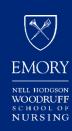


NELL HODGSON WOODRUFF SCHOOL OF NURSING

Trauma-Informed Care

Linda Grabbe, PhD, FNP-BC, PMHNP-BC
Clinical Assistant Professor, Emory University
Certified Community Resiliency Model Teacher,
Trauma Resource Institute
University of Maryland, November 8th, 2018

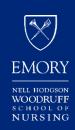


Overview

The Impact of Trauma on Health and Development

Responses to Trauma: What is Trauma-Informed Care?

Supporting Well-Being: What is Resiliency-Informed Care?



"Trauma-Informed Care is a **strengths-based** framework that is grounded in an **understanding of and responsiveness to the impact of trauma**, that emphasizes physical, psychological, and emotional **safety** for both providers and survivors, and that creates opportunities for survivors to rebuild a sense of **control and empowerment**."

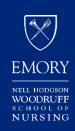
Hooper et al. The Open Health Services and Policy Journal, 2010, 3, 80-100

A caution.....

Shifting Attitudes

Traditional

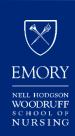
Trauma-Informed Resiliency-Informed



Why trauma is not addressed:

- Lack of time
- Lack of awareness
- Lack of tools
- Lack of training
- Misconceptions

- It will be disturbing
- Separating problems from underlying trauma (e.g., addiction)
- No treatment resources
- Personal discomfort
- One's own trauma



Secondary Traumatic Stress:Being exposed to the trauma of others



- Emotional toll that can compromise your professional functioning and QOL
- Symptoms can mimic those of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
- Risk appears to be greater among women and among individuals who are highly empathetic by nature or have unresolved personal trauma (NCTSN, 2015)

Secondary traumatic Stress Scale (Bride)

Big "T" Trauma

Natural Disasters
Man-Made Disasters
War Zone Experiences
Acts of Terrorism
Death of Loved One(s)
Car Accidents
Catastrophic Illness
Overdose
Restraints/Take Downs
Involuntary Admissions
Psychosis/Psychotic break
Manic Episodes
Suicide Attempt

Sexual Assaults
Child Abuse
Acts of Violence
Vicarious Trauma (Witnessing)

Little "t" Trauma

Dog Bites
Routine Surgeries
Falls
Invasive Dental or
Medical Procedures
Minor Car Accidents
Medication Side Effects
Multiple Med Regimens

"C" Trauma Racism **Poverty Homophobia Bullying** Oversaturation in Media National Divisiveness **Domestic Violence Child Abuse Multiple Deployments Vicarious Trauma (Witnessing) Multiple Hospitalizations** Sexism **Overdoses** Homelessness **Stigmatization Multiple Diagnoses Micro Aggressions** Incarceration **Grave Disability** Immigration Challenges **Historical Trauma**

When the nervous system becomes overwhelmed, people can lose the capacity to stabilize and regulate themselves

Physical

Thinking

Paranoid

Nightmares

Dissociation

Forgetfulness

Poor Decisions

Distorted Thoughts

Suicidal/Homicidal

Numb/Fatigue Physical Pain

Rapid heart rate

Breathing problems

Tight Muscles

Sleep Problems

Stomach Upset

Hypervigilance

Emotion

Rage

Fear

Grief

Guilt

Shame

Apathy

Anxiety

Avoidance

Depression

Trauma & Stress

Common Reactions

Spiritual

Hopelessness

Loss/Increase of Belief

Deconstruction of Self

Relational

Angry at others Isolating Missing Work

Behavior

Isolation

Tantrums

Self-Injury

Addictions

Eating Disorders

Abusive Behaviors

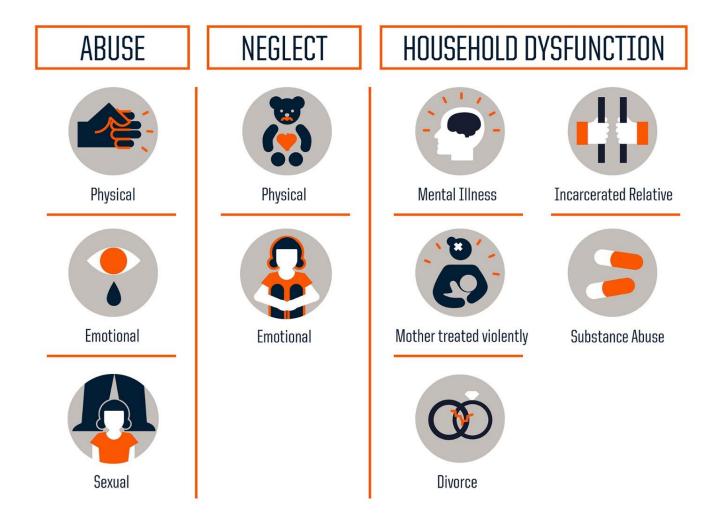


The largest study of its kind ever done to examine the health and social effects of adverse childhood experiences over the lifespan (Felitti & Anda)

17,337

- Adverse Childhood Experiences profoundly impact the developing child
 Adverse Childhood Experiences
- These experiences greatly impact the emotional and physical health of a human being into adulthood

ACE Score: Total Possible = 10



Results of Original ACE Study (17,337 working, insured Kaiser patients)

ACE Prevalence

• Physical abuse 28%

• Sexual abuse 21%

• Emotional abuse 11%

• Emotional neglect 15%

• Physical neglect 10%

Home:

• Substance abuse 27%

Mental illness 19%

• Violence 13%

• Incarceration 5%

• Divorce/separation 23%

Cumulative ACEs

• 0 36%

• 1 26%

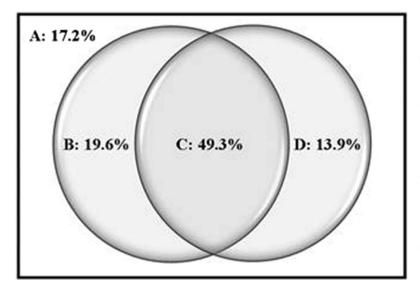
• 2 16%

• 3 or more 23%



ACE Study

Compared to Philadelphia Study when higher



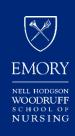
A: No ACEs

B: ≥1 Conventional ACE

C: ≥1 Conventional ACE and ≥1 Expanded ACE

D: ≥1 Expanded ACE

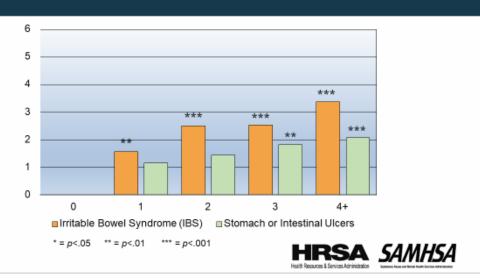
	Kaiser	Philadelphia
	(n=17,337	(n=1,784)
Physical abuse	28%	38%
Emotional abuse	11%	33%
Home:		
Substance abuse	27%	35%
Mental illness	19%	24%
Domestic violence	13%	20%
Incarcerated member	5%	13%
Expanded ACEs		
Violence		41%
Discrimination		35%
Unsafe neighborhood		27%
Bullying		8%
Foster care		3%



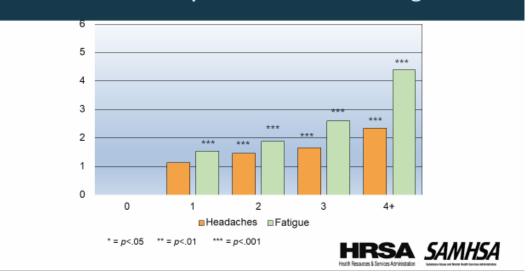
ACE Study: 2 conclusions

- 1) ACEs are very common
- 2) ACEs significantly increase the risk of having a large variety of physical and mental health problems later in life

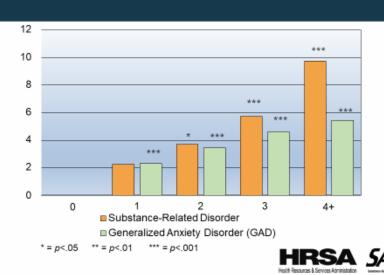
ACEs and Gastro-Intestinal Problems



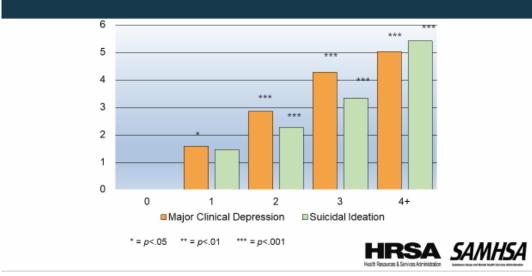
ACEs and Frequent Headaches & Fatigue



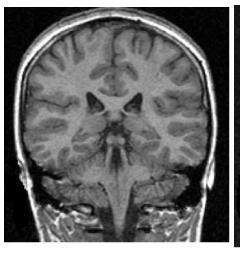
ACEs and Substance Abuse & GAD

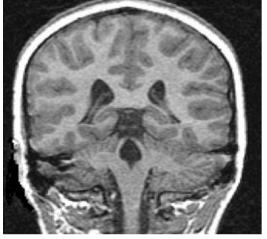


ACEs and Clinical Depression & Suicidal Ideation

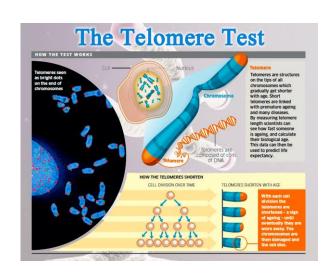


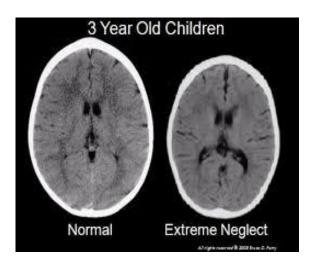
Effects of Trauma











Attachment Impact of the first year of life

- Secure 56%
- Insecure: avoidant 25%; anxious 19%
- Disorganized ? (19% did not really fit)
 some aspect in adults 20-40%
 80 % of abused/neglected children

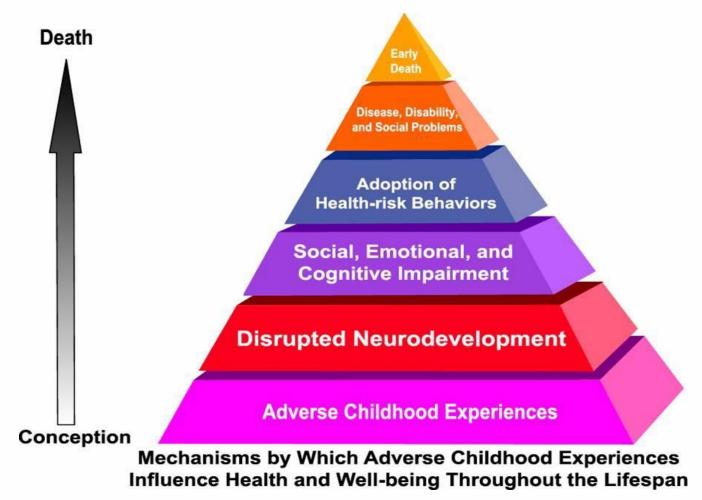
Watch Stillface Experiment— Dr. Edward Tronick

Attachment styles are enduring

(Bowlby; Mary Main; Mary Ainsworth)

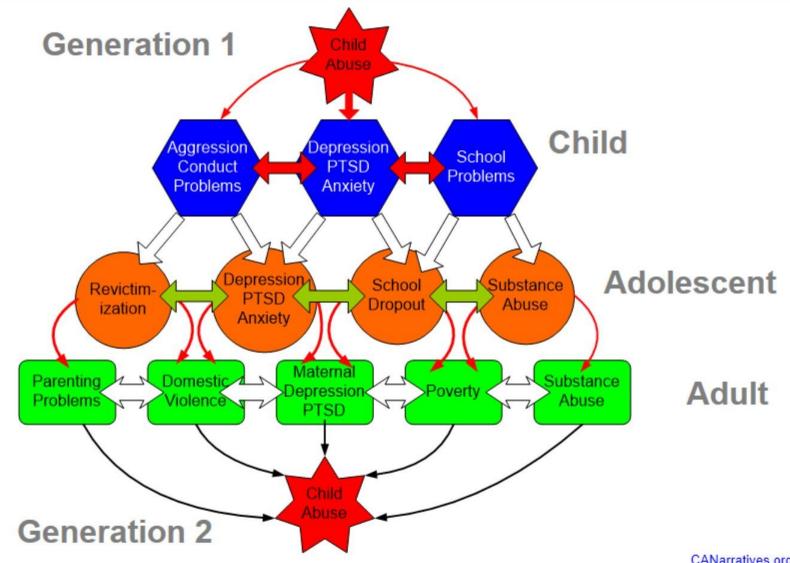


Lifetime Effects





How ACES Cross Generations





Tonier Cain

https://vimeo.com/10791754 See "Healing Neen" documentary trailer

ACE score = 10 19 years homeless 88 arrests multiple incarcerations and psychiatric hospitalizations crack addiction

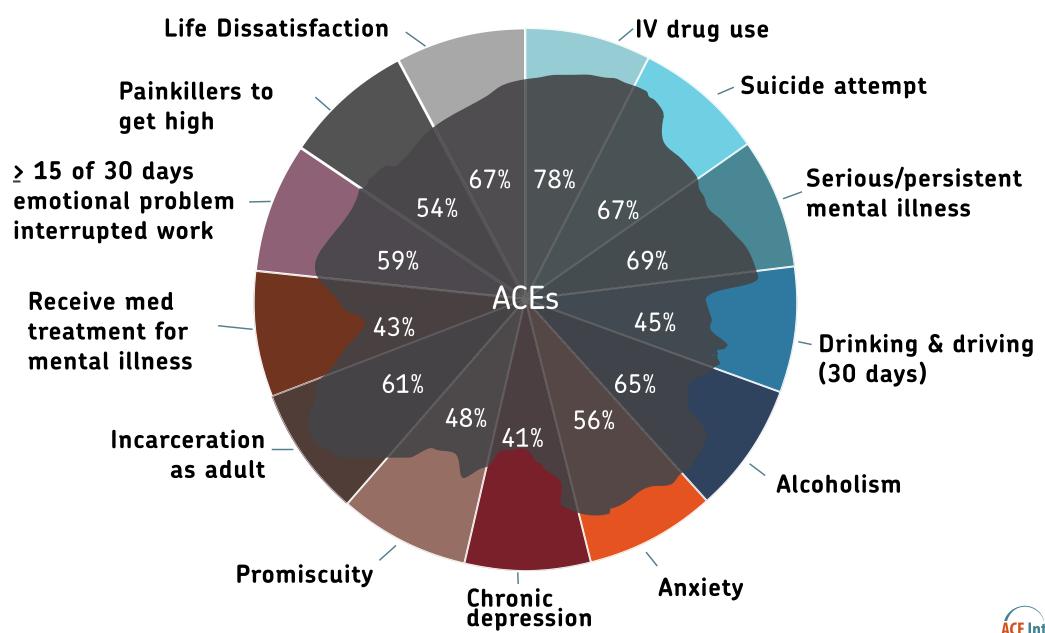
She asks: What if someone had helped me as a child?

Someone finally asked "what happened to you?" instead of "what's wrong with you?"

Finally received trauma therapy in prison; now a nationally recognized figure on trauma-informed care



Population Attributable Risk



Trauma-Informed Care is Knowing about ACEs and Being Sensitive to Potential Triggers

- Physical touch
- Personal questions
- Vulnerable physical position
- Lack of privacy

- Power dynamics of relationship
- Gender
- *Practice
- "universal precautions"

Trauma-Informed Care is

- Being sensitive and validating; listen!
- Creating safety:
 - Treat EVERYONE as if they might have experienced trauma
 - Explaining what you are going to do; asking permission
- Educating people about trauma and trauma-informed care

- Only professionals should "screen" for trauma
- When patients disclose trauma, using accepting, calm, matter-of-fact, empathetic tone:

"I'm sorry that happened to you. No one should have to experience that."

- Never probe for details of a trauma history
- Offer trauma treatment resources









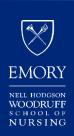
SAMHSA— Joan Gillece



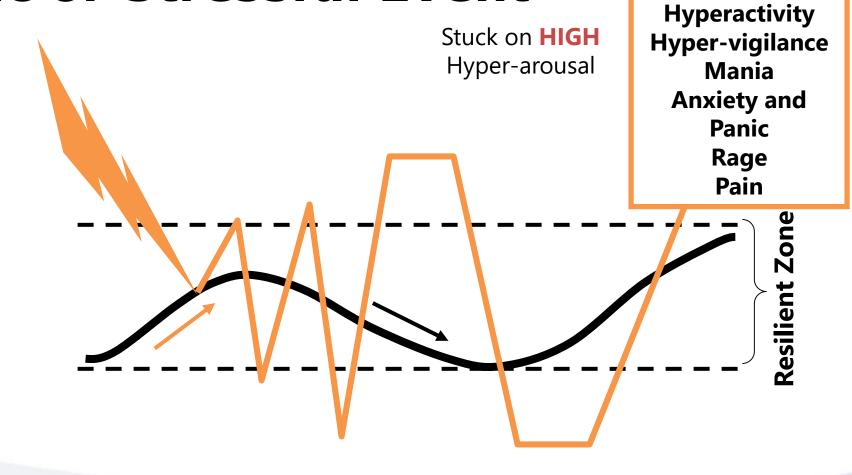


Tracking, grounding, resourcing

Get the app: "ichill"

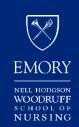


Traumatic or Stressful Event



Depression Isolation Exhaustion Fatigue Numbness

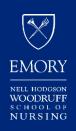
Stuck on **LOW** Hypo-arousal



What's Happening with Community Resiliency Model teaching in Atlanta?

- Randomized controlled trial with 68 nurses
- Descriptive study with 35 women in drug treatment

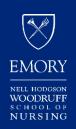
- Nursing students
- Homeless and justice-involved youth
- Incarcerated pregnant women
- Paramedics and police



Emory Nurse RCT

3-hour CRM vs. Nutrition (Control) Groups 1 week after class

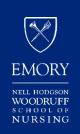
388	PRE to POST1			PRE/POST1 Change			Effect Size		
wk after class	Group	Measure	n	Mean	SD	<i>p</i> -value	d	desc	% imprvd
wk af	Resiliency (intervention)	Wellbeing	31	-1.88	2.78	0.00	-0.67	mod – large	65%
es 1		Resilience	31	-1.45	3.87	0.05	-0.37	sm – mod	61%
core		Work Stress	30	3.83	9.66	0.04	0.40	sm – mod	63%
st S		Burnout	30	1.08	3.81	0.13	0.28	sm	53%
Post-Test Scores		Physical	30	1.78	4.39	0.03	0.41	sm – mod	60%
on Po	Nutrition (Control)	Wellbeing	35	-0.49	6.27	0.65	-0.08	sm	49%
triti		Resilience	35	-0.96	4.87	0.25	-0.20	sm	51%
CRM vs. Nutrition		Work Stress	35	1.06	9.24	0.50	0.11	sm	54%
		Burnout	35	0.39	3.64	0.53	0.11	sm	57%
		Physical	35	0.22	3.64	0.75	0.05	sm	46%



Emory Nurse RCT

3-hour CRM vs. Nutrition (Control) Groups 3 months after class

_	PRE to POST1			PRE/POST1 Change			Effect Size		
mos after	Group	Measure	n	Mean	SD	<i>p</i> -value	d	desc	% imprvd
3 mo	Resiliency (intervention)	Wellbeing	30	-1.39	4.06	0.07	-0.34	sm – mod	65%
ores		Resilience	30	-1.69	4.56	0.05	-0.37	sm – mod	61%
t Sco		Work Stress	30	2.30	8.61	0.15	0.27	sm	63%
st-Test		Burnout	30	0.43	5.17	0.66	0.08	sm	53%
ost-		Physical	30	1.00	4.16	0.20	0.24	sm	60%
CRM vs. Nutrition Post-Test Scores 3	Nutrition (Control)	Wellbeing	33	-0.91	6.16	0.40	-0.15	sm	49%
i i i		Resilience	33	-1.60	4.89	0.07	-0.33	sm – mod	51%
VS.		Work Stress	33	0.99	7.25	0.44	0.14	sm	54%
₩ Z		Burnout	33	0.84	3.58	0.19	0.23	sm	57%
-S		Physical	33	1.08	5.12	0.23	0.21	sm	46%



How did you use the CRM knowledge or skills?

(Nurse study)

After a difficult shift at work I noticed on my walk home that I was agitated. I tracked what I was feeling, then I used resourcing to calm down

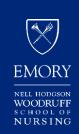
Touching different surfaces and noticing the physical sensations. I utilized nature and paying attention to smells and sensations to bring myself back to the present moment



When things become way to hectic I touch the fabric of my scrubs to ground myself

5-hour CRM class for women in treatment for addiction: Statistical Test Results for Paired Differences of Preand Posttests

	N	Pretest Mean (SD)	N	Posttest Mean (SD)	Paired Difference Mean (SD)	T-statistic (p-value)
Anxiety	18	3.13 (3.16)	18	1.59 (2.19)	1.53 (2.42)	2.67 (0.16)
Depression	19	2.36 (3.05)	19	1.21 (2.29)	1.14 (2.49)	1.99 (.06)
Anger	18	4.91 (4.64)	18	2.92 (3.19)	1.99 (2.43)	3.48 (.003)
Well-Being	16	13.34 (5.71)	16	14.74 (6.39)	-1.4 (7.02)	79 (.44)
Physical Symptoms	20	.99 (.78)	20	.64 (.61)	.36 (.62)	2.59 (0.18)



How did you use the CRM knowledge or skills?

(Women in addiction treatment)

How to calm myself and redirect my anxiety

It helped me to notice my highs and lows and to notice why I act the way I do

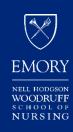
Training myself to pay more attention to my body

I notice everything



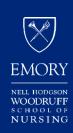
Gives me hope

When because of me changing, sometimes people feel they can try me



Summary

- Childhood trauma has a great impact on development and health and is a major determinant of health
- It's not just "them:" it is "us" too
- Prevention and treatment are possible!!
- Recommendation: Treat everyone as if they had a history of trauma
- Understanding biologic responses to trauma and help people tap into biologic tools for emotion regulation
 - can change the brain and promote resiliency and well-being



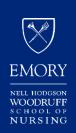
Good News

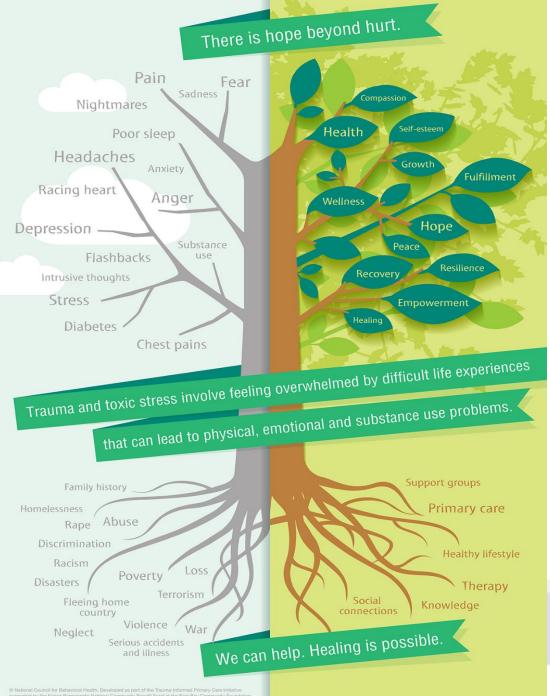
Washington State

Ace connection

Handle with Care

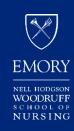
Nurse Family Partnership





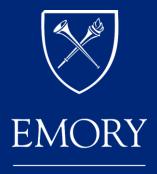
Hope Beyond Hurt

National Council for Behavioral Health, Trauma-Informed Care Initiative, Kaiser-**Permanente National Community Benefit Fund**



Additional resources

- CDC https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acestudy/ACE_graphics.html
- Treatment Locator https://findtreatment.samhsa.gov/
- To get your own ace score http://www.npr.org/sections/health-shots/2015/03/02/387007941/take-the-ace-quiz-and-learn-what-it-does-and-doesnt-mean
- Watch Nadine Burke Harris Ted Med
- The Body Keeps the Score, Bessell van der Kolk
- Dan Siegal's Hand Brain Model



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Questions? Thank you!

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