"I AM NOT SICK, I Don't Need Help!"

LEAP[®] to help people with mental illness accept treatment and services.

LEAP® OVERVIEW

CACJ Annual Training Conference 2024

PRESENTED BY Jim Fix, Psy.D. Senior LEAP Faculty Trainer



Dr. Jim Fix, Psy.D.

PRESENTER | Clinical Psychologist

- 20+ Years Crisis Intervention, Emergency Departments and Criminal Justice
- **Psychiatric Evaluation Team (PET) Lead at Sharp Health San Diego, CA** – Direct patient care with ER, Medical Floors & Behavioral Health Hospitals
- Psychiatric Emergency Response Team (PERT) Fmr. Executive Director

 Developed & Facilitated Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) for SD County Law Enforcement
- Sr. LEAP Faculty Member and Trainer Dr. Xavier Amador Co-Facilitator
- Family caregiver of relative with serious mental illness.







Nonprofit 501c3 · Founded 2017, New York · HACenter.org

Help people with serious mental illness who can't comprehend they are ill — accept treatment & recover



Anosognosia Why people refuse help?



LEAP[®] Program Create relationships that lead to treatment.

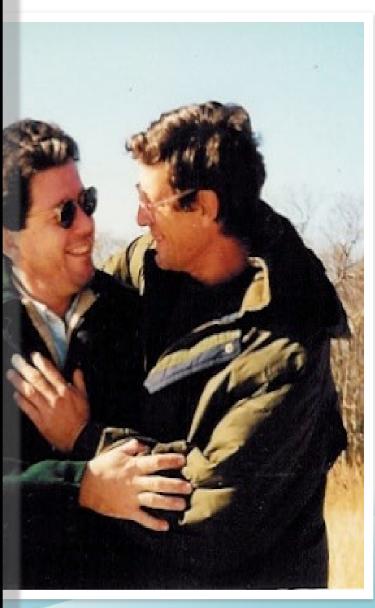


Families, Community & Professionals Train the people who need it most.

Poor insight and re







"Denial" of illness in the news

Poor insight in schizophrenia and bipolar disorder is so common...



1ST DECREASE SINCE APRIL 2003 Wait and see Agenti unfanel vet, cite slowdewn in other cities for 2.3% dip here BE RALLEY NAMES IN Following dewing takes and follow prices in a es arous the country, monthly home sales in the Darkotte arou were down in Separation - the first may in more than there wears Closings, the most often cited measure of hosules, Sel 3.3 prives from September a year app. We a small drop, but the decline common charging with Argunt, when choirings on hence, couldw and towarknesses and through Carolina Multiple Lining Services twees up 27 percent. Westan seal wants agents say they'it wait to see dether the September deup is a monthly bigs or ignalis adroper dechile. Ether way they agree that mices and sellers must adapt to new market de ands, Solis of the trace of termination and bit. Agents any shower sales in other cities have stalled business in Charlinte. They clarity card tai Sol Other in NORTHEAST CRARLOTTE School's parents return to books Innovative Highland Renaissance hosts joint effort by CPCC, church

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...news stories involving such persons appear nearly every day.



"Denial" of illness

Denial impairs common-sense judgment about the need for treatment and services. **Yes?**

– But are we dealing with denial?

"Anosognosia"

Ann knows egg... NOSIA



Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. 4th ed (Text Revision). Washington, DC, APA, 2000.

What Was Known In The Scientific Literature?

VOL. 17, NO. 1, 1991

Awareness of Illness in Schizophrenia

113

by Xavier F. Amador, David H. Strauss, Scott A. Yale, and Jack M. Gorman

What did we learn?

Abstract

This article reviews the literature on "poor insight" or unawareness of illness in schizophrenia. A large body of knowledge representing several different perspectives on insight has developed. This work can be divided into three broad categories, suggesting an important role for insight in the phenomenology, pathophysiology, and treatment of schizophrenia. The argument is made here that many of the self-awareness deficits observed in schizophrenia are of diagnostic significance, are neurally based, and are indispensable in guiding treatment decisions. In addition,

This article reviews the literature on unawareness of illness in schizophrenia. We will begin by focusing on the relevance of insight to diagnosis and classification in schizophrenia. Next, we will discuss research on unawareness of deficits; this work coming largely from the neurological literature, bears on issues of etiology and pathophysiology in schizophrenia. Finally, we will review studies that assess insight as a predictor of treatment compliance and outcome. We will argue throughout that many of the selfawareness deficits observed in schizophrenia are of diagnostic significance, are neurally based, and are

are AMADOR

Early Research Findings

In 1990 we reviewed the psychiatric literature (Descriptive Validity):

- Carpenter et. al., WHO IPSS (1973)
- Wilson et. al., (1986)
- McEvoy et. al., (1989a, 1989b)

Where else do we see anosognosia?

• McGlynn & Schacter, (1989): Frontal lobes involved in Anosognosia in Neurological Disorders

OUR HYPOTHESIS

Schizophrenia patients with frontal lobe dysfunction are more likely to be unaware of their illness

Evidence from Brain Imaging and Post-mortem Studies

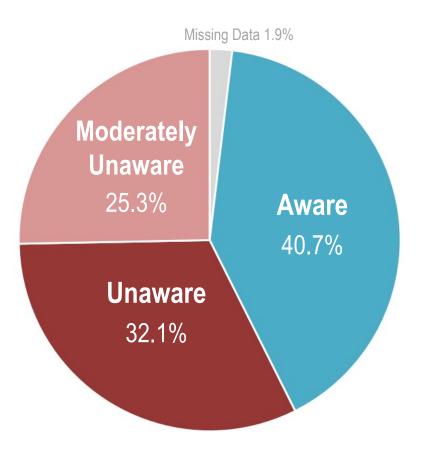
20 Studies compared the brains of schizophrenia patients with and without awareness of illness (1992 – 2017).

- All found significant differences (between aware and unaware subjects) in one or more brain structures.
- A variety of anatomical structures are involved, anterior insula, anterior cingulate cortex, and the medial frontal cortex.
- Three of the above studies included individuals who *had never been treated with medication*: These brain differences did not result from medication.





Unawareness of Mental Illness



Unawareness of Symptoms



- Delusions
- Thought Disorder
- Hallucinations
- Flat Affect
- Anhedonia (lack of pleasure)
- Asociality (social isolation)



DSM-IV field-trial-study patients with schizophrenia (n=221) Amador XF, et al. Arch Gen Psychiatry. 1994;51(10):826–836.

DSM-IV-TR™

Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Disorders

Drs. Xavier Amador and Michael Flaum, Co-Chairs

- A majority of individuals with schizophrenia have poor insight regarding the fact that they have a psychotic illness. Evidence suggests that poor insight is a manifestation of the illness rather than a coping strategy.
- It may be comparable to the lack of awareness of neurological deficits seen in stroke, termed ANOSOGNOSIA.
- This symptom predisposes the individual to noncompliance with treatment and has been found to be predictive of higher relapse rates, increased number of involuntary hospital admissions, poorer psychosocial functioning, and a poorer course of illness. (page 304)



Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders IV-TR, Washington DC, APA, 2000.

DSM-5-TR™

Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Disorders

Published 2022 (Pages 116 & 123)

- . Unawareness of illness is typically a symptom of schizophrenia itself rather than a coping strategy. It is comparable to the lack of awareness of neurological deficits following brain damage, termed anosognosia
- [It] includes unawareness of symptoms and may be present through the entire course of schizophrenia.
- Anosognosia is also common in Schizoaffective Disorder.
- This symptom is the most common predictor of nonadherence to treatment. It has been found to predict higher relapse rates, increased number of involuntary treatments, poorer psychosocial functioning, aggression, and a poorer course of illness.

Awareness of Illness and Treatment Adherence

- Awareness of being ill (insight) is among <u>the top 2 predictors</u> of long-term medication adherence
- What is the other top predictor?



- Relationship/Alliance with someone who:
 - Listens to you without judgment
 - Respects your point of view
 - Would like to see you try treatment



What do we know about Anosognosia of Illness and Acceptance of Treatment?

We never "win" on the strength of our argument, we win on the strength of our relationship.





Anosognosia for mental illness:

What does it FEEL like?



webcam



partner/ married & working



volunteer



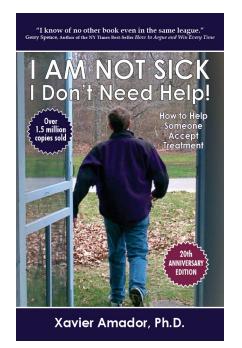
When helping someone with anosognosia for mental illness...

The "father, mother, police officer, therapist and doctor knows best" approach does not work, because collaboration is a goal—not a given.

Do <u>not</u> expect:	GratitudeReceptivenessAdherence
Do expect:	 Frustration, Anger, Hostility, Fear, Suspicion Loneliness, Depression & Isolation Overt and Secretive "Non-Compliance"

The LEAP® Approach

Listen Empathize Agree Partner



Delay Opinion (3 A's) Apologize

LEAP[®] is focused on developing relationships that result in acceptance of treatment & services

Based on MAIT, Xavier Amador & Aaron T. Beck (1998) Over the past 20 years LEAP has taught to tens of thousands globally (EU, USA, Asia Pacific)





- Listen Reflect back without judgement, reactions, or contradictions
 Empathize Express empathy for feelings coming from delusions, anosognosia & desires
 Agree Find areas of agreement—abandon your goal of agreeing the person is sick
 Partner Move forward to achieve common goals that you <u>can</u> partner on
- DelayDelay giving hurtful and contrary opinions—redirect and ask permissionOpinionWith humility, give your opinion in a way that respects the person's perspectiveApologizeFor acts & interactions that feel disrespectful, frustrating or disappointing

Learning LEAP is just like learning a new language: PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT



Step I Absorb what you've heard (Reflectively Listen)

Step II Emotionally connect (Empathize, Apologize, etc.)

Step III Now you can problem solve (Agree & Partner)

Use each of the 7 LEAP Tools as you need them

THANK YOU!



Free Resources & Updates

HACenter.org

