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## What is Child Trauma?

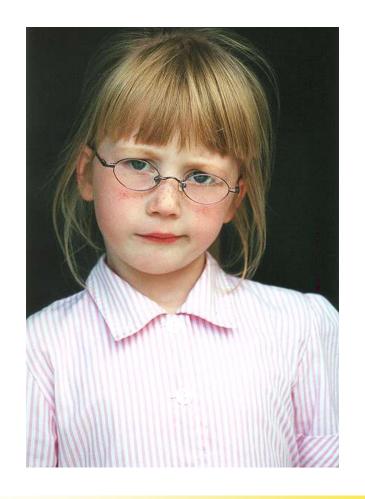






What is Child Trauma?

That was a question...



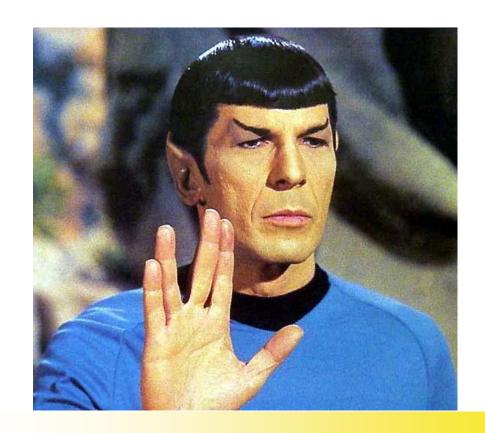






Oh wise one... What is the answer?

Clearly, it must lie in the DSM-IV-TR









## >CHILD TRAUMA

## **DSM-IV-TR diagnosis of PTSD**:

**Traumatic event** 

Re-experiencing of the traumatic event

Avoidance of the traumatic event

#### Sxs of arousal

- (1) difficulty falling or staying asleep
- (2) irritability or outbursts of anger
- (3) difficulty concentrating
- (4) hypervigilance
- (5) exaggerated startle response







## What is this?

## Video #1







## What is this?

Is this child displaying trauma symptoms?







## Identifying the traumatized child at intake...

#### >DSM-IV-TR Dx of OPPOSITIONAL DEFIANT DISORDER:

- A pattern of negativistic, hostile, and defiant behavior lasting at least 6 months, during which four (or more) of the following are present:
- (1) often loses temper
  - (2) often argues with adults
  - (3) often actively defies or refuses to comply with adults' requests or rules
  - (4) often deliberately annoys people
  - (5) often blames others for his or her mistakes or misbehavior
  - (6) is often touchy or easily annoyed by others
  - (7) is often angry and resentful
  - (8) is often spiteful or vindictive





## Video #1







## What is this?

Is this child displaying trauma symptoms?







Well this is a problem...

Identifying the traumatized child at intake...

>OPPOSITIONAL DEFIANT DISORDER

>TRAUMATIZED CHILD

>Both ODD and TRAUMATIZED CHILD

What does this mean?







Identifying the traumatized child at intake...

## >OPPOSITIONAL DEFIANT DISORDER:

Is this a child problem, parent problem, or parent-child problem?

Child: ADHD/overactive, learning disability, autism spectrum,

<u>Parent</u>: Inconsistent parenting, overcontrolling (intrusive/demanding), undercontrolling (permissive), overly negative, relative absence of warmth/nurturing

Parent-Child: A combination of the two above.

These are the parent-child dyads for whom PCIT was developed







Identifying the traumatized child at intake...

## >Both ODD and Traumatized Child Features of ODD and Child Trauma, often associated with...

Maternal depression

Substance abuse (e.g., methamphetamines; alcohol)

Limited parent intellectual ability

Domestic violence

Unstable living situation/homelessness

CPS involvement/Physical abuse/neglect of the child







Identifying the traumatized child at intake...

>Oppositional Defiant Disorder:

>Traumatized Child

>Both ODD and Traumatized Child

Which of these groups are the clients you see in your clinic?







## Yes! You got it right!

Most of the clients we see in community mental health clinics are a combination of ODD and child trauma.

## Why?

The families with traumatic events often have parents with poor and inconsistent parenting skills









This is why I said, a year ago, that PCIT is beneficial for traumatized children...

A quick 6 slide review







## A Brief History: PCIT and Child Trauma

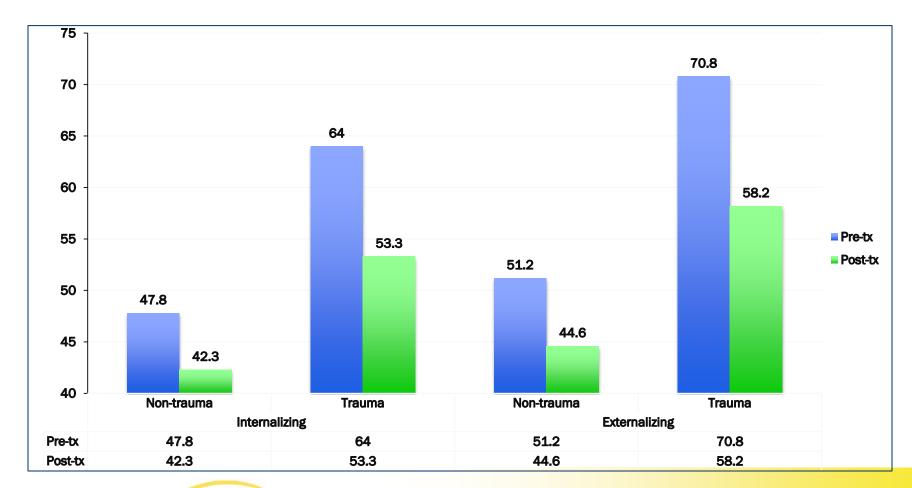
- 133 caregiver-child dyads who completed PCIT
- All children have a history of abuse, neglect, or domestic violence
- 37% elevated trauma symptoms, pre-treatment
- Children aged 2 8 years Mean= 4.32 (1.5 SD)
- 61% boys/39% girls
- Caregivers
  - 62% Biological parents, 38% foster caregivers
  - 89.5% female
  - Aged 18 65 yrs (Mean= 36.1 (10.7 SD))
- Ethnically diverse (approximately 50% non-white)







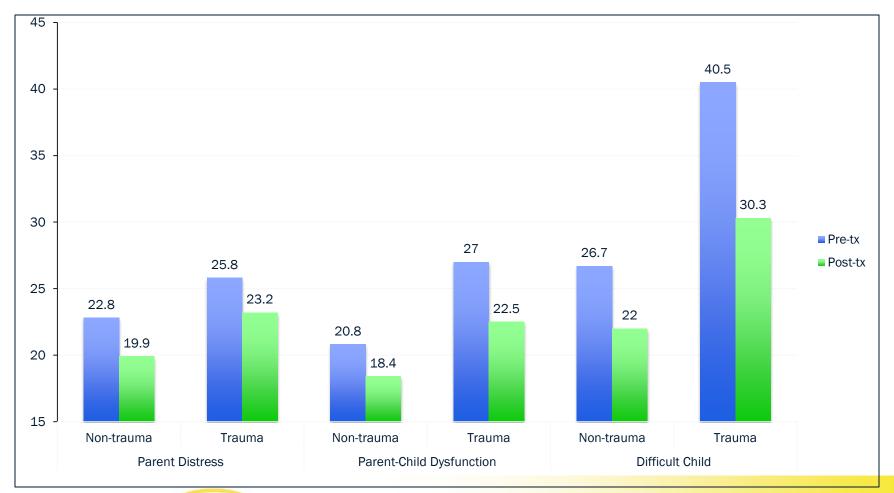
# Treatment Effects: Pre- & Post-PCIT Means on CBCL Scales by Trauma Group







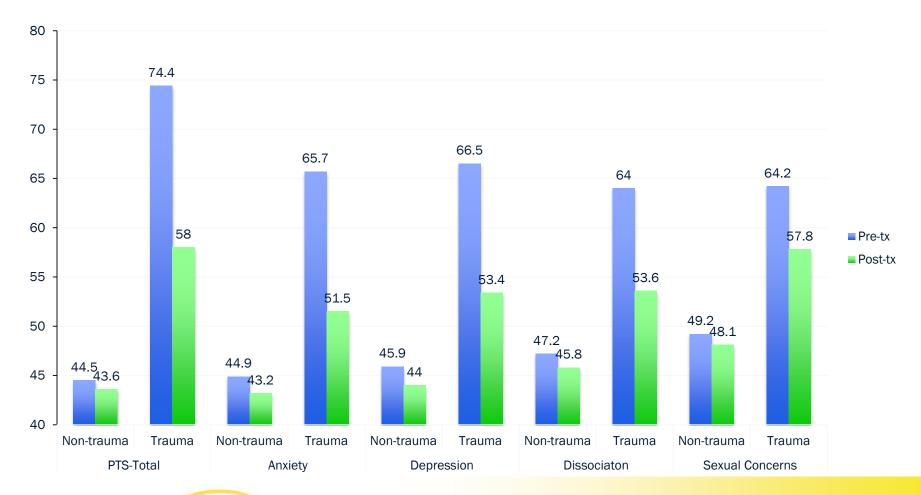
# Treatment Effects: Pre- & Post-PCIT Means on PSI Scales by Trauma Group







# Treatment Effects: Pre- & Post-PCIT Means on TSCYC Scales by Trauma Group







Trauma
Symptoms
Nightmares
Anxiety

Behavioral

<u>Disturbance</u>

non-compliance

aggression

Affective

Dysregulation
temper tantrums
crying/whining

- A. Improved child relationship security/stability
  - 1) Decreased neg. interactions/increased pos. interactions
- B. Increased positive affiliative behaviors (warmth)
- C. Teaching parents child treatment skills
  - 1) Recognizing child distress
  - 2) Appropriate responses to child distress
- D. Acquisition of normative information related to past traumatic experiences







Trauma Behavioral Affective

<u>Symptoms</u> <u>Disturbance</u> <u>Dysregulation</u>

Nightmares non-compliance temper tantrums

Anxiety aggression crying/whining

A. Improved parenting skills

- B. Increased consistency in parenting skills
- C. Increased parental responsivity to appropriate child behavior
- D. Changes in parent perception of child (i.e., more positive attributes of child's behavior)
- E. Discipline strategy for non-compliance/defiance

Management of disruptive behavior *may be* treating trauma symptoms







Trauma
Symptoms
Nightmares
Anxiety

Behavioral

<u>Disturbance</u>
non-compliance
aggression

Affective

<u>Dysregulation</u>

temper tantrums

crying/whining

- A. Decreased child behavioral problems
- B. Acquisition of child coping skills (affective expression, breathing, relaxation)
- C. Parental reinforcement for appropriate expression of distress







## What does this all mean?

- What is trauma in young children?
- Are trauma symptoms directly addressed in PCIT?
- Is PCIT a trauma treatment?
- Can children have both disruptive behavior and trauma symptoms?
- Is it necessary to address trauma content directly?
- If yes, which do we treat first?
  - -trauma symptoms?
  - -disruptive behavior?

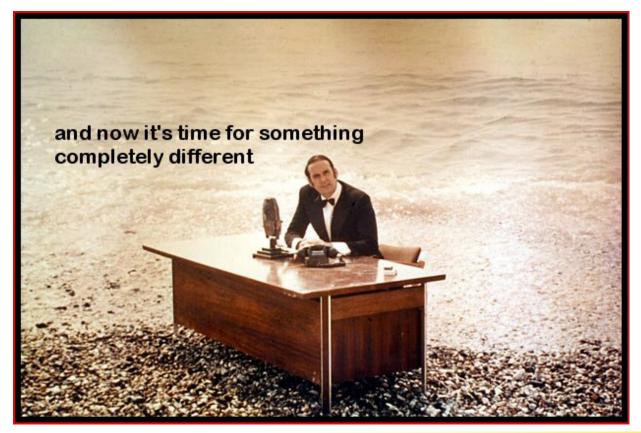




<sup>\*</sup>Make yourself a note to email me About the 'Decision Tree'



And now for something (almost) completely different...







## What is really cool about PCIT?







## What is really cool about PCIT?

- >Emphasis on positive affect
- >Structure and general 'clear and precise' protocol
- >'In Vivo' coaching







D A	CT	
RΑ		

Psychoeducation and parenting skills

Relaxation skills

Affect expression and regulation skills

Cognitive coping skills and processing

Trauma narrative

In vivo exposure (when needed)

Conjoint parent-child sessions

Enhancing safety and future development

Big Kids	Little Kids
<b>✓</b>	✓
✓	✓
<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>
✓	✓
<b>✓</b>	
<b>✓</b>	
✓	✓
<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>







Psychoeducation: 'When Dad and I Argue'

Video #3







Relaxation Skills: Deep Breathing

Video #4







Remember,

## The key to healthy families, recovering from trauma, and managing disruptive child behavior lies in...

Warmth

Sensitivity

Attention and Responsivity to child cues

Consistency

Can we do more – Absolutely – but PCIT is a lot!







## www.pcittraining.tv

## PCIT for Traumatized Children Web Course

- Foundational PCIT training
- Flexible study options
- A gateway to PCIT certification









## Thank you!

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#### DEVELOPMENTAL TRAUMA DISORDER

>Exposure to a traumatic event

>Triggered pattern of dysregulation in response to cues:

Affective Somatic Behavioral

Cognitive Relational Self-Attribution

Persistently Altered Attributions/Expectancies:

Negative Self-Attribution

Distrust Protective Caregiver

Loss of Expectancy of Protection by Others

Loss of trust in Social Agencies to Protect

Lack of Recourse to Social Justice/Retribution

Inevitability of Revictimization Van der Kolk

