



Adverse Childhood Experiences Among School-Aged Children

May 1, 2024





School-Based Health Alliance Transforming Health Care for Students

Our Focus

The School-Based Health Alliance Works to Support & Grow SBHCs



We support the improvement of students' health via school-based health care by supporting and creating community and school partnerships.

www.sbh4all.org



Leave Meeting

REMINDERS

All attendees are in listen-only mode.

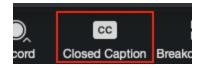
To ask a question during the session, use the "Q&A" icon that appears on the bottom of your Zoom control panel.

Chat

Raise Han

To turn on closed captioning, click on the "CC" button.

Audio Settings



[®]Please complete evaluation poll questions at the end of the presentation.



Learning Objectives

- 1. Define adverse and positive childhood experiences and give two examples of each
- 2. Explain how experiences affect our brains and bodies across the lifespan
- 3. Describe trauma sensitive inquiry
- 4. Give two examples of activities that enhance positive experiences or mitigate the impact of adverse experiences



TODAY'S PRESENTER

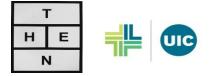


Audrey Stillerman, MD ABFM ABIHM ABOIM Medical Director, Mile Square School Health Center Program Associate Director of Medical Affairs University of Illinois Hospital and Health Sciences System

The Impact of Childhood Experiences on Health: Lessons for our Work

Audrey Stillerman, MD Clinical Associate Professor UIC Family & Community Medicine Medical Director Mile Square School Health Centers Cofounder THEN Center 5/1/24





Notice of Traumatic Content

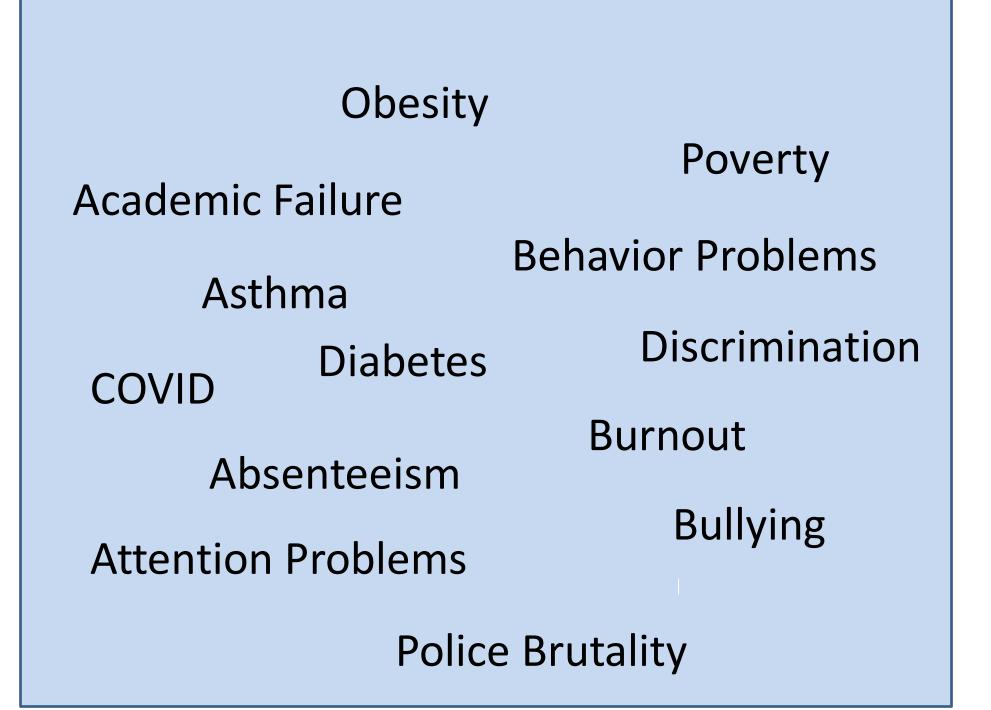
Trauma is personal for everyone.

This lecture includes discussion of Child Neglect - Deprivation, Abuse, Racial Trauma and Discrimination

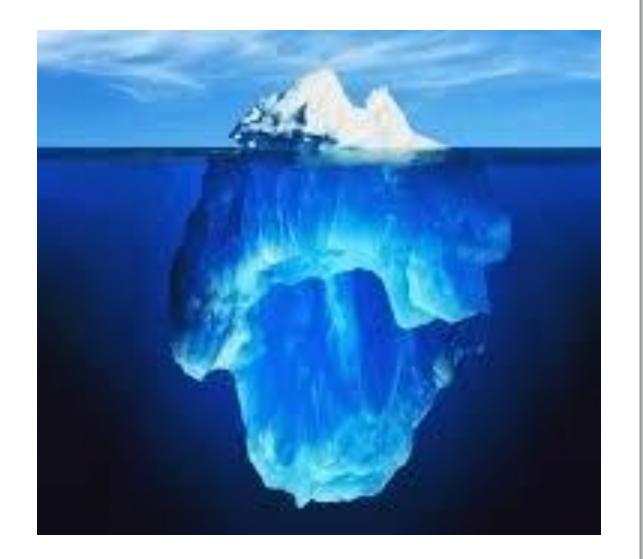
Our lecture includes scientific concepts often omitted in conventional training

This content may be distressing.

We invite you to visit *www.thencenter.org* sections on Secondary Trauma and suggestions for Self Care.

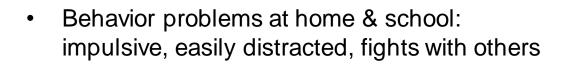


Our Typical Approach We Focus on What We Can See



Sample Case: Elena* age 8

Elena referred to Doctor from SCHOOL



- School: In 3rd grade but functioning 1st grade level Teacher recommends MD eval & Special Ed Services
- Mother reports temper tantrums, nightmares, multiple medical problems recurrent ear infections, erratic appetite, constipation, incontinence



- 1.Exploring the connection between life experiences and health: epidemiology and neurobiology
- 2.Screening, care planning and treatment
- **3.Case Discussion**
- 4.Q and A

Learning Objectives

1.Define ACEs and PCEs. Give 2 examples of each

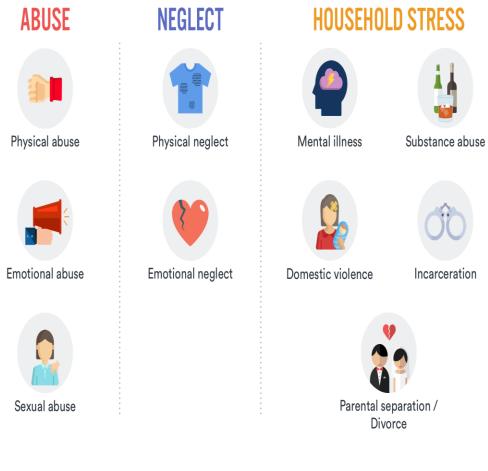
2. Explain how experiences affect our brains and bodies across the lifespan.

3. Describe trauma sensitive inquiry

4. Give 2 examples of activities that enhance PCES or mitigate the impact of ACEs



1.The Epidemiology Connecting Experience with Health and Well-being



Add up total number of ACEs= Score

ACEs are:

- *Common
- *Interrelated
- *Cumulative
- *Profoundly Impactful

ACE=6> risk for 20 year lower life expectancy

CDC-Kaiser 1998

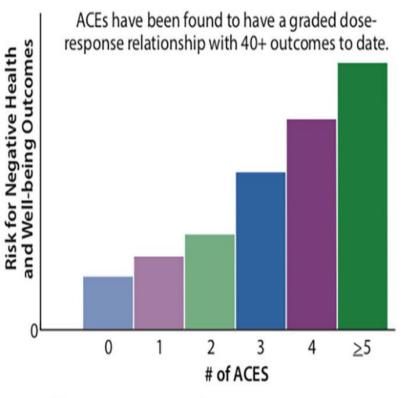
Graphics: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; Stan Sonu, MD

Conditions linked to Childhood Adversity and Trauma

Preterm and LBW Birth
Maternal and fetal death
Over and underutilization
Difficulty adhering to Rx
Unexplained symptoms
Disordered Sleep/Eating
School Problems
Chronic Disease
Chronic Pain
Autoimmune Disease
Mental Health/Behavior Problems
Addiction
Poorer Surgical Outcomes
Injuries and Disability

Perpetrating and Experiencing Violence

More



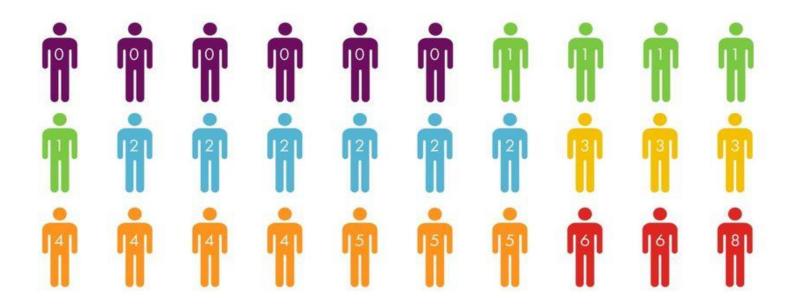
*This pattern holds for the 40+ outcomes, but the exact risk values vary depending on the outcome.

Washington School Classroom: ACEs

30 students; high school sophomores & seniors

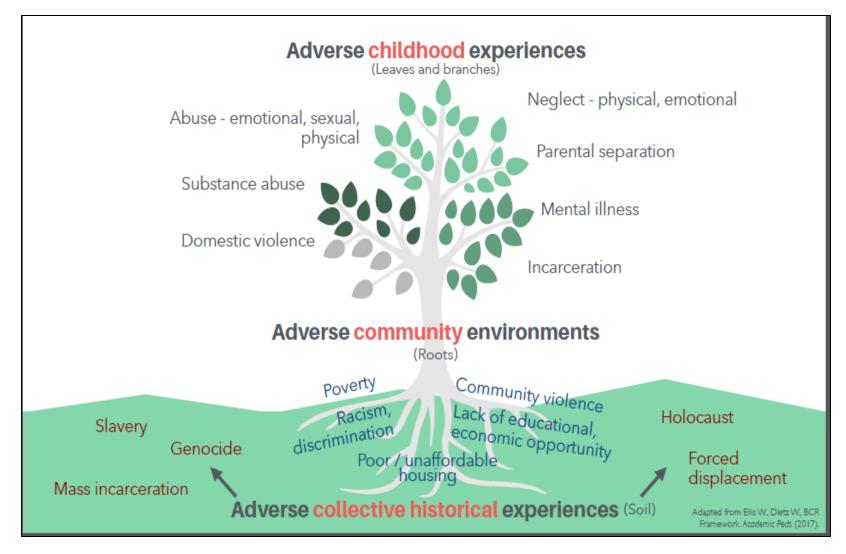
6 students with no ACEs 6 students with 2 ACEs

3 students with 3 ACEs 5 students with 1 ACE 7 students with 4 or 5 ACEs 3 students with 6 or more ACEs



Blodgett; Washington State Policy Council

Expanding our Definition of ADVERSITY



Protective Factors: Critically Important

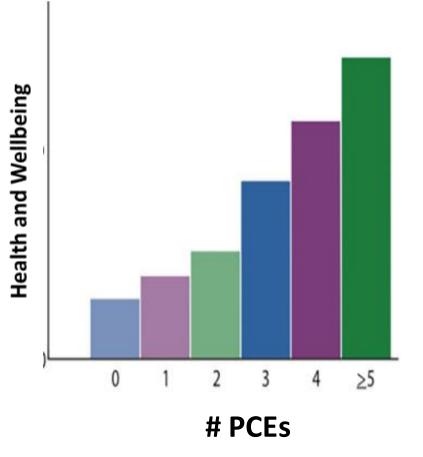
Age>4	Nurturing parenting skills, household routines	Extra-familial mentor or support relationships	
Access to health care and social services	Supportive family and social networks (SSNRs)****	Stable family relationships	
Concrete support to meet basic needs	Knowledge and capacity to monitor children	Parental employment	
Parental education	Adequate housing	Community support for parents and families	
	Community commitment to preventing abuse		

cdc.gov and https://www.wakefieldccg.nhs.uk/home/patient-in-wakefield/what-wedo/safeguarding/

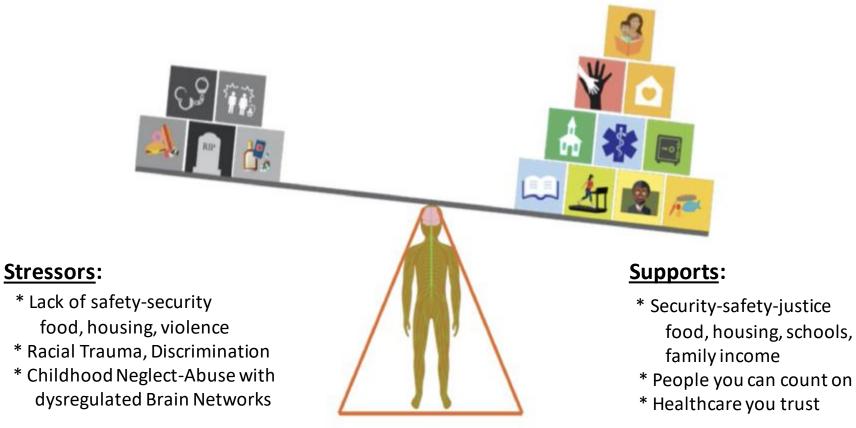
Dose-Response Relationship

More PCES= Better Mental and Physical Health

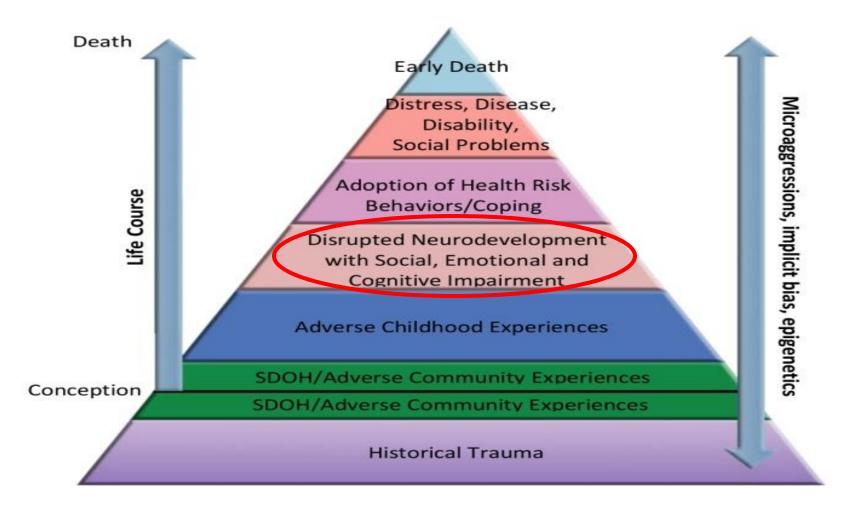
- Lower risk of ANY psych condition
- Lower risk of ANY condition at ANY age
- Lower risk of peds chronic pain



Experience: it all counts!

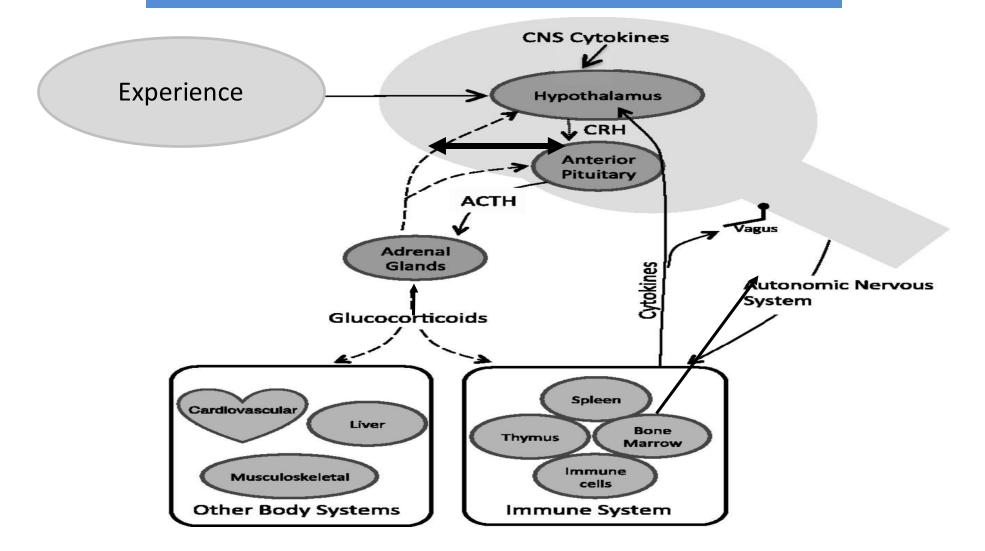


2. The Neurosicence: What is the Pathway from Experience to Illness Across the Lifespan?



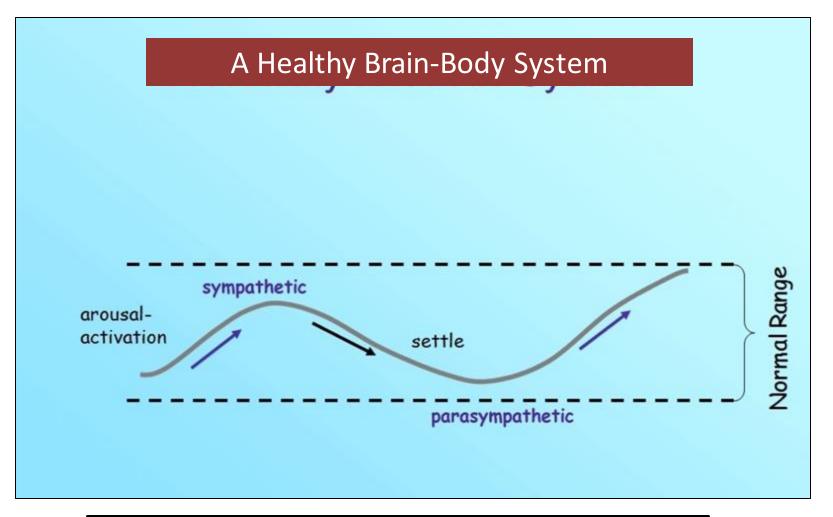
Adapted from The ACE Pyramid: Mechanism By Which ACEs Influence Health and Well-being Across the Life Span, CDC Office of Violence Prevention, last Updated April1, 2016 and Trauma and Social Location, RYSE Center 2015.

Unified Brain-Body-World Interrelationship



Adapted from Johnson SB, Riley AW, Granger DA, Riis J. The science of early life toxic stress for pediatric practice and advocacy. Pediatrics. 2013;131(2):319-327. doi:10.1542/peds.2012-0469

Brain and Autonomic Nervous System Coordinate Physiologic Balance/Regulation



Cycle of Arousal-Activation – and – Calming-Settling

What does Brain-Body Regulation Look Like?				
Awakening	Wake feeling rested, refreshed, optimistic			
Body sensations	Aware and in touch with one's body. No major pain. Good breathing, digestion, activity.			
Emotional Balance	Feel positive, able to feel and balance one's emotions.			
Attention Concentration	Clear thinking and focus, learn new things.			
Relationships Co-Regulation	Act calmly, positively with others, resolve differences.			
Memory	Can remember memories and remain balanced			
Sleep	Fall asleep easily, sleep for 6-8 hours			

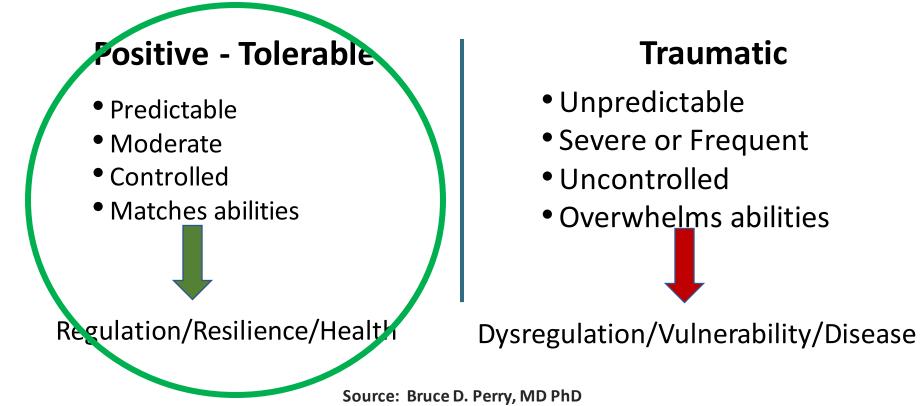
Attachment and Attunement Support Regulation Throughout Life







Positive Experiences Enhance Regulation/Health



Traumatic

- Unpredictable
- Severe or Frequent
- Uncontrolled
- Overwhelms abilities

Regulation is Inborn AND Can Be Activated!

Inborn Regulatory Processes Regulatory Activities/Supports

Sleep

Attached/Attuned Relationships Daily Routine Stress Response System Brain-Body synchronization via deep breathing Movement-Exercise Breathwork Sports Expressive Arts Mindfulness/Yoga Outdoor activities Fun – Play **Meeting basic needs**

Traumatic Experiences Impair Regulation/Health

Positive - Tolerable

- Predictable
- Moderate
- Controlled
- Matches abilities

Regulation/Resilience/Health

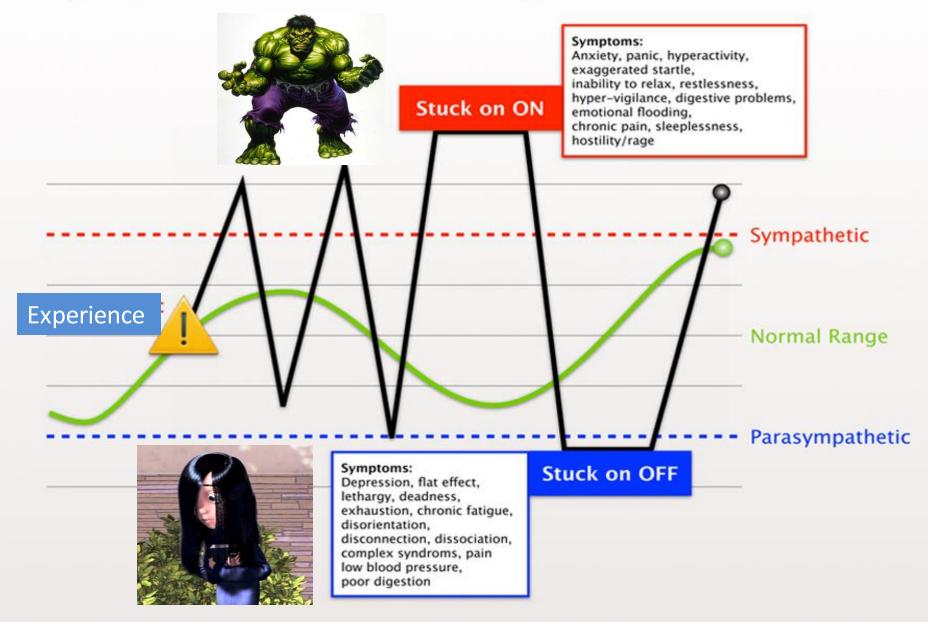
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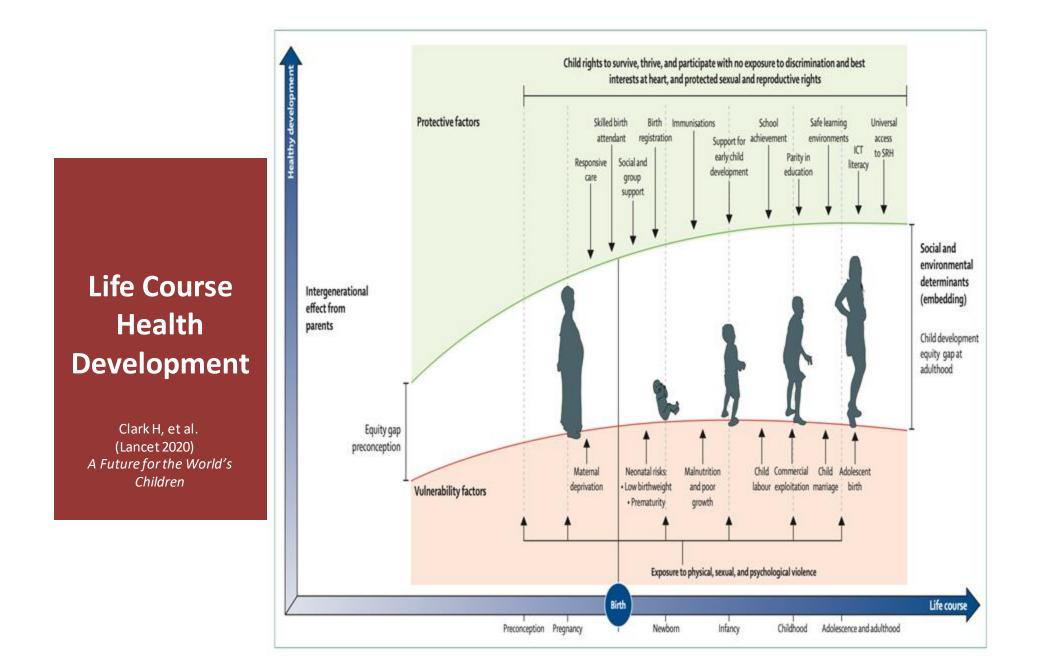
Dysregulation/Vulnerability/Disease

Source: Bruce D. Perry, MD PhD

Symptoms of Un-Discharged Traumatic Stress

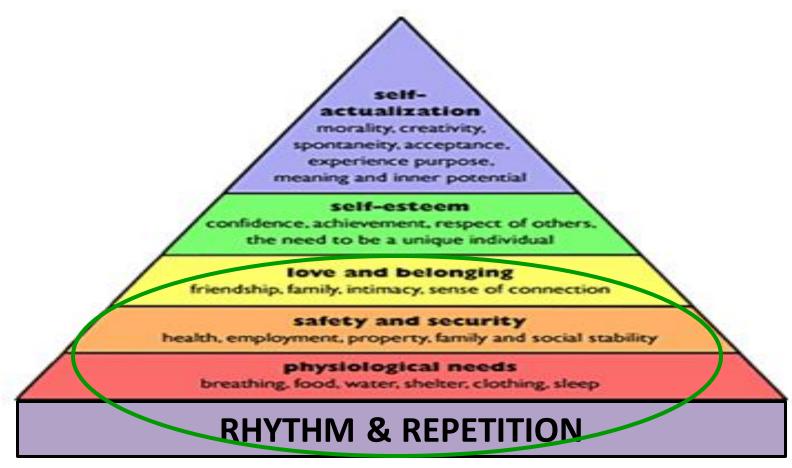


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3. Applying the Science: Focus on the Foundation



For Workers, Patients, Research Subjects

Maslow

Primary Prevention and Mitigation Accentuate the Positive

Support moms, babies and families

- Food pantries, Housing First, Urban Farms/parks, CHCs, Medical-Legal Partnerships, Adult Literacy/Jobs, Living Wage, Affordable Daycare, etc
- Perinatal home visiting, midwifery care, centering pregnancy, doulas, lactation support
- Parenting education and support
- Trauma sensitive schools, orgs
- Opportunities for physical activity,
 creative self-expression, self-reflection



Secondary Prevention: Sensitive Trauma Inquiry Rather than Screening



Universal Precautions

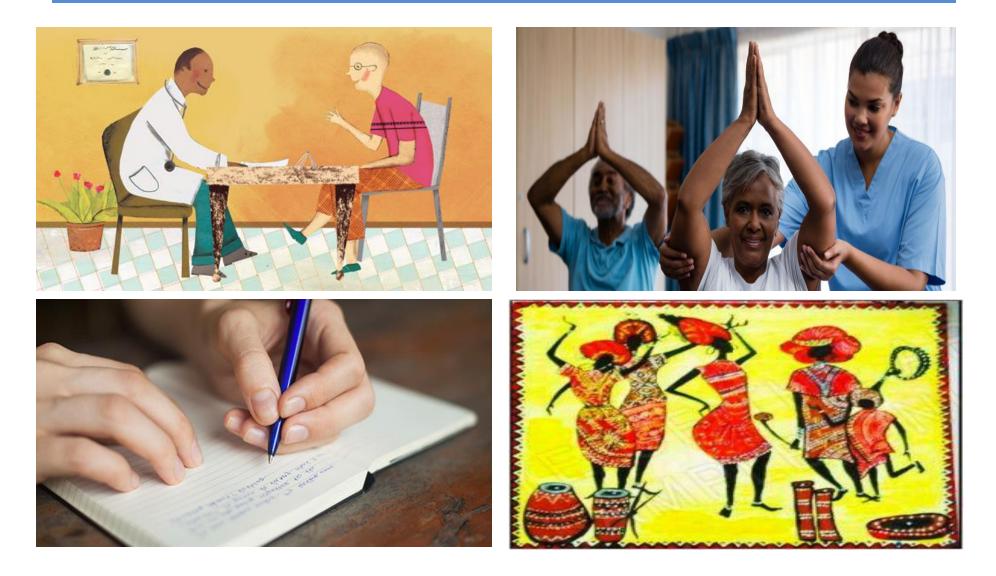


Notice the presentation

Open-ended Questions



Tertiary Prevention= Primary Care and Community Treatment



Family-Centered Prevention Ameliorates Assn Between ACE and Pre-diabetes

Brody et al.

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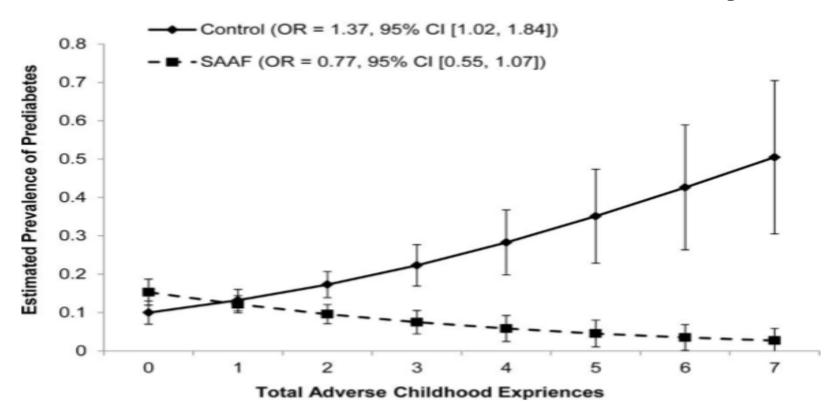


Figure 1.

The effect of adverse childhood experiences on youths' prediabetes status at age 25 by intervention status, controlling for gender, family SES disadvantage at age 11, and BMI at age 25. Numbers in parentheses refer to simple slopes for the control group and the Strong African American Families intervention group.

Family –Centered Prevention Ameliorates Association Between ACE and Prediabetes Prev Med . 2017 July ; 100: 117–122. doi:10.1016/j.ypmed.2017.04.017

Self-Regulation Practice in Schools

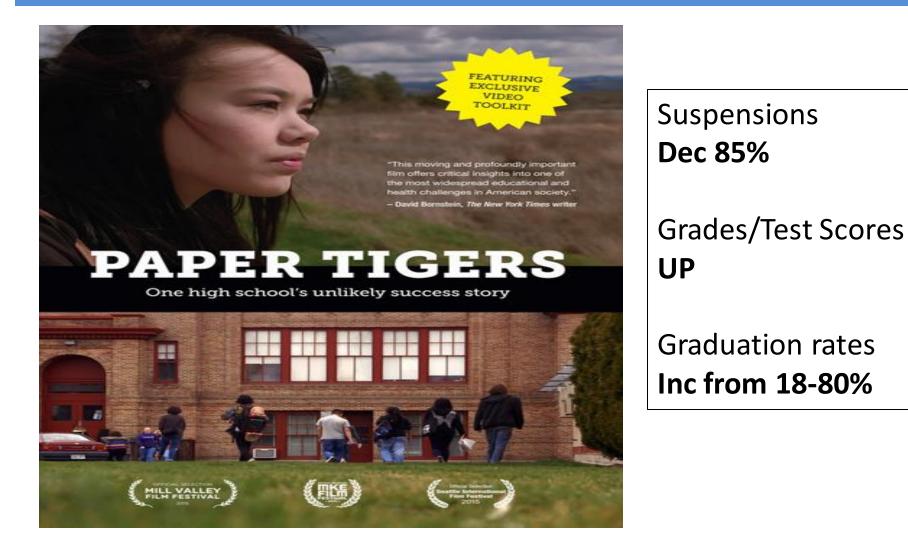
- Calm Classroom
- Quiet Time
- Mindful Practices
- BAVX



Calm Classroom

- 6 schools matched by academic standing, income, race vs 148 control schools
- 2400 3-8th graders vs 68K
 - 23% dec "misbehavior" vs 21% inc
- 6 intervention schools
 - 81% teachers report calmer students
 - 74% report more focused and ready to learn
 - 71% report personal use and dec stress

Applying the Science at Lincoln High: Success!

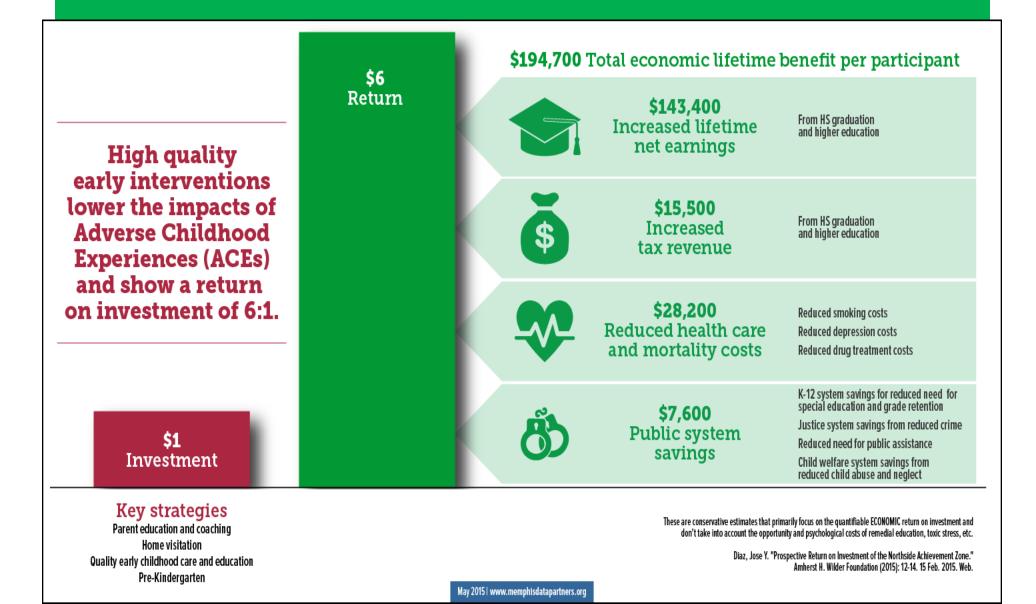


Students had nowhere to sleep, so a San Francisco school opened the gym: 'How could we not?'



https://www.theguardian.com/education/2022/mar/17/san-francisco-buena-vistahomeless-shelter-students

Prevention & Treatment Save Money (and Lives)!

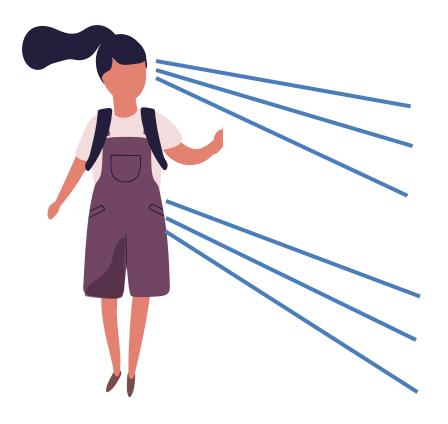


4. Sample Case: Elena* age 8

Elena referred to Doctor from SCHOOL

- Behavior problems at home & school: impulsive, easily distracted, fights with others
- School: In 3rd grade but functioning 1st grade level Teacher recommends MD eval & Special Ed Services
- Mother reports temper tantrums, nightmares, multiple medical problems recurrent ear infections, erratic appetite, constipation, incontinence





Typical Approach ELENA's Problem List:

Attention Problems Disruptive Behavior Recurrent Ear Infections

Disordered Eating

Obesity

Constipation, incontinence

Typical Care Plan

- Inattention and Behavior Issues: Stimulant and Cognitive Behavioral Therapy. Consider referral to Psychiatry and additional meds if no improvement.
- Eating/Elimination Problems: Special Diet, Stool Softener, Laxative
- Recurrent Ear infections prn antibiotics, treat any associated conditions, i.e., Allergies. Consider referral to ENT
- School Problems--Refer for Individualized Educational Program or 504



Developmental Regulatory Approach

Deeper History – Life Course



- Birth to Age 5, Elena & Mom lived in Central America. Mom had good family support from extended family
- However, home situation increasingly chaotic. Father drank heavily & beat Elena's mom
- When Elena was 5, father tried to sexually assault her.
- Mother fled to USA with Elena (then age 6)

Deeper History Continued

- Difficult journey to USA
- Elena and mom are separated at US border.

Elena is well cared for but has no idea where mom is or if she will ever see her again. Mother is distraught.

- After 1 month, Elena and mom reunited but Elena very angry with mother about separation. Granted temporary asylum through Church. Elena starts school.
- Elena's medical-emotional-social problems escalate



Mapping the Life Course

Infant	Childhood	Childhood			
Birth-3	Age 5-6	Age 7-8			
Family Life embedded in	Starts with Family Life	New Culture			
Culture of Origin	Embedded in Culture of Origin	Parent-Child Separation at-Border			
Normal Pregnancy	Father estranged	Temporary Asylum granted			
Secure Attachment	Attempted sexual assault—Elena	Mom—afraid, exhausted, hopeless			
Family Supports	Escape from Central America	Elena—sleep/irritability, disordered			
Poverty	Sleep problems, irritability begin	eating, bowel issues, worsen, ear			
Domestic Violence	Eating/elimination irregular	infections begin			
What happened here? New Diseases are NOT from one event or source - but result of CHAIN of EVENTS & EXPERIENCES					

ASSESSMENT: Typical vs Regulatory Perspective

<i>Typical</i> Assessment- Diagnoses	Assessment from Regulatory Perspective	
8-year-old child with Physical, Mental Health and Educational Problems	Mother-Child Pair (Dyad) – Strong Early Life Attachment & Co-Regulation	
 ADD Disruptive Behavior Disorder Learning Delay Nightmares Eating Disorder Obesity Recurrent Ear Infections Irritable Bowel (Constipation, Incontinence) 	 Traumas impair Regulation but Attachment Intact Prolonged Parent-Child Separation Disrupts Attachment Elena develops general Brain-Body Dysregulation Sleep Problems Inability to concentrate and learn Dysregulated Affect & Behavior including Eating Total dysregulation of Oral - Intestinal System Dysregulated swallow – reflux into pharynx/ears Loss of coordinated digestion, bowel control 	

HEALTHCARE PLAN Elena and Mom

Elena		Mom
Address pressing problems	•	Address pressing problems
Co-identify Strengths	•	Co-identify strengths
Meet Basic Needs	•	Reflect on + Mother-Child relationship
• Repair Attachment with Mom	•	Repair Attachment
Stabilize living situation;	•	Meet Basic Needs
Add fun-play	•	Parent University
Re-regulate Sleep	•	Re-regulate Sleep
• Recommend culturally relevant regulatory	•	Support peer connections, especially those
activities		from home country
Trauma Processing and/or	•	Reconnect with culture of origin
Play Therapy for Elena	•	Trauma Processing for Mom
• Meds as needed for ENT, GI problems		

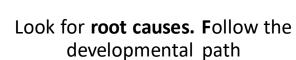
Plan for School

- Address pressing concerns
- Share the science about the impact of experiences on health and behavior with teachers/counselors
- Partner to enhance sense of safety, positive relationships
- Regulatory activities for Elena at school throughout the day
- Encourage offering stories, art, educational materials relevant to home country and culture
- Consider inviting Mom to volunteer at school
- Consider educational accommodations or IEP

To Support Health and Well-being For Our Patients and Ourselves



Open our minds and THINK DIFFERENTLY





Balance focus on strengths and problems



Meet basic needs Regulatory activities Relate and Reflect

Questions?

Audrey Stillerman, MD ajstille@uic.edu





2024 National School-Based Health Care Conference

June 30 to July 2

Westin Washington, DC Downtown Hotel (formerly the Renaissance Downtown Hotel) in Washington, D.C

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THANK YOU! Additional Questions? Contact us at: info@sbh4all.org



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