

The Orientation Group

PSOT's Approach to Welcoming and Further Resourcing Clients

Building Awareness, Skills & Knowledge: A Community Response to the Torture Survivor Experience

Nancy Murakami, LCSW
Bellevue/NYU Program for Survivors of Torture (PSOT)

Learning Objectives

- 1. To identify benefits of group work in healing from torture
- 2. To learn a manualized group treatment model for survivors of torture
- 3. To begin designing a group session unique to your clients' needs and program's resources
- 4. To share group intervention strategies with peers

Large Group Exercise: Experiences of Group Work

- Think of a group you have participated in (e.g. psychotherapy, religious, parenting, support, class)
- Did the group serve a function for you that could not have been met if you were on your own or with only one other person?
- What do you remember about first walking into the group?
- What was your participation like in the beginning and did it change?
- What role/function(s) did you serve in the group?
- Did you ever have conflict with someone in the group?
- Did you become particularly close with anyone in the group?
- Did you sometimes not want to attend the group?
- What was your withdrawal from the group like?
- What is your most fond memory of the group?

Group Work with Torture Survivors: Benefits

- Reducing Isolation
- Normalization of experiences "I'm not the only one"
- Breaking the Silence
- Community in healing
- Culturally syntonic community support
- Recipient and giver
- Resource-wise

Group Work with Torture Survivors: Challenges

- Fear of being with others who are unknown
- Fear of what they might have to say
- Fear of what others will talk about
- High avoidance to manage other trauma symptoms
- Lack of familiarity with group therapy

PSOT: The Program

- History
- Setting
- Personnel
- Strengths
- Limitations

PSOT: The Clients

- Demographics
- Functioning
- Strengths and Resources
- Utilization of the Program
- In the context of NYC
- Barriers to Care

Orientation Group: Structure

- 4-session, weekly manualized psycho-education support
- 1.25-2 hour long sessions
- Semi-structured framework
- Co-leadership (often cross discipline) with supervision by licensed clinician with minimum of four years experience working with tortured and/or traumatized populations
- Orients clients to the program services, to program personnel, and to their own bio-psycho-social health
- Led in a single language (with use of live or telephonic interpretation if needed)
- Didactic and experiential components each session
- Guest speakers

Orientation Group: Membership

- Adult clients
- Recently admitted to the program
- History of torture, significant human rights abuses, or exposure to wartime trauma
- Report loss of community, isolation, disruptive trauma symptoms, difficulty navigating NYC and its systems, and confusion about the asylum process and their rights as immigrants

Orientation Group: Goals

- Increase knowledge about trauma and normal reactions to trauma,
- Strengthen coping strategies,
- Provide mutual support among participants,
- Assess treatment readiness for further therapy, and
- Increase knowledge of program services and community resources and how to access them

Orientation Group: Approach

- Warm and welcoming
- Safety and respect
- Confidentiality
- Empowerment
- Foster connection
- Value cultural perspectives and experiences
- Reflect on healthy risk taking, engagement, community building, increase in knowledge and skills, challenges, other group and individual processes

- Member and leader introductions
- Rules and expectations
- Introduction to the program and hospital
- 2 coping strategies: earth-grounding and wind-deep breathing
- Homework: skills practice

- Review homework
- Discuss trauma, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and depression
- Presentation: de-mystifying psychopharmacology
- Introduce thoughts-emotions-behavior-physical sensations paradigm
- 2 coping strategies: thoughts & emotions tracking, pleasant event scheduling
- Homework: skills practice

- Review homework
- Presentation: immigration and asylum process overview
- Process reactions to the immigration discussion
- 2 coping strategies: water-calm and control, progressive muscle relaxation
- Homework: skills practice

- Review homework
- Review information covered in previous sessions
- Process reactions to group coming to an end
- Presentations on future services at and outside of PSOT: ongoing group therapist, social services provider
- Coping strategies: 4 elements bracelet and fire-vision board
- After group has ended, leaders make service recommendations for each client and facilitate engagement

Small Group Exercise: YOUR Group

- Join staff from your own organization and begin to design a 5th session OR begin to design your own multi-session group treatment model
 - To run for your own clients (e.g. treatment centers)
 - To offer to another program (e.g. if you have an expertise but don't provide services to groups of clients)
 - To be modeled off of PSOT's group or to address entirely different needs of your population
- If you are the only representative of your program, join a group that represents the same type of services you provide (e.g. another health center, school, social service agency)
- Big Group: sharing
- Next Steps: Write down group model or session proposal and the date when you will meet with colleagues to finish designing it

References

- Basoglu, M, Jaranson, J, Mollica, R, & Kastrup, M. (2001) Torture and Mental Health: A Research Overview. In E. Gerrity, T. Keane,
 & F. Tuma, (Eds.), The Mental Health Consequences of Torture. New York: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers.
- Flack, W., Litz, B., & Keane, T. (1998) Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment of War- Zone-Related Posttraumatic Stress Disorder: A Flexible, Hierarchical Approach. In V. Follette, J., Ruzek, & F. Abueg (Eds.), Cognitive- Behavioral Therapies for Trauma. New York: The Guilford Press.
- Fraenkel, P. (2007). Groupes multifamiliaux pour familles sans domicile fixe (Multiple family discussion groups for families that are homeless). In S. Cook et A. Almosnino (Eds.), Thérapies Multifamiliales, des groupes comme agents thérapeutiques. (Multiple family therapy: Groups as therapeutic agents).
- Fraenkel, P., Hameline, T., & Shannon, M. (2009). Narrative and collaborative practices in work with families that are homeless. Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, 35(3), 325-342.
- Jaranson, J., Kinzie, J., Friedman, M., Ortiz, D., Friedman, M. J., Southwick, S., Kastrup, M. & Mollica, R. (2001). Assessment, diagnosis, and intervention. In E. Gerrity, T. M. Keane, & F. Tuma (Eds.), The mental health consequences of torture (pp. 249-290). New York: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers.
- Kinzie, J. (1985). Overview of clinical issues in the treatment of Southeast Asian refugees. In T. Owan (Ed.), Southeast Asian mental health: Treatment, prevention, services, training, and research (pp. 113-135). Rockville, MD: US Department of Helath and Human Services.
- Kinzie, J., Leung, P. K., Bui, A., Keopraseuth, K. O., Rath, B., Riley, C., Fleck, J., & Ades, M. (1988). Group therapy with Sourthesat Asian refugees. Community Mental Health Journal, 24, 157-166.
- Laub, B. (9.11.2010). The Recent-Traumatic Episode Protocol (R-TEP): A Comprehensive approach for early EMDR intervention (EEI). HAP Presentation, Hicksville, NY.
- Leahy, R.L., & Holland, S.J. (2000). Treatment plans and interventions for depression and anxiety disorder. New York: The Guildford Press.
- Levine, P. (2005). Healing Trauma. Boulder, CO: Sounds True, Inc.
- Marotta, S., (2003) Unflinching Empathy: Counselors and Tortured Refugees, Journal of Counseling and Development. 111-114.
- Mendelsohn, M., Herman, J.L., Schatzow, E., Coco.M, Kallivayalil, D., & Lavitan, J. (2011). The Trauma Recovery Group: A Guide for Practitioners. New York, NY: Guilford Press.
- Shapiro, E. (9.11.2010). The Recent-Traumatic Episode Protocol (R-TEP): A Comprehensive approach for early EMDR intervention (EEI). HAP Presentation, Hicksville, NY.
- Smith, H., Sullivan, M., Murakami, N., Porterfield, K., & O'Hara, M. (2013). Bellevue/NYU Program for Survivors of Torture Orientation Group: 4-Week Group Therapy Manual for Clinicians. New York, NY: The Bellevue/NYU Program for Survivors of Torture.
- Smith, H. (2003). Despair, resilience, and the meaning of family: Group therapy with French-speaking African survivors of torture. In B.C. Wallace & R.T. Carter (Eds.), Understanding and dealing with violence: A multicultural approach. (pp. 291-316). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
- Smith, H., Keller, A., & Lhewa, D. (Eds.). (2007). "...Like a Refugee Camp on First Avenue": Insights and Experiences from the Bellevue/NYU Program for Survivors of Torture. New York, NY: The Bellevue/NYU Program for Survivors of Torture.