

Helping People to Help Themselves

FEDERATION OF ORGANIZATIONS PEER ADVOCACY PROGRAM PRESENTS:

Transforming Trauma Into Triumph

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<u>Overview</u>

This presentation will be an overview defining trauma, sources, signs and symptoms, treatment options with alternatives and strategies for wellness.

Defining Trauma

- Extreme stress brought on by shocking or unexpected circumstances or events that overwhelm a person's ability to cope.
- Results in feelings of helplessness and extreme fear and horror.
- Threats are perceived as psychological and/or bodily violation, threat of death, or serious injury to self or a loved one.
- The event may be witnessed or experienced directly.

Sources of Trauma

- Childhood abuse (sexual, physical, or emotional), neglect and abandonment
- Rape, sexual assault, trafficking
- Domestic violence and experiencing/witnessing other violent crime
- Catastrophic injury or illness, death, loss, grief
- Institutional abuse and neglect
- Abuse using religion
- War/terrorism/combat

Sources of Trauma Cont...

- Community and school violence, bullying
- Cultural dislocation or sudden loss
- Chronic stressors like racism, poverty
- Natural disasters
- Invasive medical procedures
- Any misuse of power by one person over another

Trauma is more common than you think...

 90% of people with psychiatric diagnoses are trauma survivors.

- 70% of adults in the US have experienced some type of traumatic event at least once in their lives. That equals 223.4 million people!
- 20% of individuals who experience a traumatic event may develop PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder).

Trauma is more common than you think...

- 3.5% of the US population have been affected by PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder), which is about 7.7 million Americans.
- About 37% of those cases are classified as severe.
- Women are more than twice as likely to develop PTSD than of men.

Emotional and Psychological Symptoms of Trauma

- Shock, denial, or disbelief
- Anger, irritability, mood swings
- Guilt, shame, self-blame
- Feeling sad or hopeless
- Confusion, difficulty concentrating
- Anxiety and fear
- Withdrawing from others
- Feeling disconnected or numb

Following a traumatic event or repeat trauma, people react in different ways, experiencing a wide range of physical & emotional reactions. There is no "right" or "wrong" way to think, feel, or respond to trauma, so don't judge your own reactions or those of other people. Your responses are NORMAL reactions to ABNORMAL events!

5~ Help Guide.Org

Physical Symptoms of Trauma

- Insomnia or nightmares
- Being startled easily
- Racing heartbeat
- Aches and pains
- Fatigue
- Difficulty concentrating
- Edginess and agitation
- Muscle tension
- Repeatedly missed or cancelled appointments
- Poor adherence to medical recommendations

These symptoms and feelings typically last from a few days to a few months, gradually fading as you process the trauma. But even when you're feeling better, you may be troubled from time to time by painful memories or emotions-especially in response to triggers such as an anniversary of the event or an image, sound or situation that reminds you of the traumatic experience.

6~Mental Health Association

Traditional Treatments of Trauma

- Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
- Eye Movement Desensitization and
- Reprocessing (EMDR) Therapy
- Individual Counseling
- Exposure Therapy
- Group Therapy
- Tapas Acupressure Technique

Alternative Treatments

- Hypnotherapy
- Massage Therapy
- Pet or Equine Therapy
- Trauma and Recovery Peer Support Groups
- Wellness Recovery Action Planning (WRAP)
- Yoga and Meditation
- Emotional Freedom Technique
- 2~National Council for community Behavioral Healthcare

What Helps in Recovery

- >Attending peer run self help groups.
- > Becoming an informed survivor.
- ➤ Having a network of social supports, including professionals, friends, and family.
- ➤ Maintaining a healthy diet and exercise program.
- ➤ Utilizing a WRAP plan and practicing positive affirmations.

Trauma-Informed Care

- > Needs are identified by the survivor.
- > Safety is defined by each survivor.
- >Survivors choose the help they want.
- > Relationships are based on autonomy and connection.
- > Help is collaborative and responsive.

"Our Journey To Triumph"

"That which does not destroy, strengthens."

Friedrich Nietzsche

Footnotes

- 1~SAMSHA/HRSA Center for Integrated Health Solutions
- 2~National Council for Community Behavioral Healthcare
- 3~NAMI.org/Post Traumatic Stress Disorders
- 4~US Department of Veterans Affairs
- 5~ Help Guide.Org /A trusted nonprofit guide to mental health and wellness
- 6~Mental Health Association

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