POST TRAUMATIC STRESS INDEX

By

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The following statements typify reactions trauma victims often have to child abuse. Please check those that you believe have applied to you. Although the statements are written in the present tense, if the statements have ever applied in your life then place a check next to that item. Statements are considered false only if they have NEVER been a part of your life. If in doubt, let your first reaction be your guide. Given these guidelines, place a check mark next to the statements you feel apply.

1. I have recurring memories of painful experiences
2. I am unable to stop a childhood pattern harmful to myself
3. I sometimes obsess about people who have hurt me and are now gone
4. I feel bad at times about myself because of shameful experiences I believe were my fault
5. I am a risk taker
6. At times, I have difficulty staying awake
7. I sometimes feel separate from my body as a reaction to a flashback or memory
8. I deny myself basic needs at times like groceries, shoes, books, medical care, rent and heat
9. I have distressing dreams about experiences
10. I repeat painful experiences over and over
11. I try to be understood by those who are incapable or don't care for me
12. I have suicidal thoughts
13. I engage in high risk behaviors
14. I cat excessively to avoid problems
15. I avoid thoughts or feelings associated with my trauma experiences
16. I skip vacations because of lack of time or money
17. I have periods of sleeplessness
18. I try to recreate an early trauma experience

19. I keep secrets for people who have hurt me
20. I have attempted suicide
21. I am sexual when frightened
22. I drink to excess when life is too hard
23. I avoid stories, parts of movies, or reminders of early painful experiences
24. I avoid sexual pleasure
25. I sometimes feel like an old painful experiences is happening now
26. There is something destructive I do over and over from my early life
27. I stay in conflict with someone when I could have walked away
28. I have suicidal thoughts
29. I often feel sexual when I am lonely
30. I use depressant drugs as a way to cope
31. I am unable to recall important details of painful experiences
32. I avoid doing "normal" activities because of fears I have
33. I have sudden, vivid or distracting memories of painful experiences
34. I attempt to stop activities I know are not helpful
35. I go "overboard" to help people who have been destructive
36. I often feel lonely and estranged from others because of painful experiences I have had
37. I feel intensely sexual when violence occurs
38. My procrastinating interferes with my life activities
39. I sometimes withdraw or have lack of interest in important activities because of child-hood experiences
40. I will hoard money and not spend money on legitimate page.

41. I am upset when there are reminders of abusive experiences like anniversaries, places, or symbols
42. I compulsively do things to others that were done to me as a young person
43. I sometimes help those who continue to harm me
44. I feel unable to experience certain emotions (love, happiness, sadness, etc.)
45. I feel sexual when degraded or used
46. Sleep is a way for me to avoid life problems
47. I have difficulty concentrating
48. I have attempted diets repeatedly
49. I have difficulty sleeping
50. My relationships are the same story over and over
51. I feel loyal to people even though they have betrayed me
52. I have a dim outlook on my future
53. I feel sexual when someone is "nice" to me
54. At times I am preoccupied with food and eating
55. I experience confusion often
56. I refuse to buy things even when I need them and have the money
57. I have difficulty feeling sexual
58. I know that something destructive I do repeats a childhood event
59. I remain a "team" member when obviously things are becoming destructive
60. I feel as if I must avoid depending on people
61. I sometimes feel had because I enjoyed experiences that were exploitive of me
62. I abuse alcohol often
63. I tend to be accident prope

64. I spend much time performing "underachieving" jobs
65. Sometimes I have outbursts of anger or irritability
66. I do things to others that were done to me in my family
67. I make repeated efforts to convince people who were destructive to me and not willing to listen
68. I engage in self-destructive behaviors
69. I get "high" on activities that were dangerous to me
70. I use TV, reading, and hobbies as a way to numb out
71. I go into a "fantasy" world when things are tough
72. I am "underemployed"
73. I am extremely cautious of my surroundings
74. I have thoughts and behaviors repeatedly that do not feel good to me
75. I attempt to be liked by people who clearly were exploiting me
76. I engage in self-mutilating behaviors (cutting self, burning, bruising, etc.)
77. I use drugs like cocaine or amphetamines to speed things up
78. I have a problem with "putting off" certain tasks
79. I use "romance" as a way to avoid problems
80. I feel very guilty about any sexual activity
81. I often feel that people are out to take advantage of me
82. I revert to doing things I did as a child
83. I am attracted to untrustworthy people
84. I endure physical or emotional pain most people would not accept
85. I like living on the "edge" of danger or excitement

86. When things are difficult, I will sometimes "binge"
87. I have a tendency to be preoccupied with something else than what I need to be
88. I have a low interest in sexual activity
89. I am distrustful of others
90. Some of my recurring behavior comes from early life experiences
91. I trust people who at proven unreliable
92. I try to be perfect
93. I am orgasmic when hurt or beaten
94. I use drugs to escape
95. I use marijuana or psychedelics to hallucinate
96. I sometimes spoil success opportunities
97. I am startled more easily than others
98. I am preoccupied with children of a certain age
99. I seek people who I know will cause me pain
100. I avoid mistakes at any cost
101. I love to "gamble" on outcomes
102. I work too hard so I won't have to feel
103. I will often lose myself in fantasies rather than deal with real life
104. I go "without" necessities for periods of time
105. I get physical reactions to reminders of abuse experiences (breaking out in cold sweat, trouble breathing, etc.)
106. I engage in abusive relationships repeatedly
107 I have difficulty retrouting from unhealthy relationships

108. I sometimes want to hurt myself physically
109. I need lots of stimulation so I will not be bored
110. I get "lost" in my work
111. I live a "double life"
112. I vomit food or use diuretics to avoid weight gain
113. I feel anxious about being sexual
114. There is a certain age of children or adolescents that are sexually attractive to me
115. I continue contact with a person who has abused me
116. I often feel unworthy, unlovable, immoral, or sinful because of experiences I have had
117. I like sex when it is dangerous
118. I try to "slow down" my mind
119. I have a life of "compartments" that others do not know about
120. I experience periods of no interest in eating
121. I am scared about sex
122. There are activities that I have trouble stopping even though they are uscless or destructive
123. I am in emotional fights (divorces, lawsuits) that seem endless
124. I often feel I should be punished for past behavior
125. I do sexual things that are risky
126. When I am anxious, I will do things to stop my feelings
127. I have a fantasy life that I retreat to when things are hard
128. I have difficulty with play
129. I wake up with upsetting dreams

130. My relationship seem to have the same dysfunctional pattern
131. There are certain people who I always allow to take advantage of me
132. I have a sense that others are always better off than me
133. I use cocaine or amphetamines to heighten "high risk" activities
134. I don't tolerate uncomfortable feelings
135. 1 am a daydreamer
136. At times, I see comfort, luxuries and play activities as frivolous
137. I hate it when someone approaches me sexually
138. Sometimes I find children more attractive than others
139. There are some people in my life who are hard to get over though they hur or used me badly
140. I feel bad when something good happens
141. I get excited/aroused when faced with dangerous situations
142. I use anything to distract myself from my problems
143. Sometimes I live in an "unreal" world
144. There are long periods of time with no sexual activity for me

You have completed the Trauma Profile Thank you!

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TRAUMA PROFILE ANSWER SHEET

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	Trauma Pro	OFILE WORKSHEET
SCORE	CHARACTERISTICS	THERAPY STRATEGIES
TRT	TRAUMA REACTIONS: Experiencing current reactions to trauma events in the past.	 Study ways that you are still reacting. Write letters to your perpetrators telling them of the long-term impact you are experiencing. Also write amends letters to those you know you have harmed. Decide with a therapist what is appropriate to send.
TR	TRAMA REPETITION: Repeating behaviors or situations which parallel early trauma experiences.	Understand how history repeats itself in your life
TBD	TRAUMA BONDS: Being connected (loyal, helpful, supportive) to people who are dangerous, shaming, or expletive.	 Learn to recognize trauma bonds by identifying those in your life. Look for patterns. Use "detachment" strategies for difficult people. Use a First Step if necessary.
TS	TRAUMA SHAME: Feeling unworthy and having self-hate because of trauma experience.	 Understand the shame dynamics of your family. Who was it important to that you should feel shameful? Do a list of your secrets. Start reprogramming yourself w/ affirmations.
TP	TRAUMA PLEASURE: Finding pleasure in the presence of danger, violence, risk, or shame.	 Do a history of how excitement/shame are hooked up to your trauma past. Note the costs and dangers to you over time. Do a First Step and relapse prevention about how powerful this is in your life.
ТВ	TRAUMA BLOCKING: A pattern exists to numb, block out, or overwhelm feelings that stem from trauma in your life.	 Work to identify experience which caused pain or diminished you. Re-experience feelings and make sense of them with help. This will reduce the power they have had. Do a First Step if appropriate.
TSG	TRAUMA SPLITTING: Ignoring traumatic realities by disassociating or "splitting off" experience of parts of self.	 Learn that disassociating is a "normal" response to trauma. Identify ways you split reality and the triggers that cause that to happen. Cultivate a "caring" adult who stays present so you can stay whole. Notice any powerlessness you feel.
ΤΑ	TRAUMA ABSTINENCE: Depriving yourself of things you need or deserve because of traumatic acts.	 Understand how deprivation is a way to continue serving your perpetrators. Write a letter to the victim that was you about learning to tolerate pain and deprivation. Work on strategies to self-nurture including inner child visualizations.

Trauma Reactions

Definition:

Physiological and/or psychological alarm reactions from unresolved

trauma experiences.

Clinical Patterns: Flashbacks; intrusive thoughts; insomnia; triggered associations; troubling dreams; physical symptoms; hyper vigilance; living in extremes; manic-depressive cycles; borderline personality

Presenting Symptoms:

- recurrent and intrusive recollections of experiences
- periods of sleeplessness
- sudden "real" memories (vivid, distracting)
- extremely cautious of surroundings
- distressing dreams about experiences
- startled more easily than others
- flashback episodes-acting or feeling as if the experience is happening in the present
- distress when exposed to reminders of experiences like anniversaries, places or symbols
- outbursts of anger or irritability
- distrustful of others
- physical reactions to reminders of experiences (breaking out in cold sweat, trouble breathing, etc.)

Clinical Strategies:

- cognitive reframing of trauma experiences
- hypnotic desensitization
- teach PTSD concepts
- implement relapse prevention and other skills
- controlled breathing
- stress management strategies
- developing meaning from victimization

- therapeutic story-telling
- systematic desensitization
- re-experiencing the trauma in safe environment
- deep muscle relaxation
- thought stopping strategies
- guided self-dialogue
- role playing
- covert modeling
- diaries and self-monitoring
- distraction techniques

Key Resources:

Agger, 1989; Briere, 1992; Courtois, 1988; Dolan, 1991; Grove and Panzer, 1991; Money, et. al., 1985; Murray, 1991; Van der Kolk, 1989.

Trauma Blocking

Definition:

Efforts to numb, block out, overwhelm residual feelings due to

trauma

Clinical Patterns: Compulsive overeating; excessive sleeping; alcoholism; depressant

drugs; satiation addictive responses.

Presenting Symptoms:

difficulty staying awake

drinking to excess when like is too hard

 always looking for something to do uncomfortable being at rest

preoccupies with food and eating

 feeling anxious and "behaving" to make feelings go away

using drugs to escape

getting "lost" in work

eating excessively to avoid problems

using depressant drugs as a way to cope

 using TV, reading, and hobbies as a way to numb out

sleeping as a way to avoid

· "bingeing" when things are difficult

working so won't have to feel

wish to "slow down" one's mind

Clinical Strategies:

- differential diagnosis of addiction
- confront patterns of blocking behavior
- initiate addiction treatment
- teach concepts of multiple addiction
- establish relapse prevention plan
- introduce twelve step support
- create alternative ways for anxiety reduction
- initiate trauma resolution strategies
- connect addiction relapse with trauma work

Key Resources:

Blizard, 1994; Buchanan, 1992; Edwall, Hoffman and Harrison, 1989; Evans and Shaefer, 1987; Evans and Sullivan, 1990; Feinauer, 1989; Hagan, 1988; Huebner, 1993; Kovach, 1986; L'Abate, et. Al., 1992; Ladwig and Anderson, 1989; Miller, Downs and Gondoli, 1989; Rohsenow, Corbett and Devine, 1988; Root, 1989; Saefer, Sobieraj and Hollyfield, 1988; Sullivan, 1988.

Bliss, 1986; Braun, 1986; Briere, 1992; Foy, 1992; Herman, 1992; Kluft, 1985; Klift, 1987; Kluft, 1985; Lew, 1988; Putnam, 1989; Putnam, 1991; Ross, 1989; Van der Kolk, 1987; Young, 1991; Young, 1988.

Trauma Abstinence

Definition:

Compulsive deprivation which occurs especially around moments of

success, high stress, shame or anxiety.

Clinical Patterns: Anorexia; inhibited sexual desire; sexual anorexia; compulsive saving; agoraphobia and other phobic responses; poverty obsessions; success avoidance; self-neglect; underachieving workaholism.

Presenting Symptoms:

- deny self basic needs at times like groceries, shoes, books, medical care, rent, heat
- avoid sexual pleasure
- hoard money and not spend money on legitimate needs
- performing "underachieving" jobs
- feeling very guilty about any sexual activity
- spoiling success opportunities
- periods of no interest in eating

- seeing comfort, luxuries and play activities as frivolous
- skip vacations because of lack of time or money
- attempting diets repeatedly
- avoid doing "normal" activities because of fears
- being often "under employed"
- vomiting food or using diuretic to avoid weight gain
- having low interest in sexual activity
- having difficulty with play

Clinical Strategies:

- assess deprivation role in other addictions
- teach connection about addict in extremes as dysfunctional balance mechanism
- assess compulsive deprivation
- confront disabling beliefs about being
- non-deserving

- seek patterns of deprivation
- develop incremental "use" strategies
- create relapse prevention strategies
- connect relapse with trauma issues
- learning to play as healing

Key Resources:

Abramson and Lucido, 1991; Buchanan and Buchanan, 1992; Byron and Cameron, 1993; Coleman and Hull-Mast, 1992; Covington, 1991; Fossum and Mason, 1986; Gil, 1991; Goldfarb, 1987; Huebner, 1993; Irons et.al., 1994; Maltz, 1991; Maltz and Holman, 1987

Trauma Repetition

Definition:

Repeating behaviors and/or seeking situations or persons who

recreate the trauma experience.

Clinical Patterns: Re-enactment; efforts to resolve unresolveable; obsessive compulsive

disorder; repetition compulsions.

Presenting Symptoms:

- Inability to stop a childhood pattern
- Doing something destructive over and over from early life
- Reliving over and over a "story" out of patient's past
- Engaging in abusive relationship repeatedly
- A desire to redo an early trauma experience
- Reverting to things done as a child

- Repeating painful experiences
- Doing compulsively something to others that was done to patient as a young person
- Doing things to others that were done to patient in his or her family
- Having thoughts and behavior repeatedly that do not feel good
- Preoccupied with children of a certain age

Clinical Strategies:

- Assessment for obsessive compulsive disorder
- If perpetrator, focus on fixated vs. regressed issues
- Cognitive restructuring of key experiences and key beliefs about those experiences
- Abreactive recreation of experience through visualization to reduce experience's power
- Disrupt systemic cycles that occur in the family system that draw upon this
 experience for power or that empower the trauma

Key Resources:

Foy, 1992; Love, 1991; Money, 1988; Schwartz, 1992.