# Group Treatment at the Bellevue/NYU Program for Survivors of Torture:

## Rationale, Processes and Development

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### Types of Groups Currently Offered at PSOT

- Psycho-Educational Orientation Groups
  - (French, Tibetan, English)
- Sexual Orientation Group
- English Speaking Group (Geographically Diverse)
- English Speaking Group (African men)
- Two Tibetan Groups
- Francophone African Support Group
- Workshop Series

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#### <u>RATIONALE</u>



- Reduction of isolation "I'm not alone"
- Empowerment of clients –
   "Not just needy, but needed"
- Culturally appropriate coping mechanisms
  - i.e. African extended family

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## **Treatment Goals**

- Information
- Attending to Current Life Issues
- Coping/Adaptation
- Reduction of isolation
- Normalization
- Multidirectional Empowerment
- Affect Regulation Techniques

## Group and Cultural Contexts



- Importance of social and collateral ties
- Importance of the extended family network
- Hospitality and openness valued
- Feelings of isolation in this "cold" society
- Potential stigma associated with mental health services

## Heterogeneous Population

- Males/Females Tibetan, Francophone, LGBT, and Orientation groups
- Christians, Muslims, and Indigenous Religions in African groups
- Tibetans and Nepalese in Tibetan group
- Varying social classes and levels of education
- Amount of time in the US

## **Shared Experiences**



- Massive losses
- Trauma and Abuse
- Recurrent Stressors of Resettlement

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## Group Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria

- No suicidal or homicidal ideation
- Motivated for treatment
- Experiencing current psychological distress
- Not a perpetrator of human rights abuses
- Having positive expectations of being aided by group treatment
- Willing to attend sessions regularly
- Having adequate language skills
- No psychotic symptoms or thought processes

## Group Processes and Development

- Notion of "family"
- Contacts outside of group
- Phone numbers exchanged
  - Social support (i.e. jobs, housing, etc.)
  - Confidentiality
  - Safety issues

## **Group Content**

Subject matter not pre-determined by staff

- Adaptation / Logistical Support
- Philosophical
- Supportive
- Trauma Focused

#### Coping Mechanisms – Engagement in Treatment

#### Ex. Francophone African Support Group (in press)

Matching group participants and non-participants from January 1, 2008 – January 1, 2010 (age, gender, religion, time in US, language capacity; immigration status)

#### **Francophone Group members accessed:**

#### Significant:

More psychiatric services: p = .015More individual therapy sessions: p = .034

#### <u>Trending toward significance</u>:

More social services: p = .055More legal services: p = .084

## **Group Themes**



- Loss
- Asylum Process
- Cultural Adaptation
- Grief and Mourning
- Anger/Frustration
- Role of Faith/Religion
- Coping Mechanisms
- Psycho-education

## Orientation Groups at PSOT

Providing Information, Coping Skills, and Connections

#### The Goals of the PSOT Orientation Groups include:

Increasing participants' knowledge about trauma;

Introducing cognitive and behavioral strategies that will serve to decrease individuals' symptoms.

Fostering a sense of belonging, to normalize individuals' experiences, and decrease feelings of isolation.

Screening, triaging, and preparing individuals for further PSOT services;

Describing PSOT services and how to access them.

#### **Orientation Group Supervision**

Supervisors are licensed clinicians (psychologists, social workers and psychiatrists) with a minimum of four years experience working with tortured and/or traumatized populations.

<u>Trainee led groups</u> – will receive weekly group supervision from a licensed supervisor

<u>Trainee and senior clinician led groups</u> – the treating senior clinician also serves as supervisor

Introduction of staff and participants

Group rules and expectations

Overview

Ice-breaker: Commonalities/Hopes/Expectations

Earth, Wind, Water and Fire bracelets

Common Reactions to Trauma:

Common Depressive and PTSD symptoms (provide and elicit responses)

De-mystifying Psychopharmacological Treatment

Introduce the thoughts-feelings-behavior paradigm

Asylum/Immigration Process Overview

Review of previous coping mechanisms

More coping strategies and techniques

Provision of pertinent immigration information – referrals?

Termination – Review of Coping Strategies (further triage)

Revisit Earth, Wind, Water and Fire interventions

Meaning of group/community – how would one have coped at home?

Next steps at PSOT?

Ongoing group presentations

### Roles of Facilitator

- Creating environment conducive for sharing
- Facilitating discussion among members while maintaining safe, respectful environment
- Identifying and verbalizing central themes put forth by group members
- Calling attention to pertinent group processes
- Ensuring that members leave with a sense of shared growth and progress

## Challenges for Facilitators

- Maintaining flexibility
- Being knowledgeable about the multifaceted effects of torture and refugee trauma
- Ability to work with co-facilitators
- Maintaining individual patient confidentiality
- Avoiding secondary trauma and burnout

## Food for Thought



## Some Insights from Group Discussions

- Survivor Guilt in Context
- Fear v. Wariness
- Circumstances v. Character
- Forgiveness v. Forgetting
- Saying a positive "au revoir"
- "Wisdom, Courage, and Hope"

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## For more technical assistance information, please contact:

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