



Session Outline

- Understanding the neuroscience of normative brain development in children under 8 years
- Understand how toxic stress and trauma shapes the functioning and development of young children
- Identify a practical framework to support young children affected by toxic stress and trauma

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Key learning outcomes

- Develop an enhanced understanding of complex abuse related trauma, with a particular focus on its effects on brain functioning
- Apply a framework for assessing the impact of complex abuse related trauma on children (with a special focus on 0-8 years of age)
- Build on practice skills to apply key models of intervention which promote recovery for children in an education setting

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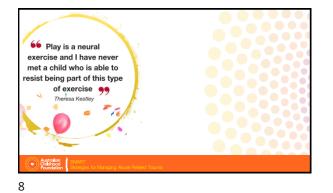
Principles guiding this workshop

- We assume a knowledge of child abuse and state mandatory reporting requirements
- While the focus of this session is on the child and their experience, there is a clear acknowledgement that engaging families and caregivers is critical in any intervention
- Discussion & questions only enhance the session
- Abuse related trauma covers the impact of all forms of child abuse, including sexual abuse, physical abuse, emotional abuse, family violence and neglect.



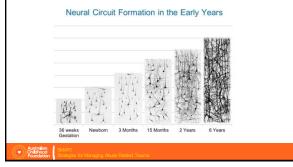
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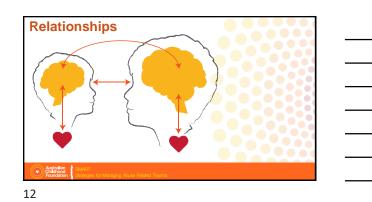


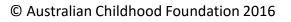


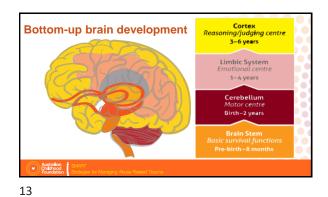




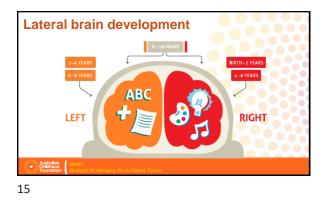






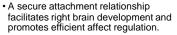


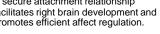


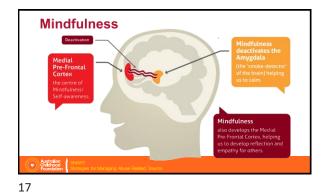


Attachment and the right brain

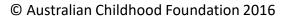
 Neuroimaging studies show areas of the right hemisphere lighting up in the brains of parents & infants during non-(Schore, 2003) verbal interactions.









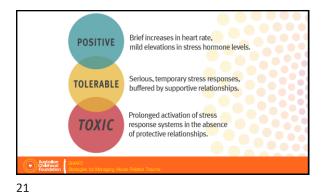




Trauma and me

- Where has trauma touched my life?
- What does it mean for me, to be working with children affected by relational trauma?

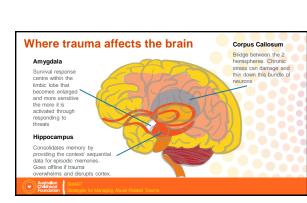














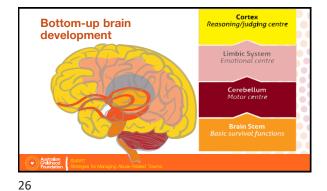
Developmental trauma

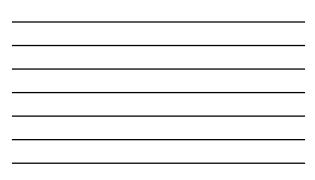
 The better integrated the different parts of the brain are the more adaptive we can be to our environment

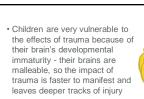


• Developmental trauma is dis-integrative, disconnecting, and disruptive to both brain and body

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 Children's development can slow down or be impaired often leading to children experiencing splintered development



Internal working model of traumatised child



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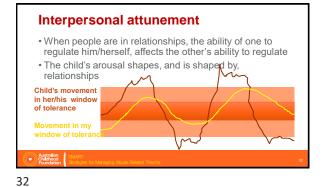




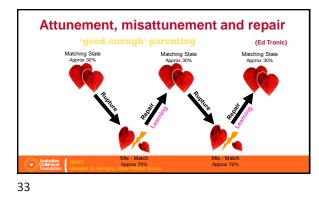














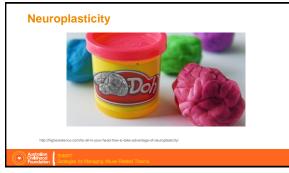




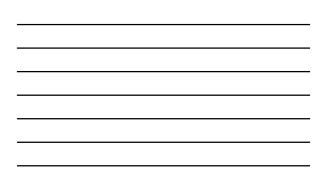












Building safety and connection

- Children effected by trauma need stable, safe, consistent environments and relationships to help them to be calm and open to learning
- Safety = predictable and consistent routines, relationships and responses

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Predictability: a metaphor for SAFETY

Children affected by trauma experience any change as a potential threat. Consistent caregiving and continuity of care is vitally important to traumatised children.



Protective and predictable relationship provides attachment security.

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Building predictability

- Predictability is achieved by:
- Reliable routines e.g. bedtime story/song
- Using visual cues to help children prepare for the day sequencing...better to use photos of the actual child, than clipart
- · Preparing children for what's coming next
- Talking to baby/child about your intentions
- · Same caregiver/s every day

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Transitions

List all the transitions you expect children to traverse in one ordinary day

- How many are essential?
- How can you provide safe passage for children through the transition?
 - Safe Person
 - Safe Activity
 - Safe Place

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	CHILD 1.	CHILD 2.	PARENT 1.	PARENT 2.	PARENT 3.
Anticipate child's					
Needs					
Neeus					
Unconditional					
positive regard					
Reframe child's					
perceptions					
Time in and					
repair					
Use words for					
child's					
experience					
Reflect back					
child's feelings					
Enjoy play					
together					
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Calming and regulation

- Traumatised children find it difficult to regulate their own feelings of stress/distress.
- The best way to help the extremely dysregulated child is to remain calm and regulated yourself.







Outcomes for children

- Develop connection and belonging
- Experience trust and respect
- Develop a sense of personal competence



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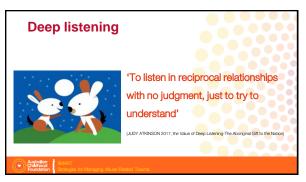




Trauma-based behaviour and you Don't take the child's behaviour personally • Don't take the parent's behaviour personally • Be aware of what presses your own buttons



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Safe harbour Be my anchor when I'm all at sea' PREDICTABLE PERSON Krenny me to calmer waters' SING-SONG VOICE RHYTHMIC, REPETITIVE ACTIVITY WITH OTHERS (60bpm) SENSORY INPUT



Keeping in touch with SMART



- Discussion papers
- Making Space For Learning resource on website
- https://professionals.childhood.org.au/smart-online-training
- Prosody Blog http://www.childhoodtrauma.org.au/
- Conference <u>http://childtraumaconf.org/</u>

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