

Understanding Violence, Indigenous Trauma Care, and Resilience in Tribal Communities

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INDIAN + COUNTRY

ECHO

LEADING THE WAY

Growing the Ability to Deliver Quality Healthcare to American Indian and Alaska Native People.



Understanding Violence in Tribal Communities

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Growing the Ability to Deliver Quality Healthcare to American Indian and Alaska Native People.

Objectives

I. Participants will be able to articulate one new concept in the Spirit of Violence affecting Indigenous communities

Meaning Making

- The process of how people construe, understand, or make sense of life events, relationships
- Tribal Teachings Listen, observe, reflect, act
 - With that data we making meaning -construing, understanding or making sense of life
- Dysregulation and Trauma can create a mismatch of meaning

This imbalance aids to the Spirit of Violence - pervasive, persistent, problematic

The Spirit of Violence

- We live with violence as undercurrent
- We break with natural law
- Internalized and Externalized
- We exchange offerings –
- We dissociate from reflective meaning making

Spiritual Hunger - Mistaken search for the sacred -The spirit gives you something and you pay back from your offering what it needs to grow and gain strength. Always a spiritual price, a contract.



Stress Response Continuum

Fu	unctional Age	>15y	8-15y	3-8y	1-3y	0-1y	
Heart Rate		70-90	90-100	101-110	111-135	136-160	
Se	ense of Time	Extended Future	Days/Hours	Hours/Minutes	Minutes/ Seconds	Loss of Sense of Time	randt, 2
	Hyperarousa Continuum		Vigilance	Resistance	Defiance	Aggression	
	Dissociative Continuum	Rest (F > M: C>A)	Avoidance	Compliance	Dissociation	Fainting	
	Primary secondary Brain Areas		SUBCORTEX Limbic	LIMBIC Midbrain	MIDBRAIN Brainstem	BRAINSTEM Autonomic	
	Cognition	Abstract	Concrete	Emotional	Reactive	Reflexive	
	Mental State	CALM	ALERT	ALARM	FEAR	TERROR	

Support State Regulation

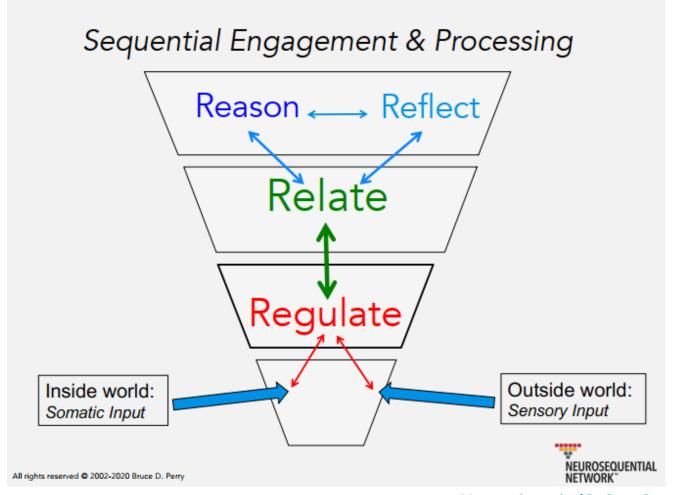
Stress Response Continuum – the fuel for calm/chaos

- Our nervous system reacts and makes meaning
 - Shapes our reality, senses, beliefs and intentions

Reflection

- Engaging in Reflective Meaning Making
 - How do we regulate and reflect?
- Caregiving stress arousal Spirit of Violence within our relationship and connection with children

Sequential Engagement



Support for Relational and Cultural Co-regulation

Our task as helpers

- Support search for safety, security and safety toward sacred connectedness
- Co/self-regulate to Calm/Alert states
- Nuerocept when the state is changing- our own and others
- Support the reach for cultural activities and tribal relations –
 Relational, Relevant, Repetitive, Rewarding, Rhythmic,
 Respectful



Indigenous Trauma Care

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Growing the Ability to Deliver Quality Healthcare to American Indian and Alaska Native People.

Objectives

- Participants will be able to define Indigenous
 Trauma Care
- II. Participants will develop an understanding of the connection between trauma (intergenerational and historical) and health outcomes, including substance misuse, health and mental health

Indigenous Trauma Care: A decolonial perspective

"Using trauma terminology implies that the individual is responsible for the response, rather than the broader systemic force caused by the state's abuse of power"

Linklater, R. (2014). Decolonizing trauma work: Indigenous stories and strategies. Black Point, Nova Scotia: Fernwood Publishing.

Types of Trauma

- Acute trauma
- Repetitive trauma
- Complex trauma
- Developmental trauma
- Vicarious trauma
- Cultural, Historical and/or Intergenerational trauma

Historical Trauma

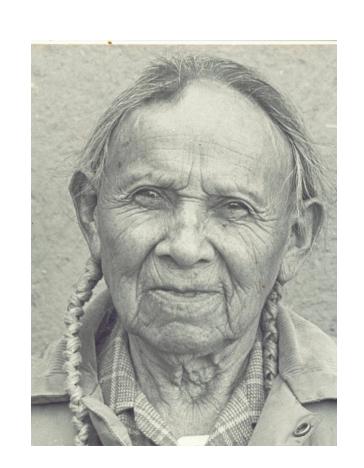
• Cumulative emotional and psychological wounding from massive group trauma across generations, including lifespan.

Brave Heart Yellow Horse, M. (2004). The historical trauma response among Natives and its relationship to substance abuse: A Lakota illustration. In E. Nebelkopf & M. Phillips (Eds.), Healing and mental health for Native Americans: Speaking in red. (pp. 7-18). Walnut Creek: Alta Mira Press. Also in Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, 35(1), 7-13.

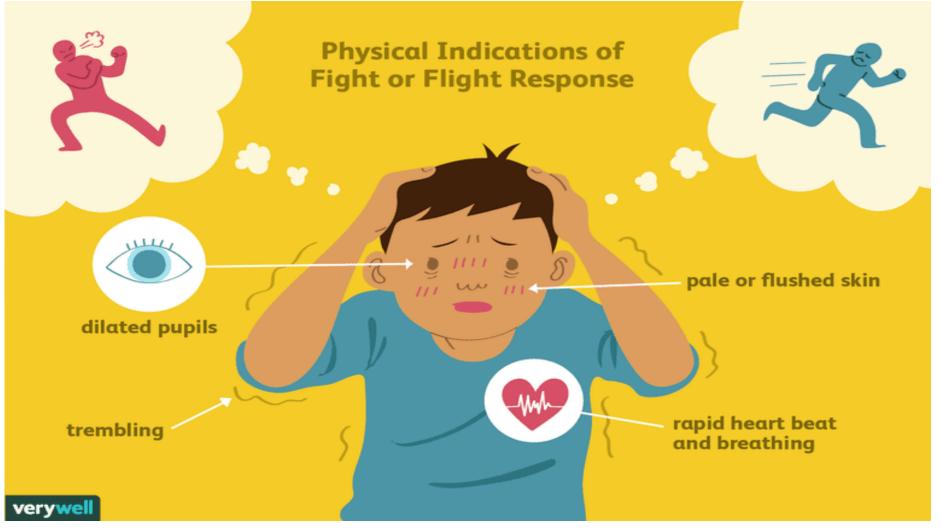
Epigenetic Transfer of the Ancestral Wisdom

"The memories of our ancestors are passed down on our blood" Little Joe Gomez

Hamby, Sherry, Elm, Jessica H L, Howell, Kathryn H, & Merrick, Melissa T. (2021). Recognizing the cumulative burden of childhood adversities transforms science and practice for trauma and resilience. The American Psychologist, 76(2), 230–242. https://doi.org/10.1037/amp0000763



Ancient Survival Responses to Life Threatening Circumstances



Bracha, H. (2004). Freeze, flight, fight, fright, faint: Adaptationist perspectives on the acute stress response system. CNS Spectrums, 9(9), 679-685.

Trauma Response

"It is important to recognize that traumatic events do not always result in psychiatric distress; individuals, as well as societies, differ in the manner in which they experience, process and remember events"

Denham, A. (2008). Rethinking Historical Trauma: Narratives of Resilience. *Transcultural Psychiatry*, 45(3), 391-414.

Initial Reactions to Trauma can Include:

- exhaustion
- difficulty with mood regulation, learning and cognition
- confusion
- sadness
- anxiety
- agitation
- numbness
- dissociation
- confusion
- physical arousal
- and blunted affect

Most responses are normal in that they affect most survivors and are socially acceptable, psychologically effective, and self-limited.

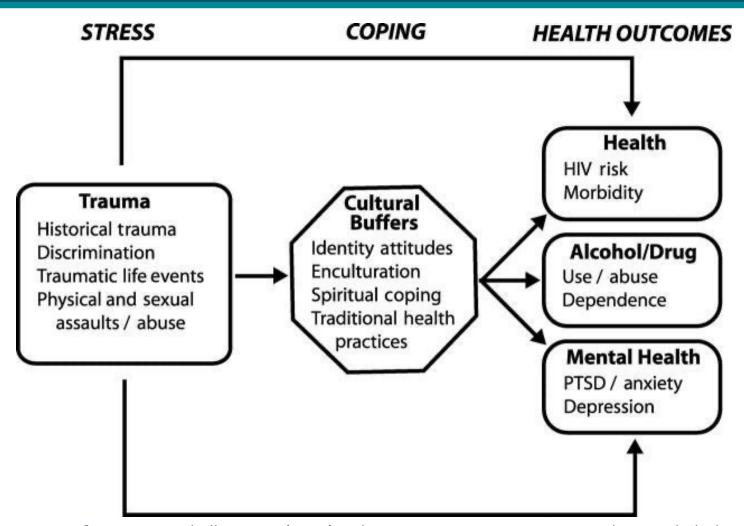
Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, issuing body, publisher. (2014). Trauma-Informed care in behavioral health services: A treatment improvement protocol. (Treatment improvement protocol (TIP) series; 57). Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment.

Cognitions and Trauma

- Cognitive errors
- Excessive or inappropriate guilt
- Idealization
- Trauma-induced hallucinations or delusions
- Intrusive thoughts and memories

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, issuing body, publisher. (2014). Trauma-Informed care in behavioral health services: A treatment improvement protocol. (Treatment improvement protocol (TIP) series; 57). Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment.

Indigenist Stress Coping Model



Walters, Karina L, Simoni, Jane M, & Evans-Campbell, Teresa. (2002). Substance Use Among American Indians and Alaska Natives: Incorporating Culture in an "Indigenist" Stress-Coping Paradigm. Public Health Reports (1974), 117(Suppl 1), S104–S117.

Do Not Despair

Maté, G., & Levine, Peter. (2010). In the realm of hungry ghosts: Close encounters with addiction. Berkeley, California: North Atlantic Books.



Our brains are resilient organs



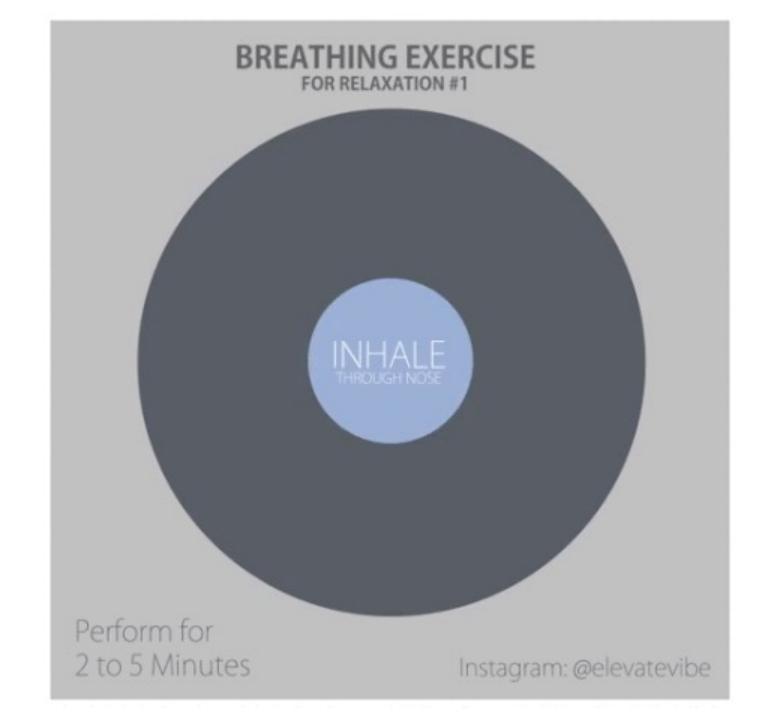
Some important circuits continue to develop throughout our entire lives



They may do so even in the case of persistent and chronic substance dependency

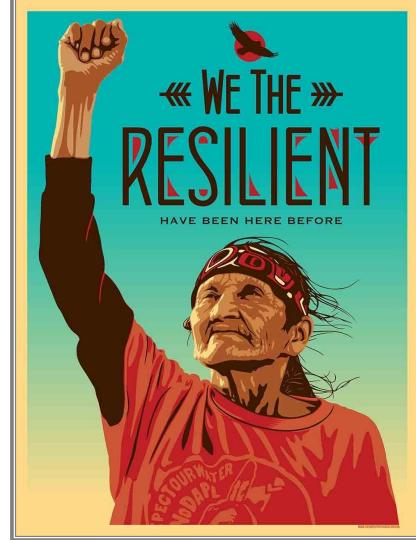


Be patient with science, we are continuing to learn more about this complex human conduction and how to intervene



We The Resilient

If trauma impacts the epigenetic transfer of trauma, culture and connection can mitigate these affects. If we want to prevent substance misuse (other health factors) we need to focus more on stress, trauma, and poverty while providing intervention options that are grounded on Traditional Indigenous Knowledge.



Take Aways

- Trauma is survival technique
- Trauma happens in the brain
- Ancestral wisdom a historical trauma are epigenetically transferred
- Trauma happens in the brain and is held in the body
- The goal of trauma care is to bring the limbic system back to health communicating with the cerebral cortex



Resilience in Tribal Communities

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Growing the Ability to Deliver Quality Healthcare to American Indian and Alaska Native People.

Objectives

- I. Participants will be able to define resilience as it relates to Mental Health
- II. Identify examples of holistic care contributing to resilience.

Resilience

- Teased apart as a personality Trait in the research
- Linked to less symptoms of PTSD and increased live satisfaction despite factors that typically lead to decreased satisfaction.
- Syamak et al (2007) Resilience will lead to life satisfaction by means of reduced levels of negative emotions. Resilience has, in fact, an indirect effect on life satisfaction.
- Zautra et al (2008) define resilience: Sustainability of purpose in the face of stress, and recovery from adversity

Clinical Case Example

Two Spirit, Early 20's, Significant ACE's

- Had a unique ability to find positive and had developed their spirituality in connection to their two spirit identity.
- This connection led them to support their community in several ways finding their own path to healing.

40's male client

 began to explore the relationship with alcohol and conceptualize the give and take. He described a rule for himself not taking more than he gives, maintained sobriety for 5 years when I saw him

Community Example

Bead group and Men's group at American Indian Family Center





References

- Connor and Davidson (2021, Nov 24) <u>CD-RISC: About</u> (connordavidson-resiliencescale.com)
- Samani, S., Jokar, B., Sahragard, N. Effects of Resilience on Mental Health and Life Satisfaction. Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology, 13 (3): 290-295
- Alex J. Zautra, John S. Hall, Kate E. Murray & the Resilience Solutions Group1 (2008) Resilience: a new integrative approach to health and mental health research, Health Psychology Review, 2:1, 41-

64, DOI: <u>10.1080/17437190802298568</u>