# TRAUMA EXPOSURE AND CRISIS INTERVENTION WITH CIPBS

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CIPBS (Conflict Imagination Painting and Bilateral Stimulation) is a new, EMDR (Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing, Shapiro) and KiP (Katathym imaginative Psychotherapie, Leuner) related approach for trauma exposure and crisis intervention that also includes basic elements of art therapy. CIPBS is a structured process, using symbolization and bilateral stimulation. It can be integrated in different therapeutic approaches and settings. The poster shows case examples of the application in different fields like psychooncology and childhood trauma and also some results of a pilot study.

Most of the new and effective methods used in trauma therapy, like EMDR and KiP include imagination, resource work and non-verbal elements. CIPBS is a structured procedure for trauma exposure and crisis intervention that combines tactile bilateral stimulation (like EMDR) with imagination and symbolization. This seems to unblock and accelerate information processing, integrate sensory, affective and cognitive elements and activate resources and self healing potentials. Distress is reduced rapidly, and spontaneus, creative solutions with deep emotional resonance arise. Psychotherapists trained in CIPBS report that trauma exposure with CIPBS is less distressing for patients than most other methods.

In a pilot study we tested different trauma focused interventions, including CIPBS, EMDR and CBT (Cognitive Behavior Therapy) in the treatment of breast cancer patients with PTSD symptoms.

Breast cancer patients in different settings of medical routine care were screened for PTSD symptoms by use of the BC-PASS (Breast Cancer- Psychosocial Assessment Screening Scale, Isermann et. al). If the critical score of Factor C: "Emotional Stress Reaction" was exceeded, they were randomly assigned to three treatment groups (2: Resource focused Cognitive Behavior Therapy; 3: Resource focused EMDR; 4: Resource focused EMDR and CIPBS. Post treatment testing was 3 months after pretest. As an additional group (group 1) we included breast cancer patients of a specialized rehabilitation clinic (intense medical, psychological and physiotherapeutic aftercare) before and after a 3- or 4 week inpatient program. In each group 10 subjects were treated (N= 39: one dropout in group 2).

All four groups showed pre-post improvements in reducing PTSD symptoms and depression. EMDR and EMDR+CIPBS was more effective than Standard Rehabilitation and CBT (p < .01). The combination of CIPBS and EMDR also tend to reduce symptoms of depression more effective than EMDR alone (p < .05).

The results of the pilot study show that psychotherapeutic interventions, especially EMDR and CIPBS, are effective in reducing PTSD symptoms and depression in breast cancer patients. Symptoms of depression were most reduced in the CIPBS + EMDR group. This corresponds with reports of psychotherapists working with CIPBS, indicating that CIPBS seems to allow a more gentle trauma exposure. This might be a result of the combination of imagination and symbolization of the trauma by painting. Further research is needed to explore the different effects.

## TREATMENT: PRE-POST MEANS **BDI: Sumscore** Standard care: Reha Ress foc/Cogn behav Ressource foc/EMDR Standard care: Reha Ress foc/Cogn behav Ressource foc/EMDR Ress/EMDR/CIPBS ■ t<sub>1</sub> ■ t<sub>2</sub>

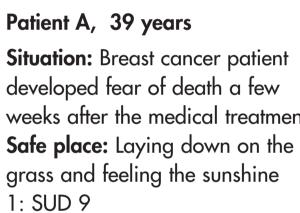


### TABLE

Pre-treatment and post-treatment means (M) and standard deviations (s) for the two main outcome measures IES and BDI

Scale	Group		Age	Number of	Pre		Post		Pre-post	Differences between
	Огоор	n	7.90	specific sessions	M	S	M	S	differences	groups (post)
(15 items)	1: Standard Rehabilitation	10	50,2	5,3	31,5	14,19	18,8	11,73	p = .010	<pre>} n.s. } p&lt; .01 } n.s.</pre>
	2: Res. foc. Cognit. Behav.	9	54,7	4,9	36,0	11,41	24,0	11,01	p = .013	
	3: Res. foc. EMDR	10	51,9	5,1	32,4	8,99	13,1	4,07	p < .000	
	4: Res. foc. EMDR + CIPBS	10	49,6	5.1	34,0	6,41	12,6	10,10	p < .000	
		39	51,5	5,1	33,4	10,34	16,9	10,38		
Sumscore	1: Standard Rehabilitation	10	50,2	5,3	16,1	9,29	12,3	9,47	p = .05	<pre>} n.s. } p&lt; .05 } p&lt; .05</pre>
	2: Res. foc. Cognit. Behav.	9	54,7	4,9	16,4	8,04	12,1	4,04	n.s.	
	3: Res. foc. EMDR	10	51,9	5,1	17,0	7,50	8,5	2,63	p < .01	
	4: Res. foc. EMDR + CIPBS	10	49,6	5.1	11,4	5,48	5,7	2,31	p < .011	
		39	51,5	5,1	15,2	7,72	9,6	5,95		

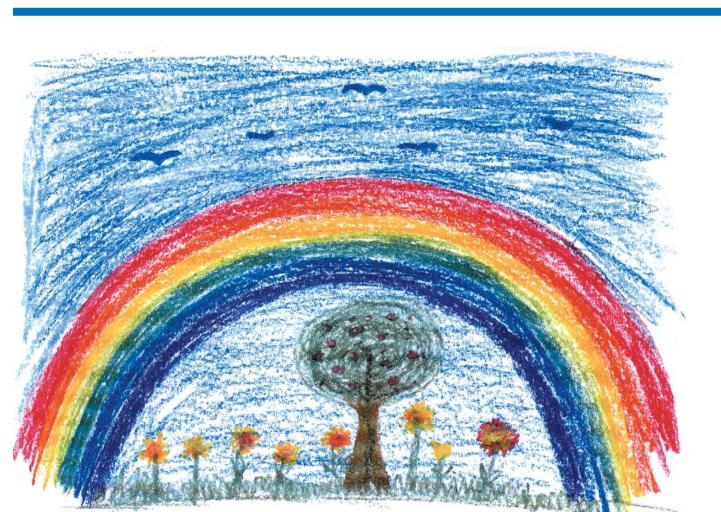




5: SUD 0

- 1: I m afraid I have almost no time
- 2: soon I will move to our new house 3: I m not alone, I have my family 4: I m making my way on a path 5: I see myself walking in the



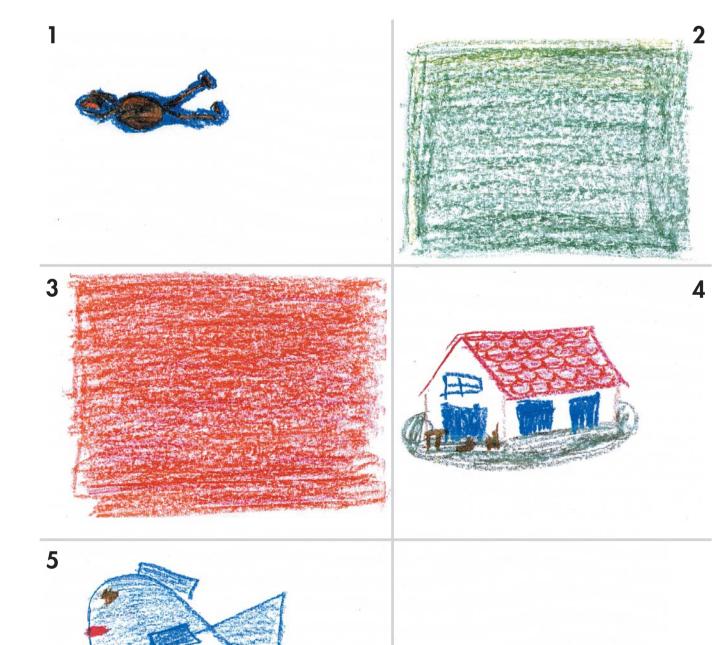


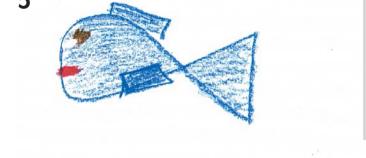
Patient B, 48 years Situation: Nightsweats triggered fear of relapse, one year after breast cancer surgery Safe place: I m protected by the rainbow 1: SUD 10 5: SUD 1-2

- 1: I m afraid the nightsweats mean my cancer has returned 2: I just see the colour green
- colour orange 4: suddenly I see an island with a

3: I m surprised that I only see the

- house on it
- 5: a happy fish with red lips comes up in the water, the fish needs water to live, I realized that the sweats are nt necessarily a sign of danger







Patient C, 30 years Situation: The vomit of her partner s child triggered childhood trauma with vomit of her mother Safe place: sitting relaxed in front of a hut on a swing with a striped awning, looking out at the ocean 1: SUD 10

5: SUD 1

- 1: the vomit makes me panic and feel very small and helpless
- 2: I feel grief and there is a lump in my throat
- 3: my stomach is constricted 4: I wish I could relax

the relaxed state

- 5: I can t keep this relaxed state it
- keeps disappearing 6: I feel so sad that I keep loosing
- 7: I can choose how I view my life: I love nature, I appreciate my partner, I love beeing on the beach, I would like to have a dog, I love the sunshine, I can focus on the love in my life

