

Slides for today's webinar are available on the CIHS website at:

http://www.integration.samhsa.gov/maicoc-grantees-online-community/webinars



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How to ask a question during the webinar



XSAMHSA HRSA





Learning Objectives

At the end of this session, grantees will be able to:

- · Identify how trauma history is associated with increased risk for populations impacted by HIV and behavioral health disorders
- · Discuss SAMHSA's definition of 'trauma informed principles', practices and approaches to care
- · Discuss approaches to transforming agency policies and procedures and building a trauma informed organization

Association Between a Trauma History and HIV/AIDS



National Minority AIDS Council - Pam Hyde, JD

- CDC estimates: half of all Americans will meet criteria for mental illness at some point in their lives; half of us know someone in recovery from substance abuse
- 7 percent of the adult population (34 million people), have co-morbid mental/physical conditions w/in a given year
- People with M/SUDs are nearly 2x as likely as general population to die prematurely, (8.2 years younger) often of preventable/treatable medical causes (95.4 percent)
- Violence and trauma are significantly associated with \uparrow risk for health, BH & HIV
 - HIV

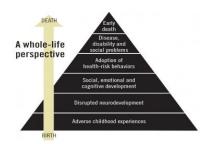
 Lifetime history of sexual abuse among women: 15 to 25 percent

 30 to 57 percent of female substance abusers meet criteria for PTSD, with elevated risk related to higher incidence of childhood physical and sexual abuse 2 or 3 times ↑ than males

 Almost all women in MH/SUD treatment settings have history of trauma
- Untreated MH/SUDs among top 5 predictors of poor adherence to HIV/AIDS treatment

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN HELPING TO END THE HIV/AIDS EPIDEMIC by Pam Hyde, JD at the National Minority AIDS Council, Sept 2012

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACES) Study





ACEs increase the risk of:	
 Heart disease Chronic Lung disease Liver disease Suicide Injuries HIV and STDs Other risks for the leading causes of death 	
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Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) and HIV in Women - Prevalence	
 27% - 33% of women in the general population experience CSA 32% - 76% of women with HIV have experienced CSA Higher prevalence of HIV/AIDS is associated with higher rate of health risk behaviors CSA is associated with earlier first consensual intercourse, higher rates of unprotected intercourse, multiple sex partners, engagement in sex work, and higher rates of substance abuse http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3569722/ 	
CSA in Women - Impact	
 Higher rates of risk-taking behavior due to: depression, denial, low self-esteem, avoidant coping styles and sensation-seeking behaviors Poorer medical outcomes Documented lower CD4 to CD8 ratios More disease complications and poorer medication adherence Women with HIV are often coping with multiple stressors Preexisting and associated stressors: poverty, low social support, caregiving responsibilities, and relationship difficulties 	
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Child Sexual Abuse in Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM) and HIV - Prevalence	
 Few studies have focused on HIV-infected MSM population 1991 study (n = 52) found 65% of participants reported 	
CSA	
• Larger study in six cities (<i>n</i> = 593) found 47% had a history	
of at least one lifetime experience with CSA CSA exposure in MSM with HIV has been compared with	
exposure in HIV-infected women - similar prevalence rate	
of 25%–38% (n = 611, 2006) • Prevalence of HIV may be up to two times higher in males	
who experienced CSA compared with non-abused males	
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CSA in Men - Impact	
 Higher rates of alcohol and other substance abuse High-risk sex 	
High-risk sex Depression	
Suicidal ideation and behavior	
Chronic fatigue syndrome	
Thyroid diseaseObesity	
Heart disease	
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Trauma and HIV/AIDS - Conclusions	
 Trauma is the root cause of high percentage of HIV/AIDS 	
Trauma history leads to low adherence with medical and self care	
 Trauma increases risk of co-occurring medical conditions 	
Recent trauma is significant predictor of anti-retroviral (ART) failure (Machtinger's Study)	
High levels of PTSD and traumatic stress in HIV	
population go untreated	
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Key Implications	
 Routine screening for CSA and other trauma exposure Screening for substance abuse, mental health, suicide 	
and other physical health problems • Written materials related to trauma should be	
 available in waiting rooms Services should be offered to address trauma, PTSD, suicidal behaviors, mental health and substance 	
abuse disorders and co-morbid physical health conditions	
 Trauma-Informed Care (TIC) principles and practices should be universally adopted 	
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What is Trauma?	
Definition includes three elements:	
Individual trauma results from an event or series of events, or set of circumstances that is experienced by an individual as overwhelming or life-changing and that has profound effects on the individual's psychological	
development or well being, often involving a physiological, social, and/or spiritual impact	
(SAMHSA Panel of Experts 2012)	
SAMHSA HRSA integration.samhsa.gov	
Levels of Trauma	
Individual/Relationship Trauma – child sexual, physical abuse or neglect, current or recent stress/trauma/violence, IPV	
Historical Trauma – being a part of community of oppressed people	
Intergenerational Trauma – trauma passed down through generations	
 Community Trauma – racism, poverty, homelessness, homophobia, violence 	
Societal Trauma – bias, prejudice, discrimination	

• Healthcare Trauma – unintentional bias, discrimination,

disrespect

Trauma Can Shape Us	
•	
Spirituality	· ·
Approach to Services	
Services	
Identity	
(a) international and a second	_
X SAMHSA integration.samhsa.gov	
Therefore, we need to exercise	
Mathematical file causions	
for Trauma	
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Trauma-Informed Principles,	
Practices and Services	
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NATIONAL HIV/AIDS STRATEGY
for the UNITED STATES:
UPDATED TO 2020, July 2015

VISION

The United States will become a place where new HIV infections are rare, and when they do occur, every person, regardless of age, gender, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, or socio-economic circumstance, will have unfettered access to high quality, life-extending care, free from stigma and discrimination.

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Paradigm Shift



We begin to ask,
"What happened to
you?"
rather than
"What is wrong with
you?"

We have to ask, "What's strong?" rather than "What's wrong?"

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SAMHSA Principles of TIC

- Safety
- Trustworthiness and transparency
- Peer support
- · Collaboration and mutuality
- Empowerment, Voice and Choice
- · Respect for culture, historical perspective, and gender

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Defining a Trauma-Informed Approach - SAMHSA's	
Four R's	
Realizes the prevalence of trauma	
Recognizes how trauma affects all individuals involved with the program, organization, or system, including its own workforce	
Resists re-traumatization	
Responds by fully integrating knowledge about trauma into policies, procedures, practices and settings	
(SAMHSA, 2012)	
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Benefits of Adopting Trauma-Informed Approaches	-
Increases safety for everyone in the system	
Improves the social environmentCares for the caregivers	
 Improves the quality of services Reduces negative encounters and events 	
 Creates a community of hope, healing and recovery 	
 Increases success and satisfaction at work Promotes organizational wellness 	
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Turneforming Assess Deliving	
Transforming Agency Policies and Procedures and Building a	
Trauma-Informed Organization	
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SAMISA Integration.samhsa.gov	

The National Council's 7 Domains of TIC	
 Domain 1: Early Screening & Comprehensive Assessment of Trauma Domain 2: Consumer Driven Care & Services 	
Domain 3: Trauma-Informed, Educated & Responsive Workforce	
 Domain 4: Trauma-Informed, Evidence-Based and Emerging Best Practices Domain 5: Safe and Secure Environment 	
 Domain 6: Community Outreach and Partnership Building Domain 7: Ongoing Performance Improvement 	
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Updating Policies & Procedures (TIC Domains)	
 Screening and Assessment – routine screening and assessment of CSA and current stressors or trauma (IPV) 	
 Consumer Driven Care and Services – engagement in meaningful roles; emphasis on empowerment, trust, strengths 	
Workforce Development – training and education of all staff and new hires on connection between trauma/CSA and HIV and how to provide TIC; emphasis on hiring peers; staff self care	
Evidence Based Practices - screening and assessment leads to client involvement in TX planning and connection to trauma-specific services	
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Updating Policies & Procedures (TIC Domains)	
 Safe and Secure Environment – insuring that physical, social and emotional environment is safe, comfortable, respectful and welcoming by all 	
 Community Outreach – inclusion of family, social and treatment support network 	
Data Collection – tracking rates/types of trauma, adherence with treatment/referrals/specialty appointments, health outcomes, satisfaction with care and progress toward TIC	
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What Can I Do Next?	
What dan I bo Next:	
What Do I/We Need to	
✓ Stop Doing✓ Start Doing	
✓ Do More of	
Astro-battleter and chatterin	
Ask what helps and what hurts	
See things through a trauma-informed lens	
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THANK YOU	
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RMR CORE CENTER	
TRAUMA INFORMED CARE	
PRACTICES	
ACTION PLAN	
A Large Urban HIV Primary Care Clinic	
Peter McLoyd Consumer Development and Advocacy Coordinator	-
Shaleyah Floyd	

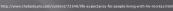
Ruth M. Rothstein CORE Center, Chicago, IL

- population 80% have incomes less than 200% FPL Frequent history of drug use, incarceration



The Evolution of HIV

- From a death sentence to chronic disease
 1995: The Year Everything Changed advent of Highly
 Active Antiretroviral Therapy (HAART)
 A person living with HIV who is on treatment in the U.S.
 or Canada can expect to live almost a normal life span,
 according to a study presented at IAS 2013. The study,
 conducted by the NA-ACCORD (North American AIDS
 Cohort Collaboration on Research and Design),
 estimated the average life span to be 71.4 years in
 2006-2007, an increase of 15 years from 56.1 in 20002002.
 Primary challenges, include leveling the HIV case.
- Primary challenges, include leveling the HIV care continuum, maintaining federal funding of HIV services, and meeting the goals of the National HIV AIDS Strategy (NHAS).





Federal Response

- > Ryan White Care Act (Care, Treatment)
- Center's for Disease Control (Prevention)
- SAMHSA (Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration)
- NIH (Research)
- > Medicare/ Medicaid
- National HIV/AIDS Strategy (NHAS)
- Affordable Care Act (ACA)



CORE Center Model

- One stop- shop Inter-disciplinary approach for HIV care
 Out patient ambulatory medical services with a 24 hour/7
 day a week Call Center (312) 572-4500 Press #1
 Case Management
 Mental Health Psychiatry
 Substance Use Abuse Counseling
 Research
 Pharmacy
 Nutrition
 Patient Navigation and Outreach
 Peer Services and Support Groups
 PrEP Clinic
 HIV/STI Counseling and Testing



Peer Staffing

- > 11-Part- time Peer Educators Outpatient
- 3 Early Intervention Services (Patient Navigators, PN)
- > 1-Outreach Worker
- 3-Stroger Hospital In-Patient (PN)



Trauma-HIV/AIDS

- PTSD may manifest in increased risk-taking behavior, such as substance use, poor eating habits, or unsafe sexual activity
- Clients with PTSD may suffer from depression, social isolation, impairments in trust and attachments, and feelings of anger
- PLWH/A'S may be affected by past trauma to the point that it manifests in problems with disease management
- The prevalence of PTSD in HIV-infected individuals may be as high as



Trauma Drives HIV Epidemic in Women High Rate of Trauma Among American Women with HIV/AIDS and Its Public Health Gonsequences Revealed in Two 2012 UCSF Studies

- 50 percent of all people living with HIV/AIDS worldwide are women
- > 27 percent of all U.S. HIV/AIDS diagnoses today are in women
- 77 percent of all U.S. women with HIV/AIDS are black or Latina
- No. 3 cause of death for U.S. Black women, age 30 to 44 is HIV/AIDS
- 30 percent of American women with HIV/AIDS suffer PTSD (five times national rate)
- 55.3 percent of American women with HIV/AIDS suffer intimpartner violence (more than twice the national rate)

http://www.ucsf.edu/news/2012/03/11726/trauma-drives-hiv-epidemic-wome



Many HIV-positive gay men have post-traumatic stress disorder

- > A third of HIV-positive gay men have post-traumatic stress disorder
- Events including starting treatment,
- HIV-related illness
- Witnessing an HIV-related death
- Emotional responses to such events rather than actual physical threat were associated with the development of symptoms of posttraumatic stress.
- stress-disorder/page/1506783/



STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN TO ACHIEVE Trauma Informed Care (TIC)

■ PRINCIPLE OF:

Peer Support/Empowerment, Voice & Choice/Collaboration & Mutuality

■ GOAL 1, GOAL 2 and GOAL 3

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Choice/C	Collab	mpowerme oration & Goal: 1	Mutua	lity	
Provide Suppo	rtive On-	Site TIC Resource	es for Pat	ients	
Action Steps	Agency Lead	Resources Needed	Begin Date	End Date	Proof of Completion
1)Train staff/peers on TAMAR Model	S. Floyd	SAMHSA Technical Assistance	October 2014		
2) Identify patients to engage in TAMAR group	K. Howe	Screening tools/assessment process	Novemb er 2014		
3) Facilitate 15 week group intervention	P. Willis	Instruments and tools for group	January 2015		6

Increase Staff Knowled	dge of TIC Practices Wit Home Model (PC		New Patient	Center M	edical
	Home Woder (FC	, IVITIVI)			
Strategies	Action Steps	Agency Lead	Resources Needed	Begin Date	End Date
TIC Practices- training for ALL staff using the Adverse Childhood Experiences Study (ACE)	Obtain support from executive team for dedicated training availability for staff	P. McLoyd	None	October 2014	
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	2) Coordinate training schedule	S. Floyd	None	October 2014	
	3) Training of staff	K. Howe	SAMHSA Technical Assistance	Februar y 2014	
	4) Define peers' role on multidisciplinary team	P. Willis	Handouts	January 2015	
	5) Educate staff on peers' involvement in service delivery	P. Mcloyd	SAMHSA Technical Assistance	January 2015	6

Network. At least one go seclusion and restraint l changes (e.g., train all s support group).	t provide at least one goal for i pal should be stated as a meas by 90 percent). Additional goal taff in trauma-informed practic y include SAMHSA-supported	ureable out s may include es or estable	come (e.g., re de organizati lish a trauma	educe the o	use of ocess
Strategies	Action Steps	Agency Lead	Resources Needed	Begin Date	End Date
Create a single assessment tool for the social service	Review current multidisciplinary assessment tools	K. Howe	None	January 2015	
department implementing TIC Practices	Create a draft assessment for review & submission to Director of Social Services for Exec Team review	K. Howe/ S. Floyd	SAMHSA Technical Assistance	Feb. 2015	

Activities Implemented

- Trauma, Addiction, Mental Health, and Recovery Intervention Training (TAMAR)— Completed February 2015
- 2015
 Molding our eXperience Into Excellence (MOXIE)
 Application for additional Funding--- Received Funding
 February 2015
 Patient Survey--- Utilized PCL-C PTSD survey
 Focus Group--- June 2015
 High Risk Clinic --- New Clinic in Process/Pending
 Data Gathering/Evaluating--- Completed 256 surveys
 (surpassed goal of 250)



Next Steps

- Adverse Childhood Experiences Study(ACE) Utilization
- TAMAR- Group Facilitation & Screenings for PEERS/Co-facilitators
 Criteria for Facilitators & Co-facilitators
 Additional Trainings/Education as New Employee Orientation for PEERS

- **Clinical Supervision for PEERS**
- Translation of Trauma Informed Care Practices for Multi-lingual Participation Seeking Future Funding Opportunities!!!!

Summary

- CORE Center leadership and staff eager to move towards organizational Trauma Informed approach.
- SAMHSA Technical assistance on TAMAR provided groundwork for training administrative, clerks and
- Must pursue additional funding streams to support such as future trainings such as Molding our eXperience Into Excellence (MOXIE).



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Additional Questions

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Additional Comments?
Contact the SAMHSA-HRSA Center for Integrated Health Solutions integration@thenationalcouncil.org or MAI-COC-TA@mayatech.com

For More Information & Resources

Visit <u>www.integration.samhsa.gov</u> or e-mail <u>integration@thenationalcouncil.org</u>

Trauma Resources:

http://www.integration.samhsa.gov/clinical-practice/trauma



