



What Is Trauma?
Trauma Is About Getting Hurt When You Had No Power Or Control Over The Situation.

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THE IMPACT OF TRAUMA ON EMOTIONAL PROCESSING



There Is No Overreacting In Trauma. Person Is Reacting To Past And The Response Is In Direct Proportion To The Trauma Experienced Previously. Person Is Not Reacting To The Present.

Stress, Trauma, And Other Biopsychosocial Conditions Can Alter And Negatively Impact The Physiology Of The Brain.

Trauma Impacts How The Brain Coordinates Executive Responses And Reactions. Following Traumatic Events, The Prefrontal Cortex Responses Are Weakened While Responses To Threat Are Strengthened.

The Traumatized Brain Is Hypersensitive To Emotional Stimuli And Has Greater Difficulty Disengaging From Emotional Stimulus.

Why Is This Important?
Brain's Emotional Processing Areas Are Critical For Perspective-taking, Social Interactions, And For Attention.

Traumatized Brains Struggles To Learn. The Traumatized Brain Affords Most Of Its Energy Toward Survival And The Least Amount To Learning. Instead Of Focusing On Learning, The Brain Is Focused On Searching For Threats.

The Traumatized Brain Responds Less Robustly To Rewards, Which In Turn Increases Reward-seeking Behavior.

This Impairment Affects Learning By Directly Affecting Students' Motivation And Attention, Decision-making, And Ability To Respond To Different Types Of Reinforcements In The Classroom, Which Are Crucial For Learning New Skills

How Does Trauma Change The Brain, Emotions, And Process Of Relationship Building?

Logical Surveillance System Becomes Hypo-sensitive

Decreased Sensitivity To Rewards

Satisfaction Requires Bigger Reward

Emotional Surveillance Becomes Hyper-sensitive

Reactions With Aggression

Or Reacts With Apathy