Consider the various therapeutic functions of the family narrative process. Work with the family to determine which meet the needs of the family and to make decisions about how to proceed.

Therapeutic Functions

family storytelling/narrative	family trauma narrative	
strengthening the family's communication/narrative process	gradual exposure with response prevention	
co-regulate emotions	transforming traumatic memories into narrative memories	
incorporating perspectives from each family member	filling in missing pieces	
improving the ability to discuss difficult topics	correcting misinformation	
building and repairing relationships	clarifying interpretations and attributions	
improving collaborative problem-	integrating the pieces into a cohesive whole	
	attaching meaning	
	 reworking the trauma(s) and finding new endings creating a family identity less tied to trauma(s) dealing with secondary stressors and sequelae 	

Decision Points for Family Trauma Narrative:

Which traumatic event(s) to incorporate in the narrative -

Which trauma to begin with and how to sequence the discussion -

Whether all family members are aware of the details of the event(s), whether to limit the discussion of certain specifics -

Are there family secrets related to the trauma? what purpose are the secrets filling? -

Whether each family member present has the requisite skills and readiness to participate in constructing the trauma narrative -

Consider:		Notes or Comments
	 Where are family members in their reactions or course of recovery? Is there dyssynchrony that will affect the narrative process? Is there anyone in the family who will be significantly triggered by participating in the narrative process? 	
	The role and place of each member in the family and	
	how these will be enacted during the narrative	
	 process. Is everyone in the family 10 years of age or above with essentially adult storytelling skills? Describe the narrative skills of children younger than 10 years. What ways can the narrative be adapted to include young children? 	
	The family's storytelling skills including listening, reflectivity and meaning making skills.	
	The family's ability to include affect and co-regulate its expression.	
	The collaboration skills that the family uses in telling stories or working on activities.	
	The flexibility shown in family storytelling	

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