



CT Scans of Children: What do you See? The Child Trauma Academy Copyright 1997 Bruce D. Perry, MD, Ph.D. 3 Year Old Children



Impact of Trauma on the Child

- Cognitive/academic
- Physical
- Emotional
- Spiritual
- Developmental



Impact on Worldview

- Nurturing & stable attachments with adults
- Belief in a predictable & benevolent world/ generally good things will happen to me
- Feeling of positive self-worth/others will see my strengths
- Optimism about the future
- Feeling that I can have a positive impact on the world
- Basic mistrust of adults/inability to depend on others
- Belief that the world is an unsafe place/bad things will happen & they are usually my fault
- Assumption that others will not like me
- Fear & pessimism about future
- Feelings of hopelessness & lack of control



Impact on Learning

- Organizing narrative material
- Cause & effect
- Taking another's perspective
- Attentiveness
- Regulating emotions
- Executive functioning
- Engaging in curriculum

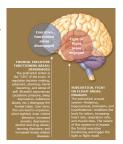
Impact on Classroom Behavior

- Reactivity & impulsivity
- Aggression
- Defiance
- Withdrawal
- Perfectionism



Impact on the Brain

- If there is danger, the "thinking" brain shuts down, allowing the "doing" brain to act
- Traumatized children experience changes in brain structures, neuro-chemistry & genetic expression



Some Key Points

- Traumatized children spend most of their lives in a state of low-level fear even though outwardly they may look calm and relaxed.
- While in this state, it takes very little to move them up the arousal continuum.
- They will respond by using either a dissociative or hyperarousal adaptation. Their functioning on every level (emotional, behavioral, cognitive) will reflect this state.

You Tube Video



Trauma-Sensitive Schools

Trauma-sensitive schools acknowledge the prevalence of traumatic occurrence in students' lives & create a flexible framework that provides universal supports, is sensitive to unique needs of students, & is mindful of avoiding retraumatization.



Classroom Strategies to establish SAFETY

- Clear & consistent rules for managing behavior & setting limits
- Accommodations to meet individual strengths & needs
- Predictable structure, relationships, & environment
- Reduce bullying & harassment
- Use seclusion/restraint only as a last resort

How do I know how to line up? What in the environment helps me?







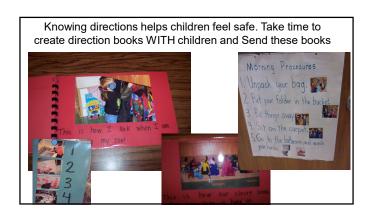


This rubric for a clean desk helped students understand clear expectations in k-3















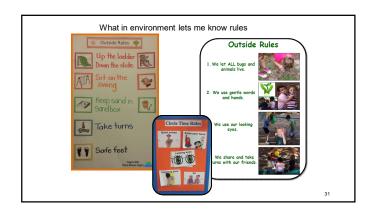
















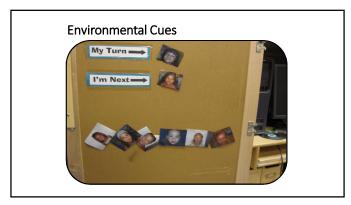
Break assignments down into small bits to help children feel safe!









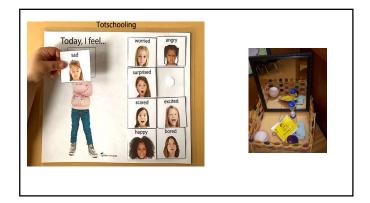


















Creating a Safe Environment at School through Relationships

- Rebecca S. Brown, LCSW suggests these strategies in working with students impacted by trauma:
 - Clarify your role with the student.
 - Establish yourself as a safe individual.

 - Create an environment of respect.
 Give the student opportunities to make choices.
 Talk about safety and what steps you will take to help the student be and feel safe.
- Connect the student to the appropriate resources and people.
- Message to students: "You are not alone."











Creating a Safe Environment at School

- Some safety approaches for the classroom:

 Have a predictable environment with clear expectations for behavior
- Have structure during the class day, try not to deviate from it often
 Establish a quiet, safe place in the classroom for students to go when they are feeling overwhelmed. It should be a comfortable space away from others, with comfortable furniture, blankets and pillows.
- rurniture, blankets and pillows.

 Have some sensory materials for students, such as a small rubber ball they can squeeze, stuffed animals, pillows with different types of fabric, pipe cleaners, rocks, crystals, play doh or clay, paper for scribbling, color markers/pencils, puzzles, etc.

 Have pleasant colors, pictures of nature, cute animals, etc. in the classroom that students can focus on when dysregulated
- Incorporate music into the classroom that is playing in the background, rhythmic sounds









The best ships are friendships!

Trauma Informed Interventions with Trauma **Impacted Students**

- Teach Stress Management/Relaxation Skills:
 BREATHE! Teach breathing for relaxation
 Provide students with a calm or quiet place to sit or talk.
- Remain calm, quiet, and present. Use LOW and SLOW when needed.

- Nath the tone and speed of your voice/words—these children are hypersensitive to facial expressions, volume of voice, tone, etc. they pick up on stress-related behaviors of adults

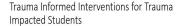
 Don't lecture or ask too many questions because the student can't process too much

 Make sure to take deep breathes yourself to calm yourself and the student will imitate you

 Slow yourself down, talk slower, use a lower pitch for your voice, don't use complex sentences, don't use loss of body movements
- Offer suggestions on self-calming techniques, such as $\,$ mindfulness, grounding, tracking, positive memories.
- Teach positive self-talk to students and practice it before you need it. "I am safe" "I can calm myself down" "I am a good loving person"
- · Use music, exercise, movement, stretching
- Incorporate more opportunities for humor and laughter into the curriculum. (Laughter reduces the traumatic response in the brain)

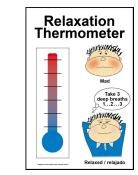






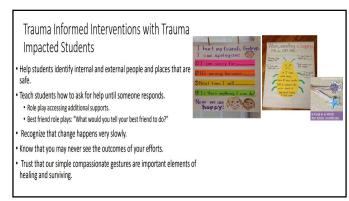
- Teach Feelings Expression and Coping--
- Identify and label emotions and feelings.
 Use of scales and "thermometer" to rate emotion intensity.
- Identify coping skills to help decrease emotional intensity. Help youth find positive ways to cope.
- Connect students to friends, peers, or supportive adults.
- Give ideas about participating in creative and positive social activities.
- Think of ways to reach out to parents/caregivers that involves them in the educational process.
- Deepen your understanding about the community the student lives in and available resources for the student and family















Secondary Trauma

