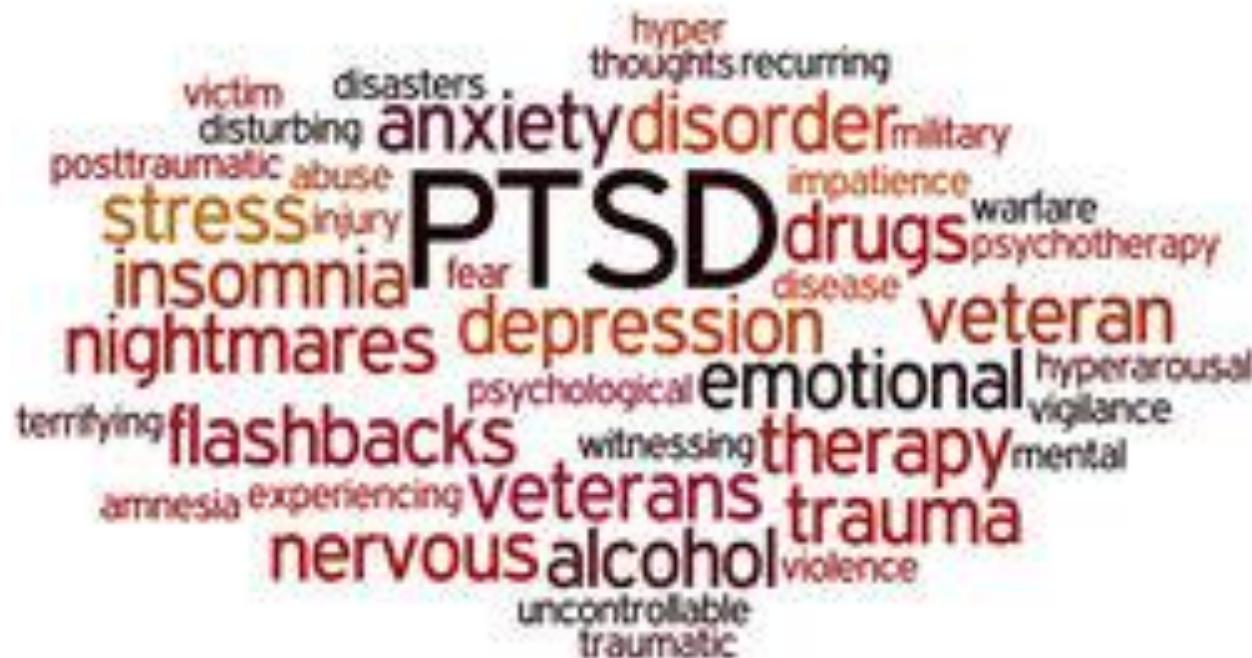


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APRIL 25, 2021

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

Introduction



anxiety disorder

PTSD

stress

insomnia

nightmares

depression

veteran

flashbacks

emotional

therapy

veterans

trauma

nervous

alcohol

hyper thoughts recurring

disturbing

disasters

posttraumatic

abuse

injury

fear

disease

impatience

warfare

psychotherapy

hyperarousal

vigilance

witnessing

mental

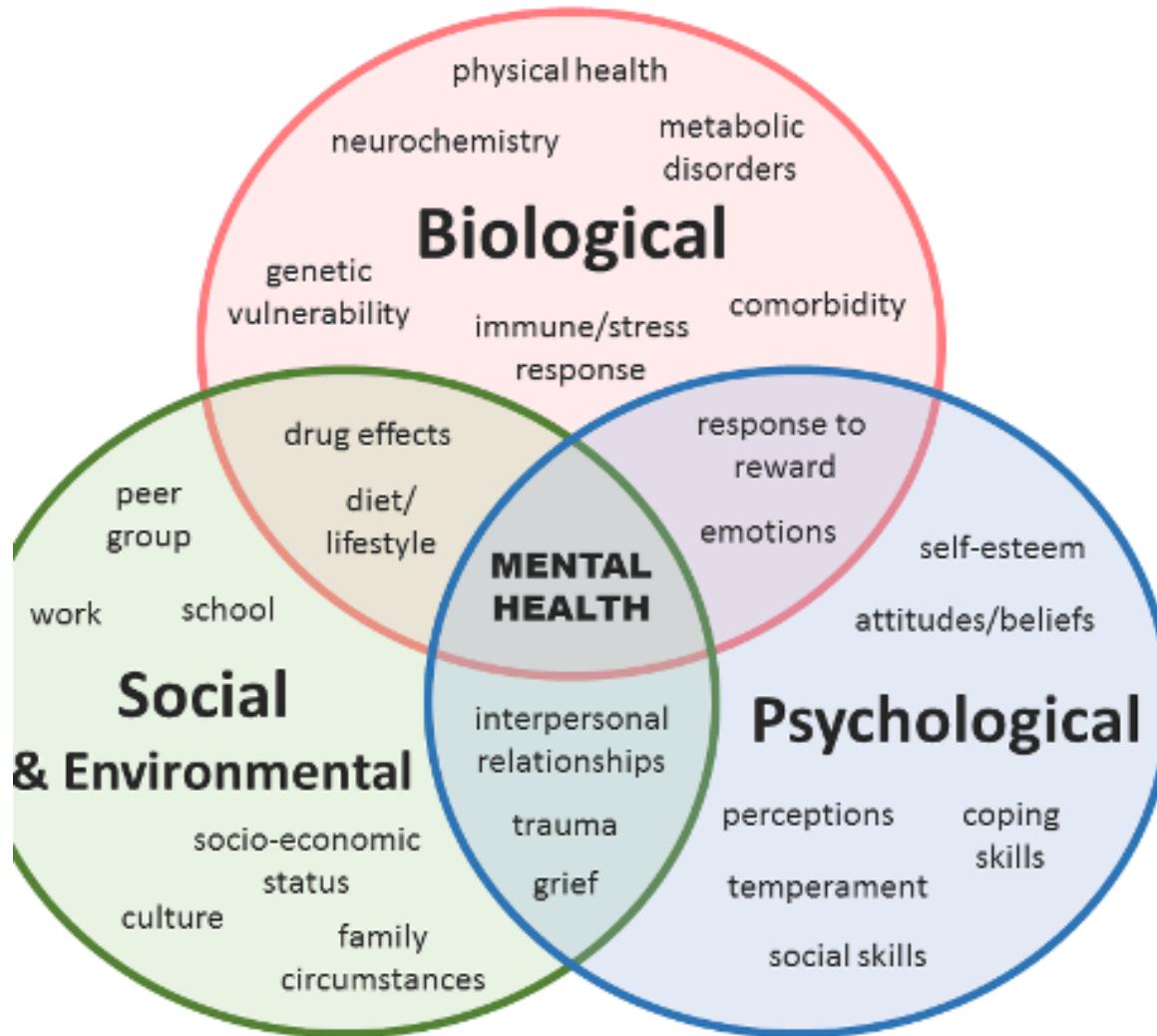
experiencing

amnesia

violence

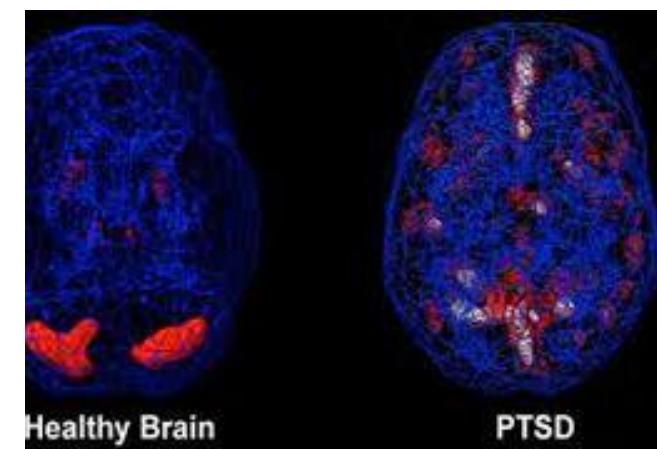
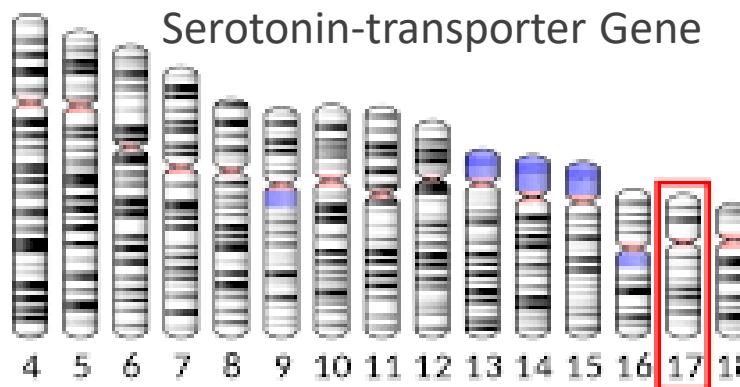
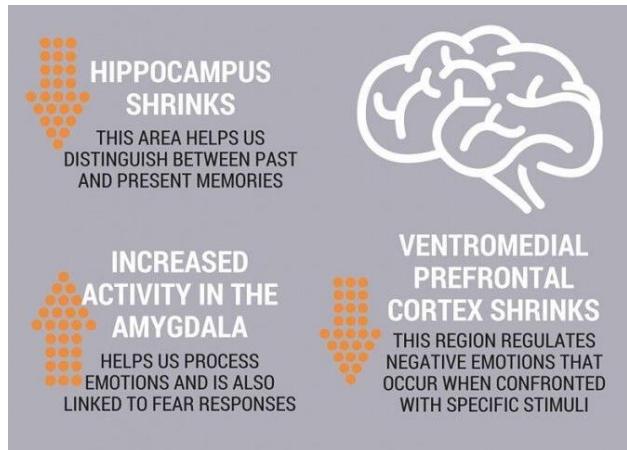
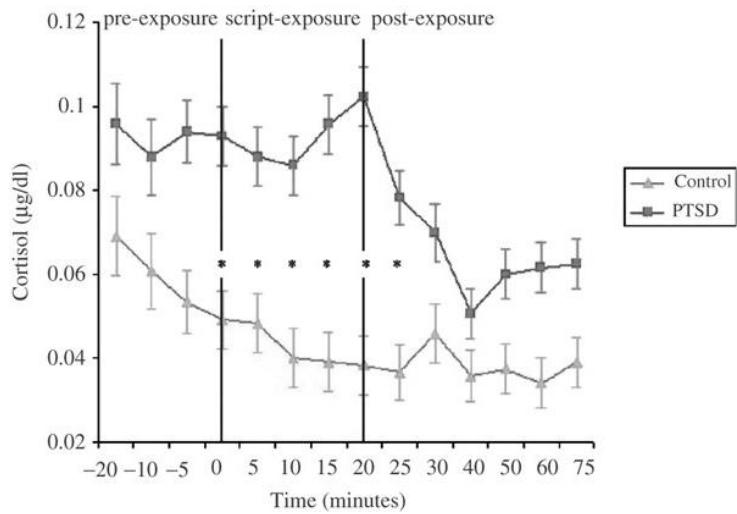
uncontrollable

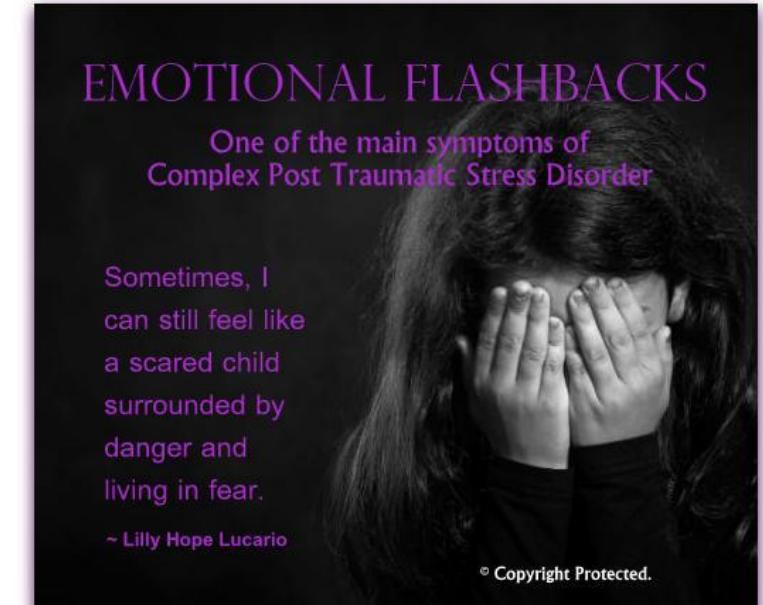
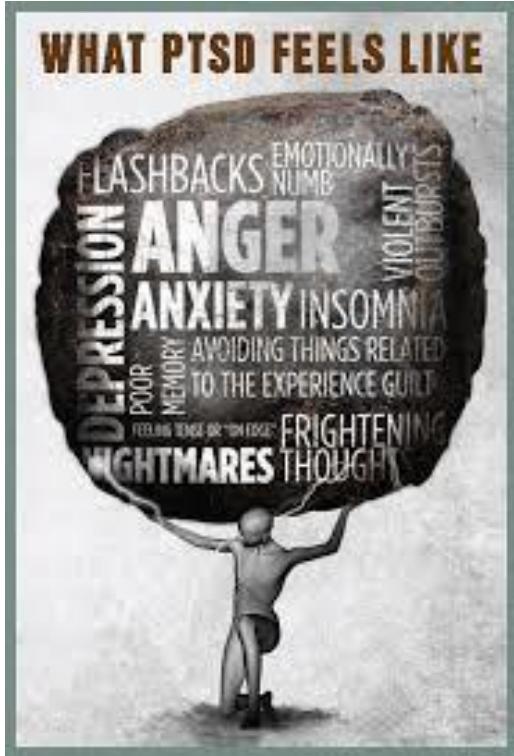
traumatic



Part One: Biopsychosocial Considerations

Biological





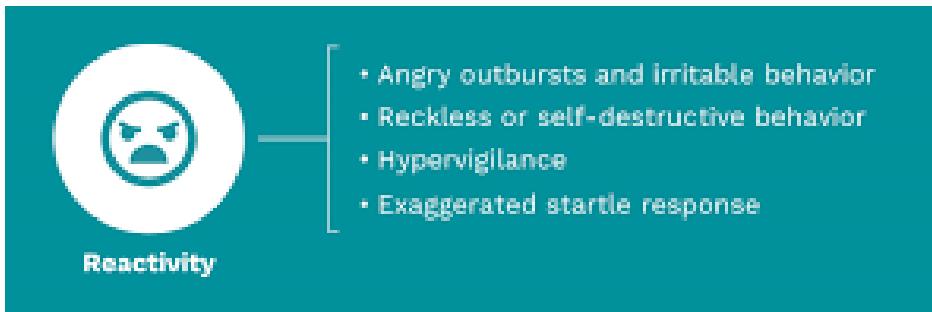
Psychological

Social



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

STEPHEN PORGES

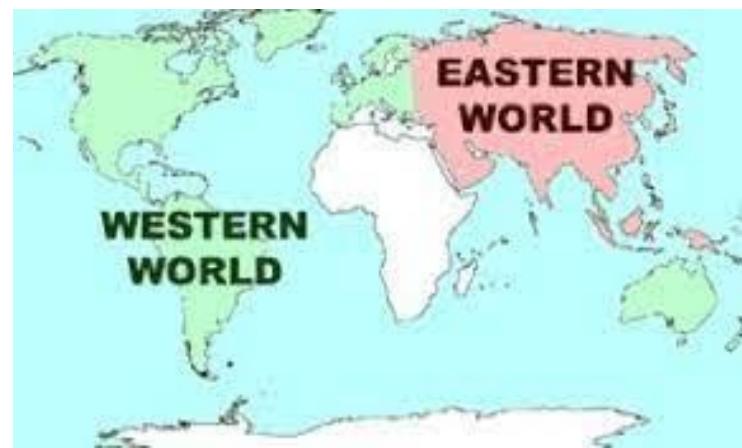


Our brains are wired
for connection,

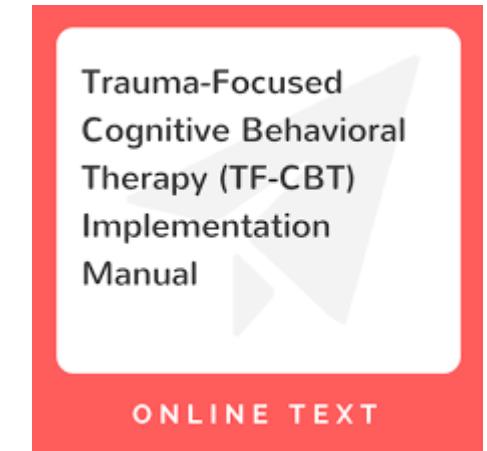
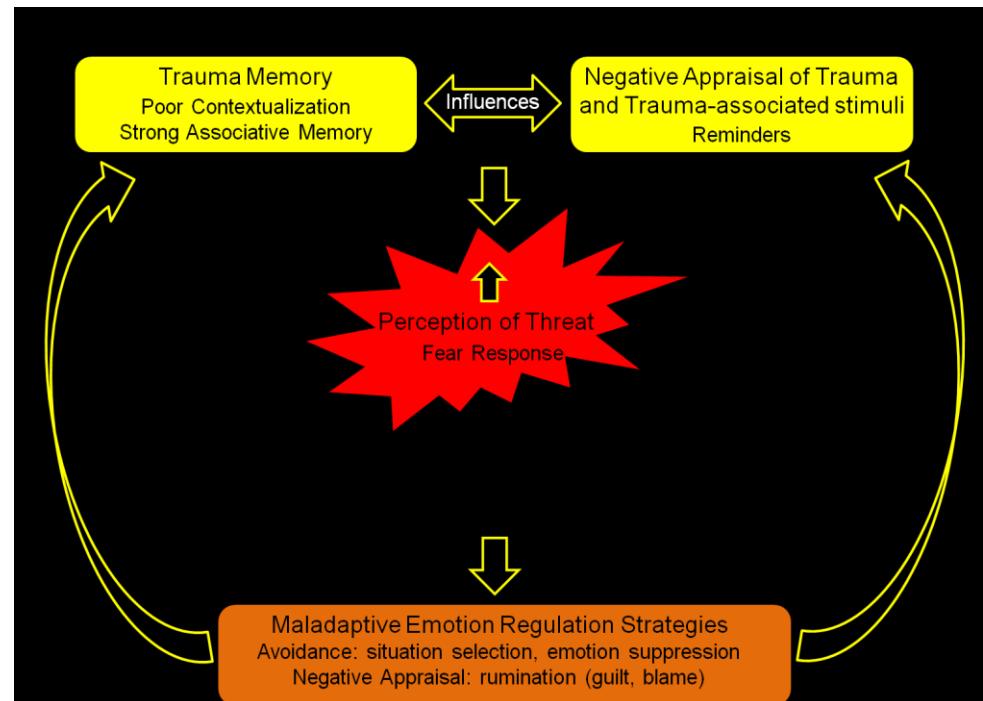
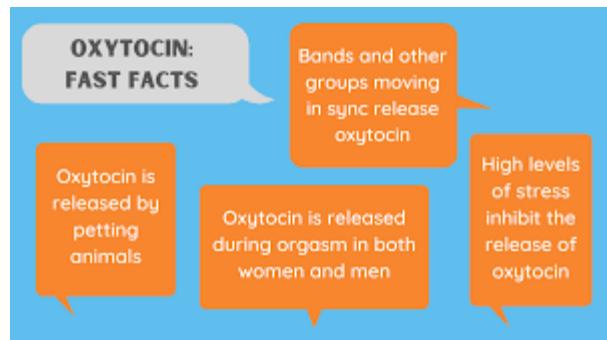
but trauma rewires them
for protection.

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

Cultural Variation



Treatment



Community





Part Two: Diagnostic/ Evaluative Considerations

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.

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)

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

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

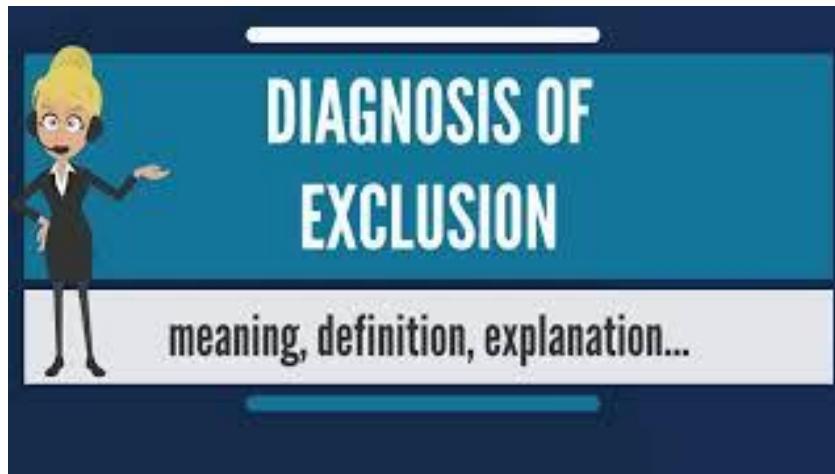
1. Nightmare
2. Flashback
3. Fear
4. Insomnia
5. Pessimistic thoughts
6. Low mood
7. Numbness
8. Feeling edgy or irritated
9. Maintaining a distance with others
10. Detachment from the reality
11. Avoiding anything that is associated with the trauma
12. Feeling numb or dazed
13. Distressed
14. Feeling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

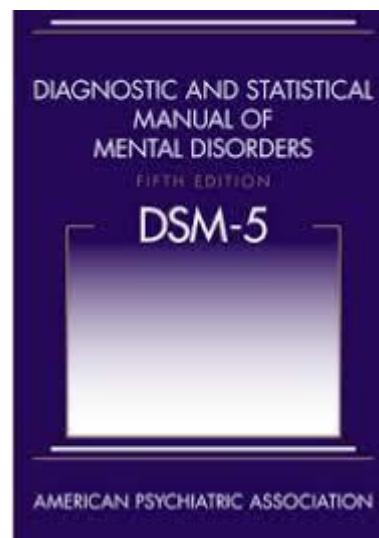
Reliability and Validity

Diagnosis by Exclusion

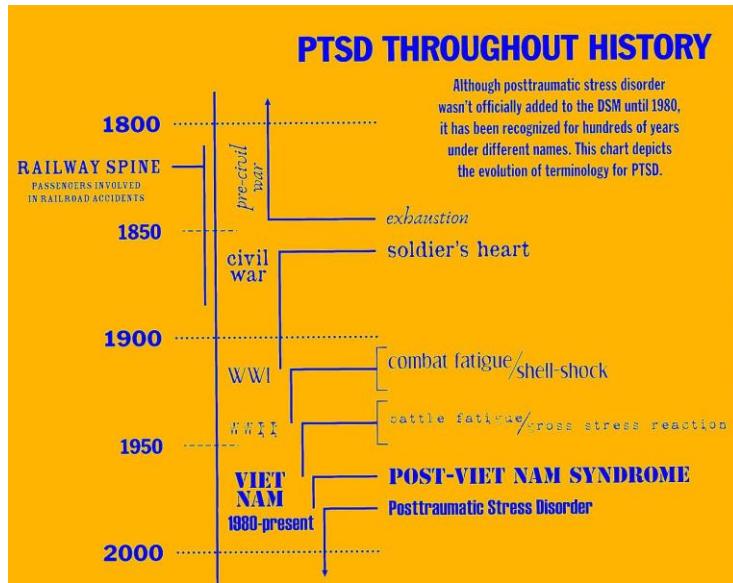


Definition: While there is not an exact definition of diagnosis by exclusion, “The relevant literature consistently specifies or implies that a DOE is simply the diagnosis that remains after all other differential possibilities have been excluded” (Fred, 2013, para. 7).

Assessments



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

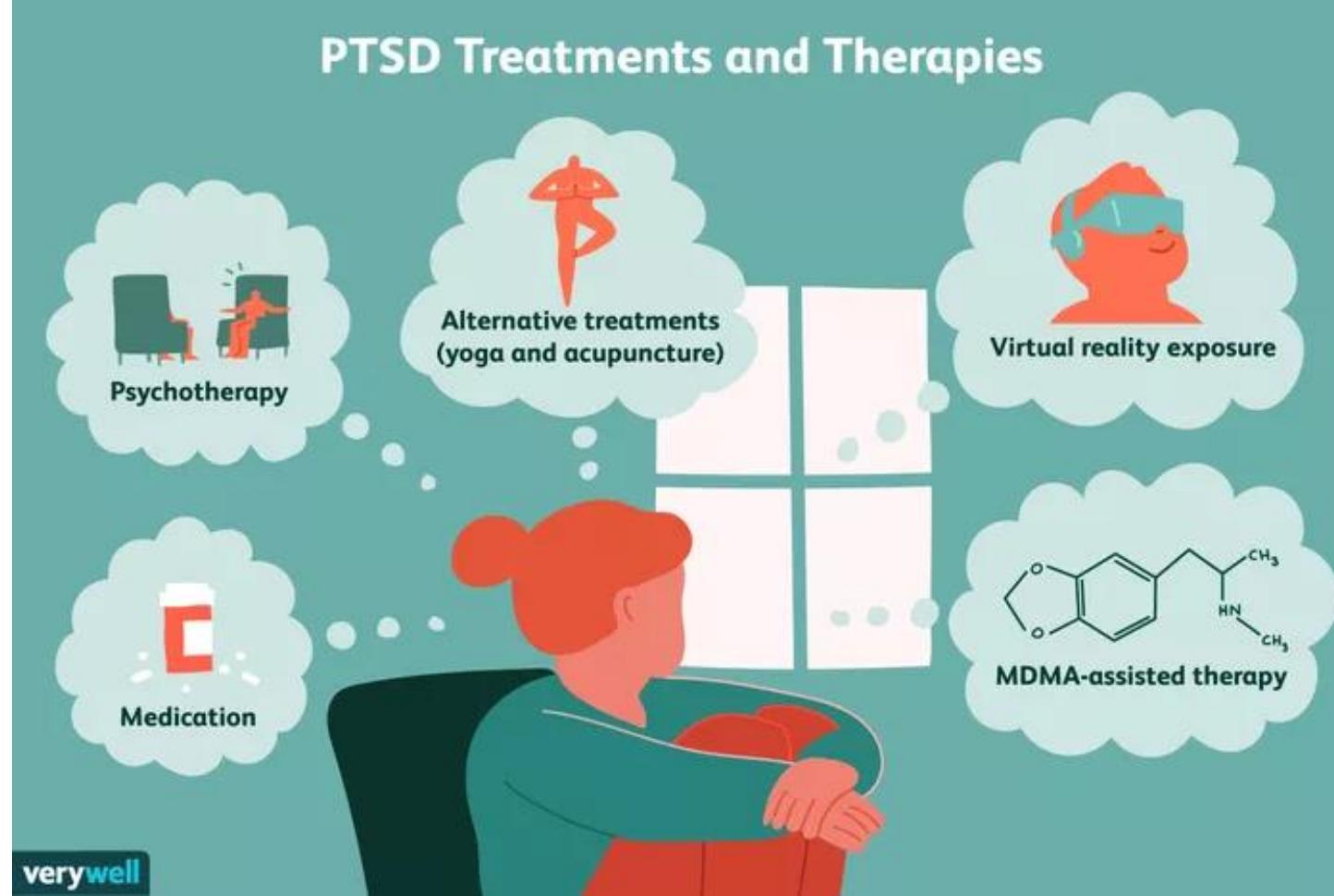
exhausted heart
nostalgia
battle fatigue
soldier's heart
shell shock
combat exhaustion
battle shock
ptsd
combat neurosis
war neurosis
war strain

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 DSM-5 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



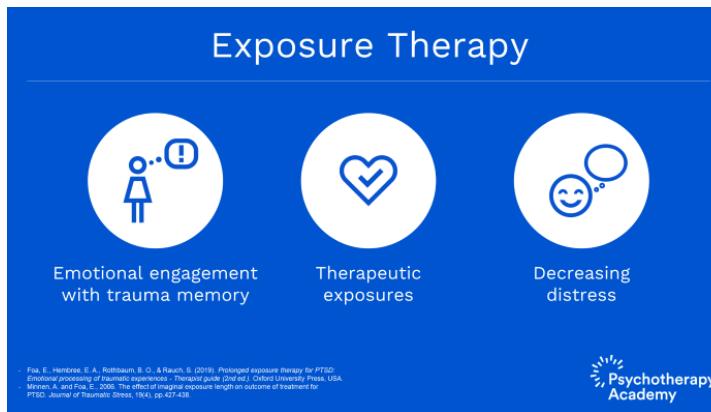
Part Three: Therapeutic Considerations

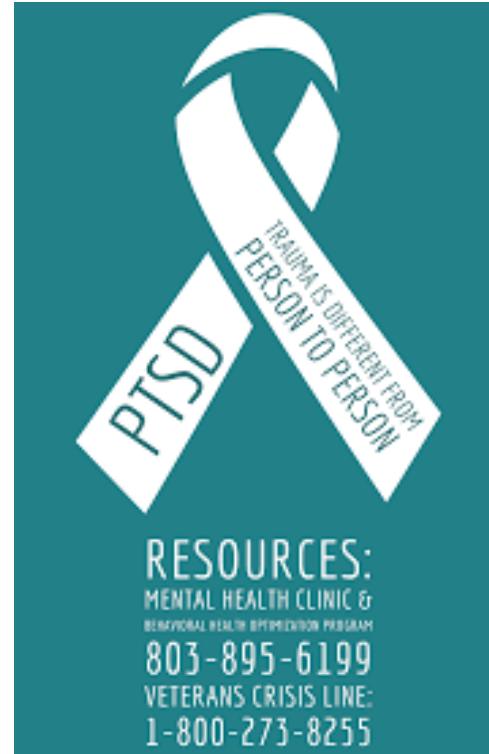
Therapeutic Approaches



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

Duty to Treat





Conclusion

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