Working with People who have experienced Sexual Violence

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PTSD arising from sexual violence

Lived experience lens

Critique diagnostic criteria

Questions traditional models of therapy

Agenda



Post- Traumatic Stress Disorder (DSM – 5)

Event Descriptors

Intrusions

Avoidance

Alterations to cog & mood

Arousal & reactivity

Discuss event descriptors and how they have changed over time

Explore the experience of intrusions

Explore the experience of avoidance

Discuss the frame provided by DSM – 5 and other frames for understanding cognitive and mood changes

Explore new research about arousal and reactivity

Intrusions

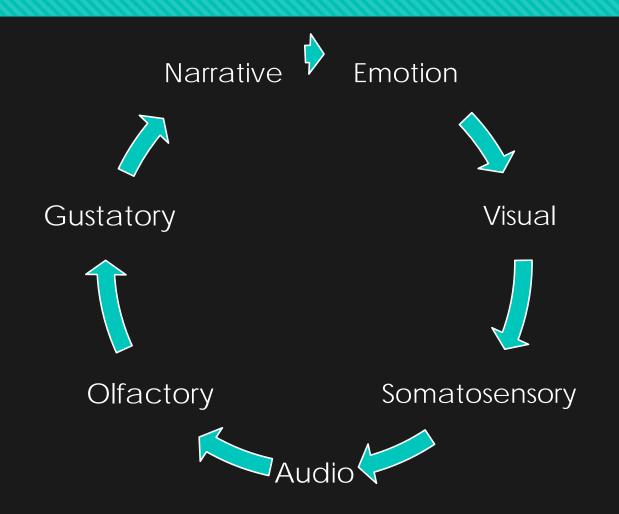
Intrusions are involuntary interruptions in your

- OThoughts
- Feelings
- Memories of any of the 5 senses

Happening awake or asleep

With recall of traumatic memory

7 Different Types of Memory



Your dinner last night

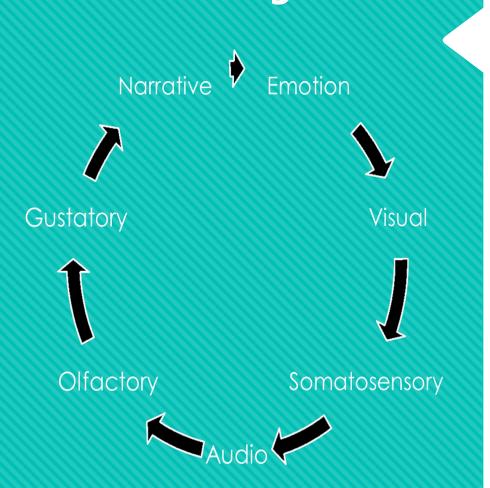
OTurn to the person next to you and tell them a story of your dinner last night for approximately 3-4 minutes. Try to include all the different types of memory.

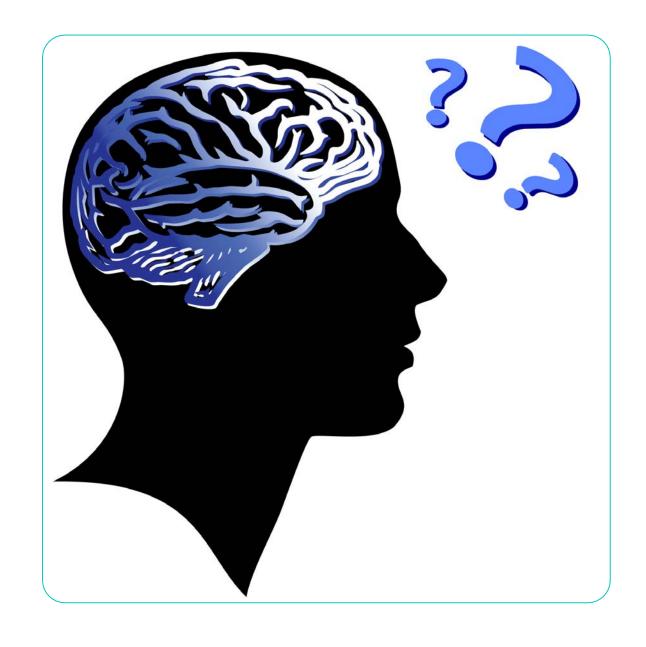
OListeners reflect on which aspects of memory you heard and which you didn't.

OTellers reflect on how easy it was to gather different parts of your memory to tell a comprehensive story



Traumatic Memory





Avoidance

of anything that reminds you of the traumatic event/s:

- O People
- O Places
- O Activities
- O Thoughts
- O Conversations
- O Feelings

Avoidance

Tolerable Stimuli

Intolerable Stimuli



Arousal

SNS dysregulation
hypervigilance
insomnia
exaggerated startle
Difficulty concentrating

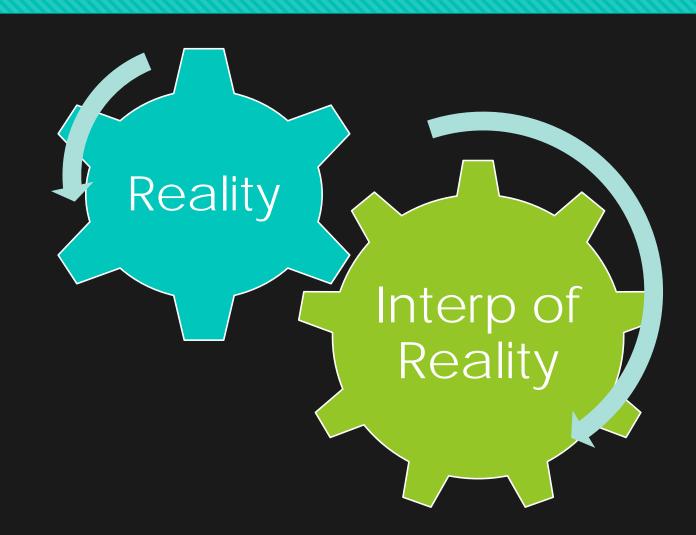
PNS dysregulation dissociation collapsed energy shame



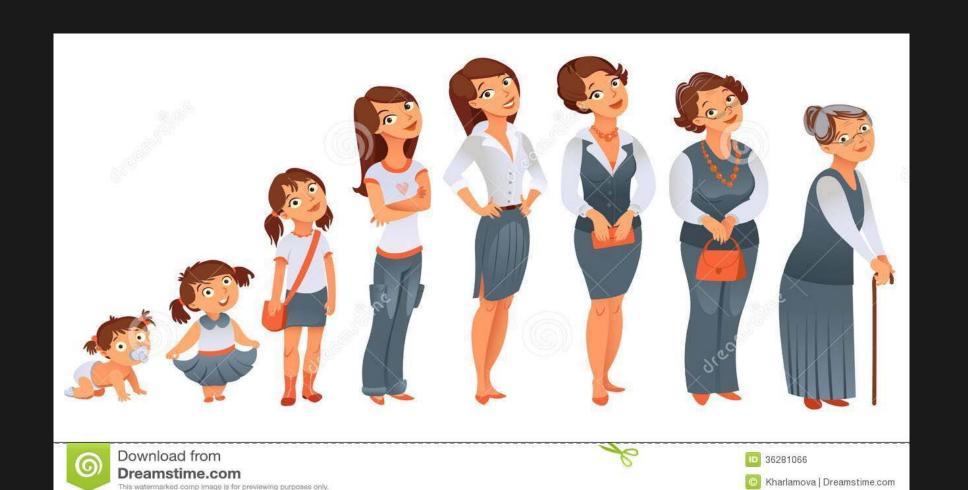
Alterations to Cognitions and Mood

- Inability to remember an important aspect of the trauma
- Persistent and exaggerated beliefs or expectations about oneself, others or the world
- Persistent distorted cognitions about the causes or consequences of the trauma
- Persistent negative emotional state
- Markedly diminished interest or participation in significant activities
- Feelings of detachment or estrangement from others
- Persistent inability o experience positive emotions

Cognitive Change Theory - CSDT



Cognitive Change - Psych Capacities



Cognitive Change Theory - CSDT



Cognitive Change Symptoms

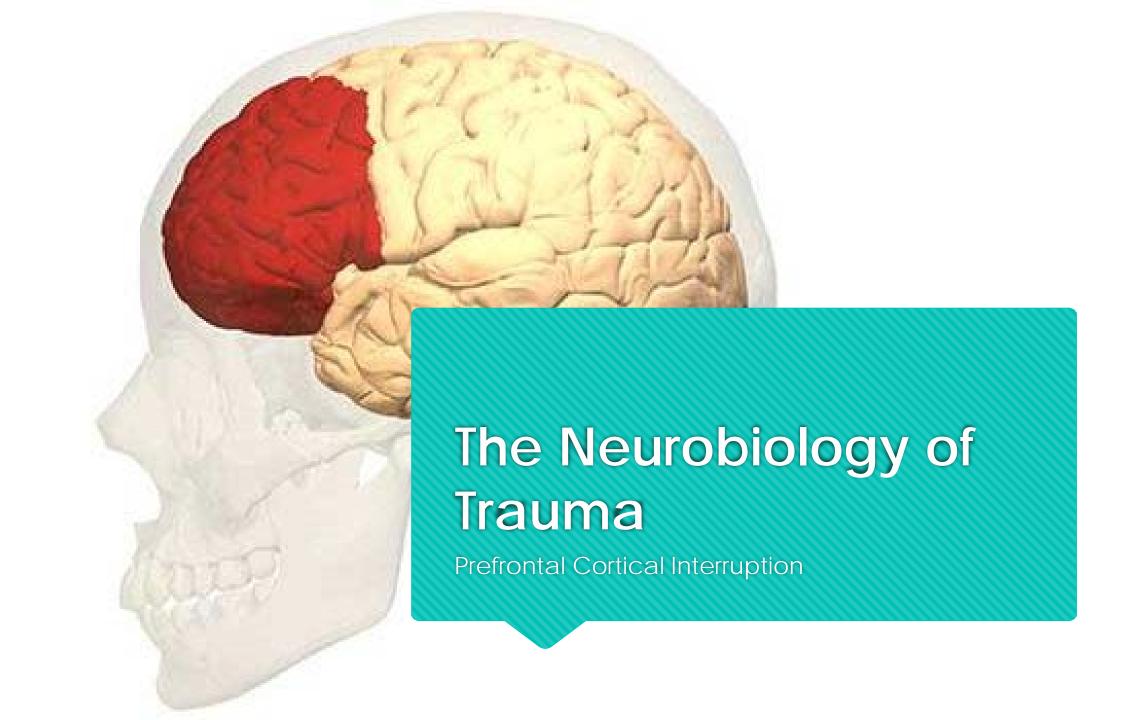
Psychological Need for

- Safety
- Trust
- Intimacy
- Control
- Esteem

relating to self and others

Research about Cognitive and Mood Changes

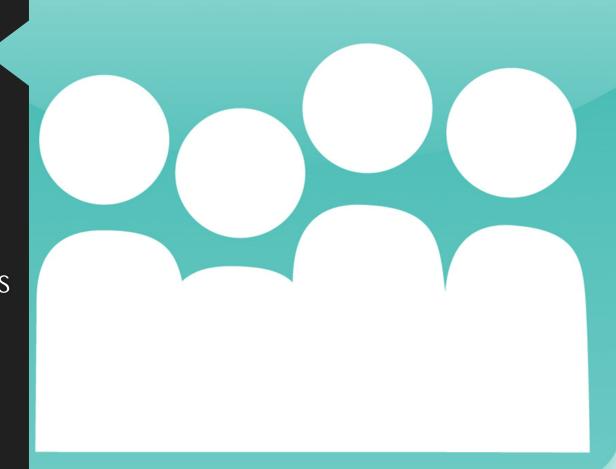
Carper et al., 2015 discovered that negative cognitions about self following sexual assault predict later severity of PTSD



How to work with an absent cortex?

In small groups discuss:

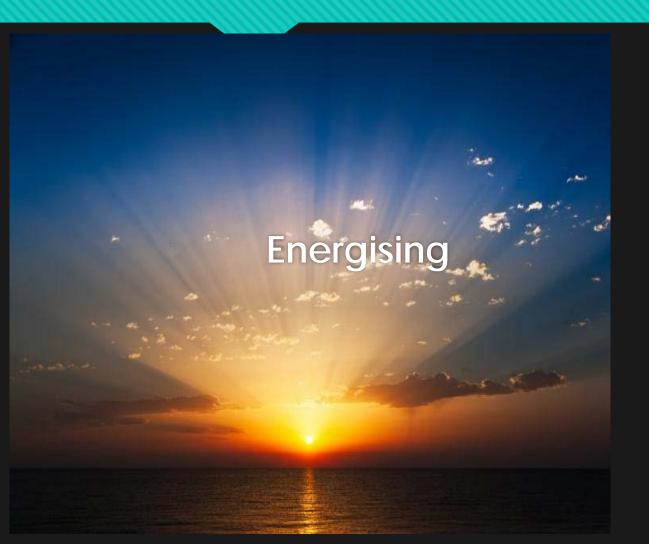
- 1. How you regulate a baby's nervous system
- 2. How you settle your own jangled nerves these days
- 3. How you could apply your answers above to therapy with people who have experienced sexual violence



What works

- O Helping people calm before attempting cognitive restructuring
- Incorporating movement and rhythm both in and out of session
- O Helping people get in touch with their own bodies
- O Helping people learn how to regulate their system.
- O Have the experience first within the body before the head

Regulating the System





Summary

Intrusions feel like its happening again

Urge to avoid is present around therapy

Arousal dysregulation includes SNS and PNS activation

While PFC is offline talk therapy can't work

Develop regulation skills before attending to cognitions

The best sexual violence therapists are experts in their own arousal regulation

Questions?

Contact Details

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