If you are viewing this course as a recorded course after the live webinar, you can use the scroll bar at the bottom of the player window to pause and navigate the course.

This handout is for reference only. Non-essential images have been removed for your convenience. Any links included in the handout are current at the time of the live webinar, but are subject to change and may not be current at a later date.
Technical issues with the Recording?

- Clear browser cache using these instructions
- Switch to another browser
- Use a hardwired Internet connection
- Restart your computer/device

Still having issues?

- Call 800-242-5183 (M-F, 8 AM-8 PM ET)
- Email customerservice@SpeechPathology.com
Adverse Childhood Experiences: Effects on brain, behavior and clinical practice

Angela Hein Ciccia, PhD, CCC-SLP

Moderated by:
Amy Hansen, MA, CCC-SLP, Managing Editor, SpeechPathology.com
Need assistance or technical support?

- Call 800-242-5183
- Email customerservice@SpeechPathology.com
- Use the Q&A pod

How to earn CEUs

- Must be logged in for full time requirement
- Log in to your account and go to Pending Courses
- Must pass 10-question multiple-choice exam with a score of 80% or higher
  - Within 7 days for live webinar; within 30 days of registration for recorded/text/podcast formats
- Two opportunities to pass the exam
Adverse Childhood Experiences: Effects on brain, behavior and clinical practice

Angela H. Ciccia, Ph.D., CCC-SLP
Associate Professor
angela.ciccia@case.edu
Twitter: @angelacicciaPhD

Disclosures

Financial Disclosures
- Full-time employee, Case Western Reserve University

Non-financial Disclosures
- Editor-in-Chief Perspectives of ASHA, Group 2
- Co-chair, Pediatric Rehabilitation Networking Group, American Congress of Rehabilitation
Learner outcomes

- Describe both conventional and expanded ACEs.
- Explain the impact of ACEs on development for both brain and behavior.
- Describe how knowledge of ACEs can directly affect clinical speech-language pathology practice.

Introduction

*Stress is like spice – in the right proportion it enhances the flavor of a meal, too little produces a bland dull meal, too much may choke you*

*Donald Tubesing*
While you were growing up, during your first 18 years of life:

1. Did a parent or other adult in the household often swear at you, insult you, put you down, or humiliate you? OR Act in a way that made you afraid that you might be physically hurt?

2. Did a parent or other adult in the household often push, grab, slap, or throw something at you? OR Ever hit you so hard that you had marks or were injured?

3. Did an adult or person at least 5 years older … question regarding sexual abuse (not included for audience here)

4. Did you often feel that no one in your family loved you or thought you were important or special? OR Your family didn't look out for each other, feel close to each other, or support each other?

5. Did you often feel that you didn't have enough to eat, had to wear dirty clothes, and had no one to protect you? OR Your parents were too drunk or high to take care of you or take you to the doctor if you needed it?

6. Were your parents ever separated or divorced?

7. Was your mother or stepmother:
   - Often pushed, grabbed, slapped, or had something thrown at her? OR
   - Sometimes or often kicked, bitten, hit with a fist, or hit with something hard? OR
   - Ever repeatedly hit over at least a few minutes or threatened with a gun or knife?

8. Did you live with anyone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic or who used street drugs?

9. Was a household member depressed or mentally ill? OR Did a household member attempt suicide?

10. Did a household member go to prison?

What are adverse childhood experiences?

Conventional ACEs
- Physical, emotional, sexual, verbal abuse
- Alcohol/substance abuse in the household
- Neglect
- Poverty
- Parent/guardian in prison
- Mental illness in the household
- Death in the household
- Housing or homelessness
- Food insecurity

Extended ACEs
- Bullying
- Community violence
- Systemic discrimination/racism
- Generational/historic trauma
What are adverse childhood experiences?

ACEs for everyone: Income matters

Garris et al, 2018
Cronholm et al, 2015
Expanded Aces

13.9% reported expanded ACEs only

Cronholm et al, 2015

Most common expanded ACEs

Cronholm et al, 2015
What is the financial impact?

- By the time one child exposed to domestic violence reaches the age of 65:
  - Average $50,000
  - Increase of $11,042 in medical costs to taxpayer funded health programs
  - $13,922 costs associated with violence crime
  - $25,531 in employment productivity loss

CWRU researchers: Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences & Weatherhead School of Management; Journal of Family Violence 2018

What are the consequences of ACEs?

CDC, ACEs pyramid
What are the consequences of ACEs?

Developmental outcome

McKelvey et al., 2017

School performance and attitude

School performance and attitude

Robles et al., 2019
Do you know if the children & families you serve have a history of ACEs?

Neurological & Communicative Impact of ACEs
Neurological & Communicative Impacts of ACEs

Cognition
Social/emotional
Regulation
Survival

Adapted from Ohio Dept. of Education

Potential model for the impact of ACEs on cognitive, language, & behavior development

SES
Home language environment
Chronic stress
Language network in the brain
Cognitive control network in the brain

Behavioral Impacts of ACEs

- Task persistence difficulties
- Difficulty with self-regulation
- Reduced engagement in school
- Behaviors – often externalized behaviors
  - Ex: defiance, aggression, cheating
- School attendance problems
- Academic failure
- Contact with the legal system

Communicative Impacts of ACEs

- 26% of children with speech & language disorders live in poor or low income households
- Poverty alone has been shown to impact all aspects of speech and language development
  - “Serve & return” interactions are lacking
- The direct impact of the accumulation of ACEs needs more attention to really be understood

Harvard Center on the Developing Child and the National Scientific Council on the Developing Child
Change the conversation from "What's wrong with you?" to "What happened to you?"

Child abuse casts a shadow the length of a lifetime
- Herbert Ward

It is easier to build strong children than repair broken men
- Frederick Douglass

Resilience

Relationship

Parent training

Communication
What can the SLP do?

- Be aware!
- Parent/child communication is a strong protective factor (Robles et al, 2019)
  - Education on communication development and communication support
  - Family-centered approaches in communication intervention
  - Engaging parents at all possible points
  - Inclusion of responsible and caring adults that surround the child

Questions & Discussion
References