Eye Movement Desensitisation and Reprocessing Treatment of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, Comorbid Disorders and Personality Traits: A Case Series with 12 Month Follow Up

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Abstract

Eye movement desensitisation and reprocessing is an established treatment for posttraumatic stress disorder. Patients with posttraumatic stress disorder have elevated rates of comorbid psychiatric disorders and personality disorder. This paper reports on a series of seven cases of posttraumatic stress disorder, drawn from a secondary level care outpatient clinic, for which systematic clinical data was recorded using validated instruments, before and after treatment with eye movement desensitisation and reprocessing and at 12 month follow-up. All patients improved significantly in terms of posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms. There were significant reductions in paranoid, depressive and borderline traits post treatment and at follow-up. There was a reduction in comorbid psychiatric diagnoses and in personality disorder diagnoses post treatment and maintained at follow-up. These results suggest that eye movement desensitisation and reprocessing may be effective in treating comorbid disorders as well as PTSD and indicate a need for further studies with appropriate controls.

Keywords: Eye movement desensitization and reprogramming; Posttraumatic Stress Disorder; Personality Traits; Comorbid psychiatric disorders

Introduction

Eye movement desensitisation and reprocessing (EMDR) is an established treatment for post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) [1-3]. It is well understood that individuals with PTSD have high rates of psychiatric comorbidities, particularly depressive disorders, anxiety disorders, substance misuse disorders and personality disorders [4,5]. There is, however, limited evidence outlining the effects of EMDR on comorbid psychiatric disorders or on personality traits and disorders when patients receive treatment for their PTSD symptoms. We have collected data pertinent to these issues on all patients treated primarily with EMDR at our Posttraumatic Stress Clinic at Fremantle Hospital, Western Australia since 2009. This clinic is a small research clinic staffed by a part time Psychiatrist and a part time Nurse Therapist. The clinic, although privately funded, is located at a major government and teaching hospital in an urban setting. Patients are referred to the clinic through local general practitioners, mental health teams, and medical teams. In this paper we report on a series of seven cases for whom systematic clinical data is available up to 12 months post-treatment with EMDR.

Method

Patients were assessed via clinical interview, of which all were supported by the use of validated instruments including the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview PLUS (MINI PLUS) [6], the PTSD checklist (civilian version) [7], the Hamilton Anxiety Scale (HAM-A) [8], the Hamilton Depression Scale (HAM-D) [9] the Dissociative Experiences Scale [10] and the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM IV Axis II Personality Disorders 2nd version (SCID II) [11].

The MINI PLUS, a structured diagnostic interview, was developed jointly by clinicians and psychiatrists, and designed to assess for and diagnose 23 psychiatric disorders [6]. The MINI plus is a highly sensitive and specific screening tool adaptable to many clinical and research settings. Overall, the reliability and validity data of the MINI is very positive [12,13]. The PTSD checklist is a brief self-report instrument used to assess the re-experiencing, avoidance and hyper-arousal symptoms of PTSD [7]. It is widely used in the clinical setting for tracking symptoms and as a diagnostic tool in research studies. As the PTSD Checklist (civilian version) does not allow for investigators to confirm that the traumatic event met the Criteria A component of the DSM IV PTSD diagnosis it is more useful when followed by a second tier diagnostic test [14] (such as the MINI Plus).

The HAM-A is a 14 items test used to measure the severity of overall anxiety, psychic anxiety, and somatic anxiety. It can be used in both adults and children populations, and as an outcome measure when assessing the impact of therapies and treatments [8]. Maier et al. [15] found that although the application of the HAM-A is limited in anxiolytic treatment studies, overall the reliability and validity of the HAM-A has proved to be sufficient.

The HAM-D is a 17 item questionnaire used to provide an indication of depression and as a guide to evaluate recovery [9]. Developed in the 1960’s by Max Hamilton it has, of late, been subject to criticism and identified as being psychometrically and conceptually flawed [16]. Despite this, the HAM-D internal reliability is believed to be sufficient and is reported as one of the most commonly used depressive scales [17].

The DES was developed by Bernstein and Putnam [10] as a self-
Results

The inclusion criteria for admission to and treatment at our clinic are a diagnosis of PTSD via clinical assessment and a score of > 44 on the PTSD checklist (civilian version). Exclusion criteria are a primary diagnosis of substance dependence, significant organic brain disease, psychotic disorder or active suicidality. The other patient had witnessed repeated severe domestic violence through her childhood and adolescence.

Mean number of EMDR sessions required was 4.71 (range 1-10)

The Repeated Measures One-Way ANOVA with a Greenhouse-Geisser correction was used to assess within-subject differences between means. The focus here is on whether each participant improved their scores through treatment. All patients improved significantly on PTSD checklist scores (Repeat Measures One-Way ANOVA: p < 0.01) and all were sub-threshold for PTSD post treatment and at 12 month follow up (Figure 1).

Criterion symptom groups for the three PTSD symptom domains all showed improvement which was sustained at follow up.

Mean score for the DES improved significantly after EMDR (Figure 2) and continued to show significance in improvement at 12 month follow up (paired sample t-test: t = 4.292, p < 0.01).

Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Tests were used to assess the mean difference between the two times of assessment (Pre-EMDR and 12 Month post EMDR) for the Hamilton Depression scale, the Hamilton Anxiety scale, and the SCID 2 data.

Improvements were noted on the Hamilton Depression scale for all 5 patients for whom this data was collected (Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test: Z = -2.032, P = 0.042) and also for the Hamilton Anxiety scale (Z = 11.384, P = 0.0005) and these improvements were also sustained at 12 month follow up (Figure 3 and 4).

The SCID 2 personality questionnaire scores are shown in Figure 5 and 6. Significant reductions sustained at 12 month follow-up were found for paranoid (Z = -2.060, P = 0.039), depressive (Z = -2.220, P = 0.026), and borderline traits (Z = -2.032, P = 0.042). In regard to personality disorder diagnoses via the SCID 2, 4 out of 7 patients had a diagnosis pre-treatment whereas only one still met criteria post treatment with EMDR and this patient no longer met criteria at 12 month follow-up (Table 1).

All results were analysed using SPSS Statistics 20. Small sample sizes and categorical scores, except the DES scores, led to the use of non-parametric analyses for most tests.

Results

Of 31 patients referred 13 did not meet criteria for treatment at the clinic. Of the 18 patients accepted for treatment, 2 failed to complete treatment, 4 are ongoing in treatment, and 12 completed treatment with EMDR. Of the 12 who completed treatment, 12 month follow up data has been collected on 7 to date (3 males, 4 females mean age = 36yrs, age range = 21-50). Treatment was primarily for trauma occurring in adulthood in 6 patients (2 home invasions, one diving accident, one military – related, one physical assault, and one helicopter crash) and 3 of these also had histories of childhood traumas. The other patient had witnessed repeated severe domestic violence through her childhood and adolescence.

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Results

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12mth post EMDR
desensitise traumatic material. The client maintains dual attention whilst
for PTSD [1-3]. EMDR uses bilateral stimulation to release process and
is shown in Table 3.
during the relevant period, the medication prescribed to each patient
follow up for 5 of the patients. Results are presented in Table 2.
Discussion
EMDR is internationally recognised as a gold standard treatment
for PTSD [1-3]. EMDR uses bilateral stimulation to release process and
desensitise traumatic material. The client maintains dual attention whilst
connecting with the cognitive, somatic and emotional components of
the trauma memory. The processing results in a reduction or cessation in
the typical re-experiencing, avoidance and hyper-arousal PTSD
symptoms enabling the trauma memory to move from a vivid memory to
being recalled as a past or historical event [22].

Whilst the mechanism of action is unclear Stickgold [23] proposes
that EMDR mimics the saccades of rapid eye movement sleep thus
allowing unimpeded information processing to occur enabling the trauma memory to move from an episodic to semantic state. Similarly,
Solomon and Shapiro [24] believe the bilateral stimulation and
processing enables the trauma material to be assimilated with adaptive information in other memory networks. Hence, the trauma memory is
no longer isolated but rather appropriately integrated.

A person requesting EMDR therapy must be referred to an accredited EMDR therapist who will complete a comprehensive assessment to ensure the person is suitable for EMDR therapy.

The findings reported here are of interest for a number of reasons. The improvement in PTSD symptoms following EMDR treatment has been well established through a series of randomised controlled trials [1] but the effects at 12 month follow up has not been so well documented. Our results suggest that patients treated with EMDR maintain their improvement 12 months post-treatment in terms of total symptom scores and across each of the criteria groupings. This latter finding suggests that EMDR may be effective in reducing not only re-experiencing symptoms but the range of symptoms experienced by these patients.

The rest of the findings taken together indicate that the treatment of PTSD with EMDR has measurable positive effects beyond the PTSD diagnosis. Significant improvements in Hamilton depression and anxiety scores were maintained at 12 month follow up. Whilst anxiety and depressive symptoms are relevant within the PTSD construct it is important to note that for the 5 patients administered the MINI plus at baseline, 3 had comorbid Major Depressive Episode, 2 had comorbid Panic Disorder and 2 met criteria for both Agoraphobia and Social Phobia. This is consistent with the well recognised fact that PTSD patients have high rates of comorbidity [4,5]. However, we found that post treatment only one out of the four patients with a comorbid anxiety or mood disorder still had such a comorbidity post treatment and this was still the case at 12 month follow up.

Dissociative symptoms are common in traumatised individuals [25,26] and can have significant impact on functioning and indeed can interfere with the treatment of posttraumatic symptoms. We have found significant improvement in dissociative symptoms measured via

| PT       | PRE EMDR THERAPY | POST EMDR THERAPY | 6MTH POST EMDR THERAPY | 12MTH POST EMDR THERAPY |
|----------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1        | Depressive PD   | Nil               | Nil                    | Nil                    |
| 2        | PD Not Otherwise specified | PD Not Otherwise Specified | PD Not Otherwise Specified | Nil                    |
| 3        | Nil             | Nil               | Nil                    | Nil                    |
| 4        | Nil             | Nil               | Nil                    | Nil                    |
| 5        | Avoidant PD     | Nil               | Nil                    | Nil                    |
| 6        | Avoidant PD     | Nil               | Nil                    | Nil                    |
| 7        | Nil             | Nil               | Nil                    | Nil                    |

Table 1: SCID 2 Personality Questionnaire Results.
EMDR= Eye Movement Desensitisation and Reprocessing
MDE=Major Depressive Disorder
PTSD= Posttraumatic Stress Disorder

The results from our SCID 2 evaluations are particularly interesting. Personality Disorders are by definition considered to be longstanding, ingrained and therefore resistant to change although in recent years there has been evidence for some treatment optimism [27]. Furthermore there is evidence for associations between trauma history and certain personality disorders notably Borderline Personality Disorder [28] and Paranoid Personality Disorder [29]. There is therefore a rationale for expecting that effective treatment of PTSD may have the added effect of reducing pathological personality traits which are traumatic in origin. There is very little in the existing literature which reports on this possibility. Brown and Shapiro [30] have reported on a single case of Borderline Personality Disorder who showed notable improvement in the DES, maintained at 12 month follow up. This is, to our knowledge, the first time that such a finding has been reported.

In conclusion, although the number of patients described in this paper is small, our data suggest that EMDR may be effective in reducing the symptoms of psychiatric disorders comorbid with PTSD including Personality Disorders. Current treatment approaches for the latter, such as Dialectical Behaviour Therapy for Borderline Personality Disorder is relatively resource intensive. Our findings suggest that EMDR may be a treatment modality which could reduce the need for such prolonged therapy by simultaneously treating PTSD and the symptoms of Borderline Personality Disorder thus contributing to more effective clinical management. That our findings are significant in spite of limited numbers suggests this to be potentially fertile ground for further research with appropriate controls.

**Table 2: MINI PLUS Results.**

| PT | PRE EMDR THERAPY | POST EMDR THERAPY | 6MTH POST EMDR THERAPY | 12MTH POST EMDR THERAPY |
|----|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1  | PTSD             | Substance dependence past 12mths | Substance dependence past 12mths | Nil                     |
| 2  | MDE with melancholic features | Suicide – moderate risk      | Panic disorder | PTSD      | Alcohol dependence past 12mths | Nil | Nil | Nil     |
| 3  | MDE              | PTSD               | Nil                     | Nil                     | Nil                     |
| 4  | MDE with melancholic features | Suicide – low risk | Panic disorder | Agoraphobia | Social phobia | Specific phobia | PTSD | Nil | Nil |
| 5  | Panic disorder | Agoraphobia | Social phobia | PTSD | Alcohol dependence past 12mths | Panic disorder | Agoraphobia | Social phobia | PTSD | Alcohol dependence past 12mths |
| 6  | Panic disorder | Agoraphobia | Social phobia | PTSD | Alcohol dependence past 12mths | Panic disorder | Agoraphobia | Social phobia | PTSD | Alcohol dependence past 12mths |

**Table 3: Patients'Antidepressant Therapy.**

| PT | PRE EMDR THERAPY | POST EMDR THERAPY | 6MTH POST EMDR THERAPY | 12MTH POST EMDR THERAPY |
|----|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1  | Sertraline 300 mgs | Sertraline 300 mgs | Sertraline 200 mgs | Sertraline 200 mgs |
| 2  | Escitalopram 10 mgs | Escitalopram 10 mgs | Escitalopram 10 mgs | Sertraline 200 mgs |
| 3  | Nil antidepressant therapy | Nil antidepressant therapy | Nil antidepressant therapy | Nil antidepressant therapy |
| 4  | Citalopram 40 mgs | Citalopram 40 mgs | Citalopram 40 mgs | Citalopram 40 mgs |
| 5  | Mirtazapine 15 mgs | Mirtazapine 15 mgs | Mirtazapine 15 mgs | Mirtazapine 15 mgs |
| 6  | Venlafaxine 150 mgs | Venlafaxine 150 mgs | Venlafaxine 150 mgs | Venlafaxine 150 mgs |
| 7  | Nil antidepressant therapy | Nil antidepressant therapy | Nil antidepressant therapy | Nil antidepressant therapy |

Note: EMDR is Eye Movement Desensitisation and Reprocessing.
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