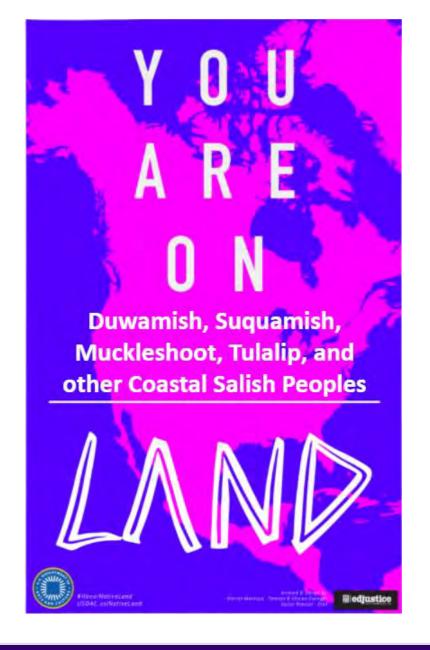
Harborview Ethics Forum

Trauma Informed Care

Alexandra Hernandez, MD, MCR

We acknowledge that we reside on the ancestral lands of the Coast Salish peoples who have stewarded this land for generations.

We pay our respect to the Elders and their descendants, past, present, and future, and honor with gratitude the land, plants, and animals.



We will be recording today! Video will be available on our website if the speaker has given permission.



Trauma Informed Care

Objectives

- 1. Create a shared definition of trauma and trauma informed care
- 2. Define the six principles of trauma informed care
- 3. Apply trauma informed care principles to the care of clinical patients

Harborview Ethics Forum



SPEAKER DISCLOSURES



Nothing to disclose

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PLANNER DISCLOSURES



Nothing to disclose

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Consultation

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Save the Date

Bioethics Grand Rounds

"The Ethics of Human Brain Organoids and Human-Animal Neural Chimeras Among U.S. Bioethicists and Public" --- 4/23/24 at 12pm



Harborview Ethics Forums

Reproductive Ethics | 5/8/24 at 12pm



Trauma Informed Care

Today's speaker:

Dr. Alexandra Hernandez, MD, MCR

Alex Hernandez is currently a University of Washington PGY-4 General Surgery Resident. Originally from Los Angeles, CA, she completed her bachelor's degree at University of Washington and medical doctorate at Oregon Health and Science University (OHSU). She was introduced to trauma informed care (TIC) as a medical student through work on a TIC in structural competency coursework and in designing a course for surgical interns. As a resident she has been involved in the American College of Surgeon's Trauma Informed Care curriculum since her first year in residency. She plans to pursue a fellowship in Trauma and Surgical Critical Care after residency.



TRAUMA INFORMED CARE

University of Washington Bioethics Grand Rounds

Alexandra Hernandez, MD MCR

4/10/24

ACS – Trauma Informed Care



• Improving the Social Determinants of Health to Attenuate Violence (iSAVE)

 Piloted at trauma centers nationally and adapted to different practice settings and hospitals

Curriculum Goals and Objectives

- Define trauma, impact of ACEs and manifestations of trauma
- Identify and define the 3 E's of trauma, 4 R's and 6 P's of Trauma Informed Care
- Identify characteristics of Trauma Informed Care (TIC)
- Identify how to render appropriate support
- Define vicarious trauma and identify resources to support providers
- Understand the impact of Social Determinants of Health
- Understand the concept of the Beloved Community

Today's Goals and Objectives

- Define trauma, impact of ACEs and manifestations of trauma
- Identify and define the 3 E's of trauma, 4 R's and 6 P's of Trauma Informed Care
- Identify the characteristics of Trauma Informed Care (TIC)
- Identify how to render appropriate support
- Define vicarious trauma and discuss systems of provider support

Defining Trauma

Trauma results from an experience that is physically or emotionally harmful or life threatening that results in long lasting adverse effects on a person's wellbeing



What is a normal reaction to a frightening situation?





Trauma Impacts Reasoning

- Experiencing ongoing trauma can alter your brain's ability to do the following:
 - Know what you are feeling and manage your emotions
 - Manage stress
 - Process information
 - Solve problems
 - Actively and flexibly work towards goals
 - Develop and maintain healthy relationships





Toxic Stress

- Results from prolonged and strong activation of the body's stress response without the balance of a supportive relationship to buffer that response
- Negatively impacts:
 - Learning
 - Behavior
 - Brain development
 - Metabolic systems
- Can lead to the development of stressrelated physical and mental illness
- Historical Trauma: Cumulative emotional and psychological wounding over a life span or generation
- Complex trauma: aggregate of multiple, repeated severe traumas

Shonkoff, J.P., et.al., 2012

The Trauma Informed Care Framework



Setting the space

If trauma causes:

- Lack of predictability
- Loss of control
- Lack of perceived safety
- Negative worldview of self and others

Our role is to create an environment in the health setting that contrasts these potential negative cognitions.

- Acknowledge that many of our patients are also coming in with greater history of trauma than the general population
 - Current trauma
 - Medical Trauma



Traumatizing Experiences in the Hospital Setting

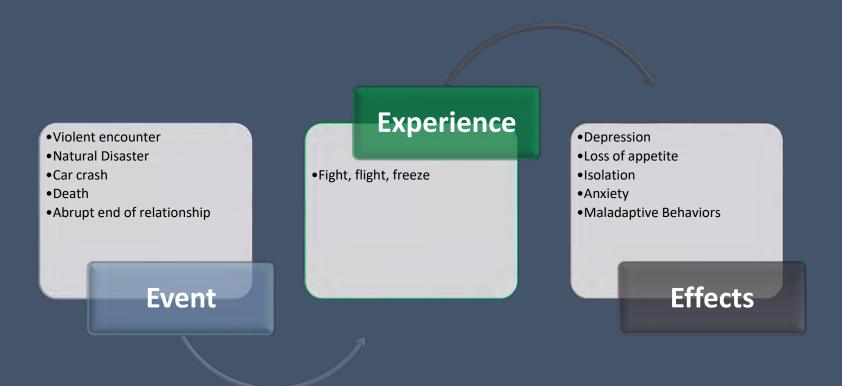
Sudden, painful, or life-threatening illness or injury	Invasive or frightening treatments, environment, and isolation
Ongoing experience of pain	Hospital environment
Exposure to others' painful experiences	Separation from caregivers
Painful and repeated rehabilitation or surgery	Permanent disfigurement or functional impairment

- Trauma reactions depend on the perception of threat
- Children and adults perceive threat differently
- Medical treatment for the trauma can also be perceived as traumatic

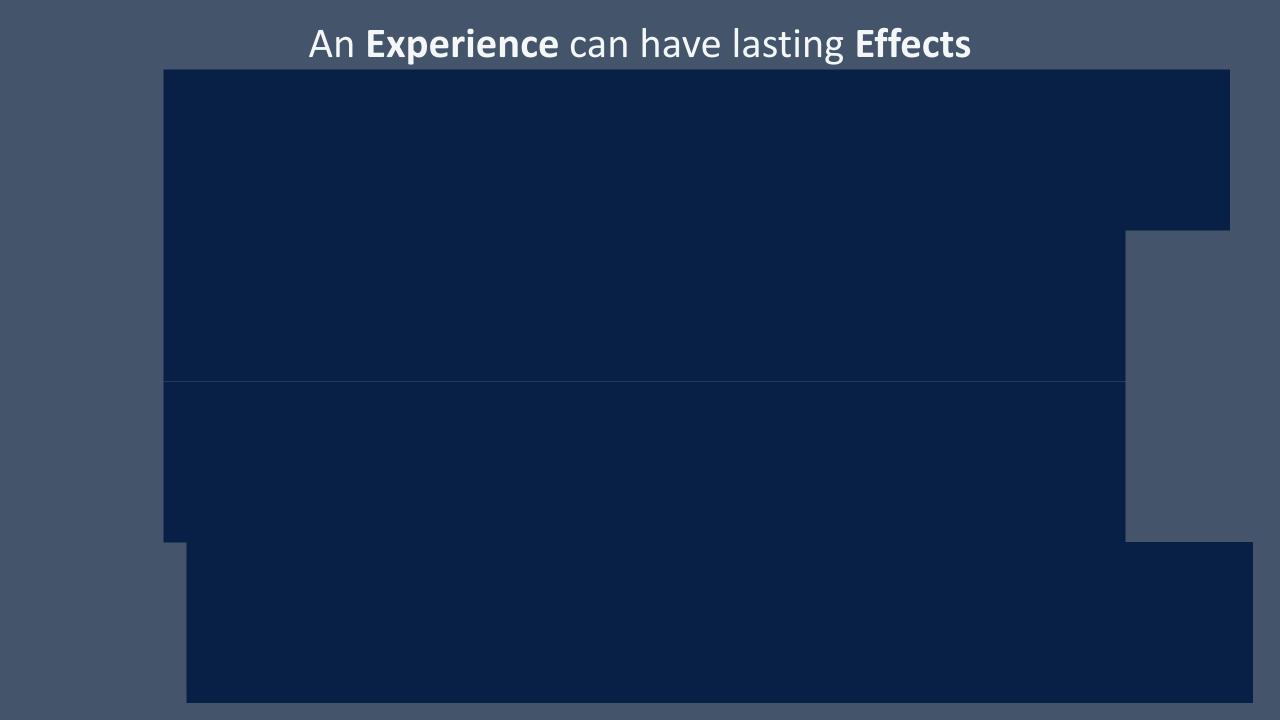
SAMHSA* Model for Trauma Informed Care



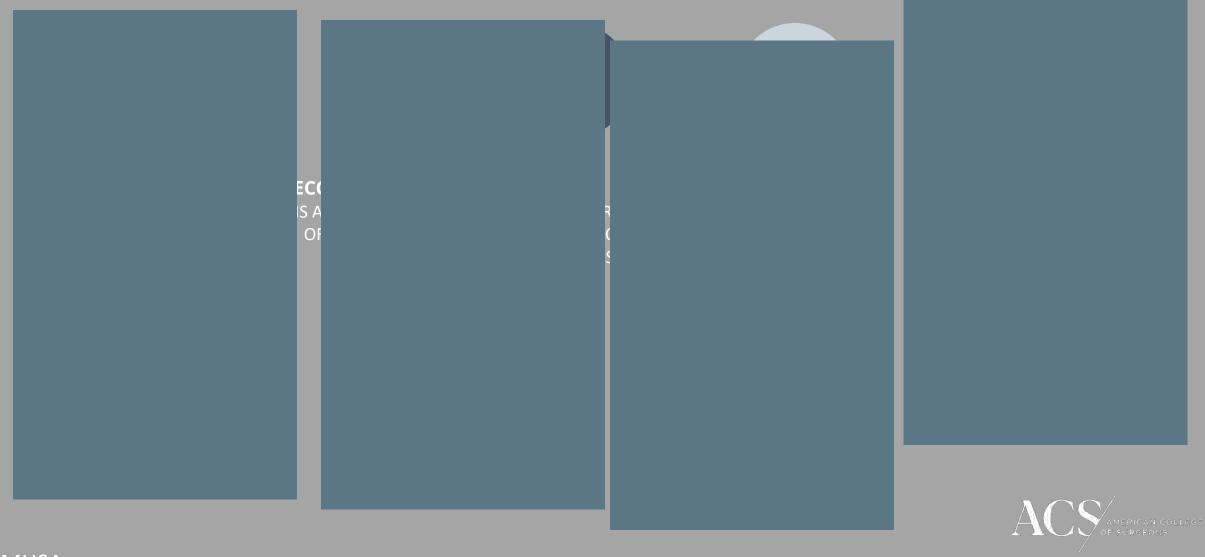
Identify the Three "Es" of Trauma







The Four "Rs" of Trauma Informed Care



Six Principles of Trauma Informed Care



Safety

Ensure a safe environment both physically and emotionally for patients



Trustworthiness and transparency

Create a space for human connection through up front communication



Peer support

Integrate credible messengers



Six Principles of Trauma Informed Care



Collaboration and Mutuality

Create a model for respect and equitable care



Empowerment and choice

Ensure survivors play a critical role in medical decision making and healing



Awareness

Address cultural, historical and gender biases



Challenging Behaviors

Behaviors that are challenging to understand may make sense in the context of trauma

Verbal and Physical Aggression Difficulty trusting others **Extreme Passivity**

Extreme Rigidity

Self harm Behavior

Drive to protect oneself

Preventing subsequent trauma

Fear that boundaries lead to harm



Maintain sense of safety or control



Effort to manage overwhelming emotion

Reconceptualizing this Behavior

- There are often healthy, normal needs driving these behaviors:
 - The need to cope and manage symptoms
 - The need to feel in control
 - The need to feel safe
 - The need to understand and find meaning in events



What happens when it doesn't go well?

Service Recovery (LAST)

- L- Listen
- A- Acknowledge
- S- Solve
- T- Thank

Reflective Listening

Validate concerns and offer explanation

Identify systematic changes



Reflective Listening

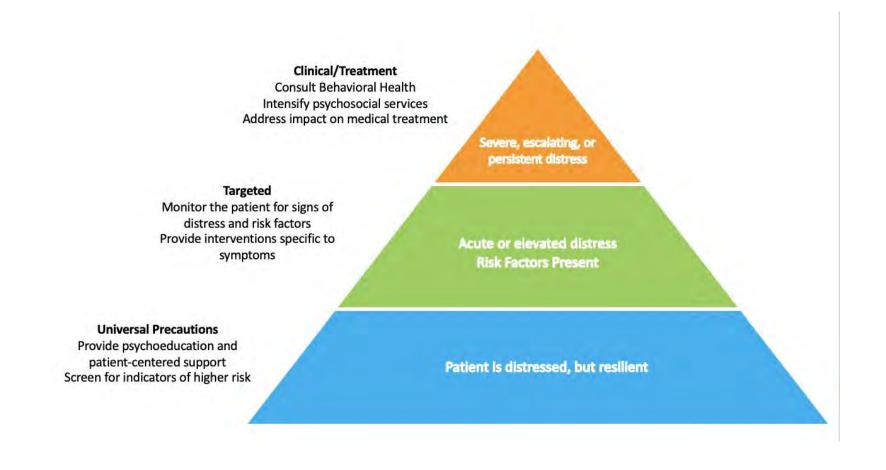
Be Present	Pay attention, look at the person, don't multi-task or be in a hurry
Verbally Reflect	Summarize what you heard or saw in a non-judgmental tone of voice
Pay attention to non- verbals	Offer a guess what they might be feeling based on their body language
Consider history and context	All behaviors have a cause and a function
Recognize and normalize	Recognize and normalize emotions that anyone would have

Patient-centered Documentation

- Consider how documentation follows a patient
- Just the facts
- Avoiding phrases such as "refusal of care", "hostile", "frequent flyer"
- If a patient chooses to not follow a care plan, ask why. Traditional medical terms assume that a patient is being uncooperative or difficult or has "failed to comply"
- Documentation can affect how other providers perceive a patient, impact acceptance to rehabilitation facilities and can perpetuate stereotypes and exacerbate inequities

Trauma Informed Care is a System Approach





Universal Trauma-Informed Care

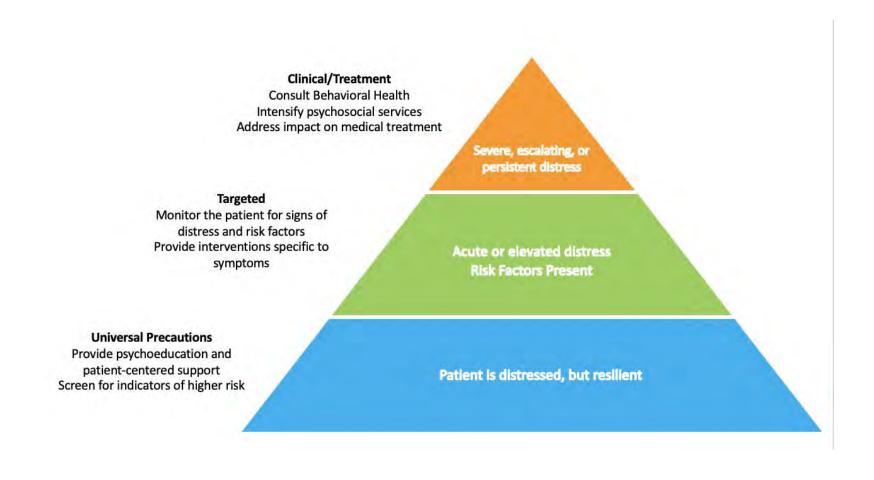
WHO: Experiencing some challenges, but overall resilient and have good coping strategies, resources and support

GOAL: to modify and change the experience of patients

KEY INTERVENTIONS:

- Actively assessing and treating pain/discomfort/distress
- Providing accurate and consistent information.
- Provide choices, where appropriate.
- Listen and clarify misconceptions.
- Universal screening for PTSD and Depression
- Resources available at Health Care Toolbox: https://www.healthcaretoolbox.org/

Addressing Traumatic Stress in the Healthcare Setting



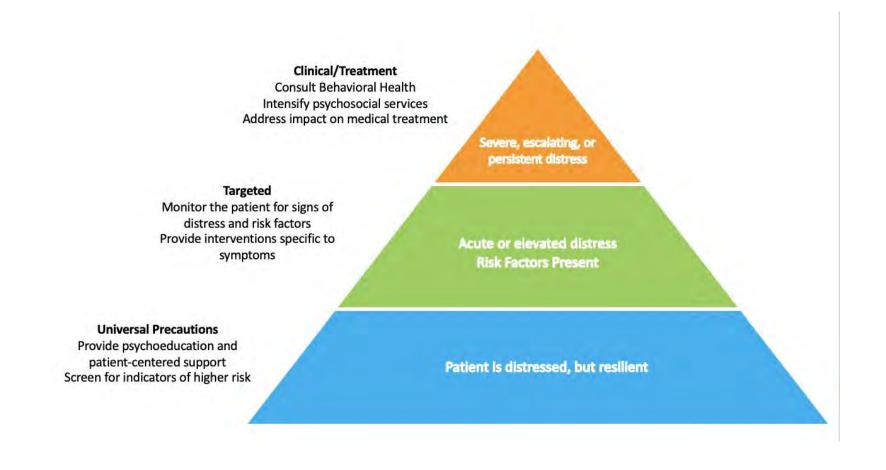
Targeted Trauma-Informed Care

WHO: Patients with acute stress reactions, exacerbated distress during medical procedures, and/or risk factors indicating potential for long-term difficulties

GOAL: To assess and prevent, or reduce the development of traumatic stress symptoms

INTERVENTIONS:

- Address immediate emotional distress and promote adaptive coping
- In your intake assess for risk factors & signs of acute distress
- Consult your mental health team as appropriate
- Engage the hospital violence prevention program



Clinical Trauma-Informed Care

WHO: Experiencing persistent and/or escalating distress or other emotional challenges that are impacting their ability to engage in care.

GOALS: Identify and treat significant signs of traumatic stress

INTERVENTIONS:

- Involve inpatient mental health teams
- Assess the need for outpatient referrals for ongoing care

Becoming Trauma Informed

Trauma Informed Care is the *proactive* framework that is grounded in an understanding *of* and responsiveness *to* the impact of trauma.



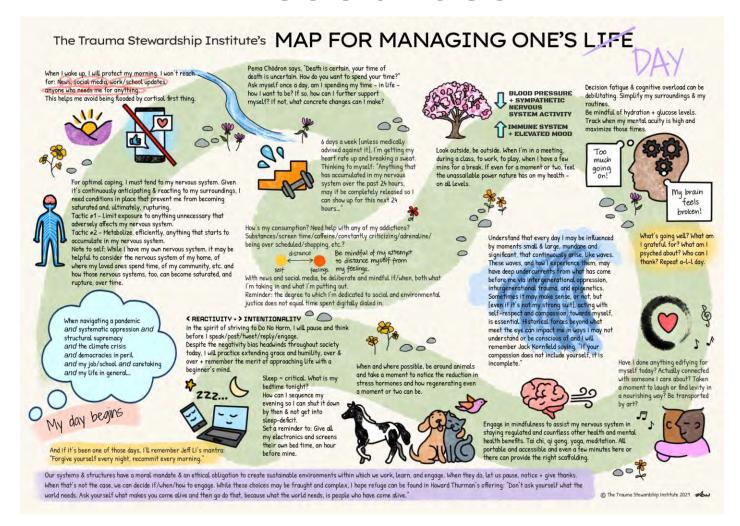
Vicarious Trauma



Vicarious Trauma



Resources





Faculty and Staff Resources

- Critical Incident Stress Debrief
- Ethics Consult or Moral Distress Consult
- EAP—eap.wa.gov
- Spiritual Care--Available for 24/7 crisis 206-744-3155
- Employee Mental Health Support Program (EMHS)
 - Roosevelt Clinic
- GME Office
 - Counseling offered for residents
 - QR code for Wellness web page



Moral Injury



Decision Fatigue and Cognitive Overload

Let go of nonessential decisions

Reduce interruptions

Allow sufficient recovery time

Be mindful of false urgency

Be intentional of what you ask of yourself and others

Maximize times when your mental acuity is high

Physician's Hierarchy of Needs

Title Level Key factors at level



Leadership support, commitment and infrastructure for wellness

Redesign inefficient work flow, realistic staffing and scheduling

Safety net systems for crisis intervention, life-need support mechanisms



Systematic Trauma Informed Care (TIC)

Trauma Centers are comprehensively trauma informed when:

- Staff have a safe working environment to practice TIC
- Personnel enact TIC
- TIC is integrated into hospital policy and physical layout
- TIC is woven into the practice of ALL providers, including clerks, Security, Administrators



Next Steps at Harborview Medical Center

- We have completed:
 - UW General Surgery resident training
 - One nursing training session

• Next:

- Tailoring training to different providers and work groups
- Quarterly training sessions
- Trauma Informed Operating Rooms?



Thank You

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