## PTSD...does trauma ever really go away? Ch.4- Anxiety Disorders

## What is a Traumatic Event?

Trauma
Violence
Natural catastrophes
These types of events can cause Post traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

What is PTSD?	
■ PTSD involves exposure to a traumatic event during which one feels	
PTSD is an enduring and distressing emotional disorder that follows exposure to	
a threat.	
- This	
Symptoms of PTSD	
<ul><li>The first set of symptoms involves</li><li>the trauma in</li></ul>	
some way.	
- Intrusive memories and nightmares are common	
When memories occur suddenly the	
survivors actually, known as a	
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Symptoms of PTSD	
The second set of symptoms involves	
- Emotional numbness and isolating from people	
develops, which often causes problems in interpersonal relationships	

Ш	<u>Defining PISD</u>	
	The third set of symptoms emotional response.	
	People with PTSD are often over- aroused,	
	Feelings of guilt, difficulties with sleep, self- medication, and bouts of depression are also common.	
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	PTSD	
	children and adolescents are also seen with symptoms of PTSD	
	There are two types of PTSD:	
	-Chronic PTSD -Acute PTSD	

<u>PTSD</u>	
<u>Acute PTSD</u> can be diagnosed after only post-trauma and	
<u>Chronic PTSD</u> after	
<u>Chronic PTSD</u> is associated with more	
and more frequent co-occurrence of	
additional disorders	
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What if I don't experience the	
trauma?	
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Secondary Trauma	
an occur in those who experience the traumatic	
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to the September 11 <sup>th</sup> disaster via the intense media coverage on T.V on and after 9/11 was significantly	
associated with probable PTSD.	
- 1 ms is also observed in occupational roles, such as	
	Acute PTSD can be diagnosed after only post-trauma and Chronic PTSD after  Chronic PTSD is associated with more and more frequent co-occurrence of additional disorders  What if I don't experience the trauma?  Secondary Trauma  can occur in those who experience the traumatic event through a first-hand account or narrative.  Schlenger (2002) reported that to the September II¹¹¹ disaster via the intense media coverage on T.V on and after 9/II was significantly

	High incidences of PTSD after Trauma	
	Kilpatrick et al. (1985) sampled 2000 adult women who had personally experienced trauma such as rape, sexual molestation, robbery and assault.	
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	with 32% meeting criteria for PTSD (Resnick et al., 1993).	
	Other studies show that 7.8% of the entire population have experienced PTSD	
	common traumas.	
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	Post 9-11 research supports the belief	
	that	
Ш	to be	
	necessary to developing PTSD.	
	The percentage of people who would meet criteria for PTSD was higher in NYC (11.2%)	
	than in other major cities (2-3%)	
	(Galea et al., 2002).	
	Proximity??	
	Additionally, the percentage of people with PTSD in NYC was higher among people who	
	(20%) than those who lived south of 100 <sup>th</sup> St. (7%).	
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	<u>Causes</u>	
	■ PTSD	
	The disorder can be developed following a traumatic event, but whether the person	
	develops PTSD is a	
Ш	For example, research on Vietnam veterans	
Ш	found that intensity of combat exposure is not the only cause of PTSD.	
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	Approximately,% of POW's	
	who endured torture and long term deprivation developed PTSD	
	(Foy, 1987).	
Ш	Which means 33% did not	
Ш		
	How can we explain it?	
	We bring our own generalized biological and psychological vulnerabilities with us.	
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	Our is also a factor in causation. People who have positive coping strategies and a strong	
	positive coping strategies and a strong support network have less chance of developing PTSD.	

<u>Is this treatable?</u>	
Most clinicians agree that people with PTSD should face the original trauma to develop	
"You want the person to relive the experience and process the memories. If they can't access their memories then they	
really can't process it and get better" (Difede, 2004)	
Treating DTCD	
Treating PTSD  Unlike treating a phobia, it is often difficult to	
recreate the event and few therapists are willing to try.	
- Imaginal Exposure and (VR) Virtual Reality	
Therapy	
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Treatment Options  Studies have shown the benefit of Cognitive	
Behavioral Therapy (CBT), <u>group therapy</u> , and <u>exposure therapy.</u>	
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The Sooner the Better!	
■ Evidence suggests that is effective in treating PTSD.	
■ Delivering these interventions as soon after	
the trauma as possible in those that require help are useful in preventing the	
development of PTSD (Bryant et al., 2003).	
Next Class	
Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder	