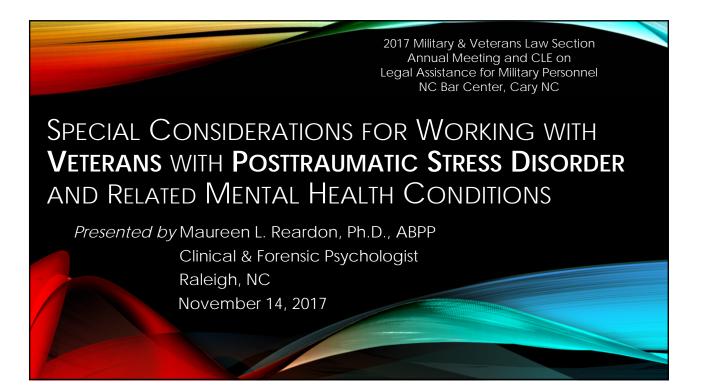
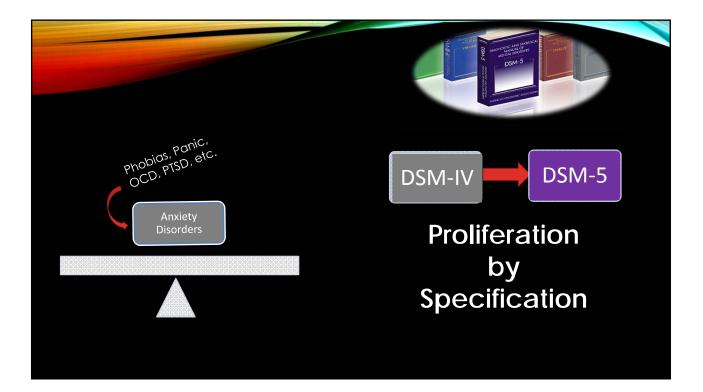
II.

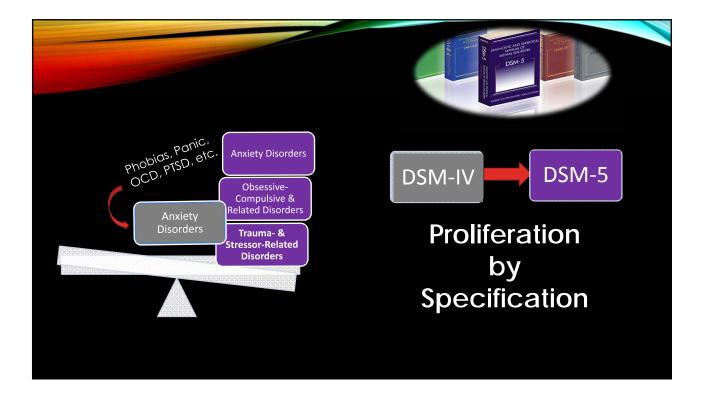
Special Considerations for PTSD and Related Mental Health Conditions

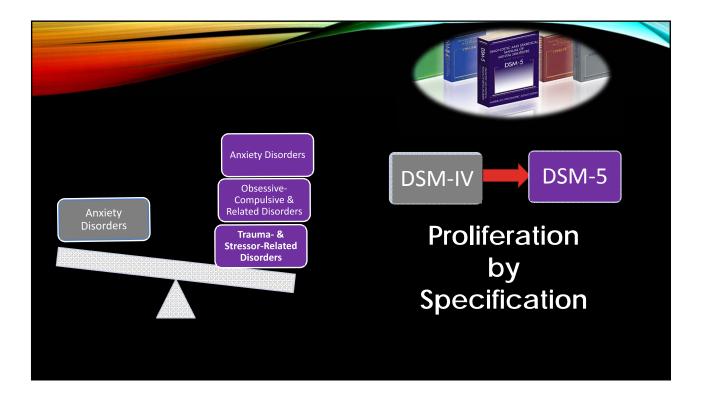
Maureen L. Reardon, Ph.D., ABPP Maureen Lyons Reardon LLC Raleigh, NC

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DSM-5 PTSD CRITERIA

DSM-IV Criterion A: "...experienced, witnessed, or was confronted with...actual or threatened death or serious injury or threat to the physical integrity of self or others...

DSM-IV Criterion B:

"reexperiencing

symptoms"

2.

B. One or more "<u>intrusion symptoms</u>"

1. Recurrent, Involuntary, intrusive distressing memories

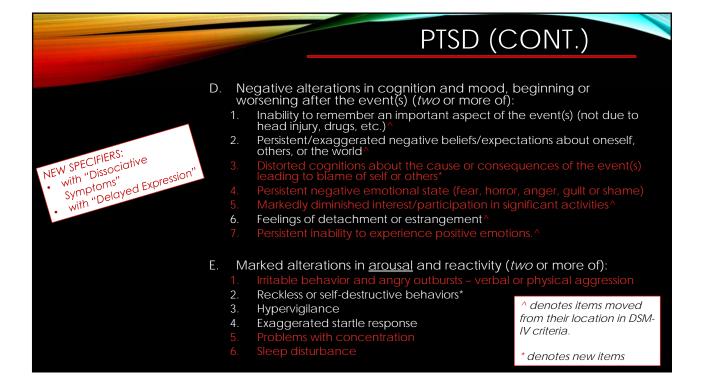
Directly experiencing the traumatic event(s)

2. Recurrent distressing dreams related to the event(s)

A. Exposure to actual or threatened death, serious injury, or sexual violence

Witnessing the event(s) as it/they occurred to others

- 3. Dissociative reactions (flashbacks) in which the individual feels or acts as if the event(s) were recurring
- 4. Intense or prolonged distress at exposure to internal or external cues that symbolize/resemble aspects of the event(s)
- Marked physiological reactions to internal or external cues that symbolize/resemble aspects of the event(s)
- C. Persistent avoidance of associated stimuli [one or both]
 - Avoidance/efforts to avoid distressing memories, thoughts, or feelings regarding the traumatic event(s)
 - 2. Avoidance/efforts to avoid external reminders that arouse distressing memories, thoughts, or feelings regarding the traumatic event(s)



II-3

3

Reardon M.L.

MORE VETERANS WITH PTSD

even with NO combat history even those who seem fine for as much as 6 months <u>after</u> trauma Increased risk with each deployment

MORE COMORBIDTY

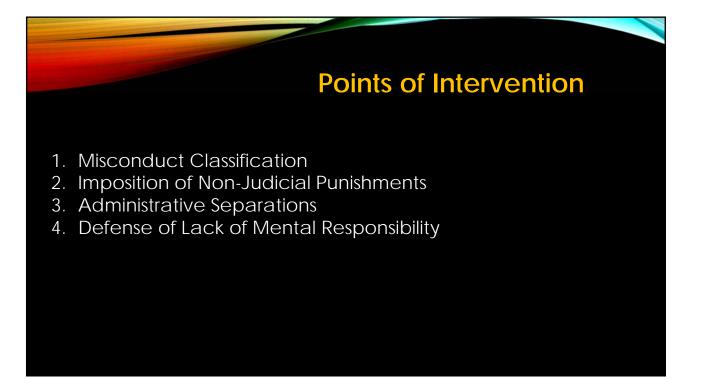
especially major mood disorders and substance disorders

MORE HETEROGENEITY more ways to meet minimum criteria = greater heterogeneity of population

MORE "EXPECTED" PROBLEMS

memory deficits that are **unrelated** to TBI violent / reckless/ or self-destructive behaviors dissociation / unreality

Implications of DSM-5 Change



1. MISCONDUCT CLASSIFICATION



Minor Violations of UCMJ

the classification of misconduct as "minor offense" is the sole discretion of the Commanding Officer

Ordinarily Considering:

- *Nature* of misconduct
- *Gravity* of misconduct (seriousness)
- Circumstances Surrounding its Commission



5

- Notification of the Service Member
 - May allow consultation with defense counsel on how to proceed (consent, request CM)
 - Army except if Summarized NJP
 - Marines not a right to counsel per se, but consultation is encouraged
- UCMJ and Manual for Courts-Martial dictate max punishments, but discretion is afforded to CO on actual punishments
 - Intent is punitive <u>and</u> corrective (but may backfire for members with PTSD or TBI)
 - Suspension / Probation
 - Remit/Mitigate
- Appeal of Punishment to Higher Authority

3. SEPARATIONS AND DISCHARGES

• Administrative (ADSEP)

- Medical
- Honorable
- Other Than Honorable
- General Under Honorable
- Punitive (CM)
 - Bad Conduct Discharge
 - Dishonorable Discharge

10 U.S. Code § 1177 (a)(2) specifies that military personnel

- who were deployed overseas in contingency operation OR sexually assaulted during *previous 24 months*
- and diagnosed with PTSD (or TBI) as a result
- are entitled to a medical examination to assess whether PTSD is an extenuating circumstance to be considered in "other than honorable" characterization of the service member and/or his/her basis of administrative separation

** NOTE does not apply to Courts-Martial or other UCMJ proceedings

4. LACK OF MENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

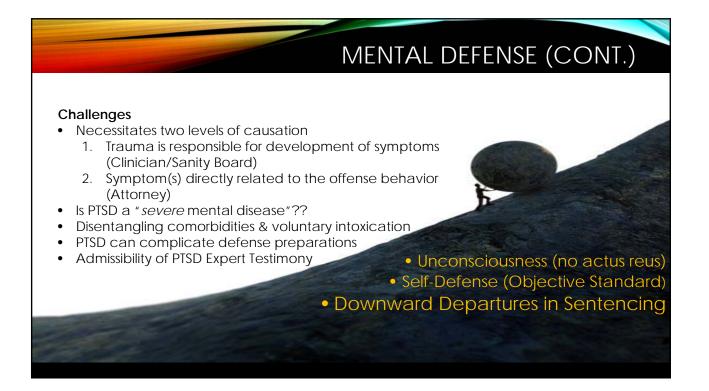
the accused has the burden of establishing by clear and convincing evidence that s/he,

as a result of a severe mental disease or defect,

was unable to appreciate

- the nature (what) and quality (severity/consequences) of the acts or
- the wrongfulness of the alleged acts.

850a. ART 50a



Summary
 A diagnosis of PTSD may tell you very little about how to work effectively with the service member/veteran as an <u>individual</u>
 A "one-size-fits-all" approach to discipline may serve to worsen, rather than correct, conduct violations – increasing the likelihood of adverse separation classifications or even punitive discharges.
3. Additional features of PTSD which may factor into administrative and legal contexts
** PTSD Education for CO ** Case-by-Case Analysis ** ** Early Correction/Rehabilitation ** Mental Condition as Extenuating Circumstance

QUESTIONS/COMMENTS



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