



COGNITIVE BEHAVIOUR THERAPY WITH MINDFULNESS
THÉRAPIE COGNITIVO-COMPORTEMENTALE DE LA PLEINE CONSCIENCE

Class 5

Ground Rules

Respect others

Please respect everyone's confidentiality

Please do not share with the class personal stories of trauma or suicidal or violent thoughts

Talk to us

If you are distressed, please talk to staff members individually

Class Outline

Mindfulness

Review of Previous Action Plan

What is Stress?

Coping with Stressful Experiences

Wellness Plan

Your Action Plan

Grounding Exercise

Video on next slide!

Grounding exercises are strategies that can help bring you back to the present moment.

Other grounding strategies:

- Name as many animals as you can
- Count backwards from 100
- Name cities that start with an “S”
- Point to 15 objects in the room
- Focus your gaze on one spot in the room

But is grounding avoidance?



**TRY THIS 54321
GROUNDING EXERCISE
ON A NATURE WALK**

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Mindfulness 5 min twice a day

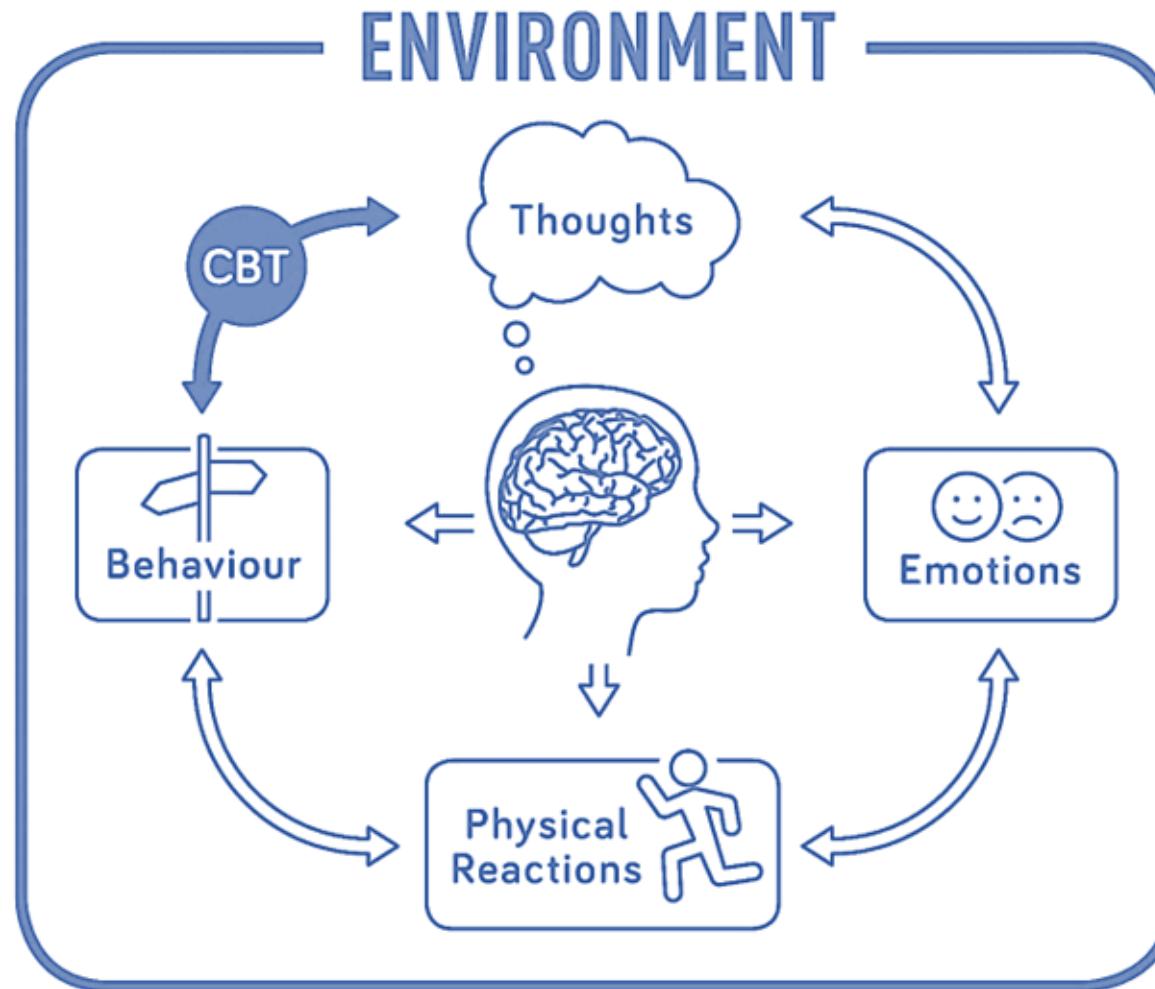
One thought record in the week (Testing Your Thoughts worksheet)

Visit problem-solving website for 15 min

Fill out problem-solving sheet

Work on your **SMART** goals

The CBT Model



Class Outline

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What is Stress?

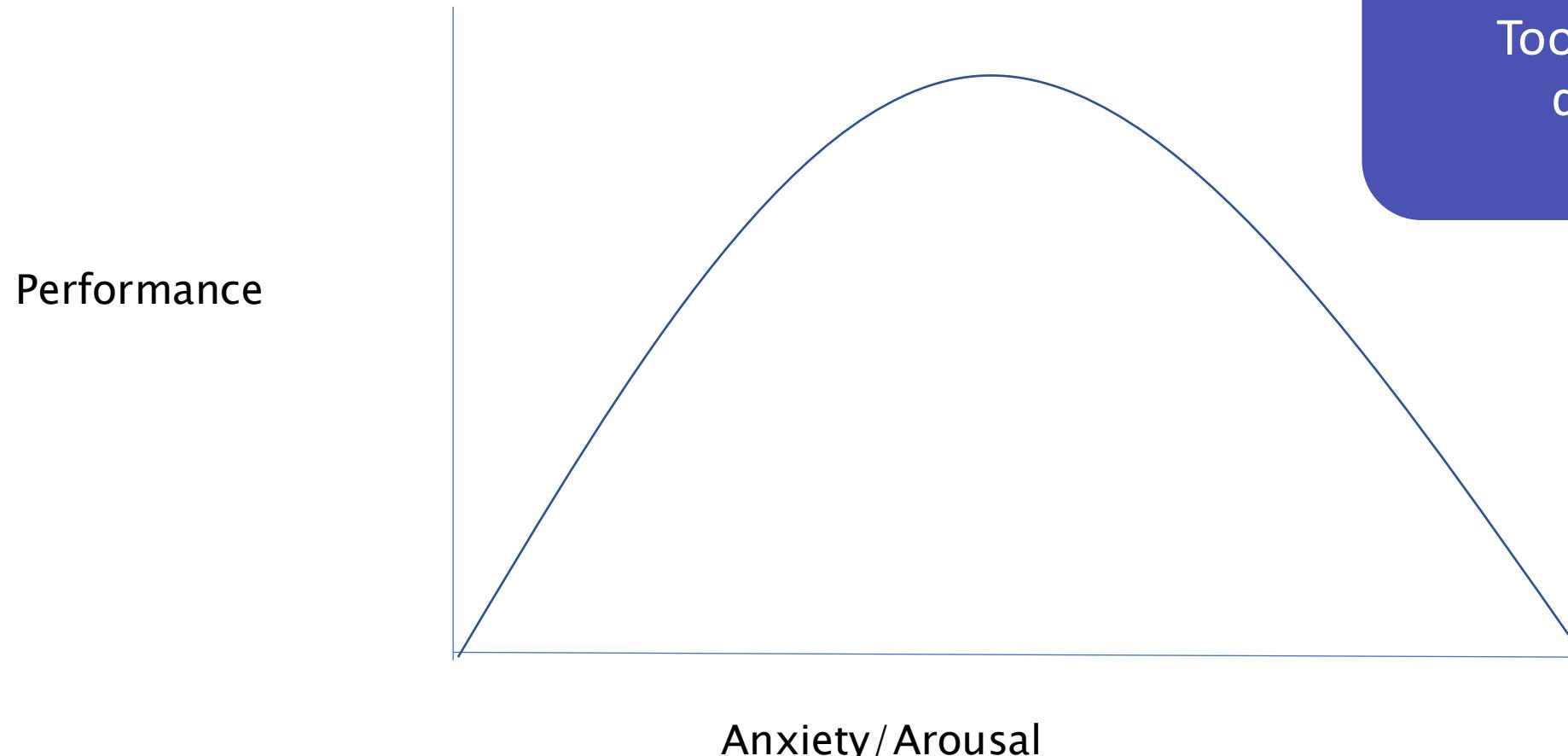
Coping with Stressful Experiences

Wellness Plan

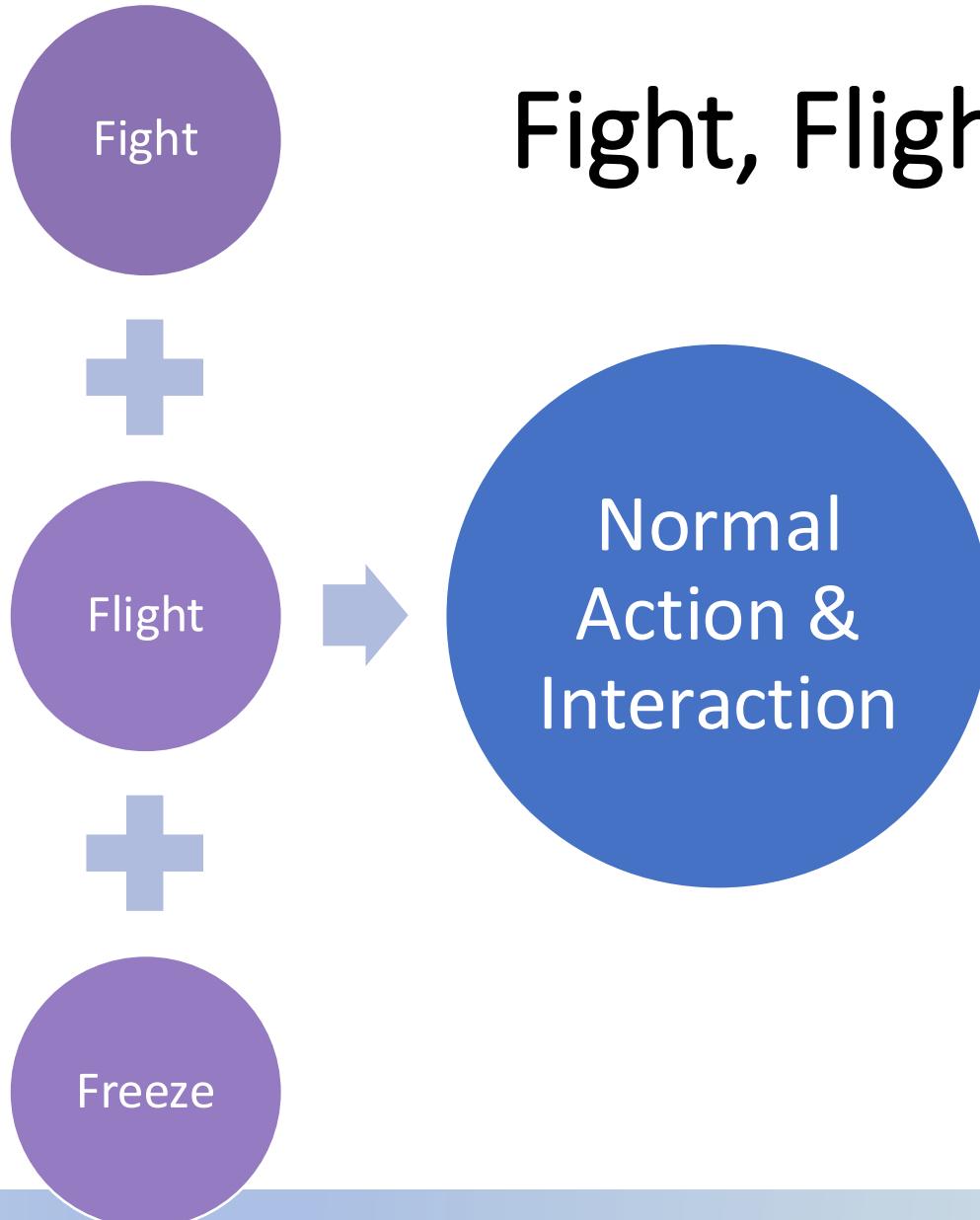
Your Action Plan

Stress

Yerkes-Dodson curve



Some stress can be good.
Too much can be
debilitating.



Fight, Flight, or Freeze Response

Our bodies all react similarly in response to something threatening.

The purpose of this response is to help us avoid harm.

Fight, Flight or Freeze Response

Sometimes, we experience
“false alarms”.

If we experience these
frequently and severely, they
can get in the way of our
functioning and quality of life.

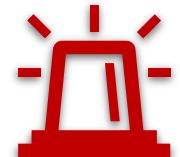


Fight, Flight or Freeze Response

- After very stressful experiences, all sorts of memories, places, people, and things can bring up reminders that set off false alarms
- Although the experience itself might have been dangerous and scary, the reminders are unpleasant but safe



Blue shirt example



Exercise: Do you have any false alarms going off?

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Coping with Stressful Experiences



1

Remember the stress response

2

Common Thinking Traps

3

Common Behavioural Responses

4

Self-Compassion

Thinking Traps

Overgeneralizing

Thinking that a difficult situation is part of a constant cycle of bad things that happen. People who overgeneralize often use words like "always" or "never".

All or Nothing Thinking

Seeing things as only right or wrong, good or bad, perfect or terrible. People who think in all or nothing terms see a small mistake as a total failure.

Fortune Telling

Predicting that something bad will happen, without any evidence.

Emotional Reasoning

Believing that bad feelings or emotions reflect the truth of a situation.

Labeling

Saying only critical things about yourself or other people.

Stressful Experience Examples

Last time I drove downtown I made stupid errors. This always happens to me! I never manage this stuff well.

I can never let my guard down. People are bad. Nobody can be trusted.

If I'm not in full control, people will get hurt.

I feel guilty about what happened, so it must have been my fault/I must be to blame.

My organization does not support me! My supervisor is a jerk! I made a mistake therefore I'm incompetent!

Find this in
your
handouts!

Thinking traps about stressful experiences

Thinking Traps

'Should' Statements

Telling yourself how you "should" or "must" act. "Should" statements about ourselves lead to guilt. "Should" statements about others lead to anger and resentment.

Mind Reading

Jumping to conclusions about what others are thinking, without any evidence.

Mental Filter

Focusing only on the challenging parts of a situation and ignoring everything else.

Catastrophic Thinking

Exaggerating the importance of distressing things, believing the worst-case scenario, or thinking something is unbearable or impossible when it isn't.

Personalization

You see yourself as the cause of some upsetting external event for which, in fact, you were not primarily responsible.

Stressful Experience Examples

I should be able to handle this without getting upset/sad/angry/scared! I shouldn't let this affect me!

If I take a few days off to deal with this, my coworkers will think I'm weak.

I've driven for 20 years but had one serious accident. I am a horrible driver.

Because I feel stressed/overwhelmed now, I won't ever be able to drive again.

The family looks grief-stricken. They must blame me for what happened.

Common Thinking Traps

Overgeneralization

All or Nothing
Thinking

Fortune Telling

Emotional
Reasoning

Labelling

Should Statements

Mind Reading

Mental Filter

Catastrophic
Thinking

Personalization

Testing Your Thoughts

 **CATCH IT**

1. What is the situation?
Driving again after a car accident.
2. What am I thinking or imagining?
I'm too scared to drive, I'll have another accident.
3. How much do I believe it? (a little, medium, or a lot)
I believe it a lot.
4. How does that thought make me feel? (e.g., angry, sad, nervous, etc.)
Scared.
5. How strong is the feeling on a scale of 0-100?
About a 95 out of 100.

 **CHECK IT**

6. What makes me think the thought is true?
I had an accident before and feel anxious about the other drivers. I haven't driven in a while, my hands are shaky, and I'm worried about losing control of the car.
7. What makes me think the thought is not completely true?
Not everybody gets into an accident. I've been driving for 20 years and only had one accident. I have a good driving record.
8. What's the worst that could happen?
I might get into another accident and get demerits. I won't be able to drive anywhere anymore.
9. What's the best that could happen?
I start driving and it's easy. I won't have an accident.
10. What will probably happen?
I will feel anxious while driving and it will feel difficult at first. Then as I get more practice I'll become more comfortable.

 **CHANGE IT**

11. What will happen if I keep telling myself the same thought?
I'll never get back in the car. Or I'll wait so long that the anxiety will be too high to start driving again.
12. What could happen if I changed my thinking?
I'll be able to drive places again. I'll feel a sense of accomplishment for overcoming my fears.
13. What would I tell my friend Dan if this happened to them?
It might not be comfortable at first but you were always a good driver, you can do this.
14. What's another way of thinking about this?
I can't control other drivers but I can still drive defensively. I can start gradually by driving around the block and using CBTm techniques to manage my anxiety.
15. How do I feel now? Rerate the intensity on a scale of 0-100.
A little better, but still a bit nervous. About a 40 out of 100 now.

Find this in your handouts!

Thought record about a stressful experience

CBTm

Thought Record – 1. Catch it



CATCH

IT

1. What is the situation?

Driving again after a car accident.

2. What am I thinking or imagining?

I'm too scared to drive, I'll have another accident.

3. How much do I believe it? (*a little, medium, or a lot*)

I believe it a lot.

4. How does that thought make me feel? (e.g., angry, sad, nervous, etc.)

Scared.

5. How strong is the feeling on a scale of 0-100?

About a 95 out of 100.

Thought Record – 2. Check it



**CHECK
IT**

6. What makes me think the thought is true?

I had an accident before and feel anxious about the other drivers. I haven't driven in a while, my hands are shaky, and I'm worried about losing control of the car.

7. What makes me think the thought is not completely true?

Not everybody gets into an accident. I've been driving for 20 years and only had one accident. I have a good driving record.

8. What's the worst that could happen?

I might get into another accident and get demerits. I won't be able to drive anywhere anymore.

9. What's the best that could happen?

I start driving and it's easy. I won't have an accident.

10. What will probably happen?

I will feel anxious while driving and it will feel difficult at first. Then as I get more practice I'll become more comfortable.

Thought Record – 3. Change it



**CHANGE
IT**

11. What will happen if I keep telling myself the same thought?
I'll never get back in the car. Or I'll wait so long that the anxiety will be too high to start driving again.
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Coping with Stressful Experiences



1

Remember the stress response

2

Common Thinking Traps

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Common Behavioural Responses

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Self-Compassion

Helpful:

Sticking to usual routine

Healthy living strategies

Seeking social support

Unhelpful:

Avoidance

- Behavioural
- Chemical
- Mental
- Emotional...

Common Behaviours

Avoidance

Avoid fearful situation

Short Term

- Decrease in anxiety

Long term

- Increase in anxiety
- Decrease in self-esteem
- Decrease in function

Avoid Avoidance!

Avoid fearful situation

Short Term

- Decrease in anxiety

Long term

- Increase in anxiety
- Decrease in self-esteem
- Decrease in function

Face fearful situation

Short Term

- Increase in anxiety

Long term

- Decrease in anxiety
- Increase in self-esteem
- Increase in function

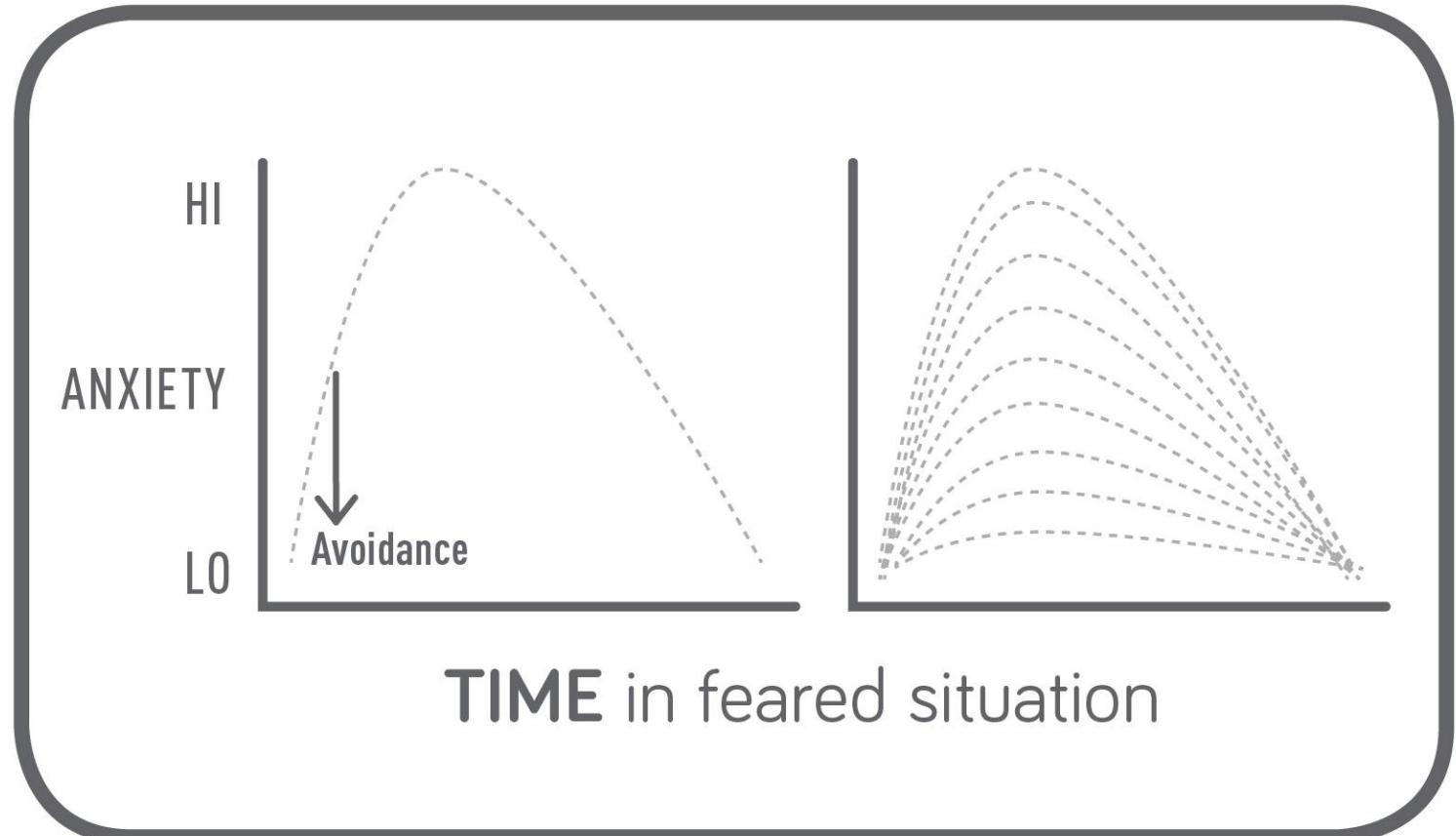
Facing your fears in a planned and repeated manner to fears.

Starting with fears that are a 3-4 out of 10 for an anxiety rating

Delay the avoidance

If possible, stay in the anxious situation until anxiety drops

Exposure



Exposure



In a planned and gradual way, put yourself in situations that set off a false alarm, over and over again, until it doesn't bother you as much anymore.



Example: How would you teach someone to be less afraid of the water?



How could you apply the same logic to some of the situations in which you feel anxiety?

Building an Approach Ladder

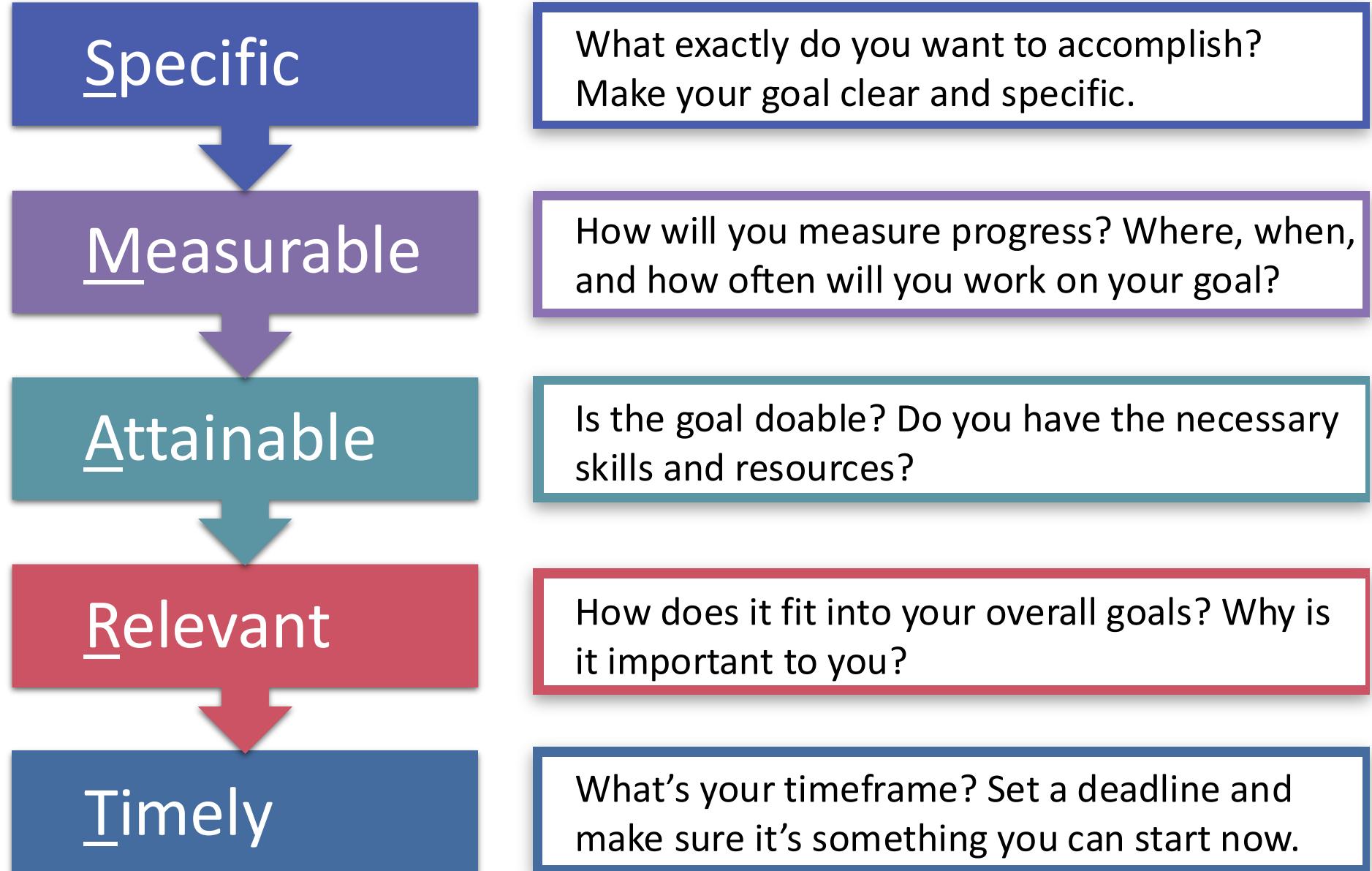
Car
accident
on Harris
Street



Blue shirt
example

Other
examples?

SMART Goals



SMART Goals



Self-Compassion

Self-kindness vs.
Self-judgment

Common
humanity vs.
Isolation

Mindfulness vs.
Over-
identification

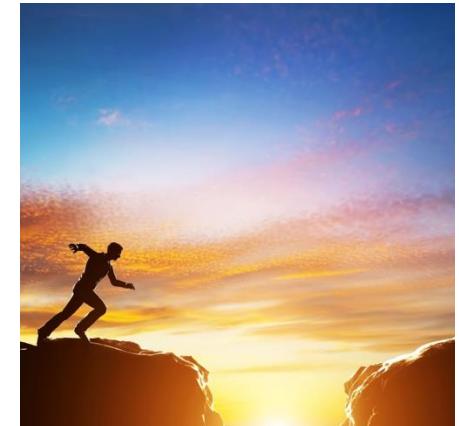
<https://vimeo.com/65859796>

For more information on Dr. Kristin Neff's
work on self-compassion, see her website:
<http://self-compassion.org/>

Taking Care of Yourself after a Stressful Event

Resilience

- The ability to bounce back from setbacks and adapt to change.
- It's like a muscle—the more we practice, the stronger it gets.



What are some skills we can use to build resilience?

- Practice mindfulness
- Self-compassion
- Take care of your body and mind
- Use a thought record or catch it-check it-change it
- Social support from family and friends
- Practice exposure to face our fears



Class Outline

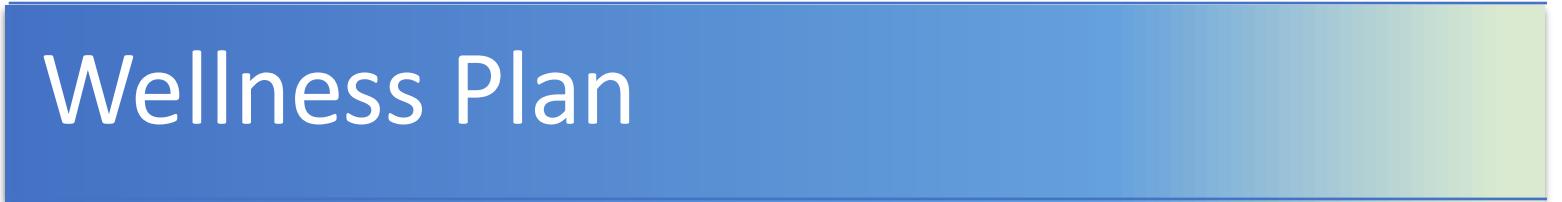
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Wellness Plan



Your Action Plan

Find this in your
handouts!

Mental Health Continuum Model



It offers a good way to evaluate your own or others' stress levels

What changes do you need to make if you're in the “yellow” or “orange”?

WELLNESS PLAN

STEP 1: Warning signs (thoughts, images, moods, behaviours) that indicate I'm feeling overwhelmed by stress

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

STEP 2: Three coping strategies - things I can do myself to take my mind off my problems

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

STEP 3: Three people I can call (just to hang out or talk to) or social settings where I can go for distraction

1. Name _____ Phone _____
2. Name _____ Phone _____
3. Name _____ Phone _____

STEP 4: Three people I can ask for help

1. Name _____ Phone _____
2. Name _____ Phone _____
3. Name _____ Phone _____

STEP 5: Professionals I can contact if I need more help

1. Name _____ Phone _____
2. Mobile Crisis Unit - (204) 940-1781
3. Crisis Response Centre - 817 Bannatyne Avenue (24/7 walk-in crisis support)
4. Work resources: _____

Making a Wellness Plan

Find this in your handouts!

CBTm

The Wellness Plan

Warning signs
(thoughts, images,
moods, behaviours) that
indicate I'm feeling
overwhelmed

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

3 coping strategies:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

3 people I can call (to just
hang out or to talk to):

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

Wellness Plan

Three people I can ask for help:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

Professionals I can contact if I need more help:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

Wellness Plan Support Resources

24/7 Help
Resources:



Crisis Response
Centre

817 Bannatyne Ave.

Mobile Crisis Unit

204-940-1781

Klinic Crisis Line

204-786-8686

Suicide Crisis Helpline

Call or text 9-8-8

Class 5 Action Plan

Pay attention to any false alarms.

Practice mindfulness for 5 minutes every day.

The next time you feel stressed or overwhelmed, try one of the following:

- Use a mindfulness exercise or grounding strategy
- Do a Testing Your Thoughts worksheet
- Make a SMART goal focused on your wellbeing
- Refer to your Wellness Plan

Work on your Wellness Plan and keep it handy. When you've finished it, take a picture of it with your phone so you have a copy with you wherever you go!

Your Action Plan Going Forward

Now that CBTm Classes are done, what's next?

Check in with the professional that referred you

You have choices:

- Acknowledge your hard work, and take a break from mental health programs
- Group or individual therapy
- Take CBTm classes again

Remember what motivated you to take CBTm classes!

Resources

Adult Mobile Crisis Unit (24/7)

- Call (204-940-1781)

Klinik Crisis Line

- Call (204-786-8686) OR (1-888-322-3019)

Crisis Response Centre

- Call 204-940-1781. For *Community Intake* call: 204-788-8330

Manitoba Suicide Prevention & Support Line (24/7)

- Call (1-877-435-7170). Visit their website <https://www.reasonstolive.ca>

Addictions Foundation of Manitoba

- Call (204-944-6200) OR (1-855-662-6605)

First Nations and Inuit Hope for Wellness Help Line

- Call (1-855-242-3310). An online chat feature is also available on their website <https://www.hopeforwellness.ca>

Suicide Crisis Helpline (24/7) 9-8-8

- Call or text 9-8-8 for trauma-informed and culturally appropriate suicide prevention support

CBTm Class Evaluation



We want
your feedback!