

### Diagnosis | Four Core Symptoms

**Intrusive** Must have 1

*Recurrent memories, disturbing dreams, flashbacks, reminders that evoke emotional distress, physical reactivity*

**Avoidance** Must Have 1

*Reminders of event, feelings/conversations/thoughts of event*

**Negative Cog/Mood Changes** Must Have 2

*Inability to recall trauma aspects, negative expectations, distorted cognitions about trauma and self-blame, greatly ↓ interest in activities, detachment or estrangement, inability to experience positivity*

**Changes in Arousal/Reactivity** Must Have 2

*↓ concentration, easily startled, hypervigilance, sleep disturbances, irritability or anger, reckless behavior*

**Symptoms must occur ≥ 1 MONTH**

### Non-Pharm | FIRST LINE

|            |                    |      |
|------------|--------------------|------|
| PE         | BEP                | CPT  |
| Written NE | Narrative Exposure | EDMR |

### Pharm | SECOND LINE

Nefazodone Avoid in liver dysfunction  
CYP3A4 DDIs

Phenelzine

Imipramine Avoid w/ acute MI  
CI in CAS and prostatic enlargement

Amitriptyline Avoid w/ acute MI  
CI in CAS and prostatic enlargement

Nortriptyline Avoid w/ acute MI  
CI in CAS and prostatic enlargement

Mirtazapine

### Pharm | ADJUNCT

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Prazosin                | Nightmares  |
| Antiseizure             | irritability, aggression, hyperarousal                    |
| Atypical Antipsychotics | sleep, irritability, aggression, hyper-arousal, psychosis |

### Anticonvulsants | Adjunctive Tx

MOA modulates GABA and glutamate

Target symptoms Irritability

Aggression

Hyperarousal

*off-label use*

Examples Carbamazepine

Lamotrigine

Topiramate

Valproic Acid

*VA/DOD guideline recommends AGAINST use due to low-quality evidence*

### Atypical Antipsychotics | Adjunctive Tx

MOA Dopamine antagonism

Histamine antagonist provides sedative-like effects

α adrenergic antagonist properties in risperidone similar to prazosin

Target ↓ irritability, aggression, and hyperarousal

Symptoms

Sleep

Psychosis

Examples Quetiapine

Olanzapine

Risperidone

*VA/DOD guideline recommends AGAINST use due to low-quality evidence*

### SUMMARY

**4 core sx make up the diagnostic criterion**

Intrusion

Avoidance

Negative Mood or Cognition

Reactivity

### First-Line Tx

SSRIs

SNRIs

Psychotherapy

### Prazosin

Showed no significant difference in nightmares or sleep quality in a large clinical trial



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### SUMMARY (cont)

Use should be individualized when nightmare affect QOL

*Diagnosis and Sx remission can be monitored by CAPS*

### Diagnosis and Assessment

#### CAPS (Gold Standard)

|                  |                                  |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| Remission        | 70% ↓ in sx for ≥ 3 months       |
| Partial Response | 25 to 50% ↓ in sx for ≥ 3 months |
| Non-Response     | <25% ↓ in sx for ≥ 3 months      |

### Goals of Treatment

Short Term ↓ in core Sx; ↑ QOL; manage comorbid psych conditions

Long Term Remission

Remission = 70% ↓ in sx for ≥ 3 months

### Pharm | FIRST LINE

Fluoxetine

Sertraline ⇐ FDA APPROVED

Paroxetine ⇐ FDA APPROVED

Venlafaxine XR

Duloxetine

### Monitoring

Use CAPS

Med Trial: 8 to 12 weeks at maintenance dose

Duration: 12 months of Tx

0-3 mo: monitor Q week to QOW

3 to 6 mo: monitor Q month

6 to 12 mo: Q 1 to 2 months

### Benzodiazepines

#### Do not use in PTSD!

☹ This can worsen the response and doesn't provide sx relief

☹ No evidence of reduction in core sx

☹ No positive long-term data reported

*All PTSD guidelines recommend **against** use of benzo's*

### Prazosin | Adjunctive Tx

MOA α-1 adrenergic antagonists

Target PTSD nightmares

Symptom

*off-label use*

ADRs First-dose syncope

Orthostatic hypotension

Dizziness

Somnolence

Headache

Dosing Titrate slowly to minimize hypotension and syncope

*May be used as an adjunctive agent to an antidepressant to help reduce the frequency of nightmares*

### Prazosin | VA/DOD Guideline Trial

Largest trial to date; 13 VA medical centers

Conclusion: No significant difference in nightmares or sleep quality after 10 and 26 weeks of treatment

VA/DOD Guideline: no recommendation for OR against

Evaluate benefits, risks, and medication tolerability

### Duration of Treatment

Pharmacotherapy should be continued for ≥ 12 months

#### Monitoring

• 0 to 3 months Monitor QW to QOW

• 3 to 6 months Monitor Q month

• 6 to 12 months Monitor Q 1 to 2 months

*If symptoms persist, indefinite pharmacotherapy is an option*

#### Discontinuation of Treatment

⇒ ⇒ ⇒ ⇒ ⇒ Individualized

⇒ ⇒ ⇒ ⇒ ⇒ Taper Slowly

⇒ ⇒ ⇒ ⇒ ⇒ Monitor for Relapse

