## Laili McGrew, LCSW16858

## **EMDR Informed Consent**

## Please initial after reading each section.

memories will also be reprocessed.

emotions and sounds associated with the memory.

client is unable to cope. (INITIAL)

EMDR is a simple but efficient therapy using bilateral stimulation (BLS) — tapping, auditory tones or eye movements — to accelerate the brain's capacity to process and heal a troubling memory. BLS, which occurs naturally during dream sleep, causes the two brain parts to work together to reintegrate the memory. Some clients experience relief or positive effects in just a few sessions. EMDR is effective in alleviating trauma-related symptoms, whether the traumatic event occurred many years ago or yesterday. It gives desired results —with little talking, without using drugs, and requires no "homework" between sessions(INITIAL)
Scientific research has established EMDR as effective for the treatment of post-traumatic stress, phobias, panic attacks, anxiety disorders, stress, sexual and physical abuse, disturbing memories, complicated grief and addictions(INITIAL)
The possible benefits of EMDR treatment include the following:
<ul> <li>The memory is remembered but the painful emotions and physical sensations and the disturbing images and thoughts are no longer present.</li> </ul>
o EMDR helps the brain reintegrate the memory and store it in a more appropriate place in the
brain. The client's own brain reintegrates the memory and does the healing(INITIAL)
The possible risks of EMDR treatment include the following:
<ul> <li>Reprocessing a memory may bring up associated memories. The is normal and those</li> </ul>

During the EMDR, the client may experience physical sensations and retrieve images,

session. Other memories, flashbacks, feelings and sensations may occur. The client may have dreams associated with the memory. Frequently the brain is able to process these additional memories without help, but arrangements for assistance will be made in a timely manner if the

o Reprocessing of the memory normally continues after the end of the formal therapy

that means, some people won't like or be preparation, offered by the therapist, before the continue treatment at any time	reprocessing traumatic memories can be uncomfortable; able to tolerate EMDR treatment well. Others need more processing traumatic events using EMDR. as of interrupting EMDR therapy; therefore, a client licensed psychotherapist having EMDRIA-approved
The client must:	
<ul> <li>be willing to tell the therapist the (INITIAL)</li> </ul>	e truth about what he/she is experiencing
•	notional disturbance, have the ability to reprocess EMDR therapy, and to use self-control and relaxation (INITIAL)
	nd call his/her therapist, connect with supportive family or hniques (eg. calm place exercise) he/she has agreed to in AL)
has a history of or current eye probler pressure, or is at risk for or has a hist medical conditions that may put him/h	th his/her physician before EMDR therapy if he/she ms, a diagnosed heart disease, elevated blood ory of stroke, heart attack, seizure, or other limiting her at medical risk. Due to stress related to ant women should consider postponing EMDR therapy.
eye movements due to irritation or eye	g contact lenses and will remove them if they impede e dryness. The therapist will discontinue bilateral lient reports eye pain and use other dual stimulation ssing (INITIAL)
<ul> <li>assess his/her current life situation</li> </ul>	to determine if EMDR is an appropriate approach.
Client may need the ability to postpon EMDR session (INITIAL)	e demanding work schedule immediately following

o before participating in EMDR, discuss with the therapist all aspects of an upcoming legal

court case where testimony is required. The client may need to postpone EMDR treatment if she/he is a victim or witness to a crime that is being prosecuted because the traumatic material

	GNATURE:
NA	ME (PRINTED):
AE PA	AVE READ AND I UNDERSTAND THE POSSIBLE OUTCOMES OF EMDR LISTED SOVE AND UNDERSTAND I CAN END EMDR THERAPY AT ANY TIME. I AGREE TO ARTICIPATE IN EMDR TREATMENT AND I ASSUME ANY RISKS INVOLVE IN SUCH ARTICIPATION:
	o discuss with the therapist any Dissociative Disorders; Dissociative Identity Disorder unexplained somatic symptoms, sleep problems, flashbacks, de-realization and/or depersonalization, hears voices, unexplained feelings, memory lapses, multiple psychiatric hospitalizations, multiple diagnoses with little treatment progress - EMDR may trigger these symptoms(INITIAL)
	o address with the therapist his/her ability to attend to EMDR due to recent cocaine dependence, long term amphetamine abuse, seizures, and/or other neurological conditions. EMDR is contraindicated with recent crack cocaine users and long term amphetamine users (INITIAL)
	o consult with his/her medical doctor, before utilizing medication. Some medications may reduce the effectiveness of EMDR. For example, benzodiazepines may reduce effectiveness possibly due to state-dependent processing and/or regression may occur after ceasing antidepressants (INITIAL)
	<ul> <li>be willing to explore the issues(s) that may arise as change occurs. For example, changes regarding your identity; finances; loss of identification with a peer group; and/or attention (INITIAL)</li> </ul>
	o understand disagreements with family and/or friends may occur as she/he learns new skills such as assertiveness or social skills after processing problems and disturbing material using EMDR. Vulnerable clients may need to be protected (INITIAL)
	processed using EMDR may fade, blur or disappear and her/his testimony may be challenged (INITIAL)