Pull eyebrows close together, wrinkling forehead. Eyes: Shut eyes tightly.
	6. 7.	Nose and upper cheeks: Scrunch up nose; bring upper lips and cheeks up toward eyes. Lips and lower face: Press lips together; bring edges of lips back toward ears. Tongue and mouth: Teeth together; tongue pushing on upper mouth.
}	9. 10. 11.	Neck: Push head back into chair, floor, or bed, or push chin down to chest. Chest: Take deep breath and hold it. Back: Arch back, bringing shoulder blades together.
	1 12	Stomach: Hold stomach in tightly

15. Calves: Legs out; point toes down. Ankles: Legs out; point toes together, heels out, toes curled under.

13. Buttocks: Squeeze buttocks together.

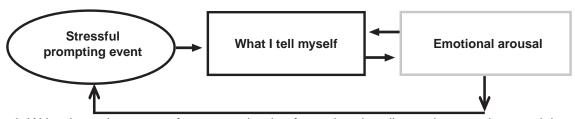
14. Upper legs and thighs: Legs out; tense thighs.

Remember, paired relaxation is a skill. It takes time to develop. With practice, you will notice the benefits.

Note. Adapted from Smith, R. E. (1980). Development of an integrated coping response through cognitive-affective stress management training. In I. G. Sarason & C. D. Spielberger (Eds.), Stress and anxiety (Vol. 7, pp. 265–280). Washington, DC: Hemisphere. Copyright 1980 by Hemisphere Publishing Corporation. Adapted by permission.

(Distress Tolerance Worksheet 4b)

Effective Rethinking and Paired Relaxation, Step by Step



Step 1. Write down the **prompting event** that is often related to distressing emotions and that you want to work on reducing your emotional reactions to.

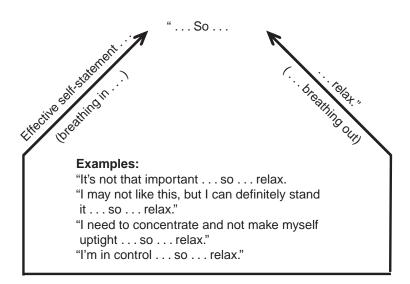
Step 2. Ask: "What must I be telling myself (that is, what are my **interpretations and thoughts**) about the event that causes such distress and arousal?" Write these down. Examples:

"He hates me," "I can't stand this!" "I can't do this," "I'll never make it," "I'm out of control!"

Step 3. Rethink the situation and its meaning in a way that counteracts the thoughts and interpretations producing stress and distressing emotions. As you rethink the situation, write down as many **effective thoughts** as you can to replace the stressful thoughts.

Step 4. When you are *not* in the stressful prompting event, **practice imagining** the stressful event:

- a. At the same time, while breathing in, say to yourself an effective self-statement.
- **b.** When **breathing out**, **say** "Relax" while intentionally relaxing all your muscles.
- **Step 5. Keep practicing** every chance you get until you have mastered the strategy.
- **Step 6.** When a stressful situation occurs, practice effective rethinking and paired relaxation.



Note. Adapted from Smith, R. E. (1980). Development of an integrated coping response through cognitive—affective stress management training. In I. G. Sarason & C. D. Spielberger (Eds.), Stress and anxiety (Vol. 7, pp. 265–280). Washington, DC: Hemisphere. Copyright 1980 by Hemisphere Publishing Corporation. Adapted by permission.



(Distress Tolerance Worksheets 5-5b)

Distracting

A way to remember these skills is the phrase "Wise Mind ACCEPTS."

With <u>A</u> c	tivities:	
 □ Focus attention on a task you need to get done. □ Rent movies; watch TV. □ Clean a room in your house. □ Find an event to go to. □ Play computer games. □ Go walking. Exercise. □ Surf the Internet. Write e-mails. □ Play sports. 	 □ Go out for a meal or eat a favorite food. □ Call or go out with a friend. □ Listen to your iPod; download music. □ Build something. □ Spend time with your children. □ Play cards. □ Read magazines, books, comics. □ Do crossword puzzles or Sudoku. □ Other: 	
With <u>C</u> on	tributing:	
 ☐ Find volunteer work to do. ☐ Help a friend or family member. ☐ Surprise someone with something nice (a card, a favor, a hug). ☐ Give away things you don't need. 	 Call or send an instant message encouraging someone or just saying hi. Make something nice for someone else. Do something thoughtful. Other: 	
With Com	parisons:	
 Compare how you are feeling now to a time when you felt different. Think about people coping the same as you or less well than you. 	 □ Compare yourself to those less fortunate. □ Watch reality shows about others' troubles; read about disasters, others' suffering. □ Other: 	
With differen	nt <u>E</u> motions:	
 □ Read emotional books or stories, old letters. □ Watch emotional TV shows; go to emotional movies. □ Listen to emotional music. (Be sure the event creates different emotions.) 	Ideas: Scary movies, joke books, comedies, funny records, religious music, soothing music or music that fires you up, going to a store and reading funny greeting cards. ☐ Other:	
With Pushing away:		
 Push the situation away by leaving it for a while. Leave the situation mentally. Build an imaginary wall between yourself and the situation. Block thoughts and images from your mind. 	 Notice ruminating: Yell "No!" Refuse to think about the painful situations. Put the pain on a shelf. Box it up and put it away for a while. Deny the problem for the moment. Other: 	
With other Thoughts :		
 Count to 10; count colors in a painting or poster or out the window; count anything. Repeat words to a song in your mind. 	☐ Work puzzles.☐ Watch TV or read.☐ Other:	
With other \$	Sensations:	
□ Squeeze a rubber ball very hard. □ Listen to very loud music. □ Hold ice in your hand or mouth.	☐ Go out in the rain or snow.☐ Take a hot or cold shower.☐ Other:	



(Distress Tolerance Worksheet 6-6b)

Self-Soothing

A way to remember these skills is to think of soothing each of your FIVE SENSES.

	With Vision :		
000000	Look at the stars at night. Look at pictures you like in a book. Buy one beautiful flower. Make one space in a room pleasing to look at. Light a candle and watch the flame. Set a pretty place at the table using your best things. Go people-watching or window-shopping. Go to a museum or poster shop with beautiful art.	00000 00	Sit in the lobby of a beautiful old hotel. Look at nature around you. Walk in a pretty part of town. Watch a sunrise or a sunset. Go to a dance performance, or watch it on TV. Be mindful of each sight that passes in front of you. Take a walk in a park or a scenic hike. Browse through stores looking at things. Other:
	With H e	ari	ng:
	Listen to soothing or invigorating music. Pay attention to sounds of nature (waves, birds, rainfall, leaves rustling). Pay attention to the sounds of the city (traffic, horns, city music). Sing to your favorite songs. Hum a soothing tune. Learn to play an instrument.	0 0	Burn a CD or make an iPod mix with music that will get you through tough times. Turn it on. Be mindful of any sounds that come your way, letting them go in one ear and out the other. Turn on the radio. Other:
	With S		
0	Use your favorite soap, shampoo, aftershave, cologne, or lotions, or try them on in the store. Burn incense or light a scented candle. Open a package of coffee and inhale the aroma. Put lemon oil on your furniture. Put potpourri or eucalyptus oil in a bowl in your room.		Sit in a new car and breathe the aroma. Boil cinnamon. Make cookies, bread, or popcorn. Smell the roses. Walk in a wooded area and mindfully breathe in the fresh smells of nature. Open the window and smell the air. Other:
	With T	ast	e:
	Eat some of your favorite foods. Drink your favorite soothing drink, such as herbal tea, hot chocolate, a latté, or a smoothie. Treat yourself to a dessert. Eat macaroni and cheese or another favorite childhood food. Sample flavors in an ice cream store.		Suck on a piece of peppermint candy. Chew your favorite gum. Get a little bit of a special food you don't usually spend the money on, such as fresh- squeezed orange juice or your favorite candy. Really taste the food you eat. Eat one thing mindfully. Other:
	With T e	ouc	ch:
	Take a long hot bath or shower. Pet your dog or cat. Have a massage. Soak your feet. Put creamy lotion on your whole body. Put a cold compress on your forehead. Sink into a comfortable chair in your home. Put on a blouse or shirt that has a pleasant feel.		Take a drive with the car windows rolled down. Run your hand along smooth wood or leather. Hug someone. Put clean sheets on the bed. Wrap up in a blanket. Notice touch that is soothing. Other:

(Distress Tolerance Worksheet 6c)

Body Scan Meditation Step by Step

Sit on a chair, or lie on your back on the floor with legs uncrossed. Put your arms in a comfortable position by your side, on your abdomen, or (if sitting) put them on your thighs palms up. Open your eyes partially to let light in. If you are lying on the floor, put a cushion under your knees if need be. Imagine your breath flowing to each part of your body as your attention gently moves up your body. Adopt a mind of curiosity and interest as you focus on each part of your body.

Focus on your breathing. Notice how the air moves in and out of your body.

- Take several deep breaths until you begin to feel comfortable and relaxed.
- Direct your attention to the *toes* of your left foot.
- Notice the sensations in that part of your body while remaining aware of your breathing.
- Imagine each breath flowing to your toes.
- Looking with curiosity, ask, "What am I feeling in this part of my body?"
- Focus on your left toes for several minutes.
- Then move your focus to the *arch* and *heel* of your left foot, and hold it there for a minute or two while continuing to pay attention to your breathing.
- Notice the sensations on your skin of warmth or coldness; notice the weight of your foot on the floor.
- Imagine your breath flowing to the arch and heel of your left foot.
- Ask, "What are the feelings in the arch and heel of my left foot?"
- Follow the same procedure as you move to your left ankle, calf, knee, upper legs, and thigh.
- Repeat with the right leg, starting with your toes.
- Then move through your *pelvis*, and *lower back*, and around to your *stomach*.
- Focus on the rising and falling of your belly as your breath goes in and out.
- Then go on to your chest; left hand, arm, and shoulder; right hand, arm, and shoulder; neck, chin, tongue, mouth, lips, and lower face; and nose.
- Notice your breath as it comes in and out of your nostrils.
- Then focus on your upper cheeks, eyes, forehead, and scalp.
- Finally, focus on the very top of your hair.
- Then let go of your body altogether.

Don't worry if you notice that thoughts, sounds, or other sensations come into your awareness. Just notice them and then gently refocus your mind. Don't worry if your mind has been drawn away from the object of your attention and you find yourself thinking about something else (it nearly always happens). Just calmly, gently, but with resolution, turn your mind back to the part of the body you've reached. You may need to bring your attention back over and over. You are not alone in this. It is this bringing of your attention back over and over, without judgment or harshness, that is the essential element of the meditation.



(Distress Tolerance Worksheets 7, 7a, 7b)

Improving the Moment

A way to remember these skills is the word **IMPROVE**.

With <u>I</u> n	nagery:
 Imagine very relaxing scenes. Imagine a secret room within yourself. Furnish it the way you like. Close and lock the door on anything that can hurt you. Imagine everything going well. Make up a calming fantasy world. 	 Imagine hurtful emotions draining out of you like water out of a pipe. Remember a happy time and imagine yourself in it again; play out the time in your mind again. Other:
With M	leaning:
 Find purpose or meaning in a painful situation. Focus on whatever positive aspects of a painful situation you can find. Repeat these positive aspects in your mind. 	□ Remember, listen to, or read about spiritual values.□ Other:
With <u>F</u>	Prayer:
 Open your heart to a supreme being, God, or your own Wise Mind. Ask for strength to bear the pain. 	☐ Turn things over to God or a higher being. ☐ Other:
With Relax	king actions:
 □ Take a hot bath or sit in a hot tub. □ Drink hot milk. □ Massage your neck and scalp. □ Practice yoga or other stretching. 	□ Breathe deeply.□ Change your facial expression.□ Other:
With One thing	in the moment:
 Focus your entire attention on just what you are doing. Keep yourself in the moment. Put your mind in the present. 	 Focus your entire attention on the physical Listen to a sensory awareness recording (or use Distress Tolerance Handout 9a) Other:
With a brie	ef <u>V</u> acation:
 □ Give yourself a brief vacation. □ Get in bed; pull the covers up over your head. □ Go to the beach or the woods for the day. □ Get a magazine and read it with chocolates. □ Turn off your phone for a day. 	 □ Take a blanket to the park and sit on it for a whole afternoon. □ Take a 1-hour breather from hard work. □ Take a brief vacation from responsibility. □ Other:
With self- <u>E</u> ncouragement a	and rethinking the situation:
 □ Cheerlead yourself: "You go, girl!" "You da man!" □ "I will make it out of this." □ "I'm doing the best I can." □ Repeat over and over: "I can stand it." 	□ "This too shall pass."□ "I will be OK."□ "It won't last forever."□ Other:
List (and then practice) rethoughts that are particularly in not pick me up doesn't mean he doesn't love me"):	mportant in your crisis situations (e.g., "The fact that he did

Sensory Awareness, Step by Step

Find a comfortable position. Staying in this position, listen to the questions below, listening for your response after each question. If you do not have a recording of these questions, you can make one for yourself (or ask a friend to make one), recording each question with about 5 seconds between each question.

- 1. Can you feel your hair touching your head?
- 2. Can you feel your belly rising and falling as you breathe?
- 3. Can you feel the space between your eyes?
- 4. Can you feel the distance between your ears?
- 5. Can you feel your breath touching the back of your eyes while you inhale?
- 6. Can you picture something far away?
- 7. Can you notice your arms touching your body?
- 8. Can you feel the bottoms of your feet?
- 9. Can you imagine a beautiful day at the beach?
- 10. Can you notice the space within your mouth?
- 11. Can you notice the position of your tongue in your mouth?
- 12. Can you feel a breeze against your cheek?
- 13. Can you feel how one arm is heavier than the other?
- 14. Can you feel a tingling or numbness in one hand?
- 15. Can you feel how one arm is more relaxed than the other?
- 16. Can you feel a change in the temperature in the air around you?
- 17. Can you feel how your left arm is warmer than the right?
- 18. Can you imagine how it would feel to be a rag doll?
- 19. Can you notice any tightness in your left forearm?
- 20. Can you imagine something very pleasant?
- 21. Can you imagine what it would feel like to float on a cloud?
- 22. Can you imagine what it would feel like to be stuck in molasses?
- 23. Can you picture something far away?
- 24. Can you feel a heaviness in your legs?
- 25. Can you imagine floating in warm water?
- 26. Can you notice your body hanging on your bones?
- 27. Can you allow yourself to drift lazily?
- 28. Can you feel your face getting soft?
- 29. Can you imagine a beautiful flower?
- 30. Can you feel how one arm and leg are heavier than the other?

Note. Items 29 and 30 are adapted from Goldfried, M. R., & Davison, G. C. (1976). Clinical behavior therapy. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston. Copyright 1976 by Marvin R. Goldfried and Gerald C. Davison. Adapted by permission of the authors.

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Handouts for Reality Acceptance Skills
•••••



(Distress Tolerance Worksheets 8-12a)

Overview: Reality Acceptance Skills

These are skills for how to live a life that is not the life you want.

RADICAL ACCEPTANCE

TURNING THE MIND

WILLINGNESS

HALF-SMILING AND WILLING HANDS

ALLOWING THE MIND: MINDFULNESS OF CURRENT THOUGHTS



(Distress Tolerance Worksheets 8-9a)

Radical Acceptance

(When you cannot keep painful events and emotions from coming your way.)

WHAT IS RADICAL ACCEPTANCE?

- 1. Radical means all the way, complete and total.
- 2. It is accepting in your mind, your heart, and your body.
- 3. It's when you stop fighting reality, stop throwing tantrums because reality is not the way you want it, and let go of bitterness.

WHAT HAS TO BE ACCEPTED?

- 1. Reality is as it is (the facts about the past and the present are the facts, even if you don't like them).
- 2. There are limitations on the future for everyone (but only realistic limitations need to be accepted).
- 3. Everything has a cause (including events and situations that cause you pain and suffering).
- 4. Life can be worth living even with painful events in it.

WHY ACCEPT REALITY?

- Rejecting reality does not change reality.
- 2. Changing reality requires first accepting reality.
- 3. Pain can't be avoided; it is nature's way of signaling that something is wrong.
- 4. Rejecting reality turns pain into suffering.
- 5. Refusing to accept reality can keep you stuck in unhappiness, bitterness, anger, sadness, shame, or other painful emotions.
- 6. Acceptance may lead to sadness, but deep calmness usually follows.
- 7. The path out of hell is through misery. By refusing to accept the misery that is part of climbing out of hell, you fall back into hell.

Radical Acceptance: Factors That Interfere

RADICAL ACCEPTANCE IS NOT:

Approval, compassion, love, passivity, or against change.

FACTORS THAT INTERFERE WITH ACCEPTANCE
1. You don't have the skills for acceptance; you do not know how to accept really painful events and facts.
2. You believe that if you accept a painful event, you are making light of it or are approving of the facts, and that nothing will be done to change or prevent future painful events.
□ 3. Emotions get in the way (unbearable sadness; anger at the person or group that caused the painful event; rage at the injustice of the world; overwhelming shame about who you are; guilt about your own behavior).
□ Other:

(Distress Tolerance Worksheets 9, 9a)

Practicing Radical Acceptance Step by Step

Observe that you are questioning or fighting reality ("It shouldn't be this way").
Remind yourself that the unpleasant reality is just as it is and cannot be changed ("This is what happened").
Remind yourself that there are causes for the reality. Acknowledge that some sort of history led up to this very moment. Consider how people's lives have been shaped by a series of factors. Notice that given these causal factors and how history led up to this moment, this reality had to occur just this way ("This is how things happened").
Practice accepting with the whole self (mind, body, and spirit). Be creative in finding ways to involve your whole self. Use accepting self-talk—but also consider using relaxation; mindfulness of your breath; half-smiling and willing hands while thinking about what feels unacceptable; prayer; going to a place that helps bring you to acceptance; or imagery.
Practice opposite action. List all the behaviors you would do if you did accept the facts. Then act as if you have already accepted the facts. Engage in the behaviors that you would do if you really had accepted.
Cope ahead with events that seem unacceptable. Imagine (in your mind's eye) believing what you don't want to accept. Rehearse in your mind what you would do if you accepted what seems unacceptable.
Attend to body sensations as you think about what you need to accept.
Allow disappointment, sadness, or grief to arise within you.
Acknowledge that life can be worth living even when there is pain.
Do pros and cons if you find yourself resisting practicing acceptance.



(Distress Tolerance Worksheets 8, 8a, 10)

Turning the Mind

TURNING THE MIND is like facing a fork in the road. You have to turn your mind toward the acceptance road, and away from the road of rejecting reality.

TURNING THE MIND is choosing to accept.

The CHOICE to accept does not itself equal acceptance. It just puts you on the path.



TURNING THE MIND, STEP BY STEP

- OBSERVE that you are not accepting. (Look for anger, bitterness, annoyance; avoiding emotions; saying "Why me?", "Why is this happening?", "I can't stand this," "It shouldn't be this way.")
- 2. Go within yourself and MAKE AN INNER COMMITMENT to accept reality as it is.
- DO IT AGAIN, over and over. Keep turning your mind to acceptance each time you come to the fork in the road where you can reject reality or accept it.
- DEVELOP A PLAN for catching yourself in the future when you drift out of acceptance.



(Distress Tolerance Worksheets 8, 8a, 10)

Willingness

Willingness is readiness to enter and participate fully in life and living.

Find a WILLING RESPONSE to each situation.

Willingness is DOING JUST WHAT IS NEEDED:

- In each situation.
- Wholeheartedly, without dragging your feet.

Willingness is listening very carefully to your WISE MIND, and then acting from your WISE MIND.

Willingness is ACTING WITH AWARENESS that you are connected to the universe (to the stars, people you like and don't like, the floor, etc.).

Replace WILLFULNESS with WILLINGNESS.

- Willfulness is **REFUSING TO TOLERATE** the moment.
- Willfulness is refusing to make changes that are needed.
- Willfulness is GIVING UP.
- Willfulness is the OPPOSITE OF "DOING WHAT WORKS."
- Willfulness is trying to **FIX EVERY SITUATION**.
- Willfulness is insisting on BEING IN CONTROL.
- Willfulness is **ATTACHMENT TO "ME, ME"** and "what I want right now!"

WILLINGNESS, STEP BY STEP

- 1. **OBSERVE** the willfulness. Label it. Experience it.
- 2. **RADICALLY ACCEPT** that at this moment you feel (and may be acting) willful. You cannot fight willfulness with willfulness.
- 3. TURN YOUR MIND toward acceptance and willingness.
- 4. Try HALF-SMILING and a WILLING POSTURE.
- 5. When willfulness is immovable, ASK, "WHAT'S THE THREAT?"

Situations where I notice my own:	
Willfulness: _	
Willingness:	



(Distress Tolerance Worksheets 8, 8a, 11)

Half-Smiling and Willing Hands

Accepting reality with your body.

HALF-SMILING

1st. Relax your face from the top of your head down to your chin and jaw. Let go of each facial muscle (forehead, eyes, and brows; cheeks, mouth, and tongue; teeth slightly apart). If you have difficulty, try tensing your facial muscles and then letting go.
A tense smile is a grin (and might tell your brain you are hiding or masking your real feelings).

- **2nd.** Let both *corners of your lips* go slightly up, just so you can feel them. It is not necessary for others to see it. A half-smile is slightly upturned lips with a relaxed face.
- 3rd. Try to adopt a serene facial expression.
 Remember, your face communicates to your brain; your body connects to your mind.

WILLING HANDS

Standing: Drop your arms down from your shoulders; keep them

straight or bent slightly at the elbows. With hands

unclenched, turn your hands outward, with thumbs out to

your sides, palms up, and fingers relaxed.

Sitting: Place your hands on your lap or your thighs. With hands

unclenched, turn your hands outward, with palms up and

fingers relaxed.

Lying down: Arms by your side, hands unclenched, turn your palms

up with fingers relaxed.

Remember, your hands communicate to your brain; your body connects to your mind.

DISTRESS TOLERANCE HANDOUT 14A (p. 1 of 2)

(Distress Tolerance Worksheet 10)

Practicing Half-Smiling and Willing Hands

1. HALF-SMILE WHEN YOU FIRST WAKE UP IN THE MORNING.

Hang a branch, any other sign, or even the word "smile" on the ceiling or wall, so that you see it right away when you open your eyes. This sign will serve as your reminder. Use these seconds before you get out of bed to take hold of your breath. Inhale and exhale three breaths gently while maintaining a half-smile. Follow your breaths. Add willing hands to your half-smile, or practice willing hands alone.

2. HALF-SMILE DURING YOUR FREE MOMENTS.

Anywhere you find yourself sitting or standing, half-smile. Look at a child, a leaf, a painting on a wall, or anything that is relatively still, and smile. Inhale and exhale quietly three times.

3. HALF-SMILE WITH WILLING HANDS WHILE YOU ARE LISTENING TO MUSIC.

Listen to a piece of music for 2 or 3 minutes. Pay attention to the words, music, rhythm, and sentiments of the music you are listening to (not your daydreams of other times). Half-smile while watching your inhalations and exhalations. Adopt a willing-hands posture.

4. HALF-SMILE WITH WILLING HANDS WHEN YOU ARE IRRITATED.

When you realize "I'm irritated," half-smile or adopt a willing-hands posture at once. Inhale and exhale quietly, maintaining a half-smile or willing hands for three breaths.

5. HALF-SMILE IN A LYING-DOWN POSITION.

Lie on your back on a flat surface, without the support of mattress or pillow. Keep your two arms loosely by your sides, and keep your two legs slightly apart, stretched out before you. Maintain willing hands and a half-smile. Breathe in and out gently, keeping your attention focused on your breath. Let go of every muscle in your body. Relax each muscle as though it were sinking down through the floor, or as though it were as soft and yielding as a piece of silk hanging in the breeze to dry. Let go entirely, keeping your attention only on your breath and half-smile. Think of yourself as a cat, completely relaxed before a warm fire, whose muscles yield without resistance to anyone's touch. Continue for 15 breaths.

6. HALF-SMILE IN A SITTING POSITION.

Sit on the floor with your back straight, or on a chair with your two feet touching the floor. Half-smile. Inhale and exhale while maintaining the half-smile. Let go.

(continued on next page)

Note. Exercises 1 and 3–7 are adapted from *The Miracle of Mindfulness* (pp. 77–81, 93) by Thich Nhat Hanh. Copyright 1975, 1976 by Thich Nhat Hanh. Preface and English translation copyright 1975, 1976, 1987 by Mobi Ho. Adapted by permission of Beacon Press, Boston.

DISTRESS TOLERANCE HANDOUT 14A (p. 2 of 2)

7. HALF-SMILE WITH WILLING HANDS WHILE YOU ARE CONTEMPLATING A PERSON YOU DISLIKE OR ARE ANGRY WITH.

- Sit quietly. Breathe and smile a half-smile. Hold your hands open with palms up.
- Imagine the image of the person who has caused you suffering.
- Regard the features you dislike the most or find the most repulsive.
- Try to examine what makes this person happy and what causes suffering in his or her daily life.
- Imagine the person's perceptions; try to see what patterns of thought and reason this person follows.
- Examine what motivates this person's hopes and actions.
- Finally, consider the person's consciousness. See whether the person's views and insights are open and free or not, and whether or not the person has been influenced by any prejudices, narrow-mindedness, hatred, or anger.
- See whether or not the person is master of him- or herself.
- Continue until you feel compassion rise in your heart like a well filling with fresh water, and your anger and resentment disappear. Practice this exercise many times on the same person.

Notes/Other times to half-smile and/or form willing hands:		



(Distress Tolerance Worksheets 8, 8a, 12)

Mindfulness of Current Thoughts

1. OBSERVE YOUR THOUGHTS.

- As waves, coming and going.
- Not suppressing thoughts.
- Not judging thoughts.
- Acknowledging their presence.
- Not keeping thoughts around.
- Not analyzing thoughts.
- Practicing willingness.
- Stepping back and observing thoughts as they run in and out of your mind.

2. ADOPT A CURIOUS MIND.

- Ask, "Where do my thoughts come from?" Watch and see.
- Notice that every thought that comes also goes out of your mind.
- Observe but do not evaluate your thoughts. Let go of judgments.

3. REMEMBER: YOU ARE NOT YOUR THOUGHTS.

- Do not necessarily act on thoughts.
- Remember times when you have had very different thoughts.
- Remind yourself that catastrophic thinking is "emotion mind."
- Remember how you think when you are not feeling such intense suffering and pain.

4. DON'T BLOCK OR SUPPRESS THOUGHTS.

- Ask, "What sensations are these thoughts trying to avoid?" Turn your mind to the sensation. Then come back to the thought. Repeat several times.
- Step back; allow your thoughts to come and go as you observe your breath.
- Play with your thoughts: Repeat them out loud over and over as fast as you can. Sing them. Imagine the thoughts as the words of a clown, as recordings getting all tangled up; as cute animals you can cuddle up to; as bright colors running through your mind; as only sounds.
- Try loving your thoughts.

DISTRESS TOLERANCE HANDOUT 15A (p. 1 of 2)

(Distress Tolerance Worksheets 8, 8a, 12)

Practicing Mindfulness of Thoughts

PRACTICE MINDFULNESS OF THOUGHTS BY OBSERVING THEM

	1. Notice thoughts as they come into your mind. As a thought comes into your min "a thought has entered my mind." Label the thought as a thought, saying, "The [describe thought] arose in my mind." Use a gentle voice tone.	, ,			
	2. As you notice thoughts in your mind, ask, "Where did the thought come from?" your mind to see if you can see where it came from.	Then watch			
	 Step back from your mind, as if you are on top of a mountain and your mind is judown below. Gaze at your mind, watching what thoughts come up when you are Come back into your mind before you stop. 				
	4. Close your eyes and scan your body for the first physical sensation that you not scan your mind for the first thought you notice. Shuttle back and forth between physical sensations and scanning for thoughts. Another time, replace scanning for physical sensations to scanning yourself for any emotional feelings. Then sh and forth between an emotional feeling and a thought.	scanning for your body			
	PRACTICE MINDFULNESS OF THOUGHTS BY USING WORDS AND VOICE	TONE			
	5. Verbalize thoughts or beliefs out loud, using a nonjudgmental voice tone, over a over:	and over and			
	As fast as you can until the thoughts make no sense.				
	Very, very slowly (one syllable or word per breath).				
	☐ In a different voice from yours (high- or low-pitched, like a cartoon character	or celebrity).			
	As a dialogue on a TV comedy show ("You'll never believe what thought wer my mind. I was thinking, 'I'm a jerk.' Can you believe that?").	nt through			
	☐ As songs, sung wholeheartedly and dramatically, in a tune that fits the thoug	hts.			
PRACTICE MINDFULNESS OF THOUGHTS WITH OPPOSITE ACTION					
	6. Relax your face and body while imagining accepting your thoughts as only thou sensations of the brain.	ights—			
	7. Imagine things you would do if you stopped believing everything you think.				
	8. Rehearse in your mind the things that you would do if you did not view your tho facts.	ughts as			
	9. Practice loving your thoughts as they go through your mind.				
	(continued	on next page)			

DISTRESS TOLERANCE HANDOUT 15A (p. 2 of 2)

PRACTICE MINDFULNESS OF THOUGHTS BY IMAGINING THAT YOUR MIND IS:

□ 10.	A conveyor belt, and that thoughts and feelings are coming down the belt. Put each thought or feeling in a box labeled with the type of thought that it is (e.g., worry thoughts, thoughts about my past, thoughts about my mother, planning what to do thoughts). Just keep observing and sorting thoughts into the labeled boxes.
1 1.	A river, and that thoughts and feelings are boats going down the river. Imagine sitting on the grass, watching the boats go by. Try not to jump on the boat.
□ 12.	A railroad track, and that thoughts and feelings are train cars going by. Try not to jump on the train.
□ 13.	A leaf that has dropped off a tree into a beautiful creek flowing by you as you sit on the grass. Each time a thought or image comes into your mind, imagine that it is written or pictured on the leaf floating by. Let each leaf go by, watching as it goes out of sight.
□ 14.	The sky, and thoughts have wings and can fly through the sky. Watch as each flies out of sight.
□ 15.	The sky, and thoughts are clouds. Notice each thought-cloud as it drifts by, letting it drift out of your mind.
□ 16.	A white room with two doors. Through one door, thoughts come in; through the other, thoughts go out. Watch each thought with attention and curiosity until it leaves. Let go of judgments. Let go of analyzing thoughts and of figuring out if they fit the facts. As a thought comes into your mind, say, "A thought has entered my mind."
Other:	
Other:	
Other:	
Other:	

••••••	• •
Handouts for Skills When the Crisis Is Addiction	
•••••	••

(Distress Tolerance Worksheets 13-18)

Overview: When the Crisis Is Addiction

Skills for backing down from addiction. You can remember them as D, C, B, A.

DIALECTICAL ABSTINENCE **CLEAR MIND COMMUNITY REINFORCEMENT** BURNING BRIDGES AND BUILDING NEW ONES ALTERNATE REBELLION **ADAPTIVE DENIAL**

Common Addictions

In case you thought you had no addictions, here is a list.

You are *addicted* when you are unable to stop a behavior pattern or use of substances, despite negative consequences and despite your best efforts to stop.

☐ Alcohol	☐ Internet games
☐ Attention seeking	☐ Kleptomania/stealing/shoplifting
☐ Avoiding:	☐ Lying
☐ Auto racing	□ Pornography
☐ Betting	☐ Reckless driving
☐ Bulimia (purging/vomiting)	☐ Risky behaviors
☐ Cheating	☐ Self-inflicted injury/self-mutilation
□ Coffee	□ Sex
□ Colas	☐ Shopping
☐ Collecting:	☐ Sleeping
☐ Art	☐ Smartphone apps
☐ Coins	☐ Smoking/tobacco
☐ Junk	☐ Social networking
☐ Clothes	☐ Speed
☐ Shoes	☐ Spiritual practices
☐ Music	☐ Sports activities:
☐ Other:	☐ Biking
☐ Other:	☐ Body building
☐ Computers	☐ Hiking/rock climbing
☐ Criminal activities	☐ Running
☐ Dieting	□ Weight lifting
□ Drugs (illicit and prescribed)	Other:
☐ Diuretics	□ Other:
☐ E-mail	☐ Television
☐ Food/eating	☐ Texting
☐ Carbohydrates	☐ Vandalism
☐ Chocolate	☐ Videos
☐ Specific food:	☐ Video games
☐ Gambling	☐ Working
☐ Games/puzzles	
☐ Gossiping	Other:
☐ Imagining/fantasizing	□ Other:
☐ Internet	Other:

(Distress Tolerance Worksheet 14)

Dialectical Abstinence

ABSTINENCE

(Swearing off addictive behavior)

Pro: People who commit to abstinence stay off longer.

Con: It takes longer for people to get back "on the wagon" once they fall off.

vs.

HARM REDUCTION

(Acknowledging there will be slips; minimizing the damage, but not demanding perfection)

Pro: When a slip does happen, people can get back "on the wagon" faster.

Con: People who commit to harm reduction relapse quicker.

SYNTHESIS = DIALECTICAL ABSTINENCE

The goal is not to engage in addictive behavior again—in other words, to achieve complete abstinence.

However, if there is a slip, the goal is to minimize harm and get back to abstinence as soon as possible.

Pros: It works!

Cons: It's work. You don't get a vacation.

(You're always either abstinent or working to get back to abstinence.)

An example of expecting the best and planning for the trouble spots: Olympic athletes must believe and behave as though they can win every race, even though they have lost before and will lose again.

(Distress Tolerance Worksheet 14)

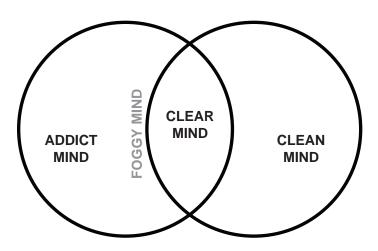
Planning for Dialectical Abstinence

Plan for Abstinence					
☐ 1. Enjoy your success, but with a clear mind; plan for temptations to relapse.					
☐ 2. Spend time or touch base with people who will reinforce you for abstinence.					
3. Plan reinforcing activities to do instead of addictive behaviors.					
4. Burn bridges: Avoid cues and high-risk situations for addictive behaviors.					
5. Build new bridges: Develop images, smells, and mental activities (such as, urge surfing) to compete with information associated with craving.					
□ 6. Find alternative ways to rebel.					
☐ 7. Publicly announce abstinence; deny any idea of lapsing to addiction.					

Plan for Harm Reduction					
□ 1. Call your therapist, sponsor, or mentor for skills coaching.					
2. Get in contact with other effective people who can help.					
 3. Get rid of temptations; surround yourself with cues for effective behaviors. 4. Review skills and handouts from DBT. 					
5. Opposite action (Emotion Regulation Handout 10) can be rehearsed to fight guilt and shame. If no other option works, go to an anonymous meeting of any sort and publicly report your lapse.					
6. Building mastery and coping ahead for emotional situations (Emotion Regulation Handout 19), and checking the facts (Emotion Regulation Handout 8), can be used to fight feelings of being out of control.					
□ 7. Interpersonal skills (Interpersonal Effectiveness Handouts 5–7), such as asking for help from family, friends, sponsors, ministers, or counselors, can also be helpful. If you are isolated, help can often be found via online support groups.					
 8. Conduct a chain analysis to analyze what prompted the lapse (General Handouts 7, 7a). 					
 9. Problem-solve right away to find a way to "get back on the wagon" and repair any damage you have done (Emotion Regulation Handout 12). 					
□ 10. Distract yourself, self-soothe, and improve the moment.					
☐ 11. Cheerlead yourself.					
□ 12. Do pros and cons of stopping addictive behaviors (Distress Tolerance Handout 5).					
☐ 13. Stay away from extreme thinking. Don't let one slip turn into a disaster.					
☐ 14. Recommit to 100% total abstinence.					

(Distress Tolerance Worksheet 15)

Clear Mind



Addict mind is:

Impulsive

One-minded

Willing to do anything for a "fix"

When in *addict mind*, you are ruled by the addiction. The urges for habitual problem behaviors determine your thoughts, emotions, and behaviors.

Clean mind is:

Naive

Risk-taking

Oblivious to dangers

When in *clean mind*, you are clean but oblivious to dangers that might cue habitual problem behaviors. You believe you are invincible and immune to future temptation.





Both extremes are DANGEROUS!



CLEAR MIND: The safest place to be.

You are clean, but you remember addict mind.

You radically accept that relapse is not impossible.

You enjoy your *success*, while still *expecting urges and cues* and *planning* for when you're tempted.

(Distress Tolerance Worksheet 16)

Behavior Patterns Characteristic of Addict Mind and of Clean Mind

CLEAN MIND

ADDICT MIND

Engaging in addictive behavior.	Engaging in apparently irrelevant b		
Thinking, "I don't really have a problem with addiction."		that in the past inevitably led to addictive behavior.	
Thinking, "I can do a little."		Thinking, "I've learned my lesson."	
Thinking, "I can indulge my habit, if only on		Thinking, "I can control the habit."	
weekends."		Thinking, "I don't really have an addiction	
Thinking, "I can't stand this!"		problem any more."	
Glamorizing addiction.	ч	Stopping or cutting back medication that helps with addiction.	
Surfing the Internet for ways to engage in addictive behaviors.		Being in environments where others engage in addictive behaviors.	
Buying paraphernalia (food, drugs, videos, etc.) for addictive behavior.		Seeing friends who are still addicted.	
Selling or exchanging items related to		Living with people who are addicted.	
addictive behaviors.		Keeping addiction paraphernalia.	
Stealing to pay for addiction.		Carrying around extra money.	
Prostituting for money or for paraphernalia.		Being irresponsible with bills.	
Lying.		Dressing like an addict.	
Hiding.		Not going to meetings.	
Isolating.		Not confronting the problems that fuel my	
Acting always busy; "Got to go!"	_	addictive behaviors.	
Breaking promises.		Acting as if only willpower is needed.	
Committing crimes.		Isolating.	
Acting like a corpse.		Believing, "I can do this alone."	
Having "no life."		Thinking, "I can take pain medicine/diet/ engage in addictive behavior if prescribed or	
Acting desperate/obsessed.		advised; I don't need to say anything about my past addiction."	
Not looking people in the eyes.	П	Thinking, "I can't stand this!"	
Having poor hygiene.			
Avoiding doctors.		Other:	
Other:		Other:	
Other:	_	Other:	

(Distress Tolerance Worksheet 16)

Community Reinforcement

Community reinforcement means replacing addiction reinforcers with abstinence reinforcers.

REINFORCING ABSTINENCE IS CRITICAL

Reinforcers in your environment play a powerful role in encouraging or discouraging addictive behaviors.

To stop addictive behavior, you have to figure out how to make a lifestyle *without* your addictive behaviors more rewarding than a lifestyle *with* your addictive behaviors.

You have to find a way to get behaviors incompatible with addictions to pay off and be rewarded by those around you.

Willpower is *not* sufficient. If it were, we would all be perfect!

behaviors.

REPLACE ADDICTION REINFORCERS WITH ABSTINENCE REINFORCERS					
Begin a series of action steps that will increase your chances of accumulating positive events to replace addictive behavior.					
Search for people to spend time with who aren't addicted.					
Increase the number of enjoyable activities you engage in that do not involve your addiction.					
☐ If you cannot decide what people or activities you like, sample a lot of different groups of people and a lot of different activities.					
ABSTINENCE SAMPLING					
☐ Commit to days off your addiction, and observe the benefits that naturally occur.					
□ Temporarily avoid high-risk addiction triggers, and replace these with competing behaviors to get you through the sampling period.					
☐ Observe all the extra positive events occurring when you are not engaging in addictive					

Note. Adapted from Meyers, R. J., & Squires, D. D. (2001, September). The community reinforcement approach. Retrieved from www.bhrm.org/guidelines/CRAmanual.pdf. Adapted by permission of the authors.

(Distress Tolerance Worksheet 17)

Burning Bridges and Building New Ones

DUDNING DDIDGEC

BURNING BRIDGES					
Accept at the most radical level that you are not going to engage in addictive behavior again, and then move actively to cut off all addictive behavior options.					
□ 1. Make an absolute commitment to abstinence from the addictive behavior, which is (describe addictive behavior). Then walk into the garage of abstinence and slam the garage door shut. (Remember that the tiniest slit of space can let an entire elephant in.)					
☐ 2. List everything in your life that makes addiction possible.					
□ 3. Get rid of these things:					
☐ Throw out contact information of people who collude with you.					
☐ Get rid of all possible cues and temptations.					
■ 4. List and do everything you can that will make it hard or impossible to continue your addictive behavior.					
Ruthlessly and at every moment, tell the truth about your behavior.					
☐ Tell all your friends and family that you have quit.					
BUILDING NEW BRIDGES					
Create visual images and smells that will compete with the information loaded into your visual and olfactory brain systems when cravings occur.					
Cravings and urges are strongly related to vivid images and smells of what is craved. The stronger the imagery or smell, the stronger the craving.					
☐ Build different images or smells to think about. Try to keep these images or smells					

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in memory when you have an unwanted craving. For example, whenever you crave a cigarette, imagine being on the beach; see and smell it in your mind to reduce the

☐ When you have unwanted cravings, look at moving images or surround yourself with

☐ "Urge-surf" by imagining yourself on a surfboard riding the waves of your urges. Notice

them coming and going, rising high, going low, and finally going away.

cravings.

smells unrelated to the addiction. Moving images and new smells will compete with your

(Distress Tolerance Worksheet 18)

Alternate Rebellion and Adaptive Denial

ALTERNATE REBELLION					
When addictive behaviors are a way to rebel against authority, conventions, and the boredom of not breaking rules or laws, try alternate rebellion. Alternate rebellion replaces destructive rebellion and keeps you on a path to your goals.					
Examples:					
 □ Shave your head. □ Wear crazy underwear. □ Wear unmatched shoes. □ Have secret thoughts. □ Express unpopular views. □ Do random acts of kindness. □ Vacation with your family at a nudist colony. □ Write a letter saying exactly what you want to. 	 Dye your hair a wild color. Get a tattoo or body piercing. Wear clothes inside out. Don't bathe for a week. Print a slogan on a t-shirt. Paint your face. Dress up or dress down where doing so is unexpected. 				
ADAPTIVE DENIAL					
When your mind can't tolerate craving for addictive behaviors, try adaptive denial.					
☐ Give logic a break when you are doing this. Don't argue with yourself.					
☐ When urges hit, deny that you want the problem behavior or substance. Convince yourself you want something other than the problem behavior. For example, reframe an urge to have a cigarette as an urge to have a flavored toothpick; an urge to have alcohol as an urge to have something sweet; or an urge to gamble as an urge to alternate rebellion (see above).					

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Be adamant with yourself in your denial, and engage in the alternative behavior.

saying, "This is not forever. I can stand this right now."

□ Put off addictive behavior. Put it off for 5 minutes, then put it off for another 5 minutes, and so on and on, each time saying, "I only have to stand this for 5 minutes." By telling yourself each day you will be abstinent for today (or each hour for just this hour, and so on), you are

Other:

•••••
Distress Tolerance
Worksheets
•••••

••••••
Worksheets for Crisis Survival Skills
•••••

(Distress Tolerance Handouts 2-9a)

Crisis Survival Skills

Due Date:	Name:		Week Starting:			
-		east twice. Describe the crisine how you used the skill and	s event; check off which skills you what happened.			
CRISIS EVENT	1: Rate level of distr	ess (0–100) Before:/	After:			
Prompting even	nt for my distress (v	vho, what, when, where): Wh	at triggered the state of crisis?			
□ STOP □ Pros and con □ TIP □ Distract with □ Self-soothe	IS	At left, check the skills you used, and describe here:				
☐ IMPROVE the	e moment					
Describe the ou	tcome of using skills	3:				
			g you tolerate the distress and ke the situation worse). Use the			
I still couldn't the situation, for one more r 1	even	I was able to cope somewhat, at least for a little while. It helped somewhat. 3	I could use skills, tolerated distress, and resisted problem urges. 4 5			
CRISIS EVENT	2: Rate level of distr	ress (0–100) Before:	After:			
			at triggered the state of crisis?			
□ STOP □ Pros and con □ TIP □ Distract with □ Self-soothe □ IMPROVE the	ACCEPTS					
Describe the ou	tcome of using skills	5:				
Circle effectivene	ess of skills:					
I still couldn't the situation, for one more r 1	even	I was able to cope somewhat, at least for a little while. It helped somewhat. 3	I could use skills, tolerated distress, and resisted problem urges. 4 5			

(Distress Tolerance Handouts 2-9a)

Crisis Survival Skills

Name:	Week Starting:
Practice each crisis survival skill twice, and describe	vour experience as follows:

			Rate before/after skill use			
			Your level of	Emo	otion	
When did you practice this skill, and what did you do to practice?	What was the crisis (what prompted needing the skill)?	Amount of time practicing skill?	distress tolerance (0 = I can't stand it; 5 = I can definitely survive)	Negative emotion intensity (0–100)	Positive emotion intensity (0–100)	Conclusions or questions about this skills practice
Stop:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
Pros and cons:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
TIP:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
Distract with ACCEPTS:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
Self-soothe:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
IMPROVE the moment:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	

Adapted from an unpublished worksheet by Seth Axelrod, with his permission.

(Distress Tolerance Handouts 2-9a)

Crisis Survival Skills

Due Da	te: iname: j		vveek Starting:
indicate	how effective the skill wa	rn what you did during the week, and as in helping you tolerate the distresing to make the situation worse). Us	ss and cope with the situation
ti	still couldn't stand he situation, even r one more minute. 1 2	I was able to cope somewhat, at least for a little while. It helped somewhat. 3	I could use skills, tolerated distress, and resisted problem urges. 5
Day:		STOP	
	<u> </u>		Effectiveness:
	/		Effectiveness:
	/		Effectiveness:
Day:		Pros and cons	
	/		Effectiveness:
	<u> </u>		Effectiveness:
	<u> </u>		Effectiveness:
Day:		TIP	
	<i>I</i>		Effectiveness:
	<i>I</i>		Effectiveness:
	<u> </u>		Effectiveness:
Day:	D	istract with ACCEPTS	
	/		Effectiveness:
	/		Effectiveness:
	/		Effectiveness:
Day:		Self-soothe	
	<u> </u>		Effectiveness:
	<u> </u>		Effectiveness:
	/		Effectiveness:
Day:	I	MPROVE the moment	
	/		Effectiveness:
	/		Effectiveness:
	/		Effectiveness:

Adapted from an unpublished worksheet by Seth Axelrod, with his permission.

(Distress Tolerance Handout 4)

Practicing the STOP Skill

Due Date:	Name:		Week Starting:				
Describe two crisis situa	Describe two crisis situations that happened to you. Then describe your use of the STOP skill.						
CRISIS EVENT 1: Rate	CRISIS EVENT 1: Rate level of distress (0–100) Before: After:						
Prompting event for n	ny distress (who, what, when, where): Wha	at triggered the state of crisis?				
Behavior you are trying	to stop:						
□ Stop□ Take a step back□ Observe□ Proceed mindfully	At I her	eft, check the steps you used, e:	and describe what you did				
Describe the outcome	of using skil	ls:					
		ective the skill was in helping y I from doing something to mak	ou tolerate the distress and the the situation worse). Use the				
I still couldn't stand the situation, even for one more minute. 1	2	I was able to cope somewhat, at least for a little while. It helped somewhat. 3	I could use skills, tolerated distress, and resisted problem urges. 4 5				
CRISIS EVENT 2: Rate	e level of dist	tress (0–100) Before: A	After:				
Prompting event for n	ny distress (who, what, when, where): Wha	at triggered the state of crisis?				
Behavior you are trying	to stop:						
☐ Stop ☐ Take a step back ☐ Observe ☐ Proceed mindfully At left, check the steps you used, and describe what you did here:							
Describe the outcome	of using the	skills:					
Circle effectiveness of the	ne skill:						
I still couldn't stand the situation, even for one more minute. 1	2	I was able to cope somewhat, at least for a little while. It helped somewhat. 3	I could use skills, tolerated distress, and resisted problem urges. 4 5				

(<u>Distress Tolerance Handout 4</u>)

Practicing the STOP Skill

Due Date:	Name:	Week Starting:			
Describe situations that	happened to you whe	re you used the STOP skill. Then describe how you used the STOP skill. Try to find a situation			
each day where you ca	n practice your STOP	skill.			

					/after skill	use	
					Emo	otion	
Day	Crisis situation	How did you practice this skill?	Behavior stopped?	Your level of distress tolerance (0 = I can't stand it; 5 = I can definitely survive)	Negative emotion intensity (0–100)	Positive emotion intensity (0–100)	Conclusions or questions about this skills practice
				/	/	/	
				/	/	/	
				/	/	/	
				/	/	/	
				/	/	/	
				/	/	/	
				/	/	/	

Adapted from an unpublished worksheet by Seth Axelrod, with his permission.

(Distress Tolerance Handout 5)

Pros and Cons of Acting on Crisis Urges

Dι	ue Date:	Name:	Week Starting:
1.	Describe the <i>problem</i>	m behavior you are trying to stop:	•
2.	create a separate list	or acting on crisis urges (including urges to act at t for resisting crisis behavior by tolerating distrest/ou need more room.	. ,
3.	Read the pros and co	ons when an urge toward the problem behavior	occurs.

Problem behavior	PROS	CONS
	1.	1.
	2.	2.
Acting on crisis urges	3.	3.
	4.	4.
	5.	5.
	1.	1.
	2.	2.
Resisting crisis urges	3.	3.
	4.	4.
	5.	5.

Identify which pros and cons are short-term (just for today) or long-term (beyond today). Then ask your Wise Mind: Would you rather have a good day or a good life? Make a mindful choice about your behavior.

If this worksheet helps you choose skillful behavior over crisis behavior, be sure to keep it where you can find it and review it again when you are in crisis.

Adapted from an unpublished worksheet by Seth Axelrod, with his permission.

(Distress Tolerance Handout 5)

Pros and Cons of Acting on Crisis Urges

Dı	ue Date:	Name:	_ Week Starting:
1.	Describe the <i>problen</i>	n behavior you are trying to stop:	•
2.	•	r acting on crisis urges (including urges to act a for resisting crisis behavior by tolerating distres ou need more room.	. ,
3.	Read the pros and co	ons when an urge toward the problem behavior	occurs.

Problem behavior	Acting on crisis urges	Resisting crisis urges
	1.	1.
	2.	2.
PROS	3.	3.
	4.	4.
	5.	5.
	1.	1.
CONS	2.	2.
	3.	3.
	4.	4.
	5.	5.

Identify which pros and cons are short-term (just for today) or long-term (beyond today). Then ask your Wise Mind: Would you rather have a good day or a good life? Make a mindful choice about your behavior.

If this worksheet helps you choose skillful behavior over crisis behavior, be sure to keep it where you can find it and review it again when you are in crisis.

Adapted from an unpublished worksheet by Seth Axelrod, with his permission.

(Distress Tolerance Handouts 6, 6a, 6b)

Changing Body Chemistry with TIP Skills

Due Da	te: Name:	Week Starting:	
arousal	•	ose to practice each skill. Rate both your emoti using the TIP skill. Describe what you actually	
[(CHANGING MY FACIAL <u>T</u> EMPERATU	RE	
ι	Used cold water to change emotions		
{	Situation:		
	Arousal (0–100) Before: After:		
• [Distress tolerance (0 = I can't stand it; 10	00 = I can definitely survive) Before: After:	
\			
\ <u> </u>	NTENSE EXERCISE		
	Situation:		
_	Arousal (0–100) Before: After:		
	Distress tolerance (0 = I can't stand it; 10	00 = I can definitely survive) Before: After:	
\	What I did (describe):		
(<u>-</u>	PACED BREATHING		
	Situation:		
!	Arousal (0–100) Before: After:		
/) [Distress tolerance (0 = I can't stand it; 10	00 = I can definitely survive) Before: After:	
/ \	What I did (describe):		
Ď L			
	PAIRED MUSCLE RELAXATION		
	Situation:		
	Arousal (0–100) Before: After:		
) [Distress tolerance (0 = I can't stand it; 10	00 = I can definitely survive) Before: After:	
\	What I did (describe):		

(Distress Tolerance Handout 6b)

Paired Muscle Relaxation

Due Date:	Nar	Name: Week Starting:			eek Starting:
completely as when you ext	s you breathe on hale, our body a	ut). Practice as automatically re	many times a d	lay as you can a n. At this point, y	hen letting go of tension at first until you notice that you have paired breathing en.
					describe your experience ups, or all of your muscles
Day	Number of times practiced paired muscle relaxation	Average level of relaxation before/after (0–100)	Number of times used skill when tense or overwhelmed	Average level of relaxation before/after (0–100)	Check which muscles you tensed and relaxed (check more than one if necessary)
		/		/	☐ Individual muscles☐ Groups☐ All at once
		/		/	☐ Individual muscles☐ Groups☐ All at once
		/		/	☐ Individual muscles☐ Groups☐ All at once
		/		/	☐ Individual muscles☐ Groups☐ All at once
		/		/	☐ Individual muscles☐ Groups☐ All at once
		/		/	☐ Individual muscles☐ Groups☐ All at once
Describe you	ur experience:				
Conclusions	about practice	and/or question	ons about this sl	kills practice:	

(Distress Tolerance Handout 6c)

Effective Rethinking and Paired Relaxation

Due Date:	Name:	Week Starting:
•	event that is a problem for y	vent for distress in your life: What led up to what? What ou? Be very specific in your answers. Use describing
	What must I be telling myself that contributes to my stres	f (or what are my interpretations and thoughts) ss?" Write them down.
and its meaning	ng in ways that counteract stre	listress. Rethinking involves reevaluating the situation ess-producing thoughts and thereby reduce stress thoughts as you can to replace the stressful thoughts.
week? Yes If you enga 0 = not at all; 5	No aged in rethinking, did it redu 5 = very much):	on effective rethinking of a stressful situation this ce fear of the situation happening again? (0-5, ace stress-causing thoughts?
Rate average I	level of relaxation (0–100): Bo	efore After
If you enga 0 = not at all; 5	aged in rethinking plus paired 5 = very much):	d relaxation? Yes No d relaxation, did it help you reduce your stress? (0–5, ace stress-causing thoughts?
Comments:		

(Distress Tolerance Handout 7)

Distracting with Wise Mind ACCEPTS

Due Date:	Name:		Week Starting:			
Describe two crisis situations that happened to you. Then describe your use of the ACCEPTS skills.						
CRISIS EVENT 1: Rate level of distress (0–100) Before: After:						
Prompting event for n	ny distress (v	vho, what, when, where): What tri	ggered the state of crisis?			
□ Activities □ Contributions □ Comparisons □ Emotions □ Pushing away □ Thoughts □ Sensations	At left, check the skills you used, and describe here:					
Describe the outcome	of using skill	s:				
		ctive the skills were in helping you from doing something to make the				
I still couldn't stand the situation, even for one more minute. 1	2	I was able to cope somewhat, at least for a little while. It helped somewhat.	I could use skills, tolerated distress, and resisted problem urges. 5			
CRISIS EVENT 2: Rate	e level of dist	ress (0–100) Before: After	·			
Prompting event for n	ny distress (v	vho, what, when, where): What tri	ggered the state of crisis?			
□ Activities □ Contributions □ Comparisons □ Emotions □ Pushing away □ Thoughts □ Sensations	At left, check the skills you used, and describe here:					
Describe the outcome	Describe the outcome of using skills:					
Circle effectiveness of s	kills:					
I still couldn't stand the situation, even for one more minute. 1	2	I was able to cope somewhat, at least for a little while. It helped somewhat.	I could use skills, tolerated distress, and resisted problem urges. 5			

(Distress Tolerance Handout 7)

Distracting with Wise Mind ACCEPTS

Due Date:	Name:	Week Starting:
Practice each distraction	n skill twice, and describe your experience as fo	ollows:

			Rate before/after skill use			
		How		Emo	otion	
When did you practice this skill, and what did you do to practice?	What was the crisis (what prompted needing the skill)?	much time passed in doing this skill?	Distress tolerance (0 = I can't stand it; 5 = I can definitely survive)	Negative emotion intensity (0–100)	Positive emotion intensity (0–100)	Conclusions or questions about this skills practice
Activities:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
Contributions:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
Comparisons:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
Emotions:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
Pushing away:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
Thoughts:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
Sensations:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	

Adapted from an unpublished worksheet by Seth Axelrod, with his permission.

(Distress Tolerance Handout 7)

Distracting with Wise Mind ACCEPTS

Due L)ate: Name: _		vveek Starting:
indica	te how effective the skill wa		week, and write down a number to distress and cope with the situation se). Use the following scale:
	I still couldn't stand the situation, even for one more minute. 1 2	I was able to cope somewhat, at least for a little while. It helped somewhat. 3	I could use skills, tolerated distress, and resisted problem urges. 4 5
Day:		ACTIVITIES	
			Effectiveness:
			Effectiveness:
			Effectiveness:
Day:		<u>C</u> ONTRIBUTIONS	
			Effectiveness:
			Effectiveness:
	_/		Effectiveness:
Day:		<u>C</u> OMPARISONS	
			Effectiveness:
			Effectiveness:
			Effectiveness:
Day:		<u>E</u> MOTIONS	
	_/		
	_/		
			Effectiveness:
Day:		PUSHING AWAY	
	_ /		Effectiveness:
	_/		
	_/		Effectiveness:
Day:		THOUGHTS	
		–	Effectiveness:
			Effectiveness:
			Effectiveness:
Day:		<u>S</u> ENSATIONS	
			Effectiveness:
			Effectiveness:
	/		Effectiveness:

(Distress Tolerance Handout 8)

Self-Soothing

Due Date:	Name:		Week Starting:				
Describe two crisis s skills.	ituations that hap	opened to you. Then descri	be your use of the self-soothing				
CRISIS EVENT 1: F	Rate level of distre	ess (0–100) Before:	_ After:				
Prompting event for my distress (who, what, when, where): What triggered the state of crisis?							
□ Vision□ Hearing□ Smell□ Taste□ Touch	At left, check the	At left, check the skills you used, and describe here:					
Describe the outcor	me of using skills	»:					
	Circle a number to indicate how effective the skills were in helping you tolerate the distress and cope with the situation (keeping you from doing something to make the situation worse). Use the following scale:						
I still couldn't stan the situation, eve for one more minu 1	n	I was able to cope somewhat, at least for a little while. It helped somewhat. 3	I could use skills, tolerated distress, and resisted problem urges. 4 5				
CRISIS EVENT 2: F	Rate level of distr	ess (0–100) Before:	_ After:				
Prompting event for	or my distress (w	rho, what, when, where): W	hat triggered the state of crisis?				
□ Vision□ Hearing□ Smell□ Taste□ Touch	At left, check t	he skills you used, and des	cribe here:				
Describe the outcor	me of using skills	»:					
Circle effectiveness	of skills:						
I still couldn't stan the situation, eve for one more minu	n	I was able to cope somewhat, at least for a little while. It helped somewhat.	l could use skills, tolerated distress, and resisted problem urges.				

(Distress Tolerance Handout 8)

Self-Soothing

Due Date:		Week Starting:
Practice each self-sooth	ning skill twice, and describe your experience as	s follows:

		How	Rate before	/after skill ı	ıse	
		much		Emo	otion	
When did you practice this skill, and what did you do to practice?	What was going on that was painful or stressful (if anything)?	time passed in doing this skill?	Distress tolerance (0 = I can't stand it; 5 = I can definitely survive)	Negative emotion intensity (0–100)	Positive emotion intensity (0–100)	Conclusions or questions about this skills practice
Vision:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
Hearing:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
Smell:			/	/	/	
			1	/	/	
Taste:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
Touch:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	

Adapted from an unpublished worksheet by Seth Axelrod, with his permission.

(Distress Tolerance Handout 8)

Self-Soothing

Due I	Date:	Name:		Week Starting:
indica	ate how effective t	he skill was i		eek, and write down a number to ress and cope with the situation Use the following scale:
	I still couldn't stand the situation, even for one more minute. 1	2	I was able to cope somewhat, at least for a little while. It helped somewhat. 3	I could use skills, tolerated distress, and resisted problem urges. 4 5
Day:			VISION	
	/			Effectiveness:
Day:			HEARING	
	/			Effectiveness:
Day:			SMELL	
	/			Effectiveness:
Day:			TASTE	
	/			Effectiveness:
Day:			TOUCH	
	/			Effectiveness:

(Distress Tolerance Handout 8a)

Body Scan Meditation, Step by Step

Due Da	ue Date: Name: Week Starting:						
		s you can. Check was guided by a perso		cticed alone, lister	ning to a i	recording,	
				Rate before and	d after body	/ scan	
					Emo		
Day	Describe yo	ur experience	How much time passed doing this skiill?	Distress tolerance (0 = I can't stand it; 5 = I can definitely survive)	Negative emotion intensity (0–100)	Positive emotion intensity (0–100)	
	☐ Alone	☐ Recording					
1	☐ Person guiding	-		/	/	/	
2	□ Alone□ Person guiding	□ Recording □ YouTube		/	/	/	
3	☐ Alone	☐ Recording		/	/	/	
	Person guiding	☐ YouTube		,			
4	□ Alone	☐ Recording		/	/	/	
	☐ Person guiding	☐ YouTube					
5	☐ Alone	☐ Recording		/	/	/	
	☐ Person guiding	☐ YouTube					
Conclu	usions or questions ab	out this skills practice:					

Adapted from an unpublished worksheet by Seth Axelrod, with his permission.

(Distress Tolerance Handout 9)

IMPROVE the Moment

Due Date:	Name:		Week Starting:					
Describe two crisis situat skills.	ions that ha	appened to you. Then describe	your use of the IMPROVE					
CRISIS EVENT 1: Rate I	evel of dist	ress (0–100) Before: A	fter:					
Prompting event for my	/ distress (v	vho, what, when, where): Wha	t triggered the state of crisis?					
 □ Imagery □ Meaning □ Prayer □ Relaxation □ One thing □ Vacation □ Encouragement 	At left, o	At left, check the skills you used, and describe here:						
Describe the outcome o	f using skill	s:						
	Circle a number to indicate how effective the skills were in helping you tolerate the distress and cope with the situation (keeping you from doing something to make the situation worse). Use the following scale:							
I still couldn't stand the situation, even for one more minute. 1	2	I was able to cope somewhat, at least for a little while. It helped somewhat. 3	I could use skills, tolerated distress, and resisted problem urges. 4 5					
CRISIS EVENT 2: Rate	level of dist	ress (0–100) Before: A	fter:					
Prompting event for my	/ distress (v	vho, what, when, where): Wha	t triggered the state of crisis?					
 Imagery Meaning Prayer Relaxation One thing Vacation Encouragement 	At left,	check the skills you used, and	I describe here:					
Describe the outcome o	f using skill	s:						
Circle effectiveness of sk	ills:							
I still couldn't stand the situation, even for one more minute. 1	2	I was able to cope somewhat, at least for a little while. It helped somewhat.	I could use skills, tolerated distress, and resisted problem urges.					

(Distress Tolerance Handout 9)

IMPROVE the Moment

Due Date:	Name:	_ Week Starting:
Practice each IMPROV	E skill twice, and describe your experience as fo	ollows:

		Rate before/after skill use				
		How much		Emo	otion	
When did you practice this skill, and what did you do to practice?	What was going on that was painful or stressful (if anything)?	time passed in doing this skill?	Distress tolerance (0 = I can't stand it; 5 = I can definitely survive)	Negative emotion intensity (0–100)	Positive emotion intensity (0–100)	Conclusions or questions about this skills practice
<u>I</u> magery:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
Meaning:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
Prayer:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
Relaxation:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
One thing:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
<u>V</u> acation:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
Encouragement:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	

Adapted from an unpublished worksheet by Seth Axelrod, with his permission.

(Distress Tolerance Handout 9)

IMPROVE the Moment

Due L	Date: Name):	vveek Starting:
indica	ate how effective the skill		week, and write down a number to distress and cope with the situation se). Use the following scale:
	I still couldn't stand the situation, even for one more minute.	I was able to cope somewhat, at least for a little while. It helped somewhat.	l could use skills, tolerated distress, and resisted problem urges. 4 5
Day:	·	IMAGERY	
Duy.	/	<u>.</u> 102111	Effectiveness:
			Effectiveness:
			Effectiveness:
Day:		<u>M</u> EANING	
	/		Effectiveness:
	/		Effectiveness:
			Effectiveness:
Day:		<u>P</u> RAYER	
	/		Effectiveness:
			Effectiveness:
	/		Effectiveness:
Day:		<u>R</u> ELAXATION	
	/		Effectiveness:
	/		
	_/		Effectiveness:
Day:	<u>O</u> N	IE THING IN THE MOMENT	
	/		Effectiveness:
	/		Effectiveness:
	/		Effectiveness:
Day:		VACATION	
			Effectiveness:
			Effectiveness:
	/		Effectiveness:
Day:		ENCOURAGEMENT	
	/		Effectiveness:
	/		Effectiveness:
	/		Effectiveness:

•••••
Worksheets for Reality Acceptance Skills
•••••

(Distress Tolerance Handouts 10-15a)

Reality Acceptance Skills

Due Date:	Name:	Week Starting:	
Check off two reali	ty acceptance sk	kills to practice this week during a stressful situation:	
☐ Radical acc	eptance	☐ Half-smiling	
Turning the	•	☐ Willing hands	
■ Willingness		Mindfulness of current thoughts	
Skill 1. Describe t	he situation and	d how you practiced the skill:	
		elping you cope with the situation (keeping you from doing n worse)? Circle a number below.	
I still couldn't st		I was able to cope somewhat, I could use skills,	
the situation, e		at least for a little while. tolerated distress, and	
101 one more mil	2	It helped somewhat. resisted problem urges. 3 4 5	
Did this skill he kind? Circle YI		n uncomfortable emotions or urges, or avoid conflict of any	
Describe how	the skill helned	d or did not help:	
Skill 2. Describe t	the situation and	d how you practiced the skill:	
		a non you placedou incomin	
		elping you cope with the situation (keeping you from doing n worse)? Circle a number below.	
I still couldn't st		I was able to cope somewhat, I could use skills,	
the situation, et for one more mir		at least for a little while. tolerated distress, and It helped somewhat. resisted problem urges.	
1	2	3 4 5	
Did this skill he kind? Circle YI		n uncomfortable emotions or urges, or avoid conflict of any	
Describe how	the skill helped	d or did not help:	

(Distress Tolerance Handouts 10-15a)

Reality Acceptance Skills

Due Date:	Name:	Week Starting:
Practice each re	ality acceptance skill twi	ce, and describe your experience as follows:

			Rate befo	re/after sk	ill use	
			Acceptance	Emo	otion	
When did you practice this skill, and what did you do to practice?	What was going on that you had trouble accepting (if anything)?	How long did you practice accepting?	(0 = none at all; 5 = I am at peace with this)	Negative emotion intensity (0–100)	Positive emotion intensity (0–100)	Conclusions or questions about this skills practice
Radical acceptance:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
Turning the mind:			/	/	/	
	_		/	/	/	
Willingness:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
Half-smiling:	_		/	/	/	
_			/	/	/	
Willing hands:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
Mindfulness of current thoughts:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	

Adapted from an unpublished worksheet by Seth Axelrod, with his permission.

(Distress Tolerance Handouts 10-15a)

Reality Acceptance Skills

Due D	ate:	Name:		vveek Starting:
(0-5) i	•	wn experience	scribe the skill you used during of acceptance of yourself, y	ng the week, and circle a number your life, or events outside
٨	No acceptance; I am in complete denial and/or rebellion 1	2	I was able to accept somewhat or for a little while.	Complete acceptance; I am at peace with this. 5
Day:	RADICAL AC	CEPTANCE (describe what and how often	n you practiced)
	_/			Effectiveness:
-	_/			Effectiveness:
	_/			Effectiveness:
Day:	TURNING TH	E MIND (desc	cribe the cross-road you wer	e at, and what you chose)
	_/			Effectiveness:
	_/			Effectiveness:
	_/			Effectiveness:
Day:	WILLINGNES you practiced)	•	ne situation, what you were v	villful about, and how
	_/			Effectiveness:
	_/			Effectiveness:
	_/			Effectiveness:
Day:	HALF-SMILIN	IG (describe t	he situation and how you pra	acticed)
	_/			Effectiveness:
	_/			Effectiveness:
	_/			Effectiveness:
Day:	WILLING HAI	NDS (describe	e the situation and how you p	practiced)
	1	`		Effectiveness:
	_/			Effectiveness:
	_/			Effectiveness:
Day:			ENT THOUGHTS (describe d how you observed your tho	•
	_/			Effectiveness:
	_/			Effectiveness:
	/			Effectiveness:

(Distress Tolerance Handouts 11, 11a, 11b)

Radical Acceptance

Dι	ıe Date:	Name:	Week Starting:
		FIGURE OUT WHAT YOU N	EED TO RADICALLY ACCEPT
1.	Then give each from 0 (no acce am at peace wi	one a number indicating how eptance, I am in complete den	our life right now that you need to radically accept. much you accept this part of yourself or your life: ial and/or rebellion) to 5 (complete acceptance, I ady completed this section, you don't need to do it
	What I need to	accept	(Acceptance, 0-5)
	1		()
	2		()
2.		wo less important things in yo acceptance just as you did ab	our life you are having trouble accepting this week. ove.
	What I need to	accept	(Acceptance, 0-5)
	1		()
	2		()
		REFINE	YOUR LIST
3	Review your tw		s. Check for interpretations and opinions. Make
	•	mental language. Rewrite any	act the case. Check for judgments. Avoid "good," items above if needed so that they are factual
		PRACTICE RADI	CAL ACCEPTANCE
4. Choose one item from the practice on.		m from the very important list	and one item from the less important list to
	1		
	2		
5.			ents separately, allowing your Wise Mind to e. Check off any of the following exercises that
	Observed the reality.	at I was questioning or fighting	Attended to my body sensations as I thought about what I need to accept.
		yself that reality is what it is. he causes of the reality, and	 Allowed myself to experience disappointment, sadness, or grief.
		tally accepted that causes	☐ Acknowledged that life can be worth living even when there is pain.
		cepting all the way with my	Did pros and cons of accepting versus
	whole being □ Practiced op	(mind, body, spirit). posite action.	denial and rejection. Other:
		d with events that seemed	
6.	•		ng radical acceptance (0–5):

(Distress Tolerance Handouts 11, 11a, 11b)

Practicing Radical Acceptance

Due Date:	Name:	Week Starting:
Practice each skill twice	e, and describe and rate your experience below.	

			Rate before/after skill use		ill use	
			Acceptance	Emo	otion	
When did you practice this skill, and what did you do to practice?	What was going on that you had trouble accepting (if anything)?	How long did you practice accepting?	(0 = none at all; 5 = I am at peace with this)	Negative emotion intensity (0–100)	Positive emotion intensity (0–100)	Conclusions or questions about this skills practice
Considered causes of the reality:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
Practiced with my whole self:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
Practiced opposite action:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
Practiced coping ahead:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
Attended to body sensations:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
Allowed disappointment/grieving:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
Acknowledged life as worth living:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
Did pros and cons:			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	

Adapted from an unpublished worksheet by Seth Axelrod, with his permission.

(Distress Tolerance Handouts 12, 13)

Turning the Mind, Willingness, Willfulness

Due Date:	Name:	Week Starting:
	•	of acceptance of reality as it is before and after: from 0 (no ith this). List what you tried specifically under the rating.
Turning the Min	d: Acceptance Before	re: After:
OBSERVE not	accepting. What did y	you observe? What were you having trouble accepting?
MAKE AN INN	IER COMMITMENT to	o accept what feels unacceptable. How did you do this?
Describe your	PLAN FOR CATCHIN	NG YOURSELF the next time you drift from acceptance.
WILLINGNESS		e Before: After: Before: After:
Describe EFF	ECTIVE BEHAVIOR y	ou did to move forward toward a goal.
		how you are not participating effectively in the world as it ng you know needs to be done to move toward a goal.
Describe how	you PRACTICED RAI	DICALLY ACCEPTING YOUR WILLFULNESS.
MAKE AN INN	IER COMMITMENT to	o accept what feels unacceptable. How did you do this?
Describe what	you did that was WILI	LING.

(Distress Tolerance Handouts 14, 14a)

Half-Smiling and Willing Hands

D D (3	,	
Due Date:	Name:			Week Starting:
	practice with half-smili both when you are no			. Practice each day at leas you are distressed.
Check off any	of the following exercis	ses that you did.		
morni 2. Half-s 3. Half-s was lis 4. Half-s was ir 5. Half-s	miled during my free n miled with willing hand stening to music. miled with willing hand ritated. miled in a lying-down p miled in a sitting positi miled when I was walk	noments. Is while I Is when I Is oosition. Is ing down	feelings were 9. Half-smiled wi not want to ac 10. Half-smiled wi started getting 11. Half-smiled wi thoughts. 12. Half-smiled wi 13. Half-smiled wi	th willing hands when I did cept something. th willing hands when I
	icing half-smiling and			
1. Situation:				
Describe	strategies you used o	r give numbers fro	om above:	
Circle ho	w effective this was at	helping you be m	ore mindful and le	ess reactive:
1	_	3	4	5
Not eff	ective 	Somewhat effec	ctive	Very effective
	: strategies you used o			
	w effective this was at	_		
	2			
Not eff	ective	Somewhat effec	ctive	Very effective
3. Situation	:			
Describe	strategies you used o	r give numbers fro	om above:	
Circle ho	w effective this was at	helping you be m	ore mindful and le	ess reactive:
1	2	3	4	5
Not eff	ective	Somewhat effec	ctive	Very effective

(Distress Tolerance Handouts 14, 14a)

Practicing Half-Smiling and Willing Hands

Due Date:	Name:	Week Starting:
Practice half-smiling/wil	ling hands twice each day. Describe what you d	id to practice, and what you were trying to accept. (See Distress
Tolerance Worksheet 11	for ideas.)	

			Rate befo	re/after sk	ill use	
		How	Acceptance	Emo	otion	
What did you do to practice allowing your thoughts?	What were you having trouble accepting (if any)?	much time passed in	(0 = none at all; 5 = I am at peace with this)	Negative emotion intensity (0–100)	Positive emotion intensity (0–100)	Conclusions or questions about this skills practice
Mon			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
Tues			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
Wed			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
Thurs			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
Fri			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
Sat			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	
Sun			/	/	/	
			/	/	/	

Adapted from an unpublished worksheet by Seth Axelrod, with his permission.

(Distress Tolerance Handouts 15, 15a)

Mindfulness of Current Thoughts Week Starting: Describe your efforts to observe your thoughts in the past week. Practice observing thoughts each day at least once. Don't focus just on thoughts that are painful, anxiety-provoking, or full of anger; also observe and be mindful of pleasant or neutral thoughts. For each thought, first practice saying, "The thought [describe thought] went through my mind." Then practice one or more strategies to observe and let go of thoughts. Check off any of the following exercises that you did. ☐ 1. Used words and voice tone to say a thought over and over; as fast as I could; very, very slowly; in a voice different from mine; as a dialogue on a TV comedy show; or as singing. 2. Relaxed my face and body imagining accepting my thoughts as sensations of my brain. □ 3. Imagined what I would do if I stopped believing everything I think. 4. Rehearsed in my mind what I would do if I did not view my thoughts as facts. □ 5. Practiced loving my thoughts as they went through my mind. ☐ 6. Refocused my mind on sensations I was avoiding by worrying or catastrophizing. ☐ 7. Allowed my thoughts to come and go as I focused on observing my breath coming in and □ 8. Labeled the thought as a thought, saying, "The thought [describe thought] arose in my mind." 9. Asked, "Where did the thought come from?" and watched my mind to find out. ☐ 10. Stepped back from my mind, as if I was on top of a mountain. □ 11. Shuttled back and forth between scanning for physical sensations and scanning for thoughts. □ 12. Imagined that in my mind thoughts were coming down a conveyor belt; were boats on a river; were train cars on a railroad track; were written on leaves flowing down a river; had wings and could fly away; were clouds floating in the sky; or were going in and out of the doors of my mind. (Underline the image you used.) ■ 13. Other: Describe thoughts you were mindful of during the week. State just each thought as it went through your mind. **1.** Thought: Describe strategies you used or give numbers from above: Circle how effective was this at helping you be more mindful and less reactive: 3 Not effective Somewhat effective Very effective **2.** Thought: Describe strategies you used or give numbers from above: Circle how effective was this at helping you be more mindful and less reactive: Not effective Somewhat effective Very effective **3.** Thought: Describe strategies you used or give numbers from above: Circle how effective was this at helping you be more mindful and less reactive: Not effective Somewhat effective Very effective

(Distress Tolerance Handouts 15, 15a)

Practicing Mindfulness of Thoughts

Due Date:	Name:	Week Starting:	
Practice allowing the mi	nd twice each	day. Describe what strategy you used to allow your thoughts, and what thoughts you had. (S	ee Distress
Tolerance Worksheet 12	for ideas.) Rat	te your experience below.	

			Rate befo	re/after sk	ill use		
		How	Acceptance	Emo	otion		
What did you do to practice allowing your thoughts?	What were you having trouble accepting (if any)?	much time passed in doing this skill?	(0 = none at all; 5 = I am at peace with this)	Negative emotion intensity (0–100)	Positive emotion intensity (0–100)	Conclusions or questions about this skills practice	
Mon			/	/	/		
			/	/	/		
Tues			/	/	/		
			/	/	/		
Wed			/	/	/		
			/	/	/		
Thurs			/	/	/		
			/	/	/		
Fri			/	/	/		
			/	/	/		
Sat			/	/	/		
			/	/	/		
Sun			/	/	/		
			/	/	/		

Adapted from an unpublished worksheet by Seth Axelrod, with his permission.

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Worksheets for Skills When the Crisis Is Addiction	
•••••	• • • • • •

(Distress Tolerance Handouts 16-21)

Skills When the Crisis Is Addiction

Due Date:	Name:		W	eek Starting:
Check off two skill situation:	s for backing down	from addiction to prac	tice this week	during a stressful
	rm reduction	□ Burn □ Build ers □ Pract	ole abstinence bridges new bridges ice alternate re ice adaptive d	ebellion
Skill 1. Describe	the situation and I	now you practiced th	e skill:	
	•	oing you cope with the worse)? Circle a numb		ping you from doing
I still couldn't s the situation, e for one more mi 1	even	I was able to cope somewhat at least for a little while. It helped somewhat.	at, 4	I could use skills, tolerated distress, and resisted problem urges. 5
Did this skill h kind? Circle Y		ncomfortable emotions	s or urges, or a	avoid conflict of any
Describe how	v the skill helped o	or did not help:		
How effective	was the skill in help	how you practiced the bing you cope with the worse)? Circle a numb	situation (keep	oing you from doing
I still couldn't s the situation, e for one more mi 1	even	I was able to cope somewhat at least for a little while. It helped somewhat.	4	I could use skills, tolerated distress, and resisted problem urges. 5
Did this skill h kind? Circle Y		ncomfortable emotions	s or urges, or a	avoid conflict of any
Describe how	v the skill helped o	or did not help:		

DISTRESS TOLERANCE WORKSHEET 14 (p. 1 of 3)

(Distress Tolerance Handout 17)

Planning for Dialectical Abstinence

Dι	ue Date:	Name:	Week Starting:
Pr	oblem Behav	ior:	
Cł	neck each act	ivity and describe what you	did.
		PLAN F	FOR ABSTINENCE
То	maximize the	e chances I'll stop	, I need to aim for abstinence.
		s to do instead of problem b unteer). These will include:	ehaviors (e.g., work, find a hobby, go to a support
	and my enga		no will reinforce my <i>not</i> engaging in problem behaviors e.g., effective friends or family members, co-workers, pup). These people include:
			ent and be effective (e.g., to reach long-term goals, to avoid shame). These include:
			a temptation (e.g., lose their numbers, unfriend them, em not want to hang out with me). These people
	Avoid cues fo	or problem behaviors. Cues	include:
			(continued on next page)

DISTRESS TOLERANCE WORKSHEET 14 (p. 2 of 3)

Use skills (things to do to avoid urges, interpersonal effectiveness, distress tolerance, emotion regulation, mindfulness). The most useful skills for me include:
Find alternative ways to rebel. These include:
Publicly announce I've embraced abstinence and effective behavior.
PLAN FOR HARM REDUCTION
have a slip, I don't want the slip to turn into a slide. To avoid a slide, I must have plans to regain balance and get back to abstinence and effectiveness.
Call my therapist, sponsor, or mentor for skills coaching. His or her number is:
Get in contact with other effective people who can help (e.g., friends or family, people from group). These people include (with contact information):
Get rid of the temptations (e.g., drugs, comfort food); surround myself with cues for effective behaviors (e.g., workout clothes, fruit).
Review skills and handouts from DBT. The most helpful skills/handouts for me are:
Opposite action (Emotion Regulation Handout 10) can be rehearsed to fight guilt and shame. If no other option works, go to an anonymous meeting of any sort and publicly report your lapse.
Building mastery and coping ahead for emotional situations (Emotion Regulation Handout 19), and checking the facts (Emotion Regulation Handout 8), can be used to fight feelings of being out of control.

(continued on next page)

DISTRESS TOLERANCE WORKSHEET 14 (p. 3 of 3)

	Interpersonal skills (Interpersonal Effectiveness Handouts 5–7), such as asking for help from family, friends, sponsors, ministers, or counselors, can also be helpful. If you are isolated, help can often be found via online support groups. These people or groups include:					
	Conduct a chain analysis to analyze what p	rompted the lapse (General Handouts 7, 7a)				
	Problem-solve right away to find a way to "get back on the wagon" and repair any damage you have done (Emotion Regulation Handout 12).					
	Distract yourself, self-soothe, and improve the moment.					
	Cheerlead myself (e.g., "One slip is not a disaster," "Don't give up," "Don't get willful," "I can still climb back on the wagon.") My cheerleading statements will include:					
 Do pros and cons of stopping again <i>now</i>. Stay away from extreme thinking. Always look for the middle ground. Don't let one slip turn 						
	a disaster. (Check each extreme thought ra	am giving up and the middle ground I am acc	epung.)			
	Extreme thinking:	Middle ground:				
	☐ I have not quit yet; therefore I am doomed and might as well give up.	Relapsing once does not doom me to never stopping.				
	☐ Now that I've relapsed, I might as well keep going.	☐ I relapsed, but that does not mean I have to stay relapsed. I can be effective and get up now.				
	☐ I missed an appointment, so I'm done with treatment.	☐ I missed an appointment, but I can get in to see my therapist ASAP.				
	Other:	☐ Other:				
	Other:	☐ Other:				

☐ Recommit to 100% total abstinence.

(Distress Tolerance Handouts 18, 18a)

From Clean Mind to Clear Mind

Due	Date: Name:	Week Starting:
	ck off each clean mind behavior y clear mind behavior you did to rep	ou plan on changing this week. During the week, write down lace clean mind.
	CLEAN MIND BEHAVIORS	CLEAR MIND BEHAVIORS AS REPLACEMENTS
1	 Engaging in apparently irrelevative behaviors that in the past inevital led to problem behavior. 	
2	2. Thinking, "I've learned my lessor	n."
□ 3	B. Believing, "I can control my addiction."	
4	l. Thinking, "I don't really have a addiction."	an
□ 5	 Stopping or cutting back medication that helps with addiction. 	
G 6	6. Being in addiction environments	
- 7	 Seeing friends who are still addicted. 	
□ 8	Living with people who are addicted.	
 9	. Keeping addiction paraphernalia	l
□ 10	. Carrying around extra money.	
1 1	. Being irresponsible with bills.	
□ 12	2. Dressing like an addict.	
1 3	Not going to meetings.	
1 4	. Isolating.	
1 5	b. Believing, "I can do this alone."	
1 6	. Ignoring problems fueling addict	ion.
17	. Acting as if I only need willpowe	r
□ 18	Thinking, "I don't need to say anything about my addiction."	
1 9	. Thinking, "I can't stand this!"	
2 0). Other:	
□ 21	Other:	

(Distress Tolerance Handout 19)

Reinforcing Nonaddictive Behaviors

Due	Date: _	Name:	Week Starting:
	ck off an	nd describe each effort you ma	ade to replace addiction reinforcers with abstinence
1 .	Searche you fou		h who aren't addicted. Describe what you did and who
2 .	Increas	ed number of enjoyable, nonac	ldictive activities. Describe activities.
3 .	Sample	ed different groups and different	activities. Describe what you did and what you found.
- 4.	Took or	ne or more action steps to build	positive events to replace addiction. Describe.
		d describe your abstinence-s	
U 5.		· · ·	ce. (Stayed abstinent days.) ou implemented it. (See Distress Tolerance Worksheet 14.)
□ 6.	Observ behavio	•	that occurred when you were not engaging in addictive
_		Nonaddictive activity	Positive events and consequences
_			

(Distress Tolerance Handout 20)

Burning Bridges and Building New Ones

Due Date:	Name:	Week Starting:
tive behavior) to	•	oor on your addiction, from 0 (no intention of quitting addiclute commitment): Go into Wise Mind and rate your
List all the things	s in your life that make a	ddiction possible. Check those you get rid of.
-		
-		
_		
	people, websites, and k those you erase or oth	other contact information you need to continue addictive nerwise get rid of.
List all the things	that would make addict	tion impossible. Check those that you do.
-		
_		_
Describe imag	gery you can use to help	reduce cravings:
		ave used to battle addiction urges. s hit:
☐ Looked at mo	ving images:	
☐ Surrounded s	elf with new smells:	
□ Urge-surfed:		

(Distress Tolerance Handout 21)

Practicing Alternate Rebellion and Adaptive Denial

Check and describarises:	e plans for al	ternate rebellion when t	he urge for	addictive behavior
1				
	e what you ac	ctually did as alternative		
1 .				
		lion was at helping you su		
1	2	3	4	5
Not effective		Somewhat effective		Very effective
	_	e denial skills below that blem behavior as an urge	-	
☐ 1. Reframing an	urge for a prob	olem behavior as an urge	for somethin	ng else:
☐ 1. Reframing an	urge for a prob		for somethin	ng else:
☐ 1. Reframing an Circle how effective	urge for a prob	olem behavior as an urge	for somethings	ring in to addiction.
□ 1. Reframing an Circle how effective 1 Not effective	urge for a prob this was at hel	olem behavior as an urge ping you survive the urge	for somethings without give	ring in to addiction. 5 Very effective
□ 1. Reframing an Circle how effective 1 Not effective □ 2. Putting off add	this was at hel	ping you survive the urge 3 Somewhat effective	for somethings without given	ring in to addiction. 5 Very effective
☐ 1. Reframing an Circle how effective 1 Not effective ☐ 2. Putting off add Circle how effective	this was at hel	ping you survive the urge 3 Somewhat effective for minutes, tir	for somethings without given	ring in to addiction. 5 Very effective ring in to addiction.
□ 1. Reframing an Circle how effective 1 Not effective □ 2. Putting off add Circle how effective	this was at hel	ping you survive the urge 3 Somewhat effective for minutes, tir ping you survive the urge	for somethings without given	ring in to addiction. 5 Very effective ring in to addiction.
□ 1. Reframing an Circle how effective 1 Not effective □ 2. Putting off add Circle how effective 1 Not effective	this was at hel 2 dictive behavior this was at hel 2 self I only had t	ping you survive the urge 3 Somewhat effective for minutes, tir ping you survive the urge	for somethings without given the series of t	ring in to addiction. 5 Very effective ring in to addiction. 5
□ 1. Reframing an Circle how effective 1 Not effective □ 2. Putting off add Circle how effective 1 Not effective □ 3. Reminded mysor	this was at hel 2 dictive behavior this was at hel 2 self I only had t	ping you survive the urge 3 Somewhat effective for minutes, tir ping you survive the urge 3 Somewhat effective	for somethings without given as well as without given as	ring in to addiction. 5 Very effective ring in to addiction. 5 Very effective
□ 1. Reframing an Circle how effective 1 Not effective □ 2. Putting off add Circle how effective 1 Not effective □ 3. Reminded mysor	this was at hel 2 dictive behavior this was at hel 2 self I only had t	ping you survive the urge 3 Somewhat effective for minutes, tir ping you survive the urge 3 Somewhat effective to be abstinent for an hou	for somethings without given as well as without given as	ring in to addiction. 5 Very effective ring in to addiction. 5 Very effective