









PARTNERSHIP for HEALTH EQUITY



Trauma Informed Care

Beaumont Study Day.



Behaviour has meaning

• "It makes a great deal more sense, of much of the seemingly unreasonable behaviour or outrageous behaviour of many...[adults]...if one bears in mind that they are often doing to others what they experience as being done to them, both externally and internally" (Boston 1983)

ACE Study Findings

• Childhood experiences are **powerful** determinants of who we become as adults.







Positive Stress

- Moderate, short-lived physiological response
 - Increased heart rate, higher blood pressure
 - Mild elevation of stress hormone, cortisol, levels
- Activated by:
 - Dealing with frustration, meeting new people
- (National Scientific Council on the Developing Brain, Harvard University 2006)

Tolerable Stress

- Physiological responses large enough to disrupt brain architecture
- Relieved by supportive relationships:
 - that facilitate coping,
 - restore heart rate and stress hormone levels
 - reduce child's sense of being overwhelmed
 - Activated by:
 - Death of loved one, divorce, natural disasters

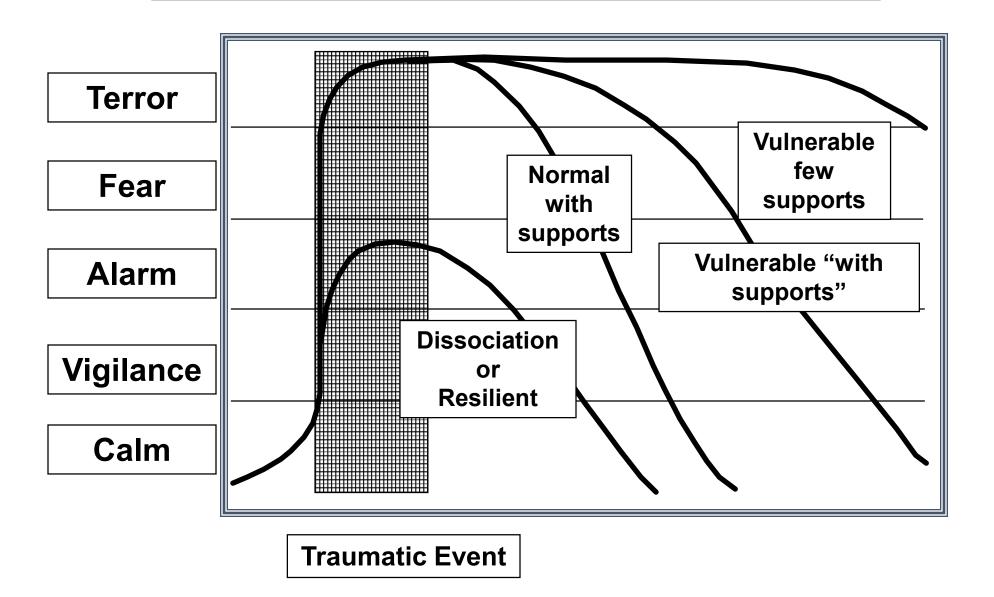
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 (National Scientific Council on the Developing Brain, Harvard University 2006)

Toxic Stress

- Strong & prolonged activation of stress response systems in the <u>absence</u> of buffering protection of adult support
 - Recurrent abuse, neglect, severe maternal depression, substance abuse, family violence
 - Increased susceptibility to cardiovascular disease, hypertension, obesity, diabetes and mental health problems

Acute Response To Trauma



What is Trauma?

"Trauma is much more than a story about the past that explains why people are frightened, angry or out of control. Trauma is reexperienced in the present, not as a story, but as profoundly disturbing physical sensations and emotions that may not be consciously associated with memories of past trauma. Terror, rage and helplessness are manifested as bodily reactions, like a pounding heart, nausea, gut-wretching sensations and characteristic body movements that signify collapse, rigidity or rage..." Bessel van der Kolk (2014)

Adverse Childhood Experiences

What are the Adverse Childhood Experiences?

Childhood experiences of abuse, neglect & family dysfunction

What is their impact?

- These incidents harm social, cognitive & emotional functioning of children;
- Dramatically upset the safe, nurturing environments children need to thrive.

3 Types of ACEs

ABUSE



Physical



Emotional



Sexual

NEGLECT



Physical



Emotional

HOUSEHOLD DYSFUNCTION



Mental Illness



Incarcerated Relative



Mother treated violently



Substance Abuse



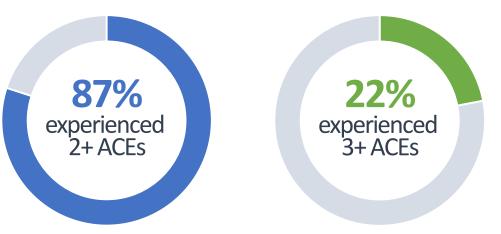
Divorce

Prevalence of Trauma: Adverse Childhood Experiences Study

• In 1998, more than 17,000 Kaiser Permanente members took the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Survey.

• Results: Two-thirds of respondents had experienced one or more types of ACEs.

Of those:





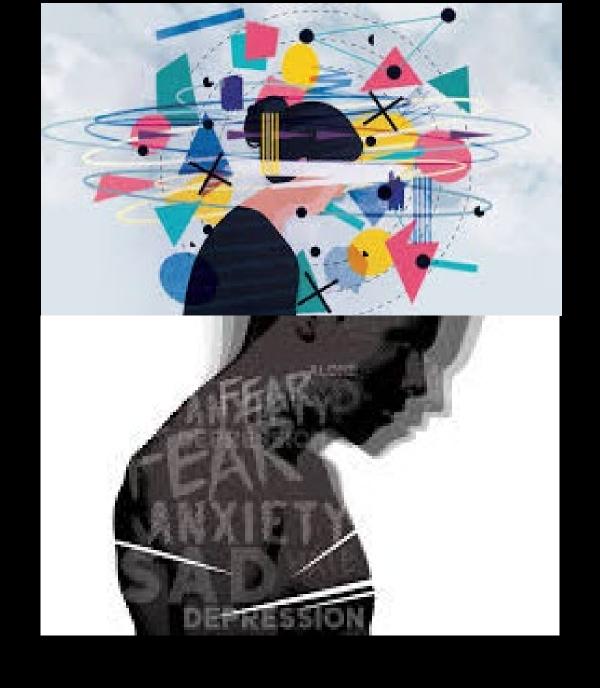
Which Populations are more at Risk for Experiencing Trauma?

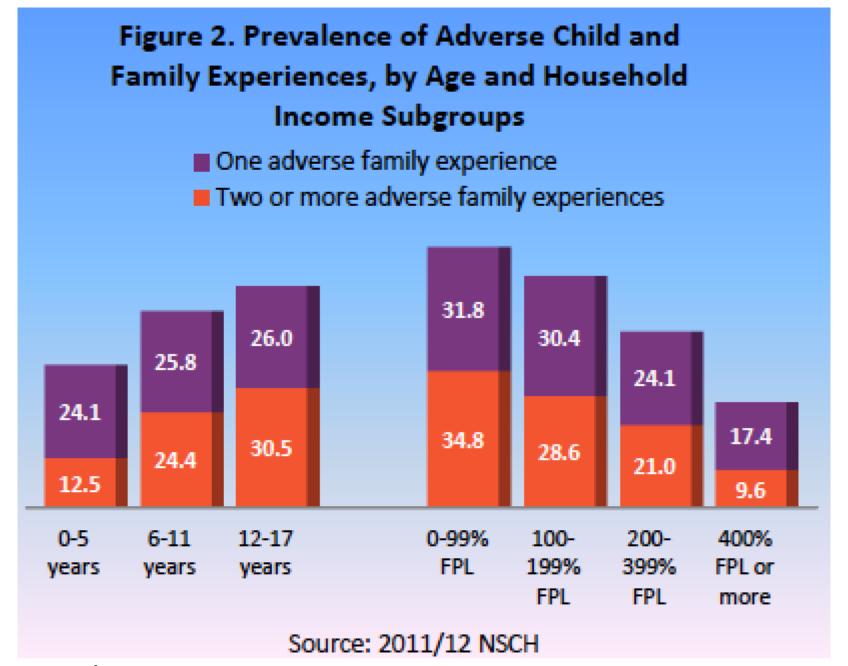
- Members of historically marginalized populations appear to have a disproportionately higher prevalence of trauma than the general population. These groups include (but are not limited to):
 - People living in low-income communities;
 - Ethnic and racial minorities;
 - LGBTQ individuals;
 - Individuals with disabilities; and
 - Women and girls.



Topitzes et al (2016) found 39% of members of an impoverished community reported having 5 or more ACEs compared to 8% reported by the original Kaiser Impermenante study.

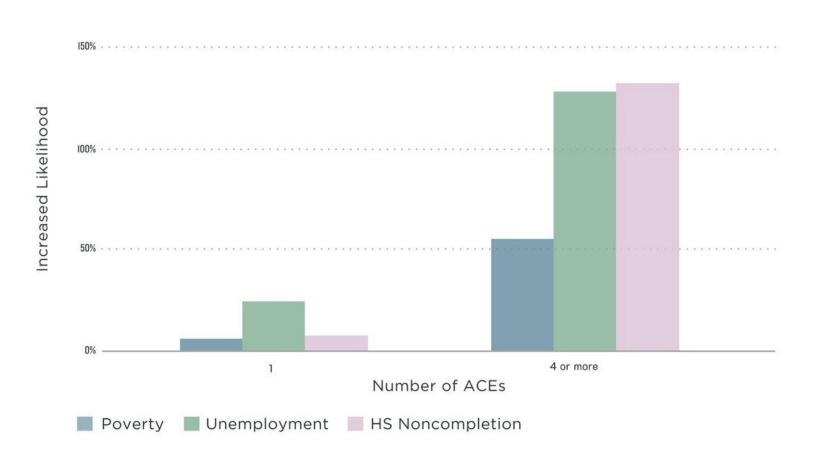
• In actuality, the associations with poverty and childhood trauma are blurred as these two factors are themselves closely interlinked.





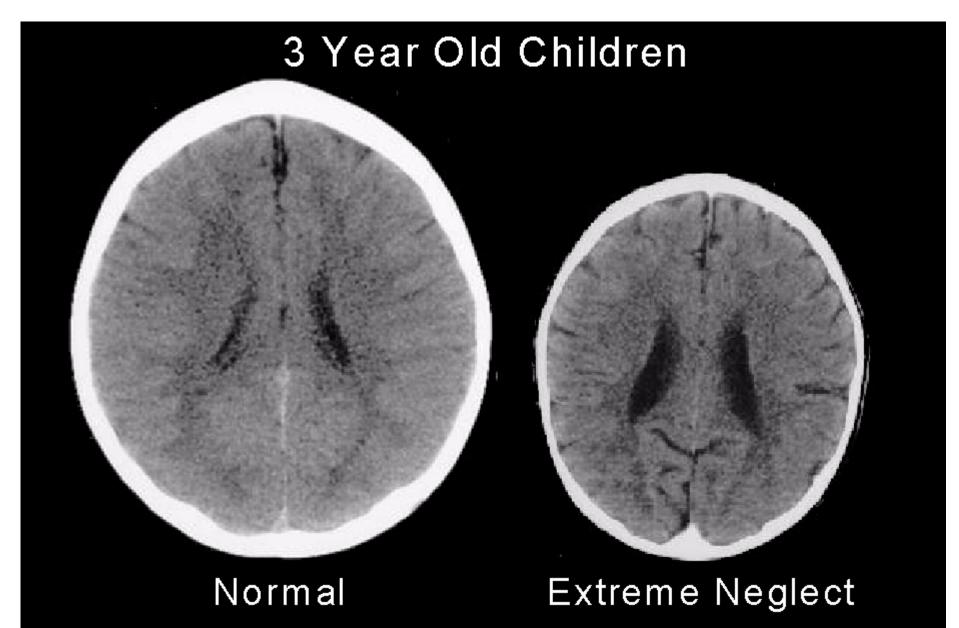
CHILDHOOD TRAUMA INCREASES THE ODDS OF ADULT POVERTY

Adjusted odds of poverty, unemployment, high school noncompletion - 2016



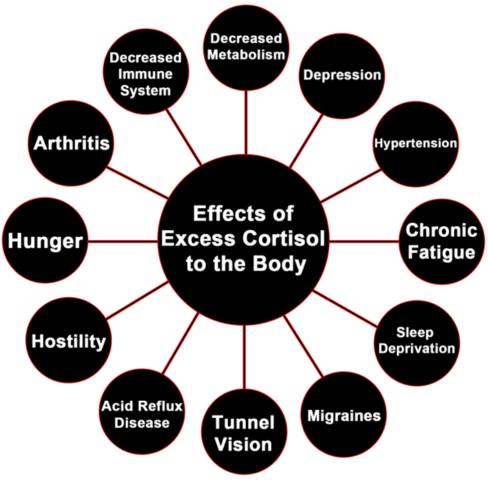


The Body Keeps the Score



Science and the impact on behaviours

- HYPOTHALAMUS/PITUITARY AND ADRENAL GLANDS accessed repeatedly to produce fight or flight.
- ADRENALINE & CORTISOL production and the impact of this on the body (see next slide)
- NUCLEAS ACCUMBENS Pleasure/reward centre which is implicated in substance misuse.
- PRE-FRONTAL CORTEX Impulse control and learning.
- AMYGDALA Mediates fear response.



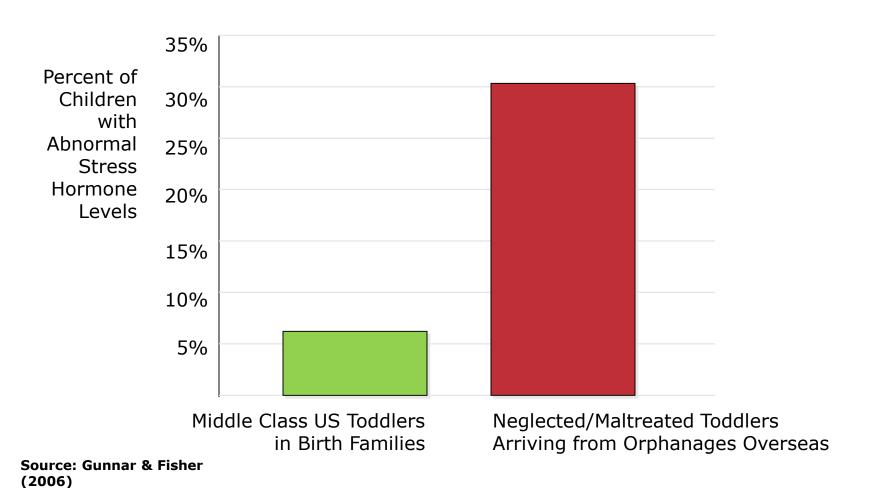
Cortisol - The Stress Hormone

LOCKED IN.....

- - Prolonged exposure to stress in childhood can result in children being locked into a high state of alert.
- Permanently prepared to respond to further trauma.
- Constant state of alert.
- - Increased tissue inflammation.
- - Body unable to repair itself.
- Poor emotional regulation.
- Difficulty controlling impulses.
- - Poor social interaction.
- Employ unhelpful coping mechanisms –
 Drinking/smoking/drug misuse.(Harris, 2015).



Institutionalization and Neglect of Young Children Disrupts Their Body Chemistry



BEHAVIOR



Lack of physical activity



Smoking



Alcoholism



Drug use



Miss work

The Impact of ACEs

PHYSICAL & MENTAL HEALTH



Severe obesity



Diabetes



Depression



Suicide attempts



STDs



Heart disease



Cancer



Stroke



COPD



Broken bones

Life Expectancy and Trauma

 For those who are exposed to high levels of childhood trauma, life expectancy is 20 years shorter. They are also three times more likely to develop heart disease and lung cancer.



Impact of Trauma: 4 or More ACEs = Tipping Point

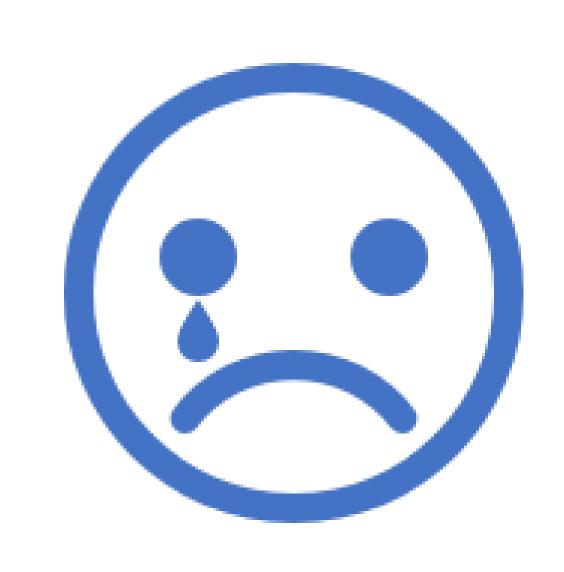
Compared to people with no ACEs, those with a score of 4 or greater have increased risks for:

- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: 390% greater risk
- **Sexually-Transmitted Infections:** 240% greater risk
- Smoking: Twice as likely
- Suicide Attempts: 12 times more likely
- Alcoholism: 7 times more likely
- Injecting Street Drugs: 10 times more likely

Total estimated lifetime costs associated with one year of child maltreatment: \$124 billion

Emotional Problems

- Childhood experiences underlie Chronic depression
- Childhood experiences underlie suicide
- 2/3rd (67%) of all suicide attempts
- 64% of adult suicide attempts
- 80% of child/adolescent suicide attempts
- Are attributable to Childhood Adverse Experiences





ACEs – What is the impact of ACEs



Compared with people with no ACEs, those with 4+ ACEs are:

- 4 times more likely to be a high-risk drinker
- 6 times more likely to have had or caused unintended teenage pregnancy
- 6 times more likely to smoke e-cigarettes or tobacco
- 6 times more likely to have had sex under the age of 16 years
- 11 times more likely to have smoked cannabis
- 14 times more likely to have been a victim of violence over the last 12 months
- 15 times more likely to have committed violence against another person in the last 12 months
- 16 times more likely to have used crack cocaine or heroin
- 20 times more likely to have been incarcerated at any point in their lifetime



Preventing ACES



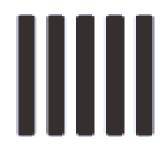
Preventing ACEs in future generations could reduce levels of:



HeroIn/crack cocaine use (lifetime) by 66%



Unintended teen pregnancy by 41%



Incarceration (lifetime) by 65%



High-risk drinking (current) by 35%



Violence perpetration (past year) by 60%



Earty sex (before age 16) by 31%



Violence victimisation (past year) by 57%



Cannabls use (lifetime) by 42%



Smoking tobacco or e-dgarettes (current) by 24%



Poor diet (current; <2 fruit & veg portions daily) by 16%



ACEs – Impact over a lifespan



67%

of the population have at least 1 ACE

Early Death

Disease,
Disability,
Social Problems

Adoption of Health-risk Behaviours

Social, Emotional, Cognitive Impairment

Disrupted Neurodevelopment

Adverse Childhood Experiences

Lifespan

The Impact of ACEs, continued

As the number of ACEs increase, so do the risk for negative health outcomes.





TRAUMA INFORMED CARE

Realize the widespread impact of trauma and understand paths for recovery; Recognize the signs and symptoms of trauma in consumers, families, and staff;

Integrate knowledge about trauma into policies, procedures, and practices; and

Actively avoid retraumatization.

(Adapted from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's "Trauma-Informed Approach.")

KEY POINT

Delivering trauma-informed care does not necessarily have to include delivery of trauma-specific services or trauma specialists.

TRAUMA-INFORMED SERVICES IMPROVE OUTCOMES

1

Does not increase cost (Domino et al., 2005) 2

Does not take more time (Chung, 2009) 3

Improves physical health (Weissbecker & Clark, 2007) 4

Improves retention in treatment (Gatz et al., 2007)

POTENTIAL IMPACT OF ADOPTING TIC PRACTICES

Staff turnover decreased by 84%

Sick time decreased by 53% Worker's compensation claims decreased by 98%

UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS

Dr. Gordan Hodas brought the idea of "universal precautions" to the trauma field in 2005. He stated, "We need to presume the clients we serve have a history of traumatic stress and exercises "universal precautions" by creating systems of care that are trauma-informed. Based on the understanding that 50% of the general population has experienced some form of adverse childhood event, we need to treat everyone in the human service system as if they have had traumatic experiences" (2006).

-Relias

A Paradigm shift?

From

What is wrong with you

to

What has happened to you?



I can understand that









- Trauma results in not being able to be fully engaged with the present'
- It is more a CAN'T than a WON'T.
- The behaviours that are problematic for us, are solutions to them (such as smoking, alcohol/drug use, over eating, under eating, self neglect, hoarding etc)

l can understand that









- We, no matter how lovely we are, present a threat.
- Once anxiety is triggered then a range of defensive weapons are activated – aggression, avoidance, splitting.
- Seeing past these behaviours is key to building engagement.

Looking beyond a smoking gun









- Big traumas can be distracting.
- Sometimes trauma is not the presence of a negative, but the absence of a positive.
- Poses a problem for insight as many will say they had a 'happy childhood' and feel they are just weak/inadequate.
- Experience of trauma is moderated by access to secure attachments, attuned responses, social supports.
- It's really important not to make assumptions about which aspect of a person's experience has been traumatic.

• "It makes a great deal more sense, of much of the seemingly unreasonable behaviour or outrageous behaviour of many...[adults]...if one bears in mind that they are often doing to others what they experience as being done to them, both externally and internally" (Boston 1983)

Behaviour has meaning



Managing Challenging Behaviours





Help individuals understand that the experiences they had may have had an impact on their well being





- We often talk to people about their health conditions, explaining their asthma or diabetes, but we do not necessarily do the same for mental health and trauma.
- Individuals are often left wondering what is wrong with them.
- Just being more informed and aware of why their emotions go up and down, whey they get suddenly scared and angry is the first step to recovery.
- Doing this without eliciting blame is important, it's about understanding how my experiences have affected me, not blaming my mother/father for all my problems.



Help individuals understand that the experiences they had may have had an impact on their well being

- Sense of what is wrong with me.
- Understanding their trauma response.
- Avoid Blame.
- Avoid Personality Disorder Label.

Organizational practices

- Reorient the culture of a health care setting to address the potential for trauma in patients and staff.
 - Lead and communicate about being traumainformed
 - Engage patients in organizational planning
 - Train both clinical and non-clinical staff
 - Create a safe physical and emotional environment
 - Prevent secondary traumatic stress in staff
 - Build a trauma-informed workforce





Client-blaming

Emphasis on compliance & misuse/overuse of power

Ignoring the (emotional) needs of the patient

Be aware of potential past organizational trauma

TRACKING AND REGULATING AFFECT

Patients who experienced interpersonal trauma may have difficulty modulating their affect and are pulled to the past or fearful of future harm

Monitor for signs of dissociation or dysregulation and support the individual accordingly

Use a clear, calm voice and help clients with grounding and self-care strategies



Grounding is a useful way of coming back into the window of tolerance

Grounding works by reducing emotional intensity to become more in touch with the present moment.

There are many different ways to ground

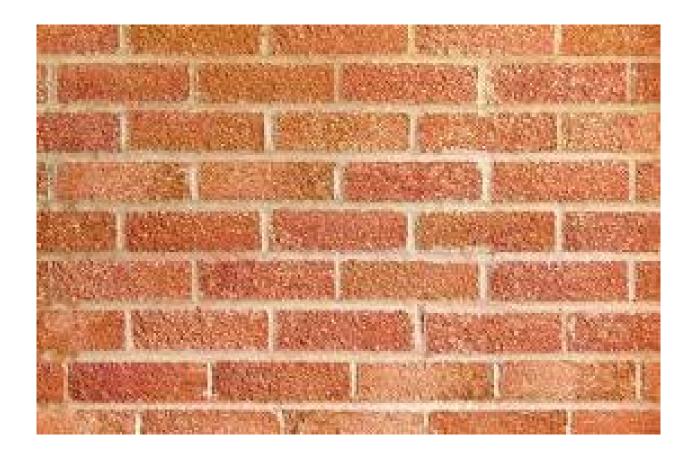


What to do with a "disclosure" of a trauma?

- We need to be aware of our emotional reactions to disclosures.
- People are much more vigilant of our reactions than we think.

Don't ever take a fence down until you know why it was put up.

- Robert Frost -





Understanding
Trauma Moves
Us Beyond A
Culture of Blame.

Blaming the Poor for Being Poor

• Those within it grow up with a series of expectations: you can have a home of your own, the state will support you whatever decisions you make, you will always be able to take out no matter what you put in. This has sent out some incredibly damaging signals. That it pays not to work. That you are owed something for nothing. It gave us millions of workingage people sitting at home on benefits even before the recession hit. It created a culture of entitlement.'

• David Cameron UK Prime Minister.



Poverty



 In adolescence it has been found in UK research that the impact of poverty can "permeate every aspect of children's lives - material, social and emotional". Areas of deprivation are affected by the 'concentrated effects' of poverty, unemployment, dependency on state welfare, single female families, low marriage rates, high non marital birth rates and high crime rates resulting in "multiple, interlocking social problems.

Blaming the Poor for Being Poor

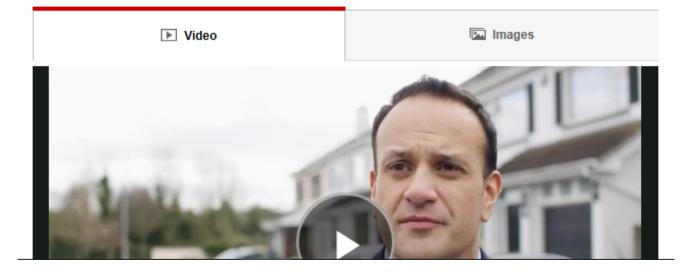


Varadkar wants to lead party for 'people who get up early in the morning'

Leadership front-runner rules out early election

② Sat, May 20, 2017, 17:01 Updated: Sat, May 20, 2017, 17:06

Sarah Bardon









YOURS TODAY

Borry: Nove Transition whater go! medal for









Britain

DVD



DAILY EXPRESS







Daily Hail
WHOMM, #14 1 700 WHOMM (#14 1 700 GOP)

Daily Mail



How dim can



Man, 59 quizzed 13.51















PRESS





Migrants are to Blame.

See the Meaning behind the Behaviour!

