

Chapter 4

Progressive Development of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Its Holistic Evolution of Natural Treatments

Priyaranjan Maral

University of Allahabad, India

Namita Pande

Department of Psychology, University of Allahabad, Prayagraj, India

ABSTRACT

This chapter explores the progressive development of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) before and during the establishment of the diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (DSM). In addition, this chapter also tried to investigate the evolution of natural medicines or therapies of PTSD. Findings of the researches showed that significant historical events like wars were the major reasons behind getting recognition of PTSD among worldwide societies. It has a long history as well as existed in different forms and names among human beings. It takes a long time to get the identity, position, and recognition across the different editions of DSM. With the addition of PTSD under trauma and stressor related disorder in the 5th edition of DSM, a large number of PTSD cases were identified and produced as compared to the previous editions of DSM. Moreover, holistic treatment and complementary and alternative medicine approaches were more effective treatment for PTSD and help to nullify the symptoms of PTSD. Ayurveda, meditation, yoga, animals, forest bathing, and ocean therapies were used more for dealing with combat veterans suffering from PTSD.

INTRODUCTION

“Nothing makes sense in biology except in the light of evolution” -(Dobzhansky, 1964, p. 449).

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-7998-3665-0.ch004

Earlier people thought that Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) happens only to veterans or soldiers. PTSD does not necessarily take place in any particular group of people, ethnicity, religion, culture and nationality. It can happen to a person of any age or gender. PTSD is ranked as a second most common disorder after the anxiety disorder in the United States (US Census Bureau, 2012). Compared to other types of mental illness, PTSD is a disabling and chronic disorder that costs more in terms of occupational impairments, social impairments, health care and a higher probability of comorbidity with other disorders. Posttraumatic Stress Disorder has been defined as “a disorder that might develop in a person who had exposed/witnessed/experienced disastrous events such as tragedy, death, serious injuries, threatening situations, mental and physical fatigue, flooding and drowning, electrocution, flammable and toxic environment, insufficient oxygen, confined spaces, fall hazards, fire, crushing and shearing hazards, terrorism, war, rape, acid attack, riots, violence, physical abuse, emotional abuse, pandemic and so on” (Maral, 2019). The probability of getting PTSD depends upon several important factors like gender (female), age, previous histories of psychiatric problems, loss of beloved one, substance abuse, disabilities, comorbidity, prior experiences of traumatic events, poverty, and lack of intervention programs for affected people, intensity of a traumatic event, duration of a traumatic event, personal history of a traumatic event, and the nature of a traumatic event (Maral, 2019). The taxonomy of mental disorders involves several processes for labelling, organizing, adding and removing in a new category. These processes were maintained and implemented by two well-known organizations i.e., Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) and International Classification of Diseases (ICD) (World Health Organisation 1993). The present chapter gives an introductory account about the literature done in the area of posttraumatic stress disorder and its evolving natural treatments. The entire chapter is divided into six sections. The first section presents an account of the overall view of historical development of PTSD, before the establishment of a DSM by APA (American Psychiatric Association). The second section discusses in detail about the conceptions of PTSD during the World War. The third section deals about the incarnation of PTSD in Indian Vedic Literature of Mahabharata & Ramayana. Fourth section discusses in detail about the progressive changes and improvement in the classification of PTSD from DSM-I to DSM-5 (when recognized in psychiatric disorder). Fifth section deals with the prominent cases of people suffering from PTSD. Sixth section discusses in detail about the holistic evolution of natural treatments (i.e., Ayurveda, yoga, meditation, nature based therapies, ocean therapies and animal-assisted therapies) for PTSD.

Historical Emergence of PTSD

There fell in this battle of Marathon, on the side of the barbarians, about six thousand and four hundred men; on that of the Athenians, one hundred and ninety-two. Such was the number of the slain on the one side and the other. A strange prodigy likewise happened at this fight. Epizelus, the son of Cuphagoras, an Athenian, was in the thick of the fray, and behaving himself as a brave man should, when suddenly he was stricken with blindness, without blow of sword or dart; and this blindness continued thenceforth during the whole of his afterlife. The following is the account which he himself, as I have heard, gave of the matter: he said that a gigantic warrior, with a huge beard, which shaded all his shield, stood over against him; but the ghostly semblance passed him by, and slew the man at his side. Such, as I understand, was the tale which Epizelus told. - Herodotus (6.117 - Rawlinson translation)

25 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

www.igi-global.com/chapter/progressive-development-of-posttraumatic-stress-disorder-and-its-holistic-evolution-of-natural-treatments/265304

Related Content

Culture in Conflict With Childhood Training and Religious Leadership in Nigeria: Lessons From Daniel

Sylvester Dan Udofia (2020). *Handbook of Research on the Impact of Culture in Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding* (pp. 125-138).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/culture-in-conflict-with-childhood-training-and-religious-leadership-in-nigeria/252516

Boycott and Buycott as Emerging Modes of Civic Engagement

Emmanuel Adugu (2014). *International Journal of Civic Engagement and Social Change* (pp. 43-58).

www.irma-international.org/article/boycott-and-buycott-as-emerging-modes-of-civic-engagement/122440

How Does Fiction Inform Working Lives?: An Exploration of Empathy and Social Sustainability

P. Matthijs Bal, Inge Brokerhof and Edina Dóci (2021). *International Journal of Public Sociology and Socioterapy* (pp. 1-11).

www.irma-international.org/article/how-does-fiction-inform-working-lives/269513

Online Representation of Culinary Heritage in Turkey in the Context of Cultural Policies

Sedef Erdogan Giovanelli (2019). *Handbook of Research on Examining Cultural Policies Through Digital Communication* (pp. 31-54).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/online-representation-of-culinary-heritage-in-turkey-in-the-context-of-cultural-policies/216232

Energy Production in Smart Cities by Utilization of Kinetic Energy of Vehicles Over Speed Breaker

Mesfin Fanuel Kebede, Baseem Khan, N Singhand Pawan Singh (2018). *International Journal of Civic Engagement and Social Change* (pp. 1-35).

www.irma-international.org/article/energy-production-in-smart-cities-by-utilization-of-kinetic-energy-of-vehicles-over-speed-breaker/213242