Eye movement desensitization and reprocessing (EMDR) has been shown to be an effective treatment for posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). In this study, the authors evaluated the effectiveness and physiological effects of EMDR in police officers involved with on-duty shootings and who had PTSD. Six police officers involved with on-duty shootings and subsequent delayed-onset PTSD were evaluated with standard measures, the Posttraumatic Stress Diagnostic Scale, and high-resolution brain single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) imaging before and after treatment. Morphovolumetric changes after EMDR treatment in drug-naïve PTSD patients. January 2017. Ilaria Casolaro. Eye Movement Desensitization Reprocessing, or EMDR, pairs eye movements with cognitive processing of the traumatic memories. The initial phases of EMDR involve affect management techniques, such as relaxation. During the processing stage of therapy, the patient describes the traumatic memory and identifies and labels the images, beliefs, and physiological symptoms elicited by it. The patient is instructed to focus on these aspects of the traumatic memory while moving his/her eyes back and forth by tracking the therapists’ finger (although other bilateral stimulation, such as finger-tapping, is Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR): Eye movement desensitization and reprocessing (EMDR) therapy involves the patient focusing on the memory of their trauma while performing instructed eye movements. The directed eye movements aim to diminish both the vividness and emotion of recalling a traumatic event. EMDR therapy is focused exclusively on reprocessing an individual’s memory of their traumatic experience. Concluding Remarks. Post-traumatic stress disorder can not only decrease a person’s health and emotional wellbeing, but it can also cause sexual dysfunction in both males and females. The symptoms of PTSD can prevent a person from engaging in sex, intimacy, and relationships.