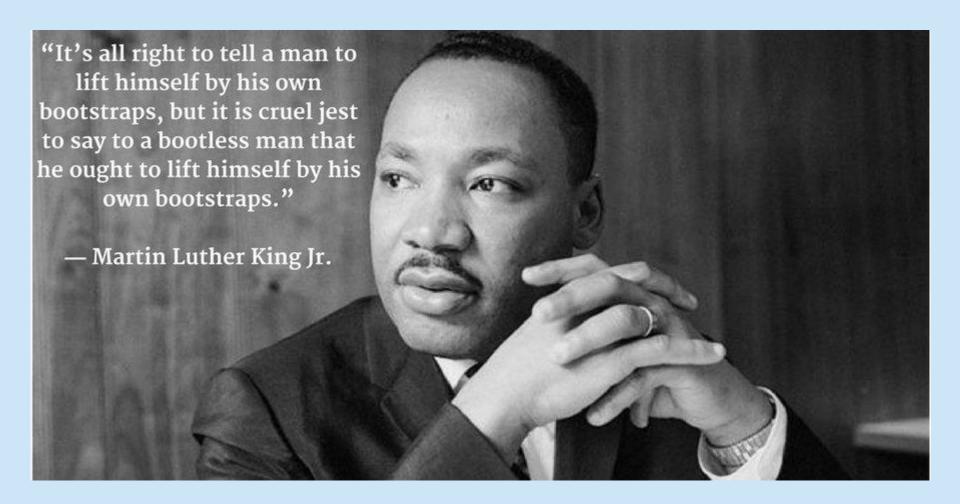


Surviving and Thriving: Trauma-Informed Care

John Richardson-Lauve, LCSW jrl@childsavers.org www.childsavers.link/VDH







by Joshua T. Dickerson

I woke myself up Because we ain't got an alarm clock Dug in the dirty clothes basket, Cause ain't nobody washed my uniform Brushed my hair and teeth in the dark, Cause the lights ain't on Even got my baby sister ready, Cause my mama wasn't home. Got us both to school on time, To eat us a good breakfast. Then when I got to class the teacher fussed Cause I ain't got a pencil.





One in four children will experience trauma by age four.





Definition of Trauma

Event

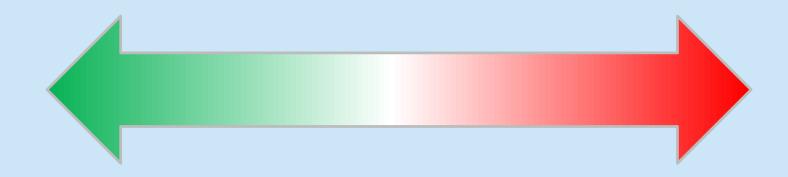
Experienced

Effects

-SAMHSA definition 2014



Stress vs Trauma



Positive Stress

- Moderate
- Predictable
- Controllable

Toxic Stress (Trauma):

- Overwhelming
- Unpredictable
- Uncontrollable

-Dr. Bruce Perry, MD, PhD



Key Components of Trauma-Informed Care

Respond to the need rather than react to the behavior.



What does this person need right now?

- Attention
- Power and control
- Boundaries and safety
- Tension release
- Structure and limits
- Soothing and regulation



What does this person need right now?

- Approval and validation
- Connection
- A protector
- Acknowledgement of pain
- Physical need met (e.g., rest or food)
- Co-regulation



Key Components of Trauma-Informed Care

Ask the question...
"What happened to you?"
(Instead of "what is wrong with you?")

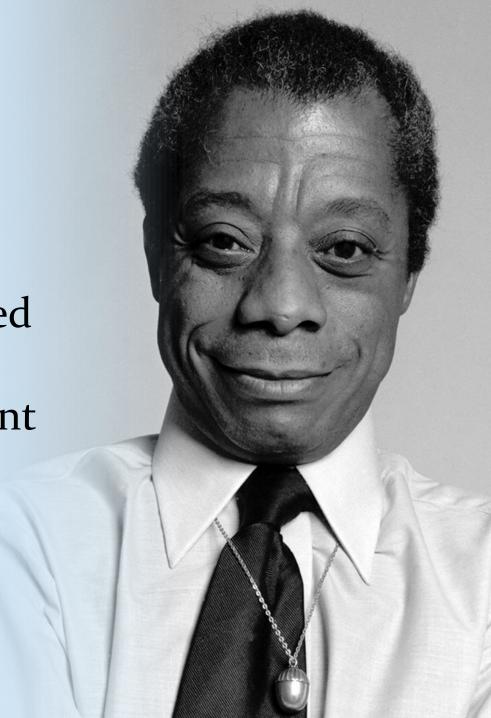


Key Components of Trauma-Informed Care

We must have empathy and compassion for the story we haven't yet heard.

"...The great force of history comes from the fact that we carry it within us, are unconsciously controlled by it in many ways, and history is literally present in all that we do."

-James Baldwin, 1965





Possible Signs and Symptoms of Trauma

- Self-destructive behavior
- Suicidal behavior
- Withdrawal or social isolation
- Irritable or aggressive behavior
- Depression and/or anxiety
- Hyper-arousal or exaggerated startle response



Possible Signs and Symptoms of Trauma

- Perfectionism
- Avoidance of trauma-related thoughts or feelings
- Intrusive memories of the event or nightmares about the event
- Poor concentration and memory
- Hyperactivity

TRAUMA

- Feelings of fear, helplessness, uncertainty, vulnerability
- Increased arousal, edginess and agitation
- Avoidance of reminders of trauma
- Irritability, quick to anger
- Feelings of guilt or shame
 - Dissociation, feelings of unreality or being "outside of one's body"
 - Continually feeling on alert for threat or danger
 - Unusually reckless, aggressive or self-destructive behavior

OVERLAP

- Difficultyconcentrating and learning in school
 - · Easily distracted
 - Often doesn't seem to listen
 - Disorganization
 - Hyperactive
 - Restless
 - Difficulty sleeping

ADHD

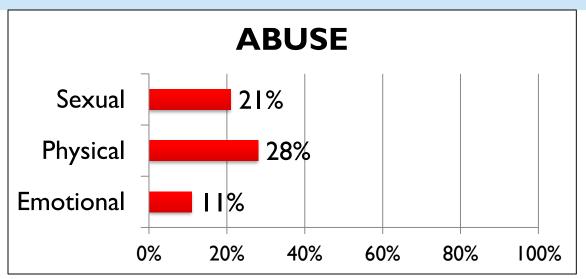
- · Difficulty sustaining attention
 - Struggling to follow instructions
 - · Difficulty with organization
 - · Fidgeting or squirming
 - Difficulty waiting or taking turns
 - Talking excessively
 - Losing things necessary for tasks or activities
 - Interrupting or intruding upon others

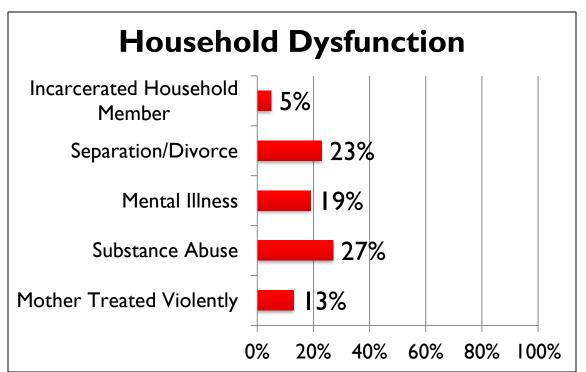


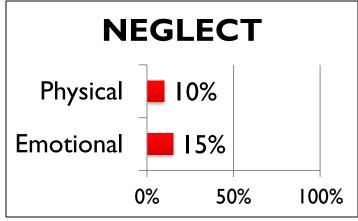
ACES- Adverse Childhood Experiences

- Emotional Abuse
- 2. Physical Abuse
- 3. Sexual Abuse
- 4. Emotional Neglect (feeling unloved and unwanted)
- 5. Physical Neglect (including poverty)
- 6. Parental Separation or Divorce
- 7. Domestic Violence
- 8. Substance Abuse in Family
- 9. Mentally Ill Family Member
- 10. Incarcerated Family Member











Risk Associated with Trauma

Shift from an ACE Score of o to 4

- 242% more likely to smoke
- 222% more likely to become obese
- 357% more likely to experience depression
- 443% more likely to use illicit drugs
- 298% more likely to contract an STD
- 555% more likely to develop alcoholism



Risk Associated with Trauma

Shift from an ACE Score of o to 4:

- Nearly 400% increase in the risk of emphysema or chronic bronchitis
- 1200% increase in the likelihood of suicide

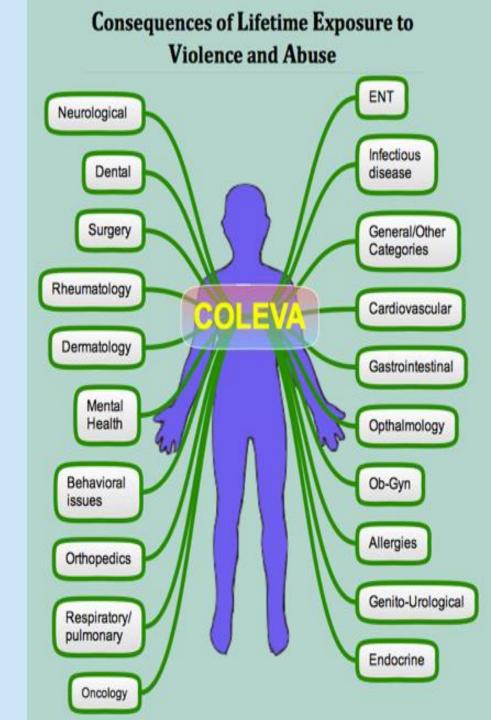


Risk Associated with Trauma

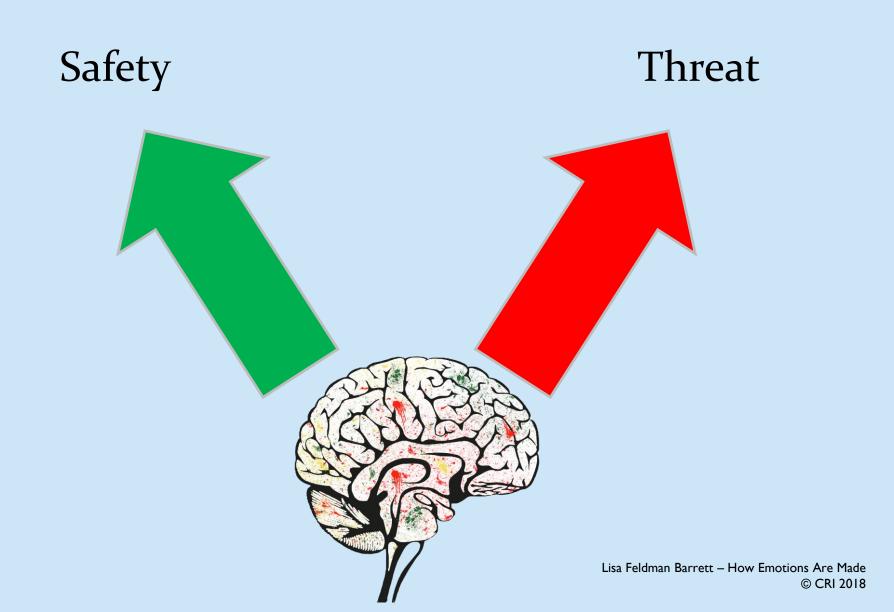
On average, people with an ACE score of 6 or higher will have a lifespan shortened by 20 years.

Increased loads of childhood trauma (ACE score) is correlated with problems with:

- Alcoholism and alcohol abuse
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
- > Depression
- > Fetal death
- Health-related quality of life
- Illicit drug use
- Ischemic heart disease (IHD)
- Liver disease
- Risk for intimate partner violence
- > Multiple sexual partners
- Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)
- Smoking
- Suicide attempts
- Unintended pregnancies
- > Early initiation of smoking
- > Early initiation of sexual activity
- Adolescent pregnancy



Predictive Processing Theory



Safety Networks

Asks - <u>Am I safe?</u>
Or... am I under threat?

Survival Instinct

Fight – confront, attack (words or fists)

Flight – run, hide, escape Freeze – shut down, numb

Our body's alarm and arousal system



Connection Networks

Asks - Am I connected?

Or... am I alone?

Desperate attempt to connect

- unhealthy relationships
- poor boundaries

Sabotage of relationships

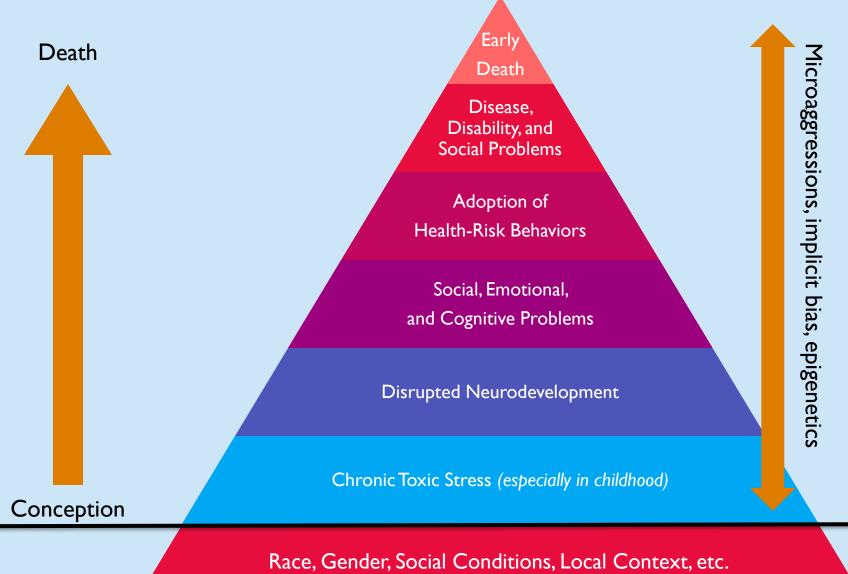
- isolate
- disconnect



In order to function...

Am I safe?
Am I connected?





Historical Trauma and Generational Trauma



Misbehavior

or...

Regulation Problem?
Stress Behavior?
Skill That Was Never Learned?



How to Respond...

Regulate

Calm the survival response (fight, flight, freeze)

Relate

Connect through relationship: attunement and reciprocity

Reason

Only now can we reflect, learn, and engage

From the work of Dr. Bruce Perry and his Neurosequential Model of Therapeutics www.neurosequential.com



Our tools include...

Regulate

Patterned, Repetitive, & Rhythmic

Music

Walking

Drumming

Chanting

Relate

Empathy

Compassion

Listening

Voice tone

Body language

Positive

communication

Reason

Problem-solving

Reframe neg behavior

Teachable moments

Natural consequences

Prevention-planning

Foster hope

From the work of Dr. Bruce Perry and his Neurosequential Model of Therapeutics www.neurosequential.com



Building Blocks to Resilience

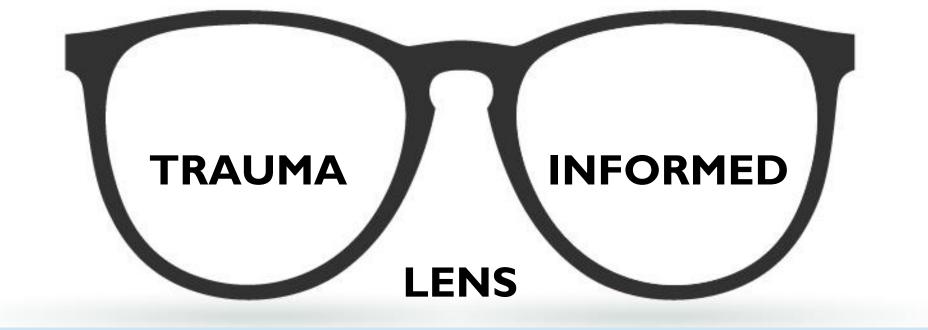
- Attachment
- Regulation
- Competence and Self-Esteem
- Gratitude
- Hope





Trauma-Informed Responses

- "It makes sense that you are feeling this way."
- "Help me understand how you feel."
- "Let's talk about ways I can help you if you are ready."
- "I'm sorry that happened. This is not your fault."
- "I care about you. How can I help?"
- "I am here for you when you are ready for help."



How does the trauma-informed lens change the way you see a person?





Definition of a trauma-informed approach

- Realize the widespread impact of trauma
- Recognize the signs and symptoms of trauma in others
- Respond with fully-integrated policies, procedures, and practices
- Actively seek to <u>resist re-traumatization</u>





Review

- The impacts of trauma create barriers to health and functioning.
- Respond to the need rather than react to behavior.
- Ask "what happened to you."
- Reframing behavior helps us better address it.
- Brain networks: Safety→Connection→Learning
- Brain states: Regulate→Relate→Reason
- Resilience is not rocket-science but must be intentional.





Thank you for all that you do for our community!

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