TRAUMA AND FIRST RESPONDERS

OBJECTIVES

- Defining "trauma"
- Signs and symptoms of PTS(D)
- Best practices for assisting First Responders through trauma exposures



VIDEO

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VkqFjvoa6iQ

WHAT IS TRAUMA?

- A sudden, intense physically, emotionally, or psychologically distressful event.
- Perceived or experienced as a threat to one's safety or stability.
- Single event or an accumulation of events.
- Any event that has sufficient impact to overwhelm the usually effective coping skills of either an individual or a group.
- What is traumatic to one person, may or may not be traumatic to someone else.

EXAMPLES OF TRAUMATIC EVENTS

- Sexual Abuse or Assault
- Physical Abuse or Assault
- Emotional Abuse/Psychological Maltreatment
- Neglect
- Serious Accident or Illness/Medical Procedure

- Natural or Man-made Disasters
- Death of a loved one
- War
- Witnessing an act of violence/abuse

VICARIOUS TRAUMA

The emotional residue of exposure or witnessing the pain, fear, and terror that trauma survivors have endured.



SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF TRAUMA EXPOSURE

- Trauma survivors can begin to display symptoms soon after the traumatic experience has occurred or they can display symptoms years later.
- These symptoms can manifest in several different ways:
 - Emotional
 - Physical
 - Cognitive
 - Behavioral
 - Relationship difficulties



SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

<u>Emotional</u>

- Denial
- Anger
- Sadness
- Emotional outbursts
- Self-blame, guilt and shame
- Agitation

Physical

- Insomnia or nightmares
- Being startled easily
- Racing heartbeat or trouble breathing
- Aches and pains
- Fatigue
- Muscle tension

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

<u>Cognitive</u>

- Lack of concentration
- Difficulty remembering
- Difficulty making healthy decisions
- Easily distracted

<u>Behavioral</u>

- Addictive and compulsive behaviors with:
 - Alcohol
 - Drugs
 - Food
 - Sex
 - Gambling

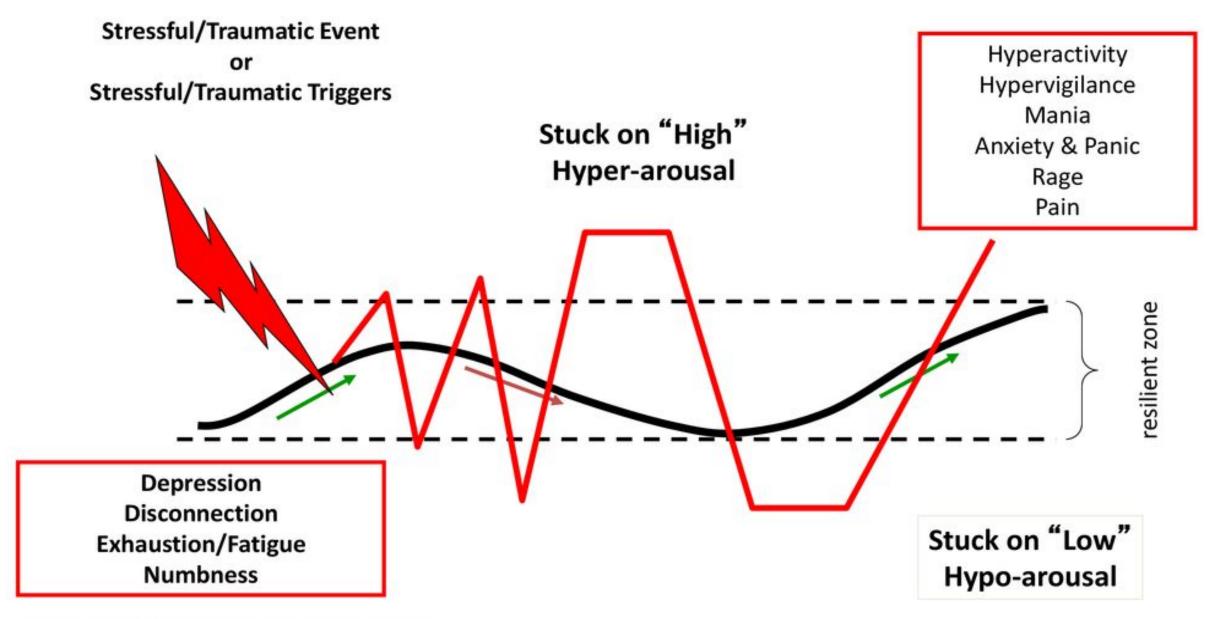


SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

Relationships

- Arguments
 - Conflict
 - Hostility
 - Isolation
- Sexual problems

Attempting to control others





- Most people experience a traumatic event in their lifetime (90%!)
 - May experience PTSD symptoms
 - PTSD develops when symptoms:
 - Persist over time
 - Affect functioning
- Risk for developing PTSD increases with more extreme and prolonged trauma.
- Early identification and treatment of symptoms decreases risk for developing PTSD.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF **PTSD**

- Intrusive memories
- Insomnia
- Dreams/Nightmares
- Flashbacks
- Increased anxiety
- Hyper-vigilance
- Avoidance

- Emotionally numb
- Irritability
- Angry outbursts
- Difficulty remembering the traumatic event
- Strained relationships

PREVALENCE OF PTSD IN LAW ENFORCEMENT...

- Higher risk for developing PTSD
- The rate of police officers with duty-related PTSD is estimated at 15-18%.

Remember, if you don't address TRAUMA it could turn into <u>PTSD</u>.

Help officers get the help they need!

TREATMENTS

- Outpatient Psychotherapy (CBT, EMDR)
- Outpatient Psychiatry (medication)
- Inpatient behavioral health treatment (if person is a danger to self or others)
- Residential or outpatient substance use treatment
- Peer Support contact
- Faith based support
- Alternative therapies: massage, floating, etc...



DEPARTMENT BEST PRACTICES

- <u>Required</u> Critical Incident Debriefing
- Peer Support
- Easy access to mental health professionals without going through command staff
- Post Critical Incident Seminars
- Separating "Fit for Duty" assessments from those needed to work through critical incidents
- Family/Spouse support events/trainings

RESOURCES

- Your local Community Mental Health Liaison
 <u>https://www.missouricit.org/cmhls</u>
- The Specialized First Responder Provider Network
 <u>https://www.missouricit.org/first-responders</u>
- MSHP Post Critical Incident Seminar

https://apps.mshp.dps.mo.gov/MSHPWeb/PatrolDivisions/HRD/PCIS/index.html



RESOURCES

ACI (Access Crisis Intervention) 888-279-8188 Crisis Line

Local crisis line available 24/7 to provide clinical support. Mobile crisis support available when needed to meet with individuals in the community and assess their safety.

Community Mental Health Liaison – specific to service areas

Local mental health resource specifically for law enforcement and courts that is intended to assist in linking individuals to resources, assisting with assessing safety, creating a safety plan, and providing free mental health training.

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline

1-800-273-TALK (8255) Veterans should press "1" to speak to a specially trained counselor. http://veteranscrisisline.net/

Veteran's Administration http://www.ptsd.va.gov/

National Center for Post Traumatic Stress Disorder http://www.ncptsd.va.gov or 802-296-6300

National Resource Center for Child Traumatic Stress Network http://www.nctsn.org/

Center for Mental Health Services – Emergency Services and Disaster Relief Branch

http://www.nebhands.nebraska.edu/files/SPMI%20&%20Disaster%20H ealth.pdf

Provides an outline of how to respond to the needs of people with serious and persistent mental illness in times of major disaster.

National Empowerment Center

http://www.power2u.org/

Post-Traumatic Stress – Moodjuice Self-Help Guide

http://www.moodjuice.scot.nhs.uk/posttrauma.asp

Provides a guide with warning signs for PTSD, a checklist to monitor symptoms, and various techniques for how to manage symptoms.

Badge of Life http://www.badgeoflife.com

Concerns of Police Survivors – COPS http://nationalcops.org

Copline

1-800-267-5463 or http://copline.org

National hotline exclusevely for law enforcement and their families. Staffed by retired officers and therapists with law enforcement experience.

Code 9 Officer Needs Assistance

http://vimeo.com/26689571

Video describing the challenges related to trauma that is often experienced by law enforcement while on the job and how we can prevent cop suicide.



LAURA HEITMANN, LCSW, CMHL

Arthur Center Community Health 581 Commons Drive Fulton, MO 65251 (573)721-1143 Iheitmann@arthurcenter.com