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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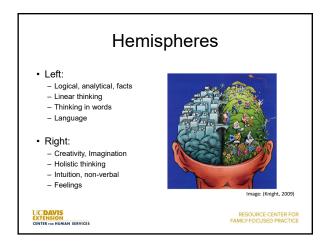
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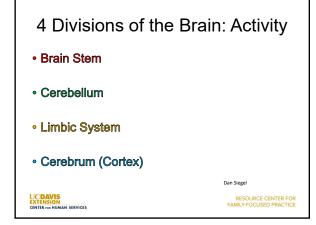
Brain Development

- · 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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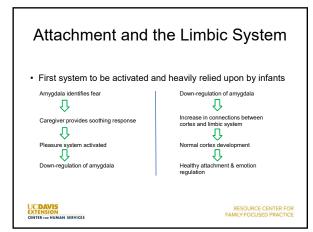


The Limbic System

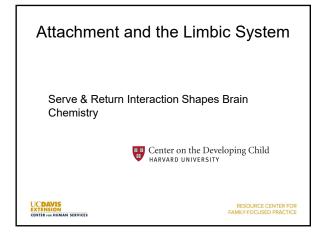
- **Thalamus:** processes and relays sensory information to cortex, regulates sleep, arousal and wakefulness
- Hypothalamus: hormones, maintain homeostasis, autonomic nervous system
- Hippocampus: explicit memory (long-term memory)
- Amygdala: implicit memory, emotional memory, flight or fight, safety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

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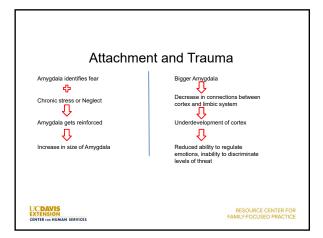




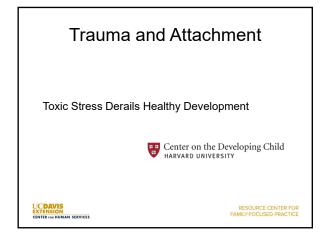


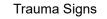
Attachment and	l Trauma	
"The loss of ability to regulate the expression of emotions is the most far- reaching effect of early trauma and neglect; it is through the attachment bond that emotions are regulated" (Montgomery, 2013 p. 197)		
http://www.rememberingtrauma.org/ Director: Nathanael Matanick Writer: Ently Catalano Producer: Tracy Fehrenbach, Cassandra Kisiel, Christina Matanick, Nathanael Matanick	Romanborine Trauma	
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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

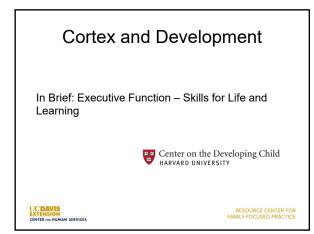
Emotional experiences and label emotional expressions Self-concept Self-regulation Attachment Read facial expressions Control attention Associates emotions with thoughts



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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

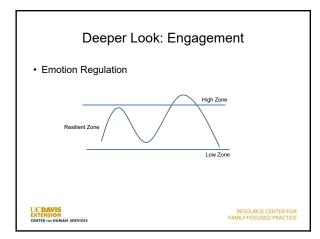
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Deeper Look: Engagement

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

 - -Irritability, anger, agitation
 - -Hypervigilance

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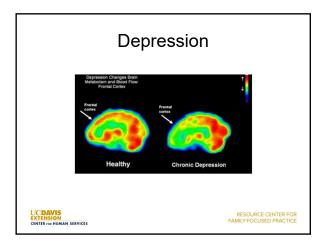


Engagement Strategies		
Brainstorm!		
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Anxiety and PTSD

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

UCDAVIS EXTENSION CENTER FOR HUMAN SERVICES Bigger Amygdala Corease in connections between cortex and limbic system

Underdevelopment of cortex

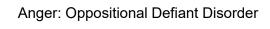
Reduced ability to regulate emotions, inability to discriminate levels of threat

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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

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

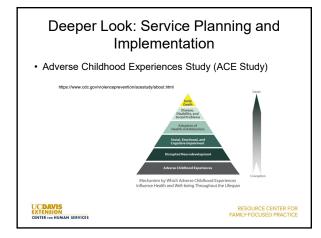
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Anger: Conduct Disorder

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

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Deepe	r Look: Service Plan Implementation	ning and
	Executive Function	S
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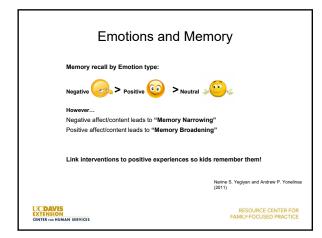
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"High Functioning" Trap

- 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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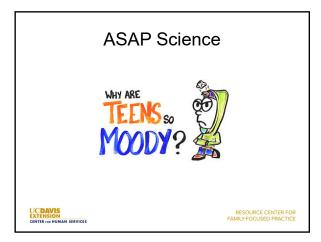










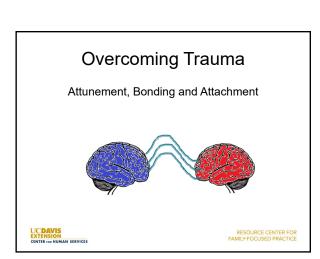




Adolescents

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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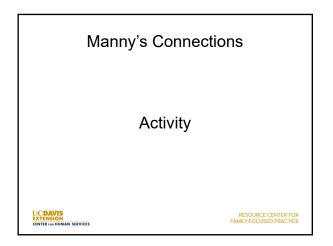
Attunement, Bonding & Attachment

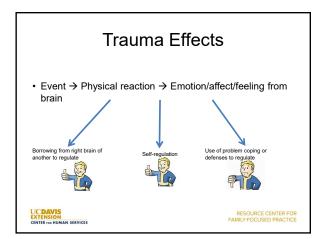
- Attunement: subtle adjusting between two brains
- · Bonding: experienced connection between two brains
- Attachment: affect management strategy developed over time

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

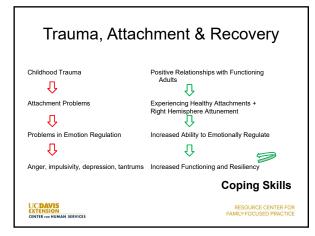
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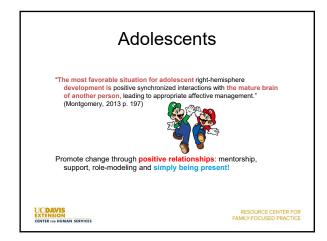














Intervention Resources for Trauma

- · Center for the Developing Child https://develo ingchild.harv
- e/key-concepts/ National Child Traumatic Stress Network
- Trauma Resiliency Model, http://traumaresourceinstitute.com/
- 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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