



Global Journal of Nursing & Forensic Studies

# Trauma-Informed Care: A Holistic Approach to Healing and Support

# Hailemariam\*

Department of Biological Sciences, Mountain Top University, Nigeria

# Abstract

Trauma-informed care (TIC) is an approach to healthcare that recognizes the widespread impact of trauma on individuals and integrates that understanding into every aspect of treatment. This model prioritizes safety, trust, and empowerment for individuals who have experienced traumatic events, whether physical, emotional, or psychological. It encompasses both the provision of care and the design of healthcare systems, emphasizing the need for healthcare providers to recognize the signs of trauma, understand its effects, and apply strategies that promote healing and prevent re-traumatization. This article explores the core principles of trauma-informed care, its application across various healthcare settings, and the significance of TIC in improving patient outcomes. By adopting trauma-informed approaches, healthcare providers can enhance patient engagement, improve clinical outcomes, and foster a supportive environment for recovery.

**Keywords:** Trauma-Informed Care, Trauma Awareness, Psychological Trauma, Patient-Centered Care

# Introduction

Trauma is an inescapable aspect of the human experience, and its effects can be profound and long-lasting. In the healthcare setting, individuals who have experienced trauma may present with a range of physical, emotional, and psychological symptoms that can impact their ability to engage with treatment, trust healthcare providers, and adhere to medical recommendations. Trauma-informed care (TIC) emerged as a response to the growing recognition of the need to consider a patient's trauma history in their treatment and healthcare planning [1, 2].

At its core, trauma-informed care is grounded in the understanding that trauma can shape an individual's responses to healthcare encounters. It shifts the focus of care from "what's wrong with you?" to "what happened to you?" By adopting this mind set, TIC fosters an environment where individuals feel safe, respected, and supported in their recovery journey.

This article provides an overview of trauma-informed care, its guiding principles, its application in clinical practice, and its benefits to both healthcare providers and patients [3].

# What is Trauma-Informed Care?

Trauma-informed care is an organizational framework that incorporates trauma awareness into all levels of healthcare. This approach does not only involve treating trauma survivors but also modifying systems, practices, and behaviours to prevent retraumatization and to promote healing.

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) defines trauma-informed care as "a program, organization, or system that is trauma-informed realizes the widespread impact of trauma, recognizes the signs and symptoms of trauma, and responds by fully integrating knowledge about trauma into policies, procedures, and practices [4-5].

TIC is not a specific set of interventions or a standalone treatment but rather an overarching philosophy that informs how care is delivered. The goal is to ensure that the patient's experience of care is not further harmful or re-traumatizing, but instead conducive to their healing.

# **Core Principles of Trauma-Informed Care**

The SAMHSA outlines four key principles that guide trauma-informed care

# 1. Safety

Creating a safe environment-physically, emotionally, and psychologically—is paramount in trauma-informed care. For trauma survivors, even subtle reminders of past trauma can trigger distressing memories or responses. Healthcare providers should work to ensure that patients feel comfortable and protected in their space, which includes:

# Ensuring physical safety during medical procedures.

Building emotional safety through respectful and empathetic communication.

Reducing anxiety through clear explanations and expectations.

## 2. Trustworthiness and Transparency

Trust is often severely damaged in individuals who have experienced trauma, and re-establishing it is essential to the healing process. For trauma-informed care to be effective, healthcare providers must prioritize transparency and honesty with patients about what is happening during their care. This can be done by

# Clearly explaining procedures and obtaining informed consent.

Being consistent and reliable in interactions.

Maintaining confidentiality to create a space where patients feel respected.

\*Corresponding author: Hailemariam, Department of Biological Sciences, Mountain Top University, Nigeria, E-mail: hailemariam123@yahoo.com

Received: 04-Dec-2024, Manuscript No: gnfs-24-156268; Editor assigned: 07-Dec-2024, Pre QC No. gnfs-24-156268 (PQ); Reviewed: 21-Dec-2024, QC No. gnfs-24-156268; Revised: 25-Dec-2024, Manuscript No. gnfs-24-156268 (R); Published: 30-Dec-2024, DOI: 10.4172/2572-0899.1000313

**Citation:** Hailemariam (2024) Trauma-Informed Care: A Holistic Approach to Healing and Support. Glob J Nurs Forensic Stud, 8: 313.

**Copyright:** © 2024 Hailemariam. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

#### 3. Peer Support and Mutual Self-Help

Peer support is a critical component of trauma-informed care. Trauma survivors benefit from engaging with others who understand their experiences. Peer support can enhance recovery by normalizing the experience, offering hope, and providing coping mechanisms. Healthcare providers can foster peer support by

## Encouraging group therapy or support groups.

Connecting patients with others who have shared similar traumatic experiences.

Building community and connection among patients.

## 4. Collaboration and Empowerment

In trauma-informed care, the power dynamic between healthcare providers and patients is altered to promote collaboration and empowerment. Patients are encouraged to be active participants in their care, with an emphasis on choice, autonomy, and control. This helps reduce feelings of helplessness that often accompany trauma. Strategies include

Actively involving patients in decision-making processes about their treatment.

Supporting autonomy by providing choices when possible.

Ensuring that patients' voices are heard and validated in the healthcare process.

# The Impact of Trauma-Informed Care on Patient Outcomes

Trauma-informed care has been shown to have significant positive effects on patient outcomes. By recognizing and addressing the impact of trauma, healthcare providers can reduce the risk of retraumatization, improve patient engagement, and promote more positive health outcomes. Below are several key benefits of TIC

### 1. Improved Patient Engagement and Compliance

When patients feel safe, respected, and heard, they are more likely to engage actively in their healthcare and adhere to treatment recommendations. Trauma survivors who feel empowered and understood are more willing to participate in the care process, leading to better compliance and overall outcomes.

## 2. Enhanced Trust in Healthcare Providers

By demonstrating empathy and transparency, healthcare providers can rebuild trust with patients who may have had negative or traumatic experiences with the healthcare system. Trust is essential in forming a productive provider-patient relationship, and when trauma survivors trust their healthcare providers, they are more likely to seek help and share important health information.

## 3. Reduced Risk of Re-Traumatization

Healthcare providers who are trauma-informed recognize the triggers that may cause re-traumatization and can avoid actions that could inadvertently harm the patient. Re-traumatization can undermine the healing process, and TIC focuses on mitigating this risk by creating a supportive environment and involving patients in their care decisions.

## 4. Better Mental and Emotional Health Outcomes

Adopting a trauma-informed approach can reduce psychological distress and promote mental wellness. By addressing trauma-related issues in the context of healthcare, patients can experience fewer symptoms of anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), leading to improved mental health and emotional recovery.

#### **Trauma-Informed Care in Practice**

Trauma-informed care can be applied across a wide range of healthcare settings, from hospitals and clinics to community health centers and mental health facilities. Some examples of how TIC can be implemented in practice include

In Emergency Care: Providing clear, calm communication during urgent care situations to reduce anxiety and ensure informed consent.

In Mental Health Treatment: Using therapeutic approaches that emphasize validation, empowerment, and safety in therapy settings.

In Primary Care: Integrating trauma-informed screenings in routine medical visits, with healthcare providers being trained to identify and address trauma symptoms in patients.

In Maternal Health: Practicing patient-entered, compassionate care during childbirth to avoid traumatization for survivors of sexual assault or other traumatic experiences [6-10].

## Conclusion

Trauma-informed care represents a transformative shift in how healthcare is delivered to individuals who have experienced trauma. By prioritizing safety, trust, empowerment, and collaboration, healthcare providers can create environments that foster healing, respect, and dignity for trauma survivors. The principles of TIC offer a framework that not only improves clinical outcomes but also strengthens the provider-patient relationship, ensuring that care is compassionate, effective, and sensitive to the unique needs of each individual.

As healthcare systems continue to evolve, adopting traumainformed approaches across all settings can lead to better patient experiences, reduced healthcare disparities, and a more supportive approach to recovery for individuals who have faced trauma.

## References

- Carvalho P (2012) Altercates no recrutamento dos muscles abdominis na dor lumbopelvic.
- Chick T W, Halperin A K, Gacek E M (1988) the effect of antihypertensive medications on exercise performance: a review. Med Sci Sports Exerc 20:447-454.
- Coker RH, Hays NP, Williams RH (2015) Bed rest promotes reductions in walking speed, functional parameters, and aerobic fitness in older, healthy adults. J Gerontol A Biol Sci Med Sci 70:91e96.
- de Asteasu M L S, Martinez-Velilla N, Zambom-Ferraresi F, Casas-Herrero, Á, Lucía A et al. (2019) Physical exercise improves function in acutely hospitalized older patients: secondary analysis of a randomized clinical trial. J Am Med Dir Assoc 20:866-873.
- Escamilla R F, Lewis C, Bell D, Bramblet G, Daffron J et al. (2010) Core muscle activation during Swiss ball and traditional abdominal exercises. J Orthop Sports Phys Ther 40:265-276.
- 6. F KGe, ACSM (1967) Angewandte Chemie International Edition 6:951-952.
- 7. Fontana G A, Lavorini F (2006) Cough motor mechanisms. RESPNB 152:266-281.
- Granacher U, Gollhofer A, Hortobagyi T, Kressig R W, Muehlbauer T (2013) The importance of trunk muscle strength for balance, functional performance, and fall prevention in seniors: a systematic review. Sports Med 43:627-641.
- Granacher U, Lacroix A, Muehlbauer T, Roettger K, Gollhofer A (2013) Effects of core instability strength training on trunk muscle strength, spinal mobility, dynamic balance and functional mobility in older adults. Geron 59:105-113.
- Hoppes CW, Sperier AD, Hopkins CF (2016) the efficacy of eight-week core stabilization program on core muscle function and endurance: a randomized trial. Int J Sports Phys Ther 11:507-519.
- Huxel Bliven K C, Anderson B E (2013) Core stability training for injury prevention. Sport health 5:514-522.