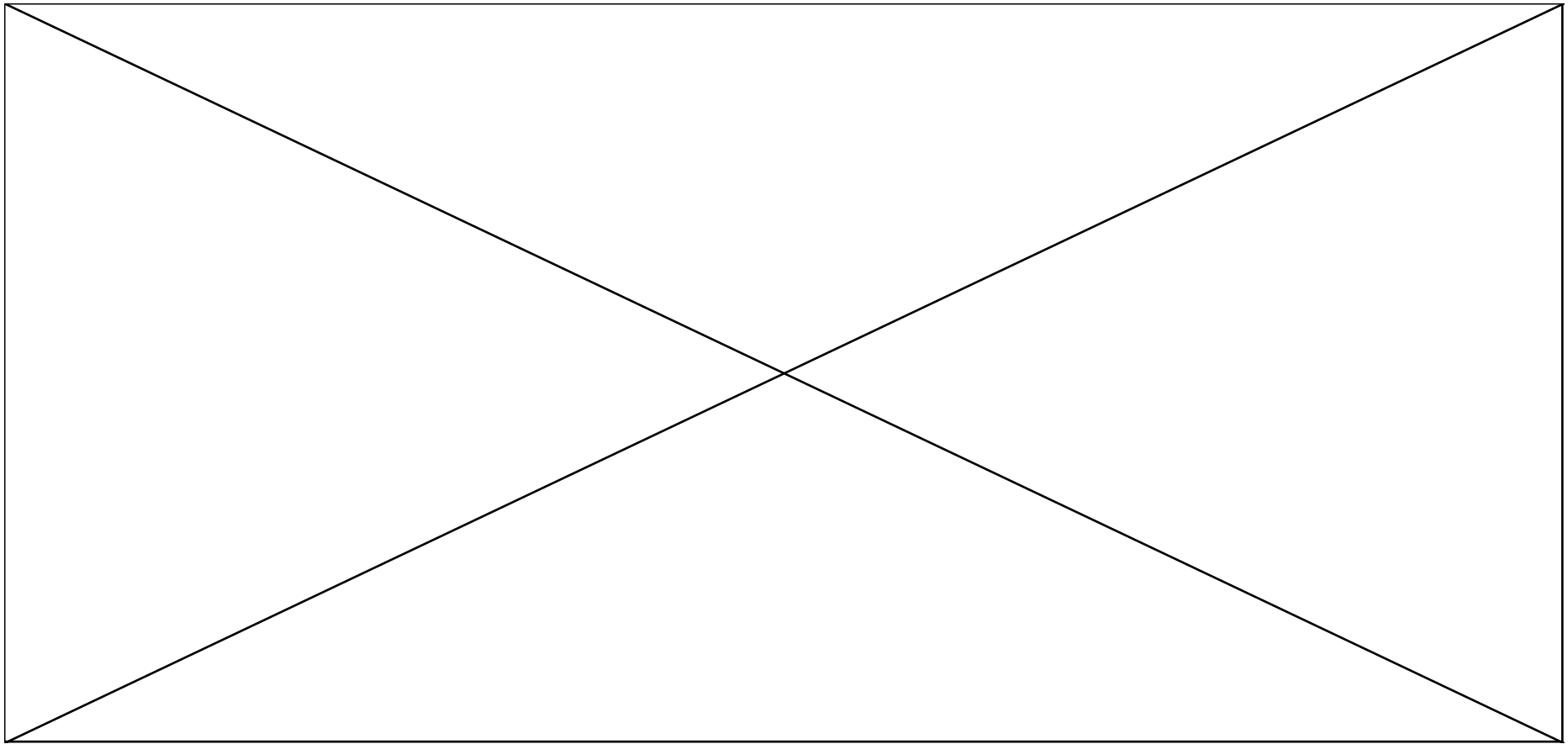


# THE INTERSECTION OF FEAR, TRAUMA & VIOLENCE

DR. ALISHA MORELAND-CAPUIA, M.D.

DR. ALISHA MORELAND-CAPUIA, JANUARY 9TH 2015 WHAT  
WORKS CONFERENCE



**VIDEO PRESENTATION: "I'm afraid"**

DR. ALISHA MORELAND-CAPUIA, JANUARY 9TH 2015 WHAT  
WORKS CONFERENCE

# WE CAN ALL RELATE TO FEAR OR BEING AFRAID

Afraid of the dark as children

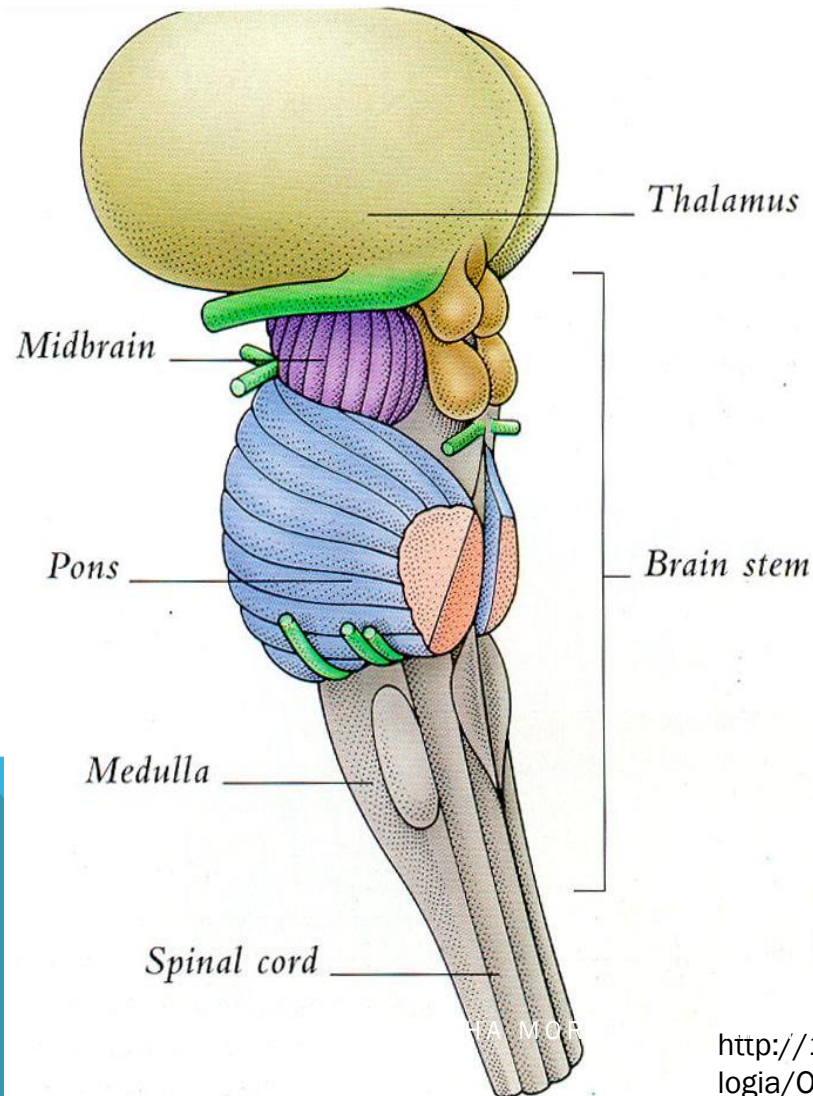
Afraid of the light as adults



FEAR  
LEAV

Fear is a natural response shared by all human beings. The fear response stems from all human's natural proclivity towards survival.

# BRAINSTEM: “SURVIVAL CENTER”- THE PRIMITIVE BRAIN



Brain stem contains centers that regulate several functions that are **vital for survival**; these include blood pressure, heartbeat, respiration, digestion, and certain reflex actions

# FEAR: A NATURAL RESPONSE

## THIS IS YOUR BRAIN ON FEAR

It's time for that product presentation. The neural pathway of fear begins with sensory data: stepping onto the stage, seeing the bright lights, hearing the noise of a packed house on Demo Day.

Sensory data is gathered and relayed through the brain stem to the...

### THALAMUS

Giant switchboard, directs information to other parts of the brain

**Thalamus**, essentially a giant switchboard that directs information to other parts of the brain.

### HYPOTHALAMUS

Fight-or-Flight response is activated.

**Hypothalamus**, where the fight-or-flight response is activated. Messages are sent to the kidneys' adrenal glands, which release stress hormones.

### FRONTAL & TEMPORAL LOBES

Higher cortical areas where the experience of dread happens

**Frontal and temporal lobes**, higher cortical areas where experiences of dread occur, release chemicals like dopamine that can cause panicked, irrational behavior.

Dopamine is released & can cause panicked, irrational behavior

### HIPPOCAMPUS

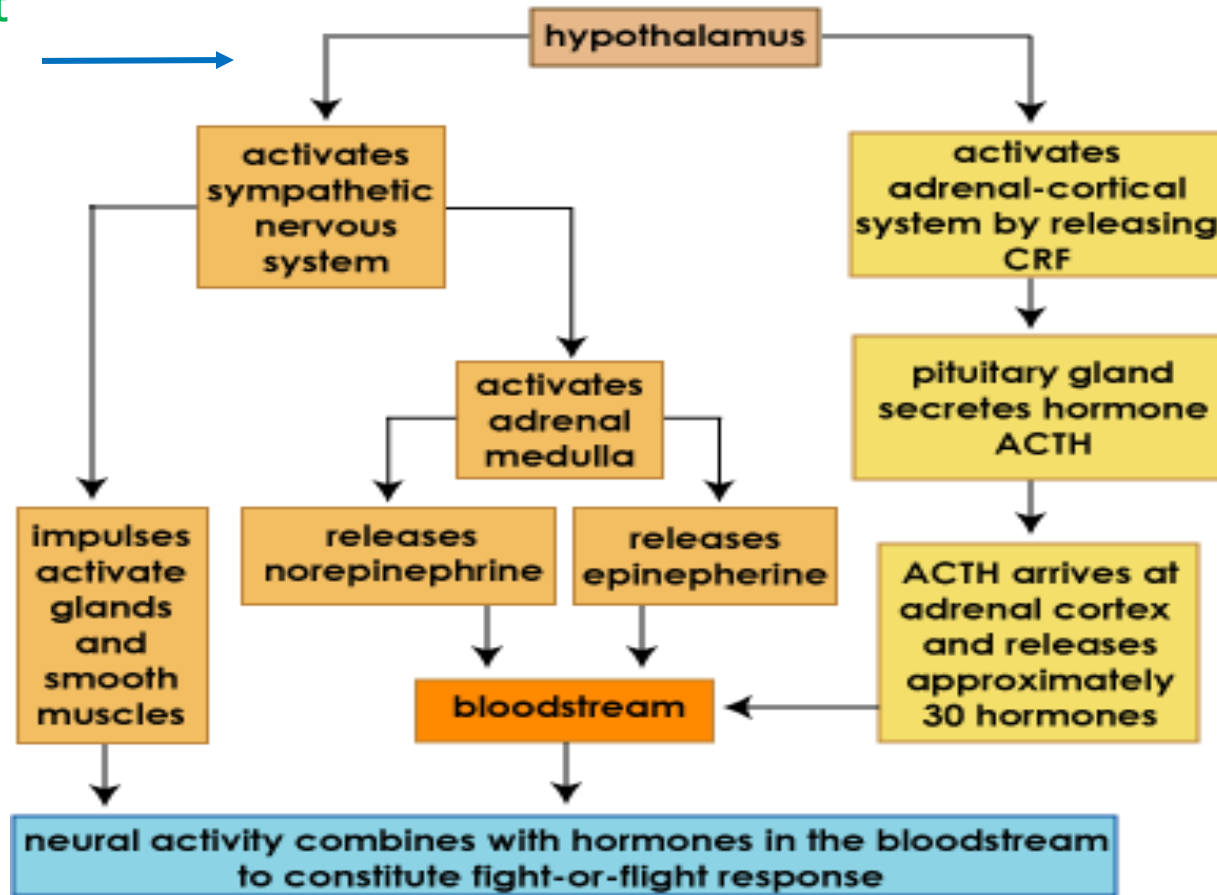
Sensory cortex and AMYGDALA- gives context to the situational and emotional aspects of fear

**Hippocampus**, sensory cortex and **amygdala**, areas of the brain that establish situational and emotional context and officially deem the situation as fearful.

Entrepreneur

# Fight-or-flight Response

External threat  
perceived or  
real



Parasympathetic  
Nervous System



©2005 HowStuffWorks

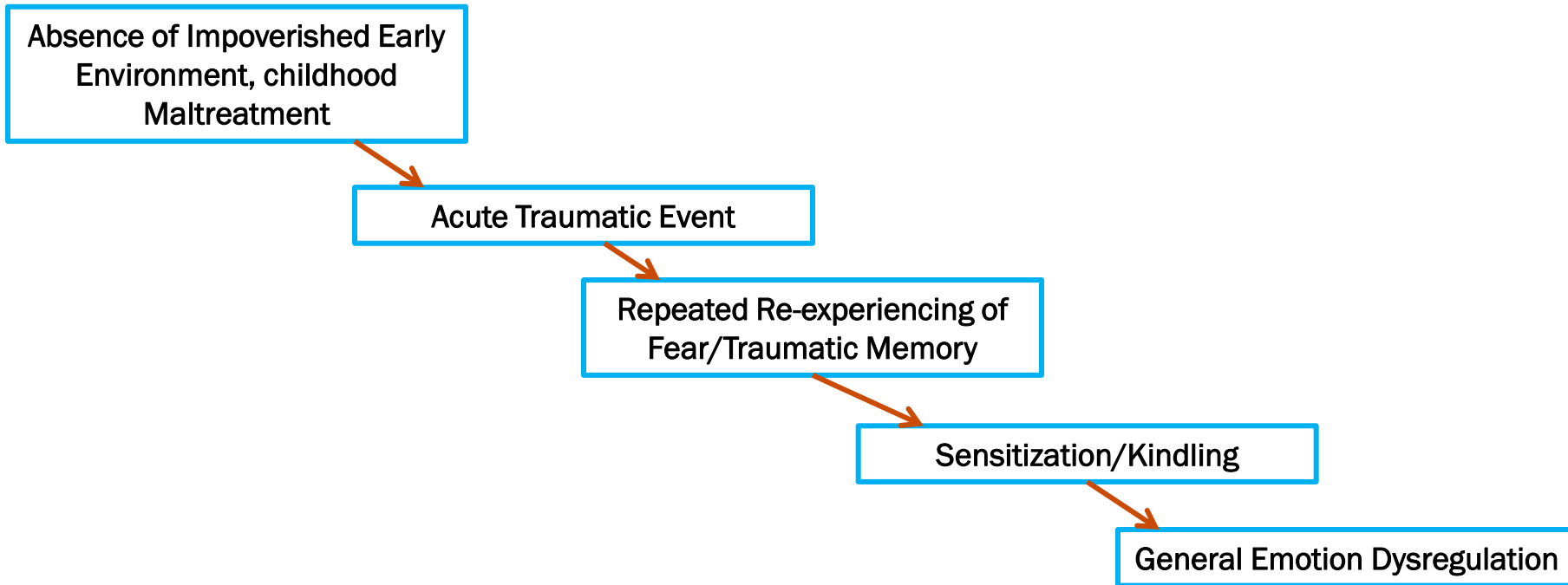
The fear response is meant to be time limited, once the fear trigger is eliminated, the fear response should subside. What happens when you live in a constant state of fear?

# WHAT HAPPENS WHEN FEAR IS UNWOVEN??

DR. ALISHA MORELAND-CAPUIA, JANUARY 9TH 2015 WHAT  
WORKS CONFERENCE

# FEAR CONDITIONING THROUGH STRESS SENSITIZATION & KINDLING

## PATHWAY 1: Lanius et al. (2010)

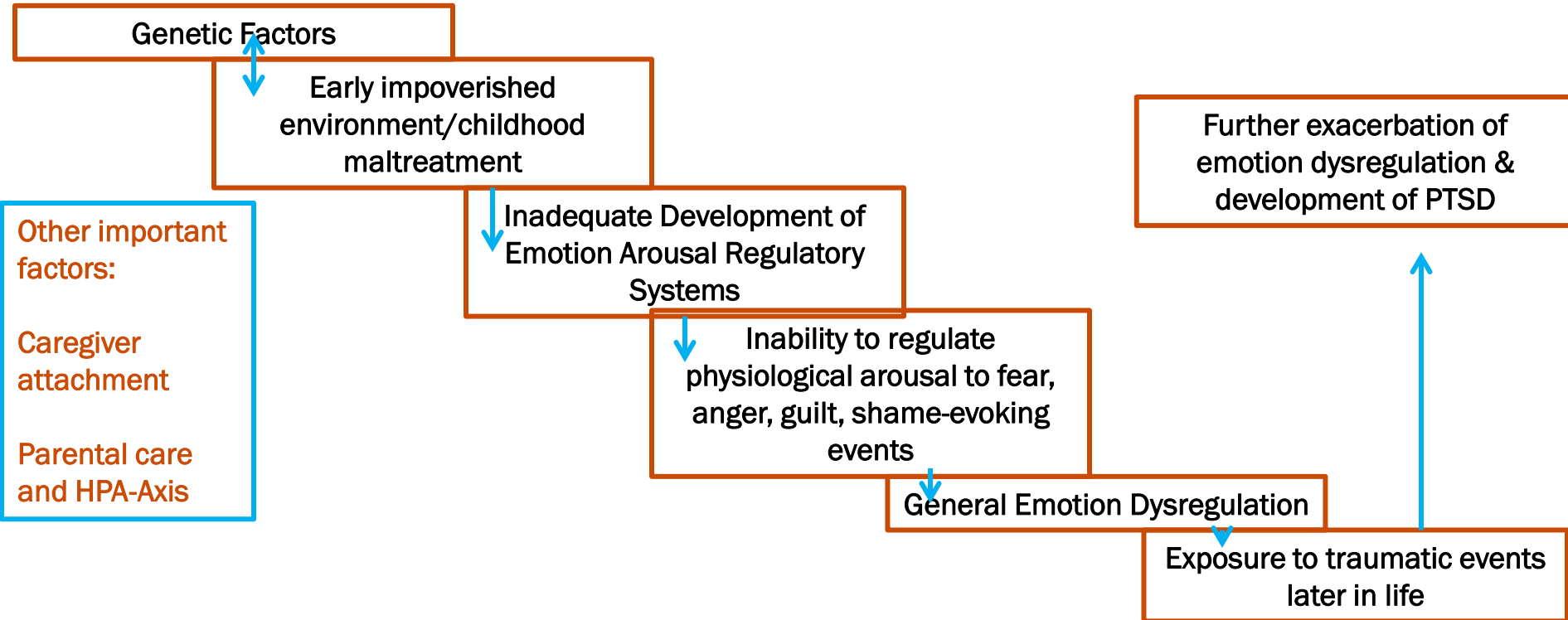


Lanius et al. (2010). Fear Conditioning and early life vulnerabilities: two distinct pathways of emotion dysregulation and brain dysfunction in PTSD. *European Journal of PsychoTraumatology*, Vol 1 (2010)



# EARLY LIFE VULNERABILITIES

## PATHWAY 2: Lanius et al. (2010)



Lanius et al. (2010). Fear Conditioning and early life vulnerabilities: two distinct pathways of emotion dysregulation and brain dysfunction in PTSD. *European Journal of PsychoTraumatology*, Vol 1 (2010)

# STRESS SENSITIZATION

According to Milad et al. (2009)

**Stress sensitization = failure of the extinction of conditioned fear**

**In other words, living in a constant state of fear, learned maladaptive behavior... may lead to stress sensitization**

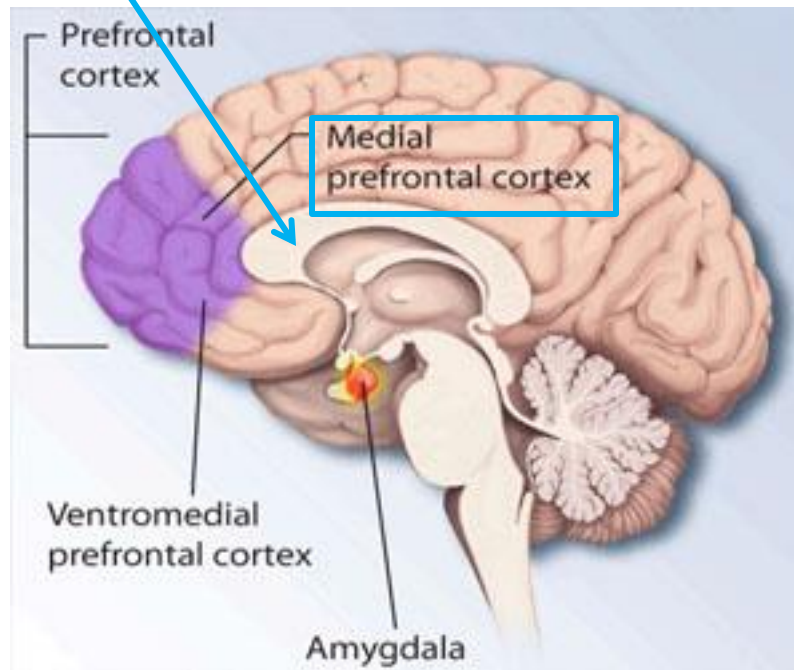
Milad, M.R. et al. (2009). Neurobiological basis of failure to recall extinction memory in post-traumatic stress disorder. *Biological Psychiatry*, 66(12), 1191-1194.

# THE BRAIN & FEAR CONDITIONING

Corpus callosum

## PREFRONTAL CORTEX

- ❑ Planning complex cognitive behavior
- ❑ personality expression
- ❑ decision making
- ❑ moderating social behavior



## MEDIAL PREFRONTAL CORTEX (MPFC)

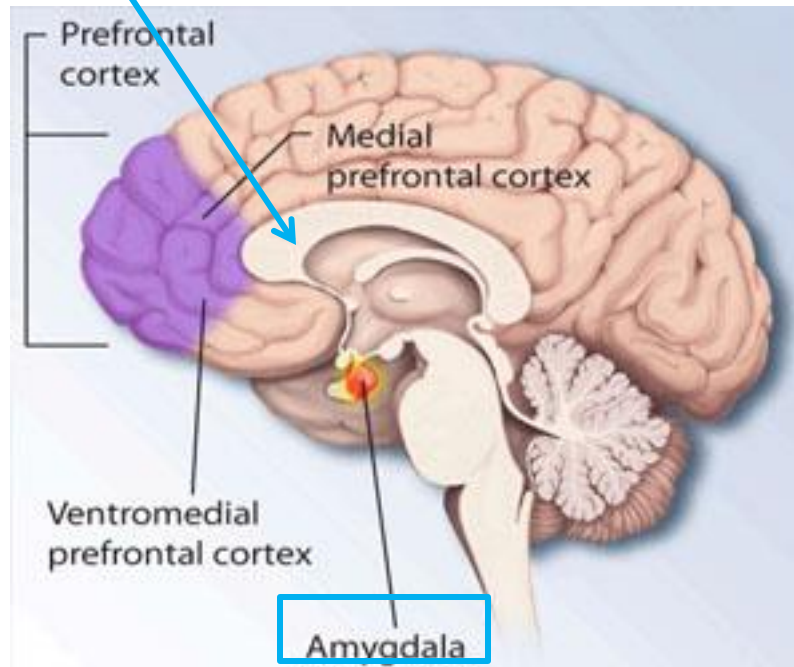
- ❑ Involved in decision making AND
- ❑ Retrieval of remote long term memory
- ❑ Theorized to help us learn associations between context, location, events and corresponding adaptive responses (namely emotional)

# THE BRAIN & FEAR CONDITIONING

## AMYGDALA

- ❑ Responsible for Processing of memory, decision making and emotional reactions
- ❑ Modulates memory consolidation (which happens over time)
- ❑ Has a role in aggression

Corpus callosum



Amygdala activity at the time of encoding information correlates to the retention for that information.

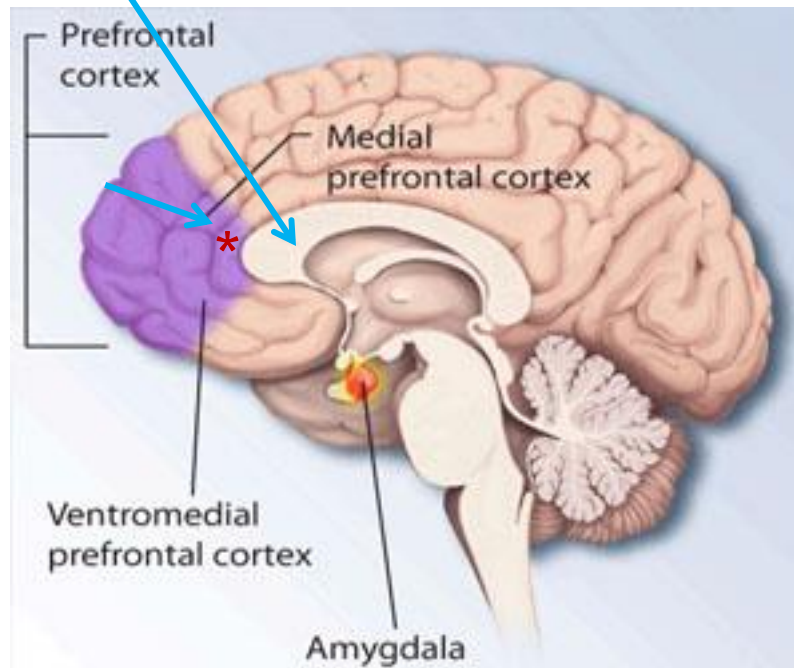
Translation:  
We all tend to remember what happened to us when there is a robust emotional response attached to the memory of the event

# THE BRAIN & FEAR CONDITIONING

## ANTERIOR CINGULATE CORTEX (ACC)

- ❑ Responsible for autonomic function (i.e. blood pressure, heart rate)
- ❑ Early learning
- ❑ Problem solving
- ❑ Rational cognitive functions
- ❑ Reward anticipation
- ❑ Decision making
- ❑ Empathy
- ❑ Impulse control
- ❑ Emotion

Corpus callosum



Dorsal aspect of the ACC is connected to the Prefrontal Cortex and plays a role in cognition

Ventral aspect of the ACC is connected to the Amygdala and plays a role in emotion

# THE BRAIN & FEAR CONDITIONING

Studies by Shin et al. (2009 and 2010) show...

- ❑ Changes in how the Medial Prefrontal Cortex (MPFC) and the Anterior Cingulate Cortex could modulate the Amygdala response (a checks and balance loss)
- ❑ Decreased responsiveness to the MPFC and the ACC led to disinhibition of the Amygdala
- ❑ Another way to understand the fear response unchecked, unwoven....

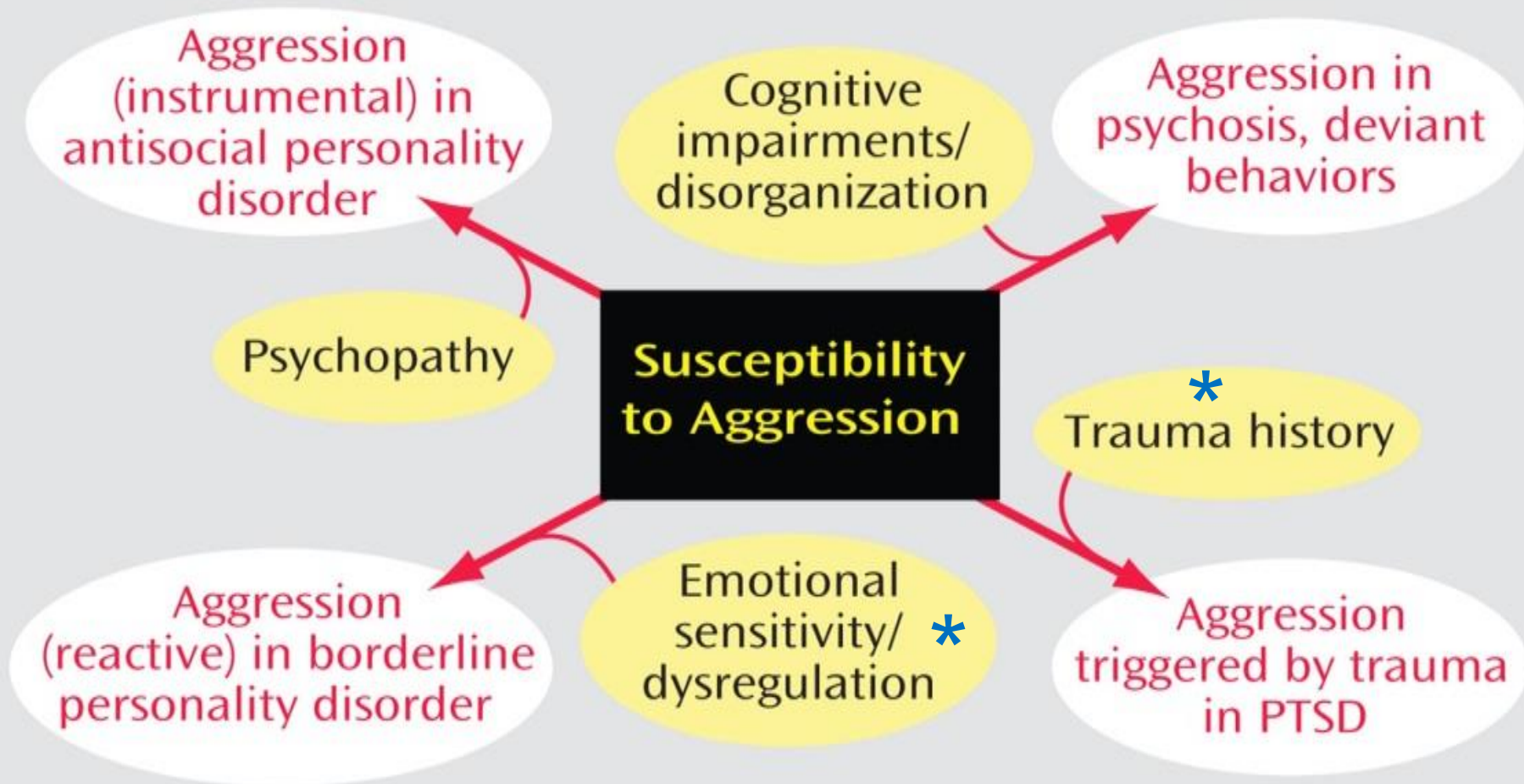
Shin et al. (2010). The neurocircuitry of fear, stress and anxiety disorders. *Neuropsychopharmacology*, 35(1), 169-191.

# NATURAL FEAR RESPONSE UNCHECKED = TRAUMATIZATION

*“Traumatization occurs when both internal and external resources are inadequate to cope with external threat.”*

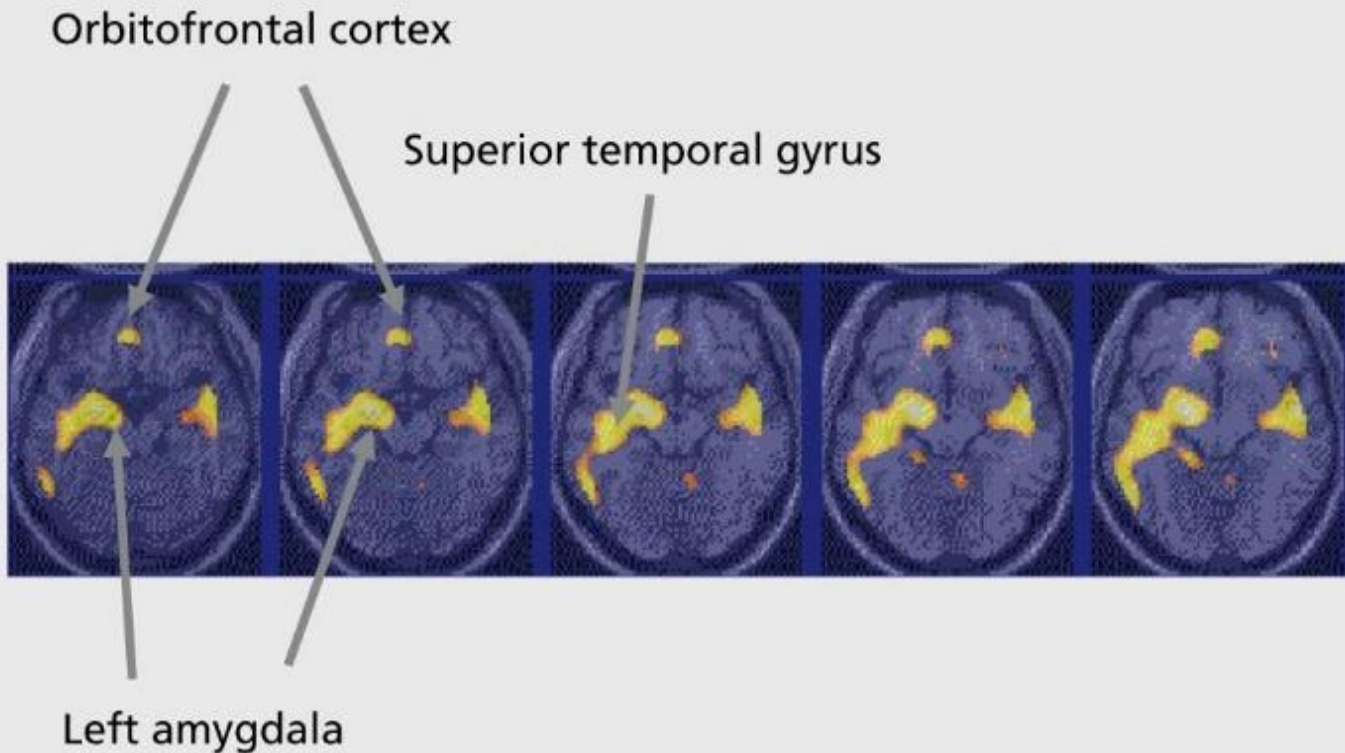
*-Van der Kolk, 1989*

# TRAUMATIZATION UNCHECKED CAN LEAD TO AGGRESSION



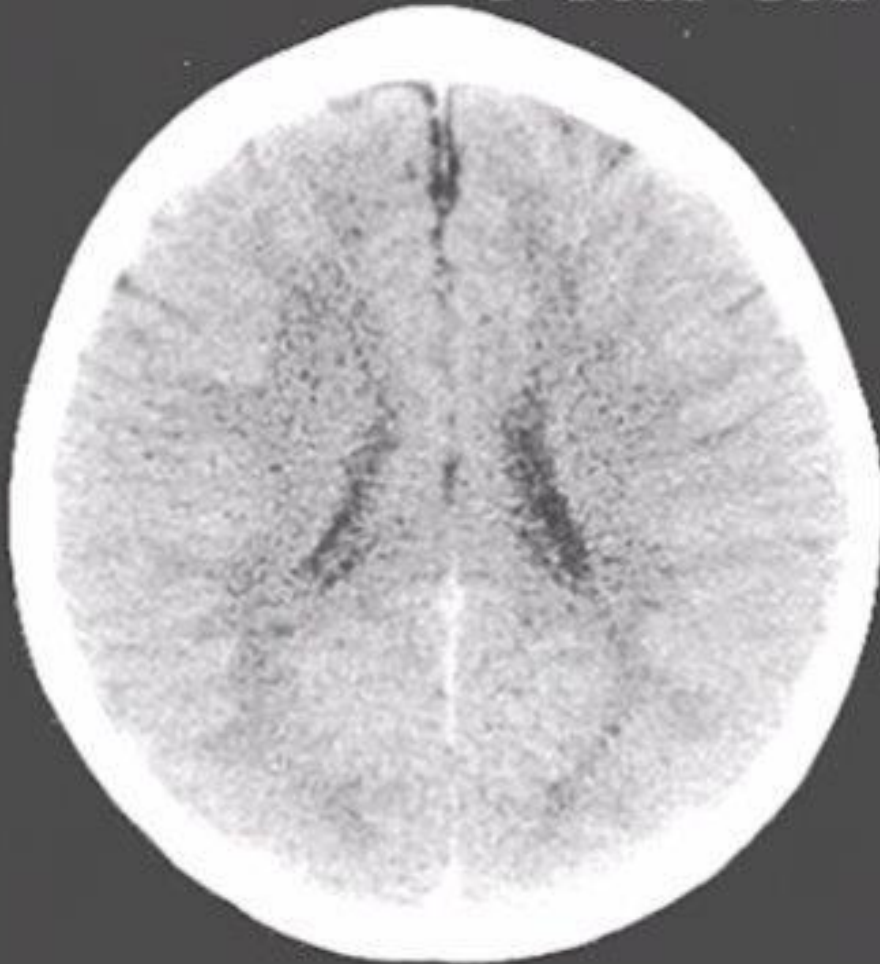


## Increased blood flow with fear acquisition versus control in abuse-related PTSD



Yellow areas represent areas of relatively greater increase in blood flow with paired vs unpaired US-CS in PTSD woman alone,  $z > 3.09$ ,  $P < 0.001$

# 3-Year-Old Children



**Normal**



**Extreme Neglect**

©1997 Bruce D. Perry, MD., Ph.D., ChildTrauma Academy

# WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE TRAUMA- INFORMED?

- ❑ Understanding the neurobiological, social, and psychological aspects of trauma (as outlined in prior slides)
- ❑ Changing the way you pose questions: instead of “what’s wrong?” ASK “what happened?”
- ❑ Check underlying assumptions

# BEING TRAUMA-INFORMED

- ❑ Builds greater capacity for empathy  
(increases ones capacity to mentalize)
- ❑ Restores a sense of basic humanity
- ❑ Inherently renders you culturally-responsive

**DR. MAYA ANGELOU**

***'I am a human being, therefore  
nothing human can be alien to me.'***

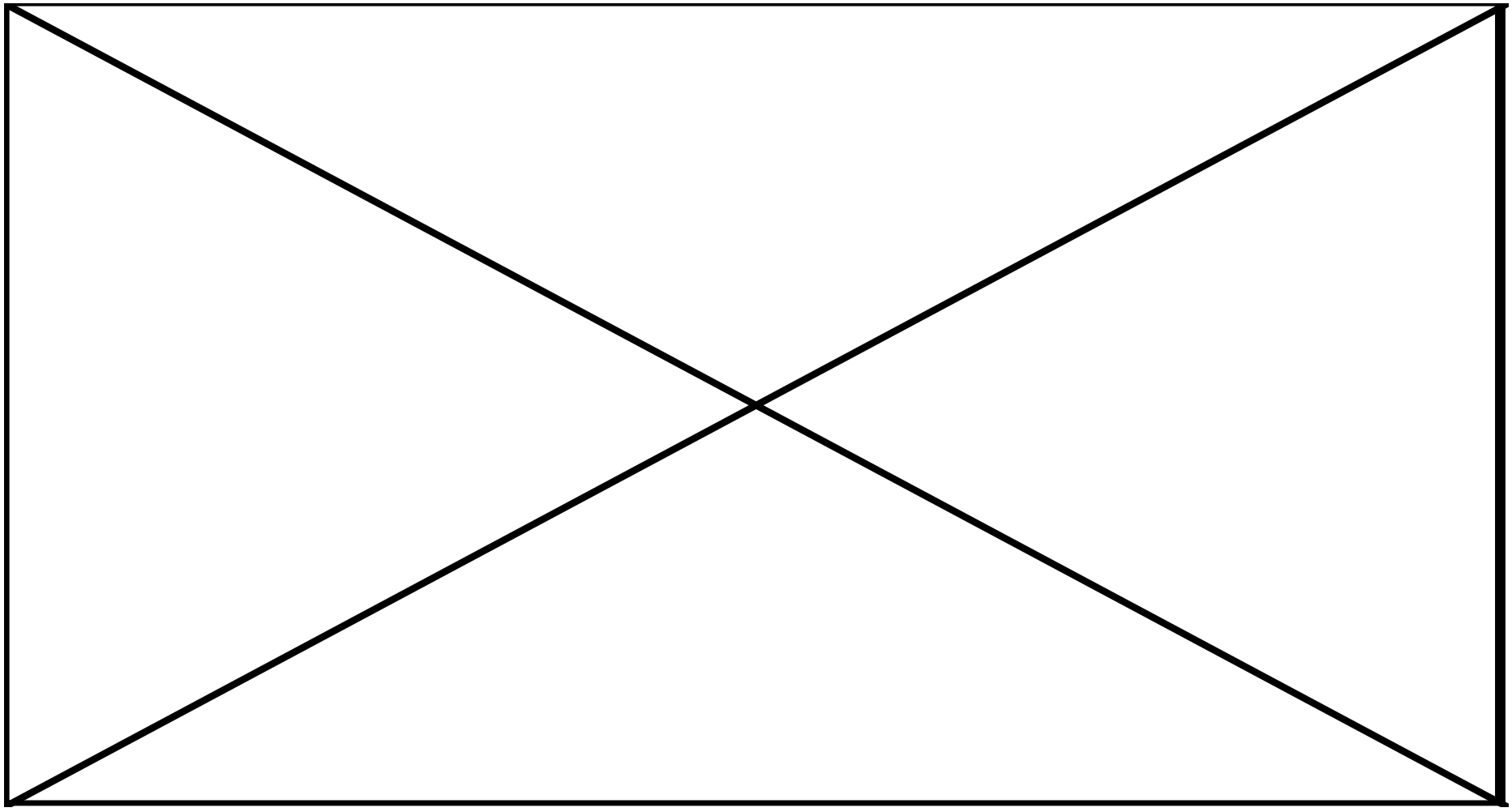
# WHY THE ROCKY MOMENT?

**Rocky is just like....**

**Without intervention: fear-laden, traumatized, aggressive  
Children become fear-laden, traumatized, aggressive  
Adults**

## RECOMMENDATION(S)

- Change the way systems engage clients – being concerned with “what happened?” instead of “what is wrong.”
- Institute Trauma-Informed systems of care
- Launch Trauma-Informed Institutions/Organizations
- Create Trauma-Informed people



## VIDEO PRESENTATION

DR. ALISHA MORELAND-CAPUIA, JANUARY 9TH 2015 WHAT  
WORKS CONFERENCE



# QUESTIONS?????

## CONTACT INFORMATION

[A.MORELAND@STANFORDALUMNI.ORG](mailto:A.MORELAND@STANFORDALUMNI.ORG)

[AMORELAND@VOAOR.ORG](mailto:AMORELAND@VOAOR.ORG)

[MORELANA@OHSU.EDU](mailto:MORELANA@OHSU.EDU)