

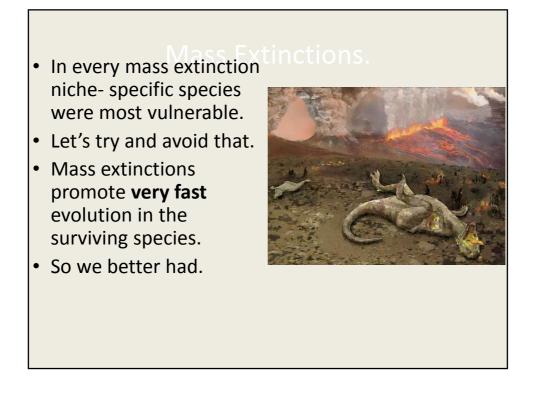
Our Standards of Proficiency, uniquely, charge art therapists to:

'understand that ... art therapy has a number of frames of reference, (including) the relevant aspects of **connected disciplines including visual arts, aesthetics, anthropology, psychology, psychiatry, sociology, psychotherapy and medicine**' (We should be adding Neurology, and more).

Bigger pictures develop help new, adaptive, practice.

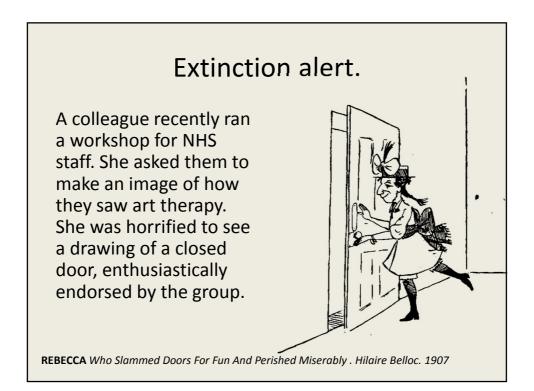
Which matters because of:

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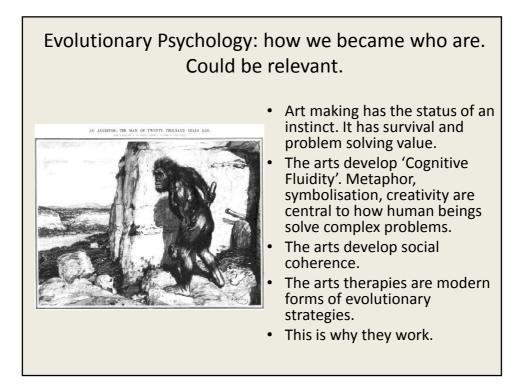
Well, *Do* We train, (or practice), informed by 'frames of reference, (including) the relevant aspects of connected disciplines?

- Developing Innovative Practice depends on it.
- Start looking, start finding.
- Bigger Pictures helps us abandon indefensible ground. Niches that are too small.
- To defend therapy space, we need better, more inclusive rationales for practice.
- A colleague recently ran a workshop for NHS staff. She asked them to make an image of how they saw art therapy. She was horrified to see a drawing of a closed door, which was completely supported by the group)



Recent personal examples that have changed how I work:

- Influences: Communications theory, systems theory, anarchist thought, Buddhism, social inclusion and recovery models.
- E.g. Disability studies: The concept of 'impairment' (my legs don't work') and 'disability' (there is no ramp at the library) forced re-evaluation of **social factors.**
- Resilience Theory has given form to my wondering how people endure the unendurable. It states:
- Making experiences 'Meaningful, Manageable and Comprehensible' is the 'immunological triad' against stress.
- That describes and aspect of art therapy well, and focusses a set of non-clinical aims.



Humans care about unfairness.

Humans are born to be attached, and survive losses.

Nobody is trying to be unhappy.

Pathologising the individual is frequently a way of blaming the victim.

Freud when he betrayed his patients with real abuse stories, and discredited psychoanalytic theory, by dismissing and invalidating these stories as fantasies.

Are we still doing it? 'Borderline Personality Disorder'

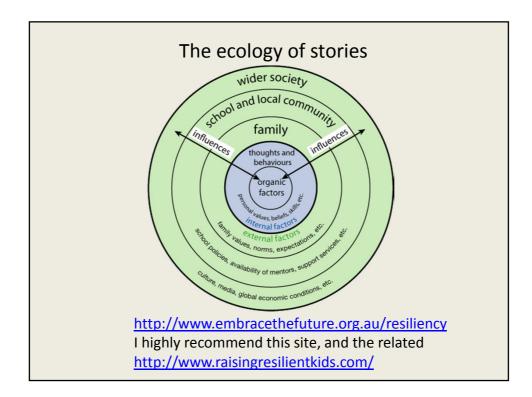
Trauma, affect regulation and self-harm

Childhood abuse and neglect are extremely common among borderline patients: up to 87% have suffered childhood trauma of some sort, 40–71% have been sexually abused and 25–71% have been physically abused (<u>Perry & Herman,</u> <u>1993</u>).

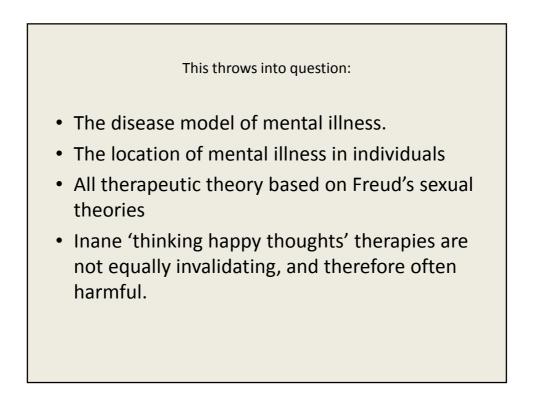
Perry, J. C. & Herman, J. L. (1993) Trauma and defence in the etiology of borderline personality disorder. In *Borderline Personality Disorder: Etiology and Treatment* (ed. J. Paris). Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Press.

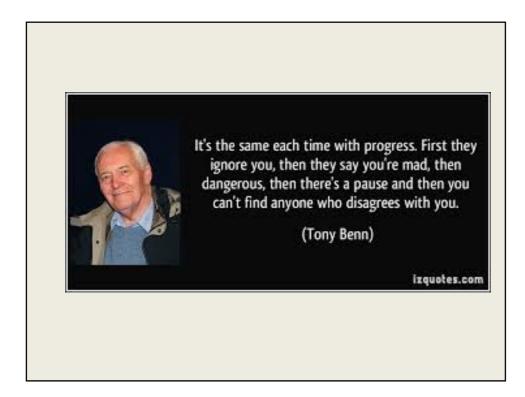
Public Health/ Ecological thinking: 'The Microbe is nothing the terrain is everything'

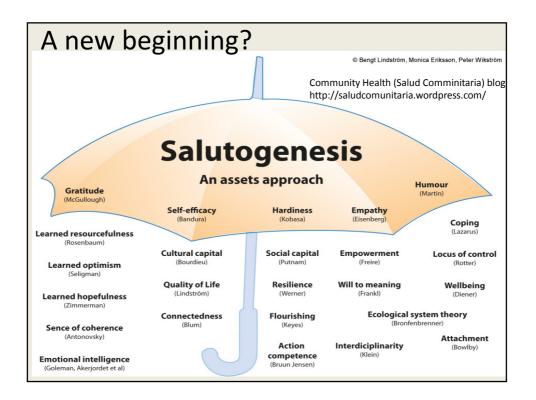
- Individual pathology looks increasingly weak as an understanding of human distress and disturbance.
- The interaction of genetic, early environment and relationships, neurological and biochemical, personality, social, cultural and political factors looks increasingly strong.





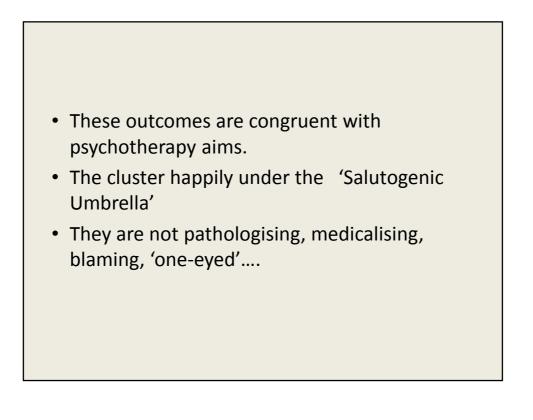






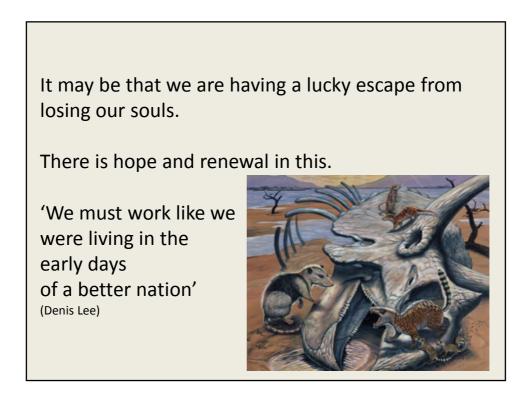
Are these intended outcomes of art therapy?

Good attachment, coping, empowerment, will to meaning, well-being, interdisciplinary approach, quality-of-life, connectedness, emotional intelligence, sense of coherence, learnt hopefulness, learnt resourcefulness,	self efficacy, empathy, hardiness, humour, social inclusion, increased choice and agency, self esteem, assertiveness, creativity, conflict resolution, emotional intelligence
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The future

- The world will never be same. Services will never be the same.
- We have an opportunity to recreate an art therapy freed from its always deeply uncomfortable compromise with psychiatry and the medical model. (And to review our relationship with psycho analysis.)
- Theory and evidence is out there to support this.
- We have to start taking neighbouring disciplines theories and practices seriously.



In practice:

- Engage with politicians.
- Engage with community groups.
- Know the economic arguments.
- 46.7 million prescriptions for antidepressants in England in 2011; (9.1 per cent) increase on 2010.
- Costs: £230,000,000. Notional cost of art therapy session: £60 = 3,833,333 sessions. Notional length 30 sessions. Treats 1,277,777 people.
- Numbers of people taking anti-depressants unknown.

Taking Our Own Medicine

"Rather than letting our negativity get the better of us, we could acknowledge that right now we feel like a piece of shit and not be squeamish about taking a good look."

Pema Chodron