

# Disruption: the impact of trauma on children

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#### What is trauma? PTSD?

- Trauma-a deeply distressing or disturbing experience
- PTSD- how the experience of a trauma impacts a person's functioning
- ACEs- Adverse Childhood Experiences
  - Estimated 1:7 children in Ohio have experienced 3 or more ACEs

## What might we notice in a child with PTSD?

- Re-experiencing- flashbacks, bad dreams, frightening thoughts
- Avoidance-places, events, thoughts, feelings, reminders
- Arousal-easily startled, "on edge", difficulty sleeping, anger
- Reactivity-disruptive, disrespectful, destructive behaviors
- Cognition-difficulty remembering
- Mood-negative thoughts, loss of interest in enjoyable activities

## How can trauma effect a child in school?

Many symptoms of ADHD and Oppositional Defiance Disorder are also symptoms of exhibited by children who have experienced trauma

#### How can trauma impact lifetime outcomes?

Children who experience trauma are significantly more likely to have experience

- Executive Function and Academic Difficulties
- Violence and Crime

Physical and Mental Health Problems

## How can schools reduce the impact of trauma on children?

Resilience is ability to cope with negative life events and challenges; to 'bounce back' from difficult situations and persist in the face of adversity.

Children who have experienced trauma have improved outcomes with access to:

- Supportive adult-child relationships;
- Sense of self-efficacy and perceived control;
- Opportunities to strengthen adaptive skills and self-regulatory capacities;
- Sources of faith, hope, and cultural traditions.

Schools are the obvious source for primary intervention to promote resilience for children who have experienced trauma:

- Access: Children spend significant portion of their day in school
- Capacity: Schools are already responding academically to children, regardless of ability or trauma history
- Composition: Schools can provide access to trustworthy and nurturing adults. predictability and structure