

Coding Frame Instructions

Part A: Trauma and Hallucinations

It is proposed that for some people, hallucinations are decontextualized and fragmented memories that contain only the sensory-perceptual experience from the memory, rather than any episodic or autobiographical context. Through the use of this coding frame, we are seeking to identify hallucinations that contain sensory-perceptual elements from memory.

Question 1:

Is there an identical sensory-perceptual element (sights, sounds, smells, tastes, physical/tactile sensations) evident in the description of the trauma and the description of the hallucination content?

Examples of this type of content relationship are provided below. The identical sensory perceptual element for each set of examples has been bolded.

Trauma	Hallucination
I was in a car crash, the other car was coming towards us head on, their headlights were so bright that we couldn't see anything else	I see bright white lights
I was sexually abused as a child. The perpetrator would come into my room when I was trying to sleep. He wore a gross smelling aftershave	I smell the aftershave my abuser wore , even when no one else is around
I was bullied as a kid. Other kids would push me, grab me, poke me all the time. It was never ending	I feel someone touching me, they grab at my arms and poke my back

Some participants may not have provided specific enough detail in their description of the trauma, however examination of the hallucination content indicates that a matching sensory perceptual element is present. An example is provided below. Such instances should be identified as having a matching sensory perceptual element between the trauma and the hallucination.

Trauma	Hallucination
My dad would physically and verbally abuse my mum when we were kids. We would hear and see it happening. We could hear mum crying	I hear the things my dad would say to my mum. I hear him telling her how worthless and pathetic she was.

Some participants may not have provided sufficient detail for there to be confidence as to whether there are identical sensory-perceptual elements in the trauma and in the hallucination content. This may occur when a participant has not wanted to describe the traumatic experience or the content of the hallucination for example. Where this has occurred, the rater should mark the content relationship as "unclear."

Some participants may have provided some details of the traumatic experience and the hallucination, but declined to provide more elaborate details. In such instances, it may be possible to identify a content relationship. Examples have been provided in the following table.

Trauma	Hallucination	Rating
I was bullied growing up. I don't want to repeat the things that they said to me.	I hear voices telling me to kill myself, that I'm ugly, that I shouldn't be here.	Unclear <i>This has been rated as unclear as the participant has not provided sufficient detail of what they heard when they were bullied for raters to have confidence as to whether or not the voices contain matching sensory-perceptual elements (sounds).</i>
I grew up in a war zone. I was so close to the explosions and bombs. I saw amputated body parts. I can't talk about anymore than that.	I hear bombs dropping.	Present <i>Whilst the participant has declined to provide all of the details of the trauma, the information provided has been sufficient enough to ascertain that there is at least one matching sensory-perceptual element.</i>
My uncle was very violent when I was growing up. We lived together for a while. He would throw things, punch holes in the wall, threaten us. He was usually drunk.	I see people when they aren't there. Sometimes they're just shapes. They're usually outside my window at night time. Sometimes it's an old man.	No <i>It is possible that the "old man" is representative of the young person's uncle and there is not sufficient information to determine this. This has been coded as no due to (i) nil identity description of who the old man is, and (ii) the actions of the "old man" are not consistent with the description of the uncle in the trauma suggesting this is not a sensory-perceptual intrusion from a traumatic memory.</i>

Question 2:

In what modality does the identical sensory-perceptual element occur?

The rater will indicate whether the identical sensory-perceptual element is a sight/vision, sound, taste, smell, or physical/tactile sensation. It is possible that more than one matching sensory perceptual element is identified in the trauma and hallucination descriptions. If this is the case, the rater should circle all matching sensory-perceptual elements that are present.

Question 3:

Are there other sensory-perceptual elements evident in the hallucination that were not described in the trauma?

A hallucination may contain other sensory perceptual elements (or novel content) in addition to the sensory perceptual element that is identified as matching the trauma. This sensory-perceptual element may be the same as the sensory perceptual element that is identified as matching, or it may be different. Examples of this are provided in the table below.

Trauma	Hallucination	Identical sensory-perceptual elements	Novel sensory-perceptual elements
My parents were very critical. They would call me names if I got bad grades. They would call me stupid and tell me that I was never going to amount to anything.	I hear my parents calling me stupid and that I won't amount to anything. I hear them saying they wish I was never born.	Sounds: I hear my parents calling me stupid and that I won't amount to anything.	Sounds: I hear them saying they wish I was never born.
There was a fire in our house when I was a kid. We were all sleeping and didn't know that a heater had been left on next to the couch. I just remember my mum pulling me out of bed so quickly and telling me to run. I didn't see the flames then but I could smell the smoke.	I smell smoke all the time and hear a voice saying "this is it, you're going to die."	Smell: I smell smoke all the time	Sounds: hear a voice saying "this is it, you're going to die."

Question 4:

In what modality does the novel sensory-perceptual element/s occur:

The rater will indicate whether the novel sensory-perceptual element in the hallucination is a sight/vision, sound, taste, smell, or physical/tactile sensation. It is possible that more than one novel sensory perceptual elements are identified in the hallucination. If this occurs, the rater should circle all that are present.

Question 5:

Does the participant identify the connection between the trauma and the sensory-perceptual hallucinatory experience?

If a participant self-identifies a link between the traumatic experience and the content of a hallucination, the rater should mark yes. Examples have been provided in the table below.

Trauma	Hallucination	Participant identified link?
I saw someone being attacked at a party. Three guys were kicking him and punching him.	I hear the guy being attacked screaming for them to stop.	Yes, because in their description of the hallucination the participant

He was on the ground, getting more bruised and bloodied. He was screaming for them to stop.		referenced the traumatic experience. The participant is aware that the hallucination is linked to the trauma.
My ex-boyfriend would sexually abuse me. I didn't have a choice, I couldn't say no. Afterwards he would sleep so close to me I could feel him breathing on me all night.	I always feel like I'm being breathed on.	No, because in their description of the hallucination, the participant did not reference the traumatic experience. It is not clear that the participant believes the hallucination to be linked to the trauma.

Part B: Posttraumatic intrusions and Hallucinations

Posttraumatic intrusions (PTIs) are intrusive images, flashbacks, and nightmares of a traumatic event. They can also include a re-experiencing of the distress and physiological reactions that occur at the time of a trauma. The second part of the coding frame will examine whether matching sensory-perceptual elements are evident in posttraumatic intrusions and hallucinations.

Question 1:

Is there an identical sensory-perceptual element (sights, sounds, smells, tastes, physical/tactile sensations) evident in the description of the posttraumatic intrusion and the description of the hallucination content?

Examples of this type of content relationship are provided below. The identical sensory perceptual element for each set of examples has been bolded.

Posttraumatic Intrusion	Hallucination
I see images of my father all the time in my mind. I see him attacking me and hurting me.	I have visions of a man who looks just like my father . I see him attacking people on the street.
I have nightmares where I'm being bullied again. All of the kids are crowded around me and pointing at me. They are saying how ugly I am, that no one would ever be friends with me, that they wish I didn't go to this school, that they're going to hurt me .	I hear voices threatening to hurt me and calling me names like ugly .

Some participants may not have provided sufficient detail for there to be confidence as to whether there are identical sensory-perceptual elements in the posttraumatic intrusion and in the hallucination content. This may occur when a participant has not wanted to describe the posttraumatic intrusion or the content of the hallucination for example. Where this has occurred, the rater should mark the content relationship as "unclear."

Question 2:

In what modality does the identical sensory-perceptual element occur?

The rater will indicate whether the identical sensory-perceptual element is a sight/vision, sound, taste, smell, or physical/tactile sensation. It is possible that more than one matching sensory perceptual element is identified in the posttraumatic intrusion and hallucination descriptions. If this is the case, the rater should circle all matching sensory-perceptual elements that are present.

Question 3:

Are there other sensory-perceptual elements evident in the hallucination that were not described in the posttraumatic intrusion?

A hallucination may contain other sensory perceptual elements (or novel content) in addition to the sensory perceptual element that is identified as matching the posttraumatic intrusion. This sensory-perceptual element may be the same as the sensory perceptual element that is identified as matching, or it may be different. Examples of this are provided in the table below.

Posttraumatic intrusion	Hallucination	Identical sensory-perceptual elements	Novel sensory-perceptual elements
I see the last moments before the truck hits us. It just comes into my mind, the truck coming towards us and my dad turning around to look at us in the back seat.	I'll see my dad's eyes everywhere, on other people's faces and I'll hear car horns.	Sight: I'll see my dad's eyes everywhere, on other people's faces	Sound: I'll hear car horns.
I get nightmares every night from the time I was mugged. I see him walking towards me with a knife and telling me to give him my phone.	I hear a voice the voice of the mugger saying give me your phone, you'll be sorry if you don't.	Sound: give me your phone	Sound: you'll be sorry if you don't

Question 4:

In what modality does the novel sensory-perceptual element/s occur:

The rater will indicate whether the novel sensory-perceptual element in the hallucination is a sight/vision, sound, taste, smell, or physical/tactile sensation. It is possible that more than one novel sensory perceptual element is identified in the hallucination. If this occurs, the rater should circle all that are present.