

AIP model-based Acute Trauma and Ongoing Traumatic Stress

Theoretical Conceptualization.

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The aim of this article is to give a case conceptualization of acute trauma and ongoing traumatic stress based on Dr. Francine Shapiro Adaptive Information (AIP) Processing Model that could serve as a working hypothesis to expand the clinical and research horizons of the EMDR early interventions for individuals and groups.

Keywords: eye movement desensitization and reprocessing (EMDR); Adaptive Information (AIP) Processing Model; EMDR Early Interventions; Acute Trauma; Ongoing Traumatic Stress.

Adaptive Information Processing Model

EMDR therapy is guided by the Adaptive Information Processing (AIP) model (Shapiro, 2001; 2018) which posits that memory networks are the basis of pathology and health. Briefly stated, the AIP is a model of pathogenesis and change. This unique theoretical model, posits that psychopathology is primarily caused by memories of adverse life experiences that have been inadequately processed and maladaptively stored in a state-specific form (meaning that the information acquired at the time of the event -images, sounds, affect, physical sensations- is stored in the same form in which it was initially experienced). These memories are stored by association and form memory networks that link present experiences to past experiences and can be triggered by current internal and external stimuli, contributing to present dysfunction. The AIP is the cornerstone of EMDR Therapy because it interprets clinical phenomena, predicts successful treatment outcomes and guides clinical practice.

Recent Traumatic Events

Dr. Francine Shapiro (2001; 2018) posits that *older traumatic memories* generally can be treated by concentrating on one part of the traumatizing event, and that targeting this one part usually results in the whole memory being reprocessed. That is because the reprocessing effect becomes generalized to the entire memory.

After the 1989 San Francisco Bay Area earthquake, Dr. Shapiro found that concentrating on one part of the event had no effect on any other part of the incident. On some level of information processing, the memory had not had sufficient time to consolidate into an integrated whole. She hypothesized that, although the memory of an isolated recent traumatic event (*after a post-trauma safety period*) is consolidated on some level (since the patient can give a serial description of the experience), on a crucial stratum of information association the various aspects/parts of the memory are not integrated.

Based on clinical observation, Dr. Shapiro estimated that the period required for consolidation is approximately 2 to 3 months, but there has been no definitive research to measure the time period of the memory consolidation process or to determine individual variables that may influence consolidation. It appears that the time for memory consolidation may vary considerably (Maxfield, 2008). From a neurobiology perspective, consolidation is understood as the transition from short-to long-term memory (Centonze et al., 2005).

Dr. Francine Shapiro recommends her Recent Event Protocol (2001; 2018) for an isolated individual trauma that has occurred within the last 2–3 months -and which is then followed by a period of relative safety and calm. However, in case of an *extended* post-crisis period of natural or man-made disasters, in order to address situations in which there is *ongoing trauma* and therefore no subsequent period of safety, Dr. Shapiro (2018) recommends the EMDR Protocol for Recent Critical Incidents and Ongoing Traumatic Stress (EMDR-PRECI; Jarero, Artigas & Luber, 2011). The Recent Traumatic Episode Protocol (R-TEP; E. Shapiro & Laub, 2008) has also been recommended by Dr. Shapiro (2018) to be used for extended traumatic events and emergency situations.

AIP model-based Acute Trauma and Ongoing Traumatic Stress Case Conceptualization.

The impact of trauma exposure is cumulative in nature (Brewin, Andrews, & Valentine, 2000). The cumulative effects of prior trauma could be associated with more severe emotional responses to the next trauma (Berninger et al., 2010). To Stevens, Eagle, Kaminer, & Higson-Smith (2013), existing conceptualizations of traumatic stress, such as PTSD and complex PTSD, may have limited utility for ongoing threat and danger due to the notion that trauma exposure is temporally located in the past. Therefore, do not capture the daily

experiences of ongoing traumatic stress with an absence of safe spaces in which to find protection and experience recovery (Straker, 2013).

Since 1994, studies have shown that individuals exposed to prolonged, repeated, or multiple stressful events are more likely to show PTSD symptoms when compared to individuals who experienced only one stressful event (e.g., Koopman, Classen, & Spiegel, 1994; McFarlane, 1989; Uddo, Allain, & Sutker, 1996). Therefore, the risk of PTSD and comorbid disorders increases with the number of exposures (McFarlane, 2010). In addition, multiple stressors (as for example in cancer) may exacerbate PTSD symptoms because (a) the initial trauma may lower a person's coping resources to address subsequent stressors, and (b) a person may already be suffering clinical or subclinical PTSD when new stressors appear (Freedman, Brandes, Peri, & Shalev, 1999).

To Nuttman-Shwartz & Shoval-Zuckerman (2015, p. 2) “*supplementary frameworks are needed to understand the psychological impact of living with ongoing exposure to danger, as well as appropriate intervention strategies for coping with life in a reality of persistent violence.*”

From their extensive field work with survivors of natural and human-provoked disaster, Jarero and Artigas have observed that when they asked patients to recount the history of the disaster, they actually described the event in a fluid narrative - with no post-trauma safety/calm period lapses - from just before the impact until the present moment (even 6 or more months later). For them, there was not a day or exact moment in which the first traumatic event finished, and new traumatic events began. The narrative reflects a continuum, often along the themes of safety, responsibility, and choice.

Patients actually experience such an extended period of multiple traumatic events as one continuous recent traumatic event (Jarero, Artigas & Luber, 2011). These observations are similar to the experience of E. Shapiro and Laub (2008) with their Recent Traumatic Episode Protocol (R-TEP), which recommends targeting the original incident along with any significant subsequent experiences until the present.

Jarero & Artigas (2016) have also observed the narrative's parallel between survivors of man-made and natural catastrophes with no post-trauma safety period, and patients with cancer-related PTSD symptoms. Morasso (2002) “*considers people with cancer*

interconnected to a series of crises that occur during the course of the disease and/or that involve changes in the environmental ecosystem surrounding the patient.” (p.2).

To explain this clinical phenomenon, Jarero & Artigas use F. Shapiro’s (2001; 2018) adaptive information processing (AIP) theoretical model framework in their conceptualization of the nature of ongoing traumatic events that occurred within a three or more months period in which *there is no a post-trauma safety window for traumatic memory consolidation.*

Previously they have argued that, from a memory networks perspective (patterns of associated memories), acute trauma situations are related not only to a time frame (days, weeks, or months), but also to a *post-trauma safety period* (Jarero, Artigas, & Luber, 2011; Jarero & Uribe, 2011, 2012; Jarero et al., 2015a; Jarero et al., 2015b).

Their hypothesis is that often, as a result of this ongoing lack of safety, the consolidation of the traumatic memory network is prevented. This means that one separate part is unable to represent the entire memory network, and for that reason, reprocessing one part of the memory had no effect on any other part of the network. Therefore, the continuum of *external* traumatic events creates a cumulative trauma exposure memory network (Jarero et al., 2013), of linked pathogenic memories (Centonze et al., 2005) with similar emotional, somatic (body sensations), sensorial (the five senses), and cognitive information (thoughts and beliefs), that does not give the cumulative state-dependent (van der Kolk & van der Hart, 1991) traumatic memory network sufficient time to consolidate into an integrated whole.

Thus, this network of linked pathogenic memories remains in a permanent excitatory state as a short-term memory, expanding with each subsequent traumatic event to the first traumatic experience in this continuum (analogous to the ripple effect of a pebble thrown into a pond) that extends into the present moment, and often producing maladaptive/catastrophic concerns about the future or flash-forwards (Logie & de Jongh, 2014). It is worth noting that it is not the internal symptoms of PTSD or comorbid disorders that prevent the memory consolidation but the external traumatic events.

Some Examples of Historical Trauma with Ongoing Traumatic Events and No Post-Trauma Safety Period for Memory Consolidation.

One example is the Haiti earthquake of 12 January 2010. After the few seconds that the 7.0 Richter scale earthquake lasted, survivors had to endure for years a continuum of external

traumatic events with *no post-trauma safety period*: aftershocks; community responses such as violence and looting; being attacked, raped or harmed at the shelter; multiple losses: relatives, friends, work place, schools, churches; living in camps at critical risk of storms and flooding; medical issues; concerns about the food, water, and air contamination; outbreak of cholera, ten months later, in October 2010 that infected 216,000 persons; political and economic crisis; October 4, 2016 category-5 hurricane Matthew devastation; and constant worries related to living in a threatening environment.

Another example is the case of a patient who received a cancer diagnosis 20 months ago. From a memory networks perspective, this case could be conceptualized as an acute trauma situation, because after hearing the cancer diagnosis (first traumatic event—the pebble thrown into a pond), there *has been no post-trauma safety period for memory consolidation*. Instead, the patient has experienced a continuum of traumatic events (the ripple effect) such as physically grueling investigations and aggressive treatments, side effects of treatments, surgery and organ mutilation, bodily dysfunction, and so forth.

Thus, the patient's cumulative trauma exposure memory network has remained in a permanent excitatory state, expanding with each subsequent traumatic event in this continuum that extends until the present moment - and often to the future as well, in the form of catastrophic concerns (e.g., fear that the wounds would be infected, and worms will come out from it; imagining receiving chemotherapy again and suffering its side effects; imagining dying alone in great pain). These types of ongoing traumatic stress situations require a different kind of EMDR treatment approach than the one used for events *with* a post-trauma safety period.

Clinical Observation

In a recent randomized controlled trial (Jarero, Givaudan, & Osorio; 2018) with 65 female patients with cancer-related PTSD symptoms, participants reprocessed their cancer-related pathogenetic memories with similar efficiency (only 6 sessions), efficacy (symptoms reduction) and without associations with past memories (there were no correlations with adverse childhood experiences), just as if they were reprocessing a recent event, even though, time since diagnosis varies from over four years to just three months. This clinical observation is consistent with the result's from Jarero et al. (2015b) pilot study with a similar population and with our AIP-based case conceptualization. Perhaps Rosenblum et al. (2017)

assertion could explain part of this clinical phenomenon “*Because EEI (early EMDR interventions) does not delve into the past, it is typically six or fewer sessions and, yet it provides strong, significant, enduring, symptom reduction.*” (p. 7).

Expanding the Horizons of the EMDR Early Interventions

The above-mentioned conceptualization could serve as a working hypothesis to expand the clinical and research horizons of EMDR early interventions for individuals and groups. The arbitrary first three months early intervention frame (which is not based on empirical research) could now be extended to include *historical trauma with ongoing traumatic events and no post-trauma safety period for memory consolidation.*

Therefore, in our understanding, EMDR early intervention could be conceptualized, for clinical practice and research purposes, as those interventions provided *within* a continuum of care context (stepped progression of mental health care provided in an increasingly intensified manner) during the first 3 months after the adverse experience, *or later* in case of ongoing traumatic stress situations with *no post-trauma safety period for memory consolidation.*

EMDR Therapy XXI Century New Frontiers

Rosenblum et al. (2017) propose an expanded concept of and work with disasters beyond the traditional definition of “big D” Disaster to include ongoing stressful and traumatic community events or “little d” disasters. She believes that “*by serving those affected by little d disasters, the field of disaster response can be broadened in powerful ways.*” (p.206).

We believe that the healing power of EMDR Therapy could be expanded to include AIP-informed interventions for individuals and groups specially designed for acute trauma and ongoing traumatic stress situations, like the EMDR Integrative Group Treatment Protocol Adapted for Ongoing Traumatic Stress (EMDR-IGTP-OTS; Jarero et al., 2015b), the EMDR-Protocol for Recent Critical Incidents and Ongoing Traumatic Stress (EMDR-PRECI; Jarero, Artigas, & Luber, 2011), the Recent Traumatic Episode Protocol (R-TEP; E. Shapiro & Laub, 2013; Acarturk et al, 2016) and the Group Traumatic Episode Protocol (G-TEP; E. Shapiro, 2012; Lehnung et al, 2017; Yurtsever et al, 2017).

These evidence-based protocols can be used with patients who have been *through prolonged, repeated, or multiple traumatic events or circumstances.* These include: *victims of constant violence* (e.g., sexual abuse, severe interpersonal violence, criminal violence);

at-risk personnel (e.g., agency and NGO staff dealing with natural disasters, violent conflicts, rape and domestic violence; first responders/emergency response personnel, military on duty); *people undergoing life-changing experiences with ongoing traumatic stress or multiple extreme stressors* (e.g., refugees, internally displaced persons, long term disasters, ongoing war, prolonged violent conflicts, terrorism, geopolitical crisis); *people with diverse ongoing trauma histories with similar circumstance in common* (e.g., chronic or severe illness; individuals, couples and families with ongoing domestic violence situations that have not been resolved and are still unsafe to some degree); *people living continuous traumatic situations*, which relates to residents living in ongoing situations of political violence and national security threats with perpetual exposure to war and terror attacks (Nuttman-Shwartz & Shoval-Zuckerman, 2015).

For research projects or advance workshops on the EMDR-IGTP-OTS or the EMDR-PRECI please send an email to Dr. Jarero: nachojarero@yahoo.com

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