

POLL

"We need never be hopeless, because we can never be irreparably broken." ~John Green



What are ACEs?

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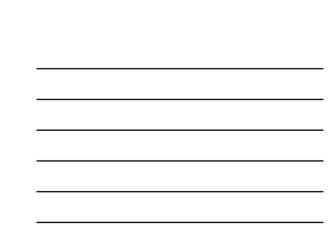


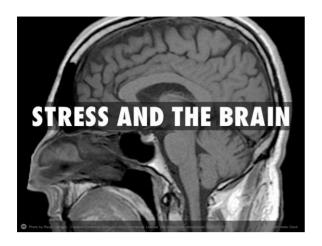
Biological signs of threat

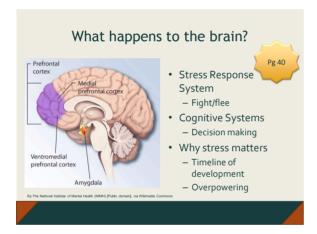
- "Fight or Flight"
 - -Adrenaline rush
 - Increased heart rate, blood pressure, breathing
 - -Cortisol release
 - Increases blood sugar, slows down digestion, inhibits immune system

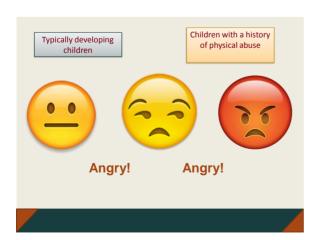
Different levels of stress

- Stress
 - Positive Stress
 - Moderate, short-lived (e.g. giving presentation)
 - Tolerable Stress
 - Intense, but limited time periods (e.g. death of loved one)
 - Toxic Stress
 - Strong, frequent, chronic, uncontrollable (e.g. abuse, neglect)









POLL	
Typically developing children with a history of physical abuse Angry! Angry!	
Adaptive in one context	

...disruptive in another

Plasticity & Growth





Brain is malleable, plastic early in life

Brain is more susceptible to negative effects of stress...

...but also more resilient

What is resilience?

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Relationships Matter

Daily, positive interactions with care providers can help build children's resilience to stress



What's wrong with you? vs What happened to you?



Shift focus from the behavior, to understanding the *why* behind the behavior.

"What the hell's the matter with him?" "Nothing is 'the matter with him,'...it's everything around him."

The End Games, T. Michael Martin, 2013, p 104

Developmental Repair (Pg73)



Reorganizing and changing our understanding of challenging behaviors





Developmental Repair: A Training Manual https://washburn.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/WCCDevRepair-revised.pe

What does trauma look like?

- Infants
 - Disruption to sleep, eating
- Toddlers/preschoolers
 - Recklessness, little focused exploration, excessive self-care





Arousal: What to do



- Ensure safety
- Be a quiet, nearby presence
- · Lower tone of voice
- · Acknowledge and identify emotions
- Ride the wave, revisit the rules

"I see you are not okay. I will stay here with you to keep you safe."

Thinking: What to Do



- Give permission for arousal to end
- · Work together
- Recognize and identify their thoughts
- Intention vs action
- Interest over blame

"You're thinking I wanted to hurt you, but I don't. It was an accident that you got hurt and I'm sorry it happened. I didn't want that to happen to you."

Feeling: What to do



- Give words to feelings
- · Describe discrete emotions
- Degrees of emotion
- Emotion regulation

"It's okay to be a lot sad right now. I don't think sad will be forever, but it's a big feeling right now."

Acting: What to do



- What do they want?
- Suggest alternative solutions for next time
- Willingness vs coercion

"You can't climb on the furniture. I know rules are hard. I can help you with that rule so you and I can read or play a game. You choose."

Parents under Stress

- May be experiencing their own trauma
 - Experience their own children as a threat
 - Difficulty controlling emotions
 - Unhealthy coping
 - Be distrusting of others



Helping families manage stress



- Predictability
 - Being consistent, present, clear
- Controllability
 - Provide families choices and autonomy
- Social supports
 - Work with families, not on families

Context is everything

Understand a family's contexts then Create a new context

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Thank you!

Presentation Materials:

www.drlangworthy.com/presentationmaterials

Book:

www.drlangworthy.com/book

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