





Trauma-Informed Counties

Compassion, Hope, Practical Steps

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How trauma shows up in our work



North Carolina Association of County Commissioners Agenda

- Sections
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 - Introduction and understanding trauma
- What is trauma?
- Impacts of trauma
- Notable types of trauma
- How trauma shows up in our work
 - Trauma and drug use
 - Re-traumatization
- Trauma-informed approaches
 - Resilience and healing
 - Understanding trauma-informed approaches
 - Applications to your work and community



Trauma and drug use











Why talk about trauma when we're working with people who use drugs?

An overview





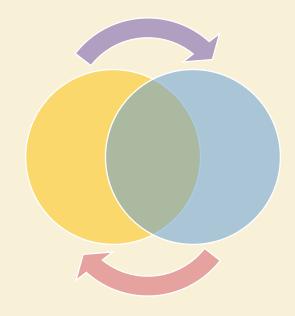




Cyclical effects





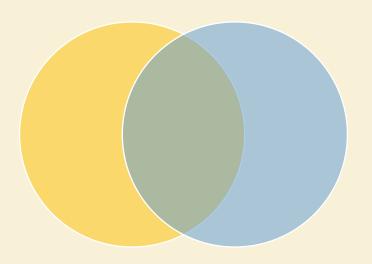


- <u>Trauma history is a risk factor</u> in nearly all substance use disorders.
- People with PTSD who are exposed to opioids are 58% more likely to develop opioid use disorder than those without PTSD.
- Substance use disorder makes individuals more vulnerable to traumatic experiences
 - Ex: Overdose –experiencing or witnessing—is traumatic



Co-occurrence

- Prevalence of co-occurring trauma and substance use:
 - Among individuals with PTSD, almost half (46.4%) also met criteria for a substance use disorder.
 - Among participants seeking treatment for substance use disorders, lifetime PTSD rates range between 30% and over 60%
- ~9 out of 10 people with opioid use disorder <u>experience a potentially traumatic</u> <u>event</u>, with 1/3 meeting diagnostic criteria for PTSD
 - Caveat: Australian data





Co-occurrence is common and meaningful



Activity

Trauma and drug use











Re-traumatization







"Re-traumatization is a conscious or unconscious reminder of past trauma that results in a re-experiencing of the initial trauma event. It can be triggered by a situation, an attitude or expression, or by certain environments that replicate the dynamics (loss of power/control/safety) of the original trauma."

-Zgoda, Shelly, & Hitzel

Difficulty assessing safety/danger cues in the present moment



Our services and systems can be re-traumatizing.





Reflection:

What is it like to work with populations with a high prevalence of trauma?







Trauma responses:

short term

Re-living

- Nightmares
- Intrusive memories

Avoidance

- Numbness
- Withdrawal and apathy

Arousal

- Anxiety
- Anger
- Startle responses

Cognitive processing

- Difficulty concentrating
- Distortion of time and space
- Memory problems



Trauma responses:

long term

Re-living

- Flashbacks
- Nightmares
- Intrusive memories

Avoidance

- Substance use
- High-risk behaviors
- Emotional detachment

Arousal

- Anxiety
- Hypervigilance

Other

- Depression
- Grief reactions
- Social relationship disturbances
- Loss of purpose
- Reestablishment of priorities

Profound existential shifts

Views about the world

"The world is a dangerous place"

"People cannot be trusted"

"Life is unpredictable"



Views about self

"I am incompetent"

"I should've reacted differently"

"It is too much for me to handle"

"I feel damaged"

Views about the future "Things will never be the same" "What is the point? I will never get over this" "It is hopeless"



Shifting the frame

Something's wrong with you



Something happened to you







(Don't necessarily need to know what to know it's important)