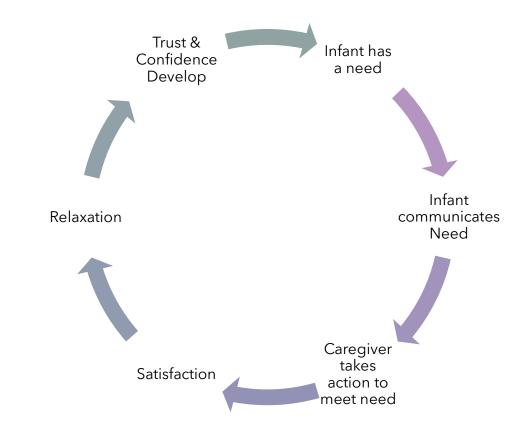


Agenda

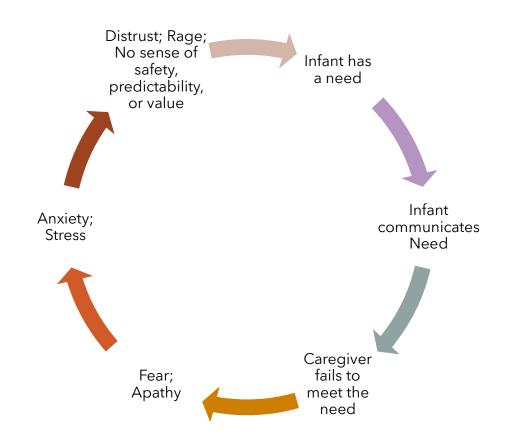
- Trust & Attachment
- Brain-Body Connection
- Memory
- Hope
- Q&A

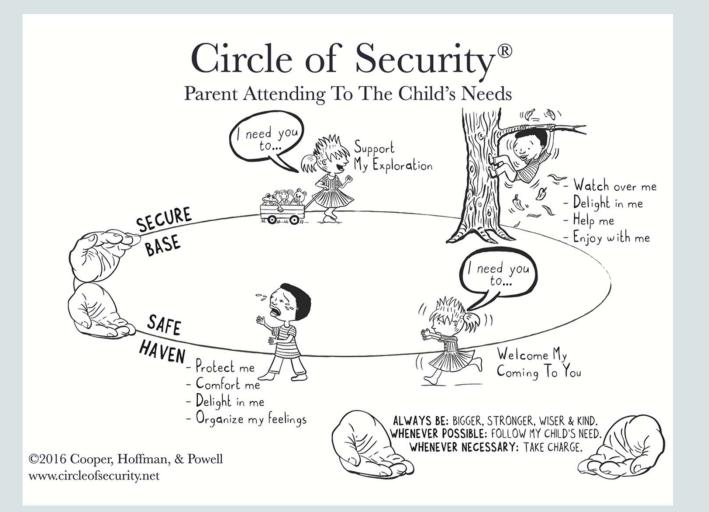


The First Year Trust Cycle



The First Year Trust Cycle

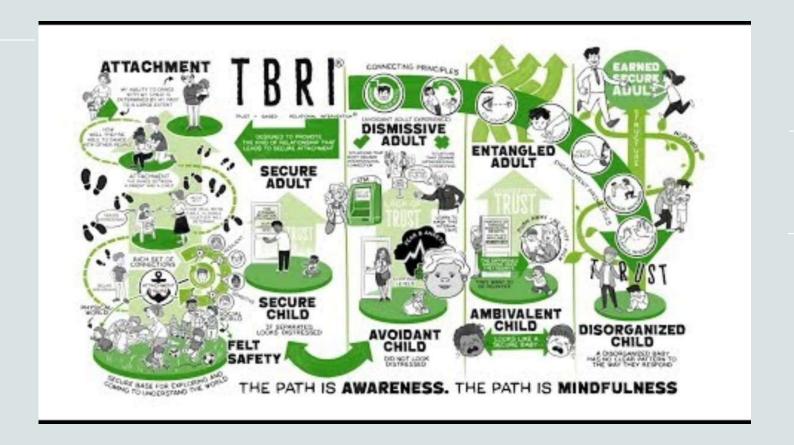




Circle of Security

BUILDING FELT SAFETY IN THE TODDLER & PRESCHOOL YEARS

Karyn Purvis Institute of Child Development



Infant/Child Attachment Styles



Secure

• Content, engaged, on task

Anxious/Avoidant

• Quiet, withdrawn, anxious

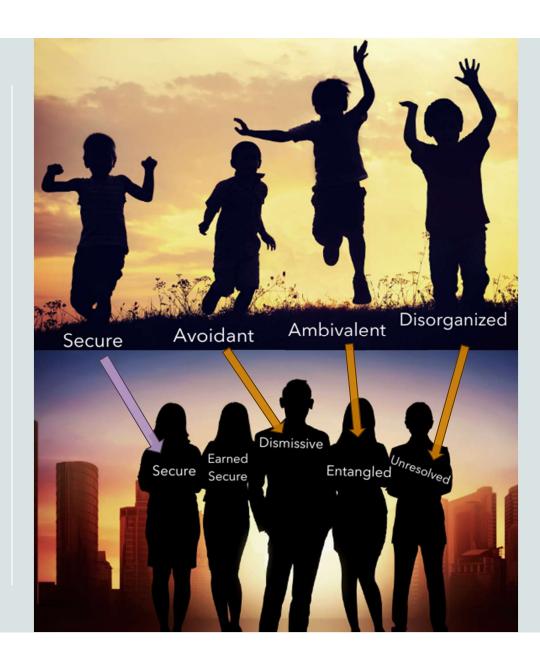
Anxious/Ambivalent

• Not focused, insecure, asking a lot of questions

Disorganized

 Angry, depressed, not following directions, short fuse, difficulty making friends What happens when we grow up?

Child Attachment Styles = Adult Mindset



Adult Mindset



Secure/Earned Secure

 Secure in relationships, values relationships, can give and receive care, realistic views on childhood, easily forms close relationships, positive self-esteem, negotiates needs

Dismissive

Limited childhood memory, emotionally closed off, values material things, may idealize caregiver, minimizes relationships, focus on goal attainment, avoids intimacy, little support to others in distress

Entangled/Preoccupied

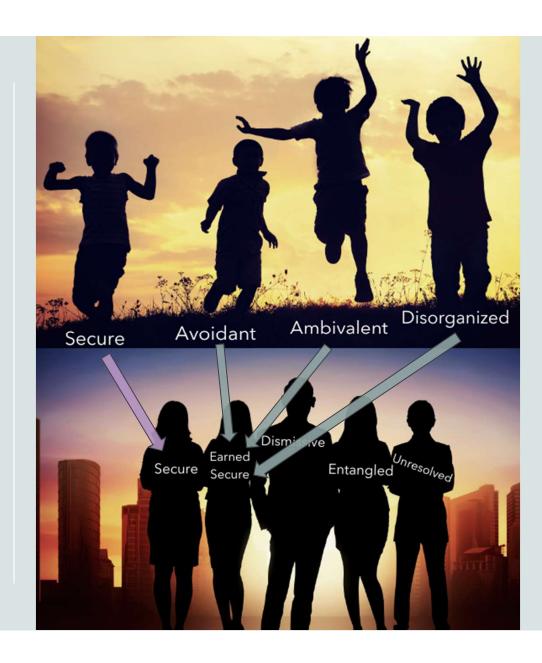
Angry/resentful toward caregivers, often unsatisfied with closeness to others, worry that others don't reciprocate feelings, clingy, may be intrusive with caregiving or in relationships

Unresolved

 Disorganized view of caregivers, dissociation, aggressive or hostile, untrusting, difficulty w/ relationships; mental health diagnosis or substance abuse, difficulty being present in the moment with child

Hope for the future

- Protective factors
- Therapeutic interventions
- Felt safety

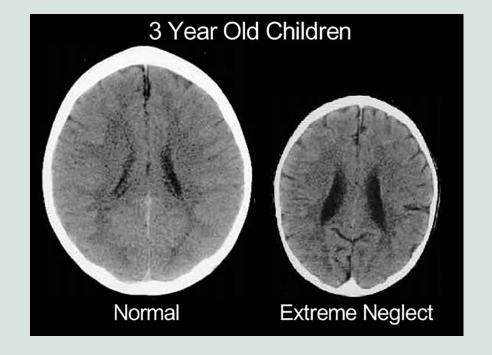


Caregivers shape our brains



Early experiences shape the architecture of the brain

- Fragile vs. Sturdy foundation
- Critically influenced by mutual responsiveness between adult and child



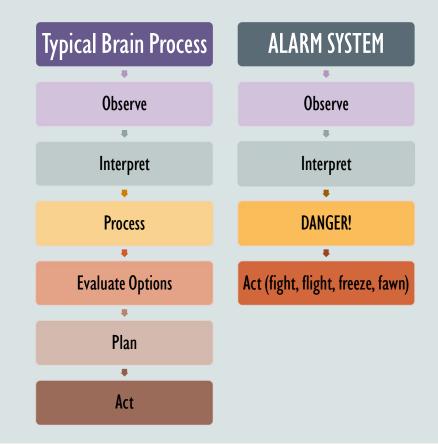
How our bodies respond to stress

High levels of cortisol and other stress hormones can lead to long term health problems and impact healthy brain development.





Alarm System Overactivation



Amygdala

- Works with the Hippocampus
- Hardwires emotional events as memories
- Like the secret service



Hippocampus

- Responsible for long-term memory
- Only part of the brain that continues to produce new neurons
- Creates a mental map (Spatial memory)





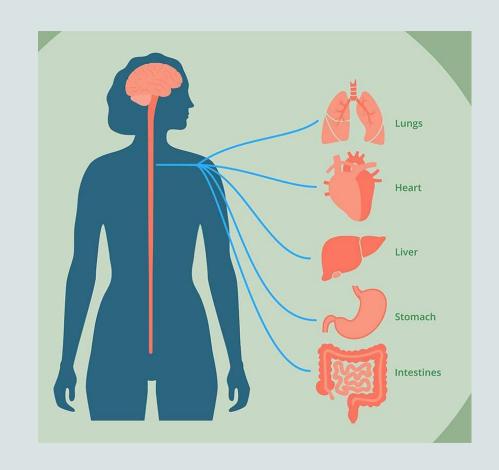
Hippocampus: Our Puzzle Master

- The brain likes complete
 pictures like putting together
 a puzzle
- Hippocampus will squish pieces together that don't quite fit to make sense of experiences

The Vagus Nerve

How do we physically experience emotions?

- · "gut wrench"
- · "punched in the gut"
- · "chest is caving in"
- · "heartbreak"
- · "Butterflies in my stomach"



Trauma & Memory







Explicit: stored in narrative form

- Stress hormones prevent integration from implicit to explicit memory.
- Transfer of memory from the amygdala and hippocampus to the cortex is blocked
- Traumatic memories can be like "undigested memory capsules" (Corrigan & Grand, 2014)

Trauma Capsule



Trauma & Attachment





Where do I start?

- Consistent responses
- Sensory systems and preferences
 - Be willing to reflect on our own history and use mindfulness in the moment

Healing from relational trauma is complex work, and requires patience, empathy, and consistency. We must be willing to see the whole person. We want to move beyond...



It is a journey we cannot rush.



Thank you

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