





#### Webinar Series

This is the fourth webinar of a National BPD Project funded by the Australian Government. If you didn't attend the first three webinars, visit the Australian BPD Foundation website. This webinar will cover youth and early intervention. The remainder of the series will address:

Webinar 5: Management of self injury and suicidality

**Webinar 6**: Management in mental health services, primary & private sectors







#### **Ground Rules**

To help ensure everyone has the opportunity to gain the most from the live webinar, we ask that all participants consider the following ground rules:

- Be respectful of other participants and panellists.
   Behave as you would in a face-to-face activity.
- For help with your technical issues, click the Technical Support FAQ tab at the top of the screen. If you still require support, call the Redback Help Desk on 1800 291 863. If there is a significant issue affecting all participants, you will be alerted via an announcement.

Audience tip:
If you are having
difficulties with the
audio, please dial in or
1800 896 323
Passcode:
23553870818#.







#### **Learning Outcomes**

Through an exploration of Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD), the webinar will provide participants with the opportunity to:

- outline how to identify youth with borderline personality disorder
- identify age appropriate therapeutic interventions and treatment principles for youth
- outline how to work appropriately with the young person and their family.

Audience tip:
The PowerPoint
slideshow and case
study can be found in
the Resources Library
tab at the bottom right.







# Why should we intervene early for borderline personality disorder?

#### Andrew Chanen

Orygen, the National Centre of Excellence in Youth Mental Health Centre for Youth Mental Health, The University of Melbourne Orygen Youth Health









## **Psychiatrist Perspective**

Clinically significant borderline personality disorder usually appears from puberty to young adulthood (12-25 years old)

- 1/5 psychiatric outpatients
- · Shows continuity with PD in adulthood
- Remains dynamic across the lifespan
- Despite strong scientific evidence, the PD diagnosis in young people remains taboo.

Chanen, Sharp, Hoffman 2017 Newton-Howes, Chanen, Clark 2015









#### Borderline personality disorder is a legitimate differential diagnosis of common mental disorders in young people

- Spurious distinction between personality and mental state pathology
- often underpinned by impulsivity, affective instability, or hyper-aggression
- Early clinical phenotypes for PD are overlapping and nonspecific (like all mental disorders).

Chanen, Sharp, Hoffman 2017 Newton-Howes, Chanen, Clark 2015 Caspi & Moffitt 2018











## **Psychiatrist Perspective**

#### BPD is not normative among young people (Chanen 2017)

- Impulsivity
- Substance use
- Sexual behaviour
- Self-mutilation and suicide attempts
- Interpersonal and vocational dysfunction.

Lawrence, Allen, & Chanen, 2010; Scalzo, Hulbert, Betts, Cotton, & Chanen, 2018; Thompson et al., 2018; Andrewes, Hulbert, Cotton, Betts, & Chanen, 2017; Goodman et al., 2017; Kramer et al., 2017









#### **BPD** = severe PD

- High risk of very poor outcome
- High mortality
- 8% suicide
- High morbidity
  - Mental disorder, physical & sexual health
  - Severe and persistent functional disability
- 2 decade reduction in life expectancy
- Harms emerge early, so we need to intervene early.



Chanen et al. 2008; Sharp 2015; Chanen 2015; Chanen 2017







## **Psychiatrist Perspective**

#### 'Late intervention' is the norm in PD

- Delay in diagnosis potentially harmful
  - decrease likelihood of appropriate intervention
  - increased likelihood of inappropriate/harmful intervention (pharmacotherapy/polypharmacy)
- Specialised treatments late in the course of the disorder
- Entrenched disability
- Many harmed by the health system.

Chanen & McCutcheon, 2013; Bateman et al., 2015; Gunderson et al., 2011Chanen & McCutcheon, 2013; Bateman et al., 2015; Gunderson et al., 2011









# Timely diagnosis and structured treatment leads to clinically meaningful improvements in young people

- Evidence-based psychosocial treatments are more effective than 'treatment as usual' among young people
- Structured clinical care as effective as 'brand name' psychotherapies.









# **Psychiatrist Perspective**

#### Principles of early intervention for BPD

- View BPD dimensionally
  - include sub-syndromal (indicated prevention) & syndromal (early intervention)
- Broad inclusion criteria
- Limited exclusions for co-occurring psychopathology
- Early intervention cannot be done in isolation from other disorders.

Chanen & McCutcheon 2013, Chanen 2017

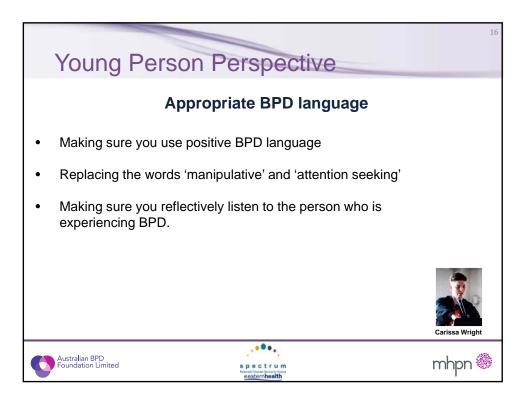








# Young Person Perspective Positive approaches towards Addressing BPD youth (A lived experience perspective) Carissa Wright



# Young Person Perspective

#### **Validation**

- Making sure you validate the experience
- Try to veer away from using clinical terms
- Using validating language eg: 'Its okay to feel this way'.









# Young Person Perspective

#### Recovery based approaches

- Speaking recovery rather than 'short term' solutions
- Suggesting therapy as a first priority (not just medications)
- Assisting youth with a peer worker who has walked the walk.











# Young Person Perspective

#### **Key notes**

#### Remember:

- we know our rights and needs. An age should not get in the way of early intervention.
- that we deserve to be heard and we deserve recovery based treatments
- that our lived experience is valuable.









# Carer/Family/Friend Perspective

#### **Carer/family responses**

- Social isolation
  - Michelle's lack of friends is a constant worry for parents as most parents want their children to be sociable and wonder what the young person is doing in that isolation.
- Mood swings/angry outbursts
  - Can lead to a rollercoaster existence. Not knowing what to expect, hypervigilant, 'walking on eggshells'.









## Carer/Family/Friend Perspective

#### **Self Harm**

- Confronting for parents. Parents want to protect
- Clinicians have long-term view of when behaviours may resolve but parents have 24/7 view.









# Carer/Family/Friend Perspective

- Grief & Loss: The first MH emergency is shocking and traumatic for family members. Waiting in ED & can become a 'revolving door'
- Guilt: Short fuse 'like her father'.









# Carer/Family/Friend Perspective

- **Flexibility**: Family appointments need to be flexible E.g. Phone/Skype/FaceTime after hours.
- Family Burn Out: Mother burnt out from relational burden. Feel like 'emotional traffic cop of the family'.









# Carer/Family/Friend Perspective

#### **Self care strategies**

What strengths does the family have?

Build a supportive team around you. Its easier on the rollercoaster with others.











#### Psychologist Perspective

#### Using Relational Clinical Care principles to guide what we might offer a young person like Michelle

- Diagnosis, feedback and psychoeducation
- In Michelle's case, I assume we have done this at the beginning
  - use the DSM-5 criteria to confirm the BPD features
    - tailor to Michelle's experience
  - give psychoeducational material about BPD
  - provide a realistic and optimistic view
    - · warn about stigma and misinformation
- Don't assume you only do this once
  - · people's understanding will change over time.









# Psychologist Perspective

#### Setting up the relationship

- The working relationship does not sound strong
  - Michelle is not attending regularly
  - We are not sure what she wants
    - Find things we can agree to work on together
    - She needs to feel
      - understood and listened to
      - her experiences are validated
      - working towards change
      - trust is necessary to tolerate gentle challenging
- This might involve discussing confidentiality, family involvement.











### Psychologist Perspective

#### Structure: balancing flexibility and consistency

- Structure can be containing
  - · Increase when necessary
- Consistency
  - Shared language & shared plans
    - · Especially safety plans
- Flexibility
  - Young people are not always able to organise themselves very well, especially if they have BPD
  - They are doing the best they can









## **Psychologist Perspective**

#### Collaborative management plan

- Psychosocial goals:
  - School
  - Relationships
  - Crisis management and safety planning
    - Understanding why she is self-harming
    - What other coping strategies she has
    - Improve her ways of asking for care
- In addition, we need to consider
  - Motivation for change, treatment of co-occurring problems
  - Involving family
- Work towards endings
  - Contracted sessions and end dates

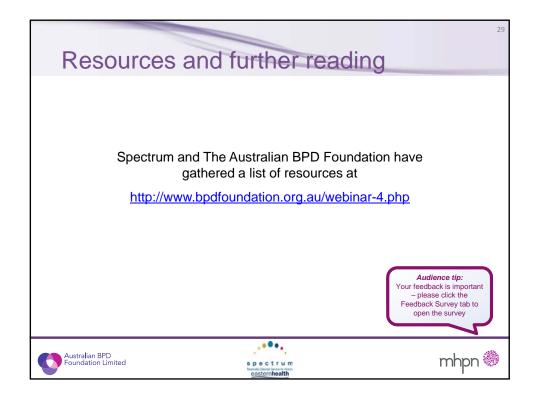














#### Practitioner networking opportunities

Visit <u>www.mhpn.org.au</u> to learn more about joining your local practitioner network.

A number are being established to provide a forum for practitioners with a shared interest in BPD. Visit <a href="www.mhpn.org.au">www.mhpn.org.au</a> (news section) or contact MHPN to learn more.

Audience tip:
Your feedback is important
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Feedback Survey tab to
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## Thank you for your participation

- Please ensure you complete the feedback survey before you log out.
- Click the Feedback Survey tab at the top of the screen to open the survey.
- Certificates of Attendance for this webinar will be issued within four weeks.
- Each participant will be sent a link to the online resources associated with this webinar within two weeks.

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