# Session 2

# Mindful Eating with a Raisin

Check-in: Introductions – in 3 minutes or less!

Name

What you would like to share about yourself or your diagnoses

What you are hoping for from these groups

What you would like to share about your self-portrait

Medications and Pain Identify a buddy!

Introduction to Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Goal-setting

Med Check

Homework:

Relaxation response Exercise 20 minutes per Day – check in with your buddy about this! Pain Diaries and Feedback Form

Change Plan Worksheet

Keep a food diary for 3 days – everything that goes in your mouth!

# Ways to be a Human "Being", NOT a Human "Doing"

Be Here Now
Be Well
Be Enthusiastic
Be Kind
Be With Great Music and Art
Be Grateful
Be Silly and Playful
Be Compassionate
Be Courageous
Be Resilient
Be With Nature
Be at Peace

#### Mindfulness

Meditation is the art of paying attention, of listening to your heart. Rather than withdrawing from the world, meditation can help you enjoy it more fully, effectively and peacefully.

### **Mindfulness offers:**

- A way of affecting and nurturing deep states of relaxation and of reducing stress The practice of mindfulness brings a deep stillness that is profoundly relaxing and healing.
- An ability to be more responsive and less reactive to a wide range of situations Often we react without any awareness of the larger range of possibilities.
- The development of mindfulness brings an inner quietude resulting in a felt-sense of "spaciousness" of body-mind equanimity in the face of stimuli that, in turn, allows a person room to step back and choose a considered response.
- A capacity to be present, to be fully awake to life Relationships become richer, connections more powerful as we actually listen and learn to speak from our direct experience.
- A method for increasing concentration and focus through the practice of mindfulness in daily life -By bringing attention to the habits of the mind and body, we become better equipped to direct the mind.
- A capacity to enhance creativity through the deliberate cultivation of a spacious, non-striving awareness Only when we are present and open to unforeseen possibilities can we be creative. Quite literally, there is little possibility of creativity when we are habitually dwelling in conditioned attitudes and modes of thinking.

#### Mindfulness is:

- Mindfulness is paying attention.
- Mindfulness is being in the present moment without judgment.
- When we practice a mindful approach to our lives we find that we can meet our inevitable challenges in a more relaxed and perceptive manner.
- How many of us consciously cultivate a sense of connection, calm and well being so that our day to day lives can have more meaning and ease?
- When we practice mindfulness we develop greater awareness, clarity and acceptance. A nonjudgmental attitude can often diffuse the tension in both ourselves and others.
- Mindfulness provides a simple yet powerful way to get ourselves unstuck, back in touch with our wisdom and vitality.
- We will learn some simple 'tools' for everyday use. This is a practice that you can carry with you into every aspect of your life, even your most pressured moments at work.

# Meditation is like a Puppy

...meditation is very much like training a puppy.
You put the puppy down and say, "Stay."

Does the puppy listen?

It gets up and it runs away.
You sit the puppy back down again. "Stay."
And the puppy runs away over and over again.
Sometimes the puppy jumps up, runs over, and pees in the corner or makes some other mess.
Our minds are much the same as the puppy, only they create even bigger messes.
In training the mind, or the puppy, we have to start over and over again.

# **Mindful Eating Exercise**

Mindful eating is being present, moment-by-moment, for each sensation that happens when chewing, tasting and swallowing. Often, we eat mindlessly, while talking, watching television, driving, and so on.

- When our mind is tuned out during mealtime, the digestive process may be 30% to 40% less effective.
- People who eat while doing other things weight 18% more than those who focus on eating.

When we eat on the run or while thinking about other things, we are often unaware of the taste, texture, color or sensation our apestat, the appetite control centre, in our brain needs to register 'satisfied!'

# Tips for mindful eating:

- \* Remove distraction
- ❖ Sit in a comfortable position and become aware of your breathing for a few moments
- ❖ Become aware of your food: how it looks, feels and smells.
- ❖ Pay attention to how you are feeling about this food.
- ❖ Think about how the food connects you to the world around you where it was grown, what it took to get to your table.
- Bring your awareness back to the food.
- \* Bring a bite of food to your mouth. Experience the movement of your fingers and arms.
- ❖ Notice the response of your salivary glands
- ❖ Chew your food. Become aware of all your sensations notice the texture of the food, how it changes as it mixes with saliva, how your tongue moves it around, the mixture of flavors coming from it, etc.
- Prepare to swallow the food, and notice your swallow response, and of any sensations in your stomach.
- ❖ Notice your emotions as you eat.
- \* Repeat this process with the next bit of food.

Discuss your insights. The point of the exercise is not to eat your meals exactly in this way but rather to learn something about your own eating habits and to discover how eating mindfully might benefit you. You might find value in applying this awareness to the first bite of each meal. This helps set an intention of being mindful through the course of your meal.

Other tips for applying this, and improving mindfulness around your eating in daily life:

- Do not skip meals
- Use a smaller plate, or use a plate period! you can always have seconds if you are still hungry
- Make your plate colorful
- Turn off the TV/radio/etc. while eating

# Medical treatments for pain

# **Non-opioid Analgesics**

Tylenol/acetaminophen toxicity - Chronic tylenol ingestion of 4 g per day (8 vicodin) can produce liver damage

Lesser doses can be toxic when fasting/not eating well or when taken with alcohol

It is included in many combination medications (vicodin, norco, cold and flu medications)

NSAIDs: Adverse effects on Gut, Joints, Kidneys, etc.

May be safer to combine with Misoprostol or PPI like prilosec (but those have lots of side effects) Devil's Claw: Standardized dose: 600 - 1,200 mg, standardized to 50 - 100 mg of harpagoside, 3 times daily Ultram/Tramadol: milder opioid

Less addictive

Seizure risk, especially with antidepressants

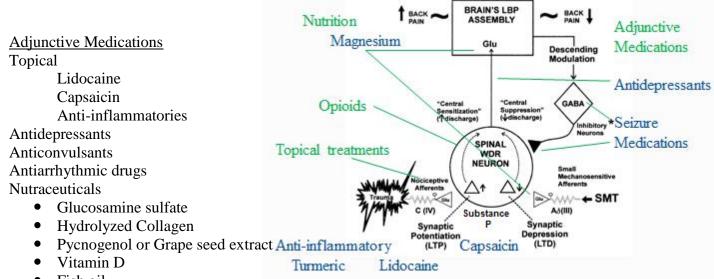
# **Opioids**

- Questions to ask before starting:
  - Have there been any other chemical (alcohol or drug) abuse problems in the person's life?
  - Is there a family history of substance abuse?
  - Is there a history of sexual abuse prior to adolescence?
  - Is there psychological disease? (Depression, bipolar, OCD, ADHD, etc.)
- Questions to ask when taking:
  - Is your day centered around taking medication?
  - Do you spend most of the day resting, avoiding activity, or feeling depressed?
  - Are you able to function (work, household chores, and play) with pain medication in a way that is clearly better than without?

# Opioid-induced Hyperalgesia

The pain medicines can actually make pain worse Stopping opioids

Medical treatment of withdrawal – suboxone and symptomatic treatment



- Fish oil
- Boswellia, Cat's Claw, Cherry, Curcumin, Ginger and others

# **Developing SMART(ER) Goals**

A SMART goal is a goal that is specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and time based. In other words, a goal that is very clear and easily understood.

#### **SPECIFIC**

The goal must clearly state **what** is to be achieved, by **whom**, **where** and **when**.

Sometimes it may even state why that goal is important. "Relax" can be too vague a goal to help you make change, but "*Practice a relaxation response technique once a day*" is much more clear.

#### **MEASURABLE**

Measurability applies to both the end result and the milestones along the way. It answers the question of quantity – how much, how often, how many? For example: Swim three times a week for 30 minutes.

#### **ATTAINABLE**

You should ensure that the goals you set are achievable. The goal must be possible, all things being equal. There is no point setting a goal to float in the air and defy gravity using only your mind, for instance. No matter how hard you try this won't be achievable.

# **RELEVANT**

Your goals must be relevant to what you want to achieve in the short term and the long term. If your goal is to have less tension in your neck so you will have fewer headaches, "Take a stretch break every 45 minutes" may be a way to move in that direction.

#### TIME-BASED

A goal is a dream with a time-frame to it. It can prevent you from procrastinating because you know that you are working to a deadline. For instance, "join the YMCA and start going to swim classes by the end of the month."

To make your goals even SMARTER, add these steps:

#### **EVALUATE**

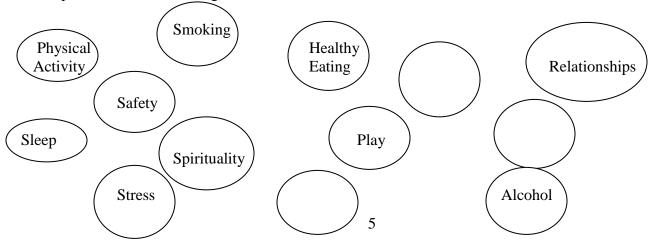
Part of the process is to look back at the goals you have set and see how well you are meeting them. There is something to learn whether you meet your goals or not.

If you succeed: congratulations, give yourself a pat on the back and think about the next goal you want to set. If not: look for things that got in the way adjust so you can succeed with the next try.

# RELAPSE, RE-EVALUATE

Plan for relapse. This is an ongoing process. Keep checking in and coming back to your goals. Over time, you will see your life changing as a result.

Some potential areas for change in health:



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# Symptom Diary Name \_\_\_\_\_

# **Full Circle Center for Integrative Medicine**

4641 Valley East Blvd #2 Arcata, CA 95521-4630 707-840-4701 Fax 855-420-6321

	Describe situation	Physical Sensation (0-10) before meds	Physical Sensation (0-10) 45 min. after meds	Describe physical sensation	Emotion respons (0-10)	Describe emotional response/thought	Action taken, including medications
Monday							
Date: Time 1:							
Time 1:							
Time 3:							
	Total:			Total:			Sleep: hours Quality:
	Average:			Average:			
Tuesday							
Date: Time 1:							
Time 1:							
Time 3:							
	Total:			Total:			Sleep: hours Quality:
	Average:			Average:			
Wednesday: Date:							
Time 1:							
Time 2:							
Time 3:							
	Total:			Total:			Sleep: hours Quality:
	Average:			Average:			•

Thursday:	Describe situation	Physical Sensation (0-10)	Physical Sensation (0-10)	Describe physical sensation	Emotional response (0-10)	Describe emotional response/thought	Action taken, including medications
Date: Time 1:							
Time 2:							
Time 3:							
	Total:			Total:			Sleep: hours Quality:
Fuido.	Average:			Average:			
Friday: Date:							
Time 1: Time 2:							
Time 3:							
	Total:			Total:			Sleep: hours Quality:
	Average:			Average:			Quality:
Saturday: Date:							
Time 1:							
Time 2: Time 3:							
	Total:			Total:			Sleep: hours Quality:
	Average:			Average:			Quality :
Sunday: Date:							
Time 1:							
Time 2: Time 3:							
	Total:			Total:			Sleep: hours Quality:
	Average:			Average:			,
				8			



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# FEEDBACK SHEET FOR HEALING GROUP

Name:	Da	ate:/	//_						
1) Please review your medication list	st and indicat	e any cha	anges yo						ents, or
over the counter meds since the las	st group (i.e.	згорреа а	ariy, irici	easeu a	ny, decre	easeu ar	iy, added ii	ew ones).	
What refills do you need today?									
2) Have you had any injuries, eventreatments, exercise, etc. since of If yes, please give details.	ur last group	that mad	le your p	oain wor	se or bet	tter?	Yes □ No	) 	
3) Over the past 2 weeks has your ☐ Decreased ☐ Stayed the What changes have you noticed?	e Same								
4) Rate your average pain score for NO PAIN 1 2 3			6	7	8	9	10	VERY SEVE	RE PAIN
5) Rate your pain score today: NO PAIN 1 2	3 4	5	6	7	8	9	10	VERY SEVE	RE PAIN
6) Over the past 2 weeks has your ☐ Decreased ☐ Stayed the What changes have you noticed?	e Same	☐ Increa							
7) Rate your average mood for the VERY SAD 1 2 8) Do you address special nutritional goals are you address	3 4 al needs as p	5 art of you	ır healin		☐ Yes	□ No	If yes, wh		РРҮ
☐ Stretching Time	you do physi	How ofte How ofte	en? en?						-
10) Did you meditate?   11) Did you use other relaxation te What did you do?		nini relaxa	ation res	sponse e	xercises	? □ Ye	s 🗆 No en?		
12) What goal did you set last time Did you accomplish it? ☐ Yes identifying the obstacle and a sol	□ No If no		come u	p with a	plan to	help you			
Obstacle							Solution		
<b>FUNCTIONAL IMPACT OF PAIN</b>									

13) Did you miss social events, work, or ☐ Yes ☐ No What did you miss an		nonth because o	r your nealt	:n? 	
14) Indicate the word that describes how General activity Mood Ability to work (in or out of home) Interactions with other people Sleep Enjoyment of life	w, during the past 24 hour Not at Not at Not at Not at Not at Not at	all Some all Some all Some all Some all Some all Some	fered with y  Often Often Often Often Often Often Often Often	☐ Completely	
<ul><li>15) What did you do for fun or pleasure</li><li>16) Have you used any recreational drug</li></ul>					-
17) How many drinks of alcohol did you		_ What kind?			-
<ul><li>18) How many cigarettes did you smoke</li><li>19) How much caffeine did you drink thi</li></ul>		What kind?			-
<ul><li>20) How much candy, soda, or other sw</li><li>21) The following could be medication si</li></ul>					
	Medication(s) or				
Symptom(s): Check box if present	other condition(s) you think caused it:	How did you	deal with		ou want estions?
Symptom(s): Check box if present  ☐ Constipation:	other condition(s)	How did you	deal with	it: sugg	
	other condition(s)	How did you	deal with	it: sugg	estions?
☐ Constipation:	other condition(s)	How did you	deal with	it: sugg  □ Y∈	estions?
☐ Constipation: ☐ Difficulty sleeping:	other condition(s)	How did you	deal with	it: sugg  ☐ Ye  ☐ Ye  ☐ Ye	s
☐ Constipation: ☐ Difficulty sleeping: ☐ Dizzy, dopey:	other condition(s)	How did you	deal with	it: sugg  ☐ Ye  ☐ Ye  ☐ Ye  ☐ Ye	s
☐ Constipation: ☐ Difficulty sleeping: ☐ Dizzy, dopey: ☐ Nausea/vomiting:	other condition(s)	How did you	deal with	it: sugg  ☐ Y€  ☐ Y€  ☐ Y€  ☐ Y€	s
☐ Constipation: ☐ Difficulty sleeping: ☐ Dizzy, dopey: ☐ Nausea/vomiting: ☐ Difficulty waking in the morning:	estions you'd like your phy	sician to respond	d to	it: sugg	s

# **3 Day Food Log** Instructions for Completing the Food Log

Please complete this 3 Day Food Log for three consecutive days with one day being a weekend day.

- Record information as soon as possible after the food has been consumed.
- Do not change your eating behavior at this time unless your doctor advises you to. The purpose of this food record is to analyze your present eating habits.
- Describe the food or drink consumed. e.g., milk what kind? (whole, 2%, or nonfat); toast (whole wheat, white, buttered); chicken (fried, baked, breaded), etc.
- Record the amount of each food consumed using standard measurements as much as possible, such as 8 ounces, 1/2 cup, 1 teaspoon, etc.
- Include any added items. For example: tea with 1 teaspoon sugar, potato with 2 teaspoons butter, etc.
- Please record all drinks, including water. List them in the "Drink" category.

Day 1 Time	Food	Amount	Time	Beverage	Amount
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					_
		_			_
		_			_
					_
					_
		_			
					_
					_

Day 2				_	
Time	Food	Amount	Time	Beverage	Amount
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					<del></del>
					<del></del>
					<del></del>
		_			
Day 3					
Day 3 Time	Food	Amount	Time	Beverage	Amount
	Food	Amount	Time	Beverage	Amount
	Food	Amount	Time -	Beverage	Amount
	Food	Amount	Time	Beverage	Amount
	Food	Amount	Time	Beverage	Amount
	Food	Amount	Time	Beverage	Amount
	Food	Amount	Time	Beverage	Amount
	Food	Amount	Time	Beverage	Amount
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