Posttraumatic Stress Disorder: Effective School Psychological Response

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Trauma is a..

“blow to the psyche that breaks through one’s defenses so suddenly and with such force that one cannot respond effectively.”

Kai Erickson

_In the Wake of a Flood_, 1979
“In a child’s hierarchy of needs, survival will always take precedence over learning long division.”

Walter Schamber, University of Northern Colorado
Preface

- A crisis event that can be traumatizing to an individual or many community members.
- Crises are not necessarily traumatizing to everyone who is exposed to them.
LONG-TERM STRESS REACTIONS

**HEALTHY** *(Common)*

- LEVEL 1: Initial Crisis Reactions
- LEVEL 2: Acute Stress Disorder
- LEVEL 3: Post-Traumatic Stress Reactions
- LEVEL 4: Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

**UNHEALTHY** *(Uncommon)*
Preface

PTSD among children
- Frequency
- Similarities with adult PTSD
- Differences from adult PTSD
Preface

- Role of the School Psychologist is
  - to be cognizant of the limits of your training
  - to be aware of effective treatments for PTSD
  - to knowledgeable about appropriate local referrals

- Is not necessarily
  - to treat PTSD
Workshop Outline

DSM-TR-IV Diagnostic Criteria

- Causes
- Consequences
  - Cognitive
  - Emotional and Behavioral
  - Academic
- Initial Assessment (or Screening)
- Interventions
  - Prevention
  - Academic
  - Psychological
  - Medical
DSM-IV-TR Diagnostic Criteria for PTSD

- “The essential feature of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder is the development of characteristic symptoms following exposure to an extreme traumatic stressor involving direct personal experience of an event that involves actual or threatened death or serious injury, or threat to one’s physical integrity; or witnessing an event that involved death, injury, or a threat to the physical integrity or another person; or learning about unexpected or violent death, serious harm, or threat of death or injury experienced by a family member or other close associate” (p. 463).

- “The person’s response to the event must involve intense fear, helplessness, or horror (or in children, the response must involve disorganized or agitated behavior)” (p. 463).
DSM-IV-TR Diagnostic Criteria for PTSD

- Traumatic events directly experienced may include, but are not limited to
  - Military combat
  - Violent personal assault
  - Being kidnapped
  - Being taken hostage
  - Terrorist attack
  - Torture
  - Natural or manmade disasters
  - Severe automobile accidents
  - Being diagnosed with a life-threatening illness

- Among children these events may include
  - Developmentally inappropriate sexual experiences
DSM-IV-TR Diagnostic Criteria for PTSD

- Traumatic events that are witnessed may include, but are not limited to:
  - Observing the serious injury/death of another person due to:
    - Violent assault
    - Accident
    - War
    - Disasters
  - Unexpectedly witnessing a dead body or body parts.
DSM-IV-TR Diagnostic Criteria for PTSD

- Traumatic events that are experienced by others and that are subsequently **learned about** may include, but are not limited to:
  - Violent personal assault
  - Serious accident
  - Serious injury experienced by a significant other
  - Learning about sudden unexpected death of a significant other
DSM-IV-TR Diagnostic Criteria for PTSD

- Core Symptoms
  1. Persistent reexperiencing of the trauma.
  2. Persistent avoidance of stimuli associated with the trauma and numbing of general responsiveness.
  3. Persistent symptoms of increased arousal.

- Duration of the disturbance is more than one month.

- The disturbance causes clinically significant distress or impairment in social, occupational, or other important areas of functioning.
DSM-IV-TR Diagnostic Criteria for PTSD

Reexperiencing Symptoms
1. Recurrent/intrusive distressing recollections.
2. Recurrent distressing dreams.
3. Acting/feeling as if the event were recurring.
4. Psychological distress at exposure to cues that symbolize/resemble the traumatic event.
5. Physiological reactivity on exposure to cues that symbolize/resemble the traumatic event.
Avoidance & Numbing Symptoms

1. Avoids thoughts, feelings, or conversations.
2. Avoids activities, places, or people.
3. Inability to recall important aspects of the trauma.
4. Diminished interest/participation in significant activities.
6. Restricted range of affect.
7. Sense of a foreshortened future.
Increased Arousal Symptoms

1. Difficulty falling or staying asleep.
2. Irritability or outbursts of anger.
3. Difficulty concentrating.
4. Hypervigilance.
5. Exaggerated startle response.
DSM-IV-TR Diagnostic Criteria for PTSD

- PTSD may be specified as
  - Acute
  - Chronic
  - Delayed onset
Associated Features

- Survivor guilt
- Impaired social/interpersonal functioning
- Auditory hallucinations & paranoid ideation
- Impaired affect modulations
- Self-destructive and impulsive behavior
- Somatic complaints
- Shame, despair, or hopelessness
- Hostility
- Social withdrawal
DSM-IV-TR Diagnostic Criteria for PTSD

- Associated Mental Disorders
  - Major Depressive Disorder
  - Substance-Related Disorders
  - Panic Disorder
  - Agoraphobia
  - Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder
  - Generalized Anxiety Disorder
  - Social Phobia
  - Specific Phobia
  - Bipolar Disorder
DSM-IV-TR Diagnostic Criteria for PTSD

PTSD Among Children
- Distressing dreams of the event may change into generalized nightmares.
- Reliving of the trauma may occur through repetitive play.
- May have difficulty reporting diminished interest in significant activities and constriction of affect.
  - Thus, these symptoms should be carefully evaluated with reports from parents, teachers, and other observers.
- Sense of a foreshortened future may include the belief that they will not reach adulthood.
- Omen formation.
- Physical symptoms (e.g., stomachaches and headaches).
Workshop Outline

- DSM-TR-IV Diagnostic Criteria

Causes

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  - Prevention
  - Academic
  - Psychological
  - Medical
Causes of PTSD

- Traumatic Event
- Environmental Factors
- Internal Personal Vulnerabilities

Interactions

PTSD
Causes of PTSD

Hypothalamus

Pituitary

Amygdala

Hippocampus
Workshop Outline

- DSM-TR-IV Diagnostic Criteria
- Causes

**Consequences**
- Cognitive
- Emotional and Behavioral
- Academic

- Initial Assessment (or Screening)
- Interventions
  - Prevention
  - Academic
  - Psychological
  - Medical
Consequences of PTSD

- Impaired cognitive functioning

**Normal Cognitive Processing**
- 1. Stimuli
- 2. Perceived and determined non-threatening by the thalamus
- 3. Organized and interpreted in the cortex and neocortex
- 4. Then emotional content added by the limbic system

**Processing Traumatic Stimuli**
- 1. Stimuli
- 2. ...are perceived threatening by the thalamus
- 3. ...and then emotions trigger physical reactions and override the cognitive processes
- 4. Scattered emotional information interferes with the cognitive process
Consequences of PTSD

- Affects on cognitive functioning
  1. Motivation and persistence in academic tasks
  2. Development of short- and long-term goals
  3. Sequential memory
  4. Ordinal positioning
  5. Procedural memory
  6. Attention
Consequences of PTSD

- Executive functioning
  - Everything you think about has an emotional context
  - You must emotionally engage students, learning doesn’t occur without positive emotional engagement
  - When in an emotional state, frontal lobes are “off-line”
  - You have input and output
    - Between input and output, organization needs to take place
    - Have to have organization of input to get output
  - Executive functioning is the conductor
Consequences of PTSD

- Executive functioning difficulties
  - Should not be attributed to negative personal characteristics such as laziness, lack of motivation, apathy, irresponsibility, or obstinance
- State problems in clear behavioral terms that indicate a behavior that can be changed.
- Intervention focuses on promoting positive, specific behavior change(s).
Consequences of PTSD

- Emotional and Behavioral Consequences
  - Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs

  ![Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Diagram]

  - Basic human/survival needs
  - Safety and Security
  - Cognitive Functioning/Daily Life Activities
  - Love & Belongingness
  - Intellectual & Spiritual Growth
  - Self-Actualization
Consequences of PTSD

- Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs.
  - If physically healthy and with full physical abilities – more able to withstand significant stresses that interfere with survival needs.
  - If satisfied in majority of physiological needs, can focus more effort in addressing safety and security needs.
  - If address safety and security, have ability to understand and mobilize emotional capacities, which increases coping capacities in dealing with threats to security.
Consequences of PTSD

- Emotional and behavioral consequences depend upon
  - Chronological age
  - Developmental stage
  - Whether/not death involved
  - Proximity to event
  - Support System
Consequences of PTSD

- Emotional and behavioral consequences occurring across age groups:
  1. Regression to childish/dependent behavior
  2. Fears/anxieties
  3. Changes in eating patterns
  4. Changes in sleeping patterns
  5. Gender differences
  6. School problems
  7. Disciplinary Referrals
  8. Freezing
  9. Dissociation
Consequences of PTSD

- Conditions Co-morbid with Child PTSD
  - AD/HD
  - Depression
  - Obsessive/Compulsive Disorder
  - Oppositional/Defiant Disorder
  - Anxiety Disorder
  - Conduct Disorder
Consequences of PTSD

- Academic
  1. Cognitive
  2. Academic achievement
  3. Academic performance
  4. Grade retention
  5. Adult outcome
  6. School behavior
Consequences of PTSD

PTSD & LD

- Childhood trauma creates difficulty with:
  - Focus (Traweek, 2006)
  - Social functioning (Rucklidge, 2006)
  - Decline in academic performance (Kruczek, 2006; Gahen, 2005)
  - Outbursts of anger, hyperactivity, impulsivity (Glod & Teicher, 1996)

- All are symptoms often associated with LD
Consequences of PTSD

- Developmental considerations: **Preschoolers**
  - Reactions not as clearly connected to the crisis event as observed among older students.
  - Reactions tend to be expressed nonverbally.
  - Given equal levels of distress and impairment, may not display as many PTSD symptoms as older children.
  - Temporary loss of recently achieved developmental milestones.
  - Trauma related play.

Sources: American Psychiatric Association, 2000; Berkowitz, 2003; Cook-Cottone, 2004; Dulmus, 2003; Joshi & Lewin, 2004; National Institute of Mental Health, 2001; Yorbik et al., 2004)
Consequences of PTSD

- **Developmental considerations: School-age children**
  - Reactions tend to be more directly connected to crisis event.
  - Event specific fears may be displayed.
  - Reactions are often expressed behaviorally.
  - Feelings associated with the traumatic stress are often expressed via physical symptoms.
  - Trauma related play (becomes more complex and elaborate).
  - Repetitive verbal descriptions of the event.
  - Problems paying attention.

Consequences of PTSD

- Developmental considerations: Preadolescents and adolescents
  - More adult like reactions
  - Sense of foreshortened future
  - Oppositional/aggressive behaviors to regain a sense of control
  - School avoidance
  - Self-injurious behavior and thinking
  - Revenge fantasies
  - Substance abuse
  - Learning problems

Sources: American Psychiatric Association, 2000; Berkowitz, 2003; Cook-Cottone, 2004; Dulmus, 2003; Joshi & Lewin, 2004; National Institute of Mental Health, 2001; Yorbik et al., 2004)
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Initial Assessment (or Screening)

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Initial Assessment of PTSD

Variable 1: Crisis Event Type*

a) Human Caused (vs. Natural)
b) Intentional (vs. Accidental)
c) Fatalities

*Risk factors that increase the probability of psychological trauma and, as such, should result in increased vigilance for psychological trauma warning signs.

Source: Brock (2002d)
Initial Assessment of PTSD

Variable 2: Crisis Exposure*

a) Physical proximity
   - Intensity of crisis experience

b) Emotional proximity

*Risk factors that increase the probability of psychological trauma and, as such, should result in increased vigilance for psychological trauma warning signs.

Source: Brock (2002d)
Variable 2a: Physical Proximity

- Where were students when the crisis occurred (i.e., how close were they to the traumatic event)?
  - The closer they were (i.e., the more direct their exposure) the greater the risk of psychological trauma.
  - The more physically distant they were, the lower the risk of psychological trauma.

Source: Brock (2002d)
Initial Assessment of PTSD

Variable 2a: Physical Proximity

- Residents between 110th St. and Canal St.
  - 6.8% report PTSD symptoms.
- Residents south of Canal St (ground zero)
  - 20% report PTSD symptoms.
- Those who did not witness the event
  - 5.5% had PTSD symptoms.
- Those who witnessed the event
  - 10.4% had PTSD symptoms.

Source: Galea et al. (2002)
Initial Assessment of PTSD

Variable 2a: Physical Proximity
PTSD Reaction Index X Exposure Level

- On Playground
- In School
- On Way Home
- In Neighborhood
- At Home
- Absent
- Out of Vicinity

Source: Pynoos et al. (1987)
Initial Assessment of PTSD

Variable 2b: Emotional Proximity
PTSD Reaction Index Categories X Exposure Level

Source: Pynoos et al. (1987)
Initial Assessment of PTSD

Variable 2b: Emotional Proximity

- Individuals who have/had close relationships with crisis victims should be made crisis intervention treatment priorities.
- May include having a friend who knew someone killed or injured.

Source: Brock (2002d)
Initial Assessment of PTSD

Variable 2b: Emotional Proximity
PTSD and Relationship to Victim X Outcome
(i.e., injury or death)

Source: Applied Research and Consulting et al. (2002, p. 34)
Variable 3: Personal Vulnerabilities*

- Internal vulnerability factors
- External vulnerability factors

*Risk factors that increase the probability of psychological trauma and, as such, should result in increased vigilance for psychological trauma warning signs.

Source: Brock (2002d)
Initial Assessment of PTSD

Variable 3a: Internal Vulnerability Factors

- Avoidance coping style
- Pre-existing mental illness
- Poor self regulation of emotion
- Low developmental level and poor problem solving
- History of prior psychological trauma
- Self-efficacy and external locus of control

Source: Brock (2002d)
Variable 3b: External Vulnerability Factors

- Family resources
  - Not living with nuclear family
  - Ineffective & uncaring parenting
  - Family dysfunction (e.g., alcoholism, violence, child maltreatment, mental illness)
  - Parental PTSD/maladaptive coping with the stressor
  - Poverty/financial Stress

- Social resources
  - Social isolation
  - Lack of perceived social support

Source: Brock (2002d)
Variable 4: Threat Perceptions*

- Subjective impressions can be more important than actual crisis exposure.
- Adult reactions are important influences on student threat perceptions.

* Risk factor that increase the probability of psychological trauma and, as such, should result in increased vigilance for psychological trauma warning signs.

Source: Brock (2002d)
Initial Assessment of PTSD

Variable 5: Crisis Reactions*

Severe acute stress reactions predict PTSD. Reactions suggesting the need for an immediate mental health referral

- Dissociation
- Hyperarousal
- Persistent re-experiencing of the crisis event
- Persistent avoidance of crisis reminders
- Significant depression
- Psychotic symptoms

*Warning signs that provide concrete indication of psychological trauma

Source: Brock (2002d)
Initial Assessment of PTSD

Variable 5: Crisis Reactions

- Cultural considerations
  - Other important determinants of crisis reactions in general, and grief in particular, are family, cultural and religious beliefs.
  - Providers of crisis intervention assistance should inform themselves about cultural norms with the assistance of community cultural leaders who best understand local customs.

Initial Assessment of PTSD

- Crisis Event
- Crisis Exposure
- Personal Vulnerabilities
- Threat Perceptions
- Crisis Reactions

Psychological Trauma

Source: Brock (2002d)
Initial Assessment of PTSD

Multi-Method & Multi-Source

- “Traumatized youths do not generally seek professional assistance, and recruiting school personnel to refer trauma-exposed students to school counselors can also leave many of these students unidentified.”

- “These findings suggest that a more comprehensive assessment of exposure parameters, associated distress, and impairment in functioning is needed to make informed treatment decisions, especially given the possibility of inaccuracies in child and adolescent reports of the degree of exposure and the great variability in responses to similar traumatic events observed among survivors.”

Source: Saltzman et al., 2001, p. 292
Initial Assessment of PTSD

Primary Evaluation of Psychological Trauma

- Takes place immediately after the crisis
- Initial Risk Screening Form

Source: Brock et al. (2001)
Initial Assessment of PTSD

Secondary Evaluation of Psychological Trauma

- Begins as soon as school crisis interventions begin to be provided.
- Designed to identify those who are actually demonstrating warning signs of psychological trauma and to make more informed school crisis intervention treatment decisions.
Secondary Evaluation of Psychological Trauma

- Typically includes assessment of the following risk factors and warning signs
  - Crisis exposure (physical and emotional proximity)
    - Personal vulnerabilities
    - Crisis reactions
  - Typically involves the following strategies
    - Use of parent, teacher, peer, and self-referral procedures/forms
    - Administering individual and/or group screening measures
Initial Assessment of PTSD

Secondary Evaluation of Psychological Trauma

- Parent, teacher, and self-referral procedures/forms
  - Elements of a referral form
    - Identifying information
    - Physical proximity
    - Emotional proximity
    - Vulnerabilities
      - Personal history
      - Resources
      - Mental health
Initial Assessment of PTSD

Secondary Evaluation of Psychological Trauma

- Elements of a referral form (continued)
  - Crisis Reactions
    - Dissociation
    - Hyperarousal
    - Re-experiencing
    - Avoidance
    - Depression
    - Psychosis
  - Dangerous coping efforts (i.e., behaviors that involve any degree of lethality)

Source: Brock et al. (2001)
## Initial Assessment of PTSD

## Secondary Evaluation of Psychological Trauma

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screening Measure</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Admin. Time</th>
<th>Availability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Trauma Symptom Checklist for Children</em></td>
<td>Briere (1996)</td>
<td>7-16 years</td>
<td>20-30 min.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.parinc.com">www.parinc.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Child PTSD Symptom Scale</em></td>
<td>Foa (2002)</td>
<td>8-15 years</td>
<td>15 min.</td>
<td><a href="mailto:foa@mail.med.upenn.edu">foa@mail.med.upenn.edu</a></td>
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Initial Assessment of PTSD

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<tr>
<td>Children’s Reactions to Traumatic Events Scale</td>
<td>Jones (2002)</td>
<td>8-12 years</td>
<td>5 min.</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rtjones@vt.edu">rtjones@vt.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s PTSD Inventory</td>
<td>Saigh (2004)</td>
<td>6-18 years</td>
<td>15-20 min.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.PsychCorp.com">www.PsychCorp.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pediatric Emotional Distress Scale</td>
<td>Saylor (2002)</td>
<td>2-10 years</td>
<td>5-10 min.</td>
<td><a href="mailto:conway.saylor@citadel.edu">conway.saylor@citadel.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCLA PTSD Reaction Index for DSM-IV</td>
<td>Steinberg et al. (n.d.)</td>
<td>7-adult years</td>
<td>20 min.</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rpynoos@mednet.ucla.edu">rpynoos@mednet.ucla.edu</a></td>
</tr>
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Initial Assessment of PTSD

Tertiary Evaluation of Psychological Trauma

- Screening for psychiatric disturbances (e.g., PTSD) typically begins weeks after a crisis event has ended. It is designed to identify that minority of students and/or staff who will require mental health treatment referrals.

- Typically includes the careful monitoring of crisis reactions/student and staff adjustment as ongoing school crisis intervention assistance is provided.
Workshop Outline

- DSM-TR-IV Diagnostic Criteria
- Causes
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  - Academic
- Initial Assessment (or Screening)

Interventions
- Prevention
- Academic
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- Medical
Interventions for PTSD

- Prevention of PTSD
  - Foster Internal Resiliency
    - Promote active (or approach oriented) coping styles.
    - Promote student mental health.
    - Teach students how to better regulate their emotions.
    - Develop problem-solving skills.
    - Promote self-confidence and self-esteem.
    - Promote internal locus of control.
    - Validate the importance of faith and belief systems.
  - Others?
Interventions for PTSD

- Prevention of PTSD
  - Foster External Resiliency
    - Support families (i.e., provide parent education and appropriate social services).
    - Facilitate peer relationships.
    - Provide access to positive adult role models.
    - Ensure connections with pro-social institutions.
    - Others?
Interventions for PTSD

- Prevention of PTSD
  - Keep Students Safe
    - Remove students from dangerous or harmful situations.
    - Implement disaster/crisis response procedures (e.g., evacuations, lockdowns, etc.).
    - “The immediate response following a crisis is to ensure safety by removing children and families from continued threat of danger” (Joshi & Lewin, 2004, p. 715).
    - “To begin the healing process, discontinuation of existing stressors is of immediate importance” (Barenbaum et al., 2004, p. 48).
Interventions for PTSD

- Prevention of PTSD
  - Avoid Crisis Scenes, Images, and Reactions of Others
    - Direct ambulatory students away from the crisis site.
    - Do not allow students to view medical triage.
    - Restrict and/or monitor television viewing.
    - Minimize exposure to the traumatic stress reactions seen among others (especially adults who are in caregiving roles)
Interventions for PTSD

- **Academic Interventions**
  1. Infuse concepts into the curriculum
  2. Use a constructivist approach
  3. Include discovery of competence
  4. Hunter’s Lesson Plan Model
  5. Cooperative learning
Interventions for PTSD

- Academic Interventions
  1. Empower
  2. Efficient tools
  3. Teacher assistance teams
  4. Focus on the positive
  5. Effective crisis intervention
Interventions for PTSD

- Academic Interventions: Executive Functioning
  - Promote Initiation/Focus
    1. Increase structure
    2. Consistent and predictable daily routines
    3. Short breaks and activities
    4. External prompting (cues, oral directions)
    5. Allow time for self-engagement instead of expecting immediate compliance
Interventions for PTSD

- Academic Interventions: Executive Functioning (cont.)
  - Holding = maintain information in working memory until can process and act upon
    1. Shorten multi-step directions
    2. Post the directions on board/in classroom
    3. Provide visual aides
    4. Use visualization or “seeing” the information as a teaching strategy
Interventions for PTSD

Academic Interventions: Executive Functioning (cont.)

- Inhibition = resistance to act upon first impulse
  1. Modeling, teaching, and practicing mental routines encouraging child to stop and think
     - Stop! Think. Good choice? Bad Choice?
  2. Anticipate when behavior is likely to be a problem
  3. Examining situations/environments to identify antecedent conditions that will trigger disinhibited behavior – alter those conditions
  4. Explicitly inform student of the limits of acceptable behavior
  5. Provide set routines with written guidelines
Interventions for PTSD

- Academic Interventions: Executive Functioning (cont.)
  - Monitoring = ability to check for accuracy
    1. Model, teach, and practice use of monitoring routines
    2. Prompt student if they fail to self-cue
    3. Provide opportunities for guided practice
Interventions for PTSD

- Psychological Interventions
  - General Therapy Issues
    - Clarifying the facts about the traumatic event
    - Normalizing reactions
    - Encouraging expression of feelings
    - Provide education to the child about experience
    - Encourage exploration and correction of inaccurate attributions regarding the trauma
    - Stress management strategies
Interventions for PTSD

- Psychological Interventions
  - Early Interventions
  - Cognitive Behavioral Therapies
  - Groups Approaches
  - Other Treatments
Interventions for PTSD

- Psychological Interventions
  - Immediate Crisis Intervention
    1. Cultural differences
    2. Body language
    3. Small groups
    4. Genders
    5. Appropriate tools
    6. Frequent breaks
    7. Develop narrative
Interventions for PTSD

Psychological Interventions

Recommended Early Interventions

- Minimize crisis exposure
- Ensure that the child feels safe
- Facilitate the cognitive mastery
- Stimulate family communication and support

Dyregov and Yule, 2006
Interventions for PTSD

- Psychological Interventions
  - Questionable Early Interventions
    - Psychological Debriefing (e.g., Critical Incident Stress Debriefing)
    - No evidence to suggest it prevents PTSD
    - No evidence to suggest it increases adverse psychological reactions
    - May reduce trauma-related symptoms

Cohen, 2003; Stallard & Slater, 2003
Interventions for PTSD

- Meta-analysis of single session debriefings.
- Utilized CISD interventions.
- Intervention provided within one month of event.
  - Results: CISD was not found to be effective in lowering the incidence of PTSD.

Van Emmerik et al., 2002
Interventions for PTSD

- Conclusions about CISD and PTSD
  - May interfere natural processing of a traumatic event
  - May inadvertently lead victims to bypass natural supports (i.e., family and friends)
  - May increase awareness to normal reactions of distress and suggest that those reactions warrant professional care
  - Group debriefings were not effective in lowering the incidence of PTSD
  - In some cases, debriefing was suggested to be more harmful than good.
    - Appear to have made those who were acutely psychologically traumatized worse.
Interventions for PTSD

Psychosocial Interventions

- Empirically Supported Cognitive-Behavioral Approaches
  1. Exposure Therapy
  2. Cognitive Restructuring
  3. Stress Inoculation Training
  4. Anxiety Management Training
  5. Trauma Focused CBT

Dyregrov & Yule, 2005; Feeny et al. (2004), NIMH (2007)
Interventions for PTSD

- Psychological Interventions
  - Empirically Supported Cognitive Behavioral Approaches
  - Exposure Therapy
    - Designed to help children confront feared objects, situations, memories, and images associated with the crisis event.
    - Face and gain control of overwhelming fear and distress.

Interventions for PTSD

Psychological Interventions

- Empirically Supported Cognitive Behavioral Approaches

- Exposure Therapy
  - Imaginal Exposure
    - Repeated re-counting of (or imaginal exposure to) the traumatic memory; uses imagery or writing
  - In Vivo Exposure
    - Visiting the scene of the trauma

Interventions for PTSD

- Psychological Interventions
  - Empirically Supported Cognitive Behavioral Approaches
    - Exposure Therapy
    - Involves …
      - Visualization
      - Anxiety rating
      - Habituation

Interventions for PTSD

- Psychological Interventions
  - Cognitive-Behavioral Approaches
    - “Overall, there is growing evidence that a variety of CBT programs are effective in treating youth with PTSD” … “Practically, this suggests that psychologists treating children with PTSD can use cognitive-behavioral interventions and be on solid ground in using these approaches” (Feeney et al., 2004, p. 473).
Interventions for PTSD

Psychological Interventions

- Cognitive-Behavioral Approaches
  
  “In sum, cognitive behavioral approaches to the treatment of PTSD, anxiety, depression, and other trauma-related symptoms have been quite efficacious with children exposed to various forms of trauma” (Brown & Bobrow, 2004, p. 216).


Interventions for PTSD

- Psychological Interventions
  - Group Approaches
    - Group-Delivered Cognitive-Behavioral Interventions
      - The effectiveness of group interventions has been proven effective among refugee children.
      - Benefits of a group approach included:
        - Assisted a large number of students at once.
        - Decreased sense of hopelessness.
        - Normalizes reactions.

Ehntholt et al. (2005)
Interventions for PTSD

- Psychological Interventions
  - Other Approaches
    - Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR)
      - Uses elements of cognitive behavioral and psychodynamic treatments
      - Employs an Eight-Phase treatment approach
      - Principals of dual stimulation set this treatment apart: tactile, sound, or eye movement components
    - Narrative Exposure Therapy
Interventions for PTSD

- EMDR Pros
  - More efficient (less total treatment time)
  - Reduces trauma related symptoms
  - Comparable to other Cognitive Behavioral Therapies
    - Suggested to be more effective than Prolonged Exposure

Korn et al. (2002)
Interventions for PTSD

- EMDR Cons
  - Limited research with children
  - No school-based research
  - Referral to a trained professional is required

Perkins et al. (2002)
Interventions for PTSD

- Medical Treatments for PTSD
  - Limited research
  - Imipramine

Without more and better studies documenting good effects and absence of serious side-effects, we urge clinicians to exercise extreme caution in using psycho-pharmacological agents for children, especially as CBT-methods are available to reduce posttraumatic symptoms and PTSD” (Dyregrov & Yule, 2006,p. 181)
Posttraumatic Stress Disorder:
Effective School Psychological Response

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