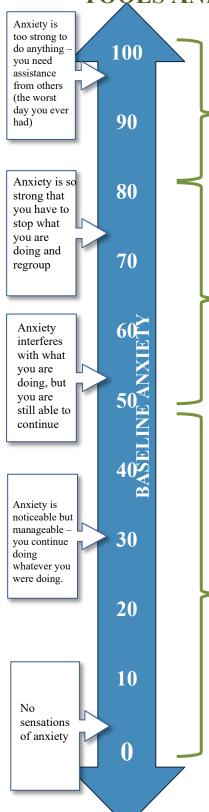


REVIEWING GOALS / MAINTAINING GAINS

What were your goals at the beginning of the group?	How close are you to reaching your goal (0 not at all to 100 fully reached)	How does anxiety affect your ability to meet your goals?	What can you practice to help you overcome your barriers and maintain your gains	How difficult is it to practice the necessary skills to maintain your gains (0-100)?	How committed are you to practice these skills (0-100)?

TOOLS AND SKILLS



MANAGE PHYSICAL SENSATIONS

- Ease into anxiety (remind yourself of the panic video)
- Remind yourself that no matter how painful or annoying the sensation of anxiety is; you have been there before and things worked out.
- Use grounding through mindfulness recording
- Slow your breathing without excessive monitoring; ground through your senses
- Use your safety plan if needed (i.e., your anxiety is making you think of suicide or you have noticed impulsive behaviour like self-harm or use of substances.
- Use PRN medication if needed

WORK ON DOING THINGS DESPITE ANXIETY

- Focus on goals and values and not on physical sensations
- Practice perspective taking worksheets
- Practice APPLE and make your thinking time useful by using the problem solving sheet to deal with things that you should be taking care of.
- Remind yourself that it is often normal to feel stressed when life circumstances become difficult and make a commitment to act when opportunity presents itself and to let go when action is not possible.
- Do not shy away from naturally occurring opportunities for exposure. You
 might need to complete a thought record before facing your challenge. Keep
 track of how you handle such challenges using behavioural experiment
 worksheets.

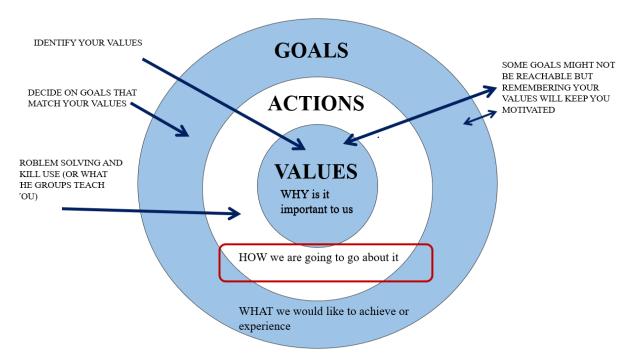
WORK ON LIFE WORTH HAVING AND CREATE CHALLENGES

- CREATE and engage in exposure and exposure-response prevention exercises. Make sure that your goals for exposure exercises line up with your life values and personal objectives
- Do not shy away from naturally occurring challenges
- Create behavioural experiments to gather more and more information about how to handle things that you face in your life.
- Continue with APPLE even when you feel well. It is a very good habit to have.

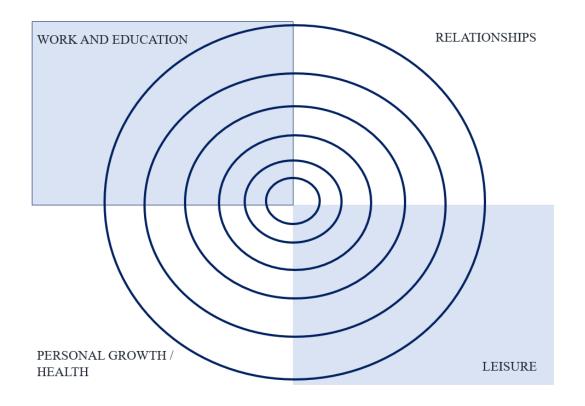
REMEMBER:

- > WHAT YOU DO WHEN YOU ARE WELL BUILDS YOUR RESILIENCE.
- > IT IS OK TO INDUCE HIGH LEVELS OF ANXIETY
 THROUGH EXPOSURE. The skill chart refers to baseline
 anxiety level throughout the day and not anxiety you feel when
 triggered. We cannot maintain low anxiety by avoidance. In the
 long-term exposure exercises help you build resilience and
 actually reduce frequency and severity of anxiety attacks.

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN VALUES, GOALS AND SKILLS



HOW CLOSE ARE YOU TO LIVING ACCORDING TO YOUR VALUES?



BUILDING LIFE WORHT LIVING PERSONAL PROGRESS PLAN

LEISURE				
PERSONAL GROWTH / HEALTH				
RELATIONSHIPS				
WORK / EDUCATION				
Think of your values and goals and of the obstacles that remain in your way to living according to these values. Develop an action plan.	Values: values require ongoing action. Getting married or getting a job are goals that can be crossed off. Being a caring partner or maintaining professional integrity are values that generally stay for a life	Behavioural Goals: Define your goals and steps that you need to take to live according to your values. You might not be able to reach all your goals but at least you are beginning to align your life with what is important to you.	Obstacles: List all the anxiety-related difficulties that you still need to work on in order to live according to your values and to achieve your goals.	Action Plan: What do you need to do to work on your values and goals and to overcome the obstacles that are still in place? What skills do you need to practice to get closer to what you want?

WORRY AND GENERALIZED ANXIETY DISORDER

Overcoming Worry and Generalised Anxiety Disorder by Mark Freeston

The Dutiful Worrier: How to Stop Compulsive Worry without Feeling Guilty by Elliot Cohen (This is an excellent book for those who feel a huge of sense of responsibility towards others)

The Worry Cure: Seven Steps to Stop Worry from Stopping You by Robert Leahy (This book is quite complex but it offers treasure throve of information)

SOCIAL ANXIETY

Overcoming Social Anxiety and Shyness: A Self-Help Guide Using Cognitive Behavioral Techniques by Gillian Butler

PANIC

Self-help tools for panic: A CBT workbook for Overcoming Panic Attacks by Dr Matthew G Whalley

HEALTH ANXIETY

Overcoming Health Anxiety by David Veale and Rob Wilson

ANXIETY IN GENERAL

The Anti-Anxiety Workbook by Martin Antony and Peter Norton

OCD (Obsessive Compulsive Disorder)

Overcoming Obsessive Thoughts: How to Gain Control of Your OCD by D. Clark and C. PurdonThe Mindfulness

Workbook for OCD: A Guide to Overcoming Obsessions and Compulsions Using Mindfulness and Cognitive Behavioral Therapy by Jon Hershfield and Tom Corboy

PTSD (Post-traumatic Stress Disorder)

Reclaiming Your Life from a Traumatic Experience: A Prolonged Exposure Treatment Program Workbook (Treatments That Work) by Barbara Rothbaum, Edna Foa Elizabeth Hembree

DEPRESSION

Mind over Mood by D. Greenberg and C. Padesky (wait for new edition to be released on October 15, 2015)

Mindful Way through Depression: Freeing Yourself from Chronic Unhappiness by M. Williams and J. Teasdale (good book for those who overthink, comes with a CD recording of mindfulness exercises)

The Compassionate Mind: A New Approach to Life's Challenges by Paul Gilbert PhD (For those who are over-critical of themselves but like to read)

DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY

Mind over Mood by D. Greenberg and C. Padesky

PERFECTIONISM

When Perfect is Not Good Enough by M. Antony

INTERPERSONAL PROBLEMS

The Assertiveness Workbook: How to Express Your Ideas and Stand Up for Yourself at Work and in Relationships by R.J. Paterson.

Overcoming Anger and Irritability: A Self-Help Guide Using Cognitive Behavioral Techniques by William Davies

Reinventing Your Life: How to Break Free from Negative Life Patterns and Feel Good Again by Jeffrey E. Young, Janet S. Klosko (This book focuses on schemas or "rules for living")

KEEPING TRACK AND KEEPING HONEST

No sensations of anxiety whatsoever			Anxiety interfere with what you as doing, but you as still able to conti	re tha	exiety is so strong to you have to stop that you are doing doing do regroup	Anxiety is too do anything - assistance fro (the worst day had)	you need m others
0	10 20	30	40 50	60	70 80	90	100
DATE:							
Rate intensity of your anxiety of 20							
What challenges / stresses were you faced with today?							
What skill have you practiced?	□ Postpone the worry (APPLE) □ Gaining Perspective □ Problem Solving □ Reorienting through Mindfulness □ Behavioural Experiment □ Exposure □ ERP □ Challenge Assumptions	□ Postpone the worry (APPLE) □ Gaining Perspective □ Problem Solving □ Reorienting through Mindfulness □ Behavioural Experiment □ Exposure □ ERP □ Challenge Assumptions	□ Postpone the worry (APPLE) □ Gaining Perspective □ Problem Solving □ Reorienting through Mindfulness □ Behavioural Experiment □ Exposure □ ERP □ Challenge Assumptions	□ Postpone the worry (APPLE) □ Gaining Perspective □ Problem Solving □ Reorienting through Mindfulness □ Behavioural Experiment □ Exposure □ ERP □ Challenge Assumption	worry (APPLE) Gaining Perspective Problem Solving Reorienting through Mindfulness Behavioural Experiment Exposure ERP Challenge	□ Postpone the worry (APPLE) □ Gaining Perspective □ Problem Solving □ Reorienting through Mindfulness □ Behavioural Experiment □ Exposure □ ERP □ Challenge Assumptions	□ Postpone the worry (APPLE) □ Gaining Perspective □ Problem Solving □ Reorienting through Mindfulness □ Behavioural Experiment □ Exposure □ ERP □ Challenge Assumptions
What were you able to accomplish during the day?							
							My worry

My worry review time

GAINING PERSPECTIVE

1: Describe the situation in which you are experiencing anxiety. What was happening around you? Where were you? What might have triggered you?	2: Rate your anxiety from 0 to 100:
3: What anxious predictions are you making?	
4: Answer the following questions with respect to the painful thought that you have experienced. a. What is the evidence for your thought?	
b. What is the evidence against your thought?	
c. What is the best case scenario?	
d. What is the worst case scenario?	
e. What is the most likely case scenario?	
f. If the worst happened, what could you do to cope or address the situation?	
g. Is there something that you can do about the situation? If so, what is it?	
5: Write a balanced prediction that reflects answers to all the questions above:	6: How much do you believe your new prediction? (0 to 100%)
7: Given your balanced prediction, how do you plan to deal with this situation?	8: How much anxiety do you feel now in response to the triggering situation (0 to 100)?

PROBLEM SOLVING WORKSHEET

A: IDENTIFY THE PROBLEM Write down what the problem is. Make sure you are focusing on one issue at a time and it is not an unsolvable worry.					
B: PLAN List possible action steps that you can take to address this problem and identify how such actions will assist with problem solving.					
Action Steps					
C: IMPLEMENT Organize your plan by removing unhelpful action step	ns and deciding who is d	loing what and when.			
Action step Who? When?					
D: EVALUATE AND ADJUST Make sure to implement the plan even if you are not 100% sure of its effectiveness. Then evaluate the outcome by asking following questions: 1. Was I able to get what I needed? 2. Did the issue get better or worse as a result of these action steps? 3. Does the plan need tweaking? 4. Do I still have some things left to do? 5. What will I do in the future when I encounter similar circumstances?					

BEHAVIOURAL EXPERIMENT: WHAT HAPPENS WHEN YOU DO SOMETHING THAT YOU ARE ANXIOUS ABOUT?

A: PLANNING AND PREPARING					
1: What do you plan to do? Where? When? For how long?					
3: What outcome would represent successful completion of the exercise?					
What do you predict your experien	ce will look like?				
4: What body sensations are you likely to feel?	irges are you				
What can you do about your reacti	ons?				
7: What can you do about the body sensations? 8: What can you do about your thoughts? 9: What can you do behaviour urges?					
B: LEARNING					
What actually happened? (Complete this part after your exposure exercise)					
2: What were your thoughts and how did you have the ury do and how did you manage? 3: What did you have the ury do and how did you manage?			_		
4: What are the facts about what you have experienced? Were you hurt, put in danger or confronted? 5: How much distress did you feel? (0-100)					
6: What lessons have you learnt for the next time? (Remember: desensitization requires repetition)					

BEHAVIOURAL EXPERIMENT: LETTING GO OF RITUALS AND UNNECESSARY SAFETY BEHAVIOURS

A: PREPARATION					
1: Describe the unhelpful behaviour that you plan to let go (e.g., excessive checking, reassurance seeking from people you care about, excessive self-questioning etc.) 2: How difficult will it be to let go of this unhelpful behaviour (0-100%)					
to engage in this behaviour (In which situations do you tend engage in this behaviour (e.g., when ing uncertain about something or having it with a difficult interaction etc.) 4: What do you hope to accomplish as a result of doing what you're usually doing? 5: What are the actual results of your actions?				
6: Describe what you plan to do to practice letting go of the unhelpful behaviour (e.g., use postpone the worry technique or perspective taking worksheet, restrict checking of e-mail to once per day, restrict texting to twice per day, ask less questions, submit an application without having it proofread by someone else etc.). Indicate for how long you plan to postpone the unhelpful behaviour.					
REMEMBER: YOU MIGHT NOT POSTPONE IT AND MAKE IT LE			HAVIOUR ALL TOGET	THER BUT YOU W	ILL BE ABLE TO
B: IMPLEMENTATION					
7: Keep of reminding yourself of the difference between the intended function of the behaviour that you are working on eliminating (box 4) and the actual results this behaviour produces (box 5)					
8: Describe the reactions you were having when practicing reducing the unhelpful behaviours					
Thoughts	Body Sensations: Emotions: Behaviours and behavinges:			viours and behaviour ::	
		C: LESSON	IS LEARNT		
9: Answer the following quantum a. What did you do?	estions:				
b. What made it difficult to postpone / reduce the unhelpful behaviour?					
c. What happened when you have postponed / reduced the unhelpful behaviour? Did anyone get hurt? Were there some dire consequences? Describe the facts not your reactions.					
d. What have you learnt? (e.g., "This is very uncomfortable but what I am doing does not help me achieve what I want")					
10: What are your next step	ps?				11: After having completed this exercises, how difficult do you think it will be to let go of this unhelpful behaviour (0-100%)

CHALLENGING ASSUMPTIONS / STAYING TRUE TO GOALS

A: TAKING STOCK						
1: Describe the difficult circumstances	that you are facing:					
2: What predictions are you making ab Perspective Worksheet)	pout this situation? (If these predictions	keep you stuck, complete Gaining				
reispective worksheet)						
B. DEFNING OBJECTIVES						
1: Given the situation that you are faci	ng, what would you like to accomplish?					
2: What do you need to do to reach tho	ose objectives?					
~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	TYONG THE TRUBERY BUT OU	TO CHEET PENTAGOIDA				
1: What makes you uncomfortable	ΓΙΟΝS THAT UNDERLINE OU 2. Summarize what you wrote in box O					
about the action steps above?		of as an in — then statement.				
-	If I do what I need to do to reach my obje	ectives				
	then					
3: Is it something that you tell	4: What are the benefits of this 5: What are the costs of this					
yourself often? In which situations do you rely on this assumption?	assumption?	assumption?				
do you fely on this assumption.						
6: In which situations did you need	7: What is different between now	8: Does this assumption apply to the				
to use this assumption in the past? Where do you think this assumption	and the time when you had to rely on this assumption?	situation that you are faced with?				
came from?	on this seesaphen.					
D: LEARNING AND REINFORCING						
1: What happened when you 2: In what way did the outcome of 3: In what way did the outcome						
implemented your plan? Stick to the facts.	your efforts match your assumption?	of your efforts differ from your				
lacts.		assumptions?				
4: What's next?						
T. What Sheat.						