PREVENTI 100 N

PARENTING IN A POST-OCTOBER 7 WORLD.



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Presented by Operation Survival, in partnership with Mayanei Hayeshua

What percentage of trauma victims experience **LONG-TERM EFFECTS** of post-traumatic stress disorder or go on to use drugs?

Parents ask, professionals answer

BASED ON AN INTERVIEW WITH PROF. RAEL STROUS Medical director - Mayanei Hayeshua's mental health center

here are two types of experiences that may be traumatic for an individual. One type of traumatic experience is disruptive to the person's life, such as divorce, failing an exam, or being fired from a job. The other type of trauma involves situations where a person's life is in danger, such as a terror attack, a car accident, an earthquake, a tsunami, or any circumstance where a person faces a potentially life-threatening situation.

Individuals in the second category are at risk for a unique cluster of symptoms that we call PTSD, or post-traumatic stress disorder. Fifteen to twenty percent of those individuals develop PTSD. (One exception to this percentage is women who are exposed to sexual trauma, such as rape, where closer to sixty to eighty percent develop posttraumatic stress disorder). When we consider the fifteen to twenty percent of individuals who develop PTSD, about sixty percent or two-thirds of them will go on to develop a drug or substance abuse disorder. When we examine all those who have developed substance abuse in the entire population, about two-thirds of them had trauma in the past. So, there are two ways to interpret these statistics: 1. Of all those who have gone through trauma and developed PTSD, two-thirds will also struggle with substance abuse, or 2. Of those who struggle with substance abuse, two-thirds have experienced trauma. Trauma significantly increases the risk for substance abuse later. This is because substance

abuse often serves as selfmedication for low mood stemming from dealing with numbing experiences and helps a person feel alive again. It is also related to dysregulated biological mechanisms where a person cannot experience rewards and uses drugs to achieve reward sensations.



People respond to traumatic situations differently.

Every person has a different level of resilience and ability to cope. That's why not everyone who experiences the same trauma goes on to develop PTSD. This also explains why not everyone goes on to develop a substance abuse disorder. If a person is resilient to the extent that they don't experience the situation as trauma, then there's no necessary reason why that should increase the risk for substance abuse later. It's only those who have developed a traumatic response, either a partial or full PTSD response, that then go on to develop a substance abuse disorder because of that trauma.

If a person is resilient in that they don't experience the situation as trauma, there's no reason why that should increase the risk for substance abuse later

Prof. Strous, MD, MHA, is a Professor of Psychiatry at the Faculty of Medicine of Tel Aviv University, editor-in-chief of the Israel Journal of Psychiatry, and the chairman of the ethics committee of the Israel Psychiatry Association.



Mayanei Hayeshua opened the world's first full Mental Health Center within the orthodox Jewish community in Israel, offering a range of treatments that cover every aspect of human functioning, respecting the dignity and individuality of every patient, all in a colorful, clean, and cheerful environment.



The National Committee for Furtherance of Jewish Education established Operation Survival in 1988 to provide prevention services in schools in the Crown Heights area such as rap groups, family intervention, and classes for the parents of these students. The program networks with other agencies and provides information to educators and clergy. Operation Survival is directed by Rabbi Yaacov Behrman. Visit operationsurvival.org for more information and videos.

Thank you, Assemblymember Brian Cunningham, for your support.

