

Challenges in the Treatment of Complex Dissociative Disorders

2012 ESTD Conference, March 29–31
Michaela Huber
www.michaela-huber.com

13.04.2012Copyright: Michaela Huber1

Introduction

- “There are many walls to take down” – and this requires courage, candor and forthrightness, empathy, hope -- and close observation.
- People with complex trauma and complex dissociation are “difficult” -- and at the same time often creative and smart.
- They challenge us in every respect.

13.04.2012Copyright: Michaela Huber2

Folie 3

Complex Dissociative Disorders and Their Diagnosis

- DID in particular is often underdiagnosed –
- But at the same time overdiagnosed.
- This is why the differential diagnosis plays a crucial role both in the early and later phases of treatment.

13.04.2012 Copyright: Michaela Huber 3

Folie 4

Patient-Care Situation

- Too few qualified psychotherapists
- Gaps in the support network
- Patients are shuffled back and forth
- Inadequate reimbursement for treatment
- Ever changing succession of therapists is of little help, because patients need a continuous role model for re-constructing their personality system

13.04.2012 Copyright: Michaela Huber 4

The Central Theme: Attachment

- Psychotherapy with complex dissociation takes a long time
- It is also attachment-intensive
- On the one hand, ensuring a “safe terrain“: Creating a supportive and structured setting
- On the other hand, sensitivity and growth orientation: Fostering the personality system so that “all the pieces of the puzzle come together.”
- Our patient population has the greatest propensity for “dropping out” and relapsing.
- Therefore: Seek to create and foster a secure and reliable attachment experience.

13.04.2012 Copyright: Michaela Huber 5

„Hardware“ and „Software“

- The stress systems of children who were traumatized early and often are structured differently (see Epigenetics).
- Damage incurred during the development of the PFC, left neocortex, corpus callosum, and hippocampus...
- Hyperreactivity in the implicit memory area
- Good news: Secure attachment and good psychotherapy have the potential for improving the structure of neuronal networks.

13.04.2012 Copyright: Michaela Huber 6

Destructive Primary Attachments

- Are difficult to undo.
- It is not possible to work through trauma as long as traumatic attachments or a high level of conflict in attachment relationships are ongoing.
- In such situations, even stabilization is a Sisyphian task.

13.04.2012

Copyright: Michaela Huber

7

Imitation of and Loyalty to the Perpetrator

- The more dissociative the personality, the more split off and initially unintegrated the perpetrator introjects.
- May manifest as: self injury, lack of self-esteem, perpetuation of abuse
- Helpful: The therapist queries these parts of the personality and draws them into the therapeutic discourse.

13.04.2012

Copyright: Michaela Huber

8

Transference and Countertransference

- Transference-countertransference reactions highly intense in DD
- Despair, cynicism, over-engagement
- “A life or death quality“ (Herman)
- Perpetrator-Victim-Savior triangle
- Being a “powerless witness“
- Burnout and compassion fatigue
- Boundary violations and abusive behavior
- Help from supervision; legal sanctions for inappropriate behavior, if necessary
- “Exorcism“ of disliked parts of the personality

13.04.2012

Copyright: Michaela Huber

9

Is Psychotherapy possible – now?

- Psychotherapists must decide whether or not.
- Exclusion because of contact to abuser?
- Ability to mentalize?
- Willingness to engage in inner work?
- Enmeshed in addictive/suicidal behavior?
Blaming others? Skipping appointments? Unable to stay in the room?
- Simple socioeducational and basic therapeutic techniques necessary at first.

13.04.2012

Copyright: Michaela Huber

10

Too Many “Construction Sites”

- The lives of highly dissociative people are frequently filled with social and internal crises. Ergo: Pragmatism is called for.
- Careful treatment planning, often requiring frequent adjustment, is very important.
- Learned helplessness must be countered, very small steps recommended (and be content with that!); build up resources; celebrate even the smallest successes.

13.04.2012 Copyright: Michaela Huber 11

Why Not Work Through Trauma Material Immediately?

- The temptations are great because the pressure is so high – however, never confront trauma directly without adequate stability first!
- Stabilization criteria:
 1. Life without acute trauma KFK1
 2. Reliable safe places for vulnerable parts
 3. Reorientation in space and time possible, at the therapist’s request as well
 4. Nothing in the personality continues to sabotage the integration of trauma material

13.04.2012 Copyright: Michaela Huber 12

Individual or Group Setting?

- If the patient is sufficiently stable, individual psychotherapy is the method of choice.
- Group settings are often helpful, as long as they do not trigger (too much); rather, focus on resources, psychoeducation, work with (art) materials, focus on the nonverbal.
- Skills training specifically for complex trauma and/or complex dissociation (see Boon et al., 2011).

13.04.2012 Copyright: Michaela Huber 13

Summary (1)

- Structural dissociation theory, good diagnostics, and knowledge of neurobiology help us to understand patients with complex dissociation.
- Simple therapeutic techniques and good support network promote safety in relationships, resource orientation, and stabilization.
- Initially at least, small steps are to be preferred to large ones (trauma

13.04.2012 Copyright: Michaela Huber 14

Summary (2)

- Unfortunately, the lack of structure in the patient still finds analogs in a lack of structure and overall care: too much individualization, too little structured and coordinated support.
- Maturation of severely dissociated patients („Growing healed“) is possible!
- The situation is still completely inadequate, but considerably better than at the time of the first European conference (ISSD 1995 in Amsterdam).

13.04.2012 Copyright: Michaela Huber 15

Summary (3)

- The following are helpful:
 1. A safe and reliable (working) relationship; then (!) good diagnostics
 2. Stabilization: Stimulate the power of self-healing; support network; change destructive attachments; mentalization
 3. Working through: Support the patient from mentalization/understanding to integration; use simple techniques
 4. Integration: Inner cooperation, co-consciousness. A great deal of integration occurs organically, and sometimes “as if by itself“

13.04.2012 Copyright: Michaela Huber 16

Summary (4)

- Maintain your boundaries and be of good heart as you enjoy watching your patients grow.
- Never forget your anger over social injustice and violence in our society.
- Be steadfast.
- May you always have the assistance of good colleagues.
- Thank you for your attention.

13.04.2012

Copyright: Michaela Huber

17