

# TRAUMA INFORMED PRACTICE IN PRACTICE





## If anything in this presentation raises issues/concerns for you:

- Lifeline 13 11 14 <u>www.lifeline.org.au</u>
- Beyond Blue www.beyondblue.org.au
- 1800 Respect 1800 737 732 <u>www.1800respect.org.au</u>
- Red Nose Grief and Loss 24/7 via our Support Line at 1300 308 307
- <a href="mailto:intake@rednose.org.au">intake@rednose.org.au</a> or visit our live chat at rednosegriefandloss.org.au/live-chat
- Reach out to EAP





#### **About TIPT and me**

- Trauma and Mental Health Solutions
- 20 years teaching and training in some of WA's hardest for staff schools
- Specialist in Trauma Informed Practice including responding to and managing complex trauma, PTSD, Vicarious Trauma
- Trauma Informed Care
- Trauma Informed Crisis Response
- Lego<sup>®</sup> Serious Play<sup>®</sup> Facilitator
- Mental Health First Aid Instructor
- Protective Behaviours



## WHY SHOULD WE CARE?



Up 75% of Australian adults are exposed to at least one traumatic event at some time in their lives. (Australian institute of Health and welfare.)



Approximately 30% of young people have complex trauma. (Child maladaptive treatment study 2024)



## Centre for Clinical Psychology

#### Table 1. Rates of trauma by category

Type of trauma	Indigenous sample	General Australian population
Sexual violence	31.7%	8.5%
Physical violence	55.5%	11.5%
Non-interpersonal	47%	10.6%
Unexpected death of a loved one	44.7%	17.7%

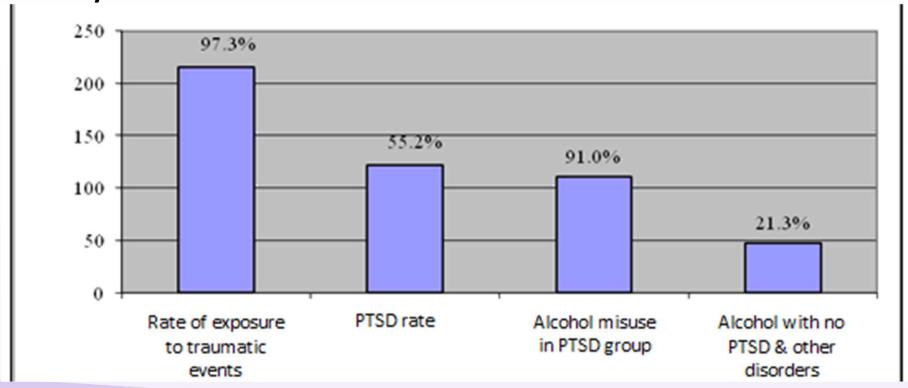


## Centre for Clinical Psychology

## Table 2. The standardized prevalence of PTSD

	Indigenous sample	General Australian population
In 12-month period	13.3%	4.4 %
Lifetime	19.9%	7.3%

## For Aboriginal Communities Published in Rural and Remote Health Journal by Galeye T Nadew



#### Safety



#### **Trustworthiness**



#### Choice



#### Collaboration



#### **Empowerment**



#### **Definitions**

Ensuring physical and emotional safety for all. Generally involves protection of self or others. Maximizing trust, ensuring clear expectations, and having consistent boundaries. Refers to transparency.

Making individual choice and control a priority. Refers to the right to self-determination and autonomy.

Sharing power and working together with individuals. The idea of working with, not doing to or for. Involves the recognition of strengths and skills to build a realistic sense of hope and possibility.

#### Values/Principles in Practice

**Create** a welcoming environment

**Embrace** diversity and inclusion

**Give** consequences using supportive, non-confrontational language

**Provide** clear information about expectations

**Inform** others of transitions ahead of time

**Express** patience and acceptance

**Inform** others about options available to them

Balance flexibility while defining parameters

**Reflect** options regarding race, gender and culture **Seek** ideas and feedback

**Explore** others' circumstances from their perspective

Acknowledge power dynamics

**Build** on strengths and capacities

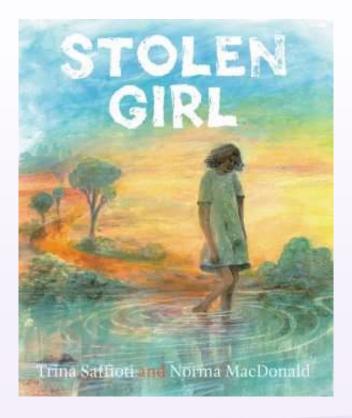
Ensure interactions are validating and affirming

**Use** person-first and inclusive language



## STOLEN GENERATION

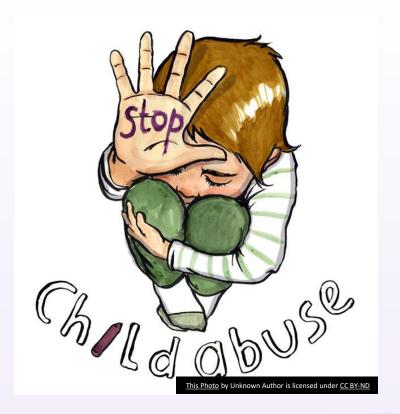
It is estimated that at a minimum, one third of Australia's total Aboriginal and Tores Strait Islander population may be affected by intergenerational trauma as a descendants from the Stolen Generation





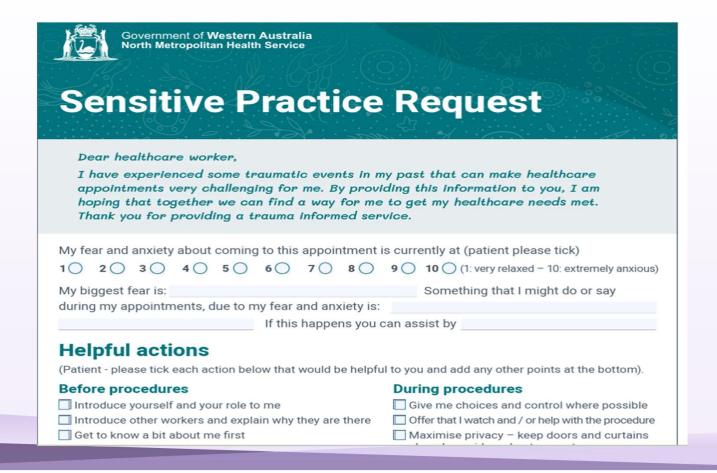
## CHILD ABUSE

- Aboriginal and Tores Strait
   Islander children ages 0-9 are
   two to four times more likely to
   be sexually abused
- Aboriginal and Tores Strait Islander children aged 0-17 are eight times more likely to be subjected to child abuse or neglect than non-Indigenous children.





## **SARCS FORM**





Before procedures	During procedures	
Introduce yourself and your role to me	Give me choices and control where possible	
Introduce other workers and explain why they are there	Offer that I watch and / or help with the procedure	
Get to know a bit about me first	Maximise privacy – keep doors and curtains	
Don't ask me questions about my trauma	closed, provide a sheet or rug to cover my	
Explain what you are going to do and why	body and expose only one part of my body at a time	
Ask "what could make this easier for you?"	Reassure me, use my name and check if I am	
Ask permission before touching me	okay as you go	
If I need to have a procedure, explain it to me and give	Remind me to keep breathing slowly and deeply	
me written information to read	Watch for non-verbal cues and pause	
Agree on a "PAUSE" signal I can use during the	as needed.	
examination or procedure	Only restart when I am ready	
Tell me that it is "okay to stop" the examination or	Allow me to dress in private	
procedure at any time	Only discuss sensitive information when I am	
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### **KEY TAKEAWAYS**

- 1. Listen to the patient. Listen to what isn't being said as much as what is being said.
- 2. Validate their feelings.
- 3. Take the time to connect with the patient and build trust.
- 4. Check your own body language. What is it saying?
- 5. The healthcare environment may not to a comfortable or trusted space. Don't take it personally.
- 6. In crisis, people only hear 7% of what you say.

## TIPT Trauma Informed Practice Training

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