

Addressing Trauma Needs with Grievors

Grief Support Network

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Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (CBT)
Exposure & Relaxation Therapy
Emotion-Focused Therapy (EFT)

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Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (CBT)

- **Detrimental components of Trauma:**
 - Conditioning
 - Schemas
 - Dysfunctional beliefs
 - Situational memories

Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (CBT)

- **CBT Treatment Techniques:**
 - **Cognitive**
 - Cognitive Restructuring
 - Processing event meaning
 - **Goal:** Develop evidence-based/ probabilistic reasoning
 - **Behavioral**
 - Guided Imagery
 - Relaxation Techniques

Exposure & Relaxation Techniques

- Fear Hierarchy
- Relaxation & breathing exercises
- Psychological “safe place”
- Guided Imagery

Emotion-Focused Therapy (EFT)

Maladaptive Emotions:

- Destructive anger
- Powerless
victimization
- Weakness
- Invisiblence
- Wounded
- Vulnerable
- Insecure
- Shamed
- Worthless
- Unlovable

Emotion-Focused Therapy (EFT)

- **EFT Treatment Techniques:**
 - Emotional Restructuring
 - Identify underlying emotions
 - Emotional imagery
 - Expressive reenactment of emotions
 - Use of humor
 - Remembering additional emotions during event
 - Emotional journaling

References

- Barlow, D.H. (2008). *Clinical handbook of psychological disorders: A step-by-step treatment manual* (4th Ed.). New York: The Guilford Press.
- Greenberg, L.S. (2004). *Emotion-focused therapy: Coaching clients to work through their feelings*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
- Taylor, S. (2006). *Clinician's Guide to PTSD: A cognitive-behavioral approach*. New York: The Guilford Press.

Healing Trauma Through Storytelling

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Grief-Focused Components of Narrative Therapy

- Grief Narrative Psychoeducation
 - Explain the purpose of dealing with/talking about the event/trauma
 - There is a choice to leave a wound and hope it gets better or clean out the debris and germs so that it can stop hurting and heal quickly
 - First choice works sometimes, but other times it becomes infected
 - Better choice to clean it now. Might hurt initially, but eventually it will be worth it once it is healed.
 - » Never should hurt more than a little and the work will be done in a way to ensure that it is done at the speed of the client.

Grief-Focused Components of Narrative Therapy

- Grieving the Loss and Resolving
 - Remember, identify, and name things that were done with and for each other.
 - “What I Miss”
 - Doing with loved one
 - Places I miss going with loved one
 - Special rituals that we did together
 - Anticipating “Loss Reminders”
 - What will I miss in the future
 - How will I cope

Grief-Focused Components of Narrative Therapy

- Preserving Positive Memories
 - Memory Project
 - Memory Book
 - Memory Box
 - Memory Collage
 - Videotapes
 - Slide Shows
 - favorite clothes
 - funny habit
 - hobbies
 - best time together
 - favorite things my loved one gave me
 - Nicest things my loved one ever did for me
 - favorite expressions/jokes
 - Letters of their Name
 - Fill in or illustrate a memory for every letter of the loved ones name

Grief-Focused Components of Narrative Therapy

- Redefining the Relationship w/ the deceased and committing to present relationships
 - Circle of Life
 - Child fills out memory for each date that may serve as a trauma, loss or change reminder in the coming years.

Grief Focused Art Therapy

- Psychoeducation

- Gives the child a language to tell their story that they can use and understand.

- Shared language between client and therapist that both understand. This gives the client a feeling of being less alone in their pain.

- Allows the client to use the body and hands to speak about what happened, using colors and textures.

Grief Focused Art Therapy

- Grieving the Loss
 - Draw a Safe Place
 - Visualize place where client feels safe
 - Real or imagined
 - Can be used for thought interruption and for self-soothing
 - Teach client thought-interruption techniques and how to use their safe place to interrupt negative thoughts

Grief Focused Art Therapy

– Draw Your Body

- Draw a life-size outline of the client's body or draw an outline on a smaller sheet of paper
- Color in or draw the areas of the body that feel hurt, pain, or various feelings
 - Use colors to represent various feelings or hurts
 - Use band-aids to represent hope for healing.



Reference

- Cohen, J.A., Mannario, A.P., & Deblinger, E. (1996). *Treating trauma and traumatic grief in children and adolescents*. New York: The Guilford Press