Information Handout

Professional Version | US English

What Is Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)?



PSYCHOLOGY**TO&LS**®

Description

Many of us will experience trauma at some point in our lives. With time, most people recover from their experiences without needing professional help. However, for a significant proportion of people the effects of trauma last for much longer, and they develop a condition called post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). It is thought that between 3 and 5 people out of every 100 will experience PTSD every year. Fortunately, there are a range of excellent psychological therapies for PTSD.

The What Is Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)? information handout is designed to help clients with PTSD understand more about their condition. It includes:

- A summary of the most common symptoms of PTSD.
- Descriptions of what it can feel like to have PTSD.
- A description of why PTSD might not get better by itself, derived from the Ehlers & Clark (2000) cognitive model of PTSD.
- A brief overview of evidence-based psychological treatments for PTSD.

Instructions

Our '*What Is ... ?*' series is designed to support your clients:

- Reassure and encourage optimism. Many clients find it hugely reassuring to know there is a name for what they are experiencing, and that there are evidence-based psychological models and treatments specifically designed to help.
- Scaffold knowledge. The handouts are perfect during early stages of therapy to help your clients understand how their symptoms fit together and make sense.
- Signposting. If you're just seeing a client briefly for assessment, or you have a curious client who wants to know more, these resources can be a helpful part of guiding them to the right service.

References

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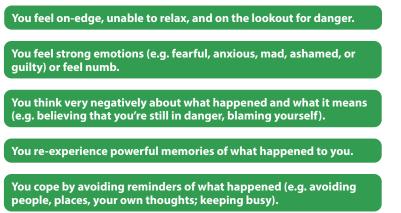
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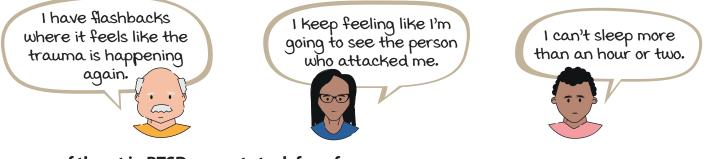


The core of PTSD: a sense of threat

Many of us will experience trauma at some point in our lives, and it's normal to be affected by what has happened to you. If you have been through a trauma, you might feel shocked, scared, guilty, ashamed, mad, vulnerable, or numb.

With time, most people recover from their experiences without needing professional help. However, for some people the effects of trauma last for much longer, and they develop post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). It's thought that between 3 and 5 people out of every 100 will develop PTSD every year.

When something dangerous happens, it's normal (and helpful) to feel a sense of threat – this focuses your attention on trying to get safe. The puzzle of PTSD is that people continue to feel like they are under threat, even after the danger has passed. This can be very intense and frightening.



Your sense of threat in PTSD can get stuck for a few reasons:

Unprocessed memories

Psychologists think your brain processes and stores memories of traumatic events differently from normal memories. The result is that memories of your trauma might:

- 'Pop' unwanted into your mind.
- Be vivid and emotionally powerful.
- Make you think and feel that the trauma is happening again right now, and that you are in danger.

Unhelpful thinking

The way you think about what happened to you can keep your sense of threat going. Common examples of unhelpful thinking include:

- Blaming yourself for things that weren't your fault.
- Being tricked into thinking that you are in danger by flashbacks and nightmares.
- Assuming incorrectly that something terrible is likely to happen again.

Safety behaviors

It's natural to try to avoid situations that make you feel afraid, ashamed, or which trigger unwanted memories.

Unfortunately, avoidance and 'safety strategies' mean that your memories remain unprocessed, and you don't have the chance to find out whether your beliefs are true.

Treatment for PTSD

Many different psychological treatments have been proven to help get you unstuck from PTSD. These include: cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), eye movement desensitization and reprocessing (EMDR), cognitive processing (CPT), prolonged exposure (PE), and narrative exposure therapy (NET).

Although the mechanics of these therapies all differ slightly, they all share some common features: talking about what happened to you, examining how you made sense of what happened to you, reducing avoidance, and helping you to reclaim your life.

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Our digital library encompasses information handouts, worksheets, workbooks, exercises, guides, and audio skillsdevelopment resources.

Our tools are flexible enough to be used both in-session and between-session, and during all stages of assessment, formulation, and intervention. Written by highly qualified clinicians and academics, materials are available in digital and printable formats across a wide range of languages.



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