Early attachment trauma and the impact on child’s development.
“I want to be a normal girl”

hello doris,

I just came from my grandma. We step into the car. I start to blame again. I have had it in my mind to commit suicide. I don’t want that anymore I want to be a normal girl help me I want to be like the others. I don't feel so well lately they don't do anything about it...
My mom is being annoying why “I don't know why.”
Will you make an appointment with my mom because I would like if you had the time you would talk to my mom. I don’t want my mom to be annoying to me anymore...

HELP I DON'T WANT THIS ANYMORE I WANT TO BE A NORMAL GIRL. THIS HAD TO STOP!!!!!!!!!!!

Kind regards
Content

• Broadening the vision on attachment trauma
• Quality of the attachment relationship
• Early attachment trauma
• Dissociation:
  – Attachment and dissociation
  – Affectregulation and dissociation
  – Stressregulation and dissociation
Why broadening our vision on the definition of EAT?

- Because of the definition of trauma
- Because of the importance of the attachment relationship on child’s development
- Our knowledge about neurobiology
- Because of the importance of quality of parenting
Trauma definition

– PTSD (Posttraumatic Stress Disorder)
  • Criterion A: (traumatic event)
    “exposure to actual or threatened death, serious injury, or sexual violence”

– Leonore Terr
  “a sudden, unexpected, overwhelming intense emotional blow or a series of blows assaults the person from outside”
Trauma

– Van der Kolk: Developmental trauma disorder
  • “Significant disruptions of protective caregiving as the result of repeated changes in primary caregiver, repeated separation from the primary caregiver or exposure to severe and persistent emotional abuse”

– Bowlby
  • “any event that seriously threatens the attachment relationship”
Attachment relationship
Difference between connection and secure attachment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Connection:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Attachment</strong></th>
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The attachment relationship

• Bowlby:
  – ‘reciprocal interchange’
  – Access

• Schore: 1994
  – co-regulation
The attachment relationship

• Sroufe, 1996
  define attachment as the dyadic regulation of emotion

• Wang, 1997
  define attachment as the regulation of biological synchronicity between organisms
Importance of the Attachment relationship

– Importance of the relationship on the development of the child
  • The dynamic interaction → internal world
  • Relational experiences → the mind
  • The dyadic relationship → affective themes
  • The shared experience → “selves” and the relationship

– Interplay with nature and nurture
– Continuous relationship
– Availability and accessibility
Importance of the attachment relationship

- Role of the fathers
  - Attachment figure
  - Unique, overlapping and complementary role
  - Joint and exciting activities
  - Mentorship
  - Regulate the biological arousal
  - Setting limits
  - Installing of the anger-fear balance
  - Fathers deliver the child and their mother a second object
  - Enabling social interaction
  - Sensitive, challenging and interactive play
Importance of the relationship

• The dynamic interaction between caregiver and child is necessary for:
  – Survival
  – Affect/ stressregulation
  – Development of the internal world
  – Experiencing a wide range of affective themes
  – Organization of self
  – Organization of relationship
Neurobiology

– Developmental psychoneurobiological model
  secure attachment ➔ development right brain
  ➔ adaptive infant mental health
– Experience dependent
– Growth spurt
– Critical period concept
– Plasticity
Neurobiology

• Attachment relationship and the brain
  • early relational experiences
  • the attachment relationship
  • The nurturing interaction
    » normal maturation of the brain and the brainsystems that mediate the coping capacity
    » nervous system
    » child’s sense of self
  • Regulatory theory
Quality of the attachment relationship
The quality of the attachment relationship

– Internal working model (IWM)
  • Memories of attachment interactions → accessibility
  • Mental representations of self/others
  • Cognitive structure
  • Typical emotions
  • Implicit memory
  • Open to modification

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The quality of the attachment relationship

Primary Carer’s Behaviour Towards Child

Child’s ‘Working Model’ of Itself

Positive & Loved
- Secure

Unloved & Rejected
- Avoidant

Angry & Confused
- Resistant
Quality of the attachment relationship

• Attachment style of the parent

• How do parents mentally process attachment-related information

• Quality of parenting
Attachment style of the parent

• “From the cradle to the grave”
• Adult attachment styles
  – Autonomous attachment:
    • have a model of others as warm, reliable
    • model of oneself as lovable and worthy of care.
  – Dismissive attachment:
    • the self as worthy
    • view others as unreliable or rejecting, untrustworthy or disappointing
Attachment style of the parent

• Adult attachment styles
  – Preoccupied attachment:
    • the self as unworthy or unlovable
    • but hold a positive evaluation of others.

  – Fearfull attachment
    • hold negative views of both the self and others.
Intergenerational transmission

Parent's early attachment experiences

↓

Parent’s attachment representation

↓

Parenting behavior

↓

Infant's attachment experiences
Intergenerational transmission

- **Parent**
  - Autonomous

- **Child**
  - Secure

- Dismissive
  - Avoidant

- Preoccupied
  - Ambivalent

- Fearfull
  - Disorganized

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Intergenerational transmission

Parent's early attachment experiences

Later attachment relationships →

Parent's attachment representation

Social context →

Parenting behavior →

Child characteristics →

Infant's attachment experiences
Processing attachment related information

• Crittenden (1993)

• Failures of perception

• Misinterpretation

• Failure to select a response

• Failure to implement a response
The quality of parenting

We are hardwired to be held in the mind and heart of another.
The quality of parenting

– Sensitive responsiveness
– Reflective functioning
– Mentalization
– Containment
– External regulation
– Play
The quality of parenting

— Sensitive responsiveness
  • Ainsworth and others (1974)
  • The infant’s point of view

— Four essential components:
  • Her awareness of the signals
  • An accurate interpretation of them
  • An appropriate response to them
  • A prompt response to them
The quality of parenting

- Mentalization (Fonagy)
  
  • A theory of mind (internal world)
  
  • Oneself and others as psychological
  
  • Mirroring
  
  • Sense of self
Reflective functioning:

- Reflect upon their own history (trauma, attachment)
- Influence
- Trigger
- “Ghosts in the nursery” (Selma Fraiberg)
The quality of parenting

– Containment (Bion, 1959)

• Receive and understand

• Without being overwhelmed by it

• Communicates back
The quality of parenting

– External regulation

• Regulatory theory (Allan Shore)

• Be attuned to the internal state

• Able to regulate the own arousal state

• Down regulate and up regulate
The quality of parenting

- Play

  - Confidence, trust, security

  - Communicate and connect

  - Reduce stress

  - Strengthens attachment
Feeling understood

• The importance of feeling understood:
  – socially connected and not alone
  – enhancing both personal and social well-being
  – enhanced interaction satisfaction and partner liking (Cross et al., 2000)
  – decreased negative affect
  – foster intimacy, trust, and relationship satisfaction
  – diminishing stress
  – boosting positive affect and life satisfaction
  – Mentalizing
  – cognitive processes
  – emotional process
Secure attachment

• Which goal serves secure attachment in the development of the infant?
  – The development of the right hemisphere
  – Healthy affective development
  – Self regulation
  – Emotion regulation
  – Stress regulation
  – Interactive repair
Secure attachment

• Which goal serves secure attachment in the development of the infant?
  – Internal working models (“disruptions will be set right”)
  – Reflective functioning
  – The ability to attach securely to their children
  – Cognitive functioning
  – Resilience to later-forming psychopathology
  – Integration
Secure base
Early attachment trauma

- Stressful events in the relationship
- Quality of the relationship
- Stressful events outside the relationship
EAT?

• Early attachment trauma?
  – Caregiving relationship
  – Early
  – Repetitive
  – Chronic (over time)
  – Multiple
  – Adverse impact on the development of a secure attachment relationship
Stressful events in the relationship

• Prenatal trauma

• Birth trauma

• Disruptions in the attachment bond
Disruptions in the attachment bond

• Bowlby
  – Continious relationship

• Fysical availability

• Emotional availability

• When not fulfilled = disruption in the attachment bond
Physical inaccessibility

• Forced separation very early in life from the primary caregiver
• Prolonged separation resulted from parental illness
• Early loss of primary caregiver
• Changes in primary caregiver
• Or other family disruptions: divorce
Emotional availability (EA)

• EA:
  refers to an individual’s emotional responsiveness and attunement to another’s needs and goals (Emde 1980)

• Personal characteristic

• Mother’s internal working model

• Mother’s relationship with the father

• Context of the relationship with others
Emotional inaccessible

• Inappropriate response
• Stressful life episodes
• Suicide threat
• “Ghosts in the nursery”
• Parent psychopathology
• Relationship problems
Specific on EAT

- Perception of threat
- Non-verbally
- Implicit memory
- Neurobiology
- Body
Specific on EAT

• Self-regulation
• Layer on layer
• Basic trust
• Internal working model
• The possibility to integrate the experience
Consequences of EAT

- PTSD
- Child psychopathology
- Body (somatization)
- Brain development
- Memory
Consequences of EAT

• Learning abilities
• Interpersonal difficulties
• Sense of self
• Social skills
Consequences of EAT

• Affect regulation
• Self regulation (auto regulation vs interactive regulation)
• Stress regulation
• Cognition
Severity of EAT

• EAT and the overlap with complex trauma
  – Interpersonal stressor
  – Multiple
  – Repeated
  – Cumulative
  – Developmentally vulnerable times

• Early stage:
  – The impact on the brain
  – Developmentally
    • Margret Mahler: Individuation – separation model
EAT

• Hidden epidemic
• Looking broader then abuse and neglect
• The courage to ask about it
• Using a new classification
• Starting redefining trauma in children
Results

– Capture the reality
– Deeper understanding
– Define a classification
– Improve diagnosis
– Tailor made treatment
– Research
Dissociation

• Deficit of integration
Dissociation is usually defined as:

” a deficit of the integrative functions of memory, consciousness and identity,

and is often related to traumatic experiences and traumatic memories”.

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Integration.

• (Steele, Van der Hart, Boon)
  – Organization of all the different aspects of personality into a unified whole that functions in a cohesive manner
    • It is a natural tendency
    • Stable sense of who we are
    • Distinguish the past from the present
    • Develop our sense of self
  – Secure and safe emotional and physical environment
EAT and integration

• Young children = ↓ability to integrate:
  – Brains
  – Sense of self

• EAT:
  – ↓ emotional support
  – Parents lacking skills → quality of parenting ↓
  – Disruptions → inaccessibility and unavailability
Dissociative disorder = Attachment disorder?

- Peter Barach (1991)

- EAT
  - Quality of the attachment relationship
  - Availability of the caregiver
  - Disruptions of the bond/ Separation

- Insecure attachment

- Survival strategy
Dissociative disorder = Attachment disorder?

- PDD (protest – dispair – detachment)
- Detachment:
  - Deactivation of the attachment system
  - Excluding from awareness
- Detachment = dissociation
Disorganized attachment

• Care-seeking or attachment system
• “From the cradle to the grave”
• “Unresolved” parents
• “The source and the solution”
• Psychobiological reactions
• The simultaneity of approach and avoidance → lack of organization
• Disorganization = Collapse of the integrative functions of consciousness
Disorganized attachment

Unresolved trauma and loss in the caregiver

↓

Neural networks

↓

Confusing/ incongruent/ disorganizing parental behavior
Drama triangle/ Disorganized attachment

- Internal Working Models (IWM)
Attachment disorganization

Dissociative process

Pathological dissociation
Dissociation

• Liotti’s:

“Failure in organizing multiple and incongruent models of the self and other into unitary mental states and coherent behavioral states rather than an intrapsychic defense against unbearable pain and severely traumatic experiences”
Early attachment trauma and dissociation

Early attachment trauma

Attachment insecurity

Disorganized attachment

Dissociation
Secure attachment and affect regulation

- Attachment ➔ helping the brain to integrate and to process
- Attachment ➔ dyadic regulation of emotion
- Caregiver ➔ external regulator:
  - Reading the child’s signals
  - Providing optimal stimulation
  - Modeling of behavior
  - Affect attunement
  - Meet their infants' needs
EAT and affect regulation

- Panksepp (1998, 2009)
  - 7 emotional circuits at birth
  - Subcortical neurocircuitry of the mammalian brain
  - Environmental experiences.

- EAT ➔ the circuits don’t flow

- EAT ➔ no integration ➔ **dissociated states**

- EAT ➔ no self

- EAT ➔ no embodiment
EAT and affect regulation

EAT: disruption in the attachment bond

↓

Over activating the panic-grief brain network

↓

Increased activation of the SEEKING system.
(“protest”)

↓

Increased hopelessness and withdrawal

↓

Decreased in SEEKING behaviors.
(“despair”)
EAT and affect regulation

• Affectdysregulation as a consequence of EAT
  – emotional unavailability ➔ no stimulation
  – emotional unavailability ➔ no regulation
  – Emotion regulation capacities ↓

• EAT can overwhelm the affectregulation capacity

• Avoidance response

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Dissociation and affect regulation

Early Attachment Trauma

overwhelm \[\rightarrow\] consequence

Affect (dys)regulation

lack of integration \[\rightarrow\] defense

Dissociation
I’m a little stressed right now...
Secure attachment and stress regulation

– Body of research
– Cope with stress → early interaction with the primary caregiver
– Early development
  • Pre- and postnatally
  • “Critical period”
  • Right hemisphere
    – ANS
    – Human stress response
– Attachment theory → a regulatory theory
EAT and stress regulation

• Autonomic nervous system (ANS)
  – It regulate the autonomic, somatic aspects of the stress responses
  – Specific behavior and physiological responses

– ANS: = system of balance
  • Sympathetic = “accelerator” = fight/flight
  • Parasympathetic = “brakes” = rest/digest
EAT and stress regulation

• Stephen Porges (2001)
  – The Polyvagal Theory:
    • ANS = hierarchical system that responds to environmental challenges
    • Three different subsystems
      – Parasympathetic ventral vagal (Social engagement system)
      – Sympathetic arousal (fight/flight)
      – Parasympathetic dorsal vagal (freeze responses)
EAT and stress regulation

• Social engagement system
  – Parasympathetic ventral vagal
  – Physiological foundation for secure attachment.
  – An inborn neural organization or action system
  – Regulate ourselves
  – Connect well with others
  – Social behavior
  – Social communication
EAT and stress regulation

• EAT:
  – Inhibit the availability of the social engagement system
  – Constricting the child’s capacity to
    • respond adaptively to stress
    • self regulate
    • form healthy attachment and social bonds
EAT and stress regulation

Porges

Porges’ View of the ANS
The metaphor of safety

Environment: outside and inside the body

Nervous System

Safety

- Optimal arousal level
- Rest and digest
- Parasympathetic ventral vagal system
- “Social Engagement System”
- Eye contact, facial expression, vocalization

Danger

- Hyperarousal
- Increased Heart Rate
- Sympathetic System
- Mobilization — “fight-flight”
- Dissociated rage, panic

Life threat

- Hypoarousal
- Decreased Heart Rate
- Parasympathetic dorsal vagal system
- Immobilization—“freeze”
- Dissociated collapse

Wheatley-Crosbie, adapted from Porges, 2006
Window of tolerance

Ogden, Van der Kolk, others
“Window of Tolerance”

- Increased sensation, Emotional reactivity, flooding
- Hyper-vigilance
- Intrusive symptoms
- Disorganized cognition

- Relative absence of sensation
- Numbing of emotions
- Disabled cognitive processing
- Reduced physical movement
- Dissociation

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Dissociation and the neurobiology

- Traumatic stress ➔ changes in brain areas
- Psychic dissociative symptoms
- Neurobiological consequences.
  - HPA
  - Neuroendocrinological and neurophysiological dysfunctions ➔ somatic components
  - Lack of integration ➔ somatoform dissociation
Conclusion

- Quality of the attachment relationship
- Development of secure attachment
- Effects of EAT on affect/stress regulation
- Effect on dissociation
- Redefine attachment trauma
- Screening and assessment
- Tailor made treatment
Prevention

• Collect data
• Public awareness campaigns
• Share knowledge
• Screening
• Treatment
• Parent/child education
• Parent – child centers
• Home visits
I’m doing great!

hello doris,

I send you an email to tell you I'm doing great. I hardly get angry anymore. I went to Eeklo today with my grandma to buy clothes and we went for a drink and of course a pancake. Things are better with my mom. I went to Technopolis with school and then to Living tomorrow it was fun With Whitsun weekend we are going to the Ardennen with my aunt and uncle and little niece.

Well that's all I've done so things are all very well.

With lots of sweet greetings