

Welcome and Brain Smart Start

Welcome to RTS Webinar Wednesdays!

 Presenter – Elandriel Lewis, Manager of Early Learning and Training

Brain Smart Start

- Unite and Connect
 - Please use the chat box to share your name, where you work, and a highlight from this past week.
- Disengage the Stress
 - S.T.A.R. Breathing
- Commit
 - What do you give yourself permission to do during today's webinar?
 - Share in the chat box if you are willing

The Role of Life Experiences in Shaping Brain Development



Elandriel Lewis

Manager, Early Learning and Training United Way of Greater Nashville

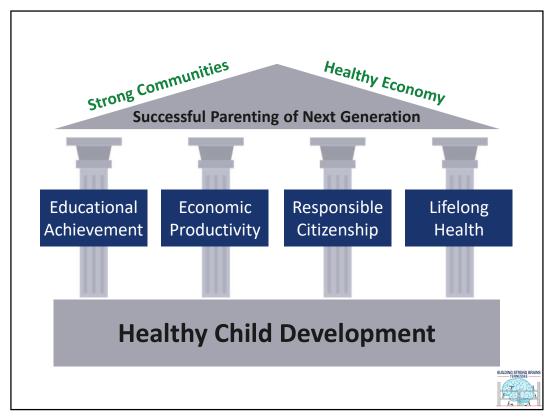
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Building Strong Brains Tennessee

Mission

We work to change the culture of Tennessee so that the state's overarching philosophy, policies, programs and practices for children, youth and young adults utilize the latest brain science to prevent and mitigate the impact of adverse childhood experiences.

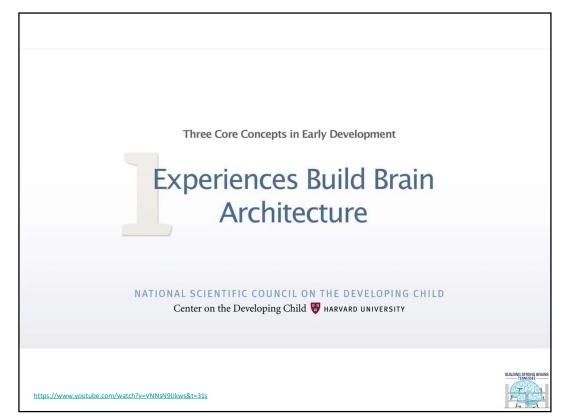




Four Core Concepts of Development

- Brain Architecture is established early in life and supports lifelong learning, behavior and health.
- Stable, caring relationships and "Serve and Return" interactions shape brain architecture.
- Toxic Stress in the early years of life can derail healthy development.
- Resilience can be built through "Serve and Return"
 relationships, improving self-regulation skills and executive function. Though there are sensitive periods of brain development in early childhood and adolescence, resilience can be strengthened at any age.

TENNESSEE TENNESSEE



Brain Architecture Supports Lifelong Learning, Behavior and Health



- Brains are built over time, starting in the earliest years of life. Simple skills come first; more complex skills build on top of them.
- Cognitive, emotional and social capabilities are inextricably intertwined throughout the life course.
- A strong foundation in the early years improves the odds for positive outcomes and a weak foundation increases the odds of later difficulties.

UILDING STRONG BRAIN
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Brain Architecture

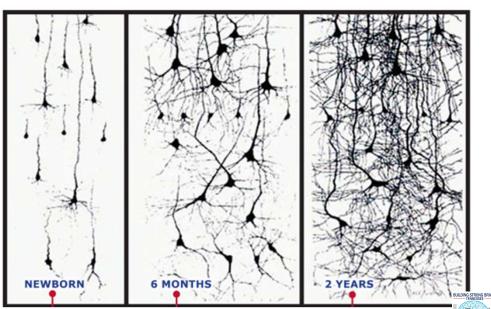


The early years of life matter because early experiences affect the architecture of the maturing brain. As it emerges, the quality of that architecture establishes either a sturdy or a fragile foundation for all of the development and behavior that follows. Getting things right the first time is easier than trying to fix them later.

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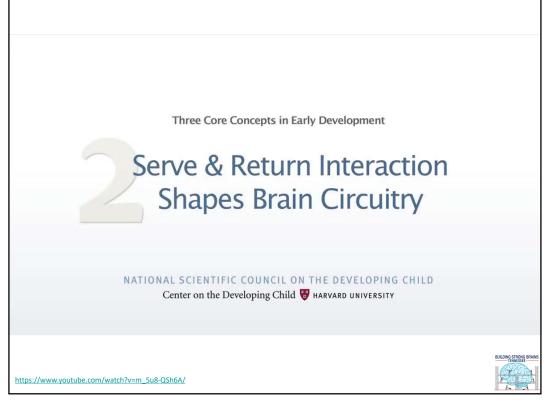
More Than **ONE MILLION**

New Neural Connections Per Second



Source: Center on the Developing Child at Harvard University, 2009





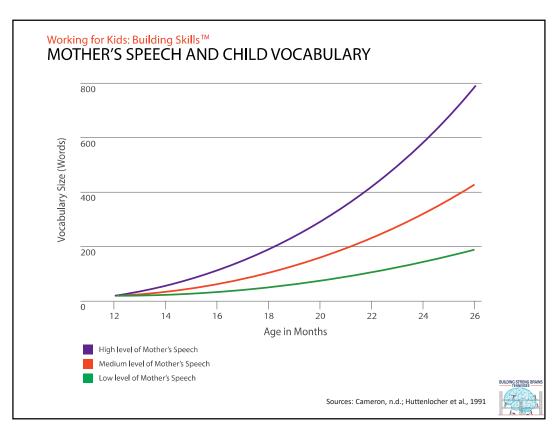


Serve & Return Interactions Build Brains and Skills

- Young children naturally seek interaction through babbling, facial expressions and gestures, and adults respond in kind.
- These "serve and return" interactions are essential for the development of healthy brain circuits.
- Therefore, systems that support the quality of relationships in early care settings, communities and homes also support the development of sturdy brain architecture.
- Quality relationships continue to be vital in adolescence in order to reinforce brain architecture and build resilience.



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Adolescent Brain Development: A Period of Vulnerabilities and Opportunities



The brain starts to undergo a "remodeling" project in adolescence, making it an opportune time to build resilience.

- Air Traffic Control: Before and during puberty, a second period of rapid neural growth occurs in the prefrontal cortex.
- "Use it or lose it": The adolescent brain strengthens the neural connections that are used most often and prunes away those that aren't used as frequently.
- Integration: The corpus callosum, which relays information between different parts of the brain, also undergoes waves of growth during adolescence, improving self-regulation.

Sources: Siegel, 2015; Spinks, n.d.



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Three Core Concepts in Early Development



NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL ON THE DEVELOPING CHILD

Center on the Developing Child 😈 HARVARD UNIVERSITY

UILDING STRONG BRAINS
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https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rVwFkcOZHJw/

Positive Stress

Tolerable Stress

Toxic Stress



Short, stressful events like meeting new people or starting the first day of school are healthy for brain development. They prepare the brain and body for stressful situations later in life.



Tragic, unavoidable events like a natural disaster or losing a loved one aren't good for us. But if supportive caregivers are around to buffer the stress response, these events won't do lasting damage to the brain and body.



Ongoing, repeated exposure to abuse or neglect is bad for brain development. If no supportive adults are present to help buffer the stress response, stress hormones will damage developing structures in the child's brain. The result is an increased vulnerability to lifelong physical and mental health problems, including addiction.



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Body's Response to Different Typesof Stress

POSITIVE



A normal and essential part of healthy development

EXAMPLES getting a vaccine, first day of school

TOLERABLE



Response to a more severe stressor, limited in duration

EXAMPLES loss of a loved one, a broken bone

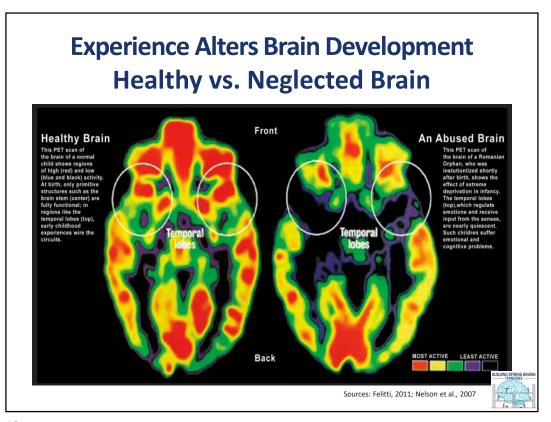
TOXIC

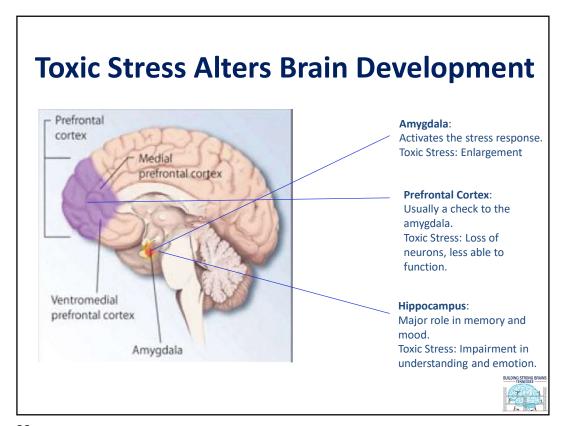


Experiencing strong, frequent, and/or prolonged adversity

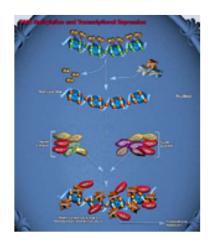
EXAMPLES physical or emotional abuse, exposure to violence







Toxic Stress Changes Gene Expression *Epigenetics*





Intergenerational Transmission of Stress Response in Male Mice



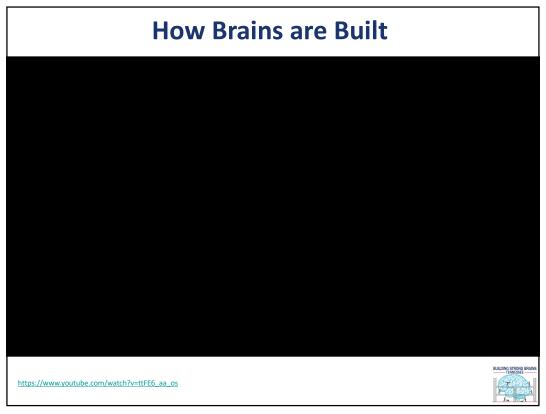
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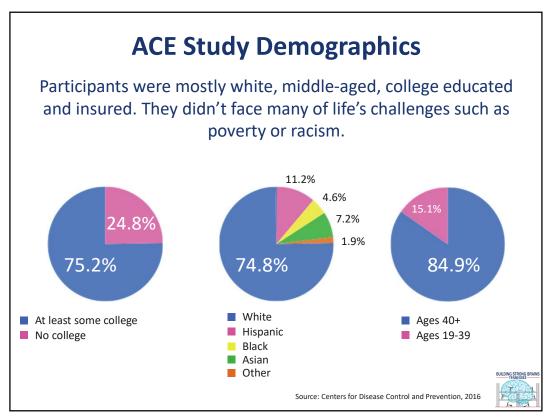
An "Air Traffic Control System" in the Brain

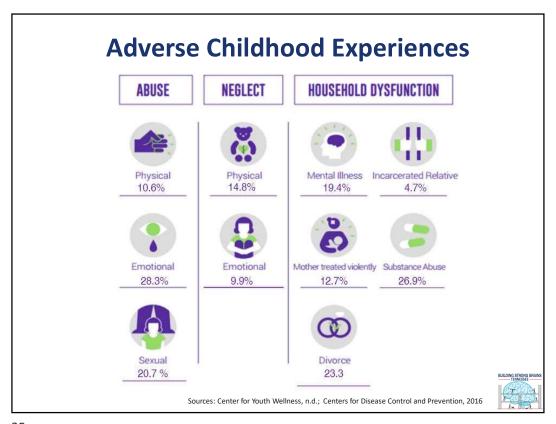


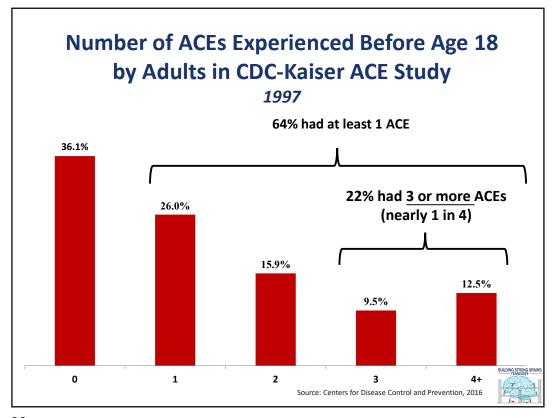
- Executive functioning is a group of skills that help us to focus on multiple streams of information at the same time, set goals and make plans, make decisions in light of available information, revise plans and resist hasty actions.
- Executive functioning is a key biological foundation of school readiness, as well as outcomes in health and employability.
- Although there are sensitive periods of development, executive functioning can be built along any point in the lifespan.

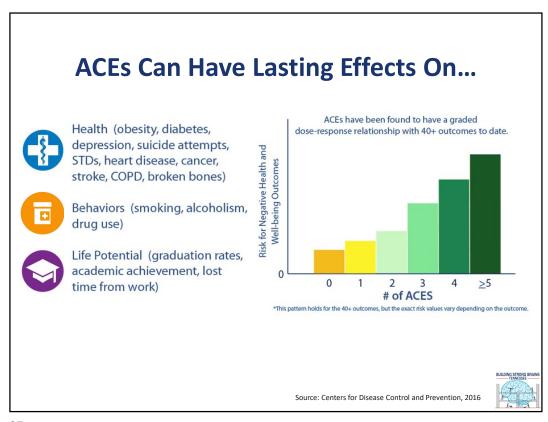


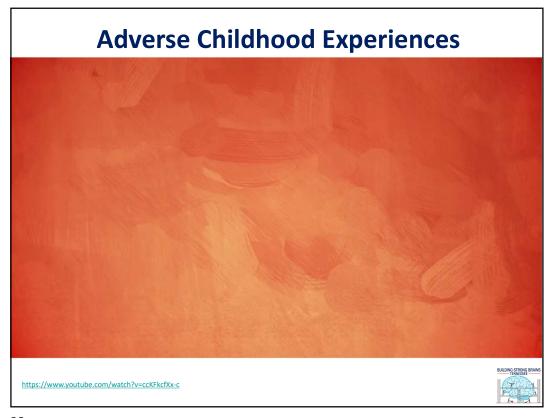


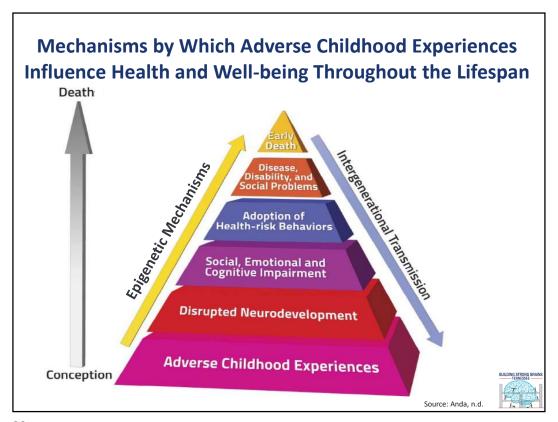








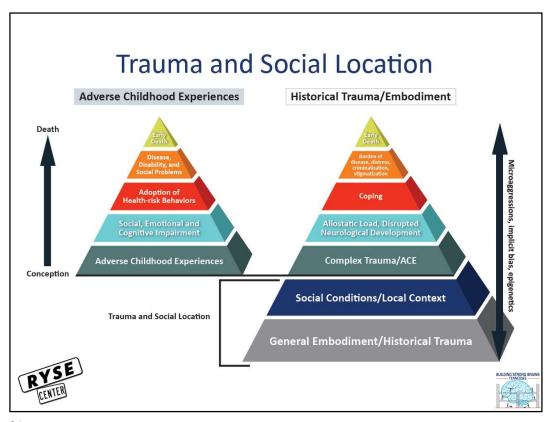


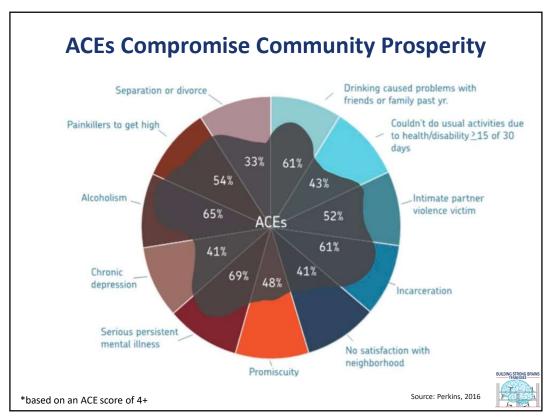


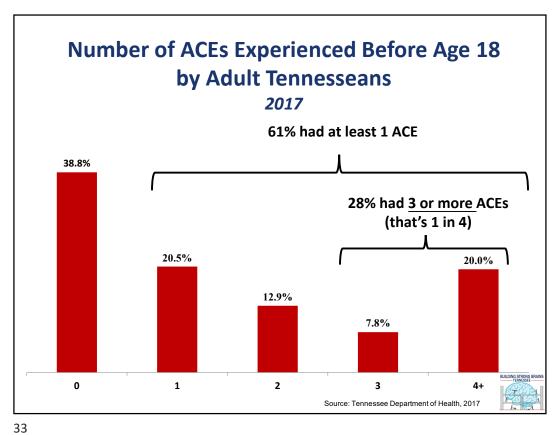
New Additions to the ACEs Questionnaire

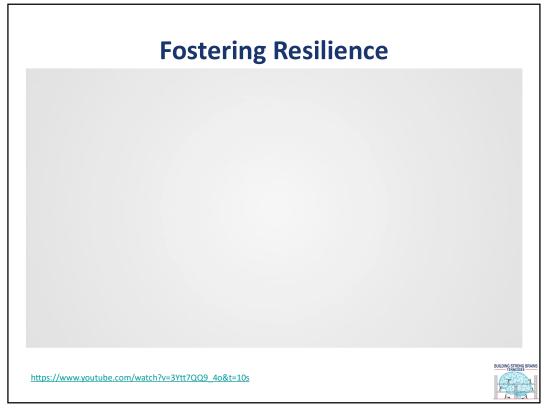
The Philadelphia ACE Study Questions

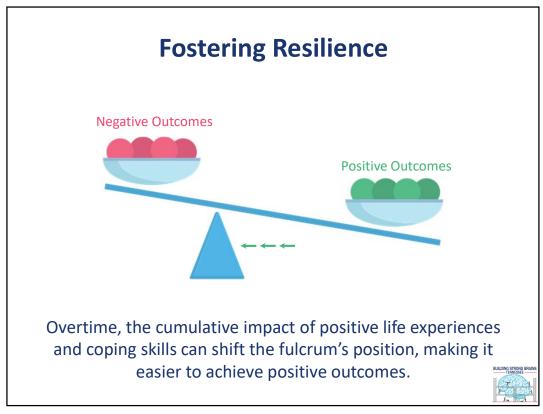
Conventional ACEs	Expanded ACEs
Physical Abuse	Witnessing Violence
Emotional Abuse	Withessing violence
Sexual Abuse	Living in Unsafe Neighborhoods
Emotional Neglect	
Physical Neglect	Experiencing Racism
Domestic Violence	
Household Substance Abuse	Living in Foster Care
Incarcerated Care Provider	Experiencing Bullying
Mental Illness in the Home	Experiencing bunying













Improving Air Traffic Control Helps with Stress Management Across the Lifespan

Focusing Attention

Problem Solving

Planning Ahead

Behavior Regulation

Controlling Impulses

Adjusting to New Circumstances





Executive Function and Self Regulation Skills can be built at any point across the lifespan.

Source: Cameron, n.d.



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Build Executive Functioning in Childhood and Adolescence



Sports and Physical Activity



Goal Setting, Planning and Monitoring



Yoga, Meditation and Mindfulness Activities



Journaling and Self-Talk



Logic Puzzles and Computer Games



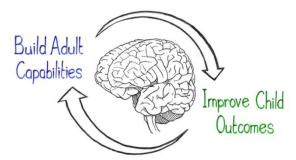
Theater, Music and Dance

Source: Center on the Developing Child at Harvard University, 2014



Use a Two- and Three-Generation Approach

- Early Childhood intervention also promotes healthy parenting by those children as adults
- Early "Child" Intervention needs to include focus on adult development as caregivers and on those skills inherent to caring for others
- Ensuring healthier, more mindful, socially connected caregivers positively impacts child health (and also the next generation)





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What CAN Be Done About ACEs Across the Lifespan?



Adopt Trauma-Informed School Policies and Practices



Access to High-Quality,
Affordable Childcare and Pre-K



Home Visiting to Pregnant Women and Families with Newborns



Business and Organization Policies that support working parents



Access to Integrated Healthcare



Parent Support Programs for Teens and Teen Pregnancy Prevention Programs



Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health Services and Supports



What CAN Be Done About ACEs Across the Lifespan?



Access to Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment



Sufficient Income Support for Low-Income Families



Intimate Partner Violence Prevention



Bringing Community
Development and Childhood
Development together



Health System Investment in Communities



Social Supports for Parents

...and so much more



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The New Norm: Shifting the Conversation...

What is wrong with you?

TO

What has happened to you?



