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Neurobiology of Self-Harm in Borderline Personality Disorder

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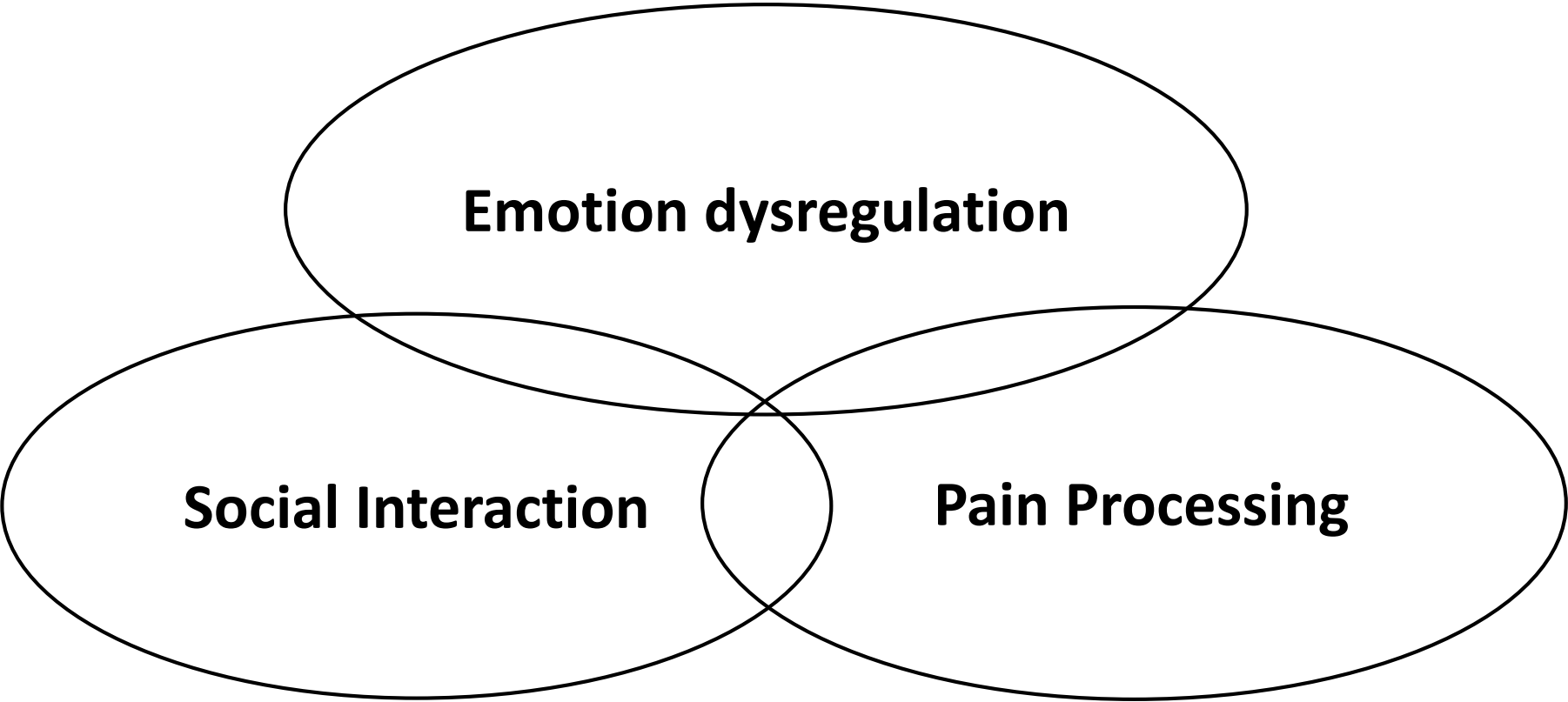
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SELF-INJURY · TREATMENT ASSESSMENT RECOVERY

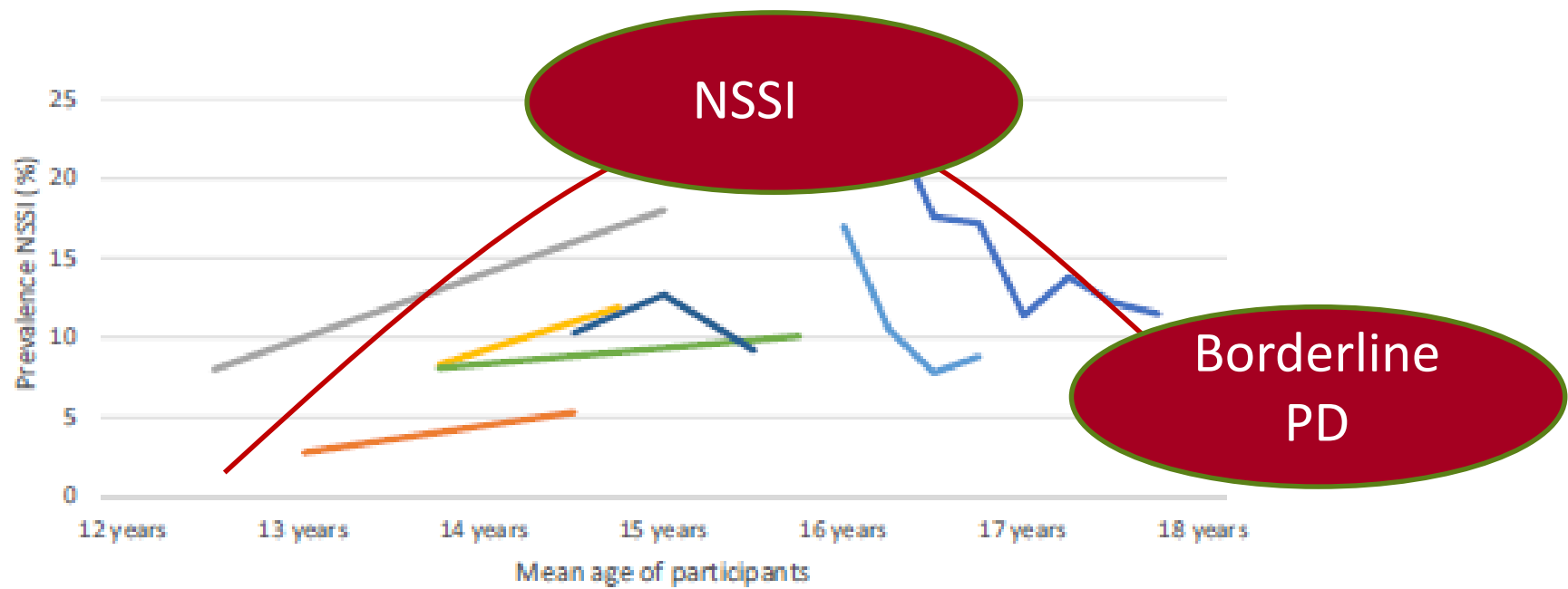
Non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) in BPD



- **Non-suicidal self injury (NSSI):** deliberate destruction of body tissue without suicidal intent (APA, 2013)
 - 50-80% of individuals with Borderline Personality disorder (Snir, Rafaeli, Gadassi, Berenson, & Downey, 2015) and 46.2-60% of mentally ill youth engage in NSSI (Groschwitz et al., 2015; Kaess et al., 2013)
 - Long lasting damage for concerned individuals, higher risk for suicidal behavior (Guan, Fox, & Prinstein, 2012) and high costs for health care system (Wunsch, Kliem, & Kroger, 2014)
-



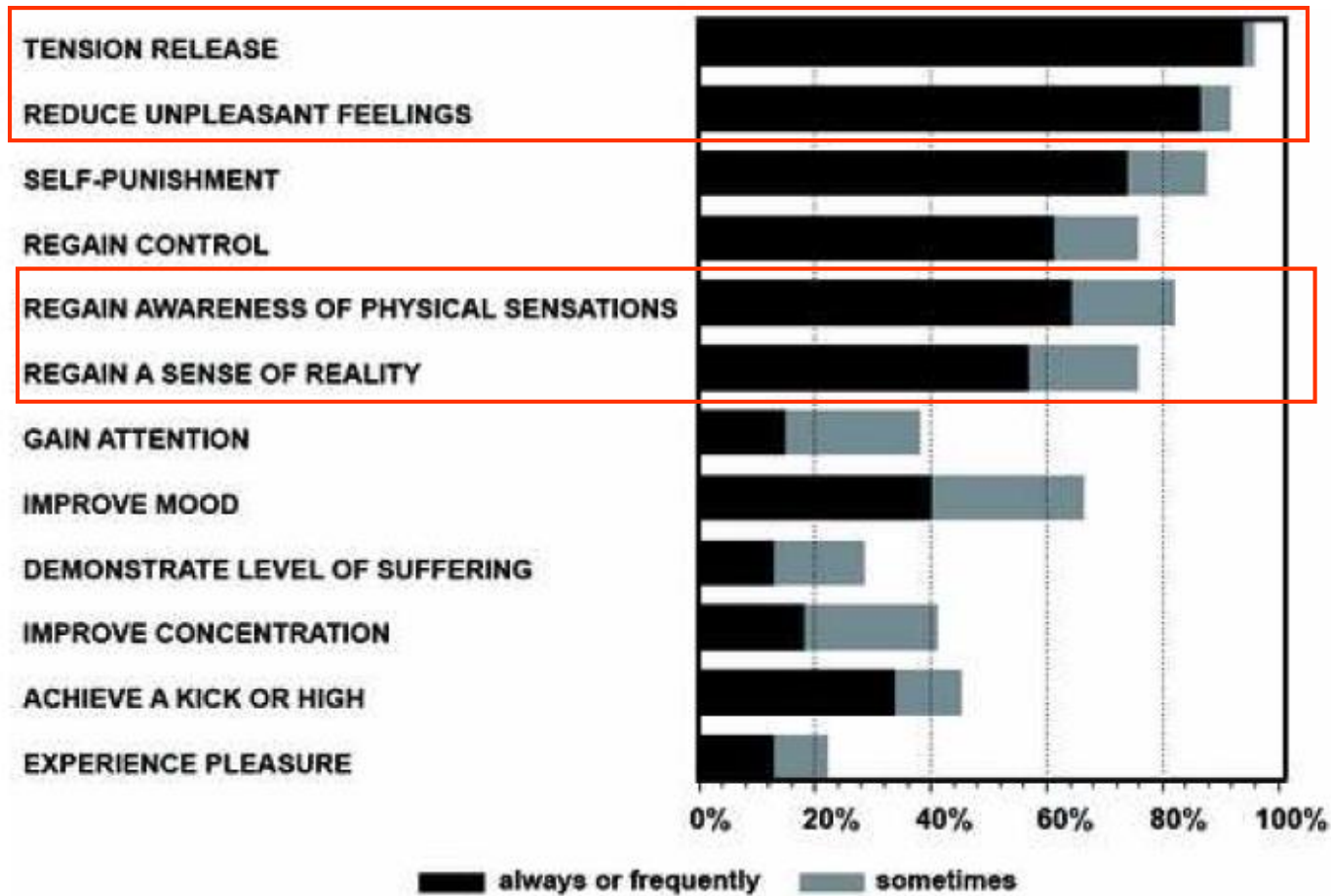
Non-suicidal self-injury in adolescence



- Wan et al., 2014 [18]
- Hankin & Abela, 2011 [26]
- Barrocas et al., 2014 [21]
- You et al., 2014 [20]
- Baetens et al., 2014 [28]
- Hasking et al., 2013 [29]; Tatnell et al., 2014 [35]
- Voon et al., 2014 [30]

Plener et al., 2015

Motives for NSSI in BPD



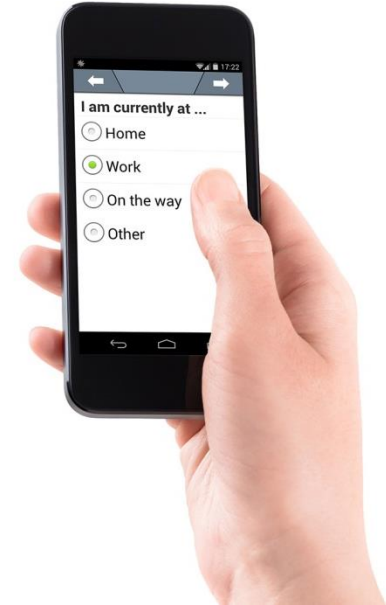
Assessment of fluctuating data in daily life: EMA



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Ecological momentary assessment (EMA)

- Real life and real time data
- Avoiding recall bias
- Accurate tracking of fluctuating variables (e.g. affect, hormones)
- e.g. Smartphone App based interventions, daily diary
- Different forms of assessment:
 - Random prompts
 - Event based prompts
 - Mixed design

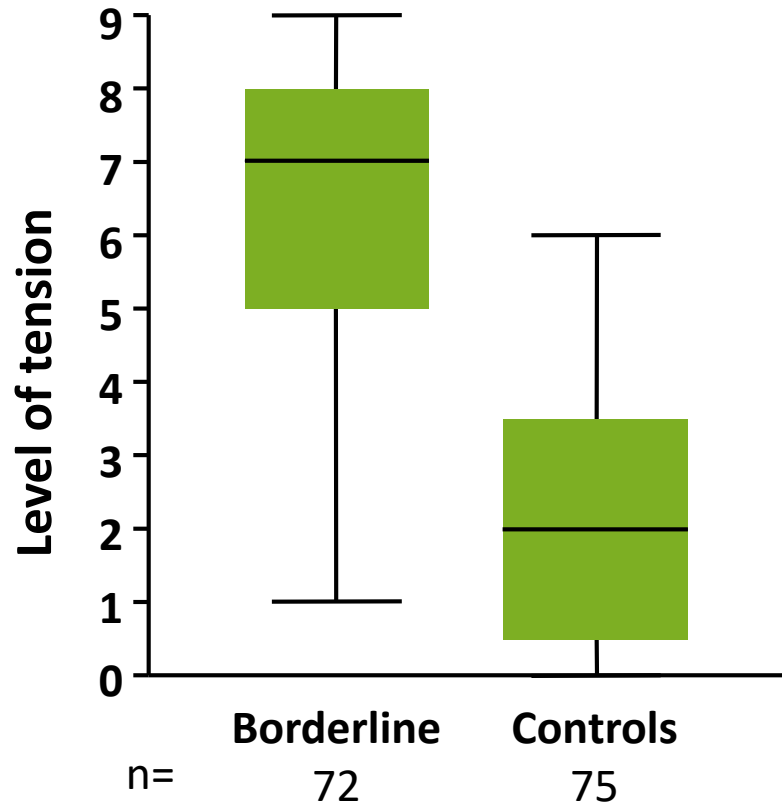


Source: <https://www.movisens.com/en/products/movisensxs/>

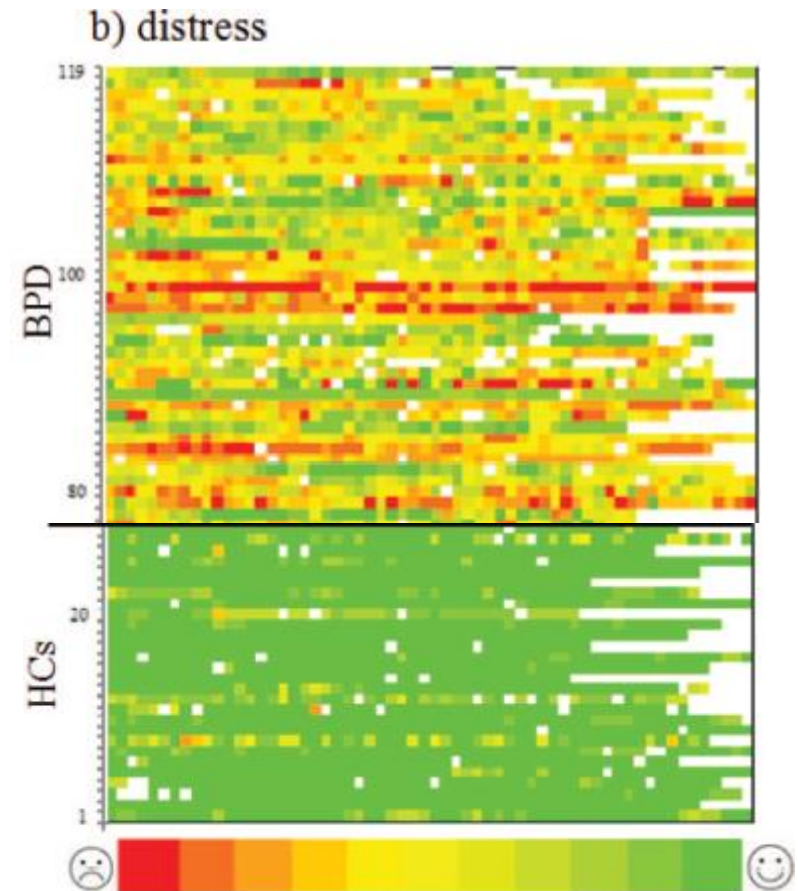
Affective Dysregulation



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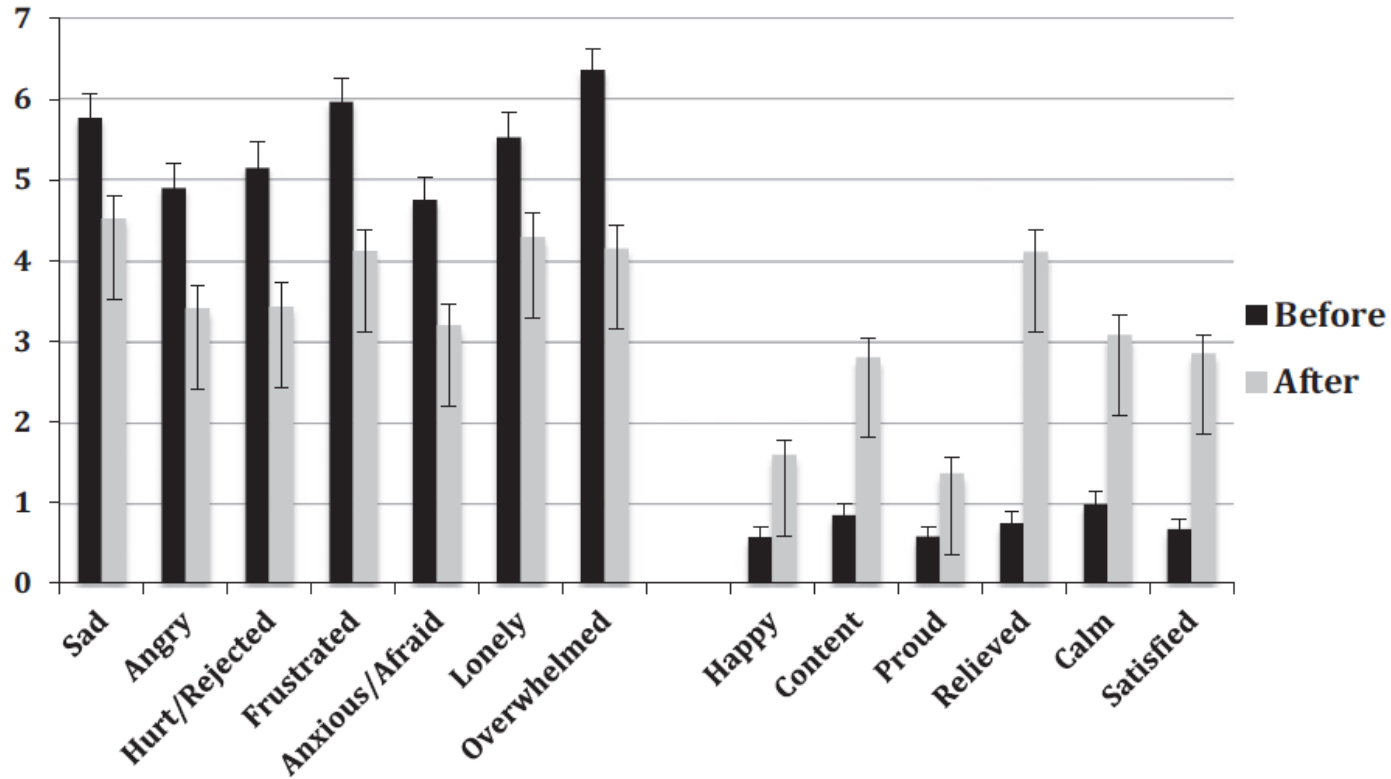


Stiglmayr et al., Acta Psychiatr Scand 2005



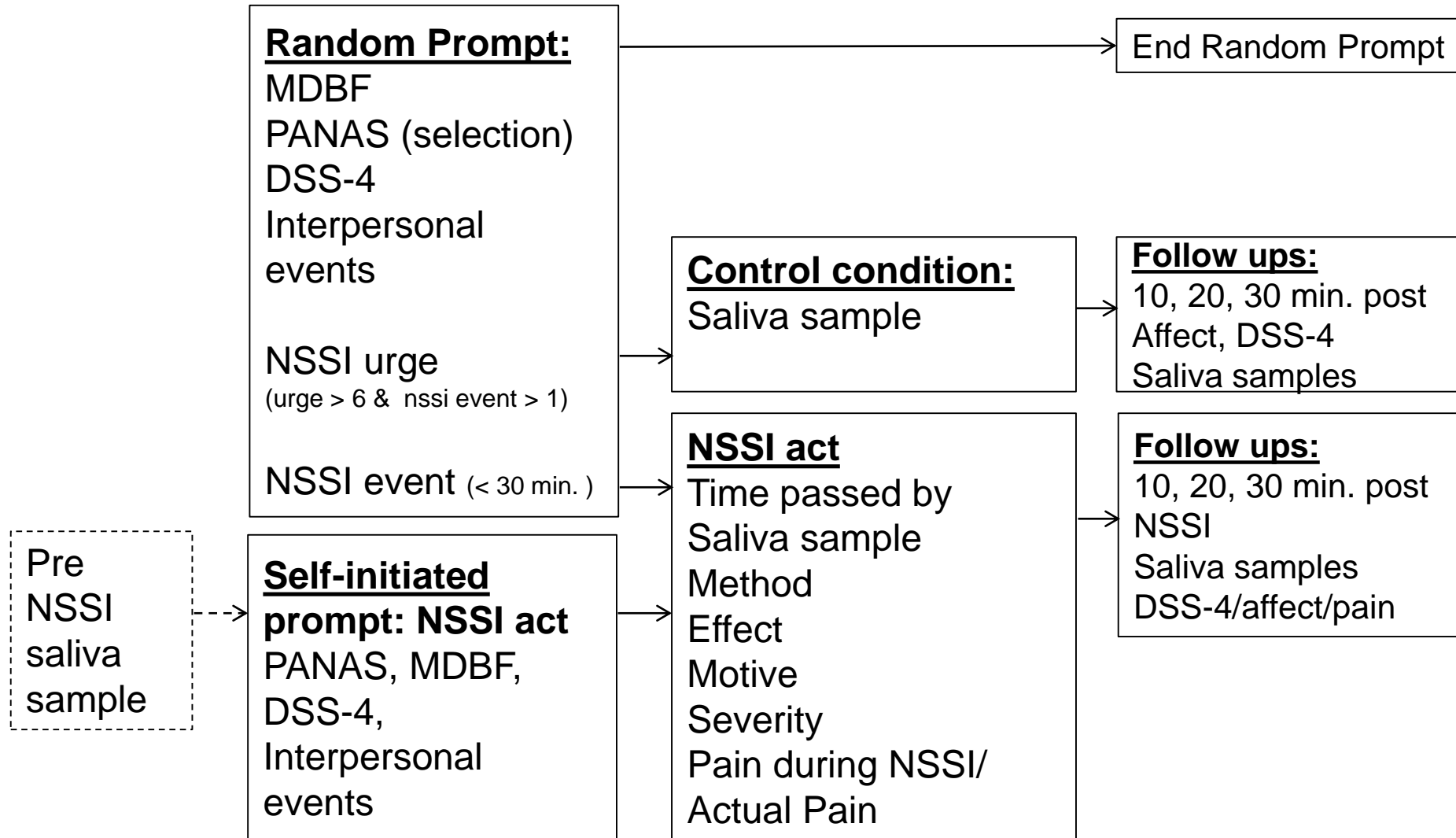
Santangelo et al.,
J Abnorm Psychology 2015

Change in Emotions after NSSI



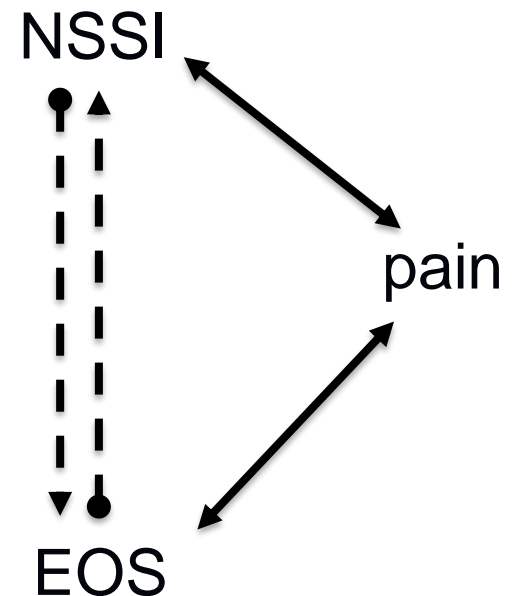
Kranzler et al. 2018

EMA- Study Design



NSSI and β -endorphin

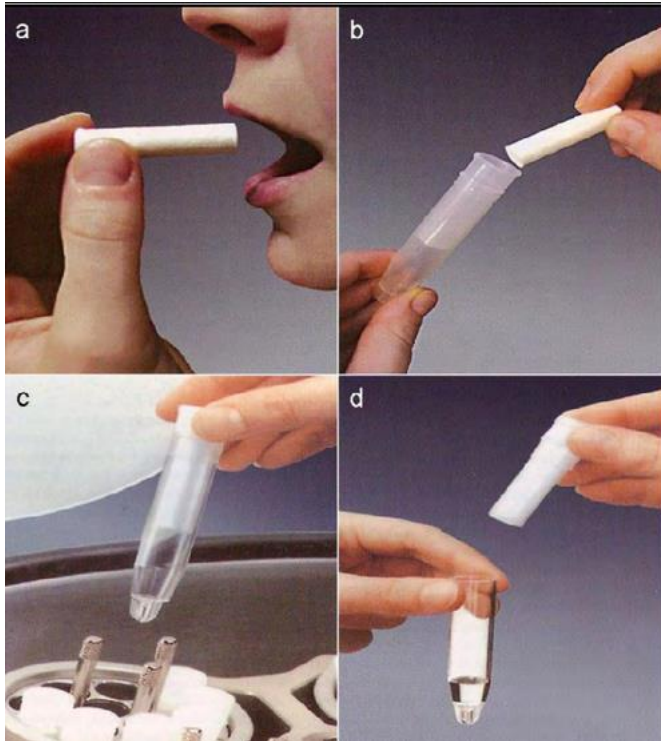
- **Endogenous Opioid System (EOS):**
- Three classes of opioids: **β -endorphin**, enkephalin and dynorphin (μ -, δ -, and κ -opioid receptors; Dhawan et al., 1996)
- **Activation β -endorphin:** social, emotional, or physical pain/ emotionally or physically positive experiences (Bresin & Gordon, 2013 for an overview)
- → Can disturbance in β -endorphin be related to NSSI ?



Biosampling procedure



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EMA-Study – Interpersonal Findings



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Before I self-harmed/since the last prompt, someone	Total number	% of NSSI prompts
Negative events		
... criticised me	13	10.1 %
... rejected/ excluded me	19	14.7%
... ignored my needs or feelings	24	18.6%
... behaved angry or aggressive towards me	14	10.9%
... let me down/ disappointed me	23	17.8%
... none of the above	90	69.8%
Positive events		
... supported/ helped me	3	2.3%
... showed me affection	10	7.8%
... respected my needs or feelings	6	4.7%
... gave me their attention or time	18	14.0%
... was interested in me, understood me	12	9.3%
... none of the above	110	85.3%

Hyp. 1: Negative interpersonal events predict higher probability of NSSI events.

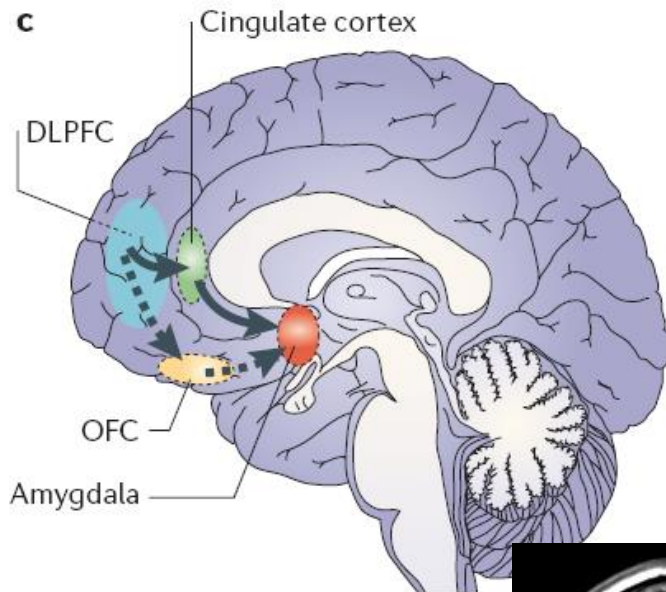


Hyp. 2: NSSI reduces probability of negative social events (negative social reinforcement).

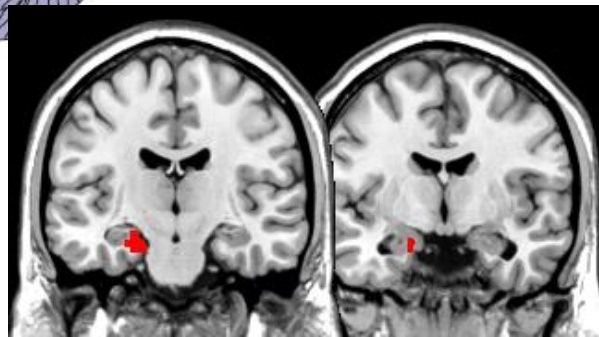


Hyp. 3: NSSI increases probability of positive social events (positive social reinforcement).

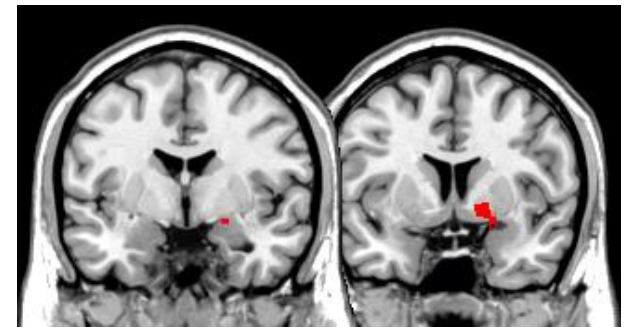




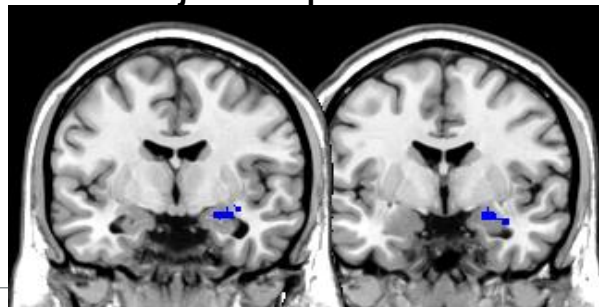
Borderline PD



PTSD

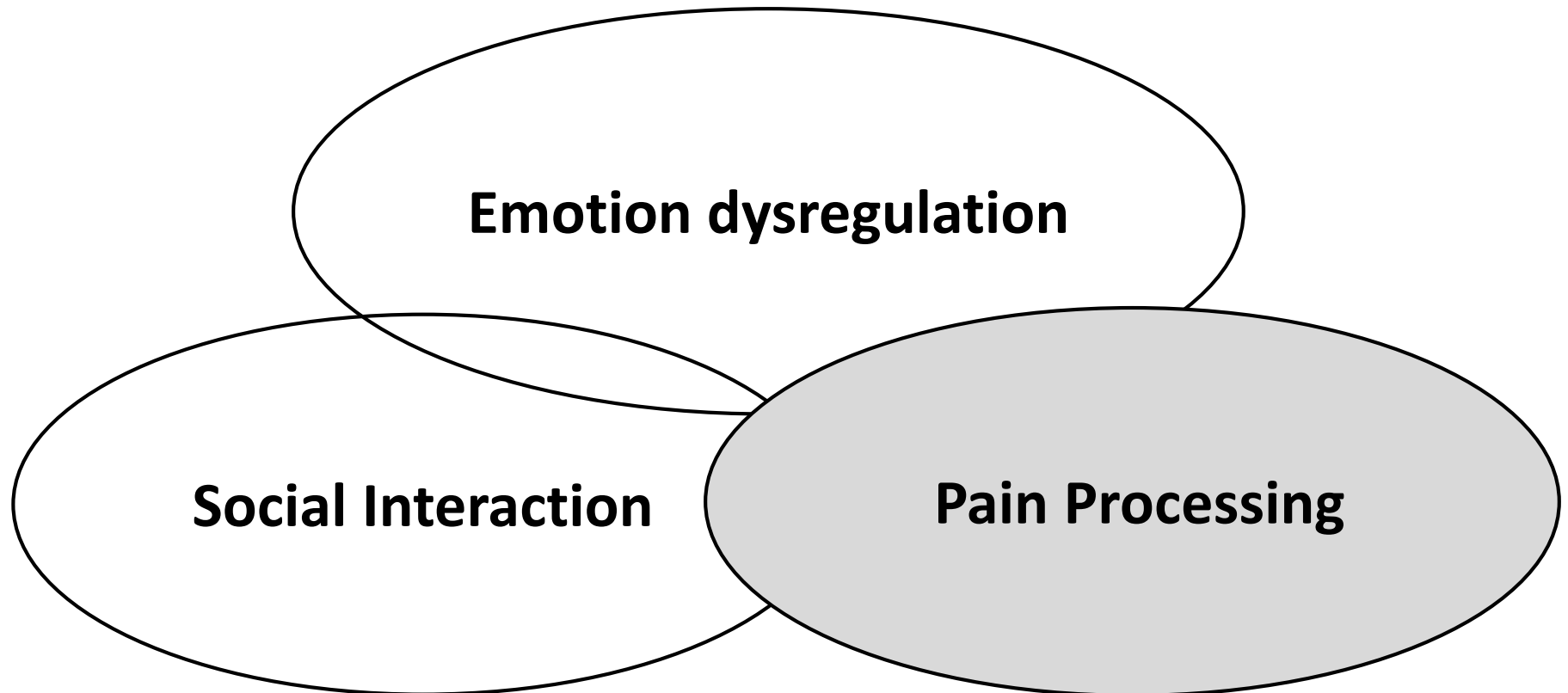


Major Depression

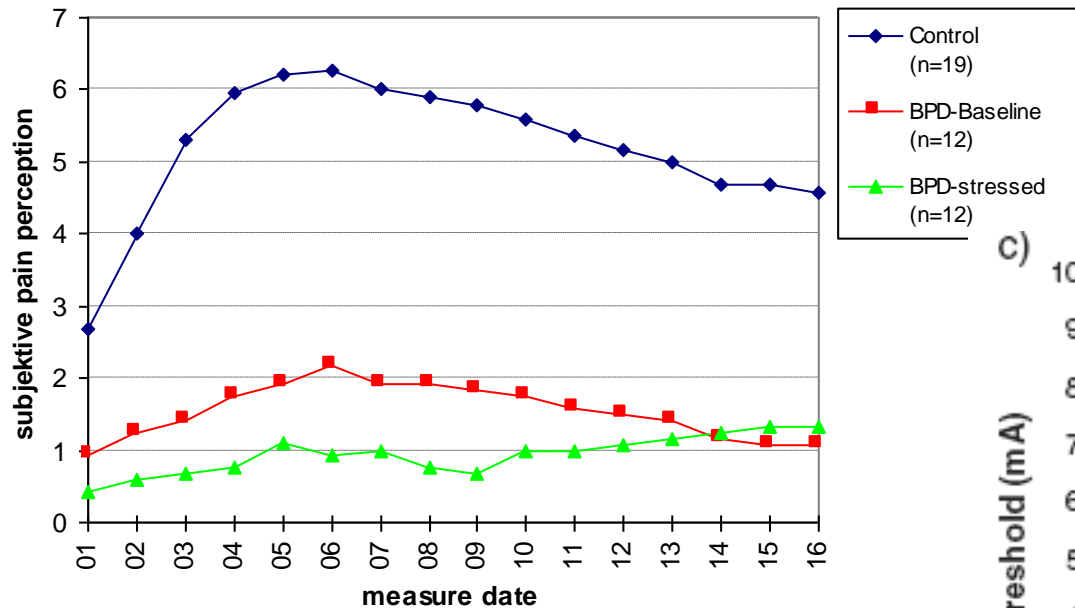


Meta-analysis of regions with positive (red) and negative (blue) response to emotional stimuli (significant with correction)

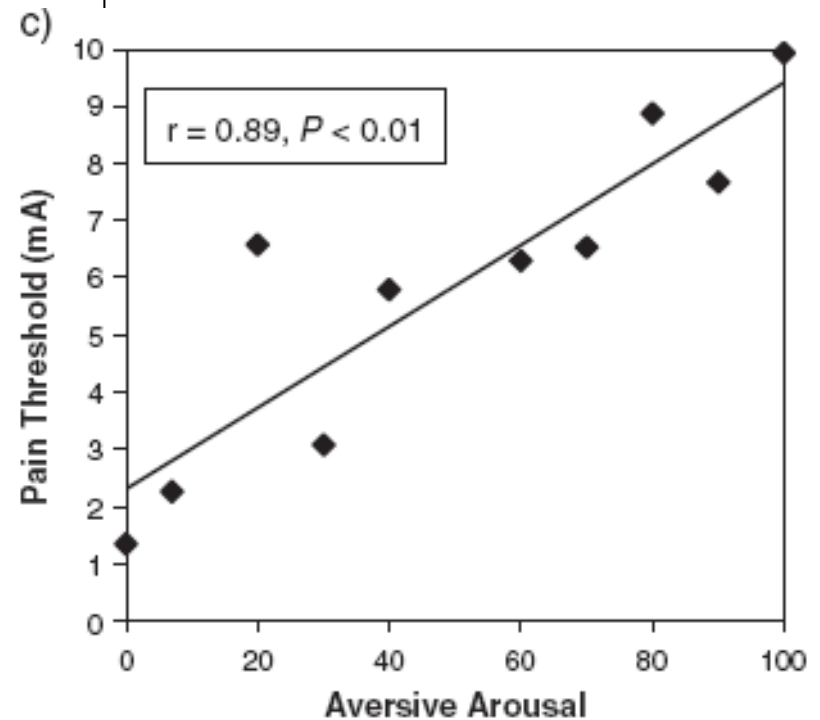




Pain sensitivity and Stress in BPD



Bohus et al., Psychiatry Res 2000



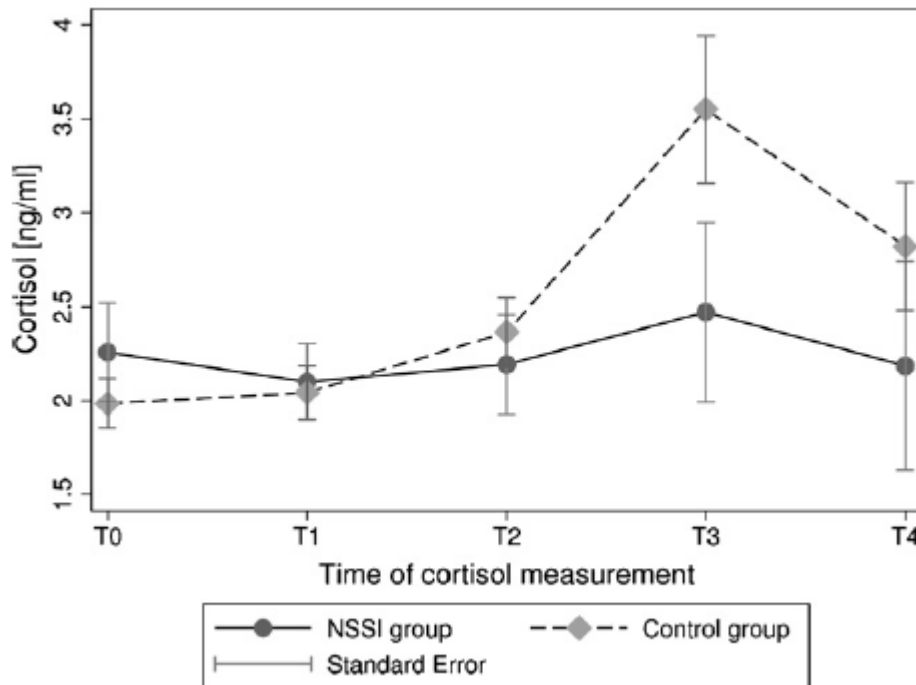
Ludäscher et al., Psychiatry Res 2007

Cortisol- Stressreagibility and NSSI



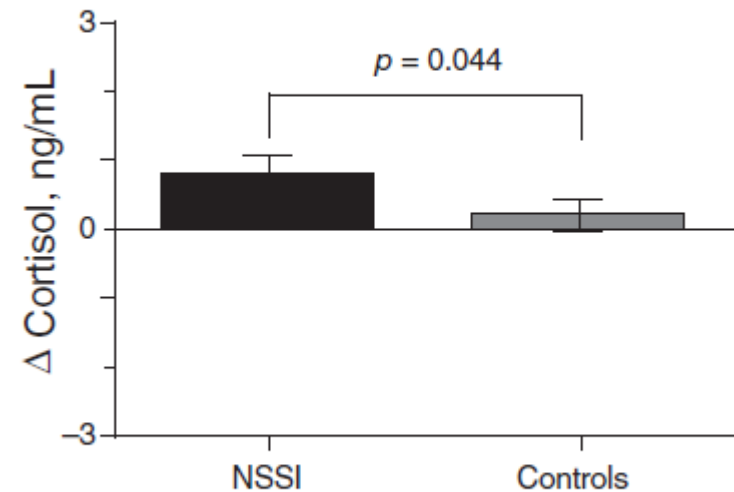
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TSST



Kaess et al. 2012

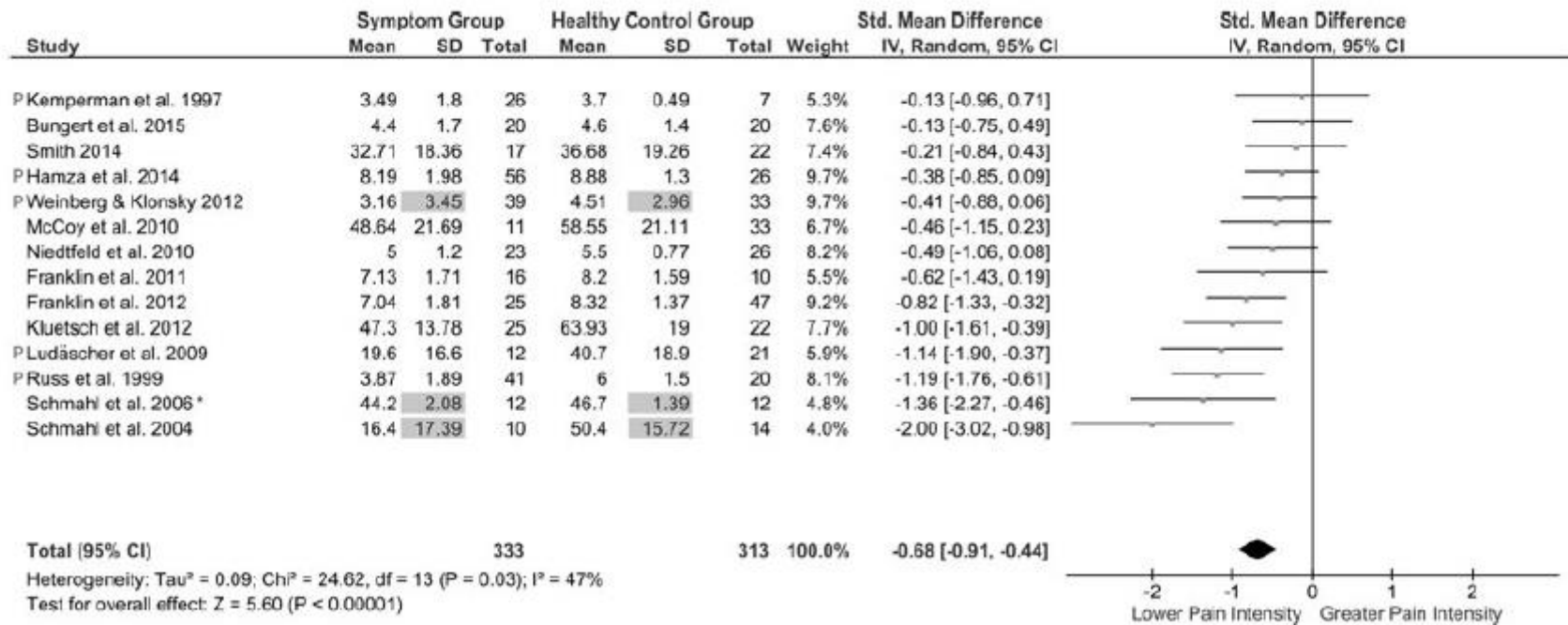
Schmerz



Koenig et al. 2017

Meta-Analysis

Pain sensitivity and NSSI

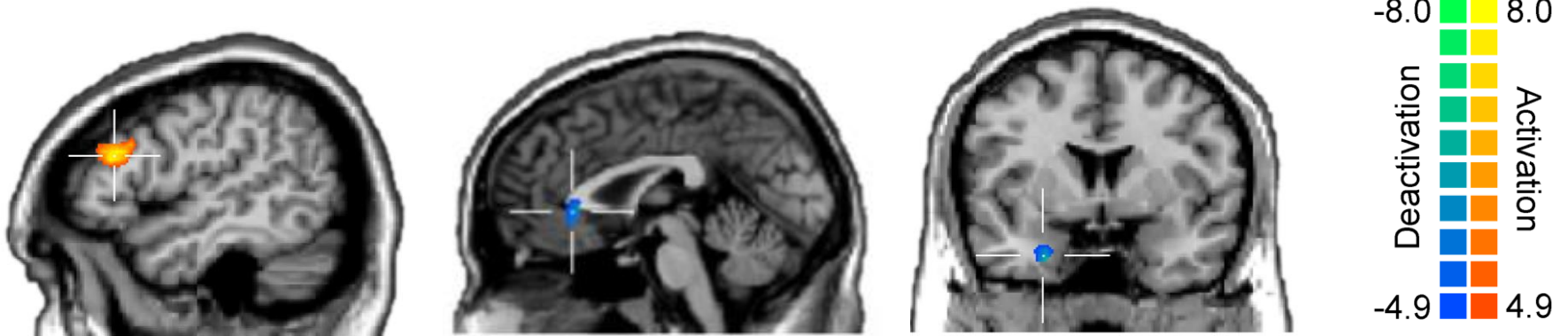
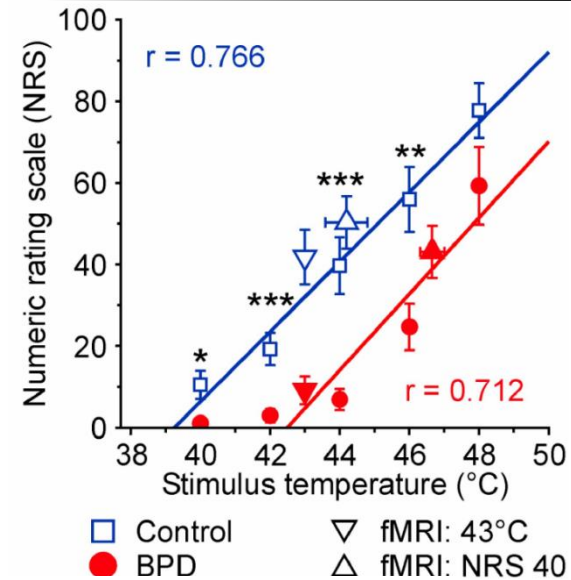
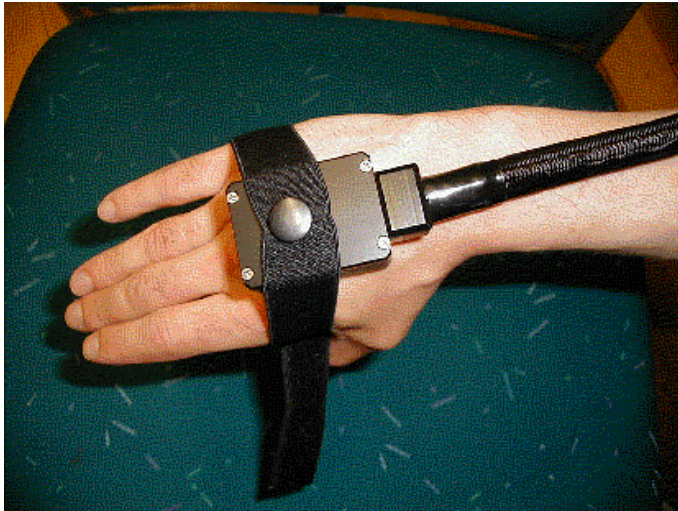


König et al. 2016

Neural Pain Processing in BPD



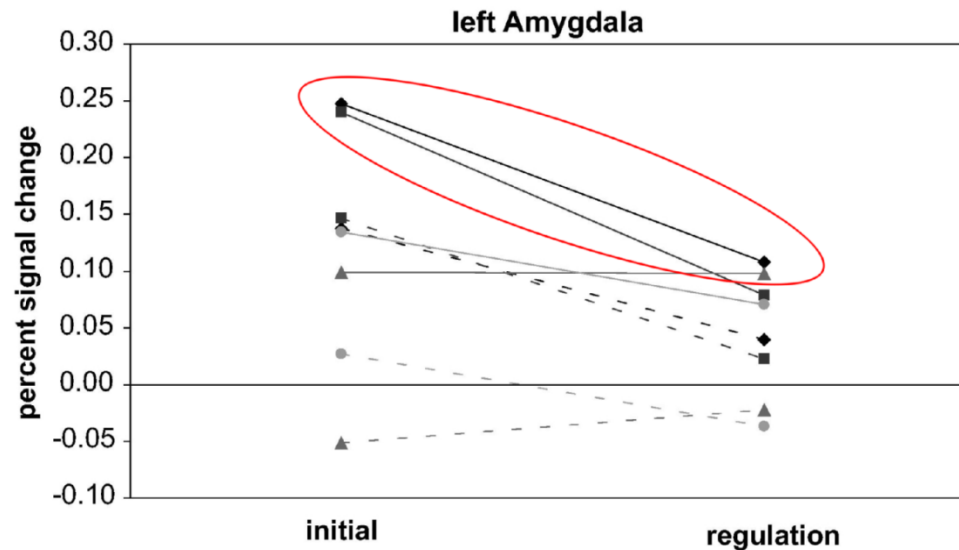
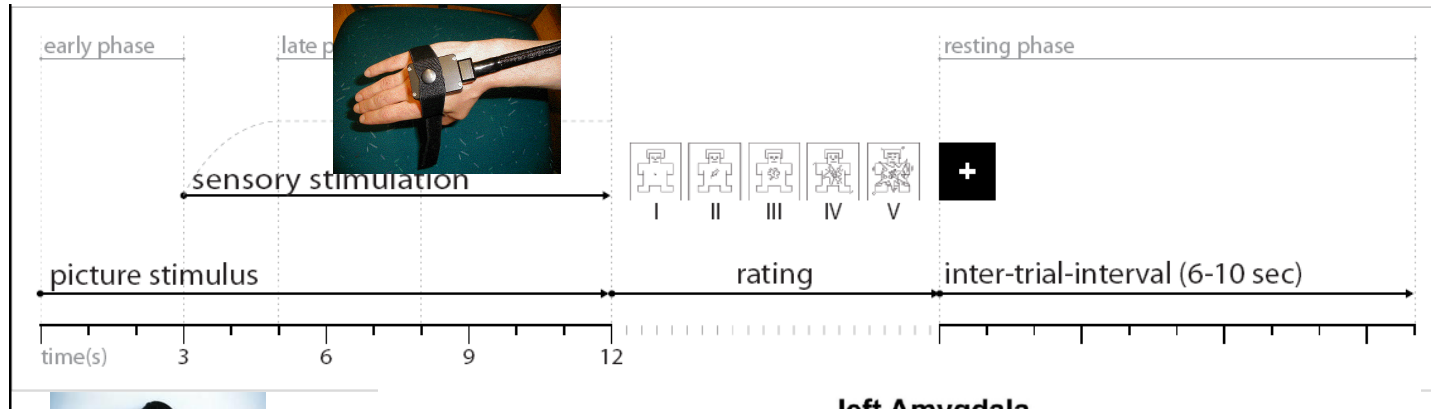
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Emotion Regulation and Pain in BPD



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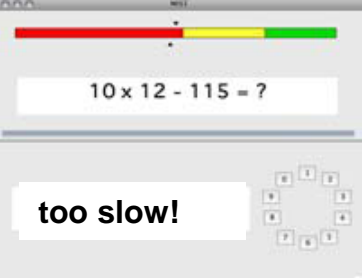


◆ negative hot ■ negative warm ▲ neutral hot ● neutral warm — BPD - - HC

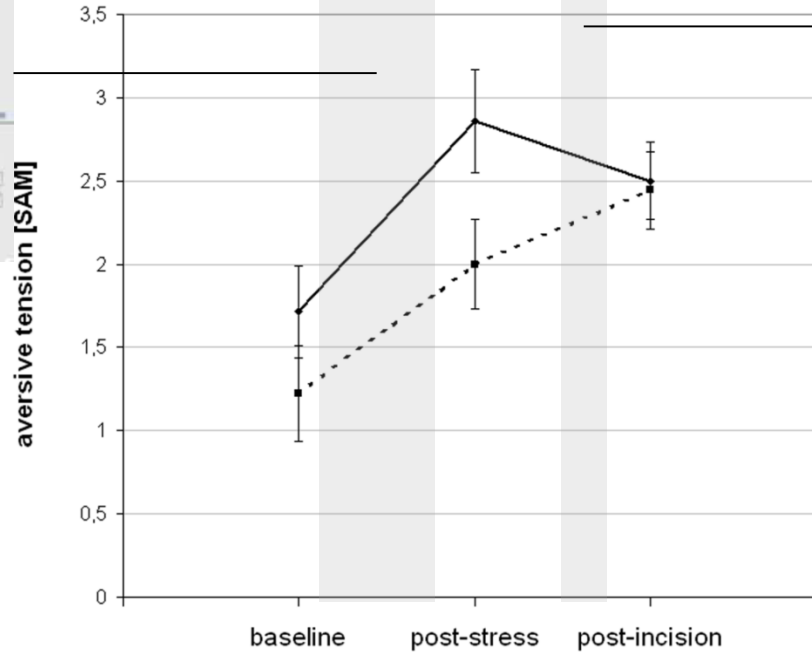
Emotion Regulation and Incision in BPD



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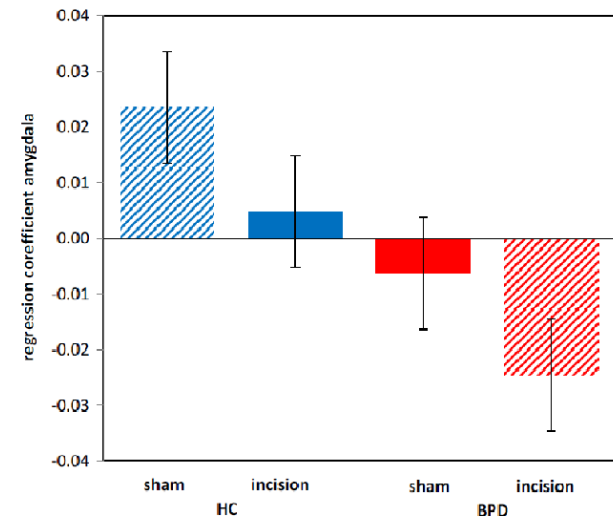
Reitz et al.,
JPD 2012



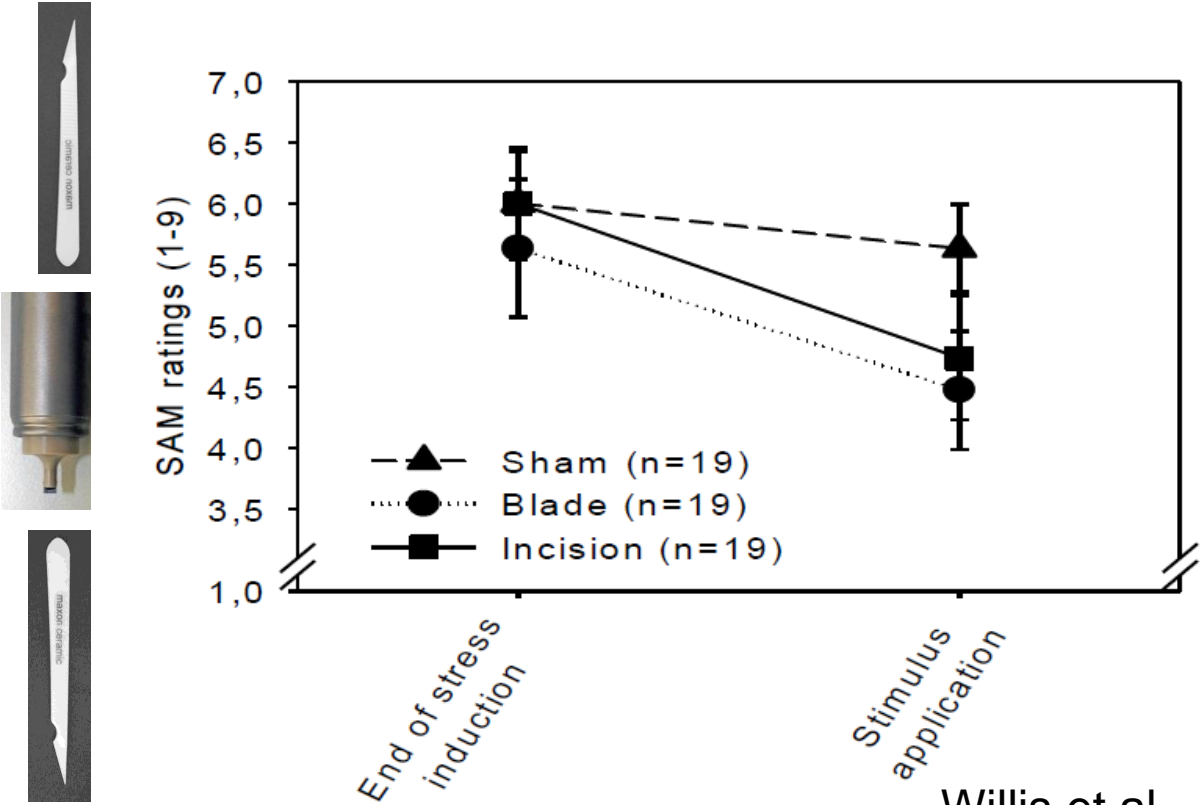
— BPD - - - HC

Reitz et al.
Br Journal Psychiatry 2015

Amygdala activity



Role of Tissue Injury



Willis et al., Pain 2017

The role of seeing blood and perspective (self/other)



Self-inflicted & no blood (n=20)	Other-inflicted & no blood (n=20)
Self-inflicted & blood (n=20)	Other-inflicted & blood (n=20)

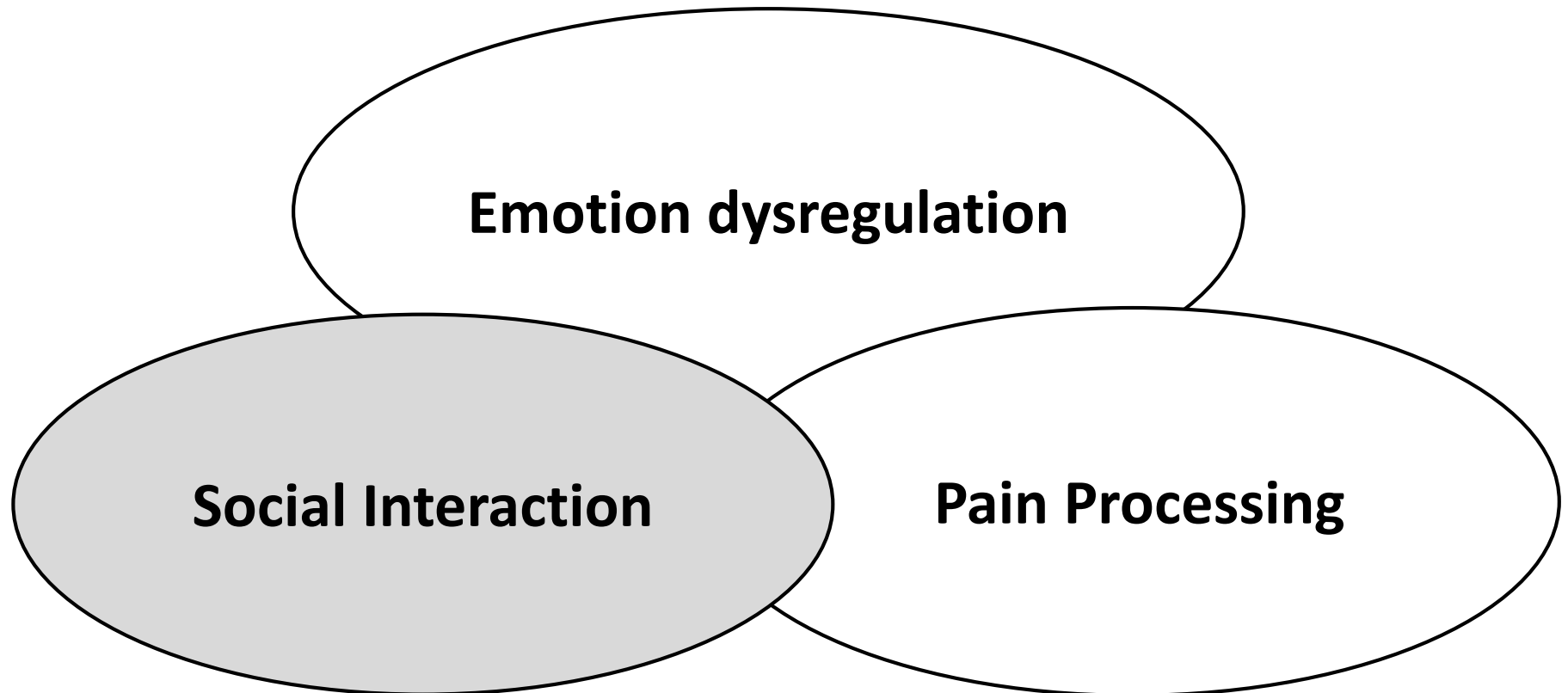


~45 min

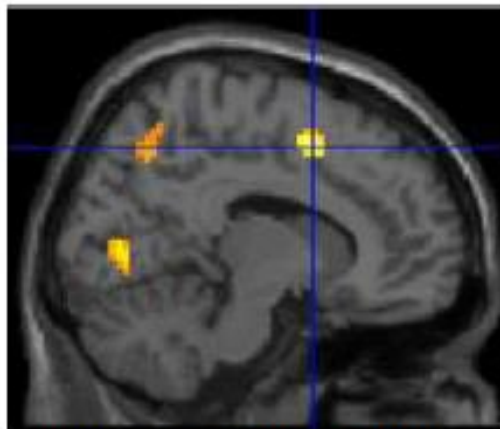
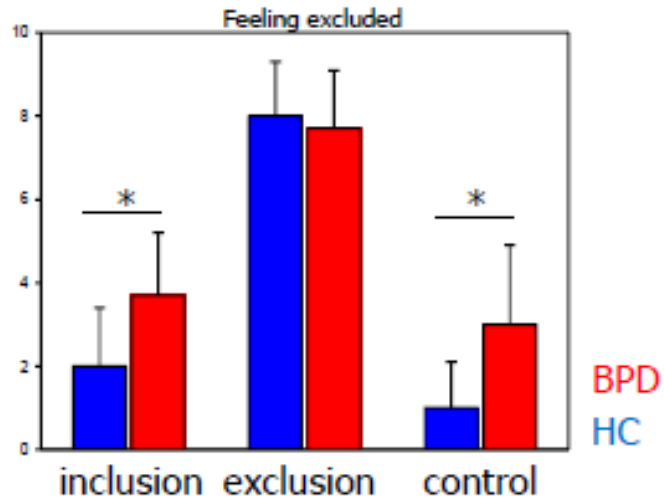
Self-injury and Pain – Interim Summary



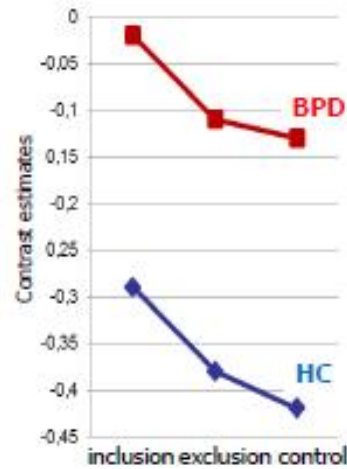
- Reduced pain sensitivity: **yes**
 - Reduction of stress and amygdala activity by pain stimuli: **yes**
 - Influence of tissue injury: **(no)**
 - Influence of seeing blood: **(yes)**
 - Role of perspective (self/other) : **?**
-



Social Exclusion and BPD

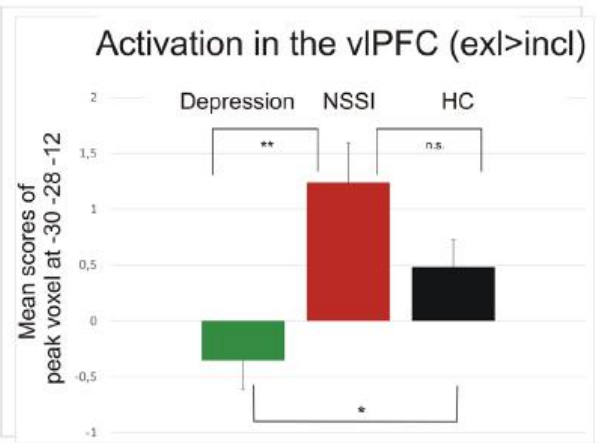
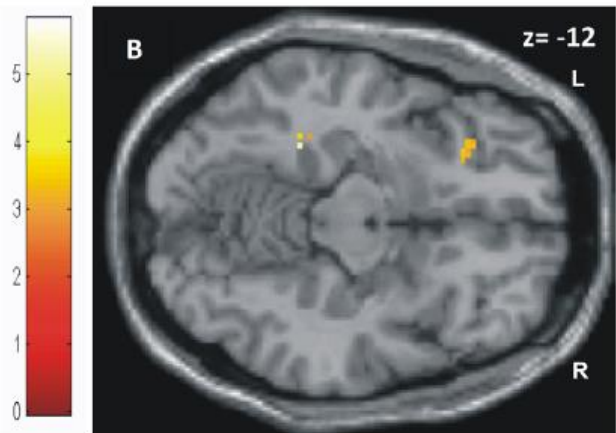
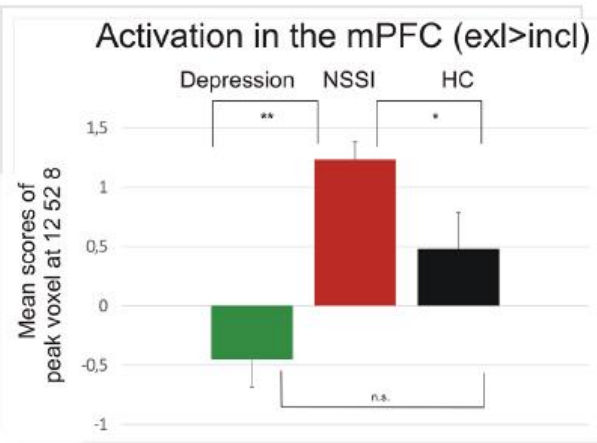
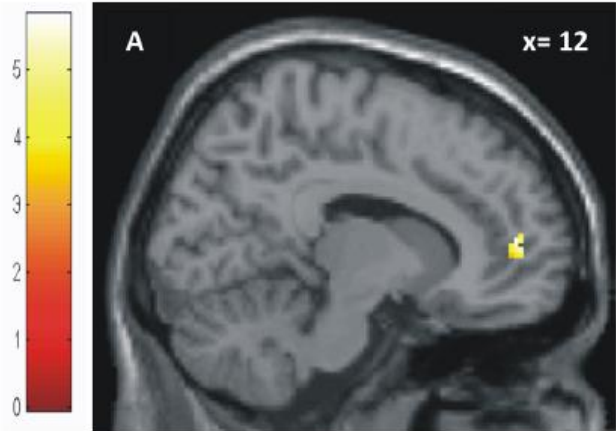


dACC: (x,y,z= 12, 8, 49), svc (FWE<0.05)



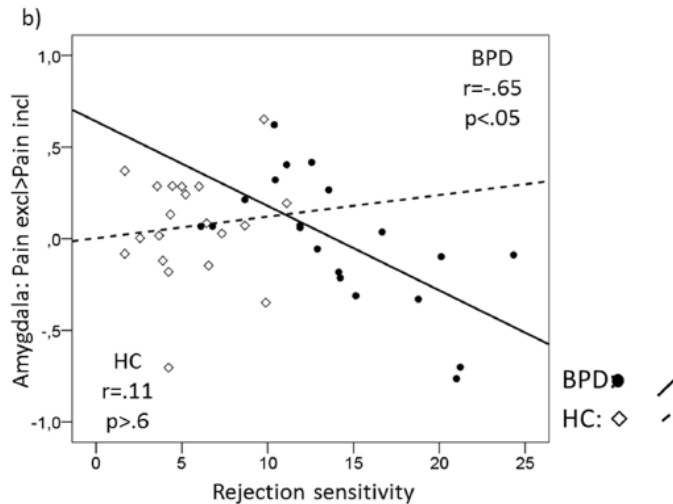
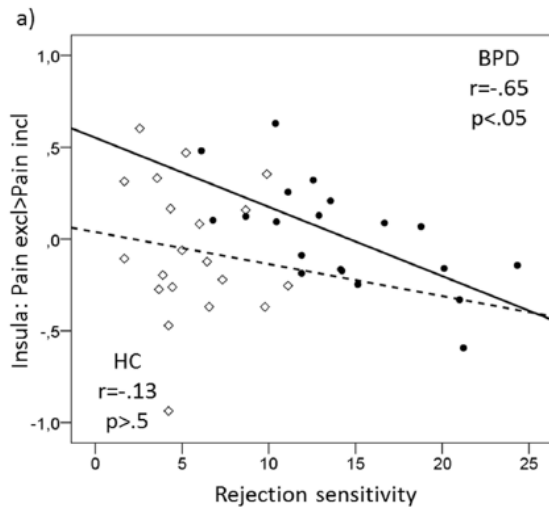
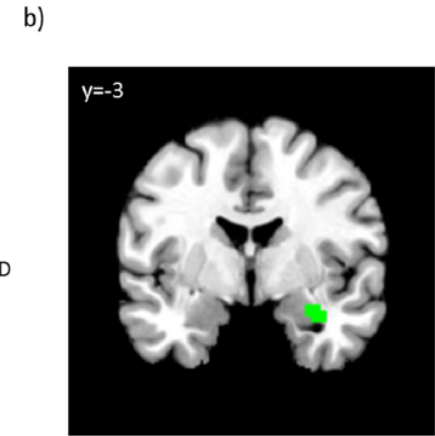
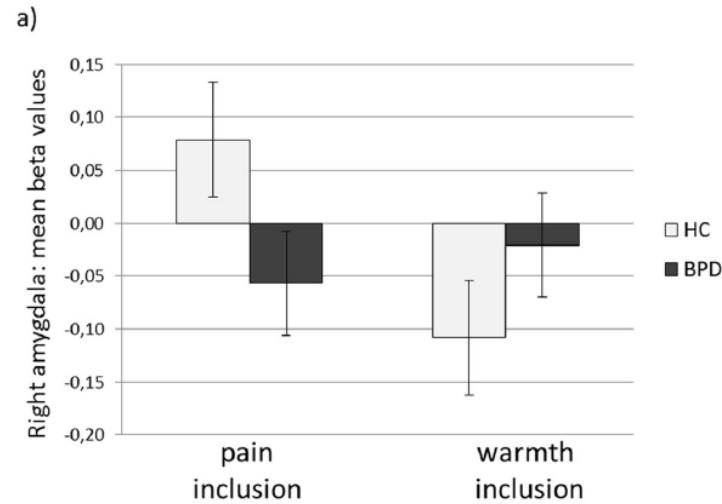
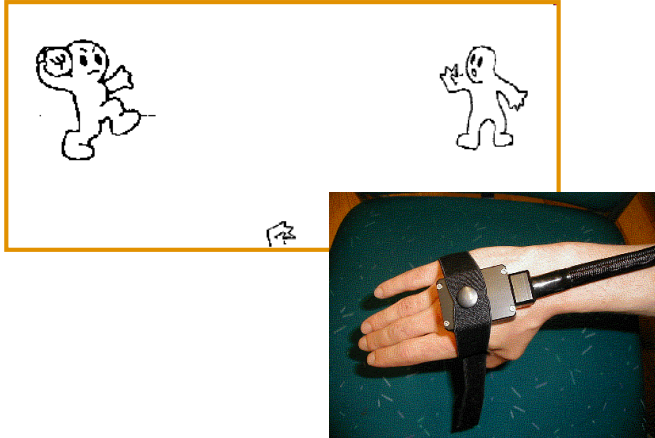
Domsalla et al. 2014

Social Exclusion and NSSI

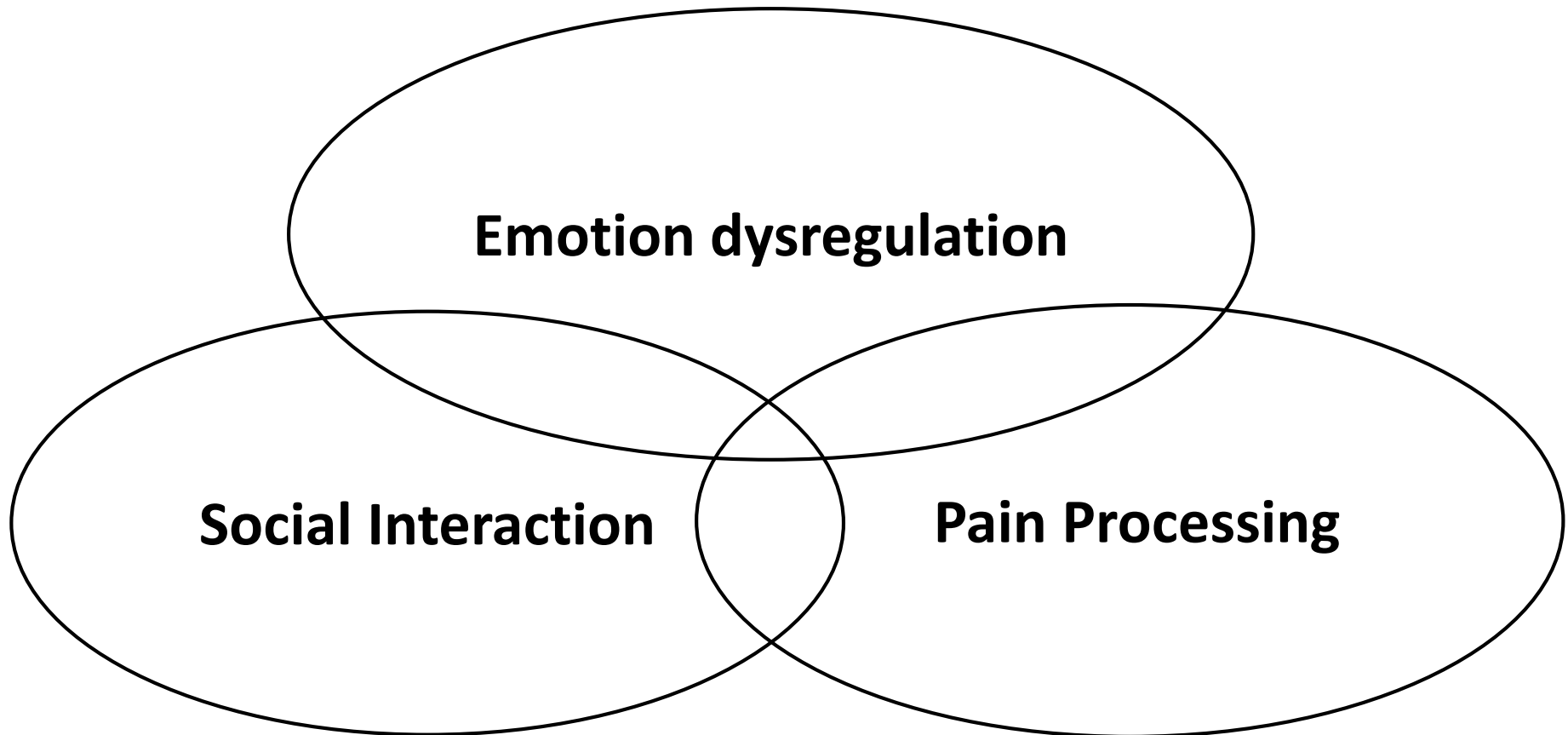


Groschwitz et al. 2016

Social Exclusion and Pain



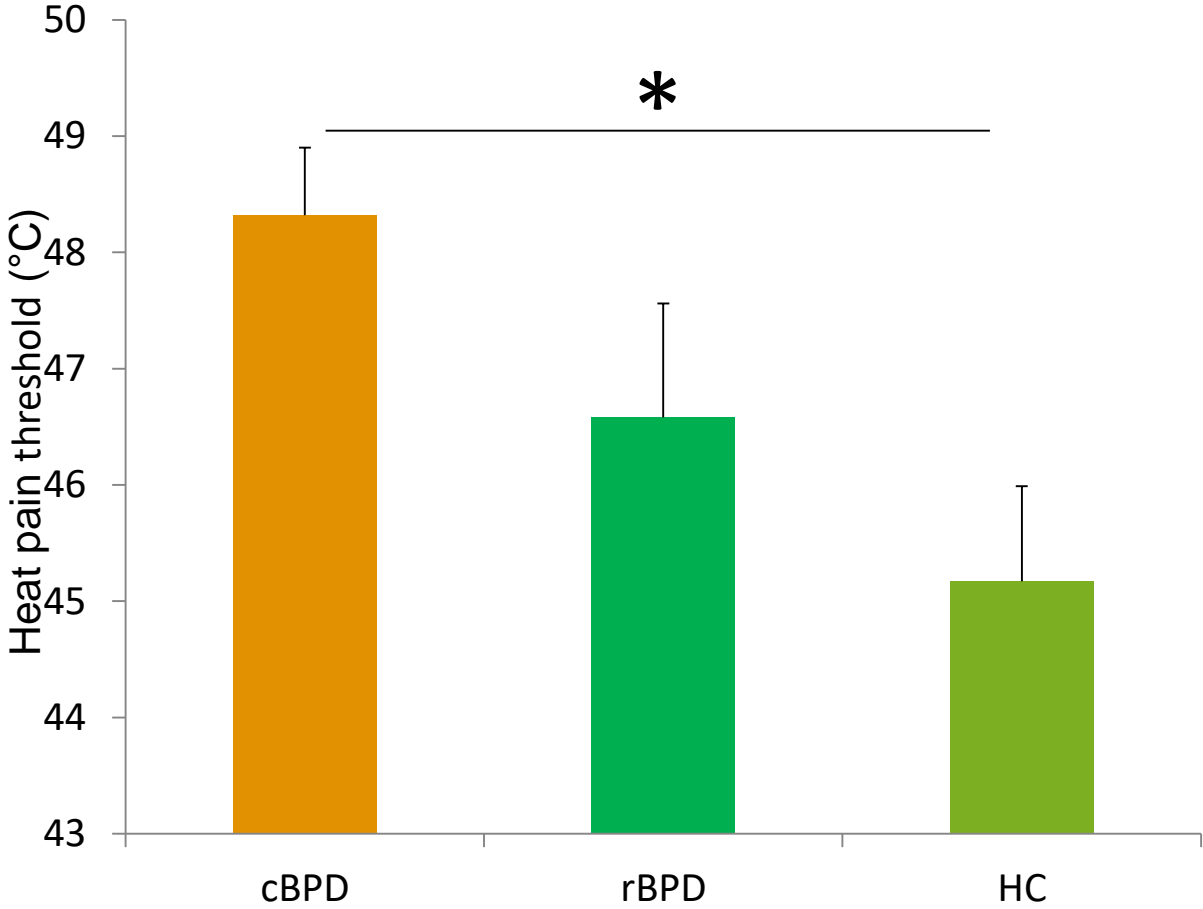
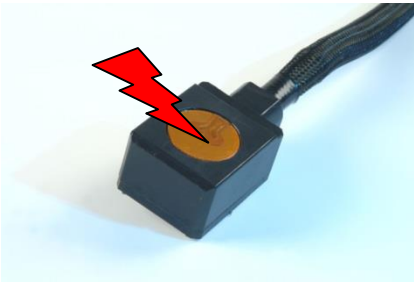
Can these mechanisms be modified?



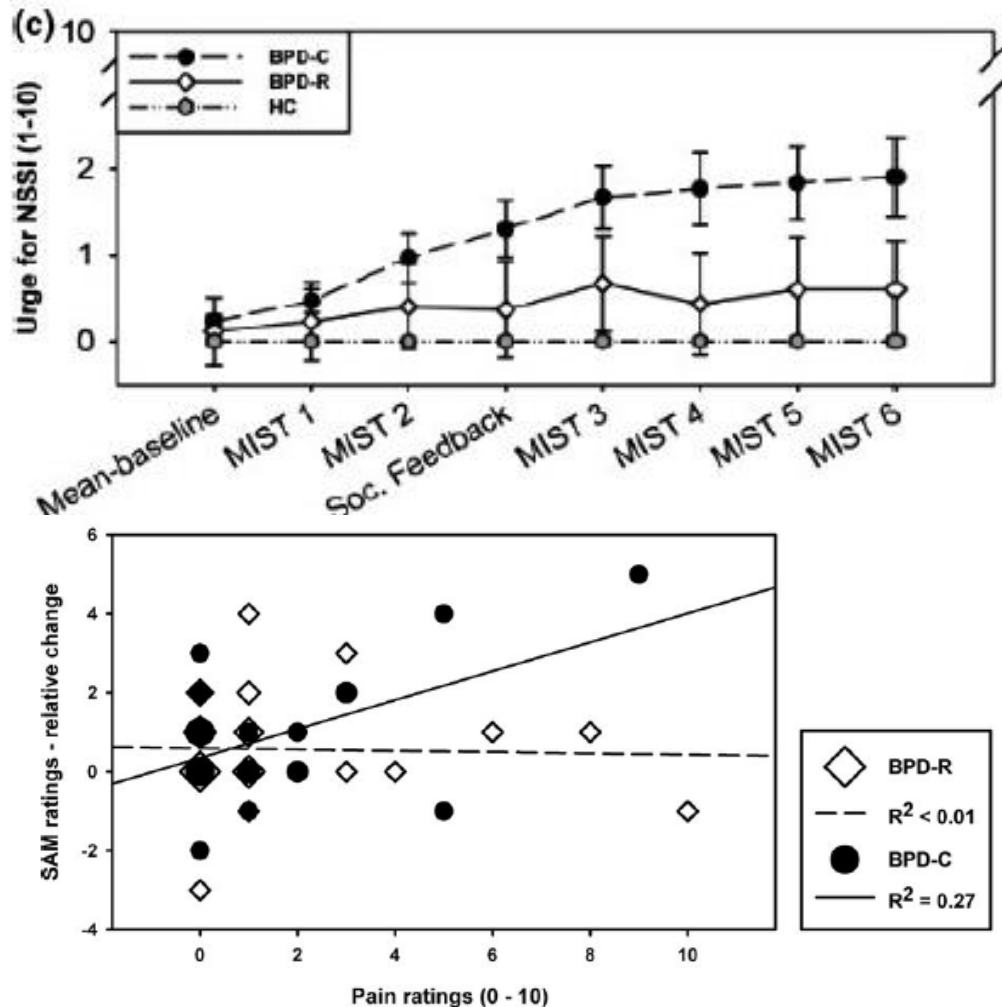
Pain sensitivity and Remission



29 current BPD
19 remitted BPD
22 healthy controls

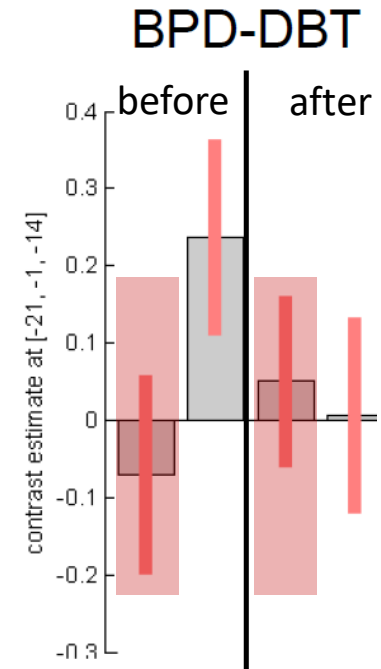
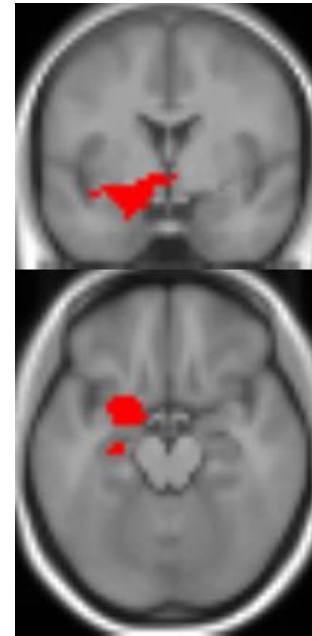
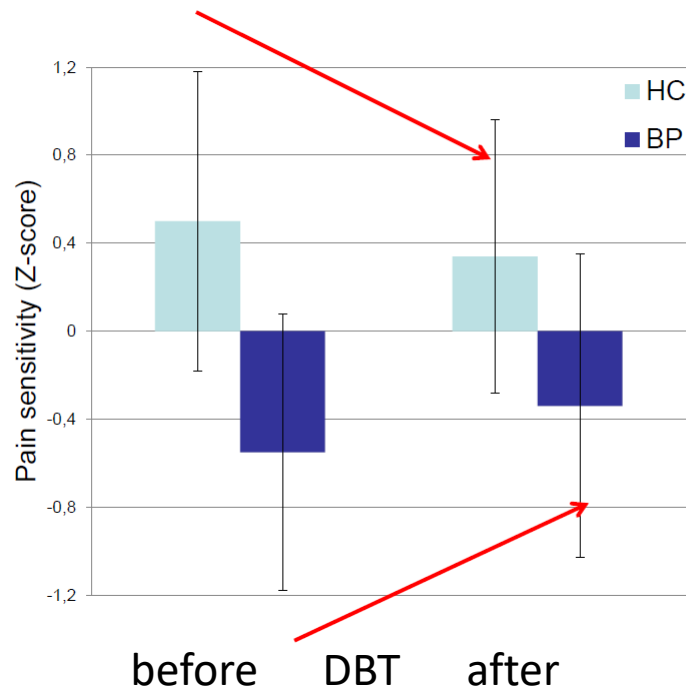


Changes of pain-related mechanisms in remission



- No strong increase of urge for NSSI after stress induction
- No relation between painfulness and stress reduction

Changes of pain-related mechanisms after psychotherapy

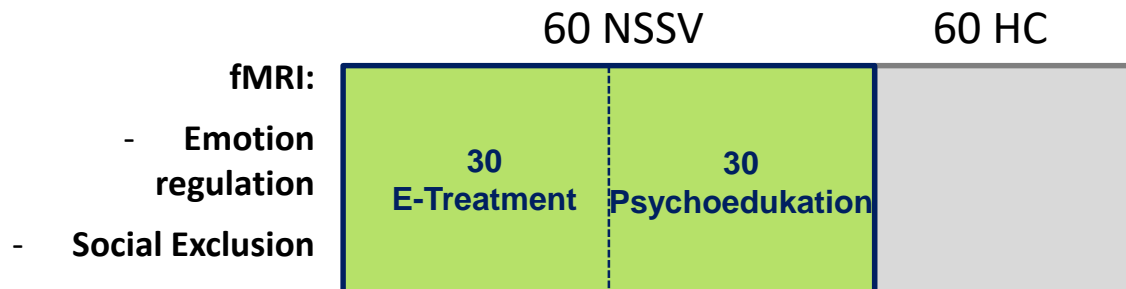
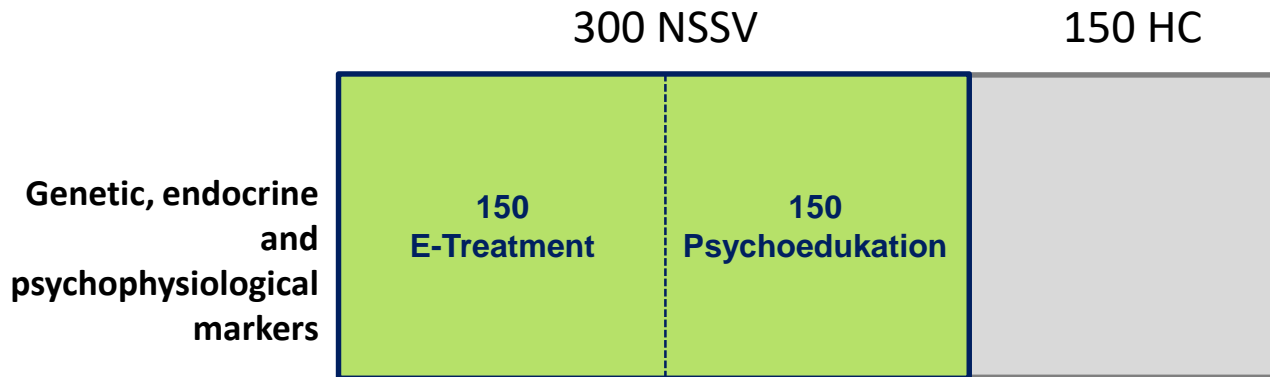


Negative pictures + pain

Assessment of longitudinal changes



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Summary



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- NSSI is clearly related to reduced pain sensitivity
 - Underlying neural mechanisms point to a dysregulation of the prefrontal-amygdala axis
 - Remission and psychotherapy can change these mechanisms (back to normal)
 - Better understanding of neurobiological correlates of NSSI helps to de-stigmatize behavior and improve psychotherapy
-

Thanks to coworkers, collaborators and funders



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Central Institute of Mental Health, Mannheim



Lisa
Stoerkel

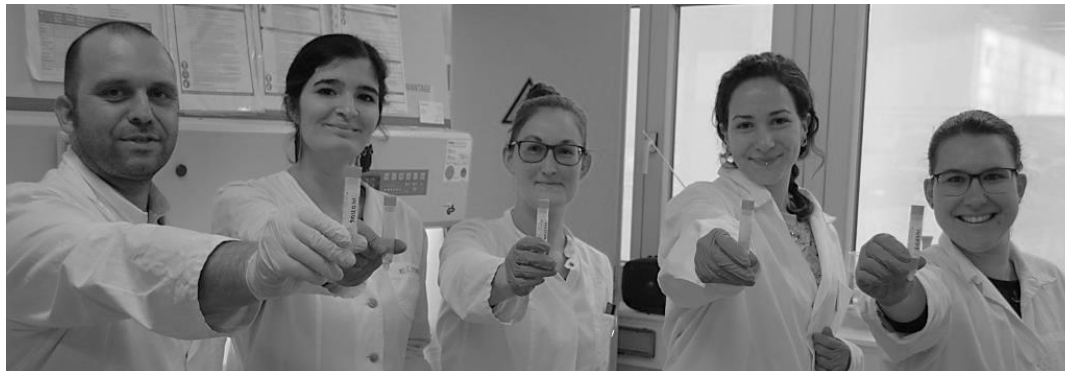


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Dr. Johanna
Hepp

University of Ulm



Dr. Alexander
Karabatsiakos and his lab

DFG Deutsche
Forschungsgemeinschaft



Bundesministerium
für Bildung
und Forschung