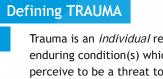


7 8

Basics of Trauma



Trauma is an individual response to an Event or enduring condition(s) which we Experience or perceive to be a threat to life, body, to ourselves or a caregiver/family member that overwhelms our ability to function, causing adverse Effects on our wellbeing.

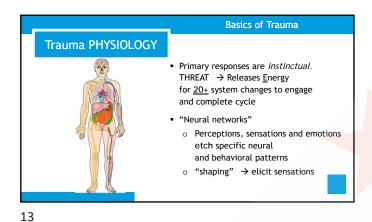
Post Traumatic Stress Disorder ("Simple"/Event) Complex Trauma -"Developmental" (children) "Attachment Trauma" Helplessness in Harm

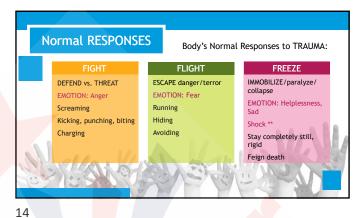
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Sequence of **BRAIN DEVELOPMENT** MIDBRAIN/LIMBIC **CORTEX** SYSTEM (INFANCY) (PRESCHOOL) (BIRTH) "Language of sensation" "Language of emotions" "Language of words" survival; regulatory; feelings learning, language → sensory motor systems alert system self-regulation, planning (executive functions)



11 12





How Trauma is Stored

Procedural MEMORY (FROM BIRTH)

MEMORY FOR HOW TO DO THINGS

Things the body learns to do, learns how to do.

BIOLOGICAL INSTINCTS/REFLEXES

What our body does in situations of threat, especially mortal threat.

Survival responses: F, F, F

MEMORIES OR PERSONAL STORIES that have grave significance in our history or development ("personal narrative")

Often a turning point

Are highly emotional

Are in fragments not yet linked

15 16

Basics of Trauma cont'd. Types of TRAUMA Abuse (betrayal) Disasters Neglect (abandonment) Relocation - war, terrorism, acculturation Exploitation Traumatic grief/separation Accident ** Systems: foster care, chaos, Illness/Medical procedure** insufficiency Violence Trafficking/Brutality Bullying/Harassment • Others? **Most common

PHYSICAL

RECOGNIZING SIGNS OF TRAUMA

appetite, sleep changes

aches/pain, itchiness

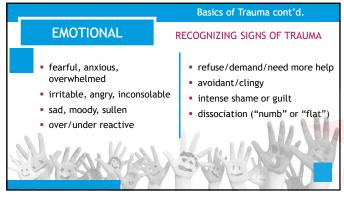
poor/uncoordinated/skill regression

"jumpiness"/easy startle/freeze

self harm (pulling hair, cutting)

repetitive aggressive play/talk

17



Basics of Trauma cont'd.

COGNITIVE

RECOGNIZING SIGNS OF TRAUMA

- decreased attention, concentration and/or memory problems

- easily distracted
- hypervigilance/hyperarousal
- intrusive thoughts
- difficult/inconsistent skill, ability ("gaps")
- speech issues - receptive/expressive

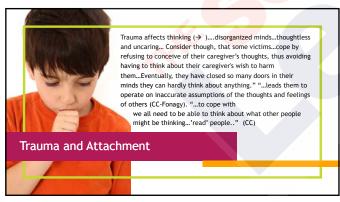
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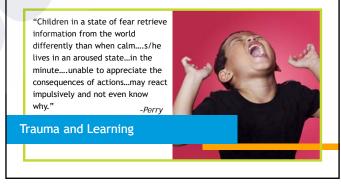


Effects of TRAUMA
ON YOUNG CHILDREN

Trauma and Attachment
Trauma and Learning

21 22





23 24







A calm, caring, and responsive adult(s) is the KEY to establish healthy development and build resilience. Create and ensure safe, stable, responsive environments Don't set unrealistic expectations of yourself or the child What Can We Do?

28





29 30



Trauma Informed CARE **Universal Precautions** What can we do for all children? Asks "What happened to you?" vs. "What's wrong with you!" Understand and work to Prevent triggers and retraumatization Actively support the healing process Identify and build upon personal Strengths using requested resources Promote Resilience!! "How we speak...how we listen...! love you and will protect you

32



"Who will care for ME?" Policies & Procedures: systems that support interactions, calm down Expectations: STRENGTHS based · Routines: Be predictable! AM/PM Rituals Listen and Observe: triggers, supports Identify and Label Emotions - Accept feelings! Answer tough questions simply and honestly PLAY: allows child control, power, safety, processing, independence The Social Environment

33 34





35 36



It is easily triggered

It is signaled by Both Obvious and subtle Signs

We can learn to look at signs/ signals as a possible need to repair/recover from trauma

When Trauma is Not Healed...

37 38



To heal from trauma, the child must Complete the cycle in the presence of a calm, confident, compassionate container.

~Levine & Kline, 2008, p. 39

"The energy that needs to be released is survival energy."

~Levine & Kline, 2008, p. 39

39 40

Healing Trauma in Young Children

"PENDULATION"

"Pendulation" is the process of restoring the child's natural resilience by assisting in completing the energy cycle, moving through "unpleasant sensations, emotions, and images" to the expansion of release.

"When we are vulnerable, we benefit most from feeling a connection with a calm person who is confident of what to do and is able to convey a sense of safety and compassion."

-Levine & Kine, 2008

Healing Trauma in Young Children

41 42

Resolving a Stress REACTION

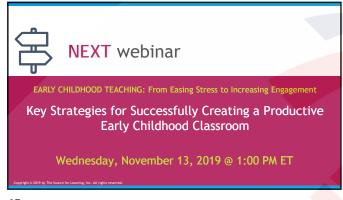
"Resolving a stress reaction does much more than eliminate the likelihood of developing trauma later in life. It also fosters an ability to move through any threatening situation with greater ease and flexibility. It creates, in essence, a natural resilience to stress."

~Levine & Kline, 2008

Resources

- 1. National Traumatic Stress Network https://www.nctsn.org/resources/child-trauma-toolkit-educators
- 2. "Have You Seen Me?" http://beaconhouse.org.uk/useful-resources/
- 3. "Building Resilience" https://www.zerotothree.org/resources/357-building-resilience
- Aces Connection Resource Center -Trauma Informed Guides, Presentations, & Self-Assessment Tools https://www.acesconnection.com/g/resource-center/blog/resource-list-topic-trauma-informed-prestice
- 5. Childcare Aware of America https://usa.childcareaware.org/
- Levine, P. A., & Kline, M. (2008). Trauma-proofing your kids: A parents guide for instilling confidence, joy and resilience. Berkeley, CA: North Atlantic Books.
- 7. Sorrels, B. (2015). Reaching and Teaching Children Exposed to Trauma. Gryphon House.
- The Body Keeps the Score: Brain, Mind, and Body in the Healing of Trauma, by van der Kolk M.D. Bessel, Penguin Books, New York, NY 2014

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