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Using trauma informed care when discussing weight in clinical practice.

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"Laura, I don't hate you because you're fat, you're fat because I hate you."

(Jessica Lopez, 2004)



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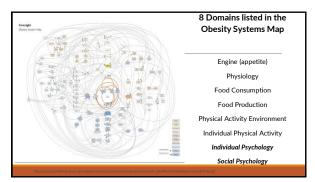


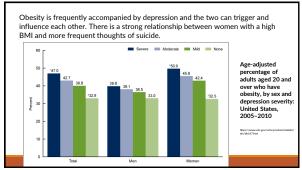
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Start at the start

- 1. Obesity is a complex and multifactorial health condition
- 2. Obesity and health (mental and physical) have bidirectional relationships
- 3. Weight bias is harmful







Two mechanisms linking mental health and obesity Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) ACEs original study, over 13,000 members of an HMO Reported that childhood maltreatment was strongly linked to risk of having BMI > 40 (1978) In 2005-2006, a series of studies of bariatric surgery candidates reported that 69% scored above clinical cutoff (which is 2-3x higher than normative values) on an instrument used to assess childhood trauma (Karr et al., 2013) Weight Bias/Stigma and its Internalization 42% of US adults say they have faced weight bias 50% of US adults endorse internalized weight bias

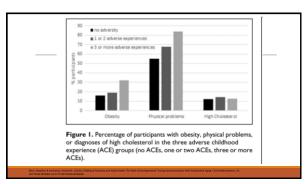
ACEs - Adverse Childhood Experiences

Potentially traumatic events or situations that undermine safety, stability and bonding during childhood (0-17 years)

- experiencing or witnessing violence, abuse, or neglect at home or community
- having a family member attempt or die by suicide
- · family substance use or mental health problems
- instability due to parental separation or household members being in jail or prison
- not having enough food to eat
- experiencing homelessness or unstable housing
- or experiencing discrimination



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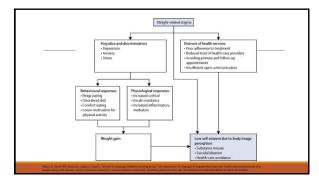


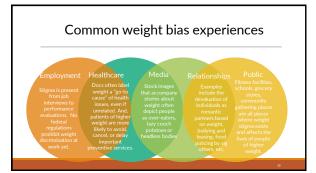
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Weight Bias and Stigma

- Weight bias is defined as "negative weight-related attitudes, beliefs, assumptions and judgments toward individuals with overweight or obesity based solely on size or weight."
- Weight stigma is weight-based discrimination (e.g., "discrimination or stereotyping based on one's weight.")
- Over time, experiences with bias and stigma may become internalized, known as "internalized weight bias."

Publ & Brownell, 2001, Obes Rev, Washington, 2011
DETA: https://www.neifonolasticationders.org/blos/fresh.about.sasiabt.atiensal









Weight Bias and Health



"The alarming rates of obesity have brought widespread attention to the medical consequences of this public health problem. Often ignored, however, are the social and personal obstacles that individuals with excess weight or obesity face. Bias, stigma, and discrimination due to weight are frequent experiences for many individuals with obesity, which have serious consequences for their personal and social well being and overall health. Given that at least half of the American population is overweight, the number of people potentially faced with discrimination and stigmatization is immense."

Rebecca Puhl, PhD, Deputy Director at the Rudd Center for Food Policy and Obesity at UCon

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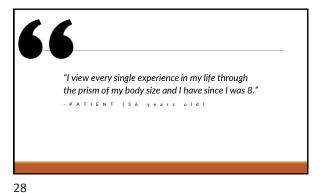
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"IT IS TIME TO GET SERIOUS ABOUT YOUR WEIGHT."

"HAVE YOU THOUGHT ABOUT GETTING SOME MORE EXERCISE?"

"I think just basic things can help; like firstly just determination that you want to do something about it."

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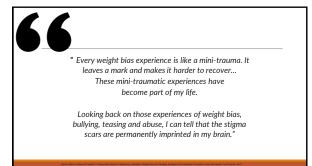
NON-COMPLIANT

LAZY

STUPID

Lacking willpower

undisciplined



A trauma-informed approach to discussing weight accounts for the *possibility* that every patient you see may have a history of traumatic stress.



Trauma Informed Care/Approach

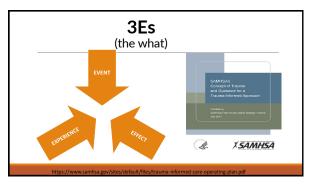
A comprehensive approach: including individual, organizational, and systemic levels

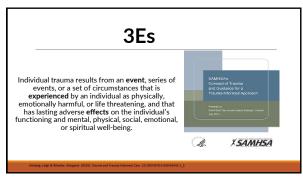
"The foundations of TIC depend on an understanding of the neurological, biological, psychological, and social impact of trauma on the person as well as the heavy burden those effects often have on individuals, families, and communities."

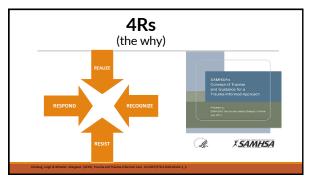
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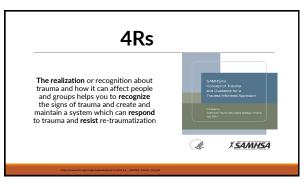


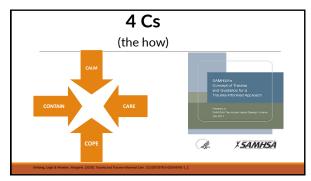
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Implementing trauma informed care 4Cs CALM Pay attention to how you are feeling when you are caring for patients. Breathe deeply and calm yourself to model and promote calmness for the patient, yourself, and your co-workers. Human beings biologically "co-regulate" with one another.

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Implementing trauma informed care 4Cs CALM Pay attention to how you are feeling when you are caring for patients. Breathe deeply and cain yourself to model and promote calmenes for the patient, yourself, and your co-workers. Human beings biologically "co-regulate" with one another. CONTAIN Model healthy relationship boundaries and earn trust by behaving reliably. Normalize fear of returning to the healthcare setting, Many patients have experienced broken promises and betrayals of trust. Resist the urge to overstened yourself to provide care; a good rule of reliability is to not make any promises that you cannot keep.

Implementing trauma informed care		
4Cs		
CARE		
Practice self-care and compassion for your patients and yourself. Compassion, humility, and respect should be reflected throughout the trauma informed healthcare system, including front desk, note/charting, patient interactions and follow up. Move from a mindset of "What's wrong with you" to "What happened to you?"		
oberg, Leigh & Wheeler, Margaret. (2019). Trauma and Trauma-informed Care. 10.1007/978-3-010-04142-1, 2.		

Implementing trauma informed care

4Cs

CARE

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COPE

Emphasize coping skills, positive relationships, and interventions that build hope and resiliency for yourself and your patients. Shift perspective to recognize that coping skills that have adverse health and life consequences may have been attempts to survive trauma by achieving short-term positive effects like a reduction of anxiety and fear.

Kimberg, Leigh & Wheeler, Margaret. (2019). Trauma and Trauma-Informed Care. 10.1007/978-3-030-04342-

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Challenging 3 common assumptions about TIC

Assum	ntion	1.
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I can't implement trauma informed care because I am not a psychologist/therapist.

"I don't know how/want to treat trauma. I will refer out for that."

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Fact 1.

Trauma informed care IS NOT trauma treatment.

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Assumption 2.

Trauma informed care takes more (too much) time.

"I am constantly stretched thin and running behind. I simply cannot add anything else to my appointments."

Fact 2.	
Trauma informed care requires a change to	
Trauma informed care requires a change to HOW you practice, not adding more to what you already do.	
you all eady do.	
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Assumption 3.	
I will use trauma informed care when it is necessary. "Most of my patients are fine. If someone discloses trauma to me, I will be able to respond appropriately."	
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Fact 3.	
Trauma informed care is not reactive. It is	
proactive and can be universally applied/beneficial.	
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