"PE appears to be a **feasible treatment** to implement in a South African context for the treatment of PTSD among adults at a primary care level. Yet, attempts to disseminate and implement PE in a South African context need to be cognizant of the contextual challenges"

Yebo! Final Conference – Collaborating to Reinforce the Internationalisation of PhD Studies

The feasibility of disseminating and implementing prolonged exposure therapy for survivors of trauma in South Africa: a mixed-methods study

Duane Booysen, Psychology, Stellenbosch University Prof Ashraf Kagee, Psychology, Stellenbosch University (Supervisor)

INTRO

- South Africans are at an increased risk for PTSD, with trauma exposure at 73.8 %, and lifetime prevalence at 2.3% (Koenen et al. 2017).
- Empirically supported trauma therapies are not readily implemented in SA and there are no contextually relevant treatment guidelines for PTSD in SA. (Booysen & Kagee, 2020)

Aim of Study

• The broad aim was to implement PE in a South African context, and to explore whether PE is feasible and acceptable in a South African context.

METHODS – Mixed Method Design

- 1. Phase 1: Interviews with trauma counsellors at 4 counselling centres in the Western Cape and Eastern Cape (n = 18)
- 2. Phase 2: PE for PTSD PE intervention at two counselling centres (n = 12)
- 3. Primary outcome (PTSD); secondary outcomes (Depression and Anxiety).
- 4. Phase 3: Interviews with clients about their experience of PE for PTSD (n = 7)

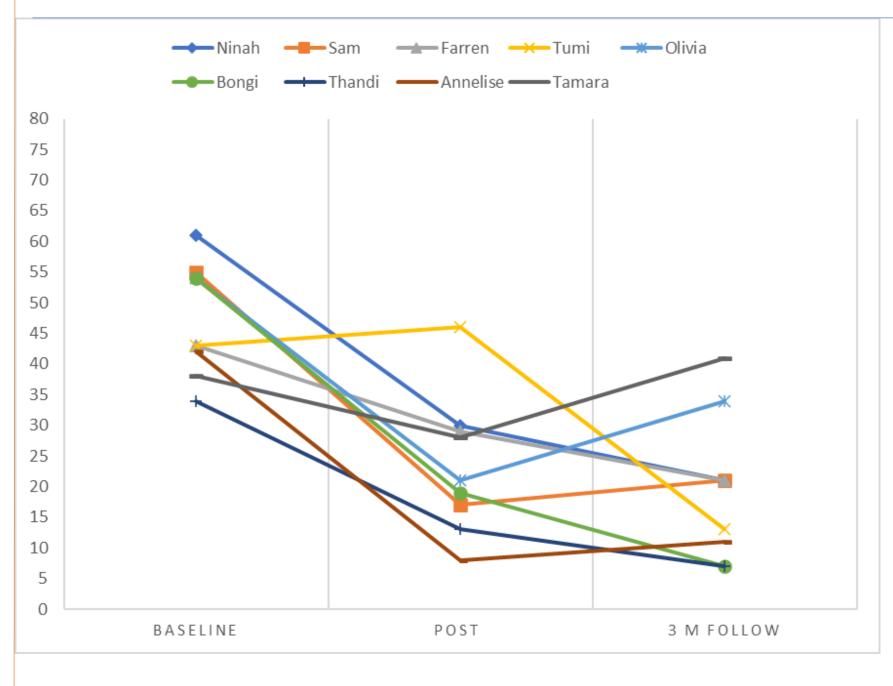
RESULTS

- Phase 1: Counsellors reported experiencing an added burden of helplessness due to social factors, such as poverty and high levels of trauma exposure, which affect the process of treating traumatic stress in low-resource settings.
- Phase 2: Trauma survivors who complete six sessions of brief PE had statistically significant reduced PTSD, Depression, and anxiety symptoms (p < 0.001) and maintained their symptom reductions at 3-month follow-up
- Phase 3: Therapist flexibility and responsiveness in sessions are crucial, and that gender difference in trauma therapy can present unexpected challenges and opportunities.

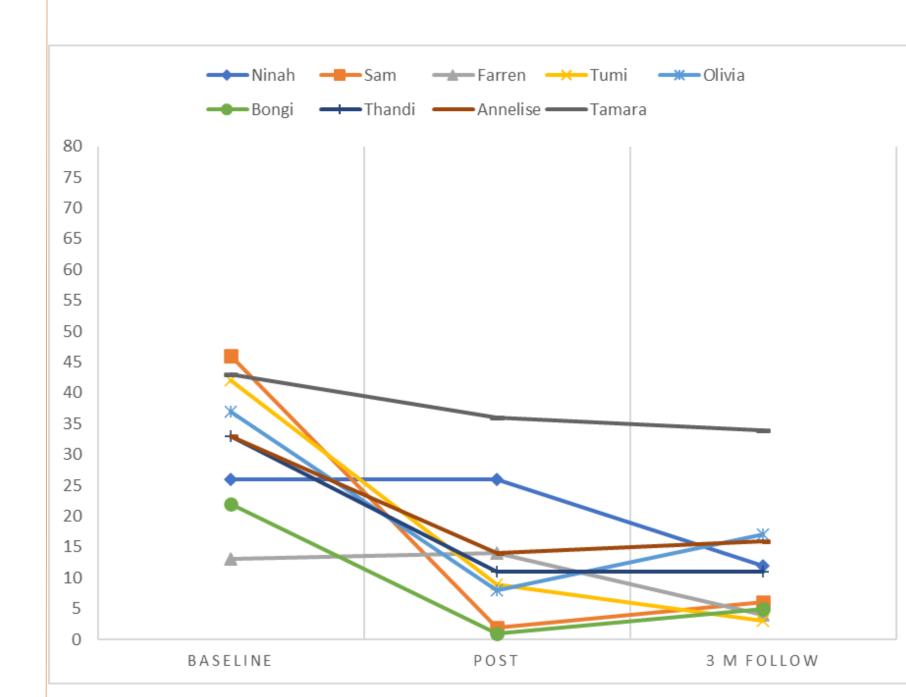
Results: Graphs and Quotes

Phase 1, Counsellor experiences:

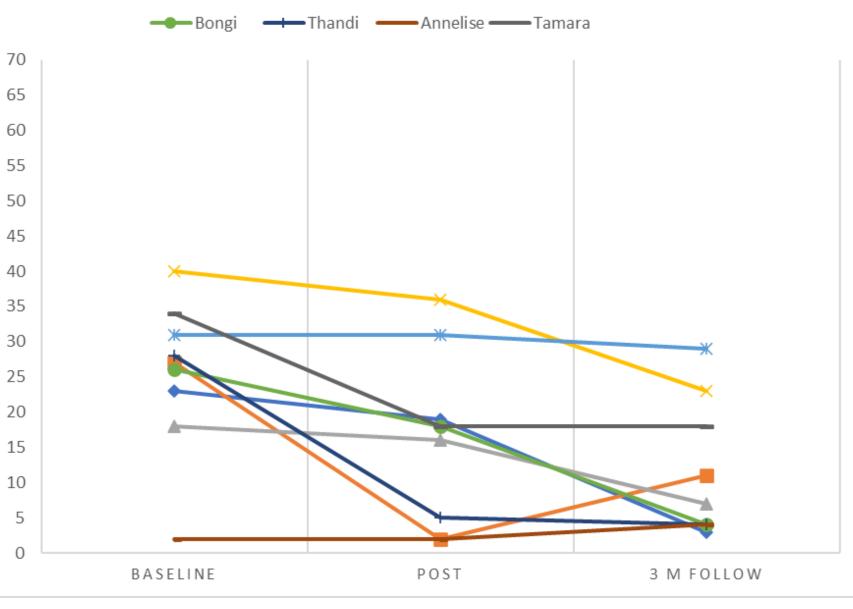
'the most difficult aspect of being a trauma counsellor is being present when people are breaking down. . . . It's taxing emotionally, and very difficult because it leaves you vulnerable'. — Gloria, a trauma counsellor



Phase 2: Combined PTSD scores



Phase 2: Combined Depression scores



Phase 2: Combined Anxiety scores

Discussion & Conclusion

PE appears to be a feasible trauma therapy to disseminate and implement in a South African context for the treatment of PTSD among adults at a primary care level. Fundamentally, the study also serves as a foundation for further investigation into the dissemination and implementation of PE as a trauma therapy in South Africa and similar low resource countries.

References

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Phase 3, Client Experience of PE:

"The first session I really did not want to be there, but I realized I needed to be there. Me needing to be there outweighed me not wanting to be there. So, I sat, and I was honest, and I was as open as I could be, because I realized the end goal." — Thembi (trauma survivor - client)

Duane Booysen Email: d.Booysen@ru.ac.za

Twitter: Duanebooysen