

Trauma and Its Impact on Us

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Today's Presenter



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National Council for Mental Wellbeing

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New Case The following outbreak. Ho 70,000 = 60,000 50,000 40,000 30,000 20,000 10,000

ANNUAL COST OF **TRAUMA**











\$216B \$245B CANCER DIABETES

\$313B **HEART** DISEASE

\$671 B **TRAUMA**



Overview

- Overview of trauma
 - Prevalence and impact
 - Trauma and the human stress response



What is Trauma?

Definition (SAMHSA Experts 2012) includes

three key elements

Individual trauma results from an **event**, series of events, or set of circumstances that is **experienced** by an individual as overwhelming or life-changing and that has profound **effects** on the individual's psychological development or well-being, often involving a physiological, social, and/or spiritual impact.





















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What is your personal identity?

- 1. Write 1-5 on a piece of paper
- 2. Write 5 personal identities you have
- 3. Cross off 3 & 5
- 4. Write in on 3

Intergenerational (Historical) Trauma

"Cumulative emotional and psychological wounding, over the lifespan and across generations, emanating from massive group trauma experiences."



Microaggressions are everyday experiences of discrimination, racism, and daily hassles that are targeted at individuals from diverse racial and ethnic groups (Evans-Campbell, 2008). Health disparities, substance abuse, and mental illness are all commonly linked to experiences of historical trauma (Michaels, Rousseau, and Yang, 2010).

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Intergenerational/ Historical Trauma Events



Genocides





Pandemics



Massacres



Prohibition/destruction of cultural practices



Discrimination/Systemic prejudice



Forced relocation

Epigenetics



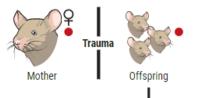
https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2019/07/parents-emotional-trauma-maychange-their-children-s-biology-studies-mice-show-how

Troubled offspring

To explore how trauma affects generations of mice, researchers stressed mother mice. Their pups then exhibited both molecular and behavioral changes, such as taking more risks on an elevated maze. These changes persisted for up to five generations.

- Behavioral changes
- Trauma experienced
 Epigenetic changes, such as methylation of DNA and alteration of RNA

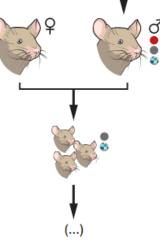
Mother separated from pups and traumatized. Mother often ignores pups.



Three-month-old male offspring mated with untraumatized females.

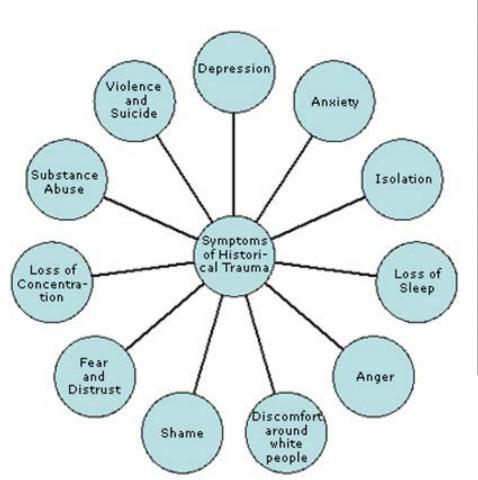
Offspring show epigenetic and behavioral changes without having experienced trauma.

Breeding carried out for six generations.



V. ALTOUNIAN/SCIENCE

Intergenerational (Historical) Trauma Effects





Cultural Humility

A <u>life-long</u> process of self-reflection & self-critique to understand personal biases & to develop & maintain mutually respectful partnership based on mutual trust.



Cultural Humility

Practicing Cultural Humility

Ask questions in a humble, safe manner

∫eek Self-Awareness

∫uspend Judgment

Express kindness and compassion

Support a safe and welcoming environment

 \mathcal{S} tart where the patient is at

- Lisa Boesen



Trauma Shapes Our Beliefs



>Worldview

- > Spirituality
- **≻**Identity

Resiliency

"Resiliency is the capability of individuals to cope successfully in the face of significant change, adversity, or risk. The capacity changes over time and is enhanced by protective factors in the individual and environment."

(Stewart et al., 1997)

Protective Factors

Behaviors, characteristics and qualities inherent in some personalities that will assist in recovery after exposure to a traumatic event

- Environment
- A reliable support system (friends, family)
- Access to safe and stable housing
- Timely and appropriate care from first responders
- Behaviors
- Good self care, such as sleeping at least 8 hours a night
- Eating nutritious foods
- Exercise
- Practicing good boundaries
- Using positive coping mechanisms vs. negative coping mechanisms



Survival Mode Response





Normal Response to Traumatic Events

- Feelings become intense and sometimes are unpredictable
- Thoughts and behavior patterns are affected by the trauma
- Recurring emotional reactions are common
- Interpersonal relationships often become strained
- Physical symptoms may accompany the extreme stress



Responses to Traumatic Events (in the moment)

- Physical
- Aches and pains such as headaches, backaches, etc.
- Weakness, dizziness, and fatigue most of the time.
- Heart palpitations, profuse sweating, and chills
- Changes in sleep patterns
- Changes in appetite and digestive problems
- Being easily startled by noises

- and/or unexpected touch.
- Increased susceptibility to allergies, colds, and illnesses.
- Increased alcohol consumption and/or substance use.
- Emotional
- Anxiety, depression, mood swings, self-destructive behavior, flashbacks, numbness and phobias

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Impact of Trauma

- Perception of trauma varies among individuals
- Trauma is something that overwhelms our coping capacity
 - Affects the whole self
 - Physical
 - Emotional
 - Intellectual
 - Spiritual



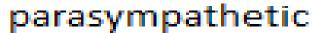
Discharge of Trauma

easy charge

easy discharge



sympathetic







Parasympathetic (rest and digest)



Sympathetic (fight, flight or freeze)







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Discharge of Trauma

easy charge

easy discharge



sympathetic

parasympathetic











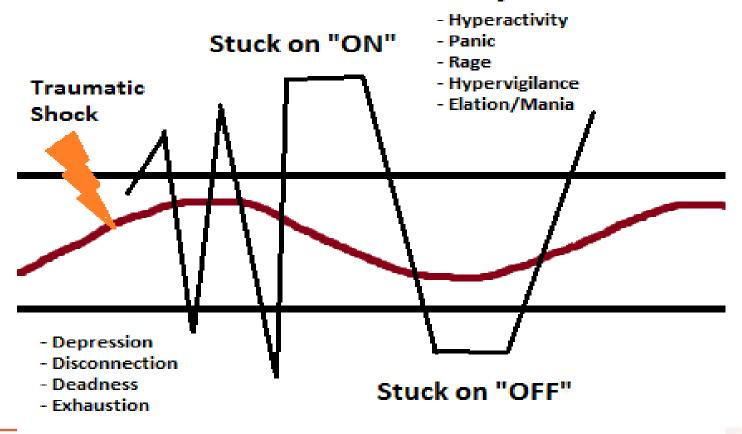




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When trauma is not discharged

Overactivated Nervous System











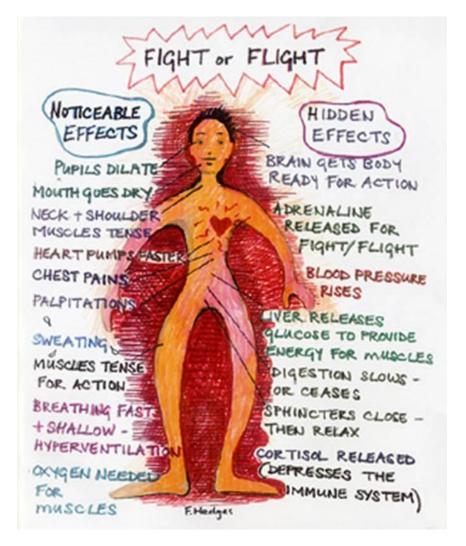








Trauma's Impact on the Body





Impact of Trauma on Behavior Triggers

External reminders of traumatic event

- Smell
- Sound
- Sight
- Touch
- Taste

Internal reminders of traumatic event

- Emotions
- Thoughts



What's Sitting in the Room from Trauma

Mistrust

Regressive behavior

Anger

Fear

Defiance

Difficulty forming relationships

Physical Illness

Guilt

Sleep problems

Persistent irritability

Inattention Hyper arousal

Need to control

Shame

Disrupted Mood

Perfectionism

Difficult concentrating

Aggression

Low self-esteem

Avoidant behavior

Dissociation

Sensory sensitivity

Trauma re-enactment

Depression

Traumatic grief

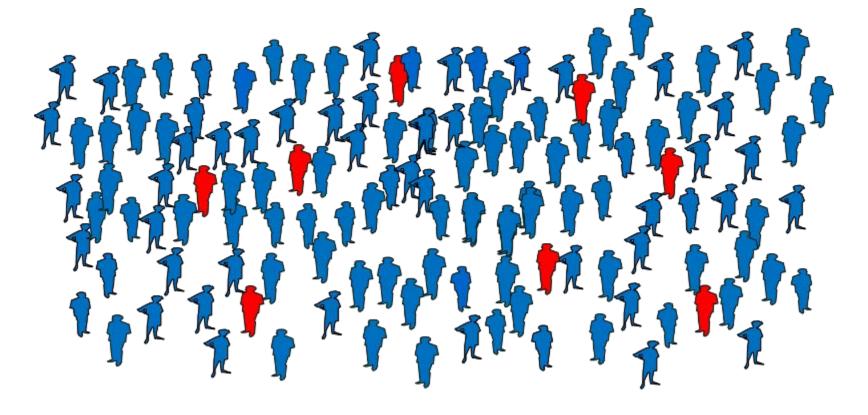
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Results in Vicious Loop





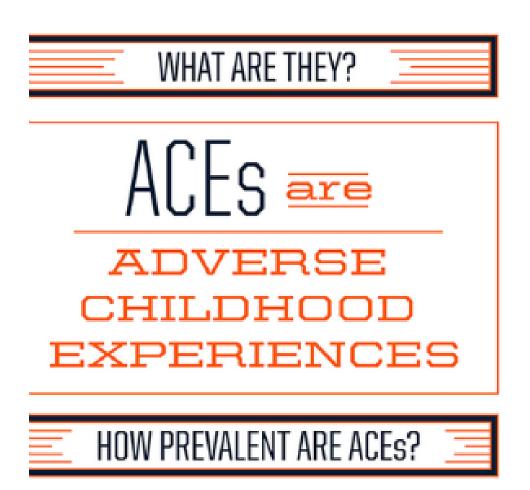




Trauma Prevalence and Research



Adverse Childhood Experiences







Finding the ACE Score

- Did a parent or other adult in the household often or very often swear at you, insult you, put you down, or humiliate you? Or, act in a way that made you afraid that you might be physically hurt?
- 2. Did a parent or other adult in the household often or very often push, grab, slap, or throw something at you? Or, ever hit you so hard that you had marks or were injured?
- 3. Did an adult or person at least 5 years older than you ever touch or fondle you or have you touch their body in a sexual way? Or, attempt or actually have oral, anal, or vaginal intercourse with you?
- 4. Did you often or very often feel that no one in

- your family loved you or thought you were important or special? Or, your family didn't look out for each other, feel close to each other, or support each other?
- 5. Did you often or very often feel that you didn't have enough to eat, had to wear dirty clothes, and had no one to protect you? Or, your parents were too drunk or high to take care of you or take you to the doctor if you needed it?

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ACEs Questions cont.

- 6. Were your parents ever separated or divorced?
- 7. Was your mother or stepmother often or very often pushed, grabbed, slapped, or had something thrown at her? Or, sometimes, often, or very often kicked, bitten, hit with a fist, or hit with something hard? Or, ever repeatedly hit at least a few minutes or threatened with a gun or knife?
- 8. Did you live with anyone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic or who used street drugs?
- 9. Was a household member depressed or

mentally ill, or did a household member attempt suicide?

10. Did a household member go to prison?

Now add up your "Yes" answers.

This is your ACE Score



Beyond the 10 ACEs









DISCRIMINATION

RACISM

OTHER VIOLENCE



INTERGENERATIONAL AND CULTURAL TRAUMA

www.TheNationalCouncil.org



SEPARATION



ADJUSTMENT OR OTHER MAJOR LIFE CHANGES



BEREAVEMENT AND SURVIVORSHIP



ADULT RESPONSIBILITIES AS A CHILD

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Results Overview

Adverse childhood experiences are surprisingly common, although typically concealed and unrecognized

ACEs still have a profound effect 50 years later, although now transformed from psychosocial experience into organic disease, social malfunction, and mental illness

Adverse childhood experiences are the main determinant of the health and social well-being of the nation.

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The Adverse Childhood Experience Study: Behavioral Heath at the Foundation of all Health

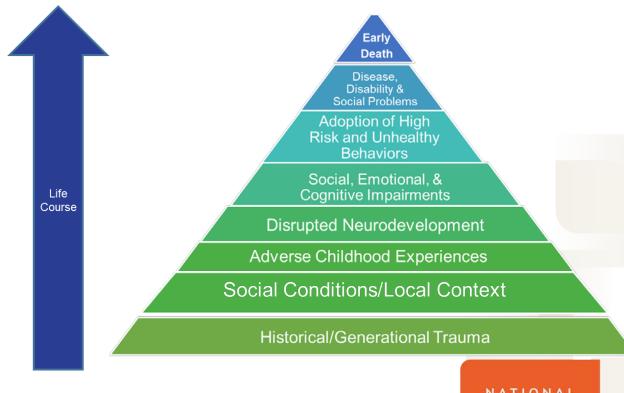
Over 17,000 adults studied from 1995-1997

Almost 2/3 of participants reported at least one ACE

Over 1/5 reported three or more ACEs, including abuse, neglect, and other types of childhood trauma

Major links identified between early childhood trauma and long term health outcomes,

 including increased risk of many chronic illnesses and early death



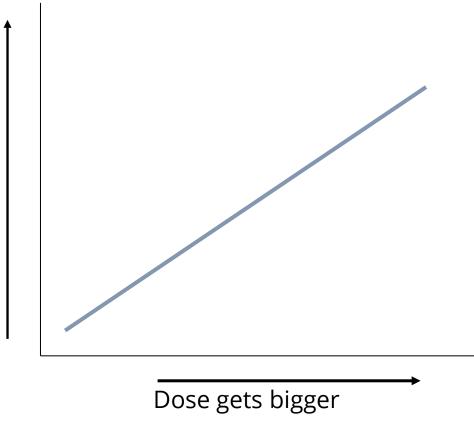
Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) and adolescent health. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acestudy/



Dose-Response Relationship: More ACEs = More Disease

Severe obesity Diabetes Cigarette Smokers Fair/poor health Hepatitis/jaundice Had an STD 50+ intercourse partners COPD **Depressed 2 weeks** Illegal drug use Alcoholic **Injected drugs Suicide attempt**

1.6 x لة x 6.1 2.0 x 8 2.2 x 2.2 x 2.4 x 2.5 x ω 3.2 x suods **3.9 x 4.6** x [⊕] 4.7 x 7.4 x 10.3 x 12.2 x



Life-Long Physical, Mental & Behavioral Health Outcomes Linked to ACEs

- Alcohol, tobacco & other drug addiction
- Auto-immune disease
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease & ischemic heart disease
- Depression, anxiety & other mental illness
- Diabetes
- Multiple divorces
- Fetal death
- High risk sexual activity, STDs & unintended pregnancy

- Intimate partner violence—perpetration & victimization
- Liver disease
- Lung cancer
- Obesity
- Self-regulation & anger management problems
- Skeletal fractures
- Suicide attempts
- Work problems—including absenteeism, productivity & on-the-job injury

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New research: Inflammation as Key Pathway for Major Chronic Diseases

Emerging information about interactions between a person's experience, brain function, and coordination of the neurologic, immune, and endocrine systems.

Inflammation appears to be a common denominator in the pathway to many chronic illnesses.

Disruptions of these systems, through overwhelming adverse experience and trauma, causes inflammation resulting in acute and chronic illness and even early death.



Diseases implicated in the trauma inflammation pathway

Asthma

Autoimmune Disease

Cancer

Cardiovascular Disease

Diabetes

Obesity

Perinatal morbidity and mortality including the occurrence of preeclampsia, premature birth, low birth weight, and infant mortality



Parent ACE Scores Predict Child ACE Scores

Children of Parents with ACE Scores ≥4, are:

- 1. 6.3x more likely to experience household substance abuse
- 2. 10.4x more likely to experience homelessness
- 3. 12.7x more likely to experience neglect
- 4. 44x more likely to be exposed to intimate partner violence

Randell, K. A., O'Malley, D., & Dowd, M. D. (2015). Association of Parental Adverse Childhood Experiences and Current Child Adversity. *JAMA Pediatrics*, *169*(8), 786. doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2015.0269



ACEs and its Effects on Children

According to Dr. Chris Blodgett, children with three or more ACEs are:

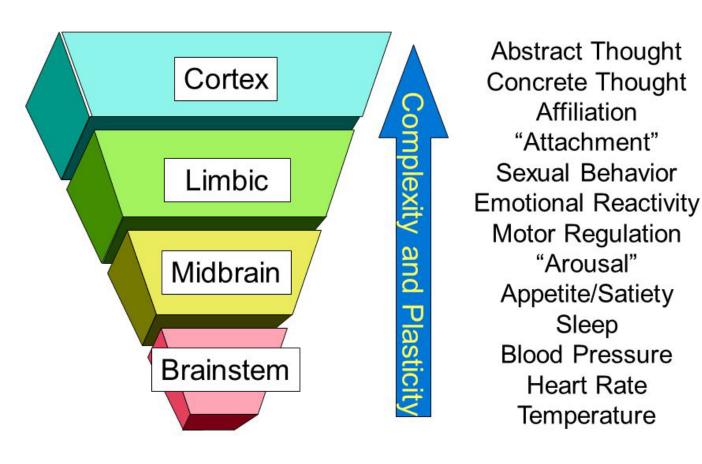
- 3 times more likely to **fail**
- 5 times more likely to have **severe attendance problems**
- 6 times more likely to have severe behavior problems
- 4 times more likely to have self-reports of poor health

According to SAMHSA, children with 2 or more ACEs are:

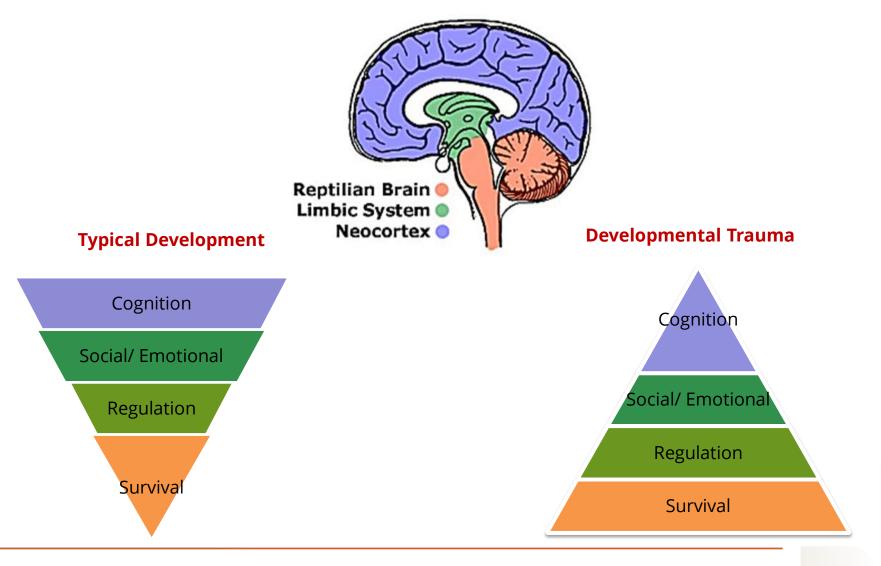
- 3 times more likely to repeat a grade
- 2 times more likely to have a special health care need



Hierarchy of Brain Development



Impact of Trauma on Brain Development



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Survival Mode Response



Inability to

- Respond
- Learn
- Process

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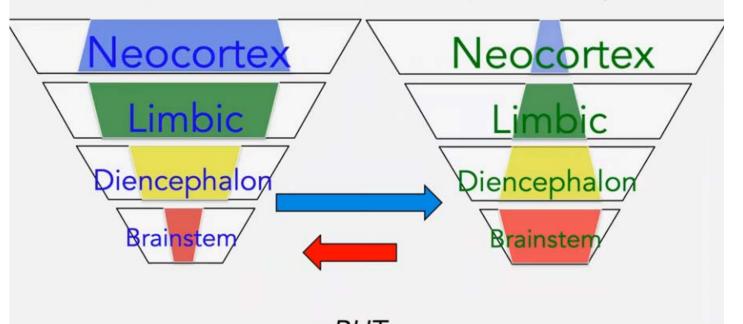
Arousal Continuum

Adapted from Dr. Bruce Perry's The Boy Who Was Raised as a Dog

Internal State	CALM	ALERT	ALARM	FEAR	TERROR
Cognitive Style	ABSTRACT	CONCRETE	EMOTIONAL	REACTIVE	REFLEXIVE
Regulating Brain Region	NEOCORTEX Cortex	CORTEX Limbic	LIMBIC Midbrain	MIDBRAIN Brainstem	BRAINSTEM Autonomic
Dissociative Continuum	REST	AVOIDANCE	COMPLIANCE Robotic	DISSOCIATION Fetal Rocking	FAINTING
Arousal Continuum	REST	VIGILANCE	RESISTANCE Crying	DEFIANCE Tantrums	AGGRESSION
Sense of Time	EXTENDED FUTURE	DAYS HOURS	HOURS MINUTES	MINUTES SECONDS	NO SENSE OF TIME

Relational Contagion

A calm, regulated adult can regulate a dysregulated person.

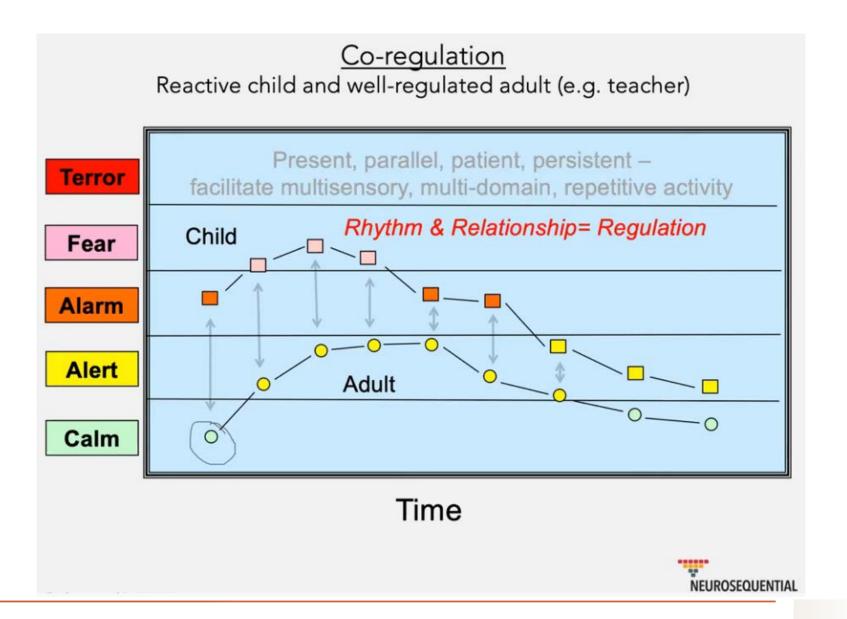


BUT
A dysregulated adult can <u>NEVER</u> calm anyone.

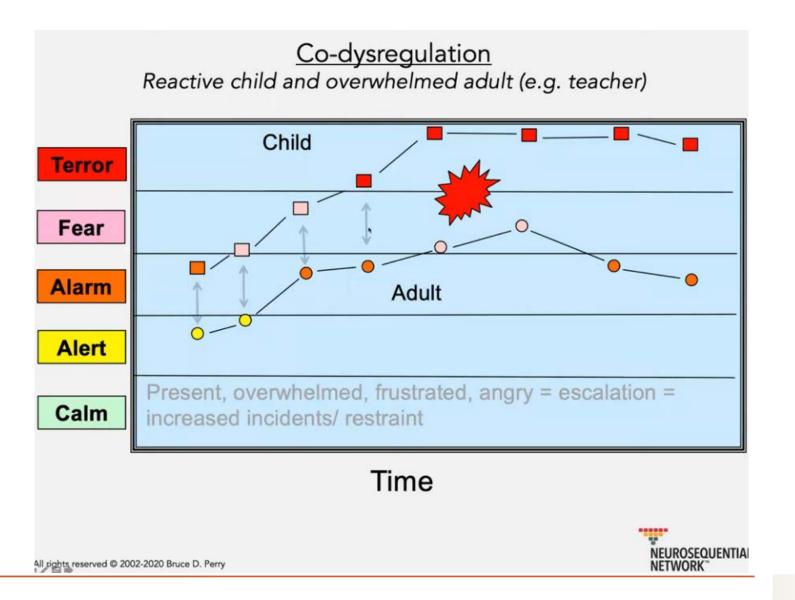
NEUROSEQUENTIAL NETWORK

I rights reserved @ 2002-2020 Bruce D. Perry









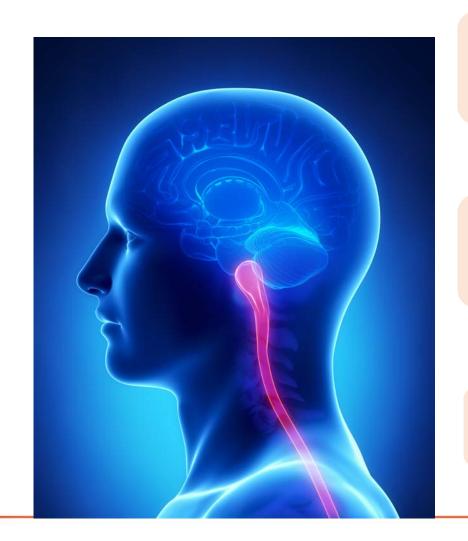


Impact the Lower Brain

Rhythmic

Respectful

Rewarding



Repetitive

Relational

Relevant

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Activating the Lower Brain









Activating the Lower Brain

Movement









Activating the Lower Brain

Touch









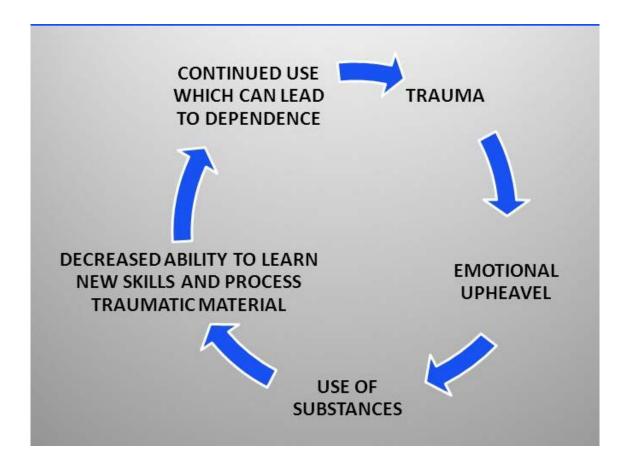


Loneliness









Trauma and Addictions

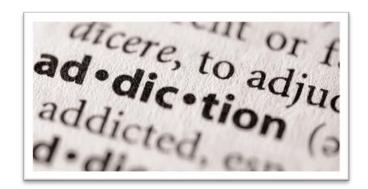
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Trauma is a risk factor for Substance Abuse









Substance Abuse is a risk factor for Trauma

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Gabor Mate's Definition of Addiction



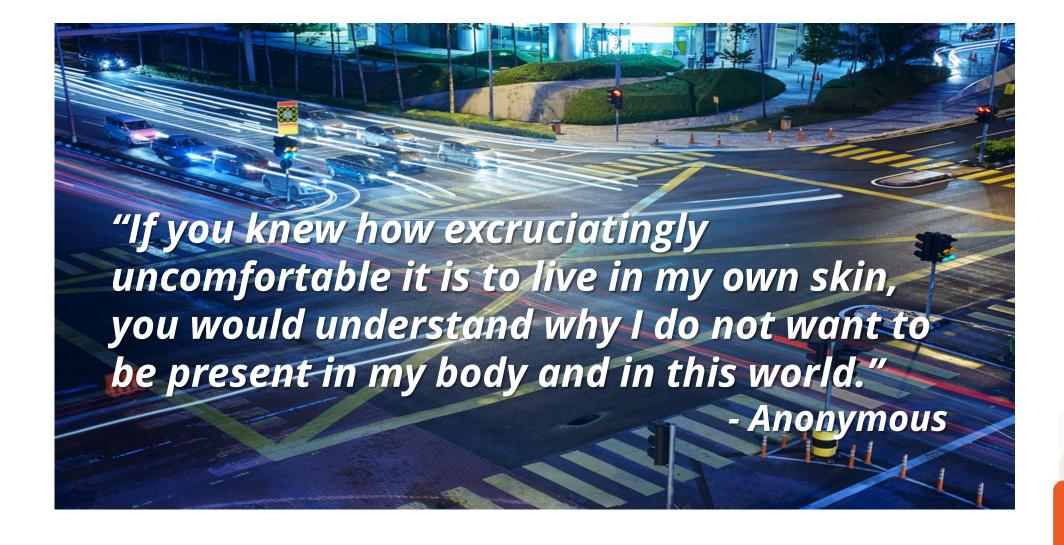
Any behavior that is associated with:

- Craving and temporary relief
- Long-term negative consequences

That a person is unable to give up

Early emotional loss is the template for all addictions

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Addiction and the Brain

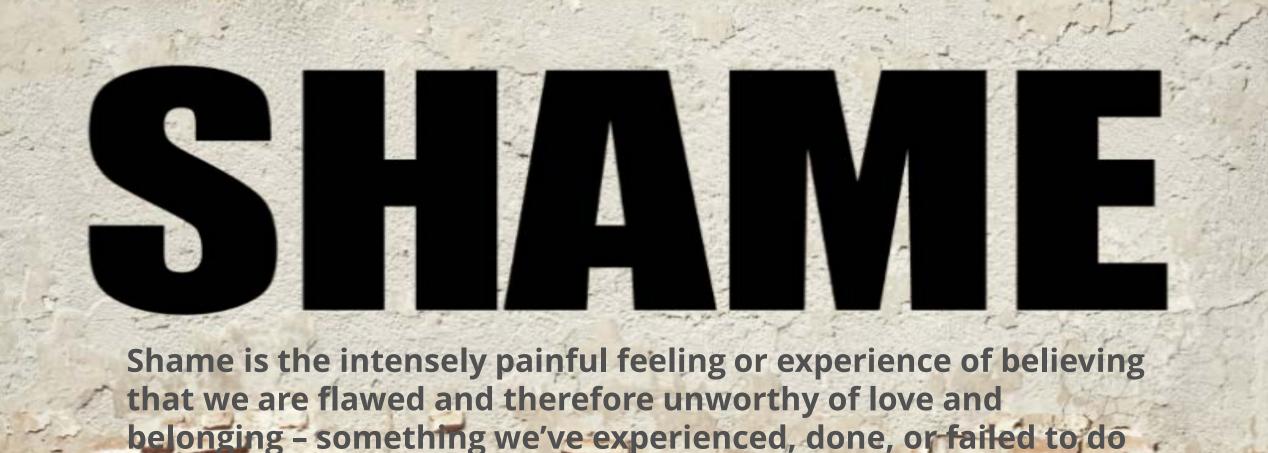


As Gabor Mate notes in his book, *In the Realm of Hungry Ghosts*, those with substance use disorder

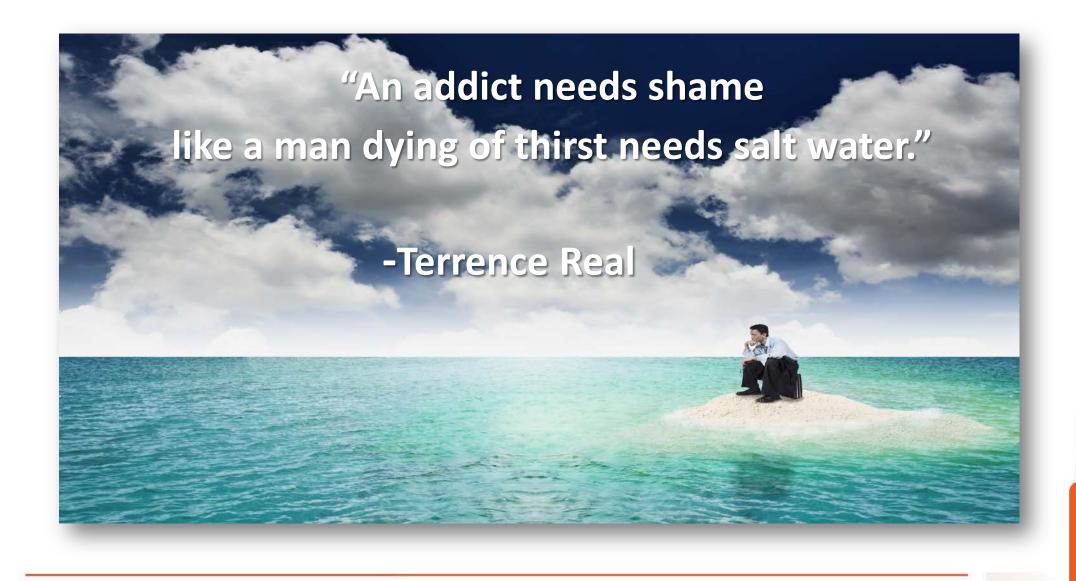
"self-medicate to sooth their emotional pain – but more than that, their brain development was sabotaged by their traumatic experiences."

-Mate, Gabor, MD. (2010). In the Realm of the Hungry Ghosts. Berkley, CA: North Atlantic Books. Print. page 203.





makes us unworthy of connection. -Brene Brown



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What can we do?

- Medications
- Recovery coaches
- Technology
- Prioritize the relationship
- Seek ways to build connection
- Embrace compassion instead of punishment





Recognize our Humanity



We're all just trying to survive

We frequently observe misplaced Coping Strategies

We are all part of the problem therefore we can all be part of the Solution

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Questions & Discussion

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Resources

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (2013) *Health Policy Brief: Patient Engagement. People actively involved in their health and health care tend to have better outcomes—and, some evidence suggests, lower costs.*https://www.rwjf.org/content/dam/farm/reports/issue_briefs/2013/rwjf404446

Hawkley, L. C., & Cacioppo, J. T. (2010). Loneliness Matters: A Theoretical and Empirical Review of Consequences and Mechanisms. *Annals of Behavioral Medicine : A Publication of the Society of Behavioral Medicine*, 40(2), 10.1007/s12160–010–9210–8. http://doi.org/10.1007/s12160-010-9210-8

Trauma 101- https://youtu.be/1pNwHMjPrxY

Trauma-informed Care Guiding Principles - https://www.samhsa.gov/samhsaNewsLetter/Volume_22_Number_2/trauma_tip/guiding_principles.html

Trauma-informed Care in BH Services - https://store.samhsa.gov/shin/content/SMA14-4816/SMA16/SM



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Thank You!



