## **EMDR** within families

Trauma & Neurodiverse Populations Conference

Dec 6<sup>th</sup> 2022

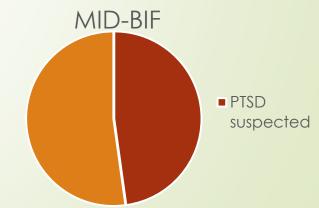
Liesbeth Mevissen, PHd

### MID-BIF: vulnerable (Nieuwenhuijs et al., 2017, 2019)

40 % of the MHC population (N= 565) has MID-BIF

Significant more traumatic experiences (TSQ) (N=570)
 OR: 1,75 (MID) – 1,89 (BIF)

47,8% suspected of PTSD



MID-BIF

Mental Health Care

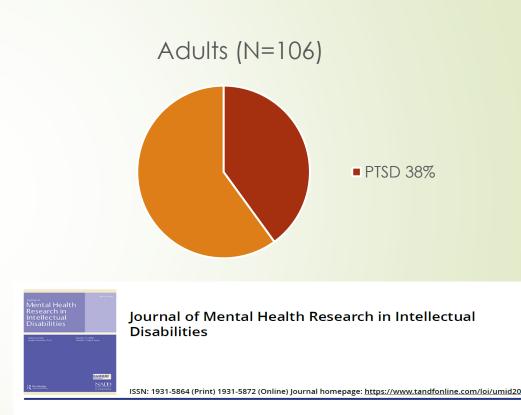
### **PTSD** rates in MID-BIF patients

# Children (N=80) • PTSD 20-38%

CLINICAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

Assessing posttraumatic stress disorder in children with mild to borderline intellectual disabilities

Liesbeth Mevissen<sup>1\*</sup>, Robert Didden<sup>2</sup>, Hubert Korzilius<sup>3</sup> and Ad de Jongh<sup>4,5</sup>



#### Assessing Posttraumatic Stress Disorder in Adults with Mild Intellectual Disabilities or Borderline Intellectual Functioning

Liesbeth Mevissen, Robert Didden, Ad de Jongh & Hubert Korzilius

### ID and psychopathology (Wieland, 2016)

- Often receive less treatment
- Often receive medication instead of psychotherapy
- Do not benefit sufficiently from mainstream interventions in mental health

### Trauma within families

(Lambert et al., 2014; Mc Gaw et al., 2017; Movisie, 2015; van Ee, Kleber, & Jongmans, 2015)

Low IQ

 Witnessing domestic violence as a child

PTSD in parents

Increased risk of intergenerationally transferred violence

- Less emotional availability as an educator
- A more negative view of the child
- Damages the social-emotional development in the child (distress, behavioural problems)
- Unsafe home environment

### Families with MID-BIF: a high risk group (Tøssebro et al., 2017;Vervoort-Schel et al., 2018)

#### Parents with MID-BIF:

20%-25% of all custody cases

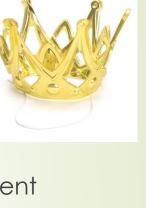
#### **Outplaced children with MID-BIF:**

- 49 % traumatized ( $\ge$  2 ACE's)
- ACE's in parents related to number of ACE's in children

### KINGS-ID: a prospect for families with ID? (child in healthy system)

Multi-problem families

- MID-BIF in parents and/or child
- PTSD diagnosis (DITS-ID) in at least one child and one parent
- Outplacement or threatened outplacement child(ren)
- History of intensive out-patient home support
- Out-patient trauma treatment drop-out or not do-able





### What interfered with effective treatment?

- Belief that talking about traumas would increase symptoms
- Too much to worry about
- Practical/organisational issues (e.g. No travel money, difficulties planning and organising, forgetting appointments)
- Feelings of guilt / feeling a failure/ shame
- Bad experiences with previous professional help
- Fear of outplacement
- Intellectual Disability??

### Conclusions PTSD and EMDR in persons with ID (Mevissen, 2017)

- Higher prevalence rates (1:3 in samples)
- Underdiagnosed and under-treated
- No a-typical manifestation; fits developmental age
- Can be diagnosed: "Diagnostic Interview Trauma and Stressors-Mild Intellectual Disability" (Dutch)
- Can be treated with EMDR (tune to developmental age)
- First clues for effectiveness of EMDR for PTSD in ID



### Diagnostic Interview Trauma and Stressors – Mild Intellectual Disability (DITS-MID)

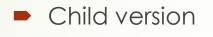
(Mevissen, Didden, De Jongh, 2018 in Dutch)

#### DITS-LVB voor volwassenen

Diagnostisch Interview Trauma en Stressoren Licht Verstandelijke Beperking

accare

Liesbeth Mevissen Robert Didden Ad de Jongh



- Parent version
- Adult version



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Valid and reliable for DSM-5 PTSD

 $(IQ 50-85; age \ge 6)$ 

Concrete language Visual support



Assessing Posttraumatic Stress Disorder in Adults with Mild Intellectual Disabilities or Borderline Intellectual Functioning

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### EMDR-therapy in MID-BIF \_ children

 Feasible and potentially effective in children (Mevissen et al., 2017)

Accepted: 13 January 2017
DOI: 10.1111/jar.12335

**ORIGINAL ARTICLE** 

WILEY ARID

Eye movement desensitisation and reprocessing therapy for posttraumatic stress disorder in a child and an adolescent with mild to borderline intellectual disability: A multiple baseline across subjects study

Liesbeth Mevissen<sup>1</sup> | Robert Didden<sup>2</sup> | Hubert Korzilius<sup>3</sup> | Ad de Jongh<sup>4,5</sup>

EMDR + IE Research in Developmental Disabilities 117 (2021) 104030

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Research in Developmental Disabilities
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/redevdis

Intensive clinical trauma treatment for children and adolescents with mild intellectual disability or borderline intellectual functioning: A pilot study

Marjolein Ooms-Evers $^{a,\,*},$  Stephanie van der Graaf-Loman $^a,$  Neomi van Duijvenbode $^b,$ Liesbeth Mevissen $^{b,c},$ Robert Didden $^{b,d}$ 

### **EMDR-therapy in MID-BIF\_adults**

Feasible and potentially effective in adults (Karatzias et al, 2019; Penninx Quevedo et al, 2021; Verhagen et al, 2022)



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

A mixed-methods, randomized controlled feasibility trial of Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR) plus Standard Care (SC) versus SC alone for DSM-5 Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in adults with intellectual disabilities

Thanos Karatzias<sup>1,2</sup> | Michael Brown<sup>3</sup> | Laurence Taggart<sup>4</sup> | Maria Truesdale<sup>1</sup> Chammy Sirisena<sup>5</sup> | Robert Walley<sup>1,6</sup> | Susan Mason-Roberts<sup>1</sup> | Aoife Bradley<sup>1</sup> Douglas Paterson<sup>7</sup>

> Res Dev Disabil. 2021 Oct;117:104044. doi: 10.1016/j.ridd.2021.104044. Epub 2021 Aug 23.

EMDR therapy for PTSD symptoms in patients with mild intellectual disability or borderline intellectual functioning and comorbid psychotic disorder: A case series

Rosita Penninx Quevedo<sup>1</sup>, Ad de Jongh<sup>2</sup>, Samantha Bouwmeester<sup>3</sup>, Robert Didden<sup>4</sup>



Safety, Feasibility, and Efficacy of EMDR Therapy in Adults with PTSD and Mild Intellectual Disability or Borderline Intellectual Functioning and Mental Health Problems: A Multiple Baseline Study

Inge Verhagen, Renate van der Heijden, Ad de Jongh, Hubert Korzilius, Liesbeth Mevissen & Robert Didden

### Intervention: KINGS-ID

Adaptation of KINGS [child in healthy system] (Wanders & Ploeg, 2017) for MID-BIF families

-preparation 6-8 weeks (each family member: baseline measurements, setting goals, home visit)

-6 weeks in-patient family treatment: intensive EMDR parent(s)  $\rightarrow$  intensive EMDR child(ren)  $\rightarrow$  parental skills training

Running own household / family caregiver in office adjacent to family unit / therapy sessions in central building / trauma sensitive environment

-2 weeks family support at home

Professionals: EMDR Europe Practioners therapists and CBT/trauma/MID-BIF trainend caregivers (Accare/Ambiq)

### How can intensive EMDR be organised (2)?

EMDR Case conceptualisation

- Standardised
- Prepared with the client
- On paper for the client
- Time-line DITS-MID is starting point
- Paper rotates between therapists, signed off by client

### **Results** parents

#### Table 1. Combined values of TAU across parents.

	Baseline- treatment ( <i>n</i> =9)		Baseline-post-treatment ( <i>n</i> =7/ <i>n</i> =6) <sup>1</sup>		Baseline-follow-up (n=7)2	
Measure	Tau-U	CI 90%	Tau-U	CI 90%	Tau-U	CI 90%
Number of trauma symptoms parents	-0.92*	-1<>-0.69	-0.90*	-1<>-0.59	-0.90*	-1<>-0.59
Daily life impairment parents	-0.91*	-1<>-0.68	-0.86*	-1<>-0.54	-0.83*	-1<>-0.51
General psychopathology parents	-0.88*	-1<>-0.65	-0.78*	-1<>-0.46	-0.83*	-1<>-0.51
Experienced parenting load	-0.91*	-1<>-0.68	-0.78*	-1<>-0.44	-0.87*	-1<>-0.56

\*Significant at p < 0.001.

<sup>1</sup>For two parents one respectively two posttreatment measurements could not be taken. For 'Experienced parenting load' n=6 (for one parent one posttreatment measurement was missing).

2 For two parents two respectively three follow-up measurements could not be taken.

Large, significant effect for all measures

### **Results** children

Measure	Baseline-treatment (n=6) <sup>1</sup>		Baseline-post-treatment (n=5) <sup>2</sup>		Baseline-follow-up ( <i>n=</i> 6)	
	Tau-U	CI 90%	Tau-U	CI 90%	Tau-U	CI 90%
Number of trauma symptoms children	-0.68**	-0.96<>-0.40	-0.60*	-0.98<>-0.23	-0.80	-1<>-0.45
Daily life impairment children	-0.74**	-1<>-0.46	-0.73*	-1<>-0.36	-0.74	-1<>-0.4

\*\*Significant at p < 0.001. \*Significant at p < 0.01.

<sup>1</sup>Considering mental age, for four children the child version of the *DITS-ID* could not or only partially been administered. 2 For one child two posttreatment measurements could not be taken.

#### Table 3. Combined values of TAU across children as reported by the parent.

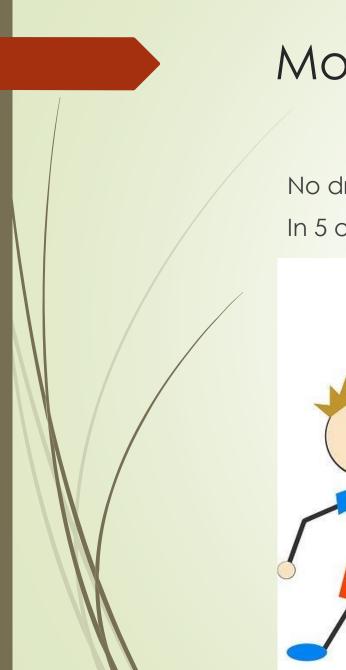
	Baseline-treatment (n=10)		Baseline-post-treatment (n=8) <sup>1</sup>		Baseline-follow-up ( <i>n</i> =9) <sup>2</sup>	
Measure	Tau-U	Cl 90%	Tau-U	CI 90%	Tau-U	Cl 90%
Number of trauma symptoms children	-0.69*	-0.90<>-0.47	-0.79*	-1<>-0.50	-0.81*	-1<>-0.53
Daily life impairment children	-0.62*	-0.84<>-0.41	-0.93*	-1<>-0.63	-0.82*	-1<>-0.52

\**p* < 0.001.

<sup>1</sup>For two children two posttreatment measurements could not be taken.

2 For one child two follow-up measurements could not be taken.

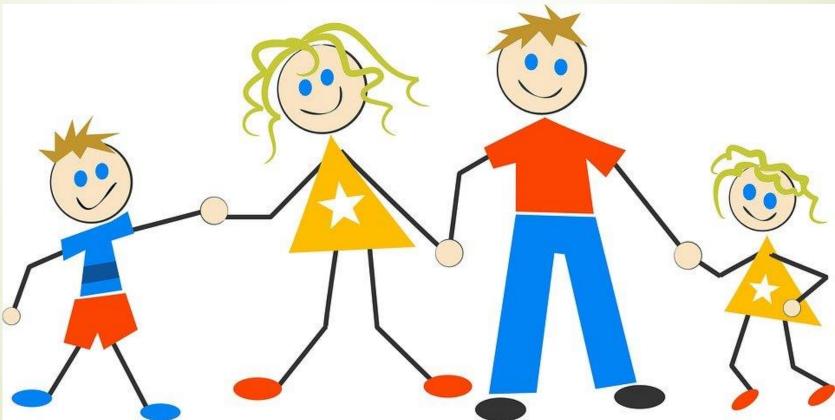
Significant improvement for all variables



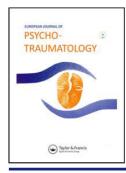
### Moreover....

#### No drop-out

In 5 of 6 families parents able to raise their child(ren) at home



### More detailed information:



#### European Journal of Psychotraumatology

ISSN: (Print) (Online) Journal homepage: <u>https://www.tandfonline.com/loi/zept20</u>

Feasibility and potential effectiveness of an intensive trauma-focused treatment programme for families with PTSD and mild intellectual disability **Taylor & Francis** 

Liesbeth Mevissen , Marjolein Ooms-Evers , Marike Serra , Ad de Jongh & Robert Didden

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