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Materials at:

Karynharvey.org

Books at Amazon.com



THANK YOU!!!



3 Phases of Mental Health Challenges for the People We Support







Trauma –The Elephant in the Room



Sources of Trauma for People with Intellectual Disabilities

Sexual Abuse

Physical Abuse

Bullying

Exclusion

Institutionalization



INSTITUTIONALIZATION: ADOLECENTS AND TRAINSITIONING YOUTH

JUDGE ROTENBERG CENTER

HTTPS://YOUTU.BE/OFYAF6WYTWS

Major Events	Little "t" Trauma
Sexual Abuse	Discrimination
Physical Abuse	Neighborhood Violence
Neglect	Social Exclusion
Negative Events	Exclusion from Family
Grief and Loss	Frequent foster care or group home placements and lack of stability

Big T and Little "t" Traumas



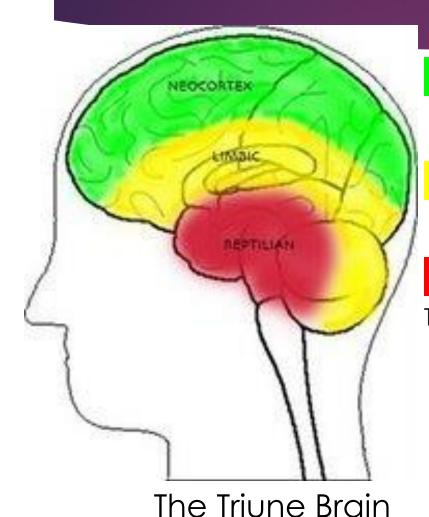
ASSUME TRAUMA



BETRAYAL TRAUMA



Psychological Trauma – Past is Present



Neocortex

The rational brain: Intellectual tasks

Limbic

The intermediate brain: Emotions

Brain Stem

The primitive brain: Self preservation, aggressic

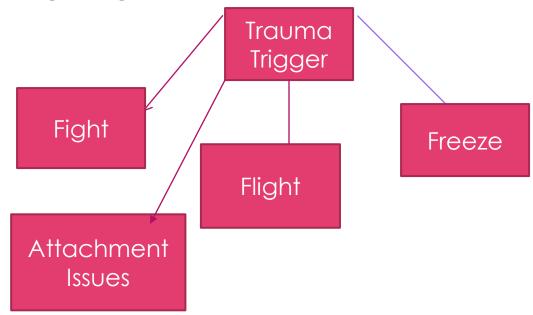
Trauma Responses

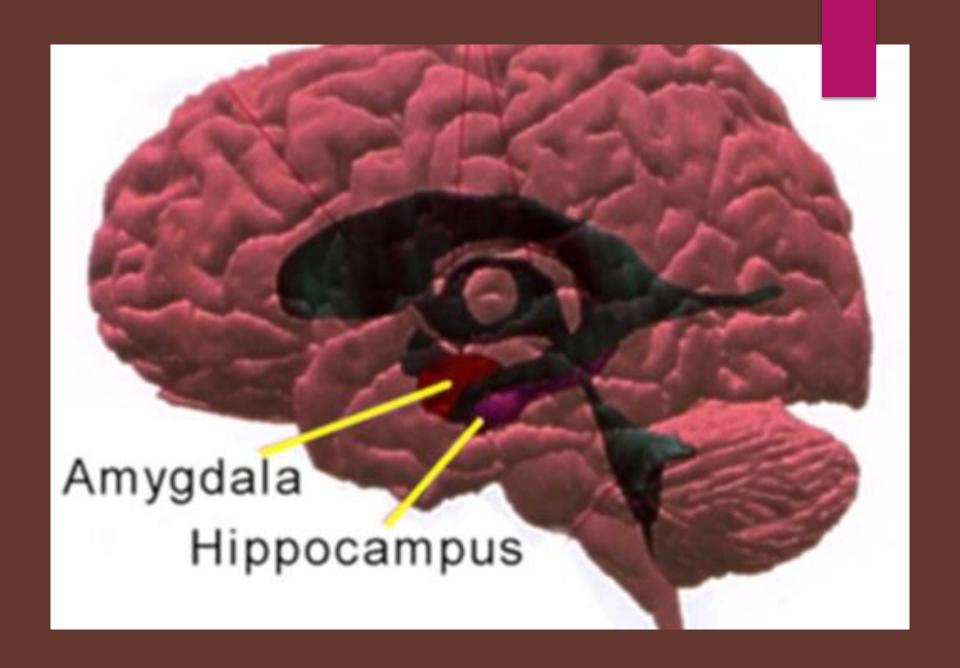
<u>Trigger Response</u> – Something happens in the present that reminds the person of the negative past - person goes into fight, flight or freeze mode:

Thinking he or

she is in

Danger!





Trauma Response vs. Behavioral Response

Trauma

- Triggered in an irrational manner
- Overreaction to small event
- Very emotion based
- Does not serve the person well
- Does not move them forward

Behavioral

- Has a purpose and intent
- Deliberate- acting on environment to get response
- Intent is important in identifying the response
- Goal is to get something they want, can move them forward
- You can typically indentify the antecedant

Sometimes the "Behaviors"
we see are really
symptoms of
Post-traumatic Stress
Disorder

4 Areas of symptoms of PTSD

- 1. <u>Re-experiencing</u> (interfering with present to different degrees) –
- Intrusive Memories
- Nightmares
- Flashbacks- Person can disconnect from reality and be convinced he or she is being attacked, hurt or threatened due to a memory that becomes present
- 2. Avoidance -
- Blunted emotions/
- Shut down responses
- Person can become obsessive about details concerning self and safety
- Disconnection and withdrawal

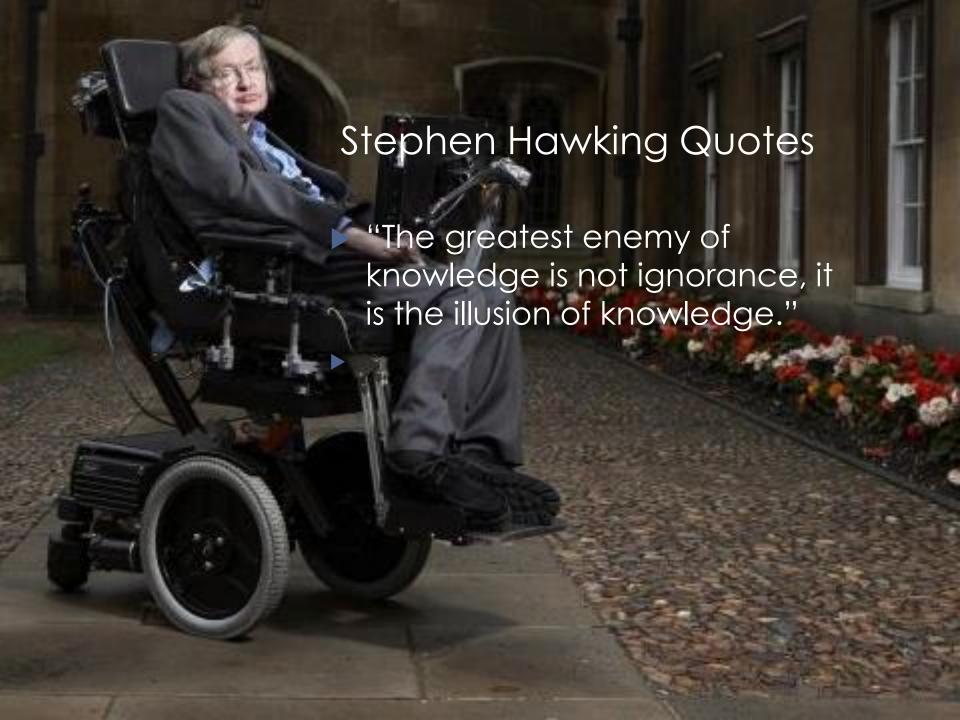
Symptoms of PTSD Continued

3. Negative Alterations in Cognition and Mood

- Persistent negative-trauma related emotions
 - ie. fear, horror, anger, guilt and shame
- Constricted emotion inability to express positive emotion
- Alienation and withdrawal from others
- SHAME

4. Arousal –

- Easy to startle
- Agitated can lead to property destruction
- Periodically Combative
- Impulsive
- Also associated with reckless or selfdestructive behavior



Misdiagnosis

- Multiple Diagnoses
- Symptoms of PTSD mis-interpreted
- Labels of "Attention Seeking"
- Misunderstanding of histories of sexual abuse



Secondary
Trauma:
Staff can absorb
pain or trauma
of people they
are supporting
without realizing
it-

Ingredients Necessary for Post traumatic Recovery

Perceived Safety Empowerment Connection

The Healing Power of Relationships



Harvard's Men's Study

ROBERT
WALDINGER –
PRINCIPLE
INVESTIGATOR



The IRAQ PTSD STUDY



Access to treatmenta human right

Importance of treatment Grief Work



From Recovery to Happiness Seligman – "Flourish!"

Five levels of Happiness:

- 1. Pleasure
- 2. **Engagement**
- 3. Positive Relationships
- 4. Achievement
- 5. **Meaning**

*Happiness Assessment for staff - karynharvey.org

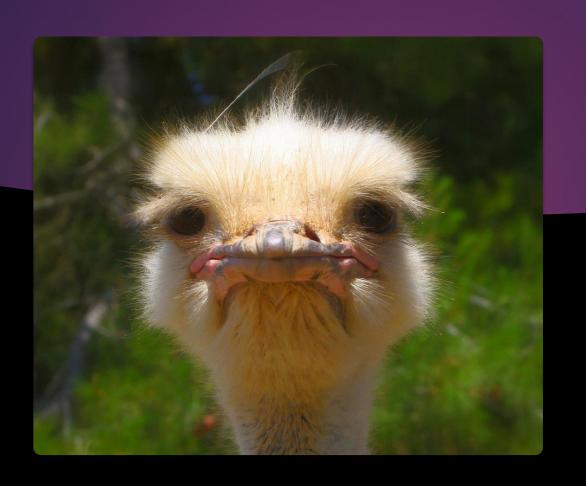


"HAPPINESS CANNOT BE SECURED ON APPEARANCES OR AFFECTATION. HAPPINESS COMES DOWN TO THE INNER STATE OF OUR LIFE AT ANY GIVEN MOMENT"

DAISAKU IKEDA



"There is always light- if only we are brave enough to see it. If only we are brave enough to be it. "



Healing Happens

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