LITTLE WARRI

TRAUMA 101:

The impacts on the individual, the family and the community





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THANK YOU FOR HAVING ME!

What will we be covering?

- Types of trauma
- Impacts of trauma
- Related issues (i.e., substance misuse, domestic violence, mental health concerns)
- Evidence based interventions
- Key principles of trauma informed care
- NOTE:***please take care of yourself through this discussion





TRAUMA (Definition)

 Any experience or event <u>beyond a person's</u> <u>ability to manage</u> (each individual differs)

• Can be "Big T" or "Little T" traumas





WHAT IS TRAUMA?

5 Types:

- 1. Acute Experiential Trauma
 - single incident (car crash, mugging, tornado)
 - Ego structure (functional part of oneself) likely to remain
- 2. <u>Chronic Experiential/Developmental Trauma</u>
 - Early childhood trauma, incest, family violence
 - Ego structure can collapse
- 3. <u>Attachment Trauma</u>
 - Faulty caregiver "programming"
- 4. Vicarious Trauma
 - Through someone else's experience; hearing stories
- 5. <u>Transgenerational Trauma</u>
 - Epigenetics (environment changes genetic code)
 - Family/Observational learning
 - CULTURAL TRAUMA





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Types of Trauma

"Big T" Traumas

 Major events such as serious accidents, natural disasters, life threatening illness, major surgeries, developmental/childhood experiences, war, combat, etc.

"Little T" Traumas

• Overwhelming but not seen as traumatic that can cause negative impacts but 'manageable'





Developmental Trauma

- Physical Abuse
- Neglect
- Emotional Abuse
- Sexual Abuse

What seems to have most negative impact on a person?





Signs & Symptoms of Abuse

- Withdrawal from friends and/or family
- Behavioral changes (increased aggression, hyperactivity, hypervigilance, increased emotionality/crying, etc.)
- Changes in school performance
- Mood changes (depression/anxiety)
- Rebellious/defiance
- Suicidal ideation and/or self harming
- Psychosomatic complaints
- Loss of previously acquired skills/functioning



Physical Abuse Signs/Symptoms

- Unexplained injuries/bruising/fractures/burns
- Injuries that don't match the story
- "Hiding" body (i.e., wearing many layers and/or unusual coverings)



Sexual Abuse Signs/Symptoms

- Overly sexualize behaviors/knowledge beyond that which is appropriate for the child's age
- Pregnancy or STD
- Complaints of genital pain
- Sexualized play and/or attempts to "re-enact" through play
- Abuse of other children
- Statements that s/he was inappropriately touched
- Soiling of underwear beyond what would be considered 'normal'
- Secondary enuresis and/or encopresis
- Loss of self confidence/esteem





Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACES)

10 Areas of Trauma are identified:

- 1) **Psychological Abuse**
- 2) **Physical Abuse**
- 3) **Sexual Abuse**
- 4) **Emotional Neglect**
- 5) **Physical Neglect**
- **Parent/Primary Caregiver loss** 6)
- 7) **Primary female figure treated violently**
- 8) Substance misuse
- 9) **Mental Illness**
- **10)** Criminality within the home





ACE Study: kpjrfilms.co





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ACES STUDY: Do you know your ACEs?

Felitti & Anda Findings

- Adverse childhood experiences are more common than recognized/acknowledged
- Powerful relationship to adult health
- Significant relationship w/depression, suicide attempts, addictions, obesity, sexual promiscuity
- Greater ACES score, greater propensity re: cancer, stroke, diabetes, heart disease





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MENTAL HEALTH: ACES change how you see the world

Figure 1. Random dot rod, action settings and facial stimulus set.







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> Fantoni C, Gerbino W (2014) Body Actions Change the Appearance of Facial Expressions. PLoS ONE 9(9): e108211. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0108211 http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=info:doi/10.1371/journal.pone.0108211

ACES- change how you see the world

Pollak & Kistler, 2001

• At 50%...happy to fearful shift

Question: Where is the 50% (halfway) mark?

- "non-traumatized" children
- ACE children=see anger

Experiences change: Brain Development Gene Expression Stress Hormones





HOW DOES TRAUMA IMPACT

OUR CHILDREN?

- SENSITIVE/CRITICAL PERIODS
- EXPERIENCES (Nature vs. Nurture)
 - Michael Meaney Experiments
 - Genetic Make-up (i.e., allels)
- NEGLECT and ABUSE
 - Quality and Quantity of interactions
- MALNUTRITION
 - Growth and development (i.e., physical, brain, etc.)





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MEMORIES

- Hyperarousal and PTSD (signaling the brain's fear response)
- STRESS
 - Chronic Stress
 - ACE Study (Anda & Felliti, 1998-2010)

HOW BRAINS ARE BUILT











Key Considerations:

1. <u>The Core Story and the Neuroaffective</u> <u>Relational Framework:</u>

- 1. Brain Biology:
 - Bottom up and back to front
 - Critical periods and brain plasticity
- 2. Toxic Stress
 - Care for the Caregiver
- 3. Serve and Return
 - Attachment
 - "Watch...Wait...Wonder..."







(Cont'd)

2. Explore how a strong foundation is laid

- "Strategies"...consider Maslow's Hierarchy of Basic Needs First (Sleep, eating, etc.)
- Review the impact of stress and toxic stress
- Self-regulation and co-regulation
- Explore the idea of the Parenting Pyramid
- 3. Examine how the brain gets built
 - Highlight the importance of caregiver-child relationships
 - The "Triune Brain": Sensory/Emotional/Executive

4. Implications for caregivers & the community





Types of Stress

POSITIVE STRESS/EUSTRESS
Implications are typically "positive"
NEGATIVE STRESS
Can be managed for shorter periods
TOXIC STRESS
Impacts on MEPS





Toxic Stress Origins

- Unresolved mental health issues
- Unresolved addictions
- Domestic violence
- Hospitalizations
- Financial Stressors
- Environmental Stressors
- Loss of Culture



BIGGEST "take-away"?

If the trauma is not addressed within the community AND for the individual, there will likely be very little changes...things are further likely to worsen

• "Hurt people, unfortunately tend to hurt people..."



Wounded Healer

- Term created by Carl Jung
- The "analyst"/helper is compelled to treat patients because s/he is "wounded" himself/herself.
- Research has shown that approximately 74% of counselors and therapists have experienced one or more wounding experiences, often leading to career choice
- Importance to understand Transference and Countertransference Principles





STRESS CONTINUUM & TOXIC STRESS







What are the Differences?

Compassion Fatigue

Profound physical and emotional exhaustion developed by caregivers

Gradual Erosion that eventually impacts our compassion for others and self

Vicarious Trauma

A significant change in oneself as a worker within trauma situations as a result of your involvement in working with other(s) trauma story (ies)

Burn-Out

Physical and/or mental break down or collapse caused by over work and stress; usually due to prolonged stress

PTSD

A mental health condition that is triggered by experiencing gross stress; develops after a terrifying ordeal involving physical and/or emotional harm of self or other(s)

WARRIORS.



BRAIN BIOLOGY

- Understanding the brain helps you understand your children, yourself, your family & community
- Responding more effectively as a caregiver supports development and attachment
- "scientific" parenting helps you shape your child's brain
 - This can also be applied at the community level!
 BUT, HOW??



BRAIN ARCHITECTURE

Regions of the Human Brain







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BRAIN DEVELOPMENT-

Brain growth occurs sequentially from the "bottom up" (Perry, Pollard, Blakely, Baker & Vigilante, 1995)



Midbrain

Brainstem







The Brain 101

BOTTOM UP & BACK TO FRONT PROCESSING

THE REPTILIAN BRAIN:

- This is the oldest part of the brain
- Controls the body's vital functions (i.e., heart rate, breathing, body temperature, balance), Includes the main structures found in a reptile's brain: the brainstem and the cerebellum.
- The reptilian brain is reliable but tends to be somewhat rigid and compulsive.



Responses to Trauma

5 TRAUMA RESPONSES

PHYSIOLOGICAL REACTIONS: THE 5 F'S

AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM

Hyperarousal, alarmed / startled.

Increases heart rate, blood pressure, breathing.

FIGHT

Physical aggression: attacker may be smaller / weaker.

Verbal aggression, e.g., saying "no". raumadissociation.com

FLIGHT

Running, bavking away or hiding.

If there is somwhere to escape to or hide.

traumadissociation.com source: Schore, 2009; Lodrick 2007

PARASYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM

Hypoarousal, dissociation.

Metabolic shutdown, numbing. Hiding behaviors.

FREEZE

Tonic immobility. Involuntary response.

Less chance of injury.

FLOP / FAWN

Collapse and play dead.

After freeze fails, conserves energy, wounds heal.

FRIEND

Trauma bonding (attach) / Stockholm Syndrome

Social engagement. Prolonged or infant trauma.





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THE LIMBIC BRAIN:

- Emerged in the first mammals
- Records memories
 - Difference between "explicit memory" (personal and general facts that are conscious) and "implicit" memory (out of our conscious memory and is non-linguistic)
- Responsible for emotions
- The main structures of the limbic brain are the hippocampus, the amygdala, and the hypothalamus.
 - These areas exert such a strong influence on our behaviour.



Cont'd THE NEOCORTEX

- First assumed importance in primates and culminated in the human brain with its two large cerebral hemispheres that play such a dominant role.
- These hemispheres have been responsible for the development of human language, abstract thought, imagination, and consciousness.
- The neocortex is flexible and has almost infinite learning capabilities
- The neocortex is also what has enabled human cultures to develop.



Trauma & the Brain

3 Year Old Children







Normal

Bruce, Perry (2002). "Childhood Experience and Expression of Genetic Potential." Brain and Mind. pp. 79.

When Core Needs are Not Met...

- Predictable psychological and physiological symptoms result, having negative impact on:
 - Self-regulation
 - Sense of self
 - Self-esteem



What Happens When There is Toxic Stress in the Family &/or Community?

- Medical disruption(s)
- Wartime
- Familial Disruptions
 - MH and/or Substance abuse
 - Lack of Parenting Template
 - Cultural implications
 - (i.e., due to Residential Schools, etc.)









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Animal Research Studies

- Orphan elephants (Allan Shore and others)
 - Similarities to humans
 - Similar brain structuring to humans (large hippocampus (memories and processing of emotions)
 - Also have 'spindle cells' (thought to be associated in humans to self and social awareness as well as empathy)
 - Grieving/nightmares/sleeplessness
 - Similar PTSD symptoms under chronic stress situations
 - Unusual level of aggression
 - Less resiliency factors
 - » Poor stress regulation
 - » Disturbed attachment, poor social communication and emotional deficits


Developmental Trauma – what behaviors show as symptoms?

Children/Teens:

Boundary concerns:

- personal space
- strangers (frozen watchfulness to indiscriminate sociability)
- rage
- bizarre lying and/or 'stealing'
- Manipulative
- Emotionally 'phony'/as if behaviors
- Sexual touch and promiscuity

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RESULT OF REGULATION CHALLENGES:

- In-attention to task
- Poor impulse control
- Limited frustration tolerance
- Poor balance of emotions
- Sleep disturbances
- Poor self-calming strategies
- Intolerance to change
- Anxiety
 - Low Mood
- Feeding problems





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What 'helps' to recover from Trauma?

- Naming of the experience(s)
- Validation of the trauma(s)
- 'Witnessing'/acknowledgement by others
- Release of cognitive distortions related to trauma(s)/experiences that produce shame, guilt, fear, etc.,.....



WHAT ARE PROTECTIVE FACTORS FOR THE COMMUNITY

- Maslow's Hierarchy
 - basic needs met, followed by love and belongingness, etc.)
- Importance of young people AND Elders
 - Both are motivated and empowered
- Community Supports
- "1 Key Role Model" concept
- Bio-Psycho-Social-Spiritual Needs are addressed





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<u>MULTI-MODAL APPROACHES TO</u> <u>COUNSELLING/THERAPY</u> KINESTHETIC:

Touch/Closeness

Movement Exercises

✤OT and Sensory work

✤Brain Gym

Body Work (i.e., yoga)

Sports

✤Dance, etc.







VISUAL:

- Expressive modalities (clay, playdough, etc.)
- Role playing; "copy me", acting
- Art (drawing, painting, etc.)
 - Not focusing on perfection







AUDITORY:

Music

- Singing
- Drumming
- Stories and therapeutic metaphors
- Progressive Relaxation (especially bedtime)







OLFACTORY & GUSTATORY:

- Tastes and related sensitivities
- Smells
- Cooking







Solution-Focused at the Community Level

What can be done?

- Become Trauma-Responsive and Informed
- Community Gathering (dancing, singing, drumming, etc.)
- Traditional Healing Parenting with Elders and mentors
- Active Sports and Arts
- A clear "position" on how to address the "triggers" within the individual(s), the families, and ultimately the larger community
- Bio-Psycho-Social-Spiritual-Approach





• (i.e., as identified within the Medicine Wheel)

Trauma Informed Approach (SAMHSA)

- Adapted from Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
- **1)** Realizes the impact of trauma and <u>understands potential for recovery</u>
- 2) Recognizes signs and symptoms of trauma in clients, patients, staff, families, as well as within the larger "system", including across systems
- 3) Responds to trauma by integrating concepts into <u>policies</u>, <u>procedures</u> <u>and practices</u>
- 4) Seeks to actively resist re-traumatization



<u>6 Critical Elements for Trauma</u> Informed Practice – TIP (SAMHSA)

1) Safety

- 2) Trustworthiness & Transparency
- 3) Peer Support
- 4) Collaboration
- 5) Empowerment, Voice & Choice
- 6) Culture, History, and Gender Sensitive



Overview of Trauma Informed

Services

Challenges "traditional" assumptions of how we should provide services

- How do we provide services/intervention/care?
- Move from caretaker role to collaborator role
- How 'healthy' is our own organizational culture? (transparent?, holistic?, creative?, responsive?, etc.)

• Responsive to the impact(s) of trauma

- Acknowledges trauma as being pervasive and a universal experience
- Supports understanding and awareness of trauma (bio-psycho-social-spiritual domains)
- Emphasizes safety (across all domains) for BOTH clients/patients and service providers
- Recognizes interrelationship between trauma, substance misuse and abuse, mental health, early childhood experiences, etc.
- Supports concept of resiliency and client/patient centred care
 - clients/patients supported to be part of their own 'solution', empowered to re-build a sense of control in their own lives
 - Strengths based





Thoughts on What YOU Can Do?

- How can you be more trauma-informed at home?...at work?.....In the community?
- What changes can be made versus what's wrong and failing? (Hope based)
- What is working REALLY well and could be enhanced?
- Take care of self!!!
- Other thoughts?





Thanks for your time! ③



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