Can't Quit Thinking About AIDS: Ruminations, Depression & HIV



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A General Form of Rumination proposed by Trapnell & Campbell (1999)

they define it as a maladaptive type of recurrent thinking about the self prompted by threats, losses, or injustices and the associated feelings of anxiety, depression, or anger.

Ruminative thinking leads people to:

Feel even more sad, anxious, angry, and depressed
Think more negatively and pessimistically about
themselves, their problems, and their futures
Use fewer effective problem-solving strategies
Feel less motivation to act
Have a reduced ability to concentrate
Experience even more stress and more problems

Teach: We all have an inner predator but we are not our feelings! Patients/clients "awfulize"



Ruminating: A Toxic Process

Rumination is a toxic process that leads to negative self-talk such as, "It's my own fault I got AIDS" or "Who would ever want me a friend now that I have HIV?"

A major component of depression is rumination, which involves dwelling and brooding about themes like loss and failure that cause you to feel worse about yourself.



Difference between a rumination & Obsession/OCD

Ruminators typically dwell on matters that are real happenings that are meaningful to most people (e.g., one's accomplishments or other measures of self-worth). "I'm bad, I'm being punished"

A depressed patient often is preoccupied with happenings, mistakes and regrets, whereas the person with OCD is more concerned about recent events or averting future harm. They focus on why they feel compelled to behave in such a manner such as engaging in hand washing.

Difference in Rumination & Worry



Rumination is similar to worry except rumination focuses on bad feelings and experiences from the past, whereas worry is concerned with potential bad events in the future.

More on Worry D. Barlowe (the big guy on anxiety)

Barlow (2002) noted that worry could be conceptualized as a maladaptive attempt to cope with the "anxious apprehension" or chronic anxiety elicited by anticipated or future negative events.

Mathews (1990) described worry as "the persistent awareness of *possible future* danger, which is repeatedly rehearsed without being resolved"

Thinking, Thinking, Thinking doesn't make for problem solving!

Despite the individual's belief that ruminating will lead to problem solving, repetitive thinking is a passive activity that rarely leads to action or change!

Teach the individual that (the research shows) ruminating leads no where & just fuels more negative thinking.

An Eye Test or Ruminative Response Scale (Nolen-Hoeksema)

Table I. 22 Item Ruminative Responses Scale

Number RRS item Item type

- 1 Think about how alone you feel D
- 2 Think "I won't be able to do my job if I don't snap out of this." D
- 3 Think about your feelings of fatigue and achiness D
- 4 Think about how hard it is to concentrate D
- 5 Think "What am I doing to deserve this?" B $\,$
- 6 Think about how passive and unmotivated you feel D
- 7 Analyze recent events to try to understand why you are depressed F
- 8 Think about how you don't seem to feel anything anymore D
- 9 Think "Why can't I get going?" D
- 10 Think "Why do I always react this way?" B
- 11 Go away by yourself and think about why you feel this way R

More on Ruminative Response Scale

- 12 Write down what you are thinking and analyze it R
- 13 Think about a recent situation, wishing it had gone better B
- 14 Think "I won't be able to concentrate if I keep feeling this way." D
- 15 Think "Why do I have problems other people don't have?" B
- 16 Think "Why can't I handle things better?" B
- 17 Think about how sad you feel D
- 18 Think about all your shortcomings, failings, faults, mistakes D
- 19 Think about how you don't feel up to doing anything D
- 20 Analyze your personality to try to understand why you are depressed R
- 21 Go someplace alone to think about your feelings R
- 22 Think about how angry you are with yourself D
 - Note. R D Reflection; B D Brooding; D D Depression-Related.

Ruminations & Deeper Level (CBT) Core Beliefs

Listen for repetitive themes:

Why did I get AIDS? (CBT: Core belief could be: "See I am a failure, I got AIDS")

Why did my partner give me AIDS? (Core belief could be: "See, I am unlovable").

How did this happen to me? (Core belief could be: "See, I'm such a screw-up, I can't do anything right")

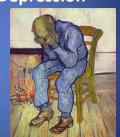
More Ruminations....

When Distorted or Exaggerated Thinking =

My life is over (Core Belief could be: "I'm useless, I'm really worthless")

Suicide risk

Depression



Whose at Risk...?

Nolen-Hoeksema et al (1999) showed that people who had a lesser sense of mastery over important events in their lives, and who were more beset by chronic stress and strain, were more likely to ruminate (based on scores on the Rumination Scale).



Let's talk interventions....

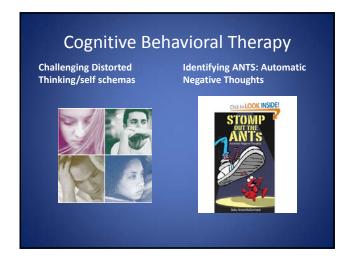
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy

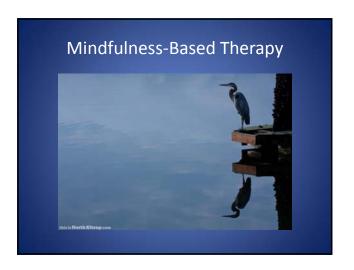
STOP-avoid thought suppression as its shown to increase negative thoughts not extinguish them!

Distraction-a back door, more effective thought suppression where one is distracted with ideally a pleasurable activity

Mindfulness-learning to observe one's thoughts rather than judge them.

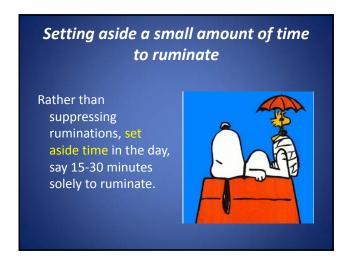
Behavioral Activation



















More on Teens Rumination on Anger and Sadness in Adolescence: Fueling of Fury and Deepening of Despair Maya Peled and Marlene M. Moretti Department of Psychology, Simon Fraser University (Canada) Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology 2007, Vol. 36, No. 1, 66–75.

