Trauma Informed Practice throughout the Child and Family Teaming Stages

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## Objectives

- Gain understanding of the complexities of the parent-child relationship
- Understand how trauma impacts this relationship and looks like "behavioral problems"
- "behavioral problems" • Learn to discuss attachment and trauma in a strength-based way • Identify when trauma may impact the CFT process and how to
- effectively engage youth and families when this occurs
  Gain a better understanding of how trauma may affect the individual
- and family dynamicProvide practical tools for all positions to move forward in individual and family meetings.

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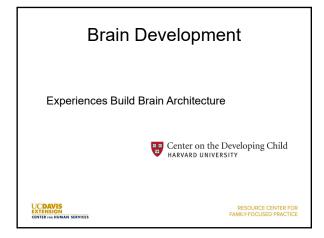
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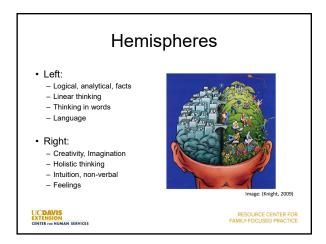
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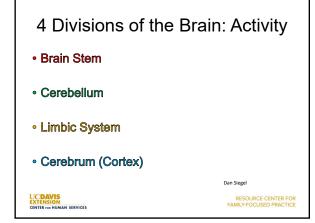
## **Brain Development**

- · Human brain works in a "use it or lose it way"
- In early childhood (0-5 yrs): rapid rates of growth in matter and connections
- Followed by "synaptic pruning," where connections that are not used are lost
- Adolescence (13-17 yrs): Strengthen established connections, development of frontal cortex

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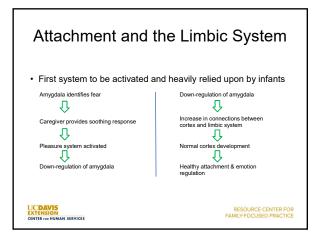
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# The Limbic System

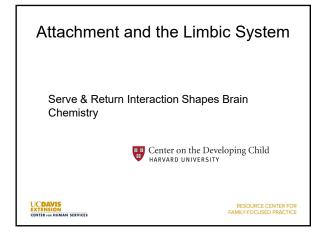
- **Thalamus:** processes and relays sensory information to cortex, regulates sleep, arousal and wakefulness
- Hypothalamus: hormones, maintain homeostasis, autonomic nervous system
- Hippocampus: explicit memory (long-term memory)
- Amygdala: implicit memory, emotional memory, flight or fight, safety vs. danger, attachment

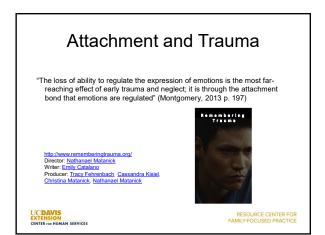
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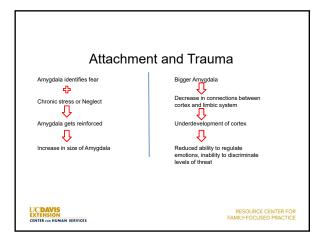




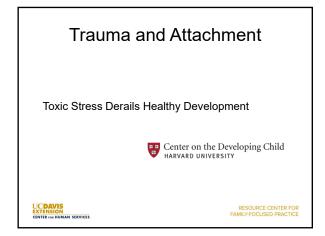


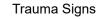












- Overreactive to stimuli (emotional and physical)
- Constant threat analysis
- · Difficulty calming down when upset
- Depression, anxiety, anger
- Numb
- · Chronic illness or physical symptoms

Which do we see in Manny?

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## The Cerebral Cortex

- Frontal Lobe: planning, organizing, decision making, selective attention, impulse control, personality
- **Parietal Lobe:** processes sensory input (esp. vision and touch), spatial orientation, speech, math, reading and writing
- **Temporal Lobe:** auditory perception, selective listening, language and speech production, memory association and formation
- Occipital Lobe: visual processing center

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# The Upper Right Cortex

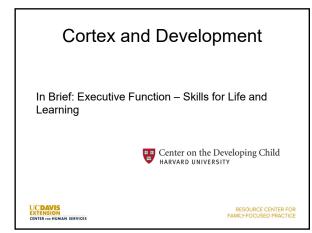
Emotional experiences and label emotional expressions Self-concept Self-regulation Attachment Read facial expressions Control attention Associates emotions with thoughts



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The Upper R	Right Cortex
Exerts the highest level of Rapid periods of growth adolescence!	
Influenced by Trauma an	d Attachment Styles!
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## Trauma Signs

- Problems thinking, reasoning, problem solving
- Poor impulse control
- · Inability to concentrate
- Difficulty identifying emotions
- Low frustration tolerance
- Risk-taking behavior, poor judgement
- Substance abuse

Which do we see in Manny?

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## Phases and Activities of Child Family Teaming • Engagement

- Assessment
- Service Planning and Implementation
- Monitoring and Adapting
- Transition

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## Signs of Trauma in the CFT Process

- Work together in teams:
- Using the list of trauma symptoms, decide where in the CFT process each symptom is most likely to manifest or create challenges

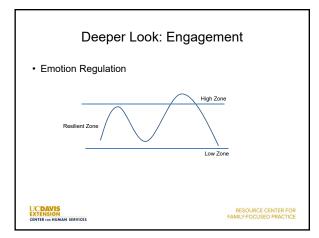
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## Deeper Look: Engagement

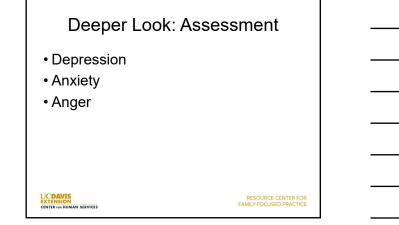
- Hyperarousal and Constant Threat Analysis –Difficulty sleeping –Difficulty concentrating –Easily startled

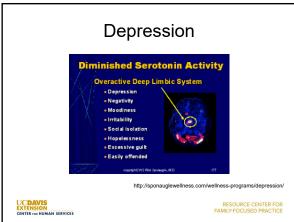
  - -Irritability, anger, agitation
  - -Hypervigilance

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Engagement St	trategies
Brainstor	m!
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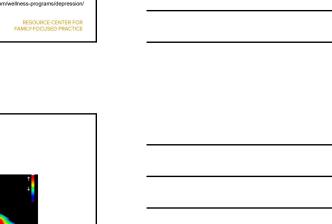
Depression

Chronic Depressi

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Healthy

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#### Anxiety and PTSD

- Overactive Amygdala - Fear, Excessive Worry
  - Nightmares
  - Anger, Aggression
  - Low Self-Esteem
  - Reduced ability to trust
  - Post-traumatic Play
  - Reenactment in Play

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Bigger Amygdala S Decrease in connections between cortex and limbic system  $\mathcal{D}$ 

Underdevelopment of cortex ₽

Reduced ability to regulate emotions, inability to discriminate levels of threat

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## ADHD Smaller brain size particularly in areas that control attention, social judgement, and movement: - Prefrontal Cortex - Striatum - Cerebellum – Basal Ganglia Imbalance of dopamine and noradrenaline · Atypical activation of neural circuits UCDAVIS EXTENSION CENTER FOR HUMAN SERVICES

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# Anger: Oppositional Defiant Disorder

- Angry and irritable mood
- Argumentative and defiant
- · Spiteful or vindictive

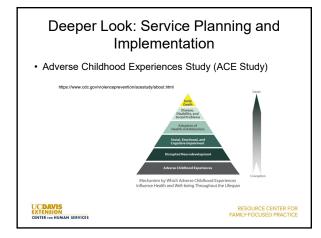
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## Anger: Conduct Disorder

- Aggression to People or Animals
- Destruction of Property
- Deceitfulness or Theft
- Serious Violation of Rules

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-	: Service Planning and plementation
Exect	utive Functions
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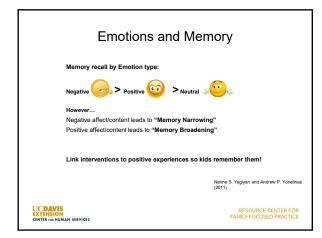
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## "High Functioning" Trap

- Development is sequential
- · Later development builds on earlier development
- Later developmental milestones may "mask" deficits in functioning
- Youth may be doing adequately in certain areas, however there still may be gaps in development

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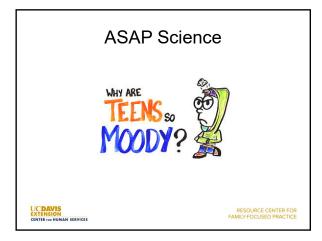








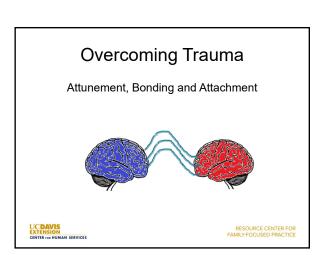




## Adolescents

Upper Right Cortex Functions: Emotional experiences and labeling of emotional expressions Self-concept Self-regulation Attachment Reading facial expressions Control attention Associates emotions with thoughts

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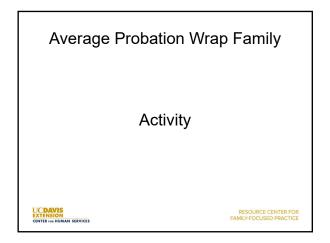
## Attunement, Bonding & Attachment

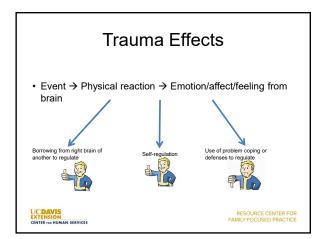
- Attunement: subtle adjusting between two brains
- · Bonding: experienced connection between two brains
- Attachment: affect management strategy developed over time

Developing brains use these processes to "borrow" the functioning of more developed brains, leading to the development of new neural circuits

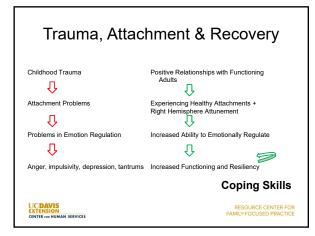
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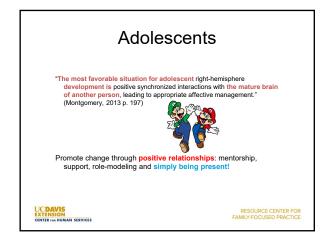














### Intervention Resources for Trauma

- · Center for the Developing Child https://develo ingchild.harv
- e/key-concepts/ National Child Traumatic Stress Network
- Trauma Resiliency Model, <a href="http://traumaresourceinstitute.com/">http://traumaresourceinstitute.com/</a>
- Dan Siegel- drdansiegel.com
- Dr. Bruce Perry- <u>https://childtrauma.org/cta-library/</u>
   Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT)
- Parent Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT)

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