

Trauma Informed Practice (Adults)

Being Trauma Informed means:

Most people receiving treatment for mental health issues have some form of trauma (Rosenberg, 2011). Trauma places us at a higher risk for mental health issues such as depression and addiction. People who have experienced trauma are also at a greater risk for suicide.

Being trauma informed means:

- Understanding the prevalence of trauma and its impact
- Recognising the signs and symptoms of traumatisation
- Creating an emotionally and physically safe space, and empowering the individual with an active voice in collaborative decision-making; and
- Respecting the person's experiences through active listening, being sensitive to the language being used, being transparent, being trustworthy and offering stability and consistency. (Bath, 2008; Hodas, 2006; Rosenberg, 2011; SAMHSA, 2015; Huckshorn & LeBel, 2013).

Core actions include:

- Initiate person to person contacts in a non-intrusive, compassionate manner
- Enhance safety and provide support
- Ensure that you are not re-traumatising the person
- Support to calm and orientate the person
- Support for immediate concerns
- Tailored psychological interventions
- Provide information about stress reactions and coping mechanisms
- Reduce distress and learn new coping methods
- Link with services to meet current and future need

Where a person is self-neglecting, we need:

An Assumption of Trauma that may be ruled out during enquiries. The assumption that people who are suicidal, self-harming, self-neglecting, hoarding, homeless, severely misusing substances, have an eating disorder have experienced personal trauma should become part of formal screening and assessment processes ruling the link in or out with a rationale.

Screening for Trauma Routine trauma screening ensures that everyone is assessed for past traumatic experiences, and not only for their obvious symptoms (Olson, 2013). What has happened to you?

Resiliency Can Offset the Negative Outcomes of Trauma Anyone who has experienced trauma maintains one essential, positive quality: resilience. Being resilient involves engaging with friends and family for support and using healthy coping strategies and problem-solving skills effectively to work through difficulties (Australian Government, Department of Health and Ageing, 2008).

DSPP Thematic SAR Self-Neglect; Independent Reviewer, Deb Barnett

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Indicators to consider	Yes	No
History of trauma , abuse, neglect, adverse childhood experiences		
Bereavement or loss (Particularly immediate family – mother, father, sibling,		
son, daughter)		
Co-morbid mental health problems that the person perceives to be worsening		
Anxiety and / or paranoia are evident		
Overwhelming responsibilities (Including caring responsibilities, or inability to		
provide necessary care to loved ones)		
Perception of being a burden to people, or detrimental to family / friends		
Family history of suicide		
Recent discharge from inpatient psychiatric unit (136)		
Previous suicide attempts		
Threatening to hurt / kill self / others		
History of pain, dependence or continuing illness		
Feeling stuck unable to improve things		
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Suicide planning and preparation (Consider severe self-neglect as a potential)		
Unemployment – job loss		
Social Isolation		
Drug or alcohol misuse		
Eating disorder or indicators regarding eating habits that cause concern		
Increasing crisis situations (Escalating in severity and prevalence). Being raised		
at multi-agency forums		
Poverty or housing problems		
Anti-social behaviour affecting the person		
Crime committed against the person		
Poor social conditions		
Imprisonment		
Violence, aggression and increased stress		
Family breakdown / domestic abuse		
Experiencing prolonged physical pain and / or emotional pain		
Psychiatric and / or depressive disorders		
Something that impacts on a person identity and the way that they see		
themselves becomes increasingly negative		
Increased startle response		
Poor sleep pattern or severe nightmares		
Self-care skills are not so good		
Not very good with order or planning		
Acts impulsively		
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