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With Your Hosts

Sarah Michelle and Anna

Real Deal Nurse Practitioner Club with Sarah Michelle and Anna

Welcome to the *Real Deal NP Club*. Whether you're hoping to become a real deal nurse practitioner or you already are one, this is the place for you to get the resources you need as you tackle this massive transition into practice. We're your hosts, Sarah Michelle, Chief Nursing Officer of Blueprint Test Prep, and Anna Miller, Director of Nursing Content. And we're here to hang out with you each week like your best friends in the NP space. Let's dive in.

Sarah: Hello, friends. Today, Anna and I are going to be talking about something that has been practiced for well over 50 years now, but more recently has become a bit of a buzzword. And so we are going to be talking about trauma-informed care. It is really grown in popularity and exposure, especially in the literature since that COVID-19 pandemic, which could certainly be described as a traumatizing experience for many people across the board. And so we're just going to talk about how to dive into this approach to care and the steps that we can take as real donors practitioners.

Anna: Yeah, there is a lot of information now on trauma-informed care, but what exactly does that mean? Like what defines trauma or traumatic events? And we're going to talk about that and how we can use the principles of trauma-informed care to really guide our clinical practice.

Sarah: Before we can talk about trauma-informed care, I think we need to actually define what a trauma is. I think there is a certain connotation with trauma that it is some sort of physical or emotional abuse or impact, but according to the Trauma-Informed Care Implementation Resource Center, trauma is a pervasive problem. It results from exposure to an incident or a series of events that are emotionally disturbing or life-threatening that have lasting adverse effects on the individual's functioning and mental, physical, social, emotional, and or spiritual well-being.

Anna: Yeah, and trauma can certainly be the result of abuse or physical trauma, but it can occur from poverty, systemic discrimination, or even the

sudden loss of a loved one's, right? Like all of these are traumatic events. So now, how does this relate to health care?

Sarah: But you can think of trauma as a part of social determinants of health. People who have experienced traumatic events, especially those that are repeated traumas, are much more likely to have dysfunctional relationships, use tobacco products, and demonstrate maladaptive coping behaviors as well.

Anna: Yeah, really trauma-informed care, it really just flips the script as a clinician to instead of seeking out what is wrong with the patient, It is asking it in a way that is saying what is happening to the patient and this approach allows the patient to feel safe and helps avoid any re-traumatization.

Sarah: And the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration states that a trauma-informed practice acknowledges the impact of trauma, the signs and symptoms we might see, and it works to integrate such knowledge of trauma-informed care into all policies and interactions. And this organization has some key assumptions about trauma-informed care known as the four R's and those are realization, recognize, respond, and resist retraumatization. Anna, can you kind of go over those a little bit.

Anna: Yeah, so realization, right, just means realizing how trauma impacts individuals, and families. Everyone has different coping strategies that help them or not help them to process trauma. Recognize means recognizing the signs of trauma so that we can make appropriate referrals for care and services.

Respond is the ability of the individual and organization to utilize and integrate trauma-informed care into patient care. And then lastly, that resisting re-traumatization means creating an environment that lessens the stressors and assists in the recovery of trauma.

Sarah: And then using those key assumptions, we can move forward with our trauma informed approach using the six principles of safety,

trustworthiness, and transparency, peer support, collaboration, mutuality, empowerment, voice and choice, and cultural, historical and gender issues.

So let's break some of those down a little bit. Safety means creating an environment where patients feel safe both physically and psychologically. And the principles of trustworthiness, collaboration, and empowerment all deal with using open communication, establishing that trust and rapport, and focusing on resilience and healing.

Anna: Yeah, there are a lot of guiding principles to make our patients feel safe. But really, we need to talk about why this matters so much, right? What are these benefits of trauma-informed care? Besides helping patients to heal and overcome trauma, it really comes down to helping patients be more engaged in their care.

Sarah: And when that happens, patient-centered decision-making occurs and patients can experience better health outcomes. It can help to improve social relationships, coping mechanisms, and lessen the burden of chronic disease as well.

And so what are some steps that you can take as a real-deal nurse practitioner to provide that trauma-informed care? Well, there is not really an exact recipe. It takes a lot of training and self-reflection and just motivation to create that positive change. And if you're interested in more information, definitely check out that organization we discussed before or the Trauma-Informed Care Implementation Resource Center for more information and training resources. And Anna, what are some other ways to communicate in a trauma-informed way.

Anna: Yeah, besides training for you, colleagues, clinical organization, just look at the physical environment. So think about what the space says to patients. Is it an inviting space? And I always recommend practicing this trauma-informed care with your colleagues and staff.

Sarah: Well what do you mean by that?

Anna: Well basically just creating a culture of wellness. So think about is your work environment solely focused on meeting company goals? Or are the needs of the employees taken into consideration as well? Are employees using time off to rest and rejuvenate? Does your company offer paid time off for mental health days? Those are all huge.

Sarah: And along those lines too, you can start to incorporate wellness practices into the workday. So that could look like having a brief check-in session every morning to talk about any stress or to kind of refocus group needs.

Or another idea could be to encourage staff to take their lunch and breaks away from their desk or their workstations and kind of give them the opportunity to unplug a little bit. And so trauma-informed care might have been a new topic for you today, but we hope that you can walk away from this quick episode with just a basic understanding of its importance because that's the first step. And Anna, is there anything else you'd want someone to take away?

Anna: I think the big thing for today, we're just barely scraping the surface, but the big thing is that we want to create a safe and welcoming environment for our patients, right? That's what it boils down to. And like what was said earlier, it's not about figuring out what's wrong with the patient. It's what has happened to the patient. Learning this trauma-informed approach, it takes time, but it is well worth it.

Sarah: Yes. And definitely check out those resources we've mentioned, especially like if your clinic hasn't really deep dived into trauma-informed care, maybe you're the person that can bring it to the surface and it will be abundantly helpful for your patients. But that is it for this week and we'll be talking to you soon.

Thanks for listening to the *Real Deal Nurse Practitioner Club*. If you want more information about the different types of support that we offer to

students and new nurse practitioners, you can visit npreviews, with an S, dot com. We'll see you next week.