

WELCOME

We will be starting soon

There is no sound until we begin

Please keep your phone and computer on mute

to support a pleasant experience for all

Crisis Response Training

Providing Support for Health Care Staff in Crisis Situations

Topic: Coping with Past Trauma & COVID-19





Coping with Past Trauma & COVID-19

Presented by

Lily Ann Divino, LCSW, MPH
Director of Programming, Adolescent Health Program
Ambulatory Care Operations
divinol@nychhc.org



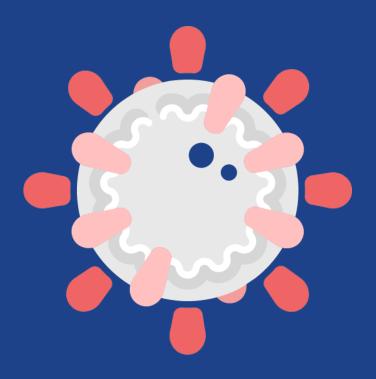
Agenda

- Impact of COVID-19 on Trauma Survivors
- Self-Care and Wellness
 - Survivors
 - Health Care Professionals
 - Family & Significant Others
- Violence in the Home
- Resources for Trauma Survivors



Created by Aneeque Ahmed from Noun Project





Impact of COVID-19 on Trauma Survivors



Mental Health and COVID-19 in NYC



NYC Health Opinion Poll 2020

- Adults report symptoms of depression or anxiety due to COVID
- Feeling cut off and distant from people
- Financial stress, job loss and reduced work hours

More likely to report adverse mental health

- Healthcare workers
- Adults with children at home
- Adults fearful of intimate partner violence
- Adults with a family member with a chronic health condition



COVID-19 and Trauma Survivors

Those with pre-existing mental health problems and experienced structural racism are more likely to experience adverse effects



- Individuals with trauma histories face additional challenges and feel the impact of COVID-19 more intensely
 - Triggering or re-activating past trauma symptoms and memories
 - Cut off from supports and ways of coping that helped them heal



Trauma

Experiencing or witnessing a serious injury, threat of death and/or violation of personal integrity

The experience evokes:

- Intense fear, helplessness or horror
- Extreme stress, overwhelming one's ability to cope





Types of Trauma

- Individual: Physical injuries, illness, assault
- Group: First responders, military service members
- Community & Culture: Neighborhoods, schools, towns, and reservations
- Historical trauma: Generational trauma; slavery, the Holocaust
- Collective trauma: Earthquakes, hurricanes, nuclear reactor meltdown; COVID-19



Complex Trauma

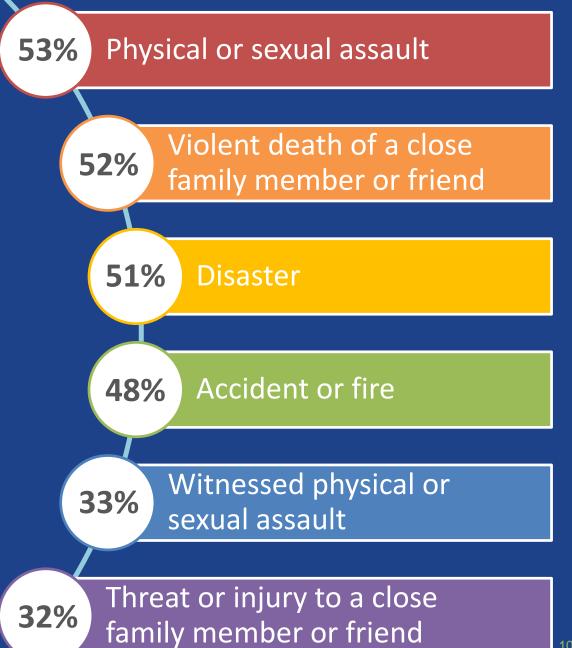
- The pervasive impact, including developmental consequences, of exposure to multiple or prolonged traumatic events
- This often sets off a chain of events leading to subsequent or repeated trauma exposure in the adolescence and adulthood





Experienced 1 or more trauma for post traumatic stress disorder

National estimates of exposure to traumatic events and PTSD prevalence using DSM-IV and DSM-5 critereia. Journal of traumatic stress, 26(5), 537-547. https://doi.org/10.1002/jts.21848





Trauma Survivors

- Medical Trauma
- PTSD
- Veterans
- Intimate Partner Violence
- Sexual Assault

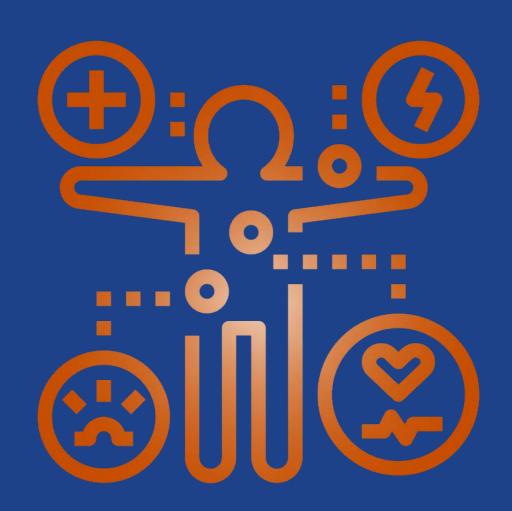


- Substance Use
- Homeless
- Trafficked Persons
- Refugees, Undocumented Persons



7 Reactivation Signs

- Intrusive Memories
- Sleep Problems
- Being on Constant Guard
- Difficult Emotion
- Feeling Numb
- Avoidance
- Negative Thoughts





Factors Mediating Trauma Impact



- Direct or indirect exposure
- Origin of trauma
- Age when trauma occurred
- Social support
- Reactions of others
- Frequency, duration, severity



Grief & Trauma Loss



- Common after trauma
- Acute grief vs. chronic bereavement (grief lasting 6+ months)
- Risk factors
 - Loved one's death from a disaster (unexpected, untimely, sudden, shocking)
 - Concurrent crises or stressors (i.e. reactivating PTSD)
 - Perceived lack of social support
 - High levels of ambivalence
 - Extreme dependent relationships prior to the loss



Self-Care & Wellness





Trauma Survivors

Awareness

- Checklist of symptoms and distress level
- Track eating, sleep, physical movement

Re-assess

- Implement tools, strategies, supports
- Try and cultivate new coping tools

Seek professional support





1. Self-check



What am I feeling?

What is my body telling me?



What are my thoughts?

2. Reality-check

NYC HEALTH+ HOSPITALS

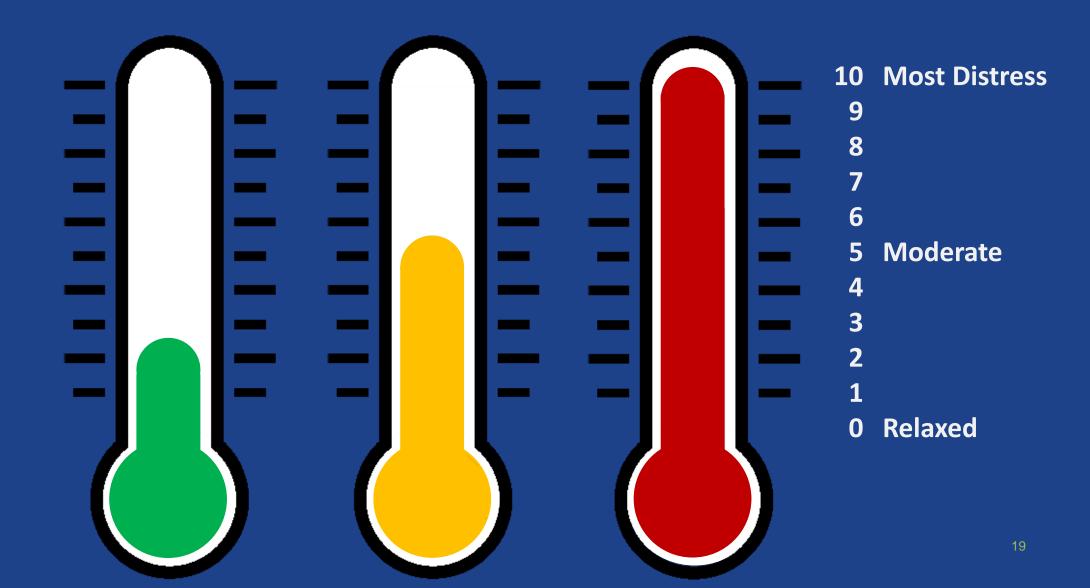
Name the Emotion



How are you feeling? embarrassed nervous goofy surprised scared quiet annoyed cool sad tired excited sick bored funny proud frustrated angry



Measure & Monitor





Self-Care Tips

- Take short breaks during the day
- Set short term goals; break long term goals down into smaller ones
- Set boundaries; say no to things that add more stress (if possible)
- Stay connected with emotions and how they feel in your body



- Stay aware of your surroundings
- Allow others to be a support system
- Stay creative and flexible
- Use breathing techniques (4-4-4)
 - Breathe in for 4 secs, hold breath for 4 secs, breathe out for 4 secs
- Meditate for 1, 5 or 10 min.



Medical & Mental Health Providers

- Ask survivors how they are coping with COVID-19
- Provide psychoeducation to normalize triggers for past trauma
- Understand triggers and their meaning
- Recognize changes in the patient-provider relationship





Compassion Fatigue

Characterized by a gradual lessening of compassion over time

- "Burnout", "secondary trauma" and "vicarious trauma"
- Physical, emotional or mental exhaustion combined with doubts about your competence and the value of your work





Family Members & Significant Others

Observe

Observe noticeable changes in the survivor's behaviors

Check-in

Check-in with the survivor is re-activated for past trauma

Support

Provide support and develop a coping plan with the survivor



Family Members & Significant Others

- Self-care is important for you too
- Added emotional labor taking care of your personal concerns and for your loved one
- If you are feeling overwhelmed, seek support through your social networks or a mental health professional







Violence in the Home



Violence in the Home during COVID

- Social isolation increases the risk for abuse at home including child abuse and neglect, intimate partner violence, and elder abuse
- Victims of violence may be unable to access help due to limited outside social contact
- Unable to seek victim services, shelter, or legal services

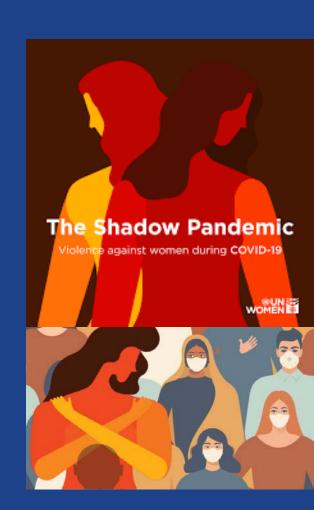




Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)

Physical, emotional, sexual, financial, or immigrationrelated abuse by former or current partner

- March 2020, NYC Police Department saw 10% increase
- IPV agencies have seen cases increase by 2 to 3 times
- Challenges
 - Programs, shelters may be full or services limited
 - Fear of COVID exposure seeking shelter or calling 911
 - Travel restrictions impact a victim's escape or safety plan





Abusers use COVID to control, frighten, or manipulate another person

- Withhold COVID information and personal protective equipment
- Prevent seeking medical, legal, or counseling services; withhold health insurance
- Monitor calls, video, texts; shut off phone or internet service
- Cyberstalk, troll on social media

Shame or blame others or become physically violent if abuser has COVID





Safety Plan during COVID



- Create a plan for current situation, to leave, or after leaving
- Make a list of support people to check-in regularly
- Identify the "safest room" (no weapons, a way out of the home)

- Take breaks outside, if possible (go to isolated areas)
- Document instances of harassment, stalking or threats
- For survivors, block social media from former abusers



Safety Planning during COVID (continued)



- Keep an emergency bag with important documents, medications, keys in case there is a need to escape
- Use "code words" with support people to communicate safely
 - If abuser is near ("My show is on", "I have to put dinner on the stove")
 - Create an emergency code word when help is needed.
 - If you are the support person, ask "yes" or "no" questions
- Seek services or agencies with private platforms (chat, "quick exit")

Loved Ones Living with Violence



Loved Ones Living with Violence





Resilience & Hope

Trauma does not define a person

Creative ways to connect and support others and ourselves

Remind yourself (or your loved one or patient) how you got through the past traumas

"If you were born with the weakness to fall you were born with the strength to rise."

RUPI KAUR
Milk and Honey



You are here today because you are a survivor!



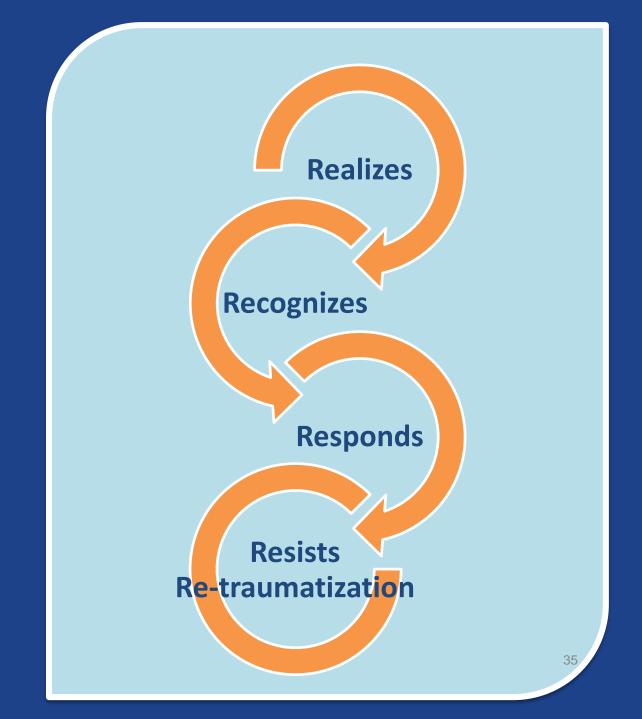
Resources for Trauma Survivors





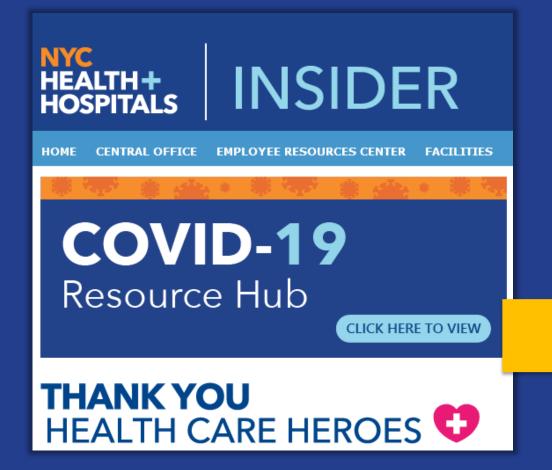
Trauma Informed Care

An organizational response to the needs of trauma survivors that ensures the environment, policies and practices will not re-traumatize or re-victimize survivors



Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, https://www.samhsa.gov/nctic/trauma-interventions

Employee Supports







Emergency Services



Domestic Violence

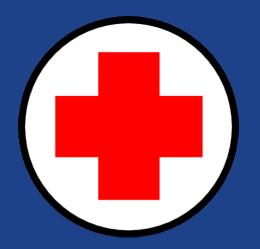
Call 800-621-HOPE (4673)

Rape & Sexual Assault

Call 212-227-3000

Suicide Prevention Hotline

- Call 800-273-TALK (8255)
- Text "Start" to 741-741



Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration Helpline

Call 800-662-HELP (4357)

VetConnectNYC

- //www1.nyc.gov/site/veterans/gethelp/get-help.page
- Call 311 to connect to services
- Crisis Line: 800-273-8255



Resources for Trauma Survivors



Futures without Violence

- COVID-19 and the Impact on Survivors of Human Trafficking, Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault
- Resources for Safety & Support during COVID-19

NY State Coalition Against Domestic Violence

www.domesticviolenceanddisaster.org/dv-and-covid-19

NYC Mayor's Office to End Domestic & Gender-Based Violence

Resources for Survivors during COVID-19

NY City Alliance Against Sexual Assault

www.svfreenyc.org/covid-19-update/



NYC H+H Counseling & Advocacy



Bellevue Hospital Center

Victim Services Program

Gouverneur Health

Team Medical Social Workers

Harlem Hospital

Center for Victim Support

Jacobi Medical Center

Family Advocacy Center

Lincoln Medical Center

Child Advocacy Center

North Central Bronx Hospital

Sexual Assault Treatment Program

Queens Hospital Center

Sexual Assault-Domestic Violence Program

NYC Family Justice Centers

- Gouverneur
- Kings County Hospital Center
- Lincoln Medical Center
- Queens Hospital Center



NYC H+H Sexual Assault Response Teams (SART)

Bronx

- Jacobi Hospital
- Lincoln Medical Center
- North Central Bronx Hospital

Brooklyn

- Coney Island Hospital
- Kings County Hospital
- Woodhull Medical Center

Manhattan

- Bellevue Hospital Center
- Harlem Hospital Center
- Metropolitan Hospital

Queens

- Elmhurst Hospital
- Queens Hospital Center





peace

it does not mean to be in a place where there is no noise, trouble, or hard work. it means to be in the midst of these things and still be calm in your heart

~unknown



Additional References

CDC: Support for People Experiencing Abuse

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/daily-life-coping/stress-coping/abuse.html

Domestic Violence in NYC

- https://gothamist.com/news/total-number-domestic-violence-murders-year-surpasses-all-2019s-count
- https://nypost.com/2020/07/26/domestic-violence-soared-during-coronavirus-in-nyc-report-shows/

Mental Health Impact of COVID in NYC

https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/about/press/pr2020/new-data-on-covid-19-mental-health.page#:~:text=COVID%2D19%20is%20having%20an,in%20the%20previous%20two%20weeks.

Research Literature

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- Ragavan MI, Garcia R, Berger RP, et al. Supporting Intimate Partner Violence Survivors and Their Children During the COVID-19 Pandemic. Pediatrics. 2020;146(3):e20201276

Shadow Pandemic

 https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/in-focus-gender-equality-in-covid-19-response/violence-against-womenduring-covid-19

SAMHSA: Intimate Partner Violence and Child Abuse Considerations During COVID-19

https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/social-distancing-domestic-violence.pdf