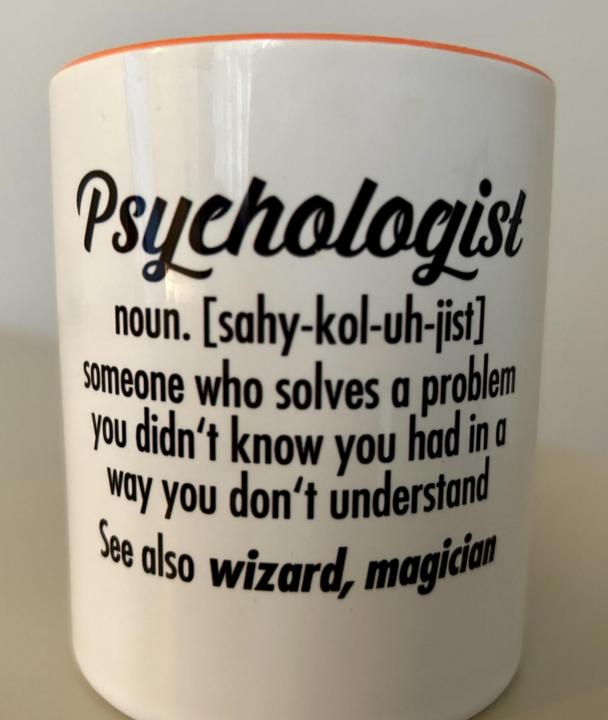
Guide to psychotherapy: How to seek help?



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What is the first thing we think of when we hear the word psychologist?



When can a psychologist help?



- **Crisis, loss** (grief, illness, divorce, unresolved trauma, midlife crisis, quarter-life crisis)
- Overload and stress management issues (anxiety, burnout, psychosomatic symptoms, sleep disorders, anger management problems)
- Stagnation and recurring problems (relationship difficulties, repetitive conflict patterns, career stagnation, decision-making difficulties)
- Addictions (alcohol, drugs, gambling, shopping)
- Mood disorders (depression, bipolar disorder)
- **Anxiety and phobias** (fear of illness, social anxiety, fear of flying, agoraphobia, OCD, panic disorder)
- Self awareness and personal development, prevention



What can hold us back?

- "What will people think of me?"
- "I can handle it on my own"
- "I'd rather talk to my friends/family"
- "It would be weird to talk to a stranger about my problems"
- "I don't want the psychologist to judge me"
- "I don't believe that talking alone can help"
- "It's too expensive / I don't have time for it"
- "I've tried it before, and it didn't work"

When to seek help?

- Mood changes (feeling down for more than 2 weeks, hopelessness, extreme mood swings)
- Withdrawal from social interactions and previously enjoyable activities
- Passivity and apathy
- Decline in work or school performance
- Difficulty maintaining attention, memory issues, brain fog
- Sleep problems and persistent fatigue
- Increased nervousness, anxiety, panic attacks
- Using alcohol or other substances to relieve tension
- Irrational thoughts, strange beliefs, paranoia
- Suicidal thoughts or communication



If I see that someone is in trouble...

What should I do/say?

Let's check in regularly, even with a simple "how are you"?

Encourage asking for help

"Even if I can't fully understand how you feel, I want to help"

"What can I do to help you?"

"What do you need right now?"

"I'm sorry you're feeling this way, I'm here if you want to talk"

What not to do/say?

Do not trivialize or invalidate the other person's problem

"Surely you know it only exists in your head, right?"

"Others have much bigger problems"

"You should have a more positive attitude towards things"

"You should be better by now/move past this"

"All you achieve is pushing everyone away from you"

Who is the right professional for me?

Typical life situation	The depth of assistance	The helper's qualifications
An unclear life situation requiring knowledge of alternative options for resolution	Information delivery Main goal: Providing information	Professional forums, blogs, internet, books
Problematic life situation, lack of information, emotional conflict, and tension	Consultation Main goal: Stress reduction, exploring possible solutions	Coach, Mental Health Helper, Counselor
Issues in certain areas of life, significant internal tension, difficulties in emotion and behavior regulation	Psychological Counseling Main goal: Resolving current issues	Psychologist - MA degree - Personal experience
Extensive problems affecting multiple areas of life, disturbances in deeper functions of personality, neurotic symptoms (anxiety, irritability, sadness, impulsivity, etc.)	Focused Psychological Counseling Main goal: Resolving the current issue, exploring its background	Psychologist with a postgrad degree - MA degree - Personal experience - Clinical or Counseling Psychologist certification - Method-specific trainings
Fractured personality, personality disorders, mental disorders	Psychotherapy Main goal: Exploring deeply rooted issues, treating clinical disorders	 Psychotherapist Psychologist MA degree + Clinical Psychologist certification + method + personal experience + psychotherapy training MD + Psychiatrist specialist certification + method + personal experience + psychotherapy training - may also suggest medication therapy



Therapeutic approaches I.

Analytical therapies

 A longstanding, well-known therapeutic approach, which evolved from classical psychoanalysis

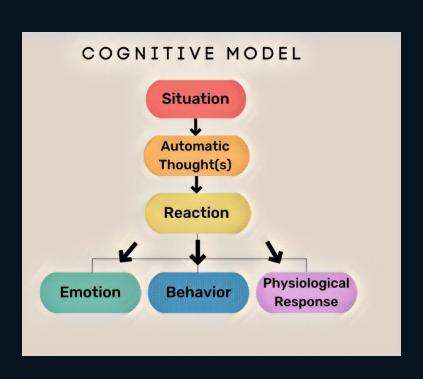
• Explore and understand unconscious internal conflicts, which initiate change in personality structure and functioning

 Goal may be to resolve blockages in personality development and to create an integrated personality

 Standard psychoanalysis, psychoanalytically oriented therapy, psychodynamic therapy, brief dynamicanalytic therapies



Therapeutic approaches II.



Cognitive and behavioral therapies

- Beliefs and automatic thoughts fundamentally shape emotional reactions and behavior
- Cognitive therapies help recognize and change incorrect or distorted believes and automatic thoughts and that can change the emotional response and behavior
- Useful in case of depression, panic attacks, addictions, psychosomatic conditions, self-esteem issues, relationship problems
- CBT (Cognitive Behavioral Therapy), Schema Therapy (integrative approach), Systemic-Strategic Brief Therapy (primarily for phobias)

Therapeutic approaches III - IV.





Person-centered approach

- In therapy, the quality of the relationship is crucial
- It emphasizes not the past, but the events of the present moment
- The psychologist is non-directive and encourages the other's initiative, thus helping the client find their own way to change

Altered states of consciousness

- Hypnotherapy, Autogenic Training, KIP, Symbol Therapy
- They facilitate connection with unconscious internal contents



Group therapies

- Especially useful when someone struggles with their social behavior and relationships
- Understanding and acceptance by the group enhance selfesteem
- Depending on the method, the groups usually consist of 7-15 members
- Psychodrama, various thematic self-awareness groups, group analysis, psychodynamic movement therapy

Burnout syndrome



Emotional, physical, and mental exhaustion resulting from prolonged and heightened emotional stress (Freudenberger, 1974)

A syndrome caused by untreated or unsuccessfully managed chronic workplace stress (WHO, 2019)

Symptoms of burnout

Physical

- Persistent and unrelenting exhaustion
- Difficulty sleeping despite fatigue
- Frequent illnesses, weakened immune system
- Regular headaches, muscle pains
- Difficulty concentrating and memory issues, brain fog

Emotional

- Feeling of incompetence, constant self-doubt
- Loss of motivation
- Increasingly cynical and negative attitude
- Sense of hopelessness

Behavioral

- Isolation from others
- Decreased effectiveness, prolonged working hours, procrastination
- Projecting frustration onto others
- Increasing tardiness, absenteeism from work

Burnout is a process



- 1. Idealization: enthusiasm, desire for validation, unrealistic goals
- 2. Initial stress: stressful periods appear in the day, fatigue becomes more frequent, feeling of irritability, decrease in focus and efficiency
- 3. Chronic stress: stress and fatigue become constant, cynicism and negativism appear, which also affect social relationships
- **4. Burnout:** the future seems bleak, withdrawal from social relationships, neglect of health, physical symptoms, constant self-doubt
- 5. Persistent/Habitual burnout: if treatment is neglected, chronic mental and physical exhaustion, lasting low mood, prolonged absenteeism from work, increased risk of depression

Burnout prevention

Working environment

- Transparent processes, clear responsibilities
- Clearly communicated, realistic expectations
- Regular feedback, recognition
- Tasks providing professional challenge, opportunity for development
- Creating a psychologically safe atmosphere

Individual level

- In case of high level of perfectionism or Type A personality, coach or psychologist can be beneficial
- Reducing the need for excessive control
- Practicing delegation
- Developing assertiveness
- Seeking social support, strengthening social relationships
- Consciously increasing the time spent on activities outside of work

What is assertiveness?



- Advocating for oneself in a manner that also respects the interests of the other party
- The emphasis is neither solely on one's own (aggressiveness) nor on the other party's (passiveness) perspectives, but rather on considering the interests of both
- Creating win-win situations, seeking compromises
- DESC technique: Description + Emotion + Solution + Consequence

How to find a professional?



Referral (the same professional cannot treat too close acquaintances or family members)

Database:

- https://pszichologuskereso.hu/
- https://foglaljorvost.hu/pszichologus/

State provided care:

- Hospital psychotherapy departments
 - https://www.tunderhegy.hu/
 - https://www.thalassahaz.hu/
 - https://nyiro.euintezmeny.hu/
 - https://semmelweis.hu/pszichoterapiasosztaly/
- District psychiatric outpatient clinics: https://pszi.hu/allami/
- Emergency care:
 - https://peterfykh.hu/osztaly/krizisintervencios-es-pszichiatriaiosztaly-43
 - https://semmelweis.hu/pszichiatria/betegellatas/felnottsurgossegi-pszichiatriai-szakambulancia/
 - https://ongyilkossagmegelozes.hu/ambulans-es-fekvobetegpszichoterapias-helyek-listaja/

In case of crisis:

- https://sos116-123.hu/
- https://kek-vonal.hu/