



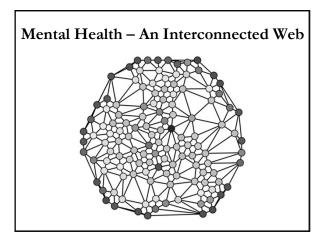
Mental Health and Wellness: Adversity and Healing within Our Families

Families Like Mine Virtual Conference 2020

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ABC Soup – Mental Health Diagnoses

- Attention Concerns
 - ADHD, Intellectual Impairment, Learning Disorder (various), Anxiety Disorder
- Learning Difficulties
 - Intellectual Impairment, Reading/Math Disorder, Nonverbal Learning Disorder, Language Disorder, Anxiety, Substance Use
- Emotional Problems
 - Anxiety Disorder, Depressive Disorder, OCD, PTSD
- Social Concerns
 - PTSD, Autism Spectrum Disorder, Nonverbal Learning Disorder, Social Phobia, Selective Mutism
- Disruptive Behaviors
 - · ODD, ADHD, PTSD, Anxiety/Depression

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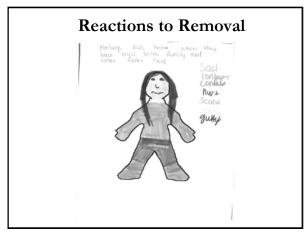
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Diagnostic Limitations A child's behavior is not always what it seems *Behavior is communication* What we see: Behavior What we don't sees What's under the surface WHAT'S under the surface WHAT'S under the surface WEED TO BELOW SELECTIVE PRINCIPAL TO BELOW SELECTIVE

Below the Iceberg - Early Experiences

- All children have experienced some degree of loss
- Many (though not all) children enter kinship homes following some degree of early adversity:
 - Poor prenatal care/uterine substance exposure
 - Inconsistent caregiving
 - Lack of nurturing /neglect
 - Unresolved physical pain/hunger
 - Chaotic/Unpredictable care
 - Chronic environmental stress
 - · Persisting fear
 - · On-going physical threat

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Loss, Adversity, and Trauma







Impact of Loss/Trauma

- The impact of loss/trauma depends on several factors, including:
 - · Age and developmental stage
 - · Perception of danger
 - · Lived experience or witness to event
 - · Sense of predictability/control
 - · History of early adversity/traumatic experiences
 - · Adversity experienced following the event
 - · The presence/availability of others who can offer protection and ensure safety/stability

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Stress in Young Children

Stress that is: Chronic, Severe, Unpredictable

RESILIENCE

TRAUMA (TOXIC)

Stress that is: Limited, Moderate, Predictable

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Stress Response System

- Brain responds to perceived threat in multiple ways:

 - Flock (gather social resources)
 Freeze (assess threat and ♥ visibility)
 - Flee...If cornered, then Fight (\uparrow heart rate, \uparrow adrenalin)
 Dissociate if threat is inescapable (\checkmark heart rate, \uparrow opiates)
- This stress reaction can become "wired" in over time as a biological memory if stressors are chronic
- Youth who experienced trauma may (over)respond to later stressors with social-seeking (flock), withdrawal (freeze), overactivity (flight), or aggression (fight)

Stress Model of Behavior Regulation

- Young children are inherently dependent on others for self-regulation (i.e., ability to tolerate stress)
- When infants and young children develop in chronically stressful environments their bodies remain in a state of elevated distress
- Chronic elevation of stress response system leads to
 - 1. A body that is sensitized to stress

AND

2. A child who struggles to calm themselves

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If early environments primed the brain/body for ongoing "threats," later behavior can be extremely challenging.



When we label behaviors as "good" or "bad," we forget that children's behavior is reflective of their earlier experiences.

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Impact on Behavioral Functioning

- Children who have had early traumatic experiences often respond to later stress with:
 - Hyper-Vigilance
 - High social seeking (flock)
 - Detachment, Numbing, Withdrawal (freeze)
 - Anxiety and Terror (freeze/dissociation)
 - Anger and Aggression (flee/fight)
- These patterned stress responses can lead to high reactivity, excessive seeking/withdrawal, poor impulse control, or aggression towards others these behaviors underlie many mental health diagnoses

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Impact on Cognitive Functioning

- The more "activated" the stress response, the more difficult it is to acquire/demonstrate knowledge
- Problems with attention, engagement, information processing, planning
- Children with cognitive difficulties show patterns of quick regression in times of stress
- Other children who have appropriate cognitive skills may act out with more intensity

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Impact on Academic Development

- Early adversity reduces one's attention span, ability to concentrate, and to organize
- Learning is impeded in times of overwhelming stress
- The stress of academics can increase helplessness in vulnerable youth, making it more likely they will give up and shut down



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Impact on Social Functioning

- The more "activated" the stress response, the more difficult it is to interact positively
- May be hypersensitive (and over-reactive) to perceived anger/rejection
- When brain remains in "survival mode," there is less room for considering the feelings of others
- Peer interactions may overwhelm coping responses; may need an adult nearby to facilitate social interactions

Effects of Early Adversity on Later Development

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Adversity & Mental Health

- Anxiety/Fear (flock, freeze, flee, fight) is the hallmark of early adversity and can be persistent beyond the stressor(s)
- This compounds the concerns noted with typical brain changes in the t'ween/teen years:
 - Reduced stress tolerance
 - · Difficulty handling hormonal changes
 - · Poor mood stability
 - Greater "reward focus" (disregard risks)
 - · Limited planning

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Understanding Behavior

- In some cases, challenging behavior (e.g., lying, aggression) reflects a patterned response to stress
 - As such, it represents a neurological "habit" that may be less intentional than perceived
- The patterned stress response (while problematic within our homes) may have been critical to survival within the context of early adversity
- Healing relationships support new brain patterns and allow (over time) increased capacity for a child to maintain lower arousal in response to changes in the environment (i.e., stress)

Potential Stress Reaction

- Reconceptualizing Lying:
 - Arises from a state of stress
 - Often occurs in response to perceived 'threat'
 - Is often "indirect communication" of some need
 - May be the sign of a scared child, not a manipulative child
- As parents, your children need you to:
 - Connect first, before confronting
 - Give child time/space to think before they respond
 - Seek patterns of lying to understanding their meaning
 - Acknowledge fear:

"What are you scared will happen if you tell the truth?"

- Make it safe to tell the truth

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Potential Stress Reaction

- Reconceptualizing Aggression:
 - Potential fear-based behavior, arising from a state of stress
 - Could represent over-patterned "fight" response when "freeze/flee" were previously ineffective
 - Triggers fear response in parent, which furthers the cycle
 - May be the sign of a scared child, not an angry child
- As parents, your children need you to:
 - Maintain positive interactions and promote shared affect
 - Regulate your own reaction The "powerful" amygdala soothes the vulnerable amygdala
 - Seek patterns of aggressive responses to predict their occurrence
 - Prevent escalation through coaching/empathy

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In the Face of Misbehavior

At the core of every problem is an issue of:

- I am not lovable.
- I don't deserve love.
- I am unworthy.
- People cannot be trusted.

At the core of every solution:

- I am worthy and deserve love.
- I can find the peaceful solution to this.
- I have value and am lovable.
- $\ ^{\bullet}$ I trust us to work this out by staying connected.

Attending to Behavior

To prevent problems:

- Establish safety
- Be patient with establishing relationship
- \blacksquare Name emotions (be sure to label \circledcirc and $\circledcirc)$
- Nurture often
- **Redirect** when possible (punishment = shame)

Escalation:

- Is he feeling safe? Is she overstimulated?
- Seek to soothe/calm first
- Stay close (but talk less)
- Allow child to repair once regulated

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Emotional Stuck Points

- Fear: The world is/was unpredictable and chaotic.
- Grief: What else could I lose?
- Instability: Will I have to move again?
- Reason for placement: What's wrong with me?
- Loyalty: Can I love both moms?
- Difference: Are their other families like mine?

These can lead kids to struggle with aspects of loss/grief, perceived rejection, guilt/shame, and (lack of) control





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Promoting Healing Relationships

Promoting a healing relationship starts at the top

 Understand your triggers - Exploring own triggers can interrupt automatic reactions and allow you to be more reflective in parenting

Have you made sense of your relationship/emotions towards first parents?

■ If triggered, don't just do something, **WAIT**....so that you can best soothe your child's physiology (i.e., move him into a "calm state" so that he is receptive to learning)

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Promoting Healing Relationships

- Relationship is the primary mechanism for change
 Positive interactions soothe the stress response system and allow the youth to be receptive to new learning
- Monitor interpretation The way we label a behavior will guide the response...When in doubt, make benign attributions
- Avoid personalizing youth's behavior....They are not doing it "to" you, some behaviors may have helped them survive
- Use "compassionate curiosity" and connectedness to understand behavior before responding

Promoting Healing Relationships

- Reduce use of punishment
 Over-use of punishment reinforces the youth's negative
 self-view, replicates unhealthy relationship patterns,
 maintains emotional distance, and engenders revenge
- Discipline = "To Teach"
 A child must be physiologically calm to "learn the lesson"
- It about CONNECTION, not compliance.... Goal is not to "fix" or control, but rather to CONNECT to create opportunities for growth

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Promoting Healing Relationships

Reduce your "fighting words" (threats, orders, commands)

You cant watch TV until your homework is done! Don't you talk to me that way! You're not going anywhere until your room is clean.

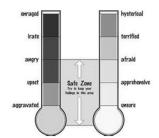
Feel free to watch TV as soon as you finish your homework

I'll be glad to talk after you have calmed down I can share the car when your room is clean

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Promoting Healing Relationships

 Support youth's awareness of her physiological reactivity to promote shared problem-solving



Promoting Healing Relationships

• Give youth their story and help them understand early experiences and goodbyes

Name it to tame it!

- Youth need support creating their life narrative and understand that decisions were out of their control and NOT because of them!
 - Lifebooks
- This story is the foundation for family conversations that can reduce shame, lessen isolation, honor grief, & promote healing over the lifespan

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Name It to Tame It

https://sesamestreetincommunities.org/topics/

















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Preschool Story

Everyone has a first mommy and first daddy. Sometimes kids can stay with first mommies/first daddies and sometimes they can't. There are many reasons for this. When you were born, @ was your first mommy; * was your first daddy. * did not know how to be a daddy and still struggles to follow adult rules. It is not safe for kids to be with him. That is why you don't know him. Mommy @ wanted to be your mommy forever. But her body got so, so sick and stopped working. She died, which means that she cannot talk to us or play with us. It makes us sad that Mommy @ died. You were there when Mommy @ died - you might have questions or memories from that night. Mommy @ died because her body stopped working and doctors couldn't fix it...You did not do anything wrong. When Mommy @ died, we adopted you which means you will be a part of this family forever!

Termination of Parental Rights

- A judge decided that (Parent) could not be your forever mom/dad because they couldn't remember all the safety rules.
- (Parent) made the decision because they cannot be the kind of mom/dad they want to be and the kind of mom/dad they know you need. They tried but it did not work. It was just too hard for them.
- (Parent's/Judge's) decision was not because of anything you did or said; this was a grown-up problem (decision).
- (Parent) has many helpers; he/she will be OK. It will always be ok to talk about (Parent) with me.
- Other kids have had to say goodbye to their first mom/first dad too. Would you like to meet some?

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Brave Conversations

- Reflect on your own internal fears/beliefs about youth's experiences and their first parents
- Mention topic early and look for natural openings
- Conversation is a PROCESS not an event
- Be sure to LISTEN, not just lecture
- Just because your child doesn't bring up
 _____ doesn't mean they don't think about
 it

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Youth Need Us To:

- Recognize that removal can be traumatic
- Understand that early experiences may impact later development and behaviors
- Reassure them that they are valuable and worthy
- Acknowledge their emotional world and ensure safety
- Help them integrate foster care/adoption experiences
- Take care of ourselves with our own buffering relationships!

I Encourage You To:

- Nurture adult relationships Find your community
- Play adoption with young children & revisit adoption stories with teens
- Be curious about your child's experience and emotions
- Acknowledge first parents and create life narrative
- Connect daily and laugh as a family!
- Seek support if overwhelmed
- Prioritize your mental health/wellness needs

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Caring for Self



Self-care plan should include:

- adequate sleep
- nutrition
- leisure activities
- healthy boundaries
- regular exercise
- limited drug/alcohol use
- time alone (however brief)
- supportive adult social connections

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GrandFamilies.org



Grandfamilies.org

Grandfamilies.org serves as a national legal resource in support of grandfamilies within and outside the child welfare system.

Grandfamilies org is a collaboration among: Generations United, the American Bar Association Center on Children and the Law, and Casey Family Programs.

The goals of Grandfamilies org are to:

- educate individuals about state laws, legislation and policy in support of grandfamilies,
- assist interested policymakers, advocates, caregivers, and attorneys in exploring policy options to support relatives and the children in their car and
- · provide technical assistance and training.







HealthyKidsLearnMore.com

Skills Learned

Healthy Minds aligns with National and Wisconsin Health Education Standards as well as the ASCA Mindsets & Behaviors for Student Success: K12 College, and Career-Readiness Standards for Every Student and the Wisconsin Department of Public Instructions Social and Emotional Learning Compet Using online and offline classroom activities, the courses will address:

- Recognizing feelings and emotions and learning how to deal with them

- Healthy relationships
 Common mental health disorders and concerns
- · How to get help when needed

Online, self-paced (3 hour), youth-focused, socialemotional lessons



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Growing Minds Today.comGrowing Minds value Size roung Months is infroducing. Take give a series of airmated mindfurness valoos that make it asy for teachers and others to bring mindful awareness practices into classrooms. elevings or home, which brings to be a recept in mindfulness of the classrooms. elevings or home, which brings to be a recept in mindfulness or the classrooms. It is deviced to the property of guided exercises and practices that: I be relief to the property of the propert





