

Today's Presenter

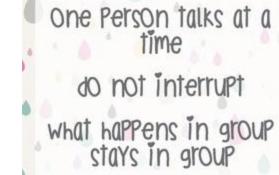
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- Sr. Director, Children and Trauma-Informed Services
- National Council for Mental Well-Being



















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THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC BY THE NUMBERS



70,630 people died from drug overdose in 2019²



10.1 million

people misused prescription opioids in the past year¹



1.6 million

people had an opioid use disorder in the past year¹



2 million

people used methamphetamine in the past year¹



745,000 people used heroin in the past year¹



50,000

people used heroin for the first time¹



1.6 million

people misused prescription pain relievers for the first time¹



14,480

deaths attributed to overdosing on heroin (in 12-month period ending June 2020)³



48,006

deaths attributed to overdosing on synthetic opioids other than methadone (in 12-month period ending June 2020)³

SOURCES

- 1. 2019 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2020.
- 2. NCHS Data Brief No. 394, December 2020.
- NCHS, National Vital Statistics System. Provisional drug overdose death counts.



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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Intergenerational (Historical) Trauma

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





Intergenerational/Historical Trauma



Genocides



Slavery



Pandemics



Massacres



Prohibition/destruction of cultural practices



Discrimination/Systemic prejudice



Forced relocation

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Historical Trauma Perpetuated Today

Microaggressions are everyday experiences of discrimination, racism, and daily hassles that are targeted individuals from diverse racial, ethnic and cultural groups (Evans-Campbell, 2008).



Trauma Shapes Our Beliefs



>Worldview

- >Spirituality
- **≻**Identity



Physical Impact

Brain Architecture

Shrinkage in prefrontal cortex, corpus callosum, and hippocampus. Enlarged and more reactive amygdala. Resolution: safe and stable nurturing relationship walk in nature, touch, exercise

Neural Pathways

Need to 'rewire' our brain from old thought patterns and habits of mind, conscious, and unconscious. Resolution: 700 neurofeedback, meditation/ mindful action, positive self-talk

Hormones

Prolonged high cortisol and ghrelin creates greater reactivity to stress. Long term damage to cells, structures of the body, and other homone glands (thyroid). Resolution: oxytocin ("the love hormone")

Toxin Elimination

Intestines and kidneys less able to eliminate toxins (slow gut or unbalanced flora).

Resolution: salt baths, sauna

Nervous System

Supercharged sympathetic nervous system. Parasympathetic nervous system not engaged to bring back into balance. Resolution: yoga, breathing, or other physical/emotional regulation

of Trauma

Brain Waves

Predomination of wrong brain waves in wrong part of the brain leads to anxiety, unable to concentrate, and seizures. Resolution: neurofeedback

Neurotransmitters

Vulnerable to addiction because dopamine transmitters/receptors not developed or damaged. Reduces motivation & focus, creates fatigue. Low seratonin causes depression.



Cellular Change

Shortens telomeres which prematurely ages and reduces reproduction of cells & can cause cancer. Resolution: social support

Epigenetics turns genes on or off in adaptation to dangerous environments. Effect can last generations. Resolution: Safer environment (perception of)



Resistance to cortisol or lower cortisol creates unchecked inflammation. Cause of many diseases: asthma, arthritis, etc.) Resolution: meditation/mindful action,









Impact of Trauma on Behavior Triggers

External reminders of traumatic event

- Smell
- Sound
- Sight
- Touch
- Taste

Internal reminders of traumatic event

- Emotions
- Thoughts

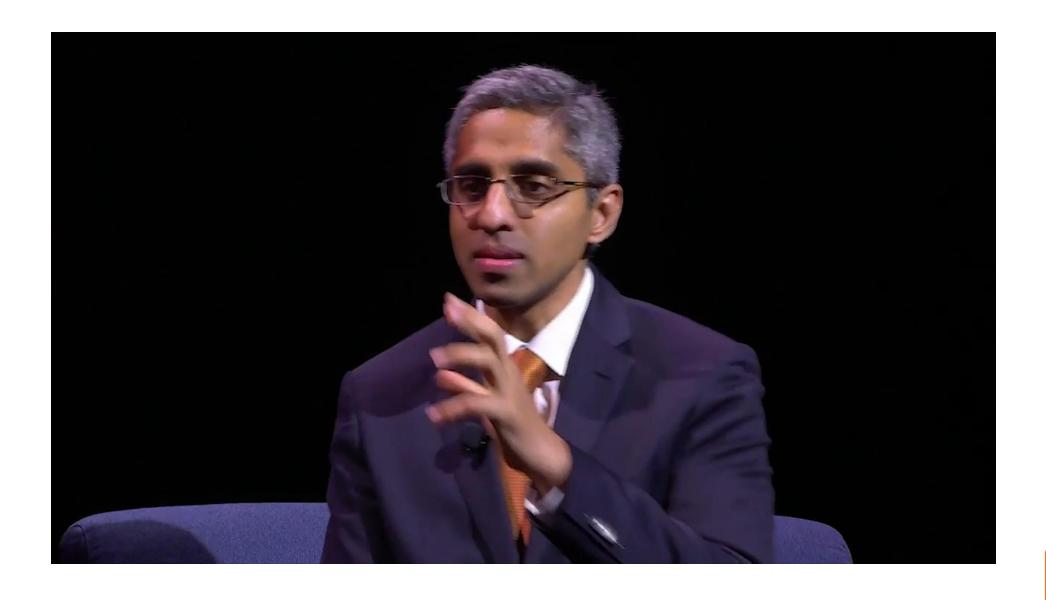


Loneliness

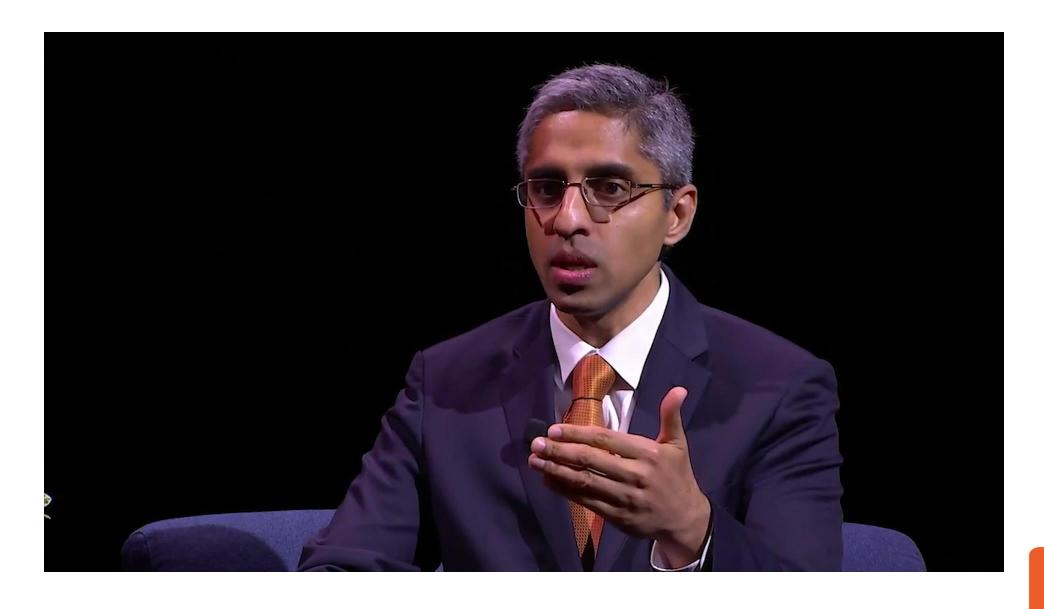








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What's Sitting in the Room from Trauma

Disrupted Mood

Regressive behavior

Anger

Fear

Defiance

Difficulty forming relationships

Physical Illness

Guilt

Sleep problems

Persistent irritability

Inattention

Hyper arousal

Need to control

Mistrust

Shame

Perfectionism

Difficult concentrating

Aggression

Low self-esteem

Avoidant behavior

Dissociation

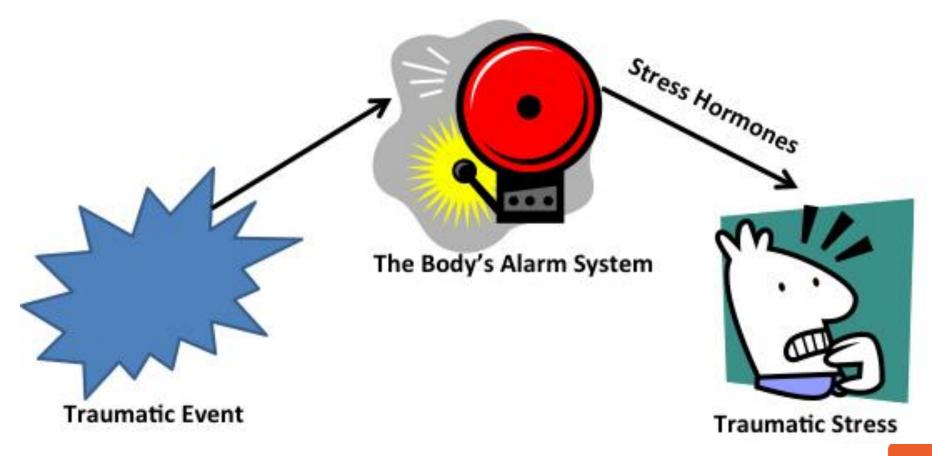
Sensory sensitivity

Trauma re-enactment

Depression

Traumaticgrief

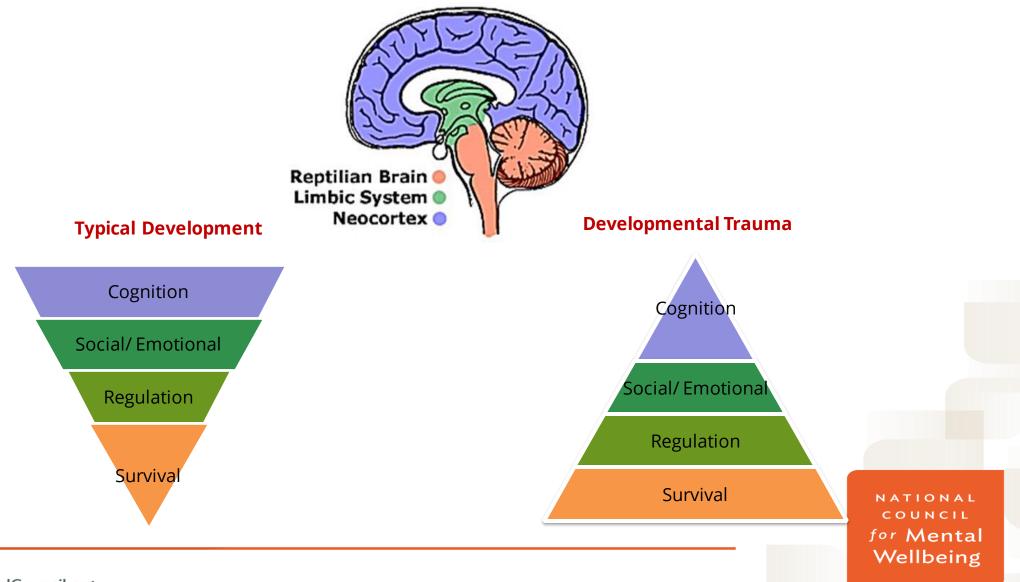
Trauma and the Human Stress Response



Survival Mode Response



Impact of Trauma on Brain Development



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

Survival Mode Response



Inability to

Respond

Learn

Process

Impact the Lower Brain

Rhythmic

Respectful

Rewarding



Repetitive

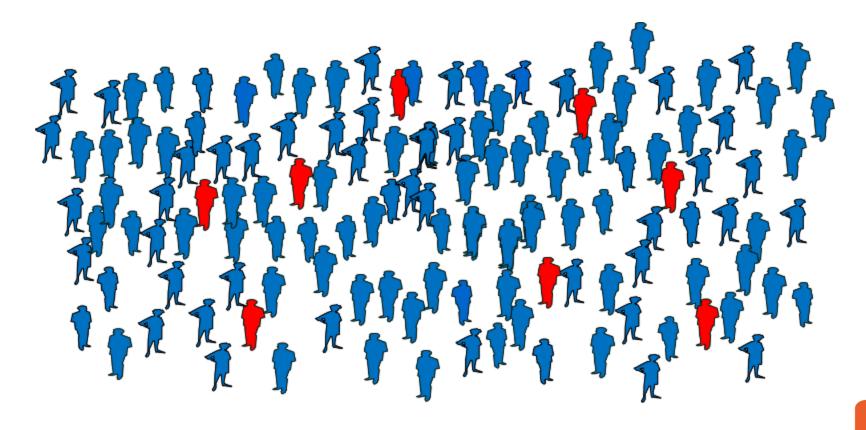
Relational

Relevant

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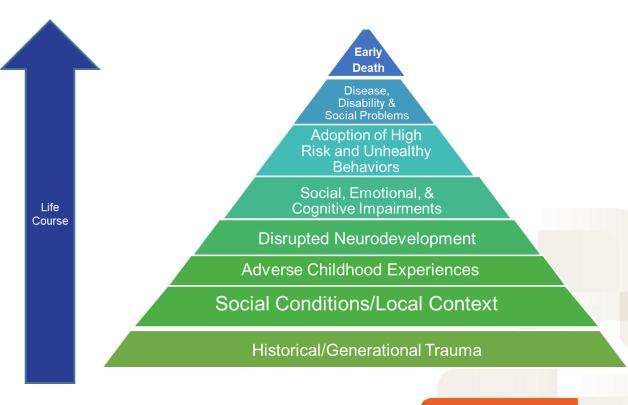
Trauma Prevalence and Research





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/

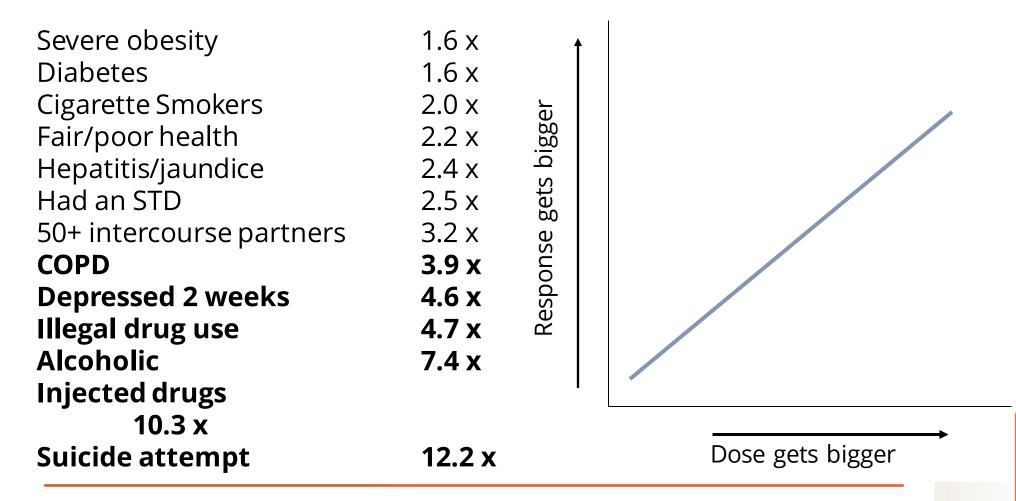
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Dose-Response Relationship: More ACEs = More Disease

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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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Trauma is a risk factor for Substance Abuse









Substance Abuse is a risk factor for Trauma



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.



Potential Reasons for Addictions



Shame is the intensely painful feeling or experience of believing that we are flawed and therefore unworthy of love and belonging – something we've experienced, done, or failed to do makes us unworthy of connection. *Brene Brown*

"An addict needs shame like a man dying of thirst needs salt water." --- -Terrence Real

Principles of a Trauma Informed, Resilience-Oriented and Equity Approach



Assumptions of the Equity Lens

Oppression and injustice are human creations and phenomena, built into our current economic system, and therefore can be undone.



Systemic oppression exists at the level of institutions (harmful policies and practices) and across structures (education, health, transportation, economy, etc) that are interconnected and reinforcing over time.

Systemic oppression has historical antecedents. We must face our national legacy and current manifestations of racism and economic inequality in order to transform them.

Without rigorous examination, behavior is reproductive. By default, current practices, cultural norms and institutional arrangements foster and maintain inequitable outcomes.

To undo systemic oppression, we must forge multi-ethnic, multi-cultural, multi-lingual alliances and create democratic processes that give voice to new organizing systems for humanity.

Addressing oppression and bias (conscious and unconscious) inevitably raises strong emotions in clients and staff, and we must be prepared and trained to address these feelings.

Achieving Excellence and Resilience through Equity, Diversity and Engaging Inclusion

"Diversity and Inclusion Excellence are means to emerge as an Equity-Minded AHC...once an AHC has achieved the 3rd dimension, they will have achieved



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Culture is...the shared values, traditions, arts, history, folklore, and institutions of a group of people that are *unified by* race, ethnicity, nationality, language, religious beliefs, spirituality, socioeconomic status, social class, sexual orientation, politics, gender, age, disability, or any other cohesive group variable. *Singh, 1998*

Culture is...the communication and interaction guide of any cohesive group of people *Sockalingam*, 2019

Practicing Cultural Humility

Ask questions in a humble, safe manner

Ceek Self-Awareness

Suspend Judgment

Express kindness and compassion

Support a safe and welcoming environment

 \int tart where the patient is at

- Lisa Boesen

Be Attentive to All Language



"Non-compliant"

"Manipulative"

"Naughty"

"Lazy"



How to Assess: Culturally Sensitive Trauma-Informed Care

···QUESTIONS PROVIDERS SHOULD ASK

LISTEN

...for variations in understanding. Ask:

- What is your understanding of what's happened?
- What is worrying you the most?
- What does your family think about it?

BE OPEN

...to involving other professionals. Ask:

- Who do you normally turn to for support?
- Who else should be involved in helping your child?
- Are you open to outside referrals and resources?

RESPECT

...different communication practices. Ask:

- Who typically makes the decisions about your child?
- What information should be shared with your child?
- Is there anyone else you would like me to talk to?

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Resilience: Ability to adapt well to stress, adversity, trauma or tragedy

Emotional regulation: The ability to control our emotions, attention, and thus our behavior

Reaching out: The continued drive to take on more challenges and opportunities

Empathy: Able to read others behavior, to understand their states, and build relationship

Impulse control:

The ability to manage expression of our feelings.

Accurate
identification of
the cause of
adversity

Realistic optimism:

Being positive about the future and realistic

Self-efficacy: The sense that we can solve problems and succeed

Build 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



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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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SAMHSA TIC TIP



TIP 57: Trauma-Informed Care in Behavioral Health Services

Assists behavioral health professionals in understanding the impact and consequences for those who experience trauma. Discusses patient assessment, treatment planning strategies that support recovery, and building a trauma-informed care workforce. Inventory#: SMA14-4816

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Link to Us

Get and use our easy-to-use widgets, APIs, and banners on your website to offer your visitors access to free behavioral health resources.

View Tools and Widgets

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.
 https://www.samhsa.gov/samhsaNewsLetter/Volume_22_Number_2/trauma_tip/guiding_principles.
 https://www.samhsa.gov/samhsaNewsLetter/Volume_22_Number_2/trauma_tip/guiding_principles.
 https://www.samhsa.gov/samhsaNewsLetter/Volume_22_Number_2/trauma_tip/guiding_principles.
 https://www.samhsa.gov/samhs
- Trauma-informed Care in BH Services <a href="https://store.samhsa.gov/shin/content/SMA14-4816/SMA16/S

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