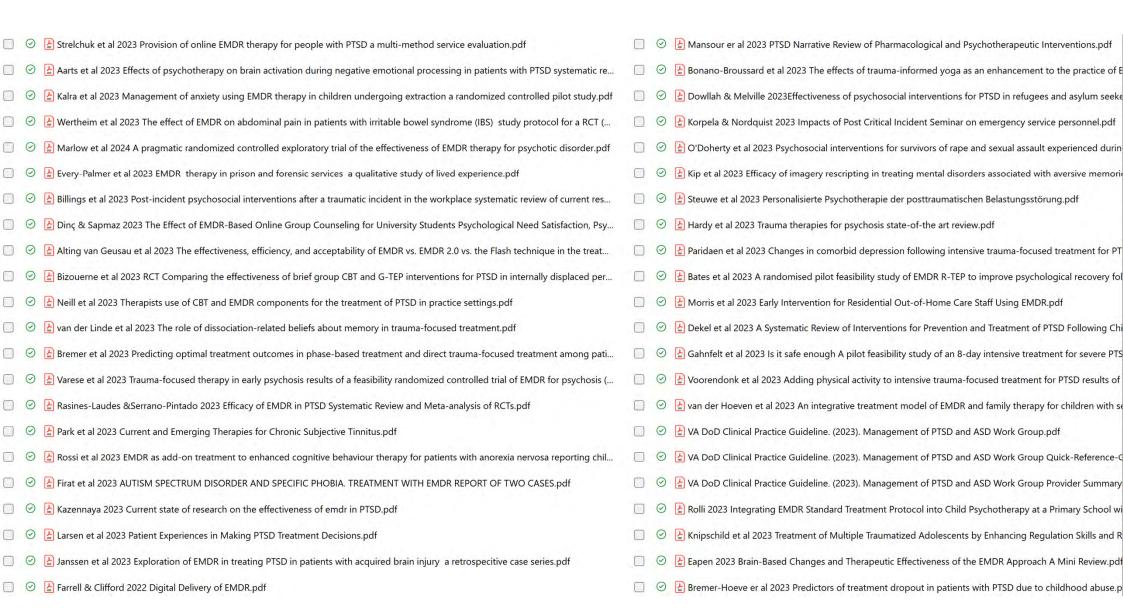
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Wang et al 2024 Eye movement intervention facilitates concurrent perception and memory processing.pdf	Yap et al 2024 prepint Exploring the Perspectives of Clients and Clinicians Regarding Digitally Delivered
⊙ 🛃 Schneider 2005 EMDR and comorbid epilepsy .pdf	Torres-Giménez et al 2024 Efficacy of EMDR for early intervention after a traumatic event systematic results.
O La Hoge et al 2024 US Veterans Affairs and Department of Defense 2023 Clinical Guideline for PTSD—Devolving Not Evolving.pdf	van Ee et al 2024 preprint Making Sense of Change after Intensive Trauma Treatment; a Mixed- Method
Schnurr et al 2024 VA Department of Defense Clinical Practice Guideline for PTSD and ASD Tool to Optimize Patient Care for Trauma S	Horesh & Lahav 2024 When one tool is not enough An integrative psychotherapeutic approach to tre
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Melani et al 2024 Are There Differences Among Evidence-Based Psychotherapies for Treating Different DSM-5 PTSD Symptom Cluster	Meinke et al 2024 Predicting Treatment Outcome Based on Resting-State Functional Connectivity in In
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⊙ 🔓 Spicer 2024 EMDR therapy for prolonged grief theory, research, and practice.pdf	Dekel et al 2023 Preventing Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder following Childbirth Systematic Review and
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	0	Rovaris et al 2024- EMDR for depressed individuals with multiple sclerosis pilot study.pdf	0	Every-Palmer et al 2024 EMDR Therapy Compared to Usual Treatment for PTSD in Adults With Psychosis in
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	0	Modlin et al 2024 Trauma-Informed Care in Psychedelic Therapy Research A Qualitative Literature Review of Evidence-Based Psychoth	0	Colbert 2023 The Impact On Eye Movement And Desensitization Reprocessing Of Incomplete Memory In
	0	Ross et al 2024 Breast And Cervical Cancer-Related PTSD RCT on the ASSYST Treatment Intervention.pdf	0	kaptan et al 2023 "Without it, I am not sure I would still be here" mixed methods service evaluation for on
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⊙ 🔓 Sorel et al 2022 Répercussions psychologiques de la pandémie de COVID-19 chez les enfants et les adolescents et modalités de prise		
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EMDR upgraded in the revised DoD Guideline

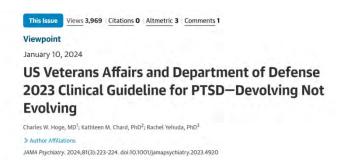
Annals of Internal Medicine

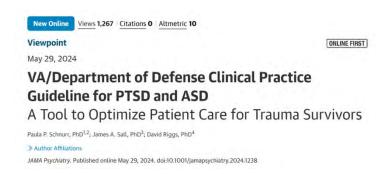
CLINICAL GUIDELINE

The Management of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Acute Stress Disorder: Synopsis of the 2023 U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs and U.S. Department of Defense Clinical Practice Guideline

Paula P. Schnurr, PhD; Jessica L. Hamblen, PhD; Jonathan Wolf, MD; Rachael Coller, PharmD; Claire Collie, PhD; Matthew A. Fuller, PharmD; Paul E. Holtzheimer, MD, MS; Ursula Kelly, PhD, APRN; Ariel J. Lang, PhD, MPH; Kate McGraw, PhD; Joshua C. Morganstein, MD; Sonya B. Norman, PhD; Katie Papke, LMSW; Ismene Petrakis, MD; David Riggs, PhD; James A. Sall, PhD; Brian Shiner, MD, MPH; Ilse Wiechers, MD, MPP, MHS; and Marija S. Kelber, PhD

Strong recommendation for CPT, EMDR or PE





And hopefully there will be a revision of the APA Guideline

Efeitos adversos na psicoterapia

- Worsening of symptoms
- Problems with the therapeutic alliance
- Treatment dependency and erosion of patient self-efficacy
- Problems with other people, work, and family
- and ...

Several EMDR studies have looked into side effects

Klatte et al 2023 DOI: 10.1037/pst0000359

However, it is not a regular feature of the studies that this is reported.

Talking about side effects can improve the therapeutic alliance

Muschalla et al 2023 DOI: 10.1111/acps.13543

"Compared to other treatment proce- dures you have used, how often have EMDR sessions led to "	N	More often	As often	Less often	NA
Suicidal ideation	363	6	36	39	20
Suicidal ideation and activity	324	2	38	49	12
Extreme agitation or panic	341	31	31	34	4
Emergence of repressed material	357	86	10	3	2
In-session dissociation	353	29	41	20	10
Postsession dissociation	330	14	46	32	9
Eye damage	329	4	42	23	31
Physical illness	330	8	41	31	21
Violence	322	1	42	36	21
Cancellation of next appointment	326	12	43	33	12
Premature termination of treatment	326	10	49	33	8
General negative side effects					
First mailing	326	8	39	46	7
Licensed psychologists	169	11	43	39	8
Second mailing	23	4	48	30	17

How to interpret Howard Lipke's statement?

In comparing the "general negative side effects" of EMDR with other methods the responding therapists used, of 326 respondents, 46% reported these less often with EMDR, and 8% reported the negative effects more often with EMDR. In a magnitude of results seldom seen in behavioral sciences, 86% of 357 respondents reported "emergence of repressed material" was more common with EMDR than other treatments, and 3% reported it was less common with EMDR.

Journal of EMDR Practice and Research, Volume 6, Number 2, 2012 http://dx.doi.org/10.1891/1933-3196.6.2.82

Lipke's survey in: Shapiro EMDR 1995 but not in the 2nd and 3rd edition

Temporary PTSD symptom exacerbation during trauma focused therapy was relatively common. Early PTSD symptom exacerbation occurred in 32 participants (32.3%; PE: n = 15, EMDR: n = 17). Between-session PTSD symptom exacerbation occurred in 46 participants (46.5%) at least once over the course of treatment (PE: n = 20, EMDR: n = 26). However, the findings also confirm that **exacerbation during treatment is not related to poor treatment response or dropout** and demonstrate that TFT is burdensome but tolerable and effective for people with psychosis.

Burger et al 2023 The bumpy road of trauma-focused treatment: Posttraumatic stress disorder symptom exacerbation in people with psychosis. *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, 1–11. DOI: 10.1002/jts.22907

Received: 16 December 2020 | Accepted: 19 December 2020

DOI: 10.1002/cpp.2549

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW

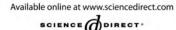
WILEY

Group eye movement desensitization and reprocessing interventions in adults and children: A systematic review of randomized and nonrandomized trials

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Safa Kemal Kaptan<sup>1</sup> | Busra Ozen Dursun<sup>1</sup> | Mark Knowles<sup>2</sup> | Nusrat Husain<sup>1,3</sup> | Filippo Varese<sup>1,3,4</sup>
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In this review, 11 out of 22 studies did not mention adverse outcomes at all. Six studies reported no adverse outcomes, whereas the remaining five studies reported different levels of outcomes. In three studies (Adúriz et al., 2009; Allon, 2015; Harris et al., 2018), some participants needed extra individual EMDR sessions, whereas in two studies, some participants reported an increase in depression (Jarero et al., 2018) or in distress and anger (Trentini et al., 2018).





Epilepsy & Behavior 7 (2005) 715-718



Case Report

Eye movement desensitization and reprocessing in the treatment of posttraumatic stress disorder in a patient with comorbid epilepsy

Gudrun Schneider a,*, Darius Nabavi b, Gereon Heuft a

No other documented case with epilepsy

Schäflein et al. BMC Psychiatry (2024) 24:368 https://doi.org/10.1186/s12888-024-05756-6 **BMC Psychiatry**

CASE REPORT

Open Access

Exacerbation of central serous chorioretinopathy during trauma-confronting psychotherapy— a case report

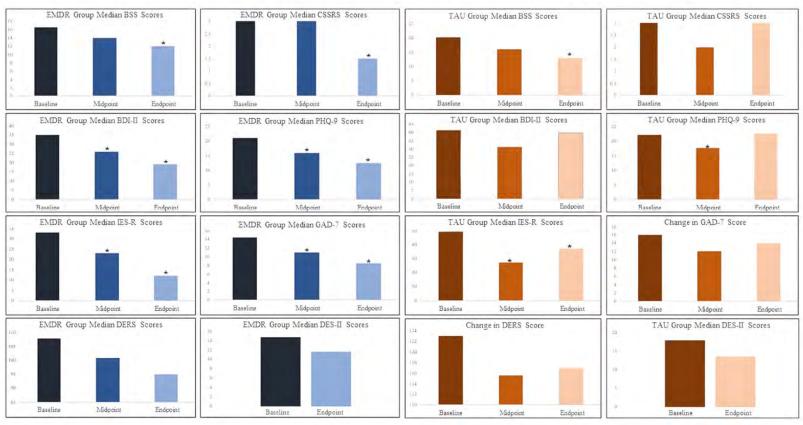
Eva Schäflein^{1,2*}, Christian Mardin³, Eva Morawa¹, Sophia Rudolf¹, Yesim Erim¹ and Cosima Rhein¹

SEM EBL, apenas fixar os olhos

Suicidality

Burback et al. 2024 42 Px. 4-month follow-up.
 EMDR Group 1 Suicide attempt TAU 5





Traumatização Secundária

Research Article Access

Is a Personal Trauma History a Risk Factor for the Development of Secondary Traumatization in EMDR Therapists?

Daniels, Judith K. | Fereidooni, Fatemeh



However, the therapist's personal trauma history might still remain a relevant issue to address in trauma training as trauma severity exhibited a moderate association with current exposure levels, suggesting that therapists with a more severe history of exposure tend to work with a higher percentage of traumatized clients or elicit a greater degree of graphic details in their therapeutic work. Hence, it might be useful to address these preferences and the potential risk they might carry for the development of ST symptoms...Psychotherapy training, such as provided by EMDR institutes, should therefore entail a focus on such intrapsychic aspects of the therapist in addition to teaching treatment techniques. Especially establishing targeted routines to engage in active emotion regulation to prevent automatic dissociative processing might be a fruitful addition to the syllabus.

Mecanismo de ação



The hypothesis that changes in vividness are a mechanism of change in EMDR was not supported. However, faster changes during treatment were observed for EMDR. It remains puzzling why, despite faster changes in hypothesized mechanisms, we failed to detect any evidence for these mechanisms within the EMDR treatment arm in terms of Granger causality.



Eye movement intervention facilitates concurrent perception and memory processing

Sinuo Wang¹, Yang He², Jie Hu¹, Jianan Xia¹, Ke Fang¹, Junna Yu³, Yingying Wang^{1,*}

While the dual-task nature of the EM intervention in EMDR determines that it will impair certain cognitive processes, we find consistent evidence that bilateral EM also broadly facilitates information processing and enhances neural activities in the brain. The increased neural representation occurs not only to visually perceived information but also to simultaneously retrieved long-term memory content. This suggests that the processing of the trauma memory being retrieved in EMDR maybe facilitated as well.

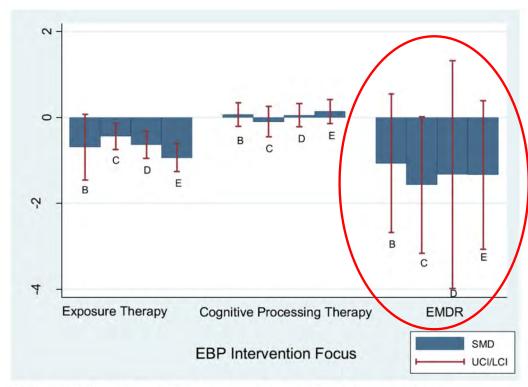
HYPOTHESIS AND THEORY article
Front. Psychiatry, 15 May 2024
Sec. Anxiety and Stress Disorders
Volume 15 - 2024 | https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsy.2024.1374274

Bolstering the adaptive information processing model: a narrative review

Jenny Ann Rydberg* ___ Lisa Virgitti ___ Cyril Tarquinio

Liebermann EMDR Trainer Cooperation 2024

Há diferenças entre EMDR e TCC?



REVIEW ARTICLE

Are There Differences Among Evidence-Based Psychotherapies for Treating Different *DSM-5* PTSD Symptom Clusters? A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis of Controlled Clinical Trials

Marina S. Melani, MSc,* Jéssica M. Paiva, MSc,* Mauro V. Mendlowicz, PhD,*† Liliane Vilete, PhD,*
Mariana P. Luz, PhD,* Paula Rui Ventura, PhD,*
Roberta Benitez Freitas Passos, PhD,‡ and William Berger, PhD*

EBP treatment effect considering both symptom clusters and EBP intervention focus.

EMDR pode mudar a biologia 1

Molecular Psychiatry https://doi.org/10.1038/s41380-019-0549-3

ARTICLE

Successful treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder reverses DNA methylation marks

Christiaan H. Vinkers (5) 1.2 · Elbert Geuze (6) 3.4 · Sanne J. H. van Rooij (6) · Mitzy Kennis · Remmelt R. Schür · Danny M. Nispeling³ · Alicia K. Smith 65,7 · Caroline M. Nievergelt 68,9 · Monica Uddin 10 · Bart P. F. Rutten 69 Eric Vermetten 604,11 · Marco P. Boks 603

www.nature.com/scientificreports

scientific reports

OPEN Epigenetic impact of a 1-week intensive multimodal group program for adolescents with multiple adverse childhood experiences

> Perla Kaliman^{1,233}, Marta Cosin-Tomás^{3,4,5,9}, Andy Madrid^{6,9}, Susana Roque López⁷, Elkin Llanez-Anaya⁸, Ligia A. Papale⁶, Reid S. Alisch⁶ & Richard J. Davidson¹

Compared with no treatment, the effects of PTSD treatment on increased ZFP57 methylation were over and above the effect of symptom reduction alone (B = 0.623, t = -2.298, p = 0.025). Of the two treatment modalities, this effect was stronger for **EMDR** (B = -0.61, t = -2.19, p = 0.033) than for tf-CBT (B = -0.67, t = -1.70, p = 0.095), even though the effects of tf-CBT and EMDR were not different in a direct comparison (p = 0.836).

Methylation changes in SIRT5 and TRAPPC2L genes showed associations with changes in trauma-related psychological measures. Results suggest that this multimodal group program for adolescents (including 4 sessions EMDR group therapy) with multiple victimization modulates the DNA methylome at sites of potential relevance for health and behavioral disorders associated with ACEs.

EMDR pode mudar a biologia 2



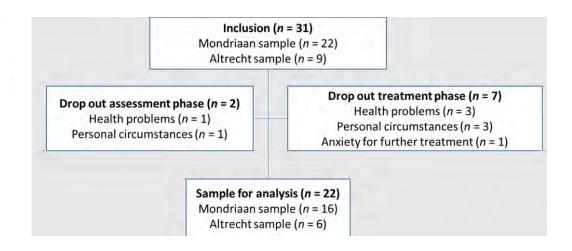
Thirty TRD patients assessed for Early Life Stress underwent trauma-focused psychotherapy, of those, 12 received trauma-focused CBT, and 18 EMDR. DNA methylation was profiled with Illumina Infinium EPIC array at T0 (baseline), after 8 weeks (T8, end of psychotherapy) and after 12 weeks (T12 – follow-up).

Stratified analyses by type of trauma-focused psychotherapy showed statistically significant adjusted p-value area in 141 DMRs only for the group of patients receiving EMDR, with annotated genes related to inflammation and psychiatric disorders, including LTA, GFI1, and S100A8. Gene set enrichment analyses in the EMDR group indicated biological processes related to inflammatory response, particularly the TNF signaling pathway

A First Exploration: Can Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing Improve Cognition in Older Adults With Posttraumatic Stress Disorder?

Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry and Neurology 2023, Vol. (0) 1–16 © The Author(s) 2023 Article reuse guidelines: sagepub.com/journals-permissions DOI: 10.1177/08919887231207639 journals.sagepub.com/home/jgp Sage

Ellen M. J. Gielkens, PhD^{1,2}, Gina Rossi, PhD², Sebastiaan P. J. van Alphen, PhD^{1,2,3}, and Sjacko Sobczak, MD, PhD^{1,4,5}



- Cognitive functioning on memory and attention possible increased in older adults with PTSD after EMDR treatment.
- Further research is needed with a larger sample and a control condition to corroborate these findings and to identify the possible mediating role of modifiable risk factors.

Psicose

DOI: 10.1111/papt.12499

INVITED ARTICLE



Trauma therapies for psychosis: A state-of-the-art review

```
Amy Hardy<sup>1,2</sup> | Nadine Keen<sup>2</sup> | David van den Berg<sup>3,4</sup> | Filippo Varese<sup>5,6</sup> | Eleanor Longden<sup>5,6,7</sup> | Thomas Ward<sup>1</sup> | Rachel M Brand<sup>8</sup>
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Available online at www.sciencedirect.com



Spanish Journal of Psychiatry and Mental Health



journal homepage: http://http://www.elsevier.es/sjpmh

Original

EMDR therapy vs. supportive therapy as adjunctive treatment in trauma-exposed bipolar patients: A randomised controlled trial

Bridget Hogg^{a,b,c,d}, Joaquim Radua ^{d,e,f,g,h}, Itxaso Gardoki-Souto ^{a,c},
Marta Fontana-McNally ^{a,b}, Walter Lupo ^a, María Reinares ^{d,h,i,j,k}, Esther Jiménez ^{d,h,i,j},
Mercè Madre ^{l,m,n}, Laura Blanco-Presas ^{m,n,o}, Romina Cortizo ^{p,q}, Anna Massó-Rodriguez ^r,
Juan Castaño ^q, Isabel Argila ^{m,n}, José Ignacio Castro-Rodriguez ^q, Mercè Comes ⁱ,
Cristina Macias ^{a,q,s}, Roberto Sánchez-González ^{b,d,q,t}, Estanislao Mur-Mila ^{b,q},
Patricia Novo ^{r,u}, Adriane R. Rosa ^{v,w,x}, Eduard Vieta ^{d,h,i,j}, Frank Padberg ^y,
Victor Pérez-Solà ^{b,d,q,t}, Alicia Valiente-Gómez ^{a,b,d,*}, Ana Moreno-Alcázar ^{a,b,d},
Benedikt L. Amann ^{a,b,d,t,y}

This multicentre randomised controlled trial included 77 patients with Bipolar Disorder and current trauma-related symptoms. Participants were randomised to either 20 sessions of trauma-focused EMDR therapy for BD, or 20 sessions of supportive therapy(ST). The primary outcome was relapse rates over 24-months, and secondary outcomes were improve-ments in affective and trauma symptoms, general functioning, and cognitive impairment, assessed at baseline, post-treatment, and at 12- and 24-month follow-up.

Results: There was no significant difference between treatment conditions in terms of relapse rates either with or without hospitalisation. **EMDR was significantly superior to ST at the 12-month follow up in terms of reducing depressive symptoms (p = 0.0006, d = 0.969), manic symptoms (p = 0.027, d = 0.513), and improving functioning (p = 0.038, d = 0.486). There was no significant difference in dropout betweentreatment arms.**

Conclusions: Although the primary efficacy criterion was not met in the current study, trauma-focused EMDR was superior to ST in reducing of affective symptoms and improvement of functioning, with benefits maintained at six months following the end of treatment. Both EMDR and ST reduced trauma symptoms as compared to baseline, possibly due to a shared benefit of psychotherapy. Importantly, focusing on traumatic events did not increase relapses or dropouts, suggesting psychological trauma can safely be addressed in a BD population using this protocol





REVIEW ARTICLE





Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR) treatment in the medical setting: a systematic review

Helen P.A. Driessen 💿, Sid Morsink 💿, Jan J.V. Busschbach 💿, Witte J.G. Hoogendijk 💿 and Leonieke W. Kranenburg

89 studies were included. Nearly all of them found beneficial effects for EMDR

- Pain
 - Phantom limb pain 7 studies
 - Chronic pain 9 studies
- Neurology 15 studies
- Oncology 14 studies
- Obstetrics 8 studies
- Otorhinolaryngology 6 studies
- Rheumatology 5 studies
- Pulmonary medicine 5 studies

- Cardiology 4 studies
- Gynecology 4 studies
- Dentistry 3 studies
- Dermatology 2 studies
- Persistent physical complaints 3 studies
- Internal medicine 1 study
- Nephrology 1 study
- Intensive Care 1 study

Group eye movement desensitization and reprocessing (EMDR) in chronic pain patients

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TYPE Conceptual Analysis
PUBLISHED 22 February 2024
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TABLE 1 Treatment program overview.

Preliminary interviews	Day 1 1:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.	Day 2 1:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.	Day 3 1:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.	Day 4 1:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Phone screening	Welcome Getting to know each other	Arrival	Arrival	Arrival
Individual preliminary interviews	Education I (Pain)			
	Education II (EMDR and protocols) PT-OTS pain episodes	G-TEP-pain episodes	G-TEP-pain episodes	G-TEP-pain episodes
	Active walking	Active walking	Active walking	Active walking
	PT-OTS	PT-OTS- Pain episodes	PT-OTS-pain visualization	Pain absorption exercise
	Short physical activation	Short physical activation	Short physical activation	
	Break	Break	Break	Break
	Conclusion	Education III (pain and pain memory)	Education IV (pain and stress)	Conclusion and feedback

IGTP-OTS, EMDR Integrative Group Treatment Protocol for Ongoing Traumatic Stress; G-TEP, Group Traumatic Episode Protocol.

Fibromialgia



The primary outcome was pain. Secondary outcomes included post-traumatic stress symptoms, other FM symptoms (fatigue, stiffness in muscles and joints), and the impact of FM on daily activities and sleep. Post-traumatic stress symptoms improved significantly in seven participants. Pain severity decreased significantly in six participants, with three of them maintaining significant improvement three months later. One participant showed clinically relevant change one month later. Furthermore, improvements were observed in secondary outcome measures. The findings support the efficacy of EMDR in reducing FM symptoms.

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CLINICAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

OPEN ACCESS Check for update

Exploration of eye movement desensitization and reprocessing in treating posttraumatic stress-disorder in patients with acquired brain injury: a retrospective case series

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Results: Sixteen ABI patients (median age 46 years, 50% males), with predominantly moderate or severe TBI (50%) or stroke (25%) were included. Treatment duration was a median of seven sessions. Post-treatment IES scores were significantly lower than pre-treatment scores (p < .001). In 81% of the cases there was an individual statistically and clinically relevant change in IES score. Mean SUD scores of the first target were significantly lower at the end of treatment compared to scores at the start of treatment (p < .001). In 88% of the patient's full desensitization to a SUD of 0–1 of the first target was accomplished.



Results: A total of 11 RCTs were found. Studies showed **beneficial effects of early EMDR interventions** on post-traumatic symptoms **at post-treatment and at 3-month follow-up**. **No differences** were found between EMDR and no intervention or another intervention **in the remaining analyses**.

Limitations: The main limitations are the **low quality of the studies**, the **small number of studies** per outcome assessed, and the **small sample sizes**.

Anorexia Nervosa

Eye movement desensitisation and reprocessing as add-on treatment to enhanced cognitive behaviour therapy for patients with anorexia nervosa reporting childhood maltreatment: A quasi-experimental multicenter study

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Method

A total of 75 patients with AN reporting moderate/severe childhood maltreatment were initially assessed regarding body mass index (BMI), general and eating disorder (ED)-specific psychopathology, and dissociative symptoms, and re-evaluated after 40 CBT-E sessions (T1). Then, 18 patients received EMDR, whereas the others were placed on a waiting list and continued CBT-E. T2 assessment was performed after 20–25 sessions of EMDR or CBT-E. A control group of 67 patients without CM was also enrolled and treated with CBT-E.

Results

Contrary to patients without CM, neither of the traumatised groups improved in BMI, general and ED psychopathology, or dissociation at T1. However, at T2, both traumatised groups improved in BMI and ED-specific psychopathology, with the **CBT + EMDR group demonstrating greater improvements**. Moreover, **only the CBT + EMDR group improved in general psychopathology and dissociative symptoms**. The reduction of ED symptoms in traumatised patients was mediated by the amelioration of dissociation.

Tratamento Intensivo

Re	esearch Article
T	Making Sense of Change after Intensive Trauma reatment; a Mixed- Method Study into Adolescents experience of Efficacy
Eli	sa van Ee, Dani de Beijer, Desirée Florisson, Fenna Geuskens
TI	nis is a preprint; it has not been peer reviewed by a journal.
ht	tps://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-3981761/v1

The experience of **negative thoughts and emotions** at the outset and during treatment. These narratives illustrated the fear of handling or benefiting from ITT, potentially hindering treatment success. Intense and sometimes confusing emotions during and after treatment were reported, providing insight into why certain PTSD symptoms (e.g. arousal or restlessness) may persist post-treatment, but as confidence in recovery increases, continue to decline over time. **Social support** emerged as a significant theme in understanding how adolescents experience and bene®t from ITT. Indeed, the study results highlight the positive impact of sharing narratives, demonstrating its potential to alleviate feelings of loneliness.

Identity confusion constituted a third significant theme within youths narratives. Recognizing the relevance and potential impact of identity issues during adolescence, particularly among traumatized youth, ITT programs designed for adolescents could benefit from incorporating trauma-informed interventions that specifically reinforce developmental milestones

Desastres

A Scoping Review of Trauma-Informed Pediatric Interventions in Response to Natural and Biologic Disasters

by Kimberly Burkhart ^{1,*} [□], Neel Agarwal ² [□], Sehyun Kim ² [□], Mandy Neudecker ³ [□] and Carolyn E. levers-Landis ¹ [□]

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Methodological rigor was varied, with 60% randomized, controlled trials. Overall, there was a significant decrease in posttraumatic stress symptoms, distress, anxiety, and depression regardless of whether the participant received CBT, TF-CBT, or EMDR.

This review provides compelling evidence for the use of CBT, TF-CBT, and EMDR for youth in response to natural/biologic disasters.

EMDR treatment for people with intellectual disabilities: a systematic review about difficulties and adaptations

Simone M. Schipper-Eindhoven^{1,2*}, Nanda C. de Knegt¹, Liesbeth Mevissen³, Jos van Loon⁴, Ralph de Vries⁵, Majlinda Zhuniq⁶ and Marrie H. J. Bekker² DOI 10.3389/fpsyt.2023.1328310

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SPECIAL ISSUE



Clinicians' experiences of learning to use eye movement desensitisation and reprocessing therapy with people with intellectual disabilities: A qualitative study

Eleanor McKillop Alison Spencer | Cathryn Marrington www.cambridge.org/epa

Clinician treatment choices for post-traumatic stress disorder: ambassadors survey of psychiatrists in 39 European countries

European Psychiatry, **67**(1), e24, 1–11 https://doi.org/10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.19.

	CE Europe (n = 279)	Southern (n = 92)	Northern (n = 92)	Western (n = 148)	Total (n = 611
Certified psychotherapists	108 (38.7)	46 (50.0)	37 (40.2)	67 (45.3)	258 (42.2)
Certified psychotherapists' main area					
Cognitive behavioral therapy	54 (49.1)	17 (37.8)	7 (21.2)	20 (30.8)	98 (38.7)
Psychodynamic oriented	10 (9.1)	9 (20.0)	3 (9.1)	13 (20.0)	35 (13.8)
Integrative psychotherapy	11 (10.0)	4 (8.9)	7 (21.2)	12 (18.5)	34 (13.4)
Systemic family therapy	11 (10.0)	3 (6.7)	4 (12.1)	7 (10.8)	25 (9.9)
Psychoanalytic psychotherapy	2 (1.8)	4 (8.9)	6 (18.2)	4 (6.2)	16 (6.3)
EMDR	4 (3.6)	3 (6.7)	3 (9.1)	4 (6.2)	14 (5.5)
Other	18 (16.4)	5 (11.1)	3 (9.1)	5 (7.7)	31 (12.3)
Psychotraumatologists	52 (18.6)	11 (12.0)	8 (8.7)	36 (24.3)	107 (17.5)
PTSD patients monthly, mean (SD)	6 (9)	7 (14)	5 (9)	10 (13)	7 (11)
Availability of trauma-focused therapies					
Trauma-focused CBT	116 (41.6)	38 (41.3)	44 (47.8)	84 (56.8)	282 (46.2)
EMDR	44 (15.8)	23 (25.0)	39 (42.4)	84 (56.8)	190 (31.1)
Psychodynamic oriented	75 (26.9)	23 (25.0)	32 (34.8)	46 (31.1)	176 (28.8)
Cognitive processing therapy	70 (25.1)	19 (20.7)	21 (22.8)	22 (14.9)	132 (21.6)
Narrative exposure therapy	18 (6.5)	13 (14.1)	4 (4.3)	26 (17.6)	61 (10.0)
Prolonged exposure	19 (6.8)	3 (3.3)	11 (12.0)	19 (12.8)	52 (8.5)
Other trauma-focused psychotherapy	51 (18.3)	4 (4.3)	24 (26.1)	46 (31.1)	125 (20.5)
No trauma-focused therapy	73 (26.2)	23 (25.0)	22 (23.9)	24 (16.2)	142 (23.2)

Table 2. Treatment choices; weighted data (n = 611)

	CE Europe (<i>n</i> = 279)	Southern (n = 92)	Northern (n = 92)	Western (n = 148)	Total (n = 611)
Pharmacotherapy					
Any antidepressant	89 (82–94)	92 (82–96)	58 (41–73)	77 (66–85)	82 (76–86)
Other drugs					
Benzodiazepines	33 (24–42)	23 (14–37)	11 (4–27)	9 (7–11)	18 (15–21)
Anticonvulsants	3 (1–7)	3 (0–18)	0 (0-0)	0 (0–0)	1 (1–3)
Antipsychotics	4 (2–7)	2 (1–6)	0 (0-0)	3 (1–13)	3 (1–6)
Psychotherapy			19.50		
Trauma-focused CBT	46 (36–56)	43 (32–55)	63 (42–80)	57 (46–67)	52 (45–58)
Psychoeducation about trauma	31 (23–41)	24 (15–37)	40 (23–61)	41 (30–52)	35 (29–42)
Cognitive behavioral therapy	42 (32–52)	30 (19–45)	13 (9–17)	18 (12–28)	26 (21–32)
Cognitive processing therapy	33 (24–42)	23 (14–37)	11 (4–27)	9 (7–11)	18 (15–21)
EMDR	9 (6–13)	17 (9–31)	17 (9–31)	14 (8–23)	14 (10–19)
Prolonged exposure	13 (8–20)	13 (7–22)	5 (3–9)	11 (7–16)	11 (9–15)
Psychodynamic psychotherapy	9 (5–17)	7 (3–17)	5 (3–10)	11 (6–19)	9 (6–14)
Narrative exposure therapy	1 (0-5)	1 (0-4)	1 (0-3)	3 (0–13)	2 (1–6)
Systemic therapy	4 (1–11)	0 (0–0)	0 (0-2)	0 (0–0)	1 (0-3)
Other trauma-focused psychotherapy	3 (1–7)	3 (0–18)	0 (0-0)	0 (0–0)	1 (1–3)
Other therapy	2 (1–3)	1 (0-4)	1 (0-3)	12 (6–22)	7 (4–12)