

Epigenetics related words

telomere

chromosome

epigenome

protein

nucleotides

genome

gene

DNA

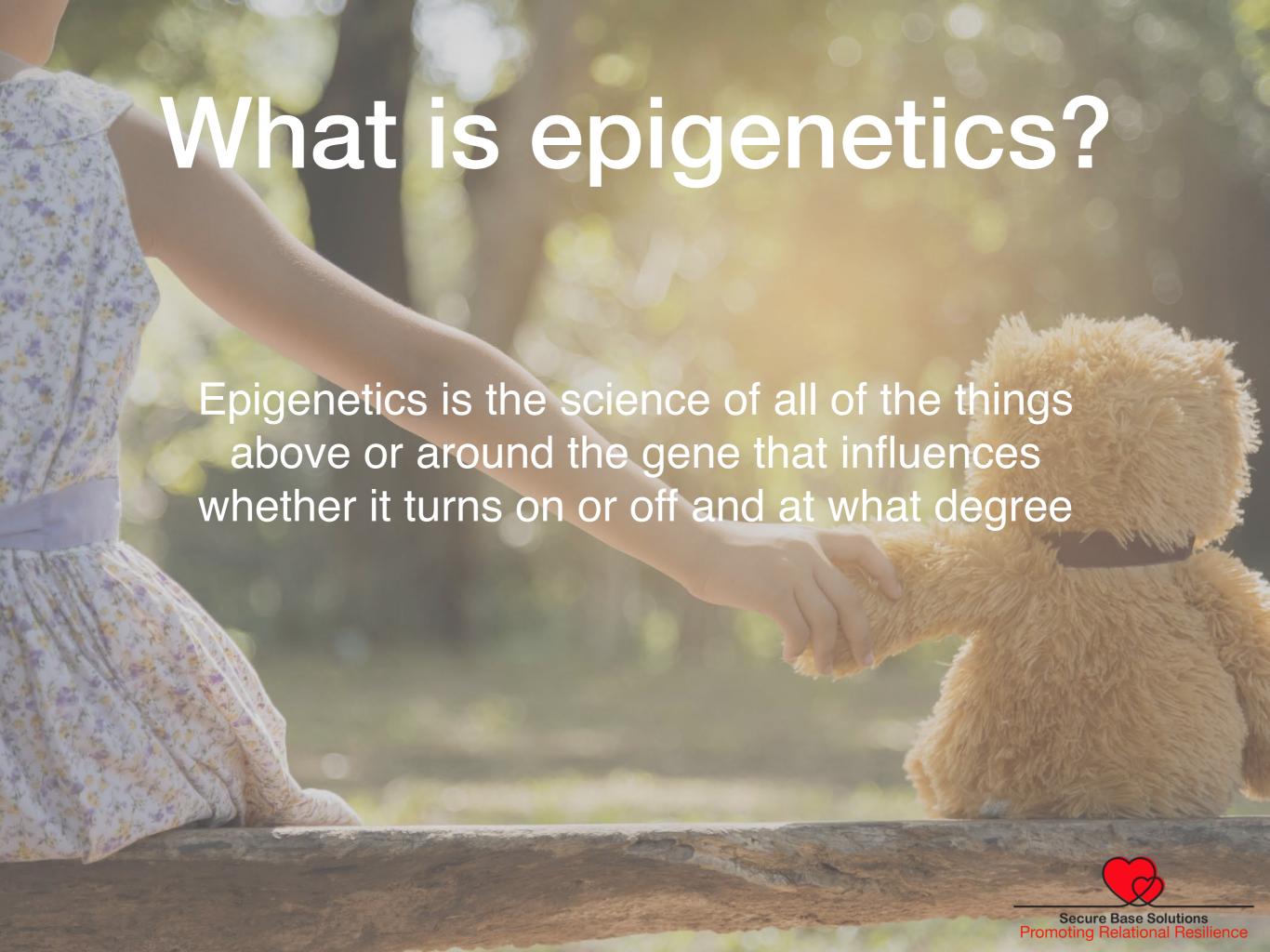
RNA

histones

methyl

methylation





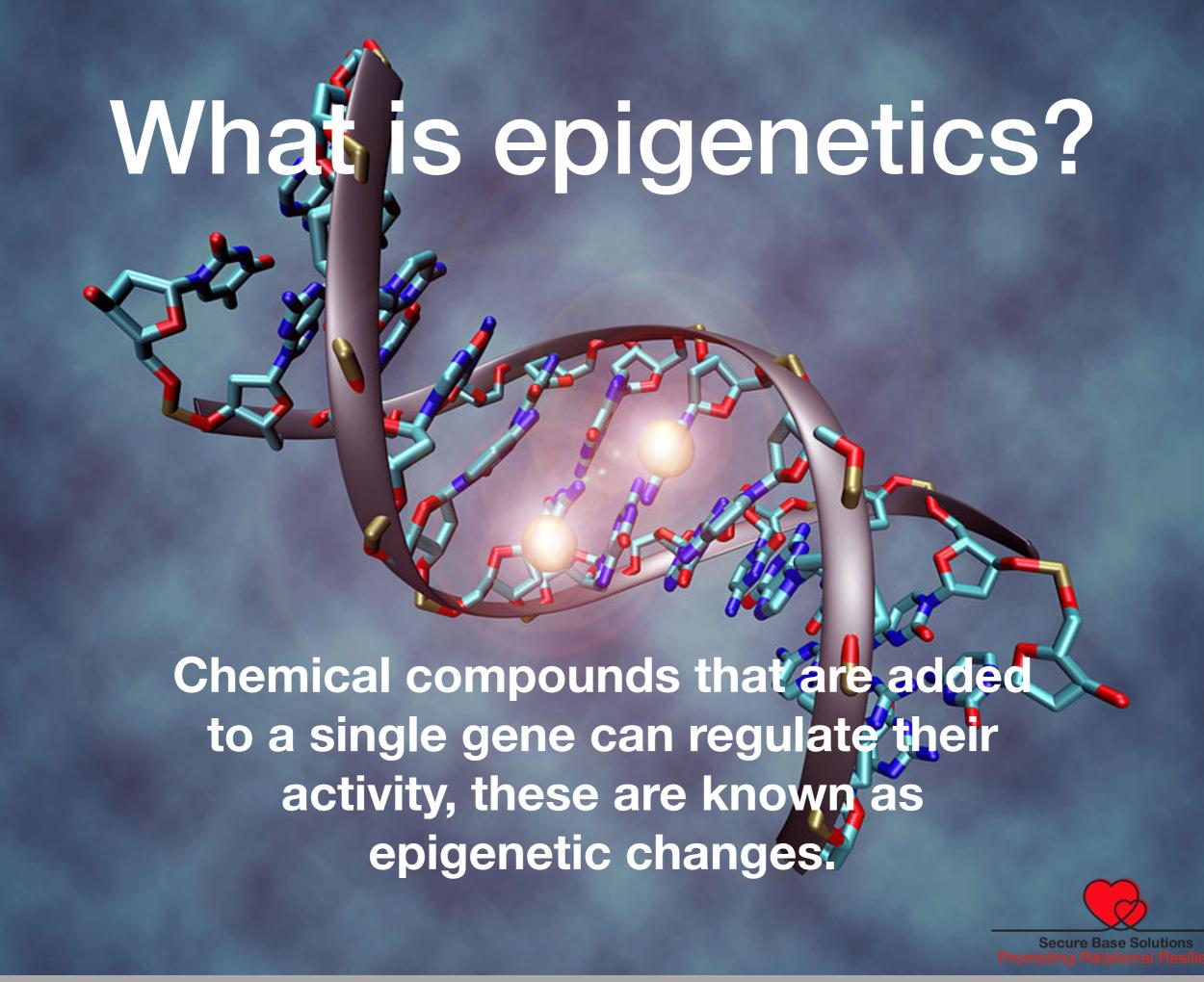
What is epigenetics?

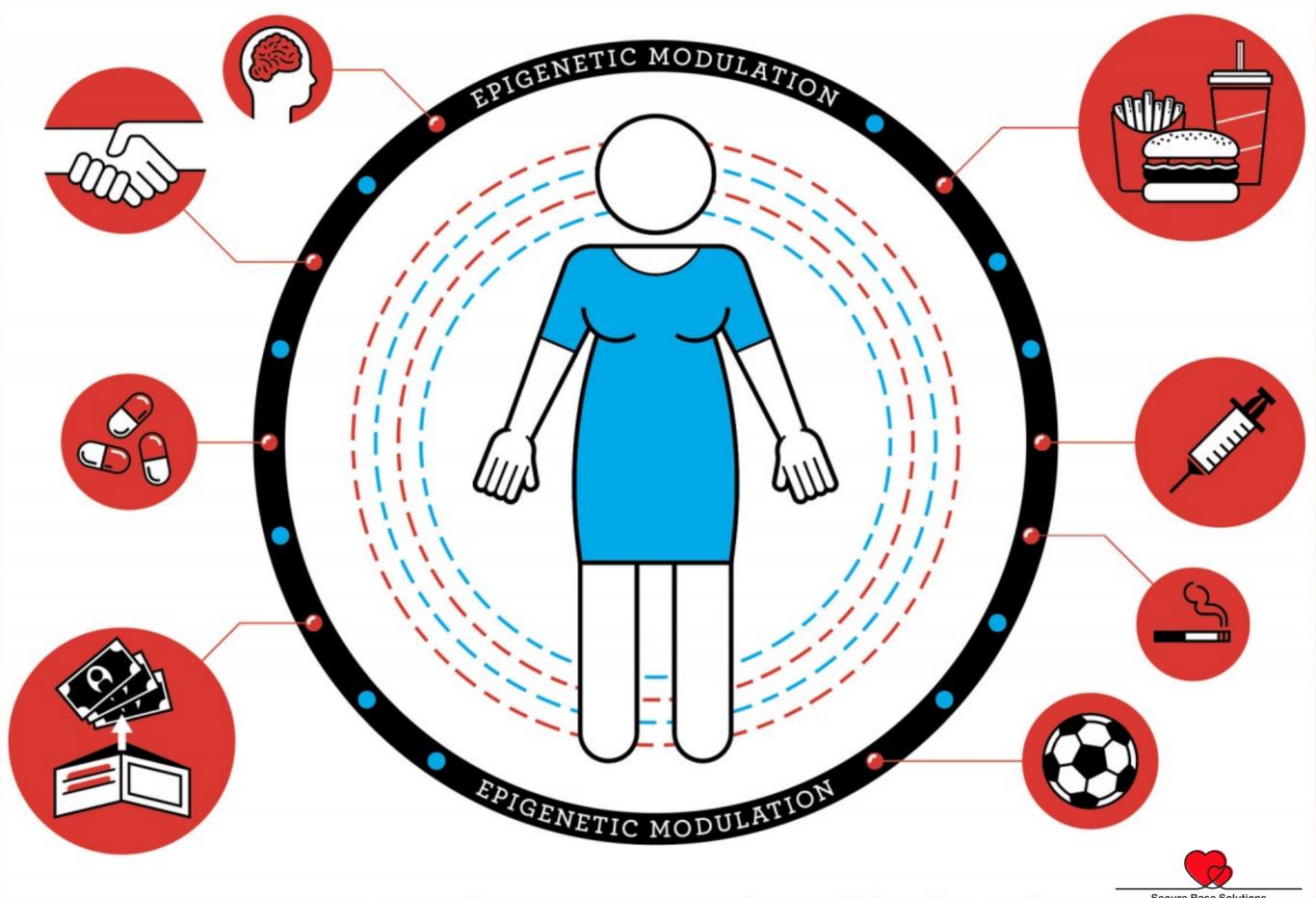
Changes to gene expression that are caused other than changes to the underlying DNA sequence.

Enables a cell/organism to respond to its dynamic external environment during development and through out life!

Particularly important for the generation of different types of cells during embryonic development



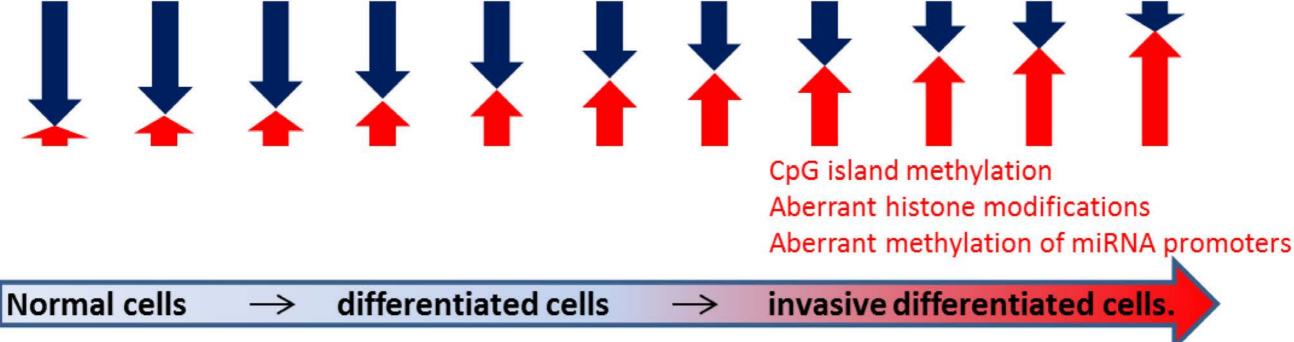


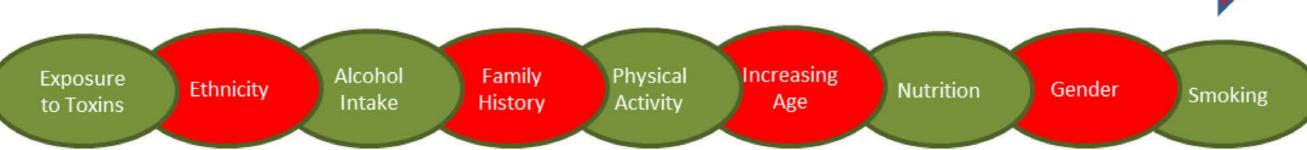


Environmental exposures, stresses, diet, and lifestyle can all Promoting Relational Resilience induce epigenetic changes that determine whether genes are turned on or off.

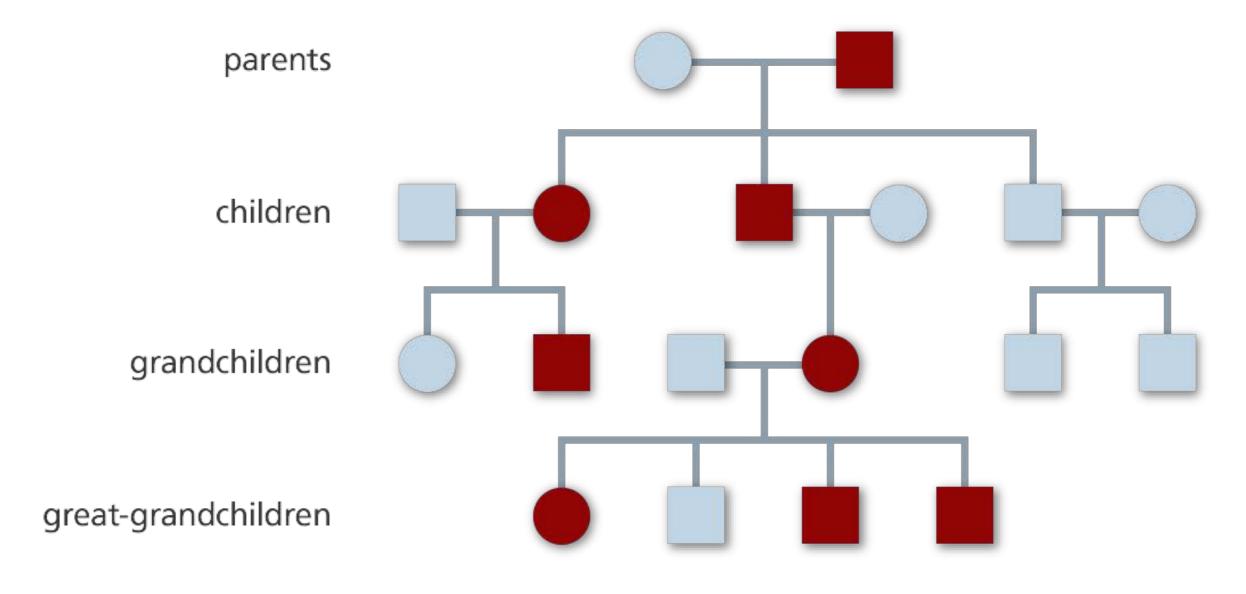
External Influences

DNA intergenic methylation

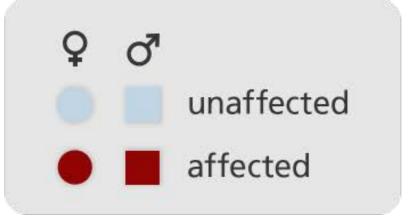




Transmission Across Gender







The Agouti Mouse Model



Epigenetic inheritance

Certain environmental factors experienced by adult mice can be passed on to their offspring via epigenetic mechanisms.

The best example is a gene called agouti, which is methylated in normal brown mice.

Mice with an unmethylated agouti gene are yellow and obese

Altering the pregnant mother's diet can modify the ratio of brown to yellow offspring: folic acid results in more brown pups, while BPA results in more yellow pups.



Research

Recent studies in rats recently demonstrated that exposure to THC (the active compound in cannabis) during adolescence can prime future offspring to display signs of predisposition to heroin addiction.



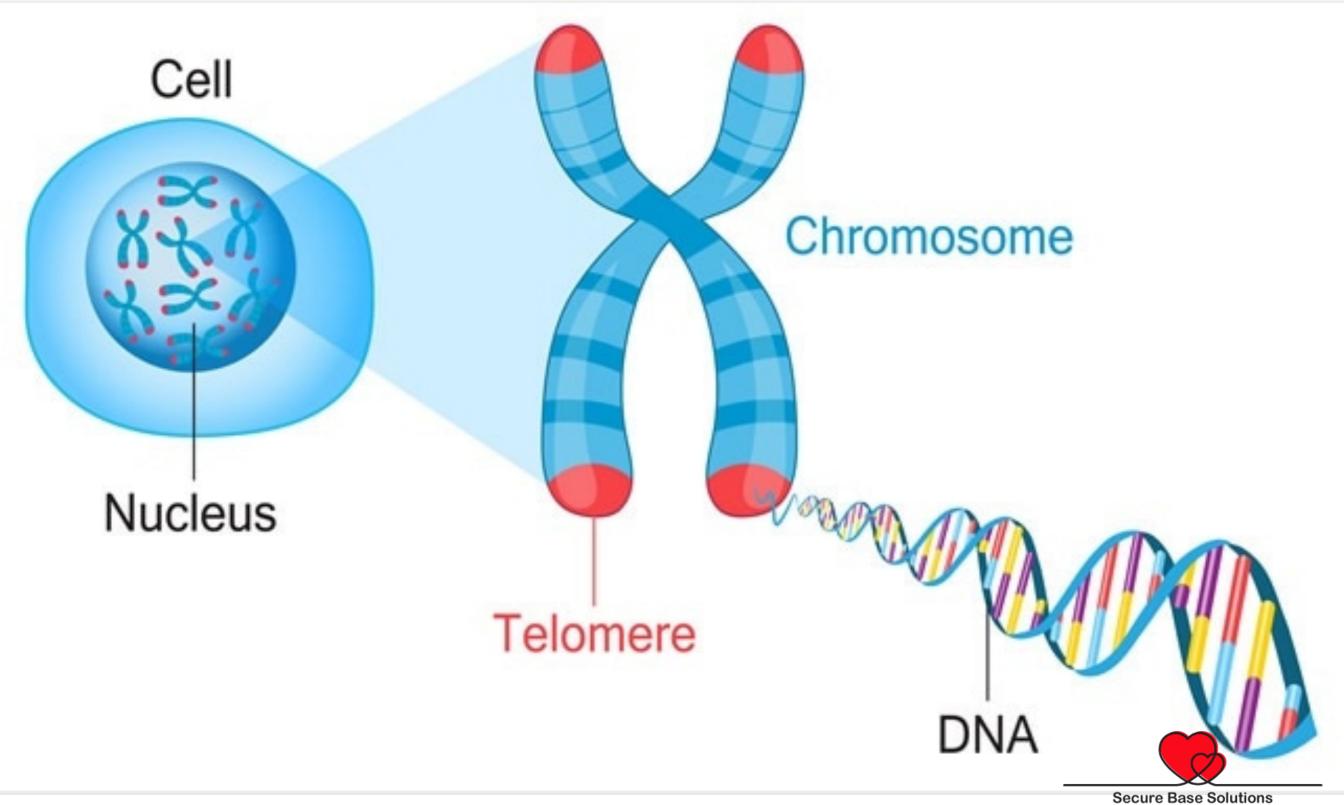


Impact on genes





Telomere



Telomeres have been likened to the plastic tips of a shoelace. When they get damaged, the shoelaces (our chromosomes) become frayed and can no longer do their job well.

Telomeres are shortened every time our cells replicate and naturally shorten as we age.

They can also be shortened by an unhealthy lifestyle: poor diet, lack of exercise and sleep, smoking, obesity and stress.



the epigenome can be affected by positive experiences, such as supportive relationships and opportunities for learning...

... or negative influences, such as environmental toxins or stressful life circumstances ...



Telomeres

Telomeres are crucial parts of the chromosome that act to protect them and ensure DNA replication is performed effectively.

Telomere function can be linked to ACES



Facts

- epigenetic transmission can happen at birth
- parents who have very short telomeres from their life experiences can be transmitted to the babies







Impact

Health & Wellbeing

Diseases & Disorders

Diet & Exercise

Connection & Emotional Regulation

Drugs & Addiction

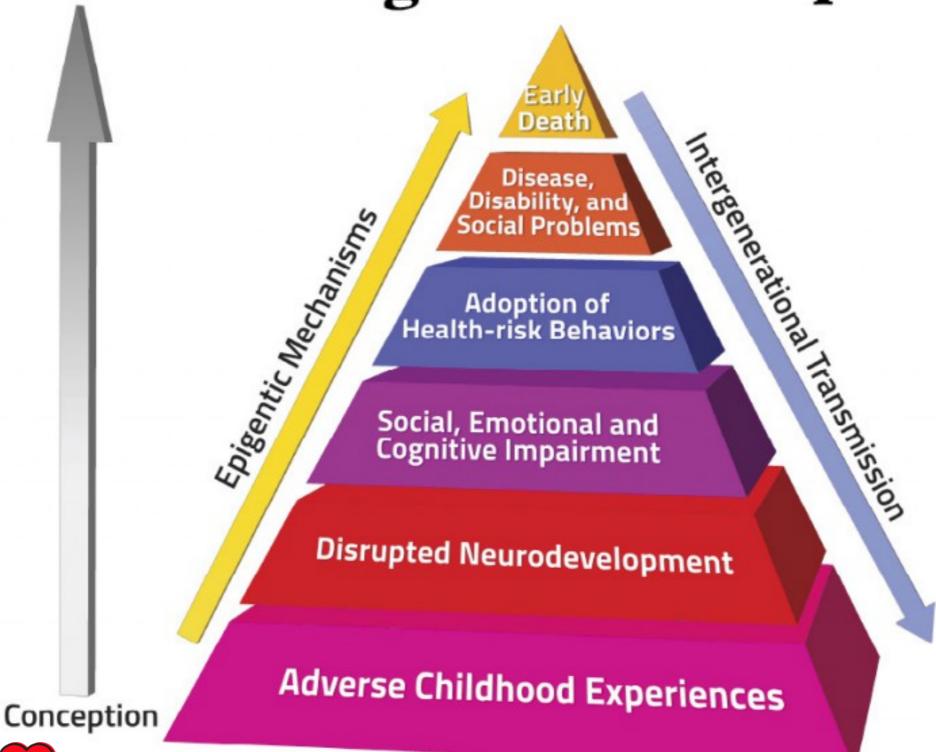
Ageing & Memory

Parenting

Resilience



Mechanisms by which Adverse Childhood Experiences Influence Health and Well-being Throughout the Lifespan



Trauma and Social Location



Adverse Childhood Experiences*

Historical Trauma/Embodiment

death **Early Death** Disease, Disability, and Social Problems Adoption of Health-risk Behaviours Social, Emotional, & Cognitive Scientific gaps Impairment **Adverse Childhood Experiences**

Early Death

Burden of dis/ ease, distress, criminalization, stigmatizaton

Coping

Allostatic Load, Disrupted **Neurological Development**

Complex Trauma/ ACE

Race/Social Conditions/ Local Context

Generational Embodiment/Historical Trauma

Trauma and social location

Secure Base Solutions

Promoting Relational Resilience

conception

*http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acestudy/pyramid.html

RYSE 2015

Microaggressions, implicit bias, epigenetics

Adverse Childhood Experiences

ABUSE

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse

NEGLECT

- Physical neglect
- Emotional neglect

HOUSEHOLD DYSFUNCTION

- Mother treated violently
- Household substance abuse
- Household mental illness
- Parental separation or divorce
- Incarcerated household member



Life Course Problems Related to Early Life

2nd decade

3rd/4th decade

5th/6th decade

7th + decade

School 'Failure'

Obesity

Pressure

Coronary Heart

Premature Ageing

Teen Pregnancy

Elevated Blood

Diabetes

Disease

Memory Loss

Criminality

Depression



Epigenetics & Refugees

Extremely high exposure to seven or more on average different types of traumatic events:

- imprisonment
- torture
- starvation
- being extremely ill without healthcare
- being in combat
- kidnapped
- family, friends, community members murdered.

This can happen before and during forced migration.

Research

Individual studies have demonstrated the capacity to reverse negative alterations in certain important brain structures.

White matter: the connective bundles that relay and communication between different brain regions

Hippocampus: an important part of the limbic system involved in consolidation of memories.



Holocaust offspring

Feelings of over-identification and fused identity with parents

impaired self-esteem stemming from minimization of offspring's own life experiences in comparison to the parental trauma

Tendency towards catastrophizing, worry that parental traumas would be repeated

Behavioral disturbances - anxiety, traumatic nightmares, dysphoria, guilt, hypervigilance and difficulties in interpersonal functioning



Research - transference of trauma

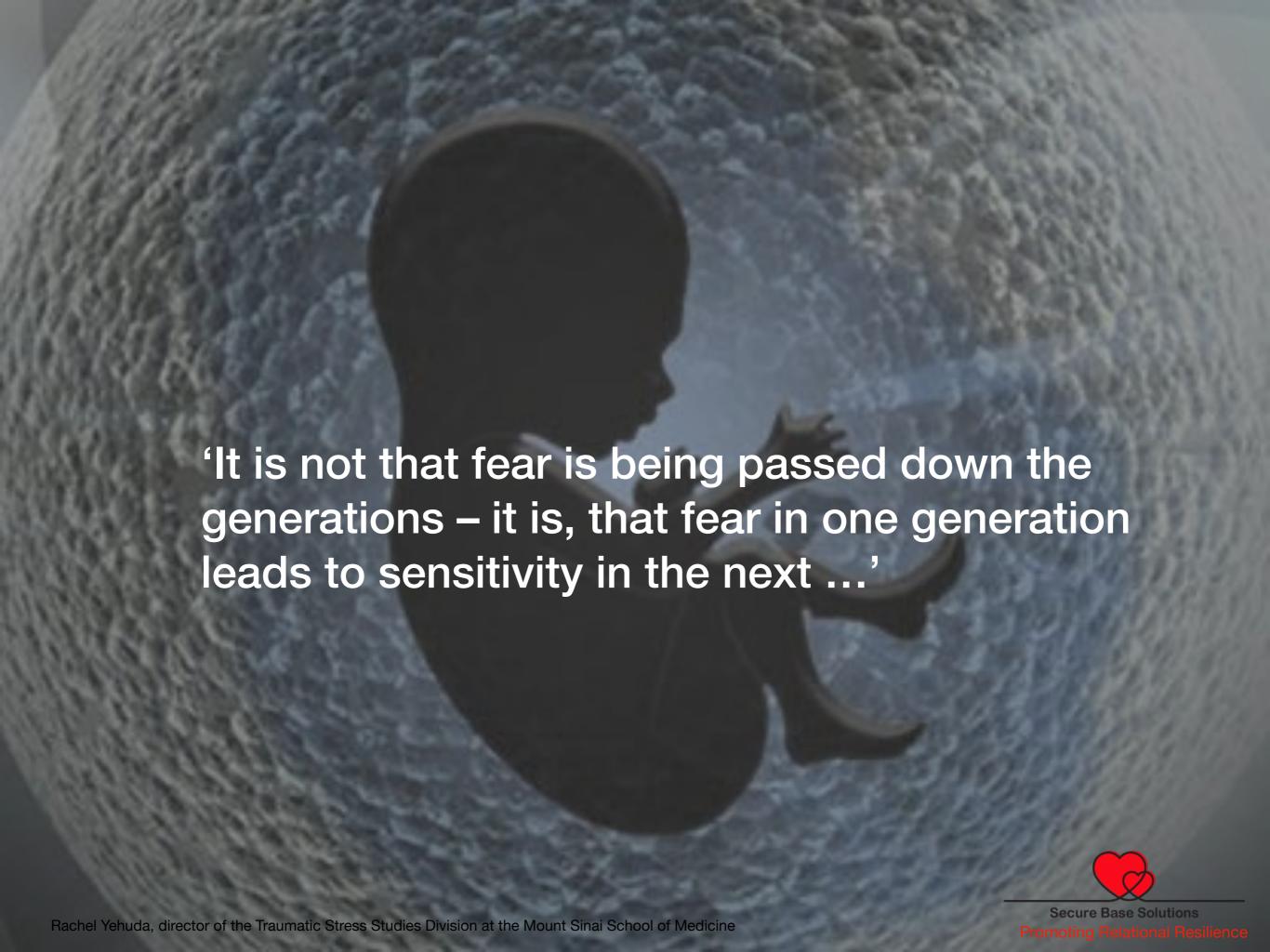
Born with less of a capacity to metabolise stress

Transmitted change - the cell divides, there's reproduction, and the change sticks, and it's present in the next generation.

Feeling traumatised by witnessing the symptoms of their parents

Holocaust offspring also showed a lot of resilience-related qualities also more vulnerable to depression or anxiety





Researchers examined how trauma early in life could be passed on by taking mouse pups away from their mothers right after birth.

The symptoms these pups showed as they grew up also mimicked the symptoms seen in children who have experienced early trauma.

The mice showed signs of increased risk-taking and higher calorie intake, both seen in child trauma survivors.

When the males grew up, they had pups that showed similar traits – overeating, risk taking and higher levels of antisocial behaviour.







Holocaust survivors

HPA axis alterations associated with PTSD, such as lower cortisol levels and enhanced GR responsiveness.

lower cortisol levels were observed in the adult offspring of combat veterans with PTSD compared to offspring of combat veterans without PTSD.



Vietnam veterans

Similar types of symptoms were later described in the children of Vietnam Veterans

Intergenerational transmission vs "secondary traumatisation"



Impact of colonisation, and

Slavery and displacement trauma of First Nation Peoples Aboriginals, Maoris, Canadian Aboriginals, Native Americans and African Americans and others

Exposed to **genocide**, **ethnic cleansing** or **war** - Cambodians,
Armenians, Rwandans, Palestinians,
and communities in the former
Yugoslavia and others

maternal trauma during gestation

Offspring effects through *fetoplacental interactions

At 22 weeks of gestation, the fetal HPA axis is developed and functioning, although it continues to be sensitive to environmental influence.



Maternal Trauma Exposure

Study: infants born to mothers who had been pregnant and had to evacuate the World Trade Center - terrorist attacks 11/9/2001

Infant offspring demonstrated:

- lower cortisol levels in association with maternal PTSD, particularly if the mother had been exposed to trauma in the third trimester.
- 9 months, maternal morning cortisol levels were inversely related to maternal ratings of infant distress and response to novelty.
- mothers who had PTSD rated their infants as having greater distress to novelty than did mothers without PTSD
- the offspring of mothers with PTSD showed evidence of anxiety and behavioural disturbances.



Maternal trauma during gestation

newborns of mothers in the Democratic Republic of Congo exposed to severe prenatal stress (war zone stress experiences)

children of women exposed to the Tutsi genocide during pregnancy compared with non-genocide exposed women of the same ethnicity and pregnant at the same time

offspring of women pregnant during the 1998 Quebec ice storm, those whose mothers experienced objective hardship, but not subjective distress.

all had methylation alterations in genes related to immune function

Changes in foetal biology through mother

- anxiety
- depression
- hyperarousal





Women with early childhood trauma or prenatal trauma exposure might experience pregnancy with ambivalence or distress.

Any alteration in offspring may be mediated by mental health symptoms during gestation, and certainly extend to the postnatal environment.

Parents

parent's mental health and physical health and stress exposure is shaping telomere length at birth

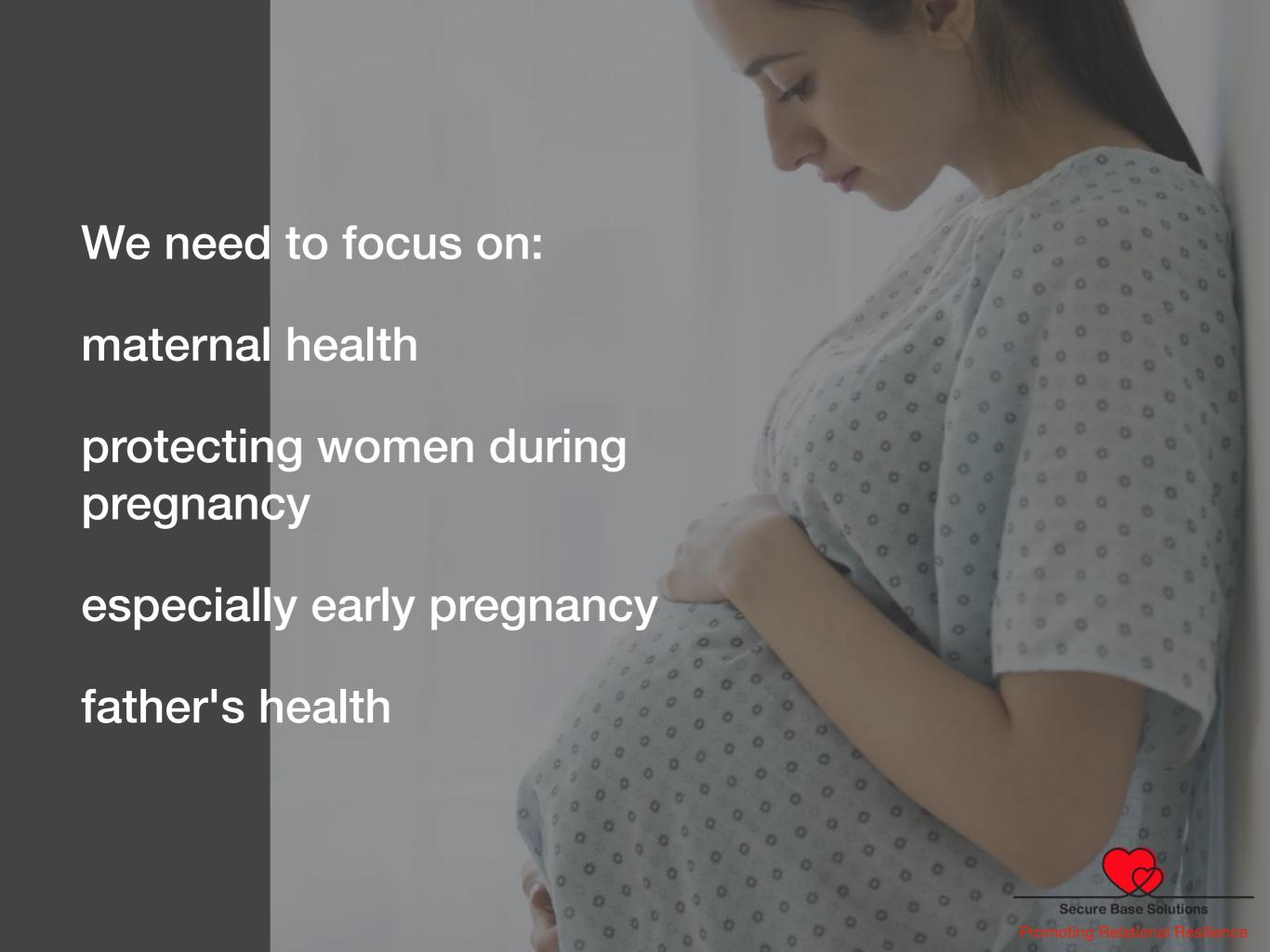
prenatal stress and depression

birth complications and offspring health



Secure Base Solutions

Promoting Relational Resilience



maternal exposure

the nature of the exposure

the timing of exposure in pregnancy

the sex of the foetus

the nature of maternal symptoms

significant contributions - nutrition, exposure to toxins, delivery factors, medication effects, sociodemographic variables





Overeating in paternal grandfathers was associated with increased risk for diabetes in grandchildren, whereas limited food availability in fathers was associated with protection from cardiovascular death in sons.

Paternal alcoholism has also been associated with neurological and behavioural deficits in offspring

Changes in DNA methylation were observed in sperm from men with alcohol or opioid dependence

Smoking was reported to increase risk of childhood cancer in the offspring of male smokers, reduced sperm count, motility and morphology (number and movement), altered sperm microRNA, mitochondria and protein in the smoker parent.





Possible Positive Impact of AD in pregnancy

DOI: 10.1111/1471-0528.13611 www.bjog.org

Prenatal antidepressant exposure and child behavioural outcomes at 7 years of age: a study within the Danish National Birth Cohort

LE Grzeskowiak, a,b JL Morrison, TB Henriksen, BH Bech, C Obel, J Olsen, LH Pedersen

* The Robinson Research Institute, School of Paediatrics and Reproductive Health, The University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA, Australia SA Pharmacy, Pharmacy Department, Flinders Medical Centre, Bedford Park, SA, Australia School of Pharmacy and Medical Sciences, Sansom Institute for Health Research, University of South Australia, Adelaide, SA, Australia Perinatal Epidemiology Research Unit, Department of Paediatrics, Aarhus University Hospital, Skejby, Denmark Section for Epidemiology, Department of Public Health, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark Department of Public Health, Institute of General Medical Practice, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Institute of Clinical Medicine, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark Correspondence: Dr LE Grzeskowiak, co Pharmacy Department, Flinders Medical Centre, Bedford Park, SA 5042 Australia.

Email Luke, Grzeskowiak@adelaide.edu.au



The Western Australian Pregnancy Cohort (Raine) Study

Stressful life events study

To determine the impact of maternal stressful life events during pregnancy on offspring behavioural outcomes with differentiation between:

- The number of stressful events
- The type of stressful events
- The timing of stressful events



Raine Study

Mothering problems

Pregnancy problem

Death of a relative

Relationship problem

Stressful Life Events Death of a friend

Separation & divorce

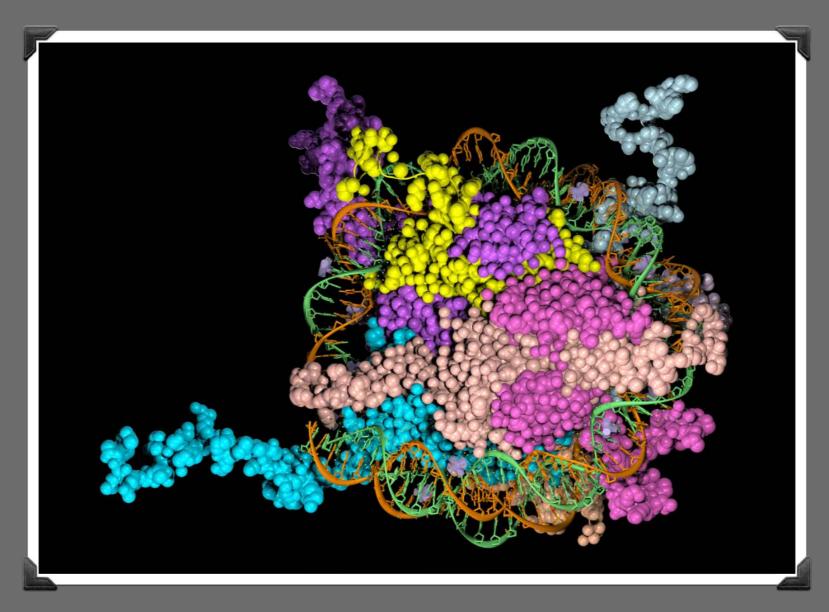
Job loss

Problem other children

Moving house



Implications





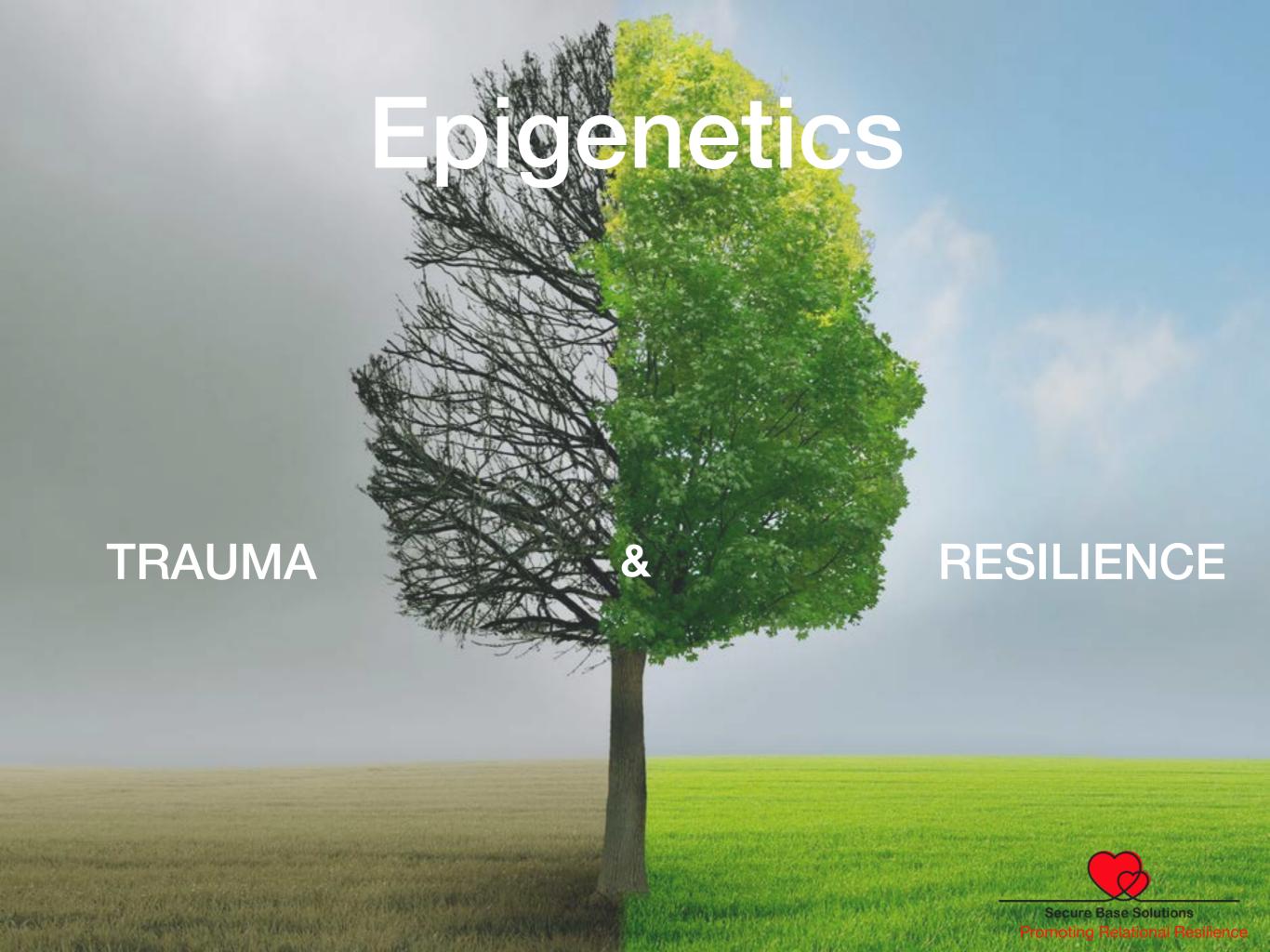




What do we know so far?

Epigenetics is the science of all of the things around the gene that influences whether it turns on or off and at what degree





How epigenetic present

eyesight impaired

chronic backpain

cancer

breathing

sleeping

compromised organs

addiction

poor diet

lethargy





What do we need?

- Movement
- Touch
- Human connection
- Exposure to nature
- Deep listening
- Being seen

Ancient Wisdom

- Retell the story.
- Hold each other.
- Massage, dance, sing.
- Create images of the battle, hunt, and death.
- ➤ Fill literature, sculpture, and drama with retellings.
- Reconnect to loved ones and to community.
- Celebrate, eat, and share.



aboriginal healing practices & neurobiology

Relational (safe)

Relevant (developmentally matched)

Repetitive (patterned)

Rewarding (pleasurable)

Rhythmic (resonate with neural patterns)

Respectful (child, family, culture)

Dr Bruce Perry - Child Trauma Academy



Traumatised people need to have physical & sensory experiences to

- Unlock their bodies
- Activate effective fight/flight
- Tolerate their sensations
- Modulate dissociative responses / reactions
- Befriend their inner experiences
- Cultivate new action patterns
 (van der Kolk)

Authentic & Meaningful Connection



initiates

contributes

participates

engages

disengages

tolerates

reluctant

resistant

absent







































unsafe

getting there





questioning process

What is your worst fear?

If everything went wrong?

Who else could share this sentence?

Mark Wolynn 2016

Mark Wolynn - It Didn't Start With You



Completion of Healing



Metaphor for creating safety:

The experience of emotional overwhelm is similar to that of a shaken bottle of soda. Inside the bottle is a tremendous amount of pressure. The safest way to release the pressure is to open and close the cap in a slow, cautious and intentional manner so as to prevent an explosion. (Rothschild, 2010)

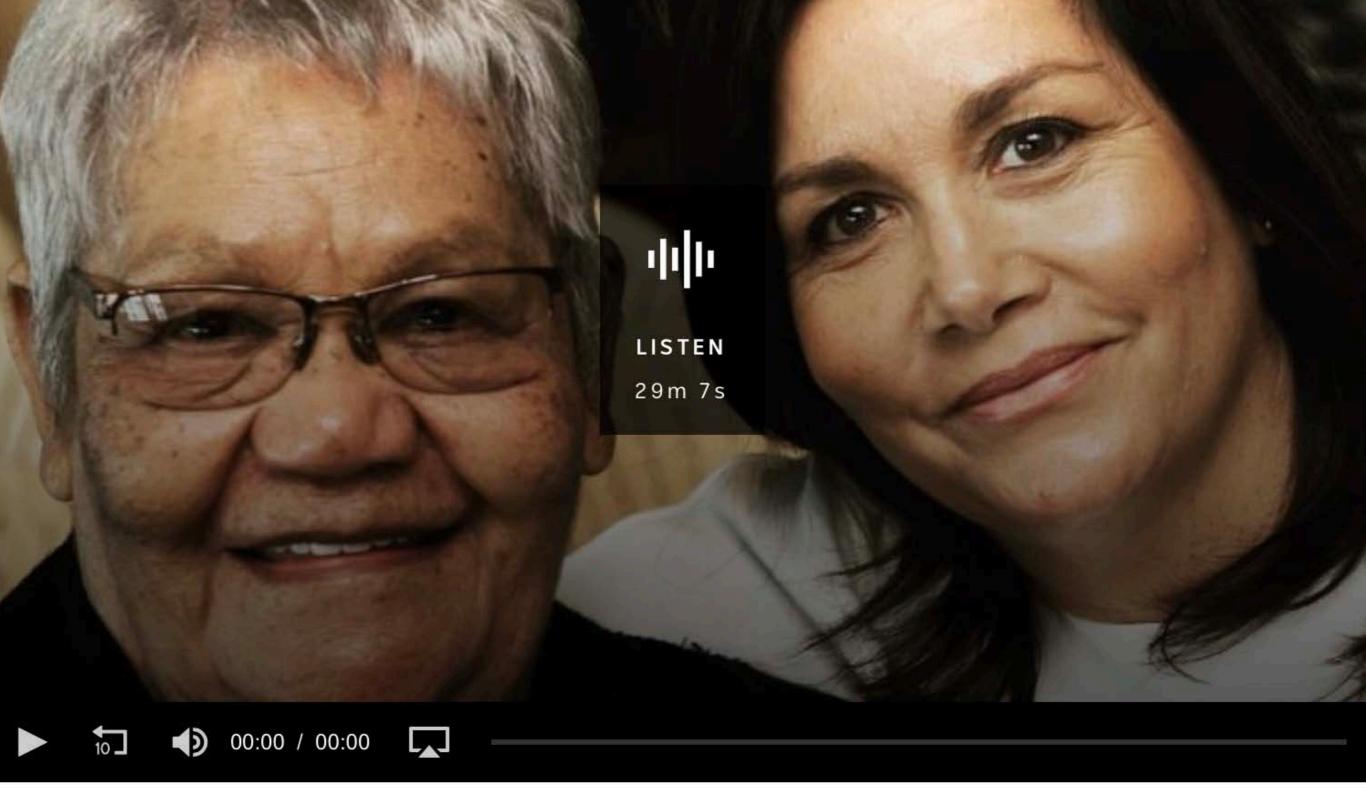
3 Phases of Healing

- 1. Safety & Stabilisation
- 2. Remembrance and Mourning
- 3. Reconnection & Integration

"Everyone has a right to have a present and future that are not completely dominated and dictated by the past"

- Karen Saakvitne





mage: With thanks to Aunty Lorraine, and her daughter Shaan

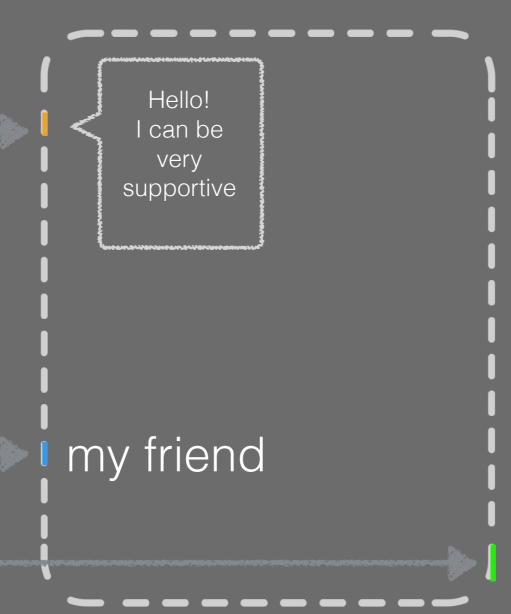


Healing the trauma of the Stolen Generations

Let's look at the Ecology

Each dash represents an ecological support

The ecology is both people and the environment



We need enough of the 'right' supports to feel 'good'



where I live

Building the Reparative Ecology

Relationship & Belonging

Quality of Life Elements

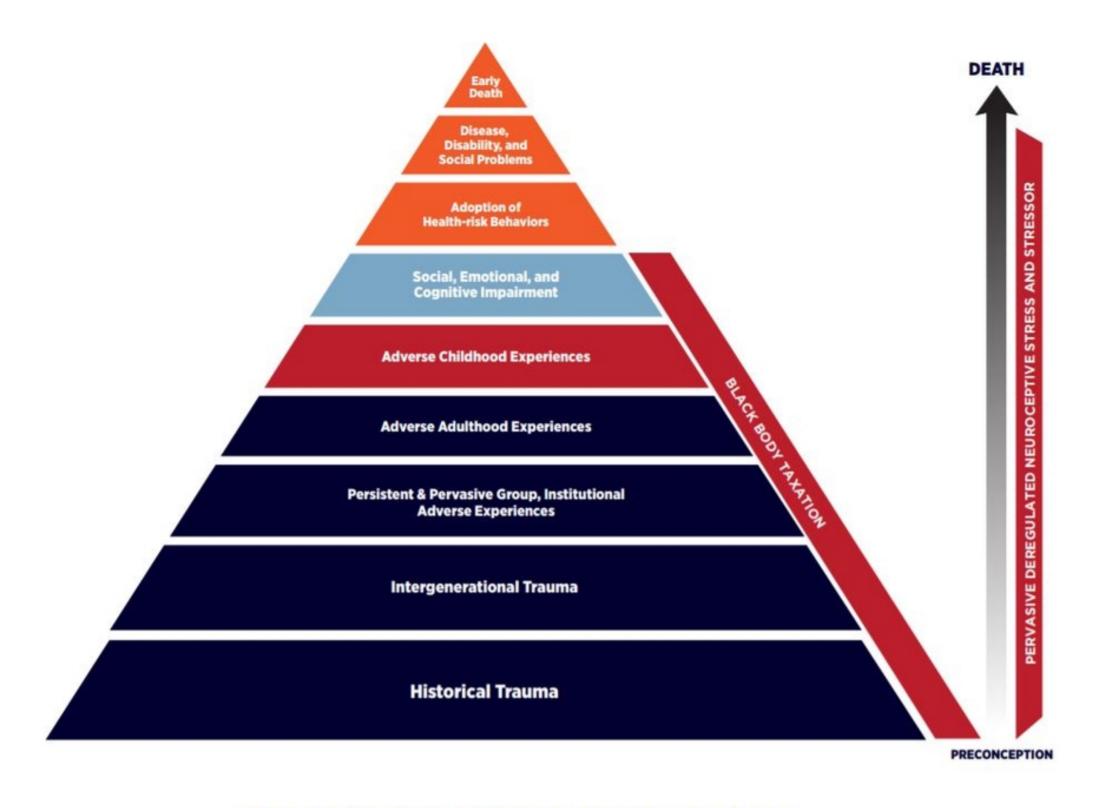
hope opportunity expectations

Scaffolding & Support

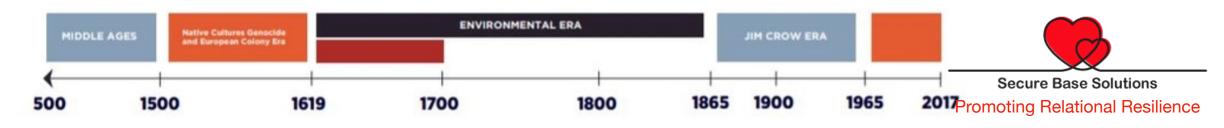
Safe & Secure







SOMATIC HISTORY ERAS



Body collapse

Immobility

Dissociation

Numbness

Depression

Conservation of energy Helplessness

DORSAL VAGAL

Shame

Shut-Down

Hopelessness

Preparation for death Trapped

"I CAN'T"

Increases

Fuel storage & insulin activity Endorphins that help numb and raise the pain threshold.

PARASYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM DORSAL VAGAL - EMERGENCY STATE

Decreases

Heart Rate • Blood Pressure Temperature • Muscle Tone Facial Expressions • Eye Contact Intonations • Awareness of the Human Voice • Social Behavior • Sexual Responses • Immune Response

Movement away

Panic

Anxiety

Worry & Concern

OVERWHELM

Movement towards

Rage

Anger

"I CAN"

Irritation

Frustration

SYMPATHETIC

Joy

In the Present

Groundedness

Connection • Safety Oriented to the Environment **Curiosity/Openness**

Compassion

Mindful

VENTRAL VAGAL

Increases

SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM

Blood Pressure • Heart Rate Fuel Availability • Adrenaline Oxygen circluation to vital organs Blood Clotting • Pupil Size

Decreases

Fuel Storage • Insulin Activity Digestion • Salvation Relational Ability Immune Response

PARASYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM

VENTRAL VAGAL

Increases

Digestion • Intestinal Motility Resistance to Infection Immune Response **Rest and Recuperation** Circulation to non-vital organs (skin,

Oxytocin (neuromodulator involved in social bonds that allows immobility without fear)

Ability to Relate and Connect

Decreases

Defensive Responses

Promoting Relational Resilience

Secure Base Solutions

Adapted by Ruby Jo Walker from: Cheryl Sanders, Steve Hoskinson, Steven Porges and Peter Levine

Spirituality "We are not human beings having a spiritual experience; we are spiritual beings having a human experience" Pierre Teilhard de Chardin



What we need to know?

Family
History /
epigenetic

Genetics

Culture and / or faith

Developmental factors

Attachment experience

Presentation and the story

medical factors

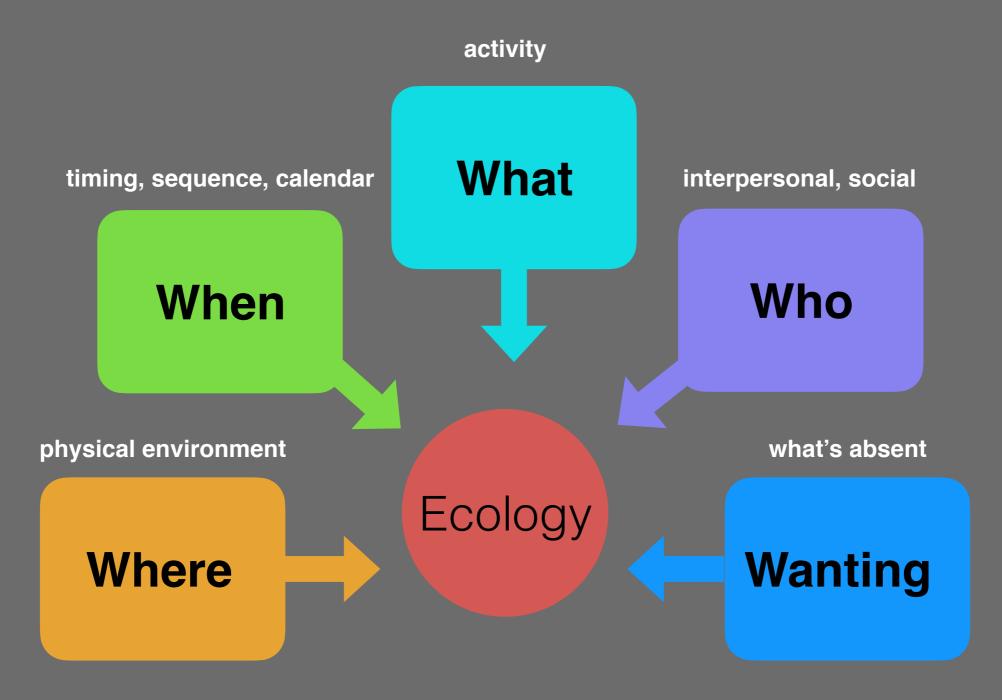
Health and

Ecology including social factors

Psychological factors



What we need to do?



Attachment / Engagement Continuum

initiate contribute participate engaged disengaged tolerate reluctant resistant absent



initiates - strong sense of belonging and purpose contributes - engagement is strong and meaningful participates - engagement increases when prompted engages - connected, present and accepting

disengages - disconnected, dissociative, distracted

tolerates - present but unaccepting

reluctant - present but unwilling

resistant - overt / convert, conscious / unconscious

absent - includes being there and not 'present'

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Rachel Yehuda - Professor of Psychiatry and Neuroscience, Director of the Traumatic Stress Studies Division at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine.

Dr. Martin Teicher at Harvard University, have theorised, on the basis of considerable research, that many of these seemingly negative effects are best understood as survival-based alterations that are actually highly adaptive.

Centre on the Developing Child - Harvard University

Lisa Gardiner - Secure Base Solutions - Attachment Continuum



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Professiona Freig Solvatione

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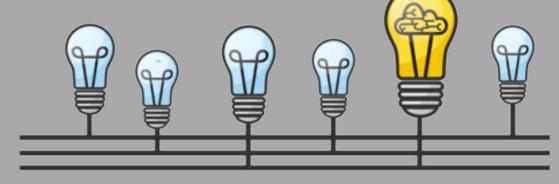
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