

WHAT WE KNOW AS POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER, OR PTSD, is an old malady with a new name. Going back in time, it was called a variety of names. In the 1670s, Swiss military doctors described its symptoms as "nostalgia." During the Napoleonic wars of the early 19th century, battlefield surgeons began calling it "exhaustion," and by the time of the American Civil War, it had become known as "soldier's heart" and "the effort syndrome." "Shell shock" became the term commonly used in World War I, and this was succeeded by "combat fatigue" and "battle fatigue" in World War II. By the time the war in Vietnam was winding down in the early 1970s, the term "Post-Vietnam Syndrome" was being used to describe veterans' traumatic stress reactions during and after their military service in Southeast Asia. Finally, in 1980, the term "Post-traumatic Stress Disorder" appeared in the third edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-III) and is still used today.



PTSD/Substance Abuse Committee
8719 Colesville Road, Suite 100
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910
800-882-1316
www.vva.org
www.veteranshealth.org

JULY 2011

PTSD

**What Every Veteran—And Every
Veteran's Family—Should Know**



What is PTSD (Post-traumatic Stress Disorder)?

PTSD is an anxiety disorder that surfaces after experiencing a very dangerous, frightening, and uncontrollable event such as military combat exposure, a violent crime, a life-threatening accident such as a car wreck, criminal or sexual assault, a terrorist attack, or a natural disaster such as a tornado, flood, hurricane, or earthquake. Not everybody who is exposed to a stressor requires treatment. If left untreated, however, PTSD can affect individuals to the point that, over time, even their daily functions become seriously impaired. This places them at higher risk for self-medication and abuse with alcohol and drugs, domestic violence, unemployment and underemployment, homelessness, incarceration, and suicide. Research studies have also shown that PTSD is linked with co-occurring physical illnesses such as physician-diagnosed chronic pain, hypertension (high blood pressure), sleep disorders, and cardiovascular disease.

What are the symptoms of PTSD?

Symptoms of PTSD can be terrifying and usually start soon after the traumatic event, although they may not surface for weeks, months, or even years. PTSD symptoms fall into four categories: 1) avoidance (amnesia, disassociation, numbing, hyper-vigilance, controlling behavior, and isolation); 2) reliving or re-experiencing (flashbacks, sleep disorders, overwhelming feelings, and overreacting); 3) victimization (distrust of

others, abandonment, helplessness, and fear of change); and 4) shame (feeling guilty, feeling as if you're mentally ill, and feeling unworthy). Untreated PTSD also can have a negative impact on one's family and loved ones; sometimes those suffering from PTSD also develop symptoms of depression that are severe enough as to require additional treatment.

In acute PTSD, symptoms generally last one to three months after the traumatic event. In chronic PTSD, symptoms generally last three months or longer, and with delayed onset PTSD, at least six months elapse between the traumatic event and the onset of symptoms. If your symptoms are bad enough, go directly to a hospital.

REMEMBER: If you recognize any of these symptoms, you are not alone and help is available. It is not your fault. Take a healthy risk and reach out for help.

What treatments are available for PTSD?

There are, fortunately, several evidence-based treatments for PTSD. These include cognitive therapy and exposure therapy; eye movement desensitization and reprocessing; and some medications, such as selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors. Always discuss with your physician which medication may be right for you.

Where do I turn for help with PTSD?

The following organizations can provide assistance and referrals for PTSD:

Vet Centers – Vet Centers provide readjustment counseling and outreach services to all veterans who served in any combat zone. Services also are available for family members for military-related issues.

Vet Center staff are available toll-free during normal business hours at 800-905-4675 (Eastern) and 866-496-8838 (Pacific). **To find the location of the Vet Center nearest you online, go to www.va.gov/directory**

National Center for PTSD

Combat Call Center
1-877-927-8387
www.ncptsd.org

Veterans Affairs Medical Centers

800-827-1000
www.va.gov

Mental Health America

800-969-6642
www.nmha.org

Witness Justice

800-495-4357
www.witnessjustice.org

Military One Source

800-342-9647
www.militaryonesource.com
(for active duty military)

International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies

847-480-9028
www.istss.org

VA Crisis Line

1-800-273-TALK (8255)