- From Combat to Mass Shootings and a Building Collapse: Reinventing the Treatment of PTSD
- Presenter: Deborah Beidel, PhD, ABPP

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From Combat to
Mass Shootings and
a Building Collapse:
Reinventing the
Treatment of PTSD

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Disclaimer



This presentation will discuss traumatic events that occur during the careers of veterans and first responders.



Care has been taken to eliminate graphic details that are not directly relevant to the topic under discussion



The Challenge of Combat-Related PTSD

- Prevalence is 9%; lifetime prevalence is 30%
- From 2004-2009
 - VA spent \$3.7 billion for all veterans health care
 - \$2.2 billion (60%) went for PTSD and TBI – but only 28% of vets getting care
 - Patients with PTSD, TBI or both had health care costs 4-6 times as high as patients without those conditions.









What about veterans who make it past the barriers?

- Statistically significant reduction in symptoms but 50-66% still meet diagnostic criteria after a full course of treatment
- High rates of treatment attrition
 - 28% 40% drop out even from the most efficacious treatments
- Ongoing crisis in PTSD care
 - There is considerable room for improving treatment efficacy, "particularly for interventions that enhance treatment engagement and retention" (Hoge et al., 2016)
- Do we need different treatments?
- Or should we be delivering established treatments differently?



- Trauma Management Therapy for OIF/OEF Veterans

- Oct, 2003: Awarded a grant (NIMH MH063721) to treat Vietnam veterans with chronic PTSD
- Jan, 2011: Awarded a grant (W81XWH-11-2-0038) from the Military Operational Medicine Research Program (MOMRP) USAMRMC to develop and evaluate a new treatment for combat-related PTSD in OIF/OEF veterans.
- Charged with developing a "faster" treatment for treating active-duty personnel with combat-related PTSD



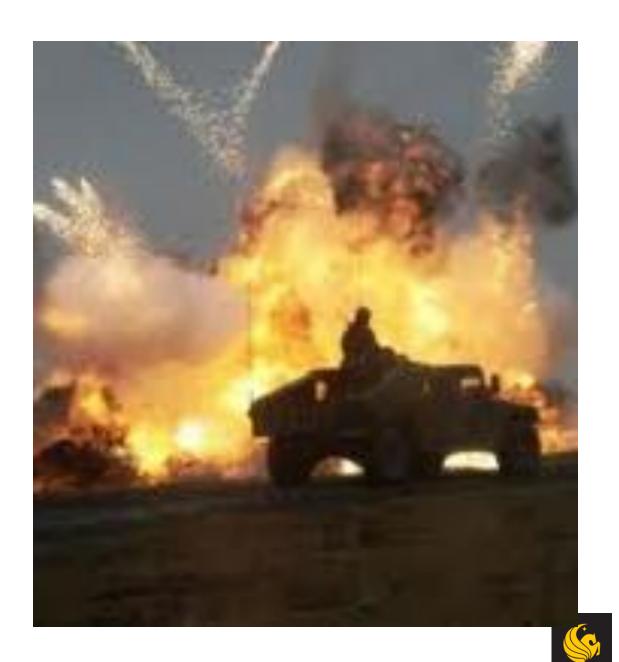
From Vietnam to Iraq and Afghanistan: Doing Treatment Differently

- Incorporating the use of virtual reality to enhance exposure therapy.
- Adding a simultaneous group treatment component to address depression, guilt, anger, sleep and social maladjustment.
- Providing treatment daily (several sessions per day) for an intensive period of time.



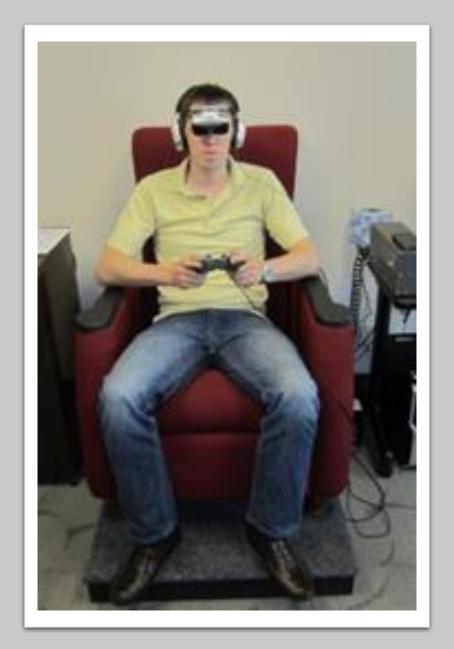
Challenges for Exposure Therapy for OEF/OIF Veterans

- Typically, exposure therapy is conducted using either imaginal or in vivo methods.
- How do you recreate this?



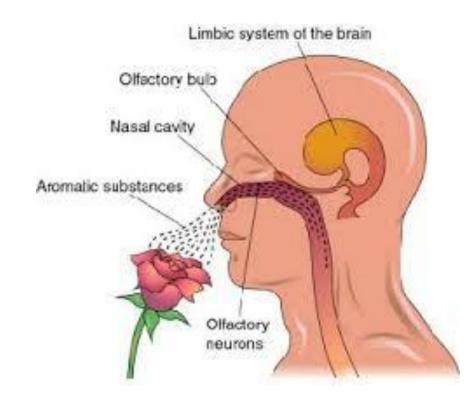
Doing Treatment
Differently: Virtual
Reality (VR) to Augment
EXP

- Allows presentation of relevant cues, overcoming reluctance to imagine these events
- Overcomes the inability to engage in imagery of sufficient detail and affective magnitude



Why Olfaction?

- Olfactory cues, paired with aversive stimuli, produce conditioned fearful behavior to both the odor and the context (Kroon et al., 2008).
- Patients with PTSD associate odors with traumatic events and describe specific olfactory cues as primary precipitants of flashbacks (Kline & Rausch, 1985; Vermetten & Bremner, 2003).
- This is particularly so for veterans of OIF/OEF who report memories of the novel smell of the desert, smells from IEDs, garbage and related smells such as Middle Eastern spices





Virtual Iraq





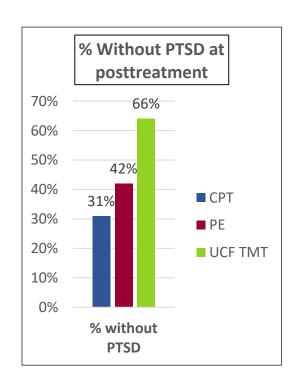
Doing Treatment Differently- Trauma Management Therapy

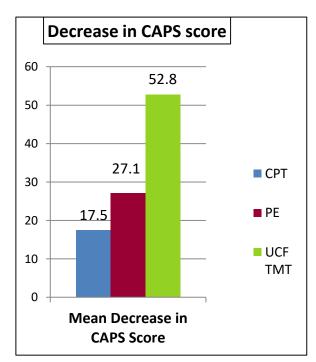
- Multi-component intervention (all 5 days per week for 3 weeks)
 - Imaginal or VR individual exposure
 - In-vivo exposure
 - Group treatment

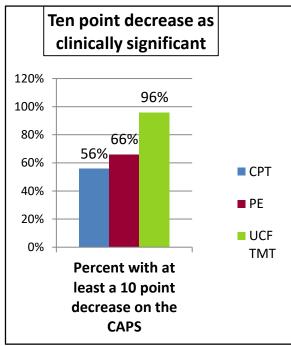
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Week 1	Behavioral	Improving	Anger	Social	Behavioral
	Activation	Sleep	Management	Reintegration	Activation
Week 2	Improving	Anger	Social	Behavioral	Improving
	Sleep	Management	Reintegration	Activation	Sleep Skills
Week 3	Anger Management – Guilt	Social Reintegration	Behavioral Activation	Integration Session	Relapse Prevention

UCF RESTORES Trauma Management Therapy (TMT)

UCF TMT outcome vs. Cognitive Processing Therapy (CPT) and Prolonged Exposure (PE) for Combat PTSD







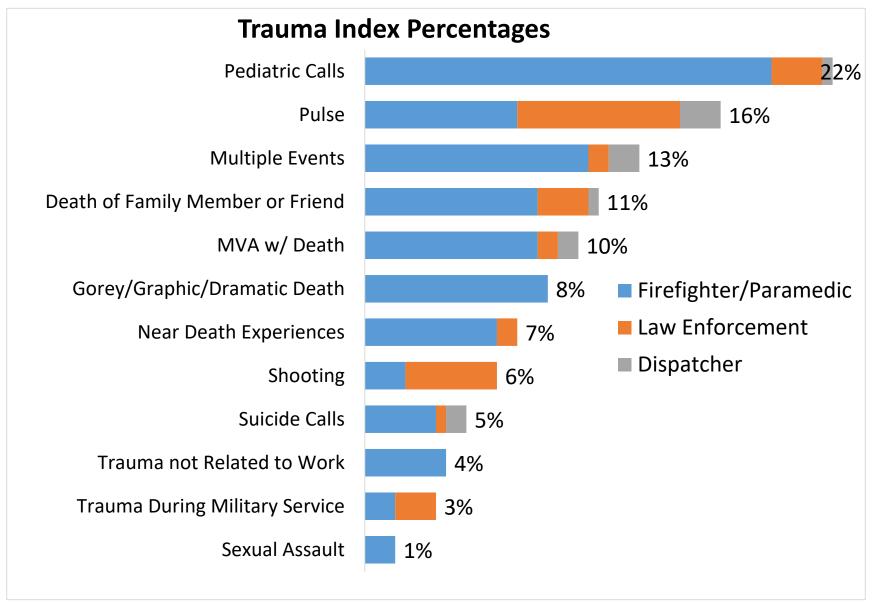


Pulse Nightclub Shooting – June 12, 2016

- Latin night 300
 primarily Latino patrons
- 2:00am officer reported shots fired
- Incident became a hostage situation
- 5:00am SWAT teams breached the wall, rescued hostages and killed the gunman

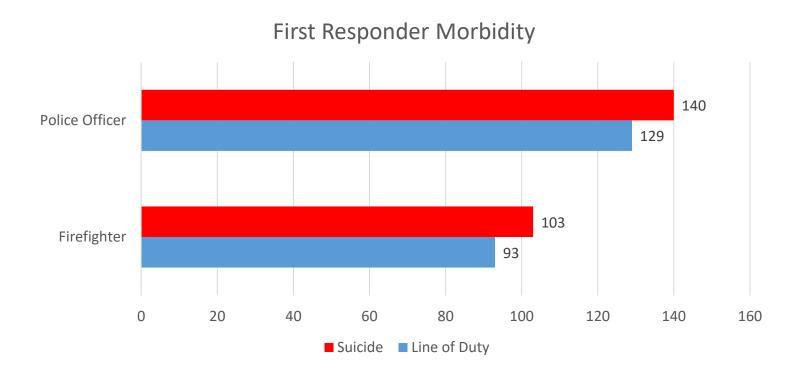








SUICIDE AND FIRST RESPONDERS





TMT for Pulse First Responders

- Trauma Management
 Therapy adapted
 - Exposure to sounds and smells
 - In vivo exposure to their uniforms, to driving the route to Pulse
 - Group intervention to deal with anger and depression

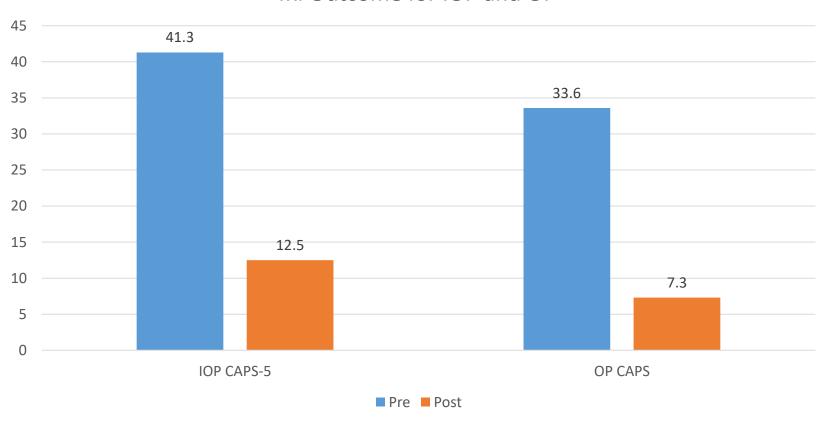


"It was a war zone in there – no one ever saw anything like this."

"I had to keep telling those people that help was coming even when I knew it was not."

Results of TMT for First Responder Trauma

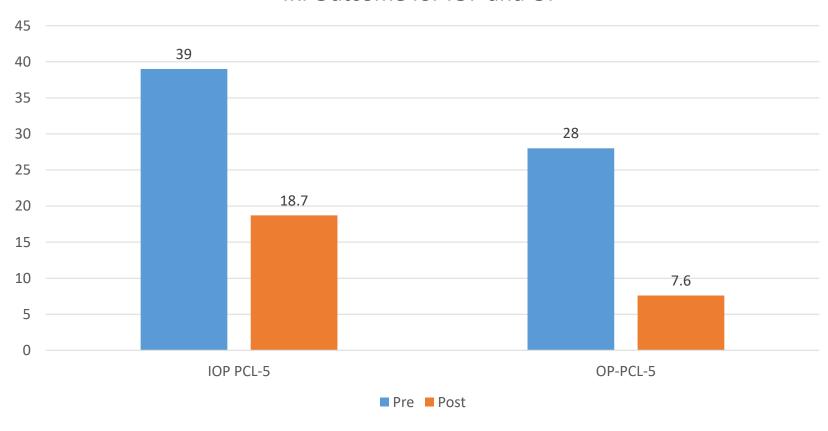
Tx. Outcome for IOP and OP





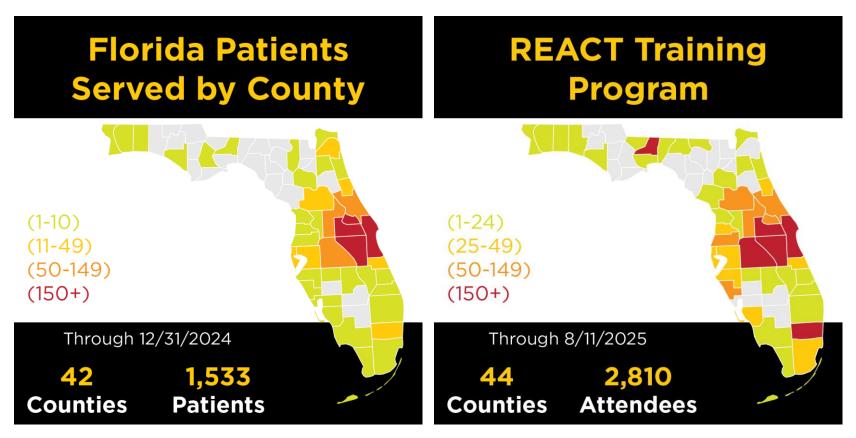
Results of TMT for First Responder Trauma







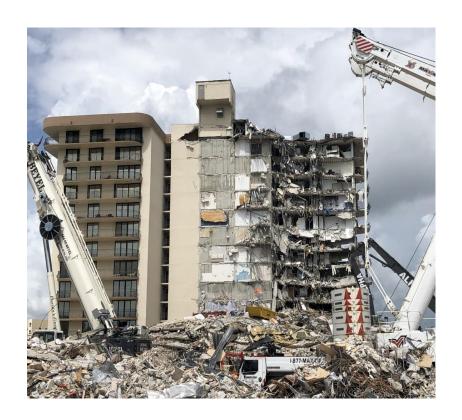
Scope of our Treatment and Training Programs





Champlain Towers Collapse

- June 24, 2021
 - 12 story tower collapsed/pancaked
 - 136 people in the tower
 - 98 perished all recovered
 - 3rd higher death count in U.S. history, excluding terrorist attacks
 - 22 million pounds of debris removed by hand in 29 days.
- 394 members of urban search and rescue (USAR) teams participated in recovery
- First time mental wellness resources were deployed





MH Symptoms-Recovering Human Remains

Measures	Mean and Standa	p value	
	Recovered human remains (n=19)	Did not recover human remains (n=17)	
PHQ-9	4.95 (6.73)	2.52 (3.02)	<.05
PCL-5	12.63 (14.34)	8.65 (8.91)	<.01
GAD-7	4.11 (5.28)	2.01 (2.19)	<.025
SCS	3.83 (1.24)	4.53 (1.74)	ns
ISI	8.78 (6.64)	7.06 (4.93)	ns

All who scored above the cut-offs for a measure were in the "recovered" group

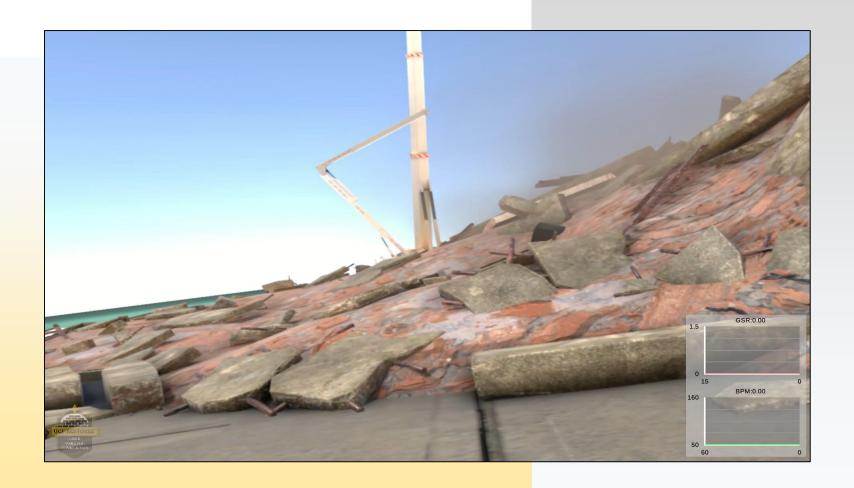
52.6% in the "recovered" group met cut-off criteria for a psychological disorder

15.8% probable PTSD; 26.3% probable generalized anxiety;

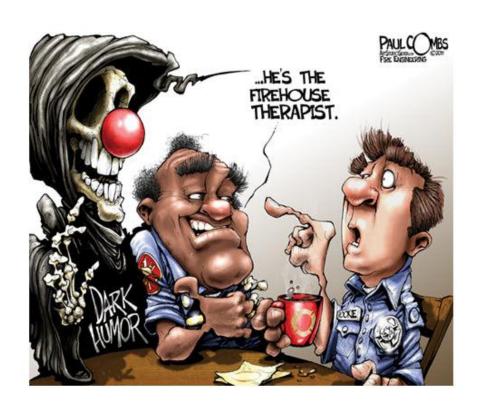
36.8% probable depression



Patient View - Surfside



Barriers to Treatment Engagement



- Two barriers that differentiated users of mental health treatment from non-users:
 - Concerns about reputation
 - Embarrassment (being seen as weak, being treated differently)
- Another critical concern
 - Clinicians who truly understand firefighter culture





Occupational Competency











REGISTER TODAY -

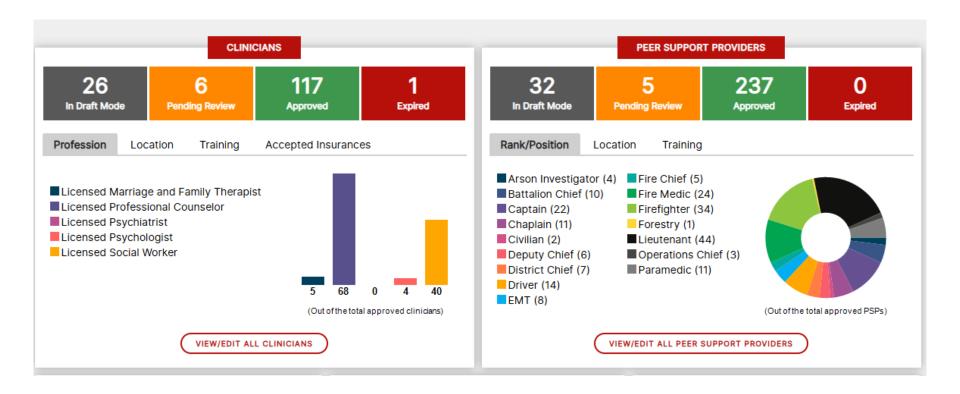
ARE YOU A CLINICIAN OR PEER SUPPORT PROVIDER?

- · How can I be added as a resource?
- What type of documentation and training is required to be listed as a resource?

REGISTER

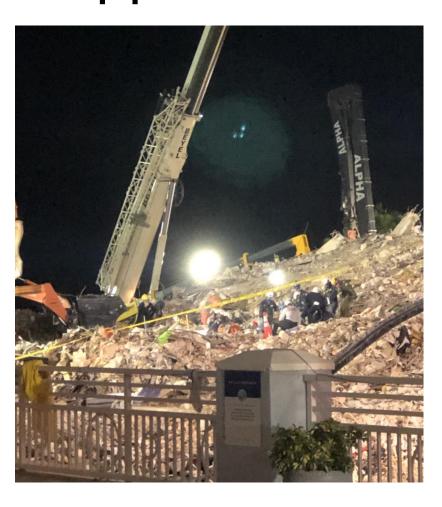


Redline Rescue





Need for Mental Wellness Support



- Unique event
- Enormity of destruction
- Recovery of deceased would
 - take weeks
 - occur in extreme heat, humidity, daily thunderstorms and threat of a hurricane
 - exert significant physical and mental stress







Mitigating Stress During Operations - Walking in Nature



- Walking in nature for 15-20 minutes decreases situational distress and enhancing cognitive functioning.³
- But what if your job does not allow you to go outside and walk in a natural setting?
- What if the natural setting is now a disaster zone?



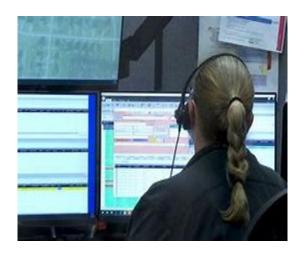


MITIGATING OCCUPATIONAL STRESS

Can we use VR when nature is not available?

- must be durable
- not need the internet
- not need electricity

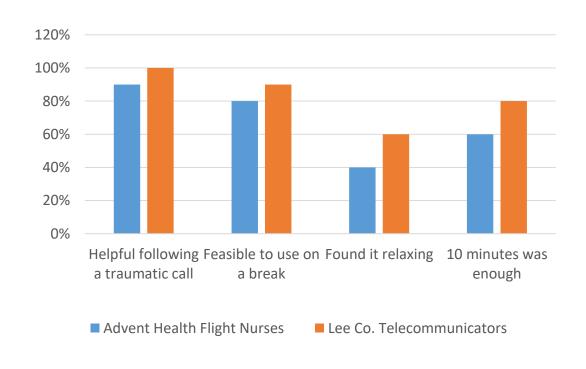






Mitigating Occupational Stress

- Two usability studies:
 - Lee County EMS/telecommunicators
 - Advent Health pediatric flight nurses
- Instructed to use the VR system after a stressful call/event. Collected data on
 - Feasibility
 - Usability
 - Initial efficacy





VR to mitigate Hurricane Helene stress









Resiliency Command Center



Some Final Words





UCF RESTORES -Lives -Families -Communities

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OR

You can fill out the evaluation sheet by hand and give it to a staff member or the moderator of the session.

You need to fill this form out to receive full credit for the session.

Thank you!

