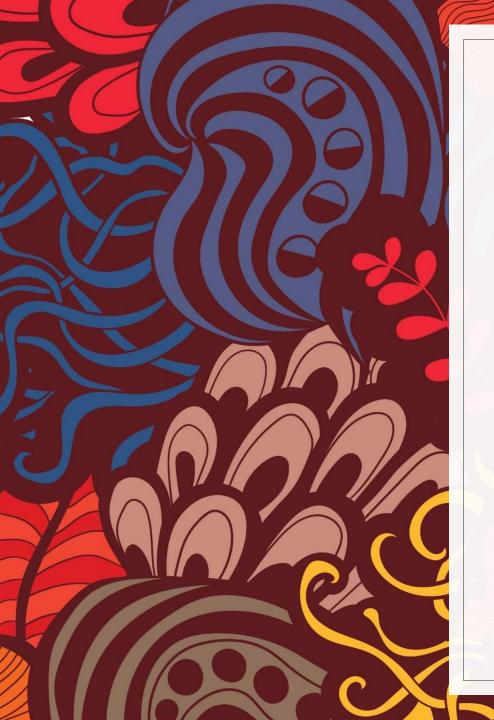
CULTURALLY SENSITIVE TRAUMA RESPONSE IN SCHOOLS

Tori Stone, PhD, LPC Associate Professor & Clinical Coordinator, George Mason University <u>vstone@gmu.edu</u>



WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO PROVIDE A CULTURALLY SENSITIVE TRAUMA RESPONSE IN SCHOOLS?

The Brain, Stress and Trauma

Amygdala

- Anger/Anxiety
- Learns by associations
- Constant stress causes growth
- Brains are social anxiety can be contagious

Prefrontal Cortex (PFC)

- Planning, judgement, impulse control, decision making
- Empathy
- Learning & connections

Autonomic Nervous System (ANS)

- Ventral vagal: Safety and connection
 Social, engaged, connected
- Sympathetic response: protection through movement
 - Fight, flight
- Dorsal: Neuroception of life threat
 - immobilization, shut down

Hippocampus

- Keeper of memories & facts
- No access to the PFC, no learning or storage
- Upset kids need to settle

Autonomic Nervous System



VENTRAL

Safe & Social Feeling secure and connected to people around you

SYMPATHETIC

Mobilized for fight or flight Feeling stressed or agitated

DORSAL

Shutdown Feeling disconnected or numb

> *Adapted from *The Polyvagal Theory in Therapy* by Deb Dana

CONSIDER ACES

- Emotional/physical/sexual abuse
- Emotional or physical neglect
- Violence in the home
- Substance abuse in the home
- Mental illness in the home
- Parental separation or divorce Incarcerated household member
- Bullying (by another child or adult
- Witness to violence outside of home

- Witness to sibling abuse
- Racism, sexism, any other form of discrimination
- Homelessness
- Natural disasters/war

IMPLICATIONS OF ACES

- Behavioral disruption
- Toxic stress
- Inattention
- Mental health issues
- Substance abuse/smoking

- Sexual acting out behaviors
- Intimate partner violence
- Suicide attempts/suicide
- Myriad chronic health conditions

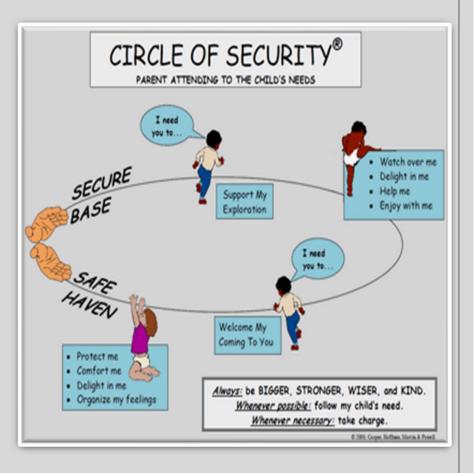


Trauma Busters

- Having resilient care givers
- Securely attached relationships
- Available, healthy nervous systems to model regulation and to co-regulate with
- Social connections
- Getting basic needs met
- Caregivers who understand development
- Building social and emotional skills

The Teacher/Parent as an Emotional Base

- A student's perception of a positive connection to a teacher combined with high expectations is the STRONGEST predictor of academic growth
- Supportive, kind, connected adults engender a zest for learning
- Students need the opportunity to return to the secure adult



Bigger, Stronger, Wiser, Kind and Emotionally in Control

There are Boats All Around...



References & Resources

American Academy of Pediatrics (2021). AAP-AACAP-CHA Declaration of a National Emergency in Child and Adolescent Mental Health. Retrieved from: https://www.aap.org/en/advocacy/child-andadolescent-healthy-mental-development/aap-aacap-cha-declaration-of-a-national-emergency- inchild-and-adolescent-mental-health/

CDC, (2022). Data and Statistics on Children's Mental Health. Retrieved from: https://www.edc.gov/childrensmentalhealth/data.html

- Dana, D. A. (2018). The polyvagal theory in Therapy: Engaging the rhythm of regulation (Norton Series on Interpersonal Neurobiology). WW Norton & Company.
- Damour, L. (2016). Untangled: Guiding teenage girls through the seven transitions into adulthood. Ballantine Books.
- Damour, L. (2019). Under pressure: Confronting the epidemic of stress and anxiety in girls. Ballantine Books.
- Edwards, A. (2013). Why Smart Kids Worry: And What Parents Can Do to Help. United States: Sourcebooks.
- Greene, R.W. (2014). The explosive child: A new approach for understanding and parenting easily frustrated, chronically inflexible Children. Harper Collins.
- Jensen, F.E. & Nutt, A.E. (2014). The teenage brain. A neuroscientist's survival guide to raising adolescents and young adults. New York: Harper Collins.

References & Resources

Mogel, W. (2018). Voice lessons for parents: What to say, how to say it, and when to listen. Scribner. McGlauflin, H. (2018). Calm & alert. Yoga practices to teach self-regulation and social skills to children. PESI.

National Alliance on Mental Illness, (2021). Mental health by the numbers. Retrieved from https://www.nami.org/mhstats

- Pittman, C. M., & Karle, E. M. (2015). Rewire your anxious brain: How to use the neuroscience of fear to end anxiety, panic, and worry. New Harbinger Publications.
- Sigel, D.J, & Bryson, T.P. (2012). The Whole- Brain Child: 12 Revolutionary Strategies to Nurture Your Child's Developing Mind. New York: Bantam Books.
- Sigel, D.J, & Bryson, T.P. (2016). No-drama discipline: The whole-brain way to calm the chaos and nurture your child's developing mind. New York: Bantam
- Sigel, D.J, & Bryson, T.P. (2018). The yes brain. How to cultivate courage, curiosity, and resilience in your child. New York:Bantam Books
- Stixrud, W., & Johnson, N. (2018). The self-driven child. The science and sense of giving your kids more control over their lives. New York: Penguin Random House.

Walker, M. (2018). Why we sleep. Penguin Books.

Wilson, R. & Lyons, L. (2013) Anxious Kids, Anxious Parents: 7 Ways to Stop the Worry Cycle and Raise Courageous and Independent Children. HCI.