

**VA**



U.S. Department  
of Veterans Affairs



# Acceptance and Commitment Therapy for Moral Injury (ACT-MI): Moving with Moral Pain Towards a Meaningful Life

HSR&D Cyberseminar May 13, 2019

*Lauren M. Borges, Ph.D.*

Clinical Research Psychologist

VA Rocky Mountain MIRECC for Veteran Suicide Prevention

[Lauren.Borges2@va.gov](mailto:Lauren.Borges2@va.gov)





## Acknowledgements

- Sean Barnes (Co-PI), Jacob Farnsworth (Co-I), Robyn Walser (Co-I), Kent Drescher (Co-I), Wyatt Evans (Co-I), Craig Rosen (Co-I), Lisa Brenner (Consultant), Jason Nieuwsma (Consultant), and Joseph Currier (Consultant) (ACT-MI).

## Funding

- Work associated with this study has been made possible by a grant from VA Research Rehabilitation and Development (1I01 RX002854-01A1) and additional support from the Rocky Mountain MIRECC.

## Disclaimer

- This presentation is based on work supported, in part, by the Department of Veterans Affairs, but does not necessarily represent the views of the Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Government.

## Conflicts of Interest

- None to report.



## Poll Question #1

*What is your primary role related to mental healthcare?* (select all that apply)

- Consumer
- Student, Trainee, or Fellow
- Clinician
- Researcher
- Administrator, Manager, Policy Maker



## Poll Question #2

*Do you work within the Department of Veterans Affairs?*

- Yes
- No



## Poll Question #3

*How familiar are you with Acceptance and Commitment Therapy?*

- Never heard of it.
- I've heard of it.
- I've read about it.
- I've been trained in it.
- I use it.



## Poll Question #4

*How familiar are you with moral injury?*

- Never heard of it.
- I've heard of it.
- I've read about it.
- I've treated it.



## Poll Question #5

*If you have treated moral injury, which treatments do you most often use (select all that apply)?*

- Cognitive Processing Therapy
- Prolonged Exposure
- Adaptive Disclosure
- Impact of Killing
- Acceptance and Commitment Therapy for Moral Injury



## Poll Question #6

*If you have used evidence based psychotherapies for PTSD (Prolonged Exposure, Cognitive Processing Therapy, or Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing) to treat moral injury, how satisfied are you in general with the application of these interventions to moral injury treatment?*

- Completely dissatisfied
- Somewhat dissatisfied
- Neutral
- Somewhat satisfied
- Completely satisfied





# Overview

1. Introduction to our group's conceptual model of moral injury
2. Background on the relevance of moral injury to suicide prevention
3. Development of Acceptance and Commitment Therapy for Moral Injury (ACT-MI) treatment protocol and results of a case study demonstrating an application of ACT-MI in a Service Member experiencing concurrent suicidal ideation
4. Design of a grant-funded randomized controlled acceptability and feasibility pilot study for ACT-MI



# Conceptual Model of Moral Injury



# What keeps us connected?





# Constructs Useful to the Proposed Definition of Moral Injury

## Social Functionalism and Evolutionary Science (Farnsworth et al., 2014; Hayes & Sanford, 2014; Wilson, Hayes, Biglan, & Embry, 2014)

- Moral emotions serve **social purposes**. Humans are inherently tribal and moral emotions keep us inside of the tribe or remove us from the tribe if we have committed a violation. Not only do emotions communicate to us, emotions communicate to the group and allow social commitments.
- Moral emotions are coordinated responses critical to survival. They are the product of factors like variation, selection, and retention in context.

## Functional Contextualism (Hayes, Wilson, & Strosahl, 2011)

- A philosophy of science wherein the goal is to **predict and influence behavior** in the most parsimonious manner. Within the contextual behavioral science community, behavior (overt and covert events) is predicted and influenced based on the environmental factors in which it emerges and the function it serves.

**Therefore, moral emotions serve individual and social functions AND are dependent on contextual factors in the environment**

- A model that accounts for the social functions of moral pain



# Moral Injury Model

## Morally Injurious Events

- “A situation occurring in a high-stakes environment where an individual perceives that an important moral has been violated by the actions of the self or others.”

## Moral Pain

- “The experience of dysphoric moral emotions and cognitions in response to a morally injurious event.”

## Moral Injury

- “Social, psychological and spiritual suffering stemming from costly or unworkable attempts to manage, control, or cope with the experience of moral pain.”

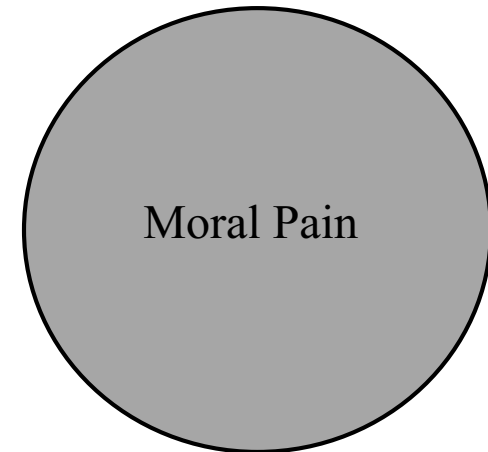
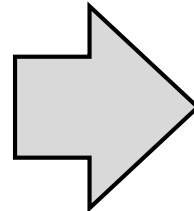
## Moral Injury Model

- I feel betrayed by leaders who I once trusted

- I did things in war that betrayed my personal values

- I saw/was involved in the deaths of children

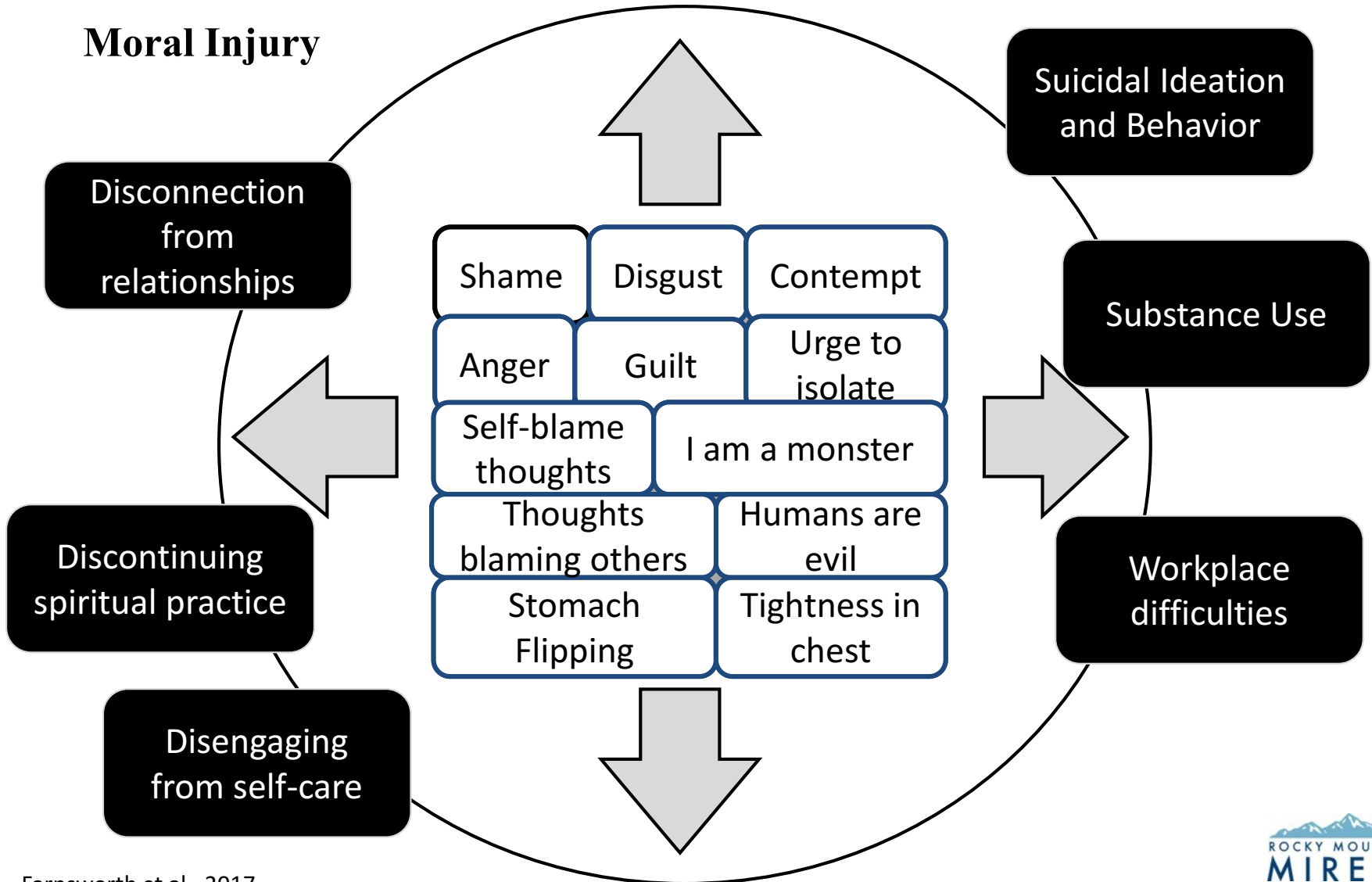
- I am troubled by having witnessed others' immoral acts



- There were times when I engaged in revenge/retribution for things that happened

- I violated my own morals by failing to do something I felt I should have done

# Moral Injury Model





# **Background on moral injury and the relevance of moral injury to suicide prevention**





# Why is moral injury relevant?

## Prevalence of morally injurious events among warzone Veterans:

- 27% of soldiers endorsed facing dilemmas to which they were unsure of how to respond (MHAT-V, 2008b)
- 11% acknowledged engaging in morally transgressive events while deployed, 26% of Veterans reported transgressions by others, and 26% reported moral betrayal (Wisco et al., 2017)

## Exposure to morally injurious events as a risk factor for:

- Substance use (Battles et al., 2018; Kelley et al., 2019)
- Depression (Currier et al., 2014)
- PTSD (Bryan et al., 2018; Maguen et al., 2010)
- Suicidal ideation and behavior (Bryan et al., 2018; Kelley et al., 2019)



## Moral Injury and PTSD

- Moral injury can be conceptualized as a construct that is both related to and distinct from PTSD (Currier, McDermott, Farnsworth, & Borges, 2019; Bryan, Bryan, Roberge, Leifker, & Rozek, 2018; Sun et al., 2019).
- Relationship between betrayal-based potentially morally injurious events (PMIEs) and PTSD mediated by anger, marginal evidence supporting the relationship between perpetration-based PMIEs and PTSD mediated by guilt and shame (Jordan et al., 2017; Bryan et al., 2018).
- In a qualitative study, 12 of 14 Veterans who were recruited based on a lifetime history of moral injury (within a year of completing an EBP for PTSD) reported persistent difficulties in functioning related to moral injury after 8 or more sessions of Cognitive Processing Therapy (CPT) and/or Prolonged Exposure (PE) (Borges et al., in preparation).
- The vast majority of Veterans struggling with moral injury related issues receive treatment for PTSD. The efficacy of these interventions for moral injury is still unknown.
- EBP's for PTSD are fantastic, but may not always sufficiently address moral injury related processes (Steenkamp et al., 2015).



## Moral Injury and Suicidal Ideation and Behavior

- Twenty Veterans die by suicide each day.
- Exposure to morally injurious events (MIEs) is a risk factor for suicidal ideation and behavior in Service Members and Veterans. Interaction between PTSD and moral injury associated with increased risk for suicidal ideation and suicide attempts. (Bryan et al., 2018; Bryan et al., 2015).
- Self and other directed moral injury (Expressions of Moral Injury Scale) strongly associated with suicidal ideation, self-judgment strongly associated with suicidal ideation, relationship between self-directed moral injury and suicidal ideation was strengthened at higher levels of self-judgment (Kelley et al., 2019).
- Firing a weapon and killing in combat are associated with suicidal ideation in OEF/OIF Veterans (Tripp et al., 2016).
- Evidence based psychotherapies for PTSD may not sufficiently target the pathways maintaining suffering in moral injury, causing suicidal ideation and behavior to persist.
- Treatments are needed to target moral injury and co-occurring suicidal ideation and behavior.



# Need for Evidence Based Psychotherapies Targeting the Pathways Maintaining Suffering in Moral Injury

## Psychotherapies proposed for moral injury and related constructs

- Adaptive Disclosure (Gray et al., 2012; Litz et al., 2009)
- Impact of Killing (Maguen et al., 2017)
- Trauma Informed Guilt Reduction (Norman et al., 2014)
- Acceptance and Commitment Therapy for Moral Injury (Farnsworth\*, Borges\*, Drescher, & Walser, 2019; Borges, Under Review; Farnsworth et al., 2017)

## While the literature suggests moral injury is a construct independent of PTSD, we often treat it clinically as a subset of PTSD

- Case studies using Prolonged Exposure and Cognitive Processing Therapy have been shown to treat difficulties associated with moral injury, but the efficacy of these interventions for treating moral injury is still unknown as RCT's have not yet been published (Held et al., 2017; Paul et al., 2014; Wachen et al., 2016).



# **ACT-MI Treatment Protocol Development**

# Existing barriers and needs for an intervention

Barrier	Need	ACT-MI as Solution
<b>Extant interventions may not adequately target moral emotions.</b>	<b>Theoretically grounded interventions that explicitly target moral emotions.</b>	<b>ACT-MI is based on social functional theory of moral emotions. Using experiential exercises, metaphors, and skills practice between sessions, ACT-MI capitalizes upon opportunities for learning.</b>
<b>Several potential symptom pathways can lead to moral injury.</b>	<b>Moral injury specific, transdiagnostic interventions.</b>	<b>ACT-MI is a transdiagnostic intervention structured to address moral injury regardless of its etiology (e.g., suited to address moral betrayal or moral perpetration) or diagnoses with which it is associated (e.g., PTSD, substance use disorders, depression).</b>
<b>Extant interventions focus primarily on symptom reduction rather than the need to foster recovery.</b>	<b>Recovery-oriented interventions that promote tolerance of moral emotions AND reintegration with relationships and the community.</b>	<b>ACT-MI directly targets functional recovery by assisting Veterans in identifying and engaging in value-consistent behaviors despite associated moral pain via aversive thoughts, emotions, sensations, and/or urges.</b>
<b>Moral emotions are social in nature. Individual treatment modalities limit opportunities for social interaction.</b>	<b>Interventions that include opportunities for social interaction with peers.</b>	<b>ACT-MI is based on a social functional theory of moral emotions and is delivered in a group format to provide maximal opportunities for new social learning in the presence of both values and pain.</b>



# Phases of ACT-MI Manual Development

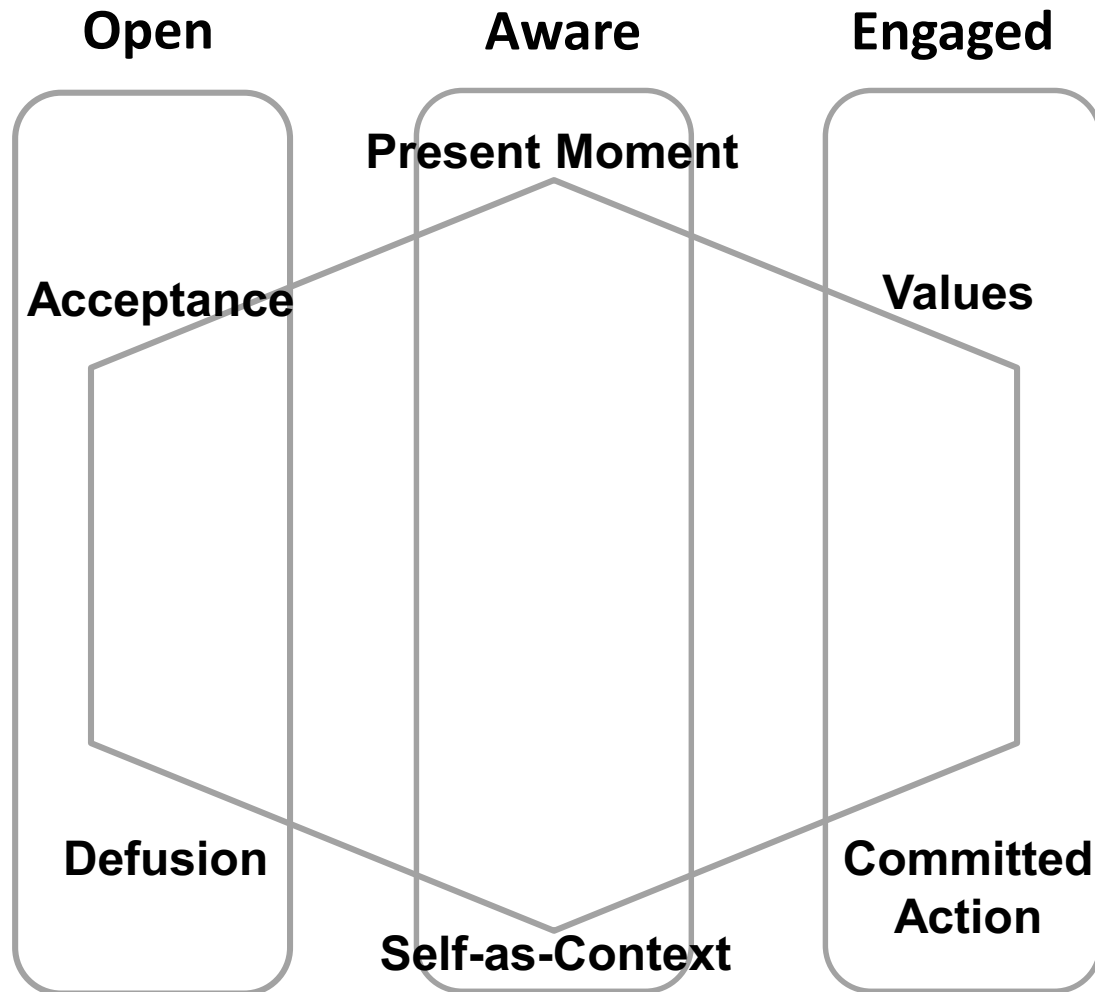
1. Development of a 6-session group in a PTSD-RRTP program at the Palo Alto VAMC.
2. Implementation of the group at the Denver VAMC in the PTSD outpatient clinic.
3. Further development and expansion of the group to 12-sessions. Piloted the ACT-MI group for 2-years in this format.
4. A randomized controlled acceptability and feasibility pilot study where we will complete 6 groups of 12-session ACT-MI and 6 groups of 12-session Present Centered Therapy (n = 72 participants in total). Manual revisions will take place after 2-group cohorts are completed per the grant.

Farnsworth, J.K.\*, Borges, L. M.\*, Drescher, K. D., & Walser, R. D (2019). Acceptance and Commitment Therapy for Moral Injury (ACT-MI). Unpublished Treatment Manual

\*Both authors contributed equally to this treatment manual



# Why ACT is a good fit for Moral Injury: ACT Core Processes

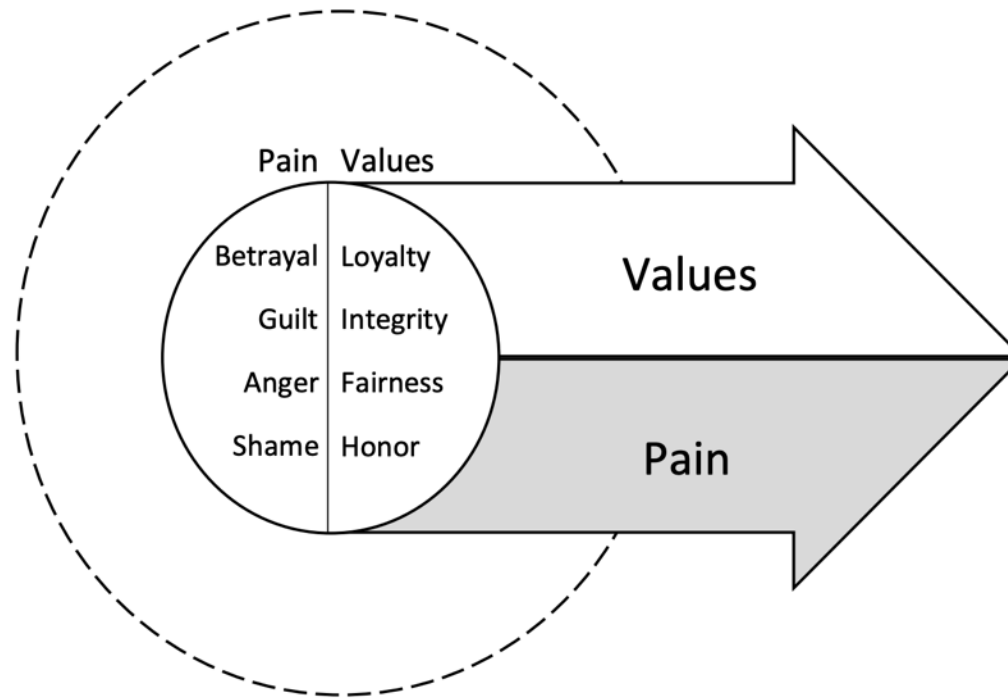






# Why ACT is a good fit for Moral Injury: Moral Healing

## Moral Healing



(Farnsworth\*, Borges\*, Drescher & Walser, 2019)

\*Both authors contributed equally to this manual



# **ACT-MI Case Study to Illustrate our Protocol Under Development**



## De-identified Case Description

- **Service Member consented to using the below information in presentations and publication. Information is de-identified to protect confidentiality.**
- Service Member deployed to Afghanistan from 2008-2009 as a human intelligence collector.
- Received treatment for PTSD via Cognitive Processing Therapy. In addition to a history of PTSD, he reported a history of depression, suicidal ideation and behavior, and experienced abuse as a child.
- Scored 66 out of 80-points on the Moral Injury Questionnaire-Military version (MIQ-M) indicating significant exposure to MIEs (required to befriend members of terrorist organizations and use intelligence collected to take the lives of men, women, children).
- Early 30's, married with two young daughters, family still practicing religion (he does not identify with this religion any longer).
- Service Member's friend attempted suicide midway through our course of treatment. Another friend died during the course of our work together.
- Goal for treatment to **"take off the mask...it's a lot easier to put on the mask than actually look at yourself and try to get better."**
- Reported difficulties engaging with meaning in his life and feeling isolated.

## Telehealth ACT-MI Session Content: De-Identified Case Study

- **Sessions 1 and 2:** values clarification and creative hopelessness  
-Related to values clarification his primary goal was to **"reconcile my actions with my values."**
- **Sessions 3 through 5:** contacting the present moment, limitations of controlling moral pain  
-In the tug of war: **"I can see the sergeant but I can't see me."**  
Reported experiencing fear, disgust, horror, and comfort in this scenario. He noticed urges to become the sergeant or abandon the sergeant noting that in either scenario "part of me dies."





## Telehealth ACT-MI Session Content: De-Identified Case Study

- **Sessions 6 through 9:** observing and accepting moral pain and stories about himself
  - Formerly a ballroom dancer, generated the metaphor of "ballroom dancing with my moral pain" to practice approaching his pain and holding it lightly while moving towards his values.
  - Practiced observing stories related to his moral pain and identified the function of these stories **"we develop stories to hide our pain from ourselves and others."**
  - Started to engage in value of spirituality for the first time since childhood: **"I get a sense of spiritual fulfilment through helping others. "**
  - "I don't think the pain will ever go away and I'm not sure I want it to. I can mourn the losses I have experienced without lessening my own worth."**
- **Sessions 10 through 12:** holding pain/stories about myself and others lightly for the sake of my values
  - Tug of war self-compassion exercise: In observing himself in the tug of war, the service member said **"my heart is breaking...my body wants to shut down...you have to accept who you are which includes who you have been."**





## Telehealth ACT-MI Session Content: De-identified Case Study

- **Weekly experiential exercises in-session** mapping onto the skill practiced that week and ACT processes in general.
- **Weekly bold moves** to practice engaging flexibly with values in the presence of pain.
  - Engaged in values related to family relationships, physical self-care, and learning early in treatment. Began engaging in values of spirituality (e.g., learning that contributing to others connects him to a larger purpose) and emotional self-care (e.g., creating a work space for himself, purchasing luthier equipment, and registering a small guitar business) during the last half of treatment.
- **Additional weekly skills practice** related to content practiced in session that week (e.g., observing facets of moral pain).
- **Reviewed safety plan** together in session and updated with ACT-MI consistent skills (in particular identifying more specific warning signs, coping skills, and ways to make his environment safe that were consistent with treatment goals).
- Service Member's wife participated in **post-treatment feedback session**.
- Service Member's **Vet Center provider** followed-up our course of care by encouraging him to continue engaging in bold moves practice to facilitate generalization of skills.



## Telehealth ACT-MI Session Content: Bold Moves Tracking

### Values and moral pain as two sides of the same coin

	Which Bold Moves did you practice on this day?	What <u>values</u> were they connected to?	What did you <u>notice</u> before, during or after your Bold Move? (thoughts, emotions, sensations, urges, behaviors)
Day 1			
Day 2			
Day 3			
Day 4			
Day 5			
Day 6			
Day 7			

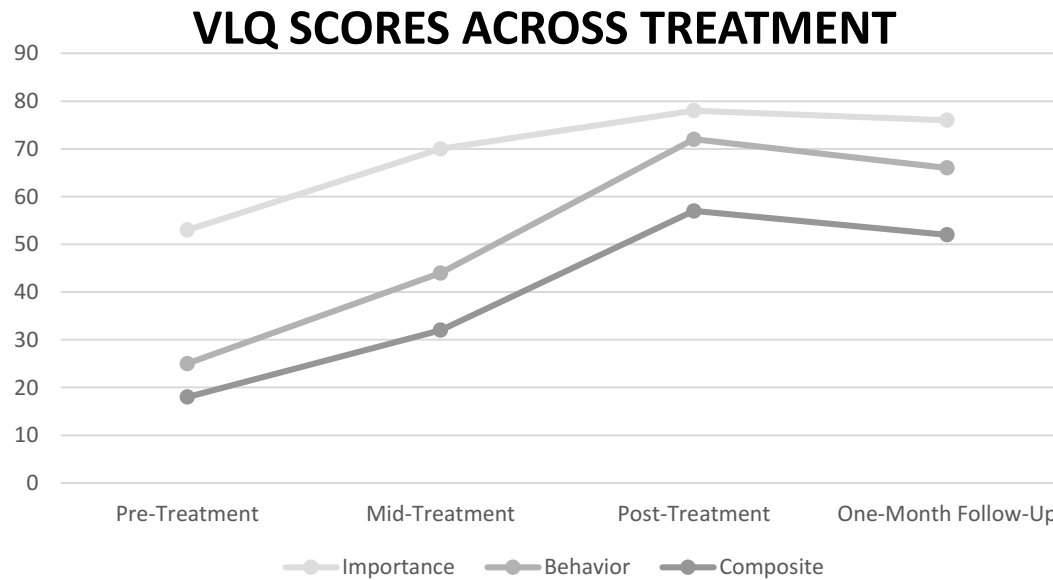
(Farnsworth\*, Borges\*, Drescher & Walser, 2019)

\*Both authors contributed equally to this manual

## Values Related Results: Valued Living Questionnaire (VLQ) and Narrative Evaluation of Intervention Interview (NEII)

“I want to be able to thrive both for myself and for the sake of those around me...I want to be able to feel. To identify what I feel and interact with it. Moving forward I want my life to have purpose and meaning. I want to connect to my values of family and spirituality...To be there for my wife, my children, and for me... to recognize that regardless of what’s happened I still have value.”

“I think the biggest thing I did during the intervention that helped was trying to accept the fact that **I can value something without living up to that value...that it’s more about moving in the right direction than it is about being or not being any particular thing.**”



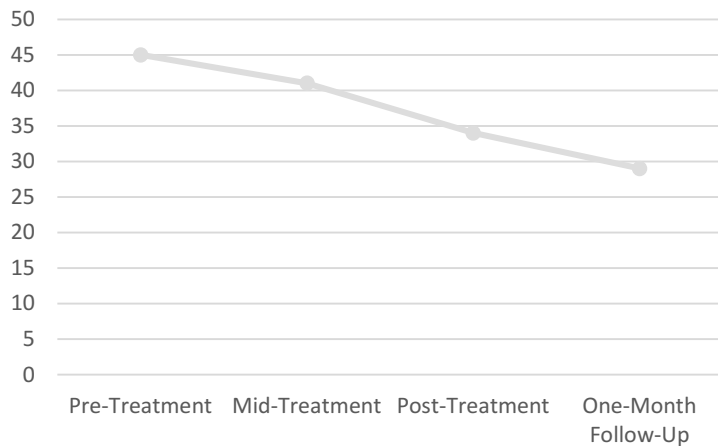


## Experiential Willingness Related Results: Acceptance and Action Questionnaire-II (AAQ-II), Cognitive Fusion Questionnaire for Moral Injury (CFQ-MI), and NEII

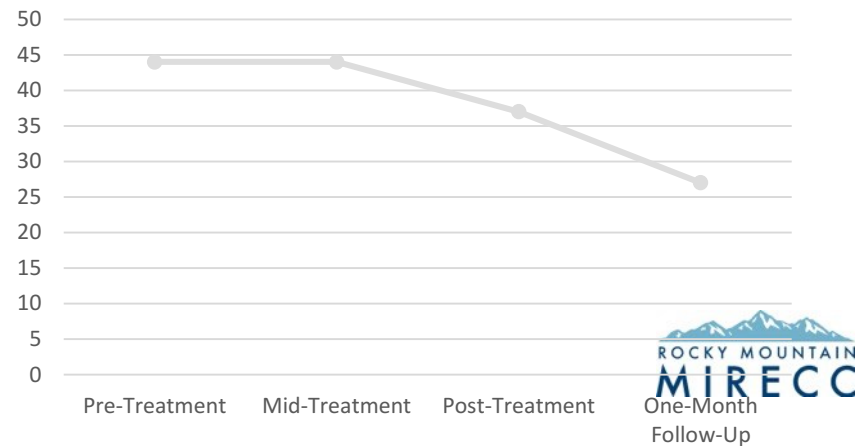
“With the focus of this intervention being acceptance of moral pain, it helped me to make peace with the fact that I will feel moral pain based on my moral injuries and that is ok. **It’s a good thing to feel pain and mourn loss of life...that does not make me weak or less human or anything else. It means that I am human...that I am able to feel.**”

“The intervention did not lessen the amount of pain that I feel. It did not make it so that I no longer feel pain for my morally injurious events...**What it did...it made it so that I could connect better with that pain...so I could interact with that pain with more responsibility...and it helped me to identify with areas that I connect to and be able to accept that in my life I will always feel a lot of moral pain and I am still able to feel happiness and feel connected to other people.**”

### AAQ-II Scores Across Treatment



### CFQ-MI Scores Across Treatment





## Discussion and Implications for Case Study

- Results of the case study suggest that ACT-MI is acceptable (NEII and Client Satisfaction Questionnaire-8 = 31/32 points) in a telehealth format for a Service Member struggling with difficulties in functioning related to moral injury (Borges, Under Review).
- The service member was able to engage in valued behavior that was critical for his recovery only when he was willing to approach his moral pain (once he started approaching intense guilt and shame in the presence of self-care and spirituality)
- Throughout treatment, the Service Member became less stuck inside of the content of his suicidal thoughts and plans.
- Suicide risk assessment required the therapist's willingness to accept greater discomfort as the client was not physically in her presence.
- Future studies are needed to understand the efficacy of using ACT-MI to target co-occurring moral injury and suicidal behavior.



## Discussion and Implications for Case Study

- After completing ACT-MI, the Service Member compared ACT-MI to previous treatment targeting his morally injurious events on the NEII. He said:

*“The biggest difference between ACT-MI and CPT is that ACT is focused specifically on the idea that I need to accept what has happened and not so much try to reassign blame for it. With many other treatment modalities it has focused on aiding victims and survivors to reassign blame and guilt for what they had been through—in my situation I had been unable to do so because the facts of the matter are that I bear full responsibility for the deaths of many people. This treatment was very effective in helping me to develop my values so that I can feel pain without being consumed by it and also focus on striving towards living up to my values and accepting where I am now instead of comparing myself to where I was or where I want to be.”*



**Next Steps: Pilot Randomized Controlled  
Acceptability and Feasibility Study!**



# Pilot Study Aims

- 1. Determine the acceptability of ACT-MI and PCT for 72 Veterans endorsing impairment in functioning associated with moral injury.**
  - Satisfaction reported on a validated measure of client satisfaction ( $\geq 70\%$  of participants with  $\geq 24$  Client Satisfaction Questionnaire score)
- 2. Determine the feasibility of the efficacy study design and research procedures.**
  - Participant recruitment rates ( $\geq 50\%$  of participants eligible and  $\geq 30\%$  willing to participate in proposed time frame); fidelity to treatment ( $\leq 15\%$  of deviations to treatment fidelity), participant completion of the intervention ( $\leq 70\%$  treatment drop-out), participant completion of study procedures ( $\leq 30\%$  of participants lost to follow-up).
- 3. Evaluate candidate measures of functional outcomes, ACT related processes, and symptoms of psychopathology immediately following treatment and at one-month and three-months post ACT-MI and PCT.**
  - Descriptive statistics including estimates of variability for candidate outcomes at baseline, post-treatment, one-month, and three-month follow-up assessments.

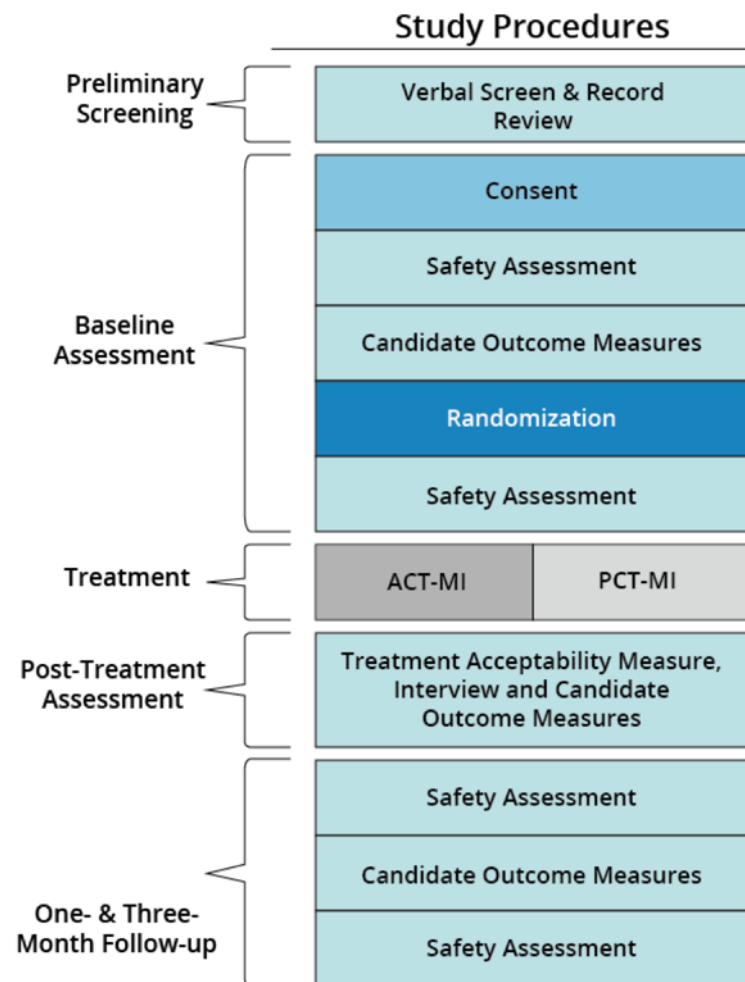
# Pilot Study Design

## Inclusion

- Eligible for VHA care
- Age 18-89
- Has deployed to a warzone
- Has experienced a morally injurious event and continues to experience functional impairment
- Willing to be randomized to either of the two conditions (ACT-MI or PCT).

## Exclusion

- Inability to provide informed consent
- Inability to complete study measures due to acute intoxication/withdrawal symptoms, mania, psychosis, aggression, catatonia, cognitive impairment, etc.
- Imminent suicide risk
- Membership in a vulnerable population
- History of significant violence towards VA staff
- Participation in another interventional study





## References

- Battles, A. R., Brave, A. J., Kelley, M. L., White, T. D., Braitman, A. L., & Hamrick, H. C. (2018). Moral injury and PTSD as mediators of the associations between morally injurious experiences and mental health and substance use. *Traumatology*, 24(4), 246-254.
- Bryan, A. O., Theriault, J. L., Bryan, C. J. (2015). Self-forgiveness, posttraumatic stress, and suicide attempts among military personnel and veterans. *Traumatology*, 21(1), 40-46.
- Bryan, C. J., Bryan, A. O., Roberge, E., Leifker, F. R., & Rozek, D. C. (2018). Moral injury, posttraumatic stress disorder, and suicidal behavior among National Guard personnel. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy*, 10(1), 36-45.
- Currier, J. M., Holland, J. M., Mallot, J. (2014). Moral injury, meaning making, and mental health in returning veterans. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 71(3), 229-240.
- Currier J.M., McDermott, R. C., Farnsworth, J. K., & Borges, L. M. (2019). Temporal associations between moral injury and posttraumatic stress disorder symptom clusters in military veterans. *Journal of Traumatic Stress*. DOI: 10.1002/jts.22367
- Farnsworth, J. K., Drescher, K. D., Nieuwsma, J. A., & Walser, R. D. (2014). The role of moral emotions in military trauma: Implications for the study and treatment of moral injury. *Review of General Psychology*, 18(4), 249-262.
- Farnsworth, J. K.\*, Borges, L. M.\*, Drescher, K. D., & Walser, R. D. (2019). Acceptance and commitment therapy for the treatment of moral injury (ACT-MI). Unpublished treatment manual.  
\*Both authors contributed equally to this manual.
- Farnsworth J.K., Drescher K.D., Evans W.R., & Walser, R. D. (2017). A functional approach to understanding and treating military-related moral injury. *Journal of Contextual Behavioral Science*, 6(4), 391-397.
- Gray, M. J., Schorr, Y., Nash, W., Lebowitz, L., Amidon, A., Lansing, A., ...Litz, B. T. (2012). Adaptive Disclosure: An open trial of a novel exposure-based intervention for service members with combat-related psychological stress injuries. *Behavior Therapy*, 43, 407-415.
- Hayes S. C., Strosahl K. D., & Wilson K. G. (2011). *Acceptance and commitment therapy: The process and practice of mindful change, second edition*. Guilford Press: New York, NY.
- Hayes, S. C. & Sanford, B. T. (2014). Cooperation came first: Evolution and human cognition. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 101(1), 112-129.
- Held, P., Klassen, B. J., Brennan, M. B., Zalta, A. K. (2017). Using prolonged exposure and cognitive processing therapy to treat veterans with moral injury-based PTSD: Two case examples. *Cognitive and Behavioral Practice*. DOI:10.1016/j.cbpra.2017.09.003
- Jordan, A. H., Eisen, E., Bolton, E., Nash, W. P., & Litz, B. T. (2019). Distinguishing war-related PTSD resulting from perpetration and betrayal-based morally injurious events. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, & Policy*, 9(6), 627-634.
- Kelley, M. L., Braitman, A. L., White, T. D., & Ehlke, S. J. (2019). Sex differences in mental health symptoms and substance use and their association with moral injury in veterans. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy*, 11(3), 337-344.
- Kelley, M.L., Bravo, A.J., Davies, R. L., Hamrick, H. C., Vinci, C. & Redman, J. C. (2019). Moral injury and suicidality among combat-wounded veterans: The moderating effects of social connectedness and self-compassion. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy*. DOI:10.1037/tra0000447
- Litz, B. T., Stein, N., Delaney, E., Lebowitz, L., Nash, W. P., Silva, C., & Maguen, S. (2009). Moral injury and moral repair in war veterans: A preliminary model and intervention strategy. *Clinical Psychology Review*, 29, 695-706.
- Maguen, S., Burkman, K., Madden, E., Dinh, J., Bosch, J., Keyser, J., Schmitz, M., & Neylan, T. C. (2017). Impact of killing in war: A randomized, controlled pilot trial. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 73(9), 997-1012.
- Maguen, S., Lucenko, B. A., Reger, M. A., Gahm, G. A., Litz, B. T., Seal, K. H., ...Marmar, C. R. (2010). The impact of reported direct and indirect killing on mental health symptoms in Iraq war veterans. *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, 23(1), 86-90.



## References

- Mental Health Advisory Team (MHAT-V). (2008b, February 14). Operation Iraqi Freedom 06-08: Iraq. Retrieved from [http://www.armymedicine.army.mil/reports/mhat/mhat\\_v/mhat-v.cfm](http://www.armymedicine.army.mil/reports/mhat/mhat_v/mhat-v.cfm)
- Paul, L. A., Gros, D. F., Strachan, M., Worsham, G., Foa, E. B., & Acierno, R. (2014). Prolonged exposure for guilt and shame in a veteran of Operation Iraqi Freedom. *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 68(3), 277-286.
- Sun, D., Phillips, R. D., Mulready, H. L., Zablonski, S. T., Turner, J. A., Turner, M. D., ... Morey, R. A. (2019). Resting-state brain fluctuation and functional connectivity dissociate moral injury from posttraumatic stress disorder. *Depression and Anxiety*, DOI: 10.1002/da.22883
- Tripp, J. C., McDevitt-Murphy, M. E., & Henschel, A. V. (2016). Firing a weapon and killing in combat are associated with suicidal ideation in OEF/OIF veterans. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy*, 8(5), 626-633.
- Wachen et al. (2016). Implementing cognitive processing therapy for posttraumatic stress disorder with active duty US Military Personnel: Special considerations and case examples. *Cognitive and Behavioral Practice*, 23(2), 133-147.
- Wilson, D. S., Hayes, S. C., Biglan, A., Embry, D. D. (2014). Evolving the future: Toward a science of intentional change. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 37, 395-460.
- Wisco, B. E., Marx, B. P., May, C. L., Martini, B., Krystal, J. H., Southwick, S. M., & Pietrzak, R. H. (2017). Moral injury in U.S. combat veterans: Results from the national health and resilience in veterans study. *Journal of Depression and Anxiety*, 34, 340-347.





# Thank you!

Please contact [Lauren.Borges2@va.gov](mailto:Lauren.Borges2@va.gov) for additional questions

**Because we are still developing ACT-MI through our acceptability and feasibility study, a copy of the manual is not yet available for dissemination.**