

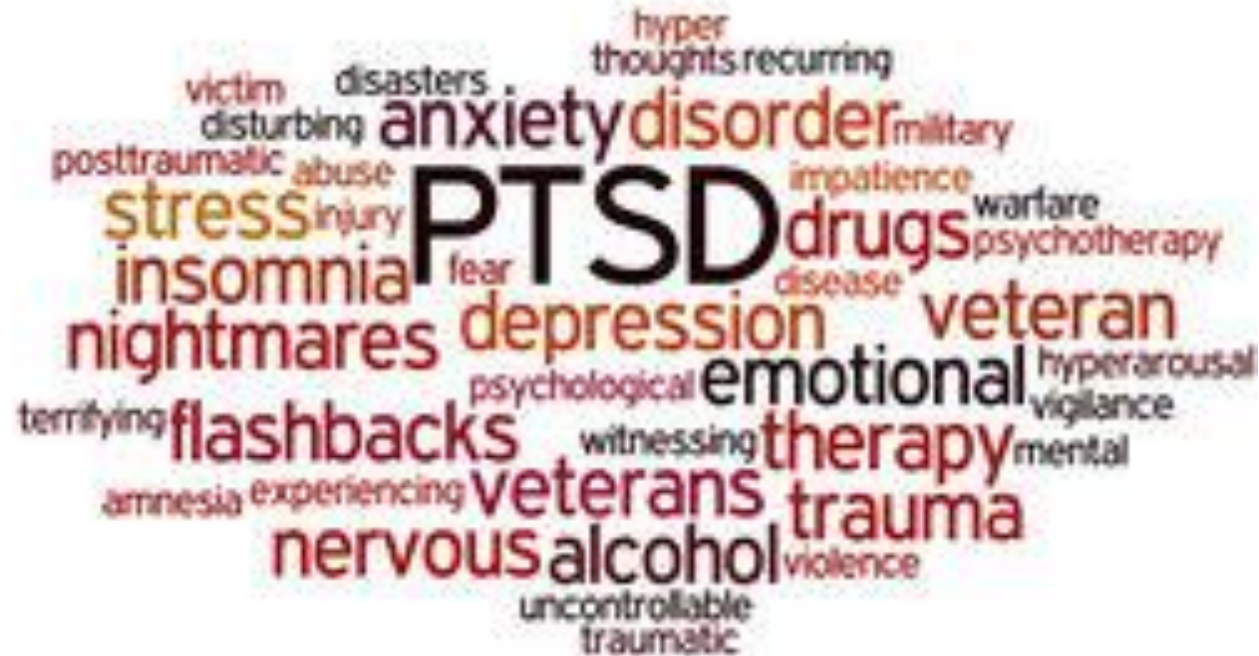
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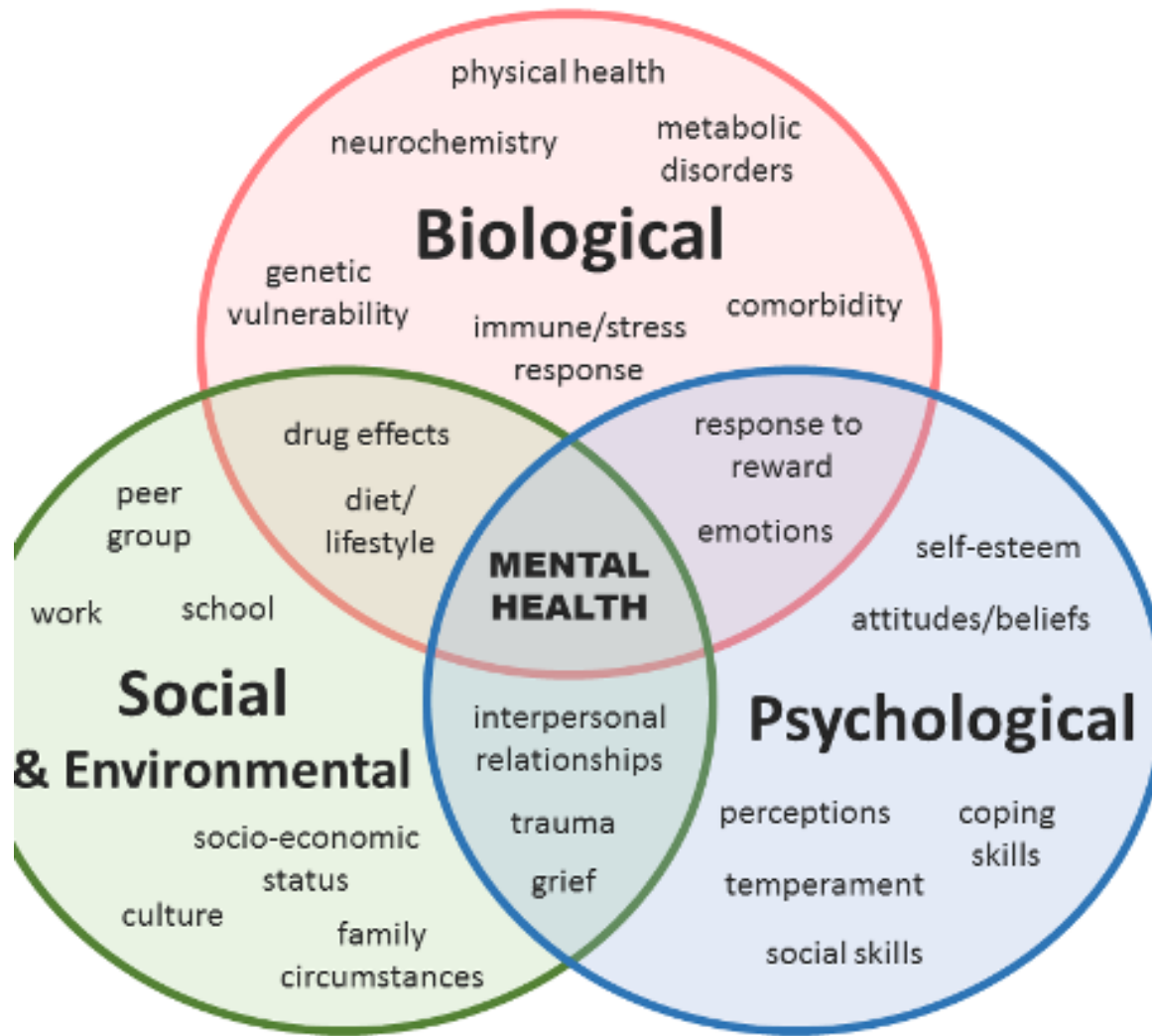
SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE UNIVERSITY  
PSY-215: ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY  
PROFESSOR DOUTHAT  
APRIL 25, 2021

# Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

# Introduction

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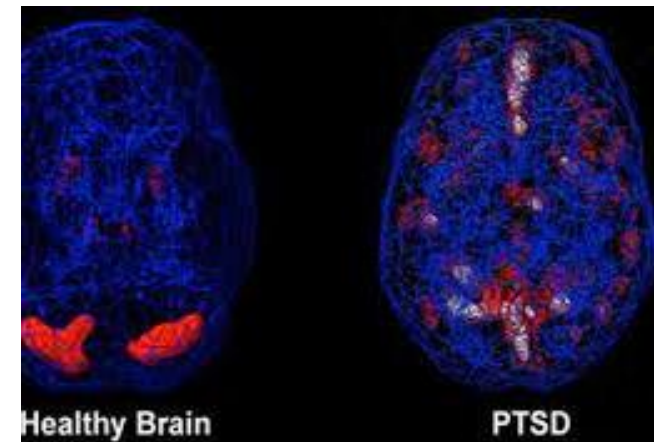
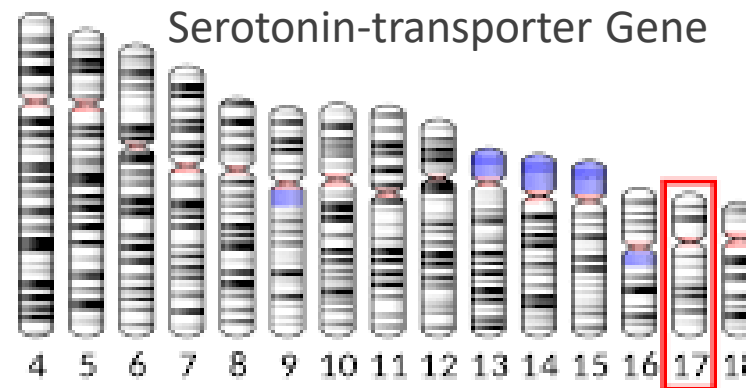
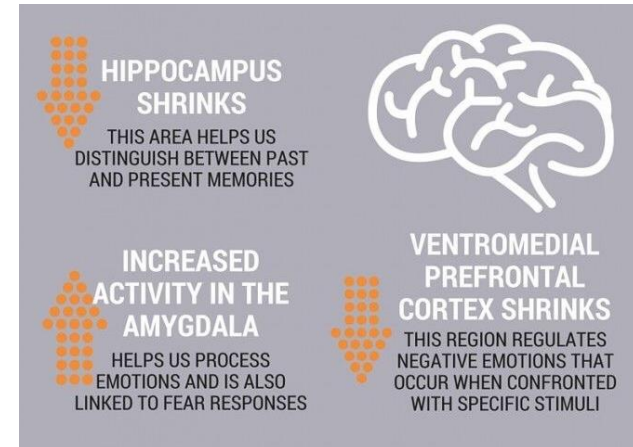
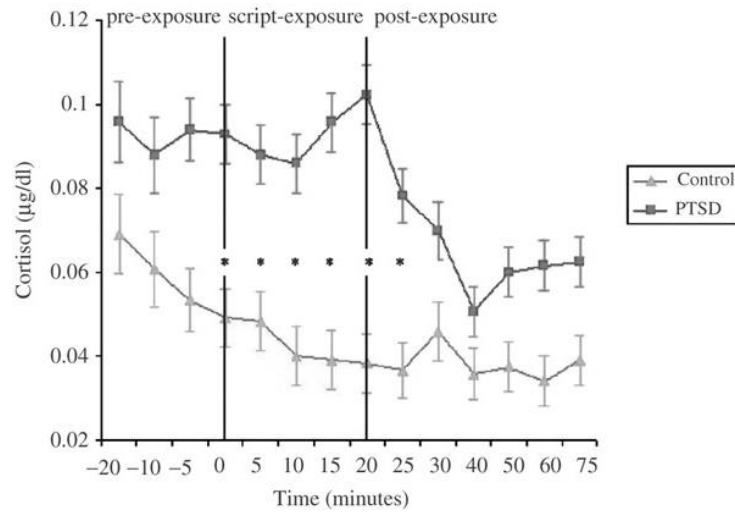


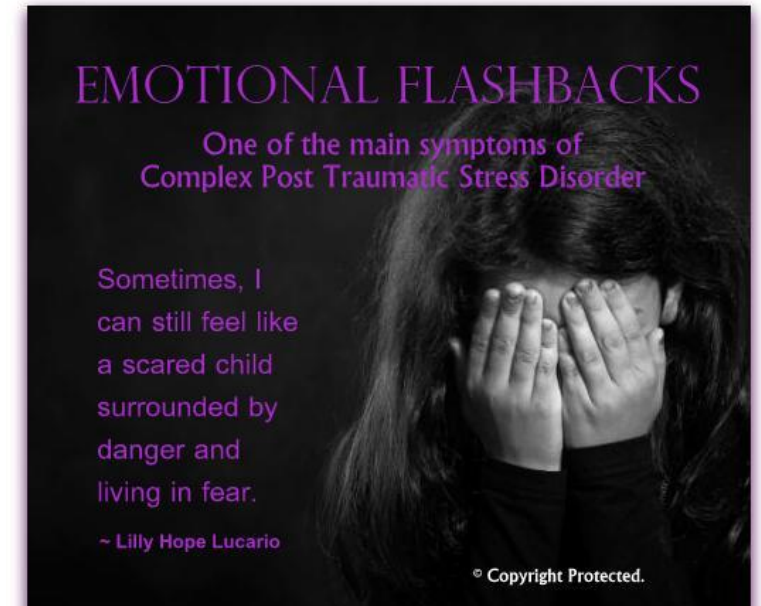


# Part One: Biopsychosocial Considerations

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# Biological





# Psychological

# Social



Reactivity

- Angry outbursts and irritable behavior
- Reckless or self-destructive behavior
- Hypervigilance
- Exaggerated startle response

TRAUMA COMPROMISES OUR  
ABILITY TO ENGAGE WITH  
OTHERS BY REPLACING  
PATTERNS OF CONNECTION  
WITH PATTERNS OF  
PROTECTION.

STEPHEN PORGES

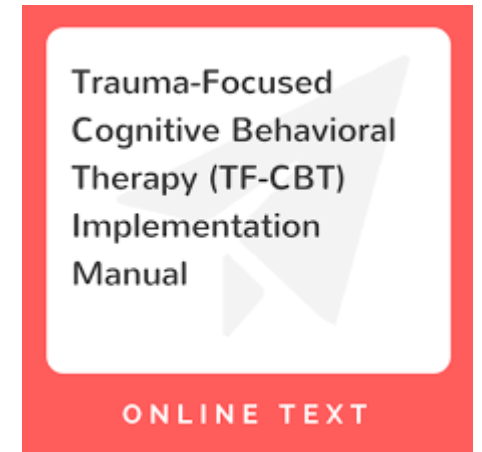
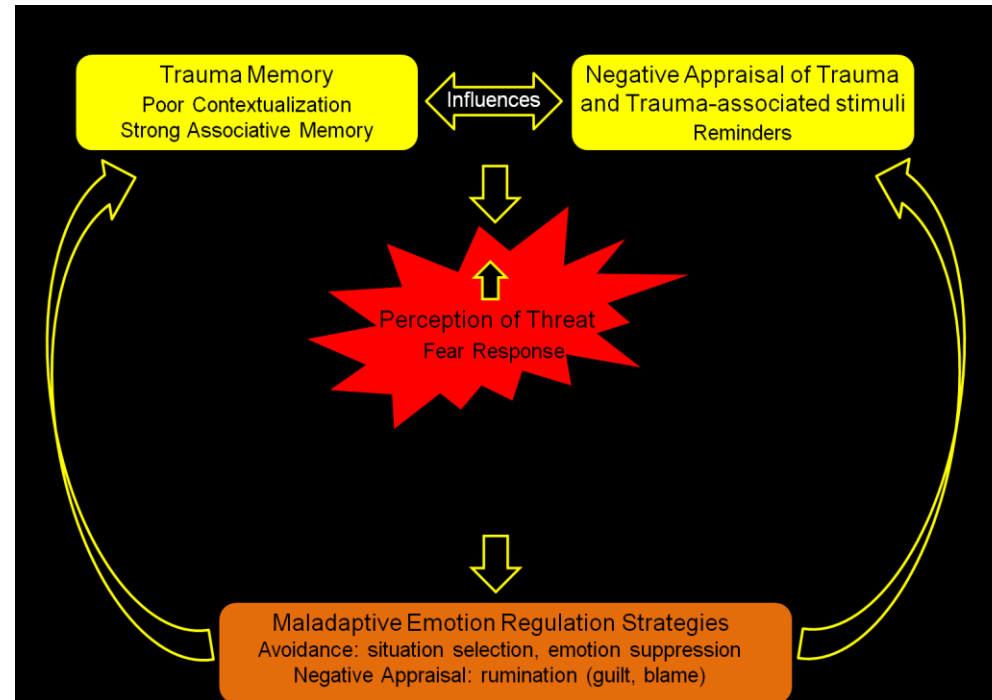
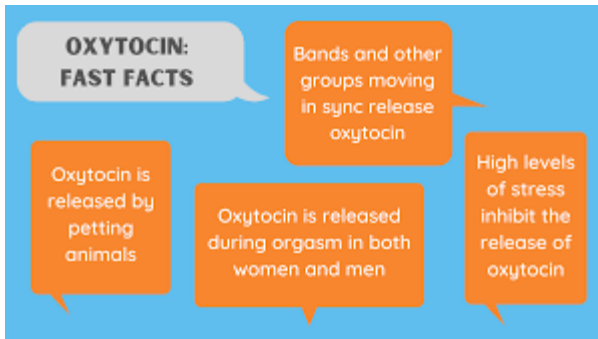
Our brains are wired  
for connection,  
but trauma rewires them  
for protection.

That's why  
healthy relationships  
are difficult  
for wounded people.

# Cultural Variation



# Treatment



# Community

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## Part Two: Diagnostic/ Evaluative Considerations

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# Clinical Assessments

In your life, have you ever had any experience that was so frightening, horrible, or upsetting that, in the past month, you:

... have had nightmares about it or thought about it when you did not want to?

\_\_\_YES \_\_\_NO

... tried hard not to think about it or went out of your way to avoid situations that reminded you of it?

\_\_\_YES \_\_\_NO

... were constantly on guard, watchful, or easily startled?

\_\_\_YES \_\_\_NO

... felt numb or detached from others, activities, or your surroundings?

\_\_\_YES \_\_\_NO

\*Adapted from: Prins A, Ouimette P, Kimerling R, et al. The Primary Care PTSD Screen (PC-PTSD): Development and operating characteristics. *Primary Care Psychiatry* 2003;9:9-14.

## PSS-I Structure

- Ratings are made on a 4-Point Likert Scale that combines frequency and severity
  - 0 – Not at all
  - 1 – Once per week or less/a little
  - 2 – 2 to 4 times per week/somewhat
  - 3 – 5 or more times per week/very much
- Frequency and severity are combined because some items lend themselves better to frequency ratings, while others lend themselves better to intensity ratings

## Assessment: Measures

- Clinician-Administered PTSD Scale for DSM-5 (CAPS-5)
  - “Gold standard” in PTSD assessment, takes 45-60 minutes
  - 30-item structured interview administered by clinicians and clinical researchers
  - 20 items target onset and duration of symptoms, others target distress, impact, validity, severity
- Good to give depression screener as well (e.g., BDI, PHQ-9)

PCL-5 Subscales	Mean Difference (Pre-Post)	Standard Deviation	t	df	Significance
Intrusion Symptoms	2.37	4.91	3.45	50	p < .01
Avoidance Symptoms	1.37	2.57	3.82	50	p < .001
Negative Alterations in Cognitions & Mood	3.61	6.12	4.21	50	p < .001
Alterations in Arousal & Reactivity	2.20	5.08	3.09	50	p < .01
Overall Diagnosis Level	9.61	15.34	4.47	50	p < .001

## The technical diagnosis of PTSD: Why it is important?

- ❑ Misdiagnosis is common
- ❑ Misunderstandings are common
- ❑ PTSD is serious but very treatable
- ❑ Often comorbid diagnosis also exists

### Culture and Trauma

- ▶ Cultural factors, such as norms for expressing psychological distress, defining trauma, and seeking help in dealing with trauma, can affect:
  - ▶ How traumas are experienced.
  - ▶ The meaning assigned to the event(s).
  - ▶ How trauma-related symptoms are expressed (e.g., as somatic distress, level of emotionality, types of avoidant behavior).
  - ▶ Willingness to express distress or identify trauma with a behavioral health service provider and sense of safety in doing so.
  - ▶ Whether a specific pattern of behavior, emotional expression, or cognitive process is considered abnormal.
  - ▶ Willingness to seek treatment inside and outside of one's own culture.
  - ▶ Response to treatment.
  - ▶ Treatment outcome.

### Acute Stress Disorder

1. Nightmare
2. Flashback
3. Fear
4. Insomnia
5. Pessimistic thoughts
6. Low mood
7. Numbness
8. Feeling edgy or irritated
9. Maintaining a distance with others
10. Detachment from the reality
11. Avoiding anything that is associated with the trauma
12. Feeling numb or dazed
13. Distressed
14. Feeling guilty
15. Derealization
16. Dissociative amnesia

### PTSD

1. Dissociative symptoms like detachment from the surrounding world.
2. Patients often feel that time is slowing down.
3. Feeling jumpy or irritated
4. Emotional numbness
5. Flashbacks and recurrent nightmares
6. Prolonged psychological distress
7. Self-destructive activities
8. Hypervigilance
9. Fear
10. Anger and guilt
11. Depression
12. Negative beliefs
13. Depersonalization
14. Insomnia
15. Dissociative amnesia

# Reliability and Validity



# Diagnosis by Exclusion

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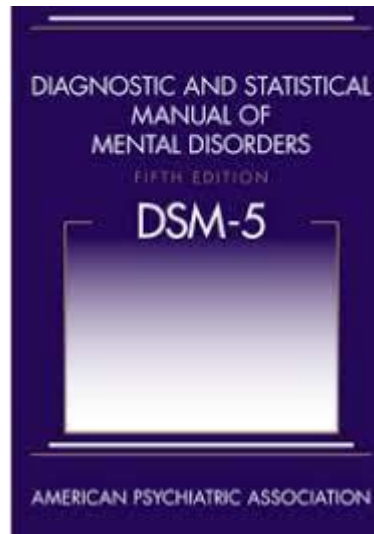
**Definition:** While there is not an exact definition of diagnosis by exclusion, “The relevant literature consistently specifies or implies that a DOE is simply the diagnosis that remains after all other differential possibilities have been excluded” (Fred, 2013, para. 7).

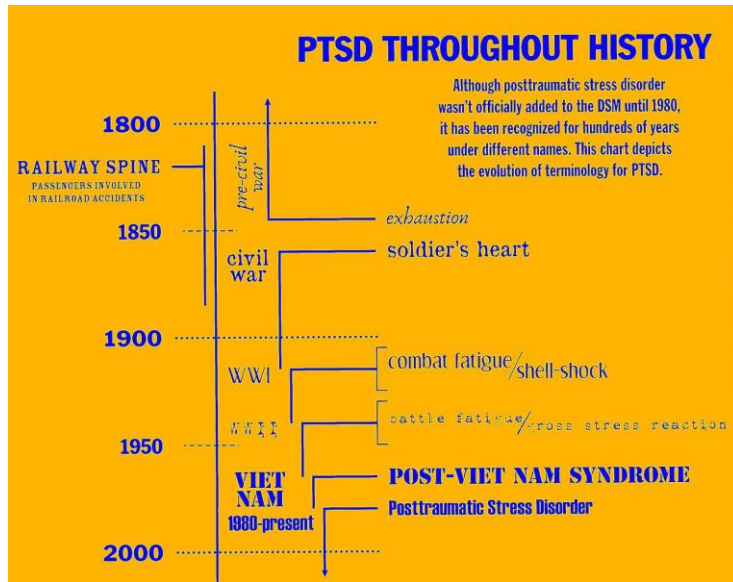
# Assessments

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Assessments can be a tool used for diagnosis by exclusion. Once assessments are used, and the clinical professional understand the symptoms of their client, they can start eliminating disorders





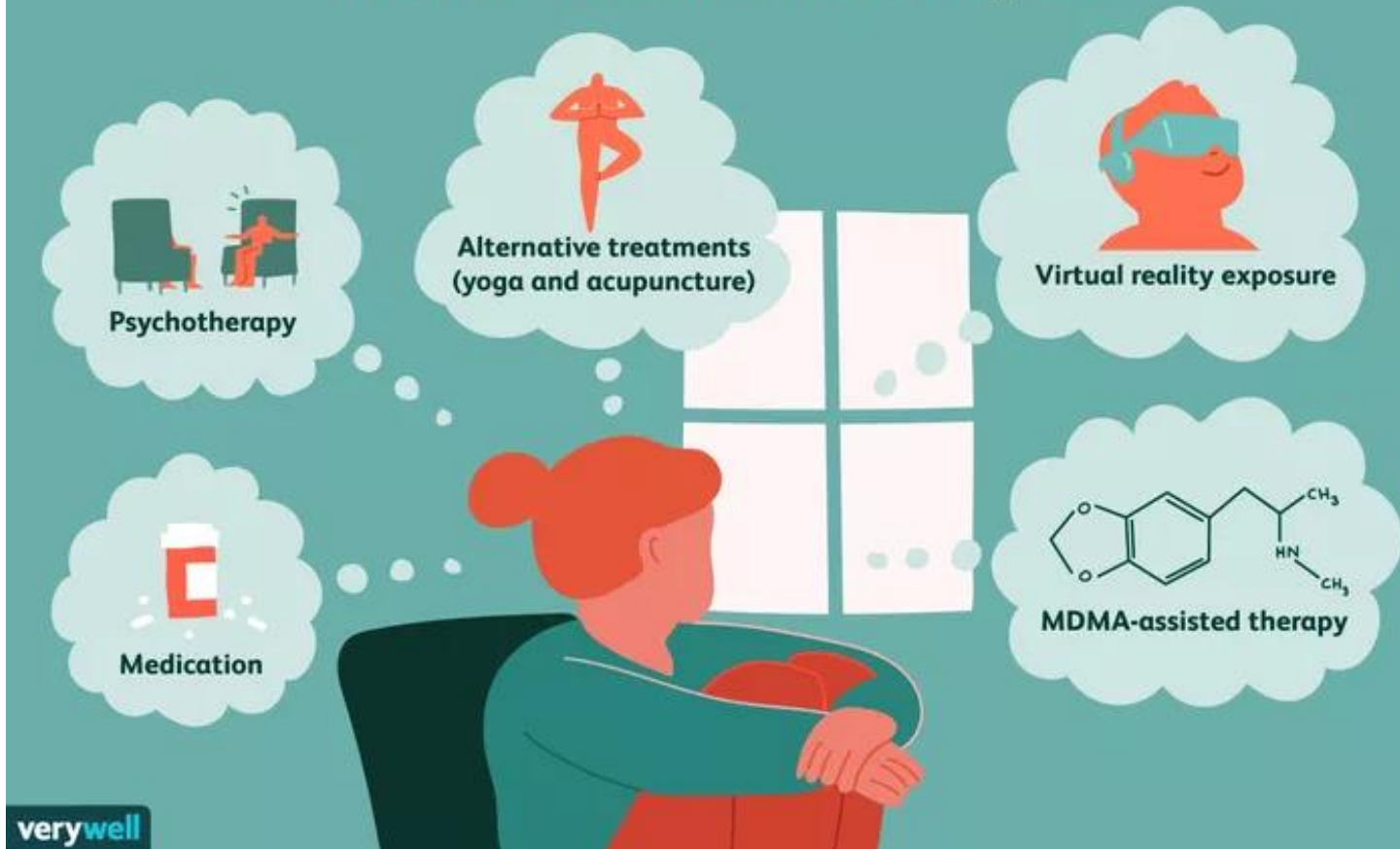
posttraumatic stress disorder  
exhausted heart  
nostalgia  
battle fatigue  
soldier's heart  
shell shock  
combat exhaustion  
ptsd  
combat neurosis  
war neurosis  
war strain  
battle shock

## Revision from DSM IV to DSM V

- Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) will be included in a new chapter in DSM-5 on Trauma- and Stressor-Related Disorders. This is a move from DSM-IV, which addressed PTSD as an anxiety disorder.
- The stressor criterion (Criterion A) in DSM5 requires being explicit as to whether the traumatic events were experienced directly, witnessed, or experienced indirectly.
- The criterion regarding the patient's subjective reaction to the traumatic event (Criterion A2) in DSM-IV was eliminated in DSM-5
- The categories of presenting symptoms were revised to intrusion, negative alterations in mood and cognitions, avoidance, and arousal
- Two new symptoms were added to criteria E (marked alterations in arousal and reactivity associated with traumatic event(s) including irritable behaviour and angry outbursts and reckless or self destructive behaviour).

# Publication Process

## PTSD Treatments and Therapies



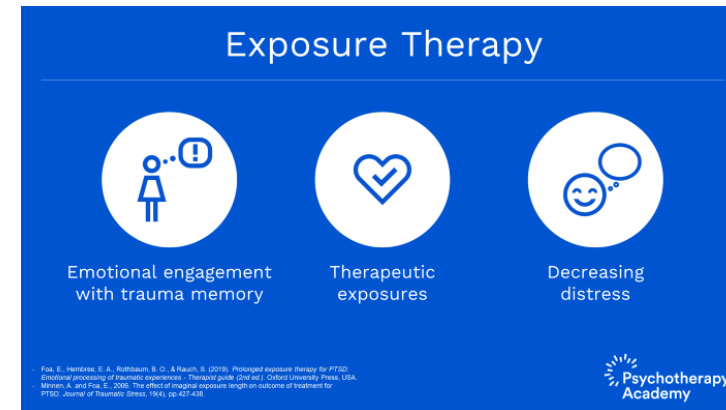
## Part Three: Therapeutic Considerations

# Therapeutic Approaches



## Psychological Debriefing (PD)

- Typically a single session intervention
- Typically within 72 hours post-trauma
- Delivered in a group or individual setting
- Encourage a full narrative account of the trauma (facts, cognitions, feelings)
- Normalize emotional reactions
- Prepare for later emotional reactions





# Non-Pharmacological Approaches

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# Duty to Treat





## Things that help

WHEN A FRIEND HAS HAD A TRAUMATIC EXPERIENCE

don't second guess them  
listen without judgment  
don't tell them what to do  
apologize if what you did isn't helpful  
don't freak out  
let them make their own choices  
don't pressure them

### LISTEN TO WHAT THEY NEED

look up a doctor for them  
take care of their pets  
give them a ride  
make a call for them  
check on their safety  
let them stay with you  
make them food  
help them find a new home  
send a care package

### TAKE CARE OF THEIR PHYSICAL NEEDS

don't expect them to be happy all the time  
laugh with them  
cry with them  
go for a walk together  
don't expect them to be sad all the time  
stay up with them

### BE THERE FOR THEM

# Conclusion

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