**What is Trauma?**

**Trauma:** A powerful emotional response to a distressing event, such as war, an accident, the unexpected loss of a loved one, or abuse. Trauma can continue to cause both emotional and physical symptoms for many years after the event has concluded.

**Trauma Risk Factors**

- The traumatic experience was unexpected.
- The victim has experienced past traumas.
- The experience happened repeatedly, or over a prolonged period of time.
- The trauma occurred during childhood.
- Feeling of helplessness during the experience.
- The victim is dealing with other major stressors, unrelated to the trauma.

**Symptoms of Trauma**

Everyone’s experience with trauma is unique. Some people will develop every symptom, while others develop very few. The following list of symptoms is not comprehensive, and should not be used to form a diagnosis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Avoidance of trauma reminders, including memories</th>
<th>Exaggerated startle response</th>
<th>Irritability, anger, and other negative emotions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flashbacks to the traumatic event</td>
<td>Distressing dreams and other sleep problems</td>
<td>Self-blame regarding the traumatic event</td>
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**Treating Trauma**

**Cognitive Behavioral Therapy**

Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) is a common and well-supported treatment for trauma disorders. CBT works by identifying and challenging unhealthy thinking patterns that contribute to the symptoms of trauma. The benefits of CBT can be long-lasting.

**Exposure Therapy**

During exposure therapy, the patient is exposed to reminders of their trauma in a gradual and safe way. With enough exposure, the trauma begins to lose its emotional power, and the symptoms diminish. Exposure therapies have extensive research support.

**Medication**

Medication may be used to manage the symptoms of trauma, such as anxiety, depression, and insomnia. Medication can be especially valuable when a person’s symptoms are so intense that they are unable to participate in psychotherapy.

**Other Treatments**

Many other treatments, such as Narrative Exposure Therapy, Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR), and group therapy have all been found to be helpful for survivors of trauma. It’s always ok to ask your therapist what treatments they use.