

Incorporating Trauma-Informed Approaches in Tobacco-Cessation Services

Thursday, November 1st | 2 pm ET

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Welcome from the NBHN team!



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Housekeeping

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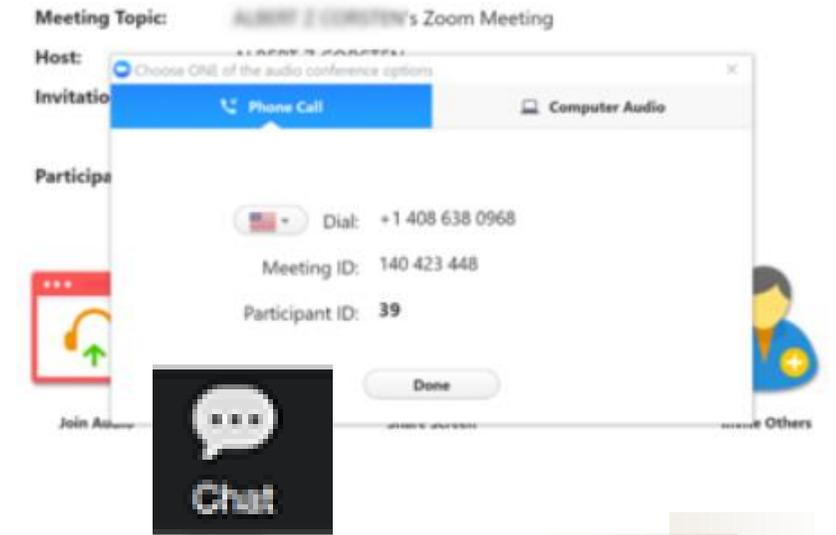
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You can enable your closed captioning by selecting "CC" icon located in your bar.

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Slide handouts and recording will be posted here:

- <https://www.bhthechange.org/resources/resource-type/archived-webinars/>



National Behavioral Health Network for Tobacco & Cancer Control

- Jointly funded by CDC's *Office on Smoking & Health* & *Division of Cancer Prevention & Control*
- Provides resources and tools to help organizations reduce tobacco use and cancer among individuals experiencing mental health and substance use challenges
- 1 of 8 CDC National Networks to eliminate cancer and tobacco disparities in priority populations

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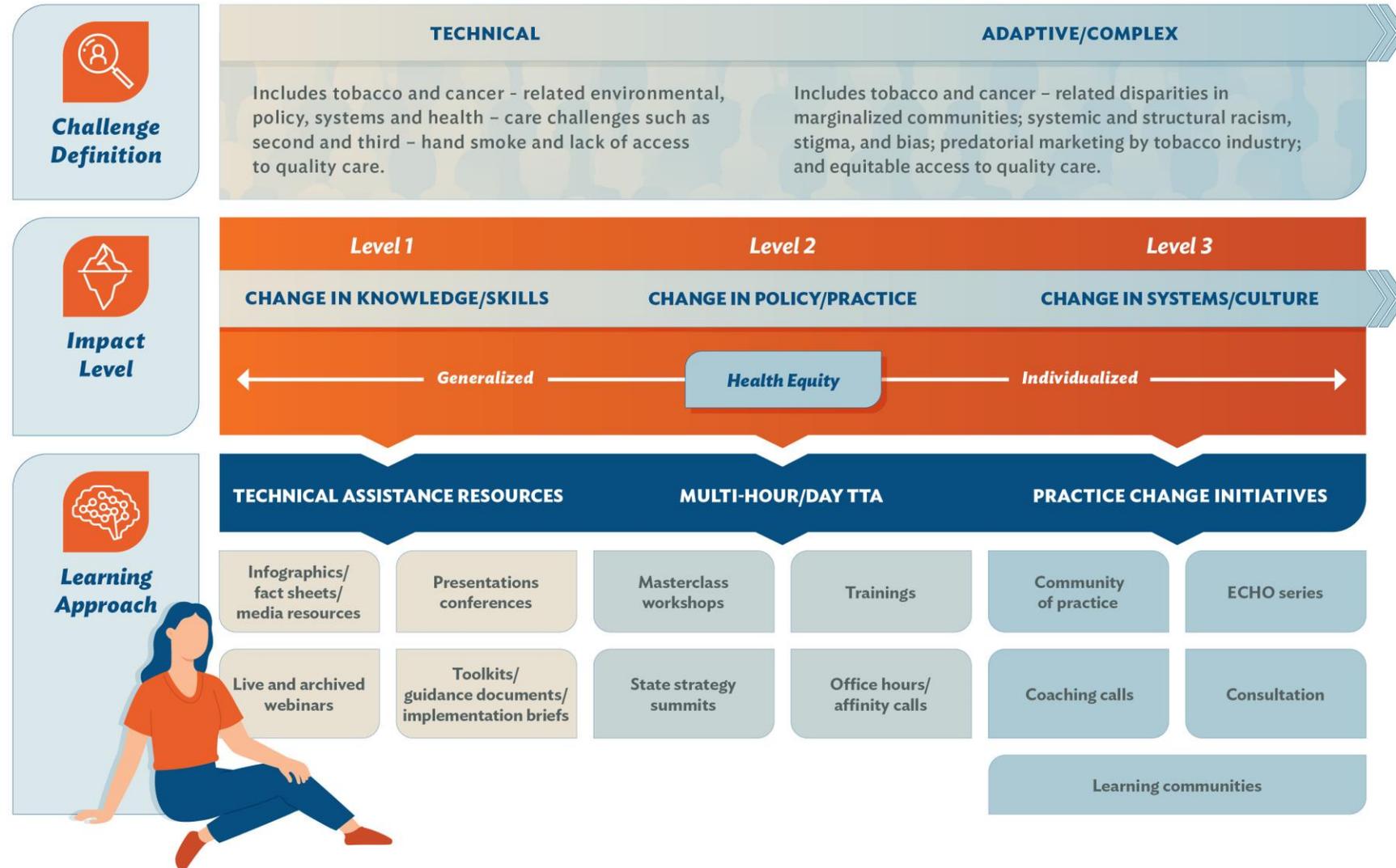
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National Behavioral Health Network for Tobacco & Cancer Control



Learning Agenda





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for Tobacco & Cancer Control

from NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR MENTAL WELLBEING

NBHN's learning agenda is designed to advance health equity by...



Reducing tobacco and cancer-related disparities among individuals with mental health and substance use challenges.



Improving the availability, accessibility and effectiveness for cessation and counseling services.



Addressing social and political that influence tobacco and cancer-related disparities.



Implementing trauma-informed resilience oriented prevention and cessation messaging.



Strengthening, supporting and mobilizing communities and partnerships in tobacco control, cancer control and behavioral health.



Building a diverse and skilled tobacco control, cancer control and behavioral health workforce.



Building, championing, and implementing tobacco-free policies, plans and laws.



Promoting the improvement, access, and utilization of tobacco, cancer and behavioral health data.

A Note on Language & Terminology

Commercial tobacco use/tobacco use: The use of commercial tobacco and nicotine products (including electronic nicotine devices, otherwise known as ENDS).*

All references to smoking and tobacco use is referring to commercial tobacco and not the sacred and traditional use of tobacco by some American Indian and Alaskan Native communities.



Today's Featured Speakers



Dr. Amelia Roeschlein, DSW, MA, LMFT
Consultant,
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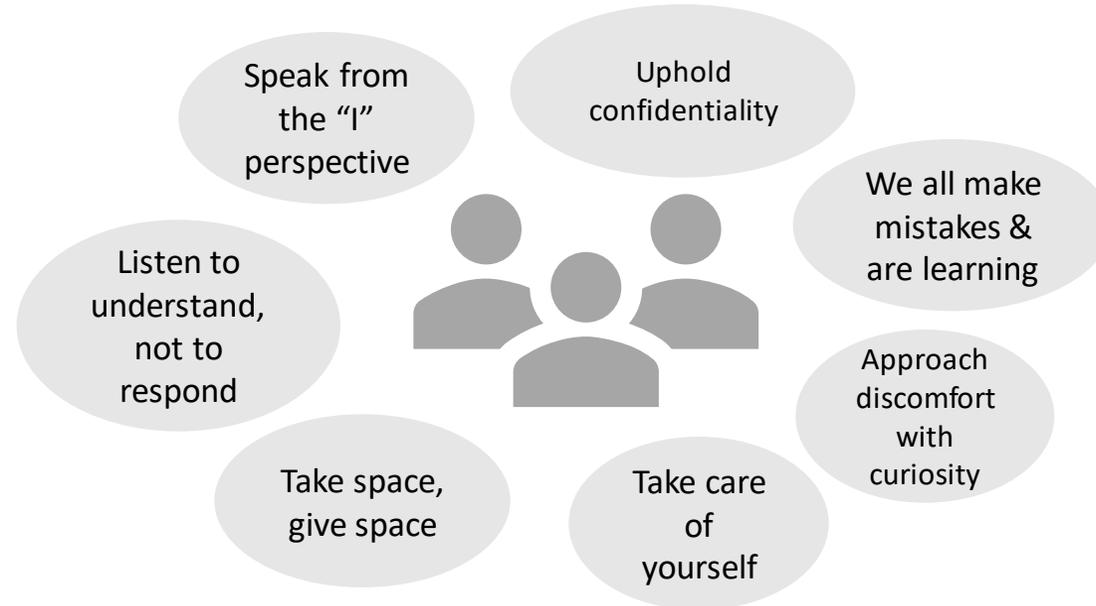
Youlim Song
Project Coordinator,
Practice Improvement



Moment to arrive



Session Norms



We have been socialized to believe that it is not polite to talk about oppression, race and racism (and other -isms) – hearing about & talking about these things may bring up feelings of discomfort.

We ask ourselves and participants to be mindful of assumptions, and biases during this presentation.

We ask ourselves and participants to be aware of multiple identities, backgrounds and perspectives in our virtual space.

Learning Objectives

- Understand the connection between trauma and commercial tobacco use.
- Explore how to implement TIRO approaches across policy, organizational, practice and client levels.
- Discuss and strategize best practices to address commercial tobacco use among individuals with mental health or substance use challenges and a history of trauma.



Tobacco & Mental Health & Substance Use

What has caused the disparity?

IT'S A PSYCHOLOGICAL FACT: **PLEASURE HELPS YOUR DISPOSITION**

How's your disposition today?

EVER YIP LIKE A TERRIER when the store sends you the wrong package? That's only natural when little annoyances like this occur. But — it's a psychological fact that pleasure helps your disposition! That's why everyday pleasures — like smoking, for instance — mean so much. So if you're a smoker, it's important to smoke the most pleasure-giving cigarette — Camel.



For more pure pleasure... have a Camel

*"I've tried 'em all — but it's Camels for me!"
Rock Hudson*



YOU CAN SEE BUGGED ROCK HUDSON STARRING IN U/S "NEVER SAY GOODBYE"

No other cigarette is so rich-tasting yet so mild!

ROCK HUDSON AGREES with Camel smokers everywhere: there is more pure pleasure in Camels! More flavor, genuine mildness! Good reasons why today more people smoke Camels than any other cigarette.
Remember this: pleasure helps your disposition. And for more pure pleasure — have a Camel!



The overall rate of cigarette smoking among adults has been falling decreasing, **but individuals with mental health challenges have been neglected in prevention efforts, environmental and clinical interventions.**

This **disparity** can be attributed in part to predatorial practices by tobacco companies which included:

- Targeted advertisements
- Providing free or cheap cigarettes to psychiatric clinics
- Blocking of smoke-free policies in behavioral health facilities
- Funding research that perpetuates the myth that cessation would be too stressful and negatively impact overall behavioral health outcomes
- **Limited access to high quality care (delays in care, lower quality of care, and more)**
- **High rates of Trauma**

Rates of Tobacco Use in MH/SU populations

- Adults with Mental Health & Substance Use (MH/SU) challenges consume **almost 40% of all cigarettes smoked** (CDC)
- Adults with psychiatric diagnoses are **almost twice as likely** as those without such diagnoses to smoke (Lasser et al., 2000)
- Adults with MH diagnoses attempt to quit at the same rate as those without, but are less likely to be successful (Smith et al., 2000)
- Most individuals with MH/SU challenges want to **quit smoking** (Acton et al., 2001; Prochaska et al., 2006)
- Smoking cessation **enhances long-term recovery** for individuals with substance use disorders (Prochaska et al., 2004)



Trauma | Tobacco | MH/SU Challenges

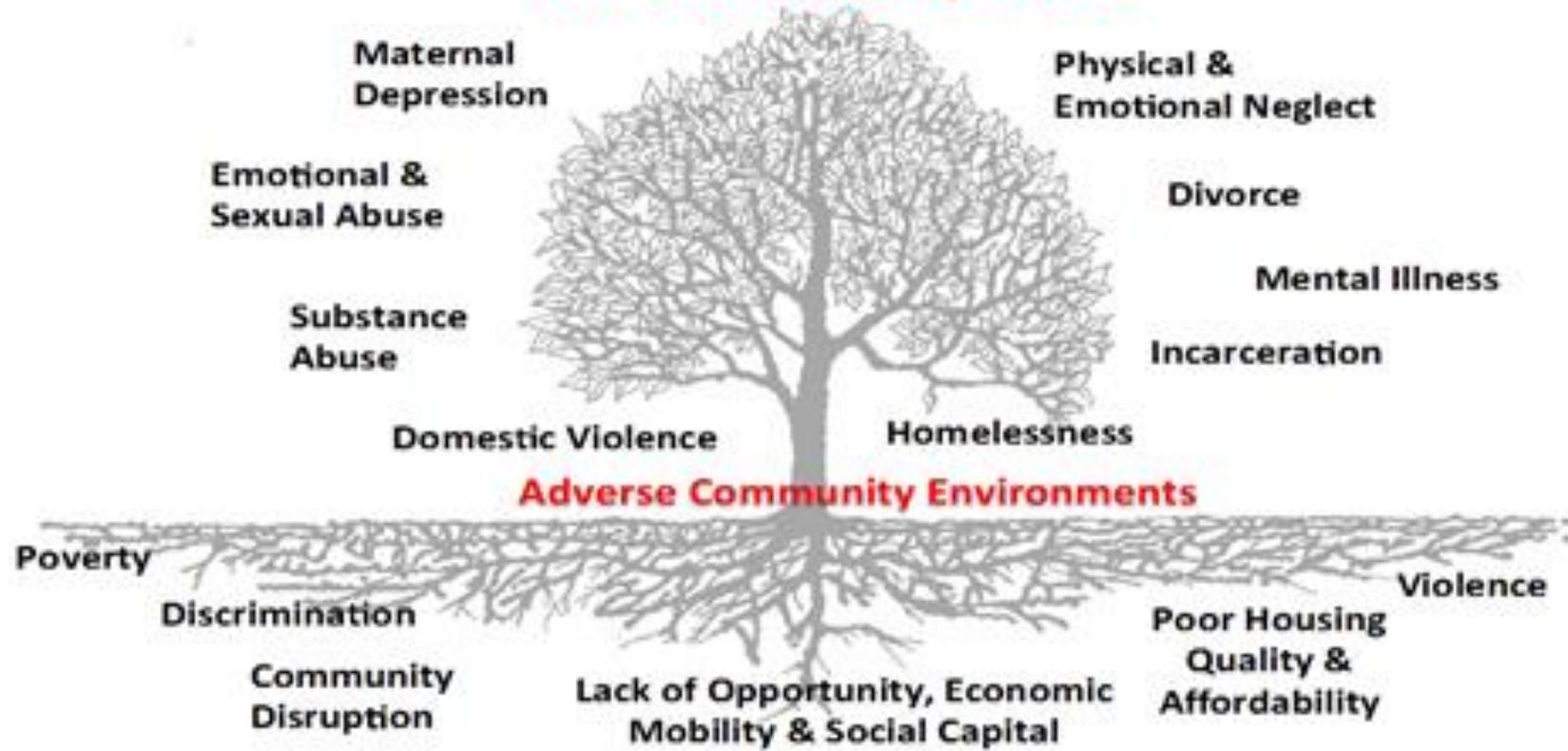
- Exposure to trauma **elevates risk for mental health and substance use challenges** throughout adolescence and adulthood (McLaughlin et al., 2020)
- 51% to 90% of public mental health clients report a history of trauma (Mueser et al., 2004)
- More than 70% of individuals in substance use treatment have a history of trauma exposure (Deykin & Buka, 1997)
- Use of substances such as tobacco products often arise as a **coping mechanism**, a **type of solution** to the emotional, psychological and physical **impact of trauma**.

ACEs & Long-Term Health

- Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are a **wide range of potentially traumatic events that occur during youth**
 - Abuse, neglect, witnessing violence, loss of a family member, growing up in a household with mental health and substance use challenges, instability due to loss of housing, parental separation, incarceration, etc
- Exposure to ACEs correlated to leading causes of death such as heart disease, cancer, chronic lung disease (Felitti et al., 1998)
- Multiple exposures to ACEs increase an **individual's likelihood of engaging in health-risk behaviors** such as binge drinking as a coping strategy. (Campbell et al., 2016)

The Pair of ACEs

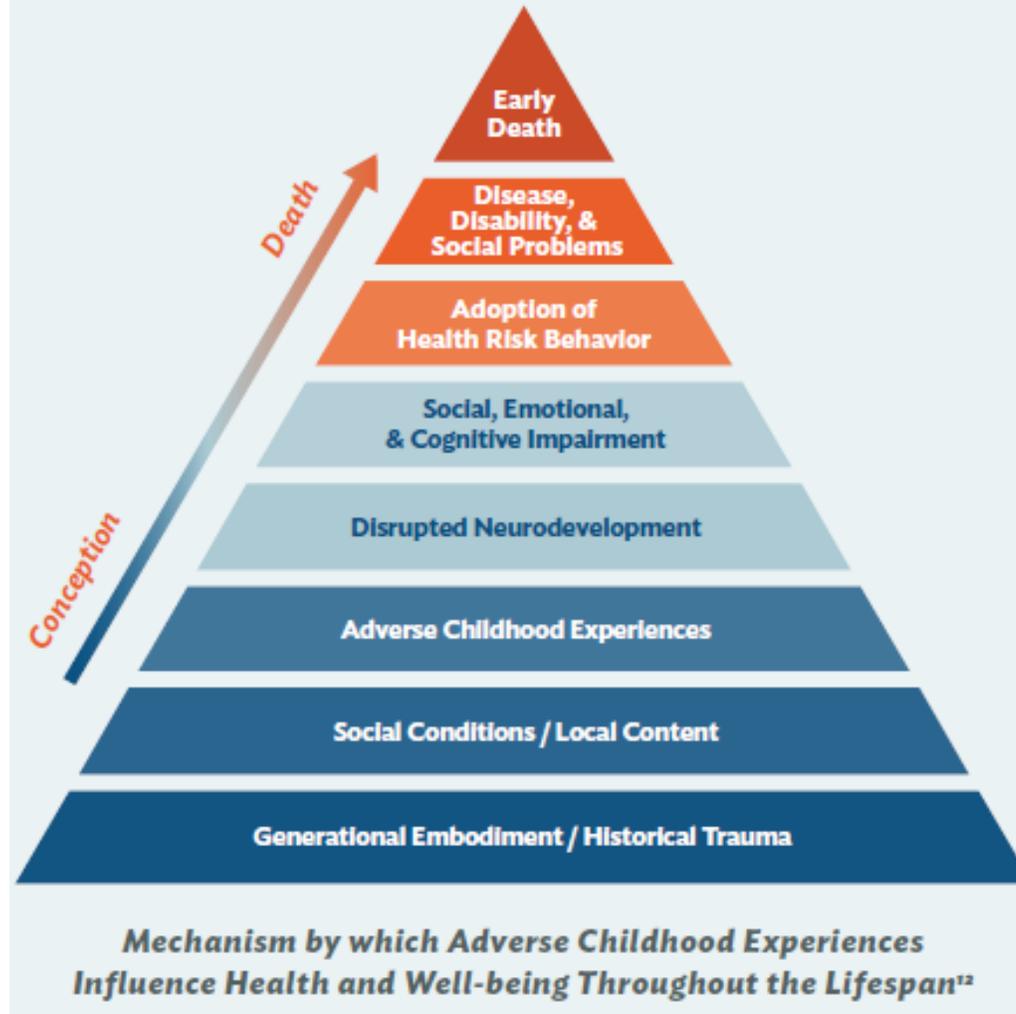
Adverse Childhood Experiences



Ellis, W., Dietz, W. (2017) A New Framework for Addressing Adverse Childhood and Community Experiences: The Building Community Resilience (BCR) Model. *Academic Pediatrics*. 17 (2017) pp. S86-S93. DOI information: 10.1016/j.acap.2016.12.011



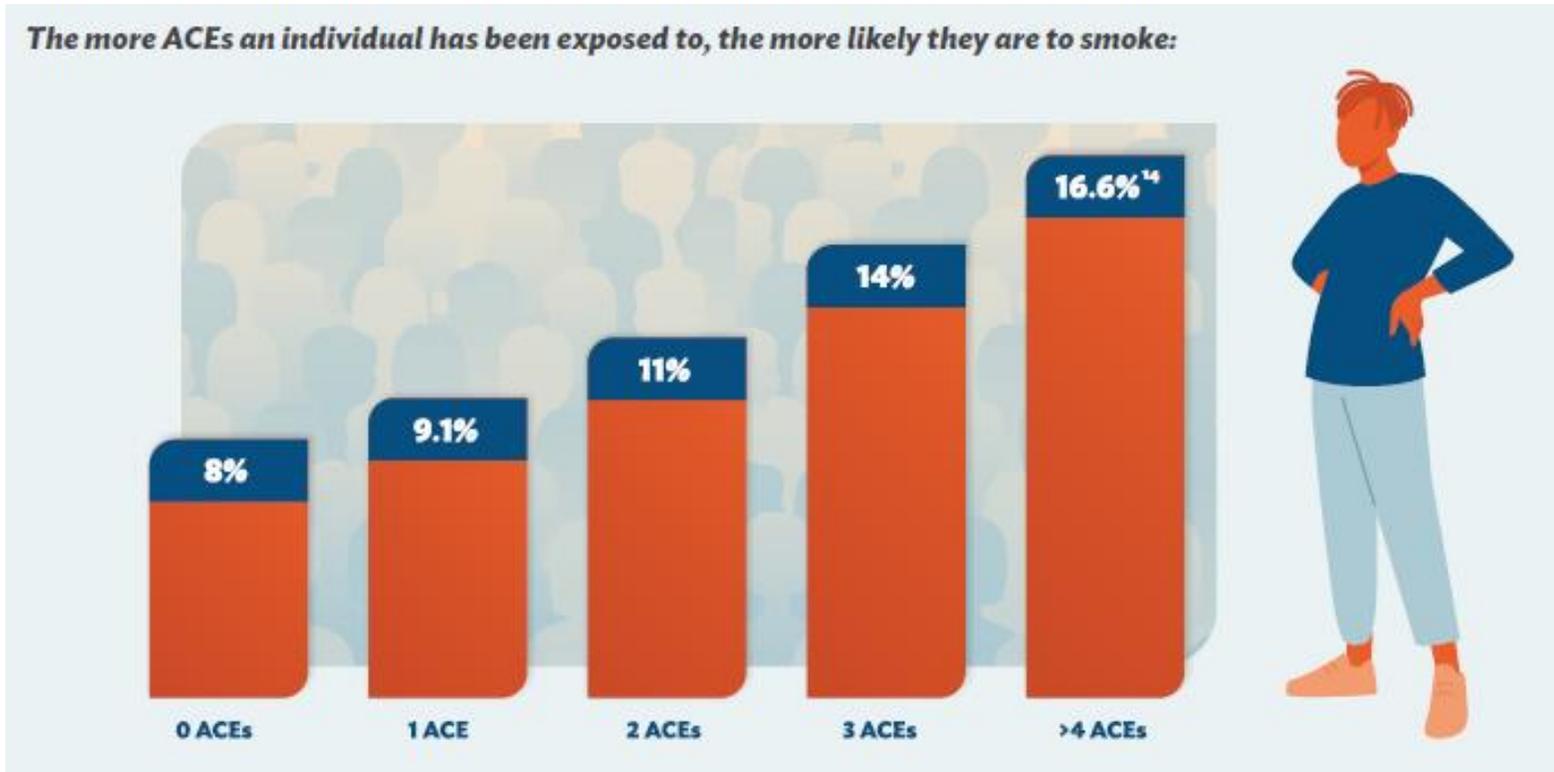
ACEs → Health Risk Behaviors → Long-Term Health Consequences



(CDC, 2021)

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ACEs & Tobacco



- **Likelihood of using tobacco**
- **Earlier initiation**
- **Duration into adulthood**
- **More persistent smoking**

(Anda et al., 1999;
Edwards et al., 2007)

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PTSD and Tobacco Use

- Exposure to trauma in early adulthood is associated with up to twofold increased risk of smoking (Roberts et al., 2008)
- 45% of adults with PTSD diagnosis smoke, and are more likely to become persistent smokers (Feldner et al., 2007)
- Interaction between effects of nicotine and PTSD symptoms complicate cessation efforts



What is Trauma?

Definition (SAMHSA Experts 2012) includes three key elements

*Individual trauma results from an **event**, series of events, or set of circumstances that is **experienced** by an individual as overwhelming or life-changing and that has profound **effects** on the individual's psychological development or well-being, often involving a physiological, social, and/or spiritual impact.*

Toxic Stress – Why It Matters

POSITIVE STRESS

Mild/moderate and short-lived stress response necessary for healthy development

TOLERABLE STRESS

More severe stress response but limited in duration which allows for recovery

TOXIC STRESS

Extreme, frequent, or extended activation of the body's stress response without the buffering presence of a supportive adult

Intense, prolonged, repeated and unaddressed

Social-emotional buffering, parental resilience, early detection, and/or effective intervention

Trauma Shapes Our Beliefs



- Worldview
- Spirituality
- Identity

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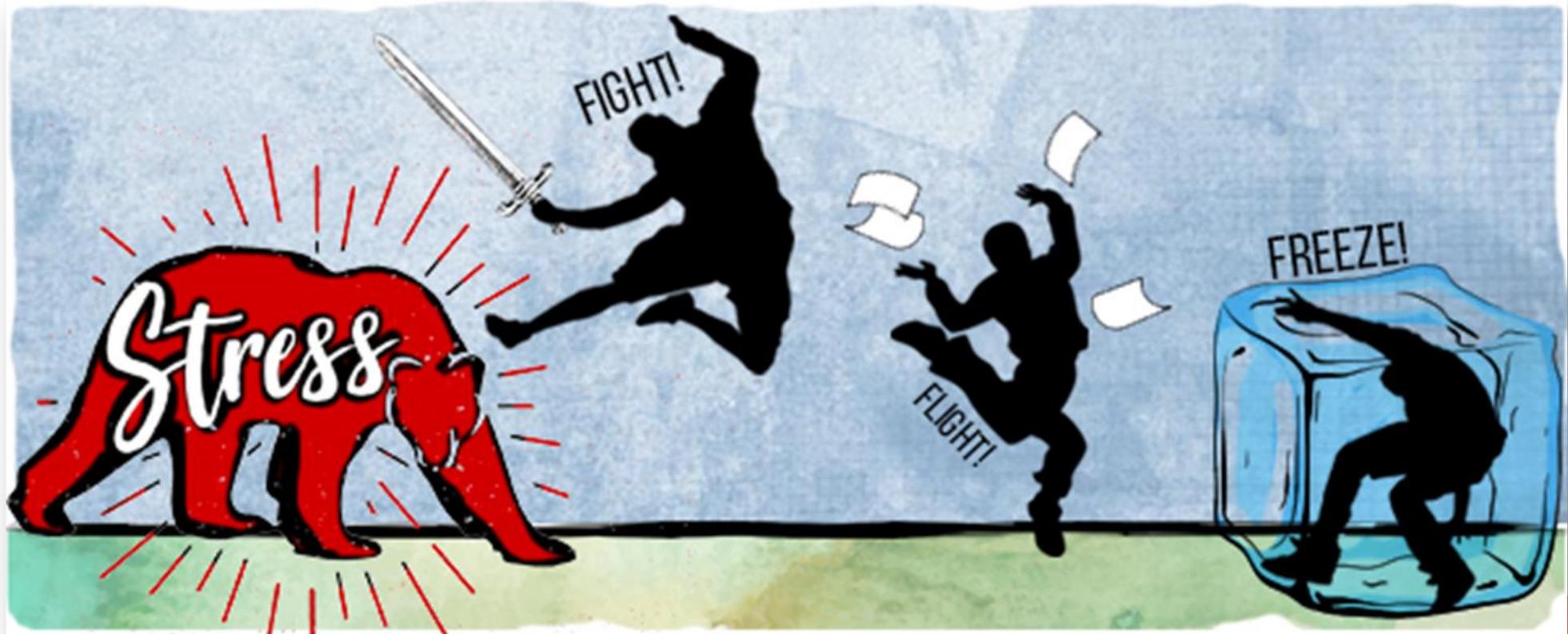
Resilience

Resilience is the process of adapting well in the face of adversity, trauma, tragedy, threats or significant sources of stress. It means "bouncing back" from difficult experiences.

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American Psychological Association. *The Road to Resilience*. Retrieved from <http://www.apa.org/helpcenter/road-resilience.aspx>

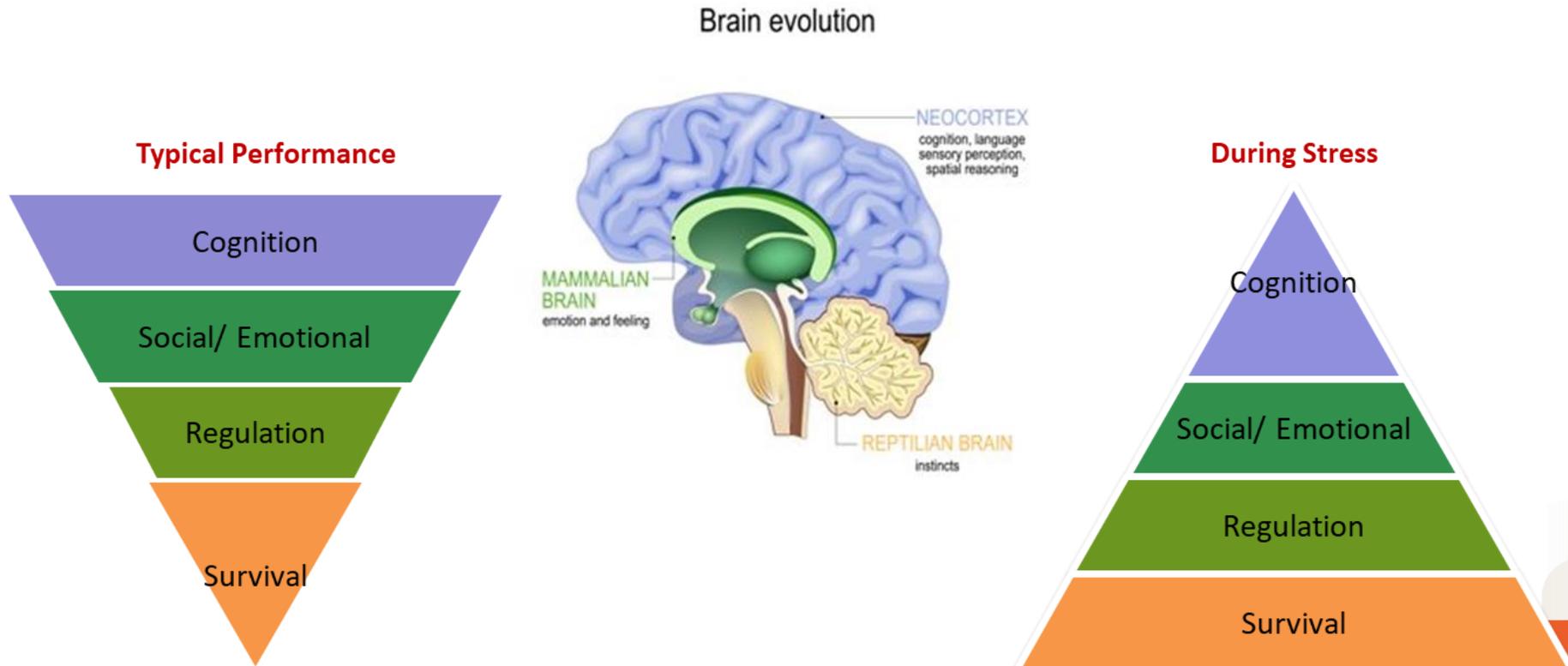
Survival Mode Response



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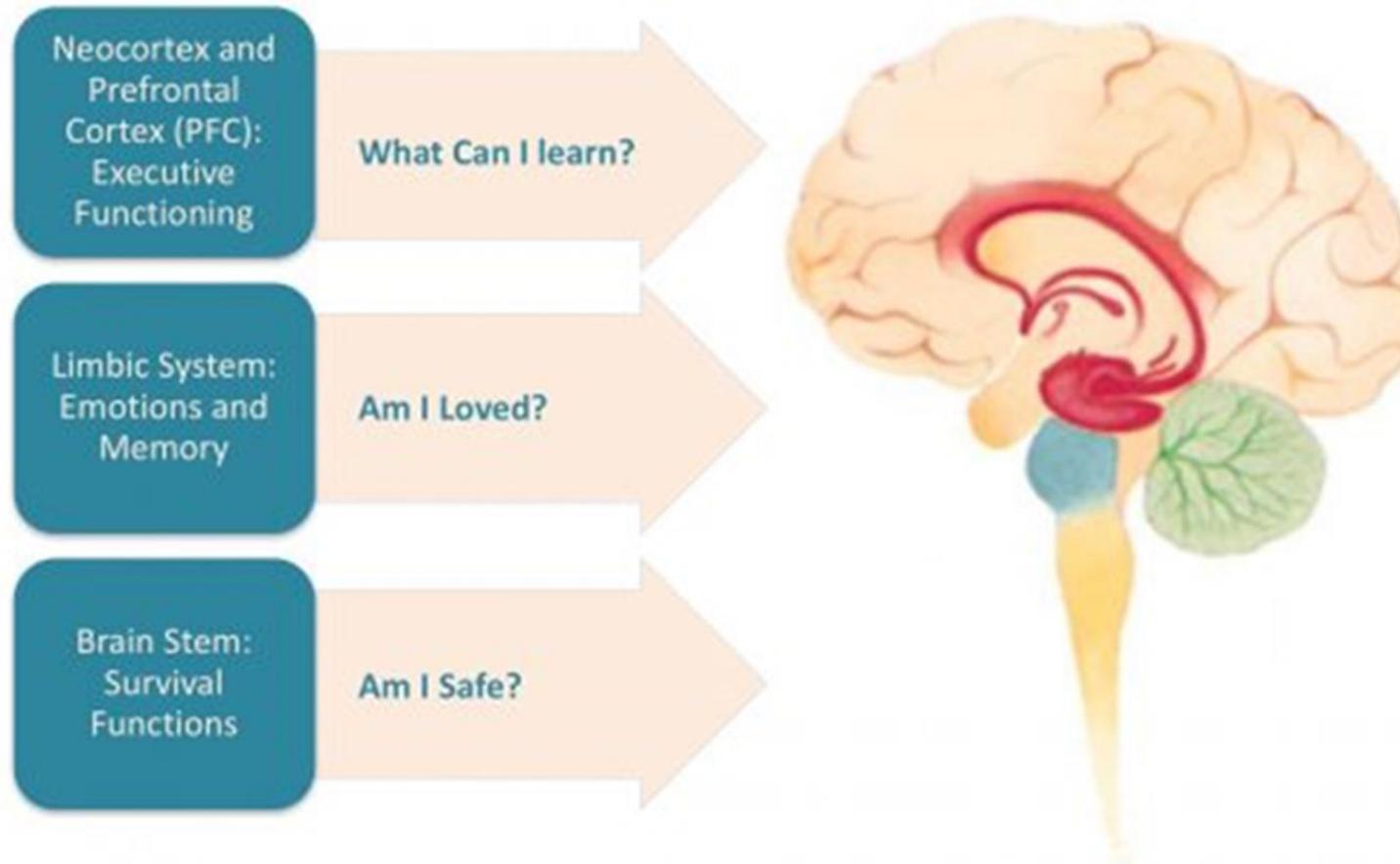
Impact of Stress on Brain Energy



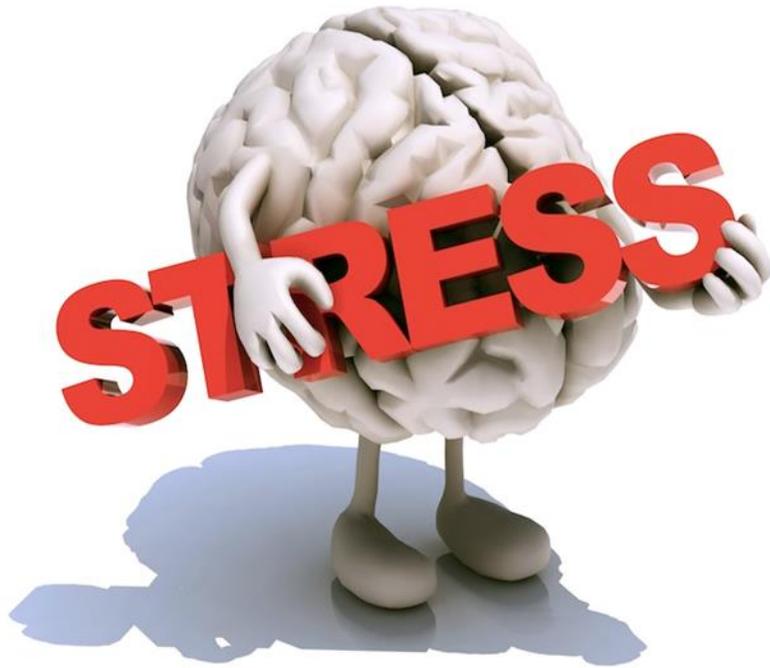
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Brain Based Science



Survival Mode Response

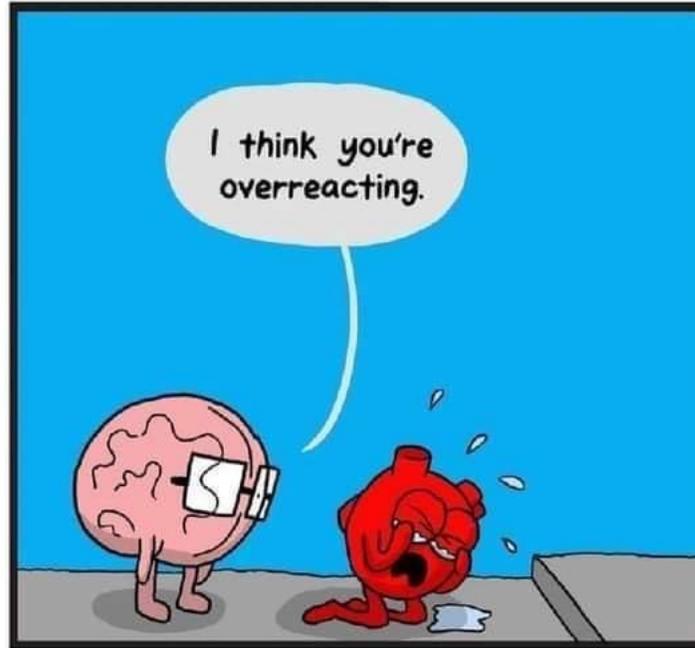


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Inability to
Respond
Learn
Process

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Two Important Tenets of a Trauma-Informed, Resilience-Oriented Approach

We change the question from

“What is wrong with you?”

to

*“What happened to you and your
people?”*

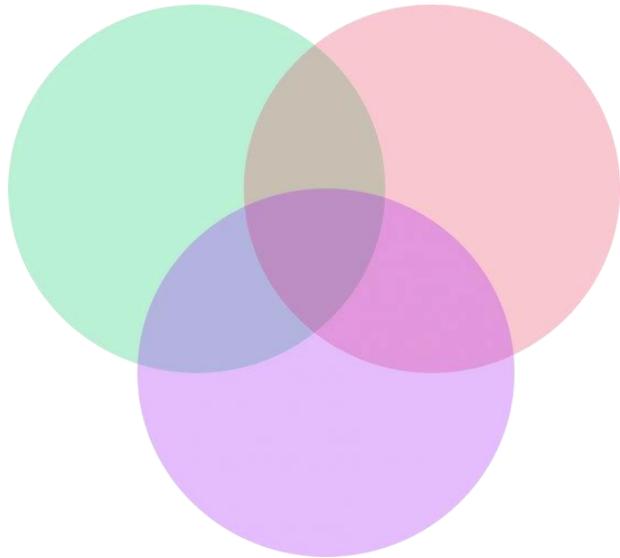
*We assume everyone
is doing the best they can*



Universal Expectations



Priority Populations



- LGBTQ+ Community
- Youth
- Pregnancy
- Race & Ethnicity

What is Trauma-Informed Care?

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's trauma-informed approach is grounded in **four assumptions** and **six key principles**

4 Rs (Assumptions)



Realizes widespread impact of trauma and understand potential paths for recovery



Responds by fully integrating knowledge about trauma into policies, procedures and practices



Recognizes signs and symptoms of trauma in clients, families, staff and others involved with the system



Resists re-traumatization

Six Key Principles



Safety



Collaboration and mutuality



Trustworthiness and transparency



Empowerment, voice and choice



Peer support



Consideration of cultural, historical and gender issues



Impact the Lower Brain

Rhythmic

Respectful

Rewarding



Repetitive

Relational

Relevant

Safety Considerations

Physical Safety

The sense of being protected from violence, illness etc.

Psychological Safety

Addressing the anxieties and fears of being able to be authentic, risk taking

Cultural Safety

Addressing the frustration, anger, guilt from the current systems, microaggressions, social unrest

Moral Safety

Addressing the **hypocrisy** that is present, both **explicitly and implicitly**

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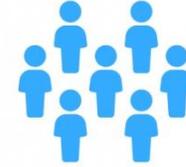


What do you think successful TIC implementation looks on a **policy level**?

TRAUMA-PREVENTIVE

- Create the conditions for safe, stable, nurturing relationships and environments
- Reduce exposure to trauma

Example: Family-friendly work policies, like paid leave and livable wages. Laws that reduce easy access to dangerous weapons.



TRAUMA-INFORMED

- Raise awareness about trauma
- Promote trauma-informed practice

Example: Mandatory trauma training for staff.



TRAUMA-SPECIFIC

- Increase access to interventions and services that mitigate the impact of trauma
- Promote healing

Example: Medicaid reimbursement for trauma-focused treatment.



Policy Considerations

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What do you think successful TIC implementation looks on an **organizational level**?

Key Considerations

A trauma-informed organization is trauma-sensitive for everyone in the organization

- Create an organizational environment that can sustain change
- Train and Provide Information on Trauma
- Screen and Assess for Tobacco Use
- Communicate Sensitivity on Trauma & Consent
- Safety, Safety, Safety
 - It begins with staff
- Trauma-Informed, Identity-Respecting services



What do you think successful TIC implementation looks on a **practice level**?

Key Considerations

Creating a safe relational space that empowers regulation and autonomy

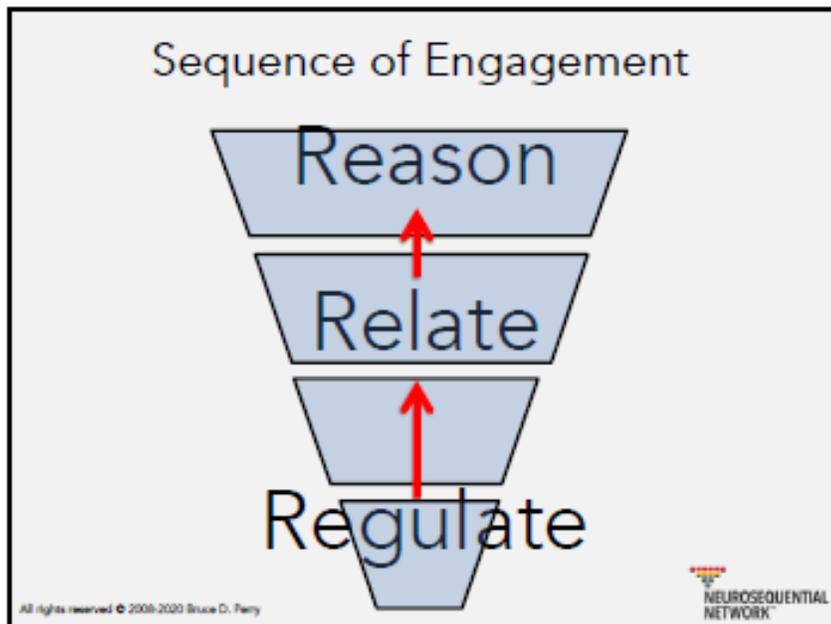
- Communicate sensitivity to trauma history
- Assist clients to identify their own strengths and to develop alternative coping skills
- Emphasize client choice and control
- Use trauma-informed Motivational Interviewing
- Respect for diverse dimensions of identity



What do you think successful TIC implementation looks on a **client level**?

Key Considerations

Understanding and applying the neuroscience of the impact of trauma and its interaction with cessation efforts



Bottom-Up approaches

Focused breathing

Sensory and calming tools

Exercise and movement

Listening to/playing music

Top-Down approaches

Journaling/Reflecting

Practicing self-compassion

Setting clear expectations

Problem-Solving

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BREAK!



Major Accelerations of Change:

- Do not happen in a vacuum
- Are relational; utilizing people's insights, creativity, imagination, and wisdom
- Happen when a group of people come together and learn together and dare to think new thoughts and then pass them on
- Have a common goal that resonates for the majority

(Becker et al., 2001)



Managing Change

We need to understand the negative feelings related to change

- Personal meaning associated with current practices
- Fear of loss of control
- Change in perceived professional and personal status

1 WHO are we empathizing with?

Who is the person we want to understand?
What is the situation they are in?
What is their role in the situation?

GOAL

2 What do they need to DO?

What do they need to do differently?
What job(s) do they want or need to get done?
What decision(s) do they need to make?
How will we know they were successful?

7 What do they THINK and FEEL?

PAINS

What are their fears, frustrations, and anxieties?

GAINS

What are their wants, needs, hopes and dreams?

3 What do they SEE?

What do they see in the marketplace?
What do they see in their immediate environment?
What do they see others saying and doing?
What are they watching and reading?

6 What do they HEAR?

What are they hearing others say?
What are they hearing from friends?
What are they hearing who competes?
What are they hearing to second hand?

Empathy Mapping Breakout

4 What do they SAY?

What have we heard them say?
What can we imagine them saying?

What other thoughts and feelings might motivate their behavior?

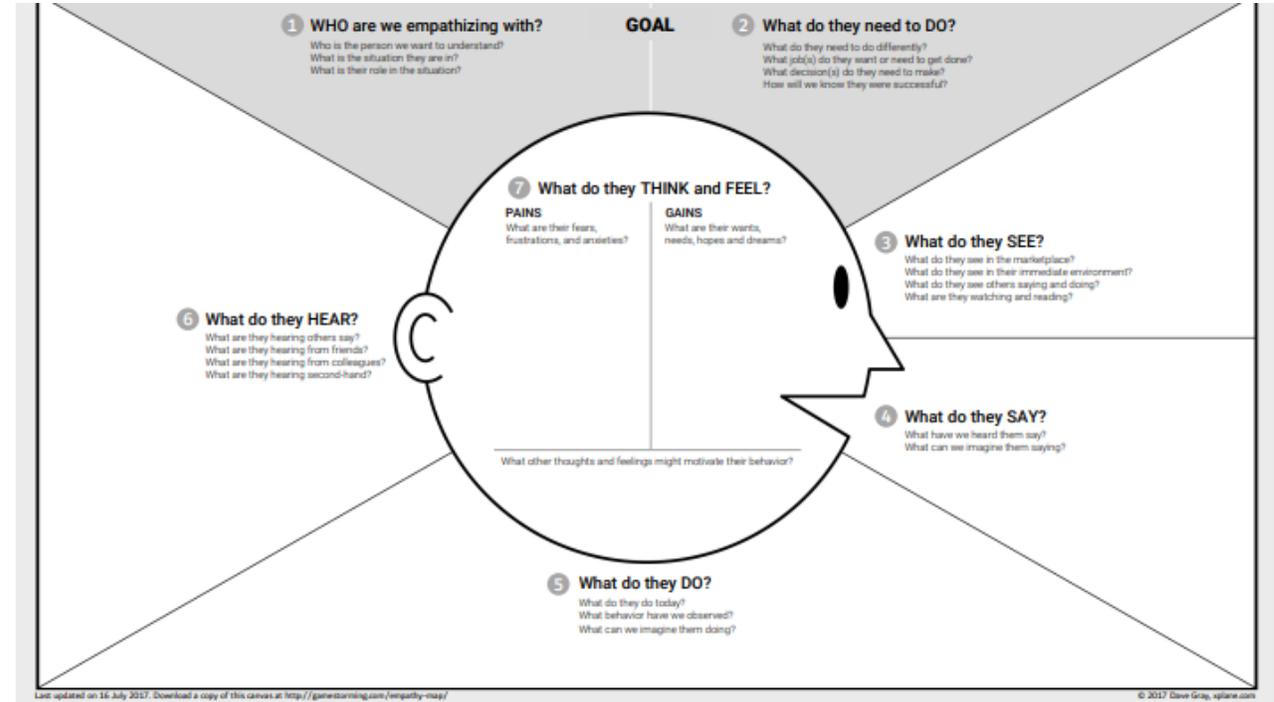
5 What do they DO?

What do they do today?
What behavior have we observed?
What can we imagine them doing?

Empathy Map Report Out

How has this exercise increased your understanding of your focused population/partner?

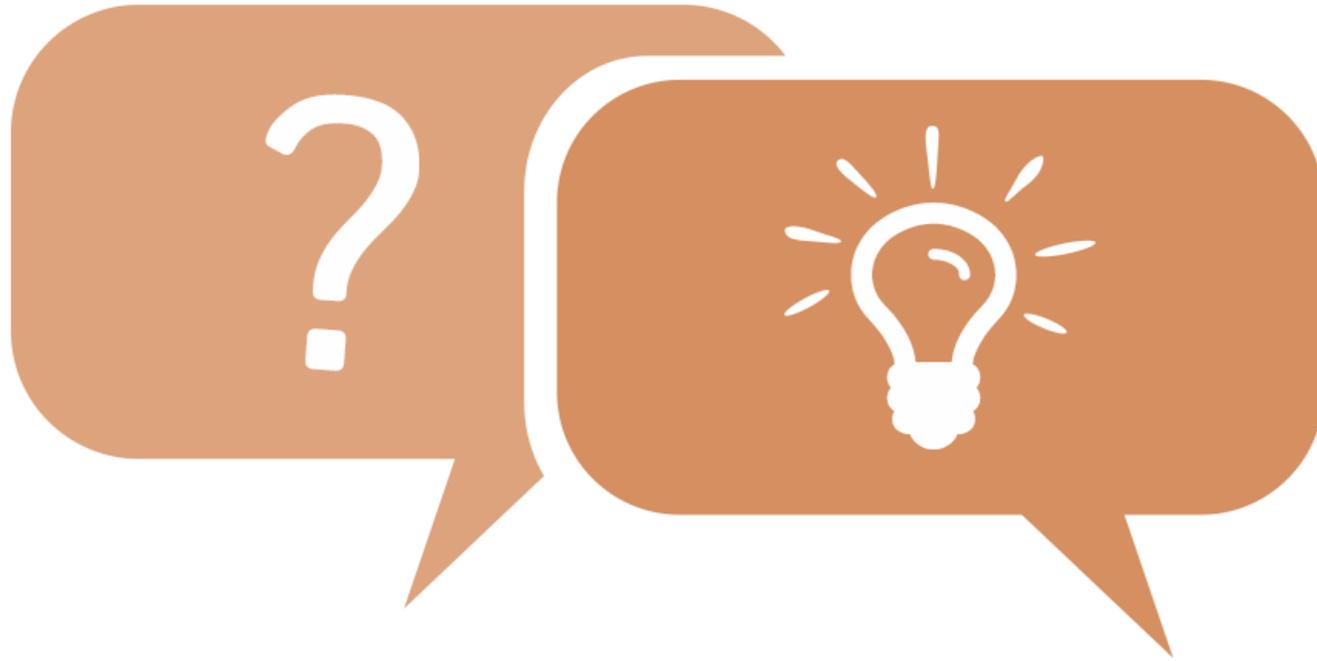
What might you do to shift your messaging to address the concerns of your population/partner?



Recommendations on Addressing Tobacco Use in Behavioral Health Populations



- ✓ Adopt tobacco-free facility/grounds policies.
- ✓ Integrate tobacco treatment into behavioral healthcare.
 - ✓ 5 A's
 - ✓ NRTs and P
 - ✓ pharmacological supports
- ✓ Utilize the Quitline and other evidence based interventions
- ✓ Engage peer models
- ✓ Think beyond cessation to RECOVERY



Questions?

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VIRTUAL GOODIE BAG



Incorporating Trauma-informed Approaches in **Tobacco Cessation Services**



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