「創傷知情照顧」培訓小組

第一節



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小組目的

- 提升參加者對情緒的認識,並學習有效回應 有情緒需要的學生/個案。
- 認識不同調節情緒的方法。









小組協議

- 出席所有小組節數
- 積極參與小組活動
- 尊重不同意見
- 互相鼓勵
- 守密











熱身遊戲:3分鐘挑戰











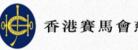
3分鐘挑戰

- ▶ 3-4人一組
- 成員在3分鐘內列出不同情緒
- ▶ 鬥多取勝











資料來源:香港家庭福利會









情緒是...

- ◆ 人對事件或處境的反應
- ❖ 可分3個部份:(1) 主觀經驗、(2) 生理反應、(3) 行為/表達 反應
- ❖ 除了喜、怒、哀、樂,還有很多情緒詞彙
- ❖ 同一範疇內的感受可因不同程度而有不同情緒詞彙,例如對 一件事情感到擔心,可以有壓力、不安、害怕、焦慮等不同 程度









情緒是...

- 情緒不一定是單一的; 更多時候是多樣性組合
- 可簡單分為「正面情緒」及「負面情緒」,但沒有 好與壞或對與錯之分
- 最重要是能覺察它,並給予適當的回應。









創傷知情照顧實踐 Trauma-informed Care Practice ("TICP")









何謂創傷?













影片來源: The Well. (2022, November 7). What trauma does to your brain and body | Bessel van der Kolk [Video]. YouTube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZKa7V_mV818









小組討論(10分鐘)

- 2-3人一組,分享看完影片的感受。
- 建議討論問題:
 - 1. 你對創傷有新或不同的認知嗎?
 - 2. 你對接觸過的學生/案主有不同的想法嗎?
 - 3. 你會對他們有不同的回應嗎?









何謂創傷?

>3'E'

經驗

一個人對該事件的 感覺。有許多因素 影響,包括文化信 念、是否有社交網 絡支援、身心發展 階段等。

事件

真實的身體或心理傷害或極端威脅。可以是獨立或重覆性發生的事件。

後果

會造成長遠的 身心負面影響

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甚麼是創傷知情照顧實踐?

 Trauma-informed Care Practice aims to do <u>NO further harm</u> through retraumatizing individuals by acknowledging that usual operations may be an inadvertent trigger for exacerbating trauma symptoms.

目的旨在不造成二次創傷而引致案主有更多的傷害。提醒一些日常的運作或會無意引發誘因而加劇創傷徵狀。

SAMHSA's (2014) approach to trauma-informed care makes <u>four key</u>
 <u>assumptions</u> that must be present as a basis of implementation for trauma-informed care, with a further <u>six key principles</u> to then be applied.

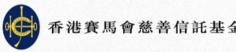
SAMHSA提出的創傷知情照顧實踐必須符合有4項主要假定及6項基本原則。

* Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration; Agency within U.S, Department of Health and Human Services ('SAMHSA')









4項假定

- The 4 "Rs"

widespread impact of trauma and the potential pathways to recovery *Response* - program, **Recognition** - of the organization or system SAMSHA's (2014) TICP responds by applying the signs and symptoms of Assumptions principles of a traumatrauma informed approach Resist re-traumatization of clients as well as staff

Realization - the



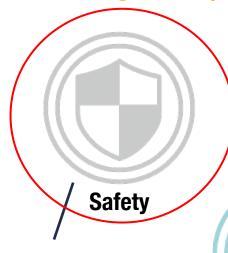






6項原則

- 6 Guiding Principles



「安全」原則尤其重要!當中包括身體及 心理上的安全感覺。



Trustworthiness & transparency



Peer support



Collaboration & mutuality



Empowerment voice & choice



Cultural, historical & gender issues











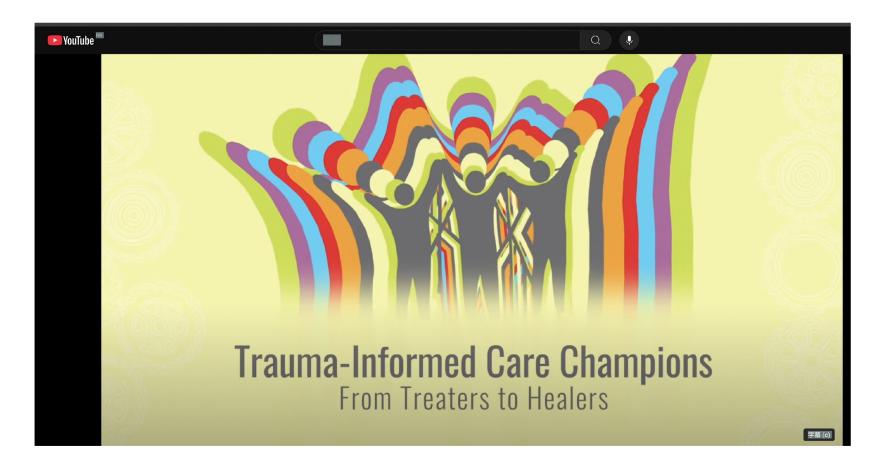
為何要採用創傷知情照顧?











影片來源:Center for Health Care Strategies. (2018, November 28). *Trauma-Informed Care Champions: From Treaters to Healers* [Video]. YouTube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8wxnzVib2p4









Why TICP?

Q: Why do we need "Trauma Informed Care Practice"?

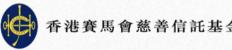
A: It is a LENS to understand our clients, it is also a screening tool which can help to identify who may need trauma treatment. We hope that ALL THE WOUNDED PEOPLE WILL BE APPROPRIATELY AND HUMANELY SUPPORTED when we all equipped TICP.

What wrong with you? - What's happened to you?









大腦與情緒之關係









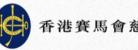
情緒與大腦

- ●大腦會偵測**『危險』(THREATS)** 及**『獎勵』(REWARDS)**
- ●若評估有『危險』-->腦部會釋放壓力荷爾蒙: 腎上腺素 (ADRENALINE)、皮質醇(CORTISOL)-->作戰或逃跑
- 若評估為『獎勵』(例如覺得有人對你好),腦剖會釋放多巴胺
 (DOPAMINE)、催產素(OXYTOCIN)、血清素(SEROTONIN)-->
 有動力、繼續去做
- ●強烈情緒可**「騎劫」理性!**
- ●但同時「思想」亦會影響「情緒反應」!



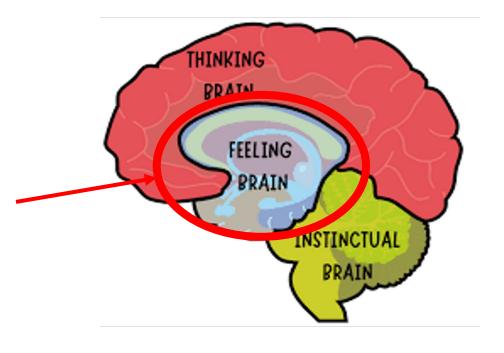






受驚腦/作戰腦

當邊緣系統啟動,額 葉("思考腦")便會關閉



負責思考的部份關閉;我們的反應及行為全受情緒及生存本能管控 ** "危險"可以是真實存在,或是**感覺**存在**

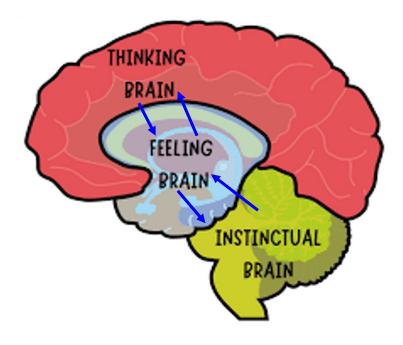








學習腦/理性腦



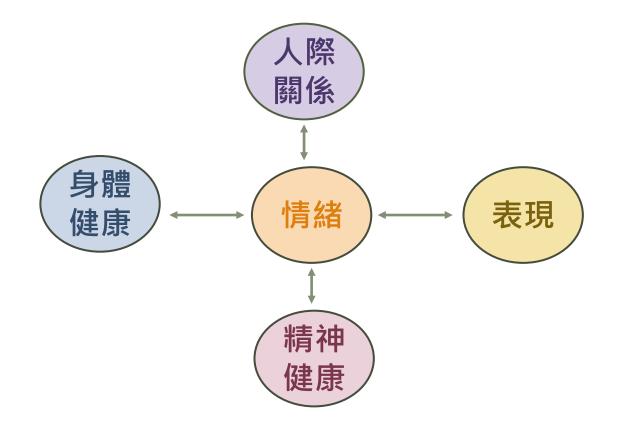
當人處於放鬆平靜的狀態,腦部不同的部份是互相連結的, 我們可以思考、感覺、溝通及解決問題。





















WINDOW OF TOLERANCE

The window of tolerance and different states that affect you



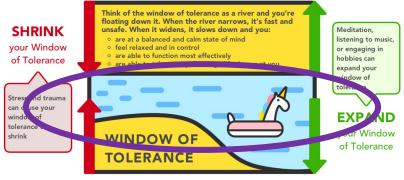
HYPERAROUSAL

- o Abnormal state of increased responsiveness
- Feeling anxious, angry and out of control
- You may experience wanting to fight or run away



DYSREGULATION

- When you start to deviate outside your window of tolerance you start to feel agitated, anxious, or angry
 You do not feel comfortable but you are not out of control yet





DYSREGULATION

- You start to feel overwhelmed, your body might start shutting down and you could lose track of time
 You don't feel comfortable but you are not out of control yet



HYPOAROUSAL

- Abnormal state of decreased responsiveness
- Feeling emotional numbness, exhaustion, and depression
 You may experience your body shutting down or freeze

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資料來源: Mind My Peelings.













過高反應(Hyperarousal)

能量過高,呈現焦躁、 易怒、失眠、衝動等現象。



容納之窗(Window of Tolerance)

一個人面對壓力時,身心可承受的範圍。 在容納之窗之內,身心處在「適度反應狀態」, 一個人尚可穩定與理性地面對困境,解決問題。



過低反應(Hyperarousal)

能量不足,出現疲憊、 無力、憂鬱、失去動力、無望等情形。









擴張容納之窗的方法:安定練習



找一個安靜舒適的 位置坐下, 盡量放鬆身體, 留意呼吸。



6 ways to practice grounding



Body

Lay on the ground, press your toes into the floor, squeeze playdough



Observe

Describe an object in detail: color, texture, shadow, light, shapes, size, weight



5 Senses

Wear your favorite sweatshirt, use essential oils, make a cup of tea



Practice 4-7-8 breathing: inhale to 4, hold for 7, exhale to 8

Breathe



Self-soothe

Take a shower or bath, find a grounding object, light a candle, feel something soft

1, 2, 3 ...



Distract

Find all the square or green objects in the room, count by 7s, say the date



你留意到的物件







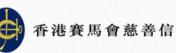
回家練習

- 在家/ 需要時使用 5-4-3-2-1安定練習至少 1次或以上
- 下節回來分享:
 - 1. 甚麼事情令你感到情緒有影響?
 - 2 在進行安定練習時有何感受?有困難嗎?易掌握嗎?
 - 3. 完成後對比之前的情緒有分別嗎?是甚麼?









THANK YOU









