

Infant Mental Health Context Sets the Stage

First, the steady growth of Infant Mental Health (IMH) as a field

In 2000 WAIMH Handbook, Fitzgerald & Barton describe Infant Mental Health:

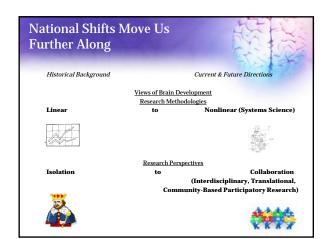
- IMH as a "relatively young" field
- Building upon the synthesis of evolutionary, systems theories, and psychoanalytic theories
- By necessity, is multidisciplinary and international, emerging as an interdisciplinary field





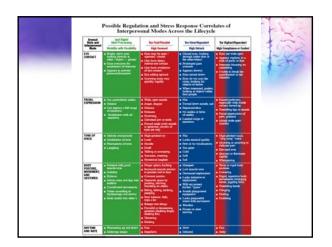
Evidence Based Treatments (EBT are being equated with EB-Praction

- Evidence-Based Practice (EBP) is:
 - A decision making process that holds the tension between:
 - The best available clinical research (EBTs)
 - Professional wisdom based in sound theory and practice
 - \bullet Cultural and family values (with informed choice)
 - » Buysee and Wesley, 2006





The Neurorelational Framework (NRF) "translates" what matter in early brain development to a comprehensive assessment & intervention process for infants and parents What assessment information to What Matters: obtain (3 steps to NRF): • Step 1: Improve stress and stress Stress Resilience versus recovery patterns in child and parent Toxic Stress • Step 2: Improve the level(s) of "Serve & return" levels of engagement in relationships high quality engagement · Step 3: Improve individual sources of Healthy development of vulnerability (triggers) & resilience brain networks and circuits (toolkits) in brain networks

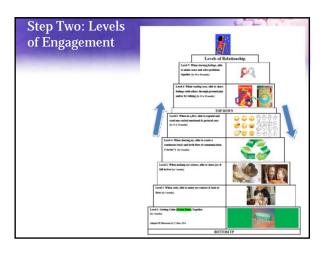


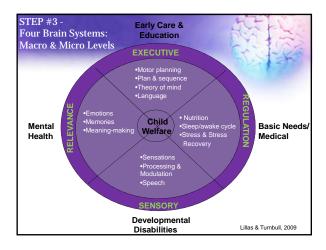
Step #1C: How do we identify toxic stress patterns? Recognize stress responses that are too frequent, too quick / intense, too long 4 Toxic Stress Patterns 1. Stress responses that occur too frequently and too quickly 2. Can't adapt to "normal" challenges and transitions 3. Prolonged stress responses that take too long to recover (more than 10 to 20 mins)

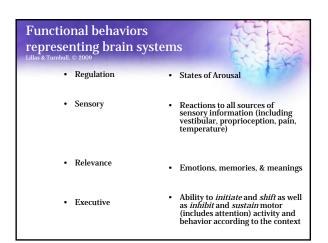
4. Can't recover from stress response back to baseline health

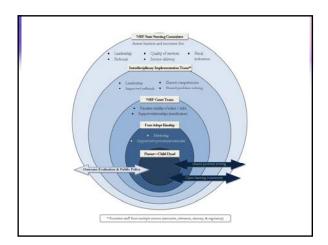
(healthy sleep cycle, healthy awake state)

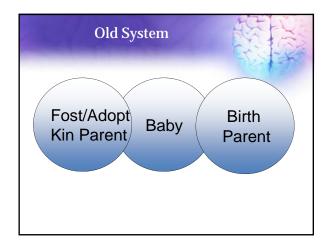
Step #2 Quality of Relationships "Serve and Return" on All Levels

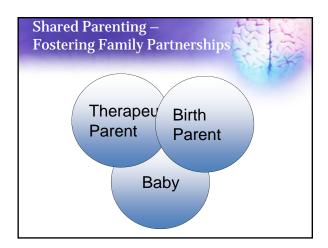












Fostering Family Partnerships

- #1 goal is to stabilize infant's relationships with high quality engagement to reduce toxic stress and to preserve and enhance brain architecture
- #2 provide additional support through coaching and modeling for reunification (important but not primary goal)
- #3 provide coaching and mentoring to all involved in infant's life
- #4 support "shared parenting" approach
- #5 provide an open-ended attachment relationship to whomever the baby is with

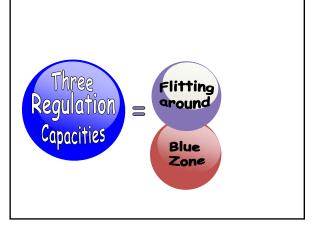
Adverse Childhood Experiences

- Linear increase in negative health/mental health outcomes as number of adverse childhood experiences increase
 - Events include:

Abuse Physical Abuse Emotional Abuse Sexual Abuse

Neglect
Physical Neglect
Emotional Neglect

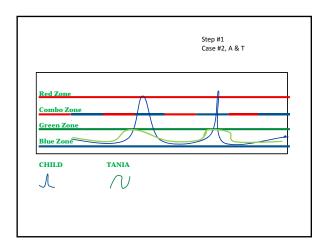
Household Dysfunction Family Violence Parental Mental Illness Separation or loss of a parent Parental Criminality Parental Substance Abuse



What we are going to see.

3 video clips

- · Tania (teen mom) and Anthony in separate universes
- Anthony moving from activity to activity, blue zone, motorically unstable
- · Six weeks, later, connecting and engaging together (at what level?)



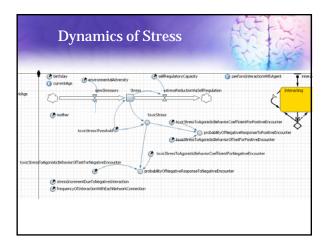
Case #2		PARENT-CHILD	RELATIONSHIP MILI	STONES	H	THE.
Child:	Caregiver:	Examiner:	Date: _	Diagnosis:	111	1
	1	2	3	4	5 .	6
an X in the box that	Age appropriate	Age appropriate but	Has capacity but	Inconsistent/needs	Barely	Has not reached
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vement levels	conditions	and/or constricted	appropriate level	support and	capacity even	A SHEET SHEET
	including stress,	range of emotions	арраорашие ветег	structure to	with support	1 Prompted
	with a full range	range or emonous		function at this	with support	THE RESIDENCE
	of emotions			capacity		
	or emotions			capacity		
ınctional Capacities						
		BOTTOM-UP				
1. Getting Calm (Green						X
Together (by 3 monts)						
	These functions are b	uilt upon the capacity to	be calm together			
2. When calw, able to	l	l	l			X
eye contact & look at	l	l	l			1
nonths)	l	l	l			1
3. When making eye						X
ct, able to share joy &						
Hove thy 5 months)						
4. When sharing ion.						X
to create a continuous						
and forth flow of						
nunication ("circles")						
nonths)						
5. When in a flow, able						X
pand and read non-	I	I	I	1	1	
d emotional & gestural	I	I	I	1	1	
by 13 to 18 months)						
		TOP-DOWN				
6. When reading cues,						
to share feelings with	1	I	I	1	1	1
s through pretend play or by talking (by 24 to 36						
or by talking (by 24 to 36						
,	I	I	I	1	1	
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gs, able to make-sense	I	I	I	1	1	
olve problems together	I	I	I	1	l	
to 48 morets)						

B80000	rep #1C: low do we identify toxic stress patterns?
Re	ecognize stress responses that are
too	o frequent, too quick / intense, too long
1.	Stress Patterns Stress responses that occur too frequently and too quickly Can't adapt to "normal" challenges and transitions Prolonged stress responses that take too long to recover (more than 10 to 20 mins) Can't recover from stress response back to baseline health (healthy sleep cycle, healthy awake state)

Toxic Stress is a Public Health Crisis

A "toy" model highlighting Systems Science Models, viewing toxic stress and adversity over time in population health (Dr. Nathaniel Osgood)

- Notice how it grows in clusters
- · How it advances over time
- What happens when you get some to gain stress recovery health pattern

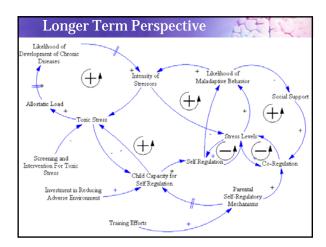


Family Groups, with Heterogeneous Toxic Stress Profiles

Case #2		PAPENT CHILD	RELATIONSHIP MILE	STONES		
Child:	Caregiver:	Examiner:			10/2	1
	1	2	3	4	5	6
e an X in the box that thes the milestone and evement levels	Age appropriate under all conditions, including stress, with a full range of emotions	Age appropriate but vulnerable to stress and/or constricted range of emotions	Has capacity but not at age appropriate level	Inconsistent/needs sensorimotor support and structure to function at this capacity	Barely evidences capacity even with support	Has not reached this level
unctional Capacities						
1 L Getting Calm (Green		BOTTOM-UP		Y Y		
) Together (by 3 months)				X		
,	These functions are l	ouilt upon the capacity to	be calm together	•		
12. When calm, able to reye contact & look at				x		
13. When making eye tet, able to share joy & n love (by 5 month)				X		
I 4. When sharing joy, to create a continuous and forth flow of nunication ("circles") nonbo				x		
15. When in a flow, able pand and read non- al emotional & gestural (by 13 to 18 month)					X	
		TOP-DOWN				
16. When reading cues, to share feelings with is through pretend play or by talking oy 24 to 36						
17. When sharing 17. When sharing 17. When sharing 17. When sharing 18. When sharing 18. When sharing 18. When sharing 18. When sharing 19. When sha						

Tania's First Crisis

- Anthony shift to grandma's...creates housing crisis for Tania
- She shifts into unstable housing
- We see a shift from her meeting all of the "demands" from both probation and family court to missing her appointments, not taking drug tests



Tania's Second Crisis

- · Judge Pellman, "You need to go to rehab."
- Tania, "I don't want to be locked up."
- Ends up living in a crack house
- Reaches out to Jessica for help...
- "I'm ready to turn myself in...." Goes through intake and ditches
- Unable to re-unify, lost to her substance use

What we are going to see.

2 video clips

- We begin again, a year later, similar to where we were a year before
- Anthony's blue zone disconnect; Jessica working hard with her "best" Buzz Lightyear voice to engage him

Case #2		PARENT-CHILD	RELATIONSHIP MILE	STONES	1	FX.
Child:	Caregiver:	Examiner:	Date:	Diagnosis:	100	100
	1	2	3	4	5	6
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		BOTTOM-UP				
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12. When calm, able to	These functions are t	ount upon the capacity to	be calm together		_	X
e eye contact & look at						Α
1 3. When making eye act, able to share joy & n love (by 5 month)						X
14. When sharing joy, to create a continuous and forth flow of nunication ("circles")						X
15. When in a flow, able pand and read non- al emotional & gestural (by 13 to 18 months)						X
		TOP-DOWN				
I 6. When reading cues, to share feelings with rs through pretend play or by talking (by 24 to 36 s)						x
17. When sharing ugs, able to make-sense solve problems together to 48 months)						

Cultural & Institutional **Clash Crises**

· Jessica's real concerns

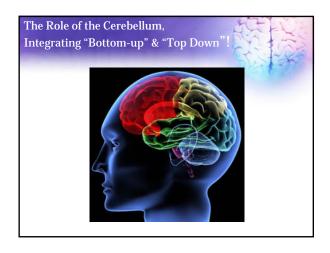
We hear Margarita is a relative

- Jessica's anxiety to repair Grandma's further & anger at feeling falsely accused (using translator)
- · Jessica's humiliation w/me (never not been able to repair a therapy relationship)
- · Grandma feeling

blamed (she pretends she's so nice, but she's always causing trouble; he's fine at Margarita's)

- detachment, wanting to fire Jessica
- Team unsure how to undo the grid lock

Heart, Hand, and Head Patterns					
	Under 0	Coordination	Under Stress		
			Overly accommodating		
Heart 1s	Warm Empathic Connect Repair	Functional helper Share info. Make contact Cross-sector communication	Overly controlling Anxious to fix things	Dysfunctional rescuing	
Hand 2s	Assertive Directive, action oriented	Take the lead Confront Stand up Notice and share differences	Overly demanding Hostile attack	Blaming the victim Blaming the system	
Head 3s	Neutral Reflective Problem-solve	Take responsibility Learn, ask, & notice the impact Dr. Valerie Batts	Overly detached Overly dismissive Passive-aggressive anger Denial	Passive avoidance Antagonistic avoidance Denial of differences across domains	



An Integrated Clinical Concept

Sensorimotor difficulties can manifest in <u>Over-shooting</u> and <u>Under-shooting</u> behaviors that result in problems with adjusting the *rate, rhythm and force* of behavior according to the context:

Rate of behavior - the speed of how fast something happens over time



Rhythm of behavior - how fast or slow things are repeated over time



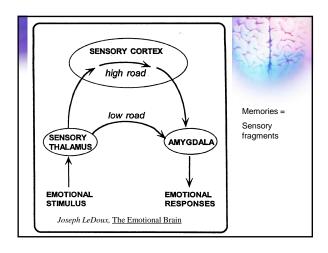
Force of behavior – intensity and strength in terms of how high or low

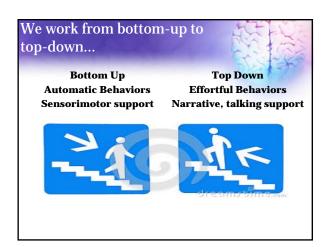


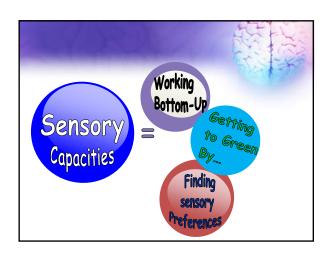
Dysmetria of Thought

- "In the same way that the cerebellum regulates the rate, rhythm, force and accuracy of movements, so does it regulate the speed, consistency, capacity, and appropriateness of mental or cognitive processes."
- "The cerebellum is an integral node in the distributed neural circuits subserving sensorimotor, cognitive [executive], autonomic [regulation] and affective [relevance] processing."

– Jeremy Schmahmann, Harvard







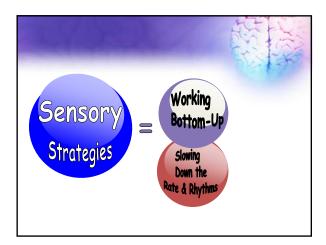
What we will see...

3 clips

- Working "bottom-up" we have to find a sensory preference to shift A's arousal from blue to green zone
- By focusing on his getting sensorimotor input at the front end of a session, A's more available
- What level of engagement is he shifting to now, in the last two clips? (which he can now sustain)

Speech Delay Crises

- At 3 years of age, only 5 words that were difficult to understand with much articulation
- He had had one year of twice a week speech at this point with little to no improvement
- His socio-emotional engagement was greatly improving but his speech development was at a dangerous plateau



What we will see...

2 clips

- With all the improvement in engagement, we had not made enough language gains; by 3 years of age, only 5 words with articulation problems
- Added SLP expertise to shift to transdisciplinary work
- · With apraxia, over-talking noticed
- Shifted to under producing sounds & increasing gestures



What we will see...

2 clips

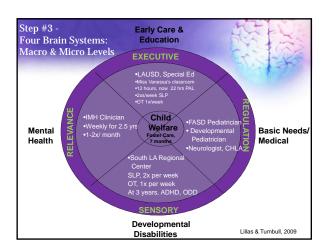
- With all the improvement in engagement, we were still concerned about his sensorimotor synchronicity
- Added OT expertise to shift to trans-disciplinary work
- You see his poor core strength when on the therapy ball
- Improving core strength through crawling, bear crawling, and using arms to support trunk

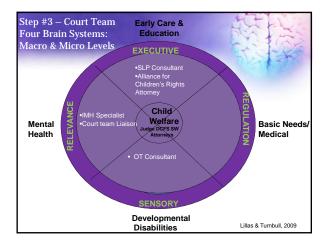


What we will see...

2 clips

- Moving up the relational ladder to early symbolic play
- Theme of "help" & "kissing for thank you"
- Increase in language production, "I want in."
- Gestural/emotional sensorimotor play with grandmother, who is adopting Anthony

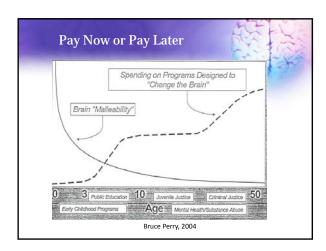




Building Healthy Communities

A "toy" model highlighting Systems Science Models, viewing the need for health care in the context of community resources in population health (Dr. Nathaniel Osgood)

- Notice how it grows in clusters
- · How it advances over time
- What happens when you get some folks to gain needed health care services



Take Home Points

What To Look For:

- Toxic stress can be identified through non-verbal behaviors across the lifecycle and is especially important to be "seen" in birth to five year olds
 - Toxic stress can show up through red zone, blue zone, and/or combo zone behaviors that are too frequent or last too long
- Key red flags that indicate the need for "dyadic" (parentchild) intervention are:
 - Any toxic stress pattern
 - If the parent (e.g., birth/foster/kinship/adopt) cannot soothe his/her child
 - If the parent-child (e.g., birth/foster/kinship/adopt) cannot engage in joy

Thank You!	