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NATIONALCOUNCIL FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

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Building basic awareness and communicating for buy in

The ABC's of Trauma-Informed Care

A power point presentation that organizations may adapt as part of their workforce development efforts

ABC's of Trauma-Informed Care AGENDA

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- > 1. What do we mean by trauma? How does trauma affect people?
- > 2. What can we learn from listening to the voices of people who have experienced trauma?
- > 3. Why is understanding trauma important in the work we do at ?
- > 4. What can we do to insure that we help those we serve who have experienced trauma?
- > 5. Why we all matter!
- The stresses of our own work and lives may also make trauma a personal concern
- > How understanding trauma and improving our services helps all of us
- > Provide us with feedback (complete survey)

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> Social, emotional & cognitive impairment;

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- Adoption of health risk behaviors as coping mechanisms (eating disorders, smoking, substance abuse, self harm, sexual promiscuity, violence); and
- > Severe and persistent behavioral health, health and social problems, early death.

(Felitti et al, 1998)





Examples:

- > Combat related trauma
- > Refugee/torture/civil unrest
- > Witnessing or experiencing violence
- > Catastrophic loss (natural disasters)
- > Terrorism

Bottom line findings: These experiences raises the individuals risk for severe emotional distress, suicide, physical illness, substance abuse and a host of other life difficulties



The following symptoms are clear indications that the person has been overwhelmed by trauma and experiencing serious mental health consequences:

- > Reliving the experience
- > Avoidance and emotional numbing
- > Over sensitivity and irritability

ReclivingAntrusive memories images, or perceptions; Recurring nightmares; Intrusive daydreams or flashbacks; Exaggerated emotional and physical reactions; Dissociative experiences (feeling disconnected from one's body and environment)



Over Sensitivity and Irritability NATIONALCOUNCIL FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH www.TheNationalCouncil.org > Exaggerated startle response > Being on guard much of the time > Insomnia and other sleep disturbances, > Difficulties in concentrating, and > Outbursts of anger. CONTACT >> communications@thenationalcouncil.org >> 202.684.7457 NATINALCOUNCIL FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH **More Findings about Trauma**

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Women are 3 times as likely as men to attempt suicide over the lifespan.











Why is trauma informed care important to OUR organization/program?







How we may unintentionally cause our clients to relive their trauma: The importance of our <u>policies</u> and procedures

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What hurts

- Rules that always seem to be broken (time to take a second look at these rules)
- Policies and Procedures that focus on organizational needs rather than on client needs
- Documentation with minimal involvement of clients
- Many hoops to go through before a client's needs are met
- > Language barriers

What helps

- Sensible and fair rules that are clearly explained (focus more on what you CAN DO rather than what you CAN'T DO)
- Transparency in documentation and service planning
- Materials and communication in the person's language
- Continually seeking feedback from clients about their experience in the program

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How we may unintentionally cause our clients to relive their trauma: The importance of our <u>attitudes</u> and <u>beliefs</u>

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What hurts

- > Asking questions that convey the idea that "there is something wrong with the person"
- > Regarding a persons m difficulties only as su symptoms of a pl mental health, per substance use or co medical problem

What helps

- Asking questions for the purpose of understanding what harmful events may contribute to current problems
- Recognizing that mental health, substance use and physical health symptoms may be a persons way of coping with trauma



What we are doing to make our organization trauma-informed?



Our Goals: Making progress in each of the key domains of a trauma-informed care organization

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- Involving and engaging people who are or have been recipients of our services to play numerous roles (e.g., paid employee, volunteer, members of decision making committees, peer specialists) in comprehensively participate in planning, implementing and evaluating our improvement efforts.
- 2. Developing a respectful screening and assessment process that is routine, competently done and culturally relevant and sensitive.

Our Goals: Making progress in each of the key domains of a trauma-informed care organization

3. Increasing the awareness, knowledge and skills of the entire workforce to deliver services that are effective, efficient, timely and person centered.

4. Increase the awareness, knowledge and skills of the clinical workforce in delivering research informed treatment services designed to address the cognitive, emotional, behavioral, substance use and physical problems associated with trauma.

Our Goals: Making progress in each of the key domains of a trauma-informed care organization

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5. Increase the awareness, knowledge and skills of the workforce to create a safe, trusting and healing environment as well as examining and changing policies, procedures and practices that may unintentionally cause distress and may re-traumatize (cause harm) to those we serve.

Our Goals: Making progress in each of the key domains of a trauma-informed care organization

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6. Recognize that the people we serve may be part of and affected by a larger service system including housing, corrections, courts, primary health, emergency care, social services, education and treatment environments such as substance use programs. We have an opportunity to engage and increase the awareness of these other service providers to the principles and practices of trauma informed care. In this way, our efforts are less likely to be undermined by other parts of the system.











