Treatment of a Disorder of Self through Functional Analytic Psychotherapy

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Abstract
This paper presents a clinical case study of a depressed female, treated by means of Functional Analytic Psychotherapy (FAP) based on the theory and techniques for treating an “unstable self” (Kohlenberg & Tsai, 1991), instead of the classic treatment for depression. The client was a 20-year-old college student. The trigger for her problems was a sentimental break-up in addition to a degree of academic failure. She reported difficulty knowing how she felt, what she wanted, what she thought. At pretreatment, her scores on self-report questionnaires (the BDI, AAQ, and EOSS) were high, indicating moderate depression, no acceptance of feelings, and a high level of public control of self. The treatment lasted 23 sessions, with a follow-up 13 months later. Results showed the elimination of diagnostic criteria based on her behaviors in and out of sessions, and a considerable decrease in her scores in questionnaires, suggesting that FAP techniques targeting problems with the self may be clinically useful.

Keywords
Functional Analytic Psychotherapy, Depression, Personality Disorder

Functional Analytic Psychotherapy (FAP, Kohlenberg & Tsai, 1991; Kanter, Kohlenberg & Tsai, 2010; Tsai, Kohlenberg, Kanter, Kohlenberg, Follette & Callaghan, 2009) is a form of psychotherapy in its own right and can be combined with other therapies producing synergistic results (Kohlenberg, Tsai, Ferro, Valero, Fernandez Parra, & Virues, 2005). Its integration with other therapies is yielding good results (Busch, Manos, Rusch, Bowe & Kanter, 2010; Callaghan, Gregg Marx, Kohlenberg, & Gifford, 2004; Payor & Scott, 2002; Gifford, Kohlenberg, Hayes, Pierson, Pia, Antonuccio & Palm, 2011; Kohlenberg & Callaghan, 2010; Kohlenberg, Kanter, Tsai & Weeks, 2010; Waltz, Landes & Holman, 2010). Philosophically, FAP is based on the principles of radical behaviorism and contextualism. It emphasizes contingencies that occur during a session of therapy, in a therapeutic context and also emphasizes the functional equivalence between the two environments as well as natural reinforcement and shaping (Kohlenberg & Tsai, 1991, 1995a).

FAP proposed therapeutic targets called Clinically Relevant Behavior (CRB) (Kohlenberg & Tsai, 1991). There are three types of CRB. CRB1 are the client’s problems that occur during the session. CRB2s are the client’s improvements occurring during the session. CRB3s are the clients’ interpretations about their own behavior that also include the causes. Also five Therapeutic Rules for therapists are proposed. They involve identifying, evoking, reinforcing, noticing the impact of reinforcement, and interpreting the client’s behavior.

Many case studies have supported FAP (see Baruch, Kanter, Busch, Plummer, Tsai, Rusch, Landes & Holman, 2009; Ferro, 2008) and more specifically, it has been successful in cases of emotional problems (Ferro, Valero & Vives, 2006, López-Bermúdez, Ferro & Calvillo, 2010, López-Bermúdez, Ferro & Valencia, 2010).

The explanatory model of self-development proposed by FAP (Kohlenberg & Tsai, 1991, 1995b), can explain problems of self and Personality Disorders. The process of acquiring the verbal report of “self” and the experience referred by the report is equivalent to the learning of concepts. The “self” or “I” as an independent unit emerges from previously learned longer sentences which contain “I” such as “I want…”, “I see…”, and “I am…” or in abstract form, “I x”. The key to the development of “self” can be found in transferring the control of these self-referential responses from public stimuli to private stimuli, and the degree of difficulties with the self experienced by an individual can vary depending on the degree of private control that they have over their responses, “I x”. In general, the fewer responses of this type that a person has under private control, the greater the confusion or difficulty in answering questions that have to do with personal preferences, desires, values, etc. People with moderate disorders of self may have a significant number of responses of the type “I x” (I want, I feel, I see, etc.) that are under public control, in part or totally. Their sense of self and their opinions, their moods or their desires may be quite affected by the presence of other people (Kohlenberg & Tsai, 1991).

The application of FAP in these disorders is still scarce. Callaghan, Summers & Weidman (2003) presents the treatment of a case of Histrionic and Narcissistic Personality Disorder, through the data collected with the FAPRS coding system, showing statistically significant positive changes on the client throughout therapy. On the other hand, Kanter et al., (2006) provide a single subject data on two subjects with Major Depressive Disorder and Personality Disorders. The results indicate that one of the
subjects showed a clear improvement after introducing strategies FAP, while in the other subject there is no such obvious changes.

In the following article, a case study of a client is described. She showed symptoms of depression and anxiety, and also had a moderate disorder of self (Kohlenberg & Tsai, 1991, 1995b; Kohlenberg, Tsai, Kanter & Parker, 2009). The case study shows how therapy was carried out using FAP, the results obtained and the maintenance of these results during a follow-up of more than one year. In addition, this case represents the first application of Kohlenberg and Tsai’s model of disorders of the self to a clinical FAP case, using the EOSS and other measures to demonstrate outcomes.

The protocol of therapy center included provide information about the therapeutic process, confidentiality, professional secrecy, and informed consent about records and scientific use of data, that the clients sign at the beginning of sessions. The client’s personal informations not relevant for therapy have been changed to protect confidentiality.

METHOD

SUBJECT

Gloria was a 24-year-old college student when she came to the clinic. She was an only child and her family lived in a town. She met the criteria for Major Depressive Disorder of DSM-IV-TR (APA, 2001), including a depressed mood most of the day, markedly diminished interest in things, insomnia, tiredness and fatigue, excessive feelings of worthlessness and guilt, and decreased ability to concentrate.

The trigger for her depression was a sentimental break-up with a boy with whom she was in love. She described herself as very sensitive and as having difficulty in expressing how she was feeling. She found it difficult to be spontaneous and comments from other people affected her greatly. She hardly ever went out with other people and only focused on her studies. Although she was generally a good student, at that time she had started to fail several subjects and had decided not to sit two exams. This poor academic performance had affected her greatly. She stated that “I only see my studies as a refuge from my problems.” She described herself as being very shy and had difficulty talking about her feelings. She spent the day crying but did not know why. She described that her problems had been coming for a long time, her grandparents (with whom he grew up) always criticized her, and her mother had always put her down and told her that she would never amount to anything. During the first clinical sessions she made statements such as the following, “I am the fool of the family”, “I have always kept everything in”, “I have never really lived”, and “I have never played, nor have I ever enjoyed anything.”

In view of these data it was put forward that Gloria’s problem was not only her current emotional state, but that she had an unstable self, classified as a less severe disturbance (Kohlenberg & Tsai, 1991, 1995b). That is, she had difficulty knowing how she felt, what she wanted, what she thought, and so on, depending on who was present. She was also very sensitive to criticism and lacked spontaneity.

We conducted a conceptualization of the case (Ferro, Valero & López-Bermúdez, 2009; Kanter, Weeks, Bonow, Andes, Callaghan & Follette, 2009) from which the following Clinically Relevant Behavior (CRB) emerged:

- **CRB1**: avoidance behavior: avoidance of other people (not going out with class mates or friends, not going to the doctor, etc.), and avoidance of making requests (becoming blocked when talking about her feelings, needs, opinions, etc).
- **CRB2**: All “I x” responses that were emitted (both requested and spontaneous). That is, expressing her views, needs, desires. Facing criticism. Going out with friends and classmates.
- **CRB3**: Functional explanations about what was happening to her.

MEASUREMENT

We used the following measures. The *Experience of Self Scale* (EOSS, Kanter, Kohlenberg & Parker, 2001) is a tool which aims to analyze and measure the degree of public and private control over the experience of self. The EOSS has been administered to a sample of students and patients with Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) and results indicated that the BPD patients have a strong degree of public control over their experience of self. In addition, EOSS scores presented high correlations with measures of self-esteem and dissociation (Kanter, Kohlenberg & Parker, 2001; Kohlenberg, Tsai, Kanter & Parker, 2009). The EOSS has 4 subscales that examine 5 experiences of the self (feelings, needs, attitudes, opinions and actions) depending on the type of public control (intimate and casual relations) and depending on the proximity (alone and accompanied). EOSS 1 generally the experience of self. EOSS 2 values the expression of the 5 experiences with a less familiar person (neighbor, acquaintance, etc.) EOSS 3 measures these experiences in relation to a more intimate personal relationship (family, friends, etc.). And EOSS 4 assesses the self as regards spontaneity, creativity, giving opinions, criticism both from people and self criticism. Also, we used the *Acceptance and Action Questionnaire* (AAQ; Barraca, 2004) developed to assess experiential avoidance and psychological acceptance, and the *Beck Depression Inventory* (BDI-II, Beck, Steery & Brown, 1996) evaluates the presence of symptoms and severity of depression.

THERAPY

Treatment lasted a year over 23 sessions and a further follow up for a period of 13 months. It was decided to work directly with her control over her sense of self, since it was believed that this was the problem that had caused the emotional situation. Similarly, it was decided not to work on behavioral activation directly.

In general, the therapeutic rules proposed by FAP were followed (Kohlenberg & Tsai, 1991; Tsai, Kohlenberg, Kanter & Waltz, 2009), and more specifically, the recommendations for working with these types of problems of the self were followed (Kohlenberg & Tsai, 1991; Kohlenberg, Tsai, Kanter & Parker, 2009), including reinforcing her talking in the absence of specific external cues, matching therapeutic tasks to the level of private control in the client’s repertoire, reinforcing as many of
the client’s "I x" statements as possible, and the use of self-observation and being aware of what she was seeing.

The initial phase lasted approximately until the 7th session. In the first two sessions a functional analysis of Gloria’s problems was carried out, from which the conceptualization of her CRBs arose. In the first session, the following questionnaires were administered: AAQ (Barraca, 2004), E OSS (Kanter, Kohlenberg & Parker, 2001), and BDI-II (Beck, Steery & Brown, 1996). In the 2nd session the nature of her depression was explained through the model proposed by Behavioral Activation (Martell, Addis & Jacobson, 2001). That is, negative life circumstances together with inadequate repertoires may be seen as an establishing operation (Michael, 1993) for loss of interest, other depressive symptoms (sadness, worthlessness, fatigue, etc.), and avoidance behaviors (passivity, ruminating thoughts, not taking the exams, etc.). This creates a vicious circle that is the depressive state. A description was also given of a slight disorder of self and its relationship with depression. Information continued to be gathered in order for a more complete functional analysis of the problem to be made. In Session 3 she admitted that she was surprised to hear herself speak with such naturalness of her problems (CRB2, recognizing an improvement). The therapist (T) described that she appeared to be more expressive when talking about her problems than in the other sessions (Rule 3, trying to reinforce this CRB2).

The fourth session evoked her insecurity around the issue of asking favors of others. After a long silence and appearing to be nervous (CRB1) she told T that she needed a letter to request a new sitting of an examination that she had missed. Asking for a favor in this case was interpreted as a CRB2. T said that in such situations (missing an examination) reports are not usually made but as he thought it was an improvement he would happily comply (naturally trying to reinforce CRB2). This caused a CRB1 as Gloria felt guilty and said “sorry,” “forget it,” and “please do not do it.” T repeated the reasons why he would do so and said there was no need to apologize. Afterwards they analyzed the type of functional response “asking for favors” and how she had acted.

In the period from then until the 5th session, Gloria passed two exams. She acknowledged that since attending the sessions she had started to pass exams because she managed her time and was generally better organized. At no time was any intervention made directly, nor was she instructed to study. At this point, she acknowledged with a bit of distress that she had left two subjects for September (a mysterious response that had not appeared before) because she had not felt like studying and was not feeling well emotionally. In this session, she spontaneously admitted that she was in a better mood. Also in this session she was asked to do the exercise to Dream With Eyes Open, in this exercise asks the client to describe what are their dreams, their desires to achieve in your life. Which she found very difficult (such as is stated in Kohlenberg and Tsai, 1991, that people with moderate disorders of the self have difficulty doing these introspective exercises) and came up with some obvious nervous answers: “being with my family, traveling ...”

In Session 6, T reinforced the changes because he saw her to be more talkative and animated. She expressed for the first time the cause of her discomfort: “I’ve been in love with a guy who abused me. He has humiliated me many times. He always used me and we have never been an even couple. I commit to a relationship without thinking of myself. I realized he was not interested in me as a partner” (CRB2 and 3). T saw how she was avoiding calling him by his name (CRB1) and first mentioned his name after questions from the T (CRB2). T analyzed what she expected from a relationship within a couple, something that was difficult for her. In the 7th session a Non-dominant Hand Writing Exercise was performed (Tsai, Kohlenberg, Kantor & Waltz, 2009) which consisted of asking her to write about how she felt, what she feared, desired, and so on with her non-dominant hand. The goal was to evoke CRB related to emotional expression with fewer opportunities to avoid. Answers included: “I am afraid of being lonely,” “It is very hard to talk about my personal stuff,” “I’m fighting against my problems,” “I want others to accept me as I am,” “I am trying to overcome what I have not been able to overcome”, “I am afraid to meet up with my friends,” “I have not been able to face this” (referring to the problem with the guy, CRB1 and 2).

A second phase was made up from the 8th to the 20th sessions. In the 8th session, she brought a gift from her home town to express her gratitude to T for the favor that he did with the report. Analysis was made as to whether she is generous to others as she had been to the T. Analysis was also made as to whether, when she was upset about something that she might have done to someone, she ever tried to do anything like she had just done with the gift. She said that she did not want to owe anything to anyone. She described how, in her home town, she had dedicated her time to her family and had been offended by a comment that her grandmother had made to her. As she described it, she appeared moved and she wept. She described in detail that she had been assertive and had faced up to the criticism. The T asked if she had ever done this before and if she had noticed a change. She said that her father realized that she was changing. She said that she had always avoided confrontations with her friends and especially with the boy in question (“I didn’t ever have the courage”). At this point, the T explained what avoidance was and how it works by decreasing fears. He did not insist on discussing the problem of the boy (trying to adapt to the client’s level).

The 9th session was a month after the previous session and she had been back to her home town. She said that things had been better with her family and that she had only been out a little with her friends but that she had tried (the shaping of T seemed to be taking effect, Rule 4). With her friends in this city and with her fellow students things were going very well. She spontaneously said, “Coming here has given me a lot of security.” She sat for exams in two subjects and passed. She described her feelings in a spontaneous way “I am very happy.” The T asked her what conclusions she could draw now from what had happened in the summer. (Rule 2, evoking CRB). She spontaneously began to talk about her feelings about the boy: “I was in love and he used me” and described the hard time she had been through, how she had felt his contempt for her and when he had laughed at her. Through the T’s shaping, she gave examples and described situations in which she had had a very bad time and from which she had run away. Then and now were compared and the differences were highlighted. She was asked in what
ways she was changing. She was also asked what she feared at the
time, to which she replied "I am afraid of falling back" (into
a depression).

In the 10th session she continued saying that she was better
and that her mother had said that she looked better. The T was
aware and sensitive to the fact that she was dressed in bright
colors and commented on the fact that she had always dressed
in black before and that in this session she had come with more
colorful clothes. The T asked what she thought had been the
problem. To which she replied: "I didn't have any personality
before. Now I am being me". For the first time she had taken a
weekend off from studying to have fun with her friends. In the
11th session she stated that she was concerned about her grand-
parents because they had an argument and Gloria had tried to
mediate. When asked if she would have done this before, she
said 'no'. She spontaneously explained that she was often ob-
sessed with family problems and at one point said, "That is just
what I am like" (CRB2). The T asked her what things she
was worried about and she said that she was worried about falling
in love again, about going back to where she had been and about
failing at school. In the 12th session she explained that the prob-
lems between her grandparents were not down to her and that if
they did not want to sort it out, it would never be sorted out. She
stated that she was coming to therapy feeling more relaxed and
without feeling overwhelmed. When she was asked to set new
goals and challenges, she concluded: "It is hard for me to give
my opinion. I am afraid of being wrong. I do not know what I
want". The Free Association Exercise was carried out (Kohlen-
berg & Tsai, 1991), trying to adapt it to her repertoire by using
as common words (white, black, water, sun, etc.), making more
structured task. During the exercise she appeared to be resistant
and anxious.

In the 13th session she revealed, with difficulty, that she liked
a boy. She found it difficult to talk about this, trying to get out of
it and becoming blocked. What she was looking for in a partner
was analyzed. As the T gave her some help by saying what he
would look for in a partner, she became more spontaneous and
described the values that she looked for "Someone with whom
to share, start a project together, love, understanding, respect,
trust and sincerity". The same exercise of free association was
performed again with roughly the same words and she appeared
to be calmer and more relaxed.

The 14th session took place six months after therapy started
and the EOSS was administered again. She was still dressing
in a different way compared to before. She explained that she
was feeling good and had noticed a change of attitude in her-
self. Her father thought that she had changed a lot. The T also
commented that he had noticed the change. She was more spont-
aneous when speaking (CRB2). They performed the exercise
of free association and she was asked for the first time to close
her eyes and speak of her desires, her needs and her feelings,
increasing degree of private control. She spoke of her desires
and needs without difficulty but apparently had trouble when
talking about her feelings.

In the 15th session she said that she avoided going to the doc-
tor and that she was not registered with any family doctor. She
had failed an exam but that she had taken it well. She described
her mood as good and said that she was calmer. The T stated
that she looked surer of herself, more spontaneous and more
cheerful. She recognized this but maintained that she could not
face people. The free association exercise was repeated with her
eyes closed and she focused on what she felt, with the therapist
helping with a series of descriptions of what she might be feel-
ing at that time (quiet, calm, joy) and exposing her to mental
images (a beach, etc.) and by encouraging her to describe what
she was feeling, this time without help.

The 16th session was a month after the previous one. Glo-
ria looked better and her dress sensibility had changed even
more. After it was commented on, she replied that "I feel that
I have a strength now that I didn't have this last summer". Her
family were still seeing changes in her. She had been more spон-
taneous with almost everybody and went on to describe: "I have
been singing, I have been laughing, I have been dancing..." She
had had an oral presentation on a subject and although she had
been very nervous, she had done it well. When asked about the
boy who had hurt her, she said: "These days I feel indifferent
towards him".

The 17th session was brought forward a week. She described
how she had been stressed out with her studies (CRB2, talking
about how she felt). She spontaneously said that she had had a
fear for some time: "I've been running away from a problem for
years because I was too afraid to confront it, afraid of going to
my house". She did not know why (CRB1). The T shaped what
could be the cause (Rule 5). She concluded that she avoided
meeting the guy who hurt her and also avoided seeing her uncle
and aunt who were critical of her.

The 18th session was a month after the previous one. She said
she had returned home and had had a confrontation with her
grandfather and that she had handled it well (CRB2). She spон-
taneously gave an opinion: "I do not like the people in my home
town. I do not feel comfortable with them." "I saw a friend and
it is not like it used to be." She spontaneously said that she had
strong feelings for a boy (CRB2, talking about her feelings). She
spontaneously said, "I'll pass on him, on Sunday I decided it
was finished", and the T commented that she was avoiding. She
acknowledged that it was to avoid getting hurt.

She brought the 19th session forward because she was feeling
bad. She maintained that she thought that she was where
she was a year before. The problem was that the guy who she
had met said he was not sure of the relationship and did not
know what to do and she proposed leaving things for the time
being. She realized she was in love and that he had hurt her. The
T tried to encourage her to express what she felt and what she
had learned from this experience (Rule 5). The 20th session was
3 weeks later. She had been to her home town and had devoted
her time to her family. She maintained that when she was with
her group of friends in her home town she felt weak and put this
down to the failure in her latest relationship. The free associa-
tion exercise was carried out again, this time without any type
of help and she had no trouble expressing her feelings (sadness,
melancholy, insecurity). She explained that she left the session
feeling stronger (CRB2).

The final phase was from the 21st session a month lat-
er. She spontaneously acknowledged that she had seen many
improvements and differences from before. She had been
awarded a scholarship and was going to spend the follow-
A telephone follow-up 6 months after the last visit was conducted. There was also a follow up via email 13 months after the last session, in which she said that she was abroad on a scholarship and that, thanks to the therapy, the experience was completely different and that the therapy had been an enriching experience.

### RESULTS

Data from the various assessments during the therapy can be seen in Figure 1. At pretreatment, the total of the EOSS scores was 113, indicating a high public control of her self. The BDI score was 19, indicating moderate depression. On the AAQ she had a score of 36, indicating a clinical level of avoidance. After therapy and during follow-up, scores dropped significantly, with the total of the EOSS dropping to 52, the BDI dropping to 3, and the AAQ dropping to 24, which is in the normal range.

The scores of various subscales of EOSS can also be seen at three stages of the therapy. Previous data suggest that she had a high public control of self in general (EOSS-1: 32). It also showed public control of self when dealing with people with a degree of intimacy such as family and friends (EOSS-3: 31). It also showed a high degree of control in terms of spontaneity and creativity, both alone and with others (EOSS-4: 32). In contrast, the results were lower for her control of self when dealing with strangers (EOSS-2: 18).

Six months later, during treatment, there is a clear lowering of the scores (EOSS-1: 24, EOSS-2: 12, EOSS-3: 14 and EOSS-4: 21). This coincides with the improvement that had been detected in the clinic; her appearance had improved, she was more spontaneous, others described her as changed and she maintained that she felt different and now felt she was being herself. Although she could express her needs and desires well she still had problems in expressing feelings.

Six months later, when treatment had finished she felt much
better and the following evaluation scores were made: EOSS-1: 12, EOSS-2: 10, EOSS-3: 14 and EOSS-4: 16. In the last sessions she described how she had had a misunderstanding with another guy which, although she had been affected by it, she had been able to take it in another way. She knew how to express her feelings to both the therapist and the boy.

**DISCUSSION**

This case was treated as a moderate problem an unstable self (Kohlenberg & Tsai, 1991, 1995b) following the proposed recommendations of FAP. At no point were her depressive symptoms directly addressed by trying to improve her activities, but the treatment focused on putting her experience of self under private control. It seems that this therapy was effective, because the symptoms of depression were eliminated, she became more open to acceptance and her sense of self improved after the treatment, with the results being maintained after a follow-up of more than a year. The specific recommendations for treating problems of self seem to have been effective in this case.

The FAP techniques proposed (free association, exercise of writing with the non-dominant hand, or dream with eyes open) may be clinically useful and are worthy of further study, but this case does not provide conclusive evidence that they are effective.

According to these results, the EOSS is a measure which may be dynamic and responsive to client changes over the course of treatment. In addition, EOSS results seem to coincide with the results compared with other measures such as BDI and AAQ. Moreover, it appears to be useful to evaluate the experience of self, indicating the level of control over this experience in social relations of differing degrees of intimacy and also indicating the level of spontaneity.

Therefore we know that it is very limited and that there are many alternative explanations for the case successful (e.g., the passage of time, the strong relationship with the therapist) and does not provide conclusive evidence that they are effective.

Overall, the amount of research on the EOSS has been modest, with only a single study by Kanter, Parker & Kohlenberg (2001). Further research is needed on this measure. Finally, although there are several examples of work where FAP has been applied with personality disorders, including Callaghan, Summers & Weidman (2003), Kanter, Landes, Busch, Rusch, Brown, Baruch & Holman (2006), and Koerner, Kohlenberg & Parker (1996), it is clear that more research needs to be conducted in this area.

**REFERENCES**


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