Trauma and Violence Informed Care

Coaching Call – Loud in the ED Initiative

Dec 9, 2020



Presenters

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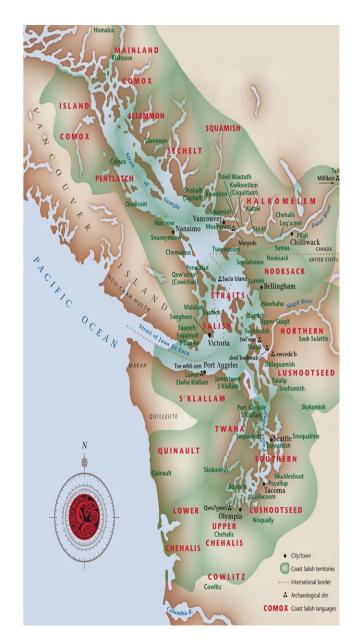
Overdose Emergency Response, Vancouver Coastal Health



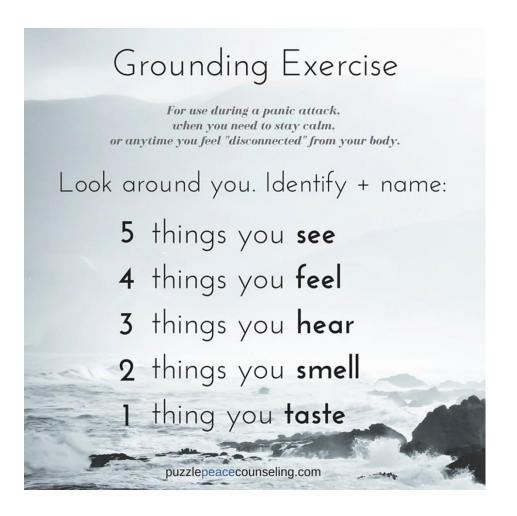
Acknowledgement & Appreciation

We gratefully acknowledge that this work takes place on the unceded ancestral homelands of the x^wməθk^wəyəm (Musqueam), Skxwú7mesh (Squamish) and səʾiilwəta?\frac{1}{2} (Tseil-wa-tuth) peoples.

Our thanks go out to everyone working hard under difficult conditions right now to protect our communities.



Caring for ourselves





Moment of Silence



(Ashley Wadhwani/Black Press)



Whiteboard

If you attended the last session on Trauma- and Violence-Informed Care (TVIC):

Share one key takeaway from last week's session



True or False?

- 1. Trauma and Violence informed practice means you have to know how to do trauma counselling.
- 2. Trauma and Violence informed practice can influence systemic workplace changes.
- 3. All people who use substances experience trauma.
- 4. All people who experience trauma develop substance use disorders.
- 5. Asking permission is an example of Trauma Informed Practice



Review of Terms

Trauma:

experiences that overwhelm our capacity to cope

Trauma informed practice:

a strengths-based framework that is grounded in an understanding of and responsiveness to the impact of trauma, that emphasizes physical, psychological, and emotional safety for both providers and survivors, and that creates opportunities for survivors to rebuild a sense of control and empowerment. (Hopper, Bassuk & Olivet, 2010)

Trauma and violence informed care:

Specific attention to structural and systematic violence (racism, sexism, classism, stigma, discrimination in health care encounters)

Attention to people's life conditions and their trauma and violence experiences; awareness that trauma and violence may be ongoing (Jean & Bungay, 2020)

Trauma-specific services:

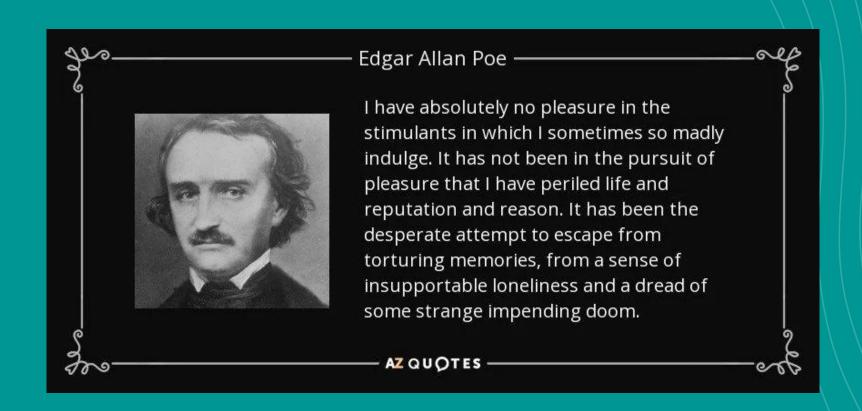
Specialized interventions for those with trauma symptoms



Trauma and substance use

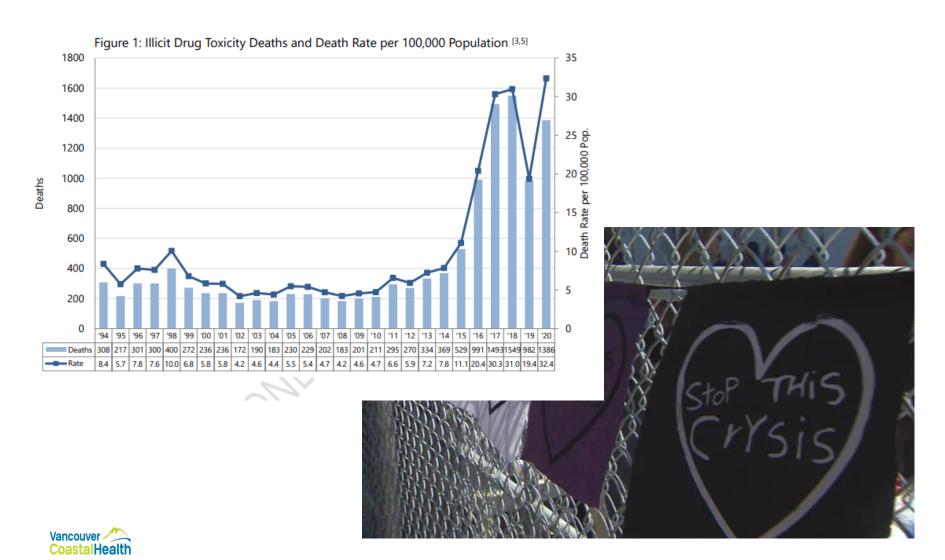
- 44.6% of participants in the North American
 Opiate Medication Initiative (NAOMI) in
 Vancouver reported a history of physical or sexual
 abuse, and 62.5% reported emotional abuse
 (Oviedo-Jokes et al., 2011)
- 67% of (1697) people who used injection drugs in the VIDUS study had experienced childhood trauma. Reporting an experience of trauma was positive associated with non-fatal overdose. (<u>Lake</u>, et al., 2015)







Trauma, and the overdose public health emergency



What does Trauma and Violence Informed care look like?

Content warnings

Asking permission

Offering choices

Changing language

Recognizing trauma responses

Grounding

AND

Safety planning

Awareness of history

Social change

Practice examples



Breakout questions

- 1. How could you approach this situation if you were the resident?
- 2. What systemic changes could prevent this from happening in your ED?



Resources:

- Equip study and toolkit: equiphealthcare.ca
- Trauma Informed Practice Guideline (VCH): http://shop.healthcarebc.ca/vch/VCHDSTs/BD-00-07-40107.pdf
- Opioid TIP Guide: https://bccewh.bc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Opioid-TIP-Guide May-2018.pdf





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