GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND EMPIRICALLY SUPPORTED TECHNIQUES OF

Cognitive Behavior Therapy

Edited by

William T. O'Donohue Jane E. Fisher

GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND EMPIRICALLY SUPPORTED TECHNIQUES OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIOR THERAPY

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CONTENTS

Treface Am	
Acknowledgments xv	
Contributors xvii	
GENERAL PRINCIPLES	
A Brief History of Cognitive Behavior Therapy: Are There Troubles Ahead?	1

William O'Donohue

Preface viii

1

2 Assessment and Cognitive Behavior Therapy: Functional Analysis as Key Process 15

Claudia Drossel, Clair Rummel, and Jane E. Fisher

3 Cognitive Behavior Therapy: A Current Appraisal 42

William C. Follette, Sabrina M. Darrow, and Jordan T. Bonow

4 Cultural Awareness and Culturally Competent Practice 63

Melanie P. Duckworth

5 New Directions in Cognitive Behavior Therapy: Acceptance-Based Therapies 77

Evan M. Forman and James D. Herbert

EMPIRICALLY SUPPLIED TECHNIQUES

6 Psychological Acceptance 102

James D. Herbert, Evan M. Forman, and Erica L. England

7 Anger (Negative Impulse) Control 115

Brad Donohue, Kendra Tracy, and Suzanne Gorney

8 Assertiveness Skills and the Management of Related Factors 124

Melanie P. Duckworth

9 Attribution Change 13	33
-------------------------	----

Rebecca S. Laird and Gerald I. Metalsky

10 Behavioral Activation for Depression 138

Christopher R. Martell

11 Response Chaining 144

W. Larry Williams and Eric Burkholder

12 Behavioral Contracting 151

Ramona Houmanfar, Kristen A. Maglieri, Horacio R. Roman, and Todd A. Ward

13 Bibliotherapy Utilizing CBT 158

Negar Nicole Jacobs

14 Breathing Retraining and Diaphragmatic Breathing Techniques 166

Holly Hazlett-Stevens and Michelle G. Craske

15 Classroom Management 173

Steven G. Little and Angeleque Akin-Little

16 Cognitive Defusion 181

Jason B. Luoma and Steven C. Hayes

17 Cognitive Restructuring of the Disputing of Irrational Beliefs 189

Albert Ellis

18 Cognitive Restructuring: Behavioral Tests of Negative Cognitions 194

Keith S. Dobson and Kate E. Hamilton

19 Communication/Problem-Solving Skills Training 199

Pamella H. Oliver and Gayla Margolin

20 Compliance with Medical Regimens 207

Elaine M. Heiby and Maxwell R. Frank

21 Contingency Management Interventions 214

Claudia Drossel, Christina G. Garrison-Diehn, and Jane E. Fisher

22 Daily Behavior Report Cards: Home-School Contingency Management Procedures 221

Mary Lou Kelley and Jennette L. Palcic

23 Dialectics in Cognitive and Behavior Therapy 230

Armida Rubio Fruzzetti and Alan E. Fruzzetti

24 Differential Reinforcement of Low-Rate Behavior 240

Mark Alavosius, Joseph Dagen, and William D. Newsome

25 Differential Reinforcement of Other Behavior and Differential Reinforcement of Alternative Behavior 245

Michele D. Wallace and Adel C. Najdowski

26 Directed Masturbation: A Treatment of Female Orgasmic Disorder 256

Stephanie Both and Ellen Laan

27 Distress Tolerance 265

Michael P. Twohig and Katherine A. Peterson

28 Emotion Regulation 272

Alan E. Fruzzetti, Wendy Crook, Karen M. Erikson, Jung Eun Lee, and John M. Worrall

29 Encopresis: Biobehavioral Treatment 285

Patrick C. Friman, Jennifer Resetar, and Kim DeRuyk

30 Expressive Writing 295

Jenna L. Baddeley and James W. Pennebaker

31 Flooding 300

Lori A. Zoellner, Jonathan S. Abramowitz, Sally A. Moore, and David M. Slagle

32 Experimental Functional Analysis of Problem Behavior 309

James E. Carr, Linda A. LeBlanc, and Jessa R. Love

33	Functional Communication Training to Treat Challenging Behavior	320
	V. Mark Durand and Eileen Merges	

34 Functional Self-Instruction Training to Promote Generalized Learning 328

Frank R. Rusch and Douglas Kostewicz

35 Group Interventions 334

Claudia Drossel

36 Habit Reversal Training 343

Amanda Nicolson Adams, Mark A. Adams, and Raymond G. Miltenberger

37 Harm Reduction 351

Arthur W. Blume and G. Alan Marlatt

38 Putting It on the Street: Homework in Cognitive Behavioral Therapy 358

Patricia Robinson

39 The Prolonged CS Exposure Techniques of Implosive (Flooding) Therapy 370

Donald J. Levis

40 Cognitive Behavioral Treatment of Insomnia 381

Wilfred R. Pigeon and Michael L. Perlis

41 Interoceptive Exposure for Panic Disorder 394

John P. Forsyth, Tiffany Fusé, and Dean T. Acheson

42 Live (In Vivo) Exposure 407

Holly Hazlett-Stevens and Michelle G. Craske

43 Applications of the Matching Law 415

John C. Borrero, Michelle A. Frank, and Nicole L. Hausman

44 Mindfulness Practice 425

Sona Dimidjian and Marsha M. Linehan

45 Moderate Drinking Training for Problem Drinkers 435

Frederick Rotgers

46 Multimodal Behavior Therapy 440

Arnold A. Lazarus

47 Positive Psychology: A Behavioral Conceptualization and Application to Contemporary Behavior Therapy 445

Alyssa H. Kalata and Amy E. Naugle

48 Motivational Interviewing 455

Eric R. Levensky, Brian C. Kersh, Lavina L. Cavasos, and J. Annette Brooks

49 Noncontingent Reinforcement as a Treatment for Problem Behavior 465

Timothy R. Vollmer and Carrie S. W. Borrero

50 Pain Management 473

Robert J. Gatchel and Richard C. Robinson

51 Parent Training 481

Kevin J. Moore and Gerald R. Patterson

52 Self-Efficacy Interventions: Guided Mastery Therapy 488

Walter D. Scott and Daniel Cervone

53 Positive Attention 494

Stephen R. Boggs and Sheila M. Eyberg

54 Problem-Solving Therapy 500

Arthur M. Nezu, Christine Maguth Nezu, and Mary McMurran

55 Punishment 506

David P. Wacker, Jay Harding, Wendy Berg, Linda J. Cooper-Brown, and Anjali Barretto

56 Rapid Smoking 513

Elizabeth V. Gifford and Deacon Shoenberger

57 Relapse Prevention 520

Kirk A. B. Newring, Tamara M. Loverich, Cathi D. Harris, and Jennifer Wheeler

x CONTENTS

58	Relaxation	532
----	------------	-----

Kyle E. Ferguson and Rachel E. Sgambati

59 Response Prevention 543

Martin E. Franklin, Deborah A. Ledley, and Edna B. Foa

60 Satiation Therapy 550

Crissa Draper

61 Identifying and Modifying Maladaptive Schemas 555

Cory F. Newman

62 Self-Management 564

Lynn P. Rehm and Jennifer H. Adams

63 Safety Training/Violence Prevention Using the Safecare Parent Training Model 571

Daniel J. Whitaker, Dan Crimmins, Anna Edwards, and John R. Lutzker

64 Self-Monitoring as a Treatment Vehicle 576

Kathryn L. Humphreys, Brian P. Marx, and Jennifer M. Lexington

65 Sensate Focus 584

Lisa Regev and Joel Schmidt

66 Shaping 591

Kyle E. Ferguson and Kim Christiansen

67 Social Skills Training 600

Chris Segrin

68 Squeeze Technique for the Treatment of Premature Ejaculation 608

Claudia Avina

69 Stimulus Control 614

Alan Poling and Scott T. Gaynor

70 Stimulus Preference Assessment 621

Jane E. Fisher, Jeffrey A. Buchanan, and Stacey Cherup-Leslie

71	Stress	Inoculation	Training	627
----	--------	-------------	----------	-----

Donald Meichenbaum

72 Stress Management Intervention 631

Victoria E. Mercer

73 Systematic Desensitization 640

Lara S. Head and Alan M. Gross

74 Think-Aloud Techniques 648

Gerald C. Davison, Jennifer L. Best, and Marat Zanov

75 Time-Out, Time-In, and Task-Based Grounding 655

Patrick C. Friman

76 Guidelines for Developing and Managing a Token Economy 663

Patrick M. Ghezzi, Ginger R. Wilson, Rachel S. F. Tarbox, and Kenneth R. MacAleese

77 Urge Surfing 669

Andy Lloyd

78 Validation Principles and Strategies 674

Kelly Koerner and Marsha M. Linehan

79 Values Clarification 681

Michael P. Twohig and Jesse M. Crosby

Author Index 687

Subject Index 723

PREFACE

This book includes introductory material (the first five chapters) so that the reader can gain both a general overview of CBT as well as gain a general understanding of some of the basics of cognitive behavior therapy. The first chapter provides a brief history of cognitive behavior therapy and presents some of its current and future challenges. A key problem is that cognitive behavior therapy was based on learning research and other research in experimental psychology, but now the ties to this research are much looser and indirect. This might have certain costs that are not properly realized. The second chapter covers assessment issues in cognitive behavior therapy, focusing on functional analysis. This chapter introduces and explains much of the basic terminology that the student needs to understand to properly understand CBT, such as contingency, schedule of reinforcement, functional relationship, and so forth. The third chapter provides an overview of some of the evidence base for CBT. CBT is different than many other forms of psychotherapy in that its appeal is not based solely on its conceptual attractiveness but upon scientific studies of its outcomes. This puts CBT in the camp of "evidenced based practice," an important quality improvement development in healthcare. This is not to say CBT is a "done deal"; there is always more evidence to collect regarding outcomes and processes involved in CBT. We are at the beginnings of our research agenda, not at the end. The next chapter covers cultural issues in the implementation of CBT. CBT attempts to develop regularities but countenances the fact that each client has a unique history and present circumstance and thus it is part of the clinician's job to understand the relevance of this and make appropriate adaptations to assessment and treatment plans. Finally, the last chapter in this section covers some of the new developments in CBT. Dialectical Behavior Therapy, Mindfulness, and Acceptance and Commitment Therapy have been gaining a lot of attention in the last few decades and the promise and problems of these are discussed.

Over the last three decades there has been a significant increase in interest in cognitive behavior therapy. This has occurred for several reasons: 1) Mounting experimental evidence supports the effectiveness of cognitive behavioral therapy for certain psychological problems induding high incidence problems such as depression and the anxiety disorders. The well-known Chambless report, for example, identifies many cognitive behavioral therapies as being empirically supported. In fact, cognitive behavioral techniques comprise most of the list. 2) Cognitive behavior therapy tends to be relatively brief and often can be delivered in groups. Therefore it can be more cost-effective than some alternatives and be seen to offer good value. These qualities have become particularly important in the era of managed care with its emphasis upon cost containment. 3) Cognitive behavior therapy has been applied with varying success to a wide variety of problems (see Fisher and O'Donohue, 2006 for over 70 behavioral health problems in which CBT can be considered an evidence based treatment. Thus, it has considerable scope and utility for the practitioner in general practice or the professional involved in the training of therapists. 4) Cognitive behavior therapy is a relatively straight forward and clearly operationalized approach to psychotherapy. This does not mean that case formulation or implementing these techniques is easy. However, CBT is more learnable that techniques such as psychoanalysis or Gestalt therapy. 5) Cognitive behavioral therapy is a therapy system comprised of many individual techniques, with researchers and practitioners constantly adding to this inventory. A given behavior therapist, because of his or her specialty, may know or use only a small subset of these. A clinician or clinical researcher may want to creatively combine individual techniques to treat some intransigent problem or an unfamiliar or complicated clinical presentation.