

NHS Fife Department of Psychology

A photograph of a green tree with dense foliage, set against a clear blue sky. The tree is positioned on the left side of the page, with its branches extending towards the center.

# Coping with Trauma

Help Yourself @ [moodcafe.co.uk](http://moodcafe.co.uk)



## What is a traumatic event?

A traumatic event is one that is unusual and unexpected and that causes deep distress to a person. It could be fire, an accident, a robbery or burglary, an attack, or being a witness to a death. It could be large-scale, such as a major disaster involving many people. It could be a personal event involving you, your friends or family. It is not the size of the traumatic event that affects a person; it is what **they** think about what happened and what it means to them. This is a very personal thing; people react to traumatic events in different ways.

## How do people react after a traumatic event?

There are three main ways that people can react to trauma:

- **Re-experiencing** the trauma in your mind
- **Avoiding** things associated with or related to the trauma
- Feeling more **tense, irritable or alert** than usual

## Re-experiencing the trauma in your mind

- Having unwanted pictures or images of the trauma (often called flashbacks) coming into your mind.
- Having upsetting dreams about the trauma or about other things that frighten you.
- Feeling that the trauma is happening again - strong sensations of re-living it.
- Feeling very distressed when you come across situations or feelings that remind you of the trauma.
- Experiencing upsetting physical reactions, like a faster heartbeat or dizziness, when you are faced with memories of the trauma or situations that remind you of it.

## Avoiding things related to the trauma

- Trying to avoid thoughts, feelings and conversations about the trauma.
- Avoiding activities, places or people that remind you of the trauma.
- Being unable to remember things about the trauma.
- Losing interest in life, feeling detached from others or not feeling yourself.
- Not feeling you will have a normal future - you may feel as though you are living on borrowed time.

## **Feeling more tense, irritable and alert**

- Feeling angry or irritable.
- Not being able to concentrate.
- Finding it difficult to fall asleep.
- Feeling more alert than usual all the time.
- Being easily startled.

## **Reactions to trauma can affect people in different ways**

- How we feel.
- The way the body works.
- The way we behave.
- The way we think.

### **How we feel** (not necessarily all of these)

- Anxious, nervous, worried, frightened.
- Feeling something dreadful is going to happen.
- Tense, uptight, on edge, unsettled.
- Unreal, strange, woozy, detached.
- Worrying constantly.
- Unable to concentrate.
- Dizzy, light-headed.
- Panicky.
- Depressed, low, at a loss.
- Angry.

### **The way the body works** (not necessarily all of these)

- Heart races and pounds.
- Chest feels tight.
- Muscles are tense or stiff.
- Feeling tired or exhausted.
- Body aches.

### **The way we behave** (not necessarily all of these)

- Pace up and down.
- Avoid things that remind you of the trauma.
- Not able to sit and relax.
- Avoid people.
- Avoid being alone.

### **The way we think** (not necessarily all of these)

- "It was my fault"
- "I'm cracking up"
- "Why did it have to happen?"
- "I can't see the point any more"

## Why do people react so strongly to trauma?

There are many reasons why trauma has such a strong emotional impact on us. It often shatters the basic beliefs we hold about life. Normally for us life is fairly safe and secure. It has a particular form, meaning and purpose. Trauma can destroy this safe feeling. It might be that the image we have of ourselves is shattered; we might have responded to the trauma in a different way from how we expected or wanted to behave. We get no warning of a traumatic event. There is no time to adjust to this new experience. It will usually be outside our normal range of experience and we are faced with not knowing what to do or how to behave. You might have felt you or the people around you were going to die, and you were shocked. In the face of this danger our minds keep a strong hold on the memory of the trauma. This is probably a way our minds try to ensure that the same kind of danger never occurs again.

## Coping with traumatic events

There is no right or wrong way to feel after experiencing a traumatic event. This booklet describes many different feelings and emotions that might be felt after a tragedy or major personal crisis. This does not mean **you** must feel them. Try to express your feelings. You won't 'lose control'. If you try and hold on to your feelings, this could lead to more emotional and physical problems.

### Ways to cope

**Be Active** - keep up your usual routines as much as possible, keeping some time for yourself.

**Thinking and talking** - talking about your experience will help. Allow yourself to dwell on your experience if you feel you need to.

**Accepting Support** - accept and look for other people's support.

**Taking care of yourself** - remember to take time to sleep, eat, rest and relax.

**Humour** - humour can be a good way of releasing stress after a traumatic event. You could try watching a funny film.

**Coming to terms with tragedy** - you won't forget what has happened, but you will come to terms with it in time and probably find personal strengths you didn't even know you had.



**There is no right or wrong way to react to a traumatic event or tragic loss. Everyone reacts in their own way and can be helped and supported through it.**

## **When to get further help**

Reactions to trauma usually fade with time. However, you may need to ask for more help if after a few months you continue to experience the following:

- The event is in the forefront of your mind
- You feel tense, exhausted, confused or restless
- You feel very angry
- Those close to you comment on your personality change
- Your work performance deteriorates
- You have nightmares, flashbacks, panic attacks or disturbed sleep patterns
- Your relationships are suffering badly or there is a change in your sexual drive
- You feel you want to avoid contact with work or people connected with it
- You have noticed an increase in your smoking or drinking habits
- Your eating pattern is erratic
- You find yourself relying on medication to keep calm or to sleep

## Further Help:

If the above symptoms carry on for more than a few months or worsen, you may wish to contact your GP or your Occupational Health Department.

## Helplines

**Assist Trauma Care** – answered by support workers and trained counsellors, who will listen and offer emotional first aid. They are happy to phone back if cost of call is a problem. Trained therapists are available for 12 free phone therapy sessions. Service will be accessed through the helpline.

(Daily: 10am-4pm) Tel: 01788 560800

**Breathing Space** – mental health helpline

(Daily: 6pm-2am) Tel: 0800 83 85 87

**CRUSE Bereavement Care Scotland** - help line for bereaved people and those caring for bereaved people

(Mon-Fri: 9.30am-5pm) Tel: 0870 167 1677

**Rape and Abuse Line** - Freephone helplines for men and women who have been affected by rape and/or abuse.

Mon-Fri: 7pm-10pm (answered by women) 0808 800 0123

Mon and Wed only: 7pm-10pm (answered by men) 0808 800 0122

**Samaritans** – confidential support for anyone in a crisis

24 hours Tel: 08457 90 90 90

Textphone: 08457 909192

**Victim Support – Scotland**

Offers practical and emotional support to victims of crime

Mon-Thurs: 9am-4.30pm

Fri: 9am-4pm 0845 603 9213

## **Websites**

[www.dial-a-law.org.uk](http://www.dial-a-law.org.uk)

free online information service for all aspects of legal matters

[www.bbc.co.uk/radio1/onelife/health/atoz/ptsd](http://www.bbc.co.uk/radio1/onelife/health/atoz/ptsd)

Really helpful site detailing causes, symptoms, treatment and further resources

[www.ptsdalliance.org/home2](http://www.ptsdalliance.org/home2)

American site created by the Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) Alliance. Lots of educational resources for individuals diagnosed with PTSD, family, friends, those at risk of developing PTSD and healthcare professionals.

[www.uktrauma.org.uk/aboutpts](http://www.uktrauma.org.uk/aboutpts)

General information on PTSD and sexual abuse.

## Books

Herbert, C (2002) *Understanding your reactions to trauma: a guide for survivors of trauma and their families*. Blue Stallion Publications. ISBN: 1904127029 (In depth discussion of all types of trauma.)

Herbert, C & Wetmore, A (1999) *Overcoming Traumatic Stress*. Robinson. ISBN: 1841190160

## Sexual abuse and trauma:

Ainscough, C & Toon, K (2000) *Breaking Free Workbook: Practical Help for Survivors of Child Sexual Abuse*. Sheldon Press.

ISBN: 0859698041

Ainscough, C & Toon, K (2000) *Surviving Childhood Sexual Abuse: Practical Self-Help for Adults Who Were Sexually Abused as Children*. Fisher Books, Paperback. ISBN: 1555612253

Davies, L (1991) *Allies in Healing: When the Person You Love Was Sexually Abused as a Child*. Harper Collins. ISBN: 0060698834

Davis, L (1990) *The Courage to Heal Workbook: For Women and Men Survivors of Child Sexual Abuse*. Perennial (Harper Collins), Paperback.  
ISBN: 0060964375

Hunter, M (1991) *Abused Boys*. Fawcett Books. ISBN: 0449906299

Visit [moodcafe.co.uk](https://moodcafe.co.uk)  
for more helpful resources

