TF-CBT with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities Presenter: Mayra Mendez, PHD, LMFT, CGP

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Trauma and Disabilities

- People with DD are more likely to be exposed to trauma AND exposure to trauma makes DD more likely
- Developmental disability is broad term that includes:
 - People with intellectual disabilities
 - · People diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder
 - People with medically-related impairments.

Disabilities Facts

- Developmental disabilities have alarmingly high rates of trauma
- Individuals with disabilities are four times more likely to be victims of crimes as non-disabled
- Prevalence of sexual abuse for children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is 16.6 percent compared to 8 percent for general population
- The risk of abuse increases 78 percent due to exposure to the disability service system

TF-CBT adaptations for ID

- Takes longer due to processing limitations
- Requires greater integration of creative therapy tools and techniques
- One concept may need several sessions of exploration
- Less talk and more non-verbal communication

Assessment

Dilemmas

- challenges
- Self-reporting of trauma uncommon
- Limited intellectual

Adaptations

- Wide range of collateral interviews
- Psycho-education of caregivers
- Slow down speech, use simple language. present one concept at a time, supplement therapy with drawing and play materials

Diagnostic Considerations

Dilemmas

- Misrepresentation of information
- Poor sequencing ability

- Tangential communication

Adaptations

- Consider incorporating multisensory tools that may aide client to comprehend questions
- Avoid assumptions; seek clarification using verbatim reflective language
- Understand the level of impairment and cognitive processing of the client

Thought Process

Challenges

- flexibility of thinking Inability to process ambiguity Black and white thinking Tendency to concentrate on one aspect of a situation while neglecting other aspects Difficulty prioritizing and breaking down tasks into manageable parts Tendency to have highly focused areas of expertise and interests Poor capacity for skill generalization Utilization of a skill in one

- Utilization of a skill in one situation but not others.

Adaptations

- Present information simply Check for understanding Be specific
- Avoid ambiguous statement Limit choices
- Avoid leading questions or comments
- comments Make literal reflections Present information in small parts Incorporate client's area of focus to gain clarification in a way that is meaningful to the client Work on building capies child
- Work on building coping skills rather than insight

Initial Assessment Considerations

- What are critical factors to consider before approaching assessment with a client diagnosed with intellectual disabilities?
- How would you begin engagement of client?
- How would you assess for client's experience of the events occurring the day of the trauma?

Feelings identification exercises: Challenges for children with intellectual disabilities?

- Feelings brainstorm
- Color your life
- Feelings charade
- Feelings wheel

Cognitive coping strategies: Challenges for children with intellectual disabilities?

- Fly away balloons
- Remote control
- Replacement thoughts
- Write and wipe
- Positive activity

Narrative Challenge

- Client unable to articulate story
- Alternative narrative: picture
- Narrative may take longer period of time

Feelings thermometer challenges:

- Client unable to make meaning of 0-10 measure
- Client may be able to identify feelings, or label feelings, but not able to connect feelings accurately to experiences
- Client demonstrate affect changes over time when speaking of feelings

Considerations for TF-CBT

- What should be the immediate clinical focus?
- How does the therapist enter the system?
- How to engage a child with multiple disabilities?
- Play to elicit:
 - Processing of feelings
 - build coping skills
 - develop narrative
 - solidify treatment gains

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