

Understanding the Effects of Trauma on Health

A growing body of research shows that experiencing traumatic events increases an individual's risk of long-term physical and behavioral health issues.¹ As health care providers and policymakers begin to understand these connections, trauma-informed approaches to care are being adopted as a crucial aspect of high-quality health care in hopes of improving patient engagement and outcomes while lowering costs.

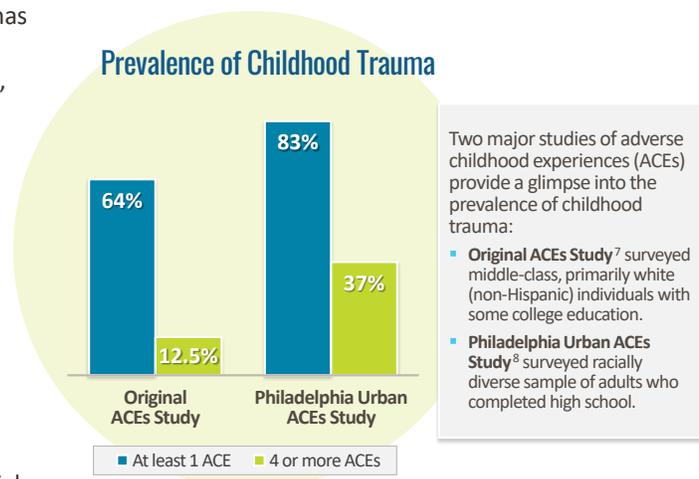
What is Trauma?

Trauma results from exposure to an incident or series of events that is emotionally disturbing or life-threatening.² Examples of events that may be traumatic include:

- Physical, sexual, and emotional abuse;
- Childhood neglect;
- Having a family member with a mental health or substance use disorder;
- Violence in the community;
- Natural or human-made disasters and forced displacement;
- Sudden, unexplained separation from a loved one;
- Poverty and discrimination.³

Trauma overwhelms a person's coping capacity and has long-term effects on functioning and well-being.⁴ Normal, protective responses to threats ("fight, flight, or freeze") are activated regardless of whether these threats are real or perceived. A person who has experienced trauma may continue to experience this defensive response, even in situations that are not threatening.⁵

Not all children or adults who are exposed to potentially traumatic events experience long-term health problems. This may be due to protective factors, which help shield individuals from the lasting effects of trauma. Protective factors include: parental knowledge of child development; healthy parent-child attachment; social connections; and social and emotional competence.^{6,7,8}



Trauma-Related Definitions

There is no universal definition of trauma. However, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration describes trauma as resulting from: "an event, series of events, or set of circumstances experienced by an individual as physically or emotionally harmful or life-threatening with lasting adverse effects on the individual's functioning and mental, physical, social, emotional, or spiritual well-being."⁹ Following are definitions of terms related to trauma:

Toxic Stress: Strong, frequent, and/or prolonged adversity that stimulates the body's natural protections against stress and can have a long-term negative impact on neurobiology, psychology, and physical health.¹⁰

Allostatic Load: Wear-and-tear on the body from toxic stress that can lead to poor health and health risk behaviors.¹¹

Protective Factors: Social conditions or personal attributes that help lessen the risks of trauma for an individual, family, or community.¹²



How Does Exposure to Trauma Affect an Individual's Health?

A growing body of research is uncovering a link between traumatic childhood experiences and a greater chance of physical and behavioral health problems in adulthood.¹³ Multiple studies, including the original ACEs study and the Philadelphia Urban ACEs study, link childhood trauma with lifelong health problems, including:^{14,15,16}

- Chronic lung and heart diseases;
- Liver disease, viral hepatitis, and liver cancer;
- Autoimmune diseases;
- Sexually transmitted infections; and
- Depression and other mental health conditions.



How Does Childhood Trauma Affect Neurobiology?

Before age five, children's brains are in a critical period of development. Positive experiences can lead to healthy brain development, while negative experiences can promote unhealthy development. Prolonged trauma can decrease the volume of areas of the brain responsible for cognitive functions such as short-term memory, emotional regulation, and higher cognitive functions.¹⁷



Which Populations are more at Risk for Experiencing Trauma?

Members of historically marginalized populations appear to have a disproportionately higher prevalence of trauma and ACEs than the general population. These groups include (but are not limited to):^{18, 19, 20, 21, 22}

- People living in low-income communities;
- Ethnic and racial minorities;
- LGBTQ individuals;
- Individuals with disabilities; and
- Women and girls.



How Does Childhood Trauma Affect Health Risk Behaviors?

Children with trauma exposure often develop coping mechanisms to help alleviate the hurt they feel as a result of trauma. Sometimes, these strategies evolve into health risk behaviors—for example, eating unhealthy food or overeating, tobacco use, or drug and alcohol abuse.²³ When childhood traumatic stress goes untreated, these coping mechanisms can contribute to anxiety, social isolation, or chronic diseases.



Can the Effects of Trauma be Avoided or Addressed?

Protective factors, such as having supportive relationships and a positive future outlook, can help shield individuals from the effects of trauma.²⁴ The potential health implications of traumatic events do not have to be life-long. Trauma-specific physical and behavioral health treatments, as well as creating health care and social service systems that employ trauma-informed principles, can help patients begin the healing process.



How can Health Care Providers Help Patients Heal from Trauma?

Health care providers can build *trauma-informed* health care organizations that create safe, caring, inclusive environments for all patients. *Trauma-informed care* acknowledges that understanding patients' life experiences is key to delivering effective care — and has the potential to improve patient engagement, treatment adherence, and health outcomes. Implementing trauma-informed approaches to care may also help avoid provider and staff burnout and workforce turnover. Through trauma-specific treatments, such as Prolonged Exposure Therapy, Seeking Safety, and the Trauma Recovery and Empowerment Model, health care providers can help patients begin to address their trauma experiences and start the healing process.²⁵



What Kinds of Policy Changes can Support Trauma-Informed Care?

Health care payers, health systems, states, and federal agencies can pursue policy changes to support the adoption of trauma-informed care. Value-based purchasing and integration of primary and behavioral health care may support trauma-informed care implementation by allowing providers to spend more time with patients and families, and by encouraging integrated health care delivery. Building the evidence base, provider and patient awareness, and health system competency around trauma-informed care will help advance these changes.

Learn More

This fact sheet is a product of *Advancing Trauma-Informed Care*, a national initiative focused on better understanding how trauma-informed approaches can be practically implemented across the health care sector, made possible by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and led by the Center for Health Care Strategies (CHCS). For more information, visit CHCS' *Trauma-Informed Care Implementation Resource Center* at TraumaInformedCare.chcs.org.

Endnotes

- ¹ J. P. Shonkoff and A. S. Garner. Committee on Psychosocial Aspects of Child and Family Health, Committee on Early Childhood, Adoption, and Dependent Care; and Section on Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics (2012). "The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress." Available at: <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/pediatrics/early/2011/12/21/peds.2011-2663.full.pdf>.
- ² M. Michelfelder and E. Swoboda. "Trauma 101." Trauma Informed Care Stakeholders Group Training Subcommittee PowerPoint presentation. (2012). Available at: <http://www.traumainformedcareproject.org/resources/Trauma%20101%20Powerpoint%20PresentationV1.pdf>.
- ³ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (2016). "Types of Trauma and Violence." Available at: <http://www.samhsa.gov/trauma-violence/types>.
- ⁴ M. Michelfelder, op. cit.
- ⁵ Blue Knot Foundation. "Workers in Diverse Settings – Trauma-Informed Practice." Available at: http://www.blueknot.org.au/Portals/2/Fact%20Sheets%20Info/Fact%20Sheet_Workers.pdf.
- ⁶ Child Welfare Information Gateway, op. cit.
- ⁷ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Violence Prevention (2016). "About the CDC-Kaiser Adverse Childhood Experiences Study." Available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acestudy/about.html>.
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- ⁹ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration-Health Resources and Services Administration Center for Integrated Health Solutions. "Trauma." Available at: <http://www.integration.samhsa.gov/clinical-practice/trauma>.
- ¹⁰ Center for Youth Wellness (2014). "An Unhealthy Dose of Stress: The Impact of Adverse Childhood Experiences and Toxic Stress on Childhood Health and Development." Available at: <http://ncfy.acf.hhs.gov/library/2014/unhealthy-dose-stress-impact-adverse-childhood-experiences-and-toxic-stress-childhood>.
- ¹¹ S. L. Bloom (2010). "Adverse Childhood Experiences Study and Allostatic Load." Available at: <http://www.sanctuaryweb.com/Portals/0/2010%20PDFs%20NEW/2010%20Bloom%20ACEs%20and%20Allostatic%20Load.pdf>.
- ¹² Child Welfare Information Gateway. "Protective Factors to Promote Well-Being." Available at: <https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/preventing/promoting/protectfactors>.
- ¹³ For more information about the biological links between childhood trauma and lifelong physical and behavioral health needs, see: "The Science of Early Life Toxic Stress for Pediatric Practice and Advocacy," available at: <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/131/2/319.full>.
- ¹⁴ V.J. Felitti, R.F. Anda, D. Nordenberg, D.F. Williamson, A.M. Spitz, V. Edwards, et al. "Relationship of Childhood Abuse and Household Dysfunction to Many of the Leading Causes of Death in Adults The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study." *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 14, no. 4 (1998): 245-258.
- ¹⁵ Public Health Management Corporation (2013). *Findings from the Philadelphia Urban ACE Survey*. Available at: <http://www.rwjf.org/content/dam/farm/reports/reports/2013/rwjf407836>.
- ¹⁶ J. P. Shonkoff, A. S. Garner, and the Committee on Psychosocial Aspects of Child and Family Health; Committee on Early Childhood, Adoption, and Dependent Care; and Section on Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics. "The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress." *Pediatrics*, 129, (2012b): 232–246.
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- ¹⁸ Research and Evaluation Group at Public Health Management, op. cit.
- ¹⁹ http://scholar.harvard.edu/files/davidwilliams/files/child_adversity.pdf
- ²⁰ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3553068/>
- ²¹ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24486921>
- ²² V.J. Felitti, op. cit.
- ²³ Blue Knot Foundation, op. cit.
- ²⁴ M. D. Madsen and N. Abell. "Trauma Resilience Scale: Validation of Protective Factors Associate with Adaptation Following Violence." *Research on Social Work Practice*, 20, no. 2 (2010): 223-233.
- ²⁵ For more information about trauma-informed care and trauma treatments, see: "The Key Ingredients for Successful Trauma-Informed Care Implementation," available at: <http://www.chcs.org/resource/key-ingredients-for-successful-trauma-informed-care-implementation/>.